le Data
LEHD Public Use Shapefile Data

Contents

1	Sco	pe	1
2	Sou	rces	1
3	Tra	nsformations	1
4	Out	e puts	2
5	Basi	ic Naming Schema	2
	5.1	FORMAT	2
	5.2	Values	3
		5.2.1 STUSPS	3
		5.2.2 GEOGRAPHY	3
		5.2.3 NAME	3
	5.3	Common files	3
		5.3.1 State	3
	5.4	QWI Geographies	3
		5.4.1 County	3
		5.4.2 CBSA - within State	3
		5.4.3 Workforce Investment Board Areas	4
	5.5	Job-to-Job Flow Geographies	4
		5.5.1 CBSA - National	4
6	Vers	sioning	4
7	Cha	anges	4

(Printable version)



Important

This specification is draft. Feedback is welcome. Please write us at Patrick. Hayward@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 http://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 (coming soon). 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[http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#qwi] and J2J[http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#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 2015 shapefiles:

- tl_2015_us_state
- tl_2015_us_county
- tl_2015_us_cbsa
- tl_2015_(ST)_place (for creation of WIA/WIB shapefile)
- tl_2015_(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/Micropolitan (complete)	
gc	Counties	
gm	Metropolitan/Micropolitan	
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 http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/formats/fdd/fdd000280.shtml .

column	label	description	type
STUSPS	State	FIPS State Postal	string
	USPS	Code as per	
	code	https://www.census.gov	/-
		geo/reference/codes/-	
		cou.html	
GEOGRA	P N Mtionally	Derived from	string
	unique	Nationally Unique	
	identi-	Federal Information	
	fier	Processing Series	
		(FIPS) Code as per	
		https://www.census.gov	/-
		geo/reference/-	
		ansi.html (see	
		notes)	
NAME	Feature	Full Census Name of	string
	Name	Geography Feature	
LABEL	Feature	Shorter Census Name	string
	Label	of Geography Feature	
		for Thematic	
		Mapping	
INTPTLA	TInternal	Internal Point	double
	Point	Latitude in	
	Latitude	WGS-1984 Decimal	
		Degrees as per	
		http://spatialreference.o	rg/-
		ref/epsg/wgs-84/	

column	label	description	type
INTPTLC	NInternal	Internal Point	double
	Point	Longitude in	
	Longi-	WGS-1984 Decimal	
	tude	Degrees as per	
		http://spatialreference.o	rg/-
		ref/epsg/wgs-84/	

5.2 Values

5.2.1 STUSPS

(label_stusps.csv)

FIPS State Postal Code as per https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/codes/cou.html

5.2.2 GEOGRAPHY

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

5.2.3 NAME

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/geo/reference/ansi_statetables.html) is prepended to the CBSA code (https://www.census.gov/population/metro/data/def.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 CBSA - National

(lehd_shp_gb.zip)

• The state remainder areas are added to the shapefile as new features. They are assigned unique codes ([STUSPS]+999) and names ("Not in metro/micro 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

This revision: Mon Sep 26 20:40:08 EDT 2016