An In-depth Investigation of the Role of Motivation and Need-based Experiences in Predicting Behavior and Well-being during the COVID-19 Crisis in Belgium



intention

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perception

Aims of the project **Predictors** Intermediate mechanisms Outcomes Basic Subjective psychological well-being needs Interpersonal differences (De)motivation for Adherence to Insecurity safety behaviors safety behaviors Objective measures Vaccination (De)motivation for Risk

vaccination

Methodology

Who?

- 483,778 surveys (110 waves)
- 77% Dutch, 23% French
- *Mage* = 50.4 years
- 64% female
- 35% vaccinated
- 32% no education/secondary, 36% Bachelor degree, 32% Master degree

How? Through social media and newspapers

When? March 2020 - October 2022

Type of designs:

Cross-sectional, cohort-based, longitudinal, vignette-based

Type of analyses:

linear (mixed) regressions, multilevel SEM, time series, Latent Change models

Figure 1. Descriptive evolution of motivation for safety behaviors Lockdown I Lockdown II Easter break Delta & Omicron wave 4.5 Autonomous Amotivation Controlled 1.5 Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Z022

Scientific and societal purposes

- 1.Psychological needs and insecurity play a predictive role in subjective well-being
- 2. Both the crisis and risk perception predict the quality of motivation ...
- 3. ... which matters in predicting behavioral adherence and vaccination intention
- The ongoing monitoring of motivation and wellbeing is relevant for policy and society
 - The role of psychology and mental health is critical, even beyond physical health in the crisis





