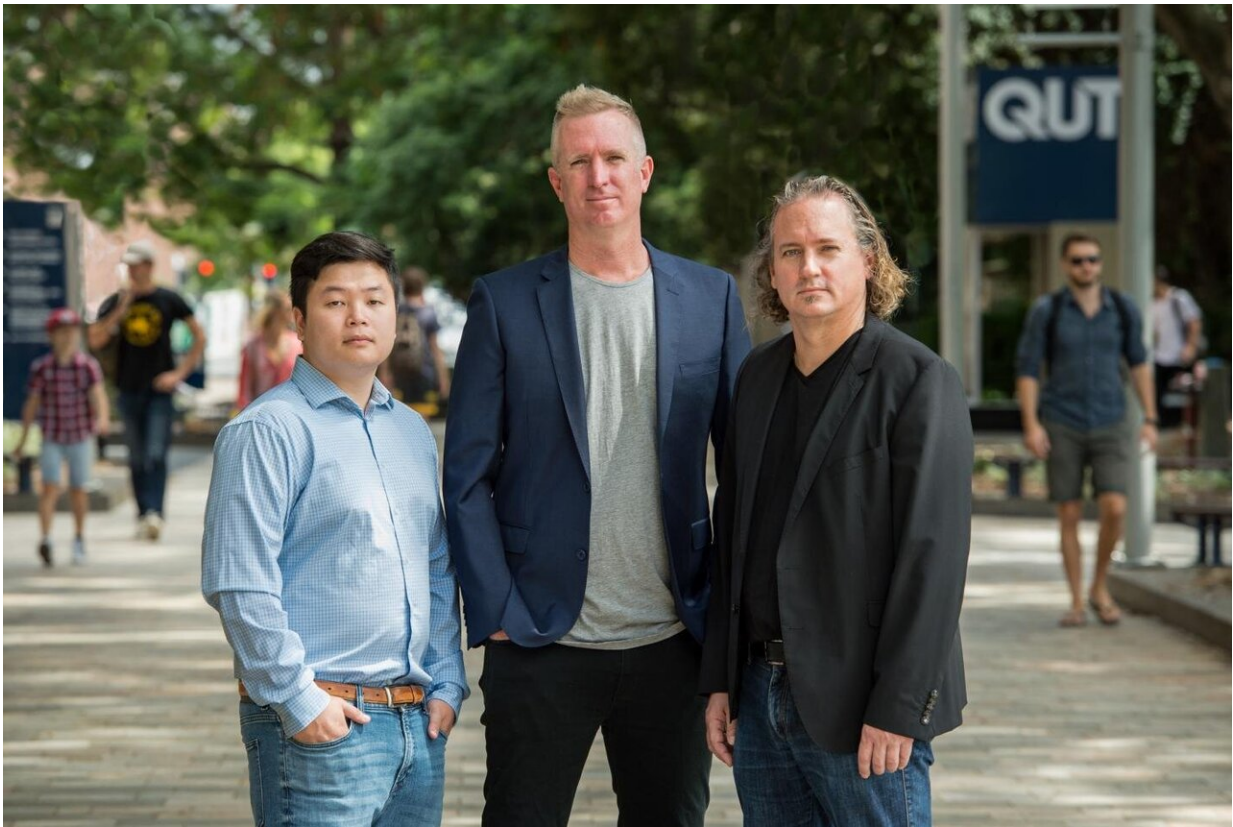


# COVID-19 control rests with human behavior, at least until a vaccine arrives

September 29 2020

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QUT behavioral economists Dr Hoi Fai Chan, Dr Stephen Whyte and Professor Benno Torgler. Credit: QUT Marketing & Communication

As the world awaits a COVID-19 vaccine and confirmed cases exceed 30M, QUT behavioral researchers say the key to containment rests in

understanding human behavior and how our personalities may influence better cooperative behavior for the global good.

Personality traits may explain why people both domestically and internationally willingly and subconsciously refuse to cooperate with authorities or even lie about where they have been when crossing state and international borders.

Using previous studies, the researchers found countries like Australia, Canada and India were more agreeable and therefore more compliant although Australia was also considered extraverted which could have the opposite effect. America, on the other hand, ranks low in the agreeability stakes.

QUT behavioral economists Dr. Stephen Whyte, Dr. Ho Fai Chan and Professor Benno Torgler, in conjunction with the researchers from University of Newcastle (Associate Prof. David A. Savage), Deakin University (Dr. Ahmed Skali), and Arizona State University (Jordan W. Moon), have just published a ground-breaking new study—Can Psychological Traits Explain Mobility Behavior during the COVID-19 Pandemic? - in the international journal *Social Psychological and Personality Science*.

The paper combines two studies. First, they analyzed Google Mobility data and personality data from 31 countries, both before and after region-specific legislative interventions that sought to control the spread of COVID-19.

The researchers then examined personality and demographic variables for 113,083 individuals across 164 countries collected in March and April of 2020. Their measures are based on the 'Big Five' personality traits—openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

"With Melbourne in stage four lockdown and new cases of COVID-19 springing up across Australia daily, containment is critical and clearly there needs to be a high level of cooperation and compliance," said Dr. Whyte.

"We found that more agreeable nations are most consistently compliant with mobility restrictions as they are already quite cooperative with lighter levels of enforcements that may have historically existed. Canada, India, Botswana, and Burkina Fasso, for example.

"However, societies higher in openness and extraversion showed populations that remained more mobile after restrictions were brought in, displaying arguably more counter-compliant behavior. So, while Russia ranks reasonably high for agreeableness, it is among the most extraverted and open countries."

Dr. Whyte said the other most extraverted nations are Puerto Rico, Australia, and Spain. The least extraverted are Slovenia, Indonesia, and French Switzerland. And along with Russia, the most open nations are India and Nigeria, while the least open are China, Estonia, and Chile.

"So, while there are many advantages to having an extraverted [personality](#), including greater socialization, social and labor advantages, and even [greater opportunities](#) to find a partner, the downside is that extraverts are especially prone to defying short term instructions or regulations, and remaining mobile even as the pandemic has worsened," he said.

"This is not to say that more extroverted or more open societies are more prone to spreading the pandemic, but their response to increased regulation may not have the desired policy impact intended or needed to effectively control, limit or contain the current pandemic."

Dr. Whyte said their studies explored a period before and after the World Health Organisation declared a world-wide pandemic on 11 March 2020.

"We looked at a set of government response indicators (recorded daily on a country level) on closures and containment relating to schools, workplaces, public events, private gatherings, public transport, residential confinement, and domestic travel, recorded on the Oxford Covid-19 Government Response Tracker," he said.

"Each indicator categorizes the level of strictness of the respective policy on an ordinal scale. From the same database, we also obtained the daily record of the number of Covid-19 related deaths and confirmed cases, taken from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and from the John Hopkins University coronavirus data repository.

"This data revealed that younger, and older respondents are more likely to have stayed home and are less likely to leave home any time soon. Females (compared to males) are also more likely to have stayed home previously and continue to stay at home in the future.

"Without a vaccine, globally, our best and really only strategy to combat and reduce the impact of COVID-19 is a behavioral one. And while regulations can work, understanding how [personality traits](#) in conjunction with individual and societal differences impact human behavior during this pandemic is crucial in ensuring socially positive compliant and cooperative health behaviors."

**More information:** Ho Fai Chan et al, Can Psychological Traits Explain Mobility Behavior During the COVID-19 Pandemic?, *Social Psychological and Personality Science* (2020). [DOI: 10.1177/1948550620952572](https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550620952572)

Provided by Queensland University of Technology

Citation: COVID-19 control rests with human behavior, at least until a vaccine arrives (2020, September 29) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-09-covid-rests-human-behavior-vaccine.html>

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