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Census Employment and Transportation

I. Definitions

Employment status is determined for all those aged 16 and over by gender.

Employed persons include all civilians 16 and over who were either: 1) "at work" during the "reference week" -- **the reference week refers to the week preceding the date when a person completed the Census questionnaire**; 2) "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, vacation or other personal reasons. Employed **excludes** persons whose only activity consists of work around the house, unpaid volunteer work for religious or charitable organizations and persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed includes all civilians aged 16 and over who did not have a job; were looking for work within the last four weeks (from when the Census was taken); and were available to accept a job. It also includes those persons who had been laid off from their job and were waiting to be called back.

The civilian labor force includes all persons employed or unemployed, and excludes persons in the Armed Forces.

Not in the labor force includes mainly students, stay at home parents, retired workers, persons doing only incidental unpaid family work, and institutionalized persons.

Unemployment rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total unemployed} \times 100}{\text{civilian labor force}}$$

Employment rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total employed} \times 100}{\text{civilian labor force}}$$

Female unemployment rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Female unemployed} \times 100}{\text{female civilian labor force}}$$

Female employment rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Female employed} \times 100}{\text{female civilian labor force}}$$

The **male unemployment and employment rates** are also provided.

Labor force participation (number) includes all persons aged 16 and over who are employed, unemployed or in the Armed Forces.

Labor force participation rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons aged 16+ who are employed, unemployed, Armed Forces} \times 100}{\text{Persons aged 16 and over}}$$

The **male and female labor force participation numbers and rates** are provided.

Percent not in the labor force is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons aged 16+ who are not in the labor force}}{\text{Persons aged 16 and over}}$$

The male and female not in the labor force number and percent are provided.

SEX BY WORK STATUS

Persons aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months) includes any persons 16 and over who worked at any time during 1999 (2000 Census data) or in the past 12 months (ACS data).

Worked full-time, full year, in 1999 (in the past 12 months) includes any persons 16 and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week and worked for 50 to 52 weeks during 1999 (2000 Census data) or in the past 12 months (ACS data).

Worked full-time, part year, in 1999 (in the past 12 months) includes any persons 16 and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week and worked for < 50 weeks during 1999 (2000 Census data) or in the past 12 months (ACS data).

Worked part-time, full year, in 1999 (in the past 12 months) includes any persons 16 and over who usually worked < 35 hours per week and worked for 50 to 52 weeks during 1999 (2000 Census data) or in the past 12 months (ACS data).

Worked part-time, part year, in 1999 (in the past 12 months) includes any persons 16 and over who usually worked < 35 hours per week and worked for < 50 weeks during 1999 (2000 Census data) or in the past 12 months (ACS data).

% Worked full time, full year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Worked full time, full year}}{\text{Persons aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

% Worked full time, part year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Worked full time, part year}}{\text{Persons aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

% Worked part time, full year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Worked part time, full year}}{\text{Persons aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

% Worked part time, part year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Worked part time, part year}}{\text{Persons aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

The **percent of female and male workers by work status** is also available. The numerator and denominator would change to reflect the gender. For example:

% Females who worked full time, full year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Females who worked full time, full year}}{\text{Females aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

% Males who worked full time, full year is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Males who worked full time, full year}}{\text{Males aged 16+ who worked in 1999 (in the past 12 months)}} \times 100$$

Employment by industry and occupation are provided for employed persons only. Both numbers and percents are provided. There were changes to the industry and occupation classifications in 2000 Census and the ACS. Lists of industries in 2000 and occupations in 2000 will differ from the classifications in the American Community Survey estimates. Therefore, Census 2000 industry and occupation classifications **cannot** be compared to classifications used in the American Community Survey.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Means of transportation to work was determined for those persons aged 16 or over who worked some time during the reference week.

Workers Aged 16+ refers to all persons aged 16 or over who worked during the reference week.

Drove to work refers to workers who either drove alone or carpooled in a car, van, or truck to work during the reference week.

Public transportation refers to workers who took the bus, rapid, taxicab or any other public transportation to work during the reference week.

Walked to work refers to workers who walked to work during the reference week.

Other means to work refers to workers who either rode a motorcycle, bike or had some other means to work not including the other categories during the reference week.

Worked at home refers to workers who worked at home during the reference week.

% Drove to work is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Drove to work} \times 100}{\text{Workers Aged 16+}}$$

The **percent for each type of transportation to work** is calculated as illustrated above.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

Vehicles available refers to the number of cars, vans, pickup or panel trucks kept at home and available for use by household members in occupied housing units.

Occupied housing units is the denominator used in calculating the percent of vehicles available.

% No vehicles available is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{No vehicles available} \times 100}{\text{Occupied housing units}}$$

% 1 or more vehicles available is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{1 or more vehicles available} \times 100}{\text{Occupied housing units}}$$

AGE BY DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

For 2000 Census, we provide numbers on **persons aged 16-64 employed with or without a disability and persons aged 16-64 not working with or without a disability**. In addition, we provide numbers on **persons aged 65 and over with or without a disability**.

Persons with a disability can include any of the following types of disability: sensory disability (blindness, deafness or severe vision or hearing impairment); physical disability (limits on physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting); mental disability (learning, remembering, or concentrating); self-care disability (dressing, bathing, or getting around the house); go-outside-home disability (unable to go outside the home to shop, visit a doctor); and employment disability (working at a job or business disability).

The age by disability status by employment status is provided for civilian non-institutionalized persons.

% Persons employed with a disability (16-64) is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons employed with a disability (16-64)} \times 100}{\text{Civilian non-institutionalized persons aged 16-64}}$$

The **percentage** for each of the age groups by disability and employment status is calculated as illustrated above with the numerator reflecting the appropriate category.

Disability data are not available in the American Community Survey.

II. Precautions and Information regarding use of data

The industry classification system developed for the decennial Census refers to the kind of business conducted by a person's employer. The occupational classification system developed for the decennial Census describes the work performed by the employee. Between 2000 and 2010, there were revisions to the industry and occupation classification systems. This means that Census 2000 industry and occupation classifications **cannot** be compared to classifications used in the American Community Survey.

The employment data from the Census refer to the residence of the employed person NOT the location of their employment.

The employment data collected by the Census Bureau for the decennial Census differ from the employment data collected by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). There are differences in data collection, design, and methodology among these sources for employment data; therefore, numbers from the different sources **cannot** be compared to one another.

The employment data measure the number of employed persons and may not be comparable to other employment data that measure the number of jobs since some people hold multiple jobs.

Persons employed at more than one job are only counted once in the Census and are classified (both industry and occupation wise) to the job where they worked the most hours during the reference week.

The number of **Workers Aged 16 or more** and the number of **Employed Aged 16 or more** are not the same. **Workers** include any person aged 16 and over who worked during the reference week. **Employed** includes any person who was employed and at work during the reference week OR employed but NOT at work during the reference week due to vacation, illness or some other reason. Persons employed but NOT at work during the reference week would not be counted in data tables referring to Workers.

The Census occurs every ten years on the decade. However, the actual data are not available for 2-3 years following the Census. NEO CANDO 2010+ contains selected tables from the 2000 and 2010 Census. The Community Survey data are updated annually. All 2000 and 2010 Census and American Community Survey tables are available at the Census Bureau website (<http://data.census.gov>).

Information from the Census is derived either from questions asked of the entire population or from questions asked of only a sample of the population. Questions asked of every person are called the 100-percent or short-form questions. The short-form questions include basic demographic and housing information. The questions asked of a sample of the population are called sample or long-form questions. Approximately 1 in 6 households received the long-form questionnaire. The long-form questions, in addition to the demographic and housing information, include data about income, employment status and educational attainment. In 2010, the American Community Survey has replaced the long-form.

The Census questionnaire is either mailed to households or delivered by census enumerators (mainly in rural areas). The Census Bureau follows up, either by phone or in person, with those who have not responded to the questionnaire.

The Census Bureau releases a number of files containing different geographic levels and/or different variables. The data in NEO CANDO 2010+ from the 2000 Census are extracted from Summary File 3 (SF3) and Summary File 1 (SF1). The SF3 is a sample file (derived from the long-form questionnaire), which is weighted to represent the entire population, and the SF1 contains the 100-percent count data (short-form questionnaire). The 100% counts may differ from the sample counts for the same variable particularly at the census tract level. The 2010 Census data in NEO CANDO 2010+ are extracted from Summary File 1 (SF1) (100-percent count data). The American Community Survey data in NEO CANDO 2010+ are extracted from the 5-year estimates.

The 2000 data in NEO CANDO 2010+ have been put into the 2010 census tract boundaries to allow for comparisons between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Some census tract boundaries and numbers change from Census year to Census year. In order to accurately compare the data over time, the data must be in the same geographic boundaries. For those census tracts that have changed between the 2 Census years, we used GIS techniques to determine the proportion of the 2000 tract population that lived in the corresponding 2010 tract.

III. Data source and suggested citation

Source of Census Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Update Schedule: Decennial Census - Every 10 years (data are generally available within 2 years of the actual Census); American Community Survey – Annually

Years Available: Decennial Census – 2000; American Community Survey – 5-year estimates, 2010 and onward

Geographic Coverage: 8 County Cleveland-Akron Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), which includes Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit Counties, and the following counties: Ashland, Columbiana, Erie, Huron, Mahoning, Richland, Stark, Trumbull and Wayne Counties

Suggested Citation: The data in the Neighborhood Data Warehouse come from a variety of data sources. All indicators are processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development. We suggest the following citation format:

[Name of indicator], [geography of indicator],[time period of indicator]. [Data source of indicator]. Summary statistics processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Accessed through the NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse, [date accessed]. <http://neocando.case.edu>

An example would be:

Children under age 6 tested for lead with elevated blood lead level, 2015, City of Cleveland. Ohio Department of Health. Summary statistics processed by the Center on Poverty and Community Development, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Accessed through the NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse, May 24, 2018.
<http://neocando.case.edu>