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Abstract

Covid-19 was a virus responsible for the pandemic that started in 2019, and some places keep suffering from the consequences of the virus. Some consequences, for example, can be the conflicts between flatmates in Dublin, the capital of Ireland. This dissertation is looking to find if had more conflicts among the flatmates and if new types of conflicts appeared because of the Covid-19 lockdown.

Keywords: Covid-19; Flatmates; Lockdown; Conflicts; sharing

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Introduction

In this final project, for the Master in Dispute Resolution at the Independent College Dublin, it was decided to study Conflicts due to the Covid-19 lockdown among housemates in Dublin.

At the beginning of 2020, the world started facing the virus SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19), which became a worldwide pandemic. The virus, which transmits from person to person, made our planet stop for days, weeks and months - 6.150.000* deaths until now and 419.000.000* cases worldwide. To avoid its transmission, governments were obligated to establish mandatory lockdowns, public health restrictions and measures to delay the spread of the virus, which has been changing depending on the global health situation. Every country worldwide was forced to stop their regular routine of hiding from Covid-19, which was not different in Ireland - 5.835* deaths and 275.000* cases.

In March of 2020, Ireland established its lockdown. Accordingly, "non-essential" businesses were forced to close, the hospitality sector could just provide takeaway service, working from home became the new normality and civilians were just allowed to leave their homes to do food-based shopping, and some outdoor exercise was permitted but limiting the distance to just around your household. All of these changes (between others) were needed to reduce contact with others (to the extent possible) and consequently be able to reduce the increasing transmission rate. Be noted that some guidelines are still present in our lives until today (two years later).

Due to these restrictions, we all were forced to stay at home as much time as possible. While some people just had contact with family or themselves, others had direct contact with flatmates for a prolonged period of time.

Fortunately, the full lockdown, which took place two times, is not more obligated by the Irish authorities nowadays. Despite the fact that there are still some chances to have a possible new lockdown due to the latest variants and mutations of the initial virus. Nevertheless, even if it occurs again, it is done and with some possibilities to be established again due to the new variants of the virus.

After all this brief explanation, this research aims to propose to qualify and quantify conflicts raised because of the Covid-19 lockdown in Dublin among housemates.

Dublin is an international city. People from all over the world decide to live in the Ireland capital, just like Irish people who live in the countryside and choose to come to Dublin. As a consequence of the high number of people that decided to start a new life in this city and taking into consideration its capacity; the price of the houses and apartments is high, and this is one of the main points that lead to the decision to share a house, apartment or flat with someone else. Doing such action like that to divide the rent expenses and be able to afford the cost. Some share a space with one, two and even three. "A consulting company has ranked Dublin as the fourth most expensive city in the eurozone to live for expatriate workers, primarily due to Ireland's housing crisis". Mercer's cost of living city ranking is based on the basked cost of living measures, such as food, transport and housing costs. According to the Irish Times news article written on the 22nd of June, 2021, by Mark Paul.

The last census (can be found on the website www.cso.ie) confirms that almost one-fifth of Dublin's population is not Irish, which shows that all these people who come from abroad to the capital must find a place to live, not to mention a possible job. "Just over 17 per cent of the resident population of Dublin city were non-Irish with Polish, Romanian, UK nationals, Brazilian, Italian, Spanish and French nationalities making up more than half of the total 91,876 non-Irish in the city in 2016."

While this dissertation was being written, the website Breaknews.ie wrote a news article about students in Ireland. The text was about a rent crisis in which many students could not find a place to live. One student from Chile had to sleep on the street, in Cork. Also, the article shows impressive data: "The latest rent report from Daft for the first quarter of 2022 found there were fewer than 1,400 properties to rent nationally at the beginning of February. There

were just 712 properties available in Dublin, the lowest level since Daft's records began in 2006."

In a regular routine (before Covid-19), housemates would see each other just after work, at night time or on days off. They were not obligated to spend so much time at home as during the imposed lockdown. Their acquaintanceship was ostensibly less intense compared to the extra hours spent together brought by the lockdown. These intense extra hours of acquaintanceship are part of the object of this research. The research would like to know if these extra hours are responsible for any conflicts between housemates. Moreover, if it were, how was it? Were these conflicts there before; Were the conflicts potentialised because of the lockdown; Were they solved by themselves?

Another point the dissertation looked into is how conflicts arise and how they can be managed. The dissertation used the support of theories and studies to add value to the research with rich data and information to help go through this analysis and show how (qualify) and how many (quantify) conflicts occurred during the lockdown between housemates in Dublin.

The lockdown is a keyword in this study. The main goal is to measure the consequences of the lockdown for the housemates, more precisely, the conflicts between them. Many studies showed that the lockdown directly affected people's mental health. Even Though this study does not provide more profound research on this topic, It is important to point it out and have in consideration. Since people's mental health could also be related to how people react to possible conflicts, it was necessary to add some studies that explain how the Covid 19 affected people's mental health.

This research aims to ask housemates around Dublin about the conflicts during the lockdown. This work would be ready to qualify and quantify conflicts that happened at this specific time through their answers. An annalise will be made to look deeply into the disputes between flatmates through this data with the support of the literature review.

An online survey (Google Forms) was done through 25 questions to understand the conflicts better. The questions, particularly those answered for those who shared a flat, apartment, house or studio in Dublin during the lockdown and not during the lockdown, guided the

research and were responsible for qualifying and quantifying the study. The number of answers is one of the limitations, since the result is conditioned by the number of replies received from the survey.

In this way, the central question in this study is: Have the conflicts between flatmates in Dublin increased due to lockdown when flatmates had spent so much time at home during Covid-19? At the end of this research, the answer to this question will be found, which I believe will be "yes". I think it is because, in my opinion, there is a linear relationship between the amount of time someone spends at home and the conflicts that arise as a consequence of the increase in the time consumed together. As much time someone spends at home, many new conflicts occur because of this intense time together. Another factor that influenced, in my opinion, is all the pressure that everyone was under because of the Covid-19 uncertainty and the deteriorated mental health. The virus killed and put everyone at risk, they were sad days, and the mental health was negatively affected, which generated, in my opinion, more conflicts. Imagine, for example, a flatmate who was with some relative in the hospital; in some way, he had to put everything out, and sometimes it came with solid words, generating a conflict.

Additionally to the increase in the number of conflicts, I guess this research will prove that the kinds of disputes were different if we compare them during the lockdown and the non-lockdown periods. For example, during the lockdown, some flatmates invited friends to parties that were not allowed and caused arguments. This conflict is totally different from any kind of conflict when there was not a lockdown.

This work is divided into eight parts. The first one is the introduction, which gives the background of the studies. The second is the literature review, which explains theories that conduce the dissertation. Methodology and methods are the third part. In this third chapter, there is an explanation of what methodologies and methods were chosen for this work; also, where there are the survey questions and the reasons for making them.

After presenting the subject and how the research was done, it is time to show the collected data in the third chapter, while in the fourth, there is its annalise.

To conclude, this dissertation has the fifth chapter, which is a discussion, and the sixth part, which is where I exposed my conclusion. The last part and extra is Reflection, a part where learners should present a focused but in-depth account of their experience in the Dissertation.

Dissertation Road Map

To facilitate the reader and also to better understand the structure of this dissertation, this Road Map is to summarise what each chapter presents.

Chapter 1 - Literature Review

The first part of the dissertation is about the literature review. Relevance articles, texts and studies are used to explain the concepts of this dissertation to the reader. The most important subjects are Flatmates, Sharing a place, Conflicts, Human Needs, Lockdown and Covid-19.

Chapter 2 - Research Methodology and Methods

The second chapter is where the reader can find the methodology and methods. Here is a guide to understanding how the survey was done and its questions.

Chapter 3 - Presentation of the Data

In the middle of this dissertation, all collected data is available. In this part, the reader can see all the numbers in an absolute way, without an annalise or meanings.

Chapter 4 - Data Analysis/Findings

Unlike chapter 3, the chapter 4 shows essential numbers and a deeply annalise of them. In this part, the numbers communicate with the Methodology and Methods and Literature Review.

Chapter 5 - Discussion

With all concepts defined, methods and numbers, it is time to have the discussion. The last chapter connects Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 and contrasts all that was presented during the dissertation. A great discussion is made here.

Conclusion

This chapter concludes everything that was debated and answers the central question of the dissertation. It also has my opinion about all the relevant information that the research showed.

Reflection

The last part was my opinion about the difficulties and learning I had when I wrote my final project for Independent College Dublin.

Chapter 1 - Literature review

1.1 Conflict in Shared Housing

Share houses, apartments, flats and studios are explained well in the article Managing Conflict in Shared Housing for Young Adults by Vicky Clark, Keith Tuffin, and Natilene Bowker. This article goes deeper into the subject and is an excellent text to highlight and give rich research about people who share houses and the conflicts generated as a consequence. It needs to be noted that this study took place before the pandemic so that it will provide an overview of the topic before the Covid-19 situation. The first subchapter of the literature review is about the concept of sharing a place with adults.

First, to understand the conflicts between them, it is necessary to understand their nature. A helpful definition for flatmates used in the text (Vicky Clark, n.d, 2017) says sharing a house is people who use the same communal areas, such as lounge, kitchen and bathroom, with bedrooms remaining private.

This definition is now essential to link common interests. For example, if Peter and Maria share an apartment, both of them want shelter. They want a safe place where they can sleep, leave their belongings, and mainly feel secure and comfortable and have access to their hygienic necessities and clean water. All these needs can be considered psychological and safety needs, such as Maslow (1948) explains.

Nevertheless, after this feeling that they are safe and have a comfortable place to live, conflicts about different interests become evident. Who is responsible for cleaning the bathroom on the weekends, and who has to use the free time to go to the supermarket and buy sanitary products? Questions like these and other infinite tasks linked to the place they lived will be on the table and responsible for raising conflicts of interest. Baum (1986) affirms that cores are the most significant cause of conflict.

However, a sharing house has a particularity in disputes like a society. Vicky (2017), to understand better, split his subject, conflict, into three: Sources of Conflicts, Managing

Conflicts and Consequence of Conflicts.

1.1.1 Sources of Conflicts

Vicky and his partners were able to do interviews with young adults who shared houses in New Zealand. Through their answers, the researchers did a deep analysis. In general, they were looking to understand the conflicts explained by the interviewed flatmates. For example, a tidy person can accept someone not organised like him sometimes, but not always. This "sometimes" or "always" can be a source of conflict for the flatmates. Because sometimes, it can be just accepted one time, while the second time can be the reason for the contest. A source of conflict here can be not understanding what each one thinks about some chore's definitions or when or how to do it.

It is important to remember that adults who share a place most of the time are looking to save money by sharing the expenses because they cannot afford to pay for a whole house/apartment or others by themselves. In this context, money is considered a source of conflict: whereas consumable resources in co-residence may be easily accessed, money tends to be less collectively available. Still, it is of vital importance to successful shared living, as Vicky (2017) explains. An electric bill can be a problem for someone who does not want to spend money on this; consequently, a conflict can arise between this person against the other flatmate who loves to take a long shower using all the hot water from the boiler (obligating other flatmates to do an extra boost for them, or in other words, using more energy doing this extra boost). This second person, for example, does not like to cook too much and does not frequently use the oven, while the first one cooks every day (person one consumes more energy cooking than person two, but person two consumes more energy using all the hot water. Both of them have different points of views on how to spend money).

It is essential to realise that the source of conflict sometimes is not just linked to one reason. There are always more factors to have under consideration. Money could be a problem but also was connected with the perspective of how to use the money. The sources of conflict can be one or more. The important thing is to identify them, and if it is not recognised, maybe there is not a conflict but another thing else happening in that relationship (like external factors), which is not the case in this article.

Another example used by Vicky is the mood of each one. All the flatmates are human, and some days they cannot have a good moment. Anything can be a trigger to raise a conflict. If, for example, someone makes a joke about something and the comment affects the flatmate's mood, it can be a source of conflict.

From the source of conflicts, we can see that more than one factor can originate a conflict. Therefore, the same conflict can be seen differently according to the person who is explaining the conflict to the interviewer. Being the identification of the conflict, the main objective of the analyst.

1.1.2 Managing conflicts

After a conflict is raised and identified, the critical thing is how the flatmates manage it. A possible conflict can be easily solved if it is well worked, or a row can be worse if it is not well managed: communication and talking over problems at flat meetings was the best means of resolution (Vicky, 2020).

However, on the other hand, many flatmates prefer to avoid conflicts, so they do it; they also like not talking about the issue (Vicky, 2020). This conclusion made by Vicky came after she interviewed the flatmates for her research.

A lack of communication is a problem, but even through communication, some conflicts can be more complicated because of how they talk. Managing conflicts through communication is an excellent tool for solving a problem, but it is crucial to understand how to do it.

Like conflicts, there are different kinds and human personalities. Each human has a particular way of communicating and receiving a message. If someone wants to speak to manage the conflict, it is vital to know himself and know to be aware of how the other party will understand his message.

Avoids can be another tool used for managing conflicts. According to Vicky, when someone prefers to avoid the discussion and be silent, it can mean that he likes the harmony of the house and chooses to accept the situation as it is rather than having more conflicts.

1.1.3 Consequences of conflict

The consequences of conflict can be numerous. It could be a little chat between flatmates (and consequently, flatmates find a solution to solve their conflict) or someone who decides to leave the house (because they do not know how to manage the conflict and/or prefers to avoid the communication).

"However, relocating can be costly, financially and emotionally: alternative accommodation needs to be found with no assurance that it will be any better. In addition, extra money is required for rent in advance, bond money and moving costs. These costs speak to the importance of managing conflict before it escalates into the untenable." (Viky, 2020)

One thing is evident if a conflict is raised, there is always a consequence. Sharing a house, apartment, studio, or flat always has different interests. Moreover, it can be a problem or not. What depends is the source, how someone can manage it, and the consequences. In this study, the source is the Covid-19 lockdown - how the flatmates manage it and its results.

1.2 The Social Dynamics Of Shared Household Living Among

Vicky Audrey Clark (2017) is back again but with another book in which she analyses sharing houses in New Zealand. She explains the dynamic of sharing a place in chapter two, which is truly important for this article.

If previously we discussed the conflicts between young flatmates, this time we will be just looking at what it means to live as a flatmate or the dynamics of a shared household. What is significantly relevant to explain it is that some people (flatmates) knew each other before deciding to live together. They could be friends or just know each other. Also, some people had never met their flatmates before moving to the house.

Some of those who had never met before are looking for someone who has things in common with them. Vicky (2017) defines this as looking for the same interests as New-tribalism: "Neo tribes are defined as groups of people who come together for a specific time and period at a particular place." From this perspective, a sharing house is an isolated place with its rules and culture.

If the house is rented, some rules are not just decided by the flatmates but are imposed by the landlord - even whether this one is living or not with them. The culture of this sharing house will be shaped by the time through conversations, habits, interests and conflicts.

This different kind of power is vital to explain how a sharing place has its hierarchy. As it was explained before, it can have the landlord as the powerful, but also there is its dynamic among the flatmates (oldest to newest).

Vicky (2017) explains the difference between individualism and communitarianism. In contrast, the first one is about how an individual is not linked with others and prefers to have a life independent. What does not mean that this kind of person lives alone or does not want to share a place. The second one is the inverse which the fundamental principle of collectivism is the reciprocity of responsibilities and obligations, accordingly to Vicky.

Through these definitions, Vicky confirms: that the larger the group, the more scope for individualism, while smaller groups tend to be more close-knit and group-oriented. This affirmation will be essential when I analyse flatmates who live with different quantities of flatmates during the lockdown. The dynamic of sharing a place is different, thus, in the function of the number of people sharing the house. The results from just two people sharing a house will vary from the results of ten people sharing the same place, for example, with just two people sharing a house than ten, for example.

Moreover, the current accommodation crisis may emphasise the conflicts between flatmates since it has been found that half of the students are sharing a room with three or more people. One in 10 is forced to share a room with six or more people. Only one in 10 had their own room. According to the Irish Council for International Students (ICOS), the survey was published in February. The report also highlighted a lack of availability.

1.3 Theory of Humans' Motivation

As cited above, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (1948) is extremely important for mediation and a complete understanding of human needs. It is not the case to have a comprehensive literature review of Maslow's studies, but human interest must be reviewed to better understand some causes of conflicts between flatmates.

1.3.1 Human Interest

Unlike the needs, which is the physiological "desire" of someone, a person's interests are linked to his goals and desires. "The interests underlying those positions are the answer to the question "WHY do you want that?" or "WHY do you feel that way?" (Maiese, 2004). For those who share a house, these questions can be "why do I want to share it?" and " why do I feel when I have conflicts of interest with my flatmate?"

Interest is not what someone needs but what he wants. Same people can have the same position, but for different interests. For example, might the flatmates wish the house be cleaned (position), while the one wants to find it clean to receive guests (interest), the other wants to leave the house clean (interest).

Regarding needs, Vicky (2017) says, " Those with lower needs for affiliation are less anxious about tension and consideration for others". It can explain why someone who has more needs for affiliation looks for attention and consequently causes much tension, generating conflicts or not. Nevertheless, on the other side, the feeling of not belonging can result in adverse outcomes, such as anxiety, jealousy, loneliness, and depression.

1.4 Interpersonal Conflict

To research conflicts is essential to define what is to guide this study. As said before, a conflict can be different interesting clashing or other kinds; for example, there is an intrapersonal conflict that is not the subject of this dissertation but means an internal conflict. For example, a person does not want a burger or a pizza when she is hungry at the mall food court. She has a conflict with her inner self to decide what she wants and where she must go to buy it. Alternatively, it can be something more profound like to change or not the job she has been working for ten years.

The scope here is interpersonal conflict. Yingshan Bao (2016) defines it as a clash between two individuals who are unwillingly or unable to fulfil expectations of each other. Citing Rahim (2010), he also uses the words incompatibility, disagreement or difference between two interacting individuals.

So, through this definition, an interpersonal conflict must be with two or more flatmates. There

is no conflict just if just one has it with himself. A conflict, for example, would be a flatmate who disagreed with the other about the loud sound of the speaker.

Beyond explaining interpersonal conflicts, Crystal Raypole (2020) also splits the subject into six types: Pseudo Conflict, Fact Conflict, Value Conflict, Policy Conflict, Ego Conflict, and Meta Conflict.

1.4.1 Pseudo Conflict

As the name says, this type is when the parties misunderstand the situation. When they have the same opinion, they do not understand each other because of a lack of communication.

For example, when a flatmate wants the same as the other one, but he cannot explain it well, consequently generating a conflict of interest between them.

1.4.2 Facts Conflict

This type is when someone's fact does not check with the other one. This conflict appears when two or more individuals keep arguing about who is right about a specific subject.

For example, both flatmates have decided they must go shopping, but one says that the supermarket is already closed while the other believes it is open. Because of it, they start a conflict about whether a fact is faithful or not true.

1.4.3 Value Conflict

Value conflict is when two or more people disagree about a specific value. In places where different kinds of nationalities are present, it is more common to have other values, like religion and culture, and as a result, more divergences. It is about the people's perception of the subject. Maiese (2003) defines value as common sense.

A value conflict among flatmates can be, for example, about cleaning the house on the weekends. One of the flatmates understands weekends are not to be working but for relaxing. At the same time, the other one does not believe in that and thinks that this date fits his schedule.

1.4.4 Policy Conflict

More found in parental conflicts, this type of conflict is when the parties do not agree on how to do something. Raypole (2020), for example, explains it when parents disagree on the most effective way to discipline a child, for example, or when coworkers have different ideas about the best way to tackle a big project.

Again here can be an example of a different way to clean the house. One flatmate believes that the best way is using hot water, but the other says the best way is to use cold water

1.4.5 Ego conflict

This kind of conflict is widespread among people who love in disagree with each other. Sometimes they agree, but if one says yes, the other one will say no just because of the ego.

For example, it can happen with one flatmate who does not accept following orders from another one and even believes that the other has the reason she is going to disagree just because of her ego.

1.4.6 Meta Conflict

The best word for this one is snowball. It is when a conflict pulls the other conflict. It is when a conflict from the past appears on the table, but the conflict now is another one. It can happen between flatmates when one conflict about clean dishes is mixing with smoke in the house.

1.5 Sharing a home under lockdown in London

Looking for research similar to this one, I could find "Sharing a house under lockdown in Dublin", written by Fanny Blanc and Kath Scanlon in 2022. They highlight some types of issues that happen between who shared house in London."Issues inevitably arose when multiple adults were working from homes with restricted space. Those most often cited were noise, lack of privacy and the need to share a room or even a work surface with someone else while working. (The latter was surprisingly common, with 25% of respondents saying they had to use the same table, usually in the kitchen, as it was the only suitable surface in the home."

Also, it is not just a guide, but the research that looks to find the consequences of the lockdown to who shared house in these complicated days.

Furthermore, like this text, they used a survey to collect the information. In conclusion, Blanc (2022) affirmed in his article: "The pandemic changed the day-to-day domestic experience almost overnight. This change was particularly marked in London house shares, whose residents often spent little time in their homes or in the company of their housemates."

1.6 Mental Health and Covid-19

After all the information and meaningful research about sharing houses and conflict, another vital keyword in this dissertation is the Covid-19 and its lockdown consequence. The virus that stopped the world will be studied for a long time, and during this process, many relevant studies will be processed and introduced to society. Nowadays, there is not so much information about how the lockdown could affect the population's mental health.

In May of 2020, a group of researchers from Chicago published an article named The Impact of the Coronavirus Lockdown on Mental Health: Evidence from the US. In this material, they looked if the lockdown affected the mental health of the population who answered (participants had to be resident in the US, be at least 18 years old, and report having engaged in any paid

work during the previous 12 months).

The first conclusion of the research is that women were negatively impacted by the lockdown, while men were not affected. "The estimated impact of stay-at-home orders on women's mental health is -0.126 standard deviations (p-value=0.014), while the estimated impact on men's mental health is close to zero and insignificant." (Adams-Prassl, 2020). The majority reason for this difference, accordingly Adams-Prassl, is childcare responsibilities.

The surveys had questions like: whether they had trouble paying their usual bills and expenses, worked fewer hours, earned less than expected, or changed their work patterns to care for others in the week before completing the survey.

It is essential to highlight the difference between the Chicagos'researchers and this

dissertation. While the first one tries to understand the mental health impact due to the lockdown on the Americans, the second one looks for something more specific, which is the conflicts between flatmates located in Dublin due to the Covid-19 lockdown. What is possible, and one day it can be proved or not, is if some mental health problems were responsible consequence or not of the conflicts between the flatmates. However, to prove something like that, this dissertation must have gone much more deeply, which is not the aim of this study.

Even not being possible to measure the impact of the lockdown on the mental health of the flatmates in Dublin, it is essential to reflect that it could be a trigger for them. Adams-Prassl and his partners at least proved that the order staying at home (imposed by the government) impacted people.

To illustrate better the mental health issue, Kelly Brendan (2020), a doctor from the Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College Dublin, through of his study published:

"In Ireland, Maynooth University and Trinity College studied 1,000 people in March and April 2020 (during the initial restrictions) and found that 41% of respondents reported feeling lonely, 23% reported clinically meaningful depression, 20% reported clinically meaningful anxiety and 18% reported clinically meaningful post-traumatic stress5. A peer-reviewed study of 847 members of the public in Ireland between March and June 2020 (during restrictions) also found significant increases in depression, anxiety and stress compared to before restrictions6. A survey of 195 psychiatrists by the College of Psychiatrists of Ireland in May and June 2020 found that the majority reported increased referrals for generalised anxiety (79% reported an increase), health anxiety (72%), depression (57%) and panic (54%)".

What keeps agreeing on how is complicated to link conflicts and mental health is Andrea E. Zuelke's (2020) study: *Are social conflicts at work associated with depressive symptomatology? Results from the population-based LIFE-Adult-Study.* Andrea looked to find if mental health issues, like depression, were responsible for more conflicts in her article. Her conclusion was a big no:

"Social conflict at work, as an objective job characteristic, was not associated with depressive symptomatology across 65 occupations in a large population-based sample. Individual-level factors mainly explained differences in the level of depressive symptoms. The results do not

confirm our hypothesis that social conflict at work is associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms. Some possible explanations for these findings are discussed below."

Andrea's conclusion just confirms how is complicated to prove that mental health and flatmate conflicts are linked.

On the other hand, Philip Hyland et al. (2021), in his article "A longitudinal assessment of depression and anxiety in the Republic of Ireland before and during the COVID-19 pandemic", concluded that the begging of the lockdown was responsible for more cases of depression and anxiety disorders (GAD). However, after some weeks, it was "normal": "Furthermore, tracking our sample over the six weeks of lockdown revealed that there were no significant changes in the prevalence of both major depression and GAD". Linked to it, Hyland concludes, "however, our results indicated that rates of depression and anxiety were not affected by the outbreak of COVID-19, nor by the lockdown measures implemented to contain the spread of the virus."

To conclude, I am using this topic to justify why I did not qualify for mental health, and it is also challenging to find material explaining the link between these two subjects.: mental health and conflicts.

Chapter 2 - Research Methodology and Methods

First of all, it is vital to explain that this dissertation is totally linked with the answers of flatmates who lived in Dublin during the Covid-19 lockdown and also lived during the non-lockdown period. I looked to understand the consequences between the flatmates from the order to stay at home from imposed by the government. The scope here is not to say whether the conflicts were worse, better, or null, but the aim is to quantify and qualify them. To do it, I analysed and compared the results of the survey for both periods, before and after, searching for a significant change between the number and kind of conflicts and relating it with the literature review. In this way, this research is considered mixed-method, descriptive, and cross-sectional. To understand why it is classified like that, this chapter is to explain it beyond the Methodology and Methods.

Saunders (2009) describes quantitative data as simple counts such as the frequency of occurrences to more complex data such as test scores, prices or rental costs. In comparison, qualitative data refers to non-numeric data that have not been quantified and can be a product of all research strategies. It can range from a shortlist of responses to open-ended questions in an online questionnaire to more complex data such as transcripts of in-depth interviews or entire policy documents.

2.1 Theory

After this brief explanation, it can be clear that the best methodology for this research is, first of all, to go through the concept of a flating house. The first chapter explained what it means to share a house, apartment, flat or studio and put down relevant researchers' definitions of this subject. Also, after understanding what it is, it is vital to be aware of the dynamic of sharing a house, like how they pay bills, share the joint space, split the chores and coexist.

Also, I could go deeply through some kinds of conflicts between flatmates and how they

manage them and their possible consequences. I would like to emphasise the types of interpersonal conflicts, which will be a vital function of the data because they will qualify all the conflicts as per said by the interviewed flatmates.

As Saunders (2009) says, the importance of a Literature review is, "The integration of ideas from these techniques is essential if your research is to have a clear direction and not contain a mismatch between objectives and your final project report."

2.2 Qualify and Quantify

It is important to point out that This dissertation cannot and will not be studying and analysing the number and sort of conflicts considering mental health interviewers. Try to qualify or quantify conflicts because of the mental health during the lockdown. It would be interesting to go deeper on this theme, but unfortunately, time is limited, and so is the data too. This dissertation needs more time and much more data (scientific). It is interesting to have it in mind for possible future research to explain if the flatmates had more arguments with each other because of the supposed increase of time being at home and because of all problems (including mental health) caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

It would probably be ample research but crucial to know if mental health was affected during the lockdown and find if there is a correlation with the research. I must cite it for the reader's awareness that I am not ignoring it. I wrote down and collected vital research data that the Covid-19 was responsible for affecting people's minds differently. My method of not going further into this subject can be noted as the weak point in this dissertation when I analyse my data. Maybe some conflicts happened much more because of the mental health problems than for other reasons. "There is inevitably a relationship between the data collection technique you choose and the results you obtain. In short, your results will be affected by the techniques and procedures used." Sandeurs (2009).

As a methodology, I made the decision to use an online survey for my dissertation, consequently having primary data for my research. I used the Google Forms tool to create the survey and through it, I collected all data information as a result of the responses from the audience done on the internet. It was set and spread on Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram groups to be able to collect as much data as possible.

On Facebook, I sent it to different kinds of groups of flatmates. In the post, there was a brief explanation of the topic of the dissertation. I sent my surveys using my stories and sent them directly to some people I knew who had shared a place in Dublin on WhatsApp. On Instagram, I just shared the survey through the stories. I uploaded it online on the 3rd of March 2022 and closed it on the 4th of May 2022. My objective was to get a hundred samples of respondents, but I could obtain 89 survey respondents in the end.

Altogether, I did 25 questions, but some questions just appeared as a function of the previous response. "The survey strategy is usually associated with the deductive approach. It is a popular and common strategy in business and management research and is most frequently used to answer who, what, where, how much and how many questions. It therefore tends to be used for exploratory and descriptive research. Surveys are popular as they allow the collection of a large amount of data from a sizeable population in a highly economical way." Sandeurs (2009).

2.3 Survey questions

Before writing down the survey questions, I would like to share the survey description that was presented at the beginning of the form. Everyone who answered it was able to read it:

This survey aims to collect data on who shared and keep sharing a house/flat/apartment/studio in Dublin, Ireland. These data will be used in my dissertation that the theme is "Conflicts due to Covid-19 lockdown among housemates in Dublin". My dissertation is my final project to conclude my Master's Degree in Dispute Resolution by Independent College. You are free to answer any question as you are free to leave the survey when you want. All information that will be given to me is confidential and will not be used for another project.

2.3.1 Introduction questions

Question 1: What is your genre?

The first question is general for the survey to help separate the genres. This separation helps understand if there were more conflicts between males and females (quantitative) and possible conflicts between them.

Question 2: What is your age?

The second question has the exact logistics as the first one. It will help understand the conflicts through the ages. This kind of data helps identify the participant profile in the survey. The answers were separated into five: 18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55+.

Question 3: What is your nationality?

I used the last introduction question to get profile data and qualify any conflict caused by cultural differences.

2.3.2 House/apartment/flat/ studio question

Question 4: Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else during the lockdown?
This question is just to ensure that the interviewees shared a place during the lockdown. If someone had said no to this question, the survey transferred to its end.

Question 5: How many people shared the house with you during the lockdown?

Does the quantity of people sharing the same house mean conflict? Beyond this fact, the portion of people sharing the same place is a data to make a profile of types of it. The number of people sharing the house can show crucial information about possible conflicts.

Question 6: Is one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?)

This question is fundamental to understanding if the flatmate was just their partner or if they shared a house with someone else. This relevant data shows that the lockdown had different conflicts: from partner conflicts to sharing house conflicts.

Question 7: Did you share your room during the lockdown?

Beyond sharing a house, some roommates share the same bedroom. In this case, their contact and interaction can be more intense because, for example, a flatmate who does not share a bedroom can just go to his room and be completely isolated from the rest of his flatmates.

Question 8: How many people shared your room with you during the lockdown?

This question follows the exact logistics of question 5. It is essential to know the number of people sharing the same space. The number of roommates in a bedroom can indirectly influence the kinds of conflicts (quantity and/or quality).

A relevant point of question 8 is that it could be answered just for those who answered yes the question 6

2.3.3 When was not lockdown

Even though the scope of this research is to quantify and qualify conflicts between flatmates during the lockdown, I had also to ask how their house was when it was not in lockdown to be able to compare if there was a difference in scenarios before and after it. An essential piece of information is that I did not ask just before the lockdown. The reason for it is because Dublin did have just one big lockdown, but at least two, but between these two, there was some lift restriction, when the flatmates could spend less time at home. So, my question 9 was, for example, "Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else when it was not the lockdown (can be any date before or after the lockdown).

All my questions until 14 were precisely the same as 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The reason for that is to compare the answers during the lockdown nor-lockdown time. Just through both answers, my research can qualify and quantify conflicts.

2.3.4 Hours sharing the house

Questions 15, 16, 17 and 18 are about the time that the flatmates shared in the house during the lockdown and nor-lockdown,

Questions 15 and 16: "When was not the lockdown, how many hours did you share per day with your housemates at your home?" and "During the lockdown, how many hours did you share per day with your housemates at your home?"

These questions show how many hours the flatmates shared their house with the others. It is a measure to know the coexistence intensity between the flatmates during the lockdown and non-lockdown. If, for example, during the lockdown, the person who answered the survey had

to work in a hospital and was at home like on "normal" days, his case cannot be considered influenced by the lockdown.

Because of job, questions 17 and 18 are: "How many hours did you work per day when there was no lockdown?" and "How many hours did you work per day during the lockdown?".

2.3.5 New flatmates and new house

To qualify a significant conflict, I did two questions about that. The first question, 19, is, "During the lockdown, did new housemates move to your place?". This question is to understand if a new flatmate was responsible for changing anything at the house.

On the other hand, question 20 is, "During the lockdown, did you move to a new place because of a conflict?". The objective of this question is to qualify an intense conflict where a flatmate, as a solution, chose to move to another house.

2.3.6 Conflicts

The ending six questions are about conflicts. Three are for non-lockdown and three for lockdown. I had to contrast these two different times. So, the questions are the same; the only thing that changed was the lockdown or not.

Questions 21 and 26: "Did you have any kind of conflict with your flatmates when was not the lockdown?" or "Did you have any kind of conflicts with your flatmates during the lockdown?"

These questions are straightforward. I want to quantify if the flatmates considered if they had a conflict or not. In one, he can say that he had a match, and in the other, the answer is no.

Questions 22 and 25: "What kind of conflict did you have when was not the lockdown?" and "What kind of conflict did you have during the lockdown?".

To answer these questions, there are options that can be chosen more than one: loud music, noises, smoking at home, organisation, parties at home, chores, food, bills, guests and others (this one the participant could put what he had).

Again, these questions aim to qualify conflicts and, after interpreting and analysing, quantify them.

Questions 23 and 26: Please, can you write below a brief explanation telling me what happened?

In this last "question", I asked the flatmate to put down a brief explanation about what happened. It is relevant to have their own words about what happened to them and also to allow me to explore the answers and analyse better conflicts and their difference between lockdown and nor-lockdown. "Open questions are used widely in in-depth and semi-structured interviews (Section 10.5). In questionnaires, they are useful if you are unsure of the response, such as in exploratory research, when you require a detailed answer or when you want to find out what is uppermost in the respondent's mind. An example of an open question (from a self-administered questionnaire) is" Saunders (2009).

Chapter 3 - Presentation of the data

After all the questions have been explained, it is time to present the data I collected for my dissertation. First of all, I would like to clarify that my objective was to collect 100 answers, but because of my timeline and the short time I had to collect them, I could take 89 replies to my survey.

Question 1: What is your genre?

In total, 59 (66,3%) women answered me and 30 (33,7%) men. Nobody answered others or "prefer not to say".

Question 2: What is your age?

In the ages replies, the only age group that did not answer was 55+. I got three (3,4%) samples from 18-24; 62 (69%) samples from 25-34 ; 18 from 35-44 (20,2%); and six (6,7%) from 45-54.

Question 3: What is your nationality? (88 responses)

Regarding the nationalities, the survey got 40 (44,9%) Brazilians; 15 (17,4%) Spanish; 7 (7,9%) Mexican and 7 (7,9%) Irish; 4 (4,4%) Italians; 2 (2,2%) Costa Ricans, 2 (2,2%) Croatians and 2 (2,2%) Huganrias; with just one sample (1,1%) there are Angolan, Finish, Malaysian, Angertinan, South African, Indian, Lithuanian, Chilean and Venezuelan.

Question 4: Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else during the lockdown? (88 answers)

To this question, just one person did not answer it, while 83 (94,3%) said "yes" and "five" (5,7%) answered "no".

Question 5: How many people shared the house with you during the lockdown? (81 responses)

To this question, it was collected 15 samples (18,5%) who lived with one more person, 14 (17,3%) who lived with five more flatmates; 13 samples (16%) with four more flatmates and the same percentage who lived with three more flatmates; ten (12,3%) people shared a house with more two; five (5,7%) did not share a place and the same shared with more six people; four (4,9%) lived with seven more people; three (3,6%) people did not answer anything, and the same quantity shared a house with eight flatmates; one (1,2%) share a place with more 12 flatmates, one (1,2%) with an Irish family, one (1,2%) with eleven and one (1,2%) with nine flatmates.

Question 6: Is one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?) (84 responses)

33 (39,3%) people shared a house with a partner, and 51 (60,7%) did not.

Question 7: Did you share your room during the lockdown? (84 responses)

50 (59,5%) roommates for this question, and 44 (40,5%) did not share a room.

Question 8: How many people shared your room with you during the lockdown? (50 responses)

31 samples (62%) shared the room with one roommate; 11 (22%) shared with two roommates; seven (14%) with three roommates; and one (2%) with four people in the same bedroom.

Question 9: Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else when it was not the lockdown (can be any date before or after the lockdown) (84 responses)

In the total of 84 responses, 70 (83,3%) said "yes", and 14 (16,7%) said "no"

Question 10: How many people shared the house with you when it was not the lockdown? (69 responses)

When it was not lockdown, 14 samples (20,3%) people shared a place with two flatmates; 13 (18,7%) with three; 12 (17,4%) with four; 11 (15,9%) with five; 9 (13%) with one; three (4,3%) with seven; two with eleven (2,9%); and one (1,4%) with just 13, one who put it blankly, one with six flatmates, one living with eight and one who answered "depeends".

Question 11: Was one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?) (70 responses)

While 49 (70%) people said no to this question, 21 (31%) answered yes.

Question 12: Did you share your room when it was not the lockdown? (70 responses)

While 43 (61,4%) people said yes to this question, 27 (38,6%) answered no.

Question 13: How many people did you share your room with when it was not the lockdown? (43 responses)

27 (62,8%) samples answered they lived with just one person in the bedroom; six (14%) lived with three; five (11,6%) with two; two (4,7%); and one (2,3%) with five, one with seven and one answered again, but know correct: depends.

Question 14: When was not the lockdown, how many hours did you share per day with your housemates at your home? (83 responses)

For this question, 12 (14,4%) participants answered that they shared per day two hours with them flatmates; 11 (13,2%) shared four hours; ten (12%) shared three hours, and the same quantity shared five hours; eight (9,6%) shared twelve hours; hours; seven (8,4%) participants shared ten hours and seven also shared one hour; six (7,2%) shared eight; three (3,6%) shared six and nine hours; two people (2,4%) shared seven hours; one (1,2%) shared eleven, one shared 24h, and one participant answered zero for this question.

Question 15: During the lockdown, how many hours did you share per day with your housemates at your home? (83 responses)

During the lockdown, 30 (36,1%) participants shared 24 hours the place with their flatmates; nine (10,8%) shared two hours with their flatmates; five (6%) shared four; five shared five, five shared eight; five shared ten and five 12 hours with their flatmates; four (4,8%) shared six and; four 14 hours; two (2,4%) shared one and; two 15 hours; one (1,2%) - seven participants - shared three, seven, nine, 16, 19, 22 and 23 hours.

Question 16: How many hours did you work per day when was not the lockdown? (84 responses)

When it was not lockdown, 46 (54,8%) participants worked eight hours per day; 12 (14,3%) worked six hours; seven (8,3%) worked ten hours; five (6%) worked four and; five worked seven hours; four (4,8%) worked 12 hours; three (3,6%) worked nine hours; one (1,2%) worked zero hours; one worked five hours.

Question 17: How many hours did you work per day during the lockdown? (84 responses)

When it was lockdown, 30 (35,7%) participants worked zero hours; 29 (34,5%) worked eight hours; five (6%) worked nine hours; four (4,8%) worked six; four worked seven; four worked ten and four worked 12 hours; three (3,6%) worked four and three worked seven hours; one (1,2%) worked three and one worked five.

Question 18: During the lockdown, did new housemates move to your place? (83 responses)

56 (67,5%) participants answered no, and 27 (32,5%) said yes to this question.

Question 19: During the lockdown, did you move to a new place because of a conflict? (84 responses)

While 59 (70,2%) participants gave a negative answer, 24 (29,8%) moved to a new place.

Question 20: Did you have any kind of conflict with your flatmates when it was not the lockdown (84 responses)

When it was not lockdown, 64 (76,2%) participants answered that they did not have a conflict with flatmates, and 20 (23,8%) affirmed they had a kind of conflict.

Question 21: What kind of conflict did you have with your flatmate when it was not lockdown? (20 responses)

On this question, the participant could answer more than one question. In total, there were 40 answers to this question: 17 (42,5%) causes of the conflict were the organisation; six (15%) causes were bills and noises together; four (10%) were food, guests together, and parties; two (5%) were chores; and one(2,5%) was loud music.

Question 22: Please, can you write below a brief explanation telling me what happened? (10 responses)

Answer 1: Different nationally, and the girl used to leave the house dirty and did not clean unless we asked several times her to do it.

Answer 2: we had a schedule and to-do lists that did not get done.

Answer 3: my flatmate lost her job, and she could not pay her full rent.

Answer 4: they were very rude to me. And did things to me on purpose. They would leave their stuff here and there and not keep the kitchen clean, purposely make noise early in the morning and start the washing machine at 6 am

Answer 5: dirty dishes in the sink, untidy house, etc

Answer 6: my flatmate organised parties frequently without asking other flatmates.

Answer 7: total money that was needed to pay a bill

Answer 8: Nothing that much, only discuss about bills, someone was spending more, or brought too many different people at home, or brought someone to sleep more than one day, (more fights because of lack of sense)

Answer 9: My flatmate never followed the rules of cleaning the house or doing the chores

Answer 10: Flatmate is not honest

Question 23: Did you have any conflicts with your flatmates during the lockdown? (84 responses)

During the lockdown, 44 (52,4%) affirmed they had a conflict, and 40 (47,6%) said they did not have a conflict.

Question 24: What kind of conflict did you have during the lockdown? (54 responses)

To this question, I got 129 causes of conflicts. 25 (19,3%) were because of an organisation; 22 (17%) because of noise; 14 (10,85%); 12 (9,3%) the cause was the bills; 11 (8,5%) the reason was guests; nine (6,9%) the reason was food; eight (6,2%) the reason was loud music; six (4,6%) was smoking at home, and six answered they did not have a conflict; one cause (0,7%) the reason was working lauded, one was physical altercations, one was isolation, and one was social life and spending time together.

Question 25: Please, can you write below a brief explanation telling me what happened? (38 responses)

Answer 1: during the lockdown, I lived at home with my mother and brother (who has an

intellectual disability, and his services were cancelled). We were all stuck in the house for several weeks during the lockdown, and sometimes this would cause us to become irritable and frustrated. We found going for walks and things like that helped us to break up the day, and often we would sit in different rooms to watch TV etc.

Answer 2: housemate understood that she was above others in the hierarchy in the house. She imposed her rules and tried to influence our schedule (ask not to take a shower before work, etc.)

Answer 3: illegal parties over 40 people in the house during the 1-2 wave of the pandemic

Answer 4: we had Covid-19. It was impossible to share a room.

Answer 5: she is a music teacher and she was very loud and annoying me too much.

Answer 6: my flatmate violated my privacy.

Answer 7: having outside guests over - girlfriends or boyfriends during the lockdown.

Answer 8: we had an argument due to some dishes leftover from the night and how the house chores were being done. Wasn't a big deal, just a misunderstanding situation.

Answer 9:one of the flatmates gave excuses continuously not to pay the bills.

Answer 10: a small house with everyone at home. We had a lot of problems with organisation, and the flatmates didn't have respect and listened to loud music and smoked in the living room until late.

Answer 11: loud music several days a week, many hours per day, drove me crazy.

Answer 12: she felt lonely and wanted me to give attention, and when I didn't, the situation became dire. There was emotional and psychological abuse, and one day, it escalated to aggressive banging on the door of my room and her pointing down her finger at the top of my head (I'm shorter). I left and moved back with my family.

Answer 13: one of the flatmates thought she was the owner of the house and wanted to impose her rules.

Answer 14: too many parties and loud music till late.

Answer 15: no place where you have some space for yourself.

Answer 16: I am currently moving out of my house because of a conflict I had with my flatmate, whom I've lived with for over five years. I contracted covid for the first time a month ago, and she asked me to move out to a hotel. During the lockdown, we worked together in the same living room, having meetings with each other, it was extremely stressful, and we grew resentful of each other. Lockdown created a huge inequality in the workplace between people who had an office, people who had to work from their bedrooms and people like me who were earning well above average but couldn't afford a room big enough to fit a desk.

Answer 17: for a surprise, during the lockdown, we had more minor conflicts

Answer 18: we barely see each other because of work and school, but when the lockdown came was a conflict in getting to know each one of the housemates, and the bills increased because everybody was at home.

Answer 19: people did not want me to meet my partner because he was a front line worker

Answer 20: housemate worked a different shift and had nowhere to have his leisure time. His time was normally during nights when I needed to rest and have quiet place.

Answer 21: frequently parties.

Answer 22: nothing really. We lived well together as good friends.

Answer 23: housemates did not like that I was working from home Since the pandemic started. Housemates did not want to share the living room. They wanted me to pay bills that existed.

Answer 24: because of so much time spent at home, chores around the house had to be rearranged, but nothing major.

Answer 25: two flatmates worked from home, they had meetings every time, so everyone needed to be silenced. Everybody was worried because one flatmate was working in a coffee shop at a hospital. They were feeling of panic.

Answer 26: I used to live in a studio; actually, it was when I was doing an exam during the online class, and my Flatmate made a lot of noise.

Answer 27: some parties that extended through the night. Above that, the landlord wants us to pay the rent for the other housemates who had left the house.

Answer 28: they did not respect the rules of safe coexistence during the pandemic.

Answer 29: nothing happened

Answer 30: They wouldn't respect each other's spaces, and everybody had to share the same space for work and live all the time.

Answer 31: I didn't have any conflicts

Answer 32: They were very rude to me. And did things to me on purpose. They would leave their stuff here and there and not keep the kitchen clean, purposely make noise early in the morning and start the washing machine at 6 am.

Answer 33: We had very different personalities, and the fact of spending that much time together accentuated it and increased the conflicts over any single thing

Answer 34: I had no conflicts

Answer 35: Personalities

Answer 36: I used to share my room with a friend, but she got a boyfriend, and she insisted on bringing the guy to our room a few days of the week.

Answer 37: It was my parents, so it was family base questions and not housemates.

Answer 38: In my case, there was no conflict.

Chapter 4 - Data Analysis/Findings

This chapter analyses and shows the findings through the data presented in the previous chapter. A total of 89 people answered my survey, and just five responded that they did not share a house during the lockdown - but one person did not answer the other questions (with no reason). Because of it, I had a sample of 83 flatmates to analyse.

Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else during the lockdown?
88 responses
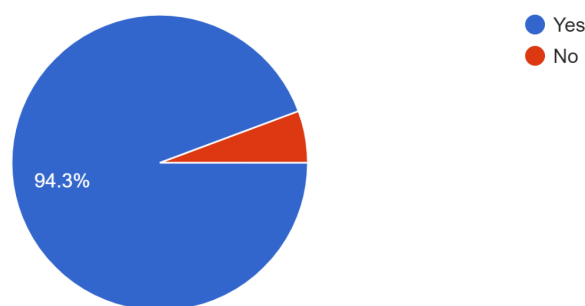
Figure 1

4.1 Basic information

The three first questions are about the genre, age and nationality. More women are sharing

houses and more people between 25-34 years old. The finding here is that mature adults share more homes than young adults. Also, just 3,4% are between 18-24 years old.

What is your genre?
89 responses

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

66.3%

33.7%

Figure 2

What is your age?
89 responses

- 18 - 24
- 25 - 34
- 35 - 44
- 45 -54
- 55 +

20.2%

69.7%
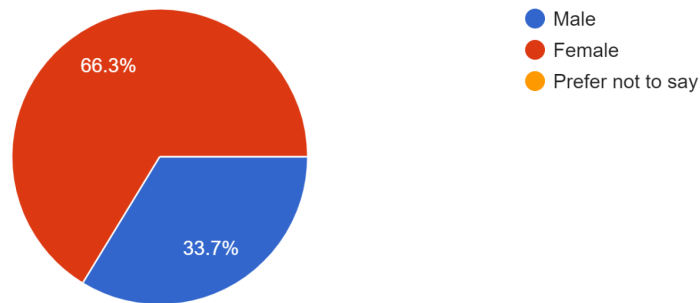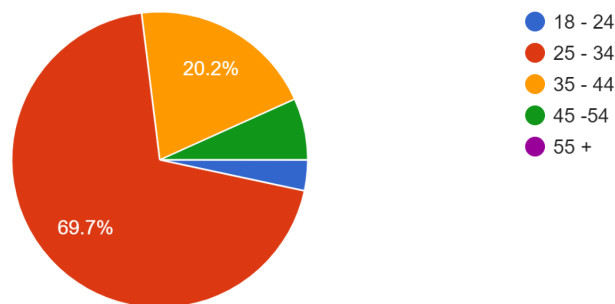
Figure 3

Almost half of my samples are Brazilians (44,9%), and it has a logical explanation. I am Brazilian, and I spread my surrey to more Brazilians than other nationalities. The only problem with this difference in the number of participants can be found in cultural conflicts, but as you will see, it is not an ordinary conflict.

What is your nationality?
87 responses

18 (218(20.7%)

9 (10.3%)

5 (5.7%)   5 (5.7%)   6 (6.9%)

1 (1.1%(1.1%(1.1%(1.1%(1.1%)   1 (1.1%)   2 (2.2%(2.3%)   1 (1.1%(1.1%(1.1%(1.1%(1.1%)   2 (2.2%(2.3%)   1 (1.1%(1.1%(1.1%)   2 (2.3%)   1 (1.1%)   1 (1.1%

Angolan   Brazil   Brazilian   Croatian   Hungarian   Irish   Italian   Mexican   Spanish
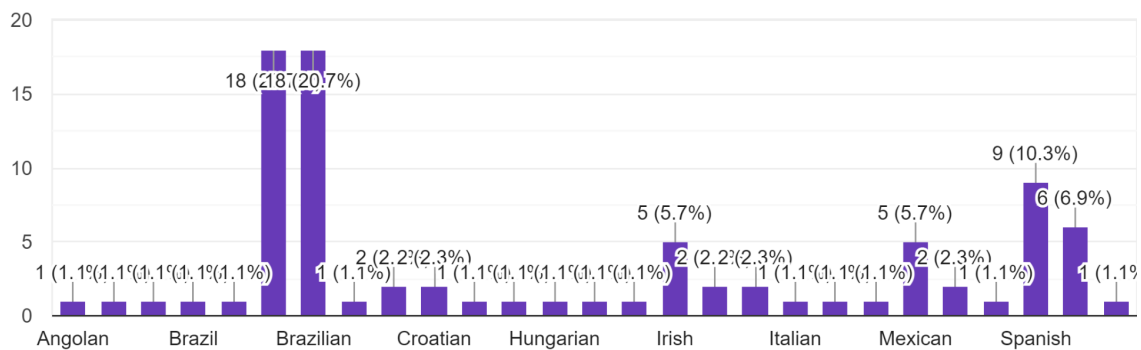
4.2 Data of flatmates during the lockdown

The number of flatmates sharing the same house with the participants is diverse. While 15 (18,5%) answered that they shared with just one more person, it does not mean that they lived with a partner. At least not the majority lived with a partner (60%), but six flatmates just shared with someone who is not a partner. I could collect this information when I asked if they shared a place with a partner. I checked the answer through the tool Google form with who said yes and the number of flatmates at their house.

Is one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?)
84 responses

60.7%

39.3%

● Yes
● No
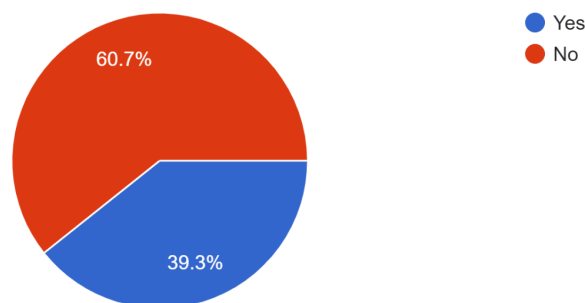
Also, sharing a house between two and five people has a high number of answers. This number shows that a home with many flatmates will not be the origin of conflict in general.

How many people shared the house with you during the lockdown?
81 responses
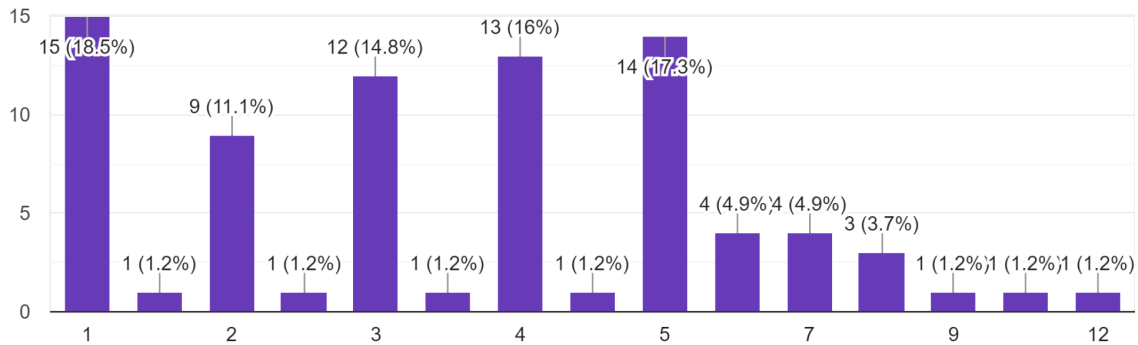
Figure 6

About sharing a room, it was almost the same thing as sharing a house. The most common answer is with one more roommate in the bedroom. Of the 50 people who shared a room, 31 (62%) communicated with one another person, while four people in the same room, the maximum in the same place, just one (2%) shared it.

Did you share your room during the lockdown?
84 responses

Yes
No

59.5%
40.5%
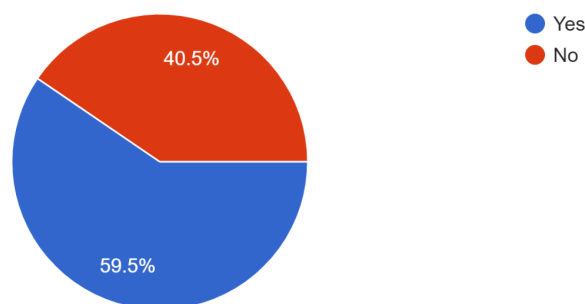
Figure 7

These numbers show that almost my participants did not have an issue sharing a site with too many people.

How many people shared your room with you during the lockdown?
50 responses
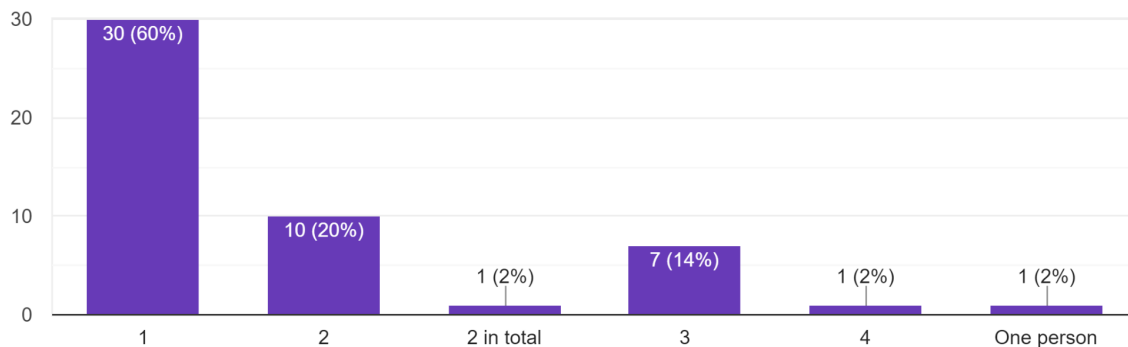
4.3 Data of flatmates when it was not during the lockdown

When it was not lockdown, fewer people shared a house than when it was in lockdown. While 94% of participants shared a place during the lockdown, 83% shared when it was not the order to stay at home.

Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else when was not the lockdown (can be any date before or after the lockdown)
84 responses
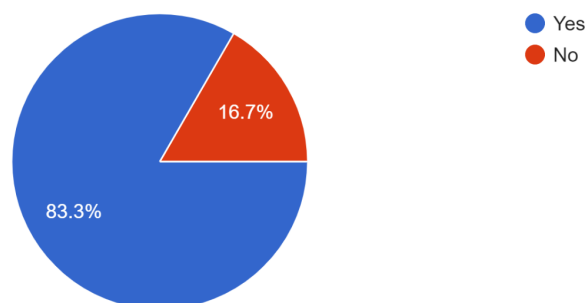
Also, instead of sharing a house with just one more person, in this case, the most common response was it was more than two people. That means that when it was not the lockdown,

my participants shared a site with more people to socialise. But, some participants shared a place with more than two people. One, for example, shared with 13 housemates.

How many people shared the house with you when was not the lockdown?
69 responses
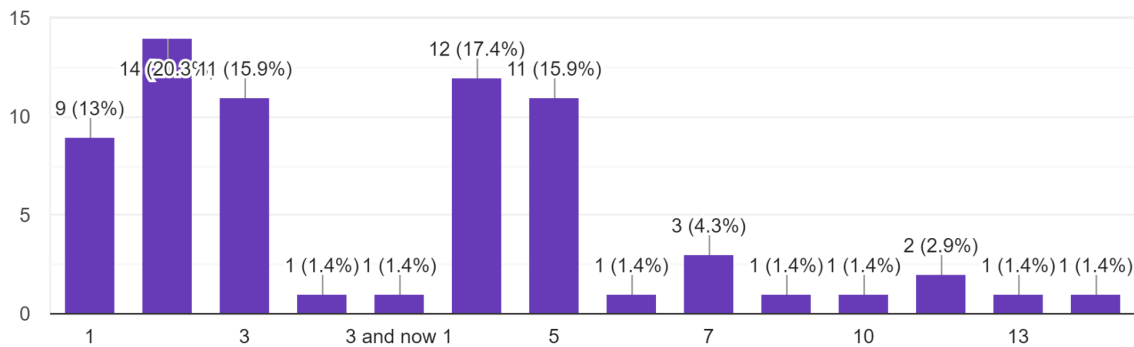
<div align="right">Figure 10</div>

The number of flatmates sharing a house with a partner when it was not in lockdown is less than it was. In contrast, 39,3% shared a place with a partner in the lockdown, and 30% shared with a partner when it was not. A reason for that is maybe because they realised they could not see each other if they lived in a different place.

Was one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?)
70 responses
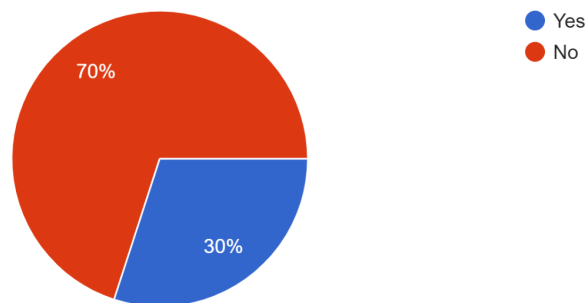
<div align="right">Figure 11</div>

When it was not lockdown, more of my participants shared a room than when it was not lockdown. 61,4% against 40,5%.

Did you share your room when was not the lockdown?
70 responses
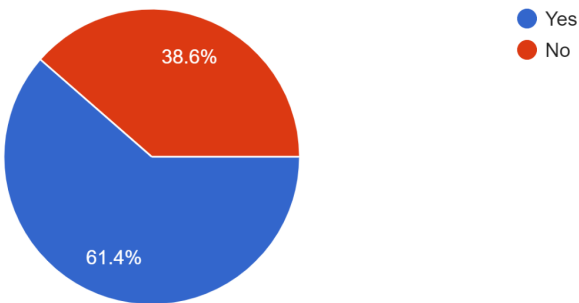
Figure 12

If the last number was different when I compared it during the lockdown and it was not. The number of roommates sharing a bedroom is almost the same. While 62% shared the same bedroom during the lockdown with another person, 62,8% did the same when it was not in lockdown.

How many people did you share your room before the lockdown?
43 responses
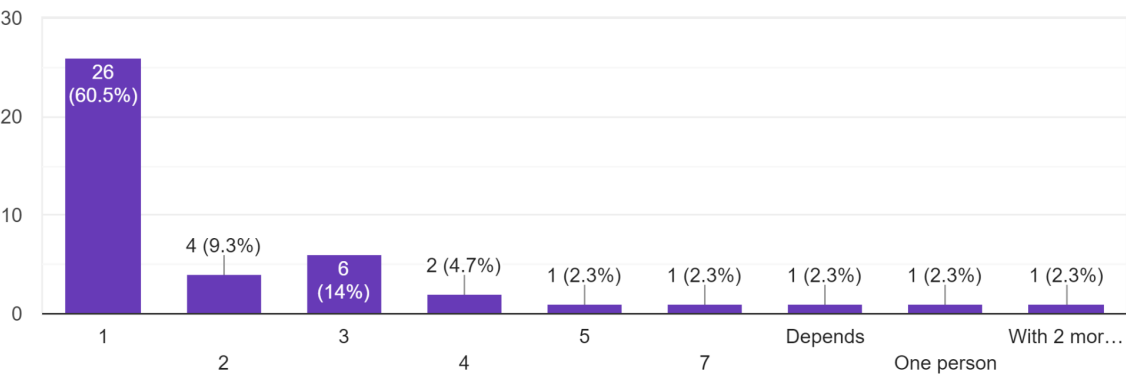
Figure 13

4.4 Hours shared in the same place

These numbers gave me more problems. First of all, instead of answering with just numbers, some participants used words like evening or different terms. I guess my question was not straightforward because they answered they shared two hours, which means they were not at home for 22 hours, which I cannot say was a mistake on their part. What I can do is work with the numbers they gave me.
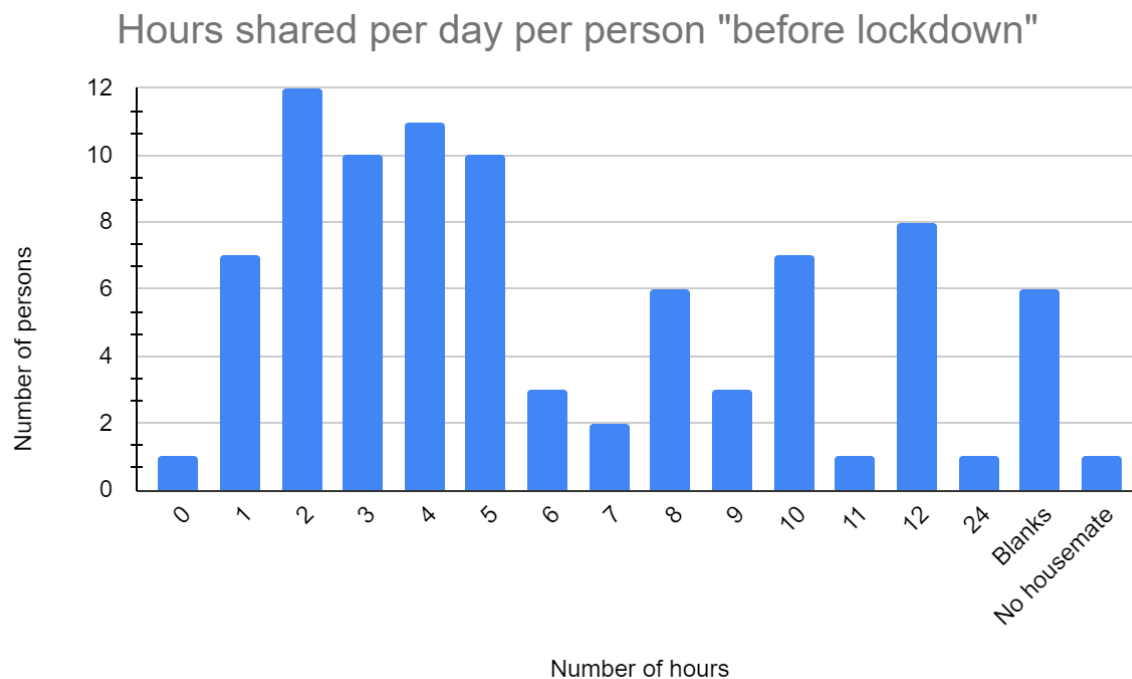
Figure 14
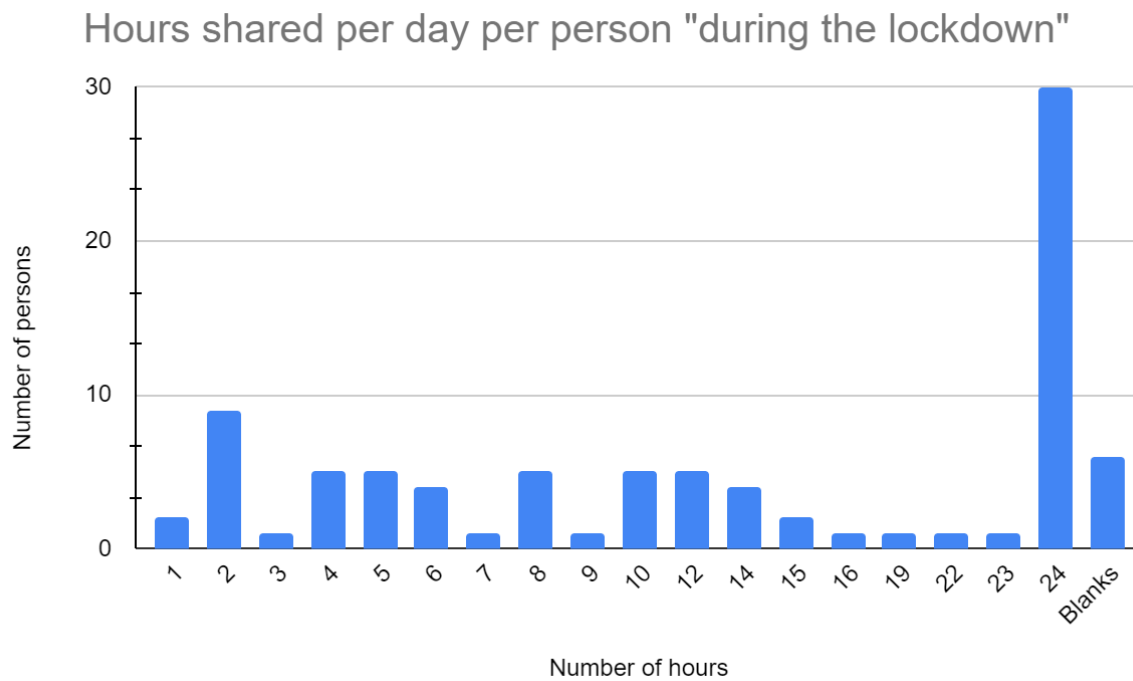
Figure 15

Even though it is clear that sharing 24 hours with the flatmates during the lockdown had a significant increase during the lockdown. It came from one sharing all day at home to 30 participants sharing a place all day long.

Comparative hours shared per day before and during lockdown
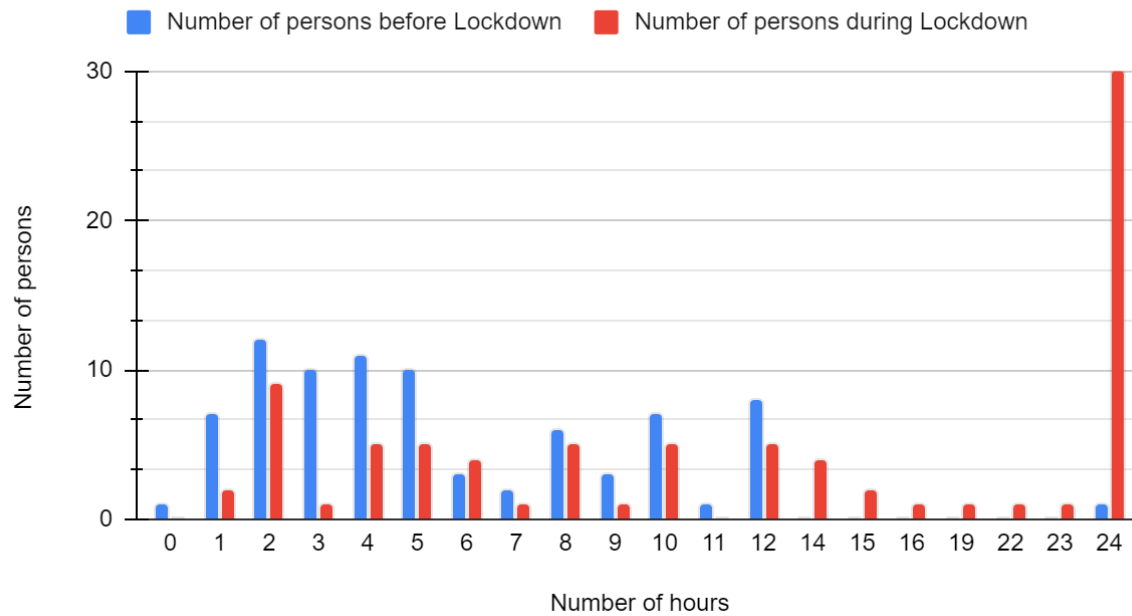
Figure 16

This significant difference in these numbers can be explained by the hours worked when it was not lockdown and when it was the lockdown. Because of the order of stay at home, 30 of the participants worked zero hours. Before the lockdown, for example, the normal was working eight hours per day.

Hours worked per day per person "before lockdown"

Figure 17

Hours worked per day per person "during the lockdown"
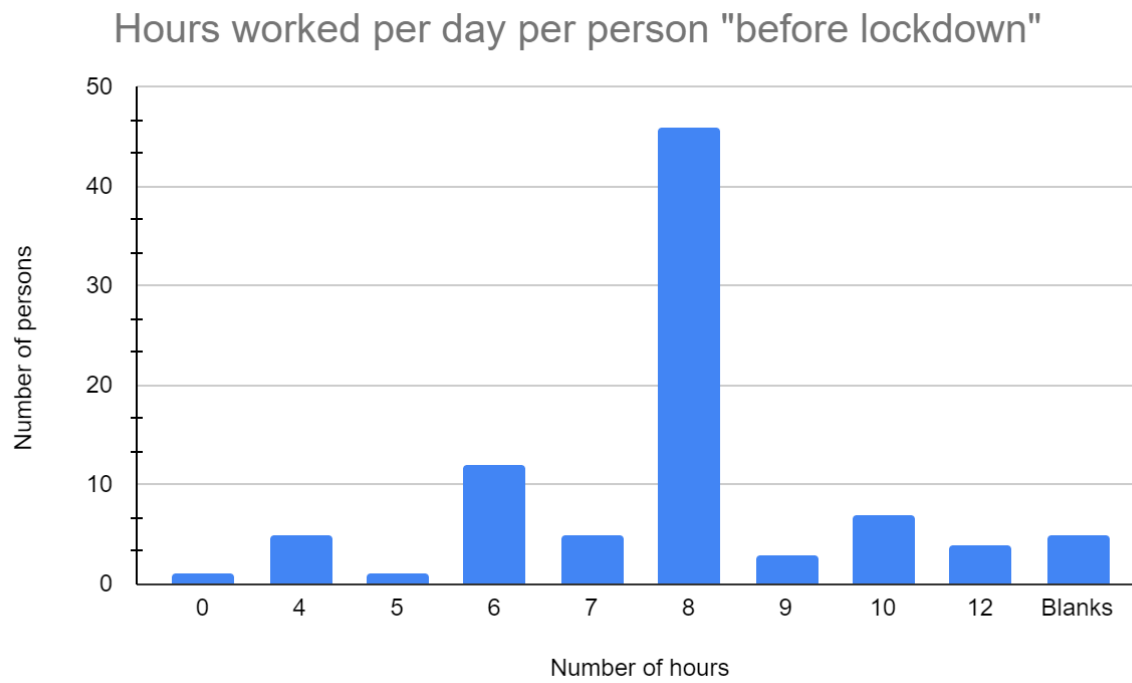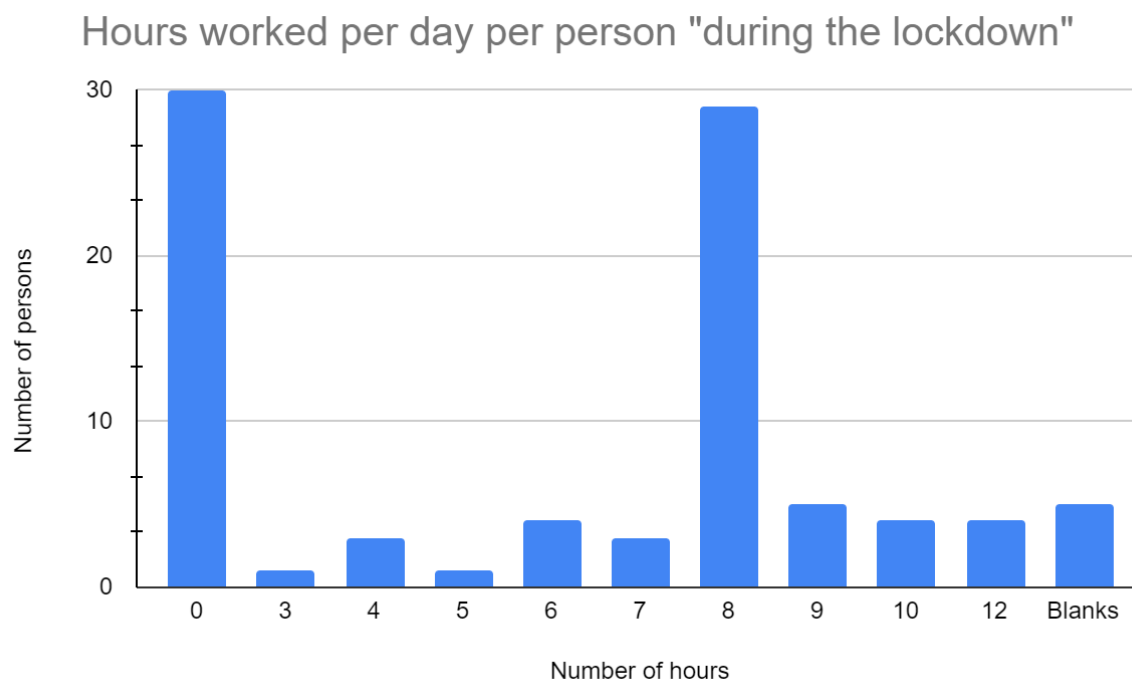
Figure 18

Comparative hours worked per day per person before and during Lockdown
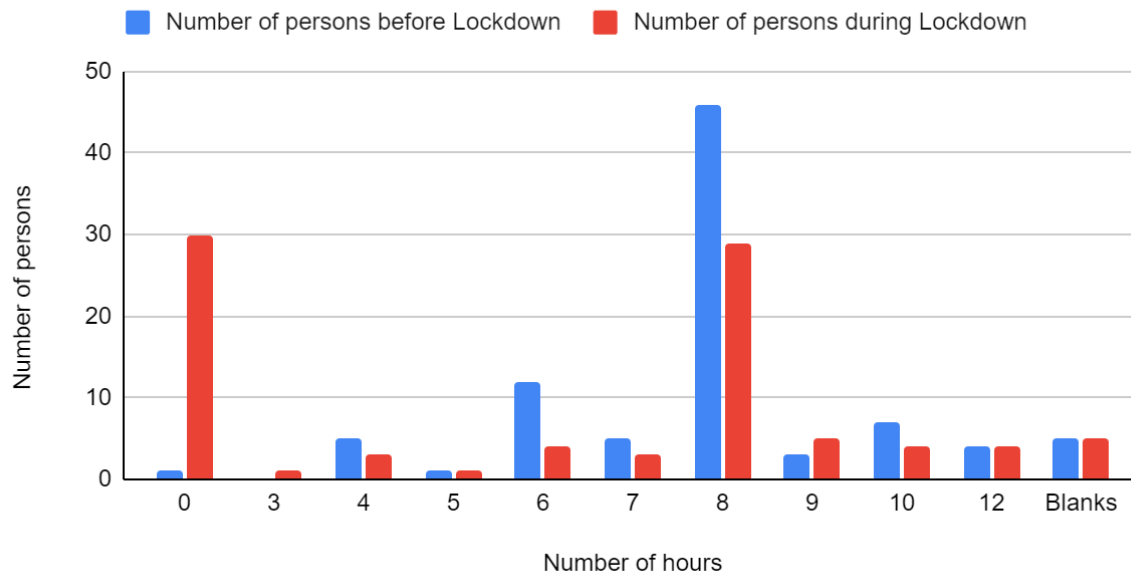
Figure 19

4.5 Moving to a new place

A new factor of conflict can be someone new in the house. 32,5% (27) of the participants who shared a place during the lockdown said that new housemates moved to their home, while almost the same number, 29,8% (25), moved to a new location because of a conflict.

During the lockdown, did new housemates move to your place?
83 responses

Figure 20

During the lockdown, did you move to a new place because of a conflict?
84 responses

- Yes
- No

70.2%

29.8%
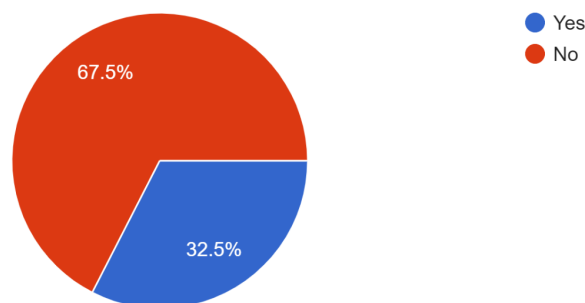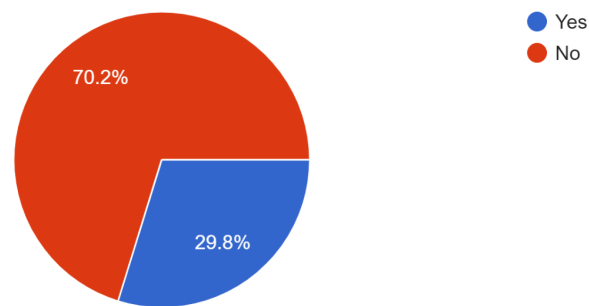
Figure 21

4.6 Conflicts

The last part of my survey was about conflicts. In the same way, I did the counterpoint between lockdown and not lockdown, the same was done to the disputes. I could find with the answers that in lockdown, much more conflicts happened between flatmates; 23,8% against 52,4%.

Did you have any kind of conflict with your flatmates when was not the lockdown?
84 responses

- Yes
- No

76.2%

23.8%

Figure 22

Did you have any kind of conflicts with your flatmates during the lockdown?
84 responses

Yes
No

47.6%

52.4%
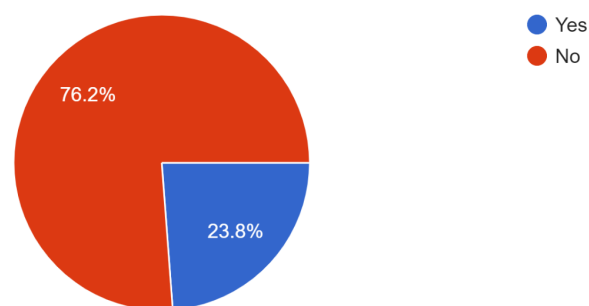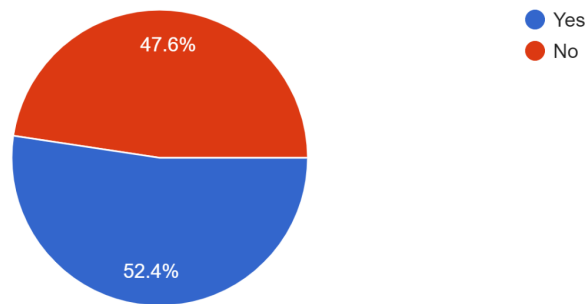
Figure 23

The organisation was the motive for the conflicts on both specific dates. What increased a lot was Parties at Home and Loud Music. In the previous chapter, you can read the brief explanation that the participants gave. And a common problem was flatmates listening to music and bothering the others at illegal parties.

What kind of conflict did you have when was not the lockdown?
20 responses
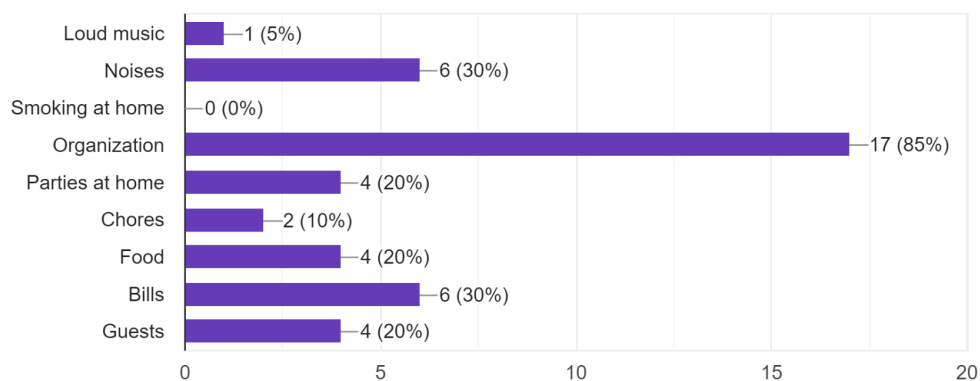
Loud music — 1 (5%)
Noises — 6 (30%)
Smoking at home — 0 (0%)
Organization — 17 (85%)
Parties at home — 4 (20%)
Chores — 2 (10%)
Food — 4 (20%)
Bills — 6 (30%)
Guests — 4 (20%)

Figure 24

What kind of conflict did you have during the lockdown?
54 responses

Category	Count (Percentage)
Loud music	8 (14.8%)
Noises	22 (40.7%)
Smoking at home	6 (11.1%)
Organization	25 (46.3%)
Parties at home	10 (18.5%)
Chores	14 (25.9%)
Food	9 (16.7%)
Bills	12 (22.2%)
Guests	11 (20.4%)
None	2 (3.7%)
Illnesses	1 (1.9%)
Working lauded	1 (1.9%)
Physical altercations	1 (1.9%)
Isolation	1 (1.9%)
No one	1 (1.9%)
We never had one	1 (1.9%)
Social life, spending time tog…	1 (1.9%)
Not conflict	1 (1.9%)
Nothing	1 (1.9%)
None	1 (1.9%)
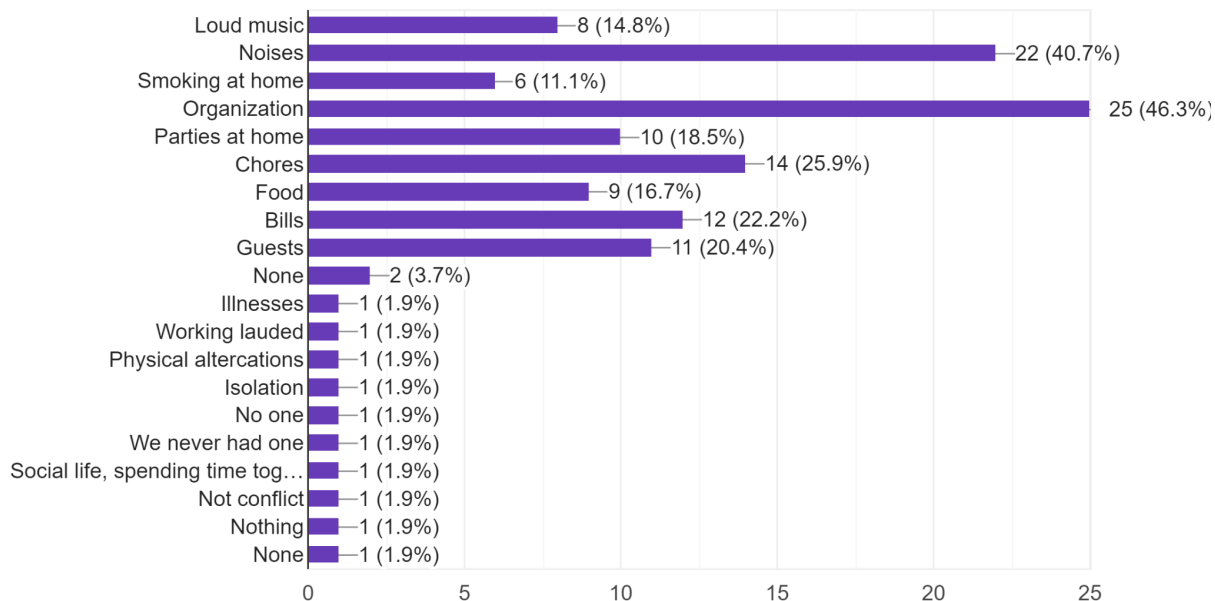
Figure 25

I apologise for the answers with no conflict. It was my fault because when I set up the survey, when someone said no to conflict, it was supposed that they did not answer it. However, I did not check it properly, and they responded to this question.

I decided to explain more about the brief explanation in the next chapter, where I will be able to explain it better. Also, all conflicts case can be found in chapter 3.

Chapter 5 - Discussion

After the Literature Review, Methodology and Methods, Data Presentation and Data Analysis/Findings, it is time to put everything together and discuss the "The conflicts between flatmates due to the Covid-19 lockdown in Dublin". This chapter links Theory, Methodology and Methods, and Data through a discussion to identify the research's critical points.

5.1 Sources of Conflicts

In the Literature Review as the first material, it was used the text of Vicky Clark, Keith Tuffin, and Natilene Bowker. In this part, I could put the theory down to understand the source of conflict better.

One source of conflict cited by Clark is the bills, and it appears in the survey that the second kind of conflict that happens when there is no lockdown. But, when was the lockdown, this conflict was no more one of the leading causes of the disputes between flatmates. "In addition, extra money is required for rent in advance, bond money and moving costs. These costs speak to the importance of managing conflict before it escalates into the untenable." (Vicky Clark, n.d "2017").

When was not the extra money with a flatmate, and he could not work more because of the lockdown, it was a problem for him and the house. But, as I said, this issue was more common when it was not the lockdown.

The organisation is the source of conflicts during the lockdown and, also, not lockdown. Another point shows that this conflict did not just arise when people are at home most of the day. Nevertheless, as Vicky says, this issue makes dissatisfaction what is virtually unavoidable between the slovenly and the clean and tidy.

"Noise perception is subjective and it is determined by the acoustic environment surrounding the listener, plus their personal associations with the sound [42]. Unwanted higher intensity sound is more likely to be perceived as noise, this characteristic of sound is measured in decibels (dB) which is a logarithmic unit which compares a value with a relative value which is the reference. Sounds like a baby crying can be as loud as 110dB, while the sound intensity a TV set normally produces sits around 70dB". (Garcia, 2017)

Through this definition from Guilherme Garcia in his article "An Internet of Things approach to domestic noise", it is possible to reflect on why the noise was the second cause of conflict during the lockdown. That music that sometimes was good at some moment transformed into noise like one of the participants explained: "Housemate worked different shift and had nowhere to have his leisure time. His off time was normally during nights when I needed to

rest and have a quiet place,"; or when another said, "She is a music teacher and she was very loud and annoying me too much".

5.2 Managing conflicts

In 2020, Vicky separated managing conflicts into Communal meetings, talking through problems, and Avoiding. There was no explanation given to them about these two points through the participant's answers. However, the way they expressed themselves demonstrates that when they faced the conflict, the issue sometimes was worse.

Anyway, when Clark further explains that the consequences of conflict can be leaving the house. It can also be like avoidance.

5.3 Consequence of Conflict

As I said, it can be avoidance but leaving the house because of a conflict during the lockdown is a consequence too, as Vicky (2020) explains, "consequences of unresolved or on-going conflict are to ask the offending person to move out, or depart oneself".It can be my biggest mistake in my study case because I could directly ask how the flatmates managed the conflicts and the effects. But, unfortunately, the only consequence I could take as they left their house.

5.4 The Social Dynamics Of Shared Household Living Among

If, before the lockdown, flatmates were looking for a way to pay less rent while working or/ and studying, this dynamic changed a few during the lockdown. As the survey showed, before Covid-19, they shared fewer hours during the day, which can be considered less intense time together. On the other hand, the acquaintance was more intense during the lockdown.

One dynamic in a sharing house is a lack of hierarchy as Clark (2017) defines, "... given the lack of hierarchy, with no one defined as 'wife' or 'husband', the organisation of power enacted through these terms could be destabilised.

Coincidently, one of the participants affirmed that: "Housemate understood that she was above others in the hierarchy in the house. She imposed her rules and tried to influence our schedule (ask not to take a shower before work, etc.)."

5.5 Humans Interest

What can be clear about the interest of the flatmates is to have a house as a safe place to sleep and save their stuff. If I analyse this situation deeper, the most common interest is saving money. Even though this idea, a participant explained that it could be considered a human interest.

"She felt lonely and wanted me to give her attention, and when I didn't, the situation became dire. There was emotional and psychological abuse and one day, it escalated to aggressive banging on the door of my room and her pointing down her finger at the top of my head (I'm shorter). I left and moved back with my family."

In this sentence, the flatmates could put their situation in the other colleague's shoes. I know that in the end, the participant moved to his or her motherhouse, but this person had a compression that what was happening with the other because of the lockdown.

McLeod (2018) affirms, "after physiological and safety needs have been fulfilled, the third level of human needs is social and involves feelings of belongingness. The need for interpersonal relationships motivates behavior".

5.6 Interpersonal conflict

In this part, I would like to mix it with my qualitative method. In my first chapter on interpersonal conflict, I separated it into six types: Pseudo Conflict, Facts Conflict, Value Conflict, Policy Conflict, Ego Conflict and Meta Conflict. In this subchapter discussion, I will use my reporting conflicts to qualify some of the conflicts that my participants qualified.

5.6.1 Pseudo Conflict

"We had an argument due to some dishes leftover from the night and how the house chores were being done. Wasn't a big deal, just a misunderstanding situation".

In this case, the flatmate admitted that he misunderstood the minor conflict that he had with another one. "It generally just takes a bit of clarification about what you actually meant or some further exploration of how your goals actually do align." (Raypole, 2020)

5.6.2 Facts Conflict

"Housemates didn't like that I was working from home since the pandemic started.

Housemates didn't want to share the living room. Wanted me to pay bills that did not exist."

In this reporting, there is no way to say if the housemate was being honest or not but to check if the bills were genuine or not, the participant could, for example, check the fact - or the bills. Raypole (2020) concludes in her article that all someone has to do is check a credible source for the truth to avoid conflicts like that.

5.6.3 Value Conflict

"Different nationally and the girl used to leave the house dirty and did not clean unless we asked her several times".

The difference nationally can be observed as a different value, even though the flatmate mixed it or are putting the fault of the lack of organisation because the other is from another country. This mixing of conflict is even worse, as Ron Fisher (2000) cited: "It must be noted that most conflicts are not of a pure type, but involve a mixture of sources…. The

more sources that are involved, the more intense and intractable the conflict usually is."

5.6.4 Policy Conflict

"Because of so much time spent at home, chores around the house had to be rearranged, but nothing major."

In this case, the flatmates had to change the policy of the house because of covid. As the participants explained was not a big problem, proving that they could manage the possible conflict.

Vicky (2020) says that rules between flatmates are not written or prescribed; it is clear to understand that when some policy changes in a sharing house, a minor conflict like that can appear.

5.6.5 Ego Conflict

"They were very rude to me. And did things to me on purpose. They would leave their stuff here and there and not keep the kitchen clean, purposely make noise early in the morning and start the washing machine at 6 am"

This conflict was not more about some specific problem but about hurting the other's ego. In this case, provocations are always among them to prove that the conflict is because of the person.

An ego or self-esteem is also a Human Needs explained by Maslow (1987) in his Hierarchy of Needs. When someone hurts the other, human needs are involved beyond the conflict.

5.6.6 Meta Conflict

"I am currently moving out of my house because of a conflict I had with my flatmate whom I've lived with for over 5 years. I contracted covid for the first time a month ago and she asked me to move out to a hotel. During lockdown we worked together in the same living room having meetings with each other, it was extremely stressful and we grew resentful of each other. Lockdown created a huge inequality in the workplace between people who had an office, people who had to work from their bedrooms and people like me who are earning well above average but can't afford a room big enough to fit a desk."

This was the most extensive reporting I received and presented how the conflict started being a snowball. One conflict generates a new conflict making it even more intense, as Fisher (2020) said.

5.7 Covid and Conflicts

Covid and Conflicts is the most essential part of this analyse. This affirmation is because this dissertation is about conflict, housemates and Covid-19 - everything together. Looking to find conflicts raised because of the lockdown, I could realise one of the most common reasons was the parties during the order to stay home.

A flatmate responded that a friend was emotionally delicate in just one issue in just one case. I will explain that that is a point better in the conclusion, but it helped me not go on in

problems linked with mental health.

The function of the lockdown was to stop the virus from spreading. From my answers, it was clear some flatmates did not care about it and did some clandestine parties, causing conflicts with the other flatmates: "illegal parties over 40 people in the house during the 1-2 wave of the pandemic".

5.8 Absolute numbers

My Methodology and Method choice was to quantify and qualify the conflicts using a survey. I already did the second one when I explained some participants reporting and fit it into the six types. Also, in my survey, I gave them options of conflict, and they could write down another kind that was not there - they could qualify it by themselves.

When the subject quantifies the conflicts, numbers talk by themselves, but they need context. To these numbers could be better explained, more interviews are required to listen carefully to the participants and generate more significant numbers.

Anyway, my survey showed that when there was no lockdown, 25 participants had a conflict, while during the lockdown, 44 had some issues with their flatmates during the lockdown. The conclusion about numbers and all the research is in the next and last chapter.

Conclusion

To start the conclusion of this dissertation, first of all, it is important to go back to the central question: Have the conflicts between flatmates in Dublin increased due to lockdown when flatmates had spent so much time at home during Covid-19?

During all the process, this question was around over it. Before starting my project, my initial thought was that the conflicts between flatmates araised because of the Covid-19 lockdown. In my head, much more time together in a close place, more chances of conflicts happening. My survey proved that my initial idea was correct. As the participants said in the survey, they had more conflicts during the lockdown to when was not the order to stay at home.

Beyond the difference in the number of conflicts between lockdown and non-lockdown, there is a time difference in the hours the flatmates shared the place together. It was very evident that when they stayed more at home, more conflict was raised.

Nevertheless, can these two points (more conflicts and more time together) answer my central question? For this moment, my answer is no, it has not.

First of all, if just these two questions could answer my central question, my survey did not have 25 questions, and I did not have so many problems to solve this problem. I had to do the same questions when was not lockdown and when was lockdown to see if the only difference between them was just when the flatmates had to be at home or not.

The problem here is that 25 questions were not enough to confirm if the flatmates had more conflicts because of the Covid-19 lockdown. For example, I ignored the fact that any relationship brings its conflicts over time. However, to get a piece of information isolated like that is not an easy mission and neither fast.

Face-to-face interviews could be done instead of the surveys to listen to the flatmates and try to get confidential information in their responses. Even like that, could the lockdown be responsible for more conflicts? Yes, it could. But, for all the 44 conflicts during the lockdown? I cannot guarantee it through my survey and neither with my reference and literature review.

I am not saying that my dissertation did not show anything significant. All the brief

explanations of the conflicts given by the flatmates showed that they had conflicts because of the lockdown. The 40 responses given prove that the Covid-19 lockdown was one of the responsible for more conflict at home.

Going back to my central question, it was not about whether the Covid-19 lockdown was responsible for the conflicts but if they increased because of the order to stay at home. At this point, my answer to the central question is: Yes, they have.

The qualitative data, kinds of conflicts, just one is evident that was raised because of the Covid-19 lockdown: parties. The survey showed that parties were a motive o conflict when it was not lockdown. These parties bothered the flatmates. However, it also made them afraid of the virus beyond being bothered by other flatmates when it was on lockdown. Just to remember, the lockdown was mandatory to not allow the virus to spread. So, when someone was doing a party with a guest who did not live there, he put everyone at risk. At this point, I can affirm that had more conflict between the flatmates because of the Covid-19 lockdown.

When I did the central question and raised my hypothesis, I knew about the relationship between conflicts and mental health, but I could not go further on this topic as I had explained. Fortunately, through the participants' answers, mental health was not a big issue for them. The first explanation for that is the long answers that I received, just one explained a little about mental health. Furthermore, the second answer is that I did not ask direct this subject to them. Nevertheless, even like that, I conclude that mental health did not affect the quality or quantity of conflicts.

Going back to the quantitative data, I can say that isolated numbers do not mean anything. Numbers like how many people were in the same house or same bedroom could not be linked or prove that they were responsible for more conflicts. That is why I kept saying that I could have done more questions or taken some out to get meaningful answers.

To conclude this dissertation and answer my central question, I can say that more conflicts due to the Covid-19 lockdown among housemates in Dublin increased. The numbers proved the difference in conflicts and were not lockdown, and when was the lockdown. Now, when it is about the kind of conflicts, I believe the Covid-19 lockdown was not responsible for different types. One or two could be different, but it is not enough to say that the lockdown was

responsible for new kinds of conflicts. At least, I believe that to know if the Covid-19 lockdown was responsible for different conflicts between flatmates, it is necessary to listen to more people and to do more specific questions to them - a face-to-face interview.

Reflection

At this moment in my life, when I am writing this reflection, what I can feel inside of me is a feeling of relief. It was three long months that what I could do it was work and be at home doing my dissertation. I cannot say that I gave 100% to myself, but I can guarantee that all this process was an enormous dedication on my part.

To be honest, I do not like academic texts and research. It is a considerable job, for sometimes, in the end, we do not have the result that was expected.

A reflection on what I did is that I could have done better. However, I can just realise it when I was with my survey done. I realised that I could have done more questions in my survey, that I could find different articles to help in my literature review.

The language was a big challenge as well. Sometimes, I had some ideas and words in my mind, but they came in Portuguese. Moreover, when I could translate it into English (in my mind), the idea disappeared. Writing it was a serious problem because I wasted too much time looking for my mistakes than properly writing a new text. I had more than one day that I just could correct my grammar instead of writing or reading something new.

The initial problem that I had was not finding more content to read. In the Research Method classes, my teacher did not teach was how to access anything. She just taught me to use Google Scholar, which was not helpful in my process.

But, if I do not like academic texts, on some days, I really enjoy my dissertation on some days. Writing about conflicts between flatmates and checking the survey every day to follow the answers was interesting. On my way to my job, I could think about how I would write my dissertation and how some answers could help me keep going on. Even though it was an obligation for me, somedays it was a kind of hobby for me.

And, if I said that it was a challenge to write in English, at the same time, it was great for my English too. Since 2019, when I arrived here with my basic English, I have improved it. Every single word or grammar that I learned when I was writing this dissertation, it will be forever with me. I can guarantee that my skills in English will be much better after I finish this project.

It was one year and a half of studying Dispute Resolution. I learned a lot about conflicts, moderation, arbitration, etc. However, while writing this dissertation, I learned a lot about myself too. I realised that I am able to, instead of relaxing, study more. Instead of going to a pub, study more. Instead of being with my girlfriend, guess what? Study more.

Studying more also proved to me that when someone repeats something, it can be better. I know if I need to write another dissertation, I will do it differently this one. Maybe the next time, I will start before putting all ideas out. Moreover, when I have the draft, I can see where I can do better or add any helpful ideas to my survey.

Furthermore, my final reflection is that the dissertation was an excellent axiom for me. It was in my life, as a person, to overcome my limits and get out of my comfort zone. It was a great experience to study in another language and see how a college works out in Brazil. Also, it allowed me to learn more about conflicts and flatmates. Everything in our lives comes to add, and it will be with me forever.

My last words are from Sai Baba: "Man learns through experience, and the spiritual path is full of different kinds of experiences. He will encounter many difficulties and obstacles, and they are the very experiences he needs to encourage and complete the cleansing process."

Appendix B

Form A: Application for Ethical Approval

Undergraduate/Taught Postgraduate Research

This form should be submitted to the module leader for the relevant initial proposal and/or the relevant supervisor is the proposal has already been accepted.

<mark>Please save this file as *STUDENT NUMBER_AEA_FormA.docx*</mark>

Title of Project	Conflicts due to Covid-19 among housemates in Dublin
Name of Learner	Renan Pacheco de Pinho
Student Number	51720469
Name of Supervisor/Tutor	Eamonn O`Moore

Check the relevant boxes. All questions must be answered before submitting to the relevant lecturer / supervisor. Note: only one box per row should be selected.

Item	Question	Yes	No	NA
1	Will you describe the main research procedures to participants in advance, so that they are informed about what to expect?	☒	☐	
2	Will you tell participants that their participation is voluntary?	☒	☐	
3	Will you obtain written consent for participation (through a signed or 'ticked' consent form)?	☒	☐	

#	Question			
4	If the research is observational, will you ask participants for their consent to being observed.	☐	☐	⊠
5	Will you tell participants that they may withdraw from the research at any time and for any reason?	⊠	☐	■
6	Will you give participants the option of not answering any question they do not want to answer?	⊠	☐	☐
7	Will you ensure that participant data will be treated with full confidentiality and anonymity and, if published, will not be identifiable as any individual or group?	⊠	☐	■
8	Will you debrief participants at the end of their participation (i.e., give them a brief explanation of the study)?	⊠	☐	■
9	If your study involves people between 16 and 18 years, will you ensure that passive consent is obtained from parents/guardians, with active consent obtained from both the child and their school/organisation?	☐	☐	⊠
10	If your study involves people less than 16 years, will you ensure that active consent is obtained from parents/guardians and that a parent/guardian or their nominee (such as a teacher) will be present throughout the data collection period?	☐	☐	⊠
11	If your study requires evaluation by an ethics committee/board at an external agency, will you wait until you have approval from both the Independent College Dublin and the external ethics committee before starting data collection.	☐	☐	⊠

12	If you are in a position of authority over your participants (for example, if you are their instructor/tutor/manager/examiner etc.) will you inform participants in writing that their grades and/or evaluation will be in no way affected by their participation (or lack thereof) in your research?	☐	☐	☒
13	If you are in a position of authority over your participants (for example, if you are their instructor/tutor/manager/examiner etc.), does your study involve asking participants about their academic or professional achievements, motivations, abilities or philosophies? (please note that this does not apply to QA1 or QA3 forms, or questionnaires limited to market research, that do not require ethical approval from the IREC)	☐	☐	☒
14	Will your project involve deliberately misleading participants in any way?	☐	☒	
15	Is there any realistic risk of any participants experiencing either physical or psychological distress or discomfort?	☐	☒	
16	Does your project involve work with animals?	☐	☒	
17	Do you plan to give individual feedback to participants regarding their scores on any task or scale?	☐	☒	☐
18	Does your study examine any sensitive topics (such as, but not limited to, religion, sexuality, alcohol, crime, drugs, mental health, physical health, etc.)	☐	☒	

19	Is your study designed to change the mental state of participants in any negative way (such as inducing aggression, frustration, etc?)		☐	☒
20	Does your study involve an external agency (e.g. for recruitment)?		☐	☒
21	Do your participants fall into any of the following special groups? *(except where one or more individuals with such characteristics may naturally occur within a general population, such as a sample of students)*		☐	☒
			☐	☒
			☐	☒
			☐	☒
			☐	☒

If you have ticked any of the shaded boxes above, you should consult with your module leader / supervisor immediately. **You will need to fill in Form B Ethical Approval** and submit it to the Research & Ethics Committee **instead** of this form.

There is an obligation on the researcher to bring to the attention of the Research & Ethics Committee any issues with ethical implications not clearly covered by the above checklist.

I consider that this project has **no** significant ethical implications to be brought before the relevant Research & Ethics Committee. I have read and understood the specific guidelines for completion of Ethics Application Forms. I am familiar with the codes of professional ethics relevant to my discipline (and have discussed them with my supervisor).	☒

Name of Learner	Renan Pacheco de Pinho
Student Number	51720469
Date	09/03/2022

I have discussed this project with the learner in question, and I agree that it has no significant ethical implications to be brought before the Research & Ethics Committee.	☒

Name of Supervisor/Lecturer	Eamonn O'Moore
Date	25/3/22

List of figures

Figure 1

Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else during the lockdown?

88 responses

- ● Yes
- ● No

94.3%

Figure 2

What is your genre?

89 responses

- ● Male
- ● Female
- ● Prefer not to say

66.3%

33.7%
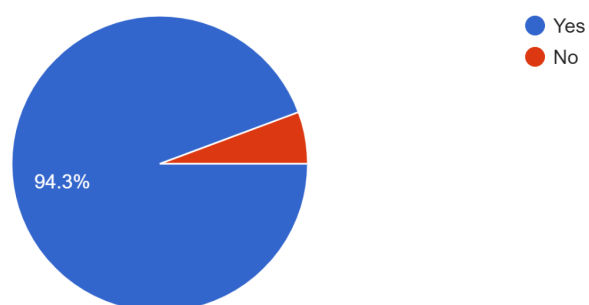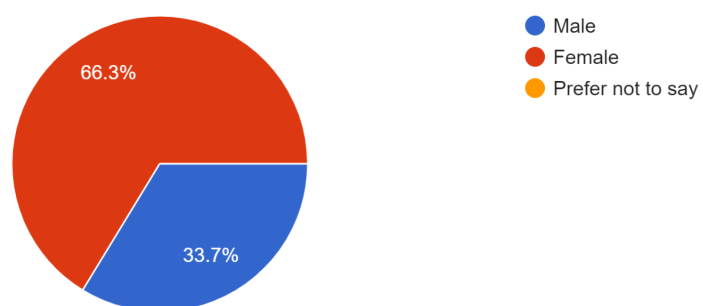
Figure 3

What is your age?
89 responses

- ● 18 - 24
- ● 25 - 34
- ● 35 - 44
- ● 45 -54
- ● 55 +

20.2%

69.7%
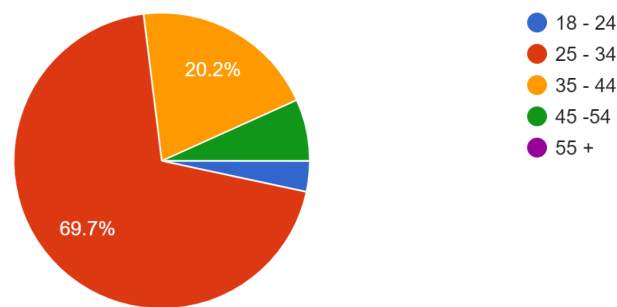
Figure 4

What is your nationality?
87 responses

18 (21% 18 (20.7%)

9 (10.3%)

5 (5.7%)   5 (5.7%)   6 (6.9%)

2 (2.2%)(2.3%)   2 (2.2%)(2.3%)   2 (2.3%)

1 (1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%) 1 (1.1%) 1 (1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%) 2 (2.2%) 1 (1.1%)(1.1%)(1.1%) 1 (1.1%) 1 (1.1%

Angolan   Brazil   Brazilian   Croatian   Hungarian   Irish   Italian   Mexican   Spanish
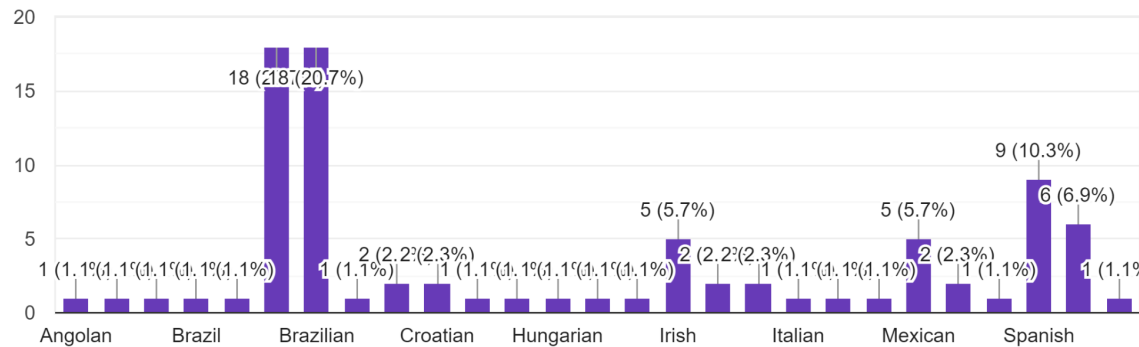
Figure 5

Is one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?)
84 responses

● Yes
● No

60.7%
39.3%
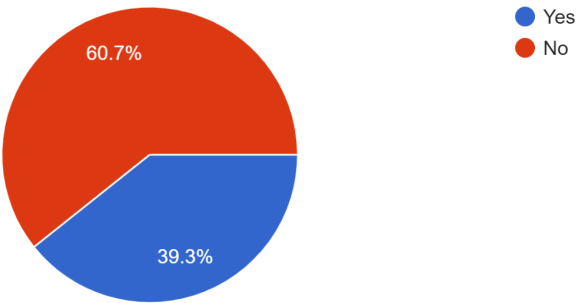
Figure 6

How many people shared the house with you during the lockdown?
81 responses
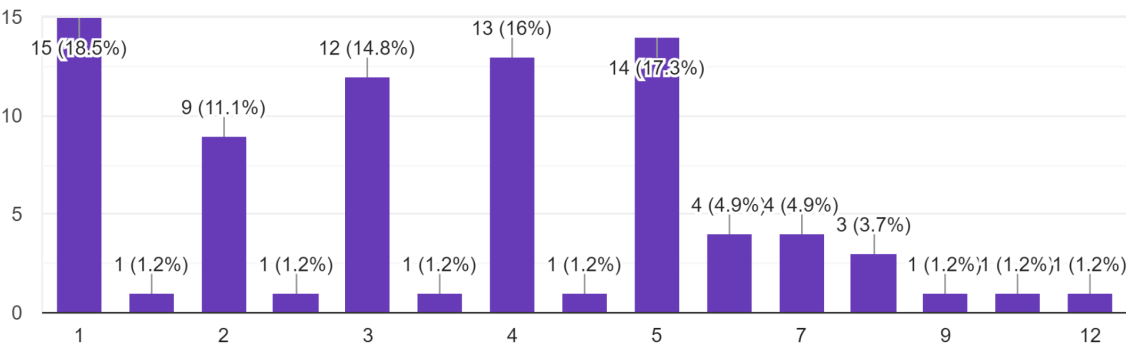
Figure 7

Did you share your room during the lockdown?

84 responses

- 🔵 Yes
- 🔴 No

40.5%

59.5%
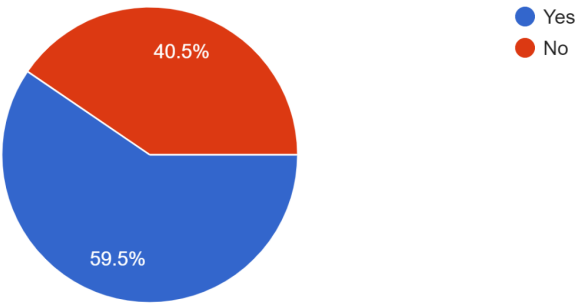
Figure 8

How many people shared your room with you during the lockdown?
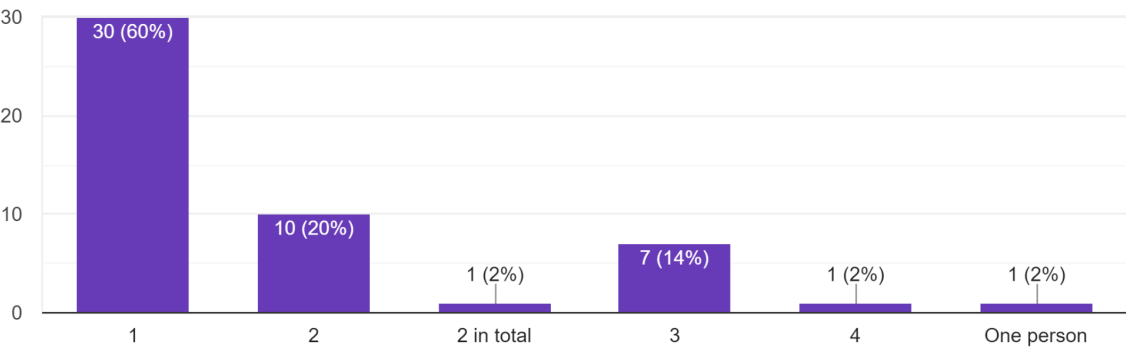
50 responses

Figure 9

Did you share your house/apartment/flat/studio in Dublin with someone else when was not the lockdown (can be any date before or after the lockdown)
84 responses
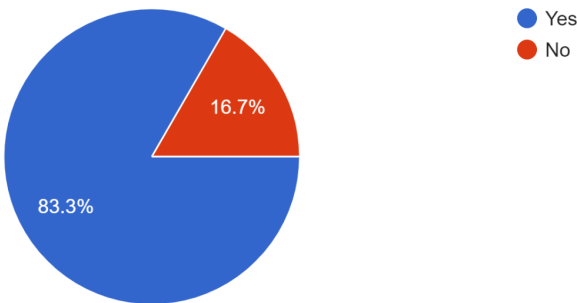
Figure 10

How many people shared the house with you when was not the lockdown?
69 responses
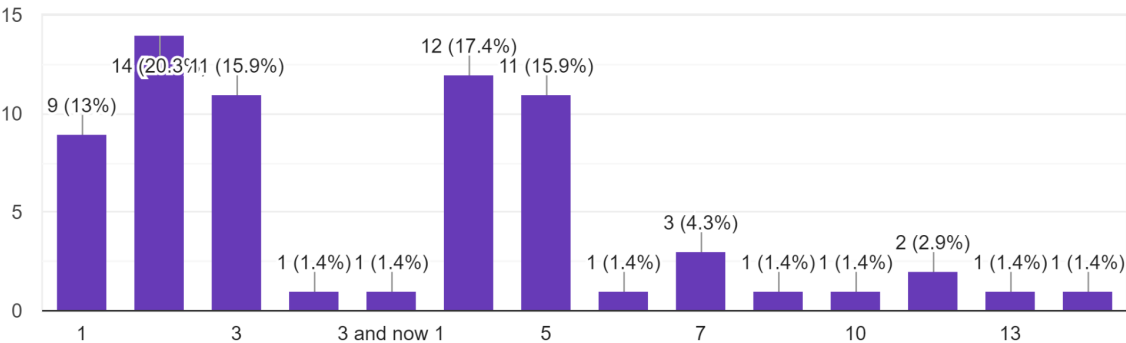
Figure 11

Was one of your flatmates your partner? (Husband/wife or girlfriend/boyfriend?)
70 responses
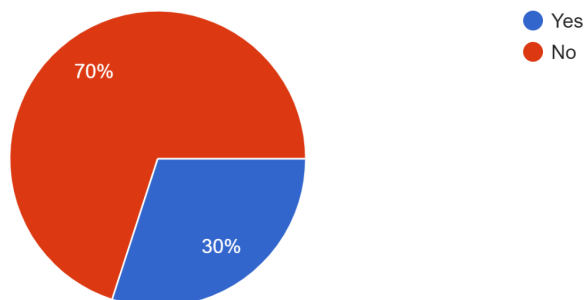
Figure 12

Did you share your room when was not the lockdown?
70 responses
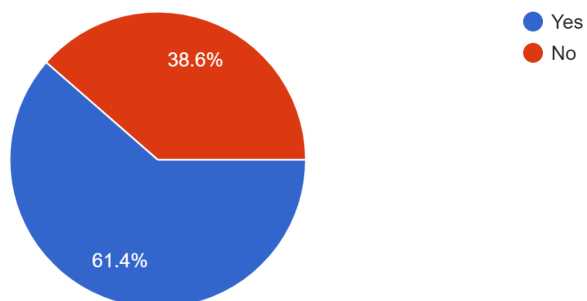
Figure 13

How many people did you share your room before the lockdown?
43 responses
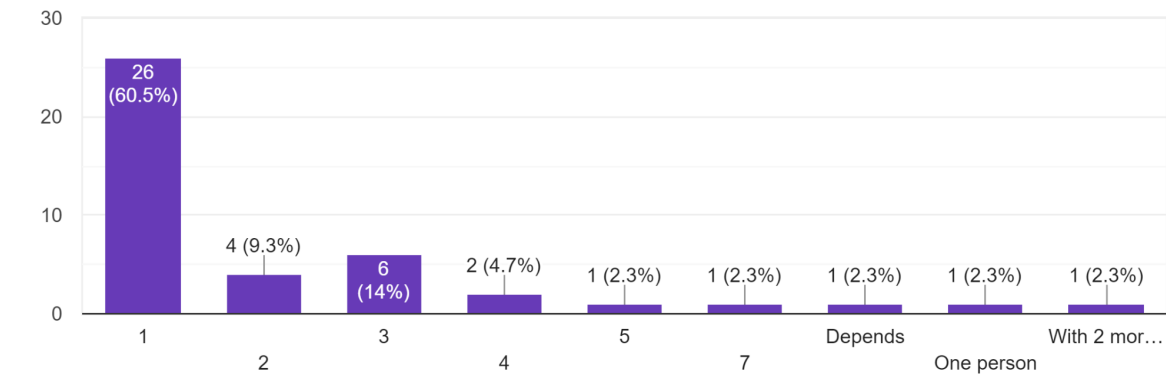
Figure 14

Figure 15

Hours shared per day per person "during the lockdown"
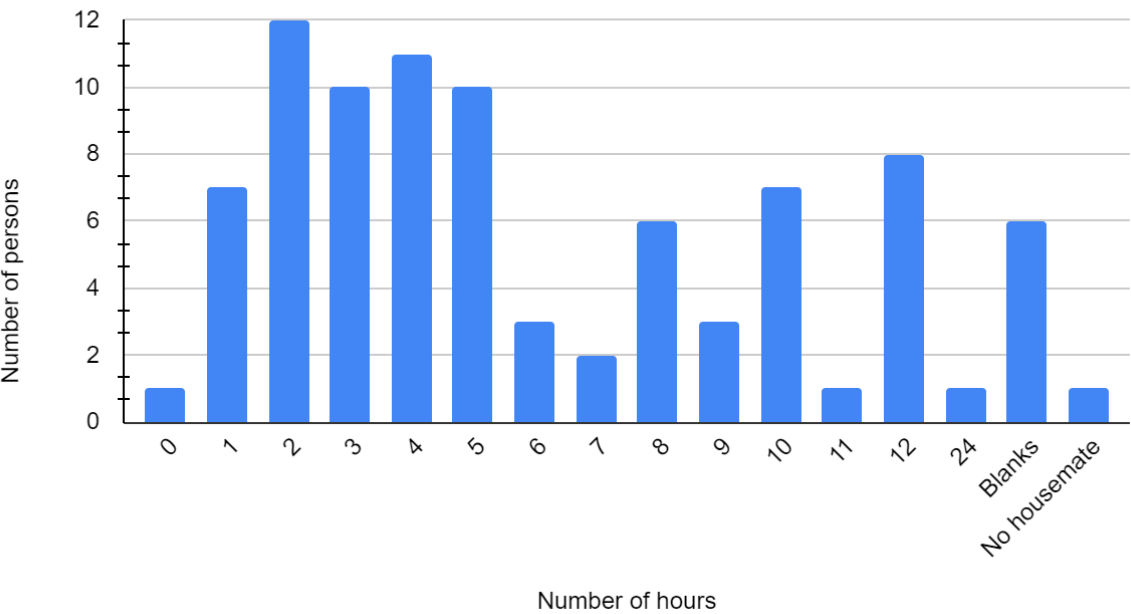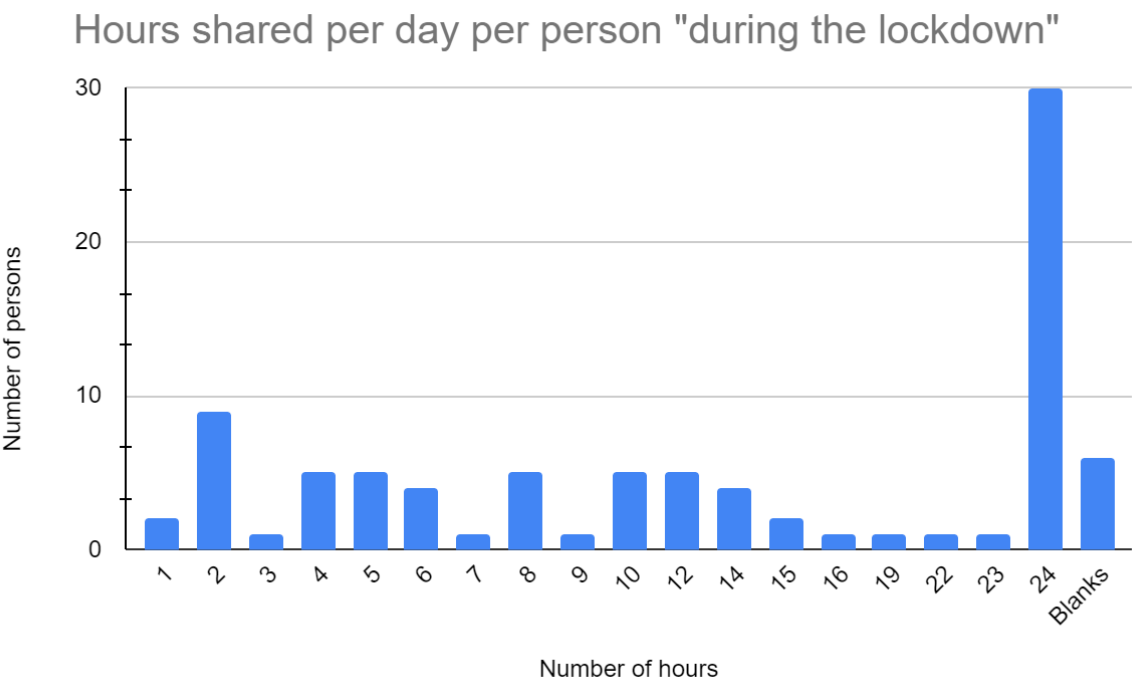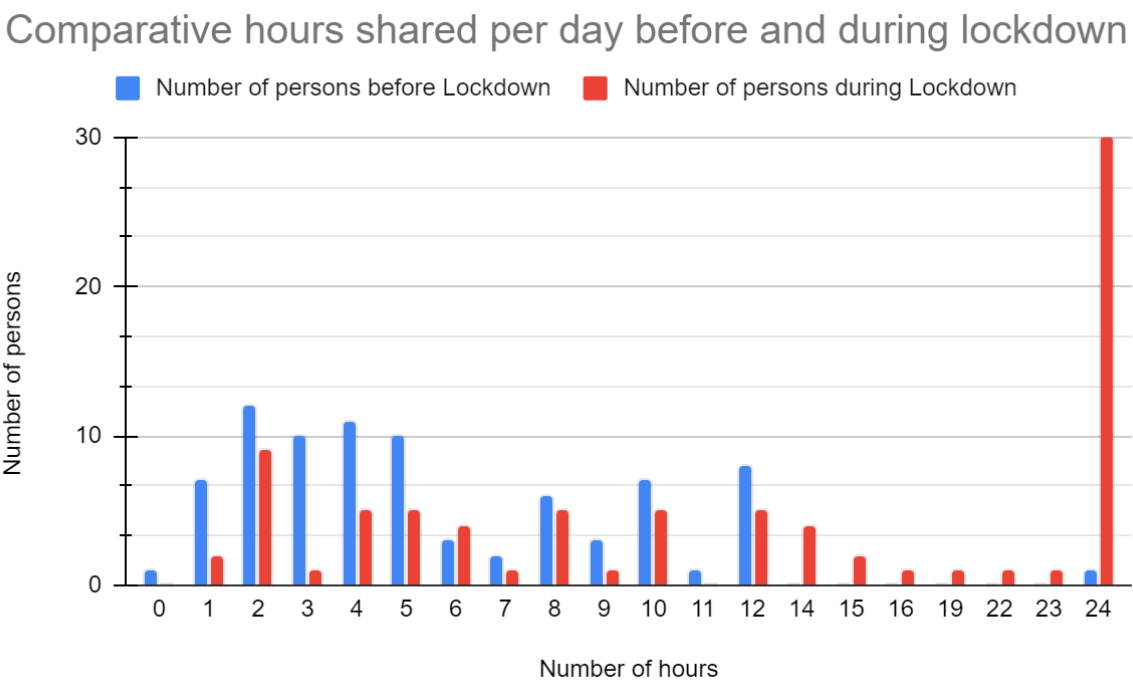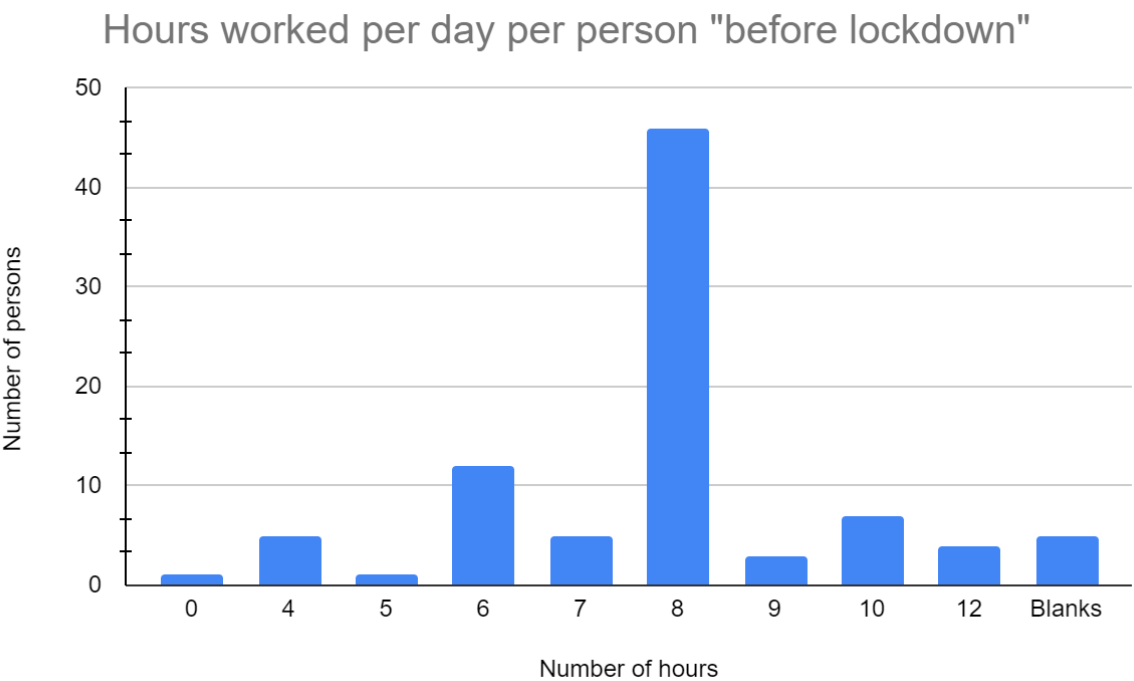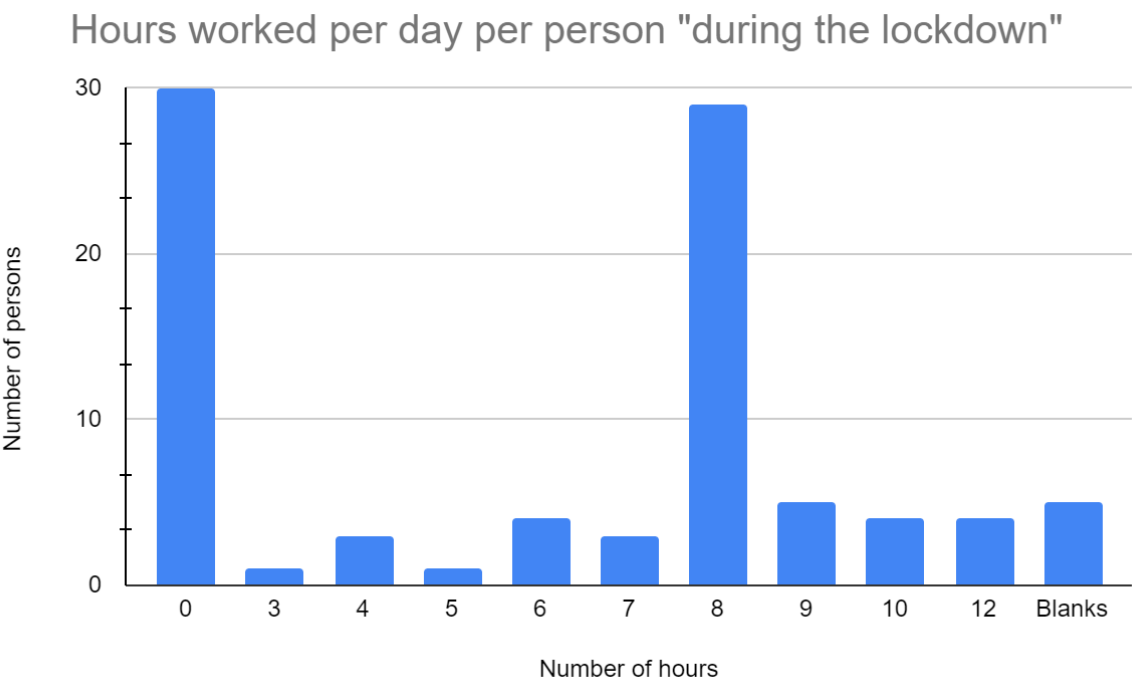
Figure 16

Comparative hours shared per day before and during lockdown

Figure 17

Hours worked per day per person "before lockdown"

Figure 18

Hours worked per day per person "during the lockdown"

Figure 19

Comparative hours worked per day per person before and during Lockdown
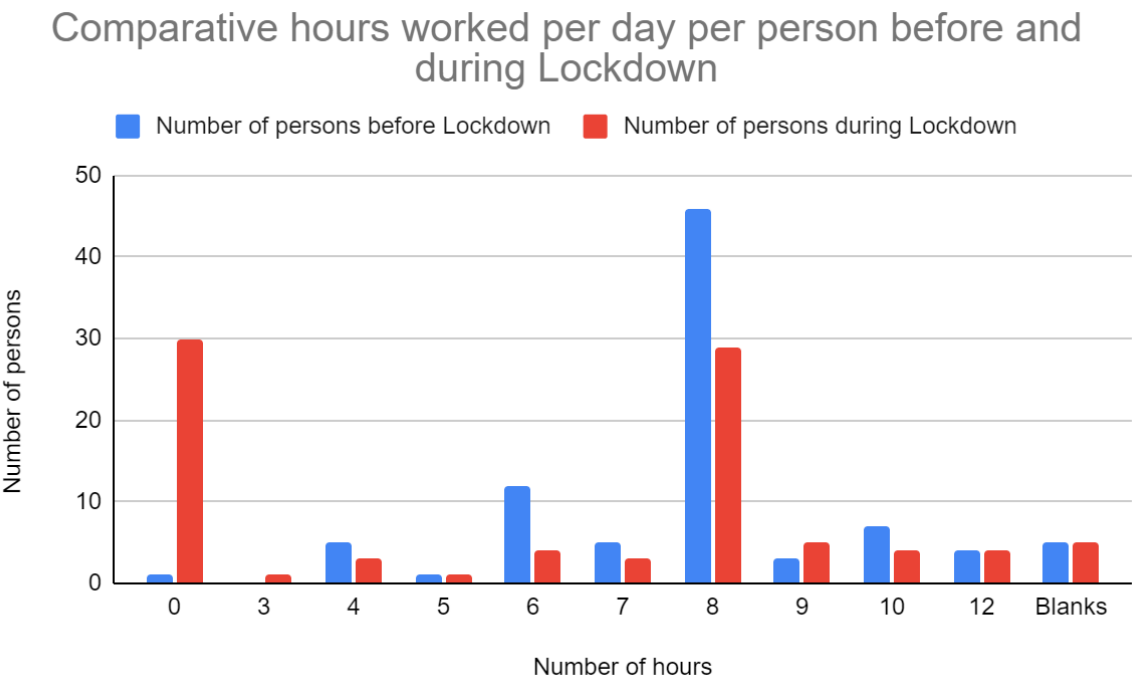
Figure 20

During the lockdown, did new housemates move to your place?
83 responses
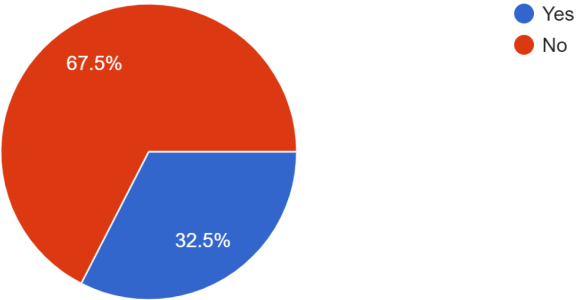
Figure 21

During the lockdown, did you move to a new place because of a conflict?
84 responses

- Yes
- No

70.2%

29.8%

Figure 22

Did you have any kind of conflict with your flatmates when was not the lockdown?
84 responses

- Yes
- No

76.2%

23.8%

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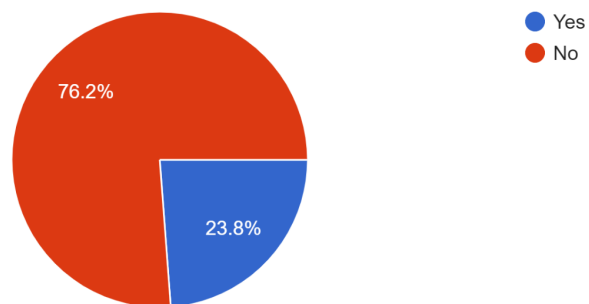
Figure 23

Did you have any kind of conflicts with your flatmates during the lockdown?
84 responses
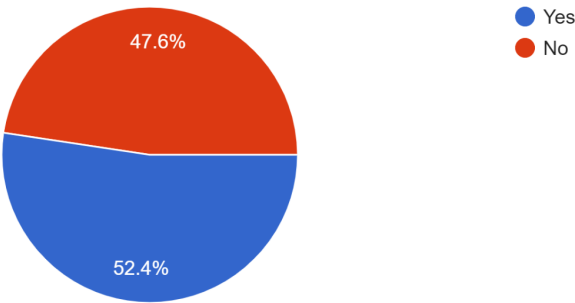
- Yes
- No

47.6%

52.4%

Figure 24

What kind of conflict did you have when was not the lockdown?
20 responses

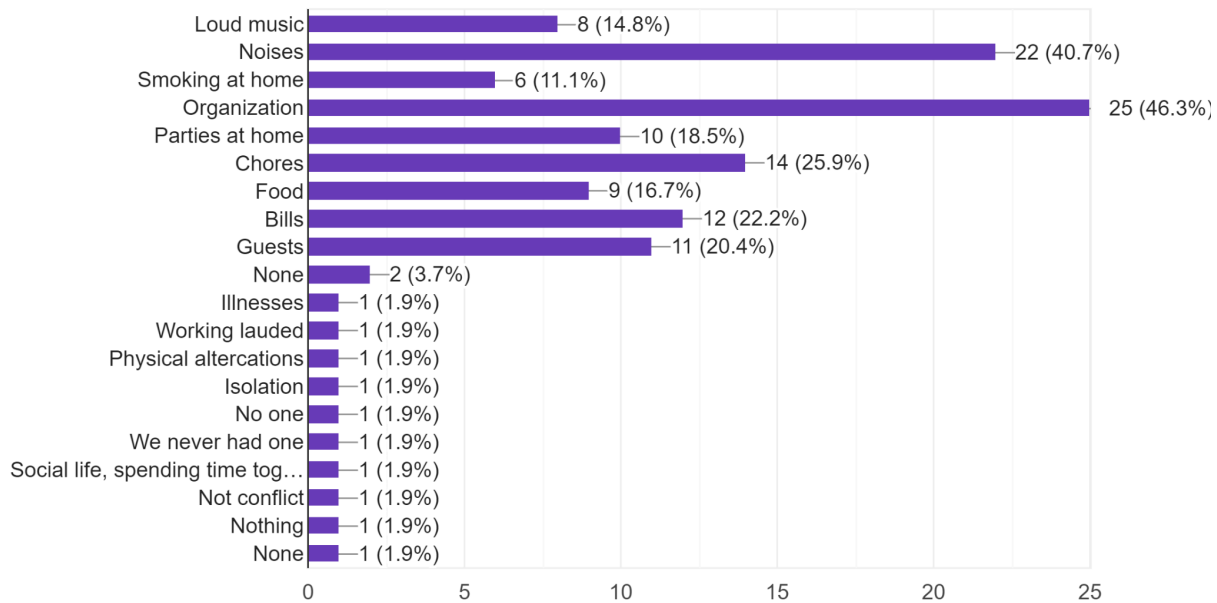| Category	Value
Loud music	1 (5%)
Noises	6 (30%)
Smoking at home	0 (0%)
Organization	17 (85%)
Parties at home	4 (20%)
Chores	2 (10%)
Food	4 (20%)
Bills	6 (30%)
Guests	4 (20%)

Figure 25

What kind of conflict did you have during the lockdown?

54 responses

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