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BMJ Open Protocol of the COVID-19 Health and Adherence Research in Scotland (CHARIS) study: understanding changes in adherence to transmission-reducing behaviours, mental and general health, in repeated cross-sectional representative survey of the Scottish population

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ABSTRACT

Introduction COVID-19 has unprecedented consequences on population health, with governments worldwide issuing stringent public health directives. In the absence of a vaccine, a key way to control the pandemic is through behavioural change: people adhering to transmission-reducing behaviours (TRBs), such as physical distancing, hand washing and wearing face covering. Non-adherence may be explained by theories of how people think about the illness (the common-sense model of self-regulation) and/or how they think about the TRBs (social cognition theory and protection motivation theory). In addition, outbreaks of infectious diseases and the measures employed to curb them are likely to have detrimental effects on people's mental and general health. Therefore, in representative repeated surveys, we will apply behavioural theories to model adherence to TRBs and the effects on mental and general health in the Scottish population from June to November 2020, following the initial outbreak of COVID-19.

Methods and analysis Repeated 20 min structured telephone surveys will be conducted with nationally representative random samples of 500 adults in Scotland. The first 6 weeks the survey will be conducted weekly, thereafter fortnightly, for a total of 14 waves (total n=7000). Ipsos MORI will recruit participants through random digit dialling. The core survey will measure the primary outcomes of adherence to TRBs, mental and general health, and explanatory variables from the theories. Further questions will be added, enabling more detailed measurement of constructs in the core survey, additional themes and questions that align with the evolving pandemic.

Ethics and dissemination Ethical approval for this study was granted by the Life Sciences and Medicine College Ethics Review Board (CERB) at the University of Aberdeen

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The CHARIS study will provide insights into the link between (changes in) adherence to transmission-reducing behaviours and explanatory factors, and their effects on mental and general health, including event-related changes (eg, when government directives change).
- CHARIS will provide fast, real-time, information in a representative sample, making the findings generalisable to the Scottish population, to support and inform decision making for policy-makers, public health and service commissioners.
- CHARIS is underpinned by evidence-based psychological theories, therefore, our study can draw on a large existing evidence base that informs the measures used, and details how individual constructs are meaningfully related.
- The primary limitation of this study is the use of a limited set of self-report measures that would open to a number of sources of error, including memory errors and social desirability bias.

(CERB/2020/5/1942). Results will be made available to policy makers, funders, interested lay people and other researchers through weekly reports and three bimonthly bulletins placed on the CHARIS website and advertised through social media.

BACKGROUND

In December 2019, a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) emerged, leading to a pandemic of an acute respiratory syndrome (COVID-19) in humans.¹ The impact of the



pandemic on European countries has been highly variable, and the UK has one of the highest case and death rates from COVID-19 in Europe.²

As in previous outbreaks of infectious disease (eg, SARS, H1N1 influenza),³⁻⁵ stringent public health measures were implemented to curtail the spread of SARS-CoV-2.⁶ However, in the current pandemic, social isolation measures were applied to whole populations rather than limited to those who are known to have been in contact with the virus. This is an unprecedented response by individual governments and the international community.

Until a vaccine against coronavirus or an effective treatment for COVID-19 becomes available, adherence to transmission-reducing behaviours (TRBs) is crucial to protect lives and halt, or at least slow, transmission. Therefore, understanding the factors that determine adherence to TRBs is essential. While TRBs lessen both personal risk of acquiring COVID-19 and population level rates of COVID-19, they may have detrimental impacts on people's health, especially their mental health.⁷⁻⁹ Further, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health may vary between groups in the general population due to pre-existing differences, including stresses of living in areas of high deprivation with low income, less secure housing and related effects.¹⁰ Moreover, the impact of COVID-19 may also be more pronounced for people with long-term conditions requiring supported self-management,¹¹ or people who are self-isolating (shielding) for instance due to older age.¹² Thus, our understanding of adherence to TRBs requires concomitant study of mental and general health to enable the investigation of the relationship between them and the impact of the pandemic on health more broadly.

TRANSMISSION-REDUCING BEHAVIOURS

Health policy, including guidelines on TRBs, is the remit of each devolved nation within the UK. The Scottish Government required the population to adopt strict physical distancing (including staying at home and only going out for a very few specific reasons, such food, medicine, work or exercise and always staying at least 2 m from other people), thorough hand hygiene measures and latterly recommended the wearing of face coverings when shopping for food or using public transport (for the Scottish roadmap out of the lockdown see¹³).

As COVID-19 is thought to spread via contact between individuals through respiratory droplets,¹⁴ TRBs, such as physical distancing should be effective to reduce transmission. Indeed, an early modelling study found that physical distancing measures can be effective in reducing the progression of the coronavirus that causes COVID-19, delaying the epidemic peak, and delaying a potential secondary peak.¹⁵ In addition to direct social exposure to respiratory droplets, COVID-19 is also thought to spread by contact with infected surfaces and subsequently touching the eyes, nose or mouth.¹⁴ Since face-touching is frequent and habitual,¹⁶ prevention of transmission

focuses on improving hand hygiene.¹⁷ Good hand hygiene means washing your hands frequently, using soap and water, and for at least 20 s.^{18 19} Hand washing is advised every time one enters a building, including entering one's home, when you blow your nose, sneeze or cough, and eat or handle food.²⁰ Hand washing has been shown to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases, especially when hand washing is done correctly and at the correct times.²¹⁻²³

A study investigating public awareness of hand washing found that higher numbers of Google searches for 'hand washing' were associated with lower spreading speed of COVID-19 in 21 countries including England,²⁴ suggested public interest in and adherence to effective hand washing practices might go hand in hand. In contrast, the evidence for the effectiveness of wearing facemasks or face coverings remains a topic of debate.^{25 26} WHO reiterated that there is limited evidence that wearing medical masks by the public is an effective preventive measure,^{27 28} but have recently changed their advice to recommend non-medical masks of face coverings in settings where physical distancing difficult.²⁹ Wearing of a face covering (including nonmedical face coverings) in places where social distancing is difficult, such as food shops and public transport, has been advised worldwide, including recently at the start of Phase One after the lockdown in Scotland.³⁰

It is not only necessary for the public to adopt these TRBs, it is also essential that they maintain adherence to TRBs consistently over the long term, certainly until a vaccine or other effective treatments for COVID-19 become available. Prem *et al*,¹⁵ in their study of the effectiveness of physical distancing, concluded that little is known about maintenance of the behaviour changes required of the population over time. Further, there are some easily identifiable challenges to the maintenance of TRBs. Hand washing is a highly habitual behaviour that is particularly resistant to sustained change,³¹ and the COVID-19 response required an increased frequency and probably thoroughness of hand washing for people in the general population. While some have argued that the precautionary principle be applied to the recommendation to wear face coverings,^{25 32} others have cautioned against recommending their use without careful consideration of their potential side effects,²⁶ such as the potential to engender a false sense of security in relation to other TRBs, such as physical distancing and hand washing. This could result in reduced adherence to these TRBs that have demonstrated efficacy in relation to COVID-19 control.³² In addition, to wear face coverings safely might necessitate adoption of additional TRBs, such as not touching the masks, otherwise their use may be counterproductive.²⁶ There is an important and urgent need, therefore, to understand adherence to TRBs over time. This need is especially pressing as lockdown restrictions are eased and adherence to TRBs, especially physical distancing, arguably becomes more challenging.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO HUMAN MOTIVATION AND BEHAVIOUR EXPLAINING TRB ADHERENCE

Three types of psychological theory are particularly pertinent to the situation of a pandemic and explaining how people behave when faced with an illness threat and with the requirement or advice to change their behaviour. First, models of how people think about the illness are important, second how people think about the recommended behaviours and third how people think about the risks.

The common-sense model of self-regulation (CS-SRM) is a model of how an individual represents a potential illness threat, in this case COVID-19,³³ and has for example previously been applied to predict psychological responses to Influenza A, H1N1.³⁴ The CS-SRM identifies cognitive and emotional representations of illness and proposes that these representations affect the behavioural response to it. Cognitive representations that CS-SRM identifies are beliefs about illness identity (eg, label, symptoms), personal consequences of the illness, timeline including duration and fluctuations, whether and how the illness can be cured or controlled by the individual or by medical treatment and what causes the illness.³⁵ Emotional representations indicate the emotions that are engendered by the illness threat (such as anxiety or worries). The person's response, or way of coping with the threat, may be directed at the cognitive or emotional representations or at both: for example, they might engage in TRBs to reduce anxiety and/or to control exposure to the illness, but it is also possible that they might manage the emotional representation by avoiding thinking about the illness to avoid anxiety and so neglect to engage in TRBs.

Very few studies have looked at how illness representations change over time, as information about a disease spreads through a population, and experiences and government directives potentially change how the illness is represented.^{34 36} In the CS-SRM, behaviours are determined by illness representations, but TRBs may also be influenced by representations of the behaviours, for instance, the beliefs people have regarding their capability to adhere to the TRBs.

Social cognitive theory (SCT³⁷) posits that people's motivation and action are extensively regulated by forethought about the behaviour.³⁸ Key constructs of SCT are self-efficacy and outcome expectancies. Self-efficacy refers to the belief that one is capable of performing a recommended behaviour to attain a desired outcome (ie, not getting COVID-19). Outcome expectancies refer to beliefs about the consequences of a given behaviour (eg, if I wash my hands regularly with soap and water, I will reduce my risk of getting COVID-19). A category of belief that is often explored in relation to infectious disease outbreaks, but that is not specified explicitly in SCT, is risk perception, or perceived vulnerability to the infectious disease.³⁹

Protection motivation theory (PMT^{40 41}) was developed to understand the impact of fear appeals and includes the

perception of vulnerability. PMT posits that people make a threat appraisal based on evaluating how severe the threat is, and how vulnerable they perceive themselves to be to the threat. In addition, an individual makes a coping appraisal based on two efficacy beliefs, self-efficacy (as in SCT, eg, how confident is the person that they can wash their hands every time they enter a building) and response efficacy (how effective is washing hands every time they enter a building at mitigating vulnerability to getting COVID-19). Considering both the threat and coping appraisal could result in greater understanding of the engagement in protective behaviours, in this case adherence to TRBs.³⁹

Given the importance of motivational and behavioural factors to get COVID-19 under control, it is vitally important to determine how these theorised factors are linked to adherence to TRBs and how this affects mental and general health. Previous research has shown that greater perceived susceptibility, perceived severity of the illness as well as, perceived efficacy of behaviour and self-efficacy of TRBs during previous infectious disease pandemics were associated with more avoidance (ie, physical distancing) or preventive behaviour (ie, hand washing).⁴² Furthermore, during the current COVID-19 pandemic in Vietnam, perceived risk was associated with increased likelihood of wearing a face covering.⁴³ Multiple theoretical positions applied to TRBs, and measured over repeated epochs, should provide novel insights into behavioural changes emerging from the population in Scotland.

THE CHARIS STUDY AND OBJECTIVES

The majority of other surveys about COVID-19, including the large international surveys, collect data from self-selecting participants who complete the survey online; they are not random samples of a population. The representativeness of that sample is assessed relative to selected nationally representative socio-demographic characteristics and the sample adjusted so that it matches those characteristics. In contrast, the participants in the CHARIS study will be selected randomly and interviewed until predefined quotas for particular sociodemographic characteristics are met. The interviews will be conducted over the telephone, so participants do not require the financial resources or any computer literacy to take part or have any predisposition to complete an online survey about the pandemic. This will ensure that we have a nationally representative sample. Further, to our knowledge, ours is the only survey that employs three distinct theoretical approaches to understanding adherence of eight key TRBs.

The aim of the CHARIS study is to investigate adherence to TRBs required and advised by The Scottish Government and how adherence changes over time, as postlockdown restrictions are lifted across four graduated Phases.¹³ CHARIS will examine what theorised motivational and behavioural factors explain (changes in) TRB

adherence, and mental and general health over time. The following objectives will be addressed:

1. To describe people's adherence to TRBs, and their mental and general health status.
2. To describe people's beliefs about COVID-19 and beliefs about TRBs.
3. To explain variations in people's adherence to TRBs by examining associations between these behaviours and sociodemographic factors, and theorised motivational and behavioural factors, specifically considering,
4. To explain variations in people's mental and general health status by examining associations between health and sociodemographic and theorised motivational and behavioural factors.
5. To examine the influence of government guidance and media reporting of COVID-19 on people's beliefs and behaviours over time.

METHODS

Design

A cross-sectional observational study of 500 randomly selected adults will be conducted each week for the first 6 weeks, and fortnightly after that, for a total of 14 waves (n=7000). We will compare motivations, behaviours and health in different population groups (eg, age group, gender, area deprivation) and use these data to understand population-level changes in adherence to TRBs and health from 3 June 2020 and to 07 November 2020. While a serial cross-sectional design will not allow for the assessment of actual causal relations over time it does allow rapid and adaptive monitoring of crucial variables over time, the assessment of the relations between them and, importantly, since there is no attrition, maintains the representativeness of the sample over the whole study period.

Setting and participants

The study will be conducted across Scotland which has a total population of 5.4 million, 83% of whom are adults. Adult men and women aged 16 or older, able to speak English, and currently living in Scotland are eligible to participate. No other inclusion criteria will be applied. The CHARIS study will be administered by a commercial polling company (Ipsos MORI Scotland). They sample participants using random digit dialling to both landlines and targeted mobiles. Quotas are applied to ensure that a representative sample of Scotland adults is achieved. Quotas are based on gender (48% male), age, working status (42% working fulltime) and geographical locations (distribution over the Scottish Parliament regions). A leeway on the quotas (30% approximately) is allowed to help ensure the overall sample is achieved in a reasonable time, any resulting data skews will be corrected with statistical weighting in analyses.

Sample size for assessing the proportion of people who adhere to government guidelines was determined by the following formula for the sample size n: $n = N * X / (X + N$

$- 1)$, where, $X = Z_{\alpha/2} * p * (1 - p) / MOE^2$, and $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the Normal distribution at $\alpha/2$ (we used a confidence level of 95%, α is 0.05 and the critical value is 1.96), MOE is the margin of error (we used 5%), p is the sample proportion (as we did not know adherence beforehand this was set at 50%), and N is the population size (5 438 100 for the adult Scottish population). This returns a sample size of n=385. In addition, we wanted to be able to look at subgroups and evidence over time, based on these calculations and advice from the polling station on the number required to reach a representative sample for the Scottish population in each data wave was determined at n=500.

Ipsos MORI will conduct telephone interviews using Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Interviewers from Ipsos MORI have received training and have significant experience in conducting interviews into sensitive topics including mental and general health.

Patient and public involvement statement

During the design of the study and the development of the questionnaire, we engaged with two patient and public involvement groups. The Scottish Health Council Public Engagement Group and the National Health Service (NHS) Research Scotland Primary Care Patient and Public Involvement group. They have explored the suggested topic the questionnaire was going to include, and have reviewed and critiqued the survey questions and suggested items. This led to the addition of more questions about physical or mental health conditions, and their effect on day-to-day activities. Additionally, the two patient and public involvement groups in addition to the core research group and members of the consortium were welcome to suggest topic to be assessed in the non-core part of the questionnaire. The core research group will make the final decision on all proposed inclusions. People from the patient or public involvement groups were not directly involved in the recruitment to and conduct of the study, but could be recruited through the random digit dialling procedure. All study participants had access to the weekly published reports on the CHARIS website.

Questionnaire development and procedure

Using methods from studies of previous pandemics (eg, SARS, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome or MERS, H1N1) and theories of human motivation and behaviour, the survey will assess adherence to TRBs, and mental and general health. Where possible, validated and reliable scales will be used. However, some of the standard measurement scales have been adapted to fit with the CATI methodology.

A core set of questions will be administered weekly (further details on questionnaire development online supplemental appendix 1). In addition, each week a changing set of questions will assess non-core themes and questions based on triggers/events over time as required (up to 15% of the total questionnaire is available for modification each week). The additional themes and questions

will be sent to Ipsos MORI 4 days in advance for review, scripting and testing. Weekly, Ipsos MORI takes 3 days for data processing and will provide the primary researchers with a raw data set for analysis (Statistical plan in online supplemental appendix 2).

Core survey variables

The questions of the wave one questionnaire, including the core survey are detailed in online supplemental appendix 3.

Transmission-reducing behaviours

Adherence for TRBs will be assessed for three domains of behaviours, namely physical distancing, hand washing and wearing a face coverings, based on Scottish Government directives and NHS Scotland advice.^{20 44} TRBs will be assessed using eight items.^{45 46} Questions will be preceded by an introductory text, which aims to reduce socially desirable responding by providing individuals with implied permission to report either a lack of, or lapses in, adherence.

Mental and general health

We will measure general health by a standard single self-report item.⁴⁷ Depression and anxiety will be assessed with an adaption of the brief anxiety and depression scale (Patient Health Questionnaire-4⁴⁸). Finally, participants will be asked whether they received a letter from their general practitioner telling them that they were at high risk and should stay at home. If they answered 'Yes', they will be asked whether they have been in isolation because they have been shielding.

Theorised motivational and behavioural explanatory factors

The guiding theoretical frameworks for understanding COVID-19 will be Leventhal's CS-SRM⁴⁹, SCT³⁷ and PMT⁴⁰. We have adapted the brief illness perception questionnaire⁵⁰ for COVID-19. The brief illness perception questionnaire uses a single statement to assess each of the constructs from the CS-SRM, namely: identity, consequences, duration (time-line), recurrence (time-line), personal control, treatment control and emotional representation (worried and anxious); participants indicate their level of agreement with each statement. Questions are differently phrased for participants who currently have (or suspect they have) COVID-19, who have had (or suspect they have had) COVID-19 in the past. The causal component of the COVID-19 representation is assessed with seven items; participants indicate the extent to which they believe each item is/was/would likely be the cause of their getting COVID-19 using a 4-point scale (1=to a great extent, 4=not at all).

We will assess outcome expectancies, self-efficacy (towards the avoidance of COVID-19 and performing the TRBs⁵¹), perceived COVID-19 severity, perceived vulnerability, comparative vulnerability, response efficacy, behavioural norms and intentions to perform the TRBs (adapted from references 52 53).

Sociodemographic variables

Sociodemographic information included in the core survey are; place of residence and area deprivation (based on post-code), age, indicated gender, ethnicity, number of adults and children living in people's household, household tenure and employment status.⁴⁷

Additional variables

In addition to the measures of the core, the survey will also include measures of additional factors that are likely to predict one or both of the outcome variables; adherence to TRBs and mental and general health (online supplemental appendix 1). These variables can also be related to changes in government guidelines and event-related questions.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Participants will be informed about the purpose of the CHARIS study, how their data will be treated and stored, of their right to terminate their participation in the study at any time without giving a reason, and for each question where we are asking personal/sensitive information participants will explicitly be reminded that they do not have to answer if they prefer not to. All participants will then be asked to provide verbal informed consent prior to starting the survey, and for sharing their personal information for follow-up research related to the study (online supplemental appendix 2). Verbal debriefing will inform participants that if the survey has raised any concerns about their health that, they should contact their general practitioner. Ethical approval was granted by the Life Sciences and Medicine College Ethics Review Board (CERB) at the University of Aberdeen (CERB/2020/5/1942).

This study aims to have academic and conceptual development impact by making a demonstrable contribution to understanding theorised human motivations and behaviours, adherence to TRBs, and mental and general health in a global pandemic. Key outputs will therefore include articles for publication in peer-review journals.

More importantly, the study also aims to have societal and instrumental impact by influencing the measures used to reduce COVID-19 transmissions and monitor measures that address impacts on mental and general health that are being developed by UK governments and other decision-makers. Key outputs are, therefore, weekly bulletins that describe the data and present univariate analyses that will provide fast, real-time insights. These weekly bulletins will be complemented with bimonthly in-depth reports that will present the multivariate predictive data, and illustrate how the results might be used to support adherence and mental and general health. The bulletins and reports will be distributed to the Scottish Government and their agencies, and will be made immediately available on the study website (<https://www.abdn.ac.uk/CHARIS>), and study's own twitter feed (@CHARIS CVD19).

DISCUSSION

The CHARIS study will provide insights into TRBs, and how adherence to these TRBs changes over time as the COVID-19



outbreak progresses, and government restrictions are change. Additionally, this study will identify the beliefs derived from CS-SRM, SCT and PMT, and sociodemographic factors that predict adherence to TRBs. This understanding will support the tailoring and targeting of interventions to improve adherence to TRBs, and support general and mental health. For example, the content of public health messages could be tailored to strengthen beliefs associated with higher levels of adherence, and targeted at communities who are struggling to adhere. Similarly, CHARIS will identify communities with declining mental health enabling support services to be better targeted.

Strengths

The CHARIS study has several strengths. First, CHARIS is underpinned by evidence-based psychological theories and thus supports a cumulative approach to conceptual development and evidence. CHARIS can draw on a large existing evidence base that informs the measures used, and details how individual constructs are meaningfully related. Use of three universal theories of behaviour avoids the much criticised 'cafeteria' style research that is not conducive to the development of a cumulative approach to evidence building.^{54 55} A cumulative approach is vital to support our understanding of the behaviour of populations during a pandemic, which is crucial in circumstances where changing behaviour is the only available route to halting the pandemic.

Second, CHARIS will provide fast, real time, information to support and inform decision making for policy-makers, public health and service commissioners. Third, the weekly data collection, enables fine-grained analyses of people's reactions to government directives and instructions as they are happening. The repeated measurement over 14 waves makes it possible to directly assess the impact of directives and advice from the government for TRBs, in contrast to previous retrospective studies or studies applying hypothetical situations.⁵⁶ Fourth, our study will start as the Government-imposed restrictions went in to phase 1 postlockdown. The restrictions began to be eased, and more people are allowed to go back to their workplaces, and to start to meet with others outside of their own households. The timing of the CHARIS study places it in the unique position to assess (changing) adherence to TRBs, in response to potentially changing beliefs about the behaviours and the illness, as the Scottish government implements new Phases to gradually lift the restrictions. Moreover, we can assess the effects of prolonged adherence to TRBs, and beliefs about behaviours and illness on mental and general health. Fifth, CHARIS study data is collected via telephone, which requires the survey to be succinct and the questions easily understood. Therefore, the majority of adults will be able to take part in CHARIS, in line with the call that there is a need for more representative research, particularly in vulnerable populations.^{57 58} People can be included who do not have online access, who are typically older, who are more deprived, typically those who are also most at risk from COVID-19. Sixth, recruitment will aim for a representative sample, making the findings generalisable to the Scottish population.

Limitations

Our study also has some limitations. First, the use of a telephone survey necessitates the use of self-report measures only. This is not a limitation in relation to the measurement of beliefs or mental and general perceived health as these are only available for measurement via self-report. However, measuring behaviour by self-report is open to a number of sources of error, including memory errors and social desirability bias. Social desirability to report adherence is likely, however, we have mitigated the impact of social desirability where possible by employing the introductory text from the medication adherence reporting scale.^{45 46} The text on this scale was designed specifically to reduce social desirability by providing individuals with implied permission to report either a lack of, or lapses in, adherence. Furthermore, it is impossible to assess adherence to all the TRBs included in CHARIS by any method other than by self-report. Overall, we believe the advantages of telephone interviewing in terms of population reach and generalisability far outweigh the disadvantages.

Second, the telephone call is limited to 20 min duration. This means we have had to use brief measures of mental and general health, however, both measures are validated and reliable. Similarly, some constructs were measured very briefly in the core questionnaire. While this enables tracking of a larger number of themes over time, we recognised this as a limitation. To address the use of brief measures we have planned less frequent inclusion of some constructs, for example, access to open spaces is measured with one question in the core questionnaire, focused only on the home, but will be measured much more extensively during one specified week to provide a context for the single question in the core questionnaire, and provide an opportunity to have in-depth analysis of this theme with the data collected in one of the weeks. Moreover, some themes were not part of the core at all, and only will only be assessed less frequently. In addition, we plan a companion qualitative study that will purposefully sample from the survey participants each week to understand the contextualised, multifaceted nature of people's beliefs, TRBs and mental and general health.

The CHARIS Study is well placed to make a significant contribution to the knowledge base around (changes in) adherence to TRBs, mental health and potential explanatory variables, in the current COVID-19 pandemic. Further, findings should provide valuable insights to assist preparation for any future events.

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Contributors DD, MJ, GH and CDD coordinate the study and drafted the manuscript. DD, MJ, GH, CDD and the CHARIS consortium are involved with the development of the questionnaire, and identification of potential research themes. All authors are involved in the study design, reviewed the manuscript and approved the final version for publication.

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1 **Appendix 1:**

2

3 **Questionnaire development**

4

5 A draft version of the questionnaire was developed by the core research group (DD, GH, MJ
6 and CDD) and then shared with the CHARIS-consortium (a wider group of behavioural and health
7 scientists drawn from Universities and Research Institutes across Scotland), who provided feedback
8 on missing themes and items, redundant themes and items, and suggestions for clarification and
9 adjustment. In addition, the questionnaire was presented to two patient and public involvement
10 groups. The Scottish Health Council (SHC) Public Engagement Group and the NHS Research
11 Scotland Primary Care Patient and Public Involvement group (NRSPC-PPI), have reviewed and
12 critiqued the survey questions and suggested items. Questions about physical or mental health
13 condition, and their effect on day-to-day activities were added.

14 The core researchers processed all recommendations and made changes to the
15 questionnaire. This procedure of questionnaire design was then repeated iteratively until consensus
16 was reached. The questionnaire was sent to Ipsos MORI for an internal reviewing process. All survey
17 questions were piloted and refined to check wording, sensitivity, and questioning styles. The pilot
18 work indicated that the questionnaire exceeded the 20-minute time limit for the CATI interview and
19 some of the questions needed clarification. The core researchers in collaboration with the consortium
20 members adapted and finalised the questionnaire.

21

22 **Additional factors, changes in Government guidelines, and event related questions**

23 The survey will also include measures of additional factors that are likely to predict one or
24 both of the outcome variables; adherence to TRBs and mental and general health. For example, we
25 plan to include measurement of long-term (disabling) conditions (LTCs) at least once among the
26 whole population. People who experience the most serious consequences of COVID-19, including
27 death, often have underlying LTCs (59). LTCs can therefore impact TRBs, as people with LTCs may
28 adhere more strictly to limit their risks of COVID-19.

29 In addition, the survey has the capacity to adapt to changes in Government guidelines (i.e., change to
30 other Phases of the post-lockdown (13), and to respond to events (e.g., political demonstrations as

31 the ones for Black Lives Matter currently). These additional measures can be proposed by the core
32 research group, members of the consortium and the PPI groups. The core research group will make
33 the final decision on all proposed inclusions. We will also systematically monitor the weekly UK news
34 (front pages of papers), minister briefings, official data reports, and social media for relevant events
35 so that the weekly COVID-19 context coinciding with each administration of the survey can be
36 described.

37

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45

1 **Appendix 2:**

2

3 **Statistical analysis**

4 Data on adherence to TRBs (i.e., the three domains and overall), and health (i.e., mental and
5 general health) of the study population will be presented. Summary statistics, including means,
6 standard deviations, medians and ranges for continuous variables and frequency distributions for
7 binary and categorical variables will be used. In addition, descriptive analysis will be conducted for the
8 theorised motivational and behavioural factors.

9 To identify who is and is not adhering to the TRBs and who is experiencing mental and
10 general health problems we will perform univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis,
11 assessing associations between the sociodemographic variables and each of the TRBs and mental
12 and general health outcomes separately. For the weekly report we use a binary outcome of non-
13 adherence, defined as people who only sometimes, rarely, or never adhere to the TRBs. For the
14 publications and bimonthly reports we will take the continuous measure into account.

15 To identify why there is variation in adherence to TRBs and mental and general health we will
16 perform univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis, assessing associations between the
17 theorised motivational and behavioural factors and each of the TRBs and mental and general health
18 outcomes separately. These analyses will be done on a weekly basis to provide fast, real-time
19 insights.

20 For the more in-depth bimonthly bulletin analysis we will use cumulative data, in monthly
21 bulletins compounded over 6 weeks, for the publications over the total study period. Multivariate
22 models will be constructed. Multivariate analyses will be performed with logistic regression using the
23 outcome variables, adherence to TRBs and mental and general health as dependent variables. In
24 addition, theories (CS-SMR, SCT, PMT) will be tested using hierarchical multivariate regression
25 analysis.

26 What might explain (non-)adherence to TRBs and differences in mental and general health
27 among groups of people (e.g. women respond differently from men), will be assessed in a moderation
28 analysis, using the SPSS macro provided by Hayes (60).

29 To describe the effects of government guidance and media reporting of COVID-19 and
30 examine their influence on people's beliefs and behaviours, we will assess change over time. For

31 continuous effects, each week's data will be included in the model for a time series analysis (linear
32 trend over time). This covariate will be used as a continuous variable with wave 1 = 1, up to wave
33 14 = 14, indicating a change in the odds ratio per week. For effects of a specific event(s), a dummy
34 code for time before and after the event will be included in the regression analysis. Possible
35 interaction terms between the linear trend over time, and other variables will also be assessed.

36 Analysis will be performed in SPSS (IBM version 25). Statistical significance will be defined as
37 a p-value ≤ 0.05 for all analyses in the weekly reports and $p \leq 0.01$ for the bimonthly bulletins, and
38 odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals will be reported where relevant.

39

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Appendix 3: Survey week 1

Study info and consent:

Good morning / afternoon / evening. My name is _____. I'm calling from Ipsos MORI Scotland an independent research organisation. We're conducting a short survey on behalf of The University of Aberdeen about how people in Scotland are experiencing the Coronavirus lockdown.

The results of the survey will be used to help understand how the lockdown has affected different communities across Scotland and what impact the easing of the lockdown is having for them.

Would you be able to spare 15 minutes or so to answer some questions please? If now is not a good time I can ring back later.

We appreciate that this is a challenging time for many people. If there are any questions you would rather not answer, that is completely fine – just let me know. If you want to stop the survey, or need to take a break at any time, that's also fine.

Before we start, I just want to clarify that I will be asking you questions about your mental and physical health. You are under no obligation to answer these questions, participation in the survey is voluntary and you can change your mind at any time. If you would like to find out more about the study, you can go to the University of Aberdeen's website www.abdn.ac.uk, and type CHARIS into the search box. If you would like to read the Survey Information Notice, which includes a link to the University of Aberdeen's Privacy Notice beforehand you can access it online.

Are you happy to proceed with the interview? Yes/No

Demographics

Intro text: *The first set of questions are about yourself and your household. You do not have to give an answer if you do not want to.*

Questions	Response Scale
Consent postcode The next question asks for your postcode. We are asking for this so we can understand responses from people from different parts of Scotland. Your postal code is considered personal information and you do not have to give an answer if you do not want to. Are you happy to answer this question?	Yes No
Can you please let me know your full postcode?	Type full post code Prefer not to say
Coded from post code: REGION	Glasgow Highlands and Islands Lothians Mid Scotland and Fife North East Scotland South West Central

What was your age on your last birthday?	Type number
If Prefer not to say: I will read out a number of age bands. Could you tell me which band you age falls into?	Under 16 16-17 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-69 70+ Prefer not to say
Which of the following describes how you think of yourself?	Male Female In another way Prefer not to say
Which of the following best describes what you were doing last week? Were you...	Employed full time, 30 hours or more a week, and not on furlough Employed part time, 8 - 29 hours a week, and not on furlough Employed full time but currently on furlough Employed part time but currently on furlough Self-employed Unemployed and seeking work Unemployed and <u>not</u> seeking work Studying at school, college or university Looking after the home Retired Not working due to long-term illness or disability Prefer not to say
How many people aged 16 or older, including yourself, live in your household right now?	Number More than 10 Prefer not to say
How many children under the age of 16 live in your household now? Please include all children, regardless of their relationship to you, e.g. step children, grandchild, siblings etc.	Number More than 10 Prefer not to say
Thinking about any outside space you may have at the property you are currently living in. By outside space, I mean a garden, balcony, patio, etc. Do you have access to an outside space at your property, and is that a private space, for use by your household only, or a space shared with other households?	Yes, a private outside space only Yes, a shared outside space only Yes, private and shared outside spaces No Prefer not to say

Mental and General Health

Intro Text: *The next few question are about your health and your mental health – how you have been feeling. Please remember that if there is a question you prefer not to answer – that is fine.*

Questions	Response Scale
In general, how would you rate your overall health?	Very good Good Fair Bad Very bad
Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?	Yes No
Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities?	Yes, a lot Yes, a little Not at all
Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Tell me which answer option best applies. 1. Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge 2. Not being able to stop or control worrying 3. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless 4. Little interest or pleasure in doing things	Not at All Several Days More Than Half the Days Nearly Every Day
<i>I'd now like to ask you about how you are feeling today. As I read each one, I would like you to tell me the extent to which you are feeling that today. Do you feel...</i> 1. cheerful 2. sad 3. stressed 4. calm 5. energetic 6. tired	Not at all Just a little Somewhat Moderately Quite a lot Very much

Social Support

Intro Text: *The next few question are about your relationships with other people. Please remember that if there is a question you prefer not to answer – that is fine.*

Questions	Response Scale
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: You have someone: 1. you can count on to listen to you when you need to talk 2. to give you good advice about a problem 3. who shows you love and affection 4. to help you with daily chores	Strongly agree Tend to Agree Tend to Disagree Strongly disagree
Do you have as much contact as you would like with someone you feel close to, someone in whom you can trust and confide?	Yes No
The next question is about how you feel about different aspects of your life. For each aspect, please tell me how often, if at all, you feel that way. How often, do you feel...? 1. that you lack companionship 2. left out 3. isolated from others?	Always Often Sometimes Hardly ever Never

Adherence

Intro text: *During the coronavirus pandemic, we have all been asked to restrict our contact with other people. But, it is often difficult to follow guidelines exactly. Many people find a way of trying to cope during this lock-down that suits them and this often differs from the exact Government instructions. We would like to ask you a few questions about how you have been dealing with the lock-down guidelines.*

Questions	Response Scale
Did you go outside your home last week?	Yes No (skip next question)
Please tell me how often, if at all, you have done each of the following when you have been outside your home in the last week? If any of these are not applicable to you, please say so. In the past week, you... 1. When you went out, it was only for permitted reasons (i.e. for basic necessities, daily exercise, basic animal welfare, medical need, travelling for work purposes) 2. stayed 2 metres (6 feet) away from other people, except those who live in your household. 3. wore a face covering when you were in a shop 4. wore a face covering when you travelled on public transport 5. washed your hands as soon as you got home	Always Most times Sometimes Rarely Never
For each of the following statements, please tell me how often, if at all, you have done the following in the past week: 1. When you washed your hands you used soap and water 2. When you washed your hands you did this for at least 20 seconds 3. You washed your hands before eating and drinking	Always Most times Sometimes Rarely Never

Beliefs and Worries about COVID

Intro Text: *This next set of questions are about what you think about COVID-19. Please remember that if there is a question you prefer not to answer – that is fine.*

Questions	Response Scale
Which of these statements best applies to you 1. You currently have or think you may currently have COVID (ask current COVID) 2. You have already had COVID or think you may have already had COVID (ask past COVID) 3. You have not had COVID (ask No COVID)	
Was your COVID-19 infection confirmed by a test?	Yes, confirmed by a test No, not confirmed by a test
Please tell me which of the following best describes how severe your symptoms of COVID-19 were or are	Severe Moderate Mild
Current COVID: Thinking about your experience of having COVID-19. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Past COVID: Thinking about your personal experience of having had COVID-19. How much, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? No COVID: I would like you to think about what it would be like if you personally got COVID-19. How much, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 1. The symptoms of Covid are easy to recognise (current COVID) The symptoms of Covid were easy to recognise (past COVID) The symptoms of Covid would be easy to recognise (no COVID)	Strongly agree Tend to agree Tend to disagree Strongly disagree

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Covid has bad consequences for your life (current COVID) Covid had major consequences for my life (past COVID) Covid would have major consequences for my life (no COVID) 3. Your Covid symptom will last a long time (current COVID) Your Covid symptoms lasted a long time (past COVID) COVID-19 symptoms would last a long time (no COVID) 4. You could get Covid again 5. There are actions you can take that influence how your body responds to having COVID-19 (current COVID) There were actions you could take to influence how your body responded to having COVID-19 (past COVID) There are actions you could take to influence how your body responds to having COVID-19 (no COVID) 6. Your COVID-19 will be cured with treatment that doctors or nurses provide (current COVID) Your COVID-19 was cured with treatment that doctors or nurses provided (past COVID) Your COVID-19 would be cured with treatment that doctors or nurses provide (no COVID) 7. You spend time worrying about having COVID-19 (current COVID) You spent time worrying about having COVID-19 (past COVID) You would spend time worrying about having COVID-19 (no COVID) 8. Having COVID-19 makes you feel anxious (current COVID) Having COVID-19 made you feel anxious (past COVID) Having COVID-19 would make you feel anxious (no COVID) 	
<p>Current COVID: To what extent, if any, do you think each of the following contributed to you getting COVID-19?</p> <p>Past COVID: To what extent, if any, do you think each of the following contributed to you getting COVID-19?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No COVID: If you were to get COVID-19, to what extent, if any, do you think each of the following would be likely to contribute to you personally getting COVID-19: Bad luck 2. A germ or virus 3. Too much contact with other people 4. Not washing your hands enough 5. Not wearing a face covering when you went outside your home 6. One of your family brought it into your home 7. Other people didn't keep their distance when you were out 8. Lack of personal protective equipment for NHS or care home staff, e.g. face masks 9. Poor response to the pandemic from the Scottish Government 10. Poor response to the pandemic from the UK Government in London 11. Air pollution 12. Climate crisis 	<p>To a great extent To some extent Hardly at all Not at all</p>
<p>Compared to other people similar to you in terms of age, gender, etc. do you think your chances of getting ill with COVID-19 are:</p>	<p>A lot higher Higher About the same Lower A lot lower</p>
<p>How much, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements: If I got Covid it would be serious for me</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you were ill with COVID-19 it would be serious for you 2. It is likely that you will get COVID-19 3. The thought of getting COVID-19 makes you anxious 4. If you follow the government instructions of limiting contact with people, washing your hands thoroughly and frequently, and wearing a face covering when out shopping or on public transport it will stop you getting COVID-19 	<p>Strongly agree Tend to agree Tend to disagree Strongly disagree</p>

5. You are confident that you can avoid getting COVID-19 by following the government instructions of limiting contact with people, washing your hands thoroughly and frequently, and wearing a face covering when out shopping or on public transport	
How many people in your area do you think are following the government instructions of limiting contact with people, washing their hands thoroughly and frequently, and wearing a face covering when out shopping or on public transport most or all of the time?	Everyone Most people Some people Few people Hardly anyone
How confident or not are you that you can follow the government instructions, all or most of the time, on each of the following? 1. Limiting contact with people 2. Washing your hands thoroughly and frequently 3. Wearing a face covering when out shopping or on public transport	Very confident Fairly confident Not very confident Not at all confident
Do you intend to follow all the government instructions on each of the following? 1. Limiting contact with people 2. Washing your hands thoroughly and frequently 3. Wearing a face covering when out shopping or on public transport	Always Most times Sometimes Rarely Never

Additional demographics

Intro text: I have a final set of questions that asks for a few more details about yourself.

Question	Response
The next question is about yourself and your ethnicity and might be considered sensitive. You do not have to give an answer if you do not want to. Are you happy to answer this question?	Yes No
Which of the following best describes your ethnicity?	White Mixed or Multiple Ethnic group Asian or Asian Scottish Asian British African Caribbean or Black Arab Other ethnic group
What is your marital status? Are you	Married/Civil Partnership Living together Single Widowed Divorced Separated
At the beginning of the pandemic, did you receive a letter or text from your GP or the NHS telling you that you were at severe risk from COVID-19 and should stay at home?	Yes No
Have you been in isolation because you have been shielding as a result of receiving a letter or SMS from the NHS?	Yes No
Do you own your home, or rent it?	Own outright Buying on mortgage Rent from council Rent from Housing Association/ Trust Rent from private landlord Other

Debriefing

As mentioned at the start of the survey, your responses to the survey are confidential. The University of Aberdeen would however find it very useful to have your postcode appended to your survey responses, for the sole purpose of conducting analysis into how answers differ by various regional factors. Your postcode is considered personal information and we therefore will not pass this to the University of Aberdeen without your consent. Are you willing for your postcode to be passed to The University of Aberdeen.

Yes / No

The University of Aberdeen may wish to carry out some follow-up research relating to this study within the next 6 months. Would you be willing for the University of Aberdeen to contact you for this reason? If you agree, we will include your name and contact details when we share survey results with the University, for the sole purpose of allowing them to re-contact you. If you do not agree, your survey responses will remain be anonymous.

Yes / No

Please give me your name.

Could you please confirm your telephone number that the University of Aberdeen can contact you on?

We realise this survey has touched on some sensitive topics. If you have any concerns about COVID-19 or other health issues you can find a lot of information at [NHSInform.scot](https://www.nhs.uk/information). If you would like to find out more about the study, you can go to the University of Aberdeen's website www.abdn.ac.uk, and type CHARIS into the search box. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this study. Do you require further details about the privacy policy mentioned at the beginning of the call?

Yes / No