COVID-19 Health and Adherence Research In Scotland (CHARIS)

2nd – 9th July Route Map: Phase 2 **UNIVERSITY OF**

www.abdn.ac.uk/CHARIS | @CHARIS CVD19

What is CHARIS? CHARIS is a research study that uses behavioural science to understand how people in Scotland respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. CHARIS is a telephone survey with a nationally representative sample of 500 adults. It began on the 3rd of June and will run for 5 months.

ADHERENCE OUTCOMES

Only went out for permitted reasons Stayed 2m distant Wore a face covering when shopping Wore a face covering on public transport Washed hands on return home Washed hands with soap and water Washed hands for at least 20 sec Washed hands before eating and drinking



Highlights

- Single people report lower adherence to physical distancing.
- Who and why people adhere to transmission reducing behaviours is different for each behaviour (keeping 2m distance, wearing a face covering, and hand washing).
- Having an intention to and the confidence that you can adhere to the transmission reducing behaviours is associated with greater adherence.
- Women have higher adherence to hand washing

Understanding Adherence to Transmission Reducing Behaviours



Physical distancing: 9 out of 10 people kept 2m physical distance when outside



Face covering: 4 out of 10 people wore a face covering when shopping or on public transport



Hand washing: 8 out of 10 washed their hands thoroughly and frequently

Who Adheres?



Face covering



Hand washing



Who is MORE likely to?

Those aged 45 years and over Those living with 1 or more than 3 adults

Who is LESS likely to?

Single people

Those working fulltime

Who is MORE likely to? Women

> Who is LESS likely to? People who work fulltime

Who is LESS likely to?

People who work fulltime Households with Children





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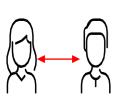
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Using behavioural science to understand adherence

CHARIS is using three theories to understand how different beliefs and emotions affect adherence.

- Beliefs and emotions about COVID-19
- Beliefs about risk of infection and beliefs about how to reduce that risk
- Beliefs about the three types of transmission-reducing behaviours (physical distancing, hand washing and wearing face coverings)

BELIEFS AND EMOTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER ADHERENCE



COVID would have major consequences for my life I am anxious about getting COVID COVID is caused by:

- my not keeping 2m distance
- my not wearing a face covering
- other people NOT keeping physically distant
- a member of the family bringing into the house

If I get ill with COVID it will be **serious** for me

I am **confident** I can avoid getting COVID by following Government instructions

Other people in my area are following government instructions

I intend to:

- · keep 2m distance
- wear a face covering

I am **confident** I can keep 2m distance



COVID would have major consequences for my life COVID symptoms are easy to recognise

COVID is **caused** by:

- my not wearing a face covering
- other people NOT keeping physically distant

I spend time worrying about getting COVID

I am a **greater risk** of getting COVID compared to others I **intend** to wear a face covering and to keep 2m distance

I am **confident** I can wear a face covering and keep 2m distance



COVID **symptoms** will last a long time

You can get COVID more than once

I am a **greater risk** of getting COVID compared to others

If I get ill with COVID it will be **serious** for me

I am **confident** I can avoid getting COVID by following Government instructions I **intend** to wash my hands thoroughly and to keep 2m distance

I am **confident** I can wash my hands thoroughly and frequently

