

## Abstract

Altruism plays a big part in the COVID-19 pandemic responses globally, as the director of the world health organization said “even if you do not get sick, the choices you make about where you go could be the difference between life and death for someone else”. Several studies before and during the pandemic have shown how altruistic (pro social) messaging can be more effective in a lot of cases. However, how much can we actually put altruism as the main driver of those positive behavior? This paper seeks to answer the following question: Is altruistic behavior making people more or less likely to follow COVID-19 guidelines? As a consequence, answering this question may be used as a prediction whether or not an individual do mudik or not. This paper use probit regression analysis to measure whether altruism make people more or less likely to do mudik. We report that there is no significant impact of altruism (measured by the dictator game) on mudik decision. Furthermore, we also explained how self-interest motives like warm-glow and factor like social distance in the experiment even in an artificial situation with imaginary opponent can still exist.

**Keywords:** Mudik, Altruism, Dictator Game, Behavioral Economics, Experimental Economics