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Information for Users of the 1971

Place of Work Data

Census Tract User Summary Tape
Information Paper No. 4

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This paper is one of a series of five on 1971 Place of Work data. Titles of these papers are:

1. "Background Information on the 1971 Census Place of Work Data." J.K. Simpson. **Characteristics Division Research Memorandum**, Place of Work Series, No. 71-PW-2E. November 1974.
2. "Information for Users of the 1971 Place of Work Data – Census Tract Place of Work Data." I. Zawadzinski, J.K. Simpson and H. Puderer. **Characteristics Division Research Memorandum**, Place of Work Series, No. 71-PW-3. October 1975.
3. "Information for Users of the 1971 Place of Work Data – Municipal User Summary Tape." M. Cromie and J.K. Simpson. **Characteristics Division Research Memorandum**, Place of Work Series, No. 71-PW-4. October 1975.
4. "Information for Users of the 1971 Place of Work Data – C.T. User Summary Tape." M. Cromie and J.K. Simpson. **Characteristics Division Research Memorandum**, Place of Work Series, No. 71-PW-5. October 1976.
5. "The 1971 Canadian Census Place of Work Data."* J.K. Simpson and M. Cromie. **Characteristics Division Research Memorandum**, Place of Work Series, No. 71-PW-6. May 1976.

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I INTRODUCTION

The Place of Work Census Tract User Summary Tape (CT UST) is a summary file of work flows by census tract for the 21 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's) and 9 Census Agglomerations (CA's), which were census tracted at the time of the 1971 Census.

The data are tabulated from two questions on the 1971 Census 2B form, as shown below. Question 34 asked "For whom did you work?" and Question 38 asked "Where do you usually work?"

34. For whom did you work ?	PLEASE PRINT:

Name of firm, government agency, etc.	

Department, branch, division, or section	

38. Where do you usually work?		
<i>Give this information for job described above. If no usual place of work, see Instruction Booklet.</i>		

Number	Street	

City, town, village or municipality	County	Province
<input type="radio"/> At home	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Outside Canada

The CT UST was created through retrieval of the data collected and mounted on the 1971 Census data base, which were then summarized to produce residence-work place flows.

From the Tape, the user extracts the information desired, in the format preferred. In both format and content this Tape is very similar to the previously created Municipal UST, which contains flow data between all pairs of municipalities in Canada that exchange employed labour force.(1)

As with municipal data, it is possible to obtain place of work data at the CT level, in other forms than the Summary Tape. Individual requests for hard copy computer printout can be made for information directly from the data base. However, maximum data utility is achieved when the user himself manipulates a summary tape to output data in the desired format.

The body of this paper is divided into four sections. Section II discusses the collection and coding of the data. It includes definitions of some terms frequently used in describing these data, and general technical information about the Tape itself. Section III describes in detail the layout and contents of the entire CT UST. The fourth section comments briefly on the sample retrieval done from the Tape, including both the FORTRAN program used and the output.

(1) Refer to Information Paper No. 3 listed at the front of this paper, for further information.

II TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2.1 Data Collection

Questions 34 and 38 were part of the 1971 Census 2B form and therefore, were asked of the members of every third private household in most parts of Canada, and of each resident 15 years old or over of a collective dwelling.

A municipality code for place of work was assigned to each of these persons who was in the experienced labour force, and the codes obtained were mounted on the data base. Because of the nature of distribution of 2B forms, each person's response had to be weighted so that the complete population could be approximated.(2)

After municipal coding was completed, the 30 CMA's and CA's that were census tracted in 1971,(3) were census tract coded for place of work. For this process, the persons coded were in the **employed** labour force, residing in a CT within the tracted C(M)A's or a county within a 50-mile area of the outer boundary of the given C(M)A,(4), and working within the C(M)A.

From this sample frame, a sample of 1/3 of the households and 1/3 of the persons in collective dwellings, was selected for CT coding. The data were mounted on the base in a similar manner to that used for the municipal codes.(5)

Because this selection approximated a 1/9 sample of the total population (1/3 of 1/3) and place of work was the only census variable coded to this level, it was necessary to adopt a unique weighting procedure. Accordingly, it was decided that the 2B weight assigned to the sampled persons would simply be multiplied by 3, to approximate the total population.

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- (2) A weight is a numerical value assigned to a sample person indicating the number of population persons the sample person represents. For a fuller description of the weighting procedure see G.J. Brackstone, "The 1971 Census Weighting Procedures," **Population and Housing Research Memorandum**, No. PH-GEN-9, Dec. 1971.
- (3) See the list in Appendix 1.
- (4) This area includes all counties within, and those cut by, a line 50 miles around the outer boundary of the C(M)A. A list of these counties is found in Appendix 2.
- (5) A word of caution should be expressed here. Several data errors which exist on the census data base and cannot be corrected there, will be found also on the CT UST. Basically, the problem is a severe over-statement of employed labour force working in CT 021 in Toronto, CT 008 in Montreal and CT 011 in Quebec City. Individuals using the data for these census tracts of work and in fact, all persons looking at the distribution of the employed labour force of these three CMA's are strongly advised to consult a paper written to document these problems in detail. It is entitled **1971 Census of Canada Place of Work Data, Explanation for Census Tracts which are in Error, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec CMA's**, Aug. 1976 and can be obtained from the Census Data Dissemination Division.

The universe selected on for production of the Tape comprises only those individuals contained in the 1/9 sample. The remaining 2/3 of the 2B respondents necessarily fall in several other categories, in particular "not in sample". Both published bulletins and standard computer requests from the data base combine the counts of those in the sample and those not in the sample selected for CT coding to arrive at complete counts. However, the CT UST has selected only those in the sample and multiplied these counts by 3. Discrepancies do exist therefore in the resident employed labour force counts between the two sources.

In addition, the necessity of releasing randomly rounded data also contributes to differences between data base output and the CT UST. Before their release, data on the base are rounded first and then weighted up – e.g. 2 rounded to 0 or 5, $3 \times 0 = 0$ or 15. However, the data on the CT UST are weighted, and then subjected to random rounding – e.g. $2 \times 3 = 6$, which is then rounded to either 5 or 10. Discrepancies in employed labour force counts result therefore between the two sources, due to the different sequence of operations performed.(6)

2.2 Definitions

2.2.1 Location A and Location B

On the UST, use is made of the terms Location A and Location B. These indicate places of residence and work respectively, when describing a particular C(M)A. Location A's are either census tracts within the C(M)A or counties within the 50-mile area described in Section 2.1. Location B's, or places of work, are census tracts in the reference C(M)A or any of five other categories – At Home, Outside the C(M)A, Outside Canada, CT Not Stated and Other Not Stated. Each of these last five "locations" will be described in more detail in Section III.

2.2.2 Not Stateds

On this Tape there are two place of work categories that contain different forms of the Not Stated classification – Other Not Stated and CT Not Stated. These categories result from respondents giving either no information or faulty or incomplete information on the 2B Form for the Place of Work questions.

The Other Not Stated category includes both those who gave no information for Questions 34 and/or 38 and what are termed 'county partials' and 'province partials'. A 'county partial' refers to a province and county designation with no municipality specified as place of work. A 'province partial' includes the name of only the province of work. Of the 8,117,380 persons in the 1971 Census Employed Labour Force, approximately 9.2% were coded place of work Not Stated.

(6) Refer to Information Paper No. 2 listed at the front of this paper for further information on the census tract coding processes.

Unfortunately, this category is not evenly distributed throughout the employed labour force. Some workers were more difficult to code than others: for example, construction workers, transport workers and others with no fixed place of work, account for a disproportionate share of the Not Stated group.

The CT Not Stated category includes persons whose address of place of work was inadequately specified, so place of work could not be located more precisely than within the appropriate municipality.

2.2.3 Employed Labour Force

The employed labour force is comprised of all non-inmates 15 years of age or over, who, during the week prior to enumeration for the 1971 Census, worked for pay or profit or in unpaid family work. It also includes persons who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, strike, etc. (provided they were not also looking for work). For this second category of persons, the data refer to their 'usual' job, not to the job held in the week before enumeration, as with the first category (from **Dictionary of the 1971 Census Terms**). This category differs therefore from that of the "experienced labour force" which includes both those employed in the week prior to enumeration, and those unemployed during the reference week, who had worked since January 1, 1970.

2.2.4 Random Rounding

All census data released outside Statistics Canada are subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding". This process prevents the possibility of associating very small figures with any identifiable individual. Under this method all last digits of figures are rounded either up or down to '0' or '5'. For example, 233 might be released as either 230 or 235, depending on the random selection by the computer. The same applies to 231 and 234. However, the probability of 231 being rounded to 235 is 1 in 5 while for 234 it is 4 in 5. There is therefore a definite probability but not a certainty, as to whether the rounding of a particular number will be up or down. This process is only applied to the counts of people and not distances travelled, on the CT UST.

2.3 Ordering the Tape

2.3.1 Technical Specifications

The CT UST is available as follows, to suit various users' needs:

FILE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF REELS	APPROX. NO. OF RECORDS/ COMPLETE REEL
Packed Decimal	1600-9 trk	2	402,975
	800-9 trk	4	223,335
	800-7 trk	4	217,475
	556-7 trk	5	157,440
External Decimal	1600-9 trk	3	277,600
	800-9 trk	5	153,585
	800-7 trk	5	149,600
	556-7 trk	7	108,265

The price for the file is \$55. per reel. For those users requiring only some or even one of the 30 C(M)A's, the specific C(M)A(s) requested will be split off the file and put on one or more reels of tape as necessary, thus reducing the cost to the user.

An order form for the UST, requesting more detailed specifications, is at the end of this documentation.

III UST LAYOUT

3.1 Matrix

A graphic representation of the information contained on the UST is found in Figure 1, p. 7. This matrix shows what information is contained on the Tape, not how it is on the Tape. This does not mean that data on the Tape cannot be extracted in this form — in fact, the example of Figure 4 is in this layout. The way the data are actually on the Tape (the record layout) will be described in Section 3.2.

As can be seen, this matrix shows places of residence down the left side and places of work as column headings. As previously indicated, places of residence are CT's within the reference C(M)A and counties (CD) within the 50-mile area. Included within this second category are what can be termed "remainder of county" entries. These refer to counties partly within and partly outside the boundaries of the reference C(M)A. The portion of the county external to the C(M)A is considered as a county entry as place of residence.(7)

Places of work are census tracts within the reference C(M)A or one of the other five categories previously mentioned, i.e. At Home, Outside the C(M)A (that is, anywhere in Canada), Outside Canada, CT Not Stated and Other Not Stated. The codes assigned to each of these categories will be described in 3.2.1.

Users attempting to obtain the total resident employed labour force for any given Location A by summing across the row, are advised to use Fields 12 and 13 instead (described on p. 13) since the affects of random rounding might significantly effect totals obtained in this way. Similarly, users are cautioned that counts of the employed labour force at a given CT of work, obtained by summing column values may be affected in the same way. In addition, such a summation would not include the persons working at home in the given work CT. Users are therefore advised to use Fields 14 and 15 (described on p. 13) for such totals.

It should be noted in Figure 1 that with one exception, only in the section bounded by double lines is it possible to obtain reverse flows. That is, for CT to CT entries, the opposite work flow is also available (e.g. live CT 2 and work CT 3, and live CT 3 and work CT 2). For all other cells of the matrix (with the exception discussed below) such reverse flow information is not available. For example, "live Outside Canada and place of work CT 1" would be neither a logical entry, nor one for which data can be obtained and zero values are therefore inserted. However, when place of work is At Home, the B-A flow is the number of persons living in either a CT or CD, and working at home. A very important fact must be stressed at this time. The matrix in Figure 1 shows all possible residence and work place pairs. In fact, records exist for all these places of residence and work within the search area, regardless of whether or not there is actually a flow between them. The fact that every cell of the matrix is represented by a record enables the user to extract the data in a matrix format if he wishes.

(7) Appendix 2 shows in bold type those counties which fall into the "remainder of county" category.

Figure 1.
Schematic Diagram of Information Contained on CT User Summary Tape

PLACE of RESIDENCE (Loc. A)	PLACE of WORK (Loc. B)					
	CT within C(M)A CT 1 2 3 4 ...N	At Home (940)	Outside C(M)A (950)	Outside Canada (960)	CT Not Stated (970)	Other Not Stated (980)
CT 1 2 within C(M)A 3 4 ⋮ N						
CD 1 2 within 50 mile radius 3 4 ⋮ N						

3.2 Record Layout

For each cell of the matrix shown in Figure 1, the labour force information is ordered according to the record layout in Figure 2, p. 9. Before examining the content of the records per se, the organization of the entire Tape will be described briefly.

The records for each C(M)A are on the Tape as a contiguous group. Unless otherwise specified the C(M)A's are in the code order listed in Appendix 1. **Preceding the records for each C(M)A is a record that contains four pieces of general information.** The first field of this record contains the C(M)A number (7 bytes). The second and third fields contain the number of rows and columns respectively (4 bytes each). The final field contains the total number of records for that C(M)A (6 bytes). This information is for use in the process of retrieval of data from the Tape.

The record layout itself is the same for all pairs of Locations A and B. Within each C(M)A, each pair follows in the order of Location A geographic identifiers. Fields 2-11 contain the information on these geographic identifiers. A description of the contents of each field on the record layout will indicate more clearly to the user the elements he can access from the Tape, and how they are ordered. This layout is for the External Decimal File. The Packed Decimal File is of course, also available. The appropriate record layout is included with each order for a Tape.

3.2.1 Field Descriptions

Field 1

The first field on each record of the Tape contains what is referred to as a Type Code. These are as follows:

CT UST Type Codes

Place of Residence	Place of Work	Type Code
Inside C(M)A (i.e. CT)	In Residence CT	11
	In Another CT (in C(M)A)	12
	At Home	13
	Outside C(M)A in Canada	14
	Outside Canada	15
	CT Not Stated	16
	Other Not Stated	17
Outside C(M)A but within 50-mile radius (i.e. CD)	In C(M)A (CT)	22
	At Home	23
	Outside C(M)A in Canada	24
	Outside Canada	25
	CT Not Stated	26
	Other Not Stated	27

The first digit of each code shows if place of residence is within the C(M)A (1) or within the 50-mile area (2). For both residence areas, the second digit indicates place of work. These codes are for use as tools to aid in aggregating or identifying all the records with particular work place-residence characteristics. For example, the information on those unique pairs with place of residence a CT within the reference C(M)A and place of work outside the C(M)A, could be summed by aggregating the necessary fields of all type code 14 records. Similarly, study of 'At Homes' is possible by aggregating data under type codes 13 and 23.

Fields 2 to 11

These ten fields contain the geographic code identifiers of Locations A and B.

Fields 2 to 6

Fields 2-6 contain the geographic identifiers for Location A (place of residence). The second field contains the Standard Region and Province codes. Standard Regions are six broad geographic units created by Statistics Canada, consisting of one province or territory or a group of contiguous provinces or territories. The regions of Canada and their codes are: 1. Atlantic Region – Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2. Quebec; 3. Ontario; 4. Prairie Region – Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta; 5. British Columbia; 6. Northern Territories – Yukon and Northwest Territories. The second digit of the code identifies the province within each Standard Region. Province and Territory codes range from 0 to 9 as indicated:

- 0 Newfoundland
- 1 P.E.I.
- 2 Nova Scotia
- 3 New Brunswick
- 4 Quebec
- 5 Ontario
- 6 Manitoba
- 7 Saskatchewan
- 8 Alberta
- 9 British Columbia
- 0 Yukon
- 1 Northwest Territories

Field 3 contains the C(M)A code whether or not Location A is in fact, within the reference C(M)A. In Appendix 1, the number associated with each C(M)A is the code by which it is referred to. These codes are contained in the Statistics Canada **Official Lists**, of which different series list all municipalities (CSD's), counties (CD's), census agglomerations (CA's), census metropolitan areas (CMA's) and census tracts (CT's) across Canada. It is the codes contained in these lists that comprise the rest of the Location A and B geographic identifiers on the CT UST. Within each C(M)A there are CD's and CSD's (and of course, CT's).

Field 4 contains a two digit CD code. Field 5 contains a four digit CSD code and Field 6 contains a three digit CT code (ranging from 001 to 931). Note that when Location A is outside the reference C(M)A, Fields 5 and 6 will contain 0's.

Fields 7 to 11

Fields 7-11 contain the geographic identifiers for Location B (place of work). When Location B is a CT, Fields 7-11 contain the Standard Region-Province, C(M)A, CD, CSD and CT codes, as described for Location A.

However, when place of work is one of the other five categories (At Home, Outside the C(M)A, etc.), Fields 7, 9 and 10 will contain 0's. Field 8 will contain the number of the reference C(M)A. Field 11 will contain a code as specified in Appendix 3, which identifies the place of work as one of the five categories. For example, the record for those working Outside Canada, will contain zeroes in Fields 7, 9, 10, the reference C(M)A number in 8, and 960 in Field 11.

In some situations, it is possible that codes on the CT UST will not agree with those on the census data base. For example, because of certain technical difficulties encountered during the production of the Tape, it became necessary to delete the CD and CSD codes for Location B's (when CT's), during one phase of the process. These codes were re-inserted correctly before the final release of the Tape. However, they do not agree exactly with what is now contained on the data base, as some CD and CT codes do not correspond correctly with each other on the base. The reason for these discrepancies is quite straight forward. When completing their census forms, certain individuals incorrectly identified their place of work to the wrong municipality (in particular the central cities of CMA's were overstated). These errors remained when the responses were coded to the municipal level. However, when census tract level coding was done at a later date, these places of work were coded to the correct census tract, which would be in a different municipality, and often, a different county. Consequently, the data base contains discrepancies between CD, CSD and CT codes for those places of work incorrectly identified at the municipal level. This does not mean that correct tabulations cannot be obtained from the base at the CT level, provided that CD codes are not requested at the same time. However, on the CT UST, all the correct CD and CSD codes have been assigned in a final process, to all CT's.

Fields 12 and 13

These two fields contain the male-female breakdown for the employed labour force living at Location A – i.e. the resident employed labour force (RELF). These two figures include the number of people living at Location A and working at any of the places of work specified.

Fields 14 and 15

The employed labour force (ELF) working at Location A is shown by a male-female separation. These values include the At Homes, those persons resident at A and working at A, plus incommuters from all other locations searched during census tract coding.

Fields 16 to 19

These four fields correspond to Fields 12-15, except that the information is for Location B. RELF counts for non CT places of work except At Home, are zero. When Location B is At Home, Fields 16-17 contain the count of those living at A, place of work At Home. The ELF counts (Fields 18-19) are based on differing residence search areas depending on the type code, as described on page 16.

The At Home figures for counties on the CT UST do not always correspond with those which can be obtained from municipal level data. The counts of those persons coded to At Home at the municipal level, can be aggregated to form county totals. However, during the more precise CT coding, it was discovered that some individuals who had specified a municipality of work, actually worked At Home in a CT'ed area. These individuals were consequently assigned a CT At Home code. Therefore, those counties in the 50-mile search area of a reference C(M)A, whose boundaries include part of another CT'ed C(M)A, would have assigned to them on the CT UST, the correct CT AT Home counts and the municipal At Homes. Consequently, these counties will have higher At Home counts on the CT UST, than those obtained from municipal data.

Fields 20 to 23

Fields 20-21 contain the number of outcommuters living at Location A and working at Location B. Accordingly, the work flow between the two locations is determined. Similarly, Fields 22-23 show the reverse work flow between the same pair of locations.

It may be that no people travel from A to B, in which case, a zero will be placed in both sex categories. In the same way, B to A flows may be zero, for either or both males and females. At the same time, because of random rounding, there may actually be no flow indicated in either direction for either sex, between Locations A and B.

If in fact there is no flow at all between the two points, even before random rounding, the record is still on the UST, with zero counts.

Fields 24 and 25

These fields contain a measure of distance between each pair of Locations A and B in both directions. The distance is described as a "weighted average". An explanation of this measurement follows.

The smallest statistical unit used in the census is the enumeration area (EA). The values on the CT distance string are between EA's of residence and CT's of work. However, places of residence on the UST are specified only to either the census tract or county level. It is necessary therefore, to combine component EA's to form the appropriate CT's and CD's. In addition, a representative measure must be used for the actual distance between an individual dwelling and an office, for example. Therefore, a population centroid (or central point of population concentration) is used for each resident Enumeration Area and also one for each work CT. It is the distance between these centroids that is used to calculate CT-CT distances. This is a straight line measure, given to the nearest 1/2 mile, from .5-250.5 miles. Distances over 250.5 miles are assigned the code 251.

For each EA in a given CT of residence, the number of people travelling from the EA to a given work CT is multiplied by the distance(9) involved. The sum of the products obtained for each EA of the residence CT is divided by the total number of people moving between the CT's to give the weighted average distance.

Because of different numbers of people involved and different EA-CT distances (because of different centroids) distance AB may not equal distance BA. Also, Fields 24 and/or 25 will contain a value of '0' if, in fact, there are no people shown travelling between the particular CT Locations A and B. At the same time, there might be a distance for one of the fields and not for the other, because of movement in only one direction.

As the user is now aware, not all flows on the Tape are between census tracts. For county of residence to CT of work flows, the process just described is also used to calculate the distances involved. Although BA flows from CT's to CD's are zero, the distance code of 252 is applied, rather than 0. For CT or CD of residence, and place of work At Home, the distance code of '0' is assigned. For CT or CD of residence and place of work Outside Canada or Other Not Stated, the AB and BA distance codes are 252 — i.e. non calculable. Although actual destinations and distances are on the census data base for those working outside the C(M)A, on the UST they are grouped under one term, 'Outside the C(M)A' and treated as one Location B, per Location A. Therefore, AB and BA distance codes of 252 are also assigned to these categories. Similarly, for the CT Not Stated category, 252 codes are applied. A summary of all these distance codes is found as part of Appendix 3.

(9) This is the distance from EA of residence to CT of work.

Fields 26 and 27

These two fields contain subscripts for easier reference to any particular residence-work place record on the Tape. That is, Field 26 contains a three digit number that refers to the position of each place of residence on the Tape. The first census tract of residence in any given C(M)A has the number 001, the fourteenth, the number 014. Counties are numbered within the same sequence. Similarly, Field 27 contains three digits which refer to the location on the Tape of each place of work. All census tracts and the other five non CT places of work are numbered consecutively and consistently for each place of residence.

3.2.2 Potential Problem Fields

Certain of the fields under specific type codes warrant a more detailed description. These cases are presented here, in tabular form, with only potential problem areas identified and briefly explained.

Type Code	Fields	Clarification
11	14-15 16-17 18-19 22-23	Includes those working At Home in A same as Fields 12-13 same as Fields 14-15 same as Fields 20-21
12	18-19	includes those working At Home in CT B
13	16-17 *18-19 20-21 22-23	equals those living in A, and working At Home equals those working At Home in entire refer- ence C(M)A equals those living in A, and working At Home same as Fields 20-21
14-17	16-17 22-23	value is zero (non calculable) flow is zero (non calculable)
14	18-19	those working outside reference C(M)A, PoR** the reference C(M)A
15	18-19	those working outside Canada, PoR the reference C(M)A
16	18-19	those with PoW*** CT Not Stated, PoR the reference C(M)A
17	18-19	those with PoW Other Not Stated, PoR the reference C(M)A

Type 2 records follow these same guidelines except for those noted.

22	14-15 22-23	value is zero flow is zero (non calculable)
23	*18-19	equals those working At Home, in all counties within the 50-mile area, excluding the C(M)A
24	18-19	those working outside reference C(M)A, PoR the 50-mile area, excluding the C(M)A
25	18-19	those working Outside Canada, PoR the 50-mile area, excluding the C(M)A
26	18-19	those whose PoW is CT Not Stated, PoR the 50-mile area, excluding the C(M)A
27	18-19	those whose PoW is Other Not Stated, PoR the 50-mile area, excluding the C(M)A

* Especially worthy of note

** Place of Residence

*** Place of Work

Users should be aware that the random rounding process may result in one further peculiarity on the Tape. Fields are rounded individually and therefore two different fields (either flows or static counts) that should logically have identical values, may vary by a maximum of 5, because of random rounding.

6.

