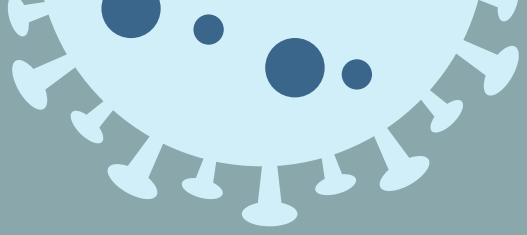


THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON WORK-RELATED PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES

Group 3

Maria Jose Dupont, Aayushi Daliparthi,
Sharu Raji, Emily Faris



Our Team



Aayushi
Daliparthi



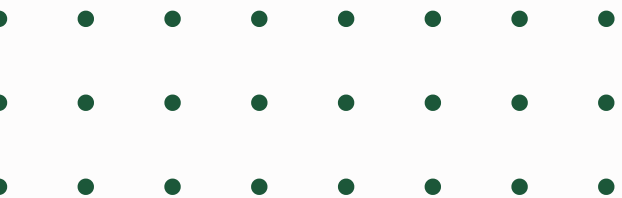
Emily
Faris

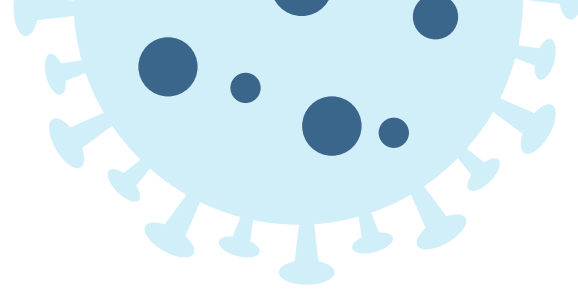


Maria Jose
Dupont



Sharu
Raji





- 01. DESCRIBING THE DATA
- 02. RESEARCH QUESTIONS:
ANALYSIS AND RESULTS
 - Pie charts
 - Bar charts
 - Box plots
 - Independent samples t-test
- 03. LIMITATIONS
- 04. CONCLUSION

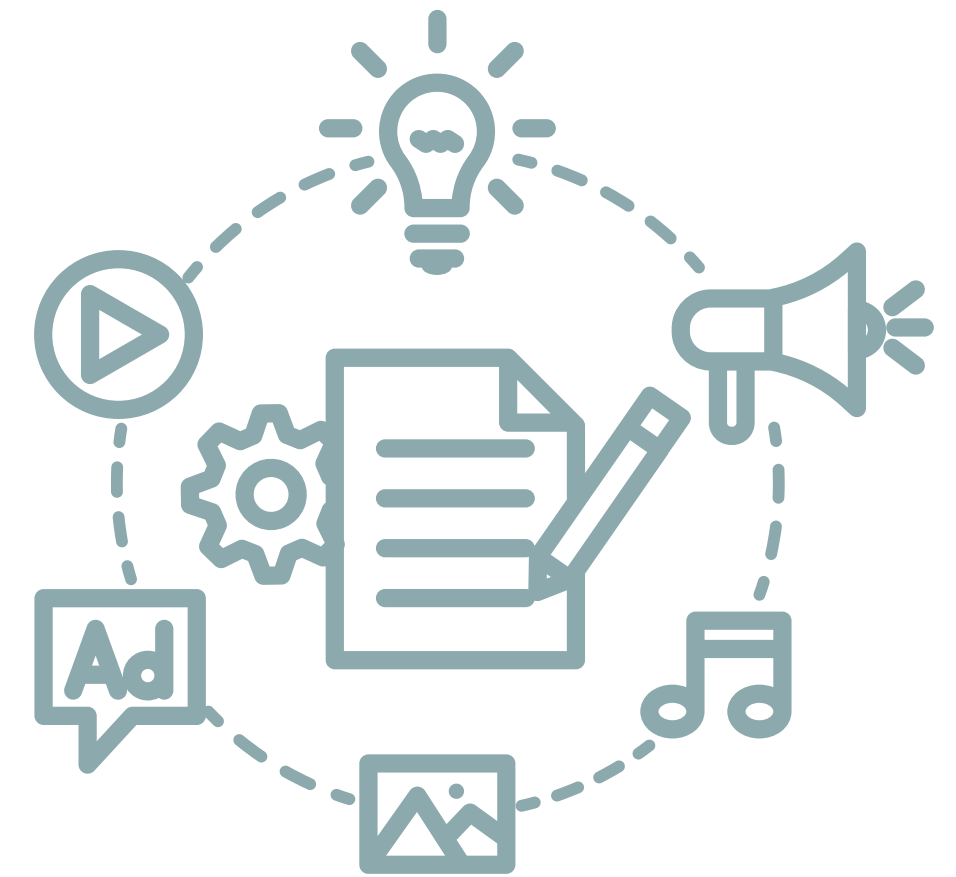
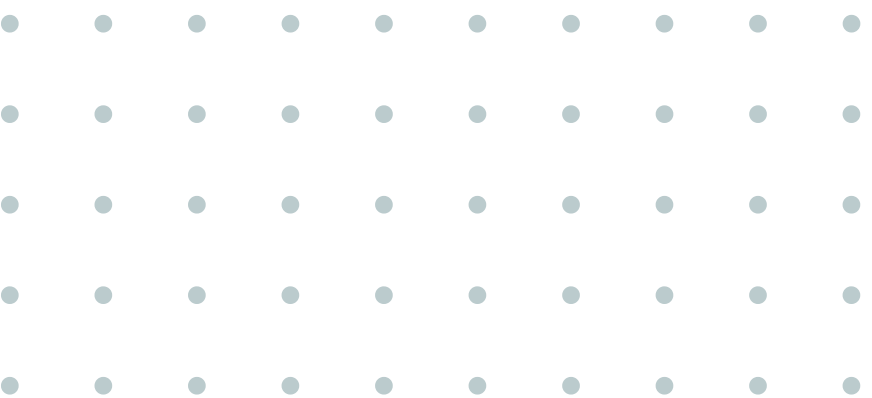
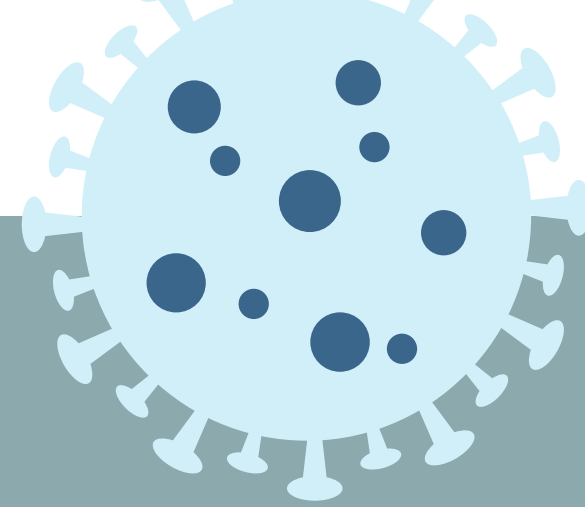


TABLE OF CONTENTS



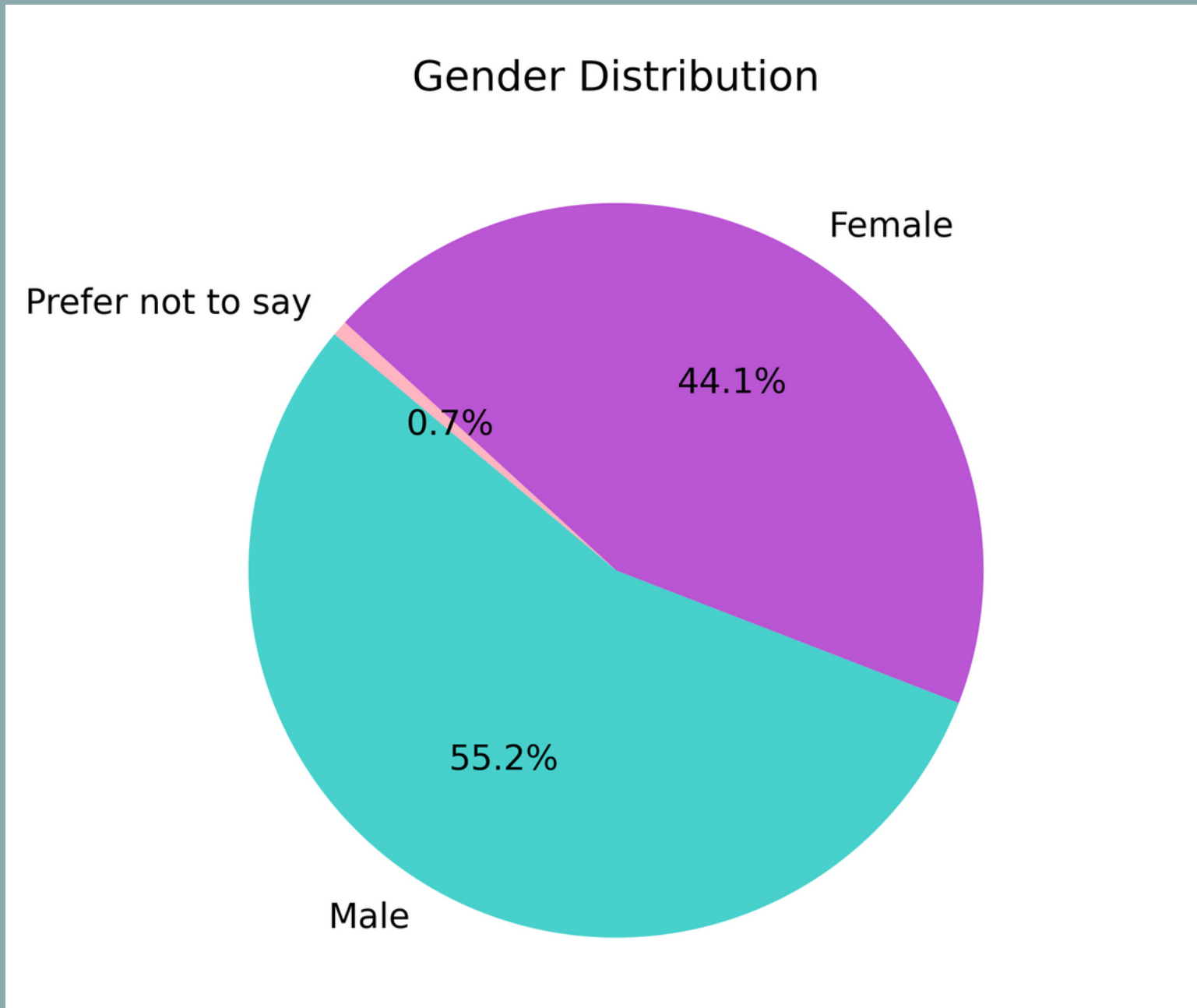
DESCRIBING THE DATA

Resource:

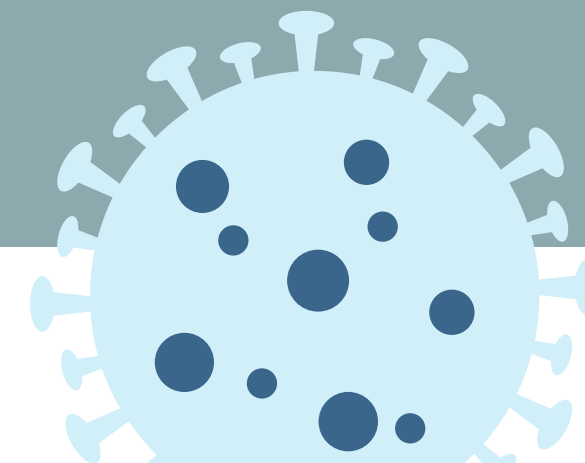
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/hemanthhari/psychological-effects-of-covid>



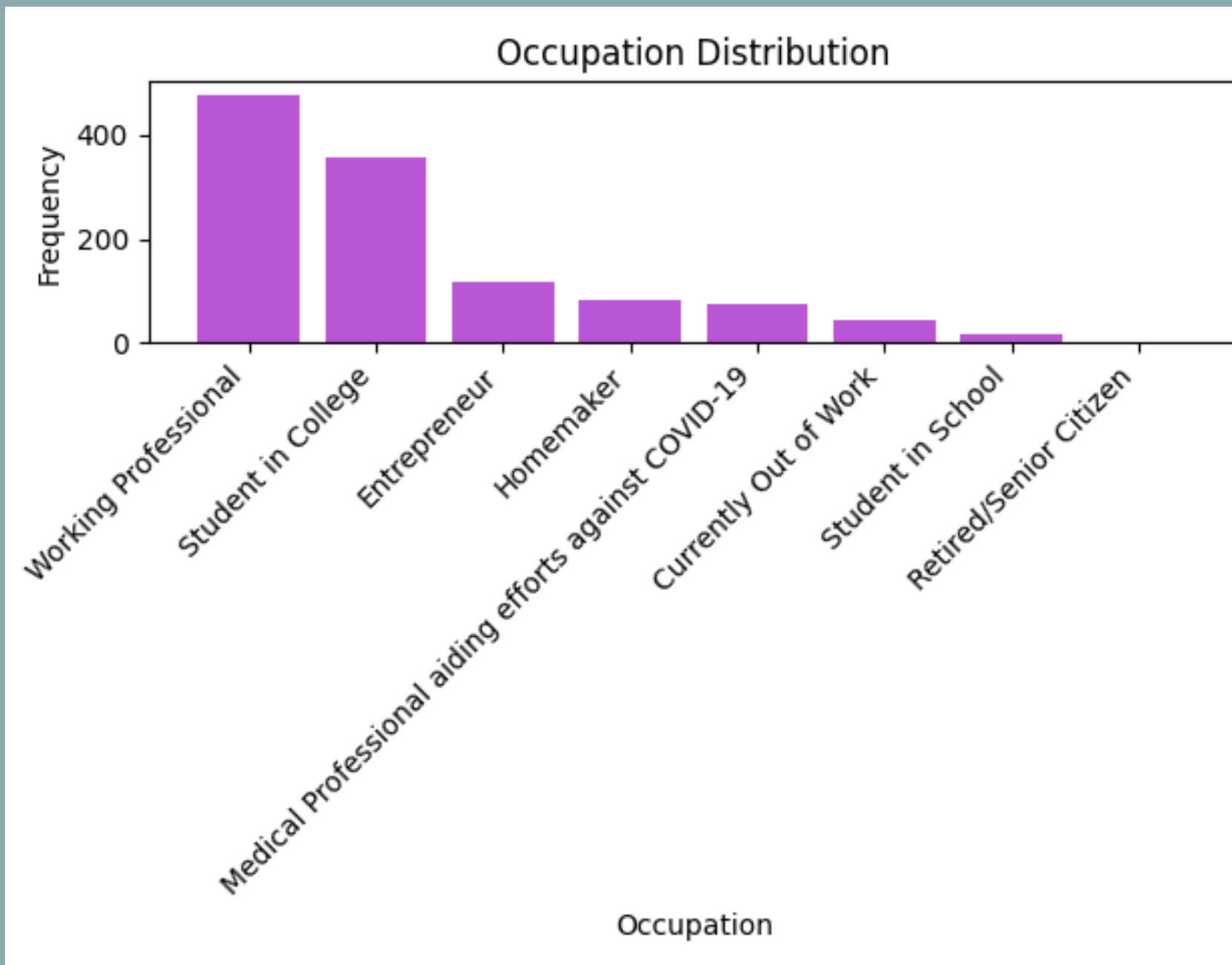
GENDER



- Cross-sectional study
- Total n = 1175
- Majority of the sample identified as male

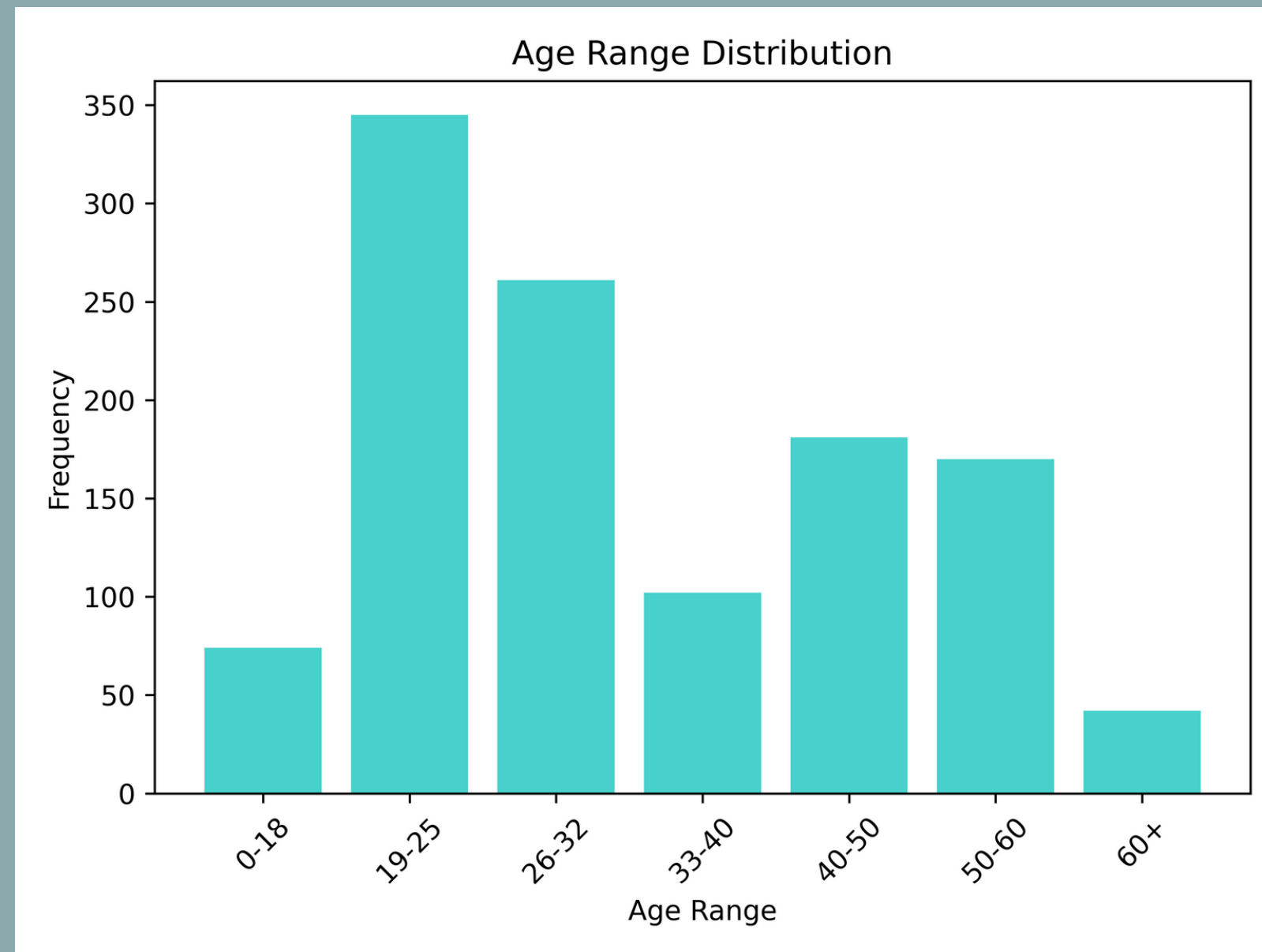


OCCUPATION




- Majority of the sample were working professionals, followed by students in college

AGE

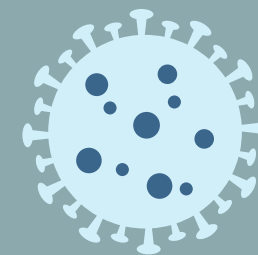
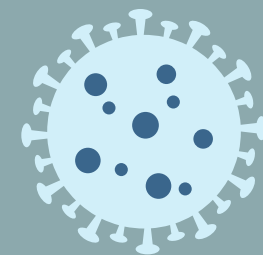


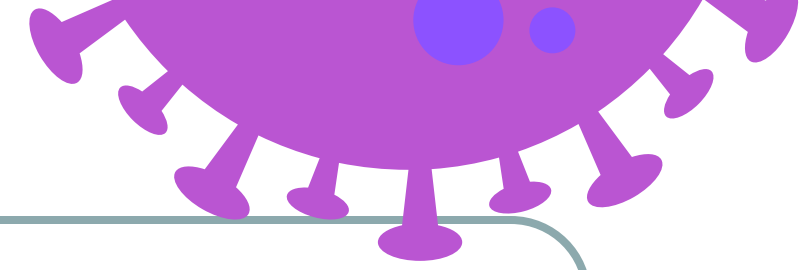
- Majority of the sample was between ages 19–25, followed by 26–32



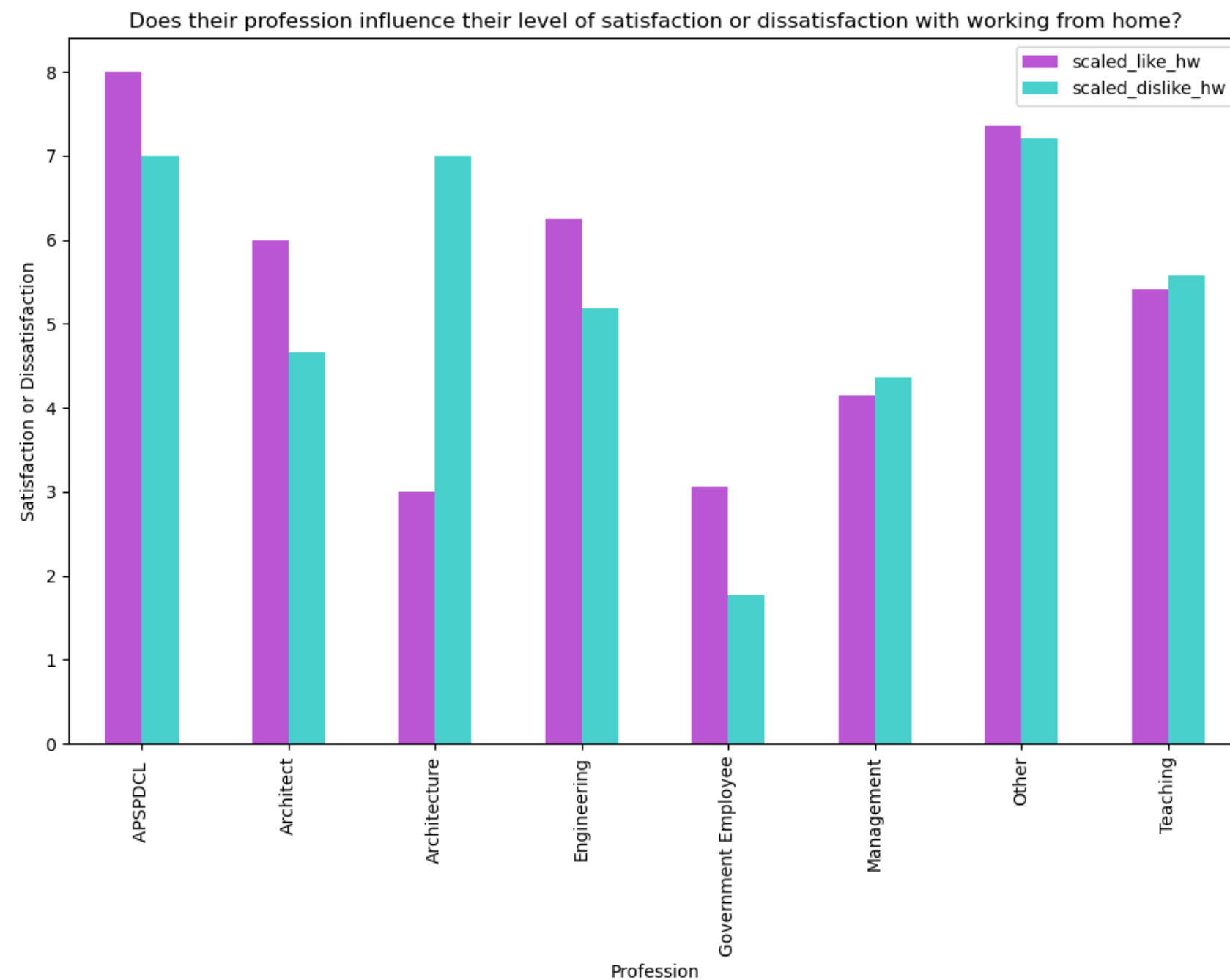


Q1. DOES ONE'S PROFESSION INFLUENCE
THEIR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OR
DISSATISFACTION WITH WORKING FROM
HOME?





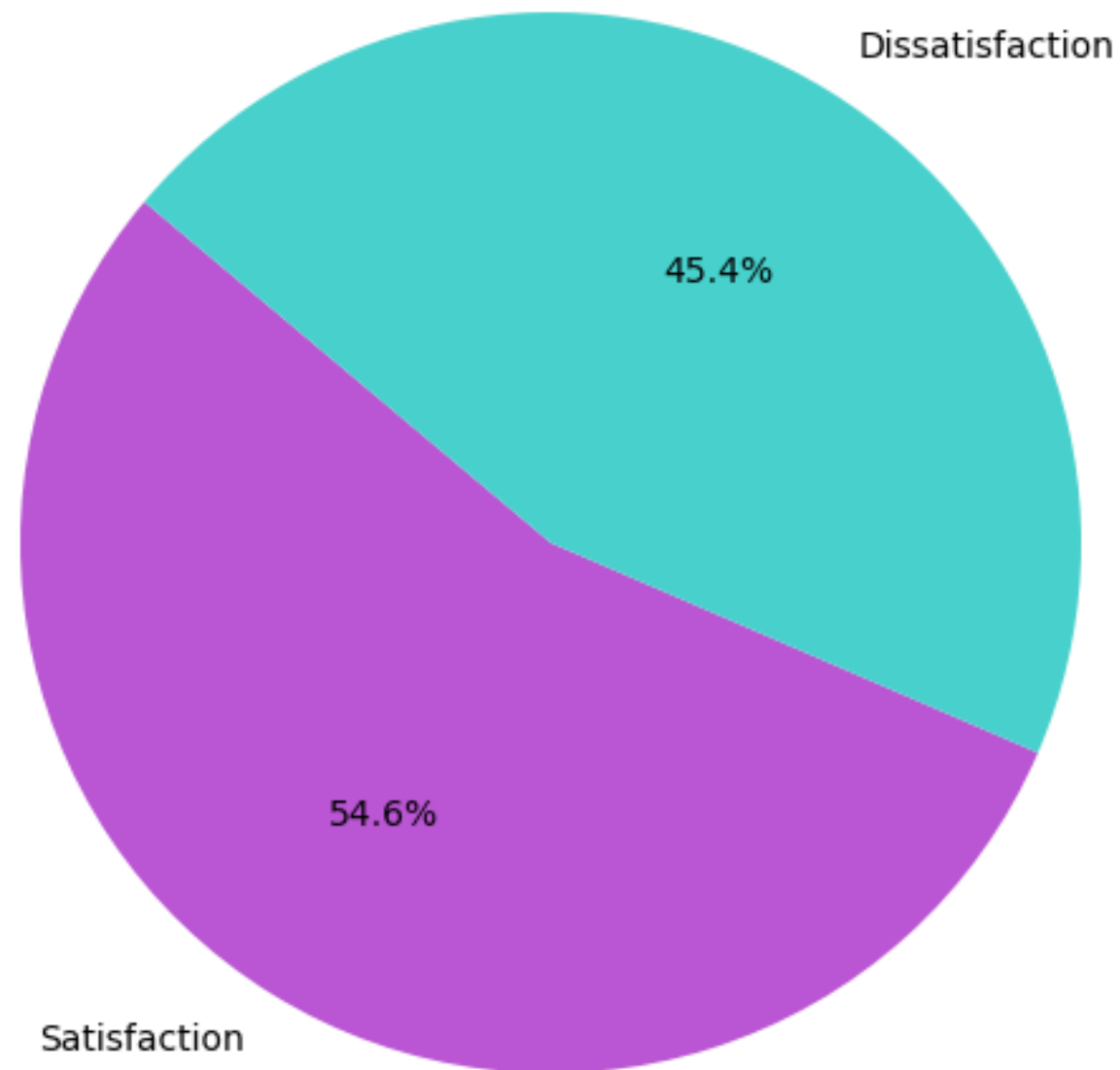
ANSWER: NOT REALLY



The data highlights significant variability in the attitudes towards remote work across different professions. While some professions show strong preferences for or against remote work, others exhibit more balanced perspectives.

A CLOSER LOOK

Preference of Working from Home among Engineers



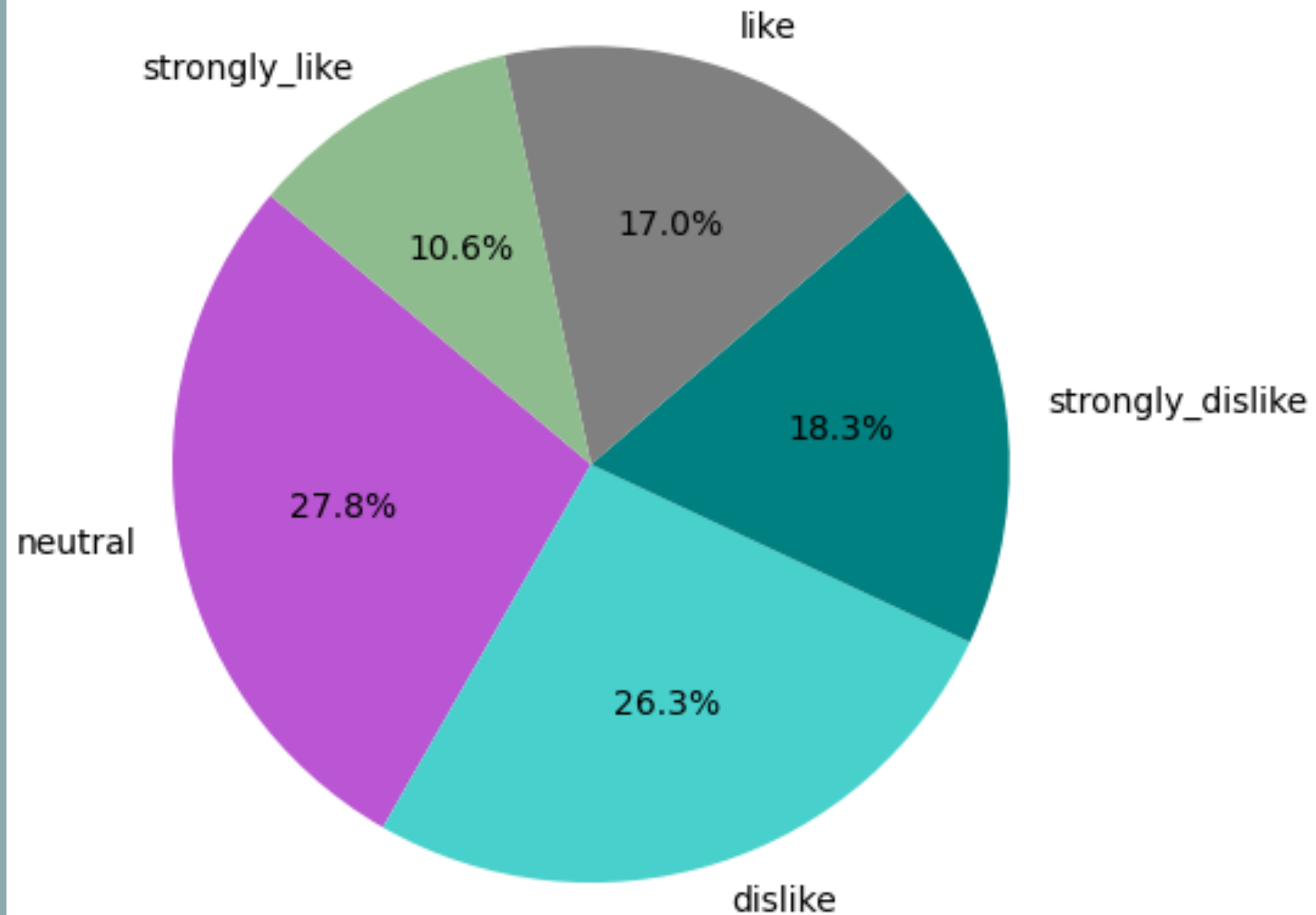
For this closer look on Engineers, it seems they were incredibly close to being evenly split on being satisfied or dissatisfied with work from home, with only a slight variance.



Q2. How do people feel about their
Home Environment?



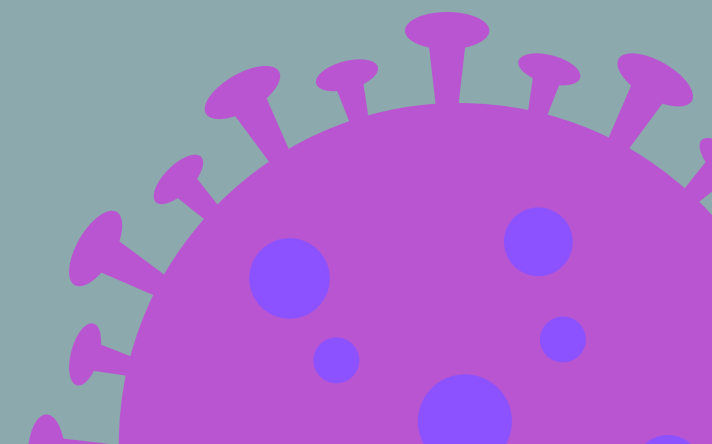
How People feel about home Environment

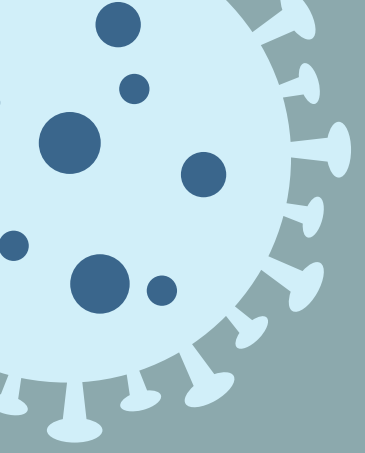


*Approximately 50% dislike home environment

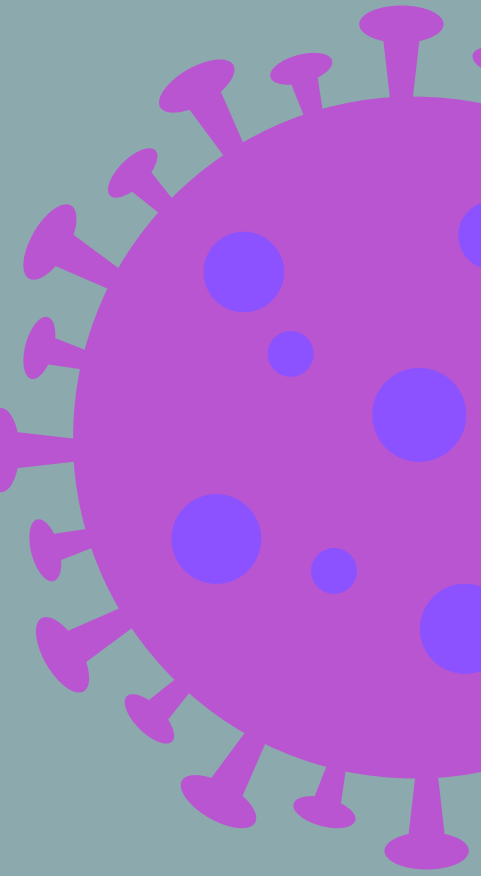
*Around 25% like home environment

*Around 25% have neutral opinion



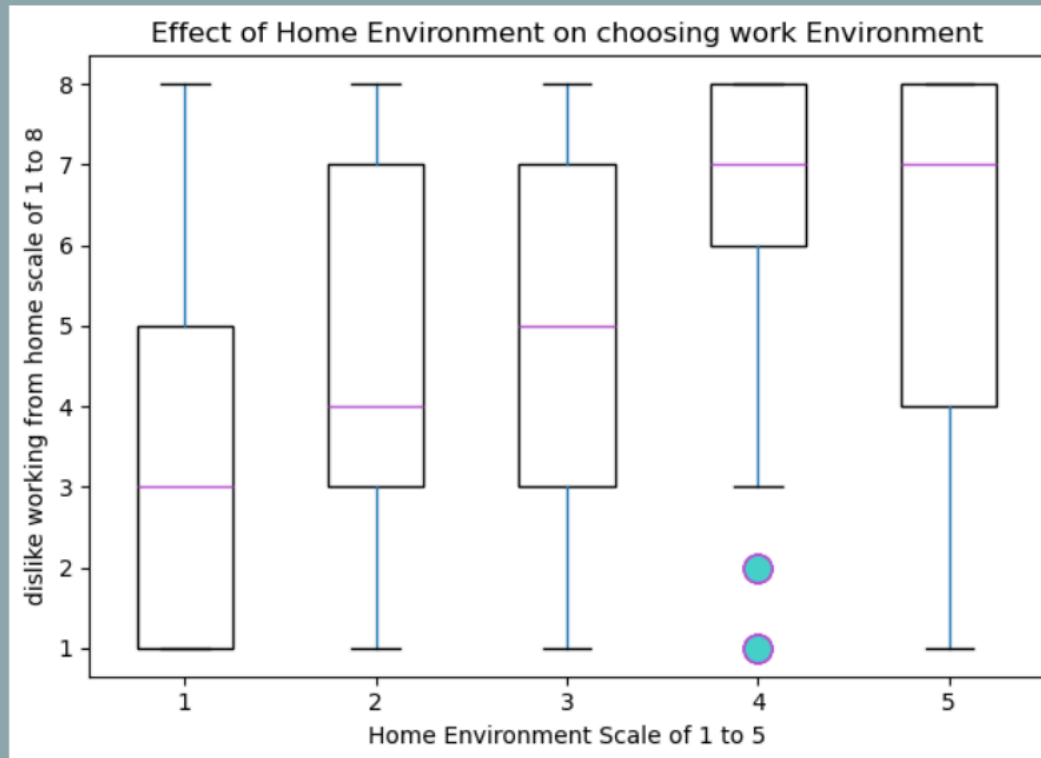


Q3. Is there any relationship
between one's home environment
and dislike working from home?

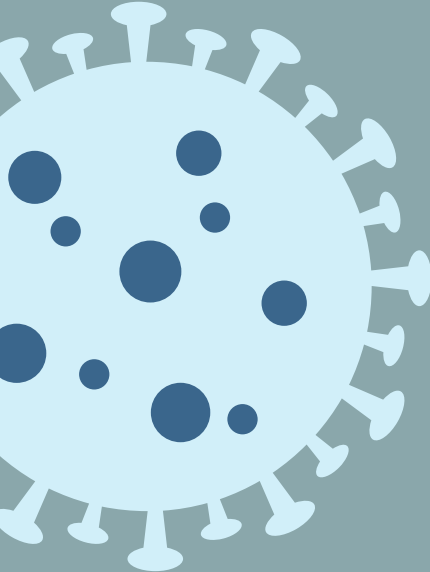




Maybe Yes!

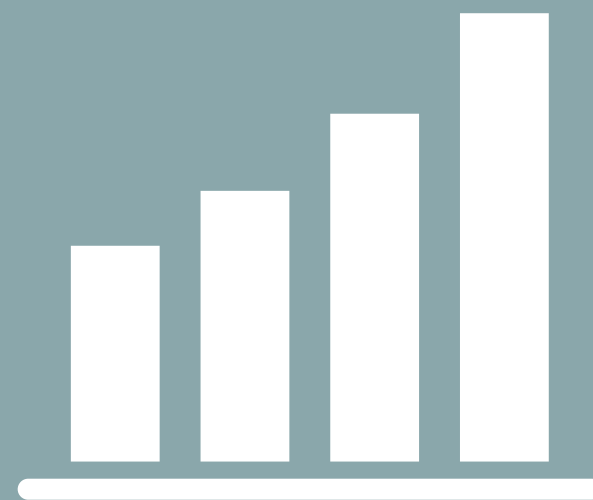
Answer: Maybe Yes!



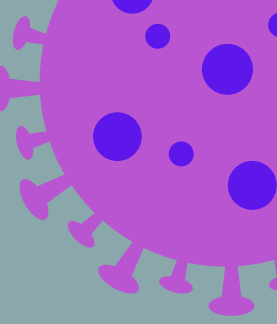
- Preference of home environment was scaled on a 5-point scale (1 to 5), in which 1 being strongly dislike home environment to 5 being strongly like home environment.
- Dislike working from home was recorded on an 8 point scale (1 to 8), in which 1 is being strongly dislike working from home to 8 being dislike working from home.
- This plot suggests that within people strongly dislike home environment most strongly dislike working from home, on the other hand within people enjoy home environment most comparatively like to work from home.



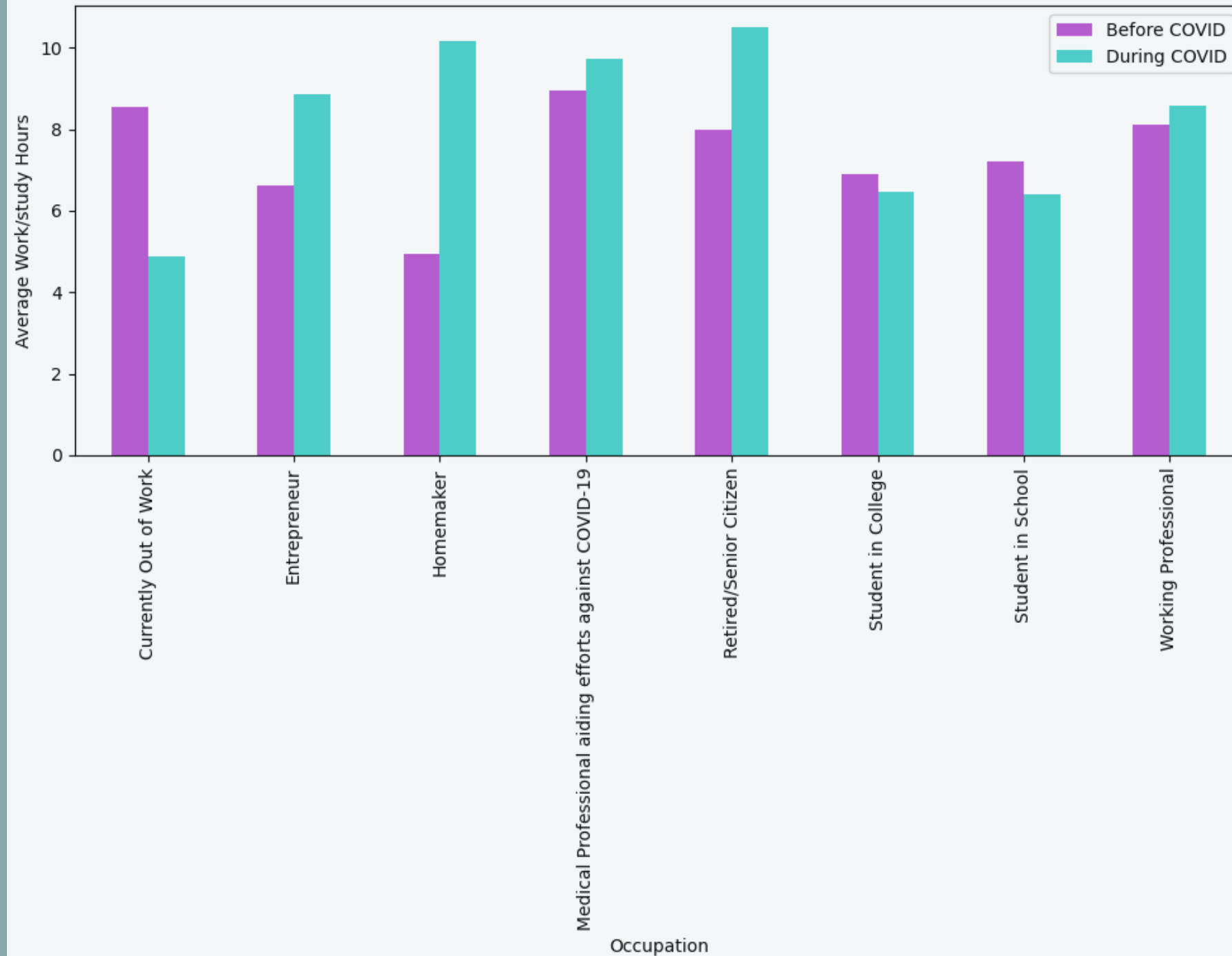
Q4. IS THERE A CHANGE IN TIME
SPENT ON WORK BEFORE VS. DURING
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC?



Answer: May be?

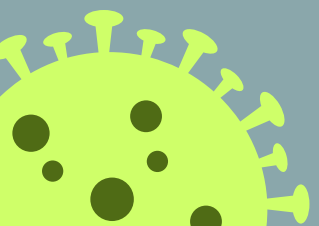


Average work/study hours in a day before and during COVID by occupation



Key Findings:

- Unemployed individuals spent significantly less time on activities during COVID-19, likely due to challenges in securing new employment.
- Homemakers and retired/senior citizens increased their time spent on activities during COVID-19, possibly due to heightened responsibilities and altered daily routines.
- Entrepreneurs and medical professionals aiding COVID-19 efforts experienced notable changes in their time allocation.
- Working professionals and students saw relatively minor changes in their time allocation during COVID-19.

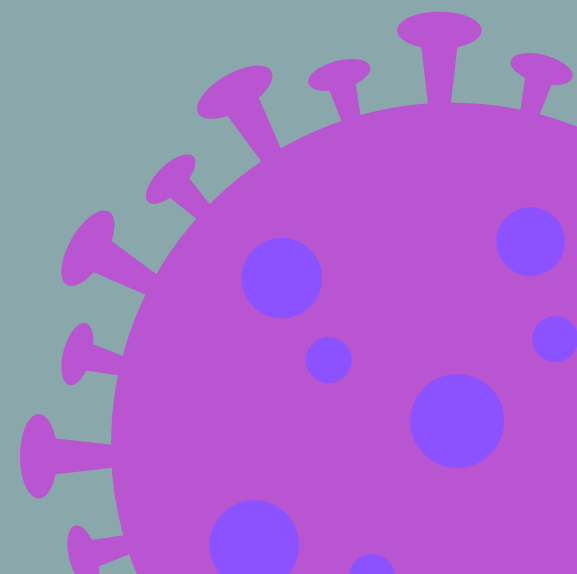


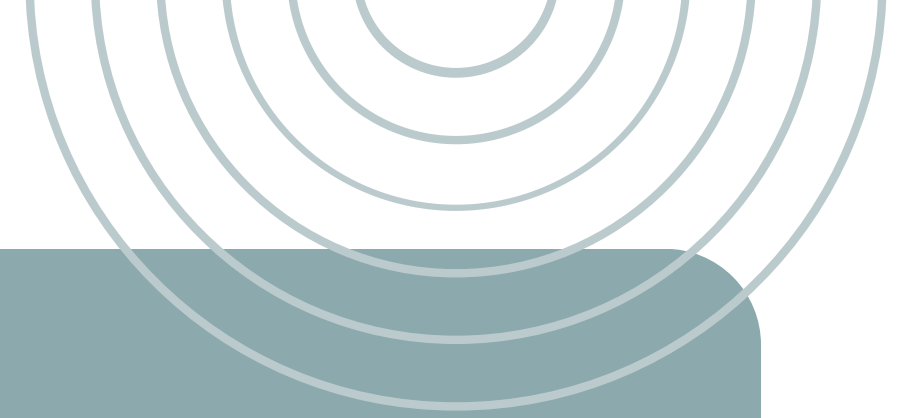
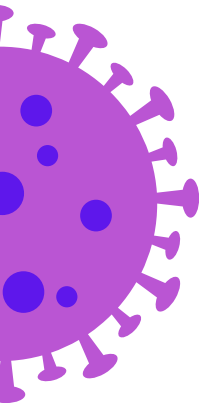


Q5. IS THERE A GENDER-BASED PREFERENCE FOR
REMOTE WORK OR COMPLETE PHYSICAL
ATTENDANCE?

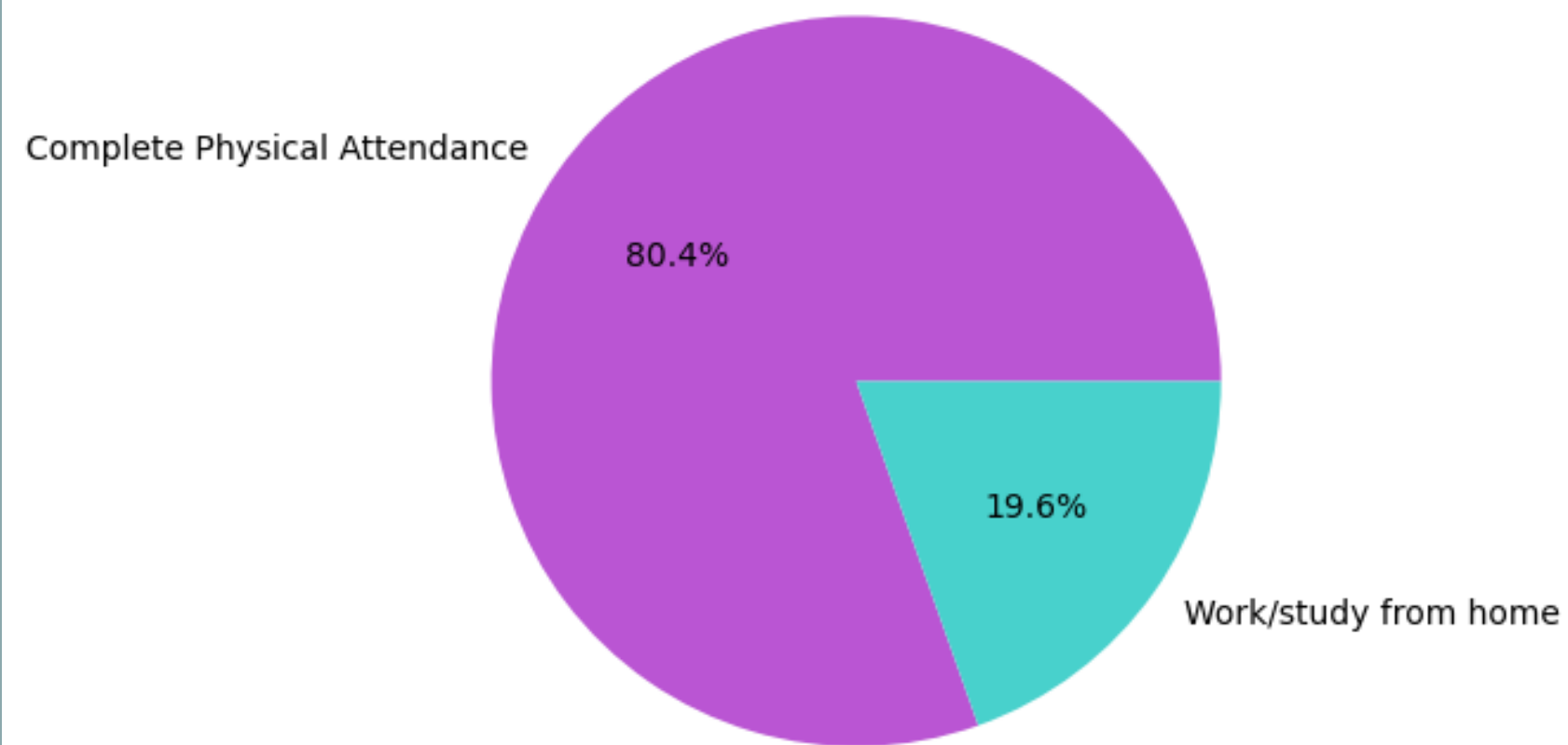


IF SO, WHAT IS THE RATIO OF PREFERENCE
BETWEEN WORKING FROM HOME AND
COMPLETE PHYSICAL ATTENDANCE AMONG
MALES AND FEMALES?





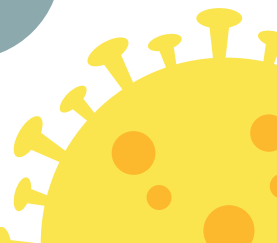
Preference for Type of Work by Male

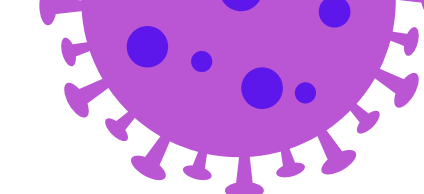
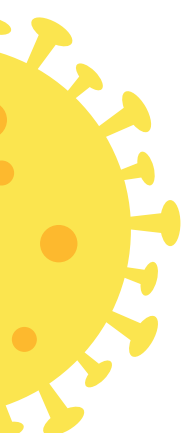


The data reveals a discernible trend among male respondents, with a notable majority expressing a preference for the traditional office setting.

Approximately 80.4% of male respondents indicated a strong inclination towards working from the office, suggesting a clear preference for the structured environment and collaborative opportunities that an office space provides.

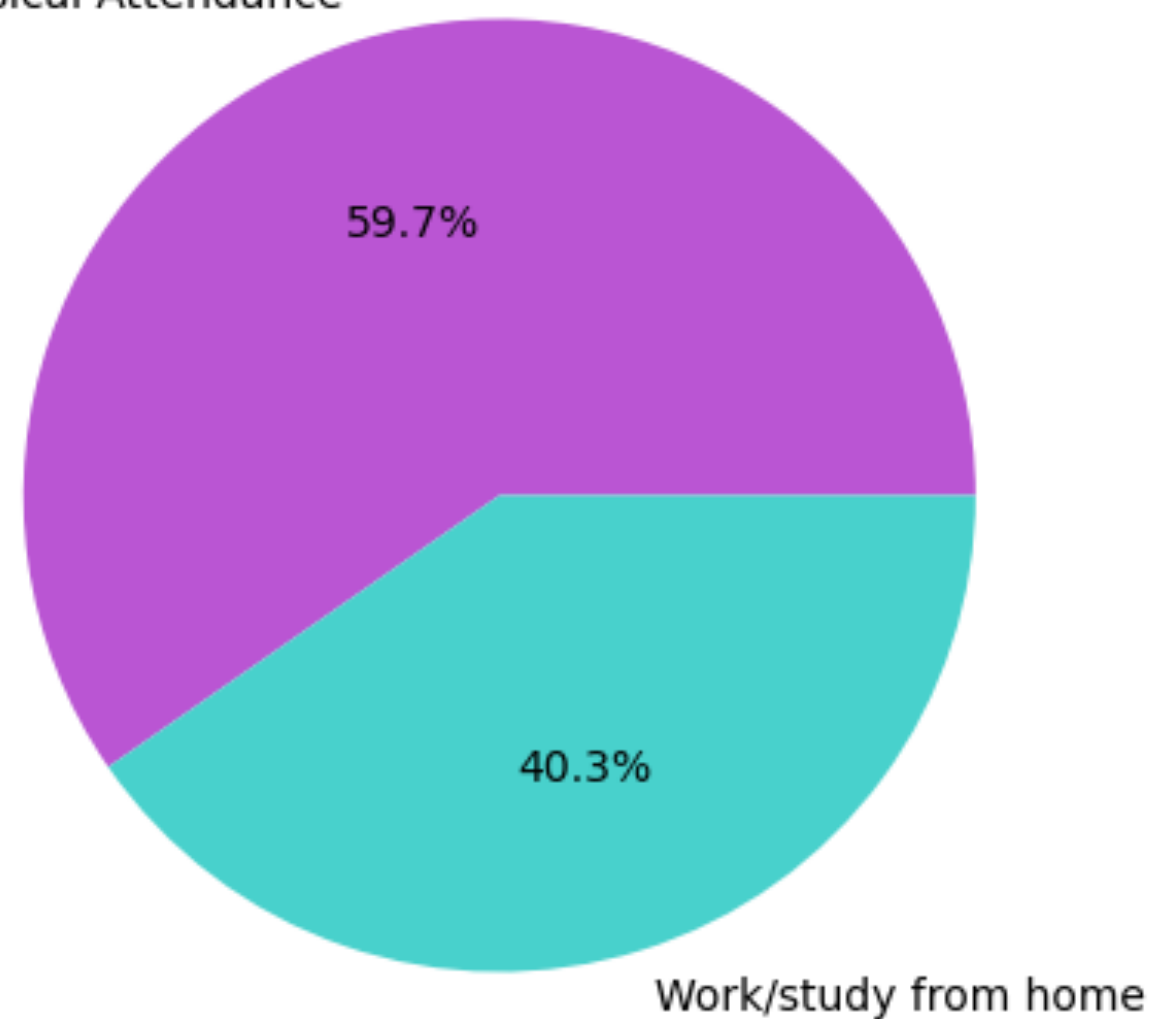
In contrast, a smaller cohort of male respondents, representing around 19.6% of the total, expressed a preference for remote work, indicating a lesser but still noteworthy inclination towards the flexibility and autonomy associated with working from home.





Preference for Type of Work by Female

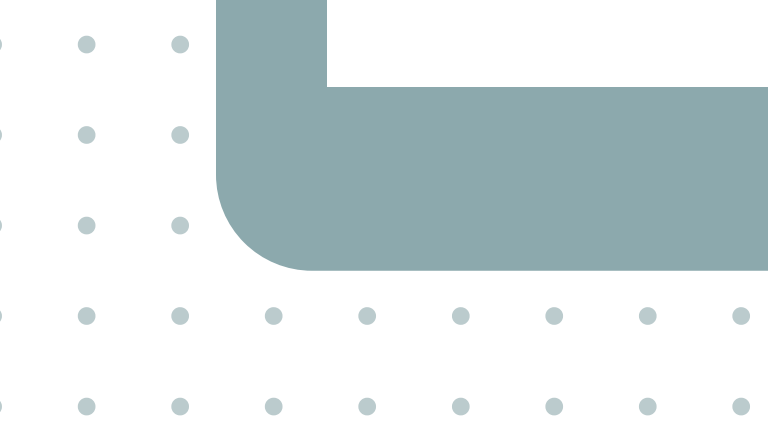
Complete Physical Attendance



A prevailing trend emerges among female respondents, highlighting a substantial majority favoring the concept of remote work.

Approximately 59.7% of female participants indicated a distinct preference for working from home, showcasing a strong inclination towards the flexibility and comfort that remote work offers.

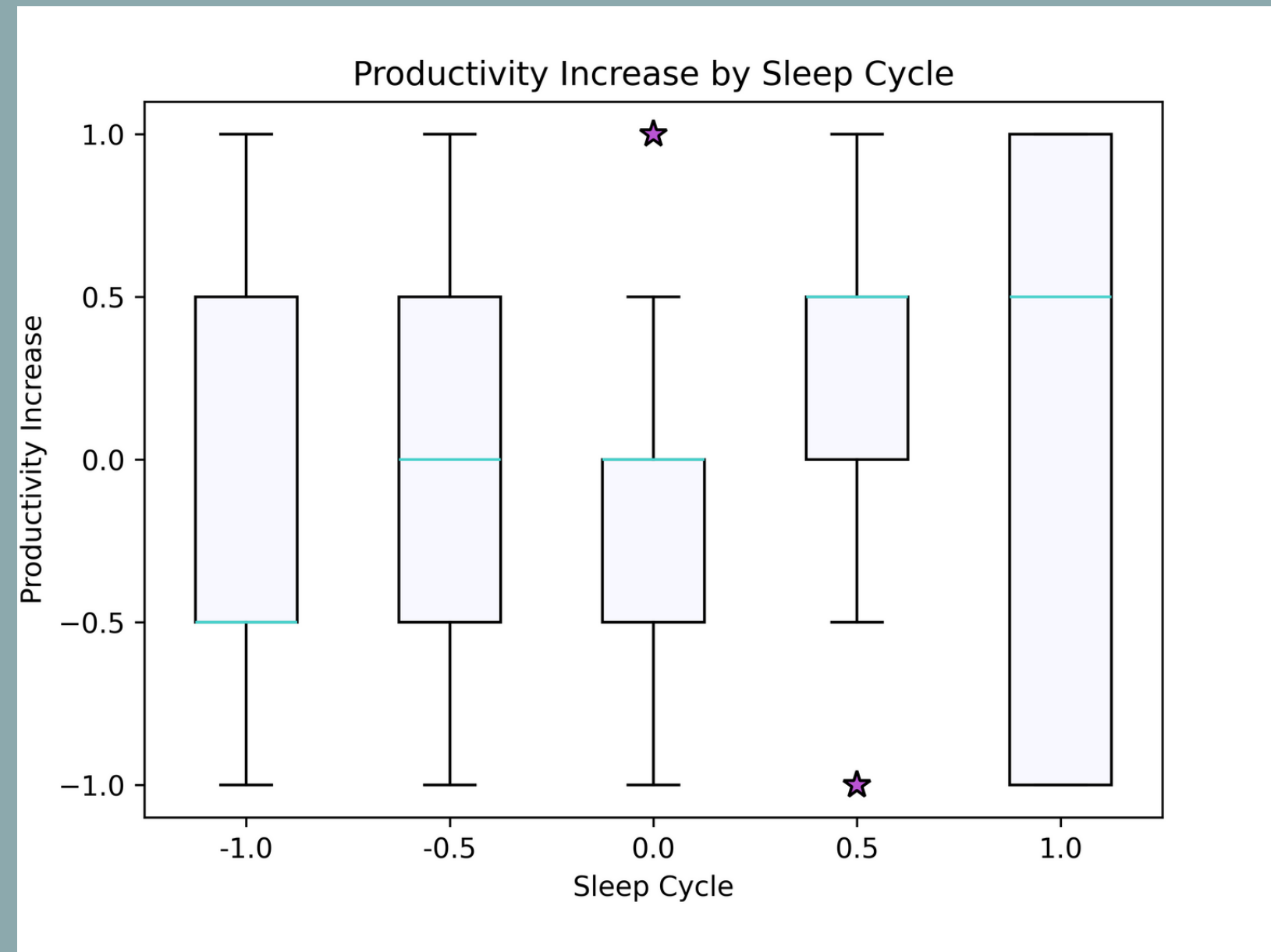
In contrast, a minority of female respondents, constituting around 40.3% of the total, expressed a preference for the traditional office setting. This smaller cohort's preference suggests a nuanced perspective, possibly valuing the structure and social interactions inherent in office environments.



Q6. DOES SLEEP CYCLE QUALITY AFFECT PRODUCTIVITY?

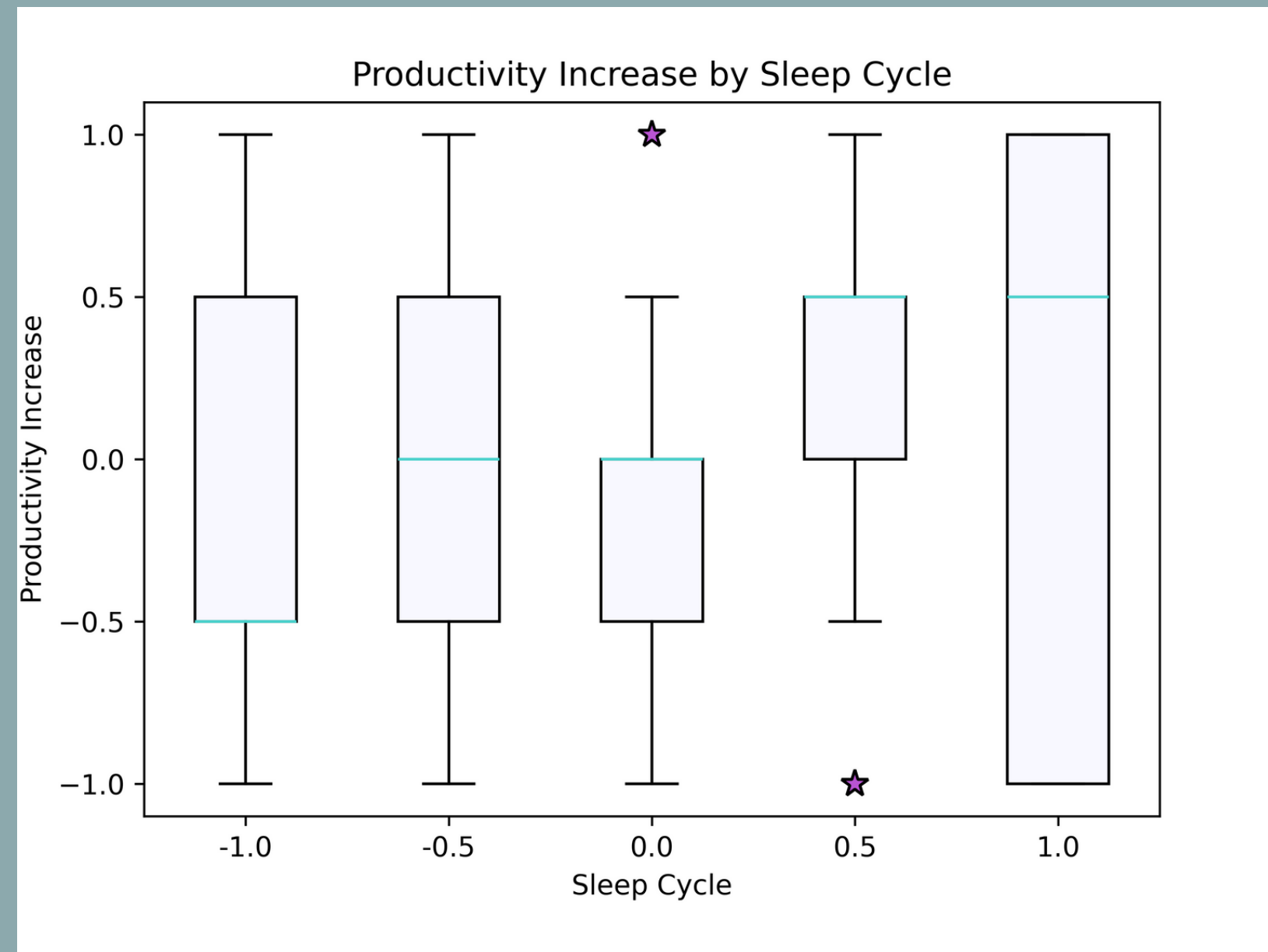


BOXPLOT RESULT: MAYBE?



- **Quality of sleep cycle** was recorded on a 5-point scale from -1 (poor sleep cycle quality) to +1 (excellent sleep cycle quality)
- **Productivity increase** was rated on a 5 point scale from -1 (decrease in productivity) to +1 (increase in productivity)
- Those who had poorer sleep cycles appear to have a decrease or no increase in productivity, but those with a very good sleep cycle demonstrate a large distribution of scores

QUANTITATIVE RESULT: YES!

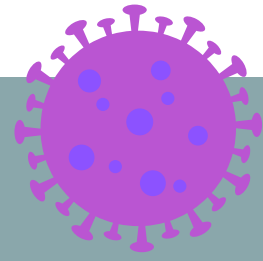
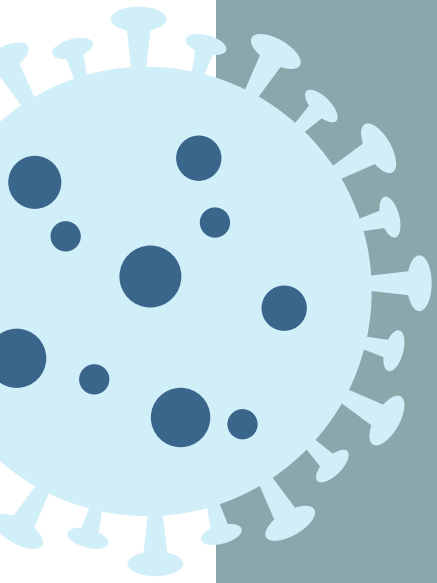


- To investigate further, an **independent samples t-test** was performed comparing the means of productivity increase between the lowest scoring sleep cycle group (-1) and the highest scoring sleep cycle group (+1)
- The results were $p = .001$, $t = -3.15$, indicating a **statistically significant increase in productivity** for the group who rated their sleep cycle as excellent compared to the group who rated their sleep cycle as poor

LIMITATIONS

- Very little information was provided about the dataset on Kaggle. We know the study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, but we don't know the year, where the study was conducted, the exact questions posed to participants, or the exact scales used for the outcomes measured. This missing information presents challenges when interpreting these results.
- Sample demographics, self-reporting bias, and lack of participant pre-pandemic baseline information limits the external validity of these findings.

Questions?



Thank You!

