

SWAA August 2023 Updates*

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5 August 2023



Latest survey wave included: July 2023

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

* Many thanks to Mert Akan for excellent research assistance.

Source of Data and Citation

- **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.

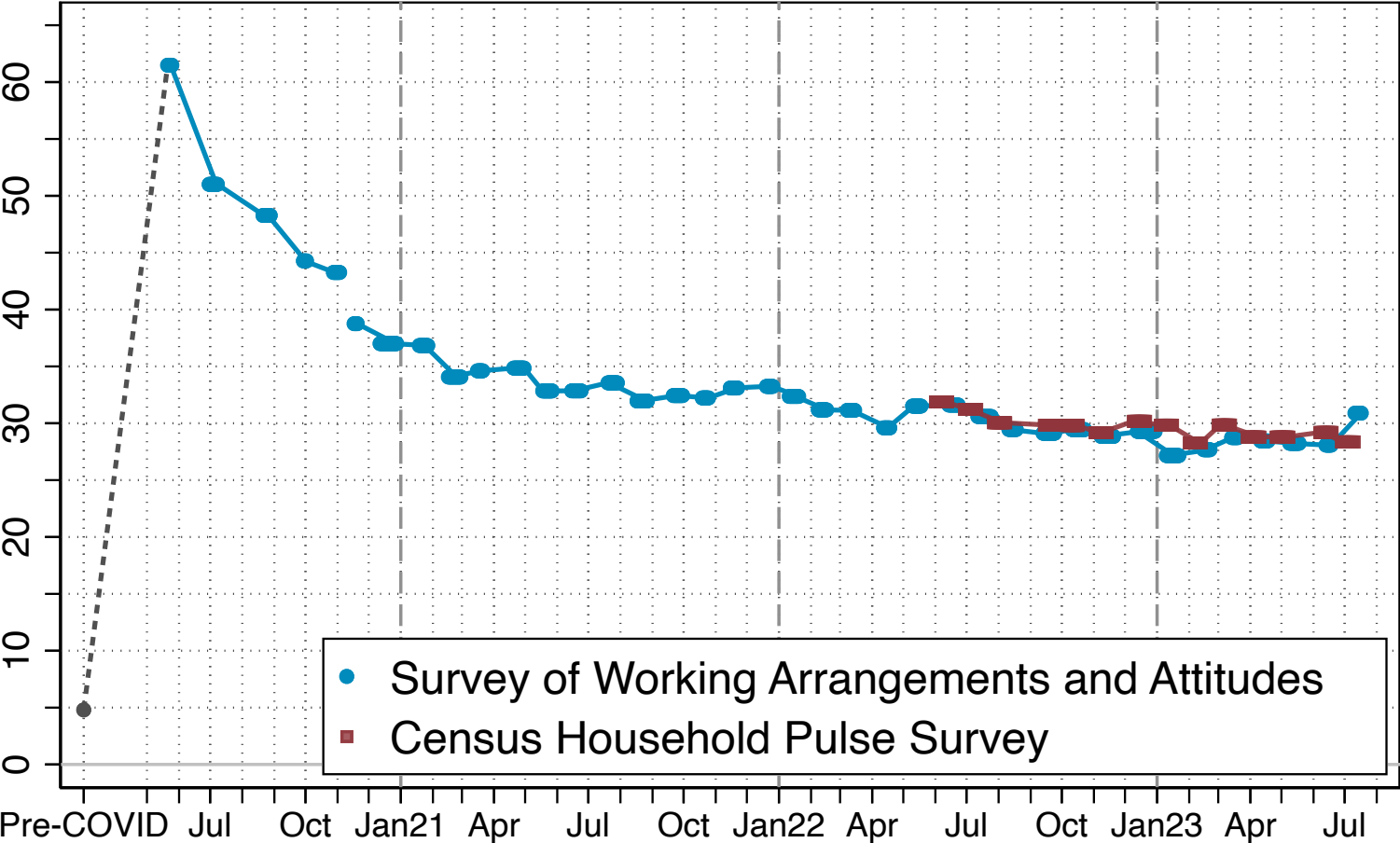
Representativeness

- 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 Tick Upwards In July 2023, Likely Due to the July 4th Holiday



Percentage of paid full days worked from home



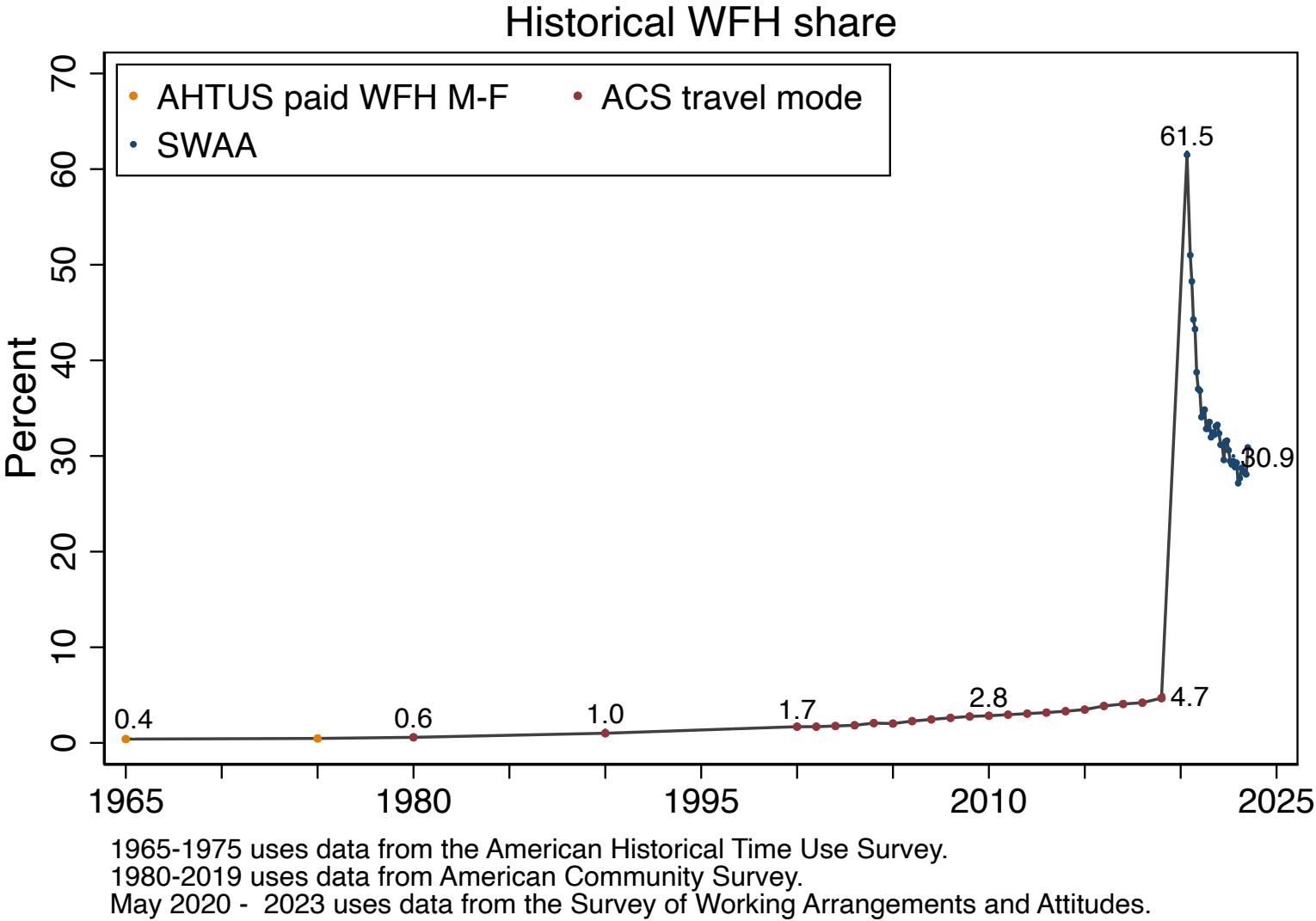
*Pre-COVID estimate taken from the 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey
*The break in the series in November 2020 reflects a change in the survey question.

- 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 = 467,798 (HHP)

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



Source: Responses to the questions:

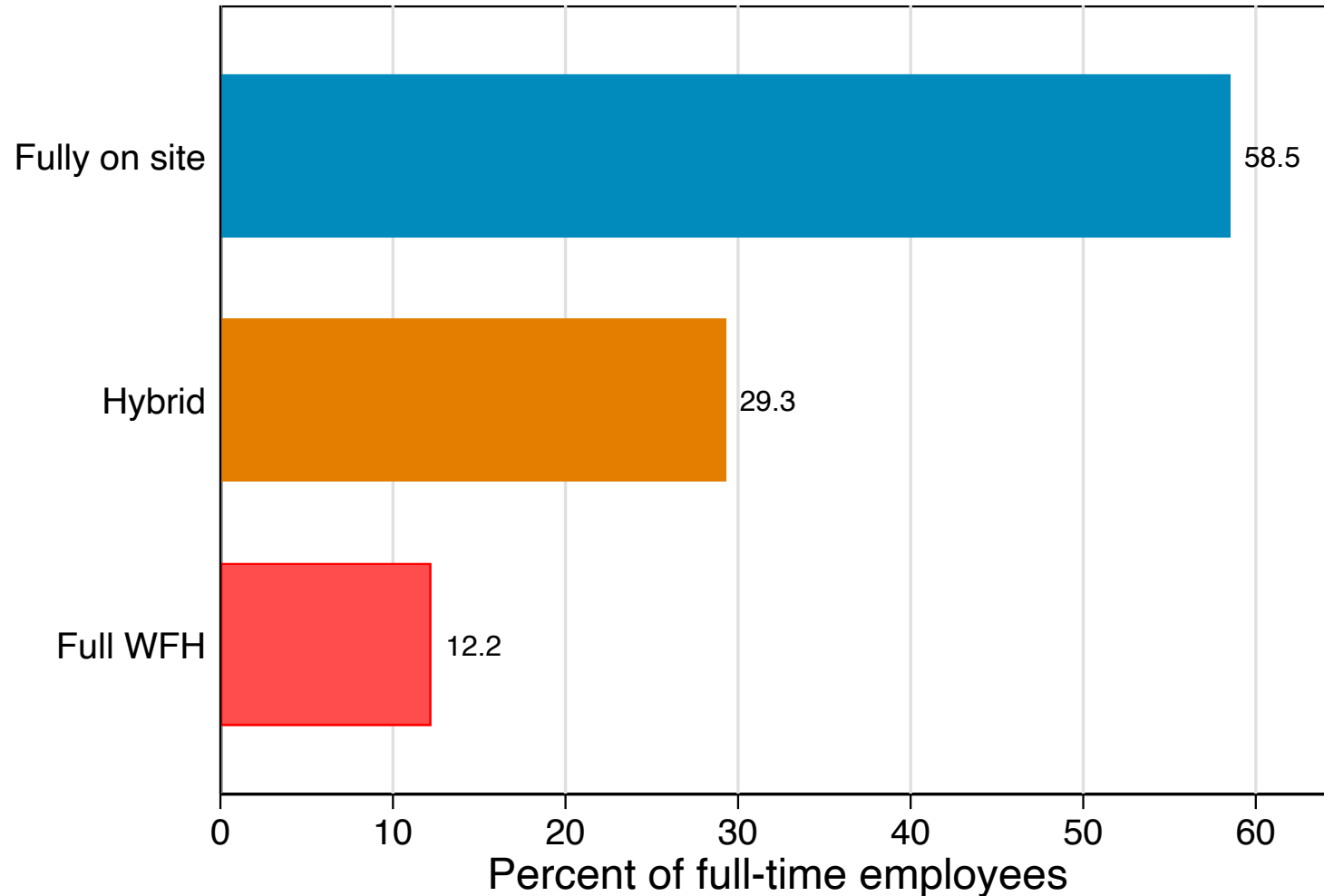
- *In their time diary the respondent listed the activity “Paid work at home” for **6 or more hours**. (AHTUS)*
- *How did this person **usually** get to work last week? (ACS)*
- *For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and, if so, where? (SWAA)*

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.

By July'23: 12% of Full-Time Employees Were Fully Remote, 59% Were Full-Time on Site, and 29% 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?

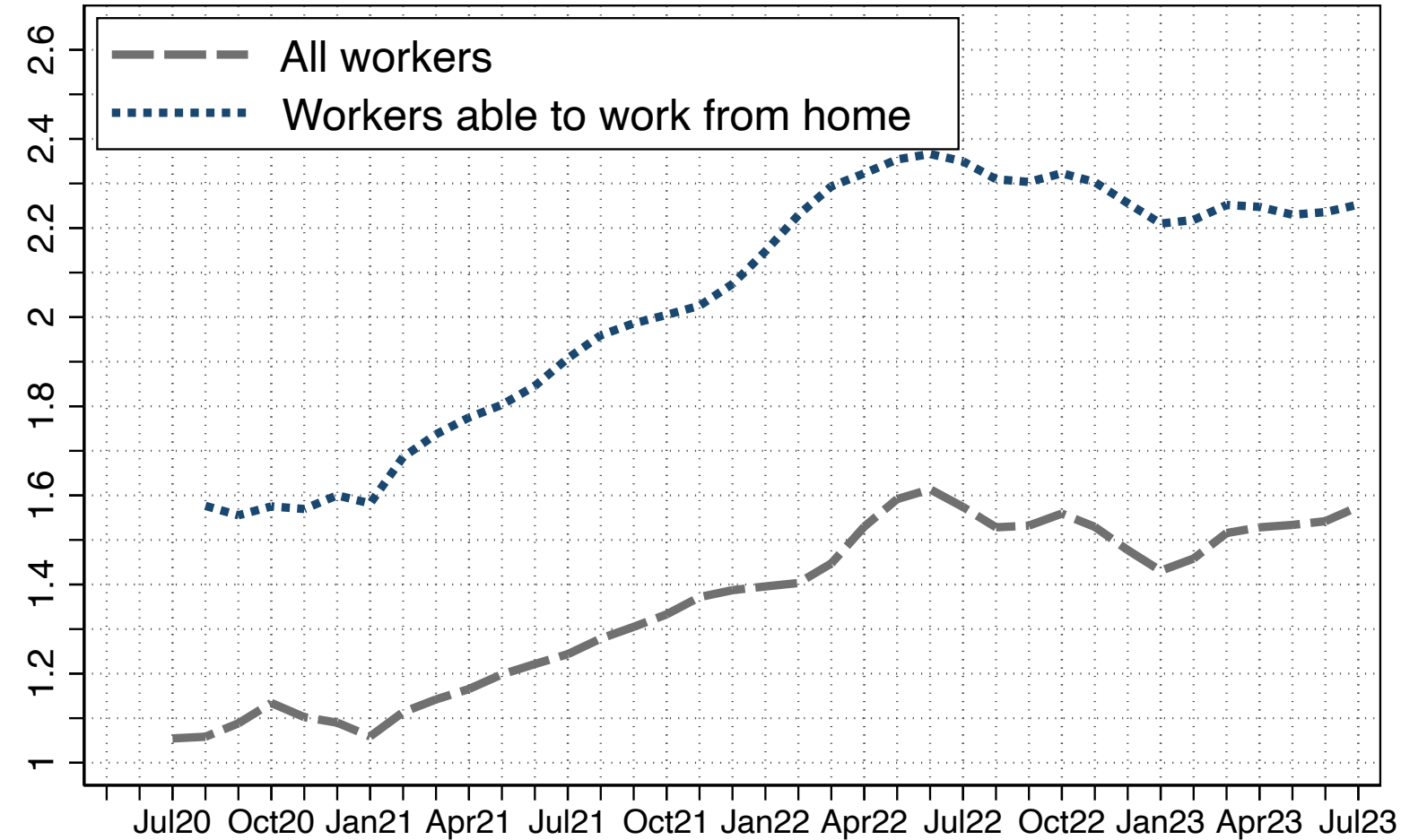
Notes: We compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey's reference week. Then we show the percentage for each group. The sample covers the March 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.

N = 20,571

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:

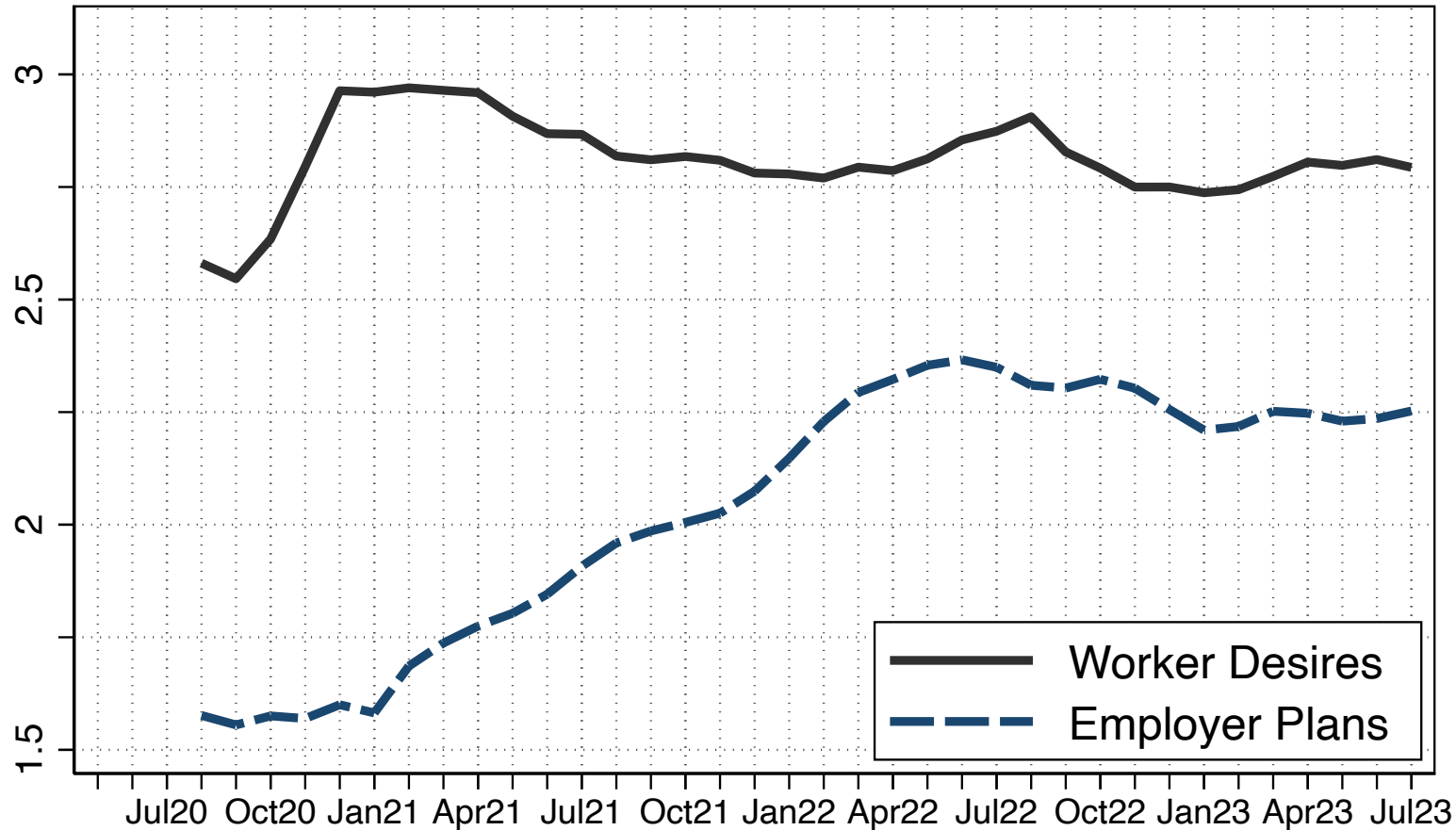
- *As the pandemic ends, how often is your employer planning for you to work full days at home?*

Sample: Data are from all SWAA waves, covering July 2020 to July 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 = 164,030 (all respondents) and 117,661 (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 July 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.

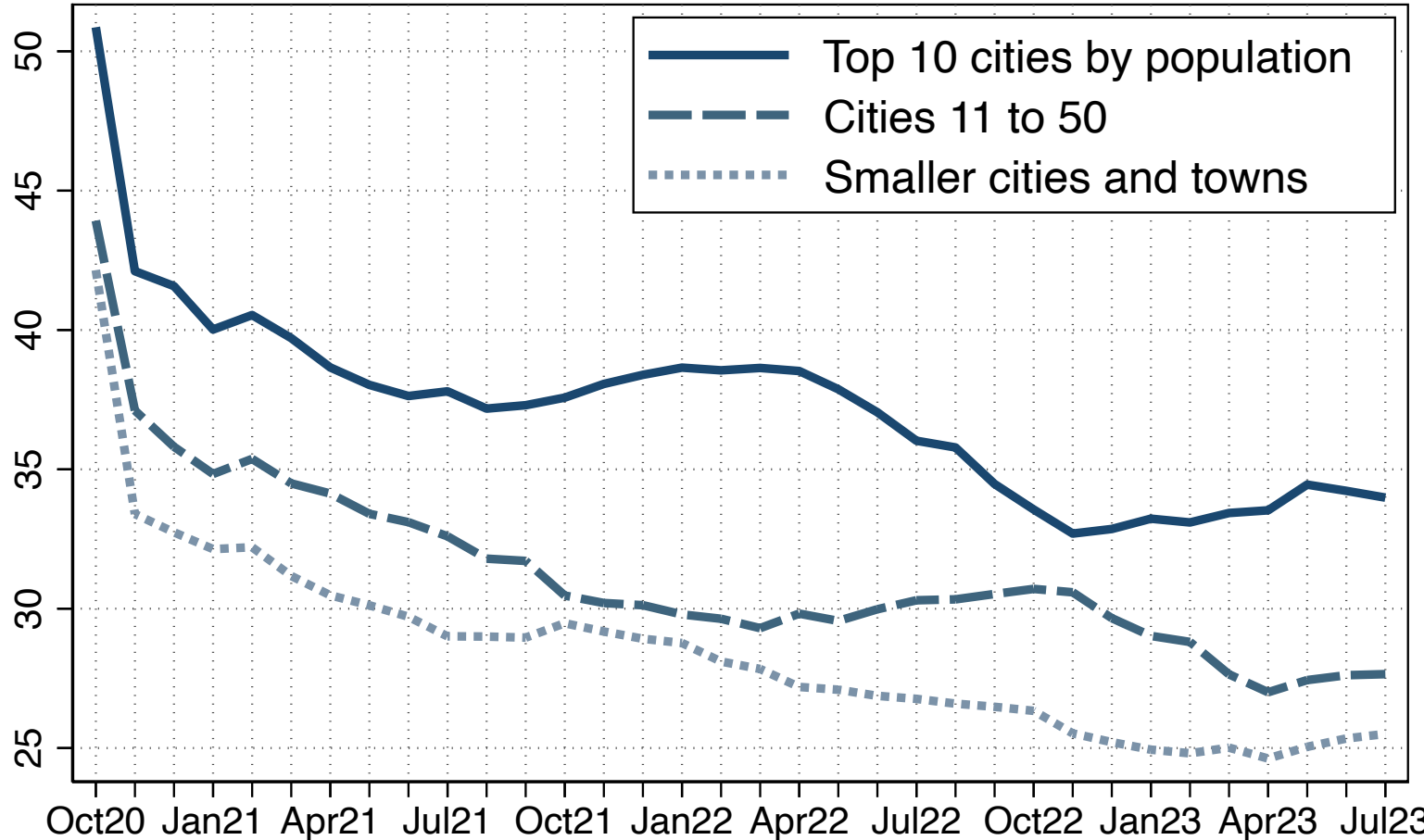
N = 117,661 (employer plans, able to work from home)

N = 126,527 (worker desires, able to work from home)

Working From Home is More Common in Major Cities than in Smaller Cities and Towns



Percent of paid full days worked from home



*We define cities using Combined Statistical Areas and use the location of the respondent's current job.

Source: Responses to the questions:

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

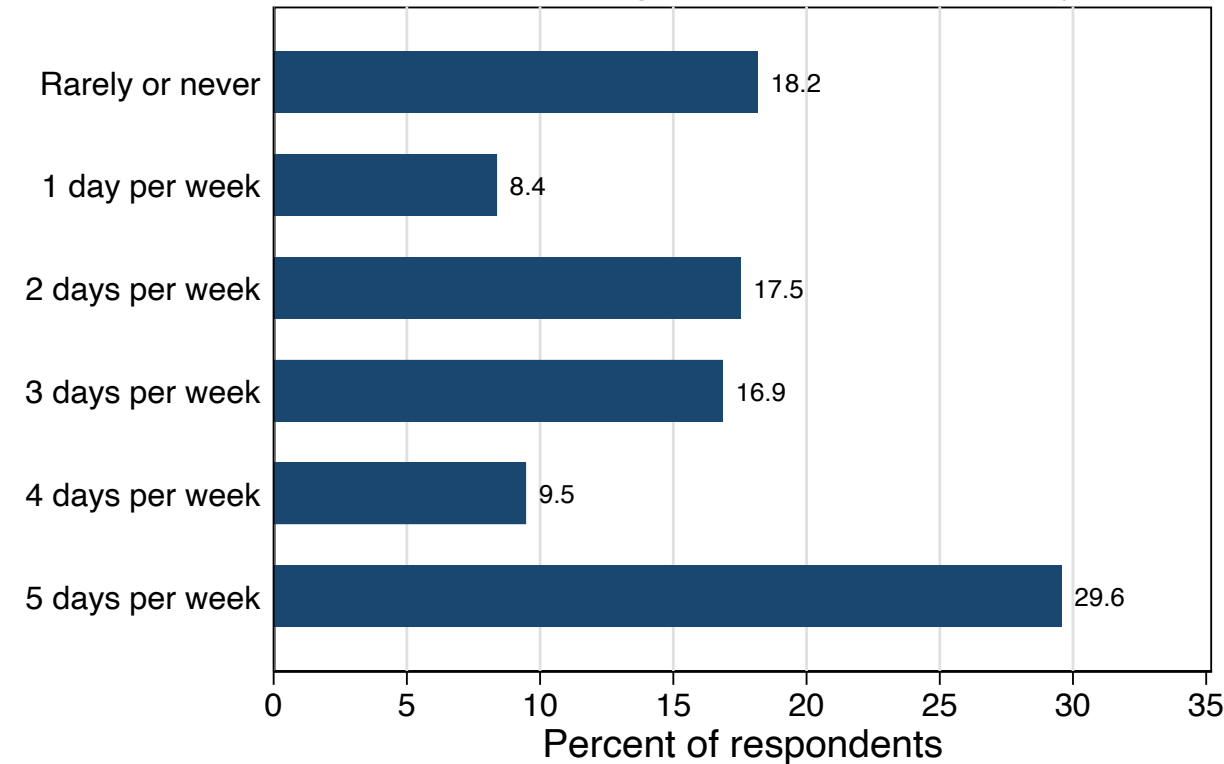
Notes: The chart plots 6-month moving averages where available and 3-month moving averages prior to November 2020. For each wave, we compute the percent of paid full days worked from home and plot it on the vertical axis, after sorting respondents into cities (i.e., Combined Statistical Areas) by the location of their current job's business premises. 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 that relates the current-question responses to the responses to 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.

N = 134,457

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

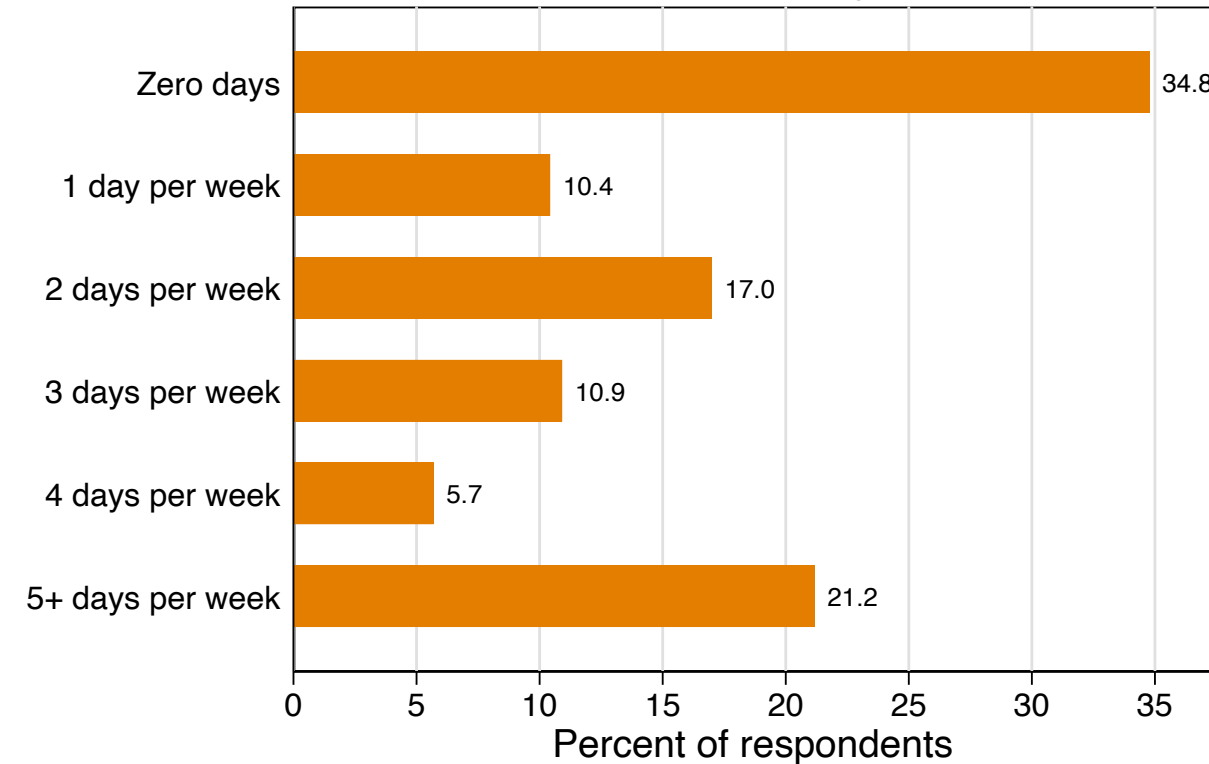


Worker desired amount of post-COVID WFH days



Sample: Full-time wage and salary employees who are able to WFH. N = 11709

Current amount of WFH days



Sample: Full-time wage and salary employees who are able to WFH. N = 11267

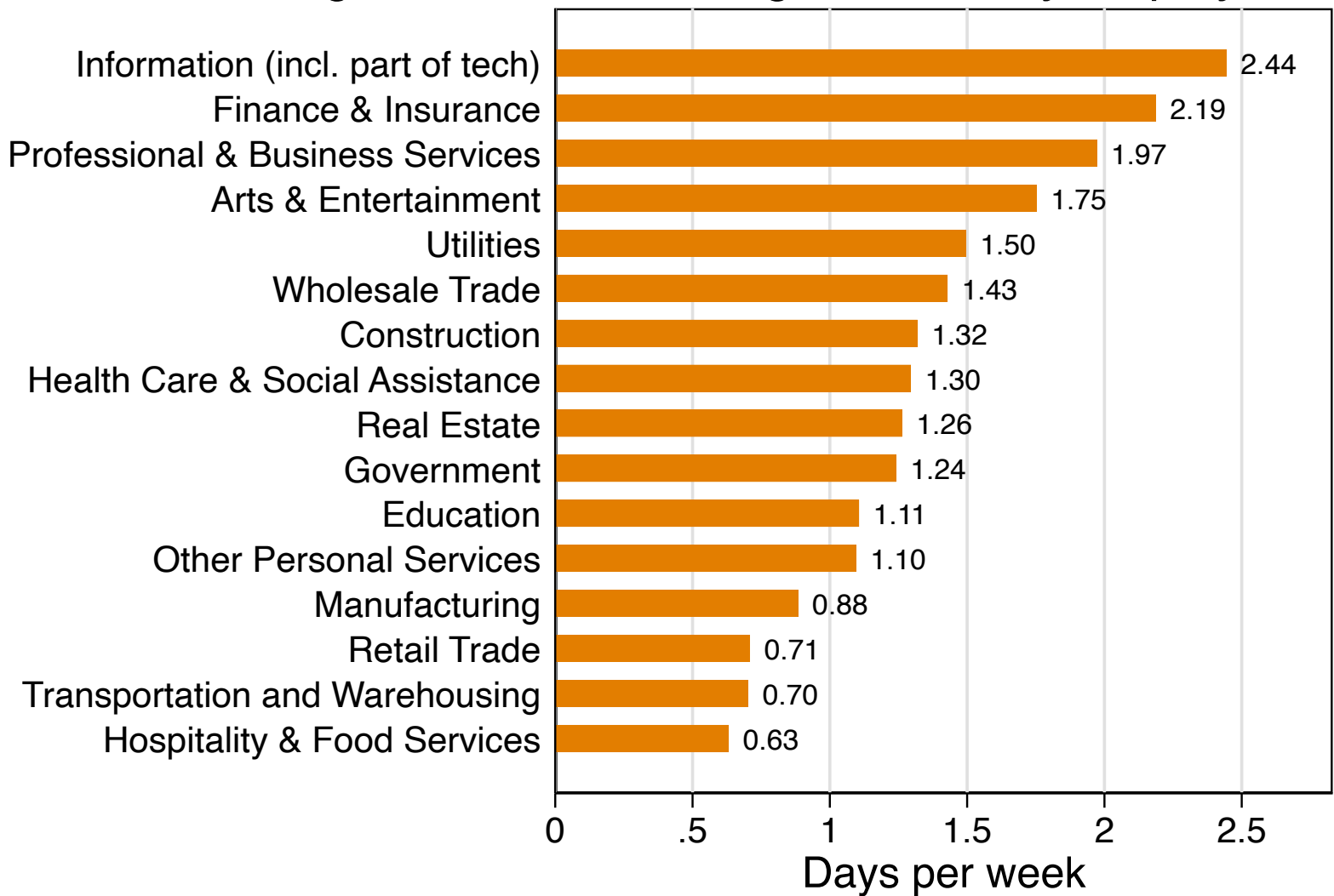
Responses to the questions: *As the pandemic ends*, how often would you **like to** have paid workdays at home? *For each day last week*, did you **work a full day (6 or more hours)**, and if so **where**?

Sample: Data are from the April to July 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:

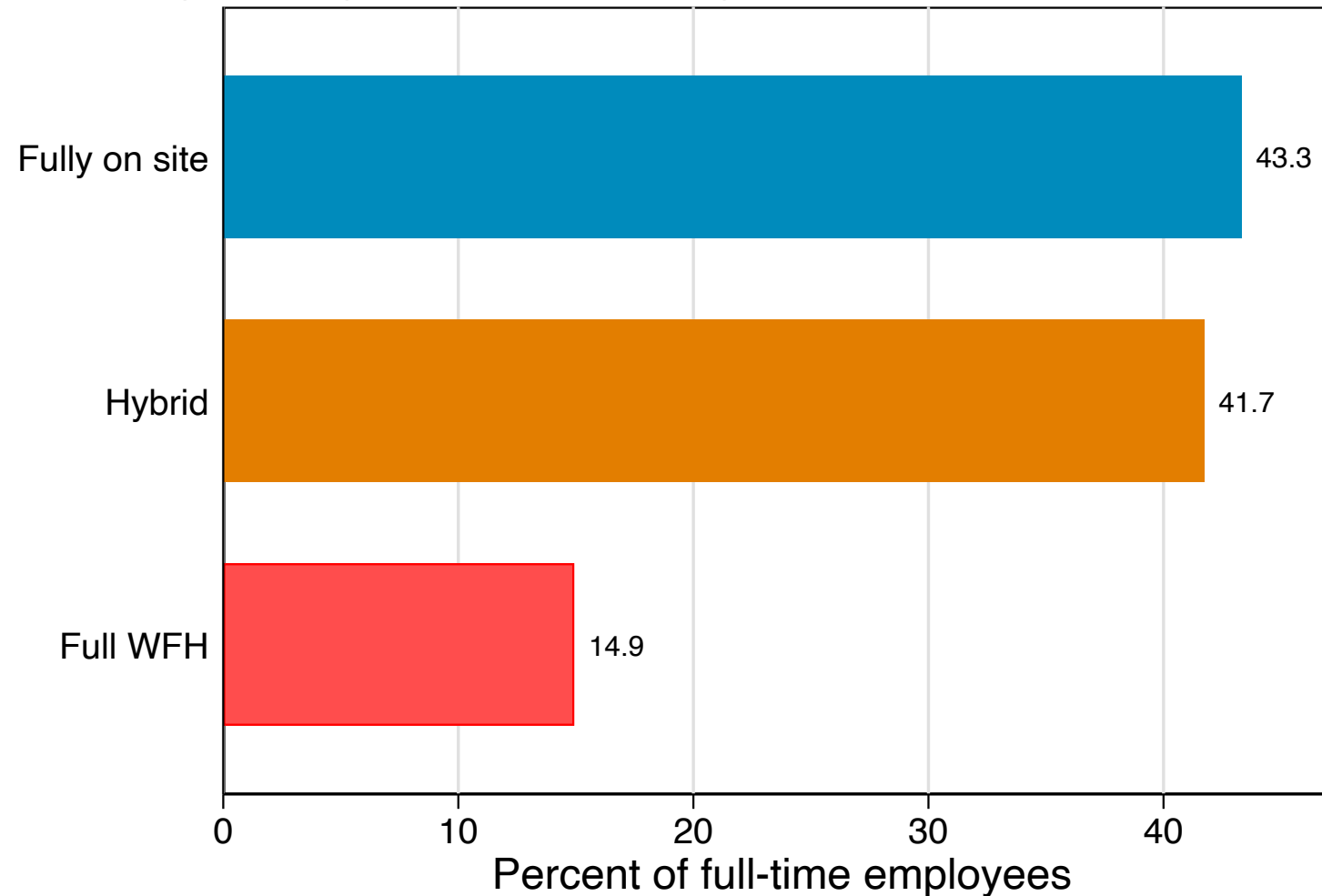
- For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?

Sample: Data are from the February to July 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 = 27,518

For College Graduates, Fully On-Site and Hybrid are the Most Common Working Patterns

Working Arrangements of College Grads April to July 2023



Source: Responses to the questions:

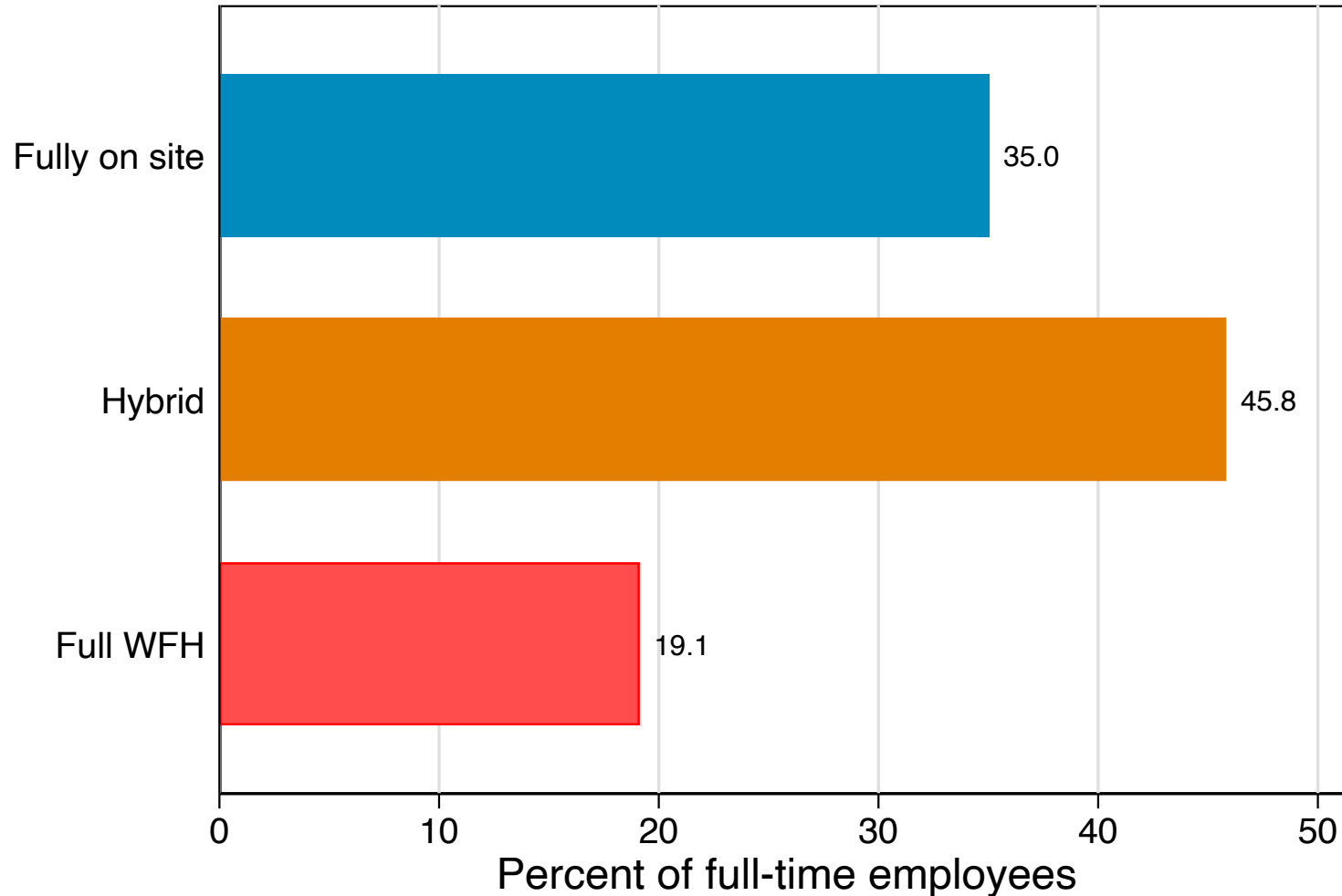
- For each day **last week**, did you **work a full day (6 or more hours)**, and if so **where?**

Notes: We compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees with at least a 4-year college degree 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 2019 or 2021 to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells.

N = 12,527

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

Working Arrangements of Those Able to WFH Apr to July 2023



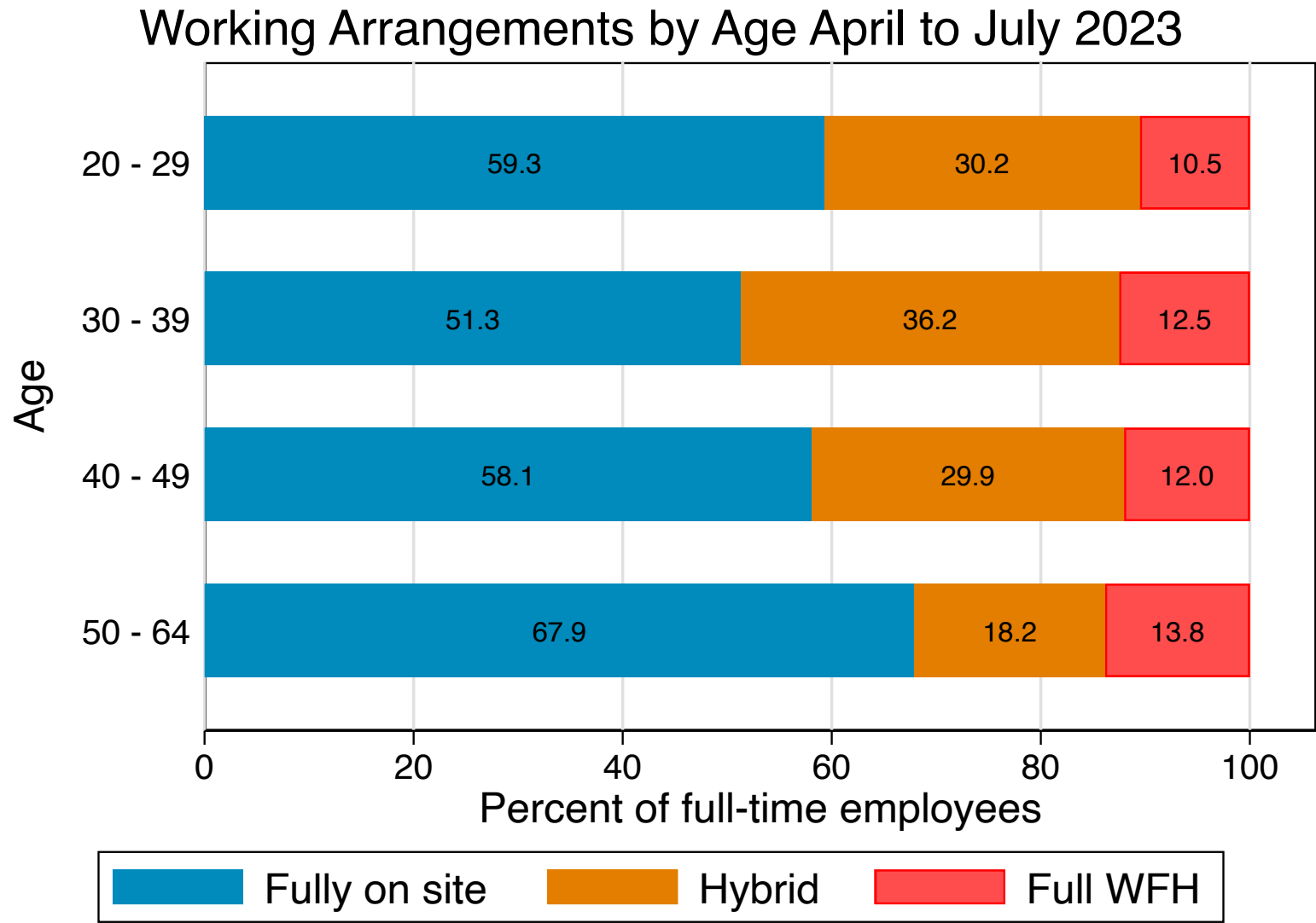
Source: Responses to the questions:

- 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 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 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



Source: Responses to the questions:

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

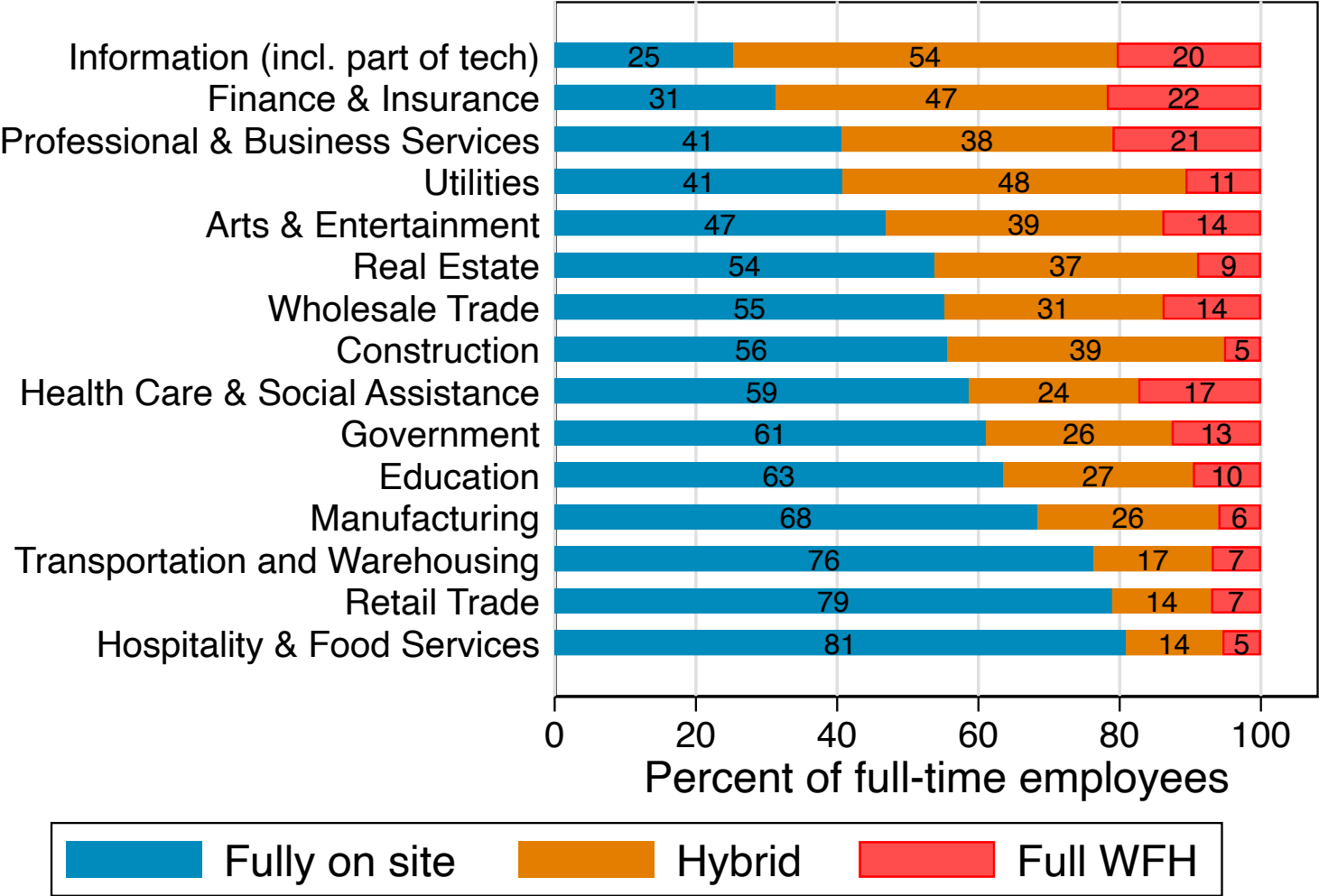
Notes: For each age group, we compute the percent of full-time (i.e. work 5+ days/week) wage and salary employees who either i) worked all their days on business premises; ii) worked some days on business premises and some days at home; or iii) worked all all days at home during the survey’s reference 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.

N = 20,571

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



Working Arrangements by Industry April to July 2023



Source: Responses to the questions:

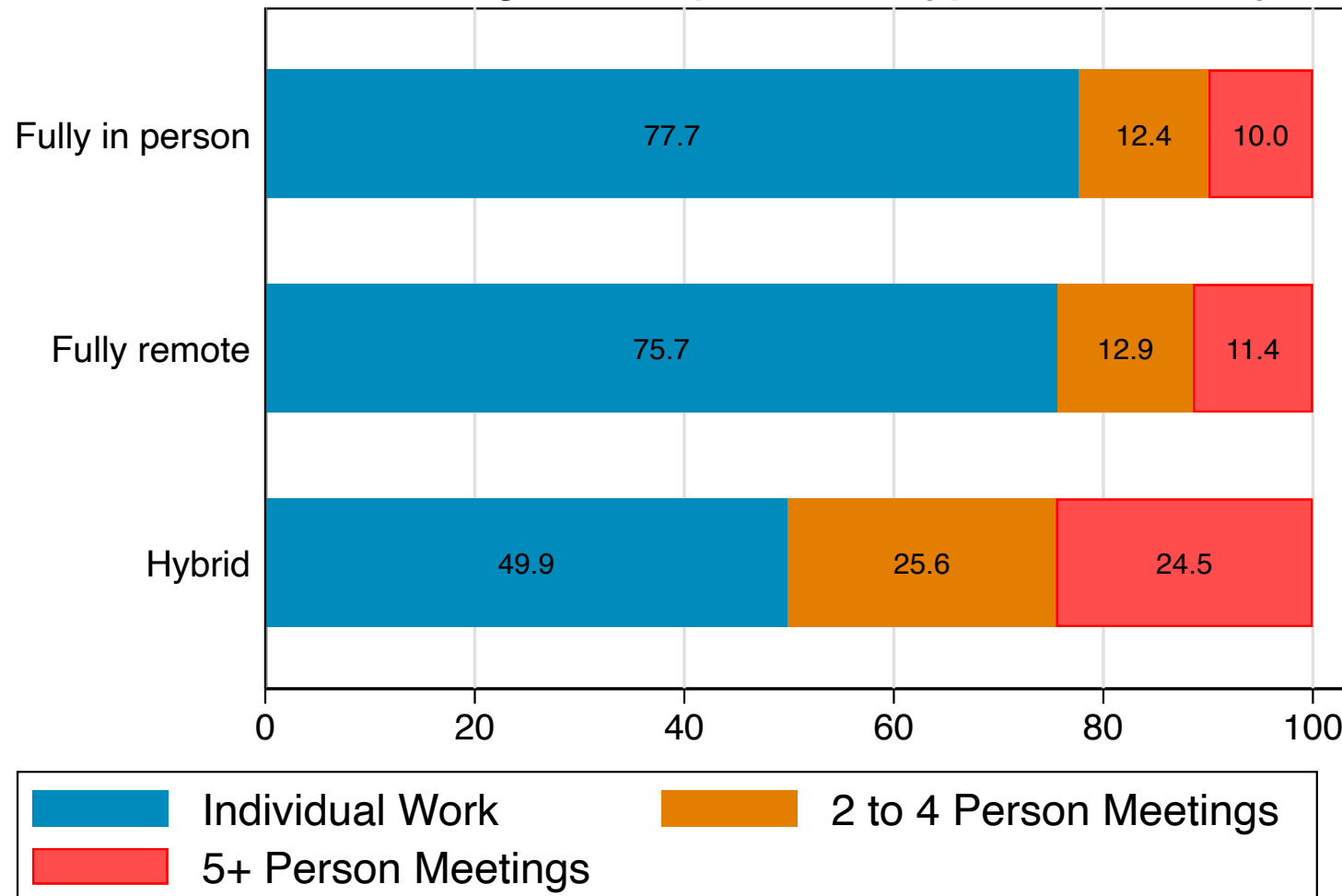
- For each day last week, did you work a full day (6 or more hours), and if so where?

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 = 20,108

Individual Work Accounts for ~75% of the Typical Workday of Fully Remote and Fully In-Person Workers But Only 50% for Hybrid Workers.

Working Time Split On A Typical Weekday



Responses to the question:

- *How did you split your workday last [random day of week]?*

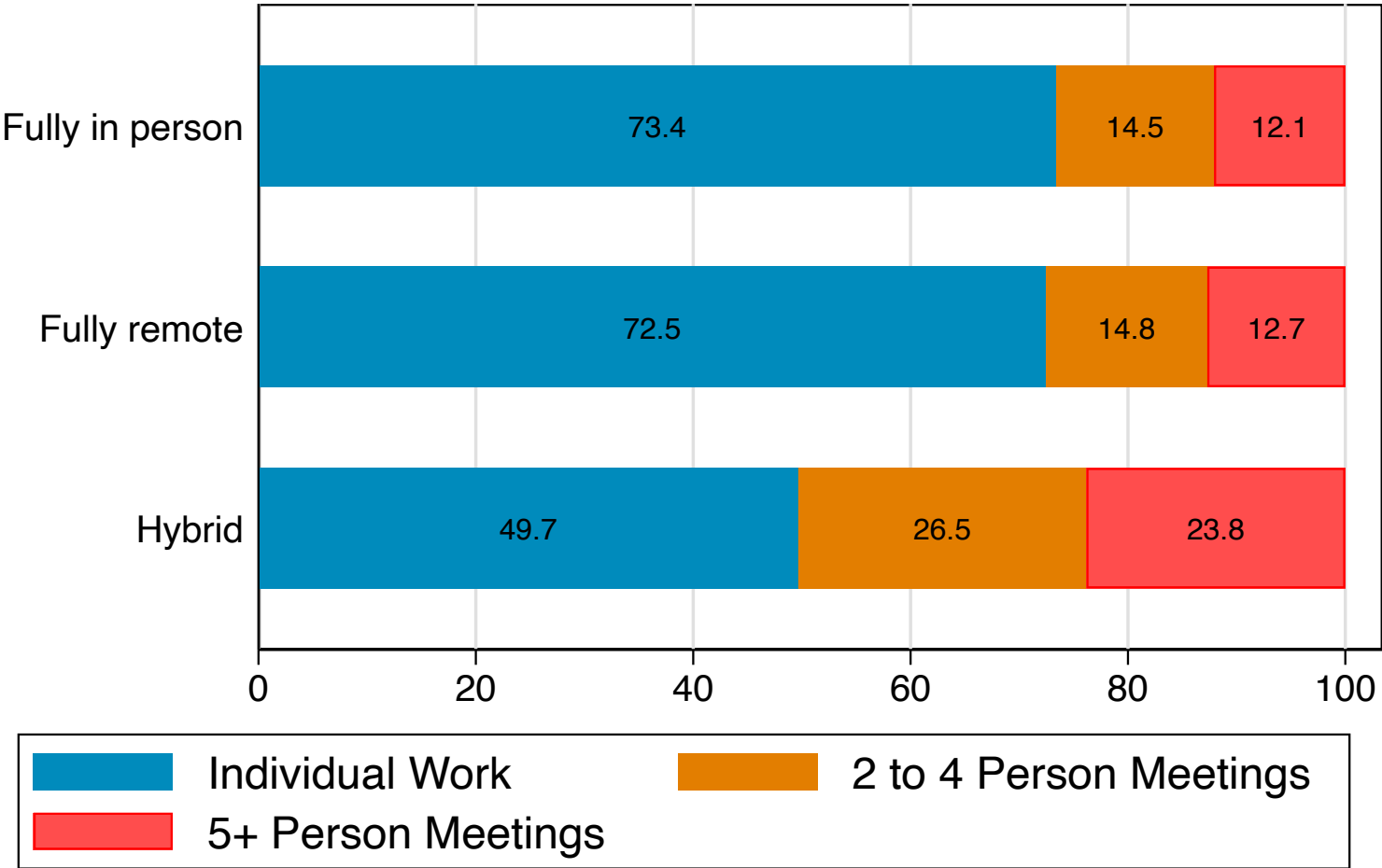
Notes: We show the average split of active worktime (excluding lunch and downtime) among respondents to the July 2023 SWAA who worked the week prior to the survey, by whether they are fully remote, fully in person, or hybrid. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells and exclude responses that fail our attention check questions.

N = 3,149

The Distribution of Work Time Implies Hybrid Workers Have More Interactions, Even When Focusing on College Graduates



Working Time Split On A Typical Weekday:
Respondents With At Least A Bachelor's Degree



Responses to the question:
- *How did you split your workday last [random day of week]?*

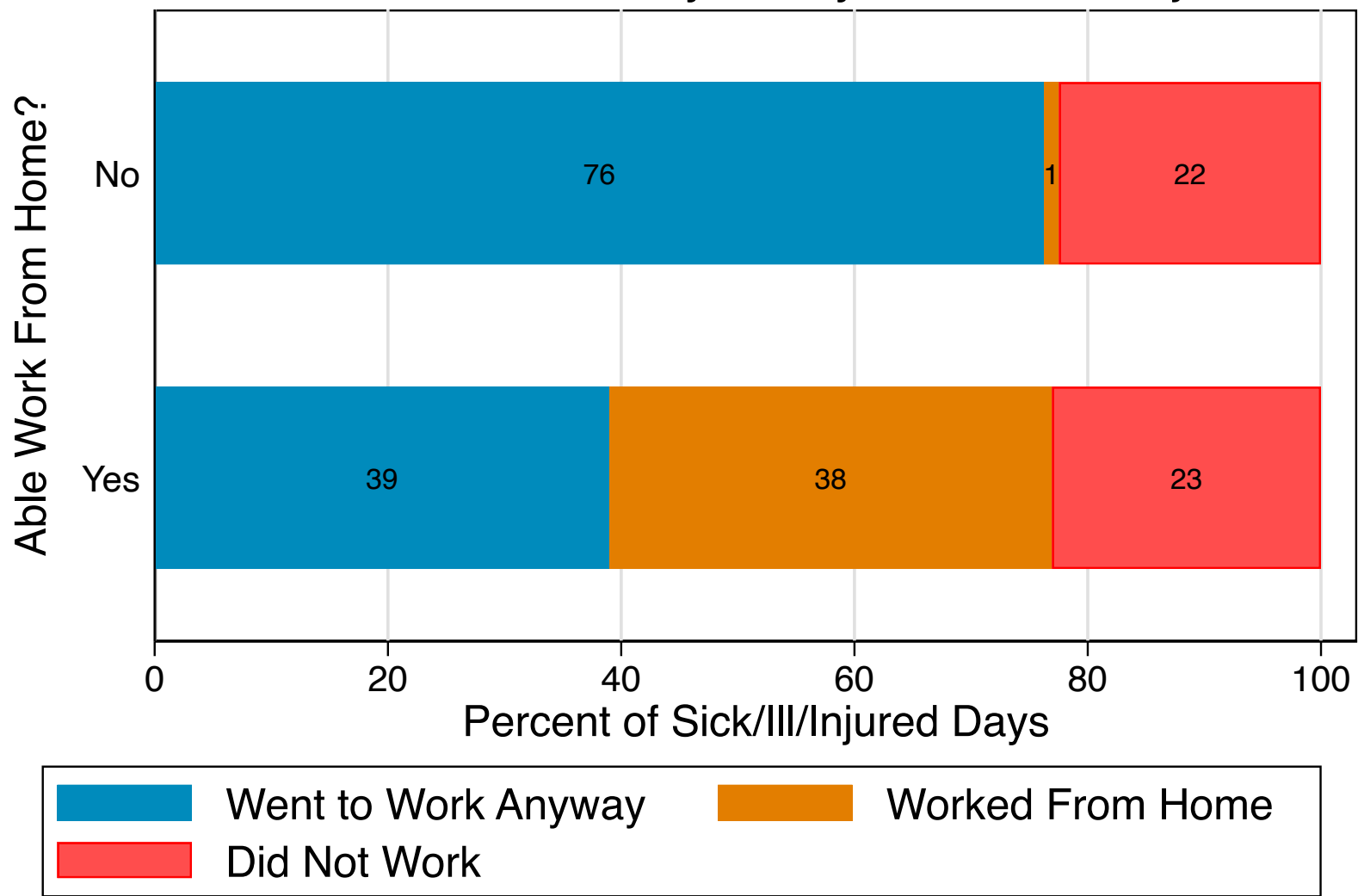
Notes: We show the average split of active worktime (excluding lunch and downtime) among respondents to the July 2023 SWAA who worked the week prior to the survey and have at least a 4-year college degree, by whether they are fully remote, fully in person, or hybrid. We re-weight the sample of US residents aged 20 to 64 earning \$10,000 or more in a prior year to match CPS shares by age-sex-education-earnings cells and exclude responses that fail our attention check questions.

N = 1,984

Workers Who Feel Sick/Injured and Are Able to Work From Home Do So. Those Who Can't Go to Work Anyway.



What Did Workers Do on Days They Felt Sick/Ill/Injured?



Responses to the question:

- Think about the [] **workdays** that you felt sick, ill, or injured **last week**.
On how many of those days did you:
 - Go to work anyway
 - Work from home
 - Not work

Notes: The sample are respondents to the July 2023 SWAA who worked for pay the week prior to the survey and passed our attention-check questions. For each respondent we compute the percent of sick/ill/injured days that they went to work anyway, worked from home, or did not work and show the average across workers. 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 = 633.

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.