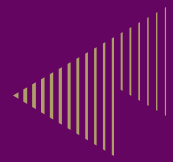| Title	Remote working during COVID-19: Ireland's national survey - Phase II report
Author(s)	McCarthy, Alma; Bohle-Carbonell, Katerina; Ó Síocháin, Tomás; Frost, Deirdre
Publication Date	2020-10
Publication Information	McCarthy, Alma, Bohle-Carbonell, Katerina, Ó Síocháin, Tomás, & Frost, Deirdre. (2020). Remote Working during COVID-19: Ireland's National Survey - Phase 2 Report. Galway, Ireland: National University of Ireland Galway, Whitaker Institute and Western Development Commission.
Publisher	National University of Ireland Galway, Whitaker Institute and Western Development Commission
Link to publisher's version	http://whitakerinstitute.ie/project/covid-19-remote-working-employee-pulse-survey/
Item record	http://hdl.handle.net/10379/16230

Remote working during Covid-19

Ireland's National Survey:
Phase II Report │ October 2020
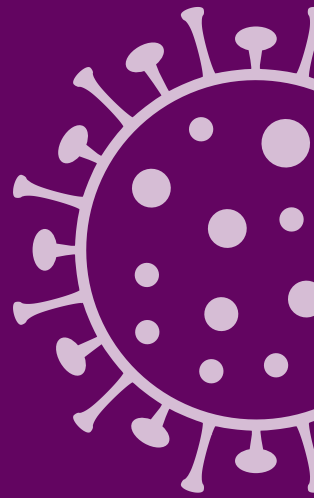
Authors

Alma McCarthy and Katerina Bohle-Carbonell

Whitaker Institute, NUI Galway

Tomás Ó Síocháin and Deirdre Frost

Western Development Commission

Further Information

Further information about the first and second national surveys and the remote working project can be found on the Whitaker Institute website and the Western Development Commission website.

How to Cite this Report

McCarthy, A., Bohle Carbonell, K., Ó Síocháin, T. and Frost, D. (2020). *Remote Working during COVID-19: Ireland's National Survey - Phase II Report.* Galway, Ireland: NUI Galway Whitaker Institute & Western Development Commission.

Report Contents

Whitaker
Institute

WESTERN
DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION

Executive Summary

This report presents the headline findings from Phase II of the Remote Working during COVID-19 National Survey conducted in Ireland. The data were collected from employees across a wide range of industries and sectors over a one-week period at the start of October 2020. A total of **5,639** responses were received.

The key findings are as follows:

- 68% of respondents are working completely remotely since the outbreak of COVID-19 and 24% are working a mix of remotely and onsite.

- Just under half of respondents (49%) never worked remotely before COVID-19.

- The vast majority (94%) indicated that they would like to work remotely after the crisis:
    o 27% indicated they would like to work remotely on a daily basis
    o 54% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a week
    o 13% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a month.
  Only 6% indicated that they do not want to work remotely after the crisis is over.

- The top three challenges of working remotely are:
    1. loneliness/isolation
    2. staying motivated
    3. physical workspace

- The top three advantages of working remotely are:
    1. no traffic and no commute
    2. greater flexibility as to how to manage the working day
    3. reduced costs of going to work and commuting

- 52% indicated that they work more hours, on average, when working remotely compared to onsite; 41% indicated that they work the same hours; and 7% reported that they work less hours.

- 36% indicated that they do not respond to emails and work communications outside of working hours. 64% do respond to emails and communications mainly citing that they choose to or because of workload.

- 62% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely increases their productivity while 14% either disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.

- 78% either agreed or strongly agreed that it is easy to work effectively when working remotely.

- Respondents were asked if they would consider relocating to another location in Ireland due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.
    - 23% said they would consider relocating and 16% said they may consider relocating. The top three regions respondents would move to are:
        1. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
        2. South-West: Cork, Kerry
        3. Mid-East: Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow
    - 7% indicated that they have already relocated due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19. The top three regions they have relocated to are:
        1. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
        2. South-West: Cork, Kerry
        3. Mid-West: Clare, Limerick, Tipperary

- Respondents currently living in the Dublin region reported the highest proportion of those saying they would consider relocating compared to the other regions. This is followed by respondents living in the Mid-East region (Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow).

- In terms of workplace location, for those who would like to work remotely after the crisis is over:
    - 63% would like to work from home
    - 25% would like a mix of home, hub or onsite
    - 10% would like to work in a mix of home and hub
    - 2% would like to work solely in a hub.

Introduction & Background

The national remote working project is undertaken by NUI Galway and the Western Development Commission (WDC).

This report sets out the findings of Phase II of the Remote Working during COVID-19 National Survey conducted in Ireland in October 2020 during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The report presents the experiences of employees across Ireland who are continuing to work remotely six months after the national lockdown.

The report follows on from the first national survey conducted in April-May 2020 immediately after lockdown (McCarthy, Ahearne, Bohle Carbonell, Ó Síocháin and Frost, 2020). The first national remote working during COVID-19 report is available here.

Survey Methodology and Response

Phase II of the Remote Working during COVID-19 National Survey was conducted in Ireland the first week of October 2020 using the online Qualtrics survey platform.

The survey was designed by the research team at NUI Galway and the Western Development Commission. The survey included a mix of quantitative questions, Likert-scale questions, and open-ended free-text qualitative questions.

A total of **5,639** usable responses were received. A small number of responses (48) were removed from the database as they were completed by respondents outside of the island of Ireland, were incomplete, or respondents did not consent to participate.

Note: some percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Current Remote Working Status

68% of respondents indicated they were working remotely because of the outbreak of COVID-19.

24% were working remotely sometimes and working onsite sometimes.

A small percentage were either not working, working fully onsite or wanted to work remotely since COVID-19 but were not allowed to do so.

Respondents who were not working at present or only working onsite did not complete the remainder of the survey questions about remote working and were guided to the end of the survey.
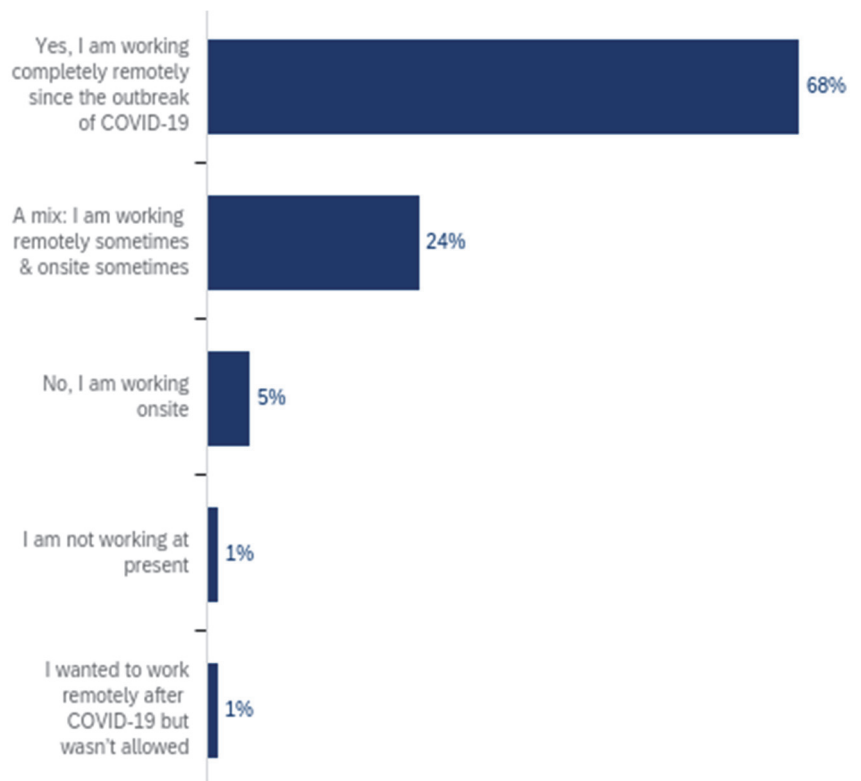
Frequency of Remote Working Before COVID-19

Just under half of respondents (49%) never worked remotely before COVID-19.

27% worked remotely every now and then; 9% worked remotely several times a week; 9% worked remotely several times a month; and 7% worked remotely on a daily basis.
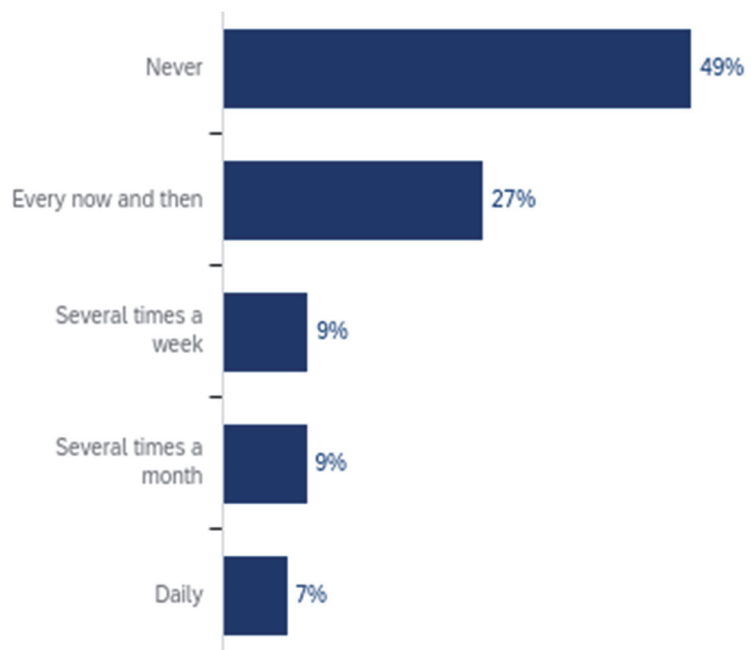
Remote Working Preferences Post-COVID-19

Respondents were asked if, given the choice, they want to continue working remotely after the crisis is over.

The vast majority (94%) indicated that they want to **work remotely after the crisis**:

- 27% indicated they would like to work remotely on a daily basis
- 54% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a week
- 13% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a month.

Yes - daily	27%
Yes - several times a week	54%
Yes - several times a month	13%
No I do not want to work remotely	6%

6% indicated they do not want to continue working remotely after the crisis is over.

In terms of **location**, for those who would like to work remotely after the crisis is over:

- 63% would like to work from home
- 25% would like to work a mix of from home, hub (i.e., work-sharing space) and onsite
- 10% would like to work in a mix of home and hub
- 2% would like to work solely in a hub.

Home	63%
A mix of home or hub or onsite	25%
A mix of home and hub	10%
Hub (i.e., a work-sharing space)	2%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
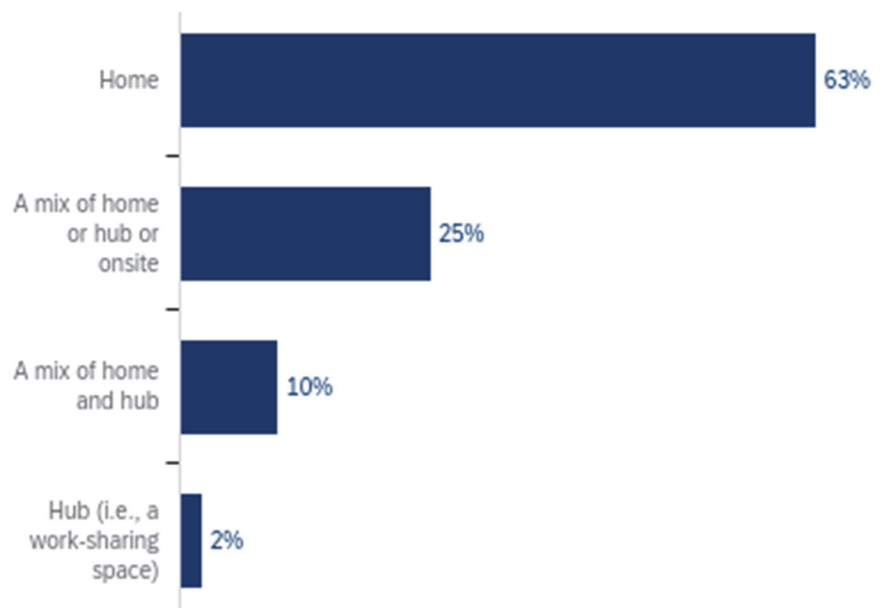
Optimism/Pessimism about Remote Working

Respondents were asked if they were more optimistic or more pessimistic about working from home since they started doing so because of COVID-19.

Just over half of respondents (52%) indicated they are more optimistic, 31% indicated they are about the same, and 16% indicated they are more pessimistic about working from home since the COVID-19 outbreak.
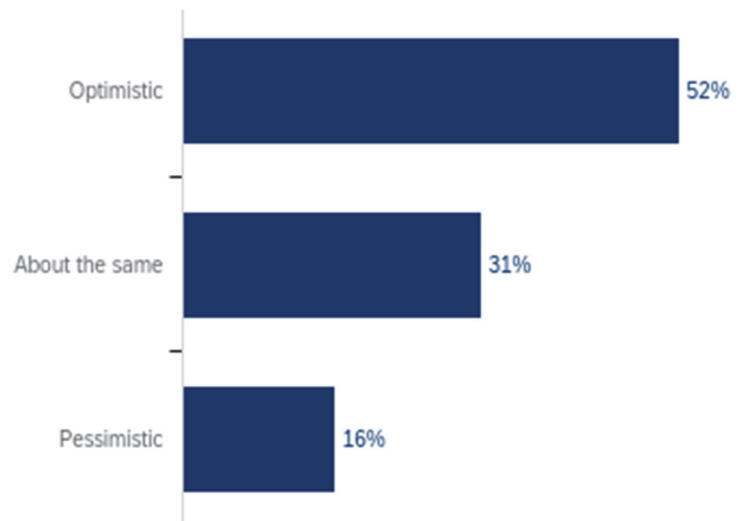
Virtual Communication Preferences

Respondents were asked what their preferences were when communicating virtually for work.

60% indicated that they prefer video conferencing with everyone's camera enabled including their own.

33% indicated that they prefer audio only during video conference calls or prefer phone calls.

8% indicated that they prefer to leave their own camera off when video conferencing with others.

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
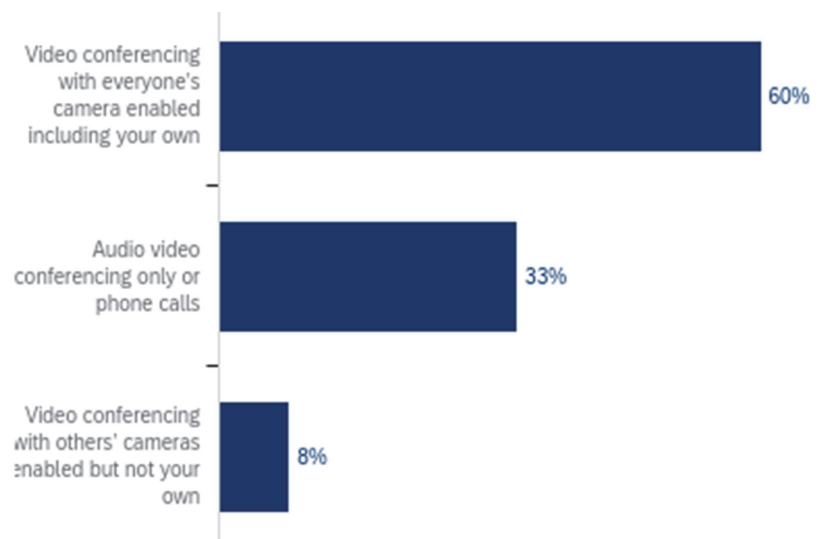
Challenges of Working Remotely

The top three challenges of working remotely are:

1. loneliness/isolation
2. staying motivated
3. physical workspace.

Some additional open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding the challenges of remote working.

- The top recurring theme relates to the loss of the social aspect of work: respondents are missing the human interaction that happens when working onsite and being physically present with colleagues and customers.
- The second key theme to emerge from the qualitative comments refers to challenges with home workspace and office: respondents miss the proper office set-up which they had onsite.
- The third key theme relating to challenges as set out in the open-ended comments relates to broadband issues and poor connectivity.

Advantages of Working Remotely

Respondents were asked what are the top three advantages of working remotely.

The top three advantages reported are:

1. No traffic and no commute

2. Greater flexibility as to how to manage the working day

3. Reduced costs of going to work and commuting.

Chart:

- No traffic and no commute — 81%
- Greater flexibility as to how I mange my working day — 51%
- Reduced costs of going to work and commuting — 49%
- I get more work done — 37%
- Helps with managing childcare responsibilities — 23%
- Reduced carbon footprint — 23%
- Less stress than working onsite — 18%
- Other (please specify) — 8%
- There are no advantages of working remotely — 3%
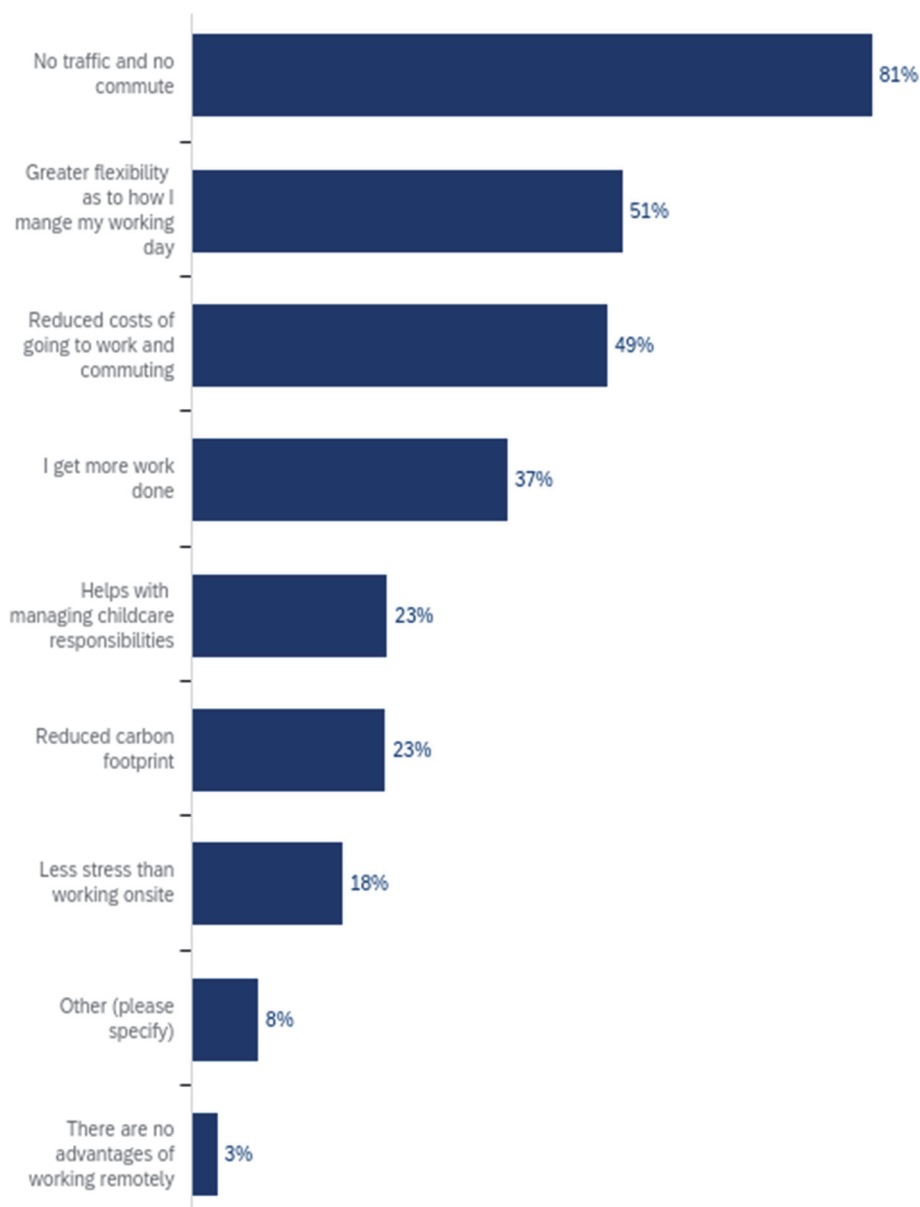
Some additional open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding the advantages of remote working.

- The top recurring theme was better work-life balance. People have more time for other things in life as a result of remote working.
- The second key theme from the open-ended comments provided by respondents is the ability to better manage childcare and elder care when working remotely.
- The third key theme in the open-ended comments regarding advantages relates to the impact that remote working can have on more affordable housing and addressing the housing crisis in large urban areas.

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Remote Working and Hours of Work

Respondents were asked about the impact of remote working on their hours of work.

52% indicated that they work more hours, on average, when working remotely compared to onsite; 41% indicated that they work the same hours; and 7% reported that they work less hours.
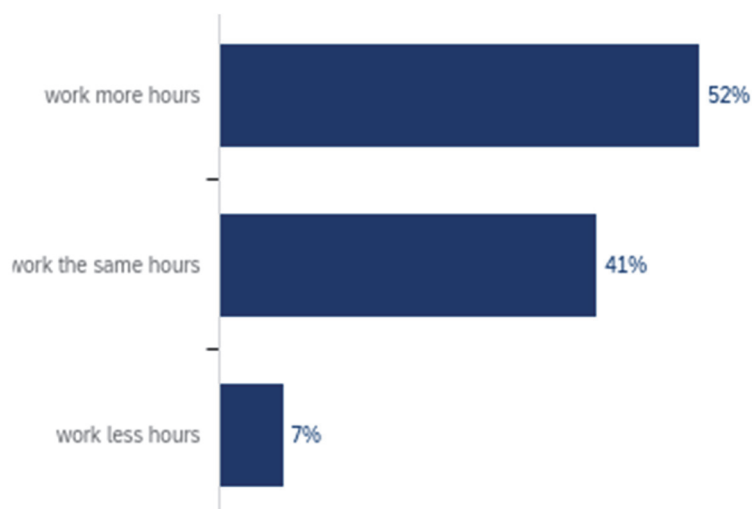
Emails and Communications Outside of Working Hours

Respondents were asked if they respond to emails and work communications outside of working hours.

36% indicated that they do not respond to emails and work communications outside of working hours.

64% do respond citing the following reasons:

- they choose to
- because of workload
- if they don't respond, they will not be taken seriously by their organisation
- they have a fear of missing out.
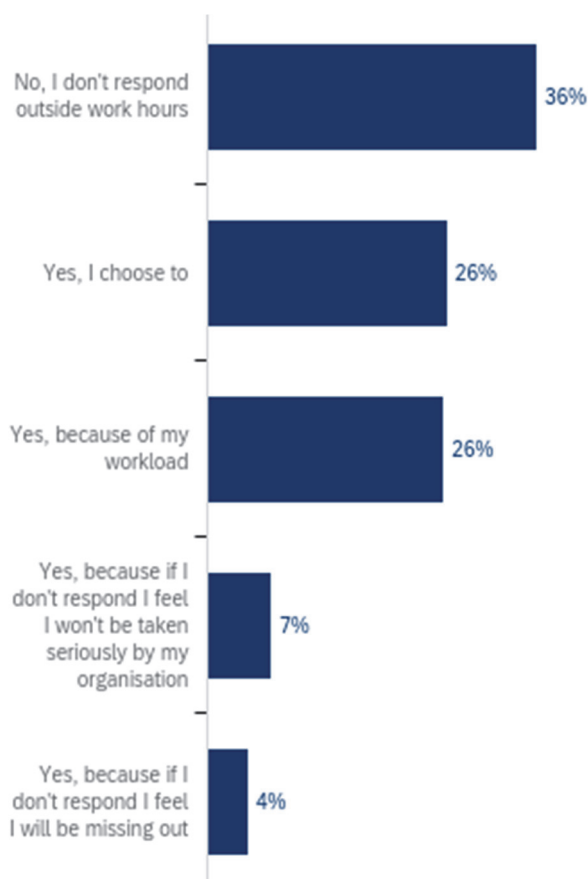
Organisational Support

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with a range of statements about the support they receive from their organisation and how it is managing remote working.

The majority of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that their organisation is:

- regularly **communicating** with them (80%)

- keeping them **informed** (78%)

- **supporting** them (67%)

- making them feel part of the **team** (66%)

- **doing its best** in the circumstances (76%)

- giving them the **right to disconnect** outside working hours (70%).

My organisation is regularly communicating with me
- 41%
- 39%
- 9%
- 9%
- 2%

My organisation keeps me informed
- 35%
- 43%
- 11%
- 9%
- 2%

My organisation supports me
- 28%
- 39%
- 19%
- 11%
- 3%

My organisation makes me feel part of the team
- 27%
- 39%
- 19%
- 11%
- 3%

My organisation is doing its best in the circumstances
- 36%
- 40%
- 13%
- 9%
- 3%

Legend:
- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

My organisation is providing me with well-being supports
- 23%
- 34%
- 20%
- 17%
- 6%

My organisation is providing me with ergonomic and health & safety advice for working remotely
- 17%
- 28%
- 17%
- 24%
- 14%

My organisation gives me the right to disconnect outside working hours
- 32%
- 38%
- 17%
- 9%
- 3%

There was more mixed levels of agreement with the extent to which their organisation is providing them with:

- **well-being supports** where 57% agreed or strongly agreed while 23% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

- **ergonomic and health & safety** advice where 45% agreed or strongly agreed while 37% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Factors Facilitating Remote Working

Respondents were asked about a range of factors that can act as challenges or problems that impact work, performance and productivity while working remotely.

Workspace, Connectivity & Tools

Physical workspace: 45% of respondents indicated that their physical workspace while working remotely was not a problem; 36% indicated it was a small problem; and 18% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Internet connectivity: 59% of respondents indicated that their internet connectivity was not a problem; 26% indicated it was a small problem; and 15% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Tools and information: 60% of respondents indicated that access to the tools and information to do their job properly while working remotely was not a problem; 29% indicated it was a small problem; and 11% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.
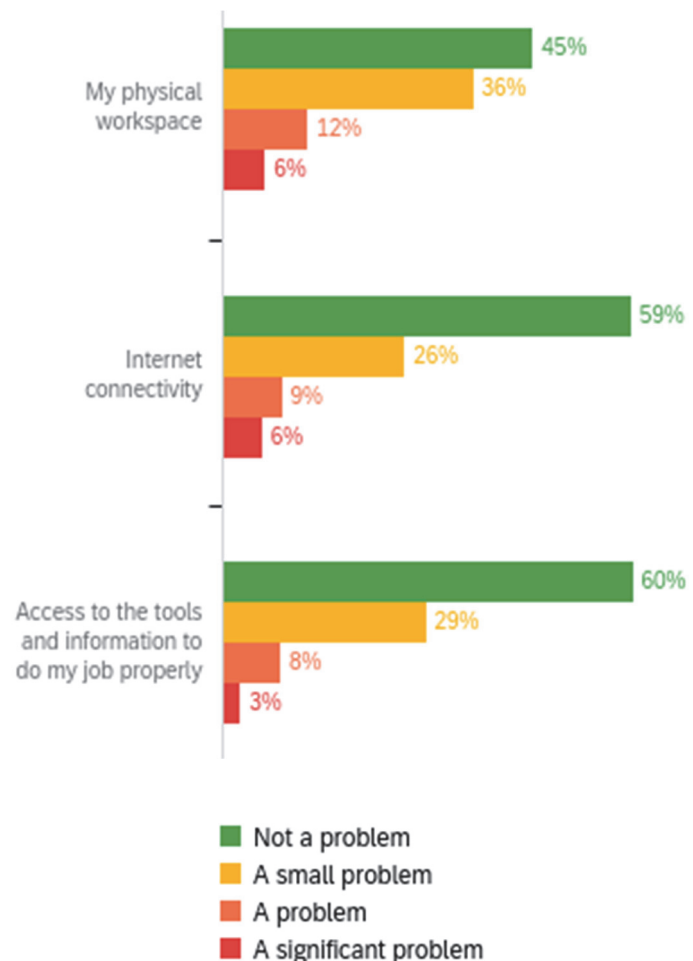
Training and Supervisory Management

Technology support: 62% of respondents indicated that getting technology support when working remotely was not a problem; 25% indicated it was a small problem; and 14% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Training: 62% of respondents indicated that getting training while doing their job remotely was not a problem; 23% indicated it was a small problem; and 14% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Supervisory Management: 57% of respondents indicated that a *lack of managerial support* was not a problem; 25% indicated it was a small problem; and 19% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

The majority of respondents (77%) indicate that *micro-management* is not a problem while working remotely; 12% indicated it was a small problem; and 11% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Getting tech support
- 62%
- 25%
- 10%
- 4%

Getting training
- 62%
- 23%
- 10%
- 4%

Lack of managerial support or attention
- 57%
- 25%
- 12%
- 7%

Micro- management by my manager
- 77%
- 12%
- 6%
- 5%

- Not a problem
- A small problem
- A problem
- A significant problem

Personal and Individual Factors

Childcare: 82% of respondents indicated that childcare was not a problem while working remotely; 11% indicated it was a small problem; and 7% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Loneliness/isolation: 36% of respondents indicated that loneliness/isolation is not a problem while working remotely. However, 37% indicated it was a small problem; and 27% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.

Distractions: 50% of respondents indicated that distractions are not a problem while working remotely; 33% indicated that distractions are a small problem; and 17% indicated that distractions are a problem or a significant problem.

Staying motivated: 44% of respondents indicated that staying motivated while working remotely was not a problem; 33% indicated it was a small problem; and 22% indicated it was a problem or a significant problem.
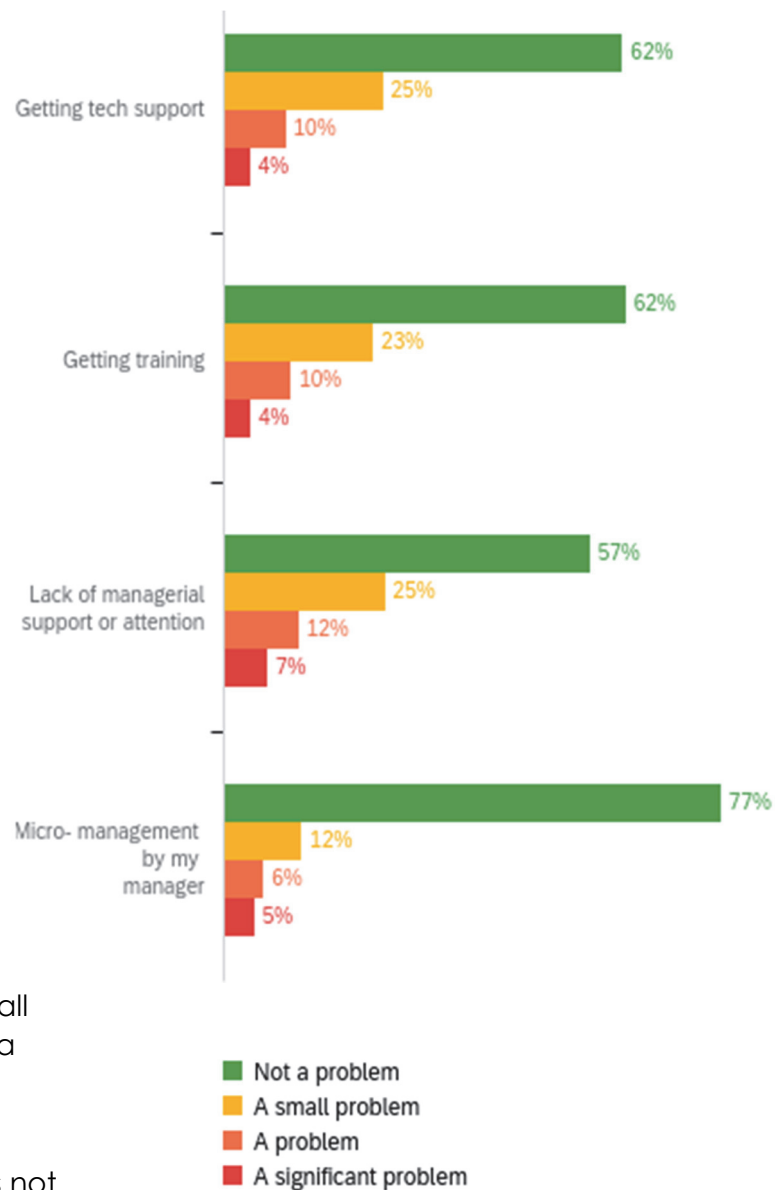
Childcare
- Not a problem: 82%
- A small problem: 11%
- A problem: 4%
- A significant problem: 3%

Loneliness / isolation
- Not a problem: 36%
- A small problem: 37%
- A problem: 17%
- A significant problem: 10%

Distractions
- Not a problem: 50%
- A small problem: 33%
- A problem: 12%
- A significant problem: 5%

Staying motivated
- Not a problem: 44%
- A small problem: 33%
- A problem: 15%
- A significant problem: 7%

Legend:
- Not a problem
- A small problem
- A problem
- A significant problem

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Productivity & Adjusting to Remote Working

Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement with a range of statements regarding productivity and adjusting to remote working.

78% either agreed or strongly agreed that it is easy to **work effectively** when working remotely.

87% either agreed or strongly agreed that it is **easy to use the technology** required to work remotely.

70% either agreed or strongly agreed that it is easy to **adjust** to working remotely.

74% either agreed or strongly agreed that it is easy to develop the **skills** required to work remotely.

It is easy to work effectively when working remotely: 38%, 40%, 13%, 8%, 2%

It is easy to use the technology required to work remotely: 43%, 44%, 7%, 5%, 1%

It is easy to adjust to working remotely: 29%, 41%, 13%, 15%, 3%

It is easy to develop the skills to work remotely: 30%, 44%, 14%, 10%, 2%

Legend:
- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
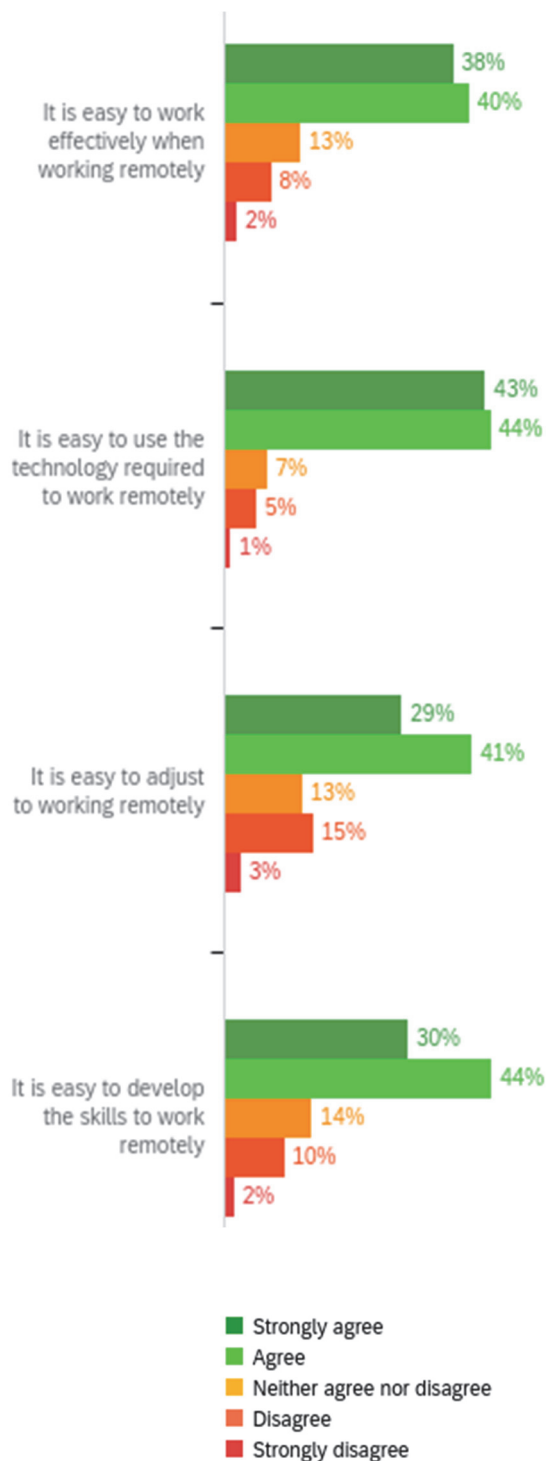
47% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely **makes their job easier** while 23% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Working remotely makes my job easier
- 19%
- 28%
- 30%
- 19%
- 4%

57% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely enables them to **accomplish tasks more quickly** while 19% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Working remotely enables me to accomplish tasks more quickly
- 21%
- 36%
- 25%
- 15%
- 4%

62% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely increases their **productivity** while 14% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Working remotely increases my productivity
- 24%
- 38%
- 24%
- 11%
- 3%

54% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely reduces their **work-related stress** while 25% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Working remotely reduces my work-related stress levels
- 25%
- 29%
- 21%
- 19%
- 6%

85% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely gives them more **flexibility**.

Working remotely gives me greater flexibility
- 40%
- 45%
- 9%
- 5%
- 1%

26% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely limits their scope for **promotion** while 30% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Working remotely limits my scope for promotion
- 6%
- 20%
- 44%
- 23%
- 7%

25% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely limits their **career** options while 34% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Legend:
- ■ Strongly agree
- ■ Agree
- ■ Neither agree nor disagree
- ■ Disagree
- ■ Strongly disagree

Working remotely limits my career options
- 6%
- 19%
- 41%
- 26%
- 8%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
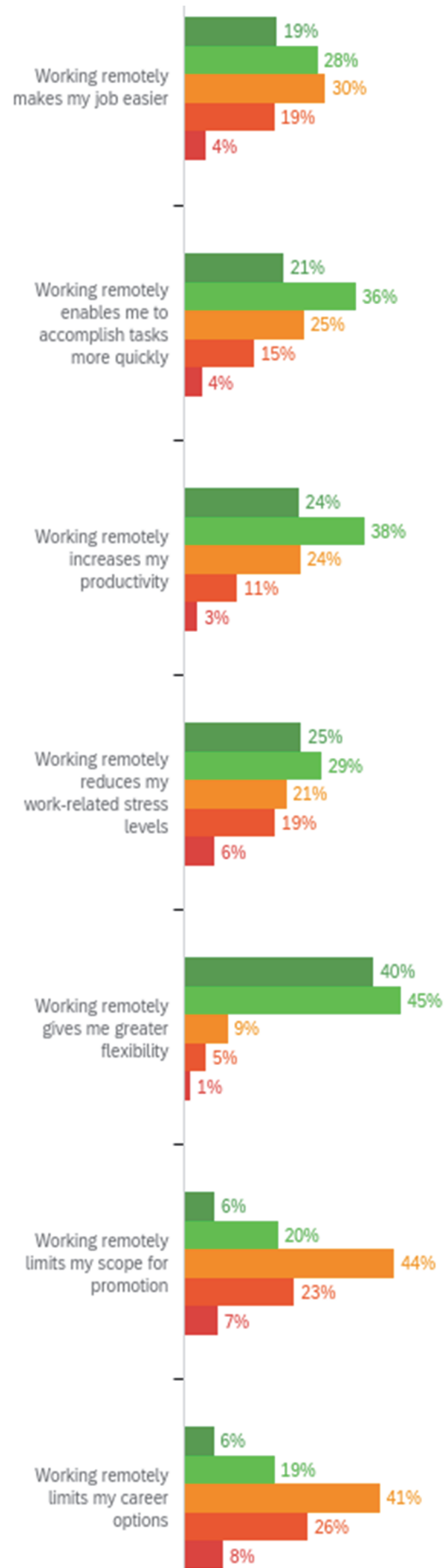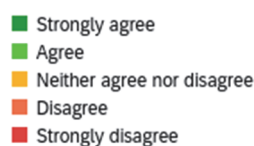
Relocation and Remote Working

Respondents were asked if they would consider relocating to another location in Ireland due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.

- 54% indicated that they would not consider relocating

- 23% said they would consider relocating

- 16% said they may consider relocating

- 7% indicated that they have already relocated due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.

		Total	Border – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan, Sligo	Midlands – Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath	West – Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	Dublin – Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin	Mid-East – Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow	Mid-West – Clare, Limerick, Tipperary	South-East – Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	South-West – Cork, Kerry	Northern Ireland
Would you consider relocating in Ireland?	Yes	**23%**	14%	21%	18%	29%	25%	21%	16%	17%	14%
	No	**54%**	64%	53%	61%	47%	51%	52%	58%	58%	57%
	Maybe	**16%**	9%	14%	12%	21%	18%	13%	14%	14%	18%

The table above indicates that 29% of respondents in the Dublin region said they would consider relocating, the highest across all regions. This is followed by the Mid-East region (Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow).

Respondents who indicated **they are considering or may consider** relocating due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19 were asked what regions they would consider relocating to.
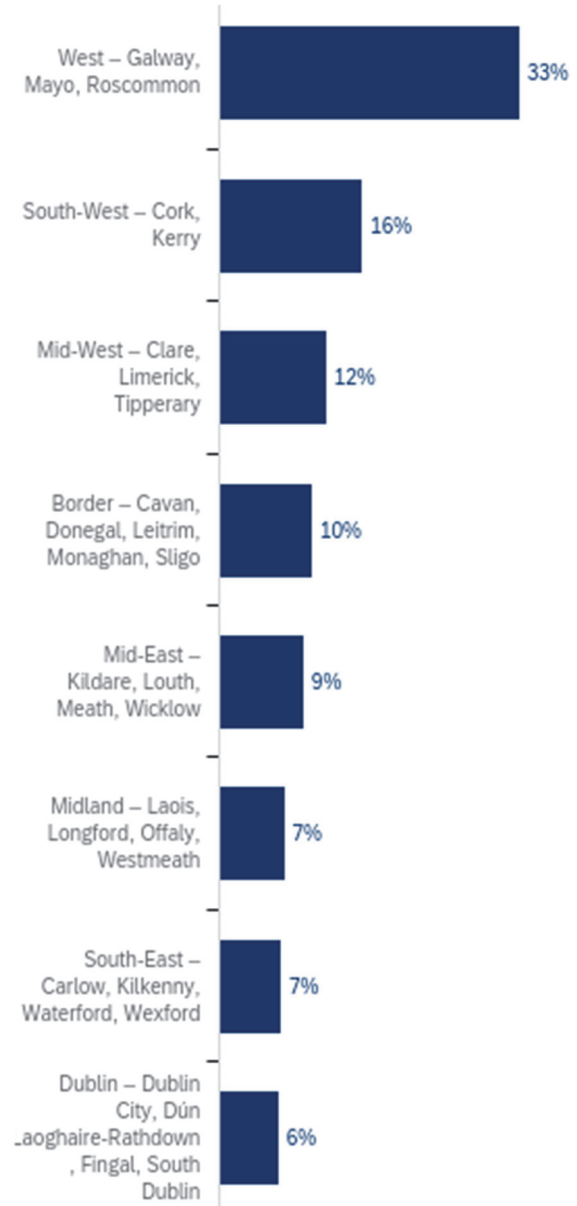
The top three regions chosen are:

1. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
2. South-West: Cork, Kerry
3. Mid-East: Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow

Respondents who indicated **they have already relocated** due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19 were asked what regions they relocated to.

The top three regions are:

1. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
2. South-West: Cork, Kerry
3. Mid-West: Clare, Limerick, Tipperary

Region	%
West – Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	34%
South-West – Cork, Kerry	27%
Mid-East – Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow	20%
South-East – Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	18%
Border – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan, Sligo	14%
Mid-West – Clare, Limerick, Tipperary	12%
Dublin – Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin	10%
Midland – Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath	7%

Region	%
West – Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	33%
South-West – Cork, Kerry	16%
Mid-West – Clare, Limerick, Tipperary	12%
Border – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan, Sligo	10%
Mid-East – Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow	9%
Midland – Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath	7%
South-East – Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	7%
Dublin – Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin	6%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Demographics and Respondent Profile

Sector

- 50% of respondents work in the private sector
- 45% of respondents work in the public sector
- 5% of respondents work in the third sector
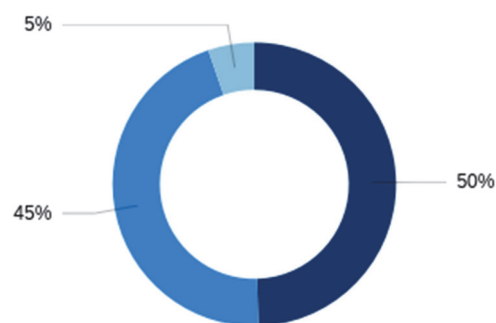
Industry

The following table sets out the percentage of respondents working across different industry categories.

| 1	Administrative and support services including travel agents	3.8%
2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9%
3	Arts, entertainment and recreation including sport	1.5%
4	Construction	1.8%
5	Education	17.2%
6	Financial, banking and insurance activities	12.8%
7	Health and social work activities	7.1%
8	Hospitality (accommodation, hotels, restaurants and food service)	0.7%
9	Information, communication and telecommunications	12.1%
10	Manufacturing	4.0%
11	Mining and quarrying	0.1%
12	Professional, scientific and technical activities including consulting	9.8%
13	Public and civil service administration and defence	13.5%
14	Real estate activities	0.4%
15	Retail and wholesale (clothes, goods, motor etc.)	1.5%
16	Transportation, postage, courier and storage	0.9%
17	Utilities (electricity, gas, water supply; sewerage, waste management)	3.5%
18	Other	8.4%

Organisation Size

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of employees in their organisation:

- 50% worked in organisations with 500 or more employees
- 11% worked in organisations with 250-499 employees
- 18% worked in organisations with 50-249 employees
- 13% worked in organisations with 11-49 employees
- 7% worked in organisations with 10 employees or less.

7%

13%

50%

18%

11%

Less than 10   11-49   50-249   250-499   500+
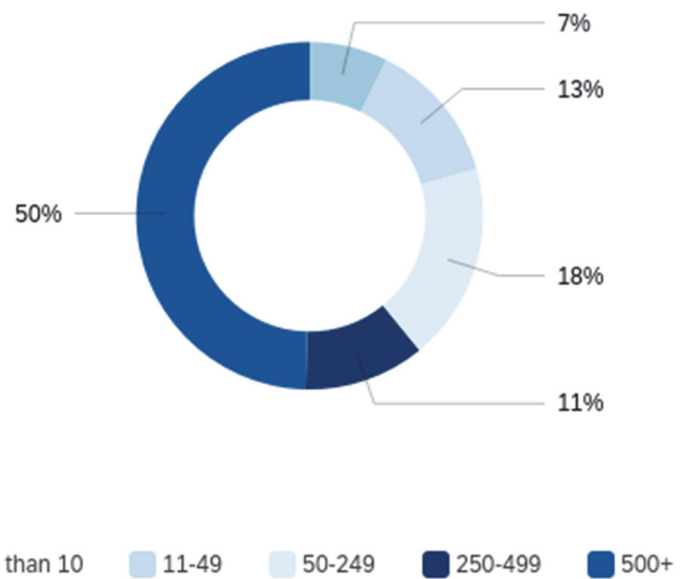
Occupation

The majority of respondents described themselves as professionals (38%).

Managers, directors and senior officials were the second highest occupational category (25%) followed by administrative and secretariat (18%).

Professionals — 37.8%

Managers, directors and senior officials — 24.7%

Administrative and secretarial — 17.7%

Associate professional and technical — 11.0%

Other/Not stated — 4.2%

Sales and customer service — 3.0%

Caring, leisure and other services — 1.1%

Skilled trades — 0.4%

Agriculture, horticulture, forestry — 0.2%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
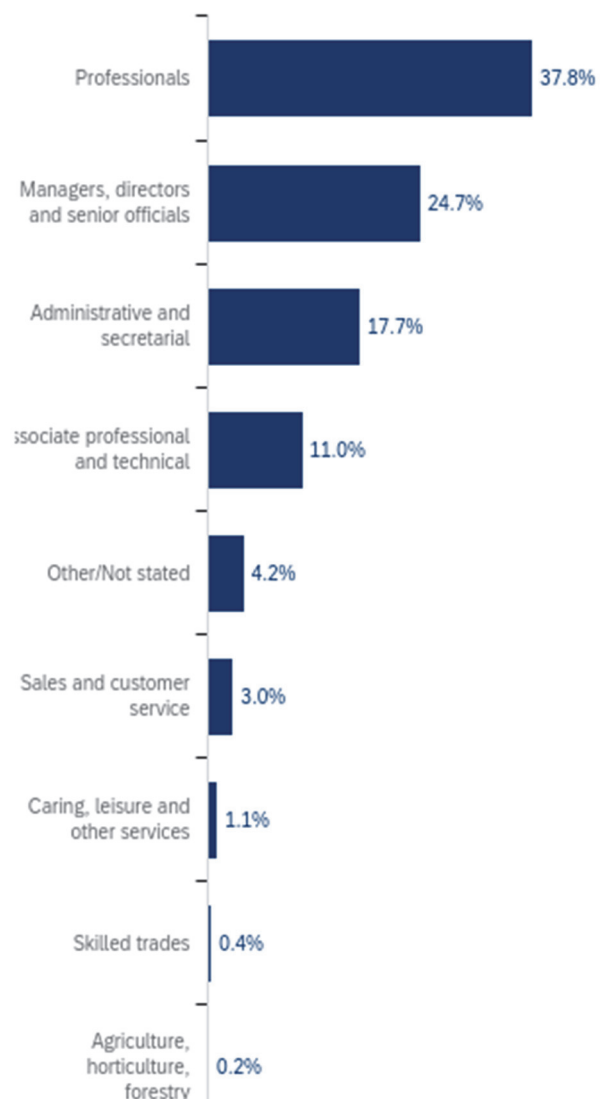
Gender

Respondents were asked how they would describe their gender.

- 74.6% were female

- 25.1% were male

- 0.3% describe themselves in another way.

25.1%

74.6%

Male   Female   In another way
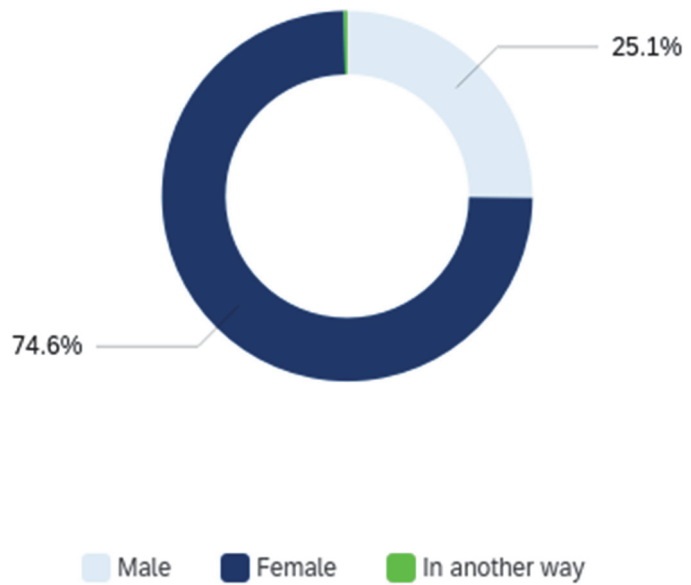
Age

13% were aged between 18-30
29% were aged between 31-40
36% were aged between 41-50
19% were aged between 51-60
3% were aged over 60

18-30   13%

31-40   29%

41-50   36%

51-60   19%

60+   3%
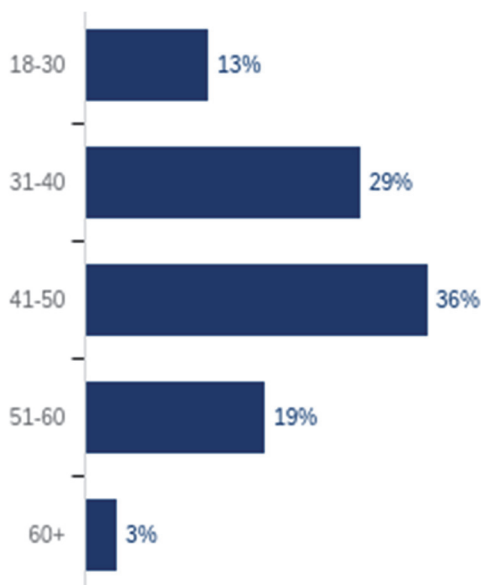
Dependent Children & Eldercare Responsibilities

54% had no dependent children and 46% had dependent children.

No   54%

Yes   46%
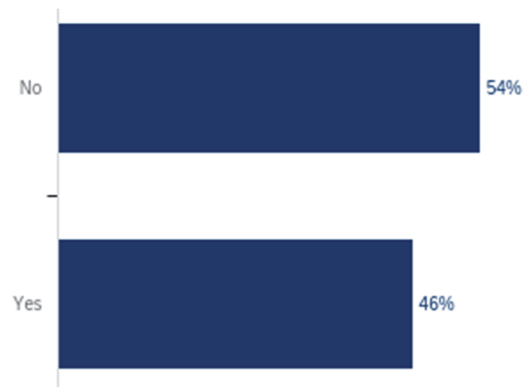
78% had no elder care responsibilities and 22% had elder care responsibilities.

No   78%

Yes   22%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Region

The figure below presents the regions where respondents were living.

Appendix:　Additional Analysis & Statistics for Future Remote Working Preferences

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Previous Remote Working Experience

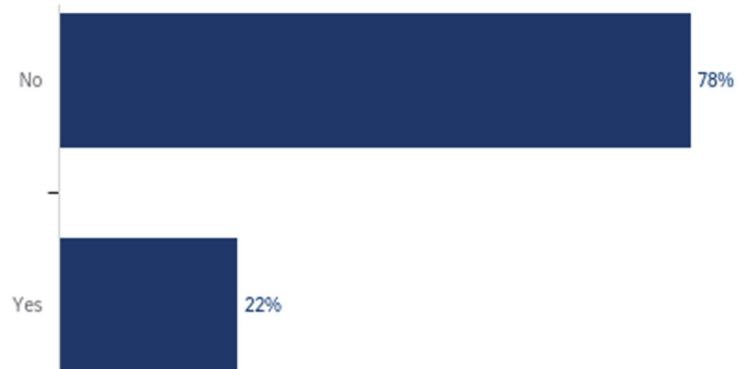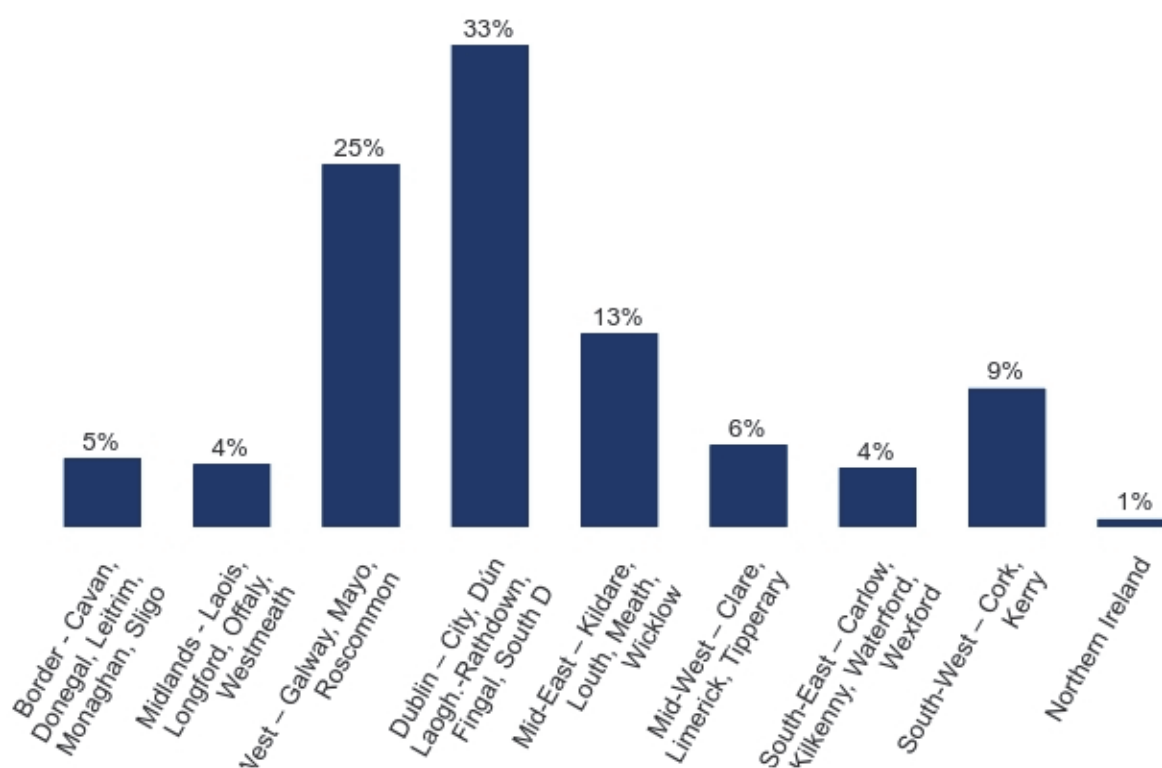| | | | How frequently did you work remotely before the outbreak of COVID-19? | | | | |
		Total	Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Every now & then	Never
If you have the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	**26.8%**	49.4%	33.5%	29.6%	22.5%	24.3%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	**54.3%**	36.4%	57.2%	55.2%	58.5%	53.7%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	**13.4%**	8.3%	5.3%	13.5%	15.9%	14.2%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	**5.6%**	5.9%	4.0%	1.8%	3.2%	7.8%

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Sector

| | | | Are you working in the: | | |
		Total	Private sector	Public sector	Third sector - charity
If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	**26.8%**	30.6%	22.8%	23.1%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	**54.3%**	51.8%	58.5%	57.4%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	**13.4%**	13.2%	13.0%	13.6%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	**5.6%**	4.4%	5.8%	5.8%

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Gender

| | | | Gender | | |
		Total	Male	Female	In another way
If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	**26.8%**	32.1%	25.1%	38.5%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	**54.3%**	50.8%	56.4%	30.8%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	**13.4%**	12.1%	13.5%	23.1%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	**5.6%**	5.0%	5.1%	7.7%

Whitaker Institute

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Age

			Age				
		Total	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+
If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	**26.8%**	25.8%	27.3%	28.2%	24.8%	26.9%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	**54.3%**	49.4%	57.5%	55.2%	54.2%	49.0%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	**13.4%**	16.6%	11.3%	12.3%	15.7%	13.1%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	**5.6%**	8.1%	3.9%	4.3%	5.4%	11.0%

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Dependent Children and Elder Care Responsibilities

			Do you have a dependent child/children?		Do you have eldercare responsibilities?	
		Total	No	Yes–	No	Yes
If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	**26.8%**	27.2%	26.7%	27.5%	24.8%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	**54.3%**	52.9%	57.0%	54.4%	56.6%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	**13.4%**	14.0%	12.2%	12.8%	14.8%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	**5.6%**	5.9%	4.0%	5.4%	3.7%

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Industry

		Total	Administrative and support services including travel agents	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Arts, entertainment and recreation including sport	Construction	Education	Financial, banking and insurance activities	Health and social work activities	Hospitality (accommodation, hotels, restaurants and food service)	Information, communication and telecommunications	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Professional, scientific and technical activities including consulting	Public and civil service administration and defence	Real estate activities	Retail and wholesale (clothes, goods, motor etc.)	Transportation, postage, courier and storage	Utilities (electricity, gas, water supply; sewerage, waste management)	Other (please specify)
If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	27%	28%	23%	33%	23%	22%	29%	22%	27%	38%	26%	50%	27%	22%	28%	28%	26%	25%	27%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	54%	56%	59%	53%	58%	57%	53%	57%	58%	48%	57%	25%	52%	62%	50%	53%	60%	61%	52%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	13%	10%	16%	13%	12%	13%	14%	15%	12%	10%	12%	25%	15%	12%	22%	13%	7%	10%	16%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	6%	6%	2%	1%	6%	8%	4%	6%	4%	4%	5%	0%	5%	4%	0%	6%	7%	3%	5%

Industry

26

Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Region

If you had the choice, would you like to continue working remotely after the crisis is over?	Total	Region									
		Border – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan, Sligo	Midlands – Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath	West – Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	Dublin – Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin	Mid-East – Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow	Mid-West – Clare, Limerick, Tipperary	South-East – Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	South-West – Cork, Kerry	Northern Ireland
Yes – I would like to work remotely daily	27%	29%	36%	25%	24%	32%	28%	30%	26%	36%
Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	54%	48%	52%	54%	55%	57%	51%	55%	53%	54%
Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	13%	15%	11%	15%	15%	8%	16%	13%	13%	7%
No – I do not want to work remotely	6%	8%	2%	6%	6%	3%	5%	2%	7%	4%

References

McCarthy, A., Ahearne, A., Bohle Carbonell, K., Ó Síocháin, T. and Frost, D. (2020). **Remote Working During COVID-19: Ireland's National Survey Initial Report.** Galway, Ireland: NUI Galway Whitaker Institute & Western Development Commission. ISBN: 978-1-908358-79-0.