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EXPERT COMMENT: Coronavirus is a breeding ground for conspiracy theories – here’s why that’s a serious problem

[Dr Daniel Jolley](#), Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Northumbria University and Pia Lamberty PhD Researcher in Social and Legal Psychology at Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, explain why the spread of conspiracy theories relating to coronavirus could be as harmful to society as the virus itself.

The novel [coronavirus](#) continues to spread around the world, with new cases [being reported all the time](#). Spreading just as fast, it seems, are conspiracy theories that claim powerful actors are plotting something sinister to do with the virus. Our research into medical conspiracy theories shows that this has the potential to be just as dangerous for societies as the outbreak itself.

One [conspiracy theory](#) proposes that the coronavirus is actually a bio-weapon engineered by the CIA as a way to wage war on China. Others are convinced that the UK and US governments introduced the coronavirus as a way to make money from a potential vaccine.

Although many of these conspiracy theories seem far-fetched, the belief that evil powers are pursuing a secret plan is widespread in every society. Often these relate to health. A large [2019 YouGov poll](#) found 16% of respondents in Spain believe that HIV was created and spread around the world on purpose by a secret group or organisation. And 27% of French and 12% of British [respondents](#) were convinced that “the truth about the harmful effects of vaccines is being deliberately hidden from the public”.

The spread of fake news and conspiracy theories around the coronavirus is such a significant problem that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has

created a [“myth busters” webpage](#) to try and tackle them.

Spread of conspiracy theories

Research shows that conspiracy theories have a tendency to arise in relation to [moments of crisis in society](#) – like terrorist attacks, rapid political changes or economic crisis. Conspiracy theories bloom in periods of [uncertainty and threat](#), where we seek to make sense of a [chaotic world](#). These are the same conditions produced by virus outbreaks, which explains the spread of conspiracy theories in relation to coronavirus.

Similar conditions occurred with the 2015-16 outbreak of Zika virus. [Zika conspiracy theories](#) proposed that the virus was a biological weapon rather than a natural occurrence. [Research examining](#) comments on Reddit during the Zika virus outbreak found conspiracy talk emerged as a way for people to cope with the extreme uncertainty they felt over Zika.

Trust in the recommendations from health professionals and organisations is an important resource for dealing with a health crisis. But people who believe in conspiracy theories generally do not trust groups [they perceive as powerful](#), including managers, politicians and drug companies. If people do not trust, they are less likely to follow medical advice.

Researchers have shown that medical conspiracy theories have the power to increase [distrust in medical authorities](#), which can impact people’s willingness to protect themselves. People who endorse [medical conspiracy theories](#) are less likely to get vaccinated or use antibiotics and are more likely to take herbal supplements or vitamins. Plus, they are more likely to say they would trust medical advice from nonprofessionals such as friends and family.

Severe consequences

In light of these results, people who endorse conspiracy theories about the coronavirus may be less likely to follow [health advice](#) like frequent hand-cleaning with alcohol-based hand rub or soap, or [self-isolating](#) after visiting at-risk areas.

Instead, these people may be more likely to have [negative attitudes](#) towards prevention behaviour or [use dangerous alternatives as treatments](#). This would increase the likelihood of the virus spreading and put more people in danger.

Already, we can see “alternative healing approaches” to coronavirus cropping up – some of them very dangerous. Promoters of the popular [QAnon conspiracy theory](#), for example, have said the coronavirus was planned by the so-called “[deep state](#)” and claimed the virus can be warded off by [drinking bleach](#).

The spread of medical conspiracy theories can also have severe consequences for other sections of society. For example, during the Black Death in Europe, [Jews were scapegoated](#) as responsible for the pandemic. These conspiracy theories led to violent attacks and massacres of Jewish communities all over Europe. The outbreak of the coronavirus has led to a worldwide increase in [racist attacks](#) targeted towards people perceived as East Asian.

It is possible to intervene and halt the spread of conspiracy theories, however. Research shows that campaigns promoting [counterarguments](#) to medical conspiracy theories are likely to have some success in rectifying conspiracy beliefs. Games such as [Bad News](#), in which people can take the role of a fake news producer, have been shown to [improve](#) people’s ability to spot and resist misinformation.

Conspiracy theories can be very harmful for society. Not only can they influence people’s health choices, they can interfere with how [different groups relate to each other](#) and [increase hostility and violence](#) towards those who are perceived to be “conspiring”. So as well as acting to combat the spread of the coronavirus, governments should also act to stop misinformation and conspiracy theories relating to the virus from getting out of hand.

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