LEHD Methodology Template

Title: Spatial Shifts in Daytime Population Due to COVID - Impacts and Increasing Levels of Remote Work

Question your work tried to answer	How LED data can be used to describe spatial shifts in daytime population
Local Employment Dynamics data sources used	_x__ LODES/OnTheMap ___ QWI ___ J2J Flows ___ Industry Focus ___ PSEO ___ Raw data files from CD or VRDC __ Other:
Other data sources used	Workers Able to Work Remotely by Industry: BLS Job Flexibilities and Work Schedule data, 2017-2018
Software/ data processing tools used	OnTheMap, Spreadsheet Software, Tableau Public
Brief description of methodology (*if someone wanted to do a similar analysis, how should they approach it?)*	**Change in Daytime Pop. = Post-Pandemic Daytime Pop. - Pre-Pandemic Daytime Pop.** **Post-Pandemic Daytime Pop.** (accounting for shift to remote work for large segments of the workforce) Post-Pandemic Daytime Population = Work Location of Primary Workers - Remote Workers by Industry + Home Location Remote Workers by Industry **Pre-Pandemic Daytime Pop.** (with baseline of 4% remote workers, based on historical Census ACS data) Pre-Pandemic Daytime Population = 96% of Work Location of Primary Workers + 4% of Home Location Primary Workers **OnTheMap settings**

	• Home/Work Area: both Home and Work used • Area Profile, Labor Market Segment: All Workers • Year: 2018 • Job Type: Primary Jobs
Benefits of methodology/ data	Geospatial distribution of workers has far reaching implications for commuting data, consumer spending behaviors at restaurants, retail, and services, and commercial real estate. Seeing a shift in commuting and distribution of daytime population can help communities adjust to “the new normal” of remote work.
Drawbacks/problems with methodology/data	
Anything else?	
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