

Who cannot work from home? Characterizing occupational the COVID-19 pandemic using 2018 BLS data

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Use of Penalized Regression Analysis to Identify County-Level Demographic and Socioeconomic Variables Predictive of Increased COVID-19 Cumulative Case Rates in the State of Georgia. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 8036.	1.2	14
2	Differential Impacts during COVID-19 in Canada: A Look at Diverse Individuals and Their Businesses. Canadian Public Policy/ Analyse De Politiques, 2020, 46, S261-S271.	0.8	22
3	Customer brand engagement during service lockdown. Journal of Services Marketing, 2021, 35, 201-209.	1.7	43
4	Who can work and study from home in Pakistan: Evidence from a 2018â€“19 nationwide household survey. World Development, 2021, 138, 105197.	2.6	29
5	Organizationsâ€™ Management of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Scoping Review of Business Articles. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 3993.	1.6	45
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7	The Impact of Work from Home (WFH) on Workload and Productivity in Terms of Different Tasks and Occupations. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2020, , 693-706.	1.0	13
11	Athletic Trainers' Job Tasks and Status During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Preliminary Analysis. Journal of Athletic Training, 2021, 56, 20-30.	0.9	13
13	Family Relationships Under Work From Home: Exploring the Role of Adaptive Processes. Frontiers in Public Health, 2022, 10, 782217.	1.3	7
14	Centrality of psychological well-being of IT employees during COVID-19 and beyond. Decision, 2022, 49, 365-380.	0.8	0
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