**Findings**

My research findings stem mostly from my research question. My question is: “What are Longwood students' attitudes towards COVID-19 polices on social distancing?” Quantitative data was drawn from both of my assigned variables that I ended up using. My independent variable data was conducted on how beneficial the respondents thought the polices longwood enacted were at reducing the spread of COVID-19. The results showed a mean average of 6.44 among all respondents, and a standard deviation of 2.40. This indicates that Longwood Students are somewhere in the middle with how beneficial they see Longwoods policies on reducing the spread of COVID-19. My dependent variable used for my data asks students to answer yes, no, maybe, or prefer not to answer, if they have attended a social event with more than 50 people since the new polices were enacted. The mean average for respondent who replied yes was 5.92. The following mean average was 6.91 for respondents who answered no. Finally followed by a 6.75 mean average for respondents who answered maybe. Table 1 below shows the number of student responses and percentage range of my dependent variable.

Table 1.

*Percent of Students who have attended a social event with more than 50 students*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of student's responses | Count  | Percent |
| Yes | 167 | 38.66 |
| No | 199 | 46.10 |
| Maybe | 53 | 12.27 |
| No answer | 13 | 3.00 |

Note. N=432

Table 1 above gives a statistical look at the quantitative data that was conducted from my dependent variable which asked students about their social life attending parties. There seemed to be no pattern with the results. Most of the sample size answered yes and no to this question. With most of the data coming from the no column at 46.10 percent.

In the next three tables, there are other statistical models that shows other quantitative data that was conducted using my variables and the research question.

Table 2.

*Calculated ANOVA on Students visiting off campus social events with more than 50 people.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables  | Means  | F value  |  |  |
| Yes  | 5.93 | 8.771\*\*\* |  |  |
| No  | 6.91 |  |  |  |
| Maybe  | 6.75 |  |  |  |
| Prefer not to answer | 4.46 |  |  |  |

 Note: p<.05\*, p<.01\*\*, p<.001\*\*\*, N= 433

This is another chart that has more quantitative data that was calculated into an ANOVA. The dependent variable of asking students about there off campus social events was used for this quantitative data. A sample size of 433 respondents was used to create this data. On the far left are the four variable groups that respondents had as answer choices. Just to the right are the calculated means for each variable specifically. Finally, the F-value on the right proves that there is a significant different between the other means on the table.

Table 3.

*Independent sample T test of Students view towards New COLVID-19 policies as Beneficial or Non-Beneficial*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable  | Mean  | T- value  | Standard error |
| Beneficial  | 6.56 | -2.31\*\*\* | 0.038 |
| Non-Beneficial | 5.79 |  | 0.051 |

N=433

Note: p<.05\*, p<.01\*\*, p<.001\*\*\*

Table 3 above shows an Independent T-test that was conducted using my independent variable. The question asked the sample of 433 respondents, to respond whether they thought the new COVID-19 polices were beneficial, or non-beneficial at spreading COVID-19. Beside the variable column are the means for each variable categories with respondent voting “beneficial” higher than non-beneficial. The T value for both these samples was –2.3148. This shows a significant different within the two samples.

Table 4.

 *Regression model of Student Involvement regarding new COVID-19 policies enacted by Longwood*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trust regarding COVID-19 Policy |  |  |  |
| Variable | coef. | S.E | R- squared |
| Trust in Policies | .332\*\*\* | .048 | .000 |

Note: p<.05\*, p<.01\*\*, p<.001\*\*\*, N= 433

My independent variable above in table 4 is the students trust in the new polices that were enacted. This question asked the respondents to rank 0-10, this means that this is interval ratio. My dependent variable was coded the same way and asks about the students involvement since the new policies. For every one unit increase in trust in polices, there is a .332 increase in the involvement of students on campus. The finding was statistically significant as the (p<.001). This model explains 0.004% of the variation in student involvement on campus.

**Conclusion**

Throughout the research and calculation, the variables were very consistent. There were however a few tables above that had different answers when compared to the significance. In the table 2 which is the calculated ANOVA, the f-value proves that there is a significant difference between the means in the table. Table 3 which shows the calculated T-test for both variables and proves that the T-value is significant at the .001 level. I was able to figure out that these numbers were statically significant by the number of stars beside the number. The greater number of starts, the more significant the number was. I saw this once again in table 4 when I conducted a regression model on my two variables. The coefficient found in the table was again significantly significant by notice of the amount of stars.