



PROJECT NUMBER  
101080161

# **Report of the Survey Analysis-3**

Work Package 3

## 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-3 - we summarise the following project results/ deliverables of Work package 3 (WP 3):

1. Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 3 (See Appendix 1),
2. Report of the Survey Analysis (See Appendix 2).

## About the deliverables of Work package 3

Within the WP 3 the hybrid (7 partners online and 3 partners In-situ) third “launch event” with 10 project partners in 9 partner countries and with 356 residents and citizens of partner countries was conducted. The aim of launch event 3 was to gather all potential respondent and introduced the project and survey on the topic “How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the work and life balance of women” to them (**See Appendix 1: Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 3**).

After the third launch event the online survey on the topic “How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the work and life balance of women” 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 work and life balance of women. 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  
the European Union

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## Appendix 1: Event Description Sheet for Launch Event 3

**EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET****for Launch Event 3**

| <b>PROJECT</b>                   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Participant:</b>              | 01 - FAKULTETA ZA ORGANIZACIJSKE STUDIJE V NOVEM MESTU (FOS)<br>02 - Associazione InCo-Molfetta APS (InCo)<br>03 - INSTITUTO ANAPTIXIS EPICHEIRIMATIKOTITAS ASTIKI ETAIREIA (iED)<br>04 - CBE Sud Luberon Val de Durance (CBE SL VDD)<br>05 - Comune di Vimercate<br>06 - FONDATSIA ZA PREDPRIEMACHESTVO, KULTURA I OBRAZOVANIE - Foundation for Entrepreneurship, Culture and Education<br>07 - NORDIC DIASPORA FORUM (NDF)<br>08 - AYUNTAMIENTO DE MISLATA<br>09 - Federação de Associações Juvenis do Distrito de Braga (FAJUB)<br>10 - CARDET CENTRE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (CARDET) |
| <b>PIC number:</b>               | 01 – 943692340<br>02 – 922855576<br>03 – 998069182<br>04 – 950177275<br>05 – 905191003<br>06 – 940414710<br>07 – 916641562<br>08 – 897272796<br>09 – 929027880<br>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>     | 03   |
| <b>Event name:</b>       | Launch event 3: Impact of the COVID-19 on the work and life balance of women |
| <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<br>02 – Online in Italy, Molfetta<br>03 – Online in Greece, Larissa<br>04 – Online in France, Pertuis, Aix-en-Provence, Marseille<br>05 – Online in Italy, Vimercate<br>06 – Online in Bulgaria, Sofia<br>07 – In-situ in Sweden, Stockholm<br>08 – Online in Spain, Mislata<br>09 – In-situ in Portugal, Braga<br>10 – In-situ in Nicosia, Cyprus |     |                                   |
| <b>Date(s):</b>             | 01 - 10. 01. 2023<br>02 - 21. 12. 2022<br>03 - 24. 01. 2023<br>04 - 12. 01. 2023<br>05 - 23. 01. 2023<br>06 - 25. 01. 2023<br>07 - 10. 02. 2023<br>08 - 14. 02. 2023<br>09 - 10. 01. 2023<br>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:  | 261 |                                   |
|                             | Male:  | 95  |                                   |
|                             | Non-binary:  | 0   |                                   |
|                             | From country 1 [Slovenia]:   | 40  |                                   |
|                             | From country 2 [Italy]:  | 75  |                                   |
|                             | From country 3 [Greece]:   | 32  |                                   |
|                             | From country 4 [France]:   | 31  |                                   |
|                             | From country 5 [Bulgaria]:   | 31  |                                   |
|                             | From country 6 [Sweden]:   | 31  |                                   |
|                             | From country 7 [Spain]:  | 46  |                                   |
|                             | From country 8 [Portugal]:   | 30  |                                   |
|                             | From country 9 [Cyprus]:   | 40  |                                   |
|                             | Total number of participants:  | 356 | From total number of countries: 9 |

**Description**

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

The third launch event "BE HEARD! How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the work and life balance of women" was the event that launched the survey on the topic " How the COVID-19 crisis had affected the work and life balance of women " prepared within Work package 3 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 third 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 work and life balance of women" 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 work and life balance of women.

**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 3: Survey for Citizens and Residents through Social Media on the Topic How the Covid-19 Crisis had Affected the Work and Life Balance of Women



Co-funded by  
the European Union

## About the project

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 Unio'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 345 respondents, out of which 252 (73,0%) were female, 86 (24,9%) were male and 7 (2,0%) 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 work and life balance of women accordingly to each country and all countries together.

# PILOT STUDY OF SURVEY FOR CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE TOPIC HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAD AFFECTED THE WORK AND LIFE BALANCE OF WOMEN

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 |
|------------------|------------|
| 0,785            | 8          |

The Cronbach's Alpha value is 0,785, 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. |                    | 0,791   |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity                    | Approx. Chi-Square | 139,916 |
|  | df                 | 28      |
|  | Sig.               | 0,000   |

The KMO measure (0,791) and the Bartlett's 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 |
|--|---------|------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,707   | 0,909      |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,610   | 0,804      |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,687   | 0,786      |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,474   | 0,886      |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,571   | 0,772      |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,462   | 0,598      |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,682   | 0,799      |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,665   | 0,710      |

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      | 3,712               | 46,402        | 46,402       | 3,712                               | 46,402        | 46,402       | 3,180                             | 39,748        | 39,748       |
| 2      | 1,326               | 16,571        | 62,973       | 1,326                               | 16,571        | 62,973       | 1,858                             | 23,224        | 62,973       |
| 3      | 0,827               | 15,335        | 78,308       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 4      | 0,574               | 7,177         | 85,485       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 5      | 0,511               | 6,387         | 91,872       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 6      | 0,320               | 3,999         | 95,871       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 7      | 0,179               | 2,236         | 98,107       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 8      | 0,151               | 1,893         | 100,000      |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |

SPSS suggests the exclusion of two factors, since their eigenvalue is higher than 1, likewise two of the factors can explain 62,973 % of the common variance.

*Table 5: Rotated Factor Matrix*

|  | Factor |       |
|--|--------|-------|
|  | 1      | 2     |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,929  |       |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,791  |       |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,574  |       |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  |        | 0,739 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,813  |       |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              |        | 0,744 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,879  |       |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,703  |       |

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 THE TOPIC HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAD AFFECTED THE WORK AND LIFE BALANCE OF WOMEN

## 1. BULGARIA

*Table 6: Gender*

|                         | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Female                  | 21        | 70,0%   |
| Male                    | 8         | 26,7%   |
| I do not wish to answer | 1         | 3,3%    |
| Total                   | 30        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (70,0 %) are female, 26,7 % are male and 3,3 % did not wish to answer.

*Table 7: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 1         | 3,3%    | 39,4 | 12,1               |
| 21-30            | 6         | 20,0%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 14        | 46,7%   |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 2         | 6,7%    |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 6         | 20,0%   |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 1         | 3,3%    |      |                    |
| Total            | 30        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 39,4 years with a standard deviation of 12,1 years. Nearly half of respondents (46,7 %) are aged 31 to 40 years, a fifth of respondents is aged 51 to 60 years, the same percentage is aged 21 to 30 years, 6,7 % of respondents are aged 41 to 50 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,3 %) is aged 61 to 70 years or 20 years or less.

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

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

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

Table 9: Area of living

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

Most respondents (86,7 %) live in urban areas, only 13,3 % live in suburban areas.

Table 10: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.           | 1     | 2     | 0     | 14    | 12    | 1     | 4,2 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,3%  | 6,7%  | 0,0%  | 46,7% | 40,0% | 3,3%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 1     | 3     | 10    | 11    | 5     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 33,3% | 36,7% | 16,7% |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0     | 4     | 6     | 14    | 2     | 4     | 3,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 46,7% | 6,7%  | 13,3% |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4     | 11    | 4     | 6     | 1     | 4     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 13,3% | 36,7% | 13,3% | 20,0% | 3,3%  | 13,3% |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 4     | 1     | 14    | 9     | 2     | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 3,3%  | 46,7% | 30,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.  | 1     | 5     | 6     | 5     | 5     | 8     | 3,4 | 1,2 |
|  | 3,3%  | 16,7% | 20,0% | 16,7% | 16,7% | 26,7% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0     | 6     | 5     | 14    | 2     | 3     | 3,4 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 20,0% | 16,7% | 46,7% | 6,7%  | 10,0% |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 3     | 12    | 4     | 11    | 4,1 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 10,0% | 40,0% | 13,3% | 36,7% |     |     |
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | 2     | 11    | 8     | 2     | 1     | 6     | 2,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 6,7%  | 36,7% | 26,7% | 6,7%  | 3,3%  | 20,0% |     |     |
|  | 0     | 3     | 2     | 13    | 7     | 5     | 4,0 | 0,9 |

|   |      |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance. | 0,0% | 10,0% | 6,7% | 43,3% | 23,3% | 16,7% |  |  |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|

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. 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 agree with the following statements: “Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.” (M=4,2; SD=1,0), “By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=4,2; SD=0,8), “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.” (M=4,1; SD=0,6), “COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” (M=4,0; SD=1,0), “During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.” (M=4,0; SD=0,9) and “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” (M=3,5; SD=0,9). Respondents are on average neutral about the following statements: “The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,4; SD=1,2), “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,4; SD=0,9) and “The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.” (M=2,5; SD=0,9).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- I do not think there was any specific differentiation between men and women by employers. The crisis has affected everyone. When it came to who took care of the children, mothers, and fathers took turns, but it depended on the family and the job. Those who could, stayed at home!
- Incidents of domestic violence increased during the pandemic.
- The Pandemic had its positive sides: \*more time for and with the family \*reduction of commuting and food costs \*reduction of time lost in travel and traffic jams \*introduction of the option to work remotely, which is more suitable for working mothers with sick children
- Women were more affected than men.

Table 11: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,352              | 0,000 | 0,646        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,226              | 0,027 | 0,857        | 0,035 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,345              | 0,000 | 0,821        | 0,012 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,306              | 0,002 | 0,753        | 0,002 |



|  |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,311 | 0,001 | 0,808 | 0,008 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.  | 0,271 | 0,010 | 0,883 | 0,038 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,222 | 0,028 | 0,894 | 0,011 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,269 | 0,011 | 0,820 | 0,012 |
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | 0,314 | 0,001 | 0,730 | 0,001 |
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.  | 0,331 | 0,000 | 0,815 | 0,010 |

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 12: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|  |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | Female | 18 | 13,39     | 20,00 (0,043)         |
|  | Male   | 5  | 7,00      |                       |
|  | Total  | 23 |           |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' gender "The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.". Females tend to agree with the statement more than males do.

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

|   |   | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|---|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance. | Secondary school                          | 3  | 9,50      | 7,836 (0,050)           |
|   | Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 9  | 8,94      |                         |
|   | Master's Degree                           | 11 | 16,55     |                         |
|   | PhD or DPhil                              | 2  | 17,00     |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 25 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents acquired education "During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.". Respondents with a PhD or DPhil tend to agree with this statement the most, while those with a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma agree with it the least.

Table 14: Mann-Whitney test for gender

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 82,500         | 0,935 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 55,000         | 0,600 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 52,500         | 0,374 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 53,000         | 0,788 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 76,000         | 1,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 18,500         | 0,068 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 69,000         | 0,855 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 25,000         | 0,281 |
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.  | 40,500         | 0,322 |

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.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.           | 5,430            | 0,366 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 6,634            | 0,249 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2,161            | 0,826 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,099            | 0,718 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 4,719            | 0,451 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.  | 5,076            | 0,280 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 5,660            | 0,341 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,815            | 0,432 |
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | 0,822            | 0,844 |
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.  | 4,179            | 0,382 |

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.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.           | 1,177            | 0,759 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,935            | 0,402 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,401            | 0,940 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,067            | 0,785 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 5,139            | 0,162 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.  | 5,060            | 0,167 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1,250            | 0,741 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,217            | 0,239 |
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | 4,371            | 0,224 |

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: Mann-Whitney test for area of living*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 42,000         | 0,576 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 35,000         | 0,574 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 35,000         | 0,482 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 37,500         | 0,627 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 33,000         | 0,283 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 23,000         | 0,255 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 29,500         | 0,220 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 17,500         | 0,397 |

|  |        |       |
|--|--------|-------|
| Please indicate the level of your agreement with the below given statements: The government proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19. | 31,500 | 0,479 |
| During COVID-19 pandemic women could rely on flexible working conditions to ensure their work and life balance.  | 40,500 | 0,903 |

The Mann-Whitney 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 | 27        | 79,4%   |
| Male   | 7         | 20,6%   |
| Total  | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (79,4 %) are female, 20,6 % are male.

*Table 19: Age in years*

|       | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 21-30 | 19        | 55,9%   | 30,9 | 8,1                |
| 31-40 | 13        | 38,2%   |      |                    |
| 41-50 | 1         | 2,9%    |      |                    |
| 61-70 | 1         | 2,9%    |      |                    |
| Total | 34        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 30,9 years with a standard deviation of 8,1 years. Over half of respondents are aged 21 to 30 years, 38,2 % 31 to 40 years. The same percentage of respondents (2,9 %) are aged 41 to 50 years or 61 to 70 years.

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

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 2         | 5,9%    |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 10        | 29,4%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 20        | 58,8%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 2         | 5,9%    |
| Total                                     | 34        | 100,0%  |

More than half of respondents (58,8 %) acquired a master's degree, 29,4 % a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The same percentage of respondents (5,9 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil or have completed secondary school.

*Table 21: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 3         | 8,8%    |
| Suburban area | 4         | 11,8%   |
| Urban area    | 27        | 79,4%   |
| Total         | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (79,4 %) live in urban areas, 11,8 % in suburban areas and only 8,8 % in rural areas.

Table 22: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 0     | 1     | 17    | 14    | 2     | 4,4 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 29,0% | 50,0% | 41,2% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 11    | 18    | 4     | 4,6 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 32,4% | 52,9% | 11,8% |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1     | 1     | 6     | 12    | 11    | 3     | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 17,6% | 35,3% | 32,4% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2     | 14    | 9     | 3     | 3     | 3     | 2,7 | 1,1 |
|  | 5,9%  | 41,2% | 26,5% | 8,8%  | 8,8%  | 8,8%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 1     | 7     | 16    | 7     | 3     | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 20,6% | 47,1% | 20,6% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0     | 0     | 10    | 6     | 9     | 9     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 29,4% | 17,6% | 26,5% | 26,5% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0     | 2     | 10    | 14    | 6     | 2     | 3,8 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 29,4% | 41,2% | 17,6% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0     | 1     | 5     | 13    | 6     | 9     | 4,0 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 14,7% | 38,2% | 17,6% | 26,5% |     |     |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.   | 0     | 4     | 12    | 9     | 4     | 5     | 3,4 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 35,3% | 26,5% | 11,8% | 14,7% |     |     |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.  | 4     | 16    | 6     | 4     | 3     | 1     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 11,8% | 47,1% | 17,6% | 11,8% | 8,8%  | 2,9%  |     |     |

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 that they have perceived an increase in domestic violence during the COVID-19 crisis (M=4,6; SD=0,6). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." (M=4,4; SD=0,6), "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." (M=4,0; SD=1,0), "The negative impacts of the

crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=4,0; SD=0,9), “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.” (M=4,0; SD=0,8), “COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” (M=3,9; SD=0,8) and “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,8; SD=0,8). On average respondents have a neutral opinion about the following statements: “Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.” (M=3,4; SD=0,9), “The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=2,7; SD=1,1) and “The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.” (M=2,6; SD=1,1).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- It is good to investigate whether these challenges are still valid (were they only valid during the lockdown period or are they still valid?)

Table 23: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,348              | 0,000 | 0,641        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,332              | 0,000 | 0,733        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,224              | 0,013 | 0,850        | 0,007 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,194              | 0,026 | 0,910        | 0,037 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,207              | 0,031 | 0,865        | 0,012 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,304              | 0,000 | 0,729        | 0,000 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,226              | 0,012 | 0,866        | 0,012 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,211              | 0,026 | 0,815        | 0,002 |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.   | 0,258              | 0,002 | 0,870        | 0,014 |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.  | 0,222              | 0,015 | 0,909        | 0,037 |

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 24: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences

|   |   | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|---|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis. | Secondary school                          | 2  | 15,25     | 10,289 (0,016)          |
|   | Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 9  | 21,78     |                         |
|   | Master's Degree                           | 18 | 12,14     |                         |
|   | PhD or DPhil                              | 2  | 25,50     |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 31 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' acquired level of education "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents with a PhD or DPhil tend to agree with it the most, while those with a master's degree tend to agree with it the least.

Table 25: Mann-Whitney test for gender

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 76,500         | 0,934 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 42,500         | 0,499 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 62,500         | 0,282 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 72,500         | 0,894 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 66,500         | 0,643 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 33,000         | 0,476 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 50,500         | 0,347 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 32,500         | 0,442 |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.   | 34,000         | 0,113 |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.  | 67,500         | 0,269 |

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 26: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,695            | 0,441 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,381            | 0,497 |



|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | 1,660 | 0,646 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 0,996 | 0,802 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 3,626 | 0,305 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 2,657 | 0,448 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 2,403 | 0,493 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 2,059 | 0,560 |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.  | 7,579 | 0,056 |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.                             | 0,931 | 0,818 |

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

*Table 27: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 5,783            | 0,123 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,225            | 0,238 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,527            | 0,913 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,109            | 0,991 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1,500            | 0,682 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,444            | 0,931 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,827            | 0,609 |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.   | 6,441            | 0,092 |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.  | 4,265            | 0,234 |

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 28: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,099            | 0,350 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,971            | 0,373 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | 2,340 | 0,310 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 4,213 | 0,122 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 0,532 | 0,766 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 3,124 | 0,210 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 5,236 | 0,073 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 2,077 | 0,354 |
| Cypriot women managed to balance work and life better due to remote working.  | 2,770 | 0,250 |
| The government in Cyprus proposed measures and stimulus tailored to the needs of women during COVID-19.                             | 0,240 | 0,887 |

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 29: Gender

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

Majority of respondents (76,7 %) are female, a fifth are male and 3,3 % did not wish to answer.

Table 30: 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 21 to 30 years, 23,3 % are aged 61 to 70 years, 16,7 % 31 to 40 years and 13,3 % 51 to 60 years. The same percentage of respondents (10,0 %) are aged 41 to 50 years or 71 years or more.

Table 31: 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%  |

More than half of respondents (60,0 %) have acquired a master's degree. Over a quarter of respondents (26,7 %) have 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 32: Area of living

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

|       |    |        |
|-------|----|--------|
| Total | 30 | 100,0% |
|-------|----|--------|

Nearly half of respondents (43,3 %) live in rural areas, 30,0 % live in urban and 26,7 % in suburban areas.

Table 33: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 4     | 6     | 11    | 9     | 0     | 3,8 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 36,7% | 30,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 12    | 15    | 2     | 4,5 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,3%  | 40,0% | 50,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0     | 5     | 9     | 7     | 4     | 5     | 3,4 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 16,7% | 30,0% | 23,3% | 13,3% | 16,7% |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3     | 12    | 9     | 2     | 2     | 2     | 2,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 10,0% | 40,0% | 30,0% | 6,7%  | 6,7%  | 6,7%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 1     | 3     | 5     | 13    | 5     | 3     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 16,7% | 43,3% | 16,7% | 10,0% |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1     | 3     | 12    | 5     | 4     | 5     | 3,3 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 40,0% | 16,7% | 13,3% | 16,7% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1     | 7     | 9     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 3,1 | 1,1 |
|  | 3,3%  | 23,3% | 30,0% | 20,0% | 10,0% | 13,3% |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1     | 4     | 6     | 9     | 3     | 7     | 3,4 | 1,1 |
|  | 3,3%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 30,0% | 10,0% | 23,3% |     |     |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 1     | 5     | 7     | 9     | 6     | 2     | 3,5 | 1,1 |
|  | 3,3%  | 16,7% | 23,3% | 30,0% | 20,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 3     | 4     | 9     | 9     | 4     | 1     | 3,2 | 1,2 |
|  | 10,0% | 13,3% | 30,0% | 30,0% | 13,3% | 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. On average respondents strongly agree that they have perceived an increase in domestic violence during the COVID-19 crisis (M=4,6; SD=0,6). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home,

due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.” (M=3,8; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” (M=3,7; SD=1,0) and “In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.” (M=3,5; SD=1,1). Respondents on average have a neutral opinion on the following statements: “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.” (M=3,4; SD=1,1), “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” (M=3,4; SD=1,0), “The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,3; SD=1,0), “I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.” (M=3,2; SD=1,2), “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,1; SD=1,1) and “The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=2,6; SD=1,0).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- I am not in a position to give a relevant opinion on the above issues
- I think during the pandemic men and women have been impacted pretty much equally.
- I think that solidarity and mutual aid have played a greater role in rural areas.

Table 34: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,235              | 0,005 | 0,837        | 0,003 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,372              | 0,000 | 0,701        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,263              | 0,001 | 0,875        | 0,014 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,213              | 0,018 | 0,886        | 0,023 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,242              | 0,003 | 0,874        | 0,014 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,315              | 0,000 | 0,797        | 0,001 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,229              | 0,007 | 0,915        | 0,028 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,234              | 0,005 | 0,907        | 0,036 |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 0,209              | 0,022 | 0,906        | 0,025 |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 0,231              | 0,007 | 0,883        | 0,020 |

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 35: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|   |   | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|---|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | Secondary school                          | 3  | 28,00     | 10,547 (0,014)          |
|   | Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 8  | 18,63     |                         |
|   | Master's Degree                           | 18 | 12,31     |                         |
|   | PhD or DPhil                              | 1  | 10,50     |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 30 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' acquired level of education "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.". Respondents who have completed secondary school tend to agree with this statement the most, while those with a PhD or DPhil agree with it the least.

*Table 36: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 39,000         | 0,090 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 40,000         | 0,283 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 42,500         | 0,711 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 58,500         | 0,780 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 48,000         | 0,756 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 47,000         | 0,970 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 30,000         | 0,157 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 23,500         | 0,118 |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 42,500         | 0,217 |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 58,000         | 0,644 |

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 37: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,972            | 0,965 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 8,853            | 0,115 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 6,914            | 0,227 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,834            | 0,574 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 3,928            | 0,560 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 2,110            | 0,834 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 3,463            | 0,629 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,709            | 0,888 |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 1,819            | 0,874 |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 4,001            | 0,549 |

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

Table 38: Kruskal-Wallis test for education

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,070            | 0,558 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,409            | 0,492 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,952            | 0,813 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,618            | 0,892 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 5,943            | 0,114 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1,381            | 0,710 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 6,291            | 0,098 |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 0,329            | 0,954 |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 3,679            | 0,298 |

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 39: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,698            | 0,706 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,635            | 0,442 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,326            | 0,850 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,719            | 0,257 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2,615            | 0,270 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,345            | 0,842 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,649            | 0,723 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,337            | 0,845 |
| In my opinion, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted gender inequalities, without deepening them.  | 1,332            | 0,514 |
| I believe that the COVID-19 crisis has, unbeknownst to her, led to a better awareness leading to a change in mentalities towards the role of women in society.   | 1,642            | 0,440 |

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.



## 4. GREECE

*Table 40: Gender*

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 28        | 90,3%   |
| Male   | 3         | 9,7%    |
| Total  | 31        | 100,0%  |

Vast majority of respondents (90,3 %) are female, only 9,7 % are male.

*Table 41: Age in years*

|       | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 21-30 | 12        | 38,7%   | 35,1 | 10,1               |
| 31-40 | 11        | 35,5%   |      |                    |
| 41-50 | 3         | 9,7%    |      |                    |
| 51-60 | 5         | 16,1%   |      |                    |
| Total | 31        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 35,1 years, with a standard deviation of 10,1 years. Most respondents (38,7 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 35,5 % are aged 31 to 40 years, 16,1 % 51 to 60 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (9,7 %) are aged 41 to 50 years.

*Table 42: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 1         | 3,2%    |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 14        | 45,2%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 11        | 35,5%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 5         | 16,1%   |
| Total                                     | 31        | 100,0%  |

Nearly half of respondents (45,2 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 35,5 % acquired a master's degree, 16,1 % a PhD or DPhil. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,2 %) completed secondary school.

*Table 43: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 4         | 12,9%   |
| Suburban area | 7         | 22,6%   |
| Urban area    | 20        | 64,5%   |
| Total         | 31        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (64,5 %) live in urban areas, 22,6 % in suburban and 12,9 % in rural areas.

Table 44: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 0     | 5     | 6     | 20    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 16,1% | 19,4% | 64,5% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 4     | 5     | 21    | 1     | 4,6 | 0,7 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 16,1% | 67,7% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0     | 1     | 5     | 12    | 11    | 2     | 4,1 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 38,7% | 35,5% | 6,5%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 8     | 9     | 8     | 0     | 4     | 2     | 2,4 | 1,3 |
|  | 25,8% | 29,0% | 25,8% | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 6,5%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 13    | 0     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|  | 0,0%  | 16,1% | 19,4% | 22,6% | 41,9% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0     | 1     | 12    | 11    | 6     | 1     | 3,7 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 38,7% | 35,5% | 19,4% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0     | 2     | 4     | 16    | 8     | 1     | 4,0 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 6,5%  | 12,9% | 51,6% | 25,8% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0     | 1     | 5     | 8     | 10    | 7     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 25,8% | 32,3% | 22,6% |     |     |
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.   | 0     | 4     | 6     | 12    | 9     | 0     | 3,8 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 19,4% | 38,7% | 29,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after.             | 0     | 0     | 3     | 14    | 12    | 2     | 4,3 | 0,7 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 9,7%  | 45,2% | 38,7% | 6,5%  |     |     |

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 strongly agree with the statements "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,6; SD=0,7) and "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." (M=4,5; SD=0,8). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after." (M=4,3; SD=0,7), "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,1;

SD=0,9), “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” (M=4,1; SD=0,8), “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=4,0; SD=0,8), “COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” (M=3,9; SD=1,1), “The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.” (M=3,8; SD=1,0) and “The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,7; SD=0,8). On average respondents disagree that the government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis (M=2,4; SD=1,3).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Creation of new social support services for women and disabled women.
- I would prefer to have stricter measures in order to mitigate the problem.
- The gap between the sexes existed and I believe that perhaps the phenomena of discrimination and/or domestic violence began to be declared more in the beginning than in the past. I'm not sure if they've increased numerically or if they're just being reported more.

Table 45: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,435              | 0,000 | 0,599        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,379              | 0,000 | 0,687        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,314              | 0,000 | 0,778        | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,182              | 0,068 | 0,837        | 0,003 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,259              | 0,001 | 0,809        | 0,001 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,291              | 0,000 | 0,831        | 0,002 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,254              | 0,001 | 0,860        | 0,006 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,227              | 0,006 | 0,839        | 0,003 |
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.   | 0,223              | 0,008 | 0,838        | 0,003 |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after.             | 0,269              | 0,000 | 0,788        | 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 46: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|  |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | Female | 28 | 17,20     | 8,500 (0,008)         |
|  | Male   | 3  | 4,83      |                       |
|  | Total  | 31 |           |                       |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Female | 26 | 16,38     | 3,000 (0,006)         |
|  | Male   | 3  | 3,00      |                       |
|  | Total  | 29 |           |                       |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | Female | 22 | 13,41     | 2,000 (0,026)         |
|  | Male   | 2  | 2,50      |                       |
|  | Total  | 24 |           |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.". Females tend to agree with those statements more than males.

*Table 47: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|   |   | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|---|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.             | 21-30                                     | 12 | 16,92     | 10,899 (0,012)          |
|   | 31-40                                     | 11 | 20,77     |                         |
|   | 41-50                                     | 3  | 4,83      |                         |
|   | 51-60                                     | 5  | 10,00     |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 31 |           |                         |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.                                | 21-30                                     | 11 | 13,50     | 7,914 (0,048)           |
|   | 31-40                                     | 11 | 20,14     |                         |
|   | 41-50                                     | 3  | 6,83      |                         |
|   | 51-60                                     | 5  | 14,90     |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 30 |           |                         |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis. | Secondary school                          | 1  | 20,00     | 8,237 (0,041)           |
|   | Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 14 | 18,14     |                         |
|   | Master's Degree                           | 10 | 15,20     |                         |
|   | PhD or DPhil                              | 5  | 7,80      |                         |
|   | Total                                     | 30 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' age "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." and "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree with both statements the most, while those aged 41 to 50 years tend to agree with them the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' education "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents who have completed secondary school tend to agree with this statement the most, those with a PhD or DPhil tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 48: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 36,500         | 0,732 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                                      | 13,500         | 0,058 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 30,500         | 0,419 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                  | 39,500         | 0,941 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 26,500         | 0,287 |
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.                                 | 20,500         | 0,132 |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after. | 30,000         | 0,476 |

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 49: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1,120            | 0,772 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 6,764            | 0,080 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2,696            | 0,441 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,134            | 0,769 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 5,402            | 0,145 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,493            | 0,920 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.                                 | 0,733 | 0,865 |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after. | 2,514 | 0,473 |

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

*Table 50: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 5,483            | 0,140 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,931            | 0,381 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,583            | 0,205 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 4,704            | 0,195 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 3,016            | 0,389 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,185            | 0,980 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,202            | 0,904 |
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.   | 2,994            | 0,392 |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after.             | 2,219            | 0,528 |

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 acquired education.

*Table 51: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,153            | 0,341 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,125            | 0,940 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,893            | 0,388 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,885            | 0,390 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 1,484            | 0,476 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,387            | 0,824 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,586            | 0,746 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                    | 0,715 | 0,700 |
| The concept of remote work continues to disrupt work-life balance for women that have the role of mothers in Greece.                                 | 0,062 | 0,970 |
| Incidents of discrimination and/or violation of their rights and/or domestic violence against women were more in Greece from the pandemic and after. | 0,183 | 0,913 |

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.

## 5. ITALY – 1 (InCo Molfetta)

*Table 52: Gender*

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 21        | 61,8%   |
| Male   | 13        | 38,2%   |
| Total  | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (61,8 %) are female, 38,2 % are male.

*Table 53: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 20        | 58,8%   | 29,3 | 15,4               |
| 21-30            | 1         | 2,9%    |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 2         | 5,9%    |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 6         | 17,6%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 5         | 14,7%   |      |                    |
| Total            | 34        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The average age of respondents is 29,3 years with a standard deviation of 15,4 years. More than half of respondents (58,8 %) are aged 20 years or less, 17,6 % 41 to 50 years and 14,7 % are aged 51 to 60 years. Only 5,9 % of respondents are aged 31 to 40 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,9 %) are aged 21 to 30 years.

*Table 54: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|                  | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school | 20        | 58,8%   |
| Master's Degree  | 14        | 41,2%   |
| Total            | 34        | 100,0%  |

Over half of respondents (58,8 %) completed secondary school, 41,2 % acquired a master's degree.

*Table 55: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 2         | 5,9%    |
| Suburban area | 4         | 11,8%   |
| Urban area    | 28        | 82,4%   |
| Total         | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (82,4 %) live in urban areas, 11,8 in suburban areas and only 5,9 % in rural areas.



Table 56: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 4     | 2     | 12    | 14    | 2     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 5,9%  | 35,3% | 41,2% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 1     | 3     | 19    | 10    | 1     | 4,2 | 0,7 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 8,8%  | 55,9% | 29,4% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2     | 1     | 5     | 16    | 9     | 1     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|  | 5,9%  | 2,9%  | 14,7% | 47,1% | 26,5% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1     | 11    | 14    | 5     | 1     | 2     | 2,8 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,9%  | 32,4% | 41,2% | 14,7% | 2,9%  | 5,9%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 2     | 6     | 14    | 7     | 5     | 3,9 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 17,6% | 41,2% | 20,6% | 14,7% |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0     | 3     | 8     | 8     | 6     | 9     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 8,8%  | 23,5% | 23,5% | 17,6% | 26,5% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0     | 5     | 10    | 8     | 6     | 5     | 3,5 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 14,7% | 29,4% | 23,5% | 17,6% | 14,7% |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0     | 1     | 3     | 11    | 11    | 8     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 8,8%  | 32,4% | 32,4% | 23,5% |     |     |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.                                 | 4     | 14    | 5     | 5     | 2     | 4     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 11,8% | 41,2% | 14,7% | 14,7% | 5,9%  | 11,8% |     |     |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.                         | 2     | 14    | 5     | 4     | 0     | 9     | 2,4 | 0,9 |
|  | 5,9%  | 41,2% | 14,7% | 11,8% | 0,0%  | 26,5% |     |     |

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: "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,2; SD=0,7), "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." (M=3,9; SD=0,9), "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "The negative impacts of the crisis

on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,7; SD=1,0) and “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,5; SD=1,0). On average respondents are neutral about the statements “The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=2,8; SD=0,9) and “I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.” (M=2,6; SD=1,1). Respondents on average disagree with the statement “In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.” (M=2,4; SD=0,9).

Table 57: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,415              | 0,000 | 0,648        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,273              | 0,002 | 0,788        | 0,002 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,290              | 0,001 | 0,760        | 0,001 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,188              | 0,014 | 0,932        | 0,026 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,254              | 0,007 | 0,884        | 0,046 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,214              | 0,048 | 0,871        | 0,028 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,196              | 0,010 | 0,872        | 0,029 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,314              | 0,000 | 0,750        | 0,001 |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.                                 | 0,212              | 0,035 | 0,908        | 0,011 |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.                         | 0,298              | 0,000 | 0,846        | 0,012 |

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 58: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences

|   |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due | Female | 20 | 20,10     | 48,00 (0,003)         |
|   | Male   | 12 | 10,50     |                       |
|   | Total  | 32 |           |                       |

|  |                  |    |       |               |
|--|------------------|----|-------|---------------|
| to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.   |                  |    |       |               |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | Female           | 20 | 19,98 | 70,50 (0,013) |
|  | Male             | 13 | 12,42 |               |
|  | Total            | 33 |       |               |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Female           | 20 | 20,45 | 61,00 (0,006) |
|  | Male             | 13 | 11,69 |               |
|  | Total            | 33 |       |               |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | Female           | 16 | 15,28 | 35,50 (0,031) |
|  | Male             | 9  | 8,94  |               |
|  | Total            | 25 |       |               |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | Female           | 17 | 18,79 | 37,50 (0,003) |
|  | Male             | 12 | 9,63  |               |
|  | Total            | 29 |       |               |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | Female           | 18 | 15,72 | 32,00 (0,016) |
|  | Male             | 8  | 8,50  |               |
|  | Total            | 26 |       |               |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.                         | Female           | 16 | 10,88 | 38,00 (0,033) |
|  | Male             | 9  | 16,78 |               |
|  | Total            | 25 |       |               |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | Secondary school | 18 | 12,39 | 52,00 (0,002) |
|  | Master's Degree  | 14 | 21,79 |               |
|  | Total            | 32 |       |               |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | Secondary school | 20 | 14,43 | 78,50 (0,032) |
|  | Master's Degree  | 13 | 20,96 |               |
|  | Total            | 33 |       |               |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Secondary school | 19 | 13,42 | 65,00 (0,008) |
|  | Master's Degree  | 14 | 21,86 |               |
|  | Total            | 33 |       |               |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.", "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.", "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis

widened the Gender Gap.”, “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.” and “In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.”. Females tend to agree with all statements more than males do, except for the statement “In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.”, where the inverse is true.

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents’ acquired education “By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.”, “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” and “Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.” Respondents with a master’s degree tend to agree with all statements, than those who completed secondary school.

*Table 59: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|  |                  | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|------------------|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 20 years or less | 18 | 12,39     | 11,00 (0,027)           |
|  | 21-30            | 1  | 25,50     |                         |
|  | 31-40            | 2  | 25,50     |                         |
|  | 41-50            | 6  | 23,33     |                         |
|  | 51-60            | 5  | 17,70     |                         |
|  | Total            | 32 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents’ age “Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.”. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years and 31 to 40 years tend to agree with this statement the most, while those aged 20 years or less tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 60: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                  | 77,500         | 0,077 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 66,500         | 0,160 |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic. | 87,500         | 0,437 |

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 61: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 6,309            | 0,177 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 8,845            | 0,065 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                          | 7,466            | 0,113 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 6,680            | 0,154 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.      | 2,318            | 0,677 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 2,883            | 0,578 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.        | 3,084            | 0,544 |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.         | 4,886            | 0,299 |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic. | 2,299            | 0,681 |

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

Table 62: Mann-Whitney test for education

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                          | 93,500         | 0,186 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 74,000         | 0,157 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.      | 65,500         | 0,479 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 83,000         | 0,318 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.        | 67,000         | 0,342 |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.         | 100,500        | 0,657 |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic. | 75,000         | 0,856 |

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

Table 63: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,507            | 0,776 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,724            | 0,696 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,880            | 0,644 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,287            | 0,525 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 4,512            | 0,105 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,554            | 0,758 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 3,035            | 0,219 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 2,456            | 0,293 |
| I believe that the number of women looking for help to shelters for women in situation of danger, decreased during the pandemic.                                 | 3,614            | 0,164 |
| In my region public institutions adopted specific policies in order to raise working opportunities for women at the end of the pandemic.                         | 4,361            | 0,113 |

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.

## 6. ITALY – 2 (LOMBARDY)

Table 64: Gender

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 32        | 71,1%   |
| Male   | 13        | 28,9%   |
| Total  | 45        | 100,0%  |

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

Table 65: Age in years

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 1         | 2,2%    | 47,6 | 14,2               |
| 21-30            | 7         | 15,6%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 3         | 6,7%    |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 12        | 26,7%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 14        | 31,1%   |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 6         | 13,3%   |      |                    |
| 71 years or more | 2         | 4,4%    |      |                    |
| Total            | 45        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 47,6 years with a standard deviation of 14,2 years. Respondents aged 51 to 60 years represent 31,1 %. Over a quarter of respondents (26,7 %) are aged 41 to 50 years, 15,6 % are aged 21 to 30 years, 13,3 % 61 to 70 years. Only 6,7 % of respondents are aged 31 to 40 years, 4,4 % are aged 71 years or more. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,2 %) are aged 20 years or less.

Table 66: Highest completed degree or level of school

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 19        | 42,2%   |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 3         | 6,7%    |
| Master's Degree                           | 22        | 48,9%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 1         | 2,2%    |
| Total                                     | 45        | 100,0%  |

Nearly half of respondents (48,9 %) acquired a master's degree, 42,2 % completed secondary school and 6,7 % acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,2 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

Table 67: Area of living

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 4         | 8,9%    |
| Suburban area | 8         | 17,8%   |
| Urban area    | 33        | 73,3%   |

|       |    |        |
|-------|----|--------|
| Total | 45 | 100,0% |
|-------|----|--------|

Majority of respondents (73,3 %) live in urban areas, 17,8 % in suburban areas and only 8,9 % in rural areas.

Table 68: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0    | 2     | 5     | 8     | 29    | 1     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 4,4%  | 11,1% | 17,8% | 64,4% | 2,2%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0    | 4     | 5     | 16    | 17    | 3     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0% | 8,9%  | 11,1% | 35,6% | 37,8% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0    | 3     | 6     | 14    | 21    | 1     | 4,2 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 6,7%  | 13,3% | 31,1% | 46,7% | 2,2%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4    | 24    | 12    | 3     | 1     | 1     | 2,4 | 0,8 |
|  | 8,9% | 53,3% | 26,7% | 6,7%  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2    | 2     | 9     | 21    | 8     | 3     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|  | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 20,0% | 46,7% | 17,8% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 2    | 2     | 13    | 12    | 7     | 9     | 3,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 28,9% | 26,7% | 15,6% | 20,0% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1    | 6     | 9     | 16    | 11    | 2     | 3,7 | 1,1 |
|  | 2,2% | 13,3% | 20,0% | 35,6% | 24,4% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 2    | 2     | 7     | 15    | 8     | 11    | 3,7 | 1,1 |
|  | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 15,6% | 33,3% | 17,8% | 24,4% |     |     |
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.              | 3    | 14    | 9     | 11    | 3     | 5     | 2,9 | 1,1 |
|  | 6,7% | 31,1% | 20,0% | 24,4% | 6,7%  | 11,1% |     |     |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.                                       | 0    | 0     | 5     | 12    | 27    | 1     | 4,5 | 0,7 |
|  | 0,0% | 0,0%  | 11,1% | 26,7% | 60,0% | 2,2%  |     |     |

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 strongly agree with the statements "The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's." (M=4,5; SD=0,7) and "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to



school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.” (M=4,5; SD=0,9). On average respondents agree with the following statements: “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” (M=4,2; SD=0,9), “By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=4,1; SD=1,0), “COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” (M=3,7; SD=1,0), “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,7; SD=1,1), “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.” (M=3,7; SD=1,1) and “The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,6; SD=1,1). Respondents on average have a neutral opinion about the statement “The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.” (M=2,9; SD=1,1). Respondents on average disagree with the statement “The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=2,4; SD=0,8).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- If work and family life is shared, there is no difference between men and women. I think we need more structures... Kindergartens and family supports. In fact, I don't believe in female quotas... I believe in information and education to make young people understand that gender does not matter. It matters jobs for all and equal opportunities. I am married and we help each other....
- In any kind of crisis, women are always called to greater resilience.
- The pandemic only expanded an existing problem and highlighted it. The pandemic was not the cause of the social gap between men and women. It simply acted as an amplifier of the phenomenon.

Table 69: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,344              | 0,000 | 0,683        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,249              | 0,000 | 0,782        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,243              | 0,001 | 0,836        | 0,001 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,276              | 0,000 | 0,870        | 0,004 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.   | 0,250              | 0,000 | 0,858        | 0,002 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,209              | 0,006 | 0,878        | 0,006 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,172              | 0,025 | 0,892        | 0,012 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,294              | 0,000 | 0,835        | 0,001 |

|   |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life. | 0,270 | 0,000 | 0,881 | 0,007 |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.                          | 0,391 | 0,000 | 0,679 | 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 70: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|  |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.                                  | Female | 31 | 23,69     | 102,50 (0,038)        |
|  | Male   | 11 | 15,32     |                       |
|  | Total  | 42 |           |                       |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Female | 32 | 25,50     | 96,00 (0,006)         |
|  | Male   | 12 | 14,50     |                       |
|  | Total  | 44 |           |                       |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.            | Female | 32 | 20,25     | 120,00 (0,036)        |
|  | Male   | 12 | 28,50     |                       |
|  | Total  | 44 |           |                       |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.   | Female | 30 | 23,68     | 114,50 (0,049)        |
|  | Male   | 12 | 16,04     |                       |
|  | Total  | 42 |           |                       |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | Female | 31 | 24,58     | 106,00 (0,024)        |
|  | Male   | 12 | 15,33     |                       |
|  | Total  | 43 |           |                       |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's. | Female | 32 | 24,98     | 112,50 (0,015)        |
|  | Male   | 12 | 15,88     |                       |
|  | Total  | 44 |           |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.", "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.", "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.", "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." and "The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.". Females tend to agree with all of those statements more than males do, except for the statement: "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis." where the inverse is true.

Table 71: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences

|  |                  | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|------------------|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.                                  | 21-30            | 7  | 34,00     | 12,152 (0,033)          |
|  | 31-40            | 3  | 12,50     |                         |
|  | 41-50            | 11 | 19,82     |                         |
|  | 51-60            | 13 | 19,35     |                         |
|  | 61-70            | 6  | 22,25     |                         |
|  | 71 years or more | 2  | 12,25     |                         |
|  | Total            | 42 |           |                         |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's. | 20 years or less | 1  | 3,00      | 12,957 (0,044)          |
|  | 21-30            | 7  | 31,00     |                         |
|  | 31-40            | 3  | 31,00     |                         |
|  | 41-50            | 11 | 24,91     |                         |
|  | 51-60            | 14 | 17,25     |                         |
|  | 61-70            | 6  | 19,83     |                         |
|  | 71 years or more | 2  | 21,25     |                         |
|  | Total            | 44 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' age "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." and "The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.". Respondents aged 21 to 30 years tend to agree the most with the statement "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", while those aged 71 year or more agree with it the least. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years and 31 to 40 years tend to agree the most with the statement "The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.", those aged 20 years or less agree with it the least.

Table 72: Mann-Whitney test for gender

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 143,500        | 0,076 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 114,500        | 0,407 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 77,500         | 0,148 |
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.              | 139,000        | 0,373 |

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 73: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 9,069            | 0,170 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 3,078            | 0,799 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 6,787            | 0,341 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.   | 3,830            | 0,700 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 3,135            | 0,792 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 4,925            | 0,553 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 5,209            | 0,517 |
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.              | 7,698            | 0,261 |

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

Table 74: Kruskal-Wallis test for education

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,175            | 0,537 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,238            | 0,237 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,480            | 0,687 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,162            | 0,244 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.   | 1,511            | 0,680 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,093            | 0,955 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 2,101            | 0,552 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 2,745            | 0,433 |
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.              | 5,430            | 0,143 |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.                                       | 3,536            | 0,316 |

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 acquired education.

Table 75: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1,796            | 0,407 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,672            | 0,159 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,845            | 0,398 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,878            | 0,144 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women that are mothers.   | 0,196            | 0,907 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1,244            | 0,537 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,217            | 0,897 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,979            | 0,372 |
| The forced return to work in the presence of many Italian bodies, companies and institutions has helped women to rebalance working and family life.              | 1,845            | 0,398 |
| The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.                                       | 0,677            | 0,713 |

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 76: Gender*

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 53        | 67,1%   |
| Male   | 26        | 32,9%   |
| Total  | 79        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (67,1 %) are female, 32,9 % are male.

*Table 77: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 21        | 26,6%   | 39,7 | 17,3               |
| 21-30            | 8         | 10,1%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 5         | 6,3%    |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 18        | 22,8%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 19        | 24,1%   |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 6         | 7,6%    |      |                    |
| 71 years or more | 2         | 2,5%    |      |                    |
| Total            | 79        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 39,7 years with a standard deviation of 17,3 years. Over a quarter of respondents (26,6 %) are aged 20 years or less, 24,1 % 51 to 60 years, 22,8 % 41 to 50 years. Respondents aged 21 to 30 years represent 10,1 %, those aged 61 to 70 years 7,6 % and 31 to 40 years represent 6,3 %. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,5 %) is aged 71 years or more.

*Table 78: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 39        | 49,4%   |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 3         | 3,8%    |
| Master's Degree                           | 36        | 45,6%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 1         | 1,3%    |
| Total                                     | 79        | 100,0%  |

Almost half of respondents (49,4 %) completed secondary school, 45,6 % acquired a master's degree and only 3,8 % a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. The lowest percentage of respondents (1,3 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 79: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 6         | 7,6%    |
| Suburban area | 12        | 15,2%   |
| Urban area    | 61        | 77,2%   |

|       |    |        |
|-------|----|--------|
| Total | 79 | 100,0% |
|-------|----|--------|

Most respondents (77,2 %) live in urban areas, 15,2 % in suburban areas and only 7,6 % in rural areas.

*Table 80: Region of residency*

|                       | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Italy - InCo Molfetta | 34        | 43,0%   |
| Italy - Lombardy      | 45        | 57,0%   |
| Total                 | 79        | 100,0%  |

More than half of respondents (57,0 %) reside in Lombardy, while 43,0 % reside in Molfetta.

*Table 81: Level of agreement with given statements*

|  | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0    | 6     | 7     | 20    | 43    | 3     | 4,3 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 7,6%  | 8,9%  | 25,3% | 54,4% | 3,8%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0    | 5     | 8     | 35    | 27    | 4     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 6,3%  | 10,1% | 44,3% | 34,2% | 5,1%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2    | 4     | 11    | 30    | 30    | 2     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 5,1%  | 13,9% | 38,0% | 38,0% | 2,5%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 5    | 35    | 26    | 8     | 2     | 3     | 2,6 | 0,9 |
|  | 6,3% | 44,3% | 32,9% | 10,1% | 2,5%  | 3,8%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2    | 4     | 15    | 35    | 15    | 8     | 3,8 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,5% | 5,1%  | 19,0% | 44,3% | 19,0% | 10,1% |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 2    | 5     | 21    | 20    | 13    | 18    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 6,3%  | 26,6% | 25,3% | 16,5% | 22,8% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1    | 11    | 19    | 24    | 17    | 7     | 3,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 1,3% | 13,9% | 24,1% | 30,4% | 21,5% | 8,9%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 2    | 3     | 10    | 26    | 19    | 19    | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 3,8%  | 12,7% | 32,9% | 24,1% | 24,1% |     |     |

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 all the listed statements, except "The government

proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.” (M=2,6; SD=0,9) of which they have a neutral opinion on average.

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- If work and family life is shared, there is no difference between men and women. I think we need more structures... Kindergartens and family supports. In fact, I don't believe in female quotas... I believe in information and education to make young people understand that gender does not matter. It matters jobs for all and equal opportunities. I am married and we help each other....
- In any kind of crisis, women are always called to greater resilience.
- The pandemic only expanded an existing problem and highlighted it. The pandemic was not the cause of the social gap between men and women. It simply acted as an amplifier of the phenomenon.

Table 82: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,347              | 0,000 | 0,680        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,256              | 0,000 | 0,786        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,237              | 0,000 | 0,823        | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,233              | 0,000 | 0,892        | 0,001 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,254              | 0,000 | 0,870        | 0,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,211              | 0,000 | 0,893        | 0,001 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,176              | 0,001 | 0,883        | 0,000 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,273              | 0,000 | 0,820        | 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 83: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences

|                       | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|-----------------------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| Italy - InCo Molfetta | 32 | 44,78     | 503,00 (0,023)        |



|  |          |   |    |       |                |
|--|----------|---|----|-------|----------------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | Italy    | - | 44 | 33,93 |                |
|  | Lombardy |   |    |       |                |
|  | Total    |   | 76 |       |                |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | Female   |   | 51 | 44,03 | 355,50 (0,000) |
|  | Male     |   | 25 | 27,22 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 76 |       |                |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | Female   |   | 51 | 43,10 | 352,00 (0,001) |
|  | Male     |   | 24 | 27,17 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 75 |       |                |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Female   |   | 52 | 45,57 | 308,50 (0,000) |
|  | Male     |   | 25 | 25,34 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 77 |       |                |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | Female   |   | 52 | 33,86 | 382,50 (0,004) |
|  | Male     |   | 24 | 48,56 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 76 |       |                |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | Female   |   | 49 | 39,63 | 361,00 (0,017) |
|  | Male     |   | 22 | 27,91 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 71 |       |                |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | Female   |   | 41 | 34,07 | 284,00 (0,043) |
|  | Male     |   | 20 | 24,70 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 61 |       |                |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | Female   |   | 48 | 42,67 | 280,00 (0,000) |
|  | Male     |   | 24 | 24,17 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 72 |       |                |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | Female   |   | 43 | 34,00 | 215,00 (0,009) |
|  | Male     |   | 17 | 21,65 |                |
|  | Total    |   | 60 |       |                |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' region of residency "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents from Molfetta tend to agree with this statement more than those from Lombardy.

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.", "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.", "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.", "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.", "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.". Females tend to agree with these statements more than males,

except for the statement “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.” where the inverse is true.

*Table 84: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|  |                  | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|------------------|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 20 years or less | 19 | 23,79     | 21,131 (0,002)          |
|  | 21-30            | 8  | 51,06     |                         |
|  | 31-40            | 5  | 48,70     |                         |
|  | 41-50            | 18 | 43,64     |                         |
|  | 51-60            | 18 | 34,89     |                         |
|  | 61-70            | 6  | 55,00     |                         |
|  | 71 years or more | 2  | 39,25     |                         |
|  | Total            | 76 |           |                         |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 20 years or less | 20 | 26,35     | 12,591 (0,050)          |
|  | 21-30            | 8  | 37,44     |                         |
|  | 31-40            | 5  | 56,50     |                         |
|  | 41-50            | 18 | 43,67     |                         |
|  | 51-60            | 18 | 42,00     |                         |
|  | 61-70            | 6  | 42,83     |                         |
|  | 71 years or more | 2  | 47,50     |                         |
|  | Total            | 77 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) in the following statements, pertaining to the respondents’ age “Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.” and “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.”. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree the most with the statement “Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.”, those aged 20 years or less agree with it the least. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years agree the most with the statement “Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.”, those aged 20 years or less tend to agree with it the least.

*Table 85: Mann-Whitney test for region of residency*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 558,000        | 0,086 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 679,500        | 0,876 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 589,000        | 0,133 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 566,000        | 0,588 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 428,000        | 0,736 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 552,000        | 0,394 |

|   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis. | 325,000 | 0,063 |
|---|---------|-------|

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

*Table 86: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.   | 11,884           | 0,065 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 9,685            | 0,139 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 3,979            | 0,680 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 1,839            | 0,934 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 6,722            | 0,347 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 4,950            | 0,550 |

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

*Table 87: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 6,811            | 0,078 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 5,167            | 0,160 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 3,368            | 0,338 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 6,598            | 0,086 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 3,011            | 0,390 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,063            | 0,969 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 2,726            | 0,436 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 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 respondents education.

Table 88: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,851            | 0,654 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 4,434            | 0,109 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,284            | 0,868 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,169            | 0,338 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 1,774            | 0,412 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,296            | 0,863 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1,141            | 0,565 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,192            | 0,551 |

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.

## 7. PORTUGAL

*Table 89: Gender*

|                         | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Female                  | 16        | 51,6%   |
| Male                    | 12        | 38,7%   |
| I do not wish to answer | 3         | 9,7%    |
| Total                   | 31        | 100,0%  |

Just over half of respondents (51,6 %) are female, 38,7 % are male, 9,7 % did not wish to provide an answer.

*Table 90: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 1         | 3,2%    | 31,8 | 6,8                |
| 21-30            | 13        | 41,9%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 13        | 41,9%   |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 4         | 12,9%   |      |                    |
| Total            | 31        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 31,8 years with a standard deviation of 6,8 years. The same percentages of respondents (41,9 %) are aged 21 to 30 years or 31 to 40 years, 12,9 % of respondents are aged 41 to 50 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (3,2 %) is aged 20 years or less.

*Table 91: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 1         | 3,2%    |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 3         | 9,7%    |
| Master's Degree                           | 24        | 77,4%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 3         | 9,7%    |
| Total                                     | 31        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (77,4 %) acquired a master's degree. The same percentages of respondents (9,7 %) acquired either a bachelor's degree or a PhD or DPhil. Only 3,2, % of respondents finished secondary school.

*Table 92: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 11        | 35,5%   |
| Suburban area | 8         | 25,8%   |
| Urban area    | 12        | 38,7%   |
| Total         | 31        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (38,7 %) live in urban areas, 35,5 % live in suburban and 25,8 in rural areas.

Table 93: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6    | M   | SD  |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1    | 2     | 1     | 20    | 6     | 1    | 3,9 | 0,9 |
|  | 3,2% | 6,5%  | 3,2%  | 64,5% | 19,4% | 3,2% |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0    | 4     | 2     | 16    | 9     | 0    | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 12,9% | 6,5%  | 51,6% | 29,0% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0    | 6     | 3     | 18    | 4     | 0    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0% | 19,4% | 9,7%  | 58,1% | 12,9% | 0,0% |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0    | 8     | 3     | 15    | 3     | 2    | 3,4 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0% | 25,8% | 9,7%  | 48,4% | 9,7%  | 6,5% |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0    | 3     | 1     | 19    | 5     | 3    | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0% | 9,7%  | 3,2%  | 61,3% | 16,1% | 9,7% |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0    | 5     | 1     | 18    | 5     | 2    | 3,8 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 16,1% | 3,2%  | 58,1% | 16,1% | 6,5% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0    | 5     | 4     | 16    | 6     | 0    | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0% | 16,1% | 12,9% | 51,6% | 19,4% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0    | 7     | 0     | 16    | 8     | 0    | 3,8 | 1,1 |
|  | 0,0% | 22,6% | 0,0%  | 51,6% | 25,8% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.   | 0    | 6     | 2     | 18    | 3     | 2    | 3,6 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 19,4% | 6,5%  | 58,1% | 9,7%  | 6,5% |     |     |
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct.   | 1    | 5     | 0     | 22    | 2     | 1    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,2% | 16,1% | 0,0%  | 71,0% | 6,5%  | 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 all of the statements, except the statement "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis." (M=3,4; SD=1,0) on which they have on average a neutral opinion.

Table 94: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,390              | 0,000 | 0,746        | 0,000 |

|   |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.   | 0,307 | 0,000 | 0,792 | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | 0,342 | 0,000 | 0,786 | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 0,288 | 0,000 | 0,835 | 0,002 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 0,428 | 0,000 | 0,673 | 0,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 0,347 | 0,000 | 0,786 | 0,000 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 0,278 | 0,000 | 0,859 | 0,005 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 0,317 | 0,000 | 0,779 | 0,000 |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.  | 0,440 | 0,000 | 0,652 | 0,000 |
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct.              | 0,482 | 0,000 | 0,538 | 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 95: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|   |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers. | Female | 13 | 15,38     | 47,00 (0,041)         |
|   | Male   | 12 | 10,42     |                       |
|   | Total  | 25 |           |                       |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.                    | Female | 16 | 16,94     | 57,00 (0,047)         |
|   | Male   | 12 | 11,25     |                       |
|   | Total  | 28 |           |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." and "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.". Females tend to agree with both of those statements more than males do.

*Table 96: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|   |                  | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|------------------|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 20 years or less | 1  | 15,50     | 8,088 (0,044)           |
|   | 21-30            | 11 | 14,55     |                         |
|   | 31-40            | 13 | 18,08     |                         |
|   | 41-50            | 4  | 6,13      |                         |

|  |               |    |       |               |
|--|---------------|----|-------|---------------|
|  | Total         | 29 |       |               |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | Rural area    | 10 | 15,90 | 6,987 (0,030) |
|  | Suburban area | 8  | 10,00 |               |
|  | Urban area    | 12 | 18,83 |               |
|  | Total         | 30 |       |               |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | Rural area    | 11 | 11,41 | 5,993 (0,050) |
|  | Suburban area | 8  | 16,38 |               |
|  | Urban area    | 12 | 19,96 |               |
|  | Total         | 31 |       |               |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' age "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.". Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree with the statement the most, while those aged 41 to 50 years tend to agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' area of living "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." and "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.". Respondents from urban areas tend to agree with both statements the most, while respondents from suburban areas agree with the statement "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." The least and those from rural area agree the least with the statement "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.".

*Table 97: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 62,500         | 0,131 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 71,000         | 0,198 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 74,500         | 0,254 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 53,500         | 0,095 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 53,000         | 0,067 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 75,000         | 0,289 |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.   | 73,000         | 0,580 |
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct.   | 76,500         | 0,412 |



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 98: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 3,875            | 0,275 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,904            | 0,407 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 7,420            | 0,060 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,787            | 0,285 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 1,267            | 0,737 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 4,835            | 0,184 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 6,327            | 0,097 |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.   | 0,998            | 0,802 |
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct.   | 0,323            | 0,956 |

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

*Table 99: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,550            | 0,466 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 7,670            | 0,053 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 3,001            | 0,391 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,052            | 0,789 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,041            | 0,998 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 3,783            | 0,286 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 7,067            | 0,070 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,648            | 0,885 |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.   | 0,196            | 0,978 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct. | 0,746 | 0,862 |
|--|-------|-------|

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 education.

*Table 100: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.   | 4,061            | 0,131 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | 0,386            | 0,825 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 3,096            | 0,213 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 1,850            | 0,397 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 2,168            | 0,338 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 1,816            | 0,403 |
| Portuguese women managed to balance better work and life, due to remote working.  | 0,389            | 0,823 |
| The measure of not paying social assistance for childcare to Portuguese mothers who were working remotely was correct.              | 0,771            | 0,680 |

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.

## 8. SLOVENIA

*Table 101: Gender*

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 30        | 88,2%   |
| Male   | 4         | 11,8%   |
| Total  | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (88,2 %) are female, 11,8 % are male.

*Table 102: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 21-30            | 5         | 14,7%   | 41,0 | 13,5               |
| 31-40            | 13        | 38,2%   |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 10        | 29,4%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 2         | 5,9%    |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 2         | 5,9%    |      |                    |
| 71 years or more | 2         | 5,9%    |      |                    |
| Total            | 34        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 41,0 years with a standard deviation of 13,5 years. Most respondents (38,2 %) are aged 31 to 40 years, 29,4 % are aged 41 to 50 years and 14,7 % 21 to 30 years. The same percentages (5,9 %) are aged 51 to 60, 61 to 70 and 71 years or more.

*Table 103: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 8         | 23,5%   |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 16        | 47,1%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 7         | 20,6%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 3         | 8,8%    |
| Total                                     | 34        | 100,0%  |

Nearly half of respondents (47,1 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 23,5 % of respondents completed secondary school. Over a fifth of respondents (20,6 %) acquired a master's degree. The lowest percentage of respondents (8,8 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 104: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 13        | 38,2%   |
| Suburban area | 7         | 20,6%   |
| Urban area    | 14        | 41,2%   |
| Total         | 34        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (41,2 %) live in urban areas, 38,2 % live in rural and 20,6 % in suburban areas.

Table 105: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1     | 1     | 1     | 9     | 22    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 26,5% | 64,7% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 2     | 5     | 11    | 13    | 3     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 14,7% | 32,4% | 38,2% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0     | 4     | 7     | 8     | 12    | 3     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 20,6% | 23,5% | 35,3% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 9     | 13    | 7     | 4     | 1     | 0     | 2,3 | 1,1 |
|  | 26,5% | 38,2% | 20,6% | 11,8% | 2,9%  | 0,0%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 4     | 8     | 16    | 5     | 1     | 3,7 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 23,5% | 47,1% | 14,7% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1     | 11    | 9     | 5     | 4     | 4     | 3,0 | 1,1 |
|  | 2,9%  | 32,4% | 26,5% | 14,7% | 11,8% | 11,8% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1     | 7     | 6     | 15    | 4     | 1     | 3,4 | 1,1 |
|  | 2,9%  | 20,6% | 17,6% | 44,1% | 11,8% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0     | 4     | 8     | 10    | 6     | 6     | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 23,5% | 29,4% | 17,6% | 17,6% |     |     |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.   | 0     | 2     | 7     | 14    | 11    | 0     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 20,6% | 41,2% | 32,4% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.  | 1     | 4     | 5     | 15    | 6     | 3     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,9%  | 11,8% | 14,7% | 44,1% | 17,6% | 8,8%  |     |     |

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 statement "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,1; SD=0,9), "The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "COVID-

19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.” and “Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.”. Respondents have a neutral opinion on average about the statements “I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.” (M=3,4; SD=1,1) and “The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.” (M=3,0; SD=1,1). On average respondents disagree that the government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis (M=2,3; SD=1,1).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- During the epidemic, I lost my job, closed my business. My husband also lost his job.
- The C19 situation touched us all. In the SE of the country, a large number of women work in production, where work went on without interruption. Working with schoolchildren at home was easier where the employed 1 had the support of her husband or other relatives. This time too, the family played a key role in the positive sense of the word. On the part of the government, we women entrepreneurs received financial assistance and a postponement of tax payments, Janšev's government reduced the rent tax, etc. What do we have today with Golob? Just chaos.

Table 106: Tests of normality

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,364              | 0,000 | 0,673        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,265              | 0,000 | 0,795        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,258              | 0,000 | 0,825        | 0,001 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,269              | 0,000 | 0,855        | 0,003 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,283              | 0,000 | 0,864        | 0,004 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,210              | 0,008 | 0,900        | 0,021 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,324              | 0,000 | 0,828        | 0,001 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,198              | 0,016 | 0,879        | 0,008 |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.   | 0,225              | 0,003 | 0,866        | 0,004 |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.  | 0,299              | 0,000 | 0,860        | 0,001 |

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 107: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|   | N      | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------------------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis. | Female | 30        | 17,00 (0,016)         |
|   | Male   | 4         |                       |
|   | Total  | 34        |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statement, pertaining to the respondents' gender "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.". Males tend to agree with this statement more than females do.

*Table 108: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 51,500         | 0,590 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 34,500         | 0,220 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 49,000         | 0,758 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 52,500         | 0,745 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 49,500         | 0,873 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 43,000         | 0,380 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 35,500         | 0,877 |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.   | 56,000         | 0,821 |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.  | 47,500         | 0,682 |

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 109: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 6,276            | 0,280 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,686            | 0,891 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,646            | 0,896 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 3,803 | 0,578 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 2,060 | 0,841 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 3,558 | 0,615 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 9,772 | 0,082 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 2,371 | 0,668 |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.                              | 3,955 | 0,556 |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.   | 0,885 | 0,971 |

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

*Table 110: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,212            | 0,530 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,475            | 0,480 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,957            | 0,581 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,788            | 0,852 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2,610            | 0,456 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,947            | 0,814 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1,124            | 0,771 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,492            | 0,684 |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.   | 2,267            | 0,519 |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.  | 5,216            | 0,157 |

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 education of respondents.

Table 111: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,280            | 0,320 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,051            | 0,591 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,474            | 0,789 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,576            | 0,455 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 4,451            | 0,108 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1,326            | 0,515 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 3,840            | 0,147 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,089            | 0,580 |
| Incidents of violation of women rights in Slovenia were more obvious during COVID-19 crisis and after.   | 1,283            | 0,527 |
| The concept of remote work disrupted work-life balance for women in Slovenia.  | 1.145            | 0.564 |

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.



## 9. SPAIN

*Table 112: Gender*

|        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Female | 39        | 86,7%   |
| Male   | 6         | 13,3%   |
| Total  | 45        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (86,7 %) are female, only 13,3 % are male.

*Table 113: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 1         | 2,2%    | 54,5 | 16,6               |
| 21-30            | 5         | 11,1%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 5         | 11,1%   |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 6         | 13,3%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 10        | 22,2%   |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 10        | 22,2%   |      |                    |
| 71 years or more | 8         | 17,8%   |      |                    |
| Total            | 45        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age of respondents is 54,5 years with a standard deviation of 16,6 years. Same percentage of respondents (22,2 %) is aged 51 to 60 years or 61 to 70 years, 17,8 % are aged 71 years or more and 13,3 % are aged 41 to 50 years. Again, the same percentage of respondents (11,1 %) is aged 21 to 30 or 31 to 40 years. The lowest percentage of respondents (2,2 %) is aged 20 years or less.

*Table 114: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 27        | 60,0%   |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 11        | 24,4%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 5         | 11,1%   |
| Other                                     | 2         | 4,4%    |
| Total                                     | 45        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (60,0 %) completed secondary school. Almost a quarter (24,4 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 11,1 % a master's degree and 4,4 % answered other.

*Table 115: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Suburban area | 1         | 2,2%    |
| Urban area    | 44        | 97,8%   |
| Total         | 45        | 100,0%  |

Vast majority of respondents (97,8 %) live in urban areas and only 2,2 % in suburban areas.

Table 116: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 1     | 1     | 8     | 33    | 2     | 4,7 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  | 17,8% | 73,3% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 11    | 31    | 2     | 4,7 | 0,5 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 2,2%  | 24,4% | 68,9% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0     | 2     | 2     | 7     | 30    | 4     | 4,6 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 4,4%  | 4,4%  | 15,6% | 66,7% | 8,9%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 9     | 6     | 6     | 4     | 7     | 13    | 2,8 | 1,5 |
|  | 20,0% | 13,3% | 13,3% | 8,9%  | 15,6% | 28,9% |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 3     | 5     | 8     | 23    | 6     | 4,3 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 6,7%  | 11,1% | 17,8% | 51,1% | 13,3% |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 4     | 4     | 4     | 7     | 15    | 11    | 3,7 | 1,4 |
|  | 8,9%  | 8,9%  | 8,9%  | 15,6% | 33,3% | 24,4% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 3     | 6     | 5     | 10    | 18    | 3     | 3,8 | 1,3 |
|  | 6,7%  | 13,3% | 11,1% | 22,2% | 40,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1     | 1     | 3     | 8     | 27    | 5     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  | 6,7%  | 17,8% | 60,0% | 11,1% |     |     |

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 following statements: "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,7; SD=0,5), "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." (M=4,7; SD=0,6), "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." (M=4,6; SD=0,8) and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Respondents on average agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." (M=4,3; SD=1,0), "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." (M=3,8; SD=1,3) and "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres." (M=3,7; SD=1,4). Respondents have on average a neutral opinion about the statement "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis." (M=2,8; SD=1,5).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Teleworking was introduced in many companies, but at the time it was necessary to rely on each person's own resources, without being enabled by the companies and without a proper organisation of the use of time, so that in many cases it was understood that the complete availability for teleworking was not understood, which made it difficult to reconcile work, personal and professional life.

*Table 117: Tests of normality*

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,440              | 0,000 | 0,605        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,463              | 0,000 | 0,556        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,437              | 0,000 | 0,603        | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,165              | 0,012 | 0,869        | 0,007 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,389              | 0,000 | 0,674        | 0,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,224              | 0,005 | 0,814        | 0,001 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,229              | 0,004 | 0,838        | 0,002 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,374              | 0,000 | 0,687        | 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 118: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|   |        | N  | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis. | Female | 38 | 23,42     | 41,00 (0,009)         |
|   | Male   | 5  | 11,20     |                       |
|   | Total  | 43 |           |                       |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.             | Female | 34 | 21,49     | 34,50 (0,017)         |
|   | Male   | 5  | 9,90      |                       |
|   | Total  | 39 |           |                       |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." and "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.". Females tend to agree with both statements more than males do.

*Table 119: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 100,000        | 0,600 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 73,000         | 0,955 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 54,000         | 0,907 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 32,500         | 0,371 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 63,500         | 0,573 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 40,000         | 0,081 |

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 120: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,891            | 0,822 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,544            | 0,957 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2,929            | 0,818 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 5,851            | 0,321 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2,276            | 0,893 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 9,345            | 0,096 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 5,109            | 0,530 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,605            | 0,952 |

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

*Table 121: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,819            | 0,664 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,918            | 0,141 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 3,997            | 0,136 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,249            | 0,535 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 1,506            | 0,471 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,106            | 0,948 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,082            | 0,960 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 4,072            | 0,131 |

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 education of respondents.

*Table 122: Mann-Whitney test for area of living*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 16,000         | 0,584 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 14,500         | 0,550 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 11,500         | 0,657 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 5,000          | 0,160 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 8,500          | 0,298 |

The Mann-Whitney 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.

We were unable to perform The Mann-Whitney test for the rest of the statements, since the groups were empty.

## 10. SWEDEN

*Table 123: Gender*

|                         | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Female                  | 15        | 48,4%   |
| Male                    | 14        | 45,2%   |
| I do not wish to answer | 2         | 6,5%    |
| Total                   | 31        | 100,0%  |

Just under half of respondents (48,4 %) are female, 45,2 % are male and 6,5 % did not wish to provide an answer.

*Table 124: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 1         | 3,2%    | 25,9 | 3,5                |
| 21-30            | 26        | 83,9%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 4         | 12,9%   |      |                    |
| Total            | 31        | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The mean age is 25,9 years with standard deviation of 3,5 years. Majority of respondents (83,9 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 12,9 % are aged 31-40 years and 3,2 % are aged 20 years or less.

*Table 125: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 3         | 9,7%    |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 17        | 54,8%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 9         | 29,0%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 2         | 6,5%    |
| Total                                     | 31        | 100,0%  |

More than half of respondents (54,8 %) acquired a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma, 29,0 % acquired a master's degree and only 9,7 % completed secondary school. The lowest percentage of respondents (6,5 %) acquired a PhD or DPhil.

*Table 126: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 5         | 16,1%   |
| Suburban area | 4         | 12,9%   |
| Urban area    | 22        | 71,0%   |
| Total         | 31        | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (71,0 %) live in urban areas, 16,1 % in rural and 12,9 % in suburban areas.

Table 127: Level of agreement with given statements

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0     | 0     | 1     | 21    | 9     | 0     | 4,3 | 0,5 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 67,7% | 29,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 13    | 17    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 41,9% | 54,8% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1     | 1     | 5     | 12    | 12    | 0     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,2%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 38,7% | 38,7% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 7     | 11    | 5     | 3     | 5     | 0     | 2,2 | 1,0 |
|  | 22,6% | 35,5% | 16,1% | 9,7%  | 16,1% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 19    | 11    | 0     | 4,3 | 0,5 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 61,3% | 35,5% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0     | 1     | 7     | 11    | 7     | 5     | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 22,6% | 35,5% | 22,6% | 16,1% |     |     |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0     | 1     | 2     | 14    | 10    | 4     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 6,5%  | 45,2% | 32,3% | 12,9% |     |     |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0     | 0     | 0     | 17    | 14    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,5 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 54,8% | 45,2% | 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. Respondents on average agree with the statements "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,5; SD=0,5) and "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." (M=4,5; SD=0,6). On average respondents agree with the following statements: "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." (M=4,3; SD=0,5), "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." (M=4,1; SD=1,0) and "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres." (M=3,9; SD=0,8). Respondents on average disagree that the government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis (M=2,2; SD=1,0).

We asked participants if they have anything to add:

- Covid affected both men and women equally.
- In my opinion covid affected everyone except women faced a more serious reality.

- The effect of covid 19 on gender dynamics was not widespread in Sweden.
- There are conflicting reports about the effects of Covid 19.
- Women were hit hard by Covid 19.
- Women were marginalized by the pandemic.

*Table 128: Tests of normality*

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,406              | 0,000 | 0,613        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,368              | 0,000 | 0,702        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,253              | 0,001 | 0,795        | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,239              | 0,002 | 0,869        | 0,008 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,383              | 0,000 | 0,628        | 0,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,224              | 0,006 | 0,867        | 0,007 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,290              | 0,000 | 0,760        | 0,000 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,406              | 0,000 | 0,613        | 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 129: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences*

|   |               | N  | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|---------------|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis. | Rural area    | 5  | 11,00     | 6,002 (0,050)           |
|   | Suburban area | 4  | 10,00     |                         |
|   | Urban area    | 22 | 18,23     |                         |
|   | Total         | 31 |           |                         |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' area of living "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents from urban areas tend to agree with this statement the most, while those from suburban areas tend to agree with it the least.



Table 130: Mann-Whitney test for gender

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 91,000         | 0,462 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 91,000         | 0,487 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 92,500         | 0,562 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 58,000         | 0,413 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 91,000         | 0,479 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 53,500         | 0,257 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 49,500         | 0,098 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 94,500         | 0,595 |

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 131: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1,734            | 0,420 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,693            | 0,429 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 1,421            | 0,492 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,676            | 0,262 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2,340            | 0,310 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1,823            | 0,402 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 1,907            | 0,385 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 1,820            | 0,402 |

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

Table 132: Kruskal-Wallis test for education

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 1,848            | 0,604 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 2,609            | 0,456 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 3,798            | 0,284 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 5,484            | 0,140 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 5,784            | 0,123 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 3,887            | 0,274 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 5,242            | 0,155 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,208            | 0,976 |

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' education.

Table 133: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,435            | 0,804 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 2,518            | 0,284 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 3,785            | 0,151 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,456            | 0,796 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 1,737            | 0,420 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 3,008            | 0,222 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,622            | 0,733 |

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.

## ALL COUNTRIES

*Table 134: Gender*

|                         | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Female                  | 252       | 73,0%   |
| Male                    | 86        | 24,9%   |
| I do not wish to answer | 7         | 2,0%    |
| Total                   | 345       | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (73,0 %) is female and just under a quarter (24,9 %) are male, 2,0 % did not wish to answer.

*Table 135: Age in years*

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------|
| 20 years or less | 25        | 7,2%    | 39,2 | 15,8               |
| 21-30            | 102       | 29,6%   |      |                    |
| 31-40            | 83        | 24,1%   |      |                    |
| 41-50            | 47        | 13,6%   |      |                    |
| 51-60            | 46        | 13,3%   |      |                    |
| 61-70            | 27        | 7,8%    |      |                    |
| 71 years or more | 15        | 4,3%    |      |                    |
| Total            | 345       | 100,0%  |      |                    |

The average age of respondents is 39,2 years with a standard deviation of 15,8 years. Most respondents (29,6 %) are aged 21 to 30 years, 24,1 % 31 to 40 years, 13,6 % 41 to 50 years and 13,3 % 51 to 60 years. Respondents aged 61 to 70 years represent 7,8 % and those 20 years or less represent 7,2 %. The lowest percentage of respondents (4,3 %) are aged 71 years or more.

*Table 136: Highest completed degree or level of school*

|   | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Secondary school                          | 88        | 25,5%   |
| Bachelor's degree or professional diploma | 91        | 26,4%   |
| Master's Degree                           | 144       | 41,7%   |
| PhD or DPhil                              | 20        | 5,8%    |
| Other                                     | 2         | 0,6%    |
| Total                                     | 345       | 100,0%  |

Less than half of respondents (41,7 %) acquired a master's degree, 26,4 % a bachelor's degree or a professional diploma. Just over a quarter of respondents (25,5 %) have completed secondary school, 5,8 % acquired a PhD or DPhil. The lowest percentage of respondents (0,6 %) answered other.

*Table 137: Area of living*

|               | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Rural area    | 55        | 15,9%   |
| Suburban area | 55        | 15,9%   |
| Urban area    | 235       | 68,1%   |
| Total         | 345       | 100,0%  |

Majority of respondents (68,1 %) live in urban areas, the same percentage (15,9 %) live in rural and suburban areas.

*Table 138: Country of current residency*

|          | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| Bulgaria | 30        | 8,7%    |
| Cyprus   | 34        | 9,9%    |
| France   | 30        | 8,7%    |
| Greece   | 31        | 9,0%    |
| Italy    | 79        | 22,9%   |
| Portugal | 31        | 9,0%    |
| Slovenia | 34        | 9,9%    |
| Spain    | 45        | 13,0%   |
| Sweden   | 31        | 9,0%    |
| Total    | 345       | 100,0%  |

Most respondents reside in Italy (22,9 %), 13,0 % reside in Spain. The same percentage of respondents (9,9 %) reside in Cyprus and Slovenia. The same percentages (9,0 %) also reside in Sweden, Portugal and Greece. The lowest percentage of respondents (8,7 %) reside in Bulgaria and France.

*Table 139: Cronbach's alpha*

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| 0,767            | 8          |

The Cronbach's Alpha value is 0,767, which in turn means the reliability of the questionnaire is good.

*Table 140: KMO and Bartlett's Test*

|  |                    |         |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | 0,827              |         |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity                    | Approx. Chi-Square | 522,761 |
|  | df                 | 28      |
|  | Sig.               | 0,000   |

The KMO measure (0,827) and the Bartlett's 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 141: Communalities

|  | Initial | Extraction |
|--|---------|------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,356   | 0,437      |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,278   | 0,324      |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,487   | 0,600      |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,129   | 0,253      |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,420   | 0,426      |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,399   | 0,722      |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,491   | 0,554      |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,472   | 0,516      |

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 142: 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      | 3,530               | 44,121        | 44,121       | 3,053                               | 38,164        | 38,164       | 2,927                             | 36,586        | 36,586       |
| 2      | 1,255               | 15,685        | 59,806       | 0,680                               | 8,501         | 46,665       | 0,806                             | 10,079        | 46,665       |
| 3      | 0,834               | 10,424        | 70,230       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 4      | 0,648               | 8,097         | 78,327       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 5      | 0,511               | 6,393         | 84,719       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 6      | 0,458               | 5,720         | 90,439       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 7      | 0,432               | 5,398         | 95,838       |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |
| 8      | 0,333               | 4,162         | 100,000      |                                     |               |              |                                   |               |              |

SPSS suggests the exclusion of two factors, since their eigenvalue is higher than 1, likewise two of the factors can explain 46,665 % of the common variance.

Table 143: Rotated Factor Matrix

|  | Factor |   |
|--|--------|---|
|  | 1      | 2 |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,638  |   |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,556  |   |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,775  |   |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     |       | 0,481 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 0,620 |       |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. |       | 0,697 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 0,720 |       |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.   | 0,680 |       |

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 144: Tests of normality*

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistic          | Sig.  | Statistic    | Sig.  |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 0,303              | 0,000 | 0,732        | 0,000 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,304              | 0,000 | 0,750        | 0,000 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,223              | 0,000 | 0,837        | 0,000 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,215              | 0,000 | 0,899        | 0,000 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 0,262              | 0,000 | 0,845        | 0,000 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,182              | 0,000 | 0,891        | 0,000 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 0,233              | 0,000 | 0,880        | 0,000 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | 0,251              | 0,000 | 0,837        | 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 145: Mann-Whitney test for statistically significant differences*

|  |        | N   | Mean Rank | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|-----|-----------|-----------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to | Female | 247 | 177,03    | 7402,00 (0,000)       |
|  | Male   | 83  | 131,18    |                       |
|  | Total  | 330 |           |                       |

|   |        |     |        |                 |
|---|--------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.   |        |     |        |                 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.   | Female | 240 | 171,45 | 6493,00 (0,000) |
|   | Male   | 78  | 122,74 |                 |
|   | Total  | 318 |        |                 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | Female | 235 | 170,41 | 6717,50 (0,000) |
|   | Male   | 81  | 123,93 |                 |
|   | Total  | 316 |        |                 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | Female | 233 | 163,24 | 7633,00 (0,015) |
|   | Male   | 79  | 136,62 |                 |
|   | Total  | 312 |        |                 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | Female | 234 | 166,66 | 6982,00 (0,001) |
|   | Male   | 79  | 128,38 |                 |
|   | Total  | 313 |        |                 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis. | Female | 209 | 145,15 | 5403,50 (0,005) |
|   | Male   | 66  | 115,37 |                 |
|   | Total  | 275 |        |                 |

The Mann-Whitney test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' gender "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.", "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.", "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.". Females tend to agree with all of these statements more than males do.

Table 146: Kruskal-Wallis test for statistically significant differences

|  |          | N   | Mean Rank | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|----------|-----|-----------|-------------------------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | Bulgaria | 29  | 156,28    | 35,188 (0,000)          |
|  | Cyprus   | 32  | 167,48    |                         |
|  | France   | 30  | 122,17    |                         |
|  | Greece   | 31  | 188,32    |                         |
|  | Italy    | 76  | 174,39    |                         |
|  | Portugal | 30  | 122,70    |                         |
|  | Slovenia | 34  | 192,62    |                         |
|  | Spain    | 43  | 214,40    |                         |
|  | Sweden   | 31  | 145,77    |                         |
|  | Total    | 336 |           |                         |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | Bulgaria | 25  | 150,66    | 30,585 (0,000)          |
|  | Cyprus   | 30  | 183,80    |                         |
|  | France   | 28  | 174,43    |                         |
|  | Greece   | 30  | 190,60    |                         |
|  | Italy    | 75  | 137,71    |                         |

|   |          |     |        |                |
|---|----------|-----|--------|----------------|
|   | Portugal | 31  | 125,05 |                |
|   | Slovenia | 31  | 142,31 |                |
|   | Spain    | 43  | 201,85 |                |
|   | Sweden   | 31  | 176,50 |                |
|   | Total    | 324 |        |                |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | Bulgaria | 26  | 115,81 | 41,363 (0,000) |
|   | Cyprus   | 31  | 162,76 |                |
|   | France   | 25  | 108,46 |                |
|   | Greece   | 29  | 171,84 |                |
|   | Italy    | 77  | 169,66 |                |
|   | Portugal | 31  | 128,53 |                |
|   | Slovenia | 31  | 156,02 |                |
|   | Spain    | 41  | 222,35 |                |
|   | Sweden   | 31  | 169,37 |                |
|   | Total    | 322 |        |                |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | Bulgaria | 26  | 153,42 |                |
|   | Cyprus   | 31  | 164,16 |                |
|   | France   | 28  | 154,75 |                |
|   | Greece   | 29  | 137,76 |                |
|   | Italy    | 76  | 156,88 |                |
|   | Portugal | 29  | 219,34 |                |
|   | Slovenia | 34  | 129,59 |                |
|   | Spain    | 32  | 164,13 |                |
|   | Sweden   | 26  | 121,85 |                |
|   | Total    | 311 |        |                |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | Bulgaria | 28  | 168,64 | 21,359 (0,006) |
|   | Cyprus   | 31  | 153,58 |                |
|   | France   | 27  | 136,37 |                |
|   | Greece   | 31  | 162,42 |                |
|   | Italy    | 71  | 145,73 |                |
|   | Portugal | 28  | 156,36 |                |
|   | Slovenia | 33  | 130,94 |                |
|   | Spain    | 39  | 200,74 |                |
|   | Sweden   | 31  | 192,42 |                |
|   | Total    | 319 |        |                |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | Bulgaria | 22  | 124,91 | 19,565 (0,012) |
|   | Cyprus   | 25  | 164,58 |                |
|   | France   | 25  | 118,34 |                |
|   | Greece   | 30  | 147,32 |                |
|   | Italy    | 61  | 140,67 |                |
|   | Portugal | 29  | 156,28 |                |
|   | Slovenia | 30  | 97,27  |                |
|   | Spain    | 34  | 158,56 |                |



|  |   |                  |        |                |
|--|---|------------------|--------|----------------|
|  | Sweden  | 26               | 163,10 |                |
|  | Total   | 282              |        |                |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | Bulgaria  | 27               | 137,87 | 23,655 (0,003) |
|  | Cyprus  | 32               | 161,38 |                |
|  | France  | 26               | 112,52 |                |
|  | Greece  | 30               | 186,07 |                |
|  | Italy   | 72               | 154,80 |                |
|  | Portugal  | 31               | 164,68 |                |
|  | Slovenia  | 33               | 139,11 |                |
|  | Spain   | 42               | 179,55 |                |
|  | Sweden  | 27               | 206,81 |                |
|  | Total   | 320              |        |                |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.                                | Bulgaria  | 19               | 135,18 | 35,209 (0,000) |
|  | Cyprus  | 25               | 130,62 |                |
|  | France  | 23               | 93,89  |                |
|  | Greece  | 24               | 148,85 |                |
|  | Italy   | 60               | 136,37 |                |
|  | Portugal  | 31               | 128,03 |                |
|  | Slovenia  | 28               | 109,71 |                |
|  | Spain   | 40               | 186,13 |                |
|  | Sweden  | 31               | 173,77 |                |
|  | Total   | 281              |        |                |
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 20 years or less  | 23               | 113,28 | 18,032 (0,006) |
|  | 21-30   | 100              | 157,64 |                |
|  | 31-40   | 81               | 165,73 |                |
|  | 41-50   | 47               | 189,09 |                |
|  | 51-60   | 43               | 184,81 |                |
|  | 61-70   | 27               | 199,22 |                |
|  | 71 years or more  | 15               | 173,97 |                |
|  | Total   | 336              |        |                |
|  | The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 20 years or less | 16     |                |
| 21-30  |   | 83               | 151,19 |                |
| 31-40  |   | 72               | 154,90 |                |
| 41-50  |   | 36               | 111,10 |                |
| 51-60  |   | 39               | 151,50 |                |
| 61-70  |   | 23               | 106,26 |                |
| 71 years or more   |   | 13               | 123,04 |                |
| Total  |   | 282              |        |                |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | Rural area  | 51               | 145,68 | 6,793 (0,033)  |
|  | Suburban area   | 54               | 140,87 |                |
|  | Urban area  | 217              | 170,35 |                |
|  | Total   | 322              |        |                |
|  | Rural area  | 46               | 129,83 | 7,381 (0,025)  |

|   |               |     |        |  |
|---|---------------|-----|--------|--|
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis. | Suburban area | 44  | 117,40 |  |
|   | Urban area    | 191 | 149,13 |  |
|   | Total         | 281 |        |  |

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' country of residence "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.", "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.", "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.", "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.", "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.". Respondents from Spain tend to agree with the following statements the most "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.", while respondents from France agree with them the least. Respondents from Spain agree with the statement "By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis." the most, those from Portugal agree the least. Respondents from Portugal agree the most with the statement "The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.", those respondents who reside in Sweden agree with it the least. Respondents residing in Spain agree with the statement "COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers." the most, those residing in Slovenia agree the least. Respondents from Cyprus agree with the statement "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres." the most, those from Slovenia the least. Respondents residing in Sweden agree the most with the statement "I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.", those respondents residing in France agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' age "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19." and "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.". Respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree the most with the statement "Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19.", while those aged 20 years or less agree with it the least. Respondents aged 31 to 40 years tend to agree the most with the statement "The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.", those respondents aged 61 to 70 years tend to agree with it the least.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is statistically significant (sig. < 0,05) for the following statements, pertaining to the respondents' area of living "Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men." and "Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often

compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis.”. Respondents from urban areas tend to agree with both statements the most, while those from suburban areas tend to agree with both the least.

*Table 147: Mann-Whitney test for gender*

|   | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|---|----------------|-------|
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                     | 7.551,500      | 0,063 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres. | 5.984,500      | 0,055 |

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 148: Kruskal-Wallis test for age groups*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.   | 12,508           | 0,052 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.  | 7,689            | 0,262 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.                   | 4,992            | 0,545 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.   | 8,627            | 0,196 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.  | 11,032           | 0,087 |
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis. | 3,433            | 0,753 |

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

*Table 149: Kruskal-Wallis test for education*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,815            | 0,421 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 7,699            | 0,053 |
| Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.   | 0,799            | 0,850 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 0,290            | 0,962 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 6,944            | 0,074 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 7,002            | 0,072 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 2,422            | 0,489 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Women decreased the number of working hours and applied for part-time jobs more often compared to men during the COVID-19 crisis. | 3,473 | 0,324 |
|---|-------|-------|

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 150: Kruskal-Wallis test for area of living*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Women, who were in the role of mothers/legal guardians, carried most of the burden at home, due to school and childcare facilities being closed during COVID-19. | 2,867            | 0,238 |
| By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,759            | 0,415 |
| The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.  | 1,499            | 0,473 |
| COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.  | 2,870            | 0,238 |
| The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.                              | 0,132            | 0,936 |
| I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.   | 2,075            | 0,354 |

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.

## Meet the partnership



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ŠTEVILKA PROJEKTA  
101080161

# Poročilo o analizi ankete

WP 3: Anketa za državljane in  
prebivalce prek socialnih  
medijev na temo Kako je covid-  
19 vplival na ravnovesje med  
delom in življenjem žensk



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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 345 anketirancev, od katerih je bilo 252 (73,0 %) žensk, 86 (24,9 %) moških in 7 (2,0 %) 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 ravnovesje med delom in življenjem žensk v posamezni državi in vseh državah skupaj.

# PILOTNA ŠTUDIJA ANKETE ZA DRŽAVLJANE IN PREBIVALCE PREK DRUŽBENIH MEDIJEV NA TEMO, KAKO JE COVID-19 VPLIVAL NA RAVNOVESJE MED DELOM IN ŽIVLJENJEM ŽENSK.

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

*Tabela 1: Cronbachova alfa*

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Cronbachova alfa | N postavk |
| 0,785            | 8         |

Vrednost Cronbachovega alfa je 0,785, kar pomeni, da je zanesljivost vprašalnika dobra.

*Tabela 2: KMO in Bartlettov test*

|   |                       |         |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkinova mera ustreznosti vzorčenja. |                       | 0,791   |
| Bartlettov test sferičnosti                       | Približno Chi-kvadrat | 139,916 |
|   | df                    | 28      |
|   | Sig.                  | 0,000   |

Mera KMO (0,791) 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 3: Občine*

|  | Začetni | Ekstrakcija |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,707   | 0,909       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,610   | 0,804       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,687   | 0,786       |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,474   | 0,886       |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,571   | 0,772       |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,462   | 0,598       |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,682   | 0,799       |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,665   | 0,710       |

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        | 3,712                    | 46,402       | 46,402        | 3,712                                    | 46,402       | 46,402        | 3,180                                | 39,748       | 39,748        |
| 2        | 1,326                    | 16,571       | 62,973        | 1,326                                    | 16,571       | 62,973        | 1,858                                | 23,224       | 62,973        |
| 3        | 0,827                    | 15,335       | 78,308        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 4        | 0,574                    | 7,177        | 85,485        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 5        | 0,511                    | 6,387        | 91,872        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 6        | 0,320                    | 3,999        | 95,871        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 7        | 0,179                    | 2,236        | 98,107        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 8        | 0,151                    | 1,893        | 100,000       |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |

SPSS predlaga izključitev dveh faktorjev, saj je njuna lastna vrednost večja od 1, prav tako pa lahko dva od faktorjev pojasnita 62,973 % skupne variance.

*Tabela 5: Rotirana faktorjska matrika*

|   | Dejavnik |       |
|---|----------|-------|
|   | 1        | 2     |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,929    |       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,791    |       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,574    |       |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                |          | 0,739 |
| Kriza covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,813    |       |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             |          | 0,744 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,879    |       |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,703    |       |

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.

# ANKETA ZA DRŽAVLJANE IN PREBIVALCE PREK DRUŽBENIH MEDIJEV NA TEMO, KAKO JE COVID-19 VPLIVAL NA RAVNOVESJE MED DELOM IN ŽIVLJENJEM ŽENSK.

## 1. BOLGARIJA

Tabela 6: Spol

|                     | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske              | 21        | 70,0%    |
| Moški               | 8         | 26,7%    |
| Ne želim odgovoriti | 1         | 3,3%     |
| Skupaj              | 30        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (70,0 %) je ženskega spola, 26,7 % je moških, 3,3 % pa ni želelo odgovoriti.

Tabela 7: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 1         | 3,3%     | 39,4      | 12,1              |
| 21-30           | 6         | 20,0%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 14        | 46,7%    |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 2         | 6,7%     |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 6         | 20,0%    |           |                   |
| 61-70           | 1         | 3,3%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 30        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 39,4 leta, standardni odklon pa 12,1 leta. Skoraj polovica anketirancev (46,7 %) je stara od 31 do 40 let, petina anketirancev je stara od 51 do 60 let, enak odstotek je starih od 21 do 30 let, 6,7 % anketirancev je starih od 41 do 50 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,3 %) je starih od 61 do 70 let oziroma 20 let ali manj.

Tabela 8: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

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

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (46,7 %) je dokončala magistrski študij, 30,0 % je dokončala dodiplomski študij, le 13,3 % pa je končalo srednjo šolo. Najmanjši odstotek (10,0 %) je dokončal doktorski študij.

Tabela 9: Življenjska površina

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Predmestno območje | 4         | 13,3%    |
| Mestno območje     | 26        | 86,7%    |
| Skupaj             | 30        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (86,7 %) živi v mestnih območjih, le 13,3 % jih živi v primestnih območjih.

Tabela 10: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                 | 1     | 2     | 0     | 14    | 12    | 1     | 4,2 | 1,0 |
|  | 3,3%  | 6,7%  | 0,0%  | 46,7% | 40,0% | 3,3%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 1     | 3     | 10    | 11    | 5     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 33,3% | 36,7% | 16,7% |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 0     | 4     | 6     | 14    | 2     | 4     | 3,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 46,7% | 6,7%  | 13,3% |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.  | 4     | 11    | 4     | 6     | 1     | 4     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 13,3% | 36,7% | 13,3% | 20,0% | 3,3%  | 13,3% |     |     |
| Krizo covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 4     | 1     | 14    | 9     | 2     | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 3,3%  | 46,7% | 30,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 1     | 5     | 6     | 5     | 5     | 8     | 3,4 | 1,2 |
|  | 3,3%  | 16,7% | 20,0% | 16,7% | 16,7% | 26,7% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0     | 6     | 5     | 14    | 2     | 3     | 3,4 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 20,0% | 16,7% | 46,7% | 6,7%  | 10,0% |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.               | 0     | 0     | 3     | 12    | 4     | 11    | 4,1 | 0,6 |
|  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 10,0% | 40,0% | 13,3% | 36,7% |     |     |
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | 2     | 11    | 8     | 2     | 1     | 6     | 2,5 | 0,9 |
|  | 6,7%  | 36,7% | 26,7% | 6,7%  | 3,3%  | 20,0% |     |     |
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem.                 | 0     | 3     | 2     | 13    | 7     | 5     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 10,0% | 6,7%  | 43,3% | 23,3% | 16,7% |     |     |

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. Iz lestvice smo izključili vrednost "6 - ne vem", saj bi ta nerealno vplivala na rezultate povprečnih vrednosti. Vrednost je bila izključena v celotnem dokumentu. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,2; SD=1,0), "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." (M=4,1; SD=0,6), "Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti." (M=4,0; SD=1,0), "Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem." (M=4,0; SD=0,9) in "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški." (M=3,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci so v povprečju nevtralni glede naslednjih trditev: "Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč." (M=3,4; SD=1,2), "Priznavam, da je kriza COVID-19 povečala razlike med spoloma." (M=3,4; SD=0,9) in "Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk." (M=2,5; SD=0,9).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj za dodati:

- Menim, da delodajalci niso posebej razlikovali med moškimi in ženskami. Kriza je prizadela vse. Ko je šlo za to, kdo je skrbel za otroke, so se izmenjavali matere in očetje, vendar je bilo to odvisno od družine in službe. Kdor je lahko, je ostal doma!
- Med krizo se je povečalo število primerov nasilja v družini.
- Kriza je imela tudi pozitivne strani: \*več časa za družino in z družino \*zmanjšanje stroškov prevoza na delo in prehrane \*zmanjšanje časa, izgubljenega na potovanjih in v prometnih zastojih \* uvedba možnosti dela na daljavo, ki je primernejša za zaposlene matere z bolnimi otroki
- Ženske so bile bolj prizadete kot moški.

Tabela 11: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,352              | 0,000 | 0,646        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,226              | 0,027 | 0,857        | 0,035 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,345              | 0,000 | 0,821        | 0,012 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,306              | 0,002 | 0,753        | 0,002 |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,311              | 0,001 | 0,808        | 0,008 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,271              | 0,010 | 0,883        | 0,038 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,222              | 0,028 | 0,894        | 0,011 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,269              | 0,011 | 0,820        | 0,012 |

|  |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | 0,314 | 0,001 | 0,730 | 0,001 |
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem.                 | 0,331 | 0,000 | 0,815 | 0,010 |

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

*Tabela 12: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

|  | N      | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | Ženske | 18                | 20,00 (0,043)         |
|  | Moški  | 5                 |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 23                |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na spol anketirancev: " Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.". Ženske se z izjavo strinjajo v večji meri kot moški.

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

|  | N                  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem. | Srednja šola       | 3                 | 7,836 (0,050)           |
|  | Dodiplomski študij | 9                 |                         |
|  | Magistrski študij  | 11                |                         |
|  | Doktorski študij   | 2                 |                         |
|  | Skupaj             | 25                |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev: " Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem." Anketiranci z dokončanim doktorskim študijem se s to trditvijo najpogosteje strinjajo, medtem ko se anketiranci z dokončanim dodiplomskim študijem z njo strinjajo najmanj.

*Tabela 14: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 82,500         | 0,935 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 55,000         | 0,600 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 52,500         | 0,374 |

|  |        |       |
|--|--------|-------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 53,000 | 0,788 |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 76,000 | 1,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 18,500 | 0,068 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 69,000 | 0,855 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 25,000 | 0,281 |
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem.   | 40,500 | 0,322 |

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.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                 | 5,430            | 0,366 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 6,634            | 0,249 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 2,161            | 0,826 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.  | 2,099            | 0,718 |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 4,719            | 0,451 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 5,076            | 0,280 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 5,660            | 0,341 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.               | 3,815            | 0,432 |
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | 0,822            | 0,844 |
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem.                 | 4,179            | 0,382 |

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.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 1,177            | 0,759 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 2,935 | 0,402 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 0,401 | 0,940 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.  | 1,067 | 0,785 |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 5,139 | 0,162 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 5,060 | 0,167 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1,250 | 0,741 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.               | 4,217 | 0,239 |
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | 4,371 | 0,224 |

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

*Tabela 17: Mann-Whitneyjev test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                 | 42,000         | 0,576 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 35,000         | 0,574 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 35,000         | 0,482 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.  | 37,500         | 0,627 |
| Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 33,000         | 0,283 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 23,000         | 0,255 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 29,500         | 0,220 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.               | 17,500         | 0,397 |
| Navedite, v kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami: Vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk. | 31,500         | 0,479 |
| Med krizo covid-19 so se ženske lahko zanašale na prožne delovne pogoje, da bi si zagotovile ravnovesje med delom in življenjem.                 | 40,500         | 0,903 |

Mann-Whitneyjev test ni statistično značilen (sig. > 0,05), kar pomeni, da ni statistično značilnih razlik, ko gre za območje, kjer anketiranci živijo.

## 2. CIPER

*Tabela 18: Spol*

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 27        | 79,4%    |
| Moški  | 7         | 20,6%    |
| Skupaj | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (79,4 %) je ženskega spola, 20,6 % pa moškega.

*Tabela 19: Starost v letih*

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 21-30  | 19        | 55,9%    | 30,9      | 8,1               |
| 31-40  | 13        | 38,2%    |           |                   |
| 41-50  | 1         | 2,9%     |           |                   |
| 61-70  | 1         | 2,9%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj | 34        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 30,9 leta, standardni odklon pa 8,1 leta. Več kot polovica anketirancev je starih od 21 do 30 let, 38,2 % pa od 31 do 40 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (2,9 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let ali od 61 do 70 let.

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

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 2         | 5,9%     |
| Dodiplomski študij | 10        | 29,4%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 20        | 58,8%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 2         | 5,9%     |
| Skupaj             | 34        | 100,0%   |

Več kot polovica anketirancev (58,8 %) je pridobila magisterij, 29,4 % pa dodiplomski študij. Enak odstotek anketirancev (5,9 %) je pridobil doktorat ali pa je končal srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 21: Življenjska površina*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 3         | 8,8%     |
| Predmestno območje | 4         | 11,8%    |
| Mestno območje     | 27        | 79,4%    |
| Skupaj             | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (79,4 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 11,8 % v primestnih območjih in le 8,8 % na podeželju.



Tabela 22: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0     | 0     | 1      | 17    | 14    | 2     | 4,4 | 0,6 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 290,0% | 50,0% | 41,2% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 0     | 1      | 11    | 18    | 4     | 4,6 | 0,6 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 2,9%   | 32,4% | 52,9% | 11,8% |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 1     | 1     | 6      | 12    | 11    | 3     | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|   | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 17,6%  | 35,3% | 32,4% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 2     | 14    | 9      | 3     | 3     | 3     | 2,7 | 1,1 |
|   | 5,9%  | 41,2% | 26,5%  | 8,8%  | 8,8%  | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 1     | 7      | 16    | 7     | 3     | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 20,6%  | 47,1% | 20,6% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0     | 0     | 10     | 6     | 9     | 9     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 29,4%  | 17,6% | 26,5% | 26,5% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0     | 2     | 10     | 14    | 6     | 2     | 3,8 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 29,4%  | 41,2% | 17,6% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0     | 1     | 5      | 13    | 6     | 9     | 4,0 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 14,7%  | 38,2% | 17,6% | 26,5% |     |     |
| Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 0     | 4     | 12     | 9     | 4     | 5     | 3,4 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 35,3%  | 26,5% | 11,8% | 14,7% |     |     |
| Ciprska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.  | 4     | 16    | 6      | 4     | 3     | 1     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|   | 11,8% | 47,1% | 17,6%  | 11,8% | 8,8%  | 2,9%  |     |     |

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 močno strinjajo, da so v času covida-19 zaznali povečanje nasilja v družini (M=4,6; SD=0,6). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.« (M=4,4; SD=0,6), »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,0; SD=1,0), »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=4,0; SD=0,9), »Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.« (M=4,0; SD=0,8), »Pandemija covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,9; SD=0,8) in »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« (M=3,8; SD=0,8). V povprečju imajo anketiranci nevtrarno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: " Ciprske

ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje." (M=3,4; SD=0,9), »Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.«(M=2,7; SD=1,1) in " Ciperska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk." (M=2,6; SD=1,1).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Dobro je preveriti, ali so ti izzivi še vedno veljavni (ali so bili veljavni le v obdobju blokade ali so še vedno veljavni?)

Tabela 23: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,348              | 0,000 | 0,641        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,332              | 0,000 | 0,733        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,224              | 0,013 | 0,850        | 0,007 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,194              | 0,026 | 0,910        | 0,037 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,207              | 0,031 | 0,865        | 0,012 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,304              | 0,000 | 0,729        | 0,000 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,226              | 0,012 | 0,866        | 0,012 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,211              | 0,026 | 0,815        | 0,002 |
| Ciperske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 0,258              | 0,002 | 0,870        | 0,014 |
| Ciperska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.  | 0,222              | 0,015 | 0,909        | 0,037 |

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 24: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|   |                    | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|--------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19. | Srednja šola       | 2  | 15,25             | 10,289 (0,016)          |
|   | Dodiplomski študij | 9  | 21,78             |                         |
|   | Magistrski študij  | 18 | 12,14             |                         |
|   | Doktorski študij   | 2  | 25,50             |                         |
|   | Skupaj             | 31 |                   |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na pridobljeno stopnjo izobrazbe anketirancev " Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.". Najbolj se z njo strinjajo anketiranci z doktoratom, najmanj pa tisti z magisterijem.

Tabela 25: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 76,500         | 0,934 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 42,500         | 0,499 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 62,500         | 0,282 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 72,500         | 0,894 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 66,500         | 0,643 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 33,000         | 0,476 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 50,500         | 0,347 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 32,500         | 0,442 |
| Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 34,000         | 0,113 |
| Ciprska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.   | 67,500         | 0,269 |

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

Tabela 26: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 2,695            | 0,441 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 2,381            | 0,497 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 1,660            | 0,646 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | 0,996            | 0,802 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 3,626            | 0,305 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                           | 2,657            | 0,448 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 2,403            | 0,493 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 2,059 | 0,560 |
| Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 7,579 | 0,056 |
| Ciprska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.   | 0,931 | 0,818 |

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

*Tabela 27: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 5,783            | 0,123 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 4,225            | 0,238 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,527            | 0,913 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,109            | 0,991 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1,500            | 0,682 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,444            | 0,931 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,827            | 0,609 |
| Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 6,441            | 0,092 |
| Ciprska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.   | 4,265            | 0,234 |

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

*Tabela 28: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 2,099            | 0,350 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,971            | 0,373 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 2,340            | 0,310 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | 4,213            | 0,122 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,532            | 0,766 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 3,124 | 0,210 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 5,236 | 0,073 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 2,077 | 0,354 |
| Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 2,770 | 0,250 |
| Ciprska vlada je med covidom-19 predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, prilagojene potrebam žensk.  | 0,240 | 0,887 |

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 29: Spol

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

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

Tabela 30: 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 % od 31 do 40 let in 13,3 % od 51 do 60 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (10,0 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let ali 71 let ali več.

Tabela 31: 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%   |

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

Tabela 32: Življenjska površina

|                    | 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 % v mestih in 26,7 % v predmestjih.

Tabela 33: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 0     | 4     | 6     | 11    | 9     | 0     | 3,8 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 36,7% | 30,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0     | 0     | 1     | 12    | 15    | 2     | 4,5 | 0,6 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,3%  | 40,0% | 50,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0     | 5     | 9     | 7     | 4     | 5     | 3,4 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0%  | 16,7% | 30,0% | 23,3% | 13,3% | 16,7% |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 3     | 12    | 9     | 2     | 2     | 2     | 2,6 | 1,0 |
|   | 10,0% | 40,0% | 30,0% | 6,7%  | 6,7%  | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 1     | 3     | 5     | 13    | 5     | 3     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|   | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 16,7% | 43,3% | 16,7% | 10,0% |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 1     | 3     | 12    | 5     | 4     | 5     | 3,3 | 1,0 |
|   | 3,3%  | 10,0% | 40,0% | 16,7% | 13,3% | 16,7% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 1     | 7     | 9     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 3,1 | 1,1 |
|   | 3,3%  | 23,3% | 30,0% | 20,0% | 10,0% | 13,3% |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 1     | 4     | 6     | 9     | 3     | 7     | 3,4 | 1,1 |
|   | 3,3%  | 13,3% | 20,0% | 30,0% | 10,0% | 23,3% |     |     |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 1     | 5     | 7     | 9     | 6     | 2     | 3,5 | 1,1 |
|   | 3,3%  | 16,7% | 23,3% | 30,0% | 20,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 3     | 4     | 9     | 9     | 4     | 1     | 3,2 | 1,2 |
|   | 10,0% | 13,3% | 30,0% | 30,0% | 13,3% | 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. V povprečju se anketiranci močno strinjajo, da so v času krize covid-19 zaznali povečanje nasilja v družini (M=4,6; SD=0,6). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.« (M=3,8; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,7; SD=1,0) in "Po mojem mnenju je kriza COVID-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila." (M=3,5;

SD=1,1). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtrarno mnenje o naslednjih trditvah: »Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.« (M=3,4; SD=1,1), »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=3,4; SD=1,0), »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,3; SD=1,0), "Menim, da je kriza covid-19, ne da bi se tega zavedala, privedla do boljše ozaveščenosti, ki je vodila k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi." (M=3,2; SD=1,2), "Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma." (M=3,1; SD=1,1) in "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19." (M=2,6; SD=1,0).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Ne morem podati ustreznega mnenja o zgornjih vprašanjih.
- Mislim, da so bili med krizo moški in ženske v enaki meri prizadeti.
- Menim, da sta imeli solidarnost in medsebojna pomoč večjo vlogo na podeželju.

Tabela 34: Preizkusi normalnosti

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 0,235              | 0,005 | 0,837        | 0,003 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0,372              | 0,000 | 0,701        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0,263              | 0,001 | 0,875        | 0,014 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 0,213              | 0,018 | 0,886        | 0,023 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,242              | 0,003 | 0,874        | 0,014 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 0,315              | 0,000 | 0,797        | 0,001 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,229              | 0,007 | 0,915        | 0,028 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0,234              | 0,005 | 0,907        | 0,036 |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 0,209              | 0,022 | 0,906        | 0,025 |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 0,231              | 0,007 | 0,883        | 0,020 |

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 35: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike



|   |                    | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|--------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč. | Srednja šola       | 3  | 28,00             | 10,547 (0,014)          |
|   | Dodiplomski študij | 8  | 18,63             |                         |
|   | Magistrski študij  | 18 | 12,31             |                         |
|   | Doktorski študij   | 1  | 10,50             |                         |
|   | Skupaj             | 30 |                   |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na pridobljeno stopnjo izobrazbe anketirancev: »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«. S to trditvijo se najpogosteje strinjajo anketiranci s končano srednjo šolo, najmanj pa tisti z doktoratom.

*Tabela 36: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 39,000         | 0,090 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 40,000         | 0,283 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 42,500         | 0,711 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.   | 58,500         | 0,780 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 48,000         | 0,756 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 47,000         | 0,970 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 30,000         | 0,157 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 23,500         | 0,118 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 42,500         | 0,217 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 58,000         | 0,644 |

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

*Tabela 37: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 0,972            | 0,965 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 8,853            | 0,115 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 6,914            | 0,227 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.   | 3,834            | 0,574 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 3,928            | 0,560 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 2,110            | 0,834 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 3,463            | 0,629 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 1,709            | 0,888 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 1,819            | 0,874 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 4,001            | 0,549 |

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

*Tabela 38: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 2,070            | 0,558 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 2,409            | 0,492 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0,952            | 0,813 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.   | 0,618            | 0,892 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 5,943            | 0,114 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1,381            | 0,710 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 6,291            | 0,098 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 0,329            | 0,954 |
| Menim, da je kriza covida-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 3,679            | 0,298 |

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

*Tabela 39: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 0,698            | 0,706 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 1,635            | 0,442 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0,326            | 0,850 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 2,719            | 0,257 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 2,615            | 0,270 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 0,345            | 0,842 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,649            | 0,723 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0,337            | 0,845 |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.   | 1,332            | 0,514 |
| Menim, da je kriza covid-19, ne da bi vedela, pripomogla k boljši ozaveščenosti in s tem k spremembi miselnosti glede vloge žensk v družbi. | 1,642            | 0,440 |

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

## 4. GREECE

*Tabela 40: Spol*

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 28        | 90,3%    |
| Moški  | 3         | 9,7%     |
| Skupaj | 31        | 100,0%   |

Velika večina anketirancev (90,3 %) je ženskega spola, le 9,7 % je moških.

*Tabela 41: Starost v letih*

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 21-30  | 12        | 38,7%    | 35,1      | 10,1              |
| 31-40  | 11        | 35,5%    |           |                   |
| 41-50  | 3         | 9,7%     |           |                   |
| 51-60  | 5         | 16,1%    |           |                   |
| Skupaj | 31        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 35,1 leta, standardni odklon pa 10,1 leta. Večina anketirancev (38,7 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 35,5 % je starih od 31 do 40 let, 16,1 % pa od 51 do 60 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (9,7 %) je starih od 51 do 60 let.

*Tabela 42: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 1         | 3,2%     |
| Dodiplomski študij | 14        | 45,2%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 11        | 35,5%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 5         | 16,1%    |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (45,2 %) je pridobila dodiplomski naziv, 35,5 % magisterij, 16,1 % pa doktorat. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,2 %) je končal srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 43: Življenjsko območje*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 4         | 12,9%    |
| Predmestno območje | 7         | 22,6%    |
| Mestno območje     | 20        | 64,5%    |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (64,5 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 22,6 % v predmestnih in 12,9 % na podeželju.

Tabela 44: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 0     | 0     | 5     | 6     | 20    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 16,1% | 19,4% | 64,5% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0     | 0     | 4     | 5     | 21    | 1     | 4,6 | 0,7 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 16,1% | 67,7% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0     | 1     | 5     | 12    | 11    | 2     | 4,1 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 38,7% | 35,5% | 6,5%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 8     | 9     | 8     | 0     | 4     | 2     | 2,4 | 1,3 |
|   | 25,8% | 29,0% | 25,8% | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 6,5%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 13    | 0     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|   | 0,0%  | 16,1% | 19,4% | 22,6% | 41,9% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 0     | 1     | 12    | 11    | 6     | 1     | 3,7 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 38,7% | 35,5% | 19,4% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0     | 2     | 4     | 16    | 8     | 1     | 4,0 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 6,5%  | 12,9% | 51,6% | 25,8% | 3,2%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0     | 1     | 5     | 8     | 10    | 7     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 25,8% | 32,3% | 22,6% |     |     |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 0     | 4     | 6     | 12    | 9     | 0     | 3,8 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0%  | 12,9% | 19,4% | 38,7% | 29,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 0     | 0     | 3     | 14    | 12    | 2     | 4,3 | 0,7 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 9,7%  | 45,2% | 38,7% | 6,5%  |     |     |

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 močno strinjajo s trditvami: "Po mojem mnenju je v času krize COVID-19 mogoče zaznati porast nasilja v družini." (M=4,6; SD=0,7) in "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,5; SD=0,8). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršitev njihovih pravic in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami je bilo v Grčiji od pandemije in po njej več." (M=4,3; SD=0,7), "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." (M=4,1; SD=0,9), »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,1; SD=0,8), »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« (M=4,0; SD=0,8), »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,9; SD=1,1), "Koncept

dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater." (M=3,8; SD=1,0) in »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,7; SD=0,8). V povprečju se anketiranci ne strinjajo, da so vladni predlagani ukrepi in spodbude uspešno obravnavali potrebe žensk v času krize covida-19 (M=2,4; SD=1,3).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Vzpostavitev novih storitev socialne podpore za ženske in invalidne ženske.
- Raje bi uvedel strožje ukrepe, da bi ublažili to težavo.
- Razlika med spoloma je obstajala in menim, da se je morda pojav diskriminacije in/ali nasilja v družini začel pojavljati bolj na začetku kot v preteklosti. Nisem prepričan, ali so se številčno povečali ali pa se jih samo več prijavlja.

Tabela 45: Preizkusi normalnosti

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.           | 0,435              | 0,000 | 0,599        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,379              | 0,000 | 0,687        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 0,314              | 0,000 | 0,778        | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.  | 0,182              | 0,068 | 0,837        | 0,003 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,259              | 0,001 | 0,809        | 0,001 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                     | 0,291              | 0,000 | 0,831        | 0,002 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,254              | 0,001 | 0,860        | 0,006 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.         | 0,227              | 0,006 | 0,839        | 0,003 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 0,223              | 0,008 | 0,838        | 0,003 |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 0,269              | 0,000 | 0,788        | 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 46: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |        | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | Ženske | 28 | 17,20             | 8,500 (0,008)         |
|  | Moški  | 3  | 4,83              |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 31 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | Ženske | 26 | 16,38             | 3,000 (0,006)         |
|  | Moški  | 3  | 3,00              |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 29 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Ženske | 22 | 13,41             | 2,000 (0,026)         |
|  | Moški  | 2  | 2,50              |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 24 |                   |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev: »Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.«, »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« in »Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.«. Ženske se s tema trditvama strinjajo bolj kot moški.

Tabela 47: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |                    | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|--------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 21-30              | 12 | 16,92             | 10,899 (0,012)          |
|  | 31-40              | 11 | 20,77             |                         |
|  | 41-50              | 3  | 4,83              |                         |
|  | 51-60              | 5  | 10,00             |                         |
|  | Skupaj             | 31 |                   |                         |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.                                     | 21-30              | 11 | 13,50             | 7,914 (0,048)           |
|  | 31-40              | 11 | 20,14             |                         |
|  | 41-50              | 3  | 6,83              |                         |
|  | 51-60              | 5  | 14,90             |                         |
|  | Skupaj             | 30 |                   |                         |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini. | Srednja šola       | 1  | 20,00             | 8,237 (0,041)           |
|  | Dodiplomski študij | 14 | 18,14             |                         |
|  | Magistrski študij  | 10 | 15,20             |                         |
|  | Doktorski študij   | 5  | 7,80              |                         |
|  | Skupaj             | 30 |                   |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev: »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« in " Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.". Z obema trditvama se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, v najmanjši meri pa tisti, stari od 41 do 50 let.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na izobrazbo anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.". S to trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci s končano srednjo šolo, v najmanjši meri pa tisti z doktoratom.

Tabela 48: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|   | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|---|----------------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 36,500         | 0,732 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 13,500         | 0,058 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 30,500         | 0,419 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 39,500         | 0,941 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 26,500         | 0,287 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 20,500         | 0,132 |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 30,000         | 0,476 |

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

Tabela 49: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 1,120            | 0,772 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 6,764            | 0,080 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 2,696            | 0,441 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 1,134            | 0,769 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 5,402            | 0,145 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0,493            | 0,920 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 0,733            | 0,865 |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 2,514            | 0,473 |

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

Tabela 50: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo



|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 5,483            | 0,140 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 1,931            | 0,381 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 4,583            | 0,205 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 4,704            | 0,195 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 3,016            | 0,389 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,185            | 0,980 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0,202            | 0,904 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 2,994            | 0,392 |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 2,219            | 0,528 |

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

*Tabela 51: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.            | 2,153            | 0,341 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0,125            | 0,940 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 1,893            | 0,388 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 1,885            | 0,390 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 1,484            | 0,476 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                                      | 0,387            | 0,824 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,586            | 0,746 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.          | 0,715            | 0,700 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo še naprej ruši ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem žensk, ki imajo v Grčiji vlogo mater.                | 0,062            | 0,970 |
| V Grčiji je bilo v času pandemije in po njej več primerov diskriminacije in/ali kršenja pravic žensk in/ali nasilja v družini nad ženskami. | 0,183            | 0,913 |

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

## 5. ITALIJA - 1 (InCo Molfetta)

Tabela 52: Spol

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 21        | 61,8%    |
| Moški  | 13        | 38,2%    |
| Skupaj | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (61,8 %) je ženskega spola, 38,2 % pa moškega.

Tabela 53: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 20        | 58,8%    | 29,3      | 15,4              |
| 21-30           | 1         | 2,9%     |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 2         | 5,9%     |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 6         | 17,6%    |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 5         | 14,7%    |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 34        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 29,3 leta, standardni odklon pa 15,4 leta. Več kot polovica anketirancev (58,8 %) je starih 20 let ali manj, 17,6 % od 41 do 50 let in 14,7 % od 51 do 60 let. Le 5,9 % anketirancev je starih od 31 do 40 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,9 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let.

Tabela 54: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                   | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola      | 20        | 58,8%    |
| Magistrski študij | 14        | 41,2%    |
| Skupaj            | 34        | 100,0%   |

Več kot polovica anketirancev (58,8 %) je končala srednjo šolo, 41,2 % pa je pridobilo magisterij.

Tabela 55: Življenjska površina

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 2         | 5,9%     |
| Predmestno območje | 4         | 11,8%    |
| Mestno območje     | 28        | 82,4%    |
| Skupaj             | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (82,4 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 11,8 % v primestnih območjih in le 5,9 % na podeželju.

Tabela 56: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0     | 4     | 2     | 12    | 14    | 2     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 5,9%  | 35,3% | 41,2% | 5,9%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 1     | 3     | 19    | 10    | 1     | 4,2 | 0,7 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 8,8%  | 55,9% | 29,4% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 2     | 1     | 5     | 16    | 9     | 1     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|  | 5,9%  | 2,9%  | 14,7% | 47,1% | 26,5% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 1     | 11    | 14    | 5     | 1     | 2     | 2,8 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,9%  | 32,4% | 41,2% | 14,7% | 2,9%  | 5,9%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0     | 2     | 6     | 14    | 7     | 5     | 3,9 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 17,6% | 41,2% | 20,6% | 14,7% |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0     | 3     | 8     | 8     | 6     | 9     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 8,8%  | 23,5% | 23,5% | 17,6% | 26,5% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0     | 5     | 10    | 8     | 6     | 5     | 3,5 | 1,0 |
|  | 0,0%  | 14,7% | 29,4% | 23,5% | 17,6% | 14,7% |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0     | 1     | 3     | 11    | 11    | 8     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|  | 0,0%  | 2,9%  | 8,8%  | 32,4% | 32,4% | 23,5% |     |     |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti.                         | 4     | 14    | 5     | 5     | 2     | 4     | 2,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 11,8% | 41,2% | 14,7% | 14,7% | 5,9%  | 11,8% |     |     |
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije.             | 2     | 14    | 5     | 4     | 0     | 9     | 2,4 | 0,9 |
|  | 5,9%  | 41,2% | 14,7% | 11,8% | 0,0%  | 26,5% |     |     |

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 z naslednjimi trditvami: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,2; SD=0,7), »Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.« (M=4,2; SD=0,8), " Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,9; SD=0,9), »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=3,9; SD=1,1), »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,7; SD=1,0) in »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« (M=3,5; SD=1,0). V povprečju so anketiranci nevtralni do trditve " Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19." (M=2,8; SD=0,9) in "Menim, da se je število

žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti, med krizo zmanjšalo." (M=2,6; SD=1,1). Anketiranci se v povprečju ne strinjajo s trditvijo "V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike, da bi ob koncu pandemije povečale delovne možnosti za ženske." (M=2,4; SD=0,9).

Tabela 57: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,415              | 0,000 | 0,648        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,273              | 0,002 | 0,788        | 0,002 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,290              | 0,001 | 0,760        | 0,001 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,188              | 0,014 | 0,932        | 0,026 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,254              | 0,007 | 0,884        | 0,046 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,214              | 0,048 | 0,871        | 0,028 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,196              | 0,010 | 0,872        | 0,029 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,314              | 0,000 | 0,750        | 0,001 |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti.                         | 0,212              | 0,035 | 0,908        | 0,011 |
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije.             | 0,298              | 0,000 | 0,846        | 0,012 |

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 58: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |        | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | Ženske | 20 | 20,10             | 48,00 (0,003)         |
|  | Moški  | 12 | 10,50             |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 32 |                   |                       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | Ženske | 20 | 19,98             | 70,50 (0,013)         |
|  | Moški  | 13 | 12,42             |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 33 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | Ženske | 20 | 20,45             | 61,00 (0,006)         |
|  | Moški  | 13 | 11,69             |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 33 |                   |                       |

|   |                   |    |       |               |
|---|-------------------|----|-------|---------------|
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | Ženske            | 16 | 15,28 | 35,50 (0,031) |
|   | Moški             | 9  | 8,94  |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 25 |       |               |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | Ženske            | 17 | 18,79 | 37,50 (0,003) |
|   | Moški             | 12 | 9,63  |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 29 |       |               |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Ženske            | 18 | 15,72 | 32,00 (0,016) |
|   | Moški             | 8  | 8,50  |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 26 |       |               |
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije.              | Ženske            | 16 | 10,88 | 38,00 (0,033) |
|   | Moški             | 9  | 16,78 |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 25 |       |               |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | Srednja šola      | 18 | 12,39 | 52,00 (0,002) |
|   | Magistrski študij | 14 | 21,79 |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 32 |       |               |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | Srednja šola      | 20 | 14,43 | 78,50 (0,032) |
|   | Magistrski študij | 13 | 20,96 |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 33 |       |               |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | Srednja šola      | 19 | 13,42 | 65,00 (0,008) |
|   | Magistrski študij | 14 | 21,86 |               |
|   | Skupaj            | 33 |       |               |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.", "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", "Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.", »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«, »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.«, "Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." in "V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije." Ženske se z vsemi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški, razen s trditvijo "V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije.", kjer velja obratno.

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na pridobljeno izobrazbo anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« in "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena." Anketiranci z magisterijem se z vsemi trditvami bolj strinjajo kot tisti, ki so končali srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 59: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike*

|  |                 | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|-----------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 20 let ali manj | 18 | 12,39             | 11,00 (0,027)           |
|  | 21-30           | 1  | 25,50             |                         |
|  | 31-40           | 2  | 25,50             |                         |
|  | 41-50           | 6  | 23,33             |                         |
|  | 51-60           | 5  | 17,70             |                         |
|  | Skupaj          | 32 |                   |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na starost anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.". S to trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let in od 31 do 40 let, v najmanjši meri pa tisti, stari 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 60: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.        | 77,500         | 0,077 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 66,500         | 0,160 |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti. | 87,500         | 0,437 |

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

*Tabela 61: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 6,309            | 0,177 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 8,845            | 0,065 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 7,466            | 0,113 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 6,680            | 0,154 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 2,318            | 0,677 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 2,883            | 0,578 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 3,084            | 0,544 |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti.                         | 4,886            | 0,299 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije. | 2,299 | 0,681 |
|--|-------|-------|

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

*Tabela 62: Mann-Whitneyjev test za izobrazbo*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 93,500         | 0,186 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 74,000         | 0,157 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 65,500         | 0,479 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 83,000         | 0,318 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 67,000         | 0,342 |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti.                         | 100,500        | 0,657 |
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije.             | 75,000         | 0,856 |

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

*Tabela 63: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,507            | 0,776 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,724            | 0,696 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,880            | 0,644 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 1,287            | 0,525 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 4,512            | 0,105 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,554            | 0,758 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 3,035            | 0,219 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 2,456            | 0,293 |
| Menim, da se je med krizo zmanjšalo število žensk, ki so iskale pomoč v zavetiščih za ženske v nevarnosti.                         | 3,614            | 0,164 |



|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| V moji regiji so javne ustanove sprejele posebne politike za povečanje delovnih možnosti za ženske ob koncu pandemije. | 4,361 | 0,113 |
|--|-------|-------|

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

## 6. ITALIJA - 2 (LOMBARDIJA)

Tabela 64: Spol

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 32        | 71,1%    |
| Moški  | 13        | 28,9%    |
| Skupaj | 45        | 100,0%   |

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

Tabela 65: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 1         | 2,2%     | 47,6      | 14,2              |
| 21-30           | 7         | 15,6%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 3         | 6,7%     |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 12        | 26,7%    |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 14        | 31,1%    |           |                   |
| 61-70           | 6         | 13,3%    |           |                   |
| 71 let ali več  | 2         | 4,4%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 45        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 47,6 leta, standardni odklon pa 14,2 leta. Anketiranci, stari od 51 do 60 let, predstavljajo 31,1 %. Več kot četrtnina anketirancev (26,7 %) je starih od 41 do 50 let, 15,6 % je starih od 21 do 30 let, 13,3 % pa od 61 do 70 let. Le 6,7 % anketirancev je starih od 31 do 40 let, 4,4 % pa je starih 71 let ali več. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,2 %) je starih 20 let ali manj.

Tabela 66: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 19        | 42,2%    |
| Dodiplomski študij | 3         | 6,7%     |
| Magistrski študij  | 22        | 48,9%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 1         | 2,2%     |
| Skupaj             | 45        | 100,0%   |

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (48,9 %) je pridobila magisterij, 42,2 % je končalo srednjo šolo, 6,7 % pa dodiplomski študij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,2 %) je dokončal doktorski študij.

Tabela 67: Življenjsko območje

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 4         | 8,9%     |
| Predmestno območje | 8         | 17,8%    |
| Mestno območje     | 33        | 73,3%    |
| Skupaj             | 45        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (73,3 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 17,8 % v predmestnih območjih in le 8,9 % na podeželju.

Tabela 68: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                                      | 0    | 2     | 5     | 8     | 29    | 1     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0% | 4,4%  | 11,1% | 17,8% | 64,4% | 2,2%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0    | 4     | 5     | 16    | 17    | 3     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0% | 8,9%  | 11,1% | 35,6% | 37,8% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0    | 3     | 6     | 14    | 21    | 1     | 4,2 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0% | 6,7%  | 13,3% | 31,1% | 46,7% | 2,2%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 4    | 24    | 12    | 3     | 1     | 1     | 2,4 | 0,8 |
|   | 8,9% | 53,3% | 26,7% | 6,7%  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 2    | 2     | 9     | 21    | 8     | 3     | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|   | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 20,0% | 46,7% | 17,8% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.  | 2    | 2     | 13    | 12    | 7     | 9     | 3,6 | 1,1 |
|   | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 28,9% | 26,7% | 15,6% | 20,0% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 1    | 6     | 9     | 16    | 11    | 2     | 3,7 | 1,1 |
|   | 2,2% | 13,3% | 20,0% | 35,6% | 24,4% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.                                    | 2    | 2     | 7     | 15    | 8     | 11    | 3,7 | 1,1 |
|   | 4,4% | 4,4%  | 15,6% | 33,3% | 17,8% | 24,4% |     |     |
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 3    | 14    | 9     | 11    | 3     | 5     | 2,9 | 1,1 |
|   | 6,7% | 31,1% | 20,0% | 24,4% | 6,7%  | 11,1% |     |     |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) bolj vpliva na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških.   | 0    | 0     | 5     | 12    | 27    | 1     | 4,5 | 0,7 |
|   | 0,0% | 0,0%  | 11,1% | 26,7% | 60,0% | 2,2%  |     |     |

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 močno strinjajo s trditvami: "Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) bolj vpliva na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških." (M=4,5; SD=0,7) in "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,7; SD=1,0), "Menim, da je covid-19

povečal razlike med spoloma." (M=3,7; SD=1,1), "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." (M=3,7; SD=1,1) in »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,6; SD=1,1). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtralno mnenje o trditvi "Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje." (M=2,9; SD=1,1). Anketiranci se v povprečju ne strinjajo s trditvijo "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19." (M=2,4; SD=0,8).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Če sta delo in družinsko življenje deljena, med moškimi in ženskami ni razlik. Mislim, da potrebujemo več struktur... vrtce in podporo družinam. Pravzaprav ne verjamem v ženske kvote... Verjamem v informiranje in izobraževanje, da bi mladi razumeli, da spol ni pomemben. Pomembna so delovna mesta za vse in enake možnosti. Poročena sem in si pomagamo....
- V vsaki krizi so ženske vedno poklicane k večji odpornosti.
- Kriza je le razširila in poudarila obstoječo težavo. Kriza ni bila vzrok za socialne razlike med moškimi in ženskami. Bila je le ojačevalec tega pojava.

Tabela 69: Preizkusi normalnosti

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                                      | 0,344              | 0,000 | 0,683        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.  | 0,249              | 0,000 | 0,782        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | 0,243              | 0,001 | 0,836        | 0,001 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.   | 0,276              | 0,000 | 0,870        | 0,004 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,250              | 0,000 | 0,858        | 0,002 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.  | 0,209              | 0,006 | 0,878        | 0,006 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,172              | 0,025 | 0,892        | 0,012 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.                                    | 0,294              | 0,000 | 0,835        | 0,001 |
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 0,270              | 0,000 | 0,881        | 0,007 |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) ima večji vpliv na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških.   | 0,391              | 0,000 | 0,679        | 0,000 |

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

Tabela 70: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|   |        | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.                            | Ženske | 31 | 23,69             | 102,50 (0,038)        |
|   | Moški  | 11 | 15,32             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 42 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                    | Ženske | 32 | 25,50             | 96,00 (0,006)         |
|   | Moški  | 12 | 14,50             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 44 |                   |                       |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.               | Ženske | 32 | 20,25             | 120,00 (0,036)        |
|   | Moški  | 12 | 28,50             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 44 |                   |                       |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | Ženske | 30 | 23,68             | 114,50 (0,049)        |
|   | Moški  | 12 | 16,04             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 42 |                   |                       |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | Ženske | 31 | 24,58             | 106,00 (0,024)        |
|   | Moški  | 12 | 15,33             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 43 |                   |                       |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) ima večji vpliv na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških. | Ženske | 32 | 24,98             | 112,50 (0,015)        |
|   | Moški  | 12 | 15,88             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 44 |                   |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.", "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.", "Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.", »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« in "Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) je bolj vplivalo na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških.". Ženske se z vsemi navedenimi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški, razen s trditvijo: "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.", kjer velja obratno.

Tabela 71: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |                 | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|-----------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini. | 21-30           | 7  | 34,00             | 12,152 (0,033)          |
|  | 31-40           | 3  | 12,50             |                         |
|  | 41-50           | 11 | 19,82             |                         |
|  | 51-60           | 13 | 19,35             |                         |
|  | 61-70           | 6  | 22,25             |                         |
|  | 71 let ali več  | 2  | 12,25             |                         |
|  | Skupaj          | 42 |                   |                         |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) bolj                         | 20 let ali manj | 1  | 3,00              | 12,957 (0,044)          |
|  | 21-30           | 7  | 31,00             |                         |
|  | 31-40           | 3  | 31,00             |                         |

|  |                |    |       |  |
|--|----------------|----|-------|--|
| vpliva na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških. | 41-50          | 11 | 24,91 |  |
|  | 51-60          | 14 | 17,25 |  |
|  | 61-70          | 6  | 19,83 |  |
|  | 71 let ali več | 2  | 21,25 |  |
|  | Skupaj         | 44 |       |  |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." in "Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) ima večji vpliv na delovno življenje žensk kot moških.". Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, se najpogosteje strinjajo s trditvijo "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", medtem ko se tisti, stari 71 let ali več, z njo strinjajo najmanj. Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let in od 31 do 40 let, se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Pomanjkanje storitev otroškega varstva (po šolah, jasli itd.) je bolj vplivalo na delovno življenje žensk kot moških.", tisti, stari 20 let ali manj, pa se z njo najmanj strinjajo.

Tabela 72: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|   | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|---|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                                      | 143,500        | 0,076 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.  | 114,500        | 0,407 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.                                    | 77,500         | 0,148 |
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 139,000        | 0,373 |

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

Tabela 73: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 9,069            | 0,170 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 3,078            | 0,799 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 6,787            | 0,341 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 3,830            | 0,700 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 3,135            | 0,792 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 4,925            | 0,553 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 5,209            | 0,517 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 7,698 | 0,261 |
|---|-------|-------|

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

*Tabela 74: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.                                     | 2,175            | 0,537 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 4,238            | 0,237 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.   | 1,480            | 0,687 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.  | 4,162            | 0,244 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 1,511            | 0,680 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 0,093            | 0,955 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 2,101            | 0,552 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.                                   | 2,745            | 0,433 |
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 5,430            | 0,143 |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) bolj vpliva na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških.   | 3,536            | 0,316 |

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

*Tabela 75: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 1,796            | 0,407 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 3,672            | 0,159 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 1,845            | 0,398 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                              | 3,878            | 0,144 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,196            | 0,907 |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.   | 1,244 | 0,537 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,217 | 0,897 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.                                   | 1,979 | 0,372 |
| Prisilna vrnitev na delo ob prisotnosti številnih italijanskih organov, podjetij in institucij je ženskam pomagala ponovno uskladiti poklicno in družinsko življenje. | 1,845 | 0,398 |
| Pomanjkanje storitev varstva otrok (po pouku, jasli itd.) bolj vpliva na poklicno življenje žensk kot moških.   | 0,677 | 0,713 |

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 76: Spol

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 53        | 67,1%    |
| Moški  | 26        | 32,9%    |
| Skupaj | 79        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (67,1 %) je ženskega spola, 32,9 % pa moškega.

Tabela 77: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 21        | 26,6%    | 39,7      | 17,3              |
| 21-30           | 8         | 10,1%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 5         | 6,3%     |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 18        | 22,8%    |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 19        | 24,1%    |           |                   |
| 61-70           | 6         | 7,6%     |           |                   |
| 71 let ali več  | 2         | 2,5%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 79        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 39,7 leta, standardni odklon pa 17,3 leta. Več kot četrtna anketirancev (26,6 %) je starih 20 let ali manj, 24,1 % od 51 do 60 let, 22,8 % od 41 do 50 let. Anketiranci, stari od 21 do 30 let, predstavljajo 10,1 %, stari od 61 do 70 let 7,6 % in stari od 31 do 40 let 6,3 %. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,5 %) je starih 71 let ali več.

Tabela 78: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 39        | 49,4%    |
| Dodiplomski študij | 3         | 3,8%     |
| Magistrski študij  | 36        | 45,6%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 1         | 1,3%     |
| Skupaj             | 79        | 100,0%   |

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (49,4 %) je končala srednjo šolo, 45,6 % jih je pridobilo magisterij, le 3,8 % pa dodiplomski študij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (1,3 %) je pridobil doktorat.

Tabela 79: Življenjsko območje

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 6         | 7,6%     |
| Predmestno območje | 12        | 15,2%    |
| Mestno območje     | 61        | 77,2%    |
| Skupaj             | 79        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (77,2 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 15,2 % v predmestnih območjih in le 7,6 % na podeželju.

Tabela 80: Regija prebivališča

|                         | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Italija - InCo Molfetta | 34        | 43,0%    |
| Italija - Lombardija    | 45        | 57,0%    |
| Skupaj                  | 79        | 100,0%   |

Več kot polovica anketirancev (57,0 %) živi v Lombardiji, 43,0 % pa v Molfetti.

Tabela 81: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|  | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0    | 6     | 7     | 20    | 43    | 3     | 4,3 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 7,6%  | 8,9%  | 25,3% | 54,4% | 3,8%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0    | 5     | 8     | 35    | 27    | 4     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|  | 0,0% | 6,3%  | 10,1% | 44,3% | 34,2% | 5,1%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 2    | 4     | 11    | 30    | 30    | 2     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 5,1%  | 13,9% | 38,0% | 38,0% | 2,5%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 5    | 35    | 26    | 8     | 2     | 3     | 2,6 | 0,9 |
|  | 6,3% | 44,3% | 32,9% | 10,1% | 2,5%  | 3,8%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 2    | 4     | 15    | 35    | 15    | 8     | 3,8 | 0,9 |
|  | 2,5% | 5,1%  | 19,0% | 44,3% | 19,0% | 10,1% |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 2    | 5     | 21    | 20    | 13    | 18    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 6,3%  | 26,6% | 25,3% | 16,5% | 22,8% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1    | 11    | 19    | 24    | 17    | 7     | 3,6 | 1,1 |
|  | 1,3% | 13,9% | 24,1% | 30,4% | 21,5% | 8,9%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 2    | 3     | 10    | 26    | 19    | 19    | 4,0 | 1,0 |
|  | 2,5% | 3,8%  | 12,7% | 32,9% | 24,1% | 24,1% |     |     |

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. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z vsemi navedenimi trditvami, razen z "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19." (M=2,6; SD=0,9), o kateri imajo v povprečju nevtrarno mnenje.

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Če sta delo in družinsko življenje deljena, med moškimi in ženskami ni razlik. Mislim, da potrebujemo več struktur... vrtce in podporo družinam. Pravzaprav ne verjamem v ženske kvote... Verjamem v

informiranje in izobraževanje, da bi mladi razumeli, da spol ni pomemben. Pomembna so delovna mesta za vse in enake možnosti. Poročena sem in si pomagamo....

- V vsaki krizi so ženske vedno poklicane k večji odpornosti.
- Kriza je le razširila in poudarila obstoječo težavo. Kriza ni bila vzrok za socialne razlike med moškimi in ženskami. Bila je le ojačevalec tega pojava.

Tabela 82: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,347              | 0,000 | 0,680        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,256              | 0,000 | 0,786        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,237              | 0,000 | 0,823        | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,233              | 0,000 | 0,892        | 0,001 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,254              | 0,000 | 0,870        | 0,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,211              | 0,000 | 0,893        | 0,001 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,176              | 0,001 | 0,883        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,273              | 0,000 | 0,820        | 0,000 |

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

Tabela 83: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |                         | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|-------------------------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | Italija - InCo Molfetta | 32 | 44,78             | 503,00 (0,023)        |
|  | Italija - Lombardija    | 44 | 33,93             |                       |
|  | Skupaj                  | 76 |                   |                       |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | Ženske                  | 51 | 44,03             | 355,50 (0,000)        |
|  | Moški                   | 25 | 27,22             |                       |
|  | Skupaj                  | 76 |                   |                       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | Ženske                  | 51 | 43,10             | 352,00 (0,001)        |
|  | Moški                   | 24 | 27,17             |                       |
|  | Skupaj                  | 75 |                   |                       |
|  | Ženske                  | 52 | 45,57             | 308,50 (0,000)        |

|  |        |    |       |                |
|--|--------|----|-------|----------------|
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | Moški  | 25 | 25,34 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 77 |       |                |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | Ženske | 52 | 33,86 | 382,50 (0,004) |
|  | Moški  | 24 | 48,56 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 76 |       |                |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | Ženske | 49 | 39,63 | 361,00 (0,017) |
|  | Moški  | 22 | 27,91 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 71 |       |                |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | Ženske | 41 | 34,07 | 284,00 (0,043) |
|  | Moški  | 20 | 24,70 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 61 |       |                |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | Ženske | 48 | 42,67 | 280,00 (0,000) |
|  | Moški  | 24 | 24,17 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 72 |       |                |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Ženske | 43 | 34,00 | 215,00 (0,009) |
|  | Moški  | 17 | 21,65 |                |
|  | Skupaj | 60 |       |                |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednji trditvi, ki se nanaša na regijo stalnega prebivališča anketirancev "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.". Anketiranci iz Molfette se s to trditvijo bolj strinjajo kot anketiranci iz Lombardije.

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.", "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.", "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.", " Kriza covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.", »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«, »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« in "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.". Ženske se s temi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški, razen pri trditvi "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.", kjer velja obratno.

Tabela 84: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |                 | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|-----------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 20 let ali manj | 19 | 23,79             | 21,131 (0,002)          |
|  | 21-30           | 8  | 51,06             |                         |
|  | 31-40           | 5  | 48,70             |                         |
|  | 41-50           | 18 | 43,64             |                         |
|  | 51-60           | 18 | 34,89             |                         |
|  | 61-70           | 6  | 55,00             |                         |
|  | 71 let ali več  | 2  | 39,25             |                         |
|  | Skupaj          | 76 |                   |                         |
|  | 20 let ali manj | 20 | 26,35             | 12,591 (0,050)          |

|  |                |    |       |
|--|----------------|----|-------|
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški. | 21-30          | 8  | 37,44 |
|  | 31-40          | 5  | 56,50 |
|  | 41-50          | 18 | 43,67 |
|  | 51-60          | 18 | 42,00 |
|  | 61-70          | 6  | 42,83 |
|  | 71 let ali več | 2  | 47,50 |
|  | Skupaj         | 77 |       |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) pri naslednjih trditvah, ki se nanašajo na starost anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." in "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški." S trditvijo "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let, v najmanjši meri pa tisti, stari do 20 let. Anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.«, najmanj se z njo strinjajo tisti, stari 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 85: Mann-Whitneyjev test za regijo stalnega prebivališča*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 558,000        | 0,086 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 679,500        | 0,876 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 589,000        | 0,133 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 566,000        | 0,588 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 428,000        | 0,736 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 552,000        | 0,394 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 325,000        | 0,063 |

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

*Tabela 86: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 11,884           | 0,065 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 9,685            | 0,139 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 3,979            | 0,680 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1,839            | 0,934 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 6,722            | 0,347 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 4,950            | 0,550 |

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

*Tabela 87: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 6,811            | 0,078 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 5,167            | 0,160 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 3,368            | 0,338 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 6,598            | 0,086 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 3,011            | 0,390 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,063            | 0,969 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 2,726            | 0,436 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 3,382            | 0,336 |

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

*Tabela 88: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,851            | 0,654 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 4,434            | 0,109 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,284            | 0,868 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 2,169            | 0,338 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 1,774            | 0,412 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,296            | 0,863 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1,141            | 0,565 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,192            | 0,551 |

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

## 7. PORTUGALSKA

*Preglednica 89: Spol*

|                     | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske              | 16        | 51,6%    |
| Moški               | 12        | 38,7%    |
| Ne želim odgovoriti | 3         | 9,7%     |
| Skupaj              | 31        | 100,0%   |

Nekaj več kot polovica anketirancev (51,6 %) je ženskega spola, 38,7 % je moških, 9,7 % pa ni želelo odgovoriti.

*Tabela 90: Starost v letih*

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 1         | 3,2%     | 31,8      | 6,8               |
| 21-30           | 13        | 41,9%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 13        | 41,9%    |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 4         | 12,9%    |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 31        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 31,8 leta, standardni odklon pa 6,8 leta. Enak odstotek anketirancev (41,9 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let ali od 31 do 40 let, 12,9 % anketirancev je starih od 41 do 50 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (3,2 %) je starih 20 let ali manj.

*Tabela 91: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 1         | 3,2%     |
| Dodiplomski študij | 3         | 9,7%     |
| Magistrski študij  | 24        | 77,4%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 3         | 9,7%     |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (77,4 %) je pridobila magisterij. Enak odstotek anketirancev (9,7 %) je dokončal dodiplomski študij in doktorski študij. Le 3,2 % anketirancev je končalo srednjo šolo.

*Tabela 92: Življenjska površina*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 11        | 35,5%    |
| Predmestno območje | 8         | 25,8%    |
| Mestno območje     | 12        | 38,7%    |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (38,7 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 35,5 % v primestnih in 25,8 % na podeželju.



Tabela 93: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1    | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6    | M   | SD  |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 1    | 2     | 1     | 20    | 6     | 1    | 3,9 | 0,9 |
|   | 3,2% | 6,5%  | 3,2%  | 64,5% | 19,4% | 3,2% |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0    | 4     | 2     | 16    | 9     | 0    | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0% | 12,9% | 6,5%  | 51,6% | 29,0% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0    | 6     | 3     | 18    | 4     | 0    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0% | 19,4% | 9,7%  | 58,1% | 12,9% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 0    | 8     | 3     | 15    | 3     | 2    | 3,4 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0% | 25,8% | 9,7%  | 48,4% | 9,7%  | 6,5% |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0    | 3     | 1     | 19    | 5     | 3    | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0% | 9,7%  | 3,2%  | 61,3% | 16,1% | 9,7% |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0    | 5     | 1     | 18    | 5     | 2    | 3,8 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0% | 16,1% | 3,2%  | 58,1% | 16,1% | 6,5% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0    | 5     | 4     | 16    | 6     | 0    | 3,7 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0% | 16,1% | 12,9% | 51,6% | 19,4% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0    | 7     | 0     | 16    | 8     | 0    | 3,8 | 1,1 |
|   | 0,0% | 22,6% | 0,0%  | 51,6% | 25,8% | 0,0% |     |     |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 0    | 6     | 2     | 18    | 3     | 2    | 3,6 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0% | 19,4% | 6,5%  | 58,1% | 9,7%  | 6,5% |     |     |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.          | 1    | 5     | 0     | 22    | 2     | 1    | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|   | 3,2% | 16,1% | 0,0%  | 71,0% | 6,5%  | 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 vsemi trditvami, razen s trditvijo "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.". (M=3,4; SD=1,0), o kateri imajo v povprečju nevtravno mnenje.

Tabela 94: Preizkusi normalnosti

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 0,390              | 0,000 | 0,746        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,307              | 0,000 | 0,792        | 0,000 |

|  |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,342 | 0,000 | 0,786 | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,288 | 0,000 | 0,835 | 0,002 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,428 | 0,000 | 0,673 | 0,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,347 | 0,000 | 0,786 | 0,000 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,278 | 0,000 | 0,859 | 0,005 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,317 | 0,000 | 0,779 | 0,000 |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 0,440 | 0,000 | 0,652 | 0,000 |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.         | 0,482 | 0,000 | 0,538 | 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 95: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  | N      | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.    | Ženske | 13                | 15,38                 |
|  | Moški  | 12                | 10,42                 |
|  | Skupaj | 25                |                       |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma. | Ženske | 16                | 16,94                 |
|  | Moški  | 12                | 11,25                 |
|  | Skupaj | 28                |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednji trditvi, ki se nanašata na spol anketirancev: »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« in "Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.". Ženske se z obema trditvama strinjajo v večji meri kot moški.

Tabela 96: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  | N                  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                           | 20 let ali manj    | 1                 | 15,50                   |
|  | 21-30              | 11                | 14,55                   |
|  | 31-40              | 13                | 18,08                   |
|  | 41-50              | 4                 | 6,13                    |
|  | Skupaj             | 29                |                         |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | Podeželje          | 10                | 15,90                   |
|  | Predmestno območje | 8                 | 10,00                   |
|  | Mestno območje     | 12                | 18,83                   |
|  | Skupaj             | 30                |                         |

|  |                    |    |       |               |
|--|--------------------|----|-------|---------------|
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma. | Podeželje          | 11 | 11,41 | 5,993 (0,050) |
|  | Predmestno območje | 8  | 16,38 |               |
|  | Mestno območje     | 12 | 19,96 |               |
|  | Skupaj             | 31 |       |               |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na starost anketirancev: »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«. S trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, v najmanjši meri pa tisti, stari od 41 do 50 let.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednji trditvi, ki se nanašata na življenjsko območje anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." in "Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.". Z obema trditvama se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci iz mestnih območij, medtem ko se anketiranci iz primestnih območij strinjajo s trditvijo "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." Najmanj in tisti s podeželskega območja se najmanj strinjajo s trditvijo »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.«.

Tabela 97: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 62,500         | 0,131 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 71,000         | 0,198 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 74,500         | 0,254 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 53,500         | 0,095 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 53,000         | 0,067 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 75,000         | 0,289 |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 73,000         | 0,580 |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.         | 76,500         | 0,412 |

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

Tabela 98: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 3,875            | 0,275 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 2,904            | 0,407 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 7,420            | 0,060 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 3,787            | 0,285 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 1,267            | 0,737 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 4,835            | 0,184 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 6,327            | 0,097 |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 0,998            | 0,802 |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.          | 0,323            | 0,956 |

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

Tabela 99: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 2,550            | 0,466 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 7,670            | 0,053 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 3,001            | 0,391 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 1,052            | 0,789 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,041            | 0,998 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 3,783            | 0,286 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 7,067            | 0,070 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,648            | 0,885 |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.   | 0,196            | 0,978 |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.          | 0,746            | 0,862 |

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

*Tabela 100: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 4,061            | 0,131 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,386            | 0,825 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 3,096            | 0,213 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 1,850            | 0,397 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 2,168            | 0,338 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,816            | 0,403 |
| Portugalke so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.  | 0,389            | 0,823 |
| Ukrep, da se portugalskim materam, ki so delale na daljavo, ne izplačuje socialna pomoč za varstvo otrok, je bil pravilen.         | 0,771            | 0,680 |

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

## 8. SLOVENIJA

Tabela 101: Spol

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 30        | 88,2%    |
| Moški  | 4         | 11,8%    |
| Skupaj | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (88,2 %) je ženskega spola, 11,8 % je moških.

Tabela 102: Starost v letih

|                | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 21-30          | 5         | 14,7%    | 41,0      | 13,5              |
| 31-40          | 13        | 38,2%    |           |                   |
| 41-50          | 10        | 29,4%    |           |                   |
| 51-60          | 2         | 5,9%     |           |                   |
| 61-70          | 2         | 5,9%     |           |                   |
| 71 let ali več | 2         | 5,9%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj         | 34        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 41,0 let, standardni odklon pa 13,5 let. Večina anketirancev (38,2 %) je starih od 31 do 40 let, 29,4 % od 41 do 50 let in 14,7 % od 21 do 30 let. Enak odstotek (5,9 %) je star od 51 do 60 let, od 61 do 70 let in 71 let ali več.

Tabela 103: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 8         | 23,5%    |
| Dodiplomski študij | 16        | 47,1%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 7         | 20,6%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 3         | 8,8%     |
| Skupaj             | 34        | 100,0%   |

Skoraj polovica anketirancev (47,1 %) je pridobila dodiplomsko stopnjo izobrazbe, 23,5 % anketirancev pa je končalo srednjo šolo. Več kot petina anketirancev (20,6 %) je pridobila magisterij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (8,8 %) je pridobil doktorat.

Tabela 104: Življenjska površina

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 13        | 38,2%    |
| Predmestno območje | 7         | 20,6%    |
| Mestno območje     | 14        | 41,2%    |
| Skupaj             | 34        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (41,2 %) živi v mestnih območjih, 38,2 % na podeželju in 20,6 % v predmestnih območjih.

Tabela 105: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 1     | 1     | 1     | 9     | 22    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|   | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 2,9%  | 26,5% | 64,7% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 2     | 5     | 11    | 13    | 3     | 4,1 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 14,7% | 32,4% | 38,2% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0     | 4     | 7     | 8     | 12    | 3     | 3,9 | 1,1 |
|   | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 20,6% | 23,5% | 35,3% | 8,8%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 9     | 13    | 7     | 4     | 1     | 0     | 2,3 | 1,1 |
|   | 26,5% | 38,2% | 20,6% | 11,8% | 2,9%  | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 4     | 8     | 16    | 5     | 1     | 3,7 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 23,5% | 47,1% | 14,7% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1     | 11    | 9     | 5     | 4     | 4     | 3,0 | 1,1 |
|   | 2,9%  | 32,4% | 26,5% | 14,7% | 11,8% | 11,8% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 1     | 7     | 6     | 15    | 4     | 1     | 3,4 | 1,1 |
|   | 2,9%  | 20,6% | 17,6% | 44,1% | 11,8% | 2,9%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0     | 4     | 8     | 10    | 6     | 6     | 3,6 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0%  | 11,8% | 23,5% | 29,4% | 17,6% | 17,6% |     |     |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covida-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 0     | 2     | 7     | 14    | 11    | 0     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|   | 0,0%  | 5,9%  | 20,6% | 41,2% | 32,4% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                         | 1     | 4     | 5     | 15    | 6     | 3     | 4,0 | 0,9 |
|   | 2,9%  | 11,8% | 14,7% | 44,1% | 17,6% | 8,8%  |     |     |

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 močno strinjajo s trditvijo »Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.« (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.« (M=4,1; SD=0,9), "Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), "Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covida-19 in tudi po njej." (M=4,0; SD=0,9), »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=3,9; SD=1,1), " Kriza covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti." in "Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.". Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtrarno mnenje o trditvah "Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.". (M=3,4; SD=1,1) in

»Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,0; SD=1,1). V povprečju se anketiranci ne strinjajo, da so vladni predlagani ukrepi in spodbude uspešno obravnavali potrebe žensk v času krize covida-19 (M=2,3; SD=1,1).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Med krizo sem izgubila službo in zaprla podjetje. Tudi moj mož je izgubil službo.
- Razmere v C19 so se dotaknile vseh. V JV delu države je veliko število žensk delalo v proizvodnji, kjer je delo potekalo neprekinjeno. Delo s šolarji doma je bilo lažje tam, kjer je imela zaposlena podporo moža ali drugih sorodnikov. Tudi tokrat je imela družina ključno vlogo v pozitivnem pomenu besede. S strani države smo podjetnice dobile finančno pomoč in odlog plačila davkov, Janševa vlada je znižala davek na najemino itd. Kaj imamo danes z Golobom? Samo kaos.

Tabela 106: Preizkusi normalnosti

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,364              | 0,000 | 0,673        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,265              | 0,000 | 0,795        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,258              | 0,000 | 0,825        | 0,001 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 0,269              | 0,000 | 0,855        | 0,003 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,283              | 0,000 | 0,864        | 0,004 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,210              | 0,008 | 0,900        | 0,021 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,324              | 0,000 | 0,828        | 0,001 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,198              | 0,016 | 0,879        | 0,008 |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covida-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 0,225              | 0,003 | 0,866        | 0,004 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                         | 0,299              | 0,000 | 0,860        | 0,001 |

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 107: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  | N      | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|--|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19. | Ženske | 30                | 17,00 (0,016)         |
|  | Moški  | 4                 |                       |
|  | Skupaj | 34                |                       |



Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednjo trditev, ki se nanaša na spol anketirancev "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.". Moški se s to trditvijo v večji meri strinjajo kot ženske.

*Tabela 108: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol*

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 51,500         | 0,590 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 34,500         | 0,220 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 49,000         | 0,758 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 52,500         | 0,745 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 49,500         | 0,873 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 43,000         | 0,380 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 35,500         | 0,877 |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covid-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 56,000         | 0,821 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                        | 47,500         | 0,682 |

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

*Tabela 109: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 6,276            | 0,280 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,686            | 0,891 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 1,646            | 0,896 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | 3,803            | 0,578 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 2,060            | 0,841 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                           | 3,558            | 0,615 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 9,772            | 0,082 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 2,371 | 0,668 |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covid-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 3,955 | 0,556 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                        | 0,885 | 0,971 |

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

*Tabela 110: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 2,212            | 0,530 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 2,475            | 0,480 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 1,957            | 0,581 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,788            | 0,852 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 2,610            | 0,456 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,947            | 0,814 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1,124            | 0,771 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,492            | 0,684 |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covid-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 2,267            | 0,519 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                        | 5,216            | 0,157 |

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

Tabela 111: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 2,280            | 0,320 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,051            | 0,591 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,474            | 0,789 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 1,576            | 0,455 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 4,451            | 0,108 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1,326            | 0,515 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 3,840            | 0,147 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,089            | 0,580 |
| Primeri kršenja pravic žensk v Sloveniji so bili bolj očitni med krizo covida-19 in tudi po njej.                                   | 1,283            | 0,527 |
| Koncept dela na daljavo je pri ženskah v Sloveniji porušil ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem.                         | 1.145            | 0.564 |

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

## 9. ŠPANIJA

Tabela 112: Spol

|        | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske | 39        | 86,7%    |
| Moški  | 6         | 13,3%    |
| Skupaj | 45        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (86,7 %) je ženskega spola, le 13,3 % je moških.

Tabela 113: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 1         | 2,2%     | 54,5      | 16,6              |
| 21-30           | 5         | 11,1%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 5         | 11,1%    |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 6         | 13,3%    |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 10        | 22,2%    |           |                   |
| 61-70           | 10        | 22,2%    |           |                   |
| 71 let ali več  | 8         | 17,8%    |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 45        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 54,5 leta, standardni odklon pa 16,6 leta. Enak odstotek anketirancev (22,2 %) je star od 51 do 60 let ali od 61 do 70 let, 17,8 % je starih 71 let ali več, 13,3 % pa je starih od 41 do 50 let. Enak odstotek anketirancev (11,1 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let ali od 31 do 40 let. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (2,2 %) je starih 20 let ali manj.

Tabela 114: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 27        | 60,0%    |
| Dodiplomski študij | 11        | 24,4%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 5         | 11,1%    |
| Drugo              | 2         | 4,4%     |
| Skupaj             | 45        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (60,0 %) je končala srednjo šolo. Skoraj četrtina (24,4 %) je dokončala dodiplomski študij, 11,1 % magisterij, 4,4 % pa je odgovorilo drugače.

Tabela 115: Življenjska površina

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Predmestno območje | 1         | 2,2%     |
| Mestno območje     | 44        | 97,8%    |
| Skupaj             | 45        | 100,0%   |

Velika večina anketirancev (97,8 %) živi v mestnih območjih in le 2,2 % v primestnih območjih.

Tabela 116: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0     | 1     | 1     | 8     | 33    | 2     | 4,7 | 0,6 |
|   | 0,0%  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  | 17,8% | 73,3% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 0     | 1     | 11    | 31    | 2     | 4,7 | 0,5 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 2,2%  | 24,4% | 68,9% | 4,4%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0     | 2     | 2     | 7     | 30    | 4     | 4,6 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 4,4%  | 4,4%  | 15,6% | 66,7% | 8,9%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 9     | 6     | 6     | 4     | 7     | 13    | 2,8 | 1,5 |
|   | 20,0% | 13,3% | 13,3% | 8,9%  | 15,6% | 28,9% |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 3     | 5     | 8     | 23    | 6     | 4,3 | 1,0 |
|   | 0,0%  | 6,7%  | 11,1% | 17,8% | 51,1% | 13,3% |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 4     | 4     | 4     | 7     | 15    | 11    | 3,7 | 1,4 |
|   | 8,9%  | 8,9%  | 8,9%  | 15,6% | 33,3% | 24,4% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 3     | 6     | 5     | 10    | 18    | 3     | 3,8 | 1,3 |
|   | 6,7%  | 13,3% | 11,1% | 22,2% | 40,0% | 6,7%  |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1     | 1     | 3     | 8     | 27    | 5     | 4,5 | 0,9 |
|   | 2,2%  | 2,2%  | 6,7%  | 17,8% | 60,0% | 11,1% |     |     |

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 močno strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,7; SD=0,5), "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,7; SD=0,6), »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,6; SD=0,8) in "Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Pandemija covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=4,3; SD=1,0), »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« (M=3,8; SD=1,3) in »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,7; SD=1,4). Anketiranci imajo v povprečju nevtrarno mnenje o trditvi "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19." (M=2,8; SD=1,5).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Delo na daljavo je bilo uvedeno v številnih podjetjih, vendar se je bilo takrat treba zanašati na lastne vire vsakega posameznika, ne da bi mu to omogočila podjetja in brez ustrezne organizacije izrabe časa,

tako da se je v številnih primerih izkazalo, da popolna razpoložljivost za delo na daljavo ni bila razumljena, kar je oteževalo usklajevanje poklicnega, osebnega in zasebnega življenja.

*Tabela 117: Preizkusi normalnosti*

|   | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,440              | 0,000 | 0,605        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,463              | 0,000 | 0,556        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,437              | 0,000 | 0,603        | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 0,165              | 0,012 | 0,869        | 0,007 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,389              | 0,000 | 0,674        | 0,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,224              | 0,005 | 0,814        | 0,001 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,229              | 0,004 | 0,838        | 0,002 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,374              | 0,000 | 0,687        | 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 118: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike*

|   |        | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini. | Ženske | 38 | 23,42             | 41,00 (0,009)         |
|   | Moški  | 5  | 11,20             |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 43 |                   |                       |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | Ženske | 34 | 21,49             | 34,50 (0,017)         |
|   | Moški  | 5  | 9,90              |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 39 |                   |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednji trditvi, ki se nanašata na spol anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." in "Kriza covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.". Ženske se z obema trditvama strinjajo v večji meri kot moški.

Tabela 119: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|   | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|---|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 100,000        | 0,600 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 73,000         | 0,955 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 54,000         | 0,907 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 32,500         | 0,371 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 63,500         | 0,573 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 40,000         | 0,081 |

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

Tabela 120: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine

|   | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 2,891            | 0,822 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,544            | 0,957 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 2,929            | 0,818 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 5,851            | 0,321 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 2,276            | 0,893 |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 9,345            | 0,096 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 5,109            | 0,530 |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,605            | 0,952 |

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

Tabela 121: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobraževanje

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,819            | 0,664 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 3,918            | 0,141 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 3,997            | 0,136 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 1,249            | 0,535 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 1,506            | 0,471 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,106            | 0,948 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,082            | 0,960 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 4,072            | 0,131 |

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

Tabela 122: Mann-Whitneyjev test za življenjsko območje

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 16,000         | 0,584 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                   | 14,500         | 0,550 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | 11,500         | 0,657 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 5,000          | 0,160 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 8,500          | 0,298 |

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

Mannovega-Whitneyjevega testa za preostale izjave nismo mogli izvesti, saj so bile skupine prazne.



## 10. ŠVEDSKA

Tabela 123: Spol

|                     | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske              | 15        | 48,4%    |
| Moški               | 14        | 45,2%    |
| Ne želim odgovoriti | 2         | 6,5%     |
| Skupaj              | 31        | 100,0%   |

Malo manj kot polovica anketirancev (48,4 %) je ženskega spola, 45,2 % moškega spola, 6,5 % pa jih ni želelo odgovoriti.

Tabela 124: Starost v letih

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 1         | 3,2%     | 25,9      | 3,5               |
| 21-30           | 26        | 83,9%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 4         | 12,9%    |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 31        | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost je 25,9 leta s standardnim odklonom 3,5 leta. Večina anketirancev (83,9 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 12,9 % jih je starih 12,9 let, 3,2 % pa je starih 20 let ali manj.

Tabela 125: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 3         | 9,7%     |
| Dodiplomski študij | 17        | 54,8%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 9         | 29,0%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 2         | 6,5%     |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Več kot polovica anketirancev (54,8 %) je dokončala dodiplomski študij, 29,0 % magistrski študij, le 9,7 % pa je končalo srednjo šolo. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (6,5 %) je dokončal doktorski študij.

Tabela 126: Življenjska površina

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 5         | 16,1%    |
| Predmestno območje | 4         | 12,9%    |
| Mestno območje     | 22        | 71,0%    |
| Skupaj             | 31        | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (71,0 %) živi v mestih, 16,1 % na podeželju in 12,9 % v predmestjih.

Tabela 127: Stopnja strinjanja z danimi trditvami

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | M   | SD  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0     | 0     | 1     | 21    | 9     | 0     | 4,3 | 0,5 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 67,7% | 29,0% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0     | 0     | 1     | 13    | 17    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,6 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 41,9% | 54,8% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 1     | 1     | 5     | 12    | 12    | 0     | 4,1 | 1,0 |
|   | 3,2%  | 3,2%  | 16,1% | 38,7% | 38,7% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 7     | 11    | 5     | 3     | 5     | 0     | 2,2 | 1,0 |
|   | 22,6% | 35,5% | 16,1% | 9,7%  | 16,1% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0     | 0     | 1     | 19    | 11    | 0     | 4,3 | 0,5 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 61,3% | 35,5% | 0,0%  |     |     |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0     | 1     | 7     | 11    | 7     | 5     | 3,9 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 22,6% | 35,5% | 22,6% | 16,1% |     |     |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0     | 1     | 2     | 14    | 10    | 4     | 4,2 | 0,8 |
|   | 0,0%  | 3,2%  | 6,5%  | 45,2% | 32,3% | 12,9% |     |     |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0     | 0     | 0     | 17    | 14    | 0     | 4,5 | 0,5 |
|   | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 0,0%  | 54,8% | 45,2% | 0,0%  |     |     |

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. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo s trditvami "Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški." (M=4,5; SD=0,5) in »Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.« (M=4,5; SD=0,6). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Pandemija covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=4,3; SD=0,5), "Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma." (M=4,2; SD=0,8), »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,1; SD=1,0) in »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,9; SD=0,8). Anketiranci se v povprečju ne strinjajo, da so vladni predlagani ukrepi in spodbude v času krize covida-19 uspešno obravnavali potrebe žensk (M=2,2; SD=1,0).

Udeležence smo vprašali, ali imajo kaj dodati:

- Covid je enako prizadel tako moške kot ženske.
- Po mojem mnenju je covid vplival na vse, razen na ženske, ki se soočajo z resnejšo realnostjo.
- Učinek covida-19 na dinamiko spolov na Švedskem ni bil razširjen.
- Obstajajo nasprotujoča si poročila o učinkih zdravila Covid-19.
- Covid-19 je močno prizadel ženske.

- Ženske so bile zaradi pandemije odrinjene na rob družbe.

Tabela 128: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,406              | 0,000 | 0,613        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,368              | 0,000 | 0,702        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,253              | 0,001 | 0,795        | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,239              | 0,002 | 0,869        | 0,008 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,383              | 0,000 | 0,628        | 0,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,224              | 0,006 | 0,867        | 0,007 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,290              | 0,000 | 0,760        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,406              | 0,000 | 0,613        | 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 129: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|  |                    | N  | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|--|--------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini. | Podeželje          | 5  | 11,00             | 6,002 (0,050)           |
|  | Predmestno območje | 4  | 10,00             |                         |
|  | Mestno območje     | 22 | 18,23             |                         |
|  | Skupaj             | 31 |                   |                         |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na območje bivanja anketirancev: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.". S to trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci iz mestnih območij, v najmanjši meri pa anketiranci iz primestnih območij.

Tabela 130: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 91,000         | 0,462 |

|  |        |       |
|--|--------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 91,000 | 0,487 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 92,500 | 0,562 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 58,000 | 0,413 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 91,000 | 0,479 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 53,500 | 0,257 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 49,500 | 0,098 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 94,500 | 0,595 |

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

*Tabela 131: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 1,734            | 0,420 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,693            | 0,429 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 1,421            | 0,492 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 2,676            | 0,262 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 2,340            | 0,310 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1,823            | 0,402 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 1,907            | 0,385 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 1,820            | 0,402 |

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

*Tabela 132: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 1,848            | 0,604 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 2,609            | 0,456 |

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 3,798 | 0,284 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 5,484 | 0,140 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 5,784 | 0,123 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 3,887 | 0,274 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 5,242 | 0,155 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,208 | 0,976 |

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

*Tabela 133: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,435            | 0,804 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 2,518            | 0,284 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 3,785            | 0,151 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,456            | 0,796 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 1,737            | 0,420 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 3,008            | 0,222 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,622            | 0,733 |

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

## VSE DRŽAVE

*Tabela 134: Spol*

|                     | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Ženske              | 252       | 73,0%    |
| Moški               | 86        | 24,9%    |
| Ne želim odgovoriti | 7         | 2,0%     |
| Skupaj              | 345       | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (73,0 %) je ženskega spola, nekaj manj kot četrtnina (24,9 %) je moških, 2,0 % pa ni želelo odgovoriti.

*Tabela 135: Starost v letih*

|                 | Frekvenca | Odstotek | Povprečje | Standardni odklon |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 20 let ali manj | 25        | 7,2%     | 39,2      | 15,8              |
| 21-30           | 102       | 29,6%    |           |                   |
| 31-40           | 83        | 24,1%    |           |                   |
| 41-50           | 47        | 13,6%    |           |                   |
| 51-60           | 46        | 13,3%    |           |                   |
| 61-70           | 27        | 7,8%     |           |                   |
| 71 let ali več  | 15        | 4,3%     |           |                   |
| Skupaj          | 345       | 100,0%   |           |                   |

Povprečna starost anketirancev je 39,2 leta, standardni odklon pa 15,8 leta. Večina anketirancev (29,6 %) je starih od 21 do 30 let, 24,1 % od 31 do 40 let, 13,6 % od 41 do 50 let in 13,3 % od 51 do 60 let. Anketirancev, starih od 61 do 70 let, je 7,8 %, tistih, ki so stari 20 let ali manj, pa je 7,2 %. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (4,3 %) je starih 71 let ali več.

*Tabela 136: Najvišja zaključena stopnja izobrazbe ali stopnja šolanja*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Srednja šola       | 88        | 25,5%    |
| Dodiplomski študij | 91        | 26,4%    |
| Magistrski študij  | 144       | 41,7%    |
| Doktorski študij   | 20        | 5,8%     |
| Drugo              | 2         | 0,6%     |
| Skupaj             | 345       | 100,0%   |

Manj kot polovica anketirancev (41,7 %) je pridobila magisterij, 26,4 % pa končala dodiplomski študij. Nekaj več kot četrtnina anketirancev (25,5 %) je končala srednjo šolo, 5,8 % pa doktorski študij. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (0,6 %) je odgovoril z odgovori drugo.

*Tabela 137: Življenjska površina*

|                    | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Podeželje          | 55        | 15,9%    |
| Predmestno območje | 55        | 15,9%    |
| Mestno območje     | 235       | 68,1%    |
| Skupaj             | 345       | 100,0%   |

Večina anketirancev (68,1 %) živi v mestih, enak odstotek (15,9 %) pa na podeželju in v predmestjih.

*Tabela 138: Država trenutnega prebivališča*

|             | Frekvenca | Odstotek |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Bolgarija   | 30        | 8,7%     |
| Ciper       | 34        | 9,9%     |
| Francija    | 30        | 8,7%     |
| Grčija      | 31        | 9,0%     |
| Italija     | 79        | 22,9%    |
| Portugalska | 31        | 9,0%     |
| Slovenija   | 34        | 9,9%     |
| Španija     | 45        | 13,0%    |
| Švedska     | 31        | 9,0%     |
| Skupaj      | 345       | 100,0%   |

Največ anketirancev živi v Italiji (22,9 %), 13,0 % pa v Španiji. Enak odstotek anketirancev (9,9 %) živi na Cipru in v Sloveniji. Enak odstotek (9,0 %) jih živi tudi na Švedskem, Portugalskem in v Grčiji. Najmanjši odstotek anketirancev (8,7 %) živi v Bolgariji in Franciji.

*Tabela 139: Cronbachova alfa*

| Cronbachova alfa | N postavk |
|------------------|-----------|
| 0,767            | 8         |

Vrednost Cronbachovega alfa je 0,767, kar pomeni, da je zanesljivost vprašalnika dobra.

*Tabela 140: KMO in Bartlettov test*

|   |                       |         |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkinova mera ustreznosti vzorčenja. | 0,827                 |         |
| Bartlettov test sferičnosti                       | Približno Chi-kvadrat | 522,761 |
|   | df                    | 28      |
|   | Sig.                  | 0,000   |

Mera KMO (0,827) in Bartlettov test sferičnosti (sig. < 0,05) potrjujeta, da so podatki primerni za faktorsko analizo. Uporabili smo metodo Faktoring glavnih osi in Varimaxovo rotacijo s Kaiserjevo normalizacijo.

Tabela 141: Občine

|   | Začetni | Ekstrakcija |
|---|---------|-------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,356   | 0,437       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,278   | 0,324       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,487   | 0,600       |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covida-19.                                | 0,129   | 0,253       |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | 0,420   | 0,426       |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,399   | 0,722       |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | 0,491   | 0,554       |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,472   | 0,516       |

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

Tabela 142: 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        | 3,530                    | 44,121       | 44,121        | 3,053                                    | 38,164       | 38,164        | 2,927                                | 36,586       | 36,586        |
| 2        | 1,255                    | 15,685       | 59,806        | 0,680                                    | 8,501        | 46,665        | 0,806                                | 10,079       | 46,665        |
| 3        | 0,834                    | 10,424       | 70,230        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 4        | 0,648                    | 8,097        | 78,327        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 5        | 0,511                    | 6,393        | 84,719        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 6        | 0,458                    | 5,720        | 90,439        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 7        | 0,432                    | 5,398        | 95,838        |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |
| 8        | 0,333                    | 4,162        | 100,000       |  |              |               |                                      |              |               |

SPSS predlaga izključitev dveh faktorjev, saj je njuna lastna vrednost večja od 1, prav tako pa lahko dva od faktorjev pojasnita 46,665 % skupne variance.



Tabela 143: Matrika rotiranih faktorjev

|  | Dejavnik |       |
|--|----------|-------|
|  | 1        | 2     |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,638    |       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,556    |       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,775    |       |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                |          | 0,481 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,620    |       |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             |          | 0,697 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,720    |       |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,680    |       |

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

Tabela 144: Preizkusi normalnosti

|  | Kolmogorov-Smirnov |       | Shapiro-Wilk |       |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | Statistika         | Sig.  | Statistika   | Sig.  |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 0,303              | 0,000 | 0,732        | 0,000 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 0,304              | 0,000 | 0,750        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,223              | 0,000 | 0,837        | 0,000 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,215              | 0,000 | 0,899        | 0,000 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 0,262              | 0,000 | 0,845        | 0,000 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 0,182              | 0,000 | 0,891        | 0,000 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 0,233              | 0,000 | 0,880        | 0,000 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 0,251              | 0,000 | 0,837        | 0,000 |

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

Tabela 145: Mann-Whitneyjev test za statistično pomembne razlike

|   |        | N   | Srednja uvrstitev | Mann-Whitney U (sig.) |
|---|--------|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | Ženske | 247 | 177,03            | 7402,00 (0,000)       |
|   | Moški  | 83  | 131,18            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 330 |                   |                       |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | Ženske | 240 | 171,45            | 6493,00 (0,000)       |
|   | Moški  | 78  | 122,74            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 318 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | Ženske | 235 | 170,41            | 6717,50 (0,000)       |
|   | Moški  | 81  | 123,93            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 316 |                   |                       |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.   | Ženske | 233 | 163,24            | 7633,00 (0,015)       |
|   | Moški  | 79  | 136,62            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 312 |                   |                       |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | Ženske | 234 | 166,66            | 6982,00 (0,001)       |
|   | Moški  | 79  | 128,38            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 313 |                   |                       |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Ženske | 209 | 145,15            | 5403,50 (0,005)       |
|   | Moški  | 66  | 115,37            |                       |
|   | Skupaj | 275 |                   |                       |

Mann-Whitneyjev test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na spol anketirancev: »Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.«, "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.«, "Kriza covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.", »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« in "Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.". Ženske se z vsemi temi trditvami strinjajo bolj kot moški.

Tabela 146: Kruskal-Wallisov test za statistično pomembne razlike

|   |             | N   | Srednja uvrstitev | Kruskal-Wallis H (sig.) |
|---|-------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | Bolgarija   | 29  | 156,28            | 35,188 (0,000)          |
|   | Ciper       | 32  | 167,48            |                         |
|   | Francija    | 30  | 122,17            |                         |
|   | Grčija      | 31  | 188,32            |                         |
|   | Italija     | 76  | 174,39            |                         |
|   | Portugalska | 30  | 122,70            |                         |
|   | Slovenija   | 34  | 192,62            |                         |
|   | Španija     | 43  | 214,40            |                         |
|   | Švedska     | 31  | 145,77            |                         |
|   | Skupaj      | 336 |                   |                         |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | Bolgarija   | 25  | 150,66            | 30,585 (0,000)          |
|   | Ciper       | 30  | 183,80            |                         |
|   | Francija    | 28  | 174,43            |                         |

|  |             |     |        |                |
|--|-------------|-----|--------|----------------|
|  | Grčija      | 30  | 190,60 |                |
|  | Italija     | 75  | 137,71 |                |
|  | Portugalska | 31  | 125,05 |                |
|  | Slovenija   | 31  | 142,31 |                |
|  | Španija     | 43  | 201,85 |                |
|  | Švedska     | 31  | 176,50 |                |
|  | Skupaj      | 324 |        |                |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.         | Bolgarija   | 26  | 115,81 | 41,363 (0,000) |
|  | Ciper       | 31  | 162,76 |                |
|  | Francija    | 25  | 108,46 |                |
|  | Grčija      | 29  | 171,84 |                |
|  | Italija     | 77  | 169,66 |                |
|  | Portugalska | 31  | 128,53 |                |
|  | Slovenija   | 31  | 156,02 |                |
|  | Španija     | 41  | 222,35 |                |
|  | Švedska     | 31  | 169,37 |                |
|  | Skupaj      | 322 |        |                |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.    | Bolgarija   | 26  | 153,42 | 24,751 (0,002) |
|  | Ciper       | 31  | 164,16 |                |
|  | Francija    | 28  | 154,75 |                |
|  | Grčija      | 29  | 137,76 |                |
|  | Italija     | 76  | 156,88 |                |
|  | Portugalska | 29  | 219,34 |                |
|  | Slovenija   | 34  | 129,59 |                |
|  | Španija     | 32  | 164,13 |                |
|  | Švedska     | 26  | 121,85 |                |
|  | Skupaj      | 311 |        |                |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | Bolgarija   | 28  | 168,64 | 21,359 (0,006) |
|  | Ciper       | 31  | 153,58 |                |
|  | Francija    | 27  | 136,37 |                |
|  | Grčija      | 31  | 162,42 |                |
|  | Italija     | 71  | 145,73 |                |
|  | Portugalska | 28  | 156,36 |                |
|  | Slovenija   | 33  | 130,94 |                |
|  | Španija     | 39  | 200,74 |                |
|  | Švedska     | 31  | 192,42 |                |
|  | Skupaj      | 319 |        |                |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč. | Bolgarija   | 22  | 124,91 | 19,565 (0,012) |
|  | Ciper       | 25  | 164,58 |                |
|  | Francija    | 25  | 118,34 |                |
|  | Grčija      | 30  | 147,32 |                |
|  | Italija     | 61  | 140,67 |                |
|  | Portugalska | 29  | 156,28 |                |

|   |                    |     |        |                |
|---|--------------------|-----|--------|----------------|
|   | Slovenija          | 30  | 97,27  |                |
|   | Španija            | 34  | 158,56 |                |
|   | Švedska            | 26  | 163,10 |                |
|   | Skupaj             | 282 |        |                |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.  | Bolgarija          | 27  | 137,87 | 23,655 (0,003) |
|   | Ciper              | 32  | 161,38 |                |
|   | Francija           | 26  | 112,52 |                |
|   | Grčija             | 30  | 186,07 |                |
|   | Italija            | 72  | 154,80 |                |
|   | Portugalska        | 31  | 164,68 |                |
|   | Slovenija          | 33  | 139,11 |                |
|   | Španija            | 42  | 179,55 |                |
|   | Švedska            | 27  | 206,81 |                |
|   | Skupaj             | 320 |        |                |
| Ženske so med krizo covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Bolgarija          | 19  | 135,18 | 35,209 (0,000) |
|   | Ciper              | 25  | 130,62 |                |
|   | Francija           | 23  | 93,89  |                |
|   | Grčija             | 24  | 148,85 |                |
|   | Italija            | 60  | 136,37 |                |
|   | Portugalska        | 31  | 128,03 |                |
|   | Slovenija          | 28  | 109,71 |                |
|   | Španija            | 40  | 186,13 |                |
|   | Švedska            | 31  | 173,77 |                |
|   | Skupaj             | 281 |        |                |
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 20 let ali manj    | 23  | 113,28 | 18,032 (0,006) |
|   | 21-30              | 100 | 157,64 |                |
|   | 31-40              | 81  | 165,73 |                |
|   | 41-50              | 47  | 189,09 |                |
|   | 51-60              | 43  | 184,81 |                |
|   | 61-70              | 27  | 199,22 |                |
|   | 71 let ali več     | 15  | 173,97 |                |
|   | Skupaj             | 336 |        |                |
| Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 20 let ali manj    | 16  | 140,63 | 14,712 (0,023) |
|   | 21-30              | 83  | 151,19 |                |
|   | 31-40              | 72  | 154,90 |                |
|   | 41-50              | 36  | 111,10 |                |
|   | 51-60              | 39  | 151,50 |                |
|   | 61-70              | 23  | 106,26 |                |
|   | 71 let ali več     | 13  | 123,04 |                |
|   | Skupaj             | 282 |        |                |
| Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem   | Podeželje          | 51  | 145,68 | 6,793 (0,033)  |
|   | Predmestno območje | 54  | 140,87 |                |

|  |                    |     |        |               |
|--|--------------------|-----|--------|---------------|
| izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.  | Mestno območje     | 217 | 170,35 |               |
|  | Skupaj             | 322 |        |               |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | Podeželje          | 46  | 129,83 | 7,381 (0,025) |
|  | Predmestno območje | 44  | 117,40 |               |
|  | Mestno območje     | 191 | 149,13 |               |
|  | Skupaj             | 281 |        |               |

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednje trditve, ki se nanašajo na državo prebivališča anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.", "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.", "Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.", "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.", "Krizo covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.", »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«, »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« in "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.". Respondenti iz Španije se najbolj strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.", »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« in "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.", najmanj pa se z njimi strinjajo respondenti iz Francije. S trditvijo »Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci iz Španije, najmanj pa anketiranci iz Portugalske. Respondenti s Portugalske se najbolj strinjajo s trditvijo "Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.", najmanj se z njo strinjajo tisti, ki prebivajo na Švedskem. S trditvijo »Pandemija covid-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci s prebivališčem v Španiji, najmanj pa tisti s prebivališčem v Sloveniji. S trditvijo »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci s Cipra, najmanj pa tisti iz Slovenije. S trditvijo »Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci s prebivališčem na Švedskem, najmanj pa tisti s prebivališčem v Franciji.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednji trditvi, ki se nanašata na starost anketirancev: "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." in »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.«. S trditvijo "Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena." se najpogosteje strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 61 do 70 let, najmanj pa tisti, stari do 20 let. S trditvijo »Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« se najbolj strinjajo anketiranci, stari od 31 do 40 let, najmanj pa tisti, stari od 61 do 70 let.

Kruskal-Wallisov test je statistično značilen (sig. < 0,05) za naslednji trditvi, ki se nanašata na življenjsko območje anketirancev: »Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« in "Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški.". Z obema trditvama se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci iz mestnih območij, v najmanjši meri pa anketiranci iz primestnih območij.

Tabela 147: Mann-Whitneyjev test za spol

|  | Mann-Whitney U | Sig.  |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.    | 7.551,500      | 0,063 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč. | 5.984,500      | 0,055 |

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

*Tabela 148: Kruskal-Wallisov test za starostne skupine*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 12,508           | 0,052 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 7,689            | 0,262 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 4,992            | 0,545 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 8,627            | 0,196 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 11,032           | 0,087 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 3,433            | 0,753 |

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

*Tabela 149: Kruskal-Wallisov test za izobrazbo*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena.   | 2,815            | 0,421 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 7,699            | 0,053 |
| Ženske so se med krizo covid-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.                                     | 0,799            | 0,850 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                                | 0,290            | 0,962 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 6,944            | 0,074 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                             | 7,002            | 0,072 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 2,422            | 0,489 |
| Ženske so med krizo covid-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogosteje prijavljale na poklice za krajši delovni čas kot moški. | 3,473            | 0,324 |

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

*Tabela 150: Kruskal-Wallisov test za življenjsko območje*

|  | Kruskal-Wallis H | Sig.  |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Ženske, ki so bile v vlogi matere/zakonite skrbnice, so zaradi zaprtja šol in vrtcev v času covid-19 doma nosile večino bremena. | 2,867            | 0,238 |
| Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covid-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.   | 1,759            | 0,415 |
| Vlada je predlagala ukrepe in spodbude, ki so uspešno obravnavale potrebe žensk med krizo covid-19.                              | 1,499            | 0,473 |
| Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.  | 2,870            | 0,238 |
| Negativni vplivi covid-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.                           | 0,132            | 0,936 |
| Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.   | 2,075            | 0,354 |

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

## Spoznajte partnerstvo



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