

**Annenberg Science Knowledge Survey: Zika  
April 28-May 2, 2016 (Week 12)**

**Appendix I**

*Just your best guess. What do scientists think are the steps people can take to avoid negative health effects of Zika? (OPEN-ENDED WITH PRECODES; MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED)*

<b>Public perceptions of what scientists think are the steps people can take to avoid negative health effects of Zika</b>	<b>5/2/16 (N=1,009) %</b>
<b>By not traveling to an area with Zika</b>	20
<b>By taking steps to protect against mosquito bites (repellant, screens, removing standing water, wearing protective clothing/long-sleeve shirts)</b>	35
<b>By using condoms or not having sex with a man who lives in or travels to an area with Zika (i.e. with a possible Zika exposure)</b>	6
<b>Delaying conception/delaying pregnancy/effective contraception</b>	3
<b>Good hygiene</b>	3
<b>Avoid drinking water sprayed with larvicide/chemical that is meant to kill mosquitoes/larvae</b>	6
<b>By not getting vaccinated for Measles, Mumps, or Rubella/MMR vaccine</b>	3
<b>Getting a vaccine</b>	1
<b>More education/research/spread awareness</b>	2
<b>Healthy lifestyle/Better health</b>	2
<b>Other</b>	4
<b>Don't know</b>	25
<b>Refused</b>	2

Just your best guess. How do scientists think someone can get Zika virus? (INSERT ITEM). Is it very likely this is a way someone can get it, somewhat likely, not too likely or not likely at all that this is a way someone can get Zika virus?

--By being bitten by a mosquito that has already bitten someone who has Zika virus

	LIKELY %			NOT LIKELY %			Don't know %	Refused %
	NET	Very likely	Somewhat likely	NET	Not too likely	Not likely at all		
5/2/16 (N=1,009)	<b>82</b>	52	29	<b>13</b>	7	6	5	*

\*Less than 0.5%

At any time of the year, do you routinely take precautions to avoid getting mosquito bites, or not?

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Refused %
5/2/16 (N=1,009)	74	26	*	*

\*Less than 0.5%

**(Asked of respondents who have at any time during the year routinely taken precautions to avoid getting mosquito bites—74%)**

Do you routinely...(INSERT ITEM)?

Precaution (N=731) 5/2/16	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Refused %
<b>Wear long-sleeved shirts or other protective clothing outdoors</b>	59	40	*	1
<b>Replace or repair window screens<sup>1</sup></b>	71	28	*	*
<b>Remove standing water</b>	79	20	1	--
<b>Use mosquito netting<sup>2</sup></b>	16	83	*	--
<b>Avoid activities or areas that would bring you in contact with mosquitoes</b>	56	44	*	--
<b>Wear insect repellent</b>	72	28	--	--

\*Less than 0.5%

<sup>1</sup> Total less than 100% due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Total less than 100% due to rounding

**Annenberg Science Knowledge Survey: Zika  
April 14-May 2, 2016 (Weeks 10-12)**

**Appendix 2**

*How accurate, if at all, is it to say that a pregnant woman who is infected with Zika (ZEE-ka) virus is more likely to have a baby with an unusually small head and brain?<sup>3</sup>*

	ACCURATE %			NOT ACCURATE %			Don't know %	Refused %
	NET: Accurate	Very accurate	Somewhat accurate	NET: Not Accurate	Not too accurate	Not at all accurate		
<b>TOTAL<sup>4</sup></b>								
4/14/-5/2/16 (N=3,031)	<b>77</b>	40	37	<b>12</b>	8	4	10	*
<b>GENDER</b>								
Female (N=1,542)	<b>80***</b>	43	37	<b>10</b>	7	3	10	*
Male <sup>5</sup> (N=1,489)	<b>75</b>	38	37	<b>15</b>	9	6	11	*
<b>AGE</b>								
18-50 (N=1,322)	<b>74</b>	36	38	<b>16</b>	10	6	10	*
51 or Older (N=1,602)	<b>81***</b>	45	36	<b>9</b>	6	3	10	*
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
Not College grad <sup>6</sup> (N=1,791)	<b>74</b>	37	37	<b>14</b>	9	5	11	*
College grad or higher (N=1,204)	<b>85***</b>	48	37	<b>8</b>	5	3	7	*

\*Less than 0.5%

\*\*\*p<.001 Controlling for Race, Ethnicity, Region, Income, and Political Ideology

<sup>3</sup> On April 13, in a public [release](#) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) concluded that Zika virus is a cause of microcephaly

<sup>4</sup> Total less than 100% due to rounding

<sup>5</sup> Total greater than 100% due to rounding

<sup>6</sup> Total less than 100% due to rounding

## **ANNENBERG SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The Annenberg Science Knowledge (ASK) survey was conducted for the Annenberg Public Policy Center via telephone (CATI) by SSRS, an independent research company. The analyses in this release are based on two separate field periods. Interviews for the analysis on preventive steps to take to avoid negative health effects of Zika were conducted from April 28, 2016 through May 2, 2016 among 1,009 U.S. adults, aged 18 and older, drawn from a national probability sample in all 50 states. The dual frame sample, included 608 cell phone respondents 35 respondents who completed the survey in Spanish. For the analysis on the link between Zika and Microcephaly, interviews were conducted from April 14, 2016 and May 2, 2016 among 3,031 adults, aged 18 and older, also drawn from a national probability sample in all 50 states. The sample included 1,828 cell phone respondents and 114 respondents who completed the survey in Spanish. Data in both field periods were weighted to represent the target U.S. adult population. The adjusted margin of error for total respondents is +/- 3.7 % at the 95% confidence level for the April 28 through May 2 period and +/-2.1% for the April 14 through May 2 period. The response rate for the April 28 through May 2 period was 6% (AAPOR RR 3) and 7% (AAPOR RR 3) for the April 14 through May 2 field period. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

For more detail on the methodology, including sampling, within household respondent selection, weighting variables and procedures, please visit [SSRS Omnibus](#).