

Assessment of association between the safety and well-being indicators of countries' population and Covid-19 morbidity data

The results of studying the securitization problem in the context of Covid-19 situation, considering the indicators of international ratings of safety and the well-being in the countries are presented in the paper.

Many governments have taken fairly strict measures to protect the population from the spread of the coronavirus, such as the prohibition of free movement, the need for distancing and isolation. The introduction of restrictions increased the role of external safety tools aimed at the prevention of threats to health protection, as well as the need for people to understand their responsibility and develop skills for self-sufficiency in safety.

The individual characteristics of the attitude to the pandemic (Zajenkowski, Jonason, Leniarska & Kozakiewicz, 2020), and the perception of this threat at the population level (Peres, Monteiro, Almeida & Ladeira, 2020) and social groups, for example, health care workers, politicians, etc (Iqbal & Chaudhuri, 2020; Khalafallah, 2020; Sabat et al, 2020), the safety and well-being issues during the pandemic, including rising stress levels (Jungmann & Witthöft, 2020; Shammi, Bodrud-Doza, Islam & Rahman, 2020; Temsah et al, 2020), the risks of physical (Caballero et al, 2020; Ma, Heywood & MacIntyre, 2020) and mental (Grover et al, 2020, Sharif et al, 2020) health are studied in researches.

Considering the results of researches and the situation of Covid-19, the questions of safety tools effectiveness and assess the relationship of population safety and health indicators to other components of well-being, including social trust are becoming very important.

We use the idea of securitization, according to that the safety is understood as a mechanism for supporting order in society due to the production of various kinds of dangers and protection from them (Goldstein, 2010, Glück, Low, 2017). The threats of health are becoming one of crucial problem such as migration, terrorism, and extremism (Darash, 2017, Low, 2017).

Securitization absolutizes protective tendencies in society. We can see it in restrictions examples in public and private people's life.

We supposed that 1) safety and well-being indicators of population relate with Covid-19 morbidity data, 2) securitization is getting stronger and impacts on safety and well-being indicators.

To verify the hypothesis we used the correlation and comparative analysis, based on the global indexes results, including Government Performance Safety Index (World Risk Poll Lloyd Foundation, 2020), Legatum Prosperity Index (2019), Social Progress Index (2020), and Covid-19 morbidity data by Johns Hopkins University.

As a rule the well-being and prosperity global ratings record high positions of developed countries (for example, Safety&Security, Personal Safety, Health, Health and Wellness by Legatum Prosperity Index и Social Progress Index). We found out that demonstrated level of security and health according to indexes does not match indicators of morbidity in these countries.

Significant correlations were found between health and safety indicators and the statistics of infected people, deaths, and mortality. At the same time, the health rating shows greater connectivity with Covid-19 data than the safety rating. Comparative analysis (Mann–Whitney U-test) revealed differences in health and safety indices in countries with high and low Covid-19 mortality. The data is supplemented by a comparison of government effectiveness, security, health, freedom, public confidence indicators and new infection incidence in countries with the highest and lowest population estimates of the state's ability to ensure security (top and bottom 10 countries, Government Performance Safety Index 2020). The mortality rate in countries that had high positions in the field of safety and health before the new infection appeared in the world is higher than in countries with low values of the corresponding indices, which may be due to excessive of the population confidence in development countries in ensuring safety and health

with external tools and a decrease in personal responsibility for their safety, a violation of the balance of safety and security among the population.

The novelty of the research is the study of the security phenomenon based on a comparison of global well-being ratings indicators in countries and data on the incidence of Covid-19, which allowed us to present the international context of the securitization problem under conditions of coronavirus infection situation.

In the prospect, it is possible to develop a forecast model for the dynamics of country safety indicators, taking into account data on the incidence of coronavirus.