**Abstract - Behavioural Changes due to COVID19**

T21024 - Lauren Baker, Todd Decato, Ganesh Mallampalli

The last year has been unprecedented and unpredictable in ways none of us could have even imagined. The COVID19 pandemic took over not just our nation, but the entire globe and we have all had to make adjustments because of it. Our data challenge presented us with survey data from 564 respondents, located all over the country. It asked questions pertaining to the behavioural changes in their daily lives. Although the questions were answered at the same time, between May and June of 2020, they were asked to respond to their patterns both pre and post pandemic. In our opinion, the data was not varied enough to give us a true idea as to how the virus is affecting Americans of varying education, race or socio-economic class but it did lend itself to being analyzed through a gendered lens. For the sake of simplicity in our argument, we narrowed our focus onto those that identified as male and female. Of the data presented, ⅓ of the participants were men and ⅔ were women. Most of the respondents were from the DMV area and 85% had postsecondary education. For most behaviors, physical activity, shopping patterns, etc., the behavior of men and women were proportional; however, in one category, “stayed at home and not able to work,” women were far more likely to answer with an affirmative. Ironically enough, we also found:

The main facets of the dataset the group plans to focus its analysis on, are the impacts each of the behaviors have had through the lens of the gender of an individual, to see if a correlation can be found for each of the given behaviors. As said before, because the number of respondents skew female, a generalized prediction can be made stating that though many of the behaviors affect females greater than males, the impacts between males and females are proportional. We intend to illustrate our points using several graphical representations, utilizing the technical resources provided by Microsoft’s Power BI.

In an analysis of the data, gender had a much larger impact than education on whether women were able to work during the pandemic. There was little difference between other behaviors the responders were asked about. These behaviors included level of physical activity, amount of time spent exercising, and other commuting behaviors. This data is consistent with recent studies showing that broadly speaking, women have had low levels of workforce participation not seen for many decades. Through crunching, cleaning, mining, graphing and analyzing, our purpose is to show you that although the pandemic has had an effect on everyone, men and women have been forced back onto uneven ground, possibly back into the stereotypical gender roles of the past.