**Topic:** Expansion of the remote labour market post covid-19

**Research question:** Our project aims to investigate the *expansion/development* of remote work in the Danish labour market in recent years (xxxx-2020) using data from historical and current joblistings.

**Data:** We will obtain the data by scraping the job portal [www.jobindex.dk](http://www.jobindex.dk) for all current and archived job postings. We will then define some keywords (or expressions) such as “hjemmearbejde, hjemmekontor, arbejde hjemmefra, etc” that we expect job postings where working remotely is allowed (or encouraged) would contain. We can search for these expressions in our job data and classify jobs into remote/not remote (we could also give them a score since some jobs might allow for more remote work than others do? ). Our plan is to classify the job postings into job functions (preferable DISCO-08 codes), industries (preferably DB07 codes) and geographical areas. Job listings are interesting because they gives us insight into the demand side of the labor market (the employer) and their perception on the possibility of employees working remotely, whereas many surveys usually focus on employees.

**Body:** The first part of the project consists of a descriptive analysis of the trend in “remote” job postings both in absolute numbers but also relative to the total number of job postings. This is done merely to confirm (at least superficially) the trend that many media outlets and academics have foreseen whereby the option of working remotely is becoming increasingly available. This descriptive analysis will map the historic and current state of working remotely in Denmark and provide a stepping stone for the second part of the project, which aims to identify the scope of remote work in the future by training a machine learning model to be able to estimate the probability that job can be performed remotely, given the features described in a job posting . These probabilities can be interpreted as a proxy of the level of flexibility each occupation has in terms of working remotely - one could for example expect that jobs within the service and hospitality industry cannot be fulfilled remotely. The prediction can help reveal the potential of remote work in the future.

**Challenges:** From looking around in Job Index, it seems that remote jobs are a very small fraction of the total number of jobs advertised in Job Index which might make the estimation/validation of our model. However, this doesn’t make our model any less relevant/interest and if remote job listings do continue to increase in the future, its calibration can be improved. Moreover, even without a model, our data would still allow us to make an interesting descriptive analysis of the overall job market and how it has been impacted by COVID-19, for example by looking into which types of jobs/industries/locations have seen the largest decreases in new postings compared to previous years, etc.