



PROJECT NUMBER
101080161

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

1. Event Description Sheet for WP-3 (See Appendix 1),
 2. Report of the WP-3 (See Appendix 2).
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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 **(58 unique participants)**. 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)**.

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)**. The findings of the survey served as guidelines for the 3 panel debates that were conducted within Work package 4, Work package 5 and Work package 6 of the project.

Additionally, the virtual event **»BE HEARD! A virtual symposium on women’s rights challenges and future paths«** was held on 17th of September 2024 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the MS Teams environment, with 259 residents and citizens of partner countries was conducted **(245 unique participants)**. All project partners invited the interested public (e.g. citizens and residents of their countries, representatives of non-governmental organisations, etc.) with the aim to present them the results of the CERV HEARD project and get their feedback on the prepared policy recommendations. At the aforementioned event, the project partners presented the CERV HEARD project and explained the objectives and phases of the HEARD project, which focuses on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the democratic debate, the perception of human and fundamental rights and on the work and life of women from a gender perspective. We also wanted to encourage citizens and residents of the European Union to participate in the democratic co-creation of the EU by sharing their views on the identified good and weak practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and receiving their feedback on the prepared policy recommendations. The event ended with a virtual round table discussion where participants freely and directly debated with the project partners and shared their views on the presented good and weak practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and on the prepared policy recommendations in connection with women’s rights and had the opportunity to ask questions. By participating in the mentioned BE HEARD event, participants also had the opportunity to express their views on weak or good practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in connection to women’s rights and on how to better address the challenges of the future pandemic situation to better address women’s rights.

Meet the partnership



Fakulteta za
organizacijske študije
Faculty of organisation studies



Associazione InCo



Ajuntament
de Mislata



Federação de Associações Juvenis | Distrito de Braga

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**Co-funded by
the European Union**

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Appendix 1: Event Description Sheet for WP-3

EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET**for WP-3**

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

EVENT DESCRIPTION	
Event number:	03
Event name:	Launch event 3: Impact of the COVID-19 on the work and life balance of women and Brainstorming panel about final political recommendations; With a focus on women rights (additional event)
Type:	Launch event

In situ/online:	Online and In-situ
Location:	7 partners conducted event online and 3 partners In-situ, additionally an additional event was also conducted online on the 17th of September 2024 jointly by all partners 01 – Online in Slovenia, Novo mesto 02 – Online in Italy, Molfetta 03 – Online in Greece, Larissa 04 – Online in France, Pertuis, Aix-en-Provence, Marseille 05 – Online in Italy, Vimercate 06 – Online in Bulgaria, Sofia 07 – In-situ in Sweden, Stockholm 08 – Online in Spain, Mislata 09 – In-situ in Portugal, Braga 10 – In-situ in Nicosia, Cyprus
Date(s):	01 - 10. 01. 2023 02 - 21. 12. 2022 03 - 24. 01. 2023 04 - 12. 01. 2023 05 - 23. 01. 2023 06 - 25. 01. 2023 07 - 10. 02. 2023 08 - 14. 02. 2023 09 - 10. 01. 2023 10 - 05. 02. 2023 and 17. 09. 2024
Website(s) (if any):	https://heard-project.eu/
Participants	
Female:	214
Male:	84
Non-binary:	5
From country 1 [Slovenia]:	50
From country 2 [Italy]:	52
From country 3 [Greece]:	30
From country 4 [France]:	36
From country 5 [Bulgaria]:	21
From country 6 [Sweden]:	34
From country 7 [Spain]:	21

From country 8 [Portugal]:	31		
From country 9 [Cyprus]:	26		
From country 10 [Belgium]:	1		
From country 11 [Germany]:	1		
Total number of participants:	303	From total number of countries:	11

Description

Provide a short description of the event and its activities.

Launch event 3: Impact of the COVID-19 on the work and life balance of women: 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.

Brainstorming panel about final political recommendations; With a focus on women rights (additional event): The virtual event »BE HEARD! A virtual symposium on women's rights challenges and future paths« was held on 17th of September 2024 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the MS Teams environment. All project partners invited the interested public (e.g. citizens and residents of their countries, representatives of non-governmental organisations, etc.) with the aim to present them the results of the CERV HEARD project and get their feedback on the prepared policy recommendations. At the aforementioned event, the project partners presented the CERV HEARD project and explained the objectives and phases of the HEARD project, which focuses on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the democratic debate, the perception of human and fundamental rights and on the work and life of women from a gender perspective. We also wanted to encourage citizens and residents of the European Union to participate in the democratic co-creation of the EU by sharing their views on the identified good and weak practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and receiving their feedback on the prepared policy recommendations. The event ended with a virtual round table discussion where participants freely and directly debated with the project partners and shared their views on the presented good and weak practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and on the prepared policy recommendations in connection with women's rights and also had the opportunity to ask questions. By participating in the mentioned BE HEARD event, participants also had the opportunity to express their views on weak or good practises in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in connection to women's rights and on how to better address the challenges of the future pandemic situation to better address women's rights.

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	15.05.2023	Faculty of Organisation Studies in Novo mesto
2.0	30. 09. 2024	Faculty of Organisation Studies in Novo mesto

Appendix 2: Report of the WP-3

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 Union's actions in the aforementioned areas.

Target Group

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

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. 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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$) 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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$) 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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$) 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%	290,0%	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%
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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%
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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 0,0%	2 4,4%	5 11,1%	8 17,8%	29 64,4%	1 2,2%	4,5	0,9
By my perception, an increase in domestic violence could be noted during COVID-19 crisis.	0 0,0%	4 8,9%	5 11,1%	16 35,6%	17 37,8%	3 6,7%	4,1	1,0
Women faced higher risks of job and income loss during COVID-19 crisis than men.	0 0,0%	3 6,7%	6 13,3%	14 31,1%	21 46,7%	1 2,2%	4,2	0,9
The government proposed measures and stimulus successfully addressed the needs of women during COVID-19 crisis.	4 8,9%	24 53,3%	12 26,7%	3 6,7%	1 2,2%	1 2,2%	2,4	0,8
COVID-19 crisis limited the career opportunities for women, that are mothers.	2 4,4%	2 4,4%	9 20,0%	21 46,7%	8 17,8%	3 6,7%	3,7	1,0
The negative impacts of the crisis on women have during the COVID-19 crisis has been strongest outside cities and economic centres.	2 4,4%	2 4,4%	13 28,9%	12 26,7%	7 15,6%	9 20,0%	3,6	1,1
I acknowledge that COVID-19 crisis widened the Gender Gap.	1 2,2%	6 13,3%	9 20,0%	16 35,6%	11 24,4%	2 4,4%	3,7	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.	2 4,4%	2 4,4%	7 15,6%	15 33,3%	8 17,8%	11 24,4%	3,7	1,1
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 6,7%	14 31,1%	9 20,0%	11 24,4%	3 6,7%	5 11,1%	2,9	1,1
The lack of childcare services (after school, crèches, etc.) has had a greater impact on women's working lives than men's.	0 0,0%	0 0,0%	5 11,1%	12 26,7%	27 60,0%	1 2,2%	4,5	0,7

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

The respondent's answers were measured on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. Respondents on average strongly agree 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%
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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 - Lombardy	44	33,93	
	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
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The Mann-Whitney test is not statistically significant (sig. > 0,05) which in turn means that there are no statistically significant differences, when it 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
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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-

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 COVID-19 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	16,07	17,00 (0,016)
	Male	4	28,25	
	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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$) 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	24,751 (0,002)
	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	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 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
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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 ravnoesje med
delom in življenjem žensk



Co-funded by
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CERV projekt HEARD se osredotoča na vpliv covid-19 na **demokracijo, 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

- Državljan in prebivalec
- 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,707	0,909
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,610	0,804
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	0,474	0,886
Kriza covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	0,571	0,772
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 faktorska 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 faktorske 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19.	4	11	4	6	1	4	2,6	1,1
	13,3%	36,7%	13,3%	20,0%	3,3%	13,3%		
Kriza covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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	13,39	20,00 (0,043)
	Moški	5	7,00	
	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	9,50	7,836 (0,050)
	Dodiplomski študij	9	8,94	
	Magistrski študij	11	16,55	
	Doktorski študij	2	17,00	
	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 nevtralno 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 "Ciprska 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
Ciprske ženske so zaradi dela na daljavo lažje usklajevale delo in življenje.	0,258	0,002	0,870	0,014
Ciprska 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 naštetе 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%
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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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 - 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 krize 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=3,8; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=3,4; SD=1,0), »Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.« (M=3,3; SD=1,0), "Menim, da je kriza covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,235	0,005	0,837	0,003
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,372	0,000	0,701	0,000
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.	0,209	0,022	0,906	0,025
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.	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 naštetе 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,698	0,706
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	1,635	0,442
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	2,719	0,257
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	2,615	0,270
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 poudarila neenakosti med spoloma, ne da bi jih poglobila.	1,332	0,514
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.	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 41 do 50 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$) 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	Ženske	28	17,20	8,500 (0,008)
	Moški	3	4,83	
	Skupaj	31		
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.«, »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« 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 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 covida-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 covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« in " Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-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 covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.". S to trditvijo se v največji meri strinjajo anketiranci s končno 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 covida-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 covida-19.	13,500	0,058
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	30,500	0,419
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	1,120	0,772
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	6,764	0,080
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	1,134	0,769
Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.	5,402	0,145
Ženske so med krizo covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	5,483	0,140
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	4,583	0,205
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	4,704	0,195
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	2,153	0,341
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,125	0,940
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	1,885	0,390
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	1,484	0,476
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 - nevtrarno; 4 - strinjam se; 5 - močno se strinjam; 6 - ne vem; M - povprečje; SD - standardni odklon

Odgovori anketirancev so bili ocenjeni na lestvici od 1 do 5, pri čemer je 1 pomenilo močno nestrinjanje, 5 pa močno strinjanje. V povprečju se anketiranci strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,2; SD=0,7), »Ženske so med krizo covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covida-19 je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.« (M=3,9; 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), »Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,415	0,000	0,648	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,273	0,002	0,788	0,002
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogostejše 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 naštetе 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 institucije 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	6,309	0,177
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	7,466	0,113
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	6,680	0,154
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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
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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
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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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 - 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 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena." (M=4,5; SD=0,9). Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo z naslednjimi trditvami: »Ženske so se med krizo covida-19 soočale z večjim tveganjem izgube službe in dohodka kot moški.« (M=4,2; SD=0,9), "Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini." (M=4,1; SD=1,0), »Pandemija covida-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 ($\text{sig.} < 0,05$), ko se nanašata na vse zgoraj naštetе 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
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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 četrtnina 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,347	0,000	0,680	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,256	0,000	0,786	0,000
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 zmanjšale število delovnih ur in se pogostejše 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 naštetе 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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,851	0,654
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	4,434	0,109
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	2,169	0,338
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	1,774	0,412
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 - 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 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 nevtrarno 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	47,00 (0,041)
	Moški	12	10,42	
	Skupaj	25		
Menim, da je covid-19 povečal razlike med spoloma.	Ženske	16	16,94	57,00 (0,047)
	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	8,088 (0,044)
	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	6,987 (0,030)
	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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	62,500	0,131
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	71,000	0,198
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	53,500	0,095
Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.	53,000	0,067
Ženske so med krizo covida-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 covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	4,061	0,131
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	3,096	0,213
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	1,850	0,397
Negativni vplivi covida-19 na ženske med krizo so bili najopaznejši zunaj mest in gospodarskih središč.	2,168	0,338
Ženske so med krizo covida-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 najemnino 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 naštetе 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 "Križa 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,819	0,664
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	3,918	0,141
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	1,249	0,535
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	1,506	0,471
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	16,000	0,584
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 zdravljenja 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,406	0,000	0,613	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,368	0,000	0,702	0,000
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,638	
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,556	
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-19.		0,481
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	0,620	
Negativni vplivi covida-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 covida-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 faktorske 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	0,303	0,000	0,732	0,000
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-19 bilo mogoče opaziti povečanje nasilja v družini.	0,304	0,000	0,750	0,000
Ženske so se med krizo covida-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 covida-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 covida-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 covida-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.", "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.". 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 covida-19 doma nosile večino bremena.	2,867	0,238
Po mojem mnenju je med krizo covida-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 covida-19.	1,499	0,473
Pandemija je ženskam omejila poklicne možnosti.	2,870	0,238
Negativni vplivi covida-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



Fakulteta za
organizacijske študije
Faculty of organisation studies



Ajuntament
de Mislata



Kontaktne informacije



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PROJECT NUMBER
101080161

**Report of A
Virtual
Symposium on
Women's Rights
Challenges and
Future
Directions (WP3 -
additionally)**



Co-funded by
the European Union

1. Report for the additional event for WP3: A Virtual Symposium on Women's Rights Challenges and Future Directions

A Virtual Symposium on Women's Rights Challenges and Future Directions was conducted on 17th of September 2024 from 16:00 to 18:00 CET in virtual environment MS Teams. In the Table 1 below, we can see the timetables of the virtual symposium.

Table 1. Timetable of the additional event for virtual event of 17th of September 2024

TIME	TOPIC
16:00 – 16:05	Welcome, presentation of the topics
16:05 – 16:20	Presentation of the project and partners
16:20 – 16:50	Good and weak practices in navigating covid-19 pandemic in connection to women's rights
16:50 – 17:20	Discussion with the audience
17:20 – 17:50	Political recommendations
17:50 – 18:00	Feedback of the event and acknowledgements

The event was held online on the MS Teams platform and it followed the scheduled agenda and topics. It attracted a large and diverse audience from various geographic locations.

The event began with a presentation of the project and its participating partners, followed by an overview of the research findings. This presentation highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of initiatives from each country during the pandemic. After the presentation, a lively debate ensued, allowing the audience to provide feedback and share their experiences, particularly in relation to their countries of origin. Finally, the presentation resumed with insights into the project's policy recommendations, aimed at effectively addressing potential future pandemics. The online event concluded with heartfelt thanks at the designated time.

The event was structured as follows:

1. Presentation of the project and partners

The presentation included an explanation of the choice of the word "HEARD" for the project. The nine project partners were introduced, as well as the activities that have been undertaken so far and the upcoming events.

2. Good and weak practices in navigating covid-19 pandemic in connection to women's rights

The event opened with an icebreaker question posed to the audience: **"Do you believe the COVID-19 pandemic had a greater impact on women or men?"** Participants responded using an instant response platform, which set the stage for the presentation. This segment showcased both **good and bad practices** and that each partner country implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. The countries examined included Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Italy (with a focus on two different regions: Lombardy, heavily impacted by COVID-19, and Puglia in the south), and Sweden.

It was noted that there was a general **increase in awareness regarding mental health and domestic violence against women** during the pandemic. However, this did not prevent a **rise in domestic violence and femicides**. In response to this issue, some countries, like Portugal, implemented initiatives that allowed women to report cases of violence in safe spaces such as pharmacies or supermarkets, and strengthened emergency hotlines. Another common issue highlighted was the lack of **work-life balance**, which disproportionately affected women. Countries such as Bulgaria, France, and Sweden attempted to provide support aimed at addressing this problem.

3. Discussion with the audience

The presentation of these practices led to a lively debate with the audience. Here are some key points from the discussion:

1. Lack of focus on homeless women and prostitutes during the presentation: these categories were heavily impacted as they were not allowed to stay on the streets.

2. Italy: There were insufficient supports for women with disabilities, particularly concerning access to hospitals. However, support for nonprofit organizations, such as educational volunteer programs, emerged. For example, Save the Children collaborated with universities to offer credits to students who helped children. Additionally, there was a bonus to seek psychological help, which promoted mental health awareness.
3. Belgium: The shift to online work increased public engagement, as more people went online, creating more opportunities for organizations to gain visibility.
4. Refugees: They faced difficulties adapting to new regulations, but organizations reported growth and adaptation during this time.

4. Political recommendations

Among the identified policy recommendation, the following can be cited:

- Enhancing adaptive governance and promoting ethical communication to safeguard human rights and prevent discrimination in crisis management.
- Building resilient structures against domestic violence. Ensure the victims have access to support services and safe environments. Governments should reinforce legal framework and provide holistic support to victims.
- Strengthening inclusive and resilient health system to ensure equitable access. Expanding online consultations and services while protecting privacy in shared living spaces. Reducing stigmatization towards psychological support.
- Implementing time-limited movement restriction for effective pandemic management. Investing in digital solutions.
- Support for artists and cultural institutions.
- Enhancing mental health systems.
- Strengthen childcare systems and support for working parents (teleworking, adaptable working hours, part-time alternatives, extending parental leaves for both fathers and mothers, more support for single parents).

- More support and awareness for domestic violence victims.
- Implement a comprehensive gender inclusive recovery plan.

5. Feedback and conclusion

During this segment, the audience expressed their appreciation for the focus on mental health and gender-related impacts. Overall, participants highlighted the negative consequences brought about by the pandemic lockdowns, particularly in terms of increased stress and societal challenges. However, they also recognized several strengths, such as the potential of online platforms to foster engagement and reach a broader audience. The feedback suggested that some of the practices developed during the pandemic, especially related to digital presence and accessibility, should be maintained and further improved in future initiatives.

6. Added/amended political recommendations

Balancing Public Safety, Human Rights, and Economic Safeguarding for Vulnerable Populations in Crisis Response Strategies	<i>In addition, special attention should be paid to homeless people, as they need increased protection in times of crisis, such as pandemics. Restricted freedom of movement and limited access to healthcare make homeless people particularly vulnerable. Crisis response strategies must ensure that they have access to safe shelter, healthcare and basic services to prevent their further marginalisation and ensure that their rights are respected. This includes customised measures to provide medical care, food and hygiene supplies, as well as clear guidance on how to apply lockdowns and quarantines to people without stable accommodation.</i>
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The good/weak practices needs to be updated with the praxis pointed out by the participants.

Meet the partnership



Fakulteta za
organizacijske študije
Faculty of organisation studies





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