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**Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, and stigma in health care workers:
A Global Study**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Essential health care workers (HCW) uniquely serve as COVID-19 healers and, potentially, as carriers of SARS-CoV-2. We assessed COVID-19-related stigma and bullying against HCW controlling for social, psychological, medical, and community variables.

Design: We nested an analytical cross-sectional study of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying among HCW within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact. Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals evaluated the association between working in health care settings and experience of COVID-19-related bullying and stigma, controlling for confounders. Thematic qualitative analysis provided insight into lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying.

Setting: We recruited potential participants in four languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian) through Amazon Mechanical Turk's online workforce and Facebook.

Participants: Our sample included 7,411 people from 173 countries who were age 18 or over.

Findings: HCW significantly experienced more COVID-19-related bullying after controlling for the confounding effects of job-related, personal, geographic, and sociocultural variables (aOR: 1.5; 95%CI: 1.2, 2.0). HCW more frequently believed that people gossip about others with COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people with COVID-19 lose respect in the community (OR: 2.3; 95%CI: 2.0, 2.7), both which elevate bullying risk (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2, and OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2, respectively). The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying relates frequently to public identities as HCW traverse through the community, intersecting with other domains (e.g., police, racism, violence).

Interpretation: After controlling for a range of confounding factors, HCW are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related stigma and bullying, often in the intersectional context of racism, violence, and police involvement in community settings.

Article Summary: Strengths and limitations of this study

We conducted a mixed method global assessment of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying with research participants from 173 countries. We specifically evaluated such stigma and bullying against healthcare workers.

Research participants accessed the study through a recruitment link distributed through Amazon's mTURK and Facebook. People without access to the internet or to these tools were unable to participate in this study.

COVID-19-related stigma and bullying were assessed with three questions developed and tested for this study rather than using more lengthy, multi-item scales that could provide more nuanced information about these topics.

INTRODUCTION

Stigma in the context of health care represents a major barrier to sustain access to care while assuring equity and quality of services. Individual or collective beliefs and behaviors around a specific diagnosis resulting in any type of social discrimination and moral discredit prevent people from seeking care in a timely manner or even at all. Consequently, stigma has a negative impact on health outcomes aggravated by the mental health implications and social isolation that challenge public health initiatives targeting solutions for health concerns.(1)

Worldwide, health care workers also suffer the negative actions that are the result of stigmatization, such as harassment and violent attacks inside and outside of their workplace compounded by the long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, and occupational burnout that often is intrinsic to their jobs. Stigma and harassment resulting in bullying and violence against health care workers could constitute a human rights violation,(2) with clear impacts on the workers themselves, their social and work environments, and patients.(3) On August 18, 2020, the head of the Health Care in Danger initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Maciej Polkowski stated in an interview for The Lancet that more than 600 incidents of violence, harassment, or stigmatization have been reported against health care workers, patients, and medical infrastructure in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic; of these recorded incidents of violence and harassment, 67% of those events were directed at health care workers.(4) Some of these incidents include verbal and physical assault, such as patients who have deliberately coughed or spat on health care workers. These acts of violence have been shown to increase the levels of stress and, consequently, to exacerbate psychological sequelae resulting from moral injuries. People who have suffered discrimination and stigma are at elevated risk for mental illness, including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and suicidality.(5)

The global health emergency as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a social crisis marked by discriminatory behaviors and stigma against people perceived as suspect, diagnosed, or have survived the virus. Ironically, despite their role in caring for people with COVID-19, health care workers are no exception to experiencing stigma.(6) During outbreaks of infectious diseases, frontline personnel are often stigmatized by people in their communities due to fear that they are sources of infection.(7) Studies report that while often

risking their own lives in exposing themselves to infection while delivering care, health care workers also experience stigma such as the denial of services, housing, verbal abuse or gossip, and social devaluation. Moreover, their family members face 'secondary' or 'associative' stigma.(8)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, fear, panic, misinformation about how SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) can spread, and misplaced anger are been described as some of the reasons people attack and abuse health care personnel.(9) In the same context, in Mexico the rapid increase of COVID-19 cases have led to a series of violence incidents against health care workers accused of spreading the virus. Reports describe health care workers being threatened, beaten, sprayed with bleach, and even evicted from their homes.(10)

While it is clear that health care workers experience bullying and stigma relating to COVID-19 around the world, little is known about how this risk in health care workers differs from others in the community, especially controlling for other factors that may also be potentially stigmatizing or lead to bullying incidents. We sought to examine bullying against health care workers quantitatively to better identify the interaction of health care workers and bullying in the context of other factors, but also qualitatively to help examine the lived experience of bullying among health care workers around the world.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

We nested an analytical cross-sectional study within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact around the world.(11) To evaluate the associations of interest, we *a priori* included assessment of lived experience relating to COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, hurt, and stigma, and also included assessment of whether or not the respondent or someone in their household worked in a health care setting. The cross-sectional design suited our needs for rapid deployment and large-scale distribution around the world, reaching potential research participants through several social media platforms.

The parent study was guided by the Critical Medical Ecological model,(12) accounting for the sociocultural, biological, health care, abiotic data, and power dynamics across the domains of individuals, households, and communities in six world regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania).

We used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when writing this report(13) along with the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ)(14) guidelines.

Setting

We implemented this study online and globally through the University of Rochester's installation of REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University) in English, Spanish, French, and Italian, which reflected the primary languages found in the parts of the world where the most COVID-19 cases were emerging during the period of this study (April 6, 2020 to May 29, 2020).(15)

Sample Size

The *a priori* sample size for the parent study recruited participants from six geographic regions(16) (Africa, Asia, Europe, Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania) based on the International Standard Organization (ISO) 3166 Country Codes(17) of participant residence. This estimation yielded 380 participants required per region, which we inflated by 50% (to 570), to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and sub-analyses. For this particular nested analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation and estimated that with a 99% two-sided confidence interval that our sample size exceeded 80% power to detect an effect size of at least 1.5 with normal approximation and continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).

Respondents

Participants were recruited through two social media platforms: 1) the Amazon Mechanical Turk ("mTURK") online workforce(18) and 2) through Facebook, Instagram, and the Facebook Audience Network.(19) Facebook's platforms are widely accessible globally and frequently are used survey research.(19) mTURK enables access to a multilingual digital workforce, providing the ability to recruit global research participants, including those without Facebook platform access.(18) Inclusion criteria included self-identification as age 18 and

older and able to complete the survey in English, Spanish, French, or Italian. Participants recruited through mTURK and Facebook were routed to the REDCap survey in the language of recruitment (English, Spanish, French, Italian), were presented with the RSRB-approved Information Sheet in that language, provided consent to continue, and were asked to confirm their age and country of residence. To accommodate their role as a digital workforce to reach harder-to-access populations, mTURK respondents were paid between $1.00 to $3.00 for participation.(20, 21) Facebook or Instagram respondents were not compensated. Additional recruitment details are available elsewhere.(22) In total, 7,411 individuals (40% recruited through mTURK, and 60% recruited from Facebook) represented 173 countries that were included in the final sample.

Measures

This nested study included questions around COVID-19-specific actions, perceptions, and experiences mostly derived from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF)'s Coronavirus Poll,(23) or that were constructed and tested by the project team for flow and understandability. Personal experience with COVID-19 included testing, perception of infection, adherence to prevention strategies and recommendations (masking, social-physical distancing, working from home), and COVID-19-related morbidity or mortality in friends, family, or neighbors. Socio-demographic measures included age, gender, education, ownership of material assets (car and home), country of residence (mapped to region), and social media use. Household-related responsibilities included care for elderly and care for children, and health variables included the presence of a chronic health condition in the participant or in a household member.

The primary exposure of interest was whether or not the participant worked in a health care setting, the focus of this analysis. We assessed this by asking the KFF Coronavirus Poll(23) question: *Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?*

Outcome: COVID-19-related Harassment, Bullying, and Stigma

The primary outcome for this nested analysis was COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. To assess this phenomenon, we created and tested the following question: *Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?* Response

options to this question were "yes," "no," and "don't know." To identify specifically those who had perceived they or a family member were harassed, bullied, or hurt, we consolidated "no" and "don't know" into one category, and "yes" into another. If the participant indicated that they or a family member had been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus they were subsequently asked to explain their response (open-ended).

Of secondary interest in our analysis is the ascertainment of participant perception of coronavirus stigma. We adapted two stigma questions from STRIVE(24) for this purpose: *Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?* and *Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?* Participant responses to both questions were "Definitely Yes," "Probably Yes," "Probably Not," "Definitely Not," and "Don't Know." In analysis, these questions were reduced to two categories: "Definitely" or "Probably Yes" in one category, and the other options in another.

Statistical Analysis. All variables included in this study were cross-tabulated with the predictor variable of interest (Health care worker) and the primary outcome (COVID-19-related harassment or bullying). Numbers and percentages are used to display distribution and Pearson's chi-square analyses and their associated p-values are used to compute and display significance.

Logistic regression was used to compute Odds Ratios (OR) for COVID-19-related harassment or bullying by health care worker status, with the OR point estimate and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) conveying magnitude and certainty of the association. Following Hosmer and Lameshow's approach,(25) variables marginally (or more) associated with both the predictor and outcome variables (p<0.10) were included in a multivariate logistic regression to assess potential confounding. Additionally, to address collinearity, only variables with a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value <.05 were retained in the model. Variables not displaying linearity with the predictor and outcome variables were excluded from the multivariate analysis. The Hosmer and Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic was used to assess the degree to which the data fit the final model. We used a forward stepwise conditional approach for assessing and including variables in the multivariate model, aiming to achieve a parsimonious, explanatory model. IBM SPSS Statistics (v25) was used for

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analysis. The significance level of all tests was set at 5%. Records missing data were excluded from the multivariate analysis.

Qualitative Coding and Analysis. In total, 327 participant-level open-ended responses explaining COVID-19-related harassment and bullying situations and perspectives were coded by a team of coders. Responses were translated into English and coding was conducted in English. A review of qualitative responses generated an eleven-item codebook. Coders applied codes to all qualitative responses, discussing and resolving differences in code application. Descriptive analysis of qualitative codes is presented to denote magnitude of response to identify themes, and direct quotations from health care workers are presented to illustrate examples of those themes. Participant quotes are edited only occasionally when there are clear spelling, punctuation, or usage errors that impede understanding. Any potentially identifying or stigmatizing details, including country, are deleted or masked.

Ethical Review. This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester's Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University criteria for exemption. All participants provided informed consent to engage in this research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French, Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any question in the survey except age and country of residence. All staff associated with this study completed CITIProgram's Research, Ethics, and Compliance Training.

RESULTS

In total, 595 participants in this study (8.0% of the total sample size) indicated they or a family member experienced COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt, and 837 participants (11.3% of the total sample size) indicated they worked in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office.

Overall, shown in Table 1, people who worked in health care settings were significantly more likely to believe they have – or have had – coronavirus infection, or COVID-19 (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.3) than their counterparts who did not work in a health care setting. In fact, people who work in health care settings are also significantly more likely than others to have actually

tested positive for COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.4, 3.4). Participants receiving positive COVID-19 test results were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 4.8; 95% CI: 3.0, 7.7), as were participants generally who believed they had had COVID-19 previously (OR: 5.4; 95% CI: 4.4, 6.6).

Health care workers were less likely to follow social-physical distancing compared with participants who were not health care workers (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.9), and were less likely to be able to do their jobs from home (OR: 0.4; 95% CI: 0.4, 0.5). Both of these factors were related similarly to COVID-19-related bullying: people less likely to follow social-physical distancing closely (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.4, 2.3) and those who could not do their jobs from home (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5) were more likely to experience bullying than were other participants.

While there were no significant differences between age and gender distribution between health care workers and other workers, health care workers were more likely to have education beyond high school (OR:1.9; 95%: 1.4, 2.4). Education level (years of education completed) was not associated with COVID-19-related harassment and bullying in either health care workers or non-health care workers (p=0.103, p=0.312, respectively; data not shown). Age was not related to experiencing COVID-19-related harassment or bullying. Participants identifying as a gender other than male or female were more likely to experience COVID-19 bullying (OR: 5.7; 95% CI: 5.7; 95% CI: 2.9, 11.6).

Health care workers were more likely to procure and wear a mask than non-health care workers (OR: 1.3; 95%: 1.1, 1.5); mask-wearers were protected, however, from COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.8). Health care workers were significantly more likely to know a family member, friend, or neighbor who has had COVID-19 (OR: 2.8; 95% CI: 2.4, 3.2) and to know someone who has died from COVID-19 (OR:4.0; 95% CI: 3.4, 4.8). Having a family member, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19 was also a risk factor for COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 4.1; 95% CI: 3.3, 5.0), as was knowing someone who had had COVID-19 (OR: 2.5; 95% CI: 2.1, 3.0).

Health care workers were more likely to use social media daily than other workers (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5). However, people who used social media daily were significantly less likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 0.6; 95% CI: 0.5, 0.7).

Asia (16.0%), Africa (13.6%), Northern America (12.1%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (11.4%) had the highest proportions of health care workers that participated in our study, while Europe (6.2%) and Oceania (6.9%) had the lowest. East Africa (16.7%), South Asia (17.0%), and the Caribbean (14.7%) were subregions with the highest proportion of health care workers. Participants in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania as a cluster of higher-prevalence regions were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying than were Latin America and Europe as a cluster of lower-prevalence regions (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3). Sub-Saharan Africa (14.0%), Southern Asia (10.7%), and Northern America (10.6%) had the highest rates of participant experiences of COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were significantly more likely to have a chronic illness than were non-health care workers (OR: 2.0; 95% CI: 1.7, 2.4), and also are more likely to have someone in their household with a chronic disease (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8). Those with chronic illnesses themselves (OR: 1.9 ; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3) were more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were more likely to have child care responsibilities (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.1) and elder care responsibilities (OR: 2.6; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.0) than were non-health care workers. Both groups – those with child care responsibilities and those with elder care responsibilities – were at greater risk for COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.2 and OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.7, respectively).

Health care workers were more likely to have access to material assets, being more likely to own both a car (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8) and a home (OR: 1.4; 95% CI: 1.2, 1.6) than were non-health care workers. Neither car ownership nor home ownership, however, was related to COVID-19-related bullying.

Stigma

Overall, 27.3% of participants believed that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19, and 21.9% of participants believed people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community. Perceptions of COVID-19 stigma varied considerably around the world: participants from Asia (39.2%), Africa (37.8%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (33.6%) were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 than did participants in Europe (21.7%), Northern America (16.5%), and Oceania (16.0%). Similarly, participants from Asia (34.1%), Africa (29.6%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (29.0%) were more likely to note that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community than did participants in Europe (11.9%), Northern America (14.8%), and Oceania (11.9%).

Health care workers were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community (OR: 2.3; 95% CI: 2.0, 2.7). People who hold such beliefs are more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related harassment or bullying: those believing that people with COVID-19 are talked badly or gossiped about were significantly more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2), as do people who feel others with COVID-19 lost respect or status in the community (OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2). People who believe they have had COVID-19 infection themselves, know someone who's had COVID-19, or knows someone who's died from COVID-19 are all significantly more likely to believe people are talked badly about or gossiped or that they lose status and respect in the community (data not shown).

Multivariate Model

Shown in Table 2, people who work in health care settings are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt (OR: 2.9; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.5), even after controlling for the confounding effects of not being able to work from home, having had COVID-19 themselves, not having closely followed social-physical distancing, having a family member, friend, or neighbor with or die from COVID-19, having at least one chronic disease, having child and elder care responsibilities, and residing in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania (aOR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.2, 2.0). Finally, the lack of significance in the Hosmer and

Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic indicates the data fits the model well (p=0.990; data not shown).

<u>Qualitative</u>

The code most commonly applied to qualitative excerpts describing harassing/ bullying/ hurtful experiences related to COVID-19 was "Happened in/ related to community," noted by 109 participants (Table 3). This broad code encompasses a range of types of experiences. For instance, some community-related bullying commonly applies to people who are suspected of having COVID-19, perhaps through experiencing one of COVID-19's symptoms:

> *One relative had fever and villagers thought it was for coronavirus. They wanted to lock the house and hand over* [her] *to police. Later on the matter was solved. People are being harsh to a suspected COVID-19 patient.* (Participant from South Asia)

> *I have COPD and allergies. People would get very mean if I coughed or sniffled. That is one of the major reasons I'm home.* (Male participant, 60s, from North America)

> *Coughed while using public transportation. Was almost put out…* (Female participant, 40s, from the Caribbean)

> *Si estornudas aunque tengas la mascarilla y te tapes con el antebrazo la gente te habla y te mira mal.* (If you sneeze even if you have the mask and cover yourself with your forearm, people talk to you and look at you badly.) (Female participant in her 20s, from the Caribbean)

> *My grandchild was outside with his father walking around the building, just to get a fresh air, no one was around. the [ ] premises have a locked fence usually. and some "good neighbours called the police and they came, didn't get fined though, but got warning. It is so much for solidarity…* (Southwestern Europe, Female participant, 60s)

Often, community-related COVID-19-related bullying/ experiences relate to an individual's perception of support (or lack thereof) regarding adherence to (or not) of prevention strategies:

> *Too many science illiterate people criticizing and mocking scientists because they do not understand the job that we do, and would rather believe in conspiracy theories.* (Male participant, in his 20s, from the Caribbean)

> *The* [people] *criticizing the government approach openly, both scientists, medical professionals, and ordinary people, have been ostracized here up until now. Many lose friends and are accused almost of "treason" when we care about the lives of our fellow citizens.* (Female participant, in her 50s, Scandanavia)

Subject to verbal abuse for leaving home. Public hysteria is such that many now labour under the misguided notion that stepping outside will lead to certain death. The media have exacerbated this and the government have done nothing to curb it. (Female participant, in her 50s, Northern Europe)

Claro al no tener miedo no sigo las recomendaciones y eso molesta a algunos (Of course, not being afraid, I do not follow the recommendations and that annoys some) (Male participant, in his 40s, Central America)

Aggressed by people screaming "Stay at home" when you just do some jogging on your own, people calling the police because a child is outside playing alone in a condominium space. (Male participant, 70s, Southern Europe)

One environment that emerges as a common site of COVID-19-related harassment/ bullying is the supermarket or other types of stores. Participants commonly note that encounters in the store environment can become contentious:

The staff at the grocery store told me that my ADA covered disability, "does not matter" because of COVID-19. I reported them. (Female participant, 60s, North America)

My mother was told off for driving to the supermarket so I could put groceries in her boot. This was by a neighbor… (Female participant, 50s, Oceania)

Grocery shopper thought I wasn't using proper social distancing. (Male participant, 50s Northern America

Was pushed in a Dollar General store over toilet paper… (Female participant, 50s, Northern America)

I have witnessed people in the grocery store totally loose it when another person got too close. (Male participant, 70s, Northern America)

Some animal coughed over my wife. Store security arrested him and the police took the mongrel away. My wife has had to be tested each day for a week to ensure she had not contracted the virus. Happily, she did not test positive... (Male participant, 60s, Oceania)

I went to a secondary supermarket in my town and was harassed by the shop guard; he felt that it was only appropriate for one person in a household to do the weekly shopping. I pay for my food, and my roommate pays for hers. Since we were at the store together, he felt that he would mess with us. (Male participant, 40s, Northern Europe)

Because I became a Person under Monitoring (a suspect case), neighbors were unwilling to talk to me in person. When I got to the convenience store, people would literally flee, or keep their distance. (Woman participant, Southeast Asia, 50s)

The second most commonly mentioned COVID-19-related harassment or bullying scenario participants note involves police, authorities, or government officials. As with the "Community" sources of bullying, these sources relate to specific incidents experienced by participants but also perceptions from implementation of prevention policies.

> *En* [country] *el gobierno prohíbe - el uso de mascarillas en lugares públicos.* (In [country], the government prohibited the use of masks in public places.) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

> *The police harassed me when I was coming from the hospital at curfew hours.* (40s male, Sub-Saharan Africa)

> *The cops scold us if they see us walking on the roads with face masks* (South Asia, 50s, male)

> I *had to go to buy products, but police arrested my car, and sent me home.* (Central Asian participant)

> *By the government, forbidding something as simple as going to the park while still allowing people to use public transport.* (male, 30s, Central Europe)

> *Bullied by politicians. Cat go to park with kids and play tennis. Only one person should go shopping. Being under house arrest wile criminals are set free.* (North American woman, 50s)

> Mon cousin a été maltraité par la police parce qu'il s'est retrouvé dehors après le couvre-feu. (My cousin was mistreated by the police because he ended up outside after curfew) (Female participant, late teens, Sub-Saharan Africa)

One additional form of community-related COVID-19 harassment and bullying is through racist or other discriminatory actions, for instance:

> *Seen a lot of racist graffiti around my city towards Asians. Also heard* [racist slur] *a few times.* (Male participant from East Asia living in Northern America, in his 30s)

> *My nephew who is in fifth grade was bullied because of his nationality…* (Female participant in her 30s, from North America)

> *My grandparents are Asian and Chinese, all the news stories hurt them because so many racist things are happening to Asians right now…* (Female participant, in her early 20s, from Northern America)

> *Soy asiática y al principio (Febrero y antes) la gente me trataba mal por la calle y me evitaba.* (I am Asian and at the beginning (February and before) people treated me badly on the street and avoided me) (30s female, living in Southwestern Europe, from Southeastern Asia)

As I belong to a particular religion, the people near my home keep on bullying us for the coronavirus, which is not fair. (Moslem participant in South Asia, male, 20s)

Violence – both verbal and physical – was the third most commonly mentioned COVID-19-related bullying or harassment scenario, frequently linked to other coded thematic elements (such as the police, or racism).

I am of part Asian descent and have been bullied, harassed, spit on, blocked from getting goods, and told I am responsible for the "Chinese Virus" even though I am not from China and my Parents and Grandparents and Great Grandparents were all from [Northern America]. (male participant in his 50s, Northern America)

The security agencies have been a pain, even hurting people for not beating the curfew… (male participant, in his 40s, East Africa)

Chronically ill or folks with cancer being verbally abused by folks for wearing a mask (before the masks for everyone recommendation hit a few days ago)… (participant in their 30s, Northern America)

Told in shop to f*** off out of my space by someone. People are on short fuse and very nasty… (participant from Northern Europe)

People commonly report health care environments and personnel as important contextual elements of COVID-19-related harassing and bullying situations, for example:

Mi cuñada cometió el error de salir a la calle con ropa quirúrgica (no es ni médico ni enfermera pero trabaja en un hospital…) y la gente la agredió en la calle (sólo insultos, pero si tuvo miedo) (My sister-in-law made the mistake of going out in the street wearing surgical clothes (she is neither a doctor nor a nurse but works in a hospital…) and people attacked her on the street (only insults, but he was afraid) (Central America, female participant, 30s)

Mi sobrina que es Médica, la hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciéndole que se vaya de alíi... (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there ...) (South American participant)

Mi hijo es médico y me lo han ofendido en la calle acusándolo de traer el virus (My son is a doctor and they have insulted me on the street accusing him of bringing the virus) (Male participant, 50s Central America)

Mis familiares se dedican al sector salud, y sufrieron de hostigamiento por solicitar insumos de trabajo (My relatives are engaged in the health sector, and they suffered harassment for requesting labor supplies) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

Health care workers commonly note that their personal experiences of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying involve their professional identities and the visible manifestations of those identities to the public:

> *Yes I have had some verbally abuse me on social media including a friend who called me something very unpleasant because I was having a very emotionally difficult weekend* (50s, female participant, Northern Europe)

> *Unable to enter a supermarket because of being a nurse* (Southeast Asia, Male participant, 30s)

> *There have been isolated reports from some parts of the country that doctors have been harassed and asked to leave their apartment buildings* (30s, Female participant, South Asia)

> *I've been ridiculed for trying to enforce physical distancing at my place of work. I've been purposely sneezed on at very close distance. There have been many rude and impatient customers that have been difficult to deal with.* (50s, Female participant, Northern America)

> *Salir con uniforme médico es complicado, la gente es muy ignorante y nos agrede* (Going out with a medical uniform is complicated, people are very ignorant and attack us) (Central America, 40s, Female participant)

> *Pacientes exigen que se les atienda en servicios de emergencias en casos no urgentes* (Patients demand that they be treated in emergency services in non-urgent cases) (South America participant)

Though less common, some participants report that medical personnel or institutions perpetrated COVID-19-related harassing or bullying situations:

> *It was Doctors bullying the public when they should have had the courage to confront the Hospital CEO's and demand masks and PPE equipment be provided. I felt like saying "you stay home so I can go out" besides if the infection control measures were correct then if I wore gloves and keep a TWO or THREE meter physical distance then no Doctor will come to harm. It was unfounded, hysterical, unethical cheap marketing ploy at best and an undeserved guilt trip on the public at worst. I think Doctors and Nurses asked over the top, unreasonable, and unjustifiable restrictions on the public, i.e. to stay at home regardless of the cost.* (Male participant, Oceania, 60s)

DISCUSSION

We have demonstrated that health care workers around the world are statistically significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, and hurt than others, even

1

after controlling for a range of confounding factors. Historically, infectious diseases have faced the most powerful stigma among public health concerns. Furthermore, potentially deadly conditions, new diseases, and illnesses without a known treatment or cure are other factors associated with an increased risk of experiencing stigmatization.(5)

The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying among our participants relates frequently to their public identities as health care workers visible in and traversing through the community, frequently intersecting with other domains such as police, racism, and violence. There has been sharp increase in public sentiments of stereotyping and stigmatization of racial minorities due to COVID-19, especially towards Asian people worldwide.(26, 27) Racist and xenophobic rhetoric has spread along with the COVID-19 pandemic and is detrimental to the community's health, creating an atmosphere of fear and lack of safety. Perhaps as a consequence of this bullying and harassment, health care workers also are significantly more likely to feel that people with COVID-19 are gossiped about and lose status in the community. Interestingly, level of education – while higher in health care workers compared with others – was not associated with COVID-19-related bullying, suggesting that there was little difference in bullying experience among health workers in different roles. Similarly, while health care workers had significantly greater access to material assets (e.g., car, home), these assets were not related to reduced experience of bullying.

Health care workers, perhaps unsurprisingly, are substantially immersed in direct COVID-19 experience: they are more likely to test positive for COVID-19 than others, more likely to feel they have had COVID-19 infection, and more likely to have known family, friends, or neighbors that became sick with COVID-19 or to know people who have died from it. These experiences are strongly related to COVID-19-related harassment and bullying and may, in part, account for the higher prevalence of COVID-19-related stigma beliefs among health care workers.

As we observed, much of the exposure health care workers experience relates to their jobs; they are less likely to be able to do their jobs from home and are less likely to adhere to social-physical distancing, both of which place them at excess risk of experiencing COVID-19-related bullying by placing them in public and often in crowded situations. These situations are countered, perhaps, in that health care workers are significantly more likely to wear

masks than others and wearing a mask is protective against COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. Health care workers commonly note that bullying they experience occurs in the context of public situations (e.g., in stores, and in their housing situations) while en route to and from their jobs, and through encounters with police that exceed curfews because of work hours.

In part, stigma could be an expected consequence from the pandemic and from the resulting preventive strategies. Primary prevention of infection aims to reduce exposure to susceptible individuals as a source of infection. Due to their occupational exposure, health care workers are often viewed in the community as a potential source of the very infection that the community is trying to prevent.(7, 10) The resulting stigma associated with COVID-19, however, threatens the physical and mental health of health care workers.(6) A study including 906 health care workers from 5 major hospitals in Singapore and India reported a significant association between the prevalence of physical manifestation and psychological outcomes among health care workers during the COVID-19 outbreak. Results from the study identify headaches as the most common symptom and highlight a significant association between depression, anxiety, stress, and PTSD with the presence of physical symptoms.(28)

We found that health care workers are significantly more likely to have child and elder care responsibilities, roles that are statistically significantly associated with greater COVID-19-related bullying. Health care workers are also more likely to be medically vulnerable themselves, being significantly more likely to have a chronic health condition and to live with someone in their household who has a chronic health condition. Social media usage is more common among health care workers and is generally protective against COVID-19-related bullying; that said, some participants report social media as the vehicle through which bullying occurs.

We found that about 13% of descriptions of harassing and bullying events were violent, either verbally or physically, the third most common code applied. Creating violence in workplaces leads to fear, worry, and suffering of the health care workers' own mental and physical health.(29) In the early phase of the pandemic, a qualitative study by Liu and colleagues showed that the health care workers had strong sense of responsibility and teamwork while facing immense pressure of heavy workloads, lack of protective gear, and feelings of

powerlessness with patients.(30) Over time, however, health worker's physical and psychological well-being is undermined by the constant pressures of discrimination, stigmatization, social isolation, and burnout which will be detrimental for controlling the spread of COVID-19.(31)

Prevalence of health care workers, COVID-19-related bullying and harassment, and COVID-19-related stigma beliefs all varied significantly by region of the world. As a cluster, residents in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania were more likely to experience bullying than their counterparts in Latin America and Europe. Residents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America were also more likely to believe COVID-19 was a stigmatizing condition, resulting in gossip and lower social status.

A study conducted among 3551 adult non-health care workers (1716 from the U.S., and 1835 from Canada) measured indicators of stigmatization, COVID Stress Syndrome, and avoidance affecting health care workers. Their findings suggest that the tendency to stigmatize health care workers is associated with the COVID Stress Syndrome that consists of fear that COVID-19 is highly dangerous, combined with the fear of being exposed to potentially contaminated surfaces or objects, fear about socio-economic impact of COVID-19, and fear that foreigners are the source of infection.(32) These factors appear related in our study as well, with a mix of harassing experiences relating to perceptions of both over- and under-caution, most commonly illustrated by masking in public places. Further, incidents of racist harassment relate to perceptions of SARS-CoV-2's origins and fear of people perceived as "foreign." At least one previous study shows that the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is associated with the tendency to overestimate health risks in general.(7, 32) COVID-related stigma around health care workers could be part of a wider tendency to overestimate health threats and to exaggerate perceptions.(7)

The global nature of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying study is further endorsed in numerous studies. Frontline health workers recovering from COVID-19 in LagosState, Nigeria reported feeling stigmatized and psychologically and morally traumatized. When informed of their positive COVID-19 status the majority of the respondents (who were knowledgeable on COVID-19), however, reacted with denial, anxiety, distress, disorientation, crying for fear of stigmatization. Some of the challenges post-diagnosis include loneliness, worries about the

state of their families, nondisclosure of status to family members, isolation centers with limited space, insomnia and, paradoxically, stigmatization by other health workers at the isolation center.(1) In Mexico, nurses were denied public transport and physically assaulted.(10) In India, doctors were asked to vacate from their homes and attacked while carrying out their duties, believing them to be a source of infection that spread in housing complexes.(33) Even children of doctors, ambulance drivers, family members of COVID-19 patients, and discharged patients are shunned by the community. In the Philippines, a nurse was attacked by men pouring bleach on his face.(34) Many nurses are afraid to wear their uniforms outside of the health care settings, fearing for the safety of their own lives.(35)

Strengths and Limitations

Our study is limited by our use of a single question to measure bullying and harassing experiences, where other studies of similar topics use more nuanced sets of measures. We also do not collect the participants' roles within the health settings where they work, which would perhaps distinguish the experiences of different job levels. Our use of social media also restricts the generalization of our findings, in particular in that countries without access to Facebook and mTURK (e.g., the People's Republic of China) are not represented. Also, people recruited through social media mechanisms may differ from others in the community with respect to literacy, technological access, and resources. That said, our study has several strengths, namely a large global sample size, four languages that cover much of the pandemic's reach at the time of data collection, a mixed methods design, and a robust guiding model of Critical Medical Ecology which helps contextualize concepts, roles, and levels of impact.

Recommendations

In summary, health care workers are placed in closer contact with COVID-19 and the people infected by it. These workers are often vulnerable themselves (less job flexibility, more family responsibilities, greater medical risk) and even after controlling for a range of social and contextual variables, health care workers remain at considerable elevated risk of experiencing COVID-19-related stigma and bullying. In addition to impacting their own lives, stigma and bullying against health care workers impacts – even destabilizes – their families, neighborhoods, and patients. Addressing this issue requires understanding and addressing why people harass and stigmatize health care workers, and should aim to de-stigmatize

health workers through open dialogue and discussion among stakeholders in their communities. The United Nations has determined that violence against health care workers is a human rights violation and any acts of violence against health care workers discharging their duties should be condemned.(2) In the midst of a pandemic, making work environments safe and implementing measures to protect health care workers, their patients, and communities should be visioned as primary and essential prevention of COVID-19 itself, stress and mental health exacerbation at the individual and community levels, and interpersonal violence.

Studies have shown that during public health emergencies, when immediate and reliable information is required, there are consistently, subgroups of people that are at greater risk of experiencing stigmatization, discrimination, and harassment; hence, will need special attention and protection.(36, 37) Efforts to reduce stigmatization, bullying, and harassment associated with COVID-19 cannot be isolated; actions should be the result of proactive collaboration between leaders from diverse sectors of our societies, including but not limited to governments, health organizations, religious leaders, and public figures, such as athletes, communicators, and social influencers.

Strategies for reducing health care worker risk of COVID-19-related bullying should include promotion of reliable and official sources of information, such as social media and other communication methods since misinformation can increase the levels of stress. Moreover, the message must be clear and oriented to increasing awareness while not promoting fear. Communities should be warned and instructed to identify and mitigate negative behaviors in order to support stigmatized groups. Lastly, groups at risk of experiencing stigmatization and bullying, such as health care workers, should first count on support and effective measures of protection in and out of their workplaces and communities. Furthermore, health care workers at risk of or who have experienced any type of offence must be provided with psychological support to overcome the different forms of aggression.

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Author Statement

TD directed the design, implementation, and analysis of this study, and led the development of this manuscript. LA conducted background research and contributed to writing this manuscript. SS contributed to this study's design, conducted background research, and contributed to writing this manuscript. MB and SS contributed to this study's design, reviewed and coded qualitative data, and reviewed and edited drafts. TP reviewed and edited drafts and participated in the design of the study. EP contributed to the design of this study and reviewed the final manuscript. All co-authors reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no financial or other conflicts of interest with the content of this study. During the period of this study, Dr. Dye was the Principal Investigator on unrelated grants and contracts from the US National Institutes of Health, Pfizer Global Medical Grants, and the New York State AIDS Institute.

Data Statement

Given the identifying and potentially stigmatizing nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions though datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the Corresponding Author.

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	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
9a. Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?										
Tested COVID-19 positive	56 (47.5)	62 (52.5)	118	13.301	<.001	61 (51.7)	57 (48.3)	118	47.636	<.001
Tested COVID-19 negative	199 (66.8)	99 (33.2)	298			54 (18.1)	244 (81.9)	298		
12. Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?										
Believe have/ have had COVID-19	463 (75.4)	151 (24.6)	614	100.442	<.001	167 (27.2)	446 (72.8)	613	314.954	<.001
Do not believe have/ have had COVID-19/DK if had COVID-19	5597 (89.2)	678(10.8)	6275			406 (6.5)	5856 (93.5)	6262		
8. How closely are you following social or physical distancing, that is, staying at home, away from other people whenever you can, or staying away from other people when in a public place?										
Followed social distancing closely	5428 (88.3)	716 (11.7)	6144	9.115	0.003	475 (7.7)	5655 (92.3)	6130	26.960	<.001
Not followed social distancing closely	647 (84.6)	118 (15.4)	765	9.		101 (13.3)	660 (86.7)	761		
b. Bought or worn a protective mask (since the coronavirus outbreak)										
Did not buy or wear mask	1350 (90.2)	146 (9.8)	1496	6.433	0.011	164 (11.1)	1309 (88.9)	1473	17.418	<.001

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
Bought or wore mask	4943 (87.9)	682 (12.1)	5625			428 (7.7)	5108 (92.3)	5536		
15. Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
Did not have family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	6068 (90.6)	626 (9.4)	6694	260.557	<.001	431 (6.8)	5905 (93.2)	6336	216.477	<.001
Had family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	506 (70.6)	211 (29.4)	717			164 (22.9)	551 (77.1)	715		
14. Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
Do not have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	5315 (91.3)	505 (8.7)	5820	185.332	<.001	356 (6.5)	5106 (93.5)	5462	115.730	<.001
Have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	1259 (79.1)	332 (20.9)	1591			239 (15.0)	1350 (85.0)	1589		
6. If you were required to remain at home because of quarantine or school or work closure, would you be able to do at least part of your job from home, or not?										
Could work from home/DK/NA	4678 (90.1)	516 (9.9)	5194	127.063	<.001	367 (7.1)	4815 (92.9)	5182	42.824	<.001
Could not work from home	1138 (79.0)	302 (21.0)	1440			179 (12.4)	1259 (87.6)	1438		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
5. What best describes your education?										
High school or less education	884 (92.8)	69 (7.2)	953	23.301	<.001	77 (8.1)	873 (91.9)	950	.120	0.729
More than high school education	4362 (87.2)	638 (12.8)	5000			387 (7.8)	4590 (92.2)	4977		
1. What is your current age, in years?										
Age under 32 years	1770 (87.8)	247 (12.2)	2017	.149	0.7	165 (8.2)	1842 (91.8)	2007	.127	0.721
Age 32 years or more	3648 (88.1)	493 (11.9)	4141			328 (8.0)	3794 (92.0)	4122		
9. Which of the following best describes your gender:										
Male	2861 (88.7)	366 (11.3)	3227	3.647	0.161	294 (9.2)	2918 (90.8)	3212	43.042	<.001
Female	2465 (87.2)	363 (12.8)	2828			188 (6.7)	2629 (93.3)	2817		
Other option	33 (91.7)	3 (8.3)	36			12 (33.3)	24 (66.7)	36		
Use social media daily										
Does not use social media daily	1494 (90.5)	156 (9.5)	1650	7.169	0.007	158 (12.1)	1146 (87.9)	1304	28.012	<.001

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

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	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
Uses social media daily	5080 (88.2)	681 (11.8)	5761			437 (7.6)	5310 (92.4)	5747		
UN Region of Residence										
Africa region	504 (86.4)	79 (13.6)	583	88.135	<.001	59 (11.5)	455 (88.5)	514	54.964	<.001
Northern Africa	130 (90.3)	14 (9.7)	144			4 (0.03.3)	116 (96.7)	120		
Sub-Saharan Africa	374 (85.2)	65 (14.8)	439			55 (0.14.0)	339 (86.0)	394		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Eastern Africa	184 (83.3)	37 (16.7)	221			32 (0.16.1)	167 (83.9)	199		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Middle Africa	33 (89.2)	4 (10.8)	37			4 (0.12.1)	29 (87.9)	33		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Southern Africa	60 (88.2)	8 (11.8)	68			11 (0.17.5)	52 (82.5)	63		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Western Africa	97 (85.8)	16 (14.2)	113			8 (0.08.1)	91 (91.9)	99		
Asia Region	1227 (83.8)	237 (16.2)	1464			141 (0.10.3)	1234 (89.7)	1375		
Central Asia	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	4			2 (0.50.0)	2 (50.0)	4		
Eastern Asia	25 (96.2)	1 (3.8)	26			1 (0.04.0)	24 (96.0)	25		
South-eastern Asia	207 (90.4)	22 (9.6)	229			13 (0.06.1)	201 (93.9)	214		
Southern Asia	924 (83.0)	189 (17.0)	1113			112 (0.10.7)	932 (89.3)	1044		

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
Western Asia	68 (73.9)	24 (26.1)	92			13 (0.14.8)	75 (85.2)	88		
Europe Region	1448 (93.8)	96 (6.2)	1544			76 (5.0)	1433 (95.0)	1509		
Eastern Europe	84 (91.3)	8 (8.7)	92			8 (9.0)	81 (91.0)	89		
Northern Europe	464 (91.7)	42 (8.3)	506			34 (6.9)	462 (93.1)	496		
Southern Europe	678 (95.1)	35 (4.9)	713			22 (3.2)	674 (96.8)	696		
Western Europe	222 (95.3)	11 (4.7)	233			12 (5.3)	216 (94.7)	228		
Latin America and the Caribbean Region	1458 (88.6)	187 (11.4)	1645			99 (6.4)	1459 (93.6)	1558		
Caribbean	330 (85.3)	57 (14.7)	387			22 (6.0)	342 (94.0)	364		
Central America	589 (88.7)	75 (11.3)	664			49 (7.8)	580 (92.2)	629		
South America	539 (90.7)	55 (9.3)	594			28 (5.0)	537 (95.0)	565		
Northern America Region	1490 (87.9)	205 (12.1)	1695			172 (10.6)	1455 (89.4)	1627		
Oceania Region	447 (93.1)	33 (6.9)	480			48 (10.3)	420 (89.7)	468		
Australia and New Zealand	402 (93.5)	28 (6.5)	430			41 (9.6)	385 (90.4)	426		
Melanesia	21 (100.0)	0 (0)	21			2 (13.3)	13 (86.7)	15		
Micronesia	17 (100.0)	0 (0)	17			0 (0)	17 (100.0)	17		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying										
	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					**7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?**				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	**Yes, I do work in a health care setting**	**Total**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied**	**Total**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**
Polynesia	7 (58.3)	5 (41.7)	12			5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	10		
6. Do you or does someone in your household have a serious health condition such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes?										
I do not have a chronic disease	5335 (90.4)	569 (9.6)	5904	79.522	<.001	402 (7.2)	5146 (92.8)	5548	47.917	<.001
I have a chronic disease	1239 (82.2)	268 (17.8)	1507			193 (12.8)	1310 (87.2)	1503		
No one in my household has a chronic disease	4927 (89.9)	553 (10.1)	5480	30.370	<.001	421 (8.2)	4703 (91.8)	5124	1.199	0.274
Someone else in my household has a chronic disease	1647 (85.3)	284 (14.7)	1931			174 (9.0)	1753 (91.0)	1927		
10. Are you responsible for taking care of children?										
I am not responsible for care of children	3622 (90.3)	388 (9.7)	4010	66.162	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	4002	49.640	<.001
I am responsible for care of children	2205 (83.6)	432 (16.4)	2637			295 (11.2)	2334 (88.8)	2629		

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
11. Are you responsible for taking care of any elderly people?										
I am not responsible for care of elders	4039 (91.4)	378 (8.6)	4417	168.604	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	4002	49.640	<.001
I am responsible for care of elders	1855 (80.5)	450 (19.5)	2305			289 (12.6)	2009 (87.4)	2298		
7. Do anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?										
No one else in my household works in a health care setting	5806 (88.5)	754 (11.5)	6560	2.278	0.131	474 (7.6)	5730 (92.4)	6204	42.597	<.001
Someone else in my household works in a health care setting	768 (90.2)	83 (9.8)	851			121 (14.3)	726 (85.7)	847		
1. Do you own a car?										
I do not own a car	2299 (90.4)	244 (9.6)	2543	27.339	<.001	222 (8.8)	2308 (91.2)	2530	1.188	0.276
I own a car	3668 (86.1)	592 (13.9)	4260			341 (8.0)	3911 (92.0)	4252		
2. Do you own a home?										
I do not own a home	2305 (89.8)	263 (10.2)	2568	15.677	<.001	231 (9.0)	2324 (91.0)	2555	2.839	0.092

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No, I do not work in a health care setting	Yes, I do work in a health care setting	Total	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value
I own a home	3655 (86.5)	570 (13.5)	4225			332 (7.9)	3884 (92.1)	4216		
17. Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?										
People with COVID-19 lose status in the community	1208 (79.8)	306 (20.2)	1514	119.934		264 (17.5)	1241 (82.5)	1505	215.153	<.001
People with COVID-19 do not lose status in the community	4865 (90.2)	530 (9.8)	5395			309 (5.7)	5079 (94.3)	5388		
16. Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
People gossip about other people with COVID-19	1525 (81.2)	353 (18.8)	1878	111.356	<.001	274 (14.6)	1598 (85.4)	1872	135.154	<.001
People do not gossip about other people with COVID-19	4532 (90.5)	476 (9.5)	5008			297 (5.9)	4702 (94.1)	4999		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

Table 2. Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis of Work in Health Care Settings and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying							
	7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?					Model 1: Unadjusted Odds Ratio (OR; 95% CI)	Model 2: Adjusted* Odds Ratio (aOR; 95% CI)
	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	Total	Chi-square	p-value		
7. Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?							
I work in a health care setting	151 (18.1)	685 (81.9)	836	113.689	<.001	2.9 (2.3, 3.5)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)
I do not work in a health care setting	444 (7.1)	5771 (92.9)	6215				

*Adjusted for: Could not work from home, Have/ have had COVID-19, Have not closely followed social-physical distancing, Have friend/ family/ neighbor with COVID-19, Have friend/ family/ neighbor who died from COVID-19, Have at least one chronic disease, Have child care responsibilities, Have elder care responsibilities, Reside in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania

Table 3: Frequency of qualitative codes applied to COVID-19-related harassment/ bullied/ hurt excerpts		
Qualitative Code (*7e. Been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus, please explain*)	**Applied to excerpts (number of people (%))***	**Example quotation**
Happened in/ related to the community	109 (33.1)	*Mi sobrina que es Medica, la Hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciendolae que se valla de alli...* (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there…) (Participant from South America)
Happened with police/ government officials	45 (13.7)	*The military police use very high handed methods at roadblocks and when the curfew hours start in the evening. I will just say it like that.* (Male participant, 50s, from Sub-Saharan Africa)
Involved violence	44 (13.4)	*Son [is] deputy supermarket manager - has been threatened and verbally abused at work.* (Participant from Western Europe, 60s)
Racism	27 (8.2)	*My partner and his family as Asian, and they have been on the receiving end of racist remarks and harassment for the last 3 months because of this virus. (Early 20s, other gender, Northern Europe)*
Happened in social media/ popular media	23 (7.0)	*Verbal harassment on social media from COVID-19 nay-sayers* (Male participant, 60s, North America)
Happened in/ related to work	21 (6.4)	*Mi esposa trabaja en un hospital. Los vecinos no nos hablan.* (My wife works in a hospital. Neighbors don't speak to us.) (Male participant, 30s, Caribbean)
Happened within the family	19 (5.8)	*We were harassed and bullied by our overseas family, they called us cowards and a lot of other nasty things and tried to pressure us into continuing with overseas travel plans (we had asked them not to visit us as previously planned due to concerns about the virus).* (Female participant, 20s, from Oceania)
Bullied for wearing mask	15 (4.6)	*Yelled at for wearing a mask. Coughed on at a gas station. Just hate going out...* (Female participant, 60s, from North America)
Bullied for NOT wearing a mask	7 (2.1)	*E' stato picchiato poichè non aveva la mascherina. Ma non è colpa sua se non è possibile comprarle o trovarle nei negozi..* (He was beaten because he didn't have a mask. But it's not his fault that you can't buy them or find them in stores.) (Male participant, 20s, from Southern Europe)

Reporting checklist for cross sectional study.

Based on the STROBE cross sectional guidelines.

Instructions to authors

Complete this checklist by entering the page numbers from your manuscript where readers will find each of the items listed below.

Your article may not currently address all the items on the checklist. Please modify your text to include the missing information. If you are certain that an item does not apply, please write "n/a" and provide a short explanation.

Upload your completed checklist as an extra file when you submit to a journal.

In your methods section, say that you used the STROBE cross sectionalreporting guidelines, and cite them as:

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		Reporting Item	Page Number
Title and abstract			
Title	#1a	Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
Abstract	#1b	Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
Introduction			
Background / rationale	#2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	#3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	#4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	4
Setting	#5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of	5

recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection

Eligibility criteria	#6a	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.	6
	#7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	6
Data sources / measurement	#8	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	6
Bias	#9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	5
Study size	#10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	#11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen, and why	7
Statistical methods	#12a	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7
Statistical methods	#12b	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7
Statistical methods	#12c	Explain how missing data were addressed	7
Statistical methods	#12d	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	7
Statistical methods	#12e	Describe any sensitivity analyses	7

Results

Participants	#13a	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Participants	#13b	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	5
Participants	#13c	Consider use of a flow diagram	5

Descriptive data	#14a	Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Descriptive data	#14b	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
Outcome data	#15	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Main results	#16a	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	11
Main results	#16b	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	8
Main results	#16c	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	11
Other analyses	#17	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	12

Discussion

Key results	#18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	16
Limitations	#19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.	20
Interpretation	#20	Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.	21
Generalisability	#21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	21

Other Information

| Funding | #22 | Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based | 2 |

This checklist was completed on 04. November 2020 using https://www.goodreports.org/, a tool made by the EQUATOR Network in collaboration with Penelope.ai

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Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, and stigma among health care workers: An analytical cross-sectional global study

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Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, and stigma among health care workers: An analytical cross-sectional global study

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Word count: 6935

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Essential health care workers (HCW) uniquely serve as both COVID-19 healers and, potentially, as carriers of SARS-CoV-2. We assessed COVID-19-related stigma and bullying against HCW controlling for social, psychological, medical, and community variables.

Design: We nested an analytical cross-sectional study of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying among HCW within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact. Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals evaluated the association between working in health care settings and experience of COVID-19-related bullying and stigma, controlling for confounders. Thematic qualitative analysis provided insight into lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying.

Setting: We recruited potential participants in four languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian) through Amazon Mechanical Turk's online workforce and Facebook.

Participants: Our sample included 7,411 people from 173 countries who were age 18 or over.

Findings: HCW significantly experienced more COVID-19-related bullying after controlling for the confounding effects of job-related, personal, geographic, and sociocultural variables (aOR: 1.5; 95%CI: 1.2, 2.0). HCW more frequently believed that people gossip about others with COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people with COVID-19 lose respect in the community (OR: 2.3; 95%CI: 2.0, 2.7), both which elevate bullying risk (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2, and OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2, respectively). The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying relates frequently to public identities as HCW traverse through the community, intersecting with other domains (e.g., police, racism, violence).

Interpretation: After controlling for a range of confounding factors, HCW are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related stigma and bullying, often in the intersectional context of racism, violence, and police involvement in community settings.

Article Summary: Strengths and limitations of this study

- A large, mixed method global assessment of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying with 7,411 research participants from 173 countries.

- Research participants accessed the study through a recruitment link distributed through Amazon's mTURK and Facebook, Instagram, and the Facebook Audience Network.

- Study was conducted in the four predominant languages (Spanish, Italian, French, and English) where COVID-19 was most prevalent at the time of data collection.

- People without access to the internet or to these tools were unable to participate in this study.

- COVID-19-related stigma and bullying was assessed with three questions developed and tested for this study to categorize perception and experience, but we did not use more lengthy, multi-item scales that may provide nuanced information about bullying and stigma.

INTRODUCTION

Stigma refers to a set of social processes invoked to label, separate, and discriminate against others in a way that interferes with that individual's (or group's) life chances and opportunities.(1, 2) Stigma in the context of health care represents a major barrier to sustain access to care while assuring equity and quality of services. Individual or collective beliefs and behaviors around a specific diagnosis resulting in any type of social discrimination and moral discredit prevent people from seeking care in a timely manner or even at all. Consequently, stigma has a negative impact on health outcomes aggravated by the mental health implications and social isolation that challenge public health initiatives targeting solutions for health concerns.(3) (4)

Worldwide, health care workers also suffer the negative actions that are the result of stigmatization, such as harassment and violent attacks inside and outside of their workplace compounded by the long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, and occupational burnout that often is intrinsic to their jobs. Stigma and harassment resulting in bullying and violence against health care workers could constitute a human rights violation,(5) with clear impacts on the workers themselves, their social and work environments, and patients.(6) Many incidents of violence, harassment, or stigmatization have been reported against health care workers, patients, and medical infrastructure in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic; of these recorded incidents of violence and harassment, 67% of those events were directed at health care workers.(7) Some of these incidents include verbal and physical assault, such as patients who have deliberately coughed or spat on health care workers. These acts of violence have been shown to increase the levels of stress and, consequently, to exacerbate psychological sequelae resulting from moral injuries. People who have suffered discrimination and stigma are at elevated risk for mental illness, including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and suicidality.(8)

The global health emergency as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a social crisis marked by discriminatory behaviors and stigma against people perceived as suspect, diagnosed, or have survived the virus. Ironically, despite their role in caring for people with COVID-19, health care workers are no exception to experiencing stigma.(9) During outbreaks of infectious diseases, frontline personnel are often stigmatized by people in their

communities due to fear that they are sources of infection.(10) Studies report that while often risking their own lives in exposing themselves to infection while delivering care, health care workers also experience stigma such as the denial of services, housing, verbal abuse or gossip, and social devaluation. Moreover, their family members face 'secondary' or 'associative' stigma.(11)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, fear, panic, misinformation about how SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) can spread, and misplaced anger are been described as some of the reasons people attack and abuse health care personnel.(12) In the same context, in Mexico the rapid increase of COVID-19 cases have led to a series of violence incidents against health care workers accused of spreading the virus. Reports describe health care workers being threatened, beaten, sprayed with bleach, and even evicted from their homes.(13)

While it is clear that health care workers experience bullying and stigma relating to COVID-19 around the world, little is known about how this risk in health care workers differs from others in the community, especially controlling for other factors that may also be potentially stigmatizing or lead to bullying incidents. We sought to examine bullying against health care workers quantitatively to better identify the interaction of health care workers and bullying in the context of other factors, but also qualitatively to help examine the lived experience of bullying among health care workers around the world.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

We nested an analytical cross-sectional study within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact around the world.(14) To evaluate the associations of interest, we *a priori* included assessment of lived experience relating to COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, hurt, and stigma, and also included assessment of whether or not the respondent or someone in their household worked in a health care setting. The cross-sectional design suited our needs for rapid deployment and large-scale distribution around the world, reaching potential research participants through several social media platforms.

The parent study was guided by the Critical Medical Ecological model,(15) accounting for the sociocultural, biological, health care, abiotic data, and power dynamics across the domains of individuals, households, and communities in six world regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania).

We used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when writing this report(16) along with the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ)(17) guidelines.

Setting

We implemented this study online and globally through the University of Rochester's installation of REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University) in English, Spanish, French, and Italian, which reflected the primary languages found in the parts of the world where the most COVID-19 cases were emerging during the period of this study (April 6, 2020 to May 29, 2020).(18) Data collection was stopped once we reached our sample size goals.

Sample Size

The *a priori* sample size for the parent study recruited participants from six geographic regions(19) (Africa, Asia, Europe, Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania) based on the International Standard Organization (ISO) 3166 Country Codes(20) of participant residence. This estimation yielded 380 participants required per region, which we inflated by 50% (to 570), to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and sub-analyses. For this particular nested analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation and estimated that with a 99% two-sided confidence interval that our sample size exceeded 80% power to detect an effect size of at least 1.5 with normal approximation and continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).

Respondents

Participants were recruited through two social media platforms: 1) the Amazon Mechanical Turk ("mTURK") online workforce(21) and 2) through Facebook, Instagram, and the Facebook Audience Network.(22) Facebook's platforms are widely accessible globally and frequently are used survey research.(22) mTURK enables access to a multilingual digital workforce, providing the ability to recruit global research participants, including those without

Facebook platform access.(21) Inclusion criteria included self-identification as age 18 and older and able to complete the survey in English, Spanish, French, or Italian. Participants recruited through mTURK and Facebook were routed to the REDCap survey in the language of recruitment (English, Spanish, French, Italian), were presented with the RSRB-approved Information Sheet in that language, provided consent to continue, and were asked to confirm their age and country of residence. To accommodate their role as a digital workforce to reach harder-to-access populations, mTURK respondents were paid between $1.00 to $3.00 for participation.(23, 24) Facebook or Instagram respondents were not compensated. Additional recruitment details are available elsewhere.(25) In total, 7,411 individuals (40% recruited through mTURK, and 60% recruited from Facebook) represented 173 countries that were included in the final sample.

Measures

This nested study included question formats around COVID-19-specific actions, perceptions, and experiences mostly derived from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF)'s Coronavirus Poll,(26) or that were constructed and tested by the project team for flow and understandability (see Supplementary Material for instruments in English, Spanish, French, and Italian). Personal experience with COVID-19 included testing, perception of infection, adherence to prevention strategies and recommendations (masking, social-physical distancing, working from home), and COVID-19-related morbidity or mortality in friends, family, or neighbors. Socio-demographic measures included age, gender, education, ownership of material assets (car and home), country of residence (mapped to region), and social media use. Household-related responsibilities included care for elderly and care for children, and health variables included the presence of a chronic health condition in the participant or in a household member.

The primary exposure of interest was whether or not the participant worked in a health care setting, the focus of this analysis. We assessed this by asking the KFF Coronavirus Poll(26) question: *Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?*

Outcome: COVID-19-related Harassment, Bullying, and Stigma

The primary outcome for this nested analysis was COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. To assess this phenomenon, we created and tested the following question: *Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?* Response options to this question were "yes," "no," and "don't know." To identify specifically those who had perceived they or a family member were harassed, bullied, or hurt, we consolidated "no" and "don't know" into one category, and "yes" into another. If the participant indicated that they or a family member had been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus they were subsequently asked to explain their response (open-ended).

Of secondary interest in our analysis is the ascertainment of participant perception of coronavirus stigma. We adapted two stigma questions from STRIVE(27) for this purpose: *Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?* and *Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?* Participant responses to both questions were "Definitely Yes," "Probably Yes," "Probably Not," "Definitely Not," and "Don't Know." In analysis, these questions were reduced to two categories: "Definitely" or "Probably Yes" in one category, and the other options in another.

Statistical Analysis. All variables included in this study were cross-tabulated with the predictor variable of interest (Health care worker) and the primary outcome (COVID-19-related harassment or bullying). Numbers and percentages are used to display distribution and Pearson's chi-square analyses and their associated p-values are used to compute and display significance.

Logistic regression was used to compute Odds Ratios (OR) for COVID-19-related harassment or bullying by health care worker status, with the OR point estimate and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) conveying magnitude and certainty of the association. Following Hosmer and Lameshow's approach,(28) variables marginally (or more) associated with both the predictor and outcome variables (p<0.10) were included in a multivariate logistic regression to assess potential confounding. Additionally, to address collinearity, only variables with a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value <.05 were retained in the model. Variables not displaying linearity with the predictor and outcome variables were excluded from the multivariate analysis. The Hosmer and Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic was

used to assess the degree to which the data fit the final model. We used a forward stepwise conditional approach for assessing and including variables in the multivariate model, aiming to achieve a parsimonious, explanatory model. IBM SPSS Statistics (v25) was used for analysis. The significance level of all tests was set at 5%. Records missing data were excluded from bivariate and multivariate analyses.

Qualitative Coding and Analysis. In total, 327 participant-level open-ended responses explaining COVID-19-related harassment and bullying situations and perspectives were coded by a team of coders. Responses were translated into English and coding was conducted in English. A review of qualitative responses generated an eleven-item codebook. Coders applied codes to all qualitative responses, discussing and resolving differences in code application. Descriptive analysis of qualitative codes is presented to denote magnitude of response to identify themes, and direct quotations from health care workers are presented to illustrate examples of those themes. Participant quotes are edited only occasionally when there are clear spelling, punctuation, or usage errors that impede understanding. Any potentially identifying or stigmatizing details, including country, are deleted or masked.

Ethical Review. This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester's Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University criteria for exemption (STUDY00004825). All participants provided informed consent to engage in this research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French, Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any question in the survey except age and country of residence. All staff associated with this study completed CITIProgram's Research, Ethics, and Compliance Training.

Public Involvement

The instrument for this study was pretested and subsequently edited with a non-random selection of public participants. Public comments were allowed on social media recruitment materials and advertisements about the topic, the study, and participation. Publications that result from this study will be disseminated back to the public via social media channels. Finally, we included an evaluation of the survey experience at the end of the REDCap

encounter, which allowed participants to communicate their thoughts and experiences about answering the questions and participating in this work. Public input on the survey and experience were considered in shaping the results and interpretations from this project.

RESULTS

In total, 595 participants in this study (8.0% of the total sample size) indicated they or a family member experienced COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt, and 837 participants (11.3% of the total sample size) indicated they worked in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office.

Overall, shown in Table 1, people who worked in health care settings were significantly more likely to believe they have – or have had – coronavirus infection, or COVID-19 (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.3) than their counterparts who did not work in a health care setting. In fact, people who work in health care settings are also significantly more likely than others to have actually tested positive for COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.4, 3.4). Participants receiving positive COVID-19 test results were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 4.8; 95% CI: 3.0, 7.7), as were participants generally who believed they had had COVID-19 previously (OR: 5.4; 95% CI: 4.4, 6.6).

Health care workers were less likely to follow social-physical distancing compared with participants who were not health care workers (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.9), and were less likely to be able to do their jobs from home (OR: 0.4; 95% CI: 0.4, 0.5). Both of these factors were related similarly to COVID-19-related bullying: people less likely to follow social-physical distancing closely (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.4, 2.3) and those who could not do their jobs from home (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5) were more likely to experience bullying than were other participants.

While there were no significant differences between age and gender distribution between health care workers and other workers, health care workers were more likely to have education beyond high school (OR:1.9; 95%: 1.4, 2.4). Education level (years of education completed) was not associated with COVID-19-related harassment and bullying in either health care workers or non-health care workers (p=0.103, p=0.312, respectively; data not shown). Age was not related to experiencing COVID-19-related harassment or bullying.

Participants identifying as a gender other than male or female were more likely to experience COVID-19 bullying (OR: 5.7; 95% CI: 5.7; 95% CI: 2.9, 11.6).

Health care workers were more likely to procure and wear a mask than non-health care workers (OR: 1.3; 95%: 1.1, 1.5); mask-wearers were protected, however, from COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.8). Health care workers were significantly more likely to know a family member, friend, or neighbor who has had COVID-19 (OR: 2.8; 95% CI: 2.4, 3.2) and to know someone who has died from COVID-19 (OR:4.0; 95% CI: 3.4, 4.8). Having a family member, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19 was also a risk factor for COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 4.1; 95% CI: 3.3, 5.0), as was knowing someone who had had COVID-19 (OR: 2.5; 95% CI: 2.1, 3.0).

Health care workers were more likely to use social media daily than other workers (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5). However, people who used social media daily were significantly less likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 0.6; 95% CI: 0.5, 0.7).

Asia (16.0%), Africa (13.6%), Northern America (12.1%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (11.4%) had the highest proportions of health care workers that participated in our study, while Europe (6.2%) and Oceania (6.9%) had the lowest. East Africa (16.7%), South Asia (17.0%), and the Caribbean (14.7%) were subregions with the highest proportion of health care workers. Participants in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania as a cluster of higher-prevalence regions were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying than were Latin America and Europe as a cluster of lower-prevalence regions (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3). Sub-Saharan Africa (14.0%), Southern Asia (10.7%), and Northern America (10.6%) had the highest rates of participant experiences of COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were significantly more likely to have a chronic illness than were non-health care workers (OR: 2.0; 95% CI: 1.7, 2.4), and also are more likely to have someone in their household with a chronic disease (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8). Those with chronic illnesses themselves (OR: 1.9 ; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3) were more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were more likely to have child care responsibilities (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.1) and elder care responsibilities (OR: 2.6; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.0) than were non-health care workers. Both groups – those with child care responsibilities and those with elder care responsibilities – were at greater risk for COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.2 and OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.7, respectively).

Health care workers were more likely to have access to material assets, being more likely to own both a car (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8) and a home (OR: 1.4; 95% CI: 1.2, 1.6) than were non-health care workers. Neither car ownership nor home ownership, however, was related to COVID-19-related bullying.

Stigma

Overall, 27.3% of participants believed that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19, and 21.9% of participants believed people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community. Perceptions of COVID-19 stigma varied considerably around the world: participants from Asia (39.2%), Africa (37.8%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (33.6%) were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 than did participants in Europe (21.7%), Northern America (16.5%), and Oceania (16.0%). Similarly, participants from Asia (34.1%), Africa (29.6%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (29.0%) were more likely to note that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community than did participants in Europe (11.9%), Northern America (14.8%), and Oceania (11.9%).

Health care workers were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community (OR: 2.3; 95% CI: 2.0, 2.7). People who hold such beliefs are more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related harassment or bullying: those believing that people with COVID-19 are talked badly or gossiped about were significantly more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2), as do people who feel others with COVID-19 lost respect or status in the community (OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2). People who believe they have had COVID-19 infection themselves, know someone who's

had COVID-19, or knows someone who's died from COVID-19 are all significantly more likely to believe people are talked badly about or gossiped or that they lose status and respect in the community (data not shown).

Multivariate Model

Shown in Table 2, people who work in health care settings are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt (OR: 2.9; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.5), even after controlling for the confounding effects of not being able to work from home, having had COVID-19 themselves, not having closely followed social-physical distancing, having a family member, friend, or neighbor with or die from COVID-19, having at least one chronic disease, having child and elder care responsibilities, and residing in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania (aOR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.2, 2.0). Finally, the lack of significance in the Hosmer and Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic indicates the data fits the model well (p=0.990; data not shown).

Qualitative

The code most commonly applied to qualitative excerpts describing harassing/ bullying/ hurtful experiences related to COVID-19 was "Happened in/ related to community," noted by 109 participants (Table 3). This broad code encompasses a range of types of experiences. For instance, some community-related bullying commonly applies to people who are suspected of having COVID-19, perhaps through experiencing one of COVID-19's symptoms:

> *One relative had fever and villagers thought it was for coronavirus. They wanted to lock the house and hand over* [her] *to police. Later on the matter was solved. People are being harsh to a suspected COVID-19 patient.* (Participant from South Asia)

> *I have COPD and allergies. People would get very mean if I coughed or sniffled. That is one of the major reasons I'm home.* (Male participant, 60s, from North America)

> *Coughed while using public transportation. Was almost put out…* (Female participant, 40s, from the Caribbean)

> *Si estornudas aunque tengas la mascarilla y te tapes con el antebrazo la gente te habla y te mira mal.* (If you sneeze even if you have the mask and cover yourself with your forearm, people talk to you and look at you badly.) (Female participant in her 20s, from the Caribbean)

My grandchild was outside with his father walking around the building, just to get a fresh air, no one was around. the [ ] premises have a locked fence usually. and some "good neighbours called the police and they came, didn't get fined though, but got warning. It is so much for solidarity… (Southwestern Europe, Female participant, 60s)

Often, community-related COVID-19-related bullying/ experiences relate to an individual's perception of support (or lack thereof) regarding adherence to (or not) of prevention strategies:

Too many science illiterate people criticizing and mocking scientists because they do not understand the job that we do, and would rather believe in conspiracy theories. (Male participant, in his 20s, from the Caribbean)

The [people] *criticizing the government approach openly, both scientists, medical professionals, and ordinary people, have been ostracized here up until now. Many lose friends and are accused almost of "treason" when we care about the lives of our fellow citizens.* (Female participant, in her 50s, Scandanavia)

Subject to verbal abuse for leaving home. Public hysteria is such that many now labour under the misguided notion that stepping outside will lead to certain death. The media have exacerbated this and the government have done nothing to curb it. (Female participant, in her 50s, Northern Europe)

Claro al no tener miedo no sigo las recomendaciones y eso molesta a algunos (Of course, not being afraid, I do not follow the recommendations and that annoys some) (Male participant, in his 40s, Central America)

Aggressed by people screaming "Stay at home" when you just do some jogging on your own, people calling the police because a child is outside playing alone in a condominium space. (Male participant, 70s, Southern Europe)

One environment that emerges as a common site of COVID-19-related harassment/ bullying is the supermarket or other types of stores. Participants commonly note that encounters in the store environment can become contentious:

The staff at the grocery store told me that my ADA covered disability, "does not matter" because of COVID-19. I reported them. (Female participant, 60s, North America)

My mother was told off for driving to the supermarket so I could put groceries in her boot. This was by a neighbor… (Female participant, 50s, Oceania)

Grocery shopper thought I wasn't using proper social distancing. (Male participant, 50s Northern America

Was pushed in a Dollar General store over toilet paper… (Female participant, 50s, Northern America)

I have witnessed people in the grocery store totally loose it when another person got too close. (Male participant, 70s, Northern America)

Some animal coughed over my wife. Store security arrested him and the police took the mongrel away. My wife has had to be tested each day for a week to ensure she had not contracted the virus. Happily, she did not test positive... (Male participant, 60s, Oceania)

I went to a secondary supermarket in my town and was harassed by the shop guard; he felt that it was only appropriate for one person in a household to do the weekly shopping. I pay for my food, and my roommate pays for hers. Since we were at the store together, he felt that he would mess with us. (Male participant, 40s, Northern Europe)

Because I became a Person under Monitoring (a suspect case), neighbors were unwilling to talk to me in person. When I got to the convenience store, people would literally flee, or keep their distance. (Woman participant, Southeast Asia, 50s)

The second most commonly mentioned COVID-19-related harassment or bullying scenario participants note involves police, authorities, or government officials. As with the "Community" sources of bullying, these sources relate to specific incidents experienced by participants but also perceptions from implementation of prevention policies.

En [country] *el gobierno prohíbe - el uso de mascarillas en lugares públicos.* (In [country], the government prohibited the use of masks in public places.) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

The police harassed me when I was coming from the hospital at curfew hours. (40s male, Sub-Saharan Africa)

The cops scold us if they see us walking on the roads with face masks (South Asia, 50s, male)

I *had to go to buy products, but police arrested my car, and sent me home*. (Central Asian participant)

By the government, forbidding something as simple as going to the park while still allowing people to use public transport. (male, 30s, Central Europe)

Bullied by politicians. Cat go to park with kids and play tennis. Only one person should go shopping. Being under house arrest wile criminals are set free. (North American woman, 50s)

Mon cousin a été maltraité par la police parce qu'il s'est retrouvé dehors après le couvre-feu. (My cousin was mistreated by the police because he ended up outside after curfew) (Female participant, late teens, Sub-Saharan Africa)

One additional form of community-related COVID-19 harassment and bullying is through racist or other discriminatory actions, for instance:

> *Seen a lot of racist graffiti around my city towards Asians. Also heard* [racist slur] *a few times.* (Male participant from East Asia living in Northern America, in his 30s)

> *My nephew who is in fifth grade was bullied because of his nationality…* (Female participant in her 30s, from North America)

> *My grandparents are Asian and Chinese, all the news stories hurt them because so many racist things are happening to Asians right now…* (Female participant, in her early 20s, from Northern America)

> *Soy asiática y al principio (Febrero y antes) la gente me trataba mal por la calle y me evitaba.* (I am Asian and at the beginning (February and before) people treated me badly on the street and avoided me) (30s female, living in Southwestern Europe, from Southeastern Asia)

> *As I belong to a particular religion, the people near my home keep on bullying us for the coronavirus, which is not fair.* (Moslem participant in South Asia, male, 20s)

Violence – both verbal and physical – was the third most commonly mentioned COVID-19-related bullying or harassment scenario, frequently linked to other coded thematic elements (such as the police, or racism).

> *I am of part Asian descent and have been bullied, harassed, spit on, blocked from getting goods, and told I am responsible for the "Chinese Virus" even though I am not from China and my Parents and Grandparents and Great Grandparents were all from* [Northern America]. (male participant in his 50s, Northern America)

> *The security agencies have been a pain, even hurting people for not beating the curfew…* (male participant, in his 40s, East Africa)

> *Chronically ill or folks with cancer being verbally abused by folks for wearing a mask (before the masks for everyone recommendation hit a few days ago)…* (participant in their 30s, Northern America)

> *Told in shop to f*** off out of my space by someone. People are on short fuse and very nasty…* (participant from Northern Europe)

People commonly report health care environments and personnel as important contextual elements of COVID-19-related harassing and bullying situations, for example:

1

Mi cuñada cometió el error de salir a la calle con ropa quirúrgica (no es ni médico ni enfermera pero trabaja en un hospital…) y la gente la agredió en la calle (sólo insultos, pero si tuvo miedo) (My sister-in-law made the mistake of going out in the street wearing surgical clothes (she is neither a doctor nor a nurse but works in a hospital…) and people attacked her on the street (only insults, but he was afraid) (Central America, female participant, 30s)

Mi sobrina que es Médica, la hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciéndole que se vaya de alíi... (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there ...) (South American participant)

Mi hijo es médico y me lo han ofendido en la calle acusándolo de traer el virus (My son is a doctor and they have insulted me on the street accusing him of bringing the virus) (Male participant, 50s Central America)

Mis familiares se dedican al sector salud, y sufrieron de hostigamiento por solicitar insumos de trabajo (My relatives are engaged in the health sector, and they suffered harassment for requesting labor supplies) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

Health care workers commonly note that their personal experiences of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying involve their professional identities and the visible manifestations of those identities to the public:

Yes I have had some verbally abuse me on social media including a friend who called me something very unpleasant because I was having a very emotionally difficult weekend (50s, female participant, Northern Europe)

Unable to enter a supermarket because of being a nurse (Southeast Asia, Male participant, 30s)

There have been isolated reports from some parts of the country that doctors have been harassed and asked to leave their apartment buildings (30s, Female participant, South Asia)

I've been ridiculed for trying to enforce physical distancing at my place of work. I've been purposely sneezed on at very close distance. There have been many rude and impatient customers that have been difficult to deal with. (50s, Female participant, Northern America)

Salir con uniforme médico es complicado, la gente es muy ignorante y nos agrede (Going out with a medical uniform is complicated, people are very ignorant and attack us) (Central America, 40s, Female participant)

Pacientes exigen que se les atienda en servicios de emergencias en casos no urgentes (Patients demand that they be treated in emergency services in non-urgent cases) (South America participant)

Though less common, some participants report that medical personnel or institutions perpetrated COVID-19-related harassing or bullying situations:

> *It was Doctors bullying the public when they should have had the courage to confront the Hospital CEO's and demand masks and PPE equipment be provided. I felt like saying "you stay home so I can go out" besides if the infection control measures were correct then if I wore gloves and keep a TWO or THREE meter physical distance then no Doctor will come to harm. It was unfounded, hysterical, unethical cheap marketing ploy at best and an undeserved guilt trip on the public at worst. I think Doctors and Nurses asked over the top, unreasonable, and unjustifiable restrictions on the public, i.e. to stay at home regardless of the cost.* (Male participant, Oceania, 60s)

DISCUSSION

We have demonstrated that health care workers around the world are statistically significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, and hurt than others, even after controlling for a range of confounding factors. Historically, infectious diseases have faced the most powerful stigma among public health concerns. Furthermore, potentially deadly conditions, new diseases, and illnesses without a known treatment or cure are other factors associated with an increased risk of experiencing stigmatization.(8)

The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying among our participants relates frequently to their public identities as health care workers visible in and traversing through the community, frequently intersecting with other domains such as police, racism, and violence. There has been sharp increase in public sentiments of stereotyping and stigmatization of racial minorities due to COVID-19, especially towards Asian people worldwide.(29, 30) Racist and xenophobic rhetoric has spread along with the COVID-19 pandemic and is detrimental to the community's health, creating an atmosphere of fear and lack of safety. Perhaps as a consequence of this bullying and harassment, health care workers also are significantly more likely to feel that people with COVID-19 are gossiped about and lose status in the community. Interestingly, level of education – while higher in health care workers compared with others – was not associated with COVID-19-related bullying, suggesting that there was little difference in bullying experience among health workers in different roles. Similarly, while health care workers had significantly greater access to material assets (e.g., car, home), these assets were not related to reduced experience of bullying.

Health care workers, perhaps unsurprisingly, are substantially immersed in direct COVID-19 experience: they are more likely to test positive for COVID-19 than others, more likely to feel they have had COVID-19 infection, and more likely to have known family, friends, or neighbors that became sick with COVID-19 or to know people who have died from it. These experiences are strongly related to COVID-19-related harassment and bullying and may, in part, account for the higher prevalence of COVID-19-related stigma beliefs among health care workers.

As we observed, much of the exposure health care workers experience relates to their jobs; they are less likely to be able to do their jobs from home and are less likely to adhere to social-physical distancing, both of which place them at excess risk of experiencing COVID-19-related bullying by placing them in public and often in crowded situations. These situations are countered, perhaps, in that health care workers are significantly more likely to wear masks than others and wearing a mask is protective against COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. Health care workers commonly note that bullying they experience occurs in the context of public situations (e.g., in stores, and in their housing situations) while en route to and from their jobs, and through encounters with police that exceed curfews because of work hours.

In an online study of 3,551 non-health care workers in the United States and Canada, high percentage of Canadians and Americans believed that health care workers should not be allowed to go out in public, should have restrictions on their freedoms, should be isolated from community, and should be separated from their families.(10) Little has been done politically to recommend that health care workers be protected for carrying out their duties.(10) The absence of protections – and indeed that bullying often arises from authorities - creates anxiety for health workers in that they subsequently confront bullying and stigmatizing situations alone.

In part, stigma could be an expected consequence from the pandemic and from the resulting preventive strategies. Primary prevention of infection aims to reduce exposure to susceptible individuals as a source of infection. Due to their occupational exposure, health care workers are often viewed in the community as a potential source of the very infection that the

community is trying to prevent.(10, 13) The resulting stigma associated with COVID-19, however, threatens the physical and mental health of health care workers.(9) A study including 906 health care workers from 5 major hospitals in Singapore and India reported a significant association between the prevalence of physical manifestation and psychological outcomes among health care workers during the COVID-19 outbreak. Results from the study identify headaches as the most common symptom and highlight a significant association between depression, anxiety, stress, and PTSD with the presence of physical symptoms.(31)

We found that health care workers are significantly more likely to have child and elder care responsibilities, roles that are statistically significantly associated with greater COVID-19-related bullying. Health care workers are also more likely to be medically vulnerable themselves, being significantly more likely to have a chronic health condition and to live with someone in their household who has a chronic health condition. Social media usage is more common among health care workers and is generally protective against COVID-19-related bullying; that said, some participants report social media as the vehicle through which bullying occurs.

We found that about 13% of descriptions of harassing and bullying events were violent, either verbally or physically, the third most common code applied. Creating violence in workplaces leads to fear, worry, and suffering of the health care workers' own mental and physical health.(32) In the early phase of the pandemic, a qualitative study by Liu and colleagues showed that the health care workers had strong sense of responsibility and teamwork while facing immense pressure of heavy workloads, lack of protective gear, and feelings of powerlessness with patients.(33) Over time, however, health worker's physical and psychological well-being is undermined by the constant pressures of discrimination, stigmatization, social isolation, and burnout which will be detrimental for controlling the spread of COVID-19.(34)

Prevalence of health care workers, COVID-19-related bullying and harassment, and COVID-19-related stigma beliefs all varied significantly by region of the world. As a cluster, residents in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania were more likely to experience bullying than their counterparts in Latin America and Europe. Residents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

were also more likely to believe COVID-19 was a stigmatizing condition, resulting in gossip and lower social status.

A study conducted among 3551 adult non-health care workers (1716 from the U.S., and 1835 from Canada) measured indicators of stigmatization, COVID Stress Syndrome, and avoidance affecting health care workers. Their findings suggest that the tendency to stigmatize health care workers is associated with the COVID Stress Syndrome that consists of fear that COVID-19 is highly dangerous, combined with the fear of being exposed to potentially contaminated surfaces or objects, fear about socio-economic impact of COVID-19, and fear that foreigners are the source of infection.(35) These factors appear related in our study as well, with a mix of harassing experiences relating to perceptions of both over- and under-caution, most commonly illustrated by masking in public places. Further, incidents of racist harassment relate to perceptions of SARS-CoV-2's origins and fear of people perceived as "foreign." At least one previous study shows that the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is associated with the tendency to overestimate health risks in general.(10, 35) COVID-related stigma around health care workers could be part of a wider tendency to overestimate health threats and to exaggerate perceptions.(10)

The global nature of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying study is further endorsed in numerous studies. Frontline health workers recovering from COVID-19 in Lagos State, Nigeria reported feeling stigmatized and psychologically and morally traumatized. When informed of their positive COVID-19 status the majority of the respondents (who were knowledgeable on COVID-19), however, reacted with denial, anxiety, distress, disorientation, crying for fear of stigmatization. Some of the challenges post-diagnosis include loneliness, worries about the state of their families, nondisclosure of status to family members, isolation centers with limited space, insomnia and, paradoxically, stigmatization by other health workers at the isolation center.(3) In Mexico, nurses were denied public transport and physically assaulted.(13) In India, doctors were asked to vacate from their homes and attacked while carrying out their duties, believing them to be a source of infection that spread in housing complexes.(36) Even children of doctors, ambulance drivers, family members of COVID-19 patients, and discharged patients are shunned by the community. In the Philippines, a nurse was attacked by men pouring bleach on his face.(37) Many nurses are

afraid to wear their uniforms outside of the health care settings, fearing for the safety of their own lives.(38)

Finally, media coverage could introduce fear and anxiety into people's psychological schemes of the "unknown."(39) Selective reporting by the media about COVID-19 could drive fear and panic about being infected with the disease, leading to social stigma and discrimination of vulnerable populations. Health care workers are being shunned because people fear being infected by them.(40) While media can have a positive effect by portraying health care workers as "heroes," the negative psychological burden on the health care workers themselves can be enormous and exhausting.(41) Distrust and panic towards health care workers potentially carrying COVID-19 further ostracize and oppress the very people who have the responsibility and training to care for sick COVID-19 patients. Interestingly, in our study, however, use of *social* media – which was significantly higher among health care workers – appears protective against bullying; people who used social media daily in our study were more than 1/3rd less likely to experience bullying. The potentially positive impact of social media use on COVID-19-related experience has been also found in other studies.(42) This finding reinforces that most bullying and stigma experienced by health care workers occurs in the context of their daily lives in their communities, workplaces, and traveling between the two.

Strengths and Limitations

Our study is limited by our use of a single question to measure bullying and harassing experiences, where other studies of similar topics use more nuanced sets of measures. We also do not collect the participants' roles within the health settings where they work, which would perhaps distinguish the experiences of different job levels. Our use of social media also restricts the generalization of our findings, in particular in that countries without access to Facebook and mTURK (e.g., the People's Republic of China) are not represented. Also, people recruited through social media mechanisms may differ from others in the community with respect to literacy, technological access, and resources. Further, we have chosen to report UN regional and sub-regional aggregations of countries in our analyses rather than countries themselves to avoid stigmatization based on our results. Our study, however, has several strengths, namely a large global sample size, four languages that cover much of the pandemic's reach at the time of data collection, a mixed methods design, and a robust

guiding model of Critical Medical Ecology which helps contextualize concepts, roles, and levels of impact.

Recommendations

In summary, health care workers are placed in closer contact with COVID-19 and the people infected by it. These workers are often vulnerable themselves (less job flexibility, more family responsibilities, greater medical risk) and even after controlling for a range of social and contextual variables, health care workers remain at considerable elevated risk of experiencing COVID-19-related stigma and bullying. In addition to impacting their own lives, stigma and bullying against health care workers impacts – even destabilizes – their families, neighborhoods, and patients. Addressing this issue requires understanding and addressing why people harass and stigmatize health care workers, and should aim to de-stigmatize health workers through open dialogue and discussion among stakeholders in their communities.(43) The United Nations has determined that violence against health care workers is a human rights violation and any acts of violence against health care workers discharging their duties should be condemned.(5) In the midst of a pandemic, making work environments safe and implementing measures to protect health care workers, their patients, and communities should be visioned as primary and essential prevention of COVID-19 itself, stress and mental health exacerbation at the individual and community levels, and interpersonal violence.

Studies have shown that during public health emergencies, when immediate and reliable information is required, there are consistently, subgroups of people that are at greater risk of experiencing stigmatization, discrimination, and harassment; hence, will need special attention and protection.(44, 45) Efforts to reduce stigmatization, bullying, and harassment associated with COVID-19 cannot be isolated; actions should be the result of proactive collaboration between leaders from diverse sectors of our societies, including but not limited to governments, health organizations, religious leaders, and public figures, such as athletes, communicators, and social influencers.

Strategies for reducing health care worker risk of COVID-19-related bullying should include promotion of reliable and official sources of information, such as social media and other communication methods since misinformation can increase the levels of stress. Moreover,

the message must be clear and oriented to increasing awareness while not promoting fear. Communities should be supported to identify and mitigate negative behaviors in order to support stigmatized groups. Lastly, groups at risk of experiencing stigmatization and bullying, such as health care workers, should first count on support and effective measures of protection in and out of their workplaces and communities.(43) Furthermore, health care workers at risk of or who have experienced any type of offence must be provided with psychological support to overcome the different forms of aggression.

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Author Statement

TD directed the design, implementation, and analysis of this study, and led the development of this manuscript. LA conducted background research and contributed to writing this manuscript. SS contributed to this study's design, conducted background research, and contributed to writing this manuscript. MB and SS contributed to this study's design, reviewed and coded qualitative data, and reviewed and edited drafts. TP reviewed and edited drafts and participated in the design of the study. EP contributed to the design of this study and reviewed the final manuscript. All co-authors reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no financial or other conflicts of interest with the content of this study. During the period of this study, Dr. Dye was the Principal Investigator on unrelated grants and contracts from the US National Institutes of Health, Pfizer Global Medical Grants, and the New York State AIDS Institute.

Data Statement

Given the identifying and potentially stigmatizing nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions though datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the Corresponding Author.

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	Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying									
	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					**7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?**				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	**Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)**	**Total (n=7411)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)**	**Total (n=7051)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**
Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?										
Tested COVID-19 positive	56 (47.5)	62 (52.5)	118	13.301	<.001	61 (51.7)	57 (48.3)	118	47.636	<.001
Tested COVID-19 negative	199 (66.8)	99 (33.2)	298			54 (18.1)	244 (81.9)	298		
Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?										
Believe have/ have had COVID-19	463 (75.4)	151 (24.6)	614	100.442	<.001	167 (27.2)	446 (72.8)	613	314.954	<.001
Do not believe have/ have had COVID-19/DK if had COVID-19	5597 (89.2)	678(10.8)	6275			406 (6.5)	5856 (93.5)	6262		
How closely are you following social or physical distancing, that is, staying at home, away from other people whenever you can, or staying away from other people when in a public place?										
Followed social distancing closely	5428 (88.3)	716 (11.7)	6144	9.115	0.003	475 (7.7)	5655 (92.3)	6130	26.960	<.001
Not followed social distancing closely	647 (84.6)	118 (15.4)	765	9.		101 (13.3)	660 (86.7)	761		
Bought or worn a protective mask (since the coronavirus outbreak)										

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
Did not buy or wear mask	1350 (90.2)	146 (9.8)	1496	6.433	0.011	164 (11.1)	1309 (88.9)	1473	17.418	<.001
Bought or wore mask	4943 (87.9)	682 (12.1)	5625			428 (7.7)	5108 (92.3)	5536		
Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
Did not have family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	6068 (90.6)	626 (9.4)	6694	260.557	<.001	431 (6.8)	5905 (93.2)	6336	216.477	<.001
Had family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	506 (70.6)	211 (29.4)	717			164 (22.9)	551 (77.1)	715		
Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
Do not have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	5315 (91.3)	505 (8.7)	5820	185.332	<.001	356 (6.5)	5106 (93.5)	5462	115.730	<.001
Have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	1259 (79.1)	332 (20.9)	1591			239 (15.0)	1350 (85.0)	1589		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
If you were required to remain at home because of quarantine or school or work closure, would you be able to do at least part of your job from home, or not?										
Could work from home/DK/NA	4678 (90.1)	516 (9.9)	5194	127.063	<.001	367 (7.1)	4815 (92.9)	5182	42.824	<.001
Could not work from home	1138 (79.0)	302 (21.0)	1440			179 (12.4)	1259 (87.6)	1438		
What best describes your education?										
High school or less education	884 (92.8)	69 (7.2)	953	23.301	<.001	77 (8.1)	873 (91.9)	950	.120	0.729
More than high school education	4362 (87.2)	638 (12.8)	5000			387 (7.8)	4590 (92.2)	4977		
What is your current age, in years?										
Age under 32 years	1770 (87.8)	247 (12.2)	2017	.149	0.7	165 (8.2)	1842 (91.8)	2007	.127	0.721
Age 32 years or more	3648 (88.1)	493 (11.9)	4141			328 (8.0)	3794 (92.0)	4122		
Which of the following best describes your gender:										

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					**7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?**				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	**Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)**	**Total (n=7411)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)**	**Total (n=7051)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**
Male	2861 (88.7)	366 (11.3)	3227	3.647	0.161	294 (9.2)	2918 (90.8)	3212	43.042	<.001
Female	2465 (87.2)	363 (12.8)	2828			188 (6.7)	2629 (93.3)	2817		
Other option	33 (91.7)	3 (8.3)	36			12 (33.3)	24 (66.7)	36		
Use social media daily										
Does not use social media daily	1494 (90.5)	156 (9.5)	1650	7.169	0.007	158 (12.1)	1146 (87.9)	1304	28.012	<.001
Uses social media daily	5080 (88.2)	681 (11.8)	5761			437 (7.6)	5310 (92.4)	5747		
UN Region of Residence										
Africa region	504 (86.4)	79 (13.6)	583	88.135	<.001	59 (11.5)	455 (88.5)	514	54.964	<.001
Northern Africa	130 (90.3)	14 (9.7)	144			4 (0.03.3)	116 (96.7)	120		
Sub-Saharan Africa	374 (85.2)	65 (14.8)	439			55 (0.14.0)	339 (86.0)	394		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Eastern Africa	184 (83.3)	37 (16.7)	221			32 (0.16.1)	167 (83.9)	199		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Middle Africa	33 (89.2)	4 (10.8)	37			4 (0.12.1)	29 (87.9)	33		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying										
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	**Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)**	**Total (n=7411)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)**	**Total (n=7051)**	**Chi-square**	**p-value**
Sub-Saharan Africa: Southern Africa	60 (88.2)	8 (11.8)	68			11 (0.17.5)	52 (82.5)	63		
Sub-Saharan Africa: Western Africa	97 (85.8)	16 (14.2)	113			8 (0.08.1)	91 (91.9)	99		
Asia Region	1227 (83.8)	237 (16.2)	1464			141 (0.10.3)	1234 (89.7)	1375		
Central Asia	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	4			2 (0.50.0)	2 (50.0)	4		
Eastern Asia	25 (96.2)	1 (3.8)	26			1 (0.04.0)	24 (96.0)	25		
South-eastern Asia	207 (90.4)	22 (9.6)	229			13 (0.06.1)	201 (93.9)	214		
Southern Asia	924 (83.0)	189 (17.0)	1113			112 (0.10.7)	932 (89.3)	1044		
Western Asia	68 (73.9)	24 (26.1)	92			13 (0.14.8)	75 (85.2)	88		
Europe Region	1448 (93.8)	96 (6.2)	1544			76 (5.0)	1433 (95.0)	1509		
Eastern Europe	84 (91.3)	8 (8.7)	92			8 (9.0)	81 (91.0)	89		
Northern Europe	464 (91.7)	42 (8.3)	506			34 (6.9)	462 (93.1)	496		
Southern Europe	678 (95.1)	35 (4.9)	713			22 (3.2)	674 (96.8)	696		
Western Europe	222 (95.3)	11 (4.7)	233			12 (5.3)	216 (94.7)	228		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
Latin America and the Caribbean Region	1458 (88.6)	187 (11.4)	1645			99 (6.4)	1459 (93.6)	1558		
Caribbean	330 (85.3)	57 (14.7)	387			22 (6.0)	342 (94.0)	364		
Central America	589 (88.7)	75 (11.3)	664			49 (7.8)	580 (92.2)	629		
South America	539 (90.7)	55 (9.3)	594			28 (5.0)	537 (95.0)	565		
Northern America Region	1490 (87.9)	205 (12.1)	1695			172 (10.6)	1455 (89.4)	1627		
Oceania Region	447 (93.1)	33 (6.9)	480			48 (10.3)	420 (89.7)	468		
Australia and New Zealand	402 (93.5)	28 (6.5)	430			41 (9.6)	385 (90.4)	426		
Melanesia	21 (100.0)	0 (0)	21			2 (13.3)	13 (86.7)	15		
Micronesia	17 (100.0)	0 (0)	17			0 (0)	17 (100.0)	17		
Polynesia	7 (58.3)	5 (41.7)	12			5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	10		
Do you or does someone in your household have a serious health condition such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes?										
I do not have a chronic disease	5335 (90.4)	569 (9.6)	5904	79.522	<.001	402 (7.2)	5146 (92.8)	5548	47.917	<.001

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
I have a chronic disease	1239 (82.2)	268 (17.8)	1507			193 (12.8)	1310 (87.2)	1503		
No one in my household has a chronic disease	4927 (89.9)	553 (10.1)	5480	30.370	<.001	421 (8.2)	4703 (91.8)	5124	1.199	0.274
Someone else in my household has a chronic disease	1647 (85.3)	284 (14.7)	1931			174 (9.0)	1753 (91.0)	1927		
Are you responsible for taking care of children?										
I am not responsible for care of children	3622 (90.3)	388 (9.7)	4010	66.162	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	4002	49.640	<.001
I am responsible for care of children	2205 (83.6)	432 (16.4)	2637			295 (11.2)	2334 (88.8)	2629		
Are you responsible for taking care of any elderly people?										
I am not responsible for care of elders	4039 (91.4)	378 (8.6)	4417	168.604	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	4002	49.640	<.001

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
I am responsible for care of elders	1855 (80.5)	450 (19.5)	2305			289 (12.6)	2009 (87.4)	2298		
Do anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?										
No one else in my household works in a health care setting	5806 (88.5)	754 (11.5)	6560	2.278	0.131	474 (7.6)	5730 (92.4)	6204	42.597	<.001
Someone else in my household works in a health care setting	768 (90.2)	83 (9.8)	851			121 (14.3)	726 (85.7)	847		
Do you own a car?										
I do not own a car	2299 (90.4)	244 (9.6)	2543	27.339	<.001	222 (8.8)	2308 (91.2)	2530	1.188	0.276
I own a car	3668 (86.1)	592 (13.9)	4260			341 (8.0)	3911 (92.0)	4252		
Do you own a home?										
I do not own a home	2305 (89.8)	263 (10.2)	2568	15.677	<.001	231 (9.0)	2324 (91.0)	2555	2.839	0.092
I own a home	3655 (86.5)	570 (13.5)	4225			332 (7.9)	3884 (92.1)	4216		

	7. Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?					7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?				
	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting (n=6574)	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting (n=837)	Total (n=7411)	Chi-square	p-value	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value
Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?										
People with COVID-19 lose status in the community	1208 (79.8)	306 (20.2)	1514	119.934		264 (17.5)	1241 (82.5)	1505	215.153	<.001
People with COVID-19 do not lose status in the community	4865 (90.2)	530 (9.8)	5395			309 (5.7)	5079 (94.3)	5388		
Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?										
People gossip about other people with COVID-19	1525 (81.2)	353 (18.8)	1878	111.356	<.001	274 (14.6)	1598 (85.4)	1872	135.154	<.001
People do not gossip about other people with COVID-19	4532 (90.5)	476 (9.5)	5008			297 (5.9)	4702 (94.1)	4999		

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

Table 2. Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis of Work in Health Care Settings and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?					Model 1: Unadjusted Odds Ratio (OR; 95% CI)	Model 2: Adjusted* Odds Ratio (aOR; 95% CI)
	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value		
Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?							
I work in a health care setting	151 (18.1)	685 (81.9)	836	113.689	<.001	2.9 (2.3, 3.5)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)
I do not work in a health care setting	444 (7.1)	5771 (92.9)	6215				

*Adjusted for: Could not work from home, Have/ have had COVID-19, Have not closely followed social-physical distancing, Have friend/ family/ neighbor with COVID-19, Have friend/ family/ neighbor who died from COVID-19, Have at least one chronic disease, Have child care responsibilities, Have elder care responsibilities, Reside in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania

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Table 3: Frequency of qualitative codes applied to COVID-19-related harassment/ bullied/ hurt excerpts		
Qualitative Code (*7e. Been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus, please explain*)	**Applied to excerpts (# (%)) (n=327)**	**Example quotation**
Happened in/ related to the community	109 (33.1)	*Mi sobrina que es Medica, la Hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciendolae que se valla de alli...* (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there…) (Participant from South America)
Happened with police/ government officials	45 (13.7)	*The military police use very high handed methods at roadblocks and when the curfew hours start in the evening. I will just say it like that.* (Male participant, 50s, from Sub-Saharan Africa)
Involved violence	44 (13.4)	*Son [is] deputy supermarket manager - has been threatened and verbally abused at work.* (Participant from Western Europe, 60s)
Racism	27 (8.2)	*My partner and his family as Asian, and they have been on the receiving end of racist remarks and harassment for the last 3 months because of this virus. (Early 20s, other gender, Northern Europe)*
Happened in social media/ popular media	23 (7.0)	*Verbal harassment on social media from COVID-19 nay-sayers* (Male participant, 60s, North America)
Happened in/ related to work	21 (6.4)	*Mi esposa trabaja en un hospital. Los vecinos no nos hablan.* (My wife works in a hospital. Neighbors don't speak to us.) (Male participant, 30s, Caribbean)
Happened within the family	19 (5.8)	*We were harassed and bullied by our overseas family, they called us cowards and a lot of other nasty things and tried to pressure us into continuing with overseas travel plans (we had asked them not to visit us as previously planned due to concerns about the virus).* (Female participant, 20s, from Oceania)
Bullied for wearing mask	15 (4.6)	*Yelled at for wearing a mask. Coughed on at a gas station. Just hate going out...* (Female participant, 60s, from North America)
Bullied for NOT wearing a mask	7 (2.1)	*E' stato picchiato poichè non aveva la mascherina. Ma non è colpa sua se non è possibile comprarle o trovarle nei negozi..* (He was beaten because he didn't have a mask. But it's not his fault that you can't buy them or find them in stores.) (Male participant, 20s, from Southern Europe)

Global Coronavirus Survey

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Welcome! You are invited to participate in a global epidemiological survey from the University of Rochester to help us better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about topics related to current public health issues, such as coronavirus, COVID-19, and other infectious diseases, and the factors that might relate to them. If you're 18 years old or older and can answer the survey in English, please proceed below!

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of* ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices
Principal Investigator: Timothy Dye, PhD and Eva Pressman, MD

This form describes a research study that is being conducted by faculty from the University of Rochester's School of Medicine and Dentistry.

The purpose of this study is to better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about some topics related to current public health issues, such as coronavirus and other infectious diseases, and the factors that might relate to them. The study includes questions about your thoughts and experiences about coronavirus and COVID-19, physical and mental health, stress, social support, and demographic questions. You can skip any question you wish.

If you decide to take part in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey through a link you can reach on the internet. It will take about 20-40 minutes to complete the survey. We estimate that approximately 7000 people will take part in this study.

The risks of participation are minimal. Some of the questions may be upsetting or make you feel uncomfortable. You can skip any of the questions you do not want to answer. To protect the confidentiality of the data, data will be transmitted in an encrypted format (readable only to authorized personnel). There are no expected benefits.

You will not receive compensation to participate in this survey.

The University of Rochester makes every effort to keep the information collected from you private. Results of the research may be presented at meetings or in publications, and will not identify specific people who responded. The University of Rochester is receiving payment from the Mae Stone Goode Foundation for conducting this research study.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You do not have to participate and you can stop the survey at any time. If you choose to stop, we cannot delete your information since we do not collect any identifying information and would be unable to find and delete your record.

For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

Please contact the University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board at 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telephone +1 (585) 276-0005 or +1 (877) 449-4441 for the following reasons:

• You wish to talk to someone other than the research staff about your rights as a research subject;

• To voice concerns about the research.

RSRB STUDY00004825
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

Information
Sheet

Study Title: Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices

Principal Investigators: Dr. Timothy Dye, Dr. Eva Pressman

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Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You are free not to participate or to withdraw at any time, for whatever reason.

For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at +1 585-276-6953 and tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

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• To voice concerns about the research.

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Continue with the survey? ◯ Yes
◯ No

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Section 1: Country Questions

1. What country do you live in?

- ○ Afghanistan
- ○ Åland Islands
- ○ Albania
- ○ Algeria
- ○ American Samoa
- ○ Andorra
- ○ Angola
- ○ Anguilla
- ○ Antarctica[a]
- ○ Antigua and Barbuda
- ○ Argentina
- ○ Armenia
- ○ Aruba
- ○ Australia[b]
- ○ Austria
- ○ Azerbaijan
- ○ Bahamas (the)
- ○ Bahrain
- ○ Bangladesh
- ○ Barbados
- ○ Belarus
- ○ Belgium
- ○ Belize
- ○ Benin
- ○ Bermuda
- ○ Bhutan
- ○ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ○ Bonaire
- ○ Sint Eustatius
- ○ Saba
- ○ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ○ Botswana
- ○ Bouvet Island
- ○ Brazil
- ○ British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
- ○ Brunei Darussalam[e]
- ○ Bulgaria
- ○ Burkina Faso
- ○ Burundi
- ○ Cabo Verde[f]
- ○ Cambodia
- ○ Cameroon
- ○ Canada
- ○ Cayman Islands (the)
- ○ Central African Republic (the)
- ○ Chad
- ○ Chile
- ○ China
- ○ Christmas Island
- ○ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- ○ Colombia
- ○ Comoros (the)
- ○ Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
- ○ Congo (the)[g]
- ○ Cook Islands (the)
- ○ Costa Rica
- ○ Côte d'Ivoire[h]
- ○ Croatia
- ○ Cuba
- ○ Curaçao
- ○ Cyprus
- ○ Czechia[i]
- ○ Denmark
- ○ Djibouti
- ○ Dominica
- ○ Dominican Republic (the)
- ○ Ecuador
- ○ Egypt
- ○ El Salvador

○ Equatorial Guinea
○ Eritrea
○ Estonia
○ Eswatini[j]
○ Ethiopia
○ Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas][k]
○ Faroe Islands (the)
○ Fiji
○ Finland
○ France[l]
○ French Guiana
○ French Polynesia
○ French Southern Territories (the)[m]
○ Gabon
○ Gambia (the)
○ Georgia
○ Germany
○ Ghana
○ Gibraltar
○ Greece
○ Greenland
○ Grenada
○ Guadeloupe
○ Guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guernsey
○ Guinea
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana
○ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
○ Holy See (the)[n]
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ Hungary
○ Iceland
○ India
○ Indonesia
○ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
○ Iraq
○ Ireland
○ Isle of Man
○ Israel
○ Italy
○ Jamaica
○ Japan
○ Jersey
○ Jordan
○ Kazakhstan
○ Kenya
○ Kiribati
○ Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)[o]
○ Korea (the Republic of)[p]
○ Kuwait
○ Kyrgyzstan
○ Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)[q]
○ Latvia
○ Lebanon
○ Lesotho
○ Liberia
○ Libya
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lithuania
○ Luxembourg
○ Macao[r]
○ North Macedonia[s]
○ Madagascar
○ Malawi
○ Malaysia
○ Maldives
○ Mali
○ Malta

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◯ Marshall Islands (the)
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◯ Mauritania
◯ Mauritius
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexico
◯ Micronesia (Federated States of)
◯ Moldova (the Republic of)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ Montenegro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Morocco
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar[t]
◯ Namibia
◯ Nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Netherlands (the)
◯ New Caledonia
◯ New Zealand
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (the)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norfolk Island
◯ Northern Mariana Islands (the)
◯ Norway
◯ Oman
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, State of
◯ Panama
◯ Papua New Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Peru
◯ Philippines (the)
◯ Pitcairn[u]
◯ Poland
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Qatar
◯ Réunion
◯ Romania
◯ Russian Federation (the)[v]
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saint Barthélemy
◯ Saint Helena
◯ Ascension Island
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Saint Kitts and Nevis
◯ Saint Lucia
◯ Saint Martin (French part)
◯ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
◯ Samoa
◯ San Marino
◯ Sao Tome and Principe
◯ Saudi Arabia
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leone
◯ Singapore
◯ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
◯ Slovakia
◯ Slovenia
◯ Solomon Islands
◯ Somalia
◯ South Africa
◯ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

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◯ South Sudan
◯ Spain
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudan (the)
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Sweden
◯ Switzerland
◯ Syrian Arab Republic (the)[x]
◯ Taiwan (Province of China)[y]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzania, the United Republic of
◯ Thailand
◯ Timor-Leste[aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad and Tobago
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkey
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turks and Caicos Islands (the)
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Uganda
◯ Ukraine
◯ United Arab Emirates (the)
◯ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)
◯ United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)[ac]
◯ United States of America (the)
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistan
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
◯ Viet Nam[ae]
◯ Virgin Islands (British)[af]
◯ Virgin Islands (U.S.)[ag]
◯ Wallis and Futuna
◯ Western Sahara[ah]
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Other

Live in Other Country, please specify

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1b. For US residents, what State do you live in?

- ○ New York
- ○ Alabama
- ○ Alaska
- ○ Arizona
- ○ Arkansas
- ○ California
- ○ Colorado
- ○ Connecticut
- ○ Delaware
- ○ Florida
- ○ Georgia
- ○ Hawaii
- ○ Idaho
- ○ Illinois
- ○ Indiana
- ○ Iowa
- ○ Kansas
- ○ Kentucky
- ○ Louisiana
- ○ Maine
- ○ Maryland
- ○ Massachusetts
- ○ Michigan
- ○ Minnesota
- ○ Mississippi
- ○ Missouri
- ○ Montana
- ○ Nebraska
- ○ Nevada
- ○ New Hampshire
- ○ New Jersey
- ○ New Mexico
- ○ North Carolina
- ○ North Dakota
- ○ Ohio
- ○ Oklahoma
- ○ Oregon
- ○ Pennsylvania
- ○ Rhode Island
- ○ South Carolina
- ○ South Dakota
- ○ Tennessee
- ○ Texas
- ○ Utah
- ○ Vermont
- ○ Virginia
- ○ Washington
- ○ West Virginia
- ○ Wisconsin
- ○ Wyoming

1c. Indian residents, what state do you live in?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

2. What country were you born in?

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○ Afghanistan
○ Åland Islands
○ Albania
○ Algeria
○ American Samoa
○ Andorra
○ Angola
○ Anguilla
○ Antarctica[a]
○ Antigua and Barbuda
○ Argentina
○ Armenia
○ Aruba
○ Australia[b]
○ Austria
○ Azerbaijan
○ Bahamas (the)
○ Bahrain
○ Bangladesh
○ Barbados
○ Belarus
○ Belgium
○ Belize
○ Benin
○ Bermuda
○ Bhutan
○ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
○ Bonaire
○ Sint Eustatius
○ Saba
○ Bosnia and Herzegovina
○ Botswana
○ Bouvet Island
○ Brazil
○ British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
○ Brunei Darussalam[e]
○ Bulgaria
○ Burkina Faso
○ Burundi
○ Cabo Verde[f]
○ Cambodia
○ Cameroon
○ Canada
○ Cayman Islands (the)
○ Central African Republic (the)
○ Chad
○ Chile
○ China
○ Christmas Island
○ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
○ Colombia
○ Comoros (the)
○ Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
○ Congo (the)[g]
○ Cook Islands (the)
○ Costa Rica
○ Côte d'Ivoire[h]
○ Croatia
○ Cuba
○ Curaçao
○ Cyprus
○ Czechia[i]
○ Denmark
○ Djibouti
○ Dominica
○ Dominican Republic (the)
○ Ecuador
○ Egypt
○ El Salvador

○ Equatorial Guinea
○ Eritrea
○ Estonia
○ Eswatini[j]
○ Ethiopia
○ Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas][k]
○ Faroe Islands (the)
○ Fiji
○ Finland
○ France[l]
○ French Guiana
○ French Polynesia
○ French Southern Territories (the)[m]
○ Gabon
○ Gambia (the)
○ Georgia
○ Germany
○ Ghana
○ Gibraltar
○ Greece
○ Greenland
○ Grenada
○ Guadeloupe
○ Guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guernsey
○ Guinea
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana
○ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
○ Holy See (the)[n]
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ Hungary
○ Iceland
○ India
○ Indonesia
○ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
○ Iraq
○ Ireland
○ Isle of Man
○ Israel
○ Italy
○ Jamaica
○ Japan
○ Jersey
○ Jordan
○ Kazakhstan
○ Kenya
○ Kiribati
○ Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)[o]
○ Korea (the Republic of)[p]
○ Kuwait
○ Kyrgyzstan
○ Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)[q]
○ Latvia
○ Lebanon
○ Lesotho
○ Liberia
○ Libya
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lithuania
○ Luxembourg
○ Macao[r]
○ North Macedonia[s]
○ Madagascar
○ Malawi
○ Malaysia
○ Maldives
○ Mali
○ Malta

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○ Marshall Islands (the)
○ Martinique
○ Mauritania
○ Mauritius
○ Mayotte
○ Mexico
○ Micronesia (Federated States of)
○ Moldova (the Republic of)
○ Monaco
○ Mongolia
○ Montenegro
○ Montserrat
○ Morocco
○ Mozambique
○ Myanmar[t]
○ Namibia
○ Nauru
○ Nepal
○ Netherlands (the)
○ New Caledonia
○ New Zealand
○ Nicaragua
○ Niger (the)
○ Nigeria
○ Niue
○ Norfolk Island
○ Northern Mariana Islands (the)
○ Norway
○ Oman
○ Pakistan
○ Palau
○ Palestine, State of
○ Panama
○ Papua New Guinea
○ Paraguay
○ Peru
○ Philippines (the)
○ Pitcairn[u]
○ Poland
○ Portugal
○ Puerto Rico
○ Qatar
○ Réunion
○ Romania
○ Russian Federation (the)[v]
○ Rwanda
○ Saint Barthélemy
○ Saint Helena
○ Ascension Island
○ Tristan da Cunha
○ Saint Kitts and Nevis
○ Saint Lucia
○ Saint Martin (French part)
○ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
○ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
○ Samoa
○ San Marino
○ Sao Tome and Principe
○ Saudi Arabia
○ Senegal
○ Serbia
○ Seychelles
○ Sierra Leone
○ Singapore
○ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
○ Slovakia
○ Slovenia
○ Solomon Islands
○ Somalia
○ South Africa
○ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

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◯ South Sudan
◯ Spain
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudan (the)
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Sweden
◯ Switzerland
◯ Syrian Arab Republic (the)[x]
◯ Taiwan (Province of China)[y]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzania, the United Republic of
◯ Thailand
◯ Timor-Leste[aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad and Tobago
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkey
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turks and Caicos Islands (the)
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Uganda
◯ Ukraine
◯ United Arab Emirates (the)
◯ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)
◯ United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)[ac]
◯ United States of America (the)
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistan
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
◯ Viet Nam[ae]
◯ Virgin Islands (British)[af]
◯ Virgin Islands (U.S.)[ag]
◯ Wallis and Futuna
◯ Western Sahara[ah]
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Other

Born in Other Country, please specify:

_____

Section 2: Health Attitudes

Each item below is a belief statement about your health with which you may agree or disagree. This is a measure of your personal beliefs; there are no right or wrong answers. Please tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Agree	Strongly agree
1. If I get sick, it is my own behavior which determines how soon I get well again.	○	○	○	○	○
2. No matter what I do, if I am going to get sick, I will get sick.	○	○	○	○	○
3. Having regular contact with my physician is the best way for me to avoid illness.	○	○	○	○	○
4. Most things that affect my health happen to me by accident.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Whenever I don't feel well, I should consult a medically trained professional.	○	○	○	○	○
6. I am in control of my health.	○	○	○	○	○
7. My family has a lot to do with my becoming sick or staying healthy.	○	○	○	○	○
8. When I get sick, I am to blame.	○	○	○	○	○
9. Luck plays a big part in determining how soon I will recover from an illness.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Health professionals control my health	○	○	○	○	○
11. My good health is largely a matter of good fortune.	○	○	○	○	○
12. The main thing which affects my health is what I myself do	○	○	○	○	○
13. If I take care of myself, I can avoid illness.	○	○	○	○	○

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14. Whenever I recover from an illness, its usually because other people (for example, doctors, nurses, family, friends) have been taking good care of me.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

15. No matter what I do, I'm likely to get sick.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

16. If it's meant to be, I will stay healthy.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

17. If I take the right actions, I can stay healthy.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

18. Regarding my health, I can only do what my doctor tells me to do.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Section 3 - Beliefs about Coronavirus

1. As far as you know, have public health experts recommended these actions as a way to help slow the spread of coronavirus?

	Yes, recommended	No, not recommended	Don't Know
a. Frequent hand washing	○	○	○
b. Boil water before drinking	○	○	○
c. Healthy people wearing facemasks in public	○	○	○
d. Avoiding gatherings with large numbers of people	○	○	○
e. Using mosquito repellent	○	○	○
f. Staying home if you are feeling sick	○	○	○

g. Other recommendations

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2. As far as you know, which of the following is a way that coronavirus is transmitted, or spread?

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	Yes, transmitted this way	No, not transmitted this way	Don't Know
a. Being in close physical proximity with someone who is infected	○	○	○
b. Touching surfaces that contain small amounts of bodily fluids from someone who is infected	○	○	○
c. Through mosquito bites	○	○	○
d. Through genes/ genetics	○	○	○

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e. What other ways is coronavirus transmitted or spread? Please explain.

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3. For each of the following, please tell us if you think this is a common symptom of coronavirus infection (COVID-19)			
	Yes, a symptom	No, not a symptom	Don't know
a. Fever	○	○	○
b. Dry cough	○	○	○
c. Vomiting	○	○	○
d. Nasal congestion/ runny nose	○	○	○
e. Rash	○	○	○

f. Other Symptoms (Please describe:)

_____

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4. Do you think any of the groups below have a higher risk of developing serious medical issues if they become infected with coronavirus?

	Yes, higher risk	No, not higher risk	Don't know
a. Children	◯	◯	◯
b. Pregnant women	◯	◯	◯
c. People with chronic health conditions	◯	◯	◯
d. People in their early 20s	◯	◯	◯
e. People with obesity	◯	◯	◯
f. People over 60	◯	◯	◯

5. As far as you know, is there a vaccine to protect people from the current coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, or not?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No   ◯ Don't know

6. As far as you know, does the vaccine for influenza, or seasonal flu, protect people from the current coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, or not?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No   ◯ Don't know

7. As far as you know, if someone thinks they are having symptoms of coronavirus, what should they do?
◯ Stay home and call a doctor or medical provider
◯ Seek health care immediately at an emergency room or urgent care facility
◯ Something else
◯ Don't Know

7a. Something else, please explain

_____

Section 4 – Health Concerns and Experience

1. Do you feel you have enough information about how to protect yourself and your family from coronavirus?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

2. What, if anything, are you doing to protect yourself and your family from coronavirus?

_____

3. Do you feel that worry or stress related to coronavirus has had a negative impact on your mental health, or not?

○ Yes- major impact
○ Yes - minor impact
○ No
○ Don't Know

3b. Please explain:

_____

q4. How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?

a. The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

a. Please explain:

_____

b. Science (including researchers and analysts)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

b. Please explain:

_____

c. The government (including local and national governments)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

c. Please explain:

_____

d. The educational system (including primary schools, secondary schools, and universities)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

d. Please explain:

_____

e. Local shops and services (including stores, supermarkets, restaurants)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

e. Please explain:

_____

f. Industry (including large employers, factories, manufacterers)

⟳ Not effective at all
⟳ Not very effective
⟳ Somewhat effective
⟳ Very effective

f. Please explain:

_____

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2 g. The press (including reporters, newspapers,   ◯ Not effective at all
3 television and visual media)   ◯ Not very effective
4   ◯ Somewhat effective
5   ◯ Very effective

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7 g. Please explain:
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11 h. Social media platforms   ◯ Not effective at all
12   ◯ Not very effective
13   ◯ Somewhat effective
14   ◯ Very effective
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16 h. Please explain:
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5. How worried, if at all, are you about each of the following items?

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	Don't Know
a. You or someone in your family will get sick from the coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
b. You will lose income due to a workplace closure or reduced hours because of coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
c. That you will become sick with Lyme Disease	○	○	○	○	○
d. Your investments such as retirement or college savings will be negatively impacted by coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
e. That you will become sick with dengue	○	○	○	○	○
f. You will put yourself at risk of exposure to coronavirus because you can't afford to stay home and miss work	○	○	○	○	○
g. You will not be able to afford testing or treatment for coronavirus if you need it	○	○	○	○	○

h. Worried about something else, please explain

_____

5b. How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

○ A lot
○ Some
○ Just a little
○ Not at all
○ Don't Know

5b. Please explain how much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

_____

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	Yes	No	Don't Know
6. Please tell us if you have taken any of the following actions because of the recent coronavirus outbreak.			
a. Decided not to travel or changed travel plans	○	○	○
b. Bought or worn a protective mask	○	○	○
c. Stocked up on items such as food and household supplies	○	○	○
d. Postponed or canceled health care visits	○	○	○
e. Got extra refills on prescription medication	○	○	○
f. Stayed home instead of going to work school, or other regular activities	○	○	○
g. Postponed or canceled a medical procedure or surgery	○	○	○
h. Canceled plans to attend large gatherings such as concerts or sporting events	○	○	○
i. Quit my job	○	○	○

6b. Please share any explanation or details you would like of the items above:

_____

7. Have you experienced any of the following because of coronavirus?

7a. Lost income from a job or business

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

a. Lost income from a job or business, please explain

_____

7b. Been unable to get groceries

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

b. Been unable to get groceries, please explain

_____

7c. Been unable to get cleaning supplies or hand sanitizer

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

7c. Been unable to get cleaning supplies or hand sanitizer, please explain

_____

7d. Been unable to get prescription medication

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

d. Been unable to get prescription medication, please explain

_____

7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

7e. Been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus, please explain.

_____

8. How closely are you following social or physical distancing, that is, staying at home, away from other people whenever you can, or staying away from other people when in a public place?

- ◯ Very closely
- ◯ Somewhat closely
- ◯ Not very closely
- ◯ Not closely at all

Please tell us more about your thoughts and experiences of social or physical distancing: (open ended)

_____

9. Have you personally been tested for coronavirus, or not?

- ◯ Yes, have been tested
- ◯ No, have not been tested
- ◯ Don't Know

9a. Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?

○ Test was positive
○ Test was negative
○ I don't know yet

10. Among those not tested: Have you tried to get tested for coronavirus, or not?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

11. Among those not tested: Do you think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one, or not?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

11. Please explain where you think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one.

_____

11. Please explain why you don't think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one.

_____

12. Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please explain why you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?

_____

13. If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please explain why you would get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

Please explain why you would not get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

Please explain why you don't know if you would get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

14. Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?

☐ Yes, a family member
☐ Yes, a friend
☐ Yes, a neighbor
☐ Yes, someone else
☐ No
☐ I don't know

15. Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?

☐ Yes, a family member
☐ Yes, a friend
☐ Yes, a neighbor
☐ Yes, someone else
☐ No
☐ I don't know

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16. Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?

◯ Definitely yes
◯ Probably yes
◯ Probably not
◯ Definitely not
◯ I don't know

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17. Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?

◯ Definitely yes
◯ Probably yes
◯ Probably not
◯ Definitely not
◯ I don't know

Section 5 –Household Questions

1. Do you own a car?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Choose not to answer

2. Do you own a home?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Choose not to answer

3. Are you the parent or guardian of any child under the age of 18 living in your household?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

4. Has your child's school or daycare been closed for any length of time as a result of coronavirus, or not?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

5. If your child's school or daycare is/was closed for two weeks or more due to coronavirus, how difficult, if at all, has it been/would it be for you to find alternative childcare?
- ◯ Very Difficult
- ◯ Somewhat Difficult
- ◯ Not too Difficult
- ◯ Not at all Difficult

6. If you were required to remain at home because of quarantine or school or work closure, would you be able to do at least part of your job from home, or not?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not applicable
- ◯ Don't know

6. Please explain how you would you be able to do at least part of your job from home

_____

6. Please explain why you wouldn't be able to do at least part of your job from home

_____

7. Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office? (check all that apply)
- ☐ Yes, me
- ☐ Yes, someone in my household
- ☐ No, no one
- ☐ Don't know

8. How many children under age 18 currently live in your household?

_____

9. How many adults, age 18 and over, currently live in your household including yourself?

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10. Are you responsible for taking care of children?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

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11. Are you responsible for taking care of any elderly people?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please tell us about your social support system (friends, family, neighbors):

_____

Section 6: Stress in the past month

	Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often
1. In the last month, how often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly?	○	○	○	○	○
2. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	○	○	○	○	○
3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?	○	○	○	○	○
5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?	○	○	○	○	○
6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?	○	○	○	○	○
7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life?	○	○	○	○	○
8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?	○	○	○	○	○
9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control?	○	○	○	○	○
10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Please tell us about your feelings of stress over the past month:

_____

12/04/2020 9:11am

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Section 7 - Social support

	Very Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mildly Disagree	Neutral	Mildly Agree	Strongly Agree	Very Strongly Agree
1. There is a special person who is around when I am in need.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3. My family really tries to help me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
6. My friends really try to help me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
8. I can talk about my problems with my family.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
11. My family is willing to help me make decisions.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
12. I can talk about my problems with my friends.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Section 8: Health Questions

1. Would you say in general your health is

- ◯ Excellent
- ◯ Very good
- ◯ Good
- ◯ Fair
- ◯ Poor

2. Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

_____
(number of days)

3. Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

_____
(number of days)

4. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

_____
(number of days)

5. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to get health care (for example, see a doctor) but could not because of cost?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

6. Do you or does someone in your household have a serious health condition such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Yes, I do
- ☐ Yes, someone else in my household does
- ☐ No, no one does
- ☐ I don't know

7. Which of the following apply to you (check all that apply):

- ☐ I am currently pregnant
- ☐ My partner is currently pregnant
- ☐ Neither my partner nor I are currently pregnant

8. Would you like to become pregnant or have a child in the next year?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

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Section 9: Social Media

1. Which of the following social media platforms do you use? (Check best response for each)

	use daily	a few times per week	a few times per month	rarely use	never use
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. How has your social media use changed since the coronavirus pandemic started?

○ Use social media a lot more
○ Use social media a bit more
○ Don't use social media more at all
○ Don't know

2b. Please explain how your social media use has changed since the coronavirus pandemic started:

_____

Section 10: Demographic Questions

1. What is your current age, in years?

_____

2. How would you describe your ethnic background?

_____

4. Do you consider yourself any of the following?
(check all that apply)

☐ Mexican
☐ Puerto Rican
☐ Cuban

4a. If you consider yourself part of another
Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity other than those listed
above, please describe:

_____

4b. I do not consider myself Hispanic or Latinx

○ True
○ False

5. What best describes your education?

○ Did not complete high school
○ Completed secondary education, high school, or GED
○ Attended university/college but did not complete it
○ Graduated from university/college
○ Degree beyond university/college (MA, PhD, MD, etc.)

6. What is your present religion, if any? Check all that apply

	Yes	No	Choose not to answer
a. Christian	○	○	○
b. Jewish (Judaism)	○	○	○
c. Muslim	○	○	○
d. Buddhist	○	○	○
e. Hindu	○	○	○
f. Atheist (do not believe in God)	○	○	○
g. Other	○	○	○
h. Don't Know	○	○	○

6g. Other Religion, please specify

_____

7. If you live in the USA, please identify race/ethnicity (check all that apply)

☐ American Indian or Alaskan
☐ Asian
☐ Black or African American
☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Pacific Islander
☐ Caucasian
☐ Other

7. You selected other, please specify other race/ethnicity

_____

7. Which of the following categories do you identify as?

For the purposes of this study, please use the following definitions.

Hearing/non-deaf: Person with no hearing loss;
Hard of hearing: Person with some hearing loss;
deaf: Person that has hearing loss;
Deaf: Person that has hearing loss and identifies with Deaf culture;
DeafBlind: Person with a combination of hearing loss and limited-to-no vision.

○ Hearing/non-deaf
○ Hard of hearing
○ deaf
○ Deaf
○ DeafBlind

9. Which of the following best describes your gender:

○ Male
○ Female
○ Other option

q9. You selected other option to describe your gender, please explain:

_____

10. Do you think of yourself as (check all that apply):

☐ Straight
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbian
☐ Bisexual
☐ Transgender
☐ Not listed above

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10a. Not listed above, please state

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Section 11: Final Question

6 1. Please share any additional thoughts about
7 coronavirus and COVID-19 that you might have:

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Section 12: Survey Quality

 We would now like to ask you a few questions about this survey to improve it in the future. If you have specific questions you would like to point out please copy and paste the question in the text field.

1. In general, the questions in this survey were "understandable." That is, you did not have to read the item more than once to understand what it was asking.

⃝ Strongly Disagree
⃝ Disagree
⃝ Neither disagree nor agree
⃝ Agree
⃝ Strongly agree

2. Were there any specific questions that were particularly difficult to understand? If yes, please specify (as best you can)

_____

3. In general, the meaning of the questions were clear and straightforward

⃝ Strongly Disagree
⃝ Disagree
⃝ Neither disagree nor agree
⃝ Agree
⃝ Strongly agree

4. Were there any specific questions that the meaning was unclear? If yes, please specify (as best you can)

⃝ Yes   ⃝ No

4a. If yes, please specify (as best you can)

_____

5. The scales used to answer the questions were adequate. That is, do you feel the scale provided you with an appropriate way to respond?

⃝ Strongly Disagree
⃝ Disagree
⃝ Neither disagree nor agree
⃝ Agree
⃝ Strongly agree

6. In your opinion, were any of the questions written in such a way that there was ONLY one OBVIOUS answer for you?

⃝ Yes
⃝ No

6b. Please explain:

_____

Any other comments you wish to make about this study

_____
( )

For more information about coronavirus and COVID-19, please visit

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/

https://www.who.int/

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Encuesta global sobre coronavirus

¡Bienvenido! Lo invitamos a participar en una encuesta epidemiológica global de la Universidad de Rochester para ayudarnos a comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre temas relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus, COVID-19, y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que podrían estar relacionados con ellos. Si tiene 18 años o más y puede responder a la encuesta en español, ¡siga leyendo!

LANGUAGE

_____

Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva Pressman, MD

Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.

El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias con respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.

Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede acceder por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 20 y 40 minutos. Estimamos que aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.

Los riesgos de participación son mínimos. Algunas de las preguntas podrían molestarlo o ponerlo incómodo. Puede saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios de esta encuesta.

No recibirá compensación por participar en esta encuesta.

La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas específicas que respondieron.

Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria. No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.

Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por correo electrónico a tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

La Universidad de Rochester está recibiendo un pago de la Fundación Mae Stone Goode por realizar este estudio de investigación.

Por favor, comuníquese con University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board en 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

• Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de investigación;

• Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.

1 Information
2 Sheet
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6 Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva
7 Pressman, MD
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11 Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de
12 Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.
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15 El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas
16 relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que
17 podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias con
18 respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas
19 demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.
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23 Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede
24 acceder por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 15 y 25 minutos. Estimamos que
25 aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.
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30 saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán
31 transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios de
32 esta encuesta.
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39 La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los
40 resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas
41 específicas que respondieron.
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45 Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria. No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de
46 completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que
47 no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.
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50 Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por
51 correo electrónico a tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.
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420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de
investigación;

Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.

¿Continuar con la encuesta?   ◯ Sí
                                ◯ No

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Sección 1: Preguntas sobre país

1. ¿En qué país vive?

- ○ Afganistán
- ○ Albania
- ○ Alemania
- ○ Andorra
- ○ Angola
- ○ Anguila
- ○ Antártida [a]
- ○ Antigua y Barbuda
- ○ Arabia Saudita
- ○ Argelia
- ○ Argentina
- ○ Armenia
- ○ Aruba
- ○ Australia [b]
- ○ Austria
- ○ Azerbaiyán
- ○ Bahamas (el)
- ○ Bahrein
- ○ Bangladesh
- ○ Barbados
- ○ Bélgica
- ○ Belice
- ○ Benin
- ○ Bielorrusia
- ○ Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- ○ Bonaire
- ○ Bosnia y Herzegovina
- ○ Botsuana
- ○ Brasil
- ○ Brunei Darussalam [e]
- ○ Bulgaria
- ○ Burkina Faso
- ○ Burundi
- ○ Bután
- ○ Cabo Verde [f]
- ○ Camboya
- ○ Camerún
- ○ Canadá
- ○ Chad
- ○ Chequia [i]
- ○ Chile
- ○ China
- ○ Chipre
- ○ Colombia
- ○ Comoras (las)
- ○ Congo (el) [g]
- ○ Congo (la República Democrática del)
- ○ Corea (la República de) [p]
- ○ Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
- ○ Costa de Marfil [h]
- ○ Costa Rica
- ○ Croacia
- ○ Cuba
- ○ Curaçao
- ○ Dinamarca
- ○ Djibouti
- ○ Dominica
- ○ Ecuador
- ○ Egipto
- ○ El Salvador
- ○ Emiratos Árabes Unidos (el)
- ○ Eritrea
- ○ Eslovaquia
- ○ Eslovenia
- ○ España
- ○ Estados Unidos de América (el)
- ○ Estonia
- ○ Eswatini [j]
- ○ Etiopía

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◯ Fiji
◯ Filipinas (el)
◯ Finlandia
◯ Francia [l]
◯ Gabón
◯ Gambia (el)
◯ Georgia
◯ Georgia del Sur y las Islas Sandwich del Sur
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Granada
◯ Grecia
◯ Groenlandia
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guayana
◯ Guayana Francesa
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea Ecuatorial
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungría
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Irak
◯ Irán (República Islámica de)
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◯ Islandia
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◯ islas Bermudas
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◯ Islas Cocos (Keeling) (las)
◯ Islas Cook (las)
◯ Islas Feroe (las)
◯ Islas Heard y McDonald
◯ Islas Malvinas (las) [Malvinas] [k]
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◯ Islas Turcas y Caicos (la)
◯ Islas ultramarinas menores de Estados Unidos (the) [ac]
◯ Islas Vírgenes (EE, UU,) [Ag]
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◯ Israel
◯ Italia
◯ Jamaica
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordán
◯ Katar
◯ Kazajstán
◯ Kenia
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◯ Malawi
◯ Maldivas
◯ Mali
◯ Malta
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◯ Martinica
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritania
◯ Mayotte
◯ México
◯ Micronesia (Estados Federados de)
◯ Moldavia (la República de)
◯ Mónaco
◯ Mongolia
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◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
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◯ Níger (el)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Noruega
◯ Nueva Caledonia
◯ Nueva Zelanda
◯ Omán
◯ Países Bajos (el)
◯ Pakistán
◯ Palau
◯ Palestina, Estado de
◯ Panamá
◯ Papúa Nueva Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Perú
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Polinesia francés
◯ Polonia
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (el)
◯ República Árabe Siria (la) [x]
◯ República Centroafricana (la)
◯ República Democrática Popular Lao (la) [q]
◯ República Dominicana (la)
◯ Reunión
◯ Ruanda
◯ Rumania
◯ Saba
◯ Sáhara Occidental [ah]
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa Americana
◯ San Bartolomé
◯ San Cristóbal y Nieves
◯ San Eustaquio
◯ San Marino
◯ San Martín (parte francesa)
◯ San Pedro y Miquelón
◯ San Vicente y las Granadinas
◯ Santa helena
◯ Santa Lucía

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◯ Santa Sede (la) [n]
◯ Santo Tomé y Príncipe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leona
◯ Singapur
◯ Sint Maarten (parte holandesa)
◯ Somalia
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudáfrica
◯ Sudán (el)
◯ Sudán del Sur
◯ Suecia
◯ Suiza
◯ Surinam
◯ Svalbard
◯ Tailandia
◯ Taiwán (Provincia de China) [y]
◯ Tanzania, la República Unida de
◯ Tayikistán
◯ Territorio Británico del Océano Índico (el)
◯ Territorios Australes Franceses (el) [m]
◯ Timor-Leste [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad y Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Túnez
◯ Turkmenistán
◯ Turquía
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ucrania
◯ Uganda
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistán
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis y Futuna
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabue
◯ Otro

Vive en otro país, especifica:

_____

1b. Si es residente de Estados Unidos, ¿en qué Estado vive?

- ◯ Alabama
- ◯ Alaska
- ◯ Arizona
- ◯ Arkansas
- ◯ California
- ◯ Colorado
- ◯ Connecticut
- ◯ Delaware
- ◯ Florida
- ◯ Georgia
- ◯ Hawaii
- ◯ Idaho
- ◯ Illinois
- ◯ Indiana
- ◯ Iowa
- ◯ Kansas
- ◯ Kentucky
- ◯ Louisiana
- ◯ Maine
- ◯ Maryland
- ◯ Massachusetts
- ◯ Michigan
- ◯ Minnesota
- ◯ Mississippi
- ◯ Missouri
- ◯ Montana
- ◯ Nebraska
- ◯ Nevada
- ◯ New Hampshire
- ◯ New Jersey
- ◯ New Mexico
- ◯ New York
- ◯ North Carolina
- ◯ North Dakota
- ◯ Ohio
- ◯ Oklahoma
- ◯ Oregon
- ◯ Pennsylvania
- ◯ Rhode Island
- ◯ South Carolina
- ◯ South Dakota
- ◯ Tennessee
- ◯ Texas
- ◯ Utah
- ◯ Vermont
- ◯ Virginia
- ◯ Washington
- ◯ West Virginia
- ◯ Wisconsin
- ◯ Wyoming

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1c. Si es residente de la India, ¿en qué Estado vive?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

2. ¿En qué país nació?

○ Afganistán
○ Albania
○ Alemania
○ Andorra
○ Angola
○ Anguila
○ Antártida [a]
○ Antigua y Barbuda
○ Arabia Saudita
○ Argelia
○ Argentina
○ Armenia
○ Aruba
○ Australia [b]
○ Austria
○ Azerbaiyán
○ Bahamas (el)
○ Bahrein
○ Bangladesh
○ Barbados
○ Bélgica
○ Belice
○ Benin
○ Bielorrusia
○ Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
○ Bonaire
○ Bosnia y Herzegovina
○ Botsuana
○ Brasil
○ Brunei Darussalam [e]
○ Bulgaria
○ Burkina Faso
○ Burundi
○ Bután
○ Cabo Verde [f]
○ Camboya
○ Camerún
○ Canadá
○ Chad
○ Chequia [i]
○ Chile
○ China
○ Chipre
○ Colombia
○ Comoras (las)
○ Congo (el) [g]
○ Congo (la República Democrática del)
○ Corea (la República de) [p]
○ Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
○ Costa de Marfil [h]
○ Costa Rica
○ Croacia
○ Cuba
○ Curagao
○ Dinamarca
○ Djibouti
○ Dominica
○ Ecuador
○ Egipto
○ El Salvador
○ Emiratos Árabes Unidos (el)
○ Eritrea
○ Eslovaquia
○ Eslovenia
○ España
○ Estados Unidos de América (el)
○ Estonia
○ Eswatini [j]
○ Etiopía

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◯ Federación de Rusia (la) [v]
◯ Fiji
◯ Filipinas (el)
◯ Finlandia
◯ Francia [l]
◯ Gabón
◯ Gambia (el)
◯ Georgia
◯ Georgia del Sur y las Islas Sandwich del Sur
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Granada
◯ Grecia
◯ Groenlandia
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guayana
◯ Guayana Francesa
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea Ecuatorial
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungría
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Irak
◯ Irán (República Islámica de)
◯ Irlanda
◯ isla Ascencion
◯ Isla Bouvet
◯ Isla de Navidad
◯ Isla del hombre
◯ Isla Norfolk
◯ Islandia
◯ Islas Aland
◯ islas Bermudas
◯ Islas Caimán (las)
◯ Islas Cocos (Keeling) (las)
◯ Islas Cook (las)
◯ Islas Feroe (las)
◯ Islas Heard y McDonald
◯ Islas Malvinas (las) [Malvinas] [k]
◯ Islas Marianas del Norte (las)
◯ Islas Marshall (las)
◯ Islas Salomón
◯ Islas Turcas y Caicos (la)
◯ Islas ultramarinas menores de Estados Unidos (the) [ac]
◯ Islas Vírgenes (EE, UU,) [Ag]
◯ Islas Vírgenes Británicas [af]
◯ Israel
◯ Italia
◯ Jamaica
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordán
◯ Katar
◯ Kazajstán
◯ Kenia
◯ Kirguistán
◯ Kiribati
◯ Kuwait
◯ Lesoto
◯ Letonia
◯ Líbano
◯ Liberia
◯ Libia

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◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lituania
◯ Luxemburgo
◯ Macao [r]
◯ Macedonia del norte [s]
◯ Madagascar
◯ Malasia
◯ Malawi
◯ Maldivas
◯ Mali
◯ Malta
◯ Marruecos
◯ Martinica
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritania
◯ Mayotte
◯ México
◯ Micronesia (Estados Federados de)
◯ Moldavia (la República de)
◯ Mónaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ Montenegro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibia
◯ Nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Níger (el)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Noruega
◯ Nueva Caledonia
◯ Nueva Zelanda
◯ Omán
◯ Países Bajos (el)
◯ Pakistán
◯ Palau
◯ Palestina, Estado de
◯ Panamá
◯ Papúa Nueva Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Perú
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Polinesia francés
◯ Polonia
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (el)
◯ República Árabe Siria (la) [x]
◯ República Centroafricana (la)
◯ República Democrática Popular Lao (la) [q]
◯ República Dominicana (la)
◯ Reunión
◯ Ruanda
◯ Rumania
◯ Saba
◯ Sáhara Occidental [ah]
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa Americana
◯ San Bartolomé
◯ San Cristóbal y Nieves
◯ San Eustaquio
◯ San Marino
◯ San Martín (parte francesa)
◯ San Pedro y Miquelón
◯ San Vicente y las Granadinas
◯ Santa helena
◯ Santa Lucía

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◯ Santa Sede (la) [n]
◯ Santo Tomé y Príncipe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leona
◯ Singapur
◯ Sint Maarten (parte holandesa)
◯ Somalia
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudáfrica
◯ Sudán (el)
◯ Sudán del Sur
◯ Suecia
◯ Suiza
◯ Surinam
◯ Svalbard
◯ Tailandia
◯ Taiwán (Provincia de China) [y]
◯ Tanzania, la República Unida de
◯ Tayikistán
◯ Territorio Británico del Océano Índico (el)
◯ Territorios Australes Franceses (el) [m]
◯ Timor-Leste [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad y Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Túnez
◯ Turkmenistán
◯ Turquía
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ucrania
◯ Uganda
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistán
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis y Futuna
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabue
◯ Otro

Nació en otro país, especifique:

_____

Sección 2: Actitudes relativas a la salud

Cada uno de los siguientes puntos es una afirmación acerca de su salud. Puede estar de acuerdo o desacuerdo con ella. Es una medición de sus creencias personales; no hay respuestas correctas o incorrectas. Díganos cuán de acuerdo o cuán en desacuerdo está con cada punto.

	Muy en desacuerdo	En desacuerdo	Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo	De acuerdo	Muy de acuerdo
1. Si me enfermo, es mi propio comportamiento lo que determina cuán pronto mejoro.	○	○	○	○	○
2. No importa qué haga, si me tengo que enfermar, me voy a enfermar.	○	○	○	○	○
3. La mejor manera de evitar enfermarme es teniendo contacto regular con mi médico.	○	○	○	○	○
4. La mayoría de las cosas que afectan mi salud me suceden por accidente.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Cuando no me siento bien, debo hablar con un profesional médico capacitado.	○	○	○	○	○
6. Estoy en control de mi salud.	○	○	○	○	○
7. Mi familia tiene mucho que ver con si me enfermo o estoy saludable	○	○	○	○	○
8. Cuando me enfermo, el culpable soy yo.	○	○	○	○	○
9. La suerte juega un papel importante a la hora de determinar cuán rápido me recuperaré de una enfermedad.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Los profesionales de la salud controlan mi salud.	○	○	○	○	○
11. Mi buena salud se debe en gran parte a la buena suerte.	○	○	○	○	○
12. Lo principal que afecta mi salud es lo que yo, personalmente, hago	○	○	○	○	○

1 2	13. Si me cuido, puedo evitar enfermarme.	○	○	○	○	○
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	14. Cuando me recupero de una enfermedad, en general es porque otras personas (por ejemplo, médicos, enfermeros, familiares, amigos) me han estado cuidando bien.	○	○	○	○	○
11 12 13	15. No importa qué haga, es probable que me enferme.	○	○	○	○	○
14 15	16. Si tiene que ser, estaré saludable.	○	○	○	○	○
16 17 18 19	17. Si tomo las acciones correctas, me puedo mantener saludable.	○	○	○	○	○
20 21 22	18. Con respecto a mi salud, solo puedo hacer lo que mi médico me dice que haga.	○	○	○	○	○

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Sección 3 - Creencias con respecto al coronavirus

1. Según sus conocimientos, ¿los expertos de salud pública han recomendado estas acciones como una manera de ayudar a detener la propagación del coronavirus?

	Sí, recomendado	No, no se recomienda	No sabe
a. Lavado de manos frecuente	◯	◯	◯
b. Hervir agua antes de beberla	◯	◯	◯
c. Que las personas saludables usen mascarillas en público	◯	◯	◯
d. Evitar reuniones con muchas personas	◯	◯	◯
e. Usar repelente para mosquitos	◯	◯	◯
f. Quedarse en casa si se siente enfermo	◯	◯	◯

g. Otras recomendaciones

_____

2. Según sus conocimientos, ¿cuáles de las siguientes son maneras en las que se transmite o propaga el coronavirus?

	Sí, se transmite de esta manera	No, no se transmite de esta manera	No sabe
a. Estar en proximidad física cercana con alguien infectado	○	○	○
b. Tocar superficies que contienen pequeñas cantidades de fluidos corporales de una persona infectada	○	○	○
c. A través de picaduras de mosquito	○	○	○
d. Por los genes/la genética	○	○	○

e. ¿De qué otra manera se contagia o propaga el coronavirus? Por favor, explique

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3. Para cada una de las siguientes, díganos si cree que es un síntoma común de infección con coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Sí, es un síntoma	No, no es un síntoma	No sabe
a. Fiebre	○	○	○
b. Tos seca	○	○	○
c. Vómitos	○	○	○
d. Congestión nasal/goteo nasal	○	○	○
e. Sarpullido	○	○	○

f. Otros síntomas (describir, por favor:)

_____

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4. ¿Cree que alguno de los siguientes grupos tiene un riesgo más alto de desarrollar problemas médicos graves si se infecta con coronavirus?

	Sí, mayor riesgo	No, no corre mayor riesgo	No sabe
a. Niños	○	○	○
b. Mujeres embarazadas	○	○	○
c. Personas con condiciones de salud crónicas	○	○	○
d. Personas de entre 20 y 29 años	○	○	○
e. Personas con obesidad	○	○	○
f. Personas mayores de 60 años	○	○	○

5. Hasta donde usted sabe, ¿hay una vacuna para proteger a las personas del coronavirus actual, también conocido como COVID-19?   ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe

6. Hasta donde usted sabe, ¿la vacuna contra la gripe, o la gripe estacional, protege a las personas del coronavirus actual, también conocido como COVID-19?   ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe

7. Hasta donde usted sabe, si alguien cree que tiene síntomas de coronavirus, ¿qué debe hacer?

○ Quedarse en casa y llamar al médico o proveedor médico
○ Buscar atención médica de inmediato en una sala de emergencias o centro de cuidado de emergencia
○ Otra cosa
○ No sabe

7a. Otra cosa, por favor explique

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Sección 4 - Cuestiones de salud y experiencia

1. ¿Siente que no tiene suficiente información sobre cómo protegerse usted y a su familia del coronavirus?

◯ Sí   ◯ No   ◯ No sabe

2. ¿Qué hace, si hace algo, para protegerse usted y a su familia del coronavirus?

_____

3. ¿Cree que la preocupación o el estrés en relación con el coronavirus han tenido un impacto negativo en su salud mental?

◯ Sí- impacto importante
◯ Sí - impacto menor
◯ No
◯ No sabe

3b. Por favor, explique:

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q4. ¿Qué tan efectivo cree que fue cada uno de los siguientes grupos en tomar medidas en contra del coronavirus y COVID-19?

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a. El sistema de salud médica (incluyendo hospitales, clínicas, médicos, enfermeros y otros proveedores de la salud)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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a. Por favor, explique:

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b. La ciencia (incluyendo investigadores y analistas)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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b. Por favor, explique:

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c. El gobierno (incluyendo el gobierno local y nacional)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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c. Por favor, explique:

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d. El sistema educativo (incluyendo escuelas primarias, escuelas secundarias y universidades)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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d. Por favor, explique:

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e. Tiendas y servicios locales (incluyendo almacenes, supermercados, restaurantes)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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e. Por favor, explique:

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f. La industria (incluyendo grandes empleadores, fábricas, fabricantes)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

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f. Por favor, explique:

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g. La prensa (incluyendo periodistas, periódicos, televisión y medios visuales)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

g. Por favor, explique:

_____

h. Plataformas de redes sociales

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

h. Por favor, explique:

_____

5. ¿Qué tan preocupado está, si es que lo está, sobre cada uno de los siguientes puntos?

	Muy preocupado	Algo preocupado	No Muy preocupado	Para nada preocupado	No sabe
a. Usted o alguien en su familia contraerán el coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
b. Perderá ingresos debido al cierre de su lugar de trabajo o debido a la reducción de horas a causa del coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
c. Contraer la Enfermedad de Lyme	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
d. Sus inversiones como los ahorros para el retiro o la universidad se verán afectadas por el coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
e. Contraer dengue	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
f. Se pondrá en riesgo de exposición al coronavirus porque no puede darse el lujo de quedarse en casa y faltar al trabajo	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
g. No podrá pagar las pruebas o el tratamiento para el coronavirus si lo necesita	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

h. Le preocupa otra cosa, por favor, explique

_____

5b. ¿Cuánto ha cambiado su vida, si cambió algo, debido al brote de coronavirus?

◯ Mucho
◯ Algo
◯ Solo un poco
◯ Para nada
◯ No sabe

5b. Por favor, explique, ¿cuánto ha cambiado su vida, si cambió algo, debido al brote de coronavirus?

_____

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6. Por favor, cuéntenos si ha tomado algunas de las siguientes medidas debido al reciente brote de coronavirus.

	Sí	No	No sabe
a. Decidió no viajar o cambiar los planes de viaje	○	○	○
b. Compró o usó una mascarilla de protección	○	○	○
c. Se abasteció de artículos como alimentos y suministros para el hogar	○	○	○
d. Pospuso o canceló visitas de atención médica	○	○	○
e. Obtuvo recargas adicionales para los medicamentos recetados	○	○	○
f. Se quedó en casa en lugar de ir a trabajar, a la escuela o a otras actividades regulares	○	○	○
g. Pospuso o canceló un procedimiento médico o cirugía	○	○	○
h. Canceló planes para asistir a reuniones con muchas personas como conciertos o eventos deportivos	○	○	○
i. Renunció a su trabajo	○	○	○

6b. Por favor, comparta cualquier explicación o detalle con respecto a los puntos de arriba:

_____

7. ¿Ha experimentado cualquiera de los siguientes puntos debido al coronavirus?

7a. Perdió ingresos del trabajo o negocio

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

a. Perdió ingresos del trabajo o negocio; por favor, explique

_____

7b. No pudo comprar alimentos

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

b. No pudo comprar alimentos; por favor, explique

_____

7c. No pudo comprar suministros de limpieza o desinfectante para manos

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

7c. No pudo comprar suministros de limpieza o desinfectante para manos; por favor, explique

_____

7d. No pudo obtener medicamentos recetados

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

d. No pudo obtener medicamentos recetados; por favor, explique

_____

7e. ¿Usted o un miembro de la familia han sido víctimas de acoso, hostigamiento o fueron ofendidos debido al coronavirus?

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

7e. Han sido víctimas de acoso, hostigamiento o fueron ofendidos debido al coronavirus; por favor, explique

_____

8. ¿Qué tan estrictamente cumple con el distanciamiento social o físico, es decir, se queda en su casa, alejado siempre que pueda, o mantiene la distancia entre usted y las otras personas cuando está en un lugar público?

◯ Muy estrictamente
◯ Algo estrictamente
◯ No muy estrictamente
◯ Para nada estrictamente

Por favor, cuéntenos más sobre sus pensamientos y experiencias con respecto al distanciamiento social o físico: (abierto)

_____

9. ¿Fue evaluado personalmente para detectar el coronavirus?

◯ Sí, me han evaluado
◯ No, no me han evaluado
◯ No sabe

9a. Entre los evaluados: ¿cuál fue el resultado de la prueba para detectar el coronavirus?

○ La prueba fue positiva
○ La prueba fue negativa
○ Aún no sabe

10. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Ha intentado ser evaluado para detectar el coronavirus, o no?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

11. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita, o no?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

11. Por favor, explique si cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita.

_____

11. Por favor, explique por qué no cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita.

_____

12. ¿Cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección por coronavirus?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

Por favor, explique por qué cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección del coronavirus

_____

13. Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

Por favor, explique ¿por qué se pondría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible?

_____

Por favor, explique ¿por qué no se daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible

_____

Por favor, explique ¿por qué no sabe si daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible

_____

14. ¿Conoce personalmente a alguien que tenga la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)? Marque todas las que correspondan

☐ Sí, un miembro de la familia
☐ Sí, un amigo
☐ Sí, un vecino
☐ Sí, otra persona
☐ No
☐ No sé

15. ¿Conoce personalmente a alguien que haya fallecido debido a la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)? Marque todas las que correspondan

☐ Sí, un miembro de la familia
☐ Sí, un amigo
☐ Sí, un vecino
☐ Sí, otra persona
☐ No
☐ No sé

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16. ¿Las personas hablan mal o chismean sobre otras personas con las que viven, que han tenido o se cree que tienen la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)?

- ◯ Definitivamente sí
- ◯ Probablemente sí
- ◯ Probablemente no
- ◯ Definitivamente no
- ◯ No sé

17. ¿Las personas que han tenido la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19) pierden el respeto o el estatus en la comunidad?

- ◯ Definitivamente sí
- ◯ Probablemente sí
- ◯ Probablemente no
- ◯ Definitivamente no
- ◯ No sé

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Sección 5 –Preguntas domésticas

1. ¿Es dueño de un automóvil?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ Elijo no responder

2. ¿Es dueño de una vivienda?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ Elijo no responder

3. ¿Es padre o tutor de un niño menor de 18 años que vive en su vivienda?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No sabe

4. ¿La escuela o guardería de su hijo ha cerrado por un período de tiempo como resultado del coronavirus?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No sabe

5. Si la escuela o guardería de su hijo está/estaba cerrada por dos semanas o más debido al coronavirus, ¿qué tan difícil ha sido/sería para usted hasta encontrar un cuidado infantil alternativo?
- ◯ Muy difícil
- ◯ Algo difícil
- ◯ No muy difícil
- ◯ Para nada difícil

6. Si se viera obligado a quedarse en su casa, ¿podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No aplica
- ◯ No sabe

6. Por favor, explique cómo podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa

_____

6. Por favor, explique por qué no podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa

_____

7. ¿Usted o alguien en su vivienda trabajan en un entorno de atención de la salud, como un consultorio médico, clínica, hospital, hogar para personas mayores o consultorio odontológico? (marque todas las que correspondan)
- ☐ Sí, yo
- ☐ Sí, alguien en mi vivienda
- ☐ No, nadie
- ☐ No sabe

8. ¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 años viven actualmente en su vivienda?

_____

9. ¿Cuánto adultos, de 18 años o más, viven actualmente en su vivienda, incluido usted?

_____

10. ¿Es responsable del cuidado de los niños?
- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No sabe

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11. ¿Es responsable del cuidado de personas mayores?

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

Por favor, cuéntenos sobre su sistema de apoyo social
(amigos, familia, vecinos):

_____

Sección 6: Estrés en el último mes

	Nunca	Casi nunca	A veces	Con bastante frecuencia	Muy a menudo
1. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se molestó por algo que sucedió inesperadamente?	○	○	○	○	○
2. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que no podía controlar las cosas importantes en su vida?	○	○	○	○	○
3. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió nervioso y "estresado"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió confiado sobre su habilidad para manejar sus problemas personales?	○	○	○	○	○
5. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las cosas le iban bien?	○	○	○	○	○
6. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se dio cuenta que no podía lidiar con todas las cosas que debía hacer?	○	○	○	○	○
7. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia ha podido controlar las irritaciones en su vida?	○	○	○	○	○
8. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que tenía control sobre las cosas?	○	○	○	○	○
9. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se enojó por cosas que estaban fuera de su control?	○	○	○	○	○
10. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las dificultades se acumulaban y no podía superarlas?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Por favor, cuéntenos sobre sus sentimientos de estrés en el último mes:

_____

Sección 7 - Apoyo social

	Muy fuertemente en desacuerdo	Muy en desacuerdo	Algo en desacuerdo	Neutral	Algo de acuerdo	Muy de acuerdo	Muy fuertemente en acuerdo
1. Hay una persona especial que está conmigo cuando lo necesito.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Hay una persona especial con quien puedo compartir mis alegrías y tristezas.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. Mi familia realmente trata de ayudarme.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Recibo la ayuda y el apoyo emocional que necesito de mi familia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Tengo una persona especial que es una verdadera fuente de alivio para mí.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. Mi familia realmente trata de ayudarme.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Puedo contar con mis amigos cuando las cosas salen mal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Puedo hablar sobre mis problemas con mi familia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. Tengo amigos con quienes puedo compartir mis alegrías y tristezas.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. Hay una persona especial en mi vida que se preocupa por mis sentimientos.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. Mi familia está dispuesta a ayudarme a tomar decisiones.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Puedo hablar sobre mis problemas con mis amigos.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Sección 8: Preguntas sobre la salud

1. ¿Diría usted que, en general, su capacidad de sanar es...?

○ Excelente
○ Muy buena
○ Buena
○ Regular
○ Mala

2. Ahora, con respecto a su salud física, lo que incluye enfermedad y lesión física, ¿cuántos días, en los últimos 30 días, no tuvo una buena salud física?

_____
((cantidad de días))

3. Ahora, con respecto a su salud mental, lo que incluye estrés, depresión y problemas emocionales, ¿cuántos días, en los últimos 30 días, no tuvo una buena salud mental?

_____
((cantidad de días))

4. En los últimos 30 días, ¿aproximadamente cuántos días su mala salud física o mental le impidió realizar sus actividades normales, como cuidar de sí mismo, trabajar o actividades recreativas?

_____
((cantidad de días))

5. ¿Hubo algún momento en los últimos 12 meses que necesitó recibir atención médica (por ejemplo, ver a un médico), pero no pudo hacerlo debido al costo?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

6. ¿Usted o alguien en su vivienda tienen una condición de salud grave como presión arterial alta, enfermedad cardíaca, enfermedad pulmonar, cáncer o diabetes? (marque todas las que correspondan)

☐ Sí, yo
☐ Sí, alguien en mi vivienda
☐ No, nadie
☐ No sabe

7. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones aplican a usted (marque todas las que correspondan)?

☐ Actualmente estoy embarazada
☐ Mi pareja actualmente está embarazada
☐ Ni mi pareja ni yo estamos actualmente embarazados

8. ¿Le gustaría quedar embarazada o tener un hijo en el próximo año?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

Sección 9: Redes sociales

1. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes redes sociales usa? (Marque la mejor respuesta para cada una)

	La uso todos los días	Algunas veces por semana	Algunas veces por mes	La uso muy poco	No la uso nunca
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. ¿Cómo ha cambiado su uso de redes sociales desde que comenzó la pandemia por coronavirus?

○ Uso las redes sociales mucho más
○ Uso las redes sociales un poco más
○ No uso las redes sociales más que antes
○ No sabe

2b. Por favor, explique cómo ha cambiado su uso de redes sociales desde que comenzó la pandemia por coronavirus:

_____

Sección 10: Preguntas demográficas

1. ¿Cuál es su edad actual, en años?

_____

2. ¿Cómo describiría su trasfondo étnico?

_____

4. ¿Se considera alguno de los siguientes? (marque todas las que correspondan) Mexicano Puertorriqueño Cubano

☐ Mexicano
☐ Puertorriqueño
☐ Cubano

4a. Si se considera parte de otra etnia hispana/latina que no mencionamos arriba, por favor describa:

_____

4b. No me considero hispano o latino

◯ Verdadero
◯ Falso

5. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe su educación?

◯ No completó la secundaria
◯ Completó la educación secundaria o el GED
◯ Fue a la universidad pero no la completó
◯ Se recibió de la universidad
◯ Título de postgrado (MA, PhD, MD, etc.)

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6. ¿Cuál es su religión actual, si es religioso? Marque todas las que correspondan

	Sí	No	Prefiero no contestar
a. Cristiano	○	○	○
b. Judío (judaismo)	○	○	○
c. Musulmán	○	○	○
d. Budista	○	○	○
e. Hindú	○	○	○
f. Ateo (no cree en Dios)	○	○	○
g. Otro	○	○	○
h. No sabe	○	○	○

6g. Otra religión, especifique

_____

7. Si vive en Estados Unidos, identifique su raza/etnia (marque todas las que correspondan)

☐ Nativo americano o nativo de Alaska
☐ Asiático
☐ Negro o afroamericano
☐ Nativo de Hawái
☐ Nativo de las Islas del Pacífico
☐ Caucásico
☐ Otro

7. Seleccionó "otro", por favor especifique qué otra raza/etnia

_____

7. ¿Como cuál de las siguientes categorías se identifica?

A los fines de este estudio, por favor utilice las siguientes definiciones.

Oyente/no sordo: Persona que no tiene pérdida de la audición;

Con problemas de audición: Persona que tiene una pérdida parcial

de la audición;

sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición;

Sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición y se identifica con

la cultura de los Sordos;

Sordociego: Persona con una combinación de pérdida de audición y con visión limitada o sin visión.

○ Oyente/no sordo
○ Con problemas de audición
○ sordo
○ Sordo
○ Sordociego

9. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe su género?

○ Masculino
○ Femenino
○ Otra opción

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q9. Eligió "otra opción" para describir su género, por favor explique:

_____

10. Se considera... (marque todas las que correspondan):

☐ Heterosexual
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbiana
☐ Bisexual
☐ Transgénero
☐ No figura en la lista

10a. No figura en la lista, indíquelo

_____

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Sección 11: Pregunta final

1. Por favor, comparta cualquier pensamiento adicional
sobre el coronavirus y COVID-19 que tenga:

_____

12/04/2020 9:12am

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Sección 12: Calidad de la encuesta

Ahora nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre esta encuesta para mejorarla en el futuro. Si tiene alguna pregunta específica que le gustaría señalar, por favor, copie y pegue la pregunta en el campo de texto.

1. En general, las preguntas en esta encuesta fueron "entendibles". Es decir, no tuvo que leer la pregunta más de una vez para entender qué se preguntaba.

- ◯ Muy en desacuerdo
- ◯ En desacuerdo
- ◯ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
- ◯ De acuerdo
- ◯ Muy de acuerdo

2. ¿Hubo alguna pregunta específica que le resultó particularmente difícil de entender? Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

_____

3. En general, el significado de las preguntas fue claro y directo

- ◯ Muy en desacuerdo
- ◯ En desacuerdo
- ◯ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
- ◯ De acuerdo
- ◯ Muy de acuerdo

4. ¿Hubo alguna pregunta específica cuyo significado no fue claro? Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

◯ Sí ◯ No

4a. Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

_____

5. Las escalas para responder las preguntas fueron apropiadas. Es decir, ¿siente que la escala le proporcionó una manera adecuada para responder?

- ◯ Muy en desacuerdo
- ◯ En desacuerdo
- ◯ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
- ◯ De acuerdo
- ◯ Muy de acuerdo

6. En su opinión, ¿alguna de las preguntas estaba escrita de tal manera que había SOLO una respuesta OBVIA para usted?

- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No

6b. Por favor, explique:

_____

¿Algún otro comentario que desee hacer acerca de este estudio?

_____
( )

Para más información sobre coronavirus y COVID-19, visite

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/

https://www.who.int/

Enquête mondiale sur le coronavirus

Bienvenue ! Vous êtes invité(e) à participer à une enquête épidémiologique mondiale de l'Université de Rochester afin de nous aider à mieux comprendre les attitudes, convictions et connaissances relatives à des questions actuelles de santé publique, comme le coronavirus, le COVID-19 et d'autres maladies infectieuses, ainsi que les facteurs susceptibles d'y être liés. Si vous êtes âgé(e) d'au moins 18 ans et pouvez répondre à l'enquête en français, veuillez le faire ci-dessous !

LANGUAGE

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of* ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Enquête mondiale sur le coronavirus : Opinions et pratiques
Enquêteurs principaux : Timothy Dye, PhD et Eva Pressman, MD

Ce formulaire contient une étude conduite par une faculté de l'École de médecine et de dentisterie de l'Université de Rochester.

L'objectif de cette étude est de mieux comprendre les attitudes, convictions et connaissances relatives à des questions actuelles de santé publique, comme le coronavirus et d'autres maladies infectieuses, ainsi que les facteurs susceptibles d'y être liés. L'étude contient des questions relatives à vos idées et expériences en matière de coronavirus et de COVID-19, de santé physique et mentale, de stress et de soutien social, ainsi que des questions à caractère démographique. Vous pouvez passer n'importe quelle question.

Si vous décidez de participer à cette étude, il vous sera demandé de répondre à un questionnaire par le biais d'un lien disponible sur Internet. Il vous faudra entre 20 et 40 minutes pour compléter l'enquête. Nous estimons que 7 000 personnes environ participeront à cette étude.

Les risques liés à cette participation sont minimes. Certaines questions peuvent être troublantes ou embarrassantes. Vous pouvez passer les questions auxquelles vous ne voulez pas répondre. Afin de protéger la confidentialité des données, celles-ci seront transmises dans un format crypté (que seul le personnel autorité pourra lire). Aucun bénéfice n'est escompté.

Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation à cette enquête.

L'Université de Rochester mettra tout en œuvre pour préserver la confidentialité de vos informations. Les résultats de la recherche pourront être présentés lors de réunions ou dans des publications, mais ne permettront pas l'identification des personnes qui y auront répondu.

Votre participation à cette étude se fait sur base totalement volontaire. Vous n'êtes pas tenu(e) d'y participer et pouvez interrompre le questionnaire à tout moment. Si vous décidez de l'interrompre, nous ne pourrons pas supprimer vos informations, car nous ne collectons aucune donnée d'identification et ne pourrions pas retrouver et supprimer vos réponses.

L'Université de Rochester reçoit un paiement de la Fondation Mae Stone Goode pour la réalisation de cette étude de recherche.

Si vous avez des questions concernant cette recherche, n'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec le Dr Timothy Dye par e-mail à tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

N'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec le Comité de révision des sujets de recherche (Research Subjects Review Board) de l'Université de Rochester au 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, téléphone +1 (585) 276-0005 ou +1 (877) 449-4441 dans les cas suivants :
• Vous désirez parler à une personne qui ne fait pas partie du personnel de recherche de vos droits en tant que sujet de recherche ;
• Vous désirez faire part de vos inquiétudes au sujet de la recherche.

RSRB STUDY00004825
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

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Les risques liés à cette participation sont minimes. Certaines questions peuvent être troublantes ou embarrassantes. Vous pouvez passer les questions auxquelles vous ne voulez pas répondre. Afin de protéger la confidentialité des données, celles-ci seront transmises dans un format crypté (que seul le personnel autorisé pourra lire). Aucun bénéfice n'est escompté.

Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation à

cette enquête.

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Votre participation à cette étude se fait sur base totalement volontaire. Vous n'êtes pas tenu(e) d'y participer et pouvez interrompre le questionnaire à tout moment. Si vous décidez de l'interrompre, nous ne pourrons pas supprimer vos informations, car nous ne collectons aucune donnée d'identification et ne pourrions pas retrouver et supprimer vos réponses.

L'Université de Rochester reçoit un paiement de la Fondation Mae Stone Goode pour la réalisation de cette étude de recherche.

Si vous avez des questions concernant cette recherche, n'hé

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sitez pas

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prendre contact avec le Dr Timothy Dye par e-mail

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tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

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l'Universite

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de Rochester au 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642,

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phone +1 (585) 276-0005 ou +1 (877) 449-4441 dans les cas suivants :

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une personne qui ne fait pas partie du personnel de recherche de vos droits en tant que sujet de recherche ;

• Vous

de

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sirez faire part de vos

inquie

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tudes au sujet de la recherche.

| Voulez-vous poursuivre le questionnaire ? | ◯ Oui |
| | ◯ No |

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Section 1 : Questions relatives au pays

	1. Dans quel pays vivez-vous ?	
1		◯ Afghanistan
2		◯ Afrique du Sud
3		◯ Albanie
4		◯ Algérie
5		◯ Allemagne
6		◯ Andorre
7		◯ Angola
8		◯ Anguilla
9		◯ Antarctique [a]
10		◯ Antigua-et-Barbuda
11		◯ Arabie saoudite
12		◯ Argentin
13		◯ Arménie
14		◯ Aruba
15		◯ Australie [b]
16		◯ Autriche
17		◯ Azerbaïdjan
18		◯ Bahamas (la)
19		◯ Bahrain
20		◯ Bangladesh
21		◯ Barbade
22		◯ Belgique
23		◯ Belize
24		◯ Bénin
25		◯ Bhutan
26		◯ Biélorussie
27		◯ Bolivie (État plurinational de)
28		◯ Bonaire
29		◯ Bosnie-herzegovine
30		◯ Botswana
31		◯ Brésil
32		◯ Brunéi Darussalam [e]
33		◯ Bulgarie
34		◯ Burkina faso
35		◯ Burundi
36		◯ Cambodge
37		◯ Cameroun
38		◯ Canada
39		◯ Cap-Vert [f]
40		◯ Chili
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43		◯ Colombie
44		◯ Comores (las)
45		◯ Congo (le) [g]
46		◯ Congo (République démocratique du)
47		◯ Corée (République de) [p]
48		◯ Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
49		◯ Costa rica
50		◯ Côte d'Ivoire [h]
51		◯ Croatie
52		◯ Cuba
53		◯ Curaçao
54		◯ Danemark
55		◯ Djibouti
56		◯ Dominica
57		◯ Egypte
58		◯ El salvador
59		◯ Emirats Arabes Unis (el)
60		◯ Equateur
		◯ Érythrée
		◯ Espagne
		◯ Estonie
		◯ Eswatini [j]
		◯ États-Unis d'Amérique (les)
		◯ Ethiopie
		◯ Fédération de Russie (la) [v]
		◯ Fidji
		◯ Finlande

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◯ France [l]
◯ Gabon
◯ Gambie
◯ Géorgie
◯ Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Grèce
◯ Grenade
◯ Groenland
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinée
◯ Guinée équatoriale
◯ Guinée-bissau
◯ Guyane française
◯ Guyanes
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong kong
◯ Hongrie
◯ Île bouvet
◯ Île d'ascencion
◯ Ile de Man
◯ Île de Noël
◯ Île norfolk
◯ Îles caïmans
◯ Îles Cocos (Keeling) (les)
◯ Îles cook
◯ Îles d'aland
◯ Îles des Bermudes
◯ Îles Falkland (les) [Malouines] [k]
◯ Îles féroé
◯ Îles Heard et mcdonald
◯ Îles Mariannes du Nord
◯ Îles marshall
◯ Îles Mineures Éloignées des États-Unis (les) [ac]
◯ Îles salomon
◯ Îles Turques et Caïques (la)
◯ Îles Vierges (États-Unis,) [ag]
◯ Îles Vierges britanniques [af]
◯ Inde
◯ Indonésie
◯ Irak
◯ Iran (République islamique d ')
◯ Irlande
◯ Islande
◯ Israël
◯ Italie
◯ Jamaïque
◯ Jan mayen
◯ Japon
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordanie
◯ Kazakhstan
◯ Kenya
◯ Kiribati
◯ Koweit
◯ Kyrgyzstan
◯ Lesotho
◯ Lettonie
◯ Liban
◯ Libéria
◯ Libye
◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lituanie
◯ Luxembourg
◯ Macao [r]
◯ Macédoine du Nord [s]

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◯ Madagascar
◯ Malaisie
◯ Malawien
◯ Maldives
◯ Mali
◯ Malte
◯ Maroc
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritanie
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexique
◯ Micronésie (États fédérés de)
◯ Moldova (République de)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolie
◯ Monténégro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibie
◯ Nauru
◯ Népal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (la)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norvège
◯ Nouvelle calédonie
◯ Nouvelle-zélande
◯ Oman
◯ Ouganda
◯ Ouzbékistan
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, État de
◯ Panama
◯ Papouasie-nouvelle-guinée
◯ Paraguay
◯ Pays-Bas (la)
◯ Pérou
◯ Philippines
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Pologne
◯ Polynésie française
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto rico
◯ Qatar
◯ République arabe syrienne (la) [x]
◯ République centrafricaine
◯ République démocratique populaire lao (la) [q]
◯ République dominicaine
◯ République tchèque [i]
◯ Réunion
◯ Roumanie
◯ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (il)
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saba
◯ Sahara occidental [ah]
◯ Saint Martin (partie française)
◯ Saint Pierre et Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent et les Grenadines
◯ Saint-barthélemy
◯ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
◯ Saint-marin
◯ Saint-Siège (le) [n]
◯ Sainte-hélène
◯ Sainte-lucie
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa américaines

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◯ Sant'Eustachio
◯ Sao Tomé et Principe
◯ Sénégal
◯ Serbie
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra leone
◯ Singapour
◯ Sint Maarten (partie néerlandaise)
◯ Slovaquie
◯ Slovénie
◯ Somalie
◯ Soudan
◯ Soudan du Sud
◯ Sri lanka
◯ Suède
◯ Suisse
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Taïwan (Province de Chine) [e]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzanie, République-Unie de
◯ Tchad
◯ Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien (el)
◯ Territoires français du Sud (les) [m]
◯ Thaïlande
◯ Timor oriental [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad et Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turquie
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ukraine
◯ Uruguay
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis et Futuna
◯ Yémen
◯ Zambie
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Un autre

Si vous vivez dans un autre pays, veuillez préciser

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1b. Pour les résidents des États-Unis, dans quel
État vivez-vous ?

○ New York
○ Alabama
○ Alaska
○ Arizona
○ Arkansas
○ California
○ Colorado
○ Connecticut
○ Delaware
○ Florida
○ Georgia
○ Hawaii
○ Idaho
○ Illinois
○ Indiana
○ Iowa
○ Kansas
○ Kentucky
○ Louisiana
○ Maine
○ Maryland
○ Massachusetts
○ Michigan
○ Minnesota
○ Mississippi
○ Missouri
○ Montana
○ Nebraska
○ Nevada
○ New Hampshire
○ New Jersey
○ New Mexico
○ North Carolina
○ North Dakota
○ Ohio
○ Oklahoma
○ Oregon
○ Pennsylvania
○ Rhode Island
○ South Carolina
○ South Dakota
○ Tennessee
○ Texas
○ Utah
○ Vermont
○ Virginia
○ Washington
○ West Virginia
○ Wisconsin
○ Wyoming

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1c. Pour les résidents de l'Inde, dans quel État vivez-vous ?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

2. Quel est votre pays de naissance ?

- ◯ Afghanistan
- ◯ Afrique du Sud
- ◯ Albanie
- ◯ Algérie
- ◯ Allemagne
- ◯ Andorre
- ◯ Angola
- ◯ Anguilla
- ◯ Antarctique [a]
- ◯ Antigua-et-Barbuda
- ◯ Arabie saoudite
- ◯ Argentin
- ◯ Arménie
- ◯ Aruba
- ◯ Australie [b]
- ◯ Autriche
- ◯ Azerbaïdjan
- ◯ Bahamas (la)
- ◯ Bahrain
- ◯ Bangladesh
- ◯ Barbade
- ◯ Belgique
- ◯ Belize
- ◯ Bénin
- ◯ Bhutan
- ◯ Biélorussie
- ◯ Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Bosnie-herzegovine
- ◯ Botswana
- ◯ Brésil
- ◯ Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- ◯ Bulgarie
- ◯ Burkina faso
- ◯ Burundi
- ◯ Cambodge
- ◯ Cameroun
- ◯ Canada
- ◯ Cap-Vert [f]
- ◯ Chili
- ◯ Chine
- ◯ Chypre
- ◯ Colombie
- ◯ Comores (las)
- ◯ Congo (le) [g]
- ◯ Congo (République démocratique du)
- ◯ Corée (République de) [p]
- ◯ Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- ◯ Costa rica
- ◯ Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- ◯ Croatie
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curaçao
- ◯ Danemark
- ◯ Djibouti
- ◯ Dominica
- ◯ Egypte
- ◯ El salvador
- ◯ Emirats Arabes Unis (el)
- ◯ Equateur
- ◯ Érythrée
- ◯ Espagne
- ◯ Estonie
- ◯ Eswatini [j]
- ◯ États-Unis d'Amérique (les)
- ◯ Ethiopie
- ◯ Fédération de Russie (la) [v]
- ◯ Fidji
- ◯ Finlande

◯ France [l]
◯ Gabon
◯ Gambie
◯ Géorgie
◯ Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Grèce
◯ Grenade
◯ Groenland
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinée
◯ Guinée équatoriale
◯ Guinée-bissau
◯ Guyane française
◯ Guyanes
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong kong
◯ Hongrie
◯ Île bouvet
◯ Île d'ascencion
◯ Ile de Man
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◯ Îles d'aland
◯ Îles des Bermudes
◯ Îles Falkland (les) [Malouines] [k]
◯ Îles féroé
◯ Îles Heard et mcdonald
◯ Îles Mariannes du Nord
◯ Îles marshall
◯ Îles Mineures Éloignées des États-Unis (les) [ac]
◯ Îles salomon
◯ Îles Turques et Caïques (la)
◯ Îles Vierges (États-Unis,) [ag]
◯ Îles Vierges britanniques [af]
◯ Inde
◯ Indonésie
◯ Irak
◯ Iran (République islamique d ')
◯ Irlande
◯ Islande
◯ Israël
◯ Italie
◯ Jamaïque
◯ Jan mayen
◯ Japon
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordanie
◯ Kazakhstan
◯ Kenya
◯ Kiribati
◯ Koweit
◯ Kyrgyzstan
◯ Lesotho
◯ Lettonie
◯ Liban
◯ Libéria
◯ Libye
◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lituanie
◯ Luxembourg
◯ Macao [r]
◯ Macédoine du Nord [s]

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◯ Madagascar
◯ Malaisie
◯ Malawien
◯ Maldives
◯ Mali
◯ Malte
◯ Maroc
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritanie
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexique
◯ Micronésie (États fédérés de)
◯ Moldova (République de)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolie
◯ Monténégro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibie
◯ Nauru
◯ Népal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (la)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norvège
◯ Nouvelle calédonie
◯ Nouvelle-zélande
◯ Oman
◯ Ouganda
◯ Ouzbékistan
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, État de
◯ Panama
◯ Papouasie-nouvelle-guinée
◯ Paraguay
◯ Pays-Bas (la)
◯ Pérou
◯ Philippines
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Pologne
◯ Polynésie française
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto rico
◯ Qatar
◯ République arabe syrienne (la) [x]
◯ République centrafricaine
◯ République démocratique populaire lao (la) [q]
◯ République dominicaine
◯ République tchèque [i]
◯ Réunion
◯ Roumanie
◯ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (il)
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saba
◯ Sahara occidental [ah]
◯ Saint Martin (partie française)
◯ Saint Pierre et Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent et les Grenadines
◯ Saint-barthélemy
◯ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
◯ Saint-marin
◯ Saint-Siège (le) [n]
◯ Sainte-hélène
◯ Sainte-lucie
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa américaines

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◯ Sant'Eustachio
◯ Sao Tomé et Principe
◯ Sénégal
◯ Serbie
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra leone
◯ Singapour
◯ Sint Maarten (partie néerlandaise)
◯ Slovaquie
◯ Slovénie
◯ Somalie
◯ Soudan
◯ Soudan du Sud
◯ Sri lanka
◯ Suède
◯ Suisse
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Taïwan (Province de Chine) [e]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzanie, République-Unie de
◯ Tchad
◯ Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien (el)
◯ Territoires français du Sud (les) [m]
◯ Thaïlande
◯ Timor oriental [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad et Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turquie
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ukraine
◯ Uruguay
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis et Futuna
◯ Yémen
◯ Zambie
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Un autre

Si vous êtes né(e) dans un autre pays, veuillez préciser :

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Section 2 : Comportements en matière de santé

Chaque point ci-dessous est une affirmation concernant votre santé avez laquelle vous pouvez être d'accord ou pas d'accord. Cette section sert à évaluer vos croyances personnelles ; il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Veuillez nous dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chaque affirmation.

	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas d'accord	Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord	D'accord	Tout à fait d'accord
1. Si je suis malade, mon propre comportement détermine la rapidité de mon rétablissement.	○	○	○	○	○
2. Quoi que je fasse, si je dois tomber malade, je tomberai malade.	○	○	○	○	○
3. Être en contact régulier avec mon médecin est le meilleur moyen de ne pas tomber malade.	○	○	○	○	○
4. La plupart des éléments qui ont une influence sur ma santé se produisent par hasard.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Lorsque je ne me sens pas bien, je dois consulter un professionnel de la santé qualifié.	○	○	○	○	○
6. Je contrôle ma santé.	○	○	○	○	○
7. Ma famille exerce une forte influence sur mon état de santé.	○	○	○	○	○
8. Lorsque je tombe malade, c'est de ma faute.	○	○	○	○	○
9. La chance joue un grand rôle dans la vitesse à laquelle je me rétablis.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Les professionnels de la santé contrôlent mon état de santé.	○	○	○	○	○
11. Si je suis en bonne santé, c'est surtout une question de chance.	○	○	○	○	○
12. Le facteur qui a le plus d'influence sur ma santé est ce que je fais.	○	○	○	○	○

13. Si je prends soin de moi, je peux éviter de tomber malade.	○	○	○	○	○
14. Lorsque je me rétablis après avoir été malade, c'est principalement parce que d'autres personnes (par exemple, les médecins, les infirmiers, ma famille ou mes amis) ont bien pris soin de moi.	○	○	○	○	○
15. Quoi que je fasse, je suis susceptible de tomber malade.	○	○	○	○	○
16. S'il doit en être ainsi, je resterai en bonne santé.	○	○	○	○	○
17. Si je prends les mesures adéquates, je peux rester en bonne santé.	○	○	○	○	○
18. En ce qui concerne ma santé, je ne peux faire que ce que mon médecin me dit de faire.	○	○	○	○	○

12/04/2020 9:12am

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Section 3 - Croyances relatives au coronavirus

1. Selon vous, les experts de la santé publique ont-ils recommandé ces mesures pour ralentir la propagation du coronavirus ?

	Oui, recommandé	Non, pas recommandé	Je ne sais pas
a. Se laver fréquemment les mains	○	○	○
b. Faire bouillir l'eau avant de la boire	○	○	○
c. Faire porter des masques aux personnes en bonne santé en public	○	○	○
d. Éviter les grands rassemblements de personnes	○	○	○
e. Utiliser de l'antimoustique	○	○	○
f. Rester chez soi si l'on se sent malade	○	○	○

g. Autres recommandations

_____

2. Selon vous, le coronavirus se transmet-il ou se propage-t-il par les moyens suivants ?

	Oui, transmis par ce moyen	Non, pas transmis par ce moyen	Je ne sais pas
a. Être en contact rapproché avec une personne infectée	○	○	○
b. Toucher des surfaces contenant de petites quantités de fluides corporels d'une personne infectée	○	○	○
c. Se faire piquer par un moustique	○	○	○
d. Par voie génétique	○	○	○

e. Par quelles autres voies le coronavirus se transmet-il ou se propage-t-il ? Veuillez expliquer.

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3. Veuillez nous dire si vous pensez que les éléments suivants sont des symptômes courants d'une infection au coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Oui, c'est un symptôme	Non, ce n'est pas un symptôme	Je ne sais pas
a. Fièvre	○	○	○
b. Toux sèche	○	○	○
c. Vomissements	○	○	○
d. Congestion nasale/nez qui coule	○	○	○
e. Éruptions cutanées	○	○	○

f. Autres symptômes (Veuillez préciser :)

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4. Pensez-vous que les groupes ci-dessous risquent davantage de développer de graves complications médicales une fois infectés par le coronavirus ?

	Oui, plus de risques	Non, pas plus de risques	Je ne sais pas
a. Enfants	◯	◯	◯
b. Femmes enceintes	◯	◯	◯
c. Personnes atteintes de problèmes médicaux chroniques	◯	◯	◯
d. Personnes âgées d'une vingtaine d'années	◯	◯	◯
e. Personnes obèses	◯	◯	◯
f. Personnes de plus de 60 ans	◯	◯	◯

5. Selon vous, existe-t-il un vaccin pour protéger les personnes du coronavirus actuel, également connu sous le nom de COVID-19 ?　　◯ Oui　◯ Non　◯ Je ne sais pas

6. Selon vous, le vaccin contre la grippe protège-t-il les personnes du coronavirus actuel, également connu sous le nom de COVID-19 ?　　◯ Oui　◯ Non　◯ Je ne sais pas

7. Selon vous, si une personne pense présenter les symptômes du coronavirus, que doit-elle faire ?
◯ Rester chez elle et appeler un médecin
◯ Se rendre immédiatement dans un service des urgences
◯ Autre chose
◯ Je ne sais pas

7a. Autre chose, veuillez expliquer

_____

Section 4 – Inquiétudes et expériences en matière de santé

1. Pensez-vous disposer de suffisamment d'informations sur les moyens de vous protéger et de protéger votre famille du coronavirus ?

◯ Oui ◯ Non ◯ Je ne sais pas

2. Le cas échéant, que faites-vous pour vous protéger et protéger votre famille du coronavirus ?

_____

3. Pensez-vous que les inquiétudes et le stress liés au coronavirus ont une influence négative sur votre santé mentale ?

◯ Oui, une influence majeure
◯ Oui, une influence mineure
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

3b. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

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q4. Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que chacun des groupes suivants se montre efficace dans la lutte contre le coronavirus et le COVID-19 ?

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a. Le système des soins de santé (y compris les hôpitaux, cliniques, médecins, infirmiers et autres prestataires de soins de santé)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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a. Veuillez expliquer :

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b. Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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b. Veuillez expliquer :

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c. Le gouvernement (y compris les gouvernements locaux et nationaux)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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c. Veuillez expliquer :

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d. Le système éducatif (y compris les écoles primaires et secondaires, et les universités)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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d. Veuillez expliquer :

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e. Les commerces et services locaux (y compris les boutiques, supermarchés et restaurants)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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e. Veuillez expliquer :

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f. L'industrie (y compris les grands employeurs, les usines et les fabricants)

○ Pas du tout efficace
○ Pas très efficace
○ Assez efficace
○ Très efficace

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f. Veuillez expliquer :

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g. La presse (y compris les journalistes, les
journaux, la télévision et les médias visuels)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

g. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

h. Les réseaux sociaux

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

h. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

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5. Dans quelle mesure les éléments suivants vous inquiètent-ils ?

	Très inquiétants	Plutôt inquiétants	Pas très inquiétants	Pas du tout inquiétants	Je ne sais pas
a. Vous ou un membre de votre famille contractez le coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
b. Vous perdez des revenus en raison de la fermeture de votre lieu de travail ou d'une réduction de vos heures de travail en lien avec le coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
c. Vous contractez la maladie de Lyme	○	○	○	○	○
d. Le coronavirus a des répercussions négatives sur vos investissements, notamment votre épargne-pension ou épargne-études	○	○	○	○	○
e. Vous contractez la dengue	○	○	○	○	○
f. Vous vous exposez au coronavirus, car vous ne pouvez pas vous permettre de rester chez vous et de vous absenter du travail	○	○	○	○	○
g. Vous ne pouvez pas financièrement vous permettre de vous faire dépister ou traiter en cas de besoin	○	○	○	○	○

h. Autre inquiétude, veuillez expliquer

_____

5b. Dans quelle mesure votre vie a-t-elle été perturbée par l'épidémie de coronavirus ?

○ Complètement
○ Beaucoup
○ Juste un peu
○ Pas du tout
○ Je ne sais pas

5b. Veuillez expliquer dans quelle mesure votre vie a été perturbée par l'épidémie de coronavirus.

_____

6. Avez-vous adopté les mesures suivantes en raison de la récente épidémie de coronavirus ?			
	Oui	Non	Je ne sais pas
a. Décider de ne pas voyager ou changer les projets de voyage	○	○	○
b. Acheter ou porter un masque de protection	○	○	○
c. Faire des provisions d'articles tels que de la nourriture ou des produits ménagers	○	○	○
d. Reporter ou annuler des rendez-vous médicaux	○	○	○
e. Faire des réserves de médicaments sur ordonnance	○	○	○
f. Rester chez vous au lieu de vous rendre à l'école, au travail ou à d'autres activités habituelles	○	○	○
g. Reporter ou annuler une procédure médicale ou chirurgicale	○	○	○
h. Annuler votre participation à de grands rassemblements tels que des concerts ou des événements sportifs	○	○	○
i. Démissionner	○	○	○

6b. N'hésitez pas à nous faire part d'explications
ou de détails au sujet des éléments ci-dessus :

_____

7. Avez-vous rencontré les situations suivantes en raison du coronavirus ?

7a. Vous avez perdu des revenus d'un emploi ou d'une entreprise

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

a. Vous avez perdu des revenus d'un emploi ou d'une entreprise, veuillez expliquer

_____

7b. Vous n'avez pas pu faire vos courses

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

b. Vous n'avez pas pu faire vos courses, veuillez expliquer

_____

7c. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter de produits d'entretien ou de gel hydroalcoolique

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

7c. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter de produits d'entretien ou de gel hydroalcoolique, veuillez expliquer

_____

7d. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter vos médicaments sur ordonnance

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

d. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter vos médicaments sur ordonnance, veuillez expliquer

_____

7e. Vous ou un membre de votre famille avez été harcelés, maltraités ou blessés en raison du coronavirus

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

7e. Vous ou un membre de votre famille avez été harcelé, maltraité ou blessé en raison du coronavirus, veuillez expliquer.

_____

8. Dans quelle mesure suivez-vous les consignes de distanciation sociale ou physique, à savoir rester chez vous, rester à l'écart des autres autant que possible, ou rester à l'écart des autres lorsque vous vous trouvez dans un lieu public ?

◯ Très étroitement
◯ Plutôt étroitement
◯ Pas très étroitement
◯ Pas étroitement du tout

Veuillez nous faire part de vos idées et de vos expériences en matière de distanciation sociale ou physique : (question ouverte)

_____

9. Avez-vous personnellement effectué un test de dépistage du coronavirus ?

◯ Oui, j'ai été dépisté(e)
◯ Non, je n'ai pas été dépisté(e)
◯ Je ne sais pas

9a. Parmi les personnes dépistées : quel a été le résultat du test ?

◯ Le test était positif
◯ Le test était négatif
◯ Je ne sais pas encore

10. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : avez-vous tenté d'effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus ?

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

11. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : Pensez-vous que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin ?

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

11. Veuillez nous expliquer où vous pensez que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

_____

11. Veuillez nous expliquer pourquoi vous pensez que vous ne pourriez pas effectuer de test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

_____

12. Pensez-vous être - ou avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le coronavirus ?

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous pensez être - ou avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le coronavirus

_____

13. S'il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ?

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous vous feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne vous feriez pas vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne savez pas si vous vous feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

14. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne infectée par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.

☐ Oui, un membre de ma famille
☐ Oui, un ami
☐ Oui, un voisin
☐ Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
☐ Non
☐ Je ne sais pas

15. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne décédée d'une infection au coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.

☐ Oui, un membre de ma famille
☐ Oui, un ami
☐ Oui, un voisin
☐ Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
☐ Non
☐ Je ne sais pas

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16. La population parle-t-elle en mauvais termes des personnes qui vivent avec le coronavirus (ou COVID-19), ou en ont été infectées ou supposément infectées ?	◯ Absolument ◯ Probablement ◯ Probablement pas ◯ Absolument pas ◯ Je ne sais pas
17. Les personnes qui ont été infectées par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ont-elles perdu du respect ou leur statut dans la communauté ?	◯ Absolument ◯ Probablement ◯ Probablement pas ◯ Absolument pas ◯ Je ne sais pas

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Section 5 – Questions relatives à votre ménage

1. Possédez-vous une voiture ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je préfère ne pas répondre

2. Possédez-vous une habitation ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je préfère ne pas répondre

3. Êtes-vous le parent ou le tuteur d'un enfant de moins de 18 ans qui vit dans votre ménage ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

4. L'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a-t-elle été fermée pendant une quelconque période en raison du coronavirus ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

5. Si l'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a été fermée pendant au moins deux semaines en raison du coronavirus, dans quelle mesure vous a-t-il été difficile de trouver une solution de garde alternative ?

○ Très difficile
○ Assez difficile
○ Pas très difficile
○ Pas difficile du tout

6. Si vous deviez rester chez vous en raison de mesures de quarantaine ou de la fermeture de votre école ou lieu de travail, pourriez-vous continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Ne s'applique pas
○ Je ne sais pas

6. Veuillez expliquer comment vous pourriez continuer à remplir vos fonctions, au moins en partie

_____

6. Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne pourriez pas continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie

_____

7. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage travaillez-vous dans un cadre médical, comme le cabinet d'un médecin, une clinique, un hôpital, une maison de retraite ou le cabinet d'un dentiste ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Oui, moi
☐ Oui, un membre de mon ménage
☐ Non, personne
☐ Je ne sais pas

8. Combien d'enfants de moins de 18 ans vivent actuellement dans votre ménage ?

_____

9. Combien d'adultes de 18 ans ou plus vivent actuellement dans votre ménage, vous y compris ?

_____

10. Avez-vous des enfants à charge ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

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11. Vous incombe-t-il de prendre soin de personnes âgées ?

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez nous parler de votre système de soutien social (amis, famille, voisins) :

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Section 6 : Stress au cours du mois dernier

	Jamais	Presque jamais	Parfois	Assez souvent	Très souvent
1. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous été contrarié(e) par un événement inattendu ?	○	○	○	○	○
2. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé ne pas être capable de contrôler les éléments importants de votre vie ?	○	○	○	○	○
3. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) nerveux(-se) et stressé(e) ?	○	○	○	○	○
4. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous eu confiance en votre capacité à gérer vos problèmes personnels ?	○	○	○	○	○
5. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous senti que les choses allaient dans votre sens ?	○	○	○	○	○
6. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) débordé(e) par toutes les choses que vous deviez faire ?	○	○	○	○	○
7. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pu contrôler les désagréments de votre vie ?	○	○	○	○	○
8. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé contrôler la situation ?	○	○	○	○	○
9. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous mis(e) en colère en raison d'éléments qui échappent à votre contrôle ?	○	○	○	○	○

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10. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé devoir affronter tellement de difficultés qu'il vous serait impossible de les surmonter ?

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

11. Veuillez nous parler de votre sentiment de stress au cours du mois dernier :

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Section 7 - Soutien social

	Absolument pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas vraiment d'accord	Neutre	Plutôt d'accord	Tout à fait d'accord	Absolument d'accord
1. Un être cher m'aide quand j'en ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Un être cher me permet de partager mes joies et mes peines.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. Ma famille fait tout pour m'aider.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Ma famille me fournit le soutien émotionnel dont j'ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Un être cher me fournit tout le réconfort dont j'ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. Mes amis font tout pour m'aider.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Je peux compter sur mes amis quand les choses vont mal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec ma famille.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. J'ai des amis qui me permettent de partager mes joies et mes peines.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. J'ai la chance d'avoir un être cher qui se soucie de mes sentiments.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. Ma famille essaie de m'aider à prendre des décisions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec mes amis.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

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Section 8 : Questions relatives à la santé

1. De manière générale, diriez-vous que votre état de santé est

- ◯ Excellent
- ◯ Très bon
- ◯ Bon
- ◯ Assez bon
- ◯ Mauvais

2. En ce qui concerne votre santé physique, à savoir notamment les maladies et blessures physiques, pendant combien de jours votre santé physique n'a-t-elle pas été bonne au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

3. En ce qui concerne votre santé mentale, à savoir notamment le stress, la dépression et les problèmes émotionnels, pendant combien de jours votre santé mentale n'a-t-elle pas été bonne au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

4. Au cours des 30 derniers jours, pendant combien de jours environ votre mauvais état de santé physique ou mental vous a-t-il empêché de pratiquer vos activités habituelles, comme prendre soin de vous, travailler ou vous divertir ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

5. Au cours de 12 derniers mois, avez-vous eu besoin de soins de santé (par exemple, consulter un médecin) sans pouvoir vous les permettre en raison de leur coût ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

6. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage souffrez-vous d'un grave problème de santé, comme une hypertension artérielle, une maladie cardiaque ou pulmonaire, un cancer ou du diabète ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

- ☐ Oui, moi
- ☐ Oui, un membre de mon ménage
- ☐ Non, personne
- ☐ Je ne sais pas

7. Une des propositions ci-dessous s'applique-t-elle à vous ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

- ☐ Je suis actuellement enceinte
- ☐ Ma partenaire est actuellement enceinte
- ☐ Ni ma partenaire ni moi ne sommes actuellement enceintes

8. Désirez-vous tomber enceinte ou avoir un enfant au cours de l'année à venir ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

Section 9 : Réseaux sociaux

1. Parmi les réseaux sociaux suivants, lesquels utilisez-vous ? (Pour chaque proposition, cochez la réponse la plus appropriée)

	tous les jours	plusieurs fois par semaine	plusieurs fois par mois	rarement	jamais
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. Dans quelle mesure votre utilisation des réseaux sociaux a-t-elle évolué depuis le début de la pandémie de coronavirus ?

○ J'utilise beaucoup plus les réseaux sociaux
○ J'utilise un peu plus les réseaux sociaux
○ Je n'utilise plus les réseaux sociaux
○ Je ne sais pas

2b. Veuillez expliquer dans quelle mesure votre utilisation des réseaux sociaux a évolué depuis le début de la pandémie de coronavirus :

_____

Section 10 : Questions à caractère démographique

1. En années, quel âge avez-vous actuellement ?

_____

2. Comment décririez-vous vos origines ethniques ?

_____

4. Vous considérez-vous de l'une des origines suivantes ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Mexicaine
☐ Portoricaine
☐ Cubaine

4a. Si vous vous considérez comme faisant partie d'une autre ethnie hispanique ou latine que celles énumérées ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

_____

4b. Je ne me considère pas comme d'origine hispanique ou latine

○ Vrai
○ Faux

5. Quel niveau scolaire avez-vous atteint ?

○ Je n'ai pas terminé l'enseignement secondaire
○ J'ai terminé l'enseignement secondaire
○ J'ai fait des études supérieures, mais ne les ai pas terminées
○ J'ai obtenu mon diplôme universitaire
○ J'ai obtenu un diplôme universitaire de troisième cycle (doctorat, etc.)

6. Le cas échéant, quelle est votre religion actuelle ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent

	Oui	Non	Je préfère ne pas répondre
a. Christianisme	○	○	○
b. Judaïsme	○	○	○
c. Islam	○	○	○
d. Bouddhisme	○	○	○
e. Hindouisme	○	○	○
f. Athéisme (je ne crois pas en Dieu)	○	○	○
g. Autre	○	○	○
h. Je ne sais pas	○	○	○

6g. Autre religion, veuillez préciser

_____

7. Si vous vivez aux États-Unis, veuillez identifier votre ethnie (cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Amérindien(e) ou alaskain(e)
☐ Asiatique
☐ Noir ou Africain(e) américain(e)
☐ Natif(ve) hawaïen(e)
☐ Polynésien(e)
☐ Caucasien(e)
☐ Autre(s)

7. Vous avez sélectionné autre, veuillez préciser votre autre ethnie

_____

7. À laquelle des catégories suivantes vous identifiez-vous ?

Dans le cadre de cette étude, veuillez utiliser les définitions suivantes.

○ Entendant/non-sourd
○ Malentendant
○ sourd
○ Sourd
○ SourdAveugle

Entendant/non-sourd : Personne sans perte auditive ;

Malentendant : Personne souffrant d'une certaine perte auditive ;

sourd : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive ;

Sourd : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive et s'identifiant à la culture Sourde ;

SourdAveugle : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive et d'une perte totale ou partielle de la vue.

9. Parmi les propositions ci-dessous, laquelle décrit le mieux votre genre ?

○ Homme
○ Femme
○ Autre option

q9. Vous avez sélectionné une autre option pour décrire votre genre, veuillez expliquer :

_____

10. Vous vous décrivez comme (cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent) :

☐ Hétérosexuel(le)
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbienne
☐ Bisexuel(le)
☐ Transgenre
☐ Aucune des propositions ci-dessus

10a. Aucune des propositions ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

_____

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Section 11 : Dernière question

1. Si vous avez d'autres réflexions au sujet du
coronavirus et du COVID-19, veuillez nous en faire
part :

_____

Section 12 : Qualité de l'enquête

Nous aimerions vous poser quelques questions à propos de cette enquête afin de l'améliorer à l'avenir. Si vous désirez mettre l'accent sur certaines questions spécifiques, veuillez les copier et les coller dans le champ de texte.

1. En général, les questions de l'enquête étaient >. Autrement dit, vous n'avez pas dû lire plusieurs fois les énoncés pour les comprendre.

◯ Pas du tout d'accord
◯ Pas d'accord
◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
◯ D'accord
◯ Tout à fait d'accord

2. Certaines questions spécifiques étaient-elles particulièrement difficiles à comprendre ? Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

_____

3. En règle générale, la signification des questions était simple et claire

◯ Pas du tout d'accord
◯ Pas d'accord
◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
◯ D'accord
◯ Tout à fait d'accord

4. Certaines questions manquaient-elles de clarté ? Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

◯ Oui   ◯ Non

4a. Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

_____

5. Les échelles utilisées pour répondre aux questions étaient adéquates. Autrement dit, selon vous, les échelles fournies vous permettaient-elles de répondre de manière appropriée ?

◯ Pas du tout d'accord
◯ Pas d'accord
◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
◯ D'accord
◯ Tout à fait d'accord

6. Selon vous, certaines questions étaient-elles rédigées de manière à ce qu'il n'y ait qu'une SEULE réponse ÉVIDENTE pour vous ?

◯ Oui
◯ No

6b. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

N'hésitez pas à indiquer tout autre commentaire au sujet de cette étude

_____
( )

Pour plus d'informations au sujet du coronavirus et du COVID-19, rendez-vous sur

https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.who.int/

Merci!

Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus

1
2　Benvenuto! Con la presente ti invitiamo a partecipare a un sondaggio epidemiologico globale condotto dall'Università
3　di Rochester, in modo da consentirci una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad
4　alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus, il COVID-19, e altre malattie
5　infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Se hai più di 18 anni e sei in grado di rispondere al sondaggio in
6　italiano, puoi cominciare qui sotto!
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9　Language
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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of* ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus: opinioni e modalità d'intervento
Sperimentatori principali: Timothy Dye, PhD ed Eva Pressman, MD

Il presente modulo è parte di uno studio sperimentale condotto da alcuni membri del corpo docente della Facoltà di Medicina e Odontoiatria dell'Università di Rochester.

Lo scopo di questo studio è raggiungere una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus e altre malattie infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Lo studio include domande sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19, alla salute fisica e mentale, allo stress e al sostegno sociale, oltre a domande demografiche. Puoi saltare tutte le domande che vuoi.

Se decidi di partecipare a questo studio, sarai invitato a completare un sondaggio accessibile su internet attraverso un link. Per completare il questionario ci vorranno circa 20–40 minuti. Secondo le nostre stime, saranno circa 7000 le persone che prenderanno parte a questo studio.

I rischi legati alla partecipazione sono minimi. Alcune domande potrebbero turbarti o risultare imbarazzanti. Sei libero di saltare tutte le domande alle quali non desideri rispondere. Per proteggere la riservatezza dei dati, le risposte saranno trasmesse in formato crittografato (leggibile solo dal personale autorizzato). Non sono previste indennità.

Non riceverai alcun compenso per la partecipazione a questo sondaggio.

L'Università di Rochester farà tutto il possibile per mantenere confidenziali le informazioni raccolte. I risultati della ricerca potranno essere presentati in convegni o pubblicazioni, sempre mantenendo nascosta l'identità delle singole persone che hanno risposto.

La tua partecipazione allo studio è assolutamente volontaria. Sei libero di non partecipare e puoi ritirarti in qualsiasi momento. Se decidi di interrompere la compilazione, non sarà per noi possibile eliminare le informazioni già acquisite, poiché non saremmo in grado di rintracciare ed eliminare le risposte da te fornite dal momento che non raccogliamo alcun dato personale.

L'Università di Rochester sta ricevendo un pagamento dalla Mae Stone Goode Foundation per aver condotto questo studio di ricerca.

Per ulteriori informazioni o domande su questa ricerca puoi rivolgerti al Dr. Timothy Dye, e-mail tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

Sei pregato di contattare il Comitato etico per la ricerca dell'Università di Rochester: University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board, 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telefono +1 (585) 276-0005 o + 1 (877) 449-4441 nel caso tu avessi l'esigenza:

• di parlare con una persona indipendente dal gruppo di ricerca riguardo ai tuoi diritti in quanto partecipante alla ricerca;

• di esprimere dubbi sulla ricerca.

12/04/2020 9:13am

projectredcap.org REDCap

Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus: opinioni e modalità d'intervento

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Se decidi di partecipare a questo studio, sarai invitato a completare un sondaggio accessibile su internet attraverso un link. Per completare il questionario ci vorranno circa 15–25 minuti. Secondo le nostre stime, saranno circa 7000 le persone che prenderanno parte a questo studio.

I rischi legati alla partecipazione sono minimi. Alcune domande potrebbero turbarti o risultare imbarazzanti. Sei libero di saltare tutte le domande alle quali non desideri rispondere. Per proteggere la riservatezza dei dati, le risposte saranno trasmesse in formato crittografato (leggibile solo dal personale autorizzato). Non sono previste indennità.

Non riceverai alcun compenso per la partecipazione a questo sondaggio.

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La tua partecipazione allo studio è assolutamente volontaria. Sei libero di non partecipare e puoi ritirarti in qualsiasi momento. Se decidi di interrompere la compilazione, non sarà per noi possibile eliminare le informazioni già acquisite, poiché non saremmo in grado di rintracciare ed eliminare le risposte da te fornite dal momento che non raccogliamo alcun dato personale.

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di parlare con una persona indipendente dal gruppo di ricerca riguardo ai tuoi diritti in quanto partecipante alla ricerca; di esprimere dubbi sulla ricerca.

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Vuoi cominciare il sondaggio?

◯ Sì
◯ No

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Sezione 1: domande sulla nazionalità

1. In quale paese vivi?

- ◯ afghanistan
- ◯ Albania
- ◯ algeria
- ◯ andorra
- ◯ angola
- ◯ anguilla
- ◯ Antartide [a]
- ◯ Antigua e Barbuda
- ◯ Arabia saudita
- ◯ Argentina
- ◯ Armenia
- ◯ aruba
- ◯ Australia [b]
- ◯ Austria
- ◯ Azerbaijan
- ◯ Bahamas (la)
- ◯ Bahrain
- ◯ bangladesh
- ◯ barbados
- ◯ Belgio
- ◯ Belize
- ◯ benin
- ◯ Bhutan
- ◯ Bielorussia
- ◯ Bolivia (stato plurinazionale di)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Bosnia ed Erzegovina
- ◯ Botswana
- ◯ Brasile
- ◯ Brunei Darussalam [e]
- ◯ Bulgaria
- ◯ Burkina Faso
- ◯ burundi
- ◯ Cambogia
- ◯ Camerun
- ◯ Canada
- ◯ Capo Verde [f]
- ◯ chad
- ◯ chile
- ◯ Cipro
- ◯ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- ◯ Colombia
- ◯ Comore (las)
- ◯ Congo (Repubblica Democratica del)
- ◯ Congo (the) [g]
- ◯ Corea (Repubblica democratica popolare di) [o]
- ◯ Corea (Repubblica di) [p]
- ◯ Costa d'Avorio [h]
- ◯ Costa Rica
- ◯ Croazia
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curaçao
- ◯ Danimarca
- ◯ dominica
- ◯ Ecuador
- ◯ Egitto
- ◯ El Salvador
- ◯ Emirati Arabi Uniti (el)
- ◯ eritrea
- ◯ Estonia
- ◯ Eswatini [j]
- ◯ Etiopia
- ◯ fiji
- ◯ Filippine (il)
- ◯ Finlandia
- ◯ Francia [l]
- ◯ French Southern Territories (the) [m]
- ◯ Gabon
- ◯ Gambia

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○ Georgia
○ Georgia del Sud e Isole Sandwich Meridionali
○ Germania
○ Ghana
○ Giamaica
○ Giappone
○ Gibilterra
○ Gibuti
○ Giordania
○ Granada
○ Grecia
○ Groenlandia
○ Guadalupe
○ guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guiana
○ Guinea
○ Guinea Equatoriale
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana francese
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ incontro
○ India
○ Indonesia
○ Iran (Repubblica islamica di)
○ Iraq
○ Irlanda
○ Islanda
○ Isola Bouvet
○ Isola di Ascencion
○ Isola di Man
○ Isola di natale
○ Isola Norfolk
○ Isole Aland
○ Isole Bermuda
○ Isole Cayman
○ Isole Cook
○ Isole Falkland (the) [Falklands] [k]
○ Isole Faroe
○ Isole Heard e McDonald
○ Isole Marianne Settentrionali
○ Isole Marshall
○ Isole minori esterne degli Stati Uniti (the) [ac]
○ Isole Salomone
○ Isole Turks e Caicos (la)
○ Isole Vergini (USA,) [Ag]
○ Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
○ Israele
○ Italia
○ Jan Mayen
○ Kazakistan
○ Kenia
○ Kiribati
○ Kuwait
○ Kyrgyzstan
○ Lesoto
○ Lettonia
○ Libano
○ Liberia
○ Libia
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lituania
○ Lussemburgo
○ Macao [r]
○ Macedonia settentrionale [s]
○ Madagascar
○ maglia
○ maglione
○ malawi
○ Malaysia

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○ Maldive
○ mali
○ Malta
○ Marocco
○ Martinique
○ Mauricio
○ Mauritania
○ mayotte
○ Messico
○ Micronesia (Stati Federati di)
○ Moldavia (Repubblica di)
○ Monaco
○ Mongolia
○ montenegro
○ montserrat
○ Mozambico
○ Myanmar [t]
○ Namibia
○ nauru
○ Nepal
○ Nicaragua
○ Niger (la)
○ Nigeria
○ Niue
○ Norvegia
○ Nuova Caledonia
○ Nuova Zelanda
○ Oman
○ Paesi Bassi (la)
○ Pakistan
○ Palau
○ Palestina, Stato di
○ Panama
○ Papua Nuova Guinea
○ Paraguay
○ Perù
○ Pitcairn [u]
○ Polinesia Francese
○ Polonia
○ porcellana
○ Portogallo
○ Puerto Rico
○ Qatar
○ Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna e Irlanda del Nord (il)
○ Repubblica araba siriana (la) [x]
○ Repubblica Ceca [i]
○ Repubblica Centrafricana
○ Repubblica Democratica Popolare del Laos (la) [q]
○ Repubblica Dominicana
○ Romania
○ Ruanda
○ Russian Federation (the) [v]
○ Saba
○ Sahara occidentale [ah]
○ Saint Kitts e Nevis
○ Saint Martin (parte francese)
○ Saint Pierre e Miquelon
○ Saint Vincent e Grenadine
○ samoa
○ Samoa americane
○ San Bartolomeo
○ San Marino
○ Sant'Elena
○ Sant'Eustachio
○ Santa Lucia
○ Santa Sede (il) [n]
○ Sao Tome e Principe
○ Senegal
○ Serbia
○ Seychelles

○ Sierra Leone
○ Singapore
○ Sint Maarten (parte olandese)
○ Slovacchia
○ Slovenia
○ Somalia
○ Spagna
○ Sri Lanka
○ Stati Uniti d'America (the)
○ Sudafrica
○ Sudan (la)
○ Sudan del sud
○ Suriname
○ Svalbard
○ Svezia
○ Svizzera
○ Taiwan (Provincia della Cina) [e]
○ Tajikistan
○ Tanzania, Repubblica unita di
○ Territorio britannico dell'Oceano Indiano (el)
○ Thailandia
○ Timor Est [aa]
○ togo
○ Tokelau
○ tonga
○ Trinidad e Tobago
○ Tristan da Cunha
○ Tunisia
○ Turchia
○ Turkmenistan
○ Tuvalu
○ Ucraina
○ Uganda
○ Ungheria
○ Uruguay
○ Uzbekistan
○ Vanuatu
○ Venezuela (Repubblica Bolivariana di)
○ Vietnam [ae]
○ Wallis e Futuna
○ yemen
○ Zambia
○ Zimbabwe
○ Altro

Se risiedi in un altro paese, per favore specifica quale

_____

1b. Se sei residente negli Stati Uniti, in quale stato vivi?

- ◯ New York
- ◯ Alabama
- ◯ Alaska
- ◯ Arizona
- ◯ Arkansas
- ◯ California
- ◯ Colorado
- ◯ Connecticut
- ◯ Delaware
- ◯ Florida
- ◯ Georgia
- ◯ Hawaii
- ◯ Idaho
- ◯ Illinois
- ◯ Indiana
- ◯ Iowa
- ◯ Kansas
- ◯ Kentucky
- ◯ Louisiana
- ◯ Maine
- ◯ Maryland
- ◯ Massachusetts
- ◯ Michigan
- ◯ Minnesota
- ◯ Mississippi
- ◯ Missouri
- ◯ Montana
- ◯ Nebraska
- ◯ Nevada
- ◯ New Hampshire
- ◯ New Jersey
- ◯ New Mexico
- ◯ North Carolina
- ◯ North Dakota
- ◯ Ohio
- ◯ Oklahoma
- ◯ Oregon
- ◯ Pennsylvania
- ◯ Rhode Island
- ◯ South Carolina
- ◯ South Dakota
- ◯ Tennessee
- ◯ Texas
- ◯ Utah
- ◯ Vermont
- ◯ Virginia
- ◯ Washington
- ◯ West Virginia
- ◯ Wisconsin
- ◯ Wyoming

1c. Se risiedi in India, in quale stato vivi?

◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
◯ IN-AS = Assam
◯ IN-BR = Bihar
◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
◯ IN-GA = Goa
◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
◯ IN-HR = Haryana
◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
◯ IN-KL = Kerala
◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
◯ IN-MN = Manipur
◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
◯ IN-OR = Odisha
◯ IN-PB = Punjab
◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
◯ IN-TG = Telangana
◯ IN-TR = Tripura
◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
◯ IN-DL = Delhi
◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

For peer review only

2. In quale paese sei nato?	○ afghanistan
	○ Albania
	○ algeria
	○ andorra
	○ angola
	○ anguilla
	○ Antartide [a]
	○ Antigua e Barbuda
	○ Arabia saudita
	○ Argentina
	○ Armenia
	○ aruba
	○ Australia [b]
	○ Austria
	○ Azerbaijan
	○ Bahamas (la)
	○ Bahrain
	○ bangladesh
	○ barbados
	○ Belgio
	○ Belize
	○ benin
	○ Bhutan
	○ Bielorussia
	○ Bolivia (stato plurinazionale di)
	○ Bonaire
	○ Bosnia ed Erzegovina
	○ Botswana
	○ Brasile
	○ Brunei Darussalam [e]
	○ Bulgaria
	○ Burkina Faso
	○ burundi
	○ Cambogia
	○ Camerun
	○ Canada
	○ Capo Verde [f]
	○ chad
	○ chile
	○ Cipro
	○ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
	○ Colombia
	○ Comore (las)
	○ Congo (Repubblica Democratica del)
	○ Congo (the) [g]
	○ Corea (Repubblica democratica popolare di) [o]
	○ Corea (Repubblica di) [p]
	○ Costa d'Avorio [h]
	○ Costa Rica
	○ Croazia
	○ Cuba
	○ Curagao
	○ Danimarca
	○ dominica
	○ Ecuador
	○ Egitto
	○ El Salvador
	○ Emirati Arabi Uniti (el)
	○ eritrea
	○ Estonia
	○ Eswatini [j]
	○ Etiopia
	○ fiji
	○ Filippine (il)
	○ Finlandia
	○ Francia [l]
	○ French Southern Territories (the) [m]
	○ Gabon
	○ Gambia

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○ Georgia
○ Georgia del Sud e Isole Sandwich Meridionali
○ Germania
○ Ghana
○ Giamaica
○ Giappone
○ Gibilterra
○ Gibuti
○ Giordania
○ Granada
○ Grecia
○ Groenlandia
○ Guadalupe
○ guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guiana
○ Guinea
○ Guinea Equatoriale
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana francese
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ incontro
○ India
○ Indonesia
○ Iran (Repubblica islamica di)
○ Iraq
○ Irlanda
○ Islanda
○ Isola Bouvet
○ Isola di Ascencion
○ Isola di Man
○ Isola di natale
○ Isola Norfolk
○ Isole Aland
○ Isole Bermuda
○ Isole Cayman
○ Isole Cook
○ Isole Falkland (the) [Falklands] [k]
○ Isole Faroe
○ Isole Heard e McDonald
○ Isole Marianne Settentrionali
○ Isole Marshall
○ Isole minori esterne degli Stati Uniti (the) [ac]
○ Isole Salomone
○ Isole Turks e Caicos (la)
○ Isole Vergini (USA,) [Ag]
○ Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
○ Israele
○ Italia
○ Jan Mayen
○ Kazakistan
○ Kenia
○ Kiribati
○ Kuwait
○ Kyrgyzstan
○ Lesoto
○ Lettonia
○ Libano
○ Liberia
○ Libia
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lituania
○ Lussemburgo
○ Macao [r]
○ Macedonia settentrionale [s]
○ Madagascar
○ maglia
○ maglione
○ malawi
○ Malaysia

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○ Maldive
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○ Moldavia (Repubblica di)
○ Monaco
○ Mongolia
○ montenegro
○ montserrat
○ Mozambico
○ Myanmar [t]
○ Namibia
○ nauru
○ Nepal
○ Nicaragua
○ Niger (la)
○ Nigeria
○ Niue
○ Norvegia
○ Nuova Caledonia
○ Nuova Zelanda
○ Oman
○ Paesi Bassi (la)
○ Pakistan
○ Palau
○ Palestina, Stato di
○ Panama
○ Papua Nuova Guinea
○ Paraguay
○ Perù
○ Pitcairn [u]
○ Polinesia Francese
○ Polonia
○ porcellana
○ Portogallo
○ Puerto Rico
○ Qatar
○ Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna e Irlanda del Nord (il)
○ Repubblica araba siriana (la) [x]
○ Repubblica Ceca [i]
○ Repubblica Centrafricana
○ Repubblica Democratica Popolare del Laos (la) [q]
○ Repubblica Dominicana
○ Romania
○ Ruanda
○ Russian Federation (the) [v]
○ Saba
○ Sahara occidentale [ah]
○ Saint Kitts e Nevis
○ Saint Martin (parte francese)
○ Saint Pierre e Miquelon
○ Saint Vincent e Grenadine
○ samoa
○ Samoa americane
○ San Bartolomeo
○ San Marino
○ Sant'Elena
○ Sant'Eustachio
○ Santa Lucia
○ Santa Sede (il) [n]
○ Sao Tome e Principe
○ Senegal
○ Serbia
○ Seychelles

○ Sierra Leone
○ Singapore
○ Sint Maarten (parte olandese)
○ Slovacchia
○ Slovenia
○ Somalia
○ Spagna
○ Sri Lanka
○ Stati Uniti d'America (the)
○ Sudafrica
○ Sudan (la)
○ Sudan del sud
○ Suriname
○ Svalbard
○ Svezia
○ Svizzera
○ Taiwan (Provincia della Cina) [e]
○ Tajikistan
○ Tanzania, Repubblica unita di
○ Territorio britannico dell'Oceano Indiano (el)
○ Thailandia
○ Timor Est [aa]
○ togo
○ Tokelau
○ tonga
○ Trinidad e Tobago
○ Tristan da Cunha
○ Tunisia
○ Turchia
○ Turkmenistan
○ Tuvalu
○ Ucraina
○ Uganda
○ Ungheria
○ Uruguay
○ Uzbekistan
○ Vanuatu
○ Venezuela (Repubblica Bolivariana di)
○ Vietnam [ae]
○ Wallis e Futuna
○ yemen
○ Zambia
○ Zimbabwe
○ Altro

Se sei nato in un altro paese, per favore specifica quale

_____

Sezione 2: Opinioni riguardo alla salute

Ciascuna delle affermazioni sotto riportate rappresenta una tua convinzione relativa alla tua salute, riguardo alla quale puoi esprimere il tuo grado di accordo o disaccordo. Questa è una misura delle tue idee personali; non ci sono risposte giuste o sbagliate. Ti invitiamo a esprimere il tuo grado di accordo o disaccordo con ciascuna delle affermazioni sotto riportate.

	Per niente d'accordo	Poco d'accordo	Mediamente d'accordo	D'accordo	Molto d'accordo
1. Se mi ammalo, sarà il mio comportamento a determinare quanto tempo mi occorrerà per tornare in salute.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
2. Indipendentemente da quello che faccio, se devo ammalarmi, mi ammalerò.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3. Fissare controlli regolari con il mio medico è il modo migliore per evitare di ammalarmi.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
4. La maggior parte delle cose che incidono sulla mia salute capitano per caso.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5. Ogni volta che non mi sento bene, ritengo giusto consultare un professionista specializzato in campo medico.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
6. Sono io che ho il controllo sulla mia salute.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
7. Per molti versi, il fatto che io possa ammalarmi o rimanere sano dipende dalla mia famiglia.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
8. Quando mi ammalo, è per colpa mia.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
9.La velocità con cui mi ristabilisco da una malattia dipende in gran parte dalla fortuna.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10. Gli operatori sanitari hanno il controllo della mia salute	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

11. La mia buona salute è in gran parte una questione di fortuna.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

12. Più di ogni altra cosa è ciò che faccio ad avere il maggiore impatto sulla mia salute.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

13. Se ho cura di me stesso, posso evitare di ammalarmi.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

14. Di solito guarisco dalle malattie perché altre persone (ad esempio medici, infermieri, familiari, amici) si sono prese cura di me.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

15. Indipendentemente da ciò che faccio, tendo ad ammalarmi molto facilmente.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

16. Se è scritto che resterò sano, non mi ammalerò.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

17. Se farò le cose giuste, resterò in salute.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

18. Per quanto riguarda la mia salute, faccio soltanto ciò che mi prescrive il mio medico.
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Sezione 3 - Convinzioni riguardo al coronavirus

1. Per quanto è a tua conoscenza, gli esperti della sanità pubblica hanno raccomandato le seguenti azioni allo scopo di contribuire a rallentare la diffusione del coronavirus?

	Sì, l'hanno consigliato	No, non l'hanno consigliato	Non saprei
a. Lavarsi spesso le mani	○	○	○
b. Bollire l'acqua prima di berla	○	○	○
c. Le persone sane devono indossare la mascherina in pubblico	○	○	○
d. Evitare assembramenti con un grande numero di persone	○	○	○
e. Utilizzare il repellente per le zanzare	○	○	○
f. Restare a casa se ci si sente male	○	○	○

g. Altre raccomandazioni

_____

2. Per quanto è a tua conoscenza, quale delle seguenti modalità contribuisce alla trasmissione o alla diffusione del coronavirus?

	Sì, si trasmette in questo modo	No, non si trasmette in questo modo	Non saprei
a. Stando in stretta vicinanza fisica con una persona infetta	○	○	○
b. Toccando le superfici sulle quali sono presenti piccole quantità di fluidi corporei appartenenti a una persona infetta	○	○	○
c. Attraverso le punture di zanzara	○	○	○
d. Attraverso i geni/la genetica	○	○	○

e. In quali altri modi si trasmette o si diffonde il coronavirus? Per piacere, motiva la risposta

_____

3. Per ciascuna delle seguenti voci, indica se la ritieni un sintomo comune dell'infezione da coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Sì, è un sintomo	No, non è un sintomo	Non saprei
a. Febbre	◯	◯	◯
b. Tosse secca	◯	◯	◯
c. Vomito	◯	◯	◯
d. Congestione nasale/naso che cola	◯	◯	◯
e. Eruzione cutanea	◯	◯	◯

f. Altri sintomi (si prega di descriverli:)

_____

4. Ritieni che uno dei seguenti gruppi di persone abbia un rischio maggiore di sviluppare gravi patologie mediche se viene infettato dal coronavirus?

	Sì, è a maggior rischio	No, non è a maggior rischio	Non saprei
a. Bambini	◯	◯	◯
b. Donne in gravidanza	◯	◯	◯
c. Persone affette da patologie croniche	◯	◯	◯
d. Persone che hanno da poco superato i 20 anni	◯	◯	◯
e. Persone obese	◯	◯	◯
f. Persone oltre i 60 anni	◯	◯	◯

5. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, esiste un vaccino per proteggere le persone dall'attuale coronavirus, noto anche come COVID-19, oppure no? ◯ Sì ◯ No ◯ Non saprei

6. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, il vaccino contro l'influenza o l'influenza stagionale protegge le persone dall'attuale coronavirus, noto anche come COVID-19, oppure no? ◯ Sì ◯ No ◯ Non saprei

7. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, cosa dovrebbe fare una persona che ritenga di aver sviluppato i sintomi del coronavirus?

◯ Restare a casa e chiamare un medico o un operatore sanitario
◯ Cercare immediatamente assistenza sanitaria recandosi al pronto soccorso o in una struttura di emergenza
◯ Qualcos'altro
◯ Non saprei

7a. Qualcos'altro, per favore specificare

_____

Sezione 4 - Preoccupazioni ed esperienze nell'ambito della salute

1. Pensi di avere informazioni sufficienti sulle modalità per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?

◯ Sì   ◯ No   ◯ Non saprei

2. Che cosa stai facendo per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?

_____

3. Pensi che la preoccupazione o lo stress legati al coronavirus abbiano avuto un impatto negativo sulla tua salute mentale oppure no?

◯ Sì - un notevole impatto
◯ Sì - un piccolo impatto
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

3b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

q4. - In che misura ritieni che ciascuna delle seguenti categorie sia intervenuta efficacemente contro il coronavirus e il COVID-19?

a. Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali, ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori sanitari)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

a. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

b. La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e analisti)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

c. Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e regionali)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

c. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

d. Il sistema educativo (comprese scuole primarie, secondarie e università)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

d. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

e. Rivenditori al dettaglio e servizi locali (inclusi negozi, supermercati, ristoranti)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

e. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

f. Le imprese (compresi grande industria, fabbriche, produttori)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

f. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

BMJ Open

g. La stampa (inclusi giornalisti, quotidiani, televisione e mezzi di comunicazione visiva)

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

g. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

h. Le piattaforme dei social media

○ Per nulla efficace
○ Non molto efficace
○ Abbastanza efficace
○ Molto efficace

h. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

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5. Ammesso che tu sia preoccupato, in quale misura lo sei per ciascuna delle seguenti tematiche?

	Molto preoccupato	Abbastanza preoccupato	Poco preoccupato	Per nulla preoccupato	Non saprei
a. Tu o un membro della tua famiglia potreste contrarre il coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
b. Subirai una contrazione del reddito perché perderai il posto di lavoro o dovrai fare orari ridotti a causa del coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
c. Potresti contrarre la malattia di Lyme	○	○	○	○	○
d. Il coronavirus avrà un impatto negativo sui tuoi investimenti, per esempio la pensione o i fondi accantonati per gli studi universitari/il college	○	○	○	○	○
e. Potresti contrarre la febbre dengue	○	○	○	○	○
f. Ti esporrai al rischio di contrarre il coronavirus perché non potrai permetterti di restare a casa senza lavorare	○	○	○	○	○
g. Non potrai permetterti di effettuare il test o i trattamenti per il coronavirus se dovessero rendersi necessari	○	○	○	○	○

h. Se hai ulteriori preoccupazioni, per favore descrivile

_____

5b. In quale misura la tua vita è stata sconvolta dall'epidemia di coronavirus, ammesso che lo sia stata?

○ Molto
○ Abbastanza
○ Molto poco
○ Per nulla
○ Non saprei

5b. Per favore spiega in quale misura la tua vita è stata sconvolta dall'epidemia di coronavirus, ammesso che lo sia stata?

_____

	Sì	No	Non saprei

6. Per favore indica se hai intrapreso una delle seguenti azioni a causa della recente epidemia di coronavirus.

	Sì	No	Non saprei
a. Ho deciso di annullare i viaggi oppure ho modificato i programmi di viaggio	○	○	○
b. Ho acquistato una mascherina protettiva	○	○	○
c. Ho fatto scorta di prodotti, per esempio alimentari e articoli per la casa	○	○	○
d. Ho rimandato o annullato visite mediche	○	○	○
e. Ho fatto scorta dei farmaci con obbligo di ricetta	○	○	○
f. Sono rimasto a casa anziché recarmi al lavoro, a scuola o a svolgere le mie abituali attività	○	○	○
g. Ho rimandato o annullato un intervento medico o un'operazione chirurgica	○	○	○
h. Ho annullato i progetti di partecipare a eventi in luoghi affollati, per esempio concerti o manifestazioni sportive	○	○	○
i. Mi sono licenziato	○	○	○

6b. Per favore, aggiungi qualsiasi ulteriore spiegazione o dettaglio riguardo alle voci sopra elencate

_____

7. Hai vissuto una delle seguenti esperienze a causa del coronavirus?

7a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività
- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività, per favore specifica

_____

7b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari
- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari, per favore specifica

_____

7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani
- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani, per favore specifica

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7d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione
- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione, per favore specifica

_____

7e. Uno dei membri della tua famiglia è stato molestato, maltrattato o percosso a causa del coronavirus
- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

7e. Se vi sono state molestie, maltrattamenti o percosse a causa del coronavirus, per favore specifica

_____

8. Quanto scrupolosamente stai rispettando il distanziamento sociale o fisico, quindi resti a casa e lontano dalle altre persone ogni volta che puoi, oppure ti tieni distante dalle altre persone quando sei in un luogo pubblico?
- ◯ Molto scrupolosamente
- ◯ Abbastanza scrupolosamente
- ◯ Non molto scrupolosamente
- ◯ Non sono per niente scrupoloso

Per favore aggiungi ulteriori commenti sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze di distanziamento sociale o fisico: (domanda aperta)

_____

9. Ti sei sottoposto personalmente al test per il coronavirus oppure no?
- ◯ Sì, mi sono sottoposto al test
- ◯ No, non mi sono sottoposto al test
- ◯ Non saprei

9a. Per coloro che si sono sottoposti al test: qual è stato il risultato del test per il coronavirus?

○ Il test è risultato positivo
○ Il test è risultato negativo
○ Sono in attesa dell'esito del test

10. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: hai cercato di sottoporti al test per il coronavirus oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

11. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: pensi che riusciresti a sottoporti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

11. Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non pensi che riusciresti a sottoporti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno

_____

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12. Ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus

_____

13. Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non sai se ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

14. Conosci personalmente qualcuno che ha contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ Sì, un amico
☐ Sì, un vicino di casa
☐ Sì, qualcun'altro
☐ No
☐ Non saprei

15. Conosci personalmente qualcuno che è deceduto per aver contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ Sì, un amico
☐ Sì, un vicino di casa
☐ Sì, qualcun'altro
☐ No
☐ Non saprei

16. Le persone sparlano o spettegolano di coloro che hanno contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19), allo stato attuale o in precedenza, o di coloro che ritengono essere stati infettati?

○ Decisamente sì
○ Probabilmente sì
○ Probabilmente no
○ Decisamente no
○ Non saprei

17. Le persone che hanno contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) perdono il rispetto o la considerazione sociale nella loro comunità?

○ Decisamente sì
○ Probabilmente sì
○ Probabilmente no
○ Decisamente no
○ Non saprei

Sezione 5 – Domande sul nucleo famigliare

1. Hai un'automobile di proprietà

○ Sì
○ No
○ Preferisco non rispondere

2. Hai una casa di proprietà

○ Sì
○ No
○ Preferisco non rispondere

3. Sei il genitore o il tutore di un minore di età inferiore a 18 anni che vive nel tuo nucleo famigliare?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

4. La scuola o l'asilo di tuo figlio sono stati chiusi per alcuni periodi di tempo in conseguenza del coronavirus oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

5. Se la scuola o l'asilo di tuo figlio sono stati/venissero chiusi per due settimane o più in conseguenza del coronavirus, quanto è stato/sarebbe difficile per te trovare un modo alternativo per occuparti dei bambini?

○ Molto difficile
○ Un poco difficile
○ Non molto difficile
○ Per nulla difficile

6. Se fossi costretto a restare a casa per la quarantena oppure perché le scuole o i posti di lavoro sono chiusi, potresti riuscire a svolgere, almeno in parte, il tuo lavoro da casa oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non applicabile
○ Non saprei

6. Per favore spiega in quale modo potresti svolgere almeno una parte del tuo lavoro restando a casa

_____

6. Per favore spiega come mai ti sarebbe impossibile svolgere almeno una parte del tuo lavoro restando a casa

_____

7. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo famigliare lavora in un ambiente che eroga assistenza sanitaria, per esempio uno studio medico, un ambulatorio, un ospedale, una casa di riposo o uno studio odontoiatrico? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Sì, io
☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ No, nessuno
☐ Non saprei

8. Quante persone di età inferiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo famigliare?

_____

9. Quanti adulti di età superiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo famigliare, compreso tu stesso?

_____

10. Sei tu la persona che ha la responsabilità di occuparsi dei figli?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

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11. Hai la responsabilità di assistere persone anziane?

◯ Sì
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

12. Per favore, inserisci alcune informazioni relative alla tua rete di sostegno sociale (amici, famigliari, vicini di casa):

_____

Sezione 6: Stress nell'ultimo mese

	Mai	Quasi mai	Talvolta	Spesso	Molto spesso
1. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei rimasto turbato a causa di un evento inaspettato?	○	○	○	○	○
2. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non riuscire a tenere sotto controllo gli aspetti importanti della tua vita?	○	○	○	○	○
3. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito nervoso e "stressato"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito sicuro nella gestione dei tuoi problemi personali?	○	○	○	○	○
5. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che tutto andasse per il verso giusto?	○	○	○	○	○
6. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non avere la forza di affrontare tutte le cose che avevi da fare?	○	○	○	○	○
7. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei riuscito a mantenere sotto controllo le seccature nella tua vita?	○	○	○	○	○
8. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di avere il controllo della situazione?	○	○	○	○	○
9. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei arrabbiato a causa di eventi al di fuori del tuo controllo?	○	○	○	○	○
10. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che le difficoltà si stessero accumulando a un livello tale da pensare che non saresti riuscito a superarle?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Per favore, aggiungi ulteriori informazioni riguardo alle tue sensazioni di stress nel corso dell'ultimo mese

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Sezione 7: Sostegno sociale

	In assoluto disaccordo	Molto in disaccordo	Poco d'accordo	Indifferente	Abbastanza d'accordo	Molto d'accordo	Estrema-mente d'accordo
1. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è disponibile quando ho bisogno d'aiuto	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Posso contare su una persona speciale con la quale condividere gioie e dolori.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. La mia famiglia si adopera lealmente per darmi una mano.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Traggo tutto il sostegno e l'aiuto emozionale di cui ho bisogno dalla mia famiglia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è per me una grande fonte di conforto.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. I miei amici si adoperano lealmente per darmi una mano	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Quando le cose vanno male posso contare sui miei amici.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con la mia famiglia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. Posso contare su alcuni amici con i quali condividere gioie e dolori.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. Nella mia vita posso contare su una persona speciale che ha a cuore i miei sentimenti.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. La mia famiglia è disposta ad aiutarmi a prendere decisioni.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con i miei amici.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Sezione 8 – Domande sulla salute

1. In generale come definiresti la tua salute

○ Eccellente
○ Molto buona
○ Buona
○ Discreta
○ Cagionevole

2. Considerando ora la tua salute fisica, che comprende le malattie fisiche e le lesioni, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

_____
((numero di giorni))

3. Considerando ora la tua salute mentale, che comprende lo stress, la depressione e i problemi emozionali, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

_____
((numero di giorni))

4. All'incirca per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 la cattiva salute fisica o mentale ti ha impedito di svolgere le tue abituali occupazioni, come prenderti cura di te stesso, lavorare o svolgere attività ricreative?

_____
((numero di giorni))

5. Negli ultimi 12 mesi c'è stata un'occasione nella quale avresti avuto bisogno di assistenza sanitaria (per esempio un consulto medico) e non hai potuto permetterlo per il costo eccessivo?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

6. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo famigliare soffre di una patologia grave, per esempio pressione alta, cardiopatia, disturbi polmonari, cancro o diabete? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Sì, io
☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ No, nessuno
☐ Non saprei

7. Quali delle seguenti voci è pertinente al tuo caso

☐ Sono attualmente in gravidanza
☐ Il mio partner è attualmente in gravidanza
☐ Né io né il mio partner siamo attualmente in gravidanza

8. Desidereresti restare incinta o avere un bambino il prossimo anno?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

Sezione 9: Social media

1. Quale delle seguenti piattaforme dei social media utilizzi? (Spunta la voce più pertinente per ciascuna)

	Uso quotidiano	Qualche volta alla settimana	Qualche volta al mese	Raramente	Mai
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. Come è cambiato il tuo modo di usare i social media dall'inizio della pandemia di coronavirus?

○ Uso molto di più i social media
○ Uso un poco di più i social media
○ Uso i social media più di prima
○ Non saprei

2b. Per favore spiega in quale maniera è cambiato il tuo modo di usare i social media dall'inizio della pandemia di coronavirus:

_____

Sezione 10 – Domande demografiche

1. Quanti anni hai ad oggi?

_____

2. Come descriveresti le tue origini etniche?

_____

4. Ti consideri appartenente a uno dei seguenti gruppi? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Messicano
☐ Portoricano
☐ Cubano

4a. Se ti consideri appartenente a un'altra etnia ispanica/latino-americana, diversa da quelle sopra elencate, per favore specificala:

_____

4b. Non mi considero ispanico né latino-americano

◯ Vero
◯ Falso

5. Quali delle seguenti voci descrive meglio il tuo grado di istruzione?

◯ Non ho finito la scuola superiore
◯ Ho concluso la scuola superiore, il liceo, oppure conseguito il diploma da privatista (GED)
◯ Ho frequentato il college/l'università ma non ho portato a termine gli studi
◯ Ho conseguito la laurea in un college/università
◯ Ho un diploma postlaurea del college/università (laurea magistrale, PhD, laurea in medicina e chirurgia, ecc.)

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6. Qual è la tua religione attuale? Spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

	Sì	No	Preferisco non rispondere
a. Cristiana	○	○	○
b. Ebraica (giudaismo)	○	○	○
c. Musulmana	○	○	○
d. Buddista	○	○	○
e. Induista	○	○	○
f. Ateista (non credo in Dio)	○	○	○
g. Altro	○	○	○
h. Non saprei	○	○	○

6g. Altra religione, per favore specifica

_____

7. Se risiedi negli USA, per favore indica la razza/etnia alla quale appartieni (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Indiano americano o originario dell'Alaska
☐ Asiatico
☐ Americano di colore o afroamericano
☐ Nativo delle Hawaii
☐ Originario delle isole del Pacifico
☐ Caucasico
☐ Altro

7. Se hai selezionato altro, per favore specifica la razza/etnia

_____

7. A quale delle seguenti categorie ritieni di appartenere?

Ai fini del presente studio ti preghiamo di fare riferimento alle seguenti definizioni.

○ Udente/non sordo
○ Duro d'orecchi
○ sordo
○ Sordo
○ Sordocieco

Udente/non sordo: persona priva di disturbi dell'udito

Duro d'orecchi: persona con limitati disturbi dell'udito

sordo: persona non udente

Sordo: persona non udente che aderisce alla Cultura dei non udenti

Sordocieco: persona non udente affetta da parziale o totale cecità

9. Quale delle seguenti voci descrive meglio il genere a cui appartieni:

○ Maschio
○ Femmina
○ Altra opzione

q9. Se hai spuntato la casella altra opzione per descrivere il tuo genere, per favore fornisci una spiegazione:

_____

| 1 | |
| 2 | |

10. Ritieni di essere (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Eterosessuale
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbica
☐ Bisessuale
☐ Transgender
☐ Nessuna delle voci sopra elencate

10a. Se hai spuntato la casella nessuna delle voci sopra elencate, per favore specifica

_____

12/04/2020 9:13am

projectredcap.org

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Sezione 11. Domanda conclusiva

1. Per favore indica qualsiasi tua eventuale ulteriore
riflessione riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19

12/04/2020 9:13am

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Sezione 12: Qualità del sondaggio

Desideriamo formulare alcune domande in merito al presente questionario per apportare miglioramenti in futuro. Se hai domande particolari che vorresti porre ti preghiamo di copiare e incollare la tua domanda nella casella di testo.

1. In generale le domande del presente questionario erano "comprensibili". Ciò significa che non hai dovuto leggere le voci più di una volta per comprendere cosa veniva chiesto.

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

2. Hai trovato alcune specifiche domande particolarmente difficili da capire? In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

_____

3. In generale il significato delle domande era chiaro e immediato

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

4. Hai trovato qualche domanda specifica il cui significato era poco chiaro? In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

◯ Sì   ◯ No

4a. In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

_____

5. Le scale utilizzate per graduare le risposte erano adeguate. Ciò significa che le scale proposte consentivano di rispondere in maniera appropriata.

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

6. A tuo parere, alcune delle risposte erano scritte in maniera tale da indurti a pensare che ci fosse UNA SOLA risposta OVVIA?

- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No

6b. Per favore motiva la risposta

_____

Inserisci qualsiasi tuo eventuale ulteriore commento riguardo a questo studio

_____
( )

Per ulteriori informazioni sul coronavirus e sul COVID-19, per favore visita i seguenti siti

http://www.governo.it/it/coronavirus

https://www.who.int/

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

12/04/2020 9:13am

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https://www.cdc.gov/

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Reporting checklist for cross sectional study.

Based on the STROBE cross sectional guidelines.

Instructions to authors

Complete this checklist by entering the page numbers from your manuscript where readers will find each of the items listed below.

Your article may not currently address all the items on the checklist. Please modify your text to include the missing information. If you are certain that an item does not apply, please write "n/a" and provide a short explanation.

Upload your completed checklist as an extra file when you submit to a journal.

In your methods section, say that you used the STROBE cross sectionalreporting guidelines, and cite them as:

von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gotzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.

		Reporting Item	Page Number
Title and abstract			
Title	#1a	Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
Abstract	#1b	Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
Introduction			
Background / rationale	#2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	#3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	#4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	4
Setting	#5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of	5

recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection

Eligibility criteria	#6a	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.	6
	#7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	6
Data sources / measurement	#8	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	6
Bias	#9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	5
Study size	#10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	#11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen, and why	7
Statistical methods	#12a	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7
Statistical methods	#12b	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7
Statistical methods	#12c	Explain how missing data were addressed	7
Statistical methods	#12d	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	7
Statistical methods	#12e	Describe any sensitivity analyses	7

Results

Participants	#13a	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Participants	#13b	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	5
Participants	#13c	Consider use of a flow diagram	5

| 1 | Descriptive data | #14a | Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable. | 8 |

Descriptive data | #14a | Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable. | 8

Descriptive data | #14b | Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest | 8

Outcome data | #15 | Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable. | 8

Main results | #16a | Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included | 11

Main results | #16b | Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized | 8

Main results | #16c | If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period | 11

Other analyses | #17 | Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | 12

Discussion

Key results | #18 | Summarise key results with reference to study objectives | 16

Limitations | #19 | Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias. | 20

Interpretation | #20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence. | 21

Generalisability | #21 | Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results | 21

Other Information

Funding | #22 | Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based | 2

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Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, and stigma among health care workers: An analytical cross-sectional global study

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Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, and stigma among health care workers: An analytical cross-sectional global study

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Word count: 6935

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Essential health care workers (HCW) uniquely serve as both COVID-19 healers and, potentially, as carriers of SARS-CoV-2. We assessed COVID-19-related stigma and bullying against HCW controlling for social, psychological, medical, and community variables.

Design: We nested an analytical cross-sectional study of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying among HCW within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact. Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals evaluated the association between working in health care settings and experience of COVID-19-related bullying and stigma, controlling for confounders. Thematic qualitative analysis provided insight into lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying.

Setting: We recruited potential participants in four languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian) through Amazon Mechanical Turk's online workforce and Facebook.

Participants: Our sample included 7,411 people from 173 countries who were age 18 or over.

Findings: HCW significantly experienced more COVID-19-related bullying after controlling for the confounding effects of job-related, personal, geographic, and sociocultural variables (aOR: 1.5; 95%CI: 1.2, 2.0). HCW more frequently believed that people gossip about others with COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people with COVID-19 lose respect in the community (OR: 2.3; 95%CI: 2.0, 2.7), both which elevate bullying risk (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2, and OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2, respectively). The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying relates frequently to public identities as HCW traverse through the community, intersecting with other domains (e.g., police, racism, violence).

Interpretation: After controlling for a range of confounding factors, HCW are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related stigma and bullying, often in the intersectional context of racism, violence, and police involvement in community settings.

Article Summary: Strengths and limitations of this study

- A large, mixed method global assessment of COVID-19-related stigma and bullying with 7,411 research participants from 173 countries.

- Research participants accessed the study through a recruitment link distributed through Amazon's mTURK and Facebook, Instagram, and the Facebook Audience Network.

- Study was conducted in the four predominant languages (Spanish, Italian, French, and English) where COVID-19 was most prevalent at the time of data collection.

- People without access to the internet or to these tools were unable to participate in this study.

- COVID-19-related stigma and bullying was assessed with three questions developed and tested for this study to categorize perception and experience, but we did not use more lengthy, multi-item scales that may provide nuanced information about bullying and stigma.

INTRODUCTION

Stigma refers to a set of social processes invoked to label, separate, and discriminate against others in a way that interferes with that individual's (or group's) life chances and opportunities.(1, 2) Stigma in the context of health care represents a major barrier to sustain access to care while assuring equity and quality of services. Individual or collective beliefs and behaviors around a specific diagnosis resulting in any type of social discrimination and moral discredit prevent people from seeking care in a timely manner or even at all. Consequently, stigma has a negative impact on health outcomes aggravated by the mental health implications and social isolation that challenge public health initiatives targeting solutions for health concerns.(3) (4)

Worldwide, health care workers also suffer the negative actions that are the result of stigmatization, such as harassment and violent attacks inside and outside of their workplace compounded by the long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, and occupational burnout that often is intrinsic to their jobs. Stigma and harassment resulting in bullying and violence against health care workers could constitute a human rights violation,(5) with clear impacts on the workers themselves, their social and work environments, and patients.(6) Many incidents of violence, harassment, or stigmatization have been reported against health care workers, patients, and medical infrastructure in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic; of these recorded incidents of violence and harassment, 67% of those events were directed at health care workers.(7) Some of these incidents include verbal and physical assault, such as patients who have deliberately coughed or spat on health care workers. These acts of violence have been shown to increase the levels of stress and, consequently, to exacerbate psychological sequelae resulting from moral injuries. People who have suffered discrimination and stigma are at elevated risk for mental illness, including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and suicidality.(8)

The global health emergency as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a social crisis marked by discriminatory behaviors and stigma against people perceived as suspect, diagnosed, or have survived the virus. Ironically, despite their role in caring for people with COVID-19, health care workers are no exception to experiencing stigma.(9) During outbreaks of infectious diseases, frontline personnel are often stigmatized by people in their

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communities due to fear that they are sources of infection.(10) Studies report that while often risking their own lives in exposing themselves to infection while delivering care, health care workers also experience stigma such as the denial of services, housing, verbal abuse or gossip, and social devaluation. Moreover, their family members face 'secondary' or 'associative' stigma.(11)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, fear, panic, misinformation about how SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) can spread, and misplaced anger are been described as some of the reasons people attack and abuse health care personnel.(12) In the same context, in Mexico the rapid increase of COVID-19 cases have led to a series of violence incidents against health care workers accused of spreading the virus. Reports describe health care workers being threatened, beaten, sprayed with bleach, and even evicted from their homes.(13)

While it is clear that health care workers experience bullying and stigma relating to COVID-19 around the world, little is known about how this risk in health care workers differs from others in the community, especially controlling for other factors that may also be potentially stigmatizing or lead to bullying incidents. We sought to examine bullying against health care workers quantitatively to better identify the interaction of health care workers and bullying in the context of other factors, but also qualitatively to help examine the lived experience of bullying among health care workers around the world.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

We nested an analytical cross-sectional study within a larger mixed-methods effort assessing COVID-19-related lived experience and impact around the world.(14) To evaluate the associations of interest, we *a priori* included assessment of lived experience relating to COVID-19-related bullying, harassment, hurt, and stigma, and also included assessment of whether or not the respondent or someone in their household worked in a health care setting. The cross-sectional design suited our needs for rapid deployment and large-scale distribution around the world, reaching potential research participants through several social media platforms.

The parent study was guided by the Critical Medical Ecological model,(15) accounting for the sociocultural, biological, health care, abiotic data, and power dynamics across the domains of individuals, households, and communities in six world regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania).

We used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when writing this report(16) along with the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ)(17) guidelines.

Setting

We implemented this study online and globally through the University of Rochester's installation of REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University) in English, Spanish, French, and Italian, which reflected the primary languages found in the parts of the world where the most COVID-19 cases were emerging during the period of this study (April 6, 2020 to May 29, 2020).(18) Data collection was stopped once we reached our sample size goals.

Sample Size

The *a priori* sample size for the parent study recruited participants from six geographic regions(19) (Africa, Asia, Europe, Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania) based on the International Standard Organization (ISO) 3166 Country Codes(20) of participant residence. This estimation yielded 380 participants required per region, which we inflated by 50% (to 570), to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and sub-analyses. For this particular nested analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation and estimated that with a 99% two-sided confidence interval that our sample size exceeded 80% power to detect an effect size of at least 1.5 with normal approximation and continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).

Respondents

Participants were recruited through two social media platforms: 1) the Amazon Mechanical Turk ("mTURK") online workforce(21) and 2) through Facebook, Instagram, and the Facebook Audience Network.(22) Facebook's platforms are widely accessible globally and frequently are used survey research.(22) mTURK enables access to a multilingual digital workforce, providing the ability to recruit global research participants, including those without

Facebook platform access.(21) Inclusion criteria included self-identification as age 18 and older and able to complete the survey in English, Spanish, French, or Italian. Participants recruited through mTURK and Facebook were routed to the REDCap survey in the language of recruitment (English, Spanish, French, Italian), were presented with the RSRB-approved Information Sheet in that language, provided consent to continue, and were asked to confirm their age and country of residence. To accommodate their role as a digital workforce to reach harder-to-access populations, mTURK respondents were paid between $1.00 to $3.00 for participation.(23, 24) Facebook or Instagram respondents were not compensated. Additional recruitment details are available elsewhere.(25) In total, 7,411 individuals (40% recruited through mTURK, and 60% recruited from Facebook) represented 173 countries that were included in the final sample.

Measures

This nested study included question formats around COVID-19-specific actions, perceptions, and experiences mostly derived from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF)'s Coronavirus Poll,(26) or that were constructed and tested by the project team for flow and understandability (see Supplementary Material for instruments in English (Supplementary File 1), Spanish (Supplementary File 2), French (Supplementary File 3), and Italian (Supplementary File 4)). Personal experience with COVID-19 included testing, perception of infection, adherence to prevention strategies and recommendations (masking, social-physical distancing, working from home), and COVID-19-related morbidity or mortality in friends, family, or neighbors. Socio-demographic measures included age, gender, education, ownership of material assets (car and home), country of residence (mapped to region), and social media use. Household-related responsibilities included care for elderly and care for children, and health variables included the presence of a chronic health condition in the participant or in a household member.

The primary exposure of interest was whether or not the participant worked in a health care setting, the focus of this analysis. We assessed this by asking the KFF Coronavirus Poll(26) question: *Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?*

Outcome: COVID-19-related Harassment, Bullying, and Stigma

The primary outcome for this nested analysis was COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. To assess this phenomenon, we created and tested the following question: *Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?* Response options to this question were "yes," "no," and "don't know." To identify specifically those who had perceived they or a family member were harassed, bullied, or hurt, we consolidated "no" and "don't know" into one category, and "yes" into another. If the participant indicated that they or a family member had been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus they were subsequently asked to explain their response (open-ended).

Of secondary interest in our analysis is the ascertainment of participant perception of coronavirus stigma. We adapted two stigma questions from STRIVE(27) for this purpose: *Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?* and *Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?* Participant responses to both questions were "Definitely Yes," "Probably Yes," "Probably Not," "Definitely Not," and "Don't Know." In analysis, these questions were reduced to two categories: "Definitely" or "Probably Yes" in one category, and the other options in another.

Statistical Analysis. All variables included in this study were cross-tabulated with the predictor variable of interest (Health care worker) and the primary outcome (COVID-19-related harassment or bullying). Numbers and percentages are used to display distribution and Pearson's chi-square analyses and their associated p-values are used to compute and display significance.

Logistic regression was used to compute Odds Ratios (OR) for COVID-19-related harassment or bullying by health care worker status, with the OR point estimate and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) conveying magnitude and certainty of the association. Following Hosmer and Lameshow's approach,(28) variables marginally (or more) associated with both the predictor and outcome variables (p<0.10) were included in a multivariate logistic regression to assess potential confounding. Additionally, to address collinearity, only variables with a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value <.05 were retained in the model. Variables not displaying linearity with the predictor and outcome variables were excluded from the multivariate analysis. The Hosmer and Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic was

used to assess the degree to which the data fit the final model. We used a forward stepwise conditional approach for assessing and including variables in the multivariate model, aiming to achieve a parsimonious, explanatory model. IBM SPSS Statistics (v25) was used for analysis. The significance level of all tests was set at 5%. Records missing data were excluded from bivariate and multivariate analyses.

Qualitative Coding and Analysis. In total, 327 participant-level open-ended responses explaining COVID-19-related harassment and bullying situations and perspectives were coded by a team of coders. Responses were translated into English and coding was conducted in English. A review of qualitative responses generated an eleven-item codebook. Coders applied codes to all qualitative responses, discussing and resolving differences in code application. Descriptive analysis of qualitative codes is presented to denote magnitude of response to identify themes, and direct quotations from health care workers are presented to illustrate examples of those themes. Participant quotes are edited only occasionally when there are clear spelling, punctuation, or usage errors that impede understanding. Any potentially identifying or stigmatizing details, including country, are deleted or masked.

Ethical Review. This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester's Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University criteria for exemption (STUDY00004825). All participants provided informed consent to engage in this research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French, Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any question in the survey except age and country of residence. All staff associated with this study completed CITIProgram's Research, Ethics, and Compliance Training.

Public Involvement

The instrument for this study was pretested and subsequently edited with a non-random selection of public participants. Public comments were allowed on social media recruitment materials and advertisements about the topic, the study, and participation. Publications that result from this study will be disseminated back to the public via social media channels. Finally, we included an evaluation of the survey experience at the end of the REDCap

encounter, which allowed participants to communicate their thoughts and experiences about answering the questions and participating in this work. Public input on the survey and experience were considered in shaping the results and interpretations from this project.

RESULTS

In total, 595 participants in this study (8.0% of the total sample size) indicated they or a family member experienced COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt, and 837 participants (11.3% of the total sample size) indicated they worked in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office.

Overall, shown in Table 1, people who worked in health care settings were significantly more likely to believe they have – or have had – coronavirus infection, or COVID-19 (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.3) than their counterparts who did not work in a health care setting. In fact, people who work in health care settings are also significantly more likely than others to have actually tested positive for COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95%CI: 1.4, 3.4). Participants receiving positive COVID-19 test results were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 4.8; 95% CI: 3.0, 7.7), as were participants generally who believed they had had COVID-19 previously (OR: 5.4; 95% CI: 4.4, 6.6).

Health care workers were less likely to follow social-physical distancing compared with participants who were not health care workers (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.9), and were less likely to be able to do their jobs from home (OR: 0.4; 95% CI: 0.4, 0.5). Both of these factors were related similarly to COVID-19-related bullying: people less likely to follow social-physical distancing closely (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.4, 2.3) and those who could not do their jobs from home (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5) were more likely to experience bullying than were other participants.

While there were no significant differences between age and gender distribution between health care workers and other workers, health care workers were more likely to have education beyond high school (OR:1.9; 95%: 1.4, 2.4). Education level (years of education completed) was not associated with COVID-19-related harassment and bullying in either health care workers or non-health care workers (p=0.103, p=0.312, respectively; data not shown). Age was not related to experiencing COVID-19-related harassment or bullying.

Participants identifying as a gender other than male or female were more likely to experience COVID-19 bullying (OR: 5.7; 95% CI: 5.7; 95% CI: 2.9, 11.6).

Health care workers were more likely to procure and wear a mask than non-health care workers (OR: 1.3; 95%: 1.1, 1.5); mask-wearers were protected, however, from COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.6, 0.8). Health care workers were significantly more likely to know a family member, friend, or neighbor who has had COVID-19 (OR: 2.8; 95% CI: 2.4, 3.2) and to know someone who has died from COVID-19 (OR:4.0; 95% CI: 3.4, 4.8). Having a family member, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19 was also a risk factor for COVID-19-related harassment and bullying (OR: 4.1; 95% CI: 3.3, 5.0), as was knowing someone who had had COVID-19 (OR: 2.5; 95% CI: 2.1, 3.0).

Health care workers were more likely to use social media daily than other workers (OR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.1, 1.5). However, people who used social media daily were significantly less likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 0.6; 95% CI: 0.5, 0.7).

Asia (16.0%), Africa (13.6%), Northern America (12.1%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (11.4%) had the highest proportions of health care workers that participated in our study, while Europe (6.2%) and Oceania (6.9%) had the lowest. East Africa (16.7%), South Asia (17.0%), and the Caribbean (14.7%) were subregions with the highest proportion of health care workers. Participants in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania as a cluster of higher-prevalence regions were significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying than were Latin America and Europe as a cluster of lower-prevalence regions (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3). Sub-Saharan Africa (14.0%), Southern Asia (10.7%), and Northern America (10.6%) had the highest rates of participant experiences of COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were significantly more likely to have a chronic illness than were non-health care workers (OR: 2.0; 95% CI: 1.7, 2.4), and also are more likely to have someone in their household with a chronic disease (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8). Those with chronic illnesses themselves (OR: 1.9 ; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.3) were more likely to experience COVID-19-related bullying.

Health care workers were more likely to have child care responsibilities (OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.1) and elder care responsibilities (OR: 2.6; 95% CI: 2.2, 3.0) than were non-health care workers. Both groups – those with child care responsibilities and those with elder care responsibilities – were at greater risk for COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6, 2.2 and OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.7, respectively).

Health care workers were more likely to have access to material assets, being more likely to own both a car (OR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.3, 1.8) and a home (OR: 1.4; 95% CI: 1.2, 1.6) than were non-health care workers. Neither car ownership nor home ownership, however, was related to COVID-19-related bullying.

Stigma

Overall, 27.3% of participants believed that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19, and 21.9% of participants believed people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community. Perceptions of COVID-19 stigma varied considerably around the world: participants from Asia (39.2%), Africa (37.8%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (33.6%) were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 than did participants in Europe (21.7%), Northern America (16.5%), and Oceania (16.0%). Similarly, participants from Asia (34.1%), Africa (29.6%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (29.0%) were more likely to note that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community than did participants in Europe (11.9%), Northern America (14.8%), and Oceania (11.9%).

Health care workers were more likely to believe that people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have COVID-19 (OR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9, 2.6) and that people who have had COVID-19 lose respect or status in the community (OR: 2.3; 95% CI: 2.0, 2.7). People who hold such beliefs are more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related harassment or bullying: those believing that people with COVID-19 are talked badly or gossiped about were significantly more likely to have experienced COVID-19-related bullying (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.2), as do people who feel others with COVID-19 lost respect or status in the community (OR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.9, 4.2). People who believe they have had COVID-19 infection themselves, know someone who's

had COVID-19, or knows someone who's died from COVID-19 are all significantly more likely to believe people are talked badly about or gossiped or that they lose status and respect in the community (data not shown).

Multivariate Model

Shown in Table 2, people who work in health care settings are significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, or hurt (OR: 2.9; 95% CI: 2.3, 3.5), even after controlling for the confounding effects of not being able to work from home, having had COVID-19 themselves, not having closely followed social-physical distancing, having a family member, friend, or neighbor with or die from COVID-19, having at least one chronic disease, having child and elder care responsibilities, and residing in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania (aOR: 1.5; 95% CI: 1.2, 2.0). Finally, the lack of significance in the Hosmer and Lameshow Goodness-of-Fit statistic indicates the data fits the model well (p=0.990; data not shown).

Qualitative

The code most commonly applied to qualitative excerpts describing harassing/ bullying/ hurtful experiences related to COVID-19 was "Happened in/ related to community," noted by 109 participants (Table 3). This broad code encompasses a range of types of experiences. For instance, some community-related bullying commonly applies to people who are suspected of having COVID-19, perhaps through experiencing one of COVID-19's symptoms:

> *One relative had fever and villagers thought it was for coronavirus. They wanted to lock the house and hand over* [her] *to police. Later on the matter was solved. People are being harsh to a suspected COVID-19 patient.* (Participant from South Asia)

> *I have COPD and allergies. People would get very mean if I coughed or sniffled. That is one of the major reasons I'm home.* (Male participant, 60s, from North America)

> *Coughed while using public transportation. Was almost put out…* (Female participant, 40s, from the Caribbean)

> *Si estornudas aunque tengas la mascarilla y te tapes con el antebrazo la gente te habla y te mira mal.* (If you sneeze even if you have the mask and cover yourself with your forearm, people talk to you and look at you badly.) (Female participant in her 20s, from the Caribbean)

My grandchild was outside with his father walking around the building, just to get a fresh air, no one was around. the [ ] premises have a locked fence usually. and some "good neighbours called the police and they came, didn't get fined though, but got warning. It is so much for solidarity… (Southwestern Europe, Female participant, 60s)

Often, community-related COVID-19-related bullying/ experiences relate to an individual's perception of support (or lack thereof) regarding adherence to (or not) of prevention strategies:

Too many science illiterate people criticizing and mocking scientists because they do not understand the job that we do, and would rather believe in conspiracy theories. (Male participant, in his 20s, from the Caribbean)

The [people] *criticizing the government approach openly, both scientists, medical professionals, and ordinary people, have been ostracized here up until now. Many lose friends and are accused almost of "treason" when we care about the lives of our fellow citizens.* (Female participant, in her 50s, Scandanavia)

Subject to verbal abuse for leaving home. Public hysteria is such that many now labour under the misguided notion that stepping outside will lead to certain death. The media have exacerbated this and the government have done nothing to curb it. (Female participant, in her 50s, Northern Europe)

Claro al no tener miedo no sigo las recomendaciones y eso molesta a algunos (Of course, not being afraid, I do not follow the recommendations and that annoys some) (Male participant, in his 40s, Central America)

Aggressed by people screaming "Stay at home" when you just do some jogging on your own, people calling the police because a child is outside playing alone in a condominium space. (Male participant, 70s, Southern Europe)

One environment that emerges as a common site of COVID-19-related harassment/ bullying is the supermarket or other types of stores. Participants commonly note that encounters in the store environment can become contentious:

The staff at the grocery store told me that my ADA covered disability, "does not matter" because of COVID-19. I reported them. (Female participant, 60s, North America)

My mother was told off for driving to the supermarket so I could put groceries in her boot. This was by a neighbor… (Female participant, 50s, Oceania)

Grocery shopper thought I wasn't using proper social distancing. (Male participant, 50s Northern America

Was pushed in a Dollar General store over toilet paper… (Female participant, 50s, Northern America)

I have witnessed people in the grocery store totally loose it when another person got too close. (Male participant, 70s, Northern America)

Some animal coughed over my wife. Store security arrested him and the police took the mongrel away. My wife has had to be tested each day for a week to ensure she had not contracted the virus. Happily, she did not test positive... (Male participant, 60s, Oceania)

I went to a secondary supermarket in my town and was harassed by the shop guard; he felt that it was only appropriate for one person in a household to do the weekly shopping. I pay for my food, and my roommate pays for hers. Since we were at the store together, he felt that he would mess with us. (Male participant, 40s, Northern Europe)

Because I became a Person under Monitoring (a suspect case), neighbors were unwilling to talk to me in person. When I got to the convenience store, people would literally flee, or keep their distance. (Woman participant, Southeast Asia, 50s)

The second most commonly mentioned COVID-19-related harassment or bullying scenario participants note involves police, authorities, or government officials. As with the "Community" sources of bullying, these sources relate to specific incidents experienced by participants but also perceptions from implementation of prevention policies.

En [country] *el gobierno prohíbe - el uso de mascarillas en lugares públicos.* (In [country], the government prohibited the use of masks in public places.) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

The police harassed me when I was coming from the hospital at curfew hours. (40s male, Sub-Saharan Africa)

The cops scold us if they see us walking on the roads with face masks (South Asia, 50s, male)

I *had to go to buy products, but police arrested my car, and sent me home*. (Central Asian participant)

By the government, forbidding something as simple as going to the park while still allowing people to use public transport. (male, 30s, Central Europe)

Bullied by politicians. Cat go to park with kids and play tennis. Only one person should go shopping. Being under house arrest wile criminals are set free. (North American woman, 50s)

Mon cousin a été maltraité par la police parce qu'il s'est retrouvé dehors après le couvre-feu. (My cousin was mistreated by the police because he ended up outside after curfew) (Female participant, late teens, Sub-Saharan Africa)

One additional form of community-related COVID-19 harassment and bullying is through

racist or other discriminatory actions, for instance:

> *Seen a lot of racist graffiti around my city towards Asians. Also heard* [racist slur] *a few times.* (Male participant from East Asia living in Northern America, in his 30s)

> *My nephew who is in fifth grade was bullied because of his nationality…* (Female participant in her 30s, from North America)

> *My grandparents are Asian and Chinese, all the news stories hurt them because so many racist things are happening to Asians right now…* (Female participant, in her early 20s, from Northern America)

> *Soy asiática y al principio (Febrero y antes) la gente me trataba mal por la calle y me evitaba.* (I am Asian and at the beginning (February and before) people treated me badly on the street and avoided me) (30s female, living in Southwestern Europe, from Southeastern Asia)

> *As I belong to a particular religion, the people near my home keep on bullying us for the coronavirus, which is not fair.* (Moslem participant in South Asia, male, 20s)

Violence – both verbal and physical – was the third most commonly mentioned COVID-19-

related bullying or harassment scenario, frequently linked to other coded thematic elements

(such as the police, or racism).

> *I am of part Asian descent and have been bullied, harassed, spit on, blocked from getting goods, and told I am responsible for the "Chinese Virus" even though I am not from China and my Parents and Grandparents and Great Grandparents were all from* [Northern America]. (male participant in his 50s, Northern America)

> *The security agencies have been a pain, even hurting people for not beating the curfew…* (male participant, in his 40s, East Africa)

> *Chronically ill or folks with cancer being verbally abused by folks for wearing a mask (before the masks for everyone recommendation hit a few days ago)…* (participant in their 30s, Northern America)

> *Told in shop to f*** off out of my space by someone. People are on short fuse and very nasty…* (participant from Northern Europe)

People commonly report health care environments and personnel as important contextual

elements of COVID-19-related harassing and bullying situations, for example:

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Mi cuñada cometió el error de salir a la calle con ropa quirúrgica (no es ni médico ni enfermera pero trabaja en un hospital…) y la gente la agredió en la calle (sólo insultos, pero si tuvo miedo) (My sister-in-law made the mistake of going out in the street wearing surgical clothes (she is neither a doctor nor a nurse but works in a hospital…) and people attacked her on the street (only insults, but he was afraid)) (Central America, female participant, 30s)

Mi sobrina que es Médica, la hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciéndole que se vaya de alíí... (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there ...) (South American participant)

Mi hijo es médico y me lo han ofendido en la calle acusándolo de traer el virus (My son is a doctor and they have insulted me on the street accusing him of bringing the virus) (Male participant, 50s Central America)

Mis familiares se dedican al sector salud, y sufrieron de hostigamiento por solicitar insumos de trabajo **(**My relatives are engaged in the health sector, and they suffered harassment for requesting labor supplies) (Male participant, 50s, Central America)

Health care workers commonly note that their personal experiences of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying involve their professional identities and the visible manifestations of those identities to the public:

Yes I have had some verbally abuse me on social media including a friend who called me something very unpleasant because I was having a very emotionally difficult weekend (50s, female participant, Northern Europe)

Unable to enter a supermarket because of being a nurse (Southeast Asia, Male participant, 30s)

There have been isolated reports from some parts of the country that doctors have been harassed and asked to leave their apartment buildings (30s, Female participant, South Asia)

I've been ridiculed for trying to enforce physical distancing at my place of work. I've been purposely sneezed on at very close distance. There have been many rude and impatient customers that have been difficult to deal with. (50s, Female participant, Northern America)

Salir con uniforme médico es complicado, la gente es muy ignorante y nos agrede (Going out with a medical uniform is complicated, people are very ignorant and attack us) (Central America, 40s, Female participant)

Pacientes exigen que se les atienda en servicios de emergencias en casos no urgentes (Patients demand that they be treated in emergency services in non-urgent cases) (South America participant)

Though less common, some participants report that medical personnel or institutions perpetrated COVID-19-related harassing or bullying situations:

> *It was Doctors bullying the public when they should have had the courage to confront the Hospital CEO's and demand masks and PPE equipment be provided. I felt like saying "you stay home so I can go out" besides if the infection control measures were correct then if I wore gloves and keep a TWO or THREE meter physical distance then no Doctor will come to harm. It was unfounded, hysterical, unethical cheap marketing ploy at best and an undeserved guilt trip on the public at worst. I think Doctors and Nurses asked over the top, unreasonable, and unjustifiable restrictions on the public, i.e. to stay at home regardless of the cost.* (Male participant, Oceania, 60s)

DISCUSSION

We have demonstrated that health care workers around the world are statistically significantly more likely to experience COVID-19-related harassment, bullying, and hurt than others, even after controlling for a range of confounding factors. Historically, infectious diseases have faced the most powerful stigma among public health concerns. Furthermore, potentially deadly conditions, new diseases, and illnesses without a known treatment or cure are other factors associated with an increased risk of experiencing stigmatization.(8)

The lived experience of COVID-19-related bullying among our participants relates frequently to their public identities as health care workers visible in and traversing through the community, frequently intersecting with other domains such as police, racism, and violence. There has been sharp increase in public sentiments of stereotyping and stigmatization of racial minorities due to COVID-19, especially towards Asian people worldwide.(29, 30) Racist and xenophobic rhetoric has spread along with the COVID-19 pandemic and is detrimental to the community's health, creating an atmosphere of fear and lack of safety. Perhaps as a consequence of this bullying and harassment, health care workers also are significantly more likely to feel that people with COVID-19 are gossiped about and lose status in the community. Interestingly, level of education – while higher in health care workers compared with others – was not associated with COVID-19-related bullying, suggesting that there was little difference in bullying experience among health workers in different roles. Similarly, while health care workers had significantly greater access to material assets (e.g., car, home), these assets were not related to reduced experience of bullying.

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Health care workers, perhaps unsurprisingly, are substantially immersed in direct COVID-19 experience: they are more likely to test positive for COVID-19 than others, more likely to feel they have had COVID-19 infection, and more likely to have known family, friends, or neighbors that became sick with COVID-19 or to know people who have died from it. These experiences are strongly related to COVID-19-related harassment and bullying and may, in part, account for the higher prevalence of COVID-19-related stigma beliefs among health care workers.

As we observed, much of the exposure health care workers experience relates to their jobs; they are less likely to be able to do their jobs from home and are less likely to adhere to social-physical distancing, both of which place them at excess risk of experiencing COVID-19-related bullying by placing them in public and often in crowded situations. These situations are countered, perhaps, in that health care workers are significantly more likely to wear masks than others and wearing a mask is protective against COVID-19-related harassment and bullying. Health care workers commonly note that bullying they experience occurs in the context of public situations (e.g., in stores, and in their housing situations) while en route to and from their jobs, and through encounters with police that exceed curfews because of work hours.

In an online study of 3,551 non-health care workers in the United States and Canada, high percentage of Canadians and Americans believed that health care workers should not be allowed to go out in public, should have restrictions on their freedoms, should be isolated from community, and should be separated from their families.(10) Little has been done politically to recommend that health care workers be protected for carrying out their duties.(10) The absence of protections – and indeed that bullying often arises from authorities - creates anxiety for health workers in that they subsequently confront bullying and stigmatizing situations alone.

In part, stigma could be an expected consequence from the pandemic and from the resulting preventive strategies. Primary prevention of infection aims to reduce exposure to susceptible individuals as a source of infection. Due to their occupational exposure, health care workers are often viewed in the community as a potential source of the very infection that the

community is trying to prevent.(10, 13) The resulting stigma associated with COVID-19, however, threatens the physical and mental health of health care workers.(9) A study including 906 health care workers from 5 major hospitals in Singapore and India reported a significant association between the prevalence of physical manifestation and psychological outcomes among health care workers during the COVID-19 outbreak. Results from the study identify headaches as the most common symptom and highlight a significant association between depression, anxiety, stress, and PTSD with the presence of physical symptoms.(31)

We found that health care workers are significantly more likely to have child and elder care responsibilities, roles that are statistically significantly associated with greater COVID-19-related bullying. Health care workers are also more likely to be medically vulnerable themselves, being significantly more likely to have a chronic health condition and to live with someone in their household who has a chronic health condition. Social media usage is more common among health care workers and is generally protective against COVID-19-related bullying; that said, some participants report social media as the vehicle through which bullying occurs.

We found that about 13% of descriptions of harassing and bullying events were violent, either verbally or physically, the third most common code applied. Creating violence in workplaces leads to fear, worry, and suffering of the health care workers' own mental and physical health.(32) In the early phase of the pandemic, a qualitative study by Liu and colleagues showed that the health care workers had strong sense of responsibility and teamwork while facing immense pressure of heavy workloads, lack of protective gear, and feelings of powerlessness with patients.(33) Over time, however, health worker's physical and psychological well-being is undermined by the constant pressures of discrimination, stigmatization, social isolation, and burnout which will be detrimental for controlling the spread of COVID-19.(34)

Prevalence of health care workers, COVID-19-related bullying and harassment, and COVID-19-related stigma beliefs all varied significantly by region of the world. As a cluster, residents in Africa, Asia, Northern America, and Oceania were more likely to experience bullying than their counterparts in Latin America and Europe. Residents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

were also more likely to believe COVID-19 was a stigmatizing condition, resulting in gossip and lower social status.

A study conducted among 3551 adult non-health care workers (1716 from the U.S., and 1835 from Canada) measured indicators of stigmatization, COVID Stress Syndrome, and avoidance affecting health care workers. Their findings suggest that the tendency to stigmatize health care workers is associated with the COVID Stress Syndrome that consists of fear that COVID-19 is highly dangerous, combined with the fear of being exposed to potentially contaminated surfaces or objects, fear about socio-economic impact of COVID-19, and fear that foreigners are the source of infection.(35) These factors appear related in our study as well, with a mix of harassing experiences relating to perceptions of both over- and under-caution, most commonly illustrated by masking in public places. Further, incidents of racist harassment relate to perceptions of SARS-CoV-2's origins and fear of people perceived as "foreign." At least one previous study shows that the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is associated with the tendency to overestimate health risks in general.(10, 35) COVID-related stigma around health care workers could be part of a wider tendency to overestimate health threats and to exaggerate perceptions.(10)

The global nature of COVID-19-related harassment and bullying study is further endorsed in numerous studies. Frontline health workers recovering from COVID-19 in Lagos State, Nigeria reported feeling stigmatized and psychologically and morally traumatized. When informed of their positive COVID-19 status the majority of the respondents (who were knowledgeable on COVID-19), however, reacted with denial, anxiety, distress, disorientation, crying for fear of stigmatization. Some of the challenges post-diagnosis include loneliness, worries about the state of their families, nondisclosure of status to family members, isolation centers with limited space, insomnia and, paradoxically, stigmatization by other health workers at the isolation center.(3) In Mexico, nurses were denied public transport and physically assaulted.(13) In India, doctors were asked to vacate from their homes and attacked while carrying out their duties, believing them to be a source of infection that spread in housing complexes.(36) Even children of doctors, ambulance drivers, family members of COVID-19 patients, and discharged patients are shunned by the community. In the Philippines, a nurse was attacked by men pouring bleach on his face.(37) Many nurses are

afraid to wear their uniforms outside of the health care settings, fearing for the safety of their own lives.(38)

Finally, media coverage could introduce fear and anxiety into people's psychological schemes of the "unknown."(39) Selective reporting by the media about COVID-19 could drive fear and panic about being infected with the disease, leading to social stigma and discrimination of vulnerable populations. Health care workers are being shunned because people fear being infected by them.(40) While media can have a positive effect by portraying health care workers as "heroes," the negative psychological burden on the health care workers themselves can be enormous and exhausting.(41) Distrust and panic towards health care workers potentially carrying COVID-19 further ostracize and oppress the very people who have the responsibility and training to care for sick COVID-19 patients. Interestingly, in our study, however, use of *social* media – which was significantly higher among health care workers – appears protective against bullying; people who used social media daily in our study were more than 1/3rd less likely to experience bullying. The potentially positive impact of social media use on COVID-19-related experience has been also found in other studies.(42) This finding reinforces that most bullying and stigma experienced by health care workers occurs in the context of their daily lives in their communities, workplaces, and traveling between the two.

Strengths and Limitations

Our study is limited by our use of a single question to measure bullying and harassing experiences, where other studies of similar topics use more nuanced sets of measures. We also do not collect the participants' roles within the health settings where they work, which would perhaps distinguish the experiences of different job levels. Our use of social media also restricts the generalization of our findings, in particular in that countries without access to Facebook and mTURK (e.g., the People's Republic of China) are not represented. Also, as an anonymous survey with participants recruited through social media, we rely fully on self-reported data. People recruited through social media mechanisms may differ from others in the community with respect to literacy, technological access, and resources. Further, we have chosen to report UN regional and sub-regional aggregations of countries in our analyses rather than countries themselves to avoid stigmatization based on our results. Our study, however, has several strengths, namely a large global sample size, four languages

that cover much of the pandemic's reach at the time of data collection, a mixed methods design, and a robust guiding model of Critical Medical Ecology which helps contextualize concepts, roles, and levels of impact.

Recommendations

In summary, health care workers are placed in closer contact with COVID-19 and the people infected by it. These workers are often vulnerable themselves (less job flexibility, more family responsibilities, greater medical risk) and even after controlling for a range of social and contextual variables, health care workers remain at considerable elevated risk of experiencing COVID-19-related stigma and bullying. In addition to impacting their own lives, stigma and bullying against health care workers impacts – even destabilizes – their families, neighborhoods, and patients. Addressing this issue requires understanding and addressing why people harass and stigmatize health care workers, and should aim to de-stigmatize health workers through open dialogue and discussion among stakeholders in their communities.(43) The United Nations has determined that violence against health care workers is a human rights violation and any acts of violence against health care workers discharging their duties should be condemned.(5) In the midst of a pandemic, making work environments safe and implementing measures to protect health care workers, their patients, and communities should be visioned as primary and essential prevention of COVID-19 itself, stress and mental health exacerbation at the individual and community levels, and interpersonal violence.

Studies have shown that during public health emergencies, when immediate and reliable information is required, there are consistently, subgroups of people that are at greater risk of experiencing stigmatization, discrimination, and harassment; hence, will need special attention and protection.(44, 45) Efforts to reduce stigmatization, bullying, and harassment associated with COVID-19 cannot be isolated; actions should be the result of proactive collaboration between leaders from diverse sectors of our societies, including but not limited to governments, health organizations, religious leaders, and public figures, such as athletes, communicators, and social influencers.

Strategies for reducing health care worker risk of COVID-19-related bullying should include promotion of reliable and official sources of information, such as social media and other

communication methods since misinformation can increase the levels of stress. Moreover, the message must be clear and oriented to increasing awareness while not promoting fear. Communities should be supported to identify and mitigate negative behaviors in order to support stigmatized groups. Lastly, groups at risk of experiencing stigmatization and bullying, such as health care workers, should first count on support and effective measures of protection in and out of their workplaces and communities.(43) Furthermore, health care workers at risk of or who have experienced any type of offence must be provided with psychological support to overcome the different forms of aggression.

Author Statement

TD directed the design, implementation, and analysis of this study, and led the development of this manuscript. LA conducted background research and contributed to writing this manuscript. SS contributed to this study's design, conducted background research, and contributed to writing this manuscript. MB and SS contributed to this study's design, reviewed and coded qualitative data, and reviewed and edited drafts. TP reviewed and edited drafts and participated in the design of the study. EP contributed to the design of this study and reviewed the final manuscript. All co-authors reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no financial or other conflicts of interest with the content of this study. During the period of this study, Dr. Dye was the Principal Investigator on unrelated grants and contracts from the US National Institutes of Health, Pfizer Global Medical Grants, and the New York State AIDS Institute.

Data Statement

Given the identifying and potentially stigmatizing nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions though datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the Corresponding Author.

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	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting	p-value*	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	p-value*
	(n=837)	(n=6574)		(n=595)	(n=6456)	
Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?						
Tested COVID-19 positive	62 (52.5)	56 (47.5)	<.001	61 (51.7)	57 (48.3)	<.001
Tested COVID-19 negative	99 (33.2)	199 (66.8)		54 (18.1)	244 (81.9)	
Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?						
Believe have/ have had COVID-19	151 (24.6)	463 (75.4)	<.001	167 (27.2)	446 (72.8)	<.001
Do not believe have/ have had COVID-19/DK if had COVID-19	678(10.8)	5597 (89.2)		406 (6.5)	5856 (93.5)	
How closely are you following social or physical distancing, that is, staying at home, away from other people whenever you can, or staying away from other people when in a public place?						
Followed social distancing closely	716 (11.7)	5428 (88.3)	0.003	475 (7.7)	5655 (92.3)	<.001
Not followed social distancing closely	118 (15.4)	647 (84.6)		101 (13.3)	660 (86.7)	

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting	p-value*	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	p-value*
	(n=837)	(n=6574)		(n=595)	(n=6456)	
Bought or worn a protective mask (since the coronavirus outbreak)						
Did not buy or wear mask	146 (9.8)	1350 (90.2)	0.011	164 (11.1)	1309 (88.9)	<.001
Bought or wore mask	682 (12.1)	4943 (87.9)		428 (7.7)	5108 (92.3)	
Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?						
Did not have family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	626 (9.4)	6068 (90.6)	<.001	431 (6.8)	5905 (93.2)	<.001
Had family, friend, or neighbor die from COVID-19	211 (29.4)	506 (70.6)		164 (22.9)	551 (77.1)	
Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?						
Do not have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	505 (8.7)	5315 (91.3)	<.001	356 (6.5)	5106 (93.5)	<.001
Have family, friend, or neighbor with COVID-19	332 (20.9)	1259 (79.1)		239 (15.0)	1350 (85.0)	
If you were required to remain at home because of quarantine or school or work closure, would you be able to do at least part of your job from home, or not?						

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">**Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying**</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">**Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?**</td><td colspan="3">**Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?**</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>**Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting**</td><td>**No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting**</td><td>**p-value***</td><td>**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied**</td><td>**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied**</td><td>**p-value***</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>**(n=837)**</td><td>**(n=6574)**</td><td></td><td>**(n=595)**</td><td>**(n=6456)**</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Could work from home/DK/NA</td><td>516 (9.9)</td><td>4678 (90.1)</td><td><.001</td><td>367 (7.1)</td><td>4815 (92.9)</td><td><.001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Could not work from home</td><td>302 (21.0)</td><td>1138 (79.0)</td><td></td><td>179 (12.4)</td><td>1259 (87.6)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">**What best describes your education?**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td>High school or less education</td><td>69 (7.2)</td><td>884 (92.8)</td><td><.001</td><td>77 (8.1)</td><td>873 (91.9)</td><td>0.729</td></tr>
<tr><td>More than high school education</td><td>638 (12.8)</td><td>4362 (87.2)</td><td></td><td>387 (7.8)</td><td>4590 (92.2)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">**What is your current age, in years?**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Age under 32 years</td><td>247 (12.2)</td><td>1770 (87.8)</td><td>0.7</td><td>165 (8.2)</td><td>1842 (91.8)</td><td>0.721</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age 32 years or more</td><td>493 (11.9)</td><td>3648 (88.1)</td><td></td><td>328 (8.0)</td><td>3794 (92.0)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">**Which of the following best describes your gender:**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>366 (11.3)</td><td>2861 (88.7)</td><td>0.161</td><td>294 (9.2)</td><td>2918 (90.8)</td><td><.001</td></tr>
</table>

	Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying					
	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			**Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?**		
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	**No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting**	**p-value***	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied**	**p-value***
	(n=837)	**(n=6574)**		**(n=595)**	**(n=6456)**	
Female	363 (12.8)	2465 (87.2)		188 (6.7)	2629 (93.3)	
Other option	3 (8.3)	33 (91.7)		12 (33.3)	24 (66.7)	
Use social media daily						
Does not use social media daily	156 (9.5)	1494 (90.5)	0.007	158 (12.1)	1146 (87.9)	<.001
Uses social media daily	681 (11.8)	5080 (88.2)		437 (7.6)	5310 (92.4)	
UN Region of Residence						
Africa region	79 (13.6)	504 (86.4)	<.001	59 (11.5)	455 (88.5)	<.001
Northern Africa	14 (9.7)	130 (90.3)		4 (0.03.3)	116 (96.7)	
Sub-Saharan Africa	65 (14.8)	374 (85.2)		55 (0.14.0)	339 (86.0)	
Sub-Saharan Africa: Eastern Africa	37 (16.7)	184 (83.3)		32 (0.16.1)	167 (83.9)	
Sub-Saharan Africa: Middle Africa	4 (10.8)	33 (89.2)		4 (0.12.1)	29 (87.9)	

	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying						
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting	p-value*	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	p-value*
	(n=837)	(n=6574)		(n=595)	(n=6456)	
Sub-Saharan Africa: Southern Africa	8 (11.8)	60 (88.2)		11 (0.17.5)	52 (82.5)	
Sub-Saharan Africa: Western Africa	16 (14.2)	97 (85.8)		8 (0.08.1)	91 (91.9)	
Asia Region	237 (16.2)	1227 (83.8)		141 (0.10.3)	1234 (89.7)	
Central Asia	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)		2 (0.50.0)	2 (50.0)	
Eastern Asia	1 (3.8)	25 (96.2)		1 (0.04.0)	24 (96.0)	
South-eastern Asia	22 (9.6)	207 (90.4)		13 (0.06.1)	201 (93.9)	
Southern Asia	189 (17.0)	924 (83.0)		112 (0.10.7)	932 (89.3)	
Western Asia	24 (26.1)	68 (73.9)		13 (0.14.8)	75 (85.2)	
Europe Region	96 (6.2)	1448 (93.8)		76 (5.0)	1433 (95.0)	
Eastern Europe	8 (8.7)	84 (91.3)		8 (9.0)	81 (91.0)	
Northern Europe	42 (8.3)	464 (91.7)		34 (6.9)	462 (93.1)	

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	(n=837)	**(n=6574)**		**(n=595)**	**(n=6456)**	
Southern Europe	35 (4.9)	678 (95.1)		22 (3.2)	674 (96.8)	
Western Europe	11 (4.7)	222 (95.3)		12 (5.3)	216 (94.7)	
Latin America and the Caribbean Region	187 (11.4)	1458 (88.6)		99 (6.4)	1459 (93.6)	
Caribbean	57 (14.7)	330 (85.3)		22 (6.0)	342 (94.0)	
Central America	75 (11.3)	589 (88.7)		49 (7.8)	580 (92.2)	
South America	55 (9.3)	539 (90.7)		28 (5.0)	537 (95.0)	
Northern America Region	205 (12.1)	1490 (87.9)		172 (10.6)	1455 (89.4)	
Oceania Region	33 (6.9)	447 (93.1)		48 (10.3)	420 (89.7)	
Australia and New Zealand	28 (6.5)	402 (93.5)		41 (9.6)	385 (90.4)	
Melanesia	0 (0)	21 (100.0)		2 (13.3)	13 (86.7)	

	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
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	(n=837)	(n=6574)		(n=595)	(n=6456)	
Micronesia	0 (0)	17 (100.0)		0 (0)	17 (100.0)	
Polynesia	5 (41.7)	7 (58.3)		5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	
Do you or does someone in your household have a serious health condition such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes?						
I do not have a chronic disease	569 (9.6)	5335 (90.4)	<.001	402 (7.2)	5146 (92.8)	<.001
I have a chronic disease	268 (17.8)	1239 (82.2)		193 (12.8)	1310 (87.2)	
No one in my household has a chronic disease	553 (10.1)	4927 (89.9)	<.001	421 (8.2)	4703 (91.8)	0.274
Someone else in my household has a chronic disease	284 (14.7)	1647 (85.3)		174 (9.0)	1753 (91.0)	
Are you responsible for taking care of children?						
I am not responsible for care of children	388 (9.7)	3622 (90.3)	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	<.001
I am responsible for care of children	432 (16.4)	2205 (83.6)		295 (11.2)	2334 (88.8)	

	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting	p-value*	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied	p-value*
	(n=837)	(n=6574)		(n=595)	(n=6456)	
Are you responsible for taking care of any elderly people?						
I am not responsible for care of elders	378 (8.6)	4039 (91.4)	<.001	254 (6.3)	3748 (93.7)	<.001
I am responsible for care of elders	450 (19.5)	1855 (80.5)		289 (12.6)	2009 (87.4)	
Do anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?						
No one else in my household works in a health care setting	754 (11.5)	5806 (88.5)	0.131	474 (7.6)	5730 (92.4)	<.001
Someone else in my household works in a health care setting	83 (9.8)	768 (90.2)		121 (14.3)	726 (85.7)	
Do you own a car?						
I do not own a car	244 (9.6)	2299 (90.4)	<.001	222 (8.8)	2308 (91.2)	0.276
I own a car	592 (13.9)	3668 (86.1)		341 (8.0)	3911 (92.0)	

Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

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	Do you work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?			Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?		
Table 1. Association of Demographic, Residential, Household, and COVID-19-related Variables with Working in Health Care Setting and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying						
	Yes (checked), I do work in a health care setting	**No (not checked), I do not work in a health care setting**	**p-value***	**Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied**	**No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied**	**p-value***
	(n=837)	**(n=6574)**		**(n=595)**	**(n=6456)**	
Do you own a home?						
I do not own a home	263 (10.2)	2305 (89.8)	<.001	231 (9.0)	2324 (91.0)	0.092
I own a home	570 (13.5)	3655 (86.5)		332 (7.9)	3884 (92.1)	
Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?						
People with COVID-19 lose status in the community	306 (20.2)	1208 (79.8)		264 (17.5)	1241 (82.5)	<.001
People with COVID-19 do not lose status in the community	530 (9.8)	4865 (90.2)		309 (5.7)	5079 (94.3)	
Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?						
People gossip about other people with COVID-19	353 (18.8)	1525 (81.2)	<.001	274 (14.6)	1598 (85.4)	<.001
People do not gossip about other people with COVID-19	476 (9.5)	4532 (90.5)		297 (5.9)	4702 (94.1)	
* p-value (χ2)						

Table 2. Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis of Work in Health Care Settings and COVID-19-related Harassment and Bullying

	7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus?					Model 1: Unadjusted Odds Ratio (OR; 95% CI)	Model 2: Adjusted* Odds Ratio (aOR; 95% CI)
	Yes, I or someone have/ has been bullied (n=595)	No, I or someone have not/ has not been bullied (n=6456)	Total (n=7051)	Chi-square	p-value		
Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office?							
I work in a health care setting	151 (18.1)	685 (81.9)	836	113.689	<.001	2.9 (2.3, 3.5)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)
I do not work in a health care setting	444 (7.1)	5771 (92.9)	6215				

*Adjusted for: Could not work from home, Have/ have had COVID-19, Have not closely followed social-physical distancing, Have friend/ family/ neighbor with COVID-19, Have friend/ family/ neighbor who died from COVID-19, Have at least one chronic disease, Have child care responsibilities, Have elder care responsibilities, Reside in Africa/ Asia/ Northern America/ Oceania

Table 3: Frequency of qualitative codes applied to COVID-19-related harassment/ bullied/ hurt excerpts		
Qualitative Code (*7e. Been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus, please explain*)	**Applied to excerpts (# (%)) (n=327)**	**Example quotation**
Happened in/ related to the community	109 (33.1)	*Mi sobrina que es Medica, la Hostigan en su domicilio los vecinos diciendolae que se valla de alli...* (My niece, who is a doctor, is harassed at her home by the neighbors telling her to get out of there…) (Participant from South America)
Happened with police/ government officials	45 (13.7)	*The military police use very high handed methods at roadblocks and when the curfew hours start in the evening. I will just say it like that.* (Male participant, 50s, from Sub-Saharan Africa)
Involved violence	44 (13.4)	*Son [is] deputy supermarket manager - has been threatened and verbally abused at work.* (Participant from Western Europe, 60s)
Racism	27 (8.2)	*My partner and his family as Asian, and they have been on the receiving end of racist remarks and harassment for the last 3 months because of this virus. (Early 20s, other gender, Northern Europe)*
Happened in social media/ popular media	23 (7.0)	*Verbal harassment on social media from COVID-19 nay-sayers* (Male participant, 60s, North America)
Happened in/ related to work	21 (6.4)	*Mi esposa trabaja en un hospital. Los vecinos no nos hablan.* (My wife works in a hospital. Neighbors don't speak to us.) (Male participant, 30s, Caribbean)
Happened within the family	19 (5.8)	*We were harassed and bullied by our overseas family, they called us cowards and a lot of other nasty things and tried to pressure us into continuing with overseas travel plans (we had asked them not to visit us as previously planned due to concerns about the virus).* (Female participant, 20s, from Oceania)
Bullied for wearing mask	15 (4.6)	*Yelled at for wearing a mask. Coughed on at a gas station. Just hate going out...* (Female participant, 60s, from North America)
Bullied for NOT wearing a mask	7 (2.1)	*E' stato picchiato poichè non aveva la mascherina. Ma non è colpa sua se non è possibile comprarle o trovarle nei negozi..* (He was beaten because he didn't have a mask. But it's not his fault that you can't buy them or find them in stores.) (Male participant, 20s, from Southern Europe)

Global Coronavirus Survey

1
2 Welcome! You are invited to participate in a global epidemiological survey from the University of Rochester to help
3 us better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about topics related to current public health issues, such as
4 coronavirus, COVID-19, and other infectious diseases, and the factors that might relate to them. If you're 18 years
5 old or older and can answer the survey in English, please proceed below!
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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of*
ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices
Principal Investigator: Timothy Dye, PhD and Eva Pressman, MD

This form describes a research study that is being conducted by faculty from the University of Rochester's School of Medicine and Dentistry.

The purpose of this study is to better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about some topics related to current public health issues, such as coronavirus and other infectious diseases, and the factors that might relate to them. The study includes questions about your thoughts and experiences about coronavirus and COVID-19, physical and mental health, stress, social support, and demographic questions. You can skip any question you wish.

If you decide to take part in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey through a link you can reach on the internet. It will take about 20-40 minutes to complete the survey. We estimate that approximately 7000 people will take part in this study.

The risks of participation are minimal. Some of the questions may be upsetting or make you feel uncomfortable. You can skip any of the questions you do not want to answer. To protect the confidentiality of the data, data will be transmitted in an encrypted format (readable only to authorized personnel). There are no expected benefits.

You will not receive compensation to participate in this survey.

The University of Rochester makes every effort to keep the information collected from you private. Results of the research may be presented at meetings or in publications, and will not identify specific people who responded. The University of Rochester is receiving payment from the Mae Stone Goode Foundation for conducting this research study.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You do not have to participate and you can stop the survey at any time. If you choose to stop, we cannot delete your information since we do not collect any identifying information and would be unable to find and delete your record.

For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

Please contact the University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board at 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telephone +1 (585) 276-0005 or +1 (877) 449-4441 for the following reasons:

• You wish to talk to someone other than the research staff about your rights as a research subject;

• To voice concerns about the research.

RSRB STUDY00004825
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

Information
Sheet

Study Title: Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices

Principal Investigators: Dr. Timothy Dye, Dr. Eva Pressman

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The purpose of this study is to better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about some topics related to current public health issues, such as coronavirus and other infectious diseases, and the factors that might relate to them.

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The University of Rochester makes every effort to keep the information collected from you private. Results of the research may be presented at meetings or in publications, and will not identify specific people who responded.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You are free not to participate or to withdraw at any time, for whatever reason.

For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at +1 585-276-6953 and tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

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• To voice concerns about the research.

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Continue with the survey?   ◯ Yes
◯ No

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Section 1: Country Questions

REDCap

1. What country do you live in?

- ◯ Afghanistan
- ◯ Åland Islands
- ◯ Albania
- ◯ Algeria
- ◯ American Samoa
- ◯ Andorra
- ◯ Angola
- ◯ Anguilla
- ◯ Antarctica[a]
- ◯ Antigua and Barbuda
- ◯ Argentina
- ◯ Armenia
- ◯ Aruba
- ◯ Australia[b]
- ◯ Austria
- ◯ Azerbaijan
- ◯ Bahamas (the)
- ◯ Bahrain
- ◯ Bangladesh
- ◯ Barbados
- ◯ Belarus
- ◯ Belgium
- ◯ Belize
- ◯ Benin
- ◯ Bermuda
- ◯ Bhutan
- ◯ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Sint Eustatius
- ◯ Saba
- ◯ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ◯ Botswana
- ◯ Bouvet Island
- ◯ Brazil
- ◯ British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
- ◯ Brunei Darussalam[e]
- ◯ Bulgaria
- ◯ Burkina Faso
- ◯ Burundi
- ◯ Cabo Verde[f]
- ◯ Cambodia
- ◯ Cameroon
- ◯ Canada
- ◯ Cayman Islands (the)
- ◯ Central African Republic (the)
- ◯ Chad
- ◯ Chile
- ◯ China
- ◯ Christmas Island
- ◯ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- ◯ Colombia
- ◯ Comoros (the)
- ◯ Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
- ◯ Congo (the)[g]
- ◯ Cook Islands (the)
- ◯ Costa Rica
- ◯ Côte d'Ivoire[h]
- ◯ Croatia
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curaçao
- ◯ Cyprus
- ◯ Czechia[i]
- ◯ Denmark
- ◯ Djibouti
- ◯ Dominica
- ◯ Dominican Republic (the)
- ◯ Ecuador
- ◯ Egypt
- ◯ El Salvador

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◯ Equatorial Guinea
◯ Eritrea
◯ Estonia
◯ Eswatini[j]
◯ Ethiopia
◯ Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas][k]
◯ Faroe Islands (the)
◯ Fiji
◯ Finland
◯ France[l]
◯ French Guiana
◯ French Polynesia
◯ French Southern Territories (the)[m]
◯ Gabon
◯ Gambia (the)
◯ Georgia
◯ Germany
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Greece
◯ Greenland
◯ Grenada
◯ Guadeloupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Guyana
◯ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
◯ Holy See (the)[n]
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungary
◯ Iceland
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
◯ Iraq
◯ Ireland
◯ Isle of Man
◯ Israel
◯ Italy
◯ Jamaica
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordan
◯ Kazakhstan
◯ Kenya
◯ Kiribati
◯ Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)[o]
◯ Korea (the Republic of)[p]
◯ Kuwait
◯ Kyrgyzstan
◯ Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)[q]
◯ Latvia
◯ Lebanon
◯ Lesotho
◯ Liberia
◯ Libya
◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lithuania
◯ Luxembourg
◯ Macao[r]
◯ North Macedonia[s]
◯ Madagascar
◯ Malawi
◯ Malaysia
◯ Maldives
◯ Mali
◯ Malta

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◯ Marshall Islands (the)
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauritania
◯ Mauritius
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexico
◯ Micronesia (Federated States of)
◯ Moldova (the Republic of)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ Montenegro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Morocco
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar[t]
◯ Namibia
◯ Nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Netherlands (the)
◯ New Caledonia
◯ New Zealand
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (the)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norfolk Island
◯ Northern Mariana Islands (the)
◯ Norway
◯ Oman
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, State of
◯ Panama
◯ Papua New Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Peru
◯ Philippines (the)
◯ Pitcairn[u]
◯ Poland
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Qatar
◯ Réunion
◯ Romania
◯ Russian Federation (the)[v]
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saint Barthélemy
◯ Saint Helena
◯ Ascension Island
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Saint Kitts and Nevis
◯ Saint Lucia
◯ Saint Martin (French part)
◯ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
◯ Samoa
◯ San Marino
◯ Sao Tome and Principe
◯ Saudi Arabia
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leone
◯ Singapore
◯ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
◯ Slovakia
◯ Slovenia
◯ Solomon Islands
◯ Somalia
◯ South Africa
◯ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

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◯ South Sudan
◯ Spain
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudan (the)
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Sweden
◯ Switzerland
◯ Syrian Arab Republic (the)[x]
◯ Taiwan (Province of China)[y]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzania, the United Republic of
◯ Thailand
◯ Timor-Leste[aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad and Tobago
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkey
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turks and Caicos Islands (the)
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Uganda
◯ Ukraine
◯ United Arab Emirates (the)
◯ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)
◯ United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)[ac]
◯ United States of America (the)
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistan
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
◯ Viet Nam[ae]
◯ Virgin Islands (British)[af]
◯ Virgin Islands (U.S.)[ag]
◯ Wallis and Futuna
◯ Western Sahara[ah]
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Other

Live in Other Country, please specify

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1b. For US residents, what State do you live in?

- ◯ New York
- ◯ Alabama
- ◯ Alaska
- ◯ Arizona
- ◯ Arkansas
- ◯ California
- ◯ Colorado
- ◯ Connecticut
- ◯ Delaware
- ◯ Florida
- ◯ Georgia
- ◯ Hawaii
- ◯ Idaho
- ◯ Illinois
- ◯ Indiana
- ◯ Iowa
- ◯ Kansas
- ◯ Kentucky
- ◯ Louisiana
- ◯ Maine
- ◯ Maryland
- ◯ Massachusetts
- ◯ Michigan
- ◯ Minnesota
- ◯ Mississippi
- ◯ Missouri
- ◯ Montana
- ◯ Nebraska
- ◯ Nevada
- ◯ New Hampshire
- ◯ New Jersey
- ◯ New Mexico
- ◯ North Carolina
- ◯ North Dakota
- ◯ Ohio
- ◯ Oklahoma
- ◯ Oregon
- ◯ Pennsylvania
- ◯ Rhode Island
- ◯ South Carolina
- ◯ South Dakota
- ◯ Tennessee
- ◯ Texas
- ◯ Utah
- ◯ Vermont
- ◯ Virginia
- ◯ Washington
- ◯ West Virginia
- ◯ Wisconsin
- ◯ Wyoming

1c. Indian residents, what state do you live in?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

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2. What country were you born in?

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○ Afghanistan
○ Åland Islands
○ Albania
○ Algeria
○ American Samoa
○ Andorra
○ Angola
○ Anguilla
○ Antarctica[a]
○ Antigua and Barbuda
○ Argentina
○ Armenia
○ Aruba
○ Australia[b]
○ Austria
○ Azerbaijan
○ Bahamas (the)
○ Bahrain
○ Bangladesh
○ Barbados
○ Belarus
○ Belgium
○ Belize
○ Benin
○ Bermuda
○ Bhutan
○ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
○ Bonaire
○ Sint Eustatius
○ Saba
○ Bosnia and Herzegovina
○ Botswana
○ Bouvet Island
○ Brazil
○ British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
○ Brunei Darussalam[e]
○ Bulgaria
○ Burkina Faso
○ Burundi
○ Cabo Verde[f]
○ Cambodia
○ Cameroon
○ Canada
○ Cayman Islands (the)
○ Central African Republic (the)
○ Chad
○ Chile
○ China
○ Christmas Island
○ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
○ Colombia
○ Comoros (the)
○ Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
○ Congo (the)[g]
○ Cook Islands (the)
○ Costa Rica
○ Côte d'Ivoire[h]
○ Croatia
○ Cuba
○ Curaçao
○ Cyprus
○ Czechia[i]
○ Denmark
○ Djibouti
○ Dominica
○ Dominican Republic (the)
○ Ecuador
○ Egypt
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◯ Equatorial Guinea
◯ Eritrea
◯ Estonia
◯ Eswatini[j]
◯ Ethiopia
◯ Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas][k]
◯ Faroe Islands (the)
◯ Fiji
◯ Finland
◯ France[l]
◯ French Guiana
◯ French Polynesia
◯ French Southern Territories (the)[m]
◯ Gabon
◯ Gambia (the)
◯ Georgia
◯ Germany
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Greece
◯ Greenland
◯ Grenada
◯ Guadeloupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Guyana
◯ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
◯ Holy See (the)[n]
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungary
◯ Iceland
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
◯ Iraq
◯ Ireland
◯ Isle of Man
◯ Israel
◯ Italy
◯ Jamaica
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordan
◯ Kazakhstan
◯ Kenya
◯ Kiribati
◯ Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)[o]
◯ Korea (the Republic of)[p]
◯ Kuwait
◯ Kyrgyzstan
◯ Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)[q]
◯ Latvia
◯ Lebanon
◯ Lesotho
◯ Liberia
◯ Libya
◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lithuania
◯ Luxembourg
◯ Macao[r]
◯ North Macedonia[s]
◯ Madagascar
◯ Malawi
◯ Malaysia
◯ Maldives
◯ Mali
◯ Malta

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◯ Marshall Islands (the)
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauritania
◯ Mauritius
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexico
◯ Micronesia (Federated States of)
◯ Moldova (the Republic of)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ Montenegro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Morocco
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar[t]
◯ Namibia
◯ Nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Netherlands (the)
◯ New Caledonia
◯ New Zealand
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (the)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norfolk Island
◯ Northern Mariana Islands (the)
◯ Norway
◯ Oman
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, State of
◯ Panama
◯ Papua New Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Peru
◯ Philippines (the)
◯ Pitcairn[u]
◯ Poland
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Qatar
◯ Réunion
◯ Romania
◯ Russian Federation (the)[v]
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saint Barthélemy
◯ Saint Helena
◯ Ascension Island
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Saint Kitts and Nevis
◯ Saint Lucia
◯ Saint Martin (French part)
◯ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
◯ Samoa
◯ San Marino
◯ Sao Tome and Principe
◯ Saudi Arabia
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leone
◯ Singapore
◯ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
◯ Slovakia
◯ Slovenia
◯ Solomon Islands
◯ Somalia
◯ South Africa
◯ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

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◯ South Sudan
◯ Spain
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudan (the)
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Sweden
◯ Switzerland
◯ Syrian Arab Republic (the)[x]
◯ Taiwan (Province of China)[y]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzania, the United Republic of
◯ Thailand
◯ Timor-Leste[aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad and Tobago
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkey
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turks and Caicos Islands (the)
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Uganda
◯ Ukraine
◯ United Arab Emirates (the)
◯ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)
◯ United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)[ac]
◯ United States of America (the)
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistan
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
◯ Viet Nam[ae]
◯ Virgin Islands (British)[af]
◯ Virgin Islands (U.S.)[ag]
◯ Wallis and Futuna
◯ Western Sahara[ah]
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Other

Born in Other Country, please specify:

_____

Section 2: Health Attitudes

Each item below is a belief statement about your health with which you may agree or disagree. This is a measure of your personal beliefs; there are no right or wrong answers. Please tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Agree	Strongly agree
1. If I get sick, it is my own behavior which determines how soon I get well again.	○	○	○	○	○
2. No matter what I do, if I am going to get sick, I will get sick.	○	○	○	○	○
3. Having regular contact with my physician is the best way for me to avoid illness.	○	○	○	○	○
4. Most things that affect my health happen to me by accident.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Whenever I don't feel well, I should consult a medically trained professional.	○	○	○	○	○
6. I am in control of my health.	○	○	○	○	○
7. My family has a lot to do with my becoming sick or staying healthy.	○	○	○	○	○
8. When I get sick, I am to blame.	○	○	○	○	○
9. Luck plays a big part in determining how soon I will recover from an illness.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Health professionals control my health	○	○	○	○	○
11. My good health is largely a matter of good fortune.	○	○	○	○	○
12. The main thing which affects my health is what I myself do	○	○	○	○	○
13. If I take care of myself, I can avoid illness.	○	○	○	○	○

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14. Whenever I recover from an illness, its usually because other people (for example, doctors, nurses, family, friends) have been taking good care of me.

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

15. No matter what I do, I'm likely to get sick.

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

16. If it's meant to be, I will stay healthy.

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

17. If I take the right actions, I can stay healthy.

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

18. Regarding my health, I can only do what my doctor tells me to do.

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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Section 3 - Beliefs about Coronavirus

1. As far as you know, have public health experts recommended these actions as a way to help slow the spread of coronavirus?

	Yes, recommended	No, not recommended	Don't Know
a. Frequent hand washing	○	○	○
b. Boil water before drinking	○	○	○
c. Healthy people wearing facemasks in public	○	○	○
d. Avoiding gatherings with large numbers of people	○	○	○
e. Using mosquito repellent	○	○	○
f. Staying home if you are feeling sick	○	○	○

g. Other recommendations

_____

2. As far as you know, which of the following is a way that coronavirus is transmitted, or spread?

	Yes, transmitted this way	No, not transmitted this way	Don't Know
a. Being in close physical proximity with someone who is infected	○	○	○
b. Touching surfaces that contain small amounts of bodily fluids from someone who is infected	○	○	○
c. Through mosquito bites	○	○	○
d. Through genes/ genetics	○	○	○

e. What other ways is coronavirus transmitted or spread? Please explain.

_____

3. For each of the following, please tell us if you think this is a common symptom of coronavirus infection (COVID-19)

	Yes, a symptom	No, not a symptom	Don't know
a. Fever	○	○	○
b. Dry cough	○	○	○
c. Vomiting	○	○	○
d. Nasal congestion/ runny nose	○	○	○
e. Rash	○	○	○

f. Other Symptoms (Please describe:)

_____

4. Do you think any of the groups below have a higher risk of developing serious medical issues if they become infected with coronavirus?

	Yes, higher risk	No, not higher risk	Don't know
a. Children	◯	◯	◯
b. Pregnant women	◯	◯	◯
c. People with chronic health conditions	◯	◯	◯
d. People in their early 20s	◯	◯	◯
e. People with obesity	◯	◯	◯
f. People over 60	◯	◯	◯

5. As far as you know, is there a vaccine to protect people from the current coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, or not?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No   ◯ Don't know

6. As far as you know, does the vaccine for influenza, or seasonal flu, protect people from the current coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, or not?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No   ◯ Don't know

7. As far as you know, if someone thinks they are having symptoms of coronavirus, what should they do?
◯ Stay home and call a doctor or medical provider
◯ Seek health care immediately at an emergency room or urgent care facility
◯ Something else
◯ Don't Know

7a. Something else, please explain

_____

Section 4 – Health Concerns and Experience

1. Do you feel you have enough information about how to protect yourself and your family from coronavirus?

○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know

2. What, if anything, are you doing to protect yourself and your family from coronavirus?

_____

3. Do you feel that worry or stress related to coronavirus has had a negative impact on your mental health, or not?

○ Yes- major impact
○ Yes - minor impact
○ No
○ Don't Know

3b. Please explain:

_____

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q4. How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?

a. The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

a. Please explain:

_____

b. Science (including researchers and analysts)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

b. Please explain:

_____

c. The government (including local and national governments)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

c. Please explain:

_____

d. The educational system (including primary schools, secondary schools, and universities)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

d. Please explain:

_____

e. Local shops and services (including stores, supermarkets, restaurants)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

e. Please explain:

_____

f. Industry (including large employers, factories, manufacterers)

- ◯ Not effective at all
- ◯ Not very effective
- ◯ Somewhat effective
- ◯ Very effective

f. Please explain:

_____

g. The press (including reporters, newspapers, television and visual media)

◯ Not effective at all
◯ Not very effective
◯ Somewhat effective
◯ Very effective

g. Please explain: _____

h. Social media platforms

◯ Not effective at all
◯ Not very effective
◯ Somewhat effective
◯ Very effective

h. Please explain: _____

5. How worried, if at all, are you about each of the following items?

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	Don't Know
a. You or someone in your family will get sick from the coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
b. You will lose income due to a workplace closure or reduced hours because of coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
c. That you will become sick with Lyme Disease	○	○	○	○	○
d. Your investments such as retirement or college savings will be negatively impacted by coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
e. That you will become sick with dengue	○	○	○	○	○
f. You will put yourself at risk of exposure to coronavirus because you can't afford to stay home and miss work	○	○	○	○	○
g. You will not be able to afford testing or treatment for coronavirus if you need it	○	○	○	○	○

h. Worried about something else, please explain

_____

5b. How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

○ A lot
○ Some
○ Just a little
○ Not at all
○ Don't Know

5b. Please explain how much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

_____

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6. Please tell us if you have taken any of the following actions because of the recent coronavirus outbreak.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
a. Decided not to travel or changed travel plans	○	○	○
b. Bought or worn a protective mask	○	○	○
c. Stocked up on items such as food and household supplies	○	○	○
d. Postponed or canceled health care visits	○	○	○
e. Got extra refills on prescription medication	○	○	○
f. Stayed home instead of going to work school, or other regular activities	○	○	○
g. Postponed or canceled a medical procedure or surgery	○	○	○
h. Canceled plans to attend large gatherings such as concerts or sporting events	○	○	○
i. Quit my job	○	○	○

6b. Please share any explanation or details you would like of the items above: _____

7. Have you experienced any of the following because of coronavirus?

7a. Lost income from a job or business

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

a. Lost income from a job or business, please explain

_____

7b. Been unable to get groceries

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

b. Been unable to get groceries, please explain

_____

7c. Been unable to get cleaning supplies or hand sanitizer

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

7c. Been unable to get cleaning supplies or hand sanitizer, please explain

_____

7d. Been unable to get prescription medication

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

d. Been unable to get prescription medication, please explain

_____

7e. Have you or a family member been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

7e. Been harassed, bullied, or hurt because of coronavirus, please explain.

_____

8. How closely are you following social or physical distancing, that is, staying at home, away from other people whenever you can, or staying away from other people when in a public place?

○ Very closely
○ Somewhat closely
○ Not very closely
○ Not closely at all

Please tell us more about your thoughts and experiences of social or physical distancing: (open ended)

_____

9. Have you personally been tested for coronavirus, or not?

○ Yes, have been tested
○ No, have not been tested
○ Don't Know

9a. Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?

○ Test was positive
○ Test was negative
○ I don't know yet

10. Among those not tested: Have you tried to get tested for coronavirus, or not?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

11. Among those not tested: Do you think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one, or not?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

11. Please explain where you think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one.

_____

11. Please explain why you don't think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one.

_____

12. Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please explain why you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?

_____

13. If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please explain why you would get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

Please explain why you would not get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

Please explain why you don't know if you would get the vaccine if there was one available?

_____

14. Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?

☐ Yes, a family member
☐ Yes, a friend
☐ Yes, a neighbor
☐ Yes, someone else
☐ No
☐ I don't know

15. Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?

☐ Yes, a family member
☐ Yes, a friend
☐ Yes, a neighbor
☐ Yes, someone else
☐ No
☐ I don't know

16. Do people talk badly or gossip about other people who are living with, have had, or are thought to have coronavirus infection (or COVID-19)?

◯ Definitely yes
◯ Probably yes
◯ Probably not
◯ Definitely not
◯ I don't know

17. Do people who have had coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) lose respect or status in the community?

◯ Definitely yes
◯ Probably yes
◯ Probably not
◯ Definitely not
◯ I don't know

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Section 5 –Household Questions

1. Do you own a car?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Choose not to answer

2. Do you own a home?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Choose not to answer

3. Are you the parent or guardian of any child under the age of 18 living in your household?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

4. Has your child's school or daycare been closed for any length of time as a result of coronavirus, or not?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

5. If your child's school or daycare is/was closed for two weeks or more due to coronavirus, how difficult, if at all, has it been/would it be for you to find alternative childcare?
- ◯ Very Difficult
- ◯ Somewhat Difficult
- ◯ Not too Difficult
- ◯ Not at all Difficult

6. If you were required to remain at home because of quarantine or school or work closure, would you be able to do at least part of your job from home, or not?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not applicable
- ◯ Don't know

6. Please explain how you would you be able to do at least part of your job from home

_____

6. Please explain why you wouldn't be able to do at least part of your job from home

_____

7. Do you or anyone in your household work in a health care delivery setting, such as a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, nursing home, or dentist's office? (check all that apply)
- ☐ Yes, me
- ☐ Yes, someone in my household
- ☐ No, no one
- ☐ Don't know

8. How many children under age 18 currently live in your household?

_____

9. How many adults, age 18 and over, currently live in your household including yourself?

_____

10. Are you responsible for taking care of children?
- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Don't Know

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11. Are you responsible for taking care of any elderly people?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Please tell us about your social support system (friends, family, neighbors):

_____

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Section 6: Stress in the past month

	Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often
1. In the last month, how often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly?	○	○	○	○	○
2. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	○	○	○	○	○
3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?	○	○	○	○	○
5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?	○	○	○	○	○
6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?	○	○	○	○	○
7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life?	○	○	○	○	○
8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?	○	○	○	○	○
9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control?	○	○	○	○	○
10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Please tell us about your feelings of stress over the past month:

_____

BMJ Open

Section 7 - Social support

	Very Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mildly Disagree	Neutral	Mildly Agree	Strongly Agree	Very Strongly Agree
1. There is a special person who is around when I am in need.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3. My family really tries to help me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
6. My friends really try to help me.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
8. I can talk about my problems with my family.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
11. My family is willing to help me make decisions.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
12. I can talk about my problems with my friends.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Section 8: Health Questions

1. Would you say in general your health is

○ Excellent
○ Very good
○ Good
○ Fair
○ Poor

2. Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

_____
(number of days)

3. Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

_____
(number of days)

4. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

_____
(number of days)

5. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to get health care (for example, see a doctor) but could not because of cost?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

6. Do you or does someone in your household have a serious health condition such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes? (check all that apply)

☐ Yes, I do
☐ Yes, someone else in my household does
☐ No, no one does
☐ I don't know

7. Which of the following apply to you (check all that apply):

☐ I am currently pregnant
☐ My partner is currently pregnant
☐ Neither my partner nor I are currently pregnant

8. Would you like to become pregnant or have a child in the next year?

○ Yes
○ No
○ Don't Know

Section 9: Social Media

1. Which of the following social media platforms do you use? (Check best response for each)

	use daily	a few times per week	a few times per month	rarely use	never use
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. How has your social media use changed since the coronavirus pandemic started?

○ Use social media a lot more
○ Use social media a bit more
○ Don't use social media more at all
○ Don't know

2b. Please explain how your social media use has changed since the coronavirus pandemic started:

_____

Section 10: Demographic Questions

1. What is your current age, in years?

_____

2. How would you describe your ethnic background?

_____

4. Do you consider yourself any of the following?
(check all that apply)

☐ Mexican
☐ Puerto Rican
☐ Cuban

4a. If you consider yourself part of another
Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity other than those listed
above, please describe:

_____

4b. I do not consider myself Hispanic or Latinx

○ True
○ False

5. What best describes your education?

○ Did not complete high school
○ Completed secondary education, high school, or GED
○ Attended university/college but did not complete it
○ Graduated from university/college
○ Degree beyond university/college (MA, PhD, MD, etc.)

6. What is your present religion, if any? Check all that apply

	Yes	No	Choose not to answer
a. Christian	○	○	○
b. Jewish (Judaism)	○	○	○
c. Muslim	○	○	○
d. Buddhist	○	○	○
e. Hindu	○	○	○
f. Atheist (do not believe in God)	○	○	○
g. Other	○	○	○
h. Don't Know	○	○	○

6g. Other Religion, please specify

_____

7. If you live in the USA, please identify race/ethnicity (check all that apply)

☐ American Indian or Alaskan
☐ Asian
☐ Black or African American
☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Pacific Islander
☐ Caucasian
☐ Other

7. You selected other, please specify other race/ethnicity

_____

7. Which of the following categories do you identify as?

For the purposes of this study, please use the following definitions.

Hearing/non-deaf: Person with no hearing loss;
Hard of hearing: Person with some hearing loss;
deaf: Person that has hearing loss;
Deaf: Person that has hearing loss and identifies with Deaf culture;
DeafBlind: Person with a combination of hearing loss and limited-to-no vision.

○ Hearing/non-deaf
○ Hard of hearing
○ deaf
○ Deaf
○ DeafBlind

9. Which of the following best describes your gender:

○ Male
○ Female
○ Other option

q9. You selected other option to describe your gender, please explain:

_____

10. Do you think of yourself as (check all that apply):

☐ Straight
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbian
☐ Bisexual
☐ Transgender
☐ Not listed above

10a. Not listed above, please state

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Section 11: Final Question

1. Please share any additional thoughts about
coronavirus and COVID-19 that you might have:

_____

Section 12: Survey Quality

 We would now like to ask you a few questions about this survey to improve it in the future. If you have specific questions you would like to point out please copy and paste the question in the text field.

1. In general, the questions in this survey were "understandable." That is, you did not have to read the item more than once to understand what it was asking.	◯ Strongly Disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Neither disagree nor agree ◯ Agree ◯ Strongly agree
2. Were there any specific questions that were particularly difficult to understand? If yes, please specify (as best you can)	_____
3. In general, the meaning of the questions were clear and straightforward	◯ Strongly Disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Neither disagree nor agree ◯ Agree ◯ Strongly agree
4. Were there any specific questions that the meaning was unclear? If yes, please specify (as best you can)	◯ Yes ◯ No
4a. If yes, please specify (as best you can)	_____
5. The scales used to answer the questions were adequate. That is, do you feel the scale provided you with an appropriate way to respond?	◯ Strongly Disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Neither disagree nor agree ◯ Agree ◯ Strongly agree
6. In your opinion, were any of the questions written in such a way that there was ONLY one OBVIOUS answer for you?	◯ Yes ◯ No
6b. Please explain:	_____
Any other comments you wish to make about this study	_____ ( )

For more information about coronavirus and COVID-19, please visit

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/

https://www.who.int/

Encuesta global sobre coronavirus

1
2   ¡Bienvenido! Lo invitamos a participar en una encuesta epidemiológica global de la Universidad de Rochester para
3   ayudarnos a comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre temas relacionados con asuntos de
4   salud pública, como el coronavirus, COVID-19, y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que podrían estar
5   relacionados con ellos. Si tiene 18 años o más y puede responder a la encuesta en español, ¡siga leyendo!
6
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8   LANGUAGE
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Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva Pressman, MD

Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.

El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias con respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.

Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede acceder por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 20 y 40 minutos. Estimamos que aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.

Los riesgos de participación son mínimos. Algunas de las preguntas podrían molestarlo o ponerlo incómodo. Puede saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios de esta encuesta.

No recibirá compensación por participar en esta encuesta.

La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas específicas que respondieron.

Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria. No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.

Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por correo electrónico a tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

La Universidad de Rochester está recibiendo un pago de la Fundación Mae Stone Goode por realizar este estudio de investigación.

Por favor, comuníquese con University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board en 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

- Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de investigación;

- Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.

1 Information
2 Sheet
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6 Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva
7 Pressman, MD
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11 Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de
12 Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.
13
14
15 El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas
16 relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores que
17 podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias con
18 respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas
19 demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.
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23 Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede
24 acceder por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 15 y 25 minutos. Estimamos que
25 aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.
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29 Los riesgos de participación son mínimos. Algunas de las preguntas podrían molestarlo o ponerlo incómodo. Puede
30 saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán
31 transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios de
32 esta encuesta.
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35 No recibirá compensación por participar en esta encuesta.
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39 La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los
40 resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas
41 específicas que respondieron.
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45 Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria. No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de
46 completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que
47 no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.
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50 Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por
51 correo electrónico a tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.
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55 La Universidad de Rochester está recibiendo un pago de la Fundación Mae Stone Goode por realizar este estudio de
56 investigación.
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60 Por favor, comuníquese con University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board en 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU
420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

 Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de
investigación;

12/04/2020 9:12am

projectredcap.org

Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.

_____

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¿Continuar con la encuesta?   ○ Sí
                                ○ No

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Sección 1: Preguntas sobre país

1. ¿En qué país vive?

○ Afganistán
○ Albania
○ Alemania
○ Andorra
○ Angola
○ Anguila
○ Antártida [a]
○ Antigua y Barbuda
○ Arabia Saudita
○ Argelia
○ Argentina
○ Armenia
○ Aruba
○ Australia [b]
○ Austria
○ Azerbaiyán
○ Bahamas (el)
○ Bahrein
○ Bangladesh
○ Barbados
○ Bélgica
○ Belice
○ Benin
○ Bielorrusia
○ Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
○ Bonaire
○ Bosnia y Herzegovina
○ Botsuana
○ Brasil
○ Brunei Darussalam [e]
○ Bulgaria
○ Burkina Faso
○ Burundi
○ Bután
○ Cabo Verde [f]
○ Camboya
○ Camerún
○ Canadá
○ Chad
○ Chequia [i]
○ Chile
○ China
○ Chipre
○ Colombia
○ Comoras (las)
○ Congo (el) [g]
○ Congo (la República Democrática del)
○ Corea (la República de) [p]
○ Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
○ Costa de Marfil [h]
○ Costa Rica
○ Croacia
○ Cuba
○ Curaçao
○ Dinamarca
○ Djibouti
○ Dominica
○ Ecuador
○ Egipto
○ El Salvador
○ Emiratos Árabes Unidos (el)
○ Eritrea
○ Eslovaquia
○ Eslovenia
○ España
○ Estados Unidos de América (el)
○ Estonia
○ Eswatini [j]
○ Etiopía

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◯ Federación de Rusia (la) [v]
◯ Fiji
◯ Filipinas (el)
◯ Finlandia
◯ Francia [l]
◯ Gabón
◯ Gambia (el)
◯ Georgia
◯ Georgia del Sur y las Islas Sandwich del Sur
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Granada
◯ Grecia
◯ Groenlandia
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guayana
◯ Guayana Francesa
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea Ecuatorial
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungría
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Irak
◯ Irán (República Islámica de)
◯ Irlanda
◯ isla Ascencion
◯ Isla Bouvet
◯ Isla de Navidad
◯ Isla del hombre
◯ Isla Norfolk
◯ Islandia
◯ Islas Aland
◯ islas Bermudas
◯ Islas Caimán (las)
◯ Islas Cocos (Keeling) (las)
◯ Islas Cook (las)
◯ Islas Feroe (las)
◯ Islas Heard y McDonald
◯ Islas Malvinas (las) [Malvinas] [k]
◯ Islas Marianas del Norte (las)
◯ Islas Marshall (las)
◯ Islas Salomón
◯ Islas Turcas y Caicos (la)
◯ Islas ultramarinas menores de Estados Unidos (the) [ac]
◯ Islas Vírgenes (EE, UU,) [Ag]
◯ Islas Vírgenes Británicas [af]
◯ Israel
◯ Italia
◯ Jamaica
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordán
◯ Katar
◯ Kazajstán
◯ Kenia
◯ Kirguistán
◯ Kiribati
◯ Kuwait
◯ Lesoto
◯ Letonia
◯ Líbano
◯ Liberia
◯ Libia

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◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lituania
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◯ Macao [r]
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◯ Madagascar
◯ Malasia
◯ Malawi
◯ Maldivas
◯ Mali
◯ Malta
◯ Marruecos
◯ Martinica
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritania
◯ Mayotte
◯ México
◯ Micronesia (Estados Federados de)
◯ Moldavia (la República de)
◯ Mónaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ Montenegro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibia
◯ Nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Níger (el)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Noruega
◯ Nueva Caledonia
◯ Nueva Zelanda
◯ Omán
◯ Países Bajos (el)
◯ Pakistán
◯ Palau
◯ Palestina, Estado de
◯ Panamá
◯ Papúa Nueva Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Perú
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Polinesia francés
◯ Polonia
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (el)
◯ República Árabe Siria (la) [x]
◯ República Centroafricana (la)
◯ República Democrática Popular Lao (la) [q]
◯ República Dominicana (la)
◯ Reunión
◯ Ruanda
◯ Rumania
◯ Saba
◯ Sáhara Occidental [ah]
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa Americana
◯ San Bartolomé
◯ San Cristóbal y Nieves
◯ San Eustaquio
◯ San Marino
◯ San Martín (parte francesa)
◯ San Pedro y Miquelón
◯ San Vicente y las Granadinas
◯ Santa helena
◯ Santa Lucía

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◯ Santa Sede (la) [n]
◯ Santo Tomé y Príncipe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leona
◯ Singapur
◯ Sint Maarten (parte holandesa)
◯ Somalia
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudáfrica
◯ Sudán (el)
◯ Sudán del Sur
◯ Suecia
◯ Suiza
◯ Surinam
◯ Svalbard
◯ Tailandia
◯ Taiwán (Provincia de China) [y]
◯ Tanzania, la República Unida de
◯ Tayikistán
◯ Territorio Británico del Océano Índico (el)
◯ Territorios Australes Franceses (el) [m]
◯ Timor-Leste [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad y Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Túnez
◯ Turkmenistán
◯ Turquía
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ucrania
◯ Uganda
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistán
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis y Futuna
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabue
◯ Otro

Vive en otro país, especifica:

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1b. Si es residente de Estados Unidos, ¿en qué Estado vive?

- ◯ Alabama
- ◯ Alaska
- ◯ Arizona
- ◯ Arkansas
- ◯ California
- ◯ Colorado
- ◯ Connecticut
- ◯ Delaware
- ◯ Florida
- ◯ Georgia
- ◯ Hawaii
- ◯ Idaho
- ◯ Illinois
- ◯ Indiana
- ◯ Iowa
- ◯ Kansas
- ◯ Kentucky
- ◯ Louisiana
- ◯ Maine
- ◯ Maryland
- ◯ Massachusetts
- ◯ Michigan
- ◯ Minnesota
- ◯ Mississippi
- ◯ Missouri
- ◯ Montana
- ◯ Nebraska
- ◯ Nevada
- ◯ New Hampshire
- ◯ New Jersey
- ◯ New Mexico
- ◯ New York
- ◯ North Carolina
- ◯ North Dakota
- ◯ Ohio
- ◯ Oklahoma
- ◯ Oregon
- ◯ Pennsylvania
- ◯ Rhode Island
- ◯ South Carolina
- ◯ South Dakota
- ◯ Tennessee
- ◯ Texas
- ◯ Utah
- ◯ Vermont
- ◯ Virginia
- ◯ Washington
- ◯ West Virginia
- ◯ Wisconsin
- ◯ Wyoming

1	1c. Si es residente de la India, ¿en qué Estado vive?
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1c. Si es residente de la India, ¿en qué Estado vive?

- ○ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ○ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ○ IN-AS = Assam
- ○ IN-BR = Bihar
- ○ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ○ IN-GA = Goa
- ○ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ○ IN-HR = Haryana
- ○ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ○ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ○ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ○ IN-KL = Kerala
- ○ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ○ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ○ IN-MN = Manipur
- ○ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ○ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ○ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ○ IN-OR = Odisha
- ○ IN-PB = Punjab
- ○ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ○ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ○ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ○ IN-TG = Telangana
- ○ IN-TR = Tripura
- ○ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ○ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ○ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ○ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ○ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ○ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ○ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ○ IN-DL = Delhi
- ○ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ○ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ○ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ○ IN-PY = Puducherry

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2. ¿En qué país nació?

- ◯ Afganistán
- ◯ Albania
- ◯ Alemania
- ◯ Andorra
- ◯ Angola
- ◯ Anguila
- ◯ Antártida [a]
- ◯ Antigua y Barbuda
- ◯ Arabia Saudita
- ◯ Argelia
- ◯ Argentina
- ◯ Armenia
- ◯ Aruba
- ◯ Australia [b]
- ◯ Austria
- ◯ Azerbaiyán
- ◯ Bahamas (el)
- ◯ Bahrein
- ◯ Bangladesh
- ◯ Barbados
- ◯ Bélgica
- ◯ Belice
- ◯ Benin
- ◯ Bielorrusia
- ◯ Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Bosnia y Herzegovina
- ◯ Botsuana
- ◯ Brasil
- ◯ Brunei Darussalam [e]
- ◯ Bulgaria
- ◯ Burkina Faso
- ◯ Burundi
- ◯ Bután
- ◯ Cabo Verde [f]
- ◯ Camboya
- ◯ Camerún
- ◯ Canadá
- ◯ Chad
- ◯ Chequia [i]
- ◯ Chile
- ◯ China
- ◯ Chipre
- ◯ Colombia
- ◯ Comoras (las)
- ◯ Congo (el) [g]
- ◯ Congo (la República Democrática del)
- ◯ Corea (la República de) [p]
- ◯ Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
- ◯ Costa de Marfil [h]
- ◯ Costa Rica
- ◯ Croacia
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curagao
- ◯ Dinamarca
- ◯ Djibouti
- ◯ Dominica
- ◯ Ecuador
- ◯ Egipto
- ◯ El Salvador
- ◯ Emiratos Árabes Unidos (el)
- ◯ Eritrea
- ◯ Eslovaquia
- ◯ Eslovenia
- ◯ España
- ◯ Estados Unidos de América (el)
- ◯ Estonia
- ◯ Eswatini [j]
- ◯ Etiopía

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◯ Federación de Rusia (la) [v]
◯ Fiji
◯ Filipinas (el)
◯ Finlandia
◯ Francia [l]
◯ Gabón
◯ Gambia (el)
◯ Georgia
◯ Georgia del Sur y las Islas Sandwich del Sur
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Granada
◯ Grecia
◯ Groenlandia
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guayana
◯ Guayana Francesa
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinea
◯ Guinea Ecuatorial
◯ Guinea-Bissau
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong Kong
◯ Hungría
◯ India
◯ Indonesia
◯ Irak
◯ Irán (República Islámica de)
◯ Irlanda
◯ isla Ascencion
◯ Isla Bouvet
◯ Isla de Navidad
◯ Isla del hombre
◯ Isla Norfolk
◯ Islandia
◯ Islas Aland
◯ islas Bermudas
◯ Islas Caimán (las)
◯ Islas Cocos (Keeling) (las)
◯ Islas Cook (las)
◯ Islas Feroe (las)
◯ Islas Heard y McDonald
◯ Islas Malvinas (las) [Malvinas] [k]
◯ Islas Marianas del Norte (las)
◯ Islas Marshall (las)
◯ Islas Salomón
◯ Islas Turcas y Caicos (la)
◯ Islas ultramarinas menores de Estados Unidos (the) [ac]
◯ Islas Vírgenes (EE, UU,) [Ag]
◯ Islas Vírgenes Británicas [af]
◯ Israel
◯ Italia
◯ Jamaica
◯ Jan Mayen
◯ Japan
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordán
◯ Katar
◯ Kazajstán
◯ Kenia
◯ Kirguistán
◯ Kiribati
◯ Kuwait
◯ Lesoto
◯ Letonia
◯ Líbano
◯ Liberia
◯ Libia

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○ Liechtenstein
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○ Macedonia del norte [s]
○ Madagascar
○ Malasia
○ Malawi
○ Maldivas
○ Mali
○ Malta
○ Marruecos
○ Martinica
○ Mauricio
○ Mauritania
○ Mayotte
○ México
○ Micronesia (Estados Federados de)
○ Moldavia (la República de)
○ Mónaco
○ Mongolia
○ Montenegro
○ Montserrat
○ Mozambique
○ Myanmar [t]
○ Namibia
○ Nauru
○ Nepal
○ Nicaragua
○ Níger (el)
○ Nigeria
○ Niue
○ Noruega
○ Nueva Caledonia
○ Nueva Zelanda
○ Omán
○ Países Bajos (el)
○ Pakistán
○ Palau
○ Palestina, Estado de
○ Panamá
○ Papúa Nueva Guinea
○ Paraguay
○ Perú
○ Pitcairn [u]
○ Polinesia francés
○ Polonia
○ Portugal
○ Puerto Rico
○ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (el)
○ República Árabe Siria (la) [x]
○ República Centroafricana (la)
○ República Democrática Popular Lao (la) [q]
○ República Dominicana (la)
○ Reunión
○ Ruanda
○ Rumania
○ Saba
○ Sáhara Occidental [ah]
○ Samoa
○ Samoa Americana
○ San Bartolomé
○ San Cristóbal y Nieves
○ San Eustaquio
○ San Marino
○ San Martín (parte francesa)
○ San Pedro y Miquelón
○ San Vicente y las Granadinas
○ Santa helena
○ Santa Lucía

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◯ Santa Sede (la) [n]
◯ Santo Tomé y Príncipe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra Leona
◯ Singapur
◯ Sint Maarten (parte holandesa)
◯ Somalia
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Sudáfrica
◯ Sudán (el)
◯ Sudán del Sur
◯ Suecia
◯ Suiza
◯ Surinam
◯ Svalbard
◯ Tailandia
◯ Taiwán (Provincia de China) [y]
◯ Tanzania, la República Unida de
◯ Tayikistán
◯ Territorio Británico del Océano Índico (el)
◯ Territorios Australes Franceses (el) [m]
◯ Timor-Leste [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad y Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Túnez
◯ Turkmenistán
◯ Turquía
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ucrania
◯ Uganda
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistán
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis y Futuna
◯ Yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabue
◯ Otro

Nació en otro país, especifique:

_____

Sección 2: Actitudes relativas a la salud

Cada uno de los siguientes puntos es una afirmación acerca de su salud. Puede estar de acuerdo o desacuerdo con ella. Es una medición de sus creencias personales; no hay respuestas correctas o incorrectas. Díganos cuán de acuerdo o cuán en desacuerdo está con cada punto.

	Muy en desacuerdo	En desacuerdo	Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo	De acuerdo	Muy de acuerdo
1. Si me enfermo, es mi propio comportamiento lo que determina cuán pronto mejoro.	○	○	○	○	○
2. No importa qué haga, si me tengo que enfermar, me voy a enfermar.	○	○	○	○	○
3. La mejor manera de evitar enfermarme es teniendo contacto regular con mi médico.	○	○	○	○	○
4. La mayoría de las cosas que afectan mi salud me suceden por accidente.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Cuando no me siento bien, debo hablar con un profesional médico capacitado.	○	○	○	○	○
6. Estoy en control de mi salud.	○	○	○	○	○
7. Mi familia tiene mucho que ver con si me enfermo o estoy saludable	○	○	○	○	○
8. Cuando me enfermo, el culpable soy yo.	○	○	○	○	○
9. La suerte juega un papel importante a la hora de determinar cuán rápido me recuperaré de una enfermedad.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Los profesionales de la salud controlan mi salud.	○	○	○	○	○
11. Mi buena salud se debe en gran parte a la buena suerte.	○	○	○	○	○
12. Lo principal que afecta mi salud es lo que yo, personalmente, hago	○	○	○	○	○

1
2   13. Si me cuido, puedo evitar
      enfermarme.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

3
4   14. Cuando me recupero de una
5   enfermedad, en general es   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○
      porque otras personas (por
6   ejemplo, médicos, enfermeros,
7   familiares, amigos) me han
8   estado cuidando bien.
9
10

11   15. No importa qué haga, es
12   probable que me enferme.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○
13

14   16. Si tiene que ser, estaré
15   saludable.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

16   17. Si tomo las acciones
17   correctas, me puedo mantener   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○
18   saludable.
19

20   18. Con respecto a mi salud, solo
21   puedo hacer lo que mi médico   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○
22   me dice que haga.
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Sección 3 - Creencias con respecto al coronavirus

1. Según sus conocimientos, ¿los expertos de salud pública han recomendado estas acciones como una manera de ayudar a detener la propagación del coronavirus?

	Sí, recomendado	No, no se recomienda	No sabe
a. Lavado de manos frecuente	○	○	○
b. Hervir agua antes de beberla	○	○	○
c. Que las personas saludables usen mascarillas en público	○	○	○
d. Evitar reuniones con muchas personas	○	○	○
e. Usar repelente para mosquitos	○	○	○
f. Quedarse en casa si se siente enfermo	○	○	○

g. Otras recomendaciones

_____

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2. Según sus conocimientos, ¿cuáles de las siguientes son maneras en las que se transmite o propaga el coronavirus?

	Sí, se transmite de esta manera	No, no se transmite de esta manera	No sabe
a. Estar en proximidad física cercana con alguien infectado	○	○	○
b. Tocar superficies que contienen pequeñas cantidades de fluidos corporales de una persona infectada	○	○	○
c. A través de picaduras de mosquito	○	○	○
d. Por los genes/la genética	○	○	○

e. ¿De qué otra manera se contagia o propaga el coronavirus? Por favor, explique

_____

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3. Para cada una de las siguientes, díganos si cree que es un síntoma común de infección con coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Sí, es un síntoma	No, no es un síntoma	No sabe
a. Fiebre	○	○	○
b. Tos seca	○	○	○
c. Vómitos	○	○	○
d. Congestión nasal/goteo nasal	○	○	○
e. Sarpullido	○	○	○

f. Otros síntomas (describir, por favor:)

_____

4. ¿Cree que alguno de los siguientes grupos tiene un riesgo más alto de desarrollar problemas médicos graves si se infecta con coronavirus?

	Sí, mayor riesgo	No, no corre mayor riesgo	No sabe
a. Niños	○	○	○
b. Mujeres embarazadas	○	○	○
c. Personas con condiciones de salud crónicas	○	○	○
d. Personas de entre 20 y 29 años	○	○	○
e. Personas con obesidad	○	○	○
f. Personas mayores de 60 años	○	○	○

5. Hasta donde usted sabe, ¿hay una vacuna para proteger a las personas del coronavirus actual, también conocido como COVID-19?   ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe

6. Hasta donde usted sabe, ¿la vacuna contra la gripe, o la gripe estacional, protege a las personas del coronavirus actual, también conocido como COVID-19?   ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe

7. Hasta donde usted sabe, si alguien cree que tiene síntomas de coronavirus, ¿qué debe hacer?

○ Quedarse en casa y llamar al médico o proveedor médico
○ Buscar atención médica de inmediato en una sala de emergencias o centro de cuidado de emergencia
○ Otra cosa
○ No sabe

7a. Otra cosa, por favor explique

_____

Sección 4 - Cuestiones de salud y experiencia

1. ¿Siente que no tiene suficiente información sobre cómo protegerse usted y a su familia del coronavirus?

◯ Sí   ◯ No   ◯ No sabe

2. ¿Qué hace, si hace algo, para protegerse usted y a su familia del coronavirus?

_____

3. ¿Cree que la preocupación o el estrés en relación con el coronavirus han tenido un impacto negativo en su salud mental?

◯ Sí- impacto importante
◯ Sí - impacto menor
◯ No
◯ No sabe

3b. Por favor, explique:

_____

q4. ¿Qué tan efectivo cree que fue cada uno de los siguientes grupos en tomar medidas en contra del coronavirus y COVID-19?

a. El sistema de salud médica (incluyendo hospitales, clínicas, médicos, enfermeros y otros proveedores de la salud)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

a. Por favor, explique:

_____

b. La ciencia (incluyendo investigadores y analistas)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

b. Por favor, explique:

_____

c. El gobierno (incluyendo el gobierno local y nacional)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

c. Por favor, explique:

_____

d. El sistema educativo (incluyendo escuelas primarias, escuelas secundarias y universidades)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

d. Por favor, explique:

_____

e. Tiendas y servicios locales (incluyendo almacenes, supermercados, restaurantes)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

e. Por favor, explique:

_____

f. La industria (incluyendo grandes empleadores, fábricas, fabricantes)

○ Para nada eficaz
○ No muy eficaz
○ Algo eficaz
○ Muy eficaz

f. Por favor, explique:

_____

g. La prensa (incluyendo periodistas, periódicos, televisión y medios visuales)

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

g. Por favor, explique:

_____

h. Plataformas de redes sociales

◯ Para nada eficaz
◯ No muy eficaz
◯ Algo eficaz
◯ Muy eficaz

h. Por favor, explique:

_____

5. ¿Qué tan preocupado está, si es que lo está, sobre cada uno de los siguientes puntos?

	Muy preocupado	Algo preocupado	No Muy preocupado	Para nada preocupado	No sabe
a. Usted o alguien en su familia contraerán el coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
b. Perderá ingresos debido al cierre de su lugar de trabajo o debido a la reducción de horas a causa del coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
c. Contraer la Enfermedad de Lyme	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
d. Sus inversiones como los ahorros para el retiro o la universidad se verán afectadas por el coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
e. Contraer dengue	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
f. Se pondrá en riesgo de exposición al coronavirus porque no puede darse el lujo de quedarse en casa y faltar al trabajo	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
g. No podrá pagar las pruebas o el tratamiento para el coronavirus si lo necesita	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

h. Le preocupa otra cosa, por favor, explique

_____

5b. ¿Cuánto ha cambiado su vida, si cambió algo, debido al brote de coronavirus?

◯ Mucho
◯ Algo
◯ Solo un poco
◯ Para nada
◯ No sabe

5b. Por favor, explique, ¿cuánto ha cambiado su vida, si cambió algo, debido al brote de coronavirus?

_____

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6. Por favor, cuéntenos si ha tomado algunas de las siguientes medidas debido al reciente brote de coronavirus.

	Sí	No	No sabe
a. Decidió no viajar o cambiar los planes de viaje	○	○	○
b. Compró o usó una mascarilla de protección	○	○	○
c. Se abasteció de artículos como alimentos y suministros para el hogar	○	○	○
d. Pospuso o canceló visitas de atención médica	○	○	○
e. Obtuvo recargas adicionales para los medicamentos recetados	○	○	○
f. Se quedó en casa en lugar de ir a trabajar, a la escuela o a otras actividades regulares	○	○	○
g. Pospuso o canceló un procedimiento médico o cirugía	○	○	○
h. Canceló planes para asistir a reuniones con muchas personas como conciertos o eventos deportivos	○	○	○
i. Renunció a su trabajo	○	○	○

6b. Por favor, comparta cualquier explicación o detalle con respecto a los puntos de arriba:

_____

7. ¿Ha experimentado cualquiera de los siguientes puntos debido al coronavirus?

7a. Perdió ingresos del trabajo o negocio

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

a. Perdió ingresos del trabajo o negocio; por favor, explique

_____

7b. No pudo comprar alimentos

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

b. No pudo comprar alimentos; por favor, explique

_____

7c. No pudo comprar suministros de limpieza o desinfectante para manos

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

7c. No pudo comprar suministros de limpieza o desinfectante para manos; por favor, explique

_____

7d. No pudo obtener medicamentos recetados

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

d. No pudo obtener medicamentos recetados; por favor, explique

_____

7e. ¿Usted o un miembro de la familia han sido víctimas de acoso, hostigamiento o fueron ofendidos debido al coronavirus?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

7e. Han sido víctimas de acoso, hostigamiento o fueron ofendidos debido al coronavirus; por favor, explique

_____

8. ¿Qué tan estrictamente cumple con el distanciamiento social o físico, es decir, se queda en su casa, alejado siempre que pueda, o mantiene la distancia entre usted y las otras personas cuando está en un lugar público?

○ Muy estrictamente
○ Algo estrictamente
○ No muy estrictamente
○ Para nada estrictamente

Por favor, cuéntenos más sobre sus pensamientos y experiencias con respecto al distanciamiento social o físico: (abierto)

_____

9. ¿Fue evaluado personalmente para detectar el coronavirus?

○ Sí, me han evaluado
○ No, no me han evaluado
○ No sabe

9a. Entre los evaluados: ¿cuál fue el resultado de la prueba para detectar el coronavirus?

○ La prueba fue positiva
○ La prueba fue negativa
○ Aún no sabe

10. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Ha intentado ser evaluado para detectar el coronavirus, o no?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

11. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita, o no?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

11. Por favor, explique si cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita.

_____

11. Por favor, explique por qué no cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita.

_____

12. ¿Cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección por coronavirus?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

Por favor, explique por qué cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección del coronavirus

_____

13. Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna?

○ Sí
○ No
○ No sabe

Por favor, explique ¿por qué se pondría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible?

_____

Por favor, explique ¿por qué no se daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible

_____

Por favor, explique ¿por qué no sabe si daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible

_____

14. ¿Conoce personalmente a alguien que tenga la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)? Marque todas las que correspondan

☐ Sí, un miembro de la familia
☐ Sí, un amigo
☐ Sí, un vecino
☐ Sí, otra persona
☐ No
☐ No sé

15. ¿Conoce personalmente a alguien que haya fallecido debido a la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)? Marque todas las que correspondan

☐ Sí, un miembro de la familia
☐ Sí, un amigo
☐ Sí, un vecino
☐ Sí, otra persona
☐ No
☐ No sé

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16. ¿Las personas hablan mal o chismean sobre otras personas con las que viven, que han tenido o se cree que tienen la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)?

- ◯ Definitivamente sí
- ◯ Probablemente sí
- ◯ Probablemente no
- ◯ Definitivamente no
- ◯ No sé

17. ¿Las personas que han tenido la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19) pierden el respeto o el estatus en la comunidad?

- ◯ Definitivamente sí
- ◯ Probablemente sí
- ◯ Probablemente no
- ◯ Definitivamente no
- ◯ No sé

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Sección 5 –Preguntas domésticas

1. ¿Es dueño de un automóvil?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ Elijo no responder

2. ¿Es dueño de una vivienda?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ Elijo no responder

3. ¿Es padre o tutor de un niño menor de 18 años que vive en su vivienda?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ No sabe

4. ¿La escuela o guardería de su hijo ha cerrado por un período de tiempo como resultado del coronavirus?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ No sabe

5. Si la escuela o guardería de su hijo está/estaba cerrada por dos semanas o más debido al coronavirus, ¿qué tan difícil ha sido/sería para usted hasta encontrar un cuidado infantil alternativo?
- ○ Muy difícil
- ○ Algo difícil
- ○ No muy difícil
- ○ Para nada difícil

6. Si se viera obligado a quedarse en su casa, ¿podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ No aplica
- ○ No sabe

6. Por favor, explique cómo podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa

_____

6. Por favor, explique por qué no podría hacer, al menos, una parte de su trabajo desde su casa

_____

7. ¿Usted o alguien en su vivienda trabajan en un entorno de atención de la salud, como un consultorio médico, clínica, hospital, hogar para personas mayores o consultorio odontológico? (marque todas las que correspondan)
- ☐ Sí, yo
- ☐ Sí, alguien en mi vivienda
- ☐ No, nadie
- ☐ No sabe

8. ¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 años viven actualmente en su vivienda?

_____

9. ¿Cuánto adultos, de 18 años o más, viven actualmente en su vivienda, incluido usted?

_____

10. ¿Es responsable del cuidado de los niños?
- ○ Sí
- ○ No
- ○ No sabe

11. ¿Es responsable del cuidado de personas mayores?

◯ Sí
◯ No
◯ No sabe

Por favor, cuéntenos sobre su sistema de apoyo social
(amigos, familia, vecinos):

_____

12/04/2020 9:12am

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Sección 6: Estrés en el último mes

	Nunca	Casi nunca	A veces	Con bastante frecuencia	Muy a menudo
1. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se molestó por algo que sucedió inesperadamente?	○	○	○	○	○
2. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que no podía controlar las cosas importantes en su vida?	○	○	○	○	○
3. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió nervioso y "estresado"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió confiado sobre su habilidad para manejar sus problemas personales?	○	○	○	○	○
5. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las cosas le iban bien?	○	○	○	○	○
6. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se dio cuenta que no podía lidiar con todas las cosas que debía hacer?	○	○	○	○	○
7. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia ha podido controlar las irritaciones en su vida?	○	○	○	○	○
8. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que tenía control sobre las cosas?	○	○	○	○	○
9. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se enojó por cosas que estaban fuera de su control?	○	○	○	○	○
10. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las dificultades se acumulaban y no podía superarlas?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Por favor, cuéntenos sobre sus sentimientos de estrés en el último mes:

_____

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Sección 7 - Apoyo social

	Muy fuertemente en desacuerdo	Muy en desacuerdo	Algo en desacuerdo	Neutral	Algo de acuerdo	Muy de acuerdo	Muy fuertemente en acuerdo
1. Hay una persona especial que está conmigo cuando lo necesito.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Hay una persona especial con quien puedo compartir mis alegrías y tristezas.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. Mi familia realmente trata de ayudarme.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Recibo la ayuda y el apoyo emocional que necesito de mi familia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Tengo una persona especial que es una verdadera fuente de alivio para mí.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. Mi familia realmente trata de ayudarme.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Puedo contar con mis amigos cuando las cosas salen mal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Puedo hablar sobre mis problemas con mi familia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. Tengo amigos con quienes puedo compartir mis alegrías y tristezas.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. Hay una persona especial en mi vida que se preocupa por mis sentimientos.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. Mi familia está dispuesta a ayudarme a tomar decisiones.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Puedo hablar sobre mis problemas con mis amigos.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Sección 8: Preguntas sobre la salud

1. ¿Diría usted que, en general, su capacidad de sanar es...?

- ◯ Excelente
- ◯ Muy buena
- ◯ Buena
- ◯ Regular
- ◯ Mala

2. Ahora, con respecto a su salud física, lo que incluye enfermedad y lesión física, ¿cuántos días, en los últimos 30 días, no tuvo una buena salud física?

_____
((cantidad de días))

3. Ahora, con respecto a su salud mental, lo que incluye estrés, depresión y problemas emocionales, ¿cuántos días, en los últimos 30 días, no tuvo una buena salud mental?

_____
((cantidad de días))

4. En los últimos 30 días, ¿aproximadamente cuántos días su mala salud física o mental le impidió realizar sus actividades normales, como cuidar de sí mismo, trabajar o actividades recreativas?

_____
((cantidad de días))

5. ¿Hubo algún momento en los últimos 12 meses que necesitó recibir atención médica (por ejemplo, ver a un médico), pero no pudo hacerlo debido al costo?

- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No sabe

6. ¿Usted o alguien en su vivienda tienen una condición de salud grave como presión arterial alta, enfermedad cardíaca, enfermedad pulmonar, cáncer o diabetes? (marque todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Sí, yo
- ☐ Sí, alguien en mi vivienda
- ☐ No, nadie
- ☐ No sabe

7. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones aplican a usted (marque todas las que correspondan)?

- ☐ Actualmente estoy embarazada
- ☐ Mi pareja actualmente está embarazada
- ☐ Ni mi pareja ni yo estamos actualmente embarazados

8. ¿Le gustaría quedar embarazada o tener un hijo en el próximo año?

- ◯ Sí
- ◯ No
- ◯ No sabe

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Sección 9: Redes sociales

1. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes redes sociales usa? (Marque la mejor respuesta para cada una)

	La uso todos los días	Algunas veces por semana	Algunas veces por mes	La uso muy poco	No la uso nunca
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. ¿Cómo ha cambiado su uso de redes sociales desde que comenzó la pandemia por coronavirus?

○ Uso las redes sociales mucho más
○ Uso las redes sociales un poco más
○ No uso las redes sociales más que antes
○ No sabe

2b. Por favor, explique cómo ha cambiado su uso de redes sociales desde que comenzó la pandemia por coronavirus:

_____

Sección 10: Preguntas demográficas

1. ¿Cuál es su edad actual, en años?

_____

2. ¿Cómo describiría su trasfondo étnico?

_____

4. ¿Se considera alguno de los siguientes? (marque todas las que correspondan) Mexicano Puertorriqueño Cubano

☐ Mexicano
☐ Puertorriqueño
☐ Cubano

4a. Si se considera parte de otra etnia hispana/latina que no mencionamos arriba, por favor describa:

_____

4b. No me considero hispano o latino

◯ Verdadero
◯ Falso

5. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe su educación?

◯ No completó la secundaria
◯ Completó la educación secundaria o el GED
◯ Fue a la universidad pero no la completó
◯ Se recibió de la universidad
◯ Título de postgrado (MA, PhD, MD, etc.)

6. ¿Cuál es su religión actual, si es religioso? Marque todas las que correspondan

	Sí	No	Prefiero no contestar
a. Cristiano	○	○	○
b. Judío (judaismo)	○	○	○
c. Musulmán	○	○	○
d. Budista	○	○	○
e. Hindú	○	○	○
f. Ateo (no cree en Dios)	○	○	○
g. Otro	○	○	○
h. No sabe	○	○	○

6g. Otra religión, especifique

_____

7. Si vive en Estados Unidos, identifique su
raza/etnia (marque todas las que correspondan)

☐ Nativo americano o nativo de Alaska
☐ Asiático
☐ Negro o afroamericano
☐ Nativo de Hawái
☐ Nativo de las Islas del Pacífico
☐ Caucásico
☐ Otro

7. Seleccionó "otro", por favor especifique qué otra
raza/etnia

_____

7. ¿Como cuál de las siguientes categorías se
identifica?

A los fines de este estudio, por favor utilice las
siguientes definiciones.

Oyente/no sordo: Persona que no tiene pérdida de la
audición;

Con problemas de audición: Persona que tiene una
pérdida parcial

de la audición;

sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición;

Sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición y se
identifica con

la cultura de los Sordos;

Sordociego: Persona con una combinación de pérdida
de audición y con visión limitada o sin visión.

○ Oyente/no sordo
○ Con problemas de audición
○ sordo
○ Sordo
○ Sordociego

9. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe
su género?

○ Masculino
○ Femenino
○ Otra opción

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q9. Eligió "otra opción" para describir su género, por favor explique:

_____

10. Se considera... (marque todas las que correspondan):

☐ Heterosexual
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbiana
☐ Bisexual
☐ Transgénero
☐ No figura en la lista

10a. No figura en la lista, indíquelo

_____

Sección 11: Pregunta final

1. Por favor, comparta cualquier pensamiento adicional
sobre el coronavirus y COVID-19 que tenga:

_____

Sección 12: Calidad de la encuesta

Ahora nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre esta encuesta para mejorarla en el futuro. Si tiene alguna pregunta específica que le gustaría señalar, por favor, copie y pegue la pregunta en el campo de texto.

1. En general, las preguntas en esta encuesta fueron "entendibles". Es decir, no tuvo que leer la pregunta más de una vez para entender qué se preguntaba.

○ Muy en desacuerdo
○ En desacuerdo
○ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
○ De acuerdo
○ Muy de acuerdo

2. ¿Hubo alguna pregunta específica que le resultó particularmente difícil de entender? Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

_____

3. En general, el significado de las preguntas fue claro y directo

○ Muy en desacuerdo
○ En desacuerdo
○ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
○ De acuerdo
○ Muy de acuerdo

4. ¿Hubo alguna pregunta específica cuyo significado no fue claro? Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

○ Sí   ○ No

4a. Si la respuesta es sí, por favor especifique (lo mejor que pueda)

_____

5. Las escalas para responder las preguntas fueron apropiadas. Es decir, ¿siente que la escala le proporcionó una manera adecuada para responder?

○ Muy en desacuerdo
○ En desacuerdo
○ Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
○ De acuerdo
○ Muy de acuerdo

6. En su opinión, ¿alguna de las preguntas estaba escrita de tal manera que había SOLO una respuesta OBVIA para usted?

○ Sí
○ No

6b. Por favor, explique:

_____

¿Algún otro comentario que desee hacer acerca de este estudio?

_____

( )

Para más información sobre coronavirus y COVID-19, visite

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/

https://www.who.int/

Enquête mondiale sur le coronavirus

Bienvenue ! Vous êtes invité(e) à participer à une enquête épidémiologique mondiale de l'Université de Rochester afin de nous aider à mieux comprendre les attitudes, convictions et connaissances relatives à des questions actuelles de santé publique, comme le coronavirus, le COVID-19 et d'autres maladies infectieuses, ainsi que les facteurs susceptibles d'y être liés. Si vous êtes âgé(e) d'au moins 18 ans et pouvez répondre à l'enquête en français, veuillez le faire ci-dessous !

LANGUAGE

_____

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of* ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Enquête mondiale sur le coronavirus : Opinions et pratiques

Enquêteurs principaux : Timothy Dye, PhD et Eva Pressman, MD

Ce formulaire contient une étude conduite par une faculté de l'École de médecine et de dentisterie de l'Université de Rochester.

L'objectif de cette étude est de mieux comprendre les attitudes, convictions et connaissances relatives à des questions actuelles de santé publique, comme le coronavirus et d'autres maladies infectieuses, ainsi que les facteurs susceptibles d'y être liés. L'étude contient des questions relatives à vos idées et expériences en matière de coronavirus et de COVID-19, de santé physique et mentale, de stress et de soutien social, ainsi que des questions à caractère démographique. Vous pouvez passer n'importe quelle question.

Si vous décidez de participer à cette étude, il vous sera demandé de répondre à un questionnaire par le biais d'un lien disponible sur Internet. Il vous faudra entre 20 et 40 minutes pour compléter l'enquête. Nous estimons que 7 000 personnes environ participeront à cette étude.

Les risques liés à cette participation sont minimes. Certaines questions peuvent être troublantes ou embarrassantes. Vous pouvez passer les questions auxquelles vous ne voulez pas répondre. Afin de protéger la confidentialité des données, celles-ci seront transmises dans un format crypté (que seul le personnel autorité pourra lire). Aucun bénéfice n'est escompté.

Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation à cette enquête.

L'Université de Rochester mettra tout en œuvre pour préserver la confidentialité de vos informations. Les résultats de la recherche pourront être présentés lors de réunions ou dans des publications, mais ne permettront pas l'identification des personnes qui y auront répondu.

Votre participation à cette étude se fait sur base totalement volontaire. Vous n'êtes pas tenu(e) d'y participer et pouvez interrompre le questionnaire à tout moment. Si vous décidez de l'interrompre, nous ne pourrons pas supprimer vos informations, car nous ne collectons aucune donnée d'identification et ne pourrions pas retrouver et supprimer vos réponses.

L'Université de Rochester reçoit un paiement de la Fondation Mae Stone Goode pour la réalisation de cette étude de recherche.

Si vous avez des questions concernant cette recherche, n'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec le Dr Timothy Dye par e-mail à tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

N'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec le Comité de révision des sujets de recherche (Research Subjects Review Board) de l'Université de Rochester au 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, téléphone +1 (585) 276-0005 ou +1 (877) 449-4441 dans les cas suivants :
• Vous désirez parler à une personne qui ne fait pas partie du personnel de recherche de vos droits en tant que sujet de recherche ;
• Vous désirez faire part de vos inquiétudes au sujet de la recherche.

RSRB STUDY00004825
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

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Si vous décidez de participer à cette étude, il vous sera demandé de répondre à un questionnaire par le biais d'un lien disponible sur Internet. Il vous faudra entre 15 et 25 minutes pour compléter l'enquête. Nous estimons que 7 000 personnes environ participeront à cette étude.

Les risques liés à cette participation sont minimes. Certaines questions peuvent être troublantes ou embarrassantes. Vous pouvez passer les questions auxquelles vous ne voulez pas répondre. Afin de protéger la confidentialité des données, celles-ci seront transmises dans un format crypté (que seul le personnel autorisé pourra lire). Aucun bénéfice n'est escompté.

Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation à

cette enquête.

L'Université de Rochester mettra tout en œuvre pour préserver la confidentialité de vos informations. Les résultats de la recherche pourront être présentés lors de réunions ou dans des publications, mais ne permettront pas l'identification des personnes qui y auront répondu.

Votre participation à cette étude se fait sur base totalement volontaire. Vous n'êtes pas tenu(e) d'y participer et pouvez interrompre le questionnaire à tout moment. Si vous décidez de l'interrompre, nous ne pourrons pas supprimer vos informations, car nous ne collectons aucune donnée d'identification et ne pourrions pas retrouver et supprimer vos réponses.

L'Université de Rochester reçoit un paiement de la Fondation Mae Stone Goode pour la réalisation de cette étude de recherche.

Si vous avez des questions concernant cette recherche, n'hé

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sitez pas

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prendre contact avec le Dr Timothy Dye par e-mail

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tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

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de Rochester au 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642,

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phone +1 (585) 276-0005 ou +1 (877) 449-4441 dans les cas suivants :

• Vous

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une personne qui ne fait pas partie du personnel de recherche de vos droits en tant que sujet de recherche ;

• Vous

de

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sirez faire part de vos

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tudes au sujet de la recherche.

| Voulez-vous poursuivre le questionnaire ? | ◯ Oui |
| | ◯ No |

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Section 1 : Questions relatives au pays

12/04/2020 9:12am

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1. Dans quel pays vivez-vous ?

◯ Afghanistan
◯ Afrique du Sud
◯ Albanie
◯ Algérie
◯ Allemagne
◯ Andorre
◯ Angola
◯ Anguilla
◯ Antarctique [a]
◯ Antigua-et-Barbuda
◯ Arabie saoudite
◯ Argentin
◯ Arménie
◯ Aruba
◯ Australie [b]
◯ Autriche
◯ Azerbaïdjan
◯ Bahamas (la)
◯ Bahrain
◯ Bangladesh
◯ Barbade
◯ Belgique
◯ Belize
◯ Bénin
◯ Bhutan
◯ Biélorussie
◯ Bolivie (État plurinational de)
◯ Bonaire
◯ Bosnie-herzegovine
◯ Botswana
◯ Brésil
◯ Brunéi Darussalam [e]
◯ Bulgarie
◯ Burkina faso
◯ Burundi
◯ Cambodge
◯ Cameroun
◯ Canada
◯ Cap-Vert [f]
◯ Chili
◯ Chine
◯ Chypre
◯ Colombie
◯ Comores (las)
◯ Congo (le) [g]
◯ Congo (République démocratique du)
◯ Corée (République de) [p]
◯ Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
◯ Costa rica
◯ Côte d'Ivoire [h]
◯ Croatie
◯ Cuba
◯ Curaçao
◯ Danemark
◯ Djibouti
◯ Dominica
◯ Egypte
◯ El salvador
◯ Emirats Arabes Unis (el)
◯ Equateur
◯ Érythrée
◯ Espagne
◯ Estonie
◯ Eswatini [j]
◯ États-Unis d'Amérique (les)
◯ Ethiopie
◯ Fédération de Russie (la) [v]
◯ Fidji
◯ Finlande

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- ◯ France [l]
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- ◯ Gambie
- ◯ Géorgie
- ◯ Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud
- ◯ Ghana
- ◯ Gibraltar
- ◯ Grèce
- ◯ Grenade
- ◯ Groenland
- ◯ Guadalupe
- ◯ Guam
- ◯ Guatemala
- ◯ Guernsey
- ◯ Guinée
- ◯ Guinée équatoriale
- ◯ Guinée-bissau
- ◯ Guyane française
- ◯ Guyanes
- ◯ Honduras
- ◯ Hong kong
- ◯ Hongrie
- ◯ Île bouvet
- ◯ Île d'ascencion
- ◯ Ile de Man
- ◯ Île de Noël
- ◯ Île norfolk
- ◯ Îles caïmans
- ◯ Îles Cocos (Keeling) (les)
- ◯ Îles cook
- ◯ Îles d'aland
- ◯ Îles des Bermudes
- ◯ Îles Falkland (les) [Malouines] [k]
- ◯ Îles féroé
- ◯ Îles Heard et mcdonald
- ◯ Îles Mariannes du Nord
- ◯ Îles marshall
- ◯ Îles Mineures Éloignées des États-Unis (les) [ac]
- ◯ Îles salomon
- ◯ Îles Turques et Caïques (la)
- ◯ Îles Vierges (États-Unis,) [ag]
- ◯ Îles Vierges britanniques [af]
- ◯ Inde
- ◯ Indonésie
- ◯ Irak
- ◯ Iran (République islamique d ')
- ◯ Irlande
- ◯ Islande
- ◯ Israël
- ◯ Italie
- ◯ Jamaïque
- ◯ Jan mayen
- ◯ Japon
- ◯ Jersey
- ◯ Jordanie
- ◯ Kazakhstan
- ◯ Kenya
- ◯ Kiribati
- ◯ Koweit
- ◯ Kyrgyzstan
- ◯ Lesotho
- ◯ Lettonie
- ◯ Liban
- ◯ Libéria
- ◯ Libye
- ◯ Liechtenstein
- ◯ Lituanie
- ◯ Luxembourg
- ◯ Macao [r]
- ◯ Macédoine du Nord [s]

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◯ Madagascar
◯ Malaisie
◯ Malawien
◯ Maldives
◯ Mali
◯ Malte
◯ Maroc
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritanie
◯ Mayotte
◯ Mexique
◯ Micronésie (États fédérés de)
◯ Moldova (République de)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolie
◯ Monténégro
◯ Montserrat
◯ Mozambique
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibie
◯ Nauru
◯ Népal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (la)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norvège
◯ Nouvelle calédonie
◯ Nouvelle-zélande
◯ Oman
◯ Ouganda
◯ Ouzbékistan
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestine, État de
◯ Panama
◯ Papouasie-nouvelle-guinée
◯ Paraguay
◯ Pays-Bas (la)
◯ Pérou
◯ Philippines
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Pologne
◯ Polynésie française
◯ Portugal
◯ Puerto rico
◯ Qatar
◯ République arabe syrienne (la) [x]
◯ République centrafricaine
◯ République démocratique populaire lao (la) [q]
◯ République dominicaine
◯ République tchèque [i]
◯ Réunion
◯ Roumanie
◯ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du
   Nord (il)
◯ Rwanda
◯ Saba
◯ Sahara occidental [ah]
◯ Saint Martin (partie française)
◯ Saint Pierre et Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent et les Grenadines
◯ Saint-barthélemy
◯ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
◯ Saint-marin
◯ Saint-Siège (le) [n]
◯ Sainte-hélène
◯ Sainte-lucie
◯ Samoa
◯ Samoa américaines

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◯ Sant'Eustachio
◯ Sao Tomé et Principe
◯ Sénégal
◯ Serbie
◯ Seychelles
◯ Sierra leone
◯ Singapour
◯ Sint Maarten (partie néerlandaise)
◯ Slovaquie
◯ Slovénie
◯ Somalie
◯ Soudan
◯ Soudan du Sud
◯ Sri lanka
◯ Suède
◯ Suisse
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Taïwan (Province de Chine) [e]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzanie, République-Unie de
◯ Tchad
◯ Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien (el)
◯ Territoires français du Sud (les) [m]
◯ Thaïlande
◯ Timor oriental [aa]
◯ Togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ Tonga
◯ Trinidad et Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Turquie
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ukraine
◯ Uruguay
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis et Futuna
◯ Yémen
◯ Zambie
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Un autre

Si vous vivez dans un autre pays, veuillez préciser

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1b. Pour les résidents des États-Unis, dans quel État vivez-vous ?

- ◯ New York
- ◯ Alabama
- ◯ Alaska
- ◯ Arizona
- ◯ Arkansas
- ◯ California
- ◯ Colorado
- ◯ Connecticut
- ◯ Delaware
- ◯ Florida
- ◯ Georgia
- ◯ Hawaii
- ◯ Idaho
- ◯ Illinois
- ◯ Indiana
- ◯ Iowa
- ◯ Kansas
- ◯ Kentucky
- ◯ Louisiana
- ◯ Maine
- ◯ Maryland
- ◯ Massachusetts
- ◯ Michigan
- ◯ Minnesota
- ◯ Mississippi
- ◯ Missouri
- ◯ Montana
- ◯ Nebraska
- ◯ Nevada
- ◯ New Hampshire
- ◯ New Jersey
- ◯ New Mexico
- ◯ North Carolina
- ◯ North Dakota
- ◯ Ohio
- ◯ Oklahoma
- ◯ Oregon
- ◯ Pennsylvania
- ◯ Rhode Island
- ◯ South Carolina
- ◯ South Dakota
- ◯ Tennessee
- ◯ Texas
- ◯ Utah
- ◯ Vermont
- ◯ Virginia
- ◯ Washington
- ◯ West Virginia
- ◯ Wisconsin
- ◯ Wyoming

1c. Pour les résidents de l'Inde, dans quel État vivez-vous ?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

2. Quel est votre pays de naissance ?

- ◯ Afghanistan
- ◯ Afrique du Sud
- ◯ Albanie
- ◯ Algérie
- ◯ Allemagne
- ◯ Andorre
- ◯ Angola
- ◯ Anguilla
- ◯ Antarctique [a]
- ◯ Antigua-et-Barbuda
- ◯ Arabie saoudite
- ◯ Argentin
- ◯ Arménie
- ◯ Aruba
- ◯ Australie [b]
- ◯ Autriche
- ◯ Azerbaïdjan
- ◯ Bahamas (la)
- ◯ Bahrain
- ◯ Bangladesh
- ◯ Barbade
- ◯ Belgique
- ◯ Belize
- ◯ Bénin
- ◯ Bhutan
- ◯ Biélorussie
- ◯ Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Bosnie-herzegovine
- ◯ Botswana
- ◯ Brésil
- ◯ Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- ◯ Bulgarie
- ◯ Burkina faso
- ◯ Burundi
- ◯ Cambodge
- ◯ Cameroun
- ◯ Canada
- ◯ Cap-Vert [f]
- ◯ Chili
- ◯ Chine
- ◯ Chypre
- ◯ Colombie
- ◯ Comores (las)
- ◯ Congo (le) [g]
- ◯ Congo (République démocratique du)
- ◯ Corée (République de) [p]
- ◯ Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- ◯ Costa rica
- ◯ Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- ◯ Croatie
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curaçao
- ◯ Danemark
- ◯ Djibouti
- ◯ Dominica
- ◯ Egypte
- ◯ El salvador
- ◯ Emirats Arabes Unis (el)
- ◯ Equateur
- ◯ Érythrée
- ◯ Espagne
- ◯ Estonie
- ◯ Eswatini [j]
- ◯ États-Unis d'Amérique (les)
- ◯ Ethiopie
- ◯ Fédération de Russie (la) [v]
- ◯ Fidji
- ◯ Finlande

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◯ France [l]
◯ Gabon
◯ Gambie
◯ Géorgie
◯ Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud
◯ Ghana
◯ Gibraltar
◯ Grèce
◯ Grenade
◯ Groenland
◯ Guadalupe
◯ Guam
◯ Guatemala
◯ Guernsey
◯ Guinée
◯ Guinée équatoriale
◯ Guinée-bissau
◯ Guyane française
◯ Guyanes
◯ Honduras
◯ Hong kong
◯ Hongrie
◯ Île bouvet
◯ Île d'ascencion
◯ Ile de Man
◯ Île de Noël
◯ Île norfolk
◯ Îles caïmans
◯ Îles Cocos (Keeling) (les)
◯ Îles cook
◯ Îles d'aland
◯ Îles des Bermudes
◯ Îles Falkland (les) [Malouines] [k]
◯ Îles féroé
◯ Îles Heard et mcdonald
◯ Îles Mariannes du Nord
◯ Îles marshall
◯ Îles Mineures Éloignées des États-Unis (les) [ac]
◯ Îles salomon
◯ Îles Turques et Caïques (la)
◯ Îles Vierges (États-Unis,) [ag]
◯ Îles Vierges britanniques [af]
◯ Inde
◯ Indonésie
◯ Irak
◯ Iran (République islamique d ')
◯ Irlande
◯ Islande
◯ Israël
◯ Italie
◯ Jamaïque
◯ Jan mayen
◯ Japon
◯ Jersey
◯ Jordanie
◯ Kazakhstan
◯ Kenya
◯ Kiribati
◯ Koweit
◯ Kyrgyzstan
◯ Lesotho
◯ Lettonie
◯ Liban
◯ Libéria
◯ Libye
◯ Liechtenstein
◯ Lituanie
◯ Luxembourg
◯ Macao [r]
◯ Macédoine du Nord [s]

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○ Madagascar
○ Malaisie
○ Malawien
○ Maldives
○ Mali
○ Malte
○ Maroc
○ Martinique
○ Mauricio
○ Mauritanie
○ Mayotte
○ Mexique
○ Micronésie (États fédérés de)
○ Moldova (République de)
○ Monaco
○ Mongolie
○ Monténégro
○ Montserrat
○ Mozambique
○ Myanmar [t]
○ Namibie
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○ Népal
○ Nicaragua
○ Niger (la)
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○ Niue
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○ Nouvelle calédonie
○ Nouvelle-zélande
○ Oman
○ Ouganda
○ Ouzbékistan
○ Pakistan
○ Palau
○ Palestine, État de
○ Panama
○ Papouasie-nouvelle-guinée
○ Paraguay
○ Pays-Bas (la)
○ Pérou
○ Philippines
○ Pitcairn [u]
○ Pologne
○ Polynésie française
○ Portugal
○ Puerto rico
○ Qatar
○ République arabe syrienne (la) [x]
○ République centrafricaine
○ République démocratique populaire lao (la) [q]
○ République dominicaine
○ République tchèque [i]
○ Réunion
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○ Rwanda
○ Saba
○ Sahara occidental [ah]
○ Saint Martin (partie française)
○ Saint Pierre et Miquelon
○ Saint Vincent et les Grenadines
○ Saint-barthélemy
○ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis
○ Saint-marin
○ Saint-Siège (le) [n]
○ Sainte-hélène
○ Sainte-lucie
○ Samoa
○ Samoa américaines

○ Sant'Eustachio
○ Sao Tomé et Principe
○ Sénégal
○ Serbie
○ Seychelles
○ Sierra leone
○ Singapour
○ Sint Maarten (partie néerlandaise)
○ Slovaquie
○ Slovénie
○ Somalie
○ Soudan
○ Soudan du Sud
○ Sri lanka
○ Suède
○ Suisse
○ Suriname
○ Svalbard
○ Taïwan (Province de Chine) [e]
○ Tajikistan
○ Tanzanie, République-Unie de
○ Tchad
○ Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien (el)
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○ Thaïlande
○ Timor oriental [aa]
○ Togo
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○ Tonga
○ Trinidad et Tobago
○ Tristan da Cunha
○ Tunisia
○ Turkmenistan
○ Turquie
○ Tuvalu
○ Ukraine
○ Uruguay
○ Vanuatu
○ Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
○ Vietnam [ae]
○ Wallis et Futuna
○ Yémen
○ Zambie
○ Zimbabwe
○ Un autre

Si vous êtes né(e) dans un autre pays, veuillez préciser :

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Section 2 : Comportements en matière de santé

Chaque point ci-dessous est une affirmation concernant votre santé avez laquelle vous pouvez être d'accord ou pas d'accord. Cette section sert à évaluer vos croyances personnelles ; il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Veuillez nous dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chaque affirmation.

	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas d'accord	Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord	D'accord	Tout à fait d'accord
1. Si je suis malade, mon propre comportement détermine la rapidité de mon rétablissement.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
2. Quoi que je fasse, si je dois tomber malade, je tomberai malade.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3. Être en contact régulier avec mon médecin est le meilleur moyen de ne pas tomber malade.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
4. La plupart des éléments qui ont une influence sur ma santé se produisent par hasard.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5. Lorsque je ne me sens pas bien, je dois consulter un professionnel de la santé qualifié.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
6. Je contrôle ma santé.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
7. Ma famille exerce une forte influence sur mon état de santé.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
8. Lorsque je tombe malade, c'est de ma faute.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
9. La chance joue un grand rôle dans la vitesse à laquelle je me rétablis.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10. Les professionnels de la santé contrôlent mon état de santé.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
11. Si je suis en bonne santé, c'est surtout une question de chance.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
12. Le facteur qui a le plus d'influence sur ma santé est ce que je fais.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

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13. Si je prends soin de moi, je peux éviter de tomber malade.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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14. Lorsque je me rétablis après avoir été malade, c'est principalement parce que d'autres personnes (par exemple, les médecins, les infirmiers, ma famille ou mes amis) ont bien pris soin de moi.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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15. Quoi que je fasse, je suis susceptible de tomber malade.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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16. S'il doit en être ainsi, je resterai en bonne santé.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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17. Si je prends les mesures adéquates, je peux rester en bonne santé.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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18. En ce qui concerne ma santé, je ne peux faire que ce que mon médecin me dit de faire.   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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Section 3 - Croyances relatives au coronavirus

1. Selon vous, les experts de la santé publique ont-ils recommandé ces mesures pour ralentir la propagation du coronavirus ?

	Oui, recommandé	Non, pas recommandé	Je ne sais pas
a. Se laver fréquemment les mains	○	○	○
b. Faire bouillir l'eau avant de la boire	○	○	○
c. Faire porter des masques aux personnes en bonne santé en public	○	○	○
d. Éviter les grands rassemblements de personnes	○	○	○
e. Utiliser de l'antimoustique	○	○	○
f. Rester chez soi si l'on se sent malade	○	○	○

g. Autres recommandations

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2. Selon vous, le coronavirus se transmet-il ou se propage-t-il par les moyens suivants ?

	Oui, transmis par ce moyen	Non, pas transmis par ce moyen	Je ne sais pas
a. Être en contact rapproché avec une personne infectée	◯	◯	◯
b. Toucher des surfaces contenant de petites quantités de fluides corporels d'une personne infectée	◯	◯	◯
c. Se faire piquer par un moustique	◯	◯	◯
d. Par voie génétique	◯	◯	◯

e. Par quelles autres voies le coronavirus se transmet-il ou se propage-t-il ? Veuillez expliquer.

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3. Veuillez nous dire si vous pensez que les éléments suivants sont des symptômes courants d'une infection au coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Oui, c'est un symptôme	Non, ce n'est pas un symptôme	Je ne sais pas
a. Fièvre	○	○	○
b. Toux sèche	○	○	○
c. Vomissements	○	○	○
d. Congestion nasale/nez qui coule	○	○	○
e. Éruptions cutanées	○	○	○

f. Autres symptômes (Veuillez préciser :)

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4. Pensez-vous que les groupes ci-dessous risquent davantage de développer de graves complications médicales une fois infectés par le coronavirus ?

	Oui, plus de risques	Non, pas plus de risques	Je ne sais pas
a. Enfants	○	○	○
b. Femmes enceintes	○	○	○
c. Personnes atteintes de problèmes médicaux chroniques	○	○	○
d. Personnes âgées d'une vingtaine d'années	○	○	○
e. Personnes obèses	○	○	○
f. Personnes de plus de 60 ans	○	○	○

5. Selon vous, existe-t-il un vaccin pour protéger les personnes du coronavirus actuel, également connu sous le nom de COVID-19 ?   ○ Oui   ○ Non   ○ Je ne sais pas

6. Selon vous, le vaccin contre la grippe protège-t-il les personnes du coronavirus actuel, également connu sous le nom de COVID-19 ?   ○ Oui   ○ Non   ○ Je ne sais pas

7. Selon vous, si une personne pense présenter les symptômes du coronavirus, que doit-elle faire ?
○ Rester chez elle et appeler un médecin
○ Se rendre immédiatement dans un service des urgences
○ Autre chose
○ Je ne sais pas

7a. Autre chose, veuillez expliquer

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Section 4 – Inquiétudes et expériences en matière de santé

1. Pensez-vous disposer de suffisamment d'informations sur les moyens de vous protéger et de protéger votre famille du coronavirus ?

◯ Oui   ◯ Non   ◯ Je ne sais pas

2. Le cas échéant, que faites-vous pour vous protéger et protéger votre famille du coronavirus ?

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3. Pensez-vous que les inquiétudes et le stress liés au coronavirus ont une influence négative sur votre santé mentale ?

◯ Oui, une influence majeure
◯ Oui, une influence mineure
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

3b. Veuillez expliquer :

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q4. Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que chacun des groupes suivants se montre efficace dans la lutte contre le coronavirus et le COVID-19 ?

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a. Le système des soins de santé (y compris les hôpitaux, cliniques, médecins, infirmiers et autres prestataires de soins de santé)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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a. Veuillez expliquer :

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b. Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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b. Veuillez expliquer :

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c. Le gouvernement (y compris les gouvernements locaux et nationaux)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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c. Veuillez expliquer :

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d. Le système éducatif (y compris les écoles primaires et secondaires, et les universités)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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d. Veuillez expliquer :

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e. Les commerces et services locaux (y compris les boutiques, supermarchés et restaurants)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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e. Veuillez expliquer :

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f. L'industrie (y compris les grands employeurs, les usines et les fabricants)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

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f. Veuillez expliquer :

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REDCap®

g. La presse (y compris les journalistes, les journaux, la télévision et les médias visuels)

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

g. Veuillez expliquer :

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h. Les réseaux sociaux

◯ Pas du tout efficace
◯ Pas très efficace
◯ Assez efficace
◯ Très efficace

h. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

5. Dans quelle mesure les éléments suivants vous inquiètent-ils ?

	Très inquiétants	Plutôt inquiétants	Pas très inquiétants	Pas du tout inquiétants	Je ne sais pas
a. Vous ou un membre de votre famille contractez le coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
b. Vous perdez des revenus en raison de la fermeture de votre lieu de travail ou d'une réduction de vos heures de travail en lien avec le coronavirus	○	○	○	○	○
c. Vous contractez la maladie de Lyme	○	○	○	○	○
d. Le coronavirus a des répercussions négatives sur vos investissements, notamment votre épargne-pension ou épargne-études	○	○	○	○	○
e. Vous contractez la dengue	○	○	○	○	○
f. Vous vous exposez au coronavirus, car vous ne pouvez pas vous permettre de rester chez vous et de vous absenter du travail	○	○	○	○	○
g. Vous ne pouvez pas financièrement vous permettre de vous faire dépister ou traiter en cas de besoin	○	○	○	○	○

h. Autre inquiétude, veuillez expliquer

_____

5b. Dans quelle mesure votre vie a-t-elle été perturbée par l'épidémie de coronavirus ?

○ Complètement
○ Beaucoup
○ Juste un peu
○ Pas du tout
○ Je ne sais pas

5b. Veuillez expliquer dans quelle mesure votre vie a été perturbée par l'épidémie de coronavirus.

_____

6. Avez-vous adopté les mesures suivantes en raison de la récente épidémie de coronavirus ?

	Oui	Non	Je ne sais pas
a. Décider de ne pas voyager ou changer les projets de voyage	○	○	○
b. Acheter ou porter un masque de protection	○	○	○
c. Faire des provisions d'articles tels que de la nourriture ou des produits ménagers	○	○	○
d. Reporter ou annuler des rendez-vous médicaux	○	○	○
e. Faire des réserves de médicaments sur ordonnance	○	○	○
f. Rester chez vous au lieu de vous rendre à l'école, au travail ou à d'autres activités habituelles	○	○	○
g. Reporter ou annuler une procédure médicale ou chirurgicale	○	○	○
h. Annuler votre participation à de grands rassemblements tels que des concerts ou des événements sportifs	○	○	○
i. Démissionner	○	○	○

6b. N'hésitez pas à nous faire part d'explications ou de détails au sujet des éléments ci-dessus :

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7. Avez-vous rencontré les situations suivantes en raison du coronavirus ?

7a. Vous avez perdu des revenus d'un emploi ou d'une entreprise

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

a. Vous avez perdu des revenus d'un emploi ou d'une entreprise, veuillez expliquer

_____

7b. Vous n'avez pas pu faire vos courses

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

b. Vous n'avez pas pu faire vos courses, veuillez expliquer

_____

7c. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter de produits d'entretien ou de gel hydroalcoolique

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

7c. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter de produits d'entretien ou de gel hydroalcoolique, veuillez expliquer

_____

7d. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter vos médicaments sur ordonnance

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

d. Vous n'avez pas pu acheter vos médicaments sur ordonnance, veuillez expliquer

_____

7e. Vous ou un membre de votre famille avez été harcelés, maltraités ou blessés en raison du coronavirus

◯ Oui
◯ Non
◯ Je ne sais pas

7e. Vous ou un membre de votre famille avez été harcelé, maltraité ou blessé en raison du coronavirus, veuillez expliquer.

_____

8. Dans quelle mesure suivez-vous les consignes de distanciation sociale ou physique, à savoir rester chez vous, rester à l'écart des autres autant que possible, ou rester à l'écart des autres lorsque vous vous trouvez dans un lieu public ?

◯ Très étroitement
◯ Plutôt étroitement
◯ Pas très étroitement
◯ Pas étroitement du tout

Veuillez nous faire part de vos idées et de vos expériences en matière de distanciation sociale ou physique : (question ouverte)

_____

9. Avez-vous personnellement effectué un test de dépistage du coronavirus ?

◯ Oui, j'ai été dépisté(e)
◯ Non, je n'ai pas été dépisté(e)
◯ Je ne sais pas

9a. Parmi les personnes dépistées : quel a été le résultat du test ?

○ Le test était positif
○ Le test était négatif
○ Je ne sais pas encore

10. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : avez-vous tenté d'effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

11. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : Pensez-vous que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

11. Veuillez nous expliquer où vous pensez que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

_____

11. Veuillez nous expliquer pourquoi vous pensez que vous ne pourriez pas effectuer de test de dépistage du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

_____

12. Pensez-vous être - ou avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le coronavirus ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous pensez être - ou avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le coronavirus

_____

13. S'il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous vous feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne vous feriez pas vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne savez pas si vous vous feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

_____

14. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne infectée par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.

☐ Oui, un membre de ma famille
☐ Oui, un ami
☐ Oui, un voisin
☐ Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
☐ Non
☐ Je ne sais pas

15. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne décédée d'une infection au coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.

☐ Oui, un membre de ma famille
☐ Oui, un ami
☐ Oui, un voisin
☐ Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
☐ Non
☐ Je ne sais pas

16. La population parle-t-elle en mauvais termes des personnes qui vivent avec le coronavirus (ou COVID-19), ou en ont été infectées ou supposément infectées ?

○ Absolument
○ Probablement
○ Probablement pas
○ Absolument pas
○ Je ne sais pas

17. Les personnes qui ont été infectées par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ont-elles perdu du respect ou leur statut dans la communauté ?

○ Absolument
○ Probablement
○ Probablement pas
○ Absolument pas
○ Je ne sais pas

12/04/2020 9:12am

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Section 5 – Questions relatives à votre ménage

1. Possédez-vous une voiture ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je préfère ne pas répondre

2. Possédez-vous une habitation ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je préfère ne pas répondre

3. Êtes-vous le parent ou le tuteur d'un enfant de moins de 18 ans qui vit dans votre ménage ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

4. L'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a-t-elle été fermée pendant une quelconque période en raison du coronavirus ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

5. Si l'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a été fermée pendant au moins deux semaines en raison du coronavirus, dans quelle mesure vous a-t-il été difficile de trouver une solution de garde alternative ?

- ◯ Très difficile
- ◯ Assez difficile
- ◯ Pas très difficile
- ◯ Pas difficile du tout

6. Si vous deviez rester chez vous en raison de mesures de quarantaine ou de la fermeture de votre école ou lieu de travail, pourriez-vous continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Ne s'applique pas
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

6. Veuillez expliquer comment vous pourriez continuer à remplir vos fonctions, au moins en partie

_____

6. Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne pourriez pas continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie

_____

7. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage travaillez-vous dans un cadre médical, comme le cabinet d'un médecin, une clinique, un hôpital, une maison de retraite ou le cabinet d'un dentiste ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

- ☐ Oui, moi
- ☐ Oui, un membre de mon ménage
- ☐ Non, personne
- ☐ Je ne sais pas

8. Combien d'enfants de moins de 18 ans vivent actuellement dans votre ménage ?

_____

9. Combien d'adultes de 18 ans ou plus vivent actuellement dans votre ménage, vous y compris ?

_____

10. Avez-vous des enfants à charge ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ Non
- ◯ Je ne sais pas

11. Vous incombe-t-il de prendre soin de personnes âgées ?

⃝ Oui
⃝ Non
⃝ Je ne sais pas

Veuillez nous parler de votre système de soutien social (amis, famille, voisins) :

_____

12/04/2020 9:12am

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Section 6 : Stress au cours du mois dernier

	Jamais	Presque jamais	Parfois	Assez souvent	Très souvent
1. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous été contrarié(e) par un événement inattendu ?	○	○	○	○	○
2. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé ne pas être capable de contrôler les éléments importants de votre vie ?	○	○	○	○	○
3. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) nerveux(-se) et stressé(e) ?	○	○	○	○	○
4. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous eu confiance en votre capacité à gérer vos problèmes personnels ?	○	○	○	○	○
5. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous senti que les choses allaient dans votre sens ?	○	○	○	○	○
6. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) débordé(e) par toutes les choses que vous deviez faire ?	○	○	○	○	○
7. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pu contrôler les désagréments de votre vie ?	○	○	○	○	○
8. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé contrôler la situation ?	○	○	○	○	○
9. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous mis(e) en colère en raison d'éléments qui échappent à votre contrôle ?	○	○	○	○	○

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10. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé devoir affronter tellement de difficultés qu'il vous serait impossible de les surmonter ?

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

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11. Veuillez nous parler de votre sentiment de stress au cours du mois dernier :

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Section 7 - Soutien social

	Absolument pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Pas vraiment d'accord	Neutre	Plutôt d'accord	Tout à fait d'accord	Absolument d'accord
1. Un être cher m'aide quand j'en ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Un être cher me permet de partager mes joies et mes peines.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. Ma famille fait tout pour m'aider.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Ma famille me fournit le soutien émotionnel dont j'ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Un être cher me fournit tout le réconfort dont j'ai besoin.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. Mes amis font tout pour m'aider.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Je peux compter sur mes amis quand les choses vont mal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec ma famille.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. J'ai des amis qui me permettent de partager mes joies et mes peines.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. J'ai la chance d'avoir un être cher qui se soucie de mes sentiments.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. Ma famille essaie de m'aider à prendre des décisions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec mes amis.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Section 8 : Questions relatives à la santé

1. De manière générale, diriez-vous que votre état de santé est

○ Excellent
○ Très bon
○ Bon
○ Assez bon
○ Mauvais

2. En ce qui concerne votre santé physique, à savoir notamment les maladies et blessures physiques, pendant combien de jours votre santé physique n'a-t-elle pas été bonne au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

3. En ce qui concerne votre santé mentale, à savoir notamment le stress, la dépression et les problèmes émotionnels, pendant combien de jours votre santé mentale n'a-t-elle pas été bonne au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

4. Au cours des 30 derniers jours, pendant combien de jours environ votre mauvais état de santé physique ou mental vous a-t-il empêché de pratiquer vos activités habituelles, comme prendre soin de vous, travailler ou vous divertir ?

_____
((nombre de jours))

5. Au cours de 12 derniers mois, avez-vous eu besoin de soins de santé (par exemple, consulter un médecin) sans pouvoir vous les permettre en raison de leur coût ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

6. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage souffrez-vous d'un grave problème de santé, comme une hypertension artérielle, une maladie cardiaque ou pulmonaire, un cancer ou du diabète ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Oui, moi
☐ Oui, un membre de mon ménage
☐ Non, personne
☐ Je ne sais pas

7. Une des propositions ci-dessous s'applique-t-elle à vous ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Je suis actuellement enceinte
☐ Ma partenaire est actuellement enceinte
☐ Ni ma partenaire ni moi ne sommes actuellement enceintes

8. Désirez-vous tomber enceinte ou avoir un enfant au cours de l'année à venir ?

○ Oui
○ Non
○ Je ne sais pas

Section 9 : Réseaux sociaux

1. Parmi les réseaux sociaux suivants, lesquels utilisez-vous ? (Pour chaque proposition, cochez la réponse la plus appropriée)

	tous les jours	plusieurs fois par semaine	plusieurs fois par mois	rarement	jamais
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. Dans quelle mesure votre utilisation des réseaux sociaux a-t-elle évolué depuis le début de la pandémie de coronavirus ?

○ J'utilise beaucoup plus les réseaux sociaux
○ J'utilise un peu plus les réseaux sociaux
○ Je n'utilise plus les réseaux sociaux
○ Je ne sais pas

2b. Veuillez expliquer dans quelle mesure votre utilisation des réseaux sociaux a évolué depuis le début de la pandémie de coronavirus :

_____

Section 10 : Questions à caractère démographique

1. En années, quel âge avez-vous actuellement ?

_____

2. Comment décririez-vous vos origines ethniques ?

_____

4. Vous considérez-vous de l'une des origines suivantes ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Mexicaine
☐ Portoricaine
☐ Cubaine

4a. Si vous vous considérez comme faisant partie d'une autre ethnie hispanique ou latine que celles énumérées ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

_____

4b. Je ne me considère pas comme d'origine hispanique ou latine

◯ Vrai
◯ Faux

5. Quel niveau scolaire avez-vous atteint ?

◯ Je n'ai pas terminé l'enseignement secondaire
◯ J'ai terminé l'enseignement secondaire
◯ J'ai fait des études supérieures, mais ne les ai pas terminées
◯ J'ai obtenu mon diplôme universitaire
◯ J'ai obtenu un diplôme universitaire de troisième cycle (doctorat, etc.)

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6. Le cas échéant, quelle est votre religion actuelle ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent

	Oui	Non	Je préfère ne pas répondre
a. Christianisme	○	○	○
b. Judaïsme	○	○	○
c. Islam	○	○	○
d. Bouddhisme	○	○	○
e. Hindouisme	○	○	○
f. Athéisme (je ne crois pas en Dieu)	○	○	○
g. Autre	○	○	○
h. Je ne sais pas	○	○	○

6g. Autre religion, veuillez préciser

_____

7. Si vous vivez aux États-Unis, veuillez identifier votre ethnie (cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

☐ Amérindien(e) ou alaskain(e)
☐ Asiatique
☐ Noir ou Africain(e) américain(e)
☐ Natif(ve) hawaïen(e)
☐ Polynésien(e)
☐ Caucasien(e)
☐ Autre(s)

7. Vous avez sélectionné autre, veuillez préciser votre autre ethnie

_____

7. À laquelle des catégories suivantes vous identifiez-vous ?

 Dans le cadre de cette étude, veuillez utiliser les définitions suivantes.

○ Entendant/non-sourd
○ Malentendant
○ sourd
○ Sourd
○ SourdAveugle

 Entendant/non-sourd : Personne sans perte auditive ;

 Malentendant : Personne souffrant d'une certaine perte auditive ;

 sourd : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive ;

 Sourd : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive et s'identifiant à la culture Sourde ;

SourdAveugle : Personne souffrant d'une perte auditive et d'une perte totale ou partielle de la vue.

9. Parmi les propositions ci-dessous, laquelle décrit le mieux votre genre ?

○ Homme
○ Femme
○ Autre option

q9. Vous avez sélectionné une autre option pour décrire votre genre, veuillez expliquer :

_____

10. Vous vous décrivez comme (cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent) :

☐ Hétérosexuel(le)
☐ Gay
☐ Lesbienne
☐ Bisexuel(le)
☐ Transgenre
☐ Aucune des propositions ci-dessus

10a. Aucune des propositions ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

_____

Section 11 : Dernière question

1. Si vous avez d'autres réflexions au sujet du
coronavirus et du COVID-19, veuillez nous en faire
part : _____

Section 12 : Qualité de l'enquête

Nous aimerions vous poser quelques questions à propos de cette enquête afin de l'améliorer à l'avenir. Si vous désirez mettre l'accent sur certaines questions spécifiques, veuillez les copier et les coller dans le champ de texte.

1. En général, les questions de l'enquête étaient >. Autrement dit, vous n'avez pas dû lire plusieurs fois les énoncés pour les comprendre.

- ◯ Pas du tout d'accord
- ◯ Pas d'accord
- ◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
- ◯ D'accord
- ◯ Tout à fait d'accord

2. Certaines questions spécifiques étaient-elles particulièrement difficiles à comprendre ? Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

_____

3. En règle générale, la signification des questions était simple et claire

- ◯ Pas du tout d'accord
- ◯ Pas d'accord
- ◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
- ◯ D'accord
- ◯ Tout à fait d'accord

4. Certaines questions manquaient-elles de clarté ? Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

◯ Oui   ◯ Non

4a. Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que possible)

_____

5. Les échelles utilisées pour répondre aux questions étaient adéquates. Autrement dit, selon vous, les échelles fournies vous permettaient-elles de répondre de manière appropriée ?

- ◯ Pas du tout d'accord
- ◯ Pas d'accord
- ◯ Ni d'accord, ni pas d'accord
- ◯ D'accord
- ◯ Tout à fait d'accord

6. Selon vous, certaines questions étaient-elles rédigées de manière à ce qu'il n'y ait qu'une SEULE réponse ÉVIDENTE pour vous ?

- ◯ Oui
- ◯ No

6b. Veuillez expliquer :

_____

N'hésitez pas à indiquer tout autre commentaire au sujet de cette étude

_____
( )

Pour plus d'informations au sujet du coronavirus et du COVID-19, rendez-vous sur

https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

For peer review only

1 https://www.who.int/
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Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus

1
2 Benvenuto! Con la presente ti invitiamo a partecipare a un sondaggio epidemiologico globale condotto dall'Università
3 di Rochester, in modo da consentirci una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad
4 alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus, il COVID-19, e altre malattie
5 infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Se hai più di 18 anni e sei in grado di rispondere al sondaggio in
6 italiano, puoi cominciare qui sotto!
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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

UNIVERSITY *of* ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus: opinioni e modalità d'intervento
Sperimentatori principali: Timothy Dye, PhD ed Eva Pressman, MD

Il presente modulo è parte di uno studio sperimentale condotto da alcuni membri del corpo docente della Facoltà di Medicina e Odontoiatria dell'Università di Rochester.

Lo scopo di questo studio è raggiungere una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus e altre malattie infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Lo studio include domande sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19, alla salute fisica e mentale, allo stress e al sostegno sociale, oltre a domande demografiche. Puoi saltare tutte le domande che vuoi.

Se decidi di partecipare a questo studio, sarai invitato a completare un sondaggio accessibile su internet attraverso un link. Per completare il questionario ci vorranno circa 20–40 minuti. Secondo le nostre stime, saranno circa 7000 le persone che prenderanno parte a questo studio.

I rischi legati alla partecipazione sono minimi. Alcune domande potrebbero turbarti o risultare imbarazzanti. Sei libero di saltare tutte le domande alle quali non desideri rispondere. Per proteggere la riservatezza dei dati, le risposte saranno trasmesse in formato crittografato (leggibile solo dal personale autorizzato). Non sono previste indennità.

Non riceverai alcun compenso per la partecipazione a questo sondaggio.

L'Università di Rochester farà tutto il possibile per mantenere confidenziali le informazioni raccolte. I risultati della ricerca potranno essere presentati in convegni o pubblicazioni, sempre mantenendo nascosta l'identità delle singole persone che hanno risposto.

La tua partecipazione allo studio è assolutamente volontaria. Sei libero di non partecipare e puoi ritirarti in qualsiasi momento. Se decidi di interrompere la compilazione, non sarà per noi possibile eliminare le informazioni già acquisite, poiché non saremmo in grado di rintracciare ed eliminare le risposte da te fornite dal momento che non raccogliamo alcun dato personale.

L'Università di Rochester sta ricevendo un pagamento dalla Mae Stone Goode Foundation per aver condotto questo studio di ricerca.

Per ulteriori informazioni o domande su questa ricerca puoi rivolgerti al Dr. Timothy Dye, e-mail tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

Sei pregato di contattare il Comitato etico per la ricerca dell'Università di Rochester: University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board, 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telefono +1 (585) 276-0005 o + 1 (877) 449-4441 nel caso tu avessi l'esigenza:

• di parlare con una persona indipendente dal gruppo di ricerca riguardo ai tuoi diritti in quanto partecipante alla ricerca;

• di esprimere dubbi sulla ricerca.

Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus: opinioni e modalità d'intervento

Sperimentatori principali: Timothy Dye, PhD ed Eva Pressman, MD

Il presente modulo è parte di uno studio sperimentale condotto da alcuni membri del corpo docente della Facoltà di Medicina e Odontoiatria dell'Università di Rochester.

Lo scopo di questo studio è raggiungere una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus e altre malattie infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Lo studio include domande sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19, alla salute fisica e mentale, allo stress e al sostegno sociale, oltre a domande demografiche. Puoi saltare tutte le domande che vuoi.

Se decidi di partecipare a questo studio, sarai invitato a completare un sondaggio accessibile su internet attraverso un link. Per completare il questionario ci vorranno circa 15–25 minuti. Secondo le nostre stime, saranno circa 7000 le persone che prenderanno parte a questo studio.

I rischi legati alla partecipazione sono minimi. Alcune domande potrebbero turbarti o risultare imbarazzanti. Sei libero di saltare tutte le domande alle quali non desideri rispondere. Per proteggere la riservatezza dei dati, le risposte saranno trasmesse in formato crittografato (leggibile solo dal personale autorizzato). Non sono previste indennità.

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La tua partecipazione allo studio è assolutamente volontaria. Sei libero di non partecipare e puoi ritirarti in qualsiasi momento. Se decidi di interrompere la compilazione, non sarà per noi possibile eliminare le informazioni già acquisite, poiché non saremmo in grado di rintracciare ed eliminare le risposte da te fornite dal momento che non raccogliamo alcun dato personale.

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di parlare con una persona indipendente dal gruppo di ricerca riguardo ai tuoi diritti in quanto partecipante alla ricerca; di esprimere dubbi sulla ricerca.

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Vuoi cominciare il sondaggio?   ◯ Sì
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Sezione 1: domande sulla nazionalità

1	1. In quale paese vivi?
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1. In quale paese vivi?

- ◯ afghanistan
- ◯ Albania
- ◯ algeria
- ◯ andorra
- ◯ angola
- ◯ anguilla
- ◯ Antartide [a]
- ◯ Antigua e Barbuda
- ◯ Arabia saudita
- ◯ Argentina
- ◯ Armenia
- ◯ aruba
- ◯ Australia [b]
- ◯ Austria
- ◯ Azerbaijan
- ◯ Bahamas (la)
- ◯ Bahrain
- ◯ bangladesh
- ◯ barbados
- ◯ Belgio
- ◯ Belize
- ◯ benin
- ◯ Bhutan
- ◯ Bielorussia
- ◯ Bolivia (stato plurinazionale di)
- ◯ Bonaire
- ◯ Bosnia ed Erzegovina
- ◯ Botswana
- ◯ Brasile
- ◯ Brunei Darussalam [e]
- ◯ Bulgaria
- ◯ Burkina Faso
- ◯ burundi
- ◯ Cambogia
- ◯ Camerun
- ◯ Canada
- ◯ Capo Verde [f]
- ◯ chad
- ◯ chile
- ◯ Cipro
- ◯ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- ◯ Colombia
- ◯ Comore (las)
- ◯ Congo (Repubblica Democratica del)
- ◯ Congo (the) [g]
- ◯ Corea (Repubblica democratica popolare di) [o]
- ◯ Corea (Repubblica di) [p]
- ◯ Costa d'Avorio [h]
- ◯ Costa Rica
- ◯ Croazia
- ◯ Cuba
- ◯ Curaçao
- ◯ Danimarca
- ◯ dominica
- ◯ Ecuador
- ◯ Egitto
- ◯ El Salvador
- ◯ Emirati Arabi Uniti (el)
- ◯ eritrea
- ◯ Estonia
- ◯ Eswatini [j]
- ◯ Etiopia
- ◯ fiji
- ◯ Filippine (il)
- ◯ Finlandia
- ◯ Francia [l]
- ◯ French Southern Territories (the) [m]
- ◯ Gabon
- ◯ Gambia

The numbers 1 through 60 are listed down the left margin.

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○ Georgia
○ Georgia del Sud e Isole Sandwich Meridionali
○ Germania
○ Ghana
○ Giamaica
○ Giappone
○ Gibilterra
○ Gibuti
○ Giordania
○ Granada
○ Grecia
○ Groenlandia
○ Guadalupe
○ guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guiana
○ Guinea
○ Guinea Equatoriale
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana francese
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ incontro
○ India
○ Indonesia
○ Iran (Repubblica islamica di)
○ Iraq
○ Irlanda
○ Islanda
○ Isola Bouvet
○ Isola di Ascencion
○ Isola di Man
○ Isola di natale
○ Isola Norfolk
○ Isole Aland
○ Isole Bermuda
○ Isole Cayman
○ Isole Cook
○ Isole Falkland (the) [Falklands] [k]
○ Isole Faroe
○ Isole Heard e McDonald
○ Isole Marianne Settentrionali
○ Isole Marshall
○ Isole minori esterne degli Stati Uniti (the) [ac]
○ Isole Salomone
○ Isole Turks e Caicos (la)
○ Isole Vergini (USA,) [Ag]
○ Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
○ Israele
○ Italia
○ Jan Mayen
○ Kazakistan
○ Kenia
○ Kiribati
○ Kuwait
○ Kyrgyzstan
○ Lesoto
○ Lettonia
○ Libano
○ Liberia
○ Libia
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lituania
○ Lussemburgo
○ Macao [r]
○ Macedonia settentrionale [s]
○ Madagascar
○ maglia
○ maglione
○ malawi
○ Malaysia

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◯ Maldive
◯ mali
◯ Malta
◯ Marocco
◯ Martinique
◯ Mauricio
◯ Mauritania
◯ mayotte
◯ Messico
◯ Micronesia (Stati Federati di)
◯ Moldavia (Repubblica di)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ montenegro
◯ montserrat
◯ Mozambico
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibia
◯ nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (la)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norvegia
◯ Nuova Caledonia
◯ Nuova Zelanda
◯ Oman
◯ Paesi Bassi (la)
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestina, Stato di
◯ Panama
◯ Papua Nuova Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Perù
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Polinesia Francese
◯ Polonia
◯ porcellana
◯ Portogallo
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Qatar
◯ Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna e Irlanda del Nord (il)
◯ Repubblica araba siriana (la) [x]
◯ Repubblica Ceca [i]
◯ Repubblica Centrafricana
◯ Repubblica Democratica Popolare del Laos (la) [q]
◯ Repubblica Dominicana
◯ Romania
◯ Ruanda
◯ Russian Federation (the) [v]
◯ Saba
◯ Sahara occidentale [ah]
◯ Saint Kitts e Nevis
◯ Saint Martin (parte francese)
◯ Saint Pierre e Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent e Grenadine
◯ samoa
◯ Samoa americane
◯ San Bartolomeo
◯ San Marino
◯ Sant'Elena
◯ Sant'Eustachio
◯ Santa Lucia
◯ Santa Sede (il) [n]
◯ Sao Tome e Principe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles

○ Sierra Leone
○ Singapore
○ Sint Maarten (parte olandese)
○ Slovacchia
○ Slovenia
○ Somalia
○ Spagna
○ Sri Lanka
○ Stati Uniti d'America (the)
○ Sudafrica
○ Sudan (la)
○ Sudan del sud
○ Suriname
○ Svalbard
○ Svezia
○ Svizzera
○ Taiwan (Provincia della Cina) [e]
○ Tajikistan
○ Tanzania, Repubblica unita di
○ Territorio britannico dell'Oceano Indiano (el)
○ Thailandia
○ Timor Est [aa]
○ togo
○ Tokelau
○ tonga
○ Trinidad e Tobago
○ Tristan da Cunha
○ Tunisia
○ Turchia
○ Turkmenistan
○ Tuvalu
○ Ucraina
○ Uganda
○ Ungheria
○ Uruguay
○ Uzbekistan
○ Vanuatu
○ Venezuela (Repubblica Bolivariana di)
○ Vietnam [ae]
○ Wallis e Futuna
○ yemen
○ Zambia
○ Zimbabwe
○ Altro

Se risiedi in un altro paese, per favore specifica quale

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1b. Se sei residente negli Stati Uniti, in quale stato vivi?

- ○ New York
- ○ Alabama
- ○ Alaska
- ○ Arizona
- ○ Arkansas
- ○ California
- ○ Colorado
- ○ Connecticut
- ○ Delaware
- ○ Florida
- ○ Georgia
- ○ Hawaii
- ○ Idaho
- ○ Illinois
- ○ Indiana
- ○ Iowa
- ○ Kansas
- ○ Kentucky
- ○ Louisiana
- ○ Maine
- ○ Maryland
- ○ Massachusetts
- ○ Michigan
- ○ Minnesota
- ○ Mississippi
- ○ Missouri
- ○ Montana
- ○ Nebraska
- ○ Nevada
- ○ New Hampshire
- ○ New Jersey
- ○ New Mexico
- ○ North Carolina
- ○ North Dakota
- ○ Ohio
- ○ Oklahoma
- ○ Oregon
- ○ Pennsylvania
- ○ Rhode Island
- ○ South Carolina
- ○ South Dakota
- ○ Tennessee
- ○ Texas
- ○ Utah
- ○ Vermont
- ○ Virginia
- ○ Washington
- ○ West Virginia
- ○ Wisconsin
- ○ Wyoming

1c. Se risiedi in India, in quale stato vivi?

- ◯ IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-AS = Assam
- ◯ IN-BR = Bihar
- ◯ IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- ◯ IN-GA = Goa
- ◯ IN-GJ = Gujarat
- ◯ IN-HR = Haryana
- ◯ IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- ◯ IN-JH = Jharkhand
- ◯ IN-KA = Karnataka
- ◯ IN-KL = Kerala
- ◯ IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- ◯ IN-MH = Maharashtra
- ◯ IN-MN = Manipur
- ◯ IN-ML = Meghalaya
- ◯ IN-MZ = Mizoram
- ◯ IN-NL = Nagaland
- ◯ IN-OR = Odisha
- ◯ IN-PB = Punjab
- ◯ IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- ◯ IN-SK = Sikkim
- ◯ IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- ◯ IN-TG = Telangana
- ◯ IN-TR = Tripura
- ◯ IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- ◯ IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- ◯ IN-WB = West Bengal
- ◯ IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ◯ IN-CH = Chandigarh
- ◯ IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- ◯ IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- ◯ IN-DL = Delhi
- ◯ IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- ◯ IN-LA = Ladakh
- ◯ IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- ◯ IN-PY = Puducherry

2. In quale paese sei nato?

- ○ afghanistan
- ○ Albania
- ○ algeria
- ○ andorra
- ○ angola
- ○ anguilla
- ○ Antartide [a]
- ○ Antigua e Barbuda
- ○ Arabia saudita
- ○ Argentina
- ○ Armenia
- ○ aruba
- ○ Australia [b]
- ○ Austria
- ○ Azerbaijan
- ○ Bahamas (la)
- ○ Bahrain
- ○ bangladesh
- ○ barbados
- ○ Belgio
- ○ Belize
- ○ benin
- ○ Bhutan
- ○ Bielorussia
- ○ Bolivia (stato plurinazionale di)
- ○ Bonaire
- ○ Bosnia ed Erzegovina
- ○ Botswana
- ○ Brasile
- ○ Brunei Darussalam [e]
- ○ Bulgaria
- ○ Burkina Faso
- ○ burundi
- ○ Cambogia
- ○ Camerun
- ○ Canada
- ○ Capo Verde [f]
- ○ chad
- ○ chile
- ○ Cipro
- ○ Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- ○ Colombia
- ○ Comore (las)
- ○ Congo (Repubblica Democratica del)
- ○ Congo (the) [g]
- ○ Corea (Repubblica democratica popolare di) [o]
- ○ Corea (Repubblica di) [p]
- ○ Costa d'Avorio [h]
- ○ Costa Rica
- ○ Croazia
- ○ Cuba
- ○ Curagao
- ○ Danimarca
- ○ dominica
- ○ Ecuador
- ○ Egitto
- ○ El Salvador
- ○ Emirati Arabi Uniti (el)
- ○ eritrea
- ○ Estonia
- ○ Eswatini [j]
- ○ Etiopia
- ○ fiji
- ○ Filippine (il)
- ○ Finlandia
- ○ Francia [l]
- ○ French Southern Territories (the) [m]
- ○ Gabon
- ○ Gambia

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○ Georgia
○ Georgia del Sud e Isole Sandwich Meridionali
○ Germania
○ Ghana
○ Giamaica
○ Giappone
○ Gibilterra
○ Gibuti
○ Giordania
○ Granada
○ Grecia
○ Groenlandia
○ Guadalupe
○ guam
○ Guatemala
○ Guiana
○ Guinea
○ Guinea Equatoriale
○ Guinea-Bissau
○ Guyana francese
○ Honduras
○ Hong Kong
○ incontro
○ India
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○ Iraq
○ Irlanda
○ Islanda
○ Isola Bouvet
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○ Isole Heard e McDonald
○ Isole Marianne Settentrionali
○ Isole Marshall
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○ Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
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○ Kazakistan
○ Kenia
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○ Libano
○ Liberia
○ Libia
○ Liechtenstein
○ Lituania
○ Lussemburgo
○ Macao [r]
○ Macedonia settentrionale [s]
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○ malawi
○ Malaysia

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◯ Marocco
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◯ Mauritania
◯ mayotte
◯ Messico
◯ Micronesia (Stati Federati di)
◯ Moldavia (Repubblica di)
◯ Monaco
◯ Mongolia
◯ montenegro
◯ montserrat
◯ Mozambico
◯ Myanmar [t]
◯ Namibia
◯ nauru
◯ Nepal
◯ Nicaragua
◯ Niger (la)
◯ Nigeria
◯ Niue
◯ Norvegia
◯ Nuova Caledonia
◯ Nuova Zelanda
◯ Oman
◯ Paesi Bassi (la)
◯ Pakistan
◯ Palau
◯ Palestina, Stato di
◯ Panama
◯ Papua Nuova Guinea
◯ Paraguay
◯ Perù
◯ Pitcairn [u]
◯ Polinesia Francese
◯ Polonia
◯ porcellana
◯ Portogallo
◯ Puerto Rico
◯ Qatar
◯ Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna e Irlanda del Nord (il)
◯ Repubblica araba siriana (la) [x]
◯ Repubblica Ceca [i]
◯ Repubblica Centrafricana
◯ Repubblica Democratica Popolare del Laos (la) [q]
◯ Repubblica Dominicana
◯ Romania
◯ Ruanda
◯ Russian Federation (the) [v]
◯ Saba
◯ Sahara occidentale [ah]
◯ Saint Kitts e Nevis
◯ Saint Martin (parte francese)
◯ Saint Pierre e Miquelon
◯ Saint Vincent e Grenadine
◯ samoa
◯ Samoa americane
◯ San Bartolomeo
◯ San Marino
◯ Sant'Elena
◯ Sant'Eustachio
◯ Santa Lucia
◯ Santa Sede (il) [n]
◯ Sao Tome e Principe
◯ Senegal
◯ Serbia
◯ Seychelles

◯ Sierra Leone
◯ Singapore
◯ Sint Maarten (parte olandese)
◯ Slovacchia
◯ Slovenia
◯ Somalia
◯ Spagna
◯ Sri Lanka
◯ Stati Uniti d'America (the)
◯ Sudafrica
◯ Sudan (la)
◯ Sudan del sud
◯ Suriname
◯ Svalbard
◯ Svezia
◯ Svizzera
◯ Taiwan (Provincia della Cina) [e]
◯ Tajikistan
◯ Tanzania, Repubblica unita di
◯ Territorio britannico dell'Oceano Indiano (el)
◯ Thailandia
◯ Timor Est [aa]
◯ togo
◯ Tokelau
◯ tonga
◯ Trinidad e Tobago
◯ Tristan da Cunha
◯ Tunisia
◯ Turchia
◯ Turkmenistan
◯ Tuvalu
◯ Ucraina
◯ Uganda
◯ Ungheria
◯ Uruguay
◯ Uzbekistan
◯ Vanuatu
◯ Venezuela (Repubblica Bolivariana di)
◯ Vietnam [ae]
◯ Wallis e Futuna
◯ yemen
◯ Zambia
◯ Zimbabwe
◯ Altro

Se sei nato in un altro paese, per favore specifica quale

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Sezione 2: Opinioni riguardo alla salute

Ciascuna delle affermazioni sotto riportate rappresenta una tua convinzione relativa alla tua salute, riguardo alla quale puoi esprimere il tuo grado di accordo o disaccordo. Questa è una misura delle tue idee personali; non ci sono risposte giuste o sbagliate. Ti invitiamo a esprimere il tuo grado di accordo o disaccordo con ciascuna delle affermazioni sotto riportate.

	Per niente d'accordo	Poco d'accordo	Mediamente d'accordo	D'accordo	Molto d'accordo
1. Se mi ammalo, sarà il mio comportamento a determinare quanto tempo mi occorrerà per tornare in salute.	○	○	○	○	○
2. Indipendentemente da quello che faccio, se devo ammalarmi, mi ammalerò.	○	○	○	○	○
3. Fissare controlli regolari con il mio medico è il modo migliore per evitare di ammalarmi.	○	○	○	○	○
4. La maggior parte delle cose che incidono sulla mia salute capitano per caso.	○	○	○	○	○
5. Ogni volta che non mi sento bene, ritengo giusto consultare un professionista specializzato in campo medico.	○	○	○	○	○
6. Sono io che ho il controllo sulla mia salute.	○	○	○	○	○
7. Per molti versi, il fatto che io possa ammalarmi o rimanere sano dipende dalla mia famiglia.	○	○	○	○	○
8. Quando mi ammalo, è per colpa mia.	○	○	○	○	○
9. La velocità con cui mi ristabilisco da una malattia dipende in gran parte dalla fortuna.	○	○	○	○	○
10. Gli operatori sanitari hanno il controllo della mia salute	○	○	○	○	○

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11. La mia buona salute è in gran parte una questione di fortuna.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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12. Più di ogni altra cosa è ciò che faccio ad avere il maggiore impatto sulla mia salute.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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13. Se ho cura di me stesso, posso evitare di ammalarmi.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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14. Di solito guarisco dalle malattie perché altre persone (ad esempio medici, infermieri, familiari, amici) si sono prese cura di me.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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15. Indipendentemente da ciò che faccio, tendo ad ammalarmi molto facilmente.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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16. Se è scritto che resterò sano, non mi ammalerò.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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17. Se farò le cose giuste, resterò in salute.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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18. Per quanto riguarda la mia salute, faccio soltanto ciò che mi prescrive il mio medico.

 ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯ ◯

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Sezione 3 - Convinzioni riguardo al coronavirus

1. Per quanto è a tua conoscenza, gli esperti della sanità pubblica hanno raccomandato le seguenti azioni allo scopo di contribuire a rallentare la diffusione del coronavirus?

	Sì, l'hanno consigliato	No, non l'hanno consigliato	Non saprei
a. Lavarsi spesso le mani	○	○	○
b. Bollire l'acqua prima di berla	○	○	○
c. Le persone sane devono indossare la mascherina in pubblico	○	○	○
d. Evitare assembramenti con un grande numero di persone	○	○	○
e. Utilizzare il repellente per le zanzare	○	○	○
f. Restare a casa se ci si sente male	○	○	○

g. Altre raccomandazioni

_____

2. Per quanto è a tua conoscenza, quale delle seguenti modalità contribuisce alla trasmissione o alla diffusione del coronavirus?

	Sì, si trasmette in questo modo	No, non si trasmette in questo modo	Non saprei
a. Stando in stretta vicinanza fisica con una persona infetta	○	○	○
b. Toccando le superfici sulle quali sono presenti piccole quantità di fluidi corporei appartenenti a una persona infetta	○	○	○
c. Attraverso le punture di zanzara	○	○	○
d. Attraverso i geni/la genetica	○	○	○

e. In quali altri modi si trasmette o si diffonde il coronavirus? Per piacere, motiva la risposta

_____

3. Per ciascuna delle seguenti voci, indica se la ritieni un sintomo comune dell'infezione da coronavirus (COVID-19)

	Sì, è un sintomo	No, non è un sintomo	Non saprei
a. Febbre	○	○	○
b. Tosse secca	○	○	○
c. Vomito	○	○	○
d. Congestione nasale/naso che cola	○	○	○
e. Eruzione cutanea	○	○	○

f. Altri sintomi (si prega di descriverli:)

_____

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4. Ritieni che uno dei seguenti gruppi di persone abbia un rischio maggiore di sviluppare gravi patologie mediche se viene infettato dal coronavirus?

	Sì, è a maggior rischio	No, non è a maggior rischio	Non saprei
a. Bambini	◯	◯	◯
b. Donne in gravidanza	◯	◯	◯
c. Persone affette da patologie croniche	◯	◯	◯
d. Persone che hanno da poco superato i 20 anni	◯	◯	◯
e. Persone obese	◯	◯	◯
f. Persone oltre i 60 anni	◯	◯	◯

5. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, esiste un vaccino per proteggere le persone dall'attuale coronavirus, noto anche come COVID-19, oppure no?   ◯ Sì   ◯ No   ◯ Non saprei

6. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, il vaccino contro l'influenza o l'influenza stagionale protegge le persone dall'attuale coronavirus, noto anche come COVID-19, oppure no?   ◯ Sì   ◯ No   ◯ Non saprei

7. Per quanto a tua conoscenza, cosa dovrebbe fare una persona che ritenga di aver sviluppato i sintomi del coronavirus?
◯ Restare a casa e chiamare un medico o un operatore sanitario
◯ Cercare immediatamente assistenza sanitaria recandosi al pronto soccorso o in una struttura di emergenza
◯ Qualcos'altro
◯ Non saprei

7a. Qualcos'altro, per favore specificare

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Sezione 4 - Preoccupazioni ed esperienze nell'ambito della salute

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1. Pensi di avere informazioni sufficienti sulle modalità per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?

⬡ Sì ⬡ No ⬡ Non saprei

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2. Che cosa stai facendo per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?

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3. Pensi che la preoccupazione o lo stress legati al coronavirus abbiano avuto un impatto negativo sulla tua salute mentale oppure no?

⬡ Sì - un notevole impatto
⬡ Sì - un piccolo impatto
⬡ No
⬡ Non saprei

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3b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

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q4. - In che misura ritieni che ciascuna delle seguenti categorie sia intervenuta efficacemente contro il coronavirus e il COVID-19?

a. Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali, ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori sanitari)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

a. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

b. La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e analisti)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

c. Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e regionali)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

c. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

d. Il sistema educativo (comprese scuole primarie, secondarie e università)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

d. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

e. Rivenditori al dettaglio e servizi locali (inclusi negozi, supermercati, ristoranti)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

e. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

f. Le imprese (compresi grande industria, fabbriche, produttori)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

f. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

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g. La stampa (inclusi giornalisti, quotidiani, televisione e mezzi di comunicazione visiva)

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

g. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

_____

h. Le piattaforme dei social media

- ◯ Per nulla efficace
- ◯ Non molto efficace
- ◯ Abbastanza efficace
- ◯ Molto efficace

h. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:

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5. Ammesso che tu sia preoccupato, in quale misura lo sei per ciascuna delle seguenti tematiche?

	Molto preoccupato	Abbastanza preoccupato	Poco preoccupato	Per nulla preoccupato	Non saprei
a. Tu o un membro della tua famiglia potreste contrarre il coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
b. Subirai una contrazione del reddito perché perderai il posto di lavoro o dovrai fare orari ridotti a causa del coronavirus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
c. Potresti contrarre la malattia di Lyme	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
d. Il coronavirus avrà un impatto negativo sui tuoi investimenti, per esempio la pensione o i fondi accantonati per gli studi universitari/il college	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
e. Potresti contrarre la febbre dengue	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
f. Ti esporrai al rischio di contrarre il coronavirus perché non potrai permetterti di restare a casa senza lavorare	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
g. Non potrai permetterti di effettuare il test o i trattamenti per il coronavirus se dovessero rendersi necessari	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

h. Se hai ulteriori preoccupazioni, per favore descrivile

_____

5b. In quale misura la tua vita è stata sconvolta dall'epidemia di coronavirus, ammesso che lo sia stata?

◯ Molto
◯ Abbastanza
◯ Molto poco
◯ Per nulla
◯ Non saprei

5b. Per favore spiega in quale misura la tua vita è stata sconvolta dall'epidemia di coronavirus, ammesso che lo sia stata?

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6. Per favore indica se hai intrapreso una delle seguenti azioni a causa della recente epidemia di coronavirus.			
	Sì	No	Non saprei
a. Ho deciso di annullare i viaggi oppure ho modificato i programmi di viaggio	◯	◯	◯
b. Ho acquistato una mascherina protettiva	◯	◯	◯
c. Ho fatto scorta di prodotti, per esempio alimentari e articoli per la casa	◯	◯	◯
d. Ho rimandato o annullato visite mediche	◯	◯	◯
e. Ho fatto scorta dei farmaci con obbligo di ricetta	◯	◯	◯
f. Sono rimasto a casa anziché recarmi al lavoro, a scuola o a svolgere le mie abituali attività	◯	◯	◯
g. Ho rimandato o annullato un intervento medico o un'operazione chirurgica	◯	◯	◯
h. Ho annullato i progetti di partecipare a eventi in luoghi affollati, per esempio concerti o manifestazioni sportive	◯	◯	◯
i. Mi sono licenziato	◯	◯	◯

6b. Per favore, aggiungi qualsiasi ulteriore spiegazione o dettaglio riguardo alle voci sopra elencate

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7. Hai vissuto una delle seguenti esperienze a causa del coronavirus?

7a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività

- ○ Sì
- ○ No
- ○ Non saprei

a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività, per favore specifica

_____

7b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari

- ○ Sì
- ○ No
- ○ Non saprei

b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari, per favore specifica

_____

7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani

- ○ Sì
- ○ No
- ○ Non saprei

7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani, per favore specifica

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7d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione

- ○ Sì
- ○ No
- ○ Non saprei

d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione, per favore specifica

_____

7e. Uno dei membri della tua famiglia è stato molestato, maltrattato o percosso a causa del coronavirus

- ○ Sì
- ○ No
- ○ Non saprei

7e. Se vi sono state molestie, maltrattamenti o percosse a causa del coronavirus, per favore specifica

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8. Quanto scrupolosamente stai rispettando il distanziamento sociale o fisico, quindi resti a casa e lontano dalle altre persone ogni volta che puoi, oppure ti tieni distante dalle altre persone quando sei in un luogo pubblico?

- ○ Molto scrupolosamente
- ○ Abbastanza scrupolosamente
- ○ Non molto scrupolosamente
- ○ Non sono per niente scrupoloso

Per favore aggiungi ulteriori commenti sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze di distanziamento sociale o fisico: (domanda aperta)

_____

9. Ti sei sottoposto personalmente al test per il coronavirus oppure no?

- ○ Sì, mi sono sottoposto al test
- ○ No, non mi sono sottoposto al test
- ○ Non saprei

9a. Per coloro che si sono sottoposti al test: qual è stato il risultato del test per il coronavirus?

◯ Il test è risultato positivo
◯ Il test è risultato negativo
◯ Sono in attesa dell'esito del test

10. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: hai cercato di sottoporti al test per il coronavirus oppure no?

◯ Sì
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

11. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: pensi che riusciresti a sottoporti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno oppure no?

◯ Sì
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

11. Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non pensi che riusciresti a sottoporti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno

_____

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12. Ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus?

◯ Sì
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus

_____

13. Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?

◯ Sì
◯ No
◯ Non saprei

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non sai se ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino

_____

14. Conosci personalmente qualcuno che ha contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ Sì, un amico
☐ Sì, un vicino di casa
☐ Sì, qualcun'altro
☐ No
☐ Non saprei

15. Conosci personalmente qualcuno che è deceduto per aver contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ Sì, un amico
☐ Sì, un vicino di casa
☐ Sì, qualcun'altro
☐ No
☐ Non saprei

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16. Le persone sparlano o spettegolano di coloro che hanno contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19), allo stato attuale o in precedenza, o di coloro che ritengono essere stati infettati?

◯ Decisamente sì
◯ Probabilmente sì
◯ Probabilmente no
◯ Decisamente no
◯ Non saprei

17. Le persone che hanno contratto l'infezione da coronavirus (o COVID-19) perdono il rispetto o la considerazione sociale nella loro comunità?

◯ Decisamente sì
◯ Probabilmente sì
◯ Probabilmente no
◯ Decisamente no
◯ Non saprei

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Sezione 5 – Domande sul nucleo famigliare

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1. Hai un'automobile di proprietà

○ Sì
○ No
○ Preferisco non rispondere

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2. Hai una casa di proprietà

○ Sì
○ No
○ Preferisco non rispondere

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3. Sei il genitore o il tutore di un minore di età inferiore a 18 anni che vive nel tuo nucleo famigliare?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

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4. La scuola o l'asilo di tuo figlio sono stati chiusi per alcuni periodi di tempo in conseguenza del coronavirus oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

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5. Se la scuola o l'asilo di tuo figlio sono stati/venissero chiusi per due settimane o più in conseguenza del coronavirus, quanto è stato/sarebbe difficile per te trovare un modo alternativo per occuparti dei bambini?

○ Molto difficile
○ Un poco difficile
○ Non molto difficile
○ Per nulla difficile

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6. Se fossi costretto a restare a casa per la quarantena oppure perché le scuole o i posti di lavoro sono chiusi, potresti riuscire a svolgere, almeno in parte, il tuo lavoro da casa oppure no?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non applicabile
○ Non saprei

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6. Per favore spiega in quale modo potresti svolgere almeno una parte del tuo lavoro restando a casa

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6. Per favore spiega come mai ti sarebbe impossibile svolgere almeno una parte del tuo lavoro restando a casa

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7. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo famigliare lavora in un ambiente che eroga assistenza sanitaria, per esempio uno studio medico, un ambulatorio, un ospedale, una casa di riposo o uno studio odontoiatrico? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Sì, io
☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
☐ No, nessuno
☐ Non saprei

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8. Quante persone di età inferiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo famigliare?

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9. Quanti adulti di età superiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo famigliare, compreso tu stesso?

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10. Sei tu la persona che ha la responsabilità di occuparsi dei figli?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

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11. Hai la responsabilità di assistere persone anziane?

○ Sì
○ No
○ Non saprei

12. Per favore, inserisci alcune informazioni relative alla tua rete di sostegno sociale (amici, famigliari, vicini di casa):

_____

Sezione 6: Stress nell'ultimo mese

	Mai	Quasi mai	Talvolta	Spesso	Molto spesso
1. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei rimasto turbato a causa di un evento inaspettato?	○	○	○	○	○
2. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non riuscire a tenere sotto controllo gli aspetti importanti della tua vita?	○	○	○	○	○
3. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito nervoso e "stressato"?	○	○	○	○	○
4. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito sicuro nella gestione dei tuoi problemi personali?	○	○	○	○	○
5. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che tutto andasse per il verso giusto?	○	○	○	○	○
6. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non avere la forza di affrontare tutte le cose che avevi da fare?	○	○	○	○	○
7. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei riuscito a mantenere sotto controllo le seccature nella tua vita?	○	○	○	○	○
8. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di avere il controllo della situazione?	○	○	○	○	○
9. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei arrabbiato a causa di eventi al di fuori del tuo controllo?	○	○	○	○	○
10. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che le difficoltà si stessero accumulando a un livello tale da pensare che non saresti riuscito a superarle?	○	○	○	○	○

11. Per favore, aggiungi ulteriori informazioni riguardo alle tue sensazioni di stress nel corso dell'ultimo mese

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Sezione 7: Sostegno sociale

	In assoluto disaccordo	Molto in disaccordo	Poco d'accordo	Indifferente	Abbastanza d'accordo	Molto d'accordo	Estrema-mente d'accordo
1. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è disponibile quando ho bisogno d'aiuto	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. Posso contare su una persona speciale con la quale condividere gioie e dolori.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. La mia famiglia si adopera lealmente per darmi una mano.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. Traggo tutto il sostegno e l'aiuto emozionale di cui ho bisogno dalla mia famiglia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è per me una grande fonte di conforto.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
6. I miei amici si adoperano lealmente per darmi una mano	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7. Quando le cose vanno male posso contare sui miei amici.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
8. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con la mia famiglia.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9. Posso contare su alcuni amici con i quali condividere gioie e dolori.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10. Nella mia vita posso contare su una persona speciale che ha a cuore i miei sentimenti.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. La mia famiglia è disposta ad aiutarmi a prendere decisioni.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con i miei amici.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Sezione 8 – Domande sulla salute

1. In generale come definiresti la tua salute

- ◯ Eccellente
- ◯ Molto buona
- ◯ Buona
- ◯ Discreta
- ◯ Cagionevole

2. Considerando ora la tua salute fisica, che comprende le malattie fisiche e le lesioni, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

_____
((numero di giorni))

3. Considerando ora la tua salute mentale, che comprende lo stress, la depressione e i problemi emozionali, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

_____
((numero di giorni))

4. All'incirca per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 la cattiva salute fisica o mentale ti ha impedito di svolgere le tue abituali occupazioni, come prenderti cura di te stesso, lavorare o svolgere attività ricreative?

_____
((numero di giorni))

5. Negli ultimi 12 mesi c'è stata un'occasione nella quale avresti avuto bisogno di assistenza sanitaria (per esempio un consulto medico) e non hai potuto permetterlo per il costo eccessivo?

- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

6. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo famigliare soffre di una patologia grave, per esempio pressione alta, cardiopatia, disturbi polmonari, cancro o diabete? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

- ☐ Sì, io
- ☐ Sì, un membro della mia famiglia
- ☐ No, nessuno
- ☐ Non saprei

7. Quali delle seguenti voci è pertinente al tuo caso

- ☐ Sono attualmente in gravidanza
- ☐ Il mio partner è attualmente in gravidanza
- ☐ Né io né il mio partner siamo attualmente in gravidanza

8. Desidereresti restare incinta o avere un bambino il prossimo anno?

- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No
- ◯ Non saprei

Sezione 9: Social media

1.Quale delle seguenti piattaforme dei social media utilizzi? (Spunta la voce più pertinente per ciascuna)

	Uso quotidiano	Qualche volta alla settimana	Qualche volta al mese	Raramente	Mai
a. Facebook	○	○	○	○	○
b. Twitter	○	○	○	○	○
c. LinkedIn	○	○	○	○	○
d. Instagram	○	○	○	○	○
e. WhatsApp	○	○	○	○	○
f. Snapchat	○	○	○	○	○
g. Reddit	○	○	○	○	○

2. Come è cambiato il tuo modo di usare i social media dall'inizio della pandemia di coronavirus?

○ Uso molto di più i social media
○ Uso un poco di più i social media
○ Uso i social media più di prima
○ Non saprei

2b. Per favore spiega in quale maniera è cambiato il tuo modo di usare i social media dall'inizio della pandemia di coronavirus:

_____

Sezione 10 – Domande demografiche

1. Quanti anni hai ad oggi?

_____

2. Come descriveresti le tue origini etniche?

_____

4. Ti consideri appartenente a uno dei seguenti gruppi? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Messicano
☐ Portoricano
☐ Cubano

4a. Se ti consideri appartenente a un'altra etnia ispanica/latino-americana, diversa da quelle sopra elencate, per favore specificala:

_____

4b. Non mi considero ispanico né latino-americano

◯ Vero
◯ Falso

5. Quali delle seguenti voci descrive meglio il tuo grado di istruzione?

◯ Non ho finito la scuola superiore
◯ Ho concluso la scuola superiore, il liceo, oppure conseguito il diploma da privatista (GED)
◯ Ho frequentato il college/l'università ma non ho portato a termine gli studi
◯ Ho conseguito la laurea in un college/università
◯ Ho un diploma postlaurea del college/università (laurea magistrale, PhD, laurea in medicina e chirurgia, ecc.)

6. Qual è la tua religione attuale? Spunta tutte le voci pertinenti

	Sì	No	Preferisco non rispondere
a. Cristiana	○	○	○
b. Ebraica (giudaismo)	○	○	○
c. Musulmana	○	○	○
d. Buddista	○	○	○
e. Induista	○	○	○
f. Ateista (non credo in Dio)	○	○	○
g. Altro	○	○	○
h. Non saprei	○	○	○

6g. Altra religione, per favore specifica

_____

7. Se risiedi negli USA, per favore indica la razza/etnia alla quale appartieni (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

☐ Indiano americano o originario dell'Alaska
☐ Asiatico
☐ Americano di colore o afroamericano
☐ Nativo delle Hawaii
☐ Originario delle isole del Pacifico
☐ Caucasico
☐ Altro

7. Se hai selezionato altro, per favore specifica la razza/etnia

_____

7. A quale delle seguenti categorie ritieni di appartenere?

Ai fini del presente studio ti preghiamo di fare riferimento alle seguenti definizioni.

○ Udente/non sordo
○ Duro d'orecchi
○ sordo
○ Sordo
○ Sordocieco

Udente/non sordo: persona priva di disturbi dell'udito

Duro d'orecchi: persona con limitati disturbi dell'udito

sordo: persona non udente

Sordo: persona non udente che aderisce alla Cultura dei non udenti

Sordocieco: persona non udente affetta da parziale o totale cecità

9. Quale delle seguenti voci descrive meglio il genere a cui appartieni:

○ Maschio
○ Femmina
○ Altra opzione

q9. Se hai spuntato la casella altra opzione per descrivere il tuo genere, per favore fornisci una spiegazione:

_____

10. Ritieni di essere (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)		☐ Eterosessuale ☐ Gay ☐ Lesbica ☐ Bisessuale ☐ Transgender ☐ Nessuna delle voci sopra elencate

10a. Se hai spuntato la casella nessuna delle voci sopra elencate, per favore specifica

_____

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Sezione 11. Domanda conclusiva

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1. Per favore indica qualsiasi tua eventuale ulteriore
riflessione riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19

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Sezione 12: Qualità del sondaggio

Desideriamo formulare alcune domande in merito al presente questionario per apportare miglioramenti in futuro. Se hai domande particolari che vorresti porre ti preghiamo di copiare e incollare la tua domanda nella casella di testo.

1. In generale le domande del presente questionario erano "comprensibili". Ciò significa che non hai dovuto leggere le voci più di una volta per comprendere cosa veniva chiesto.

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

2. Hai trovato alcune specifiche domande particolarmente difficili da capire? In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

_____

3. In generale il significato delle domande era chiaro e immediato

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

4. Hai trovato qualche domanda specifica il cui significato era poco chiaro? In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

◯ Sì ◯ No

4a. In caso affermativo, per favore specifica (meglio che puoi)

_____

5. Le scale utilizzate per graduare le risposte erano adeguate. Ciò significa che le scale proposte consentivano di rispondere in maniera appropriata.

- ◯ Per niente d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo
- ◯ Non sono d'accordo né in disaccordo
- ◯ Sono d'accordo
- ◯ Sono molto d'accordo

6. A tuo parere, alcune delle risposte erano scritte in maniera tale da indurti a pensare che ci fosse UNA SOLA risposta OVVIA?

- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No

6b. Per favore motiva la risposta

_____

Inserisci qualsiasi tuo eventuale ulteriore commento riguardo a questo studio

_____
( )

Per ulteriori informazioni sul coronavirus e sul COVID-19, per favore visita i seguenti siti

http://www.governo.it/it/coronavirus

https://www.who.int/

12/04/2020 9:13am
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/

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Reporting checklist for cross sectional study.

Based on the STROBE cross sectional guidelines.

Instructions to authors

Complete this checklist by entering the page numbers from your manuscript where readers will find each of the items listed below.

Your article may not currently address all the items on the checklist. Please modify your text to include the missing information. If you are certain that an item does not apply, please write "n/a" and provide a short explanation.

Upload your completed checklist as an extra file when you submit to a journal.

In your methods section, say that you used the STROBE cross sectionalreporting guidelines, and cite them as:

von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gotzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.

		Reporting Item	Page Number
Title and abstract			
Title	#1a	Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
Abstract	#1b	Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
Introduction			
Background / rationale	#2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	#3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	#4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	4
Setting	#5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of	5

recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection

Eligibility criteria	#6a	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.	6
	#7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	6
Data sources / measurement	#8	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	6
Bias	#9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	5
Study size	#10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	#11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen, and why	7
Statistical methods	#12a	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7
Statistical methods	#12b	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7
Statistical methods	#12c	Explain how missing data were addressed	7
Statistical methods	#12d	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	7
Statistical methods	#12e	Describe any sensitivity analyses	7

Results

Participants	#13a	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. Give information separately for for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Participants	#13b	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	5
Participants	#13c	Consider use of a flow diagram	5

Descriptive data	#14a	Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Descriptive data	#14b	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
Outcome data	#15	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.	8
Main results	#16a	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	11
Main results	#16b	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	8
Main results	#16c	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	11
Other analyses	#17	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	12

Discussion

Key results	#18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	16
Limitations	#19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.	20
Interpretation	#20	Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.	21
Generalisability	#21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	21

Other Information

Funding	#22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	2

This checklist was completed on 04. November 2020 using https://www.goodreports.org/, a tool made by the EQUATOR Network in collaboration with Penelope.ai