Survey questions

Q6 **What kind of work do you do?** (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Professional: Examples would be lawyer, doctor, teacher, nurse, accountant:	29%
Manager, executive, or official: Examples would be store manager, business exec.	14%
Business owner	3%
Clerical/Office/Sales: Examples would be secretary, receptionist, sales clerk	14%
Service work: Examples would be waiter/waitress, hairstylist, police or fireman	
Janitor, nurses' aid	13%
Skilled trades: Examples would be: electrician, plumber, carpenter	7%
Semi-skilled: Examples would be assembly line worker, truck driver, bus driver	5%
Other	15%
Refused	1%

Q6a **How often, do you work outside your workplace – either from home, at other businesses like clients or customers, or from other places like coffee shops or libraries?** (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Every day	13%
Almost every day	8%
A few times a week	13%
A few times a month	10%
Less often, but at least every so often	41%
Refused	*

Q7 Now we would like to know about various technologies and tools and how important they are for you doing your job. How important is the <u>internet</u> to your job? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Very important	54%
Somewhat important	22%
Not too important	10%
Not at all important	13%
Refused	*

Q8 How important is a <u>cell phone or smartphone</u> to your job? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Very important	24%
Somewhat important	23%
Not too important	22%
Not at all important	30%
Refused	1%

Q9 How important is a <u>landline phone</u> to your job? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Very important	35%
Somewhat important	27%
Not too important	20%
Not at all important	17%
Refused	*

Q10 How important is <u>email</u> to your job? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Very important	61%
Somewhat important	18%
Not too important	7%
Not at all important	13%
Refused	*

Q11 How important are <u>social networking sites</u> like Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn to your job?
(Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Very important	4%
Somewhat important	14%
Not too important	22%
Not at all important	59%
Refused	*

No Q12 or Q13

Q14 When you do work away from your workplace, how important are the internet and your cell phone in allowing you to do your job remotely? (Based on internet users who ever work outside their workplace; N=328)

Very important	54%
Somewhat important	24%
Not too important	11%
Not at all important	11%
Refused	*

Q15 Does your company block your access to certain websites while you are at work? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Yes	46%
No	35%
Don't know	18%

Q16 Does your company encourage employees to promote the company online? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

	Current
Yes	23%
No	56%
Don't know	21%

Q17 Does your company have rules about what employees can say or post online? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

	Current
	Current
Yes	46%
No	27%
Don't know	27%

Q18 Have technologies such as the internet, email, and cell phones <u>increased the amount of time you spend working</u>? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Yes	35%
No	64%
Refused	1%

Q19 Have technologies such as the internet, email, and cell phones <u>allowed you more flexibility in the hours you work</u>? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Yes	39%
No	60%
Refused	1%

Q25 Have technologies such as the internet, email, and cell phones <u>expanded the number of people OUTSIDE of your company that you communicate with</u> while doing your job? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Yes	51%
No	48%
Refused	1%

Q26 In general, how do you think the internet has affected you at work? (Based on those who are online and employed, N=535)

Made me more productive	46%
Made me less productive	7%
My use of technology has not affected my productivity	46%
Refused	1%

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on an online probability survey conducted September 12-18, 2014 among a sample of 1,066 adult internet users, 18 years of age or older. The survey was conducted by the GfK Group using KnowledgePanel, its nationally representative online research panel. To qualify for the main survey, a panel member must be at least 18 years of age and meet one of the following two criteria:

- Use the internet or email at least occasionally; or
- Access the internet on a cell phone, tablet or other mobile handheld device at least occasionally

The survey was conducted in English.

This report is based on a subgroup of the internet users in the sample: Those who are either full-time or part-time employed. The sampling error for these 535 working adults who use the internet is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points.

KnowledgePanel members are recruited through probability sampling methods and include both those with internet access and those without. KnowledgePanel provides internet access for those who do not have it and, if needed, a device to access the internet when they join the panel. A combination of random digit dialing (RDD) and address-based sampling (ABS) methodologies have been used to recruit panel members (in 2009 KnowledgePanel switched its sampling methodology for recruiting panel members from RDD to ABS). The panel comprises households with landlines and cellular phones, including those only with cell phones, and those without a phone. Both the RDD and ABS samples were provided by Marketing Systems Group (MSG). KnowledgePanel continually recruits new panel members throughout the year to offset panel attrition as people leave the panel. The survey was conducted in English. Respondents were selected randomly from eligible adult household members of the panel. All sampled members received an initial email September 12-13, 2014 to notify them of the survey and included a link to the survey questionnaire. One follow-up reminder was sent three days later to those who had not yet responded.

The final sample for this survey was weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, household income, metropolitan area or not, and region to parameters from the July 2013 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). In addition, the sample is weighted to match current patterns of internet access from the July 2011 CPS survey. This weight is multiplied by an initial base or sampling weight that corrects for differences in the probability of selection of various segments of the sample and by a panel weight that adjusts for any biases due to nonresponse and noncoverage at the panel recruitment stage (using all of the parameters mentioned above as well home ownership status).

Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting at each of these stages. Sampling error for the total sample of 1,066 respondents is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.