



PROJECT NUMBER  
101080161

# Report of the Survey Analysis-2

Work Package 2

## About the project

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has affected our lives in many ways and manifested itself in many undesirable forms, such as the negative impact of coronavirus on individual lives, it has caused many deaths, the negative impact has also been on the global economy and employment, and on the quality of life in society in the form of restrictions on social rights, such as the right to be protected from poverty and social exclusion, the right to housing and education, and restrictions on medical care. COVID-19 also has effects on the democratic debates and the enjoyment of fundamental rights in the different countries of Europe. The impact was even more pronounced from a gender perspective, because as the United Nations (2020) noted, "from health to the economy, security to social protection, the impacts of COVID-19 are exacerbated for women and girls simply by virtue of their sex". Given the mentioned situation, the European Commission has awarded the project partners with the project HEARD, which focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the democratic debate, the enjoyment of fundamental rights and the work and life of women through a gender perspective.

HEARD focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the democratic debate, the enjoyment of fundamental rights and the work and life of women through a gender perspective. The search for an adequate response to overcome the crisis that occurred during the pandemic of COVID-19 should be a result of the participation of the involvement of various social partners, civil society and decision-making bodies of a given state. By involving partners from 9 different European countries in all the phases of the project we aim to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of respect for the rule of law, democratic values and the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, with special attention to the social rights of citizens and residents of the given state.

The project HEARD consists of 11 Work packages. In this document - the Report of the Survey Analysis-2 - we summarise the following project results/ deliverables of Work package 2 (WP 2):

1. Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 2 (See Appendix 1),
2. Report of the Survey Analysis (See Appendix 2).

## About the deliverables of Work package 2

Within the WP 2 the hybrid (7 partners online and 3 partners In-situ) second “launch event” with 10 project partners in 9 partner countries with 353 residents and citizens of partner countries was conducted. The aim of launch event 2 was to gather all potential respondent and introduced the project and survey on the topic “How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights” to them (**See Appendix 1: Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 2**).

After the second launch event the online survey on the topic “How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights” was released. Survey was conducted for citizens and residents through social media in each partner country in order to encourage citizens and residents in societal engagement with the aim to identify crucial aspects of the how the covid-19 had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights. The results of the survey were statistically processed, and the report in English and Slovenian language were prepared (**See Appendix 2: Report of the Survey Analysis**). The findings of the survey will serve as guidelines for the following 3 panel debates that we will conduct within Work package 4, Work package 5 and Work package 6 in the next steps of the project.

## Meet the partnership



Fakulteta za  
organizacijske študije  
Faculty of organisation studies



Associazione InCo



accompagne vos projets



CITTÀ DI VIMERCATE  
MEDAGLIA D'ARGENTO  
AL MERITO CIVILE



Ajuntament  
de Mislata



Federação de Associações Juvenis | Distrito de Braga

## Contact Info

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Co-funded by  
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**Appendix 1: Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 2**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET****for Launch Event 2**

<b>PROJECT</b>	
<b>Participant:</b>	01 - FAKULTETA ZA ORGANIZACIJSKE STUDIJE V NOVEM MESTU (FOS) 02 - Associazione InCo-Molfetta APS (InCo) 03 - INSTITUTO ANAPTIXIS EPICHEIRIMATIKOTITAS ASTIKI ETAIREIA (IED) 04 - CBE Sud Luberon Val de Durance (CBE SL VDD) 05 - Comune di Vimercate 06 - FONDATSIA ZA PREDPRIEMACHESTVO, KULTURA I OBRAZOVANIE - Foundation for Entrepreneurship, Culture and Education 07 - NORDIC DIASPORA FORUM (NDF) 08 - AYUNTAMIENTO DE MISLATA 09 - Federação de Associações Juvenis do Distrito de Braga (FAJUB) 10 - CARDET CENTRE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (CARDET)
<b>PIC number:</b>	01 – 943692340 02 – 922855576 03 – 998069182 04 – 950177275 05 – 905191003 06 – 940414710 07 – 916641562 08 – 897272796 09 – 929027880 10 – 999738552
<b>Project name and acronym:</b>	The impact of COVID-19 crisis on diverse democratic perspectives through gender perspective — HEARD

<b>EVENT DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Event number:</b>	02
<b>Event name:</b>	Launch event 2: Impact of the COVID-19 on the enjoyment of the fundamental rights
<b>Type:</b>	Launch event
<b>In situ/online:</b>	Online and In-situ
<b>Location:</b>	7 partners conducted event online and 3 partners In-situ.

	01 – Online in Slovenia, Novo mesto 02 – Online in Italy, Molfetta 03 – Online in Greece, Larissa 04 – Online in France, Pertuis, Aix-en-Provence, Marseille 05 – Online in Italy, Vimercate 06 – Online in Bulgaria, Sofia 07 – In-situ in Sweden, Stockholm 08 – Online in Spain, Mislata 09 – In-situ in Portugal, Braga 10 – In-situ in Nicosia, Cyprus		
<b>Date(s):</b>	01 - 10. 01. 2023 02 - 21. 12. 2022 03 - 24. 01. 2023 04 - 12. 01. 2023 05 - 23. 01. 2023 06 - 24. 01. 2023 07 - 10. 02. 2023 08 - 14. 02. 2023 09 - 10. 01. 2023 10 - 05. 02. 2023		
<b>Website(s) (if any):</b>	<a href="https://heard-project.eu/">https://heard-project.eu/</a>		
<b>Participants</b>			
	Female:	253	
	Male:	100	
	Non-binary:	0	
	From country 1 [Slovenia]:	45	
	From country 2 [Italy]:	75	
	From country 3 [Greece]:	30	
	From country 4 [France]:	31	
	From country 5 [Bulgaria]:	31	
	From country 6 [Sweden]:	31	
	From country 7 [Spain]:	40	
	From country 8 [Portugal]:	30	
	From country 9 [Cyprus]:	40	
	Total number of participants:	353	From total number of countries: 9

**Description**

*Provide a short description of the event and its activities.*

The second launch event "BE HEARD! How the COVID -19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights" was the event that launched the survey on the topic "How the COVID -19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights" prepared within Work package 2 of the HEARD project in all project partner countries. The event aimed to gather all potential respondent and introduced the project and the mentioned survey.

At the second launch event, all project partners presented the CERV programme and introduced the objectives and phases of the HEARD project, which focuses on the impact of the covid- 19 pandemic on democratic debate, the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental rights, and on women's work and life from a gender perspective, encouraging citizens and residents of the European Union to participate in the democratic co-creation of the EU by sharing their views on the (in)appropriateness of the measures taken by each Member State in relation to the covid- 19 pandemic. Then all project partners presented the survey on topic "How the COVID -19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights" to the participants and animated them to participate in the survey. The preliminary needs analysis was presented at the launch event and discussed with the participants as well. The event concluded with a question-and-answer session where participants could communicate directly with the project partners and address their concerns, express their opinions, comment on the results of the preliminary analysis, and ask questions. By registering and participating in the event BE HEARD, participants also had the opportunity to express their views on how to better address the challenges arising from the epidemic situation in terms of enjoyment of fundamental rights.

**HISTORY OF CHANGES**

VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	15.05.2023	Faculty of Organisation Studies in Novo mesto



## **Appendix 2: Report of the Survey Analysis**

in English and Slovenian language.



PROJECT NUMBER  
101080161

# Report of the Survey Analysis

WP 2: Survey for Citizens and Residents through Social Media on How the Covid-19 Crisis had Affected the Enjoyment of Fundamental Rights



Co-funded by  
the European Union

The project CERV HEARD focuses on the impact of COVID-19 crisis on the **democratic debate**, the enjoyment of **fundamental rights, work and life of women** through gender perspective. The project contributes to promoting **citizens and residents'** contribution to the democratic and civil life of the Union by making known and publicly sharing their views on the Union's actions in the aforementioned areas.

## Target Group

- Citizens and Residents
- Women

## Information about the survey

The survey was carried out in January and February 2023 in following countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy (in Bari and Lombardi), Spain, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden. The project partners surveyed 357 respondents, out of which 243 (68,1%) were female, 105 (29,4 %) were male and 9 (2,5%) did not wish to answer. Below a reader can find a pilot study and results of the conducted survey for citizens and residents through social media on the topic how covid-19 crisis had affected the enjoyment of fundamental rights accordingly to each country and all countries together.

# PILOT STUDY OF SURVEY FOR CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAD AFFECTED THE ENJOYMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

A pilot study was conducted on 54 people in order to test the questionnaire.

*Table 1: Cronbach's alpha*

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,849	20

The Cronbach's Alpha value is 0,849, which in turn means the reliability of the questionnaire is good.

*Table 2: KMO and Bartlett's Test*

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	0,767	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	393,801
	df	190
	Sig.	0,000

The KMO measure (0,767) and the Bartlett Test of Sphericity (sig. < 0,05) confirm the data is appropriate for factor analysis. We used the Principal Axis Factoring method and Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization.

*Table 3: Communalities*

	Initial	Extraction
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,786	0,659
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,468	0,191
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,693	0,453
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,821	0,554
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,569	0,398
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,759	0,793
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,766	0,828
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,790	0,590

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,853	0,685
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,732	0,717
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,644	0,442
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,566	0,503
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,582	0,448
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,760	0,744
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,704	0,633
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,478	0,251
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,645	0,345
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,624	0,379
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,583	0,281
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,729	0,443

All communalities are higher than 0,2, which means the variables define our phenomenon, there is also no need to exclude any of the variables.

*Table 4: Total Variance Explained*

Factor	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6,801	34,003	34,003	6,363	31,815	31,815	3,332	16,661	16,661
2	2,070	10,352	44,355	1,621	8,105	39,920	2,455	12,273	28,934
3	1,752	8,762	53,117	1,327	6,634	46,554	2,336	11,682	40,616
4	1,422	7,108	60,225	1,028	5,140	51,694	2,216	11,078	51,694
5	0,965	6,073	66,298						
6	0,924	5,621	71,919						
7	0,855	4,674	76,593						
8	0,843	4,217	80,810						

9	0,795	3,975	84,785						
10	0,521	2,606	87,391						
11	0,428	2,141	89,532						
12	0,419	2,096	91,628						
13	0,393	1,966	93,594						
14	0,333	1,666	95,260						
15	0,291	1,455	96,715						
16	0,226	1,129	97,845						
17	0,168	0,840	98,684						
18	0,105	0,524	99,208						
19	0,101	0,504	99,712						
20	0,058	0,288	100,000						

SPSS suggests the exclusion of four factors, since their eigenvalue is higher than 1, likewise four of the factors can explain 51,694 % of the common variance.

*Table 5: Rotated Factor Matrix*

	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,688			
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,578			
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,612			
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,526			
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,624			
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health			0,479	
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education			0,471	
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly			0,456	
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation			0,482	
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs			0,769	

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement			0,516	
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.		0,612		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.		0,873		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons				0,836
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people				0,761
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth				0,464
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people				0,416
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support				0,587
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women				0,842
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work				0,745

We can observe which variables were sorted within a certain factor inside of the factor matrix. We can conclude that our questionnaire is valid, therefore suitable for use.

# SURVEY FOR CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAD AFFECTED THE ENJOYMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## 1. BULGARIA

*Table 6: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	18	60,0%
Male	8	26,7%
I do not wish to answer	4	13,3%
Total	30	100,0%

The majority of respondents (60,0 %) are female, 26,7 % are male, while 13,3 % did not wish to provide an answer.

*Table 7: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
21-30	10	33,3%	38,3	11,5
31-40	11	36,7%		
41-50	3	10,0%		
51-60	6	20,0%		
Total	30	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 38,3 years with a standard deviation of 11,5 years. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years represent 36,7 %, those aged 21 to 30 years 33,3 %. A fifth of respondents are aged 51 to 60 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (10,0 %) are aged 41 to 50 years.

*Table 8: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	9	30,0%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	4	13,3%
Master's Degree	14	46,7%
PhD or DPhil	3	10,0%
Total	30	100,0%

Nearly half of respondents (46,7 %) have acquired a master's degree, 30,0 % of respondents completed secondary school, 13,3 % have acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The lowest percentage of respondents (10,0 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.



*Table 9: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	0	0,0%
Suburban area	4	13,3%
Urban area	26	86,7%
Total	30	100,0%

The majority of respondents (86,7 %) live in urban areas, 13,3 % in suburban areas, while none live in rural areas.

*Table 10: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0	4	1	13	12	0	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	3,3%	43,3%	40,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2	5	8	4	11	0	3,6	1,3
	6,7%	16,7%	26,7%	13,3%	36,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2	6	6	6	7	3	3,4	1,3
	6,7%	20,0%	20,0%	20,0%	23,3%	10,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1	1	11	8	8	1	3,7	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	36,7%	26,7%	26,7%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	4	14	4	7	1	0	2,6	1,1
	13,3%	46,7%	13,3%	23,3%	3,3%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0	2	4	9	15	0	4,2	0,9
	0,0%	6,7%	13,3%	30,0%	50,0%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0	2	8	7	11	2	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	23,3%	36,7%	6,7%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1	2	4	7	16	0	4,2	1,1
	3,3%	6,7%	13,3%	23,3%	53,3%	0,0%		

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1	5	8	8	7	1	3,5	1,2
	3,3%	16,7%	26,7%	26,7%	23,3%	3,3%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1	8	12	5	3	1	3,0	1,0
	3,3%	26,7%	40,0%	16,7%	10,0%	3,3%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0	0	1	11	18	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	3,3%	36,7%	60,0%	0,0%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1	4	4	9	11	1	3,9	1,2
	3,3%	13,3%	13,3%	30,0%	36,7%	3,3%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1	0	12	6	4	7	3,5	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	40,0%	20,0%	13,3%	23,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	1	1	10	17	1	4,5	0,7
	0,0%	3,3%	3,3%	33,3%	56,7%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0	0	4	8	14	4	4,4	0,8
	0,0%	0,0%	13,3%	26,7%	46,7%	13,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0	4	7	8	10	1	3,8	1,1
	0,0%	13,3%	23,3%	26,7%	33,3%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1	1	5	10	13	0	4,1	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	16,7%	33,3%	43,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the	0	2	6	7	13	2	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	6,7%	20,0%	23,3%	43,3%	6,7%		

following social group: People on social support								
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0	3	6	10	10	1	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	10,0%	20,0%	33,3%	33,3%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work (Precarious work is a form of short-term work when the worker is not employed under an employment contract, but works on the basis of other legal forms).	0	1	2	11	13	3	4,3	0,8
	0,0%	3,3%	6,7%	36,7%	43,3%	10,0%		
The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	0	4	4	5	16	0	4,1	1,1
	0,0%	13,8%	13,8%	17,2%	55,2%	0,0%		
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	0	3	6	15	5	1	3,8	0,9
	0,0%	10,0%	20,0%	50,0%	16,7%	3,3%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. We have excluded the value "6 – I do not know" from the scale, since it would impact the results of the mean values in an unrealistic way. The value has been excluded throughout the entire document. On average respondents strongly agree with the statement "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement." (M=4,6; SD=0,6), as well as the statement "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." (M=4,5; SD=0,7). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people." (M=4,4; SD=0,8), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work (Precarious work is a form of short-term work when the worker is not employed under an employment contract, but works on the basis of other legal forms)." (M=4,3; SD=0,8), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." (M=4,2; SD=1,1), "The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights." (M=4,1; SD=1,1), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was

the most severely on: Right to education.” (M=4,0; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.” (M=3,9; SD=1,0), “The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.” (M=3,9; SD=1,2), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth.” (M=3,8; SD=1,1), “In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.” (M=3,8; SD=0,9), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government).” (M=3,7; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.” (M=3,6; SD=1,3), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.” (M=3,5; SD=1,2) and “The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.” (M=3,5; SD=0,9). On average respondents have a neutral opinion about the following statements: “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” (M=3,4; SD=1,3), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.” (M=3,0; SD=1,0) and “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=2,6; SD=1,1).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Digitalization
- Discrimination based on green certificate/ vaccination
- Inability to travel
- Limited movement
- The pandemic proved to be an obstacle to my business.
- 

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- The psychological pressure was enormous! After a period of illness, my employer made it a condition that I take a test before returning to work as required by my colleagues. I have paid for the test myself.
- 

*Table 11: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	25	83,3%
Limited healthcare	19	63,3%
Psychological breakdown	19	63,3%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	15	50,0%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	12	40,0%
Limited work possibilities	8	26,7%
Digital obstacles	6	20,0%
Discrimination	5	16,7%
Limited education	4	13,3%
Lack of democratic participation	3	10,0%
Gender based violence	0	0,0%

Majority of respondents (83,3 %) faced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis. The same percentages of respondents (63,3 %) were faced with limited healthcare and psychological breakdown. Half of respondents faced COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness, while 40,0 % were faced with a limited freedom of peaceful assembly, 26,7 % had limited work possibilities. One fifth of respondents faced digital obstacles, 16,7 % discrimination and 13,3 % limited education. The lowest percentage of respondents (10,0 %) faced a lack of democratic participation. None of the respondents were faced with gender-based violence during the COVID-19 crisis.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- A vaccine awareness campaign and various incentives for vaccination so that life can go on with fewer restrictions and less danger to people's lives. A stronger reaction against the spread of misinformation.
- Awareness and clarity regarding the treatment.
- Measures should have been recommendable instead of mandatory.
- Prevention
- Raising the health awareness of the population to prevent and not spread viral infections, including treating the sick with fever at home rather than allowing them to go to work or school, as has been the practice in recent years due to parents' fear of keeping their jobs if they are absent from work.
- There was no need for television to brainwash people. Information had to be presented in moderation, without tension and unnecessary epithets and comparisons. The measures implemented by the authorities were an absolute failure. There was a lack of basic hygiene measures in the institutions.
- They shouldn't have closed gyms or parks, but rather encouraged physical activity and exposure to sunlight.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- All the social groups
- Alongside the infected people, the isolation and being left at home with no right to move freely have deprived many people of the opportunity to receive help, rehabilitation and education. People with professions that cannot be digitized were severely affected. In Bulgaria, digitization was particularly stressful for the education sector, where transformation occurred within weeks rather than 10 years. There was no other option for teachers than to teach online. The training was minimal, so teachers basically taught themselves with the help of their children and colleagues.
- Children and youth
- Disabled people, minorities
- Domestic violence against women with aggressive husbands has increased.
- Freelancers - performers, musicians, artists.
- Older persons
- People in precarious work

- people whose work cannot be digitalized
- pupils, students
- restaurant owners
- teachers
- traveling people

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Tons of dissenting information.

*Table 12: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,313	0,000	0,760	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,224	0,031	0,900	0,038
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,224	0,031	0,881	0,040
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,220	0,037	0,855	0,016
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,322	0,000	0,810	0,004
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,329	0,000	0,751	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,264	0,004	0,828	0,006
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,342	0,000	0,639	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,209	0,026	0,877	0,035
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,209	0,026	0,921	0,018
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,431	0,000	0,591	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,291	0,001	0,769	0,001
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,252	0,008	0,848	0,013

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,361	0,000	0,688	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,378	0,000	0,697	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,265	0,004	0,822	0,005
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,235	0,018	0,794	0,002
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,303	0,000	0,794	0,002
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,225	0,030	0,853	0,015
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work (Precarious work is a form of short-term work when the worker is not employed under an employment co	0,348	0,000	0,729	0,000
The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	0,392	0,000	0,597	0,000
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	0,314	0,000	0,850	0,014

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 13: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	21-30	10	10,65	9,345 (0,025)
	31-40	11	21,09	
	41-50	3	16,17	
	51-60	6	13,00	
	Total	30		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	Secondary school	9	6,39	15,430 (0,001)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	4	22,25	
	Master's Degree	14	18,29	
	PhD or DPhil	2	16,25	
	Total	29		

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	Secondary school	9	10,83	13,634 (0,003)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	4	21,13	
	Master's Degree	14	19,36	
	PhD or DPhil	3	4,00	
	Total	30		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	Secondary school	9	10,17	10,253 (0,017)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	4	22,00	
	Master's Degree	13	17,88	
	PhD or DPhil	3	7,67	
	Total	29		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Secondary school	8	7,88	8,486 (0,037)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	4	18,00	
	Master's Degree	12	16,00	
	PhD or DPhil	3	17,00	
	Total	27		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents age "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years agree with the statement the most, while those aged 21 to 30 years agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents acquired level of education: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work." Respondents who have acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of children and youth the most, while those with a completed secondary school agree the least. Those respondents who acquired a bachelor's degree agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of employed people the most, while respondents with a PhD or DPhil agree with the least. Respondents with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of women the most, while those with a PhD or a DPhil agree the least. Respondents with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of people in precarious work the most, while those with a completed secondary school agree the least.



Table 14: Mann-Whitney test for gender

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	66,500	0,743
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	56,500	0,371
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	52,500	0,470
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	38,500	0,072
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	63,500	0,616
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	52,500	0,220
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	51,000	0,565
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	46,000	0,104
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	36,500	0,059
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	46,000	0,183
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	70,500	0,920
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	66,000	0,903
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	27,000	0,743
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	62,500	0,972
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	44,500	0,377
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	43,000	0,202
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	60,500	0,489
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	50,500	0,410
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	62,000	0,713
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	42,000	0,129

The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	51,500	0,261
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	54,000	0,263

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 15: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	4,441	0,218
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,760	0,430
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	6,035	0,110
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	4,307	0,230
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2,676	0,444
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,725	0,293
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,971	0,808
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	2,631	0,452
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,529	0,470
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,644	0,649
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,510	0,473
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,994	0,574
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1,534	0,674
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,687	0,876
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,287	0,732
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	3,605	0,307

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,561	0,905
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	2,449	0,485
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,710	0,871
The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	3,275	0,351
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	6,215	0,102

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 16: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	6,265	0,099
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	6,601	0,086
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1,252	0,741
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	4,430	0,219
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2,797	0,424
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,343	0,227
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	6,524	0,089
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	6,457	0,091
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	7,018	0,071
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	3,131	0,372
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,803	0,614
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,122	0,373
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	5,572	0,134

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	2,627	0,453
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	3,921	0,270
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	7,772	0,051
The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	3,511	0,319
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	6,188	0,103

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to education.

*Table 17: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,070	0,792
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2,414	0,120
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	3,458	0,063
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,204	0,273
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,207	0,649
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,582	0,446
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,005	0,945
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,215	0,270
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,180	0,672
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,749	0,387
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,062	0,803
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,029	0,154
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,202	0,653
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,582	0,446

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1,051	0,305
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,735	0,188
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,146	0,143
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,970	0,160
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,426	0,232
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,452	0,228
The pandemic limited my cultural and educational rights.	0,505	0,477
In Bulgaria I could say that some rights were limited and some of my rights were not limited.	0,029	0,864

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to the respondents area of living.

## 2. CYPRUS

*Table 18: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	23	71,9%
Male	9	28,1%
Total	32	100,0%

Majority of respondents are female (71,9 %), 28,1 % are male.

*Table 19: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
21-30	17	53,1%	32,2	8,6
31-40	12	37,5%		
41-50	2	6,3%		
61-70	1	3,1%		
Total	32	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 32,2 years with a standard deviation of 8,6 years. More than half of respondents (53,1 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 37,5 % 31 to 40 years, 6,3 % 41 to 50 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,1 %) are aged 61 to 70 years.

*Table 20: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	1	3,1%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	8	25,0%
Master's Degree	21	65,6%
PhD or DPhil	2	6,3%
Total	32	100,0%

Over half of respondents (65,6 %) have acquired a master's degree, a quarter of respondents have acquired a bachelor's degree, 6,3 % a PhD or DPhil. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,1 %) have completed secondary school.

*Table 21: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	3	9,4%
Suburban area	5	15,6%
Urban area	24	75,0%
Total	32	100,0%

Three quarters of respondents live in urban areas, 15,6 % in suburban areas and only 9,4 % in rural areas.

Table 22: Level of agreement with given statements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0 0,0%	4 12,5%	5 15,6%	11 34,4%	12 37,5%	0 0,0%	4,0	1,0
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2 6,3%	6 18,8%	6 18,8%	10 31,3%	8 25,0%	0 0,0%	3,5	1,2
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	3 9,4%	10 31,3%	7 21,9%	12 37,5%	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	2,9	1,0
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2 6,3%	10 31,3%	6 18,8%	9 28,1%	4 12,5%	1 3,1%	3,1	1,2
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2 6,3%	6 18,8%	7 21,9%	10 31,3%	5 15,6%	2 6,3%	3,3	1,2
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0 0,0%	4 12,5%	5 15,6%	14 43,8%	9 28,1%	0 0,0%	3,9	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0 0,0%	6 18,8%	5 15,6%	9 28,1%	12 37,5%	0 0,0%	3,8	1,1
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0 0,0%	3 9,4%	5 15,6%	9 28,1%	15 46,9%	0 0,0%	4,1	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0 0,0%	5 15,6%	10 31,3%	10 31,3%	7 21,9%	0 0,0%	3,6	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2 6,3%	4 12,5%	9 28,1%	11 34,4%	5 15,6%	1 3,1%	3,5	1,2
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0 0,0%	1 3,1%	3 9,4%	11 34,3%	17 53,1%	0 0,0%	4,4	0,8

The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0	1	6	13	12	0	4,1	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	18,8%	40,6%	37,5%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0	3	15	6	6	2	3,5	0,9
	0,0%	9,4%	46,9%	18,8%	18,8%	6,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	0	1	18	12	1	4,4	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	3,1%	56,3%	37,5%	3,1%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0	1	2	13	13	3	4,3	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	6,3%	40,6%	40,6%	9,4%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1	0	1	17	13	0	4,3	0,8
	3,1%	0,0%	3,1%	53,1%	40,6%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0	2	8	11	11	0	4,0	0,9
	0,0%	6,3%	25,0%	34,4%	34,4%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0	1	1	16	10	4	4,3	0,7
	0,0%	3,1%	3,1%	50,0%	31,3%	12,5%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0	4	8	10	8	2	3,7	1,0
	0,0%	12,5%	25,0%	31,3%	25,0%	6,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0	1	4	12	10	5	4,1	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	12,5%	37,5%	31,3%	15,6%		
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	0	2	5	21	4	0	3,8	0,7
	0,0%	6,3%	15,6%	65,6%	12,5%	0,0%		
In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated	0	6	6	16	4	0	3,6	0,9
	0,0%	18,8%	18,8%	50,0%	12,5%	0,0%		



were serving the scope of protection of public health.								
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Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent’s answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. On average respondents agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of older persons (M=4,4; SD=0,6), freedom of movement (M=4,4; SD=0,8), the rights to life and health of people on social support (M=4,3; SD=0,7), children and youth (M=4,3; SD=0,8), disabled people (M=4,3; SD=0,8) and people in precarious work (M=4,1; SD=0,8). Respondents also on average agree that the restrictions on movement of citizens during the COVID-19 crisis lasted for too long (M=4,1; SD=0,8), that the COVID-19 crisis impacted the right to freedom of peaceful assembly most severely (M=4,1; SD=1,0), that the COVID-19 restrictions affected the fundamental rights (M=4,0; SD=1,0), that the COVID-19 crisis affected impacted the right and access to healthcare most severely (M=3,9; SD=1,0) as well as the right to education (M=3,8; SD=1,1), that they could notice a rise of social exclusion the Cypriot society (M=3,8; SD=0,7), that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of women (M=3,7; SD=1,0), that in Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health (M=3,6; SD=0,9), that the COVID-19 crisis affected impacted the right to work mostly severely (M=3,6; SD=1,0). On average respondents also agree that the COVID-19 crisis affected their income or income of their family (M=3,5; SD=1,2), that the limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones (M=3,5; SD=0,9) and that the COVID-19 crisis impacted the right to freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs most severely (M=3,5; SD=1,2). Respondents have on average a neutral opinion about the statement “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=3,3; SD=1,2), they also have a neutral opinion that the COVID-19 crisis limited their access to resources (M=3,1; SD=1,2), and also about the statement “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” (M=2,9; SD=1,0).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Deprivation of free movement
- for who could get out more often, vaccines
- freelancers in artistic professions were left out of benefits.
- Unexplained treatment in the decision not to vaccinate.

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- All rights other than the prohibition of torture are subject to restrictions, especially in matters of public security and health and therefore the public interest and the common good is always weighed against the restriction. This has been raised by the ECHR in many of its cases from various European countries that have appealed on this issue...what must be present is the proportionality and the necessity of the measures taken.
- Freedom of movement
- right to culture

*Table 23: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	25	78,1%
Psychological breakdown	19	59,4%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	17	53,1%
Limited education	12	37,5%
Limited healthcare	12	37,5%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	12	37,5%
Lack of democratic participation	9	28,1%
Discrimination	7	21,9%
Limited work possibilities	4	12,5%
Digital obstacles	4	12,5%
Gender based violence	2	6,3%

Most respondents (78,1 %) experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis. Over half of respondents experienced psychological breakdown (59,4 %) as well as limited freedom of peaceful assembly (53,1 %). The same percentages of respondents (37,5 %) faced limited education, limited healthcare or COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness. Lack of democratic participation was experienced by 28,1 % of respondents, while discrimination was experienced by 21,9 %. The same percentages of respondents (12,5 %) also experienced limited work possibilities or digital obstacles. The lowest percentage of respondents (6,3 %) experienced gender-based violence.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- Focus on vulnerable groups both in terms of anti-covid measures and in their immediate care. Recruit medical and nursing staff commensurate with the needs of the pandemic, rather than emphasising covid care, with the result that other areas of medicine were understaffed.
- Give everyone the choice.
- Greater support for Public Health (Hospitals) by creating more ICUs and recruiting staff. Fewer lockdowns and movement bans.
- positive reinforcement for following the rules, transparency in politics
- There could be more help from the state, so that we can go through lockdown more safely and without fear (financial or virus related)
- Voluntary restraint. Providing facilities for vulnerable people who choose to self-restrain. A balanced provision of health care to patients beyond COVID cases.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Children and Youth
- Homeless
- Older people, women and children
- People in villages
- People with a migrant background with difficulties in accessing healthcare

- people with mental health issues
- single people

*Table 24: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,246	0,001	0,853	0,004
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,211	0,012	0,872	0,008
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,286	0,000	0,800	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,235	0,003	0,875	0,010
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,271	0,000	0,880	0,012
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,297	0,000	0,852	0,004
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,230	0,004	0,827	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,271	0,000	0,812	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,206	0,016	0,868	0,007
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,181	0,006	0,941	0,020
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,312	0,000	0,756	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,240	0,002	0,817	0,001
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,339	0,000	0,777	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,301	0,000	0,738	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,337	0,000	0,738	0,000

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,294	0,000	0,691	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,216	0,009	0,851	0,003
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,270	0,000	0,760	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,212	0,012	0,875	0,010
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,243	0,001	0,829	0,001
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	0,349	0,000	0,801	0,001
In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	0,273	0,000	0,866	0,007

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 25: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	21-30	17	14,00	9,329 (0,025)
	31-40	12	20,00	
	41-50	2	6,50	
	61-70	1	2,00	
	Total	32		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents age "The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree with the statement the most, while those aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 26: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	91,500	0,596
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	78,500	0,280

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	102,500	0,965
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	88,000	0,852
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	80,000	0,699
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	84,000	0,386
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	79,000	0,283
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	98,000	0,805
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	73,000	0,184
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	86,500	0,460
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	92,000	0,592
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	95,000	0,703
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	73,500	0,305
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	88,500	0,597
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	75,000	0,435
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	93,000	0,619
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	81,500	0,332
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	74,000	0,728
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	80,000	0,696
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	63,000	0,456
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	87,500	0,427
In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	97,500	0,786

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

Table 27: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	5,264	0,153
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,977	0,807
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,004	0,572
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2,462	0,482
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	4,023	0,259
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,154	0,245
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2,008	0,571
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	6,211	0,102
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	5,424	0,143
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,493	0,477
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	7,163	0,067
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	5,499	0,139
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	2,830	0,419
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1,446	0,695
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	2,526	0,471
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,752	0,861
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	6,351	0,096
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	7,361	0,061
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,607	0,307
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	4,465	0,215

In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	3,106	0,376
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The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 28: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1,324	0,723
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,624	0,891
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4,720	0,193
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,102	0,777
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,616	0,893
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2,758	0,430
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2,028	0,567
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,306	0,230
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1,208	0,751
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,107	0,775
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	4,670	0,198
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,481	0,479
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	3,756	0,289
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,736	0,865
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,499	0,919
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,164	0,762
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,222	0,974

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	3,621	0,305
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	5,432	0,143
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,966	0,265
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	4,299	0,231
In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	3,382	0,336

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences when it comes to the acquired education of respondents.

*Table 29: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,849	0,654
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,484	0,785
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,361	0,307
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,270	0,874
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,025	0,988
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	5,091	0,078
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,708	0,157
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,608	0,100
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,594	0,743
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,566	0,753
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	5,394	0,067
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,779	0,151
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,250	0,535



COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	5,490	0,064
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,292	0,117
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,192	0,203
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	4,897	0,086
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,265	0,531
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	3,695	0,158
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,877	0,391
I could notice the rise of social exclusion in the Cypriot society during COVID-19 crisis.	4,844	0,089
In Cyprus the restrictions applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	1,090	0,580

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences when it comes to the respondents area of living.

### 3. FRANCE

*Table 30: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	23	76,7%
Male	6	20,0%
I do not wish to answer	1	3,3%
Total	30	100,0%

Most of the respondents are female (76,7 %), a fifth (20 %) are male and 3,3 % preferred not to answer.

*Table 31: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
21-30	8	26,7%	47,2	19,0
31-40	5	16,7%		
41-50	3	10,0%		
51-60	4	13,3%		
61-70	7	23,3%		
71 years or more	3	10,0%		
Total	30	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 47,2 years with a standard deviation of 19,0 years. Over a quarter of respondents (26,7 %) are aged from 21 to 30 years, 23,3 % 61 to 70 years, 16,7 % are aged from 31 to 40 years, 13,3 % 51 to 60 years. The same percentages of respondents (10,0 %) are aged 41 to 50 years or older than 71 years.

*Table 32: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	3	10,0%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	8	26,7%
Master's Degree	18	60,0%
PhD or DPhil	1	3,3%
Total	30	100,0%

Majority of respondents (60,0 %) acquired master's degree. Over a quarter of respondents (26,7 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 10,0 % have completed secondary school. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,3 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 33: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	13	43,3%
Suburban area	8	26,7%
Urban area	9	30,0%

Total	30	100,0%
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Almost half of respondents (43, 3 %) live in rural areas, 30,0 % in urban areas and just over a quarter of respondents (26,7 %) in suburban areas.

*Table 34: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1 3,3%	8 26,7%	3 10,0%	6 20,0%	12 40,0%	0 0,0%	3,7	1,3
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	3 10,0%	6 20,0%	9 30,0%	8 26,7%	4 13,3%	0 0,0%	3,1	1,2
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	3 10,0%	9 30,0%	6 20,0%	6 20,0%	6 20,0%	0 0,0%	3,1	1,3
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3 10,0%	3 10,0%	4 13,3%	9 30,0%	8 26,7%	3 10,0%	3,6	1,3
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	6 20,0%	9 30,0%	5 16,7%	6 20,0%	4 13,3%	0 0,0%	2,8	1,4
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2 6,7%	0 0,0%	2 6,7%	15 50,0%	11 36,7%	0 0,0%	4,1	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2 6,7%	0 0,0%	5 16,7%	12 40,0%	11 36,7%	0 0,0%	4,0	1,1
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	5 16,7%	0 0,0%	4 13,3%	9 30,0%	11 36,7%	1 3,3%	3,7	1,4
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	5 16,7%	0 0,0%	7 23,3%	11 36,7%	6 20,0%	1 3,3%	3,4	1,3
	12	0	4	6	8	0	2,9	1,7

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	40,0%	0,0%	13,3%	20,0%	26,7%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2	0	3	9	16	0	4,2	1,1
	6,7%	0,0%	10,0%	30,0%	53,3%	0,0%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2	5	2	9	12	0	3,8	1,3
	6,7%	16,7%	6,7%	30,0%	40,0%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1	4	9	5	11	0	3,7	1,2
	3,3%	13,3%	30,0%	16,7%	36,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	0	2	11	17	0	4,5	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%	36,7%	56,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1	0	1	9	18	1	4,5	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	3,3%	30,0%	60,0%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0	5	4	5	16	0	4,1	1,2
	0,0%	16,7%	13,3%	16,7%	53,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0	3	5	13	9	0	3,9	0,9
	0,0%	10,0%	16,7%	43,3%	30,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0	1	6	10	12	1	4,1	0,9
	0,0%	3,3%	20,0%	33,3%	40,0%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1	4	12	7	5	1	3,4	1,0
	3,3%	13,3%	40,0%	23,3%	16,7%	3,3%		

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0	1	3	13	12	1	4,2	0,8
	0,0%	3,3%	10,0%	43,3%	40,0%	3,3%		
The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	4	7	3	4	12	0	3,4	1,5
	13,3%	23,3%	10,0%	13,3%	40,0%	0,0%		
The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	2	4	3	9	10	2	3,8	1,3
	6,7%	13,3%	10,0%	30,0%	33,3%	6,7%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average strongly agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of older persons (M=4,5; SD=0,6) and disabled people (M=4,5; SD=0,9). On average respondents agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of people in precarious work (M=4,2; SD=0,8), that the COVID-19 crisis impacted the freedom of movement most severely (M=4,2; SD=1,1), that it also affected the rights to life and health of children and youth (M=4,1; SD=1,2), as well as people on social support (M=4,1; SD=0,9). Respondents also tend to agree on average that the COVID-19 crisis most severely impacted the right to healthcare (M=4,1; SD=1,0), as well as the right to education (M=4,0; SD=1,1) and the rights to life and health of employed people (M=3,9; SD=0,9), that the exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis (M=3,8; SD=1,3), that the restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long (M=3,8; SD=1,3), that the COVID-19 restrictions affected their fundamental rights (M=3,7; SD=1,0), that the limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could have been reached with other means than ones implemented (M=3,7; SD=1,2), that the COVID-19 crisis impacted the freedom of peaceful assembly most severely (M=3,7; SD=1,4) and that the COVID-19 crisis limited their access to resources (M=3,6; SD=1,3). Respondents have on average a neutral opinion about the introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights (M=3,4; SD=1,5), the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the right to work (M=3,4; SD=1,3), the effect of the COVID-19 crisis on the rights to life and health of women (M=3,4; SD=1,0), the effect of the COVID-19 crisis on their income or the income of their families (M=3,1; SD=1,2) and discrimination, compared to other privileged groups in their community (M=3,1; SD=1,3). Respondents also have a neutral opinion on average about the most severe impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs (M=2,9; SD=1,7) and that they didn't face any inequalities during the COVID-19 crisis (M=2,8; SD=1,4).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Freedom of movement, access to public and private places, equal access to the labour market and services, expression of my opinions and access to contradictory information allowing democratic debate
- Harassment by an employer because I refused the injections
- I did not want to telework and no face-to-face activity was offered to me Followed by a dismissal the resumption of presential activity was not proposed to me and when the resumption of
- Increased precariousness for the unemployed
- Internet access: white zone or almost at home, how to telework or take courses for my children?
- Not me but young people and especially students (accommodation, meals...)
- Right to optimal follow-up during my pregnancy
- The right to education, job security
- Vaccine pass. Access to cultural venues. Different sick leaves, medical access refused

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- freedom of expression, freedom of medical choice, equality
- Not being able to accompany a loved one upon death.
- the freedom to control one's body and to be in control of one's health... in the face of the massive vaccination obligation that has mainly responded to a hospital crisis after years of neoliberal policies applied to health
- The right to listen, the right to citizen participation
- The right to quality information and media literacy

*Table 35: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	19	63,30%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	16	53,30%
Limited healthcare	14	46,70%
Limited education	12	40,00%
Lack of democratic participation	8	26,70%
Discrimination	8	26,70%
Psychological breakdown	7	23,30%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	6	20,00%
Digital obstacles	5	16,70%
Limited work possibilities	4	13,30%
Gender based violence	2	6,70%

The majority of respondents (63,3 %) experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis. More than half of respondents (53,3 %) were faced with COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness. Nearly half of them (46,7 %) experienced limited healthcare, 40,0 % limited education. The same percentage of respondents (26,7 %) faced discrimination or lack of democratic participation, while

23,3 % experienced psychological breakdown. A fifth of respondents experienced limited freedom of peaceful assembly, 16,7 % encountered digital obstacles and 13,3 % limited work possibilities. The lowest percentage of respondents (6,7 %) encountered gender-based violence.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- All restrictions have affected us, confinements, health or vaccination pass, hours of exit with proof etc.
- Anticipation, transparency of information, more intelligence and responsiveness of our governments
- Establish a relationship of trust with people with covid by offering hu2 follow-up and do not generalize unfair restrictions to the entire population.
- Health prevention other than vaccination, more hospital staff, simplified access to medical services,
- If we had had enough masks, the restrictions would have been more relaxed
- More obligation to get tested than to get vaccinated.
- More resilient use of tools to limit the spread of the virus, such as masks.
- natural herd immunity, protection of fragile people as usual with influenza, free choice of vaccination/isolation, hygiene awareness campaign, prohibition of media-political hysteria, appeasement/balancing strategy, dissolution of WHO
- Policies that are better prepared and that stop infringing on human rights and freedom
- The health pass
- The mask and barrier gestures should have been put in place from the beginning and stop the flows between countries
- The presence of masks and the Mandatory wearing of masks from the beginning of the epidemic could have limited the spread without containment.
- The tests were enough, since the vaccination obligation does not prevent catching and transmitting Covid
- We could have let people go outside because the risk of contamination with a mask was almost zero.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Artists
- Big problem for precarious workers, the installation of the health pass being the worst thing for precarious workers who had to be vaccinated automatically or lose their jobs. We have come out of democracy.
- Caregivers, firefighters, military etc. not reinstated to date
- Children in school
- Families
- Geographically isolated people
- Isolated people
- Nursing staff

- People who do not wish to be vaccinated against Covid-19, who have been denied access to public spaces when they reopen (museums, etc.)
- People with disabilities
- Prohibition to see his family, to go to the restaurant while others of the high people made private parties
- Single people
- The elderly, people with incurable diseases
- The group of people with low incomes and intermittent workers
- The homeless
- The unemployed

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- All rights have been and continue to be violated
- As a result of this crisis, we have entered even more into a repressive state.
- During a pandemic, it is necessary to be in solidarity and not to contest everything. It's about saving lives. Your questionnaire is very oriented.
- Hoping that this epidemic will allow us to better age, suffer or accept others.
- In this covid 19 crisis management, the abuse of power has been central on several levels. Above all at the governmental level and consequently at the professional level where some employers have been overzealous (especially in the care sector). But also at the family level where our patriarchal society has contributed to granting more rights to men despite the rights of women and children. In the medical community we have reached the greatest absurdities such as the refusal to be at the bedside of a loved one who is not considered a person "at the end of life". Inhumane management of social, professional and medical relations.
- This crisis was managed without any democracy, with the sole interest of the laboratories' finances.
- Your investigation wants to link Covid too much with fundamental rights, I do not follow you

*Table 36: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,279	0,000	0,797	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,191	0,020	0,916	0,042
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,156	0,118	0,901	0,019
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,239	0,001	0,860	0,003
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,209	0,006	0,889	0,010



By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,309	0,000	0,732	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,244	0,001	0,812	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,305	0,000	0,745	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,256	0,000	0,830	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,245	0,000	0,791	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,309	0,000	0,687	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,267	0,000	0,779	0,000
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,243	0,001	0,845	0,001
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,369	0,000	0,706	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,396	0,000	0,671	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,334	0,000	0,749	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,255	0,000	0,859	0,003
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,253	0,000	0,795	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,218	0,004	0,913	0,035
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,261	0,000	0,815	0,000
The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	0,287	0,000	0,792	0,000

The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	0,285	0,000	0,791	0,000
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The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 37: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	Female	22	16,36	360,00	25,000 (0,014)
	Male	6	7,67	46,00	
	Total	28			

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondent's gender "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support.". Females tend to agree with the statement more than males.

*Table 38: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	67,000	0,910
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	68,000	0,956
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	66,500	0,890
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	36,500	0,279
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	61,000	0,658
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	67,500	0,930
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	48,500	0,241
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	62,000	0,814
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	65,000	0,953
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	63,500	0,757
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	64,000	0,765

The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	68,500	0,977
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	65,000	0,822
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	58,500	0,516
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	52,000	0,696
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	67,500	0,930
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	68,000	0,955
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	51,000	0,681
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	37,000	0,180
The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	67,000	0,910
The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	36,000	0,216

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 39: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	5,908	0,315
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	7,492	0,187
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4,625	0,463
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3,122	0,681
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	4,103	0,535
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,149	0,950
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,649	0,895
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,581	0,469
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	6,226	0,285

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,983	0,851
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2,892	0,717
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,677	0,750
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	7,374	0,194
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	8,973	0,110
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	9,094	0,105
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,887	0,566
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	3,747	0,586
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	10,645	0,059
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	5,786	0,328
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	5,140	0,399
The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	4,070	0,539
The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	3,989	0,551

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 40: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1,190	0,755
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2,745	0,433
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,709	0,871
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3,674	0,299
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,003	0,391

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,160	0,763
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	7,750	0,051
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,326	0,723
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3,183	0,364
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,969	0,579
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,798	0,615
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1,771	0,621
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,878	0,598
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1,489	0,685
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2,007	0,571
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	5,761	0,124
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,287	0,515
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	6,234	0,101
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,264	0,967
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,446	0,931
The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	1,744	0,627
The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	2,245	0,523

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between respondents with different levels of education.

Table 41: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,055	0,217
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,844	0,656
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4,165	0,125
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	4,294	0,117
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,379	0,185
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,444	0,486
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,693	0,429
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,418	0,492
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,797	0,671
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,528	0,466
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,375	0,503
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,611	0,164
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	5,017	0,081
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,286	0,867
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,882	0,643
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,284	0,868
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,040	0,980
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,916	0,633
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,234	0,539
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,749	0,688

The introduction of the health pass in France for access to certain public places was an infringement of fundamental rights.	3,448	0,178
The exercise of fundamental rights has been permanently affected by restrictions related to the COVID-19 crisis.	3,456	0,178

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.

## 4. GREECE

*Table 42: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	25	83,3%
Male	5	16,7%
Total	30	100,0%

The majority of respondents (83,3 %) are female, 16,7 % are male.

*Table 43: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
21-30	14	46,7%	33,6	9,7
31-40	11	36,7%		
41-50	1	3,3%		
51-60	4	13,3%		
Total	30	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 33,6 years with standard deviation of 9,7 years. Nearly half of the respondents (46,7 %) are aged 21 to years, 36,7 % are aged 31 to 40 years, 13,3 % 51 to 60 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,3 %) is aged 41 to 50 years.

*Table 44: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	3	10,0%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	15	50,0%
Master's Degree	11	36,7%
PhD or DPhil	1	3,3%
Total	30	100,0%

Half of respondents have acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 36,7 % a master's degree. Secondary school was completed by 10,0 % of respondents and only 3,3 % have acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 45: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	5	16,7%
Suburban area	6	20,0%



Urban area	19	63,3%
Total	30	100,0%

Most of the respondents (63,3 %) live in urban areas, a fifth in suburban and 16,7 % in rural areas.

*Table 46: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health.	3	6	8	8	5	0	3,2	1,2
	10,0%	20,0%	26,7%	26,7%	16,7%	0,0%		
The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	1	1	10	9	9	0	3,8	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	33,3%	30,0%	30,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0	4	2	11	13	0	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	6,7%	36,7%	43,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0	0	5	12	12	1	4,2	0,7
	0,0%	0,0%	16,7%	40,0%	40,0%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1	3	7	8	11	0	3,8	1,1
	3,3%	10,0%	23,3%	26,7%	36,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0	4	6	10	10	0	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	20,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	9	6	7	1	7	0	2,7	1,5
	30,0%	20,0%	23,3%	3,3%	23,3%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1	2	3	10	14	0	4,1	1,1
	3,3%	6,7%	10,0%	33,3%	46,7%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2	3	1	17	7	0	3,8	1,1
	6,7%	10,0%	3,3%	56,7%	23,3%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights	0	2	2	10	16	0	4,3	0,9
	0,0%	6,7%	6,7%	33,3%	53,3%	0,0%		

was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly								
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0	3	4	12	11	0	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	10,0%	13,3%	40,0%	36,7%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2	5	4	10	9	0	3,6	1,3
	6,7%	16,7%	13,3%	33,3%	30,0%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0	1	1	11	16	1	4,4	0,7
	0,0%	3,3%	3,3%	36,7%	53,3%	3,3%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1	0	6	11	12	0	4,1	1,0
	3,3%	0,0%	20,0%	36,7%	40,0%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0	2	8	8	10	2	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	26,7%	33,3%	6,7%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	0	1	11	18	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	3,3%	36,7%	60,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0	0	2	8	20	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	66,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1	0	1	12	16	0	4,4	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	3,3%	40,0%	53,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1	1	6	12	9	1	3,9	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	20,0%	40,0%	30,0%	3,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the	1	1	6	9	12	1	4,0	1,1
	3,3%	3,3%	20,0%	30,0%	40,0%	3,3%		

following social group: People on social support								
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1	0	3	10	16	0	4,3	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	10,0%	33,3%	53,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1	1	1	12	13	2	4,3	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	3,3%	10,0%	43,3%	6,7%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents tend to on average strongly agree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of older persons (M=4,6; SD=0,6) and disabled people (M=4,6; SD=0,6). On average respondents agree that the COVID-19 crisis has particularly affected children and youth (M=4,4; SD=0,9), that it impacted the freedom of movement severely (M=4,4; SD=0,7), right to peaceful assembly (M=4,3; SD=0,9), that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of people in precarious work (M=4,3; SD=1,0) and women (M=4,3; SD=0,9). Respondents on average also agree that the COVID-19 crisis impacted their income or the income of their family (M=4,2; SD=0,7), as well as right to healthcare (M=4,1; SD=1,1). On average respondents also agree with the statements "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." (M=4,1; SD=1,0) and "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long." (M=4,1; SD=1,0). Respondents on average agree, that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of people on social support (M=4,0; SD=1,1), as well as that it severely impacted the right to work (M=4,0; SD=1,0) and the rights to life and health of employed people (M=3,9; SD=1,0), they also on average agree with the statement "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones." (M=3,9; SD=1,0), that the COVID-19 crisis limited their access to resources (M=3,9; SD=1,0), affected discrimination compared to other privileged groups in their community (M=3,8; SD=1,1), that it impacted their right to education (M=3,8; SD=1,1), also they agree with the statement "The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights." and that the COVID-19 crisis most severely impacted freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs (M=3,6; SD=1,3). Respondents are on average have a neutral about the statements: "In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health." (M=3,2; SD=1,2) and "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality." (M=2,7; SD=1,5).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Access to health for vulnerable groups and patients with chronic diseases, which was greatly reduced as priority was given to coverage of the pandemic, and these patients practically lost access to the health system, neglecting the treatments necessary for their chronic diseases.

- Age
- I could not find any work as I have not been vaccinated and there was strong discrimination
- I did not receive any financial assistance from the state
- I don't think there was equality. Some individuals and groups broke the rules with the state's tolerance.
- Removal of the right to free movement, removal of the right to contact other people. Lack of social life, change in the perception of social interaction.
- Some people and groups were not following the safety rules while I was doing it all the time
- Women were more threatened with job loss

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- From the above mentioned, the right to work
- It was an emergency situation and I do not think that the rights of citizens were violated

*Table 47: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	26	86,7%
Psychological breakdown	23	76,7%
Limited healthcare	18	60,0%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	16	53,3%
Lack of democratic participation	13	43,3%
Discrimination	12	40,0%
Limited education	10	33,3%
Limited work possibilities	10	33,3%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	10	33,3%
Gender based violence	3	10,0%
Digital obstacles	2	6,7%

The majority of respondents (86,7 %) experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis, 76,7 % experienced psychological breakdown, 60,0 % limited healthcare. Just over half of respondents (53,3 %) experienced limited freedom of peaceful assembly, 43,3 % lack of democratic participation, while 40,0 % faced discrimination. The same percentage of respondents (33,3 %) faced limited education, limited work possibilities or COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness, 10,0 % experienced gender-based violence and only 6,7 % faced digital obstacles.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- More budget could be given to health, new Intensive Care Units should be opened, medical staff should be hired, better salaries should be given, a basis should be given to the mental

and physical health of the population, and not the pandemic become ANOTHER time to embezzle the politicians and the government, civil public money and resources.

- Better configuration of the spaces so that there is easier protection Prevention, i.e. better provision of health services in general
- I am neither a politician nor an epidemiologist nor a lawyer to have the appropriate knowledge to answer this. But certainly, the measures followed that I experienced were certainly not democratic.
- Measures should have been taken faster to prevent the spread of the virus
- Observance of hygiene rules in all areas.
- Screening travellers from China at the start of the pandemic, banning flights to and from China until the problem is identified. Correct information to citizens.
- Strengthening hospitals - investing in public health
- There are countries that have better management and we can refer to their POLICIES

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- The people who worked on the front line
- Vulnerable social groups
- Children were affected the most. Adults know what social life is. Children, especially the younger ones, are not socialized and find it difficult to socialize.
- Disabled people Women People in poverty
- Everyone
- Immigrants and refugees
- low-income groups (inability to purchase technological means, dependence on public health structures) all surgeries were postponed due to the pandemic children had deficient socialization and immune development
- Patients in need of access to hospitals.
- People with disabilities, single-parent families, the elderly

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Difficulties in general
- Although I do not believe that women experienced a restriction on their right to life or health, I do believe that the restriction of movement and assembly increased their obligations especially in terms of childcare and employment. I believe working mothers were affected the most.

*Table 48: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health	0,149	0,016	0,911	0,033

The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	0,187	0,024	0,840	0,001
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,274	0,000	0,767	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,276	0,000	0,785	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,234	0,001	0,839	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,249	0,000	0,812	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,198	0,013	0,818	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,307	0,000	0,768	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,356	0,000	0,761	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,376	0,000	0,680	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,233	0,001	0,826	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,217	0,004	0,857	0,002
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,373	0,000	0,662	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,268	0,000	0,765	0,000
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,196	0,015	0,863	0,003
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,396	0,000	0,671	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,412	0,000	0,648	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,329	0,000	0,633	0,000

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,244	0,001	0,812	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,228	0,002	0,837	0,001
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,369	0,000	0,706	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,280	0,000	0,704	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 49: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	Female	25	13,68	342,00	17,000 (0,009)
	Male	5	24,60	123,00	
	Total	30			

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondent's gender "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality.". Males tend to agree with the statement more than females.

*Table 50: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health	42,000	0,242
The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	61,500	0,953
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	53,000	0,570
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	53,500	0,685
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	59,000	0,839
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	43,500	0,269
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	56,000	0,697

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	58,500	0,804
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	31,500	0,056
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	56,000	0,700
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	55,000	0,665
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	35,500	0,299
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	44,500	0,286
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	29,000	0,191
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	49,000	0,381
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	54,500	0,591
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	49,000	0,397
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	37,000	0,384
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	46,000	0,392
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	43,500	0,240
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	34,000	0,311

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 51: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health	6,421	0,093
The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	0,471	0,925
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	2,767	0,429
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,363	0,714



COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1,181	0,757
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,707	0,872
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,048	0,384
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,863	0,182
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,997	0,262
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	5,412	0,144
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3,376	0,337
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,109	0,550
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	3,031	0,387
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,721	0,868
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,928	0,587
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,945	0,815
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,915	0,822
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,019	0,389
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	3,781	0,286
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,889	0,180
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,505	0,681
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	4,594	0,204

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

Table 52: Kruskal-Wallis test for education

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health	1,172	0,760
The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	1,857	0,603
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1,383	0,710
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2,794	0,425
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,604	0,457
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2,291	0,514
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,669	0,299
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,704	0,636
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2,776	0,427
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,061	0,786
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1,207	0,751
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,199	0,978
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,334	0,721
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1,577	0,665
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,747	0,626
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,781	0,854
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2,568	0,463
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,861	0,835
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1,815	0,612
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,726	0,631

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,025	0,795
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,026	0,388

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents acquired education.

*Table 53: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
In Greece the restrictions that were applied for the people that were not vaccinated were serving the scope of protection of public health	2,055	0,358
The work suspension of health workers who were not vaccinated, which was implemented in Greece, is a violation of their rights.	1,244	0,537
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,850	0,654
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,219	0,896
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	5,109	0,078
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,366	0,505
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,676	0,713
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,450	0,799
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,271	0,873
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,951	0,377
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,564	0,754
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,182	0,913
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,442	0,486
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	4,354	0,113
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,768	0,681
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,206	0,902

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,212	0,900
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,079	0,583
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,205	0,902
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,390	0,499
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,055	0,590
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,034	0,596

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.

## 5. ITALY – 1 (InCo Molfetta)

*Table 54: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	35	76,1%
Male	11	23,9%
Total	46	100,0%

Most respondents are female (76,1 %), 23,9 % are male.

*Table 55: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	27	58,7%	29,2	15,9
21-30	2	4,3%		
31-40	2	4,3%		
41-50	9	19,6%		
51-60	5	10,9%		
61-70	1	2,2%		
Total	46	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 29,2 years with a standard deviation of 15,9 years. Over half of respondents (58,7 %) are aged 20 years or less. 19,6 % are aged 41 to 50 years and 10,9 % 51 to 60 years. The same percentage of respondents (4,3 %) are aged 21 to 30 years or 31 to 40 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,2 %) are aged 61 to 70 years.

*Table 56: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	28	60,9%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	2	4,3%
Master's Degree	15	32,6%
PhD or DPhil	1	2,2%
Total	46	100,0%

The majority of respondents (60,9 %) have completed secondary school. Just under a third of respondents (32,6 %) acquired a master's degree, 4,3 % acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,2 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 57: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	4	8,7%
Suburban area	6	13,0%
Urban area	36	78,3%
Total	46	100,0%

Majority of respondents (78,3 %) live in urban areas, 13,0 % in suburban areas and 8,7 % in rural areas.

*Table 58: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1	8	11	19	6	1	3,5	1,0
	2,2%	17,4%	23,9%	41,3%	13,0%	2,2%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1	12	16	15	1	1	3,1	0,9
	2,2%	26,1%	34,8%	32,6%	2,2%	2,2%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4	25	8	7	1	1	2,5	0,9
	8,7%	54,3%	17,4%	15,2%	2,2%	2,2%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1	8	20	13	1	3	3,1	0,8
	2,2%	17,4%	43,5%	28,3%	2,2%	6,5%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1	6	14	21	4	0	3,5	0,9
	2,2%	13,0%	30,4%	45,7%	8,7%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0	2	6	19	19	0	4,2	0,8
	0,0%	4,3%	13,0%	41,3%	41,3%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1	3	9	20	12	1	3,9	1,0
	2,2%	6,5%	19,6%	43,5%	26,1%	2,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on:	2	5	7	21	10	1	3,7	1,1
	4,3%	10,9%	15,2%	45,7%	21,7%	2,2%		

Right to freedom of peaceful assembly								
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1	6	8	25	5	1	3,6	0,9
	2,2%	13,0%	17,4%	54,3%	10,9%	2,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	5	7	21	10	2	1	2,9	1,0
	10,9%	15,2%	45,7%	21,7%	4,3%	2,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1	1	6	19	19	0	4,2	0,9
	2,2%	2,2%	13,0%	41,3%	41,3%	0,0%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	4	11	11	14	6	0	3,2	1,2
	8,7%	23,9%	23,9%	30,4%	13,0%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1	17	15	4	1	8	2,7	0,8
	2,2%	37,0%	32,6%	8,7%	2,2%	17,4%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	5	5	20	15	1	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	10,9%	10,9%	43,5%	32,6%	2,2%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0	3	7	20	15	1	4,0	0,9
	0,0%	6,5%	15,2%	43,5%	32,6%	2,2%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0	2	7	17	20	0	4,2	0,9
	0,0%	4,3%	15,2%	37,0%	43,5%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1	2	7	21	14	1	4,0	0,9
	2,2%	4,3%	15,2%	45,7%	30,4%	2,2%		
	0	1	9	23	13	0	4,0	0,8

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,0%	2,2%	19,6%	50,0%	28,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1	3	17	17	6	2	3,5	0,9
	2,2%	6,5%	37,0%	37,0%	13,0%	4,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0	1	12	19	11	3	3,9	0,8
	0,0%	2,2%	26,1%	41,3%	23,9%	6,5%		
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	2	8	19	12	3	2	3,3	1,1
	4,3%	17,4%	41,3%	26,1%	6,5%	4,3%		
The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	0	6	8	26	6	0	3,7	0,9
	0,0%	13,0%	17,4%	56,5%	13,0%	0,0%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support." (M=4,0; SD=0,8), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." (M=4,0; SD=1,0), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education." (M=3,9; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work." (M=3,9; SD=0,8), "The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis." (M=3,7; SD=0,9), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." (M=3,7; SD=1,1), "By my opinion, the impact



of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation." (M=3,6; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women." (M=3,5; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality." (M=3,5; SD=0,9) and "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." (M=3,5; SD=1,0). On average respondents have a neutral opinion on the following statements: "I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people." (M=3,3; SD=1,1), "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources." (M=3,1; SD=0,8), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." (M=3,1; SD=0,9), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs." (M=2,9; SD=1,0), "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones." (M=2,7; SD=0,8) and "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community." (M=2,5; SD=0,9).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Freedom of movement even by a little
- Health
- Taking care of children and working at the same time

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Right to health first

*Table 59: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	37	80,4%
Psychological breakdown	19	41,3%
Limited healthcare	18	39,1%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	11	23,9%
Limited education	10	21,7%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	9	19,6%
Digital obstacles	9	19,6%
Lack of democratic participation	4	8,7%
Limited work possibilities	3	6,5%
Discrimination	1	2,2%
Gender based violence	0	0,0%

Majority of respondents (80,4 %) experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis, nearly half (41,3 %) experienced psychological breakdown, 39,1 % limited healthcare, 23,9 % limited freedom of peaceful assembly and 21,7 % of them experienced limited education. The same

percentage of respondents (19,6 %) faced COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness or digital obstacles, 8,7 % experienced lack of democratic participation and 6,5 % limited work possibilities. Only 2,2 % of respondents experienced discrimination. None of the respondents experienced gender based violence.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- Not only restrictions, but a lot of prevention, health education, elementary education, education to walking and cycling circulation; health relations education, etc...

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Children and elders
- Disabled people, women, children
- Elders
- Extended families
- Freelancers
- Homeless people
- Ill people with immediate assistance
- Immigrants
- Parents having kids with severe illnesses
- People that receive health assistance at home
- People with peculiar health treatment and severe conditions
- People with precarious jobs
- Students

*Table 60: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,282	0,000	0,878	0,002
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,214	0,001	0,844	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,357	0,000	0,796	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,268	0,000	0,852	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,316	0,000	0,833	0,000

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,236	0,000	0,824	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,325	0,000	0,795	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,263	0,000	0,865	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,305	0,000	0,844	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,255	0,000	0,891	0,004
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,257	0,000	0,757	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,263	0,000	0,814	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,245	0,000	0,817	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,280	0,000	0,777	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,288	0,000	0,795	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,244	0,000	0,807	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,245	0,000	0,865	0,001
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,235	0,000	0,847	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,174	0,015	0,917	0,018
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,257	0,000	0,857	0,001
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	0,246	0,000	0,913	0,014

The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	0,326	0,000	0,818	0,000
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The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 61: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	20 years or less	26	20,21	12,286 (0,031)
	21-30	2	10,25	
	31-40	2	36,25	
	41-50	9	32,83	
	51-60	5	18,20	
	61-70	1	30,00	
	Total	45		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	20 years or less	27	20,00	11,203 (0,048)
	21-30	2	9,75	
	31-40	2	37,00	
	41-50	9	29,28	
	51-60	5	29,40	
	61-70	1	37,00	
	Total	46		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	20 years or less	25	17,84	15,865 (0,007)
	21-30	2	13,00	
	31-40	2	41,50	
	41-50	9	31,94	
	51-60	5	23,50	
	61-70	1	30,00	
	Total	44		
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	Secondary school	27	20,02	9,076 (0,028)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	2	42,50	
	Master's Degree	15	24,47	
	PhD or DPhil	1	42,50	
	Total	45		
	Secondary school	26	17,65	10,869 (0,012)

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	2	35,75	
	Master's Degree	15	28,63	
	PhD or DPhil	1	30,00	
	Total	44		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's age "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree the most that the COVID-19 restrictions affected the fundamental rights, while those aged 21 to 30 years agree the least. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree that the COVID-19 crisis affected most severely their right to healthcare, while those aged 21 to 30 years tend to agree the least. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree the most that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of women, while respondents aged 21 to 30 agree with that the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's acquired education "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.". Respondents who have acquired a PhD, Dphil, bachelor's degree or a professional diploma tend to agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", while those with a completed secondary school agree with it the least. Respondents with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree the most that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of women, those with a completed secondary school agree the least.

*Table 62: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	119,500	0,061
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	130,000	0,195
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	158,500	0,406
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	139,500	0,275
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	136,500	0,123
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	183,000	0,792
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	159,000	0,432

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	174,500	0,725
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	155,000	0,546
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	147,000	0,261
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	143,500	0,173
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	141,500	0,176
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	144,500	0,889
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	134,500	0,138
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	148,000	0,270
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	135,000	0,111
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	165,000	0,532
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	127,000	0,067
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	105,500	0,054
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	139,000	0,655
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	149,500	0,245
The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	146,500	0,188

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 63: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	7,919	0,161
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	8,469	0,132

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	6,476	0,263
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,101	0,684
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,133	0,951
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	9,617	0,087
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	6,143	0,293
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	3,200	0,669
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	7,699	0,174
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,662	0,599
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	10,653	0,059
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	3,352	0,646
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,930	0,424
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	4,247	0,514
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,669	0,751
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	8,157	0,148
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,037	0,694
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	4,100	0,535
The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	5,515	0,356

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 64: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,488	0,685
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,278	0,517
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3,394	0,335
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	3,231	0,357
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	7,381	0,061
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,536	0,911
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	3,682	0,298
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1,347	0,718
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,891	0,595
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,463	0,691
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,044	0,385
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	4,294	0,231
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1,738	0,629
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	6,948	0,074
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,509	0,320
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,675	0,879
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,450	0,217
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,373	0,338
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	2,804	0,423



The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	1,042	0,791
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The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents acquired education.

*Table 65: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,519	0,172
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	2,820	0,244
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,880	0,237
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,515	0,773
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,474	0,789
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,964	0,374
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,626	0,731
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,327	0,849
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,810	0,667
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,092	0,351
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,521	0,771
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,393	0,821
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,535	0,765
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	2,602	0,272
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,111	0,946
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,987	0,370
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,192	0,908

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,295	0,863
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	2,794	0,247
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,770	0,680
I believe that the policy makers in my region facilitated the understanding of restrictions during COVID-19 crisis by communicating with people.	1,363	0,506
The limitation of fundamental rights had a stronger impact on those already marginalized and fragile before Covid-19 crisis.	0,225	0,894

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.

## 6. ITALY – 2 (LOMBARDY)

*Table 66: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	29	54,7%
Male	23	43,4%
I do not wish to answer	1	1,9%
Total	53	100,0%

Over half of respondents (54,7 %) are female, 43,4 % are male and 1,9 % did not wish to answer.

*Table 67: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	1	1,9%	49,0	13,7
21-30	6	11,3%		
31-40	4	7,5%		
41-50	16	30,2%		
51-60	16	30,2%		
61-70	7	13,2%		
71 years or more	3	5,7%		
Total	53	100,0%		

The mean age is 49 years with a standard deviation of 13,7 years. The same percentage of respondents (30,2 %) is aged from 41 to 50 years or 51 to 60 years, 13,2 % are aged 61 to 70 years. Only 11,3 % of respondents are aged 11,3 % and even less (7,5 %) 31 to 40 years, 5,7 % are aged 71 years or more. The lowest percentage of respondents (1,9 %) are aged 20 years or less.

*Table 68: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	24	45,3%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	3	5,7%
Master's Degree	23	43,4%
PhD or DPhil	2	3,8%
Other	1	1,9%
Total	53	100,0%

Almost half of respondents (45,3 %) completed secondary school, 43,4 % acquired a master's degree. A bachelor's degree or a professional diploma was acquired by 5,7 % of respondents, 3,8 % have acquired a PhD or DPhil. The lowest percentage of respondents (1,9 %) answered with other.

*Table 69: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	5	9,4%
Suburban area	6	11,3%
Urban area	42	79,2%
Total	53	100,0%

Majority of respondents (79,2 %) live in urban areas, 11,3 % in suburban areas and 9,4 % in rural areas.

*Table 70: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	9	8	9	15	12	0	3,2	1,4
	17,0%	15,1%	17,0%	28,3%	22,6%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	3	16	5	24	5	0	3,2	1,2
	5,7%	30,2%	9,4%	45,3%	9,4%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4	15	13	13	6	2	3,0	1,2
	7,5%	28,3%	24,5%	24,5%	11,3%	3,8%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3	13	18	15	3	1	3,0	1,0
	5,7%	24,5%	34,0%	28,3%	5,7%	1,9%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	6	7	16	18	6	0	3,2	1,2
	11,3%	13,2%	30,2%	34,0%	11,3%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	30	5	2	4	4	8	1,8	1,4
	56,6%	9,4%	3,8%	7,5%	7,5%	15,1%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	12	12	8	5	5	11	2,5	1,4
	22,6%	22,6%	15,1%	9,4%	9,4%	20,8%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	10	5	6	11	10	11	3,1	1,5
	18,9%	9,4%	11,3%	20,8%	18,9%	20,8%		

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	12	8	9	13	8	3	2,9	1,4
	22,6%	15,1%	17,0%	24,5%	15,1%	5,7%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	6	2	7	11	7	20	3,3	1,4
	11,3%	3,8%	13,2%	20,8%	13,2%	37,7%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	17	4	5	9	5	13	2,5	1,5
	32,1%	7,5%	9,4%	17,0%	9,4%	24,5%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	4	18	12	7	12	0	3,1	1,3
	7,5%	34,0%	22,6%	13,2%	22,6%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	5	18	16	5	8	1	2,9	1,2
	9,4%	34,0%	30,2%	9,4%	15,1%	1,9%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	5	16	1	3	28	0	3,6	1,6
	9,4%	30,2%	1,9%	5,7%	52,8%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	5	19	0	5	24	0	3,5	1,6
	9,4%	35,8%	0,0%	9,4%	45,3%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	5	11	3	2	32	0	3,8	1,5
	9,4%	20,8%	5,7%	3,8%	60,4%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	8	28	5	0	11	0	2,6	1,4
	15,4%	53,8%	9,6%	0,0%	21,2%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the	22	21	3	0	7	0	2,0	1,3
	41,5%	39,6%	5,7%	0,0%	13,2%	0,0%		

following social group: People on social support								
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	9	32	1	2	9	0	2,4	1,3
	17,0%	60,4%	1,9%	3,8%	17,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	17	26	1	0	9	0	2,2	1,4
	32,1%	49,1%	1,9%	0,0%	17,0%	0,0%		
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	6	12	19	10	0	6	2,7	1,0
	11,3%	22,6%	35,8%	18,9%	0,0%	11,3%		
The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	11	15	14	6	7	0	2,7	1,3
	20,8%	28,3%	26,4%	11,3%	13,2%	0,0%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. On average respondents agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth." (M=3,8; SD=1,5), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." (M=3,6; SD=1,6) and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people." (M=3,5; SD=1,6). Respondents have on average a neutral opinion about the following statements: "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs." (M=3,3; SD=1,4), "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." (M=3,2; SD=1,4), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." (M=3,1; SD=1,5), "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long." (M=3,1; SD=1,3), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community." (M=3,0; SD=1,2), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources." (M=3,0; SD=1,0), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation." (M=2,9; SD=1,4), "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with

other means than implemented ones." (M=2,9; SD=1,2), "The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID." (M=2,7; SD=1,0), "The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure." (M=2,7; SD=1,3), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people." (M=2,6; SD=1,4), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement." (M=2,5; SD=1,5) and "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education." (M=2,5; SD=1,4). Respondents on average disagree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women." (M=2,4; SD=1,3), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work." (M=2,2; SD=1,4), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support." (M=2,0; SD=1,3) and "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." (M=1,8; SD=1,4).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Access to essential services
- Access to sanitary facilities
- Being single has been a de facto condition of inequality
- Certification of vaccination and lack of privacy
- Difficult access to medical care
- Dignity
- Freedom of movement
- Healthcare, work, sport, free time, training
- Mandatory vaccination
- Not being able to work
- Remote access to communication devices
- Right to study
- Work

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Freedom of expression and right to health, access to social gatherings
- Freedom of movement
- Freedom of opinion
- Freedom or not to vaccinate for working categories and over 50
- Participation
- The right to life of the most fragile

*Table 71: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited healthcare	45	84,9%
Limited movement	40	75,5%

Psychological breakdown	25	47,2%
Limited education	23	43,4%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	17	32,1%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	17	32,1%
Limited work possibilities	14	26,4%
Lack of democratic participation	9	17,0%
Discrimination	8	15,1%
Digital obstacles	8	15,1%
Gender based violence	2	3,8%

The majority of respondents (84,9 %) experienced limited healthcare during the COVID-19 crisis, 75,5 % experienced limited movement. Just under half of respondents (47,2 %) experienced psychological breakdown, 43,4 % limited education. The same percentage of respondents (32,1 %) experienced limited freedom of peaceful assembly or COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness, 26,4 % experienced limited work possibilities. Lack of democratic participation was experienced by 17,0 % of respondents. The same percentage of respondents (15,1 %) faced discrimination or digital obstacles. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,8 %) experienced gender-based violence. We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- Being less strict. See Germany and Switzerland
- Caring for the sick and not abandoning them with Tachipirin and watchful waiting
- Early therapies, autopsies on early cases, vaccination only for the frail on a voluntary basis
- Increased freedom to movement, while respecting sanitary rules (spacing, mask, use of disinfectant)
- Increased use of personal respiratory protective equipment. Better sick care strategy (use of anti-inflammatories instead of antipyretics). More limited but more timely closures (close only emergency rooms COVID-19 hotspots but close them immediately).
- More stringent mask-wearing requirement and more correct information that allows people to understand the risks for infection
- Strengthening health facilities. Treatment with antivirals and anti-inflammatory drugs. Hyper immune plasma Use of mask.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- All citizens, especially the unvaccinated.
- All people in need of health care assistance
- Elderly hospitalised in a RSA [health care residence, Ed.]
- Everyone were discriminated and especially those who have no family or distant family members
- Frail people in general and all those who cannot access the vaccine due to past (real) illnesses
- Healthcare professionals
- Homeless people



- Low-income people
- Migrants
- People with diseases that need hospital care
- People with other diseases
- People with psychological weaknesses
- Unemployed people

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Apart from the first moments when confusion and caution were legitimate, then the means to accommodate safely the sick were there. Another matter was tourism, which alas was expendable
- Restricting the movement of means of transportation was certainly the right measure. Especially for those who did not adopt our measures

*Table 72: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,230	0,001	0,834	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,321	0,000	0,833	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,167	0,040	0,908	0,024
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,208	0,005	0,914	0,032
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,179	0,032	0,918	0,041
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,403	0,000	0,616	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,236	0,001	0,812	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,164	0,007	0,869	0,003
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,204	0,007	0,871	0,004
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,166	0,026	0,919	0,042

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,304	0,000	0,764	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,197	0,011	0,886	0,008
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,215	0,003	0,887	0,008
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,301	0,000	0,761	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,277	0,000	0,769	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,393	0,000	0,680	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,377	0,000	0,730	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,320	0,000	0,734	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,439	0,000	0,616	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,371	0,000	0,703	0,000
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	0,254	0,000	0,873	0,004
The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	0,183	0,025	0,904	0,019

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 73: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	Female	29	31,93	176,00 (0,002)
	Male	23	19,65	
	Total	52		

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	Female	27	21,31	197,50 (0,023)
	Male	23	30,41	
	Total	50		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Female	26	28,40	158,50 (0,005)
	Male	21	18,55	
	Total	47		

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents gender “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.”, “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” and “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.”. Females tend to agree more with the statements “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.” and “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.”, while males tend to agree more with the statement “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.”.

*Table 74: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	Secondary school	21	22,02	10,311 (0,036)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	3	14,00	
	Master's Degree	22	29,89	
	PhD or DPhil	2	9,00	
	Other	1	25,00	
	Total	49		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Rural area	5	11,40	6,839 (0,033)
	Suburban area	6	28,25	
	Urban area	42	28,68	
	Total	53		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents education “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.”. Respondents who have acquired a master's degree tend to agree with the statement the most, while those with a PhD or DPhil agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents living area “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.”. Respondents living in

urban areas tend to agree with the statement the most, while those in rural areas agree with it the least.

*Table 75: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	284,500	0,355
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	226,500	0,059
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	242,500	0,081
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	250,500	0,623
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	177,000	0,055
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	275,000	0,393
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	167,000	0,284
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	239,500	0,322
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	289,500	0,403
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	292,500	0,562
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	311,500	0,656
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	324,000	0,850
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	283,000	0,285
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	305,000	0,723
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	284,000	0,327
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	309,000	0,604
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	303,000	0,540
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	178,500	0,051

The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	287,000	0,379
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The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 76: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	12,359	0,054
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	6,283	0,392
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4,897	0,557
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3,791	0,705
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	6,180	0,403
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	9,100	0,168
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	6,054	0,417
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,030	0,673
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	10,612	0,101
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	5,098	0,531
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,989	0,921
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	6,599	0,359
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	5,658	0,463
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	8,881	0,180
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	3,833	0,699
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,574	0,734
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	6,441	0,376

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	9,107	0,168
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	4,727	0,579
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	4,327	0,633
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	11,979	0,062
The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	5,578	0,472

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 77: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,574	0,966
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,508	0,973
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1,174	0,882
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2,787	0,594
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1,335	0,855
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,418	0,352
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	4,477	0,345
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	2,930	0,570
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	4,871	0,301
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,210	0,331
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,598	0,463
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,970	0,741

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1,763	0,779
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2,857	0,582
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,774	0,777
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	7,716	0,103
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,572	0,334
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,821	0,769
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	8,217	0,084
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	1,414	0,842
The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	6,108	0,191

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to education.

*Table 78: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,829	0,661
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,326	0,849
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1,262	0,532
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,223	0,542
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,612	0,736
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,747	0,688
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,828	0,147
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,278	0,870
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,183	0,912

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,867	0,648
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,554	0,460
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,860	0,651
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,644	0,440
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,420	0,811
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,135	0,209
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,127	0,345
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,525	0,104
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	4,329	0,115
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,726	0,696
The increase in cases of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech against minorities, in particular migrants and Rome, is directly related to the implementation of restrictions during the COVID	1,699	0,428
The choice to limit the arrival of migrants, to safeguard the health of Italians, has been correct measure.	3,384	0,184

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to the respondents area of living.



## ITALY - BOTH

*Table 79: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	64	64,6%
Male	34	34,3%
I do not wish to answer	1	1,0%
Total	99	100,0%

Majority of respondents (64,6 %) are female, 34,3 % are male and 1,0 % did not wish to answer.

*Table 80: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	28	28,3%	39,8	17,8
21-30	8	8,1%		
31-40	6	6,1%		
41-50	25	25,3%		
51-60	21	21,2%		
61-70	8	8,1%		
71 years or more	3	3,0%		
Total	99	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 39,8 years with a standard deviation of 17,8 years. The largest percentage of respondents (28,3 %) is aged 20 years or less. Over a quarter of respondents (25,3 %) is aged 41 to 50 years, 21,2 % 51 to 60 years. The same percentage of respondents (8,1 %) are aged 21 to 30 years or 61 to 70 years, 6,1 % are aged 31 to 40 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,0 %) is aged 71 years or more.

*Table 81: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	52	52,5%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	5	5,1%
Master's Degree	38	38,4%
PhD or DPhil	3	3,0%
Other	1	1,0%
Total	99	100,0%

Over half of respondents (52,5 %) have completed secondary school, 38,4 % have acquired a master's degree, 5,1 % a bachelor's degree, or a professional diploma. Only 3,0 % of respondents acquired a PhD or DPhil, the lowest percentage of respondents (1,0 %) answered other.

*Table 82: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	9	9,1%
Suburban area	12	12,1%
Urban area	78	78,8%
Total	99	100,0%

Majority of respondents (78,8 %) live in urban areas, 12,1 % in suburban areas and 9,1 % in rural areas.

*Table 83: Region of residency*

	Frequency	Percent
Italy - InCo Molfetta	46	46,5%
Italy - Lombardy	53	53,5%
Total	99	100,0%

Just over half of respondents (53,5 %) live in Lombardy, 46,5 % live in Molfetta.

*Table 84: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	10	16	20	34	18	1	3,3	1,2
	10,1%	16,2%	20,2%	34,3%	18,2%	1,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	4	28	21	39	6	1	3,2	1,0
	4,0%	28,3%	21,2%	39,4%	6,1%	1,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	8	40	21	20	7	3	2,8	1,1
	8,1%	40,4%	21,2%	20,2%	7,1%	3,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	4	21	38	28	4	4	3,1	0,9
	4,0%	21,2%	38,4%	28,3%	4,0%	4,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	7	13	30	39	10	0	3,3	1,1
	7,1%	13,1%	30,3%	39,4%	10,1%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	30	7	8	23	23	8	3,0	1,6
	30,3%	7,1%	8,1%	23,2%	23,2%	8,1%		
	13	15	17	25	17	12	3,2	1,3

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	13,1%	15,2%	17,2%	25,3%	17,2%	12,1%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	12	10	13	32	20	12	3,4	1,3
	12,1%	10,1%	13,1%	32,3%	20,2%	12,1%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	13	14	17	38	13	4	3,3	1,3
	13,1%	14,1%	17,2%	38,4%	13,1%	4,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	11	9	28	21	9	21	3,1	1,2
	11,1%	9,1%	28,3%	21,2%	9,1%	21,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	18	5	11	28	24	13	3,4	1,5
	18,2%	5,1%	11,1%	28,3%	24,2%	13,1%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	8	29	23	21	18	0	3,1	1,2
	8,1%	29,3%	23,2%	21,2%	18,2%	0,0%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	6	35	31	9	9	9	2,8	1,1
	6,1%	35,4%	31,3%	9,1%	9,1%	9,1%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	5	21	6	23	43	1	3,8	1,3
	5,1%	21,2%	6,1%	23,2%	43,4%	1,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	5	22	7	25	39	1	3,7	1,3
	5,1%	22,2%	7,1%	25,3%	39,4%	1,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	5	13	10	19	52	0	4,0	1,3
	5,1%	13,1%	10,1%	19,2%	52,5%	0,0%		

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	9	30	12	21	25	1	3,2	1,4
	9,2%	30,6%	12,2%	21,4%	25,5%	1,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	22	22	12	23	20	0	3,0	1,5
	22,2%	22,2%	12,1%	23,2%	20,2%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	10	35	18	19	15	2	2,9	1,3
	10,1%	35,4%	18,2%	19,2%	15,2%	2,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	17	27	13	19	20	3	3,0	1,4
	17,2%	27,3%	13,1%	19,2%	20,2%	3,0%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth." (M=4,0; SD=1,3), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." (M=3,8; SD=1,3) and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people." (M=3,7; SD=1,3). On average respondents have a neutral opinion about every other statement listed in the table above.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Access to essential services
- Access to sanitary facilities
- Being single has been a de facto condition of inequality
- Certification of vaccination and lack of privacy
- Difficult access to medical care
- Dignity
- Freedom of movement
- Healthcare, work, sport, free time, training
- Mandatory vaccination
- Not being able to work
- Remote access to communication devices
- Right to study
- Taking care of children and working at the same time

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Freedom of expression and right to health, access to social gatherings
- Freedom of movement
- Freedom of opinion
- Freedom or not to vaccinate for working categories and over 50 Participation
- Right to health, right to education, right to visit my family
- The right to life of the most fragile

*Table 85: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	77	77,8%
Limited healthcare	63	63,6%
Psychological breakdown	44	44,4%
Limited education	33	33,3%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	28	28,3%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	26	26,3%
Limited work possibilities	17	17,2%
Digital obstacles	17	17,2%
Lack of democratic participation	13	13,1%
Discrimination	9	9,1%
Gender based violence	2	2,0%

Majority of respondents experienced limited movement (77,8 %), 63,6 % limited healthcare. Just under half of respondents (44,4 %) experienced psychological breakdown during the COVID-19 crisis, 33, % limited education and 28,3 % limited freedom of peaceful assembly. Just over quarter of respondents (26,3 %) were faced with COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness. The same percentage of respondents (17,2 %) faced limited work possibilities or digital obstacles, 13,1 experienced lack of democratic participation and 9,1 % experienced discrimination. The lowest percentage (2,0 %) of respondents experienced gender-based violence.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- Being less strict. See Germany and Switzerland
- Caring for the sick and not abandoning them with Tachipirin and watchful waiting
- Early therapies, autopsies on early cases, vaccination only for the frail on a voluntary basis
- Increased freedom to movement, while respecting sanitary rules (spacing, mask, use of disinfectant)
- Increased use of personal respiratory protective equipment. Better sick care strategy (use of anti-inflammatories instead of antipyretics). More limited but more time
- More stringent mask-wearing requirement and more correct information that allows people to understand the risks for infection

- Not only restrictions, but a lot of prevention, health education, elementary education, education to walking and cycling circulation; health relations education, etc...
- Strengthening health facilities. Treatment with antivirals and anti-inflammatory drugs. Hyper immune plasma Use of mask.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- All people in need of health care assistance
- Elderly hospitalised in a RSA [health care residence, Ed.]
- Everyone were discriminated and especially those who have no family or distant family members
- Frail people in general and all those who cannot access the vaccine due to past (real) illnesses
- Healthcare professionals
- Homeless people
- Low-income people
- Migrants
- People with diseases that need hospital care
- People with other diseases
- People with psychological weaknesses
- Unemployed people

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Apart from the first moments when confusion and caution were legitimate, then the means to accommodate safely the sick were there. Another matter was tourism, which alas was expendable
- Restricting the movement of means of transportation was certainly the right measure. Especially for those who did not adopt our measures

*Table 86: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,279	0,000	0,867	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,248	0,000	0,857	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,299	0,000	0,833	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,250	0,000	0,864	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,236	0,000	0,893	0,000

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,245	0,000	0,818	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,259	0,000	0,859	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,251	0,000	0,864	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,236	0,000	0,877	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,210	0,000	0,900	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,277	0,000	0,804	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,191	0,000	0,904	0,000
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,238	0,000	0,872	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,253	0,000	0,825	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,248	0,000	0,807	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,321	0,000	0,712	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,224	0,000	0,856	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,224	0,000	0,857	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,191	0,000	0,902	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,217	0,000	0,866	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 87: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

Country of residency		N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	Italy - InCo Molfetta	45	41,16	817,00 (0,011)
	Italy - Lombardy	51	54,98	
	Total	96		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Italy - InCo Molfetta	46	63,48	231,00 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	45	28,13	
	Total	91		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	Italy - InCo Molfetta	45	55,80	414,00 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	42	31,36	
	Total	87		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	Italy - InCo Molfetta	45	54,46	834,50 (0,024)
	Italy - Lombardy	50	42,19	
	Total	95		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	Italy - InCo Molfetta	46	55,25	379,50 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	40	29,99	
	Total	86		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	Italy - InCo Molfetta	45	63,66	510,50 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	52	36,32	
	Total	97		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	Italy - InCo Molfetta	46	69,90	303,50 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	53	32,73	
	Total	99		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to	Italy - InCo Molfetta	44	63,57	525,00 (0,000)



life and health of the following social group: Women	Italy - Lombardy	53	36,91	
	Total	97		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Italy - InCo Molfetta	43	66,69	357,50 (0,000)
	Italy - Lombardy	53	33,75	
	Total	96		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	Female	64	55,16	661,50 (0,002)
	Male	33	37,05	
	Total	97		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Female	58	50,98	610,00 (0,005)
	Male	32	35,56	
	Total	90		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	Female	56	48,13	524,50 (0,006)
	Male	29	33,09	
	Total	85		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	Female	63	53,96	695,50 (0,006)
	Male	33	38,08	
	Total	96		

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents region "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.". Respondents from the Molfetta region tend to agree with all of the statements above more than those from Lombardy, except for the statement "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", where vice versa is true.

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my

opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.” and “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.” Females tend to agree with all those statements more than males.

*Table 88: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

Your age in years:		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	20 years or less	27	45,46	20,49 (0,002)
	21-30	8	43,13	
	31-40	6	76,50	
	41-50	25	62,42	
	51-60	21	46,07	
	61-70	8	28,88	
	71 years or more	3	20,17	
	Total	98		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	20 years or less	28	38,66	13,58 (0,035)
	21-30	8	38,69	
	31-40	6	61,25	
	41-50	25	55,64	
	51-60	18	45,08	
	61-70	8	69,69	
	71 years or more	3	45,50	
	Total	96		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	20 years or less	27	32,02	15,42 (0,017)
	21-30	6	45,17	
	31-40	6	46,08	
	41-50	19	36,05	
	51-60	13	43,77	
	61-70	6	66,50	
	71 years or more	1	16,00	
	Total	78		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	20 years or less	27	64,37	18,62 (0,005)
	21-30	7	30,79	
	31-40	6	50,58	
	41-50	25	47,58	
	51-60	21	35,86	
	61-70	8	57,38	
	71 years or more	3	31,50	
	Total	97		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights	20 years or less	28	65,75	19,77 (0,003)
	21-30	8	25,63	
	31-40	6	54,17	

to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	41-50	25	52,38	
	51-60	21	39,90	
	61-70	8	42,00	
	71 years or more	3	31,83	
	Total	99		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	20 years or less	25	63,70	16,17 (0,013)
	21-30	8	29,75	
	31-40	6	55,50	
	41-50	25	47,26	
	51-60	21	38,74	
	61-70	8	50,81	
	71 years or more	3	30,33	
	Total	96		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' age "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.". People aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree with the statement "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." the most, while those aged 71 years or more agree with it the least. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", while those aged 20 years or less agree with it the least, likewise respondents aged 61 to 70 years agree the most with the statement "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.", those aged 71 and older tend to agree with the statement the least. Respondents aged 20 years or less tend to agree the most that the COVID-19 crisis has particularly affected the rights to health and life of employed people, people on social support and people in precarious work, while respondents aged 71 years or more tend to agree with that the least.

*Table 89: Mann-Whitney test for region*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1121,500	0,601
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1068,000	0,350
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1068,500	0,696

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1086,000	0,327
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	765,000	0,113
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	569,500	0,069
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1172,000	0,735
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	919,500	0,555
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1157,500	0,792
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1028,500	0,220
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1214,500	0,973

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to the respondent's region of residency.

*Table 90: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1024,000	0,714
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	810,500	0,065
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	920,000	0,407
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	997,500	0,478
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	722,500	0,275
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	652,500	0,063
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	857,000	0,261
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	659,000	0,859
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1049,500	0,768
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	863,500	0,524

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1025,500	0,716
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	961,000	0,382
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	886,500	0,101
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	881,500	0,173
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	840,500	0,059
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	840,000	0,175

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 91: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	7,455	0,281
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	6,687	0,351
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	6,847	0,335
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	12,124	0,059
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	7,095	0,312
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,378	0,626
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	9,693	0,138
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	9,919	0,128
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	7,596	0,269
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	7,371	0,288
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	7,371	0,288
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,229	0,646

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	4,337	0,631
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	9,642	0,141

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 92: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	4,444	0,349
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,415	0,981
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,135	0,711
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,750	0,945
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2,212	0,697
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,761	0,944
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,435	0,697
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,200	0,753
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1,436	0,697
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,886	0,829
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,716	0,633
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	5,615	0,230
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	4,412	0,353
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	3,041	0,551
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,660	0,324
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	5,080	0,279
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	7,883	0,096

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	2,055	0,726
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	2,220	0,695
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	8,268	0,082

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it come to the respondents' acquired education.

*Table 93: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,445	0,179
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,485	0,476
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,562	0,755
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,269	0,874
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1,034	0,596
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,415	0,493
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,938	0,380
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,979	0,372
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,555	0,758
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2,303	0,316
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,597	0,742
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1,494	0,474
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,393	0,498
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	4,930	0,085
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,186	0,911

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,775	0,679
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,557	0,757
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,407	0,495
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	3,859	0,145
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,627	0,731

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it come to the respondents' area of living.



## 7. PORTUGAL

*Table 94: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	14	45,2%
Male	14	45,2%
I do not wish to answer	3	9,7%
Total	31	100,0%

The same percentage of respondents (45,2 %) are male as well as female, 9,7 % of respondents did not wish to answer this question.

*Table 95: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	2	6,5%	31,1	7,7
21-30	14	45,2%		
31-40	12	38,7%		
41-50	3	9,7%		
Total	31	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 31,1 years with a standard deviation of 7,7 years. Nearly half of respondents (45,2 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 38,7 % are aged 31 to 40 years, 9,7 % 41 to 50 years. The lowest percentage (6,5 %) was aged 20 years or less.

*Table 96: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	1	3,2%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	5	16,1%
Master's Degree	25	80,6%
Total	31	100,0%

Majority of respondents (80,6 %) have acquired a master's degree, 16,1 % acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,2 %) completed secondary school.

*Table 97: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	8	25,8%
Suburban area	8	25,8%
Urban area	15	48,4%
Total	31	100,0%

Nearly half of respondents (48,3 %) live in urban areas, the same percentage of respondents (25,8 %) live in rural and suburban areas.

Table 98: Level of agreement with given statements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	5	7	3	16	0	0	3,0	1,2
	16,1%	22,6%	9,7%	51,6%	0,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	6	15	2	5	3	0	2,5	1,3
	19,4%	48,4%	6,5%	16,1%	9,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	4	10	4	10	3	0	2,9	1,3
	12,9%	32,3%	12,9%	32,3%	9,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	4	11	4	9	3	0	2,9	1,3
	12,9%	35,5%	12,9%	29,0%	9,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2	4	4	12	8	1	3,7	1,2
	6,5%	12,9%	12,9%	38,7%	25,8%	3,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	7	8	1	10	4	1	2,9	1,5
	22,6%	25,8%	3,2%	32,3%	12,9%	3,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	2	17	1	7	3	1	2,7	1,2
	6,5%	54,8%	3,2%	22,6%	9,7%	3,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1	10	5	14	1	0	3,1	1,0
	3,2%	32,3%	16,1%	45,2%	3,2%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3	6	5	12	4	1	3,3	1,2
	9,7%	19,4%	16,1%	38,7%	12,9%	3,2%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2	14	4	8	2	1	2,8	1,1
	6,5%	45,2%	12,9%	25,8%	6,5%	3,2%		

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0	10	2	13	5	1	3,4	1,1
	0,0%	32,3%	6,5%	41,9%	16,1%	3,2%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0	13	2	12	3	1	3,2	1,1
	0,0%	41,9%	6,5%	38,7%	9,7%	3,2%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2	12	8	1	0	8	2,3	0,7
	6,5%	38,7%	25,8%	3,2%	0,0%	25,8%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	6	10	3	8	3	1	2,7	1,3
	19,4%	32,3%	9,7%	25,8%	9,7%	3,2%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4	8	4	8	7	0	3,2	1,4
	12,9%	25,8%	12,9%	25,8%	22,6%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	2	11	3	13	2	0	3,1	1,2
	6,5%	35,5%	9,7%	41,9%	6,5%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	3	11	4	10	3	0	3,0	1,2
	9,7%	35,5%	12,9%	10,0%	9,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1	7	8	10	3	2	3,2	1,1
	3,2%	22,6%	25,8%	32,3%	9,7%	6,5%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	9	9	6	2	3	2	2,3	1,3
	29,0%	29,0%	19,4%	6,5%	9,7%	6,5%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	2	11	6	4	6	2	3,0	1,3
	6,5%	35,5%	19,4%	12,9%	19,4%	6,5%		
	1	7	1	18	4	0	3,5	1,1

The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	3,2%	22,6%	3,2%	58,1%	12,9%	0,0%		
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	4	12	4	9	1	1	2,8	1,3
	12,9%	38,7%	12,9%	29,0%	3,2%	3,2%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent’s answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average agree with two statements “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=3,7; SD=1,2) and “The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.” (M=3,5; SD=1,1). Respondents have a neutral opinion about every other listed statement.

*Table 99: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	11	35,5%
Limited work possibilities	11	35,5%
Gender based violence	9	29,0%
Limited healthcare	7	22,6%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	7	22,6%
Digital obstacles	7	22,6%
Limited education	6	19,4%
Psychological breakdown	6	19,4%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	4	12,9%
Discrimination	2	6,5%
Lack of democratic participation	1	3,2%

The same percentage of respondents (35,5 %) faced limited movement and limited work possibilities. Gender based violence was experienced by 29,0 % of respondents. The same percentages of respondents (22,6 %) were faced with limited healthcare, COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness and digital obstacles. Nearly a fifth of respondents (19,4 %) experienced limited education, the same percentage of respondents faced psychological breakdown, 12,9 % freedom of peaceful assembly and 6,5 % discrimination. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,2 %) experienced lack of democratic participation.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Children and youth
- Disabled people
- Employed people
- People in precarious work
- People on social support
- Women

*Table 100: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,388	0,000	0,695	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,332	0,000	0,827	0,003
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,246	0,004	0,885	0,027
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,203	0,038	0,908	0,037
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,243	0,004	0,861	0,010
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,216	0,020	0,831	0,003
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,308	0,000	0,819	0,002
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,277	0,000	0,782	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,270	0,001	0,862	0,010
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,400	0,000	0,756	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,310	0,000	0,785	0,001
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,271	0,001	0,805	0,001
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,337	0,000	0,810	0,002

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,265	0,001	0,839	0,004
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,244	0,004	0,867	0,013
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,333	0,000	0,756	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,246	0,004	0,885	0,027
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,253	0,002	0,874	0,017
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,255	0,002	0,830	0,003
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,272	0,001	0,833	0,004
The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	0,408	0,000	0,702	0,000
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	0,273	0,001	0,849	0,007

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 101: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	20 years or less	2	4,25	10,418 (0,015)
	21-30	14	20,39	
	31-40	11	12,50	
	41-50	3	11,17	
	Total	30		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	20 years or less	2	15,50	10,505 (0,015)
	21-30	14	20,79	
	31-40	12	10,00	
	41-50	3	18,00	
	Total	31		

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	20 years or less	2	9,00	11,715 (0,008)
	21-30	14	20,79	
	31-40	12	10,29	
	41-50	3	21,17	
	Total	31		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's age "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.". Respondents aged 21 to 30 years agree that the COVID-19 crisis most severely impacted the right to work, while those aged 20 years or less agree the least. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years also tend to agree the most that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of children and youth, while those aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree the least. Those respondents aged 41 to 50 years agree the most that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of employed people, while respondents aged 20 years or less agree the least.

*Table 102: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	90,500	0,705
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	90,000	0,692
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	86,000	0,567
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	96,000	0,923
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	87,500	0,860
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	56,000	0,078
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	76,000	0,410
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	74,500	0,241
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	60,500	0,121
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	85,500	0,775
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	85,500	0,776
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	87,000	0,832

The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	48,000	0,641
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	71,500	0,328
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	93,500	0,832
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	83,000	0,464
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	98,000	1,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	82,500	0,936
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	75,500	0,652
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	54,500	0,105
The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	96,500	0,937
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	91,000	1,000

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 103: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,628	0,890
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	7,185	0,066
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,434	0,933
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,740	0,864
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2,112	0,550
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,145	0,246
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,932	0,587
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	5,187	0,159



By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,013	0,798
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2,769	0,429
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1,491	0,684
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,165	0,761
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,917	0,821
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1,912	0,591
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,220	0,239
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	5,800	0,122
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,583	0,663
The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	0,455	0,929
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	2,231	0,526

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 104: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,288	0,866
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,409	0,494
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	1,598	0,450
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,328	0,849
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,026	0,987
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2,112	0,348
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,241	0,198

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,591	0,451
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3,582	0,167
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,604	0,740
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2,498	0,287
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	3,217	0,200
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,361	0,835
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	3,939	0,140
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	5,634	0,060
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,319	0,517
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1,271	0,530
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,238	0,120
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,176	0,916
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	3,951	0,139
The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	2,980	0,225
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	2,820	0,244

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences pertaining to the respondents education.

*Table 105: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	1,027	0,598
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,765	0,414
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,382	0,826

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,331	0,847
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,803	0,669
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,991	0,609
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,003	0,606
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	4,038	0,133
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,592	0,744
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,451	0,798
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,983	0,612
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1,574	0,455
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,030	0,985
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,089	0,956
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,537	0,103
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,378	0,828
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,084	0,353
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,837	0,658
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,765	0,682
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	2,680	0,262
The decision to provide Temporary Regularization of Migrants was correct, giving them full access to social benefits, including healthcare, in the same conditions as nationals.	2,715	0,257
Early Release of Inmates, to protect the health and safety of people in detention and other closed facilities, was a correct measure.	0,038	0,981

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, pertaining to the respondents area of living.

## 8. SLOVENIA

*Table 106: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	26	72,2%
Male	10	27,8%
Total	36	100,0%

Most respondents are female (72,2 %), while 27,8 % are male.

*Table 107: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	1	2,9%	39,9	12,5
21-30	4	11,8%		
31-40	12	35,3%		
41-50	12	35,3%		
51-60	2	5,9%		
61-70	2	5,9%		
71 years or more	1	5,9%		
Total	34	100,0%		

The respondents mean age is 39,9 years with a standard deviation of 12,5 years. The same percentage of respondents (35,3 %) are aged 31 to 40 or 41 to 50 years, 11,8 % are aged 21 to 30 years. The same percentages of respondents (5,9 %) are aged 51 to 60, 61 to 70 and 71 years or more.

*Table 108: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	9	25,0%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	14	38,9%
Master's Degree	9	25,0%
PhD or DPhil	4	11,1%
Total	36	100,0%

The highest percentage of respondents (38,9 %) acquire a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. A quarter of respondents completed secondary school, a quarter of respondents also acquired a master's degree. The lowest percentage of respondents (11,1 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 109: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	12	33,3%
Suburban area	5	13,9%
Urban area	19	52,8%
Total	36	100,0%

Over half of respondents (52,8 %) live in urban areas, 33,3 % in rural and 13,9 % in suburban areas.

*Table 110: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3	2	2	11	18	0	4,1	1,3
	8,3%	5,6%	5,6%	30,6%	50,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1	4	5	11	15	0	4,0	1,1
	2,8%	11,1%	13,9%	30,6%	41,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2	8	6	10	8	2	3,4	1,3
	5,6%	22,2%	16,7%	27,8%	22,2%	5,6%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	3	6	4	11	11	1	3,6	1,3
	8,3%	16,7%	11,1%	30,6%	30,6%	2,8%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	8	7	10	4	6	1	2,8	1,4
	22,2%	19,4%	27,8%	11,1%	16,7%	2,8%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1	2	3	8	22	0	4,3	1,0
	2,8%	5,6%	8,3%	22,2%	61,1%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1	5	4	13	12	1	3,9	1,1
	2,8%	13,9%	11,1%	36,1%	33,3%	2,8%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1	2	2	9	22	0	4,4	1,0
	2,8%	5,6%	5,6%	25,0%	61,1%	0,0%		

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3	6	8	11	8	0	3,4	1,3
	8,3%	16,7%	22,2%	30,6%	22,2%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	4	6	13	6	5	2	3,1	1,2
	11,1%	16,7%	36,1%	16,7%	13,9%	5,6%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0	1	0	11	23	1	4,6	0,7
	0,0%	2,8%	0,0%	30,6%	63,9%	2,8%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	1	2	4	7	21	1	4,3	1,1
	2,8%	5,6%	11,1%	19,4%	58,3%	2,8%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0	4	8	9	13	2	3,9	1,1
	0,0%	11,1%	22,2%	25,0%	36,1%	5,6%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	1	1	13	20	1	4,5	0,7
	0,0%	2,8%	2,8%	36,1%	55,6%	2,8%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0	0	3	13	13	7	4,3	0,7
	0,0%	0,0%	8,3%	36,1%	36,1%	19,4%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0	4	2	9	19	2	4,3	1,0
	0,0%	11,1%	5,6%	25,0%	52,8%	5,6%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1	3	7	12	13	0	3,9	1,1
	2,8%	8,3%	19,4%	33,3%	36,1%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the	4	4	10	7	6	5	3,2	1,3
	11,1%	11,1%	27,8%	19,4%	16,7%	13,9%		

following social group: People on social support								
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	3	4	9	10	6	4	3,4	1,2
	8,3%	11,1%	25,0%	27,8%	16,7%	11,1%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0	2	4	15	14	1	4,2	0,9
	0,0%	5,6%	11,1%	41,7%	38,9%	2,8%		
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	13	5	3	9	6	0	2,7	1,6
	36,1%	13,9%	8,3%	25,0%	16,7%	0,0%		
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	0	2	4	10	18	2	4,3	0,9
	0,0%	5,6%	11,1%	27,8%	50,0%	5,6%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. On average respondents agree with two statements "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement." (M=4,6; SD=0,7) and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." (M=4,5; SD=0,7). On average respondents agree with the following statements: "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." (M=4,4; SD=1,0), "I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,3; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth." (M=4,3; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people." (M=4,3; SD=0,7), "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long." (M=4,3; SD=1,1), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." (M=4,3; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." (M=4,1; SD=1,3), "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." (M=4,0; SD=1,1), "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones." (M=3,9; SD=1,1) and "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources." (M=3,6; SD=1,3). On average respondents have a neutral opinion about the following statements:

“COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.” (M=3,4; SD=1,2), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.” (M=3,4; SD=1,3), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” (M=3,4; SD=1,3), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support.” (M=3,2; SD=1,3), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.” (M=3,1; SD=1,2), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=2,8; SD=1,4) and “In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.” (M=2,7; SD=1,6).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Access to health services was difficult.
- discrimination against the unvaccinated, coercion of behaviour and activities contrary to one's own beliefs
- Free movement between vaccinated and unvaccinated
- freedom of movement, for some masks, for others not...
- Home-schooling of a 1st-grade child, and at the same time going to a job that was not remote.
- I had a bad experience with childbirth.
- in Ljubljana, my colleagues were vaccinated 2 months before me
- Limitation of the performance of work (no possibility of remote work).
- People who had a certificate had different rights than those who did not
- Probably yes, but at the moment I don't remember what I could point out.
- Regarding restriction of movement, regarding income, regarding democracy.
- That I was discriminated against vaccinated sheep with a herd instinct, but now that the truth is coming to light, that it was a political disease and only a fraudulent acquisition of funds by the elites, these very sheep have become fools.
- the possibility of free movement
- University

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Also the right to free choice regarding vaccination. This group of residents was privileged, the rest were subjected to constant testing (even when visiting specialized stores).
- crossings through municipal movement restrictions
- culture and sport, tourism
- discrimination against the unvaccinated, coercion of behaviour and activities contrary to one's own beliefs
- Freedom of expression.
- freedom of movement, social contacts, expression of opinions, freedom of access to various information,
- It was necessary to adapt to the situation, which is rightly expected of mature and responsible people. Above all, I respect the quick reaction of the Janša government at the



time - at that time, healthcare did not collapse, despite the gravity of the situation, the system played its role. How is it under Golob today? We are diving!

- Schooling, socializing children with other peers. Information.
- the rights of children to the treatment of distance learning and learning. masks in hospitals and visiting

*Table 111: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	31	86,1%
Limited healthcare	19	52,8%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	18	50,0%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	15	41,7%
Limited work possibilities	13	36,1%
Lack of democratic participation	11	30,6%
Psychological breakdown	8	22,2%
Discrimination	6	16,7%
Digital obstacles	5	13,9%
Limited education	3	8,3%
Gender based violence	2	5,6%

Majority of respondents (86,1 %) experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis. More than half of them (52,8 %) experienced limited healthcare, while half were faced with COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness. Limited freedom of peaceful assembly was experienced by 41,7 % of respondents and limited work possibilities by 36,1 %, 30,6 % of respondents experienced lack of democratic participation. Over a fifth of respondents (22,2 %) experienced psychological breakdown, 16,7 % faced discrimination, 13,9 % digital obstacles and 8,3 % of respondents experienced limited education. The lowest percentage of respondents (5,6 %) experienced gender-based violence.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- A different approach, less aggressive, recommendations. If you carry out repression, you get back rebellion.
- Addressing citizens respectfully.
- Choosing less repressive/invasive options, deliberate and slower legislative change,...
- Faster and more logical removal of restrictions based on the current epidemiological situation (such as the opening of schools).
- If we had tested from the beginning, the children, for example, would have been able to go to school (or go to kindergarten) as usual and would have had less psychological consequences today. In nursing homes, among the elderly and probably among other citizens, social isolation prevailed, which deepened anxiety, depression and other mental illnesses
- It shouldn't be all closed for so long. Now there are a lot of sick people, but nothing is closed.

- More awareness about the course of the disease and, above all, its treatment.
- More effective communication
- more suitable masks, expert advice from NIJAS - ventilation, for example,
- Some restrictions would not be needed at all
- No repression and genocide that was clear.
- Restrictions would not be needed anywhere
- So that people would not be harassed with this covid nonsense based on the interests of the genocidal organization WHO, and that the government would not work against the nation and scare it, imprison it and hinder it in everything, and push it into poverty and misery for its own financial interests.
- Voluntary use of masks that are actually effective and distributed free of charge to households. Option to stay at home at your own discretion. Free tests for anyone who wants to test themselves. A certain number per month.
- Wearing masks, hand disinfection, border controls.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- All groups
- Athletes and young athletes
- Children
- Disabled
- Elderly and disabled people
- employed in nursing
- Ordinary people of working age - health care worked according to the triage method, they still somehow took care of the elderly and the youngest, and the biggest restrictions were for the group of the working population, which had a harder time getting to a doctor.
- People suffering from cancer or other diseases that were not a priority during the epidemic.
- Perfectly healthy people
- Perhaps chronic patients. 6. Newly ill patients were treated even faster than one would expect.
- Persons who needed medical treatment during the epidemic.
- unvaccinated
- pregnant women
- Young people, pupils, students

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- After all the vaccinations, I notice a drastic decrease in my immunity.
- During the epidemic, family members may have died and other members failed to say goodbye.
- The great hardship of parents - their work and simultaneous care for (more than) one child, and household and lack of resources or time... Even now, the consequences of the lack of companionship and socialization in children are visible.
- the reliability of information is essential, during the pandemic it was also contradictory and therefore caused confidence in the measures

- I got sick during the C19. I already had a diagnosis within 1 week, a confirmed diagnosis within 14 days. Tumor, suspected sarcoma. Under emergency surgery in the following weeks. It couldn't even go faster! how is it today You can't even call you doctor. Today, the situation is worse under the current government. Alas, if a war breaks out, will the interviewers also wonder whether our right of movement, etc., was restricted? Anyway, we are limited in emergency situations, and anyone who is not ready to reduce the risk of even greater problems for themselves or others in solidarity, compassionately - such a person is limited in his head and heart and not in his movement.

*Table 112: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,317	0,000	0,709	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,250	0,001	0,826	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,183	0,045	0,907	0,035
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,236	0,002	0,868	0,006
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,176	0,042	0,881	0,011
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,388	0,000	0,681	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,238	0,002	0,836	0,002
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,350	0,000	0,680	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,282	0,000	0,855	0,003
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,179	0,045	0,914	0,049
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,402	0,000	0,585	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,357	0,000	0,706	0,000

The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,239	0,001	0,836	0,002
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,380	0,000	0,655	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,314	0,000	0,736	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,372	0,000	0,619	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,213	0,008	0,851	0,003
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,154	0,166	0,894	0,019
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,228	0,003	0,894	0,019
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,262	0,000	0,844	0,002
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	0,238	0,002	0,819	0,001
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	0,305	0,000	0,767	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 113: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	Female	25	19,90	497,50	77,50 (0,049)
	Male	10	13,25	132,50	
	Total	35			
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	Female	25	19,56	489,00	61,00 (0,035)
	Male	9	11,78	106,00	
	Total	34			

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's gender "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe

during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.” and “The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.”. Females tend to agree with both of those statements more than males.

*Table 114: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	20 years or less	1	24,00	12,679 (0,048)
	21-30	4	6,50	
	31-40	12	18,50	
	41-50	12	18,71	
	51-60	2	24,00	
	61-70	2	24,00	
	71 years or more	1	2,50	
	Total	34		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondent’s age “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.”. Respondents in the age groups 61-70 years, 51-60 years and 20 years or less all agree with this statement the most, while those in the 71 years or more age group tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 115: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	113,500	0,526
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	111,000	0,478
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	100,500	0,630
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	103,500	0,416
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality	105,000	0,642
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	83,000	0,057
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	114,500	0,921
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	129,500	0,984
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	100,000	0,276
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	71,000	0,165

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	94,000	0,172
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	94,000	0,320
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	80,000	0,829
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	93,000	0,396
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	114,000	0,553
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	63,500	0,186
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	73,500	0,823
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	112,000	0,838
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	100,000	0,272
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	73,500	0,094

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 116: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,276	0,773
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	3,983	0,679
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,289	0,891
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2,334	0,887
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1,443	0,963
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,614	0,729
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	5,471	0,485
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	5,196	0,519

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	7,430	0,283
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	3,724	0,714
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	5,643	0,464
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	3,912	0,689
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	6,576	0,362
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	7,630	0,267
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	4,788	0,571
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2,139	0,906
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,673	0,586
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	4,345	0,630
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,307	0,971
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	3,935	0,686
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	5,216	0,516

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 117: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,232	0,357
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,960	0,811
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	2,128	0,546
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,278	0,734
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,540	0,910

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	4,644	0,200
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,126	0,771
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	5,891	0,117
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,347	0,951
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	6,924	0,074
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	1,057	0,787
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,222	0,528
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2,126	0,547
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	1,233	0,745
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1,830	0,609
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	3,647	0,302
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1,574	0,665
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,670	0,880
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,758	0,624
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	1,021	0,796
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	0,125	0,989
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	0,640	0,887

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the acquired education of respondents.

*Table 118: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,520	0,771



COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,074	0,585
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,642	0,725
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,143	0,931
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	2,819	0,244
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,099	0,952
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1,195	0,550
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,125	0,940
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1,783	0,410
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,018	0,991
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,778	0,678
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	2,454	0,293
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2,404	0,301
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	4,691	0,096
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,054	0,973
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,327	0,515
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,500	0,779
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	2,397	0,302
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,891	0,640
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,231	0,891
In Slovenia the restrictions applied for the non-vaccinated people were serving the scope of protection of public health.	0,613	0,736
I could notice the rise of the social exclusion in Slovenian society during COVID-19 crisis.	0,297	0,862

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.

## 9. SPAIN

*Table 119: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	34	87,2%
Male	5	12,8%
Total	39	100,0%

The majority of respondents (87,2 %) are female and 12,8 % are male.

*Table 120: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	1	2,6%	51,5	16,9
21-30	5	12,8%		
31-40	6	15,4%		
41-50	5	12,8%		
51-60	9	23,1%		
61-70	8	20,5%		
71 years or more	5	12,8%		
Total	39	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 51,5 years with a standard deviation of 16,9 years. Almost a quarter of respondents (23,1 %) are aged 51 to 60 years, 20,5 % are aged 61 to 70 years, 15,4 % 31 to 40 years. The same percentage of respondents (12,8 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 41 to 50 years or 71 years or more. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,6 %) are aged 20 years or less.

*Table 121: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	22	56,4%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	10	25,6%
Master's Degree	5	12,8%
Other	2	5,1%
Total	39	100,0%

Over half of respondents (56,4 %) have completed secondary school. Over a quarter (25,6 %) have acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 12,8 % acquired a master's degree. The lowest percentage of respondents (5,1 %) chose the answer other.

*Table 122: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Suburban area	1	2,6%
Urban area	38	97,4%
Total	39	100,0%

Vast majority of respondents (97,4 %) live in urban areas, only 2,6 % live in suburban areas.

*Table 123: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	6	5	6	12	10	0	3,4	1,4
	15,4%	12,8%	15,4%	30,8%	25,6%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	20	2	4	1	12	0	2,6	1,8
	51,3%	5,1%	10,3%	2,6%	30,8%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	12	6	7	8	5	1	2,7	1,5
	30,8%	15,4%	17,9%	20,5%	12,8%	2,6%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	7	6	6	6	11	3	3,2	1,5
	17,9%	15,4%	15,4%	15,4%	28,2%	7,7%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	8	4	7	6	11	3	3,2	1,6
	20,5%	10,3%	17,9%	15,4%	28,2%	7,7%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0	0	2	10	27	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	5,1%	25,6%	69,2%	0,0%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0	3	6	13	15	2	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	7,7%	15,4%	33,3%	38,5%	5,1%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0	2	4	10	20	3	4,3	0,9
	0,0%	5,1%	10,3%	25,6%	51,3%	7,7%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	1	6	1	12	18	1	4,1	1,2
	2,6%	15,4%	2,6%	30,8%	46,2%	2,6%		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on:	3	5	4	10	6	11	3,4	1,3
	7,7%	12,8%	10,3%	25,6%	15,4%	28,2%		

Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs								
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0	0	0	10	29	0	4,7	0,4
	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,6%	74,4%	0,0%		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	6	5	6	11	8	3	3,3	1,4
	15,4%	12,8%	15,4%	28,2%	20,5%	7,7%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2	9	6	6	5	11	3,1	1,3
	5,1%	23,1%	15,4%	15,4%	12,8%	28,2%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	2	0	1	4	32	0	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	2,6%	10,3%	82,1%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2	1	1	4	31	0	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	2,6%	2,6%	10,3%	79,5%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	2	1	5	4	26	1	4,3	1,1
	5,1%	2,6%	12,8%	10,3%	66,7%	2,6%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	2	1	7	8	21	0	4,2	1,1
	5,1%	2,6%	17,9%	20,5%	53,8%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	2	0	1	5	28	3	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	2,6%	12,8%	71,8%	7,7%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	2	0	5	11	19	2	4,2	1,1
	5,1%	0,0%	12,8%	28,2%	48,7%	5,1%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the	2	0	0	6	27	4	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	15,4%	69,2%	10,3%		

following social group: People in precarious work								
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Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent’s answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average agree that the COVID-19 crisis most severely impacted freedom of movement (M=4,7; SD=0,4) and right to healthcare (M=4,6; SD=0,6), they also strongly agree that the COVID-19 crisis in particular affected the right to life and health of people in precarious work (M=4,6; SD=1,0), people on social support (M=4,6; SD=1,0), disabled people (M=4,6; SD=1,0) and older persons (M=4,6; SD=1,0). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth.” (M=4,3; SD=1,1), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.” (M=4,3; SD=0,9), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.” (M=4,2; SD=1,1), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.” (M=4,2; SD=1,1), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.” (M=4,1; SD=1,2) and “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.” (M=4,1; SD=1,0). Respondents have on average a neutral opinion on the following statements: “COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.” (M=3,4; SD=1,4), “The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.” (M=3,3; SD=1,4), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources.” (M=3,2; SD=1,5), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=3,2; SD=1,6), “The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.” (M=3,1; SD=1,3), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” (M=2,7; SD=1,5) and “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.” (M=2,6; SD=1,8).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Access to health care, not being able to leave the house and finding everything closed
- education and family economy
- food prices, taxes
- freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, movement, access to health care, access to culture, the increase in gender violence, the loneliness of people living alone and the needs of people with mental illness.
- freedom of movement, enjoyment of equipped spaces, access to digital resources
- Health area, which still endures
- It was difficult to telecommuting
- made it difficult to relate to other people, family, friends, etc.
- Movement and associative environment
- Social and family relations.
- studies, economics

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Interaction with people in your family and friendships.
- protection of victims of gender-based violence, access to administrative procedures, access to digital resources for online procedures, deterioration of mental and physical health.
- the right to assembly, to visit family members

*Table 124: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	36	92,3%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	30	76,9%
Limited healthcare	26	66,7%
Psychological breakdown	18	46,2%
Limited work possibilities	17	43,6%
Limited education	12	30,8%
Digital obstacles	10	25,6%
Lack of democratic participation	9	23,1%
Gender based violence	9	23,1%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	8	20,5%
Discrimination	3	7,7%

Vast majority of respondents (92,3 %) have experienced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis, 76,9 % experienced limited freedom of peaceful assembly and 66,7 % limited healthcare. Nearly half of respondents (46,2 %) experienced psychological breakdown, 43,6 % faced limited work possibilities and 30,8 % limited education. Just over a quarter of respondents (25,6 %) faced digital obstacles. The same percentage of respondents (23,1 %) experienced lack of democratic participation or gender-based violence. About a fifth of respondents (20,5 %) faced COVID-19 vaccine compulsoriness. The lowest percentage of respondents (7,7 %) faced discrimination.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- I don't think mass vaccination and street disinfection measures and the like were necessary.
- Improving of tests
- increased public transport services, provision of free face masks,
- lack of antigen testing and screening once people are infected and recovered
- Restrictions should have been made earlier, there should have been enough masks and more information and less panic.
- There was little information and a lack of prevention materials
- This has been done quite consistently
- To have informed about the situation beforehand
- We have been ignorant of what was coming and have been very uninformed.
- With the distribution of free face masks for all people, organising care in health services both for primary care, specialists and emergency services with guarantees of limiting

contagion. With unrestricted outdoor access and mobility allowed with guaranteed safety distances.

- You can't control everyone, so confinement was necessary.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Children and youth
- Elderly and disabled people
- women
- employed persons
- migrants, homeless people, people with mental health problems
- people in precarious work
- People at risk of social exclusion, women and the elderly.
- People who were out of the country and could not come back.
- People who were working and had limited travel or had to work in front of the public at risk.
- to people without resources and who do not use the internet or do not have internet at home, because nothing can be done without internet or medical appointments.

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Lack of information, and sometimes neglect of families and care home employees.
- The limitation of meetings and visits to families negatively affected the psychological health of the elderly.

*Table 125: Tests of normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,222	0,044	0,869	0,033
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,269	0,005	0,757	0,001
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,176	0,021	0,898	0,039
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,161	0,025	0,864	0,028
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,185	0,018	0,879	0,046
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,263	0,006	0,775	0,002



By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,338	0,000	0,667	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,300	0,001	0,759	0,001
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,218	0,035	0,870	0,034
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,303	0,001	0,838	0,012
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,195	0,013	0,853	0,019
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,514	0,000	0,413	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,485	0,000	0,499	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,439	0,000	0,606	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,366	0,000	0,705	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,473	0,000	0,525	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,326	0,000	0,755	0,001
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

Table 126: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences

Gender:		N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Female	34	21,47	35,00 (0,009)
	Male	5	10,00	
	Total	39		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	Female	32	20,36	36,50 (0,040)
	Male	5	10,30	
	Total	37		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Female	34	21,15	46,00 (0,014)
	Male	5	12,20	
	Total	39		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	Female	34	21,65	29,00 (0,001)
	Male	5	8,80	
	Total	39		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	Female	33	20,77	40,50 (0,027)
	Male	5	11,10	
	Total	38		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	Female	32	19,64	27,50 (0,011)
	Male	4	9,38	
	Total	36		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Female	31	19,08	28,50 (0,018)
	Male	4	9,63	
	Total	35		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Suburban area	1	1,50	0,50 (0,042)
	Urban area	38	20,49	
	Total	39		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Suburban area	1	3,00	2,00 (0,024)
	Urban area	38	20,45	
	Total	39		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	Suburban area	1	4,00	3,00 (0,044)
	Urban area	38	20,42	
	Total	39		

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's gender "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education." COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.". Females tend to agree with all those statements more than males.

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's area of living, "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people.". Respondents who live in urban areas tend to agree with all those statements more than those living in suburban areas.

*Table 127: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	Secondary school	22	15,55	6,951 (0,031)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	10	24,80	
	Master's Degree	5	22,60	
	Total	37		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Secondary school	19	20,71	7,779 (0,020)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	10	10,90	
	Master's Degree	5	18,50	
	Total	34		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondent's acquired education "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." and "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." Respondents with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma tend to agree the most with the statement: "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." while those with a completed secondary school tend to agree with it the least. While respondents with completed secondary school tend to agree the most with the statement: "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most

severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.”, those with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree with it the least.

*Table 128: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	65,500	0,399
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	49,500	0,103
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	69,000	0,549
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	61,500	0,453
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	66,000	0,589
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	65,500	0,541
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	47,500	0,103
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	30,000	0,222
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	71,000	0,437
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	55,000	0,291
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	41,000	0,308
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	45,500	0,069
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	41,000	0,181

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 129: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	8,795	0,185
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	7,706	0,260
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	6,784	0,341

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,791	0,938
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	7,453	0,281
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	6,036	0,419
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	6,135	0,408
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	8,907	0,179
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	6,099	0,412
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	6,558	0,364
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2,625	0,854
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	6,368	0,383
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1,690	0,890
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	6,155	0,406
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	4,603	0,596
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	7,411	0,284
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	5,962	0,428
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	4,714	0,581
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	5,544	0,476
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	5,606	0,347

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 130: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	3,268	0,195
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	3,050	0,218
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,267	0,875
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1,096	0,578
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2,344	0,310
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,238	0,888
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	4,275	0,118
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	4,928	0,085
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	2,095	0,351
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,873	0,646
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	4,746	0,093
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	3,192	0,203
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2,092	0,351
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	1,909	0,385
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	1,498	0,473
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,450	0,484
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,003	0,999
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	2,354	0,308

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the acquired education of respondents.

*Table 131: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	15,500	0,749
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	5,500	0,189
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	8,500	0,349
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	13,500	0,693
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	9,500	0,429
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	5,500	0,214
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	10,500	0,453
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	13,500	0,623
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	14,000	0,557
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	8,000	0,348
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	6,000	0,339
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	5,000	0,134
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	13,500	0,592
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	5,000	0,097
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	4,000	0,152

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.

## 10. SWEDEN

*Table 132: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	16	53,3%
Male	14	46,7%
Total	30	100,0%

Just over half of respondents (53,3 %) are female, 46,7 % are male.

*Table 133: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
21-30	28	90,3%	26,3	2,8
31-40	3	9,7%		
Total	31	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 26,3 years with a standard deviation of 2,8 years. Vast majority of respondents (90,3 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 9,7 % are aged 31 to 40 years.

*Table 134: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	2	6,5%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	20	64,5%
Master's Degree	9	29,0%
Total	31	100,0%

Most respondents (64,5 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 29,0 % acquired a master's degree. The lowest percentage of respondents (6,5 %) completed secondary school.

*Table 135: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	5	16,1%
Urban area	26	83,9%
Total	31	100,0%

Majority of respondents (83,9 %) live in urban areas, while 16,1 % live in rural areas.

*Table 136: Level of agreement with given statements*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0	3	1	24	3	0	3,9	0,7
	0,0%	9,7%	3,2%	77,4%	9,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of	0	3	2	20	6	0	3,9	0,8
	0,0%	9,7%	6,5%	64,5%	19,4%	0,0%		



life: My income or income of my family								
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0 0,0%	5 16,1%	10 32,3%	15 48,4%	1 3,2%	0 0,0%	3,4	0,8
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0 0,0%	4 12,9%	14 45,2%	7 22,6%	2 6,5%	4 12,9%	3,3	0,8
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	6 19,4%	10 32,3%	0 0,0%	13 41,9%	2 6,5%	0 0,0%	2,8	1,3
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1 3,2%	6 19,4%	5 16,1%	18 58,1%	1 3,2%	0 0,0%	3,4	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	1 3,2%	10 32,3%	7 22,6%	11 35,5%	2 6,5%	0 0,0%	3,1	1,0
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0 0,0%	2 6,5%	2 6,5%	15 48,4%	12 38,7%	0 0,0%	4,2	0,8
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0 0,0%	2 6,5%	1 3,2%	22 71,0%	6 19,4%	0 0,0%	4,0	0,7
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	2 6,5%	16 51,6%	4 12,9%	6 19,4%	2 6,5%	1 3,2%	2,7	1,1
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	11 35,5%	20 64,5%	0 0,0%	4,6	0,5
	0	1	3	11	14	2	4,3	0,8

The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,0%	3,2%	9,7%	35,5%	45,2%	6,5%		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	1	8	8	1	0	13	2,5	0,7
	3,2%	25,8%	25,8%	3,2%	0,0%	41,9%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0	0	0	13	18	0	4,6	0,5
	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	41,9%	58,1%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	1	4	7	6	3	10	3,3	1,1
	3,2%	12,9%	22,6%	19,4%	9,7%	32,3%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	4	16	7	2	2	0	2,4	1,0
	12,9%	51,6%	22,6%	6,5%	6,5%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0	2	1	19	9	0	4,1	0,8
	0,0%	6,5%	3,2%	61,3%	29,0%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0	7	5	2	1	16	2,8	0,9
	0,0%	22,6%	16,1%	6,5%	3,2%	51,6%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0	2	4	13	12	0	4,1	0,9
	0,0%	6,5%	12,9%	41,9%	38,7%	0,0%		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0	1	0	15	14	1	4,4	0,7
	0,0%	3,2%	0,0%	48,4%	45,2%	3,2%		

Legend: 1 – Strongly disagree; 2 – Disagree; 3 – Neutral; 4 – Agree; 5 – Strongly agree; 6 – I do not know; M – mean; SD – standard deviation

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. On average respondents strongly agree with the statements "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the

following social group: Older persons.” (M=4,6; SD=0,5) and “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.” (M=4,6; SD=0,5). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.” (M=4,4; SD=0,7), “The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.” (M=4,3; SD=0,8), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.” (M=4,2; SD=0,8), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.” (M=4,1; SD=0,9), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.” (M=4,1; SD=0,8), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.” (M=4,0; SD=0,7), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.” (M=3,9; SD=0,8) and “COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.” (M=3,9; SD=0,7). On average respondents have a neutral opinion on the following statements: “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.” (M=3,4; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.” (M=3,4; SD=0,8), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people.” (M=3,3; SD=1,1), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources.” (M=3,3; SD=0,8), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.” (M=3,1; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn’t face any inequality.” (M=2,8; SD=1,3), “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support.” (M=2,8; SD=0,9), “By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.” (M=2,7; SD=1,1) and “The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.” (M=2,5; SD=0,7). On average respondents disagree that the COVID-19 crisis particularly affected the rights to life and health of children and youth (M=2,4; SD=1,0).

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis affected their situation on other conditions of inequality:

- Ability to obtain employment.
- Due to restrictions on gatherings, Muslims could not observe their congregational prayers.
- I experienced gender discrimination when I lost my job.
- There was inequality in the rule of law. When the restrictions were set, I felt that the politicians did not follow the guidelines of covid 19

We asked participants if not listed above, please explain which other human rights and freedom were affected the most during COVID-19 crisis by your personal opinion:

- Right to social services.

*Table 137: Obstacle faced the most by participants during the COVID-19 crisis*

	Frequency	Percent
Limited movement	22	71,0%
Limited freedom of peaceful assembly	20	64,5%
Limited work possibilities	18	58,1%
Gender based violence	10	32,3%
Limited education	10	32,3%
Digital obstacles	9	29,0%
Psychological breakdown	8	25,8%
Covid-19 vaccine compulsoriness	7	22,6%
Discrimination	6	19,4%
Lack of democratic participation	3	9,7%
Limited healthcare	2	6,5%

Most respondents (71,0 %) faced limited movement during the COVID-19 crisis, 64,5 % experienced limited freedom of peaceful assembly and 58,1 % limited work possibilities. The same percentage of respondents (32,3 %) experienced gender-based violence or limited education, 29,0 % were faced with digital obstacles and 25,8 % experienced psychological breakdown. Over a fifth of respondents (22,6 %) faced COVID-19 compulsoriness and 19,4 % discrimination. Lack of democratic participation was experienced by 9,7 % of respondents. The lowest percentage of respondents (6,5 %) experienced limited healthcare.

We asked participants if they stated 4 – limited education or 5 – limited healthcare with the previous question to please indicate other different possibilities of restriction, which would not affect your fundamental rights:

- Sweden took a different approach than the rest of Europe, but Sweden managed to flatten the curve before other European countries. I think it was not that important to distinguish the approaches.

We asked participants if COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to their opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the other social group (please state, which group do you think was mainly affected):

- Death rates were high among the elderly
- Doctors and nurses
- Employed individuals were the most affected demographic
- Older persons
- Part-time workers were really affected
- Students who were allowed to study from home
- Teachers
- Women
- Working parents were greatly affected

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Covid 19 caused several distractions in the livelihoods of employed individuals.
- In my opinion, all social groups were affected by the pandemic.

Table 138: Tests of normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,300	0,016	0,833	0,015
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,237	0,002	0,961	0,008
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,304	0,015	0,817	0,011
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,300	0,016	0,883	0,033
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,231	0,020	0,881	0,031
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,237	0,020	0,961	0,018
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,372	0,022	0,828	0,014
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 139: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	21-30	28	17,02	476,50	13,50 (0,025)
	31-40	3	6,50	19,50	
	Total	31			
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	21-30	28	17,05	477,50	12,50 (0,036)
	31-40	3	6,17	18,50	
	Total	31			
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	Rural area	5	6,50	32,50	17,50 (0,008)
	Urban area	26	17,83	463,50	
	Total	31			

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, when pertaining to the respondents' age "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family." and "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality.". Respondents aged 21 to 30 years tend to agree with both statements more than those aged 31 to 40 years.

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, when pertaining to the respondents' area of living "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.". Respondents from urban areas tend to agree with the statement more than those from rural areas.

Table 140: Mann-Whitney test for gender

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	106,000	0,736
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	111,500	0,980
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	101,000	0,621
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	69,000	0,403
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	105,000	0,756
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	100,500	0,587
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	90,000	0,339
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	85,000	0,219
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	93,500	0,340
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	89,000	0,449
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	110,000	0,921
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	94,000	0,919
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	27,500	0,222
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	73,000	0,056
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	39,500	0,623
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	91,500	0,358
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	96,000	0,445
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	14,000	0,099
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	88,000	0,284
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	90,500	0,502

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 141: Mann-Whitney test for age groups*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	40,500	0,891
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	38,000	0,772
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	21,500	0,724
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	24,500	0,189
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	39,500	0,861
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	40,500	0,912
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	32,500	0,426
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	30,500	0,450
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	25,500	0,184
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	38,000	0,937
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	14,000	0,268
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	22,500	0,128
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	12,000	0,385
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	31,500	0,446
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	21,500	0,113
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	15,500	0,698
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	24,500	0,209
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	21,000	0,126

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, between different age groups.



*Table 142: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	4,999	0,082
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,168	0,919
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,022	0,989
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	1,742	0,419
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,460	0,795
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	1,864	0,394
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,152	0,927
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	2,673	0,263
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	3,290	0,193
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	3,213	0,201
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	3,204	0,202
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,890	0,641
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2,568	0,109
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	2,179	0,336
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	2,224	0,329
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,234	0,890
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,319	0,853
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,151	0,698
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	1,125	0,570
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,020	0,990

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the acquired education of respondents.

*Table 143: Mann-Whitney test for area of living*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	49,000	0,240
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	64,500	0,975
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	60,000	0,771
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	31,500	0,110
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	64,500	0,977
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	52,500	0,451
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	50,000	0,376
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	58,500	0,661
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	52,000	1,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	61,500	0,821
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	47,500	0,429
The limitation of the spread of the COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	23,500	0,599
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	35,500	0,064
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	30,000	0,711
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	39,000	0,130
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	38,500	0,099
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	9,000	0,464
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	51,000	0,419

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	36,500	0,100
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The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents are of living.

## ALL COUNTRIES

*Table 144: Gender*

	Frequency	Percent
Female	243	68,1%
Male	105	29,4%
I do not wish to answer	9	2,5%
Total	357	100,0%

Majority of respondents (68,1 %) are female, 29,4 % are male and 2,5 % of them did not provide and answer.

*Table 145: Age in years*

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Standard deviation
20 years or less	32	9,0%	38,5	15,6
21-30	108	30,3%		
31-40	78	21,9%		
41-50	54	15,2%		
51-60	46	12,9%		
61-70	26	7,3%		
71 years or more	12	3,4%		
Total	356	100,0%		

The mean age of respondents is 38,5 years with a standard deviation of 15,6 years. Almost a third of respondents (30,3 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 21,9 % are aged 31 to 40 years, 15,2 % 41 to 50 years and 12,9 % 51 to 60 years. Only 9,0 % of respondents are aged 20 years or less, 7,3 % are aged 61 to 70 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,4 %) is aged 71 years or more.

*Table 146: Highest completed degree or level of school*

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	102	28,5%
Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	89	24,9%
Master's Degree	150	41,9%
PhD or DPhil	14	3,9%
Other	3	0,8%
Total	358	100,0%

Nearly half of respondents (41,9 %) acquired a master's degree, 28,5 % have completed secondary school. Just under a quarter of respondents (24,9 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 3,9 % acquired a PhD or DPhil. The lowest percentage of respondents (0,8 %) have answered other.

*Table 147: Area of living*

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	55	15,4%
Suburban area	49	13,7%
Urban area	254	70,9%
Total	358	100,0%

Majority of respondents (70,9 %) live in urban areas 15,4 % in rural and 13,7 % in suburban areas.

*Table 148: Country of current residence*

	Frequency	Percent
Bulgaria	30	8,4%
Cyprus	32	8,9%
France	30	8,4%
Greece	30	8,4%
Italy	99	27,7%
Portugal	31	8,7%
Slovenia	36	10,1%
Spain	39	10,9%
Sweden	31	8,7%
Total	358	100,0%

Highest percentage of respondents (27,7 %) reside in Italy, 10,9 % reside in Spain and 10,1 % in Slovenia. Respondents from Cyprus represent 8,9 %. The same percentage of respondents (8,7 %) reside in Sweden and Portugal. Also the same percentage of respondents (8,4 %) reside in France, Greece and Bulgaria.

*Table 149: Cronbach's alpha*

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,879	20

The Cronbach's Alpha value is 0,879, which in turn means the reliability of the questionnaire is good.

*Table 150: KMO and Bartlett's Test*

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,895
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1800,627
	df	190
	Sig.	0,000

The KMO measure (0,895) and the Bartlett Test of Sphericity (sig. < 0,05) confirm the data is appropriate for factor analysis. We used the Principal Axis Factoring method and Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization.

Table 151: Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,510	0,554
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,425	0,397
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,488	0,632
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,433	0,522
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,331	0,292
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,492	0,451
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,514	0,492
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,626	0,690
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,575	0,656
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,321	0,307
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,557	0,583
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,503	0,618
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,462	0,501
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,498	0,497
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,475	0,460
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,306	0,243
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,605	0,607
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,532	0,561
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,462	0,482
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,565	0,550

All communalities are higher than 0,2, which means the variables define our phenomenon, there is also no need to exclude any of the variables.

*Table 152: Total Variance Explained*

Factor	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7,194	35,970	35,970	6,726	33,629	33,629	3,749	18,746	18,746
2	2,260	11,298	47,268	1,764	8,822	42,452	2,637	13,184	31,930
3	1,446	7,232	54,500	0,969	4,843	47,295	2,479	12,394	44,323
4	1,069	5,347	59,847	0,636	3,179	50,474	1,230	6,151	50,474
5	0,985	4,924	64,771						
6	0,859	4,294	69,065						
7	0,751	3,753	72,818						
8	0,683	3,416	76,234						
9	0,588	2,938	79,171						
10	0,525	2,624	81,795						
11	0,485	2,426	84,221						
12	0,471	2,354	86,575						
13	0,442	2,212	88,787						
14	0,429	2,146	90,933						
15	0,373	1,866	92,800						
16	0,341	1,703	94,503						
17	0,299	1,496	95,999						
18	0,285	1,426	97,425						
19	0,267	1,333	98,758						
20	0,248	1,242	100,000						

SPSS suggests the exclusion of four factors, since their eigenvalue is higher than 1, likewise four of the factors can explain 50,474 % of the common variance.

*Table 153: Rotated Factor Matrix*

	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.			0,578	
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family			0,588	
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community			0,785	
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)			0,683	

COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality			-0,488	
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,482			
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education		0,497		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly		0,706		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation		0,703		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs		0,498		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement		0,649		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.				0,679
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.				0,536
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,634			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,650			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,428			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,682			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,696			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,622			
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,676			

We can observe which variables were sorted within a certain factor inside of the factor matrix. We can conclude that our questionnaire is valid, therefore suitable for use.



Table 154: Tests of normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	Sig.	Statistic	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	0,278	0,000	0,840	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	0,204	0,000	0,898	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	0,191	0,000	0,898	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	0,198	0,000	0,904	0,000
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,179	0,000	0,902	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	0,268	0,000	0,803	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,265	0,000	0,855	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	0,264	0,000	0,808	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,255	0,000	0,874	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,174	0,000	0,903	0,000
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	0,279	0,000	0,730	0,000
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	0,226	0,000	0,849	0,000
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	0,226	0,000	0,887	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	0,288	0,000	0,730	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,289	0,000	0,746	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,282	0,000	0,761	0,000

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,240	0,000	0,855	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	0,222	0,000	0,849	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	0,195	0,000	0,891	0,000
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,262	0,000	0,815	0,000

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-Wilk tests are statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) when pertaining to all the statements listed above, which in turn means values are not distributed normally, therefore we will be using nonparametric tests.

*Table 155: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

Country of current residence		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	Bulgaria	30	216,22	36,13 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	203,30	
	France	30	185,80	
	Greece	30	217,13	
	Italy	98	152,98	
	Portugal	31	121,84	
	Slovenia	36	221,99	
	Spain	39	161,77	
	Sweden	31	185,60	
	Total	357		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	Bulgaria	30	196,93	56,02 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	190,53	
	France	30	160,37	
	Greece	29	248,36	
	Italy	98	160,14	
	Portugal	31	115,02	
	Slovenia	36	228,99	
	Spain	39	131,55	
	Sweden	31	222,39	
	Total	356		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	Bulgaria	27	198,50	28,29 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	160,27	
	France	30	176,80	
	Greece	30	235,63	
	Italy	96	150,23	

	Portugal	31	164,73	
	Slovenia	34	202,03	
	Spain	38	146,47	
	Sweden	31	201,63	
	Total	349		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	Bulgaria	29	204,17	24,77 (0,002)
	Cyprus	31	153,35	
	France	27	197,56	
	Greece	30	216,07	
	Italy	95	149,51	
	Portugal	31	137,15	
	Slovenia	35	197,24	
	Spain	36	168,54	
	Sweden	27	162,74	
	Total	341		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	Bulgaria	30	135,53	22,70 (0,004)
	Cyprus	30	194,40	
	France	30	152,05	
	Greece	30	147,67	
	Italy	99	193,47	
	Portugal	30	221,23	
	Slovenia	35	154,31	
	Spain	36	187,94	
	Sweden	31	158,98	
	Total	351		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Bulgaria	30	208,62	71,19 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	174,08	
	France	30	194,98	
	Greece	30	202,28	
	Italy	91	133,58	
	Portugal	30	116,68	
	Slovenia	36	223,07	
	Spain	39	245,27	
	Sweden	31	131,48	
	Total	349		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	Bulgaria	28	199,46	42,17 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	192,09	
	France	30	204,73	
	Greece	30	188,18	
	Italy	87	145,35	
	Portugal	30	108,55	
	Slovenia	35	193,44	
	Spain	37	209,76	
	Sweden	31	129,58	
	Total	340		

By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Bulgaria	30	195,35	49,23 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	187,16	
	France	29	163,88	
	Greece	30	205,27	
	Italy	87	136,11	
	Portugal	31	101,76	
	Slovenia	36	213,13	
	Spain	36	205,83	
	Sweden	31	187,55	
	Total	342		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	Bulgaria	29	168,59	26,06 (0,001)
	Cyprus	32	171,52	
	France	29	168,48	
	Greece	30	213,72	
	Italy	95	151,32	
	Portugal	30	151,08	
	Slovenia	36	163,44	
	Spain	38	222,01	
	Sweden	31	210,39	
	Total	350		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	Bulgaria	29	152,14	16,06 (0,042)
	Cyprus	31	182,89	
	France	30	152,60	
	Greece	30	198,63	
	Italy	78	160,27	
	Portugal	30	136,13	
	Slovenia	34	155,75	
	Spain	28	181,82	
	Sweden	30	125,67	
	Total	320		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	Bulgaria	30	199,63	69,96 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	183,06	
	France	30	178,57	
	Greece	29	189,71	
	Italy	86	120,41	
	Portugal	30	106,88	
	Slovenia	35	207,49	
	Spain	39	222,22	
	Sweden	31	208,29	
	Total	342		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	Bulgaria	29	192,09	53,68 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	208,50	
	France	30	190,33	
	Greece	30	208,58	
	Italy	99	133,69	

	Portugal	30	133,12	
	Slovenia	35	229,90	
	Spain	36	149,31	
	Sweden	29	226,36	
	Total	350		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	Bulgaria	23	180,48	68,14 (0,000)
	Cyprus	30	176,00	
	France	30	187,92	
	Greece	28	206,11	
	Italy	90	119,59	
	Portugal	23	87,09	
	Slovenia	34	203,60	
	Spain	28	144,41	
	Sweden	18	99,33	
	Total	304		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Bulgaria	29	198,07	64,09 (0,000)
	Cyprus	31	172,27	
	France	30	196,22	
	Greece	30	203,18	
	Italy	98	153,43	
	Portugal	30	74,67	
	Slovenia	35	196,81	
	Spain	39	230,06	
	Sweden	31	202,48	
	Total	353		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	Bulgaria	26	185,73	55,12 (0,000)
	Cyprus	29	176,36	
	France	29	199,40	
	Greece	30	207,33	
	Italy	98	145,48	
	Portugal	31	107,56	
	Slovenia	29	177,52	
	Spain	39	217,41	
	Sweden	21	100,64	
	Total	332		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	Bulgaria	29	165,29	71,95 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	197,19	
	France	30	192,15	
	Greece	30	212,32	
	Italy	99	189,81	
	Portugal	31	106,68	
	Slovenia	34	205,54	
	Spain	38	218,71	
	Sweden	31	70,95	
	Total	354		

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	Bulgaria	30	209,35	37,72 (0,000)
	Cyprus	32	193,73	
	France	30	190,60	
	Greece	29	191,47	
	Italy	97	143,85	
	Portugal	31	117,89	
	Slovenia	36	192,68	
	Spain	39	218,22	
	Sweden	31	205,95	
	Total	355		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	Bulgaria	28	195,89	74,25 (0,000)
	Cyprus	28	202,71	
	France	29	196,03	
	Greece	29	190,53	
	Italy	99	123,31	
	Portugal	29	130,22	
	Slovenia	31	134,23	
	Spain	36	239,58	
	Sweden	15	100,53	
	Total	324		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	Bulgaria	29	204,45	78,30 (0,000)
	Cyprus	30	187,90	
	France	29	159,88	
	Greece	30	239,58	
	Italy	97	130,85	
	Portugal	29	92,21	
	Slovenia	32	162,67	
	Spain	37	230,92	
	Sweden	31	220,47	
	Total	344		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Bulgaria	27	201,59	78,78 (0,000)
	Cyprus	27	183,30	
	France	29	191,83	
	Greece	28	197,30	
	Italy	96	113,21	
	Portugal	29	112,76	
	Slovenia	35	186,97	
	Spain	35	236,89	
	Sweden	30	205,43	
	Total	336		
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	20 years or less	31	137,58	36,44 (0,000)
	21-30	108	188,04	
	31-40	78	212,12	
	41-50	54	195,81	
	51-60	46	155,97	

	61-70	26	107,79	
	71 years or more	12	126,71	
	Total	355		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	20 years or less	31	162,42	26,55 (0,000)
	21-30	107	191,68	
	31-40	78	189,77	
	41-50	54	196,55	
	51-60	46	169,66	
	61-70	26	119,21	
	71 years or more	12	80,88	
	Total	354		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	20 years or less	32	127,88	16,62 (0,011)
	21-30	108	179,78	
	31-40	76	192,53	
	41-50	52	192,35	
	51-60	42	162,36	
	61-70	25	157,14	
	71 years or more	12	124,00	
	Total	347		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	20 years or less	32	167,39	16,72 (0,010)
	21-30	105	158,26	
	31-40	75	204,79	
	41-50	53	157,98	
	51-60	45	159,30	
	61-70	26	206,29	
	71 years or more	11	194,55	
	Total	347		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	20 years or less	31	161,26	19,97 (0,003)
	21-30	108	200,81	
	31-40	76	182,14	
	41-50	54	142,91	
	51-60	46	143,32	
	61-70	23	172,91	
	71 years or more	10	190,95	
	Total	348		
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	20 years or less	31	151,40	29,95 (0,000)
	21-30	105	202,12	
	31-40	78	196,15	
	41-50	54	165,84	
	51-60	44	147,88	
	61-70	26	122,96	
	71 years or more	11	109,14	
	Total	349		
	20 years or less	26	109,94	20,61 (0,002)
	21-30	85	152,48	

The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	31-40	72	180,27	
	41-50	49	154,61	
	51-60	35	145,50	
	61-70	23	134,87	
	71 years or more	12	98,67	
	Total	302		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	20 years or less	31	186,08	14,80 (0,022)
	21-30	107	193,61	
	31-40	77	178,25	
	41-50	54	167,69	
	51-60	46	131,84	
	61-70	26	197,58	
	71 years or more	12	167,88	
	Total	353		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	20 years or less	30	142,93	12,83 (0,046)
	21-30	105	197,16	
	31-40	75	170,35	
	41-50	53	161,91	
	51-60	45	150,32	
	61-70	25	166,86	
	71 years or more	10	171,25	
	Total	343		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	20 years or less	28	144,30	12,65 (0,049)
	21-30	99	175,39	
	31-40	72	187,85	
	41-50	53	147,82	
	51-60	46	143,86	
	61-70	25	187,18	
	71 years or more	11	171,27	
	Total	334		
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	Secondary school	101	155,09	18,27 (0,001)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	89	209,62	
	Master's Degree	150	172,18	
	PhD or DPhil	14	219,00	
	Other	3	189,83	
	Total	357		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	Secondary school	101	160,92	11,84 (0,019)
	Bachelor's degree or	89	207,46	



	professional diploma			
	Master's Degree	149	172,23	
	PhD or DPhil	14	177,54	
	Other	3	177,00	
	Total	356		
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	Secondary school	99	153,90	10,82 (0,029)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	87	200,52	
	Master's Degree	147	174,70	
	PhD or DPhil	13	163,04	
	Other	3	197,33	
	Total	349		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Secondary school	92	153,97	11,20 (0,024)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	89	191,21	
	Master's Degree	146	166,58	
	PhD or DPhil	13	199,73	
	Other	2	176,00	
	Total	342		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Secondary school	101	174,29	10,60 (0,031)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	86	197,04	
	Master's Degree	150	163,55	
	PhD or DPhil	13	200,77	
	Other	3	170,50	
	Total	353		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Secondary school	95	151,16	24,17 (0,000)
	Bachelor's degree or professional diploma	83	197,12	
	Master's Degree	141	155,04	
	PhD or DPhil	14	229,86	
	Other	3	202,00	

	Total	336		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Rural area	55	148,70	7,82 (0,020)
	Suburban area	48	165,57	
	Urban area	250	185,42	
	Total	353		

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in all of the statements, when pertaining to the respondents' country of residency. Respondents from Slovenia tend to agree with the following statements the most "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly." and "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.", while those from Portugal agree with them the least. Respondents from Greece tend to agree the most with the following statements "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government).", "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women.", while those from Portugal agree with them the least. Respondents from Spain tend to agree that the COVID-19 crisis most severely impacted the rights to life and health of disabled people, people on social support, children and youth, while those respondents from Sweden tend to agree the least. Respondents from Greece tend to agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", respondents from Spain meanwhile agree with it the least. Respondents from Portugal agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality.", respondents from Bulgaria agree with it the least. Respondents from Greece tend to agree the most with the statement "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs.", on the other side those from Sweden agree with it the least. Respondents who reside in Spain tend to agree the most with the following statements: "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.", while those from Portugal agree with those statements the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, when pertaining to the respondents' age "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-

19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.", "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree with the statements "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community." and "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones." the most, while those aged 71 years or more agree with them the least. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years agree with the statement "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights." the most, those aged 61 to 70 years agree with it the least. Respondents in the 41 to 50 years age group tend to agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.", those in the age group 71 years or older. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree with the statement "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health." the most, while those aged 41 to 50 years agree the least. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years tend to agree the most with the statement "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", while those aged 41 to 50 years tend to agree with it the least. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years agree with the statement "The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.", those aged 71 years or older agree with it the least. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree the most with the statement "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", while those aged 51 to 60 years agree the least. Respondents in the age group 21 to 30 years agree with the statement "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women." the most, those in the 20 years or less age group agree the least. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years agree with the statement "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work." the most, those aged 51 to 60 years agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, when pertaining to the respondents' acquired education "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.", "COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons." and "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.". Respondents with a PhD or DPhil agree the most with the following statements "COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of

peaceful assembly.” and COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.”, those with a completed secondary school agree with them the least. People who have acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma tend to agree the most with the statement ““COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family.”, as well as the statement “COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community.”, those respondents who have completed secondary school agree with those statements the least. Respondents who acquired a PhD or DPhil tend to agree the most with the statement “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.”, those who acquired a master’s degree tend to agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, when pertaining to the respondents’ area of living “COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.”. Respondents from urban areas tend to agree with the statement the most, while those from rural areas tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 156: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

Gender:		N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	Female	236	184,06	8836,00 (0,000)
	Male	103	137,79	
	Total	339		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	Female	231	174,41	9375,50 (0,007)
	Male	99	144,70	
	Total	330		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Female	230	174,85	9809,00 (0,012)
	Male	102	147,67	
	Total	332		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	Female	237	181,75	9539,00 (0,001)
	Male	103	144,61	
	Total	340		
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	Female	233	178,17	8814,00 (0,000)
	Male	99	139,03	
	Total	332		
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	Female	208	156,25	7540,00 (0,013)
	Male	88	130,18	
	Total	296		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	Female	240	178,38	10828,00 (0,046)
	Male	103	157,13	
	Total	343		
	Female	229	171,74	8532,00 (0,002)

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	Male	94	138,27	
	Total	323		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	Female	241	183,38	9790,50 (0,001)
	Male	103	147,05	
	Total	344		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	Female	241	181,17	10564,00 (0,016)
	Male	104	154,08	
	Total	345		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	Female	223	170,65	7661,00 (0,000)
	Male	93	129,38	
	Total	316		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	Female	239	179,37	8515,50 (0,000)
	Male	95	137,64	
	Total	334		
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	Female	231	172,83	9048,50 (0,006)
	Male	96	142,76	
	Total	327		

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, when pertaining to the respondents' gender "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation.", "By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement.", "The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support.", "COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women."

and “ COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work.”. Females tend to agree with all the listed statements more than males do.

*Table 157: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	12096,000	0,459
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	11423,000	0,162
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	11838,500	0,593
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	11479,000	0,861
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	11728,000	0,517
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	8826,500	0,051
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	11023,500	0,165

The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it comes to gender.

*Table 158: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	5,318	0,504
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	12,522	0,051
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	4,207	0,649
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	9,114	0,167
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	8,034	0,236
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	9,408	0,152
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Older persons	11,333	0,079
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	10,136	0,119

COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	7,862	0,248
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	5,061	0,536

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, between age groups.

*Table 159: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	2,077	0,722
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	1,676	0,795
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	3,518	0,475
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	3,317	0,506
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	6,445	0,168
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	1,855	0,762
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	4,294	0,368
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	7,173	0,127
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	8,411	0,078
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	5,622	0,229
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,750	0,945
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	9,093	0,059
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	1,294	0,862
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	8,549	0,073

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents acquired education.

Table 160: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
COVID-19 restrictions affected my fundamental rights.	2,983	0,225
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: My income or income of my family	1,206	0,547
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Discrimination compared to other privileged group of my community	3,744	0,154
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: Limited access to resources (like compensation from the government)	5,482	0,065
COVID-19 crisis affected my situation on the following areas of life: I didn't face any inequality	0,940	0,625
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Access to health care/the right to health	2,660	0,264
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to education	0,581	0,748
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	1,436	0,488
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Right to work/choose an occupation	0,360	0,835
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of conscience and worship in accordance with religious beliefs	0,424	0,809
By my opinion, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the human rights was the most severely on: Freedom of movement	3,892	0,143
The restrictions on free movement of citizens in Europe during the COVID-19 crisis lasted too long.	4,587	0,101
The limitation of the spread of COVID-19 could be reached with other means than implemented ones.	2,362	0,307
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Disabled people	0,129	0,937
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Children and youth	0,397	0,820
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Employed people	0,445	0,801
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People on social support	2,057	0,358
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: Women	4,824	0,090
COVID-19 crisis has accordingly to my opinion particularly affected the rights to life and health of the following social group: People in precarious work	0,963	0,618

The Kruskal-Wallis test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which means that there are no statistically significant differences, based on the respondents area of living.



## Meet the partnership



Fakulteta za  
organizacijske študije  
Faculty of organisation studies



Ajuntament  
de Mislata



## Contact Info



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ŠTEVILKA PROJEKTA  
101080161

# Poročilo o analizi ankete

WP 2: Anketa za državljane in  
prebivalce prek družbenih  
medijev o tem, kako je covid-  
19 vplival na uživanje  
temeljnih pravic



Co-funded by  
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CERV projekt HEARD se osredotoča na vpliv covid-19 na **demokratsko razpravo, uživanje temeljnih pravic** ter na **delo in življenje žensk z vidika enakosti spolov**. Projekt prispeva k spodbujanju prispevka **državljanov in prebivalcev** k demokratičnemu in civilnemu življenju Unije s tem, da sporočajo in javno delijo svoja stališča o ukrepih Unije na omenjenih področjih.

## Ciljna skupina

- Državljeni in prebivalci
- Ženske

## Informacije o raziskavi

Raziskava je bila izvedena januarja in februarja 2023 v naslednjih državah: Bolgarija, Ciper, Francija, Grčija, Italija (Bari in Lombardi), Španija, Portugalska, Slovenija in Švedska. Projektni partnerji so anketirali 357 anketirancev, od katerih je bilo 243 (68,1 %) žensk, 105 (29,4 %) moških in 9 (2,5 %) jih ni želelo odgovoriti. V nadaljevanju si lahko bralec ogleda pilotno študijo in rezultate izvedene ankete za državljane in prebivalce prek družbenih medijev na temo, kako je covid-19 vplival na uživanje temeljnih pravic v posamezni državi in vseh državah skupaj.

# PILOTNA ŠTUDIJA ANKETE ZA DRŽAVLJANE IN PREBIVALCE PREK DRUŽBENIH MEDIJEV O TEM, KAKO JE COVID-19 VPLIVAL NA UŽIVANJE TEMELJNIH PRAVIC.

Pilotna študija je bila izvedena na 54 osebah, z namenom preverjanja vprašalnika.

*Tabela 1: Cronbachova alfa*

Cronbachova alfa	N postavk
0,849	20

Vrednost Cronbachovega alfa je 0,849, kar pomeni, da je zanesljivost vprašalnika dobra.

*Tabela 2: KMO in Bartlettov test*

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkinova mera ustreznosti vzorčenja.		0,767
Bartlettov test sferičnosti	Približno Chi-kvadrat	393,801
	df	190
	Sig.	0,000

Mera KMO (0,767) in Bartlettov test sferičnosti (sig. < 0,05) potrjujeta, da so podatki primerni za faktorsko analizo. Uporabili smo metodo faktorizacije glavnih osi in rotacijo Varimax s Kaiserjevo normalizacijo.

*Tabela 3: Občine*

	Začetni	Ekstrakcija
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,786	0,659
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,468	0,191
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,693	0,453
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,821	0,554
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,569	0,398
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,759	0,793
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,766	0,828
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,790	0,590

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,853	0,685
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,732	0,717
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,644	0,442
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,566	0,503
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,582	0,448
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,760	0,744
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,704	0,633
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,478	0,251
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,645	0,345
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,624	0,379
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,583	0,281
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,729	0,443

Vse komunalitete so višje od 0,2, kar pomeni, da spremenljivke opredeljujejo naš pojav, prav tako ni treba izključiti nobene spremenljivke.

**Tabela 4: Pojasnjena skupna varianca**

Dejavnik	Začetne lastne vrednosti			Ekstrakcija vsote kvadratnih obremenitev			Vrtilne vsote kvadratnih obremenitev		
	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %
1	6,801	34,003	34,003	6,363	31,815	31,815	3,332	16,661	16,661
2	2,070	10,352	44,355	1,621	8,105	39,920	2,455	12,273	28,934
3	1,752	8,762	53,117	1,327	6,634	46,554	2,336	11,682	40,616
4	1,422	7,108	60,225	1,028	5,140	51,694	2,216	11,078	51,694
5	0,965	6,073	66,298						
6	0,924	5,621	71,919						
7	0,855	4,674	76,593						
8	0,843	4,217	80,810						
9	0,795	3,975	84,785						
10	0,521	2,606	87,391						
11	0,428	2,141	89,532						

12	0,419	2,096	91,628						
13	0,393	1,966	93,594						
14	0,333	1,666	95,260						
15	0,291	1,455	96,715						
16	0,226	1,129	97,845						
17	0,168	0,840	98,684						
18	0,105	0,524	99,208						
19	0,101	0,504	99,712						
20	0,058	0,288	100,000						

SPSS predlaga izključitev štirih dejavnikov, saj je njihova lastna vrednost večja od 1, prav tako lahko štirje dejavniki pojasnijo 51,694 % skupne variance.

*Tabela 5: Matrika rotiranih faktorjev*

	Dejavnik			
	1	2	3	4
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,688			
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,578			
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,612			
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,526			
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,624			
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja			0,479	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja			0,471	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja			0,456	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica			0,482	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji			0,769	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja			0,516	
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.		0,612		
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.		0,873		

Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe				0,836
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe				0,761
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina				0,464
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni				0,416
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori				0,587
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske				0,842
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela				0,745

Opazimo lahko, katere spremenljivke so bile razvrščene znotraj določenega faktorja znotraj faktorske matrike. Sklepamo lahko, da je naš vprašalnik veljaven, zato je primeren za uporabo.

# ANKETA ZA DRŽAVLJANE IN PREBIVALCE PREK DRUŽBENIH MEDIJEV O TEM, KAKO JE COVID-19 VPLIVAL NA UŽIVANJE TEMELJNIH PRAVIC.

## 1. BOLGARIJA

Tabela 6: Spol

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	18	60,0%
Moški	8	26,7%
Ne želim odgovoriti	4	13,3%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (60,0 %) je ženskega spola, 26,7 % je moških, 13,3 % pa ni želelo odgovoriti.

Tabela 7: Starost v letih

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
21-30	10	33,3%	38,3	11,5
31-40	11	36,7%		
41-50	3	10,0%		
51-60	6	20,0%		
Skupaj	30	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 38,3 leta, standardni odklon pa 11,5 leta. Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, predstavljajo 36,7 %, tisti, stari od 21 do 30 let, pa 33,3 %. Petina anketirancev je stara od 51 do 60 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (10,0 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let.

Tabela 8: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	9	30,0%
Dodiplomski študij	4	13,3%
Magistrski študij	14	46,7%
Doktorski študij	3	10,0%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (46,7 %) je pridobila magisterij, 30,0 % jih je končalo srednjo šolo, 13,3 % pa dodiplomski diplomu. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (10,0 %) je dokončal doktorski študij.

Tabela 9: Življenjska površina

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	0	0,0%
Predmestno območje	4	13,3%



Mestno območje	26	86,7%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (86,7 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 13,3 % v predmestnih območjih, medtem ko nihče ne živi na podeželju.

*Tabela 10: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0	4	1	13	12	0	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	3,3%	43,3%	40,0%	0,0%		
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2	5	8	4	11	0	3,6	1,3
	6,7%	16,7%	26,7%	13,3%	36,7%	0,0%		
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2	6	6	6	7	3	3,4	1,3
	6,7%	20,0%	20,0%	20,0%	23,3%	10,0%		
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1	1	11	8	8	1	3,7	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	36,7%	26,7%	26,7%	3,3%		
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	4	14	4	7	1	0	2,6	1,1
	13,3%	46,7%	13,3%	23,3%	3,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0	2	4	9	15	0	4,2	0,9
	0,0%	6,7%	13,3%	30,0%	50,0%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0	2	8	7	11	2	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	23,3%	36,7%	6,7%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1	2	4	7	16	0	4,2	1,1
	3,3%	6,7%	13,3%	23,3%	53,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1	5	8	8	7	1	3,5	1,2
	3,3%	16,7%	26,7%	26,7%	23,3%	3,3%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice	1	8	12	5	3	1	3,0	1,0
	3,3%	26,7%	40,0%	16,7%	10,0%	3,3%		

najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji								
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	11 36,7%	18 60,0%	0 0,0%	4,6	0,6
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1 3,3%	4 13,3%	4 13,3%	9 30,0%	11 36,7%	1 3,3%	3,9	1,2
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1 3,3%	0 0,0%	12 40,0%	6 20,0%	4 13,3%	7 23,3%	3,5	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	1 3,3%	10 33,3%	17 56,7%	1 3,3%	4,5	0,7
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	4 13,3%	8 26,7%	14 46,7%	4 13,3%	4,4	0,8
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0 0,0%	4 13,3%	7 23,3%	8 26,7%	10 33,3%	1 3,3%	3,8	1,1
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1 3,3%	1 3,3%	5 16,7%	10 33,3%	13 43,3%	0 0,0%	4,1	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0 0,0%	2 6,7%	6 20,0%	7 23,3%	13 43,3%	2 6,7%	4,1	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0 0,0%	3 10,0%	6 20,0%	10 33,3%	10 33,3%	1 3,3%	3,9	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	2 6,7%	11 36,7%	13 43,3%	3 10,0%	4,3	0,8

naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela								
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	0	4	4	5	16	0	4,1	1,1
	0,0%	13,8%	13,8%	17,2%	55,2%	0,0%		
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	0	3	6	15	5	1	3,8	0,9
	0,0%	10,0%	20,0%	50,0%	16,7%	3,3%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Iz lestvice smo izključili vrednost "6 - ne vem", saj bi ta nerealno vplivala na rezultate povprečnih vrednosti. Vrednost je bila izključena v celotnem dokumentu. V povprečju se anketiranci močno strinjajo s trditvijo »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja.« (M=4,6; SD=0,6), kot tudi s trditvijo »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe« (M=4,5; SD=0,7). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe.« (M=4,4; SD=0,8), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Prekarno delo« (M=4,3; SD=0,8), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja.« (M=4,2; SD=1,1), "Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice." (M=4,1; SD=1,1), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori« (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni.« (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja.« (M=4,0; SD=1,0), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske.« (M=3,9; SD=1,0), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." (M=3,9; SD=1,2), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina.« (M=3,8; SD=1,1), "V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere moje pravice pa niso bile omejene." (M=3,8; SD=0,9), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)." (M=3,7; SD=1,0), »Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.« (M=3,6; SD=1,3), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica." (M=3,5; SD=1,2) in »Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.« (M=3,5; SD=0,9). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtravno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti." (M=3,4; SD=1,3), »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji.« (M=3,0; SD=1,0) in »Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo.« (M=2,6; SD=1,1).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Digitalizacija
- Diskriminacija na podlagi zelenega certifikata/cepljenja
- Nezmožnost potovanja
- Omejeno gibanje
- Pandemija se je izkazala za oviro pri mojem poslovanju.

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo covid-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Psihološki pritisk je bil ogromen! Po bolezni je moj delodajalec postavil pogoj, da moram pred vrnitvijo na delo opraviti test, kot so zahtevali moji sodelavci. Test sem plačal sam.

*Tabela 11: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	25	83,3%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	19	63,3%
Psihološki zlom	19	63,3%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	15	50,0%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	12	40,0%
Omejene možnosti dela	8	26,7%
Digitalne ovire	6	20,0%
Diskriminacija	5	16,7%
Omejena izobrazba	4	13,3%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	3	10,0%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	0	0,0%

Večina anketirancev (83,3 %) se je med krizo covid-19 soočila z omejenim gibanjem. Enak odstotek anketirancev (63,3 %) se je soočil z omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo in psihološkim zlomom. Polovica anketirancev se je soočila z obveznostjo cepljenja proti covidu-19, 40,0 % z omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja, 26,7 % pa z omejenimi možnostmi zaposlitve. Petina anketirancev se je soočala z digitalnimi ovirami, 16,7 % z diskriminacijo in 13,3 % z omejeno izobrazbo. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (10,0 %) se je soočal s pomanjkanjem demokratične udeležbe. Nobeden od anketirancev se med krizo covid-19 ni soočil z nasiljem na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 – omejena izobrazba ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na njihove temeljne pravice:

- Kampanja za ozaveščanje o cepljenju in različne spodbude za cepljenje, da bi lahko življenje potekalo z manj omejitvami in manjšimi nevarnostmi za življenja ljudi. Močnejši odziv proti širjenju napačnih informacij.
- ozaveščenost in jasnost glede zdravljenja.
- Ukrepi bi morali biti priporočljivi in ne obvezni.
- Preventiva

- Povečanje zdravstvene ozaveščenosti prebivalstva za preprečevanje širjenja virusnih okužb, vključno z zdravljenjem bolnikov z vročino doma, namesto da bi jih pustili v službo ali šolo, kot je bilo v zadnjih letih v navadi zaradi strahu staršev, da bi v primeru odsotnosti z dela obdržali službo.
- Televizija ni bila potrebna za pranje možganov. Informacije je bilo treba predstaviti zmerno, brez napetosti in nepotrebnih epitetov in primerjav. Ukrepi, ki so jih izvajale oblasti, so bili popolnoma neuspešni. V ustanovah ni bilo osnovnih higienskih ukrepov.
- Ne bi smeli zapirati telovadnic ali parkov, temveč bi morali spodbujati telesno dejavnost in izpostavljenost sončni svetlobi.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Vse družbene skupine
- Poleg okuženih ljudi so zaradi izolacije in tega, da so ostali doma brez pravice do prostega gibanja, številni ljudje prikrajšani za možnost prejemanja pomoči, rehabilitacije in izobraževanja. Hudo so bili prizadeti ljudje s poklici, ki jih ni mogoče digitalizirati. V Bolgariji je bila digitalizacija še posebej stresna za izobraževalni sektor, kjer je do preoblikovanja prišlo v nekaj tednih in ne v desetih letih. Učitelji niso imeli druge možnosti, kot da poučujejo prek spleta. Usposabljanje je bilo minimalno, zato so se učitelji v bistvu učili sami s pomočjo svojih otrok in kolegov.
- Otroci in mladi
- Invalidi, manjšine
- Povečalo se je nasilje v družini nad ženskami z agresivnimi možmi.
- svobodni umetniki - izvajalci, glasbeniki, umetniki.
- Starejše osebe
- Ljudje z negotovimi delovnimi razmerami
- osebe, katerih dela ni mogoče digitalizirati.
- učenci, dijaki, študenti
- lastniki restavracij
- učitelji
- Potujoči ljudje

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Tone drugačnih informacij.

*Tabela 12: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,313	0,000	0,760	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,224	0,031	0,900	0,038

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,224	0,031	0,881	0,040
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,220	0,037	0,855	0,016
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,322	0,000	0,810	0,004
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,329	0,000	0,751	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,264	0,004	0,828	0,006
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,342	0,000	0,639	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,209	0,026	0,877	0,035
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,209	0,026	0,921	0,018
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,431	0,000	0,591	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,291	0,001	0,769	0,001
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,252	0,008	0,848	0,013
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,361	0,000	0,688	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,378	0,000	0,697	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,265	0,004	0,822	0,005
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,235	0,018	0,794	0,002
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,303	0,000	0,794	0,002

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,225	0,030	0,853	0,015
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,348	0,000	0,729	0,000
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	0,392	0,000	0,597	0,000
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	0,314	0,000	0,850	0,014

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05) za vse zgoraj navedene trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso normalno porazdeljene, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 13: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	21-30	10	10,65	9,345 (0,025)
	31-40	11	21,09	
	41-50	3	16,17	
	51-60	6	13,00	
	Skupaj	30		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	Srednja šola	9	6,39	15,430 (0,001)
	Dodiplomski študij	4	22,25	
	Magistrski študij	14	18,29	
	Doktorski študij	2	16,25	
	Skupaj	29		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	Srednja šola	9	10,83	13,634 (0,003)
	Dodiplomski študij	4	21,13	
	Magistrski študij	14	19,36	
	Doktorski študij	3	4,00	
	Skupaj	30		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Srednja šola	9	10,17	10,253 (0,017)
	Dodiplomski študij	4	22,00	
	Magistrski študij	13	17,88	
	Doktorski študij	3	7,67	
	Skupaj	29		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja	Srednja šola	8	7,88	8,486 (0,037)
	Dodiplomski študij	4	18,00	
	Magistrski študij	12	16,00	
	Doktorski študij	3	17,00	

naslednje družbene skupine: Prekarno delo	Skupaj	27		
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Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na starost anketirancev: »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«. S trditvijo se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, najmanj pa tisti, stari od 21 do 30 let. Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na stopnjo izobrazbe anketirancev: »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina«, »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni«, »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske«, »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela«. Da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja otrok in mladine, se strinjajo anketiranci s pridobljeno diplomom ali poklicno izobrazbo, najmanj pa tisti s končano srednjo šolo. Da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja zaposlenih, se strinjajo anketiranci z diplomom, najmanj pa se strinjajo anketiranci z doktoratom. Anketiranci s končanim dodiplomskim študijem se strinjajo, da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja žensk, najmanj pa tisti z doktoratom. Da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja oseb v prekarnem delu, se strinjajo anketiranci z diplomom, najmanj pa tisti s končano srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 14: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	66,500	0,743
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	56,500	0,371
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	52,500	0,470
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	38,500	0,072
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	63,500	0,616
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	52,500	0,220
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	51,000	0,565
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	46,000	0,104
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	36,500	0,059
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	46,000	0,183
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	70,500	0,920



Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	66,000	0,903
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	27,000	0,743
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	62,500	0,972
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	44,500	0,377
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	43,000	0,202
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	60,500	0,489
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	50,500	0,410
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	62,000	0,713
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	42,000	0,129
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	51,500	0,261
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	54,000	0,263

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 15: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	4,441	0,218
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,760	0,430
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	6,035	0,110
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	4,307	0,230
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2,676	0,444
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,725	0,293
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,971	0,808
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	2,631	0,452

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,529	0,470
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,644	0,649
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,510	0,473
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,994	0,574
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1,534	0,674
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,687	0,876
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,287	0,732
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	3,605	0,307
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,561	0,905
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	2,449	0,485
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,710	0,871
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	3,275	0,351
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	6,215	0,102

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 16: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	6,265	0,099
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	6,601	0,086
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1,252	0,741
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	4,430	0,219
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2,797	0,424
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,343	0,227

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	6,524	0,089
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	6,457	0,091
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	7,018	0,071
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	3,131	0,372
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,803	0,614
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,122	0,373
Omejitve širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	5,572	0,134
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	2,627	0,453
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	3,921	0,270
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	7,772	0,051
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	3,511	0,319
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	6,188	0,103

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za izobrazbo.

*Tabela 17: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,070	0,792
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2,414	0,120
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	3,458	0,063
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,204	0,273
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,207	0,649
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,582	0,446
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,005	0,945
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,215	0,270

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,180	0,672
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,749	0,387
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,062	0,803
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,029	0,154
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,202	0,653
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,582	0,446
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1,051	0,305
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,735	0,188
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,146	0,143
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,970	0,160
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,426	0,232
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,452	0,228
Pandemija je omejila moje kulturne in izobraževalne pravice.	0,505	0,477
V Bolgariji lahko rečem, da so bile nekatere pravice omejene, nekatere pa niso bile omejene.	0,029	0,864

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za območje bivanja anketirancev.

## 2. CIPER

*Tabela 18: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	23	71,9%
Moški	9	28,1%
Skupaj	32	100,0%

Večina anketirancev je ženskega spola (71,9 %), 28,1 % je moških.

*Tabela 19: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
21-30	17	53,1%	32,2	8,6
31-40	12	37,5%		
41-50	2	6,3%		
61-70	1	3,1%		
Skupaj	32	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 32,2 leta, standardni odklon pa 8,6 leta. Več kot polovica anketirancev (53,1 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 37,5 % od 31 do 40 let in 6,3 % od 41 do 50 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,1 %) je starih od 61 do 70 let.

*Tabela 20: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	1	3,1%
Dodiplomski študij	8	25,0%
Magistrski študij	21	65,6%
Doktorski študij	2	6,3%
Skupaj	32	100,0%

Več kot polovica anketirancev (65,6 %) je pridobila magisterij, četrtnina anketirancev je dokončala dodiplomski študij, 6,3 % pa doktorat. Najmanjši delež anketirancev (3,1 %) je končal srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 21: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	3	9,4%
Predmestno območje	5	15,6%
Mestno območje	24	75,0%
Skupaj	32	100,0%

Tri četrtine anketirancev živi v mestnih območjih, 15,6 % v predmestnih območjih in le 9,4 % na podeželju.

Tabela 22: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0	4	5	11	12	0	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	12,5%	15,6%	34,4%	37,5%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2	6	6	10	8	0	3,5	1,2
	6,3%	18,8%	18,8%	31,3%	25,0%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	3	10	7	12	0	0	2,9	1,0
	9,4%	31,3%	21,9%	37,5%	0,0%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2	10	6	9	4	1	3,1	1,2
	6,3%	31,3%	18,8%	28,1%	12,5%	3,1%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2	6	7	10	5	2	3,3	1,2
	6,3%	18,8%	21,9%	31,3%	15,6%	6,3%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0	4	5	14	9	0	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	12,5%	15,6%	43,8%	28,1%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0	6	5	9	12	0	3,8	1,1
	0,0%	18,8%	15,6%	28,1%	37,5%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0	3	5	9	15	0	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	9,4%	15,6%	28,1%	46,9%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0	5	10	10	7	0	3,6	1,0
	0,0%	15,6%	31,3%	31,3%	21,9%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2	4	9	11	5	1	3,5	1,2
	6,3%	12,5%	28,1%	34,4%	15,6%	3,1%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0	1	3	11	17	0	4,4	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	9,4%	34,3%	53,1%	0,0%		
	0	1	6	13	12	0	4,1	0,8

Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,0%	3,1%	18,8%	40,6%	37,5%	0,0%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0	3	15	6	6	2	3,5	0,9
	0,0%	9,4%	46,9%	18,8%	18,8%	6,3%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0	0	1	18	12	1	4,4	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	3,1%	56,3%	37,5%	3,1%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0	1	2	13	13	3	4,3	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	6,3%	40,6%	40,6%	9,4%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1	0	1	17	13	0	4,3	0,8
	3,1%	0,0%	3,1%	53,1%	40,6%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0	2	8	11	11	0	4,0	0,9
	0,0%	6,3%	25,0%	34,4%	34,4%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0	1	1	16	10	4	4,3	0,7
	0,0%	3,1%	3,1%	50,0%	31,3%	12,5%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0	4	8	10	8	2	3,7	1,0
	0,0%	12,5%	25,0%	31,3%	25,0%	6,3%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0	1	4	12	10	5	4,1	0,8
	0,0%	3,1%	12,5%	37,5%	31,3%	15,6%		
Med krizo covid-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	0	2	5	21	4	0	3,8	0,7
	0,0%	6,3%	15,6%	65,6%	12,5%	0,0%		
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0	6	6	16	4	0	3,6	0,9
	0,0%	18,8%	18,8%	50,0%	12,5%	0,0%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. V povprečju se anketiranci strinjajo, da je kriza covid-19 še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja starejših ( $M=4,4$ ;  $SD=0,6$ ), svobodo gibanja ( $M=4,4$ ;  $SD=0,8$ ), pravice do življenja in zdravja ljudi, na socialni podpori ( $M=4,3$ ;  $SD=0,7$ ), otrok in mladine ( $M=4,3$ ;  $SD=0,8$ ), invalidov ( $M=4,3$ ;  $SD=0,8$ ) in osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela ( $M=4,1$ ;  $SD=0,8$ ). Anketiranci se tudi v povprečju strinjajo, da so omejitve gibanja državljanov med krizo covid-19 trajale predolgo ( $M=4,1$ ;  $SD=0,8$ ), da je kriza covid-19 najhuje vplivala na pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja ( $M=4,1$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ), da so omejitve covid-19 najbolj prizadele temeljne pravice ( $M=4,0$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ), da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravico in dostop do zdravstvenega varstva ( $M=3,9$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ) ter pravico do izobraževanja ( $M=3,8$ ;  $SD=1,1$ ), da so opazili porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi ( $M=3,8$ ;  $SD=0,7$ ), da je kriza covid-19 zlasti prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja žensk ( $M=3,7$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ), da so na Cipru omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varstvu javnega zdravja ( $M=3,6$ ;  $SD=0,9$ ), da je kriza covid-19 najbolj prizadela pravico do dela ( $M=3,6$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo tudi s tem, da je kriza covid-19 vplivala na njihov dohodek ali dohodek njihove družine ( $M=3,5$ ;  $SD=1,2$ ), da bi omejitve širjenja covid-19 lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi ( $M=3,5$ ;  $SD=0,9$ ), in da je kriza covid-19 najbolj vplivala na pravico do svobode vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji ( $M=3,5$ ;  $SD=1,2$ ). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtralno mnenje o trditvi »Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo.«. ( $M=3,3$ ;  $SD=1,2$ ), prav tako imajo nevtralno mnenje, da je kriza covid-19 omejila njihov dostop do virov ( $M=3,1$ ;  $SD=1,2$ ), in tudi o trditvi "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti." ( $M=2,9$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Odvzem prostega gibanja
- kdo bi lahko pogosteje hodil ven, cepiva
- svobodni umetniki v umetniških poklicih niso bili deležni ugodnosti.
- Nepojasnjeno zdravljenje pri odločitvi o opustitvi cepljenja.

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo covid-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Vse pravice, razen prepovedi mučenja, so predmet omejitev, zlasti v zadevah javne varnosti in zdravja, zato se pri omejitvah vedno pretehta javni interes in skupno dobro. Na to je ESČP opozoril v številnih zadevah iz različnih evropskih držav, ki so se pritožile v zvezi s tem vprašanjem ... Prisotna morata biti sorazmernost in nujnost sprejetih ukrepov.
- Svoboda gibanja
- pravica do kulture

*Tabela 23: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo covid-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	25	78,1%
Psihološki zlom	19	59,4%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	17	53,1%
Omejena izobrazba	12	37,5%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	12	37,5%



Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	12	37,5%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	9	28,1%
Diskriminacija	7	21,9%
Omejene možnosti dela	4	12,5%
Digitalne ovire	4	12,5%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	2	6,3%

Večina anketirancev (78,1 %) se je med krizo covid-19 gibala omejeno. Več kot polovica anketirancev je doživela psihološki zlom (59,4 %) in omejeno svobodo do mirnega zbiranja (53,1 %). Enak odstotek anketirancev (37,5 %) se je soočil z omejeno izobrazbo, omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo ali obveznostjo cepljenja proti covidu-19. S pomanjkanjem demokratične udeležbe se je soočilo 28,1 % vprašanih, z diskriminacijo pa 21,9 %. Enak odstotek anketirancev (12,5 %) se je soočil tudi z omejenimi možnostmi dela ali digitalnimi ovirami. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (6,3 %) je doživel nasilje na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Osredotočite se na ranljive skupine v smislu ukrepov proti kugi in njihove neposredne oskrbe. Zaposlovanje zdravniškega in negovalnega osebja v skladu s potrebami pandemije, namesto da bi poudarjali oskrbo s covidom, zaradi česar je bilo na drugih področjih medicine premalo osebja.
- Vsakomur dajte možnost izbire.
- Večja podpora javnemu zdravstvu (bolnišnicam) z ustanovitvijo več oddelkov intenzivne terapije in zaposlovanjem osebja. Manj zapor in prepovedi gibanja.
- pozitivna spodbuda za upoštevanje pravil, preglednost v politiki.
- Država bi nam lahko bolj pomagala, da bi lahko zapore preživljali bolj varno in brez strahu (finančno ali v zvezi z virusi).
- Prostovoljno omejevanje gibanja. Zagotavljanje prostorov za ranljive osebe, ki se odločijo, da se bodo same omejevale. Uravnoteženo zagotavljanje zdravstvene oskrbe za paciente, ki ne spadajo v okvir programa covid.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Otroci in mladi
- Brezdomci
- Starejši ljudje, ženske in otroci
- Ljudje v vaseh
- Osebe z migrantskim ozadjem, ki imajo težave pri dostopu do zdravstvenega varstva
- osebe s težavami z duševnim zdravjem.
- samske osebe

*Tabela 24: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,246	0,001	0,853	0,004
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,211	0,012	0,872	0,008
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,286	0,000	0,800	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,235	0,003	0,875	0,010
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,271	0,000	0,880	0,012
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,297	0,000	0,852	0,004
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,230	0,004	0,827	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,271	0,000	0,812	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,206	0,016	0,868	0,007
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,181	0,006	0,941	0,020
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,312	0,000	0,756	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,240	0,002	0,817	0,001
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,339	0,000	0,777	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,301	0,000	0,738	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,337	0,000	0,738	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,294	0,000	0,691	0,000

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,216	0,009	0,851	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,270	0,000	0,760	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,212	0,012	0,875	0,010
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,243	0,001	0,829	0,001
Med krizo covid-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	0,349	0,000	0,801	0,001
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0,273	0,000	0,866	0,007

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 25: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	21-30	17	14,00	9,329 (0,025)
	31-40	12	20,00	
	41-50	2	6,50	
	61-70	1	2,00	
	Skupaj	32		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na starost anketirancev: "Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.". S trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, v najmanjši meri pa anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let.

*Tabela 26: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	91,500	0,596
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	78,500	0,280
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	102,500	0,965
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	88,000	0,852

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	80,000	0,699
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	84,000	0,386
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	79,000	0,283
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	98,000	0,805
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	73,000	0,184
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	86,500	0,460
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	92,000	0,592
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	95,000	0,703
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	73,500	0,305
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	88,500	0,597
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	75,000	0,435
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	93,000	0,619
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	81,500	0,332
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	74,000	0,728
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	80,000	0,696
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	63,000	0,456
Med krizo covida-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	87,500	0,427
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	97,500	0,786

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

Tabela 27: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	5,264	0,153
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,977	0,807
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,004	0,572
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2,462	0,482
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	4,023	0,259
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,154	0,245
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2,008	0,571
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	6,211	0,102
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	5,424	0,143
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,493	0,477
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	7,163	0,067
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	5,499	0,139
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	2,830	0,419
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1,446	0,695
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	2,526	0,471
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,752	0,861
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	6,351	0,096
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	7,361	0,061
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,607	0,307
Med krizo covida-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	4,465	0,215
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	3,106	0,376

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 28: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1,324	0,723
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,624	0,891
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4,720	0,193
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,102	0,777
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,616	0,893
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2,758	0,430
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2,028	0,567
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,306	0,230
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1,208	0,751
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,107	0,775
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	4,670	0,198
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,481	0,479
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	3,756	0,289
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,736	0,865
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,499	0,919
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,164	0,762
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,222	0,974
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	3,621	0,305
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	5,432	0,143

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,966	0,265
Med krizo covid-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	4,299	0,231
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	3,382	0,336

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede pridobljene izobrazbe anketirancev.

*Tabela 29: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,849	0,654
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,484	0,785
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,361	0,307
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,270	0,874
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,025	0,988
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	5,091	0,078
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,708	0,157
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,608	0,100
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,594	0,743
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,566	0,753
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	5,394	0,067
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,779	0,151
Omejitve širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,250	0,535
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	5,490	0,064
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,292	0,117
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,192	0,203

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	4,897	0,086
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,265	0,531
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	3,695	0,158
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,877	0,391
Med krizo covid-19 sem opazil porast socialne izključenosti v ciprski družbi.	4,844	0,089
Na Cipru so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	1,090	0,580

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za območje bivanja anketirancev.



### 3. FRANCIJA

*Tabela 30: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	23	76,7%
Moški	6	20,0%
Ne želim odgovoriti	1	3,3%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Večina anketirancev je ženskega spola (76,7 %), petina (20 %) je moških, 3,3 % pa jih ni želelo odgovoriti.

*Tabela 31: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
21-30	8	26,7%	47,2	19,0
31-40	5	16,7%		
41-50	3	10,0%		
51-60	4	13,3%		
61-70	7	23,3%		
71 let ali več	3	10,0%		
Skupaj	30	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 47,2 leta, standardni odklon pa 19,0 let. Več kot četrtnina anketirancev (26,7 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 23,3 % od 61 do 70 let, 16,7 % je starih od 31 do 40 let, 13,3 % od 51 do 60 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (10,0 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let ali več kot 71 let.

*Tabela 32: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	3	10,0%
Dodiplomski študij	8	26,7%
Magistrski študij	18	60,0%
Doktorski študij	1	3,3%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (60,0 %) je pridobila magisterij. Več kot četrtnina anketirancev (26,7 %) je končala dodiplomski študij, 10,0 % pa je končalo srednjo šolo. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,3 %) je dokončal doktorski študij.

*Tabela 33: Življenjsko območje*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	13	43,3%
Predmestno območje	8	26,7%
Mestno območje	9	30,0%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (43,3 %) živi na podeželju, 30,0 % na mestnih območjih in nekaj več kot četrtina anketirancev (26,7 %) na predmestnih območjih.

Tabela 34: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1	8	3	6	12	0	3,7	1,3
	3,3%	26,7%	10,0%	20,0%	40,0%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	3	6	9	8	4	0	3,1	1,2
	10,0%	20,0%	30,0%	26,7%	13,3%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	3	9	6	6	6	0	3,1	1,3
	10,0%	30,0%	20,0%	20,0%	20,0%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3	3	4	9	8	3	3,6	1,3
	10,0%	10,0%	13,3%	30,0%	26,7%	10,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	6	9	5	6	4	0	2,8	1,4
	20,0%	30,0%	16,7%	20,0%	13,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2	0	2	15	11	0	4,1	1,0
	6,7%	0,0%	6,7%	50,0%	36,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2	0	5	12	11	0	4,0	1,1
	6,7%	0,0%	16,7%	40,0%	36,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	5	0	4	9	11	1	3,7	1,4
	16,7%	0,0%	13,3%	30,0%	36,7%	3,3%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	5	0	7	11	6	1	3,4	1,3
	16,7%	0,0%	23,3%	36,7%	20,0%	3,3%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in	12	0	4	6	8	0	2,9	1,7
	40,0%	0,0%	13,3%	20,0%	26,7%	0,0%		

bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji								
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2 6,7%	0 0,0%	3 10,0%	9 30,0%	16 53,3%	0 0,0%	4,2	1,1
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2 6,7%	5 16,7%	2 6,7%	9 30,0%	12 40,0%	0 0,0%	3,8	1,3
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1 3,3%	4 13,3%	9 30,0%	5 16,7%	11 36,7%	0 0,0%	3,7	1,2
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	2 6,7%	11 36,7%	17 56,7%	0 0,0%	4,5	0,6
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1 3,3%	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	9 30,0%	18 60,0%	1 3,3%	4,5	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0 0,0%	5 16,7%	4 13,3%	5 16,7%	16 53,3%	0 0,0%	4,1	1,2
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0 0,0%	3 10,0%	5 16,7%	13 43,3%	9 30,0%	0 0,0%	3,9	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	6 20,0%	10 33,3%	12 40,0%	1 3,3%	4,1	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1 3,3%	4 13,3%	12 40,0%	7 23,3%	5 16,7%	1 3,3%	3,4	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0 0,0%	1 3,3%	3 10,0%	13 43,3%	12 40,0%	1 3,3%	4,2	0,8

Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	4	7	3	4	12	0	3,4	1,5
	13,3%	23,3%	10,0%	13,3%	40,0%	0,0%		
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	2	4	3	9	10	2	3,8	1,3
	6,7%	13,3%	10,0%	30,0%	33,3%	6,7%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju močno strinjajo, da je kriza covid-19 še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja starejših oseb (M=4,5; SD=0,6) in invalidov (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo, da je kriza covid-19 vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja oseb, ki opravljajo prekarna dela (M=4,2; SD=0,8), da je kriza covid-19 najbolj vplivala na svobodo gibanja (M=4,2; SD=1,1), da je vplivala tudi na pravice do življenja in zdravja otrok in mladine (M=4,1; SD=1,2) ter ljudi, ki prejemajo socialno podporo (M=4,1; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju tudi strinjajo, da je kriza covid-19 najhuje vplivala na pravico do zdravstvenega varstva (M=4,1; SD=1,0), pa tudi na pravico do izobraževanja (M=4,0; SD=1,1) in pravico do življenja in zdravja zaposlenih ljudi (M=3,9; SD=0,9), da so omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19, trajno vplivale na uživanje temeljnih pravic (M=3,8; SD=1,3), da so omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med krizo covid-19 trajale predolgo (M=3,8; SD=1,3), da so omejitve zaradi covid-19 vplivale na njihove temeljne pravice (M=3,7; SD=1,0), da bi omejitve širjenja covid-19 lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi (M=3,7; SD=1,2), da je kriza zaradi covid-19 najhuje vplivala na svobodo do mirnega zbiranja (M=3,7; SD=1,4) in da jim je kriza zaradi covid-19 omejila dostop do virov (M=3,6; SD=1,3). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtravno mnenje o tem, da je bila uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov kršitev temeljnih pravic (M=3,4; SD=1,5), o vplivu krize covid-19 na pravico do dela (M=3,4; SD=1,3), vpliv krize covid-19 na pravico do življenja in zdravja žensk (M=3,4; SD=1,0), vpliv krize covid-19 na njihov dohodek ali dohodek njihovih družin (M=3,1; SD=1,2) in diskriminacijo v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami v njihovi skupnosti (M=3,1; SD=1,3). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju tudi nevtravno mnenje o najhujšem vplivu krize covid-19 na svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji (M=2,9; SD=1,7) in da se v času krize covid-19 niso soočali z neenakostmi (M=2,8; SD=1,4).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Svoboda gibanja, dostop do javnih in zasebnih prostorov, enak dostop do trga dela in storitev, izražanje lastnih mnenj in dostop do nasprotujočih si informacij, ki omogočajo demokratično razpravo
- Nadlegovanje s strani delodajalca, ker sem zavrnil injekcije
- nisem želel delati na daljavo in mi ni bila ponujena nobena neposredna dejavnost, ki bi mi sledila po odpustu, ko mi ni bila predlagana ponovna uvedba neposredne dejavnosti in ko mi je bila ponovna uvedba
- Večja negotovost brezposelnih

- Dostop do interneta: bela cona ali skoraj doma, kako delati na daljavo ali opravljati tečaje za moje otroke?
- Ne jaz, ampak mladi, zlasti študenti (nastanitev, prehrana...)
- Pravica do optimalnega spremljanja med nosečnostjo
- Pravica do izobraževanja, varnosti zaposlitve
- Cepljenje je bilo opravljeno. Dostop do kulturnih prizorišč. Različni bolniški dopusti, zavrnjen dostop do zdravstvenih storitev

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo covid-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- svoboda izražanja, svoboda zdravniške izbire, enakost
- Ne morete spremljati ljubljene osebe ob smrti.
- svoboda nadzora nad lastnim telesom in nad svojim zdravjem ... spričo množičnega cepljenja, ki je predvsem odziv na krizo v bolnišnicah po letih neoliberalnih politik v zdravstvu.
- Pravica do poslušanja, pravica do sodelovanja državljanov
- Pravica do kakovostnih informacij in medijska pismenost

*Tabela 35: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	19	63,30%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	16	53,30%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	14	46,70%
Omejena izobrazba	12	40,00%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	8	26,70%
Diskriminacija	8	26,70%
Psihološki zlom	7	23,30%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	6	20,00%
Digitalne ovire	5	16,70%
Omejene možnosti dela	4	13,30%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	2	6,70%

Večina anketirancev (63,3 %) se je med krizo covid-19 gibala omejeno. Več kot polovica anketirancev (53,3 %) se je soočila z obveznostjo cepiva proti covidu-19. Skoraj polovica (46,7 %) jih je doživela omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo, 40,0 % pa omejeno izobrazbo. Enak odstotek anketirancev (26,7 %) se je soočil z diskriminacijo ali pomanjkanjem demokratične udeležbe, 23,3 % pa jih je doživelo psihološki zlom. Petina anketirancev se je soočila z omejeno svobodo do mirnega zbiranja, 16,7 % z digitalnimi ovirami, 13,3 % pa z omejenimi možnostmi dela. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (6,7 %) se je srečal z nasiljem na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Na nas so vplivale vse omejitve, zaprtje, zdravstveni ali cepilni karton, ure izstopa z dokazilom itd.
- Predvidevanje, preglednost informacij, več inteligence in odzivnost naših vlad.
- Vzpostavite odnos zaupanja z osebami s covidom, tako da jim ponudite spremljanje in ne posplošujete nepoštenih omejitev na celotno populacijo.
- Zdravstvena preventiva razen cepljenja, več bolnišničnega osebja, poenostavljen dostop do zdravstvenih storitev,
- Če bi imeli dovolj mask, bi bile omejitve blažje.
- Bolj obvezno je testiranje kot cepljenje.
- bolj prilagodljiva uporaba orodij za omejevanje širjenja virusa, kot so maske.
- naravna čredna imunost, zaščita občutljivih ljudi kot običajno pri gripi, prosta izbira cepljenja/izolacije, kampanja ozaveščanja o higieni, prepoved medijsko-politične histerije, strategija pomiritve/ravnovesja, razpustitev SZO
- bolje pripravljene politike, ki ne bodo več kršile človekovih pravic in svoboščin.
- Zdravstvena izkaznica
- Maske in pregrade bi morale biti vzpostavljene že od samega začetka in ustaviti tokove med državami.
- Prisotnost mask in obvezno nošenje mask od začetka epidemije bi lahko omejila širjenje brez zaježitve.
- Testi so bili dovolj, saj obvezno cepljenje ne preprečuje ulova in prenosa bolezni covid
- Ljudem bi lahko pustili, da gredo ven, saj je bila nevarnost okužbe z masko skoraj nična.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza covid-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Umetniki
- Velik problem za prekarne delavce, pri čemer je bila uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice najhujša stvar za prekarne delavce, ki so se morali samodejno cepiti ali pa so izgubili službo. Izšli smo iz demokracije.
- Oskrbniki, gasilci, vojaki itd., ki do zdaj niso bili ponovno vpoklicani
- Otroci v šoli
- Družine
- Geografsko izolirani ljudje
- Izolirani ljudje
- Osebe zdravstvene nege
- Osebe, ki se ne želijo cepiti proti covidu-19 in jim je bil zavržen dostop do javnih prostorov ob njihovem ponovnem odprtju (muzeji itd.)
- Invalidi
- prepovedi, da bi videl svojo družino, da bi šel v restavracijo, medtem ko so drugi visoki ljudje prirejali zasebne zabave.
- Samske osebe
- Starejši, ljudje z neozdravljivimi boleznimi
- Skupina ljudi z nizkimi dohodki in občasnih delavcev
- Brezdomci
- Brezposelni

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Vse pravice so bile in so še vedno kršene
- Zaradi te krize smo se še bolj spremenili v represivno državo.
- Med pandemijo je treba biti solidaren in ne izpodbijati vsega. Gre za reševanje življenj. Vaš vprašalnik je zelo usmerjen.
- V upanju, da nam bo ta epidemija omogočila boljše staranje, trpljenje ali sprejemanje drugih.
- V tej zgodbi covid-19 kriznega upravljanja je bila zloraba moči osrednjega pomena na več ravneh. Predvsem na vladni ravni in posledično na strokovni ravni, kjer so bili nekateri delodajalci pretirano vztrajni (zlasti na področju oskrbe). Pa tudi na družinski ravni, kjer je naša patriarhalna družba prispevala k temu, da so bile moškim dodeljene večje pravice kljub pravicam žensk in otrok. V zdravstveni skupnosti smo prišli do največjih absurdov, kot je zavrnitev prisotnosti ob postelji ljubljene osebe, ki ne velja za osebo "ob koncu življenja". Nečloveško upravljanje družbenih, poklicnih in zdravstvenih odnosov.
- Ta kriza je bila upravljana brez demokracije, izključno v interesu financ laboratorijev.
- Vaša preiskava želi covid preveč povezati s temeljnimi pravicami, ne razumem vas.

Tabela 36: Preizkusi normalnosti

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,279	0,000	0,797	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,191	0,020	0,916	0,042
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,156	0,118	0,901	0,019
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,239	0,001	0,860	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,209	0,006	0,889	0,010
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,309	0,000	0,732	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,244	0,001	0,812	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,305	0,000	0,745	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,256	0,000	0,830	0,001

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,245	0,000	0,791	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,309	0,000	0,687	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,267	0,000	0,779	0,000
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,243	0,001	0,845	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,369	0,000	0,706	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,396	0,000	0,671	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,334	0,000	0,749	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,255	0,000	0,859	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,253	0,000	0,795	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,218	0,004	0,913	0,035
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,261	0,000	0,815	0,000
Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	0,287	0,000	0,792	0,000
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	0,285	0,000	0,791	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.



Tabela 37: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Vsota rangov	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	Ženske	22	16,36	360,00	25,000 (0,014)
	Moški	6	7,67	46,00	
	Skupaj	28			

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na spol anketiranca "Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori.". Ženske se s trditvijo v večji meri strinjajo kot moški.

Tabela 38: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	67,000	0,910
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	68,000	0,956
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	66,500	0,890
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	36,500	0,279
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	61,000	0,658
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	67,500	0,930
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	48,500	0,241
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	62,000	0,814
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	65,000	0,953
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	63,500	0,757
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	64,000	0,765
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	68,500	0,977
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	65,000	0,822
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	58,500	0,516

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	52,000	0,696
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	67,500	0,930
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	68,000	0,955
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	51,000	0,681
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	37,000	0,180
Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	67,000	0,910
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	36,000	0,216

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 39: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	5,908	0,315
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	7,492	0,187
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4,625	0,463
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3,122	0,681
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	4,103	0,535
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,149	0,950
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,649	0,895
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,581	0,469
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	6,226	0,285
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,983	0,851
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2,892	0,717
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,677	0,750

Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	7,374	0,194
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	8,973	0,110
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	9,094	0,105
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,887	0,566
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	3,747	0,586
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	10,645	0,059
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	5,786	0,328
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	5,140	0,399
Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	4,070	0,539
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	3,989	0,551

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 40: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1,190	0,755
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2,745	0,433
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,709	0,871
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3,674	0,299
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,003	0,391
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,160	0,763
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	7,750	0,051
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,326	0,723
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3,183	0,364

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,969	0,579
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,798	0,615
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1,771	0,621
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,878	0,598
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1,489	0,685
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2,007	0,571
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	5,761	0,124
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,287	0,515
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	6,234	0,101
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,264	0,967
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,446	0,931
Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	1,744	0,627
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	2,245	0,523

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik med anketiranci z različnimi stopnjami izobrazbe.

*Tabela 41: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,055	0,217
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,844	0,656
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4,165	0,125
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	4,294	0,117
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,379	0,185
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,444	0,486

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,693	0,429
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,418	0,492
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,797	0,671
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,528	0,466
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,375	0,503
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,611	0,164
Omejitve širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	5,017	0,081
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,286	0,867
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,882	0,643
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,284	0,868
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,040	0,980
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,916	0,633
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,234	0,539
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,749	0,688
Uvedba zdravstvene izkaznice v Franciji za dostop do nekaterih javnih prostorov je pomenila kršitev temeljnih pravic.	3,448	0,178
Na uresničevanje temeljnih pravic so trajno vplivale omejitve, povezane s krizo covid-19.	3,456	0,178

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 4. GREECE

*Tabela 42: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	25	83,3%
Moški	5	16,7%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (83,3 %) je ženskega spola, 16,7 % je moških.

*Tabela 43: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
21-30	14	46,7%	33,6	9,7
31-40	11	36,7%		
41-50	1	3,3%		
51-60	4	13,3%		
Skupaj	30	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 33,6 leta, standardni odklon pa 9,7 leta. Skoraj polovica anketirancev (46,7 %) je starih od 21 do let, 36,7 % je starih od 31 do 40 let, 13,3 % pa od 51 do 60 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,3 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let.

*Tabela 44: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	3	10,0%
Dodiplomski študij	15	50,0%
Magistrski študij	11	36,7%
Doktorski študij	1	3,3%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Polovica anketirancev ima diplomu dodiplomskega študija, 36,7 % pa magisterij. Srednjo šolo je končalo 10,0 % anketirancev in le 3,3 % je zaključilo doktorski študij.

*Tabela 45: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	5	16,7%
Predmestno območje	6	20,0%
Mestno območje	19	63,3%

Skupaj	30	100,0%
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Večina anketirancev (63,3 %) živi v mestnih območjih, petina v predmestnih in 16,7 % na podeželju.

*Tabela 46: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	3	6	8	8	5	0	3,2	1,2
	10,0%	20,0%	26,7%	26,7%	16,7%	0,0%		
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	1	1	10	9	9	0	3,8	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	33,3%	30,0%	30,0%	0,0%		
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0	4	2	11	13	0	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	6,7%	36,7%	43,3%	0,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0	0	5	12	12	1	4,2	0,7
	0,0%	0,0%	16,7%	40,0%	40,0%	3,3%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1	3	7	8	11	0	3,8	1,1
	3,3%	10,0%	23,3%	26,7%	36,7%	0,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0	4	6	10	10	0	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	13,3%	20,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	9	6	7	1	7	0	2,7	1,5
	30,0%	20,0%	23,3%	3,3%	23,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1	2	3	10	14	0	4,1	1,1
	3,3%	6,7%	10,0%	33,3%	46,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2	3	1	17	7	0	3,8	1,1
	6,7%	10,0%	3,3%	56,7%	23,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0	2	2	10	16	0	4,3	0,9
	0,0%	6,7%	6,7%	33,3%	53,3%	0,0%		
	0	3	4	12	11	0	4,0	1,0

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,0%	10,0%	13,3%	40,0%	36,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2	5	4	10	9	0	3,6	1,3
	6,7%	16,7%	13,3%	33,3%	30,0%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0	1	1	11	16	1	4,4	0,7
	0,0%	3,3%	3,3%	36,7%	53,3%	3,3%		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1	0	6	11	12	0	4,1	1,0
	3,3%	0,0%	20,0%	36,7%	40,0%	0,0%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0	2	8	8	10	2	3,9	1,0
	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	26,7%	33,3%	6,7%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0	0	1	11	18	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	3,3%	36,7%	60,0%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0	0	2	8	20	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%	26,7%	66,7%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1	0	1	12	16	0	4,4	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	3,3%	40,0%	53,3%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1	1	6	12	9	1	3,9	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	20,0%	40,0%	30,0%	3,3%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1	1	6	9	12	1	4,0	1,1
	3,3%	3,3%	20,0%	30,0%	40,0%	3,3%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1	0	3	10	16	0	4,3	0,9
	3,3%	0,0%	10,0%	33,3%	53,3%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1	1	1	12	13	2	4,3	1,0
	3,3%	3,3%	3,3%	10,0%	43,3%	6,7%		



družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela									
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Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtralno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju močno strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja starejših oseb (M=4,6; SD=0,6) in invalidov (M=4,6; SD=0,6). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 še posebej prizadela otroke in mlade (M=4,4; SD=0,9), da je močno vplivala na svobodo gibanja (M=4,4; SD=0,7), pravico do mirnega zbiranja (M=4,3; SD=0,9), da je kriza COVID-19 še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja oseb, ki opravljajo prekarna dela (M=4,3; SD=1,0) in žensk (M=4,3; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju tudi strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov dohodek ali dohodek njihove družine (M=4,2; SD=0,7) ter na pravico do zdravstvenega varstva (M=4,1; SD=1,1). V povprečju se anketiranci strinjajo tudi s trditvami "Omejitve COVID-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice". (M=4,1; SD=1,0) in "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi v času krize COVID-19 so trajale predolgo". (M=4,1; SD=1,0). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja ljudi, ki prejemajo socialno podporo (M=4,0; SD=1,1), ter da je močno vplivala na pravico do dela (M=4,0; SD=1,0) in pravice do življenja in zdravja zaposlenih ljudi (M=3,9; SD=1,0), v povprečju se strinjajo tudi s trditvijo "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi." (M=3,9; SD=1,0), da je kriza zaradi COVID-19 omejila njihov dostop do virov (M=3,9; SD=1,0), vplivala na diskriminacijo v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami v njihovi skupnosti (M=3,8; SD=1,1), da je vplivala na njihovo pravico do izobraževanja (M=3,8; SD=1,1), strinjajo se tudi s trditvijo "Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic." in da je kriza COVID-19 najhuje vplivala na svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskim prepričanju (M=3,6; SD=1,3). Anketiranci so se v povprečju do trditev opredelili nevtralno: "V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja." (M=3,2; SD=1,2) in "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." (M=2,7; SD=1,5).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva za ranljive skupine in bolnike s kroničnimi boleznimi, ki se je močno zmanjšal, saj je bila prednost dana pokrivanju pandemije, ti bolniki pa so praktično izgubili dostop do zdravstvenega sistema in zanemarili zdravljenje, potrebno za njihove kronične bolezni.
- Starost
- Ker nisem bila cepljena, nisem mogla najti dela, poleg tega pa je bila prisotna močna diskriminacija.
- Od države nisem prejel nobene finančne pomoči
- Mislim, da ni bilo enakosti. Nekateri posamezniki in skupine so s toleranco države kršili pravila.
- Odvzem pravice do prostega gibanja, odvzem pravice do stikov z drugimi ljudmi. Pomanjkanje družabnega življenja, sprememba v dožemanju družbenih stikov.
- Nekateri ljudje in skupine niso upoštevali varnostnih pravil, jaz pa sem to počel ves čas.

- Ženske so bile bolj ogrožene z izgubo zaposlitve

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Iz zgoraj navedenega izhaja, da je pravica do dela
- Šlo je za izredne razmere in menim, da pravice državljanov niso bile kršene.

*Tabela 47: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	26	86,7%
Psihološki zlom	23	76,7%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	18	60,0%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	16	53,3%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	13	43,3%
Diskriminacija	12	40,0%
Omejena izobrazba	10	33,3%
Omejene možnosti dela	10	33,3%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	10	33,3%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	3	10,0%
Digitalne ovire	2	6,7%

Večina anketirancev (86,7 %) je med krizo COVID-19 doživela omejeno gibanje, 76,7 % je doživelo psihološki zlom, 60,0 % pa omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo. Nekaj več kot polovica anketirancev (53,3 %) je doživela omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja, 43,3 % pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe, 40,0 % pa se je soočilo z diskriminacijo. Enak odstotek anketirancev (33,3 %) se je soočil z omejenim izobraževanjem, omejenimi možnostmi za delo ali obveznim cepivom COVID-19, 10,0 % jih je doživelo nasilje na podlagi spola, le 6,7 % pa digitalne ovire.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Več proračunskih sredstev bi lahko namenili zdravstvu, odprli bi lahko nove enote za intenzivno nego, zaposlili bi morali medicinsko osebje, zagotovili bi boljše plače, zagotovili bi osnovo za duševno in telesno zdravje prebivalstva, ne pa da pandemija postane še en čas za poneverbo politikov in vlade, civilnega javnega denarja in sredstev.
- Boljša konfiguracija prostorov za lažjo zaščito Preventiva, tj. boljše zagotavljanje zdravstvenih storitev na splošno
- Nisem ne politik ne epidemiolog ne pravnik, da bi imel ustrezno znanje za odgovor na to vprašanje. Vendar pa ukrepi, ki sem jih doživel, zagotovo niso bili demokratični.
- Hitreje bi bilo treba sprejeti ukrepe za preprečevanje širjenja virusa
- Upoštevanje higienskih pravil na vseh področjih.

- pregled potnikov iz Kitajske na začetku pandemije, prepoved letov na Kitajsko in iz nje, dokler se ne ugotovi problem. Pravilno obveščanje državljanov.
- Krepitev bolnišnic - naložbe v javno zdravje
- Nekateri države imajo boljše upravljanje, zato se lahko sklicujemo na njihove politike.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Ljudje, ki so delali na prvi bojni črti
- Ranljive družbene skupine
- Najbolj so bili prizadeti otroci. Odrasli vedo, kaj je družabno življenje. Otroci, zlasti mlajši, niso socializirani in se težko družijo.
- Invalidi Ženske Ljudje v revščini
- Vsi
- Priseljenci in begunci
- Skupine z nizkimi dohodki (nezmožnost nakupa tehnoloških sredstev, odvisnost od javnih zdravstvenih struktur) vse operacije so bile preložene zaradi pandemije otroci so imeli pomanjkljivo socializacijo in imunski razvoj
- Bolniki, ki potrebujejo dostop do bolnišnic.
- invalidi, enostarševske družine, starejši

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Težave na splošno
- Čeprav menim, da ženskam ni bila omejena pravica do življenja ali zdravja, menim, da je omejitev gibanja in zbiranja povečala njihove obveznosti, zlasti v zvezi z varstvom otrok in zaposlitvijo. Menim, da so bile najbolj prizadete zaposlene matere.

*Tabela 48: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0,149	0,016	0,911	0,033
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	0,187	0,024	0,840	0,001
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,274	0,000	0,767	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,276	0,000	0,785	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,234	0,001	0,839	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,249	0,000	0,812	0,000

Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,198	0,013	0,818	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,307	0,000	0,768	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,356	0,000	0,761	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,376	0,000	0,680	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,233	0,001	0,826	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,217	0,004	0,857	0,002
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,373	0,000	0,662	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,268	0,000	0,765	0,000
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,196	0,015	0,863	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,396	0,000	0,671	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,412	0,000	0,648	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,329	0,000	0,633	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,244	0,001	0,812	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,228	0,002	0,837	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,369	0,000	0,706	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,280	0,000	0,704	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštete trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 49: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

	N	Srednja uvrstitev	Vsota rangov	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	Ženske	25	13,68	17,000 (0,009)
	Moški	5	24,60	
	Skupaj	30		

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na spol anketiranca: "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo.". Moški se s trditvijo strinjajo v večji meri kot ženske.

*Tabela 50: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	42,000	0,242
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	61,500	0,953
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	53,000	0,570
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	53,500	0,685
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	59,000	0,839
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	43,500	0,269
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	56,000	0,697
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	58,500	0,804
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	31,500	0,056
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	56,000	0,700
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	55,000	0,665
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	35,500	0,299
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	44,500	0,286

Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	29,000	0,191
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	49,000	0,381
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	54,500	0,591
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	49,000	0,397
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	37,000	0,384
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	46,000	0,392
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	43,500	0,240
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	34,000	0,311

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 51: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	6,421	0,093
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	0,471	0,925
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	2,767	0,429
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,363	0,714
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1,181	0,757
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,707	0,872
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,048	0,384
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,863	0,182
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,997	0,262
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	5,412	0,144
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3,376	0,337

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,109	0,550
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	3,031	0,387
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,721	0,868
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,928	0,587
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,945	0,815
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,915	0,822
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,019	0,389
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	3,781	0,286
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,889	0,180
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,505	0,681
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	4,594	0,204

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 52: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	1,172	0,760
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	1,857	0,603
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1,383	0,710
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2,794	0,425
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,604	0,457
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2,291	0,514
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,669	0,299
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,704	0,636

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2,776	0,427
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,061	0,786
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1,207	0,751
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,199	0,978
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,334	0,721
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	1,577	0,665
Omejitve širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,747	0,626
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,781	0,854
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2,568	0,463
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,861	0,835
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1,815	0,612
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,726	0,631
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,025	0,795
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,026	0,388

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 53: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
V Grčiji so omejitve, ki so veljale za osebe, ki niso bile cepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	2,055	0,358
Prekinitev dela zdravstvenih delavcev, ki niso bili cepljeni, ki so jo uvedli v Grčiji, je kršitev njihovih pravic.	1,244	0,537
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,850	0,654
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,219	0,896
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	5,109	0,078



Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,366	0,505
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,676	0,713
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,450	0,799
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,271	0,873
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,951	0,377
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,564	0,754
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,182	0,913
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,442	0,486
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	4,354	0,113
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,768	0,681
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,206	0,902
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,212	0,900
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,079	0,583
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,205	0,902
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,390	0,499
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,055	0,590
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,034	0,596

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 5. ITALIJA - 1 (InCo Molfetta)

*Tabela 54: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	35	76,1%
Moški	11	23,9%
Skupaj	46	100,0%

Večina anketirancev je ženskega spola (76,1 %), 23,9 % je moških.

*Tabela 55: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	27	58,7%	29,2	15,9
21-30	2	4,3%		
31-40	2	4,3%		
41-50	9	19,6%		
51-60	5	10,9%		
61-70	1	2,2%		
Skupaj	46	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 29,2 leta, standardni odklon pa 15,9 leta. Več kot polovica anketirancev (58,7 %) je starih 20 let ali manj. 19,6 % jih je starih od 41 do 50 let, 10,9 % pa od 51 do 60 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (4,3 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let ali od 31 do 40 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,2 %) je starih od 61 do 70 let.

*Tabela 56: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	28	60,9%
Dodiplomski študij	2	4,3%
Magistrski študij	15	32,6%
Doktorski študij	1	2,2%
Skupaj	46	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (60,9 %) je končala srednjo šolo. Slaba tretjina anketirancev (32,6 %) je pridobila magisterij, 4,3 % pa je končala dodiplomski študij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,2 %) je pridobil izobrazbo na doktorski stopnji študija.

*Tabela 57: Življenjsko območje*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	4	8,7%
Predmestno območje	6	13,0%
Mestno območje	36	78,3%
Skupaj	46	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (78,3 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 13,0 % v predmestnih območjih in 8,7 % na podeželju.

*Tabela 58: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1	8	11	19	6	1	3,5	1,0
	2,2%	17,4%	23,9%	41,3%	13,0%	2,2%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1	12	16	15	1	1	3,1	0,9
	2,2%	26,1%	34,8%	32,6%	2,2%	2,2%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4	25	8	7	1	1	2,5	0,9
	8,7%	54,3%	17,4%	15,2%	2,2%	2,2%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1	8	20	13	1	3	3,1	0,8
	2,2%	17,4%	43,5%	28,3%	2,2%	6,5%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1	6	14	21	4	0	3,5	0,9
	2,2%	13,0%	30,4%	45,7%	8,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0	2	6	19	19	0	4,2	0,8
	0,0%	4,3%	13,0%	41,3%	41,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1	3	9	20	12	1	3,9	1,0
	2,2%	6,5%	19,6%	43,5%	26,1%	2,2%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	2	5	7	21	10	1	3,7	1,1
	4,3%	10,9%	15,2%	45,7%	21,7%	2,2%		

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1	6	8	25	5	1	3,6	0,9
	2,2%	13,0%	17,4%	54,3%	10,9%	2,2%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	5	7	21	10	2	1	2,9	1,0
	10,9%	15,2%	45,7%	21,7%	4,3%	2,2%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1	1	6	19	19	0	4,2	0,9
	2,2%	2,2%	13,0%	41,3%	41,3%	0,0%		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	4	11	11	14	6	0	3,2	1,2
	8,7%	23,9%	23,9%	30,4%	13,0%	0,0%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1	17	15	4	1	8	2,7	0,8
	2,2%	37,0%	32,6%	8,7%	2,2%	17,4%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0	5	5	20	15	1	4,0	1,0
	0,0%	10,9%	10,9%	43,5%	32,6%	2,2%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0	3	7	20	15	1	4,0	0,9
	0,0%	6,5%	15,2%	43,5%	32,6%	2,2%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0	2	7	17	20	0	4,2	0,9
	0,0%	4,3%	15,2%	37,0%	43,5%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1	2	7	21	14	1	4,0	0,9
	2,2%	4,3%	15,2%	45,7%	30,4%	2,2%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0	1	9	23	13	0	4,0	0,8
	0,0%	2,2%	19,6%	50,0%	28,3%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja	1	3	17	17	6	2	3,5	0,9
	2,2%	6,5%	37,0%	37,0%	13,0%	4,3%		

naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske									
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0	1	12	19	11	3	3,9	0,8	
	0,0%	2,2%	26,1%	41,3%	23,9%	6,5%			
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covid-19.	2	8	19	12	3	2	3,3	1,1	
	4,3%	17,4%	41,3%	26,1%	6,5%	4,3%			
Omejitev temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covid-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	0	6	8	26	6	0	3,7	0,9	
	0,0%	13,0%	17,4%	56,5%	13,0%	0,0%			

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtralno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladi." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: svobode gibanja." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: osebe na socialni podpori." (M=4,0; SD=0,8), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposleni." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni: Invalidi." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe." (M=4,0; SD=1,0), »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja.« (M=3,9; SD=1,0), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela." (M=3,9; SD=0,8), "Omejitev temeljnih pravic je močnejše vplivala na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo COVID-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi." (M=3,7; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je imela kriza COVID-19 največji vpliv na človekove pravice: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." (M=3,7; SD=1,1), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do dela/izbire poklica." (M=3,6; SD=0,9), »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske.« (M=3,5; SD=0,9), "Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." (M=3,5; SD=0,9) in »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« (M=3,5; SD=1,0). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtralno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: "Menim, da so oblikovalci politike v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo COVID-19." (M=3,3; SD=1,1), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov." (M=3,1;

SD=0,8), "Križa COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih življenjskih področjih: - Dostopnost do informacij: (M=3,1; SD=0,8): Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." (M=3,1; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je križa COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Svoboda vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji" (M=2,9; SD=1,0), "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi." (M=2,7; SD=0,8) in "Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti." (M=2,5; SD=0,9).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je križa COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Svoboda gibanja tudi za malenkost
- Zdravje
- Skrb za otroke in delo hkrati

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med križo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Najprej pravica do zdravja

*Tabela 59: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočili med križo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	37	80,4%
Psihološki zlom	19	41,3%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	18	39,1%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	11	23,9%
Omejena izobrazba	10	21,7%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	9	19,6%
Digitalne ovire	9	19,6%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	4	8,7%
Omejene možnosti dela	3	6,5%
Diskriminacija	1	2,2%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	0	0,0%

Večina anketirancev (80,4 %) je med križo COVID-19 doživela omejeno gibanje, skoraj polovica (41,3 %) psihološki zlom, 39,1 % omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo, 23,9 % omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja in 21,7 % omejeno izobraževanje. Enak odstotek anketirancev (19,6 %) se je soočil z obveznostjo cepiva COVID-19 ali digitalnimi ovirami, 8,7 % jih je doživelo pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe, 6,5 % pa Omejene možnosti dela. Le 2,2 % anketirancev se je soočilo z diskriminacijo. Nobeden od anketirancev ni doživel nasilja na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Ne le omejitve, ampak tudi veliko preventive, zdravstvene vzgoje, osnovnega izobraževanja, izobraževanja za hojo in kolesarjenje, izobraževanja o odnosih z zdravjem itd.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Otroci in starejši
- Invalidi, ženske, otroci
- Starejši
- Razširjene družine
- Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela
- Brezdomci
- Bolne osebe, ki potrebujejo takojšnjo pomoč
- Priseljenci
- Starši, ki imajo otroke s hudimi boleznimi
- Osebe, ki prejemajo zdravstveno pomoč na domu
- Osebe s posebnim zdravstvenim zdravljenjem in hudimi težavami
- Ljudje z negotovimi delovnimi mesti
- Študenti

*Tabela 60: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,282	0,000	0,878	0,002
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,214	0,001	0,844	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,357	0,000	0,796	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,268	0,000	0,852	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,316	0,000	0,833	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,236	0,000	0,824	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,325	0,000	0,795	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,263	0,000	0,865	0,001

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,305	0,000	0,844	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,255	0,000	0,891	0,004
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,257	0,000	0,757	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,263	0,000	0,814	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,245	0,000	0,817	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,280	0,000	0,777	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,288	0,000	0,795	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,244	0,000	0,807	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,245	0,000	0,865	0,001
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,235	0,000	0,847	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,174	0,015	0,917	0,018
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,257	0,000	0,857	0,001
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covida-19.	0,246	0,000	0,913	0,014
Omejitev temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covida-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	0,326	0,000	0,818	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.



Tabela 61: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	20 let ali manj	26	20,21	12,286 (0,031)
	21-30	2	10,25	
	31-40	2	36,25	
	41-50	9	32,83	
	51-60	5	18,20	
	61-70	1	30,00	
	Skupaj	45		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	20 let ali manj	27	20,00	11,203 (0,048)
	21-30	2	9,75	
	31-40	2	37,00	
	41-50	9	29,28	
	51-60	5	29,40	
	61-70	1	37,00	
	Skupaj	46		
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	20 let ali manj	25	17,84	15,865 (0,007)
	21-30	2	13,00	
	31-40	2	41,50	
	41-50	9	31,94	
	51-60	5	23,50	
	61-70	1	30,00	
	Skupaj	44		
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	Srednja šola	27	20,02	9,076 (0,028)
	Dodiplomski študij	2	42,50	
	Magistrski študij	15	24,47	
	Doktorski študij	1	42,50	
	Skupaj	45		
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Srednja šola	26	17,65	10,869 (0,012)
	Dodiplomski študij	2	35,75	
	Magistrski študij	15	28,63	
	Doktorski študij	1	30,00	
	Skupaj	44		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketiranca: »Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši: "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:" in "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine": Ženske.". Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, se najpogosteje strinjajo, da so omejitve COVID-19 vplivale na temeljne pravice, medtem ko se tisti, stari od 21 do 30 let, s tem strinjajo najmanj. Respondenti, stari od 61 do 70 let, se nagibajo k strinjanju, da je križa COVID-19 najbolj prizadela njihovo pravico do zdravstvenega varstva, medtem ko se tisti, stari od 21 do 30 let, s tem strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, se najbolj strinjajo, da je križa COVID-19 najbolj prizadela pravice žensk do življenja in zdravja, medtem ko se anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, s tem strinjajo najmanj.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketiranca: »Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« in "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala predvsem na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske.". S trditvijo »Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, ki so pridobili doktorat ali zaključili dodiplomski študij, v najmanjši meri pa tisti z dokončano srednjo šolo. Anketiranci z dodiplomskim nazivom se najbolj strinjajo, da je križa COVID-19 vplivala zlasti na pravice žensk do življenja in zdravja, najmanj pa se s to trditvijo strinjajo tisti z dokončano srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 62: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	119,500	0,061
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	130,000	0,195
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	158,500	0,406
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	139,500	0,275
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	136,500	0,123
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	183,000	0,792
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	159,000	0,432
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	174,500	0,725
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	155,000	0,546
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	147,000	0,261

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	143,500	0,173
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	141,500	0,176
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	144,500	0,889
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	134,500	0,138
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	148,000	0,270
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	135,000	0,111
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	165,000	0,532
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	127,000	0,067
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	105,500	0,054
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	139,000	0,655
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covida-19.	149,500	0,245
Omejitev temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covida-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	146,500	0,188

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 63: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	7,919	0,161
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	8,469	0,132
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	6,476	0,263
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,101	0,684
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,133	0,951
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	9,617	0,087

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	6,143	0,293
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	3,200	0,669
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	7,699	0,174
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,662	0,599
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	10,653	0,059
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	3,352	0,646
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,930	0,424
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	4,247	0,514
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,669	0,751
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	8,157	0,148
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,037	0,694
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covid-19.	4,100	0,535
Omejitev temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covid-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	5,515	0,356

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 64: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,488	0,685
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,278	0,517
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3,394	0,335
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	3,231	0,357
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	7,381	0,061

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,536	0,911
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	3,682	0,298
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1,347	0,718
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,891	0,595
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,463	0,691
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,044	0,385
Omejitve širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	4,294	0,231
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1,738	0,629
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	6,948	0,074
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,509	0,320
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,675	0,879
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,450	0,217
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,373	0,338
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covida-19.	2,804	0,423
Omejitve temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covida-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	1,042	0,791

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 65: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,519	0,172
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	2,820	0,244
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,880	0,237
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,515	0,773

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,474	0,789
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,964	0,374
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,626	0,731
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,327	0,849
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,810	0,667
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,092	0,351
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,521	0,771
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,393	0,821
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,535	0,765
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	2,602	0,272
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,111	0,946
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,987	0,370
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,192	0,908
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,295	0,863
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	2,794	0,247
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,770	0,680
Menim, da so oblikovalci politik v moji regiji s komuniciranjem z ljudmi olajšali razumevanje omejitev med krizo covida-19.	1,363	0,506
Omejitev temeljnih pravic je imela večji vpliv na tiste, ki so bili že pred krizo covida-19 marginalizirani in ranljivi.	0,225	0,894

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 6. ITALIJA - 2 (LOMBARDIJA)

*Tabela 66: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	29	54,7%
Moški	23	43,4%
Ne želim odgovoriti	1	1,9%
Skupaj	53	100,0%

Več kot polovica anketirancev (54,7 %) je ženskega spola, 43,4 % je moških, 1,9 % pa ni želelo odgovoriti.

*Tabela 67: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	1	1,9%	49,0	13,7
21-30	6	11,3%		
31-40	4	7,5%		
41-50	16	30,2%		
51-60	16	30,2%		
61-70	7	13,2%		
71 let ali več	3	5,7%		
Skupaj	53	100,0%		

Povprečna starost je 49 let s standardnim odklonom 13,7 leta. Enak odstotek anketirancev (30,2 %) je star od 41 do 50 let ali od 51 do 60 let, 13,2 % pa je starih od 61 do 70 let. Le 11,3 % anketirancev je starih 11,3 % in še manj (7,5 %) od 31 do 40 let, 5,7 % pa je starih 71 let ali več. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (1,9 %) je starih 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 68: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	24	45,3%
Dodiplomski študij	3	5,7%
Magistrski študij	23	43,4%
Doktorski študij	2	3,8%
Drugo	1	1,9%
Skupaj	53	100,0%

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (45,3 %) je končala srednjo šolo, 43,4 % pa je pridobilo magisterij. Diplomsko dodiplomskega študija je pridobilo 5,7 % anketirancev, 3,8 % jih je pridobilo doktorat. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (1,9 %) je odgovoril z drugo.

Tabela 69: Življenjsko območje

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	5	9,4%
Predmestno območje	6	11,3%
Mestno območje	42	79,2%
Skupaj	53	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (79,2 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 11,3 % v predmestnih območjih in 9,4 % na podeželju.

Tabela 70: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	9	8	9	15	12	0	3,2	1,4
	17,0%	15,1%	17,0%	28,3%	22,6%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	3	16	5	24	5	0	3,2	1,2
	5,7%	30,2%	9,4%	45,3%	9,4%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4	15	13	13	6	2	3,0	1,2
	7,5%	28,3%	24,5%	24,5%	11,3%	3,8%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3	13	18	15	3	1	3,0	1,0
	5,7%	24,5%	34,0%	28,3%	5,7%	1,9%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	6	7	16	18	6	0	3,2	1,2
	11,3%	13,2%	30,2%	34,0%	11,3%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	30	5	2	4	4	8	1,8	1,4
	56,6%	9,4%	3,8%	7,5%	7,5%	15,1%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	12	12	8	5	5	11	2,5	1,4
	22,6%	22,6%	15,1%	9,4%	9,4%	20,8%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	10	5	6	11	10	11	3,1	1,5
	18,9%	9,4%	11,3%	20,8%	18,9%	20,8%		
	12	8	9	13	8	3	2,9	1,4



Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	22,6%	15,1%	17,0%	24,5%	15,1%	5,7%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	6	2	7	11	7	20	3,3	1,4
	11,3%	3,8%	13,2%	20,8%	13,2%	37,7%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	17	4	5	9	5	13	2,5	1,5
	32,1%	7,5%	9,4%	17,0%	9,4%	24,5%		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	4	18	12	7	12	0	3,1	1,3
	7,5%	34,0%	22,6%	13,2%	22,6%	0,0%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	5	18	16	5	8	1	2,9	1,2
	9,4%	34,0%	30,2%	9,4%	15,1%	1,9%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	5	16	1	3	28	0	3,6	1,6
	9,4%	30,2%	1,9%	5,7%	52,8%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	5	19	0	5	24	0	3,5	1,6
	9,4%	35,8%	0,0%	9,4%	45,3%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	5	11	3	2	32	0	3,8	1,5
	9,4%	20,8%	5,7%	3,8%	60,4%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	8	28	5	0	11	0	2,6	1,4
	15,4%	53,8%	9,6%	0,0%	21,2%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	22	21	3	0	7	0	2,0	1,3
	41,5%	39,6%	5,7%	0,0%	13,2%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja	9	32	1	2	9	0	2,4	1,3
	17,0%	60,4%	1,9%	3,8%	17,0%	0,0%		

naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske									
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	17 32,1%	26 49,1%	1 1,9%	0 0,0%	9 17,0%	0 0,0%	2,2	1,4	
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom.	6 11,3%	12 22,6%	19 35,8%	10 18,9%	0 0,0%	6 11,3%	2,7	1,0	
Odločitev za omejitev prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	11 20,8%	15 28,3%	14 26,4%	6 11,3%	7 13,2%	0 0,0%	2,7	1,3	

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtralnno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. V povprečju se anketiranci strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladi." (M=3,8; SD=1,5), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi: Starejše osebe." (M=3,6; SD=1,6) in »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe.« (M=3,5; SD=1,6). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtralnno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Svoboda vesti in bogoslužje v skladu z verskimi prepričanji." (M=3,3; SD=1,4), »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« (M=3,2; SD=1,4), "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih življenjskih področjih:" (M=3,2; SD=1,4): Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih življenjskih področjih: Nisem se soočal z neenakostjo." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." (M=3,1; SD=1,5), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." (M=3,1; SD=1,3), "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti." (M=3,0; SD=1,2), "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih življenjskih področjih: Omejen dostop do virov." (M=3,0; SD=1,0), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do dela/izbire poklica." (M=2,9; SD=1,4), »Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.« (M=2,9; SD=1,2), "Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19." (M=2,7; SD=1,0), "Odločitev za omejitev prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilen ukrep." (M=2,7; SD=1,3), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju ustrezno vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni." (M=2,6; SD=1,4), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove

pravice: svobode gibanja." (M=2,5; SD=1,5) in "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do izobraževanja." (M=2,5; SD=1,4). Anketiranci se v povprečju ne strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju v skladu s tem najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske." (M=2,4; SD=1,3), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela" (M=2,2; SD=1,4), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: osebe, ki prejemajo socialno podporo." (M=2,0; SD=1,3) in »Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja." (M=1,8; SD=1,4).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Dostop do osnovnih storitev
- Dostop do sanitarij
- Biti samski je dejanski pogoj neenakosti
- Potrdilo o cepljenju in pomanjkanje zasebnosti
- Težaven dostop do zdravstvene oskrbe
- Dostojanstvo
- Svoboda gibanja
- Zdravstveno varstvo, delo, šport, prosti čas, usposabljanje
- Obvezno cepljenje
- Ne morete delati.
- Oddaljeni dostop do komunikacijskih naprav
- Pravica do študija
- Delo

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Svoboda izražanja in pravica do zdravja, dostop do družabnih srečanj
- Svoboda gibanja
- Svoboda mnenja
- Svoboda ali necepljenje za delovne kategorije in starejše od 50 let
- Sodelovanje
- Pravica do življenja najranljivejših

*Tabela 71: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	45	84,9%
Omejeno gibanje	40	75,5%
Psihološki zlom	25	47,2%
Omejena izobrazba	23	43,4%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	17	32,1%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	17	32,1%

Omejene možnosti dela	14	26,4%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	9	17,0%
Diskriminacija	8	15,1%
Digitalne ovire	8	15,1%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	2	3,8%

Večina anketirancev (84,9 %) je imela med krizo COVID-19 omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo, 75,5 % pa gibanje. Malo manj kot polovica anketirancev (47,2 %) je doživela psihološki zlom, 43,4 % pa omejeno izobraževanje. Enak odstotek anketirancev (32,1 %) je doživel omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja ali obveznost cepljenja proti COVID-19, 26,4 % pa Omejene možnosti dela. Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe je doživelo 17,0 % anketirancev. Z diskriminacijo ali digitalnimi ovirami se je soočil enak odstotek anketirancev (15,1 %). Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,8 %) je doživel nasilje na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Manj strogost. Glej Nemčija in Švica
- Skrb za bolne in ne zapuščanje bolnikov s tahipirinom in pozornim čakanjem
- Zgodnje terapije, obdukcije v zgodnjih primerih, prostovoljno cepljenje le za šibke.
- večja svoboda gibanja ob upoštevanju sanitarnih pravil (razmik, maska, uporaba razkužil)
- Večja uporaba osebne zaščitne opreme za dihala. Boljša strategija oskrbe bolnikov (uporaba protivnetnih zdravil namesto antipiretikov). Bolj omejeno, vendar bolj pravočasno zapiranje (zaprite samo urgentne ambulante COVID-19 vročih točk, vendar jih zaprite takoj).
- strožje zahteve glede nošenja maske in več pravih informacij, ki ljudem omogočajo razumevanje tveganj za okužbo.
- Krepitev zdravstvenih ustanov. Zdravljenje s protivirusnimi in protivnetnimi zdravili. Hiperimunska plazma Uporaba maske.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Vsi državljani, zlasti necepljeni.
- Vse osebe, ki potrebujejo zdravstveno pomoč.
- Starejši, hospitalizirani v RSA [zdravstveni dom, op. prev.]
- Vsi so bili diskriminirani, še posebej tisti, ki nimajo družine ali imajo oddaljene družinske člane.
- šibke osebe na splošno in vsi tisti, ki zaradi preteklih (resničnih) bolezni ne morejo dobiti cepiva.
- Zdravstveni delavci
- Brezdomci
- Ljudje z nizkimi dohodki
- Migranti
- Osebe z boleznimi, ki potrebujejo bolnišnično oskrbo.
- Osebe z drugimi boleznimi

- Ljudje s psihološkimi slabostmi
- Brezposelne osebe

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Razen v prvih trenutkih, ko sta bili zmeda in previdnost upravičeni, so bila sredstva za varno namestitve bolnikov na voljo. Druga zadeva je bil turizem, ki je bil žal izrabljiv
- Omejitev gibanja prevoznih sredstev je bila zagotovo pravi ukrep. Zlasti za tiste, ki niso sprejeli naših ukrepov

*Tabela 72: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,230	0,001	0,834	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,321	0,000	0,833	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,167	0,040	0,908	0,024
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,208	0,005	0,914	0,032
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,179	0,032	0,918	0,041
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,403	0,000	0,616	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,236	0,001	0,812	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,164	0,007	0,869	0,003
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,204	0,007	0,871	0,004
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,166	0,026	0,919	0,042
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,304	0,000	0,764	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,197	0,011	0,886	0,008

Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,215	0,003	0,887	0,008
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,301	0,000	0,761	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,277	0,000	0,769	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,393	0,000	0,680	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,377	0,000	0,730	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,320	0,000	0,734	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,439	0,000	0,616	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,371	0,000	0,703	0,000
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19.	0,254	0,000	0,873	0,004
Odločitev za omejitev prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	0,183	0,025	0,904	0,019

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 73: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	Ženske	29	31,93	176,00 (0,002)
	Moški	23	19,65	
	Skupaj	52		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	Ženske	27	21,31	197,50 (0,023)
	Moški	23	30,41	
	Skupaj	50		
	Ženske	26	28,40	158,50 (0,005)

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Moški	21	18,55	
	Skupaj	47		

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na spol anketirancev: "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: diskriminacijo v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti." in "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.". Ženske se pogosteje strinjajo s trditvami "Kriza COVID-19 je najbolj vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." in "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: Kriza COVID-19 je najhuje vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.", medtem ko se moški bolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami v moji skupnosti."

*Tabela 74: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svoboda gibanja	Srednja šola	21	22,02	10,311 (0,036)
	Dodiplomski študij	3	14,00	
	Magistrski študij	22	29,89	
	Doktorski študij	2	9,00	
	Drugo	1	25,00	
	Skupaj	49		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Podeželje	5	11,40	6,839 (0,033)
	Predmestno območje	6	28,25	
	Mestno območje	42	28,68	
	Skupaj	53		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na izobrazbo anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuji: Svoboda gibanja.". S trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, ki so pridobili magisterij, v najmanjši meri pa tisti z doktoratom ali doktoratom znanosti.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na območje bivanja anketirancev "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe.". Anketiranci, ki živijo v urbanih

območjih, se s trditvijo praviloma najbolj strinjajo, medtem ko se tisti, ki živijo na podeželju, z njo strinjajo najmanj.

*Tabela 75: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	284,500	0,355
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	226,500	0,059
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	242,500	0,081
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	250,500	0,623
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	177,000	0,055
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	275,000	0,393
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	167,000	0,284
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	239,500	0,322
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	289,500	0,403
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	292,500	0,562
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	311,500	0,656
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	324,000	0,850
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	283,000	0,285
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	305,000	0,723
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	284,000	0,327
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	309,000	0,604
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	303,000	0,540
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19.	178,500	0,051
Odločitev za omejitev prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	287,000	0,379



Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 76: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	12,359	0,054
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	6,283	0,392
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4,897	0,557
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3,791	0,705
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	6,180	0,403
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	9,100	0,168
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	6,054	0,417
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,030	0,673
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	10,612	0,101
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	5,098	0,531
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,989	0,921
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	6,599	0,359
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	5,658	0,463
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	8,881	0,180
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	3,833	0,699
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,574	0,734
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	6,441	0,376
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	9,107	0,168
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	4,727	0,579

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	4,327	0,633
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in ROME, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19.	11,979	0,062
Odločitev za omejitve prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	5,578	0,472

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 77: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,574	0,966
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,508	0,973
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1,174	0,882
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2,787	0,594
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1,335	0,855
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,418	0,352
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	4,477	0,345
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	2,930	0,570
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	4,871	0,301
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,210	0,331
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,598	0,463
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,970	0,741
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1,763	0,779
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2,857	0,582
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,774	0,777
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	7,716	0,103

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,572	0,334
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,821	0,769
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	8,217	0,084
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19.	1,414	0,842
Odločitev za omejitve prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	6,108	0,191

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za izobrazbo.

*Tabela 78: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,829	0,661
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,326	0,849
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1,262	0,532
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,223	0,542
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,612	0,736
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,747	0,688
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,828	0,147
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,278	0,870
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,183	0,912
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,867	0,648
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,554	0,460
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,860	0,651
Omejitve širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,644	0,440
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,420	0,811

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,135	0,209
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,127	0,345
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,525	0,104
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	4,329	0,115
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,726	0,696
Povečanje števila primerov diskriminacije, kaznivih dejanj iz sovraštva in sovražnega govora zoper manjšine, zlasti migrante in Rome, je neposredno povezano z izvajanjem omejitev med covidom-19.	1,699	0,428
Odločitev za omejitev prihoda migrantov, da bi zaščitili zdravje Italijanov, je bila pravilna.	3,384	0,184

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za območje bivanja anketirancev.

## ITALIJA – InCo Molfetta in LOMBARDIJA

*Tabela 79: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	64	64,6%
Moški	34	34,3%
Ne želim odgovoriti	1	1,0%
Skupaj	99	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (64,6 %) je ženskega spola, 34,3 % moškega spola, 1,0 % pa ni želel odgovoriti.

*Tabela 80: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	28	28,3%	39,8	17,8
21-30	8	8,1%		
31-40	6	6,1%		
41-50	25	25,3%		
51-60	21	21,2%		
61-70	8	8,1%		
71 let ali več	3	3,0%		
Skupaj	99	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 39,8 leta, standardni odklon pa 17,8 leta. Največji odstotek anketirancev (28,3 %) je star 20 let ali manj. Več kot četrtnina anketirancev (25,3 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let, 21,2 % pa od 51 do 60 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (8,1 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let ali od 61 do 70 let, 6,1 % je starih od 31 do 40 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,0 %) je starih 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 81: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	52	52,5%
Dodiplomski študij	5	5,1%
Magistrski študij	38	38,4%
Doktorski študij	3	3,0%
Drugo	1	1,0%
Skupaj	99	100,0%

Več kot polovica anketirancev (52,5 %) je končala srednjo šolo, 38,4 % je pridobilo magisterij, 5,1 % pa dodiplomski študij. Le 3,0 % anketirancev je pridobilo izobrazbo na doktorskem študiju, najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (1,0 %) pa je odgovoril z drugo.

*Tabela 82: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	9	9,1%
Predmestno območje	12	12,1%
Mestno območje	78	78,8%
Skupaj	99	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (78,8 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 12,1 % v predmestnih območjih in 9,1 % na podeželju.

*Tabela 83: Regija prebivališča*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Italija - InCo Molfetta	46	46,5%
Italija - Lombardija	53	53,5%
Skupaj	99	100,0%

Nekaj več kot polovica anketirancev (53,5 %) živi v Lombardiji, 46,5 % pa v Molfetti.

*Tabela 84: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	10	16	20	34	18	1	3,3	1,2
	10,1%	16,2%	20,2%	34,3%	18,2%	1,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	4	28	21	39	6	1	3,2	1,0
	4,0%	28,3%	21,2%	39,4%	6,1%	1,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	8	40	21	20	7	3	2,8	1,1
	8,1%	40,4%	21,2%	20,2%	7,1%	3,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	4	21	38	28	4	4	3,1	0,9
	4,0%	21,2%	38,4%	28,3%	4,0%	4,0%		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	7	13	30	39	10	0	3,3	1,1
	7,1%	13,1%	30,3%	39,4%	10,1%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	30	7	8	23	23	8	3,0	1,6
	30,3%	7,1%	8,1%	23,2%	23,2%	8,1%		
	13	15	17	25	17	12	3,2	1,3

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	13,1%	15,2%	17,2%	25,3%	17,2%	12,1%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	12 12,1%	10 10,1%	13 13,1%	32 32,3%	20 20,2%	12 12,1%	3,4	1,3
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	13 13,1%	14 14,1%	17 17,2%	38 38,4%	13 13,1%	4 4,0%	3,3	1,3
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	11 11,1%	9 9,1%	28 28,3%	21 21,2%	9 9,1%	21 21,2%	3,1	1,2
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	18 18,2%	5 5,1%	11 11,1%	28 28,3%	24 24,2%	13 13,1%	3,4	1,5
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	8 8,1%	29 29,3%	23 23,2%	21 21,2%	18 18,2%	0 0,0%	3,1	1,2
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	6 6,1%	35 35,4%	31 31,3%	9 9,1%	9 9,1%	9 9,1%	2,8	1,1
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	5 5,1%	21 21,2%	6 6,1%	23 23,2%	43 43,4%	1 1,0%	3,8	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	5 5,1%	22 22,2%	7 7,1%	25 25,3%	39 39,4%	1 1,0%	3,7	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	5 5,1%	13 13,1%	10 10,1%	19 19,2%	52 52,5%	0 0,0%	4,0	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	9 9,2%	30 30,6%	12 12,2%	21 21,4%	25 25,5%	1 1,0%	3,2	1,4

Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	22	22	12	23	20	0	3,0	1,5
	22,2%	22,2%	12,1%	23,2%	20,2%	0,0%		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	10	35	18	19	15	2	2,9	1,3
	10,1%	35,4%	18,2%	19,2%	15,2%	2,0%		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	17	27	13	19	20	3	3,0	1,4
	17,2%	27,3%	13,1%	19,2%	20,2%	3,0%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladi." (M=4,0; SD=1,3), "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi: Starejše osebe." (M=3,8; SD=1,3) in »Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe.« (M=3,7; SD=1,3). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtravno mnenje o vsaki drugi trditvi, navedeni v zgornji tabeli.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Dostop do osnovnih storitev
- Dostop do sanitarij
- Biti samski je dejanski pogoj neenakosti
- Potrdilo o cepljenju in pomanjkanje zasebnosti
- Težaven dostop do zdravstvene oskrbe
- Dostojanstvo
- Svoboda gibanja
- Zdravstveno varstvo, delo, šport, prosti čas, usposabljanje
- Obvezno cepljenje
- Ne morete delati.
- Oddaljeni dostop do komunikacijskih naprav
- Pravica do študija
- Skrb za otroke in delo hkrati

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Svoboda izražanja in pravica do zdravja, dostop do družabnih srečanj



- Svoboda gibanja
- Svoboda mnenja
- Svoboda ali necepljenje za delovne kategorije in starejše od 50 let Udeležba
- Pravica do zdravja, pravica do izobraževanja, pravica do obiskovanja družine
- Pravica do življenja najranljivejših

*Tabela 85: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	77	77,8%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	63	63,6%
Psihološki zlom	44	44,4%
Omejena izobrazba	33	33,3%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	28	28,3%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	26	26,3%
Omejene možnosti dela	17	17,2%
Digitalne ovire	17	17,2%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	13	13,1%
Diskriminacija	9	9,1%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	2	2,0%

Večina anketirancev je imela omejeno gibanje (77,8 %), 63,6 % pa omejeno zdravstveno varstvo. Malo manj kot polovica anketirancev (44,4 %) je med krizo COVID-19 doživela psihološki zlom, 33 % omejeno izobraževanje in 28,3 % omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja. Nekaj več kot četrtina anketirancev (26,3 %) se je soočila z obveznim cepivom COVID-19. Enak odstotek anketirancev (17,2 %) se je soočil z omejenimi možnostmi za delo ali digitalnimi ovirami, 13,1 % jih je doživelo pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe, 9,1 % pa diskriminacijo. Najmanjši odstotek (2,0 %) anketirancev se je soočil z nasiljem na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Manj strogost. Glej Nemčija in Švica
- Skrb za bolne in ne zapuščanje bolnikov s tahipirinom in pozornim čakanjem
- Zgodnje terapije, obdukcije v zgodnjih primerih, prostovoljno cepljenje le za šibke.
- večja svoboda gibanja ob upoštevanju sanitarnih pravil (razmik, maska, uporaba razkužil)
- Večja uporaba osebne zaščitne opreme za dihala. Boljša strategija oskrbe bolnikov (uporaba protivnetnih zdravil namesto antipiretikov). Bolj omejen, vendar daljši čas
- strožje zahteve glede nošenja maske in več pravih informacij, ki ljudem omogočajo razumevanje tveganj za okužbo.
- Ne le omejitve, temveč tudi veliko preventive, zdravstvene vzgoje, osnovnega izobraževanja, izobraževanja za hojo in kolesarjenje, izobraževanja o odnosih z zdravjem itd.
- Krepitev zdravstvenih ustanov. Zdravljenje s protivirusnimi in protivnetnimi zdravili. Hiperimunska plazma Uporaba maske.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Vse osebe, ki potrebujejo zdravstveno pomoč.
- Starejši, hospitalizirani v RSA [zdravstveni dom, op. prev.]
- Vsi so bili diskriminirani, še posebej tisti, ki nimajo družine ali imajo oddaljene družinske člane.
- šibke osebe na splošno in vsi tisti, ki zaradi preteklih (resničnih) bolezni ne morejo dobiti cepiva.
- Zdravstveni delavci
- Brezdomci
- Ljudje z nizkimi dohodki
- Migranti
- Osebe z boleznimi, ki potrebujejo bolnišnično oskrbo.
- Ljudje z drugimi boleznimi
- Ljudje s psihološkimi slabostmi
- Brezposelne osebe

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Razen v prvih trenutkih, ko sta bili zmeda in previdnost upravičeni, so bila sredstva za varno namestitve bolnikov na voljo. Druga zadeva je bil turizem, ki je bil žal izrabljiv
- Omejitev gibanja prevoznih sredstev je bila zagotovo pravi ukrep. Zlasti za tiste, ki niso sprejeli naših ukrepov

*Tabela 86: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,279	0,000	0,867	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,248	0,000	0,857	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,299	0,000	0,833	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,250	0,000	0,864	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,236	0,000	0,893	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,245	0,000	0,818	0,000

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,259	0,000	0,859	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,251	0,000	0,864	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,236	0,000	0,877	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,210	0,000	0,900	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,277	0,000	0,804	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,191	0,000	0,904	0,000
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,238	0,000	0,872	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,253	0,000	0,825	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,248	0,000	0,807	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,321	0,000	0,712	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,224	0,000	0,856	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,224	0,000	0,857	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,191	0,000	0,902	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,217	0,000	0,866	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

Tabela 87: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

Država stalnega prebivališča		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	Italija - InCo Molfetta	45	41,16	817,00 (0,011)
	Italija - Lombardija	51	54,98	
	Skupaj	96		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Italija - InCo Molfetta	46	63,48	231,00 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	45	28,13	
	Skupaj	91		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	Italija - InCo Molfetta	45	55,80	414,00 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	42	31,36	
	Skupaj	87		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	Italija - InCo Molfetta	45	54,46	834,50 (0,024)
	Italija - Lombardija	50	42,19	
	Skupaj	95		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	Italija - InCo Molfetta	46	55,25	379,50 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	40	29,99	
	Skupaj	86		
Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	Italija - InCo Molfetta	45	63,66	510,50 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	52	36,32	
	Skupaj	97		
Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	Italija - InCo Molfetta	46	69,90	303,50 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	53	32,73	
	Skupaj	99		
Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Italija - InCo Molfetta	44	63,57	525,00 (0,000)
	Italija - Lombardija	53	36,91	
	Skupaj	97		
Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in	Italija - InCo Molfetta	43	66,69	357,50 (0,000)

zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	Italija	-	53	33,75	
	Lombardija				
	Skupaj		96		
Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	Ženske		64	55,16	661,50 (0,002)
	Moški		33	37,05	
	Skupaj		97		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Ženske		58	50,98	610,00 (0,005)
	Moški		32	35,56	
	Skupaj		90		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	Ženske		56	48,13	524,50 (0,006)
	Moški		29	33,09	
	Skupaj		85		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Ženske		63	53,96	695,50 (0,006)
	Moški		33	38,08	
	Skupaj		96		

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na regijo anketirancev "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravico do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: Pravica do izobraževanja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do izobraževanja: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do dela/izbire poklica.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do dela/izbire poklica: "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhujše vplivala na pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih.", "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: "Osebe, ki prejemajo socialno pomoč: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." in "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: Ljudje z negotovimi delovnimi razmerami.". Anketiranci iz regije Molfetta se z vsemi zgornjimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot anketiranci iz Lombardije, razen s trditvijo "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", kjer velja obratno.

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: "Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Po mojem

mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravico do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhuje vplivala na pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." Ženske se z vsemi navedenimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški.

*Tabela 88: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

Vaša starost v letih:		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	20 let ali manj	27	45,46	20,49 (0,002)
	21-30	8	43,13	
	31-40	6	76,50	
	41-50	25	62,42	
	51-60	21	46,07	
	61-70	8	28,88	
	71 let ali več	3	20,17	
	Skupaj	98		
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	20 let ali manj	28	38,66	13,58 (0,035)
	21-30	8	38,69	
	31-40	6	61,25	
	41-50	25	55,64	
	51-60	18	45,08	
	61-70	8	69,69	
	71 let ali več	3	45,50	
	Skupaj	96		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	20 let ali manj	27	32,02	15,42 (0,017)
	21-30	6	45,17	
	31-40	6	46,08	
	41-50	19	36,05	
	51-60	13	43,77	
	61-70	6	66,50	
	71 let ali več	1	16,00	
	Skupaj	78		
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	20 let ali manj	27	64,37	18,62 (0,005)
	21-30	7	30,79	
	31-40	6	50,58	
	41-50	25	47,58	
	51-60	21	35,86	
	61-70	8	57,38	
	71 let ali več	3	31,50	
	Skupaj	97		
	20 let ali manj	28	65,75	19,77 (0,003)

Krizna covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	21-30	8	25,63	
	31-40	6	54,17	
	41-50	25	52,38	
	51-60	21	39,90	
	61-70	8	42,00	
	71 let ali več	3	31,83	
	Skupaj	99		
Krizna covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	20 let ali manj	25	63,70	16,17 (0,013)
	21-30	8	29,75	
	31-40	6	55,50	
	41-50	25	47,26	
	51-60	21	38,74	
	61-70	8	50,81	
	71 let ali več	3	30,33	
	Skupaj	96		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev: »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Krizna COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: "Krizna COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji.", "Krizna COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: svobodo vesti in veroizpovedi: "Krizna COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih.", "Krizna COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: "Osebe, ki prejemajo socialno pomoč." in "Krizna COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: "Zaposleni": Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela.". S trditvijo "Omejitve COVID-19 so po mojem mnenju najbolj vplivale na temeljne pravice." se strinjajo osebe, stare od 31 do 40 let, medtem ko se z njo najmanj strinjajo osebe, stare 71 let ali več. S trditvijo "Krizna COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja." se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami v moji skupnosti.", medtem ko se tisti, stari 20 let ali manj, z njo strinjajo najmanj, prav tako se anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let, najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji.", najmanj pa se s trditvijo strinjajo tisti, stari 71 let in več. Anketiranci, stari 20 let ali manj, se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo, da je kriza COVID-19 najbolj prizadela pravice do zdravja in življenja zaposlenih, oseb, ki prejemajo socialno pomoč, in oseb, ki opravljajo prekarna dela, najmanj pa se s tem strinjajo anketiranci, stari 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 89: Mann-Whitneyjev test za regijo*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1121,500	0,601
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1068,000	0,350
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1068,500	0,696
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1086,000	0,327
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	765,000	0,113
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	569,500	0,069
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	1172,000	0,735
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	919,500	0,555
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1157,500	0,792
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1028,500	0,220
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1214,500	0,973

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za regijo prebivališča anketiranca.

*Tabela 90: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1024,000	0,714
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	810,500	0,065
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	920,000	0,407
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	997,500	0,478
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	722,500	0,275
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	652,500	0,063
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	857,000	0,261



Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	659,000	0,859
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1049,500	0,768
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	863,500	0,524
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1025,500	0,716
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	961,000	0,382
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	886,500	0,101
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	881,500	0,173
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	840,500	0,059
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	840,000	0,175

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 91: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	7,455	0,281
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	6,687	0,351
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	6,847	0,335
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	12,124	0,059
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	7,095	0,312
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,378	0,626
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	9,693	0,138
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	9,919	0,128
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	7,596	0,269

Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	7,371	0,288
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	7,371	0,288
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,229	0,646
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	4,337	0,631
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	9,642	0,141

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 92: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	4,444	0,349
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,415	0,981
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,135	0,711
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,750	0,945
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2,212	0,697
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,761	0,944
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,435	0,697
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,200	0,753
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1,436	0,697
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,886	0,829
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,716	0,633
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	5,615	0,230
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	4,412	0,353
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	3,041	0,551

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,660	0,324
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	5,080	0,279
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	7,883	0,096
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	2,055	0,726
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	2,220	0,695
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	8,268	0,082

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 93: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,445	0,179
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,485	0,476
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,562	0,755
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,269	0,874
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1,034	0,596
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,415	0,493
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,938	0,380
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,979	0,372
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,555	0,758
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2,303	0,316
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,597	0,742
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1,494	0,474
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,393	0,498

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	4,930	0,085
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,186	0,911
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,775	0,679
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,557	0,757
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,407	0,495
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	3,859	0,145
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,627	0,731

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za območje bivanja anketirancev.

## 7. PORTUGALSKA

*Tabela 94: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	14	45,2%
Moški	14	45,2%
Ne želim odgovoriti	3	9,7%
Skupaj	31	100,0%

Enak odstotek anketirancev (45,2 %) je moških in žensk, 9,7 % anketirancev na to vprašanje ni želelo odgovoriti.

*Tabela 95: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	2	6,5%	31,1	7,7
21-30	14	45,2%		
31-40	12	38,7%		
41-50	3	9,7%		
Skupaj	31	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 31,1 leta s standardnim odklonom 7,7 leta. Skoraj polovica anketirancev (45,2 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 38,7 % je starih od 31 do 40 let, 9,7 % pa od 41 do 50 let. Najmanjši odstotek (6,5 %) je bil star 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 96: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	1	3,2%
Dodiplomski študij	5	16,1%
Magistrski študij	25	80,6%
Skupaj	31	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (80,6 %) je pridobila magisterij, 16,1 % pa dodiplomski naziv. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,2 %) je končal srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 97: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	8	25,8%
Predmestno območje	8	25,8%
Mestno območje	15	48,4%
Skupaj	31	100,0%

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (48,3 %) živi v mestih, enak odstotek anketirancev (25,8 %) pa na podeželju in v predmestjih.

Tabela 98: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	5 16,1%	7 22,6%	3 9,7%	16 51,6%	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	3,0	1,2
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	6 19,4%	15 48,4%	2 6,5%	5 16,1%	3 9,7%	0 0,0%	2,5	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	4 12,9%	10 32,3%	4 12,9%	10 32,3%	3 9,7%	0 0,0%	2,9	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	4 12,9%	11 35,5%	4 12,9%	9 29,0%	3 9,7%	0 0,0%	2,9	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2 6,5%	4 12,9%	4 12,9%	12 38,7%	8 25,8%	1 3,2%	3,7	1,2
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	7 22,6%	8 25,8%	1 3,2%	10 32,3%	4 12,9%	1 3,2%	2,9	1,5
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	2 6,5%	17 54,8%	1 3,2%	7 22,6%	3 9,7%	1 3,2%	2,7	1,2
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1 3,2%	10 32,3%	5 16,1%	14 45,2%	1 3,2%	0 0,0%	3,1	1,0
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3 9,7%	6 19,4%	5 16,1%	12 38,7%	4 12,9%	1 3,2%	3,3	1,2
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2 6,5%	14 45,2%	4 12,9%	8 25,8%	2 6,5%	1 3,2%	2,8	1,1
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0 0,0%	10 32,3%	2 6,5%	13 41,9%	5 16,1%	1 3,2%	3,4	1,1

Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0	13	2	12	3	1	3,2	1,1
	0,0%	41,9%	6,5%	38,7%	9,7%	3,2%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2	12	8	1	0	8	2,3	0,7
	6,5%	38,7%	25,8%	3,2%	0,0%	25,8%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	6	10	3	8	3	1	2,7	1,3
	19,4%	32,3%	9,7%	25,8%	9,7%	3,2%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4	8	4	8	7	0	3,2	1,4
	12,9%	25,8%	12,9%	25,8%	22,6%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	2	11	3	13	2	0	3,1	1,2
	6,5%	35,5%	9,7%	41,9%	6,5%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	3	11	4	10	3	0	3,0	1,2
	9,7%	35,5%	12,9%	10,0%	9,7%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1	7	8	10	3	2	3,2	1,1
	3,2%	22,6%	25,8%	32,3%	9,7%	6,5%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	9	9	6	2	3	2	2,3	1,3
	29,0%	29,0%	19,4%	6,5%	9,7%	6,5%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	2	11	6	4	6	2	3,0	1,3
	6,5%	35,5%	19,4%	12,9%	19,4%	6,5%		
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z	1	7	1	18	4	0	3,5	1,1
	3,2%	22,6%	3,2%	58,1%	12,9%	0,0%		

zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.								
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	4	12	4	9	1	1	2,8	1,3
	12,9%	38,7%	12,9%	29,0%	3,2%	3,2%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z dvema trditvama: "Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." (M=3,7; SD=1,2) in "Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom." (M=3,5; SD=1,1). Anketiranci imajo nevtravno mnenje o vsaki drugi navedeni trditvi.

*Tabela 99: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	11	35,5%
Omejene možnosti dela	11	35,5%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	9	29,0%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	7	22,6%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	7	22,6%
Digitalne ovire	7	22,6%
Omejena izobrazba	6	19,4%
Psihološki zlom	6	19,4%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	4	12,9%
Diskriminacija	2	6,5%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	1	3,2%

Enak odstotek anketirancev (35,5 %) se je soočal z omejenim gibanjem in omejenimi možnostmi za delo. Nasilje na podlagi spola je doživljalo 29,0 % anketirancev. Enak odstotek anketirancev (22,6 %) se je soočal z omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo, obveznostjo cepiva COVID-19 in digitalnimi ovirami. Skoraj petina anketirancev (19,4 %) se je soočila z omejenim izobraževanjem, enak odstotek anketirancev s psihološkim zlomom, 12,9 % s svobodo mirnega zbiranja in 6,5 % z diskriminacijo. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,2 %) je doživel pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Otroci in mladi
- Invalidi
- Zaposlene osebe
- Ljudje z negotovimi delovnimi razmerami
- Osebe, ki prejemajo socialno podporo



- Ženske

Tabela 100: Preizkusi normalnosti

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,388	0,000	0,695	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,332	0,000	0,827	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,246	0,004	0,885	0,027
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,203	0,038	0,908	0,037
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,243	0,004	0,861	0,010
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,216	0,020	0,831	0,003
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,308	0,000	0,819	0,002
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,277	0,000	0,782	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,270	0,001	0,862	0,010
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,400	0,000	0,756	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,310	0,000	0,785	0,001
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,271	0,001	0,805	0,001
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,337	0,000	0,810	0,002
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,265	0,001	0,839	0,004
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,244	0,004	0,867	0,013

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,333	0,000	0,756	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,246	0,004	0,885	0,027
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,253	0,002	0,874	0,017
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,255	0,002	0,830	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,272	0,001	0,833	0,004
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.	0,408	0,000	0,702	0,000
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	0,273	0,001	0,849	0,007

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 101: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	20 let ali manj	2	4,25	10,418 (0,015)
	21-30	14	20,39	
	31-40	11	12,50	
	41-50	3	11,17	
	Skupaj	30		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	20 let ali manj	2	15,50	10,505 (0,015)
	21-30	14	20,79	
	31-40	12	10,00	
	41-50	3	18,00	
	Skupaj	31		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	20 let ali manj	2	9,00	11,715 (0,008)
	21-30	14	20,79	
	31-40	12	10,29	
	41-50	3	21,17	
	Skupaj	31		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketiranca "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhuje vplivala na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:", "Pravica do dela/izbire poklica", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhuje vplivala na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:": "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi: Zaposleni". Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na pravico do dela, medtem ko se tisti, stari 20 let ali manj, s tem strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se tudi najbolj strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 najbolj prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja otrok in mladih, medtem ko se tisti, stari od 31 do 40 let, s tem strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci, stari od 41 do 50 let, se najbolj strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja zaposlenih, medtem ko se anketiranci, stari 20 let ali manj, s tem strinjajo najmanj.

Tabela 102: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	90,500	0,705
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	90,000	0,692
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	86,000	0,567
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	96,000	0,923
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	87,500	0,860
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	56,000	0,078
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	76,000	0,410
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	74,500	0,241
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	60,500	0,121
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	85,500	0,775
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	85,500	0,776
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	87,000	0,832
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	48,000	0,641
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	71,500	0,328

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	93,500	0,832
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	83,000	0,464
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	98,000	1,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	82,500	0,936
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	75,500	0,652
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	54,500	0,105
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.	96,500	0,937
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	91,000	1,000

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 103: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,628	0,890
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	7,185	0,066
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,434	0,933
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,740	0,864
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2,112	0,550
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,145	0,246
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,932	0,587
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	5,187	0,159
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,013	0,798
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2,769	0,429

Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1,491	0,684
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,165	0,761
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,917	0,821
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1,912	0,591
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,220	0,239
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	5,800	0,122
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,583	0,663
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.	0,455	0,929
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	2,231	0,526

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 104: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,288	0,866
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,409	0,494
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	1,598	0,450
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,328	0,849
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,026	0,987
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2,112	0,348
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,241	0,198
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,591	0,451
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3,582	0,167
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,604	0,740

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2,498	0,287
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	3,217	0,200
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,361	0,835
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	3,939	0,140
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	5,634	0,060
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,319	0,517
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1,271	0,530
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,238	0,120
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,176	0,916
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	3,951	0,139
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.	2,980	0,225
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	2,820	0,244

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 105: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	1,027	0,598
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,765	0,414
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,382	0,826
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,331	0,847
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,803	0,669
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,991	0,609
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,003	0,606

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	4,038	0,133
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,592	0,744
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,451	0,798
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,983	0,612
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	1,574	0,455
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,030	0,985
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,089	0,956
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,537	0,103
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,378	0,828
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,084	0,353
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,837	0,658
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,765	0,682
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	2,680	0,262
Odločitev o začasni ureditvi statusa migrantov je bila pravilna, saj jim je omogočila popoln dostop do socialnih ugodnosti, vključno z zdravstvenim varstvom, pod enakimi pogoji kot državljanom.	2,715	0,257
Predčasni izpust zapornikov za zaščito zdravja in varnosti ljudi v priporih in drugih zaprtih objektih je bil pravilen ukrep.	0,038	0,981

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 8. SLOVENIJA

*Tabela 106: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	26	72,2%
Moški	10	27,8%
Skupaj	36	100,0%

Večina anketirancev je ženskega spola (72,2 %), 27,8 % pa moških.

*Tabela 107: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	1	2,9%	39,9	12,5
21-30	4	11,8%		
31-40	12	35,3%		
41-50	12	35,3%		
51-60	2	5,9%		
61-70	2	5,9%		
71 let ali več	1	5,9%		
Skupaj	34	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 39,9 leta, standardni odklon pa 12,5 leta. Enak odstotek anketirancev (35,3 %) je starih od 31 do 40 ali od 41 do 50 let, 11,8 % je starih od 21 do 30 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (5,9 %) je starih od 51 do 60 let, od 61 do 70 let in 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 108: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	9	25,0%
Dodiplomski študij	14	38,9%
Magistrski študij	9	25,0%
Doktorski študij	4	11,1%
Skupaj	36	100,0%

Največ anketirancev (38,9 %) je pridobilo diplomu na dodiplomski stopnji študija. Četrtnina anketirancev je končala srednjo šolo, četrtnina anketirancev pa je pridobila tudi magisterij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (11,1 %) je zaključil doktorski študij.

*Tabela 109: Življenjsko območje*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	12	33,3%
Predmestno območje	5	13,9%



Mestno območje	19	52,8%
Skupaj	36	100,0%

Več kot polovica anketirancev (52,8 %) živi v mestih, 33,3 % na podeželju in 13,9 % v predmestjih.

*Tabela 110: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3	2	2	11	18	0	4,1	1,3
	8,3%	5,6%	5,6%	30,6%	50,0%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1	4	5	11	15	0	4,0	1,1
	2,8%	11,1%	13,9%	30,6%	41,7%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2	8	6	10	8	2	3,4	1,3
	5,6%	22,2%	16,7%	27,8%	22,2%	5,6%		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	3	6	4	11	11	1	3,6	1,3
	8,3%	16,7%	11,1%	30,6%	30,6%	2,8%		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	8	7	10	4	6	1	2,8	1,4
	22,2%	19,4%	27,8%	11,1%	16,7%	2,8%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1	2	3	8	22	0	4,3	1,0
	2,8%	5,6%	8,3%	22,2%	61,1%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1	5	4	13	12	1	3,9	1,1
	2,8%	13,9%	11,1%	36,1%	33,3%	2,8%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1	2	2	9	22	0	4,4	1,0
	2,8%	5,6%	5,6%	25,0%	61,1%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3	6	8	11	8	0	3,4	1,3
	8,3%	16,7%	22,2%	30,6%	22,2%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice	4	6	13	6	5	2	3,1	1,2
	11,1%	16,7%	36,1%	16,7%	13,9%	5,6%		

najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji								
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0 0,0%	1 2,8%	0 0,0%	11 30,6%	23 63,9%	1 2,8%	4,6	0,7
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	1 2,8%	2 5,6%	4 11,1%	7 19,4%	21 58,3%	1 2,8%	4,3	1,1
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0 0,0%	4 11,1%	8 22,2%	9 25,0%	13 36,1%	2 5,6%	3,9	1,1
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0 0,0%	1 2,8%	1 2,8%	13 36,1%	20 55,6%	1 2,8%	4,5	0,7
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	3 8,3%	13 36,1%	13 36,1%	7 19,4%	4,3	0,7
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0 0,0%	4 11,1%	2 5,6%	9 25,0%	19 52,8%	2 5,6%	4,3	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1 2,8%	3 8,3%	7 19,4%	12 33,3%	13 36,1%	0 0,0%	3,9	1,1
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4 11,1%	4 11,1%	10 27,8%	7 19,4%	6 16,7%	5 13,9%	3,2	1,3
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	3 8,3%	4 11,1%	9 25,0%	10 27,8%	6 16,7%	4 11,1%	3,4	1,2
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja	0 0,0%	2 5,6%	4 11,1%	15 41,7%	14 38,9%	1 2,8%	4,2	0,9

naslednje družbene skupine:								
Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarne dela								
V Sloveniji so omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene osebe, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	13 36,1%	5 13,9%	3 8,3%	9 25,0%	6 16,7%	0 0,0%	2,7	1,6
V času krize COVID-19 sem v slovenski družbi zaznala porast socialne izključenosti.	0 0,0%	2 5,6%	4 11,1%	10 27,8%	18 50,0%	2 5,6%	4,3	0,9

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtrarno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. V povprečju se anketiranci strinjajo z dvema trditvama: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši: svobodo gibanja." (M=4,6; SD=0,7) in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: - svoboda do življenja in zdravja: Starejše osebe." (M=4,5; SD=0,7). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." (M=4,4; SD=1,0), "V času krize COVID-19 sem v slovenski družbi zaznal porast socialne izključenosti." (M=4,3; SD=0,9), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: - pravice do življenja in zdravja: Otroci in mladi." (M=4,3; SD=1,0), »Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe.« (M=4,3; SD=0,7), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." (M=4,3; SD=1,1), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja." (M=4,3; SD=1,0), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: osebe, ki opravljajo prekarne dela." (M=4,2; SD=0,9), »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« (M=4,1; SD=1,3), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." (M=4,0; SD=1,1), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do izobraževanja." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi, ne pa z izvedenimi." (M=3,9; SD=1,1) in "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov." (M=3,6; SD=1,3). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtrarno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: "Ženske." (M=3,4; SD=1,2), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do dela/izbire poklica." (M=3,4; SD=1,3), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti." (M=3,4; SD=1,3), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki prejemajo socialno podporo." (M=3,2; SD=1,3), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji." (M=3,1; SD=1,2), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." (M=2,8; SD=1,4) in "V Sloveniji so omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene osebe, služile varovanju javnega zdravja." (M=2,7; SD=1,6).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Dostop do zdravstvenih storitev je bil otežen.
- Diskriminacija necepljenih, prisila k vedenju in dejavnostim, ki so v nasprotju z lastnim prepričanjem.
- Prosto gibanje med cepljenimi in necepljenimi
- Svoboda gibanja, za nekatere maske, za druge ne...
- Domače šolanje otroka v prvem razredu in hkratno delo v službi, ki ni bila oddaljena.
- S porodom sem imela slabo izkušnjo.
- v Ljubljani so se moji sodelavci cepili dva meseca pred mano
- Omejitev opravljanja dela (ni možnosti dela na daljavo).
- Osebe, ki so imele potrdilo, so imele drugačne pravice kot tiste, ki ga niso imele.
- Verjetno da, vendar se trenutno ne spomnim, kaj bi lahko izpostavil.
- Glede omejevanja gibanja, dohodkov in demokracije.
- Da sem bila diskriminirana cepljena ovca s črednim instinktom, toda zdaj, ko resnica prihaja na dan, da je šlo za politično bolezen in le za goljufivo pridobivanje sredstev s strani elit, so prav te ovce postale bedaki.
- Možnost prostega gibanja.
- Univerza

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Prav tako pravico do svobodne izbire glede cepljenja. Ta skupina prebivalcev je bila privilegirana, ostali pa so bili podvrženi nenehnemu preverjanju (celo ob obisku specializiranih trgovin).
- Prehodi z občinskimi omejitvami gibanja.
- Kultura in šport, turizem
- Diskriminacija necepljenih, prisila k vedenju in dejavnostim, ki so v nasprotju z lastnim prepričanjem.
- Svoboda izražanja.
- Svoboda gibanja, družabnih stikov, izražanja mnenj, prostega dostopa do različnih informacij,
- Treba se je bilo prilagoditi razmeram, kar se upravičeno pričakuje od zrelih in odgovornih ljudi. Predvsem pa spoštujem hiter odziv takratne Janševe vlade - takrat se zdravstvo ni sesulo, kljub resnosti razmer je sistem odigral svojo vlogo. Kako je pod Golobom danes? Potapljamo se!
- Šolanje, druženje otrok z drugimi vrstniki. Informacije.
- Pravice otrok do obravnave učenja in učenja na daljavo. maske v bolnišnicah in obiski

Tabela 111: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	31	86,1%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	19	52,8%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	18	50,0%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	15	41,7%
Omejene možnosti dela	13	36,1%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	11	30,6%
Psihološki zlom	8	22,2%
Diskriminacija	6	16,7%
Digitalne ovire	5	13,9%
Omejena izobrazba	3	8,3%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	2	5,6%

Večina anketirancev (86,1 %) se je med krizo COVID-19 soočila z omejenim gibanjem. Več kot polovica (52,8 %) jih je imela omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo, polovica pa se jih je soočila z obveznostjo cepljenja proti COVID-19. Omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja je doživelo 41,7 % vprašanih, Omejene možnosti dela 36,1 %, 30,6 % vprašanih je doživelo pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe. Več kot petina anketirancev (22,2 %) je doživela psihološki zlom, 16,7 % se jih je soočilo z diskriminacijo, 13,9 % z digitalnimi ovirami in 8,3 % z omejeno izobrazbo. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (5,6 %) je doživel nasilje na podlagi spola.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Drugačen pristop, manj agresiven, priporočila. Če izvajaš represijo, dobiš nazaj upor.
- Spoštljivo naslavljanje državljanov.
- Izbira manj represivnih/invazivnih možnosti, premišljene in počasnejše zakonodajne spremembe,...
- hitrejša in bolj logična odprava omejitev na podlagi trenutnih epidemioloških razmer (na primer odprtje šol).
- Če bi testirali od začetka, bi otroci na primer lahko šli v šolo (ali vrtec) kot običajno in bi danes imeli manj psiholoških posledic. V domovih za ostarele, med starejšimi in verjetno tudi med drugimi državljani je prevladovala socialna izolacija, ki je poglobila tesnobo, depresijo in druge duševne bolezni.
- Ne bi smela biti tako dolgo zaprta. Zdaj je veliko bolnikov, vendar ni nič zaprto.
- Večja ozaveščenost o poteku bolezni in predvsem o njenem zdravljenju.
- Učinkovitejša komunikacija
- primernejše maske, strokovni nasveti NIJAS - na primer prezračevanje,
- Nekatero omejitev sploh ne bi bile potrebne.
- Jasno je, da ni bilo zatiranja in genocida.
- Omejitve ne bi bile potrebne nikjer.

- Da ljudi ne bi nadlegovali s temi kovidskimi nesmisli, ki temeljijo na interesih genocidne organizacije WHO, in da vlada ne bi delovala proti narodu, ga strašila, zapirala in ovirala v vsem ter ga potiskala v revščino in bedo zaradi lastnih finančnih interesov.
- Prostovoljna uporaba mask, ki so dejansko učinkovite in se brezplačno razdeljujejo gospodinjstvom. Možnost, da ostanete doma po lastni presoji. Brezplačni testi za vse, ki se želijo sami testirati. Določeno število na mesec.
- Nošenje mask, razkuževanje rok, mejni nadzor.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Vse skupine
- Športniki in mladi športniki
- Otroci
- Invalidi
- Starejši in invalidi
- zaposleni v zdravstveni negi
- Običajni ljudje v delovni dobi - zdravstvo je delovalo po metodi triaže, še vedno so nekako skrbeli za starejše in najmlajše, največje omejitve pa so bile za skupino delovno aktivnega prebivalstva, ki je težje prišla do zdravnika.
- Ljudje, ki so zboleli za rakom ali drugimi boleznimi, ki med epidemijo niso bile prednostna naloga.
- Popolnoma zdravi ljudje
- Morda kronični bolniki. 6. Novo oboleli bolniki so bili zdravljeni še hitreje, kot bi pričakovali.
- Osebe, ki so med epidemijo potrebovale zdravniško pomoč.
- necepljeni
- nosečnice
- Mladi, učenci, dijaki, študenti

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Po vseh cepljenjih opažam, da se je moja odpornost močno zmanjšala.
- Med epidemijo so morda umrli družinski člani, drugi pa se niso uspeli posloviti.
- Velika stiska staršev - njihovo delo in hkratna skrb za (več kot) enega otroka ter gospodinjstvo in pomanjkanje sredstev ali časa... Še danes so vidne posledice pomanjkanja druženja in socializacije pri otrocih.
- zanesljivost informacij je bistvenega pomena, med pandemijo so bile tudi nasprotujoče si, kar je zmanjšalo zaupanje v ukrepe
- Med letom C19 sem zbolel. V enem tednu sem že imel diagnozo, v 14 dneh pa potrjeno diagnozo. Tumor, sum na sarkom. V naslednjih tednih je bila izvedena nujna operacija. Hitreje niti ni šlo! kako je danes Ne moreš niti poklicati svojega zdravnika. Danes so razmere pod sedanjo vlado še slabše. Žal, če bo izbruhnila vojna, ali se bodo izpraševalci spraševali tudi, ali nam je bila omejena pravica do gibanja itd. Kakorkoli že, omejeni smo v izrednih razmerah, in kdor ni pripravljen solidarno, sočutno zmanjšati tveganja še večjih težav zase ali za druge - tak človek je omejen v glavi in srcu, ne pa v gibanju.

Tabela 112: Preizkusi normalnosti

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,317	0,000	0,709	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,250	0,001	0,826	0,001
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,183	0,045	0,907	0,035
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,236	0,002	0,868	0,006
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,176	0,042	0,881	0,011
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,388	0,000	0,681	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,238	0,002	0,836	0,002
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,350	0,000	0,680	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,282	0,000	0,855	0,003
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,179	0,045	0,914	0,049
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,402	0,000	0,585	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,357	0,000	0,706	0,000
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,239	0,001	0,836	0,002
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,380	0,000	0,655	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,314	0,000	0,736	0,000

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,372	0,000	0,619	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,213	0,008	0,851	0,003
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,154	0,166	0,894	0,019
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,228	0,003	0,894	0,019
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,262	0,000	0,844	0,002
V Sloveniji so omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene osebe, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0,238	0,002	0,819	0,001
Opazil/-a sem porast socialne izključenosti v slovenski družbi med epidemijo covid-19.	0,305	0,000	0,767	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 113: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

	N	Srednja uvrstitev	Vsota rangov	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	Ženske	25	19,90	77,50 (0,049)
	Moški	10	13,25	
	Skupaj	35		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	Ženske	25	19,56	61,00 (0,035)
	Moški	9	11,78	
	Skupaj	34		

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketiranca: "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." in "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi, ne pa z izvedenimi.". Ženske se z obema navedenima trditvama strinjajo bolj kot moški.

*Tabela 114: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

	N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove	20 let ali manj	1	12,679 (0,048)
	21-30	4	



pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	31-40	12	18,50
	41-50	12	18,71
	51-60	2	24,00
	61-70	2	24,00
	71 let ali več	1	2,50
	Skupaj	34	

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na starost anketiranca: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.". S to trditvijo se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci iz starostnih skupin 61-70 let, 51-60 let in 20 let ali manj, najmanj pa tisti iz starostne skupine 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 115: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	113,500	0,526
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	111,000	0,478
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	100,500	0,630
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	103,500	0,416
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	105,000	0,642
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	83,000	0,057
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	114,500	0,921
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	129,500	0,984
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	100,000	0,276
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	71,000	0,165
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	94,000	0,172
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	94,000	0,320
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	80,000	0,829
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	93,000	0,396
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	114,000	0,553

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	63,500	0,186
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	73,500	0,823
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	112,000	0,838
V Sloveniji so omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene osebe, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	100,000	0,272
Opazil/-a sem porast socialne izključenosti v slovenski družbi med epidemijo covid-19.	73,500	0,094

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 116: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,276	0,773
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	3,983	0,679
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,289	0,891
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2,334	0,887
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1,443	0,963
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,614	0,729
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	5,471	0,485
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	5,196	0,519
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	7,430	0,283
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	3,724	0,714
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	5,643	0,464
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	3,912	0,689
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	6,576	0,362
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	7,630	0,267

Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	4,788	0,571
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2,139	0,906
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,673	0,586
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	4,345	0,630
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,307	0,971
V Sloveniji so omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene osebe, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	3,935	0,686
Opazil/-a sem porast socialne izključenosti v slovenski družbi med epidemijo covid-19.	5,216	0,516

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 117: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,232	0,357
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,960	0,811
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	2,128	0,546
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,278	0,734
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,540	0,910
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	4,644	0,200
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,126	0,771
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	5,891	0,117
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,347	0,951
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	6,924	0,074
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	1,057	0,787
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,222	0,528

Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2,126	0,547
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	1,233	0,745
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1,830	0,609
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	3,647	0,302
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1,574	0,665
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,670	0,880
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,758	0,624
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	1,021	0,796
V Sloveniji so po mojem mnenju omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0,125	0,989
Opazil/-a sem porast socialne izključenosti v slovenski družbi med epidemijo covida-19.	0,640	0,887

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 118: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,520	0,771
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,074	0,585
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,642	0,725
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,143	0,931
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	2,819	0,244
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,099	0,952
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1,195	0,550
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,125	0,940
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1,783	0,410

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,018	0,991
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,778	0,678
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	2,454	0,293
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2,404	0,301
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	4,691	0,096
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,054	0,973
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,327	0,515
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,500	0,779
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	2,397	0,302
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,891	0,640
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,231	0,891
V Sloveniji so po mojem mnenju omejitve, ki so veljale za necepljene, služile varovanju javnega zdravja.	0,613	0,736
Opazil/-a sem porast socialne izključenosti v slovenski družbi med epidemijo covid-19.	0,297	0,862

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 9. ŠPANIJA

*Tabela 119: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	34	87,2%
Moški	5	12,8%
Skupaj	39	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (87,2 %) je ženskega spola, 12,8 % pa moškega.

*Tabela 120: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	1	2,6%	51,5	16,9
21-30	5	12,8%		
31-40	6	15,4%		
41-50	5	12,8%		
51-60	9	23,1%		
61-70	8	20,5%		
71 let ali več	5	12,8%		
Skupaj	39	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 51,5 leta, standardni odklon pa 16,9 leta. Skoraj četrtnina anketirancev (23,1 %) je starih od 51 do 60 let, 20,5 % je starih od 61 do 70 let, 15,4 % pa od 31 do 40 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (12,8 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, od 41 do 50 let ali 71 let ali več. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,6 %) je starih 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 121: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	22	56,4%
Dodiplomski študij	10	25,6%
Magistrski študij	5	12,8%
Drugo	2	5,1%
Skupaj	39	100,0%

Več kot polovica anketirancev (56,4 %) je končala srednjo šolo. Več kot četrtnina (25,6 %) jih je pridobila diplomu dodiplomskega študija, 12,8 % pa magisterij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (5,1 %) je izbral odgovor drugo.

*Tabela 122: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Predmestno območje	1	2,6%
Mestno območje	38	97,4%
Skupaj	39	100,0%

Velika večina anketirancev (97,4 %) živi v mestnih območjih, le 2,6 % jih živi v predmestnih območjih.

*Tabela 123: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	6	5	6	12	10	0	3,4	1,4
	15,4%	12,8%	15,4%	30,8%	25,6%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	20	2	4	1	12	0	2,6	1,8
	51,3%	5,1%	10,3%	2,6%	30,8%	0,0%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	12	6	7	8	5	1	2,7	1,5
	30,8%	15,4%	17,9%	20,5%	12,8%	2,6%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	7	6	6	6	11	3	3,2	1,5
	17,9%	15,4%	15,4%	15,4%	28,2%	7,7%		
Križa covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	8	4	7	6	11	3	3,2	1,6
	20,5%	10,3%	17,9%	15,4%	28,2%	7,7%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0	0	2	10	27	0	4,6	0,6
	0,0%	0,0%	5,1%	25,6%	69,2%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0	3	6	13	15	2	4,1	1,0
	0,0%	7,7%	15,4%	33,3%	38,5%	5,1%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0	2	4	10	20	3	4,3	0,9
	0,0%	5,1%	10,3%	25,6%	51,3%	7,7%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	1	6	1	12	18	1	4,1	1,2
	2,6%	15,4%	2,6%	30,8%	46,2%	2,6%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	3	5	4	10	6	11	3,4	1,3
	7,7%	12,8%	10,3%	25,6%	15,4%	28,2%		

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0	0	0	10	29	0	4,7	0,4
	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,6%	74,4%	0,0%		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	6	5	6	11	8	3	3,3	1,4
	15,4%	12,8%	15,4%	28,2%	20,5%	7,7%		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2	9	6	6	5	11	3,1	1,3
	5,1%	23,1%	15,4%	15,4%	12,8%	28,2%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	2	0	1	4	32	0	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	2,6%	10,3%	82,1%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2	1	1	4	31	0	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	2,6%	2,6%	10,3%	79,5%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	2	1	5	4	26	1	4,3	1,1
	5,1%	2,6%	12,8%	10,3%	66,7%	2,6%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	2	1	7	8	21	0	4,2	1,1
	5,1%	2,6%	17,9%	20,5%	53,8%	0,0%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	2	0	1	5	28	3	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	2,6%	12,8%	71,8%	7,7%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	2	0	5	11	19	2	4,2	1,1
	5,1%	0,0%	12,8%	28,2%	48,7%	5,1%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	2	0	0	6	27	4	4,6	1,0
	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	15,4%	69,2%	10,3%		

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtralnno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon



Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 najhuje vplivala na svobodo gibanja ( $M=4,7$ ;  $SD=0,4$ ) in pravico do zdravstvenega varstva ( $M=4,6$ ;  $M=4,6$ ;  $SD=0,6$ ), prav tako se močno strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 vplivala zlasti na pravico do življenja in zdravja osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela ( $M=4,6$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ), oseb s socialno podporo ( $M=4,6$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ), invalidov ( $M=4,6$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ) in starejših ( $M=4,6$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladi." ( $M=4,3$ ;  $SD=1,1$ ), "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." ( $M=4,3$ ;  $SD=0,9$ ), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." ( $M=4,2$ ;  $SD=1,1$ ), "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: (zaposleni)." ( $M=4,2$ ;  $SD=1,1$ ), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica." ( $M=4,1$ ;  $SD=1,2$ ) in "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do izobraževanja." ( $M=4,1$ ;  $SD=1,0$ ). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtralnno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« ( $M=3,4$ ;  $SD=1,4$ ), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." ( $M=3,3$ ;  $SD=1,4$ ), "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov." ( $M=3,2$ ;  $SD=1,5$ ), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." ( $M=3,2$ ;  $SD=1,6$ ), "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi, ki niso bila izvedena." ( $M=3,1$ ;  $SD=1,3$ ), "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti." ( $M=2,7$ ;  $SD=1,5$ ) in "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." ( $M=2,6$ ;  $SD=1,8$ ).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva, ko ne moreš zapustiti hiše in je vse zaprto.
- izobraževanje in družinsko gospodarstvo
- cene hrane, davki
- svoboda zbiranja, svoboda gibanja, gibanje, dostop do zdravstvenega varstva, dostop do kulture, naraščanje nasilja med spoloma, osamljenost ljudi, ki živijo sami, in potrebe ljudi z duševnimi boleznimi.
- svoboda gibanja, uporaba opremljenih prostorov, dostop do digitalnih virov.
- Zdravstveno področje, ki je še vedno prisotno
- Težko je bilo delati na daljavo
- je oteževal odnose z drugimi ljudmi, družino, prijatelji itd.
- Gibanje in asociativno okolje
- Družbeni in družinski odnosi.
- študije, ekonomija

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Sodelovanje z ljudmi v družini in prijateljstvu.

- zaščita žrtev nasilja na podlagi spola, dostop do upravnih postopkov, dostop do digitalnih virov za spletne postopke, poslabšanje duševnega in telesnega zdravja.
- pravico do zbiranja, obiskovanja družinskih članov

*Tabela 124: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	36	92,3%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	30	76,9%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	26	66,7%
Psihološki zlom	18	46,2%
Omejene možnosti dela	17	43,6%
Omejena izobrazba	12	30,8%
Digitalne ovire	10	25,6%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	9	23,1%
Nasilje na podlagi spola	9	23,1%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	8	20,5%
Diskriminacija	3	7,7%

Velika večina anketirancev (92,3 %) se je med krizo COVID-19 soočila z omejenim gibanjem, 76,9 % z omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja in 66,7 % z omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo. Skoraj polovica anketirancev (46,2 %) je doživela psihološki zlom, 43,6 % se je soočilo z omejenimi možnostmi za delo in 30,8 % z omejenim izobraževanjem. Nekaj več kot četrtnina anketirancev (25,6 %) se je soočila z digitalnimi ovirami. Enak odstotek anketirancev (23,1 %) se je soočil s pomanjkanjem demokratične udeležbe ali nasiljem na podlagi spola. Približno petina anketirancev (20,5 %) se je soočila z obveznostjo cepljenja s cepivom COVID-19. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (7,7 %) se je soočil z diskriminacijo.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Mislim, da množično cepljenje, dezinfekcija ulic in podobno niso bili potrebni.
- Izboljšanje testov
- povečanje storitev javnega prevoza, zagotavljanje brezplačnih obraznih mask,
- pomanjkanje testiranja antigenov in presejalnih pregledov, ko so ljudje okuženi in ozdravljeni.
- Omejitve bi bilo treba uvesti prej, zagotoviti bi bilo treba dovolj mask in več informacij ter manj panike.
- Premalo informacij in pomanjkanje preventivnega gradiva
- To se je dogajalo precej dosledno.
- vnaprejšnje obveščanje o razmerah
- Nismo vedeli, kaj prihaja, in bili smo zelo slabo obveščeni.
- z razdeljevanjem brezplačnih obraznih mask za vse ljudi, organizacijo oskrbe v zdravstvenih službah, tako v osnovnem zdravstvu kot pri specialistih in službah nujne medicinske pomoči, z zagotovili za omejevanje širjenja okužbe. z neomejenim dostopom do zunanjih površin in mobilnostjo z zagotovljenimi varnostnimi razdaljami.

- Vsakogar ne moreš nadzorovati, zato je bilo potrebno zaprtje.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Otroci in mladi
- Starejši in invalidi
- ženske
- zaposlene osebe
- migranti, brezdomci, ljudje s težavami v duševnem zdravju.
- osebe z negotovimi delovnimi razmerami.
- osebe, ki jim grozi socialna izključenost, ženske in starejši.
- Ljudje, ki so bili v tujini in se niso mogli vrniti.
- Ogroženi so bili ljudje, ki so delali in so imeli omejene možnosti potovanja ali so morali delati pred javnostjo.
- ljudem brez sredstev, ki ne uporabljajo interneta ali ga nimajo doma, saj brez interneta ali zdravniških pregledov ni mogoče storiti ničesar.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Pomanjkanje informacij in včasih tudi zanemarjanje družin in zaposlenih v domovih za ostarele.
- Omejitev srečanj in obiskov družin je negativno vplivala na psihološko zdravje starejših.

*Tabela 125: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,222	0,044	0,869	0,033
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,269	0,005	0,757	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,176	0,021	0,898	0,039
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,161	0,025	0,864	0,028
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,185	0,018	0,879	0,046
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,263	0,006	0,775	0,002

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,338	0,000	0,667	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,300	0,001	0,759	0,001
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,218	0,035	0,870	0,034
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,303	0,001	0,838	0,012
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,195	0,013	0,853	0,019
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,514	0,000	0,413	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,485	0,000	0,499	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,439	0,000	0,606	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,366	0,000	0,705	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,473	0,000	0,525	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,326	0,000	0,755	0,001
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,453	0,000	0,561	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05) za vse zgoraj navedene trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso normalno porazdeljene, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 126: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

Spol:		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice	Ženske	34	21,47	35,00 (0,009)
	Moški	5	10,00	

najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Skupaj	39		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	Ženske	32	20,36	36,50 (0,040)
	Moški	5	10,30	
	Skupaj	37		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Ženske	34	21,15	46,00 (0,014)
	Moški	5	12,20	
	Skupaj	39		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	Ženske	34	21,65	29,00 (0,001)
	Moški	5	8,80	
	Skupaj	39		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	Ženske	33	20,77	40,50 (0,027)
	Moški	5	11,10	
	Skupaj	38		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	Ženske	32	19,64	27,50 (0,011)
	Moški	4	9,38	
	Skupaj	36		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	Ženske	31	19,08	28,50 (0,018)
	Moški	4	9,63	
	Skupaj	35		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Predmestno območje	1	1,50	0,50 (0,042)
	Mestno območje	38	20,49	
	Skupaj	39		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Predmestno območje	1	3,00	2,00 (0,024)
	Mestno območje	38	20,45	
	Skupaj	39		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	Predmestno območje	1	4,00	3,00 (0,044)
	Mestno območje	38	20,42	
	Skupaj	39		

Mann-whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketiranca "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: "Dostop do

zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do izobraževanja." Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: invalidi.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejši ljudje: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: invalidi: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela.". Ženske se z vsemi navedenimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški. Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na anketirančevo življenjsko območje: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhujše vplivala na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejše osebe." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejše osebe: invalidi.". Anketiranci, ki živijo v urbanih območjih, se z vsemi navedenimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot tisti, ki živijo v predmestnih območjih.

*Tabela 127: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	Srednja šola	22	15,55	6,951 (0,031)
	Dodiplomski študij	10	24,80	
	Magistrski študij	5	22,60	
	Skupaj	37		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	Srednja šola	19	20,71	7,779 (0,020)
	Dodiplomski študij	10	10,90	
	Magistrski študij	5	18,50	
	Skupaj	34		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na anketirančevo pridobljeno izobrazbo "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: - moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." in "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." Anketiranci s pridobljeno diplomom na dodiplomskem študiju se običajno najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo: "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine", medtem ko se tisti z dokončano srednjo šolo s to trditvijo strinjajo najmanj. Medtem ko se anketiranci z dokončano srednjo šolo najbolj nagibajo k strinjanju s trditvijo: "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na

človekove pravice najhuje vplivala na: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja.", najmanj pa se z njo strinjajo anketiranci z visokošolsko izobrazbo ali poklicno diplomo.

*Tabela 128: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	65,500	0,399
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	49,500	0,103
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	69,000	0,549
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	61,500	0,453
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	66,000	0,589
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	65,500	0,541
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	47,500	0,103
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	30,000	0,222
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	71,000	0,437
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	55,000	0,291
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	41,000	0,308
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	45,500	0,069
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	41,000	0,181

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 129: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	8,795	0,185
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	7,706	0,260
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	6,784	0,341

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,791	0,938
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	7,453	0,281
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	6,036	0,419
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	6,135	0,408
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	8,907	0,179
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	6,099	0,412
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	6,558	0,364
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2,625	0,854
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	6,368	0,383
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	1,690	0,890
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	6,155	0,406
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	4,603	0,596
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	7,411	0,284
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	5,962	0,428
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	4,714	0,581
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	5,544	0,476
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	5,606	0,347

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 130: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	3,268	0,195
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	3,050	0,218



Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,267	0,875
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1,096	0,578
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2,344	0,310
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,238	0,888
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	4,275	0,118
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	4,928	0,085
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	2,095	0,351
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,873	0,646
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	4,746	0,093
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	3,192	0,203
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2,092	0,351
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	1,909	0,385
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	1,498	0,473
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,450	0,484
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,003	0,999
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	2,354	0,308

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 131: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	15,500	0,749
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	5,500	0,189
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	8,500	0,349

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	13,500	0,693
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	9,500	0,429
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	5,500	0,214
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	10,500	0,453
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	13,500	0,623
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	14,000	0,557
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	8,000	0,348
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	6,000	0,339
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	5,000	0,134
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	13,500	0,592
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	5,000	0,097
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	4,000	0,152

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## 10. ŠVEDSKA

Tabela 132: Spol

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	16	53,3%
Moški	14	46,7%
Skupaj	30	100,0%

Nekaj več kot polovica anketirancev (53,3 %) je ženskega spola, 46,7 % pa moškega.

Tabela 133: Starost v letih

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
21-30	28	90,3%	26,3	2,8
31-40	3	9,7%		
Skupaj	31	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 26,3 leta s standardnim odklonom 2,8 leta. Velika večina anketirancev (90,3 %) je stara od 21 do 30 let, 9,7 % pa od 31 do 40 let.

Tabela 134: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	2	6,5%
Dodiplomski študij	20	64,5%
Magistrski študij	9	29,0%
Skupaj	31	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (64,5 %) je pridobila dodiplomsko izobrazbo, 29,0 % pa magisterij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (6,5 %) je končal srednjo šolo.

Tabela 135: Življenjska površina

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	5	16,1%
Mestno območje	26	83,9%
Skupaj	31	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (83,9 %) živi v mestih, 16,1 % pa na podeželju.

Tabela 136: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

	1	2	3	4	5	6	M	SD
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0	3	1	24	3	0	3,9	0,7
	0,0%	9,7%	3,2%	77,4%	9,7%	0,0%		
	0	3	2	20	6	0	3,9	0,8

Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,0%	9,7%	6,5%	64,5%	19,4%	0,0%		
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0	5	10	15	1	0	3,4	0,8
	0,0%	16,1%	32,3%	48,4%	3,2%	0,0%		
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0	4	14	7	2	4	3,3	0,8
	0,0%	12,9%	45,2%	22,6%	6,5%	12,9%		
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	6	10	0	13	2	0	2,8	1,3
	19,4%	32,3%	0,0%	41,9%	6,5%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1	6	5	18	1	0	3,4	1,0
	3,2%	19,4%	16,1%	58,1%	3,2%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	1	10	7	11	2	0	3,1	1,0
	3,2%	32,3%	22,6%	35,5%	6,5%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0	2	2	15	12	0	4,2	0,8
	0,0%	6,5%	6,5%	48,4%	38,7%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0	2	1	22	6	0	4,0	0,7
	0,0%	6,5%	3,2%	71,0%	19,4%	0,0%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	2	16	4	6	2	1	2,7	1,1
	6,5%	51,6%	12,9%	19,4%	6,5%	3,2%		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0	0	0	11	20	0	4,6	0,5
	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	35,5%	64,5%	0,0%		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0	1	3	11	14	2	4,3	0,8
	0,0%	3,2%	9,7%	35,5%	45,2%	6,5%		
	1	8	8	1	0	13	2,5	0,7

Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	3,2%	25,8%	25,8%	3,2%	0,0%	41,9%		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	13 41,9%	18 58,1%	0 0,0%	4,6	0,5
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	1 3,2%	4 12,9%	7 22,6%	6 19,4%	3 9,7%	10 32,3%	3,3	1,1
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	4 12,9%	16 51,6%	7 22,6%	2 6,5%	2 6,5%	0 0,0%	2,4	1,0
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0 0,0%	2 6,5%	1 3,2%	19 61,3%	9 29,0%	0 0,0%	4,1	0,8
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0 0,0%	7 22,6%	5 16,1%	2 6,5%	1 3,2%	16 51,6%	2,8	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0 0,0%	2 6,5%	4 12,9%	13 41,9%	12 38,7%	0 0,0%	4,1	0,9
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0 0,0%	1 3,2%	0 0,0%	15 48,4%	14 45,2%	1 3,2%	4,4	0,7

Legenda: 1 - močno se ne strinjam; 2 - ne strinjam se; 3 - nevtravno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. V povprečju se anketiranci močno strinjajo s trditvami "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe." (M=4,6; SD=0,5) in "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice te družbene skupine: svobode gibanja." (M=4,6; SD=0,5). Anketiranci

se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju v skladu s tem najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela." (M=4,4; SD=0,7), "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo." (M=4,3; SD=0,8), "Po mojem mnenju je križa COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." (M=4,1; SD=0,9), "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: (zaposleni)." (M=4,1; SD=0,8), "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica." (M=4,0; SD=0,7), "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala na naslednja področja življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine." (M=3,9; SD=0,8) in »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« (M=3,9; SD=0,7). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtralno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja." (M=3,4; SD=1,0), "Križa COVID-19 je na moj položaj vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: - na področju človekovih pravic in pravic do življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami v moji skupnosti." (M=3,4; SD=0,8), »Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe.« (M=3,3; SD=1,1), "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala na položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov." (M=3,3; SD=0,8), "Po mojem mnenju je križa COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Pravica do izobraževanja." (M=3,1; SD=1,0), "Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo." (M=2,8; SD=1,3), "Križa COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki prejemajo socialno podporo." (M=2,8; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je križa COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji." (M=2,7; SD=1,1) in "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi koz z implementiranimi." (M=2,5; SD=0,7). Anketiranci se v povprečju ne strinjajo, da je križa COVID-19 še posebej vplivala na pravice otrok in mladih do življenja in zdravja (M=2,4; SD=1,0).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je križa COVID-19 vplivala na njihov položaj glede drugih pogojev neenakosti:

- Zmožnost pridobitve zaposlitve.
- Zaradi omejitev pri zbiranju muslimani niso mogli opravljati svojih zborovskih molitev.
- Diskriminacijo na podlagi spola sem doživela, ko sem izgubila službo.
- Pravna država je bila neenakopravna. Ko so bile postavljene omejitve, se mi je zdelo, da politiki niso upoštevali smernic covid 19

Udeležence smo prosili, da pojasnijo, katere druge človekove pravice in svoboščine so bile po njihovem mnenju najbolj prizadete med krizo COVID-19, če niso navedene zgoraj:

- Pravica do socialnih storitev.

*Tabela 137: Ovire, s katerimi so se udeleženci najbolj soočali med krizo COVID-19*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Omejeno gibanje	22	71,0%
Omejena svoboda do mirnega zbiranja	20	64,5%
Omejene možnosti dela	18	58,1%

Nasilje na podlagi spola	10	32,3%
Omejena izobrazba	10	32,3%
Digitalne ovire	9	29,0%
Psihološki zlom	8	25,8%
Obveznost cepljenja proti covidu-19	7	22,6%
Diskriminacija	6	19,4%
Pomanjkanje demokratične udeležbe	3	9,7%
Omejeno zdravstveno varstvo	2	6,5%

Večina anketirancev (71,0 %) se je med krizo COVID-19 soočila z omejenim gibanjem, 64,5 % z omejeno svobodo mirnega zbiranja, 58,1 % pa z omejenimi možnostmi zaposlitve. Enak odstotek anketirancev (32,3 %) je doživel nasilje na podlagi spola ali omejeno izobraževanje, 29,0 % se je soočilo z digitalnimi ovirami, 25,8 % pa je doživelo psihološki zlom. Več kot petina anketirancev (22,6 %) se je soočila s prisilo COVID-19, 19,4 % pa z diskriminacijo. S pomanjkanjem demokratične udeležbe se je soočilo 9,7 % anketirancev. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (6,5 %) je doživel omejeno zdravstveno oskrbo.

Udeležence, ki so pri prejšnjem vprašanju navedli 4 - omejeno izobraževanje ali 5 - omejeno zdravstveno varstvo, smo prosili, da navedejo druge različne možnosti omejitev, ki ne bi vplivale na vaše temeljne pravice:

- Švedska je ubrala drugačen pristop kot preostala Evropa, vendar ji je uspelo izravnati krivuljo pred drugimi evropskimi državami. Menim, da razlikovanje med pristopi ni bilo tako pomembno.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali je kriza COVID-19 po njihovem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja druge družbene skupine (navedite, katera skupina je bila po vašem mnenju najbolj prizadeta):

- Med starejšimi je bila stopnja umrljivosti visoka
- Zdravniki in medicinske sestre
- Najbolj prizadete demografske skupine so bili zaposleni posamezniki.
- Starejše osebe
- Delavci s krajšim delovnim časom so bili resnično prizadeti
- Učenci, ki so se lahko učili od doma
- Učitelji
- Ženske
- Zaposleni starši so bili močno prizadeti

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Covid 19 je povzročil več motenj v preživetju zaposlenih posameznikov.
- Menim, da je pandemija prizadela vse družbene skupine.

Tabela 138: Preizkusi normalnosti

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,300	0,016	0,833	0,015
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,237	0,002	0,961	0,008
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,304	0,015	0,817	0,011
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,300	0,016	0,883	0,033
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,231	0,020	0,881	0,031
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,237	0,020	0,961	0,018
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000



Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,372	0,022	0,828	0,014
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,241	0,020	0,821	0,012
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,367	0,026	0,684	0,006
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,473	0,001	0,552	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 139: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Vsota rangov	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	21-30	28	17,02	476,50	13,50 (0,025)
	31-40	3	6,50	19,50	
	Skupaj	31			
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	21-30	28	17,05	477,50	12,50 (0,036)
	31-40	3	6,17	18,50	
	Skupaj	31			
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	Podeželje	5	6,50	32,50	17,50 (0,008)
	Mestno območje	26	17,83	463,50	
	Skupaj	31			

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočil z neenakostjo." in "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočil z neenakostjo.". Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se z obema trditvama bolj strinjajo kot tisti, stari od 31 do 40 let.

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na območje bivanja anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši: Pravica do izobraževanja.". Anketiranci iz mestnih območij se s trditvijo bolj strinjajo kot anketiranci iz podeželskih območij.

Tabela 140: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	106,000	0,736
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	111,500	0,980
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	101,000	0,621
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	69,000	0,403
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	105,000	0,756
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	100,500	0,587
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	90,000	0,339
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	85,000	0,219
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	93,500	0,340
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	89,000	0,449
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	110,000	0,921
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	94,000	0,919
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	27,500	0,222
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	73,000	0,056
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	39,500	0,623
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	91,500	0,358
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	96,000	0,445
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	14,000	0,099
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	88,000	0,284
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	90,500	0,502

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

Tabela 141: Mann-Whitneyjev test za starostne skupine

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	40,500	0,891
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	38,000	0,772
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	21,500	0,724
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	24,500	0,189
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	39,500	0,861
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	40,500	0,912
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	32,500	0,426
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	30,500	0,450
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	25,500	0,184
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	38,000	0,937
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	14,000	0,268
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	22,500	0,128
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	12,000	0,385
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	31,500	0,446
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	21,500	0,113
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	15,500	0,698
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	24,500	0,209
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	21,000	0,126

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med različnimi starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

Tabela 142: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	4,999	0,082
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,168	0,919
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,022	0,989
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	1,742	0,419
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,460	0,795
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	1,864	0,394
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,152	0,927
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	2,673	0,263
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	3,290	0,193
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	3,213	0,201
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	3,204	0,202
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,890	0,641
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2,568	0,109
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	2,179	0,336
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	2,224	0,329
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,234	0,890
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,319	0,853
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,151	0,698
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	1,125	0,570
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,020	0,990

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev.

Tabela 143: Mann-Whitneyjev test za življenjsko območje

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	49,000	0,240
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	64,500	0,975
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	60,000	0,771
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	31,500	0,110
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	64,500	0,977
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	52,500	0,451
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	50,000	0,376
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	58,500	0,661
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	52,000	1,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	61,500	0,821
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	47,500	0,429
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	23,500	0,599
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	35,500	0,064
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	30,000	0,711
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	39,000	0,130
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	38,500	0,099
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	9,000	0,464
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	51,000	0,419
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	36,500	0,100

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na kraj bivanja anketirancev.

## VSE DRŽAVE

*Tabela 144: Spol*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Ženske	243	68,1%
Moški	105	29,4%
Ne želim odgovoriti	9	2,5%
Skupaj	357	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (68,1 %) je ženskega spola, 29,4 % moškega spola, 2,5 % anketirancev pa ni navedlo odgovora.

*Tabela 145: Starost v letih*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek	Povprečje	Standardni odklon
20 let ali manj	32	9,0%	38,5	15,6
21-30	108	30,3%		
31-40	78	21,9%		
41-50	54	15,2%		
51-60	46	12,9%		
61-70	26	7,3%		
71 let ali več	12	3,4%		
Skupaj	356	100,0%		

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 38,5 leta, standardni odklon pa 15,6 leta. Skoraj tretjina anketirancev (30,3 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 21,9 % od 31 do 40 let, 15,2 % od 41 do 50 let in 12,9 % od 51 do 60 let. Le 9,0 % anketirancev je starih 20 let ali manj, 7,3 % pa je starih od 61 do 70 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,4 %) je starih 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 146: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Srednja šola	102	28,5%
Dodiplomski študij	89	24,9%
Magistrski študij	150	41,9%
Doktorski študij	14	3,9%
Drugo	3	0,8%
Skupaj	358	100,0%

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (41,9 %) je pridobila magisterij, 28,5 % pa je končalo srednjo šolo. Malo manj kot četrtnina anketirancev (24,9 %) je končalo dodiplomski študij, 3,9 % pa doktorski študij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (0,8 %) je odgovoril z odgovori drugo.

*Tabela 147: Življenjska površina*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Podeželje	55	15,4%
Predmestno območje	49	13,7%
Mestno območje	254	70,9%
Skupaj	358	100,0%

Večina anketirancev (70,9 %) živi v mestih, 15,4 % na podeželju in 13,7 % v predmestjih.

*Tabela 148: Država trenutnega prebivališča*

	Frekvenca	Odstotek
Bolgarija	30	8,4%
Ciper	32	8,9%
Francija	30	8,4%
Grčija	30	8,4%
Italija	99	27,7%
Portugalska	31	8,7%
Slovenija	36	10,1%
Španija	39	10,9%
Švedska	31	8,7%
Skupaj	358	100,0%

Največ anketirancev (27,7 %) živi v Italiji, 10,9 % v Španiji in 10,1 % v Sloveniji. Anketirancev s Cipra je 8,9 %. Enak odstotek anketirancev (8,7 %) živi na Švedskem in Portugalskem. Enak odstotek anketirancev (8,4 %) živi v Franciji, Grčiji in Bolgariji.

*Tabela 149: Cronbachova alfa*

Cronbachova alfa	N postavk
0,879	20

Vrednost Cronbachovega alfa je 0,879, kar pomeni, da je zanesljivost vprašalnika dobra.

*Tabela 150: KMO in Bartlettov test*

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkinovo merilo ustreznosti vzorčenja.		0,895
Bartlettov test sferičnosti	Približno Chi-kvadrat	1800,627
	df	190
	Sig.	0,000

Mera KMO (0,895) in Bartlettov test sferičnosti (sig. < 0,05) potrjujeta, da so podatki primerni za faktorsko analizo. Uporabili smo metodo faktoriranja glavnih osi in rotacijo Varimax s Kaiserjevo normalizacijo.

Tabela 151: Občine

	Začetni	Ekstrakcija
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,510	0,554
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,425	0,397
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,488	0,632
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,433	0,522
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,331	0,292
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,492	0,451
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,514	0,492
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,626	0,690
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,575	0,656
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,321	0,307
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,557	0,583
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,503	0,618
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,462	0,501
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,498	0,497
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,475	0,460
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,306	0,243
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,605	0,607
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,532	0,561
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,462	0,482
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,565	0,550

Vse komunalitete so višje od 0,2, kar pomeni, da spremenljivke opredeljujejo naš pojav, prav tako ni treba izključiti nobene spremenljivke.



Tabela 152: Pojasnjena skupna varianca

Dejavnik	Začetne lastne vrednosti			Ekstrakcija vsote kvadratnih obremenitev			Vrtilne vsote kvadratnih obremenitev		
	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %	Skupaj	% odstopanja	Kumulativni %
1	7,194	35,970	35,970	6,726	33,629	33,629	3,749	18,746	18,746
2	2,260	11,298	47,268	1,764	8,822	42,452	2,637	13,184	31,930
3	1,446	7,232	54,500	0,969	4,843	47,295	2,479	12,394	44,323
4	1,069	5,347	59,847	0,636	3,179	50,474	1,230	6,151	50,474
5	0,985	4,924	64,771						
6	0,859	4,294	69,065						
7	0,751	3,753	72,818						
8	0,683	3,416	76,234						
9	0,588	2,938	79,171						
10	0,525	2,624	81,795						
11	0,485	2,426	84,221						
12	0,471	2,354	86,575						
13	0,442	2,212	88,787						
14	0,429	2,146	90,933						
15	0,373	1,866	92,800						
16	0,341	1,703	94,503						
17	0,299	1,496	95,999						
18	0,285	1,426	97,425						
19	0,267	1,333	98,758						

20	0,24 8	1,242	100,000						
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SPSS predlaga izključitev štirih dejavnikov, saj je njihova lastna vrednost večja od 1, prav tako lahko štirje dejavniki pojasnijo 50,474 % skupne variance.

*Tabela 153: Matrika rotiranih faktorjev*

	Dejavnik			
	1	2	3	4
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.			0,578	
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine			0,588	
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti			0,785	
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)			0,683	
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo			-0,488	
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,482			
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja		0,497		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja		0,706		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica		0,703		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji		0,498		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja		0,649		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.				0,679
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.				0,536
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,634			
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,650			

Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,428			
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,682			
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,696			
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,622			
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,676			

Opazimo lahko, katere spremenljivke so bile razvrščene znotraj določenega faktorja znotraj faktorjske matrike. Sklepamo lahko, da je naš vprašalnik veljaven, zato je primeren za uporabo.

*Tabela 154: Preizkusi normalnosti*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistika	Sig.	Statistika	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	0,278	0,000	0,840	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	0,204	0,000	0,898	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	0,191	0,000	0,898	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	0,198	0,000	0,904	0,000
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,179	0,000	0,902	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	0,268	0,000	0,803	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,265	0,000	0,855	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	0,264	0,000	0,808	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,255	0,000	0,874	0,000

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,174	0,000	0,903	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	0,279	0,000	0,730	0,000
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	0,226	0,000	0,849	0,000
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	0,226	0,000	0,887	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	0,288	0,000	0,730	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,289	0,000	0,746	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,282	0,000	0,761	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,240	0,000	0,855	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	0,222	0,000	0,849	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	0,195	0,000	0,891	0,000
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,262	0,000	0,815	0,000

Testa Kolmogorov-Smirnov in Shapiro-Wilk sta statistično značilna (sig. < 0,05), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetih trditve, kar pomeni, da vrednosti niso porazdeljene normalno, zato bomo uporabili neparametrične teste.

*Tabela 155: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

Država trenutnega prebivališča		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.)
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	Bolgarija	30	216,22	36,13 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	203,30	
	Francija	30	185,80	
	Grčija	30	217,13	
	Italija	98	152,98	
	Portugalska	31	121,84	
	Slovenija	36	221,99	

	Španija	39	161,77	
	Švedska	31	185,60	
	Skupaj	357		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	Bolgarija	30	196,93	56,02 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	190,53	
	Francija	30	160,37	
	Grčija	29	248,36	
	Italija	98	160,14	
	Portugalska	31	115,02	
	Slovenija	36	228,99	
	Španija	39	131,55	
	Švedska	31	222,39	
	Skupaj	356		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	Bolgarija	27	198,50	28,29 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	160,27	
	Francija	30	176,80	
	Grčija	30	235,63	
	Italija	96	150,23	
	Portugalska	31	164,73	
	Slovenija	34	202,03	
	Španija	38	146,47	
	Švedska	31	201,63	
	Skupaj	349		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	Bolgarija	29	204,17	24,77 (0,002)
	Ciper	31	153,35	
	Francija	27	197,56	
	Grčija	30	216,07	
	Italija	95	149,51	
	Portugalska	31	137,15	
	Slovenija	35	197,24	
	Španija	36	168,54	
	Švedska	27	162,74	
	Skupaj	341		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	Bolgarija	30	135,53	22,70 (0,004)
	Ciper	30	194,40	
	Francija	30	152,05	
	Grčija	30	147,67	
	Italija	99	193,47	
	Portugalska	30	221,23	
	Slovenija	35	154,31	
	Španija	36	187,94	
	Švedska	31	158,98	
	Skupaj	351		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice	Bolgarija	30	208,62	71,19 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	174,08	

najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Francija	30	194,98	
	Grčija	30	202,28	
	Italija	91	133,58	
	Portugalska	30	116,68	
	Slovenija	36	223,07	
	Španija	39	245,27	
	Švedska	31	131,48	
	Skupaj	349		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	Bolgarija	28	199,46	42,17 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	192,09	
	Francija	30	204,73	
	Grčija	30	188,18	
	Italija	87	145,35	
	Portugalska	30	108,55	
	Slovenija	35	193,44	
	Španija	37	209,76	
	Švedska	31	129,58	
	Skupaj	340		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	Bolgarija	30	195,35	49,23 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	187,16	
	Francija	29	163,88	
	Grčija	30	205,27	
	Italija	87	136,11	
	Portugalska	31	101,76	
	Slovenija	36	213,13	
	Španija	36	205,83	
	Švedska	31	187,55	
	Skupaj	342		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	Bolgarija	29	168,59	26,06 (0,001)
	Ciper	32	171,52	
	Francija	29	168,48	
	Grčija	30	213,72	
	Italija	95	151,32	
	Portugalska	30	151,08	
	Slovenija	36	163,44	
	Španija	38	222,01	
	Švedska	31	210,39	
	Skupaj	350		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	Bolgarija	29	152,14	16,06 (0,042)
	Ciper	31	182,89	
	Francija	30	152,60	
	Grčija	30	198,63	
	Italija	78	160,27	
	Portugalska	30	136,13	
	Slovenija	34	155,75	

	Španija	28	181,82	
	Švedska	30	125,67	
	Skupaj	320		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	Bolgarija	30	199,63	69,96 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	183,06	
	Francija	30	178,57	
	Grčija	29	189,71	
	Italija	86	120,41	
	Portugalska	30	106,88	
	Slovenija	35	207,49	
	Španija	39	222,22	
	Švedska	31	208,29	
	Skupaj	342		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	Bolgarija	29	192,09	53,68 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	208,50	
	Francija	30	190,33	
	Grčija	30	208,58	
	Italija	99	133,69	
	Portugalska	30	133,12	
	Slovenija	35	229,90	
	Španija	36	149,31	
	Švedska	29	226,36	
	Skupaj	350		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	Bolgarija	23	180,48	68,14 (0,000)
	Ciper	30	176,00	
	Francija	30	187,92	
	Grčija	28	206,11	
	Italija	90	119,59	
	Portugalska	23	87,09	
	Slovenija	34	203,60	
	Španija	28	144,41	
	Švedska	18	99,33	
	Skupaj	304		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Bolgarija	29	198,07	64,09 (0,000)
	Ciper	31	172,27	
	Francija	30	196,22	
	Grčija	30	203,18	
	Italija	98	153,43	
	Portugalska	30	74,67	
	Slovenija	35	196,81	
	Španija	39	230,06	
	Švedska	31	202,48	
	Skupaj	353		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do	Bolgarija	26	185,73	55,12 (0,000)
	Ciper	29	176,36	

Življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	Francija	29	199,40	
	Grčija	30	207,33	
	Italija	98	145,48	
	Portugalska	31	107,56	
	Slovenija	29	177,52	
	Španija	39	217,41	
	Švedska	21	100,64	
	Skupaj	332		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	Bolgarija	29	165,29	71,95 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	197,19	
	Francija	30	192,15	
	Grčija	30	212,32	
	Italija	99	189,81	
	Portugalska	31	106,68	
	Slovenija	34	205,54	
	Španija	38	218,71	
	Švedska	31	70,95	
	Skupaj	354		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	Bolgarija	30	209,35	37,72 (0,000)
	Ciper	32	193,73	
	Francija	30	190,60	
	Grčija	29	191,47	
	Italija	97	143,85	
	Portugalska	31	117,89	
	Slovenija	36	192,68	
	Španija	39	218,22	
	Švedska	31	205,95	
	Skupaj	355		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	Bolgarija	28	195,89	74,25 (0,000)
	Ciper	28	202,71	
	Francija	29	196,03	
	Grčija	29	190,53	
	Italija	99	123,31	
	Portugalska	29	130,22	
	Slovenija	31	134,23	
	Španija	36	239,58	
	Švedska	15	100,53	
	Skupaj	324		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Bolgarija	29	204,45	78,30 (0,000)
	Ciper	30	187,90	
	Francija	29	159,88	
	Grčija	30	239,58	
	Italija	97	130,85	
	Portugalska	29	92,21	
	Slovenija	32	162,67	



	Španija	37	230,92	
	Švedska	31	220,47	
	Skupaj	344		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	Bolgarija	27	201,59	78,78 (0,000)
	Ciper	27	183,30	
	Francija	29	191,83	
	Grčija	28	197,30	
	Italija	96	113,21	
	Portugalska	29	112,76	
	Slovenija	35	186,97	
	Španija	35	236,89	
	Švedska	30	205,43	
	Skupaj	336		
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	20 let ali manj	31	137,58	36,44 (0,000)
	21-30	108	188,04	
	31-40	78	212,12	
	41-50	54	195,81	
	51-60	46	155,97	
	61-70	26	107,79	
	71 let ali več	12	126,71	
	Skupaj	355		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	20 let ali manj	31	162,42	26,55 (0,000)
	21-30	107	191,68	
	31-40	78	189,77	
	41-50	54	196,55	
	51-60	46	169,66	
	61-70	26	119,21	
	71 let ali več	12	80,88	
	Skupaj	354		
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	20 let ali manj	32	127,88	16,62 (0,011)
	21-30	108	179,78	
	31-40	76	192,53	
	41-50	52	192,35	
	51-60	42	162,36	
	61-70	25	157,14	
	71 let ali več	12	124,00	
	Skupaj	347		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	20 let ali manj	32	167,39	16,72 (0,010)
	21-30	105	158,26	
	31-40	75	204,79	
	41-50	53	157,98	
	51-60	45	159,30	
	61-70	26	206,29	
	71 let ali več	11	194,55	
	Skupaj	347		

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	20 let ali manj	31	161,26	19,97 (0,003)
	21-30	108	200,81	
	31-40	76	182,14	
	41-50	54	142,91	
	51-60	46	143,32	
	61-70	23	172,91	
	71 let ali več	10	190,95	
	Skupaj	348		
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	20 let ali manj	31	151,40	29,95 (0,000)
	21-30	105	202,12	
	31-40	78	196,15	
	41-50	54	165,84	
	51-60	44	147,88	
	61-70	26	122,96	
	71 let ali več	11	109,14	
	Skupaj	349		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	20 let ali manj	26	109,94	20,61 (0,002)
	21-30	85	152,48	
	31-40	72	180,27	
	41-50	49	154,61	
	51-60	35	145,50	
	61-70	23	134,87	
	71 let ali več	12	98,67	
	Skupaj	302		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	20 let ali manj	31	186,08	14,80 (0,022)
	21-30	107	193,61	
	31-40	77	178,25	
	41-50	54	167,69	
	51-60	46	131,84	
	61-70	26	197,58	
	71 let ali več	12	167,88	
	Skupaj	353		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	20 let ali manj	30	142,93	12,83 (0,046)
	21-30	105	197,16	
	31-40	75	170,35	
	41-50	53	161,91	
	51-60	45	150,32	
	61-70	25	166,86	
	71 let ali več	10	171,25	
	Skupaj	343		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Prekarno delo	20 let ali manj	28	144,30	12,65 (0,049)
	21-30	99	175,39	
	31-40	72	187,85	
	41-50	53	147,82	
	51-60	46	143,86	

	61-70	25	187,18	
	71 let ali več	11	171,27	
	Skupaj	334		
Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	Srednja šola	101	155,09	18,27 (0,001)
	Dodiplomski študij	89	209,62	
	Magistrski študij	150	172,18	
	Doktorski študij	14	219,00	
	Drugo	3	189,83	
	Skupaj	357		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	Srednja šola	101	160,92	11,84 (0,019)
	Dodiplomski študij	89	207,46	
	Magistrski študij	149	172,23	
	Doktorski študij	14	177,54	
	Drugo	3	177,00	
	Skupaj	356		
Križa covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	Srednja šola	99	153,90	10,82 (0,029)
	Dodiplomski študij	87	200,52	
	Magistrski študij	147	174,70	
	Doktorski študij	13	163,04	
	Drugo	3	197,33	
	Skupaj	349		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	Srednja šola	92	153,97	11,20 (0,024)
	Dodiplomski študij	89	191,21	
	Magistrski študij	146	166,58	
	Doktorski študij	13	199,73	
	Drugo	2	176,00	
	Skupaj	342		
Križa covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Srednja šola	101	174,29	10,60 (0,031)
	Dodiplomski študij	86	197,04	
	Magistrski študij	150	163,55	

	Doktorski študij	13	200,77	
	Drugo	3	170,50	
	Skupaj	353		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	Srednja šola	95	151,16	24,17 (0,000)
	Dodiplomski študij	83	197,12	
	Magistrski študij	141	155,04	
	Doktorski študij	14	229,86	
	Drugo	3	202,00	
	Skupaj	336		
Krizo covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Podeželje	55	148,70	7,82 (0,020)
	Predmestno območje	48	165,57	
	Mestno območje	250	185,42	
	Skupaj	353		

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri vseh trditvah, ki se nanašajo na državo prebivališča anketirancev. Anketiranci iz Slovenije se najpogosteje strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši: Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja." in "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.", medtem ko se tisti iz Portugalske z njimi najmanj strinjajo. Anketiranci iz Grčije se najpogosteje strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", "Krizo covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade).", "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi, ne z izvedenimi." in "Krizo COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske.", najmanj pa se z njimi strinjajo prebivalci Portugalske. Anketiranci iz Španije se strinjajo, da je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na pravice do življenja in zdravja invalidov, oseb, ki prejemajo socialno pomoč, otrok in mladih, medtem ko se anketiranci iz Švedske s tem strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci iz Grčije se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", medtem ko se anketiranci iz Španije z njo strinjajo najmanj. S trditvijo "Krizo COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočil z neenakostjo." se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci iz Portugalske, najmanj pa anketiranci iz Bolgarije. Anketiranci iz Grčije se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: Po drugi strani se z njo najmanj strinjajo anketiranci iz Švedske. Anketiranci, ki prebivajo v Španiji, se najpogosteje strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "V Sloveniji je bilo največje nasilje v zvezi s COVIDIJO: "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: "Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do

izobraževanja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do izobraževanja/pravico do izobraževanja: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: - pravico do dela/izbire poklica.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: - pravico do dela/izbire poklica: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najhujše vplivala na pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejših oseb.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejših oseb: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejši ljudje." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: starejši ljudje: Medtem ko se prebivalci Portugalske s temi trditvami najmanj strinjajo.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev: »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravico do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: Pravica do dela/izbire poklica.", "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.", "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposlenih: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: Ljudje z negotovimi delovnimi razmerami.". Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, se pogosteje strinjajo s trditvami "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala na položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti." in "Omejitev širjenja COVID-19 bi bilo mogoče doseči z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.", medtem ko se tisti, stari 71 let ali več, z njima strinjajo najmanj. S trditvijo »Omejitve zaradi covid-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, najmanj pa tisti, stari od 61 do 70 let. S trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja" se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci v starostni skupini od 41 do 50 let: Moji dohodki ali dohodki moje družine.", tisti v starostni skupini 71 let ali več. S trditvijo "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najbolj vplivala na:" se najpogosteje strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.", medtem ko se tisti, stari od 41 do 50 let, z njo strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do dela/izbire poklica.", medtem ko se z njo najmanj strinjajo tisti, stari od 41 do 50 let. Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se strinjajo s trditvijo "Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.", tisti, stari 71 let ali več, pa se z njo strinjajo najmanj. S trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju v skladu s tem še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine." se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70

let: Medtem ko se z njo najmanj strinjajo tisti, stari od 51 do 60 let. S trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala predvsem na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Najbolj se z njo strinjajo tisti v starostni skupini do 20 let, najmanj pa tisti v starostni skupini do 20 let. Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, se strinjajo s trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: z njo se najbolj strinjajo tisti, stari od 51 do 60 let, najmanj pa tisti, stari od 51 do 60 let.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev: »Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala predvsem na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala predvsem na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:", "Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: - pravice do življenja in zdravja starejših oseb." in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela.". Anketiranci z doktoratom ali doktoratom znanosti se najbolj strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.«, "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na človekove pravice: "in Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:" in "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju najbolj prizadela pravico do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine:" in "Pravica do svobode mirnega zbiranja: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela.", najmanj pa se z njima strinjajo tisti z dokončno srednjo šolo. S trditvijo ""Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: "Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine.", kot tudi s trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je vplivala na moj položaj na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugimi privilegiranimi skupinami moje skupnosti.", se s tema trditvama najmanj strinjajo tisti anketiranci, ki so končali srednjo šolo. Anketiranci, ki so pridobili doktorat znanosti, se v največji meri strinjajo s trditvijo "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju ustrezno vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe.", najmanj pa se z njo strinjajo tisti, ki so pridobili magisterij.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na območje bivanja anketirancev "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe.". S trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci iz mestnih območij, v najmanjši meri pa anketiranci iz podeželskih območij.

*Tabela 156: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

Spol:		N	Srednja uvrstitev	Mann-Whitney U (sig.)
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	Ženske	236	184,06	8836,00 (0,000)
	Moški	103	137,79	
	Skupaj	339		
	Ženske	231	174,41	9375,50 (0,007)

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	Moški	99	144,70	
	Skupaj	330		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	Ženske	230	174,85	9809,00 (0,012)
	Moški	102	147,67	
	Skupaj	332		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	Ženske	237	181,75	9539,00 (0,001)
	Moški	103	144,61	
	Skupaj	340		
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	Ženske	233	178,17	8814,00 (0,000)
	Moški	99	139,03	
	Skupaj	332		
Omejitev širjenja covid-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	Ženske	208	156,25	7540,00 (0,013)
	Moški	88	130,18	
	Skupaj	296		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	Ženske	240	178,38	10828,00 (0,046)
	Moški	103	157,13	
	Skupaj	343		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	Ženske	229	171,74	8532,00 (0,002)
	Moški	94	138,27	
	Skupaj	323		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	Ženske	241	183,38	9790,50 (0,001)
	Moški	103	147,05	
	Skupaj	344		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	Ženske	241	181,17	10564,00 (0,016)
	Moški	104	154,08	
	Skupaj	345		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	Ženske	223	170,65	7661,00 (0,000)
	Moški	93	129,38	
	Skupaj	316		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	Ženske	239	179,37	8515,50 (0,000)
	Moški	95	137,64	
	Skupaj	334		
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	Ženske	231	172,83	9048,50 (0,006)
	Moški	96	142,76	
	Skupaj	327		

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najbolj vplivala na

človekove pravice: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: "Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravica do zdravja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: Pravica do izobraževanja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do izobraževanja/pravico do izobraževanja: Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja.", "Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujši na: "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 najhujše vplivala na: pravico do dela/izbire poklica.", "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 na človekove pravice najhujše vplivala na: pravico do svobode dela/izbire poklica: Svoboda gibanja.", »Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.«, "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: invalidi.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: invalidi: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: invalidi: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: zaposleni.", "Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: otroci in mladi: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju vplivala zlasti na pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske." in " Kriza COVID-19 je po mojem mnenju posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: ženske: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela.". Ženske se z vsemi naštetimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški.

Tabela 157: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

	Mann-Whitney U	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	12096,000	0,459
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	11423,000	0,162
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	11838,500	0,593
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	11479,000	0,861
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	11728,000	0,517



Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	8826,500	0,051
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covid-19 so trajale predolgo.	11023,500	0,165

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na spol.

*Tabela 158: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	5,318	0,504
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	12,522	0,051
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	4,207	0,649
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	9,114	0,167
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	8,034	0,236
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	9,408	0,152
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Starejše osebe	11,333	0,079
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	10,136	0,119
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	7,862	0,248
Kriza covid-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	5,061	0,536

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da med starostnimi skupinami ni statistično značilnih razlik.

*Tabela 159: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	2,077	0,722
Kriza covid-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	1,676	0,795
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covid-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	3,518	0,475

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	3,317	0,506
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	6,445	0,168
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	1,855	0,762
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	4,294	0,368
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	7,173	0,127
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	8,411	0,078
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	5,622	0,229
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,750	0,945
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	9,093	0,059
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	1,294	0,862
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	8,549	0,073

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na izobrazbo anketirancev.

*Tabela 160: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig.
Omejitve zaradi covida-19 so vplivale na moje temeljne človekove pravice.	2,983	0,225
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Moj dohodek ali dohodek moje družine	1,206	0,547
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Diskriminacija v primerjavi z drugo privilegirano skupino moje skupnosti	3,744	0,154
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Omejen dostop do virov (kot je nadomestilo s strani vlade)	5,482	0,065
Kriza covida-19 je name vplivala na naslednjih področjih življenja: Nisem se soočal/a z nobeno neenakostjo	0,940	0,625
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Dostop do zdravstvenega varstva/pravice do zdravja	2,660	0,264
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do izobraževanja	0,581	0,748
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do svobode mirnega zbiranja	1,436	0,488

Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Pravico do dela/izbire poklica	0,360	0,835
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo vesti in bogoslužja v skladu z verskimi prepričanji	0,424	0,809
Po mojem mnenju je bil vpliv krize covida-19 na človekove pravice najmočnejši na: Svobodo gibanja	3,892	0,143
Omejitve prostega gibanja državljanov v Evropi med epidemijo covida-19 so trajale predolgo.	4,587	0,101
Omejitev širjenja covida-19 bi lahko dosegli z drugimi sredstvi kot z implementiranimi.	2,362	0,307
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Invalidne osebe	0,129	0,937
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Otroci in mladina	0,397	0,820
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Zaposleni	0,445	0,801
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe na socialni podpori	2,057	0,358
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Ženske	4,824	0,090
Kriza covida-19 je po mojem mnenju še posebej prizadela pravice do življenja in zdravja naslednje družbene skupine: Osebe, ki opravljajo prekarna dela	0,963	0,618

Kruskal-Wallisov test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik glede na življenjsko območje anketirancev.

## Spoznajte partnerstvo



Fakulteta za  
organizacijske študije  
Faculty of organisation studies



Ajuntament  
de Mislata



Federação de Associações Juvenis | Distrito de Braga

## Kontaktne informacije



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