



NUI Galway  
OÉ Gaillimh

Whitaker Institute *for*  
Innovation and Societal Change



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# Remote Working

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## Ireland's National Survey

*Phase III Report | May 2021*

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## Authors

Alma McCarthy and Noreen O'Connor

Whitaker Institute, NUI Galway

Tomás Ó Síocháin and Deirdre Frost

Western Development Commission

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## Further Information

Further information about the first and second national remote working 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

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## Executive Summary

This report presents the headline findings from the third national Remote Working in Ireland survey. The data were collected from employees across a wide range of industries and sectors over a ten-day period at the end of April 2021.

A total of **6,442** responses were received.

The key findings are as follows:

- 75% of respondents are working completely remotely since the outbreak of COVID-19 and 20% are working a mix of remotely and onsite.
- Over half of respondents (54%) never worked remotely before COVID-19.
- The vast majority (95%) indicated that they would like to continue to work remotely for some or all of the time after the crisis:
  - 32% indicated they would like to work remotely on a daily basis
  - 53% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a week
  - 10% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a month.

Only 5% indicated that they do not want to work remotely after the crisis is over.

- Of the 53% who would like to work remotely several times a week, the following are the number of days a week respondents would like to work remotely:
  - 4 days a week: 20%
  - 3 days a week: 52%
  - 2 days a week: 25%
  - 1 day a week: 1%
- In terms of workplace location, for those who would like to work remotely after the crisis is over:
  - 60% would like to work from home
  - 7% would like a mix of home, hub or onsite
  - 9% would like to work in a mix of home and hub
  - 23% would like to work in a mix of home and onsite
  - 1% would like to work solely in a hub.
- The top three concerns of working onsite compared to working remotely in the context of COVID-19 are:
  1. the readjustment to office life (70% either concerned or somewhat concerned)
  2. maintaining social distancing protocols (68% either concerned or somewhat concerned)
  3. commute (68% either concerned or somewhat concerned)



- The top three advantages of working remotely in the context of COVID-19 are:
  1. 91% agree & strongly agree that remote working gives more flexibility
  2. 86% agree & strongly agree that remote working makes life easier
  3. 68% agree & strongly agree it increases their productivity
- 51% indicated that they work more hours, on average, when working remotely compared to onsite; 45% indicated that they work the same hours; and 4% reported that they work less hours.
- 68% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely increases their productivity while 11% either disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.
- 59% believed that the right to disconnect would have a positive impact on their own productivity. Only 3% believed that the right to disconnect would have a negative impact on their own productivity.
- Respondents were asked if they would consider relocating due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.
  - 53% said they would not consider relocating.
  - 24% said they would consider relocating and 14% said they may consider relocating. The top three regions respondents would move to are:
    1. Outside Ireland
    2. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
    3. South-West: Cork, Kerry
  - 9% 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. Border: Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan and Sligo
- 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 (Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow) region.
- **2,184** respondents indicated that they had **people management responsibilities**:
  - 44% said it is more difficult to manage their team remotely compared to being onsite, 47% said there was no difference and 9% said it is less difficult.
  - The top 3 challenges of managing a team remotely are:
    - Onboarding new team members (21% indicated it is a significant challenge)
    - Difficulty 'reading the room' on a certain topic (17% indicated it is a significant challenge)

- Trying to navigate more complex issues (14% indicated it is a significant challenge)
- In terms of remote team management training:
  - 45% indicated that they did not believe their organisation had provided them with the required training
  - 36% indicated that they received basic training
  - 19% indicated that they received sufficient training to manage remote teams.
- 75% of respondents who are managing teams indicated that their organisations have not yet decided how their team will work post pandemic and 25% have decided. Of the 25% who have decided:
  - 78% indicated that they are planning to work a hybrid model (some remote working and some working onsite).
  - 16% indicated that everyone will work onsite full-time.
  - 6% indicated that everyone will work fully remotely.
- In terms of how the hybrid model will work:
  - 46% indicated that the hybrid model will be role-specific (the model for each team member may differ, dependent on their role).
  - 44% indicated that the model will be team-specific (the model for one team may not be the same as other teams within the organisation).
  - 21% indicated that a rota will be established to ensure one team member is onsite each day.
- In terms of office and space management post pandemic:
  - 49% indicated that everyone will have a desk.
  - 35% indicated that there will be 'hot desks' available.
  - 12% indicated that there will be a collaborating space for meetings and project work but not individual desks.
- In terms of team meetings post pandemic:
  - 43% indicated that team meetings will be dual mode – some will be in-person at the meeting and others will join virtually.
  - 41% indicated that there will be a mix of in-person and virtual team meetings.
  - 10% indicated that team meetings will be fully virtual.
  - 6% indicated that team meetings will be fully in-person.

## 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 the third survey of Remote Working conducted in Ireland in April 2021 during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The report presents the experiences of employees across Ireland who are working remotely one year after the initial national lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19 infection.

The report follows on from the second national survey conducted in October 2020 six months after lockdown (McCarthy, Bohle Carbonell, Ó Síocháin and Frost, 2020). Both the first and second national remote working during COVID-19 reports are available [here](#).

## Survey Methodology and Response

The third Remote Working National Survey was conducted in Ireland over a ten-day period at the end of April 2021 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 **6,442** usable responses were received. A small number of responses (49) 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.*





## SECTION A: EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCES & REMOTE WORKING

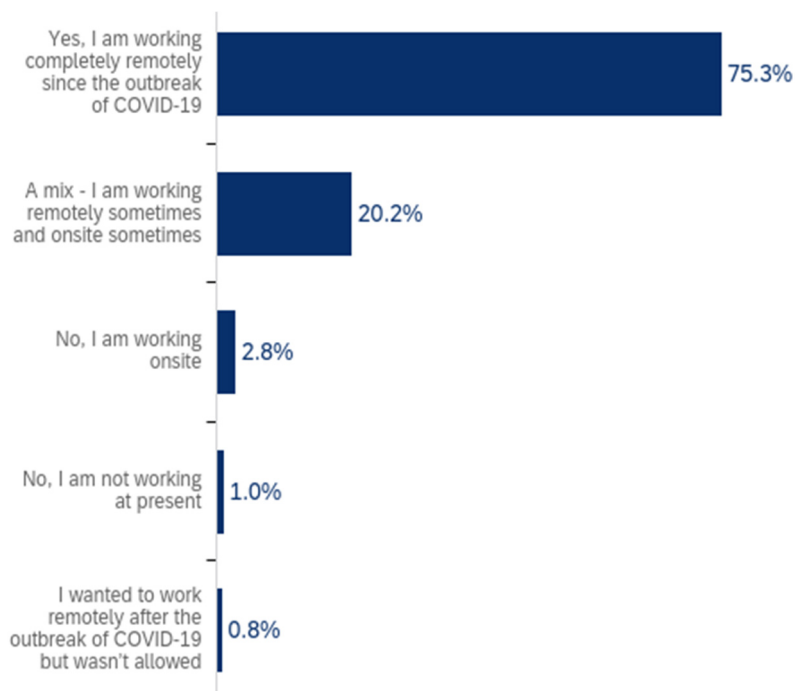
### Current Remote Working Status

75% of respondents indicated that they were working remotely because of the outbreak of COVID-19.

20% 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.

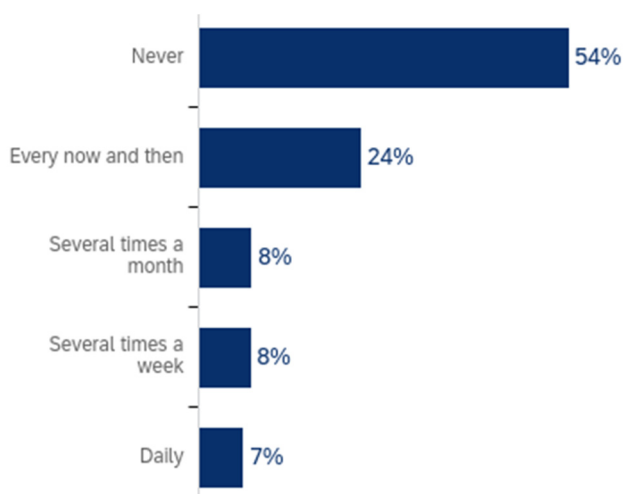
Respondents who were not working at present or only working onsite did not complete the remainder of the survey questions about remote working and were guided to the end of the survey.



### Frequency of Remote Working Before COVID-19

Over half of respondents (54%) never worked remotely before COVID-19.

24% worked remotely every now and then; 8% worked remotely several times a month; 8% worked remotely several times a week; and 7% worked remotely on a daily basis.

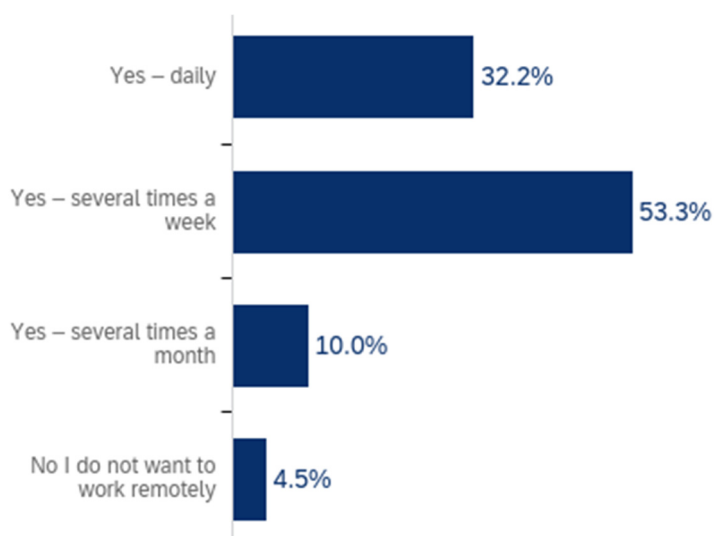


## Remote Working Preferences Post-COVID-19

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

The vast majority (95.5%) indicated that they want to **work remotely for some or all of the time after the crisis**:

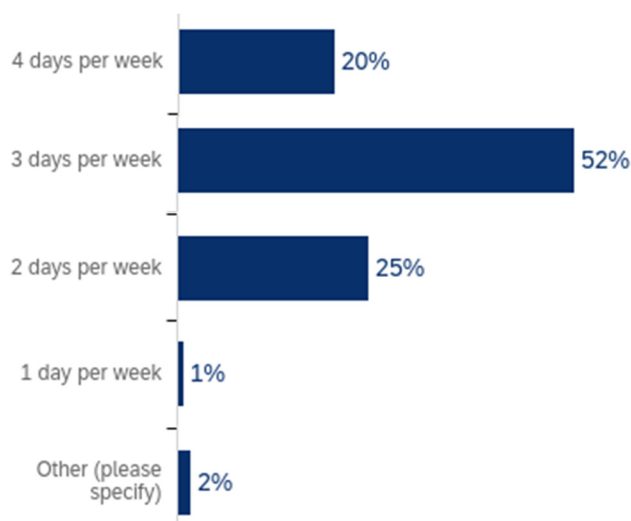
- 32% indicated they would like to work remotely on a daily basis
- 53% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a week
- 10% indicated they would like to work remotely several times a month
- 4.5% indicated they do not want to continue working remotely after the crisis is over.



4.5% indicated they do not want to continue working remotely after the crisis is over.

Those who indicated that they would like to work remotely several times a week were asked **the number of days a week** they would like to work remotely:

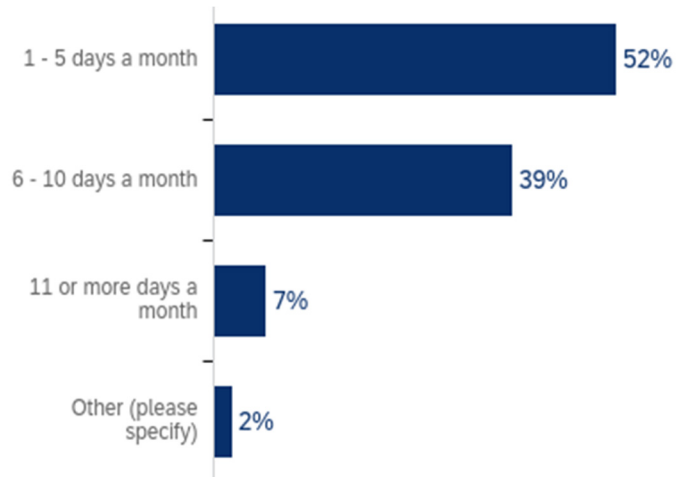
- 20% would like to work remotely 4 days a week
- 52% would like to work remotely 3 days a week
- 25% would like to work remotely 2 days a week
- 1% would like to work remotely 1 day a week
- 2% would like to work remotely Other (please specify)



Some additional open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding the number of days they would like to work remotely. People indicated that they would like to vary the number of days working remotely depending on their circumstances. Suggestions included working half days remotely and having the flexibility to choose.

The 10% of respondents who indicated that they would like to work remotely several times a month were asked **the number of days a month** they would like to work remotely:

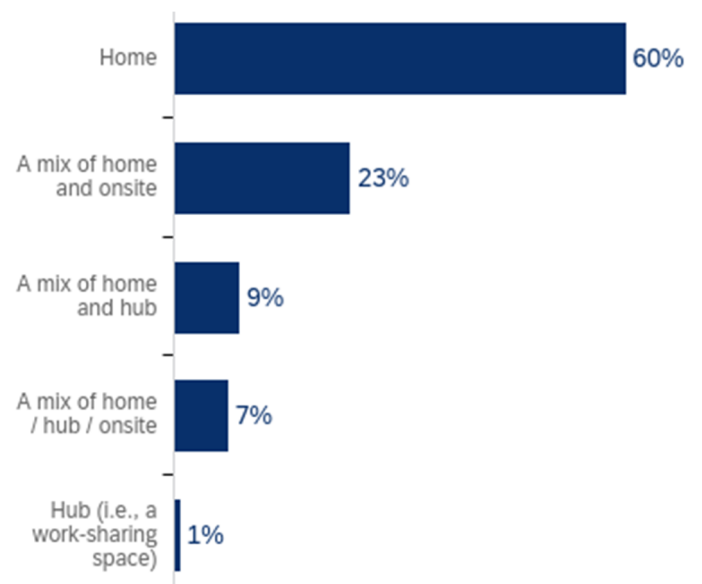
- 52% would like to work 1-5 days a month
- 39% would like to work 6-10 days a month
- 7% would like to work 11 or more days a month



2% indicated that they wanted flexibility and that they would like to work remotely when the need arose.

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

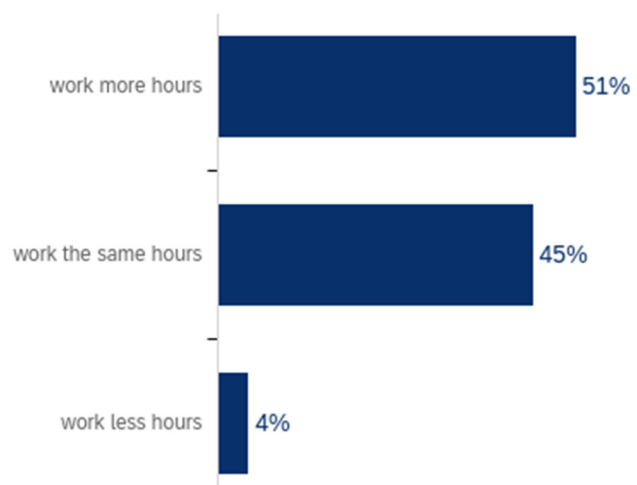
- 60% would like to work from home
- 23% would like to work a mix of from home and onsite
- 9% would like to work a mix of home and hub
- 7% would like to work a mix of home, hub and onsite
- 1% would like to work solely in a hub.



### Remote Working and Hours of Work

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

51% indicated that they work more hours, on average, when working remotely compared to onsite; 45% indicated that they work the same hours; and 4% reported that they work less hours.

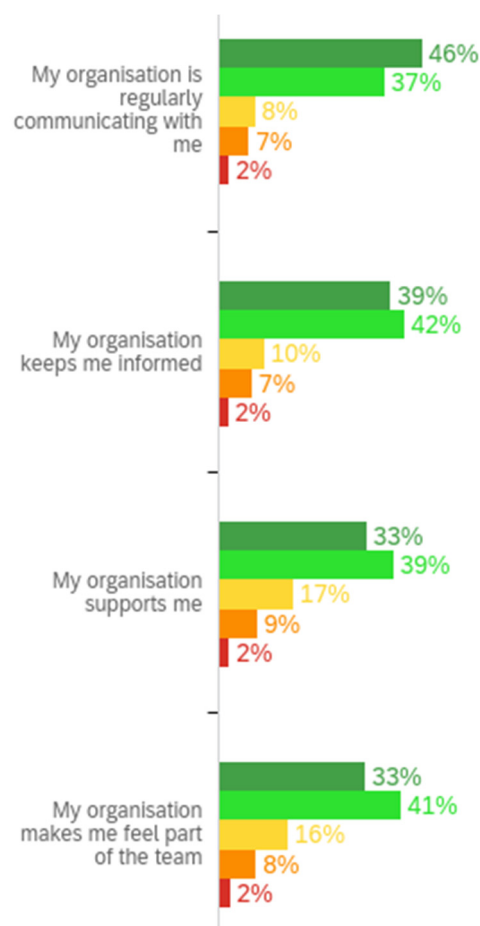
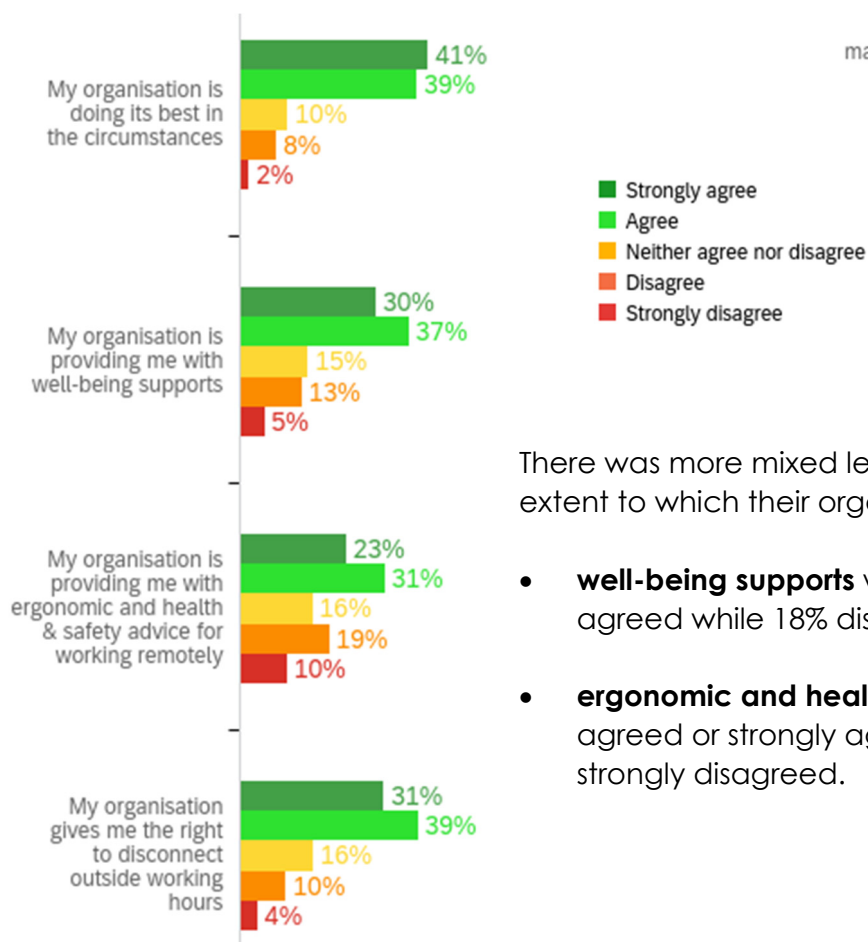


## Organisational Support when Working Remotely

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 (83%)
- keeping them **informed** (81%)
- supporting** them (72%)
- making them feel part of the **team** (74%)
- doing its best** in the circumstances (80%)
- giving them the **right to disconnect** outside working hours (70%).



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

- well-being supports** where 67% agreed or strongly agreed while 18% disagreed or strongly disagreed.
- ergonomic and health & safety** advice where 54% agreed or strongly agreed while 29% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

## Factors Facilitating Remote Working

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

54% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely **makes their job easier** while 18% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

86% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely **makes their life easier** while only 7% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

65% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely enables them to **accomplish tasks more quickly** while 14% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

68% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely increases their **productivity** while 11% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

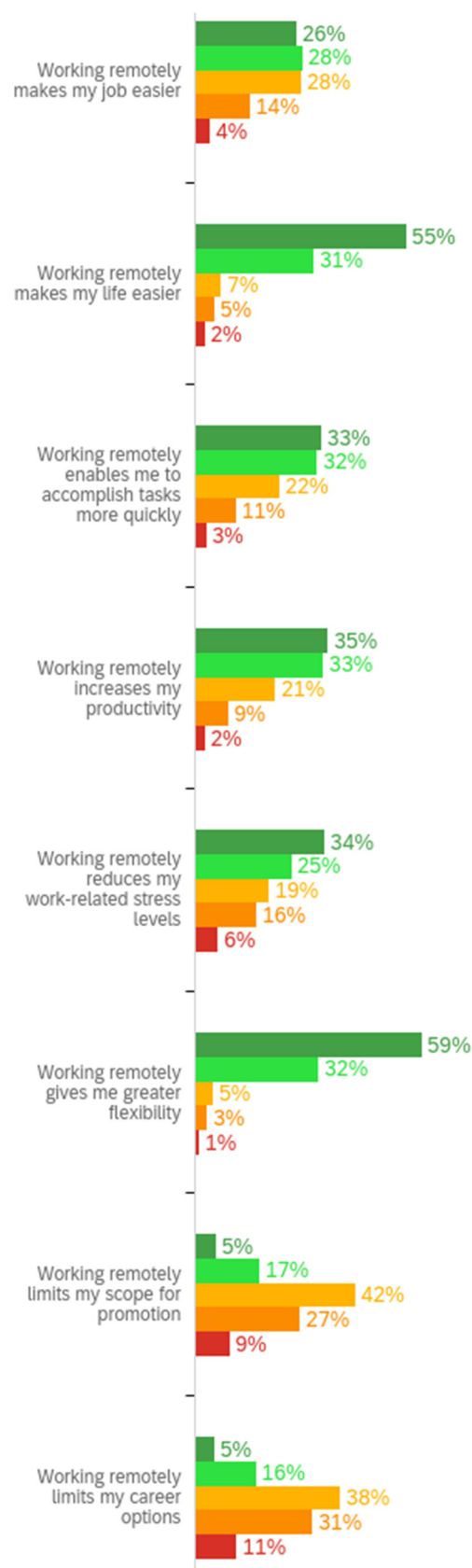
59% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely reduces their **work-related stress** while 22% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

91% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely gives them more **flexibility** while 4% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

22% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely limits their scope for **promotion** while 36% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

21% either agreed or strongly agreed that working remotely limits their **career** options while 42% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

■ Strongly agree  
■ Agree  
■ Neither agree nor disagree  
■ Disagree  
■ Strongly disagree



## COVID-19 Concerns When Working Onsite

Respondents were asked about a range of factors that they may be concerned about, due to COVID-19, when working onsite compared to working remotely.

64% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **public health regulations** not being followed while 37% are not concerned.

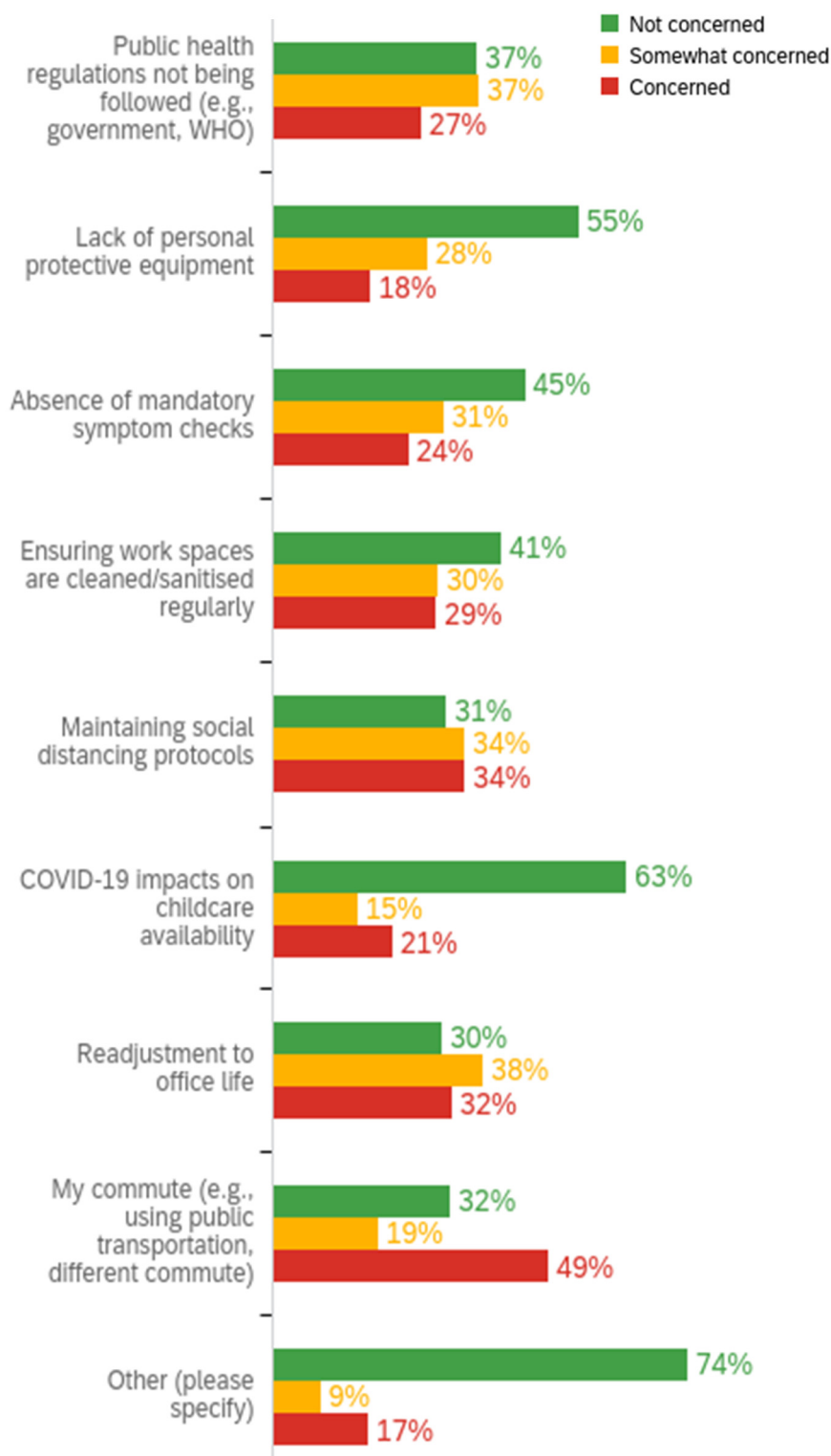
46% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **lack of protective equipment** while 55% are not concerned.

55% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **the absence of mandatory symptom checks before entering the workplace** while 45% are not concerned.

59% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **ensuring work spaces are cleaned/sanitised regularly** while 41% are not concerned.

68% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **maintaining social distancing protocols** while 31% are not concerned.

36% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about **COVID-19 impacts on childcare availability** while 63% are not concerned.



70% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about the **readjustment to office life** while 30% are not concerned.

68% indicated that they are either concerned or somewhat concerned about their **commute** while 32% are not concerned.

Some open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding their concerns when working onsite.

- A recurring concern was the risk of contracting the COVID-19 virus from either customers at work or from colleagues.
- Other concerns included the increased cost of working onsite and the stress and time of the commute impacting wellbeing.





## Advantages and Disadvantages of Working Onsite Compared to Working Remotely

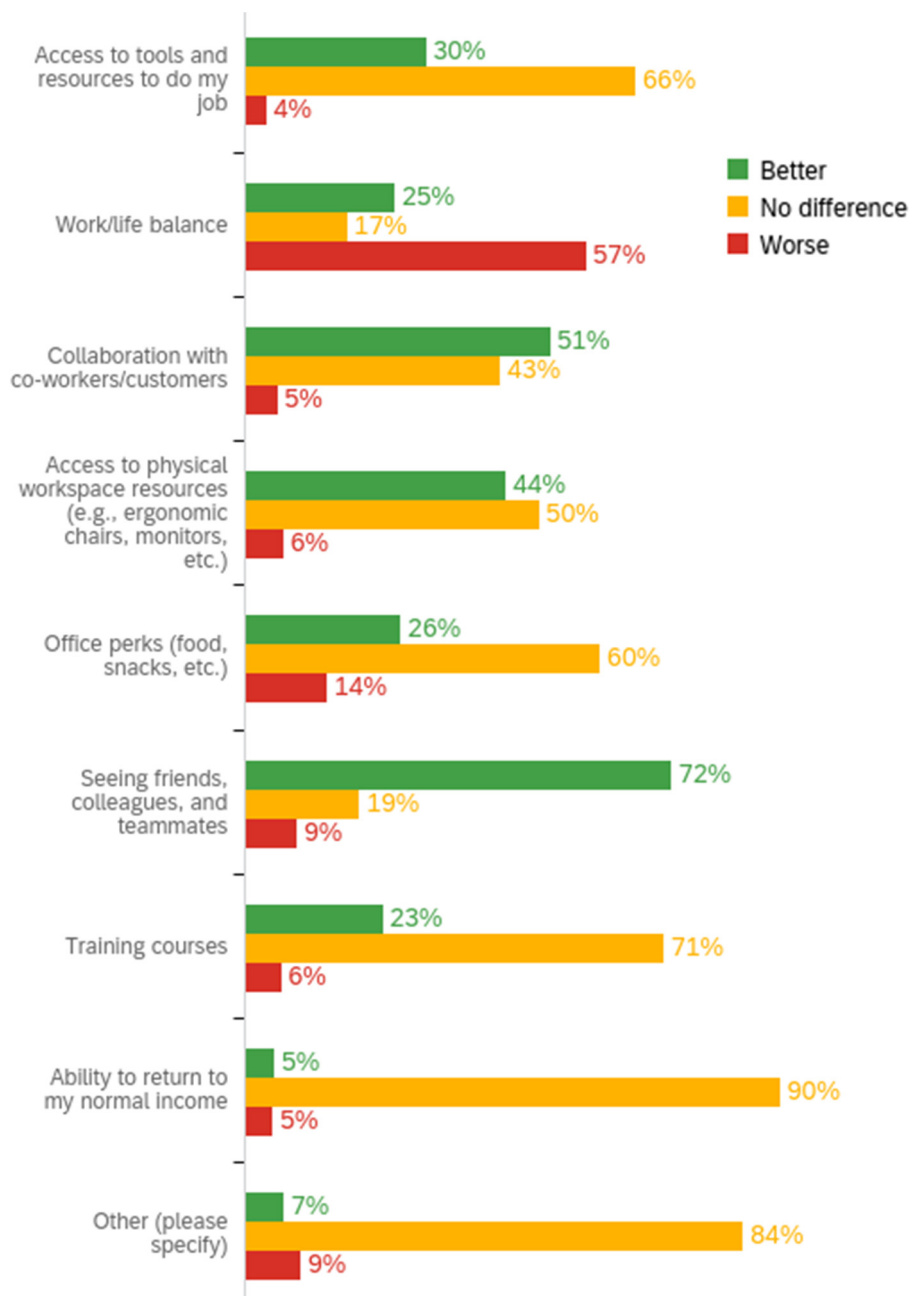
Respondents were asked when restrictions are lifted, to what extent a number of factors would be better or worse as a result of working onsite compared to working remotely.

30% believe **access to tools and resources to do the job** would be better working onsite, while 4% believe it would be worse. 66% believe there would be no difference.

25% believe **work/life balance** would be better working onsite, while 57% believe it would be worse. 17% believe there would be no difference.

51% believe **collaboration with co-workers/customers** would be better working onsite, while only 5% believe it would be worse. 43% believe there would be no difference.

44% believe **access to physical workspace resources** would be better working onsite, while 6% believe it would be worse. 50% believed there would be no difference.



26% believed **office perks** would be better working onsite, while 14% believe it would be worse. 60% believed there would be no difference.

72% believed **seeing friends, colleagues and teammates** would be better working onsite, while 9% believed it would be worse. 19% believed there would be no difference.



23% believe **training courses** would be better working onsite, while 6% believe it would be worse. 71% believe there would be no difference.

5% believe the **ability to return to a normal income** would be better working onsite, while the same percentage believe it would be worse. 90% believe there would be no difference.

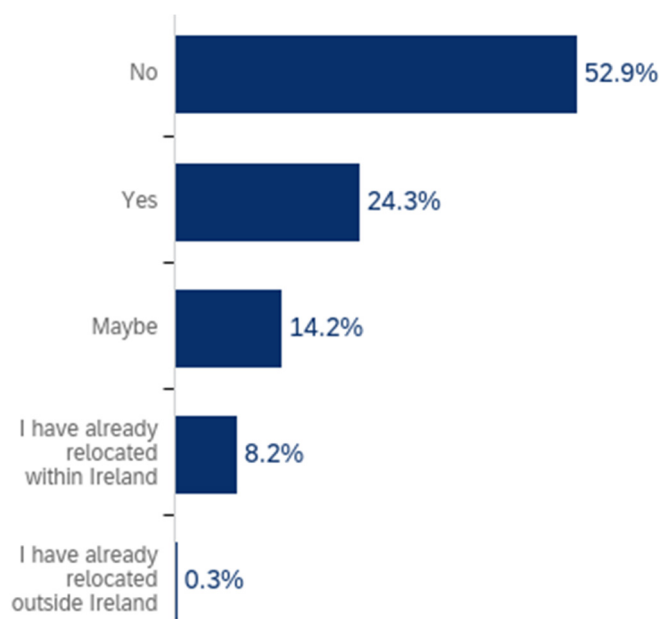
Some additional open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding the advantages and disadvantages of working onsite.

- Some advantages of working onsite included better internet connection and IT support. Respondents also noted that working onsite is less isolating than working alone at home.
- Some disadvantages of working onsite included the stress of the commute and having to spend more on childcare, transport and parking.

### Relocation and Remote Working

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

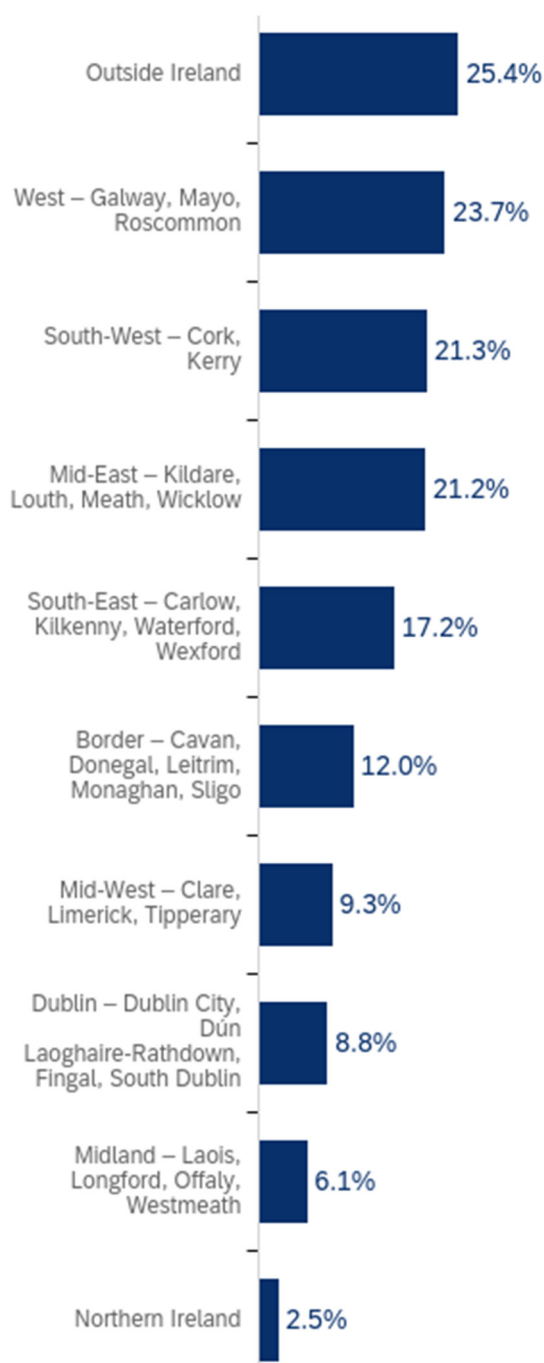
- 52.9% indicated that they would not consider relocating
- 24.3% said they would consider relocating
- 14.2% said they may consider relocating
- 8.2% indicated that they have already relocated within Ireland due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.
- 0.3% indicated that they have already relocated outside Ireland due to their experience of remote working since COVID-19.



Respondents who indicated **they are considering (24.3%) or may consider (14.2%)** 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:

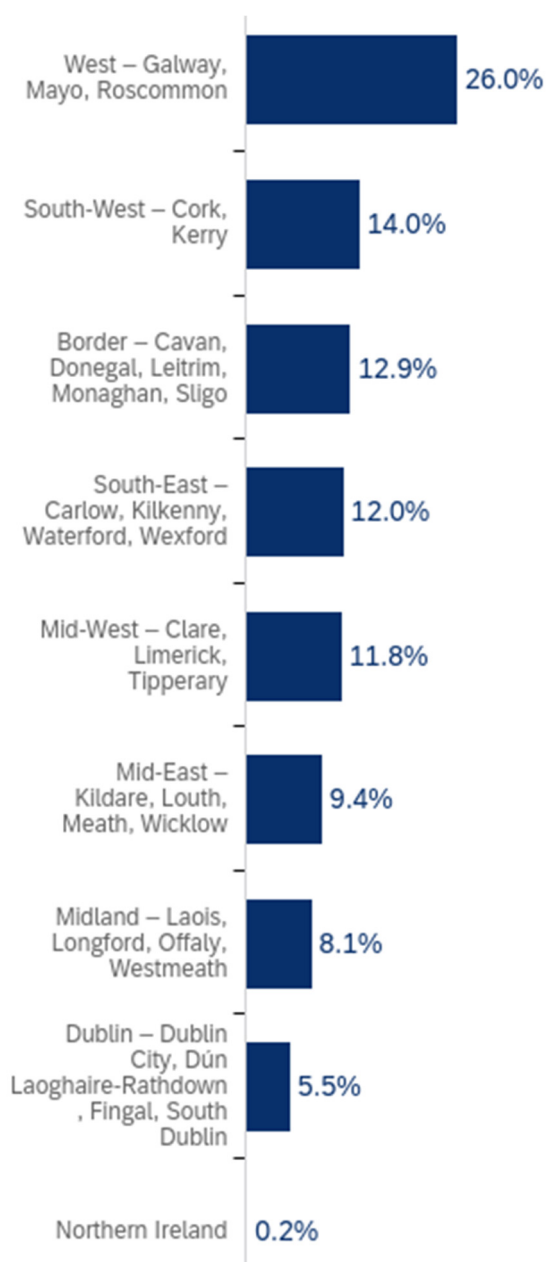
1. Outside Ireland
2. West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon
3. South-West: Cork, Kerry



Respondents who indicated **they have already relocated (8.5%)** 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. Border: Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan and Sligo



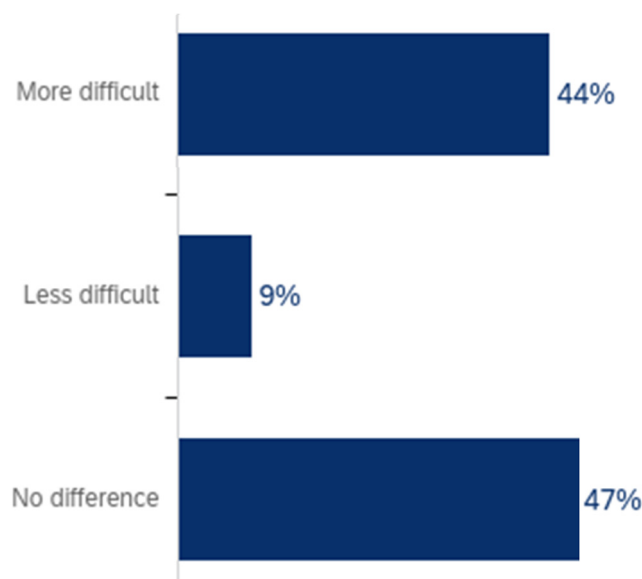
## SECTION B: TEAM MANAGEMENT & REMOTE WORKING

### Managing a Team Remotely

**2,184** respondents indicated that they had people management responsibilities (i.e. that they had employees reporting into them). These respondents were asked about challenges they face as people managers when working remotely compared to working onsite.

Respondents were asked if it is more or less difficult to manage their team remotely compared to being onsite.

- 44% said it is more difficult to manage their team remotely compared to being onsite.
- 9% said it is less difficult to manage their team remotely compared to being onsite.
- 47% said there is no difference in managing their team remotely compared to being onsite.



## Challenges of Managing Remotely

In terms of managing a team remotely, respondents were asked the extent to which the following has been a challenge:

47% believed **building personal connections** was a challenge, 10% a significant challenge, while 44% did not see it as a challenge.

44% believed **effective collaboration** was a challenge, 8% a significant challenge, while 48% did not see it as a challenge.

32% believed **finding ways to complete work as a team** was a challenge, 5% a significant challenge, while 62% did not see it as a challenge.

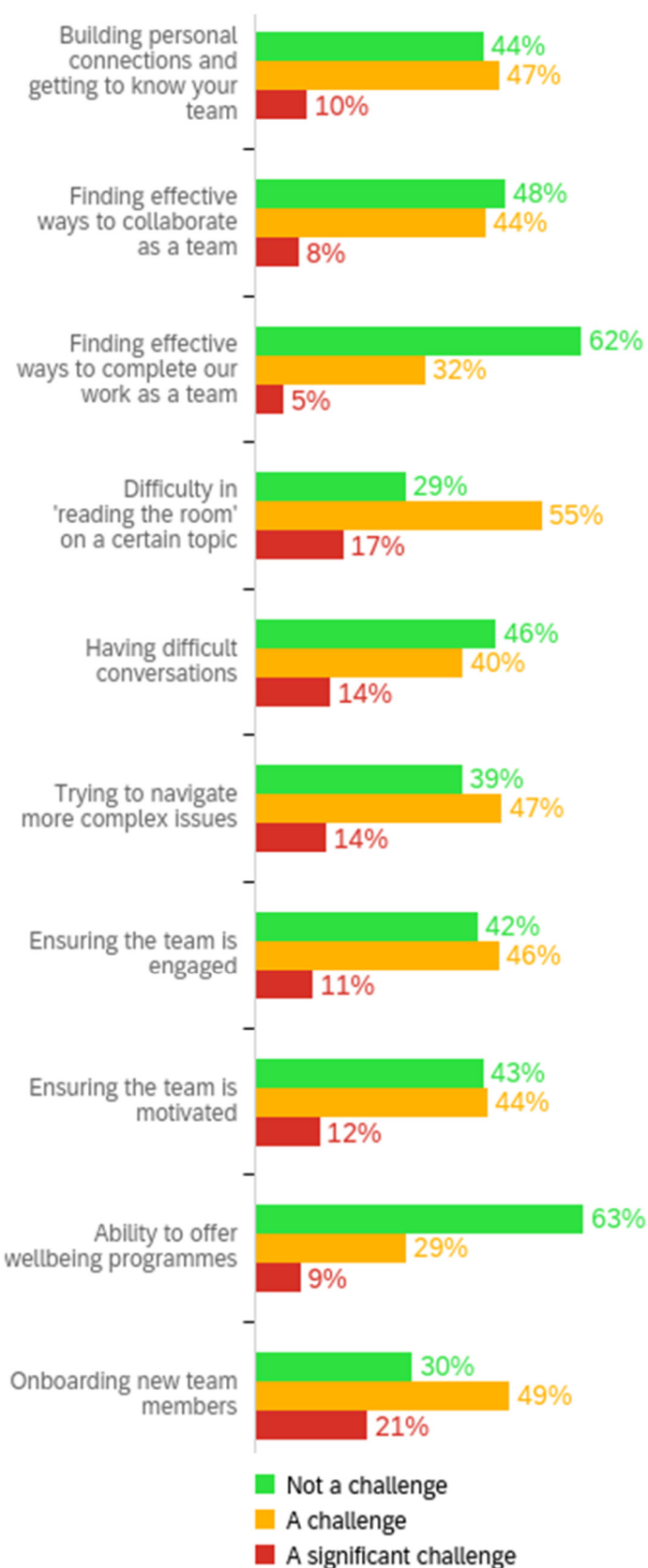
55% believed **'reading the room'** was a challenge, 17% a significant challenge, while 29% did not see it as a challenge.

40% believed **having difficult conversations** was a challenge, 14% a significant challenge, while 46% did not see it as a challenge.

47% believed **trying to navigate more complex issues** was a challenge, 14% a significant challenge, while 39% did not see it as a challenge.

42% believed **ensuring the team is engaged** was a challenge, 11% a significant challenge, while 46% did not see it as a challenge.

44% believed **ensuring the team is motivated** was a challenge, 12% a significant challenge, while 43% did not see it as a challenge.



29% believed **the ability to offer wellbeing programmes** was a challenge, 9% a significant challenge, while 63% did not see it as a challenge.

49% believed **onboarding new team members** was a challenge, 21% a significant challenge, while 30% did not see it as a challenge.

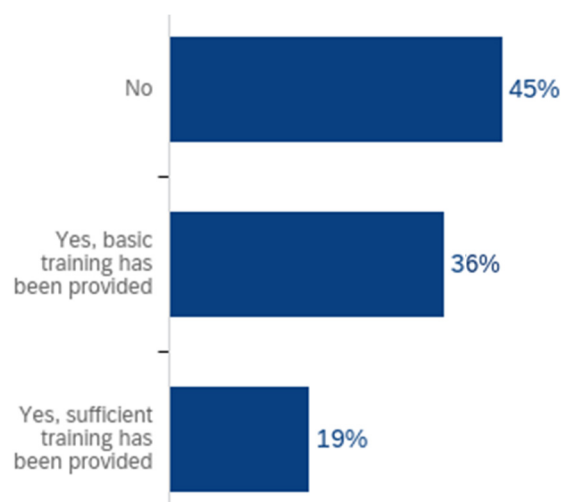
### Training for Managing Remote Teams

Respondents were asked if they believed their organisation had provided them with the training needed to effectively manage a remote team.

45% indicated that they did not believe their organisation had provided them with the required training.

36% indicated that they received basic training.

19% indicated that they received sufficient training to manage remote teams.

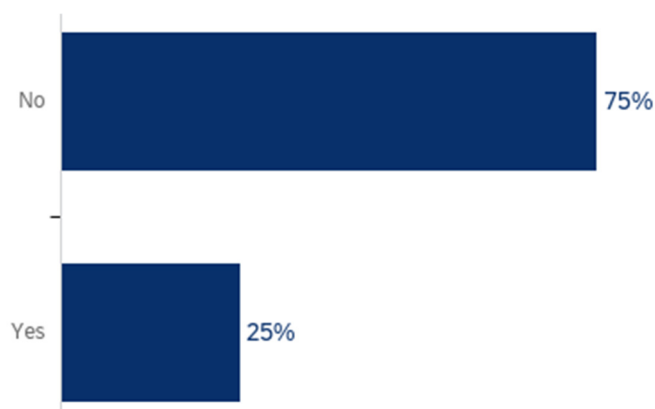


### Working Arrangements and Models Post Pandemic

Respondents were asked if their organisation has decided how their team will work (i.e., remote/onsite) post pandemic.

75% indicated that their organisation has not yet decided how their team will work (i.e., remote/onsite) post pandemic.

A quarter of respondents (25%) indicated that their organisation has decided.



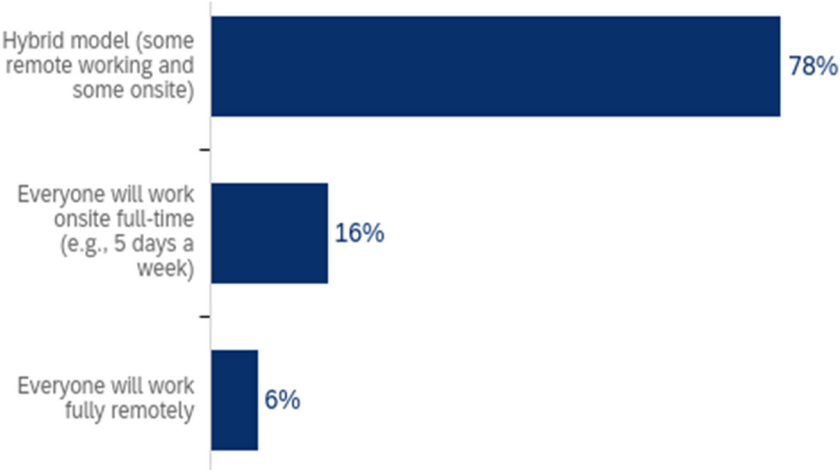
*Working Arrangements Post Pandemic: Already Decided*

Those respondents whose organisations have already decided how their team will work post pandemic were asked to give details.

78% indicated that they are planning to work a hybrid model (some remote working and some working onsite).

16% indicated that everyone will work onsite full-time.

6% indicated that everyone will work fully remotely.



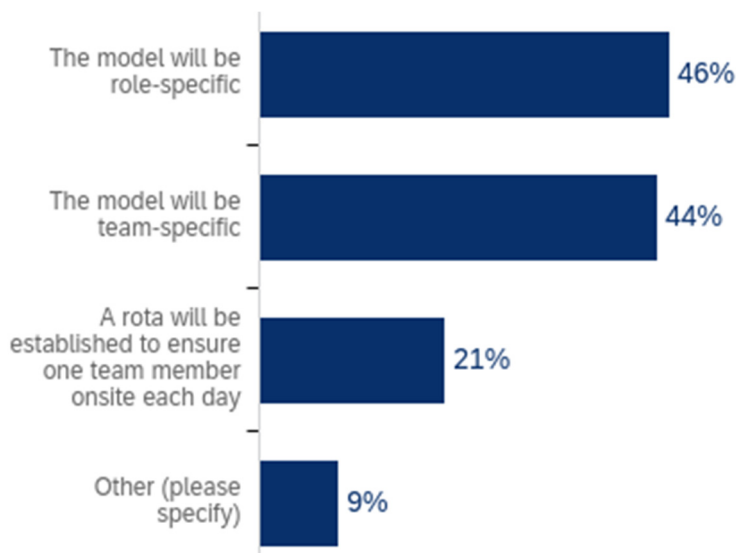
### How the Hybrid Model Will Work Post Pandemic

Respondents who had indicated that they will be working to a hybrid model were asked how that model will work.

46% indicated that the model will be **role-specific** (the model for each team member may differ, dependent on their role).

44% indicated that the model will be **team-specific** (the model for one team may not be the same as other teams within the organisation).

21% indicated that **a rota** will be established to ensure one team member is onsite each day.



Some additional open-ended qualitative comments were provided by respondents in the survey regarding the hybrid model:

- The top recurring theme to emerge is that each employee can choose when to work remotely.
- The second key theme is that there would be one all-team day onsite per week.
- The third key theme relating to the hybrid model involves booking a desk when you want to work onsite.

Respondents were asked how often, on average, each team member will be expected to be onsite.

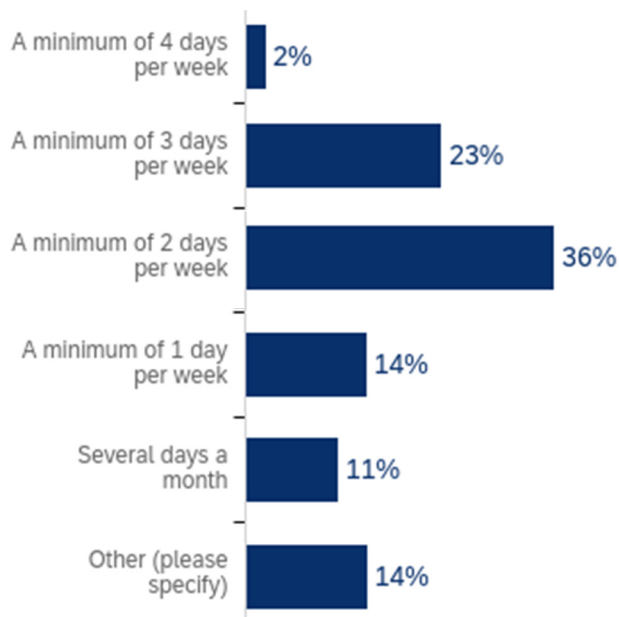
2% indicated a **minimum of 4 days per week**

23% indicated a **minimum of 3 days a week** onsite.

36% indicated a **minimum of 2 days a week** onsite.

14% indicated a **minimum of 1 day a week** onsite.

11% indicated **several days a month**.



14% indicated “**other**” expectations for working onsite. Respondents noted that deciding when to work onsite would be project dependent. A number of other respondents noted that the individual employee has the flexibility to choose when to work onsite. Other respondents noted that the requirements for working onsite were yet to be determined.



### Working Arrangements Post Pandemic: Currently in Plan

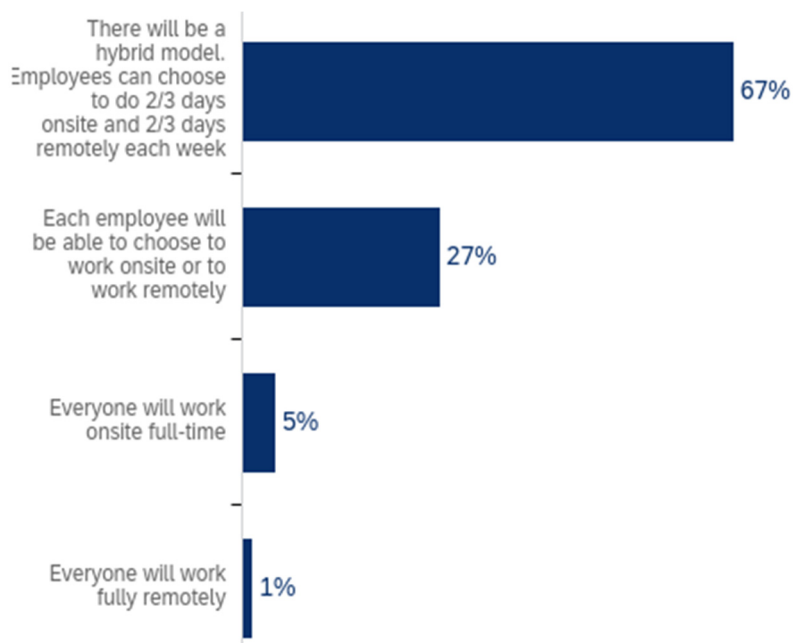
Respondents who had indicated that they did not know how their teams would work post pandemic were asked how they would like their teams to work.

67% indicated that they would like a **hybrid model** (employees can choose to do 2/3 days onsite and 2/3 days remotely each week).

27% indicated that they would like for **each employee to be able to choose** to work onsite or remotely.

5% indicated that that would like everyone to work **onsite full-time**.

1% indicated that that would like everyone to work **fully remotely**.



Those respondents whose organisations have yet to decide how their team will work post pandemic were asked who will make that decision.

47% indicated that **their organisation** decides.

34% indicated that **each employee** will decide – employees can choose how they work.

19% indicated that they as **team managers** decide.



## Office, Space & Meeting Management Post Pandemic

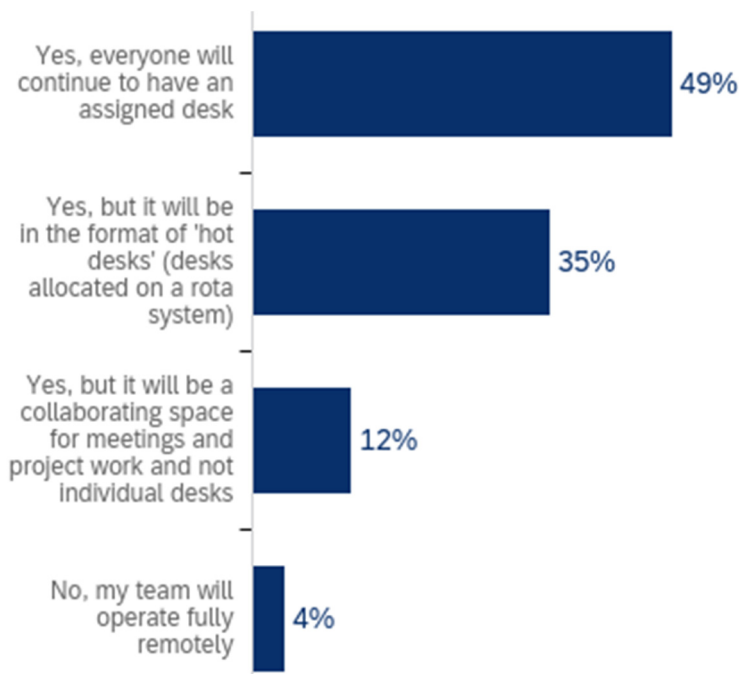
Respondents were asked if they plan to have an office space for their teams should employees choose to work onsite.

49% indicated that everyone will have **a desk**.

35% indicated that there will be **'hot desks'** available.

12% indicated that there will be a **collaborating space** for meetings and project work but not individual desks.

4% indicated that there will be **no office space** as the team will operate fully remotely.



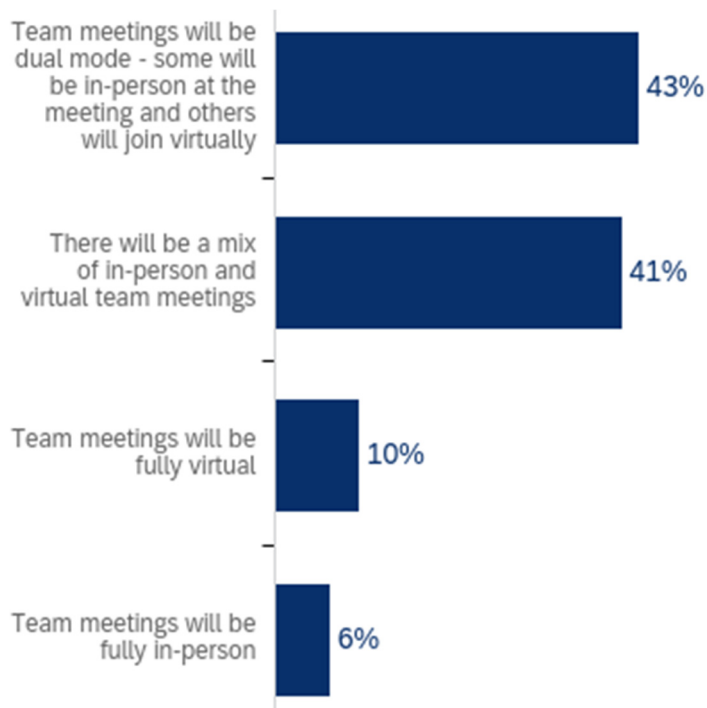
Respondents were asked how they will manage their team meetings post pandemic.

43% indicated that team meetings will be **dual mode** – some will be in-person at the meeting and others will join virtually.

41% indicated that there will be **a mix** of in-person and virtual team meetings.

10% indicated that team meetings will be **fully virtual**.

6% indicated that team meetings will be **fully in-person**.



## The Impact of The Right to Disconnect

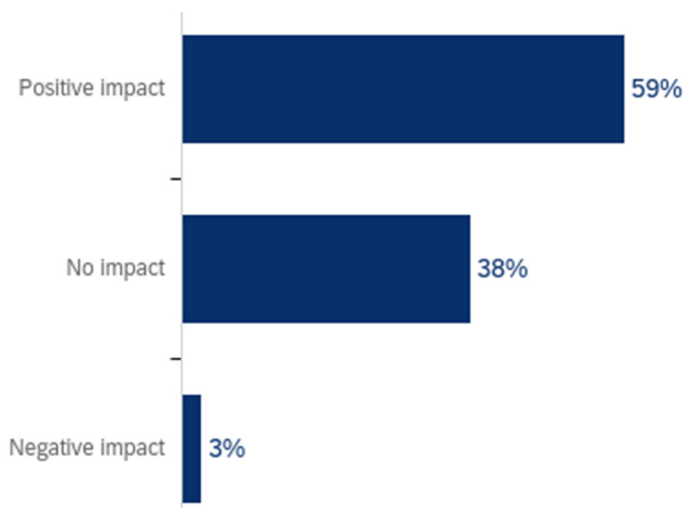
### *The Impact of The Right to Disconnect on Own Productivity*

Respondents were asked if they believed that the proposed right to disconnect will impact their own productivity.

59% believed the right to disconnect will have a positive impact on their productivity.

38% believed the right to disconnect will have no impact on their productivity.

3% believed the right to disconnect will have a negative impact on their productivity.



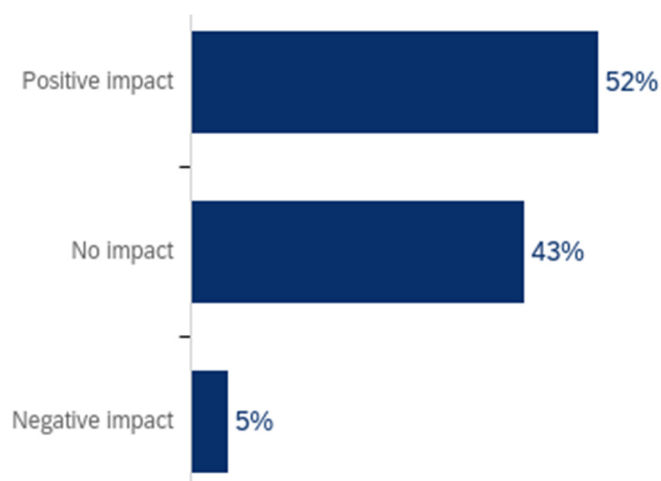
### *The Impact of The Right to Disconnect on The Productivity of the Team*

Respondents were asked if they believed that the proposed right to disconnect will impact the productivity of their team.

52% believed the right to disconnect will have a positive impact on the productivity of their team.

43% believed the right to disconnect will have no impact on the productivity of their team.

5% believed the right to disconnect will have a negative impact on the productivity of their team.



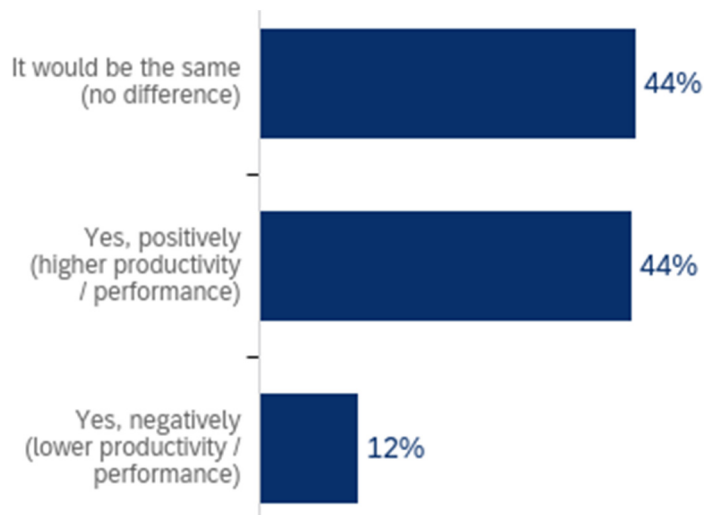
### *The Impact of Remote Work on the Productivity of The Team*

Respondents were asked if they believed that, post-pandemic, working remotely will impact the productivity/performance of their team.

44% believed that working remotely post-pandemic will make no difference to their team's productivity/performance.

44% believed that working remotely post-pandemic would positively impact their team's productivity/performance.

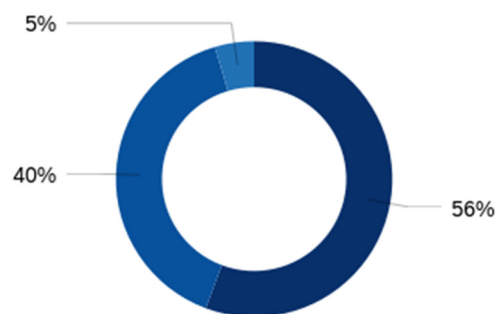
12% believed that working remotely post-pandemic would negatively impact their team's productivity/performance.



## Demographics and Respondent Profile

### Sector

- 56% of respondents work in the private sector
- 40% of respondents work in the public sector
- 5% of respondents work in the third sector



■ Private sector ■ Public sector ■ Third sector - charity

### Industry

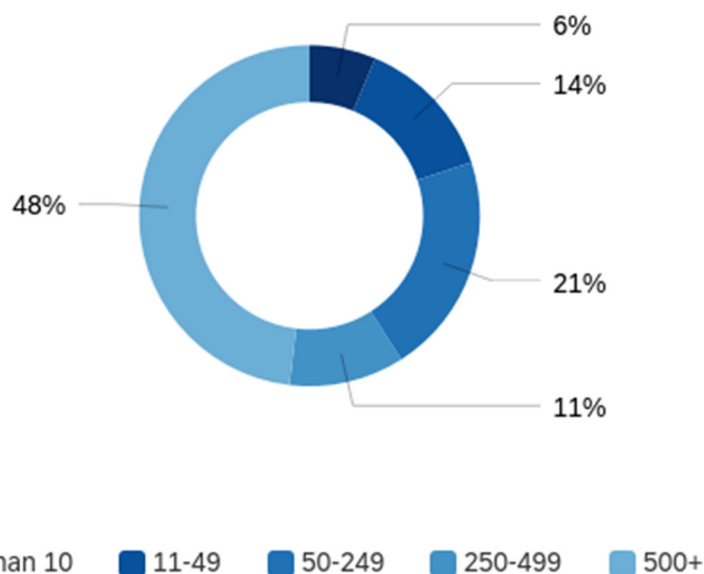
The following table sets out the percentage of respondents working across different industry categories.

1	Administrative and support services including travel agents	4.7%
2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0%
3	Arts, entertainment and recreation including sport	1.4%
4	Construction	2.1%
5	Education	13.3%
6	Financial, banking and insurance activities	14.5%
7	Health and social work activities	6.3%
8	Hospitality (accommodation, hotels, restaurants and food service)	0.5%
9	Information, communication and telecommunications	14.1%
10	Manufacturing	4.7%
11	Mining and quarrying	0.1%
12	Professional, scientific and technical activities including consulting	10.8%
13	Public and civil service administration and defence	12.9%
14	Real estate activities	0.5%
15	Retail and wholesale (clothes, goods, motor etc.)	1.9%
16	Transportation, postage, courier and storage	0.8%
17	Utilities (electricity, gas, water supply; sewerage, waste management)	1.7%
18	Other	8.7%

### Organisation Size

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

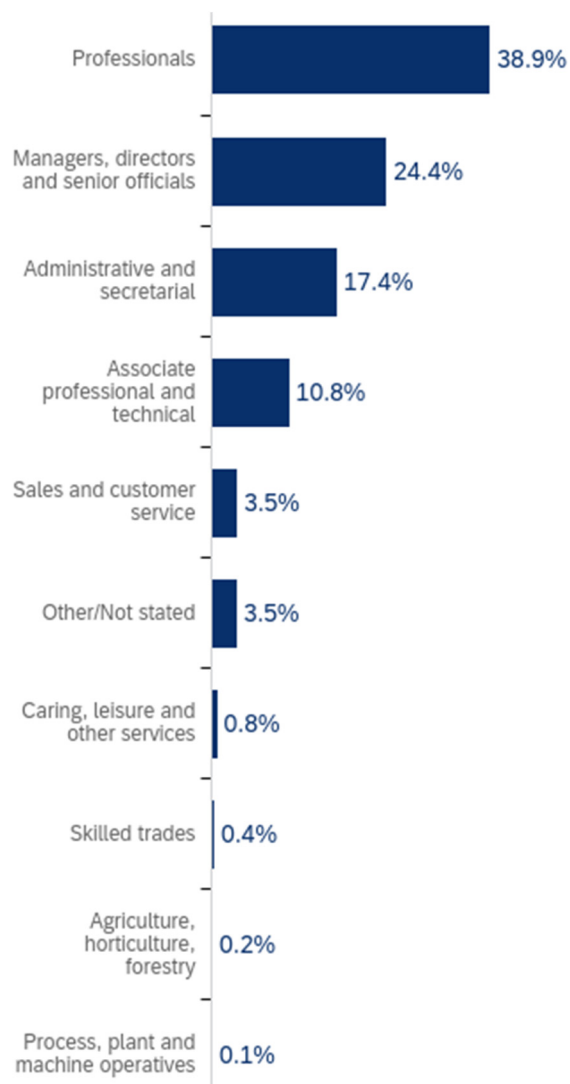
- 48% worked in organisations with 500 or more employees
- 11% worked in organisations with 250-499 employees
- 21% worked in organisations with 50-249 employees
- 14% worked in organisations with 11-49 employees
- 6% worked in organisations with 10 employees or less.



### Occupation

The majority of respondents described themselves as professionals (38.9%).

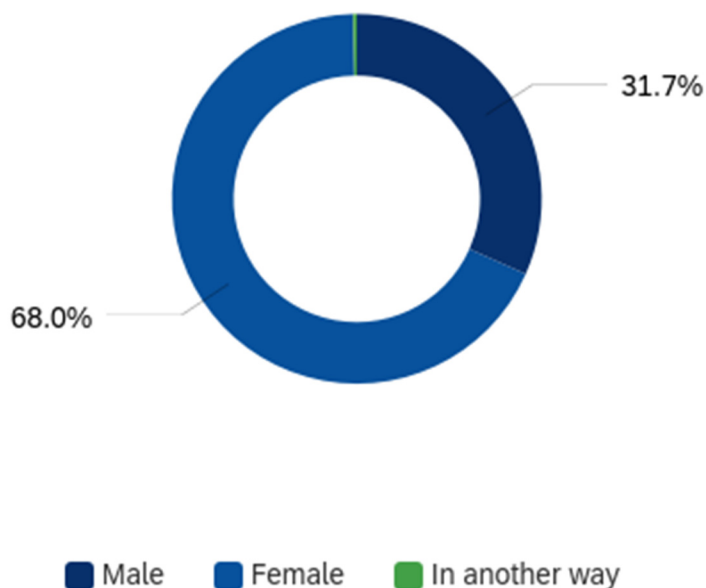
Managers, directors and senior officials were the second highest occupational category (24.4%) followed by administrative and secretarial (17.4%).



## Gender

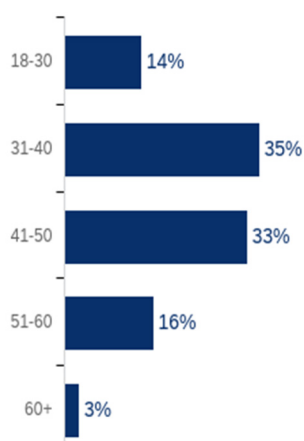
Respondents were asked how they would describe their gender.

- 68% were female
- 31.7% were male
- 0.3% describe themselves in another way.



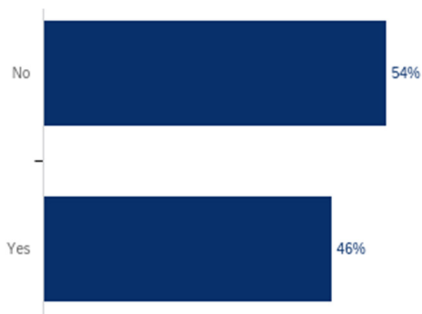
## Age

14% were aged between 18-30  
 35% were aged between 31-40  
 33% were aged between 41-50  
 16% were aged between 51-60  
 3% were aged over 60

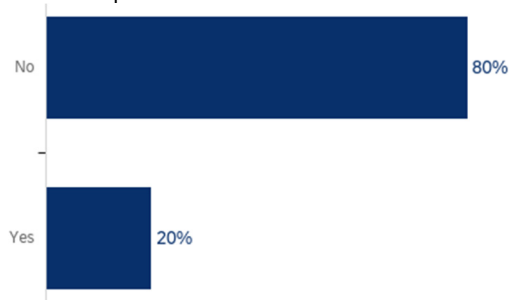


## Dependent Children & Eldercare Responsibilities

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

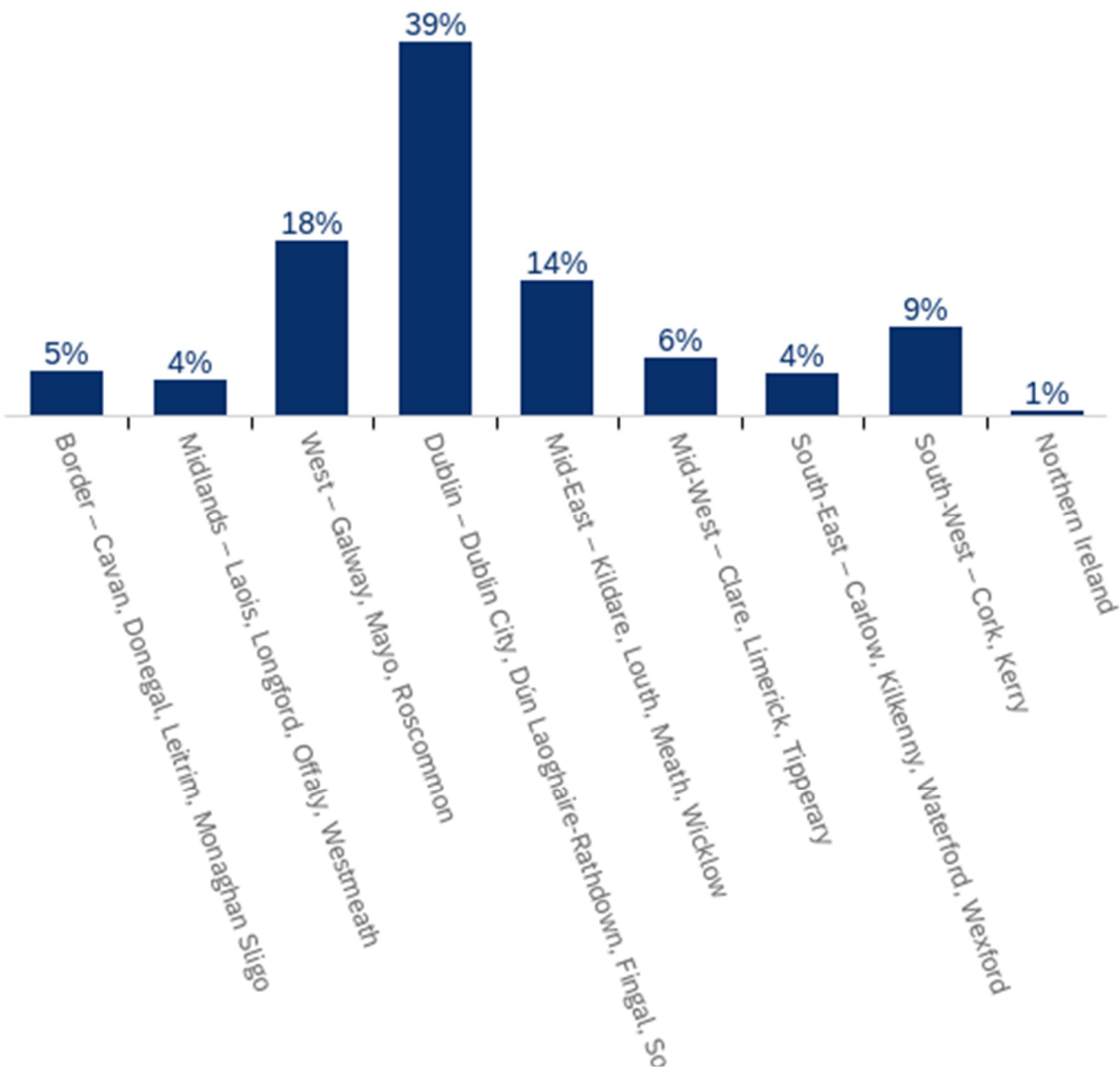


80% had no elder care responsibilities and 20% had elder care responsibilities.



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	<b>32.2%</b>	51.9%	42.7%	35.4%	28.7%	29.5%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	<b>53.3%</b>	36.8%	52.7%	53.4%	57.2%	53.6%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	<b>10.0%</b>	5.3%	2.6%	10.8%	11.3%	11.0%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	<b>4.5%</b>	6.0%	2.0%	0.4%	2.8%	6.0%

### 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	<b>32.2%</b>	37.0%	26.6%	26%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	<b>53.3%</b>	50.5%	57.7%	57.2%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	<b>10.0%</b>	9.0%	10.4%	10.8%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	<b>4.5%</b>	3.5%	5.4%	6.0%

### 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	<b>32.2%</b>	35.7%	30.9%	41.2%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	<b>53.3%</b>	50.0%	55.2%	47.1%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	<b>10.0%</b>	10%	9.5%	5.9%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	<b>4.5%</b>	4.3%	4.4%	5.9%

*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	<b>32.2%</b>	31.2%	35.6%	31.3%	28.9%	32.3%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	<b>53.3%</b>	52.5%	52.2%	56.8%	52.7%	41.7%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	<b>10.0%</b>	12.1%	8.9%	8.4%	10.9%	15.7%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	<b>4.5%</b>	4.1%	3.3%	3.6%	7.4%	10.2%

*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	32.2%	32.6%	32.1%	32.8%	31.0%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	53.3%	51.7%	56.0%	53.3%	54.8%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	10.0%	10.8%	8.2%	9.8%	9.0%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	4.5%	4.9%	3.7%	4.1%	5.3%

## Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Industry

		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	32.2%	35%	25%	19%	28%	25%	34%	27%	45%	45%	29%	33%	30%	28%	24%	41%	39%	35%	33%																		
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	53.3%	53%	65%	56%	60%	53%	55%	55%	30%	44%	58%	67%	57%	58%	64%	46%	49%	53%	53%																		
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	10.0%	8%	6%	17%	8%	13%	9%	13%	15%	8%	10%	0%	10%	9%	12%	9%	7%	7%	8%																		
	No – I do not want to work remotely	4.5%	4%	4%	8%	4%	9%	2%	5%	10%	3%	3%	0%	3%	5%	0%	3%	5%	5%	6%																		

## Cross-tab of Future Remote Working Preference and Region

		Region									
		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
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	<b>32.2%</b>	42%	42%	30%	29%	35%	35%	40%	34%	19%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a week	<b>53.3%</b>	47%	47%	57%	55%	54%	48%	50%	49%	71%
	Yes – I would like to work remotely several times a month	<b>10.0%</b>	7%	9%	10%	11%	8%	10%	7%	11%	6%
	No – I do not want to work remotely	<b>4.5%</b>	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	6%	3%	6%	3%

## 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.