

**Appendix A: Summary of Enterprise Zones by State and
Description of the Construction of our Data Set**

for

**Government Programs Can Improve Local Labor Markets:
Evidence from State Enterprise Zones, Federal Empowerment
Zones and Federal Enterprise Communities¹**

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Table A1: Enterprise Zone Starting Dates and Tax Incentives by State

State	Start	Tax Incentives ²	Pre-Qualify?	State	Start	Tax Incentives	Pre-Qualify?
Alaska	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Missouri	1986	HTC,ITC,PTC,PTR	N
Alabama	1987	HTC,ITC,SUTR	N	Montana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arizona	1990	HTC,PTR	N	Nebraska	1994	HTC	N
Arkansas*	1993	HTC,SUTR	Y	Nevada	n.a.	N/a-no tax	n.a.
California	1986	HTC,SUTR	N	New Hampshire	2005	ITC,PTR	Y
Colorado	1986	HTC,ITC,PTR	N	New Jersey	1988	HTC,ITC,SUTR	N
Connecticut	1990	PTC,PTR	Y	New Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Delaware	1984	HTC,ITC	N	New York	1994	HTC,ITC,PTR,SUTR	N
Florida	1995	HTC,PTR,SUTR	N	North Carolina*	1997	HTC,ITC,PTR	N
Georgia*	1994	HTC,PTR	N	North Dakota	1997	HTC, ITC,PTR	Y
Hawaii	1994	No/yes*	PTC	Ohio	1983	PTR	Y
Idaho		n.a.	n.a.	Oklahoma	1983	HTC,ITC,PTR	N
Illinois	1983	HTC,ITC,SUTR	N	Oregon	1985	PTR	Y
Indiana	1983	ITC,PTR	N	Pennsylvania	2001	PTC,PTR,SUTR	N
Iowa	1994	ITC,SUTR,PTR	Y	Rhode Island	1992	HTC	N
Kansas	1990	HTC,ITC	Y	South Carolina*	1994	HTC,PTR	Y
Kentucky	1983	ITC,PTR,SUTR	N	South Dakota	n.a.	n/a-no tax	n.a.
Louisiana	1981	HTC,SUTR	Y	Tennessee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maine	2006	PTR	N	Texas	1995	PTR	Y
Maryland	1992	ITC,PTR	N	Utah	1997	HTC,ITC	Retail, utilities
Massachusetts	1987	ITC,PTR	N	Vermont	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Michigan	1985	PTC, PTR	N	Washington	1995	HTC	
Minnesota	1985	HTC,ITC,PTC,SUTR,PTR	N	Virginia	1988	HTC,ITC,PTC,PTR	
Mississippi*	1997	No/no		West Virginia	n.a.	n.a.	
				Wisconsin	1989	HTC	
				Wyoming	n.a.	n/a-no tax	

***Indicates tier state, where tax benefits are given according to economic status of county**

Tax Incentives Legend: HC=hire credit; ITC=investment tax credit; PTC=profits tax credit; PTR=property tax relief; SUTR=sales/use tax relief

Sources: Commerce Clearing House *Multistate Tax Guide, 2007*; State departments of economic development guidebooks; Authors' inquiries.

Notes:

1. Pennsylvania and Minnesota changed to profits based credits after 2000. Most of Kentucky ENTZs expired before 2004.
2. States differ in terms of which industries are excluded from these tax incentives. AL, MO, ME, MD, MA, NE, NC, OK, exclude non-manufacturing industries. AZ, GA, MN exclude retail, DE excludes retail, service and utilities, HI excludes retail, wholesale, services and utilities, and NJ excludes mail order sales.

Methodology Used to Develop a Time Series Decennial Census Database by Census Tract.

A1.1 Data Sources

1980 Census -- Acquired from the historical Census data archive at the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University.

1990 Census -- Applied Geographic Solutions (AGS) Thousand Oaks, CA. This was subsequently changed to CIESIN.

2000 Census -- Census 2000 Summary File 3 DVD in ASCII format from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Geographic Equivalency -- MABLE '98/Geocorr v.3.0 Geographic Correspondence Engine, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis, University of Missouri.

1990 Census tract boundaries -- Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Maps and Data CD. Census tract boundaries in shapefile format were converted to Atlas GIS format for processing.

2000 Census tract boundaries -- Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Maps and Data CD. Census tract boundaries in shapefile format were converted to Atlas GIS format for processing.

A1.2 Processing Procedures

Geographic Equivalency File -- A geographic equivalency file was created for purposes of relating 1990 Census Tracts to their equivalent 1980 Census Tracts. Files were created individually for each state using the MARBLE/Geocorr v.3.0 engine at the University of Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED). The equivalency file contains essentially three fields:

- 1990 Census Tract
- The equivalent 1980 Census Tract
- An allocation factor to be applied to the 1980 Census Tract

In cases where the 1980 tract definition is exactly the same as the 1990 definition, the allocation factor is 1.0. In cases where a tract was split in 1990, the allocation factor contains the percent of the 1980 area to be allocated to the equivalent 1990 definition. Once downloaded, the 50 state files were combined into a single national file and the numbers of unique tracts for 1990 and 1980 were counted to validate that all tracts had been accounted for.

A1.3 1980 Dataset

- Historical archive files were downloaded for each of the 50 states from CIESIN FTP site.
- Since the archive file includes records for every level of geography for each state, Census tractlevel records were identified and extracted based on a SUMMARY LEVEL value of "14" (Census Tracts/BNAs) for the required fields.
- The extracted records were converted from the SAS Transport format to DBF format.
- All of the state files were then combined into a single national file and the number of Census Tract records was validated to ensure that there were not missing or duplicated records.

- Once the national file was created, it was re-aggregated to 1990 tract definitions using the geographic equivalency file created with the MARBLE/Geocorr engine.
- The number of 1990 tract definition records were then verified to ensure that there were no missing or duplicated records.
- The national file based on the 1990 tract definitions was then converted to 2000 Census tract definitions using Atlas GIS together with 1990 and 2000 Census tractboundary files. Geospatial processing was performed to allocate demographic attributes from 1990 tract definitions to 2000 tract definitions based on the square mileage of the layered tracts. This approach is similar to that used to convert from 1980 to 1990 but without the use of an equivalency file.

A1.4 1990 Dataset

- A single national file was created containing the Census tractlevel records for all states in the U.S. for the required fields on 2000 Census tractdefinitions.
- The number of Census tractrecords in the dataset was validated to confirm that there were no missing or duplicated records.

A1.5 2000 Dataset

- Since the SF3 DVD includes records for every level of geography for each state, Census tract level records were identified and extracted based on a SUMMARY LEVEL value of "140" (Census Tract/BNAs) for the required fields.
- Tract level records were extracted from the required fields and converted to DBF files on a state-by-state basis.
- Individual state files were then merged into a single national file containing records for all Census tracts in the U.S.
- All of the states file were then combined into a single national file and the number of Census Tract records was validated to ensure that there were no missing or duplicated records.

A1.6 Combined Time Series Dataset

- In order to produce the combined file, the 1980, 1990, and 2000 files were matched using the common 2000 Census tract to created a single flat file.
- The combined flat file was then loaded into Atlas GIS as an attribute table for 2000 Census tract boundaries and overlaid with enterprise zone and TEA boundaries. Based on whether the centroid (geographic center) of each tract polygon was within an Empowerment Zone, the appropriate EZ identifier was added to each Census Tract record.

A1.7 Holes in the 1980 Tract Boundaries

One of the major limitations to the 1980 Census was that only urbanized areas were assigned Census Tracts. Although the Census equally covered the entire nation, small area aggregations are only available for the areas which were assigned Census Tract/BNA boundaries. Consequently, when 1980 Census tracts data are converted to 2000 definitions, a number of 2000 tract records have no corresponding data values for 1980 due to the lack of reporting.

Although the combined file contains records for every 2000 Census Tract definition, EZs and TEAs containing tracts with missing 1980 values are discarded from the analysis since they will show artificially high population growth for many tracts that contain population values for 2000 but not for 1980. The total database contains 1,212 unique EZ definitions of which 304 have one or more Census tracts missing data for 1980.