BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS ON COVID-19 IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Monitoring knowledge, risk perceptions, preventive behaviours and trust to inform pandemic outbreak response

Round 3 of data collection
February 2021
### General Findings

For discussion and further analysis and interpretation

### Knowledge and Perceptions

- Levels of health literacy were lower than in Round 2, and only around half of respondents have high health literacy regarding the vaccinations
- Risk perceptions remain largely unchanged with many perceiving infection neither likely nor severe
- The perceived distance from the virus has grown since December, but levels of fear and stress remain similar

### Individual Behaviours

- The uptake of protective behaviours remains below desirable levels and reported levels of masking and physical distancing are lower than in December
- The percentage of respondents that express high vaccination willingness is lower than in December
- Safety and effectiveness concerns remain important reasons for vaccine hesitancy

### Support for Policies

- The acceptance of policy measures continues to vary strongly between each policy, but there is majority support for most
- The majority of respondents support strict further bans if cases start rising again
- Younger respondents continue to see policies as more unfair
- Trust in institutions remains low, but the medical sector continues to be the most trusted

### Economy and Wellbeing

- Negative economic impacts and worries about future finances continue to be common among the respondents at similar levels as rounds 1 and 2
- The pandemic has had a detrimental impact on lifestyles, particularly exercise and diets, but also smoking and drinking
- Avoiding health-care continues is at similar levels as in rounds 1 and 2
- Avoidance of people by ethnicity remains common

**Методология**

Данные собирались посредством компьютерного телефонного интервью (Computer-assisted telephone interviewing, CATI), в ходе которого было опрошено 1000 человек из всех семи областей Кыргызстана и двух основных городов - Бишкек и Ош. Сбор данных осуществлялся под руководством Министерства здравоохранения и социального развития КР и все данные, собранные в рамках этого проекта, принадлежат данному министерству.
SECTION 1: Knowledge and Perceptions
Knowledge

Findings
- There levels of health literacy for comparable questions are lower than in round 2
- Those who report understanding what to do if they suspect having COVID-19 reduced from 69% to 63%, and finding information needed from 64% to 59%
- Just over half feel well-informed about the vaccine (52%) and understand vaccine recommendations (54%)
- As with COVID-19 generally in the past, judging media reliability regarding the vaccine was the most challenging aspect (40%)

The lower levels of health literacy measured since Rounds 1 and 2 are significant and their causes are important to understand. Additional efforts into communicating about the vaccine is advisable.

Predictors
- Health literacy is higher among male and highly educated respondents
- Health literacy correlates with higher trust in government and lower perceptions of infection severity and viral closeness
- Perceptions of media hype around COVID-19 correlate with lower health literacy

FEELING SURE ABOUT PROTECTIVE MEASURE TO AVOID AN INFECTION
Rated on scales ranging from 1 (very unsure) to 5 (very sure). Mean values and 95% confidence intervals.

01.12.2020
- Not very sure: 74%
- Somewhat sure: 17%
- Very sure: 9%

01.12.2020
- Not very sure: 76%
- Somewhat sure: 13%
- Very sure: 11%

05.02.2021
- Not very sure: 20%
- Somewhat sure: 40%
- Very sure: 40%

HEALTH LITERACY

... understand information about what to do if you think you have COVID-19?
- (Rather) difficult: 63%
- Somewhat difficult: 17%
- (Rather) easy: 20%

... understand recommendations about COVID-19 vaccination?
- (Rather) difficult: 54%
- Somewhat difficult: 17%
- (Rather) easy: 30%

... find the information you need?
- (Rather) difficult: 59%
- Somewhat difficult: 29%
- (Rather) easy: 21%

... find information you need about COVID-19 vaccine?
- (Rather) difficult: 52%
- Somewhat difficult: 16%
- (Rather) easy: 32%

... judge if the information about COVID-19 vaccine in the media is reliable?
- (Rather) difficult: 20%
- Somewhat difficult: 40%
- (Rather) easy: 40%
Risk perceptions

Findings

- Risk perceptions overall continue to be largely unchanged since the start of data collection.
- A small increase was measured in the proportion of those who think the probability of getting infected is low (from 42% to 45%).
- Perceptions of infection severity are slightly higher with 28% perceiving high risk (25% in December).

Predictors

- Respondents who are a part of risk groups perceive their susceptibility and severity of infection as higher.
- Highly educated respondents view the infection as less severe.
- Older respondents think they are more likely to get infected.
- Perceptions of viral closeness and frequency of media consumption correlate with higher risk perceptions.

There are no significant changes in risk perceptions and almost half of the respondents continue to think infection is not likely and/or not severe. The reason for lower severity perceptions among healthcare workers is important to understand better as they often act as information sources and influencers to the population in general.

PERCEIVED RISK OF AN INFECTION
Mean score including susceptibility, probability an severity perceptions, each originally rated on scales ranging from 1 (low) to 5 (high)

- high risk (≥5)
- medium risk
- low risk (≤3)

PERCEIVED SUSCEPTIBILITY
Grouped results, originally rated on scales ranging from 1 (not susceptible) to 5 (very susceptible)

PERCEIVED PROBABILITY OF AN INFECTION
Grouped results, originally rated on scales ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 5 (extremely likely)

PERCEIVED SEVERITY OF AN INFECTION
Grouped results, originally rated on scales ranging from 1 (not severe) to 5 (very severe)
Perceptions and emotions

Findings
• The level of self-efficacy towards avoiding COVID-19 is similar to December as 51% think it’s easy to avoid an infection (50% in Dec)
• The perceptions of closeness to COVID-19 has reduced since the start of data collection and 53% of respondents now feel the virus is far away
• The vast majority of respondents still think that the virus is spreading very fast (69%)
• The level of fear COVID-19 causes among respondents is similar to previous rounds (48% highly fearful)

Predictors
• Negative emotions are felt more by respondents who are female or older
• People living with children report higher levels of stress
• Perceptions of closeness and negative emotions are higher with those who have infected peers
• The frequency of media consumption correlates with higher negative emotions whereas trust in government with lower

The degree emotional affect among respondents has not changed greatly since Round 2 of data collection. Despite the perceived distance to the virus growing, other aspects such as stress and fear remain similar, which suggests that not only immediate physical/medical threats are considered.
Protective Behaviours

Findings
- The majority of protective behaviours remained at comparable levels to the two previous rounds of data collection.
- However, small reductions were measured on the use of masks (from 79% to 75% high uptake) and physical distancing (from 64% to 60% high uptake).
- The adoption of protective behaviours in general remains below desirable levels as even the most adhered to behaviours (masking, disinfectants, and hand sanitation) are not applied by a quarter of the respondents.
- Staying home when sick and avoiding social events continue to not be applied by the majority (49%/36%).
- Up to 18% of respondents say they have used antibiotics to prevent or treat COVID-19 (same as rounds 1/2).

Predictors
- Uptake of protective behaviours is higher among female and older respondents.
- Frequency of media consumption, trust in the medical sector, and perceptions of viral spread correlate with higher uptake.
- Maladaptive antibiotic use is more common among risk group member and respondents with lower educated.

The uptake of protective behaviours remains below desirable levels and are a risk factor for a resurgence of COVID-19 cases. Reductions in the level of mask wearing and physical distancing are particularly concerning given the low costs associated with uptake in them.

UPTAKE OF PROTECTIVE MESURES
Rated on scales ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much). Mean values and 95% confidence intervals

MALADAPTIVE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS
Used antibiotics to prevent or treat COVID-19

- 01.12.2020
- 25.12.2020
- 05.02.2021

Washing hands for 20 seconds

Disinfecting surfaces

Staying home when sick

Avoided a social event I wanted to attend

Avoid to touch eyes, nose, mouth

Wearing face mask

Using disinfectants
Vaccinations

Findings
• Vaccine hesitancy is higher than in previous rounds of data collection with less than half of respondents expressing definite vaccine willingness (49%)
• The proportion of respondents expressing definite opposition to being vaccinated was 29% (26%/23% in December)
• Belief in the vaccine’s effectiveness also reduced from December with 41% expressing at least some levels of doubt (36% in December)
• 61% think that their friends and family would want them to be vaccinated
• The proportion of respondents expressing negativity towards the national vaccination schedule was also higher than in December (26% vs 17%)

The higher levels of vaccine hesitancy and lower levels of belief in its effectiveness and support for the national vaccination schedule are concerning and should be further studied.

Predictors
• Women, younger people, and urban residents are more negative towards the vaccination
• Higher trust in the vaccines safety and higher risk perceptions correlate with higher vaccine intentions
• Vaccination willingness correlates positively with trust in government, worries about future economic consequences, health literacy, and the perception that the virus is spreading fast

RESONS FOR FUTURE COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE
Apart from COVID-19, I think everyone should be vaccinated according to the national vaccination schedule

YES
74%
NO
26%

PLEASE SHARE YOUR POSITION ON A POTENTIAL FUTURE COVID-19 VACCINE

WILL GET VACCINE IF AVAILABLE

25/12/2020

05/02/2021
01/12/2020

DEFINITELY VACCINATE

Definitely not vaccinate
Undecided
Rather vaccinate
Definitely vaccinate

I believe a vaccine can help control the spread of COVID-19
Would get vaccine if available
If a COVID-19 vaccine is available and recommended for me, I think most of my family and friends would want me to get it
If I knew I had been infected with COVID-19 before, I would not get the vaccine even if it were available
Vaccination concerns

Findings
• The desire to see friends and family safely is the highest driver for vaccine acceptance for those who remain undecided (87%)
• Proven safety, ease of access, and risk of getting COVID-19 at the time are all listed by 82% of undecided respondents as important in decision-making
• Recommendations from the MoH or other public institution are also important (85%) and more highly valued than those from the family doctor (78%)
• Travel, concerts, and other social activities were the least cited concern, but were nonetheless mentioned as important by the vast majority (71%)

Predictors
• Recommendations are more important for those with trust in government and the medical sector, high media consumption frequency, and higher perceptions of viral closeness and spread
• Family doctor recommendations are more important to female and older respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Future COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether getting vaccinated would allow me to travel, go to concerts and other social activities again</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country in which the vaccine is produced</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether the vaccine is used in other countries</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation from my family doctor</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether the vaccine is free of charge</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How easy it is to get the vaccine (e.g. available out-of-hours or in pharmacies)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of getting infected with COVID-19 at the time when the vaccine is available</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether the vaccine has been in use for a long time with no serious side-effects</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation of the Ministry of Health; labour and Social Protection/National Agency for Public Health</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccination continued

Findings

- The perception of the vaccinations against COVID-19 being necessary due to the virus being common (3.88) and the perceived importance to health (4.03). As such, it seems that the need for vaccines is accepted by the majority.
- However, concerns regarding potential side effects/reactions are also held by a clear majority (3.75).
- A smaller, though still majority, proportion is fully confident that the vaccine is safe (3.3).
- Everyday stress is not a common reason for not planning to get vaccinated (2.61).
- Up to a third of respondents had heard something negative about vaccines (32%).
- Only a quarter of respondents would prefer to get the vaccine at a medical facility.
- Community centres, meeting halls, or local shops were the most preferred vaccine location (92%).

WHERE WOULD YOU PREFER TO GET A COVID-19 VACCINE?

- Health centre/clinic: 71% (YES), 29% (NO)
- Hospital: 76% (YES), 24% (NO)
- Pharmacy: 78% (YES), 22% (NO)
- Somewhere else: 82% (YES), 18% (NO)
- I don’t want the vaccine: 78% (YES), 22% (NO)
- Workplace: 80% (YES), 20% (NO)
- Community centre, meeting hall or local shop: 82% (YES), 18% (NO)

PLEASE SHARE YOUR POSITION ON A POTENTIAL FUTURE COVID-19 VACCINE:

- Have you heard anything bad about vaccines? 32% (YES), 68% (NO)

PLEASE SHARE YOUR POSITION ON A POTENTIAL FUTURE COVID-19 VACCINE:

Current data collection. Scale 1 (strongly disagree) - 5 (strongly agree).

05/02/2021
Vaccination continued

Findings

• Those with higher intentions to get vaccinated have higher trust in institutions as well as media
• Those who are undecided have levels of trust more similar to those negative towards vaccinations than those with high intentions

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS
Rated on scales ranging from 1 (very low confidence) to 5 (very high confidence).
Mean values and 95% confidence intervals.

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS
Rated on scales ranging from 1 (very low confidence) to 5 (very high confidence).
Mean values and 95% confidence intervals.
SECTION 3: Support for policies
General policy perspectives

Findings
• There are no substantial differences in the general policy support since December
• The majority continues to think that enforced isolations for infected individuals should be allowed (4.2/76%) and that more tests should be carried out in the population (4.08/72%)
• A smaller majority thinks that the current restrictions are not sufficient (3.67/60%)
• 68% of respondents accept avoiding people based on their ethnicity
• 75% of respondents would continue to comply with measures even if they were lifted

There are no substantial changes in the general policy perspectives in the sample. Support for named measures continues to be strong. Avoidance based on ethnicity continues to be common and it would be good to understand who this is most affecting.

Predictors
• Older respondents as well as those living with children are more likely to support enforced isolations for infected people
• Support for enforced isolations correlates positively with frequency of media consumption, trust in government, and perceptions of fast viral spread
• Older respondents and those living with children are more likely to report continuing to adhere to measures

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

ACCEPTANCE IF MEASURES
Rated on scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)

- More tests for corona virus should be carried out in population
- Accept of avoiding people based on their ethnicity
- Government should be allowed to force infected into isolation
- Believe current restrictions are greatly exaggerated

- 1/12/2020
- 25/12/2020
- 05/02/2021
Support for specific policies

Findings
- The support for mask mandates in closed public spaces is lower than in December (4.53 vs 4.61), but the difference is not statistically significant and supporters remain the vast majority.
- Support for distance learning in some classes at educational facilities is higher than in December (3.81 vs 3.58).
- The majority of respondents support reintroducing the state of emergency (3.5) if case levels rise again.

Support continues to vary strongly by policy, which suggests a good level of consideration respondents to individual policies. This can support the success of communicating reasoning for policies and restrictions.

Predictors
- Mask mandates in closed public spaces are more likely to be supported by women, as well as those who perceive infection severity to be higher, think the virus is spreading fast, and trust the government.
- Reopening schools is supported more by older respondents, and those who feel the virus is close and trust the government.

AGREEMENT WITH DECISIONS TAKEN
Rated on scale ranging from 1 (no support at all) to 5 (strong support). Mean values and 95% confidence intervals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>01/12/2020</th>
<th>25/12/2020</th>
<th>05/02/2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory face masks in closed public spaces</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>4.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance learning in some classes at school and education institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>3.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACCEPTANCE FOR FUTURE RESTRICTIONS
Level of agreement (Scale 1 not at all - 5 strong support)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>01/12/2020</th>
<th>25/12/2020</th>
<th>05/02/2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ban of interregional public transport</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reopening of schools and education facilities</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintroduction of the state emergency</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings
• Perceptions regarding the fairness of policies are slightly lower than in Wave 2, but roughly at the same level as Wave 1
• 60% of respondents consider the policies to be fair and would convince others of this

The perceptions on fairness continue on comparable levels to prior rounds. The lower levels of fairness among younger respondents continues to be significant and understanding their concerns may be useful.

Predictors
• Fairness perceptions are lower among younger respondents
• Perceptions of fairness correlate positively with perceived susceptibility to infection, as well as trust in government and the medical sector
• Those who perceive media hype around COVID-19 have lower fairness perceptions

The perceptions on fairness continue on comparable levels to prior rounds. The lower levels of fairness among younger respondents continues to be significant and understanding their concerns may be useful.
Trust in institutions

Findings
- There are no statistically significant changes in trust towards institutions to handle COVID-19 well, and a significant degree of distrust continue to be expressed towards most institutions
- The medical sector is most trusted, including hospitals (3.74/61%), the MoH (3.55/54%), and family doctors (3.45/51%)
- City administrations are least trusted (2.95/36%)

Trust in institutions overall remains quite low. The low trust expressed towards city administrations may be significant as it may be indicating lacking capacities at those levels.

Predictors
- Trust in the medical sector and city administrators is lower among highly educated respondents
- Trust in family doctors is lower for respondents who are younger and know an infected peer
- Trust in the medical sector correlates with lower infection severity perceptions
- Media consumption frequency correlates positively with trust in institutions

CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS
Rated on scales ranging from 1 (very low confidence) to 5 (very high confidence).
Mean values and 95% confidence intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>1/12/2020</th>
<th>25/12/2020</th>
<th>05/02/2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>3.74/3.84</td>
<td>3.87/3.99</td>
<td>3.94/4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of health</td>
<td>3.55/3.67</td>
<td>3.61/3.72</td>
<td>3.71/3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family doctor</td>
<td>3.45/3.52</td>
<td>3.47/3.58</td>
<td>3.54/3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>3.34/3.45</td>
<td>3.45/3.57</td>
<td>3.52/3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agency for PH</td>
<td>3.33/3.41</td>
<td>3.41/3.52</td>
<td>3.48/3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>3.14/3.22</td>
<td>3.18/3.28</td>
<td>3.24/3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>3.06/3.09</td>
<td>3.01/3.10</td>
<td>3.07/3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City administration</td>
<td>2.95/3.07</td>
<td>2.96/3.06</td>
<td>3.01/3.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 4: Economy and wellbeing
Economic impacts

Findings
• The worries about the future economic consequences continue to be very common among respondents with 72% expressing strong worry (same as round 2)
• Only 17% of respondents are not worried about future economic consequences (16% in round 2)
• 35% of respondents report having suffered worsening financial situations (36% in round 2)

The economic impacts of COVID-19 continue to be prominent both in worsening conditions that have already occurred as well as worry about future situations. Across COVID-19 analyses, economic issues tend to correlate with other negative behaviours and attitudes, and as such can have negative indirect consequences beyond worsening finances at the household level.

Predictors
• Female respondents are more likely to worry about future economic consequences
• Economic worries correlate positively with perceived probability of infection and perceptions of viral spread

CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION

- 72% Worsened
- 53% Same
- 14% Improved
- 11% Much or Very Much Worry
- 17% Nor or Less Worry
- 35% Medium Worry

No answer
Improved
Same
Worse
Resilience

Findings
• The levels of resilience have not changed significantly through the data collection period
• Around a half of respondents continue to report some issues with resilience, particularly on making it through stressful events (61%)

Issues with resilience continue to be present among the respondents. Working towards improving these is important for the ability of people to sustain the ongoing hardship as well as bounce back, especially those affected by COVID-19.

Predictors
• Resilience is higher among healthcare workers and lower among those trust the medical sector

RESILIENCE

It does not take me long to recover from a stressful event

(STRONGLY) DISAGREE NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE (STRONGLY) AGREE
25% 17% 58%

It is hard for me to snap back when something bad happens

43% 38% 19%

I have a hard time making it through stressful events

41% 39% 20%

RESILIENCE

Rated on scales ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Mean values and 95% confidence intervals.

It does not take me long to recover from a stressful event

01.12.2020 25.12.2020 05.02.2021

3.59 3.55 3.5

It is hard for me to snap back when something bad happens

3.02 3.07 2.93

I have a hard time making it through stressful events

3.02 3.0 2.88
**Negative pandemic behaviours**

**Findings**
- The level of pandemic behaviours have **slightly increased** since December, but the changes are **mostly not statistically significant**
- **Almost half** of respondents **exercise less** than normally, a **quarter eat less healthy**, and a **tenth smoke and drink more**
- **Health service avoidance** remains present for a **significant minority** as **32%** have **postponed vaccinations** and **22%** have **avoided the doctor**, whereas **27%** have **self-medicated**
- **44%** have **avoided** people based on their **ethnicity**

Negative pandemic behaviours continue to be high both in relation to less healthy lifestyles and health-seeking. These may have negative impacts on public health in the long term.

**Predictors**
- Exercising less is more common among **older** respondents
- **Urban** respondents are more likely to **exercise less** and eat **worse food**
- **Men** are highly more likely to consume **more alcohol** and **cigarettes**
- People who have **high risk perceptions** and **consume media frequently** have **less** healthy lifestyles

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**PANDEMIC BEHAVIOR**

Results from recent survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise less than usual</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponed vaccination for myself or my child</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy drugs i heard helping against COVID-19</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat more unhealthy food than usual</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid going doctor</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked more</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink more alcohol than usual</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings

- Levels of active interest and information searches on COVID-19 remain at similar levels to rounds 1 and 2 with 50% of respondents searching for information often or sometimes.
- Perceptions of media hype around COVID-19 also remain at comparable levels with 46% seeing high levels of hype.
- No statistically significant changes were found in trust in information sources.
- Healthcare workers, the WHO, and official reports continue to be the most trusted sources, and social media, printed newspapers, and celebrities/influencers the least trusted.

**Information sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUST IN INFORMATION SOURCES</th>
<th>01/12/2020</th>
<th>25/12/2020</th>
<th>05/02/2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with healthcare workers</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official reports Republican headquarters on coronavirus</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 hotlines</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government press releases</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical institutions press releases</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrities on social media influencers</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed newspapers</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>2.99</td>
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**FREQUENCY SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT CORONAVIRUS / COVID-19**

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<th>NEVER / RARELY</th>
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**MEDIA HYPE**

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