

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

8-2. Increase use of alternative modes of transportation to reduce motor vehicle emissions and improve the Nation's air quality.

8-2d. Persons who telecommute.

National Data Sources	National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), U.S. Department of Transportation (see comments).
State Data Source	National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), U.S. Department of Transportation.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Percent.
Baseline (Year)	2.0 (2001)
Target	4.0
Target-Setting Method	Consistent with the goal of the National Bicycling and Walking Study, U.S. Department of Transportation. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	People who telecommute.
Denominator	United States workers (2000 Census) (see Comments).
Population Targeted	U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	From the 2001 National Household Travel Survey: ➤ <i>On any day in the past two months, do {you/SUBJECT} work from home instead of traveling to {your/his/her} usual {primary} workplace?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <i>Yes (worked at home instead of work)</i>◦ <i>No (Never worked solely from home)</i>◦ REFUSED

- DON'T KNOW

[If yes]

- *About how often {do you/does SUBJECT} do this?*
[Do not include working at home in addition to working at the workplace]
 - *almost every day*
 - *one a week or more*
 - *once a month or more*
 - *a few times a year, or*
 - *once a year*
 - REFUSED
 - DON'T KNOW

Expected Periodicity Periodic.

Comments Telecommuting is defined as an arrangement in which an employee regularly works at an alternate work site such as the employee's home, a telecenter, or other location that allows him or her to accomplish work in an effective and efficient manner. To be formally considered as a telecommuting agreement for reporting purposes, the arrangement must be continuously and regularly used, averaging at a minimum once per week. Denominator is United States workers (excluding those who work at home) from the 2000 United States Census (124,095,005).

The National Personal Transportation Survey (NPTS) is a household survey that uses resident logs of their trips; data are collected every 5 years. The 1995 NPTS sample design provided a scientific sample of households with telephones in the United States, covering all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample was stratified by geography and time so that the data collection would be dispersed nearly uniformly throughout the country and across the data collection period. The sampling was also controlled by day of week to capture variations in personal travel within a week. A Mitofsky-Waksberg random-digit-dialing design was used to select the sample telephone numbers, both listed and unlisted.

Demographic data for each household member included age, sex, and race of the household reference person (person who owned or rented the home), and the relationship of each household

member to the reference person, annual combined household income, and education. The travel day was defined as beginning at 4:00 a.m. on the designated day and ending at 3:59 a.m. on the following day.

The NPTS was renamed the National Household Travel Survey (NTHS) in 2001. This subobjective moved from developmental to measurable during the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review when data from the 2001 NTHS became available.

The data for this objective are different from those for objective 22-15 in the Physical Activity and Fitness focus area because the Physical Activity and Fitness objective specifies distance and age; the data presented for this objective do not include these restrictions.

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.