



# Did COVID 19 change who we are?

*Exploring research findings on the impact of  
COVID 19 and lockdown on our personalities  
and mental health*

Dr Stewart Desson

Dr Joana Suta

Dr. Tatiana Schifferle Rowson



# Did COVID 19 change who we are?

The last six months has:

- Changed the context in which we live and work
- Changed our thoughts
- Changed our feelings/emotions
- Changed our everyday behaviour
- Changed our response to pressure

But has this changed who we are?

- More research in 12-18 months' time required



# Practical Application of this research

What do staff want?

1. Remote working to be a permanent shift
2. More connection with colleagues, boss & organisation
3. Emotional support
4. Practical & technical support



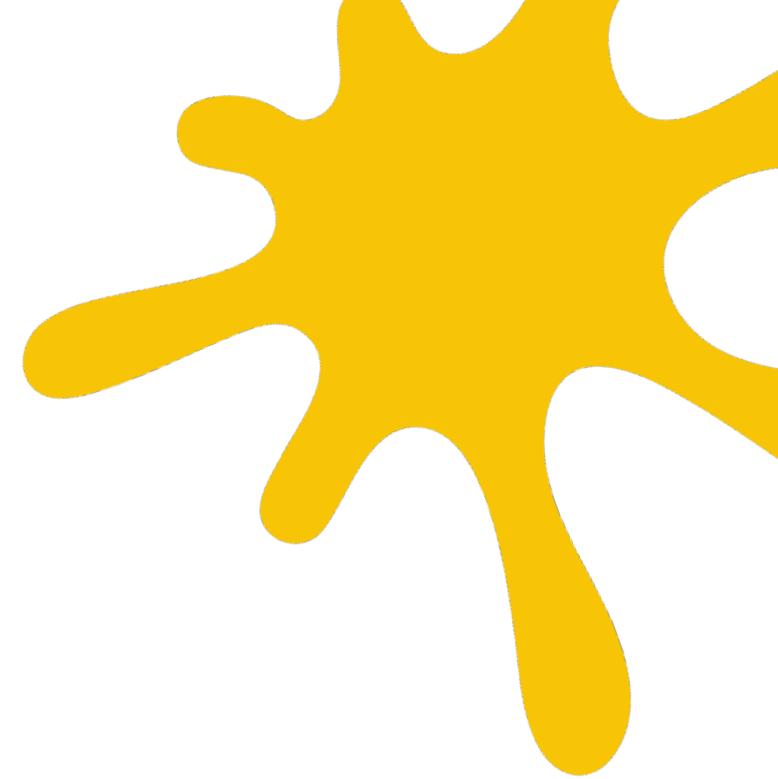
# Exploring research findings on the impact of COVID 19 and lockdown on our personalities and mental health

- Questions:
  - How may our personality impact our attitudes towards the COVID-19 health crisis?
  - What is the relationship between our personality and our ability/desire to work remotely/ from home?
  - How has COVID-19 impacted mental health and well being?
- Approach
  - Research team - Henley Business School, University of Reading, UK.
  - Data capture ongoing, currently n = 2,800+ and we will have 3,500 by end August
  - Global sample across Americas, EMEA, ASIA Pacific
- Benefits
  - Distil findings into practical action for individuals and organisations
  - Country level comparisons
  - Organisational comparisons

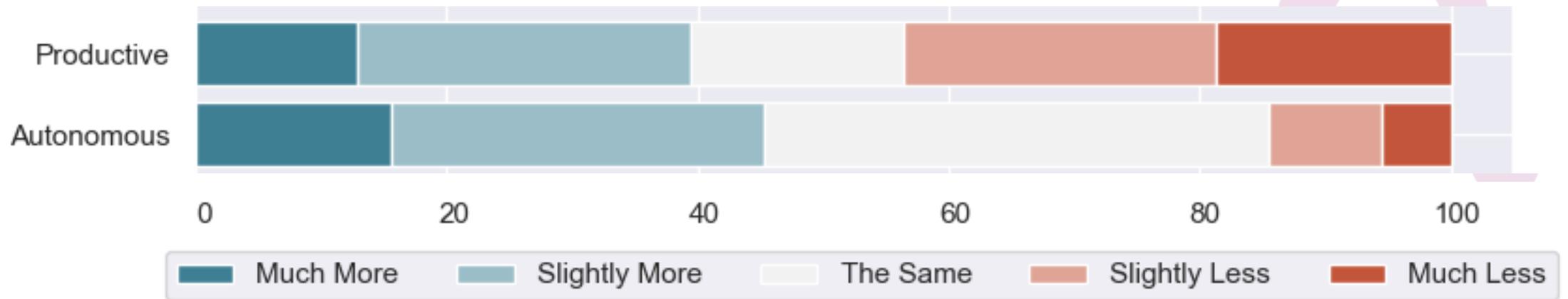


# COVID lockdown facts

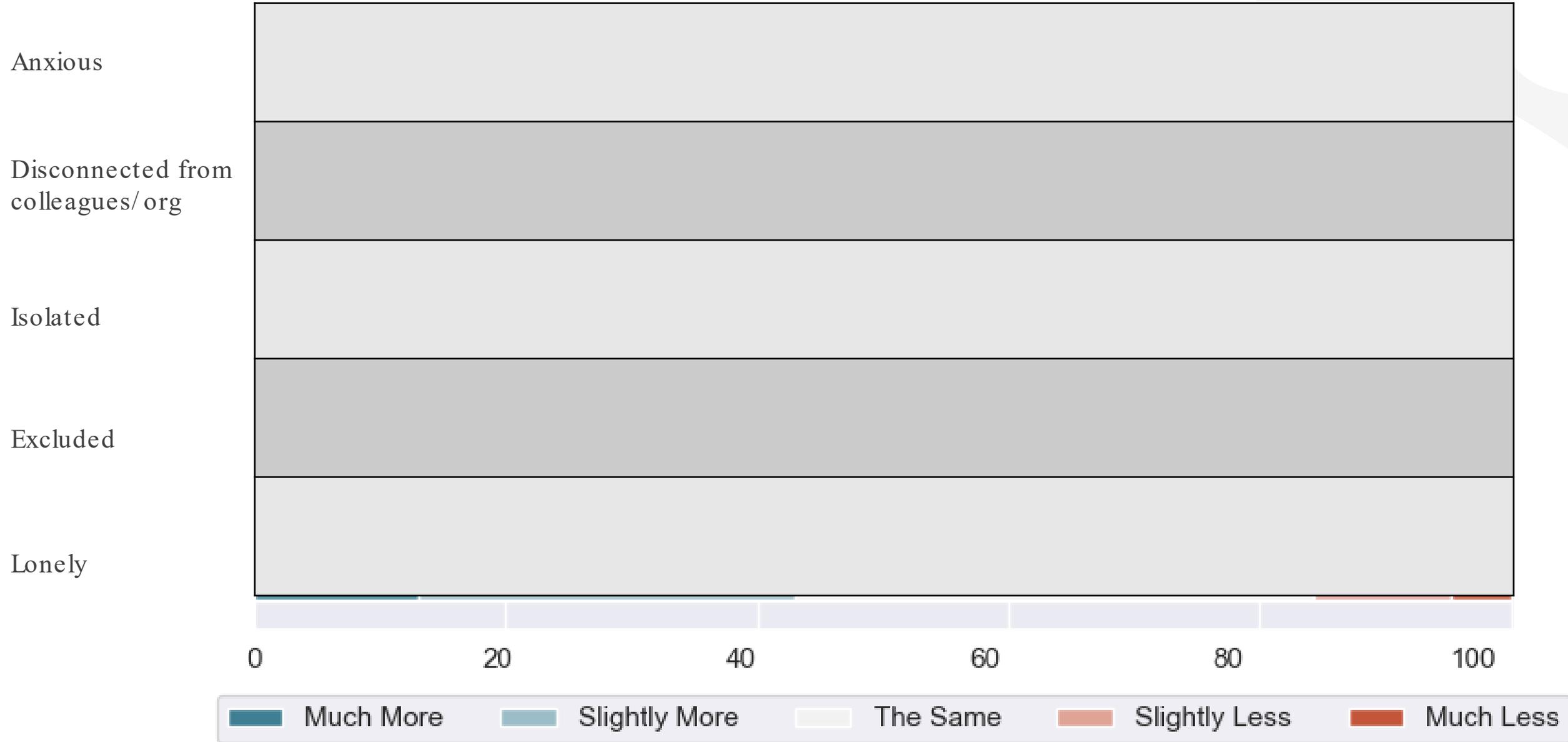
- 8.9% of people have had, or believed they have had, COVID
  - Varies greatly by country
- 10% of people have been furloughed
  - 43% had a family member or close friend who has been furloughed
- 4.8% of people had been made redundant
  - 28% had a family member or close friend who has been made redundant
- 10.9% have had a mental health issue during lockdown
- 4.7% have lost a close family member or friend to COVID



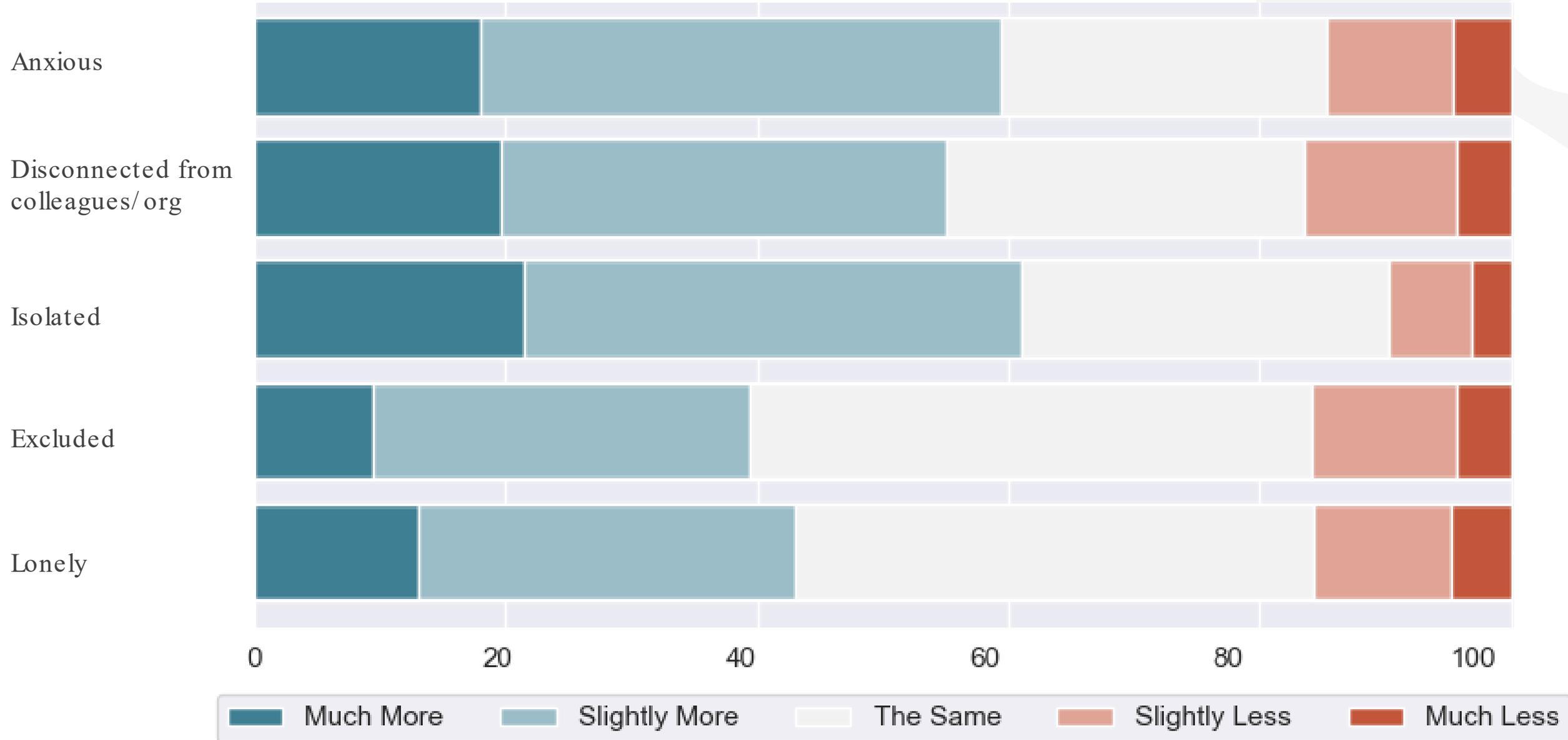
# Those working during lockdown experienced: Greater personal autonomy, yet productivity slightly down



# Feelings during the crisis - compared to before the crisis



# Feelings during the crisis - compared to before the crisis



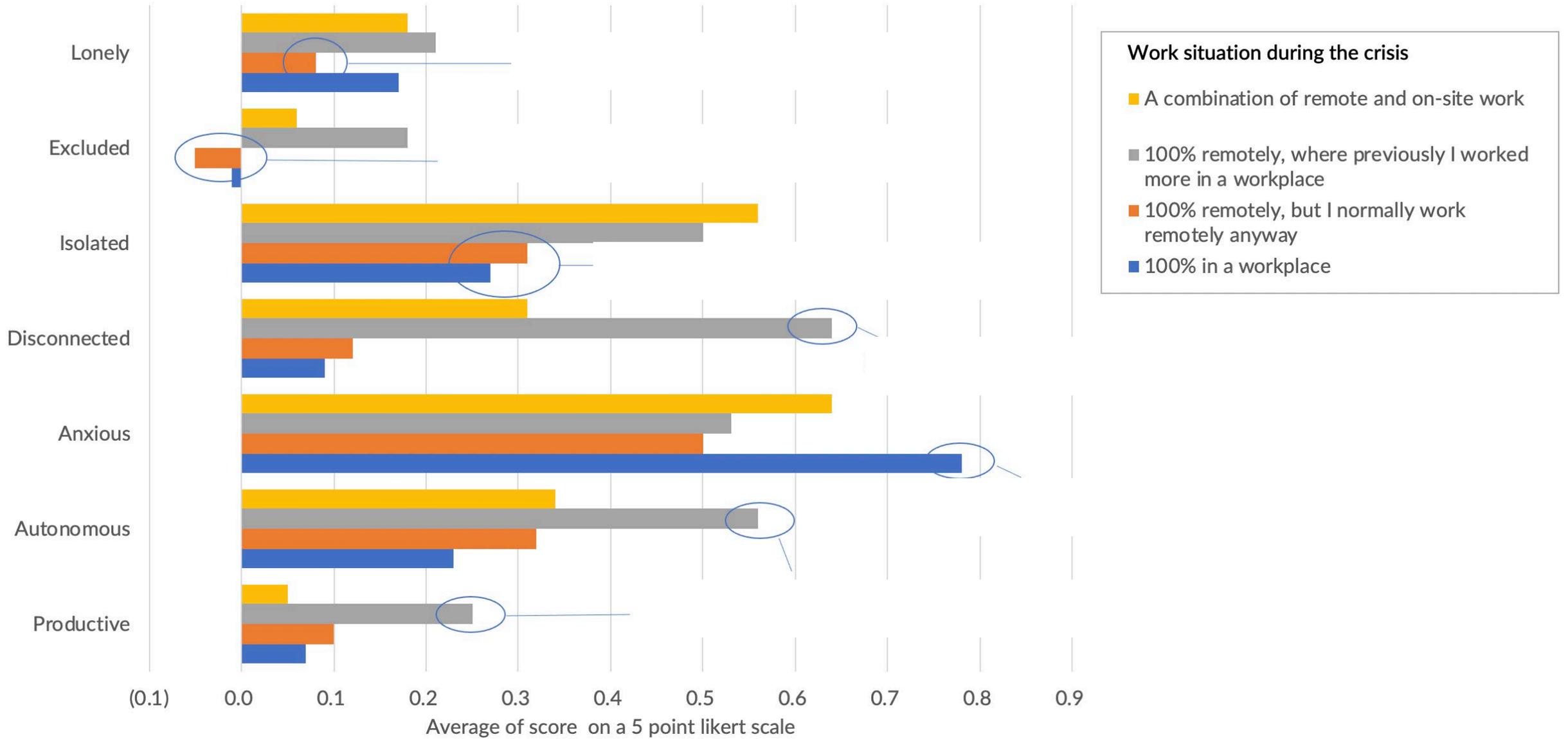
# Feelings during the crisis - compared to before the crisis

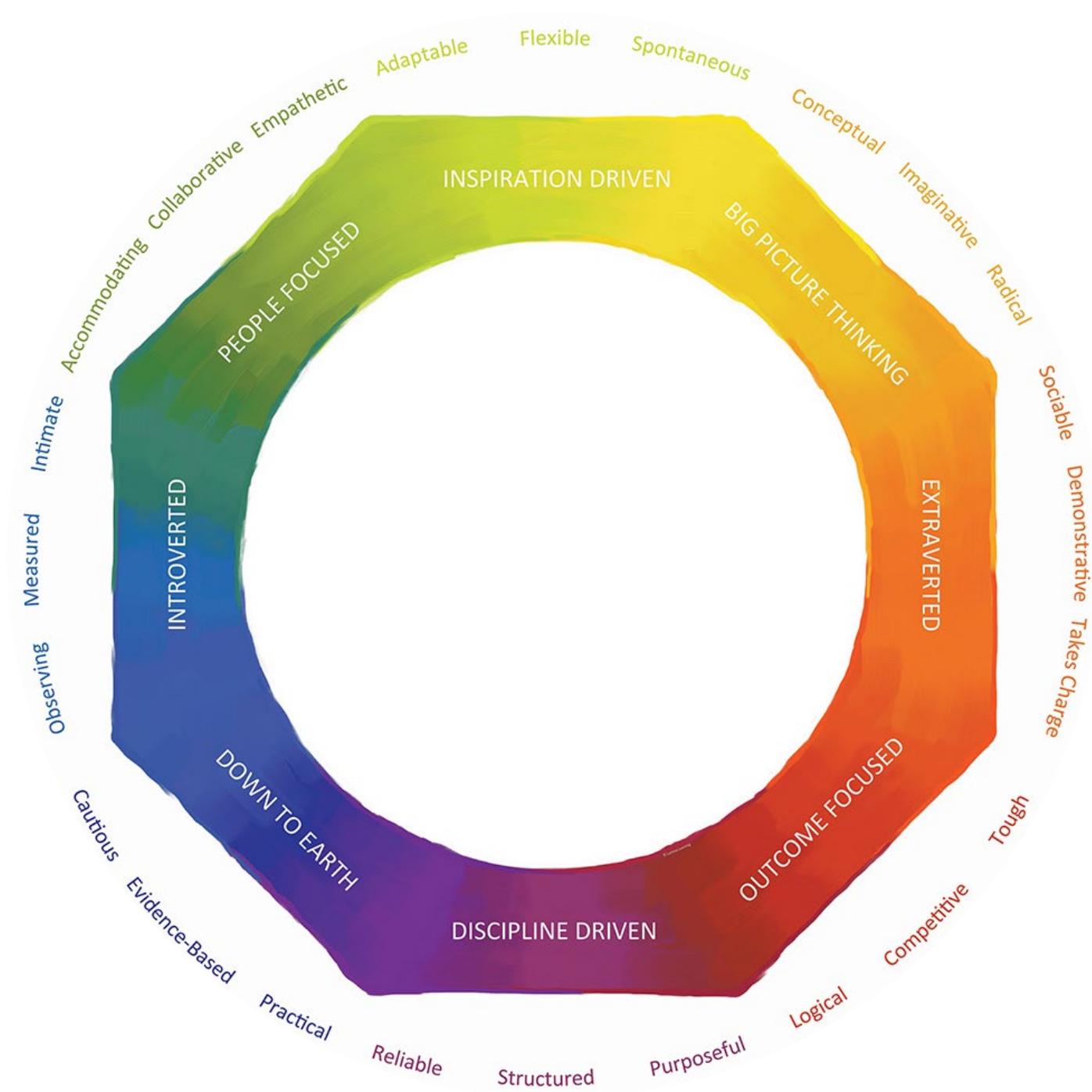
- People who have continued to work in a workplace have been feeling more lonely too.
- People who normally work remotely have also felt more productive, although by less than those who switched to remote working.
- Those who have continued to work in a workplace have the highest increase in anxiety.



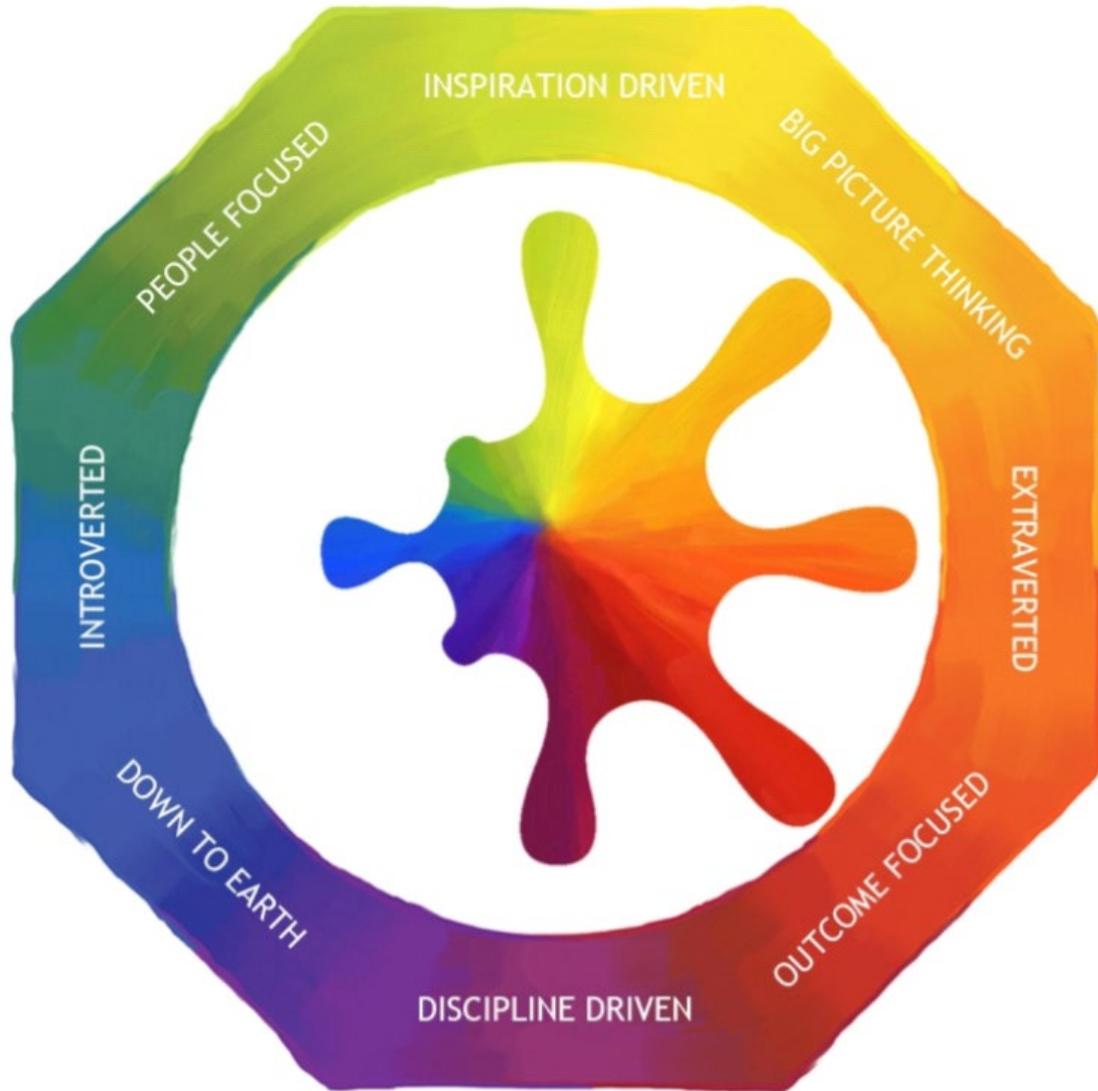
**Mental Health****Someone****Issue %****Close****Sample Size****Australia****17.1****28.9****76****India****16.1****23.8****248****Hong Kong****16.0****16.4****213****South Africa****14.4****16.5****97****United Kingdom****11.1****17.0****664****United States****10.4****13.9****144****Mexico****10.2****12.9****186****Taiwan****9.3****6.8****162****Poland****8.7****16.9****219****China****5.7****5.7****300****Albania****4.9****4.9****144****All geographies****10.9****15.0****2,886**

# Compared to before the crisis, in my work I have been feeling more or less...

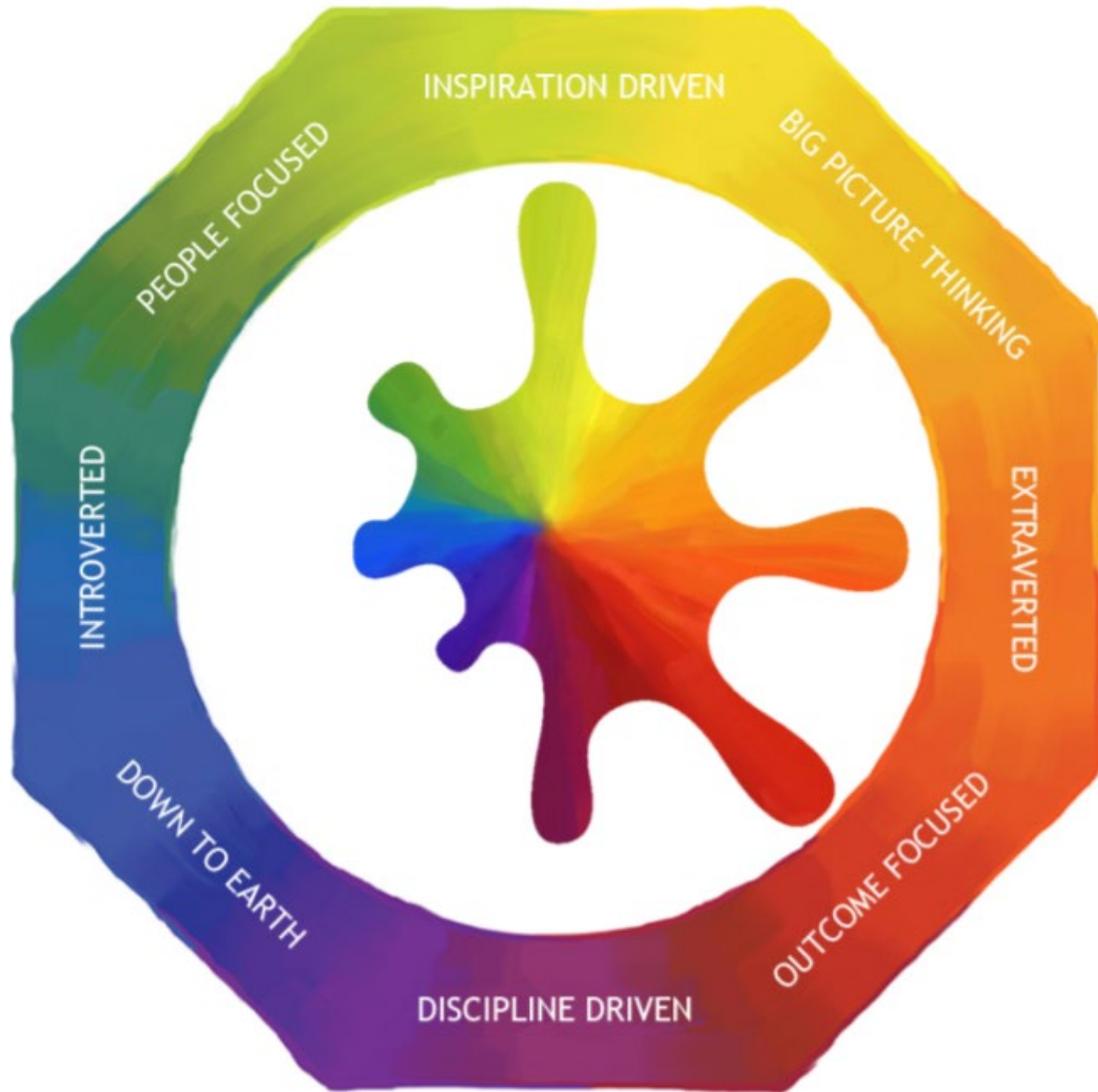




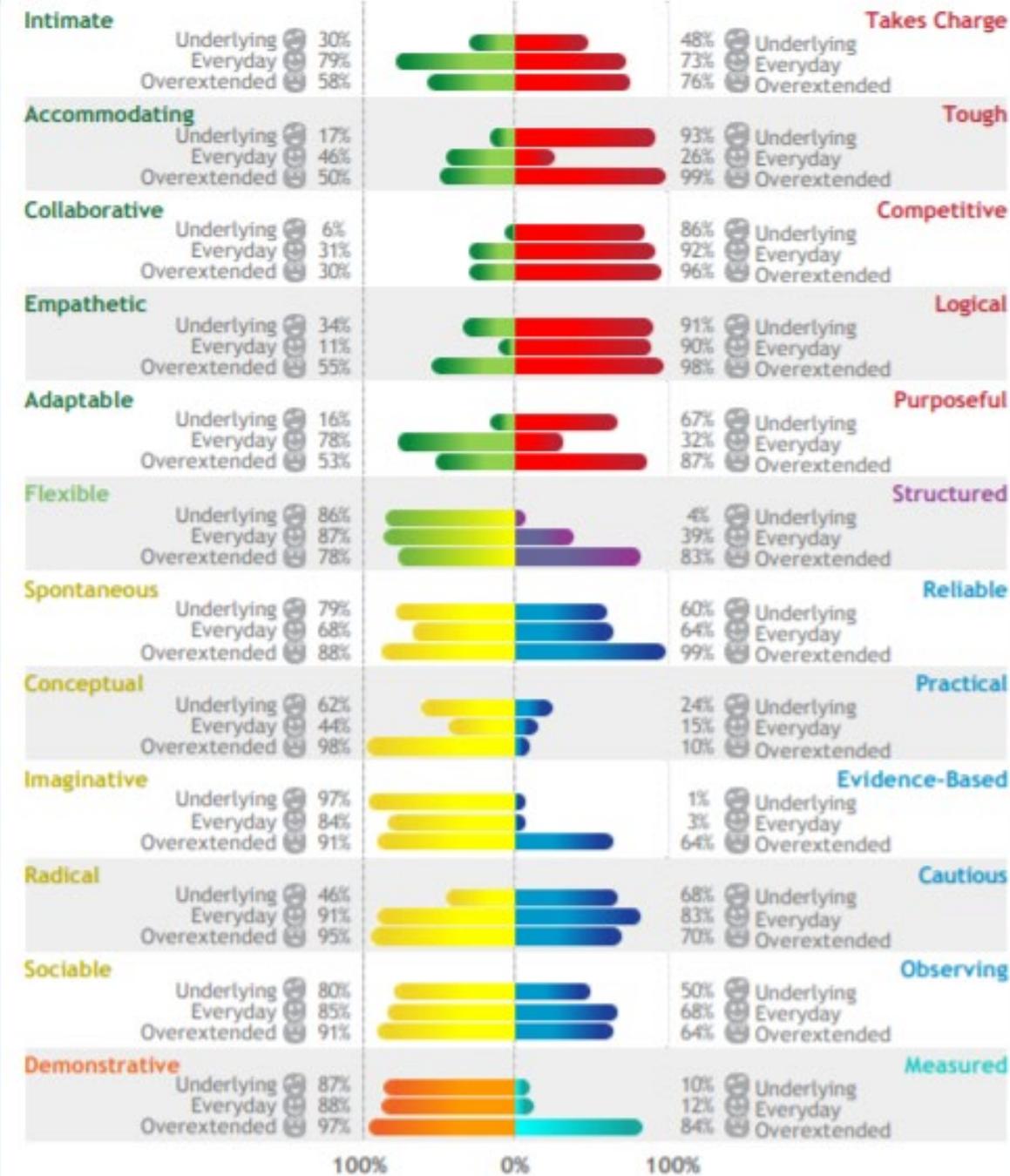
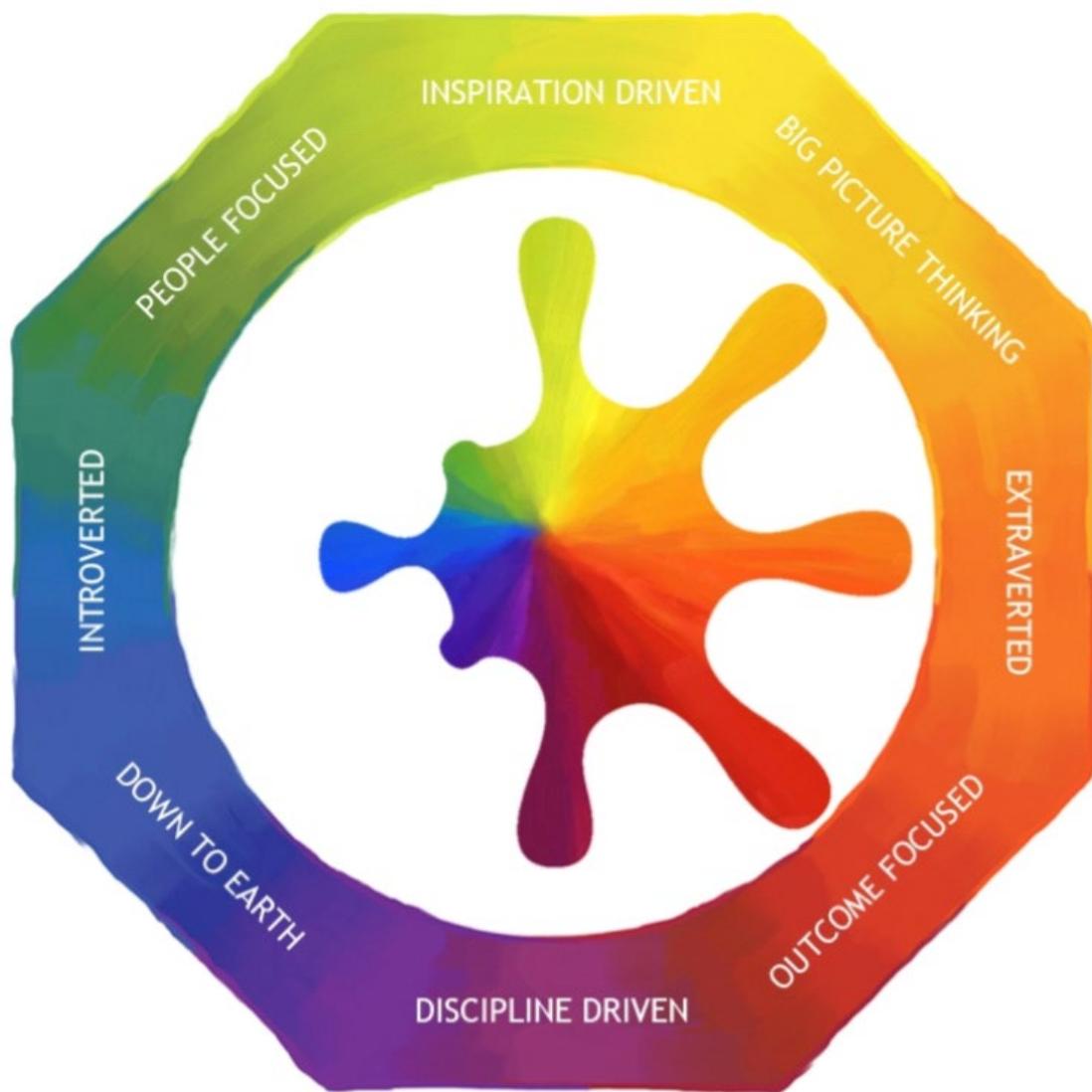
# Nikita pre-COVID crisis



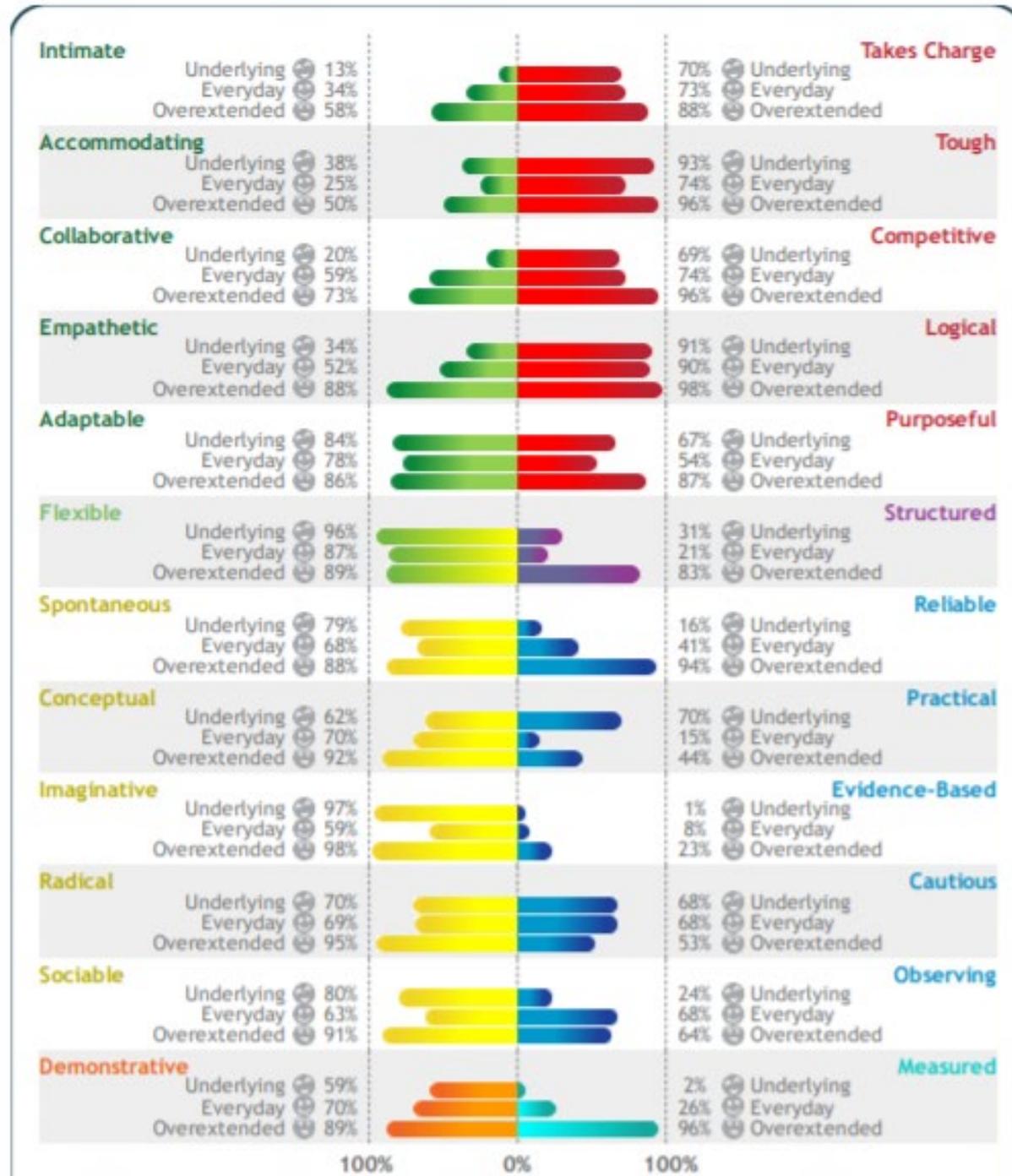
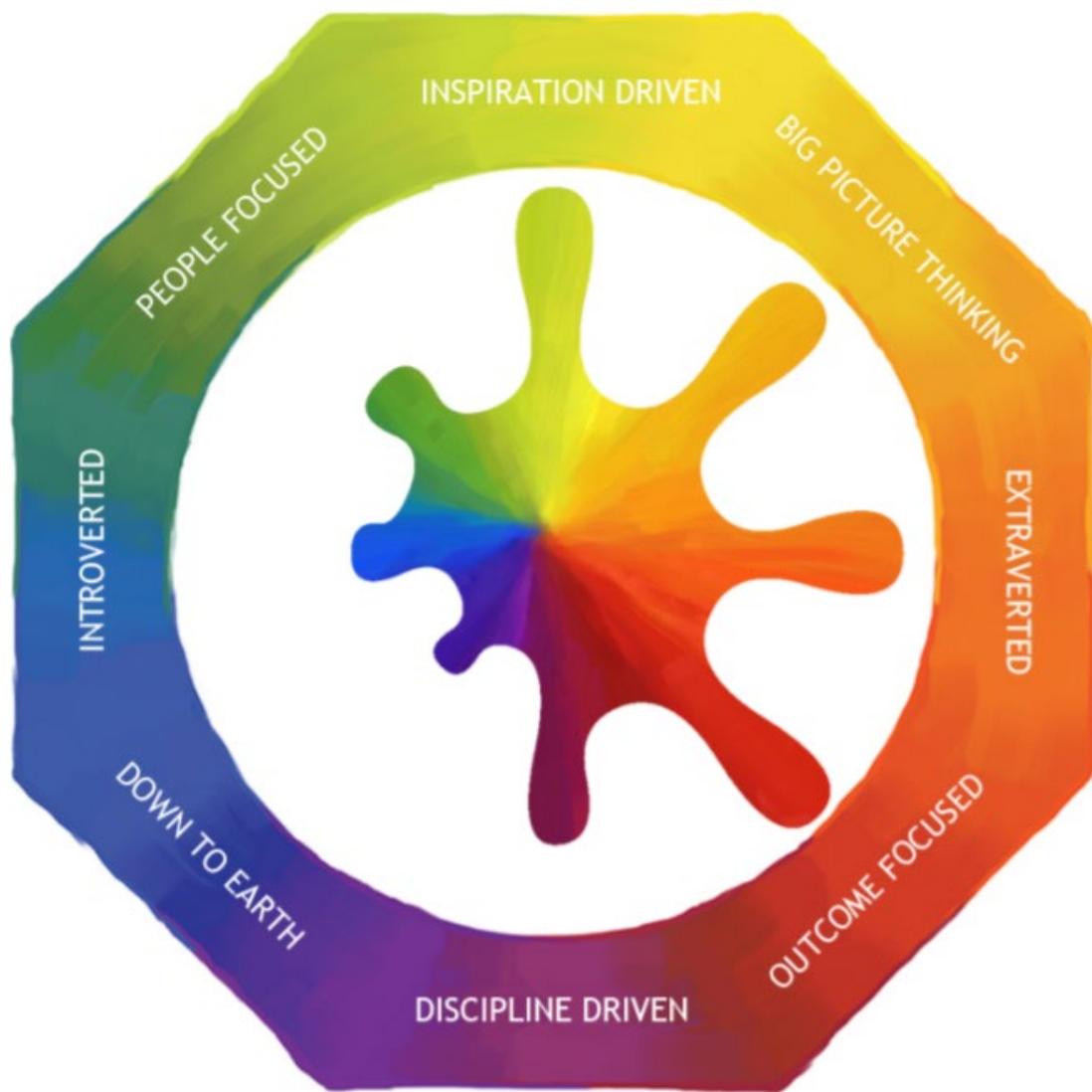
# Nikita during COVID crisis



# Nikita pre-COVID crisis

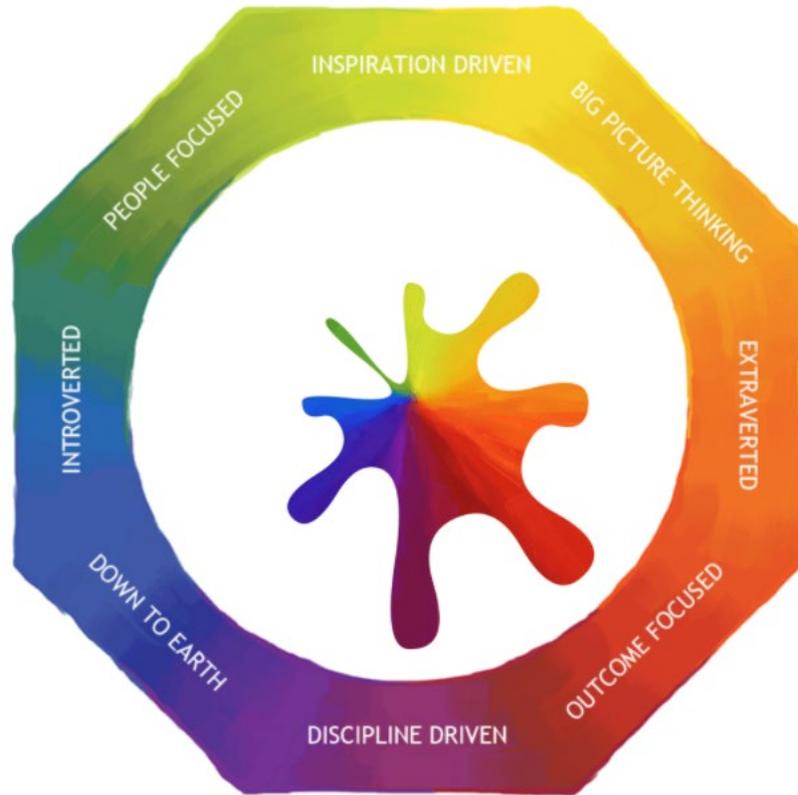


# Nikita during COVID crisis



# Before COVID

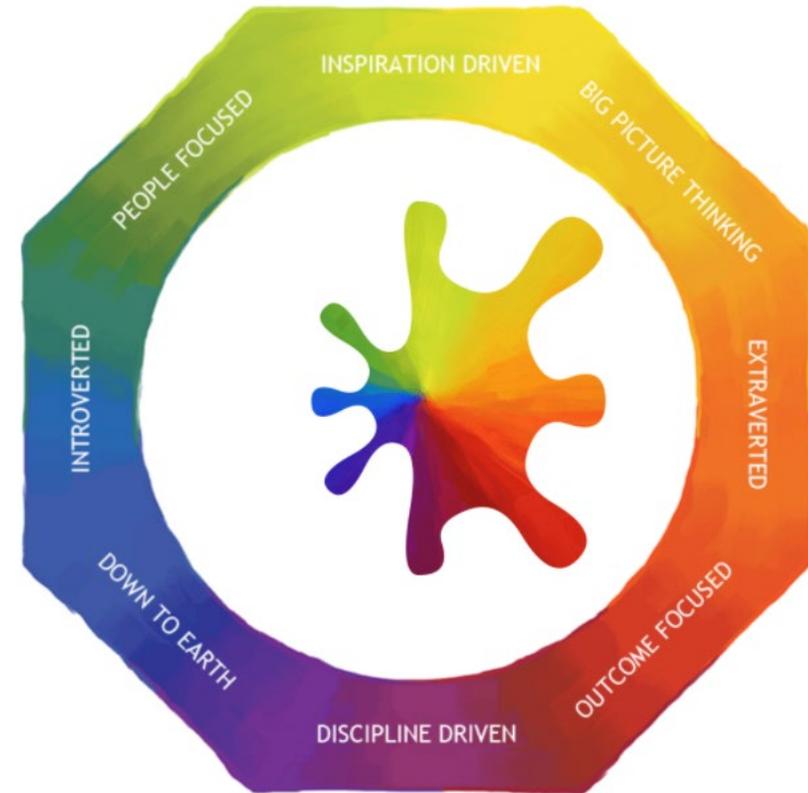
Deborah Tobin-Desson



This is Deborah's Lumina Splash, a visual representation of their personality calculated using their Lumina Spark aspect scores.

# During COVID Crisis

Deborah Tobin-Desson



This is Deborah's Lumina Splash, a visual representation of their personality calculated using their Lumina Spark aspect scores.



**Does this data resonate  
with your personal experience?**



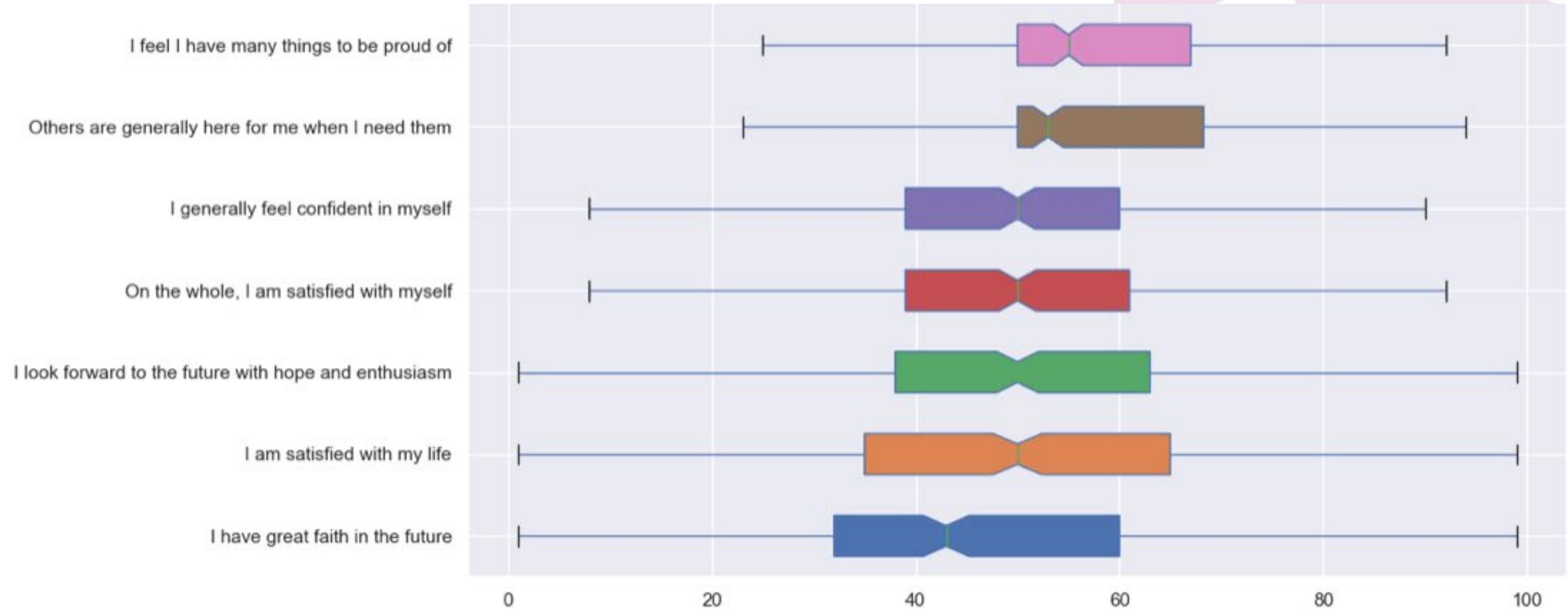
Does this data resonate with your personal experience?



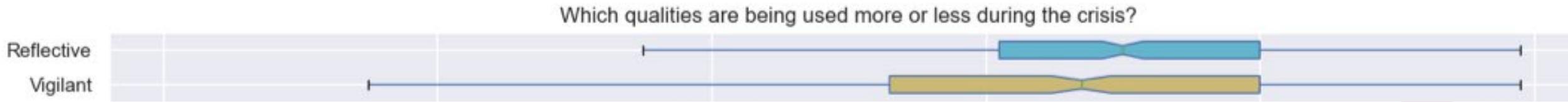
# COVID-19 impact on Positive Thinking



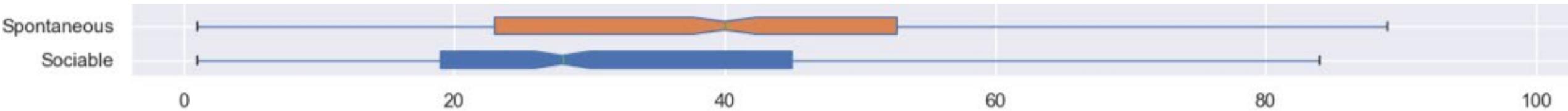
# COVID-19 impact on Positive Thinking



# Introversions & Risk Reactor (neuroticism) UP



# Extraversion & Inspiration Driven DOWN



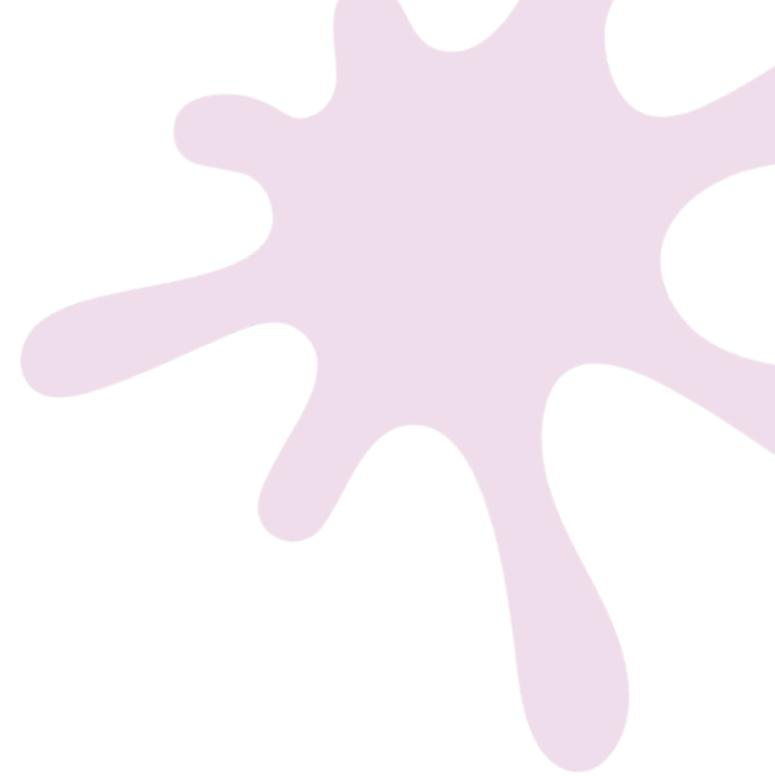
# The Global Testing Shortfall

- 2,800+ people surveyed
- 8.9% believe they have had COVID-19
- 0.3% according to [www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info) have tested positive
- This gap is massive
  - 7 times more people than tested positive believe they have had it in the USA
  - 18 times more people than tested positive believe they have had it in the UK
  - 36 times more people than tested positive believe they have had it in Poland



# Has your household income changed in the last 4 months?

- Decrease by over 35% 21.2
- Decrease by 5-35% 26.1
- Remained roughly the same 45.6
- Increase of 5-35% 5.9
- Increase of over 35% 1.2



# While working remotely during the last 4 months, how would you describe the amount of time you work each day?

- Working more hours 43.2
- Working roughly the same hours 35.7
- Working fewer hours 21.1



# I would prefer to work remotely, even after the COVID-19 crisis is over

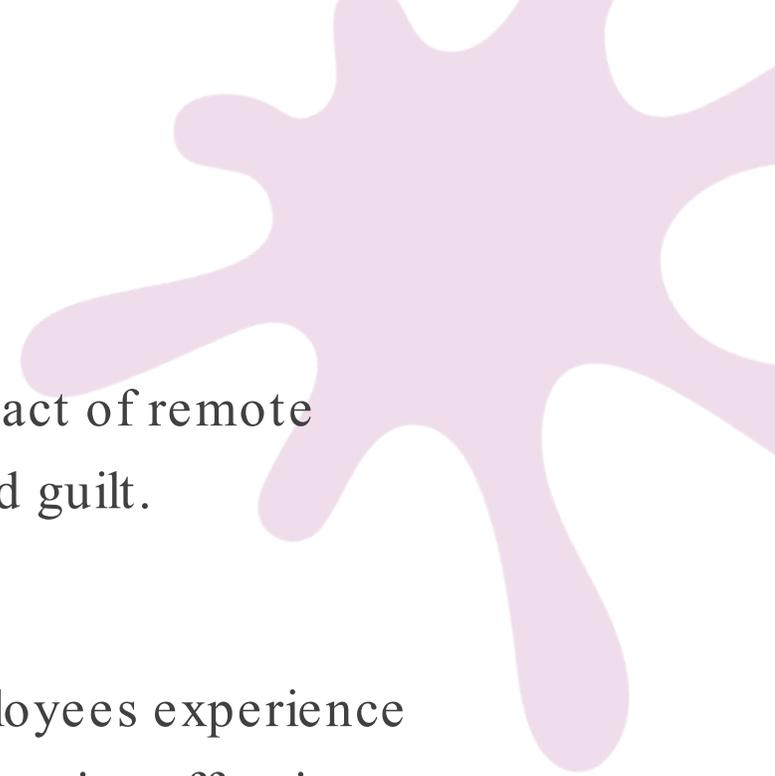
- I do not want to work remotely at all 9.5
- I want to work remotely some of the time 47.9
- I want to work remotely most of the time 30.2
- I want to work remotely all the time 12.5



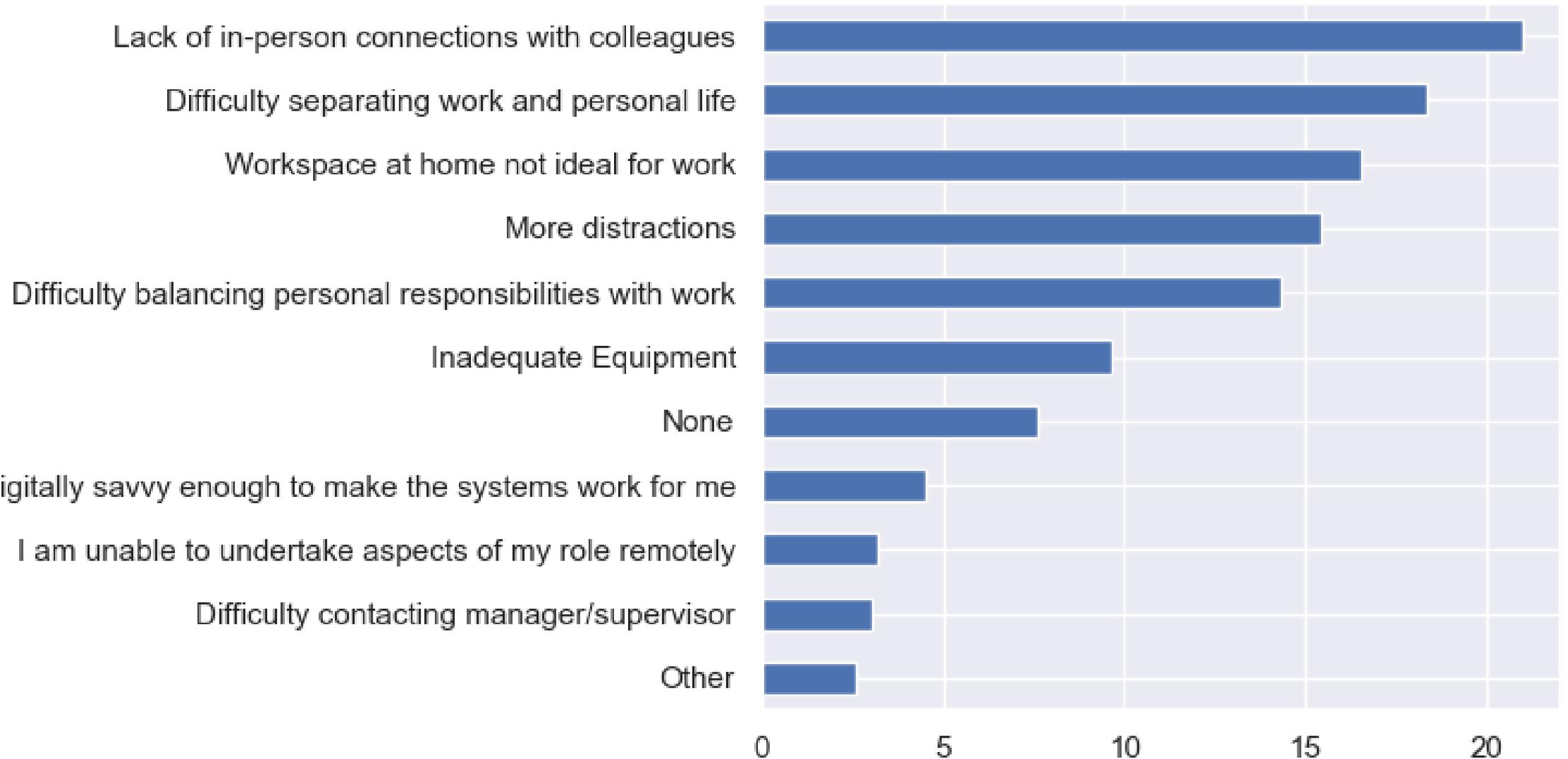
# Remote working – who likes it?

Conflicting research findings

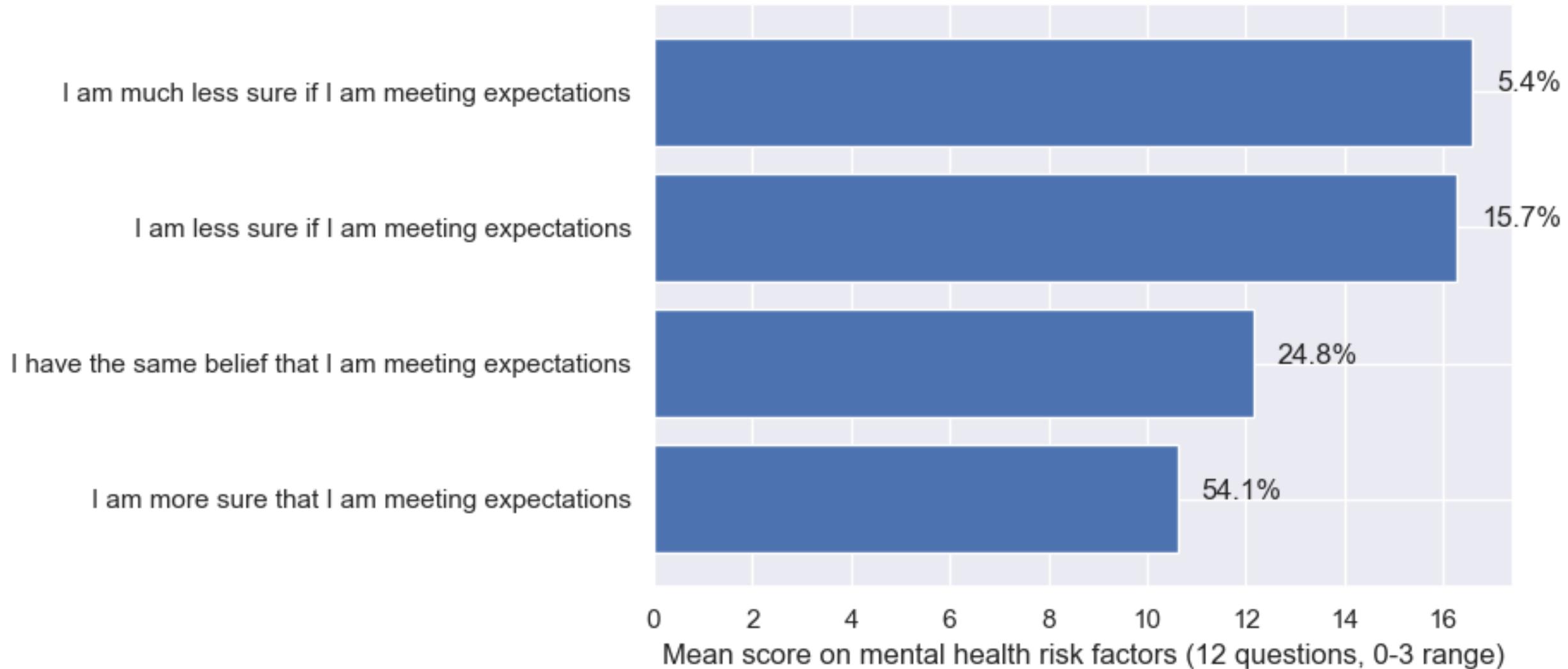
- Mann & Holdsworth (2003) results suggest a negative emotional impact of remote working in terms of such emotions as loneliness, irritability, worry and guilt.
- Newer research by Anderson, Kaplan & Vega (2015) found that employees experience more job-related positive affective well-being and less job-related negative affective well-being when working remotely than working in the office.
- This conflicting research suggests the answer depends on the context and individual differences – there is no simple answer



# What challenges have you faced since starting to work remotely?

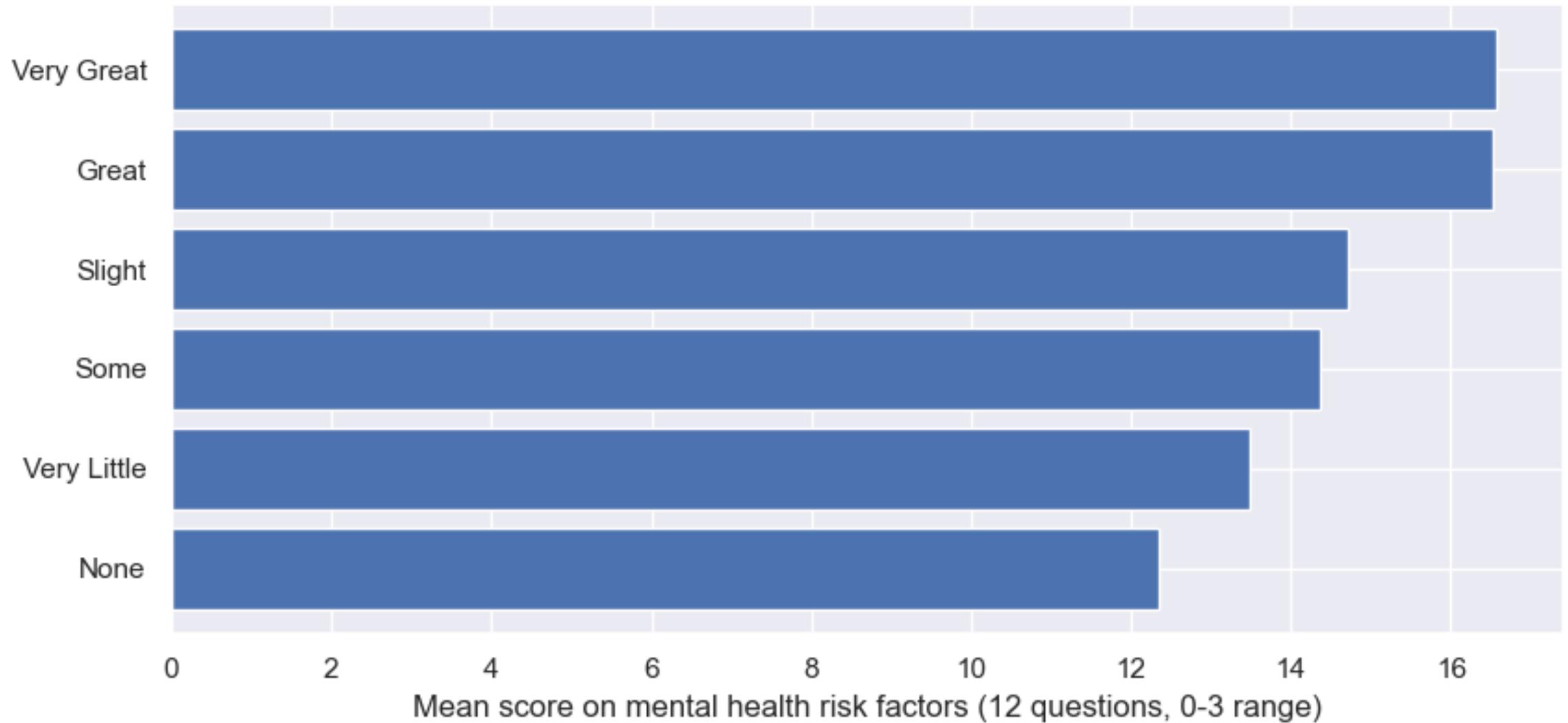


## Mental health risk factors versus certainty of meeting organisational expectations



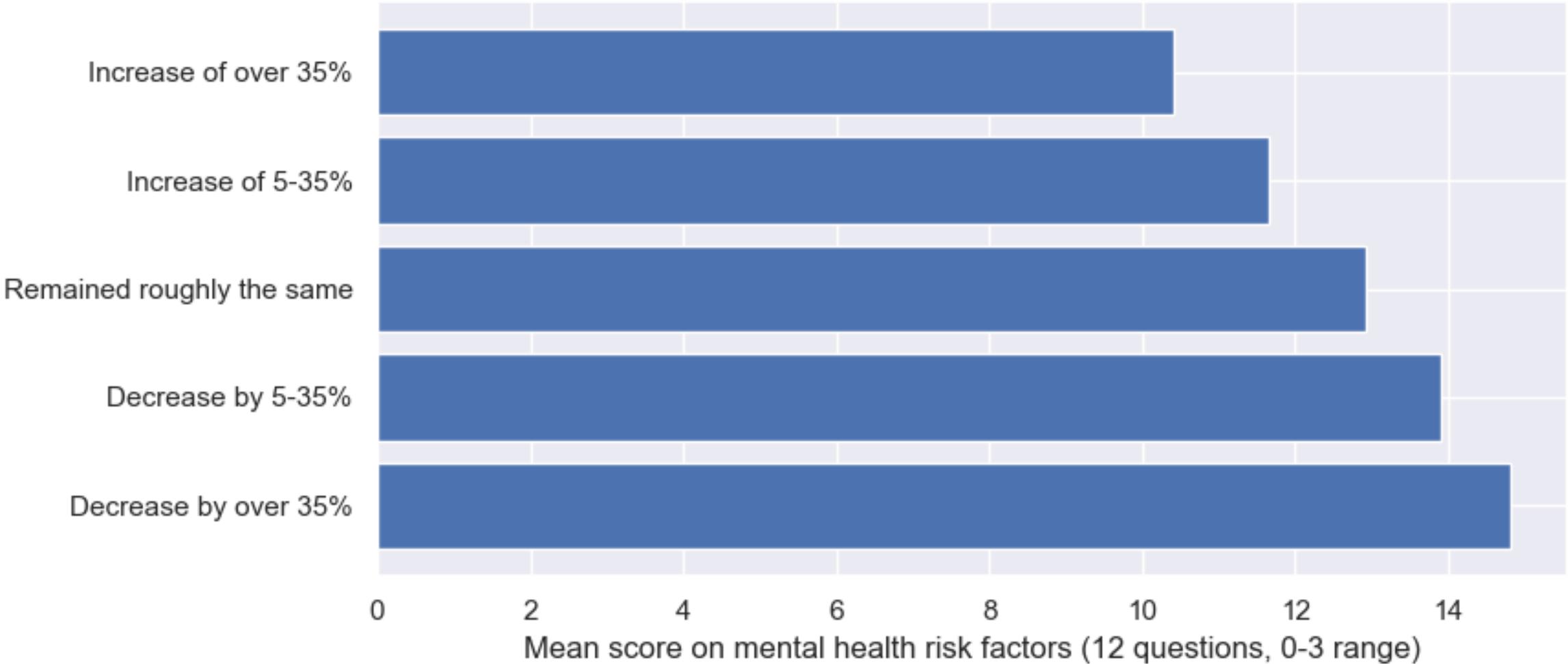
N = 2886. Bar labels give % of sample giving that answer.

## Mental health risk factors versus difficulty paying bills in last 4 months

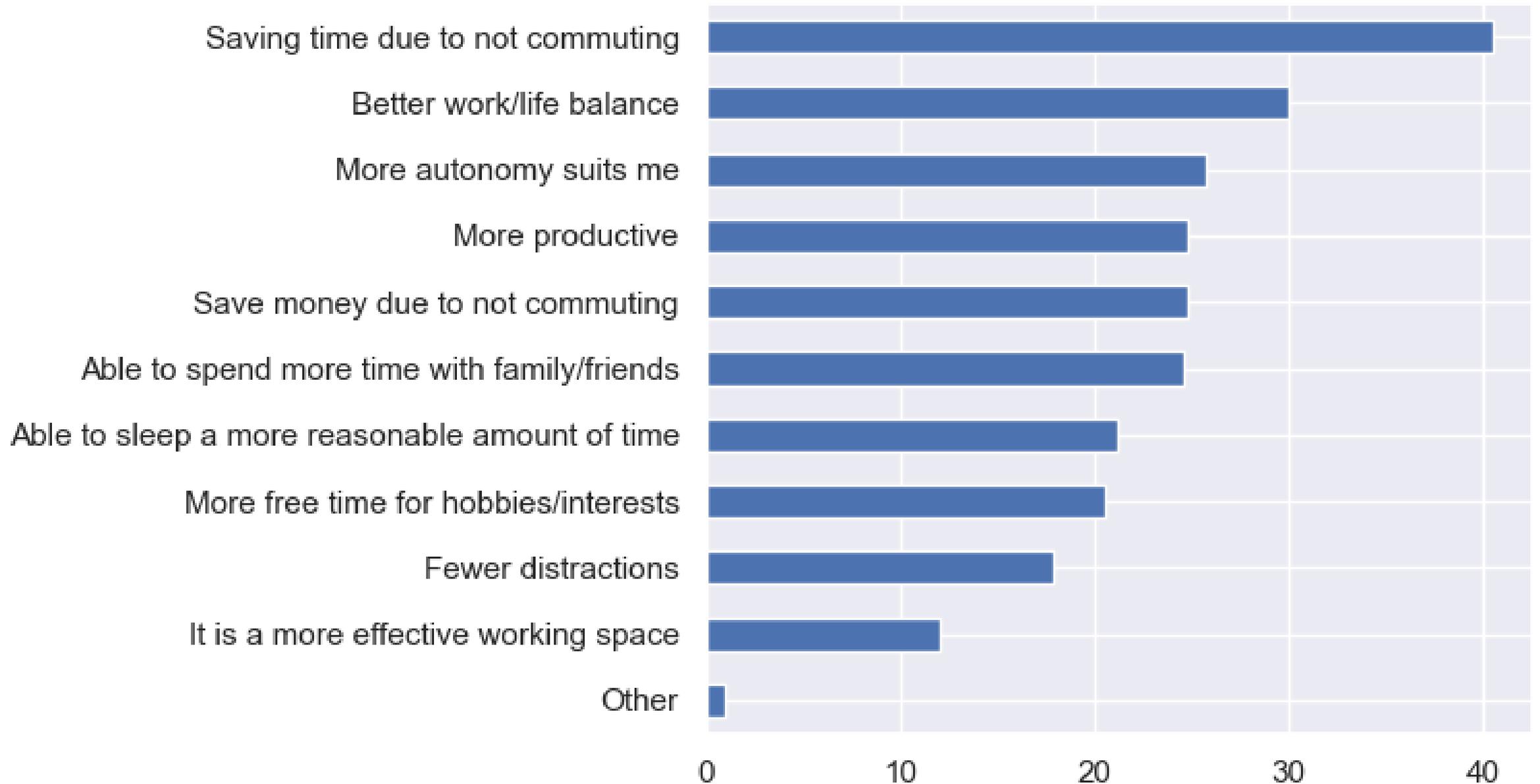


N = 2886

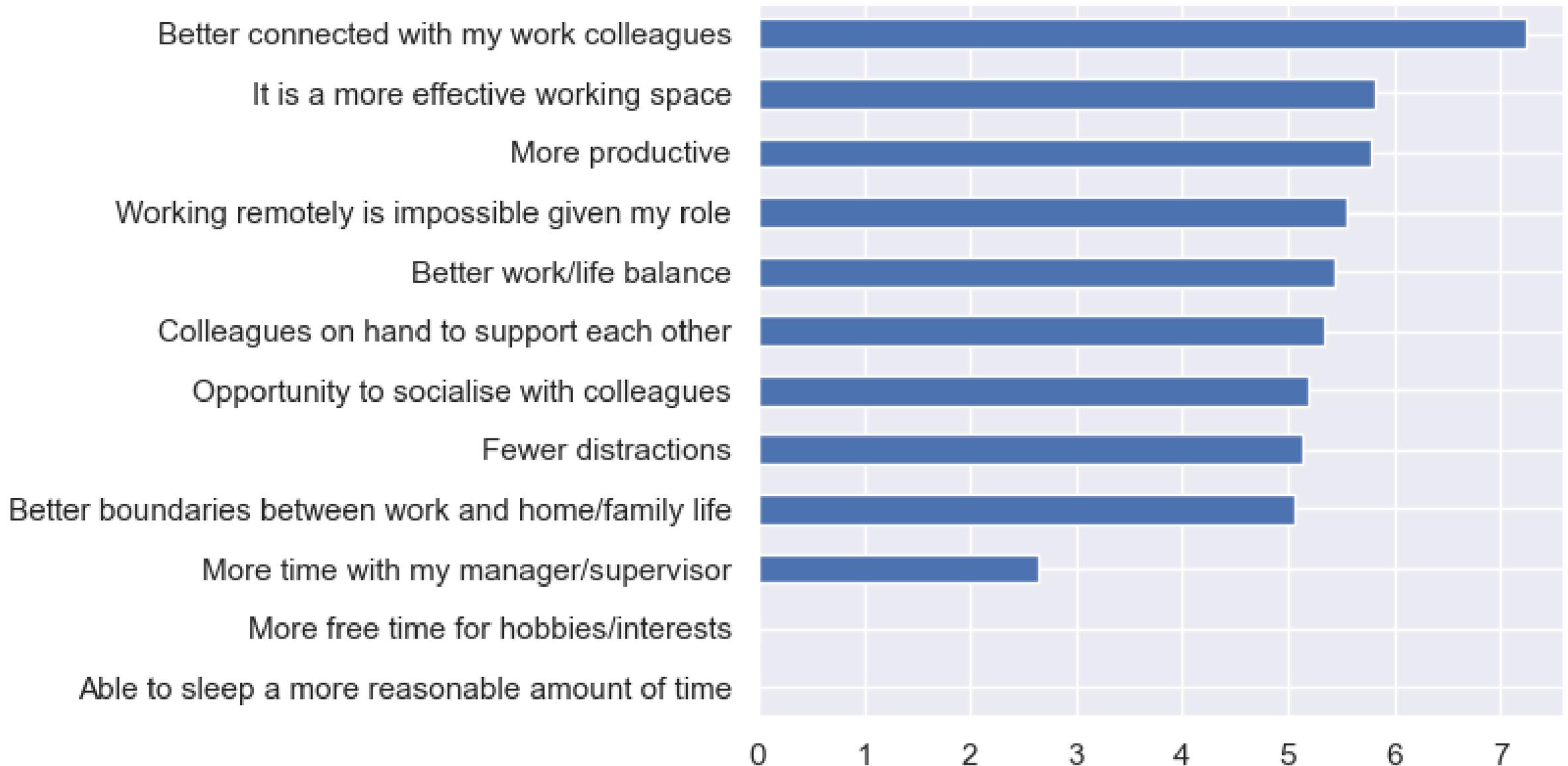
# Mental health risk factors versus change in household income during the last four months



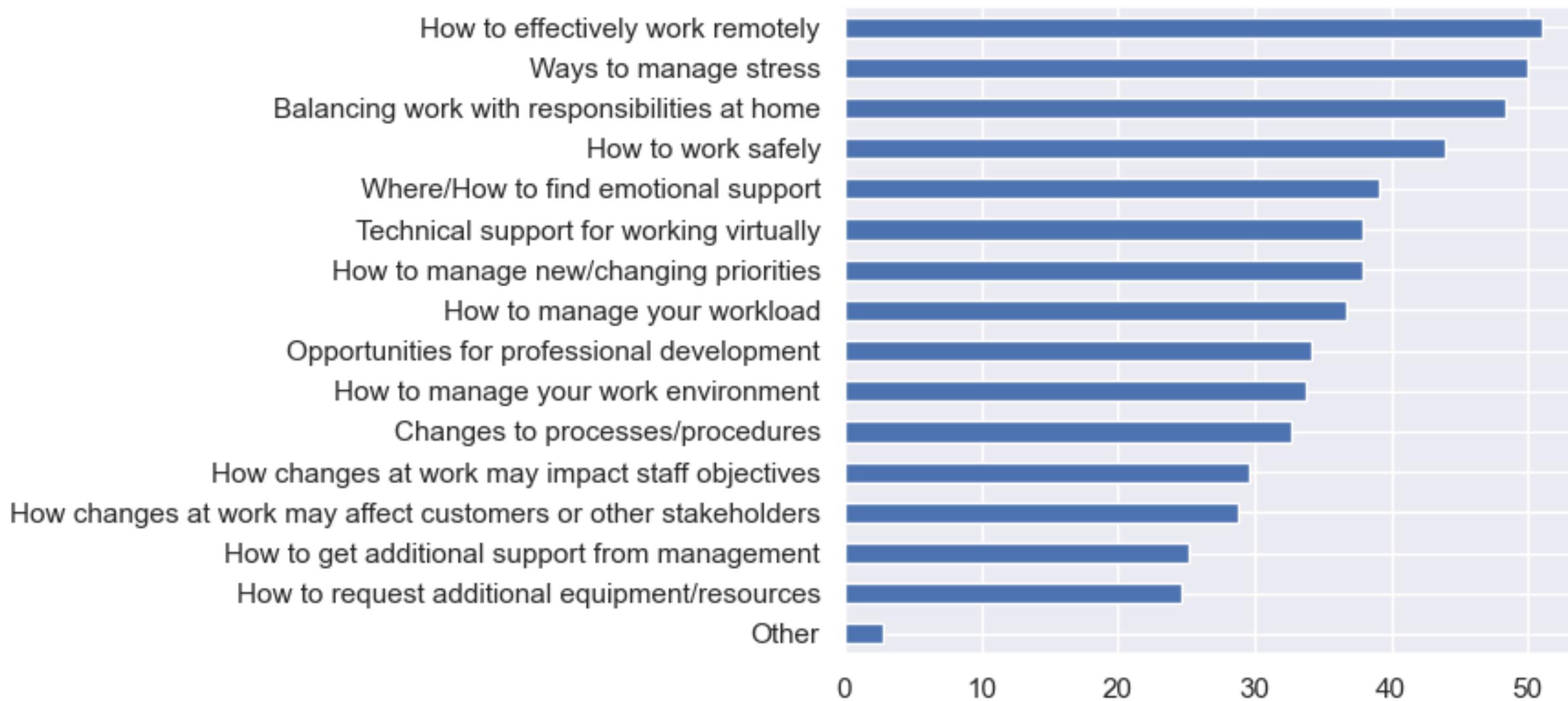
# Reasons for wanting to work remotely



# Reasons for not wanting to work remotely



# What kind of additional support should employers provide their employees with?

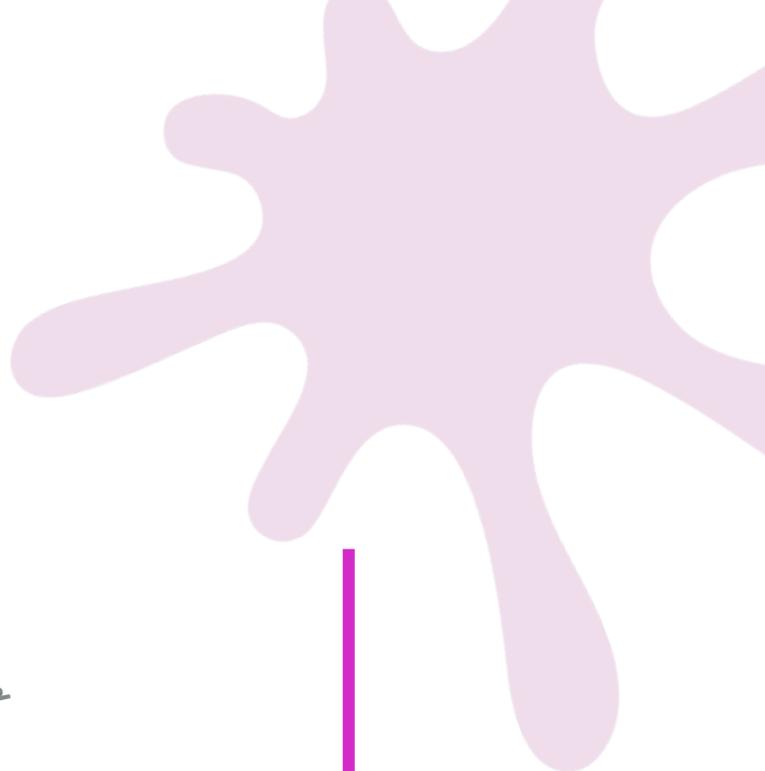
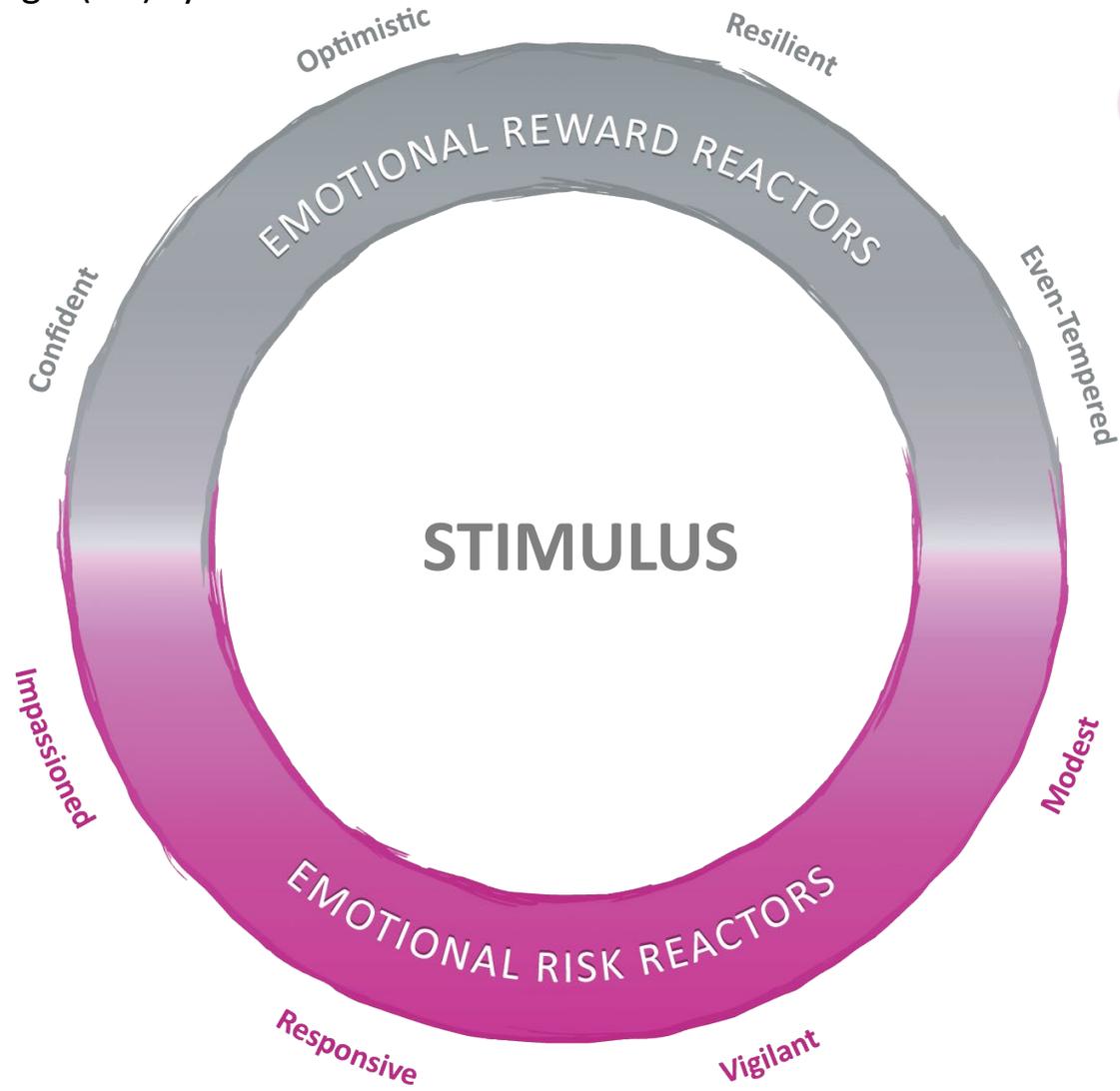
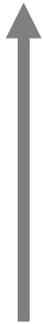


# The Emotional Reactors Mandala

Biological Roots: central dopaminergic (DA) system

Brain Plasticity

Towards Reward



Away from threat

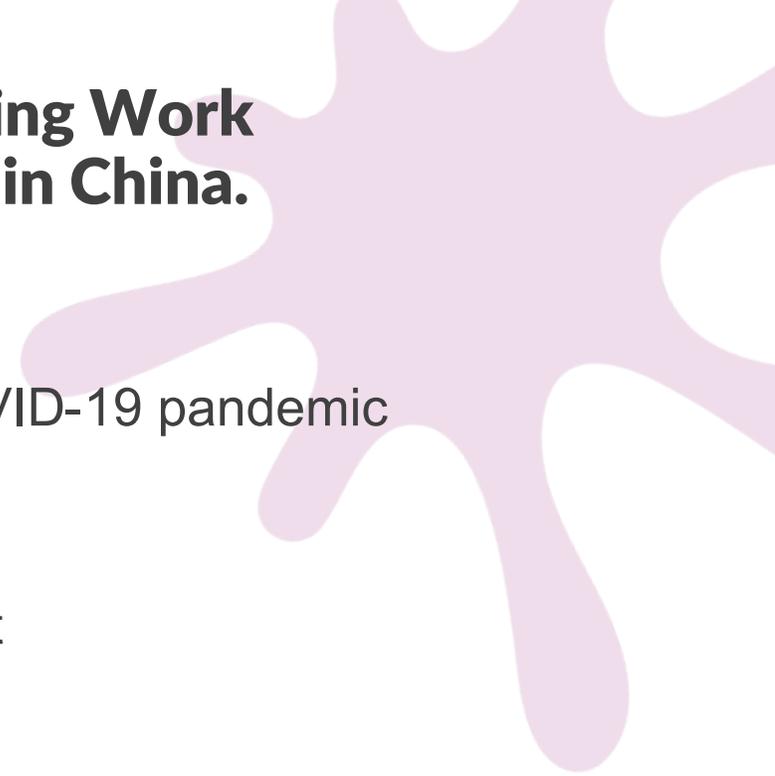
Biological roots:  
Serotonergic system

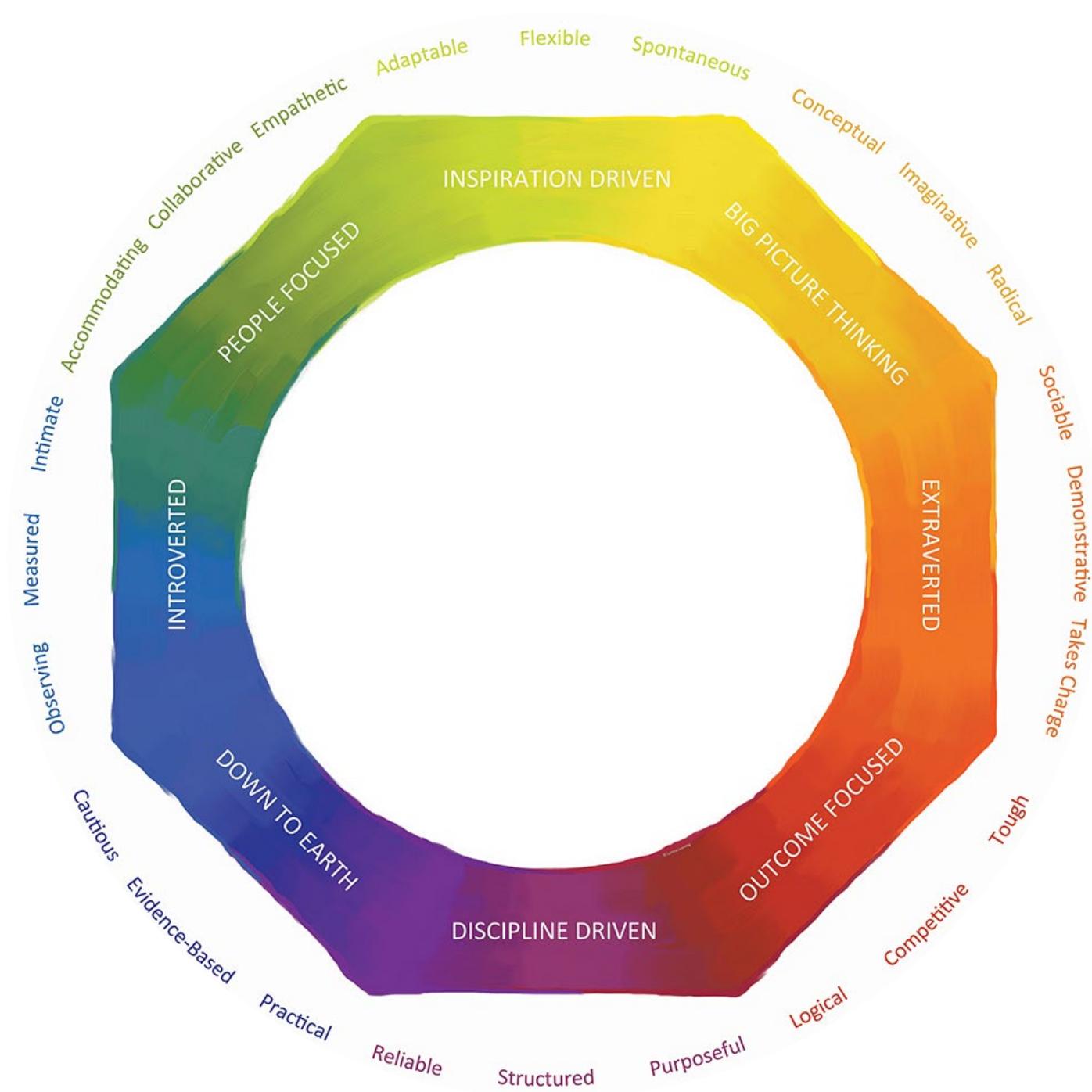
Brain Stability

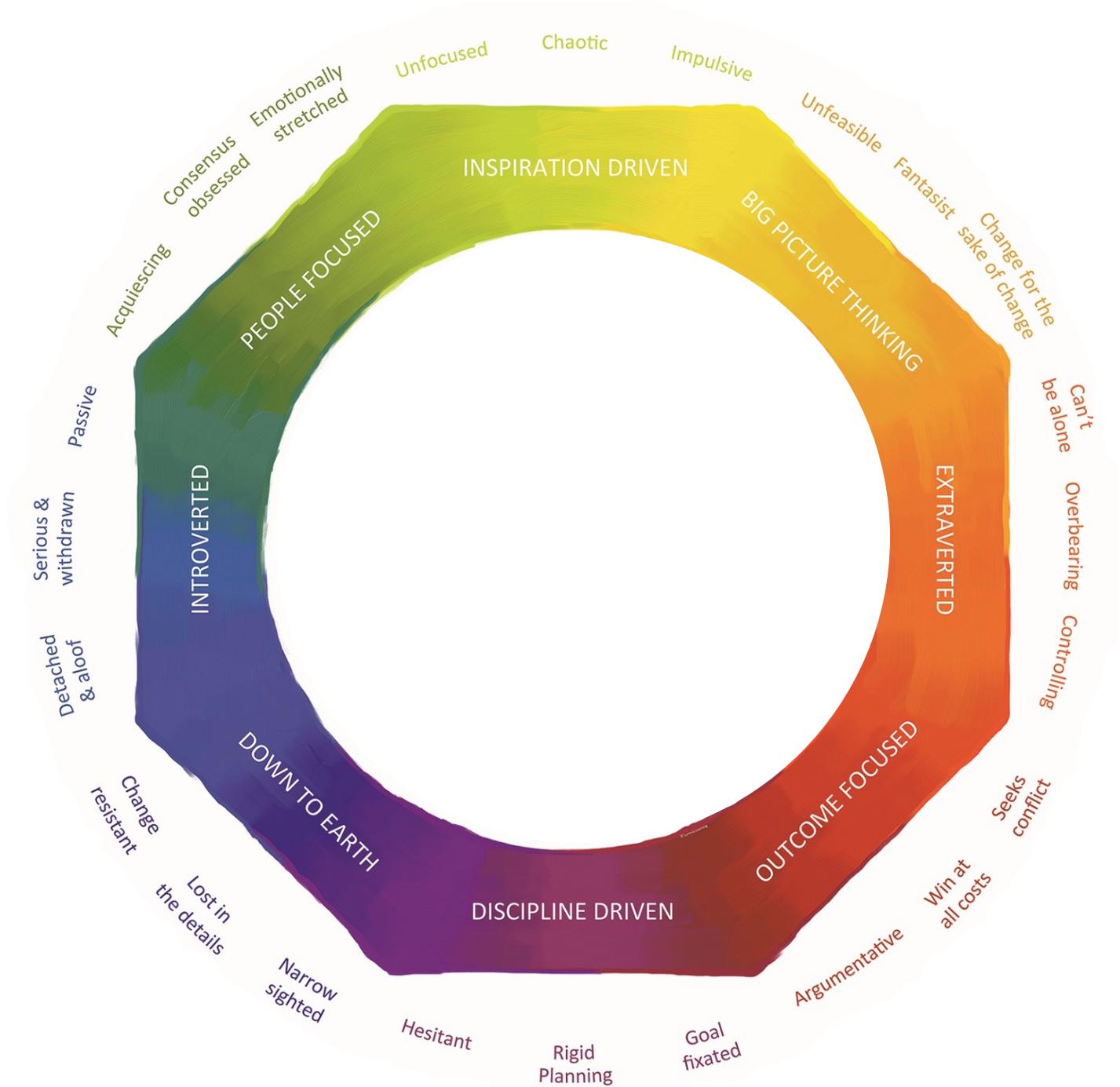
# **Mental Health and Work Attitudes among People Resuming Work during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study in China.**

Song, L., Wang, Y., Li, Z., Yang, Y., & Li, H. (2020)

- Assessed the mental health of those returning to work after the COVID-19 pandemic
- The major emotional risk reactor was worrying about unemployment
- The main protective factors were psychological strengths such as resilience and optimism







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But has this changed who we are?

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# If you want a team or organisation to complete the survey

Contact

[support@LuminaLearning.com](mailto:support@LuminaLearning.com)

Research link:

<https://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/5664770/Personality-and-COVID>

