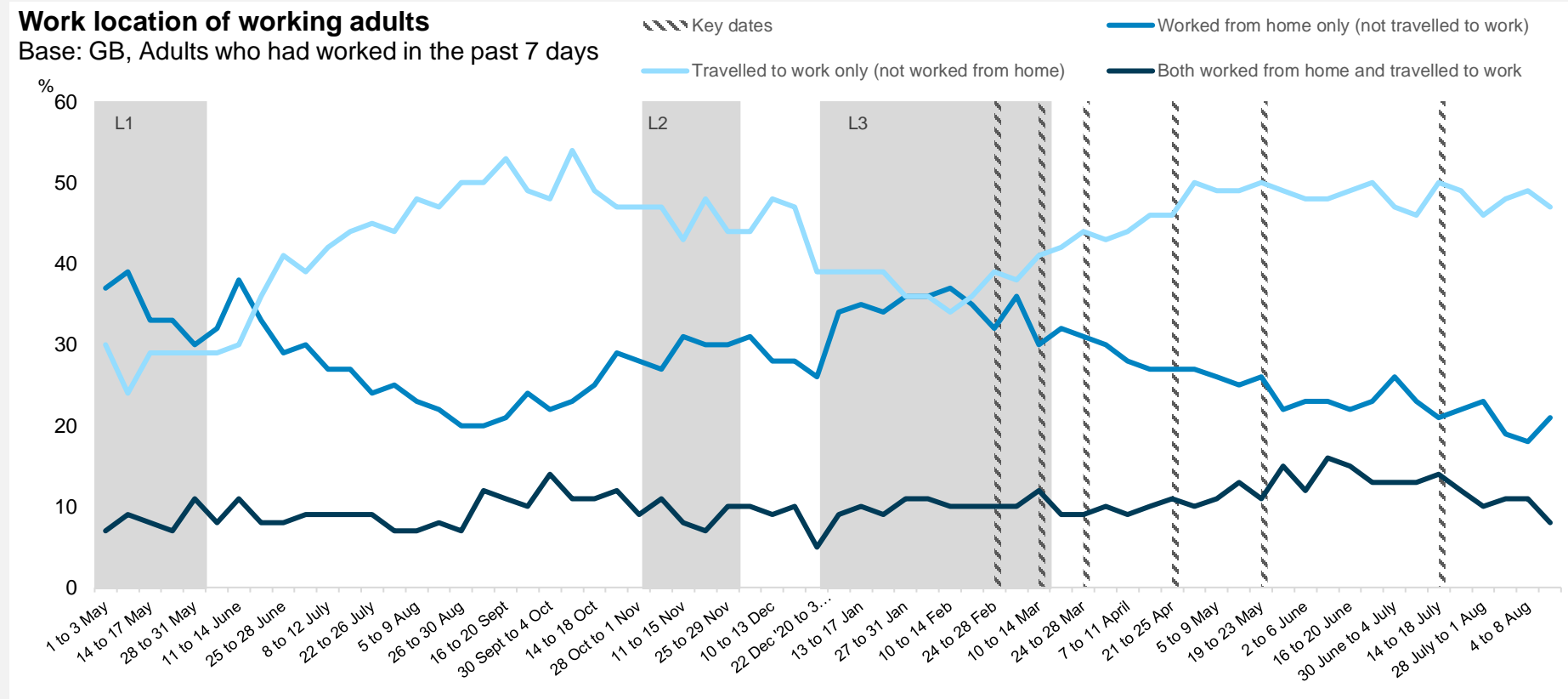


# Homeworking trends and analysis

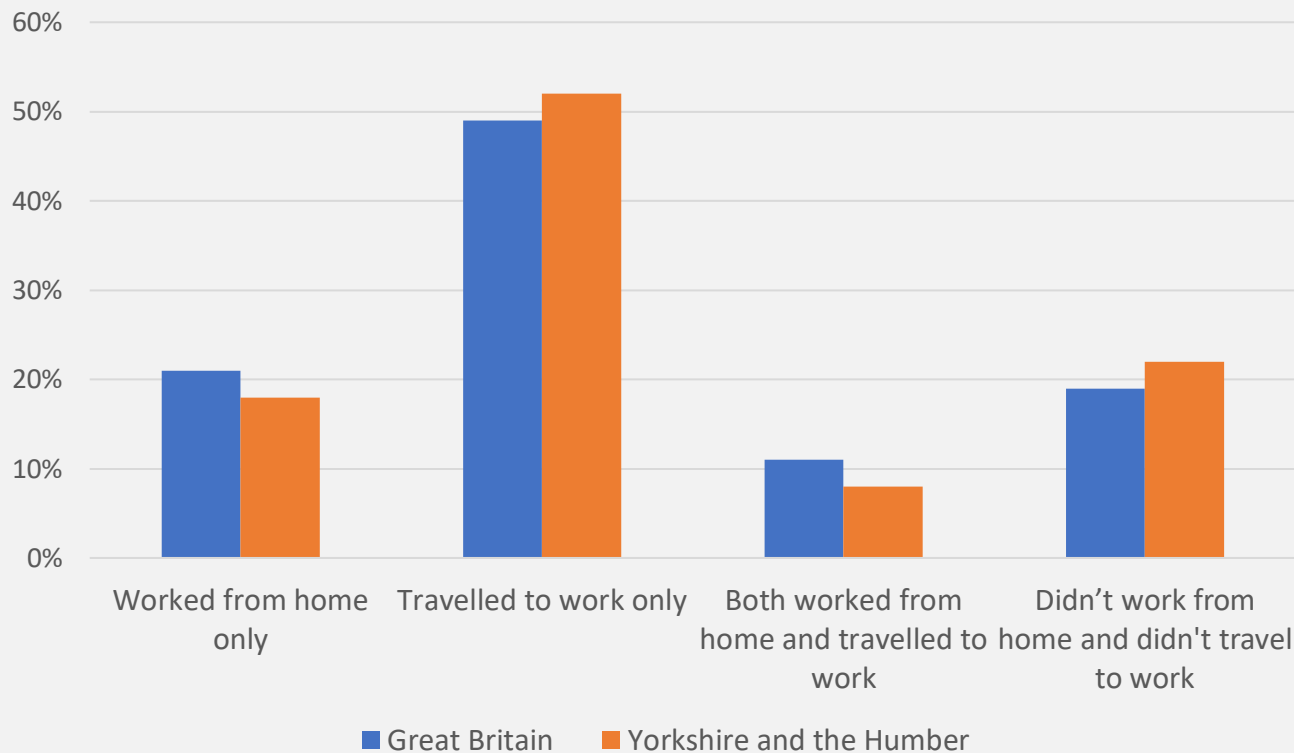
# Homeworking has been steadily decreasing since the third lockdown in winter 2020/21



Note: Reading from left to right, dashed lines on the charts indicate the publishing of the Road Map out of Covid by the Government and the subsequent step changes that followed: changes from 8 March, changes from 29 March, changes from 12 April, changes from 17 May, and changes from 19 July.

# Workers in Yorkshire and The Humber were 6% less likely to work from home

Work location of working adults, by geographic area, 15 December 2021 to 3 January 2022



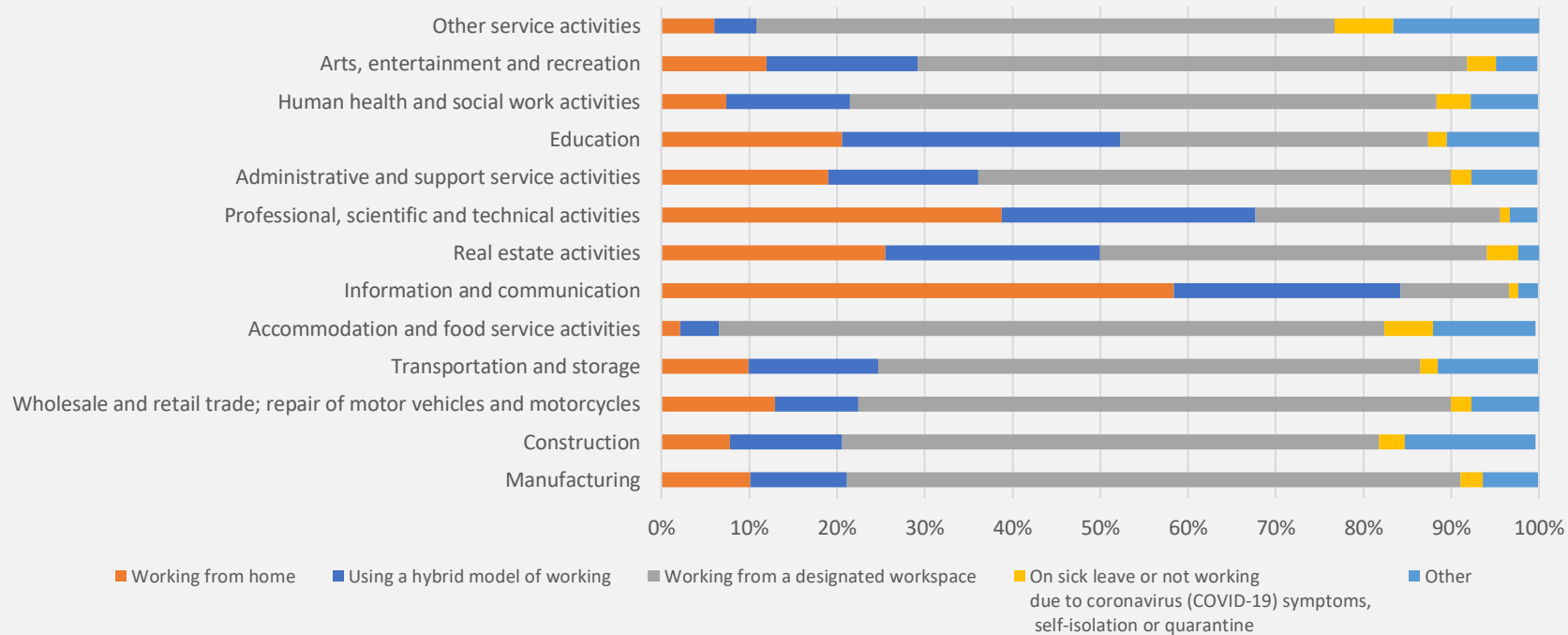
Workers in Yorkshire and the Humber were slightly less likely to work from home than workers in Great Britain:

- Yorkshire and Humber - 18% worked exclusively and 8% partially from home.
- Great Britain – 21% worked exclusively and 11% partially from home.

Note: The main reasons for respondents neither working from home nor travelling to work in the past seven days include temporary closure of business or workplace, on annual leave or sick leave, variable hours, being on maternity or paternity leave or being unable to work because of caring responsibilities.

# Information and communication industry had the highest proportion of homeworking

Working arrangements, businesses not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, UK, 13 December 2021 to 9 January 2022



Industries with the highest proportion working from home:

- Information and communication - 58%
- Professional, scientific and technical activities – 39%
- Real estate activities – 26%

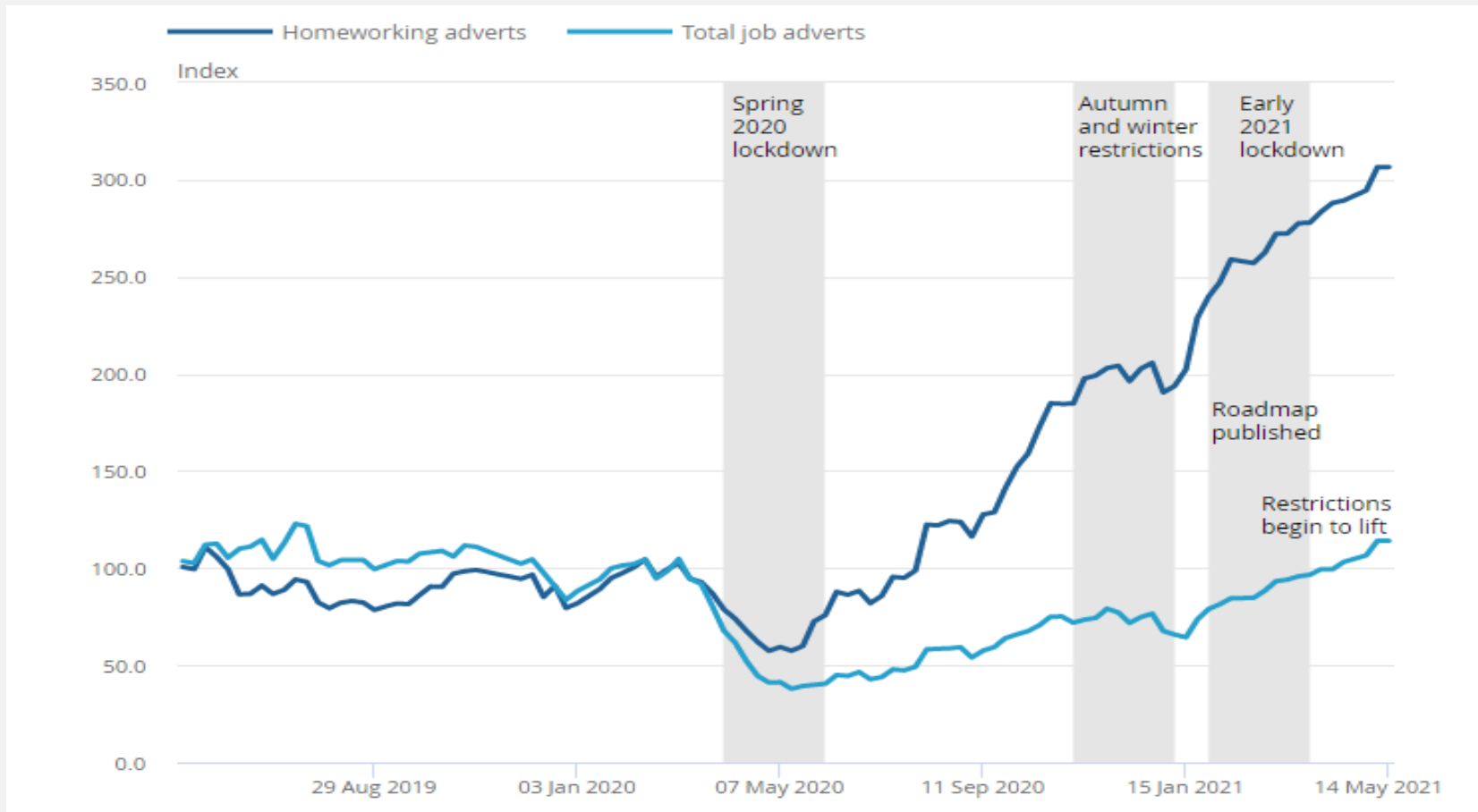
Industries with the lowest proportion working from home are:

- Accommodation and food services - 2%
- Other services - 6%
- Human health and social work activities - 7%

Note: Only includes responses from businesses that haven't permanently stopped trading. Financial businesses were not sampled and businesses working in the Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry are not included due to the low sample size. The proportion of workers made permanently redundant has also been suppressed due to sample size.

# Since lockdown, online job adverts mentioning homeworking have risen faster than total adverts

Index of online job adverts on Adzuna by category, 100 = average job adverts in February 2020, 2nd May 2019 to 14th May 2021, not seasonally adjusted

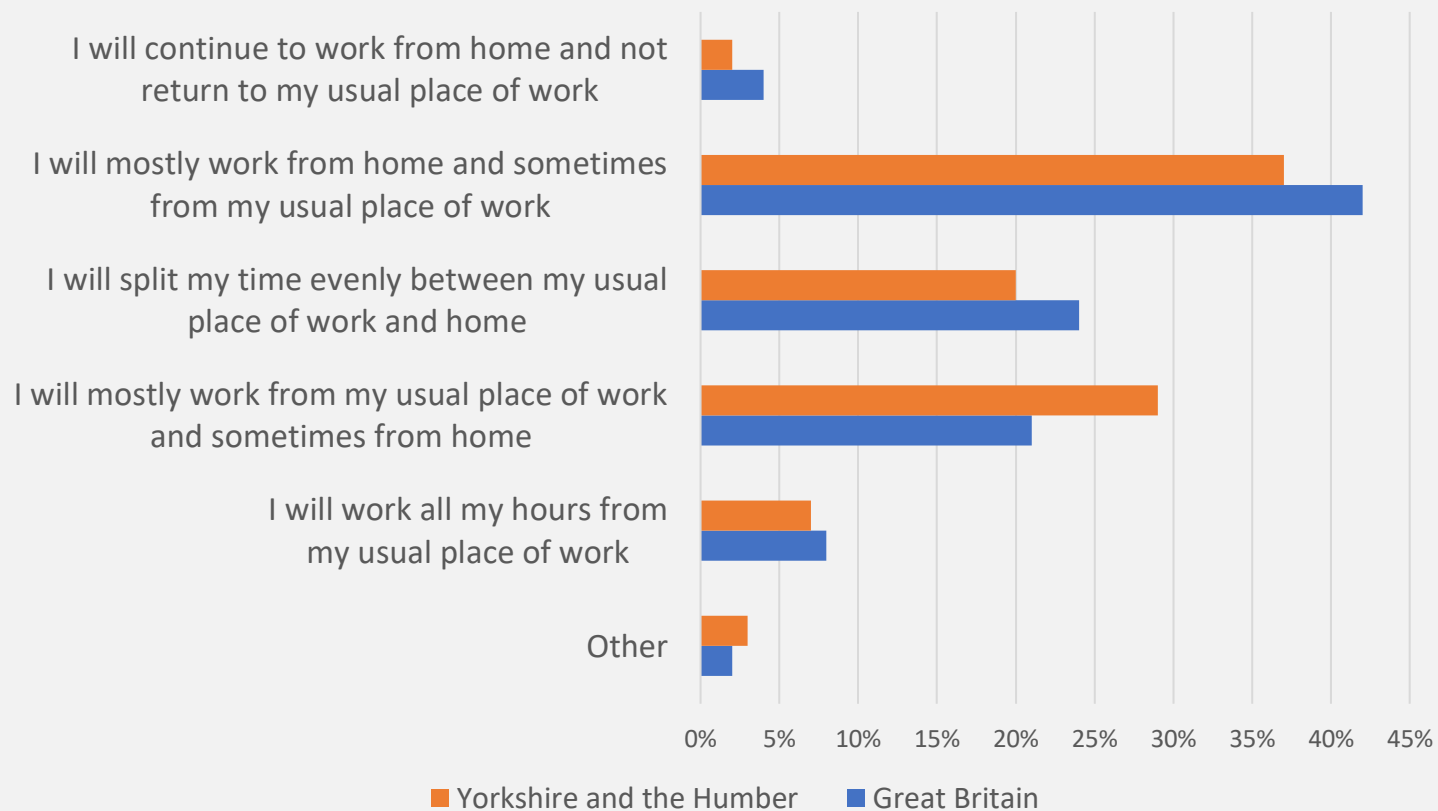


By May 2021, online adverts that included the term homeworking were 307% of their February 2020 average level.

However, remote working adverts still only account for 8% of total adverts.

# Most Yorkshire and The Humber homeworkers think they will be 'hybrid' working in the future

Where homeworkers think they will work when they are able to return to their usual place of work, 28 July to 15 August 2021



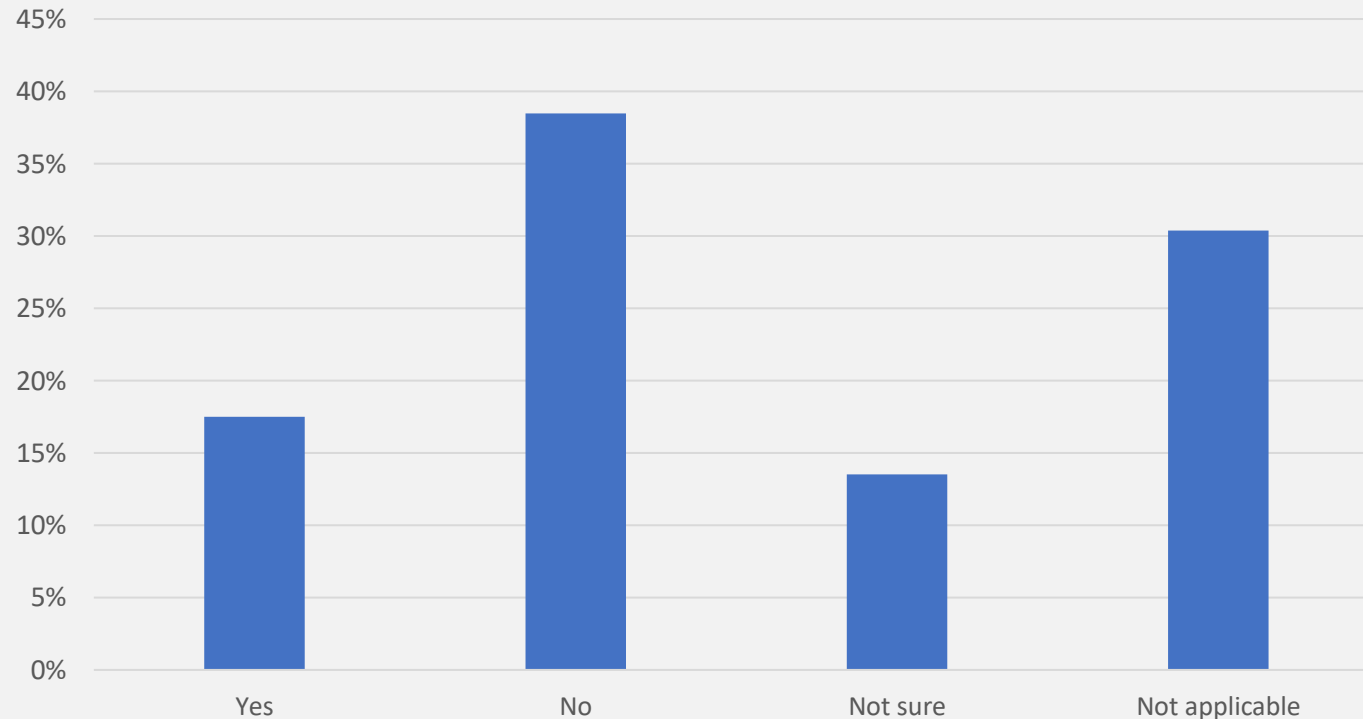
Workers in Yorkshire and the Humber were the second most likely to think that they will work all or most of their time from their usual place of work, 36% compared to 29% for Great Britain.

The highest proportion was the West Midlands, 45%.

Note: The sample size for Wales is too low for data to be included and so any regional analysis does not include Wales. The Opinions and Lifestyles survey doesn't collect data on Northern Ireland, so any regional analysis doesn't include Northern Ireland.

# A sixth of businesses intend to use increased homeworking as a permanent business model

Is your business using or intending to use increased homeworking as a permanent business model going forward?, UK, 13 December 2021 to 9 January 2022



Only 18% of businesses intended to permanently use increased homeworking, improving staff wellbeing the main reason.

Many, 39%, of businesses did not intend to use increased homeworking permanently, with most stating not suitable for their business as the reason.

However, 14% of businesses are not sure whether they intend to permanently use increased homeworking.