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RESISTIRÉ survey analysis – Cycle 3

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¹ Document will be a draft until it is approved by the coordinator.

² PU: Public, PP: Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services), RE: Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services), CO: Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

Revision history

Version	Date	Modified by	Comments
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Partners

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Introduction

As part of quantitative research activities in the RESISTIRÉ project, a free web and mobile application (app) survey - available in both Android and iOS mobile operating systems - has been designed to address the knowledge gaps identified through RESISTIRÉ's research agenda. Quantitative data availability was identified as a key challenge in understanding how COVID-19-related policies impacted inequalities across Europe. While European and national-level RAS have been successful in mitigating some of these gaps, there remains a need for more granular and comparable data, especially with regard to intersectional minoritised groups. The RESISTIRÉ Study App and web survey was developed to meet these challenges and collect data through an intersectional lens and demonstrate how a gender+ perspective can be embedded within a research survey from the very beginning. The demographic questions captured various inequality grounds (age, gender, country of residence, sexual orientation, being a member of a minority ethnic group, living with a disability or chronic illness, trans identity, and educational level)³ to allow for an intersectional data collection. Substantial effort was also undertaken to translate the content of the survey into fourteen languages to maximise responses from participants.

This section provides a short analysis and visualisations of the survey data collected up to the closure of the survey on the 30th of July 2023, gathering 263 responses. It starts with sociodemographic data, followed by an analysis of the responses gathered in the five survey modules (employment, pay, care, working from home, and community and safety). The aim is to showcase how quantitative cross-country analysis can be performed through an intersectional lens. To do so, we employed statistical regression, simultaneously considering different inequality grounds while focusing on the questions with the highest response rates. We used the data gathered from both mandatory survey questions⁴ and questions that were utilised to generate instant visualisations on the mobile app as well as the web survey, specifically focusing on those with statistically significant results. Furthermore, we incorporated non-mandatory questions that revealed statistically significant findings, which are presented below for each module.

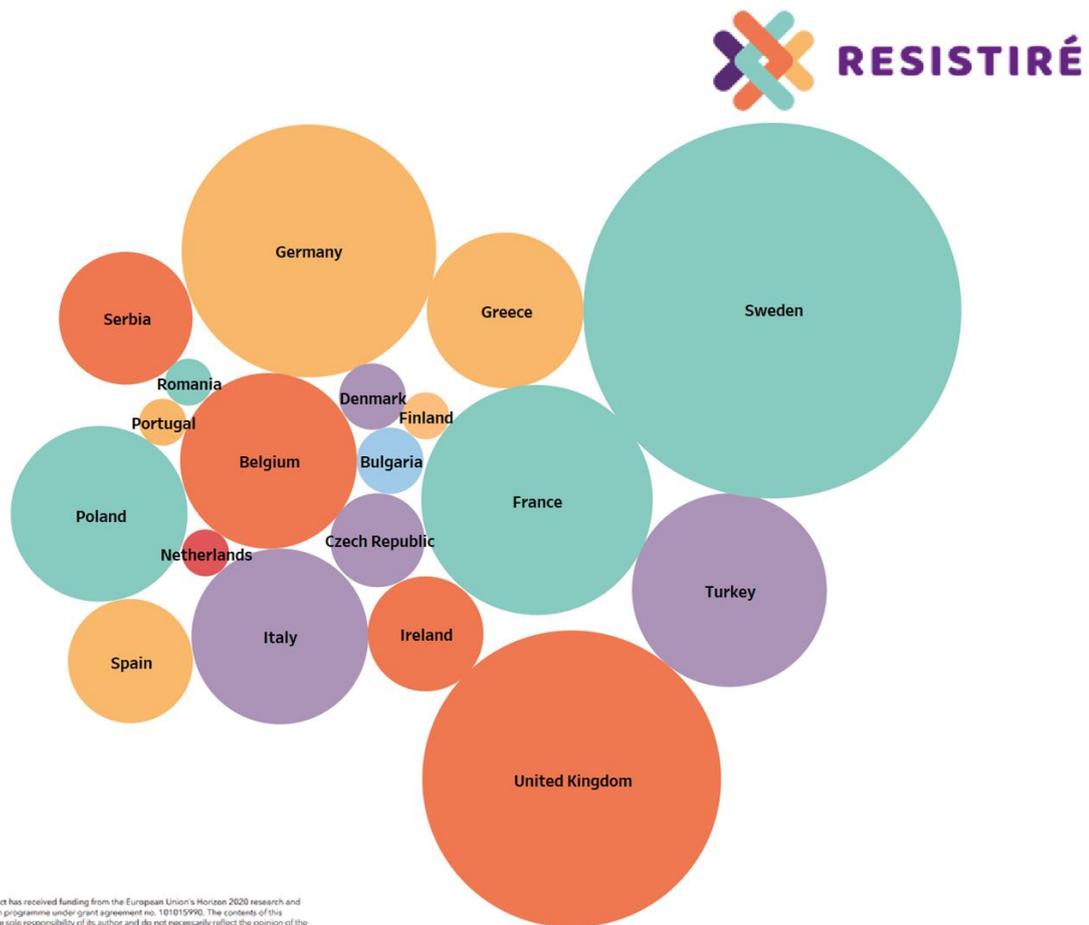
³ Refer to Appendix 1 for the sample distribution according to inequality grounds.

⁴ The survey consisted of both mandatory and optional questions. Mandatory questions were used to develop visualisations that respondents had access to once they completed the survey.

The sociodemographic information of respondents

Overall, 263 participants completed the survey, and the sociodemographic data collected through the New Starter questions provide a description of this sample according to their background information, such as country of residence and age, as well as characteristics that facilitate intersectional analysis, such as gender identity, sexual orientation, and ethnicity. Respondents resided in Sweden (64), the UK (40), Germany (29), France (24), Turkey (17), Poland (14), Italy (14), Belgium (14), Greece (11), Serbia (8), Spain (7) Ireland (6), Czech Republic (4), Denmark (2), Bulgaria (2), Portugal (1), Finland (1), Netherlands (1) and Romania (1).⁵

Figure 1: Survey participation breakdown by country

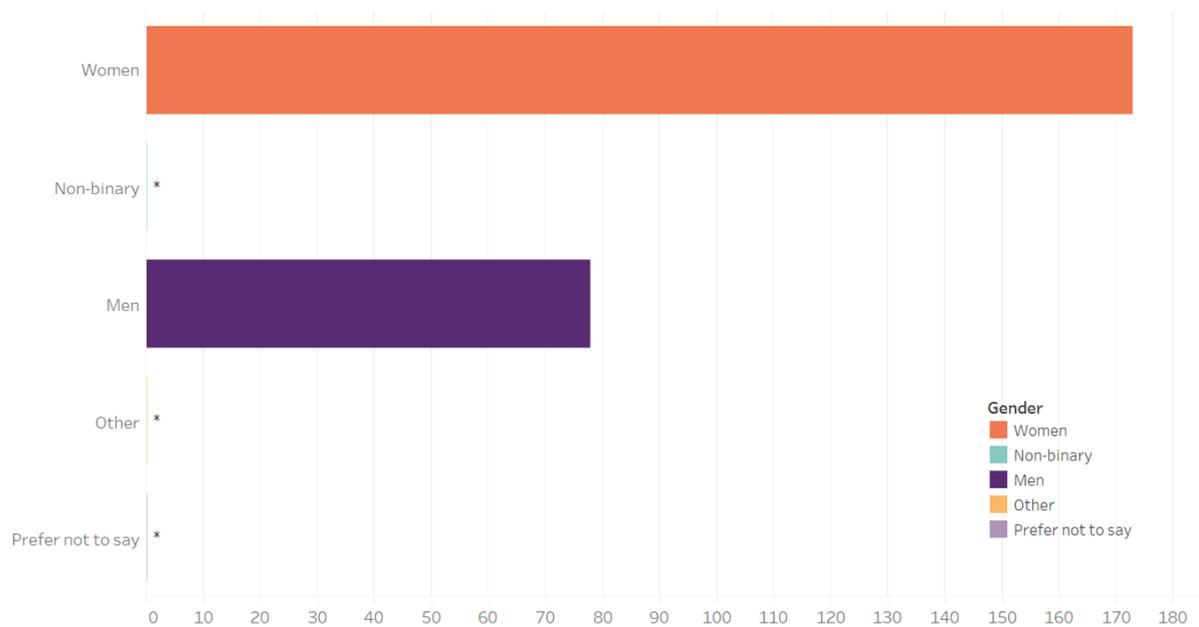


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⁵ Three participants did not respond to the question.

The majority of respondents were women (173), with a further 77 respondents who identified as men and less than 10 participants who identified as either non-binary, preferred not to disclose their gender identity, or identified with another gender identity.

Figure 2: Number of participants by gender identity

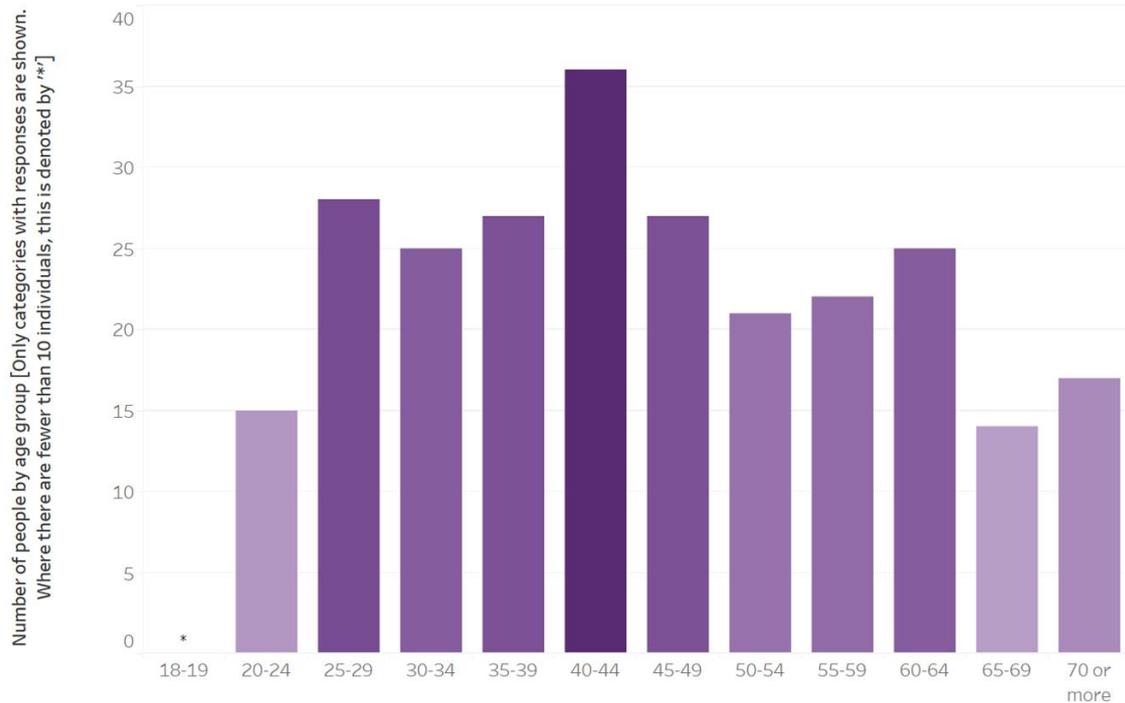


Number of people [Only categories with responses are shown. Where there are fewer than 10 individuals, this is denoted by *]

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Participants reported their age as ranging from between 20-24 years old to over 70 years old, with the largest number of participants between 40 and 44 years old (35 participants).

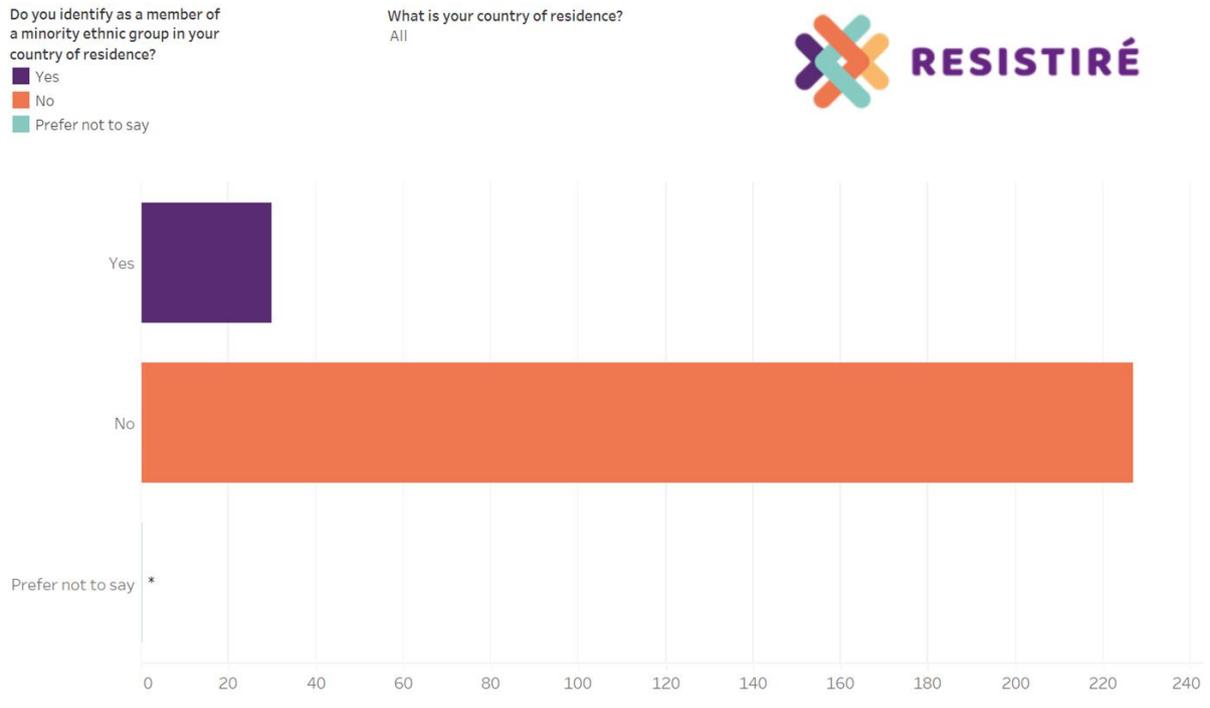
Figure 3: Number of participants by age group



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In terms of ethnicity, 30 participants identified as belonging to a minority ethnic group in their respective countries, while 226 did not.

Figure 4: Number of people identifying as a member of a minority ethnic group in their country of residence

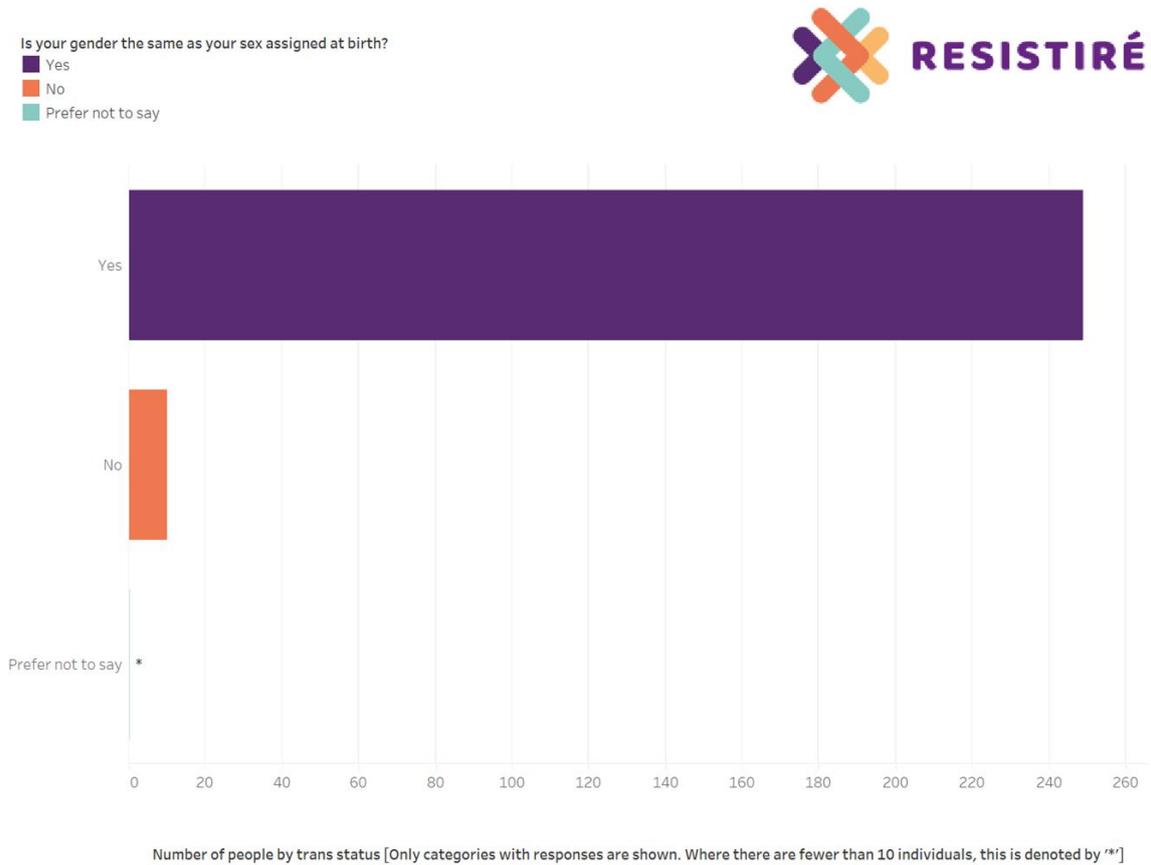


Number of people who identify as a member of an ethnic minority group in their country of residence [Only categories with responses are shown. Where there are fewer than 10 individuals, this is denoted by '*']

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Participants were also asked if their gender was the same as their sex assigned at birth. The majority of participants confirmed that it was (248) with 10 participants identifying as a different gender than was assigned at birth.

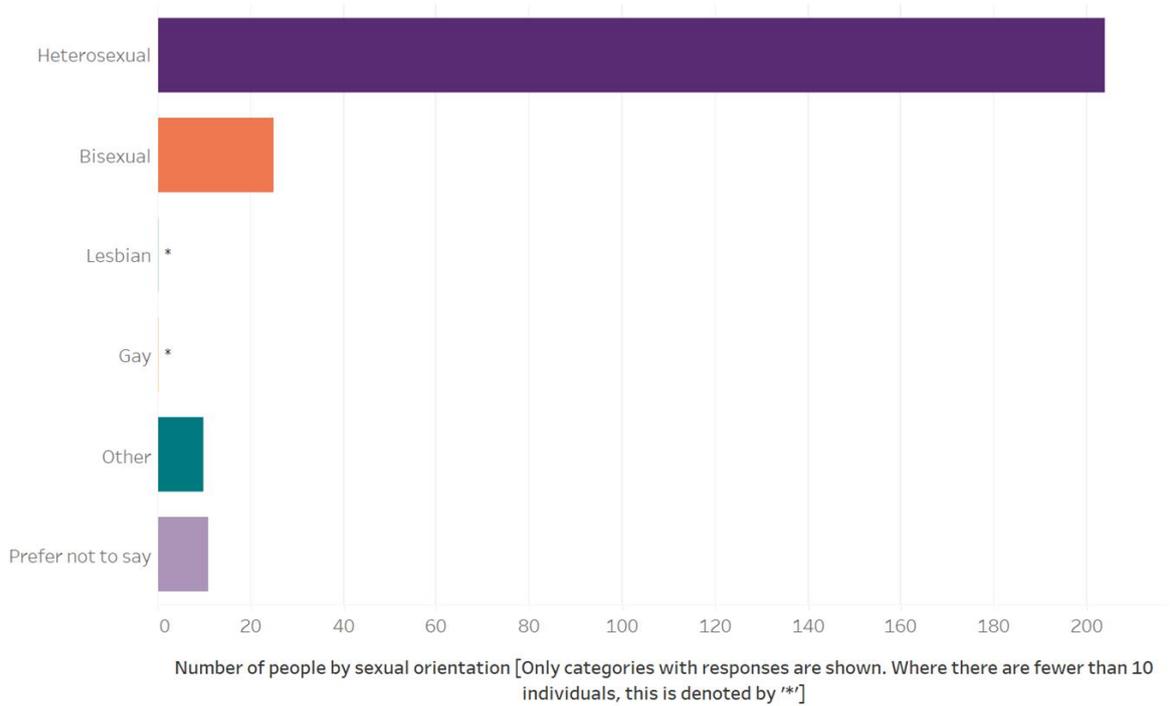
Figure 5: Number of participants whose gender is the same as their sex assigned at birth



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Finally, in terms of sexual orientation, 203 participants identified as heterosexual, 25 as bisexual, 10 identified with another sexual orientation and less than 10 participants either identified as lesbian or gay.

Figure 6: Number of participants according to their sexual orientation



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Care module

The model below (Table 1) looks at the odds of spending more time on household chores compared to before the pandemic, and the odds of spending more time on childcare during the pandemic for individuals with childcare responsibilities, when considering gender identity, trans status, age, being from a minority ethnic background, having a disability, and educational level. As people get older, they are less likely to report doing more household chores compared to before the pandemic. The results suggest that women are more than twice as likely as men to spend more time on household chores compared to before the pandemic. They are also five times as likely as men to spend increased time on childcare during the pandemic but no other factors are significant. There is no effect from the educational level that is statistically significant.

Table 1- Odds of spending more time on household chores compared to before the pandemic and spending more time on childcare during the pandemic for individuals with childcare responsibilities

	More time spent on household chores compared to before the pandemic Odds ratio (SE)	More time spent on childcare during the pandemic Odds ratio (SE)
Women (ref: men)	2.05** (0.76)	4.970* (3.77)
Trans identity (ref: non-trans)	0.974 (1.13)	
Age (in years)	0.96** (0.01)	1.007 (0.06)
Ethnic minority background (ref: people not from a minority background)	1.526 (0.75)	0.426 (0.48)
LGB+ (ref: heterosexual)	0.642 (0.25)	0.597 (0.57)
Disability (ref: people without a disability)	1.522 (0.58)	0.177 (0.16)
Bachelor's or equivalent (ref: people with no higher education)	2.159 (1.11)	1.232 (0.86)
Master's or above (ref: people with no higher education)	1.799 (0.88)	
Constant	0.735 (0.52)	0.605 (1.58)
BIC	312.3038	83.86628
N	205	44

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

The categories of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual have been combined in this analysis.

Employment module

The model below (Table 2) looks at the odds of a change in work situation as well as desire to work remotely in the future, when considering gender identity, trans identity, age, being from a minority ethnic background, having a disability, and educational level. The results suggest, all other variables being constant, that (1) increasing age is associated with less likelihood to have experienced a change in work situation, but that (2) being trans is associated with a much higher likelihood - more than 9 times - to have experienced a change in work situation compared with cis people; 3) increasing age is associated with a decreased likelihood of desiring to work remotely in the future; and 4) level of education is associated with an increased likelihood of wanting to work remotely in the future. Specifically, individuals with a bachelor's degree are over 5 times more likely to desire remote work, while those with a master's degree or higher are more than 6 times more likely, compared to people without graduate education. However, there is no statistically significant effect observed from gender identity or disability.

Table 2- Odds of having experienced change in work situation as a result of the pandemic and desire to work remotely in the future

	Change in work situation Odds ratio (SE)	Desire to work remotely in the future Odds ratio (SE)
Women (ref: men)	1.381 (0.471)	1.057 (0.39)
Non-binary or another gender identity (ref: men and women)	0.411 (0.59)	0.963 (1.16)
Trans Identity (ref: non-trans)	9.753* (11.462)	2.669 (3.04)
Age (in years)	0.971** (0.01)	0.967** (0.11)
Ethnic minority background (ref: people not from a minority background)	0.783 (0.37)	0.418 (0.27)
LGB+ (ref: heterosexual)	0.755 (0.28)	1.101 (0.49)
Disability (ref: people without a disability)	1.081 (0.39)	0.894 (0.36)
Bachelor's or equivalent (ref: people with no higher education)	0.654 (0.29)	5.883*** (2.96)
Master's or above (ref: people with no higher education)	0.675 (0.29)	6.803*** (3.15)
Constant	2.004 (1.29)	4.091* (2.87)
BIC	333.7649	274.5074
N	216	210

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

The categories of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual have been combined in this analysis.

Pay module

In this model (Table 3), we examined the odds of being satisfied with one's financial situation before the pandemic and the odds of being satisfied with one's current financial situation, taking into account various factors such as gender identity, trans identity, age, minority ethnic background, disability, and educational level. After controlling for all other variables, the results indicate the following: 1) individuals with a disability are less likely to be satisfied with their financial situation before the pandemic than people without a disability; 2) increasing age is associated with a higher likelihood of being satisfied with one's financial situation before COVID-19; 3) similarly, age is positively associated with a higher likelihood of satisfaction; 4) while individuals with a disability are less likely to be satisfied with their current financial situation compared to people without a disability. Gender identity, trans identity, minority ethnic background, and educational level were not found to have a statistically significant effect.

Table 3- Odds of being satisfied with one's financial situation before the pandemic and being satisfied with one's current financial situation

	Satisfaction with financial situation before the pandemic Odds ratio (SE)	Satisfaction with current financial situation Odds ratio (SE)
Women (ref: men)	1.041 (0.35)	1.620 (0.56)
Non-binary or another gender identity (ref: men and women)	0.604 (0.66)	6.039 (7.65)
Trans Identity (ref: non-trans)	1.227 (1.24)	0.289 (0.37)
Age (in years)	1.023** (0.01)	1.022* (0.01)
Ethnic minority background (ref: people not from a minority background)	0.674 (0.32)	0.764 (0.38)
LGB+ (ref: heterosexual)	0.739 (0.27)	0.846 (0.32)
Disability (ref: people without a disability)	0.400** (0.15)	0.441* (0.17)
Bachelor's or equivalent (ref: people with no higher education)	0.429 (0.20)	0.565 (0.26)
Master's or above (ref: people with no higher education)	0.739 (0.27)	1.538 (0.65)
Constant	1.199 (0.81)	0.325 (0.22)
BIC	308.3281	307.1977
N	187	183

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

The categories of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual have been combined in this analysis.

Working From Home module

The purpose of the model used in Table 4 is to assess the likelihood of individuals having a dedicated space at home to work from during the pandemic as well as the odds of individuals believing that their employers will be supportive of remote working in the future. The results, while keeping all other variables constant, indicate the following: 1) individuals with a disability are less likely to have a dedicated space to work from compared to people without a disability; 2) individuals with a bachelor's or equivalent level of education are less likely to have a dedicated room to work from compared to people without higher education; 3) people with a bachelor's level of education are more likely to believe that their employer will be supportive of working from home compared to people without higher education; and 4) individuals with a master's degree or higher are significantly more likely - up to eight times more - to have an employer who will support remote work in the future compared to people without higher education. Gender identity, ethnic background, and age were not found to have statistically significant effects.

Table 4 - Odds of having a dedicated space to work from during the pandemic and odds of individuals believing that their employers will be supportive of remote working in the future

	Dedicated space to work from during the pandemic Odds ratio (SE)	Perception of employer support for remote working in the future Odds ratio (SE)
Women (ref: men)	0.522 (0.38)	0.903 (0.46)
Age (in years)	1.058 (0.03)	1.028 (0.02)
Ethnic minority background (ref: people not from a minority background)	0.218 (0.21)	0.401 (0.28)
LGB+ (ref: heterosexual)	0.190 (0.16)	1.176 (0.74)
Disability (ref: people without a disability)	0.228* (0.18)	1.220 (0.72)
Bachelor's or equivalent (ref: people with no higher education)	0.120* (0.14)	3.601* (2.26)
Master's or above (ref: people with no higher education)		8.960*** (5.75)
Constant	0.921 (1.42)	0.236 (0.23)
BIC	96.39714	156.0641
N	58	107

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

The categories of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual have been combined in this analysis.

Community and Safety module

The model below (Table 5) looks at the odds of having been subjected to violence in the last three years as well as the odds of feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic, considering gender identity, trans identity, age, being from a minority ethnic background, having a disability, and educational level. Having experienced violence encompasses physical violence, psychological violence, economic violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, online violence, and other forms of violence. The results suggest, all other variables being constant, that increasing age is associated with less likelihood of having experienced violence, but that education is also statistically significant, with individuals holding a master's degree or above being more than seven times more likely to have experienced violence compared to those without higher education. Being LGB+ is also associated with a higher likelihood - over three times - of having experienced violence in the last three years compared with heterosexual individuals. However, there is no effect from gender identity that is statistically significant.

Regarding the likelihood of feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic, the findings indicate that for the LGB+ individuals, the likelihood of reporting feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic is 18 times higher than that for heterosexual individuals. Similarly, being from an ethnic minority is associated with a significantly higher likelihood—up to 22 times—of feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic, compared to individuals who are not from a minority background. Neither education nor gender identity nor age are statistically significant.

Table 5- Odds of having been subjected to violence in the last three years and odds of feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic

	Experience of violence in the last three years Odds ratio (SE)	Feeling less safe at home due to the pandemic Odds ratio (SE)
Women (ref: men)	0.995 (0.56)	0.328 (0.39)
Non-binary or another gender identity (ref: men and women)	0.106 (0.19)	7.76 (0.00)
Trans Identity (ref: non-trans)	8.475 (13.46)	
Age (in years)	0.940** (0.20)	0.931 (0.04)
Ethnic minority background (ref: people not from a minority background)	2.084 (1.55)	22.587* (0.31)
LGB+ (ref: heterosexual)	4.405** (2.42)	18.674* (22.89)
Disability (ref: people without a disability)	1.584 (0.96)	6.617 (8.02)

Bachelor's or equivalent (ref: people with no higher education)	6.969	2.678
	(6.89)	(2.48)
Master's or above (ref: people with no higher education)	7.841*	
	(7.41)	
Constant	0.498	0.67
	(0.60)	(2112.153)
BIC	153.2474	64.82468
N	102	82

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

The categories of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual have been combined in this analysis.

Conclusion

The findings from the RESISTIRÉ survey demonstrate the importance of considering multiple inequality grounds simultaneously in quantitative data analysis. These results reinforce previous findings regarding gender and socio-economic disparities during the pandemic, while also shedding light on variables that are rarely systematically captured such as gender identity and those who identify as trans, sexual orientation, disability, and ethnic background.

Gender inequalities are pronounced within the care module, with women in the survey reporting spending more time on household chores and childcare during the pandemic compared to men. Economic disparities are also evident, particularly in terms of remote working conditions. When using educational levels as a measure of socio-economic status, the survey reveals that individuals with a bachelor's degree or equivalent are less likely to have access to a dedicated workspace for remote work. Conversely, those with advanced qualifications such as a master's degree or higher are significantly more likely, up to eight times, to have the opportunity to work remotely in the future with the support of their employer. Age has also influenced individual experiences of the pandemic. Increasing age is associated with a higher likelihood of satisfaction with current and pre-pandemic financial situations and lower odds of experiencing violence in the last three years.

This survey also points to issues that are often omitted in studies lacking an intersectional perspective when collecting sociodemographic data. The working-from-home module highlights the importance of considering disability. Individuals with disabilities are less likely to possess a dedicated space in which to work from at home compared to those without disabilities, even though they are more reliant on remote work opportunities. In the pay module, socio-economic inequalities are connected with disability, as individuals with disabilities express the lowest odds of being satisfied with their financial situation both before and during the pandemic. The employment module revealed that trans individuals in the survey are significantly more likely to have experienced changes in their work situation due to the pandemic. Lastly, the community and safety module showed that people with a master's degree or above as well as LGB+ individuals are more prone to have experienced violence in the last three years. LGB+ individuals are also significantly more likely to feel less safe at home compared to heterosexual individuals. Additionally, this module shows the importance of considering ethnic backgrounds in surveys, as it reveals a substantial disparity: individuals from ethnic minority backgrounds are over 20 times more likely to have experienced a reduced sense of safety at home due to the pandemic in comparison to those who do not belong to a minority group.

The sample size of the data collected in this survey limits the generalisability of the results and hinders the ability to perform intersectional analysis, making it impossible to form multi-characteristic groups. However, its significance lies in demonstrating the valuable insights gained from systematically collecting sociodemographic data related to various inequality grounds simultaneously, such as gender identity, sexual

orientation, trans status, ethnic background, and disability. Moreover, there is a pressing need to integrate such background questions in surveys carried out at the European level to facilitate cross-country level analysis, which is lacking in the current analysis available on the pandemic (see RESISTIRE's Factsheet "More intersectional data"⁶).

⁶ Lionello, Lorenzo, Rossetti, Federica, Charafeddine, Rana, Tzanakou, Charikleia, Harroche, Audrey, & Humbert, Anne Laure. (2023). RESISTIRE factsheet: More Intersectional Data. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8056235>

Annex

Appendix 1 - Sample distribution according to inequality grounds

Gender	Women		Men		Non-Binary																		
	173	66%	77	29%	7	3%																	
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual		Gay		Other																		
	203	77%	4	2%	10	4%																	
Member of an ethnic minority	Yes		No																				
	30	11%	225	86%																			
Trans identity	Yes		No																				
	10	4%	247	94%																			
Disability or chronic illness	Yes		No																				
	57	22%	199	76%																			
Educational level	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent level		Bachelor's or equivalent level		Secondary education		Primary education																
	121	46%	90	34%	47	18%	1	0%															
Age	20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70 or more		
	12	5%	23	9%	31	12%	24	9%	36	14%	26	10%	20	8%	25	9%	28	11%	16	6%	19	7%	
Country of residence	Sweden		UK		Germany		France		Turkey		Poland		Italy		Belgium		Greece		Serbia		Spain		
	64	24%	40	15%	29	11%	24	9%	17	6%	14	5%	14	5%	14	5%	11	4%	8	3%	7	3%	
	Ireland		Czech Republic		Denmark		Bulgaria		Portugal		Finland		Netherlands		Romania								
	6	2%	4	2%	2	1%	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%							
Total	263	100%																					