

LEHD Public Use Shapefile Data

Table of Contents

1. Scope	1
2. Sources	2
3. Transformations	2
4. Outputs	2
5. Basic Naming Schema	2
5.1. FORMAT	3
5.2. Values	4
5.3. Common files	4
5.4. QWI Geographies	5
5.5. Job-to-Job Flow Geographies	5
6. Versioning	6
7. Changes	6
7.1. This version (revisions)	6
7.2. Changes from 4.6.0	6

([Printable version](#))



Important

This specification is draft. Feedback is welcome. Please write us at ces.qwi.feedback@census.gov.

1. Scope

The public-use data from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and Job-to-Job Flows (J2J), are available for download according to [structural](#) and [file naming](#) schema. The data themselves are available as Comma-Separated Value (CSV) files through the LEHD website's Data page at <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/> as well as through the [LED Extraction Tool](#).

Shapefiles are used to provide mapping functionality in [QWI Explorer](#) and [Job-to-Job Explorer \(Beta\)](#). They are created by transforming input shapefiles sourced from [TIGER/Line](#). New TIGER/Line shapefiles are typically released by the Census Bureau's Geography Division in August of each year, which are then processed by the LEHD program as new tabulation areas for the [QWI](#) and [J2J](#) data products. The LEHD shapefiles will be made available in the data schema in coordination with the public release of QWI and J2J data products, usually in November or December of each year.

2. Sources

Files are derived from [TIGER/Line 2018 shapefiles](#):

- [tl_2018_us_state](#)
- [tl_2018_us_county](#)
- [tl_2018_us_cbsa](#)
- [tl_2018_\(ST\)_place](#) (for creation of WIA/WIB shapefile)
- [tl_2018_\(ST\)_cousub](#) (for creation of WIA/WIB shapefile)

3. Transformations

The following major transformations are applied to the input files:

- All geographies are reprojected to [WGS-1984 Geographic Coordinate System](#)
- Shoreline water has been clipped out to provide a more recognizable depiction of the coastlines.
- Each layer is given internal point coordinates (stored as double) based on the WGS-1984 projection (decimal degrees).
- Each layer is run through a "simplify polygon" procedure to remove unnecessary complexity from the features.
- Features from Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands have been removed because they are not used in current LEHD tabulations.
- Each shapefile's attribute table has been updated to conform to the standard LEHD output format, defined in [Format](#) section

4. Outputs

Output shapefiles – grouped by paired products – are listed below. Each shapefile includes specific notes on its preparation.

5. Basic Naming Schema

All files follow the following naming convention:

```
[type]_[geocat].zip
```

where [type] = lehd_shp and [geocat](#) contains

type	Description
gb	Metropolitan (complete)
gc	Counties
gm	Metropolitan/Micropolitan (state parts)
gn	National (50 States + DC)
gs	States
gw	Workforce Investment Areas

5.1. FORMAT

([variables_shp.csv](#))

Files are distributed as [ESRI Shapefiles](#), packaged as [ZIP](#) files. The SHP component of these archives is described here. Other components (dbf, prj, shx) files are not documented here, we refer users to <https://www.loc.gov/preservation/digital/formats/fdd/fdd000280.shtml> .

column	label	description	type
STUSPS	State USPS code	FIPS State Postal Code as per https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/codes/cou.html	string
GEOGRAPHY	Nationally unique identifier	Derived from Nationally Unique Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) Code as per https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ansi.html (see notes)	string
NAME	Feature Name	Full Census Name of Geography Feature	string
LABEL	Feature Label	Shorter Census Name of Geography Feature for Thematic Mapping	string

column	label	description	type
INTPTLAT	Internal Point Latitude	Internal Point Latitude in WGS-1984 Decimal Degrees as per http://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/wgs-84/	double
INTPTLONG	Internal Point Longitude	Internal Point Longitude in WGS-1984 Decimal Degrees as per http://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/wgs-84/	double

5.2. Values

5.2.1. STUSPS

([label_stusps.csv](#))

FIPS State Postal Code as per <https://www.census.gov/library/reference/code-lists/ansi/ansi-codes-for-states.html>

5.2.2. GEOGRAPHY

([label_geography.csv](#))

The valid codes correspond to those listed on [label_geography.csv](#).

5.2.3. NAME

([label_geography.csv](#))

This is a string that corresponds in general to the 'label' field on [label_geography.csv](#). Minor deviations for ease of exposition are possible.

5.3. Common files

5.3.1. State

([lehd_shp_gs.zip](#))

No transformations occur to this layer other than those listed above.

5.4. QWI Geographies

5.4.1. County

([lehd_shp_gc.zip](#))

- STUSPS is appended to the NAME field so that county names are nationally unique. Example: "Cook, IL"

5.4.2. CBSA - within State

([lehd_shp_gm.zip](#))

- All features are split into state-specific CBSA features by intersecting each feature with the state shapefile features.
- The STUSPS field is added during the intersect with the state shapefile.
- STFIPS (i.e. FIPS State Code as per <https://www.census.gov/library/reference/code-lists/ansi/ansi-codes-for-states.html>) is prepended to the CBSA code (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro.html>) to create the GEOGRAPHY field to distinguish state-parts of the same CBSA (i.e. make them nationally unique).
- The text "([STUSPS] part)" is appended to the NAME field only for those CBSA features that are split by state lines.

5.4.3. Workforce Investment Board Areas

([lehd_shp_gw.zip](#))

The WIA/WIB shapefiles are built from the Place, County Subdivision, and County shapefiles from TIGER/Line based on definitions provided by the LED state partners.

5.5. Job-to-Job Flow Geographies

5.5.1. Metropolitan (complete)

([lehd_shp_gb.zip](#))

- Micropolitan areas are removed and state remainder areas are added as new features. State remainders are assigned unique codes ([STUSPS]+999) and names ("Not in metropolitan area,

[STUSPS]").

6. Versioning

Versioning rules follow [Semantic Versioning V2.0.0](#), which states that

Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:

- MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
- MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
- PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.

7. Changes

For a description of how schema files are versioned, see [main directory](#).

7.1. This version (revisions)

- 2020-06-26: Initial release

7.2. Changes from 4.6.0

