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LES RAPPORTS DU LISER

# SEI

## Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19: Collecting the data

Martin **DIJST** (ED.)





# SEI

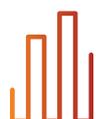
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COVID-19:

### COLLECTING THE DATA

Martin DIJST (ed.)

March 2021

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH



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# 1. Introduction

Martin Dijst and Conchita d'Ambrosio

## 1.1 Aim and research themes

The Socio-Economic Impact (SEI) project focuses on data collection to support research on the short- and medium-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related (de)confinement measures in Luxembourg on individuals and their households in terms of work and living conditions, daily activities and mobility, and (not directly COVID-19 related) health and health behaviours. Such a data collection will allow designing appropriate policy measures to avoid or mitigate detrimental wider impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak, to combat social inequalities and to tailor policy responses.

An interdisciplinary project team<sup>1</sup> composed of economists, geographers, sociologists and psychologists from the University of Luxembourg and all research departments of LISER, is responsible for the data collection. The project is aligned with the WHO's 'Coordinated Global Research Roadmap: 2019 Novel Coronavirus', which emphasizes the importance of social sciences in this crisis, to be able to understand and act upon the economic, social, behavioural and contextual dimensions of the pandemic's impact.

A large-scale survey has been developed which forms the basis for monitoring the impact of the outbreak and associated policy measures on (a) work and living conditions, (b) daily activities and mobility, (c) time use and household interactions and (d) health and health behaviours.

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### 1.1.1 Work and living conditions

Because of the economic slowdown induced by COVID-19 and the measures taken to contain its progression, an important concern is the fear that people will lose their job and/or see their income fall. The economic shock is expected to not be 'socially neutral', likely hurting particularly small business owners and workers who e.g. cannot work 'remotely', at social distance or have unsecure employment contracts; it will also likely hit the poorest households the most. The 'work and living conditions' module of the survey is meant to provide much needed timely information to document these potential distributive impacts and to design appropriate policy responses both in the short- and medium term.

The module focusses mainly on three impact issues. First, it will help understanding the consequences of the crisis on employment, working hours, teleworking, savings behaviour, consumption, preferences and expectations. As the economic literature has shown that an economic crisis can have very different effects on different categories of individuals (e.g. Hoynes et al., 2012), by measuring important socio-economic characteristics (e.g. the sector, occupation, education level, migration background and home ownership) we will be able to determine whether the crisis affected certain groups more than others.

Second, the survey will allow investigating the effect of the enforced teleworking on workers' productivity and atypical working hours. Previous literature has shown that work flexibility and teleworking may increase working hours (Possenriede et al., 2016) and productivity by boosting workers effort (Beckmann et al. 2017). However, the closure of schools and childcare providers may negatively affect the work environment of workers with young kids.

Third, the policy responses, essential as they are to protect population health and the economy, will have to be covered. To understand trade-offs, we have asked respondents about how much they would accept to contribute, and what types of spending are mostly supported. Redistributive

<sup>1</sup> Martin Dijst and Conchita d'Ambrosio were the PI's of the SEI-project team further composed of Veronique Van Acker, Andrea Albanese, Cyrille Medard de Chardon, Sam Cosaert, Irina Gewinner, Luise Görge, Philippe van Kerm, Ludvine Martin, Till Seuring, Marc Suhrcke and Clause Vögele.

preferences of a population are often surveyed but we were able here to examine them in a context of acute, concrete crisis (Alesina and Giuliano, 2011).

### 1.1.2 Daily activities and mobility

Because of the confinement, many people have to drastically change their daily activities and mobility routines. Out-of-home activities are cancelled, reduced to very local activities (e.g., a walk in the neighbourhood), replaced by in-home activities (e.g., working from home) or virtual alternatives (e.g., online shopping). The aim of the 'daily activities and mobility' module is to understand these impacts of the confinement of people's daily life and to develop appropriate planning policy measures.

The module focusses on three main impact issues: First, the survey collects data on changes in out-of-home activities and mobility. The confinement forces people to cancel activities and reduce travel distances. Triggered by a growing awareness of the risk of becoming infected in crowded public places and public transport, it might result in a 'revival' of local lifestyles characterized by local activity spaces (Hasanzadeh et al., 2018) suitable for walking and cycling and further increase in private car use (Tirachini et al., 2013).

Second, the module will allow in complementarity to the 'work and living conditions' module, to understand experiences with extreme working from home situation. It is not clear if homes are well-equipped to work from home, how dual earner households combine working from home activities by both spouses (Paleti and Vukovic, 2017), how time for working is organized together with time for other activities such as child care and home schooling (Steward, 2000), how leisure activities are organized and whether the homes are well-equipped to do so (e.g., having a garden or private balcony) or if the residential location allows it (e.g., public green space at walking distance).

Third, this module aims to understand the impact of ICTs (e.g., teleworking, videoconferencing, online shopping, digital fitness) on physical face-to-face activities. Previous studies found that the impact of ICTs on activity and mobility patterns is very complex and not so much one of direct substitution (Ben-Elia et al., 2018). When people are 'forced' to limit their out-of-home activities, it puts things back into question. While ICTs were found to be incidental in shaping activities and mobility in the past (Line et al., 2011), ICTs might become more instrumental during and after the COVID-19 outbreak.

### 1.1.3 Time use and household interactions

Families with children might be hit particularly hard by many governments' measures tackling the 2020 pandemic. Social distancing, the lockdown of public life including schools and early education, as well as increased work from home have put enormous pressure on parents' ability to (re)organise daily family life, fulfil work requirements, educate and care for their children, and communicate with colleagues, supervisors and educators. How couples deal with the increased levels of stress in combining paid and unpaid work, and how Luxembourgish society responds to families' needs during the pandemic, is not just a challenge to parents and children, but to women in particular.

The short- and mid-term consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, including sustainable development (e.g., gender equality), largely depend on how families, especially women, go through the crisis. Therefore, this module addresses three main issues. First, it investigates whether and how couples change their routines in time use before and during the first wave of the pandemic. This relates to various activities ranging from paid work to childcare and leisure.

Second, one possible impact of the pandemic is that it leads to a reorganisation and redistribution of (care) work and affects the work-life balance. We address the change in attitudes and division of paid and unpaid work in families with children by asking questions on the division of household

chores and childcare before and during/shortly after the outbreak of pandemic. While in traditional circumstances, women take over a larger share of household responsibilities, in times of quarantine, the bargaining power in couples might change because of perceived financial vulnerability. There are at least three scenarios: the outbreak and lockdown either 1) close the gender gap in unpaid labour within families; 2) further widen the gap in favour of men; or 3) leave the household division of unpaid work unchanged.

Lastly, we explore whether and how couples re-negotiate the division of unpaid work and care for their offspring. We particularly focus on satisfaction with intra-household division of unpaid work by asking individuals how they and their partner determined their current division of labour arrangement. We give special attention to whether the partners are equally (dis-)satisfied with their organisation of unpaid work.

#### 1.1.4 Health and health behaviours

Much of the ongoing efforts to assess the health effects focuses on assessing the extent and patterns of COVID-19 infections and associated morbidity and mortality. Yet, in light of the all-encompassing consequences of the crisis, it is inevitable that there will be health effects well beyond the immediate infections – none of which easy to predict. The aim of this module is to capture a broader set of health and behavioural effects, to inform appropriate policy responses where needed.

The module focusses on three dimensions of potential impact. First, out of the many potential indirect health effects, there has already been considerable hypothesizing about the widely expected adverse mental health effects (IASC 2020), e.g. as a result of concerns about contracting COVID-19 or due to the challenging circumstances of confinement. On the other hand, there may well also be people that draw positive feelings and emotions from the experience, e.g. from the satisfaction that comes from having helped others in the community, or from having found ways to cope and be resilient (WHO 2005). It remains, hence, an empirical question to assess who may be affected and in what ways.

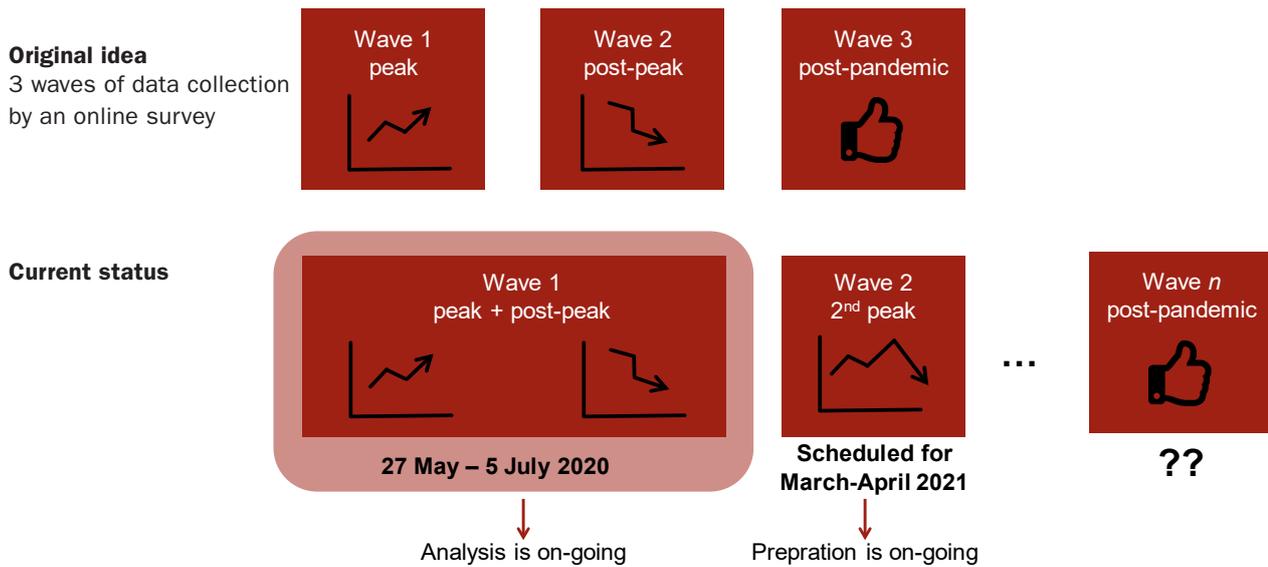
Second, the ex-ante predicted effects may even be more ambiguous when it comes to health behaviours that – in ‘normal times’ – account for the biggest share of chronic disease burden, i.e. smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity. Unlike former economic recessions (Ruhm, 2016), the current or forthcoming economic crisis arguably differs as it is induced by a health crisis and accompanied by massive interference into people’s freedom of movement and behaviour. As restaurants and pubs are closed during confinement, major locations for e.g. alcohol consumption become inaccessible. And while people will in principle have more time to be physically active, some such activity is prohibited because it would occur in groups or because authorities have imposed limits for people to spend time outside. Via the survey, we will explore the general health problems and behavioural responses of people.

Third, we seek to develop an initial, tangible empirical measure of the healthcare activities that are foregone as a result of the overarching focus on direct COVID-19-related action, for instance in the form of treatment for less than urgent healthcare or unavailability or inaccessibility of medicines.

## 1.2 Project implementation

Originally, the SEI-project was composed of three waves: during the peak of the pandemic (‘pandemic phase’), the ‘post-peak phase’, and the ‘post-pandemic phase’ (WHO, 2009). The criterion for determining a transition to a next wave would have been based on the country’s stage, defined by the WHO. We expected to start the second wave after one month and the third wave after six months. Ideally, all respondents would have participated in the three waves of the survey.

Figure 1.1: Original and current status of the survey waves



Prepared and designed by Veronique Van Acker

However, the development of the pandemic in relation with (de)confinement measures in Luxembourg, and the necessary development time of the survey resulted in a start of the survey at May 27 until July 5, 2020, which actually represented a post-peak phase. Therefore, the surveys of the 'peak phase' and 'post-peak phase' needed to be combined into one single survey. The second wave of the survey will start in March 2021.

In the following chapters of this report, we will only discuss the design and implementation of the first wave of the survey and the descriptive results per thematic module. Multivariate analyses of the data of the first wave will be put central in various thematic papers.

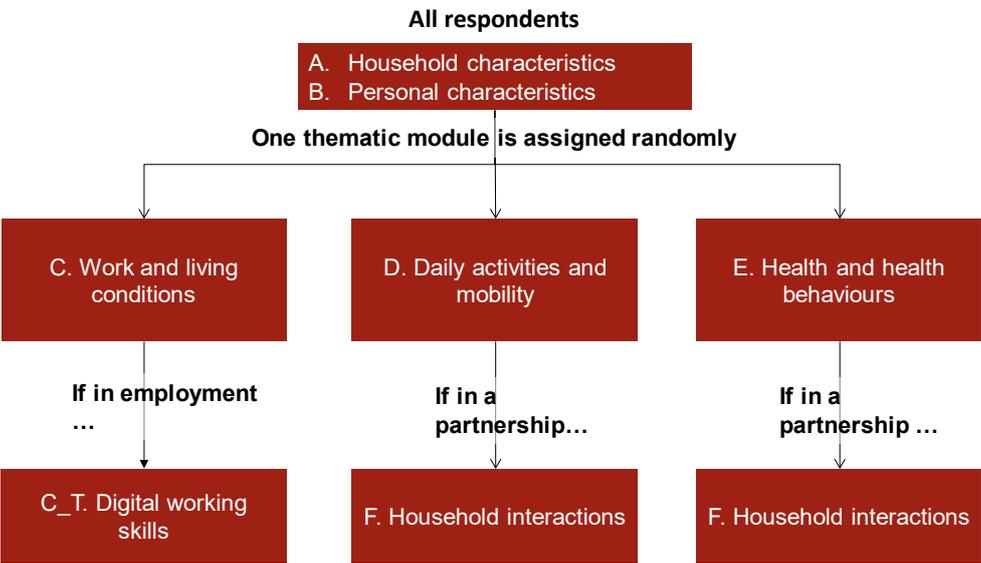
# 2. Design and implementation of the Socio-Economic Impact Survey

Veronique Van Acker and Philippe Van Kerm

## 2.1 Design of the survey

This report presents the results of the first wave of data collection which was organized from May 27 until July 5, 2020. The survey was organized based on three thematic modules: (i) work and living conditions, (ii) daily activities and mobility, and (iii) health and health behaviours. Although these topics are diverse, we decided not to organize a series of separate surveys. Too many surveys were already being organized at that time (spring 2020) and this could easily lead to fatigue among the population. Instead, we organized our survey in such a way that all topics were covered simultaneously. After answering a set of questions on household and personal characteristics, respondents were randomly assigned to one of these three thematic modules (module C, D and E respectively, see Figure 2.1). Module C on work and living conditions also included a sub-module with questions on digital skills used by employed respondents in their work (module C\_T). Respondents who were assigned to module D or E and who are in a relationship were further referred to a sub-module on interactions and time use within the household (module F). In doing so, the three paths in the survey were comparable in length.

Figure 2.1: Structure of the SEI-survey



In each module, questions were formulated in such a way that data was collected about three time periods in spring 2020:

- Just before the COVID-19 lockdown (i.e., February 2020)
- During the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic (i.e., early April 2020)
- Immediately after the COVID-19 lockdown (i.e., at the time of completing the survey, end of May until early July 2020)

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in the Appendix.

## 2.2 Implementation of the survey

This survey was implemented in Qualtrics. The survey was announced by a press release on May 27, 2020. This press release was picked up by media such as Lëtzebuerger Journal, Lëtzebuerger Land, L'Essentiel, Woxx.lu, Moien.lu and Science.lu. At the same time as the press release, LISER announced the survey through posts on her Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter account. In addition, a social media campaign via Facebook was set up targeting residents in Luxembourg and cross-border region. Finally, municipalities in Luxembourg were also contacted by email with a request to share a weblink to the survey with their residents through their own website or social media. The survey was freely accessible during the survey period.

The survey targeted residents of Luxembourg aged 16 and above and cross-border commuters defined as people aged 16+ working or studying in Luxembourg but residing outside the country. A grand total of 7,297 entries have been recorded on the cover page of the survey where respondents were presented a data protection information notice and were asked to give their consent to the processing of their data for this project. More than half of these entries (N = 4,650) have led to an answer to at least the first survey question. Filtering out entries out of scope (i.e., the respondent does not declare residing, studying or working in Luxembourg) and entries that stopped after only the first few introductory questions about household composition, results in a baseline sample of 4,118 entries. The majority of these entries are from residents of Luxembourg (83.5%, or N = 3,438), and less than one in five entries is from cross-border commuters be it for work or education (16.5%, or N = 680).

The survey was available in three languages: French, German and English. Of this baseline sample, the majority of respondents completely the survey in French (57.1%), followed by German (29.8%) and English (13.1%).

## 2.3 Sample characteristics

The survey was organized as an opt-in online survey. This is also known as convenience sampling which is a non-probability sampling method where the sample is taken from a group of people who are easy to contact. This type of sampling does not require a complicated sampling framework (e.g., a stratified sample in terms of gender, age, or income). The only criterion is whether respondents are willing to participate in the survey or not. The main advantage of such convenience sampling is that information can be collected relatively fast, easy and cost effective allowing a first quick assessment of the socio-economic effects of COVID-19. But since participation to the survey is entirely voluntary, no element of the survey design guarantees representativity of the sample for the target population. This is also true for our survey. Table 2.1 presents descriptive statistics of the Luxembourg sub-sample only<sup>2</sup>. Comparison of the profile of respondents to the profile of the Luxembourg population suggests overrepresentation of women, of individuals between 30 and 59 years, of highly educated and of employed persons.

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<sup>2</sup> Similar descriptive statistics are not presented for the different groups of cross-border commuters as the size of these sub-samples by country are often too small for a further breakdown by socio-economic groups and more detailed analyses (Belgium N = 225 ; France N = 363 ; Germany N = 60). Since, not everybody answered this question on country of origin, the total number is lower than N=680!

Table 2.1: Sample descriptive statistics

		Sample	Population
Gender (N = 2898)	Male	28.1%	50.3%
	Female	71.9%	49.7%
Age (N = 2829)	17-24 years	3.7%	11.5%
	25-29 years	6.3%	9.3%
	30-39 years	24.6%	19.2%
	40-49 years	29.4%	18.2%
	50-59 years	22.8%	17.5%
	60-64 years	7.6%	6.7%
	65+ years	5.6%	17.7%
Education* (N = 2863)	Primary education	1.6%	12.60%
	Lower secondary education	7.3%	15.73%
	Upper secondary education	21.9%	34.90%
	Post-secondary but non-tertiary education	9.8%	2.08%
	Tertiary education, short-cycle	10.4%	34.69%
	Bachelor level or equivalent	17.1%	
	Master level or equivalent	28.2%	
Doctoral level or equivalent	3.7%		
Employment* status (N = 2886)	Employed	76.1%	53.59%
	Not employed	23.9%	46.41%

\* For education and employment, 'population' estimates were calculated from just above eight thousand respondents to the nationally representative EU-SILC survey collected in 2019.

Source: <http://statistiques.public.lu>

## 2.4 Calculating weights

The construction of a set of calibration weights, which applied to estimation of sample statistics can help attenuate the impact of the imbalance of the sample composition with respect to some key individual characteristics. The weights are constructed so that the set of weighted entries are as similar as possible to a small number of characteristics observed in the target population. While such *ex post* adjustments are unlikely to be a perfect 'fix' for the representativity of the sample or to lead to inference that compares with probability samples, they should enhance confidence in inference that can be drawn from the survey. Calibration has been conducted only for entries from the resident population because (i) the number of observations from the non-resident population revealed comparatively small, (ii) a relatively high share of those entries appear unreliable (see below), and (iii) external population totals and reference survey statistics are difficult to obtain for non-residents.

### 2.4.1 Identifying valid survey entries

Unsurprisingly, given the way the survey has been operated, not all entries are plausible or realistically represent truthful answers. Suspicious entries have been discarded before calibration. Starting from the baseline sample, 1,084 additional entries have been tagged as implausible, incomplete or untrustworthy and have been discarded from the calibration. These entries were excluded if any of the following conditions was true:

- The total recorded survey duration was less than 8 minutes or greater than 5 days;
- The number of reported household members in a given age range was above 10;
- The total household size was above 12 or less than 1;

- The number of rooms in the dwelling was above 20;
- The gender is neither male or female;
- The birth year was earlier than 1920.

This results in a set of 3,034 useable entries.

### 2.4.2 Residents vs non-residents

As mentioned above, calibration was conducted only for residents. We tagged entries pertaining to a resident by combining information revealed in two questions:

- Q184 “Before we start the survey, Are you a resident of Luxembourg, a cross-border commuter (i.e., living outside Luxembourg and commuting to work or school in Luxembourg on a regular basis), none of the above”

and

- Q5 “Where do you live?”

This identifies 2,528 ‘resident’ entries and only 506 ‘non-resident’ entries. Note also that problematic entries identified above were much more frequent for ‘non-resident’ entries (385, or 43% of all baseline ‘non-resident’ entries) than for ‘resident’ entries (699, or 22% of all baseline ‘resident’ entries).

### 2.4.3 Calibration procedure

We have constructed calibration weight to re-calibrate the sample to a reference survey and population totals, following a weighting procedure for non-probability samples described in Valliant and Dever (2018, ch.6).

In a first step, pseudo-inclusion probabilities into the online sample were estimated with the use of a reference sample from the target population, namely the EU-SILC/PSELL-3 sample collected in 2018.. The latter is representative of the population of Luxembourg residents in 2018, and we selected respondents aged 16+. Pseudo-inclusion probabilities were calculated as a function of respondents’ gender, age (in 5 groups), education (tertiary vs. non-tertiary), activity status (employed, self-employed, pensioner or other inactive), and marital status, which are both measured in similar ways in both the reference survey and in the online survey. Estimated pseudo-inclusion probabilities were used to calculate a ‘pseudo base weight’ (the inverse of pseudo-inclusion probabilities). Application of such a weight calibrates the online sample to the characteristics of the reference sample.

In a second step, post-stratification weights were calculated to re-calibrate the online sample data to population totals observed in the Luxembourg population in November 2019 (IGSS aggregates) --recall the reference survey is of 2018. Two sets of target variables were used here:

- i. Population counts by age and gender only (obtained from social security administration data of November 2019);
- ii. Population counts by age and gender *and* by broad activity status and gender (obtained from social security administration data of November 2019).

The calibration weights were calculated here by generalized linear regression adjustment as described in Valliant and Dever (2018) (using Stata’s *svyca1* command).

While, in principle, it is tempting to calibrate to a larger number of covariates (e.g., household income) --in particular in calculating pseudo-inclusion probabilities off the reference survey, the variance of weights appeared to grow rapidly with the inclusion of additional variables (or

more narrowly defined categorical classifications or interactions). In addition, many candidate adjustment variables were not available consistently across all entries.

#### 2.4.4 Available weighting variables

Five alternative weight variables are available:

- wgt0 only applies pseudo-inclusion probability adjustment, the ‘pseudo-base-weight’
- wgt1 only applies calibration to population counts by age and gender
- wgt2 only applies calibration to population counts by age, gender and activity status
- wgt3 and wgt4 combine pseudo-inclusion probabilities and calibration to population totals (age and gender only for wgt3; age and gender and gender and activity status for wgt4).

Considering the trade-off between the desire to balance the survey appropriately and the need to avoid extreme weights, wgt3 appears best suited. It is however recommended to carefully assess sensitivity of results to alternative weighting choices.

No upper or lower truncation of weights have been applied, but may be considered in applications, in particular when using wgt2 and wgt4, which tend to have extreme weights.

#### 2.4.5 Analysis of randomized modules

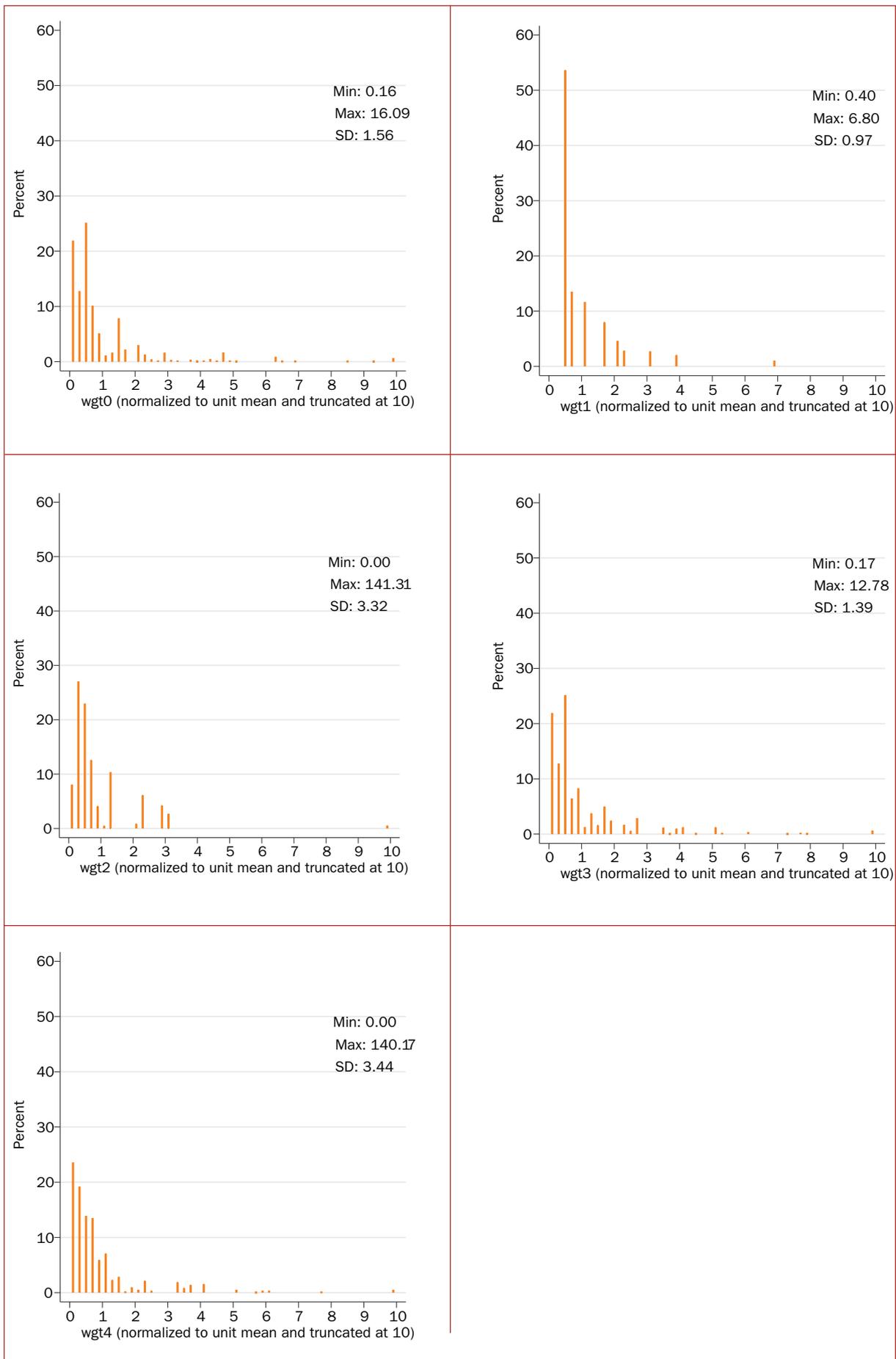
After a series of questions collecting household and personal demographic information, respondents were randomly allocated to one of the three thematic modules and any associated sub-module. Analysis of a specific (sub)module is therefore limited to a random subset of entries.

The calibration procedure only exploits variables available in the common household and personal demographic questions. It can be repeated separately for each of the subsets of the data (denoted as C, C\_T, D, E and F). The five weight variables calibrated to each of the five (sub) modules are therefore also available.

#### 2.4.6 The distribution of weights

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of all available weight variables after scaling them to unit mean for comparability (values are truncated to 10 in the histograms, but not in the reported max and standard deviation). The variance of calibration weights is fairly high. This is unsurprising given the highly unbalanced composition of the online sample.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of weights (after normalization) for the whole sample

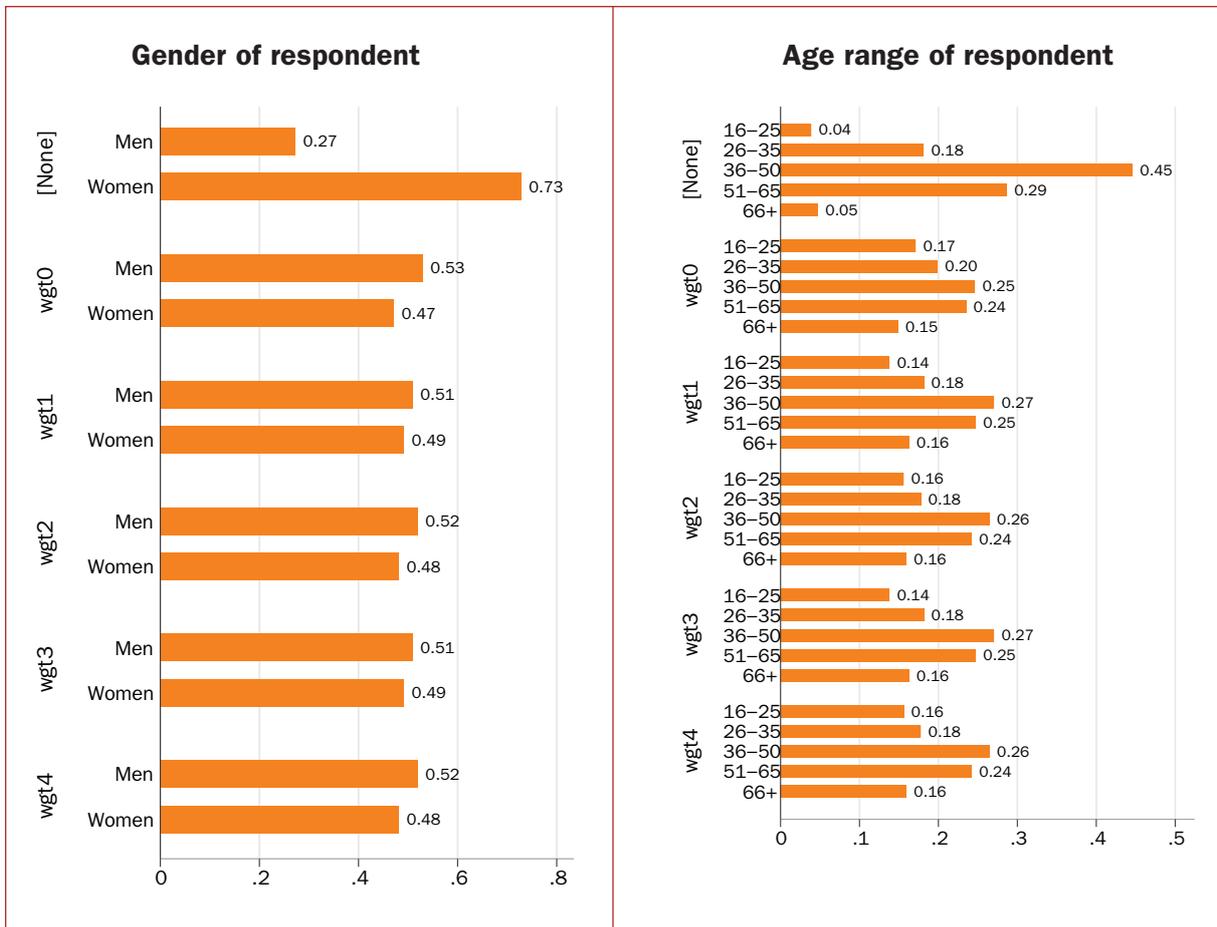


### 2.4.7 Comparison of weighted and unweighted frequencies

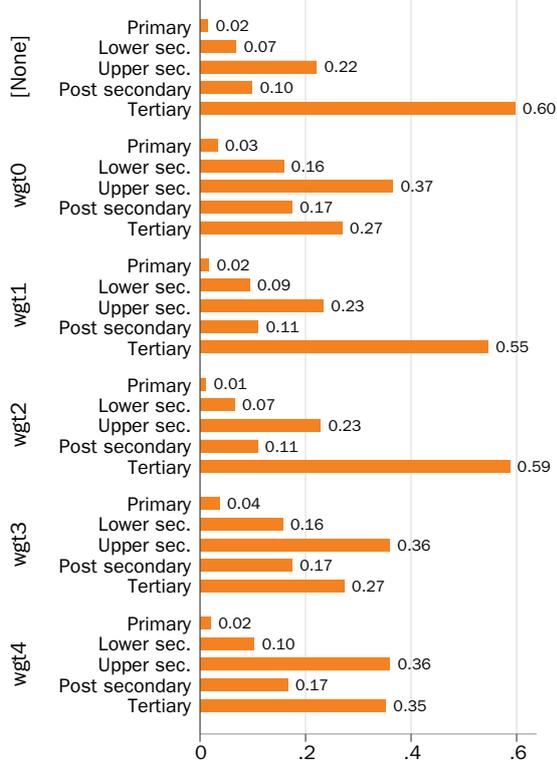
Figure 2.3 reports estimated frequencies of six variables (language spoken at home, age, education, gender, activity status and household income) according to unweighted data, and according to the five calibration weight variables available. Language (mainly) spoken at home and household income are not used in any of the calibration steps. The unweighted frequencies reveal the large unbalance of the raw sample with regard to age, gender and education. It is important to note that the choice of weight variable can make a relatively large difference (notably to education and activity statuses).

Notably, wgt1 and wgt2, which do not use education information, keep an over-representation of highly educated entries; wgt2 and wgt4 also result in a large share of employees. The recommendation to use wgt3 seems warranted by the results presented here too.

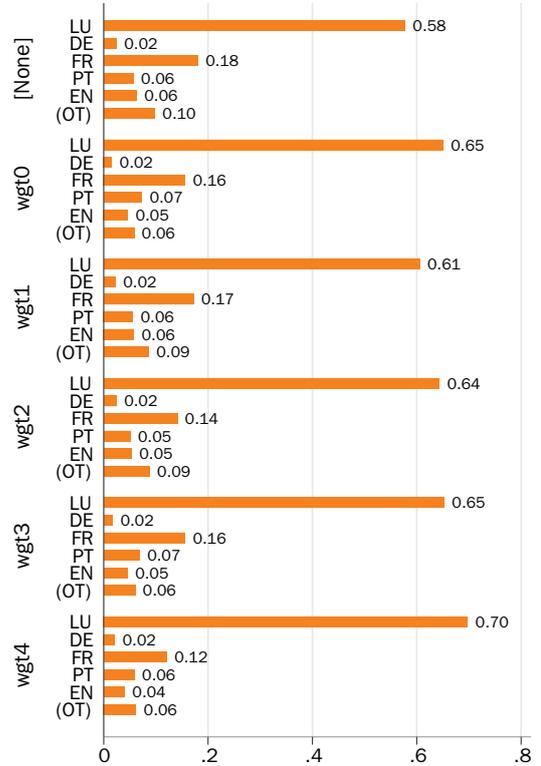
Figure 2.2: Weighted and unweighted frequencies, residents only



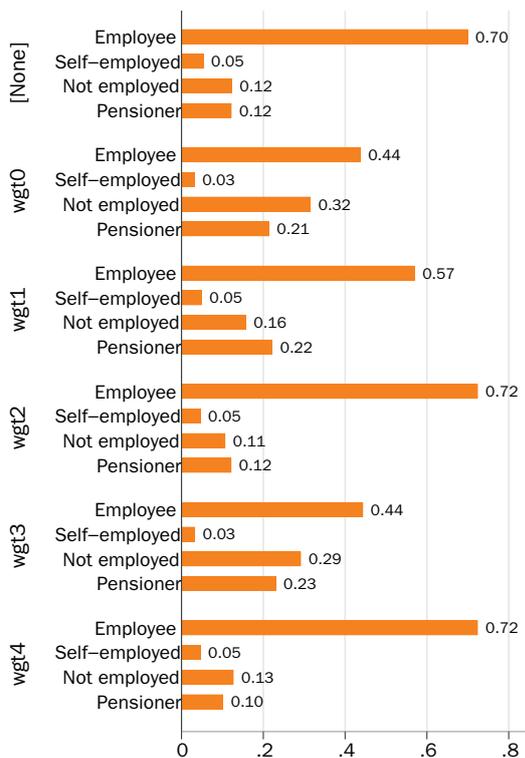
### Education of respondent



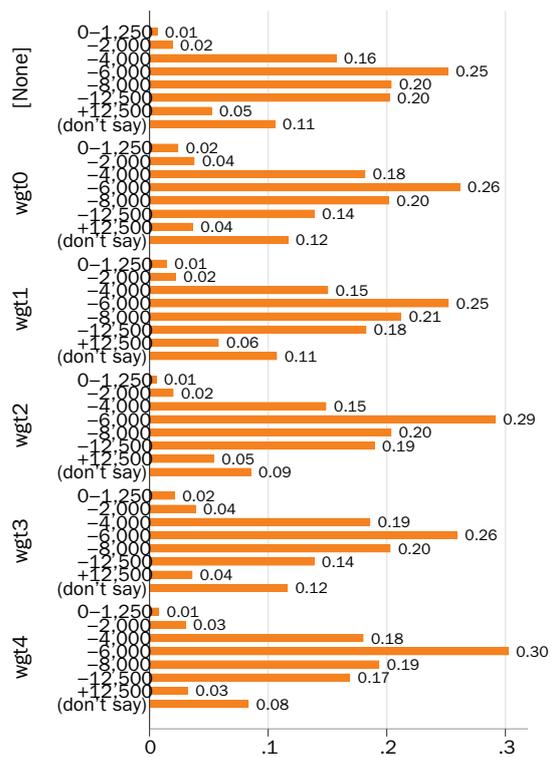
### Language of respondent



### Activity status of respondent



### Income range of respondent



## 3. Work and living conditions

Philippe Van Kerm and Ludivine Martin

The module dedicated to “Employment and living conditions” asked participants about their employment experiences before, during and just after the lockdown imposed in Luxembourg in the spring 2020. The survey, first, covered dimensions of work during the lockdown, such as teleworking and temporary employment, parental leaves, sick leaves, job satisfaction, etc. Second, respondents were surveyed about their feelings of stress and their experience of financial strains when the country had just ended the lockdown. The third part of the module examined attitudes toward financial solidarity and taxation. Moreover, respondents with a job were finally invited to enter a more detailed module dedicated to their experience of teleworking, described in the last Section of this chapter. We report here on the responses on the main dimensions of the module.

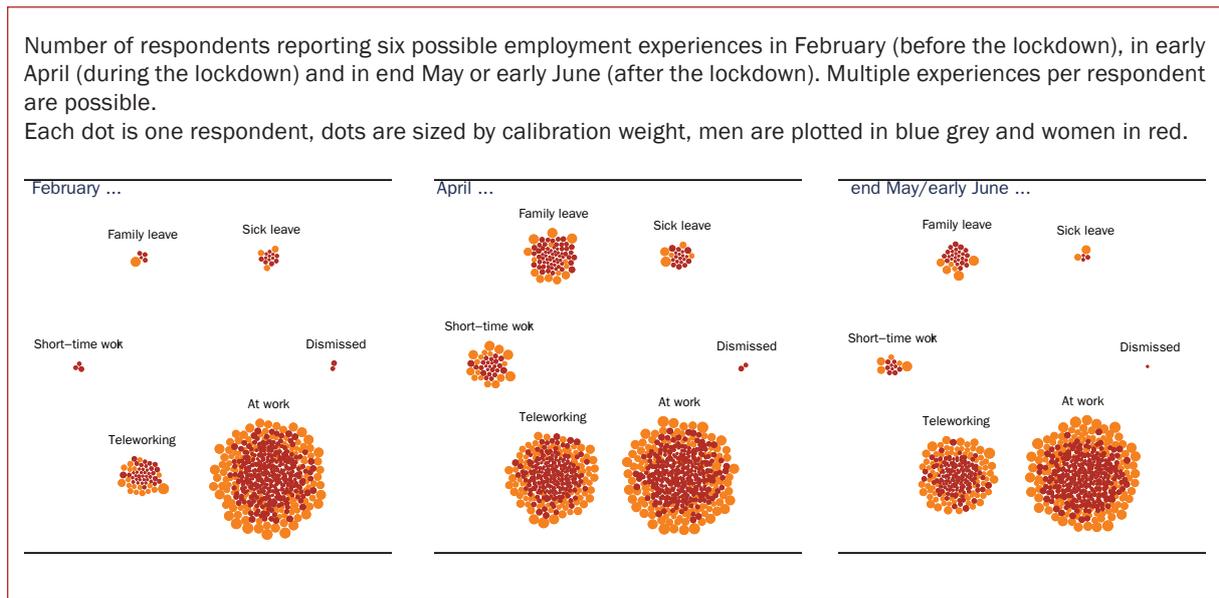
### 3.1 Employment and living conditions

The statistics shown in this section focus on Luxembourg residents only and are calibrated to correct for differences in participation probabilities by gender, education, age and employment. As a non-probability, opt-in web survey, no element of the survey design guarantees representativity of the pool of responses. For example, compared to external population statistics for Luxembourg, we find overwhelmingly more women (75% of participants), more people with tertiary education and more middle-aged respondents in our sample. These characteristics are most likely correlated with the outcomes that we are interested in here, employment and household finances, specifically. Calibration of respondents’ characteristics to known population characteristics is therefore necessary to mitigate broad biases driven by deviations between them in our data. Calibration was calculated here only on residents and led to the exclusion of responses from cross-border workers. See Section 2.4 for a description of this calibration process.

#### 3.1.1 Employment

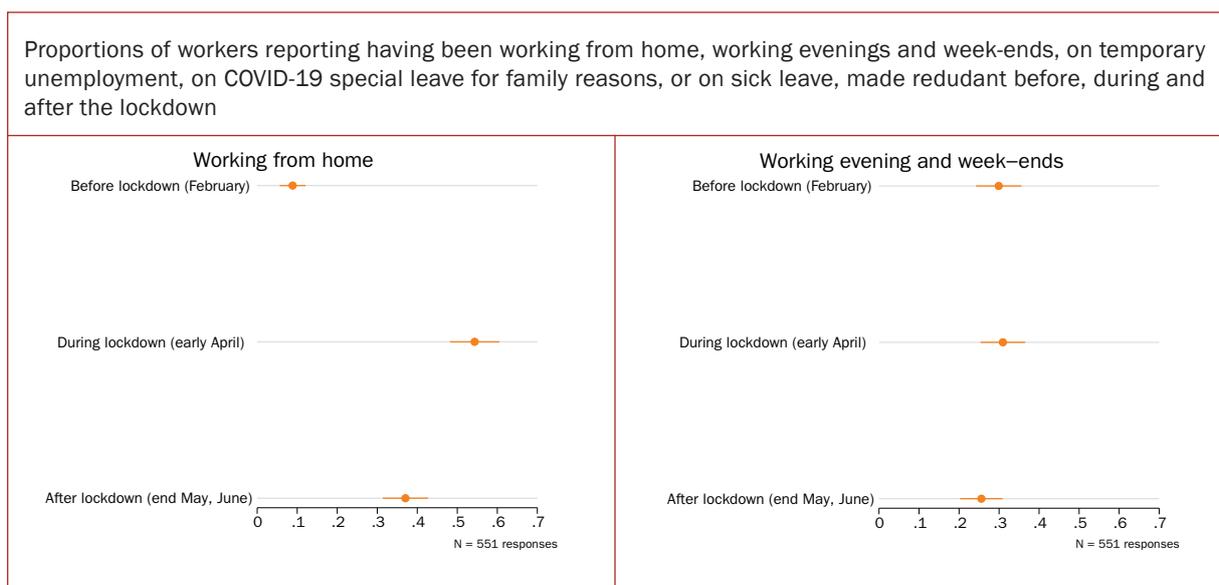
Figures 3.1a and 3.1b illustrate the shock that COVID-19 and the lockdown imposed on employment. Both figures provide alternative representations of the experiences of individuals which were in employment in February. It is noteworthy from Figure 3.1a that the number of people at work remained relatively constant throughout the period. Unsurprisingly, for many, it took the form of an increase in working from home, which was experienced by around 9% of employed resident respondents before the lockdown and jumped to 54% in the middle of the lockdown and remained at a high 37% in June. Twelve percent of respondents were on short-time work (temporary employment) in April, but the proportion already fell to only 3.5% in June. The COVID-19 leave for family reasons was taken in larger proportion with 14% of workers using the scheme in April and 6% in the period end of May until early June—in much greater proportion among women.

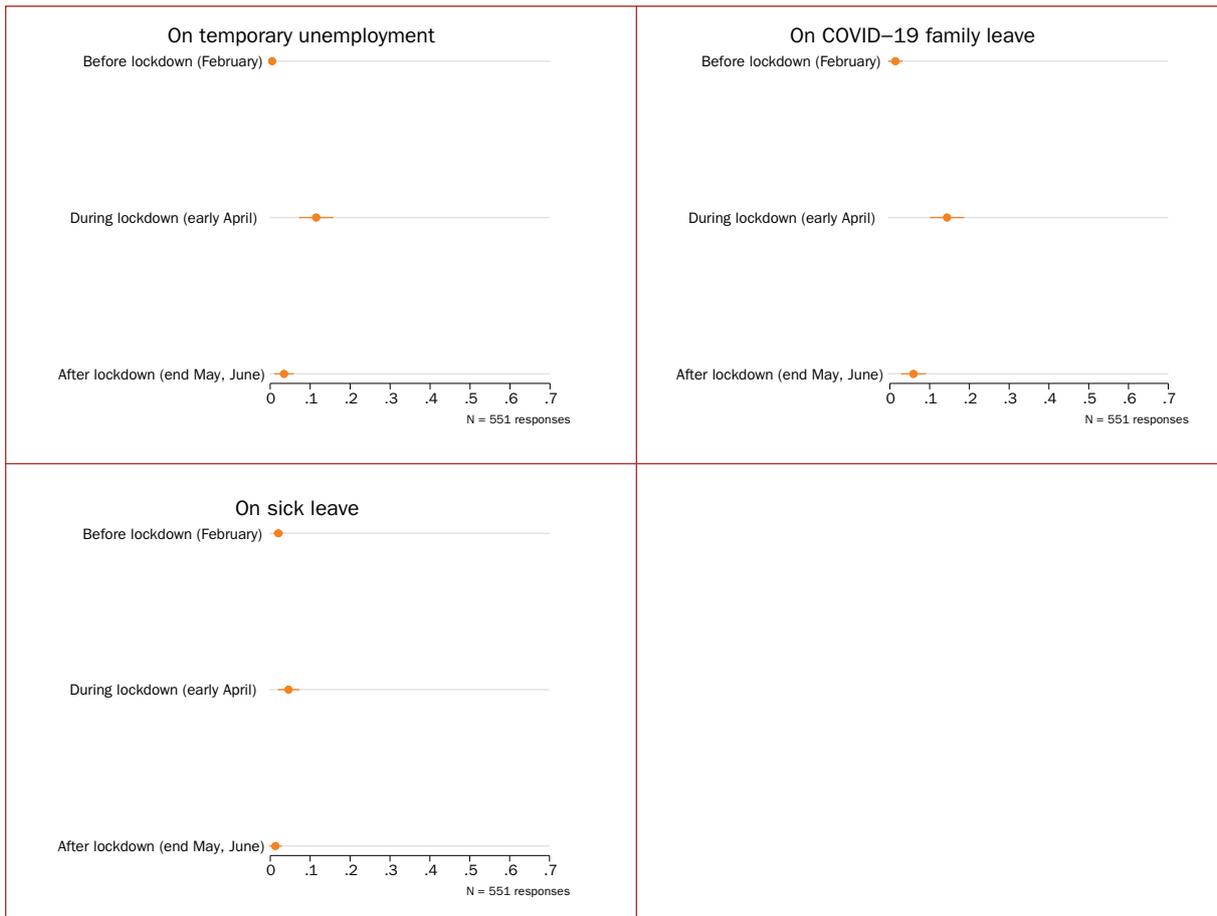
Figure 3.1a: Employment consequences of COVID-19 and of the lockdown



In spite of the onset of the pandemic, relatively few workers experienced a sick leave and hardly any worker declared having been dismissed in the period.

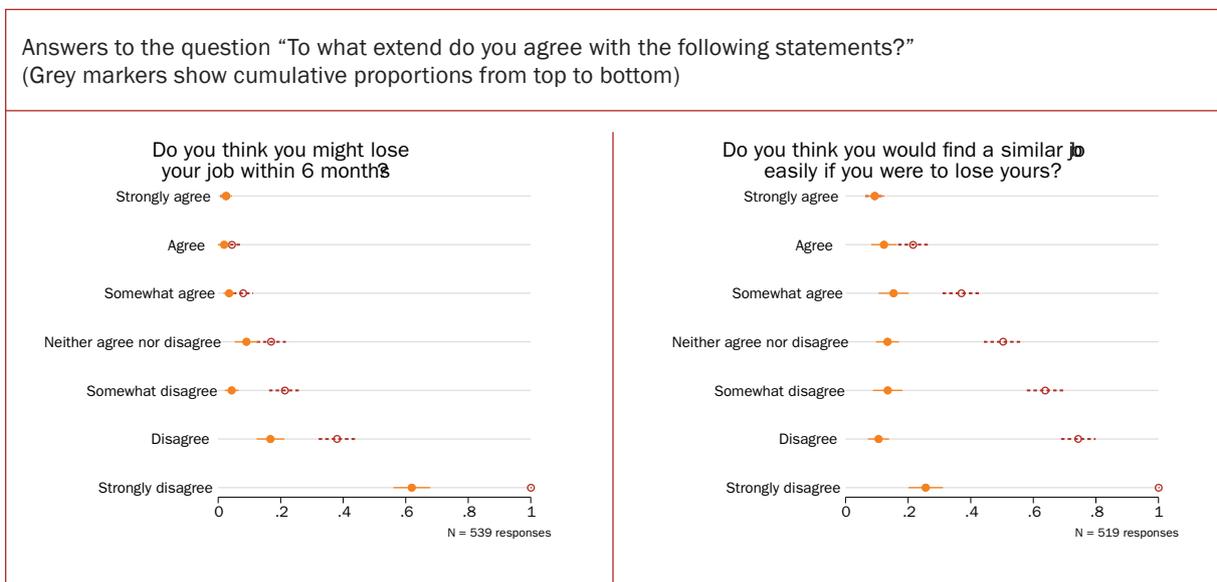
Figure 3.1b: Employment consequences of COVID-19 and of the lockdown (continued)





The low risks to employment experienced by respondents is also reflected in Figure 3.2, which shows answers to (i) a question about the perception of respondents about the risk that they lose their job in the next six months—a period essentially covering the second half of 2020; and (ii) the chance that they find a similar paying job in case they lost their job. Less than 10% of respondents agree (‘strongly’ or even ‘somewhat’) that there is a risk of losing their job. Forty percent believe they would easily find a similar paying job.

Figure 3.2: Perceived unemployment risk

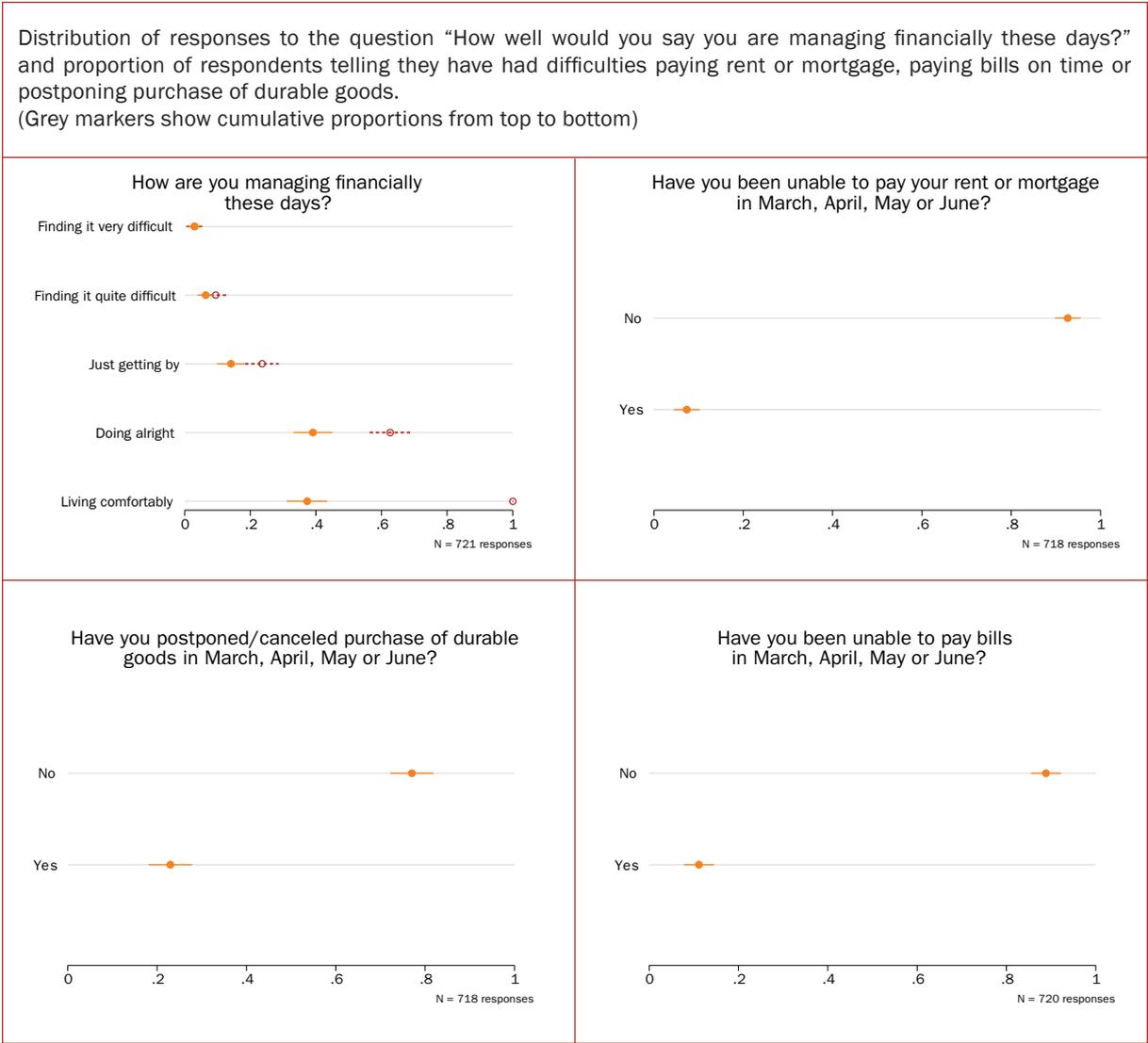


The picture that emerges from the employment questions is one where employment is well protected (both in spring as well as in the rest of the year, at least according to expectations). Dismissals were almost inexistent and short-time work increased, but concerned a minority of working respondents.

### 3.1.2 Financial situation

It is therefore not surprising to see that few respondents reported experiencing acute financial difficulties. Figure 3.3 shows that 9% of respondents report finding it very or quite difficult to manage financially, 11% have had difficulties paying bills and 7% percent had difficulties paying a rent or mortgage. More striking is the 23% of respondents who postponed the purchase of durable goods. This may however reflect both (expected) financial difficulties and the practical difficulty of doing the transaction with the temporary closure of shops.

Figure 3.3: Experienced financial difficulties



### 3.1.3 General sources of worries

Employment and household financial situations did not appear much affected by COVID-19 and the lockdown. So were respondents worried? And if yes, about what? The survey elicited responses to a series of different domains of potential worries.

Respondents were asked to answer whether they were 'not at all concerned', 'slightly concerned', 'somewhat concerned', 'moderately concerned', or 'extremely concerned' to a series of questions « How concerned have you recently been about... ». Figures 3.4a and 3.4b show two alternative representations of the frequency distributions of the responses along six dimensions of potential concerns: the economy, one's own financial situation, one's health, the health of close friends and family members, the evolution of share prices and investments and the scholastic achievements of children.

Figure 3.4a: Concerns about the economy, one's own financial situation, one's own health, the health of friends and family members, the evolution of share prices and the scholastic achievement of children

Number of respondents answering, from left to right, 'not at all concerned', 'slightly concerned', 'somewhat concerned', 'moderately concerned', or 'extremely concerned' to the question « How concerned have you recently been about... ?».

Each dot is one respondent, dots are sized by calibration weight, men are in grey and women in red.

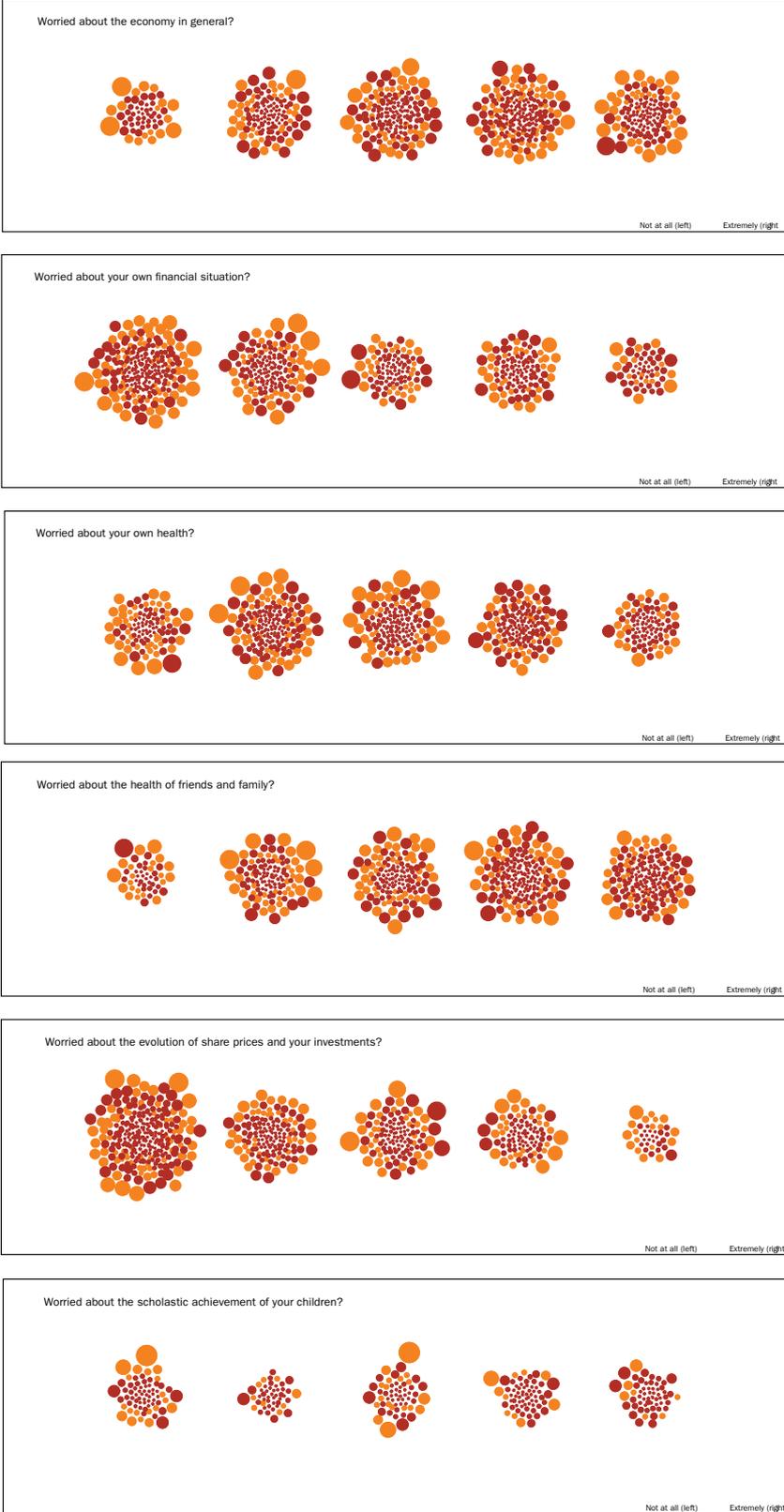
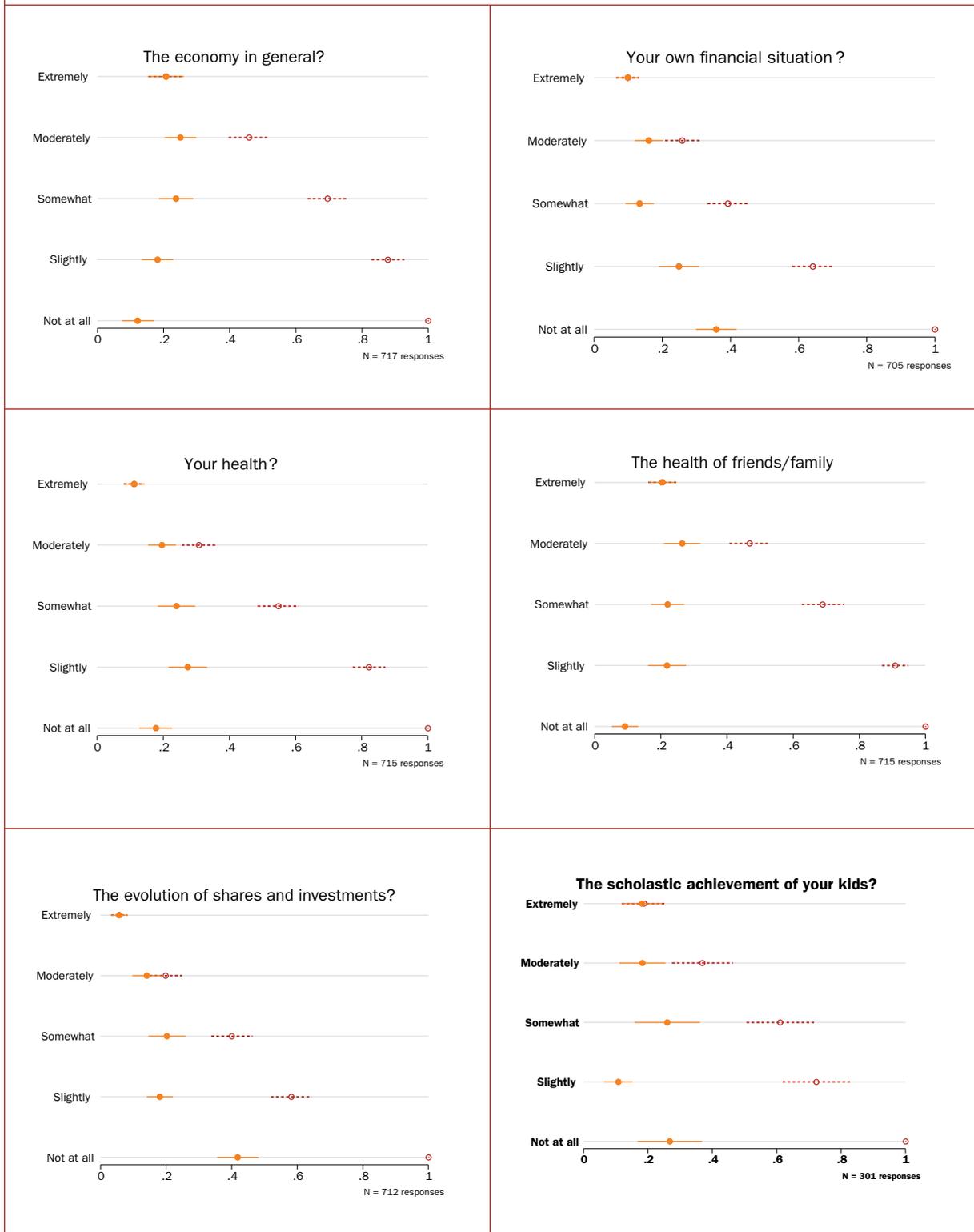


Figure 3.4b: Concerns about the economy, one's own financial situation, one's own health, the health of friends and family members, the evolution of share prices and the scholastic achievement of children

Proportions of respondents answering 'extremely concerned', 'moderately concerned', 'somewhat concerned', 'slightly concerned' or 'not at all concerned' to the question « How concerned have you recently been about...? ». (Grey markers show cumulative proportions from top to bottom)



Figures 3.4a and 3.4b confirm the limited impact on household’s finances of the lockdown. More than one third of respondents (36%) are “not at all” worried about their own financial situation, and a quarter (26%) are “moderately” or “extremely” worried. Respondents express much more concern about the economy in general. Only 12% are “not at all” concerned almost half of respondents (46%) are “moderately” or “extremely” worried.

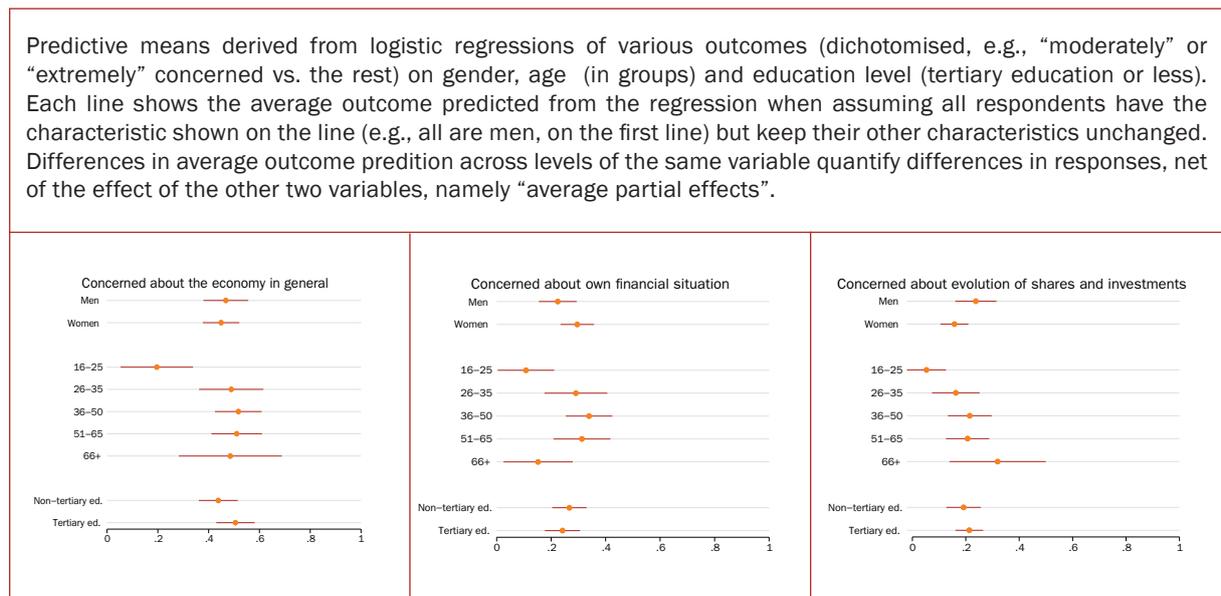
Such an ‘altruistic’ pattern—where respondents express more concern about the general situation than about their own—is also observed in the domain of health. Respondents are more worried about the health of family members and close friends than about their own health. Just as for the economy concern, 46% are “moderately” or “extremely” worried, and only 9% are not at all worried about the health of friends and family members. But looking at their own health, 31% are “moderately” or “extremely” worried and 18% are “not at all” concerned.

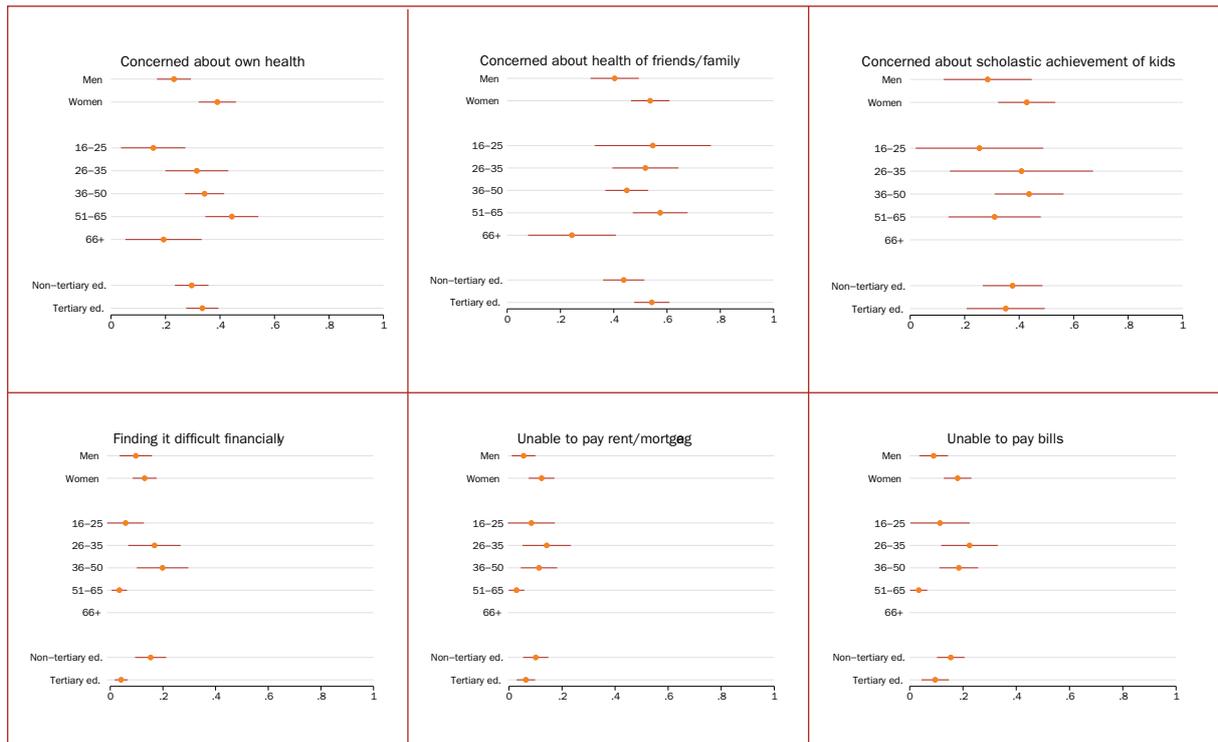
Financial investments do not appear to trigger much concern. One in five respondents (20%) are “moderately” or “extremely” worried about the evolution of share prices and other forms of investments, but 42% are “not at all” concerned.

Restricting the sample to people living with children between the age of 3 and 16, we observe that 36% of respondents are “moderately” or “extremely” concerned and 27% are not concerned at all by the scholastic achievement of children, despite the closure of schools during the lockdown and the difficulties in helping children at home that has often been aired.

Figure 3.5 documents differences in the expressed concerns by gender, age and education level. Technically, the figure reports predictive means obtained from logistic regressions of dichotomized domains of concern (“moderately” or “extremely” concerned vs. the rest) on the three explanatory variables: they give the average outcome obtained by setting one explanatory variable to a specific value (and leaving the rest unchanged). Differences in these predicted means across levels of the explanatory variables are “average partial effects” and quantify the differences in responses across levels. Besides the concerns shown in Figures 3.4a and 3.4b, Figure 3.5 also shows regression results for three indicators of financial difficulties shown in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.5: Variations in concerns and financial difficulties by gender, age and education





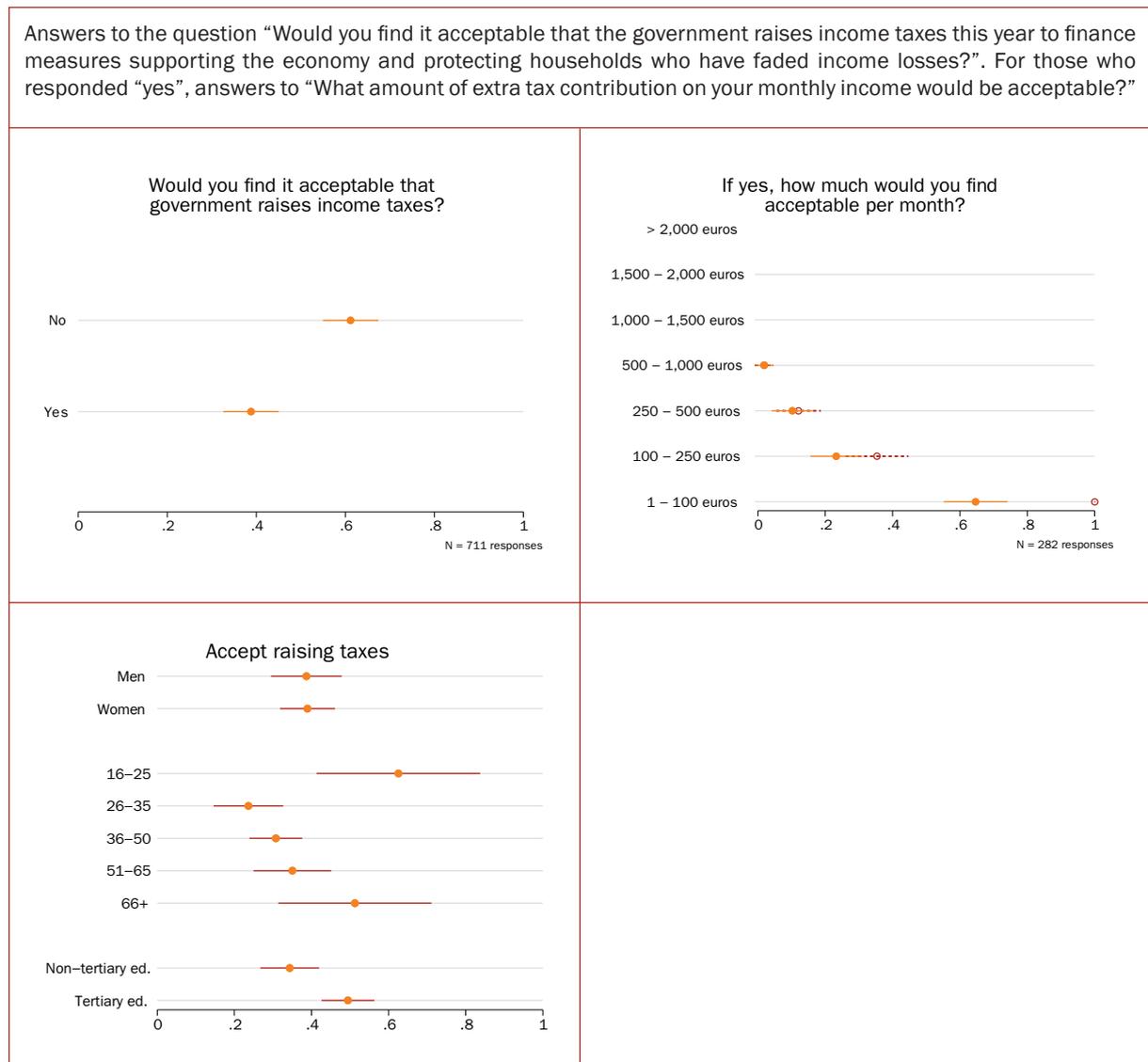
Not many striking differences emerge across groups, and few are statistically significant. Women generally express higher degrees of concern and difficulties in almost all dimensions—with the significant exception of the evolution of shares and investments. Variations by age are more marked. Younger respondents (aged between 16 and 25) express less concern in most dimensions, with the notable exception of the health of family and friends. At the other end of the spectrum, respondents aged 66+ appear the least insecure financially, and surprisingly, also express the least degree of concern about their health and the health of friends and relatives, despite the much greater prevalence of mortality and severe symptoms among this age group. Remarkably few differences emerge by education level.

### 3.1.4 Financial solidarity and taxation

The last part of the module approached questions of financial solidarity in the form of attitudes towards taxation. Figure 3.6 shows responses to the following question: “Would you find it acceptable that the government raises income taxes this year to finance measures supporting the economy and protecting households who have faded income losses?” and, for those who responded “yes”, answers to “What amount of extra tax contribution on your monthly income would be acceptable?”

Just under 40% of respondents would find it acceptable to raise income taxes this year. While this is not the majority of potential voters, it represents non-negligible support. When asked about the amount that would be acceptable, two thirds of respondents respond 1-100 euros per month. Regression results shown in the third panel of Figure 3.6 reveal no gender difference in these attitudes, but strong differences by age, with both younger and older respondents (those mostly outside of working age) seemingly more likely to support increased taxation, and a higher propensity to accept taxation among the highly educated.

Figure 3.6: Acceptability of increased taxation



### 3.2 Teleworking<sup>3</sup>

The statistics reported in this last Section are obtained with an additional module for which respondents with a job were finally invited to give detailed answers on their experience of teleworking. The aim of this teleworker module is to provide data necessary to understand and determine the influence of the COVID-19 spring lockdown on teleworkers’ use of digital tools, digital up-skilling and well-being during this period. A Policy Brief published by Hauret and Martin (2020)<sup>4</sup> presents more detailed results regarding the digital up-skilling issue<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> This Section was written by Ludivine Martin based on the research done in the framework of the DIGITUP project with a team composed of: Pauline Bourgeon, Franz Clément, Laetitia Hauret, David Marguerit, Uyen Nguyen, Nicolas Poussing, Fanny Robert (LISER), Irina Gewinner (Uni. Luxembourg), Thierry Pénard (Uni. Rennes 1), Julie Rosaz (Uni. Lyon), Angela Sutan (Burgundy School of Business), Radu Vranceanu (ESSEC).  
<sup>4</sup> Hauret, L., Martin, L. (2020), “The impact of telework induced by the spring 2020 lockdown on the use of digital tools and digital skills LISER”, Policy Brief n°12, December, 8 p., available both in French (<http://shorturl.at/eswC2>) and in English (<http://shorturl.at/egFOS>).  
<sup>5</sup> All of the statistics presented in this section are deeply investigated in the framework of the FNR DIGITUP project ‘Digital up-skilling in a telework environment’, supported by the Luxembourg National Research Fund (COVID-19/2020-1/14736055/DIGITUP/Martin).

In contrast to Section 3.1, the statistics shown here, on a specific sub-sample (N=438 employees), are representative of the *Luxembourgish labour market* with 55% of residents and 45% of cross-border workers. Even if this section focuses only on teleworkers, due to lack of data on resident and cross-border teleworkers characteristics, the dedicated calibration procedure of data was calculated on the whole employed population (and not on teleworkers only or residents only). These dedicated weights ensure that the distributions by gender, age<sup>6</sup>, being a resident or a cross-border worker, and sector of activity of the employers<sup>7</sup> are representative of people at work in the Luxembourgish labour market at 31 March 2020<sup>8</sup>.

### 3.2.1 Digital tools used by teleworkers

Figure 3.7 provides a general overview that compares teleworkers' use of 10 digital tools in February 2020 and during the spring lockdown (referring to the most representative week of April 2020).

In general, these first statistics show that the spring lockdown boosted the use of four digital tools designed to pursue collaborative work activities. Two of these tools that are dedicated to support co-workers in sharing and working together on a collaborative project are groupware tools such as SharePoint, Google Doc, or Dropbox and workflow tools such as Slack, MS Teams, or Freedcamp. Two other tools that are dedicated to fast communication to, at least, partially replace no face-to-face interactions, such as instant messaging and web conference, see the sharpest increase in users.

Among digital tools which were little used before the lockdown such as Enterprise Resource Planning-ERP; support tool for meetings, training, meetings; and for company social networks, blogs, and wikis, we observe a little increase in the number of users.

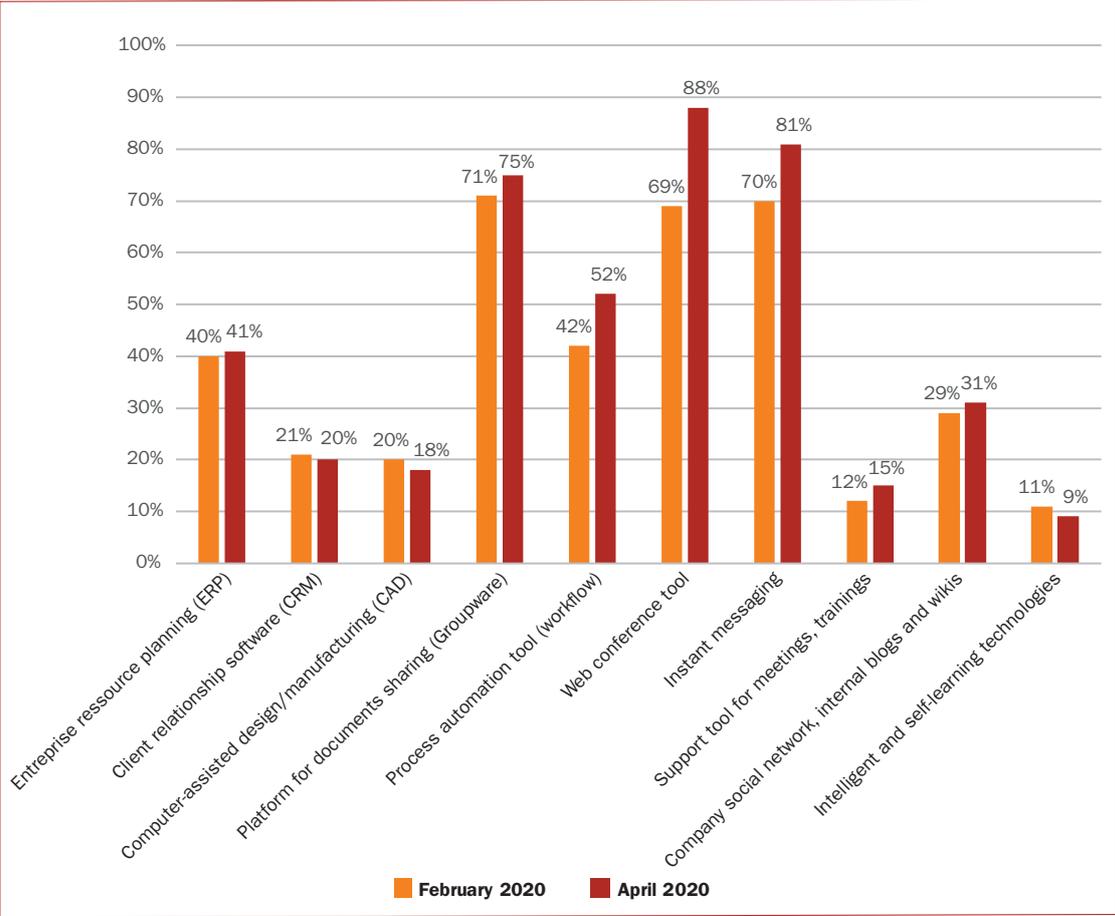
Concerning the other digital tools that are Client Relationship Software-CRM; Computer-Assisted Design/Manufacturing-CAD; and intelligent and self-learning technologies, we observe little decrease in the number of users.

<sup>6</sup> 7 age classes: 20-29 years; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55+

<sup>7</sup> 7 business sectors: Primary/secondary/Trade/Horesca; Finance and insurance; Information and communication/Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services; Public administration; Education; Human health and social work activities; Other services.

<sup>8</sup> The labour market figures used to calibrate the sample come from the IGSS – Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale and were extracted from the following online portal: <https://adem.public.lu/fr/marche-emploi-luxembourg/faits-et-chiffres/statistiques/igss/Tableaux-interactifs-stock-emploi.html>.

Figure 3.7: Evolution of digital tools use by teleworkers between February and April 2020



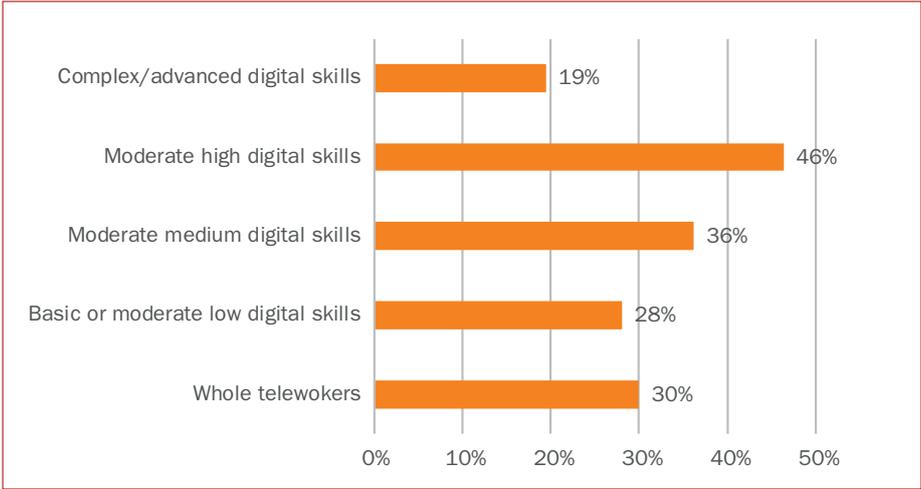
### 3.2.2 Digital up-skilling of teleworkers

The following graphic reports teleworkers’ beliefs about the up-skilling of their digital skills during the spring lockdown by self-evaluated level of digital skills before the lockdown.

The descriptive statistics show that teleworkers with moderate high knowledge of digital tools are those that benefited the most from an up-skilling of their digital skills during the lockdown, with more 46% who declare an up-skilling.

For the employees with complex or advanced digital skills, and also for those of basic or moderate low knowledge, they are less likely than the whole sub-sample of teleworkers to declare an up-skilling. Teleworkers’ profiles in terms of digital tools use during the lockdown may drive these results.

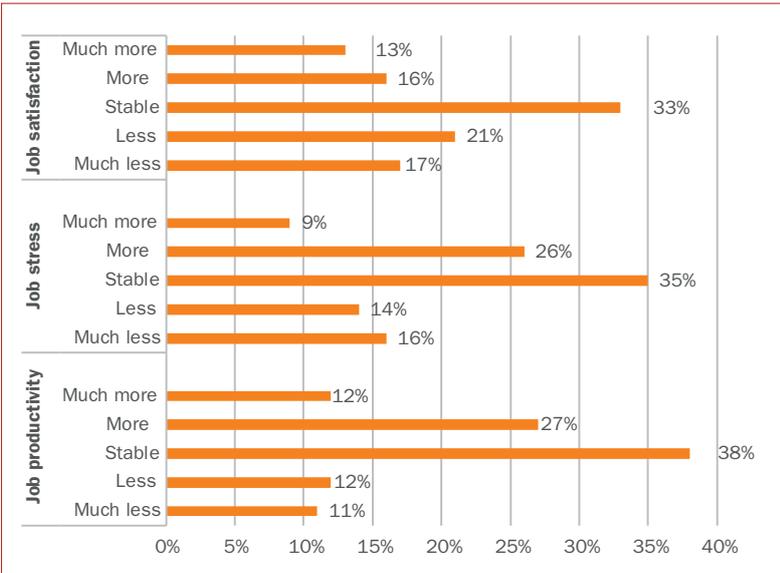
Figure 3.8: Teleworkers' beliefs about the up-skilling of their digital skills



### 3.2.3 Teleworkers' well-being and productivity

The following figure provide a comparison of teleworkers' subjective well-being (measured by job satisfaction and job stress) and self-assessed job productivity between February 2020 and during the spring lockdown (April 2020). It appears that there was no evolution of the two well-being measures and the productivity for more than 30% of teleworkers. Regarding the evolution of job satisfaction, the proportion of teleworkers who declared to be more satisfied by their job in April compared to February 2020 (29%) is lower than the ones that are less satisfied (38%). For the evolution of job stress, the proportion of teleworkers who declared to be more stressed by their job during the lockdown compared to before (35%) appears to be bigger than the ones that are less stressed (30%). Moving on job productivity, in Figure 3.9, we observed that the proportion of teleworkers who declared to be more productive during the lockdown compared to before (39%) is bigger than the ones that declared to be less productive (23%).

Figure 3.9: Teleworkers' well-being and productivity change between February and April 2020



Note: Regarding job stress, the only 306 respondents who answered items for the two periods are reported.

### 3.3 Conclusions

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown required to contain the spread of the disease had unprecedented impacts on economic activity. Luxembourg's GDP contracted by 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2020 and by a stunning 7.2 percent in the second quarter (STATEC 2020c). Concerns were quickly raised about the implications of the shock for the employment and incomes of families, especially those most vulnerable because they are living of jobs that cannot be done remotely—often low paying jobs—or because they have limited savings to rely upon (see, e.g., Adams-Prassl et al., 2020, Beine et al., 2020, Palomino et al., 2020).

The picture emerging from answers to the Socio-Economic Impact survey is however quite reassuring. Respondents appear to have pulled through the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown period without much damage to their employment or financial situation. Few lost their jobs (or fear losing it), and we do not observe a high number of people reporting critical financial difficulties. Subjective measures of worries also suggest that respondents were living through the crisis somewhat serene, given the circumstances. These observations corroborate results from STATEC (2020d). The capacity of many workers to work remotely, generous temporary employment schemes, fully funded leaves for family reason, and targeted support to small businesses seem to have effectively protected employment and incomes through the first half of 2020. Of course, not all concerns have disappeared. Whether this generally comforting picture will persist throughout the year with the pandemic lingering on and new restrictions to economic activity being imposed in the second wave of COVID-19 remains an open question.

The main conclusions on the working situation of teleworkers during the spring 2020 lockdown, are threefold. First, the lockdown boosted the use of digital tools designed to replace face-to-face collaborations, especially web conference tools and instant messaging. Second, 30% of teleworkers declared that the lockdown permits to increase their digital skills and finally, the lockdown period was detrimental to teleworkers' job satisfaction for 38% of the respondents, to job productivity for 23%, and to job stress for 35%.

## 4. Daily activities and mobility

Veronique Van Acker

The aim of the survey module on ‘daily activities and mobility’ is to collect information on changes in activity and travel behaviour, the role of digital activities during the COVID-19 lockdown, the experience of teleworking, and changes in attitudes towards mobility and public space. This chapter not only describes changes during the lockdown but also socio-economic differences in these changes. These include differences across age groups, gender, education, employment status, income, being single, presence of children (-12 year) and car ownership.

Results reported in this chapter are solely based on the sample of Luxembourg residents. Due to overrepresentation of specific population categories observations from the Luxembourgish residents are therefore calibrated as described in Chapter 2 by using the weight variable ‘wgt3’. Applying this specific weight variable ensured that key socio-economic characteristics of the calibrated sample (e.g., age, gender) corresponded the best to that of the population of Luxembourg.

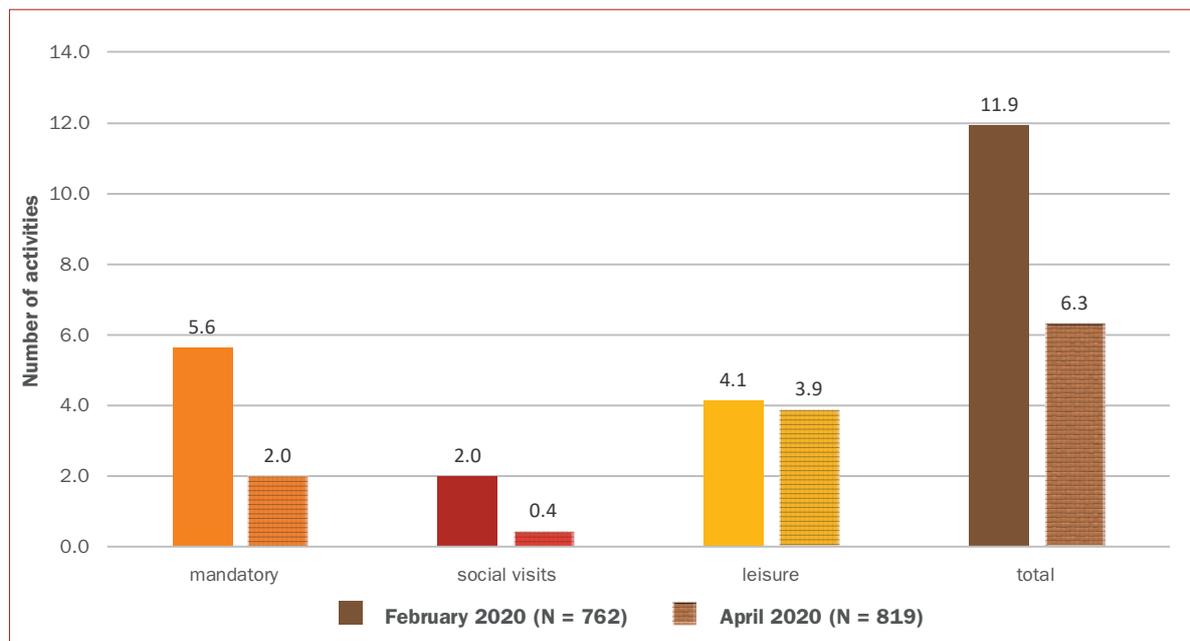
### 4.1 Changes in activity patterns

We asked respondent how many times per week they participated in a list of different out-of-home activities just before the lockdown in February 2020 and during the lockdown in April 2020 respectively. It is no surprise that the lockdown period has had an important impact on people’s activity pattern. Many out-of-home activities were restricted or even forbidden. For example, shops limited the number of customers per m<sup>2</sup>, people were asked to limit their social contacts and employees needed to work from home if possible. Consequently, Table 4.1 illustrates an important decrease in weekly participation for all out-of-home activities, except for ‘go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog’. This is the only activity for which the majority of respondents maintained or even increased their participation rate.

Table 4.1: Changes in weekly activity participation from February 2020 to April 2020

	Never in February and never in April	Decrease	No change	Increase
<b>Out-of-home activities</b>				
Go to your workplace	40.1%	44.8%	12.4%	2.7%
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries)	1.1%	59.3%	32.5%	6.4%
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank)	14.2%	64.1%	16.5%	5.2%
Visiting family or friends	7.8%	77.1%	9.5%	5.6%
Visiting neighbours	53.4%	39.2%	5.3%	2.1%
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog	8.5%	20.2%	40.2%	31.0%
Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness)	33.8%	30.0%	18.7%	17.5%
Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal)	47.3%	44.8%	3.9%	4.0%
<b>In-home activity</b>				
Inviting somebody to your home	19.8%	50.4%	25.5%	4.2%

Figure 4.1: Average number of out-of-home activities per week

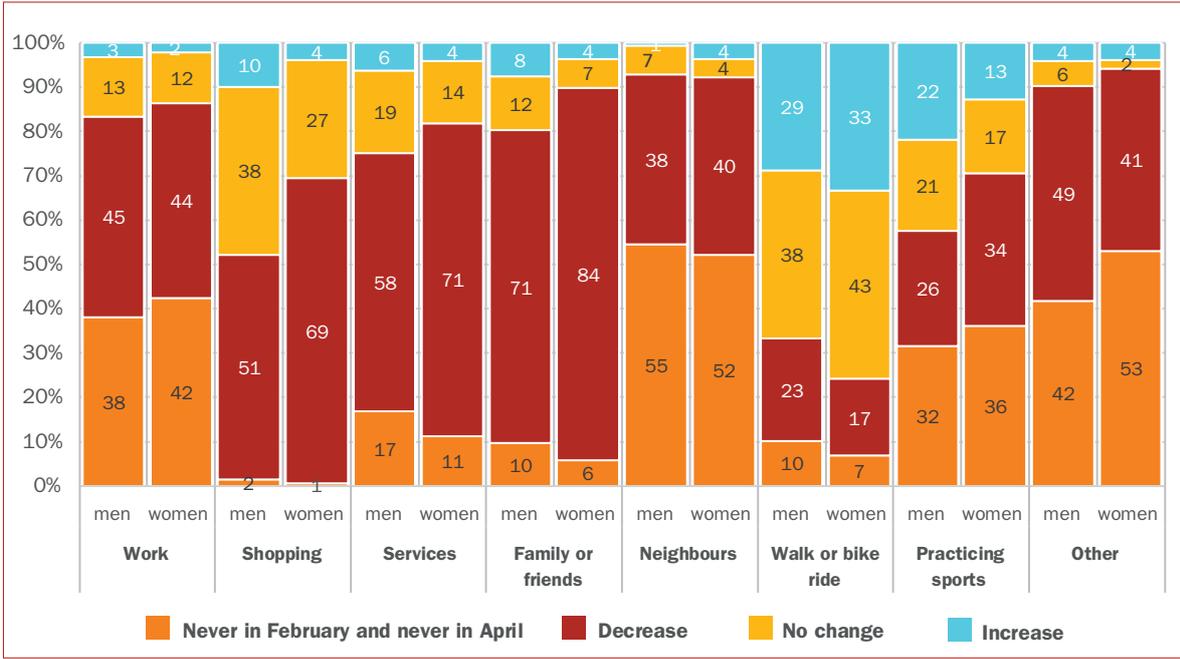


Based on this list of activities, the weekly number of out-of-home activities has been calculated<sup>9</sup>. Figure 4.1 shows how in February 2020 Luxembourg residents had on average 12 out-of-home activities per week (mean = 11.9, standard deviation = 5.30). In April 2020, this number decreased to 6 out-of-home activities per week (mean = 6.3, standard deviation = 4.00). This means a halving of someone's weekly activity pattern. Moreover, the share of respondents claiming to have almost no out-of-home activities (here defined as zero or just one out-of-home activity per week) increased from 0.5% in February 2020 to 11.1% in April 2020. Being able to participate in out-of-home activities has always been considered essential in avoiding social exclusion and promoting well-being (e.g., Stanley et al., 2011). A lockdown such as in spring 2020 could therefore have far-reaching consequences.

Not only the size of activity patterns has changed significantly but also its composition. While the average number of leisure activities per week remained fairly stable, the decrease was most obvious for mandatory activities (i.e., go to work, go to school, shopping, services) and social visits (i.e., visits to family, friends or neighbours). Moreover, the average number of social visits per week was almost non-existing in April 2020. Table 4.1 provides more details about social networks during the lockdown. While many respondents frequently visited their family and friends before the lockdown, this decreased significantly during the lockdown. Visiting family or friends is one of the out-of-home activities with the largest decrease in participation rate (77.1%). People did not compensate for this by visiting their neighbours more frequently during the lockdown. Most respondents did not visit their neighbours before the lockdown anyway (53.4%). Moreover, among those who did visit their neighbours in February, the decrease in visits during the lockdown appears to be many times greater than the increase (39.2% versus 2.1%). Furthermore, it does not seem that social visits outside someone's home were replaced by more frequently inviting family or friends to someone's home. This is understandable as during the lockdown inviting people was prohibited.

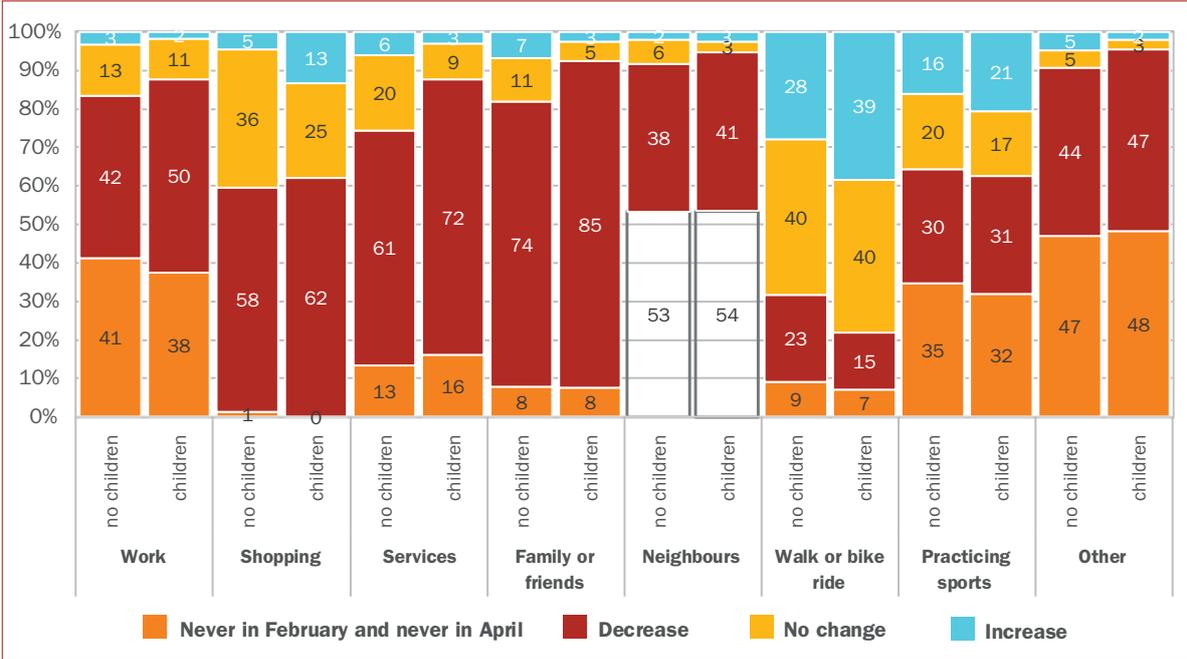
<sup>9</sup> Respondents had to indicate how frequently they participated in a list of out-of-home activities. For each activity, they could choose between 'never', 'less than once a week', 'once a week', '2-3 times a week', and '4 or more times a week'. In order to calculate the weekly number of out-of-home activities, these answer options were recoded into 0, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 5 respectively. The weekly number of out-of-home activities is then calculated by simply summing up each type of activity. Note that these calculations are based solely on the out-of-home activities listed in Table 4.1. Although these activities already cover an important part of someone's activity pattern, actual activity patterns can be more comprehensive than this. The weekly number of out-of-home activities in February 2020 included the eight activities enlisted in Table 4.1 but also 'go to school'. As schools were closed during the lockdown in spring 2020, 'go to school' was not included in the calculation of the weekly number of out-of-home activities in April 2020.

Figure 4.2: Differences in changes in out-of-home activities between men and women



This decrease in out-of-home activities was particularly strong among women (Figure 4.2) and households with children aged below 12 years (Figure 4.3). Women participated on average in 11.7 out-of-home activities per week in February 2020. This number decreased to 5.8 activities per week in April 2020, or a 50.7% decline during the lockdown. While the difference in activity participation with men was negligible before the lockdown (men: 11.9 activities in February), this difference increased again during the lockdown (men: 6.8 activities in April, or a 43.2% decrease). Men increased their participation in activities such as shopping, visiting services, visiting family and friends, and sports more frequently than women. Women only increased their leisurely walks or bike rides more frequently than men. It thus seems like women spend less time outside the home doing activities compared to men. There might have been a trade-off for women between less out-of-home activities and more in-home activities (see Chapter 5). The lockdown has potentially intensified women’s unpaid care and domestic workloads (UN Women, 2020), resulting in less time to participate in out-of-home activities and social life outside the home.

Figure 4.3: Differences in changes in out-of-home activities between households with and without children

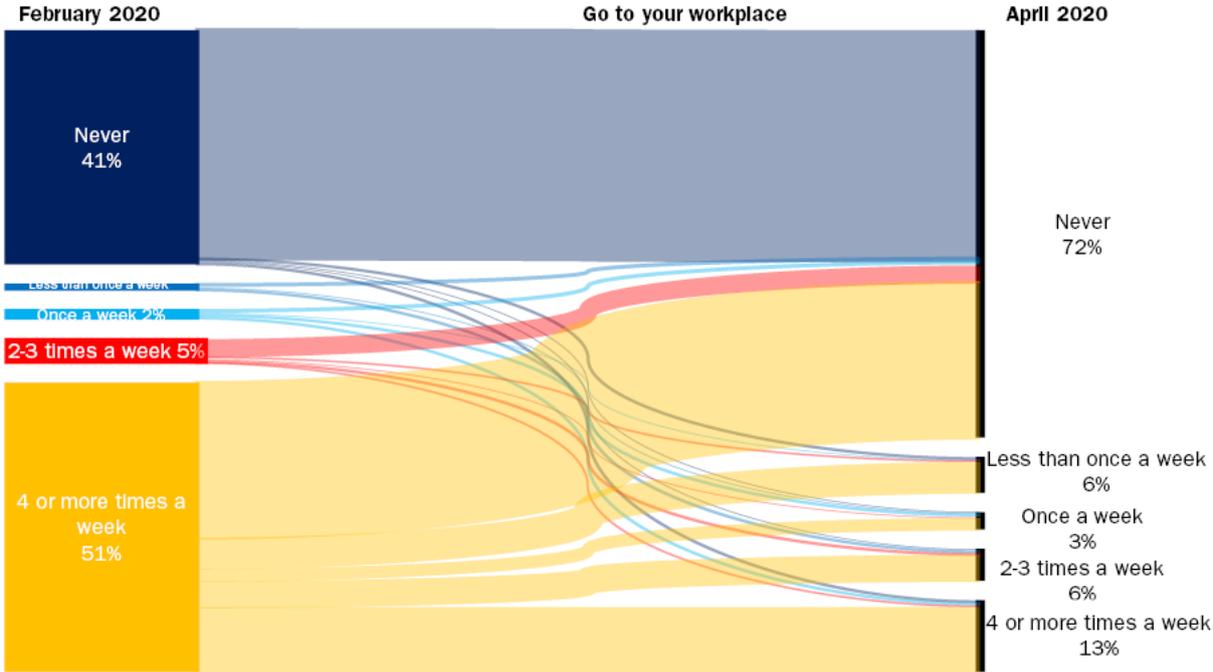


Note: Blank bars indicate non-significant differences between households with and without children (-12y).

Schools were closed during the lockdown in spring 2020. It is therefore not surprising that the lockdown had an important impact on the activity patterns of households with young children (Figure 4.3). Households with children aged below 12 years participated on average in 12.6 out-of-home activities in February 2020. This number decreased to 6.1 activities in April 2020, or a decline of 51.5% during the lockdown. In addition to the cancellation of school activities, households with young children particularly decreased their participation in activities such as visiting family or friends. On the other hand, they mainly increased their participation in activities such as a leisurely walk or bike ride and practicing sports. The reverse is true for households without young children who had on average 11.5 and 6.4 out-of-home activities in February and April 2020 respectively. So it would appear that households with young children have focussed more on doing activities with their own household during the lockdown. Households without children, on the other hand, have focused more on social networks outside their own household.

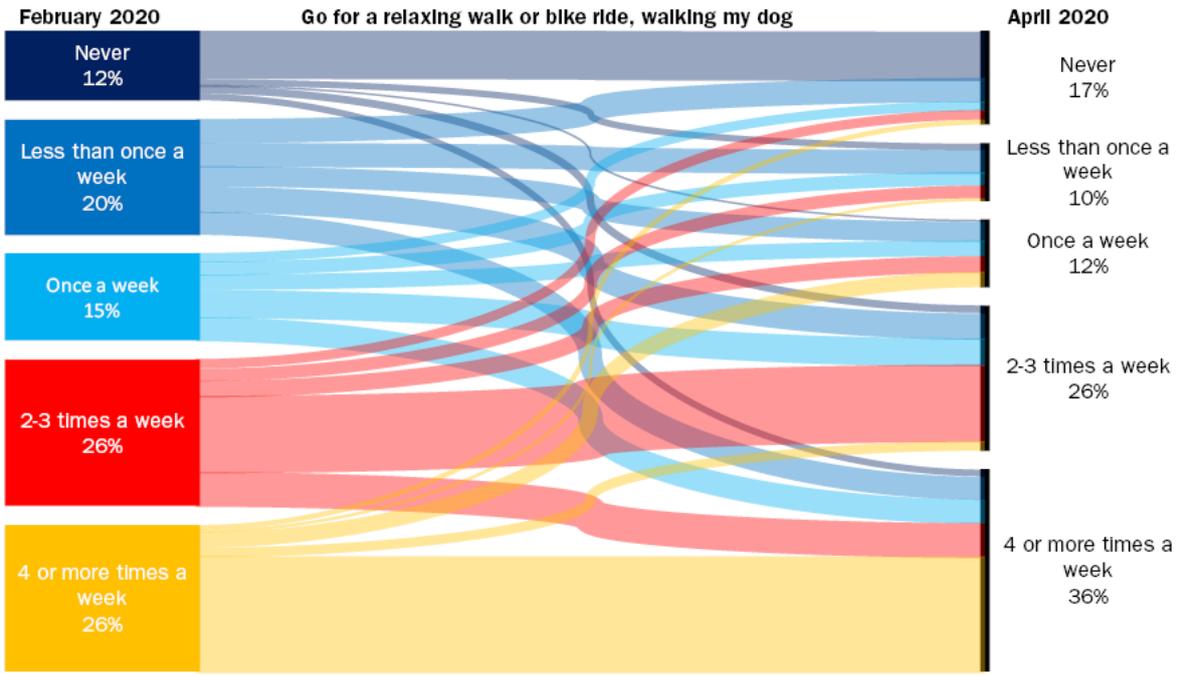
Note that a decrease in activity participation does not necessarily mean that people stopped doing these activities during the lockdown altogether. The changes in activity participation in April 2020 are partly influenced by the initial rate of participation in February 2020. The decrease in *mandatory activities* such as working, shopping and personal services (e.g., bank visit, doctor’s appointment) was for many respondents a reduction from a frequent participation in February 2020 to not doing this activity in April 2020 at all (e.g., for ‘go to your workplace’ and ‘visiting other services’) or only very limited (e.g., once a week for ‘shopping’). Figure 4.4 illustrates this for ‘go to your workplace’ as this is one of most extreme examples of changes from a very frequent participation in February 2020 to an almost non-existent participation in April 2020. Similar changes can be observed for *social visits*. While many respondents visited family or friends once a week or more in February 2020 this reduced to never or less than once a week in April 2020. The same trend applies to inviting family or friends to someone’s home. Visiting neighbours, on the contrary, is something that respondents did not do very often already in February 2020. The lockdown only caused respondents to do this even less frequent than before.

Figure 4.4: Changes in activity participation for "go to your workplace" from February to April 2020



The effect of the lockdown on *leisure activities* is mixed. As already mentioned, 'go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog' is the only activity with an increase in participation. This is especially true for respondents whose walking and biking for relaxing was limited to once a week or even less in February 2020 (see Figure 4.5). Follow-up research will have to determine whether this new behaviour is maintained once the lockdown is over, or if this was merely a temporary compensation for the loss of many other leisure activities.

Figure 4.5: Changes in activity participation for "go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog" from February to April 2020



## 4.2 From physical to digital activities

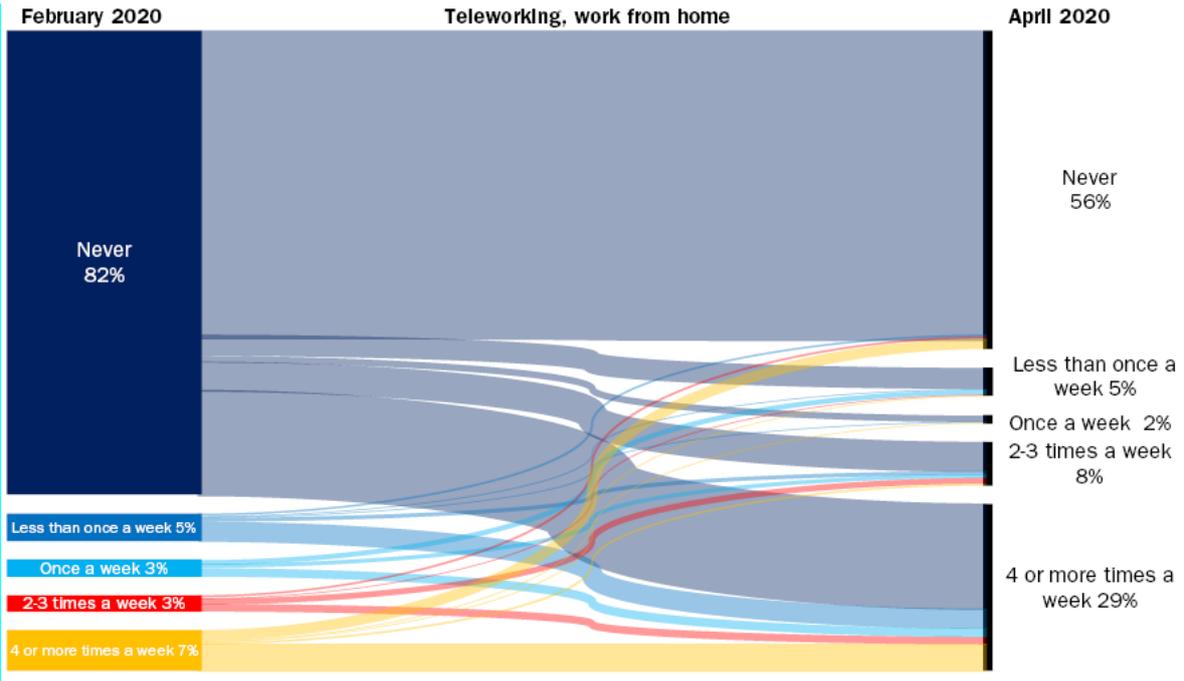
While participation in out-of-home activities decreased for most respondents, their digital activities considerably increased albeit to a lower extent. Respondents were asked how many times per week they used a list of digital tools before the lockdown in February 2020 and during the lockdown in April 2020 respectively. Contrary to out-of-home activities, the use of most digital tools considerably increased during the lockdown. However, percentages of increase in the use of these digital tools (see Table 4.2) are generally lower than percentages of decrease in out-of-home activities (see Table 4.1). This suggests that physical out-of-home activities were only partially and not completely substituted by digital activities during the lockdown.

Table 4.2: Changes in use frequency of digital tools - April 2020 compared to February 2020

Digital tool	Never in February and never in April	Decrease	No change	Increase
Teleworking, work from home	53.8%	4.2%	5.9%	36.1%
Digital school platforms	60.8%	3.5%	7.6%	28.1%
Work/business meetings via video conferencing (e.g., Skype, Zoom)	52.5%	2.3%	4.1%	41.0%
Online shopping for daily products (e.g., groceries)	48.6%	10.1%	17.3%	24.0%
Online shopping for non-daily products (e.g., clothes, books)	21.0%	8.2%	42.0%	28.7%
Online services (e.g., medical advice, bank affairs)	24.6%	17.5%	37.9%	20.0%
Instant messaging with friends and family (e.g., WhatsApp)	1.9%	6.3%	77.4%	14.4%
Apps to exercise at home (e.g., Freeletics, FizzUp)	75.2%	5.4%	8.1%	11.3%
Order take-away meals	34.6%	13.7%	24.1%	27.6%

More than one third of the respondents indicated working from home more frequently during the lockdown. This increase in teleworking appears to be a radical change for many respondents who suddenly went from never teleworking in February 2020 to working from home almost every working day in April 2020 (see Figure 4.6). Furthermore, also online conferencing was integrated much more regularly into people's working routines.

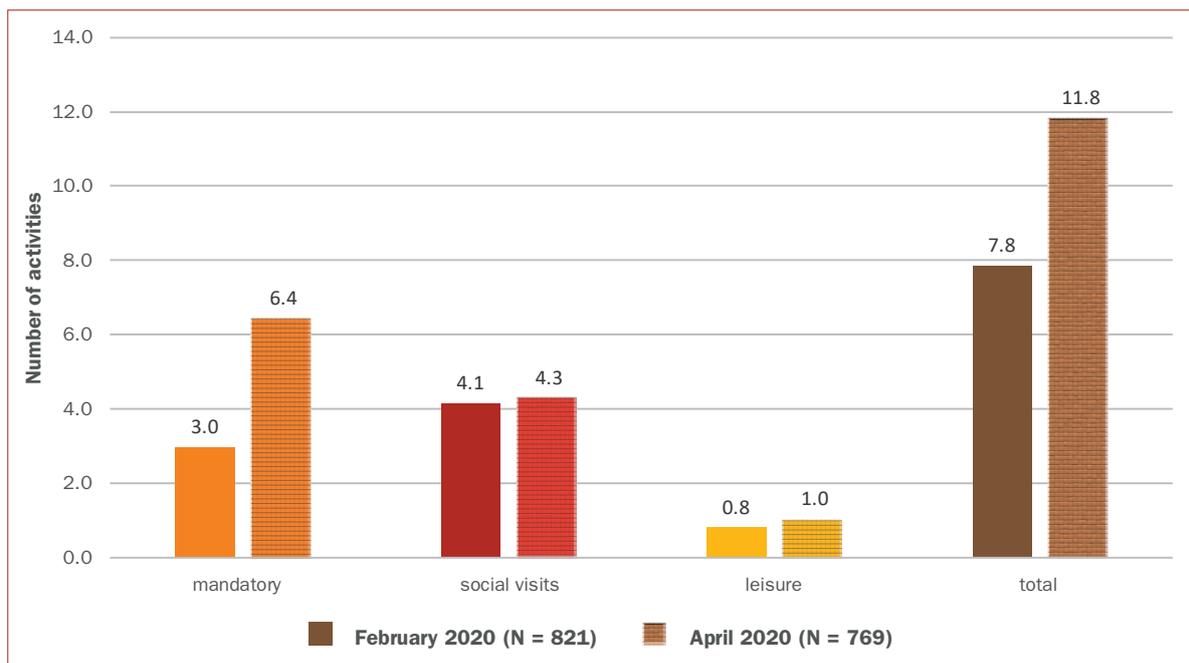
Figure 4.6: Changes in teleworking from February to April 2020



The change in online shopping depends on the type of products. Online shopping for non-daily products such as clothes and books was already much more common before the lockdown compared to online shopping for daily products such as groceries ('never' in February 2020: 61% for daily products versus only 27% for non-daily products). Many respondents maintained their online shopping behaviour, especially for non-daily products. When people increased their online shopping (be it for daily or non-daily products), the increase is generally limited to once a week or 2-3 times a week in April 2020.

One of most frequently used digital tools are apps for instant messaging with friends and family like WhatsApp. Instant messaging was already a frequent practice before the lockdown. Almost 75% of the respondents used it four or more times per week in February 2020. Most respondents also maintained this practice or increased it slightly further in April 2020. On the other hand, apps to exercise at home is one of the least frequently used digital tools. The majority of respondents did not use this type of digital tool before the lockdown and were still not using it during the lockdown (75.2%). Only a small number of respondents increased the use of it. Those are mainly respondents who never used apps like Freeletics or FizzUp before the lockdown and then started using them during the lockdown to some extent. Such apps can be a worthy alternative to keep exercising and moving during times when sports clubs were closed.

Figure 4.7: Average number of digital activities per week

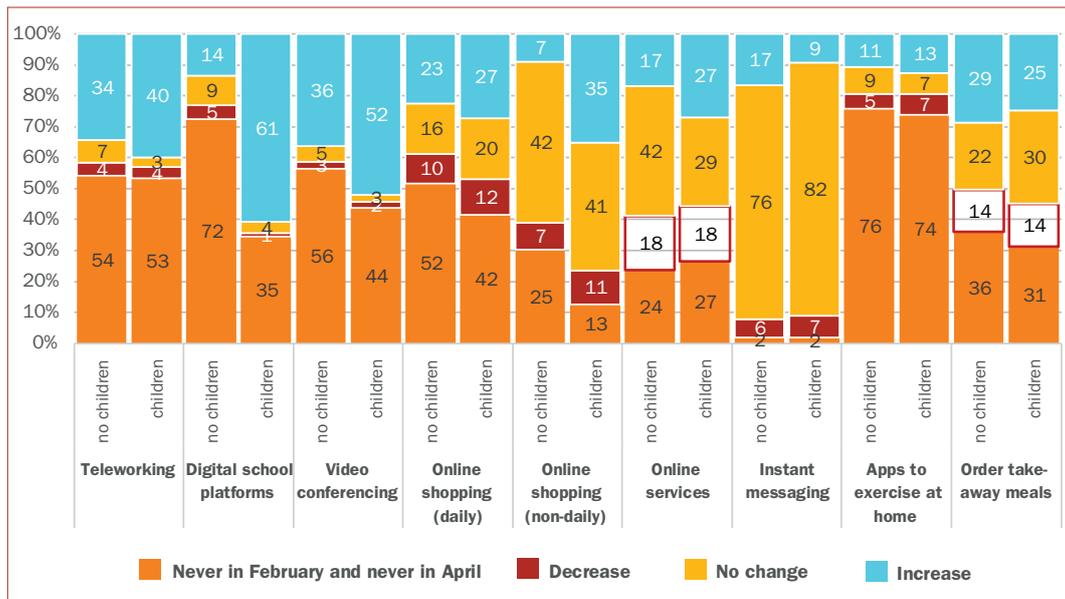


Based on this list of digital tools, the weekly number of digital activities has been calculated<sup>10</sup>. In February 2020, Luxembourg residents had on average eight digital activities (mean = 7.8, standard deviation = 4.22). In April 2020, this number increased to 12 digital activities (mean = 11.8, standard deviation = 6.34). This is predominantly due to the increase in the use of digital tools for mandatory activities such as teleworking and also online shopping to some extent. Figure 4.7 illustrates how the weekly number of digital mandatory activities (i.e., teleworking, digital school platforms, online meetings, online shopping, online services) has doubled during the lockdown, while the weekly number of digital social activities (i.e., instant messaging) and leisure activities (i.e., apps to exercise at home, order take-away) only slightly increased.

The increase in digital activities was particularly strong for households with children and people with a higher education (see Figure 4.8). Households with children had on average 8.1 digital activities per week in February 2020. This number increased to 13.8 activities per week in April 2020, or a 70.4% increase during the lockdown. While the difference with households without children was almost negligible before the lockdown (without children: 7.7 digital activities in February), this difference considerably increased during the lockdown (without children: 10.9 digital activities in April, or a 41.6% increase). Households with children mainly increased the use of digital tools for mandatory activities such as schooling, business meetings and shopping. Contrary to households without children whose increase in the use of digital tools is mainly related to social interaction by instant messaging with family and friends.

<sup>10</sup> The weekly number of digital activities was calculated in a similar way as the weekly number of out-of-home activities.

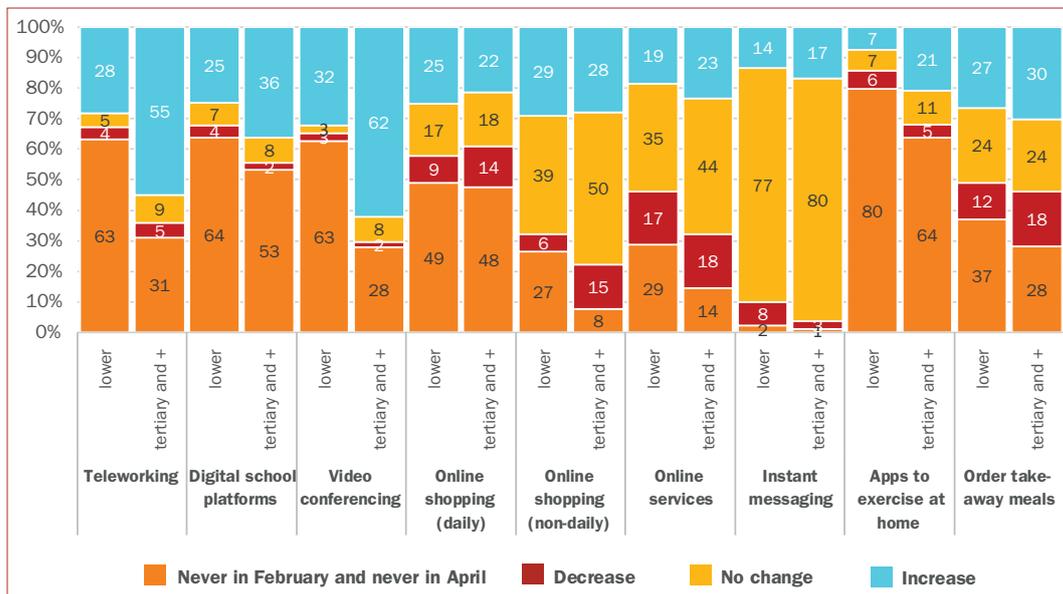
Figure 4.8: Differences in changes in digital activities between households with and without children



Note: Blank bars indicate non-significant differences between households with and without children (-12y).

The increase in the use of digital tools is also striking among higher educated people (see Figure 4.9). Higher educated had on average 8.9 digital activities per week in February 2020. This number increased to 15.2 activities per week in April 2020, or a 69.8% increase during the lockdown. While the difference with lower educated was smaller before the lockdown (lower educated: 7.4 digital activities in February), this difference became larger during the lockdown (lower educated: 10.4 digital activities in April, or a 41.0% increase). Higher educated increased their use of almost all digital tools much stronger compared to lower educated. This increase is most apparent for digital tools linked to teleworking and video conferencing. This is probably linked to their type of jobs. Higher educated people are more likely to have jobs in sectors such as financing and IT where working from home during the lockdown was more easier compared to people with lower education working in sectors such as cleaning. Note that the increase in the use of digital school platforms is also somewhat stronger for higher compared to lower educated respondents. There might be a risk that lower educated people will fall behind, already starting at school, in a digital society.

Figure 4.9: Differences in changes in digital activities between lower and higher educated



## 4.3 Changes in travel behaviour

### 4.3.1 Changes in the use of public transport

After having indicated in which out-of-home activities someone participated in February and April 2020, respondents were asked which transport modes they usually used to go to these activities. If they used multiple transport modes, for example, if they walked to the bus stop and then took the bus, they were asked to select all options that apply. For the analyses in this report, their answers were recoded in such a way that identifies the main transport mode<sup>11</sup>. In doing so, we are able to study changes in transport mode choices during the lockdown. Since people could give more priority on pandemic related factors (e.g., safety and security, avoiding crowds) when choosing a transport mode, the effect of COVID-19 might be most pronounced for public transport (PT). In this report, we therefore focus on changes in transport mode choice among PT users.

Table 4.3 shows the results only for those out-of-home activities for which there was a considerable number of PT users in February 2020<sup>12</sup>. In April 2020, during the lockdown, the majority of these prior PT users have not yet returned to their workplaces, did not visit other services and did not visit family or friends. In case they did participate again in these out-of-home activities in April 2020, there is a partial shift from PT to car use visible. This shift is striking for 'go shopping', which seems to be the only out-of-home activity prior PT users continued to do during the lockdown.

Respondents were also asked if they had already returned to work or school (partially or completely) at the time of the survey (i.e., May 27-July 5, 2020). Although its share is lower compared to April 2020 during the lockdown, around one third of the respondents had still not returned to work or school after the lockdown was lifted. Among commuters, many returned to using PT as before the lockdown but a considerable share also switched to using cars instead. This shift cannot be observed for students who maintained their old travelling habits and continued using PT as before the lockdown.

Table 4.3: Changes in transport mode choice during the lockdown among prior PT users

Out-of-home activity	Still using PT in April 2020	Switch to car	Switch to bike	Switch to walk	Switch to other	Not doing this activity
Go to your workplace (N = 187)	13.4%	22.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	61.2%
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) (N = 60)	6.9%	60.7%	5.6%	13.5%	0.0%	13.3%
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) (N = 112)	6.6%	24.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	67.3%
Visiting family or friends (N = 65)	25.7%	7.7%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	60.0%

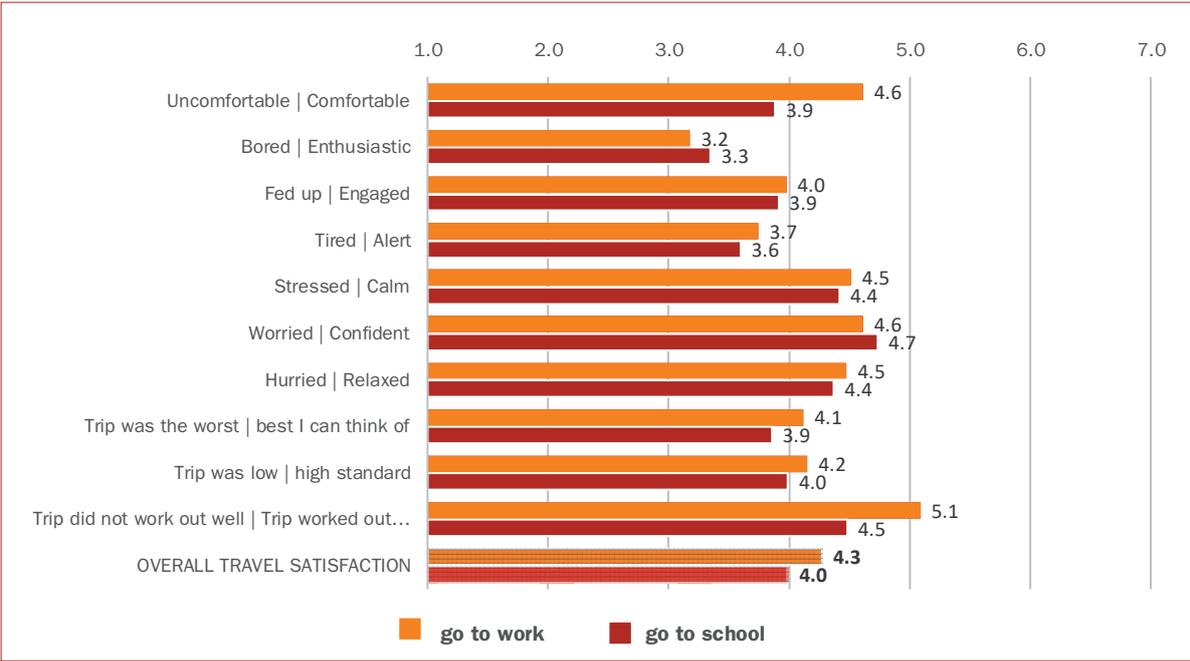
Table 4.4: Changes in transport mode choice after the lockdown among prior PT users

Out-of-home activity	Still using PT in June 2020	Switch to car	Switch to bike	Switch to walk	Switch to other	Not doing this activity
Go to your workplace (N = 154)	34.3%	28.8%	2.7%	0.3%	0.2%	33.7%
Go to school (N = 29)	67.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	31.0%

<sup>11</sup> Main transport mode was identified based on a priority list where public transport is given the highest priority, followed by 'car (as a driver or a passenger)', 'bike', 'other' and finally 'walk'. For example, if multiple transport modes were selected for a specific out-of-home activity and 'public transport' is one of these, then the main transport mode is defined as 'public transport' assuming that the other transport modes are used as access and egress modes.

<sup>12</sup> The number of PT users in February 2020 for the out-of-home activities of 'visiting neighbours' (N = 3), 'practicing sports' (N = 24) and 'other active leisure activities' (N = 36) were too low for further analyses and therefore omitted from Table 4.3. Moreover, further analyses into socio-economic differences are not possible for this reason either.

Figure 4.10: Travel satisfaction with PT after the lockdown

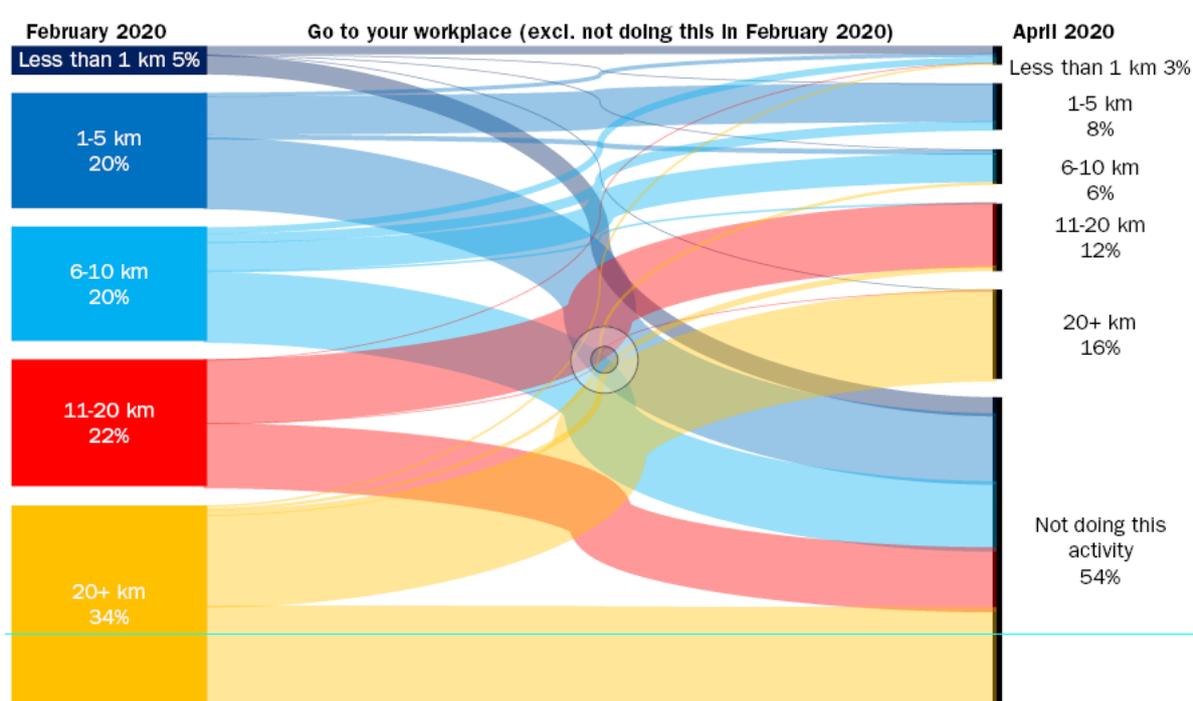


For those respondents who have returned to work or school after the lockdown by using PT, we also asked how they felt during their last PT trip to work or school. This question uses the Satisfaction with Travel Scale (STS), developed by Ettema et al. (2011). The STS has become a standard to measure travel satisfaction. The scale consists of ten items presented as semantic differentials (see Figure 4.10). Respondents are asked where they position themselves on a 7-point scale between the endpoints of these differentials. The ten items refer to two components of travel satisfaction: one affective component related to feelings or emotions experienced during the trip and another cognitive component referring to how the trip is evaluated. Internal consistency of these ten items is usually very good. Consequently, it is allowed to average the scores on these ten items and use it as a measure of overall travel satisfaction. With an overall score around four, PT users are not dissatisfied nor very satisfied with their most recent PT trip to work or school. Employees using PT to go to work usually have slightly higher scores on the different items than students. When looking at the different individual items, it seems that negative feelings are mostly related to boredom and tiredness, while positive feelings to calmness and confidence. It is reassuring that PT users do not seem to be worried when using PT in current times of COVID-19. Employees using PT to go to work are also feeling more comfortable with their most recent PT trip compared to students.

### 4.3.2 Changes in travel distance and travel time

In addition to the transport mode, respondents also had to indicate the travel distance and travel time from their home to their out-of-home activities before and during the lockdown (in February and April 2020 respectively).

Figure 4.11: Changes in travel distance for 'go to your workplace' from February to April 2020



Not only did respondents significantly reduce their weekly number of out-of-home activities (see Table 4.1), but also their activity space. It seems like several of the out-of-home activities listed in Table 4.5 were performed in April 2020 during the lockdown at a location closer to home. However, note that a 'decrease' not only includes a change to a shorter travel distance, but also a change towards not doing this activity in April 2020. This explains the decrease in travel distance for many out-of-home activities. For example, Figure 4.11 illustrates how the majority of respondents either continued to go to their work at the same location (i.e., most respondents remain in the same travel distance category) or they stopped travelling to work (i.e., they changed to 'not doing this activity' in April 2020). Only a minority of respondents really changed to a shorter travel distance to work. Further research is needed to determine whether this is due to a misinterpretation of the survey question (e.g., teleworkers who still replied to this question and who considered working from home also as 'go to your workplace'), or whether it is truly due to changes in the employment location (e.g., changing to a job closer to home, or working at an alternative location other than at the office or at home). Similar trends can be noticed for other out-of-home activities. Only the graphs for leisure activities such as practicing sports (see Figure 4.12) and other active leisure activities show more variety and indicate a trend towards shorter travel distances.

Figure 4.12: Changes in travel distance for 'practicing sports' from February to April 2020

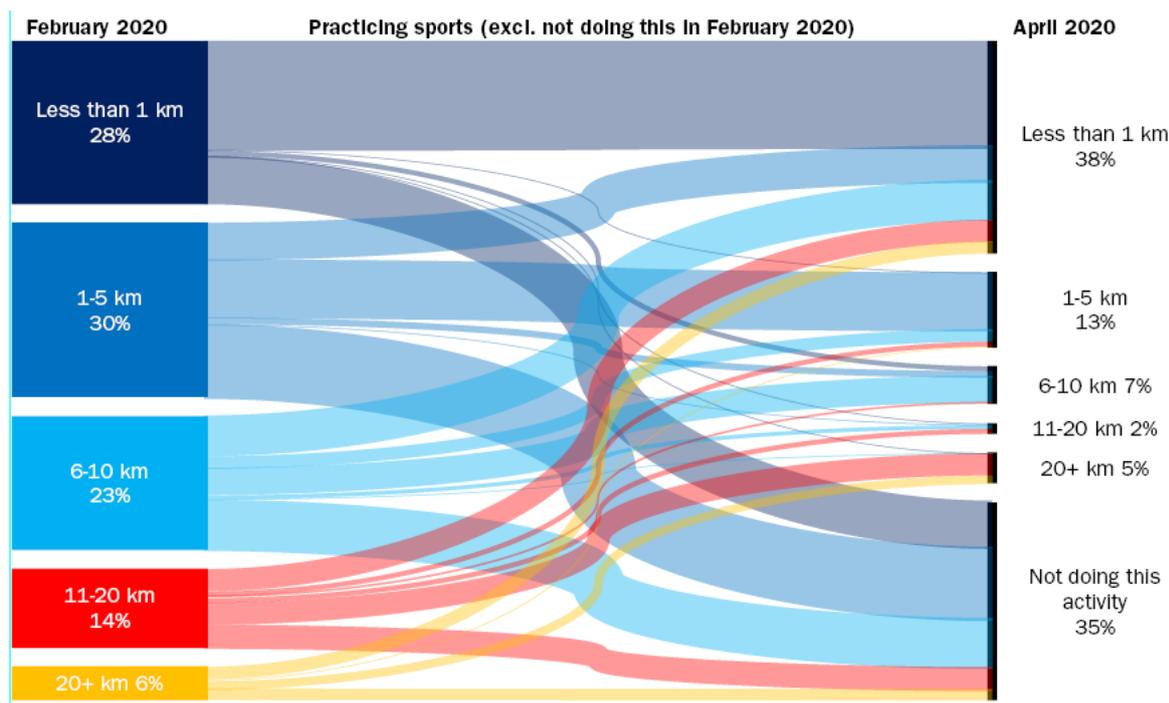


Table 4.5 shows only for shopping and a leisurely walk or bike ride no changes in travel distance for the majority of respondents. So it seems that people continued to shop in their preferred shops. And even though people walked and cycled more frequently than before the lockdown, they did not do so over a longer distance. These are also the two activities for which the shift towards 'not doing this activity' during the lockdown is smallest.

Similar to travel distance, the decrease in travel times for many out-of-home activities is also explained by a large shift towards 'not doing this activity' in April 2020.

Table 4.5: Changes in travel distance - April 2020 compared to February 2020

Out-of-home activity	Never in February and never in April	Decrease	No change	Increase
Go to your workplace	41.6%	33.9%	22.3%	2.1%
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries)	1.1%	30.5%	62.7%	5.7%
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank)	14.6%	61.2%	18.0%	6.2%
Visiting family or friends	8.0%	70.3%	16.6%	5.1%
Visiting neighbours	54.2%	36.5%	8.2%	1.0%
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog	9.0%	22.7%	55.6%	12.7%
Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness)	35.9%	33.9%	20.8%	9.4%
Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal)	48.9%	44.2%	5.3%	1.6%

Table 4.6: Changes in travel time - April 2020 compared to February 2020

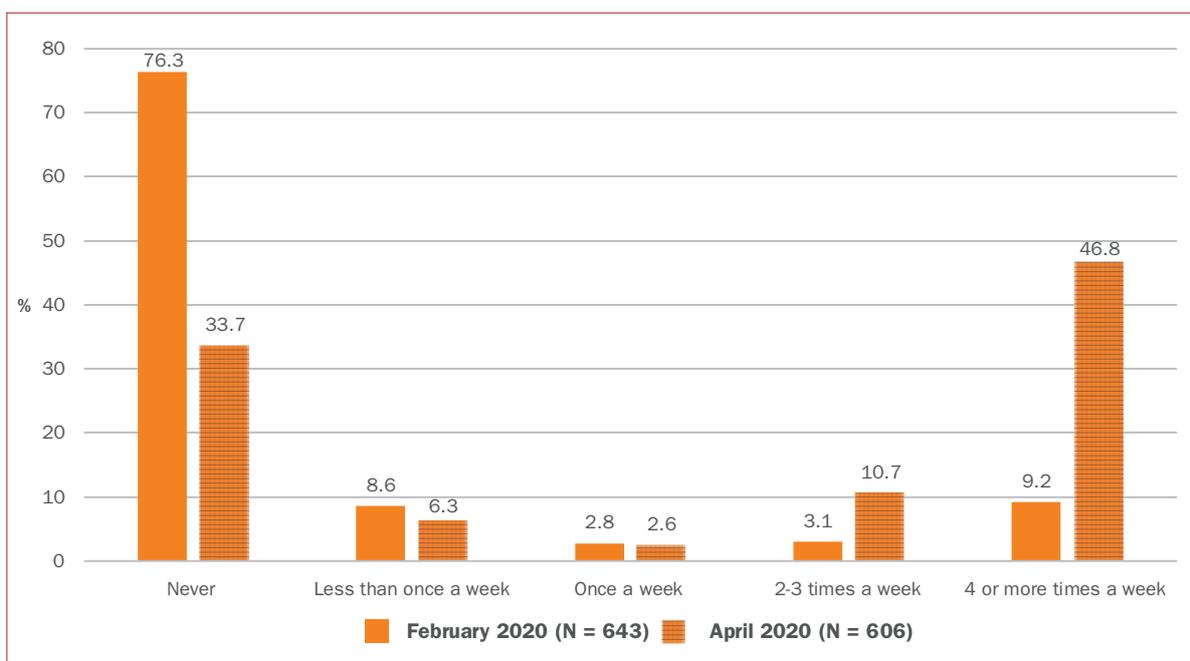
Out-of-home activity	Never in February and never in April	Decrease	No change	Increase
Go to your workplace	41.3%	40.4%	16.8%	1.5%
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries)	1.1%	25.3%	66.8%	6.8%
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank)	14.6%	62.4%	17.2%	5.8%
Visiting family or friends	8.2%	69.8%	16.3%	5.7%
Visiting neighbours	54.3%	36.5%	8.2%	1.0%
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog	9.1%	21.7%	55.7%	13.6%
Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness)	35.9%	31.2%	22.6%	10.3%
Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal)	49.0%	44.7%	5.0%	1.3%

## 4.4 The experience of teleworking

### 4.4.1 Advantages and disadvantages of teleworking

One of the most important changes in people’s activity and travel behaviour was the replacement of trips to their workplace by working from home. While three quarters of the employed respondents stated they never worked from home in February 2020 before the lockdown, this number decreased to one third in April during the lockdown. Many employed respondents increased the frequency of working from home during the lockdown. Some increased to 2-3 times a week, and the majority (46.8%) to almost every working day (see Figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13: Changes in teleworking among employed respondents



Those respondents working from home during the lockdown were asked about their experiences with teleworking. Respondents had to indicate the three most important advantages and disadvantages of teleworking. It seems that most respondents are generally positive towards working from home. The share of respondents who do not see any advantage is limited (6.4%, Table 4.7), which is considerably smaller than the share of respondents who do not see any disadvantage (21.9%, Table 4.8). This may indicate an overall positive attitude towards teleworking.

Table 4.7: Advantages of teleworking (N = 457)

I do not see any advantage	6.4%
I can combine work with other things (e.g., family, domestic tasks, sport, self-care)	46.0%
I can make my own schedule / flexibility	42.6%
I don't need to travel to work	39.0%
I have more time	35.0%
I save money (commute, lunch, ...)	33.2%
It is more comfortable	19.8%
I can be more focused at home	13.5%
I have more energy	7.6%
Other	3.2%

The main advantage of teleworking is related to the possibility to combine work with other things. The other two in the top-3 of advantages are flexibility in determining your day schedule and the no need to travel any longer. This top-3 is largely the same for different socio-economic groups. Only the advantage of saving time (instead of 'no need to travel') is more important to young adults (17-29 years) and respondents who are not in a partnership, without children, lower educated and low incomes. It explains why having more time available is ranked fourth in Table 4.7, and comes very close to the top-3 advantages. Also the advantage of saving money is non-negligible.

Table 4.8: Disadvantages of teleworking (N = 493)

I do not see any disadvantage	21.9%
Lack of social contact	46.4%
My work is difficult to do without face-to-face contact	25.7%
Harder to maintain work-life balance	23.9%
I can't focus / too many distractions	14.3%
I like travelling to work	13.0%
I don't have the necessary tools (e.g., my laptop is not good enough)	11.9%
I have too much freedom / not enough structure	10.9%
I lack my own work space	10.1%
Other	9.1%

Advantages of teleworking thus appear to be varied and wide-ranging. Contrary to the disadvantages where one aspect seems more important than others. Most respondents refer to the lack of social contact as an important disadvantage of teleworking. Moreover, this is a constant finding across all socio-economic groups except for 60+ years who ranked 'I do not see any disadvantage' as the most important one. The other two in the top-3 if disadvantages are difficulties to do the work without face-to-face contact and harder to maintain work-life balance, although the difference with the first one is large. Again, this top-3 is largely the same for different socio-economic groups. Except for young adults who miss travelling to work (instead of 'harder to maintain work-life balance') and household with children who seem to have problems focusing (instead of 'my work is difficult to do without face-to-face contact'). Moreover, in a digital world, it is important to know that still 1 in 10 employees do not seem to have the necessary tools such as a laptop to work from home efficiently.

## 4.4.2 The positive utility of commuting to work

Although not having to travel is considered as one of the advantages of teleworking, some teleworkers did miss the experience of commuting during the lockdown (Figure 4.14). This finding questions the economic interpretation of travel time as a ‘disutility’ or a burden. The time it takes to travel to a destination is often considered as a price paid to get to that destination. Many transport studies and models therefore try to find ways to minimize travel time. During the lockdown travel time to work was indeed reduced to zero for many employees since they were working from home. However, some teleworkers did miss commuting to work. Over one third of teleworkers (34.5%) missed some aspects of commuting, and a small share of teleworkers (7.1%) missed commuting a lot. Especially young adults, men, people not in a partnership, without children and lower educated seem to be missing commuting the most.

Figure 4.14: Missing the experience of commuting in April 2020 during the lockdown (N = 485)

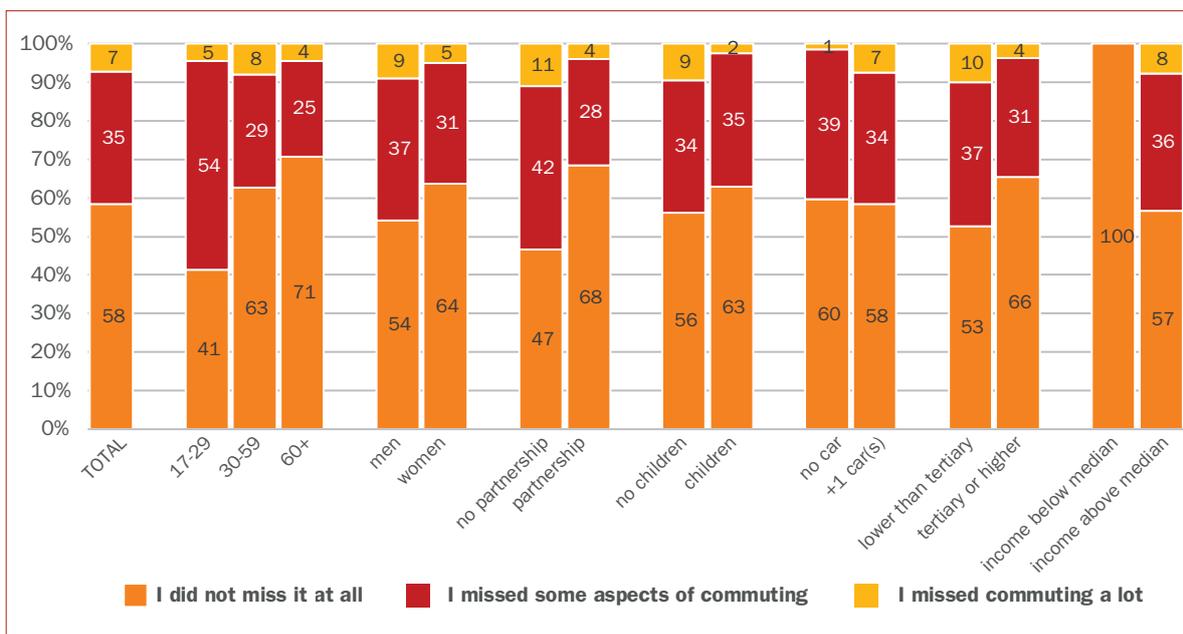


Table 4.9: Aspects of commuting that teleworkers have missed in April 2020 (N = 159)

Spending time alone	51.1%
Feeling independent in where and when I can go	44.6%
Looking outside, scenery	41.0%
Listening to radio, music, audio books	31.5%
Interacting with fellow passengers, watching people	16.0%
Traveling with other people (e.g., taking my children to school)	15.7%
Doing some other activities (reading, working, resting, making phone calls, ...)	12.8%
Other	6.2%

When asked about which aspects of commuting are missed (Table 4.9), it seems it is mostly related to spending time alone. It indicates how some individuals might consider travel time as a gift rather than a burden, and commuting in particular can be a useful transition between work and home. This has been confirmed by earlier studies (e.g., Jain & Lyons, 2008). It is unclear how such a transition between work and home has been realized during the lockdown when people worked from home. Note that there is a need for such a transition given that almost one quarter of teleworkers indicated having difficulties maintaining a good work-life balance during the lockdown (Table 4.8). Spending time alone is the aspect most often missed by the majority of different socio-economic groups. Only older adults (60+) seemed to miss out on the interaction with fellow passengers even more, and for women and highly educated this is the lack of looking outside and enjoying the scenery.

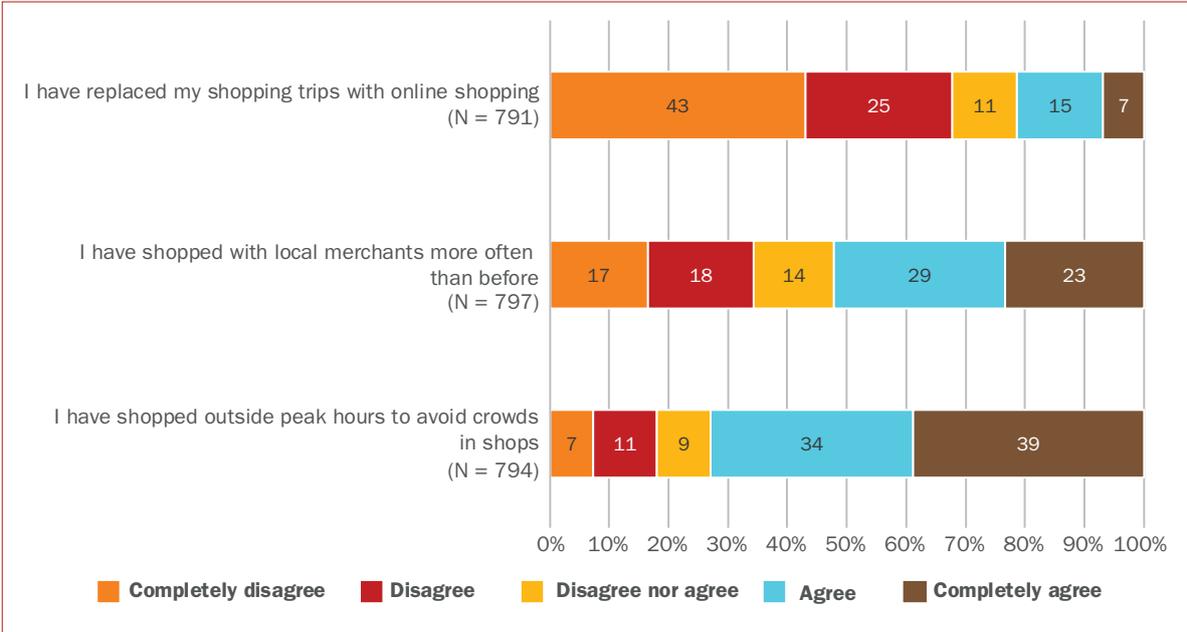
## 4.5 Attitudes towards mobility and public space

Respondents were also asked to which extent they agree with a list of statements related to shopping behaviour during the lockdown, the fear of crowded places and its impact on mobility choices, and the importance of home and the local neighbourhood.

### 4.5.1 Shopping behaviour during the lockdown

As already mentioned in Section 4.2, physical out-of-home activities were only partially and not completely substituted by digital activities. This is also true for shopping. When asked if they replaced their shopping trips with online shopping, only one out of five respondents (21.3%) agreed they did to some extent (Figure 4.15). The majority of respondents (67.8%) however did not agree with this statement. Rather surprisingly, of all age groups, it is the elderly (60+) who have replaced their physical shopping by online shopping the most (17-29: 10.8%; 30-59: 23.1%; 60+: 26.6%), together with households with young children (26.2% compared to 19.3% among households without young children).

Figure 4.15: Agreement with statements about shopping behaviour during the lockdown



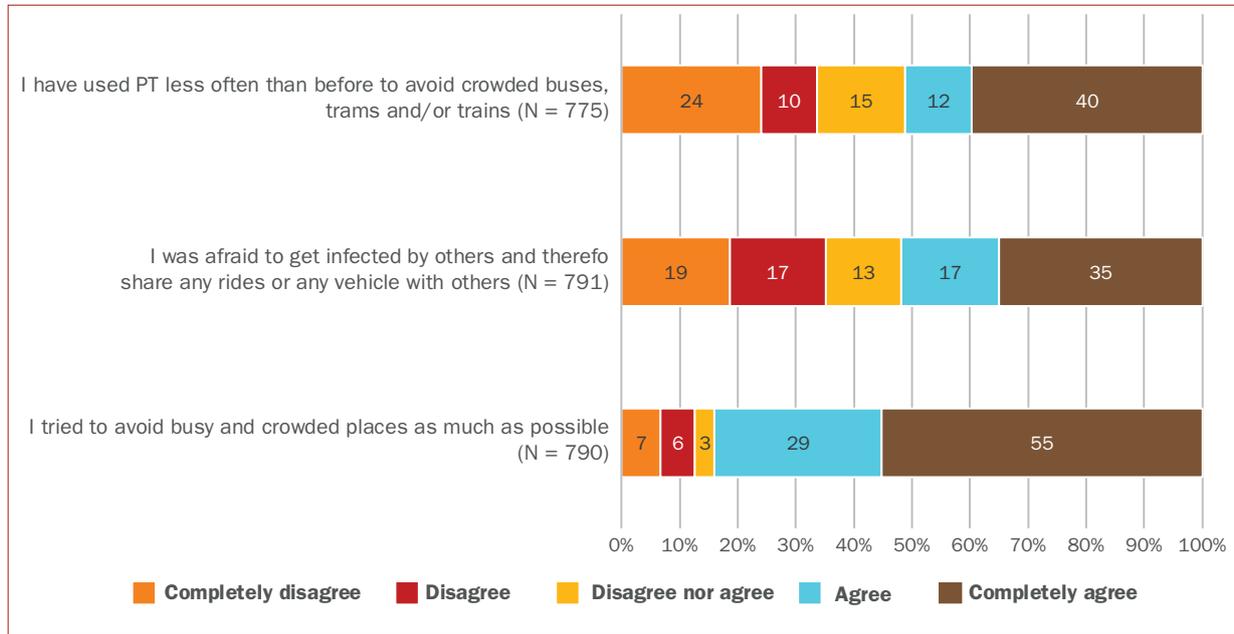
Previously in Section 4.3, it was mentioned that changes in travel distances were limited for most out-of-home activities, including shopping. However, when asked if they shopped with local merchants more often during the lockdown, slightly more than half agreed with this. Further research is needed to understand if there is really more interest in local products since the lockdown. Our first findings indicate that this interest is mainly existing among older adults (60+: 60.0% agreed or completely agreed – versus 49.6% among 17-29 years and 49.4% among 30-59 years).

Nevertheless, the most important change in shopping behaviour appears to be shopping at other times of the day. Almost three quarters (72.9%) of respondents agreed they shopped outside peak hours to avoid crowds in shops. While most socio-economic groups indicated having changed the timing of their shopping, young adults (17-29 years), low-income groups and respondents without a car appeared not to.

## 4.5.2 The fear for COVID-19 and its impact on activity and mobility choices

The fear of being infected by COVID-19 might have impacted people's activity and mobility choices during the lockdown (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16: Agreement with statements about fear for COVID19 and activity and mobility choices



Results are mixed with respect to the impact on mobility choices. One half of respondents agreed not having used PT or not having shared rides or vehicles because of a fear of getting infected, while the other half stated the opposite. This appears to be particularly important for respondents without a car. Two thirds of respondents without a car (66.6%) agreed having used PT less often than before to avoid crowds (compared to 50.4% of respondents with one or more cars). There appears to be a risk that PT is perceived as unsafe and unhealthy (e.g., because social distancing cannot be applied in PT). If this perception becomes stronger and is preserved in the near future, it can have important (negative) societal effects especially for those who rely on PT (Tirachini & Cats, 2020). Not owning a car did not have the same effect on a fear for sharing rides or vehicles. On the contrary, respondents not owning a car disagreed more strongly (41.9%) with the statement that they were afraid of sharing rides or vehicles compared to those who have a car (34.8%). Here, it seems that it is mainly car owners who are afraid of sharing their cars with others. But again, perceptions of unsafety and unhealthiness can have major implications for sustainable mobility in the near future.

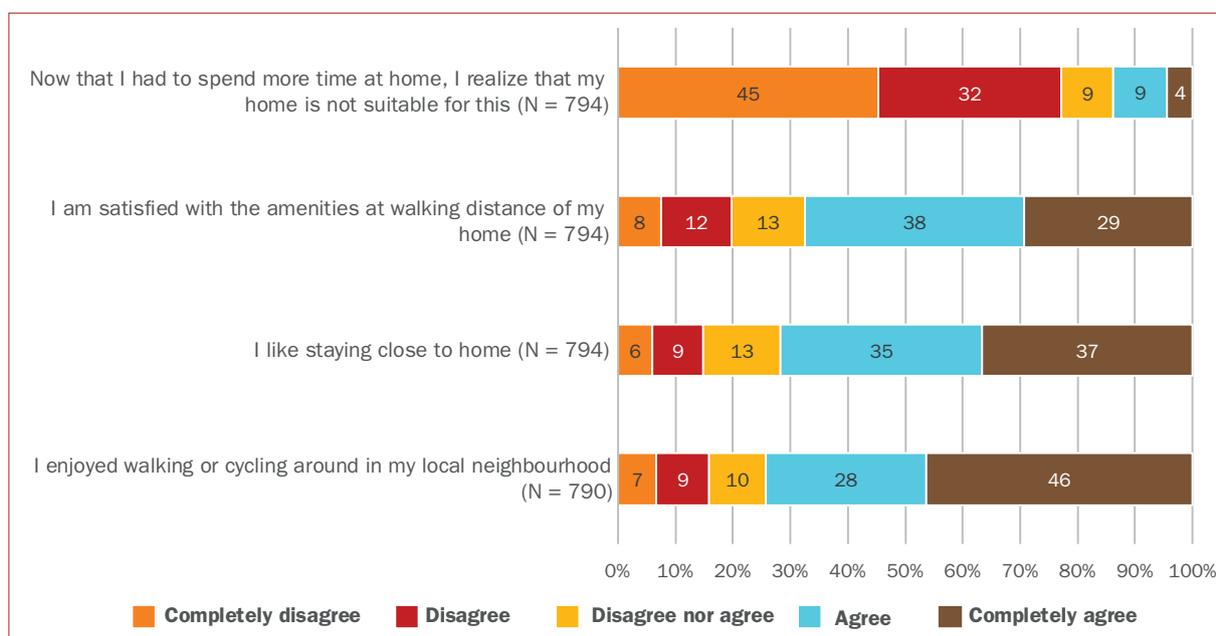
The impact of a fear for COVID-19 is even more pronounced with respect to the use of public space. There appears a real crowd-averseness given that more than 80% of the respondents agreed that they avoided busy and crowded places as much as possible during the lockdown. In fact, this fear for crowds during the lockdown was strongest among young adults (90.0% of 17-29 years; 83.1% 30-59 years; 80.6 60+) and students (92.3% of students; 82.9% non-students). It is unclear if and how this fear for crowds also resulted in social isolation and possibly also a poorer mental well-being among young adults.

By repeating the survey and follow-up research, it should become clear whether this crowd-averseness persists.

### 4.5.3 The importance of home and the local neighbourhood

Now that we had to spend more time at home during the lockdown, we might have experienced our homes and local neighbourhoods in a different way. Figure 4.17 illustrates that the majority of respondents seems to be happy with their homes and local neighbourhoods.

Figure 4.17: Agreement with statements on the importance of home and the local neighbourhood



Most respondents find their homes suitable for spending a lot of time at home, they are satisfied with the amenities at walking distance, they prefer to stay close to home during the lockdown and they enjoyed walking or cycling around in their neighbourhood. However, there are important differences between socio-economic groups that indicate social inequalities in housing. Especially people with a household income lower than median appear to be extremely dissatisfied with their homes and local neighbourhood. This is particularly evident with regard to the statement about the suitability of the home. While only 13.1% of higher incomes agreed that their house is not suitable to spend a lot of time at home, this number increased to 62.2% for lower incomes.

## 4.6 Conclusions

As expected, the lockdown in spring 2020 had a major impact on activity patterns. Daily life almost came to a standstill with nearly a 50% reduction of the number of out-of-home activities per week per person. Given that many people spend more time at home, we expected people to do the remaining out-of-home activities closer to home and thus a reduction in action space. A decrease in travel distance was indeed observed, but this was mainly because many people stopped doing these activities altogether in April 2020. Those people who still participated in some out-of-home activities – albeit less frequently – did so at the usual location. For example, the data on travel distances for shopping suggest that people continued shopping in their usual store. But when asked directly if they shopped more frequently with local merchants, more than half of the respondents agreed. This seems contradictory but can be explained by the formulation of the survey questions. The question about changes in travel distance referred to ‘your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries)’. This might be different from the ‘local merchant’ where one might shop occasionally.

The general decrease in physical out-of-home activities was compensated, but only partially, by an increase in digital in-home activities. One of the most important changes is the substantial increase in teleworking. Many workers changed from limited to almost daily teleworking. Working from home is generally experienced as positive with multiple advantages, notwithstanding one obvious disadvantage regarding the lack of social contact. This feeling may be exacerbated by the lockdown as social contact was limited not only in someone's professional life but also private life. Moreover, although people are largely positive about teleworking, 4 out of 10 do miss commuting mainly because it is used as a transition between work and private life. It clearly illustrates that commuting time should not always be considered as 'wasted time' or a 'disutility'.

The lockdown also had an important impact on sustainable mobility. People who used public transport before the lockdown have partially shifted towards car use during the lockdown and they only slowly returned to public transport. This is partly because people are afraid to get infected in crowded trains, buses and trams. For the same reason, people are also less willing to share rides and vehicles with each other. If this crowd-averseness persists over time, COVID-19 can have a strong negative impact on sustainable mobility in the longer term.

There are also important differences in the impact of COVID-19 on activity and mobility patterns across socio-economic groups. Moreover, it looks like the lockdown has amplified some longstanding social inequalities. For example, traditional gender roles seem to have reinforced and the lockdown has placed women again at home. Both men and women noticed a decrease in their weekly number of out-of-home activities, but this decrease was stronger for women. There also appears to be a digital gap between lower and higher educated. While for digital work activities (i.e., teleworking, video conferencing) this is probably linked to differences in type of jobs, it also exists for digital school activities. Lower educated are lagging behind in the use of digital school platforms which was an important digital tool during the lockdown. Furthermore, the impact of crowd-averseness on mobility differs by car ownership. People without a car, and who are therefore dependent on alternatives such as public transport, turn out to be the very people who no longer use public transport out of fear of being infected. This combined with the finding that car owners are afraid to share their vehicle with others raises questions of transport poverty among people with limited mobility options. By repeating the survey and follow-up research, it should become clear if this is only a temporary effect or not.

## 5. Time allocation and the distribution of unpaid work in families

Sam Cosaert, Irina Gewinner and Luise Görge

This chapter gives an overview of time allocations and the distribution of (un)paid work in families. It starts with a description of *time use* before and during the COVID-19 Spring lockdown 2020. Next, it zooms in on the *volume of household and childcare duties*, and the childcare options available to families during the lockdown. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the respondents' *satisfaction with the intra household division* of (un)paid work. We collected all the necessary data in the "Household Interactions" module of the Socio-Economic Impact survey. Given our focus on within family distribution, this module was specifically targeted to respondents in a stable relationship: married or cohabiting individuals. Additionally, we refrained from applying weighting procedures (i.e., to deal with possible over-representation of women in the sample) because most of our analyses already condition on gender. We report the evolution of time use, housework, and satisfaction separately by gender.<sup>13</sup>

The data shown include Luxembourg residents as well as a fraction of cross-border commuters. At this stage, we do not introduce weighting into the descriptive statistics, as the calculation of weights for the non-resident respondents is challenging.

### 5.1 Time allocation in households

We first offer a general overview of time use. Individuals were asked how many *hours per week* they spent on nine main activities: (1) paid work outside of home; (2) travelling to and from work or to and from school; (3) paid work at home; (4) activities with own children (including washing, dressing, playing, reading, taking children to see the doctor, taking child to activities and home teaching); (5) household chores; (6) leisure time activities; (7) not doing anything (including sleep and rest); (8) helping other family members, friends or neighbours; and (9) other activities not mentioned above. This classification covers a wide range of weekly activities. It is based on the Time Use and Consumption module of the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) from the Netherlands.<sup>14</sup>

We made a distinction between time allocation before and during-after the lockdown. We first asked individuals to report the number of hours they spent on each activity "in the 7 days preceding today". We then asked individuals how many hours they usually spent on each activity "in a typical week before the lockdown". The latter question was more complex due to its retrospective nature. We explicitly stated that the reported hours over the nine activities must sum up to a total of 168 hours.<sup>15</sup>

By July 2020, 957 individuals (including 165 cross-border workers) had answered the retrospective time use question and 1173 individuals (205 cross-border workers) had answered the question about their present time use. To study time allocation, we only kept those individuals for whom the reported hours sum precisely to the weekly total. Applying this condition to the retrospective question gives us 372 complete responses. Applying it to the present time use question gives us 522 complete responses. Interestingly, even without this selection, the median hours per week is precisely 168 for the present time use question. We finally move on with 344 responses that

<sup>13</sup> We use constant comparison techniques between women and men, thus concentrating on the relational aspects of the division of (un)paid work.

<sup>14</sup> We refer to Cherchye et al. (2012) for more details. General information on the LISS is available at <https://www.lissdata.nl/>

<sup>15</sup> An alternative approach was to design the survey so that respondents cannot continue until the total sums up to 168. We did not implement this condition to avoid that respondents leave the questionnaire because of this.

satisfied the sum condition for both questions. This allows us to make comparisons between the situation before and during the lockdown.

Table 5.1 presents the average time spent on various activities, in hours per week, before and during the lockdown. We report summary statistics separately for the main sample (344 observations) and a subsample of participating individuals (288 observations). We posit that individuals are participating if they worked strictly positive hours in a typical week before the lockdown. Since changes induced by the lockdown are qualitatively similar across subsamples, we focus our discussion on the main sample. Individuals spend most time on sleep and rest: between 54 and 56 hours per week. Leisure and work (from home and outside of home) each take about 30 hours per week. The lockdown seems to have primarily affected *from where* individuals work and to a lesser extent *how much* they work. Paid work shifted from predominantly away from home to predominantly at home. Adams-Prassl et al. (2020) showed that the ability to do work tasks from home sheltered individuals from job (and income) losses. Commuting dropped from six to two hours. The amount of childcare increased by more than five hours per week.

Table 5.1: Mean time use (standard deviation) in hours per week

	Full sample of individuals in a stable relationship, N = 344		Subsample of individuals in a stable relationship, working in Feb 2020, N = 288	
	Before lockdown	During lockdown	Before lockdown	During lockdown
Work away	29.52 (17.50)	13.52 (17.14)	35.26 (12.76)	16.18 (17.56)
Commuting	5.68 (5.46)	1.99 (3.23)	6.64 (4.94)	2.37 (3.39)
Work from home	2.90 (8.99)	17.09 (19.16)	3.47 (9.72)	20.09 (19.31)
Childcare	23.73 (17.99)	28.92 (21.15)	21.99 (14.83)	27.25 (18.92)
Housework	17.91 (12.33)	20.14 (13.90)	15.57 (9.58)	18.31 (11.92)
Leisure	31.16 (18.83)	31.66 (18.85)	28.74 (15.59)	29.79 (16.44)
Nothing	53.92 (13.39)	55.74 (14.15)	54.20 (11.40)	55.19 (12.20)
Helping	4.57 (6.75)	4.19 (6.20)	3.65 (4.86)	3.36 (4.96)
Other	10.76 (18.06)	9.75 (14.57)	8.56 (10.45)	8.17 (10.57)

Not surprisingly, the lockdown has had a strong impact on within household childcare. Table 5.1 still pools observations across households without/with children. In what follows, we focus on couples in which the youngest child is less than 13 years old. Couples with young children deserve special attention because they generally face heavier childcare duties. Figure 5.1 presents charts of parental time use before (left pane) and during (right pane) the lockdown.

Paid work *outside of home* dropped from 33 to 12 hours. Paid work *at home* increased from 2 to 20 hours. Overall, the shift towards telework was most dramatic for couples with children. Childcare increased from 28 to 34 hours per week. Interestingly, there also seems to be a subtle increase in leisure from 19 to 21 hours, as well as an increase in rest and sleep from 52 to 54 hours. The lockdown may have relaxed certain time constraints (mainly through a reduction of commuting) even in couples with young children.

Figure 5.1: Time use of couples with children (younger than 13) in hours per week

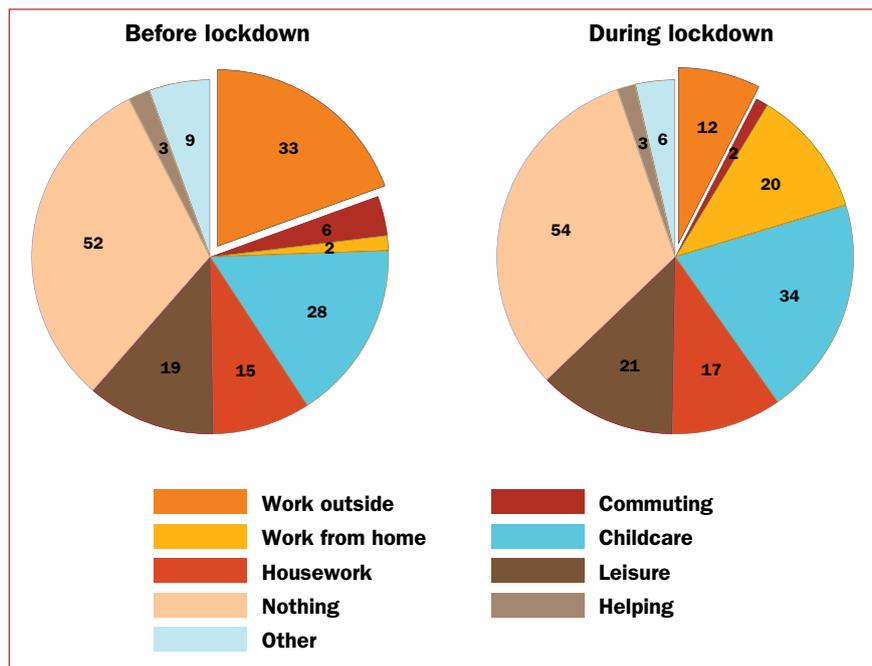
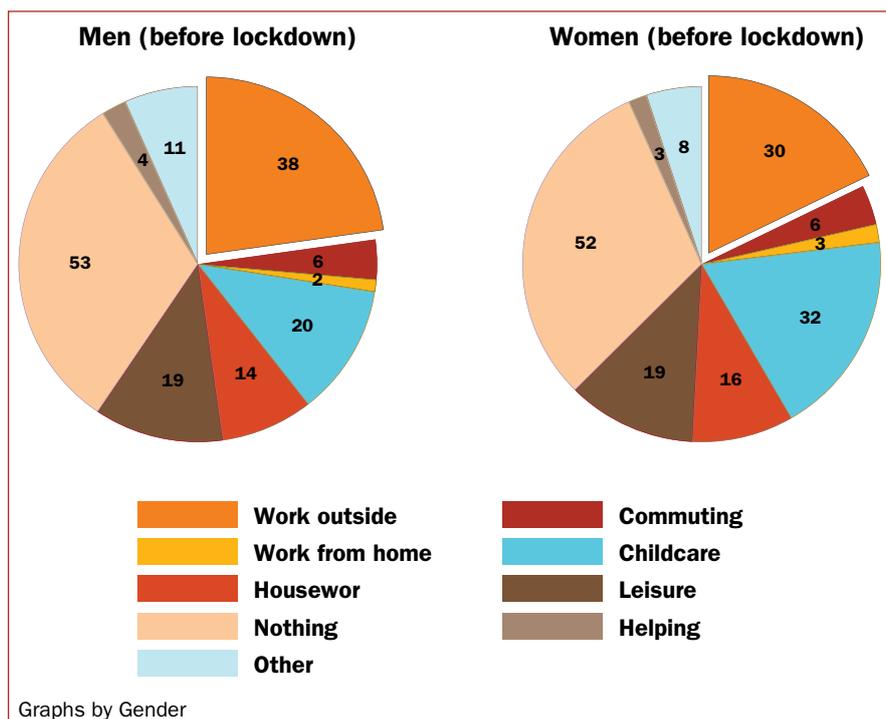


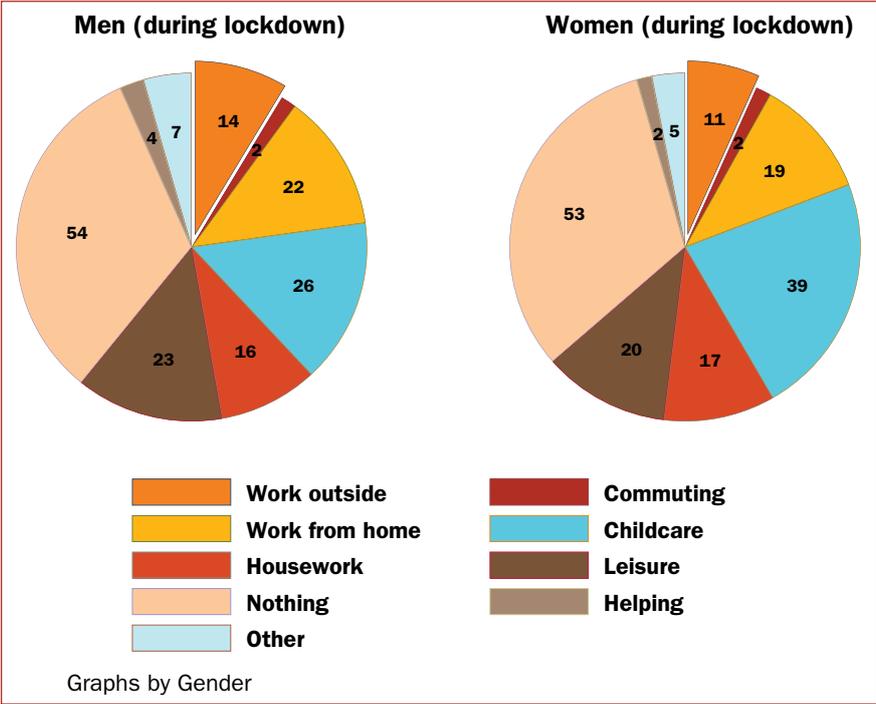
Figure 5.1 shows that the location of paid work and the volume of childcare changed dramatically during the lockdown. The natural next question is whether the lockdown had a symmetric or asymmetric effect on the time use of fathers and mothers. Figure 5. 2 contains charts of time use for fathers (left pane) and mothers (right pane) *before* the lockdown. The graph shows that fathers and mothers enjoyed roughly equal amounts of leisure on average, but also that there were important disparities in terms of paid work and childcare. Men spent 7 hours more on paid work, while women spent 12 hours more on childcare.

Figure 5.2: Time use of fathers and mothers (before the lockdown) in hours per week



Has the lockdown mitigated or exacerbated these gender differences? Figure 5.3 contains charts of time use for fathers (left pane) and mothers (right pane) *during* the lockdown. Our first main finding is that “paternal” childcare increased by 6 hours, while “maternal” childcare increased by 7 hours. Both mothers and fathers have taken up more responsibility for children. Our second observation is that the subtle increase in average leisure in the household (see Figure 5.1) is almost entirely driven by an increase in the husband’s, rather than the wife’s, leisure.

Figure 5.3: Time use of fathers and mothers (during the lockdown) in hours per week



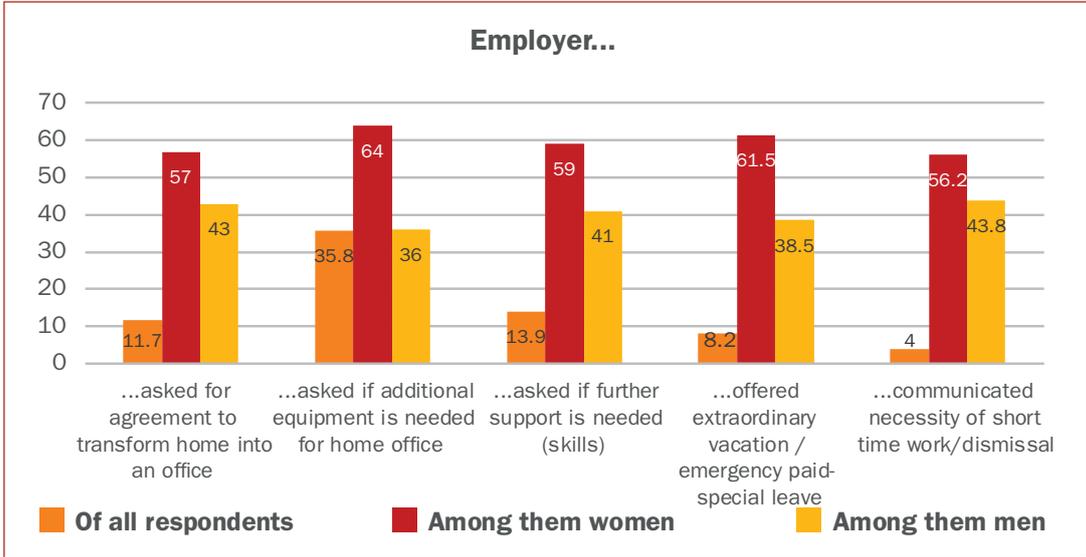
Given our focus on household interactions, each individual was asked to report the time use of herself and of her partner. In principle, one could study time allocation in each household separately. We notice however a large variability in the reporting of the partner’s hours (i.e., more violations of the weekly sum condition). This likely reflects the fact that it is difficult to describe another person’s weekly time use in detail. Yet, for each activity, we do find a strong correlation between the mothers’ and fathers’ hours, suggesting a degree of complementarity in their uses of time.

A special feature of the lockdown is that it “forced” partners to physically stay away from work. In a sense, this has made it easier to synchronise their hours between them. But has it also increased the time that partners actually spend together? Following Cosaert et al. (2020), we investigate this “jointness” in two main variables: leisure and childcare. For both variables, we asked “How many of those hours were also spent together with your partner/spouse?”. Before the lockdown, individuals spent on average 57% of their leisure time and about 43% of their childcare time jointly with their partner. During the lockdown, the percentage of joint leisure increased from 57% to almost 60%, whereas the percentage of joint childcare decreased from 43% to less than 41%. Interestingly, partners chose more “jointness” in their leisure activities, but at the same time more “specialisation” in the division of childcare.

## 5.2 Childcare, household chores, and paid work during the Spring lockdown 2020

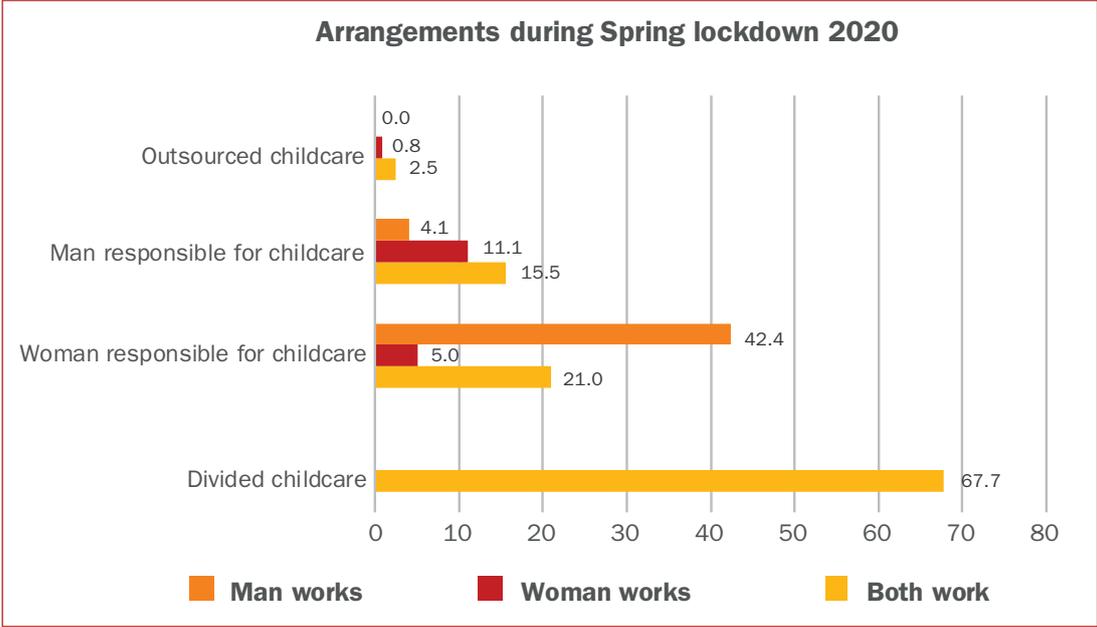
Apart from time use, it is worth getting insights into the division of unpaid work within households with children during the spring lockdown 2020. In the subsample, there are 642 individuals with children. First of all, we look at the options that have been made available to parents by employers, and which options parents opted for (see Figure 5.4). Remarkably, it appears that transforming home into office seemed a natural course of action from the perspective of employers, since only 11.7% of them asked working parents for a respective agreement. Yet, employers made sure that the working routine has continuity by asking employees whether they needed additional equipment for telework (35.8%). While only a minority of respondents were offered an extraordinary vacation or emergency-paid special leave to ensure childcare in the times when kindergartens and schools closed, these were mostly women who reported having received this option.

Figure 5.4: Working parents' options during the lockdown (upon agreement with employer)



How did working parents cope with work, household chores, and childcare under the restrictions of the first wave of COVID-19? Many parents faced difficulties in organizing childcare and especially home schooling simultaneously to work. We observe four main patterns of how families with children aged 0-12 arranged this (see Figure 5.5). The first scenario was dividing childcare between working partners, with only a minority of parents outsourcing it to other relatives or other parents. The second scenario reflects a traditional division of roles within the households that participated in the survey. Here, men typically concentrate on paid work and women take care of child(ren), which reflects a male breadwinner model (Pfau-Effinger 2004, Ciccia and Verloo 2012). At the same time, this group includes couples in which both parents are engaged in paid work, but women also take over childcare responsibilities, the so-called double burden (Bratberg et al. 2002, Gewinner 2019, Xhaho et al. 2020). Lastly, in the third scenario fathers predominantly cared for children, while mothers pursued paid work or both parents kept working. Curiously, constellations where only one partner worked and simultaneously took care of child(ren) constituted a minority for both women and men.

Figure 5.5: Arrangements in childcare responsibilities



Supplementary to the major scenarios in arrangements in childcare and paid employment, we could observe that 15% of respondents answered “every day is different”. This is very revealing, since both women and men chose this category. It points at a certain loss of a daily routine and habitual order of things people were used to before the pandemic.

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The volume of childcare responsibilities during the lockdown changed unevenly in the households. For the smallest (aged 0-3) and oldest (aged 13-18) children, the majority of families tended to report no changes (see Table 5.2). This is intuitive, since babies spend their first years at home and require parental attention regardless of the pandemic. Yet, taking into account that couples transformed their homes into home offices, the everyday routine in childcare of the youngest children could have changed substantially due to intertwining of public and private activities within homes. Teenagers are mostly independent and hardly need their parent’s care, except for the circumstances linked to home schooling.

Table 5.2: Changes in childcare in households during Spring lockdown 2020 (in %)

Children at the age of...	Men, N = 74				Women, N = 169			
	0-3	3-6	7-12	13-18	0-3	3-6	7-12	13-18
Changed significantly	30	28.6	41.7	4	29.4	44.8	29.2	11.3
Somewhat changed	20	64.3	41.7	36	29.4	24.1	37.5	32.1
Did not change at all	50	7.1	16.7	60	41.2	31	33.3	56.6

Therefore, most changes at the household level can be revealed in families with children aged 3 to 12. Although men reported most changes in childcare for children at the age of 7-12 and women stated most changes for children aged 3-6, we cannot definitely say whether these changes pertained to respondents themselves or to the household as a whole. We hypothesize that certain family dynamics might be decisive when men get engaged more in activities with growing children.

At the same time, independent of the age of children, most parents indicated that the organization of household duties changed only slightly. This is valid for both women and men and might mean that families generally kept their habitual routine with regard to household chores. Table 5.3 gives a more detailed overview of particular activities and demonstrates how household duties and childcare responsibilities have been distributed between partners before and during the Spring lockdown 2020.

Table 5.3: Individual shares of everyday activities in the household, in % (means)

	Before lockdown		During lockdown 2020	
	Men, N =49	Women, N=114	Men	Women
Cooking for family	49.4	71.0	57.6	72.8
Cleaning	38.7	70.0	49.8	71.8
Laundry	30.1	82.3	41.0	79.2
Grocery shopping	60.4	63.6	66.8	60.7
Playing with children	47.1	65.3	57.4	63.7
Cooking for children	45.5	73.5	58.0	70.4
Bathing children	42.2	66.6	45.0	62.2
Home schooling	33.9	80.2	51.7	78.6

To understand the effects of the Spring lockdown 2020 on families, we look at the division of duties in couples with children under 13 years of age. Respondents have been asked how they share unpaid work with their partners; particular attention is given to cooking, cleaning, laundry, and childcare activities. To control potential changes, we calculate mean values of the respondents' shares in certain household activities before and during the lockdown.

Notably, the engagement of men increased in many activities related to household chores and childcare. For instance, while men took over on average 49.4% of the cooking responsibilities for the whole family before the lockdown, this mean share increased to 57.6% during the lockdown. In some cases, this engagement was substantial, especially related to cleaning, laundry, playing with children, cooking for children, and home schooling. This goes in contradiction with the expectations voiced in the mass media. Similarly, commitment of women declined in some activities, such as grocery shopping and laundry. Generally, the burden of women pertaining to unpaid work at home does not seem to have increased dramatically and remained mainly at the same level during the lockdown. Moreover, women's average share of responsibilities even somewhat decreased during the lockdown. This is especially true for laundry, playing with children, and home schooling. All in all, it can be observed that the spring lockdown 2020 induced a greater involvement of fathers into household chores and childcare. Despite this, it is obvious that women still take over a greater share of unpaid work, which might be due to non-participation in the labour market or traditional division of responsibilities related to household and childcare. A final observation is that the mean shares reported by mothers and fathers do not add up to 100%. Although respondents originated from different households and did not report on each other, this observation is indicative of a degree of miscommunication or misalignment of activities. This circumstance is especially conceivable during the lockdown. We will examine this further in Section 5.3.

### 5.3 Satisfaction with the division of labour during the pandemic

We saw above that most respondents in our module experienced an increase in time devoted to household activities and childcare during the lockdown. How did partners determine the division of this excess household burden? Family-economic models typically assume that partners bargain over the division of household and childcare chores, either cooperatively (Manser and Brown 1980, McElroy & Horney 1981, Chiapori 1988) or non-cooperatively (Lundberg and Pollak 1993, Konrad and Lommerud 1995, Görge 2021). These models also predict that the partner who has higher bargaining power can secure a more favourable position for themselves and obtain greater satisfaction in the bargaining outcome. To understand how couples decided on the division of the excess household burden and how satisfied they were with it, we asked individuals how they and their partner determined their current division of labour arrangement.<sup>16</sup> In this Section, we report the main results from 844 individuals who responded to this question.

Figure 5.6: Proportion of individuals stating they never discussed their current household/market work arrangement with their partner (N = 844)

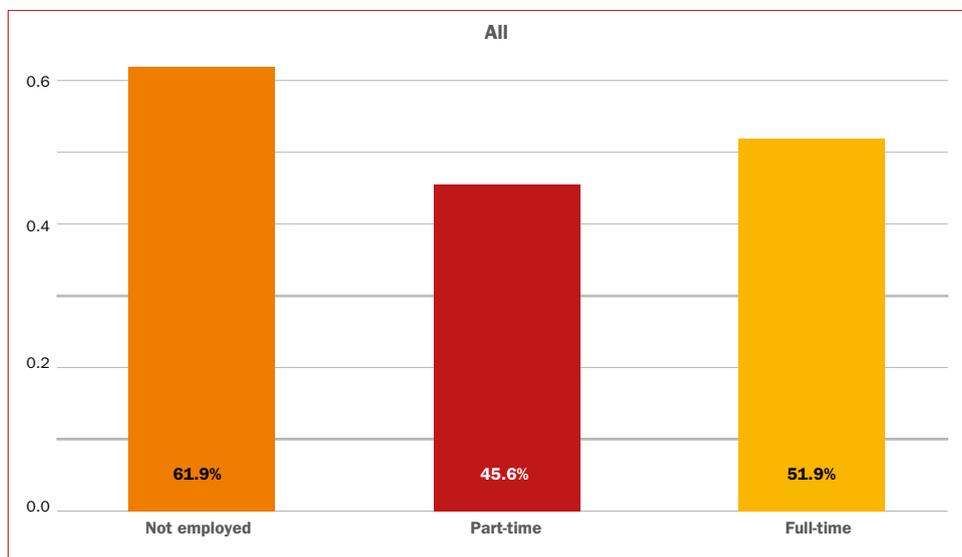


Figure 5.6 shows the proportion of individuals who state they never discussed their current arrangement with their partner by pre-pandemic employment status of the respondent. Overall, more than half of all respondents did not discuss their current arrangement, with some differences across employment status. The largest fraction of couples who did not discuss their current arrangement is found among individuals who were not employed before the pandemic (62%), followed by those who were employed full-time (52%).

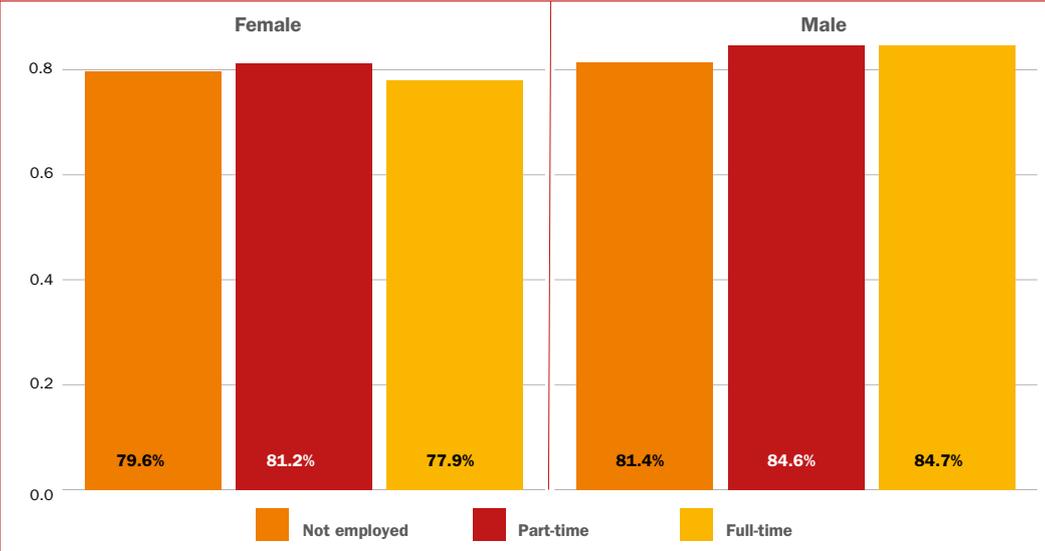
Next, we examine whether individual partners are equally (dis-)satisfied with their current division of labour arrangement. Note that the figures we present reflect the respondents' beliefs about their partner's satisfaction with the current arrangement, rather than an independent, objective assessment of both partners' satisfaction.<sup>17</sup> Figure 5.7 shows the proportion of individuals who report that their current arrangement is equally (dis-)satisfying to themselves and their partner, by employment status of the respondent and separately by gender. Overall, roughly 80% of respondents think that (dis-)satisfaction is equally distributed between themselves and their partner, with subtle differences between genders. Across all employment statuses, men (right pane) are more likely to report equal satisfaction within the couple than women (left pane).

<sup>16</sup> Specifically, we asked: "How did you and your partner determine how much time each of you would spend on childcare / household chores / paid work?" Respondents were asked to choose one out of the following eight answer options: (1) We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that we both find equally (un-)satisfying.; (2) We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that I am more satisfied with than my partner.; (3) We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that my partner is more satisfied with than I am.; (4) We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is equally (un-)satisfying to both of us.; (5) We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is more satisfying to my partner than it is to me.; (6) We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is more satisfying to me than it is to my partner.; (7) I have asked my partner to change our current arrangement but he/she refused.; (8) My partner has asked me to change our current arrangement but I refused.

<sup>17</sup> We include both individuals who have and those who have not discussed their current arrangement with their partners.

The gender gap is largest among full-time employed individuals, where 85% of men report that they perceive satisfaction to be equally distributed within the couple, but only 78% of women. This could stem either from gender differences in own satisfaction levels (for a given perceived satisfaction level of the partner) or from gender differences in the perceived satisfaction of the partner. We now turn to unpack this further.

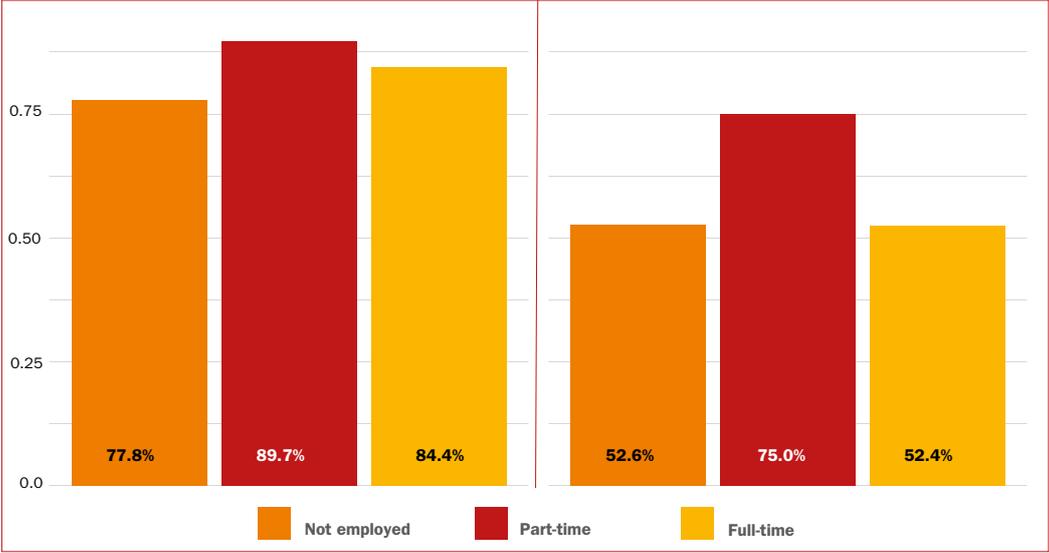
Figure 5.7: Proportion of individuals stating their current household/market work arrangement is equally (dis-) satisfying to both partners



Finally, we focus on those respondents who report an unequal distribution of satisfaction with their current work-care arrangement to document who is more likely to be more satisfied. Note that they constitute only between 15-20% of the full sample. In Figure 5.8 we plot the proportion of individuals who report that their partner is more satisfied with the current arrangement than themselves, by employment status and gender. The figure reveals stark gender differences, with female respondents (left pane) more frequently stating that their partner is more satisfied than male respondents (right pane) do. Depending on the employment statuses, between 78 and 90% of women think that their partner is more satisfied with the current arrangement than they are (the remaining 22-10% say that they themselves are more satisfied than their partner). By contrast, the proportion of men who think their partner is more satisfied than they are is much smaller, between 52-70%, depending on their employment status. Again, we note that by far the largest gap occurs between men and women who were employed full time before the pandemic, where we see a difference of 32% percentage points (women 84%, men 52%). Even though there seems to be some disagreement or at least miscommunication within couples about who is more dissatisfied with the current division of labour,<sup>18</sup> these numbers clearly indicate that both genders state that women are more frequently dissatisfied than men.

<sup>18</sup> Observing that the proportions of men and women do not sum to 1 for a given employment status is indicative of disagreement, but may also be driven by the fact that full-time employed women are more likely to be married to full-time employed men than vice versa. Yet, when aggregating overall employment statuses, the observation still holds; 83% (55%) of women (men) think that their partner is more satisfied than they are. Another reason why men's and women's responses to this question need not necessarily sum to exactly one is that some respondents may be in a same-gender relationship. Note, however, that this is unlikely to have a large effect on the results, as the share of respondents for who live with a same-gender partner is likely to be small.

Figure 5.8: Proportion of individuals stating their current household/market work arrangement is more satisfying to their partners (out of those who think satisfaction is unequal)



### 5.4 Conclusions

This chapter addressed issues of division of (un)paid work in households before and during the Spring lockdown 2020. First, the descriptive statistics reveal important changes in time use, most notably an increase of telework and an increase of parental childcare among both women and men. Next, changes in childcare duties are most outspoken for families with children in the 3-12 age range. Counter to expectations, the data suggest that women’s share of household and childcare responsibilities did not increase dramatically, which can be explained by a greater extent of engagement of men in unpaid work. Therefore, the question arises whether work from home and the necessity to share parental responsibilities result in men’s greater work flexibility and higher inclusion into unpaid work at home. The respective short- und mid-term developments can be studied further by observing the course of the pandemic. Yet, women seem to be more frequently dissatisfied with the division of tasks, especially when both partners work full time.

## 6. Health and health behaviours

Marc Suhrcke, Till Seuring and Clause Vögele

This chapter provides descriptive data from the Socio-Economic Impact survey dedicated to “Health and health behaviours”. The module touches upon some directly COVID-19-related issues (e.g. symptoms, testing) and seeks to shed light on potential indirect health and healthcare consequences. As the COVID-19 crisis has had such a profound impact on people’s lives, it will likely also have affected people’s health behaviours (physical activity, smoking, and alcohol intake), if, however, in potentially different ways. For example, for some, the crisis may have been an opportunity to engage in overall healthier lifestyles, e.g. by spending more time active outside, while others may have felt compelled to revert to tobacco and/or alcohol as a means to cope with the situation. The crisis also has had effects on mental health and wellbeing, which is why the module includes a series of psychological items. One avenue via which COVID-19 may have affected health more generally could be through crowding-out of healthcare services for not directly COVID-related health issues, thereby leading patients to forego or delay potentially health-improving (or even life-saving) treatment. The module includes several questions about such unmet or foregone healthcare needs and the underlying reasons.

Taken together the information presented here may serve as initial input to gauging the overall health behaviour, health and healthcare effects associated with the COVID-19 crisis. This information may in turn inform policymakers’ actions to mitigate potential health harm that could result from future “waves” of the COVID-19 pandemic (or indeed other future pandemics).

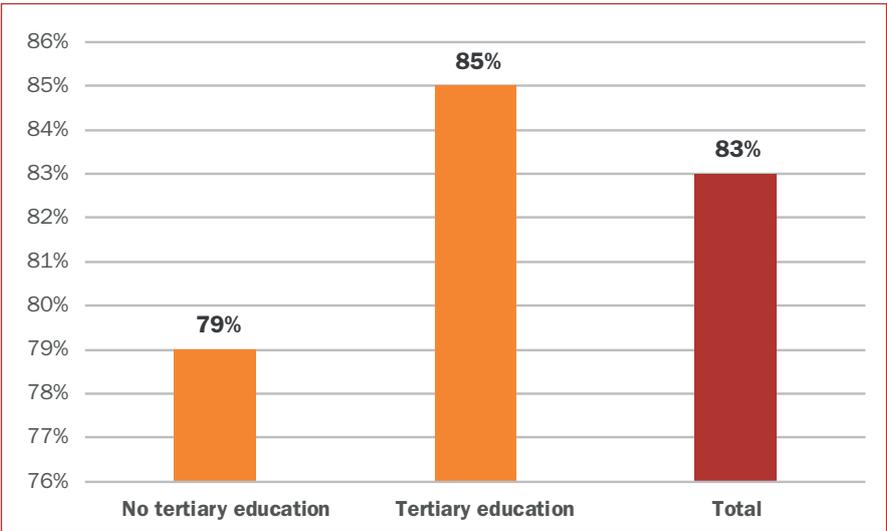
In what follows, we present simple descriptives of these main dimensions of the Health module, typically disaggregated by gender and socioeconomic status (education). The data shown include Luxembourg residents only, as we excluded a fraction of cross-border commuters that were also included in the original survey. (Results for the entire sample are available on request. On the whole, including cross-border commuters does not substantively alter the below results.)

### 6.1 General health outcomes

Figure 6.1 provides an illustration of how healthy the respondent sample is overall, and by education category. A total of 83% of the sample report to be in either good or very good health. This compares favourably to the 2019 results from the EU-SILC survey for Luxembourg, which produced a 71.9% estimate for Luxembourg (as reported in the Eurostat database)<sup>19</sup>. Rather than indicating an unexpected health improvement, this is likely driven entirely by the disproportionately high share of respondents from higher socioeconomic groups (which tend to be in better health), compared to the nationally representative sample in the EU-SILC survey. Figure 6.1 also shows the expected gradient in health: the higher the level of education, the more likely the individual finds him- or herself in at least good health.

<sup>19</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg\\_03\\_20/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_03_20/default/table?lang=en) (last accessed 05/12/2020).

Figure 6.1: Self-reported health (percentage in good or very good health, out of total in respective educational category)



Note: Absolute number of respondents in each educational category are 500 in the tertiary education category and 353 in the below tertiary.

## 6.2 COVID-19 testing

Turning to more specifically COVID-19-related aspects, 30.1% (n=256) of the respondents report to have taken at least one COVID-19 test – a share that is about equal among both men and women, and between those with tertiary education compared to those with less than tertiary education.

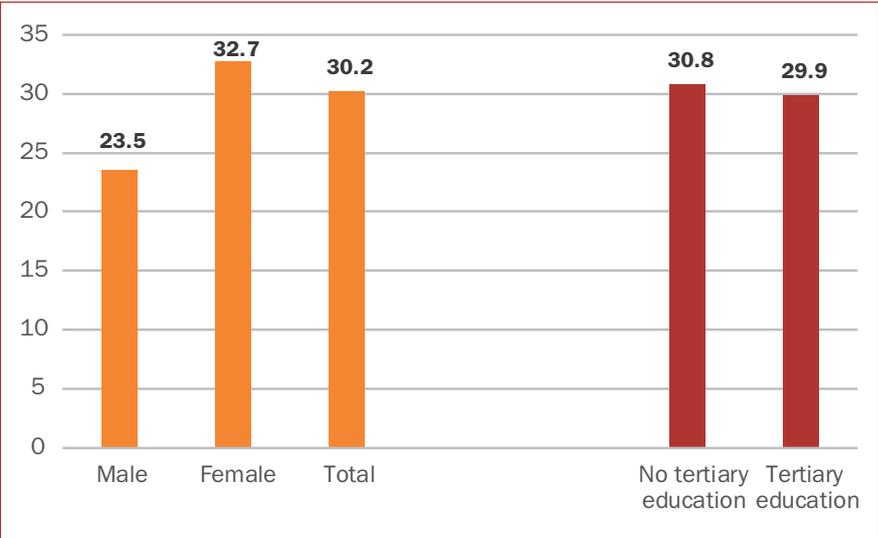
As Table 6.1 shows, 1.3% (n=11) of the respondents have tested positive, and close to 29% tested negative. The remaining share of the respondents did not take the test, overwhelmingly because they did not have any symptoms (approx. 60% of the sample, and 88% of those not having taken the test). A small minority (2.2% of the sample, and 3.3% of those not having taken the test) reported not to have taken the test because there were no tests available.

Table 6.1: Answers to whether respondents have taken a COVID-19 test

	%	Frequency
Yes, positive	1.3	11
Yes, negative	28.8	245
No, no symptoms	59.9	510
No, mild symptoms	3.8	32
No, no tests available	2.2	19
No, requested but not tested	2.4	20
Prefer not to answer	1.8	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>852</b>

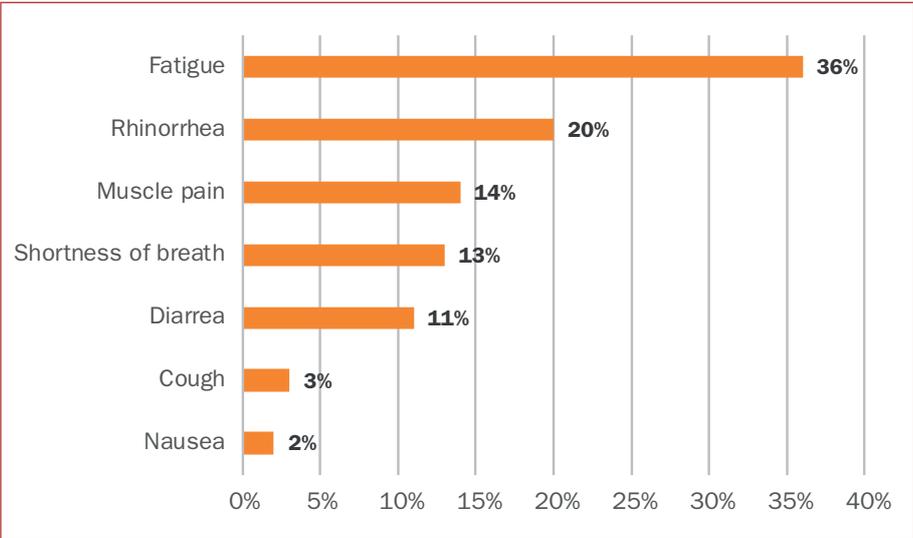
The module also asked respondents whether they had any COVID-19 symptoms currently (i.e., at the time of completing the survey, end of May until early July 2020), and if so, which symptoms those were. Overall, close to 30% of the respondents reported to have had current COVID-19 symptoms (Figure 6.2). Out of those with any symptoms, the most prevalent reported symptom was fatigue (36%), followed by Rhinorrhea (20%) (Figure 6.3). It is important to note that the perceived presence of these symptoms is not tantamount to people actually being infected with COVID-19. At the same time, if taken literally, the numbers may be seen as the upper bound of the number of symptomatically infected people living in Luxembourg.

Figure 6.2: Respondents with any COVID-19 symptoms currently (percentage of total in respective category)



Note: The total number respondents was n=834. Out of those, 252 reported any symptoms..

Figure 6.3: Percentage of respondents with particular COVID-19 symptoms currently (percentage out of those with any symptoms)



Note: The total number respondents was n=834. Out of those, 252 reported any symptoms and make up the denominator in this figure.

### 6.3 Mental well-being

There has already been considerable hypothesizing about the widely expected adverse mental health effects (IASC 2020), e.g. as a result of concerns about contracting COVID-19 or due to the challenging circumstances of confinement. In contrast, there may well also be people that draw positive feelings and emotions from the experience, e.g. from the satisfaction that comes from having helped others in the community, or from having found ways to cope and be resilient (WHO 2005). It remains, therefore, an empirical question to assess who may be affected and in what ways. In the module, we employed a widely used, validated well-being measure, i.e. the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12). For each of the 12 dimensions, we asked respondents

to tell us how they felt on average under the full COVID-19 lockdown, i.e. during the month of April 2020.

Figure 6.4 synthesises the answers to the GHQ-12 items, by providing the percentages for the sum of the categories indicating a deterioration (compared to “usual”) in each of the dimensions. Thus, the responses may be seen as an approximate estimate for the change in mental well-being during the lockdown period, compared to a “usual” period. The categories that are left out of the percentages shown in Figure 6.4 capture either no change in the respective well-being dimension or an improvement (compared to usual). (Hence, the exact percentages for those can be obtained by subtracting the shown percentage numbers from 100.)

Figure 6.4: Respondents with less favourable mental well-being, measured by the percentage of people reporting to be worse than usual on respective dimension of the GHQ-12 items, females and males separately



Note: Total number of respondents varied across items between n=835 and 857..

As Figure 6.4 shows, a sizable share of the respondents reports to fare worse than “usual”. This is particularly striking in terms of the ability to enjoy everyday activities, where close to 60% found themselves less able or much less able to enjoy such activities, presumably because several of those activities may have been prohibited or restricted during the lockdown. It is also interesting to observe a high share of respondents (ca. 42% for females and 39% for males) for whom concentration on their activities during lockdown was below the usual level.

A look at the gender differences depicted in Figure 6.4 shows that women tend to be more likely to report worse than usual psychological well-being, although these differences are not always statistically significant.

Splitting the sample between men and women (as shown in Figure 6.4) as well as those with tertiary versus non-tertiary education (not shown here) indicates that in particular women

and those with tertiary education report worse psychological well-being than usual. In terms of statistically significant differences, women report more sleep loss problems, higher levels of unhappiness and higher levels of pressure during the lockdown compared to men. People with tertiary education or higher reported more problems concentrating and higher levels of pressure and seemed less able to face their troubles.

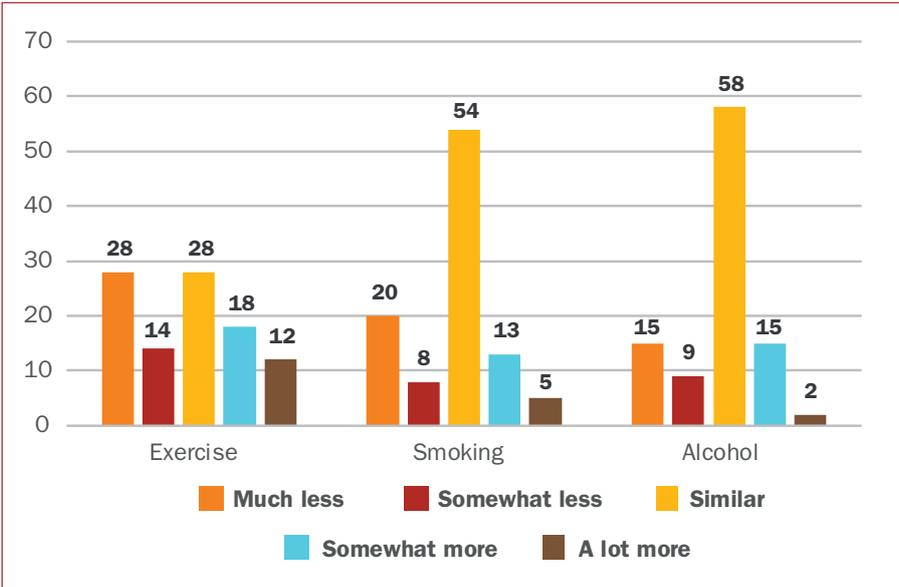
The greater psychological difficulties in women compared to men may relate to the greater burden generally carried by women within households. The greater problems for those with higher education levels may appear surprising, but to the extent that those population groups are more likely to work from home, hence facing – likely to an unprecedented extent – the challenge to directly combine work with family life, this may entail particular psychological coping challenges, at least temporarily.

It is also important to note that for most of the 12 psychological well-being categories, the shares of those who either did not change or saw an improvement compared to usual was well above 50%. More in depth analysis should seek to understand the drivers of the variation in the well-being response.

### 6.4 Health behaviours

The ex-ante predicted effects of the COVID-19 crisis may even be more ambiguous when it comes to health behaviours that – in ‘normal times’ – account for the biggest share of chronic disease burden, i.e. smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity (we refrained from trying to capture “diets”, given the complexities of an accurate dietary assessment.) Unlike former economic recessions (Ruhm, 2016), the COVID-19 related economic crisis arguably differs as it is induced by a health crisis and accompanied by massive interference into people’s freedom of movement and behaviour. As restaurants and pubs are closed during confinement, major locations for e.g. alcohol consumption become inaccessible. And while people will in principle have more time to be physically active, some such activity is prohibited because it would occur in groups or because authorities have imposed limits for people to spend time outside. The module allows to provide an initial attempt at assessing the changes that occurred in terms of these critical health behaviours.

Figure 6.5: Health behaviours during lockdown in April 2020, compared to pre-COVID-19 times



Note: Total number of respondents per health behaviour were for exercise: n=851, smoking: n=279, alcohol: n=814.

The key picture is summarised in Figure 6.5, for exercise, smoking and alcohol. Note that for exercise, doing “less” is “bad” (for health), while for smoking and alcohol, doing “less” is good (for health). For both smoking and alcohol intake, the vast majority of respondents (between about 50-60%) reports no change to their behaviour in the lockdown period, compared to pre-COVID-19 times. On the whole, there appears to have been a greater share of people who have cut down (to a smaller or larger extent) in their smoking and alcohol intake, compared to those that did increase such consumption. Maybe the lack of access to pubs and restaurants, and the restrictions to hosting meetings and festivities with a larger group of people does play a role here.

The picture for moderate or vigorous physical activity looks different, in that the share of those who have cut down on their level of exercise (28.4%) is similar to the share of those that made no change (28.3%).

Apart from smoking, were women report a slightly bigger increase than men, there are no important differences in behaviour change by gender or education level.

### 6.5 Indirect healthcare consequences: unmet need for healthcare and foregone healthcare

The module also seeks to develop an initial, tangible empirical idea of the healthcare activities that are foregone as a result of the overarching focus on direct COVID-19-related action, for instance in the form of treatment for less than urgent healthcare or unavailability or inaccessibility of medicines.

Table 6.2 starts out by presenting people’s reasons for not seeking healthcare during lockdown in April 2020. While the majority of people (61%) experienced no need for healthcare, more than 10% of the respondents did not seek healthcare, as they were afraid of a COVID-19 infection. In addition, 21.5% of the respondents considered their health concern as not serious enough for it to burden the healthcare system in times of already stretched capacities. In total, about 40% of respondents did forego healthcare during the lockdown.

Table 6.2: Was there any time during the COVID-19 lockdown when you needed health care but did not seek it for the following reasons?

	%	Frequency
Afraid catching Covid	10.9	50
Issue not serious enough to burden health system	21.5	99
Yes, other	6.5	30
No need for healthcare	61.1	281
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>460</b>

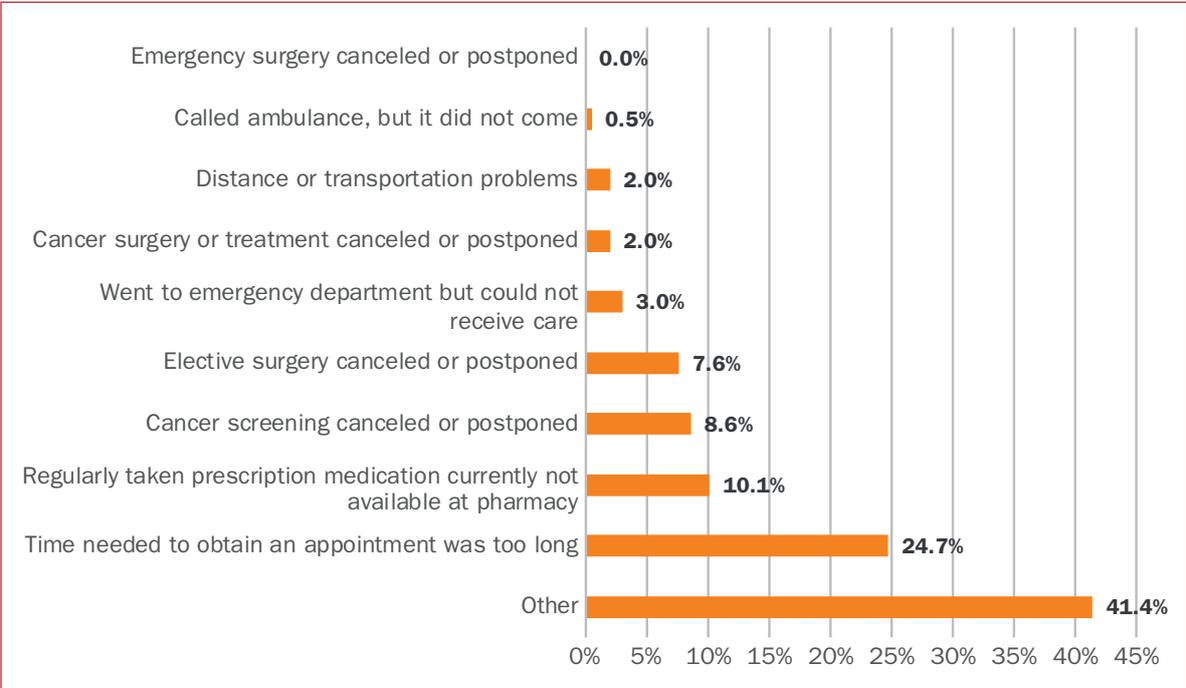
Table 6.3 examines the extent to which the time needed to obtain an appointment acted as a reason for foregoing treatment during lockdown, showing that for about 16% of respondents, this has been the case.

Table 6.3: Was there any time during the COVID-19 lockdown when you needed treatment for your condition but the time needed to obtain an appointment was too long?

	%	Frequency
Yes	16.1	74
No	34.1	157
No need for health care	49.8	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>460</b>

Figure 6.6 goes beyond the lockdown period, to capture unmet healthcare needs and the specific domains and reasons for it, ever since the lockdown started in Luxembourg. Again, waiting times appear as a dominant factor, with close to 25% of those that needed healthcare not obtaining it due to excessive waiting times. For 10% of those with unmet healthcare needs, the regular medicine they were supposed or used to take was unavailable in pharmacies. For smaller yet still notable shares of the respondents that experienced unmet healthcare needs, elective surgery (7.6%) or cancer screening (8.6%) was cancelled or postponed.

Figure 6.6: Unrelated to the Coronavirus, have you experienced unmet need for healthcare for problems since the start of COVID-19 lockdown? (Percentage of those that have experienced unmet need)



Note: Total number of respondents: n=810, of which 588 had no need for healthcare and 31 preferred not to respond. The remaining 198 reported to have experienced one of the listed reasons for unmet healthcare needs and thus they represent the denominator in the figure.

## 6.6 Conclusion

We provide a first, descriptive account of several key results from the Health module of the Socio Economic Impact survey, carried out between the end of May and early July 2020. Our particular interest in this module was on the experience of the lockdown period and thereafter, in comparison to pre-COVID times. It is important to bear in mind that the sample is not representative of the Luxembourg population, not least because it includes cross-border workers. The sample is also made up of a disproportionately higher share of women and of people from higher socioeconomic groups, compared to the general population.

With these caveats in mind, the results nonetheless provide information for policymakers interested in 1) monitoring the direct and indirect health effects of the pandemic and 2) intend to act to mitigate potentially adverse consequences. We have highlighted some of those potentially negative effects, for instance, in terms of a decline in physical activity, a likely deterioration in several dimensions of psychological well-being, as well as a noteworthy share of unmet or foregone healthcare needs, all of which are potentially attributable to the pandemic and its accompanying lockdown measures.

Future analysis will need to delve more deeply into unpacking the findings, for instance by different population groups and by analysing the underlying determinants or at least correlates.

## 7. Conclusions and discussion

Martin Dijst and Conchita d'Ambrosio

In this report, the first descriptive results of the SEI-survey on the Socio-Economic Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measurements taken in spring 2020 in Luxembourg have been presented. A distinction has been made between impacts on work and living conditions, activity and travel behaviours, division of tasks in households, health and health behaviours. What are the most striking results of the first wave of the COVID-19? What might be the implications for policy makers in Luxembourg? These questions will be put central to this chapter.

### 7.1 Work and living conditions

Despite the contraction of the Luxembourgish economy by 1.4% in the first three months of 2020 and by 7.2% in the second quarter of the year, the perceived concerns for employment and household incomes of Luxembourgish residents was present but stayed limited. The loss of jobs and related fears for unemployment and future concerns for financial situation was for respectively 10% and a quarter of the residents an issue. Factors which protected employment and incomes and as a consequence contributed to this experience are the opportunities for many employees to work from home, generous temporary employment schemes, fully funded leaves for family reasons and targeted financial support for small business owners.

Due to confinement measures, residents' telework jumped from 9% before the lockdown to 54% in the middle of the lockdown. Half of June this percentage was with 37% still high. An advantage of telework was that digital skills improved. However, in general even if job satisfaction was not much impacted, productivity decreased and work-related stress increased. Probably, the presence of others (especially children) at home and living conditions (e.g. availability of a working space) contributed to these experiences.

In general, almost half of the residents of Luxembourg are at least moderately worried about the national economy. This could explain that almost 40% of the residents would find a raise in income tax to support the economy and households, acceptable. For their own health almost a third is moderate or extremely worried. A little more than one third of the parents have at least some concerns about the scholastic achievements of their children caused by the closure of schools. In general, women seem to be more worried about the living conditions in contrasts to the youngsters (16-25 years) and the elderly who feel the least insecure. It is striking to observe that the residents aged 66+ most often do not experience worries about their and others' health.

### 7.2 Activity and travel behaviour

To prevent unnecessary contacts between people, the Spring lockdown aimed at limiting social visits and use of stores and people who were able to do, were stimulated to work from home. These lockdown measurements have had a large impact on daily activities and mobility. Nearly half of out-of-home activities were cancelled which limited the trips to the usual local destinations only. Especially, frequency of social activities and visiting stores and services dropped dramatically. The general decrease in activity participation was stronger for women and household with young children's compared to men and other households. The results give the impression that women intensified unpaid care and domestic workloads at the cost of out-of-home activities and social life outside their dwelling. Household with children were more often focused on activities within their own family than with others. As such, the lockdown reinforced inequalities in Luxembourg.

Physical activities were partially substituted by virtual ones. Teleworking was most prominently present but also shopping online and ordering take-away meals were quite popular during the lockdown. Except for teleworking, digital school platforms, meetings, shopping and comparable mandatory activities, the use of social media stayed at the same level. In general, people were positive about this working from home. Of those who teleworked, 40% missed commuting as a transitional stage between work and private life. It shows that commuting time cannot be always considered as a waste of time but as a time investment in changing ones mindset. In general, a digital divide between higher and lower educated people was clearly observed. The lower educated have often professions which are not suitable for digital substitutions but also show less experience of digital tools to get access to digital school and other online activities.

To minimise contacts between people, one could expect a sharp reduction in the use of (crowded) public transport in favour of the private car, cycling and walking. We have observed that partially people who were used to public transport during the lockdown shifted to private car. This aversion to contacts also had a negative impact on car sharing. Especially, the carless households with fears to be infected in public transport were faced with serious mobility poverty. On the long run, this crowd-aversiveness might harm sustainable mobility goals.

### **7.3 Time allocations within families**

As was observed in the data for daily activities, the gender gap seemed to be increased during lockdown. A more detailed analysis of the differences between men and women in households with young children (youngest child less than 13 years old) shows a more nuanced picture for childcare and household responsibilities. In number of hours, both men and women saw a large increase in childcare while relatively this increase was for men larger than for women. Time investment in Household activities for both sexes increased a little bit.

What about the division of tasks within the families? Compared to the period before, during the lockdown fathers perceived a substantial increase in their individual share of daily activities for cooking, cleaning, laundry, groceries and home schooling. The perceived shares of the mothers stayed more or less at the same level. Although, the shares do not correspond with the same households, the results show a difference in perception in division of household tasks. This is underlined by the lower level of satisfaction with the current work-care arrangement within the household by women compared to men. An objective time use survey could clarify this.

In general, the results show that for families with young children, working from home accompanied by larger flexibility in activity scheduling and a reduction of commuting time stimulated the fathers to become more engaged in unpaid work at home.

### **7.4 Health and health behaviours**

Most (70%) people living or working in Luxembourg did not reported any COVID-19 symptoms. In case they had symptoms, fatigue and Rhinorrhea. The lockdown accompanying the COVID-19 pandemic did cause quite some wellbeing problems. Especially, people felt less able to enjoy daily activities, which were largely restricted during the lockdown. In addition, lack of concentration on their activities was less than usual.

Health behaviours were changed during the pandemic and lockdown. The majority did not show a change in alcohol consumption and smoking. A larger share of people experienced a larger decrease in alcohol and smoking intake, compared to those who did increase their consumption. The closing down of the catering industry as well as limitations set to meet people could explain this observation. Physical active behaviour was reduced by 30% of the people. This could become on the long-term a worrying situation.

The pandemic also caused unmet needs for health care. More than 10% of the people refrained from health care in order to avoid the risk of an infection. Almost a quarter did not consider their health concern as too serious to avoid an additional burden on the stretched capacity of the healthcare system. Of those who were in need for treatment, more than 15% were confronted with a long waiting time.

## 7.5 Overall impression

Two major socio economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic can be identified: one related to work and the other one related to daily life. First, due to all kind of economic measures the impact of the pandemic on unemployment and financial situation of households was limited. Nevertheless, employees did experience some fear of loss of jobs and of incomes, which might become stronger in future when combatting the pandemic takes more time than the financial situation of the country allows. Working from home became the default work situation for high-educated employees with professions that afford working at home using digital tools. As such, they could protect themselves against the risk of exposure to a COVID-19 infection. However, this was less the case for lower educated employees, which were not able to work remotely. As such, this enforced inequalities in the country.

The confinement measures have set back the daily lives of many people to their home and surrounding residential environment. Out-of-home activities, such as social activities and visiting stores, were substituted by domestic activities, caring and school tasks of children. The implications for gender inequalities were mixed. Women, especially in households with small children, showed larger reductions in out of home activities than men. On the other hand, the subjective experience of men is that due to working from home and larger flexibility, they could contribute more to household activities than before the pandemic. Working from a home in which also the partner and/or children are present increases the stress experience of the household members which on the long-term might have detrimental effects on people's well-being.

Over time people developed fears of being exposed to the COVID-19 virus in public places, public transport and even in medical places. A confinement measure of keeping two meters distance between each other also created a social distance between people. The more time the pandemic takes, the higher the risk that people will develop a people- or crowd-averse habitual behaviour that might harm social life and sustainable mobility goals. The scheduled second wave of the survey might give a better understanding of the mid-term implications of the pandemic and confinement measurements.



## 8. Appendix

### COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impacts in Luxembourg

#### 8.1. Welcome Block

The impact of COVID-19 on our lives has been significant. Everyone has been asked to work from home if possible, to apply social distancing and to limit daily trips to those essential only. We wish to know how COVID-19 has changed your daily life and what the future implications might be. Therefore, this survey will ask you questions about your current situation but also your situation just before and during the peak of the epidemic. Thank you for your contribution !

#### 8.2. Data protection information notice

**Survey participation is not mandatory.**

##### **What is the purpose of the survey ?**

The Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (<https://www.liser.lu>) and the University of Luxembourg are combining forces to study the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, within the framework of the project “Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19: collecting the data” (SEI). This project is financed by the public institution - Fonds National de la Recherche (<https://www.fnr.lu>).

To this purpose, the partners desire information about the following topics:

- Employment and living conditions
- Organisation of daily activities and mobility
- Health and lifestyle

##### **What categories of personal data will be processed ?**

Your answers to this survey will be collected and processed anonymously.

Your name and surname will not be collected but you are able to provide an email address at the end of the survey if you accept to be recontacted for follow-ups. This email address will not be associated with your survey responses.

##### **Who is responsible for managing my responses ?**

As member of a consortium for the project “Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19: collecting the data”, LISER and the University of Luxembourg are responsible for the processing of your responses. LISER has been designated by the consortium contact point for the respondents.

##### **How is the data processed ?**

The processing of your personal data is based on your consent according to the article 6. 1) a) and article 9.2 a) (special categories of personal data) of the General Data Protection Regulation (UE) 2016/679.

##### **Who can access my responses ?**

The database is under University of Luxembourg management, which is responsible to grant access to the consortium members only. Access rights are defined jointly of the joint-controllers (University and LISER).

Potential reuse for scientific purposes is foreseen but only anonymized data will be shared with external European or non-European third parties.

### **Will the data be shared outside of the European Union ?**

Personal data will not be shared outside of the European Union. The consortium members are only Luxembourg public institutions under strict confidentiality conditions. Only anonymized data may be transferred outside the EU, after agreement by consortium members.

However, the consortium uses Qualtrics for performing the Survey which involves transfer of your personal data to servers outside the European Union to a country which does not offer the same level of protection. Nevertheless, LISER and University of Luxembourg transfer your personal data in accordance with GDPR requirements as Qualtrics is adhering to the Privacy Shield which is an agreement set forth by the United States Department of Commerce and the European Commission with respect to the Processing of Personal data. Information about privacy statement of Qualtrics is provided under the following link <https://www.qualtrics.com/privacy-statement/>.

### **How long do you keep my data ?**

Your responses will be available to the consortium members until the end of the collaboration between LISER and University of Luxembourg within this project. This collaboration should end on May 1, 2021. For replicability purposes, data used in scientific publications will be archived for five more years following the end of the project.

### **What are the possible risks of taking part ?**

We do not foresee any risks occurring from your participation. We take the safety of your data and your well-being very seriously, and should you have any questions or concerns, please contact the consortium contact point (see below).

### **What are the possible benefits of taking part ?**

Although there are no immediate individual benefits of taking part, you will have the unique opportunity to contribute to a data collection that will form the basis of analysis that will help identify effective policies and valuable tools in the management of the Covid-19 epidemic crisis. Furthermore, your answers will also contribute to valuable societal research for the common good.

### **What are my rights ?**

The consortium members engage themselves to facilitate the exercise of your following data protection rights:

- Access right;
- Modification right;
- Erasure Right;
- Opposition right or
- Limitation of the processing.

To inform you about your rights, you can consult <https://cnpd.public.lu/en/particuliers/vos-droits.html>. To exercise those rights, please contact LISER contact point (see below).

Furthermore, if you are not satisfied with the response, you are allowed to lodge a complaint to the Luxembourg supervisory authority, la Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données (CNPD) - [cnpd.lu](https://cnpd.lu).

### **Who should I contact for further information?**

If you have any questions or require more information about this project, please contact the project coordinator Prof. Dr. Martin Dijst at the following address: LISER, 11 Porte des Sciences, L-4366 Esch-sur-Alzette.

If you have any questions about data protection contact the LISER DPO at: [dpo@liser.lu](mailto:dpo@liser.lu), or by mail: LISER - DPO, 11 Porte des Sciences, L-4366 Esch-sur-Alzette

or the University of Luxembourg DPO at: [dpo@uni.lu](mailto:dpo@uni.lu), or by web form: <https://ulsurvey.uni.lu/index.php/survey/index/sid/668634/newtest/Y/lang/en>

I consent to the processing of my data for the project “Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19: collecting the data” and further research under the conditions specified in the information notice.

### 8.3. Eligibility check

#### Q184 Before we start the survey, Are you...

- a resident of Luxembourg (1)
- a cross-border commuter (i.e., living outside Luxembourg and commuting to work or school in Luxembourg on a regular basis) (2)
- none of the above (3)

*Skip To: Q186 If Q184 = a resident of Luxembourg*

*Skip To: Q186 If Q184 = a cross-border commuter (i.e., living outside Luxembourg and commuting to work or school in Luxembourg on a regular basis)*

**Q188 Thank you for your interest in the research. Unfortunately, you are not currently eligible to participate in this study.**

*Skip To: End of Survey If Q188 Is Displayed*

**Q186 We plan additional research on this topic (including a second survey in autumn). Would you be willing to participate in this follow-up research ?**

- Yes, I consent to be contacted again for a follow-up research on this topic. My email address is: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q198 Important notice:

- Your email address will be stored separately from survey responses.
- Researchers and analysts will never have access to your email address.
- An automated system within LISER’s Data Center sends information about further studies.
- The LISER Data Center will permanently delete from its system email addresses recorded for this survey 12 months after the end of this study.

### 8.4.A. Household background

#### 8.4.1. PART A. HOUSEHOLD BACKGROUND

In this part of the survey, we ask questions on your household.

**Q1 Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of:**

- less than 3 years (14) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-6 years (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7-12 years (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 13-18 years (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 19-60 years (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- more than 60 years (6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3 What is the language mainly spoken at home ?**

- Luxembourgish (1)
- German (2)
- French (3)
- Portuguese (4)
- English (5)
- Other (6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4 What was the range of your monthly net household's income in February 2020 ?**

With "monthly net household's income" we mean the total of net salaries of all persons in your household, but also other monthly revenues such as family allowances, unemployment benefits, pensions, and any other sources.

- 0 - 1,250 euros (1)
- 1,250 - 2,000 euros (2)
- 2,000 - 4,000 euros (3)
- 4,000 - 6,000 euros (4)
- 6,000 - 8,000 euros (5)
- 8,000 - 12,500 euros (6)
- Greater than 12,500 euros (7)
- I prefer not to say (8)

**Q5a Where do you live ?**

- Belgium (1)
- France (2)
- Germany (3)
- Luxembourg (4)
- Other (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5b In which municipality ?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q6 If you agree, please provide your postal code and street.**

This information will be used for scientific purposes only and, more precisely, to study geographic variations in the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Please note that in some situations, typically in very low housing density areas, a postal code can identify you.

- Postal code (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- Street (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q6b**

- I prefer not to say (1)

**Q7 In what type of dwelling do you live ?**

- Detached house (1)
- Semi-detached house (2)
- Apartment / flat (3)
- Others (4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q8 Which of the following do you have access to ?**

- Private garden (1)
- Shared garden (2)
- Terrace (3)
- Balcony (4)
- Neighbourhood park (5)

**Q9 How many rooms (including living, kitchen, bedroom, office space but excluding bathrooms and toilets) do you have in your house or apartment ? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q10 You are ...**

- the owner of your house or apartment (1)
- an affordable / social housing tenant (2)
- a private rental tenant (3)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q10 = the owner of your house or apartment*

**Q11 Do you still have a mortgage to pay on your property?**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q12 What share of your household's monthly net income was paid to rent or mortgage in February 2020?**

- 0% (1)
- 1% - 10% (2)
- 11% - 20% (3)
- 21% - 30% (4)
- 31% - 40% (5)
- 41% - 50% (6)
- over half (7)
- I don't know (8)
- I prefer not to say (9)

## 8.5. B. Personal Background

### 8.5.1. PART B. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

In this part of the survey, we ask questions on your personal background.

#### Q13 What gender do you identify with ?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Other (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- Prefer not to say (4)

#### Q14 What is your year of birth ? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q15 What is your marital status ?

- Single / never married (1)
- Married (2)
- Cohabitant (unmarried) (3)
- Divorced (4)
- Widowed (5)

#### Q16 Which is the highest level of education that you have completed ?

- Primary education (primary school) (1)
- Lower secondary education (first cycle of the secondary education) (2)
- Upper secondary education (second cycle of the secondary education) (3)
- Post-secondary but non-tertiary education (professional school or preparatory classes to tertiary education if access from secondary level is not direct) (4)
- Tertiary education; short-cycle (advanced professional/technical school or university, 2 successfully completed years) (5)
- Bachelor level or equivalent (advanced professional/technical school or university, 3-4 successfully completed years) (6)
- Master level or equivalent (advanced professional/technical school or university, at least 4 successfully completed years) (7)
- Doctoral level or equivalent (PhD) (8)

#### Q17(NEW) What is your employment status ?

- salaried employee (1)
- salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave) (11)
- salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19) (12)
- self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people) (2)
- in marginal or irregular employment (3)
- employed but currently on (long term) sick leave (4)

- employed but currently on parental leave (5)
- unemployed (6)
- retired/pensioner (7)
- fulfilling domestic tasks (unpaid) (8)
- student / pupil / unpaid intern (9)
- other non-employed (10)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q17(NEW) = unemployed*

*Or Q17(NEW) = fulfilling domestic tasks (unpaid)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = other non-employed*

**Q18 Did you have a job in February 2020 (just before the COVID-19 Lockdown) ?**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

-----

**We will now ask you further questions about the impact of COVID-19 on one of the following aspects:**

- your employment and living conditions
- your daily activities and mobility
- your health and lifestyle

One of these topics will now be randomly selected and presented to you.

## **8.6.C1. Work and Employment (NEW)**

### **8.6.1. PART C. EMPLOYMENT AND LIVING CONDITIONS**

The impact of COVID-19 on employment and living conditions has been significant. We wish to know how your work and your household finances have been impacted by COVID-19 and the lockdown.

*Display This Question:*

*If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave*

*Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)*

**Q260 Contractually, are you working ... (please ignore any temporary reduction due to COVID-19 or other reasons)**

- Full-time (1)
- Part-time (more than 2.5 days a week) (2)
- Half-time (2.5 days a week) (3)
- Part-time (less than 2.5 days a week) (4)

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave

**Q261 Are you ...**

- a private sector employee (1)
- a public sector employee (2)

**Q262 What is your employment contract ?**

- Fixed term contract - CDD (1)
- Open-ended contract - CDI (2)
- Interim contract / other (3)

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave

Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q263 In which sector are you working ?**

Sector: (1)

▼ AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (1) ... ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES ~ Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies ~ Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies ~ Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (996)

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave

Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave

Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q264 What is your occupation ?**

- Level 1 (1)
- Level 2 (2)
- Level 3 (3)
- Level 4 (4)

▼ Armed Forces Occupations (1) ... Elementary Occupations ~ Refuse Workers and Other Elementary Workers ~ Other Elementary Workers ~ Elementary Workers Not Elsewhere Classified (619)

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q249** Let us now consider recent changes in your working conditions and employment. Please think of three time periods:

- **before** the COVID-19 lockdown (February 2020)
- **during** the peak of the epidemic (early April 2020)
- **now** as the lockdown is being lifted (end May, early June 2020)

**Have you been ...**

	please tick if 'yes'		
	Before (February) (1)	During (early April) (2)	Now (end May, early June) (3)
... working from home ? (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... working evenings or week-ends ? (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... on temporary unemployment ? (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... on special COVID-19 parental leave ? (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... on sick leave ? (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... made redundant/dismissed permanently ? (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q250** Please write down ...

**(leave April and May/June blank if unchanged from February)**

	Before (February) (1)	During (early April) (2)	Now (end May, early June) (3)
... your monthly salary (net) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... the number of usual hours worked (including unpaid overtime) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Display This Question:

If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)

Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)

Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)

Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q251 Please indicate ...**

	Before (February)	During (early April)	Now (end May, early June)
... your level of work-related stress (1)	▼ I always felt stressed (1 ... (Not applicable, I didn't have a job) (6)	▼ I always felt stressed (1 ... (Not applicable, I didn't have a job) (6)	▼ I always feel stressed (1 ... (Not applicable, I don't have a job) (6)

*Display This Question:*  
 If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment  
 Or If Q18 = Yes

**Q252 Think now about the overall satisfaction with your job. How would you rate it in the three periods?**

	Satisfaction with my job (from low to high)      Not applicable, I didn't/don't have a job										
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Before (February) ( )											
During (early April) ( )											
Now (end May, early June) ( )											

*Display This Question:*  
 If Q249#1 != ... working from home ? [ Before (February) ]  
 And Q249#1 != ... working from home ? [ During (early April) ]  
 And Q249#1 != ... working from home ? [ Now (end May, early June) ]  
 And If  
 Q17(NEW) = salaried employee  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment  
 Or Q18 = Yes

**Q253 What was the main reason you never worked from home ?**

- Working from home was not allowed in my company/organisation (1)
- My job tasks could not be completed by teleworking (2)
- My employer allowed it, but I did not have the necessary resources (dedicated space, laptop, Internet connection) to work from home (3)
- My employer allowed it, but I did not have access to all the information and files needed to work from home (4)
- My employer allowed it, but I did not want to work from home (5)
- Other, please specify: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

*Display This Question:*  
 If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)  
 Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment

**Q254 Comparing your normal working conditions in February 2020 to those of April 2020, during the COVID-19 lockdown, would you say April has been:**

- ... much more productive (1)
- ... more productive (2)
- ... just about as productive (3)
- ... less productive (4)
- ... much less productive (5)
- I cannot tell (6)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave*

*Or Q17(NEW) = unemployed*

*Or Q17(NEW) = fulfilling domestic tasks (unpaid)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = student / pupil / unpaid intern*

*Or Q17(NEW) = other non-employed*

**Q255 Did you take advantage of the lockdown to learn new professional skills (e.g., online training) ?**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q17(NEW) = salaried employee*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on special COVID-19 parental leave)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = salaried employee (but currently on temporary unemployment due to COVID-19)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = self-employed / small business owner (including family members working for self-employed people)*

*Or Q17(NEW) = in marginal or irregular employment*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on (long term) sick leave*

*Or Q17(NEW) = employed but currently on parental leave*

**Q256 To what extent do you agree with the following statements ?**

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
I might lose my job in the next 6 months (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I were to lose or quit my current job it would be easy for me to find a job with a similar salary (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*Display This Question:*

*If Q15 = Married*

*Or Q15 = Cohabitant (unmarried)*

**Q257 Please indicate which statements apply.**

- My partner was normally working in February (1)
- My partner has been working from home during the confinement (2)
- My partner has been on “temporary unemployment” during the confinement (3)
- My partner took COVID-19 parental leave during the confinement (4)
- My partner did not work during the confinement (5)

## 8.6.2. PART D. FINANCIAL STRESS, FEELINGS AND EXPECTATIONS

We are now going to ask you about your overall experience, covering feelings of stress and financial strain.

**Q63** How concerned have you recently been about ...

	Not at all concerned (1)	Slightly concerned (2)	Somewhat concerned (3)	Moderately concerned (4)	Extremely concerned (5)
The economy in general (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your own financial situation (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your health (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The health of family members and close friends (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social cohesion (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provision of important products like food, hygiene products and medicine (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The affordability of these products (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The evolution of share prices and other forms of investment (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The scholastic achievements of your children (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q64** How well would you say you are managing financially these days ?

- I am living comfortably (1)
- I am doing alright (2)
- I am just getting by (3)
- I am finding it quite difficult (4)
- I am finding it very difficult (5)

**Q65** Looking ahead, how do you think you will be financially a year from now ?

- Better than now (1)
- Worse than now (2)
- About the same (3)

**Q66** Last year, in 2019, did you save any of your income regularly ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q67** In 2020, do you expect to save any of your income regularly ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q68** Since the beginning of the COVID-19 lockdown, have you ever been unable to pay your rent or mortgage ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q69** Since the beginning of the COVID-19 lockdown, have you ever been unable to pay your bills on time ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q70** During the COVID-19 lockdown, did you cancel or postpone any purchase of durable goods (e.g., car, house, computer, etc...) ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

*Skip To: Q74 If Q70 = No*

**Q71** Do you plan to buy any of these durable goods after the COVID-19 lockdown ends ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q74** A year from now, the economic condition of the country will be:

- Better (1)
- About the same (2)
- Worse (3)

### 8.6.3. PART E. FINANCIAL SOLIDARITY

In this part, we would like to ask about your personal views concerning financial solidarity and the role of the State. We are interested in understanding how people think about financial solidarity in general.

**Q75** Would you find it acceptable that the government raises income taxes this year to finance measures supporting the economy and protecting households who have faced income losses ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

*Skip To: End of Block If Q75 = No*

**Q76** What amount of extra tax contribution on your monthly (individual) income would be acceptable ?

- 1 - 100 euros (1)
- 100 - 250 euros (2)
- 250 - 500 euros (3)
- 500 - 1,000 euros (4)
- 1,000 - 1,500 euros (5)
- 1,500 - 2,000 euros (6)
- 2,000 euros (7)

**Q77** If you could decide how this money is used, how would you allocate it ?

Please specify for each option the percentage that you want to spend. The total should sum up to 100%.

- Provide direct and temporary income support for low income workers who lost their job. : \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- Provide direct and temporary income support for small-medium sized businesses affected by the crisis to prevent them going bankrupt or laying off workers. : \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- Finance research for cure or vaccine. : \_\_\_\_\_ (3)
- Finance hospitals and health infrastructure. : \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
- Total : \_\_\_\_\_

### 8.7. C3. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT (RANDOM Q)

**Q78** Imagine the government could adopt different ways to collect revenues. To which extent do you agree to the following four options ?

**Q78a**

	Strongly agree (1)	Somewhat agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
A one-time tax of 0.5% for net household total wealth in excess of 2 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 1% for net household total wealth in excess of 2 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 1.5% for net household total wealth in excess of 2 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 2% for net household total wealth in excess of 2 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 0.5% for net household total wealth in excess of 4 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 1% for net household total wealth in excess of 4 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 1.5% for net household total wealth in excess of 4 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A one-time tax of 2% for net household total wealth in excess of 4 million euros (wealth includes house value, land, financial assets, etc. minus all debts) (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q78b**

	Strongly agree (1)	Somewhat agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
A solidarity tax of 1% in all labour incomes for the next 1 year (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 2% in all labour incomes for the next 1 year (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 3% in all labour incomes for the next 1 year (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 1% in all labour incomes for the next 2 years (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 2% in all labour incomes for the next 2 years (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 3% in all labour incomes for the next 2 years (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 1% in all labour incomes for the next 3 years (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 2% in all labour incomes for the next 3 years (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A solidarity tax of 3% in all labour incomes for the next 3 years (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q78c**

	Strongly agree (1)	Somewhat agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
A tax of 5% on inheritances in excess of 1 million euros (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 7.5% on inheritances in excess of 1 million euros (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 10% on inheritances in excess of 1 million euros (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 5% on inheritances in excess of 2 million euros (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 7.5% on inheritances in excess of 2 million euros (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 10% on inheritances in excess of 2 million euros (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 5% on inheritances in excess of 5 million euros (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 7.5% on inheritances in excess of 5 million euros (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A tax of 10% on inheritances in excess of 5 million euros (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q78d**

	Strongly agree (1)	Somewhat agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
An increase of 0.25% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 1 year (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 0.5% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 1 year (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 1% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 1 year (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 0.25% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 2 years (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 0.5% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 2 years (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 1% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 2 years (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 0.25% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 3 years (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 0.5% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 3 years (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An increase of 1% on the Valued Added Tax (VAT) for the next 3 years (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**8.8. C4. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT (REVISED VERSION)**

**Q79B A very difficult question, now. Feel free to skip if you feel uncomfortable answering it !**

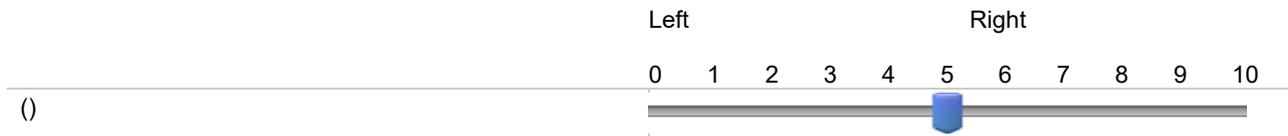
The measures put in place to try and save lives (especially confinement and social distancing) are costly in terms of economic activity. Imagine that governments could “choose” a point in the following diagram (saving more lives by moving to the right but losing more jobs by moving towards the top). Which of the proposed situations would you prefer the government to pick ? Please pick among possible cases A to F your preferred scenario, your second best scenario and the worst scenario.

- First choice (Preferred scenario) (1)
- Second choice (2)
- Last choice (worst scenario) (3)

▼ A (1) ... F ~ E ~ D (156)

### 8.9.C5. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT (PART 5)

**Q80** In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and 'the right'. How would you place your views on this scale?



### 8.9.1. PART F. WORK ORGANISATION

Finally, we also wish to know how your work organisation has been impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown.

#### 8.9.1.1. F.1 Retrospective situation, before the COVID-19 lockdown

The following questions refer to a **typical week in February 2020**.

**Q50** In February 2020, did you use a computer for business purposes ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q51** In February 2020, how frequently did you use the following digital tools for business purposes ?

	Does not exist in the organization (1)	Never (2)	Less than once a month (3)	At least once a month (4)	At least once a week (5)	A few times a week (6)	Every day but limited use (7)	Several times a day (8)
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) (e.g., SAP) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Client or customer relationship software (CRM) (e.g., Salesforce, SageCRM) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer-assisted design/computer-assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Platform for collaborative work and management of common documents (e.g., SharePoint, Google Doc) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Process automation tool, Workflow type (e.g., Slack, MS Teams, Freedcamp) (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Video conference or web conference tool (e.g., Skype, WebEx, Zoom) (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instant messaging (e.g., Messenger, WhatsApp) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support tool for meetings, trainings, meetings, etc. (e.g., Klaxoon, Roti.express) (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A company social network, Internal blogs and wikis (e.g., Yammer, Jive, BlueKiwi) (13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intelligent and self-learning technologies (e.g., chatbot, deep learning) (15)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q52** In February 2020, on a scale from 1 to 8, what level of digital skills was required for doing your work ?

- 1 Basic-low (e.g. use a PC, tablet or smartphone for email, internet browsing) (1)
- 2 Basic-medium (2)
- 3 Basic-high (3)
- 4 Moderate low (e.g. use a word processor, spreadsheet) (4)
- 5 Moderate medium (5)
- 6 Moderate high (6)
- 7 Complex (e.g. use of computer-assisted design or statistical analysis software) (7)
- 8 Advanced (e.g. programming, development of software, applications) (8)
- Digital skills are not required (9)

**Q53** In February 2020, how frequently did you use your digital skills ?

- Never (1)
- Less than once a month (2)
- At least once a month (3)
- At least once a week (4)
- A few times a week (5)
- Every day but limited use (6)
- Several times a day (7)

**Q54** Over the past 12 months before the COVID-19 lockdown, have you been subjected to age discrimination at work?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q55** Before the beginning of the COVID-19 lockdown, did you start planning early-retirement?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not concerned (3)

#### 8.9.1.2. F.2 Situation during COVID-19 lockdown

Consider now what happened under the full COVID-19 lockdown. Please consider the **most representative week of April 2020**.

*Display This Question:*  
*If Q50 = Yes*

**Q56** If you compare your working conditions in a typical week in April 2020, during the COVID-19 lockdown, to your normal working environment in February 2020, would you say your digital skills have...

- greatly increased (1)
- increased (2)
- remained the same (3)
- decreased (4)
- greatly decreased (5)

**Q57 In April 2020, how frequently did you use the following digital tools for business purposes ?**

	Does not exist in the organization (1)	Never (2)	Less than once a month (3)	At least once a month (4)	At least once a week (5)	A few times a week (6)	Every day but limited use (7)	Several times a day (8)
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) (e.g., SAP) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Client or customer relationship software (CRM) (e.g., Salesforce, SageCRM) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer-assisted design/computer-assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Platform for collaborative work and management of common documents (e.g., SharePoint, Google Doc) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Process automation tool, Workflow type (e.g., Slack, MS Teams, Freedcamp) (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Video conference or web conference tool (e.g., Skype, WebEx, Zoom) (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instant messaging (e.g., Messenger, WhatsApp) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support tool for meetings, trainings, meetings, etc.(e.g., Klaxoon, Roti.express) (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A company social network, Internal blogs and wikis (e.g., Yammer, Jive, BlueKiwi) (13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intelligent and self-learning technologies (e.g., chatbot, deep learning) (15)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q58 If you compare your working conditions in a typical week in April 2020 to your normal working environment in February 2020, would you say that the following statements have...?**

	Increased (1)	Remained the same (2)	Decreased (3)	Not concerned (4)
You have freedom in the organization of your work and working methods (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You are invited to learn from your mistakes, without being penalized (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your manager helps you to develop your professional skills and gives you support (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You mainly work in a team (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You communicate with other employees without having to respect the hierarchical structure (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You are strongly empowered in your work and your results (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You are informed of the strategic priorities of the company and its leaders (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You have access to all the information useful to your work, whether strategic or operational (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You are invited to take part in the strategic decisions of the company (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q59** Since the beginning of the COVID-19 lockdown, has your employer completed the following actions ?

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't know (3)
Set up actions for civil society (e.g. solidarity actions, donations) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set up actions for its suppliers, customers and subcontractors (e.g. payment facility, delivery delay) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set up proactive actions without waiting to be called upon (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intensify its relationships with employees (informed, taken into account their expectations) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intensify its relationships with employees' representative (informed, taken into account their expectations) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Put in place arrangements that go beyond legal obligations (postponement of leave, flexible working hours, etc.) (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q60** During the COVID-19 lockdown, have you been subjected to age discrimination at your work ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

**Q61** During the COVID-19 lockdown, did you start planning early-retirement ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not applicable (3)

**Q62** In the near future, do you think your organization will encourage you to consider early-retirement ?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not applicable (3)

## 8.10. D. Daily activities and mobility

### 8.10.1. PART C. DAILY ACTIVITIES AND MOBILITY

The impact of COVID-19 on our daily activities has been significant. We wish to know how your daily activities have been impacted by the lockdown.

We will ask you to briefly describe your situation: **before** the COVID-19 lockdown (February 2020), **during** the peak of the epidemic (early April 2020), and **now** as the lockdown is being lifted (end May, early June 2020)

**Q32 How many cars do you have in your household, including company cars ?**

- 0 - I do not have access to a car (1)
- 0 - I have access to a car belonging to someone outside of my household (excl. commercial car sharing vehicles) (2)
- 1 car (3)
- 2 cars (4)
- 3 or more cars (5)

**Q33 Which of the following transport items do you personally currently have ? Check all that apply, or check "none of the above".**

- A bike in usable condition (1)
- An e-bike or speed-pedelec (2)
- A driver's license (3)
- A car sharing membership (e.g., Carloh, Flex or City Mov' in Luxembourg) (4)
- A car-pooling account on an app like CoPilot/Klaxit (5)
- A motorcycle (6)
- Subscription to public transport (7)
- None of the above (8)

**8.10.1.1. C.1 Retrospective situation, before the COVID-19 lockdown**

The following questions refer to a **typical week in February 2020**.

**Q34 In February 2020, how many times per week did you participate in the following out-of-home activities ?**

	Never (1)	Less than once a week (2)	Once a week (3)	2-3 times a week (4)	4 or more times a week (5)
Go to your workplace (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go to school (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting family or friends (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting neighbours (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog (14)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q36 In February 2020, which transport mode did you usually use to go to these out-of-home activities ?**

If you used multiple transport modes, for example, if you walk to the bus stop and then take the bus, then please select all options that apply.

	Car (as a driver or a passenger) (1)	Public transport (2)	Bike (3)	Walk (4)	Other (5)
Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ]					
Go to work your workplace (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Go to school [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ Once a week ]					
Go to school (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ]					
Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ]					
Your most regular visited service (e.g., doctor, bank) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ]					
Your friend or family member you visit the most often (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ]					
Your neighbour you visit the most often (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ]					
Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ]					
Your most practiced other active leisure activity (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q37 In February 2020, what was the travel distance from your home to these out-of-home activities ?**

	Less than 1 km (1)	1-5 km (2)	6-10 km (3)	11-20 km (4)	20+ km (5)
Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go to your workplace (1)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Go to school [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go to school (2)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (4)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular visited service (e.g., doctor, bank) (5)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your friend or family member you visit the most often (7)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your neighbour you visit the most often (8)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog (9)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (11)</b>	○	○	○	○	○
Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most practiced active other leisure activity (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (10)</b>	○	○	○	○	○

**Q38** In February 2020, what was the **travel time** from your home to these out-of-home activities ?

	Less than 15 minutes (1)	15 to 29 minutes (2)	30 to 44 minutes (3)	45 to 59 minutes (4)	60 minutes or more (5)
Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Go to your workplace (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Go to school [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go to school [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Go to school (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your most regular visited service (e.g., doctor, bank) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your friend or family member you visit the most often (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your neighbour you visit the most often (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking your dog (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q34 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
Your most frequent other active leisure activity (e.g., hobbyclub, band rehearsal) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q174** In February 2020, how many times per week did you usually invite somebody (e.g., friends, family, neighbours) to your home ?

- Never (1)
- Less than once a week (2)
- Once a week (3)
- 2-3 times a week (4)
- 4 or more times a week (5)

**Q39** In February 2020, how many times per week did you use the following digital tools ?

	Never (1)	Less than once a week (2)	Once a week (3)	2-3 times a week (4)	4 or more times a week (5)
Teleworking, work from home (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using digital school platforms (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attending work / business meetings via video conferencing (e.g., Skype, Zoom) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online shopping for daily products (e.g., groceries) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online shopping for non-daily products (e.g., clothes, books) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online services (e.g., medical advice, bank affairs) (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instant messaging with friends and family (e.g., WhatsApp, Messenger, Facetime) (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apps to exercise at home (e.g. Freeletics, FizzUp) (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Order take-away meals (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**8.10.1.2. C.2 Situation during COVID-19 lockdown**

Consider now what happened under the full COVID-19 lockdown. Please consider the **most representative week in April 2020**.

**Q41** In April 2020, how many times per week did you participate in the following out-of-home activities ?

	Never (1)	Less than once a week (2)	Once a week (3)	2-3 times a week (4)	4 or more times a week (5)
Go to your workplace (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting family or friends (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting neighbours (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Display This Question:  
If Q41 [ Never ] (Count) < 8

**Q123 In April 2020, which transport mode did you usually use to go to these out-of-home activities ?**

If you used multiple transport modes, for example, if you walk to the bus stop and then take the bus, then please select all options that apply.

	Car (as a driver or a passenger) (1)	Public transport (2)	Bike (3)	Walk (4)	Other (5)
Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go to your workplace (1)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (2)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular visited service (e.g., doctor, bank) (3)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your friend or family member you visit the most often (5)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your neighbour you visit the most often (6)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (7)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most practiced active leisure activity (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (8)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Display This Question:  
 If Q41 [ Never ] (Count) < 8

**Q124 In April 2020, what was the travel distance from your home to these out-of-home activities ?**

	Less than 1 km (1)	1-5 km (2)	6-10 km (3)	11-20 km (4)	20+ km (5)
Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go to your workplace (1)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (2)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most regular visited service (e.g., doctor, bank) (3)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your friend or family member you visit the most often (5)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your neighbour you visit the most often (6)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog (7)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) (8)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				
Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ]					
<b>Your most practiced active leisure activity (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (9)</b>	<input type="radio"/>				

Display This Question:  
 If Q41 [ Never ] (Count) < 8

**Q125 In April 2020, what was the travel time from your home to these out-of-home activities ?**

	Less than 15 minutes (1)	15 to 29 minutes (2)	30 to 44 minutes (3)	45 to 59 minutes (4)	60 minutes or more (5)
Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go to your workplace [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Go to your workplace (1)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go shopping (e.g., daily groceries) [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your most regular shop (e.g., daily groceries) (2)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting other services (e.g., doctor, bank) [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your most regular visited physical service (e.g., doctor, bank) (3)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting family or friends [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your friend or family member you visit the most often (5)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Visiting neighbours [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your neighbour you visit the most often (6)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Go for a relaxing walk or bike ride, walking my dog (7)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Practicing sports (e.g., jogging, tennis, fitness) [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your most frequently practiced sport (e.g., jogging, fitness, tennis) (8)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Less than once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ Once a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 2-3 times a week ] Or Q41 = Other active leisure activities (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) [ 4 or more times a week ] <b>Your most practiced active leisure activity (e.g., hobby club, band rehearsal) (9)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q175** In April 2020, how many times per week did you usually invite somebody (e.g., friends, family, neighbours) to your home ?

- Never (1)
- Less than once a week (2)
- Once a week (3)
- 2-3 times a week (4)
- 4 or more times a week (5)

**Q128** In April 2020, how many times per week did you use the following digital tools ?

	Never (1)	Less than once a week (2)	Once a week (3)	2-3 times a week (4)	4 or more times a week (5)
Teleworking, work from home (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using digital school platforms (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attending work / business meetings via video conferencing (e.g., Skype, Zoom) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online shopping for daily products (e.g., groceries) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online shopping for non-daily products (e.g., clothes, books) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online services (e.g., medical advice, bank affairs) (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instant messaging with friends and family (e.g., WhatsApp, Messenger, Facetime) (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apps to exercise at home (e.g. Freeletics, FizzUp) (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Order take-away meals (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*Display This Question:*

- If Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Once a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 2-3 times a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 4 or more times a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Less than once a week ]*

**Q129** What are the main disadvantages of working from home that you have experienced in April 2020 ?

Please select up to three options.

- I do not see any disadvantage (1)
- I can't focus / too many distractions (2)
- I like travelling to work (3)
- My work is difficult to do without face-to-face contact (4)
- Lack of social contact (5)
- Harder to maintain work-life balance (6)
- I have too much freedom / not enough structure (7)
- I don't have the necessary tools (e.g., my laptop is not good enough) (8)
- I lack my own work space (9)
- Other: (10) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Once a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 2-3 times a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 4 or more times a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Less than once a week ]

**Q130 What are the main advantages of working from home that you have experienced in April 2020?**

Please select up to three options.

- I do not see any advantages (1)
- I can combine work with other things (e.g., family, domestic tasks, sport, self-care) (2)
- I save money (commute, lunch, ...) (3)
- I don't need to travel to work (4)
- I have more energy (5)
- I can be more focused at home (6)
- I have more time (7)
- It is more comfortable (8)
- I can make my own schedule / flexibility (9)
- Other: (10) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Once a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 2-3 times a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 4 or more times a week ]

Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Less than once a week ]

**Q131 Did you miss the experience of commuting to work in April 2020 ?**

- I did not miss it at all (1)
- I missed some aspects of commuting (2)
- I missed commuting a lot (3)

Display This Question:

If Q131 = I missed some aspects of commuting

Or Q131 = I missed commuting a lot

**Q132 What aspects of commuting did you miss ? Please select up to three options.**

- Interacting with fellow passengers, watching people (1)
- Spending time alone (2)
- Feeling independent in where and when I can go (3)
- Listening to radio, music, audio books (4)
- Doing some other activities (reading, working, resting, making phone calls...) (5)
- Traveling with other people (e.g., taking my children to school) (6)
- Looking outside, scenery (7)
- Other: (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0

Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0

Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0

Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0

**Q134 How did you arrange childcare during a typical week in April 2020 ?**

- Just at home with the people we live with (1)
- Just at home, together with children from another family (2)
- School / childcare service (3)
- With ex-partner (4)
- With friends / acquaintances (5)
- With grandparents (6)
- With family, other than grandparents (7)
- Other: (8) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q135 To which extent do you agree with the following statements about your daily activities and mobility during April 2020 and the COVID-19 lockdown ?**

	Completely disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Disagree nor agree (3)	Agree (4)	Completely agree (5)
I have shopped with local merchants more often than before (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have shopped outside peak hours to avoid crowds in shops (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have replaced my shopping trips with online shopping (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have used public transport less often than before to avoid crowded buses, trams and/or trains (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I tried to avoid busy and crowded places like shops, public parcs, etc. as much as possible (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was afraid to get infected by others and therefore I did not share any rides or any vehicle with others (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I enjoyed walking or cycling around in my local neighbourhood (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I like staying close to home (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am satisfied with the amenities (shops, services, public space, green space, etc.) at walking distance of my home (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Now that I had to spend more time at home, I realize that my home is not suitable for this (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I invited my family and friends to my home more frequently instead of meeting them outside (restaurant, park, etc.) (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*Display This Question:*

- If Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Less than once a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Once a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 2-3 times a week ]*
- Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 4 or more times a week ]*
- Or Q34 = Go to school [ Less than once a week ]*
- Or Q34 = Go to school [ Once a week ]*
- Or Q34 = Go to school [ 2-3 times a week ]*
- Or Q34 = Go to school [ 4 or more times a week ]*

### 8.10.1.3. C.3 Current situation

Consider now your **current** situation.

*Display This Question:*

*If Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Less than once a week ]*

*Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ Once a week ]*

*Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 2-3 times a week ]*

*Or Q128 = Teleworking, work from home [ 4 or more times a week ]*

**Q176 Have you now returned going back to your workplace, as before the lockdown ?**

- Yes, completely (1)
- Yes, but only a few days per week (2)
- No, I am still working from home (3)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q176 = Yes, completely*

*Or Q176 = Yes, but only a few days per week*

**Q177 Currently, which transport mode do you usually use to your workplace ?**

If you use multiple transport modes, for example, if you walk to the bus stop and then take the bus, then please select all options that apply.

- Car (as driver or a passenger) (1)
- Public transport (2)
- Bike (3)
- Walk (4)
- Other (11) \_\_\_\_\_

*Display This Question:*

*If Q177 = Public transport*

**Q178 Think about your last commuting trip using public transport. How did you feel during this trip ?**

	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	4 (4)	5 (5)	6 (6)	7 (7)	
Uncomfortable	<input type="radio"/>	Comfortable						
Bored	<input type="radio"/>	Enthusiastic						
Fed up	<input type="radio"/>	Engaged						
Tired	<input type="radio"/>	Alert						
Stressed	<input type="radio"/>	Calm						
Worried	<input type="radio"/>	Confident						
Hurried	<input type="radio"/>	Relaxed						
Trip was the worst I can think of	<input type="radio"/>	Trip was the best I can think of						
Trip was low standard	<input type="radio"/>	Trip was high standard						
Trip did not work out well	<input type="radio"/>	Trip worked out well						

*Display This Question:*

*If Q34 = Go to school [ Less than once a week ]*

*Or Q34 = Go to school [ Once a week ]*

*Or Q34 = Go to school [ 2-3 times a week ]*

*Or Q34 = Go to school [ 4 or more times a week ]*

**Q179 Have you now returned going to school, as before lockdown ?**

- Yes, completely (1)
- Yes, but only a few days per week (2)
- No, I am still homeschooled (3)

Display This Question:  
 If Q179 = Yes, completely  
 Or Q179 = Yes, but only a few days per week

**Q180** Currently, which transport mode do you usually use to go to school ?

If you use multiple transport modes, for example, if you walk to the bus stop and then take the bus, then please select all options that apply.

- Car (as driver or a passenger) (1)
- Public transport (2)
- Bike (3)
- Walk (4)
- Other (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q181** Think about your last trip to school using public transport. How did you feel during this trip ?

	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	4 (4)	5 (5)	6 (6)	7 (7)	
Uncomfortable	<input type="radio"/>	Comfortable						
Bored	<input type="radio"/>	Enthusiastic						
Fed up	<input type="radio"/>	Engaged						
Tired	<input type="radio"/>	Alert						
Stressed	<input type="radio"/>	Calm						
Worried	<input type="radio"/>	Confident						
Hurried	<input type="radio"/>	Relaxed						
Trip was the worst I can think of	<input type="radio"/>	Trip was the best I can think of						
Trip was low standard	<input type="radio"/>	Trip was high standard						
Trip did not work out well	<input type="radio"/>	Trip worked out well						

**8.11. E. Health**

**8.11.1. PART C. HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE**

The impact of COVID-19 on our physical and mental health has been significant. We wish to know how your health and lifestyle have been impacted by the lockdown.

**Q43** How is your health in general ?

- Very good (1)
- Good (2)
- Fair (3)
- Bad (4)
- Very bad (5)

**Q44** Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do ?

- Severely limited (1)
- Limited but not severely (2)
- Not limited at all (3)

**Q45 During the past 12 months, have you been diagnosed with any of the following diseases or conditions ?**

Check all that apply, or check "none of the above".

- Asthma (allergic asthma included) (1)
- Chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema (2)
- Myocardial infarction (heart attack) or chronic consequences of myocardial infarction (3)
- Coronary heart disease or angina pectoris (4)
- High blood pressure (hypertension) (5)
- Stroke (cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis) or chronic consequences of stroke (6)
- Arthrosis (arthritis excluded) (7)
- Low back disorder or other chronic back defect (8)
- Neck disorder or other chronic neck defect (9)
- Diabetes Type 1 (10)
- Diabetes Type 2 (11)
- Allergies (excluding allergic asthma) such as: allergic rhinitis, hay fever, allergic conjunctivitis, skin allergy, food allergy (12)
- Cirrhosis of the liver (13)
- Urinary incontinence, problems in controlling the bladder (14)
- Kidney problems (15)
- Depression (16)
- High cholesterol or high blood lipids (17)
- None of the above (18)

**Q46 Have you been tested for COVID-19 ?**

- Yes, received a positive result (1)
- Yes, received a negative result (2)
- No, did not request a test as I had no symptoms (3)
- No, did not request a test as my symptoms were mild (4)
- No, did not request a test as there are no tests available (5)
- No, requested a test but did not receive it (6)
- Prefer not to answer (7)

**Q47 Do you think any of the following people may have been infected by COVID-19 ?**

	Yes (1)	Maybe (2)	No (3)	Don't know (4)
1. Close families (partner, children, parents...) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Neighbours (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Friends, colleagues (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q143 Are you currently experiencing any of the following symptoms ?**

- Cough (1)
- Fatigue (2)
- Muscle pain (3)
- Shortness of breath (4)
- Rhinorrhea (Runny nose) or Nasal congestion (5)
- Diarrhea (6)
- Nausea and vomiting (7)
- None of the above, I'm feeling well (8)

**Q144 I am currently:**

- Not in isolation (1)
- In isolation - due to a recent international travel (2)
- In isolation - due to a contact with an individual who was infected with coronavirus or an individual who recently returned from any destination abroad (3)
- In isolation – due to another reason (4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q145 On a typical week before the COVID-19 lockdown (February 2020), how much time did you spend in total on moderate and vigorous physical activities where your heartbeat increases and you breathe faster (e.g. brisk walking, cycling as means of transport or as exercise, heavy gardening, running or recreational sports).**

Only include activities that lasted at least 10 minutes at a time.

- Less than 30 minutes per week (1)
- 30-90 minutes per week (2)
- 90-150 minutes per week (3)
- 150-300 minutes per week (4)
- More than 300 minutes per week (5)

**Q146 How did your amount of moderate or rigorous physical activity in a typical week in April 2020 during the COVID-19 lockdown compare to the times just before the COVID-19 lockdown?**

The physical activity I undertook in April 2020 was...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)
- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q147 How does your current amount of moderate or rigorous physical activity compare to a typical week in April 2020 ?**

I currently undertake physical activity...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)
- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q148 Cigarette smoking habits**

- I currently smoke (1)
- I used to smoke (2)
- I have never smoked (3)

**Q149 How does your current smoking habit compare to the times just before the COVID-19 lockdown (February 2020) ?**

I currently smoke...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)
- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q151 How does your current smoking habit compare to the times during the COVID-19 lockdown (April 2020) ?**

I currently smoke...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)
- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q152 In the past 12 months, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind ?**

- Every day or almost every day (1)
- 5-6 days a week (2)
- 3-4 days a week (3)
- 1-2 days a week (4)
- 2-3 days a month (5)
- Once a month (6)
- Less than once a month (7)
- Not in the past 12 months, as I no longer drink alcohol (8)
- Never, or a few sips or trials in my whole life (9)

**Q153 How does your current alcohol consumption compare to the times just before the COVID-19 lockdown (February 2020) ?**

I currently drink alcohol...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)
- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q154 How does your current alcohol consumption compare to the times during the COVID-19 lockdown (April 2020) ?**

I currently drink alcohol...

- ...much less (1)
- ...somewhat less (2)

- ...about the same (3)
- ...somewhat more (4)
- ...a lot more (5)

**Q155** Consider now what happened under the full COVID-19 lockdown. The following questions ask you about how you felt on average in April 2020.

**Q156** In general, have you been able to concentrate on your activities in April 2020 ?

- Better than usual (1)
- Same as usual (2)
- Less than usual (3)
- Much less than usual (4)

**Q157** In general, have you been losing sleep because of worrying in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- Rather more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q158** In general, have you felt that you were spending your time meaningfully in April 2020?

- More meaningfully than usual (1)
- As meaningfully as usual (2)
- Less meaningfully than usual (3)
- Much less meaningfully than usual (4)

**Q159** In general, have you felt able to make decisions about things in April?

- Better than usual (1)
- Same as usual (2)
- Worse than usual (3)
- Much worse than usual (4)

**Q160** In general, have you felt under constant pressure in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q161** In general, have you felt like you couldn't handle your troubles in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q162** In general, have you been able to enjoy your normal everyday activities in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little less than usual (3)
- Much less than usual (4)

**Q163** In general, have you been able to face your problems in April 2020 ?

- Better than usual (1)
- As well as usual (2)
- Worse than usual (3)
- Much worse than usual (4)

**Q164** In general, have you felt unhappy or depressed in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q165** In general, have you lost faith in yourself in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q166** In general, have you felt like a useless person in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q167** All things considered, have you felt reasonably happy in April 2020 ?

- Not at all (1)
- No more than usual (2)
- A little more than usual (3)
- Much more than usual (4)

**Q168 Unrelated to the Coronavirus, have you experienced unmet need for healthcare for problems since the start of COVID-19 lockdown (13 March in Luxembourg) ?**

Please check all that apply or check 'no need for healthcare'.

- Regularly taken prescription medication currently not available at pharmacy (1)
- Called ambulance, but it did not come (2)
- Went to emergency department but could not receive care (3)
- Cancer surgery or treatment canceled or postponed (4)
- Cancer screening canceled or postponed (breast, skin, bowel, etc) (5)
- Emergency surgery canceled or postponed (6)
- Elective surgery canceled or postponed (7)
- Distance or transportation problems (8)
- The time needed to obtain an appointment was too long (9)
- Other: (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- Prefer not to answer (11)
- No need for healthcare (12)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q168 != No need for healthcare*

**Q169 Was there any time during the COVID-19 lockdown when you needed the following types of care, but could not afford it ?**

- Yes, needed medical care and could not afford it (1)
- Yes, needed dental care and could not afford it (2)
- Yes, needed prescribed medicines and could not afford it (3)
- Yes, needed mental health care (by a psychologist or psychiatrist, for example) and could not afford it (4)
- No (5)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q45 != None of the above*

**Q170 Was there any time during the COVID-19 lockdown when you needed treatment for your condition but the time needed to obtain an appointment was too long ?**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- No need for health care (3)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q45 != None of the above*

**Q171 Was there any time during the COVID-19 lockdown when you needed health care but did not seek it for the following reasons ?**

- Afraid of catching COVID-19 in a health care setting (1)
- Belief that issue was not serious enough to receive treatment in light of current demand for health care due to COVID-19 (2)
- Yes, but other reasons: (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- No need for health care (4)

## 8.12. F. Household Interactions

### 8.12.1. PART D. HOUSEHOLD INTERACTIONS

#### Q138 How did the COVID-19 lockdown affect your work ?

- Both my partner and I were forced to telework/work from home (1)
- Both my partner and I work as usual outside the home (2)
- I was forced to work from home, my partner kept working outside the home (3)
- My partner was forced to work from home, I kept working outside the home (4)
- Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I kept working outside the home (5)
- Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I was forced to telework/work from home (6)
- Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I lost work/have short time work now (7)
- Only my partner worked before the lockdown outside the home and he/she kept working outside the home (8)
- Only my partner worked before the lockdown outside the home and he/she was forced to telework/work from home (9)
- Only my partner worked before the lockdown outside the home and he/she lost work/has short time work now (10)
- Both my partner and I have temporarily lost work/have short time work now (11)
- Both my partner and I had no work before the COVID-19 lockdown (12)
- Other, please specify: (13) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Display This Question:

*If Q138 = Both my partner and I were forced to telework/work from home*

*Or Q138 = Both my partner and I work as usual outside the home*

*Or Q138 = I was forced to work from home, my partner kept working outside the home*

*Or Q138 = My partner was forced to work from home, I kept working outside the home*

*Or Q138 = Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I kept working outside the home*

*Or Q138 = Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I was forced to telework/work from home*

*Or Q138 = Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I lost work/have short time work now*

#### Q139 Did your employer communicate with you the work routine during the COVID-19 lockdown ?

Please select all those that apply.

- My employer asked for agreement to transform home into an office (1)
- My employer asked whether additional equipment is needed to facilitate smooth work from home (2)
- My employer asked whether further support is needed to facilitate work (provision of skills, support for workers with learning difficulties, etc.) (3)
- My employer offered extraordinary vacation / emergency paid-special leave (4)
- My employer communicated necessity of short time work/dismissal (5)
- Other, please specify: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0  
 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0  
 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0  
 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0

**Q140 What kind of work and family arrangements did you meet during the COVID-19 lockdown ?**

- Both my partner and I kept working and divided childcare into shifts (1)
- Both my partner and I kept working, but only I had the main responsibility for childcare (2)
- Both my partner and I kept working, but my partner had the main responsibility for childcare (3)
- Both my partner and I kept working, and we outsourced childcare to others (grandparents, relatives, other parents, elder siblings, childcare facilities) (4)
- I kept working, and my partner took care of our child(ren) (5)
- I kept working, and I took care of our child(ren) (6)
- I kept working, and outsourced childcare to others (grandparents, relatives, other parents, elder siblings, childcare facilities) (7)
- My partner kept working, and I did took care of our child(ren) (8)
- My partner kept working, and took care of our child(ren) (9)
- My partner kept working, and we outsourced childcare to others (grandparents, relatives, other parents, elder siblings, childcare facilities) (10)
- Every day is different (11)

Display This Question:

If Q140 = I kept working, and I took care of our child(ren)

And If

Q138 = Both my partner and I were forced to telework/work from home

Or Q138 = I was forced to work from home, my partner kept working outside the home

Or Q138 = Only I worked before the lockdown outside the home and I was forced to telework/work from home

**Q141 To what extent do you agree with the following statements ?**

	Totally disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Totally agree (5)
I look for infos on coping with work and childcare online and offline. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I share infos on coping with work and childcare in personal or social networks. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I keep calm with our child(ren) even if I have to work from home. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I first take care of our child(ren) and then do the work. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I first do the work and then take care of our child(ren). (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I try to work and care of our child(ren) even being mentally stressed. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel totally tired and cannot work and/or care for our child(ren) properly. (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Display This Question:

If If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0  
Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0  
Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0  
Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0

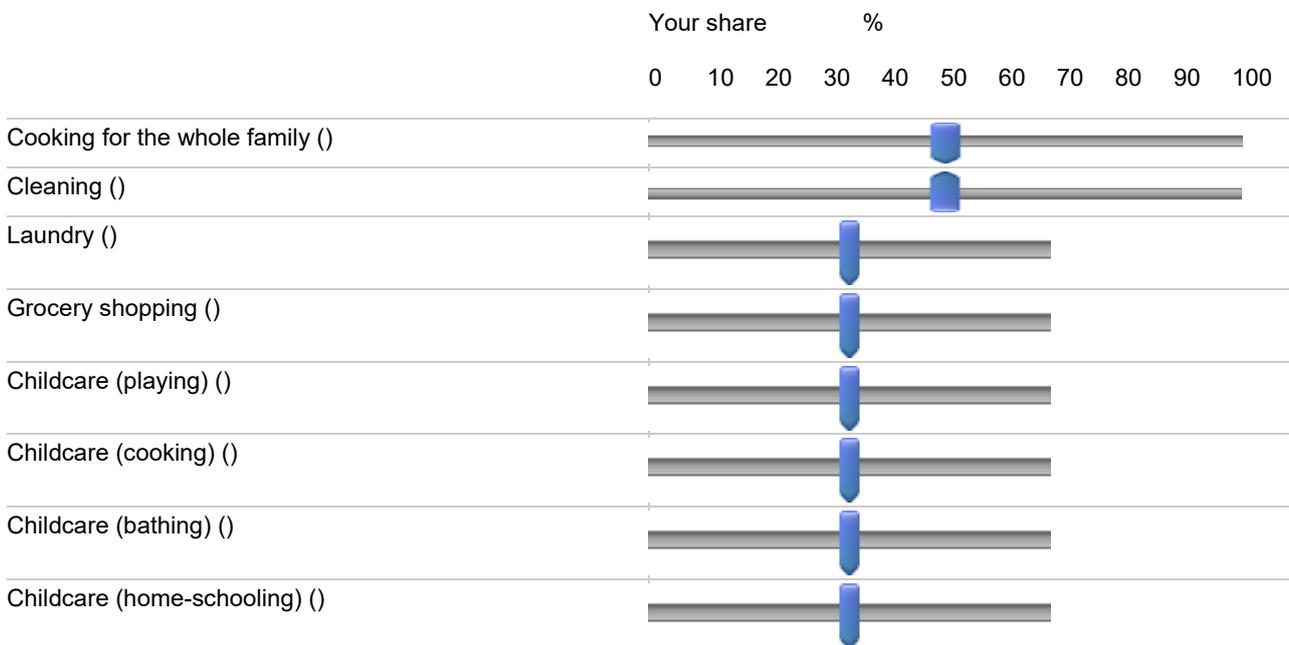
**Q142 All in all, the organisation of childcare in our household...**

- changed significantly (1)
- somewhat changed (2)
- did not change at all (3)

**Q143 How were everyday household activities organised during the COVID-19 lockdown (cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.) ?**

- Both my partner and I started dividing household duties (1)
- Both my partner and I kept dividing household duties as it was before the lockdown (2)
- Only I was responsible for household duties as it was usual before the lockdown (3)
- Only my partner was responsible for household duties as it was usual before the lockdown (4)
- Only I because of no work/with less work took over the household duties (5)
- Only my partner because of no work/with less work took over the household duties (6)

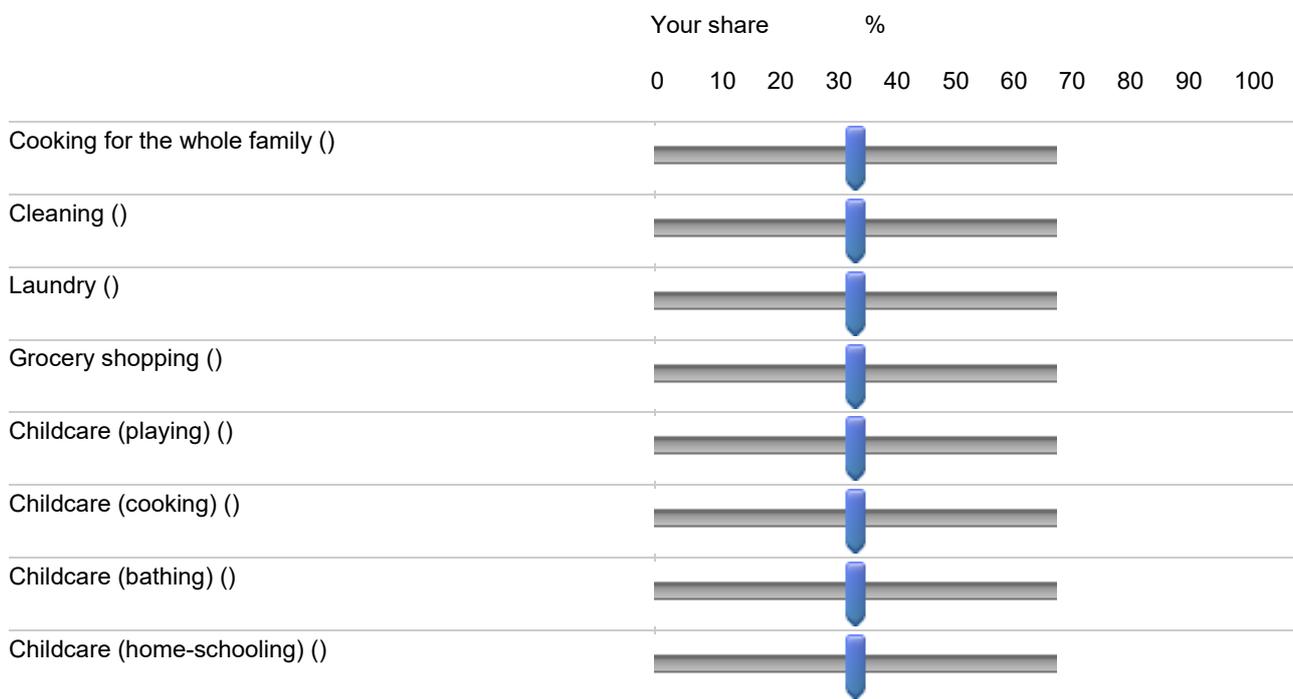
**nQ144 Before the lockdown, what share (%) of the following everyday activities did you complete ? Your partner completing the balance.**



**Q144 All in all, the organisation of our household duties...**

- changed significantly (1)
- somewhat changed (2)
- did not change at all (3)

**nQ146** During the lockdown, what share (%) of the following everyday activities did you complete? Your partner completing the balance.



**Q145** To what extent do you agree with the following statements ?

	Totally disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Totally agree (5)
My sense of time changed during the lockdown. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<i>If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0</i>					
<i>Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0</i>					
<i>Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0</i>					
<i>Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0</i>					
My attitude towards childcare changed during the lockdown. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards household duties changed during the lockdown. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards spending time with the family changed during the lockdown. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards nutrition and cooking changed during the lockdown. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards work changed during the lockdown. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards sport and fitness changed during the lockdown (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards leisure changed during the lockdown. (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My attitude towards travel and sense of freedom changed during the lockdown (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Q146 Please enter below, for each activity, the total number of hours you spent on this activity in the seven days preceding today.**

If none at all, please enter 0. The total should sum up to 168 hours (= 7 x 24 hours, including 7 days and nights). Specify this for yourself, but also for your partner.

	Myself (1)	My partner (2)
<b>paid work outside of home</b> (in employment or as self-employed; do NOT include the time spent traveling to and from work, but DO count over hours) (1)		
<b>travelling to and from work or to and from school</b> (2)		
<b>paid work at home</b> (3)		
<i>If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0</i>		
<b>activities with own children</b> (such as washing, dressing, playing, reading, taking child to see doctor, taking child to school/hobby activities, home teaching, etc.) (4)		
<b>household chores</b> (repairs on or around the house, car repairs, garden / yard work, shopping, appointments with government agencies, cleaning, laundry, cooking, car washing, but not care for children, for example) (5)		
<b>leisure time activities</b> (such as watching TV, reading, sports activities, hobbies, computer as hobby, visiting family or friends, travelling, going out, walking the dog, cycling, holiday, sex, etc.) (6)		
<b>not doing anything</b> (sleeping, resting) (7)		
<b>helping other family members, friends or neighbours</b> (8)		
<b>other activities not mentioned above</b> (personal care, etc.) (9)		
Total		

*Display This Question:*

*If Q146 [ <strong>activities with own children </strong>(such as washing, dressing, playing, reading, taking child to see doctor, taking child to school/hobby activities, home teaching, etc.) ] > 0*

**Q147 You indicated you spent  $\${Q146/ChoiceNumericEntryValue/4/1}$  hours on activities with your own children, in the seven days preceding today.**

	Number of hours (if none, please enter 0) (1)
How many of those hours were pleasant / leisurely / fulfilling for you? (1)	
How many of those hours were also spent with your partner / spouse? (2)	

**Q148 You indicated you spent  $\${Q146/ChoiceNumericEntryValue/6/1}$  hours on leisure time activities, in the seven days preceding today.**

	Number of hours (if none, please enter 0) (1)
How many of those hours were spent with your partner / spouse? (1)	
How many of those hours did you spend with friends (excluding household members)? Include time with friends physically and virtually (e.g., online chatting, calling, and videoconferencing). (2)	

**Q149** Please enter below, for each activity, the total number of hours you usually spent on this activity in a typical week before the COVID-19 lockdown.

If none at all, please enter 0. The total should sum up to 168 hours (= 7 x 24 hours, including 7 days and nights). Specify this for yourself, but also for your partner.

	Myself (1)	My partner (2)
<b>paid work outside of home</b> (in employment or as self-employed; do NOT include the time spent traveling to and from work, but DO count over hours) (1)		
<b>travelling to and from work or to and from school</b> (2)		
<b>paid work at home</b> (3)		
<i>If Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: less than 3 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 3-6 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 7-12 years Is Greater Than 0 Or Or Your household (including yourself) is composed of how many people of: 13-18 years Is Greater Than 0</i>		
<b>activities with own children</b> (such as washing, dressing, playing, reading, taking child to see doctor, taking child to school/hobby activities, home teaching, etc.) (4)		
<b>household chores</b> (repairs on or around the house, car repairs, garden / yard work, shopping, appointments with government agencies, cleaning, laundry, cooking, car washing, but not care for children, for example) (5)		
<b>leisure time activities</b> (such as watching TV, reading, sports activities, hobbies, computer as hobby, visiting family or friends, travelling, going out, walking the dog, cycling, holiday, sex, etc.) (6)		
<b>not doing anything</b> (sleeping, resting) (7)		
<b>helping other family members, friends or neighbours</b> (8)		
<b>other activities not mentioned above</b> (personal care, etc.) (9)		
Total		

Display This Question:

If Q149 [ **activities with own children**(such as washing, dressing, playing, reading, taking child to see doctor, taking child to school/hobby activities, home teaching, etc.) ] > 0

**Q150** You have indicated that in a typical week before the COVID-19 lockdown you usually spent  $\{Q149/ChoiceNumericEntryValue/4/1\}$  hours on activities with own children.

	Number of hours (if none, please enter 0) (1)
How many of those hours were pleasant / leisurely / fulfilling for you? (1)	
How many of those hours were also spent with your partner / spouse? (2)	

Display This Question:

If Q149 [ **leisure time activities**(such as watching TV, reading, sports activities, hobbies, computer as hobby, visiting family or friends, travelling, going out, walking the dog, cycling, holiday, sex, etc.) ] > 0

**Q151** You have indicated that in a typical week before the COVID-19 lockdown you usually spent  $\{Q149/ChoiceNumericEntryValue/6/1\}$  hours on leisure time activities.

	Number of hours (if none, please enter 0) (1)
How many of those hours were spent with your partner / spouse? (1)	
How many of those hours did you spend with friends (excluding household members)? Include time with friends physically and virtually (e.g., online chatting, calling, and videoconferencing). (2)	

**Q152 How did you and your partner determine how much time each of you would spend on childcare / household chores / paid work ?**

- We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that we both find equally (un-)satisfying. (1)
- We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that I am more satisfied with than my partner. (2)
- We discussed it and decided on an arrangement that my partner is more satisfied with than I am. (3)
- We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is equally (un-)satisfying to both of us. (4)
- We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is more satisfying to my partner than it is to me. (5)
- We never discussed it, but our current arrangement is more satisfying to me than it is to my partner. (6)
- I have asked my partner to change our current arrangement but he/she refused. (7)
- My partner has asked me to change our current arrangement but I refused. (8)

**8.13. The end**

**Q189 Do you have any other comments about COVID-19, lockdown or about this survey ?**

If, so please write them below:

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