

OnTheMap Version 2 – User Guide

Version 2 – November 15, 2007

OnTheMap is an online mapping application that shows where employed workers live and where they work. The database and software were developed through a unique partnership between the U.S. Census Bureau and its Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partner states. Users of **OnTheMap** begin by defining a geographic study area using one of several area selection tools and an interactive map viewer. Based on the selected study area, maps are produced showing where workers live who are employed in the study area or where workers are employed who live in the study area. The application also provides access to tabular reports and additional analysis tools.

This guide is intended to help users get acquainted with the application's features, mapping tools, and reports.

MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

OnTheMap can be accessed using any standard Internet Browser and a personal computer capable of viewing information on the Internet. The most current versions of the browser and operating system software should be running. Enable "Pop-Up Windows" and "Java Scripts" in the browser settings in order to generate workforce maps and reports using this application.

This application produces detailed maps and reports. Performance and map quality can vary greatly depending on computers and monitors. A computer equipped with at least 512MB of RAM, a high performance graphics card, and a monitor capable of displaying higher resolution graphics (a minimum of 1280 by 1024 pixels is strongly recommended) produce the best results. The application has been optimized for use with the following browsers: Firefox (v.1.0 or higher), Netscape (v.7.1 or higher), and Internet Explore (v.6.0 or higher).

Network-based users will typically have no problems accessing the application. **OnTheMap** uses no permanent cookies and requires no plug-in applets that could potentially be rejected by a network's security settings.

For users with impaired vision or difficulty viewing maps, a text-only version of the application is available. Click on the **Text-based Tool** tab at the upper right corner of the application window. Here, summary state, county, and city reports can be generated without the need to work with the interactive map viewer.

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QUICK START EXAMPLE

OnTheMap is designed to provide fast access to labor market information. In a few keystrokes, a user can zoom to a particular geographic area, define a specific area for analysis, and produce maps and reports for that area. The following example shows the steps to create travel shed maps and reports.

Labor Shed Map and Report – Savannah, Georgia

- a. On the **Place Name Lookup** screen that appears when you enter the application, type in the name “Savannah” and press Enter. You can enter the name of any city, county, or state. Do not add “City,” “County,” or “State” in this space unless it is part of the actual name.
- b. On the confirmation screen that appears next, use your mouse to highlight “City of Savannah, Georgia” and then press the City Map button just to the right. The application’s interactive map viewer will be displayed and Savannah will be centered in the mapping frame.
- c. From the **Background Map Tools** bar located just above the map viewer, resize the map by pressing the Out button and then drawing a “drag box” with your mouse on the map. See Page 6, Background Map Tools, section for help in creating a drag box. The geographic coverage of the map expands and the center of the drag box becomes the center of the new map view. Use the In button and draw another “drag box” to move in closer to the city.
- d. From the **Map Overlay Tools** group at the top of the map, press the Create/Change Overlay button. Choose Create Travel Sheds from among the options presented. Fill in the travel shed settings, concluding with item #5. Additional help, if you need it, is available by clicking on the “?” button at the upper right corner of the selection box.
 1. Year – Choose to view data for 2002, 2003, or 2004.
 2. Job Type – Choose among four different employment definitions.
 - a) All Jobs – All public and private non-farm sector jobs.
 - b) All Primary – The primary jobs (based on highest earnings) of all workers.
 - c) Private Jobs – All private non-farm jobs.
 - d) Private Primary – The primary jobs of all private non-farm workers.
 3. Live or Work – Choose to see where workers live or where they work. For this example, choose “Labor Shed (Selects an employment area and maps where workers live).” This is the setting for a labor shed map. The options are:
 - a) Commute Shed (Selects a home area and maps where people work).
 - b) Labor Shed (Selects an employment area and maps where workers live).
 4. Report Type – Choose “Shed Report.” Add a descriptive title in the input box that will appear on the report. Note that the title, while optional, is the only place on the report that identifies the selection area. Once a title is added, it will remain in use until it is changed manually.
 5. Selection Tool -- Choose “Layer Selection” from among the selection tool options.
 - a) Re-use Selection - Recalls the most recent selection you made.
 - b) Freehand – Define an area by drawing a polygon directly on the map.
 - c) Layer Selection – Choose a specific map feature within a selected map layer by dragging the mouse across one or more geographic features on the map.
 - d) Buffered Selection – Create a corridor study area by drawing a line along a highway or road.
 - e) Circle Selection – Click on a map location to create a study area ring around the location.

Place Name Lookup

The **Place Name Lookup** screen (above) is the entry page for the application. It is the entry point for users interested in a particular geographic area (i.e., state, county, or city). Click on a state in the map or type in a place name and press the Enter button. In order to produce maps and reports, the place you choose must be located in one of the installed OnTheMap states displayed on the U.S. map in yellow. If you are not sure how a name is spelled, just type in part of the name. Do not type the word “City,” “County,” or “State” unless it is part of the actual place name. A confirmation screen appears offering place name options.

The screenshot displays the 'Place Name Lookup' application interface in five sequential stages:

- Place Name Confirmation:** A simple confirmation box.
- Place Name Lookup:** A text input field containing 'Atlanta' and an 'Enter' button. Below it, a link for 'US Map' is visible.
- State Lookup Results:** A list box showing 'End of List' and a 'State Map' button.
- County Lookup Results:** A list box showing 'End of List' and a 'County Map' button.
- City Lookup Results:** A list box showing 'City of Atlanta, Georgia', 'City of Atlanta, Illinois', and 'City of Atlanta, Indiana'. The first option is highlighted, and a 'City Map' button is present.

Depending on the name entered on the **Place Name Lookup** page, several location options may appear. The list may extend below the view window. Use the scroll bar in the particular box to see all options. *Highlight the desired place name option in the state, county, or city lookup box, then press the map button to the side of the highlighted name.* If none of the choices fits your needs, you can re-enter a name in the lookup box at the top of the view window.

Troubleshooting Questions and Answers – Selecting a Starting Point on the Map

○ I typed in a place name but nothing showed up on the verification screen. Why not?

There could be several reasons. One possibility is that the name was spelled incorrectly. Try typing in the first few letters in the name box and see if the place you are looking for shows up as an option. The problem could also be that a space was typed after the name or “City of” or “County” was typed with the name. It is possible that a city name is valid but is not in the place name database. The list includes cities defined as “Places” in Census 2000. Try typing in another place name in the same geographic area and navigate from there to the location you want.

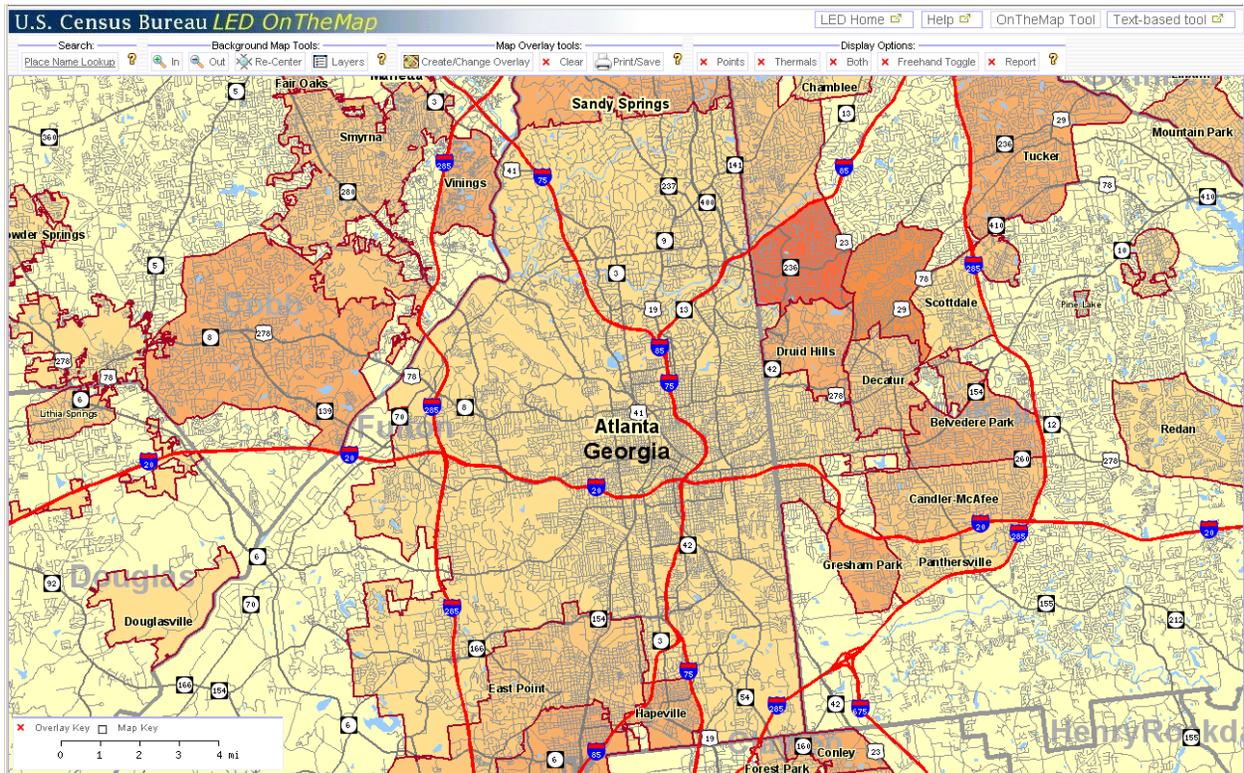
○ I found the place name on the confirmation screen and pressed the “City Map” button, but no map came up. What did I do wrong?

Remember to highlight the place name (by selecting it with your mouse) before pressing the map button. This is necessary even if only one place name option is listed. Also, remember to press the map button located next to the selected name box. Finally, make sure that your browser is set to permit Java Scripts and Popup Windows for this application.

NAVIGATING INSIDE THE MAP VIEWER

When you enter a place name or click on a state on the entry page map, the map viewer displays that place in the map window. The map viewer is the canvas for the labor market map overlays. The map viewer is dynamic, meaning that users can determine what map layers to display. Note that a map scale is placed at the lower left corner of the map. **In addition, check boxes on the map scale will turn on or off a map legend and a key to the overlay map layers.**

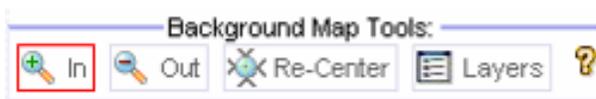
Map Viewer – Atlanta, Georgia



Background Map Tools

The **Background Map Tools** at the upper left of the map frame are used to change and manipulate the highway map in the viewer. The tool set includes three navigation tools and a map layer settings tool.

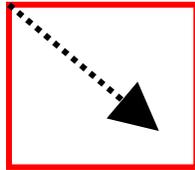
a. Zoom In



The Zoom In tool is used to zoom in to (or move closer into) the map. Click the In icon (a red border is placed around the button) and, using your mouse, drag a box over the place on the map where you want to zoom. The outline of the box locates the map border for a new map.

Navigation Draw Boxes

Create a Drag Box by holding down the control button on your mouse (usually the button on the left) and dragging it down and to the right on the map. Try to keep the shape of the box similar in proportion to the map display on your screen. The center of the box becomes the center of the resulting map display.

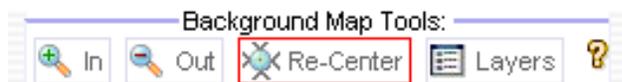


b. Zoom Out



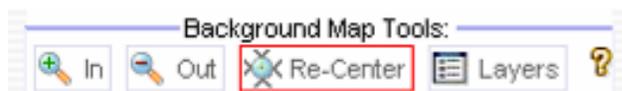
Select this tool when you want to zoom out (or move further out) from the current map view. It operates the same way as the Zoom In tool – but in reverse. Click the Out icon (a red border is placed around the button) and, using your mouse, drag a box over an area of the map that you want to establish as the center of your new map. The map is redrawn with the map zoomed out. The center of the map will be located where the center of the box was.

c. Re-Center



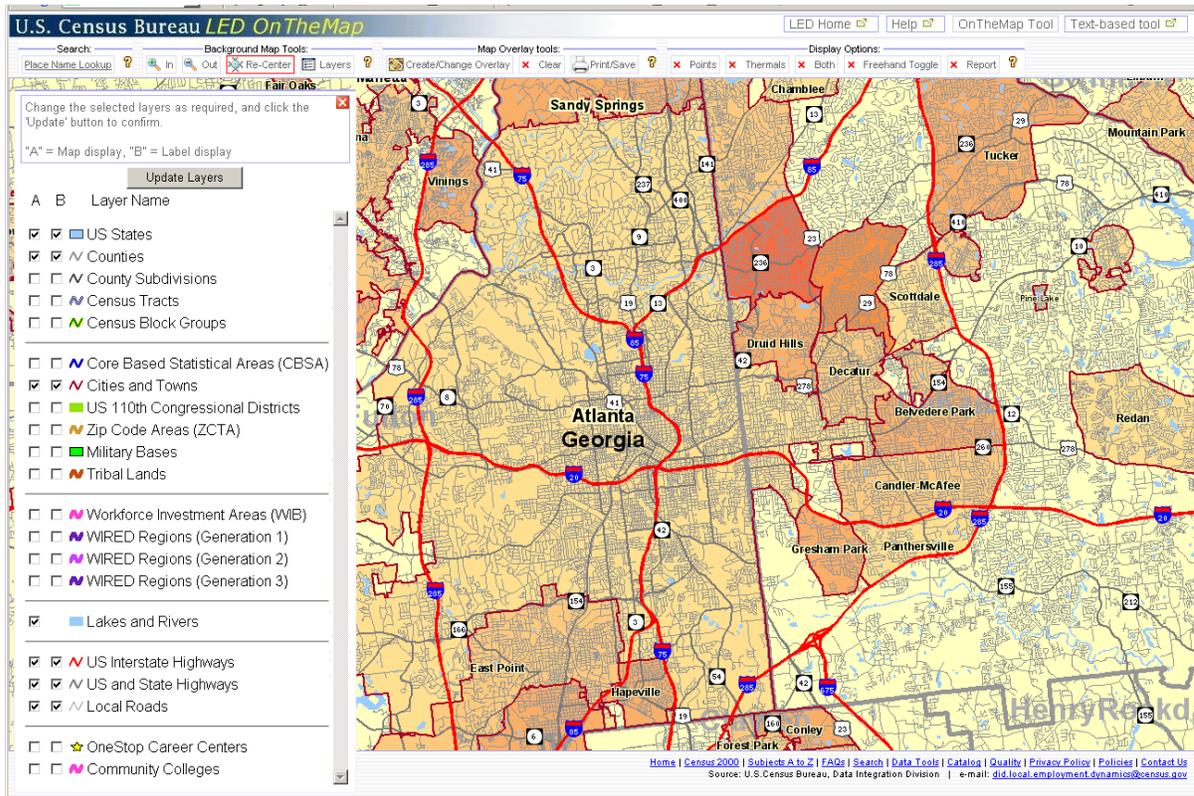
This tool shifts the map in any direction laterally while maintaining the current map scale. Press the Re-Center icon (a red border is placed around the button) and then click on a particular location on the map. The location you pick becomes the new center of the map.

d. Layers



The map's layer controls can be accessed by clicking on the Layers button. A layer control panel appears that shows the geographic map layers and labels that are currently displayed along with others that are available for display. There are 21 map layers in OnTheMap that can be toggled on or off. Check or uncheck the boxes by each item depending on the layers and labels you want to have displayed on the map. Click on the Update Layers button in the setting box to update the map or click on the "x" to close the box if no changes are needed. Note that check boxes have also been added to the scale bar at the bottom left of the map viewer that turn on or off a map legend and an overlay map key.

Atlanta, Georgia with Layer Control Panel Activated



Troubleshooting Questions and Answers – Navigating Inside the Map Viewer

- *When I click on the map using the “Zoom In” tool, I end up zooming in too close – down to where a single street fills the screen. What’s going on?*

By just clicking on the map, you are telling the application to zoom in to the smallest scale possible. You need to draw a box on the map to indicate how far you want to go into the map. The borders of the box you draw on the map indicate what geographic area you want filling the screen.

- *I’ve used the Layer button to add new map layers (e.g., census tracts), but the map doesn’t always change. What am I doing wrong?*

Several of the local map layers are set up so that they do not display above a certain map scale. This is done to keep these layers from making the map unreadable. Local streets lines and city labels would completely cover the map if displayed at the state or regional level. If you zoom closer in, these layers will appear.

- *Other mapping applications on the Web put arrows on the four sides and four corners of the map for shifting the map one way or another. Why don’t you use that approach here?*

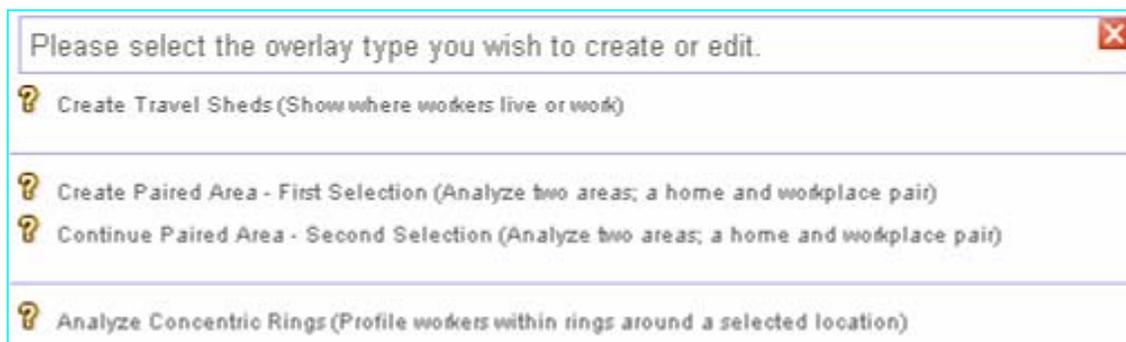
That approach and others were considered in the design of this mapping application. In the end, the “Re-Center” button was selected because it provides more precision. Rather than shifting the map in increments one direction or another, the “Re-Center” button permits the user to define a new center point to the map. The map shifts in whatever direction is needed to bring the selected point to the center of the map.

PRODUCING MAP OVERLAYS AND REPORTS

Map overlays are geographic layers of information displayed on top of the base map. The application uses these overlays to display selected study areas and to show worker travel patterns. The overlay tools, provided with this application, enable users to define and analyze geographic labor markets in many different ways.

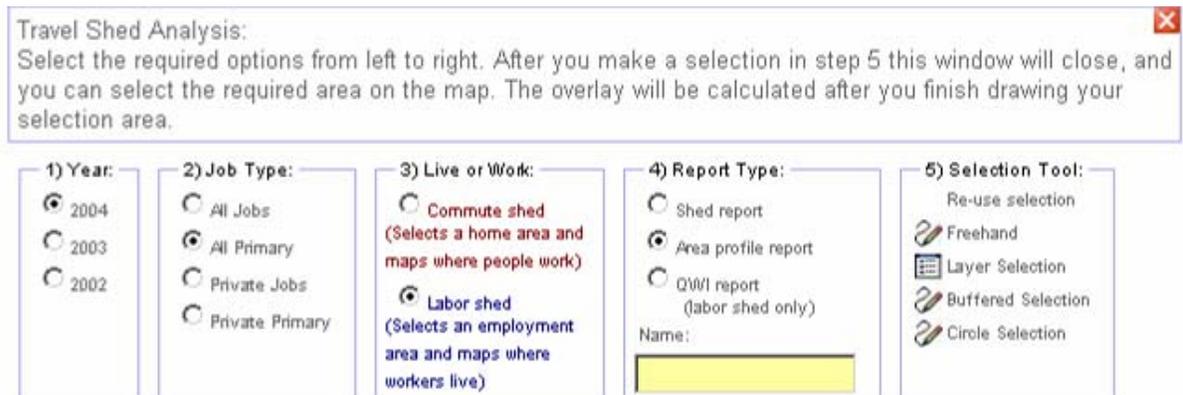


The “**Create/Change Overlay**” tool is the command center for generating map overlays. Here the user sets the type of analysis to be done, the data to be used in the analysis, the tools to be employed in defining a selection area, and the kinds of maps or reports to be produced. When the Create/Change Overlay button is pressed, a window comes up offering three types of analyses:



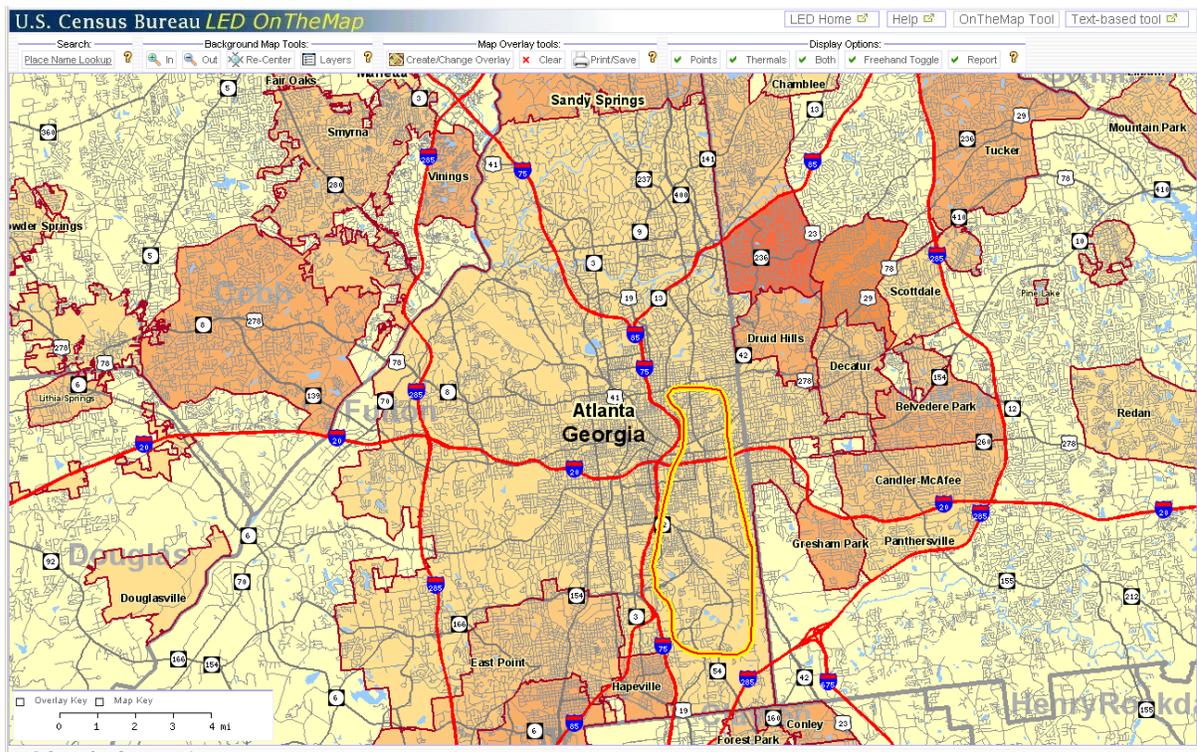
Creating Travel Sheds – Click on the Create Travel Sheds option to display maps showing where workers in a selected area live or work. A settings box is displayed that shows the available data, display, and report options. There are two types of travel shed maps. A “**commute shed**” shows where people in a selected residential area work. A “**labor shed**” shows where workers live who are employed in a selected employment area.

Following a sequence of steps, users decide what information they wish to have displayed. These include the data reference year and employment definition, the direction of the worker flow (e.g., selecting a workplace area and mapping where workers live, or selecting a residential area and mapping where the residents work), specific reports, and the tool to be used in defining the study area. Based on these choices, the user picks a study area and displays an overlay map showing the worker travel patterns associated with that area.



- a. **Area Selection Options** – These tools are used to define a geographic study area. Four selection tools are supported along with a button that permits users to reuse their last area.

Freehand Selection Area (user defined area in Atlanta, GA)

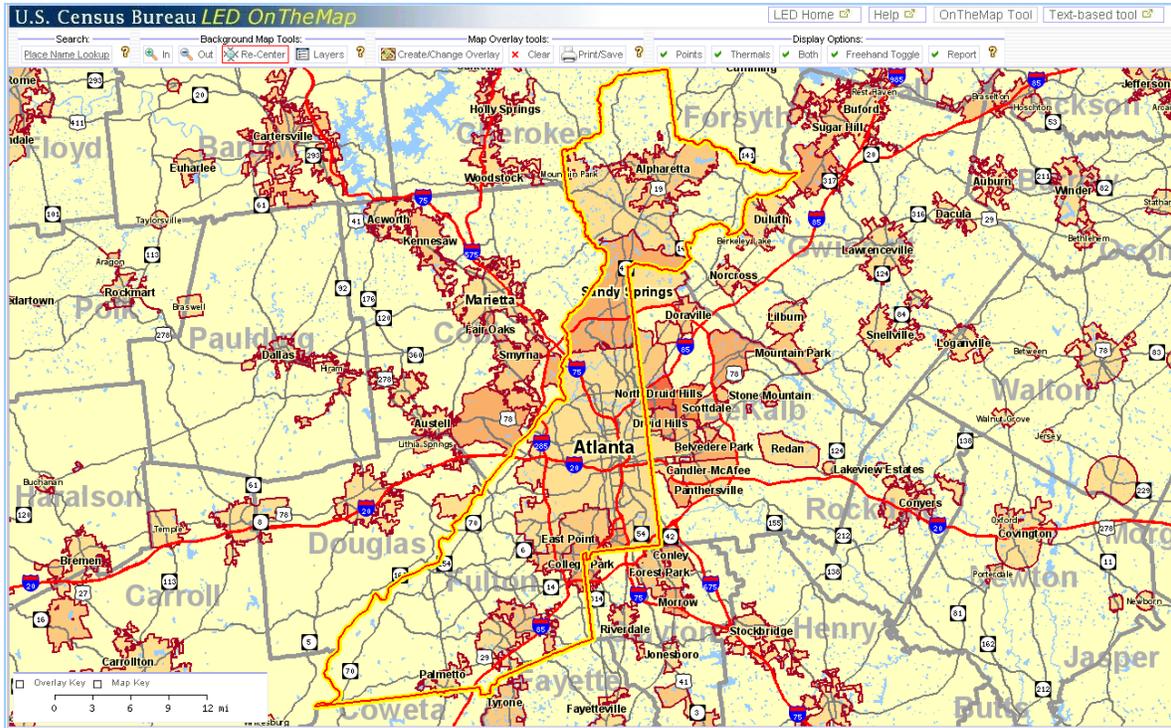


Freehand – A freehand area is drawn directly on the map. Select a spot on the map to begin drawing. Hold down the left (or control) mouse button and drag along the map in the shape of the area desired. Release the button when the desired shape is achieved. (The freehand tool will not process a straight line or fewer than three points, so be sure to drag the line into a shape that forms a polygon.) Simpler shapes process more quickly. Large, complex shapes may not fully process due to limits set within the application software.

The map viewer returns a highlighted outline of your freehand area. This polygon area is used by the application to select all census blocks that fall in the selection area. These blocks, in turn, are used by the application to produce the worker home-to-work map overlays. A census block is selected if the center point of that block area falls within the drawn area. *If no block center points exist within the selection area, no overlay map or report can be produced.*

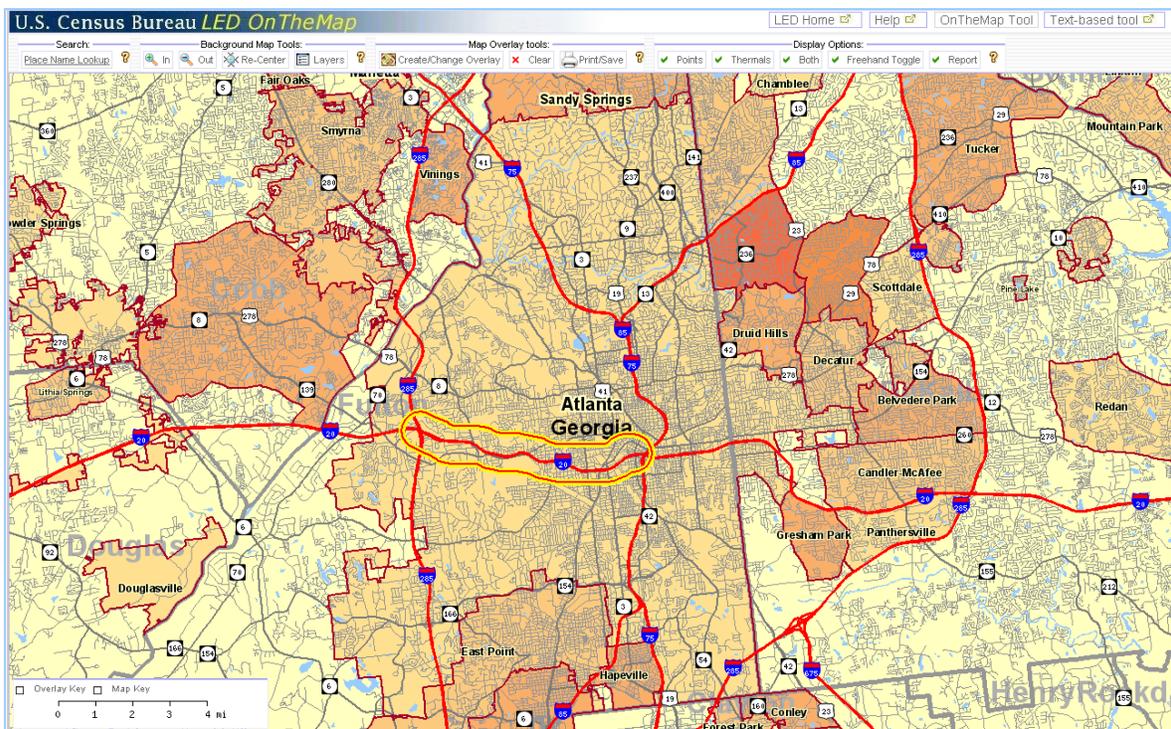
Layer Selection – This tool is used to select one or more standard geographies (e.g., cities, counties, WIB areas, etc.) as a study area. When the Layer Selection option is clicked, a window will appear with a list of available layers. Choose one of the layers and then drag your mouse along the map (a simple line is satisfactory). All features (e.g., counties) that are touched by the dragged line become part of the resulting selection area. For example, if the line crossed from Fulton County into Cobb County, both counties would be included in the selection area.

Layer Selection Area (Fulton County, GA)



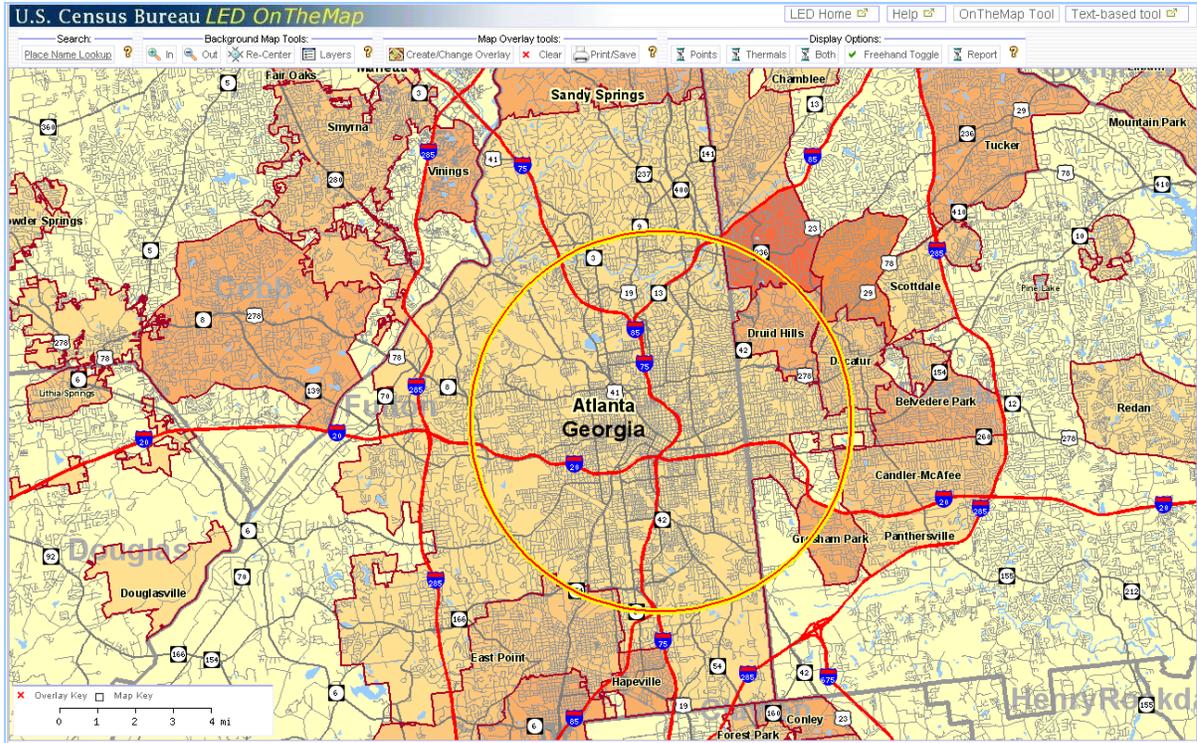
Buffered Selection – This tool is used to define a ring of equal distance around a hand-drawn **line** segment (such as a street or highway) on the map. When the **Buffered Selection** option is pressed, a settings box appears where the user can set the size (radius) of the ring. Then, by drawing a line on the map, a buffered selection area is displayed around the line.

Buffered Selection Area (half-mile corridor along US Interstate 20 in Atlanta)



Circle Selection – This tool is used to define a ring of equal distance around a specific **point** (such as a street intersection or building site) on the map. When the Circle Selection option is pressed, a settings box appears where the user can set the size (radius) of the ring. Choose a size, such as 5 miles. Click on the map to display a ring around the selected point.

Circle Selection Area (Five-mile ring: Atlanta, GA)

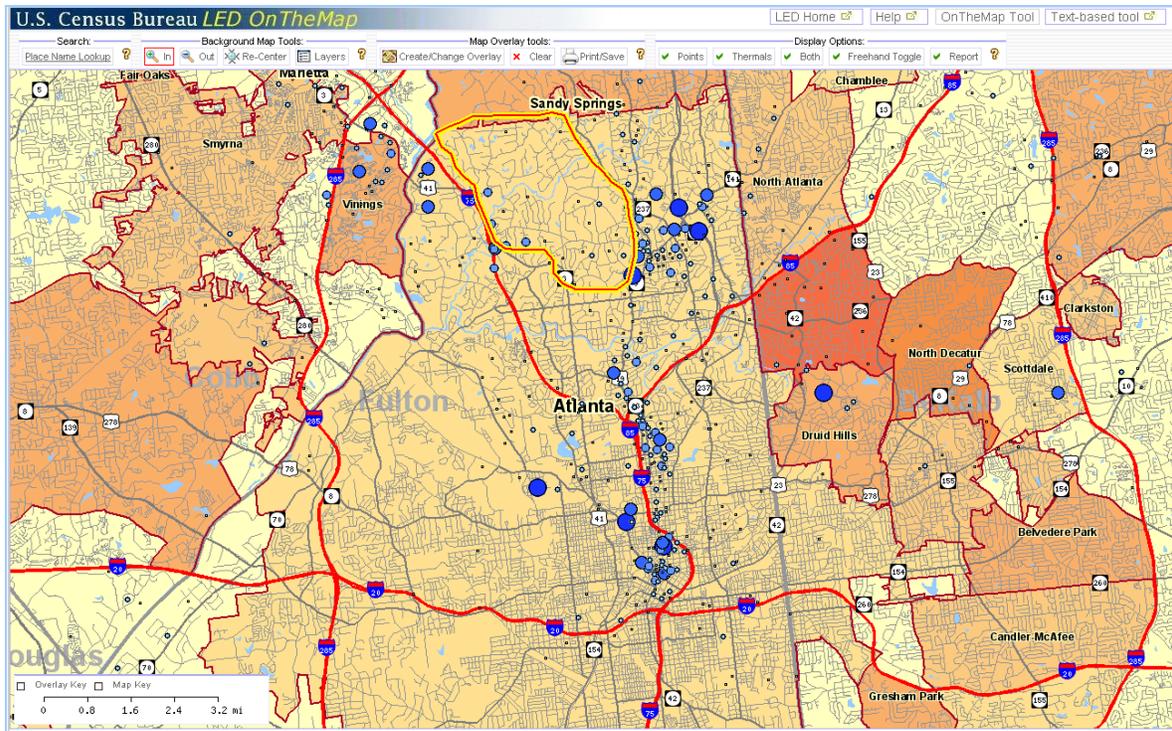


Re-use Selection – This button permits the user to recall the last selection area rather than having to reproduce the area using one of the four selection tools. *Do not clear the previous selection if you wish to use the Re-use Selection option.*

- b. **Travel Shed Maps** – There are two distinct kinds of workforce travel maps. A Commute Shed map is produced when the user chooses to “select a residential area and map where people work.” A Labor Shed map is generated when the user chooses to “select an employment area and map where these workers live.” These two options are presented as choices inside the Travel Shed Analysis options box described above.

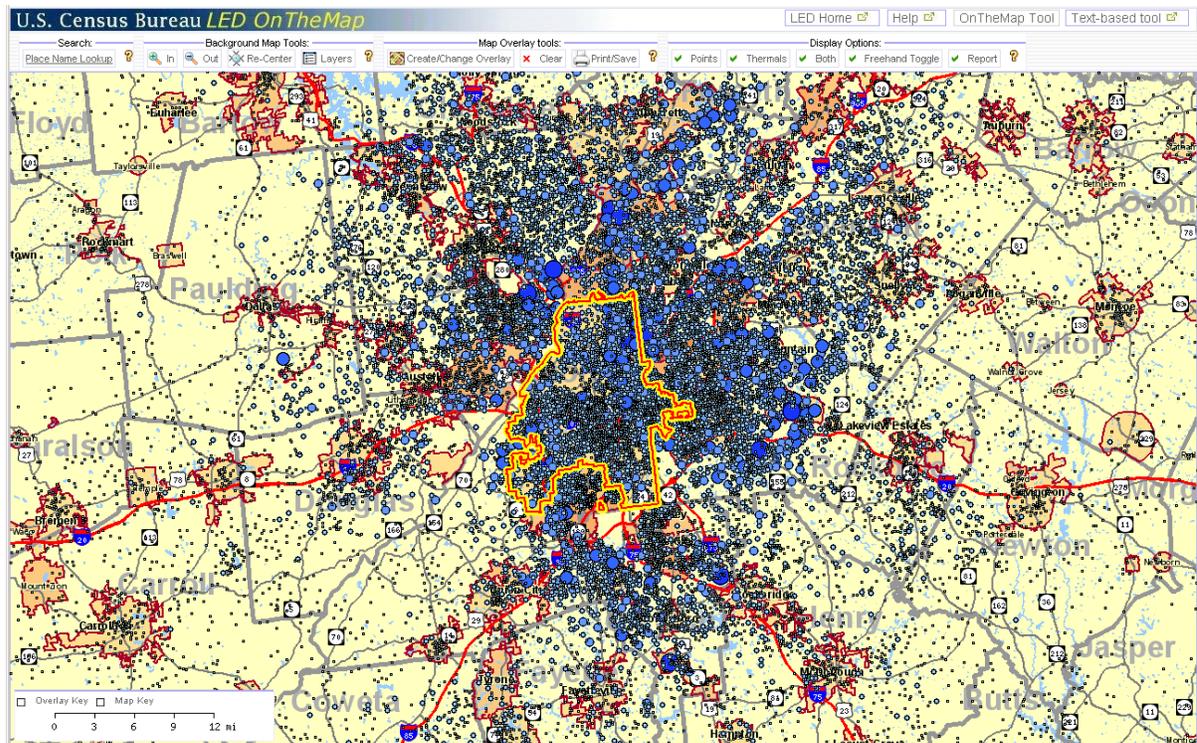
Two sample maps are displayed below showing Labor Shed and Commute Shed maps for the Atlanta, Georgia area. Note that the selection areas are highlighted in yellow, while the places where workers live (or work) are shown as blue dots. The dots are placed at the center of each destination census block and are sized based on the number of workers who live (or work) in the same census blocks. The larger the dot, the more workers from the selection area either live or work in that block location. (A key to the dots is available by clicking on the Overlay Map check box above the map scale bar.)

Commute Shed Map (Where residents in an Atlanta, GA neighborhood work)



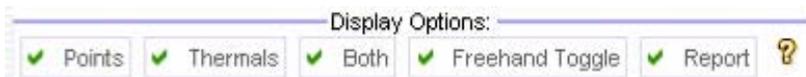
Map Overlay Criteria: Data displayed on this map cover “all jobs” held by workers (in 2nd Quarter, 2004) living in a user-defined area of Atlanta, Georgia. The “Freehand” tool was used to define the selection area (highlighted in yellow in the map). Workplace locations are shown as blue dots sized to the number of jobs held by workers who live in the selection area and are employed at each location.

Labor Shed Example (Where workers live that are employed in Atlanta, GA)



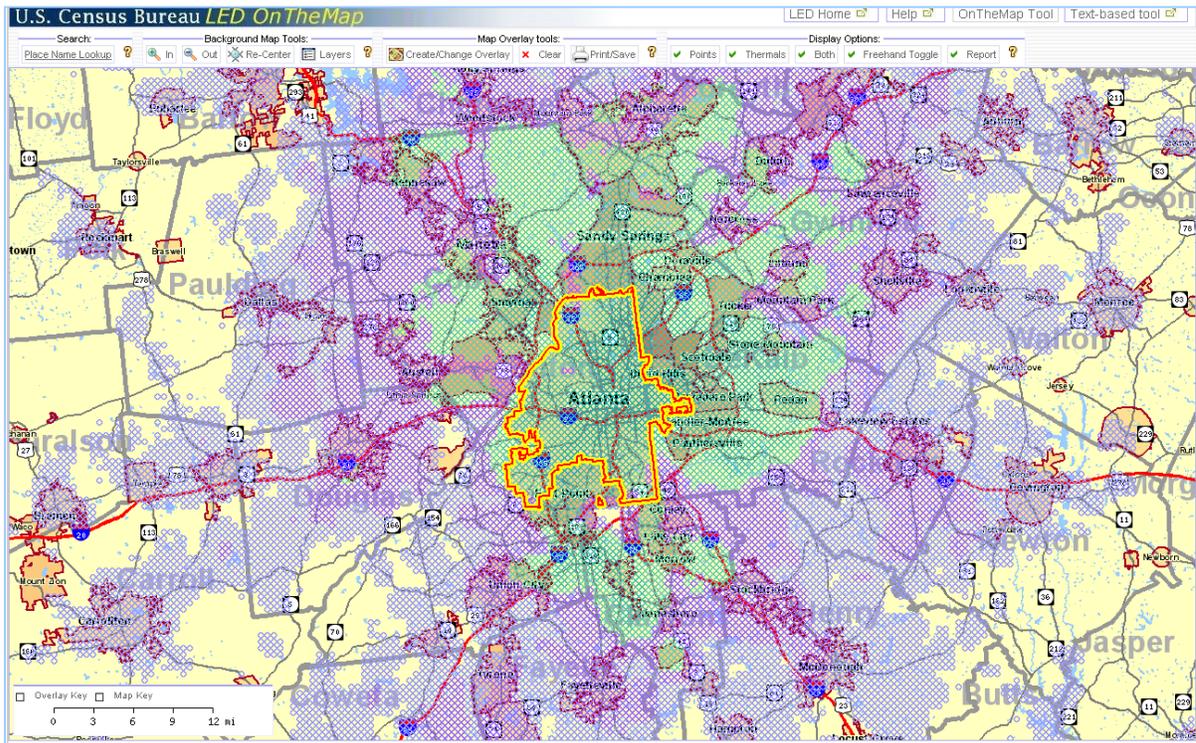
Map Overlay Criteria: Data displayed reflect all primary jobs (in this map for the 2nd Quarter 2003) for workers employed in the City of Atlanta, Georgia. The “Layer Select” option was used to define the selection area (highlighted in yellow in the map). Home locations are shown as blue dots whose size reflects the number of workers employed in Atlanta and living in specific Census blocks.

- c. **Map Display Options** – Travel Shed overlays can be displayed using Points (as shown in the previous map overlay examples), Thermals, or Both at the same time. The point display helps to define the extent of the labor market area as well as areas where clustering occurs. The “thermal” map display shows areas of highest density – measured by workers per square mile. The thermal has several levels of shading – darker shading indicates higher density. Only areas of higher density are displayed and not all points will necessarily be associated with an area of thermal shading.



Users can toggle between the Points, Thermals, or Both options by selecting a different button. The sample map below shows the same map with both the points and thermals displayed.

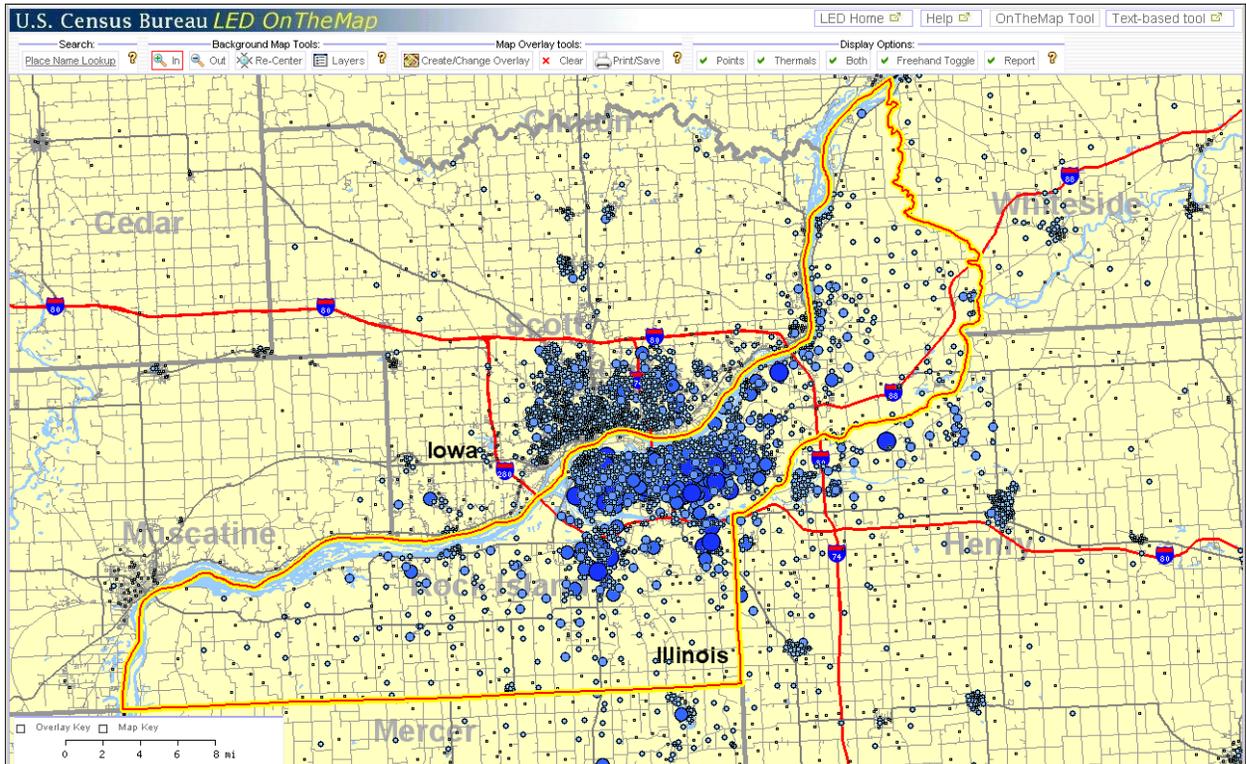
City of Atlanta, GA Labor Shed Map (Thermal Overlay Map)



The Freehand Toggle button permits users to toggle on or off selection area polygons defined using the freehand selection tool. The button is useful in cases where the user-defined area is very small and may be obstructing the overlay points. The Report button displays the tabular report selected in the Create/Change Overlay settings window.

- d. **Cross-State Employment Patterns** – Labor Shed maps displayed in OnTheMap are designed to show where employed workers live, whether those workers originate in the same state or in another state. The Labor Shed Report also provides a tally of workers who commute from other states. (Cross-border flows are not displayed in Commute Shed maps and are not included in Commute Shed Reports.)

Labor Shed Map showing Cross-State Employment Patterns – (Where workers live who are employed in Rock Island, Illinois. Note the display of workers who cross the Mississippi River from homes in Iowa.)



- e. **Tabular Reports** – Each of the overlay maps has at least one associated report. There are three specific reports that support the travel shed maps described above. The user specifies the desired report in the Travel Shed settings box (or in one of the other overlay settings boxes) and produces the report by clicking on the Report button on the Display Tool Bar.

Commute Shed Report – This report provides information on jobs held by residents of a selected area. Three years of history are provided (2002 through 2004). This report also provides job counts summarized and ranked by destination areas (cities and counties).

Atlanta, GA Neighborhood Commute Shed (See previous commute shed map)

U.S. Census Bureau **LED OnTheMap** [LED Home](#) [Help](#) [OnTheMap Tool](#) [Text-based tool](#)

Alternative Report Formats:
[PDF \(Open PDF info page\)](#) [Excel - XLS](#) [Formatted Text](#) [TAB Delimited](#)

Commute Shed Report - Where Residents in the Selection Area are Employed

Atlanta, GA Neighborhood Commute Shed

Resident-Held Jobs by Category	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* All Jobs	1,937	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	1,960	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,833	94.6%	1,766	94.7%	1,851	94.4%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	1,860	96.0%	1,791	96.0%	1,861	94.9%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,757	90.7%	1,695	90.9%	1,755	89.5%

Baseline Count of Jobs	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
All Jobs	1,937	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	1,960	100.0%

Job counts in Cities/Towns Where Residents are Employed	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Atlanta, Georgia	1,040	53.7%	934	50.1%	1,023	52.2%
* Sandy Springs, Georgia	136	7.0%	166	8.9%	164	8.4%
* Vinings, Georgia	38	2.0%	31	1.7%	30	1.5%
* Marietta, Georgia	38	2.0%	33	1.8%	46	2.3%
* Druid Hills, Georgia	32	1.7%	42	2.3%	67	3.4%
* Alpharetta, Georgia	31	1.6%	36	1.9%	49	2.5%
* North Atlanta, Georgia	31	1.6%	14	0.8%	15	0.8%
* Smyrna, Georgia	24	1.2%	32	1.7%	27	1.4%
* Roswell, Georgia	21	1.1%	17	0.9%	15	0.8%
* Dunwoody, Georgia	16	0.8%	19	1.0%	24	1.2%
* All Other Locations	530	27.4%	541	29.0%	500	25.5%

Job counts in Counties Where Residents are Employed	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Fulton, Georgia	1,265	65.3%	1,181	63.3%	1,299	66.3%
* Cobb, Georgia	227	11.7%	236	12.7%	218	11.1%
* DeKalb, Georgia	178	9.2%	162	8.7%	187	9.5%
* Gwinnett, Georgia	89	4.6%	99	5.3%	68	3.5%
* Clayton, Georgia	21	1.1%	55	2.9%	42	2.1%
* Chatham, Georgia	15	0.8%	6	0.3%	4	0.2%
* Forsyth, Georgia	14	0.7%	12	0.6%	13	0.7%
* Henry, Georgia	11	0.6%	3	0.2%	12	0.6%
* Rockdale, Georgia	9	0.5%	8	0.4%	6	0.3%
* Richmond, Georgia	9	0.5%	8	0.4%	14	0.7%
* All Other Locations	99	5.1%	95	5.1%	97	4.9%

Residential Area Profile Reports – This report provides a demographic profile of workers living in a user-selected area, showing counts of jobs for all three years (2002-2004) and counts by worker age, earnings, and 20 two-digit NAICS industry sectors.

Atlanta, GA Neighborhood Commute Shed (See previous commute shed map)

U.S. Census Bureau **LED OnTheMap** [LED Home](#) [Help](#) [OnTheMap Tool](#) [Text-based tool](#)

Alternative Report Formats: [PDF \(Open PDF info page\)](#) [Excel - XLS](#) [Formatted Text](#) [TAB Delimited](#)

Commute Shed Area Profile Report -- Characteristics of Resident Workers
Atlanta, GA Neighborhood Commute Shed

Resident-Held Jobs by Category	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* All Jobs	1,937	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	1,960	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,833	94.6%	1,766	94.7%	1,851	94.4%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	1,860	96.0%	1,791	96.0%	1,861	94.9%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,757	90.7%	1,695	90.9%	1,755	89.5%

Baseline Count of Jobs	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
All Jobs	1,937	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	1,960	100.0%

Jobs by Workers Age	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Age 30 or younger	331	17.1%	266	14.3%	250	12.8%
* Age 31 to 54	1,138	58.8%	1,126	60.4%	1,225	62.5%
* Age 55 or older	468	24.2%	473	25.4%	485	24.7%

Jobs by Earnings Paid	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* \$1,200 per month or less	263	13.6%	252	13.5%	289	14.7%
* \$1,201 to \$3,400 per month	306	15.8%	319	17.1%	316	16.1%
* More then \$3,400 per month	1,368	70.6%	1,294	69.4%	1,355	69.1%

Jobs by Industry Type (2-digit NAICS)	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
* Mining	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
* Utilities	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	7	0.4%
* Construction	54	2.8%	41	2.2%	55	2.8%
* Manufacturing	116	6.0%	123	6.6%	118	6.0%
* Wholesale Trade	141	7.3%	129	6.9%	125	6.4%
* Retail Trade	142	7.3%	134	7.2%	141	7.2%
* Transportation and Warehousing	31	1.6%	53	2.8%	40	2.0%
* Information	112	5.8%	123	6.6%	154	7.9%
* Finance and Insurance	250	12.9%	233	12.5%	251	12.8%
* Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	94	4.9%	84	4.5%	92	4.7%
* Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	300	15.5%	316	16.9%	300	15.3%
* Management of Companies and Enterprises	68	3.5%	42	2.3%	83	4.2%
* Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	84	4.3%	80	4.3%	85	4.3%
* Educational Services	146	7.5%	137	7.3%	106	5.4%
* Health Care and Social Assistance	151	7.8%	156	8.4%	170	8.7%
* Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	40	2.1%	30	1.6%	26	1.3%
* Accommodation and Food Services	102	5.3%	71	3.8%	104	5.3%
* Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	71	3.7%	77	4.1%	65	3.3%
* Public Administration	32	1.7%	29	1.6%	34	1.7%

Labor Shed/Cross-State Report – This report provides jobs counts for establishments in the user-selected area. Three years of history are provided (2nd quarter, 2002 through 2004). This report also shows where workers live who are employed in this area, summarized and ranked by origin area, including information on workers living in other states.

Atlanta, GA Labor Shed (See previous labor shed map)

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Alternative Report Formats:
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Labor Shed Report - Where Workers Live that are Employed in the Selection Area
City of Atlanta, GA Labor Shed

Area Employment by Category	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Employers:	17,303		16,386		16,702	
* All Jobs	418,667	100.0%	417,732	100.0%	434,509	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	321,842	76.9%	318,834	76.3%	335,642	77.2%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	394,155	94.1%	393,000	94.1%	407,730	93.8%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	300,213	71.7%	297,141	71.1%	311,969	71.8%

Baseline Count of Jobs	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
All Jobs	418,667	100.0%	417,732	100.0%	434,509	100.0%

Job counts in Cities/Towns Where Workers Live	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Atlanta, Georgia	72,998	17.4%	72,816	17.4%	76,038	17.5%
* Sandy Springs, Georgia	10,610	2.5%	10,372	2.5%	10,484	2.4%
* Roswell, Georgia	5,991	1.4%	5,625	1.3%	5,844	1.3%
* North Atlanta, Georgia	5,958	1.4%	5,744	1.4%	6,230	1.4%
* East Point, Georgia	5,698	1.4%	5,864	1.4%	6,098	1.4%
* Smyrna, Georgia	5,664	1.4%	5,608	1.3%	5,998	1.4%
* Redan, Georgia	4,037	1.0%	4,101	1.0%	4,114	0.9%
* Marietta, Georgia	3,796	0.9%	3,529	0.8%	3,883	0.9%
* Dunwoody, Georgia	3,700	0.9%	3,499	0.8%	3,580	0.8%
* Candler-McAfee, Georgia	3,315	0.8%	3,618	0.9%	3,659	0.8%
* All Other Locations	296,900	70.9%	296,956	71.1%	308,581	71.0%

Job counts in Counties Where Workers Live	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Fulton, Georgia	111,770	26.7%	111,434	26.7%	115,185	26.5%
* DeKalb, Georgia	81,685	19.5%	81,579	19.5%	85,634	19.7%
* Cobb, Georgia	49,751	11.9%	49,110	11.8%	52,068	12.0%
* Gwinnett, Georgia	31,998	7.6%	31,041	7.4%	32,432	7.5%
* Clayton, Georgia	22,050	5.3%	22,440	5.4%	22,930	5.3%
* Henry, Georgia	7,235	1.7%	8,470	2.0%	8,497	2.0%
* Douglas, Georgia	6,821	1.6%	6,648	1.6%	6,909	1.6%
* Cherokee, Georgia	6,655	1.6%	6,384	1.5%	6,874	1.6%
* Fayette, Georgia	5,637	1.3%	5,593	1.3%	5,715	1.3%
* Paulding, Georgia	4,018	1.0%	3,984	1.0%	4,159	1.0%
* All Other Locations	91,047	21.7%	91,049	21.8%	94,106	21.7%

Job counts in States Where Workers Live	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Georgia	402,592	96.2%	401,660	96.2%	417,705	96.1%
* California	2,081	0.5%	1,935	0.5%	2,064	0.5%
* Alabama	1,700	0.4%	1,705	0.4%	1,774	0.4%
* All Other Locations	12,294	2.9%	12,432	3.0%	12,966	3.0%

Employment Area Profile Reports – This report provides a demographic profile of workers employed in a user-selected area, showing counts of jobs for all three years (2002-2004) and counts by worker age, earnings, and 20 two-digit NAICS industry sectors.

Atlanta, GA Labor Shed (See previous labor shed map)

U.S. Census Bureau <i>LED OnTheMap</i>						
		LED Home	Help	OnTheMap Tool	Text-based tool	
Alternative Report Formats:						
PDF (Open PDF info page)		Excel - XLS	Formatted Text	TAB Delimited		
Labor Shed Area Profile Report -- Characteristics of Employed Workers						
City of Atlanta, GA Labor Shed						
Area Employment by Category						
	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Employers	17,303		16,386		16,702	
* All Jobs	418,814	100.0%	417,843	100.0%	434,625	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	321,978	76.9%	318,941	76.3%	335,752	77.3%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	394,281	94.1%	393,096	94.1%	407,827	93.8%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	300,330	71.7%	297,234	71.1%	312,060	71.8%
Baseline Count of Jobs						
	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
All Jobs	418,814	100.0%	417,843	100.0%	434,625	100.0%
Jobs by Worker Age						
	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Age 30 or younger	91,341	21.8%	92,584	22.2%	100,240	23.1%
* Age 31 to 54	271,592	64.8%	272,501	65.2%	283,358	65.2%
* Age 55 or older	55,877	13.3%	52,755	12.6%	51,026	11.7%
Jobs by Earnings Paid						
	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* \$1,200 per month or less	87,770	21.0%	87,551	21.0%	92,595	21.3%
* \$1,201 to \$3,400 per month	168,888	40.3%	172,208	41.2%	182,873	42.1%
* More than \$3,400 per month	162,155	38.7%	158,084	37.8%	159,155	36.6%
Jobs by Industry Type (2-digit NAICS)						
	2004		2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	140	0.0%	867	0.2%	980	0.2%
* Mining	85	0.0%	91	0.0%	98	0.0%
* Utilities	595	0.1%	1,391	0.3%	1,312	0.3%
* Construction	10,120	2.4%	9,125	2.2%	9,606	2.2%
* Manufacturing	19,464	4.6%	18,687	4.5%	20,323	4.7%
* Wholesale Trade	18,911	4.5%	18,936	4.5%	20,847	4.8%
* Retail Trade	24,071	5.7%	24,642	5.9%	26,128	6.0%
* Transportation and Warehousing	19,044	4.5%	22,409	5.4%	22,079	5.1%
* Information	25,956	6.2%	28,670	6.9%	30,459	7.0%
* Finance and Insurance	25,202	6.0%	25,252	6.0%	26,788	6.2%
* Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,844	2.4%	10,014	2.4%	10,257	2.4%
* Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	43,599	10.4%	42,675	10.2%	44,942	10.3%
* Management of Companies and Enterprises	10,714	2.6%	10,592	2.5%	12,204	2.8%
* Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	30,455	7.3%	25,850	6.2%	29,267	6.7%
* Educational Services	33,689	8.0%	33,666	8.1%	31,981	7.4%
* Health Care and Social Assistance	37,250	8.9%	35,476	8.5%	36,964	8.5%
* Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,309	1.5%	6,582	1.6%	6,344	1.5%
* Accommodation and Food Services	37,741	9.0%	36,336	8.7%	36,799	8.5%
* Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	14,922	3.6%	15,566	3.7%	15,707	3.6%
* Public Administration	50,700	12.1%	51,013	12.2%	51,537	11.9%

QWI Report – This report is available only for employment area (labor shed) profiling. The information in this report is drawn from the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The report provides information on the number of employers and workers in the selection area as well as several job growth indicators (e.g., job gains and losses, new hires, and separations).

QWI Report (Job Base) – City of Atlanta, GA (See previous labor shed map)

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Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) Profile
 City of Atlanta, GA Labor Shed

QWI Indicators - Private Sector Jobs	2004:Q2	2003:Q2	2002:Q2
* Employment (Beginning-of-2nd quarter)	293,346	288,427	302,407
* Employment, Stable Jobs	256,384	252,090	263,738
* Separations, Stable Jobs	24,062	24,606	25,888
* New Hires, Stable Jobs	33,612	27,444	30,821
* Firm Job Gain	20,054	13,149	17,472
* Firm Job Loss	12,065	13,977	13,265
* Employment (reference quarter)	356,815	341,225	366,855
* Average Monthly Earnings, Stable Jobs	\$ 4,215	\$ 4,166	\$ 4,171
* Average Monthly Earnings Separations from Stable Jobs	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,271	\$ 1,896
* Average Monthly Earnings, New Hires, Stable Jobs	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,957	\$ 3,399

Report Output Options - Several report export options are supported by OnTheMap. From the report window, users can create the reports as PDF documents, Excel (XLS) files, Formatted text files, and Tab Delimited text files. By clicking on the icon displayed at the right of an item, the report output will be displayed in a separate pop-up window.

Mapping Paired Areas

Click on the Create Paired Areas – First Selection option under the Create/Change Overlay tab to start a two-step process showing the interdependencies between specific home and workplace area pairs. This analysis module is an extension of the commute shed and labor shed overlays described above. Using the Atlanta area examples, the paired analysis will look at the number of Downtown Atlanta workers who live in the selected Atlanta neighborhood

Please select the overlay type you wish to create or edit.

- Create Travel Sheds (Show where workers live or work)
- Create Paired Area - First Selection (Analyze two areas; a home and workplace pair)
- Continue Paired Area - Second Selection (Analyze two areas; a home and workplace pair)
- Analyze Concentric Rings (Profile workers within rings around a selected location)

Paired Area – First Selection - The overlay map is produced in two stages. In the First Selection box, the user defines the selection settings for the first of the Paired Areas. In this example, the user chooses the “Commuter shed (Selects a home area and maps where people work)” option and the “Freehand” selection tool. After the selection tool is chosen, the box disappears. A freehand polygon is drawn by the user to indicate a neighborhood area in Atlanta (see the previous commute shed map example). The application produces a commute shed overlay map just as it does for a normal Commute Shed analysis. **Once the overlay has been processed, the user must go back and select the Second Paired Area settings box. No report is processed until both pairs are set.**

Paired Areas Analysis.

First Selection: Select the required options from left to right. After you make a selection in step 4 this window will close, and you can select the required area on the map. Then re-open this window to continue with the Second Selection.

<p>1) Year:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2004 <input type="radio"/> 2003 <input type="radio"/> 2002	<p>2) Job Type:</p> <input type="radio"/> All Jobs <input checked="" type="radio"/> All Primary <input type="radio"/> Private Jobs <input type="radio"/> Private Primary	<p>3) Live or Work:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commute shed (Selects a home area and maps where people work) <input type="radio"/> Labor shed (Selects an employment area and maps where workers live)	<p>4) Selection Tool:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Freehand <input type="radio"/> Layer Selection <input type="radio"/> Buffered Selection <input type="radio"/> Circle Selection
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Paired Area – Second Selection - In the Second Selection box, the user defines the parameters for selecting the second of the Paired Areas. The first three boxes are pre-filled, reflecting the user’s first stage selections. For this example, the user selects the “Paired Area report” and the “Freehand” selection tool. The box disappears and the user delineates the downtown Atlanta boundary as the stage two selection area.

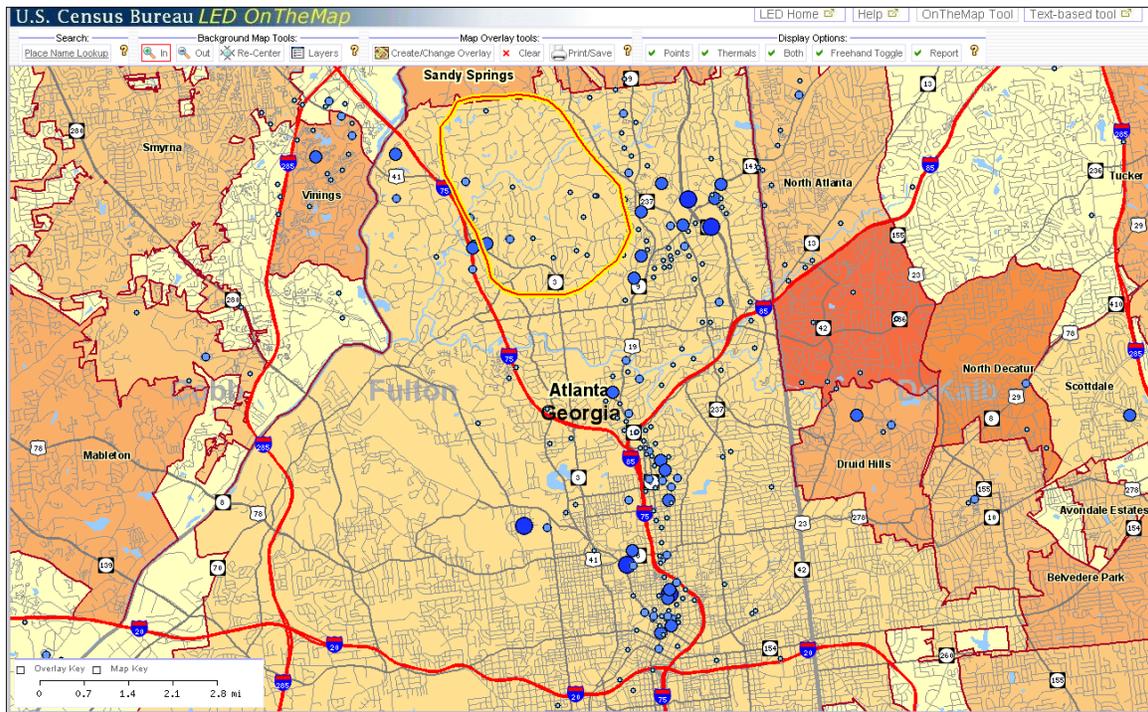
Paired Areas Analysis.

Second Selection: Select the required options from left to right. After you make a selection in step 5 this window will close, and you can select the required area on the map. The overlay will be calculated after you finish drawing your selection area.

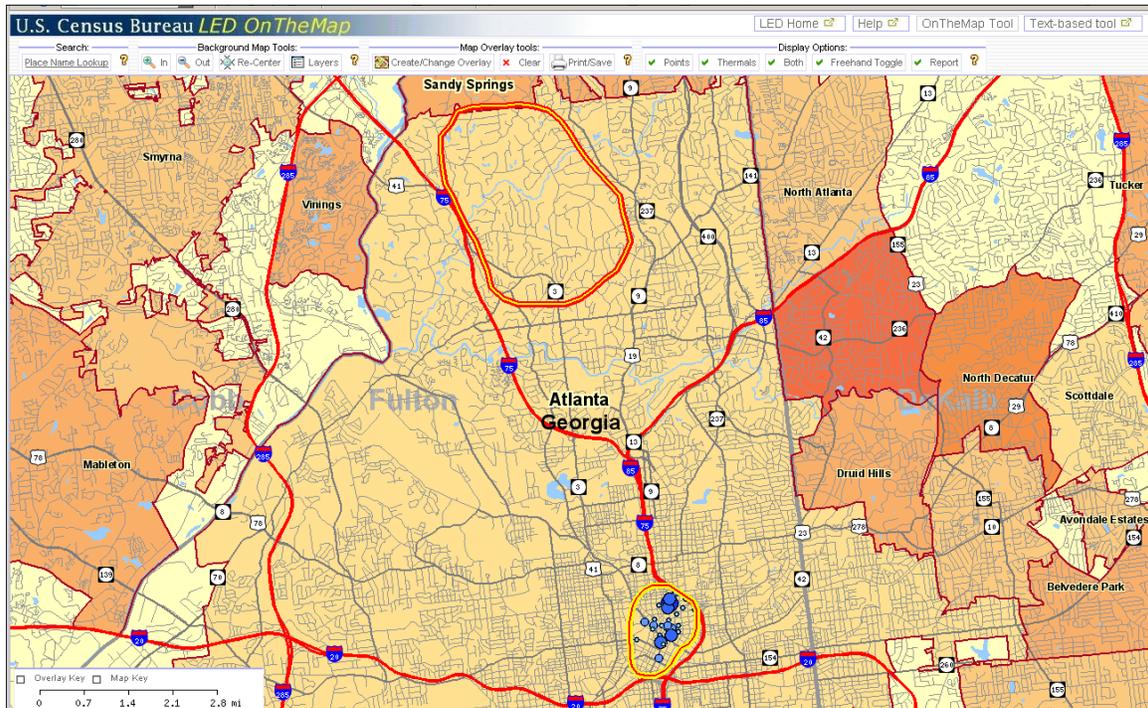
<p>1) Year:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2004 <input type="radio"/> 2003 <input type="radio"/> 2002	<p>2) Job Type:</p> <input type="radio"/> All Jobs <input checked="" type="radio"/> All Primary <input type="radio"/> Private Jobs <input type="radio"/> Private Primary	<p>3) Live or Work:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commute shed (Selects a home area and maps where people work) <input type="radio"/> Labor shed (Selects an employment area and maps where workers live)	<p>4) Report Type:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Paired area report Name: <input type="text" value="Downtown Atlanta F"/>	<p>5) Selection Tool:</p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Freehand <input type="radio"/> Layer Selection <input type="radio"/> Buffered Selection <input type="radio"/> Circle Selection
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The Paired Area overlays and report are shown below.

Paired Area Overlay Map #1 – Atlanta neighborhood commute shed map showing where residents of that neighborhood are employed. (Freehand polygon shows the boundaries for the user-defined neighborhood)



Paired Area Overlay Map #2 – Workers in an Atlanta neighborhood who are employed in Downtown Atlanta. (Second freehand polygon shows the user-defined downtown Atlanta area.)



The report shows the number of neighborhood workers who live in the first area (user-defined neighborhood) and are employed in the second area (user-defined downtown area). This type of analysis permits users to produce very specific home and workplace comparisons.

Paired Area Analysis Report – All workers residing in the defined Atlanta neighborhood and the count of those workers employed in the downtown area of Atlanta.

U.S. Census Bureau LED LED Home Help OnTheMap Tool Text-based tool

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Paired Area Report - Characteristics of Workers that Reside in Selection Area #1 and Work in Area #2
Downtown Atlanta Paired Area Analysis

Workers Residing in Selection Area #1	2004	
	Count	Share
* All Jobs	1,419	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,340	100.0%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	1,364	100.0%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	1,286	100.0%

Residents of Area #1 Working in Area #2	2004	
	Count	Share
* All Jobs	146	10.3%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	121	9.0%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	139	10.2%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	115	8.9%

Data Sources
US Census Bureau, LED Worker Origin/Destination Database (2nd Quarter 2002, 2003 and 2004)

Analyzing Concentric Rings

Please select the overlay type you wish to create or edit.

- ? Create Travel Sheds (Show where workers live or work)
- ? Create Paired Area - First Selection (Analyze two areas; a home and workplace pair)
- ? Continue Paired Area - Second Selection (Analyze two areas; a home and workplace pair)
- ? Analyze Concentric Rings (Profile workers within rings around a selected location)

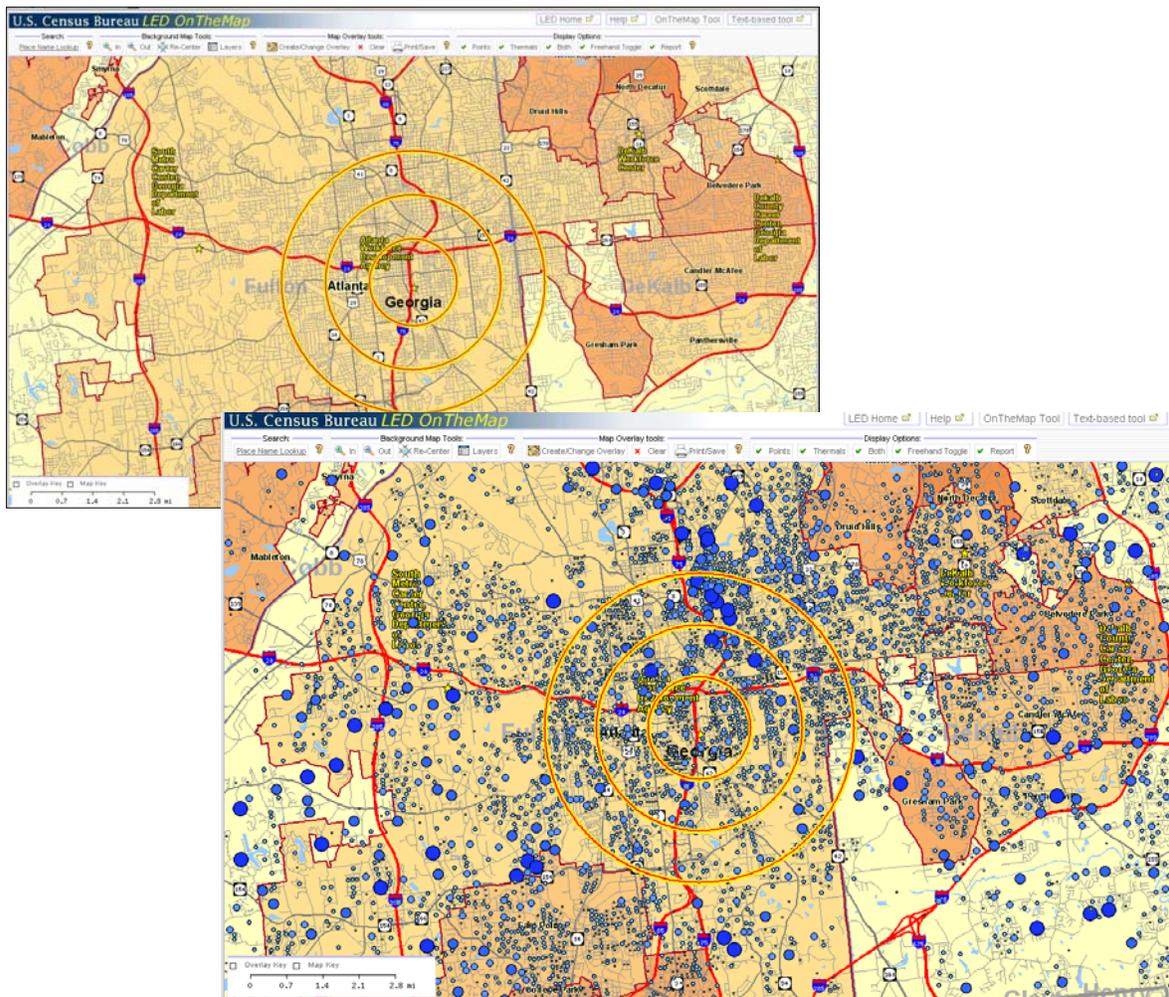
Click on the Analyze Concentric Rings option under the Create/Change Overlay tab to create maps profiling the workforce in rings around a selected location. A settings box appears to you set mapping and report requirements.

Concentric Ring Analysis:
 Select the required options from left to right. After you click 'Go' in step 5 this window will close, and you can select the required area on the map. The overlay will be calculated after you pick a point on the map.

1) Year: <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2004 <input type="radio"/> 2003 <input type="radio"/> 2002	2) Job Type: <input type="radio"/> All Jobs <input checked="" type="radio"/> All Primary <input type="radio"/> Private Jobs <input type="radio"/> Private Primary	3) Live or Work: <input type="radio"/> Commute shed (Selects a home area and maps where people work) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Labor shed (Selects an employment area and maps where workers live)	4) Report Type: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Concentric Ring report Name: <input type="text" value="Employment Within"/>	5) Selection Tool: Ring 1 <input type="text" value="1"/> miles - + Ring 2 <input type="text" value="2"/> miles - + Ring 3 <input type="text" value="3"/> miles - + <input type="button" value="Go"/>
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The layout of the Concentric Rings options box is similar to that of the Travel Shed and Paired Area overlays. Follow the same left-to-right sequence in completing the form. Choose the year for the displayed data, job definition, shed type, and report. The selection tool for in concentric circles is different. Users choose three rings and set the radius for each ring working from the largest to the smallest. Radius distances are entered by clicking the + and - boxes to the right. Once the ring distances are set, click the Go button at the bottom of the box; the settings box disappears, and the user must click on a desired location on the map to produce the concentric ring overlay. The displayed overlay is based on the largest of the concentric rings.

Concentric Ring Map – 1, 2, and 3 mile rings – Labor Shed (Atlanta Workforce location)



The maps (above) show a Concentric Ring overlay map based on one, two, and three-mile rings around an Atlanta Workforce Development agency location. The overlay uses the largest ring and, for this example, shows where workers live who are employed within a three-mile radius of the selected site.

Concentric Ring Report (2004) – Atlanta Workforce Development Agency location

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Concentric Circle Report (Labor Shed)
2004 Employment Profile Employment Within 3 Miles of a Selected Atlanta Workforce Development Location

Area Employment by Category	3 Mi. Radius		2 Mi. Radius		1 Mi. Radius	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Employers	3,820		2,405		248	
* All Jobs	205,498	100.0%	151,308	100.0%	24,861	100.0%
* All Jobs (Private Sector Only)	120,872	58.8%	78,541	51.9%	3,722	15.0%
* All Primary Jobs (Worker's highest paying job)	194,711	94.8%	143,196	94.6%	23,814	95.8%
* All Primary Jobs (Private Sector Only)	112,607	54.8%	72,715	48.1%	3,389	13.6%

Baseline Count of Jobs	3 Mi. Radius		2 Mi. Radius		1 Mi. Radius	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
All Primary Jobs	194,711	100.0%	143,196	100.0%	23,814	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age	3 Mi. Radius		2 Mi. Radius		1 Mi. Radius	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Age 30 or younger	37,279	19.1%	27,220	19.0%	3,814	16.0%
* Age 31 to 54	130,335	66.9%	95,946	67.0%	16,146	67.8%
* Age 55 or older	27,138	13.9%	20,058	14.0%	3,857	16.2%

Jobs by Earnings Paid	3 Mi. Radius		2 Mi. Radius		1 Mi. Radius	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* \$1,200 per month or less	27,697	14.2%	19,467	13.6%	2,553	10.7%
* \$1,201 to \$3,400 per month	87,996	45.2%	68,576	47.9%	14,065	59.1%
* More than \$3,400 per month	79,060	40.6%	55,182	38.5%	7,199	30.2%

Jobs by Industry Type (2-digit NAICS)	3 Mi. Radius		2 Mi. Radius		1 Mi. Radius	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
* Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	58	0.0%	58	0.0%	0	0.0%
* Mining	42	0.0%	42	0.0%	0	0.0%
* Utilities	304	0.2%	13	0.0%	9	0.0%
* Construction	2,978	1.5%	1,055	0.7%	176	0.7%
* Manufacturing	9,281	4.8%	3,075	2.1%	231	1.0%
* Wholesale Trade	2,856	1.5%	1,975	1.4%	555	2.3%
* Retail Trade	4,265	2.2%	2,715	1.9%	245	1.0%
* Transportation and Warehousing	8,641	4.4%	8,353	5.8%	6,984	29.3%
* Information	15,918	8.2%	12,240	8.5%	3	0.0%
* Finance and Insurance	9,257	4.8%	6,393	4.5%	203	0.9%
* Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,510	1.3%	1,708	1.2%	60	0.3%
* Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18,581	9.5%	13,682	9.6%	26	0.1%
* Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,000	2.6%	4,247	3.0%	50	0.2%
* Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	6,388	3.3%	3,735	2.6%	457	1.9%
* Educational Services	20,554	10.6%	12,937	9.0%	605	2.5%
* Health Care and Social Assistance	18,108	9.3%	12,201	8.5%	6,435	27.0%
* Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,243	1.2%	1,733	1.2%	0	0.0%
* Accommodation and Food Services	13,100	6.7%	8,809	6.2%	441	1.9%
* Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	5,569	2.9%	3,337	2.3%	169	0.7%
* Public Administration	49,098	25.2%	44,915	31.4%	7,168	30.1%

This Concentric Circle Report provides a 2004 profile of workers employed within one, two, and three mile increments of the selected Atlanta location. A 2002 or 2003 profile would have been generated if one of those years had been chosen in the setup box. The Concentric Circle module is particularly useful for analyzing labor market demographics around a particular employment area or service center.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms were used in this guide.

- **All Jobs** – One of four job definitions used in this mapping application. This is a count of all public and private (non-farm) jobs held by residents or employees in a selected geographic area and time period.
- **All Primary** - One of four job definitions used in this mapping application. A count of all primary – public and private (non-farm) – jobs in a selected geographic area and timeframe. A “primary job” is defined as the highest paying job held by an individual during a specified time period. The number of primary jobs equals the number of workers in an area.
- **Analyze Concentric Rings** – A map overlay option where three concentric rings are drawn around a location defined by the user on the map. The area covered by the largest ring defines the reference area used for the overlay maps and reports.
- **Area Selection Tools** – A set of four tools (freehand, layer, buffered, and circle) used for defining geographic selection areas. Selection areas are the basis for the accompanying overlay maps and reports.
- **Background Map Tools** – Tools used for controlling the display characteristics of a digital base map. Included are tools for turning geographic layers and labels on or off and for navigating within the map view.
- **Both** – A map overlay display option where both points and thermals are shown at the same time.
- **Browser** – A generic term to describe computer software used to access Internet-based Websites. Examples include Microsoft Internet Explore, Netscape, and Firefox. OnTheMap is designed to perform equally well across multiple browsers.
- **Buffered Selection Tool** – One of four Area Selection Tools. This tool defines a selection area based on a ring (or buffer) defined around a line drawn on the map. The size of the ring is based on a user-specified radius in miles from the line on the map. The radius for the ring is set in the Buffered Selection settings box.
- **Circle Selection Tool** – One of four Area Selection Tools. This tool defines a selection area based on a ring drawn around a selected location on the map. The size of the ring is based on a user-specified radius from the selected location. The radius for the ring is set in the Circle Selection settings box.
- **Clear** – One of several Map Overlay Tools. The Clear button deletes (or clears) all current map overlays.
- **Commute Shed Map** – A map showing where workers who live within a specified area are employed. The selection area (their residence area) appears as a yellow-green area on the map. Their employment locations and job densities appear as points and/or thermals on the maps, depending on options selected by the user.

- **Concentric Circle Map** – A map showing where people work who live in a selected area (commute shed) or where workers live who are employed in a selected area (labor shed). The selection area includes three nested rings set at user-defined distances from a specific map location.
- **Create Paired Area** – A map overlay module that permits two selection areas to be defined concurrently by the user. One must be a home area and the other a workplace location. A map is drawn showing the two selection areas and a report is produced showing the number of workers who live in the home area and are employed in the workplace location.
- **Create Travel Sheds** – A map overlay module that permits users to map the home-to-work travel patterns for workers in a selected geographic area. Based on a user-defined selection area, an overlay map is produced using points and thermal shading to show home origins (labor sheds) or workplace destinations (commute sheds). Shed Reports are produced that summarize travel patterns by city and county.
- **Create/Change Overlay** – The primary toolbar button for producing map overlays. Available modules permit the user to create travel sheds, perform paired area studies, and analyze concentric rings.
- **Cross-State Employment Flows** – A feature of OnTheMap that permits users to map the cross-border flows of workers to an employment area in a state from home locations in another state.
- **CSV** – A comma delimited data file format that permits OnTheMap reports to be imported into an external application.
- **Display Options** – One of three toolbar groups within the OnTheMap application. This group controls how overlay maps are displayed and triggers production of tabular reports.
- **Drag Box** – A rectangular outline produced by holding down the left (or control) button of a mouse and dragging the mouse across a map viewer in a diagonal pattern (from the upper left to lower right) and then releasing the button. Drag boxes are used in changing the scale of a background map.
- **Freehand Selection Tool** – One of four Area Selection Tools. This tool defines a selection area by drawing a freehand polygon on the map. With the left (or control) button on the mouse depressed, a user drags the cursor across the map, forming the outline of a polygon.
- **Freehand Toggle** - A button in the Display Options toolbar that permits the user to turn the freehand-defined polygon on or off.
- **HTML** – Hypertext Markup Language is the authoring software language used on the Internet's World Wide Web. HTML is used for creating World Wide Web pages.
- **Labor Shed Map** - A map showing where workers live who are employed in a user-defined selection area. The selection area (the area in which workers are employed) appears as a yellow-green area on the map. Home locations appear as points and/or thermals on the maps, depending on options selected by the user.
- **Layer Selection Tool** – One of four Area Selection Tools. This tool defines a selection area by picking one or more feature of the same type in a background layer on the map. The user chooses the layer type (Zip Codes areas, Cities & Towns, Minor Civil Divisions, Counties, Workforce Investment Areas, Military Bases, etc.) from a list and drags the mouse across the map to select the specific features to be included in the analysis.

- **Layers** – Background Map Tool used for turning on or off specific street map layers and labels.
- **Map Key** – Check box positioned on the lower left corner of the map viewer adjacent to the Map Scale and Overlay Key check box. The Map Key displays the line and polygon colors that correspond to the background map layers. The Map Key can be toggled on or off by clicking on the check box.
- **Map Overlay Tools** – Tools used for creating and controlling the map overlays found in the OnTheMap application.
- **Map Scale** – Scale indicating distances in miles on the background map. The scale changes as the user changes the area displayed in the map viewer.
- **Map View** – The geographic extent of the base map as displayed in the map viewer. The map view expands as the user zooms out of the map and contracts as the user zooms in.
- **Map Viewer** – The live mapping display frame employed in the **OnTheMap** application.
- **Navigation Tools** – The tools (Zoom In, Zoom Out, and Re-Center) used to change the map view.
- **Overlay Key** - Check box positioned on the lower left corner of the map viewer next to the Map Scale and Map Key check box. The Overlay Key provides a numeric translation for the points and thermals displayed in the overlay map. Points are sized based on the concentration of workers (shown in five ranges), while the thermals show worker density measured in workers per square mile (also in five ranges). The Overlay Key can be toggled on or off by clicking on the check box.
- **Overlay Map** – An overlay placed on top of the geographic street map showing demographic travel patterns and worker concentrations. Users control the information displayed on the overlay maps.
- **PDF** – Download file format that permits reports to be saved and printed just as they appear in the application. Users cannot change contents of PDF documents unless they have specific software that has this capability.
- **Place Name Lookup** – The entry page to OnTheMap that provides an overview of the application and an entry point into the map viewer. Users are instructed to enter a place name or click a state on the map. The [Place Name Lookup](#) page can also be accessed from within the map viewer, so that users can quickly shift to a different area or restart a mapping session.
- **Points** – A map overlay display option where workers' home locations or workplace locations are identified by dots on the map. Dots are located at the center points of census blocks. The size of each dot is based on the number of workers located on that block. Blocks with no workers are not displayed.
- **Print/Save** – A button in the Map Overlay Tools group. This feature permits users to print the current map or save it as a PNG formatted image.
- **Private Jobs** - One of four job definitions used in this mapping application. A count of all private sector (non-farm) jobs held by residents or employees in a selected geographic area and time period.
- **Private Primary Jobs** - One of four job definitions used in this mapping application. A count of all primary private sector (non-farm) jobs held by residents or employees in a selected geographic area and time period. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker for that period. Primary private jobs are the same as the number of private sector (non-farm) workers.

- **QWI Report** – An optional report that is associated with a workplace selection area. The report provides employment growth measures for the selected employment area, including jobs shifts, new hires, separations and the average earning of new hires and separations. This report is accessible from the Travel shed overlay module.
- **Re-Center** – A Background Map tool that permits the user to reposition the map view without changing the scale of the map. The user picks a new center point on the map, and the map is redrawn with the chosen location at the center of the map.
- **Re-use Selection** – A selection area option that permits the user to recall the previous selection area. This permits the user to run a series of maps and reports without having to redraw or reselect the geographic area.
- **Report (button)** – A button in the Display Options toolbar that initiates creation of a tabular report based on the current overlay map. The specific report type is established, prior to this point, in the Create/Change Overlay settings boxes.
- **Selection Area** – A user defined geographic area that serves as the basis for the map overlays and reports. These areas are defined using freehand, layer, buffered, or circle selection tools.
- **Selection Area Profile Report** – One of several reports associated with the travel shed and concentric circle overlays. This report provides a demographic profile of workers employed in the selection area (Labor Shed option) or living in the selection area (Commute Shed option). The profile shows a breakout of workers by age, earnings, and industry grouping (2-digit NAICS codes).
- **Settings Box** – An input box for a specific tool or function that appears at various points in a mapping session when users are required to choose between different mapping and report options. The box disappears when the choices are made or the box is closed.
- **Text-based Tool** – A text-only version of the application accessible from a tab at the upper right corner of the OnTheMap application. This utility permits users to produce Travel Shed Reports, Area Profile Reports, and QWI Reports for any city or county without having to interact with the map viewer.
- **Thermals** - A map overlay display option that highlights areas of particularly high worker concentration. The shaded thermal clusters use a spatial modeling and area averaging technique that calculates workers per square mile across adjacent blocks and neighborhoods. A thermal has several levels of shading – density being higher where the shading is darker. Only areas of higher density are displayed.
- **Toolbar** – The line of buttons positioned just above the map viewer that control all database and mapping functions in the application. The toolbar is organized into groups that control the background map, the overlay maps, and the display options.
- **Travel Shed** – A technique for mapping the practical labor market served by employers and workers in a particular area. A travel shed map depicts the locations from which employers in a particular area are drawing their workers (a Labor Shed) or the locations to which workers living in a particular area are currently commuting for work (a Commute Shed).
- **Travel Shed Analysis** – One of three analysis modules. Users define a selection area and map the Labor Shed or Commute Shed travel patterns.
- **Travel Shed Report** – A tabular report showing what cities, counties, and states are providing workers for employers in a selected area (Labor Shed) and what cities and counties are providing jobs to workers living in a selected area (Commute Shed).

- **Zoom In** – A Background Map Tool that enables changing the scale of a map in order to see close-in map detail. The application allows users to view U.S. regional maps or zoom down to a city or neighborhood and perform the same type of labor market analysis at any level.
- **Zoom Out** – A Background Map Tool that permits the user to view a map from further out. Users can define specific employment centers, for example, and then zoom out to see the Labor Shed patterns for that area at a regional or even statewide level.

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