

Information about the survey

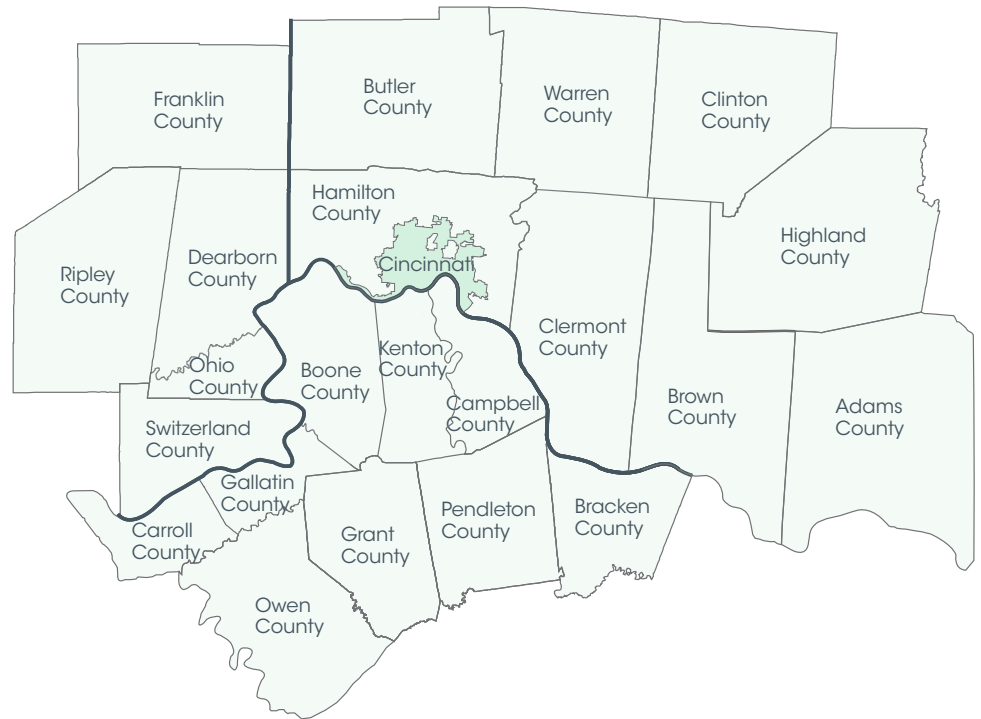
The Greater Cincinnati COVID-19 Health Issues Survey was conducted between Oct. 7 and Nov. 17, 2020, to understand adult behaviors, attitudes and opinions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey was a project of Interact for Health and was conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. For more information and results, please visit www.interactforhealth.org/about-covid-19-survey.

SURVEY TOPICS

Topics in the Greater Cincinnati COVID-19 Health Issues Survey include:

- Adherence to recommended COVID-19 prevention measures.
- Intent to get the COVID-19 vaccine.
- Impact on physical and mental health.
- Impact on financial stability.
- Perception of severity of the pandemic.
- Impact on tobacco use, including smoking and e-cigarette use.
- Impact on substance use, including knowledge of overdose and relapse.

Survey region for the Greater Cincinnati COVID-19 Health Issues Survey



METHODOLOGY

A total of 879 randomly selected adults residing in a 22-county area (see map) were interviewed by telephone between Oct. 7, and Nov. 17, 2020. This included 359 landline and 520 cell phone interviews. Like all surveys, statistical adjustments were made to correct any biases that exist because not all residents in Greater Cincinnati were interviewed. The potential margin of error for the survey is $\pm 3.3\%$. Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results because the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the

overall survey. Data have also been weighted to correct for potential sampling biases on age, race, sex, education and county of residence using data from the U.S. Census Bureau. There are other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording or context effects that can introduce error or bias. An oversample of African American adults was conducted to get a more accurate picture of the impact of the pandemic on this particular group. As part of the original survey and some as part of the oversample, 518 African American residents ($\pm 4.3\%$) were interviewed.