

<p><b>1 – Intention to vaccinate</b></p> <p>( / likelihood of taking action (Rosenstock, 1974b) / cues to action (Hochbaum, 1958; Rosenstock, 1974a) / protection motivation (Floyd et al., 2000))</p> <p>refers to a person's propensity to be vaccinated (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) I would definitely use the possibility of (re- )vaccination in any case;</p> <p>(2) I intend to use the opportunity for (re- )vaccination;</p> <p>(3) I plan to use the opportunity for (re- )vaccination.</p>
<p><b>Adaptive appraisals</b></p> <p>( / danger control process (Witte, 1994))</p> <p>describe the individual's evaluation of the vaccination as measured by perceived efficacy, which is composed of perceived responds efficacy of the vaccination and perceived behavior control, fear, and attitude toward the vaccination</p>	
<p><b>2 – Attitude (vaccination)</b></p> <p>reflects the attitude of the individual towards vaccination (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>The COVID-19 vaccination would be...</p> <p>(1) ... advantageous;</p> <p>(2) ... satisfactory;</p> <p>(3) ... important;</p> <p>(4) ... enjoyable;</p> <p>(5) I like the COVID-19 vaccination.</p>
<p><b>3 – Fear (vaccination)</b></p> <p>( / anxiety (Venkatesh et al., 2012))</p> <p>refers to the emotion "fear/anxiety" that an individual feels towards vaccination (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>The COVID-19 vaccination makes me...</p> <p>(1) ... feel anxious, uncomfortable, as it could hurt me;</p> <p>(2) ... feel anxious, very strained, as I am in danger;</p> <p>(3) ... feel anxious, shaky and nervous.</p>

<p><b>4 – Perceived response efficacy</b></p> <p>( / perceived benefits (Rosenstock, 1974a)(HBM) / response efficacy (Rogers, 1975; Witte, 1994) / effort / performance expectancy / perceived usefulness / hedonic motivation (Venkatesh et al., 2012))</p> <p>refers to the effectiveness of vaccination and the benefits for the individual (Gesek et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) I believe that after vaccination I am protected from a severe course of the disease;</p> <p>(2) Vaccination reduces my potential suffering from COVID-19 infection;</p> <p>(3) I am convinced that the vaccination will protect me from a serious course of the disease.</p>
<p><b>5 – Perceived behavioral control</b></p> <p>( / perceived self-efficacy (Rogers, 1975; Witte, 1994) / facilitating conditions (Venkatesh et al., 2012))</p> <p>describes the degree of freedom an individual perceives in deciding to be vaccinated (Gesek et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) Whether I get vaccinated is up to me;</p> <p>(2) Whether or not I get vaccinated is entirely up to me.</p>
<p><b>Non-adaptive appraisals</b></p> <p>( / maladaptive appraisals (Gesek et al., 2021) / fear control process (Witte, 1994))</p> <p>describe the individual's evaluation of the disease as a threat, which consists of perceived severity and vulnerability, fear, non-adaptive rewards for maintaining current behaviors toward the disease, and individual attitudes</p>	
<p><b>6 – Attitude (disease)</b></p> <p>reflects the attitude of an individual towards the disease (Gesek et al., 2021)</p>	<p>COVID-19 would be...</p> <p>(1) ... not advantageous;</p> <p>(2) ... not satisfactory;</p> <p>(3) ... not enjoyable;</p> <p>(4) I would not like having COVID-19.</p>
<p><b>7 – Fear (disease)</b></p> <p>( / perceived threats, leading to fear (Rosenstock, 1974b) / magnitude of threat to freedom (Brehm, 1966))</p> <p>represents the emotion “anxiety” an individual feels towards the disease (Gesek et al., 2021)</p>	<p>Having the COVID-19 lets me...</p> <p>(1) ... feel anxious, uncomfortable, as it could hurt me;</p>

	<p>(2) ... feel anxious, very strained, as I am in danger;</p> <p>(3) ... feel anxious, shaky and nervous.</p>
<p><b>8 – Perceived vulnerability</b></p> <p>( / perceived susceptibility (Rosenstock, 1974b) / probability of occurrence (Rogers, 1975))</p> <p>explains the susceptibility that an individual perceives in relation to the disease (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) I am someone who generally gets sick a lot;</p> <p>(2) The probability that I will get COVID-19 is much higher than within my peer group.</p>
<p><b>9 – Perceived severity</b></p> <p>refers to an individual's perceived likelihood of contracting the disease (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) When I get sick, it is very painful;</p> <p>(2) Getting sick would cause me a lot of problems;</p> <p>(3) When I fall ill, I get seriously ill;</p> <p>(4) The disease will make me depressive and anxious;</p> <p>(5) When I fall ill with the disease, I must bear severe pain;</p> <p>(6) The disease will let my family suffer severely.</p>
<p><b>10 – Non-adaptive rewards</b></p> <p>( / maladaptive rewards (Gesik et al., 2021) / maladaptive response rewards (Floyd et al., 2000))</p> <p>reflect the benefits an individual receives from maintaining current behaviors toward the disease (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(1) Being unvaccinated saves me from unpleasant side effects;</p> <p>(2) Being unvaccinated allows me to wait for adequately proven vaccines.</p>
<p><b>11 – Perceived norms</b></p> <p>( / social forces (Hochbaum, 1958) / social pressure (Rosenstock, 1960) / advice from others (Rosenstock, 1974b) / verbal persuasion (Floyd et al., 2000)(PMT) / social influence (Venkatesh et al., 2012))</p>	<p>(1) Individuals from whom I let myself be influenced would advise me to get vaccinated for COVID-19;</p>

<p>explain the opinion of others about vaccination (Gesik et al., 2021)</p>	<p>(2) Individuals who are important to me would advise me to get vaccinated for COVID-19;</p> <p>(3) Individuals whose opinion I appreciate would advise me to get vaccinated for COVID-19;</p> <p>(4) Individuals in a situation comparable to myself would advise me to get vaccinated for COVID-19.</p>
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