



REVISITING THE CONCEPT OF DOUBLE PRESENCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF ITS CONCEPTUAL AND OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

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ABSTRACT: Double presence originated as a concept to describe female employment and its social legitimization, along with the dependence of women on domestic and family work. Since then, gender studies have used this term and others such as second shift, double shift and double burden to address the demands of paid work and household chores. However, the complexity of managing both spheres at the same time, initially described by double presence, seems to have been diluted in the various ways of operationalizing these concepts. **Objective:** To systematically review the conceptual and operational definitions of double presence and associated concepts (second shift, double workday and double workload). **Methods:** A systematic narrative review was conducted, following the PRISMA declaration guidelines, and its protocol was registered in PROSPERO. **Results:** A search was conducted in three databases (Web of Science, Scopus and SciELO), and a total of 569 articles were identified. Of these, 41

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met the inclusion criteria (empirical studies with a conceptual or operational definition of double presence or associated concepts, with primary data and published in English or Spanish). Six main themes emerged associated with the definition of double presence: (1) a psychosocial phenomenon observable in people working both in the paid work environment and in the home-family environment; (2) experienced predominantly by women; (3) characterized by tasks synchrony; (4) implies difficulty in balancing work and family demands; (5) represents a psychosocial risk; and (6) generates emotional tensions and/or consequences in the physical and mental health of those who experience it. In terms of operationalization, a gap was found between the conceptual definition and the instruments used to measure it. **Discussion:** The review shows that the two distinctive components of the double presence phenomenon are the synchronicity between work and family life, and the difficulties in balancing the demands of these spheres. However, the first component has been poorly operationalized. The gap identified between conceptual definitions and their operationalization is analyzed.

KEY WORDS: Double presence, second shift, double work, double burden

REVISITANDO EL CONCEPTO DE DOBLE PRESENCIA: UNA REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA DE SU DEFINICIÓN CONCEPTUAL Y OPERACIONAL

RESUMEN: La doble presencia se originó como concepto para describir el empleo femenino y su legitimación social, junto con la dependencia de las mujeres hacia el trabajo doméstico y familiar. Desde entonces, los estudios de género han empleado este término y otros como segundo turno, doble jornada y doble carga para abordar las demandas del trabajo remunerado y del hogar. Sin embargo, la complejidad de gestionar ambos ámbitos al mismo tiempo, descrito inicialmente por la doble presencia, parece haberse diluido en las diversas formas de operacionalizar estos conceptos. **Objetivo:** Revisar sistemáticamente las definiciones conceptuales y operacionales de doble presencia y de los conceptos asociados (segundo turno, doble jornada y doble carga). **Método:** Se condujo una revisión sistemática narrativa, siguiendo las directrices de la declaración PRISMA, cuyo protocolo fue registrado en PROSPERO. **Resultados:** Se realizó una búsqueda en tres bases de datos (Web of Science, Scopus y SciELO), y se identificaron un total de 569 artículos. De estos, 41 cumplieron los criterios de inclusión (estudios empíricos con una definición conceptual u operacional de doble presencia o de conceptos asociados, con datos primarios y publicados en inglés o español). Emergieron seis temas principales asociados a la definición de doble presencia: (1) fenómeno psicosocial observable en

personas que se desempeñan tanto en el ámbito laboral remunerado como en el doméstico-familiar; (2) experimentado mayoritariamente por mujeres; (3) caracterizado por la sincronía de tareas (4) implica una dificultad para equilibrar las demandas laborales y familiares; (5) representa un riesgo psicosocial; y (6) genera tensiones emocionales y/o consecuencias en la salud física y mental de quien lo experimenta. En cuanto a la operacionalización, se evidenció una brecha entre la definición conceptual y los instrumentos utilizados para la medición. **Discusión:** La revisión evidencia que los dos componentes distintivos del fenómeno de doble presencia son la sincronía entre lo laboral y doméstico familiar, y las dificultades para equilibrar las demandas de esos ámbitos. Sin embargo, el primer componente ha sido escasamente operacionalizado. Se discute la brecha identificada entre las definiciones conceptuales y su operacionalización.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Doble presencia, segundo turno, doble carga, doble jornada.

Introduction

Adulthood presents the daily coping with the demands of work and domestic-family roles as a challenge (Smoktunowicz et al., 2017; Wang & Wang, 2024), which are experienced differently by women and men (Blanch & Solé, 2023; Ciabattari, 2021). Currently, women, regardless of their employment status, are still considered to be the main responsible for performing household and care tasks (Cortés et al., 2021), while men continue to prioritize the productive tasks of paid work (Carbajal, 2018; Gontero & Vezza, 2023). A recent World Bank (2024) report indicated that nowhere in the world have women achieved the same legal rights as men in indicators such as work, remuneration and parenthood, which reflects a problem of equity in these areas and translates into difficulties in reconciling responsibilities in each of them.

The sociologist Laura Balbó (1978) described female employment and its social legitimization, together with the dependence of women on family and domestic work without the possibility of access to a more equitable distribution of work, under the concept of double presence. Since then, gender studies have used this, and other terms, such as second shift (Hochschild, 1989), double work (Capellin, 1978) and double burden¹. These concepts have been used interchangeably to describe this

¹ This term is frequently used in the specialized literature, although there is no single and/or agreed-upon authorship.

situation, although they refer to different aspects. Double presence refers to the simultaneous nature of work and domestic responsibilities faced by women, with no possibility of disengaging from any of them (Moreno et al., 2010; Pujol-Cols et al., 2019). The second shift concept emphasizes that, women should continue to work in the home after the end of the paid workday, assuming domestic and care tasks (Perkins & Demeis, 2016; Wharton, 2016). The term double duty focuses on the sum of the hours dedicated to paid work and domestic work, highlighting the extensive duration of daily activities of women (Cevallos-Vásquez et al., 2015; Lahiri-Dutt & Sill, 2014). Finally, the concept of double burden underlines the emotional and physical burden of balancing both types of work, highlighting the pressure and stress experienced by women when trying to meet all their responsibilities (Dhaemeeth et al. 2021; Fellegi et al., 2022).

Each of these terms offers a perspective on the complexity of the work of women in society today. However, the initial emphasis noted by Balbó (1978) on the experience of being in two places at once seems to have been lost in the various ways of operationalizing these constructs. This could explain why research has primarily focused on disparities in time use between men and women (Charmes, 2019), gender inequality in work environments (Gontero & Vezza, 2023) and workload (Moreno et al., 2010), but has neglected the demanding experience of dealing with both spheres simultaneously. Given the need to revisit the concept of double presence, this study aims to conduct a systematic review of its definitions and operationalizations, in order to identify the elements that support its conceptualization and reflect the reality of those who perform both paid work and domestic/family responsibilities.

Method

A systematic narrative review (Siddaway et al., 2019) was conducted following the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses [PRISMA] statement (Page et al., 2021). The protocol was registered in the International Prospective Register of Ongoing Systematic Reviews [PROSPERO] (CRD42024543028).

The following inclusion criteria were considered: (a) empirical studies with a conceptual and/or operational definition of double presence or its associated concepts: second shift, double duty or double burden; (b) quantitative, qualitative or mixed methodological approach; (c) with primary data; (d) with samples of people aged 18 years or older; and (e) published in English or Spanish.

Non-empirical studies and articles that used the term double presence and/or its associated concepts in different thematic contexts were excluded, such as the use of double burden to describe the incidence of pathologies or medical conditions

in the development of other diseases (for example, diabetes or malnutrition); double shift or second work to refer to those people who have two or more paid jobs without considering the domestic-family sphere, or the experience of people who study and exercise domestic-family responsibilities, but do not have a paid work.

Search and Data Extraction Strategy

A search was conducted in three databases: Web of Science, SCOPUS and SciELO (Figure 1 shows the search strategy). No restrictions were applied based on publication year. The search was conducted in May 2024 and EndNote9X software (The EndNote Team, 2013) was used to track the articles found.

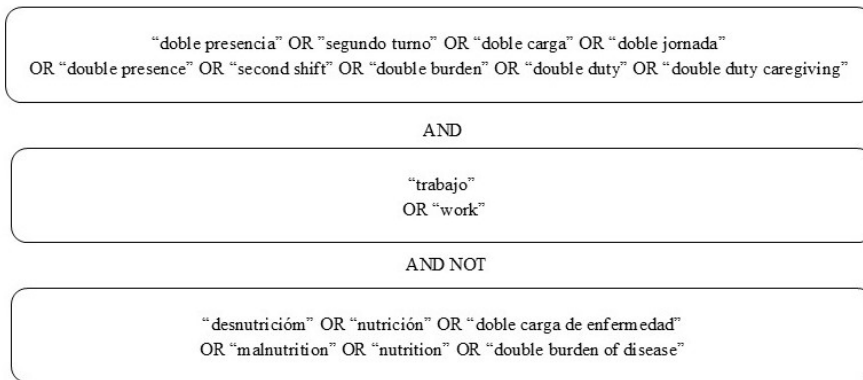


Figure 1. Search strategy

Source: Own elaboration

Two research authors (SMJ, SA) conducted article selection, examining the title, abstract and keywords of the results obtained in the initial search, to verify compliance with the inclusion criteria. Subsequently, agreements and discrepancies were reviewed and resolved by consensus. The full-text review and article extraction stage was performed by three research authors (SMJ, SA and VC). A predefined template for data extraction was developed and subsequently applied to ensure consistency among research authors in the information extracted from each article. Data extracted included the definition of double presence or its associated concepts, country of study, type of study and operationalization. Finally, the articles were subjected to a literature review to collect those studies that did not emerge in the initial search.

Methodological Quality Assessment

This systematic review sought definitions of double presence without focusing on the methodological quality of the studies, prioritizing different perspectives. Since empirical results are not compared nor interventions evaluated, methodological quality was not considered to affect the validity of the findings. Regarding biases, linguistic bias was counteracted by including studies published in English and Spanish. Coverage bias was counteracted by using three databases (WOS, Scopus and SciELO) and publication bias was counteracted by reviewing the references used in the included articles.

Results

The search of the three databases identified a total of 569 articles. Once the duplicates ($n = 152$) were manually and automatically eliminated, a total of 417 articles were subjected to a review of their title, keywords and abstract. Of these, 342 were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. The remaining 75 articles underwent full-text review, of which 34 were excluded because they did not present a definition of double presence or its associated concepts. No additional articles were found added from the literature review. Finally, 41 articles were selected for this systematic review (see Table 1). Figure 2 presents a detailed flow chart of the study selection process.

Bibliometric characteristics of the studies

In relation to the country and year of publication, the concept of double presence has been used exclusively in studies from Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America and Europe, with publications between 2006 and 2020. The concept of second shift has been used only in studies conducted in English-speaking countries, such as the United States, with publications between 2008 and 2022. The the second work concept presents greater geographical diversity, including studies conducted in Latin American and Asian countries, with publications between 1995 and 2023. The concept of double duty has been predominantly studied in Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America, with research conducted between 2012 and 2023.

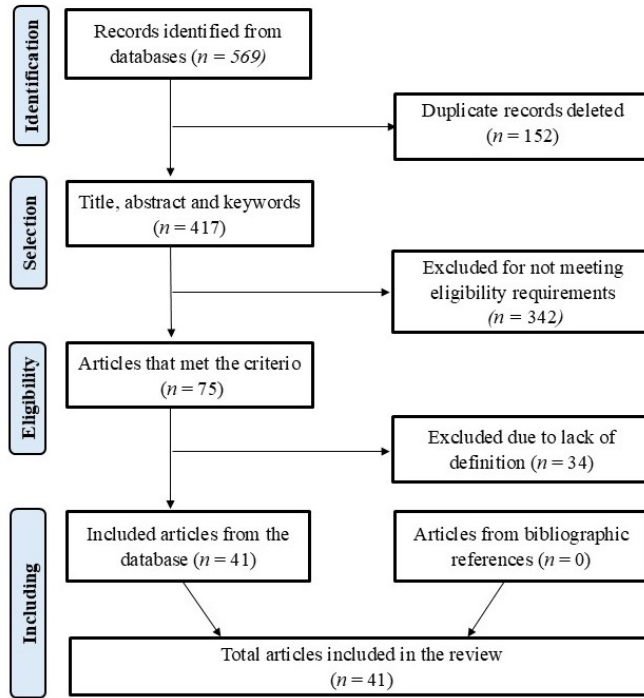


Figure 2. Flowchart for study selection according to PRISMA checklist.
Source: Own elaboration based on PRISMA

Conceptual definition of double presence

Of the 41 included studies, definitions were found for the following concepts: double presence (26.8%, $n = 11$), second work (29.2%, $n = 12$), double burden (26.8%, $n = 11$) and double duty (17.07%, $n = 7$).

Following an inductive approach to analyze the definitions found in this systematic review, six themes emerged to define double presence (see Table 2): (1) it is a psychosocial phenomenon experienced by people who work both in the paid work environment and in the home-family environment; (2) it is mostly experienced by women; (3) it is characterized by the simultaneity of tasks in both environments; (4) it involves difficulties in balancing the demands of the work and family environments; (5) it represents a psychosocial risk; and (6) it causes demands, emotional tensions and/or effects on the health of those who experience it. Of the aforementioned topics, the first two refer to those who experience the double presence, the third and fourth correspond to characteristics that define the phenomenon, and the last two refer to its effects.

The first theme, a psychosocial phenomenon that occurs in people who work both in paid and domestic-family work, was the only common aspect present in all the definitions reviewed in the 41 articles included in this review. The second theme, referring to the fact that double presence affects mostly women, was observed in 54.4% ($n= 6$) of the articles that define this concept (Ceballos-Vásquez et al., 2020; Guadarrama, 2006; Güilgüiruca et al., 2015; Moreno et al., 2010; Pujol-Cols et al., 2019; Tena, 2013). One hundred per cent of the studies using the concepts of second shift ($n= 12$) and double duty ($n= 7$) describe that this situation occurs predominantly in women with paid employment. According to 8 studies (72.7%) using the double burden concept, this situation affects exclusively women (Arik & Demiral, 2022; Beermann & Nachreiner, 1995; Castelao-Huerta, 2020; Dhameet et al., 2021; McDermott, 1998; Stenning & Hardy, 2005; Suasti et al., 2019; Väänänen et al., 2004).

Both the third and fourth themes characterize the phenomenon of double presence. The third, referring to the synchrony between the demands of paid work and domestic-family work, is addressed in 45.4% ($n= 5$) of the articles defining double presence (García et al., 2016; Guadarrama, 2006; Moreno et al., 2010; Rojas & Rodríguez, 2010; Tena, 2013). It is pointed out that double presence implies being physically in one place while mentally and emotionally in another, resolving matters simultaneously. In the associated concepts, synchrony between paid work and domestic-family work is not noted.

The fourth theme, referring to the difficulty of reconciling the demands of paid work and domestic-family responsibilities, is addressed by 27.2% ($n= 3$) of the studies on double presence (Arriagada & Pujol-Cols, 2018; Güilgüiruca et al., 2015; Rojas & Rodríguez, 2010). It is specified that double presence implies an interference of work in the domestic-family life (Arriagada & Pujol-Cols, 2018; Güilgüiruca et al., 2015). Rojas and Rodríguez (2010) add that women have to develop skills and abilities to handle both paid work and household tasks; otherwise, they face imbalances due to the high demands of the environment and the limited resources available. In contrast, the concepts of second shift, double burden and double duty do not mention the difficulties in reconciling the working and domestic spheres, but focus only on the large amount of work involved.

Finally, both the fifth and sixth themes highlight double presence as a problem with a negative impact for those who experience it. Double presence is identified as a psychosocial risk, addressed by 27.2% ($n= 3$) of the studies (Arriagada & Pujol-Cols, 2018; García et al., 2016; Moreno et al., 2010). It is indicated that this phenomenon can generate psychological, social or physical harm in people in paid employment. Among the associated concepts, only one study on double shift alludes to this aspect (Ceballos-Vásquez et al., 2020). The sixth theme, which refers to the generation of demands, emotional tensions and/or health consequences, is addressed by 27.2%

($n=3$ studies) (Guadarrama, 2006; Moreno et al., 2010; Tena, 2013) of the studies that define double presence. Two of these studies (Guadarrama, 2006; Moreno et al., 2010) mention that the demands can be both physical and psychological, while Tena (2013) points out a negative impact on health derived from double presence, although without specifying the nature of this impact. In the concepts of second shift, double burden and double duty, the consequences of performing in the work and domestic spheres are not indicated.

Operationalization of double presence and associated concepts

Regarding the operationalization of the concept of double presence, it was observed that all quantitative studies used the double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire (Moncada et al., 2005). This dimension consists of two items: “When you are at work, do you think about domestic and family demands?” and “Are there situations in which you should be at work and at home at the same time?”, to be responded with a 5-point Likert-type response format (1= *never* to 5= *always*). A higher score indicates greater concern for accomplishing household chores in addition to work. Of the qualitative studies, three examined double presence (27.2%). Two of them used in-depth interviews: one focused on the experience of women in coping with work and family demands (Guadarrama, 2006), while the other study inquired about psychosocial risks in the work environment (Pujol-Cols et al., 2019). The third study used the observation technique to report on the distribution of time between work and family (Márquez & Márquez, 2015).

In the case of the second shift, four quantitative studies were identified (33.3%), although none used a specific scale to measure this construct. Instead, scales were used to assess individual psychological well-being (Burke & McKeen, 1993), work and family reconciliation (Dugan & Barnes-Farrell, 2018), time spent on household tasks (Perkins & Demeis, 1996) and daily problems related to parenting (Paoletti et al., 2022). On the other hand, eight qualitative studies (66.6%) were identified: three used semi-structured interviews, one addressed gender disparities and workload imbalance (DeGroot & Vik, 2019), while two studies analyzed the daily lives of women and their willingness to engage in physical activity (Lenneis & Pfister, 2016a; Lenneis & Pfister, 2017b); three studies conducted in-depth interviews to learn about work-family reconciliation experiences (Ballakrishnen et al., 2018; Wharton, 1994; Zolondek, 2022); another study conducted a content analysis of open-ended responses to “other” option in a work-family reconciliation survey (Ziegler et al., 2023); finally, one study conducted group interviews to address daily activities and the time allocated to each of these activities (Ericsson et al., 2021).

Regarding the concept of double burden, five quantitative studies (45.4%) were identified. Each study used measurement instruments to explore specific aspects

related to work and family burden (Beermann & Nachreiner, 1995; Engelhardt et al., 2023; Arik & Demiral, 2022; Mamaril & Lu, 2019; Väänänen et al., 2004). Of the six qualitative studies (54.5%), four used in-depth interviews to research on the experience of working and performing domestic tasks (Fellegi et al., 2023; McDermott, 1998; Stenning & Hardy, 2005; Suasti et al., 2019). One study used focus groups to research on the multiple roles played by women (Dhameeth et al., 2021), while another conducted semi-structured interviews to analyze practices of workplace violence (Castelao-Huerta, 2020).

Regarding the concept of double duty, only one quantitative study was found (14.1%), that evaluated the dimension of double presence using the COPSQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire (Ceballos-Vásquez et al., 2020). This finding shows that a different construct (double presence) is being measured than the one studied (double duty). Three qualitative studies (57.1%) used in-depth interviews to address gender inequality in household chores (Esparza, 2020) and life trajectories and use of time (Fardella & Corvalán, 2020; Ochoa & González, 2023; Vázquez et al., 2012). In addition, two mixed studies (28.57%) were found: one applied a time use survey and conducted individual interviews to measure the actual workload of women (Lahiri-Dutt & Sil, 2014), while the other applied an empowerment questionnaire and in-depth interviews on the same topic (Díaz Carrión & Ceyca Lugo, 2022).

Discussion

Currently, women continue to assume most of the domestic and care responsibilities, while also taking on paid work. This situation creates the complex challenge of having to reconcile work and household demands, a phenomenon that has been called double presence. Since its introduction in the literature, there have been various approaches to its understanding and measurement. This diversity has led the the most recent research to neglect the experience of attending to both spheres—work and home—simultaneously.

Given the need to review the concept of double presence, a systematic review was conducted to examine how this phenomenon has been scientifically defined, in order to identify the key aspects for a comprehensive conceptualization. Forty-one studies were found that included a conceptual or operational definition of double presence or its associated concepts. Six main themes of the definition of double presence were identified. On the other hand, it was observed that in the quantitative studies, double presence is operationalized through the double presence dimension of the COPSQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire. However, the associated concepts use different measures and proxy variables, which reveal a significant gap between conceptual and operational definitions of the phenomenon.

From the results of this review, a first aspect to highlight is that both the definition of double presence and the associated concepts address a problem that affects a specific segment of the population: adults who combine paid work with domestic and family tasks. This definition excludes other situations that, while involving the management of multiple tasks, do not fully align with the concept of double presence, such as working and studying simultaneously, studying and having domestic-family responsibilities, or dedicating oneself exclusively to the latter. Although these contexts also require managing multiple responsibilities, they differ in the objectives of the tasks, the distribution of time needed to complete them and the emotional demands involved (Ceballos-Vásquez et al., 2020; Moreno et al., 2010). In this sense, it has been described that a person in a situation of double presence, must deal both with the fulfillment of professional goals and job and economic stability, as well as the challenge of supporting family members, managing the home and, in most cases, taking care of children and/or the elderly (Arriagada & Pujol-Cols, 2018; Güilgüiruca et al., 2015).

On the other hand, the definitions of double presence and its associated concepts show that this phenomenon mainly affects women. This reflects a historical and universal reality in which women have been assigned the primary role in family care (Lee, 2001). Behind this dynamic are traditional gender roles that reinforce the notion that caregiving is a female responsibility. Conversely, these gender roles can discourage men from participating in caregiving tasks, especially when they are perceived as opposed to the traditional male role of provider (Hernández-Limonchi & Ibarra-Urbe, 2020).

Regarding the characterization of the phenomenon, the results of this systematic review indicate that only studies addressing double presence refer to the psychological component of the problem, because they address the subjective experience of simultaneity of roles and the perceived difficulty in coping with the demands of these roles. These findings highlight the need to differentiate double presence from the associated concepts of second shift, double duty and double burden, which describe the demands of paid work and domestic-family responsibilities diachronically, focusing on the disproportionate burden of domestic work that follows the workday (Ballakrishnen et al., 2018). In contrast, double presence emphasizes the synchronicity of demands, requiring efficient management to respond to both domains simultaneously (García et al., 2016; Guadarrama, 2006). These emotional and time-related demands are not subject to fixed schedules. Instead, they overlap and occur regardless of working hours (García et al., 2016). Double presence encompasses the emotional and physical impact of handling multiple responsibilities simultaneously, while the associated concepts focus only on the unequal use of time devoted to each task, highlighting persistent gender inequality, but do not address the emotional and physical impact this has on the individual. This is relevant, as it has been described

that, the ability to manage these demands simultaneously constitutes a psychosocial risk and has a direct impact on quality of life, potentially generating stress (Moreno et al., 2010), emotional and physical exhaustion (Dugan & Barnes-Farrell, 2018) as well as difficulties in enjoying quality personal and family time (Engelhardt et al., 2023).

From the aspects identified in this review, it is possible to distinguish the phenomenon of double presence and propose the following definition: *“Psychosocial phenomenon experienced by people who simultaneously perform paid work and domestic and family responsibilities, characterized by the difficulty of balancing the demands arising from the synchronous performance of tasks in both environments, which has negative consequences for the health of those who experience it”*.

Regarding operationalization, the results of this review reveal a significant gap between the conceptual definition of double presence and its empirical measurement. Currently, the only instrument reported is the double presence dimension of the COPSQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire. This dimension is composed of only two items, which limits the robustness of its measurement. In addition, it is noted that these items do not explore some specific aspects of double presence. Therefore, it would be valuable to consider assessing the emotions associated with the experience of simultaneous demands. Evidence suggests that role overload can generate negative emotions such as guilt for not meeting expectations (Hernández & del Carpio Ovando, 2023; Paricio del Castillo & Polo Usaola, 2020). However, when people perceive that they have successfully managed their multiple responsibilities, they may experience positive emotions, which reinforces their well-being and self-confidence (Velázquez Olmedo & Palos Andrade, 2022). Measuring the positive and negative emotions associated with double presence would provide a more complete picture of its emotional impact, facilitating a better understanding of how to support people in managing their multiple roles. Furthermore, given that double presence is influenced by gender norms, it is relevant to approach this phenomenon from a cultural perspective, incorporating elements that reflect social expectations regarding role distribution.

This review presents strengths and weaknesses. Its strengths include a search strategy using three reliable databases (WOS, Scopus and SciELO), which ensured the identification of all relevant articles according to the established selection criteria. It was also possible to identify central aspects and gaps in measurement as well as to propose an integrative definition. As for its limitations, studies in languages other than English and Spanish were not included, which could have introduced biases in the conceptual understanding of double presence, specially considering that the term originates in Italy.

As future lines of research, a challenge identified in this review is to strengthen the measurement of double presence, developing an instrument that captures this construct more exhaustively and evaluating its psychometric properties for use in

different populations. In particular, it is necessary to advance in the generation of items aimed at assessing synchrony, a distinctive feature of double presence that has been poorly operationalized. This would make it possible to measure not only behaviors associated with simultaneous performance in the work and domestic-family spheres, but also the emotions and thoughts that emerge from this experience. In addition, in order to consider the cultural context, it is suggested to explore the subjective experience of double presence not only in women, but also in men who perform childcare tasks and maintain a paid job in specific populations with the purpose of contributing to a more contextualized understanding of the phenomenon and to the identification of possible sociocultural particularities that influence this experience. A more nuance assessment of double presence would advance research on gender inequalities and contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors that underlie the persistent expectation that women assume the majority of the domestic and care responsibilities.

Conclusion

Increasing female labor participation is crucial for the economic and social development of any country. Including more women in the labor market not only promotes gender equity, but also values their contribution to paid work (Gontero & Vezza, 2023). However, this objective is incomplete without considering the phenomenon of double presence, the burden that many women assume by working simultaneously in the work place and domestic-family spheres. Reconsidering this concept and its implications allows for a better understanding of the challenges they face, fostering interest in developing policies and practices that truly improve their quality of life and facilitate the reconciliation of work and family.

Table 1. *Bibliometric characteristics of the articles included in this systematic review.*

Author(s)	Concept	Language	Country
Arik and Demiral (2022)	Double Burden	English	Turkey
Arraigada & Pujol-Cols (2018)	Double Presence	Spanish	Argentina
Ballakrishnen et al. (2018)	Second Shift	English	United States
Beermann and Nachreiner (1995)	Double Burden	English	United Kingdom
Burke and McKeen (2008)	Second Shift	English	Canada
Castelao-Huerta (2020)	Double Burden	English	Colombia
Ceballos-Vásquez et al. (2015)	Double Duty	English	Chile
Ceballos-Vásquez et al.(2020)	Double Presence	Spanish	Chile
DeGroot and Vik (2019)	Second Shift	English	United States
Dhameeth et al. (2021)	Double Burden	English	Sri Lanka
Diaz Carrion & Ceyca Lugo (2022)	Double Duty	Spanish	Mexico
Dugan and Barnes-Farrell (2018)	Second Shift	English	United States
Engelhardt et al. (2023)	Double Burden	English	Germany
Ericsson et al. (2021)	Second Shift	English	Sweden
Esparza (2020)	Double Duty	Spanish	Argentina
Fardella Cisternas & Corvalán Navia (2020)	Double Duty	Spanish	Chile
Fellegi et al. (2022)	Double Burden	English	Czech Republic
García et al. (2016)	Double Presence	Spanish	Spain
Guadarrama (2006)	Double Presence	Spanish	Mexico
Güilgüiruca et al. (2015)	Daul Presence	Spanish	Chile
Lahiri-Dutt & Sil (2014)	Double Duty	English	India
Lenneis & Pfister (2016a)	Second Shift	English	Denmark
Lenneis & Pfister (2016b)	Second Shift	English	Denmark
Mamaril and Lu (2019)	Double Burden	English	United States
Márquez Gómez & Márquez Robledo (2015)	Double Presence	Spanish	Venezuela
McDermott (1998)	Double Burden	English	United Kingdom
Moreno et al. (2010)	Double Presence	English	Spain
Paoletti, J., et al. (2022).	Second Shift	English	United States
Perkins and DeMeis (2016).	Second Shift	English	United States
Pujol-Cols & Lazzaro-Salazar (2018).	Double Presence	English	Argentina
Pujol-Cols et al. (2019).	Double Presence	Spanish	Argentina
Rodriguez and Victoria (2023)	Double Duty	Spanish	Mexico
Rojas Ocaña & Rodriguez Rodriguez (2010)	Double Presence	Spanish	Spain

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Author(s)	Concept	Language	Country
Stenning and Hardy (2005)	Double Burden	English	England
Suasti et al. (2019).	Double Burden	English	Indonesia
Tena (2013)	Double Presence	English	Mexico
Väänänen et al., (2004)	Double Burden	English	Finland
Vázquez García et al. (2012).	Double Duty	Spanish	Mexico
Wharton (2016)	Second Shift	English	United States
Ziegler et al. (2023)	Second Shift	English	Germany
Zolondek (2022)	Second Shift	English	Canada

Source: Own elaboration

Table 2. *Issues present in the conceptual definition and operationalization of double presence and associated concepts.*

Author(s)	Concept	Themes present in the conceptual definition of double presence and associated concepts						Operationalization
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Arik & Demiral (2022)	Double Burden	+	+					Work-family conflict scale and family-work conflict scale
Arriagada & Pujol-Cols (2018).	Double Presence	+			+	+		Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Ballakrishnen et al. (2018).	Second Shift	+	+					In-depth interviews to evaluate experiences of reconciliation between paid work and domestic-family work.
Beermann & Nachreiner (1995)	Double Burden	+	+					Survey on impairments related to shift work, such as sleep and health problems, as well as psychosocial impairments.
Burke & McKeen (2008)	Second Shift	+	+					Scales to assess the work consequences of the second shift and individual psychological well-being
Castelao-Huerta (2020)	Double Burden	+	+					Semi-structured interview to address the experience of how lack of resources and lack of skills promote workplace violence practices.
Ceballos-Vasquez et al. (2015)	Double Duty	+	+			+		Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire

Author(s)	Concept	Themes present in the conceptual definition of double presence and associated concepts						Operationalization
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ceballos-Vásquez et al. (2020)	Double Presence	+	+					Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Dhameeth et al. (2021).	Double Burden	+	+					Focus groups to evaluate the multiple roles of women
Diaz Carrion & Ceyca Lugo (2022)	Double Duty	+	+					Questionnaire to assess empowerment and in-depth interview to address the trajectories of women entrepreneurs.
DeGroot & Vik (2019)	Second Shift	+	+					Semi-structured interviews to assess parenting responsibilities, gender disparity and workload imbalance
Dugan & Barnes-Farrell (2018).	Second Shift	+	+					Scales to measure routine household chores, childcare, household management, emotional labor
Engelhardt et al., (2023)	Double Burden	+						Work-Privacy Conflict Scale (WPC) to assess work interference in private life.
Ericsson et al.(2021)	Second Shift	+	+					Group interviews to address daily activities and time allocated to it.
Esparza (2020)	Double Duty	+	+					In-depth interview to address gender inequality in household chores.
Fardella & Corvalán (2020)	Double Duty	+	+					In-depth interview to address life trajectories and time use in women.
Fellegi et al. (2022)	Double Burden	+						In-depth interviews to research the experience of paid work and domestic-family work.
Lahiri-Dutt and Sil (2014).	Double Duty	+	+					Time use survey and individual interviews that measure women's actual workload.
Garcia, M., et al. (2016).	Double Presence	+		+		+		Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Guadarrama, 2006	Double Presence	+	+	+			+	In-depth interviews to address the experience of coping with work and domestic-family issues

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Author(s)	Concept	Themes present in the conceptual definition of double presence and associated concepts						Operationalization
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Güilgüiruca (2015)	Double Presence	+	+		+			Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Lenneis & Pfister (2016a).	Second Shift	+	+					Semi-structured interviews to assess attitudes toward health and physical activity.
Lenneis & Pfister (2016b).	Second Shift	+	+					Semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and informal conversations to assess willingness to engage in physical activity
Mamaril & Lu (2019)	Double Burden	+						Measure of use of time spent on housework and caregiving.
Márquez Gómez & Márquez Robledo (2015).	Dal Presence	+						Observation technique to evaluate the distribution of time use between paid work and domestic-family tasks.
McDermott (1998)	Double Burden	+	+					In-depth interviews to investigate the experience of paid work and domestic-family work.
Moreno et al. (2010)	Double Presence	+	+	+		+	+	Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Paoletti et al.(2022)	Second Shift	+	+					Scales to assess parenting distress, work distress, energy and marital satisfaction.
Perkins & DeMeis (2016).	Second Shift	+	+					Number of hours per week dedicated to housework, and number of hours dedicated to paid work.
Pujol-Cols and Lazzaro-Salazar (2018).	Double Presence	+						Double presence dimension of the COPSOQ-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Pujol-Cols et al. (2019).	Double Presence	+	+					In-depth interviews to assess the psychosocial risks present in the workplace.
Rodriguez and Victoria (2023)	Double Duty	+	+					In-depth interview to address life trajectories and time use in women.

Author(s)	Concept	Themes present in the conceptual definition of double presence and associated concepts						Operationalization
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rojas Ocaña & Rodriguez (2010)	Double Presence	+		+	+			Double presence dimension of the COPSQO-ISTAS 21 questionnaire
Stenning and Hardy (2005)	Double Burden	+	+					In-depth interviews to research the experience of paid work and domestic-family work.
Suasti et al. (2019).	Double Burden	+	+					Interviews, observation and documentation studies to describe the lives of women agricultural workers.
Tena (2013)	Double Presence	+	+	+			+	Questionnaire to evaluate work, time distribution, sexual division and family relationships. In the qualitative phase, a semi-structured interview guide was used, based on the results of the questionnaire.
Väänänen et al. (2004)	Double Burden	+	+					Measure of use of time spent on housework and caregiving.
Vázquez García et al. (2012).	Double Duty	+	+					In-depth interview to address life trajectories and time use in women.
Wharton (2016)	Second Shift	+	+					In-depth interviews to learn about experiences of reconciliation between paid work and domestic-family work.
Ziegler et al. (2023)	Second Shift	+	+					Content analysis of open-ended questions through the "Other" option of a survey that inquired about paid and domestic work.
Zolondek (2022)	Second Shift	+	+					In-depth interviews to evaluate experiences in reconciling paid work and domestic and family work

(1) Performance in the areas of paid work and domestic-family work

(2) Mostly experienced in women

(3) Synchrony between paid work and domestic-family responsibilities

(4) Difficulties in balancing the demands of the work and domestic-family responsibilities

(5) Psychosocial risk

(6) Generates emotional tensions and/or consequences on the physical and mental health of the person who lives through it

Source: Own elaboration

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