# COVID-19 Health and Adherence Research In Scotland (CHARIS 2)

www.abdn.ac.uk/CHARIS | @CHARISCVD19





## Adherence to transmission reducing behaviours

Behaviour	Proportion of those adhering		Who is MORE LIKELY or LESS LIKELY to adhere?
Physical distancing	<b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ	8 out of 10 kept a safe physical distance when outside	Age: Over 35 years old Employment status: Full time
Face covering	<b>**</b> **	10 out of 10 wore a face covering shopping and on public transport	There were no associations between sociodemographic factors and face covering
Hand hygiene	<b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ	9 out of 10 washed their hands thoroughly and frequently	Sex: Male Age: 16-35 years old
Avoid crowded places	<b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜᢜ <b>ᢜ</b> ᢜ	8 out of 10 avoided crowded places	Age: Over 45 years old Sex: Male
Meet outside	<u> </u>	4 out of 10 met people outside	Age: 45-55 years old
Open windows	<b>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ </b>	6 out of 10 opened windows when they had visitors	Sex: Male
LTF Testing	<b>^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ </b>	6 out of 10 got two lateral flow tests last week	Employment status: Full time Age: Over 65 years old
(PCR Testing*)	<u> </u>	4 out of 10* got a PCR test in the last week	There were no associations between sociodemographic factors and PCR testing*

\*Restricted sample: Analysis restricted to people experiencing symptoms in the last week.

## Highlights

- Adherence remains high for wearing face coverings (98% adherence) and handwashing (92% adherence).
- Meeting others outside (37% adherence) and PCR testing (38% adherence) have the lowest adherence.
- Opening windows with visitors slightly increased as compared to before Christmas (56% adherence), males tended to be less adherent in opening windows.

This work is supported by funding from the PROTECT COVID-19 National Core Study on transmission and environment, managed by the Health and Safety Executive on behalf of HM Government.



University of the Highlands and Islands Oilthigh na Gàidhealtach agus nan Filean

## COVID-19 Health and Adherence Research In Scotland (CHARIS 2)

10-16<sup>th</sup> Jan Phase 2

#### www.abdn.ac.uk/CHARIS | @CHARISCVD19



### CHARIS 2 is using theories to understand how beliefs and emotions affect adherence:

**Theory 1:** Beliefs and Emotions about COVID-19 and risk of infection, such as beliefs about **seriousness** of illness, **likelihood of infection**, and **duration of symptoms**. **Theory 2:** Beliefs about transmission reducing behaviours, such as **confidence** one is able to adhere to certain behaviours, one's **intention** to adhere, and beliefs about **social norms**.

#### Beliefs and Emotions Associated with GREATER/LESS Adherence:

Physical distancing	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can keep a safe distance from others. • I <b>intend</b> to keep a safe distance from others.
Face covering	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can wear a face covering. • I <b>intend</b> to wear a face covering.
Hand hygiene	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can wash my hands thoroughly and frequently. • I <b>intend</b> to wash my hands thoroughly and frequently.
Avoid crowded places	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can avoid crowded places. • I <b>intend</b> to avoid crowded places.
Meet outside	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can meet people outside instead of indoors. • I <b>intend</b> to meet people outside instead of indoors.
Open windows	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can open the windows when I have visitors. • I <b>intend</b> to open the windows when I have visitors.
LFT Testing	There were no associations found.	I am <b>confident</b> I can do two lateral flow tests a week. • I <b>intend</b> to do two lateral flow tests a week.

This work is supported by funding from the PROTECT COVID-19 National Core Study on transmission and environment, managed by the Health and Safety Executive on behalf of HM Government.

