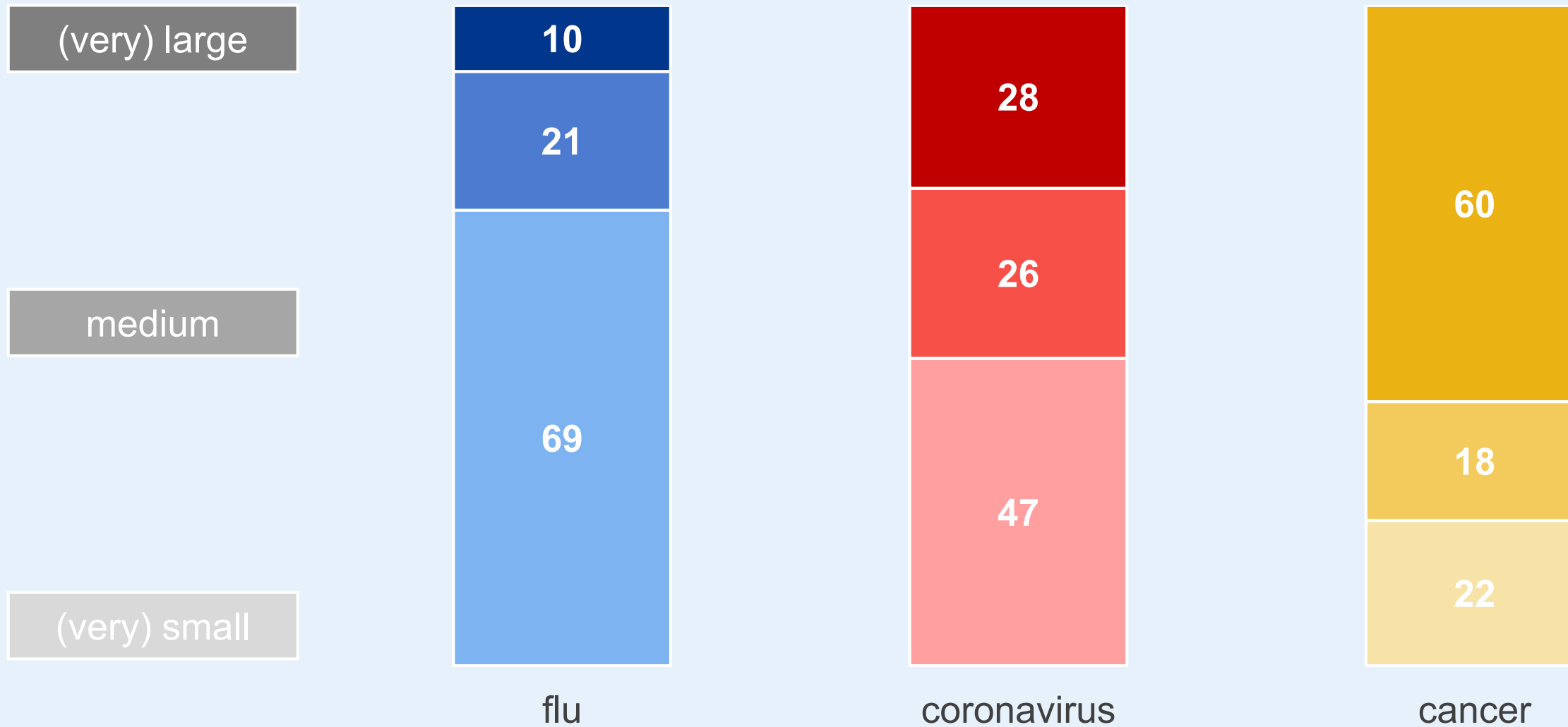




# Perceived effects on your own health

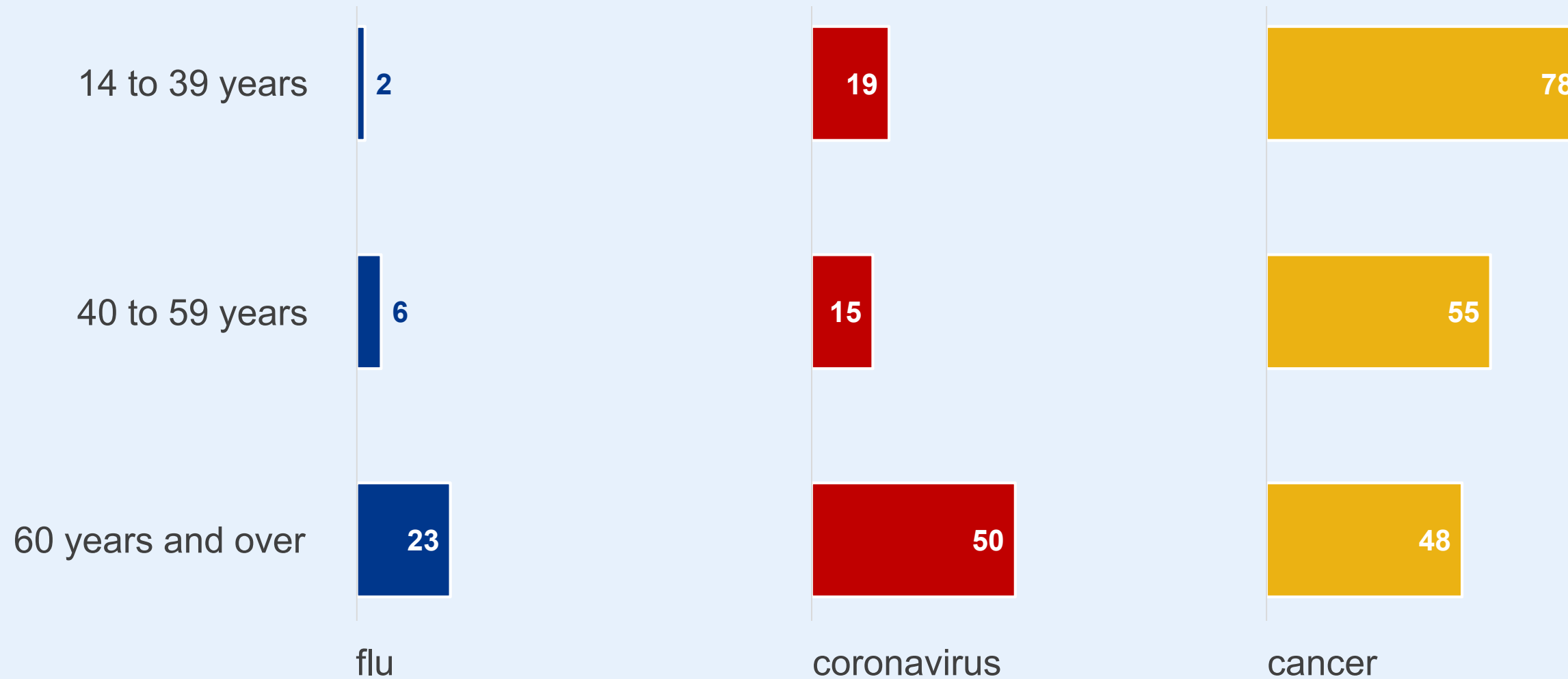
Assuming you have one of the following diseases: How large or small do you consider the health effects of this to be for you personally?  
 (Response scale: 1 'very small' to 5 'very large')



Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 482–497 participants

## Perceived effects on your own health – age groups

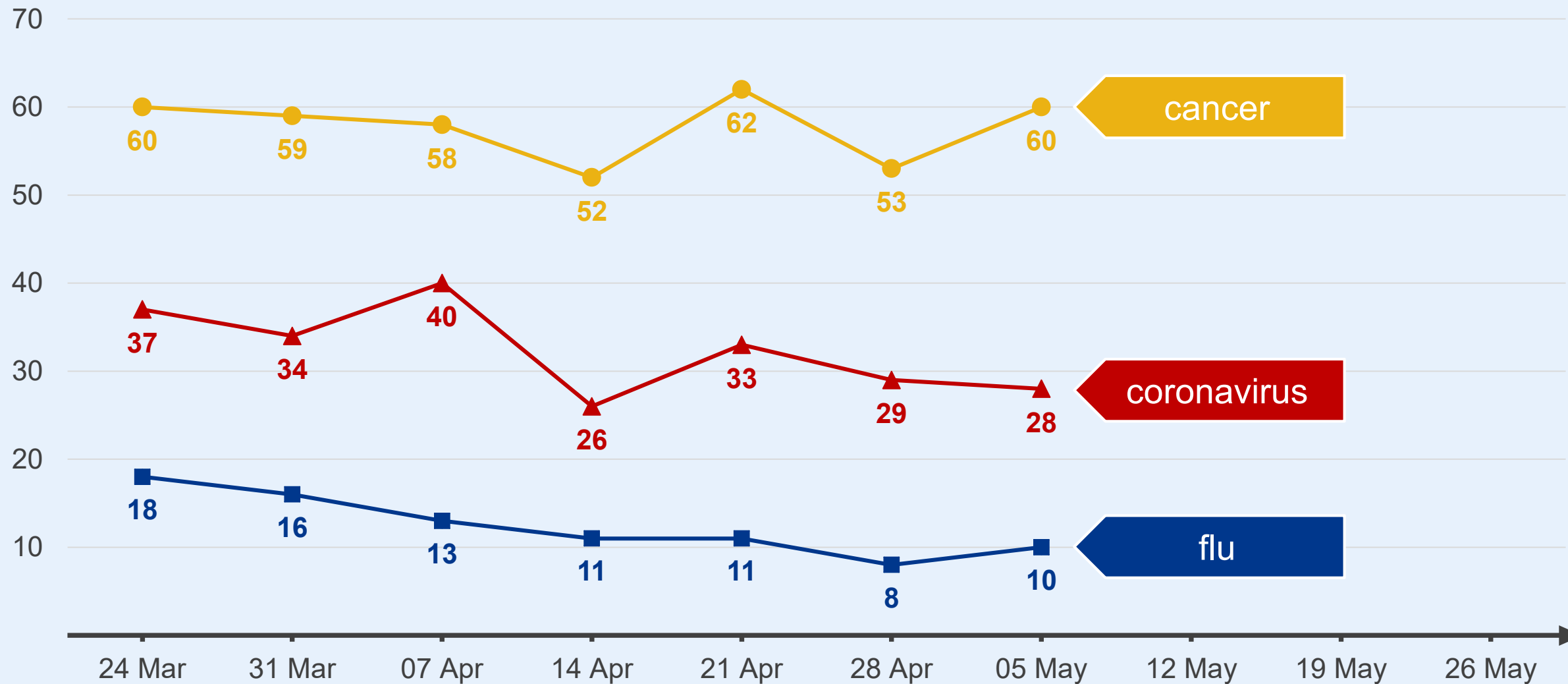
Assuming you have one of the following diseases: How large or small do you consider the health effects of this to be for you personally?  
 (Response scale: 1 'very small' to 5 'very large') – Shown: response category '(very) large' (values 4 + 5)



Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 151–170 participants in corresponding age group

# Perceived effects on your own health – over time

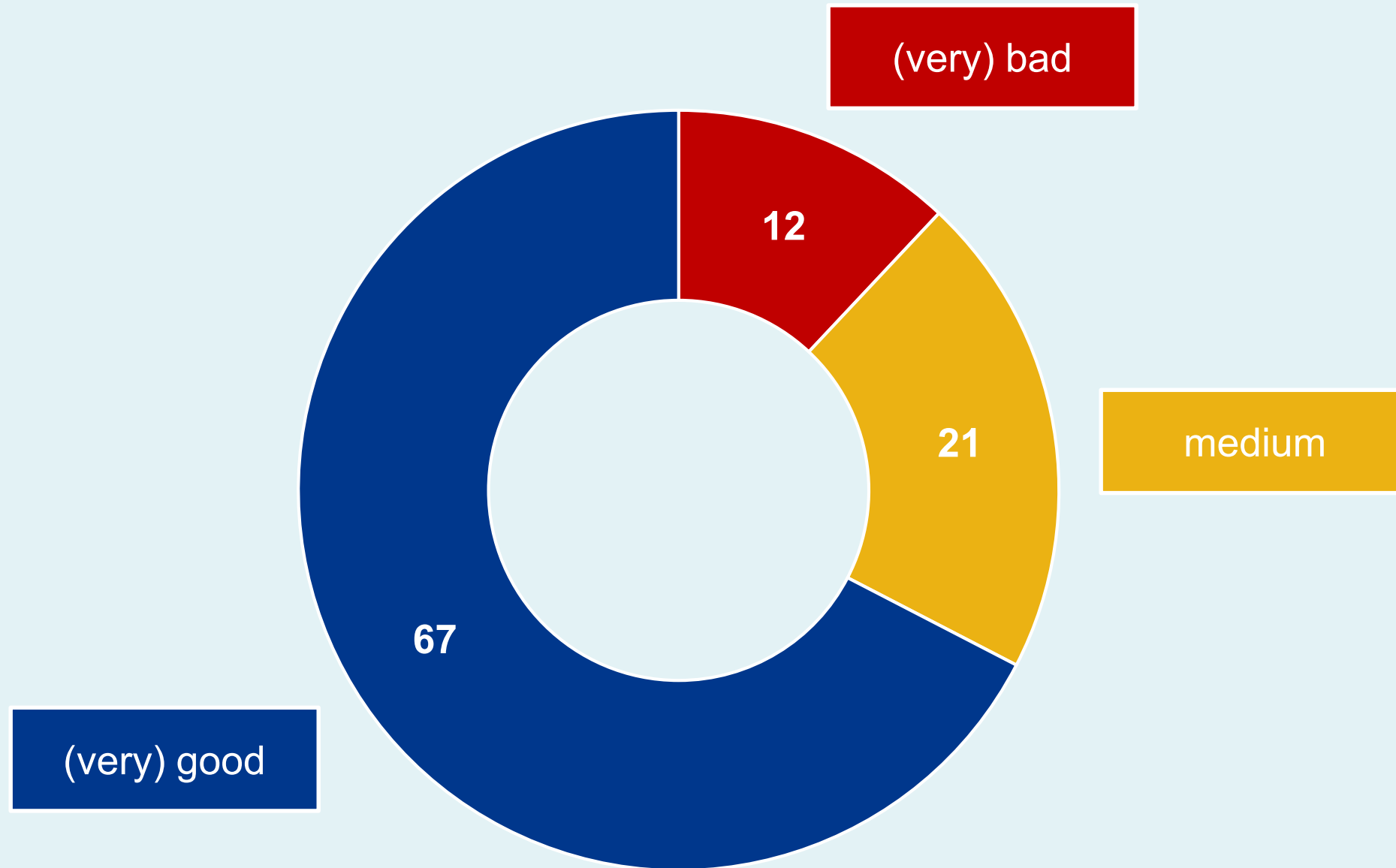
Assuming you have one of the following diseases: How large or small do you consider the health effects of this to be for you personally?  
 (Response scale: 1 'very small' to 5 'very large') – Shown: response category '(very) large' (values 4 + 5)



Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 464–513 participants

# Perceived informedness about what is happening

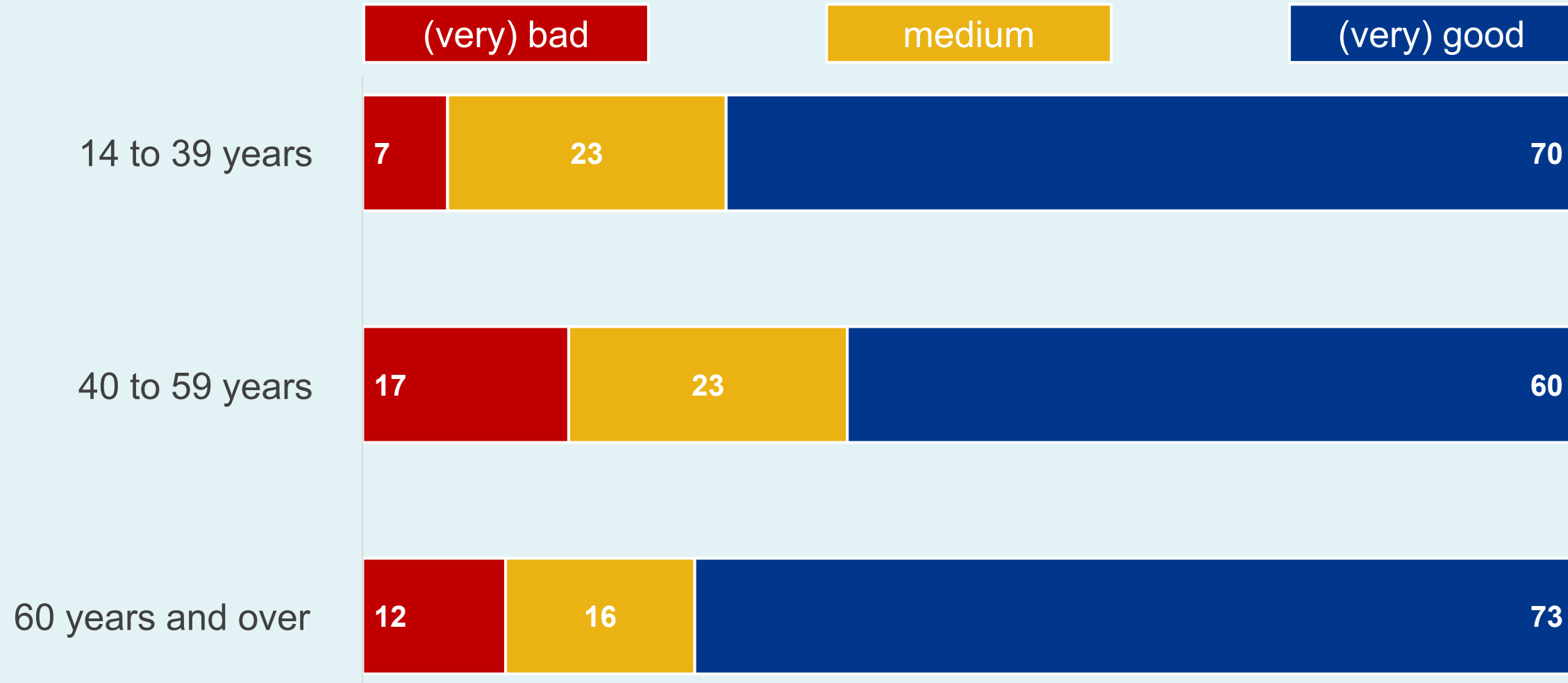
How well or badly do you feel informed about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? *(Response scale: 1 'very bad' to 5 'very good')*



Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 502 participants

## Perceived informedness about what is happening – age groups

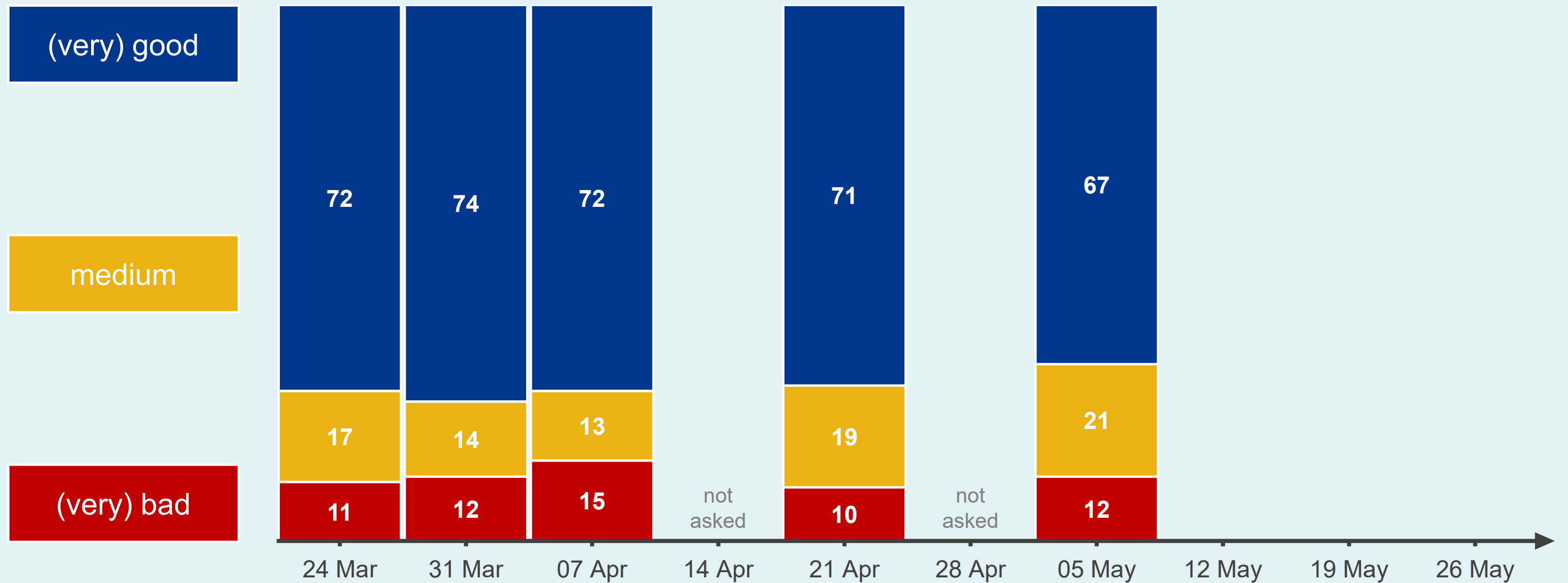
How well or badly do you feel informed about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? (Response scale: 1 'very bad' to 5 'very good')



Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 164–173 participants in corresponding age group

# Perceived informedness about what is happening – over time

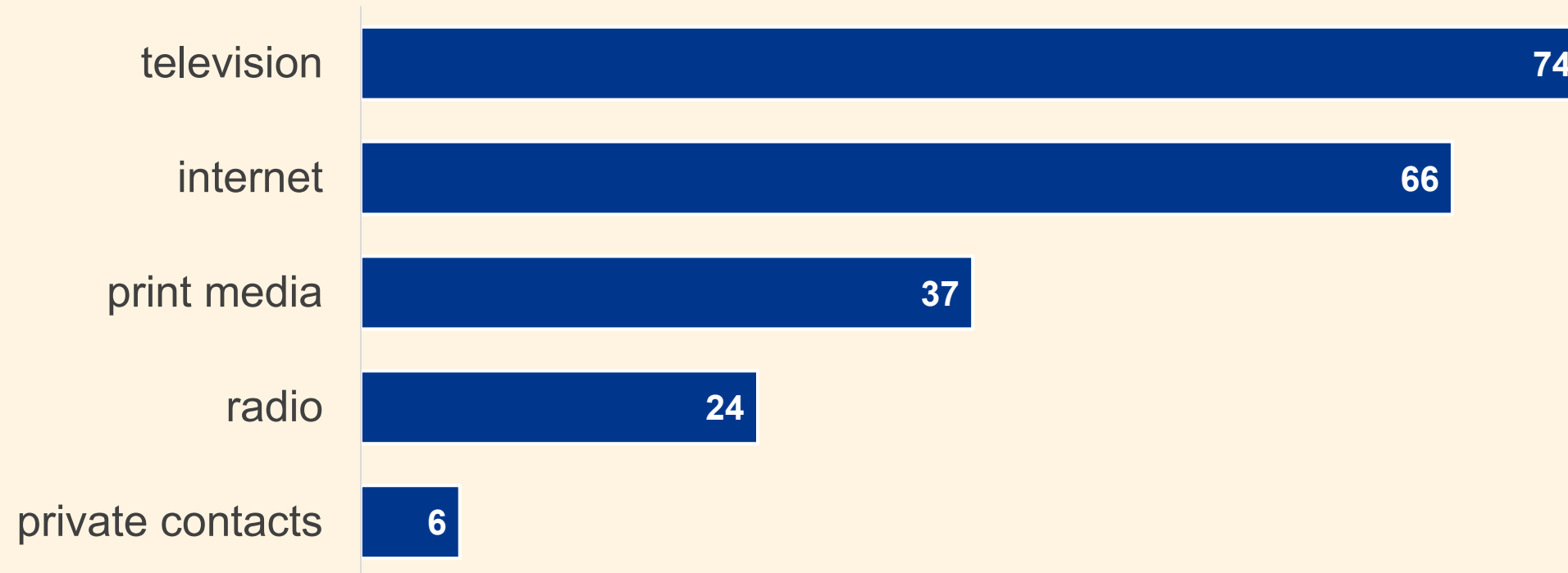
How well or badly do you feel informed about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? *(Response scale: 1 'very bad' to 5 'very good')*



Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 499–510 participants

## Used sources of information

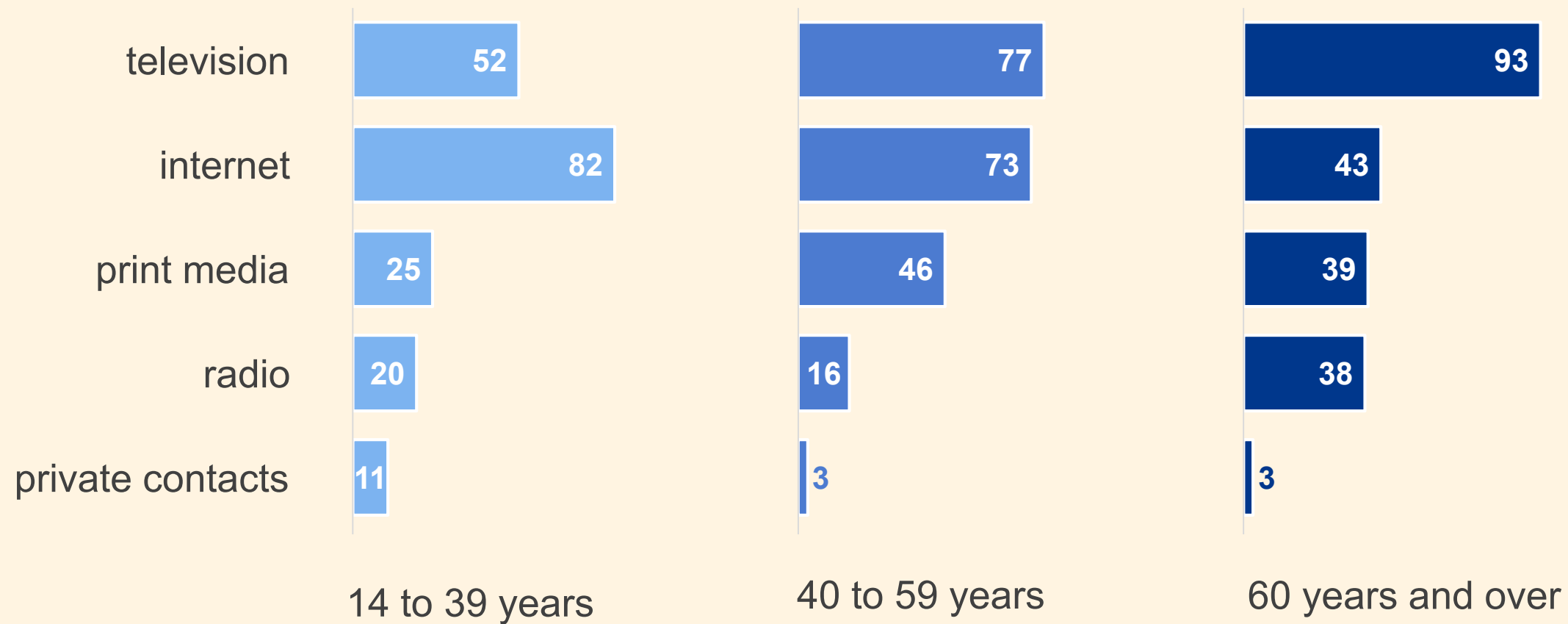
What sources do you use to inform yourself about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? You can name up to 3 sources.  
(Open question) – Shown: mentions  $\geq 5\%$





## Used sources of information – age groups

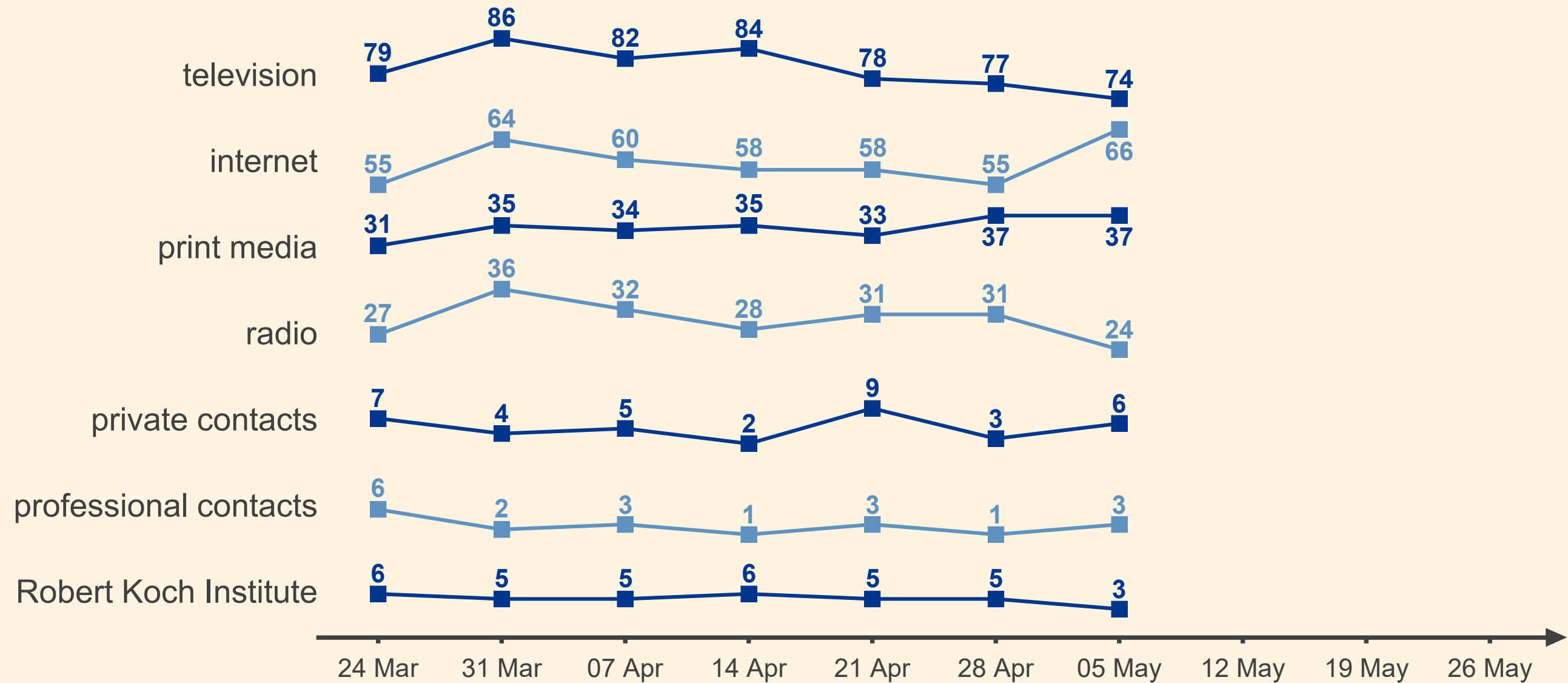
What sources do you use to inform yourself about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? You can name up to 3 sources.  
 (Open question) – Shown: mentions  $\geq 5\%$  (based on all participants)



Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 165–173 participants in corresponding age group

# Used sources of information – over time

What sources do you use to inform yourself about what is happening with the novel coronavirus? You can name up to 3 sources.  
 (Open question) – Shown: mentions ≥ 5 % (in at least one survey week)

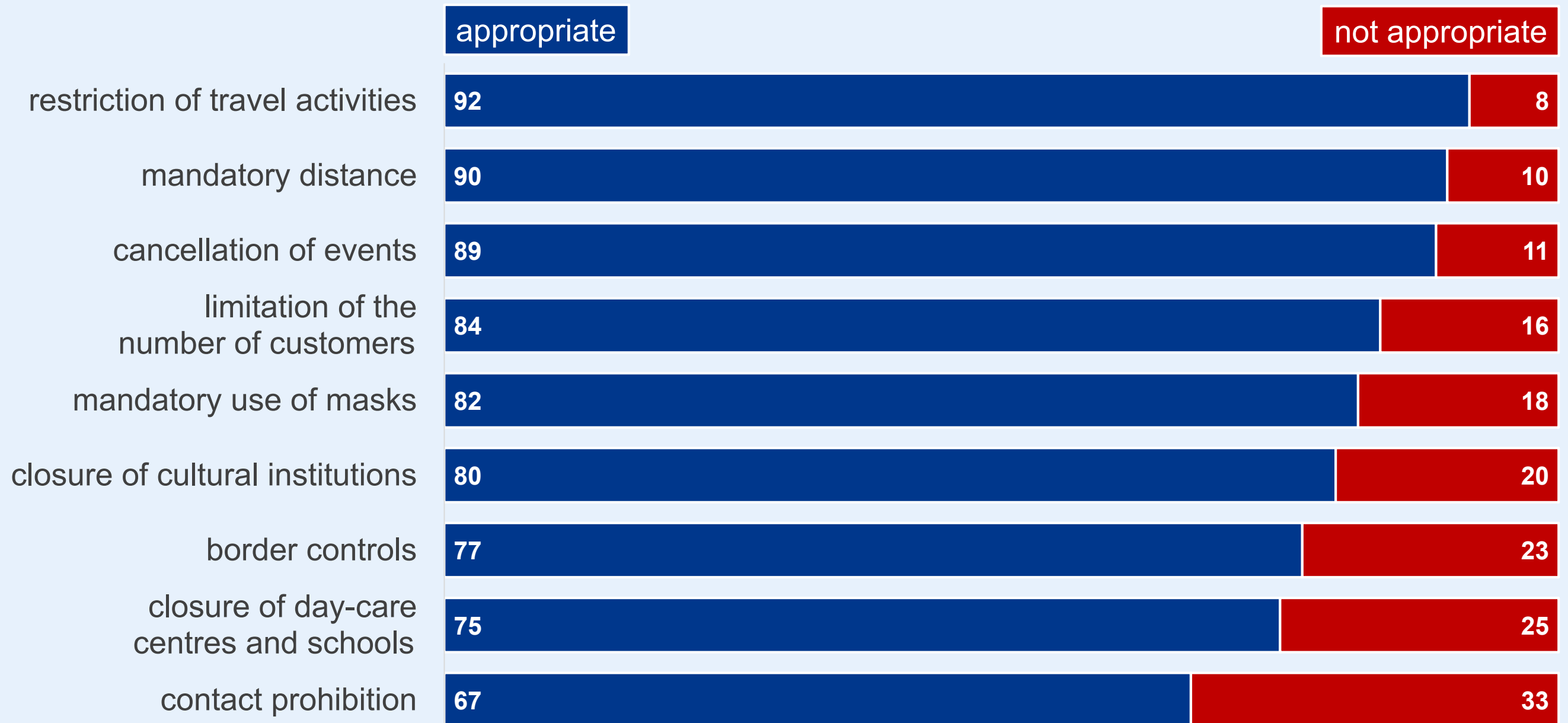


Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 498–515 participants

## Appropriateness of the measures for containment

How do you evaluate the following measures to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: 'not appropriate', 'appropriate')

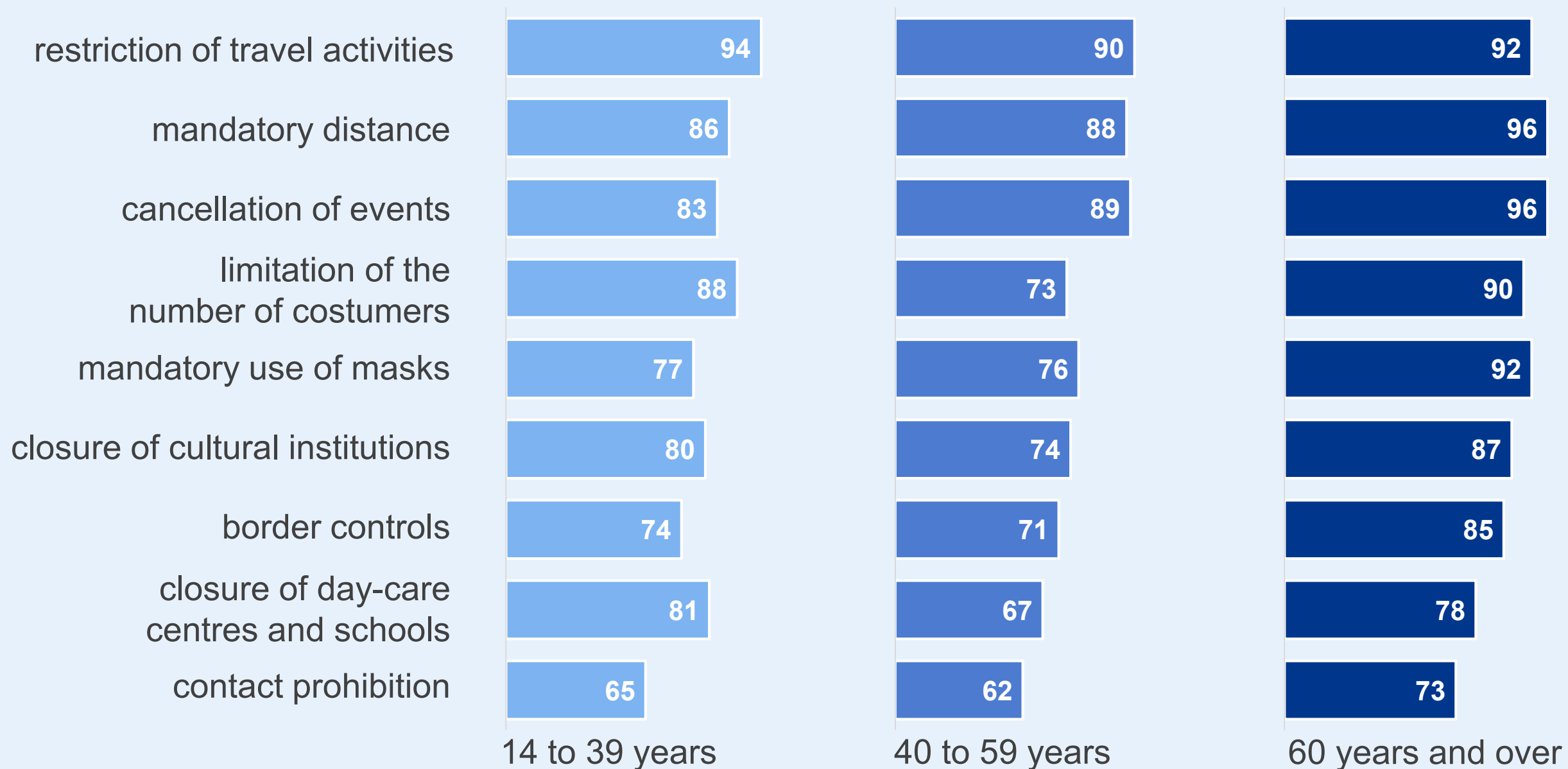


Figures given in percentages

Basis: 483–504 participants

# Appropriateness of the measures for containment – age groups

How do you evaluate the following measures to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus?  
 (Response options: 'not appropriate', 'appropriate') – Shown: response category 'appropriate'

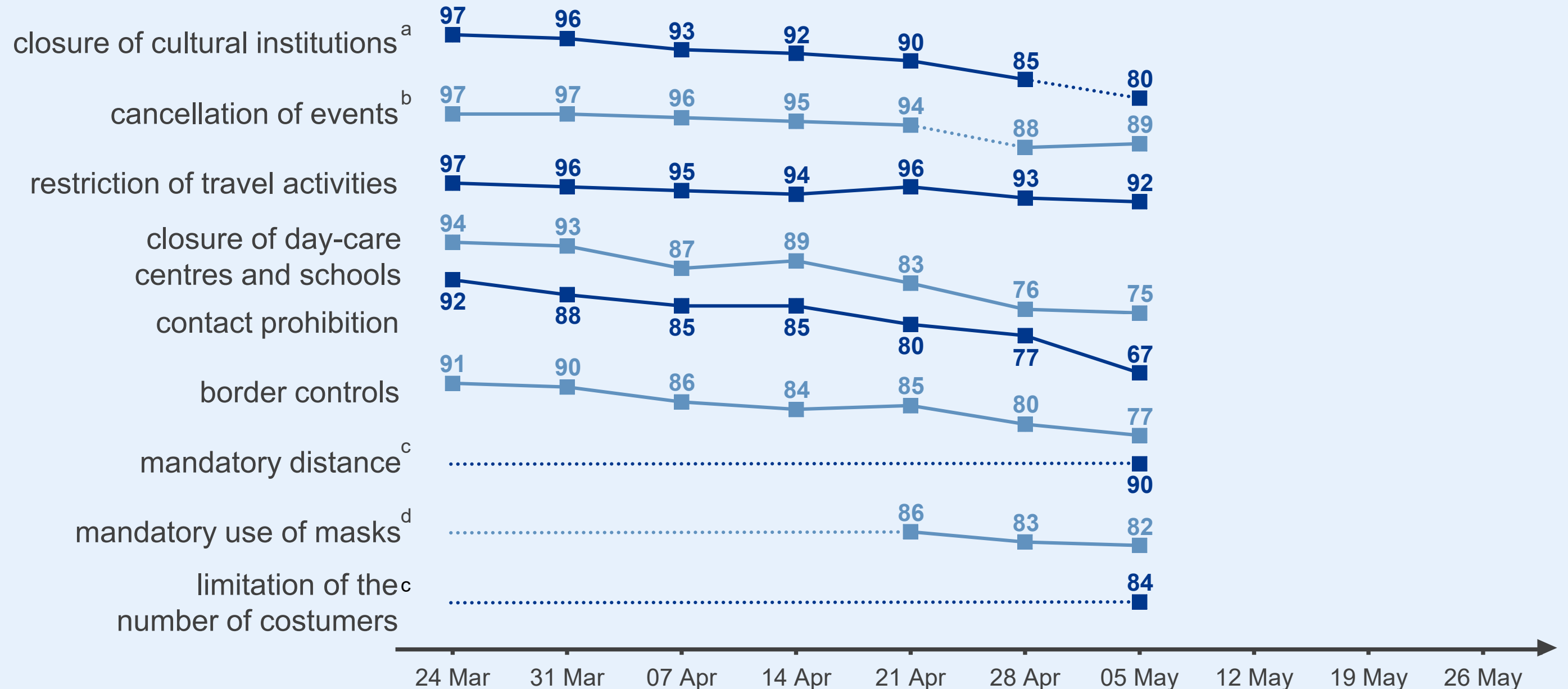


Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 153–172 participants in corresponding age group

# Appropriateness of the measures for containment – over time

How do you evaluate the following measures to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: 'not appropriate', 'appropriate') – Shown: response category 'appropriate'



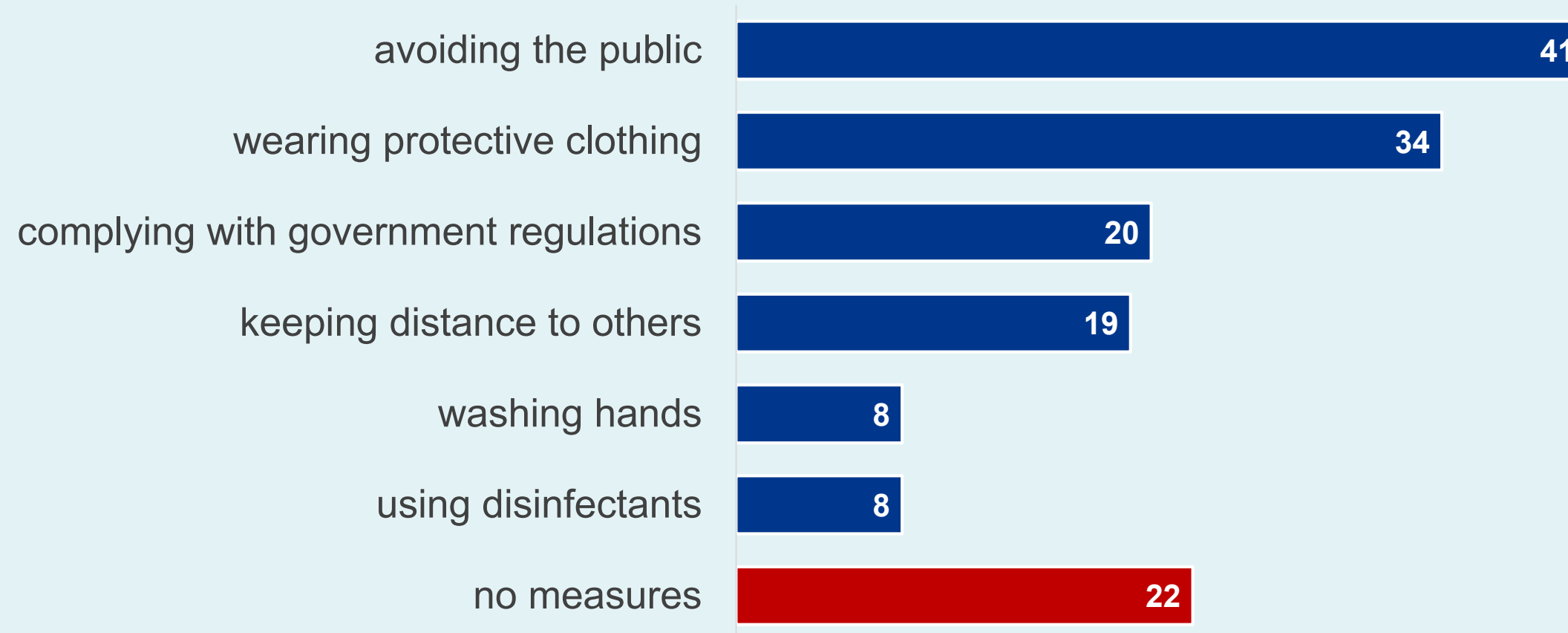
<sup>a</sup>Wording until 28 April 'the closure of cultural institutions such as cinemas, theatres or museums', since 5 May 'the closure of cultural institutions such as cinemas or theatres'; <sup>b</sup> Wording until 21 April 'the cancellation of events such as fairs, religious services or sporting events', since 28 April 'the cancellation of most events'; <sup>c</sup> In the questionnaire since 5 May; <sup>d</sup> In the questionnaire since 21 April

Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 483–515 participants

## Protective measures of the participants

Have or had you taken measures to protect yourself or your family from the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: 'no', 'yes, that is: \_\_\_\_\_') – Shown: mentions  $\geq 5\%$

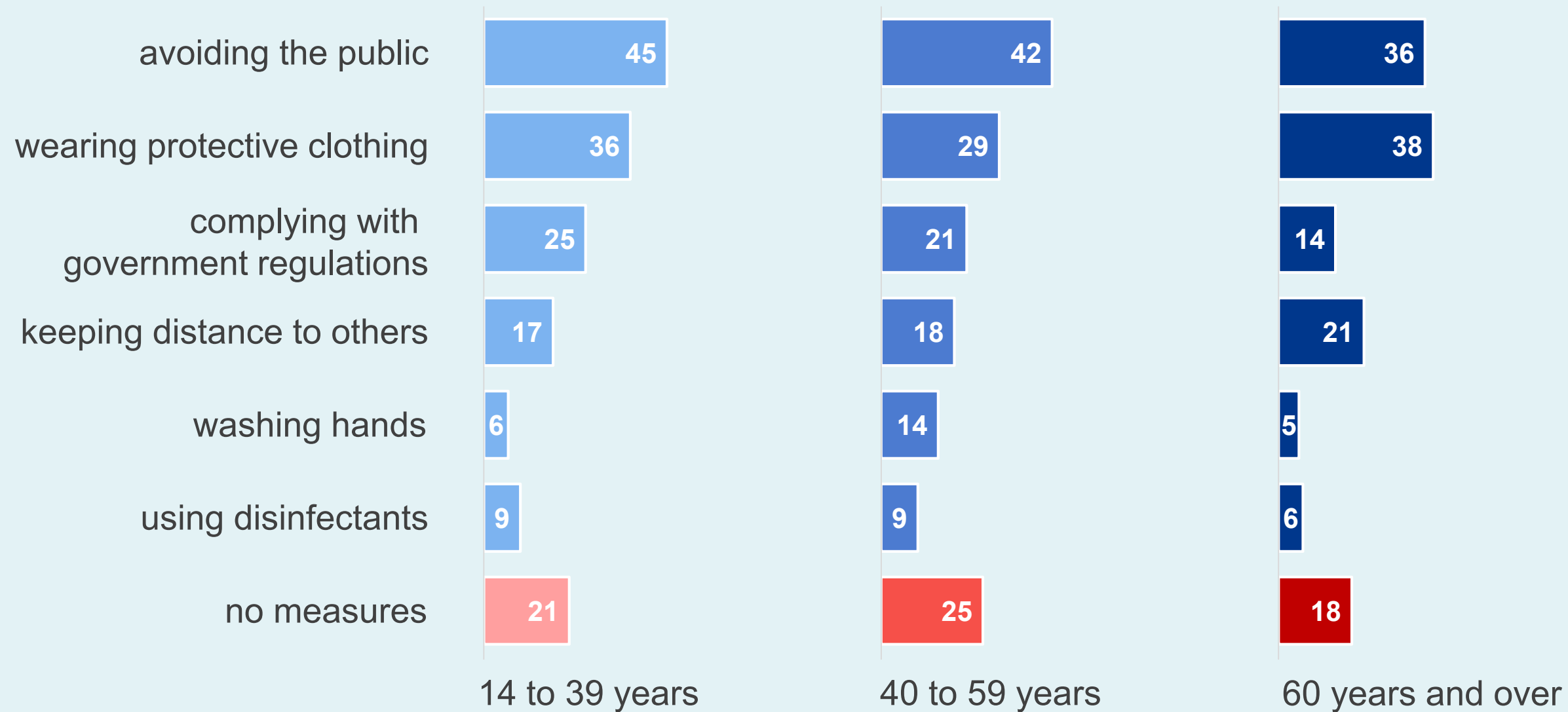


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 504 participants

## Protective measures of the participants – age groups

Have or had you taken measures to protect yourself or your family from the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: 'no', 'yes, that is: \_\_\_\_\_') – Shown: mentions  $\geq 5\%$  (based on all participants)

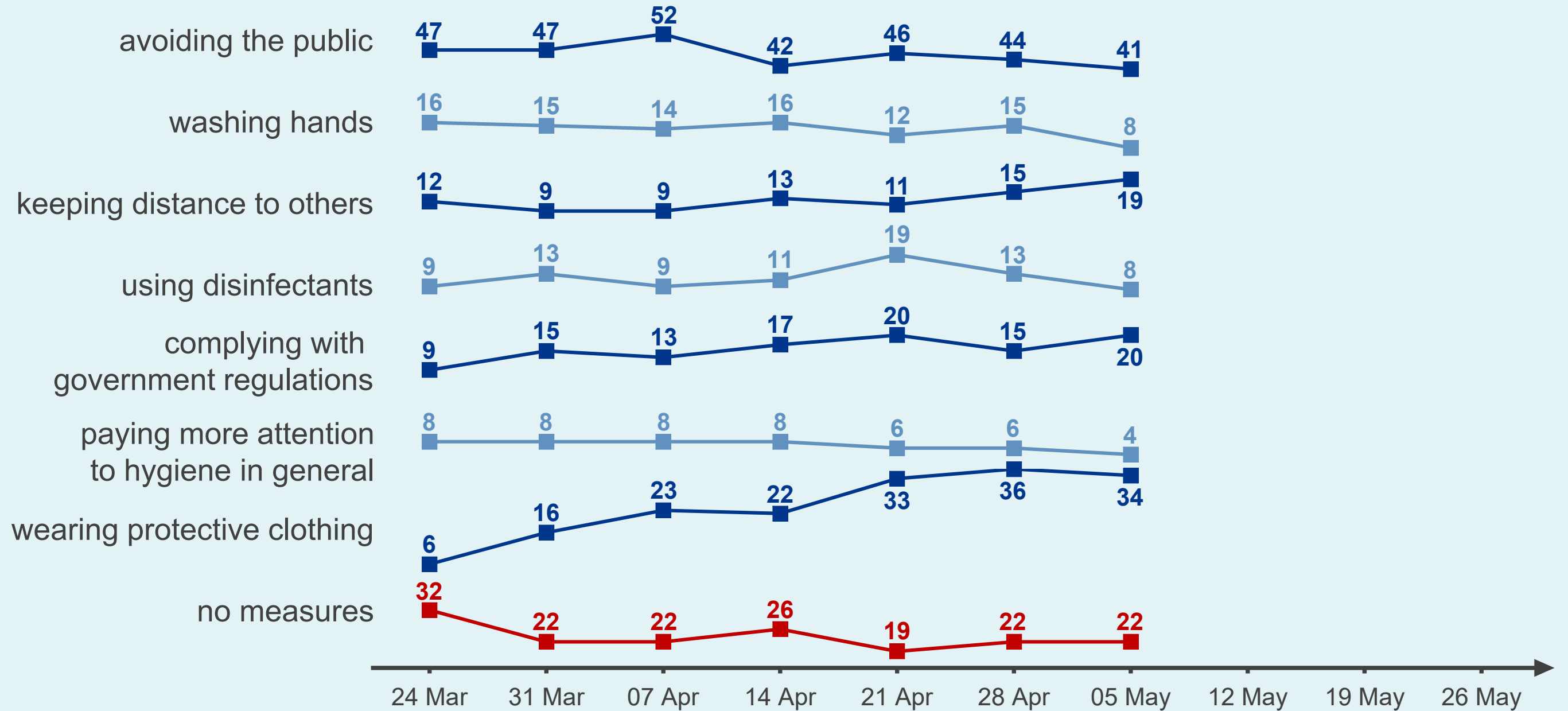


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 165–173 participants in corresponding age group

# Protective measures of the participants – over time

Have or had you taken measures to protect yourself or your family from the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: 'no', 'yes, that is: \_\_\_\_\_') – Shown: mentions ≥ 5 % (in at least one survey week)



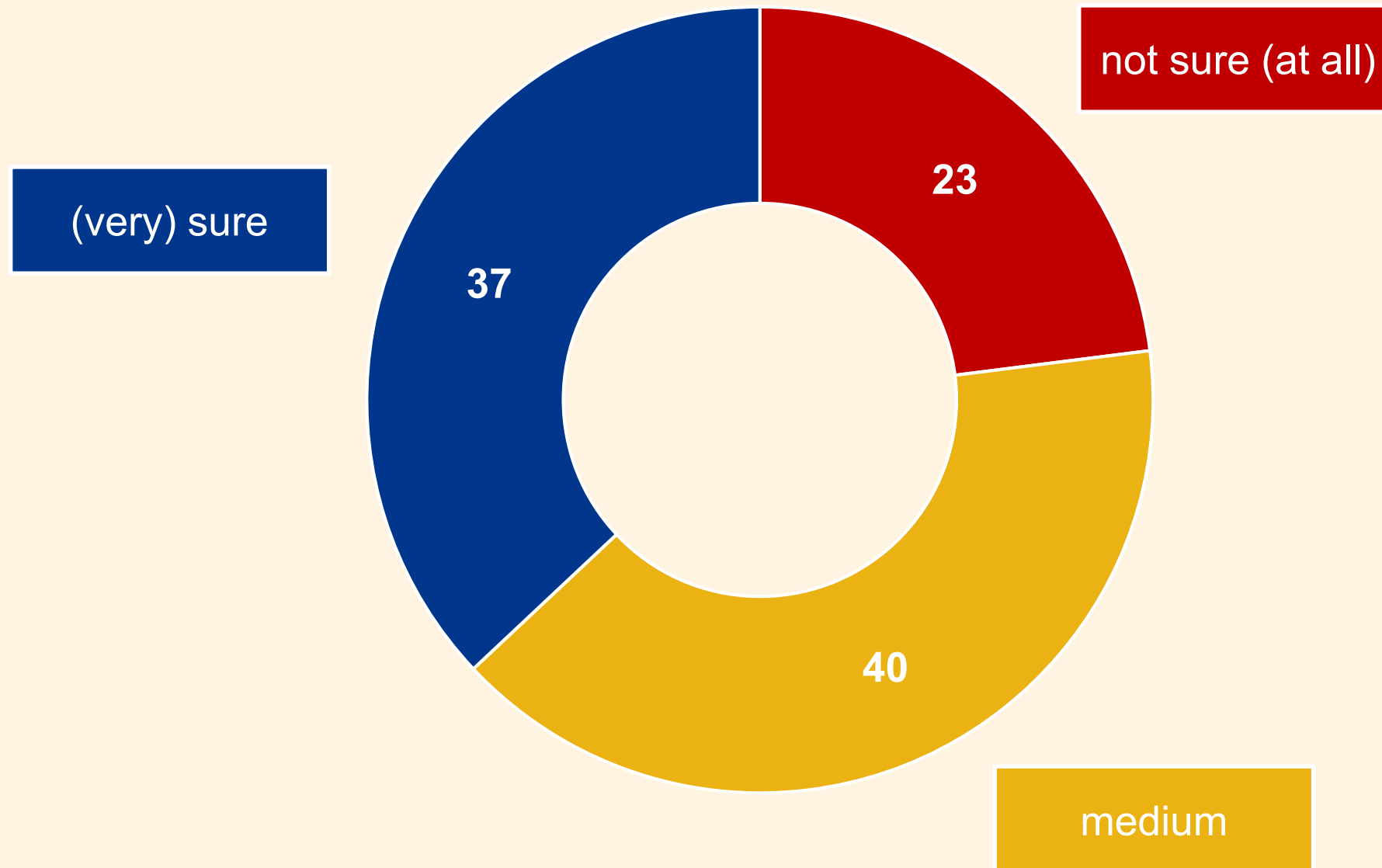
Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 497–515 participants



# Perceived controllability of the risk of infection

How sure are you that you can protect yourself from an infection with the novel coronavirus?

(Response scale: 1 'not sure at all' to 5 'very sure')

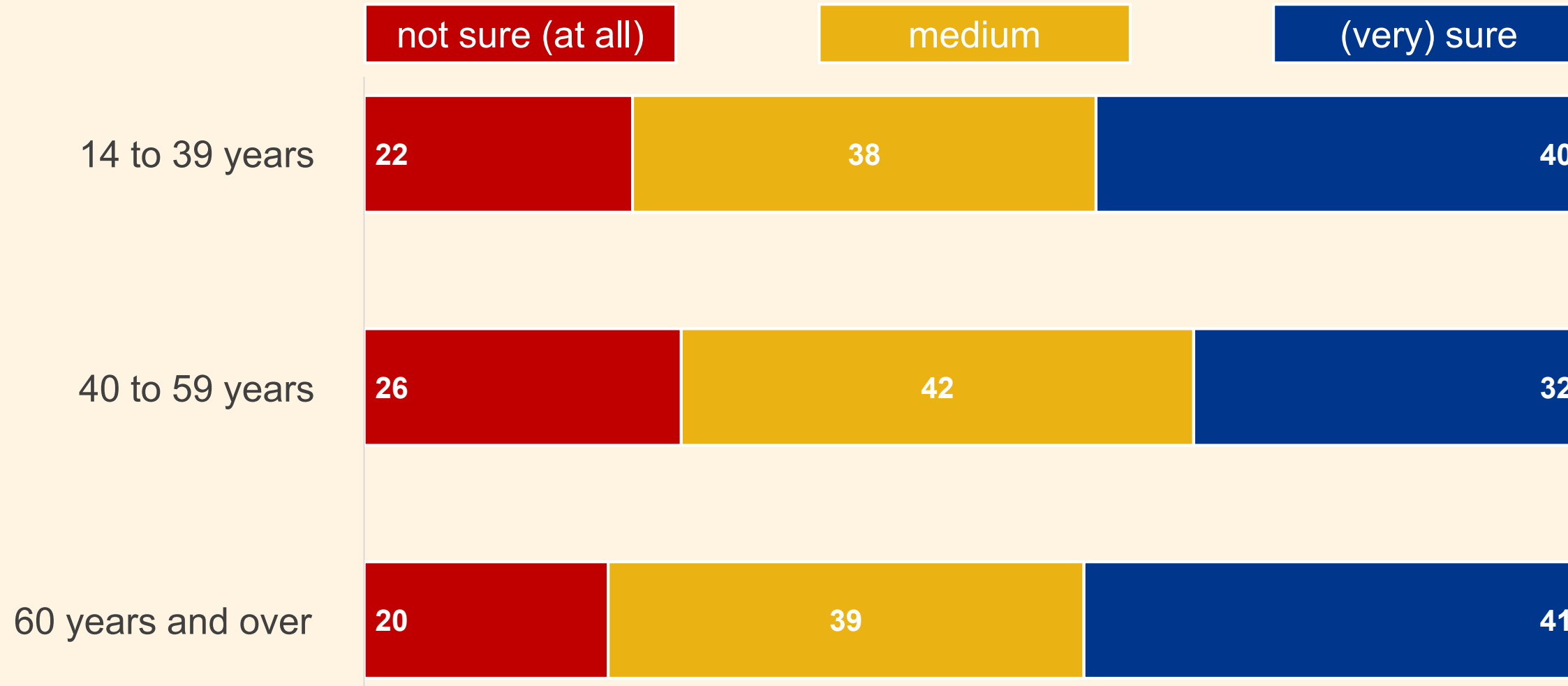


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 492 participants

## Perceived controllability of the risk of infection – age groups

How sure are you that you can protect yourself from an infection with the novel coronavirus?

(Response scale: 1 'not sure at all' to 5 'very sure')

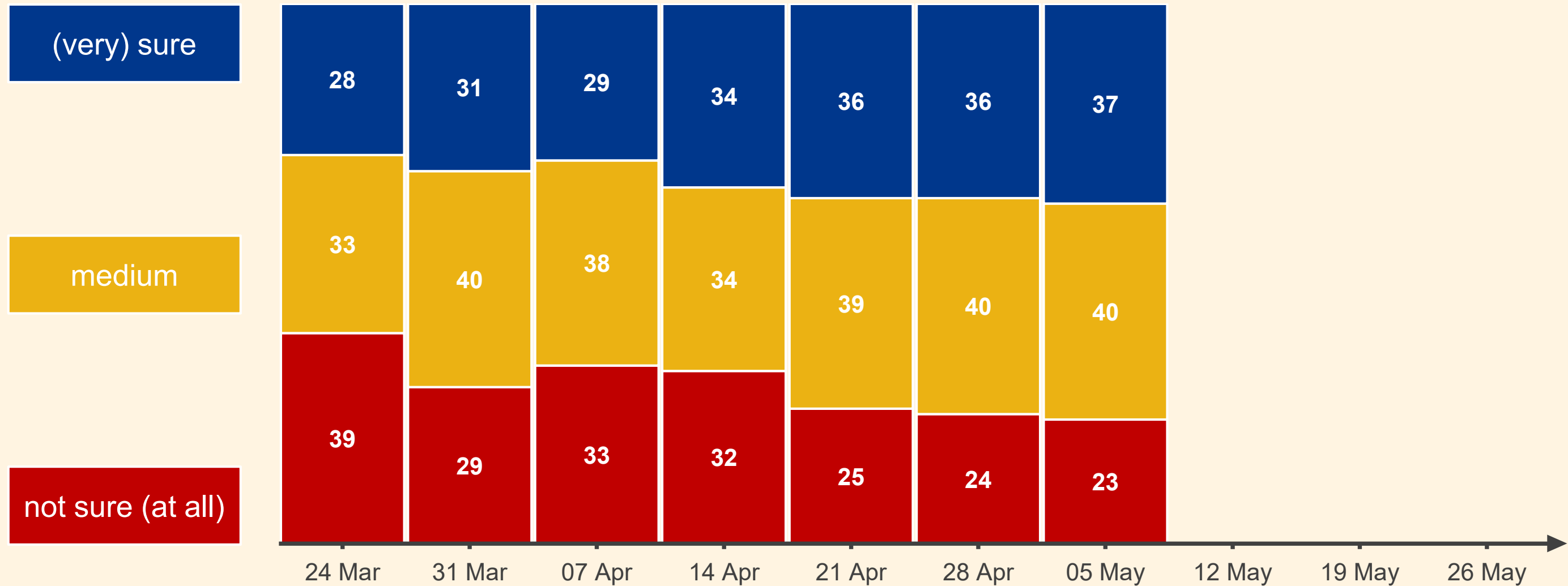


Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 158–170 participants in corresponding age group

# Perceived controllability of the risk of infection – over time

How sure are you that you can protect yourself from an infection with the novel coronavirus?

(Response scale: 1 'not sure at all' to 5 'very sure')

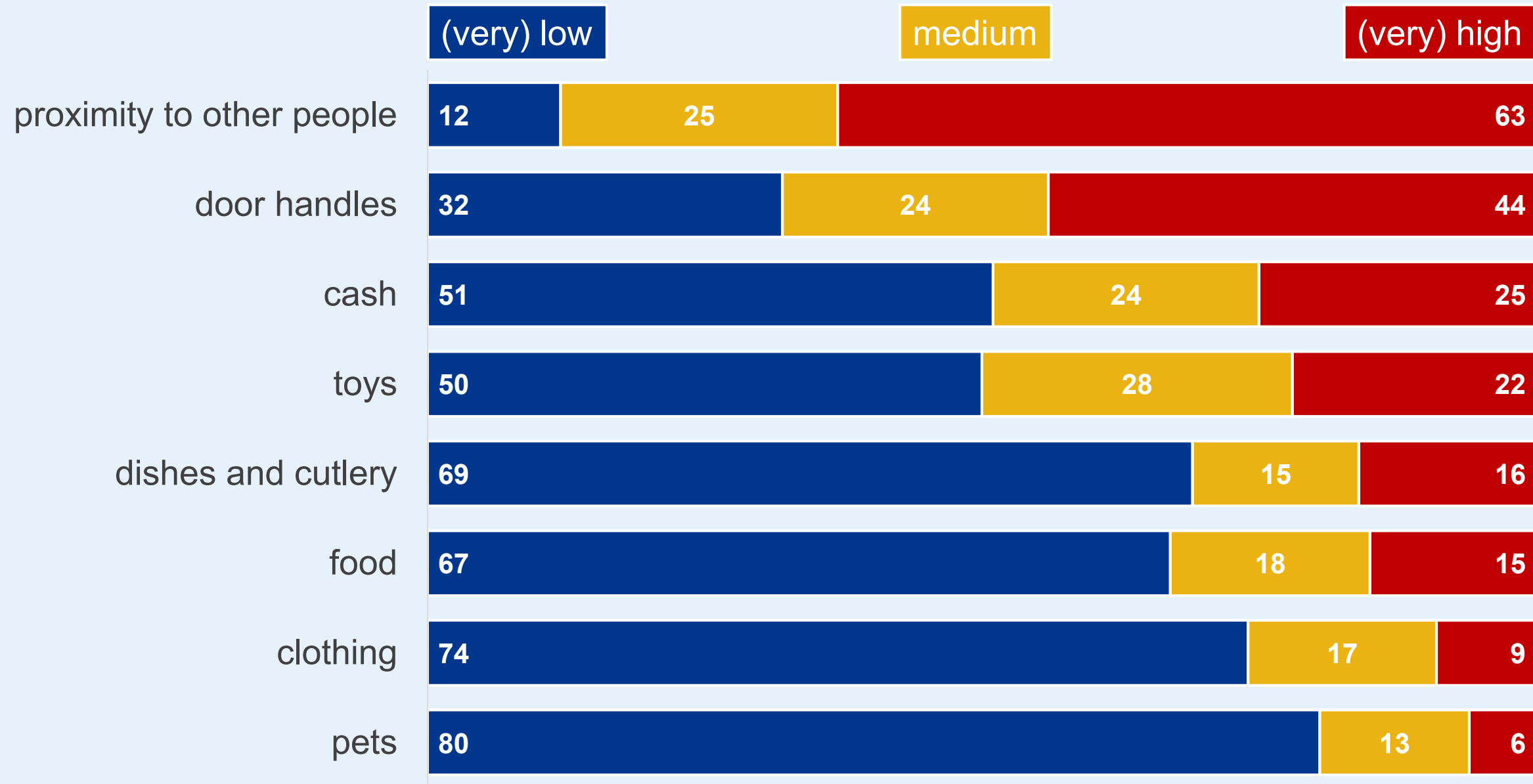


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 492–514 participants

# Perceived probability of infection by transmission pathways

How high or low do you estimate the probability of being infected with the novel coronavirus via the following paths?

(Response scale: 1 'very low' to 5 'very high')

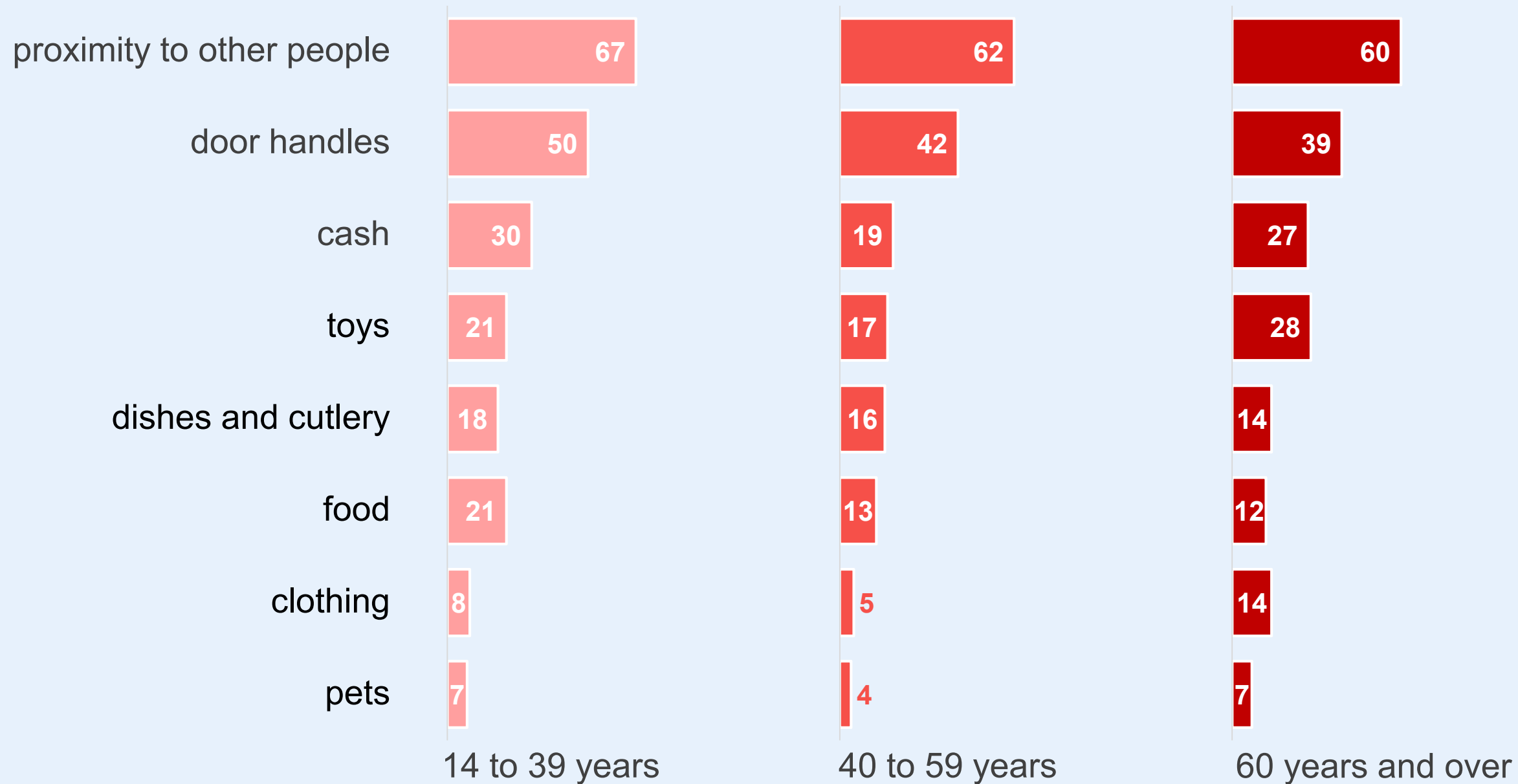


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 470–503 participants

# Perceived probability of infection by transmission pathways – age groups

How high or low do you estimate the probability of being infected with the novel coronavirus via the following paths?

(Response scale: 1 'very low' to 5 'very high') – Shown: response category '(very) high' (values 4 + 5)

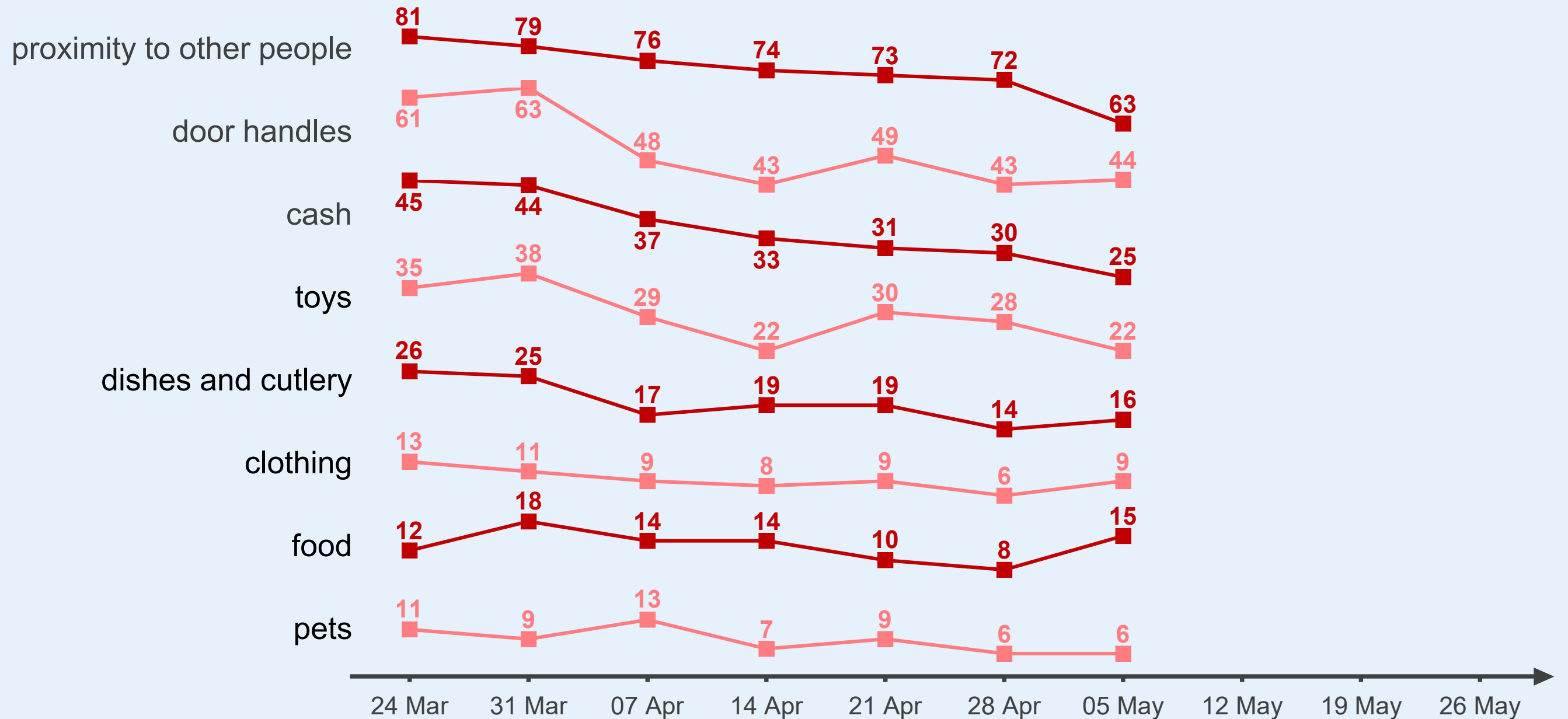


Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 142–172 participants in corresponding age group

# Perceived probability of infection by transmission pathways – over time

How high or low do you estimate the probability of being infected with the novel coronavirus via the following paths?

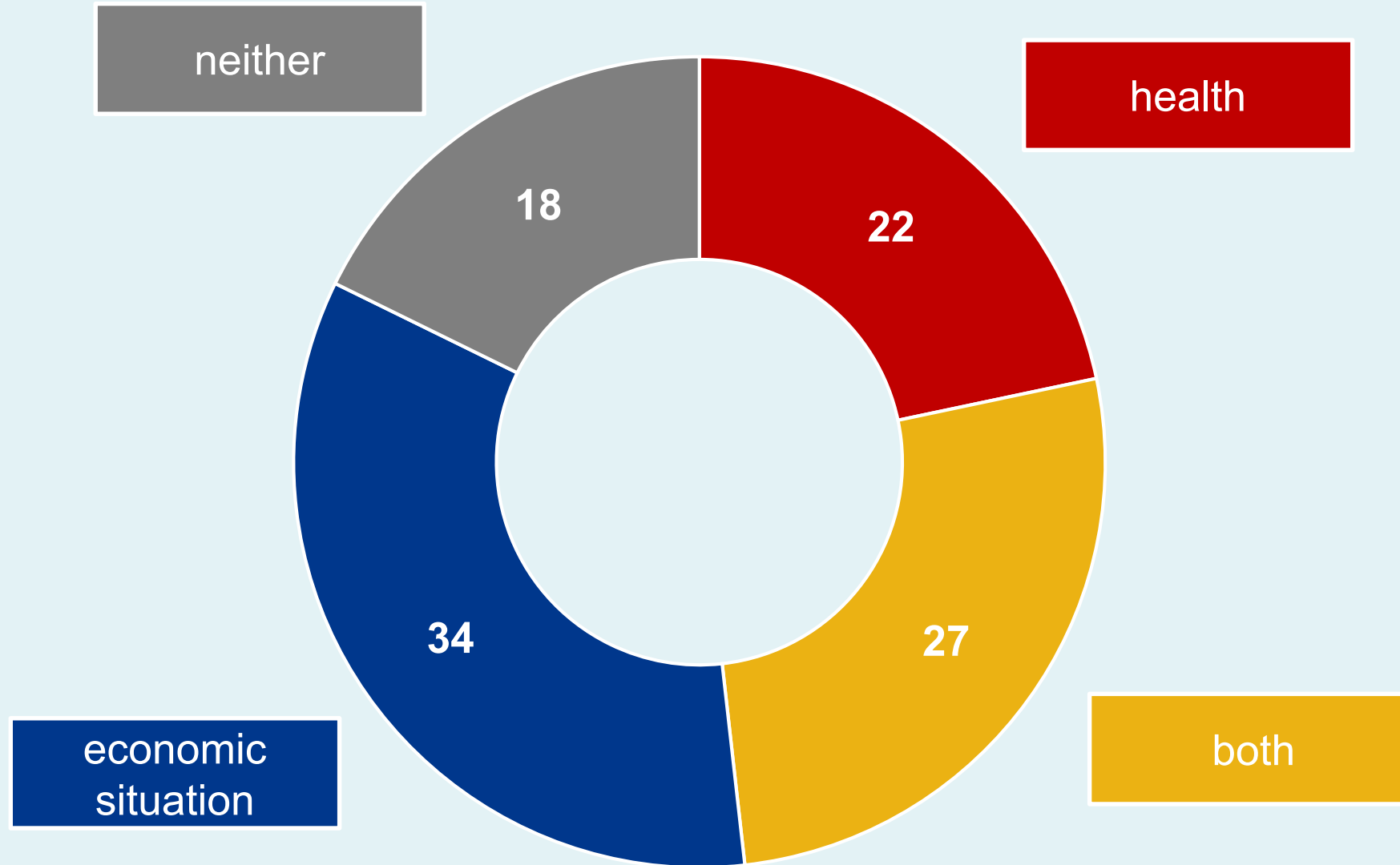
(Response scale: 1 'very low' to 5 'very high') – Shown: response category '(very) high' (values 4 + 5)



Figures given in percentages  
Basis: 470–511 participants

# Impact on personal health versus economic situation

What do you think affects you more: the impact of the novel coronavirus on health or on the economic situation?  
 (Response options: 'impact on health', 'impact on economic situation', 'both equally', 'neither')

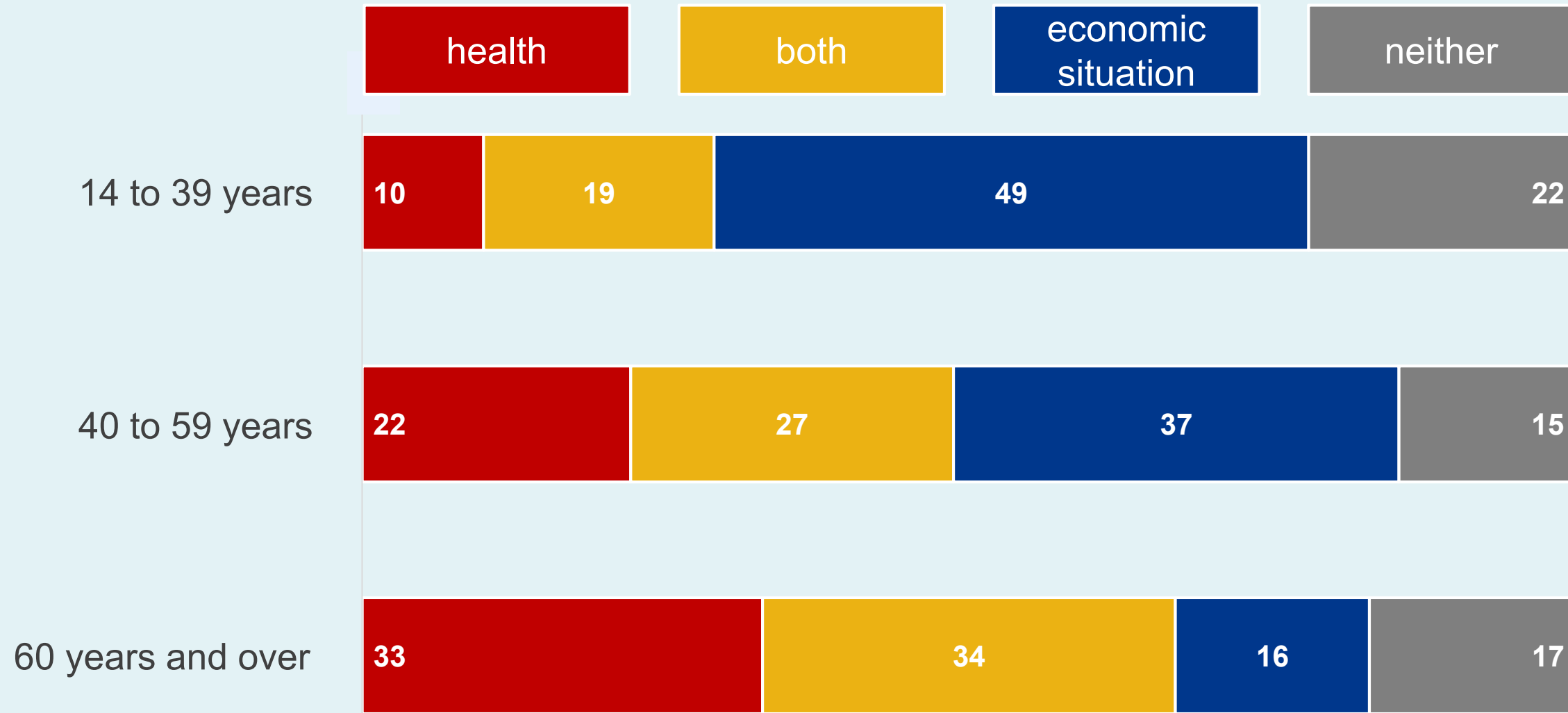


Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 497 participants

## Impact on personal health versus economic situation – age groups

What do you think affects you more: the impact of the novel coronavirus on health or on the economic situation?

(Response options: 'impact on health', 'impact on economic situation', 'both equally', 'neither')



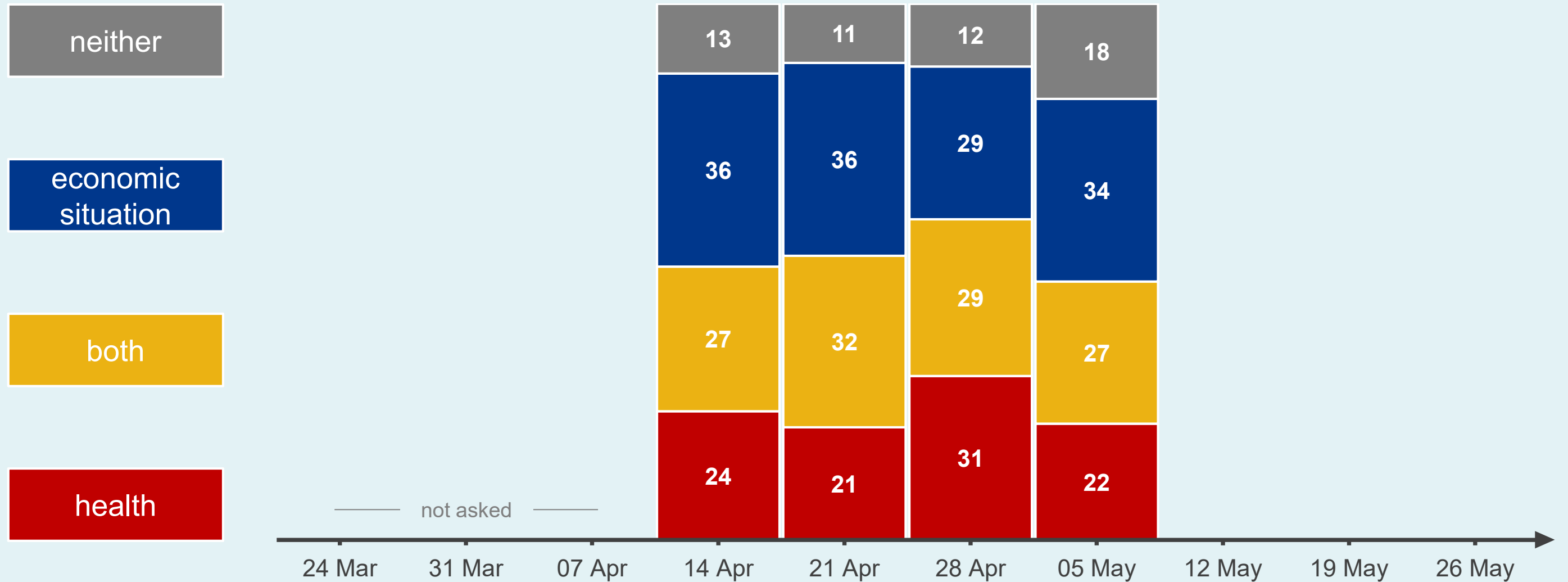
Figures given in percentages

Basis: 160–172 participants in corresponding age group



# Impact on personal health versus economic situation – over time

What do you think affects you more: the impact of the novel coronavirus on health or on the economic situation?  
 (Response options: 'impact on health', 'impact on economic situation', 'both equally', 'neither')



Figures given in percentages  
 Basis: 497–515 participants

## Dates and sample sizes of the survey

<b>24 March 2020</b>	510 participants
<b>31 March 2020</b>	500 participants
<b>07 April 2020</b>	510 participants
<b>14 April 2020</b>	515 participants
<b>21 April 2020</b>	505 participants
<b>28 April 2020</b>	503 participants
<b>05 May 2020</b>	504 participants



## How were the data collected?

<b>Statistical population:</b>	German-speaking population ages 14 years and over in private households in the Federal Republic of Germany
<b>Sampling:</b>	Samples drawn at random from land line and mobile telephone numbers which can also include telephone numbers not listed in directories (in line with standards set by the Association of German Market Research Institutes – ADM)
<b>Data weighting:</b>	Data was weighted according to gender, education, age, employment, size of city and German federal state to guarantee representativeness
<b>Method:</b>	Telephone interview (CATI omnibus survey, Dual Frame)
<b>Presentation of results:</b>	All figures given in percentages, rounding differences are possible, only valid responses were included (response option ‘don’t know’ was excluded from all analyses)
<b>Conducted by:</b>	Kantar

## About the BfR

Do nanoparticles promote the occurrence of allergies? Does apple juice contain too much aluminium? The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, or BfR for short, is responsible for answering questions on all aspects of the health assessment of foods and feeds, consumer products and chemicals. Through its work, it makes a decisive contribution towards ensuring that food, products and the use of chemicals have become safer in Germany.

The Institute's main tasks comprise the assessment of existing health risks and identification of new ones, the development of recommendations to limit risks and the transparent communication of this process. This work results in the scientific advice given to political decision makers. To help with the strategic alignment of its risk communication, the BfR conducts its own research in the field of risk perception. The Institute is independent in its scientific assessments, research and communication. The BfR belongs to the portfolio of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL).

 *More information at: [www.bfr.bund.de/en](http://www.bfr.bund.de/en)*

*COVID-19/coronavirus:*

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## **Imprint**

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