

## **Remote Work, Time Use, and Gender Norms**

### **Analysis plan**

This study focuses on attitudes and preferences for Work from Home.

It consists of administering participants a short questionnaire and some Vignettes on work from home and daily life.

It will be run by the LISS (Longitudinal Survey for Social Sciences) at Tilburg University;

The LISS run regular survey modules with a representative sample of the Dutch population. Our study will be run as a supplementary survey module.

The study is run anonymously. We will not have access to participants names or geolocation, which is all administered by the LISS, in the respect of GDPR. The LISS will also store the data and make them available to other researchers after one year from completion of our study.

We will be able to link the anonymous answers of participants to our study to their anonymous answers to other LISS survey modules, specifically, the regular LISS modules on work, family, values and norms. Moreover, we can also link the data to earlier year surveys for the same modules, as well as to the special/supplementary time use and expenditure modules of the LISS.

The hypotheses we plan to test with the Vignettes are the following:

1.

\_ Do people who work from home perform more unpaid chores?

\_ Does this vary with the gender of the person who works from home?

\_ Do attitudes to these questions vary with the gender of the respondent (interacted with the gender of the person who works from home)?

2.

\_ Are people who work from home expected to perform more chores than their partner (eg. always preparing the dinner on days they work from home)?

\_ Does this vary with the gender of the person who works from home?

\_ Do attitudes to these questions vary with the gender of the respondent (interacted with the gender of the person who works from home)?

3.

\_ Are people who work from home expected to take on boards many more chores than their partner? (e.g., collecting the child from school, and, also, preparing the dinner on days they work from home)?

\_ Does this vary with the gender of the person who works from home?

\_ Do attitudes to these questions vary with the gender of the respondent (interacted with the gender of the person who works from home)?

4.

\_ If there are (standard/common) family emergency situations (i.e., a sick child) is the partner who works from home expected to take care of that and collect the child from school?

\_ Does this vary with the gender of the person who works from home?

\_ Do attitudes to these questions vary with the gender of the respondent (interacted with the gender of the person who works from home)?

5. What if the task to be performed is “masculine” such as taking care of the car, is the person who works from home expected to take care of that too?

\_ Does this vary with the gender of the person who works from home?

\_ Do attitudes to these questions vary with the gender of the respondent (interacted with the gender of the person who works from home)?

The analysis will control for respondent socio-demographics, and gender, but also whether they work from home, and how involved they are in household work themselves.

Before presenting the Vignettes to the respondents, the online survey is going to collect information on respondents’ daily activities, and experiences and preferences for work from home. These will also be analysed in our study.

After presenting respondents with the Vignettes, a number of open questions about respondents’ own experience in that area will also be asked. These will also be analysed.

The LISS survey also collected information on respondents’ work, family, and norms/values in regular modules, and we will also include information taken from those modules in our analysis.

For some of the LISS respondents also their partner is part of the survey. This should enable us to run the analysis also for a subset of couples for which both partners answer our survey.

When we analyse responses individually, we also may have to account for the fact that in some households more than one respondent is part of the LISS survey sample (e.g., clustering standard errors at the household level, as applicable).