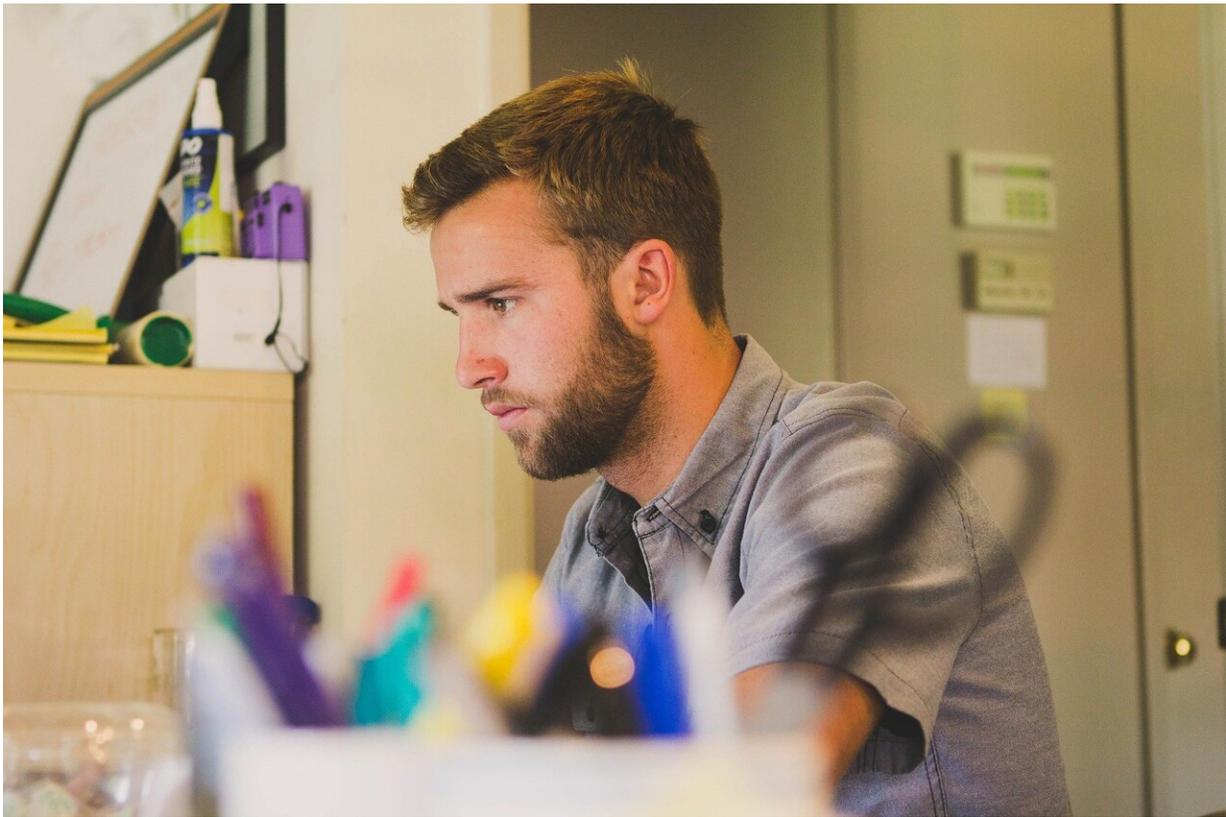


Telecommuting could curb the coronavirus epidemic

March 17 2020, by Mohja Rhoads and Fynnwin Prager



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Recent surveys from both [the National Household Transportation Survey](#) and [the Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) indicate that around 29% of the United States workforce has the option to work at home, and around

15% usually does so.

Working from home pays a double dividend during a pandemic. First, it can help to limit the spread of the highly contagious coronavirus. This supports organizations' efforts to [limit travel and major public events](#), and [more assertive efforts by governments in badly affected regions to restrict population movement altogether](#).

Restricting travel and canceling events have [substantial costs](#) at a time when businesses are already dealing with absences due to illnesses. Allowing people to [work from home can help cut](#) some of these losses.

There are many [jobs](#) that can be conducted only at a place of work. For example, a dentist can perform a root canal only at an office, a bus driver must drive a bus and a longshoreman must travel to a port.

However, recent advances in [digital technologies](#), software and networks have made working from home much easier. Now many can conduct all or a portion of their work at home, and the data show that [some workers from all occupations and industries work from home at some point during the week](#). What this means is that even the most physical of industries have some jobs or portions of jobs that can be conducted remotely, even if part-time.

Researchers estimate that [at least 50% of the workforce](#) has a job that is compatible with working at home for a portion of the week, such as those in sales, legal, media and military occupations. This workforce could contribute to the economy and limit their exposure to the coronavirus.

The limited uptake of working at home has more to do with managerial resistance than the type of work itself. When organizations come together and government provides the necessary resources, flexible

workplace strategies have been successful in helping ease traffic during major events such as [the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics](#) and maintaining [government services](#) during catastrophic weather events such as [Snowmageddon in 2010](#).

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Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Telecommuting could curb the coronavirus epidemic (2020, March 17) retrieved 22 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-03-telecommuting-curb-coronavirus-epidemic.html>

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