

**Submission Id: 5703**

**Title**

*US and Canadian Residents Are Equally Likely to Follow Public Health Recommendations: A Cross-National Mixed Methods Analysis*

**Priority 1 (Research Category)**

Mixed methods research

**Presenters**

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**Abstract**

Context: April 2020, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: Numerous factors shape population perceptions of public health guidelines. A better understanding of cross-cultural actions and attitudes about the recent pandemic may inform a more robust response to future public health crises. This study compares the knowledge of public health recommendations, perceptions, and trust in information sources related to COVID-19 between adults in the United States (US) and Canada (CA).

Study Design: Convergent, mixed-methods global online survey.

Data set: Online survey distributed via social media early in the COVID-19 pandemic. Population Studied: 180 adults from Canada and a 1:1 US cohort matched by age, gender, education status, socioeconomic status, and survey completion date ( $p > .05$  across all variables).

Outcome Measures: Quantitative comparisons were made using Chi-squared and T-tests.. Conventional content analysis was used to analyze five open-ended questions with an intercoder kappa of  $\geq 0.70$  with constant comparison method to reconcile discrepancies. Convergent thematic assessment was used to analyze open ended responses which served to interpret quantitative similarities and differences between the two groups.

Results: Quantitative analysis revealed significant differences. US survey respondents answered 73% of knowledge questions correctly, compared to 68% of CA respondents ( $p < .001$ ). CA significantly preferred different information sources ( $p < .001$ ). These differences were fleshed out in the qualitative analysis; the CA cohort expressed satisfaction with governmental response and news distribution, in stark contrast to the US group. There were no significant differences with intent to follow recommendations or belief in their effectiveness. In the qualitative analysis, The US cohort had themes of willingness to follow the guidelines but with a complementary desire for more access to autonomy in their choices.

Conclusions: This study provides insight into population expressions of adherence and motives contributing to cross-cultural differences in health behavior motivations. A greater understanding of COVID-19 mitigation behaviors may improve the development of multicultural efforts to address future public health crises.