

Elements in Correspondence with Cleanliness During Covid 19 Pandemic: Social Handwashing & Antiseptic

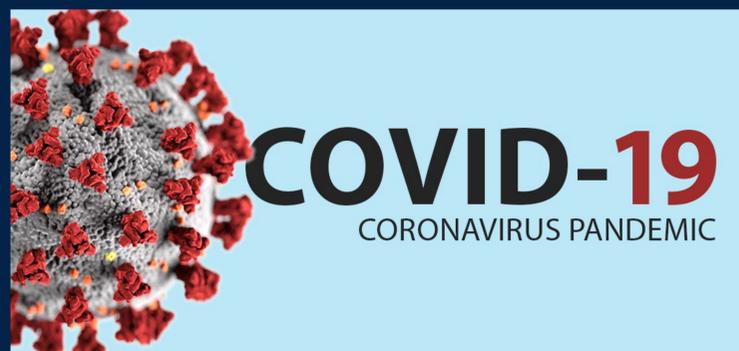
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HYPOTHESES

1. Women are more likely to prioritize handwashing routines more than men.
2. Routine antiseptic handwashing is related to never having had COVID.
3. Routine handwashing is related to never having had COVID.



RESULTS

1. Women are more likely to prioritize handwashing routines more than men.
❖ $t(32) = -0.74, p = .47$ Not significant
2. Routine antiseptic handwashing is related to never having had COVID.
❖ $t(32) = 0.86, p = .397$ Not significant
3. Routine handwashing is related to never having had COVID.
❖ $t(31) = 1.36, p = .034$ Significant



PARTICIPANTS

- ❖ 34 Students
 - 24 women/10 men
 - African American (N = 28) • Multiracial (N = 3) Latino (N=1); 1 participant indicated their race as other



MEASURES

- ❖ Single Item Indicators Measuring:
 - ❖ Handwashing frequency
 - ❖ Sanitizing frequency
 - ❖ COVID 19 diagnosis in the past



DISCUSSION

The results of this study suggest the following:

- ❖ There was no difference between males and females in terms of handwashing.
- ❖ Frequent use of hand sanitizer was unrelated to a prior diagnosis of COVID-19.
- ❖ However, frequent handwashing was significantly related to no prior diagnosis of COVID-19.

