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# BMJ Open

## An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and hesitancy in a global sample

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3 **An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and**  
4 **government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and**  
5 **hesitancy in a global sample**  
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**Abstract:**

Background: Determinants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance are complex; how perceptions of the effectiveness of science, health care, and government impacts personal COVID-19 vaccine acceptance is unclear, despite all three domains providing critical roles in development, funding and provision, and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine.

Objective: To estimate impact of perception of science, health care systems, and government along with sociodemographic, psychosocial, and cultural characteristics on vaccine acceptance.

Design: We conducted a global nested analytical cross-sectional study of the impact of perception that health care, government, and science systems have impacted COVID-19 on vaccine acceptance.

Setting: Global Facebook, Instagram, and Amazon mTURK users from 173 countries.

Participants: 7,411 people aged 18 or over and able to read English, Spanish, Italian, or French.

Measurements: We used chi-square analysis and logistic regression-derived Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals to evaluate the relationship between effectiveness perceptions and vaccine acceptance controlling for other factors. We used Natural Language Processing and thematic analysis to analyze the role of vaccine-related narratives in open-ended explanations of effectiveness.

Results: After controlling for confounding, attitude toward science was the strongest predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than other attitudes, demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related variables (aOR: 2.1; 95% CI: 1.8, 2.5). Effectiveness rationales for science effectiveness were dominated by vaccine narratives, which were uncommon in other domains.

Limitations: This study did not include participants from countries where Facebook and Amazon mTurk are not available, and vaccine acceptance reflected intention rather than actual behavior.

Conclusions: As our findings show, vaccine-related issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this perception of science relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.

**ARTICLE SUMMARY**

- Large sample size (n=7,411) with significant global coverage (173 countries)
- Study conducted in four languages (English, Italian, Spanish, French) where SARS-CoV-2 dominated at the time of data collection
- Qualitative and quantitative data integrate to generate key findings
- Recruitment for participation was through social media, which would underrepresent people without internet or without social media presence
- Study was limited to the languages indicated

For peer review only

## BACKGROUND

Implementation of a vaccination for COVID-19 is a core, essential component of the strategic plan in reducing the future burden of morbidity and mortality due to SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>1</sup> Whether or not people are vaccinated is a complex intersection of personal factors that relate to interest and ability to obtain a vaccine, and to structural-systemic factors that govern access and availability.<sup>2</sup> Public trust underlies much of the personal decision-making in accepting a vaccine. Confidence in accepting vaccination relies on community knowledge and expectation in science to develop and offer a safe and effective vaccine, along with the conviction that the health care system will successfully deliver the vaccine. Trust in science, government, and public health structures to support and promote vaccines encourages access and confidence.<sup>3</sup>

Trust in these systems, however, has proven challenging for many communities, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has registered “vaccine hesitancy” as one of the main risks to global health.<sup>4</sup> During outbreaks, many people are willing to receive a vaccine but not all do. Community resistance to vaccination does not necessarily revolve solely around biomedical considerations, as people express social, economic, religious, or moral concerns that might overshadow the risk of acquiring the disease. Hence, the public confidence in vaccination programs depends on health care, public health, and in community governance.<sup>5</sup> Trust in science, for example, is complex, given that the conduct of science inherently takes time, can generate a range of findings that reflect methodology and limitations of study design, and often requires complicated constructs and investigations.<sup>6 7</sup> Science-informed policy can be vulnerable to politicization as public communications and communities may not reflect the same understanding of the process as scientists themselves.<sup>8 9</sup> Overcoming resistance to COVID-19 vaccination relies upon enhancing communication to better explain science and policy options for disparate public audiences.<sup>10</sup>

An Italian survey regarding public response to COVID-19 found that trust in authorities was necessary to combat COVID-19<sup>11</sup> and that, over time, trust in public authorities polarized. A survey from France found that 26% of respondents (n=1012) distrusted government and would not accept a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 if available.<sup>12</sup> The most reluctant to receive the vaccine were low-income people (37%), women 18–35 years old (36%), and people older than 75 years (22%).<sup>12</sup> Often, underrepresented communities distrust pharmaceutical and clinical trials, stemming from historical and systemic legacies of mistreatment, potentially leading to vaccine skepticism.<sup>13</sup> Political disregard for scientific expertise only amplifies the vaccine-skeptic positions, recently highlighted as resistance to government-mandated immunization requirements and the rise of conspiracy theories around COVID-19, sometimes perpetuated by celebrities.<sup>14</sup> A 2019 study focused on 14 Western European countries suggested an association between the political populism and vaccine hesitance, showing a strong correlation

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3 between those who voted for populist parties and those who distrust and dismiss the  
4 vaccines as not important and not effective.<sup>15</sup> Indeed, political polarization is an  
5 important factor in vaccine acceptance, with the far left and far right voters stating they  
6 would refuse a vaccine if available.<sup>16</sup> These findings show the importance of monitoring  
7 vaccine confidence and also, the need to rebuild population's trust in public health.  
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13 The influence of personal perceptions of effectiveness toward the impact of different  
14 systems (health care, science, government) on individual preference toward obtaining a  
15 COVID-19 vaccination is unknown, yet crucially important. If these perceptions were  
16 better understood, then public entities could incorporate those views in their promotion  
17 and implementation of COVID-19 vaccination to communities. Additionally, the relative  
18 importance of these influences (perception of health care, science, and government  
19 system's effectiveness) compared with other demographic and psychosocial  
20 determinants of vaccine acceptance is unknown, and could guide social marketing  
21 strategies to reduce vaccine hesitancy and increase COVID-19 vaccine uptake.  
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## 30 31 **METHODS**

### 32 33 34 Study Design

35 We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study<sup>17</sup> of attitudes toward institutional  
36 effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 and intentions for accepting a COVID-19 vaccine  
37 if one was available. This analysis was nested within a wider mixed methods study of  
38 COVID-19 lived experience<sup>18</sup> around the world. Specifically, we aimed to examine  
39 associations between attitudes toward the effectiveness of health care systems,  
40 science, and of governments in acting against COVID-19 and participant acceptance for  
41 COVID-19 vaccine. The study's overall design was guided by the Critical Medical  
42 Ecology theoretical framework that prioritizes understanding context in analyzing health,  
43 including systems and power relationships.<sup>19</sup> The results presented are consistent with  
44 the Reporting of Studies Conducted using Observational Routinely-collected Data  
45 (RECORD) guidelines<sup>20</sup> and we used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when  
46 writing this report.<sup>21</sup>  
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### 58 Setting and Participants

59 This study recruited participants from around the world through two social media  
60 channels to complete a REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University)-based online survey in  
one of four languages (English, French, Spanish, and Italian). Potential respondents  
were reached using purchased ads in the four languages through Facebook, Instagram,  
and the Facebook Audience Network, which has been shown to be an effective  
mechanism for reaching a worldwide population.<sup>22 23</sup> We also recruited participants from  
Amazon's Mechanical Turk (mTurk) digital workforce which complements the scope of  
Facebook-based recruitment.<sup>24</sup> The survey was deployed between April 6 to May 29,  
2020. During this period, the COVID-19 pandemic centered in English, French, Spanish,



and Italian-speaking countries around the world,<sup>25</sup> hence the use of those four languages used for the survey. The survey was developed and pretested in English, then translated into French, Spanish, and Italian by professional translators who were native speakers. Potential participants were asked to confirm that they were 18 years or older, and could read the survey in one of the four languages offered. In total, 7,411 participants were included in the final sample, the disposition of which is reported elsewhere.<sup>26</sup>

### Survey

Once potential participants were routed from the social media site where they were recruited to the survey portal, they were presented with an informed consent document, asked to confirm they were 18 years or older and if they wanted to proceed. Participants continuing past consent were required to provide their country of residence, the only required variable in the survey. The survey ascertained a range of psychosocial indices and variables, including sets of questions specific to COVID-19 experience, attitudes, and actions. Most COVID-19-related questions arose from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) Coronavirus Poll<sup>27</sup> or were developed and pretested by the project team. The survey also provided opportunities for participants to explain their responses and perceptions in several open-ended questions. mTurk participants took an average of 36 minutes to complete the survey (completion time not available for Facebook participants).

### Primary Exposure

We ascertained participant perception of effectiveness of selected institutions and sectors regarding COVID-19 through a four-point Likert scale applied to the following question (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

*How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19? / ¿Qué tan efectivo cree que fue cada uno de los siguientes grupos en tomar medidas en contra del coronavirus y COVID-19? / Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que chacun des groupes suivants se montre efficace dans la lutte contre le coronavirus et le COVID-19 ? / In che misura ritieni che ciascuna delle seguenti categorie sia intervenuta efficacemente contro il coronavirus e il COVID-19?*

- *The health care system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) / El sistema de salud (incluyendo hospitales, clínicas, médicos, enfermeros y otros proveedores de la salud)/ Le système des soins de santé (y compris les hôpitaux, cliniques, médecins, infirmiers et autres prestataires de soins de santé)/ Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali, ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori sanitari)/*
- *Science (including researchers and analysts)/ La ciencia (incluyendo investigadores y analistas)/ Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)/ La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e analisti)/*
- *The government (including local and national governments) / El gobierno (incluyendo el gobierno local y nacional)/ Le gouvernement (y compris les*

*gouvernements locaux et nationaux)/ Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e regionali)*

For analysis, we collapsed the first two categories of the Likert scale and the last two categories of the Likert scale into a binary variable of Effectiveness Perception for each of the three domains (Health care, Science, Government) into two categories for each (English or English equivalents: “Very/ Somewhat Effective” v. “Not very/ Not at all effective”).

Additionally, participants were asked in an open-ended question to explain their perception toward effectiveness. Those responses were captured as-written and form unstructured data that supplemented the quantitative data.

### Outcome measure

The primary outcome variable ascertained participants’ interest in receiving COVID-19 vaccine, if available, specifically worded as (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

*If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine? / Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna? / S’il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ? / Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?*

Participants could select three choices (“Yes,” “No,” and “Don’t Know”) which were reduced to two categories for analysis (“Yes” v. “No/ Don’t Know”).

### Other measures

As the Critical Medical Ecology model<sup>19</sup> was the framework used to design this entire study, other variables considered as potential confounders, effect modifiers, or covariates between the relationship of institutional effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccine acceptance include a range of variables reflecting biological, sociocultural, health care, and abiotic measures. Sociodemographic measures include country of residence (recoded into UN region), age, gender, education, material assets (home and car ownership), sociocultural measures including child or elder care responsibilities and religion, psychosocial measures including Perceived Social Support, Multidimensional Health Locus of Control, COVID-19-specific measures (COVID-19 knowledge, worry, personal impact, and family/ personal COVID-19 infection, morbidity, and mortality), COVID-19 prevention strategies (mask procurement and use, social distancing, and stayed home), and health measures (General Health (HRQOL-14), difficulty accessing health care, work in health care environment, or have a chronic illness).

### Sample Size

Sample size for the parent project was computed (JMP Pro 14.1.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)) *a priori* based on the standardized T-scores of a non-medical COVID-19-

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3 related personal impact index, with the ability to detect a mean difference of 3 points  
4 from the standard mean of 50 (SD=10). With 99.9% confidence and 80.0% power, we  
5 estimated 380 participants were required per geographic region inflated by 50% to 570  
6 to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and planned sub-analyses.  
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8 Recruitment occurred for the period of the survey until all regions exceeded the targeted  
9 sample size of 570.  
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15 For this specific analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation of this study's  
16 ability to detect a significant difference in vaccine acceptance by effectiveness  
17 perception. With an estimated two-sided confidence of 99%, our sample size exceeded  
18 90% power to detect an effect size of at least 15% with normal approximation and  
19 continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).  
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### 25 Statistical Analysis

26 We used both Chi-square analysis and Odds Ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals  
27 to assess the bivariate relationship between all study variables against the binary  
28 effectiveness perception variables for each domain (Health care Systems, Science,  
29 Governance) and with vaccine acceptance. Logistic regression was conducted first  
30 entering the three effectiveness domains into single model (Model 2) with vaccine  
31 acceptance, and - following Hosmer and Lemeshow's approach<sup>28</sup> - then adding the  
32 other variables statistically- or marginally-associated ( $p < .10$ ) with both the effectiveness  
33 perception variables and the vaccine interest variable in a forward stepwise selection  
34 fashion (Model 3). To be included in the multivariate model, variables had to be  
35 associated with vaccine acceptance with  $p < .10$  and with at least two of the domains  
36 ( $p < .10$ ). All explanatory variables with a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value  $< .05$  and  
37 demonstrating linearity were retained in the model. Records missing data for model  
38 variables were excluded from the bivariate and multivariate analyses. Final multivariate  
39 summary measures were Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals.  
40 Statistical significance was set at  $p < .05$  and IBM SPSS Statistics (v25) was used for all  
41 analyses. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test for goodness of fit was used to assess the  
42 degree to which the data fit the final models.  
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### Analysis of unstructured data

Participants were asked to explain the ratings they applied to their assessment of the  
effectiveness of science, health care, and government. We applied two analytic  
strategies to evaluate this unstructured information. First, we used natural language  
processing (NLP) to ascertain frequency of words and phrases participants provided in  
their responses. We used the Text Explorer command in JMP Pro 15.0.0 (2019 SAS  
Institute, Inc.) with stemming and regular expression (regex) functions to quantify key  
terms and phrases. We present the magnitude and ranking of key words by each  
domain of effectiveness (science, health care, and government) along with ranking the

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3 most common verb phrases with excerpts for each. Secondly, we had two analysts  
4 review the original responses and assemble thematic groupings based on content. The  
5 analyst-driven groupings supplemented the NLP-generated word and phrase  
6 frequencies with meaningful outliers and categories with semantic divergence from the  
7 NLP results. Thirdly, we used the OpenText™ Magellan text analytics platform to  
8 conduct a sentiment analysis, classifying open-ended responses as “positive” or  
9 “negative.” For the analysis of unstructured data, all phrases were translated to English  
10 with the analysis completed on the English words and phrases.  
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### 18 Ethical Review

19 This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the  
20 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester’s  
21 Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University  
22 criteria for exemption (Study #00004825). Participants consented to engage in this  
23 research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French,  
24 Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any  
25 question in the survey except the age screen and country of residence. All researchers  
26 and analysts involved in this study completed research, ethics, and compliance training  
27 from The Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI Program).  
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## 39 **RESULTS**

### 40 Vaccination Acceptance

41 Overall, 68.7% of participants indicated they would accept the COVID-19 vaccine if it  
42 was available (Table 1). Shown in Figure 1, the vaccine acceptance rate increased with  
43 each rise in effectiveness ranking (not effective at all, not very effective, somewhat  
44 effective, very effective) across all three domains (health care, science, and  
45 government). A statistically significant difference in vaccine acceptance rates was noted  
46 for all three domains (Table 1) when reduced to “effective” v. “not effective” with  
47 “Science” noting the largest gap in vaccine acceptance: 73.8% of participants  
48 considering that science has been effective at taking action against COVID-19 indicated  
49 acceptance for a potential vaccine, while 52.1% of people who responded that science  
50 was not effective at taking action would accept the vaccine ( $p<.001$ ).  
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Vaccine acceptance was significantly higher ( $p<.001$ ) among younger (age<32)  
participants and among those with more education (>high school). Participants residing  
in Africa were significantly less likely than all other regions to accept a potential vaccine  
(58.6% v. 69.5%, respectively), with Latin America and the Caribbean residents most  
likely (76.6%) to accept a vaccine.

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3 Participants with higher COVID-19-related knowledge were more likely to accept a  
4 vaccine than those with lower levels of COVID-19 related knowledge ( $p<.001$ ). While  
5 those participants with more COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of COVID-19-  
6 related non-medical impact, were also more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance  
7 ( $p<.001$ ), those participants with direct COVID-19-related experience (had a family or  
8 friend die from COVID-19, or believed they have COVID themselves) were less likely to  
9 indicate vaccine acceptance. Participants demonstrating adherence to COVID-19  
10 prevention strategies (masking, social-physical distancing, and staying home) were  
11 significantly more likely ( $p<.001$ ) to indicate vaccine acceptance. While vaccine  
12 acceptance did not vary by general health status nor health care-related employment  
13 (Table 1), vaccine acceptance was significantly higher among participants with a  
14 chronic disease ( $p<.001$ ).

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26 Participants reporting higher levels of social support were more likely to indicate vaccine  
27 acceptance ( $p<.001$ ) as were participants who felt their health was less likely to be a  
28 function of chance (i.e., lower levels on the “chance” subscale of the Multidimensional  
29 Health Locus of Control (MHLC)). Participants who scored higher on the “powerful  
30 others” subscale (i.e., one’s health is controlled by powerful external entities, like  
31 doctors or government) of the MHLC were more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance  
32 ( $p<.001$ ).

### 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 Domain effectiveness

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41 Overall, participants who indicated the highest level of perceived effectiveness (Table 1)  
42 in addressing COVID-19 was in the health care system (81.4%), followed by science  
43 (76.6%), and government (61.2%). Younger people (<age 32) and women were  
44 significantly more likely to consider health care systems and science effective at  
45 addressing COVID-19 than their older counterparts aged 32 or older, or males/other  
46 genders. Participants with more than high school education were more likely to believe  
47 that science (not health care nor government) was effective at addressing COVID-19.  
48 Identifying with a religion was not related to perceptions of health care effectiveness nor  
49 science effectiveness, but was significantly associated with perceptions of government  
50 effectiveness: participants identifying with a religion were significantly ( $p<.001$ ) more  
51 likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants  
52 not identifying with religion.

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Material assets were inconsistently associated with perceptions of domain  
effectiveness. Homeowners were significantly more likely to feel that health care and  
government were more effective at addressing COVID-19 than were non-homeowners,  
and car owners were more likely to feel health care was effective than non-car owners.  
Neither home nor car ownership was associated with perception of science. Participants  
with childcare or elder care responsibilities were significantly more likely to consider  
governments as effective at addressing COVID-19 – and significantly less likely to

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3 consider health care or science effective – than were participants without those  
4 responsibilities.  
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8 Residents of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) were significantly ( $p < .001$ ) the  
9 least likely to consider health care systems effective at addressing COVID-19, followed  
10 by residents of Africa, and then residents from other parts of the world. LAC residents  
11 were also least likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19,  
12 followed by residents of Africa, Europe, and Northern America. Residents of Asia and  
13 Oceania were significantly more likely to consider governments effective at addressing  
14 COVID-19 than residents of other parts of the world. Residents of Africa were least  
15 likely to believe science was effective at addressing COVID-19 compared with residents  
16 from other parts of the world.  
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25 Higher COVID-19-related knowledge was positively associated with health care and  
26 science effectiveness perceptions: participants with higher COVID-19-related  
27 knowledge were more likely to perceive health care and science systems as effective in  
28 addressing COVID. In contrast, higher COVID-19-related knowledge was inversely  
29 associated with perception of government effectiveness, with participants with higher  
30 levels of COVID-19-related knowledge perceiving governments as less effective than  
31 did those with lower levels of COVID-19-related knowledge. Participants with higher  
32 levels of COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of non-medical COVID-19-related  
33 impact were less likely to consider health care systems or government effective.  
34 Effectiveness perception of science was unrelated to COVID-19-related worry or impact.  
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44 Personal experience with COVID-19 was significantly and consistently associated with  
45 domain effectiveness perceptions: participants indicating they themselves, or a family  
46 member or friend, had COVID-19 or that a family member or friend had died from  
47 COVID-19 were less likely to consider all three systems effective at addressing COVID-  
48 19. Similarly, domain effectiveness perception was significantly and consistently  
49 positively associated with adherence to COVID-19-related prevention behaviors:  
50 participants reporting masking, social-physical distancing, or staying home.  
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58 Participants indicating difficulties with accessing health care were significantly less likely  
59 to consider any of the domains (health care, science, government) effective in  
60 addressing COVID-19 when compared with participants not experiencing difficulties  
accessing health care. Participants with higher levels of all three domains of the  
multidimensional health locus of control (internal, chance, powerful others) were more  
likely to consider governments as effective in addressing COVID-19.

Participants with higher levels of social support were significantly more likely to consider  
all domains as effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants with lower  
levels of social support. Additionally, participants who considered that their health was

largely up to chance were significantly less likely to consider science as effective at addressing COVID-19.

### Multivariate Results

Shown in Table 2, science effectiveness perception is the domain most strongly associated with positive vaccine acceptance (Model 1). Once adjusting for each domain (Model 2), science effectiveness perception remains most strongly associated with positive vaccine acceptance, followed by perceived effectiveness of the health care system. Perception of government effectiveness did not remain a significant predictor of positive vaccine acceptance. After controlling for confounders (Model 3), science effectiveness perception remains the most significant predictor of positive vaccine acceptance, followed by social-physical distancing and masking. Once controlling for confounders in this model, health care effectiveness perception does not remain a significant predictor of positive vaccine acceptance. The Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test statistic remained non-significant, indicating the data fit the final model well.

### Qualitative Analysis

“Vaccine” was the most commonly mentioned word provided by participants when describing the rationale for their effectiveness rating of the *science* domain’s impact on COVID-19 (Table 3). “Vaccine” was not a prominent nor common feature, however, of participant rationales for their effectiveness ratings of *health care system* or *government*. While smaller proportions of rationales for science effectiveness were classified as positive (9.3%) or negative (17.2%) when compared with other domains (Table 4), many participants were still polarized in their rationales. For example, some of the most commonly polarized constructs surrounded beliefs that reflect uncertainty about COVID-19 and conflicts embedded within the research enterprise:

*Still no vaccine has been invented. Not yet found from where this virus has come and what is the reason behind this.* (Southern Europe)

*E' stata trovato una cura per i malati tramite il plasma super immune, manca solo il vaccino.* (A cure for the sick has been found through super immune plasma, only the vaccine is missing) (Southern Europe)

*Trop de limitations des chercheurs dues au carcan de la science empirique au lobby pharmaceutique au désir incontrôlé de faire paraître des études...* (Too many limitations of researchers, due to the shackles of empirical science and the pharmaceutical lobby, to the uncontrolled desire to publish studies...) (Western Europe)

*Pienso que aun no se ha tomado muy en serio con la vacuna a las personas entendemos que es un proceso largo pero creo que se deber'a realizar algo mas rápido ya que la economía mundial esta afectando a los ciudadanos.* (I think that people have not yet been taken very seriously with the vaccine, we understand that it is a long process but I believe that something should be done faster since the world economy is affecting citizens.) (Southwestern Europe)

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3 *Independent scientists who do not work for government or furthering political*  
4 *agendas are very thin on the ground and have very little airing of their work in the*  
5 *media.* (Northern Europe)  
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7  
8 With that said, much of the response to the effectiveness of *science* in responding to  
9 COVID-19 is related to the effort of science workers, with scientists viewed as  
10 responsible for the development (or lack thereof) of a vaccine:  
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13  
14 *Most trustworthy, reliable, objective. Working on the vaccine.* (Northern Europe)  
15

16 *Science has helped in locating the vector for this disease (humans) and*  
17 *describing the DNA of the virus. But so far there's no treatment nor a vaccine...*  
18 (South America)  
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20  
21 *Avec les chercheurs qui trouveront les remedes.* ([It is] with the researchers who  
22 will find the cures.) (Southern Africa)  
23

24 *Hacen lo que pueden para encontrar una vacuna, tengo confianza en la ciencia.*  
25 (They do what they can to find a vaccine, I have confidence in science.)  
26 (Southwestern Europe)  
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28  
29 *La comunità scientifica è attualmente a pieno regime al lavoro sul vaccino e gli*  
30 *scienziati collaborano a stretto contatto con il governo per prendere le giuste*  
31 *decisioni per quanto riguarda il lockdown e le procedure sociali da rispettare per*  
32 *contenere il contagio* (The scientific community currently at full capacity working  
33 on the vaccine and scientists collaborate closely with the government to make  
34 the right decisions regarding the lockdown and the social procedures to be  
35 followed to contain the contagion.) (Southern Europe)  
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38 *I think scientists are working 24/7 to find a vaccine and have given their best*  
39 *advice to the Government* (Northern Europe)  
40

41  
42 *They can make cars fly and change your heart and brain and eye color but*  
43 *somehow they can't make an antivirus for a measly flu virus...* (Northern America)  
44

45 *I am confident and hopeful that the all hands on deck approach will find a vaccine*  
46 *and or effective treatments for the illness quickly* (Northern America)  
47

48  
49 *Too slow. We should improve our emergency science with less heavy protocol.*  
50 (Western Europe)  
51

52 *Takes too long to get vaccine* (Northern America)  
53

54 While mentioning vaccine-related issues was uncommon in participant rationales for  
55 effectiveness ratings of the *health care* system, several participants did mention  
56 similarly-themed vaccine-related issues (impact of lack of vaccine on health care,  
57 conspiracy):  
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*A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio*  
*per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non sempre efficace.* (Due to the lack of a  
vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not  
always effective.) (South America)

*They are doing the best they can despite not having a vaccine, and there are*  
*cases of recovered patients (especially those with no underlying issues).*  
(Northern America)

*No estoy muy enterada de este tema, pero hay tantas teorías e información*  
*de gente diferente que ya no sabemos ni que es cierto y que no.* (I am not



very aware of this topic, but there are so many theories and information from different people that we no longer know what is true and what is not.) (Central America)

*They won't acknowledge cures that don't make them money. Seem to be pushing the vaccine agenda for money and control. Are killing people because they won't treat them properly...* (Northern America)

Similarly, participants uncommonly mentioned vaccine-related issues in their rationales for their ratings of *government* effectiveness, but echoed the sentiments from the *science* and *health care* domains:

*Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment to people tested positive* (Northern America)

*The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of work efficiently.* (Northern America)

*They aren't giving any answers to how we will start to exit lockdown. We can't stay locked up until a treatment or vaccine is found that could be 18 months from now. The country can't afford to furlough people for that long. People will end up dying through starvation, abusive parents/partner, suicides will rise.* (Northern Europe)

## DISCUSSION

Attitude toward the effectiveness of the scientific domain's ability to impact COVID-19 was the strongest predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than attitudes toward health care or government effectiveness, or other demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related variables. People with more positive attitudes toward science's impact on COVID-19 were more likely to indicate acceptance for a COVID-19 vaccine than were people with a negative attitude toward science's impact, even after controlling for a wide range of confounding variables.

Our rate of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance (68.7%) was similar to the rates found by other studies from around the world. In a global survey conducted in June 2020 with 13,426 people in 19 countries, 71.5% of people said they would be very or somewhat likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>29</sup> Similarly, a study conducted in France found that 26% of participants would not take the vaccine.<sup>12</sup> Moreover, in a study conducted in the United Kingdom, distrust was associated with unwillingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19.<sup>30</sup> These attitudes were higher between ethnic minority groups. Italian studies also found that 44% of participants would not get vaccinated; in particular, older adults were less likely to get vaccinated than younger adults.<sup>31</sup> This finding is worrisome because these groups are some of the societal groups that present a greater risk for clinical complications.<sup>32</sup> In contrast, in a wide European study, 74% of participants expressed willingness to get vaccinated.<sup>33</sup> Studies conducted in North America suggest that most participants between the US and Canada expressed willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19. For example, in a study conducted by Fisher et al., 58%

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3 of participants favored the vaccine; however, 32% were uncertain about getting  
4 immunized against COVID-19.<sup>34</sup> In addition; Reiter et al. found that 69% of their  
5 participants were willing to receive the vaccine.<sup>35</sup> This inclination toward vaccination  
6 was associated with participants' health care provider's recommendations. Overall, the  
7 main reasons in these studies against accepting a COVID-19 vaccine were related to  
8 efficacy, safety, mistrust against biomedical research, and potential side effects.<sup>30 31 33</sup>  
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15 Trust is crucial for the success of public health policies. Governments can respond  
16 efficiently if their citizens feel confident in the public institutions looking out for their well-  
17 being and social cohesion.<sup>36</sup> If too few people are willing to receive the COVID-19  
18 vaccine when available, then the impact will be incomplete in halting the spread of  
19 disease, thus requiring a multi-level engagement and dialogue between the scientific  
20 community, government and population.<sup>31</sup> As shown in our study, COVID-19 vaccine-  
21 related issues dominated participant attitudes around the effectiveness of science, even  
22 more so than treatments or cures. While effectiveness attitudes in all three domains  
23 (science, health care, and government) and several important key variables were  
24 associated with vaccine acceptance initially (in particular, geographic residence in  
25 Africa), personal experience with COVID-19 as being personally infected, having  
26 family/friends infected or died), these variables did not remain significant in the  
27 multivariate model. The global conversation around COVID-19 vaccination dominates  
28 thoughts around science effectiveness, logically leading to these perceptions impacting  
29 willingness to obtain a vaccine when available. How science communicates in particular  
30 around vaccination is crucial in shaping this trust.<sup>8</sup>  
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45 While less strongly associated with COVID-19 vaccine acceptance than perceptions of  
46 science effectiveness, adherence to prevention behaviors (social-physical distancing,  
47 masking, staying home) were also strongly and significantly related to vaccine  
48 acceptance and remained in the model after controlling for other significant variables.  
49 As a result, positive COVID-19 vaccine acceptance may fit well with the recommended  
50 set of public health prevention strategies. Despite the effect of positive attitudes toward  
51 science on vaccine acceptance, however, some participants clearly held negative  
52 perceptions, mostly around existential beliefs about the COVID-19 pandemic itself and  
53 in viewing the scientific enterprise as collaborating with other entities with ulterior  
54 motives, or to deny populations the benefit of vaccines and treatment. While most  
55 rationales provided in the science domain were classified as having neutral sentiments,  
56 the remaining rationales' negative sentiments about science outnumbered positive  
57 sentiments. Clearly, recognizing efficient approaches, for example knowledge sharing,  
58 to restore population trust in vaccination, is an essential issue that must be prioritized by  
59 governments and public health officials in order to counterbalance negative COVID-19  
60 vaccination perceptions.<sup>37</sup>

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3 Vaccine-related rationales were uncommon in justifying effectiveness rankings in the  
4 health care and government domains, despite the widespread belief that vaccines have  
5 been politicized. The few times vaccine-related issues arose in rationales around health  
6 care, they were viewed as absent from the sets of treatments available to the health  
7 care workforce. Vaccine-related issues mentioned in government effectiveness  
8 rationales often surrounded the role of government in supporting and distributing  
9 vaccines.  
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17 Our study is limited by its reliance on social media outlets to recruit participants. While  
18 these platforms provided access to much of the world and exceeded sample size  
19 requirements, participants in key countries (for example, China) without access to the  
20 platforms we used are not included in this analysis. Also, vaccine acceptance is  
21 hypothetical since COVID-19 vaccine was not available at the time of this analysis;  
22 participants could make different decisions when actually facing the opportunity to  
23 obtain vaccine. Finally, we did not consider higher levels of determinants of vaccine  
24 availability in this analysis at the country or wider levels. Our focus was on participant  
25 preference and perception those these additional multilevel determinants could,  
26 perhaps, temper our results.  
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36 Our findings contribute to better understanding of vaccine hesitancy, in that the primacy  
37 of belief in science's effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 – more so than the role of  
38 health care or government, or of direct COVID-19-related experiences, knowledge, and  
39 beliefs, or sociodemographic characteristics – on vaccine acceptance has not been  
40 previously described. Vaccine hesitancy needs to be examined in a multidimensional,  
41 socio-cultural context as it challenges trust in the health care system, the health care  
42 workers who administer the vaccines, the policy makers who implement the  
43 vaccinations, the media communication surrounding vaccines, individual's past  
44 experiences, and individual's knowledge.<sup>38</sup> Vaccine hesitancy has been increasing due  
45 to social media disinformation campaigns that cast public doubt about their safety.<sup>36</sup>  
46 Helping to communicate and improve the public's understanding of science could help  
47 improve attitudes toward – and potentially uptake of – COVID-19 vaccine once  
48 available.  
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## CONCLUSIONS

People's confidence in accepting vaccination primarily depends on their knowledge and trust in science. In order to realize the full public health impact of COVID-19 vaccination, a call for equity-focused coordinated global response is warranted to halt the pandemic. Community-based groups and non-governmental organizations, such as the Red Cross, could be considered essential to build public trust in accepting COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>29</sup> Public trust is fragile at best and emphasizing any uncertainty regarding COVID-19 can erode public confidence; thus clear and careful scientific communication is paramount in

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3 relaying support for scientific-based policies.<sup>8</sup> As our findings show, vaccine-related  
4 issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this  
5 perception relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.  
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### Author contributions

TD, EP, SS, JP, MB conceptualized this study and developed the methodology. TD, HM, LA implemented analyses. TD and EP obtained funding. TD led the writing of this manuscript, and SS, HM, JP, MB, LA contributed to writing the original draft. TD, SS, HM, JP, MB, LA, EP approved the final submitted version.

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### Data Statement

Data are available on reasonable request. Given the identifying and potentially stigmatising nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions, although datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the corresponding author.

### Competing interests

The authors report no competing interests.

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**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4729 (68.7)</b>	<b>2154 (31.3)</b>	-	-	<b>5954 (81.4)</b>	<b>1358 (18.6)</b>	-	-	<b>5577 (76.6)</b>	<b>1700 (23.4)</b>	-	-	<b>4456 (61.2)</b>	<b>2824 (38.8)</b>	-	-
Healthcare (effective)	3989 (71.1)	1623 (28.9)	76.949 (<.001)	1.8 (1.5, 2.0)	-	-	-	-	4961 (83.8)	957 (16.2)	917.210 (<.001)	6.3 (5.5, 7.1)	4113 (69.5)	1806 (30.5)	925.974 (<.001)	6.9 (6.1, 7.9)
Healthcare (not effective)	734 (58.4)	523 (41.6)		Referent	-	-	-	-	610 (45.2)	740 (54.8)		Referent	333 (24.7)	1014 (75.3)		Referent
Science (effective)	3878 (73.8)	1377 (26.2)	266.576 (<.001)	2.6 (2.3, 2.9)	4961 (89.1)	610 (10.9)	917.210 (<.001)	6.3 (5.5, 7.1)	-	-	-	-	3785 (68.2)	1764 (31.8)	497.166 (<.001)	3.5 (3.1, 3.9)
Science (not effective)	826 (52.1)	759 (47.9)			957 (56.4)	740 (43.6)		Referent	-	-	-	-	642 (38.0)	1047 (62.0)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Government (effective)	2985 (71.4)	1197 (28.6)	34.389 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	4113 (92.5)	333 (7.5)	925.974 (<.001)	6.9 (6.1, 7.9)	3785 (85.5)	642 (14.5)	497.166 (<.001)	3.5 (3.1, 3.9)	-	-	-	-
Government (not effective)	1722 (64.6)	942 (35.4)			1806 (64.0)	1014 (36.0)		Reference	1764 (62.8)	1047 (37.2)		Reference	-	-	-	-
Age <32	1443 (72.3)	554 (27.7)	10.991 (0.001)	1.2 (1.1, 1.4)	1710 (85.0)	301 (15.0)	11.294 (.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)	1615 (80.4)	393 (19.6)	11.980 (.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)	1247 (62.3)	756 (37.7)	1.267 (0.260)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)
Age 32+	2800 (68.1)	1312 (31.9)		Reference	3365 (81.6)	760 (18.4)		Reference	3140 (76.5)	964 (23.5)		Reference	2501 (60.8)	1615 (39.2)		Reference
Gender Male	2214 (69.3)	983 (30.7)	0.152 (0.927)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	2605 (81.2)	602 (18.8)	7.810 (.020)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	2391 (74.8)	806 (25.2)	33.834 (<.001)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	1937 (60.7)	1256 (39.3)	5.138 (.077)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)
Gender Female	1946 (69.2)	866 (30.8)		0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	2372 (84.0)	453 (16.0)		1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	2276 (81.0)	534 (19.0)		1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	1745 (61.9)	1076 (38.1)		2.0 (1.0, 3.9)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Gender Other	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)		Referent	30 (83.3)	6 (16.7)		Referent	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)		Referent	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)		Referent
Education HS or less	609 (64.2)	339 (35.8)	14.670 (<.001)	0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	781 (82.1)	170 (17.9)	0.417 (0.519)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)	700 (74.2)	243 (25.8)	9.229 (.002)	0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	579 (60.9)	371 (29.1)	.050 (0.823)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)
Education Over HS	3495 (70.5)	1463 (29.5)		Referent	4131 (83.0)	847 (17.0)		Referent	3906 (78.7)	1057 (21.3)		Referent	3044 (61.3)	1919 (38.7)		Referent
Own Home	2906 (69.2)	1291 (30.8)	1.547 (0.214)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	3482 (82.6)	733 (17.4)	5.480 (0.019)	1.2 (1.0, 1.3)	3238 (77.2)	959 (22.8)	0.620 (0.431)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	2644 (63.0)	1556 (37.0)	14.765 (<.001)	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)
Do not own home	1728 (67.8)	821 (32.2)		Referent	2056 (80.3)	503 (19.7)		Referent	1943 (76.3)	603 (23.7)		Referent	1486 (58.3)	1065 (41.7)		Referent
Own car	2924 (69.1)	1306 (30.9)	0.911 (0.340)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	3528 (83.1)	720 (16.9)	11.807 (.001)	1.2 (1.1, 1.4)	3272 (77.3)	960 (22.7)	1.626 (0.202)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	2587 (61.1)	1650 (38.9)	0.125 (0.724)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Do not own car	1718 (68.0)	808 (32.0)		Referent	2021 (79.7)	514 (20.3)		Referent	1915 (76.0)	606 (24.0)		Referent	1552 (61.5)	972 (38.5)		Referent
Religion - not stated	1632 (70.1)	697 (29.9)	3.062 (0.080)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	2220 (81.1)	517 (18.9)	0.291 (0.590)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)	2086 (76.6)	637 (23.4)	0.002 (0.960)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)	1587 (58.3)	1134 (41.7)	15.227 (0<.001 )	0.8 (0.9, 0.9)
Religion - stated	3097 (68.0)	1457 (32.0)		Referent	3734 (81.6)	841 (18.4)		Referent	3491 (76.7)	1063 (23.3)		Referent	2869 (62.9)	1690 (37.1)		Referent
Region																
Latin America and the Caribbean	1164 (76.6)	355 (23.4)	107.326 (<.001)	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	1104 (67.7)	526 (32.3)	313.857 (<.001)	0.7 (0.6, 0.9)	1214 (74.9)	407 (25.1)	44.844 (<.001)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	777 (47.8)	848 (52.2)	355.948 (<.001)	0.7 (0.5, 0.8)
Europe	1071 (71.8)	421 (28.2)		1.8 (1.5, 2.2)	1333 (87.0)	200 (13.0)		2.2 (1.8, 2.9)	1170 (76.6)	358 (23.4)		1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	873 (57.0)	659 (43.0)		0.9 (0.7, 1.1)
Asia	924 (68.8)	419 (31.2)		1.6	1213 (84.4)	225 (15.6)		1.8	1122 (78.5)	307 (21.5)		1.8	1094 (76.7)	333 (23.3)		2.3

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
				(1.3, 1.9)				(1.4, 2.3)				(1.4, 2.2)				(1.9, 2.9)
Oceania	300 (65.1)	161 (34.9)		1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	419 (87.7)	59 (12.3)		2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	390 (81.6)	88 (18.4)		2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	386 (80.6)	93 (19.4)		2.9 (2.2, 3.9)
Northern America	986 (62.3)	597 (37.7)		1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	1458 (87.7)	204 (12.3)		2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	1300 (78.6)	353 (21.4)		1.8 (1.5, 2.2)	996 (60.3)	657 (39.7)		1.1 (0.9, 1.3)
Africa	284 (58.6)	201 (41.4)		Referent	427 (74.8)	144 (25.2)		Referent	381 (67.1)	187 (32.9)		Referent	330 (58.5)	234 (41.5)		Referent
Reside in other than Africa	4445 (69.5)	1953 (30.5)	24.995 (p<.001)	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)	5527 (82.0)	1214 (18.0)	18.094 (<0.001)	1.5 (1.3, 1.9)	5196 (77.4)	1513 (22.6)	31.458 (<.001)	1.7 (1.4, 2.0)	4126 (61.4)	2590 (38.6)	1.875 (0.171)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)
Reside in Africa region	284 (58.6)	201 (41.1)		Referent	427 (74.8)	144 (25.2)		Referent	381 (67.1)	187 (32.9)		Referent	330 (58.5)	234 (41.5)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
COVID-19 Knowledge high	2913 (73.4)	1054 (26.6)	89.911 (<.001)	1.6 (1.5, 1.8)	3532 (85.2)	613 (14.8)	84.250 (<.001)	1.7 (1.5, 2.0)	3323 (80.3)	814 (19.7)	69.806 (<.001)	1.6 (1.4, 1.8)	2462 (59.5)	1677 (40.5)	13.347 (<.001)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
COVID-19 Knowledge low	1808 (62.7)	1076 (37.3)		Referent	2405 (76.8)	727 (23.2)		Referent	2236 (71.9)	872 (28.1)		Referent	1980 (63.7)	1128 (36.3)		Referent
COVID-19 Worry low	2346 (65.0)	1264 (35.0)	49.568 (<.001)	0.7 (0.6, 0.8)	3141 (83.5)	621 (16.5)	21.666 (<.001)	1.3 (1.2, 1.5)	2868 (76.5)	883 (23.5)	0.186 (0.666)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)	2354 (62.6)	1404 (37.4)	6.792 (.009)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)
COVID-19 Worry high	2382 (72.9)	887 (27.1)		Referent	2796 (79.3)	732 (20.7)		Referent	2698 (76.9)	811 (23.1)		Referent	2091 (59.7)	1414 (40.3)		Referent
COVID-19 Impact Score low	2375 (67.1)	1162 (32.9)	10.300 (0.001)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)	3042 (83.9)	583 (16.1)	27.420 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)	2745 (76.1)	860 (23.9)	1.646 (0.199)	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	2254 (62.3)	1364 (37.7)	4.061 (0.044)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)
COVID-19 Impact Score high	2345 (70.7)	970 (29.3)		Referent	2755 (79.1)	728 (20.9)		Referent	2690 (77.4)	784 (22.6)		Referent	2079 (60.0)	1388 (40.0)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
No family/friend has COVID-19	3606 (68.0)	1697 (32.0)	5.359 (0.021)	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	4709 (82.3)	1014 (17.7)	12.707 (<.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)	4388 (77.1)	1306 (22.9)	2.639 (.104)	1.1 (1.0, 1.3)	3589 (63.0)	2108 (37.0)	35.327 (<.001)	1.4 (1.3, 1.6)
Family/Friend has COVID-19	1123 (71.1)	457 (28.9)		Referent	1245 (78.4)	344 (21.6)		Referent	1189 (75.1)	394 (24.9)		Referent	867 (54.8)	716 (45.2)		Referent
No family/friend died COVID-19	4277 (69.3)	1896 (30.7)	9.366 (0.002)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)	5471 (82.9)	1125 (17.1)	102.425 (<.001)	2.3 (2.0, 2.8)	5096 (77.6)	1472 (22.4)	33.952 (<.001)	1.6 (1.4, 1.9)	4062 (61.9)	2504 (38.1)	12.110 (.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)
Family/Friend died COVID-19	452 (63.7)	258 (36.3)		Referent	483 (67.5)	233 (32.5)		Referent	481 (67.8)	228 (32.2)		Referent	394 (55.2)	320 (44.8)		Referent
Do not believe have	4311 (69.0)	1935 (31.0)	3.576 (0.059)	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	5179 (82.7)	1083 (17.3)	51.404 (<.001)	2.0 (1.6, 2.4)	4838 (77.5)	1401 (22.5)	26.084 (<0.001)	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)	3872 (62.0)	2369 (38.0)	29.151 (<0.001)	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
had COVID-19																
Believe have had COVID-19	399 (65.3)	212 (34.7)		Referent	435 (71.0)	178 (29.0)		Referent	415 (68.4)	192 (31.6)		Referent	312 (50.9)	301 (49.1)		Referent
Bought/used mask	3905 (72.3)	1493 (27.7)	144.054 (<.001)	2.1 (1.8, 2.3)	4610 (82.1)	1003 (17.9)	5.348 (0.021)	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	4395 (78.7)	1193 (21.3)	44.083 (<.001)	1.5 (1.4, 1.8)	3439 (61.5)	2149 (38.5)	1.369 (0.242)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)
Did not buy/use mask	782 (55.7)	622 (44.3)		Referent	1151 (79.5)	297 (20.5)		Referent	1018 (70.4)	428 (29.6)		Referent	868 (59.9)	582 (40.1)		Referent
Social distancing observed	4389 (71.8)	1723 (28.2)	244.150 (<.001)	3.2 (2.8, 3.9)	5085 (83.0)	1045 (17.0)	63.231 (<.001)	2.0 (1.7, 2.3)	4800 (78.6)	1306 (21.4)	103.669 (<.001)	2.2 (1.9, 2.6)	3780 (61.8)	2339 (38.2)	10.075 (.002)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)
Social distancing not observed	334 (43.9)	426 (56.1)		Referent	542 (71.1)	220 (28.9)		Referent	469 (62.0)	287 (38.0)		Referent	419 (55.8)	332 (44.2)		Referent



**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Stayed home	4080 (71.6)	1620 (28.4)	112.995 (<.001)	2.1 (1.8, 2.4)	4898 (83.0)	1005 (17.0)	41.527 (<.001)	1.6 (1.4, 1.9)	4636 (78.8)	1247 (21.2)	63.618 (<.001)	1.8 (1.5, 2.0)	3639 (61.9)	2243 (38.1)	7.863 (.005)	1.2 (1.1, 1.4)
Did not stay home	577 (55.1)	471 (44.9)		Referent	818 (74.8)	276 (25.2)		Referent	737 (67.7)	351 (32.3)		Referent	627 (57.4)	466 (42.6)		Referent
No child care responsibilities	2833 (71.0)	1158 (29.0)	20.605 (<.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)	3357 (83.9)	642 (16.1)	26.548 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)	3153 (79.2)	829 (20.8)	28.346 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	2382 (59.7)	1607 (40.3)	11.435 (.001)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Child care responsibilities	1718 (65.7)	897 (34.3)		Referent	2077 (79.0)	553 (21.0)		Referent	1926 (73.5)	693 (26.5)		Referent	1673 (63.9)	947 (36.1)		Referent
No elder care responsibilities	3082 (70.2)	1311 (29.8)	10.113 (0.001)	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)	3676 (83.5)	726 (16.5)	23.228 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)	3419 (77.9)	969 (22.1)	8.083 (.004)	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)	2626 (59.8)	1766 (40.2)	11.656 (.001)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Elder care responsibilities	1519 (66.4)	770 (33.6)		Referent	1814 (78.7)	490 (21.3)		Referent	1712 (74.8)	576 (25.2)		Referent	1468 (64.1)	823 (35.9)		Referent
General health Excellent/Good	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	0.182 (0.670)	1.0 (0.9, 1.3)	4654 (82.8)	969 (17.2)	5.126 (.024)	1.2 (1.0, 1.5)	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	0.182 (0.670)	1.0 (0.9, 1.3)	3485 (62.2)	2121 (37.8)	15.405 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)
General health fair/poor	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)		Referent	577 (79.4)	150 (20.6)		Referent	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)		Referent	396 (54.6)	329 (45.4)		Referent
No difficulty accessing care	3391 (69.8)	1468 (30.2)	2.848 (0.091)	1.1 (1.0, 1.3)	4112 (84.3)	764 (15.7)	57.560 (<.001)	1.7 (1.5, 2.0)	3831 (78.9)	1023 (21.1)	22.617 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)	3039 (62.5)	1823 (37.5)	14.456 (<.001)	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)
Difficulty accessing care yes	959 (67.4)	463 (32.6)		Referent	1080 (75.6)	348 (24.4)		Referent	1038 (72.9)	385 (27.1)		Referent	810 (56.9)	613 (43.1)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
Work in Healthcare	588 (70.9)	241 (29.1)	2.167 (0.141)	1.1 (1.0, 1.3)	653 (78.1)	183 (21.9)	6.870 (0.009)	0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	638 (77.1)	190 (22.9)	0.090 (0.765)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	505 (60.8)	326 (39.2)	0.076 (0.783)	1.0 (0.8, 1.1)
Do not work in Healthcare	4141 (68.4)	1913 (31.6)		Referent	5301 (81.9)	1135 (18.1)		Referent	4939 (76.6)	1510 (23.4)		Referent	3951 (61.3)	2498 (38.7)		Referent
Have chronic disease	1082 (72.3)	414 (27.7)	11.654 (0.001)	1.2 (1.2, 1.4)	1209 (80.5)	292 (19.5)	0.970 (0.325)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)	1117 (75.1)	371 (24.9)	2.580 (0.108)	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	903 (60.3)	595 (39.7)	0.685 (0.408)	1.0 (0.8, 1.1)
Do not have chronic disease	3647 (67.7)	1740 (32.3)		Referent	4745 (81.7)	1066 (18.3)		Referent	4460 (77.0)	1329 (23.0)		Referent	3553 (61.4)	2229 (38.6)		Referent
PSS Social Support high	2319 (74.5)	792 (25.5)	83.189 (<.001)	1.7 (1.5, 1.9)	2692 (86.3)	429 (13.7)	66.166 (<.001)	1.7 (1.5, 2.0)	2551 (82.1)	557 (17.9)	77.345 (<.001)	1.7 (1.5, 2.0)	2009 (64.4)	1111 (35.6)	29.369 (<.001)	1.3 (1.2, 1.5)
Social Support low	1878 (63.7)	1069 (36.3)		Referent	2317 (78.3)	642 (21.7)		Referent	2142 (72.6)	807 (27.4)		Referent	1697 (57.6)	1249 (42.4)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
MHLC Internal health locus low	2111 (69.9)	907 (30.1)	2,484 (0.115)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	2602 (82.3)	561 (17.7)	1.863 (0.172)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	2419 (76.7)	734 (23.3)	0.068 (0.794)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)	1860 (58.9)	1300 (41.1)	13.230 (<.001)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
MHLC Internal health locus high	2454 (68.1)	1147 (31.9)		Referent	3128 (81.0)	734 (19.0)		Referent	2957 (77.0)	884 (23.0)		Referent	2420 (63.1)	1414 (36.9)		Referent
MHLC Chance health locus low	2412 (73.7)	862 (26.3)	71.400 (<.001)	1.6 (1.4, 1.7)	2824 (81.8)	629 (18.2)	0.90 (.764)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)	2734 (79.4)	710 (20.6)	26.726 (<.001)	1.3 (1.2, 1.5)	2062 (59.9)	1379 (40.1)	5.691 (0.017)	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)
MHLC Chance health locus high	2153 (64.1)	1208 (35.9)		Referent	2922 (81.5)	663 (18.5)		Referent	2647 (74.2)	922 (25.8)		Referent	2239 (62.7)	1332 (37.3)		Referent

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	Would get vaccine				Healthcare System				Science				Government			
	Yes # (%)	No # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Chi-square (p)	OR (95% CI)
MHLC Powerful others locus high	2226 (72.3)	852 (27.7)	32.693 (<.001)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	2706 (81.7)	608 (18.3)	0.126 (0.722)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	2541 (77.1)	754 (22.9)	0.256 (0.613)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	2167 (65.8)	1126 (34.2)	53.250 (<.001)	1.4 (1.3, 1.6)
MHLC Powerful others locus low	2360 (65.8)	1226 (34.2)		Referent	3057 (81.3)	702 (18.7)		Referent	2872 (76.6)	877 (23.4)		Referent	2150 (57.3)	1601 (42.7)		Referent

**Table 2. Positive Vaccine Acceptance by Domain Effectiveness Perception**

Perception of domain effectiveness in taking action against COVID (effective v. not effective)	Odds Ratio (with 95% Confidence Interval)		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Healthcare	1.8 (1.5, 2.0)	1.2 (1.1, 1.4)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)
Science	2.6 (2.3, 2.9)	2.4 (2.1, 2.7)	2.1 (1.8, 2.5)
Government	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	-

Model 1: Unadjusted, each domain with outcome alone

Model 2: Domains together

Model 3: Significant domains and potential confounders (stayed home,\* social-physical distancing,\* childcare responsibilities, COVID-19 knowledge,\* social support,\* procured/ wore mask,\* age<32,\* resident of Africa, elder care responsibilities, friend/ family died from COVID-19, believe have had COVID-19, difficulties accessing care; \* = remained in model)

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

<b>Science (including researchers and analysts)</b>	<b>The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)</b>	<b>The government (including local and national governments)</b>
<b>Science Word Count (#)</b>	<b>Healthcare Word Count (#)</b>	<b>Government Word Count (#)</b>
<b>1. Vaccine (1128)</b>	1. Health Providers/ Healthcare (561)	1. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (1142)
2. Virus (628)	2. Virus (346)	2. Virus (302)
3. Cure (296)	4. Treatments (341)	3. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (90)
5. Treatments (236)	6. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (119)	4. Health Providers/ Health Care (56)
7. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (105)	8. Fight (103)	5. Fight (50)
9. Hope (57)	10. Cure (70)	6. Treatments (39)
11. Fight (53)	12. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (66)	7. Cure (19)
13. Health Providers/ Health Care (18)	<b>14. Vaccine (27)</b>	<b>8. Vaccine (13)</b>
15. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (15)	16. Hope (6)	9. Hope (10)
<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Science)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Healthcare)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Government)</b>
<p>“find a vaccine” (99)  <i>They're trying to find ways to get through this, prevent the spread, and find a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (90)  <i>Working hard to understand the virus, advise governments (who unfortunately don't always listen/ react in time)... Working round the clock to find effective treatments and vaccines (Northern Europe)</i></p>	<p>“taking care” (54)  <i>Only can speak of the area I'm in. But the medical system here has been performing admirably. Getting out needed information and taking care of the afflicted well. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (49)  <i>The health providers, doctors and nurses of this country are acting selflessly and working hard to protect the nation from the threat. (South Asia)</i></p> <p>“risking their lives” (25)</p>	<p>“spread of the virus” (44)  <i>Delayed response to the virus/pandemic. The government could have mitigated the spread of the virus if they acted fast and didn't downplay it. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“stop the spread” (20)  <i>I think the [country] government have done an excellent job. After seeing what happened in [another country] I was relived when our government took such drastic measures so quickly to stop the spread and give the hospitals a fighting chance at treating people. (Northern Europe)</i></p>

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p>“trying to find” (74) <i>They are trying to find a cure or vaccine but there is so much conflict about how to do this and human trials are happening too quickly (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“find a cure” (59) <i>We are knowing more about the virus because of their research. They are also trying to find a cure and vaccine... (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“develop a vaccine” (35) <i>Science cannot be rush to get a miracle cure. It needs time to develop a vaccine or cure and then test it. (Caribbean)</i></p> <p><b>(Additional) Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Scientists are trying to get rid of this pandemic and work in to find new vaccine or medicine. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>For the scientists looking for a vaccine, I haven't heard much from them on their progress. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>Even though people are doubting science and scientists, I think they have been working hard to find a vaccine and how to treat those with Coronavirus. (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>They are the more affected by this crisis. They are risking their lives as treating people in health system that is not prepared for a pandemic. (Northern Europe)</i></p> <p>“trying their best” (25) <i>They are trying their best to cope with limited resources. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“save lives” (24) <i>Ils gèrent très bien cette crise à mon avis et se donne tout les moyen pour sauver des vies. (They are managing this crisis very well in my opinion and are doing everything they can to save lives.) (Western Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Massiccio intervento da parte loro per contrastare la malattia. Conoscenze mediche e ricerca fondamentali allo sviluppo di un vaccino.</i></p> <p><i>Massive intervention on their part to counter the disease. Medical knowledge and fundamental research for the development of a vaccine. (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>It's because the health care system is just gambling around with the vaccine and research shows that they provide alkaline foods to infected persons because the virus survives in acidic conditions. (East Africa)</i></p>	<p>“measures taken” (18) <i>Political decisions have not taken into account the huge ethical, social, economical, and sanitary implications of extreme public health measures taken such as national lockdowns and measured them against the risk posed by the epidemic. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p>“done a good job” (16) <i>Some governments such as in [names three countries], have done a good job containing the virus. Others have used it to benefit themselves -&gt; turned it into a political game. (Western Europe)</i></p> <p>“mixed messages” (14) <i>Very high rates in [country]. Strong lockdown which has been effectively enforced. However there has been a lot of confusion about testing, payments to people in need and general mixed messages. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Supporting the healthcare system while supporting the research for a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p>



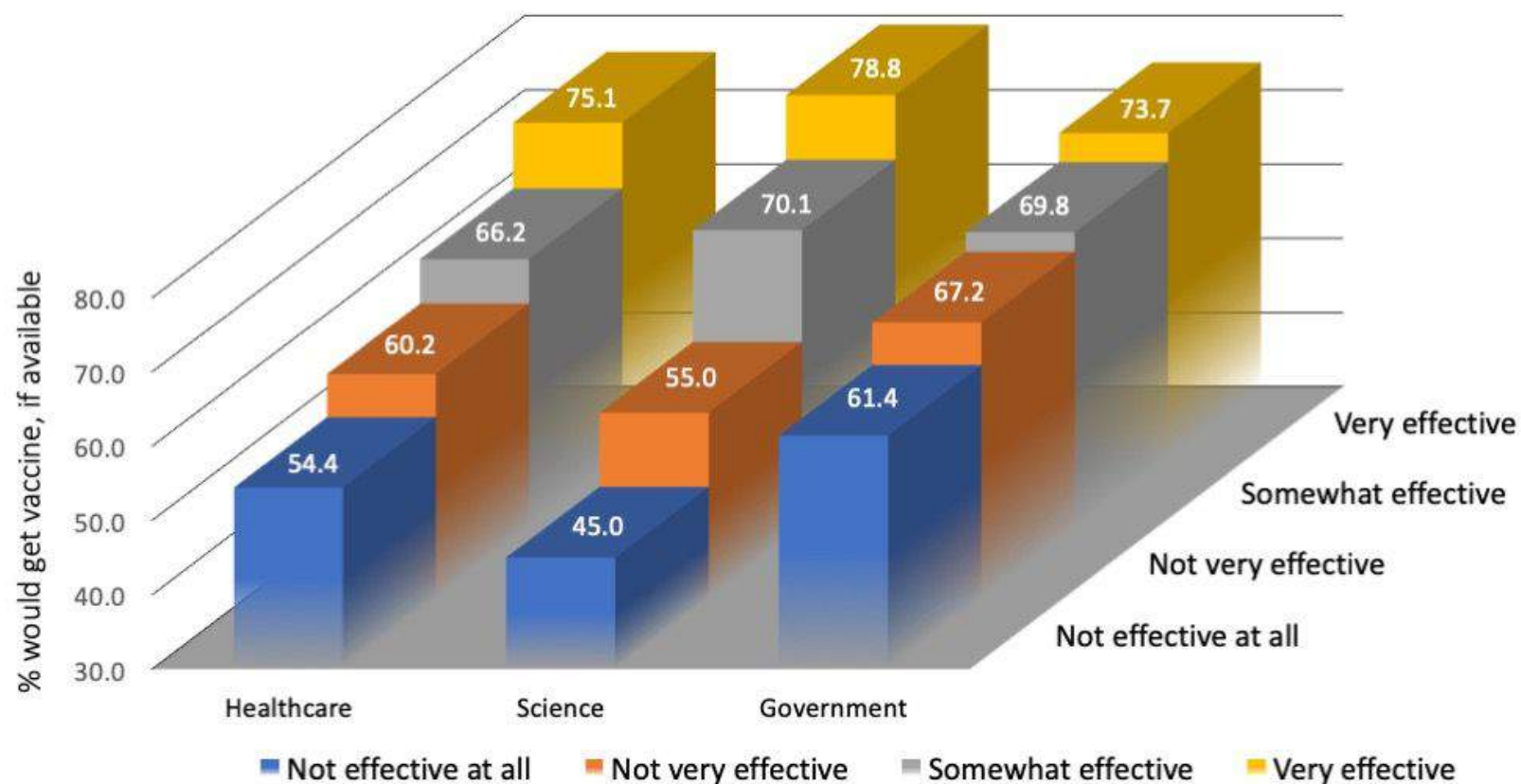
**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p><i>Hanno svolto un lavoro di ricerca molto utile, anche se per trovare vaccino ci vuole un altro po' di tempo. (They have done some very useful research work, although it takes a little longer to find the vaccine.) (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>Thousands of people dying, no vaccine yet, come on people! (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non è sempre efficace. (Due to the lack of a vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not always effective.) (South America)</i></p> <p><i>Everything they can do is in place except the vaccine. (South Asia)</i></p> <p><i>Etant donné l'absence de vaccin/remède, le personnel médical fait ce qu'il peut avec ce qu'il a. (Since there is no vaccine / cure, the medical staff do what they can with what they have.) (Western Europe)</i></p>	<p><i>The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of work efficiently. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Only taking advice from vaccine schills and ineffective global agencies. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment to people tested positive (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Could have (h)astened the vaccine discovery process. (South Asia)</i></p>

**Table 4. Sentiment analysis of participant open-ended responses explaining effectiveness of domains impacting COVID-19 action**

Domain	Total Responses	Positive Sentiment # (%)	Negative Sentiment # (%)	Neutral Sentiment/ Not Classified # (%)
Healthcare	4448	597 (13.4)	1030 (23.2)	2821 (63.4)
Science	4167	387 (9.3)	718 (17.2)	3062 (73.5)
Government	4620	571 (12.4)	1245 (26.9)	2804 (60.7)

Figure 1. COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates by effectiveness rating and domain



# 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 sectional reporting guidelines, and cite them as:

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	Reporting Item	Page Number
<b>Title and abstract</b>		
Title	<a href="#">#1a</a> Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
Abstract	<a href="#">#1b</a> Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
<b>Introduction</b>		
Background / rationale	<a href="#">#2</a> Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	5-6
Objectives	<a href="#">#3</a> State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	6
<b>Methods</b>		

1	Study design	<a href="#">#4</a>	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7-12
2				
3	Setting	<a href="#">#5</a>	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including	7
4			periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
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7	Eligibility criteria	<a href="#">#6a</a>	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of	7
8			selection of participants.	
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11		<a href="#">#7</a>	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential	8-11
12			confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if	
13			applicable	
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17	Data sources /	<a href="#">#8</a>	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of	8-11
18	measurement		methods of assessment (measurement). Describe	
19			comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one	
20			group. Give information separately for for exposed and	
21			unexposed groups if applicable.	
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25	Bias	<a href="#">#9</a>	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	21
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28	Study size	<a href="#">#10</a>	Explain how the study size was arrived at	10
29				
30	Quantitative	<a href="#">#11</a>	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the	10-11
31	variables		analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen,	
32			and why	
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36	Statistical	<a href="#">#12a</a>	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control	10-11
37	methods		for confounding	
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40	Statistical	<a href="#">#12b</a>	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and	10-11
41	methods		interactions	
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44	Statistical	<a href="#">#12c</a>	Explain how missing data were addressed	10-11
45	methods			
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48	Statistical	<a href="#">#12d</a>	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of	10-11
49	methods		sampling strategy	
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52	Statistical	<a href="#">#12e</a>	Describe any sensitivity analyses	10-11
53	methods			
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56	<b>Results</b>			
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58	Participants	<a href="#">#13a</a>	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg	10
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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.

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7	Participants	<a href="#">#13b</a>	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage 12
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9	Participants	<a href="#">#13c</a>	Consider use of a flow diagram 12
10			
11			
12	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14a</a>	Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, 12-18 clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.
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19	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14b</a>	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each 12-18 variable of interest
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23	Outcome data	<a href="#">#15</a>	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. 12-18 Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups if applicable.
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29	Main results	<a href="#">#16a</a>	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder- 12-18 adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included
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36	Main results	<a href="#">#16b</a>	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were 12-18 categorized
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40	Main results	<a href="#">#16c</a>	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into 12-18 absolute risk for a meaningful time period
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44	Other analyses	<a href="#">#17</a>	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and 12-18 interactions, and sensitivity analyses
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48	<b>Discussion</b>		
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50	Key results	<a href="#">#18</a>	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives 19-22
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52	Limitations	<a href="#">#19</a>	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of 19-22 potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.
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58	Interpretation	<a href="#">#20</a>	Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, 22
59			
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1 limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies,  
2 and other relevant evidence.  
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4 Generalisability [#21](#) Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study 21  
5 results  
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8 **Other**  
9 **Information**  
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12 Funding [#22](#) Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the 26  
13 present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which  
14 the present article is based  
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# BMJ Open

## An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and hesitancy in a global sample

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<b>Primary Subject Heading</b>:	Public health
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Keywords:	COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, International health services < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

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3 **An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and**  
4 **government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and**  
5 **hesitancy in a global sample**  
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**Abstract:**

Background: Determinants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance are complex; how perceptions of the effectiveness of science, health care, and government impacts personal COVID-19 vaccine acceptance is unclear, despite all three domains providing critical roles in development, funding and provision, and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine.

Objective: To estimate impact of perception of science, health care systems, and government along with sociodemographic, psychosocial, and cultural characteristics on vaccine acceptance.

Design: We conducted a global nested analytical cross-sectional study of the impact of perception that health care, government, and science systems have impacted COVID-19 on vaccine acceptance.

Setting: Global Facebook, Instagram, and Amazon mTURK users from 173 countries.

Participants: 7,411 people aged 18 or over and able to read English, Spanish, Italian, or French.

Measurements: We used chi-square analysis and logistic regression-derived Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals to evaluate the relationship between effectiveness perceptions and vaccine acceptance controlling for other factors. We used Natural Language Processing and thematic analysis to analyze the role of vaccine-related narratives in open-ended explanations of effectiveness.

Results: After controlling for confounding, attitude toward science was a strong predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than other attitudes, demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related variables (aOR: 2.1; 95% CI: 1.8, 2.5). Effectiveness rationales for science effectiveness were dominated by vaccine narratives, which were uncommon in other domains.

Limitations: This study did not include participants from countries where Facebook and Amazon mTurk are not available, and vaccine acceptance reflected intention rather than actual behavior.

Conclusions: As our findings show, vaccine-related issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this perception of science relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.

## ARTICLE SUMMARY

- Large sample size (n=7,411) with significant global coverage (173 countries)
- Study conducted in four languages (English, Italian, Spanish, French) where SARS-CoV-2 dominated at the time of data collection
- Qualitative and quantitative data integrate to generate key findings
- Recruitment for participation was through social media, which would underrepresent people without internet or without social media presence
- Study was limited to the languages indicated

For peer review only

## BACKGROUND

Implementation of a vaccination for COVID-19 is a core, essential component of the strategic plan in reducing the future burden of morbidity and mortality due to SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>1</sup> Whether or not people are vaccinated is a complex intersection of personal factors that relate to interest and ability to obtain a vaccine, and to structural-systemic factors that govern access and availability.<sup>2</sup> Public trust underlies much of the personal decision-making in accepting a vaccine. Confidence in accepting vaccination relies on community knowledge and expectation in science to develop and offer a safe and effective vaccine, along with the conviction that the health care system will successfully deliver the vaccine. Trust in science, government, and public health structures to support and promote vaccines encourages access and confidence.<sup>3</sup>

Trust in these systems, however, has proven challenging for many communities, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has registered “vaccine hesitancy” as one of the main risks to global health.<sup>4</sup> During outbreaks, many people are willing to receive a vaccine but not all do. Community resistance to vaccination does not necessarily revolve solely around biomedical considerations, as people express social, economic, religious, or moral concerns that might overshadow the risk of acquiring the disease. Hence, the public confidence in vaccination programs depends on health care, public health, and in community governance.<sup>5</sup> Trust in science, for example, is complex, given that the conduct of science inherently takes time, can generate a range of findings that reflect methodology and limitations of study design, and often requires complicated constructs and investigations.<sup>6 7</sup> Science-informed policy can be vulnerable to politicization as public communications and communities may not reflect the same understanding of the process as scientists themselves.<sup>8 9</sup> Overcoming resistance to COVID-19 vaccination relies upon enhancing communication to better explain science and policy options for disparate public audiences.<sup>10</sup>

An Italian survey regarding public response to COVID-19 found that trust in authorities was necessary to combat COVID-19<sup>11</sup> and that, over time, trust in public authorities polarized. A survey from France found that 26% of respondents (n=1012) distrusted government and would not accept a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 if available.<sup>12</sup> The most reluctant to receive the vaccine were low-income people (37%), women 18–35 years old (36%), and people older than 75 years (22%).<sup>12</sup> Often, underrepresented communities distrust pharmaceutical and clinical trials, stemming from historical and systemic legacies of mistreatment, potentially leading to vaccine skepticism.<sup>13</sup> Political disregard for scientific expertise only amplifies the vaccine-skeptic positions, recently highlighted as resistance to government-mandated immunization requirements and the rise of conspiracy theories around COVID-19, sometimes perpetuated by celebrities.<sup>14</sup> A 2019 study focused on 14 Western European countries suggested an association between the political populism and vaccine hesitance, showing a strong correlation

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3 between those who voted for populist parties and those who distrust and dismiss the  
4 vaccines as not important and not effective.<sup>15</sup> Indeed, political polarization is an  
5 important factor in vaccine acceptance, with the far left and far right voters stating they  
6 would refuse a vaccine if available.<sup>16</sup> These findings show the importance of monitoring  
7 vaccine confidence and also, the need to rebuild population's trust in public health.  
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13 The influence of personal perceptions of effectiveness toward the impact of different  
14 systems (health care, science, government) on individual preference toward obtaining a  
15 COVID-19 vaccination is unknown, yet crucially important. If these perceptions were  
16 better understood, then public entities could incorporate those views in their promotion  
17 and implementation of COVID-19 vaccination to communities. Additionally, the relative  
18 importance of these influences (perception of health care, science, and government  
19 system's effectiveness) compared with other demographic and psychosocial  
20 determinants of vaccine acceptance is unknown, and could guide social marketing  
21 strategies to reduce vaccine hesitancy and increase COVID-19 vaccine uptake.  
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## 30 **METHODS**

### 31 Study Design

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34 We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study<sup>17</sup> of attitudes toward institutional  
35 effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 and intentions for accepting a COVID-19 vaccine  
36 if one was available. This analysis was nested within a wider mixed methods study of  
37 COVID-19 lived experience<sup>18</sup> around the world. Specifically, we aimed to examine  
38 associations between attitudes toward the effectiveness of health care systems,  
39 science, and of governments in acting against COVID-19 and participant acceptance for  
40 COVID-19 vaccine. The study's overall design was guided by the Critical Medical  
41 Ecology theoretical framework that prioritizes understanding context in analyzing health,  
42 including systems and power relationships.<sup>19</sup> The results presented are consistent with  
43 the Reporting of Studies Conducted using Observational Routinely-collected Data  
44 (RECORD) guidelines<sup>20</sup> and we used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when  
45 writing this report.<sup>21</sup>  
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### 58 Setting and Participants

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60 This study recruited participants from around the world through two social media  
channels to complete a REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University)-based online survey in  
one of four languages (English, French, Spanish, and Italian). Potential respondents  
were reached using purchased ads in the four languages through Facebook, Instagram,  
and the Facebook Audience Network, which has been shown to be an effective  
mechanism for reaching a worldwide population.<sup>22 23</sup> We also recruited participants from  
Amazon's Mechanical Turk (mTurk) digital workforce which complements the scope of  
Facebook-based recruitment.<sup>24</sup> The survey was deployed between April 6 to May 29,  
2020. During this period, the COVID-19 pandemic centered in English, French, Spanish,

and Italian-speaking countries around the world,<sup>25</sup> hence the use of those four languages used for the survey. The survey was developed and pretested in English, then translated into French, Spanish, and Italian by professional translators who were native speakers. Potential participants were asked to confirm that they were 18 years or older, and could read the survey in one of the four languages offered. In total, 7,411 participants were included in the final sample, the disposition of which is reported elsewhere.<sup>26</sup>

### Survey

Once potential participants were routed from the social media site where they were recruited to the survey portal, they were presented with an informed consent document, asked to confirm they were 18 years or older and if they wanted to proceed. Participants continuing past consent were required to provide their country of residence, the only required variable in the survey. The survey ascertained a range of psychosocial indices and variables, including sets of questions specific to COVID-19 experience, attitudes, and actions. Most COVID-19-related questions arose from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) Coronavirus Poll<sup>27</sup> or were developed and pretested by the project team. The survey also provided opportunities for participants to explain their responses and perceptions in several open-ended questions. mTurk participants took an average of 36 minutes to complete the survey (completion time not available for Facebook participants). The surveys in English, Spanish, French, and Italian are available as supplemental material.

### Primary Exposure

We ascertained participant perception of effectiveness of selected institutions and sectors regarding COVID-19 through a four-point Likert scale applied to the following question (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

*How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19? / ¿Qué tan efectivo cree que fue cada uno de los siguientes grupos en tomar medidas en contra del coronavirus y COVID-19? / Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que chacun des groupes suivants se montre efficace dans la lutte contre le coronavirus et le COVID-19 ? / In che misura ritieni che ciascuna delle seguenti categorie sia intervenuta efficacemente contro il coronavirus e il COVID-19?*

- *The health care system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) / El sistema de salud (incluyendo hospitales, clínicas, médicos, enfermeros y otros proveedores de la salud)/ Le système des soins de santé (y compris les hôpitaux, cliniques, médecins, infirmiers et autres prestataires de soins de santé)/ Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali, ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori sanitari)/*
- *Science (including researchers and analysts)/ La ciencia (incluyendo investigadores y analistas)/ Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)/ La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e analisti)/*
- *The government (including local and national governments) / El gobierno (incluyendo el gobierno local y nacional)/ Le gouvernement (y compris les*

*gouvernements locaux et nationaux)/ Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e regionali)*

For analysis, we collapsed the first two categories of the Likert scale and the last two categories of the Likert scale into a binary variable of Effectiveness Perception for each of the three domains (Health care, Science, Government) into two categories for each (English or English equivalents: “Very/ Somewhat Effective” v. “Not very/ Not at all effective”).

Additionally, participants were asked in an open-ended question to explain their perception toward effectiveness. Those responses were captured as-written and form unstructured data that supplemented the quantitative data.

### Outcome measure

The primary outcome variable ascertained participants’ interest in receiving COVID-19 vaccine, if available, specifically worded as (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

*If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine? / Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna? / S’il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ? / Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?*

Participants could select three choices (“Yes,” “No,” and “Don’t Know”) which were reduced to two categories for analysis (“Yes” v. “No/ Don’t Know”).

### Other measures

As the Critical Medical Ecology model<sup>19</sup> was the framework used to design this entire study, other variables considered as potential confounders, effect modifiers, or covariates between the relationship of institutional effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccine acceptance include a range of variables reflecting biological, sociocultural, health care, and abiotic measures. Sociodemographic measures include country of residence (recoded into UN region), age, gender, education, material assets (home and car ownership), sociocultural measures including child or elder care responsibilities and religion, psychosocial measures including Perceived Social Support, Multidimensional Health Locus of Control, COVID-19-specific measures (COVID-19 knowledge, worry, personal impact, and family/ personal COVID-19 infection, morbidity, and mortality), COVID-19 prevention strategies (mask procurement and use, social distancing, and stayed home), and health measures (General Health (HRQOL-14), difficulty accessing health care, work in health care environment, or have a chronic illness).

### Sample Size

Sample size for the parent project was computed (JMP Pro 14.1.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)) *a priori* based on the standardized T-scores of a non-medical COVID-19-



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3 related personal impact index, with the ability to detect a mean difference of 3 points  
4 from the standard mean of 50 (SD=10). With 99.9% confidence and 80.0% power, we  
5 estimated 380 participants were required per geographic region inflated by 50% to 570  
6 to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and planned sub-analyses.  
7  
8 Recruitment occurred for the period of the survey until all regions exceeded the targeted  
9 sample size of 570.  
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15 For this specific analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation of this study's  
16 ability to detect a significant difference in vaccine acceptance by effectiveness  
17 perception. With an estimated two-sided confidence of 99%, our sample size exceeded  
18 90% power to detect an effect size of at least 15% with normal approximation and  
19 continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).  
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### 25 Statistical Analysis

26 We used both Chi-square analysis and Odds Ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals  
27 to assess the bivariate relationship between all study variables against the binary  
28 effectiveness perception variables for each domain (Health care Systems, Science,  
29 Governance) and with vaccine acceptance. Logistic regression was conducted first  
30 entering the three effectiveness domains into single model (Model 2) with vaccine  
31 acceptance, and - following Hosmer and Lemeshow's approach<sup>28</sup> - then adding the  
32 other variables statistically- or marginally-associated ( $p < .10$ ) with both the effectiveness  
33 perception variables and the vaccine interest variable (Model 3). To be included in the  
34 multivariate model, variables had to be associated with vaccine acceptance with  $p < .10$   
35 and with at least two of the domains ( $p < .10$ ). All explanatory variables with a Variance  
36 Inflation Factor (VIF) value  $< .05$  and demonstrating linearity were retained in the model.  
37 We used multiple imputation to account for missing data,<sup>29</sup> using the iterative Markov  
38 chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method and logistic regression as the univariate model.  
39 Pooled imputation results were used to estimate final multivariate summary measures  
40 (adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals). Statistical significance was  
41 set at  $p < .05$  and IBM SPSS Statistics (v27) was used for all analyses. The Hosmer-  
42 Lemeshow test for goodness of fit was used to assess the degree to which the data fit  
43 the final models.  
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### Analysis of unstructured data

Participants were asked to explain the ratings they applied to their assessment of the  
effectiveness of science, health care, and government. We used natural language  
processing (NLP) to ascertain frequency of words and phrases participants provided in  
their responses. We used the Text Explorer command in JMP Pro 15.0.0 (2019 SAS  
Institute, Inc.) with stemming and regular expression (regex) functions to quantify key  
terms and phrases. We present the magnitude and ranking of key words by each  
domain of effectiveness (science, health care, and government) along with ranking the  
most common verb phrases with excerpts for each. Secondly, we had two analysts

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3 review the original responses and assemble thematic groupings based on content. The  
4 analyst-driven groupings supplemented the NLP-generated word and phrase  
5 frequencies with meaningful outliers and categories with semantic divergence from the  
6 NLP results. For the analysis of unstructured data, all phrases were translated to  
7 English with the analysis completed on the English words and phrases.  
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### 13 Public Involvement

14 We iteratively pretested the instrument with a non-random selection of public  
15 participants, incorporating their feedback into the final version. Public comments were  
16 allowed on social media recruitment materials and advertisements about the topic, the  
17 study, and participation. This study's publications are widely disseminated through  
18 social media channels, and publications are made available through open access.  
19 Finally, we assessed participant experience and opinion of completing the survey with  
20 closed and open questions, enabling communication about their participation, the  
21 survey quality, and others issues of importance. We considered public input in the  
22 construction of results and data interpretations from this project.  
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### 32 Ethical Review

33 This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the  
34 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester's  
35 Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University  
36 criteria for exemption (Study #00004825). Participants consented to engage in this  
37 research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French,  
38 Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any  
39 question in the survey except the age screen and country of residence. All researchers  
40 and analysts involved in this study completed research, ethics, and compliance training  
41 from The Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI Program).  
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## 53 **RESULTS**

### 54 Vaccination Acceptance

55 Overall, 68.7% of participants indicated they would accept the COVID-19 vaccine if it  
56 was available (Table 1). Shown in Figure 1, the vaccine acceptance rate increased with  
57 each rise in effectiveness ranking (not effective at all, not very effective, somewhat  
58 effective, very effective) across all three domains (health care, science, and  
59 government). A statistically significant difference in vaccine acceptance rates was noted  
60 for all three domains (Table 1) when reduced to "effective" v. "not effective" with  
"Science" noting the largest gap in vaccine acceptance: 73.8% of participants  
considering that science has been effective at taking action against COVID-19 indicated  
acceptance for a potential vaccine, while 52.1% of people who responded that science  
was not effective at taking action would accept the vaccine ( $p < .001$ ).

Vaccine acceptance was significantly higher ( $p<.001$ ) among younger (age<32) participants and among those with more education (>high school). Participants residing in Africa were significantly less likely than all other regions to accept a potential vaccine (58.6% v. 69.5%, respectively), with Latin America and the Caribbean residents most likely (76.6%) to accept a vaccine.

Participants with higher COVID-19-related knowledge were more likely to accept a vaccine than those with lower levels of COVID-19 related knowledge ( $p<.001$ ). While those participants with more COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of COVID-19-related non-medical impact, were also more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ), those participants with direct COVID-19-related experience (had a family or friend die from COVID-19, or believed they have COVID themselves) were less likely to indicate vaccine acceptance. Participants demonstrating adherence to COVID-19 prevention strategies (masking, social-physical distancing, and staying home) were significantly more likely ( $p<.001$ ) to indicate vaccine acceptance. While vaccine acceptance did not vary by general health status nor health care-related employment (Table 1), vaccine acceptance was significantly higher among participants with a chronic disease ( $p<.001$ ).

Participants reporting higher levels of social support were more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ) as were participants who felt their health was less likely to be a function of chance (i.e., lower levels on the “chance” subscale of the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control (MHLC)). Participants who scored higher on the “powerful others” subscale (i.e., one’s health is controlled by powerful external entities, like doctors or government) of the MHLC were more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ).

### Domain effectiveness

Overall, participants who indicated the highest level of perceived effectiveness (Table 1) in addressing COVID-19 was in the health care system (81.4%), followed by science (76.6%), and government (61.2%). Younger people (<age 32) and women were significantly more likely to consider health care systems and science effective at addressing COVID-19 than their older counterparts aged 32 or older, or males/other genders. Participants with more than high school education were more likely to believe that science (not health care nor government) was effective at addressing COVID-19. Identifying with a religion was not related to perceptions of health care effectiveness nor science effectiveness, but was significantly associated with perceptions of government effectiveness: participants identifying with a religion were significantly ( $p<.001$ ) more likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants not identifying with religion.

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3 Material assets were inconsistently associated with perceptions of domain  
4 effectiveness. Homeowners were significantly more likely to feel that health care and  
5 government were more effective at addressing COVID-19 than were non-homeowners,  
6 and car owners were more likely to feel health care was effective than non-car owners.  
7  
8 Neither home nor car ownership was associated with perception of science. Participants  
9 with childcare or elder care responsibilities were significantly more likely to consider  
10 governments as effective at addressing COVID-19 – and significantly less likely to  
11 consider health care or science effective – than were participants without those  
12 responsibilities.  
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20 Residents of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) were significantly ( $p<.001$ ) the  
21 least likely to consider health care systems effective at addressing COVID-19, followed  
22 by residents of Africa, and then residents from other parts of the world. LAC residents  
23 were also least likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19,  
24 followed by residents of Africa, Europe, and Northern America. Residents of Asia and  
25 Oceania were significantly more likely to consider governments effective at addressing  
26 COVID-19 than residents of other parts of the world. Residents of Africa were least  
27 likely to believe science was effective at addressing COVID-19 compared with residents  
28 from other parts of the world.  
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38 Higher COVID-19-related knowledge was positively associated with health care and  
39 science effectiveness perceptions: participants with higher COVID-19-related  
40 knowledge were more likely to perceive health care and science systems as effective in  
41 addressing COVID. In contrast, higher COVID-19-related knowledge was inversely  
42 associated with perception of government effectiveness, with participants with higher  
43 levels of COVID-19-related knowledge perceiving governments as less effective than  
44 did those with lower levels of COVID-19-related knowledge. Participants with higher  
45 levels of COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of non-medical COVID-19-related  
46 impact were less likely to consider health care systems or government effective.  
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48 Effectiveness perception of science was unrelated to COVID-19-related worry or impact.  
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57 Personal experience with COVID-19 was significantly and consistently associated with  
58 domain effectiveness perceptions: participants indicating they themselves, or a family  
59 member or friend, had COVID-19 or that a family member or friend had died from  
60 COVID-19 were less likely to consider all three systems effective at addressing COVID-  
19. Similarly, domain effectiveness perception was significantly and consistently  
positively associated with adherence to COVID-19-related prevention behaviors:  
participants reporting masking, social-physical distancing, or staying home.

Participants indicating difficulties with accessing health care were significantly less likely  
to consider any of the domains (health care, science, government) effective in  
addressing COVID-19 when compared with participants not experiencing difficulties

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3 accessing health care. Participants with higher levels of all three domains of the  
4 multidimensional health locus of control (internal, chance, powerful others) were more  
5 likely to consider governments as effective in addressing COVID-19.  
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10 Participants with higher levels of social support were significantly more likely to consider  
11 all domains as effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants with lower  
12 levels of social support. Additionally, participants who considered that their health was  
13 largely up to chance were significantly less likely to consider science as effective at  
14 addressing COVID-19.  
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### 18 19 20 Multivariate Results

21  
22 Shown in Table 2, science effectiveness perception is the domain most strongly  
23 associated with positive vaccine acceptance (Model 1). Once adjusting for each domain  
24 (Model 2), science effectiveness perception remains most strongly associated with  
25 positive vaccine acceptance, followed by perceived effectiveness of the health care  
26 system. Perception of government effectiveness did not remain a significant predictor of  
27 positive vaccine acceptance. After controlling for confounders (Model 3), science  
28 effectiveness perception remains a significant predictor of positive vaccine acceptance,  
29 second in point estimate magnitude only to (though not significantly different from)  
30 social-physical distancing (data not shown). Once controlling for confounders in this  
31 model, health care effectiveness perception does not remain a significant predictor of  
32 positive vaccine acceptance. The Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test statistic  
33 remained non-significant, indicating the data fit the final model well.  
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### 44 Qualitative Analysis

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46 “Vaccine” was the most commonly mentioned word provided by participants when  
47 describing the rationale for their effectiveness rating of the *science* domain’s impact on  
48 COVID-19 (Table 3). “Vaccine” was not a prominent nor common feature, however, of  
49 participant rationales for their effectiveness ratings of *health care system* or  
50 *government*. While smaller proportions of rationales for science effectiveness were  
51 classified as positive (9.3%) or negative (17.2%) when compared with other domains  
52 (Table 4), many participants were still polarized in their rationales. For example, some  
53 of the most commonly polarized constructs surrounded beliefs that reflect uncertainty  
54 about COVID-19 and conflicts embedded within the research enterprise:  
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*Still no vaccine has been invented. Not yet found from where this virus has come and what is the reason behind this.* (Southern Europe)

*E' stata trovato una cura per i malati tramite il plasma super immune, manca solo il vaccine.* (A cure for the sick has been found through super immune plasma, only the vaccine is missing) (Southern Europe)

*Trop de limitations des chercheurs dues au carcan de la science empirique au lobby pharmaceutique au désir incontrôle de faire paraître des études...* (Too many limitations of researchers, due to the shackles of empirical science and the

1  
2  
3 pharmaceutical lobby, to the uncontrolled desire to publish studies...) (Western  
4 Europe)  
5

6  
7 *Pienso que aun no se ha tomado muy enserio con la vacuna a las personas*  
8 *entendemos que es un proceso largo pero creo que se deber'a realizar algo mas*  
9 *rápido ya que la economía mundial esta afectando a los ciudadanos. (I think that*  
10 *people have not yet been taken very seriously with the vaccine, we understand*  
11 *that it is a long process but I believe that something should be done faster since*  
12 *the world economy is affecting citizens.) (Southwestern Europe)*  
13

14  
15 *Independent scientists who do not work for government or furthering political*  
16 *agendas are very thin on the ground and have very little airing of their work in the*  
17 *media. (Northern Europe)*  
18

19 With that said, much of the response to the effectiveness of *science* in responding to  
20 COVID-19 is related to the effort of science workers, with scientists viewed as  
21 responsible for the development (or lack thereof) of a vaccine:  
22

23  
24  
25 *Most trustworthy, reliable, objective. Working on the vaccine. (Northern Europe)*  
26

27  
28 *Science has helped in locating the vector for this disease (humans) and*  
29 *describing the DNA of the virus. But so far there's no treatment nor a vaccine...*  
30 *(South America)*  
31

32  
33 *Avec les chercheurs qui trouveront les remedes. ([It is] with the researchers who*  
34 *will find the cures.) (Southern Africa)*  
35

36  
37 *Hacen lo que pueden para encontrar una vacuna, tengo confianza en la ciencia.*  
38 *(They do what they can to find a vaccine, I have confidence in science.)*  
39 *(Southwestern Europe)*  
40

41  
42 *La comunità scientifica è attualmente a pieno regime al lavoro sul vaccino e gli*  
43 *scienziati collaborano a stretto contatto con il governo per prendere le giuste*  
44 *decisioni per quanto riguarda il lockdown e le procedure sociali da rispettare per*  
45 *contenere il contagio (The scientific community currently at full capacity working*  
46 *on the vaccine and scientists collaborate closely with the government to make*  
47 *the right decisions regarding the lockdown and the social procedures to be*  
48 *followed to contain the contagion.) (Southern Europe)*  
49

50  
51 *I think scientists are working 24/7 to find a vaccine and have given their best*  
52 *advice to the Government (Northern Europe)*  
53

54  
55 *They can make cars fly and change your heart and brain and eye color but*  
56 *somehow they can't make an antivirus for a measly flu virus... (Northern America)*  
57

58  
59 *I am confident and hopeful that the all hands on deck approach will find a vaccine*  
60 *and or effective treatments for the illness quickly (Northern America)*

*Too slow. We should improve our emergency science with less heavy protocol.*  
(Western Europe)

*Takes too long to get vaccine (Northern America)*

While mentioning vaccine-related issues was uncommon in participant rationales for effectiveness ratings of the *health care* system, several participants did mention similarly-themed vaccine-related issues (impact of lack of vaccine on health care, conspiracy):

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3 *A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio*  
4 *per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non sempre efficace. (Due to the lack of a*  
5 *vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not*  
6 *always effective.) (South America)*  
7

8  
9 *They are doing the best they can despite not having a vaccine, and there are*  
10 *cases of recovered patients (especially those with no underlying issues).*  
11 *(Northern America)*  
12

13  
14 *No estoy muy enterada de este tema, pero hay tantas teorías e información*  
15 *de gente diferente que ya no sabemos ni que es cierto y que no. (I am not*  
16 *very aware of this topic, but there are so many theories and information from*  
17 *different people that we no longer know what is true and what is not.) (Central*  
18 *America)*  
19

20  
21 *They won't acknowledge cures that don't make them money. Seem to be*  
22 *pushing the vaccine agenda for money and control. Are killing people*  
23 *because they won't treat them properly... (Northern America)*  
24

25 Similarly, participants uncommonly mentioned vaccine-related issues in their rationales  
26 for their ratings of *government* effectiveness, but echoed the sentiments from the  
27 *science* and *health care* domains:  
28  
29

30  
31 *Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment*  
32 *to people tested positive (Northern America)*  
33

34  
35 *The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of*  
36 *work efficiently. (Northern America)*  
37

38  
39 *They aren't giving any answers to how we will start to exit lockdown. We*  
40 *can't stay locked up until a treatment or vaccine is found that could be 18*  
41 *months from now. The country can't afford to furlough people for that long.*  
42 *People will end up dying through starvation, abusive parents/partner,*  
43 *suicides will rise. (Northern Europe)*  
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48

## 49 **DISCUSSION**

50 Attitude toward the effectiveness of the scientific domain's ability to impact COVID-19 a  
51 strong predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than attitudes toward health care or  
52 government effectiveness, or other demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related  
53 variables. People with more positive attitudes toward science's impact on COVID-19  
54 were more likely to indicate acceptance for a COVID-19 vaccine than were people with  
55 a negative attitude toward science's impact, even after controlling for a wide range of  
56 confounding variables.  
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Our rate of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance (68.7%) was similar to the rates found by  
other studies from around the world. In a global survey conducted in June 2020 with  
13,426 people in 19 countries, 71.5% of people said they would be very or somewhat  
likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>30</sup> Similarly, a study conducted in France found that  
26% of participants would not take the vaccine.<sup>12</sup> Moreover, in a study conducted in the  
United Kingdom, distrust was associated with unwillingness to get vaccinated against

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3 COVID-19.<sup>31</sup> These attitudes were higher between ethnic minority groups. Italian  
4 studies also found that 44% of participants would not get vaccinated; in particular, older  
5 adults were less likely to get vaccinated than younger adults.<sup>32</sup> This finding is worrisome  
6 because these groups are some of the societal groups that present a greater risk for  
7 clinical complications.<sup>33</sup> In contrast, in a wide European study, 74% of participants  
8 expressed willingness to get vaccinated.<sup>34</sup> Studies conducted in North America suggest  
9 that most participants between the US and Canada expressed willingness to get  
10 vaccinated against COVID-19. For example, in a study conducted by Fisher et al., 58%  
11 of participants favored the vaccine; however, 32% were uncertain about getting  
12 immunized against COVID-19.<sup>35</sup> In addition; Reiter et al. found that 69% of their  
13 participants were willing to receive the vaccine.<sup>36</sup> This inclination toward vaccination  
14 was associated with participants' health care provider's recommendations. That said,  
15 vaccine acceptance has lagged in some areas of the world related to a range of  
16 factors.<sup>37</sup> Overall, the main reasons in these studies against accepting a COVID-19  
17 vaccine were related to efficacy, safety, mistrust against biomedical research, and  
18 potential side effects.<sup>31 32 34</sup>

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32 Trust is crucial for the success of public health policies. Governments can respond  
33 efficiently if their citizens feel confident in the public institutions looking out for their well-  
34 being and social cohesion.<sup>38</sup> If too few people are willing to receive the COVID-19  
35 vaccine when available, then the impact will be incomplete in halting the spread of  
36 disease, thus requiring a multi-level engagement and dialogue between the scientific  
37 community, government and population.<sup>32</sup> As shown in our study, COVID-19 vaccine-  
38 related issues dominated participant attitudes around the effectiveness of science, even  
39 more so than treatments or cures. While effectiveness attitudes in all three domains  
40 (science, health care, and government) and several important key variables were  
41 associated with vaccine acceptance initially (in particular, geographic residence in  
42 Africa), personal experience with COVID-19 as being personally infected, having  
43 family/friends infected or died), these variables did not remain significant in the  
44 multivariate model. The global conversation around COVID-19 vaccination dominates  
45 thoughts around science effectiveness, logically leading to these perceptions impacting  
46 willingness to obtain a vaccine when available. How science communicates in particular  
47 around vaccination is crucial in shaping this trust.<sup>8</sup>

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While less strongly associated with COVID-19 vaccine acceptance than perceptions of  
science effectiveness, adherence to prevention behaviors (social-physical distancing,  
masking, staying home) were also strongly and significantly related to vaccine  
acceptance and remained in the model after controlling for other significant variables.  
As a result, positive COVID-19 vaccine acceptance may fit well with the recommended  
set of public health prevention strategies. Despite the effect of positive attitudes toward  
science on vaccine acceptance, however, some participants clearly held negative  
perceptions, mostly around existential beliefs about the COVID-19 pandemic itself and



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3 in viewing the scientific enterprise as collaborating with other entities with ulterior  
4 motives, or to deny populations the benefit of vaccines and treatment. Clearly,  
5 recognizing efficient approaches, for example knowledge sharing, to restore population  
6 trust in vaccination, is an essential issue that must be prioritized by governments and  
7 public health officials in order to counterbalance negative COVID-19 vaccination  
8 perceptions.<sup>39</sup>  
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15 Vaccine-related rationales were uncommon in justifying effectiveness rankings in the  
16 health care and government domains, despite the widespread belief that vaccines have  
17 been politicized. The few times vaccine-related issues arose in rationales around health  
18 care, they were viewed as absent from the sets of treatments available to the health  
19 care workforce. Vaccine-related issues mentioned in government effectiveness  
20 rationales often surrounded the role of government in supporting and distributing  
21 vaccines.  
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29 Our study is limited by its reliance on social media outlets to recruit participants. While  
30 these platforms provided access to much of the world and exceeded sample size  
31 requirements, participants in key countries (for example, China) without access to the  
32 platforms we used are not included in this analysis. Also, vaccine acceptance is  
33 hypothetical since COVID-19 vaccine was not available at the time of this analysis;  
34 participants could make different decisions when actually facing the opportunity to  
35 obtain vaccine. Finally, we did not consider higher levels of determinants of vaccine  
36 availability in this analysis at the country or wider levels. Our focus was on participant  
37 preference and perception those these additional multilevel determinants could,  
38 perhaps, temper our results.  
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48 Our findings contribute to better understanding of vaccine hesitancy, in that the primacy  
49 of belief in science's effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 – more so than the role of  
50 health care or government, or of direct COVID-19-related experiences, knowledge, and  
51 beliefs, or sociodemographic characteristics – on vaccine acceptance has not been  
52 previously described. Vaccine hesitancy needs to be examined in a multidimensional,  
53 socio-cultural context as it challenges trust in the health care system, the health care  
54 workers who administer the vaccines, the policy makers who implement the  
55 vaccinations, the media communication surrounding vaccines, individual's past  
56 experiences, and individual's knowledge.<sup>40</sup> Vaccine hesitancy has been increasing due  
57 to social media disinformation campaigns that cast public doubt about their safety.<sup>38</sup>  
58 Helping to communicate and improve the public's understanding of science could help  
59 improve attitudes toward – and potentially uptake of – COVID-19 vaccine once  
60 available.

## CONCLUSIONS

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3 People's confidence in accepting vaccination primarily depends on their knowledge and  
4 trust in science. In order to realize the full public health impact of COVID-19 vaccination,  
5 a call for equity-focused coordinated global response is warranted to halt the pandemic.  
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7 Community-based groups and non-governmental organizations, such as the Red Cross,  
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9 could be considered essential to build public trust in accepting COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>30</sup>  
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11 Public trust is fragile at best and emphasizing any uncertainty regarding COVID-19 can  
12 erode public confidence; thus clear and careful scientific communication is paramount in  
13 relaying support for scientific-based policies.<sup>8</sup> As our findings show, vaccine-related  
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15 issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this  
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17 perception relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.  
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### Author contributions

TD, EP, SS, JP, MB conceptualized this study and developed the methodology. TD, HM, LA implemented analyses. TD and EP obtained funding. TD led the writing of this manuscript, and SS, HM, JP, MB, LA contributed to writing the original draft. TD, SS, HM, JP, MB, LA, EP approved the final submitted version.

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### Data Statement

Data are available on reasonable request. Given the identifying and potentially stigmatising nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions, although datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the corresponding author.

### Competing interests

The authors report no competing interests.

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For peer review only

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4729 (68.7)</b>	<b>2154 (31.3)</b>	<b>5954 (81.4)</b>	<b>1358 (18.6)</b>	<b>5577 (76.6)</b>	<b>1700 (23.4)</b>	<b>4456 (61.2)</b>	<b>2824 (38.8)</b>
Healthcare (effective)	3989 (71.1) ****	1623 (28.9)	-	-	4961 (83.8) ****	957 (16.2)	4113 (69.5) ****	1806 (30.5)
Healthcare (not effective)	734 (58.4)	523 (41.6)	-	-	610 (45.2)	740 (54.8)	333 (24.7)	1014 (75.3)
Science (effective)	3878 (73.8) ****	1377 (26.2)	4961 (89.1) ****	610 (10.9)	-	-	3785 (68.2) ****	1764 (31.8)
Science (not effective)	826 (52.1)	759 (47.9)	957 (56.4)	740 (43.6)	-	-	642 (38.0)	1047 (62.0)
Government (effective)	2985 (71.4) ****	1197 (28.6)	4113 (92.5) ****	333 (7.5)	3785 (85.5) ****	642 (14.5)	-	-
Government (not effective)	1722 (64.6)	942 (35.4)	1806 (64.0)	1014 (36.0)	1764 (62.8)	1047 (37.2)	-	-
Age <32	1443 (72.3) ***	554 (27.7)	1710 (85.0) ***	301 (15.0)	1615 (80.4) ***	393 (19.6)	1247 (62.3)	756 (37.7)
Age 32+	2800 (68.1)	1312 (31.9)	3365 (81.6)	760 (18.4)	3140 (76.5)	964 (23.5)	2501 (60.8)	1615 (39.2)
Gender Male	2214 (69.3)	983 (30.7)	2605 (81.2) **	602 (18.8)	2391 (74.8) ****	806 (25.2)	1937 (60.7)*	1256 (39.3)
Gender Female	1946 (69.2)	866 (30.8)	2372 (84.0)	453 (16.0)	2276 (81.0)	534 (19.0)	1745 (61.9)	1076 (38.1)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Gender Other	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)	30 (83.3)	6 (16.7)	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)
Education HS or less	609 (64.2) ****	339 (35.8)	781 (82.1)	170 (17.9)	700 (74.2) ***	243 (25.8)	579 (60.9)	371 (29.1)
Education Over HS	3495 (70.5)	1463 (29.5)	4131 (83.0)	847 (17.0)	3906 (78.7)	1057 (21.3)	3044 (61.3)	1919 (38.7)
Own Home	2906 (69.2)	1291 (30.8)	3482 (82.6) **	733 (17.4)	3238 (77.2)	959 (22.8)	2644 (63.0) ****	1556 (37.0)
Do not own home	1728 (67.8)	821 (32.2)	2056 (80.3)	503 (19.7)	1943 (76.3)	603 (23.7)	1486 (58.3)	1065 (41.7)
Own car	2924 (69.1)	1306 (30.9)	3528 (83.1) ***	720 (16.9)	3272 (77.3)	960 (22.7)	2587 (61.1)	1650 (38.9)
Do not own car	1718 (68.0)	808 (32.0)	2021 (79.7)	514 (20.3)	1915 (76.0)	606 (24.0)	1552 (61.5)	972 (38.5)
Religion - not stated	1632 (70.1) *	697 (29.9)	2220 (81.1)	517 (18.9)	2086 (76.6)	637 (23.4)	1587 (58.3) ****	1134 (41.7)
Religion - stated	3097 (68.0)	1457 (32.0)	3734 (81.6)	841 (18.4)	3491 (76.7)	1063 (23.3)	2869 (62.9)	1690 (37.1)
Region								



**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

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	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Africa	284 (58.6) ****	201 (41.4)	427 (74.8) ****	144 (25.2)	381 (67.1) ****	187 (32.9)	330 (58.5) ****	234 (41.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1164 (76.6)	355 (23.4)	1104 (67.7)	526 (32.3)	1214 (74.9)	407 (25.1)	777 (47.8)	848 (52.2)
Europe	1071 (71.8)	421 (28.2)	1333 (87.0)	200 (13.0)	1170 (76.6)	358 (23.4)	873 (57.0)	659 (43.0)
Asia	924 (68.8)	419 (31.2)	1213 (84.4)	225 (15.6)	1122 (78.5)	307 (21.5)	1094 (76.7)	333 (23.3)
Oceania	300 (65.1)	161 (34.9)	419 (87.7)	59 (12.3)	390 (81.6)	88 (18.4)	386 (80.6)	93 (19.4)
Northern America	986 (62.3)	597 (37.7)	1458 (87.7)	204 (12.3)	1300 (78.6)	353 (21.4)	996 (60.3)	657 (39.7)
Reside in other than Africa	4445 (69.5) ****	1953 (30.5)	5527 (82.0) ****	1214 (18.0)	5196 (77.4) ****	1513 (22.6)	4126 (61.4)	2590 (38.6)
Reside in Africa region	284 (58.6)	201 (41.1)	427 (74.8)	144 (25.2)	381 (67.1)	187 (32.9)	330 (58.5)	234 (41.5)
COVID-19 Knowledge high	2913 (73.4) ****	1054 (26.6)	3532 (85.2) ****	613 (14.8)	3323 (80.3) ****	814 (19.7)	2462 (59.5) ****	1677 (40.5)
COVID-19 Knowledge low	1808 (62.7)	1076 (37.3)	2405 (76.8)	727 (23.2)	2236 (71.9)	872 (28.1)	1980 (63.7)	1128 (36.3)
COVID-19 Worry low	2346 (65.0) ****	1264 (35.0)	3141 (83.5) ****	621 (16.5)	2868 (76.5)	883 (23.5)	2354 (62.6)***	1404 (37.4)
COVID-19 Worry high	2382 (72.9)	887 (27.1)	2796 (79.3)	732 (20.7)	2698 (76.9)	811 (23.1)	2091 (59.7)	1414 (40.3)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
COVID-19 Impact Score low	2375 (67.1) ***	1162 (32.9)	3042 (83.9) ****	583 (16.1)	2745 (76.1)	860 (23.9)	2254 (62.3)**	1364 (37.7)
COVID-19 Impact Score high	2345 (70.7)	970 (29.3)	2755 (79.1)	728 (20.9)	2690 (77.4)	784 (22.6)	2079 (60.0)	1388 (40.0)
No family/friend has COVID-19	3606 (68.0) **	1697 (32.0)	4709 (82.3) ****	1014 (17.7)	4388 (77.1)	1306 (22.9)	3589 (63.0) ****	2108 (37.0)
Family/Friend has COVID-19	1123 (71.1)	457 (28.9)	1245 (78.4)	344 (21.6)	1189 (75.1)	394 (24.9)	867 (54.8)	716 (45.2)
No family/ friend died COVID-19	4277 (69.3) ***	1896 (30.7)	5471 (82.9) ****	1125 (17.1)	5096 (77.6) ****	1472 (22.4)	4062 (61.9)***	2504 (38.1)
Family/ Friend died COVID-19	452 (63.7)	258 (36.3)	483 (67.5)	233 (32.5)	481 (67.8)	228 (32.2)	394 (55.2)	320 (44.8)
Do not believe have had COVID-19	4311 (69.0) *	1935 (31.0)	5179 (82.7) ****	1083 (17.3)	4838 (77.5) ****	1401 (22.5)	3872 (62.0) ****	2369 (38.0)
Believe have had COVID-19	399 (65.3)	212 (34.7)	435 (71.0)	178 (29.0)	415 (68.4)	192 (31.6)	312 (50.9)	301 (49.1)
Bought/used mask	3905 (72.3) ****	1493 (27.7)	4610 (82.1) **	1003 (17.9)	4395 (78.7) ****	1193 (21.3)	3439 (61.5)	2149 (38.5)
Did not buy/ use mask	782 (55.7)	622 (44.3)	1151 (79.5)	297 (20.5)	1018 (70.4)	428 (29.6)	868 (59.9)	582 (40.1)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Social distancing observed	4389 (71.8) ****	1723 (28.2)	5085 (83.0) ****	1045 (17.0)	4800 (78.6) ****	1306 (21.4)	3780 (61.8)***	2339 (38.2)
Social distancing not observed	334 (43.9)	426 (56.1)	542 (71.1)	220 (28.9)	469 (62.0)	287 (38.0)	419 (55.8)	332 (44.2)
Stayed home	4080 (71.6) ****	1620 (28.4)	4898 (83.0) ****	1005 (17.0)	4636 (78.8) ****	1247 (21.2)	3639 (61.9)***	2243 (38.1)
Did not stay home	577 (55.1)	471 (44.9)	818 (74.8)	276 (25.2)	737 (67.7)	351 (32.3)	627 (57.4)	466 (42.6)
No child care responsibilities	2833 (71.0) ****	1158 (29.0)	3357 (83.9) ****	642 (16.1)	3153 (79.2) ****	829 (20.8)	2382 (59.7)***	1607 (40.3)
Child care responsibilities	1718 (65.7)	897 (34.3)	2077 (79.0)	553 (21.0)	1926 (73.5)	693 (26.5)	1673 (63.9)	947 (36.1)
No elder care responsibilities	3082 (70.2) ***	1311 (29.8)	3676 (83.5) ****	726 (16.5)	3419 (77.9) ***	969 (22.1)	2626 (59.8)***	1766 (40.2)
Elder care responsibilities	1519 (66.4)	770 (33.6)	1814 (78.7)	490 (21.3)	1712 (74.8)	576 (25.2)	1468 (64.1)	823 (35.9)
General health Excellent/Good	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	4654 (82.8) **	969 (17.2)	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	3485 (62.2) ****	2121 (37.8)
General health fair/ poor	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)	577 (79.4)	150 (20.6)	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)	396 (54.6)	329 (45.4)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
No difficulty accessing care	3391 (69.8) *	1468 (30.2)	4112 (84.3) ****	764 (15.7)	3831 (78.9) ****	1023 (21.1)	3039 (62.5) ****	1823 (37.5)
Difficulty accessing care yes	959 (67.4)	463 (32.6)	1080 (75.6)	348 (24.4)	1038 (72.9)	385 (27.1)	810 (56.9)	613 (43.1)
Work in Healthcare	588 (70.9)	241 (29.1)	653 (78.1) ***	183 (21.9)	638 (77.1)	190 (22.9)	505 (60.8)	326 (39.2)
Do not work in Healthcare	4141 (68.4)	1913 (31.6)	5301 (81.9)	1135 (18.1)	4939 (76.6)	1510 (23.4)	3951 (61.3)	2498 (38.7)
Have chronic disease	1082 (72.3) ****	414 (27.7)	1209 (80.5)	292 (19.5)	1117 (75.1)	371 (24.9)	903 (60.3)	595 (39.7)
Do not have chronic disease	3647 (67.7)	1740 (32.3)	4745 (81.7)	1066 (18.3)	4460 (77.0)	1329 (23.0)	3553 (61.4)	2229 (38.6)
PSS Social Support high	2319 (74.5) ****	792 (25.5)	2692 (86.3) ****	429 (13.7)	2551 (82.1) ****	557 (17.9)	2009 (64.4) ****	1111 (35.6)
Social Support low	1878 (63.7)	1069 (36.3)	2317 (78.3)	642 (21.7)	2142 (72.6)	807 (27.4)	1697 (57.6)	1249 (42.4)
MHLC Internal health locus low	2111 (69.9)	907 (30.1)	2602 (82.3)	561 (17.7)	2419 (76.7)	734 (23.3)	1860 (58.9) ****	1300 (41.1)
MHLC Internal health locus high	2454 (68.1)	1147 (31.9)	3128 (81.0)	734 (19.0)	2957 (77.0)	884 (23.0)	2420 (63.1)	1414 (36.9)
MHLC Chance health locus low	2412 (73.7) ****	862 (26.3)	2824 (81.8)	629 (18.2)	2734 (79.4) ****	710 (20.6)	2062 (59.9)**	1379 (40.1)
MHLC Chance health locus high	2153 (64.1)	1208 (35.9)	2922 (81.5)	663 (18.5)	2647 (74.2)	922 (25.8)	2239 (62.7)	1332 (37.3)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
MHLC Powerful others locus high	2226 (72.3) ****	852 (27.7)	2706 (81.7)	608 (18.3)	2541 (77.1)	754 (22.9)	2167 (65.8)****	1126 (34.2)
MHLC Powerful others locus low	2360 (65.8)	1226 (34.2)	3057 (81.3)	702 (18.7)	2872 (76.6)	877 (23.4)	2150 (57.3)	1601 (42.7)

P: \* <0.10 \*\* <0.05 \*\*\* <0.01 \*\*\*\*<0.001

**Table 2. Positive Vaccine Acceptance by Domain Effectiveness Perception**

Perception of domain effectiveness in taking action against COVID (effective v. not effective)	Odds Ratio (with 95% Confidence Interval)		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Healthcare	1.76 (1.56, 1.99)	1.23 (1.07, 1.42)	1.03 (0.88, 1.20)
Science	2.60 (2.31, 2.92)	2.40 (2.12, 2.73)	2.12 (1.85, 2.43)
Government	1.37 (1.23, 1.52)	1.04 (0.93, 1.16)	-

Model 1: Unadjusted, each domain with outcome alone

Model 2: Domains together

Model 3: Significant domains and potential confounders (stayed home,\* social-physical distancing,\* childcare responsibilities, COVID-19 knowledge,\* social support,\* procured/ wore mask,\* age<32,\* resident of Africa, elder care responsibilities, friend/ family has/had COVID-19,\* friend/ family died from COVID-19, believe have had COVID-19, difficulties accessing care); \* = remained in model

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
Science Word Count (#)	Healthcare Word Count (#)	Government Word Count (#)
1. Vaccine (1128)	1. Health Providers/ Healthcare (561)	1. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (1142)
2. Virus (628)	2. Virus (346)	2. Virus (302)
3. Cure (296)	4. Treatments (341)	3. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (90)
5. Treatments (236)	6. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (119)	4. Health Providers/ Health Care (56)
7. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (105)	8. Fight (103)	5. Fight (50)
9. Hope (57)	10. Cure (70)	6. Treatments (39)
11. Fight (53)	12. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (66)	7. Cure (19)
13. Health Providers/ Health Care (18)	14. Vaccine (27)	8. Vaccine (13)
15. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (15)	16. Hope (6)	9. Hope (10)
<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Science)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Healthcare)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Government)</b>
<p>“find a vaccine” (99)  <i>They're trying to find ways to get through this, prevent the spread, and find a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (90)  <i>Working hard to understand the virus, advise governments (who unfortunately don't always listen/ react in time)... Working round the clock to find effective treatments and vaccines (Northern Europe)</i></p>	<p>“taking care” (54)  <i>Only can speak of the area I'm in. But the medical system here has been performing admirably. Getting out needed information and taking care of the afflicted well. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (49)  <i>The health providers, doctors and nurses of this country are acting selflessly and working hard to protect the nation from the threat. (South Asia)</i></p> <p>“risking their lives” (25)</p>	<p>“spread of the virus” (44)  <i>Delayed response to the virus/pandemic. The government could have mitigated the spread of the virus if they acted fast and didn't downplay it. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“stop the spread” (20)  <i>I think the [country] government have done an excellent job. After seeing what happened in [another country] I was relived when our government took such drastic measures so quickly to stop the spread and give the hospitals a fighting chance at treating people. (Northern Europe)</i></p>

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p>“trying to find” (74) <i>They are trying to find a cure or vaccine but there is so much conflict about how to do this and human trials are happening too quickly (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“find a cure” (59) <i>We are knowing more about the virus because of their research. They are also trying to find a cure and vaccine... (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“develop a vaccine” (35) <i>Science cannot be rush to get a miracle cure. It needs time to develop a vaccine or cure and then test it. (Caribbean)</i></p> <p><b>(Additional) Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Scientists are trying to get rid of this pandemic and work in to find new vaccine or medicine. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>For the scientists looking for a vaccine, I haven't heard much from them on their progress. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>Even though people are doubting science and scientists, I think they have been working hard to find a vaccine and how to treat those with Coronavirus. (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>They are the more affected by this crisis. They are risking their lives as treating people in health system that is not prepared for a pandemic. (Northern Europe)</i></p> <p>“trying their best” (25) <i>They are trying their best to cope with limited resources. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“save lives” (24) <i>Ils gèrent très bien cette crise à mon avis et se donne tout les moyen pour sauver des vies. (They are managing this crisis very well in my opinion and are doing everything they can to save lives.) (Western Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Massiccio intervento da parte loro per contrastare la malattia. Conoscenze mediche e ricerca fondamentali allo sviluppo di un vaccine.</i></p> <p><i>Massive intervention on their part to counter the disease. Medical knowledge and fundamental research for the development of a vaccine. (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>It's because the health care system is just gambling around with the vaccine and research shows that they provide alkaline foods to infected persons because the virus survives in acidic conditions. (East Africa)</i></p>	<p>“measures taken” (18) <i>Political decisions have not taken into account the huge ethical, social, economical, and sanitary implications of extreme public health measures taken such as national lockdowns and measured them against the risk posed by the epidemic. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p>“done a good job” (16) <i>Some governments such as in [names three countries], have done a good job containing the virus. Others have used it to benefit themselves -&gt; turned it into a political game. (Western Europe)</i></p> <p>“mixed messages” (14) <i>Very high rates in [country]. Strong lockdown which has been effectively enforced. However there has been a lot of confusion about testing, payments to people in need and general mixed messages. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Supporting the healthcare system while supporting the research for a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p>



**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p><i>Hanno svolto un lavoro di ricerca molto utile, anche se per trovare vaccino ci vuole un altro po' di tempo. (They have done some very useful research work, although it takes a little longer to find the vaccine.) (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>Thousands of people dying, no vaccine yet, come on people! (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non è sempre efficace. (Due to the lack of a vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not always effective.) (South America)</i></p> <p><i>Everything they can do is in place except the vaccine. (South Asia)</i></p> <p><i>Etant donné l'absence de vaccin/remède, le personnel médical fait ce qu'il peut avec ce qu'il a. (Since there is no vaccine / cure, the medical staff do what they can with what they have.) (Western Europe)</i></p>	<p><i>The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of work efficiently. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Only taking advice from vaccine schills and ineffective global agencies. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment to people tested positive (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Could have (h)astened the vaccine discovery process. (South Asia)</i></p>

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Figure 1. COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates by effectiveness rating and domain

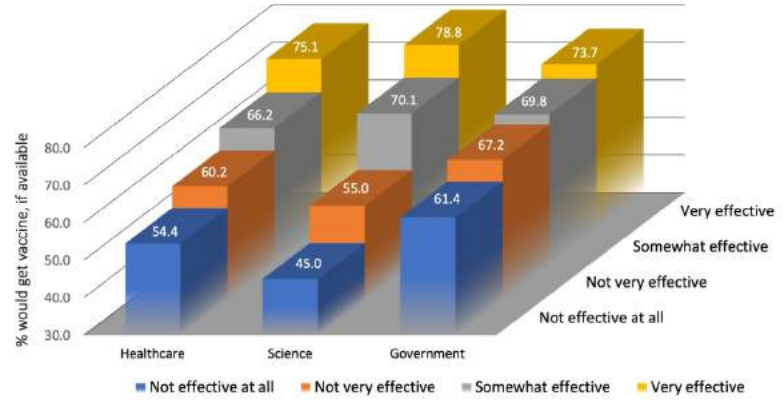


Figure 1. COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates by effectiveness rating and domain

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# 2 Global Coronavirus Survey

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

9 Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology

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14 **Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices**  
15 **Principal Investigator:** Timothy Dye, PhD and Eva Pressman, MD16 This form describes a research study that is being conducted by faculty from the University of Rochester's  
17 School of Medicine and Dentistry.18 The purpose of this study is to better understand attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge about some topics related  
19 to current public health issues, such as coronavirus and other infectious diseases, and the factors that  
20 might relate to them. The study includes questions about your thoughts and experiences about  
21 coronavirus and COVID-19, physical and mental health, stress, social support, and demographic  
22 questions. You can skip any question you wish.23 If you decide to take part in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey through a link you can reach  
24 on the internet. It will take about 20-40 minutes to complete the survey. We estimate that approximately  
25 7000 people will take part in this study.26 The risks of participation are minimal. Some of the questions may be upsetting or make you feel  
27 uncomfortable. You can skip any of the questions you do not want to answer. To protect the  
28 confidentiality of the data, data will be transmitted in an encrypted format (readable only to authorized  
29 personnel). There are no expected benefits.

30 You will not receive compensation to participate in this survey.

31 The University of Rochester makes every effort to keep the information collected from you private. Results  
32 of the research may be presented at meetings or in publications, and will not identify specific people who  
33 responded. The University of Rochester is receiving payment from the Mae Stone Goode Foundation for  
34 conducting this research study.35 **Your participation in this study is completely voluntary.** You do not have to participate and you can stop  
36 the survey at any time. If you choose to stop, we cannot delete your information since we do not collect  
37 any identifying information and would be unable to find and delete your record.38 For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at  
39 [tim\\_dye@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu).40 Please contact the University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board at 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU  
41 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telephone +1 (585) 276-0005 or +1 (877) 449-4441 for the following  
42 reasons:

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- You wish to talk to someone other than the research staff about your rights as a research subject;
  - To voice concerns about the research.
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Information  
Sheet

Study Title: Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices

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

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 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.

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](mailto: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.

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Continue with the survey?

- Yes  
 No

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4 **Section 1: Country Questions**  
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5 1. What country do you live in?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Åland Islands
- 8  Albania
- 9  Algeria
- 10  American Samoa
- 11  Andorra
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctica[a]
- 15  Antigua and Barbuda
- 16  Argentina
- 17  Armenia
- 18  Aruba
- 19  Australia[b]
- 20  Austria
- 21  Azerbaijan
- 22  Bahamas (the)
- 23  Bahrain
- 24  Bangladesh
- 25  Barbados
- 26  Belarus
- 27  Belgium
- 28  Belize
- 29  Benin
- 30  Bermuda
- 31  Bhutan
- 32  Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Sint Eustatius
- 35  Saba
- 36  Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 37  Botswana
- 38  Bouvet Island
- 39  Brazil
- 40  British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
- 41  Brunei Darussalam[e]
- 42  Bulgaria
- 43  Burkina Faso
- 44  Burundi
- 45  Cabo Verde[f]
- 46  Cambodia
- 47  Cameroon
- 48  Canada
- 49  Cayman Islands (the)
- 50  Central African Republic (the)
- 51  Chad
- 52  Chile
- 53  China
- 54  Christmas Island
- 55  Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- 56  Colombia
- 57  Comoros (the)
- 58  Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
- 59  Congo (the)[g]
- 60  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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For peer review only

- 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

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5 1c. Indian residents, what state do you live in?

- 6  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 7  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 8  IN-AS = Assam
- 9  IN-BR = Bihar
- 10  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 11  IN-GA = Goa
- 12  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 13  IN-HR = Haryana
- 14  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 15  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 16  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 17  IN-KL = Kerala
- 18  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 19  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 20  IN-MN = Manipur
- 21  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 22  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 23  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 24  IN-OR = Odisha
- 25  IN-PB = Punjab
- 26  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 27  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 28  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 29  IN-TG = Telangana
- 30  IN-TR = Tripura
- 31  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 32  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 33  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 34  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 35  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 36  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 37  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 38  IN-DL = Delhi
- 39  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 40  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 41  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 42  IN-PY = Puducherry

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5 2. What country were you born in?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Åland Islands
- 8  Albania
- 9  Algeria
- 10  American Samoa
- 11  Andorra
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
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- 29  Benin
- 30  Bermuda
- 31  Bhutan
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- 35  Saba
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- 37  Botswana
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- Costa Rica
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- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia[i]
- Denmark
- Djibouti
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- Dominican Republic (the)
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- Egypt
- El Salvador

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- Equatorial Guinea
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- 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
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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:

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60**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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. No matter what I do, if I am going to get sick, I will get sick.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Having regular contact with my physician is the best way for me to avoid illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Most things that affect my health happen to me by accident.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Whenever I don't feel well, I should consult a medically trained professional.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I am in control of my health.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. My family has a lot to do with my becoming sick or staying healthy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I get sick, I am to blame.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Luck plays a big part in determining how soon I will recover from an illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Health professionals control my health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. My good health is largely a matter of good fortune.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. The main thing which affects my health is what I myself do	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. If I take care of myself, I can avoid illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Boil water before drinking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Healthy people wearing facemasks in public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Avoiding gatherings with large numbers of people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Using mosquito repellent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Staying home if you are feeling sick	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?**

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

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Dry cough	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vomiting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Nasal congestion/ runny nose	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Rash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?**

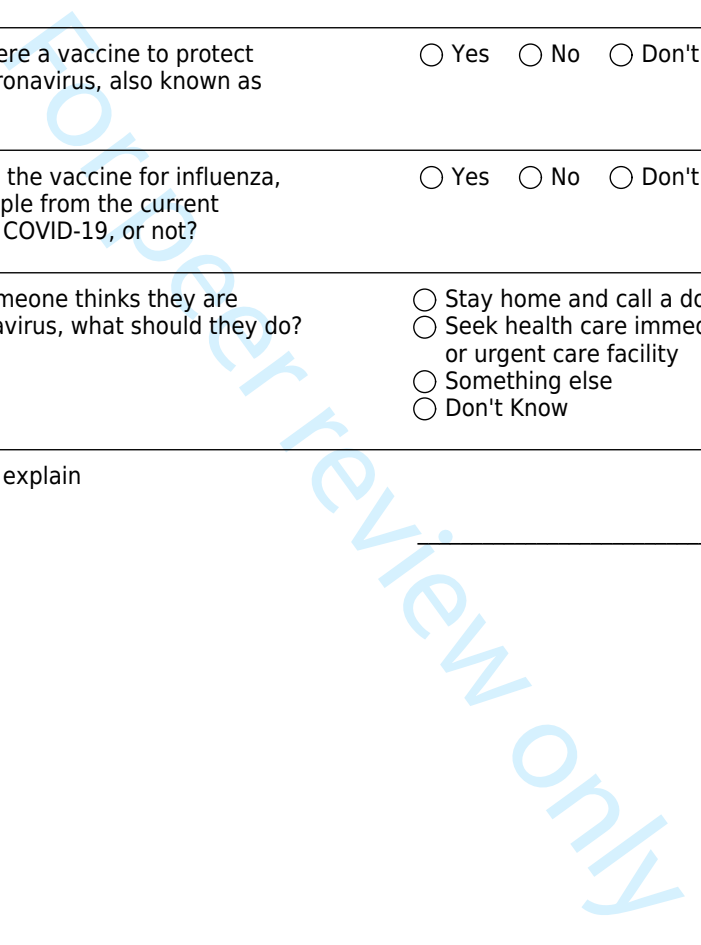
	Yes, higher risk	No, not higher risk	Don't know
a. Children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Pregnant women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. People with chronic health conditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. People in their early 20s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. People with obesity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. People over 60	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 \_\_\_\_\_



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**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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3  
4 **q4. How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action against**  
5 **coronavirus and COVID-19?**

- 6  
7 a. The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)  Not effective at all  
8  Not very effective  
9  Somewhat effective  
10  Very effective

11 a. Please explain:  
12 \_\_\_\_\_  
13  
14

- 15 b. Science (including researchers and analysts)  Not effective at all  
16  Not very effective  
17  Somewhat effective  
18  Very effective

19 b. Please explain:  
20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21  
22

- 23 c. The government (including local and national governments)  Not effective at all  
24  Not very effective  
25  Somewhat effective  
26  Very effective

27 c. Please explain:  
28 \_\_\_\_\_  
29  
30

- 31 d. The educational system (including primary schools, secondary schools, and universities)  Not effective at all  
32  Not very effective  
33  Somewhat effective  
34  Very effective

35 d. Please explain:  
36 \_\_\_\_\_  
37  
38

- 39 e. Local shops and services (including stores, supermarkets, restaurants)  Not effective at all  
40  Not very effective  
41  Somewhat effective  
42  Very effective

43 e. Please explain:  
44 \_\_\_\_\_  
45  
46

- 47 f. Industry (including large employers, factories, manufacturerers)  Not effective at all  
48  Not very effective  
49  Somewhat effective  
50  Very effective

51 f. Please explain:  
52 \_\_\_\_\_  
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3 Page 23

4  
5 g. The press (including reporters, newspapers,  
6 television and visual media)

- 7  Not effective at all
- 8  Not very effective
- 9  Somewhat effective
- 10  Very effective

11 g. Please explain:

12 \_\_\_\_\_

13 h. Social media platforms

- 14  Not effective at all
- 15  Not very effective
- 16  Somewhat effective
- 17  Very effective

18 h. Please explain:

19  
20 \_\_\_\_\_

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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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. You will lose income due to a workplace closure or reduced hours because of coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. That you will become sick with Lyme Disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Your investments such as retirement or college savings will be negatively impacted by coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. That you will become sick with dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. You will put yourself at risk of exposure to coronavirus because you can't afford to stay home and miss work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. You will not be able to afford testing or treatment for coronavirus if you need it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

h. Worried about something else, please explain

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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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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Bought or worn a protective mask	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Stocked up on items such as food and household supplies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Postponed or canceled health care visits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Got extra refills on prescription medication	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Stayed home instead of going to work school, or other regular activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Postponed or canceled a medical procedure or surgery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Canceled plans to attend large gatherings such as concerts or sporting events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Quit my job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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**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

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5 9a. Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?  Test was positive  
6  Test was negative  
7  I don't know yet

8  
9 10. Among those not tested: Have you tried to get tested for coronavirus, or not?  Yes  
10  No  
11  Don't Know

12  
13 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  
14  No  
15  Don't Know

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

17  
18 11. Please explain why you don't think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one. \_\_\_\_\_

19  
20  
21 12. Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?  Yes  
22  No  
23  Don't Know

24  
25 Please explain why you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection? \_\_\_\_\_

26  
27  
28 13. If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?  Yes  
29  No  
30  Don't Know

31  
32 Please explain why you would get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

33  
34 Please explain why you would not get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

35  
36 Please explain why you don't know if you would get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

37  
38  
39 14. Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?  Yes, a family member  
40  Yes, a friend  
41  Yes, a neighbor  
42  Yes, someone else  
43  No  
44  I don't know

45  
46  
47 15. Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?  Yes, a family member  
48  Yes, a friend  
49  Yes, a neighbor  
50  Yes, someone else  
51  No  
52  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

---

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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60**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

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

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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

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

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60**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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. My family really tries to help me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My friends really try to help me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I can talk about my problems with my family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. My family is willing to help me make decisions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I can talk about my problems with my friends.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**Section 8: Health Questions**

9 1. Would you say in general your health is

- Excellent  
 Very good  
 Good  
 Fair  
 Poor

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

---

(number of days)

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

---

(number of days)

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

---

(number of days)

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

- Yes  
 No  
 Don't Know

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

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

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

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

40 8. Would you like to become pregnant or have a child  
41 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

---

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**Section 10: Demographic Questions**2  
3  
4  
5  
6 1. What is your current age, in years?

\_\_\_\_\_

7  
8  
9 2. How would you describe your ethnic background?

\_\_\_\_\_

10  
11  
12  
13 4. Do you consider yourself any of the following?  
14 (check all that apply)

- 
- Mexican
- 
- 
- Puerto Rican
- 
- 
- Cuban

15  
16  
17 4a. If you consider yourself part of another  
18 Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity other than those listed  
19 above, please describe:

\_\_\_\_\_

20  
21 4b. I do not consider myself Hispanic or Latinx

- 
- True
- 
- 
- False

22  
23  
24 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.)

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

	Yes	No	Choose not to answer
a. Christian	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Jewish (Judaism)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Muslim	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Buddhist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Hindu	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Atheist (do not believe in God)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Don't Know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?

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

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.

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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Page 38

**Section 11: Final Question**

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

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Page 39

**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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Page 1

# 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

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8 SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

9 Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology

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13 **Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de**  
14 **opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva Pressman, MD**15  
16 Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de  
17 Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.18 El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas  
19 relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores  
20 que podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias  
21 con respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas  
22 demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.23 Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede acceder  
24 por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 20 y 40 minutos. Estimamos que  
25 aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.26 Los riesgos de participación son mínimos. Algunas de las preguntas podrían molestarlo o ponerlo incómodo. Puede  
27 saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán  
28 transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios  
29 de esta encuesta.

30 No recibirá compensación por participar en esta encuesta.

31 La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los  
32 resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas  
33 específicas que respondieron.34 **Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria.** No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de  
35 completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que  
36 no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.37 Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por  
38 correo electrónico a [tim\\_dye@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu).39 La Universidad de Rochester está recibiendo un pago de la Fundación Mae Stone Goode por realizar este estudio de  
40 investigación.41 Por favor, comuníquese con University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board en 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU  
42 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

- 43
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- 44
- Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de  
45 investigación;
  - Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.
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53 RSRB STUDY00004825  
54 Version Date: April 28, 2020

55 RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

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Page 3

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Information  
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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 15 y 25 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](mailto: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

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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**

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Page 6

5 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
- 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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- Filipinas (el)
- Finlandia
- Francia [l]
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- 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
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- Kuwait
- Lesoto
- Letonia
- Líbano
- Liberia
- Libia

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- Luxemburgo
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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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- 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

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Vive en otro país, especifica:

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Page 10

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5 1b. Si es residente de Estados Unidos, ¿en qué  
6 Estado vive?

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  - 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
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  - Pennsylvania
  - Rhode Island
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  - Virginia
  - Washington
  - West Virginia
  - Wisconsin
  - Wyoming

1 Confidential

Page 11

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5 1c. Si es residente de la India, ¿en qué Estado  
6 vive?

- 7  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 8  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 9  IN-AS = Assam
- 10  IN-BR = Bihar
- 11  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 12  IN-GA = Goa
- 13  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 14  IN-HR = Haryana
- 15  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 16  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 17  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 18  IN-KL = Kerala
- 19  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 20  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 21  IN-MN = Manipur
- 22  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 23  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 24  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 25  IN-OR = Odisha
- 26  IN-PB = Punjab
- 27  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 28  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 29  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 30  IN-TG = Telangana
- 31  IN-TR = Tripura
- 32  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 33  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 34  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 35  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 36  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 37  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 38  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 39  IN-DL = Delhi
- 40  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 41  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 42  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 43  IN-PY = Puducherry

1 Confidential

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5 2. ¿En qué país nació?

- 6  Afganistán
- 7  Albania
- 8  Alemania
- 9  Andorra
- 10  Angola
- 11  Anguila
- 12  Antártida [a]
- 13  Antigua y Barbuda
- 14  Arabia Saudita
- 15  Argelia
- 16  Argentina
- 17  Armenia
- 18  Aruba
- 19  Australia [b]
- 20  Austria
- 21  Azerbaiyán
- 22  Bahamas (el)
- 23  Bahrein
- 24  Bangladesh
- 25  Barbados
- 26  Bélgica
- 27  Belice
- 28  Benin
- 29  Bielorrusia
- 30  Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- 31  Bonaire
- 32  Bosnia y Herzegovina
- 33  Botsuana
- 34  Brasil
- 35  Brunei Darussalam [e]
- 36  Bulgaria
- 37  Burkina Faso
- 38  Burundi
- 39  Bután
- 40  Cabo Verde [f]
- 41  Camboya
- 42  Camerún
- 43  Canadá
- 44  Chad
- 45  Chequia [i]
- 46  Chile
- 47  China
- 48  Chipre
- 49  Colombia
- 50  Comoras (las)
- 51  Congo (el) [g]
- 52  Congo (la República Democrática del)
- 53  Corea (la República de) [p]
- 54  Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
- 55  Costa de Marfil [h]
- 56  Costa Rica
- 57  Croacia
- 58  Cuba
- 59  Curagao
- 60  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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For peer review only

- 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

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Nació en otro país, especifique:

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

1 *Confidential*2  
3 *Page 17*

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

2 Page 18

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4 **Sección 3 - Creencias con respecto al coronavirus**5  
6  
7 **1. Según sus conocimientos, ¿los expertos de salud pública han recomendado estas acciones**  
8 **como una manera de ayudar a detener la propagación del coronavirus?**  
9

	Sí, recomendado	No, no se recomienda	No sabe
13 a. Lavado de manos frecuente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14 b. Hervir agua antes de beberla	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15 c. Que las personas saludables 16 usen mascarillas en público	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17 d. Evitar reuniones con muchas 18 personas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19 e. Usar repelente para 20 mosquitos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21 f. Quedarse en casa si se siente 22 enfermo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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25 g. Otras recomendaciones  
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5 **2. Según sus conocimientos, ¿cuáles de las siguientes son maneras en las que se transmite o propaga el coronavirus?**

6

	Sí, se transmite de esta manera	No, no se transmite de esta manera	No sabe
7			
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21 e. ¿De qué otra manera se contagia o propaga el coronavirus? Por favor, explique

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Tos seca	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vómitos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestión nasal/goteo nasal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Sarpullido	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

f. Otros síntomas (describir, por favor:)

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Confidential

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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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Mujeres embarazadas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personas con condiciones de salud crónicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Personas de entre 20 y 29 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Personas con obesidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Personas mayores de 60 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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60**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?**

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:

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1 Confidential

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

- 7  Para nada eficaz
- 8  No muy eficaz
- 9  Algo eficaz
- 10  Muy eficaz

11 g. Por favor, explique:

12  
13 h. Plataformas de redes sociales

- 14  Para nada eficaz
- 15  No muy eficaz
- 16  Algo eficaz
- 17  Muy eficaz

18 h. Por favor, explique:

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Confidential

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Perderá ingresos debido al cierre de su lugar de trabajo o debido a la reducción de horas a causa del coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Contraer la Enfermedad de Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Sus inversiones como los ahorros para el retiro o la universidad se verán afectadas por el coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Contraer dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Se pondrá en riesgo de exposición al coronavirus porque no puede darse el lujo de quedarse en casa y faltar al trabajo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. No podrá pagar las pruebas o el tratamiento para el coronavirus si lo necesita	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

h. Le preocupa otra cosa, por favor, explique

- 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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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Compró o usó una mascarilla de protección	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Se abasteció de artículos como alimentos y suministros para el hogar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Pospuso o canceló visitas de atención médica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Obtuvo recargas adicionales para los medicamentos recetados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Se quedó en casa en lugar de ir a trabajar, a la escuela o a otras actividades regulares	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Pospuso o canceló un procedimiento médico o cirugía	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Canceló planes para asistir a reuniones con muchas personas como conciertos o eventos deportivos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Renunció a su trabajo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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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

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5 9a. Entre los evaluados: ¿cuál fue el resultado de la prueba para detectar el coronavirus?  La prueba fue positiva  
6  La prueba fue negativa  
7  Aún no sabe

8  
9 10. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Ha intentado ser evaluado para detectar el coronavirus, o no?  Sí  
10  No  
11  No sabe

12  
13 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  
14  No  
15  No sabe

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

17  
18  
19 11. Por favor, explique por qué no cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita. \_\_\_\_\_

20  
21  
22  
23 12. ¿Cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección por coronavirus?  Sí  
24  No  
25  No sabe

26  
27  
28 Por favor, explique por qué cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección del coronavirus \_\_\_\_\_

29  
30  
31 13. Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna?  Sí  
32  No  
33  No sabe

34  
35 Por favor, explique ¿por qué se pondría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible? \_\_\_\_\_

36  
37  
38 Por favor, explique ¿por qué no se daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible \_\_\_\_\_

39  
40  
41 Por favor, explique ¿por qué no sabe si daría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible \_\_\_\_\_

42  
43  
44 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  
45  Sí, un amigo  
46  Sí, un vecino  
47  Sí, otra persona  
48  No  
49  No sé

50  
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53 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  
54  Sí, un amigo  
55  Sí, un vecino  
56  Sí, otra persona  
57  No  
58  No sé  
59  
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5 16. ¿Las personas hablan mal o chismean sobre otras  
6 personas con las que viven, que han tenido o se cree  
7 que tienen la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)?

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

8  
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10  
11 17. ¿Las personas que han tenido la infección del  
12 coronavirus (o COVID-19) pierden el respeto o el  
13 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

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

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60**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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que no podía controlar las cosas importantes en su vida?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió nervioso y "estresado"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió confiado sobre su habilidad para manejar sus problemas personales?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las cosas le iban bien?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se dio cuenta que no podía lidiar con todas las cosas que debía hacer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia ha podido controlar las irritaciones en su vida?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que tenía control sobre las cosas?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se enojó por cosas que estaban fuera de su control?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las dificultades se acumulaban y no podía superarlas?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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**Sección 7 - Apoyo social**

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

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

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60**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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4 **6. ¿Cuál es su religión actual, si es religioso? Marque todas las que correspondan**

	Sí	No	Prefiero no contestar
6 a. Cristiano	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7 b. Judío (judaísmo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8 c. Musulmán	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9 d. Budista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 e. Hindú	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11 f. Ateo (no cree en Dios)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12 g. Otro	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13 h. No sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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18 6g. Otra religión, especifique

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22 7. Si vive en Estados Unidos, identifique su  
23 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

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

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

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

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

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

39 Con problemas de audición: Persona que tiene una  
40 pérdida parcial

41 de la audición;

42 sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición;

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

45 la cultura de los Sordos;

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

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51 9. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe  
52 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

For peer review only



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Confidential

**Sección 11: Pregunta final**

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

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Page 40

**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/>

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Confidential

Page 1

# 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 !

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LANGUAGE

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For peer review only

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Page 2

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology



**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 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 pourrions 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](mailto: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

1 Confidential

Page 3

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12/04/2020 9:12am

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Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation  
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Si vous avez des questions concernant cette recherche,  
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Oui

No



1 Confidential

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**Section 1 : Questions relatives au pays**

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Page 8

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5 1. Dans quel pays vivez-vous ?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Afrique du Sud
- 8  Albanie
- 9  Algérie
- 10  Allemagne
- 11  Andorre
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctique [a]
- 15  Antigua-et-Barbuda
- 16  Arabie saoudite
- 17  Argentin
- 18  Arménie
- 19  Aruba
- 20  Australie [b]
- 21  Autriche
- 22  Azerbaïdjan
- 23  Bahamas (la)
- 24  Bahrain
- 25  Bangladesh
- 26  Barbade
- 27  Belgique
- 28  Belize
- 29  Bénin
- 30  Bhutan
- 31  Biélorussie
- 32  Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Bosnie-herzégovine
- 35  Botswana
- 36  Brésil
- 37  Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- 38  Bulgarie
- 39  Burkina faso
- 40  Burundi
- 41  Cambodge
- 42  Cameroun
- 43  Canada
- 44  Cap-Vert [f]
- 45  Chili
- 46  Chine
- 47  Chypre
- 48  Colombie
- 49  Comores (las)
- 50  Congo (le) [g]
- 51  Congo (République démocratique du)
- 52  Corée (République de) [p]
- 53  Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- 54  Costa rica
- 55  Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- 56  Croatie
- 57  Cuba
- 58  Curaçao
- 59  Danemark
- 60  Djibouti
- Dominique
- 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]
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- Indonésie
- Irak
- Iran (République islamique d')
- Irlande
- Islande
- Israël
- Italie
- Jamaïque
- Jan mayen
- Japon
- Jersey
- Jordanie
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Koweït
- 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

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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

1 Confidential

Page 13

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5 1c. Pour les résidents de l'Inde, dans quel État  
6 vivez-vous ?

- 7  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 8  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 9  IN-AS = Assam
- 10  IN-BR = Bihar
- 11  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 12  IN-GA = Goa
- 13  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 14  IN-HR = Haryana
- 15  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 16  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 17  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 18  IN-KL = Kerala
- 19  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 20  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 21  IN-MN = Manipur
- 22  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 23  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 24  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 25  IN-OR = Odisha
- 26  IN-PB = Punjab
- 27  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 28  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 29  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 30  IN-TG = Telangana
- 31  IN-TR = Tripura
- 32  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 33  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 34  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 35  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 36  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 37  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 38  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 39  IN-DL = Delhi
- 40  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 41  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 42  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 43  IN-PY = Puducherry

1 Confidential

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5 2. Quel est votre pays de naissance ?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Afrique du Sud
- 8  Albanie
- 9  Algérie
- 10  Allemagne
- 11  Andorre
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctique [a]
- 15  Antigua-et-Barbuda
- 16  Arabie saoudite
- 17  Argentin
- 18  Arménie
- 19  Aruba
- 20  Australie [b]
- 21  Autriche
- 22  Azerbaïdjan
- 23  Bahamas (la)
- 24  Bahrain
- 25  Bangladesh
- 26  Barbade
- 27  Belgique
- 28  Belize
- 29  Bénin
- 30  Bhutan
- 31  Biélorussie
- 32  Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Bosnie-herzégovine
- 35  Botswana
- 36  Brésil
- 37  Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- 38  Bulgarie
- 39  Burkina faso
- 40  Burundi
- 41  Cambodge
- 42  Cameroun
- 43  Canada
- 44  Cap-Vert [f]
- 45  Chili
- 46  Chine
- 47  Chypre
- 48  Colombie
- 49  Comores (las)
- 50  Congo (le) [g]
- 51  Congo (République démocratique du)
- 52  Corée (République de) [p]
- 53  Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- 54  Costa rica
- 55  Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- 56  Croatie
- 57  Cuba
- 58  Curaçao
- 59  Danemark
- 60  Djibouti
- Dominique
- 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
- Guadelupe
- 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
- Koweït
- 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
- Tunisie
- Turkmenistan
- Turquie
- Tuvalu
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
- Vietnam [ae]
- Wallis et Futuna
- Yémen
- Zambie
- Zimbabwe
- Un autre

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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 avec 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Quoi que je fasse, si je dois tomber malade, je tomberai malade.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Être en contact régulier avec mon médecin est le meilleur moyen de ne pas tomber malade.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. La plupart des éléments qui ont une influence sur ma santé se produisent par hasard.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Lorsque je ne me sens pas bien, je dois consulter un professionnel de la santé qualifié.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Je contrôle ma santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Ma famille exerce une forte influence sur mon état de santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Lorsque je tombe malade, c'est de ma faute.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. La chance joue un grand rôle dans la vitesse à laquelle je me rétablis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Les professionnels de la santé contrôlent mon état de santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Si je suis en bonne santé, c'est surtout une question de chance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Le facteur qui a le plus d'influence sur ma santé est ce que je fais.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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- 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. Quoique 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.

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2 Page 20

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4 **Section 3 - Croyances relatives au coronavirus**5  
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7 **1. Selon vous, les experts de la santé publique ont-ils recommandé ces mesures pour ralentir**  
8 **la propagation du coronavirus ?**  
9

	Oui, recommandé	Non, pas recommandé	Je ne sais pas
10 11 12 13 a. Se laver fréquemment les mains	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14 15 b. Faire bouillir l'eau avant de la boire	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16 17 c. Faire porter des masques aux personnes en bonne santé en public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18 19 d. Éviter les grands rassemblements de personnes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20 21 e. Utiliser de l'antimoustique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22 23 f. Rester chez soi si l'on se sent malade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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28 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Toucher des surfaces contenant de petites quantités de fluides corporels d'une personne infectée	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Se faire piquer par un moustique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Par voie génétique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Toux sèche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vomissements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestion nasale/nez qui coule	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Éruptions cutanées	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Femmes enceintes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personnes atteintes de problèmes médicaux chroniques	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Personnes âgées d'une vingtaine d'années	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Personnes obèses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Personnes de plus de 60 ans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 ?

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 ?**

7 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

11 a. Veuillez expliquer :

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

- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

21 b. Veuillez expliquer :

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

- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

29 c. Veuillez expliquer :

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33 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

37 d. Veuillez expliquer :

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

- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

46 e. Veuillez expliquer :

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

- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

54 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 :

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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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vous contractez la maladie de Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Le coronavirus a des répercussions négatives sur vos investissements, notamment votre épargne-pension ou épargne-études	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Vous contractez la dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Vous vous exposez au coronavirus, car vous ne pouvez pas vous permettre de rester chez vous et de vous absenter du travail	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Vous ne pouvez pas financièrement vous permettre de vous faire dépister ou traiter en cas de besoin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Acheter ou porter un masque de protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Faire des provisions d'articles tels que de la nourriture ou des produits ménagers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Reporter ou annuler des rendez-vous médicaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Faire des réserves de médicaments sur ordonnance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Rester chez vous au lieu de vous rendre à l'école, au travail ou à d'autres activités habituelles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reporter ou annuler une procédure médicale ou chirurgicale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Annuler votre participation à de grands rassemblements tels que des concerts ou des événements sportifs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Démissionner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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4  
5 9a. Parmi les personnes dépistées : quel a été le  
6 résultat du test ?

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

7  
8  
9 10. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : avez-vous  
10 tenté d'effectuer un test de dépistage du  
11 coronavirus ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

12  
13 11. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : Pensez-vous  
14 que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du  
15 coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

16  
17 11. Veuillez nous expliquer où vous pensez que vous  
18 pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du  
19 coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

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20  
21 11. Veuillez nous expliquer pourquoi vous pensez que  
22 vous ne pourriez pas effectuer de test de dépistage  
23 du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

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24  
25 12. Pensez-vous être - ou avoir récemment été -  
26 infecté(e) par le coronavirus ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

27  
28 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous pensez être - ou  
29 avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le  
30 coronavirus

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31  
32 13. S'il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter  
33 le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

34  
35 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous vous feriez vacciner  
36 s'il existait un vaccin.

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37  
38 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne vous feriez pas  
39 vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

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40  
41 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne savez pas si vous  
42 feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

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43  
44 14. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne  
45 infectée par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez  
46 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

47  
48 15. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne  
49 décédée d'une infection au coronavirus (ou  
50 COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui  
51 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**

11 1. Possédez-vous une voiture ?  Oui  
12  Non  
13  Je préfère ne pas répondre

15 2. Possédez-vous une habitation ?  Oui  
16  Non  
17  Je préfère ne pas répondre

19 3. Êtes-vous le parent ou le tuteur d'un enfant de  
20 moins de 18 ans qui vit dans votre ménage ?  Oui  
21  Non  
22  Je ne sais pas

23 4. L'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a-t-elle  
24 été fermée pendant une quelconque période en  
25 raison du coronavirus ?  Oui  
26  Non  
27  Je ne sais pas

28 5. Si l'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a été  
29 fermée pendant au moins deux semaines en raison du  
30 coronavirus, dans quelle mesure vous a-t-il été  
31 difficile de trouver une solution de garde alternative ?  
32  Très difficile  
33  Assez difficile  
34  Pas très difficile  
35  Pas difficile du tout

32 6. Si vous deviez rester chez vous en raison de  
33 mesures de quarantaine ou de la fermeture de votre  
34 école ou lieu de travail, pourriez-vous continuer à  
35 remplir vos fonctions, même en partie ?  Oui  
36  Non  
37  Ne s'applique pas  
38  Je ne sais pas

37 6. Veuillez expliquer comment vous pourriez continuer  
38 à remplir vos fonctions, au moins en partie  
39 \_\_\_\_\_

41 6. Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne pourriez pas  
42 continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie  
43 \_\_\_\_\_

44 7. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage travaillez-vous  
45 dans un cadre médical, comme le cabinet d'un  
46 médecin, une clinique, un hôpital, une maison de  
47 retraite ou le cabinet d'un dentiste ? (Cochez toutes  
48 les réponses qui s'appliquent)  Oui, moi  
 Oui, un membre de mon ménage  
 Non, personne  
 Je ne sais pas

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

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

56 10. Avez-vous des enfants à charge ?  Oui  
57  Non  
58  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

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

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60**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 ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé ne pas être capable de contrôler les éléments importants de votre vie ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) nerveux(-se) et stressé(e) ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous eu confiance en votre capacité à gérer vos problèmes personnels ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous senti que les choses allaient dans votre sens ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) débordé(e) par toutes les choses que vous deviez faire ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pu contrôler les désagréments de votre vie ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé contrôler la situation ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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 ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Un être cher me permet de partager mes joies et mes peines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Ma famille fait tout pour m'aider.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Ma famille me fournit le soutien émotionnel dont j'ai besoin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Un être cher me fournit tout le réconfort dont j'ai besoin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Mes amis font tout pour m'aider.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Je peux compter sur mes amis quand les choses vont mal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec ma famille.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. J'ai des amis qui me permettent de partager mes joies et mes peines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. J'ai la chance d'avoir un être cher qui se soucie de mes sentiments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Ma famille essaie de m'aider à prendre des décisions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec mes amis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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4 **Section 8 : Questions relatives à la santé**

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

- 10  Excellent  
11  Très bon  
12  Bon  
13  Assez bon  
14  Mauvais

15 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 ?

16 \_\_\_\_\_  
17 ((nombre de jours))

18 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 ?

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 ((nombre de jours))

21 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 ?

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 ((nombre de jours))

24 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 ?

- 25  Oui  
26  Non  
27  Je ne sais pas

28 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)

- 29  Oui, moi  
30  Oui, un membre de mon ménage  
31  Non, personne  
32  Je ne sais pas

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

- 34  Je suis actuellement enceinte  
35  Ma partenaire est actuellement enceinte  
36  Ni ma partenaire ni moi ne sommes actuellement enceintes

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

- 38  Oui  
39  Non  
40  Je ne sais pas

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 :

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4 **Section 10 : Questions à caractère démographique**

5  
6 1. En années, quel âge avez-vous actuellement ?

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8  
9 2. Comment décririez-vous vos origines ethniques ?

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11  
12  
13 4. Vous considérez-vous de l'une des origines  
14 suivantes ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui  
15 s'appliquent)

- Mexicaine
- Portoricaine
- Cubaine

16  
17 4a. Si vous vous considérez comme faisant partie  
18 d'une autre ethnie hispanique ou latine que celles  
19 énumérées ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

\_\_\_\_\_

20  
21 4b. Je ne me considère pas comme d'origine hispanique  
22 ou latine

- Vrai
- Faux

23  
24 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Judaïsme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Islam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Bouddhisme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Hindouisme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Athéisme (je ne crois pas en Dieu)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Autre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Je ne sais pas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 ?

- Entendant/non-sourd  
 Malentendant  
 sourd  
 Sourd  
 SourdAveugle

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

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

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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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Page 42

**Section 11 : Dernière question**

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

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Page 43

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4 **Section 12 : Qualité de l'enquête**5  
6  
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8  
9 **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.**10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16 1. En général, les questions de l'enquête étaient  
17 >. Autrement dit, vous n'avez pas dû lire plusieurs  
18 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

19  
20  
21  
22 2. Certaines questions spécifiques étaient-elles  
23 particulièrement difficiles à comprendre ? Si oui,  
24 veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que  
25 possible)26  
27 3. En règle générale, la signification des  
28 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

29  
30  
31  
32 4. Certaines questions manquaient-elles de clarté ?  
33 Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi  
34 précisément que possible)

- Oui  Non

35  
36 4a. Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi  
37 précisément que possible)38  
39  
40 5. Les échelles utilisées pour répondre aux  
41 questions étaient adéquates. Autrement dit, selon  
42 vous, les échelles fournies vous permettaient-elles  
43 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

44  
45 6. Selon vous, certaines questions étaient-elles  
46 rédigées de manière à ce qu'il n'y ait qu'une  
47 SEULE réponse ÉVIDENTE pour vous ?

- Oui  
 No

48  
49 6b. Veuillez expliquer :50  
51  
52  
53 N'hésitez pas à indiquer tout autre commentaire au  
54 sujet de cette étude

55 ( )

56  
57 Pour plus d'informations au sujet du coronavirus et du COVID-19, rendez-vous sur58 <https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus>59 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>60 <https://www.cdc.gov/>

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<https://www.who.int/>

Merci!

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Page 1

# Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus

Benvenuto! Con la presente ti invitiamo a partecipare a un sondaggio epidemiologico globale condotto dall'Università di Rochester, in modo da consentirci una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus, il COVID-19, e altre malattie infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Se hai più di 18 anni e sei in grado di rispondere al sondaggio in italiano, puoi cominciare qui sotto!

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Language

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology

**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](mailto: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.

RSRB STUDY00004825  
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020



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Page 3

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## 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.

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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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4 Page 4

5 **Sezione 1: domande sulla nazionalità**

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Page 5

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5 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
- 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 (Ia)
- 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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- 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

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- Sierra Leone
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  - 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

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42 Se risiedi in un altro paese, per favore specifica  
43 quale

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5 1b. Se sei residente negli Stati Uniti, in quale stato  
6 vivi?

- 7  New York
- 8  Alabama
- 9  Alaska
- 10  Arizona
- 11  Arkansas
- 12  California
- 13  Colorado
- 14  Connecticut
- 15  Delaware
- 16  Florida
- 17  Georgia
- 18  Hawaii
- 19  Idaho
- 20  Illinois
- 21  Indiana
- 22  Iowa
- 23  Kansas
- 24  Kentucky
- 25  Louisiana
- 26  Maine
- 27  Maryland
- 28  Massachusetts
- 29  Michigan
- 30  Minnesota
- 31  Mississippi
- 32  Missouri
- 33  Montana
- 34  Nebraska
- 35  Nevada
- 36  New Hampshire
- 37  New Jersey
- 38  New Mexico
- 39  North Carolina
- 40  North Dakota
- 41  Ohio
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- 47  South Dakota
- 48  Tennessee
- 49  Texas
- 50  Utah
- 51  Vermont
- 52  Virginia
- 53  Washington
- 54  West Virginia
- 55  Wisconsin
- 56  Wyoming

1 Confidential

Page 10

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5 1c. Se risiedi in India, in quale stato vivi?

- 6  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 7  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 8  IN-AS = Assam
- 9  IN-BR = Bihar
- 10  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 11  IN-GA = Goa
- 12  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 13  IN-HR = Haryana
- 14  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 15  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 16  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 17  IN-KL = Kerala
- 18  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 19  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 20  IN-MN = Manipur
- 21  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 22  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 23  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 24  IN-OR = Odisha
- 25  IN-PB = Punjab
- 26  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 27  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 28  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 29  IN-TG = Telangana
- 30  IN-TR = Tripura
- 31  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 32  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 33  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 34  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 35  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 36  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 37  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 38  IN-DL = Delhi
- 39  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 40  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 41  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 42  IN-PY = Puducherry



1 Confidential

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5 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 (Ia)
- 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

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- 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

41  
42 Se sei nato in un altro paese, per favore specifica  
43 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Indipendentemente da quello che faccio, se devo ammalarmi, mi ammalerò.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Fissare controlli regolari con il mio medico è il modo migliore per evitare di ammalarmi.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. La maggior parte delle cose che incidono sulla mia salute capitano per caso.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Ogni volta che non mi sento bene, ritengo giusto consultare un professionista specializzato in campo medico.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Sono io che ho il controllo sulla mia salute.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Per molti versi, il fatto che io possa ammalarmi o rimanere sano dipende dalla mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Quando mi ammalo, è per colpa mia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. La velocità con cui mi ristabilisco da una malattia dipende in gran parte dalla fortuna.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Gli operatori sanitari hanno il controllo della mia salute	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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3 Page 16

- 4 11. La mia buona salute è in
- 5 gran parte una questione di
- 6 fortuna.
- 7
- 8 12. Più di ogni altra cosa è ciò
- 9 che faccio ad avere il maggiore
- 10 impatto sulla mia salute.
- 11
- 12 13. Se ho cura di me stesso,
- 13 posso evitare di ammalarmi.
- 14
- 15 14. Di solito guarisco dalle
- 16 malattie perché altre persone
- 17 (ad esempio medici, infermieri,
- 18 familiari, amici) si sono prese
- 19 cura di me.
- 20
- 21 15. Indipendentemente da ciò
- 22 che faccio, tendo ad ammalarmi
- 23 molto facilmente.
- 24
- 25 16. Se è scritto che resterò sano,
- 26 non mi ammalerò.
- 27
- 28 17. Se farò le cose giuste,
- 29 resterò in salute.
- 30
- 31 18. Per quanto riguarda la mia
- 32 salute, faccio soltanto ciò che mi
- 33 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Bollire l'acqua prima di berla	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Le persone sane devono indossare la mascherina in pubblico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Evitare assembramenti con un grande numero di persone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Utilizzare il repellente per le zanzare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Restare a casa se ci si sente male	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<hr/>			
g. Altre raccomandazioni			
<hr/>			

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Toccando le superfici sulle quali sono presenti piccole quantità di fluidi corporei appartenenti a una persona infetta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Attraverso le punture di zanzara	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Attraverso i geni/la genetica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

e. In quali altri modi si trasmette o si diffonde il coronavirus? Per piacere, motiva la risposta

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Tosse secca	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vomito	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestione nasale/naso che cola	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Eruzione cutanea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

f. Altri sintomi (si prega di descriverli:)

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Donne in gravidanza	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Persone affette da patologie croniche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Persone che hanno da poco superato i 20 anni	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Persone obese	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Persone oltre i 60 anni	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**

6 1. Pensi di avere informazioni sufficienti sulle modalità per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?  Sì  No  Non saprei

10 2. Che cosa stai facendo per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?  
\_\_\_\_\_

14 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

18 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?**2  
3  
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7 a. Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali,  
8 ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori  
9 sanitari)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
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- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- Molto efficace

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12 a. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
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14 \_\_\_\_\_15  
16 b. La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e  
17 analisti)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- 
- Molto efficace

18  
19  
20 b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
21  
22 \_\_\_\_\_23  
24 c. Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e  
25 regionali)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- Molto efficace

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27  
28 c. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
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30 \_\_\_\_\_31  
32 d. Il sistema educativo (comprese scuole primarie,  
33 secondarie e università)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
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- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- Molto efficace

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36 d. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
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38 \_\_\_\_\_39  
40 e. Rivenditori al dettaglio e servizi locali (inclusi  
41 negozi, supermercati, ristoranti)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
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- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- Molto efficace

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43  
44 e. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
45  
46 \_\_\_\_\_47  
48 f. Le imprese (compresi grande industria, fabbriche,  
49 produttori)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
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- Non molto efficace
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- Abbastanza efficace
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- Molto efficace

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52 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Subirai una contrazione del reddito perché perderai il posto di lavoro o dovrai fare orari ridotti a causa del coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Potresti contrarre la malattia di Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Il coronavirus avrà un impatto negativo sui tuoi investimenti, per esempio la pensione o i fondi accantonati per gli studi universitari/il college	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Potresti contrarre la febbre dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Ti esporrai al rischio di contrarre il coronavirus perché non potrai permetterti di restare a casa senza lavorare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Non potrai permetterti di effettuare il test o i trattamenti per il coronavirus se dovessero rendersi necessari	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Ho acquistato una mascherina protettiva	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Ho fatto scorta di prodotti, per esempio alimentari e articoli per la casa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Ho rimandato o annullato visite mediche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Ho fatto scorta dei farmaci con obbligo di ricetta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Sono rimasto a casa anziché recarmi al lavoro, a scuola o a svolgere le mie abituali attività	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Ho rimandato o annullato un intervento medico o un'operazione chirurgica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Ho annullato i progetti di partecipare a eventi in luoghi affollati, per esempio concerti o manifestazioni sportive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Mi sono licenziato	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6b. Per favore, aggiungi qualsiasi ulteriore spiegazione o dettaglio riguardo alle voci sopra elencate

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60**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 \_\_\_\_\_

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



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5 9a. Per coloro che si sono sottoposti al test: qual è stato il risultato del test per il coronavirus?  Il test è risultato positivo  
6  Il test è risultato negativo  
7  Sono in attesa dell'esito del test

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9 10. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: hai cercato di sottoposti al test per il coronavirus oppure no?  Sì  
10  No  
11  Non saprei

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13 11. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: pensi che riusciresti a sottoposti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno oppure no?  Sì  
14  No  
15  Non saprei

16  
17 11. Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non pensi che riusciresti a sottoposti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno \_\_\_\_\_

18 No translation provided

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25 12. Ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus?  Sì  
26  No  
27  Non saprei

28 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus \_\_\_\_\_

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32 13. Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?  Sì  
33  No  
34  Non saprei

35 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_

36 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_

37 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non sai se ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_

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44 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  
45  Sì, un amico  
46  Sì, un vicino di casa  
47  Sì, qualcun'altro  
48  No  
49  Non saprei

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53 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  
54  Sì, un amico  
55  Sì, un vicino di casa  
56  Sì, qualcun'altro  
57  No  
58  Non saprei  
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16. Le persone parlano 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

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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 familiare**

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 familiare?  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 familiare 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 familiare? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Quanti adulti di età superiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo familiare, 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):

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5 **Sezione 6: Stress nell'ultimo mese**

	Mai	Quasi mai	Talvolta	Spesso	Molto spesso
6. 1. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei rimasto turbato a causa di un evento inaspettato?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. 2. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non riuscire a tenere sotto controllo gli aspetti importanti della tua vita?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. 3. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito nervoso e "stressato"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. 4. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito sicuro nella gestione dei tuoi problemi personali?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. 5. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che tutto andasse per il verso giusto?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. 6. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non avere la forza di affrontare tutte le cose che avevi da fare?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. 7. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei riuscito a mantenere sotto controllo le seccature nella tua vita?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. 8. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di avere il controllo della situazione?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. 9. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei arrabbiato a causa di eventi al di fuori del tuo controllo?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Posso contare su una persona speciale con la quale condividere gioie e dolori.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. La mia famiglia si adopera lealmente per darmi una mano.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Traggo tutto il sostegno e l'aiuto emozionale di cui ho bisogno dalla mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è per me una grande fonte di conforto.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I miei amici si adoperano lealmente per darmi una mano	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Quando le cose vanno male posso contare sui miei amici.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con la mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Posso contare su alcuni amici con i quali condividere gioie e dolori.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Nella mia vita posso contare su una persona speciale che ha a cuore i miei sentimenti.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. La mia famiglia è disposta ad aiutarmi a prendere decisioni.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con i miei amici.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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4 **Sezione 8 - Domande sulla salute**

5  
6 1. In generale come definiresti la tua salute

- 7  Eccellente  
8  Molto buona  
9  Buona  
10  Discreta  
11  Cagionevole

12 2. Considerando ora la tua salute fisica, che  
13 comprende le malattie fisiche e le lesioni, per quanti  
14 giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

15 3. Considerando ora la tua salute mentale, che  
16 comprende lo stress, la depressione e i problemi  
17 emozionali, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai  
18 goduto di buona salute?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

19 4. All'incirca per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 la  
20 cattiva salute fisica o mentale ti ha impedito di  
21 svolgere le tue abituali occupazioni, come prenderti  
22 cura di te stesso, lavorare o svolgere attività  
23 ricreative?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

24 5. Negli ultimi 12 mesi c'è stata un'occasione nella  
25 quale avresti avuto bisogno di assistenza sanitaria  
26 (per esempio un consulto medico) e non hai potuto  
27 permetterlo per il costo eccessivo?

- 28  Sì  
29  No  
30  Non saprei

31 6. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo familiare  
32 soffre di una patologia grave, per esempio pressione  
33 alta, cardiopatia, disturbi polmonari, cancro o  
34 diabete? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

- 35  Sì, io  
36  Sì, un membro della mia famiglia  
37  No, nessuno  
38  Non saprei

39 7. Quali delle seguenti voci è pertinente al tuo caso

- 40  Sono attualmente in gravidanza  
41  Il mio partner è attualmente in gravidanza  
42  Né io né il mio partner siamo attualmente in  
43 gravidanza

44 8. Desidereresti restare incinta o avere un bambino il  
45 prossimo anno?

- 46  Sì  
47  No  
48  Non saprei

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

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### 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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60**6. Qual è la tua religione attuale? Spunta tutte le voci pertinenti**

	Sì	No	Preferisco non rispondere
a. Cristiana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Ebraica (giudaismo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Musulmana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Buddista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Induista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Ateista (non credo in Dio)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Altro	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Non saprei	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?

- Udente/non sordo  
 Duro d'orecchi  
 sordo  
 Sordo  
 Sordocieco

Ai fini del presente studio ti preghiamo di fare riferimento alle seguenti definizioni.

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:

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Confidential

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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1 *Confidential*

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Page 38

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**Sezione 11. Domanda conclusiva**

1. Per favore indica qualsiasi tua eventuale ulteriore riflessione riguardo al coronavirus e al COVID-19

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Page 39

## 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>

projectredcap.org



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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 sectional reporting guidelines, and cite them as:

von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gotsche PC, Vandembroucke JP. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.

	Reporting Item	Page Number
<b>Title and abstract</b>		
Title	<a href="#">#1a</a> Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
Abstract	<a href="#">#1b</a> Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
<b>Introduction</b>		
Background / rationale	<a href="#">#2</a> Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	5-6
Objectives	<a href="#">#3</a> State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	6
<b>Methods</b>		

1	Study design	<a href="#">#4</a>	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7-12
2				
3	Setting	<a href="#">#5</a>	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including	7
4			periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
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6				
7	Eligibility criteria	<a href="#">#6a</a>	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of	7
8			selection of participants.	
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10				
11		<a href="#">#7</a>	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential	8-11
12			confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if	
13			applicable	
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17	Data sources /	<a href="#">#8</a>	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of	8-11
18	measurement		methods of assessment (measurement). Describe	
19			comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one	
20			group. Give information separately for for exposed and	
21			unexposed groups if applicable.	
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25	Bias	<a href="#">#9</a>	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	21
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28	Study size	<a href="#">#10</a>	Explain how the study size was arrived at	10
29				
30	Quantitative	<a href="#">#11</a>	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the	10-11
31	variables		analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen,	
32			and why	
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36	Statistical	<a href="#">#12a</a>	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control	10-11
37	methods		for confounding	
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40	Statistical	<a href="#">#12b</a>	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and	10-11
41	methods		interactions	
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44	Statistical	<a href="#">#12c</a>	Explain how missing data were addressed	10-11
45	methods			
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48	Statistical	<a href="#">#12d</a>	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of	10-11
49	methods		sampling strategy	
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52	Statistical	<a href="#">#12e</a>	Describe any sensitivity analyses	10-11
53	methods			
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56	<b>Results</b>			
57				
58	Participants	<a href="#">#13a</a>	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg	10
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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.

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7	Participants	<a href="#">#13b</a>	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage 12
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9	Participants	<a href="#">#13c</a>	Consider use of a flow diagram 12
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12	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14a</a>	Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, 12-18
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19	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14b</a>	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each 12-18
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23	Outcome data	<a href="#">#15</a>	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. 12-18
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29	Main results	<a href="#">#16a</a>	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder- 12-18
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36	Main results	<a href="#">#16b</a>	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were 12-18
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40	Main results	<a href="#">#16c</a>	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into 12-18
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44	Other analyses	<a href="#">#17</a>	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and 12-18
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48	<b>Discussion</b>		
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50	Key results	<a href="#">#18</a>	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives 19-22
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52	Limitations	<a href="#">#19</a>	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of 19-22
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58	Interpretation	<a href="#">#20</a>	Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, 22
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1 limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies,  
2 and other relevant evidence.  
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4 Generalisability [#21](#) Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study 21  
5 results  
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## 8 Other

### 9 Information

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12 Funding [#22](#) Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the 26  
13 present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which  
14 the present article is based  
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19 CC-BY. This checklist was completed on 31. January 2021 using <https://www.goodreports.org/>, a tool  
20 made by the [EQUATOR Network](#) in collaboration with [Penelope.ai](#)  
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# BMJ Open

## An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and hesitancy in a global sample

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2021-049716.R2
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	09-Oct-2021
Complete List of Authors:	Dye, Timothy ; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology; University of Rochester Medical Center, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry Barbosu, Monica; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology Siddiqi, Shazia; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology Perez Ramos, Jose; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology Murphy, Hannah; University of Rochester Medical Center Alcantara, Lisette; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology Pressman, Eva; University of Rochester Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology
<b>Primary Subject Heading</b>:	Public health
Secondary Subject Heading:	Global health, Health policy, Health services research, Qualitative research, Epidemiology
Keywords:	COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, International health services < HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

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3 **An analytical cross-sectional analysis of science, health care system, and**  
4 **government effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and**  
5 **hesitancy in a global sample**  
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43 society  
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**Abstract:**

Background: Determinants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance are complex; how perceptions of the effectiveness of science, health care, and government impacts personal COVID-19 vaccine acceptance is unclear, despite all three domains providing critical roles in development, funding and provision, and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine.

Objective: To estimate impact of perception of science, health care systems, and government along with sociodemographic, psychosocial, and cultural characteristics on vaccine acceptance.

Design: We conducted a global nested analytical cross-sectional study of the impact of perception that health care, government, and science systems have impacted COVID-19 on vaccine acceptance.

Setting: Global Facebook, Instagram, and Amazon mTURK users from 173 countries.

Participants: 7,411 people aged 18 or over and able to read English, Spanish, Italian, or French.

Measurements: We used chi-square analysis and logistic regression-derived Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals to evaluate the relationship between effectiveness perceptions and vaccine acceptance controlling for other factors. We used Natural Language Processing and thematic analysis to analyze the role of vaccine-related narratives in open-ended explanations of effectiveness.

Results: After controlling for confounding, attitude toward science was a strong predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than other attitudes, demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related variables (aOR: 2.1; 95% CI: 1.8, 2.5). Effectiveness rationales for science effectiveness were dominated by vaccine narratives, which were uncommon in other domains.

Limitations: This study did not include participants from countries where Facebook and Amazon mTurk are not available, and vaccine acceptance reflected intention rather than actual behavior.

Conclusions: As our findings show, vaccine-related issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this perception of science relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.

**ARTICLE SUMMARY**

- Large sample size (n=7,411) with significant global coverage (173 countries)
- Study conducted in four languages (English, Italian, Spanish, French) where SARS-CoV-2 dominated at the time of data collection
- Qualitative and quantitative data integrate to generate key findings
- Recruitment for participation was through social media, which would underrepresent people without internet or without social media presence
- Study was limited to the languages indicated

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## BACKGROUND

Implementation of a vaccination for COVID-19 is a core, essential component of the strategic plan in reducing the future burden of morbidity and mortality due to SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>1</sup> Whether or not people are vaccinated is a complex intersection of personal factors that relate to interest and ability to obtain a vaccine, and to structural-systemic factors that govern access and availability.<sup>2</sup> Public trust underlies much of the personal decision-making in accepting a vaccine. Confidence in accepting vaccination relies on community knowledge and expectation in science to develop and offer a safe and effective vaccine, along with the conviction that the health care system will successfully deliver the vaccine. Trust in science, government, and public health structures to support and promote vaccines encourages access and confidence.<sup>3</sup>

Trust in these systems, however, has proven challenging for many communities, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has registered “vaccine hesitancy” as one of the main risks to global health.<sup>4</sup> During outbreaks, many people are willing to receive a vaccine but not all do. Community resistance to vaccination does not necessarily revolve solely around biomedical considerations, as people express social, economic, religious, or moral concerns that might overshadow the risk of acquiring the disease. Hence, the public confidence in vaccination programs depends on health care, public health, and in community governance.<sup>5</sup> Trust in science, for example, is complex, given that the conduct of science inherently takes time, can generate a range of findings that reflect methodology and limitations of study design, and often requires complicated constructs and investigations.<sup>6 7</sup> Science-informed policy can be vulnerable to politicization as public communications and communities may not reflect the same understanding of the process as scientists themselves.<sup>8 9</sup> Overcoming resistance to COVID-19 vaccination relies upon enhancing communication to better explain science and policy options for disparate public audiences.<sup>10</sup>

An Italian survey regarding public response to COVID-19 found that trust in authorities was necessary to combat COVID-19<sup>11</sup> and that, over time, trust in public authorities polarized. A survey from France found that 26% of respondents (n=1012) distrusted government and would not accept a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 if available.<sup>12</sup> The most reluctant to receive the vaccine were low-income people (37%), women 18–35 years old (36%), and people older than 75 years (22%).<sup>12</sup> Often, underrepresented communities distrust pharmaceutical and clinical trials, stemming from historical and systemic legacies of mistreatment, potentially leading to vaccine skepticism.<sup>13</sup> Political disregard for scientific expertise only amplifies the vaccine-skeptic positions, recently highlighted as resistance to government-mandated immunization requirements and the rise of conspiracy theories around COVID-19, sometimes perpetuated by celebrities.<sup>14</sup> A 2019 study focused on 14 Western European countries suggested an association between the political populism and vaccine hesitance, showing a strong correlation



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3 between those who voted for populist parties and those who distrust and dismiss the  
4 vaccines as not important and not effective.<sup>15</sup> Indeed, political polarization is an  
5 important factor in vaccine acceptance, with the far left and far right voters stating they  
6 would refuse a vaccine if available.<sup>16</sup> These findings show the importance of monitoring  
7 vaccine confidence and also, the need to rebuild population's trust in public health.  
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13 The influence of personal perceptions of effectiveness toward the impact of different  
14 systems (health care, science, government) on individual preference toward obtaining a  
15 COVID-19 vaccination is unknown, yet crucially important. If these perceptions were  
16 better understood, then public entities could incorporate those views in their promotion  
17 and implementation of COVID-19 vaccination to communities. Additionally, the relative  
18 importance of these influences (perception of health care, science, and government  
19 system's effectiveness) compared with other demographic and psychosocial  
20 determinants of vaccine acceptance is unknown, and could guide social marketing  
21 strategies to reduce vaccine hesitancy and increase COVID-19 vaccine uptake.  
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## 30 31 **METHODS**

### 32 33 34 Study Design

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36 We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study<sup>17</sup> of attitudes toward institutional  
37 effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 and intentions for accepting a COVID-19 vaccine  
38 if one was available. This analysis was nested within a wider mixed methods study of  
39 COVID-19 lived experience<sup>18</sup> around the world. Specifically, we aimed to examine  
40 associations between attitudes toward the effectiveness of health care systems,  
41 science, and of governments in acting against COVID-19 and participant acceptance for  
42 COVID-19 vaccine. The study's overall design was guided by the Critical Medical  
43 Ecology theoretical framework that prioritizes understanding context in analyzing health,  
44 including systems and power relationships.<sup>19</sup> The results presented are consistent with  
45 the Reporting of Studies Conducted using Observational Routinely-collected Data  
46 (RECORD) guidelines<sup>20</sup> and we used the STROBE cross sectional checklist when  
47 writing this report.<sup>21</sup>  
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### 58 Setting and Participants

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60 This study recruited participants from around the world through two social media  
channels to complete a REDCap (v. 9.9.2, Vanderbilt University)-based online survey in  
one of four languages (English, French, Spanish, and Italian). Potential respondents  
were reached using purchased ads in the four languages through Facebook, Instagram,  
and the Facebook Audience Network, which has been shown to be an effective  
mechanism for reaching a worldwide population.<sup>22 23</sup> We also recruited participants from  
Amazon's Mechanical Turk (mTurk) digital workforce which complements the scope of  
Facebook-based recruitment.<sup>24</sup> The survey was deployed between April 6 to May 29,  
2020. During this period, the COVID-19 pandemic centered in English, French, Spanish,

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3 and Italian-speaking countries around the world,<sup>25</sup> hence the use of those four  
4 languages used for the survey. The survey was developed and pretested in English,  
5 then translated into French, Spanish, and Italian by professional translators who were  
6 native speakers. Potential participants were asked to confirm that they were 18 years or  
7 older, and could read the survey in one of the four languages offered. In total, 7,411  
8 participants were included in the final sample, the disposition of which is reported  
9 elsewhere.<sup>26</sup>

### 16 17 Survey

18 Once potential participants were routed from the social media site where they were  
19 recruited to the survey portal, they were presented with an informed consent document,  
20 asked to confirm they were 18 years or older and if they wanted to proceed. Participants  
21 continuing past consent were required to provide their country of residence, the only  
22 required variable in the survey. The survey ascertained a range of psychosocial indices  
23 and variables, including sets of questions specific to COVID-19 experience, attitudes,  
24 and actions. Most COVID-19-related questions arose from the Kaiser Family  
25 Foundation (KFF) Coronavirus Poll<sup>27</sup> or were developed and pretested by the project  
26 team. The survey also provided opportunities for participants to explain their responses  
27 and perceptions in several open-ended questions. mTurk participants took an average  
28 of 36 minutes to complete the survey (completion time not available for Facebook  
29 participants). The surveys in English, Spanish, French, and Italian are available as  
30 Supplemental Material (1-4).

### 42 43 Primary Exposure

44 We ascertained participant perception of effectiveness of selected institutions and  
45 sectors regarding COVID-19 through a four-point Likert scale applied to the following  
46 question (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

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51 *How effective do you feel each of the following groups have been in taking action*  
52 *against coronavirus and COVID-19? / ¿Qué tan efectivo cree que fue cada uno*  
53 *de los siguientes grupos en tomar medidas en contra del coronavirus y COVID-*  
54 *19? / Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous que chacun des groupes suivants se*  
55 *montre efficace dans la lutte contre le coronavirus et le COVID-19 ? / In che*  
56 *misura ritieni che ciascuna delle seguenti categorie sia intervenuta efficacemente*  
57 *contro il coronavirus e il COVID-19?*

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- *The health care system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) / El sistema de salud (incluyendo hospitales, clínicas, médicos, enfermeros y otros proveedores de la salud)/ Le système des soins de santé (y compris les hôpitaux, cliniques, médecins, infirmiers et autres prestataires de soins de santé)/ Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali, ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori sanitari)/*
  - *Science (including researchers and analysts)/ La ciencia (incluyendo investigadores y analistas)/ Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)/ La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e analisti)/*
  - *The government (including local and national governments) / El gobierno (incluyendo el gobierno local y nacional)/ Le gouvernement (y compris les*

*gouvernements locaux et nationaux)/ Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e regionali)*

For analysis, we collapsed the first two categories of the Likert scale and the last two categories of the Likert scale into a binary variable of Effectiveness Perception for each of the three domains (Health care, Science, Government) into two categories for each (English or English equivalents: “Very/ Somewhat Effective” v. “Not very/ Not at all effective”).

Additionally, participants were asked in an open-ended question to explain their perception toward effectiveness. Those responses were captured as-written and form unstructured data that supplemented the quantitative data.

### Outcome measure

The primary outcome variable ascertained participants’ interest in receiving COVID-19 vaccine, if available, specifically worded as (English/ Spanish/ French/ Italian):

*If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine? / Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna? / S’il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ? / Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?*

Participants could select three choices (“Yes,” “No,” and “Don’t Know”) which were reduced to two categories for analysis (“Yes” v. “No/ Don’t Know”).

### Other measures

As the Critical Medical Ecology model<sup>19</sup> was the framework used to design this entire study, other variables considered as potential confounders, effect modifiers, or covariates between the relationship of institutional effectiveness perception and COVID-19 vaccine acceptance include a range of variables reflecting biological, sociocultural, health care, and abiotic measures. Sociodemographic measures include country of residence (recoded into UN region), age, gender, education, material assets (home and car ownership), sociocultural measures including child or elder care responsibilities and religion, psychosocial measures including Perceived Social Support, Multidimensional Health Locus of Control, COVID-19-specific measures (COVID-19 knowledge, worry, personal impact, and family/ personal COVID-19 infection, morbidity, and mortality), COVID-19 prevention strategies (mask procurement and use, social distancing, and stayed home), and health measures (General Health (HRQOL-14), difficulty accessing health care, work in health care environment, or have a chronic illness).

### Sample Size

Sample size for the parent project was computed (JMP Pro 14.1.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)) *a priori* based on the standardized T-scores of a non-medical COVID-19-

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3 related personal impact index, with the ability to detect a mean difference of 3 points  
4 from the standard mean of 50 (SD=10). With 99.9% confidence and 80.0% power, we  
5 estimated 380 participants were required per geographic region inflated by 50% to 570  
6 to account for multivariate analysis, missing data, and planned sub-analyses.  
7  
8 Recruitment occurred for the period of the survey until all regions exceeded the targeted  
9 sample size of 570.  
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15 For this specific analysis, we conducted a *post hoc* power computation of this study's  
16 ability to detect a significant difference in vaccine acceptance by effectiveness  
17 perception. With an estimated two-sided confidence of 99%, our sample size exceeded  
18 90% power to detect an effect size of at least 15% with normal approximation and  
19 continuity correction (JMP Pro 15.0.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC)).  
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### 25 Statistical Analysis

26 We used both Chi-square analysis and Odds Ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals  
27 to assess the bivariate relationship between all study variables against the binary  
28 effectiveness perception variables for each domain (Health care Systems, Science,  
29 Governance) and with vaccine acceptance. Logistic regression was conducted first  
30 entering the three effectiveness domains into single model (Model 2) with vaccine  
31 acceptance, and - following Hosmer and Lemeshow's approach<sup>28</sup> - then adding the  
32 other variables statistically- or marginally-associated ( $p < .10$ ) with both the effectiveness  
33 perception variables and the vaccine interest variable (Model 3). To be included in the  
34 multivariate model, variables had to be associated with vaccine acceptance with  $p < .10$   
35 and with at least two of the domains ( $p < .10$ ). All explanatory variables with a Variance  
36 Inflation Factor (VIF) value  $< .05$  and demonstrating linearity were retained in the model.  
37 We used multiple imputation to account for missing data,<sup>29</sup> using the iterative Markov  
38 chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method and logistic regression as the univariate model.  
39 Because the imputed results showed no significant variation from the observed results,  
40 we report only the observed multivariate summary measures (adjusted Odds Ratios  
41 (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals). Statistical significance was set at  $p < .05$  and IBM  
42 SPSS Statistics (v27) was used for all analyses. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test for  
43 goodness of fit was used to assess the degree to which the data fit the final models.  
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### Analysis of unstructured data

Participants were asked to explain the ratings they applied to their assessment of the  
effectiveness of science, health care, and government. We used natural language  
processing (NLP) to ascertain frequency of words and phrases participants provided in  
their responses. We used the Text Explorer command in JMP Pro 15.0.0 (2019 SAS  
Institute, Inc.) with stemming and regular expression (regex) functions to quantify key  
terms and phrases. We present the magnitude and ranking of key words by each  
domain of effectiveness (science, health care, and government) along with ranking the  
most common verb phrases with excerpts for each. Secondly, we had two analysts

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3 review the original responses and assemble thematic groupings based on content. The  
4 analyst-driven groupings supplemented the NLP-generated word and phrase  
5 frequencies with meaningful outliers and categories with semantic divergence from the  
6 NLP results. For the analysis of unstructured data, all phrases were translated to  
7 English with the analysis completed on the English words and phrases.  
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### 13 Public Involvement

14 We iteratively pretested the instrument with a non-random selection of public  
15 participants, incorporating their feedback into the final version. Public comments were  
16 allowed on social media recruitment materials and advertisements about the topic, the  
17 study, and participation. This study's publications are widely disseminated through  
18 social media channels, and publications are made available through open access.  
19 Finally, we assessed participant experience and opinion of completing the survey with  
20 closed and open questions, enabling communication about their participation, the  
21 survey quality, and others issues of importance. We considered public input in the  
22 construction of results and data interpretations from this project.  
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### 32 Ethical Review

33 This study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards established by the  
34 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments. The University of Rochester's  
35 Research Subjects Review Board determined that this study met federal and University  
36 criteria for exemption (Study #00004825). Participants consented to engage in this  
37 research after a review of a detailed Information Sheet presented in English, French,  
38 Spanish, or Italian at the beginning of the REDCap survey. Participants could skip any  
39 question in the survey except the age screen and country of residence. All researchers  
40 and analysts involved in this study completed research, ethics, and compliance training  
41 from The Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI Program).  
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## 53 **RESULTS**

### 54 Vaccination Acceptance

55 Overall, 68.7% of participants indicated they would accept the COVID-19 vaccine if it  
56 was available (Table 1). Shown in Figure 1, the vaccine acceptance rate increased with  
57 each rise in effectiveness ranking (not effective at all, not very effective, somewhat  
58 effective, very effective) across all three domains (health care, science, and  
59 government). A statistically significant difference in vaccine acceptance rates was noted  
60 for all three domains (Table 1) when reduced to "effective" v. "not effective" with  
"Science" noting the largest gap in vaccine acceptance: 73.8% of participants  
considering that science has been effective at taking action against COVID-19 indicated  
acceptance for a potential vaccine, while 52.1% of people who responded that science  
was not effective at taking action would accept the vaccine ( $p < .001$ ).

Vaccine acceptance was significantly higher ( $p<.001$ ) among younger (age<32) participants and among those with more education (>high school). Participants residing in Africa were significantly less likely than all other regions to accept a potential vaccine (58.6% v. 69.5%, respectively), with Latin America and the Caribbean residents most likely (76.6%) to accept a vaccine.

Participants with higher COVID-19-related knowledge were more likely to accept a vaccine than those with lower levels of COVID-19 related knowledge ( $p<.001$ ). While those participants with more COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of COVID-19-related non-medical impact, were also more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ), those participants with direct COVID-19-related experience (had a family or friend die from COVID-19, or believed they have COVID themselves) were less likely to indicate vaccine acceptance. Participants demonstrating adherence to COVID-19 prevention strategies (masking, social-physical distancing, and staying home) were significantly more likely ( $p<.001$ ) to indicate vaccine acceptance. While vaccine acceptance did not vary by general health status nor health care-related employment (Table 1), vaccine acceptance was significantly higher among participants with a chronic disease ( $p<.001$ ).

Participants reporting higher levels of social support were more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ) as were participants who felt their health was less likely to be a function of chance (i.e., lower levels on the “chance” subscale of the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control (MHLC)). Participants who scored higher on the “powerful others” subscale (i.e., one’s health is controlled by powerful external entities, like doctors or government) of the MHLC were more likely to indicate vaccine acceptance ( $p<.001$ ).

### Domain effectiveness

Overall, participants who indicated the highest level of perceived effectiveness (Table 1) in addressing COVID-19 was in the health care system (81.4%), followed by science (76.6%), and government (61.2%). Younger people (<age 32) and women were significantly more likely to consider health care systems and science effective at addressing COVID-19 than their older counterparts aged 32 or older, or males/other genders. Participants with more than high school education were more likely to believe that science (not health care nor government) was effective at addressing COVID-19. Identifying with a religion was not related to perceptions of health care effectiveness nor science effectiveness, but was significantly associated with perceptions of government effectiveness: participants identifying with a religion were significantly ( $p<.001$ ) more likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants not identifying with religion.

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3 Material assets were inconsistently associated with perceptions of domain  
4 effectiveness. Homeowners were significantly more likely to feel that health care and  
5 government were more effective at addressing COVID-19 than were non-homeowners,  
6 and car owners were more likely to feel health care was effective than non-car owners.  
7  
8 Neither home nor car ownership was associated with perception of science. Participants  
9 with childcare or elder care responsibilities were significantly more likely to consider  
10 governments as effective at addressing COVID-19 – and significantly less likely to  
11 consider health care or science effective – than were participants without those  
12 responsibilities.  
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20 Residents of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) were significantly ( $p<.001$ ) the  
21 least likely to consider health care systems effective at addressing COVID-19, followed  
22 by residents of Africa, and then residents from other parts of the world. LAC residents  
23 were also least likely to consider governments effective at addressing COVID-19,  
24 followed by residents of Africa, Europe, and Northern America. Residents of Asia and  
25 Oceania were significantly more likely to consider governments effective at addressing  
26 COVID-19 than residents of other parts of the world. Residents of Africa were least  
27 likely to believe science was effective at addressing COVID-19 compared with residents  
28 from other parts of the world.  
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38 Higher COVID-19-related knowledge was positively associated with health care and  
39 science effectiveness perceptions: participants with higher COVID-19-related  
40 knowledge were more likely to perceive health care and science systems as effective in  
41 addressing COVID. In contrast, higher COVID-19-related knowledge was inversely  
42 associated with perception of government effectiveness, with participants with higher  
43 levels of COVID-19-related knowledge perceiving governments as less effective than  
44 did those with lower levels of COVID-19-related knowledge. Participants with higher  
45 levels of COVID-19-related worry and higher levels of non-medical COVID-19-related  
46 impact were less likely to consider health care systems or government effective.  
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48 Effectiveness perception of science was unrelated to COVID-19-related worry or impact.  
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57 Personal experience with COVID-19 was significantly and consistently associated with  
58 domain effectiveness perceptions: participants indicating they themselves, or a family  
59 member or friend, had COVID-19 or that a family member or friend had died from  
60 COVID-19 were less likely to consider all three systems effective at addressing COVID-  
19. Similarly, domain effectiveness perception was significantly and consistently  
positively associated with adherence to COVID-19-related prevention behaviors:  
participants reporting masking, social-physical distancing, or staying home.

Participants indicating difficulties with accessing health care were significantly less likely  
to consider any of the domains (health care, science, government) effective in  
addressing COVID-19 when compared with participants not experiencing difficulties

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3 accessing health care. Participants with higher levels of all three domains of the  
4 multidimensional health locus of control (internal, chance, powerful others) were more  
5 likely to consider governments as effective in addressing COVID-19.  
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10 Participants with higher levels of social support were significantly more likely to consider  
11 all domains as effective at addressing COVID-19 than were participants with lower  
12 levels of social support. Additionally, participants who considered that their health was  
13 largely up to chance were significantly less likely to consider science as effective at  
14 addressing COVID-19.  
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### 18 19 20 Multivariate Results

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22 Shown in Table 2, science effectiveness perception is the domain most strongly  
23 associated with positive vaccine acceptance (Model 1). Once adjusting for each domain  
24 (Model 2), science effectiveness perception remains most strongly associated with  
25 positive vaccine acceptance, followed by perceived effectiveness of the health care  
26 system. Perception of government effectiveness did not remain a significant predictor of  
27 positive vaccine acceptance. After controlling for confounders (Model 3), science  
28 effectiveness perception remains a significant predictor of positive vaccine acceptance,  
29 second in point estimate magnitude only to (though not significantly different from)  
30 social-physical distancing (data not shown). Once controlling for confounders in this  
31 model, health care effectiveness perception does not remain a significant predictor of  
32 positive vaccine acceptance. The Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test statistic  
33 remained non-significant, indicating the data fit the final model well.  
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### 44 Qualitative Analysis

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46 “Vaccine” was the most commonly mentioned word provided by participants when  
47 describing the rationale for their effectiveness rating of the *science* domain’s impact on  
48 COVID-19 (Table 3). “Vaccine” was not a prominent nor common feature, however, of  
49 participant rationales for their effectiveness ratings of *health care system* or  
50 *government*. For example, some of the most commonly polarized constructs surrounded  
51 beliefs that reflect uncertainty about COVID-19 and conflicts embedded within the  
52 research enterprise:  
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*Still no vaccine has been invented. Not yet found from where this virus has come and what is the reason behind this.* (Southern Europe)

*E' stata trovato una cura per i malati tramite il plasma super immune, manca solo il vaccine.* (A cure for the sick has been found through super immune plasma, only the vaccine is missing) (Southern Europe)

*Trop de limitations des chercheurs dues au carcan de la science empirique au lobby pharmaceutique au désir incontrôle de faire paraître des études...* (Too many limitations of researchers, due to the shackles of empirical science and the pharmaceutical lobby, to the uncontrolled desire to publish studies...) (Western Europe)



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4 *Pienso que aun no se ha tomado muy enserio con la vacuna a las personas*  
5 *entendemos que es un proceso largo pero creo que se deber'a realizar algo mas*  
6 *rápido ya que la economía mundial esta afectando a los ciudadanos. (I think that*  
7 *people have not yet been taken very seriously with the vaccine, we understand*  
8 *that it is a long process but I believe that something should be done faster since*  
9 *the world economy is affecting citizens.) (Southwestern Europe)*

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11 *Independent scientists who do not work for government or furthering political*  
12 *agendas are very thin on the ground and have very little airing of their work in the*  
13 *media. (Northern Europe)*

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16 With that said, much of the response to the effectiveness of *science* in responding to  
17 COVID-19 is related to the effort of science workers, with scientists viewed as  
18 responsible for the development (or lack thereof) of a vaccine:  
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22 *Most trustworthy, reliable, objective. Working on the vaccine. (Northern Europe)*

23  
24 *Science has helped in locating the vector for this disease (humans) and*  
25 *describing the DNA of the virus. But so far there's no treatment nor a vaccine...*  
26 *(South America)*

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29 *Avec les chercheurs qui trouveront les remedes. ([It is] with the researchers who*  
30 *will find the cures.) (Southern Africa)*

31  
32 *Hacen lo que pueden para encontrar una vacuna, tengo confianza en la ciencia.*  
33 *(They do what they can to find a vaccine, I have confidence in science.)*  
34 *(Southwestern Europe)*

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37 *La comunità scientifica è attualmente a pieno regime al lavoro sul vaccino e gli*  
38 *scienziati collaborano a stretto contatto con il governo per prendere le giuste*  
39 *decisioni per quanto riguarda il lockdown e le procedure sociali da rispettare per*  
40 *contenere il contagio (The scientific community currently at full capacity working*  
41 *on the vaccine and scientists collaborate closely with the government to make*  
42 *the right decisions regarding the lockdown and the social procedures to be*  
43 *followed to contain the contagion.) (Southern Europe)*

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46 *I think scientists are working 24/7 to find a vaccine and have given their best*  
47 *advice to the Government (Northern Europe)*

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50 *They can make cars fly and change your heart and brain and eye color but*  
51 *somehow they can't make an antivirus for a measly flu virus... (Northern America)*

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53 *I am confident and hopeful that the all hands on deck approach will find a vaccine*  
54 *and or effective treatments for the illness quickly (Northern America)*

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57 *Too slow. We should improve our emergency science with less heavy protocol.*  
58 *(Western Europe)*

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60 *Takes too long to get vaccine (Northern America)*

While mentioning vaccine-related issues was uncommon in participant rationales for effectiveness ratings of the *health care* system, several participants did mention similarly-themed vaccine-related issues (impact of lack of vaccine on health care, conspiracy):

*A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non sempre efficace. (Due to the lack of a vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not always effective.) (South America)*

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*They are doing the best they can despite not having a vaccine, and there are cases of recovered patients (especially those with no underlying issues). (Northern America)*

*No estoy muy enterada de este tema, pero hay tantas teorías e información de gente diferente que ya no sabemos ni que es cierto y que no. (I am not very aware of this topic, but there are so many theories and information from different people that we no longer know what is true and what is not.) (Central America)*

*They won't acknowledge cures that don't make them money. Seem to be pushing the vaccine agenda for money and control. Are killing people because they won't treat them properly... (Northern America)*

Similarly, participants uncommonly mentioned vaccine-related issues in their rationales for their ratings of *government* effectiveness, but echoed the sentiments from the *science* and *health care* domains:

*Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment to people tested positive (Northern America)*

*The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of work efficiently. (Northern America)*

*They aren't giving any answers to how we will start to exit lockdown. We can't stay locked up until a treatment or vaccine is found that could be 18 months from now. The country can't afford to furlough people for that long. People will end up dying through starvation, abusive parents/partner, suicides will rise. (Northern Europe)*

## DISCUSSION

Attitude toward the effectiveness of the scientific domain's ability to impact COVID-19 a strong predictor of vaccine acceptance, more so than attitudes toward health care or government effectiveness, or other demographic, psychosocial, or COVID-19-related variables. People with more positive attitudes toward science's impact on COVID-19 were more likely to indicate acceptance for a COVID-19 vaccine than were people with a negative attitude toward science's impact, even after controlling for a wide range of confounding variables.

Our rate of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance (68.7%) was similar to the rates found by other studies from around the world. In a global survey conducted in June 2020 with 13,426 people in 19 countries, 71.5% of people said they would be very or somewhat likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>30</sup> Similarly, a study conducted in France found that 26% of participants would not take the vaccine.<sup>12</sup> Moreover, in a study conducted in the United Kingdom, distrust was associated with unwillingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19.<sup>31</sup> These attitudes were higher between ethnic minority groups. Italian studies also found that 44% of participants would not get vaccinated; in particular, older adults were less likely to get vaccinated than younger adults.<sup>32</sup> This finding is worrisome

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3 because these groups are some of the societal groups that present a greater risk for  
4 clinical complications.<sup>33</sup> In contrast, in a wide European study, 74% of participants  
5 expressed willingness to get vaccinated.<sup>34</sup> Studies conducted in North America suggest  
6 that most participants between the US and Canada expressed willingness to get  
7 vaccinated against COVID-19. For example, in a study conducted by Fisher et al., 58%  
8 of participants favored the vaccine; however, 32% were uncertain about getting  
9 immunized against COVID-19.<sup>35</sup> In addition; Reiter et al. found that 69% of their  
10 participants were willing to receive the vaccine.<sup>36</sup> This inclination toward vaccination  
11 was associated with participants' health care provider's recommendations. That said,  
12 vaccine acceptance has lagged in some areas of the world related to a range of  
13 factors.<sup>37</sup> Overall, the main reasons in these studies against accepting a COVID-19  
14 vaccine were related to efficacy, safety, mistrust against biomedical research, and  
15 potential side effects.<sup>31 32 34</sup>

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27 Trust is crucial for the success of public health policies. Governments can respond  
28 efficiently if their citizens feel confident in the public institutions looking out for their well-  
29 being and social cohesion.<sup>38</sup> If too few people are willing to receive the COVID-19  
30 vaccine when available, then the impact will be incomplete in halting the spread of  
31 disease, thus requiring a multi-level engagement and dialogue between the scientific  
32 community, government and population.<sup>32</sup> As shown in our study, COVID-19 vaccine-  
33 related issues dominated participant attitudes around the effectiveness of science, even  
34 more so than treatments or cures. While effectiveness attitudes in all three domains  
35 (science, health care, and government) and several important key variables were  
36 associated with vaccine acceptance initially (in particular, geographic residence in  
37 Africa), personal experience with COVID-19 as being personally infected, having  
38 family/friends infected or died), these variables did not remain significant in the  
39 multivariate model. The global conversation around COVID-19 vaccination dominates  
40 thoughts around science effectiveness, logically leading to these perceptions impacting  
41 willingness to obtain a vaccine when available. How science communicates in particular  
42 around vaccination is crucial in shaping this trust.<sup>8</sup>

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57 While less strongly associated with COVID-19 vaccine acceptance than perceptions of  
58 science effectiveness, adherence to prevention behaviors (social-physical distancing,  
59 masking, staying home) were also strongly and significantly related to vaccine  
60 acceptance and remained in the model after controlling for other significant variables.  
As a result, positive COVID-19 vaccine acceptance may fit well with the recommended  
set of public health prevention strategies. Despite the effect of positive attitudes toward  
science on vaccine acceptance, however, some participants clearly held negative  
perceptions, mostly around existential beliefs about the COVID-19 pandemic itself and  
in viewing the scientific enterprise as collaborating with other entities with ulterior  
motives, or to deny populations the benefit of vaccines and treatment. Clearly,  
recognizing efficient approaches, for example knowledge sharing, to restore population

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3 trust in vaccination, is an essential issue that must be prioritized by governments and  
4 public health officials in order to counterbalance negative COVID-19 vaccination  
5 perceptions.<sup>39</sup>  
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10 Vaccine-related rationales were uncommon in justifying effectiveness rankings in the  
11 health care and government domains, despite the widespread belief that vaccines have  
12 been politicized. The few times vaccine-related issues arose in rationales around health  
13 care, they were viewed as absent from the sets of treatments available to the health  
14 care workforce. Vaccine-related issues mentioned in government effectiveness  
15 rationales often surrounded the role of government in supporting and distributing  
16 vaccines.  
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24 Our study is limited by its reliance on social media outlets to recruit participants. While  
25 these platforms provided access to much of the world and exceeded sample size  
26 requirements, participants in key countries (for example, China) without access to the  
27 platforms we used are not included in this analysis. Also, vaccine acceptance is  
28 hypothetical since COVID-19 vaccine was not available at the time of this analysis;  
29 participants could make different decisions when actually facing the opportunity to  
30 obtain vaccine. Finally, we did not consider higher levels of determinants of vaccine  
31 availability in this analysis at the country or wider levels. Our focus was on participant  
32 preference and perception those these additional multilevel determinants could,  
33 perhaps, temper our results.  
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43 Our findings contribute to better understanding of vaccine hesitancy, in that the primacy  
44 of belief in science's effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 – more so than the role of  
45 health care or government, or of direct COVID-19-related experiences, knowledge, and  
46 beliefs, or sociodemographic characteristics – on vaccine acceptance has not been  
47 previously described. Vaccine hesitancy needs to be examined in a multidimensional,  
48 socio-cultural context as it challenges trust in the health care system, the health care  
49 workers who administer the vaccines, the policy makers who implement the  
50 vaccinations, the media communication surrounding vaccines, individual's past  
51 experiences, and individual's knowledge.<sup>40</sup> Vaccine hesitancy has been increasing due  
52 to social media disinformation campaigns that cast public doubt about their safety.<sup>38</sup>  
53 Helping to communicate and improve the public's understanding of science could help  
54 improve attitudes toward – and potentially uptake of – COVID-19 vaccine once  
55 available.  
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## CONCLUSIONS

People's confidence in accepting vaccination primarily depends on their knowledge and trust in science. In order to realize the full public health impact of COVID-19 vaccination, a call for equity-focused coordinated global response is warranted to halt the pandemic.

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3 Community-based groups and non-governmental organizations, such as the Red Cross,  
4 could be considered essential to build public trust in accepting COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>30</sup>  
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6 Public trust is fragile at best and emphasizing any uncertainty regarding COVID-19 can  
7 erode public confidence; thus clear and careful scientific communication is paramount in  
8 relaying support for scientific-based policies.<sup>8</sup> As our findings show, vaccine-related  
9 issues dominate public perception of science's impact around COVID-19, and this  
10 perception relates strongly to the decision to obtain vaccination once available.  
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### Author contributions

TD, EP, SS, JP, MB conceptualized this study and developed the methodology. TD, HM, LA implemented analyses. TD and EP obtained funding. TD led the writing of this manuscript, and SS, HM, JP, MB, LA contributed to writing the original draft. TD, SS, HM, JP, MB, LA, EP approved the final submitted version.

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**Ethics approval** 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).

**Data availability statement** Data are available on reasonable request. Given the identifying and potentially stigmatising nature of the data in this study, analyses are provided in this paper to support its conclusions, although datasets are not publicly available. Interested investigators can request data from the corresponding author.

### Competing interests

The authors report no competing interests.



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**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4729 (68.7)</b>	<b>2154 (31.3)</b>	<b>5954 (81.4)</b>	<b>1358 (18.6)</b>	<b>5577 (76.6)</b>	<b>1700 (23.4)</b>	<b>4456 (61.2)</b>	<b>2824 (38.8)</b>
Healthcare (effective)	3989 (71.1) ****	1623 (28.9)	-	-	4961 (83.8) ****	957 (16.2)	4113 (69.5) ****	1806 (30.5)
Healthcare (not effective)	734 (58.4)	523 (41.6)	-	-	610 (45.2)	740 (54.8)	333 (24.7)	1014 (75.3)
Science (effective)	3878 (73.8) ****	1377 (26.2)	4961 (89.1) ****	610 (10.9)	-	-	3785 (68.2) ****	1764 (31.8)
Science (not effective)	826 (52.1)	759 (47.9)	957 (56.4)	740 (43.6)	-	-	642 (38.0)	1047 (62.0)
Government (effective)	2985 (71.4) ****	1197 (28.6)	4113 (92.5) ****	333 (7.5)	3785 (85.5) ****	642 (14.5)	-	-
Government (not effective)	1722 (64.6)	942 (35.4)	1806 (64.0)	1014 (36.0)	1764 (62.8)	1047 (37.2)	-	-
Age <32	1443 (72.3) ***	554 (27.7)	1710 (85.0) ***	301 (15.0)	1615 (80.4) ***	393 (19.6)	1247 (62.3)	756 (37.7)
Age 32+	2800 (68.1)	1312 (31.9)	3365 (81.6)	760 (18.4)	3140 (76.5)	964 (23.5)	2501 (60.8)	1615 (39.2)
Gender Male	2214 (69.3)	983 (30.7)	2605 (81.2) **	602 (18.8)	2391 (74.8) ****	806 (25.2)	1937 (60.7)*	1256 (39.3)
Gender Female	1946 (69.2)	866 (30.8)	2372 (84.0)	453 (16.0)	2276 (81.0)	534 (19.0)	1745 (61.9)	1076 (38.1)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Gender Other	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)	30 (83.3)	6 (16.7)	26 (72.2)	10 (27.8)	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)
Education HS or less	609 (64.2) ****	339 (35.8)	781 (82.1)	170 (17.9)	700 (74.2) ***	243 (25.8)	579 (60.9)	371 (29.1)
Education Over HS	3495 (70.5)	1463 (29.5)	4131 (83.0)	847 (17.0)	3906 (78.7)	1057 (21.3)	3044 (61.3)	1919 (38.7)
Own Home	2906 (69.2)	1291 (30.8)	3482 (82.6) **	733 (17.4)	3238 (77.2)	959 (22.8)	2644 (63.0) ****	1556 (37.0)
Do not own home	1728 (67.8)	821 (32.2)	2056 (80.3)	503 (19.7)	1943 (76.3)	603 (23.7)	1486 (58.3)	1065 (41.7)
Own car	2924 (69.1)	1306 (30.9)	3528 (83.1) ***	720 (16.9)	3272 (77.3)	960 (22.7)	2587 (61.1)	1650 (38.9)
Do not own car	1718 (68.0)	808 (32.0)	2021 (79.7)	514 (20.3)	1915 (76.0)	606 (24.0)	1552 (61.5)	972 (38.5)
Religion - not stated	1632 (70.1) *	697 (29.9)	2220 (81.1)	517 (18.9)	2086 (76.6)	637 (23.4)	1587 (58.3) ****	1134 (41.7)
Religion - stated	3097 (68.0)	1457 (32.0)	3734 (81.6)	841 (18.4)	3491 (76.7)	1063 (23.3)	2869 (62.9)	1690 (37.1)
Region								

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Africa	284 (58.6) ****	201 (41.4)	427 (74.8) ****	144 (25.2)	381 (67.1) ****	187 (32.9)	330 (58.5) ****	234 (41.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1164 (76.6)	355 (23.4)	1104 (67.7)	526 (32.3)	1214 (74.9)	407 (25.1)	777 (47.8)	848 (52.2)
Europe	1071 (71.8)	421 (28.2)	1333 (87.0)	200 (13.0)	1170 (76.6)	358 (23.4)	873 (57.0)	659 (43.0)
Asia	924 (68.8)	419 (31.2)	1213 (84.4)	225 (15.6)	1122 (78.5)	307 (21.5)	1094 (76.7)	333 (23.3)
Oceania	300 (65.1)	161 (34.9)	419 (87.7)	59 (12.3)	390 (81.6)	88 (18.4)	386 (80.6)	93 (19.4)
Northern America	986 (62.3)	597 (37.7)	1458 (87.7)	204 (12.3)	1300 (78.6)	353 (21.4)	996 (60.3)	657 (39.7)
Reside in other than Africa	4445 (69.5) ****	1953 (30.5)	5527 (82.0) ****	1214 (18.0)	5196 (77.4) ****	1513 (22.6)	4126 (61.4)	2590 (38.6)
Reside in Africa region	284 (58.6)	201 (41.1)	427 (74.8)	144 (25.2)	381 (67.1)	187 (32.9)	330 (58.5)	234 (41.5)
COVID-19 Knowledge high	2913 (73.4) ****	1054 (26.6)	3532 (85.2) ****	613 (14.8)	3323 (80.3) ****	814 (19.7)	2462 (59.5) ****	1677 (40.5)
COVID-19 Knowledge low	1808 (62.7)	1076 (37.3)	2405 (76.8)	727 (23.2)	2236 (71.9)	872 (28.1)	1980 (63.7)	1128 (36.3)
COVID-19 Worry low	2346 (65.0) ****	1264 (35.0)	3141 (83.5) ****	621 (16.5)	2868 (76.5)	883 (23.5)	2354 (62.6)***	1404 (37.4)
COVID-19 Worry high	2382 (72.9)	887 (27.1)	2796 (79.3)	732 (20.7)	2698 (76.9)	811 (23.1)	2091 (59.7)	1414 (40.3)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
COVID-19 Impact Score low	2375 (67.1) ***	1162 (32.9)	3042 (83.9) ****	583 (16.1)	2745 (76.1)	860 (23.9)	2254 (62.3)**	1364 (37.7)
COVID-19 Impact Score high	2345 (70.7)	970 (29.3)	2755 (79.1)	728 (20.9)	2690 (77.4)	784 (22.6)	2079 (60.0)	1388 (40.0)
No family/friend has COVID-19	3606 (68.0) **	1697 (32.0)	4709 (82.3) ****	1014 (17.7)	4388 (77.1)	1306 (22.9)	3589 (63.0) ****	2108 (37.0)
Family/Friend has COVID-19	1123 (71.1)	457 (28.9)	1245 (78.4)	344 (21.6)	1189 (75.1)	394 (24.9)	867 (54.8)	716 (45.2)
No family/ friend died COVID-19	4277 (69.3) ***	1896 (30.7)	5471 (82.9) ****	1125 (17.1)	5096 (77.6) ****	1472 (22.4)	4062 (61.9)***	2504 (38.1)
Family/ Friend died COVID-19	452 (63.7)	258 (36.3)	483 (67.5)	233 (32.5)	481 (67.8)	228 (32.2)	394 (55.2)	320 (44.8)
Do not believe have had COVID-19	4311 (69.0) *	1935 (31.0)	5179 (82.7) ****	1083 (17.3)	4838 (77.5) ****	1401 (22.5)	3872 (62.0) ****	2369 (38.0)
Believe have had COVID-19	399 (65.3)	212 (34.7)	435 (71.0)	178 (29.0)	415 (68.4)	192 (31.6)	312 (50.9)	301 (49.1)
Bought/used mask	3905 (72.3) ****	1493 (27.7)	4610 (82.1) **	1003 (17.9)	4395 (78.7) ****	1193 (21.3)	3439 (61.5)	2149 (38.5)
Did not buy/ use mask	782 (55.7)	622 (44.3)	1151 (79.5)	297 (20.5)	1018 (70.4)	428 (29.6)	868 (59.9)	582 (40.1)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

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	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
Social distancing observed	4389 (71.8) ****	1723 (28.2)	5085 (83.0) ****	1045 (17.0)	4800 (78.6) ****	1306 (21.4)	3780 (61.8)***	2339 (38.2)
Social distancing not observed	334 (43.9)	426 (56.1)	542 (71.1)	220 (28.9)	469 (62.0)	287 (38.0)	419 (55.8)	332 (44.2)
Stayed home	4080 (71.6) ****	1620 (28.4)	4898 (83.0) ****	1005 (17.0)	4636 (78.8) ****	1247 (21.2)	3639 (61.9)***	2243 (38.1)
Did not stay home	577 (55.1)	471 (44.9)	818 (74.8)	276 (25.2)	737 (67.7)	351 (32.3)	627 (57.4)	466 (42.6)
No child care responsibilities	2833 (71.0) ****	1158 (29.0)	3357 (83.9) ****	642 (16.1)	3153 (79.2) ****	829 (20.8)	2382 (59.7)***	1607 (40.3)
Child care responsibilities	1718 (65.7)	897 (34.3)	2077 (79.0)	553 (21.0)	1926 (73.5)	693 (26.5)	1673 (63.9)	947 (36.1)
No elder care responsibilities	3082 (70.2) ***	1311 (29.8)	3676 (83.5) ****	726 (16.5)	3419 (77.9) ***	969 (22.1)	2626 (59.8)***	1766 (40.2)
Elder care responsibilities	1519 (66.4)	770 (33.6)	1814 (78.7)	490 (21.3)	1712 (74.8)	576 (25.2)	1468 (64.1)	823 (35.9)
General health Excellent/Good	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	4654 (82.8) **	969 (17.2)	4339 (77.5)	1262 (22.5)	3485 (62.2) ****	2121 (37.8)
General health fair/ poor	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)	577 (79.4)	150 (20.6)	555 (76.8)	168 (23.2)	396 (54.6)	329 (45.4)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
No difficulty accessing care	3391 (69.8) *	1468 (30.2)	4112 (84.3) ****	764 (15.7)	3831 (78.9) ****	1023 (21.1)	3039 (62.5) ****	1823 (37.5)
Difficulty accessing care yes	959 ( 67.4)	463 (32.6)	1080 (75.6)	348 (24.4)	1038 (72.9)	385 (27.1)	810 (56.9)	613 (43.1)
Work in Healthcare	588 (70.9)	241 (29.1)	653 (78.1) ***	183 (21.9)	638 (77.1)	190 (22.9)	505 (60.8)	326 (39.2)
Do not work in Healthcare	4141 (68.4)	1913 (31.6)	5301 (81.9)	1135 (18.1)	4939 (76.6)	1510 (23.4)	3951 (61.3)	2498 (38.7)
Have chronic disease	1082 (72.3) ****	414 (27.7)	1209 (80.5)	292 (19.5)	1117 (75.1)	371 (24.9)	903 (60.3)	595 (39.7)
Do not have chronic disease	3647 (67.7)	1740 (32.3)	4745 (81.7)	1066 (18.3)	4460 (77.0)	1329 (23.0)	3553 (61.4)	2229 (38.6)
PSS Social Support high	2319 (74.5) ****	792 (25.5)	2692 (86.3) ****	429 (13.7)	2551 (82.1) ****	557 (17.9)	2009 (64.4) ****	1111 (35.6)
Social Support low	1878 (63.7)	1069 (36.3)	2317 (78.3)	642 (21.7)	2142 (72.6)	807 (27.4)	1697 (57.6)	1249 (42.4)
MHLC Internal health locus low	2111 (69.9)	907 (30.1)	2602 (82.3)	561 (17.7)	2419 (76.7)	734 (23.3)	1860 (58.9) ****	1300 (41.1)
MHLC Internal health locus high	2454 (68.1)	1147 (31.9)	3128 (81.0)	734 (19.0)	2957 (77.0)	884 (23.0)	2420 (63.1)	1414 (36.9)
MHLC Chance health locus low	2412 (73.7) ****	862 (26.3)	2824 (81.8)	629 (18.2)	2734 (79.4) ****	710 (20.6)	2062 (59.9)**	1379 (40.1)
MHLC Chance health locus high	2153 (64.1)	1208 (35.9)	2922 (81.5)	663 (18.5)	2647 (74.2)	922 (25.8)	2239 (62.7)	1332 (37.3)

**Table 1. Association of selected demographic, psychosocial, COVID-19, and household characteristics and vaccine acceptance, perceived healthcare / science/ government effectiveness**

Variable	If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?		How effective do you feel the healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel science (including researchers and analysts) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?		How effective do you feel the government (including local and national governments) has been in taking action against coronavirus and COVID-19?	
	Yes # (%)	No/ Don't Know # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)	Effective # (%)	Not Effective # (%)
MHLC Powerful others locus high	2226 (72.3) ****	852 (27.7)	2706 (81.7)	608 (18.3)	2541 (77.1)	754 (22.9)	2167 (65.8)****	1126 (34.2)
MHLC Powerful others locus low	2360 (65.8)	1226 (34.2)	3057 (81.3)	702 (18.7)	2872 (76.6)	877 (23.4)	2150 (57.3)	1601 (42.7)

P: \* <0.10 \*\* <0.05 \*\*\* <0.01 \*\*\*\*<0.001



**Table 2. Positive Vaccine Acceptance by Domain Effectiveness Perception**

Perception of domain effectiveness in taking action against COVID (effective v. not effective)	Odds Ratio (with 95% Confidence Interval)		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Healthcare	1.8 (1.5, 2.0)	1.2 (1.1, 1.4)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)
Science	2.6 (2.3, 2.9)	2.4 (2.1, 2.7)	2.1 (1.8, 2.5)
Government	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	-

Model 1: Unadjusted, each domain with outcome alone

Model 2: Domains together

Model 3: Significant domains and potential confounders (stayed home,\* social-physical distancing,\* childcare responsibilities, COVID-19 knowledge,\* social support,\* procured/ wore mask,\* age<32,\* resident of Africa, elder care responsibilities, friend/ family has/had COVID-19,\* friend/ family died from COVID-19, believe have had COVID-19, difficulties accessing care); \* = remained in model

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
Science Word Count (#)	Healthcare Word Count (#)	Government Word Count (#)
1. Vaccine (1128)	1. Health Providers/ Healthcare (561)	1. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (1142)
2. Virus (628)	2. Virus (346)	2. Virus (302)
3. Cure (296)	4. Treatments (341)	3. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (90)
5. Treatments (236)	6. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (119)	4. Health Providers/ Health Care (56)
7. Political (e.g., Govt, Trump, China) (105)	8. Fight (103)	5. Fight (50)
9. Hope (57)	10. Cure (70)	6. Treatments (39)
11. Fight (53)	12. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (66)	7. Cure (19)
13. Health Providers/ Health Care (18)	14. Vaccine (27)	8. Vaccine (13)
15. Skeptical (e.g., Fake, Lies, Corruption) (15)	16. Hope (6)	9. Hope (10)
<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Science)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Healthcare)</b>	<b>Most Common Verb phrases (Government)</b>
<p>“find a vaccine” (99)  <i>They're trying to find ways to get through this, prevent the spread, and find a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (90)  <i>Working hard to understand the virus, advise governments (who unfortunately don't always listen/ react in time)... Working round the clock to find effective treatments and vaccines (Northern Europe)</i></p>	<p>“taking care” (54)  <i>Only can speak of the area I'm in. But the medical system here has been performing admirably. Getting out needed information and taking care of the afflicted well. (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“working hard” (49)  <i>The health providers, doctors and nurses of this country are acting selflessly and working hard to protect the nation from the threat. (South Asia)</i></p> <p>“risking their lives” (25)</p>	<p>“spread of the virus” (44)  <i>Delayed response to the virus/pandemic. The government could have mitigated the spread of the virus if they acted fast and didn't downplay it. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“stop the spread” (20)  <i>I think the [country] government have done an excellent job. After seeing what happened in [another country] I was relived when our government took such drastic measures so quickly to stop the spread and give the hospitals a fighting chance at treating people. (Northern Europe)</i></p>

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p>“trying to find” (74) <i>They are trying to find a cure or vaccine but there is so much conflict about how to do this and human trials are happening too quickly (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“find a cure” (59) <i>We are knowing more about the virus because of their research. They are also trying to find a cure and vaccine... (Northern America)</i></p> <p>“develop a vaccine” (35) <i>Science cannot be rush to get a miracle cure. It needs time to develop a vaccine or cure and then test it. (Caribbean)</i></p> <p><b>(Additional) Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Scientists are trying to get rid of this pandemic and work in to find new vaccine or medicine. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>For the scientists looking for a vaccine, I haven't heard much from them on their progress. (Oceania)</i></p> <p><i>Even though people are doubting science and scientists, I think they have been working hard to find a vaccine and how to treat those with Coronavirus. (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>They are the more affected by this crisis. They are risking their lives as treating people in health system that is not prepared for a pandemic. (Northern Europe)</i></p> <p>“trying their best” (25) <i>They are trying their best to cope with limited resources. (Southeast Asia)</i></p> <p>“save lives” (24) <i>Ils gèrent très bien cette crise à mon avis et se donne tout les moyen pour sauver des vies. (They are managing this crisis very well in my opinion and are doing everything they can to save lives.) (Western Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Massiccio intervento da parte loro per contrastare la malattia. Conoscenze mediche e ricerca fondamentali allo sviluppo di un vaccine.</i></p> <p><i>Massive intervention on their part to counter the disease. Medical knowledge and fundamental research for the development of a vaccine. (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>It's because the health care system is just gambling around with the vaccine and research shows that they provide alkaline foods to infected persons because the virus survives in acidic conditions. (East Africa)</i></p>	<p>“measures taken” (18) <i>Political decisions have not taken into account the huge ethical, social, economical, and sanitary implications of extreme public health measures taken such as national lockdowns and measured them against the risk posed by the epidemic. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p>“done a good job” (16) <i>Some governments such as in [names three countries], have done a good job containing the virus. Others have used it to benefit themselves -&gt; turned it into a political game. (Western Europe)</i></p> <p>“mixed messages” (14) <i>Very high rates in [country]. Strong lockdown which has been effectively enforced. However there has been a lot of confusion about testing, payments to people in need and general mixed messages. (Southwestern Europe)</i></p> <p><b>Vaccine-related:</b></p> <p><i>Supporting the healthcare system while supporting the research for a vaccine. (Northern America)</i></p>

**Table 3. Most Common Words and Phrases in Describing Effectiveness Perception Rationale, with excerpted examples**

Science (including researchers and analysts)	The healthcare system (including hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health providers)	The government (including local and national governments)
<p><i>Hanno svolto un lavoro di ricerca molto utile, anche se per trovare vaccino ci vuole un altro po' di tempo. (They have done some very useful research work, although it takes a little longer to find the vaccine.) (Southern Europe)</i></p> <p><i>Thousands of people dying, no vaccine yet, come on people! (Northern America)</i></p>	<p><i>A causa della mancanza di un vaccino, il sistema sanitario fa del suo meglio per prendersi cura dei pazienti, ma non è sempre efficace. (Due to the lack of a vaccine, the health system does its best to take care of patients, but not always effective.) (South America)</i></p> <p><i>Everything they can do is in place except the vaccine. (South Asia)</i></p> <p><i>Etant donné l'absence de vaccin/remède, le personnel médical fait ce qu'il peut avec ce qu'il a. (Since there is no vaccine / cure, the medical staff do what they can with what they have.) (Western Europe)</i></p>	<p><i>The government has not created a vaccine or helped those who are out of work efficiently. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Only taking advice from vaccine schills and ineffective global agencies. (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Contributing financially to get the vaccine and provision of free treatment to people tested positive (Northern America)</i></p> <p><i>Could have (h)astened the vaccine discovery process. (South Asia)</i></p>

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Figure 1. COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates by effectiveness rating and domain

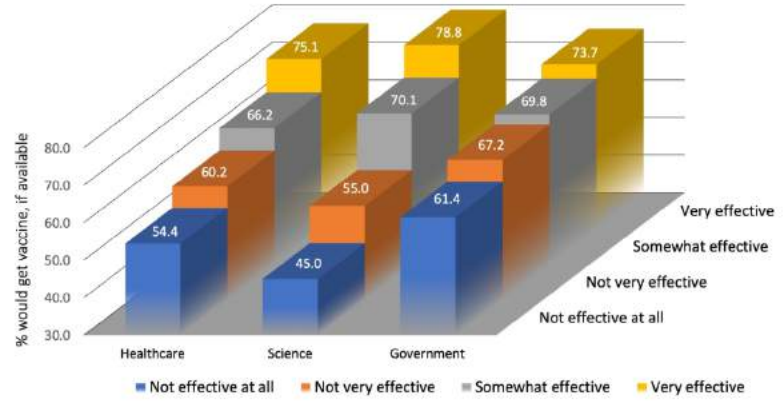


Figure 1. COVID-19 vaccination acceptance rates by effectiveness rating and domain

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Page 1

## 2 Global Coronavirus Survey

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



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

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

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

23 If you decide to take part in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey through a link you can reach  
24 on the internet. It will take about 20-40 minutes to complete the survey. We estimate that approximately  
25 7000 people will take part in this study.

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

30 You will not receive compensation to participate in this survey.

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

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

38 For more information or questions about this research you may contact Dr. Timothy Dye at  
39 [tim\\_dye@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu).

40 Please contact the University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board at 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU  
41 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Telephone +1 (585) 276-0005 or +1 (877) 449-4441 for the following  
42 reasons:

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- You wish to talk to someone other than the research staff about your rights as a research subject;
  - To voice concerns about the research.

53 RSRB STUDY00004825  
54 Version Date: April 28, 2020

55 RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020



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Page 3

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Information  
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Study Title: Global Coronavirus Survey: Opinions and Practices

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

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 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.

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](mailto: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.

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Continue with the survey?

- Yes  
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Page 4

**Section 1: Country Questions**

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- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctica[a]
- 15  Antigua and Barbuda
- 16  Argentina
- 17  Armenia
- 18  Aruba
- 19  Australia[b]
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- 21  Azerbaijan
- 22  Bahamas (the)
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- 36  Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 37  Botswana
- 38  Bouvet Island
- 39  Brazil
- 40  British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
- 41  Brunei Darussalam[e]
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- 49  Cayman Islands (the)
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- France[l]
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- French Polynesia
- French Southern Territories (the)[m]
- Gabon
- Gambia (the)
- Georgia
- Germany
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- Gibraltar
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- 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
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- Italy
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- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
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- Kiribati
- Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)[o]
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- 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

1 Confidential

Page 10

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5 1c. Indian residents, what state do you live in?

- 6  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 7  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 8  IN-AS = Assam
- 9  IN-BR = Bihar
- 10  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 11  IN-GA = Goa
- 12  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 13  IN-HR = Haryana
- 14  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 15  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 16  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 17  IN-KL = Kerala
- 18  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 19  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 20  IN-MN = Manipur
- 21  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 22  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 23  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 24  IN-OR = Odisha
- 25  IN-PB = Punjab
- 26  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 27  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 28  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 29  IN-TG = Telangana
- 30  IN-TR = Tripura
- 31  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 32  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 33  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 34  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 35  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 36  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 37  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 38  IN-DL = Delhi
- 39  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 40  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 41  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 42  IN-PY = Puducherry



1 Confidential

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5 2. What country were you born in?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Åland Islands
- 8  Albania
- 9  Algeria
- 10  American Samoa
- 11  Andorra
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctica[a]
- 15  Antigua and Barbuda
- 16  Argentina
- 17  Armenia
- 18  Aruba
- 19  Australia[b]
- 20  Austria
- 21  Azerbaijan
- 22  Bahamas (the)
- 23  Bahrain
- 24  Bangladesh
- 25  Barbados
- 26  Belarus
- 27  Belgium
- 28  Belize
- 29  Benin
- 30  Bermuda
- 31  Bhutan
- 32  Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Sint Eustatius
- 35  Saba
- 36  Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 37  Botswana
- 38  Bouvet Island
- 39  Brazil
- 40  British Indian Ocean Territory (the)
- 41  Brunei Darussalam[e]
- 42  Bulgaria
- 43  Burkina Faso
- 44  Burundi
- 45  Cabo Verde[f]
- 46  Cambodia
- 47  Cameroon
- 48  Canada
- 49  Cayman Islands (the)
- 50  Central African Republic (the)
- 51  Chad
- 52  Chile
- 53  China
- 54  Christmas Island
- 55  Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)
- 56  Colombia
- 57  Comoros (the)
- 58  Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)
- 59  Congo (the)[g]
- 60  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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For peer review only

- 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:

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**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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. No matter what I do, if I am going to get sick, I will get sick.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Having regular contact with my physician is the best way for me to avoid illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Most things that affect my health happen to me by accident.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Whenever I don't feel well, I should consult a medically trained professional.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I am in control of my health.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. My family has a lot to do with my becoming sick or staying healthy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I get sick, I am to blame.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Luck plays a big part in determining how soon I will recover from an illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Health professionals control my health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. My good health is largely a matter of good fortune.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. The main thing which affects my health is what I myself do	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. If I take care of myself, I can avoid illness.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Boil water before drinking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Healthy people wearing facemasks in public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Avoiding gatherings with large numbers of people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Using mosquito repellent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Staying home if you are feeling sick	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?**

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

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

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4 **3. For each of the following, please tell us if you think this is a common symptom of**  
5 **coronavirus infection (COVID-19)**

	Yes, a symptom	No, not a symptom	Don't know
6 a. Fever	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7 b. Dry cough	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8 c. Vomiting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9 d. Nasal congestion/ runny nose	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 e. Rash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11 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?**

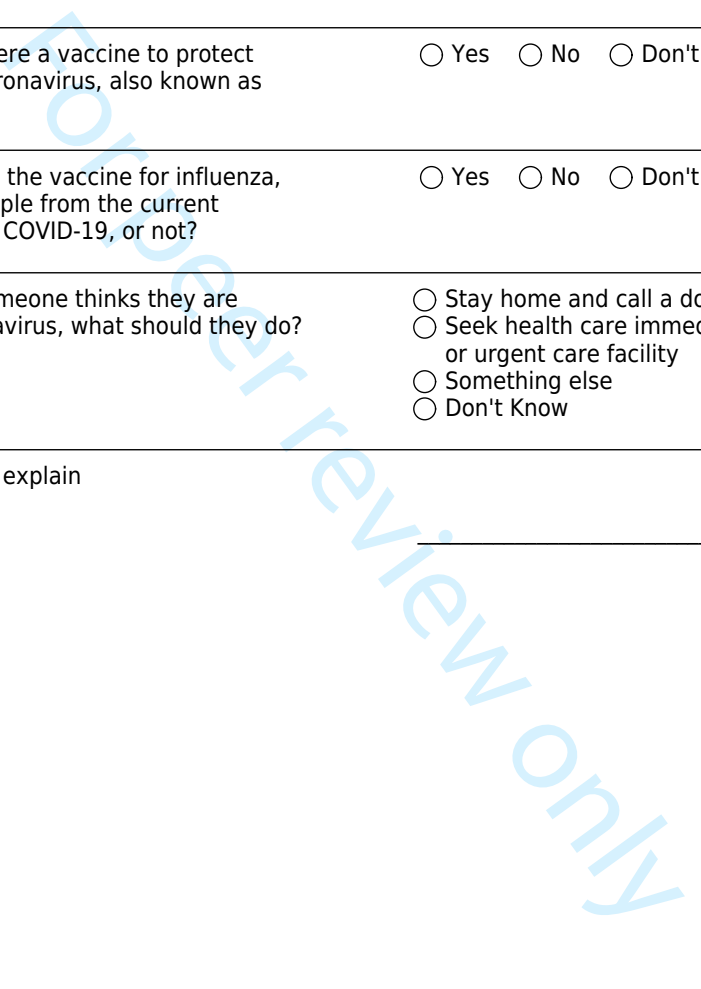
	Yes, higher risk	No, not higher risk	Don't know
a. Children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Pregnant women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. People with chronic health conditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. People in their early 20s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. People with obesity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. People over 60	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 \_\_\_\_\_



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60**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, manufacturerers)  Not effective at all  
 Not very effective  
 Somewhat effective  
 Very effective

f. Please explain:  
\_\_\_\_\_



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5 g. The press (including reporters, newspapers,  
6 television and visual media)

- 7  Not effective at all
- 8  Not very effective
- 9  Somewhat effective
- 10  Very effective

11 g. Please explain:

12 \_\_\_\_\_

13 h. Social media platforms

- 14  Not effective at all
- 15  Not very effective
- 16  Somewhat effective
- 17  Very effective

18 h. Please explain:

19  
20 \_\_\_\_\_

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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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. You will lose income due to a workplace closure or reduced hours because of coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. That you will become sick with Lyme Disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Your investments such as retirement or college savings will be negatively impacted by coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. That you will become sick with dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. You will put yourself at risk of exposure to coronavirus because you can't afford to stay home and miss work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. You will not be able to afford testing or treatment for coronavirus if you need it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Bought or worn a protective mask	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Stocked up on items such as food and household supplies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Postponed or canceled health care visits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Got extra refills on prescription medication	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Stayed home instead of going to work school, or other regular activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Postponed or canceled a medical procedure or surgery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Canceled plans to attend large gatherings such as concerts or sporting events	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Quit my job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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**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



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5 9a. Among those tested: what was the result of the test for coronavirus?  Test was positive  
6  Test was negative  
7  I don't know yet

8  
9 10. Among those not tested: Have you tried to get tested for coronavirus, or not?  Yes  
10  No  
11  Don't Know

12  
13 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  
14  No  
15  Don't Know

16  
17 11. Please explain where you think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one. \_\_\_\_\_

18  
19  
20 11. Please explain why you don't think you would be able to get a test for coronavirus if you thought you needed one. \_\_\_\_\_

21  
22  
23  
24 12. Do you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection?  Yes  
25  No  
26  Don't Know

27  
28 Please explain why you feel you now have - or have you recently had - coronavirus infection? \_\_\_\_\_

29  
30  
31 13. If there was a vaccine that prevented people from getting sick from coronavirus, would you get the vaccine?  Yes  
32  No  
33  Don't Know

34  
35 Please explain why you would get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

36  
37  
38 Please explain why you would not get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

39  
40  
41  
42 Please explain why you don't know if you would get the vaccine if there was one available? \_\_\_\_\_

43  
44  
45  
46 14. Do you personally know someone who has coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?  Yes, a family member  
47  Yes, a friend  
48  Yes, a neighbor  
49  Yes, someone else  
50  No  
51  I don't know

52  
53 15. Do you personally know someone who has died from coronavirus infection (or COVID-19) check all that apply?  Yes, a family member  
54  Yes, a friend  
55  Yes, a neighbor  
56  Yes, someone else  
57  No  
58  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

---

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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. My family really tries to help me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My friends really try to help me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I can talk about my problems with my family.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. My family is willing to help me make decisions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I can talk about my problems with my friends.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**Section 8: Health Questions**

9 1. Would you say in general your health is

- Excellent  
 Very good  
 Good  
 Fair  
 Poor

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

---

(number of days)

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

---

(number of days)

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

---

(number of days)

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

- Yes  
 No  
 Don't Know

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

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

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

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

40 8. Would you like to become pregnant or have a child  
41 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

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60**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.)

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

	Yes	No	Choose not to answer
a. Christian	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Jewish (Judaism)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Muslim	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Buddhist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Hindu	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Atheist (do not believe in God)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Don't Know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?

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

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.

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**

1. Please share any additional thoughts about 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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Page 1

# 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!

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LANGUAGE

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8 SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

9 Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology

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13 **Encuesta global sobre coronavirus: Investigador Principal de**  
14 **opiniones y prácticas: Timothy Dye, PhD y Eva Pressman, MD**15  
16 Este formulario describe un estudio de investigación que está llevando adelante el profesorado de la Universidad de  
17 Rochester, Facultad de Medicina y Odontología.18 El objeto de este estudio es comprender mejor las actitudes, creencias y conocimientos sobre algunos temas  
19 relacionados con asuntos de salud pública, como el coronavirus y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los factores  
20 que podrían estar relacionados con ellos. El estudio incluye preguntas acerca de sus pensamientos y experiencias  
21 con respecto al coronavirus y COVID-19, salud física y mental, estrés y apoyo social, así como también preguntas  
22 demográficas. Puede saltar todas las preguntas que quiera.23 Si decide participar en este estudio, le pediremos que complete una encuesta mediante un enlace al que puede acceder  
24 por internet. Completar la encuesta le llevará aproximadamente entre 20 y 40 minutos. Estimamos que  
25 aproximadamente 7000 personas participarán en este estudio.26 Los riesgos de participación son mínimos. Algunas de las preguntas podrían molestarlo o ponerlo incómodo. Puede  
27 saltar cualquier pregunta que no quiera responder. Para proteger la confidencialidad de los datos, los datos serán  
28 transmitidos en un formato encriptado (legible solamente para el personal autorizado). No se esperan beneficios  
29 de esta encuesta.

30 No recibirá compensación por participar en esta encuesta.

31 La Universidad de Rochester hace todo lo posible por mantener la información obtenida de usted confidencial. Los  
32 resultados de la investigación se pueden presentar en reuniones o en publicaciones, y no identificarán a personas  
33 específicas que respondieron.34 **Su participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria.** No está obligado a participar y puede dejar de  
35 completar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si decide detenerse, no podemos eliminar su información, dado que  
36 no recopilamos ningún tipo de información que lo identifique, y no podríamos encontrar y eliminar su registro.37 Para más información, o si tiene preguntas sobre esta investigación, puede comunicarse con el Dr. Timothy Dye, por  
38 correo electrónico a [tim\\_dye@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:tim_dye@urmc.rochester.edu).39 La Universidad de Rochester está recibiendo un pago de la Fundación Mae Stone Goode por realizar este estudio de  
40 investigación.41 Por favor, comuníquese con University of Rochester Research Subjects Review Board en 265 Crittenden Blvd., CU  
42 420315, Rochester, NY 14642, Teléfono +1 (585) 276-0005 o +1 (877) 449-4441 por las siguientes razones:

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- 44 • Desea hablar con alguien que no sea el personal de investigación acerca de sus derechos como sujeto de
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- 45 investigación;
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- 46 • Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.
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Page 3

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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 15 y 25 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.

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

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Para expresar preocupaciones con respecto a la investigación.

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¿Continuar con la encuesta?

- Sí
- No

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Page 5

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4 **Sección 1: Preguntas sobre país**  
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Page 6

5 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
- 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

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Vive en otro país, especifica:

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Page 10

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5 1b. Si es residente de Estados Unidos, ¿en qué  
6 Estado vive?

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  - Florida
  - Georgia
  - Hawaii
  - Idaho
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  - 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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Page 11

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5 1c. Si es residente de la India, ¿en qué Estado  
6 vive?

- 7  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 8  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 9  IN-AS = Assam
- 10  IN-BR = Bihar
- 11  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 12  IN-GA = Goa
- 13  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 14  IN-HR = Haryana
- 15  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 16  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 17  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 18  IN-KL = Kerala
- 19  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 20  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 21  IN-MN = Manipur
- 22  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 23  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 24  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 25  IN-OR = Odisha
- 26  IN-PB = Punjab
- 27  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 28  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 29  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 30  IN-TG = Telangana
- 31  IN-TR = Tripura
- 32  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 33  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 34  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 35  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 36  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 37  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 38  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 39  IN-DL = Delhi
- 40  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 41  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 42  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 43  IN-PY = Puducherry



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5 2. ¿En qué país nació?

- 6  Afganistán
- 7  Albania
- 8  Alemania
- 9  Andorra
- 10  Angola
- 11  Anguila
- 12  Antártida [a]
- 13  Antigua y Barbuda
- 14  Arabia Saudita
- 15  Argelia
- 16  Argentina
- 17  Armenia
- 18  Aruba
- 19  Australia [b]
- 20  Austria
- 21  Azerbaiyán
- 22  Bahamas (el)
- 23  Bahrein
- 24  Bangladesh
- 25  Barbados
- 26  Bélgica
- 27  Belice
- 28  Benin
- 29  Bielorrusia
- 30  Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- 31  Bonaire
- 32  Bosnia y Herzegovina
- 33  Botsuana
- 34  Brasil
- 35  Brunei Darussalam [e]
- 36  Bulgaria
- 37  Burkina Faso
- 38  Burundi
- 39  Bután
- 40  Cabo Verde [f]
- 41  Camboya
- 42  Camerún
- 43  Canadá
- 44  Chad
- 45  Chequia [i]
- 46  Chile
- 47  China
- 48  Chipre
- 49  Colombia
- 50  Comoras (las)
- 51  Congo (el) [g]
- 52  Congo (la República Democrática del)
- 53  Corea (la República de) [p]
- 54  Corea (la República Popular Democrática de) [o]
- 55  Costa de Marfil [h]
- 56  Costa Rica
- 57  Croacia
- 58  Cuba
- 59  Curagao
- 60  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 [!]
- 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

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Nació en otro país, especifique:

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60**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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. No importa qué haga, si me tengo que enfermar, me voy a enfermar.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. La mejor manera de evitar enfermarme es teniendo contacto regular con mi médico.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. La mayoría de las cosas que afectan mi salud me suceden por accidente.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Cuando no me siento bien, debo hablar con un profesional médico capacitado.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Estoy en control de mi salud.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Mi familia tiene mucho que ver con si me enfermo o estoy saludable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Cuando me enfermo, el culpable soy yo.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. La suerte juega un papel importante a la hora de determinar cuán rápido me recuperaré de una enfermedad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Los profesionales de la salud controlan mi salud.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Mi buena salud se debe en gran parte a la buena suerte.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Lo principal que afecta mi salud es lo que yo, personalmente, hago	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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3 *Page 17*

- 4 13. Si me cuido, puedo evitar
- 5 enfermarme.
- 6 14. Cuando me recupero de una
- 7 enfermedad, en general es
- 8 porque otras personas (por
- 9 ejemplo, médicos, enfermeros,
- 10 familiares, amigos) me han
- 11 estado cuidando bien.
- 12
- 13 15. No importa qué haga, es
- 14 probable que me enferme.
- 15 16. Si tiene que ser, estaré
- 16 saludable.
- 17 17. Si tomo las acciones
- 18 correctas, me puedo mantener
- 19 saludable.
- 20 21 18. Con respecto a mi salud, solo
- 22 puedo hacer lo que mi médico
- 23 me dice que haga.
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4 **Sección 3 - Creencias con respecto al coronavirus**5  
6  
7 **1. Según sus conocimientos, ¿los expertos de salud pública han recomendado estas acciones**  
8 **como una manera de ayudar a detener la propagación del coronavirus?**  
9

	Sí, recomendado	No, no se recomienda	No sabe
13 a. Lavado de manos frecuente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14 b. Hervir agua antes de beberla	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15 c. Que las personas saludables 16 usen mascarillas en público	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17 d. Evitar reuniones con muchas 18 personas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19 e. Usar repelente para 20 mosquitos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21 f. Quedarse en casa si se siente 22 enfermo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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25 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Tocar superficies que contienen pequeñas cantidades de fluidos corporales de una persona infectada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. A través de picaduras de mosquito	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Por los genes/la genética	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Tos seca	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vómitos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestión nasal/goteo nasal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Sarpullido	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Mujeres embarazadas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personas con condiciones de salud crónicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Personas de entre 20 y 29 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Personas con obesidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Personas mayores de 60 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**

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

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

10 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

11 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?**

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:

\_\_\_\_\_

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3 Page 24

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

- 7  Para nada eficaz
- 8  No muy eficaz
- 9  Algo eficaz
- 10  Muy eficaz

11 g. Por favor, explique:

12  
13 h. Plataformas de redes sociales

- 14  Para nada eficaz
- 15  No muy eficaz
- 16  Algo eficaz
- 17  Muy eficaz

18 h. Por favor, explique:

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Perderá ingresos debido al cierre de su lugar de trabajo o debido a la reducción de horas a causa del coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Contraer la Enfermedad de Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Sus inversiones como los ahorros para el retiro o la universidad se verán afectadas por el coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Contraer dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Se pondrá en riesgo de exposición al coronavirus porque no puede darse el lujo de quedarse en casa y faltar al trabajo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. No podrá pagar las pruebas o el tratamiento para el coronavirus si lo necesita	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

h. Le preocupa otra cosa, por favor, explique

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

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

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

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Compró o usó una mascarilla de protección	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Se abasteció de artículos como alimentos y suministros para el hogar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Pospuso o canceló visitas de atención médica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Obtuvo recargas adicionales para los medicamentos recetados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Se quedó en casa en lugar de ir a trabajar, a la escuela o a otras actividades regulares	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Pospuso o canceló un procedimiento médico o cirugía	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Canceló planes para asistir a reuniones con muchas personas como conciertos o eventos deportivos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Renunció a su trabajo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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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



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5 9a. Entre los evaluados: ¿cuál fue el resultado de la prueba para detectar el coronavirus?  La prueba fue positiva  
6  La prueba fue negativa  
7  Aún no sabe

8  
9 10. Entre los que no fueron evaluados: ¿Ha intentado ser evaluado para detectar el coronavirus, o no?  Sí  
10  No  
11  No sabe

12  
13 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  
14  No  
15  No sabe

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

17  
18  
19 11. Por favor, explique por qué no cree que podría obtener una prueba para detectar el coronavirus si cree que la necesita. \_\_\_\_\_

20  
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23 12. ¿Cree que tiene, o ha tenido recientemente, infección por coronavirus?  Sí  
24  No  
25  No sabe

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

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31 13. Si hubiera una vacuna para evitar que las personas contraigan coronavirus, ¿se pondría la vacuna?  Sí  
32  No  
33  No sabe

34  
35 Por favor, explique ¿por qué se pondría la vacuna si hubiese una disponible? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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44 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  
45  Sí, un amigo  
46  Sí, un vecino  
47  Sí, otra persona  
48  No  
49  No sé

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53 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  
54  Sí, un amigo  
55  Sí, un vecino  
56  Sí, otra persona  
57  No  
58  No sé  
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5 16. ¿Las personas hablan mal o chismean sobre otras  
6 personas con las que viven, que han tenido o se cree  
7 que tienen la infección del coronavirus (o COVID-19)?

- 8  Definitivamente sí  
9  Probablemente sí  
 Probablemente no  
 Definitivamente no  
 No sé

10  
11 17. ¿Las personas que han tenido la infección del  
12 coronavirus (o COVID-19) pierden el respeto o el  
13 estatus en la comunidad?

- 14  Definitivamente sí  
15  Probablemente sí  
16  Probablemente no  
17  Definitivamente no  
18  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

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

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60**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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que no podía controlar las cosas importantes en su vida?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió nervioso y "estresado"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se sintió confiado sobre su habilidad para manejar sus problemas personales?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las cosas le iban bien?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se dio cuenta que no podía lidiar con todas las cosas que debía hacer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia ha podido controlar las irritaciones en su vida?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que tenía control sobre las cosas?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia se enojó por cosas que estaban fuera de su control?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. En el último mes, ¿con qué frecuencia sintió que las dificultades se acumulaban y no podía superarlas?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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### Sección 7 - Apoyo social

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

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**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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5 **Sección 9: Redes sociales**

6  
7 **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
8 a. Facebook	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9 b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11 d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12 e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13 f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14 g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

- 22  Uso las redes sociales mucho más
- 23  Uso las redes sociales un poco más
- 24  No uso las redes sociales más que antes
- 25  No sabe

26  
27 2b. Por favor, explique cómo ha cambiado su uso de redes sociales desde que comenzó la pandemia por coronavirus:

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60**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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4 **6. ¿Cuál es su religión actual, si es religioso? Marque todas las que correspondan**

	Sí	No	Prefiero no contestar
6 a. Cristiano	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7 b. Judío (judaísmo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8 c. Musulmán	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9 d. Budista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 e. Hindú	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11 f. Ateo (no cree en Dios)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12 g. Otro	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13 h. No sabe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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18 6g. Otra religión, especifique

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22 7. Si vive en Estados Unidos, identifique su  
23 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

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

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

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

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

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

39 Con problemas de audición: Persona que tiene una  
40 pérdida parcial

41 de la audición;

42 sordo: Persona que tiene pérdida de la audición;

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

45 la cultura de los Sordos;

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

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51 9. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones mejor describe  
52 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:

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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/>

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# 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 !

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LANGUAGE

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology



**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 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 pourrions 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](mailto: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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Page 3

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5 Enque  
6 te mondiale sur le coronavirus : Opinions et pratiques  
7  
8 Enque  
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10 teurs principaux : Timothy Dye, PhD et Eva Pressman, MD  
11 Ce formulaire contient une  
12 e  
13 tude conduite par une  
14 faculte  
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16 de  
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18 cole de  
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21 decine et de dentisterie de  
22  
23 l'Universite  
24 de Rochester.  
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26 L'objectif de cette  
27 e  
28 tude est de mieux comprendre les attitudes, convictions et connaissances relatives  
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31 des questions actuelles de  
32 sante  
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34 publique, comme le coronavirus et d'autres maladies infectieuses, ainsi que les facteurs susceptibles d'y  
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51 re de coronavirus et de COVID-19, de  
52 sante  
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54 physique et mentale, de stress et de soutien social, ainsi que des questions  
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57 caracte  
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mographique. Vous pouvez passer n'importe quelle question.

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18 un questionnaire par le biais d'un lien disponible sur Internet. Il vous faudra entre 15 et 25 minutes pour  
19 comple  
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23 te. Nous estimons que 7 000 personnes environ participeront  
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30 Les risques  
31 lie  
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35 cette participation sont minimales. Certaines questions peuvent  
36 e  
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38 tre troublantes ou embarrassantes. Vous pouvez passer les questions auxquelles vous ne voulez pas  
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Vous ne recevrez aucune compensation pour votre participation  
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36 tude se fait sur base totalement volontaire. Vous  
37 n'e  
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39 tes pas tenu(e) d'y participer et pouvez interrompre le questionnaire  
40 a  
41 tout moment. Si vous  
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44 cidez de l'interrompre, nous ne pourrons pas supprimer vos informations, car nous ne collectons aucune  
45 donne  
46 e d'identification et ne pourrions pas retrouver et supprimer vos  
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52 de Rochester  
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55 oit un paiement de la Fondation Mae Stone Goode pour la  
56 re  
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58 alisation de cette  
59 e  
60 tude de recherche.

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

1  
2  
3  
4 sitez pas

5 a

6 prendre contact avec le Dr Timothy Dye par e-mail

7 a

8  
9 tim\_dye@urmc.rochester.edu.

10 N'he

11  
12 sitez pas

13 a

14  
15 prendre contact avec le

16 Comite

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18 re

19  
20 vision des sujets de recherche (Research Subjects Review Board) de

21 l'Universite

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

23 te

24  
25 le

26  
27 phone +1 (585) 276-0005 ou +1 (877) 449-4441 dans les cas suivants :

28 • Vous

29 de

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31 sirez parler

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

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35 • Vous

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38 sirez faire part de vos

39 inquietudes

40 au sujet de la recherche.

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45 Voulez-vous poursuivre le questionnaire ?

Oui

No

1 Confidential

Page 7

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**Section 1 : Questions relatives au pays**

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1 Confidential

Page 8

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5 1. Dans quel pays vivez-vous ?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Afrique du Sud
- 8  Albanie
- 9  Algérie
- 10  Allemagne
- 11  Andorre
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctique [a]
- 15  Antigua-et-Barbuda
- 16  Arabie saoudite
- 17  Argentin
- 18  Arménie
- 19  Aruba
- 20  Australie [b]
- 21  Autriche
- 22  Azerbaïdjan
- 23  Bahamas (la)
- 24  Bahrain
- 25  Bangladesh
- 26  Barbade
- 27  Belgique
- 28  Belize
- 29  Bénin
- 30  Bhutan
- 31  Biélorussie
- 32  Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Bosnie-herzégovine
- 35  Botswana
- 36  Brésil
- 37  Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- 38  Bulgarie
- 39  Burkina faso
- 40  Burundi
- 41  Cambodge
- 42  Cameroun
- 43  Canada
- 44  Cap-Vert [f]
- 45  Chili
- 46  Chine
- 47  Chypre
- 48  Colombie
- 49  Comores (las)
- 50  Congo (le) [g]
- 51  Congo (République démocratique du)
- 52  Corée (République de) [p]
- 53  Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- 54  Costa rica
- 55  Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- 56  Croatie
- 57  Cuba
- 58  Curaçao
- 59  Danemark
- 60  Djibouti
- Dominique
- 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
- Koweït
- 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

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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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Page 13

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5 1c. Pour les résidents de l'Inde, dans quel État  
6 vivez-vous ?

- 7  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 8  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 9  IN-AS = Assam
- 10  IN-BR = Bihar
- 11  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 12  IN-GA = Goa
- 13  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 14  IN-HR = Haryana
- 15  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 16  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 17  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 18  IN-KL = Kerala
- 19  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 20  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 21  IN-MN = Manipur
- 22  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 23  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 24  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 25  IN-OR = Odisha
- 26  IN-PB = Punjab
- 27  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 28  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 29  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 30  IN-TG = Telangana
- 31  IN-TR = Tripura
- 32  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 33  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 34  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 35  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 36  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 37  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 38  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 39  IN-DL = Delhi
- 40  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 41  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 42  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 43  IN-PY = Puducherry

1 Confidential

Page 14

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5 2. Quel est votre pays de naissance ?

- 6  Afghanistan
- 7  Afrique du Sud
- 8  Albanie
- 9  Algérie
- 10  Allemagne
- 11  Andorre
- 12  Angola
- 13  Anguilla
- 14  Antarctique [a]
- 15  Antigua-et-Barbuda
- 16  Arabie saoudite
- 17  Argentin
- 18  Arménie
- 19  Aruba
- 20  Australie [b]
- 21  Autriche
- 22  Azerbaïdjan
- 23  Bahamas (la)
- 24  Bahrain
- 25  Bangladesh
- 26  Barbade
- 27  Belgique
- 28  Belize
- 29  Bénin
- 30  Bhutan
- 31  Biélorussie
- 32  Bolivie (État plurinational de)
- 33  Bonaire
- 34  Bosnie-herzégovine
- 35  Botswana
- 36  Brésil
- 37  Brunéi Darussalam [e]
- 38  Bulgarie
- 39  Burkina faso
- 40  Burundi
- 41  Cambodge
- 42  Cameroun
- 43  Canada
- 44  Cap-Vert [f]
- 45  Chili
- 46  Chine
- 47  Chypre
- 48  Colombie
- 49  Comores (las)
- 50  Congo (le) [g]
- 51  Congo (République démocratique du)
- 52  Corée (République de) [p]
- 53  Corée (République populaire démocratique de) [o]
- 54  Costa rica
- 55  Côte d'Ivoire [h]
- 56  Croatie
- 57  Cuba
- 58  Curaçao
- 59  Danemark
- 60  Djibouti
- Dominique
- 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
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- France [l]
- Gabon
- Gambie
- Géorgie
- Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Grèce
- Grenade
- Groenland
- Guadelupe
- 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
- Koweït
- 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
- Tunisie
- Turkmenistan
- Turquie
- Tuvalu
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)
- Vietnam [ae]
- Wallis et Futuna
- Yémen
- Zambie
- Zimbabwe
- Un autre

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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 avec 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Quoi que je fasse, si je dois tomber malade, je tomberai malade.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Être en contact régulier avec mon médecin est le meilleur moyen de ne pas tomber malade.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. La plupart des éléments qui ont une influence sur ma santé se produisent par hasard.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Lorsque je ne me sens pas bien, je dois consulter un professionnel de la santé qualifié.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Je contrôle ma santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Ma famille exerce une forte influence sur mon état de santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Lorsque je tombe malade, c'est de ma faute.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. La chance joue un grand rôle dans la vitesse à laquelle je me rétablis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Les professionnels de la santé contrôlent mon état de santé.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Si je suis en bonne santé, c'est surtout une question de chance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Le facteur qui a le plus d'influence sur ma santé est ce que je fais.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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- 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. Quoique 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.

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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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Faire bouillir l'eau avant de la boire	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Faire porter des masques aux personnes en bonne santé en public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Éviter les grands rassemblements de personnes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Utiliser de l'antimoustique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Rester chez soi si l'on se sent malade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Autres recommandations

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3 Page 21

4 **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
7 a. Être en contact rapproché avec une personne infectée	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 b. Toucher des surfaces contenant de petites quantités de fluides corporels d'une personne infectée	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15 c. Se faire piquer par un moustique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17 d. Par voie génétique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Toux sèche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vomissements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestion nasale/nez qui coule	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Éruptions cutanées	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Femmes enceintes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personnes atteintes de problèmes médicaux chroniques	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Personnes âgées d'une vingtaine d'années	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Personnes obèses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Personnes de plus de 60 ans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**

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9 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

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13 2. Le cas échéant, que faites-vous pour vous protéger et protéger votre famille du coronavirus ?  
14 \_\_\_\_\_  
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16 3. Pensez-vous que les inquiétudes et le stress liés au coronavirus ont une influence négative sur votre santé mentale ?  Oui, une influence majeure  
17  Oui, une influence mineure  
18  Non  
19  Je ne sais pas

20  
21 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 ?**

- 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

a. Veuillez expliquer :

- b. Le monde de la science (y compris les chercheurs et analystes)
- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

b. Veuillez expliquer :

- c. Le gouvernement (y compris les gouvernements locaux et nationaux)
- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

c. Veuillez expliquer :

- 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

d. Veuillez expliquer :

- e. Les commerces et services locaux (y compris les boutiques, supermarchés et restaurants)
- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

e. Veuillez expliquer :

- f. L'industrie (y compris les grands employeurs, les usines et les fabricants)
- Pas du tout efficace  
 Pas très efficace  
 Assez efficace  
 Très efficace

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vous contractez la maladie de Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Le coronavirus a des répercussions négatives sur vos investissements, notamment votre épargne-pension ou épargne-études	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Vous contractez la dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Vous vous exposez au coronavirus, car vous ne pouvez pas vous permettre de rester chez vous et de vous absenter du travail	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Vous ne pouvez pas financièrement vous permettre de vous faire dépister ou traiter en cas de besoin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.



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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Acheter ou porter un masque de protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Faire des provisions d'articles tels que de la nourriture ou des produits ménagers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Reporter ou annuler des rendez-vous médicaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Faire des réserves de médicaments sur ordonnance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Rester chez vous au lieu de vous rendre à l'école, au travail ou à d'autres activités habituelles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reporter ou annuler une procédure médicale ou chirurgicale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Annuler votre participation à de grands rassemblements tels que des concerts ou des événements sportifs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Démissionner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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5 9a. Parmi les personnes dépistées : quel a été le  
6 résultat du test ?

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

7  
8  
9 10. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : avez-vous  
10 tenté d'effectuer un test de dépistage du  
11 coronavirus ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

12  
13 11. Parmi les personnes non dépistées : Pensez-vous  
14 que vous pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du  
15 coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

16  
17 11. Veuillez nous expliquer où vous pensez que vous  
18 pourriez effectuer un test de dépistage du  
19 coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

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20  
21 11. Veuillez nous expliquer pourquoi vous pensez que  
22 vous ne pourriez pas effectuer de test de dépistage  
23 du coronavirus si vous pensiez en avoir besoin.

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24  
25 12. Pensez-vous être - ou avoir récemment été -  
26 infecté(e) par le coronavirus ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

27  
28 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous pensez être - ou  
29 avoir récemment été - infecté(e) par le  
30 coronavirus

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31  
32 13. S'il existait un vaccin qui empêche de contracter  
33 le coronavirus, vous feriez-vous vacciner ?

- Oui  
 Non  
 Je ne sais pas

34  
35 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous vous feriez vacciner  
36 s'il existait un vaccin.

---

37  
38 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne vous feriez pas  
39 vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

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40  
41 Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne savez pas si vous  
42 feriez vacciner s'il existait un vaccin.

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43  
44 14. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne  
45 infectée par le coronavirus (ou COVID-19) ? Cochez  
46 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

47  
48 15. Connaissez-vous personnellement une personne  
49 décédée d'une infection au coronavirus (ou  
50 COVID-19) ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui  
51 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**

11 1. Possédez-vous une voiture ?  Oui  
12  Non  
13  Je préfère ne pas répondre

15 2. Possédez-vous une habitation ?  Oui  
16  Non  
17  Je préfère ne pas répondre

19 3. Êtes-vous le parent ou le tuteur d'un enfant de  
20 moins de 18 ans qui vit dans votre ménage ?  Oui  
21  Non  
22  Je ne sais pas

23 4. L'école ou la garderie de votre enfant a-t-elle  
24 été fermée pendant une quelconque période en  
25 raison du coronavirus ?  Oui  
26  Non  
27  Je ne sais pas

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

32 6. Si vous deviez rester chez vous en raison de  
33 mesures de quarantaine ou de la fermeture de votre  
34 école ou lieu de travail, pourriez-vous continuer à  
35 remplir vos fonctions, même en partie ?  Oui  
36  Non  
37  Ne s'applique pas  
38  Je ne sais pas

37 6. Veuillez expliquer comment vous pourriez continuer  
38 à remplir vos fonctions, au moins en partie  
39 \_\_\_\_\_

40 6. Veuillez expliquer pourquoi vous ne pourriez pas  
41 continuer à remplir vos fonctions, même en partie  
42 \_\_\_\_\_

44 7. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage travaillez-vous  
45 dans un cadre médical, comme le cabinet d'un  
46 médecin, une clinique, un hôpital, une maison de  
47 retraite ou le cabinet d'un dentiste ? (Cochez toutes  
48 les réponses qui s'appliquent)  Oui, moi  
 Oui, un membre de mon ménage  
 Non, personne  
 Je ne sais pas

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

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

53 10. Avez-vous des enfants à charge ?  Oui  
54  Non  
55  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

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

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60**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 ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé ne pas être capable de contrôler les éléments importants de votre vie ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) nerveux(-se) et stressé(e) ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous eu confiance en votre capacité à gérer vos problèmes personnels ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous senti que les choses allaient dans votre sens ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois vous êtes-vous senti(e) débordé(e) par toutes les choses que vous deviez faire ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pu contrôler les désagréments de votre vie ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Au cours du mois dernier, combien de fois avez-vous pensé contrôler la situation ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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 ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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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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60**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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Un être cher me permet de partager mes joies et mes peines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Ma famille fait tout pour m'aider.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Ma famille me fournit le soutien émotionnel dont j'ai besoin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Un être cher me fournit tout le réconfort dont j'ai besoin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Mes amis font tout pour m'aider.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Je peux compter sur mes amis quand les choses vont mal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec ma famille.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. J'ai des amis qui me permettent de partager mes joies et mes peines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. J'ai la chance d'avoir un être cher qui se soucie de mes sentiments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Ma famille essaie de m'aider à prendre des décisions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Je peux parler de mes problèmes avec mes amis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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4 **Section 8 : Questions relatives à la santé**

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

- 10  Excellent  
11  Très bon  
12  Bon  
13  Assez bon  
14  Mauvais

15 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 ?

16 \_\_\_\_\_  
17 ((nombre de jours))

18 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 ?

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 ((nombre de jours))

21 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 ?

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 ((nombre de jours))

24 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 ?

- 25  Oui  
26  Non  
27  Je ne sais pas

28 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)

- 29  Oui, moi  
30  Oui, un membre de mon ménage  
31  Non, personne  
32  Je ne sais pas

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

- 34  Je suis actuellement enceinte  
35  Ma partenaire est actuellement enceinte  
36  Ni ma partenaire ni moi ne sommes actuellement enceintes

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

- 38  Oui  
39  Non  
40  Je ne sais pas

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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 :

\_\_\_\_\_

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4 **Section 10 : Questions à caractère démographique**

5  
6 1. En années, quel âge avez-vous actuellement ?

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8  
9 2. Comment décririez-vous vos origines ethniques ?

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11  
12  
13 4. Vous considérez-vous de l'une des origines  
14 suivantes ? (Cochez toutes les réponses qui  
15 s'appliquent)

- Mexicaine
- Portoricaine
- Cubaine

16  
17 4a. Si vous vous considérez comme faisant partie  
18 d'une autre ethnie hispanique ou latine que celles  
19 énumérées ci-dessus, veuillez préciser :

20 \_\_\_\_\_

21 4b. Je ne me considère pas comme d'origine hispanique  
22 ou latine

- Vrai
- Faux

23  
24 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Judaïsme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Islam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Bouddhisme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Hindouisme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Athéisme (je ne crois pas en Dieu)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Autre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Je ne sais pas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6g. Autre religion, veuillez préciser

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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

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

- Entendant/non-sourd  
 Malentendant  
 sourd  
 Sourd  
 SourdAveugle

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

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

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

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8  
9 10. Vous vous décrivez comme (cochez toutes les  
10 réponses qui s'appliquent) :

- 11  Hétérosexuel(le)
- 12  Gay
- 13  Lesbienne
- 14  Bisexuel(le)
- 15  Transgenre
- 16  Aucune des propositions ci-dessus

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15 10a. Aucune des propositions ci-dessus, veuillez  
16 préciser :

17 \_\_\_\_\_

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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 : \_\_\_\_\_

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4 **Section 12 : Qualité de l'enquête**5  
6  
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8  
9 **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.**10  
11  
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15  
16 1. En général, les questions de l'enquête étaient  
17 >. Autrement dit, vous n'avez pas dû lire plusieurs  
18 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

19  
20  
21  
22 2. Certaines questions spécifiques étaient-elles  
23 particulièrement difficiles à comprendre ? Si oui,  
24 veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi précisément que  
25 possible)26  
27 3. En règle générale, la signification des  
28 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

29  
30  
31  
32 4. Certaines questions manquaient-elles de clarté ?  
33 Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi  
34 précisément que possible)

- Oui  Non

35  
36 4a. Si oui, veuillez préciser lesquelles (aussi  
37 précisément que possible)38  
39  
40 5. Les échelles utilisées pour répondre aux  
41 questions étaient adéquates. Autrement dit, selon  
42 vous, les échelles fournies vous permettaient-elles  
43 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

44  
45 6. Selon vous, certaines questions étaient-elles  
46 rédigées de manière à ce qu'il n'y ait qu'une  
47 SEULE réponse ÉVIDENTE pour vous ?

- Oui  
 No

48  
49 6b. Veuillez expliquer :50  
51  
52  
53 N'hésitez pas à indiquer tout autre commentaire au  
54 sujet de cette étude

55 ( )

56  
57 Pour plus d'informations au sujet du coronavirus et du COVID-19, rendez-vous sur58 <https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus>59 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>60 <https://www.cdc.gov/>

projectredcap.org





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Merci!

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Confidential

Page 1

# Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus

Benvenuto! Con la presente ti invitiamo a partecipare a un sondaggio epidemiologico globale condotto dall'Università di Rochester, in modo da consentirci una migliore comprensione delle opinioni, convinzioni e conoscenze relative ad alcune tematiche legate alle attuali questioni di sanità pubblica, come il coronavirus, il COVID-19, e altre malattie infettive, e i fattori ad esse potenzialmente correlati. Se hai più di 18 anni e sei in grado di rispondere al sondaggio in italiano, puoi cominciare qui sotto!

Language

For peer review only

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology

**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](mailto: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.

RSRB STUDY00004825  
Version Date: April 28, 2020

RSRB Approval Date: 4/28/2020

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Page 3

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## Sondaggio globale sul coronavirus: opinioni e modalità d'intervento

Sperimentatori principali: Timothy Dye, PhD ed Eva Pressman, MD

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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

1 Confidential

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4 Page 4

5 **Sezione 1: domande sulla nazionalità**

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For peer review only

1 Confidential

Page 5

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
- 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 (Ia)
- Isole Vergini (USA,) [Ag]
- Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
- Israele
- Italia
- Jan Mayen
- Kazakistan
- Kenia
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kirgizstan
- 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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- 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



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- 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

41  
42 Se risiedi in un altro paese, per favore specifica  
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Page 9

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5 1b. Se sei residente negli Stati Uniti, in quale stato  
6 vivi?

- 7  New York
- 8  Alabama
- 9  Alaska
- 10  Arizona
- 11  Arkansas
- 12  California
- 13  Colorado
- 14  Connecticut
- 15  Delaware
- 16  Florida
- 17  Georgia
- 18  Hawaii
- 19  Idaho
- 20  Illinois
- 21  Indiana
- 22  Iowa
- 23  Kansas
- 24  Kentucky
- 25  Louisiana
- 26  Maine
- 27  Maryland
- 28  Massachusetts
- 29  Michigan
- 30  Minnesota
- 31  Mississippi
- 32  Missouri
- 33  Montana
- 34  Nebraska
- 35  Nevada
- 36  New Hampshire
- 37  New Jersey
- 38  New Mexico
- 39  North Carolina
- 40  North Dakota
- 41  Ohio
- 42  Oklahoma
- 43  Oregon
- 44  Pennsylvania
- 45  Rhode Island
- 46  South Carolina
- 47  South Dakota
- 48  Tennessee
- 49  Texas
- 50  Utah
- 51  Vermont
- 52  Virginia
- 53  Washington
- 54  West Virginia
- 55  Wisconsin
- 56  Wyoming

1 Confidential

Page 10

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5 1c. Se risiedi in India, in quale stato vivi?

- 6  IN-AP = Andhra Pradesh
- 7  IN-AR = Arunachal Pradesh
- 8  IN-AS = Assam
- 9  IN-BR = Bihar
- 10  IN-CT = Chhattisgarh
- 11  IN-GA = Goa
- 12  IN-GJ = Gujarat
- 13  IN-HR = Haryana
- 14  IN-HP = Himachal Pradesh
- 15  IN-JH = Jharkhand
- 16  IN-KA = Karnataka
- 17  IN-KL = Kerala
- 18  IN-MP = Madhya Pradesh
- 19  IN-MH = Maharashtra
- 20  IN-MN = Manipur
- 21  IN-ML = Meghalaya
- 22  IN-MZ = Mizoram
- 23  IN-NL = Nagaland
- 24  IN-OR = Odisha
- 25  IN-PB = Punjab
- 26  IN-RJ = Rajasthan
- 27  IN-SK = Sikkim
- 28  IN-TN = Tamil Nadu
- 29  IN-TG = Telangana
- 30  IN-TR = Tripura
- 31  IN-UT = Uttarakhand
- 32  IN-UP = Uttar Pradesh
- 33  IN-WB = West Bengal
- 34  IN-AN = Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 35  IN-CH = Chandigarh
- 36  IN-DN = Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 37  IN-DD = Daman and Diu
- 38  IN-DL = Delhi
- 39  IN-JK = Jammu and Kashmir
- 40  IN-LA = Ladakh
- 41  IN-LD = Lakshadweep
- 42  IN-PY = Puducherry

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5 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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- 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 (Ia)
- Isole Vergini (USA,) [Ag]
- Isole Vergini britanniche [af]
- Israele
- Italia
- Jan Mayen
- Kazakistan
- Kenia
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kirgizstan
- 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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- 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

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- 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

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42 Se sei nato in un altro paese, per favore specifica  
43 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Indipendentemente da quello che faccio, se devo ammalarmi, mi ammalerò.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Fissare controlli regolari con il mio medico è il modo migliore per evitare di ammalarmi.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. La maggior parte delle cose che incidono sulla mia salute capitano per caso.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Ogni volta che non mi sento bene, ritengo giusto consultare un professionista specializzato in campo medico.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Sono io che ho il controllo sulla mia salute.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Per molti versi, il fatto che io possa ammalarmi o rimanere sano dipende dalla mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Quando mi ammalo, è per colpa mia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. La velocità con cui mi ristabilisco da una malattia dipende in gran parte dalla fortuna.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Gli operatori sanitari hanno il controllo della mia salute	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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3 Page 16

- 4 11. La mia buona salute è in
- 5 gran parte una questione di
- 6 fortuna.
- 7
- 8 12. Più di ogni altra cosa è ciò
- 9 che faccio ad avere il maggiore
- 10 impatto sulla mia salute.
- 11
- 12 13. Se ho cura di me stesso,
- 13 posso evitare di ammalarmi.
- 14
- 15 14. Di solito guarisco dalle
- 16 malattie perché altre persone
- 17 (ad esempio medici, infermieri,
- 18 familiari, amici) si sono prese
- 19 cura di me.
- 20
- 21 15. Indipendentemente da ciò
- 22 che faccio, tendo ad ammalarmi
- 23 molto facilmente.
- 24
- 25 16. Se è scritto che resterò sano,
- 26 non mi ammalerò.
- 27
- 28 17. Se farò le cose giuste,
- 29 resterò in salute.
- 30
- 31 18. Per quanto riguarda la mia
- 32 salute, faccio soltanto ciò che mi
- 33 prescrive il mio medico.
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5 **Sezione 3 - Convinzioni riguardo al coronavirus**

6  
7 **1. Per quanto è a tua conoscenza, gli esperti della sanità pubblica hanno raccomandato le**  
8 **seguenti azioni allo scopo di contribuire a rallentare la diffusione del coronavirus?**  
9

	Sì, l'hanno consigliato	No, non l'hanno consigliato	Non saprei
13 a. Lavarsi spesso le mani	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14 b. Bollire l'acqua prima di berla	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15 c. Le persone sane devono	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16 indossare la mascherina in			
17 pubblico			
18			
19 d. Evitare assembramenti con un	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20 grande numero di persone			
21			
22 e. Utilizzare il repellente per le	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23 zanzare			
24			
25 f. Restare a casa se ci si sente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26 male			

27 g. Altre raccomandazioni

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Toccando le superfici sulle quali sono presenti piccole quantità di fluidi corporei appartenenti a una persona infetta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Attraverso le punture di zanzara	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Attraverso i geni/la genetica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

e. In quali altri modi si trasmette o si diffonde il coronavirus? Per piacere, motiva la risposta

\_\_\_\_\_

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Tosse secca	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Vomito	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Congestione nasale/naso che cola	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Eruzione cutanea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

f. Altri sintomi (si prega di descriverli:)

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60**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Donne in gravidanza	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Persone affette da patologie croniche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Persone che hanno da poco superato i 20 anni	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Persone obese	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Persone oltre i 60 anni	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**

6 1. Pensi di avere informazioni sufficienti sulle modalità per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?  Sì  No  Non saprei

10 2. Che cosa stai facendo per proteggere te stesso e la tua famiglia dal coronavirus?

\_\_\_\_\_

14 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

18 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?**2  
3  
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6  
7 a. Il sistema sanitario (compresi ospedali,  
8 ambulatori, medici, infermieri e altri operatori  
9 sanitari)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

10  
11  
12 a. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
13  
14 \_\_\_\_\_15  
16 b. La comunità scientifica (compresi ricercatori e  
17 analisti)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

18  
19  
20 b. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
21  
22 \_\_\_\_\_23  
24 c. Il governo (comprese le autorità locali e  
25 regionali)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

26  
27  
28 c. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
29  
30 \_\_\_\_\_31  
32 d. Il sistema educativo (comprese scuole primarie,  
33 secondarie e università)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

34  
35  
36 d. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
37  
38 \_\_\_\_\_39  
40 e. Rivenditori al dettaglio e servizi locali (inclusi  
41 negozi, supermercati, ristoranti)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

42  
43  
44 e. Per piacere, motiva la risposta:  
45  
46 \_\_\_\_\_47  
48 f. Le imprese (compresi grande industria, fabbriche,  
49 produttori)

- 
- Per nulla efficace
- 
- 
- Non molto efficace
- 
- 
- Abbastanza efficace
- 
- 
- Molto efficace

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51  
52 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Subirai una contrazione del reddito perché perderai il posto di lavoro o dovrai fare orari ridotti a causa del coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Potresti contrarre la malattia di Lyme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Il coronavirus avrà un impatto negativo sui tuoi investimenti, per esempio la pensione o i fondi accantonati per gli studi universitari/il college	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Potresti contrarre la febbre dengue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Ti esporrai al rischio di contrarre il coronavirus perché non potrai permetterti di restare a casa senza lavorare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Non potrai permetterti di effettuare il test o i trattamenti per il coronavirus se dovessero rendersi necessari	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Ho acquistato una mascherina protettiva	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Ho fatto scorta di prodotti, per esempio alimentari e articoli per la casa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Ho rimandato o annullato visite mediche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Ho fatto scorta dei farmaci con obbligo di ricetta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Sono rimasto a casa anziché recarmi al lavoro, a scuola o a svolgere le mie abituali attività	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Ho rimandato o annullato un intervento medico o un'operazione chirurgica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Ho annullato i progetti di partecipare a eventi in luoghi affollati, per esempio concerti o manifestazioni sportive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Mi sono licenziato	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?**

6 7a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività  Sì  
7  No  
8  Non saprei

10 a. Ho perduto gli introiti derivanti da un lavoro o un'attività, per favore specifica

14 7b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari  Sì  
15  No  
16  Non saprei

18 b. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti alimentari, per favore specifica

21 7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani  Sì  
22  No  
23  Non saprei

25 7c. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi prodotti per la pulizia o igienizzante per le mani, per favore specifica

29 7d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione  Sì  
30  No  
31  Non saprei

33 d. Non sono riuscito a procurarmi i farmaci con obbligo di prescrizione, per favore specifica

37 7e. Uno dei membri della tua famiglia è stato molestato, maltrattato o percosso a causa del coronavirus  Sì  
38  No  
39  Non saprei

41 7e. Se vi sono state molestie, maltrattamenti o percosse a causa del coronavirus, per favore specifica

45 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  
46  Abbastanza scrupolosamente  
47  Non molto scrupolosamente  
48  Non sono per niente scrupoloso

50 Per favore aggiungi ulteriori commenti sulle tue opinioni ed esperienze di distanziamento sociale o fisico: (domanda aperta)

54 9. Ti sei sottoposto personalmente al test per il coronavirus oppure no?  Sì, mi sono sottoposto al test  
55  No, non mi sono sottoposto al test  
56  Non saprei

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5 9a. Per coloro che si sono sottoposti al test: qual è stato il risultato del test per il coronavirus?  Il test è risultato positivo  
6  Il test è risultato negativo  
7  Sono in attesa dell'esito del test

8  
9 10. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: hai cercato di sottoposti al test per il coronavirus oppure no?  Sì  
10  No  
11  Non saprei

12  
13 11. Per coloro che non si sono sottoposti al test: pensi che riusciresti a sottoposti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno oppure no?  Sì  
14  No  
15  Non saprei

16  
17 11. Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non pensi che riusciresti a sottoposti al test per il coronavirus nel caso in cui ritenessi di averne bisogno \_\_\_\_\_  
18  
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24  
25 12. Ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus?  Sì  
26  No  
27  Non saprei

28 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ritieni di avere attualmente - o di aver recentemente contratto - l'infezione da coronavirus \_\_\_\_\_  
29  
30  
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32  
33 13. Se esistesse un vaccino per impedire che le persone si ammalassero a causa del coronavirus, ti faresti vaccinare?  Sì  
34  No  
35  Non saprei

36 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_  
37  
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40 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_  
41  
42  
43

44 Per favore spiega i motivi per cui non sai se ti faresti vaccinare se fosse disponibile un vaccino \_\_\_\_\_  
45  
46  
47

48 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  
49  Sì, un amico  
50  Sì, un vicino di casa  
51  Sì, qualcun'altro  
52  No  
53  Non saprei

54 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  
55  Sì, un amico  
56  Sì, un vicino di casa  
57  Sì, qualcun'altro  
58  No  
59  Non saprei  
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16. Le persone parlano 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 familiare**

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 familiare?  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 familiare 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 familiare? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Quanti adulti di età superiore a 18 anni vivono attualmente nel tuo nucleo familiare, 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

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12. Per favore, inserisci alcune informazioni relative alla tua rete di sostegno sociale (amici, famigliari, vicini di casa):

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5 **Sezione 6: Stress nell'ultimo mese**

	Mai	Quasi mai	Talvolta	Spesso	Molto spesso
6. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei rimasto turbato a causa di un evento inaspettato?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non riuscire a tenere sotto controllo gli aspetti importanti della tua vita?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito nervoso e "stressato"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei sentito sicuro nella gestione dei tuoi problemi personali?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato che tutto andasse per il verso giusto?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di non avere la forza di affrontare tutte le cose che avevi da fare?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza sei riuscito a mantenere sotto controllo le seccature nella tua vita?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti è sembrato di avere il controllo della situazione?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. Nell'ultimo mese, con quale frequenza ti sei arrabbiato a causa di eventi al di fuori del tuo controllo?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Posso contare su una persona speciale con la quale condividere gioie e dolori.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. La mia famiglia si adopera lealmente per darmi una mano.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Traggo tutto il sostegno e l'aiuto emozionale di cui ho bisogno dalla mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Posso contare su una persona speciale che è per me una grande fonte di conforto.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I miei amici si adoperano lealmente per darmi una mano	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Quando le cose vanno male posso contare sui miei amici.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con la mia famiglia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Posso contare su alcuni amici con i quali condividere gioie e dolori.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Nella mia vita posso contare su una persona speciale che ha a cuore i miei sentimenti.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. La mia famiglia è disposta ad aiutarmi a prendere decisioni.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Posso parlare liberamente dei miei problemi con i miei amici.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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4 **Sezione 8 - Domande sulla salute**

5  
6 1. In generale come definiresti la tua salute

- 7  Eccellente  
8  Molto buona  
9  Buona  
10  Discreta  
11  Cagionevole

12 2. Considerando ora la tua salute fisica, che  
13 comprende le malattie fisiche e le lesioni, per quanti  
14 giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai goduto di buona salute?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

15 3. Considerando ora la tua salute mentale, che  
16 comprende lo stress, la depressione e i problemi  
17 emozionali, per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 non hai  
18 goduto di buona salute?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

19 4. All'incirca per quanti giorni degli ultimi 30 la  
20 cattiva salute fisica o mentale ti ha impedito di  
21 svolgere le tue abituali occupazioni, come prenderti  
22 cura di te stesso, lavorare o svolgere attività  
23 ricreative?

\_\_\_\_\_ ((numero di giorni))

24 5. Negli ultimi 12 mesi c'è stata un'occasione nella  
25 quale avresti avuto bisogno di assistenza sanitaria  
26 (per esempio un consulto medico) e non hai potuto  
27 permetterlo per il costo eccessivo?

- 28  Sì  
29  No  
30  Non saprei

31 6. Tu o uno dei membri del tuo nucleo familiare  
32 soffre di una patologia grave, per esempio pressione  
33 alta, cardiopatia, disturbi polmonari, cancro o  
34 diabete? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

- 35  Sì, io  
36  Sì, un membro della mia famiglia  
37  No, nessuno  
38  Non saprei

39 7. Quali delle seguenti voci è pertinente al tuo caso

- 40  Sono attualmente in gravidanza  
41  Il mio partner è attualmente in gravidanza  
42  Né io né il mio partner siamo attualmente in  
43 gravidanza

44 8. Desidereresti restare incinta o avere un bambino il  
45 prossimo anno?

- 46  Sì  
47  No  
48  Non saprei

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**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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Twitter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. LinkedIn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Instagram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. WhatsApp	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Snapchat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reddit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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:

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4 **Sezione 10 - Domande demografiche**

5  
6 1. Quanti anni hai ad oggi?

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8  
9 2. Come descriveresti le tue origini etniche?

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11  
12  
13 4. Ti consideri appartenente a uno dei seguenti  
14 gruppi? (spunta tutte le voci pertinenti)

- 15  Messicano  
16  Portoricano  
17  Cubano

18  
19 4a. Se ti consideri appartenente a un'altra etnia  
ispanica/latino-americana, diversa da quelle sopra  
elencate, per favore specificala:

20 \_\_\_\_\_

21 4b. Non mi considero ispanico né latino-americano

- 22  Vero  
23  Falso

24 5. Quali delle seguenti voci descrive meglio il tuo  
25 grado di istruzione?

- 26  Non ho finito la scuola superiore  
27  Ho concluso la scuola superiore, il liceo, oppure  
28 conseguito il diploma da privatista (GED)  
29  Ho frequentato il college/l'università ma non ho  
30 portato a termine gli studi  
31  Ho conseguito la laurea in un college/università  
32  Ho un diploma postlaurea del college/università  
33 (laurea magistrale, PhD, laurea in medicina e  
34 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Ebraica (giudaismo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Musulmana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Buddista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Induista	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Ateista (non credo in Dio)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Altro	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Non saprei	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?

- Udente/non sordo  
 Duro d'orecchi  
 sordo  
 Sordo  
 Sordocieco

Ai fini del presente studio ti preghiamo di fare riferimento alle seguenti definizioni.

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:

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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/>

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

projectredcap.org



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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 sectional reporting guidelines, and cite them as:

von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gotsche PC, Vandembroucke JP. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.

	Reporting Item	Page Number
<b>Title and abstract</b>		
Title	<a href="#">#1a</a> Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
Abstract	<a href="#">#1b</a> Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2
<b>Introduction</b>		
Background / rationale	<a href="#">#2</a> Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	5-6
Objectives	<a href="#">#3</a> State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	6
<b>Methods</b>		

1	Study design	<a href="#">#4</a>	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7-12
2				
3	Setting	<a href="#">#5</a>	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including	7
4			periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
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7	Eligibility criteria	<a href="#">#6a</a>	Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of	7
8			selection of participants.	
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11		<a href="#">#7</a>	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential	8-11
12			confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if	
13			applicable	
14				
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16				
17	Data sources /	<a href="#">#8</a>	For each variable of interest give sources of data and details of	8-11
18	measurement		methods of assessment (measurement). Describe	
19			comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one	
20			group. Give information separately for for exposed and	
21			unexposed groups if applicable.	
22				
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25	Bias	<a href="#">#9</a>	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	21
26				
27				
28	Study size	<a href="#">#10</a>	Explain how the study size was arrived at	10
29				
30	Quantitative	<a href="#">#11</a>	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the	10-11
31	variables		analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen,	
32			and why	
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36	Statistical	<a href="#">#12a</a>	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control	10-11
37	methods		for confounding	
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40	Statistical	<a href="#">#12b</a>	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and	10-11
41	methods		interactions	
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44	Statistical	<a href="#">#12c</a>	Explain how missing data were addressed	10-11
45	methods			
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48	Statistical	<a href="#">#12d</a>	If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of	10-11
49	methods		sampling strategy	
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52	Statistical	<a href="#">#12e</a>	Describe any sensitivity analyses	10-11
53	methods			
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56	<b>Results</b>			
57				
58	Participants	<a href="#">#13a</a>	Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg	10
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1 numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed  
 2 eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and  
 3 analysed. Give information separately for for exposed and  
 4 unexposed groups if applicable.  
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6			
7	Participants	<a href="#">#13b</a>	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage 12
8			
9	Participants	<a href="#">#13c</a>	Consider use of a flow diagram 12
10			
11	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14a</a>	Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, 12-18 12 clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential 13 confounders. Give information separately for exposed and 14 unexposed groups if applicable.
15			
16	Descriptive data	<a href="#">#14b</a>	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each 12-18 17 variable of interest
18			
19	Outcome data	<a href="#">#15</a>	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. 12-18 20 Give information separately for exposed and unexposed 21 groups if applicable.
22			
23	Main results	<a href="#">#16a</a>	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder- 12-18 24 adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence 25 interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and 26 why they were included
27			
28	Main results	<a href="#">#16b</a>	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were 12-18 29 categorized
30			
31	Main results	<a href="#">#16c</a>	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into 12-18 32 absolute risk for a meaningful time period
33			
34	Other analyses	<a href="#">#17</a>	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and 12-18 35 interactions, and sensitivity analyses
36			
37	<b>Discussion</b>		
38			
39	Key results	<a href="#">#18</a>	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives 19-22
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41	Limitations	<a href="#">#19</a>	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of 19-22 42 potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and 43 magnitude of any potential bias.
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45	Interpretation	<a href="#">#20</a>	Give a cautious overall interpretation considering objectives, 22
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1 limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies,  
2 and other relevant evidence.  
3

4 Generalisability [#21](#) Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study 21  
5 results  
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7

## 8 Other

### 9 Information

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11  
12 Funding [#22](#) Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the 26  
13 present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which  
14 the present article is based  
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20 made by the [EQUATOR Network](#) in collaboration with [Penelope.ai](#)  
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