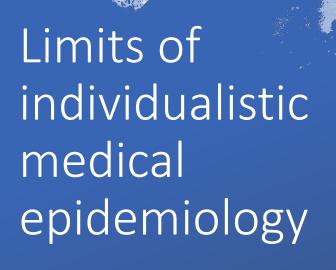




SOCIAL SCIENCE EXTREME EVENTS RESEARCH



More attention to complex social interactions

#### Cultural context

cultural and social norm

### Social structure

age, occupation, and dependency

### Social networks

population integration and social capital

## Neighborhood effects

networks embedded in physical locations

## Political landscape

policy and welfare differences

## Some findings...

- We observe more SARS-CoV-2 cases in those areas with a younger, more active, employed population.
- We observe more SARS-CoV-2 cases in those areas with higher intergenerational dependency.
- ☐ We observe more SARS-CoV-2 cases in those areas with uneven wealth distribution.
- ☐ We observe consistent rates of SARS-CoV-2 across geographical macro-regions or similar areas across different countries.
- ☐ We don't observe more SARS-CoV-2 cases in those area with a denser population per se.

# Some final remarks

- More tailored policies, for example by homogeneous macro-areas.
- Coordinated health communication strategy and national targets to assess the effects of these.
- Less emphasis on "the curve" and more on "the curves."
- Social distancing, which we would rather call physical distancing, cannot be a "one size fits all" approach.
- False dichotomy between people's health and society's wellbeing for they are intertwined.



THANK YOU!

PLEASE CONTACT ME AT

molle@chapman.edu