Home-Based Workers in the United States: 2010

Household Economic Studies

Current Population Reports
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INTRODUCTION

As communication and information technologies advance, workers are increasingly able to perform work at home. Since work is often more than simply a means of making a living, but tends to dictate how people organize their lives, changes in work patterns have both economic and social implications. Accordingly, timely data on the characteristics of home-based workers is of interest to researchers and policy makers, including those in the fields of transportation, employment, planning, and housing. This report provides information about the characteristics of home-based workers in 2010.

The data used in this report primarily come from two different surveys administered by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of about 50,000 households. Since the mid-1990s, the Work Schedule Topical Module of SIPP has included questions specifically designed to estimate the number of people who work at home at least one full day during a typical workweek.[1] One of the goals of this module is to capture work done at home instead of another location for employed respondents who are at least 15 years old. These data are the source of a large, detailed set of tabulations, some of which are available in this report.[2]

The American Community Survey (ACS), fully implemented in 2005, is a nationally representative survey with an initial sample size of about 3 million addresses. This survey produces annual estimates of population and housing characteristics for the nation and at subnational levels. The ACS includes a question on means of transportation to work asked of all respondents aged 16 and over who were employed during the week prior to the ACS interview week. This report focuses on respondents who selected "worked at home" to the means of transportation to work question. Figure 1 is a reproduction of this questionnaire item.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on the Means of Transportation to Work From the 2010 American Community Survey

31 How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *SKIP to question 39a*
- ☐ Other method

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

[1] The Work Schedule Topical Module of the 2008 Panel of the SIPP asked respondents which days they worked "during a typical week last month." Respondents were then asked, "As part of the work schedule for that week, were there any days when [he/she] worked only at home...?" A copy of the topical module instrument can be found on the SIPP Web site at <www.census.gov/sipp/top_mod/top_mods_chart.html>. For more information on data collection, see the section "Sources of Data" at the end of this report.

[2] Many additional tables are available at the Census Bureau's Commuting (Journey to Work) Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/workathome.html>.

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Prior to the ACS, means of transportation to work was asked in the "long form" portion of the once-a-decade decennial census.[3] The "long form" questionnaire was administered to approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units in the United States. For comparison purposes, this report uses data on home-based workers collected in the Census 2000 to examine time trends in home-based work from 2000 to 2010. However, the primary focus of this report is on the more recent data on home-based workers collected in the SIPP and the ACS.

The SIPP and ACS provide both timely and comprehensive data on home-based workers in the United States. The first section of this report looks at recent historical trends in the number of people who work from home using multiple years of the SIPP and ACS. In the second section, data from both surveys, as well as previous decennial censuses, are used to disaggregate home-based workers by socio-demographic and economic characteristics. The third section of the report uses SIPP data to describe the characteristics of the work schedules of those that work from home. The final section uses ACS data to examine metropolitan variation in home-based work.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentage of all workers who worked at least 1 day at home increased from 7.0 percent in 1997 to 9.5 percent in 2010, according to SIPP. During this same time period, the population working exclusively from home in SIPP increased from 4.8 percent of all workers to 6.6 percent. The population working both at home and at another location increased from 2.2 percent to 2.8 percent of all workers.[4]
- The percentage of workers who worked the majority of the workweek at home increased from 3.6 percent to 4.3 percent of the population between 2005 and 2010, according to the ACS.
- About 1 in 10 workers who worked exclusively from home were over the age of 65 in 2010.
- About one-fourth of home-based workers were in management, business, and financial occupations.
- Home-based work in computer, engineering, and science occupations increased by 69 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- Nearly half of home-based workers were self-employed.
- The most popular days worked at home for those who work both at home and onsite were Monday and Friday.
- Those who usually worked both onsite and at home during a typical week worked similar hours per week when compared to those who worked only onsite.
- Many metropolitan areas in the Southeast, Southwest, and West had the largest percentage of workers who worked from home.
- In 2010, the Boulder, Colorado, metropolitan area had among the highest percentage of workers who worked from home most of the workweek with 10.9 percent.

SIPP and ACS Home-Based Worker Estimates

The estimates of home-based workers from the SIPP and ACS are not directly comparable because each survey queries workers about home-based activities differently. The SIPP asks workers aged 15 and over to indicate which days of the workweek they work entirely from home. Thus, to be regarded as an at-home worker by this survey, a respondent must report having worked only at home on a given workday. Individuals who check e-mail or carry out other work activities at home, but outside of normal work hours are not counted as home-based workers in SIPP. In this report, those who indicate working from home in SIPP are classified into two groups (see Definitions box). Those who worked exclusively at home (every day they worked, they reported working at home) are considered "home workers." The second group, called "mixed workers," includes those who reported working at home at least 1 full day in a typical week, but also reported working other days in a location outside of their home. The latter group includes private wage and government employees who formally telework, or perform some work activities at home as part of their normal work schedule, as well as self-employed individuals who work both in and outside of the home.[5]

Workers aged 16 and over in the ACS are asked to report how they "usually" got to work last week (Figure 1). Those who used several methods of getting to work, either in the same week or in the same day, are asked to list the mode used most often. If two or more

[3] The "long form" portion of the decennial census was discontinued after 2000, replaced with the annual ACS.

[4] Because of rounding, the sum of the percentage of those that worked exclusively at home and those that worked both at home and at another location in SIPP do not add up to the total percentage of workers who worked at least 1 day at home.

[5] For a more detailed discussion of "telework" and other types of home-based work, see Pratt, Joanne H., *Counting the New Mobile Workforce*, U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 1997.

DEFINITIONS

Onsite worker: Onsite workers reported they did not work any full days at home as part of their work schedule.

Mixed worker: Mixed workers reported working at home at least 1 full day in a typical week, but also reported working onsite.

Home worker: Home workers reported working at home every day they worked and did not report working onsite.

Industry: Industry describes the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. Individuals provide descriptions of what is made, what is sold, or what service is provided by their employer.

Occupation: Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job.

Class of worker: Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization.

Rotating shift: A rotating shift changes regularly from days to evenings to nights.

Split shift: A split shift consists of a working shift divided into two or more periods, such as morning and evening, with a break of several hours between them.

Irregular schedule: An irregular schedule changes from day to day.

modes are used with the same frequency, the respondent selects the mode used for the longest distance. Respondents who select work at home, presumably, work the majority of the week from home. This measure of home-based work is more conservative than the SIPP measure, and excludes respondents who work at home during off hours or those who sometimes telework from home but for less than the majority of a workweek.

Home-based worker estimates between the two surveys may also differ because of differences in labor force definitions and survey design. In SIPP, the labor force estimates in the Work Schedule Topical Module refer to a typical week in the month prior to the interview month, but the ACS estimates are based on work activities that occur during the week prior to the interview week. The SIPP also includes more extensive labor force questions aimed at measuring contingent and unpaid family work.[6] Lastly, the SIPP uses two interview modes (personal visit and telephone), while the ACS uses three (mail, phone, and personal visit). Taken together, these differences may increase the likelihood that SIPP identifies respondents who work irregular schedules. Later sections of this report will show that home-based workers were more likely to work irregular schedules than other workers.

Some additional differences, the effects of which are more difficult to speculate, included the survey collection period—1 year for the ACS and 4 months for SIPP—editing and imputation procedures, and the calculation of survey weights.

Estimates of Home-Based Work

Table 1 shows the number of people who work from home for their primary job for different survey years of the SIPP and ACS.[7] The SIPP data reveal that during a typical week in 2010, 13.4 million people worked at least 1 full workday at home.[8] This number represents about 9.5 percent of all workers in the United States. Comparing the SIPP estimates for home-based workers from 1997 to those of 2010 reveals the increase in home-based work in recent years. From 1997 to 2010, the number of people who worked at least 1 day a week at home increased by about 4.2 million, or from 7.0 percent of all employed people to 9.5 percent. Much of the increase in home-based work occurred between 2005 and 2010, when the overall number of employed people declined. During this time, the number of home-based workers went from 7.8 percent of all workers to 9.5 percent, an increase of about 2 million.

[6] Prior to 2008, the ACS employment question specifically noted that respondents who helped in a family-owned farm or business without pay for at least 15 hours a week should answer "yes" to the question about working for pay or profit in the previous week. This note was dropped from the ACS starting in 2008. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/researchnote092209.html> for a discussion of changes to the labor force questions in the ACS from 2007 to 2008.

[7] In general, the word "job" implies an arrangement for work or pay where payment is in cash wages or salaries, at piece rate, in tips, by commission, or in-kind (e.g., meals, living quarters, supplies received). In this report, "job" also includes self-employment at a business, professional practice, or farm. A business is defined as an activity that involves the use of machinery or equipment in which money has been invested or an activity requiring an office or "place of business," or an activity that requires advertising. Payment may be in the form of profits or fees. SIPP collects information on multiple jobs but this report focus on the "primary," or main, job held by individuals during the fourth month of the reference period. In situations where a respondent held more than one job during the reference month, the primary job is the job the respondent worked the most hours at during the month.

[8] Data from the SIPP Work Schedule Topical Module, which includes questions on home-based work, were collected from January to April of 2010.

Table 1.

Home-Based Worker Estimates: 1997–2010

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	American Community Survey[1]						Survey of Income and Program Participation[2]					
	Total employed		Work at home				Total employed		Work at home			
	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[3] (±)	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[3] (±)
1997	–	–	–	–	–	–	132,229	727	9,241	314	7.0	0.2
1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	135,955	806	9,477	352	7.0	0.3
2000[4]	127,156	34	4,160	5	3.3	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	137,930	907	10,393	398	7.5	0.3
2005	132,383	116	4,793	33	3.6	0.1	144,557	782	11,313	350	7.8	0.2
2006	137,295	128	5,301	36	3.9	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2007	138,282	107	5,567	43	4.0	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008	142,544	139	5,794	38	4.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2009	137,312	147	5,812	37	4.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010	135,906	147	5,815	41	4.3	0.1	141,646	839	13,401	389	9.5	0.3

– Represents a year where no survey data was available.

[1] This report defines workers in the American Community Survey as those aged 16 and over who were employed and at work in the previous week. Individuals working at home are those who reported "work at home" on a question about how they "usually" commute to work (see Figure 1).

[2] This report defines workers in the Survey of Income and Program Participation as those aged 15 and over and were employed during the fourth month of the reference period. Individuals working at home worked at least 1 full day at home during a "typical" week of that month.

[3] This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

[4] The estimate from 2000 is from the Decennial Census. This report defines workers in the Decennial Census as those aged 16 and over who were employed at work during the previous week. Individuals working at home are those who reported "work at home" on a question about how they "usually" commute to work.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2005 through 2010 1-year American Community Surveys, and Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5; 2004 Panel, wave 4; 2001 Panel, wave 4; 1996 Panel, wave 8; and 1996 Panel, wave 4.

Table 2.

Work-at-Home Status of Employed Civilians, Primary Job Only: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1997–2010

(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Year	Work-at-home status											
	Onsite workers[1]				Mixed workers[2]				Home workers[3]			
	Number	Margin of error[4] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[4] (±)	Number	Margin of error[4] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[4] (±)	Number	Margin of error[4] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[4] (±)
1997	122,988	744	93.0	0.2	2,862	177	2.2	0.1	6,379	263	4.8	0.2
1999	126,823	825	93.0	0.3	2,735	191	2.0	0.1	6,742	297	4.9	0.2
2002	127,537	926	92.5	0.3	3,117	222	2.3	0.2	7,276	335	5.3	0.2
2005	133,244	799	92.2	0.2	3,186	189	2.2	0.1	8,127	299	5.6	0.2
2010	128,244	850	90.5	0.3	4,028	218	2.8	0.2	9,374	328	6.6	0.2

[1] Onsite workers are defined as those who did not work a full workday at home as part of their work schedule.

[2] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[3] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

[4] This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 Panel, wave 4; 1996 Panel, wave 10; 2001 Panel, wave 4; 2004 Panel, wave 4; 2008 Panel, wave 5.

According to the 2010 ACS estimates, 5.8 million (4.3 percent of all workers) usually worked at home during the week before the interview (Table 1). While the ACS reports fewer home-based workers overall compared with SIPP, the number of home-based workers in the ACS increased from 4.8 million (3.6 percent of all workers) in 2005 to 5.8 million (4.3 percent of all workers) in 2010. These estimates suggest that, regardless of differences in how each survey counts home-based workers, there were substantial increases between 1997 and 2010.

Table 2 contains the SIPP home-based workers estimates from 1997 to 2010 organized by those who worked only at home (home

Table 3.

Selected Demographic Characteristics of Workers by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010

(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed		Work-at-home status					
			Onsite workers[1]		Mixed workers[2]		Home workers[3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**141,646**	**100.0**	**128,244**	**100.0**	**4,028**	**100.0**	**9,374**	**100.0**
Age								
15 to 24 years	17,852	12.6	17,282	13.5	124	3.1	447	4.8
25 to 34 years	30,036	21.2	28,013	21.8	692	17.2	1,330	14.2
35 to 44 years	31,194	22.0	28,023	21.9	1,064	26.4	2,108	22.5
45 to 54 years	33,990	24.0	30,259	23.6	1,193	29.6	2,539	27.1
55 to 64 years	22,045	15.6	19,322	15.1	748	18.6	1,976	21.1
65 years and over	6,529	4.6	5,346	4.2	207	5.1	976	10.4
Sex								
Male	74,338	52.5	67,331	52.5	2,201	54.7	4,806	51.3
Female	67,308	47.5	60,914	47.5	1,826	45.3	4,568	48.7
Race and Hispanic origin								
White alone	116,453	82.2	104,791	81.7	3,511	87.2	8,151	87.0
White, non-Hispanic alone	98,375	69.5	87,443	68.2	3,322	82.5	7,610	81.2
Black alone	15,365	10.8	14,473	11.3	234	5.8	659	7.0
Asian alone	5,650	4.0	5,121	4.0	176	4.4	353	3.8
All other races, alone or in combination	4,178	2.9	3,860	3.0	107	2.7	211	2.3
Hispanic, of any race, alone or in combination	19,648	13.9	18,856	14.7	204	5.1	588	6.3
Nativity and citizenship								
Native-born	120,731	85.2	108,725	84.8	3,628	90.1	8,378	89.4
Foreign-born	20,914	14.8	19,520	15.2	399	9.9	996	10.6
Citizen	9,708	6.9	8,908	6.9	218	5.4	582	6.2
Noncitizen	11,207	7.9	10,612	8.3	182	4.5	413	4.4
Marital status								
Married	80,200	56.6	71,070	55.4	2,756	68.4	6,374	68.0
Spouse present	78,486	55.4	69,480	54.2	2,726	67.7	6,279	67.0
Spouse absent	1,715	1.2	1,590	1.2	30	0.7	95	1.0
Widowed	2,764	2.0	2,519	2.0	57	1.4	188	2.0
Separated	3,025	2.1	2,814	2.2	84	2.1	127	1.4
Divorced	15,686	11.1	14,212	11.1	402	10.0	1,072	11.4
Never married	39,971	28.2	37,628	29.3	729	18.1	1,613	17.2
Own children under 18 years								
Not present	91,893	64.9	83,414	65.0	2,434	60.4	6,045	64.5
Present	49,753	35.1	44,830	35.0	1,593	39.6	3,329	35.5
Annual personal earnings (in dollars)								
Under $25,000	61,014	43.1	55,189	43.0	1,144	28.4	4,681	49.9
$25,000 to $49,999	41,654	29.4	39,376	30.7	744	18.5	1,533	16.4
$50,000 to $74,999	20,532	14.5	18,473	14.4	822	20.4	1,237	13.2
$75,000 to $99,999	9,710	6.9	8,202	6.4	660	16.4	848	9.0
$100,000 or more	8,736	6.2	7,003	5.5	658	16.3	1,075	11.5
Median annual personal earnings	$30,300	–	$30,000	–	$52,800	–	$25,500	–
Annual household income (in dollars)								
Under $25,000	17,367	12.3	15,407	12.0	363	9.0	1,597	17.0
$25,000 to $49,999	32,143	22.7	30,219	23.6	475	11.8	1,449	15.5
$50,000 to $74,999	30,329	21.4	28,021	21.8	612	15.2	1,696	18.1
$75,000 to $99,999	22,236	15.7	20,279	15.8	661	16.4	1,296	13.8
$100,000 or more	39,571	27.9	34,319	26.8	1,916	47.6	3,336	35.6
Median annual household earnings	$67,000	–	$65,600	–	$96,300	–	$74,000	–
Educational attainment								
Less than high school diploma	13,008	9.2	12,447	9.7	66	1.6	495	5.3
High school graduate	33,166	23.4	31,515	24.6	325	8.1	1,327	14.2
Some college, associate's degree	50,099	35.4	46,196	36.0	1,088	27.0	2,815	30.0
Bachelor's degree or more	45,373	32.0	38,087	29.7	2,549	63.3	4,738	50.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.
Selected Demographic Characteristics of Workers by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010—Con.
(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older; numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed		Work-at-home status					
			Onsite workers[1]		Mixed workers[2]		Home workers[3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Metropolitan status								
Nonmetropolitan	22,849	16.1	20,815	16.2	426	10.6	1,608	17.2
Metropolitan	118,797	83.9	107,429	83.8	3,602	89.4	7,766	82.8
Region of residence								
Northeast	25,995	18.4	23,574	18.4	867	21.5	1,553	16.6
Midwest	32,398	22.9	29,501	23.0	850	21.1	2,048	21.8
South	50,972	36.0	46,569	36.3	1,202	29.8	3,202	34.2
West	32,281	22.8	28,601	22.3	1,109	27.5	2,571	27.4

[1] Onsite workers are defined as those who did not work a full workday at home as part of their work schedule.

[2] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[3] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

workers) and those who worked both at home and at another location (mixed workers). By dividing the data into these two groups, it is possible to see if the increase in home-based work during these years extended to both types of workers. Focusing on home workers, who compose the majority of home-based workers, this group increased from about 6.4 million workers (4.8 percent of all workers) in 1997 to 9.4 million in 2010 (6.6 percent of all workers). Moving to mixed workers, this group also increased from about 2.9 million workers in 1997 to 4.0 million in 2010. However, this increase occurred predominately between 2005 and 2010, when about 800,000 more primary jobs included regularly working both at home and at another location. Overall, jobs that involve working exclusively from home have been increasing since at least the mid-1990s, while jobs that include work at home and onsite have increased largely since 2005.

Demographic Characteristics

This section focuses on select demographic characteristics of SIPP home-based workers in 2010, including median household income and personal earnings, race and Hispanic origin, and age.[9] Table 3 displays the distribution of all workers, those who worked only outside of the home (onsite), those who worked both in the home and onsite (mixed workers), and those who worked only in the home (home workers) by the aforementioned demographic characteristics and many additional characteristics.

Median annual household income and personal earnings differed by work-at-home status. Median personal earnings for mixed workers were significantly higher ($52,800) compared with onsite ($30,000) and home ($25,500) workers.[10] While home workers had lower personal earnings than onsite workers did, respondents that reported working at least 1 day at home had significantly higher household incomes than respondents that reported working only onsite. Median household income for mixed workers was $96,300, compared with $74,000 for home workers and $65,600 for onsite workers.

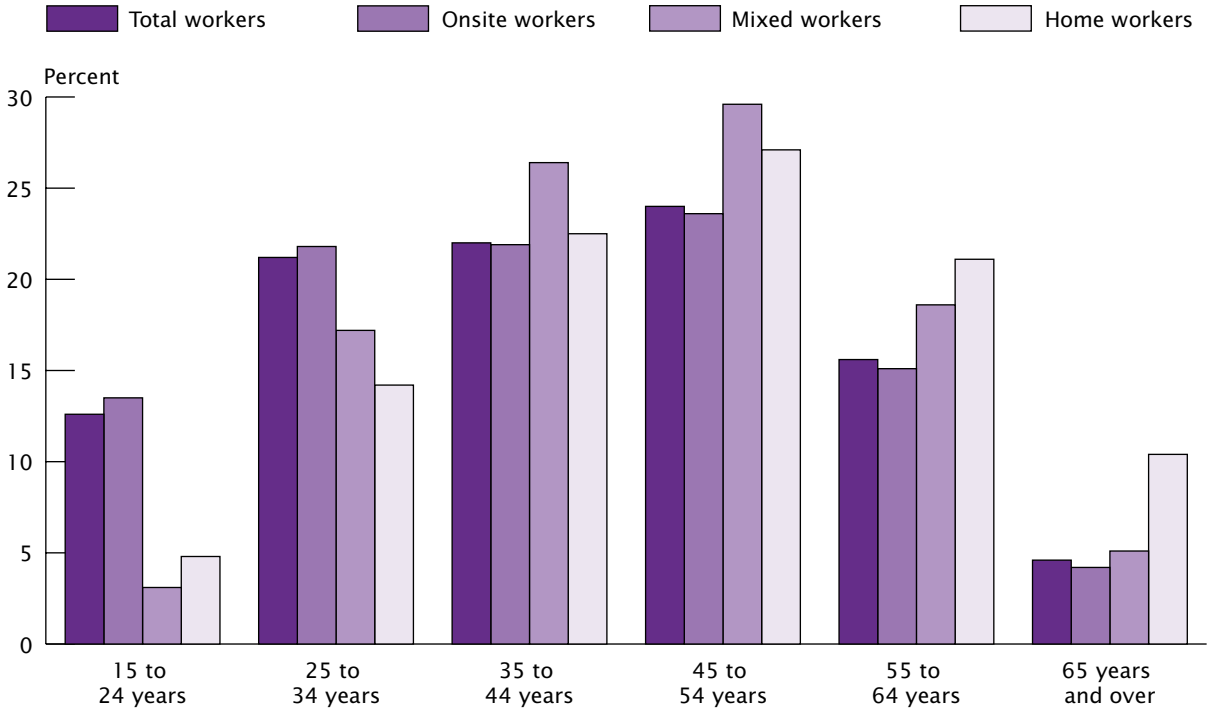
Work-at-home status varies by race and Hispanic origin. Blacks and Hispanics are less likely to work in home-based jobs compared to onsite jobs. For example, Hispanics composed about 6 percent of all home workers, but almost 15 percent of all onsite workers. Mixed and home workers were more likely to be non-Hispanic White (82.5 percent and 81.2 percent, respectively) than onsite workers (68.2 percent).

Figure 2 displays workers by work-at-home status and age group. Mixed workers were more likely to fall into the middle age groups (35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years) than younger age groups (15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years) compared with onsite workers. Home workers were more likely to fall into the older age groups (55 to 64 years and 65 years and over)

[9] Data on the demographic characteristics of the 2010 ACS home-based workers are available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

[10] Personal incomes for home workers are heavily skewed toward the lower end of the income distribution. The bottom 25 percent of home workers have personal earnings of less than $250 a month, while the upper 25 percent have personal earnings of over $5,000 a month. See Table 4, "Median Monthly Personal Earnings by Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Work-at-Home Status: 2010," available at <www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/workathome.html.>

Figure 2.
Age of Worker by Work-At-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

compared with onsite workers. In particular, working exclusively from home was more prevalent among workers aged 65 and over (10.4 percent), than onsite work (4.2 percent) and mixed work (5.1 percent).

Employment Characteristics—SIPP

In this section, SIPP data from 2005 and 2010 are used to examine recent trends in home-based work by class of worker for both home-based workers and mixed workers. Trends in home-based workers' employment were analyzed in several previous Census Bureau reports, the results of which are briefly summarized here.[11] Since the Census Bureau began collecting data on home-based work in the 1960 Census, the characteristics of home-based workers have changed significantly. However, self-employed workers have remained consistently overrepresented in home-based work. In the 1960s, home-based workers were primarily self-employed family farmers and professionals, including doctors and lawyers. Home-based work in the United States declined from 1960 to 1980, driven by changes in market conditions and the agriculture industry that began decades prior and favored large specialized firms over family farms.[12] In 1980, the multiple-decade decline in home-based work reversed, led partly by self-employed home-based workers in professional and service industries.[13]

Table 4 presents SIPP estimates for home-based work in 2010 by class of worker. Because the SIPP data are divided into mixed and home workers, they provide a more nuanced picture of the type of employment of home-based workers than historical census estimates. Self-employed workers continued to be overrepresented

[11] See Salopek, Phillip, "Increase in At-Home Workers Reverses Earlier Trend," U.S. Census Bureau, 1998 and Kuenzi, Jeffrey J. and Clara A. Reschovsky, "Home-Based Workers in the United States: 1997," *Current Population Reports*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

[12] See Dimitri, Carolyn, Anne Effland, and Neilson Conklin, "The 20th Century Transformation of U.S. Agriculture and Farm Policy," United States Department of Agriculture, 2005.

[13] This includes professional, scientific, and management services, business and repair services, personal services, entertainment and recreation services, and other professional and related services.

Table 4.

Class of Worker by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010

(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed		Work-at-home status					
			Onsite workers[1]		Mixed workers[2]		Home workers[3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**141,646**	**100.0**	**128,244**	**100.0**	**4,028**	**100.0**	**9,374**	**100.0**
Class of worker								
Private wage and salary	101,938	72.0	95,734	74.6	2,392	59.4	3,812	40.7
Government	22,378	15.8	21,112	16.5	500	12.4	765	8.2
Self-employed[4]	15,355	10.8	10,083	7.9	1,056	26.2	4,216	45.0
Unpaid family	1,132	0.8	587	0.5	54	1.3	491	5.2
Not classified	843	0.6	728	0.6	25	0.6	90	1.0

[1] Onsite workers are defined as those who did not work a full workday at home as part of their work schedule.

[2] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[3] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

[4] This estimate includes both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

Table 5.

Work-at-Home Status by Class of Worker: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2005–2010

(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	2005		2010		2005–2010
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent change
TOTAL					
Total employed	144,592	–	141,646	–	–
Mixed workers[1]	3,186	2.2	4,028	2.8	*29.0
Home workers[2]	8,127	5.6	9,374	6.6	*17.7
CLASS OF WORKER					
Private wage and salary					
Total employed	105,811	–	101,938	–	–
Mixed workers	1,644	1.6	2,392	2.3	*51.1
Home workers	2,772	2.6	3,812	3.7	*42.8
Government					
Total employed	21,180	–	22,378	–	–
Mixed workers	378	1.8	500	2.2	25.3
Home workers	618	2.9	765	3.4	17.2
Self-employed[3]					
Total employed	15,781	–	15,355	–	–
Mixed workers	1,087	6.9	1,056	6.9	–0.2
Home workers	4,155	26.3	4,216	27.5	4.3
Unpaid family					
Total employed	984	–	1,132	–	–
Mixed workers	53	5.4	54	4.7	–12.1
Home workers	490	49.8	491	43.4	–12.8

– Represents omitted estimates.

*Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[2] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

[3] This estimate includes both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

Table 6.

Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation for Work-at-Home Workers: American Community Survey, 2010

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	2010			
	Total		Work at home[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**135,906**	**100.0**	**5,815**	**4.3**
Class of worker				
Employee of private company	90,813	66.8	2,284	39.3
Private not-for-profit wage and salary	10,970	8.1	307	5.3
Local government	10,454	7.7	114	2.0
State government	6,270	4.6	151	2.6
Federal government	3,904	2.9	57	1.0
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	8,467	6.2	2,030	34.9
Self-employed in own incorporated business	4,860	3.6	834	14.3
Unpaid family	168	0.1	37	0.6
Industry[2]				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	2,574	1.9	311	5.4
Construction	8,446	6.2	361	6.2
Manufacturing	14,187	10.4	390	6.7
Wholesale trade	3,880	2.9	225	3.9
Retail trade	15,863	11.7	422	7.3
Transportation and warehousing and utilities	6,669	4.9	173	3.0
Information	2,961	2.2	198	3.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	9,129	6.7	565	9.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management	14,439	10.6	1,342	23.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	31,326	23.0	999	17.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	12,574	9.3	311	5.3
Other services, except public administration	6,786	5.0	400	6.9
Public administration	7,073	5.2	116	2.0
Occupation[3]				
Management, business, and financial	19,690	14.5	1,450	24.9
Computer, engineering, and science	7,066	5.2	432	7.4
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	14,647	10.8	770	13.2
Healthcare practitioners and technicians	7,465	5.5	100	1.7
Service	24,454	18.0	956	16.4
Sales and related	15,094	11.1	849	14.6
Office and administrative support	18,952	13.9	595	10.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1,007	0.7	55	0.9
Construction and extraction	6,861	5.0	197	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,496	3.3	116	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	16,174	11.9	296	5.1

[1] ACS work at home workers are defined as those who reported working at home on a question about how they usually commuted to work (see Figure 1).

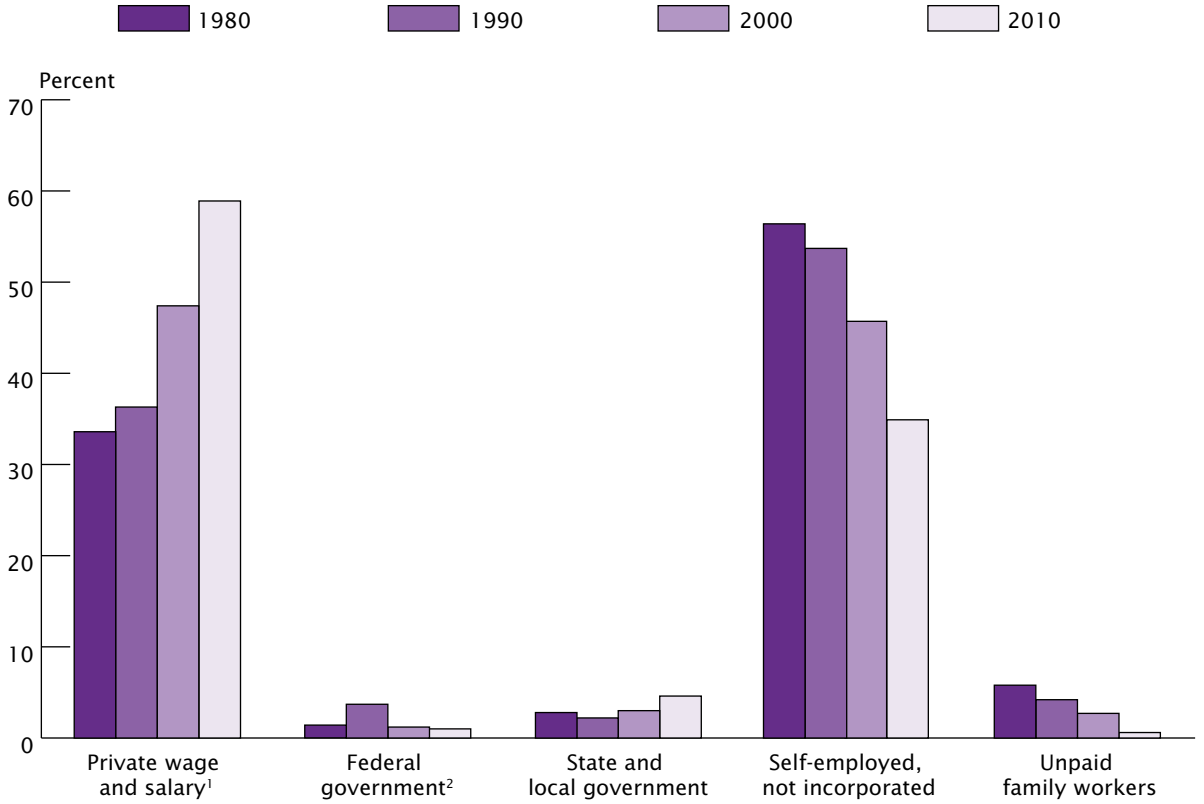
[2] Industry codes are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

[3] Occupation codes are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The 2010 Census occupation codes were updated in accordance with the 2010 revision of the SOC. Occupation data from 2010 are not strictly comparable to data from prior years.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

Figure 3.
Distribution of Home-Based Workers by Class of Worker: 1980 to 2010



[1] The estimates combine self-employed workers in incorporated businesses with private wage and salary workers. See Table 7 for the 2000–2010 changes using the expanded class of worker definition that separates the two aforementioned categories.

[2] Armed Forces are included in the estimates for 1980, 1990, and 2000. Armed Forces personnel who were on ships at sea during the census were enumerated as working at home in 1990, but not in 1980 or 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey and "Class of Worker for Workers Who Worked at Home for the United States: 1980 to 2000," available at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs/phc-t35/tables/tab01-5.pdf>.

among those that worked exclusively from home in 2010.[14] Among home workers, 45 percent were self-employed. Among mixed workers, 59 percent were private wage and salary workers. The data indicate that being self-employed may allow workers to perform all of their work from home, while working for an employer may be more conducive to partial home-based work. According to the SIPP estimates, there was significant growth in home-based work in the private sector during the decade. Table 5 shows that between 2005 and 2010, there was a 51 percent increase in mixed home work, and a 43 percent increase in home work in the private sector.

Employment Characteristics—ACS

A major advantage of the ACS is its sample size and timeliness, with data collected from about 3 million households annually. Because home-based work is performed by a relatively small percentage of individuals, the ACS can provide more reliable industrial and occupational information on this subgroup of workers due to its large sample size. The ACS data are collected every month and published on an annual basis. This allows us to track changes in home-based work over time.

Table 6 presents home-based worker estimates by class of worker, industry, and occupation for the 2010 ACS. According to the ACS, 4.3 percent of workers were

[14] Census reports and table packages have estimated self-employed workers several different ways. Some publications include both incorporated and unincorporated business owners under "self-employed," while others estimate both of these groups separately. The official estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics include self-employed workers in Incorporated businesses as private wage and salary workers. This is done because, legally, these individuals are employees of their own companies. This report uses all three strategies mentioned above. See Hipple, Steven F., "Self-employment in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2010 for a more detailed discussion of estimating self-employment rates.

Table 7.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home by Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation: Census 2000, and 2005 and 2010 American Community Surveys

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Decennial census			American Community Survey							
	2000			2005			2010			2000–2010	2005–2010
	Total employed	Work at home[1]		Total employed	Work at home[1]		Total employed	Work at home[1]			
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Percent change	Percent change
Total	**127,156**	**4,160**	**3.3**	**132,383**	**4,793**	**3.6**	**135,906**	**5,815**	**4.3**	***30.3**	***19.4**
Class of worker											
Employee of private company	86,595	1,304	1.5	89,398	1,468	1.6	90,813	2,284	2.5	*67.0	*53.2
Private not-for-profit wage and salary	9,135	170	1.9	9,536	173	1.8	10,970	307	2.8	*50.3	*53.8
Local government	9,045	63	0.7	10,217	74	0.7	10,454	114	1.1	*56.5	*51.4
State government	6,045	63	1.0	5,400	74	1.4	6,270	151	2.4	*132.5	*76.0
Federal government	3,491	27	0.8	3,440	27	0.8	3,904	57	1.5	*88.1	*88.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	8,416	1,911	22.7	9,114	2,164	23.7	8,467	2,030	24.0	*5.6	1.0
Self-employed in own incorporated business	4,031	510	12.7	4,976	729	14.6	4,860	834	17.1	*35.5	*17.1
Unpaid family	398	112	28.2	302	84	27.7	168	37	22.2	*–21.1	*–19.8
Industry[2]											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	2,376	379	15.9	2,320	339	14.6	2,574	311	12.1	*–24.1	*–17.3
Construction	8,594	210	2.4	10,221	336	3.3	8,446	361	4.3	*75.0	*30.1
Manufacturing	17,932	279	1.6	15,856	299	1.9	14,187	390	2.7	*76.4	*45.7
Wholesale trade	4,593	165	3.6	4,725	211	4.5	3,880	225	5.8	*61.4	*29.7
Retail trade	14,899	339	2.3	15,440	364	2.4	15,863	422	2.7	*17.0	*13.0
Transportation and warehousing and utilities	6,574	89	1.4	6,647	122	1.8	6,669	173	2.6	*92.3	*44.4
Information	3,934	151	3.8	3,309	160	4.8	2,961	198	6.7	*73.8	*38.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	8,801	341	3.9	9,693	484	5.0	9,129	565	6.2	*60.1	*24.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management	11,845	843	7.1	13,125	1,060	8.1	14,439	1,342	9.3	*30.6	*15.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	25,323	752	3.0	27,008	738	2.7	31,326	999	3.2	*7.4	*16.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9,955	232	2.3	11,200	263	2.3	12,574	311	2.5	*5.9	*5.3
Other services, except public administration	6,206	327	5.3	6,428	353	5.5	6,786	400	5.9	*11.8	*7.3
Public administration	6,124	53	0.9	6,411	64	1.0	7,073	116	1.6	*91.6	*64.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home by Class of Worker, Industry, and Occupation: Census 2000, and 2005 and 2010 American Community Surveys—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Decennial census			American Community Survey							
	2000			2005			2010			2000–2010	2005–2010
	Total employed	Work at home[1]		Total employed	Work at home[1]		Total employed	Work at home[1]			
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Percent change	Percent change
Occupation[3]											
Management, business, and financial	17,249	1,022	5.9	18,245	1,216	6.7	19,690	1,450	7.4	*24.3	*10.5
Computer, engineering, and science	6,951	252	3.6	6,972	327	4.7	7,066	432	6.1	*68.6	*30.2
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	12,966	538	4.2	13,348	610	4.6	14,647	770	5.3	*26.6	*15.0
Healthcare practitioners and technicians	5,858	55	0.9	6,523	61	0.9	7,465	100	1.3	*40.9	*41.7
Service	18,782	769	4.1	21,489	798	3.7	24,454	956	3.9	*–4.5	*5.3
Sales and related	14,308	582	4.1	15,259	746	4.9	15,094	849	5.6	*38.4	*15.1
Office and administrative support	19,654	457	2.3	19,174	484	2.5	18,952	595	3.1	*35.1	*24.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction and extraction	6,964	87	1.3	8,429	167	2.0	6,861	197	2.9	*129.0	*44.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,014	93	1.8	4,805	100	2.1	4,496	116	2.6	*39.7	*23.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	18,485	243	1.3	17,238	229	1.3	16,174	296	1.8	*38.9	*37.8

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] ACS work at home workers are defined as those who reported working at home on a question about how they usually commuted to work (see Figure 1).

[2] Industry codes are based on the 2002 and 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

[3] Occupation codes are based on the 2000 and 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Occupation data from 2010 are not strictly comparable to data from prior years.

[4] Due to changes in the 2010 SOC, some cases previously coded to farming, fishing, and forestry are now coded to management, business, and financial occupations making direct comparisons of farming, fishing, and forestry across years inappropriate in this report. Comparisons are allowed for management, business, and financial occupations because the cases previously coded to farming, fishing, and forestry make up a small proportion of the category and we determined that the changes had no meaningful impact on the resulting estimates. For more information on the 2010 occupation changes, please visit <www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/crosswalks.html>.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

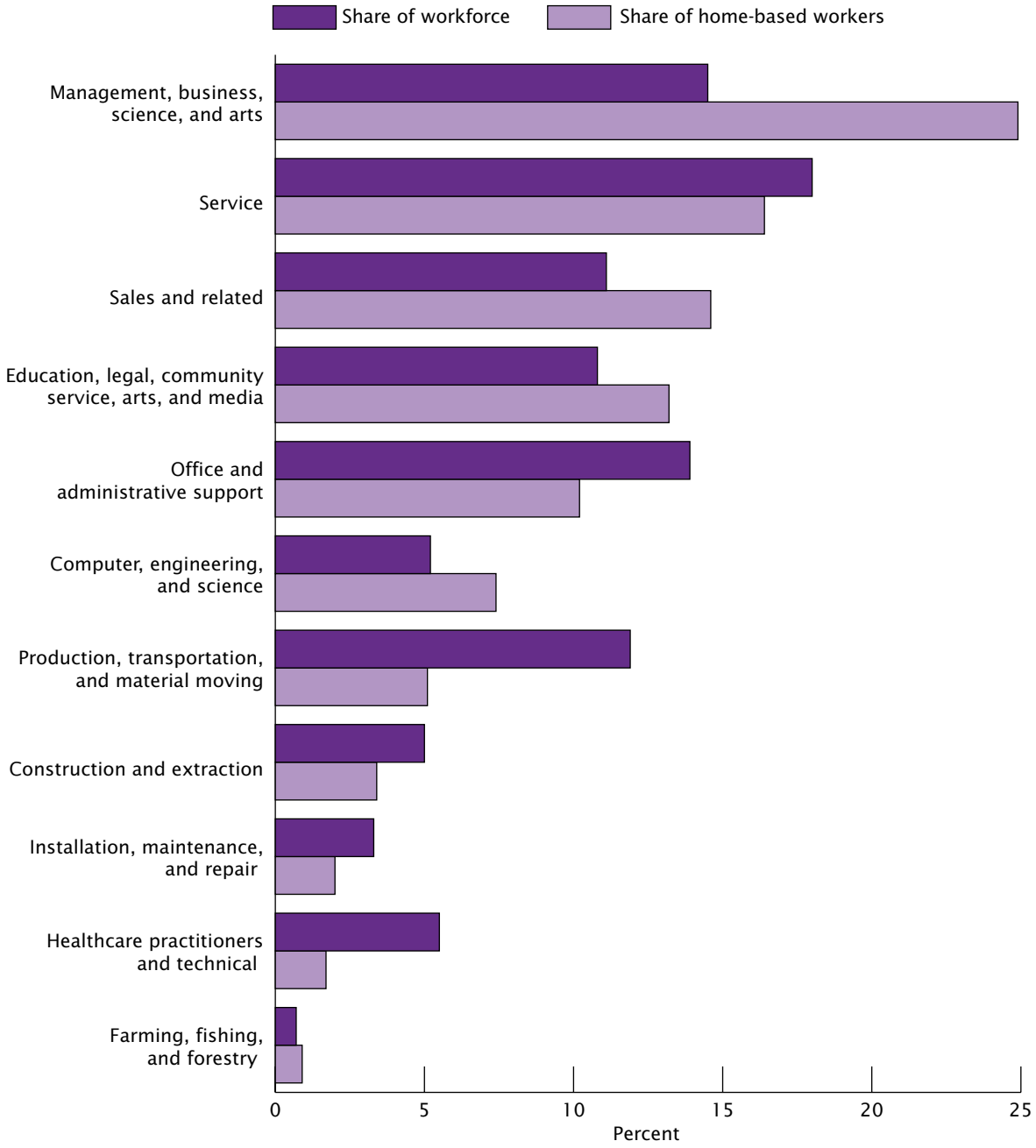
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

home-based workers. Of these, the majority were self-employed. In 2010, about 35 percent of home-based workers were self-employed in their own unincorporated businesses, while 14 percent were self-employed in their own incorporated businesses.

Using decennial census data from 1980, 1990, and 2000 and ACS 2010 data, Figure 3 shows that the self-employed make up a large share of the home-based workforce. However, the share of home-based work performed by private wage and salary workers has been increasing. Table 7 presents the change in home-based worker estimates by class of worker, industry, and occupation during the 2000s using data from Census 2000, the 2005 ACS, and the 2010 ACS. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a 67 percent increase in home-based work for employees of private companies. Although still underrepresented among home-based workers, the largest increase in home-based work during this decade was among government workers, increasing 133 percent among state government workers and 88 percent among federal government workers.[15] Government

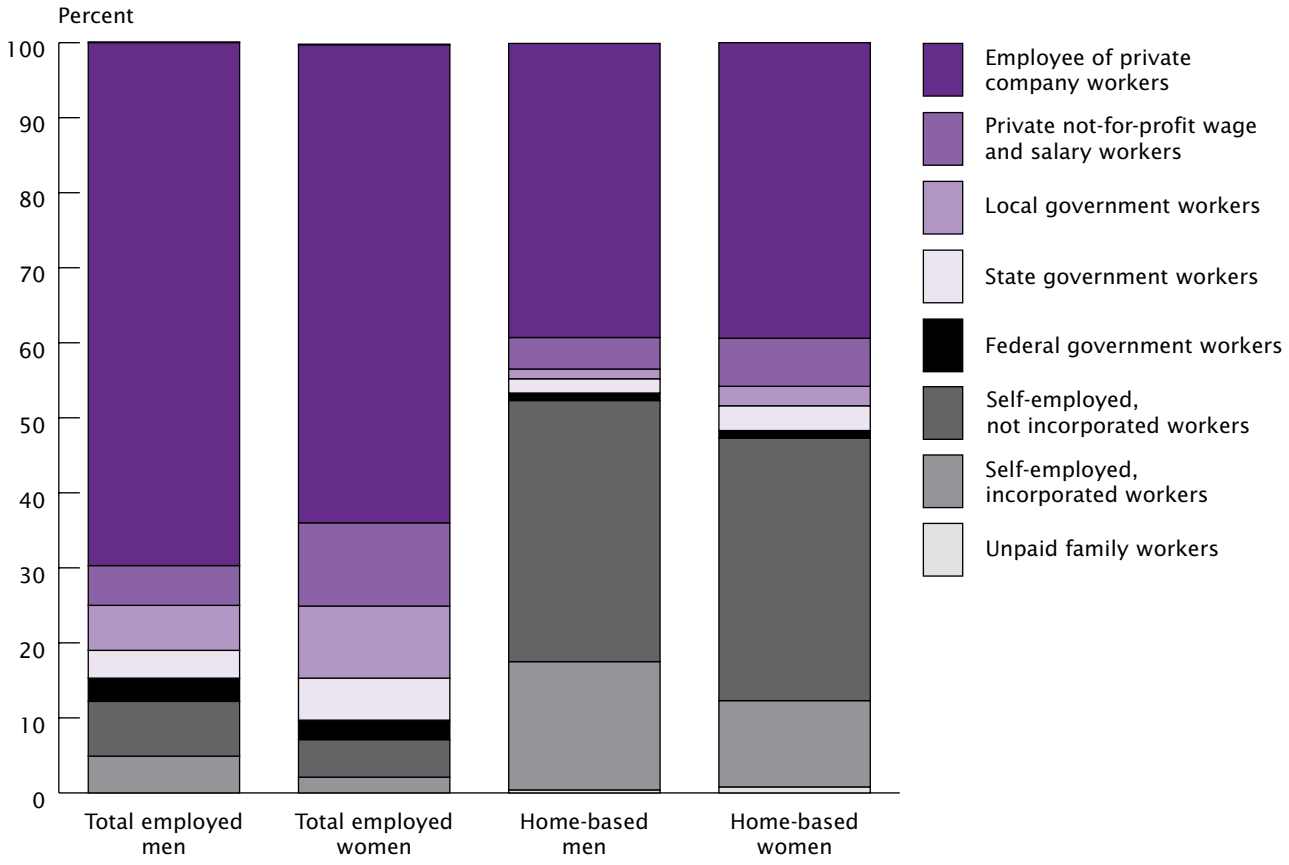
[15] Because the margin of error for unpaid workers is large, these estimates are not statistically different from the estimate for unpaid family workers.

Figure 4.
Occupation Distribution by Total Workforce and Home-Based Worker Workforce: American Community Survey, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

Figure 5.
Class of Worker Distribution by Sex for Total Workforce and Home-Based Worker Workforce: American Community Survey, 2010



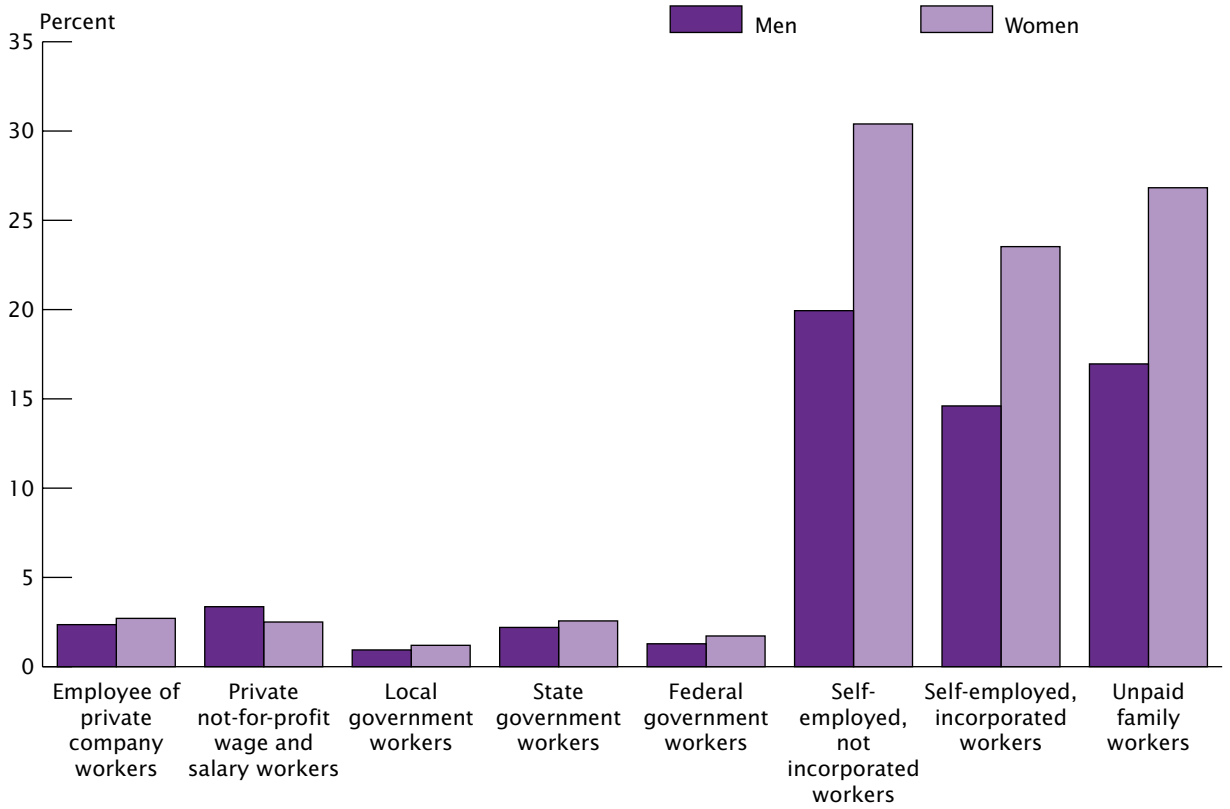
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

workers are disproportionately likely to be in management, business, computer, and science occupations, which have higher rates of home-based work, due, in part, to work portability. Recent government initiatives and industrial changes have contributed to the growth in home-based work. With the aging of the population, there is a growing number of home-based care providers. Communication technologies have also made work from home more accessible. In 2000, the government enacted legislation (Public Law No. 106-346 § 359) instructing federal agencies to review the expansion of telework (home-based and mixed) to save taxpayer dollars by reducing real estate costs, to reduce traffic congestion and emissions, and to ensure continuity of operations during emergency or weather-related events, among other reasons. The Office of Personnel Management's annual reports to Congress show a modest increase in home-based work across federal agencies.[16]

Professional and scientific industries, followed by educational services and health care industries made up the largest share of home-based work in 2010 (Table 6). Of home-based workers, 23 percent were in professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management industries. An additional 17 percent were in educational services, and health care and social assistance. However, compared with their share of the industrial distribution, educational services and health care industries were underrepresented in home-based work, while professional and scientific industries were overrepresented among home-based workers. Professional and scientific workers made up 11 percent of the workforce, but were 23 percent of home-based workers.

[16] United States Office of Personnel Management. 2010. "Status of Telework in the Federal Government," available at <www.telework.gov>.

Figure 6.
Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home by Class of Worker and Sex: American Community Survey, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

In contrast, educational services and healthcare workers made up 23 percent of the workforce, but only 17 percent of home-based workers.

Table 7 presents workforce shares of home-based workers by different categories of class of worker, industry, and occupation for Census 2000, the 2005 ACS, and the 2010 ACS. Workers in management, business, and financial occupations make up the largest share of home-based workers. Between 2000 and 2010, home-based work increased 24 percent in this category. Home-based work in computer, engineering, and science occupations increased 69 percent between 2000 and 2010 (Table 7). Workers in these occupations are more likely to be able to benefit from computer technology, voice and electronic communications, and remote connectivity to complete their work. In contrast, occupations in which work must be performed onsite are less likely to benefit from this technology. Figure 4 shows the occupational distribution of home-based workers compared to their share of the workforce. Healthcare practitioners, construction, installation, and production workers are much less likely to be home-based workers, and they have disproportionately low rates of home-based work compared with their share of the workforce.

Some studies have examined whether women work from home to increase compatibility between work and family responsibilities.[17] Appendix Table 1 presents estimates for class of worker, industry, and occupation by sex and work location. This table reflects that men and women work in different sectors of the economy and have different jobs. However, there were few large differences between men and women in the percentage that were home-based workers after accounting for their class of worker, industrial, and occupational distributions. Figure 5 shows that men and women were both more likely to work from home when they were self-employed, but Figure 6 shows that a larger proportion of

[17] See Edwards, Linda N. and Elizabeth Field-Hendrey. 2002. "Home-Based Work and Women's Labor Force Decisions," *Journal of Labor Economics* 20(1):170–200.

Table 8.
Days Worked and Days Worked Only at Home by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010
(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed		Work-at-home status					
			Onsite workers[1]		Mixed workers[2]		Home workers[3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**141,646**	**100.0**	**128,244**	**100.0**	**4,028**	**100.0**	**9,374**	**100.0**
Days worked								
Sunday	21,032	14.8	18,475	14.4	778	19.3	1,779	19.0
Monday	126,288	89.2	113,906	88.8	3,774	93.7	8,607	91.8
Tuesday	127,633	90.1	115,243	89.9	3,799	94.3	8,592	91.7
Wednesday	127,737	90.2	115,339	89.9	3,815	94.7	8,583	91.6
Thursday	126,789	89.5	114,549	89.3	3,764	93.4	8,477	90.4
Friday	123,988	87.5	112,143	87.4	3,562	88.5	8,283	88.4
Saturday	31,242	22.1	27,362	21.3	1,270	31.5	2,610	27.8
Days worked only at home								
Sunday	2,060	1.5	–	–	281	7.0	1,779	19.0
Monday	10,123	7.1	–	–	1,516	37.6	8,607	91.8
Tuesday	9,922	7.0	–	–	1,330	33.0	8,592	91.7
Wednesday	9,922	7.0	–	–	1,339	33.3	8,583	91.6
Thursday	9,624	6.8	–	–	1,147	28.5	8,477	90.4
Friday	9,806	6.9	–	–	1,522	37.8	8,283	88.4
Saturday	3,102	2.2	–	–	492	12.2	2,610	27.8

– Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] Onsite workers are defined as those who did not work a full workday at home as part of their work schedule.

[2] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[3] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

self-employed women worked from home. Among self-employed workers in unincorporated businesses, 20 percent of men worked from home compared with 30 percent of women. Among self-employed workers in incorporated businesses, 15 percent of men worked from home while 24 percent of women worked from home. There was a 10 percentage-point gap among unpaid family workers, as 17 percent of men worked from home and 27 percent of women worked from home. No other category approaches a 10 percentage-point differential.

Work Schedule Characteristics

The Work Schedule Topical Module in SIPP includes questions about days worked, hours worked, type of work schedule, and reason for work schedule. Table 8 shows days worked and days worked only at home by work-at-home status. While the overall days of the week worked for mixed workers tended to parallel the days for home workers, mixed workers were as likely, or more likely to work each day of the week compared with home workers.[18] Looking at the days of the week worked only at home for both of these groups, home workers were more likely to work each day of the week at home than were mixed workers. About 90 percent of home workers reported working Monday through Friday at home, compared with less than 40 percent of mixed workers. The most popular days worked at home for mixed workers were Monday (37.6 percent) and Friday (37.8 percent), indicating this group spent the majority of the workweek at locations other than home.[19]

Table 9 displays estimates of work schedule type (see Definitions box) and the reason for working that schedule by work-at-home status. Across all groups, working a regular daytime schedule was by far the most common schedule, although onsite workers reported working this type of schedule more often than both types of home-based workers. About 73 percent

[18] Mixed workers were more likely than home workers to work Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday. The difference between the percentage of mixed workers that worked on Monday and Saturday compared to home workers was not statistically significant.

[19] The percentage of mixed workers that worked at home on Monday was not statistically significantly different from the percentage that worked at home on Friday. Over half of mixed workers (57.5 percent) reported working only 1 day at home per week during a typical workweek. See "Table 8: Days Worked at Home for Home Workers and Mixed Workers: 2010," available at <www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/workathome.html>.

Table 9.

Work Schedule and Reason for Work Schedule by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010

(Civilian employed aged 15 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed		Work-at-home status					
			Onsite[1]		Mixed workers[2]		Home workers[3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**141,646**	**100.0**	**128,244**	**100.0**	**4,028**	**100.0**	**9,374**	**100.0**
Type of schedule								
Regular daytime schedule	101,977	72.0	93,766	73.1	2,675	66.4	5,536	59.1
Regular evening shift	7,239	5.1	7,018	5.5	51	1.3	169	1.8
Regular night shift	3,729	2.6	3,652	2.8	12	0.3	66	0.7
Rotating shift	4,729	3.3	4,478	3.5	117	2.9	134	1.4
Split shift	1,139	0.8	1,009	0.8	39	1.0	90	1.0
Irregular schedule	19,383	13.7	15,506	12.1	1,020	25.3	2,857	30.5
Other	3,451	2.4	2,815	2.2	113	2.8	522	5.6
Reason for working schedule								
Voluntary reasons								
Total	**25,364**	**18.0**	**22,059**	**17.2**	**801**	**19.9**	**2,504**	**26.7**
Better child care arrangements	4,376	3.1	3,768	2.9	166	4.1	442	4.7
Better pay	2,545	1.8	2,315	1.8	70	1.7	159	1.7
Better arrangements for care of other family members	2,373	1.7	2,043	1.6	60	1.5	271	2.9
Allows time for school	4,618	3.3	4,483	3.5	36	0.9	100	1.1
Other voluntary reasons	11,452	8.1	9,450	7.4	470	11.7	1,532	16.3
Involuntary reasons								
Total	**116,282**	**82.0**	**106,185**	**82.8**	**3,227**	**80.2**	**6,870**	**73.3**
Could not get any other job	2,576	1.8	2,370	1.8	75	1.9	132	1.4
Requirement of the job	111,256	78.5	101,785	79.4	3,068	76.2	6,403	68.3
Other involuntary reasons	2,449	1.7	2,030	1.6	84	2.1	335	3.6

[1] Onsite workers are defined as those who did not work a full workday at home as part of their work schedule.

[2] Mixed workers are defined as those who worked at home at least 1 full day a week but also worked other days in a location outside of their home.

[3] Home workers are defined as those who worked exclusively at home (i.e., every day they worked, they worked at home).

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

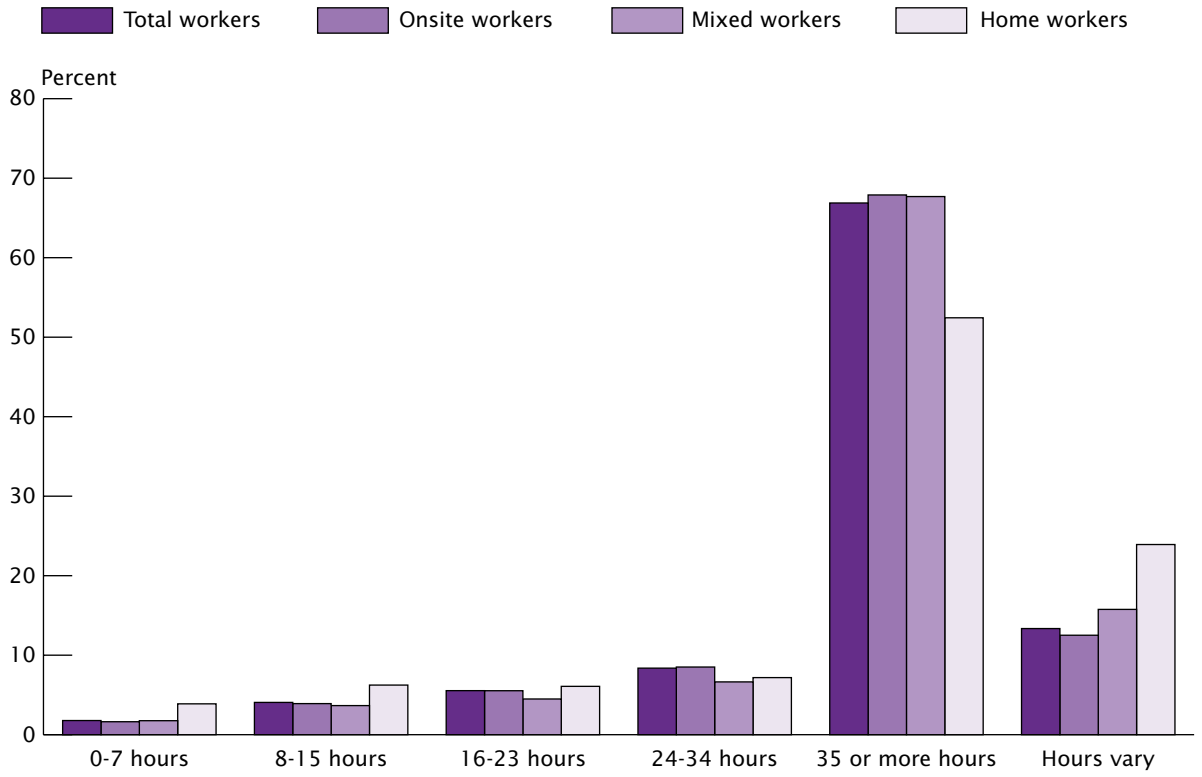
of onsite workers, 66 percent of mixed workers, and 59 percent of home workers worked a regular daytime schedule. Both mixed (25.3 percent) and home workers (30.5 percent) were more likely to report working irregular schedules compared with onsite workers (12.1 percent).

When asked the reason for working the reported schedule, workers were allowed to choose voluntary or involuntary reasons. The reasons selected by mixed workers tended to be similar to those selected by onsite workers, while home workers chose voluntary reasons more frequently than the other two groups. For example, about 80 percent of onsite workers and mixed workers reported involuntary reasons for working their work schedules, while less than 75 percent of home workers did so. The most common voluntary reason selected by home workers was "other voluntary reason" (16.3 percent), a response selected by only 7.4 percent of onsite workers and 11.7 percent of mixed workers.[20] The tendency for home workers, but not mixed workers, to select voluntary reasons more frequently than onsite workers may be explained by greater levels of self-employment among home workers.

Figure 7 also shows hours worked per typical workweek by work-at-home status. Home workers were less likely to fall in the 35 hours or more category (52.6 percent) than mixed workers (67.6 percent) and onsite workers (66.8 percent), and more likely to report that their hours varied from week to week (23.9 percent) compared with the other two groups. The latter finding for home workers is not surprising given that 30 percent of this group worked irregular schedules. However, one quarter of mixed workers also reported working irregular schedules, but there were

[20] The difference between onsite and mixed workers, and mixed and home workers, is not statistically significant.

Figure 7.
Hours Worked Per Typical Work Week by Work-at-Home Status: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, wave 5.

Table 10.
Top 10 U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by Percentage of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Worked From Home: American Community Survey, 2010

Rank	Metropolitan statistical area	Percent[1]	Margin of error[2] (±)
1	Boulder, CO*	10.9	1.3
2	Medford, OR	8.4	1.9
3	Santa Fe, NM	8.3	1.9
4	Kingston, NY	8.1	2.1
5	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	7.9	1.1
6	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	7.7	1.9
7	Prescott, AZ	7.6	1.8
8	St. Cloud, MN	7.6	1.1
9	Athens-Clarke County, GA	7.5	2.0
10	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	7.3	0.5

*Statistically different from the other metropolitan statistical areas at the 90 percent confidence level.

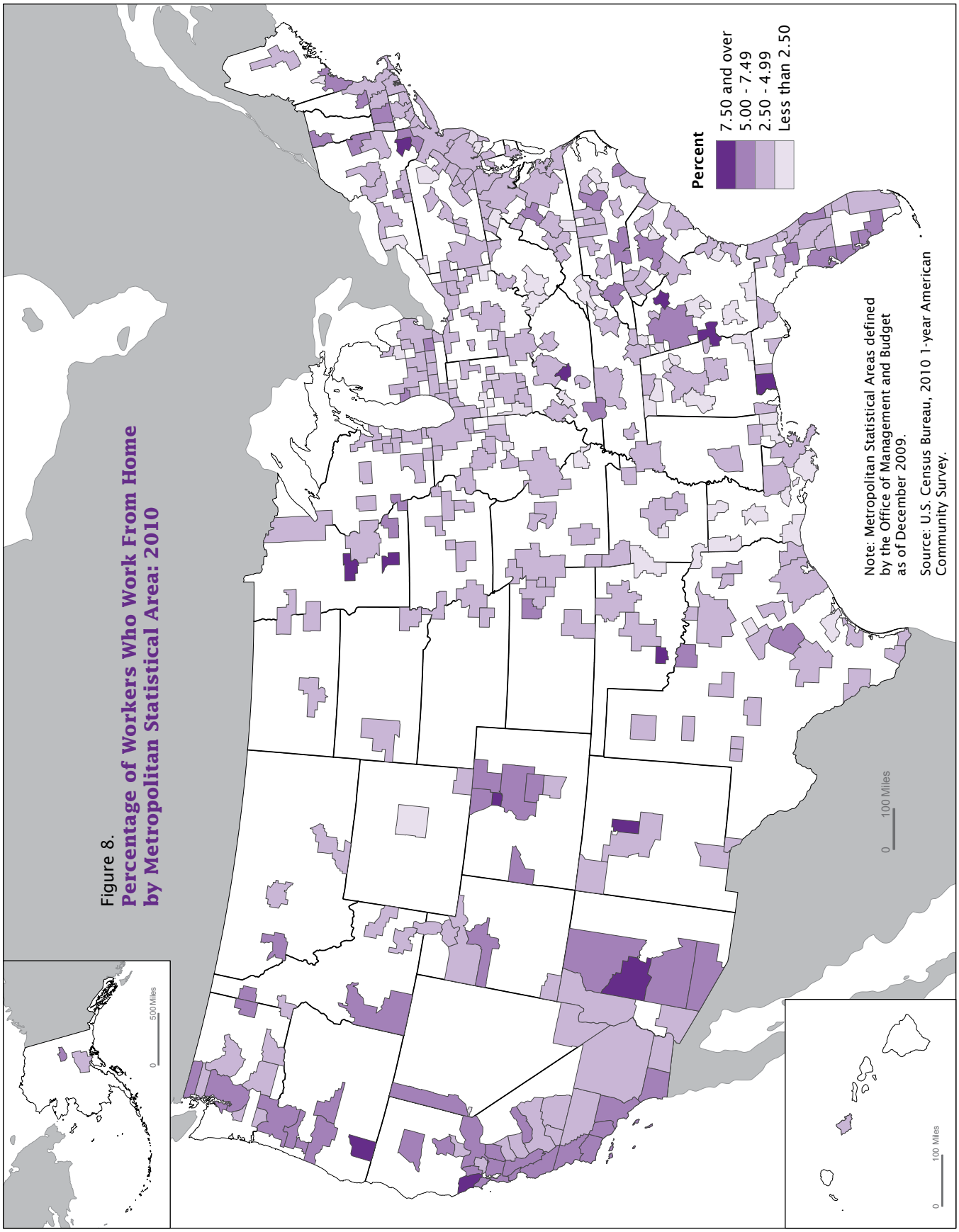
[1] ACS home workers are defined as those who reported "working at home" on a question about how they "usually" commuted to work (see Figure 1).

[2] This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

Note: Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another. Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

Figure 8.
Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2010



Note: Metropolitan Statistical Areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

no significant differences in hours worked between mixed workers and onsite workers.

Mixed workers appear to work the same number of hours as onsite workers, but they substitute some days in the office with days working at home.

Metropolitan Variation

Based on data from the ACS, Table 10 shows ten of the highest-ranked metropolitan statistical areas (metro areas) by percentage of workers who worked from home in 2010. The list includes metro areas in the West and the South with the exceptions of Kingston, NY (located about 100 miles north of New York City and about 20 miles north of Poughkeepsie, NY) and Mankato-North Mankato, MN (located about 85 miles southwest of Minneapolis, MN). Boulder, CO, had among the highest percentage of workers who worked from home with 10.9 percent.[21]

Appendix Table 2 shows the percentage of workers who worked at home for all metro areas (based on 2010 ACS population estimates) for 2005 and 2010 and the percentage difference between the 2 data years. Some metro areas had declines in respondents who reported that they worked from home between 2005 and 2010, but most metro areas saw a small increase. The percentage point difference from 2005 to 2010 ranged from –2.8 percent to 4.6 percent. Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA, went from 6.3 percent to 3.5 percent and Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI, and Athens-Clarke County, GA, each had increases of 4.6 percent (2.6 percent to 7.2 percent and 2.9 percent to 7.5 percent, respectively).[22] In 2005, the percentage who worked from home in all metro areas ranged from 0.5 percent (Anniston-Oxford, AL) to 9.6 percent (Boulder, CO). In 2010, Boulder, CO, had among the highest percentage of home-based workers, with 10.9 percent, while Anniston-Oxford, AL, was among the smallest, with 0.5 percent.

Figure 8 is a map of the 366 metro areas by the percentage of workers who worked at home, according to the 2010 ACS. Following the pattern of the top ten metro areas with percentage of workers who worked at home, many of the metro areas in the Southeast, Southwest, and West fall into the two highest categories, 5 percent to 7.49 percent and 7.5 percent and over. Many of the metro areas that fall into the highest category (7.5 percent and over) also tend to be among the smaller metro areas. Generally, the metro areas that are in the middle of the country (from Minnesota to Texas) and in the Northeast tend to have less than 5 percent of workers that worked at home.

CONCLUSION

This report shows that the percentage of the workforce that worked at least 1 day at home during a typical workweek increased substantially between 1997 and 2010. This increase extended to those that worked exclusively at home and to those who worked both at home and onsite.

There was some geographic variation in the expansion of home-based work across metropolitan areas, but in general, the majority of metropolitan areas saw increases in home-based workers. Many of the most notable changes in home-based work between 2000 and 2010 were in the characteristics of home-based workers. While the self-employed have been more likely to work from home, this is changing. Between 2000 and 2010, the increase in home-based workers was primarily among private wage and salary workers and government workers. Differences by occupation in the expansion of home-based work were also apparent. Between 2000 and 2010, there was substantial growth of home-based work in computer, engineering, and science occupations.

Although both jobs that included working exclusively from home and those that required working both at home and onsite increased during the previous decade, these two groups differed on a number of characteristics. Private wage and salary workers predominately engaged in mixed work while home workers were more likely to be self-employed. Mixed workers also tended to work the same number of hours per week and give similar reasons for working the work schedule as onsite workers, who were also predominately private wage and salary workers. Home-workers worked shorter hours and were more likely to report their hours varied from week to week compared with mixed and onsite workers. One of the most striking differences between these groups was in personal earnings. Mixed workers had median personal earnings ($52,800), more than twice that of home-workers ($25,500).

[21] The estimate for Boulder, CO, was significantly different from the estimate for the other nine metropolitan areas on the top ten list at a 90 percent confidence interval, but not from that of Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI, the 11th ranked metro area. The estimates for the other nine metropolitan areas on the top ten list were not statistically different from one another.

[22] The percentage point difference between the home-based worker estimates in 2005 and 2010 for Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI, is not statistically significant.

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The data in this report are from the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). Some estimates are also derived from Census 2000, as well as previous years of the SIPP and ACS.

The population represented (the population universe) in the 2008 SIPP is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The SIPP is a longitudinal survey conducted at 4-month intervals. The data in this report were collected from January through April of 2010 in the fifth wave (interview) of the 2008 SIPP. The data highlighted in this report come primarily from the main survey and the work schedule topical module that included questions for all people 15 years and older, employed during the fourth month of the reference period on employment history and job details, including whether respondents worked at home during a typical week in the previous month and whether there were any days when the respondent worked entirely at home. Although the main focus of the SIPP is information on labor force participation, jobs, income, and participation in federal assistance programs, information on other topics, such as home-based workers, is also collected in topical modules on a rotating basis. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized population in Census 2000).

The population represented (the population universe) in the ACS and the Census 2000 is the population living in both households and group quarters (that is, the resident population). The group quarters population consists of the institutionalized population (such as people in correctional intuitions or nursing homes) and noninstitutionalized population (most of whom are in college dormitories). This report excludes the institutionalized population.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. This means the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between the estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how people interpret questions, how able and willing people are to provide correct answers, and how accurately answers are coded and classified. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures during all stages of the production process, including the design of surveys, the wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports. The SIPP weighting procedure uses ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but biases may still be present when people who are missed by the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

Further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, is available at <www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A08_W1toW6(S&A-13).pdf>, or contact Tracy Mattingly of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division via e-mail at <tracy.l.mattingly@census.gov>.

The final ACS population estimates are adjusted in the weighting procedure for coverage error by controlling specific survey estimates to independent population controls by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. The final ACS estimates of housing units are controlled to independent estimates of total housing. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to over- or undercoverage, but biases may still be present, for example, when people who are missed by the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on the ACS sample, weighting procedures, sampling error, nonsampling error, and quality measures from the ACS, see <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf>.

Census 2000 data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in Summary File 3 Technical Documentation under Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional information on the SIPP can be found at the following Web sites: <www.census.gov/sipp/index.html> (the main SIPP Web site), <www.census.gov/sipp/workpapr/wp230.pdf> (SIPP Quality Profile), and <www.census.gov/sipp/usrguide/sipp2001.pdf> (SIPP User's Guide).

To access additional information on working from home, visit the Census Bureau's Commuting (Journey to Work) Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/workathome.html>.

To access ACS tables about working from home, visit the American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief and Special Reports Series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs/index.html>. These series present information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and other social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Census 2000 information and data can also be accessed via the Census 2000 Gateway Web site at <www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>.

For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636) or e-mail <webmaster@census.gov>.

CONTACTS

Contact U.S. Census Bureau Customer Services Center at 800-923-8282 (toll free) or visit <ask.census.gov> for further information.

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Appendix Table 1.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home by Class of Worker, Industry, Occupation, and Sex: American Community Survey, 2010

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men					Women					Male-female difference in percent home-based[2]
	Total employed		Home-based workers[1]			Total employed		Home-based workers[1]			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage of workers home-based	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage of workers home-based	
Class of worker											
Employee of private company	49,500	69.7	1,166	39.2	2.4	41,313	63.7	1,118	39.4	2.7	*–0.4
Private not-for-profit wage and salary	3,743	5.3	126	4.2	3.4	7,227	11.1	181	6.4	2.5	*0.9
Local government	4,240	6.0	40	1.3	0.9	6,213	9.6	74	2.6	1.2	*–0.3
State government	2,611	3.7	57	1.9	2.2	3,659	5.6	94	3.3	2.6	*–0.4
Federal government	2,223	3.1	29	1.0	1.3	1,681	2.6	29	1.0	1.7	*–0.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	5,195	7.3	1,036	34.8	19.9	3,272	5.0	994	35.0	30.4	*–10.5
Self-employed in own incorporated business	3,474	4.9	507	17.1	14.6	1,387	2.1	326	11.5	23.5	*–8.9
Unpaid family	78	0.1	13	0.4	17.0	90	0.1	24	0.8	26.8	*–9.9
Industry[3]											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and mining	2,117	3.0	239	8.0	11.3	457	0.7	72	2.5	15.8	*–4.5
Construction	7,669	10.8	284	9.6	3.7	776	1.2	77	2.7	9.9	*–6.2
Manufacturing	10,055	14.1	256	8.6	2.5	4,132	6.4	134	4.7	3.3	*–0.7
Wholesale trade	2,729	3.8	149	5.0	5.5	1,151	1.8	76	2.7	6.6	*–1.1
Retail trade	8,011	11.3	203	6.8	2.5	7,852	12.1	220	7.7	2.8	*–0.3
Transportation and warehousing and utilities	5,065	7.1	124	4.2	2.4	1,605	2.5	49	1.7	3.1	*–0.6
Information	1,679	2.4	112	3.8	6.6	1,281	2.0	86	3.0	6.7	–0.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	4,088	5.8	292	9.8	7.1	5,041	7.8	273	9.6	5.4	*1.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management	8,387	11.8	721	24.3	8.6	6,052	9.3	621	21.9	10.3	*–1.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	7,998	11.3	225	7.6	2.8	23,328	36.0	774	27.3	3.3	*–0.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6,152	8.7	154	5.2	2.5	6,422	9.9	157	5.5	2.4	0.1
Other services, except public administration	3,205	4.5	166	5.6	5.2	3,582	5.5	234	8.2	6.5	*–1.4
Public administration	3,909	5.5	49	1.7	1.3	3,164	4.9	67	2.4	2.1	*–0.9
Occupation[4]											
Management, business, and financial	11,012	15.5	877	29.5	8.0	8,678	13.4	573	20.2	6.6	*1.4
Computer, engineering, and science	5,252	7.4	309	10.4	5.9	1,814	2.8	123	4.3	6.8	*–0.9
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	5,226	7.4	330	11.1	6.3	9,421	14.5	439	15.5	4.7	*1.7
Healthcare practitioners and technicians	1,895	2.7	27	0.9	1.4	5,569	8.6	72	2.5	1.3	*0.2
Service	10,643	15.0	264	8.9	2.5	13,811	21.3	692	24.3	5.0	*–2.5
Sales and related	7,628	10.7	501	16.8	6.6	7,466	11.5	349	12.3	4.7	*1.9
Office and administrative support	5,081	7.2	118	4.0	2.3	13,871	21.4	477	16.8	3.4	*–1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	815	1.1	44	1.5	5.4	193	0.3	11	0.4	5.7	–0.4
Construction and extraction	6,676	9.4	187	6.3	2.8	185	0.3	10	0.3	5.3	*–2.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,315	6.1	109	3.7	2.5	181	0.3	7	0.3	4.1	–1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	12,521	17.6	208	7.0	1.7	3,654	5.6	88	3.1	2.4	*–0.7

*Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] ACS home workers are defined as those who reported working at home on a question about how they usually commuted to work.

[2] Calculated using unrounded percents.

[3] Industry codes are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

[4] Occupation codes are based on 2010 Standard Occupational Classification.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Abilene, TX	1,615	569	2.6	0.9	2,278	1,081	3.3	1.6	663	1,225	0.7	1.8
Akron, OH	10,163	1,524	3.1	0.5	9,130	1,400	2.9	0.4	–1,033	2,073	–0.2	0.6
Albany, GA	1,944	796	3.0	1.2	858	623	1.5	1.1	–1,086	1,012	–1.5	1.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	10,653	1,617	2.7	0.4	16,227	2,280	3.8	0.5	5,574	2,801	*1.1	0.7
Albuquerque, NM	15,070	2,165	4.1	0.6	17,610	2,394	4.5	0.6	2,540	3,233	0.3	0.8
Alexandria, LA	965	433	1.6	0.7	1,086	569	1.9	1.0	121	717	0.3	1.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	11,387	1,744	3.1	0.5	17,019	2,839	4.6	0.7	5,632	3,339	*1.5	0.9
Altoona, PA	1,367	490	2.5	0.9	1,894	705	3.3	1.2	527	861	0.8	1.5
Amarillo, TX	1,892	674	1.7	0.6	4,018	1,270	3.3	1.0	2,126	1,441	*1.6	1.2
Ames, IA	1,212	433	3.0	1.1	1,346	558	2.9	1.2	134	707	–0.1	1.6
Anchorage, AK	6,696	1,461	4.3	0.9	7,503	1,514	4.2	0.8	807	2,107	–0.1	1.3
Anderson, IN	1,321	476	2.5	0.9	1,062	460	2.0	0.8	–259	663	–0.5	1.2
Anderson, SC	1,330	528	1.8	0.7	2,433	800	3.2	1.1	1,103	961	*1.4	1.3
Ann Arbor, MI	7,138	1,259	4.5	0.8	8,374	1,547	5.1	0.9	1,236	1,998	0.6	1.2
Anniston-Oxford, AL	327	204	0.7	0.4	200	206	0.5	0.5	–127	291	–0.2	0.7
Appleton, WI	3,790	1,005	3.4	0.9	5,551	1,412	4.8	1.2	1,761	1,737	1.4	1.5
Asheville, NC	7,953	1,245	4.4	0.7	11,424	1,832	6.3	1.0	3,471	2,220	*1.8	1.2
Athens-Clarke County, GA	2,273	732	2.9	0.9	5,906	1,548	7.5	2.0	3,633	1,716	*4.6	2.2
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	105,809	6,535	4.5	0.3	136,442	6,004	5.8	0.3	30,633	8,887	*1.3	0.4
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	2,089	693	1.7	0.6	2,918	757	2.4	0.6	829	1,028	0.7	0.8
Auburn-Opelika, AL	950	440	1.7	0.8	1,544	671	2.5	1.1	594	804	0.8	1.3
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	5,363	1,256	2.5	0.6	6,671	1,508	3.0	0.7	1,308	1,966	0.6	0.9
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	35,981	3,469	5.0	0.5	61,911	4,050	7.3	0.5	25,930	5,342	*2.3	0.7
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	7,503	1,167	2.6	0.4	10,412	1,803	3.5	0.6	2,909	2,153	*0.8	0.7
Baltimore-Towson, MD	46,327	4,449	3.7	0.3	51,303	3,915	4.0	0.3	4,976	5,934	0.2	0.5
Bangor, ME	2,560	742	3.8	1.1	3,047	906	4.2	1.2	487	1,173	0.5	1.6
Barnstable Town, MA	4,372	1,181	4.3	1.2	4,180	1,080	4.4	1.1	–192	1,602	0.2	1.6
Baton Rouge, LA	5,554	1,216	1.7	0.4	8,891	1,711	2.5	0.5	3,337	2,103	*0.7	0.6
Battle Creek, MI	864	388	1.4	0.6	1,762	549	3.2	1.0	898	674	*1.7	1.2
Bay City, MI	1,192	592	2.4	1.2	1,853	827	4.0	1.8	661	1,019	1.5	2.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	2,683	800	1.8	0.6	4,161	1,244	2.7	0.8	1,478	1,482	0.9	1.0
Bellingham, WA	4,544	1,210	5.1	1.4	4,961	1,287	5.4	1.4	417	1,769	0.3	2.0
Bend, OR	3,012	722	4.4	1.0	4,284	1,080	6.6	1.7	1,272	1,302	*2.2	2.0
Billings, MT	3,016	780	4.0	1.0	3,485	902	4.4	1.1	469	1,194	0.4	1.5
Binghamton, NY	3,354	1,059	3.1	0.9	3,376	797	3.1	0.7	22	1,326	0.0	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	12,741	2,154	2.6	0.4	15,026	2,198	3.1	0.5	2,285	3,083	0.5	0.6
Bismarck, ND	2,193	704	4.0	1.3	2,182	571	3.7	1.0	–11	907	–0.3	1.6
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	2,268	758	3.5	1.1	2,793	734	3.9	1.1	525	1,057	0.4	1.6
Bloomington, IN	2,817	888	3.8	1.2	2,496	656	3.0	0.8	–321	1,105	–0.8	1.4
Bloomington-Normal, IL	2,064	652	2.7	0.9	2,200	759	2.5	0.9	136	1,002	–0.2	1.2
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13,365	2,520	5.2	1.0	18,682	2,869	6.9	1.0	5,317	3,825	*1.7	1.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	76,469	4,029	3.6	0.2	99,802	4,913	4.4	0.2	23,333	6,366	*0.8	0.3
Boulder, CO	13,481	1,834	9.6	1.3	16,437	2,053	10.9	1.3	2,956	2,758	1.3	1.9
Bowling Green, KY	906	431	1.8	0.8	1,742	724	3.1	1.3	836	845	1.4	1.5
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	3,433	854	3.5	0.9	6,022	1,182	5.8	1.1	2,589	1,461	*2.4	1.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	17,788	2,146	4.2	0.5	20,847	2,240	4.9	0.5	3,059	3,107	0.7	0.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	1,808	685	1.5	0.6	4,303	1,116	3.1	0.8	2,495	1,312	*1.6	1.0
Brunswick, GA	698	363	1.6	0.9	2,092	1,085	4.7	2.4	1,394	1,147	*3.1	2.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	13,194	2,381	2.6	0.5	11,761	1,690	2.3	0.3	–1,433	2,923	–0.3	0.6
Burlington, NC	917	370	1.4	0.6	2,661	987	4.1	1.5	1,744	1,057	*2.6	1.6
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	4,868	926	4.7	0.9	7,936	1,463	7.1	1.3	3,068	1,735	*2.4	1.6
Canton-Massillon, OH	4,568	916	2.4	0.5	5,985	1,267	3.4	0.7	1,417	1,567	*1.0	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	8,419	1,303	3.6	0.6	14,671	2,458	6.4	1.0	6,252	2,788	*2.8	1.2
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL[1]	1,670	660	3.9	1.5	558	296	1.3	0.7	–1,112	723	*–2.6	1.7
Carson City, NV	684	459	3.0	2.1	320	271	1.4	1.2	–364	533	–1.6	2.4
Casper, WY	1,382	513	3.9	1.4	938	508	2.4	1.3	–444	723	–1.4	1.9
Cedar Rapids, IA	3,748	693	3.0	0.6	6,148	1,121	4.6	0.9	2,400	1,321	*1.6	1.0
Champaign-Urbana, IL	2,641	632	2.6	0.6	5,150	1,035	4.7	0.9	2,509	1,215	*2.1	1.1
Charleston, WV	4,172	1,350	3.3	1.1	2,081	719	1.7	0.6	–2,091	1,530	*–1.7	1.2
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	6,730	1,490	2.5	0.6	11,619	2,061	3.9	0.7	4,889	2,548	*1.4	0.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	26,188	2,806	3.6	0.4	40,876	3,566	5.1	0.4	14,688	4,546	*1.5	0.6
Charlottesville, VA	4,367	1,064	5.2	1.3	6,505	1,666	7.1	1.8	2,138	1,982	1.9	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	4,734	1,105	2.2	0.5	8,551	1,466	3.7	0.6	3,817	1,839	*1.5	0.8
Cheyenne, WY	1,890	651	5.0	1.7	2,241	983	5.1	2.3	351	1,181	0.1	2.8
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	141,614	6,621	3.3	0.2	193,266	6,953	4.5	0.2	51,652	9,617	*1.2	0.2
Chico, CA	5,661	1,317	6.4	1.5	4,374	884	5.2	1.1	–1,287	1,587	–1.2	1.8
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	34,010	3,580	3.5	0.4	33,031	3,236	3.4	0.3	–979	4,832	–0.1	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	2,232	663	2.5	0.7	2,104	747	2.1	0.8	–128	1,001	–0.4	1.1
Cleveland, TN	1,299	800	2.9	1.8	2,082	976	4.4	2.0	783	1,265	1.6	2.7
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	26,564	2,156	2.8	0.2	34,978	3,853	3.7	0.4	8,414	4,425	*1.0	0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	3,302	1,018	5.4	1.7	4,068	1,264	7.0	2.1	766	1,626	1.6	2.7
College Station-Bryan, TX	2,849	1,009	3.2	1.2	2,561	745	2.6	0.7	–288	1,256	–0.7	1.4
Colorado Springs, CO	15,493	2,559	5.9	1.0	18,121	2,324	6.4	0.8	2,628	3,462	0.6	1.3
Columbia, MO	2,203	586	3.0	0.8	2,903	870	3.4	1.0	700	1,051	0.5	1.3
Columbia, SC	6,857	1,228	2.2	0.4	11,380	2,146	3.4	0.6	4,523	2,478	*1.2	0.7
Columbus, GA-AL	3,317	1,115	3.2	1.1	2,612	661	2.4	0.6	–705	1,297	–0.8	1.2
Columbus, IN	977	482	2.8	1.4	1,258	446	3.5	1.2	281	657	0.7	1.8
Columbus, OH	31,323	2,434	3.9	0.3	39,835	3,092	4.6	0.4	8,512	3,942	*0.7	0.5
Corpus Christi, TX	3,992	1,118	2.4	0.7	4,802	1,409	2.7	0.8	810	1,802	0.3	1.0
Corvallis, OR	2,041	703	5.5	1.9	2,620	805	6.8	2.0	579	1,070	1.3	2.8
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL[2]	1,832	613	2.5	0.8	2,911	1,121	3.7	1.4	1,079	1,281	1.2	1.6
Cumberland, MD-WV	379	234	0.9	0.6	1,676	791	4.4	2.0	1,297	828	*3.4	2.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	106,198	7,222	3.9	0.3	136,711	6,026	4.6	0.2	30,513	9,418	*0.7	0.3
Dalton, GA	523	293	0.9	0.5	1,166	797	2.0	1.4	643	852	1.1	1.5
Danville, IL	578	271	1.8	0.8	641	308	2.0	1.0	63	411	0.3	1.3
Danville, VA	838	415	1.9	1.0	844	382	2.0	0.9	6	565	0.1	1.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	6,101	1,104	3.4	0.6	6,352	1,151	3.6	0.6	251	1,597	0.1	0.9
Dayton, OH	7,687	1,042	2.1	0.3	10,966	1,767	3.1	0.5	3,279	2,056	*1.0	0.6
Decatur, AL	1,150	492	1.7	0.7	1,190	695	1.9	1.1	40	853	0.2	1.3
Decatur, IL	939	451	2.0	0.9	1,047	455	2.3	1.0	108	642	0.3	1.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	9,093	2,282	4.5	1.1	8,830	2,243	4.7	1.2	–263	3,204	0.2	1.6
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	62,522	3,845	5.3	0.3	77,163	5,930	6.2	0.5	14,641	7,083	*0.8	0.6
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	8,294	1,108	3.0	0.4	13,850	2,178	4.7	0.7	5,556	2,450	*1.7	0.8
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	52,143	3,385	2.7	0.2	51,963	3,735	3.0	0.2	–180	5,049	*0.3	0.3
Dothan, AL	1,066	319	1.8	0.5	1,444	435	2.3	0.7	378	540	0.5	0.9
Dover, DE	2,411	732	3.7	1.1	2,374	795	3.5	1.2	–37	1,083	–0.2	1.6
Dubuque, IA	1,938	747	4.3	1.6	1,992	683	4.1	1.4	54	1,014	–0.2	2.1
Duluth, MN-WI	4,251	649	3.5	0.5	4,695	804	3.7	0.6	444	1,035	0.2	0.8
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	8,057	1,325	3.7	0.6	10,720	1,756	4.7	0.7	2,663	2,204	*1.0	1.0
Eau Claire, WI	3,444	724	4.5	1.0	3,157	650	3.9	0.8	–287	974	–0.6	1.3
El Centro, CA	1,384	697	2.7	1.4	2,166	770	4.0	1.4	782	1,040	1.3	2.0
Elizabethtown, KY	1,257	527	2.8	1.2	1,348	552	3.1	1.2	91	764	0.2	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	3,334	994	3.6	1.1	1,618	692	1.9	0.8	–1,716	1,213	*–1.7	1.4
Elmira, NY	1,096	561	3.2	1.6	1,078	537	2.7	1.4	–18	778	–0.5	2.1
El Paso, TX	5,875	1,305	2.3	0.5	7,558	1,560	2.5	0.5	1,683	2,037	0.2	0.7
Erie, PA	2,377	593	2.0	0.5	2,786	833	2.3	0.7	409	1,025	0.3	0.8
Eugene-Springfield, OR	7,056	1,569	4.7	1.1	9,116	1,328	6.0	0.9	2,060	2,059	1.2	1.4
Evansville, IN-KY	4,535	1,003	2.8	0.6	4,423	1,326	2.7	0.8	–112	1,666	–0.1	1.0
Fairbanks, AK	814	447	2.2	1.2	2,395	1,010	5.4	2.3	1,581	1,107	*3.3	2.6
Fargo, ND-MN	3,425	734	3.4	0.7	3,931	854	3.3	0.7	506	1,128	–0.1	1.0
Farmington, NM	2,385	1,045	4.5	1.9	2,008	747	4.0	1.5	–377	1,286	–0.5	2.4
Fayetteville, NC	2,501	927	2.2	0.8	2,426	1,091	1.8	0.8	–75	1,434	–0.3	1.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	7,409	1,956	3.8	1.0	7,160	1,765	3.4	0.8	–249	2,638	–0.4	1.3
Flagstaff, AZ	2,178	782	3.8	1.3	3,692	1,032	6.4	1.8	1,514	1,298	*2.6	2.2
Flint, MI	5,076	1,297	2.8	0.7	4,487	1,090	3.0	0.7	–589	1,696	0.3	1.0
Florence, SC	2,437	803	2.9	1.0	2,581	697	3.3	0.9	144	1,065	0.3	1.3
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	831	509	1.5	0.9	1,093	419	1.8	0.7	262	660	0.3	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	1,576	428	3.1	0.9	2,360	577	4.6	1.1	784	720	*1.4	1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	8,962	2,189	6.4	1.5	7,509	1,368	5.1	0.9	–1,453	2,583	–1.3	1.8
Fort Smith, AR-OK	2,366	736	2.1	0.6	2,729	843	2.2	0.7	363	1,121	0.1	0.9
Fort Wayne, IN	4,855	965	2.6	0.5	7,453	1,688	4.1	0.9	2,598	1,949	*1.5	1.1
Fresno, CA	13,696	2,803	4.0	0.8	14,223	2,478	4.1	0.7	527	3,746	0.1	1.1
Gadsden, AL	568	323	1.4	0.8	801	440	2.1	1.2	233	547	0.8	1.4
Gainesville, FL	4,257	1,290	3.8	1.1	5,043	1,557	4.4	1.3	786	2,026	0.5	1.7
Gainesville, GA	2,264	739	2.9	1.0	3,346	1,344	4.5	1.8	1,082	1,537	1.6	2.0
Glens Falls, NY	1,829	525	3.1	0.9	3,092	963	5.3	1.6	1,263	1,099	*2.2	1.9
Goldsboro, NC	1,045	374	2.2	0.8	923	492	1.9	1.0	–122	619	–0.4	1.3
Grand Forks, ND-MN	1,929	539	4.0	1.1	1,757	462	3.5	0.9	–172	710	–0.6	1.5
Grand Junction, CO	4,071	1,398	6.7	2.3	3,373	1,165	5.3	1.8	–698	1,822	–1.4	2.9
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	11,177	1,559	3.1	0.4	14,420	1,698	4.3	0.5	3,243	2,309	*1.1	0.7
Great Falls, MT	901	439	2.6	1.3	1,615	623	4.5	1.7	714	763	1.8	2.1
Greeley, CO	7,399	1,459	6.7	1.3	5,898	1,232	5.1	1.0	–1,501	1,912	–1.6	1.7
Green Bay, WI	5,452	1,117	3.7	0.8	7,214	1,155	4.9	0.8	1,762	1,609	*1.2	1.1
Greensboro-High Point, NC	10,324	1,763	3.3	0.6	9,402	1,450	3.0	0.4	–922	2,285	–0.3	0.7
Greenville, NC	912	481	1.3	0.7	1,811	707	2.1	0.8	899	857	0.8	1.1
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	6,312	1,772	2.4	0.7	8,510	1,408	3.1	0.5	2,198	2,266	0.7	0.8
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	2,335	1,002	2.5	1.0	2,107	815	2.0	0.8	–228	1,293	–0.4	1.3
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	3,668	1,247	3.2	1.1	3,129	795	2.7	0.7	–539	1,480	–0.5	1.3
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	1,171	434	2.8	1.0	1,538	1,026	3.0	2.0	367	1,117	0.2	2.2
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	7,133	1,390	2.9	0.6	8,524	1,217	3.2	0.5	1,391	1,850	0.3	0.7
Harrisonburg, VA	1,542	690	3.1	1.4	2,757	782	5.0	1.4	1,215	1,045	1.9	2.0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	16,715	1,886	3.0	0.3	18,718	2,095	3.2	0.4	2,003	2,824	0.2	0.5
Hattiesburg, MS	1,385	611	2.4	1.1	1,860	740	3.1	1.2	475	962	0.7	1.6
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	4,147	976	2.6	0.6	4,591	1,290	3.0	0.8	444	1,621	0.4	1.0
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	126	120	0.7	0.6	325	273	1.3	1.1	199	299	0.6	1.3
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	3,499	971	2.9	0.8	3,973	954	3.3	0.8	474	1,364	0.3	1.1
Honolulu, HI	14,798	2,243	3.8	0.6	14,322	2,066	3.2	0.5	–476	3,054	–0.6	0.7
Hot Springs, AR	401	297	1.0	0.8	671	374	1.8	1.0	270	479	0.8	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	2,359	789	3.0	1.0	1,605	732	1.8	0.8	–754	1,078	–1.2	1.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	68,987	5,042	2.9	0.2	92,170	5,951	3.4	0.2	23,183	7,814	*0.5	0.3
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	2,702	1,013	2.5	0.9	2,173	764	2.0	0.7	–529	1,270	–0.5	1.2
Huntsville, AL	3,644	959	2.2	0.6	6,825	1,589	3.6	0.8	3,181	1,860	*1.5	1.0

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Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Idaho Falls, ID	3,010	776	5.8	1.5	1,938	592	3.4	1.0	–1,072	977	*–2.4	1.8
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	28,551	3,309	3.7	0.4	34,671	3,116	4.3	0.4	6,120	4,552	*0.6	0.6
Iowa City, IA	3,196	781	4.3	1.1	3,417	862	4.2	1.0	221	1,165	–0.1	1.5
Ithaca, NY	2,190	781	5.0	1.8	3,048	922	6.5	2.0	858	1,211	1.5	2.7
Jackson, MI	1,978	616	2.9	0.9	2,077	747	3.4	1.2	99	970	0.5	1.5
Jackson, MS	5,203	1,388	2.3	0.6	7,366	1,794	3.2	0.8	2,163	2,272	0.8	1.0
Jackson, TN	1,206	467	2.5	1.0	2,186	638	4.7	1.4	980	792	*2.2	1.7
Jacksonville, FL	15,840	2,134	2.8	0.4	23,716	2,926	4.0	0.5	7,876	3,629	*1.2	0.6
Jacksonville, NC	2,004	709	4.6	1.6	1,326	708	2.5	1.3	–678	1,003	*–2.2	2.1
Janesville, WI	1,714	614	2.3	0.8	3,240	893	4.3	1.2	1,526	1,086	*2.0	1.5
Jefferson City, MO	2,606	581	3.7	0.8	2,285	549	3.2	0.8	–321	800	–0.5	1.1
Johnson City, TN	1,742	602	2.0	0.7	3,082	1,023	3.7	1.2	1,340	1,190	*1.7	1.4
Johnstown, PA	1,186	417	2.0	0.7	1,521	483	2.5	0.8	335	639	0.5	1.1
Jonesboro, AR	1,491	594	2.9	1.1	1,916	893	3.8	1.7	425	1,075	0.9	2.1
Joplin, MO	3,395	881	4.6	1.2	2,958	1,013	3.7	1.3	–437	1,345	–0.9	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	4,124	797	2.8	0.6	4,695	901	3.3	0.6	571	1,205	0.4	0.8
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	1,079	415	2.4	0.9	1,611	588	3.4	1.2	532	721	0.9	1.6
Kansas City, MO-KS	36,715	3,176	3.9	0.3	39,757	3,550	4.1	0.4	3,042	4,771	0.2	0.5
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	2,667	686	2.7	0.7	5,019	1,224	4.5	1.1	2,352	1,406	*1.8	1.3
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	2,597	802	2.3	0.7	3,861	1,259	2.6	0.8	1,264	1,496	0.3	1.1
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3,669	1,193	2.8	0.9	2,754	827	2.3	0.7	–915	1,453	–0.6	1.1
Kingston, NY	4,525	1,164	5.3	1.3	6,603	1,713	8.1	2.1	2,078	2,075	*2.8	2.5
Knoxville, TN	9,197	1,533	3.1	0.5	10,896	1,876	3.5	0.6	1,699	2,427	0.4	0.8
Kokomo, IN	1,202	560	2.8	1.3	1,036	507	2.5	1.3	–166	757	–0.2	1.8
La Crosse, WI-MN	2,156	608	3.3	0.9	3,374	850	4.9	1.2	1,218	1,047	*1.6	1.5
Lafayette, IN	2,409	673	3.0	0.8	2,258	604	2.4	0.6	–151	905	–0.6	1.1
Lafayette, LA	2,902	940	2.6	0.8	2,462	697	2.0	0.6	–440	1,171	–0.6	1.0
Lake Charles, LA	1,487	668	1.9	0.8	1,635	750	2.0	0.9	148	1,006	0.1	1.2
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ[1]	1,339	516	1.9	0.7	2,389	867	3.3	1.2	1,050	1,011	*1.4	1.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	6,208	1,327	2.7	0.6	7,765	1,811	3.3	0.8	1,557	2,250	0.6	1.0
Lancaster, PA	10,800	1,828	4.7	0.8	11,843	2,044	4.9	0.8	1,043	2,747	0.2	1.1
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	6,064	999	2.9	0.5	8,061	1,233	3.9	0.6	1,997	1,590	*0.9	0.8
Laredo, TX	1,754	724	2.2	0.9	4,065	1,301	4.2	1.3	2,311	1,493	*2.0	1.6
Las Cruces, NM	2,977	910	4.0	1.2	3,739	1,200	4.5	1.5	762	1,509	0.5	1.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	19,981	2,910	2.5	0.4	28,538	3,483	3.3	0.4	8,557	4,547	*0.9	0.5
Lawrence, KS	2,593	736	4.6	1.3	2,340	840	4.0	1.5	–253	1,119	–0.5	2.0
Lawton, OK	476	231	1.2	0.6	675	277	1.4	0.6	199	361	0.3	0.8
Lebanon, PA	2,082	688	3.4	1.1	1,714	524	2.8	0.9	–368	866	–0.6	1.4
Lewiston, ID-WA	751	287	3.0	1.1	804	397	3.0	1.5	53	491	0.0	1.9
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	962	435	1.9	0.8	872	437	1.8	0.9	–90	617	–0.1	1.2
Lexington-Fayette, KY	8,327	1,489	4.1	0.7	7,480	1,232	3.3	0.6	–847	1,935	–0.8	0.9
Lima, OH	975	413	2.2	0.9	1,278	906	2.9	2.1	303	998	0.8	2.3
Lincoln, NE	4,330	831	3.0	0.6	5,721	1,292	3.7	0.8	1,391	1,540	0.7	1.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	7,124	1,294	2.4	0.4	7,892	1,596	2.5	0.5	768	2,058	0.1	0.7
Logan, UT-ID	1,973	611	3.9	1.2	2,634	744	4.6	1.3	661	965	0.7	1.8
Longview, TX	2,710	916	3.1	1.0	2,545	856	2.9	0.9	–165	1,255	–0.2	1.4
Longview, WA	1,270	461	3.2	1.1	1,526	821	4.1	2.1	256	944	0.9	2.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	231,796	9,571	4.1	0.2	281,778	9,696	5.0	0.2	49,982	13,645	*0.8	0.2
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	13,733	1,792	2.5	0.3	17,887	1,936	3.1	0.3	4,154	2,643	*0.6	0.5
Lubbock, TX	4,461	1,159	3.9	1.0	5,743	1,336	4.3	1.0	1,282	1,772	0.4	1.4
Lynchburg, VA	3,788	1,137	3.5	1.0	3,830	1,068	3.5	1.0	42	1,562	–0.1	1.4
Macon, GA	1,525	727	1.7	0.8	1,586	724	1.9	0.9	61	1,027	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	2,979	1,052	5.6	1.9	2,715	890	6.5	2.0	–264	1,379	0.9	2.8
Madison, WI	12,278	1,358	4.2	0.5	12,945	1,679	4.2	0.5	667	2,163	0.0	0.7
Manchester-Nashua, NH	8,747	1,519	4.2	0.7	13,754	2,611	6.7	1.3	5,007	3,027	*2.5	1.5
Manhattan, KS[1]	1,829	708	3.9	1.5	3,813	1,216	6.7	2.1	1,984	1,410	*2.7	2.6
Mankato-North Mankato, MN[1]	2,058	485	4.5	1.1	4,053	996	7.7	1.9	1,995	1,110	*3.2	2.2
Mansfield, OH	1,963	1,030	3.5	1.8	1,643	691	3.3	1.4	–320	1,242	–0.2	2.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	5,909	1,587	2.8	0.7	10,573	2,233	3.9	0.8	4,664	2,745	*1.1	1.1
Medford, OR	6,063	1,586	6.7	1.7	6,966	1,622	8.4	1.9	903	2,272	1.7	2.6
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	11,156	1,529	2.0	0.3	15,324	2,278	2.7	0.4	4,168	2,749	*0.7	0.5
Merced, CA	3,604	1,104	4.0	1.2	3,091	933	3.4	1.0	–513	1,448	–0.6	1.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	77,913	5,360	3.3	0.2	105,740	6,434	4.4	0.3	27,827	8,389	*1.1	0.4
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	1,718	601	3.5	1.2	1,180	439	2.6	0.9	–538	745	–0.9	1.5
Midland, TX	1,177	425	2.1	0.8	1,822	874	2.8	1.3	645	974	0.7	1.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	21,563	2,169	3.1	0.3	24,533	2,358	3.3	0.3	2,970	3,209	0.2	0.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	68,733	3,590	4.2	0.2	82,556	4,277	5.0	0.3	13,823	5,594	*0.7	0.3
Missoula, MT	3,062	955	5.9	1.8	3,384	948	6.0	1.7	322	1,347	0.2	2.5
Mobile, AL	4,712	1,113	2.8	0.7	5,487	1,745	3.3	1.0	775	2,074	0.5	1.2
Modesto, CA	7,021	1,457	3.6	0.7	9,479	1,477	4.9	0.7	2,458	2,077	*1.3	1.0
Monroe, LA	1,589	553	2.2	0.8	1,007	473	1.3	0.6	–582	729	–0.9	1.0
Monroe, MI	2,483	971	3.4	1.3	1,923	786	3.0	1.2	–560	1,251	–0.4	1.8
Montgomery, AL	3,860	1,186	2.6	0.8	4,287	1,067	2.7	0.7	427	1,598	0.1	1.0
Morgantown, WV	1,339	697	2.7	1.5	1,604	530	2.7	0.9	265	876	–0.1	1.7
Morristown, TN	1,734	728	2.8	1.2	912	431	1.7	0.8	–822	847	–1.1	1.4
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	1,933	595	3.7	1.1	1,733	560	3.6	1.2	–200	818	–0.2	1.6
Muncie, IN	2,279	1,053	4.9	2.2	1,294	529	2.7	1.1	–985	1,179	–2.3	2.4
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	1,994	588	2.6	0.8	4,776	3,272	7.2	4.9	2,782	3,334	4.6	5.0
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	3,490	1,105	3.2	1.0	3,232	836	2.8	0.7	–258	1,388	–0.4	1.2
Napa, CA	2,138	698	3.4	1.1	3,166	878	5.2	1.4	1,028	1,124	*1.8	1.8
Naples-Marco Island, FL	5,232	1,463	4.1	1.2	7,836	1,368	6.4	1.2	2,604	2,005	*2.3	1.6
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	24,240	2,982	3.5	0.4	33,237	3,247	4.6	0.4	8,997	4,416	*1.1	0.6
New Haven-Milford, CT	10,189	1,520	2.6	0.4	15,898	2,295	3.9	0.5	5,709	2,758	*1.3	0.7
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	15,132	1,858	2.8	0.3	13,073	1,944	2.5	0.4	–2,059	2,693	–0.2	0.5
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	285,670	11,148	3.5	0.1	337,860	9,416	3.9	0.1	52,190	14,611	*0.5	0.2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	2,143	679	3.1	1.0	2,042	612	3.1	0.9	–101	915	0.0	1.3
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL[2]	15,008	2,590	5.4	0.9	14,109	2,125	5.3	0.8	–899	3,354	–0.2	1.2
Norwich-New London, CT	3,818	786	2.9	0.6	3,545	768	2.7	0.6	–273	1,100	–0.2	0.8
Ocala, FL	6,620	2,299	5.7	2.0	6,236	1,812	5.6	1.6	–384	2,931	–0.1	2.6
Ocean City, NJ	979	419	2.3	1.0	1,617	594	3.8	1.4	638	729	1.5	1.7
Odessa, TX	695	388	1.3	0.7	1,627	885	2.7	1.4	932	969	1.4	1.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	10,640	1,952	4.7	0.8	8,528	1,341	3.5	0.6	–2,112	2,371	*–1.1	1.0
Oklahoma City, OK	15,311	2,065	2.9	0.4	19,564	2,031	3.4	0.4	4,253	2,901	0.5	0.5
Olympia, WA	3,959	1,043	3.7	1.0	3,831	1,042	3.5	1.0	–128	1,476	–0.1	1.4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	13,813	1,587	3.4	0.4	15,257	2,021	3.5	0.5	1,444	2,574	0.0	0.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	33,828	3,551	3.8	0.4	42,222	3,307	4.4	0.3	8,394	4,860	*0.6	0.5
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	2,120	974	2.7	1.2	2,438	670	2.9	0.8	318	1,184	0.2	1.5
Owensboro, KY	885	475	1.8	1.0	921	431	1.9	0.9	36	642	0.0	1.3
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	17,149	2,234	4.7	0.6	22,551	4,516	6.0	1.2	5,402	5,050	1.3	1.3
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	5,760	1,078	2.5	0.5	10,743	1,773	4.8	0.8	4,983	2,080	*2.3	0.9
Palm Coast, FL[1]	1,110	490	3.8	1.7	1,288	650	4.1	2.1	178	815	0.3	2.7

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	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	1,983	894	2.9	1.3	1,808	940	2.5	1.3	–175	1,300	–0.4	1.8
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	1,878	591	2.7	0.9	2,155	664	3.3	1.0	277	891	0.6	1.3
Pascagoula, MS	1,421	645	2.3	1.0	979	536	1.5	0.8	–442	840	–0.7	1.3
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	6,344	1,788	3.6	1.0	7,876	1,773	4.5	1.0	1,532	2,522	1.0	1.4
Peoria, IL	5,357	1,245	3.2	0.7	5,007	842	3.0	0.5	–350	1,505	–0.2	0.9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	85,966	5,505	3.3	0.2	102,251	5,326	3.8	0.2	16,285	7,671	*0.5	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	72,648	5,389	4.2	0.3	106,373	5,359	6.0	0.3	33,725	7,611	*1.8	0.4
Pine Bluff, AR	828	388	2.1	1.0	1,004	695	2.7	1.9	176	798	0.6	2.1
Pittsburgh, PA	31,691	2,589	3.0	0.2	37,655	3,027	3.5	0.3	5,964	3,990	*0.5	0.4
Pittsfield, MA	2,779	951	4.8	1.6	2,077	666	3.4	1.1	–702	1,162	–1.3	1.9
Pocatello, ID	723	415	1.9	1.1	1,023	485	2.7	1.3	300	639	0.7	1.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	15,116	2,108	5.8	0.8	13,153	1,743	5.1	0.7	–1,963	2,739	–0.7	1.0
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	51,646	3,293	5.2	0.3	66,384	4,189	6.5	0.4	14,738	5,339	*1.4	0.5
Port St. Lucie, FL	7,585	1,550	5.0	1.0	7,588	1,728	4.7	1.1	3	2,325	–0.3	1.5
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	9,688	1,815	3.2	0.6	14,074	1,931	4.7	0.6	4,386	2,655	*1.5	0.9
Prescott, AZ	5,835	1,418	7.2	1.7	5,795	1,444	7.6	1.8	–40	2,027	0.4	2.5
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	19,409	2,383	2.6	0.3	22,946	2,568	3.2	0.4	3,537	3,509	*0.6	0.5
Provo-Orem, UT	11,673	2,532	5.9	1.3	13,321	1,766	6.2	0.8	1,648	3,090	0.3	1.5
Pueblo, CO	2,273	741	3.6	1.2	1,981	741	3.1	1.1	–292	1,049	–0.5	1.6
Punta Gorda, FL	2,626	1,040	4.6	1.8	3,248	1,202	6.4	2.3	622	1,592	1.7	2.9
Racine, WI	2,117	594	2.2	0.6	2,489	784	2.8	0.9	372	986	0.6	1.1
Raleigh-Cary, NC	22,173	2,344	4.7	0.5	31,850	3,117	5.9	0.6	9,677	3,908	*1.2	0.7
Rapid City, SD	2,301	700	4.2	1.2	2,118	665	3.6	1.1	–183	967	–0.6	1.7
Reading, PA	5,122	1,176	2.7	0.6	6,468	1,398	3.4	0.7	1,346	1,830	0.7	1.0
Redding, CA	2,908	803	4.2	1.1	4,352	1,227	7.0	1.9	1,444	1,470	*2.8	2.2
Reno-Sparks, NV	9,028	1,925	4.7	1.0	11,018	1,895	5.8	1.0	1,990	2,705	1.1	1.4
Richmond, VA	17,179	2,199	3.1	0.4	26,130	3,212	4.5	0.5	8,951	3,901	*1.4	0.7
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	58,759	5,466	3.7	0.4	59,902	4,287	3.8	0.3	1,143	6,955	0.0	0.4
Roanoke, VA	4,006	998	3.1	0.8	5,214	1,212	3.7	0.8	1,208	1,573	0.6	1.1
Rochester, MN	3,539	729	3.7	0.8	5,575	1,202	5.7	1.2	2,036	1,409	*1.9	1.4
Rochester, NY	13,318	1,740	2.9	0.4	17,216	1,972	3.6	0.4	3,898	2,635	*0.7	0.6
Rockford, IL	5,627	1,446	3.6	0.9	5,100	1,095	3.4	0.7	–527	1,816	–0.2	1.2
Rocky Mount, NC	1,498	616	2.3	1.0	1,730	698	2.8	1.1	232	932	0.4	1.5
Rome, GA	617	438	1.7	1.2	642	449	1.7	1.2	25	628	0.1	1.7
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	42,028	3,633	4.7	0.4	48,880	4,051	5.5	0.4	6,852	5,451	*0.8	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	2,865	678	3.6	0.8	1,775	523	2.3	0.7	–1,090	858	*–1.3	1.1
St. Cloud, MN	5,104	912	5.3	0.9	7,349	1,153	7.6	1.1	2,245	1,473	*2.3	1.5
St. George, UT	2,863	1,004	5.9	2.0	1,923	618	3.8	1.2	–940	1,179	–2.1	2.4
St. Joseph, MO-KS	1,175	458	2.2	0.9	2,037	748	3.6	1.3	862	879	1.4	1.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	41,361	3,439	3.2	0.3	48,007	4,233	3.7	0.3	6,646	5,464	*0.5	0.4
Salem, OR	6,303	1,264	3.9	0.8	8,344	1,831	5.2	1.1	2,041	2,229	1.4	1.4
Salinas, CA	4,965	1,197	3.0	0.7	10,089	3,812	5.9	2.2	5,124	4,006	*2.9	2.3
Salisbury, MD	1,362	617	2.6	1.1	2,223	949	4.0	1.7	861	1,134	1.4	2.0
Salt Lake City, UT	21,160	2,081	4.2	0.4	21,059	2,225	4.0	0.4	–101	3,052	–0.2	0.6
San Angelo, TX	1,331	620	2.9	1.3	2,310	761	5.1	1.7	979	984	*2.2	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	28,060	3,635	3.5	0.4	27,520	2,878	2.9	0.3	–540	4,642	*–0.6	0.5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	57,848	4,272	4.6	0.3	70,097	5,303	5.3	0.4	12,249	6,823	*0.8	0.5
Sandusky, OH	896	451	2.6	1.3	1,148	760	3.3	2.1	252	886	0.7	2.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	94,762	6,243	4.9	0.3	126,057	6,772	6.2	0.3	31,295	9,226	*1.2	0.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	32,389	3,018	4.0	0.4	42,548	3,928	5.1	0.5	10,159	4,963	*1.1	0.6
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	6,455	1,310	5.9	1.2	6,669	1,405	5.8	1.2	214	1,925	–0.1	1.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	7,479	1,310	4.4	0.8	10,224	1,579	5.7	0.9	2,745	2,056	*1.3	1.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	10,335	1,953	8.4	1.5	6,783	1,241	5.9	1.0	–3,552	2,316	*–2.5	1.8
Santa Fe, NM	4,704	989	6.5	1.4	5,434	1,211	8.3	1.9	730	1,566	1.8	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	13,140	2,690	6.1	1.3	17,264	2,421	7.9	1.1	4,124	3,624	*1.8	1.7
Savannah, GA	3,071	1,057	2.2	0.8	6,717	1,696	4.4	1.1	3,646	2,003	*2.2	1.3
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	6,292	1,105	2.7	0.5	6,083	1,192	2.4	0.5	–209	1,628	–0.3	0.7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	69,535	4,458	4.5	0.3	90,098	4,892	5.5	0.3	20,563	6,630	*1.0	0.4
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL[2]	1,729	609	3.4	1.2	1,728	557	3.4	1.1	–1	826	0.0	1.6
Sheboygan, WI	2,058	742	3.5	1.3	1,799	516	3.2	0.9	–259	905	–0.4	1.5
Sherman-Denison, TX	2,041	978	4.0	1.9	1,925	738	3.8	1.5	–116	1,227	–0.2	2.4
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	2,434	889	1.5	0.6	3,486	1,125	2.0	0.6	1,052	1,437	0.5	0.9
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	1,999	469	3.0	0.7	2,947	782	4.2	1.1	948	914	1.1	1.3
Sioux Falls, SD	4,610	1,137	4.1	1.0	4,355	844	3.6	0.7	–255	1,418	–0.6	1.2
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	3,839	1,024	2.7	0.7	3,349	758	2.5	0.6	–490	1,275	–0.3	0.9
Spartanburg, SC	2,507	818	2.1	0.7	3,016	959	2.5	0.8	509	1,263	0.4	1.1
Spokane, WA	10,429	2,712	5.3	1.4	8,700	1,597	4.2	0.8	–1,729	3,150	–1.1	1.6
Springfield, IL	3,723	1,054	3.6	1.0	3,327	1,183	3.3	1.2	–396	1,587	–0.4	1.5
Springfield, MA	9,634	1,662	3.1	0.5	16,952	2,318	5.5	0.7	7,318	2,858	*2.4	0.9
Springfield, MO	7,080	1,073	3.7	0.6	7,726	1,577	4.0	0.8	646	1,912	0.2	1.0
Springfield, OH	1,084	468	1.8	0.8	1,225	464	2.2	0.8	141	660	0.3	1.1
State College, PA	2,118	602	3.5	1.0	3,006	712	4.2	1.0	888	934	0.7	1.4
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV[2]	1,381	717	2.7	1.4	1,573	651	3.1	1.3	192	970	0.4	1.9
Stockton, CA	6,995	1,326	2.7	0.5	13,401	2,352	5.2	0.9	6,406	2,706	*2.6	1.0
Sumter, SC	392	342	1.0	0.9	811	478	2.1	1.2	419	589	1.1	1.5
Syracuse, NY	8,340	1,763	2.9	0.6	9,122	1,274	3.1	0.4	782	2,177	0.2	0.7
Tallahassee, FL	3,014	982	1.9	0.6	4,778	1,202	3.0	0.8	1,764	1,555	*1.2	1.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	51,259	4,263	4.4	0.4	58,938	4,850	5.0	0.4	7,679	6,468	*0.5	0.6
Terre Haute, IN	1,287	460	1.8	0.7	1,639	586	2.3	0.8	352	746	0.5	1.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	1,826	664	3.5	1.3	856	517	1.5	0.9	–970	843	*–1.9	1.6
Toledo, OH	6,436	1,291	2.2	0.4	7,972	1,861	2.8	0.7	1,536	2,269	0.6	0.8
Topeka, KS	3,745	866	3.5	0.8	3,786	947	3.5	0.9	41	1,285	0.1	1.2
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	5,316	1,053	3.2	0.6	8,280	1,617	4.9	1.0	2,964	1,933	*1.7	1.1
Tucson, AZ	15,542	1,796	3.9	0.5	22,769	3,508	5.6	0.8	7,227	3,950	*1.7	1.0
Tulsa, OK	12,708	2,004	3.1	0.5	18,506	2,070	4.4	0.5	5,798	2,886	*1.3	0.7
Tuscaloosa, AL	530	310	0.7	0.4	2,027	838	2.2	0.9	1,497	896	*1.5	1.0
Tyler, TX	2,368	780	3.0	1.0	2,555	912	2.7	0.9	187	1,202	–0.3	1.3
Utica-Rome, NY	3,798	1,043	3.0	0.8	3,556	803	2.8	0.7	–242	1,318	–0.2	1.0
Valdosta, GA	893	574	1.7	1.1	1,374	559	2.5	1.0	481	802	0.9	1.5
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	6,117	1,790	3.6	1.1	6,479	1,432	3.7	0.8	362	2,295	0.1	1.3
Victoria, TX	1,081	503	2.1	1.0	1,071	527	2.2	1.1	–10	729	0.1	1.5
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	1,359	591	2.3	1.0	757	350	1.3	0.6	–602	687	–1.0	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	18,055	2,106	2.5	0.3	22,508	2,658	3.0	0.4	4,453	3,398	0.5	0.5
Visalia-Porterville, CA	4,426	914	3.0	0.6	5,799	1,294	3.5	0.8	1,373	1,587	0.5	1.0
Waco, TX	2,228	760	2.3	0.8	1,950	783	1.9	0.8	–278	1,093	–0.4	1.1
Warner Robins, GA	1,071	737	1.9	1.3	714	367	1.2	0.6	–357	824	–0.7	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Percentage of Workers Who Work From Home for All Metropolitan Statistical Areas: American Community Survey, 2005 and 2010—Con.

(Civilian employed aged 16 years and older)

Metropolitan area	2005 Worked at home				2010 Worked at home				Change in worked at home–(2010 less 2005)			
	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	Estimate	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	109,072	5,985	4.2	0.2	141,634	6,082	4.9	0.2	32,562	8,546	*0.7	0.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	1,916	583	2.5	0.8	2,902	736	3.6	0.9	986	940	1.1	1.2
Wausau, WI	3,064	653	4.4	1.0	3,214	666	4.7	1.0	150	934	0.2	1.4
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	2,938	1,009	6.3	2.1	1,676	442	3.5	0.9	–1,262	1,102	*–2.8	2.3
Wheeling, WV-OH	1,070	368	1.9	0.6	923	401	1.5	0.7	–147	545	–0.3	0.9
Wichita, KS	10,216	1,954	3.7	0.7	9,972	1,735	3.5	0.6	–244	2,616	–0.2	0.9
Wichita Falls, TX	1,496	640	2.5	1.0	1,036	442	1.7	0.7	–460	778	–0.8	1.3
Williamsport, PA	1,589	539	3.0	1.0	1,521	647	2.9	1.2	–68	844	–0.1	1.6
Wilmington, NC	4,950	1,107	3.4	0.8	6,046	1,711	3.9	1.1	1,096	2,042	0.5	1.3
Winchester, VA-WV	1,654	657	2.9	1.1	900	380	1.6	0.7	–754	759	–1.3	1.3
Winston-Salem, NC	6,886	1,409	3.4	0.7	7,062	1,174	3.4	0.6	176	1,837	0.0	0.9
Worcester, MA	12,014	2,289	3.2	0.6	14,407	2,188	3.9	0.6	2,393	3,171	0.6	0.8
Yakima, WA	2,580	871	2.7	0.9	3,988	1,039	4.1	1.0	1,408	1,358	*1.4	1.4
York-Hanover, PA	4,370	846	2.2	0.4	7,011	1,508	3.3	0.7	2,641	1,733	*1.2	0.8
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5,618	912	2.2	0.4	8,698	1,389	3.8	0.6	3,080	1,666	*1.6	0.7
Yuba City, CA	1,513	544	2.6	0.9	2,038	785	3.5	1.4	525	957	0.9	1.6
Yuma, AZ	1,147	532	1.9	0.9	2,469	946	3.7	1.4	1,322	1,088	*1.8	1.7

*Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] These metro areas were defined as micropolitan statistical areas in 2005 and by 2010 were defined as metropolitan statistical areas. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins announcing updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas can be found at <www.census.gov /population/metro/data/omb.html>.

[2] These metro areas had name changes due to the population of the principal cities changing. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins announcing updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas can be found at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/omb.html>.

Note: Estimates from this table exclude those in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 1-year American Community Survey.

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