

### **OVERVIEW**

- ► Introduction
- Mapping LEHD Data
  - Employment Nodes
  - Pedestrian Access
- ► Technical Process
- Client Outcomes



### INTRODUCTION



### THEORY INTO PRACTICE

Committed to holistic thinking and sustainable development.

We design strategies that will support your community's vision for the future.

1995
YEAR FOUNDED

600+
ENGAGEMENTS

425+
CLIENTS

44 STATES COUNTRIES

### **OUR PRACTICE AREAS**



Insight and tools to support sound decision-making and create healthy, vibrant economies through our Talent-Innovation-Place framework.



Strategies to stabilize businesses and strengthen systems and organizations to position communities to withstand and emerge from disruptive events.



Workforce planning to implement shared objectives among stakeholder groups, meet employer needs, and increase opportunities for residents.



Custom solutions to implement bold initiatives, establish innovative programs, and stand up effective organizations.

# MAPPING LEHD DATA

### **EMPLOYMENT NODES**

Geospatial comparison of jobs and resident workers

- Where are employment and residential centers concentrated?
- Direct application of LEHD-LODES data
  - Difference in jobs and resident workers by block
  - Color shows a modified percentile of the difference within the project area
- Identifies employment centers and neighborhoods by census block
- Can reveal emerging development patterns over time
- Combined with local zoning overlays to highlight development patterns

MORE JOBS © 2025 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

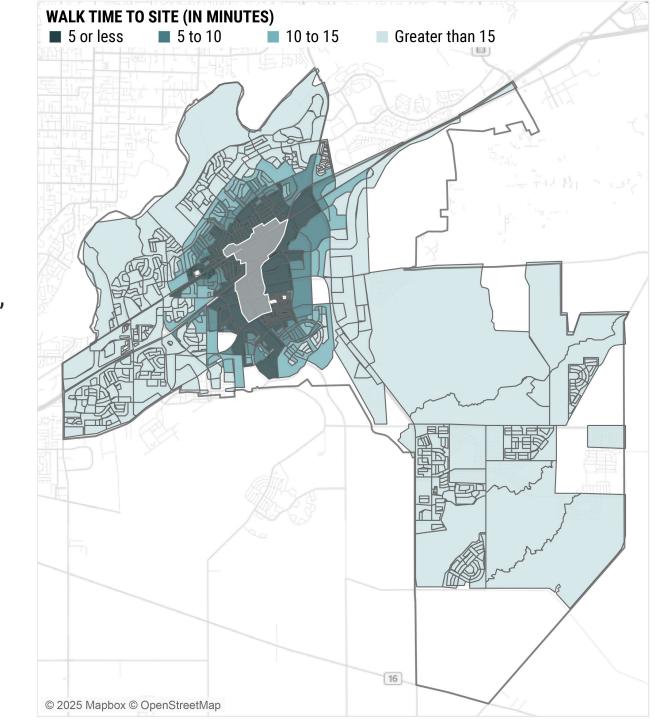
Sources: US Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES); TIP Strategies, Inc.

Notes: Blank census blocks represent those with zero reported jobs and resident workers in the selected year.

### **PEDESTRIAN ACCESS**

Site location relative to jobs and resident workers

- What is the proximity of redevelopment sites to city residents and workers?
- Combines LEHD-LODES data with OpenRouteService (ORS) data
  - Isochrones of various transportation modes (walking, cycling, car)
  - Open-source API maintained by the Heidelberg Institute for Geoinformation Technology
- Summarized to show percentage of jobs and resident workers within certain distance/walking time to site



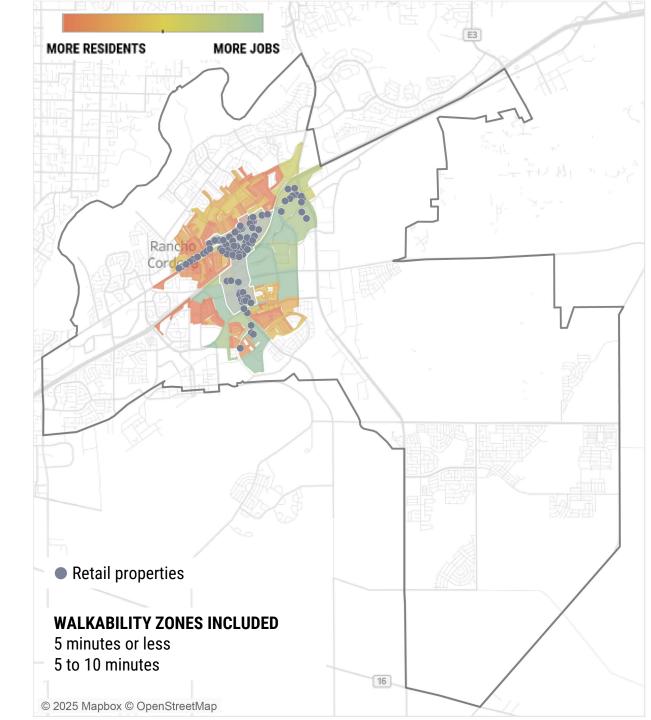
Sources: OpenRouteService; OpenStreetMap; US Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES); TIP Strategies, Inc.

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### **COMBINATION & ADDITIONAL CONTEXT**

Peripheral data to help decisionmakers

- LEHD-LODES data on jobs and resident workers identifies employment nodes, neighborhoods, and mixed areas
- OpenRouteService walking time isochrones show pedestrian access to sites
- Local zoning overlays add context for potential development opportunities or barriers
- ► CoStar commercial properties within ½ mile of site add context to walkability and placemaking opportunities



Sources: CoStar Group; OpenRouteService; OpenStreetMap; US Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES); TIP Strategies, Inc.

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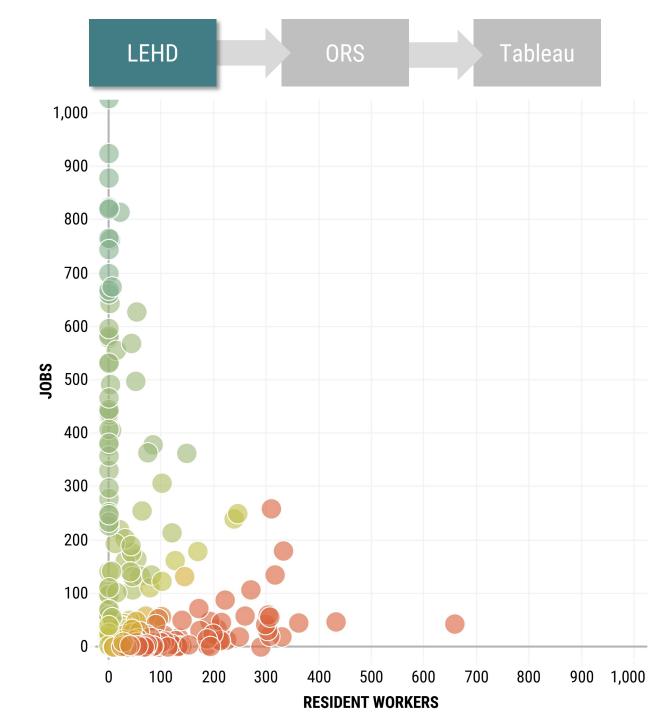
### Online Demonstration

### TECHNICAL PROCESS

### **LEHD-LODES DATA**

### Data retrieval and processing

- ► LEHD-LODES data pulled using an R script
  - Resident Area Characteristics (RAC)
  - Worker Area Characteristics (WAC)
- Pulls 10+ years of data for project county
- Data is filtered to only retain the total value (C000) at the block level
- Two data files are joined by block and year to easily compare jobs and resident workers
- Compare jobs and resident workers using a modified percentile rank of difference (Jobs – RWs)
  - Percentile function is preferred instead of a difference or ratio to avoid emphasizing blocks with few jobs, resident workers, or both



### **OPEN ROUTE SERVICE ISOCHRONES**

### Data retrieval and processing

- Districts or areas of interest are defined
  - Rancho Cordova identified three districts to examine
- District polygon shapes converted to point layers in ArcGIS Pro
  - Based on the size of the districts relative to the city, we generated points at 400ft intervals
  - ORS generates isochrones for each point on the district boundary
  - ORS Tools plugin in QGIS is used to generate polygons for each district point's 5-, 10-, and 15-minute walk shed
  - Multiple isochrone vector layers are merged into a single layer for each district
- Census blocks classified based on intersection with isochrone layers
  - Classification based on the shortest walktime isochrone intersection for each district



### **DATA VISUALIZATION**

Combining data, summarizing, and visualizing

- Data from LEHD-LODES and ORS classifications joined by census block
- Maps visualize the two aspects of the data:
  - Employment node view shows relative concentration of jobs and resident workers
  - Walk time view shows all blocks by their walk time to the selected site
  - Map can be filtered or highlighted to emphasize blocks within a certain walkshed
- Responsive summary bar chart shows percentage of jobs and resident workers that fall into each walkshed for the selected site
- More detailed information appears on hover, and additional layers can be added

LEHD Tableau ORS **WALK TIME TO SITE (IN MINUTES)** ■ 5 or less 10 to 15 Greater than 15 13.3% 8.6% 34.5% 43.6% Jobs Resident Workers 15.9% 8.2% 10.8% 65.0% 90% 100% PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL © 2025 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Sources: OpenRouteService; OpenStreetMap; US Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES); TIP Strategies, Inc.

Notes: Blank census blocks represent those with zero reported jobs and resident workers in the selected year.

# CLIENT OUTCOMES

### **CLIENT OUTCOMES: RANCHO CORDOVA, CA**

### Using employment nodes & pedestrian access to inform strategies

- Explore opportunities for future development that identify priority nodes and corridors for development.
  - Create a framework for decision-making that will identify which nodes or corridors should be prioritized for action.
  - Craft a community-centered vision for each high-priority node or corridor to guide economic growth that encourages the development of amenities.
  - Coordinate efforts across stakeholders to implement the node and corridor plans.
- ▶ Identify the infrastructure needed to connect residents with amenities and job opportunities.
  - Coordinate with the planning and public works departments to gain an understanding of current plans and opportunities related to pedestrian, bike, and trail infrastructure.
  - Understand the needs and concerns of businesses in multimodal transportation projects, with a focus on improved access and connectivity.

### **USE CASES FROM ACROSS THE US**

TIP Strategies projects using employment nodes or pedestrian access analysis

- Employment Nodes & Pedestrian Access to Sites
  - Rancho Cordova, CA
  - Bloomington, MN
  - Harker Heights, TX
  - Alexandria, VA
  - College Station, TX
- ► Employment Nodes & Pedestrian Access to Commercial Real Estate Properties
  - ► Richmond, TX
  - Indian River County, FL
- Employment Nodes
  - Pflugerville, TX



### **THANK YOU**



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