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Overview on the findings from the SHP Covid-19 study

SHP-Team

The SHP Covid19 additional survey - report

- Report with larger scope than the paper we presented earlier
 - Double approach: First analysis and checking some socio-demographic effects
 - Data:
 - Additional wave of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP)
 - **May-June 2020 (First Wave)**
 - Aftermath of first semi-confinement (March-May)
 - 8,772 sample members from 5,540 households invited
 - 5,843 respondents (aged 14-99), 67% return rate
 - Weights from Wave 20
- > Data and Userguide on Forsbase

Topic Areas

1. Covid Infections
2. Work and financial situation
3. Time use, family life, live and study from home
4. Physical and mental health/wellbeing
5. Worries
6. Social networks and social cohesion
7. Politics

1. Covid Infections

- First wave, few infected (61 persons, 1%)
- 9% know someone in their close environment
- 34% know someone in their larger network

- Employed, Self-employed and apprentices with much higher probability of knowing someone in larger network
- Inactive persons with less probability of knowing someone
- Higher education = knowing more infected → network effect

- Affected region → systematic effect also for other variables
- Age groups: Older ones know few infected, young ones a bit more and those aged 36-55 are much more likely to know someone

2. Work and financial situation

Changing work environment (N=3064)¹

	% yes
Work partially from home	22%
Work entirely from home	25%
Short-time work	19%
Work less due to care duties	6%
Reduce overtime	9%
Work overtime	13%
Flexible working hours	17%
No changes	26%

¹ The question was only posed to employees and apprentices/interns.

2. Work and financial situation

- Higher level of education → more working (at least partly) from home (26% of the least educated work from home compared to 71% from the highly educated)
- Same pattern for short-time work (highly educated less on short-time work)
- Women and younger persons less likely to work from home
- Unemployment: Most of the 108 unemployed in our dataset were already unemployed before, perceived risk of becoming unemployed higher for least educated
- Self-Employed much affected

2. Work and financial situation

The situation of the self-employed(N=393)¹

- women businesses more affected
- we have no data on the type of business

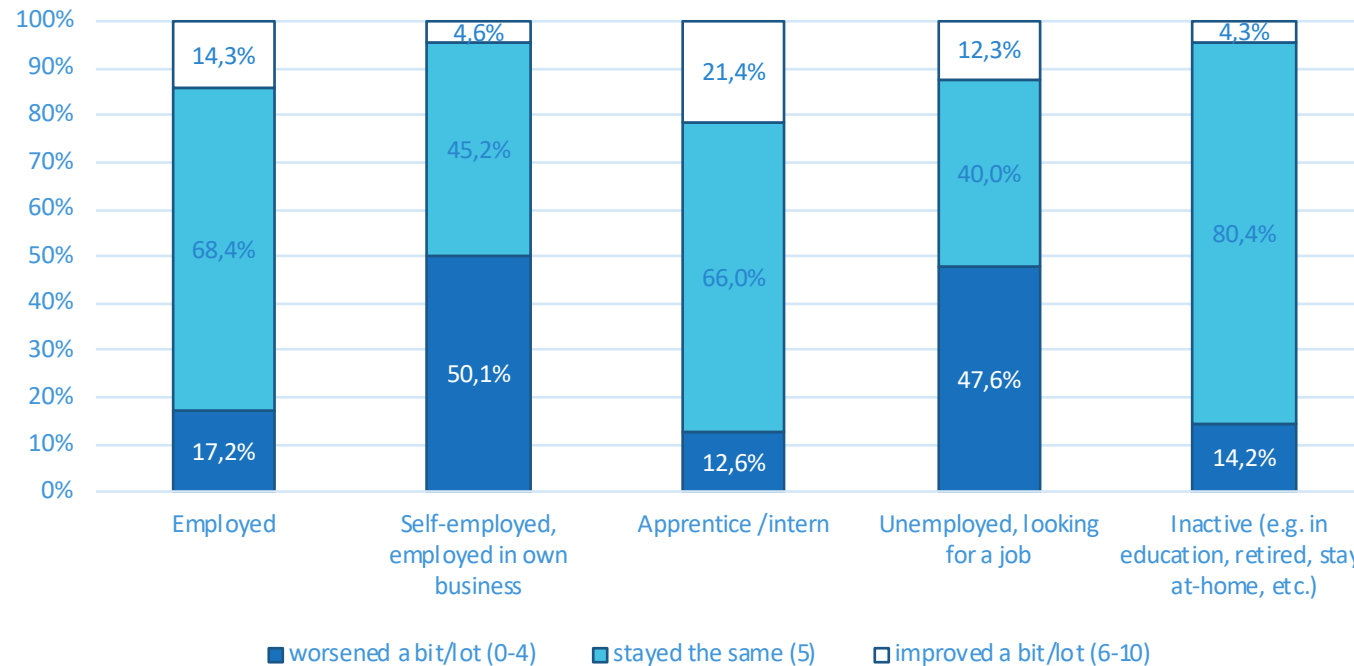
	% yes
Business affected by regulations	42%
Business affected due to suppliers	7%
Business affected by missing demand	25%
Work entirely from home	27%
Work partially from home	19%
Applied for short-time work myself	28%
Applied for Covid-19 credit	13%
Short time for employees	19%
Forced to lay off employees	1%
Reduced number of employees (no renewal)	4%
None of the above	18%

¹ The question was only posed to self-employed

2. Work and financial situation

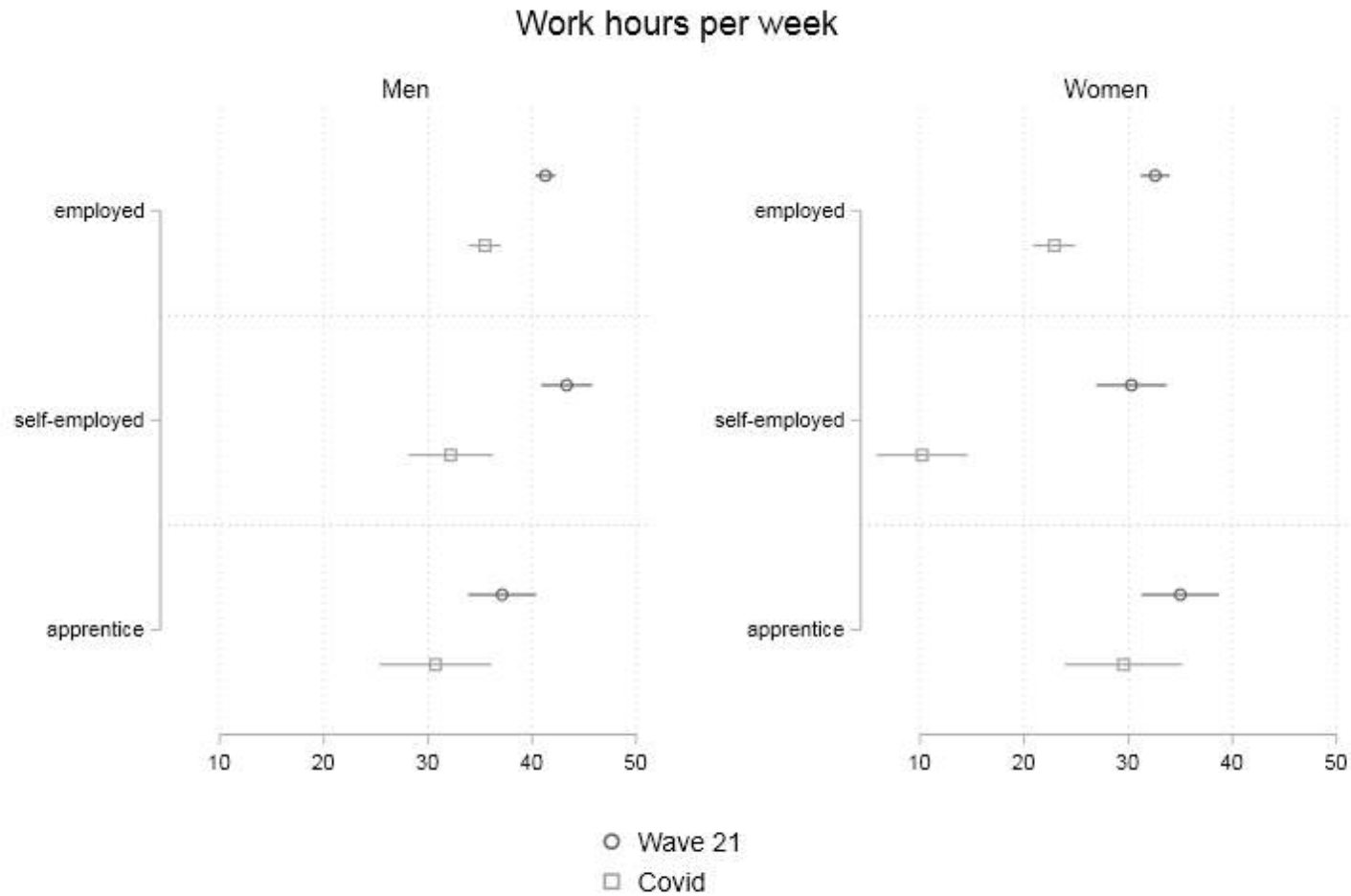
Change in financial situation

- Differences by age groups (older ones reporting few changes, younger ones (14-35) either improved (20-22%) or worsened (19-22%))
- Family situation important (those with partner only in hh reported stable situation, lone parents report more losses)
- Region important (italian speaking most affected)



Employed: n=2922, self-employed: n=389, apprentice/intern: n=103, unemployed: n=105, inactive: n=1948

3. Time use, family life, work and study from home



Average time spent on paid work in hours per week with 95% CI by employment status for men (2521 observations from 1451 respondents) and women (2605 observations from 1594 respondents)

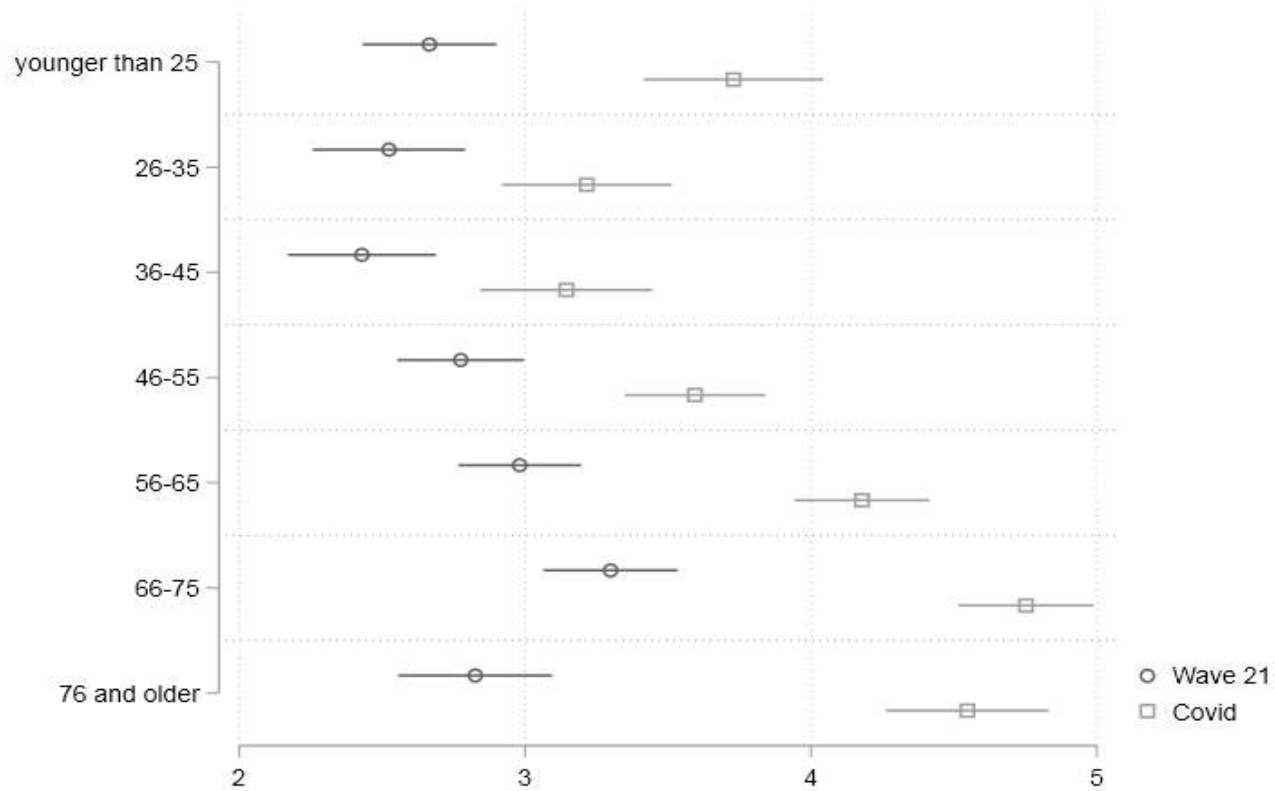
3. Time use, family life, work and study from home

- Housework hours and care hours increasing
- Increased care hours for parents
 - care from 13 to 17 hours per week for men, from 30 to 39 hours per week for women
- Volunteering decreased for 31% (same =52%, 18% increased volunteering), notably decrease for older people
- Children at home as overwhelming for 19% of parents, but for 73% also an opportunity, French speaking regions more negative effects

- Physical activities increased (but not for all)
- Living alone as a problem for young people

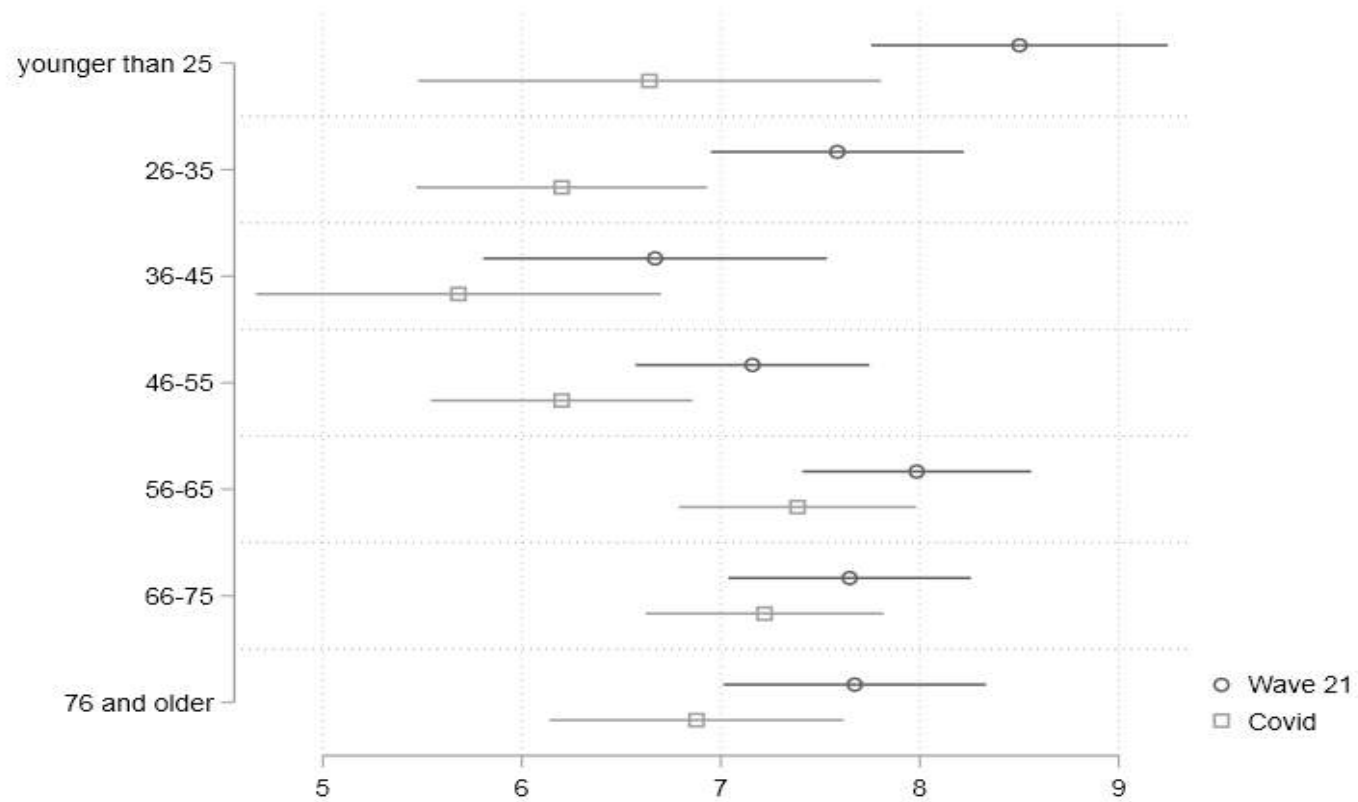
3. Time use, family life, work and study from home

Physical activity of at least half an hour in times per week (10938 obs. from 5831 respondents)



3. Time use, family life, work and study from home

Satisfaction with living alone by age (2085 obs. from 1128 respondents)



3. Time use, family life, work and study from home

- Homeschooling and studying at home (only those in education, 14-30 years)
- In average 12h less than before for pupils

Education under Covid (under 30 years old and enrolled in education, N=487), don't know not shown

	disagree completely/ somewhat	partly agree, partly disagree	agree somewhat/ completely
More difficulty following the curriculum than before	34%	25%	40%
I missed the routine of going to class	28%	22%	50%
My teachers made a great effort to help me study	17%	35%	49%
Other duties at home interfered with my school work	64%	19%	17%
If living with parents: My parents helped and supported me with schoolwork	33%	18%	49%

4. Physical and mental health

- Stress: Cf. Presentation by Ursina → paper on stress
- Younger respondents more affected
- Variables on posttraumatic growth
- Mixed results with positive and negative effects
- Will be interesting to observe on the long run
- Another paper to come

5. Worries

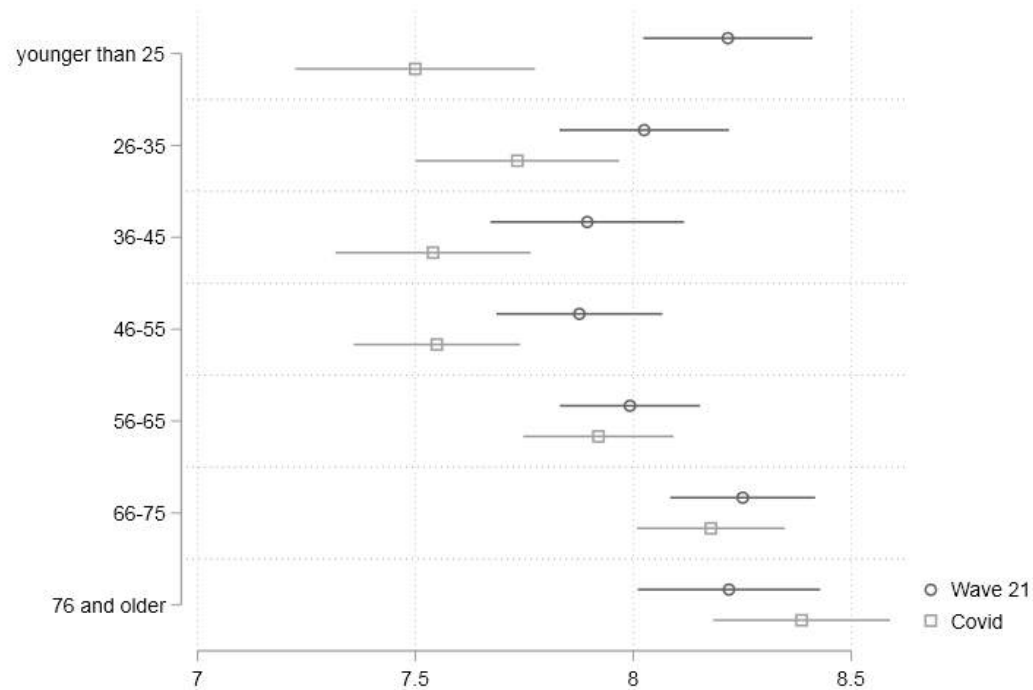
- More worries in affected regions
- Younger people less worried
- Interesting side note: some people that are only concerned by the economic indicators (factor analysis)

Overview of Covid-19-related worries (N=5843)

	not or very little (0-3)	somewhat worried (4-7)	very worried (8-10)
Economy in general	21%	51%	26%
Own economic situation	52%	35%	12%
Own health	49%	37%	13%
Health of close ones	28%	44%	26%
Whether receive necessary medical treatment in case of infection	74%	17%	7%
Solidarity in society	38%	46%	14%
Own social relations	60%	31%	7%
Life style	64%	28%	7%
Share prices and investments	57%	25%	9%

6. Social networks and social cohesion

- Women less satisfied with personal relations
- Divided picture for age groups:



Mean satisfaction with personal relationships by age in Wave 21 and Covid-19 Wave with 95% CI (scale 0-10, 11581 obs. from 5893 respondents)

6. Social networks and social cohesion

- Slightly more satisfaction with neighbourhood (24% more satisfied, 5% less, rest unchanged)
- Focus on old people and whether those were isolated
- Less contact, but more emotional support and more non-face-to-face exchange

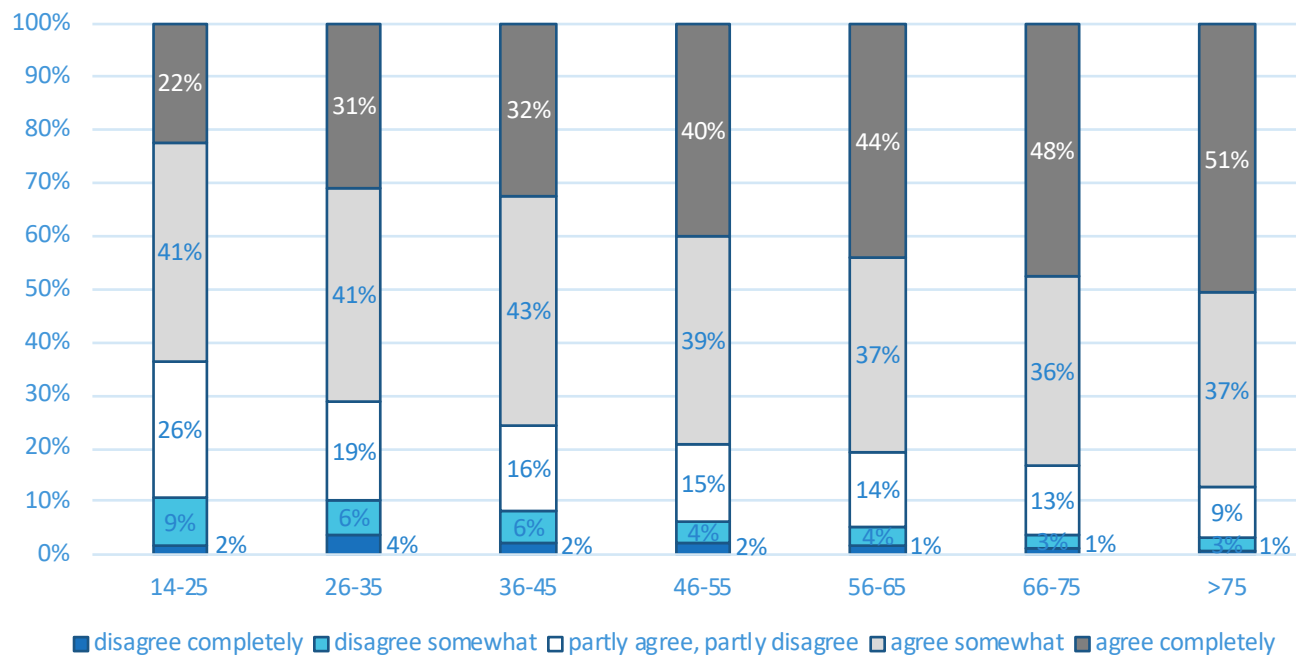
Support provided and received and contact frequency (65+, N= 1496)

	(strongly) decreased	Remained the same	(Strongly) increased
Emotional support			
Received	2%	67%	31%
provided	6%	71%	23%
Practical support			
Received	2%	59%	39%
provided	15%	70%	15%
Contact frequency			
Face-to-face	73%	20%	6%
Other contact	3%	27%	71%

7. Politics

- In general much satisfaction with Federal Council (a large majority agrees somewhat or completely how the pandemic was handled)
- The more educated more supportive
- Differences according to age groups and region

Agree with how the Federal Council handled the crisis.

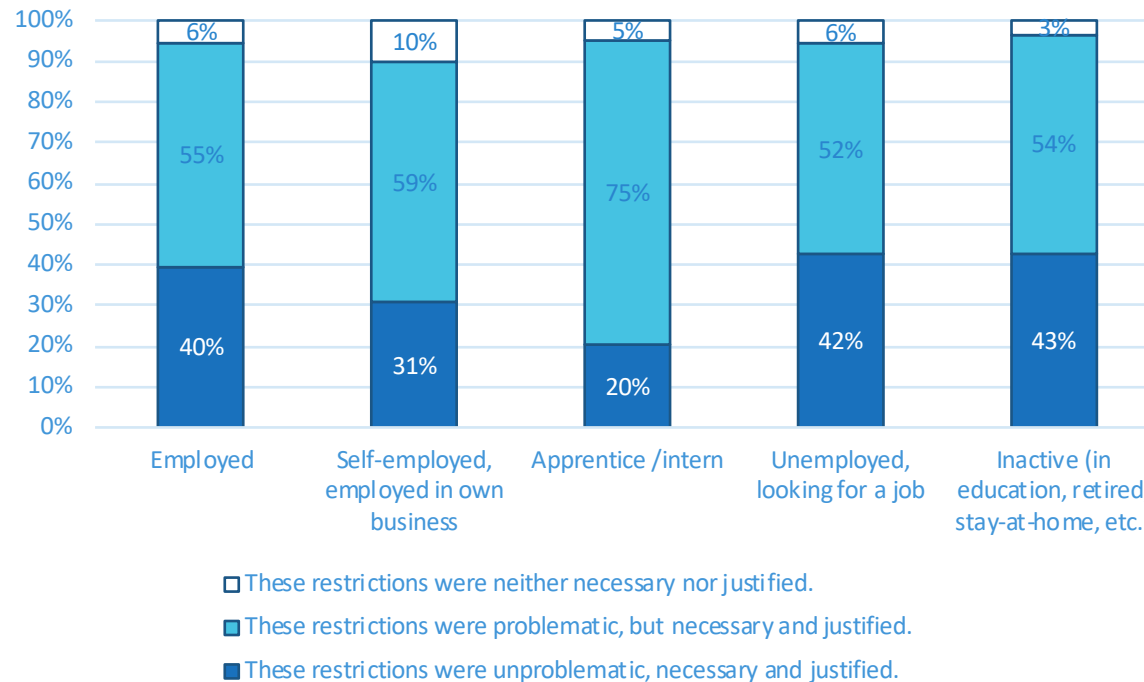


14-25: n=528, 26-35: n=787, 36-45: n=881, 46-54: n=1043, 55-65: n=967, 66-75: n=825, 76+: n=658)

7. Politics

- Measures: Restrictions in freedoms largely perceived as necessary
- More support for measures in affected regions (individual risk and geographic exposure play a role), older more supportive, younger less

Restrictions of freedoms



Employed: n=2844, self-employed: n=374, apprentice/intern: n=147, unemployed: n=106, inactive: n=2066

Conclusion

Not only negative, but also a number of positive effects depending on the individual situation

Next wave will show whether effects are sustainable or ad-hoc changes

Thanks for your attention

Questions, suggestions, feedback ?

Report and Documentation

Refle, J.-E., Voorpostel, M., Lebert, F., Kuhn, U., Klaas, H.S., Ryser, V.-A., Dasoki, N., Mosch, G.-A., Antal, E., & Tillmann, R. (2020). First results of the Swiss household panel – Covid-19 Study. FORS Working Paper Series, paper 2020-1. Lausanne: FORS.

Voorpostel, M., Tillmann, R, Lebert, F., Kuhn, U., Lipps, O., Ryser, V.-A., Antal, E., Monsch, G.-A., Dasoki, N.,Klaas, H.S.&Refle, J.-E.(2020). Swiss household panel Covid-19 study user guide, September 2020. Lausanne: FORS.

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