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’)

- **flu**
  - (very) large: 18
  - medium: 61
  - (very) small: 21

- **coronavirus**
  - (very) large: 37
  - medium: 23
  - (very) small: 41

- **cancer**
  - (very) large: 60
  - medium: 13
  - (very) small: 27

Basis: 497–508 participants
Figures given in percentages
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’)

- **(very) good**: 72
- **medium**: 17
- **(very) bad**: 11

Basis: 510 participants
Figures given in percentages
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)

- Television: 79%
- Internet: 55%
- Print media: 31%
- Radio: 27%
- Private contacts: 7%
- Professional contacts: 6%
- Robert Koch Institute: 6%

Spontaneous mentions
Shown: mentions ≥ 5 %

Basis: 510 participants
Figures given in percentages
### Appropriateness of the measures for containing the novel coronavirus

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

(Response options: ‘not appropriate’, ‘appropriate’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Appropriate</th>
<th>Not Appropriate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closure of cultural institutions</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine measures</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancellation of events</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction of travel activities</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of day-care centres and schools</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact prohibition</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border controls</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of shops</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curfew</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basis: 503–507 participants
Figures given in percentages
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: ______')

- Avoiding the public: 47%
- Washing hands: 16%
- Keeping distance to others: 12%
- Using disinfectants: 9%
- Complying with government regulations: 9%
- Paying more attention to hygiene in general: 8%
- Wearing protective clothing (masks, gloves): 6%
- No measures: 32%

Spontaneous mentions
Shown: mentions ≥ 5%
Basis: 505 participants
Figures given in percentages
Perceived controllability of the risk of infection

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

(Reponse scale: 1 ‘not sure at all’ to 5 ‘very sure’)

- (very) sure: 28
- medium: 33
- not sure (at all): 39

Basis: 499 participants
Figures given in percentages
Preference for soap versus disinfectant

If you had to choose, would you rather clean your hands with soap and water or with disinfectant to protect yourself from the novel coronavirus?

(Response options: ‘soap and water’, ‘disinfectant’)

- Soap and water: 84%
- Disinfectant: 16%

Basis: 503 participants
Figures given in percentages
### 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’)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>(very) low</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>(very) high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximity to other people</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door handles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishes and cutlery</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pets</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Basis: 484–505 participants
Figures given in percentages
How were the data collected?

**Survey period:** 24. March 2020

**Number of participants:** 510

**Presentation of results:** All figures given in percentages, rounding differences are possible, only valid responses were included (response option 'don't know' was excluded from all analyses)

**Statistical population:** German-speaking population ages 14 years and over in private households in the Federal Republic of Germany

**Sampling:** 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)

**Data weighting:** Data was weighted according to gender, education, age, employment, size of city and German federal state to guarantee representativeness

**Method:** Telephone interview (CATI omnibus survey, Dual Frame)

**Conducted by:** 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

COVID-19/coronavirus:
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