

Appendix N

Residual Workplace Categories in Part 2 of CTPP 2000

In Census 2000, as in prior censuses, it was not possible to geocode every worker enumerated in the sample to a detailed place-of-work location. The standard place-of-work allocation system used in Census 2000 did not attempt to impute a detailed work location to every worker, although the imputation insured that every worker had complete workplace codes for the state, county, and place levels.

For CTPP 2000 we developed and implemented an additional set of imputation routines that we are calling the extended place-of-work allocation system. This system was designed to insure that complete workplace codes to the census tract, block group, and TAZ level would be available for the vast majority of workers in and around metropolitan areas. We believe we have accomplished this goal and so far are quite satisfied with the results of the extended allocation system.

However, there are still many outlying counties throughout the nation for which the place-of-work data in Part 2 of CTPP 2000 are not complete at the tract, block group, or TAZ level. Within these counties, data for detailed geographic levels like tracts and TAZs will include workers assigned to a **residual workplace category**. These residual workplace categories contain the data for workers who were not geocoded or imputed to a specific tract, block group, or TAZ work location.

In Part 2 of CTPP 2000, residual workplace categories can occur in any of the following five summary levels:

- 1) 082 State-County-County Subdivision-Place 2,500⁺/Remainder-Tract
- 2) 140 State-County-Tract
- 3) 150 State-County-Tract-Block Group (BG)
- 4) 935 State-County-Combined Zone (CZ) [only defined in two states]
- 5) 940 State-County-Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ)

The residual workplace categories are identified by having **a detailed geography field filled with nines (tract, BG, CZ,) or zeros (TAZ)**. The nines or zeros are not legitimate codes for these fields, so hopefully it will be apparent that the work location is undetermined at the detailed level.

(Note however that it is legitimate to have a place code filled with nines. This signifies that the location is not within an incorporated or census designated place, but is located outside those specific places in the balance of the county.)

Since the residual workplace categories are not based on real codes, it is not possible to represent them in the boundary files or maps displayed in CTPP 2000. As a result, any tools or software that rely on boundary files or maps to select records will not be able to access the Part 2 data for the residual workplace categories. For users of the CTPP Access Tool (CAT) software, this means that **you cannot retrieve data for the residual**

workplace categories by using the map on the right side of the Create Session screen. Rather, you must select the residuals from the list of geographic areas on the left side of the screen. Residual records will be labeled as such, in the lists for the geographic levels where they occur, with the notation (Residual) following the code. After you have selected geographic areas and tables and are in the CTPP Browser you can identify residual records by the “RS” designation in the label field for the geographic dimension of the tables.

Under the Select Features list is the geographical unit selection counter. There are two counters. One is for the geographical units and the other is for the residuals, for which there is no geography. The residuals only occur in Parts 2 and 3 for the sub-place summary levels. These include tracts, block groups, TAZs, and Combined Zones. The workers in the residuals should be treated as working somewhere in the county, but we do not know specifically where in the county. For more information on residuals and allocations, please see the CTPP General Documentation on the CD-ROM.