

SWAA October 2023 Updates*

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9 October 2023



Latest survey wave included: September 2023

To sign up for regular results updates, please sign up [here](#).

* Many thanks to Mert Akan for excellent research assistance.

- **Source of all data (unless noted):** Survey of Working Arrangements and Attitudes (SWAA), see www.wfhresearch.com

- **When referring to these results please cite:**

Barrero, Jose Maria, Nicholas Bloom, and Steven J. Davis, 2021. “Why working from home will stick,” National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 28731.

www.wfhresearch.com

The Survey of Working Arrangements and Attitudes



- Monthly online survey since May 2020, >200,000 observations to date.
- We design the survey instrument.
- Target population: U.S. residents, 20-64, who earned \geq \$10K in 2019 (\geq \$20K in early survey waves). From January to March 2022, we transitioned to earned \geq \$10K in the prior year. As of July 2023, we also now developed a dataset for 2022 and later that does not impose an earnings requirement.
- The SWAA is fielded by market research firms that rely on wholesale aggregators (e.g., [Lucid](#)) for lists of potential survey participants.
- After dropping “speeders” (~16% of sample), we re-weight to match 2010-2019 CPS worker shares in age-sex-education-earnings cells. Dropping those who fail attention checks (roughly another 12%) sharpens some results.
- Median response time: 7 to 12 minutes, after dropping speeders
- Results, micro data, survey instruments, and more are freely available at www.WFHresearch.com.

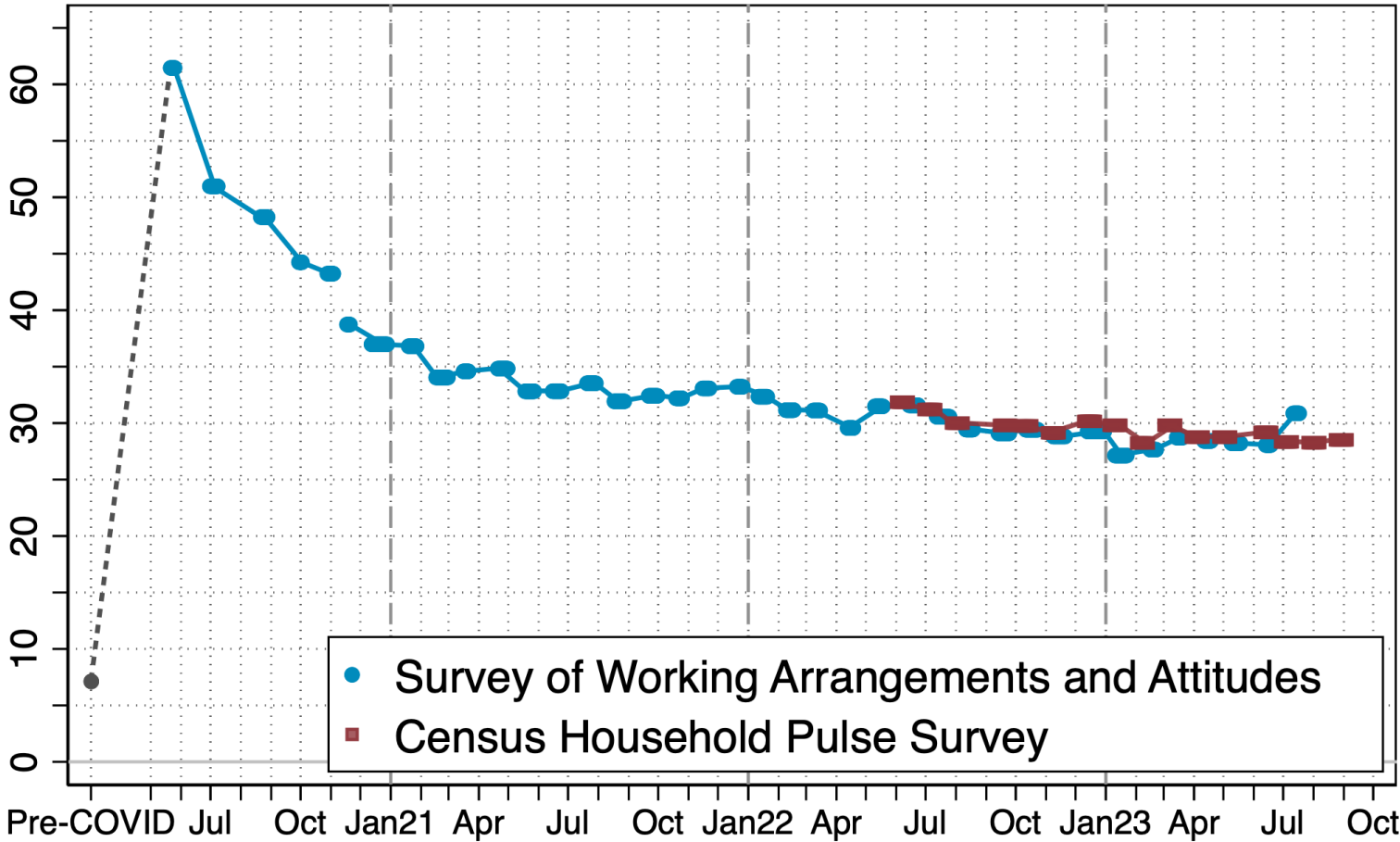
Representativeness

- By design, we focus on persons who exhibit some attachment to the workforce, as evidenced by prior earnings. When noted, some results using 2022 and later data do not impose an earnings requirement.
- No respondents are recruited based on an interest in our topics.
- Since respondents take the survey using a computer, smartphone, iPad or like device, we miss people who never use such devices.
- Before re-weighting, the SWAA under samples the less educated, particularly those who did not finish high school.
- Even after re-weighting, we may over sample those who are more tech and internet savvy, especially among the least educated.

Days Worked from Home Accounted for About 28% of Paid Days in the US During the 1st Half of 2023



Percentage of paid full days worked from home



*We estimate the pre-COVID rate using the 2019 American Time Use Survey

*The break in the series in November 2020 reflects a change in the survey question.

- Source: Responses to the questions:
- **Currently (this week) what is your work status?** (SWAA)
 - **For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?** (SWAA)
 - **In the last 7 days, have you...teleworked or worked from home?** (HHP)

Notes: For each wave, we compute the percent of paid full days worked from home in the SWAA and Household Pulse Survey (HHP) and plot it on the vertical axis. The horizontal-axis location shows when the survey was in the field. The pre-COVID figure is from the 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey. SWAA: Before November 2020, we asked the first question above. Since November 2021, we have asked the second question. From November 2020 to October 2021, we back-cast responses to the current question using a regression model based on current-question responses and another question (not shown). We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells. HHP: We focus on individuals aged 20 to 64 with household incomes above \$25,000 per year. We assign 30% of days WFH if the respondent did so for “for 1-2 days;” 70% if they did so “for 3-4 days;” 100% if “5 or more days;” and 0 for “No.”

N = 147,412 (SWAA) N = 543,093 (HHP)

The Pandemic Permanently Increased WFH, Equivalent to Almost 40 Years of Pre-Pandemic Growth

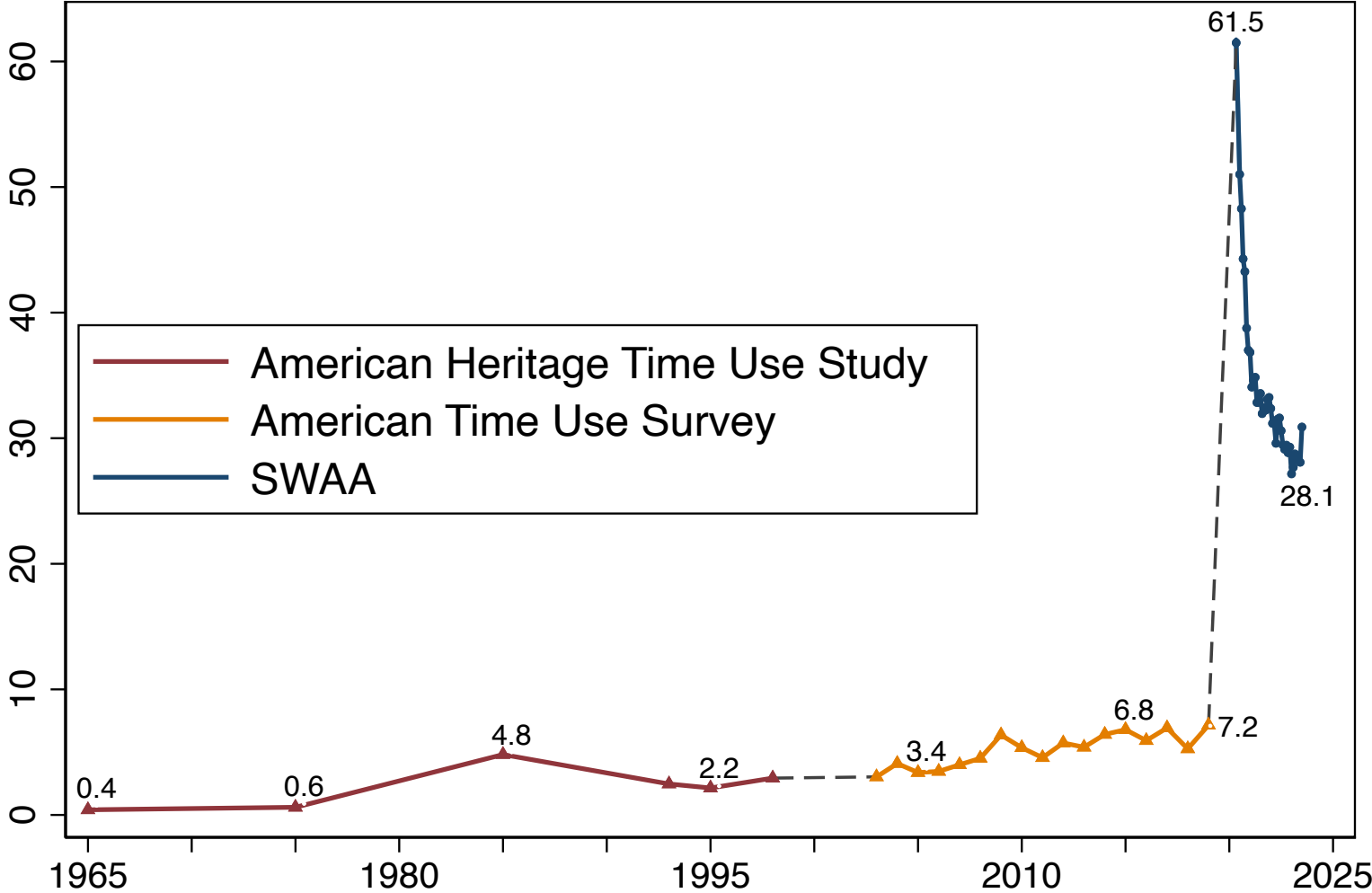


Source: Responses to the questions:

- *In their time diary the respondent listed the activity "Paid work at home" for **6 or more hours.** (AHTUS)*
- *How did this person **usually** get to work last week? (ACS)*
- *For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and, if so, where? (SWAA)*

Notes: For each dataset, we compute the percent of working individuals who worked full days at home during the survey's reference period. For the AHTUS and ACS, if an individual reports usually working from home, we mark them as working from home 100% of the time. In SWAA we compute the percent of full paid days at home to account for a hybrid work schedule. Then we plot each percentage on the vertical axis. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$20,000 or more in 2019 dollars to overall population shares.

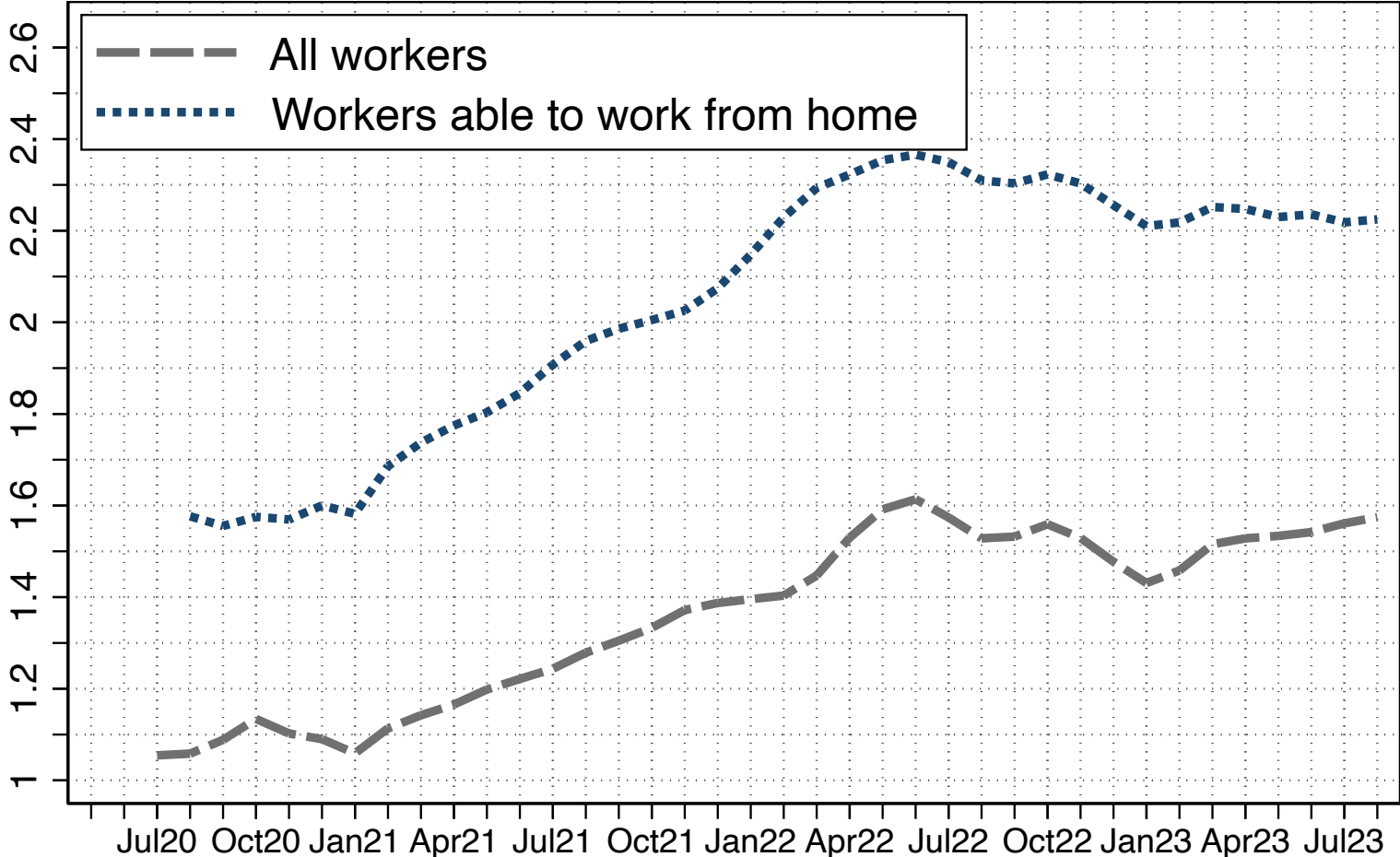
Full Days Worked at Home, Percent of Paid Workdays



Employer Plans for WFH Trend Near 2.2 Days per Week for Persons Able to Work From Home



Average Days per Week Working From Home
After the Pandemic Ends: Employer plans



Responses to the question:

- *As the pandemic ends, how often is your employer planning for you to work full days at home?*

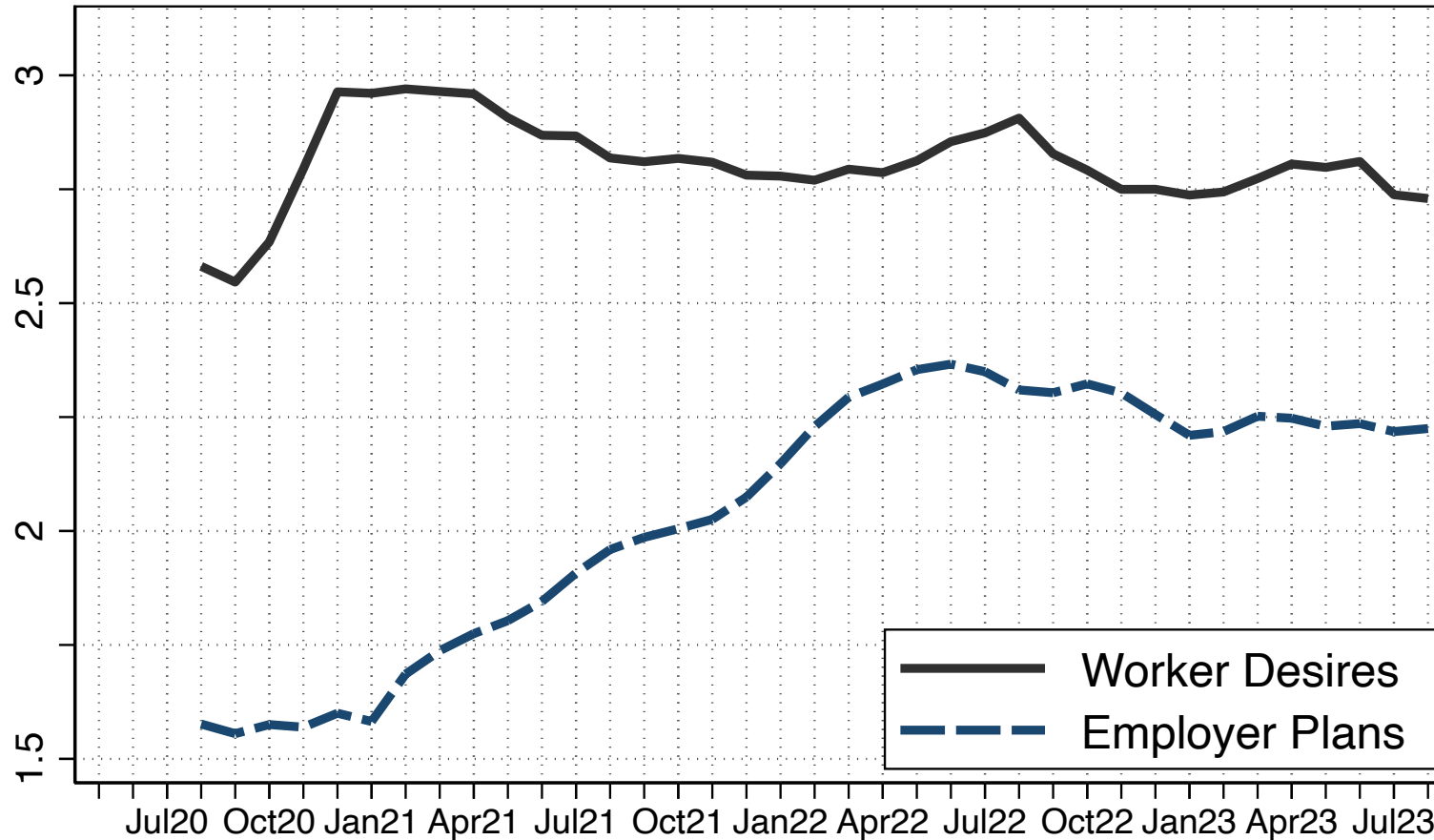
Sample: Data are from all SWAA waves, covering July 2020 to August 2023. The sample includes all respondents who reported their employer’s plans for WFH as the pandemic ends (“All workers” series), but the series labeled “Workers able to work from home” restricts attention to workers who have work-from-home experience during the pandemic. In both cases, we exclude respondents who report having no employer. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match Current Population Survey on age, sex, education, and earnings.

N = 168,496 (all respondents) and 121,156 (able to work from home)

The Gap Between How Much Employees Want to Work from Home and Employer Plans Is Stable at About 0.5 Days



Average Days per Week Working From Home After the Pandemic Ends: Workers Able to WFH



Sample: Workers able to work from home

Responses to the questions:

- **As the pandemic ends, how often would you like to have full paid days at home?**
- **As the pandemic ends, how often is your employer planning for you to work full days at home?**

Sample: Data are from all SWAA waves, covering August 2020 to August 2023. The sample includes all respondents who responded to the relevant survey and have work-from-home experience during the pandemic. For the employer plans series, we exclude respondents who report having no employer.

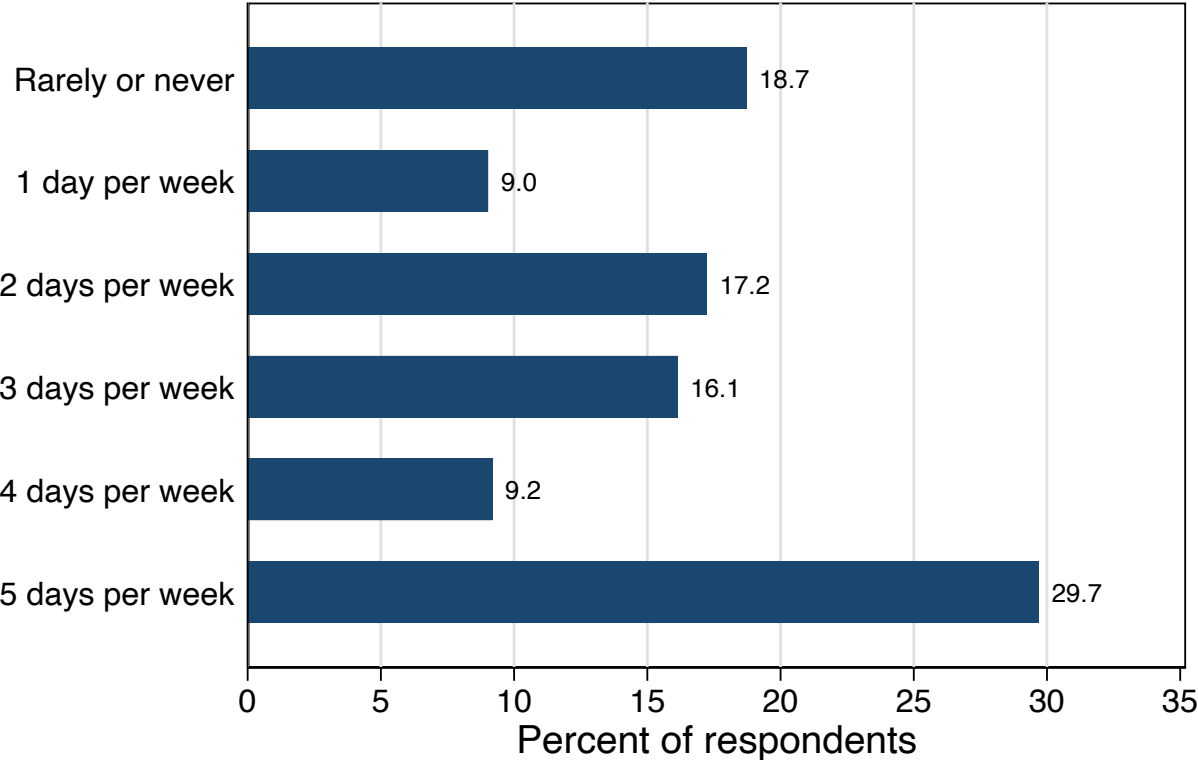
N = 121,156 (employer plans, able to work from home)

N = 130,238 (worker desires, able to work from home)

Employers Offer Fewer Fully Remote Jobs and More Fully Onsite Jobs Than Employees Want

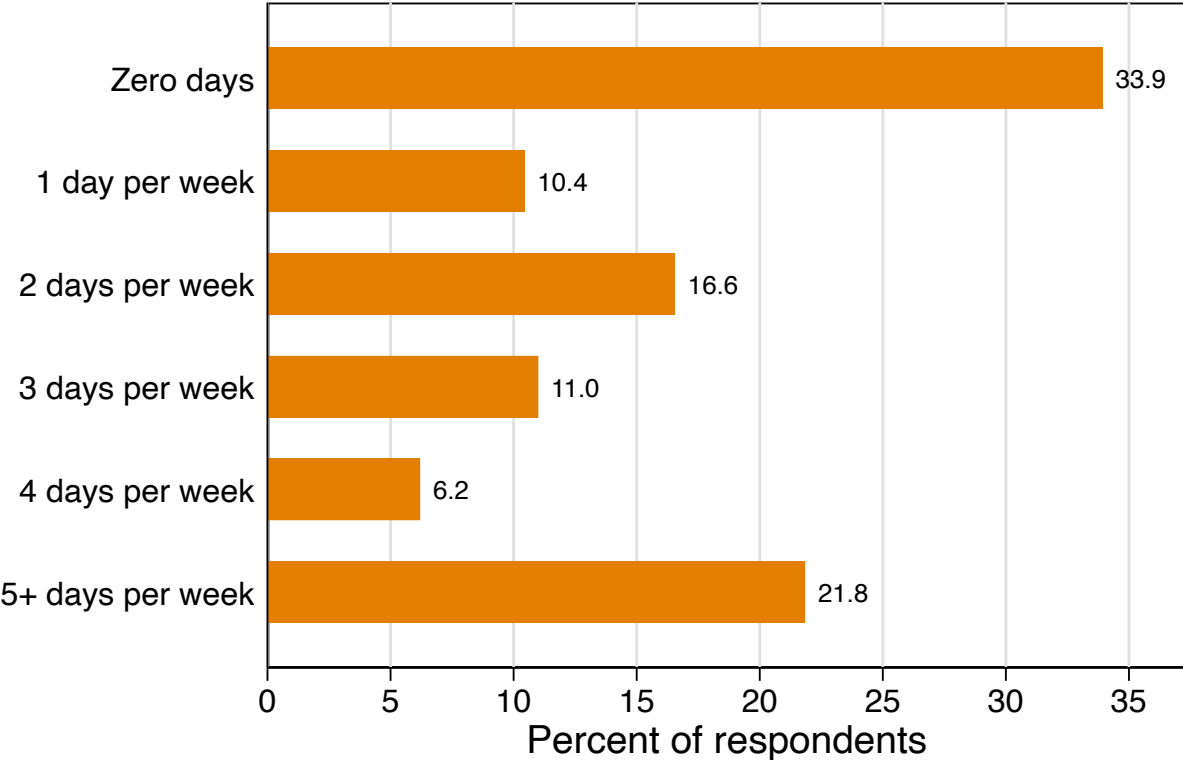


Worker desired amount of post-COVID WFH days



Sample: Full-time wage and salary employees who are able to WFH. N = 10592

Current amount of WFH days



Sample: Full-time wage and salary employees who are able to WFH. N = 10149

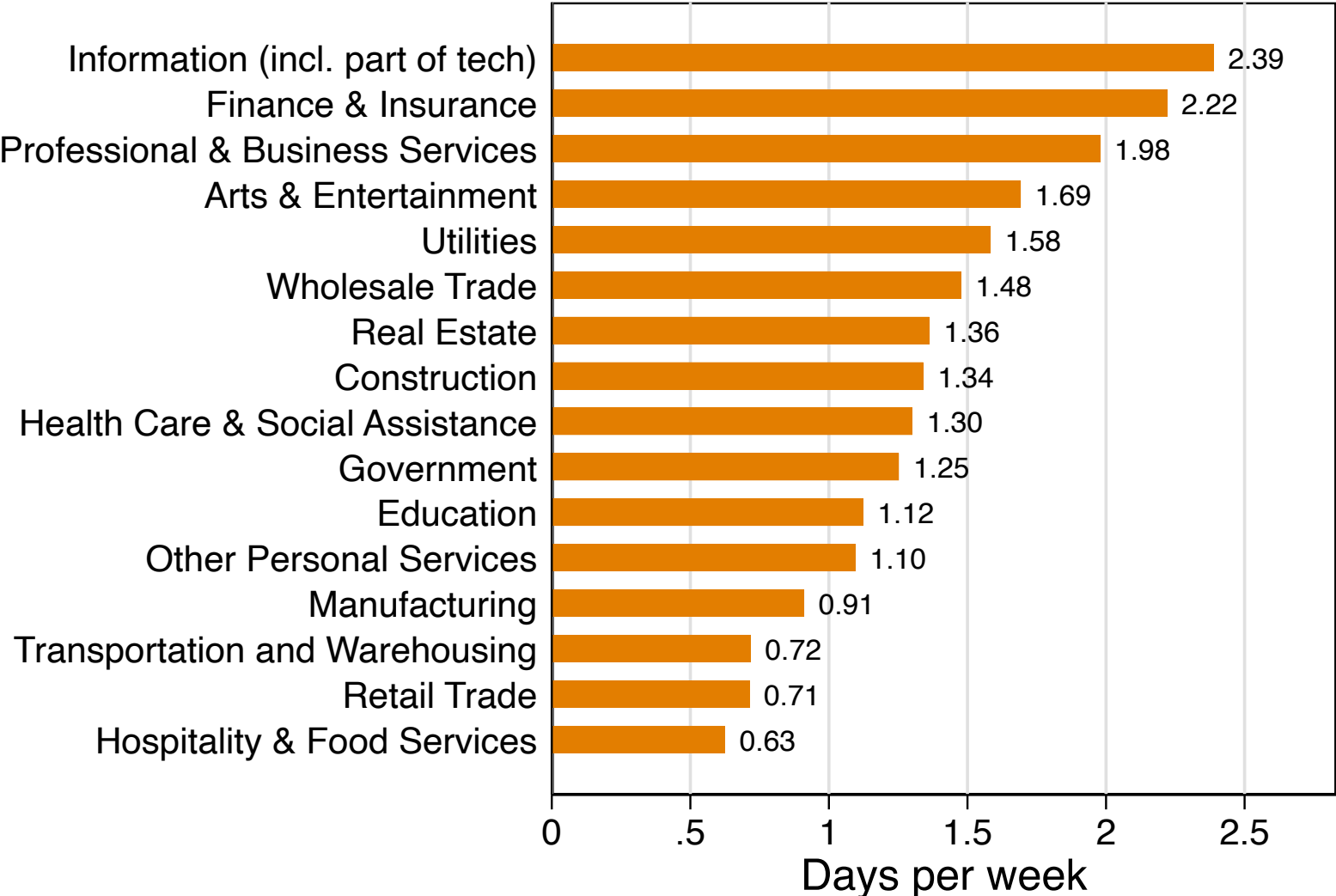
Responses to the questions: *As the pandemic ends*, how often would you **like to have paid workdays at home? For each day last week, did you **work a full day (6 or more hours)**, and if so **where**?**

Sample: Data are from the May to August 2023 SWAA waves. The sample includes full-time wage and salary employees (i.e. who worked 5 or more days during the survey reference week) who have work-from-home experience during the pandemic and pass the attention-check questions. Numbers for “5 days per week” in the right chart include responses for 6 or 7 full days worked from home. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match Current Population Survey on age, sex, education, and earnings.

Working from Home is Most Prevalent in the Tech, Finance, and Professional and Business Services Sectors



Current working from home: All wage and salary employees



Responses to the question:

- For each day last week, did you **work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?**

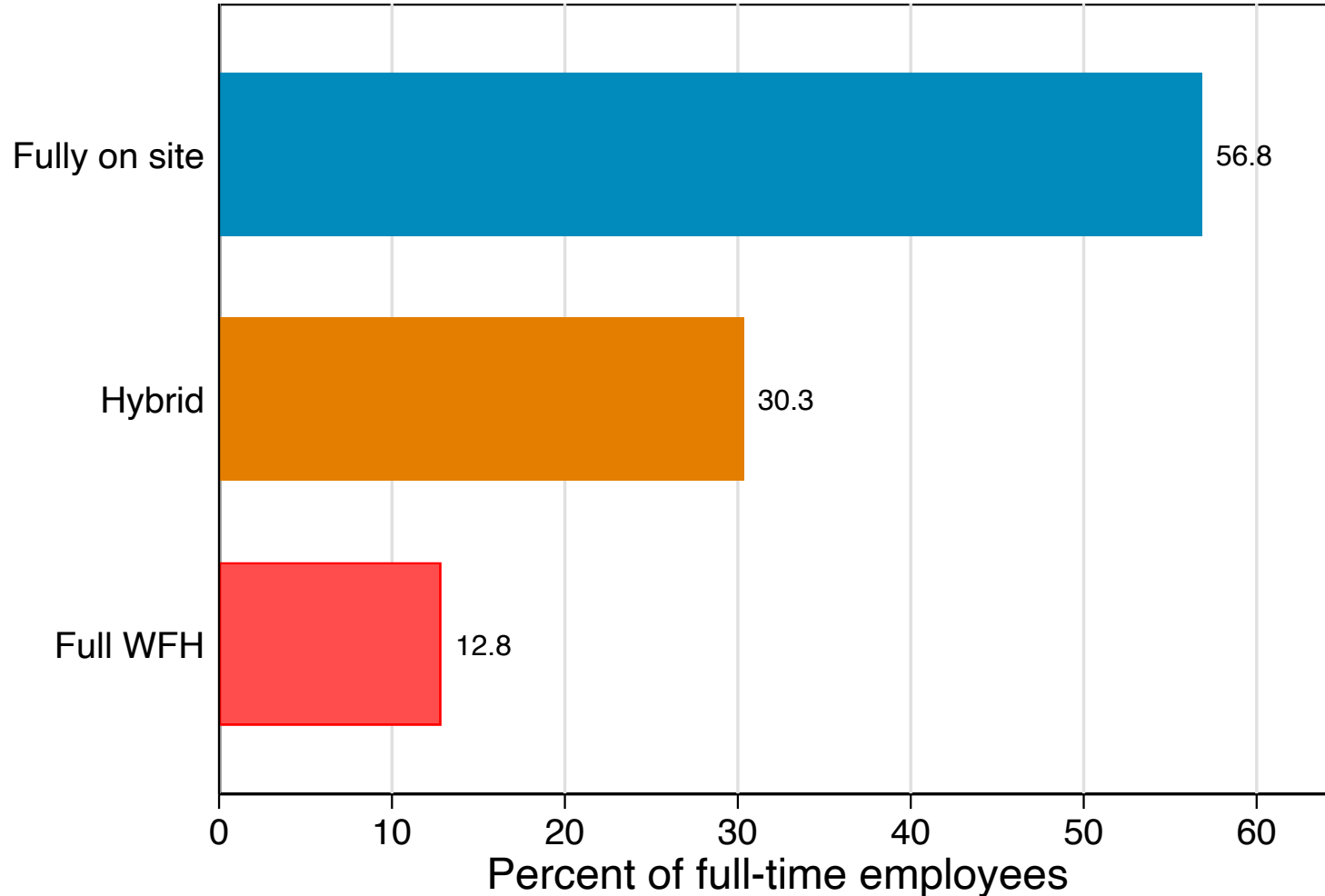
Sample: Data are from the March to August 2023 SWAA waves. The sample includes all wage and salary employees who pass the attention-check questions. We exclude mining due to insufficient observations and agriculture to focus on non-farm jobs. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match Current Population Survey on age, sex, education, and earnings.

N = 26,235

By August '23: 13% of Full-Time Employees Were Fully Remote, 57% Were Full-Time on Site, and 30% Were in a Hybrid Arrangement



Working Arrangements



Source: Responses to the questions:

- For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?

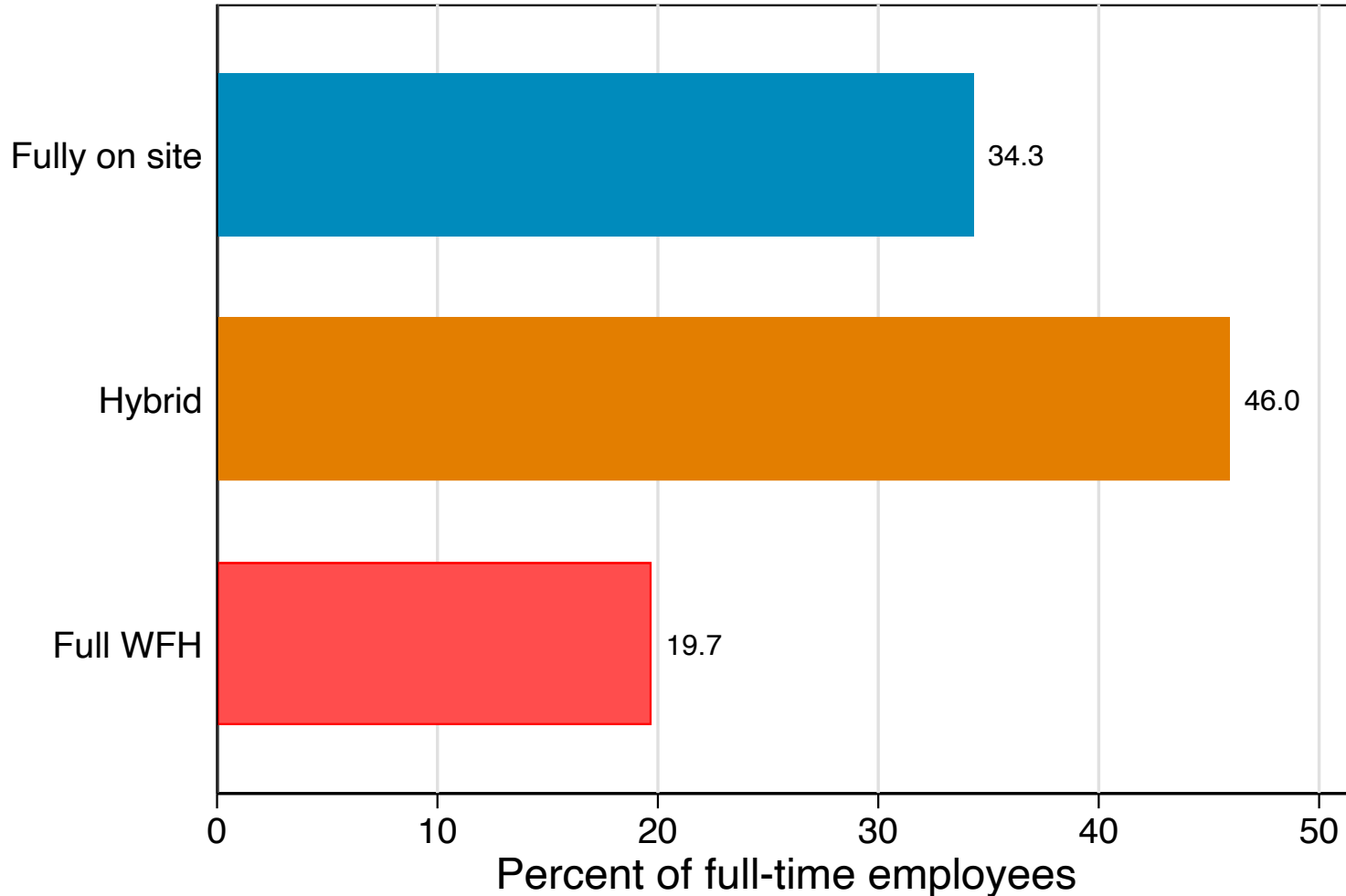
Notes: We compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey's reference week. Then we show the percentage for each group. The sample covers the May to August 2023 waves of the SWAA. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 14,969

For Employees that Can Work from Home, the Most Common Practice is Hybrid



Working Arrangements of Those Able to WFH May to Aug 2023



Source: Responses to the questions:

- For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?

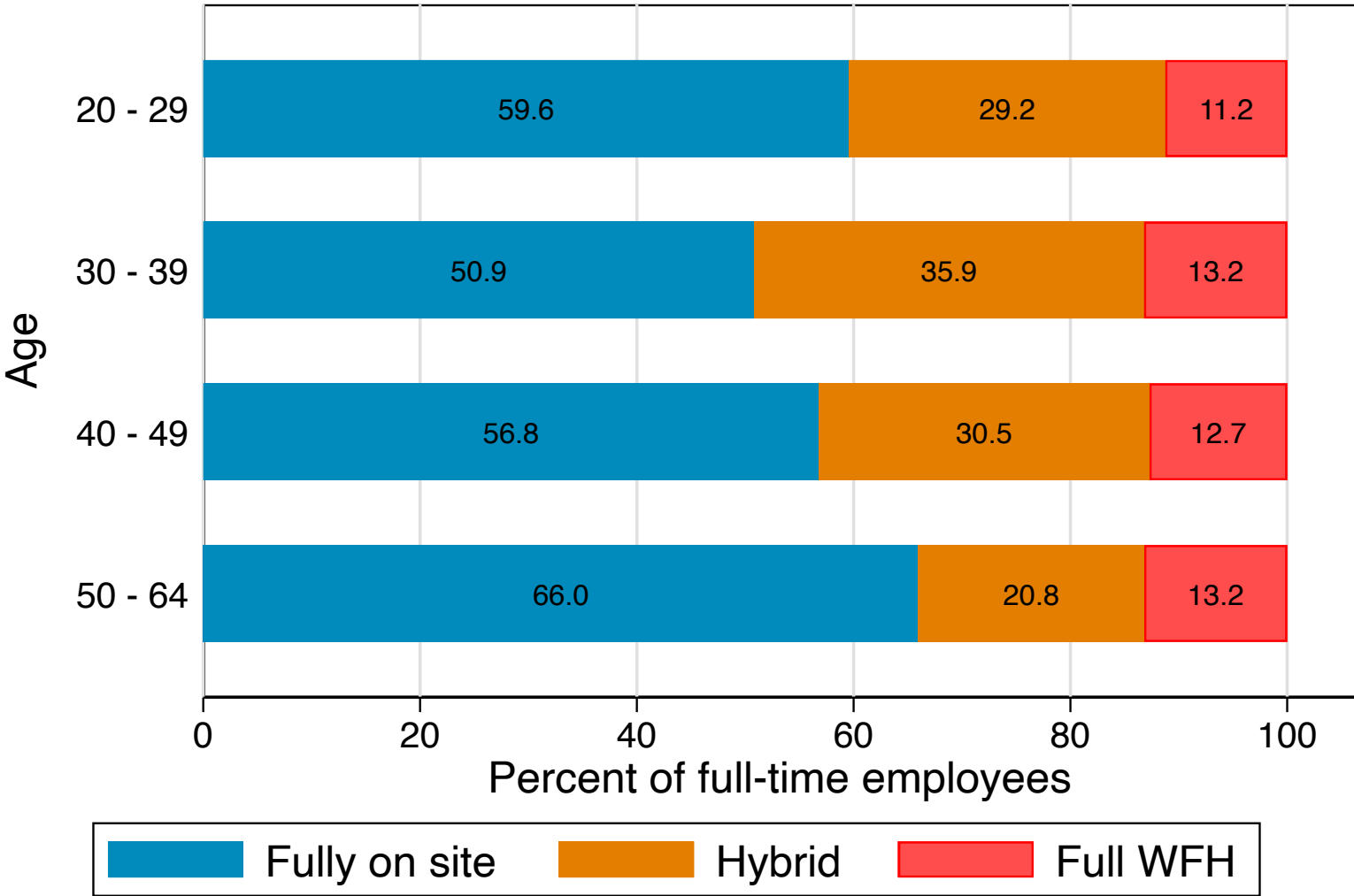
Notes: We compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who are able to work from home and either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey's reference week. Then we show the percentage for each group. We infer that somebody is able to work from home if they currently do so 1+ days per week, or did so at some point since the start of COVID. The sample covers the May to August 2023 waves of the SWAA. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in 2019 or 2021 to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 15,587

Workers In Their 50s and 60s Are Fully Remote and Fully Onsite More Often Than Younger Workers



Working Arrangements by Age May to August 2023



Source: Responses to the questions:

- For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?

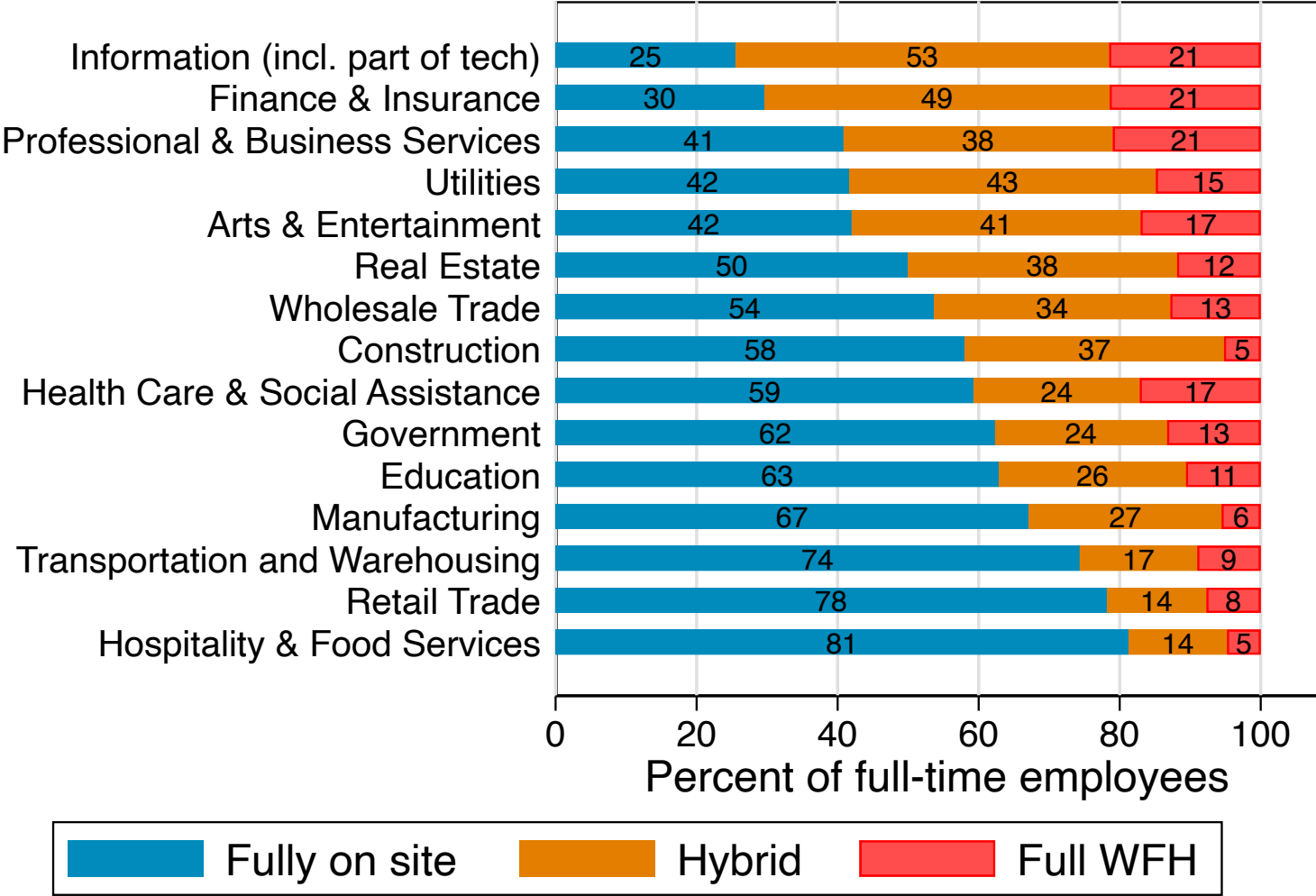
Notes: For each age group, we compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey’s reference week. Then we show the percentage for each group. The sample covers the May to August 2023 waves of the SWAA. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 14,969

Information, Finance & Insurance, and Prof. & Business Services Have The Largest Share of Hybrid and Remote Workers



Working Arrangements by Industry May to August 2023



Source: Responses to the questions:
 - For each day last week, did you **work a full day (6 or more hours)**, and if so **where?**

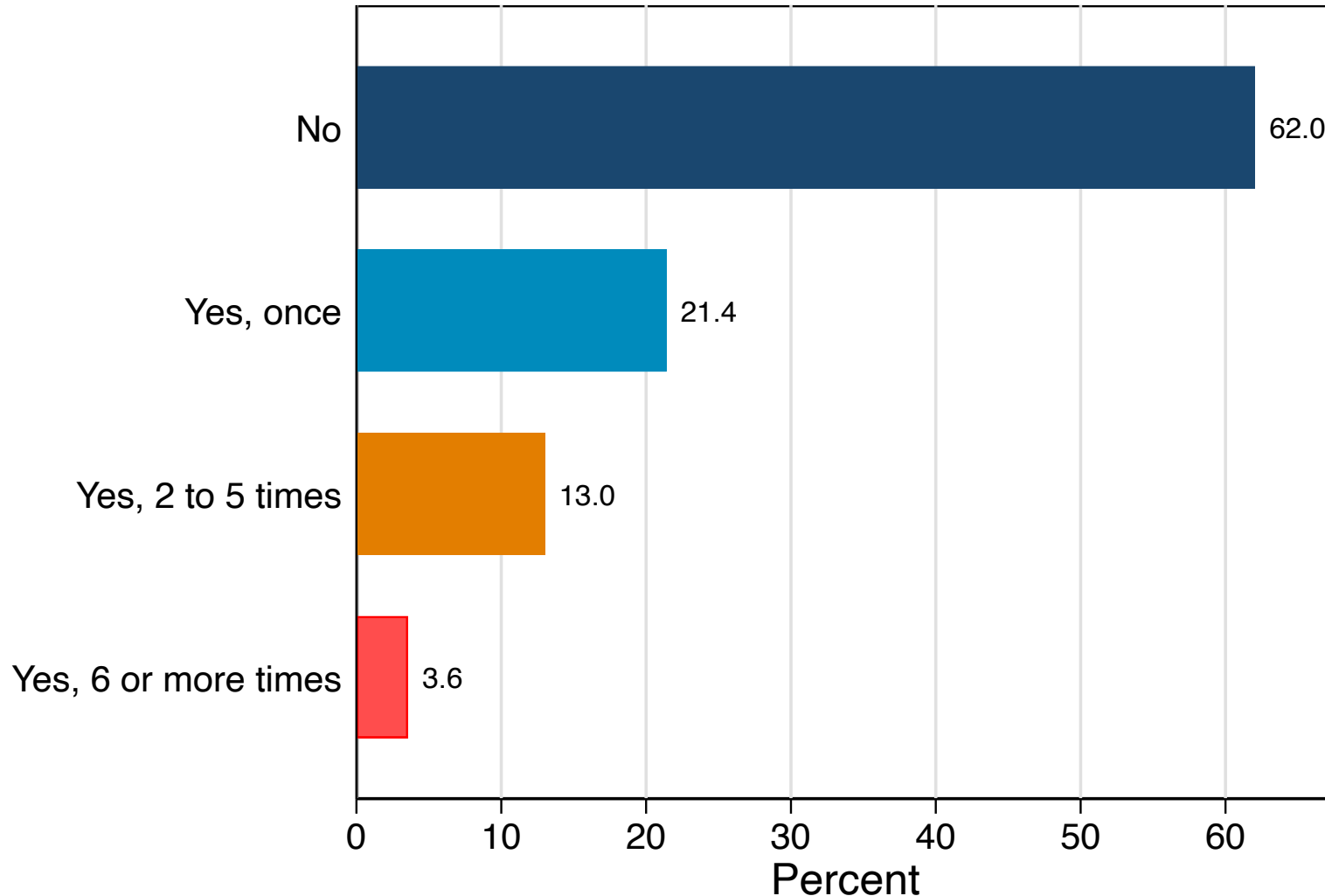
Notes: For each age group, we compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey’s reference week. Then we show the percentage for each group. The sample covers the April to July 2023 waves of the SWAA. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells. We exclude agriculture, construction, mining, and other personal services, the latter two due to insufficient observations.

N = 14,625

Nearly 40% of SWAA Respondents Report Having Been On Two Video Calls At the Same Time



Have you ever been on two video calls at the same time?



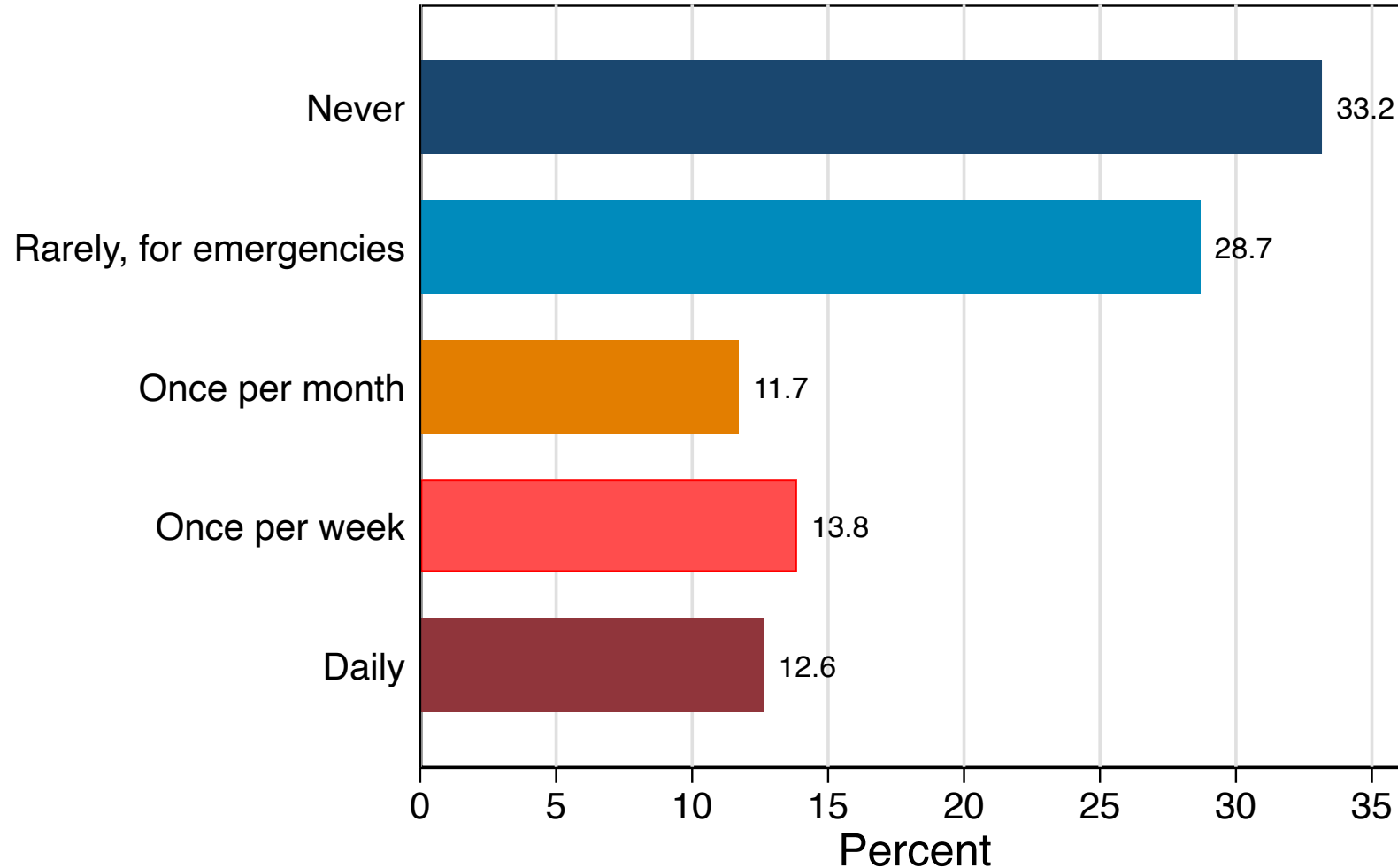
Responses to the questions:
- Have you ever been on ***two video calls at the same time***?

Notes: Data are from the September 2023 SWAA wave, focusing on employed respondents who earned at least \$10,000 in the prior year. We drop respondents who fail our attention-check questions and reweight their responses to match the share of persons in Current Population Survey by age-sex-education-earnings cells.
N = 4,026

About 60% of SWAA Respondents Report Rarely or Never Talking or Texting While on Work Video Calls



How often do you talk to or text your family or friends while on a work [video] call on Zoom/Teams/Webex or similar?



Responses to the questions:

- How often do you ***talk to or text your family or friends*** while on a work call on Zoom/Teams/Webex or similar?

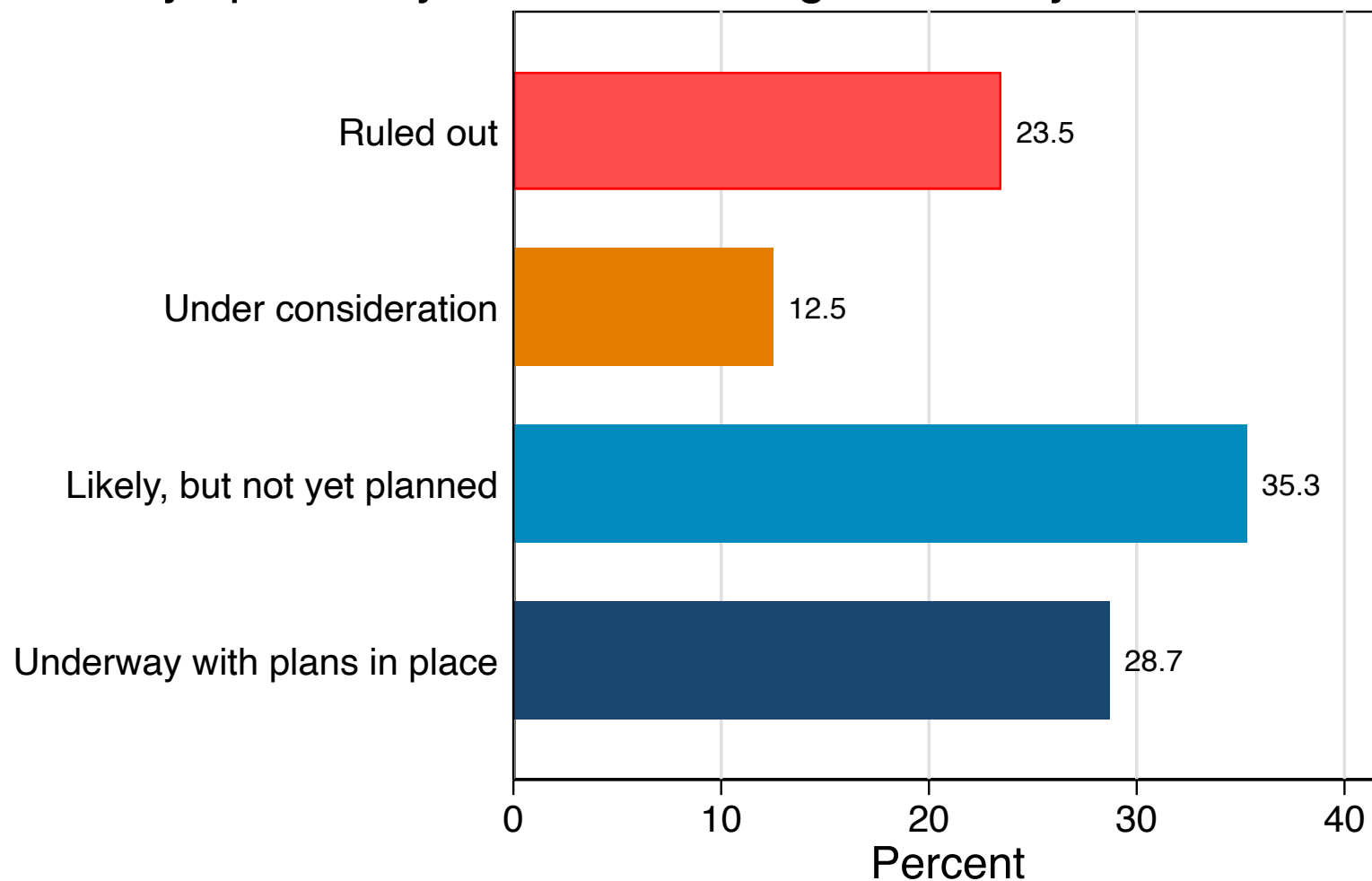
Notes: Data are from the September 2023 SWAA wave, focusing on employed respondents who earned at least \$10,000 in the prior year. We drop respondents who fail our attention-check questions and reweight their responses to match the share of persons in Current Population Survey by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 4,020

Less Than 30% of Full-Time Workers Who Said Their Manager Discussed Shifting to a 4-day Workweek Said Plans Were In Place



What was your manager's message when they most recently spoke to you about shifting to a 4-day workweek?



Responses to the questions:

- ***What was your manager's message when they most recently spoke to you about shifting to a 4-day workweek?***

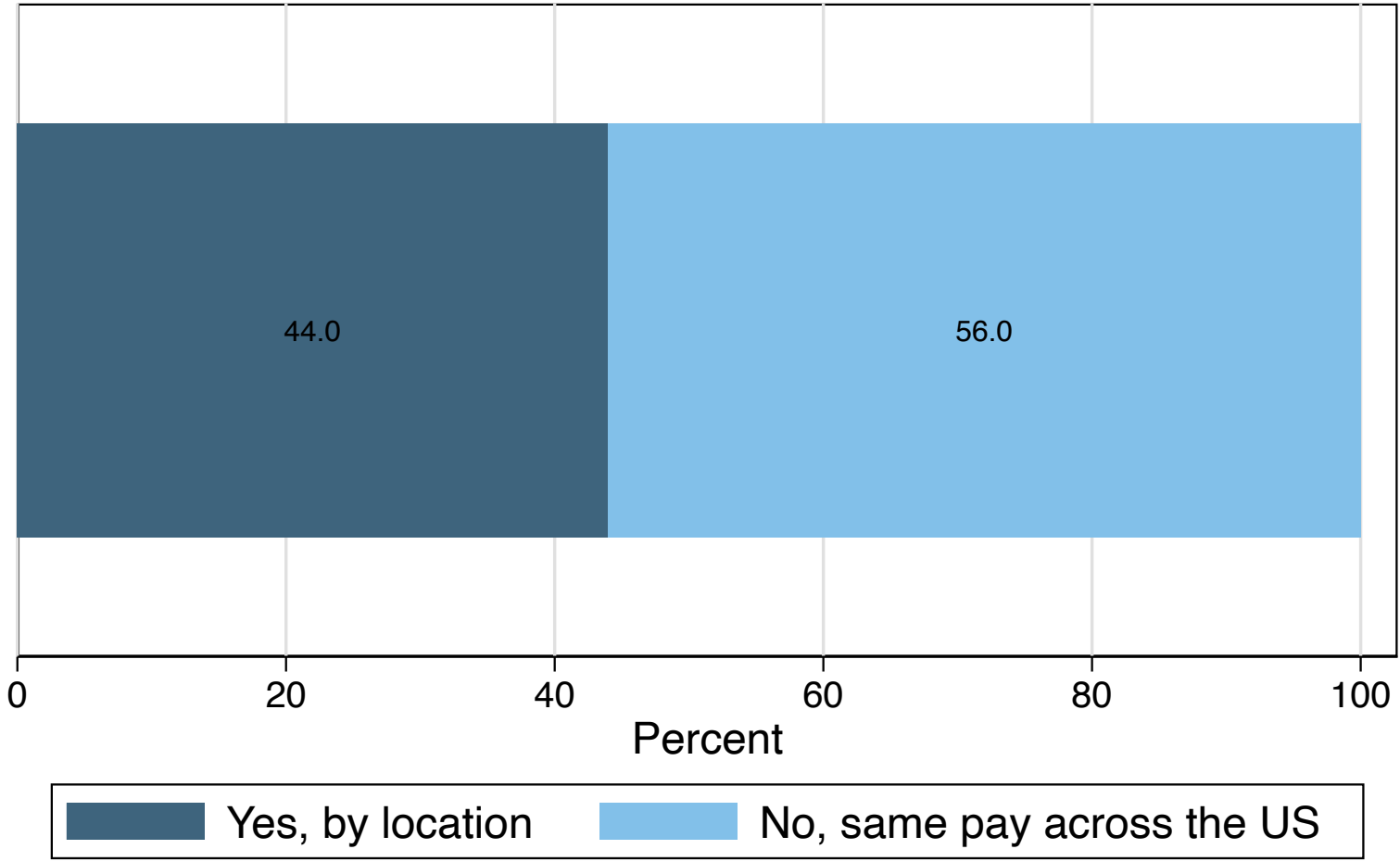
Notes: Data are from the September 2023 SWAA wave, focusing on employed respondents who earned at least \$10,000 in the prior year and whose typical workweek involves 5 or more full paid workdays, who also said their manager had discussed shifting to a four-day workweek in the previous 12 months. We drop respondents who fail our attention-check questions and reweight their responses to match the share of persons in Current Population Survey by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 1,213

Slightly More Than Half of Fully Remote Workers Report Getting Paid the Same Regardless of their Location



As a fully remote employee, does your pay depend on where you live?



Responses to the question:

- As a fully remote employee, does your pay depend on where you live?
 - Yes - by location, for example pay varies by US city
 - No - fully remote employees are paid the same across the US

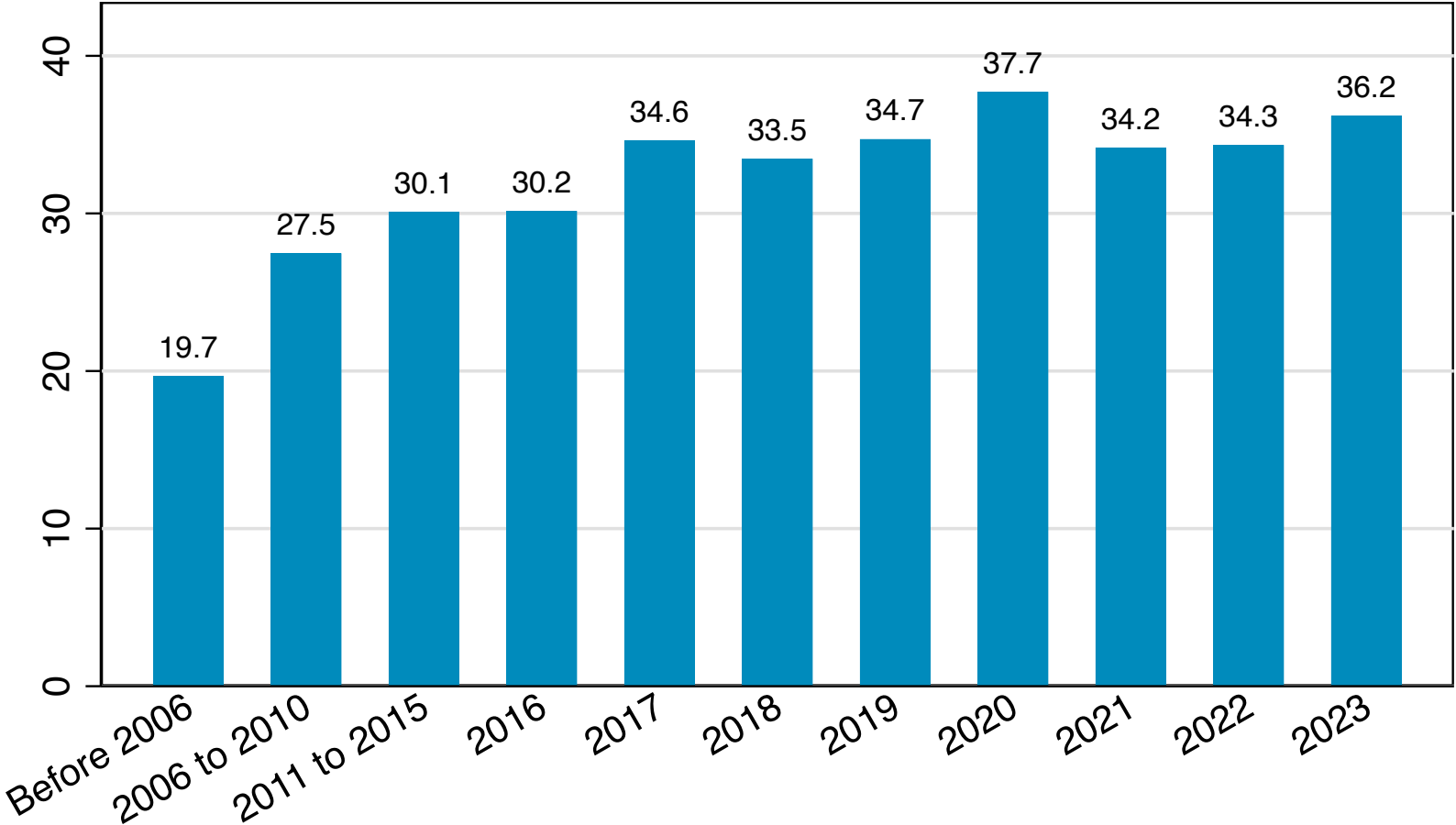
Notes: Data are from the September 2023 SWAA wave, focusing on wage/salary employees who earned at least \$10,000 in the prior year, who were fully remote in the week prior to the survey and meet their coworkers once per month at most. We drop respondents who fail our attention-check questions and reweight their responses to match the share of persons in Current Population Survey by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 242

Employees Work From Home More Often At Younger Firms, But the Rate Is Similar Across Firms Born Since 2017



Percent of Full Paid Days Working from Home by Year of Firm Birth



N = 49861

Responses to the questions:

- When did your employer hire its ***first employee (at any location)?***
- For each day ***last week***, did you ***work a full day (6 or more hours)***, and if so ***where?***

Notes: Data are from the October 2022 to September 2023 SWAA waves, focusing on wage/salary employees who earned at least \$10,000 in the prior year. We drop respondents who fail our attention-check questions and reweight their responses to match the share of persons in Current Population Survey by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

References



- Barrero, Jose Maria, Nicholas Bloom, and Steven J. Davis, 2021. “Why working from home will stick,” National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 28731.