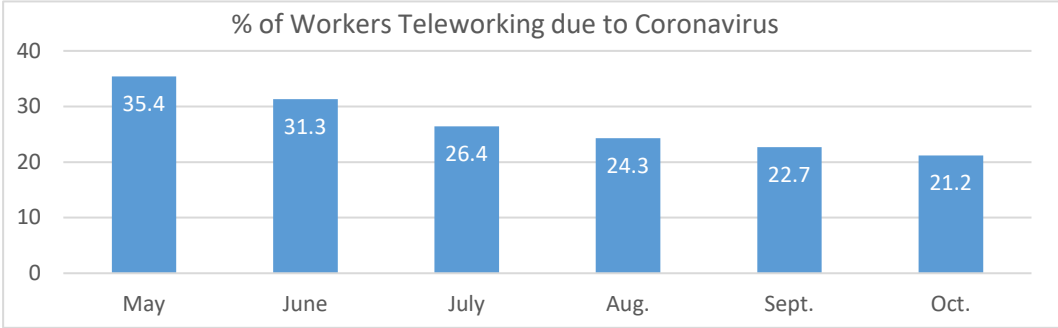
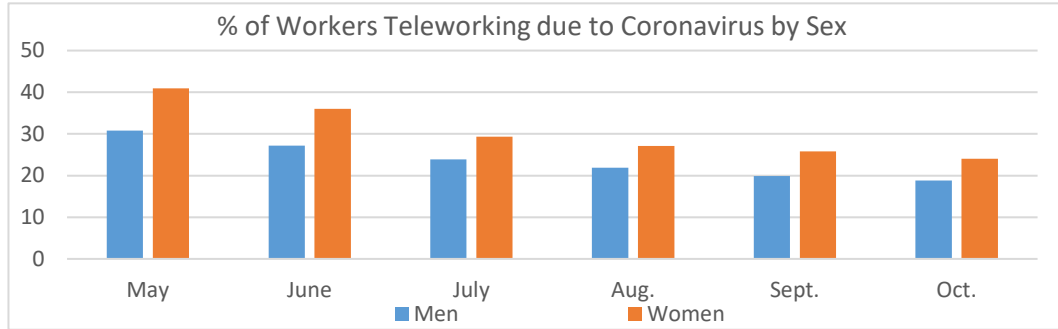


# Who is teleworking because of the coronavirus?

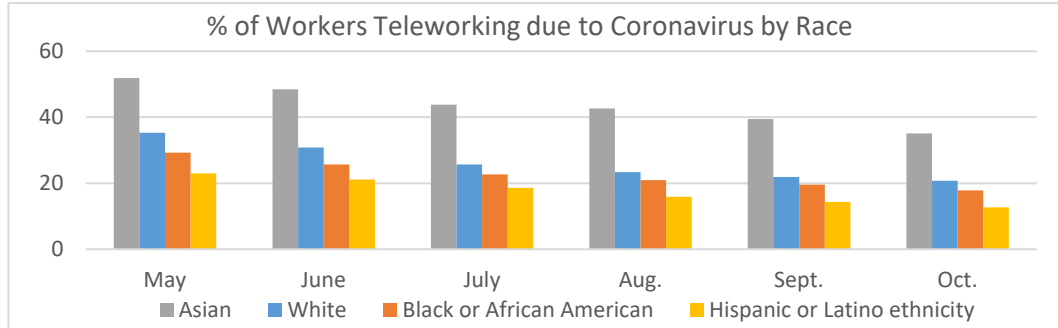
Beginning in May 2020, the Bureau of Labor Statistics added questions to the Current Population Survey (the monthly household survey) to help gauge the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on employment and unemployment. The following is a look at the survey results relative to those in the US able to telework.



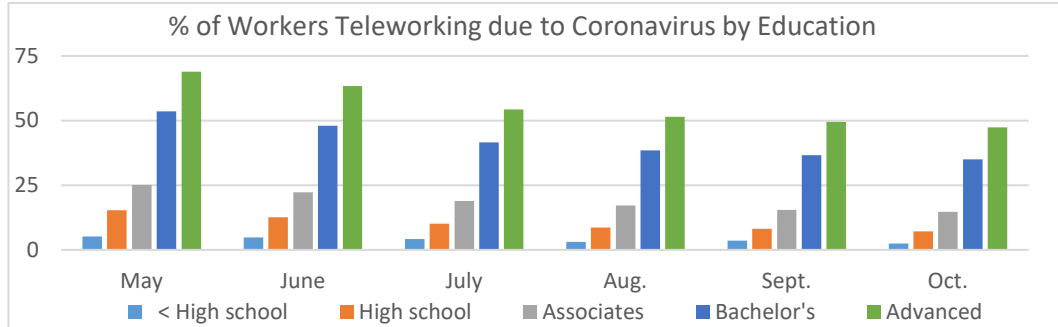
Over one-third of all workers teleworked due to the coronavirus in May. In October the ratio was still over one-in-five. That represents almost 32 million workers



The share of women teleworking due to the coronavirus has been greater than the share of men. This is likely because many male-dominated activities can't be done off site.



Asian-Americans have the greatest share of teleworking due to the coronavirus. This is likely a result of the high share of Asian-Americans in the technology sectors.



Workers with advanced degrees have the highest incidence of teleworking. Apparently those working in the realm of ideas tend not to be constrained by locale.

**% of Workers Teleworking due to Coronavirus  
by Occupation and Industry: Ranked high to low**

<b>Occupational Group</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>October</b>
Education, training, and library	80.9	39.6
Computer and mathematical	75.9	63.6
Legal	74.0	53.3
Community and social services	70.2	45.6
Life, physical, and social science	68.0	45.6
Business and financial operations	67.1	50.5
Architecture and engineering	58.8	44.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	55.5	38.1
Management	49.0	32.8
Office and administrative support	39.2	22.6
Sales and related	30.6	16.7
Healthcare practitioners and technical	23.7	13.2
Protective service	15.6	6.4
Personal care and service	15.5	6.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10.7	3.9
Production	7.2	3.3
Construction and extraction	6.4	2.2
Healthcare support	6.3	4.3
Transportation and material moving	5.0	2.7
Food preparation and serving related	4.5	2.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4.0	1.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	2.5	0.2

<b>Industry Group</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>October</b>
Educational services	76.3	38.2
Finance and insurance	66.8	49.0
Professional and technical services	64.1	48.2
State government	62.0	35.9
Information	61.0	41.7
Local government	55.1	26.5
Federal government	49.4	38.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.9	24.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37.9	20.6
Social assistance	37.8	23.9
Utilities	36.6	27.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	31.8	15.5
Durable goods manufacturing	31.7	19.3
Wholesale trade	31.4	20.6
Other services, except private households	29.8	15.8
Nondurable goods manufacturing	28.2	16.9
Health services, except hospitals	24.8	14.9
Management, administrative, and waste services	23.7	12.9
Hospitals	21.2	13.6
Retail trade	16.7	8.9
Construction	14.7	6.5
Transportation and warehousing	11.8	8.3
Private households	11.0	4.4
Accommodation and food services	8.0	3.9

**Occupation**

Folks in education occupations had the highest ratio of teleworking due to the coronavirus in May.

By October, with the reopening of many schools, the share of workers teleworking in education occupations had fallen by more than half.

In October, over half of workers in computer and mathematical, legal, and business and financial occupations were teleworking due to the coronavirus.

Though the ratios were quite small, even the most “hands-on” occupations (farming, fishing and forestry, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, etc.) have reported teleworking over the past six months.

**Industry**

In May, over half of workers in Education services, Finance and insurance, Professional and technical services, State government, Information, and Local government sectors were teleworking due to the coronavirus.

By October, the industry with the highest ratio of teleworking due to the coronavirus was finance and insurance at 49%.

Note that many workers employed in a particular sector may not be engaged in a predominant occupation in that sector. For instance, an accountant working for a construction firm could telework while a carpenter could not.

For further information on the impact of the coronavirus on the labor market, see the [Bureau of Labor Statistics website](https://www.bls.gov).