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: 472–505 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: 152–176 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
Evaluation of media coverage

How do you evaluate the overall media coverage of the novel coronavirus?
(Response options: ‘downplaying’, ‘appropriate’, ‘exaggerated’)

- 41 (appropriate)
- 54 (downplaying)
- 4 (exaggerated)

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 492 participants
Evaluation of media coverage – age groups

How do you evaluate the overall media coverage of the novel coronavirus?
(Response options: ‘downplaying’, ‘appropriate’, ‘exaggerated’)

**Figures given in percentages**
Basis: 154–175 participants in corresponding age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Downplaying</th>
<th>Appropriate</th>
<th>Exaggerated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 to 39 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 59 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years and over</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaluation of media coverage – over time

How do you evaluate the overall media coverage of the novel coronavirus?
(Response options: ‘downplaying’, ‘appropriate’, ‘exaggerated’)

- Exaggerated
- Appropriate
- Downplaying

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 480–492 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 ≥ 5 %*

- **television**: 75
- **internet**: 58
- **print media**: 43
- **radio**: 30
- **private contacts**: 8

**Figures given in percentages**

*Basis: 508 participants*
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 ≥ 5 % (based on all participants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>14 to 39 years</th>
<th>40 to 59 years</th>
<th>60 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>television</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print media</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private contacts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 158–176 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)

- **television**
  - 79\% on 24 Mar
  - 86\% on 31 Mar
  - 82\% on 07 Apr
  - 84\% on 14 Apr
  - 78\% on 21 Apr
  - 77\% on 28 Apr
  - 74\% on 05 May
  - 75\% on 12 May

- **internet**
  - 55\% on 24 Mar
  - 64\% on 31 Mar
  - 60\% on 07 Apr
  - 58\% on 14 Apr
  - 58\% on 21 Apr
  - 55\% on 28 Apr
  - 66\% on 05 May
  - 58\% on 12 May

- **print media**
  - 31\% on 24 Mar
  - 35\% on 31 Mar
  - 34\% on 07 Apr
  - 35\% on 14 Apr
  - 33\% on 21 Apr
  - 37\% on 28 Apr
  - 37\% on 05 May
  - 43\% on 12 May

- **radio**
  - 27\% on 24 Mar
  - 36\% on 31 Mar
  - 32\% on 07 Apr
  - 28\% on 14 Apr
  - 31\% on 21 Apr
  - 31\% on 28 Apr
  - 24\% on 05 May
  - 30\% on 12 May

- **private contacts**
  - 7\% on 24 Mar
  - 4\% on 31 Mar
  - 5\% on 07 Apr
  - 2\% on 14 Apr
  - 9\% on 21 Apr
  - 3\% on 28 Apr
  - 6\% on 05 May
  - 8\% on 12 May

- **professional contacts**
  - 6\% on 24 Mar
  - 2\% on 31 Mar
  - 3\% on 07 Apr
  - 1\% on 14 Apr
  - 3\% on 21 Apr
  - 1\% on 28 Apr
  - 3\% on 05 May
  - 3\% on 12 May

- **Robert Koch Institute**
  - 6\% on 24 Mar
  - 5\% on 31 Mar
  - 5\% on 07 Apr
  - 6\% on 14 Apr
  - 5\% on 21 Apr
  - 5\% on 28 Apr
  - 3\% on 05 May
  - 3\% on 12 May

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')*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Appropriate</th>
<th>Not Appropriate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory distance</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction of travel activities</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancellation of events</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitation of the number of customers</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of cultural institutions</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory use of masks</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border controls</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact restriction</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction in schools/day-care centres</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 503–510 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’

- Mandatory distance: 89%
- Restriction of travel activities: 84%
- Cancellation of events: 89%
- Limitation of the number of customers: 77%
- Closure of cultural institutions: 68%
- Mandatory use of masks: 66%
- Border controls: 71%
- Contact restriction: 66%
- Restriction in schools/day-care centres: 67%

14 to 39 years
- Mandatory distance: 89%
- Restriction of travel activities: 85%
- Cancellation of events: 81%
- Limitation of the number of customers: 77%
- Closure of cultural institutions: 73%
- Mandatory use of masks: 69%
- Border controls: 69%
- Contact restriction: 68%
- Restriction in schools/day-care centres: 60%

40 to 59 years
- Mandatory distance: 89%
- Restriction of travel activities: 91%
- Cancellation of events: 88%
- Limitation of the number of customers: 86%
- Closure of cultural institutions: 88%
- Mandatory use of masks: 83%
- Border controls: 77%
- Contact restriction: 82%
- Restriction in schools/day-care centres: 80%

60 years and over
- Mandatory distance: 89%
- Restriction of travel activities: 91%
- Cancellation of events: 88%
- Limitation of the number of customers: 86%
- Closure of cultural institutions: 88%
- Mandatory use of masks: 83%
- Border controls: 77%
- Contact restriction: 82%
- Restriction in schools/day-care centres: 80%

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 158–176 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’

- closure of cultural institutions
- cancellation of events
- restriction of travel activities
- contact restriction
- border controls
- mandatory distance
- mandatory use of masks
- limitation of the number of costumers
- restriction in schools/day-care centres

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 ≥ 5 %

- avoiding the public: 52%
- wearing protective clothing: 40%
- keeping distance to others: 27%
- complying with government regulations: 17%
- washing hands: 11%
- using disinfectants: 7%
- no measures: 19%

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 506 participants
Protective measures of the participants – age groups

Have or had you taken measures to protect yourself or your family from the novel coronavirus?
(Respons options: ‘no’, ‘yes, that is: ______’ – Shown: mentions ≥ 5 % (based on all participants))

- Avoiding the public: 57
- Wearing protective clothing: 40
- Keeping distance to others: 26
- Complying with government regulations: 14
- Washing hands: 13
- Using disinfectants: 9
- No measures: 16

14 to 39 years:
- Avoiding the public: 45
- Wearing protective clothing: 40
- Keeping distance to others: 27
- Complying with government regulations: 25
- Washing hands: 12
- Using disinfectants: 8
- No measures: 23

60 years and over:
- Avoiding the public: 56
- Wearing protective clothing: 40
- Keeping distance to others: 27
- Complying with government regulations: 11
- Washing hands: 9
- Using disinfectants: 5
- No measures: 17

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 155–176 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)

- Avoiding the public
- Washing hands
- Keeping distance to others
- Using disinfectants
- Complying with government regulations
- Paying more attention to hygiene in general
- Wearing protective clothing
- No measures

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 497–515 participants

24 Mar 31 Mar 07 Apr 14 Apr 21 Apr 28 Apr 05 May 12 May 19 May 26 May
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: 504 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?
(Quelle: BfR Corona-Monitor | 12 May 2020)

Basis: 158–176 participants in corresponding age group

Perceived controllability of the risk of infection – age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Not sure (at all)</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>(very) sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 to 39 years</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 59 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years and over</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 158–176 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: 491–510 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)

- Proximity to other people:
  - 14 to 39 years: 80
  - 40 to 59 years: 64
  - 60 years and over: 62

- Door handles:
  - 14 to 39 years: 47
  - 40 to 59 years: 43
  - 60 years and over: 41

- Toys:
  - 14 to 39 years: 34
  - 40 to 59 years: 28
  - 60 years and over: 21

- Cash:
  - 14 to 39 years: 29
  - 40 to 59 years: 23
  - 60 years and over: 29

- Dishes and cutlery:
  - 14 to 39 years: 28
  - 40 to 59 years: 18
  - 60 years and over: 12

- Food:
  - 14 to 39 years: 11
  - 40 to 59 years: 7
  - 60 years and over: 8

- Pets:
  - 14 to 39 years: 12
  - 40 to 59 years: 4
  - 60 years and over: 8

- Clothing:
  - 14 to 39 years: 6
  - 40 to 59 years: 2
  - 60 years and over: 9

Figures given in percentages
Basis: 154–176 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)

- proximity to other people
- door handles
- cash
- toys
- dishes and cutlery
- clothing
- food
- pets

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: 509 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: 158–176 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 March 2020</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2020</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 April 2020</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 April 2020</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April 2020</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April 2020</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 May 2020</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May 2020</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**How were the data collected?**

**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)

**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)

**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:
> A-Z Index > C > COVID-19/corona