**Timeline**
March-May 2020

**Study Type**
Descriptive / Surveillance

**Article Link**
Knowing Versus Doing Protective Health Behaviour Against COVID-19 in Aceh Indon...

**Research Implemented by IPA**
No

Knowing versus Doing: Protective Health Behavior against COVID-19 in Aceh, Indonesia

Supplementary Materials

# Knowing versus Doing: Protective Health Behavior against COVID-19 in Aceh, Indonesia- Questionnaire

## Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic shapes the lives of people around the globe - at the same time, people themselves have the power to shape the pandemic. By employing protective health

behavior, such as social distancing, hygiene, mask wearing, and appropriate actions when infected, the population can contribute to alleviating the severity of an outbreak. This may be of particular importance whenever health systems or populations are vulnerable to shocks, as is frequently the case in low- and middle-income settings. Therefore, understanding the underlying drivers of protective health behavior against COVID-19 is urgently needed to shape policy responses. The researchers investigate the individual-level determinants of disease knowledge and behavior in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Aceh, Indonesia. The researchers use data from a representative population sample of 40-70-year old's, obtained from telephone interviews between March and May 2020 and face-to-face interviews in 2019. The researchers employ linear probability models that account for a comprehensive set of factors that were previously found to influence knowledge and practice during pandemics. These factors pertain to socioeconomic characteristics, behavioral economic preferences, pandemic knowledge, and informational sources. They find that both knowledge and uptake of protective health behavior are relatively high. Knowledge is the largest explanatory driver of protective health behavior, while socioeconomics and economic preferences are minor determinants. However, knowledge itself is strongly shaped by socioeconomic gradients, being lower in less educated, less wealthy and rural households. Similarly, information sources predict knowledge, and differ significantly by socioeconomic groups.

# Questionnaire Description

This is the accompanying questionnaire for the "Knowing versus Doing: Protective Health Behavior against COVID-19 in Aceh, Indonesia" survey.

# Respondent Population Characteristics

The researchers use data from a representative population sample of 40-70-year old's, obtained from telephone interviews between March and May 2020 and face-to-face interviews in 2019.

# Implementing Organization

University of Göttingen

# Project Data Collection Mode

- CATI (Computer-assisted telephone interviewing)

# Researchers (*corresponding author)

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## Questionnaire Language(s)

English

## Questionnaire Usage Permissions

Use with attribution

## Questionnaire Stage

Data Collection Completed

April 06, 2021