

Table of contents

Other measures	2
Questionnaire.....	4
Figure S1	11
Figure S2	11

Other measures

Severity of the disease was defined as the perceived damage caused by the disease to people's health and finances and was assessed using two 11-point Likert-type scales with options ranging from zero meaning 'negligible' to 10 meaning 'very severe' (questions 30 and 31). Vulnerability to the disease was defined as the perceived likelihood to be infected with COVID-19 or to be financially damaged by the disease and was assessed using two 11-point Likert-type scales with options ranging from zero meaning 'very unlikely' to 10 meaning 'very likely' (questions 32 and 33). Intrinsic reward was defined as perceived psychological and healthcare benefits of staying in the current location of residence and was assessed using a two-item scale (first and second items of question 34). Extrinsic reward was defined as perceived social benefits of moving elsewhere to live and was assessed using a two-item scale (third and fourth items of question 34). Response efficacy was defined as the perceived effectiveness of mobility behaviours in protecting the participant from COVID-19 infection, death for COVID-19, or in allowing the participant to avoid the social restrictions imposed by governments and thus maintaining the desired lifestyle, and it was assessed using a three-item scale (fifth, sixth, and seventh items of question 34). Self-efficacy was defined as personal beliefs in one's own ability to move elsewhere to live and was assessed using a two-item scale (eight and ninth items of question 34). Response cost was defined as perceived costs incurred in mobility and was assessed using a two-item scale (10th and 11th items of question 34).

The health-related variables included perceived current and 12-month-prospective health status (question 16 and 17 respectively) that were assessed using two five-point Likert-type scales with options ranging from 'very bad' to 'very good', diagnosed chronic diseases (i.e., cancer, cardiovascular disease, depression, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease) (question 18) and perceived quality of healthcare services available in the current area of residence and in the aspired mobility destination (question 19 and 24 or 27 respectively). Perceived quality of healthcare was assessed using two 10-point Likert-type scales with options ranging from one meaning 'very bad' to 10 meaning 'very good'. For each participant a health-gap index was generated by subtracting the current health status score

from the prospective health status score, and a healthcare-gap index was generated by subtracting the available healthcare quality score related to the current area of residence from the available healthcare quality score related to the aspired mobility destination. Defined quality of healthcare services (question 35) was evaluated using a six-item scale, with each item assessing agreement with one or two key aspects of the WHO's definition of quality care.

The socio-demographic variables included gender (question 1), age (extrapolated from question 2), country of residence (question 5), area of residence (i.e., a big city, a town or a small city, countryside, or other) (question 7), marital status (question 10), number of children less than 18 years old (question 11), perceived social status (question 12), highest achieved education level (question 13), employment status (question 14), possessions (question 15), change of location of residence during 2020 (question 8) and, if occurred, if the reasons for the change were at least partly ascribable to COVID-19 (question 9).

Questionnaire

1. What is your gender?

- Female
Male
Other

2. In what year were you born?

3. In what country were you born?

4. What is your citizenship? (If you have more than one, please insert all of them)

5. In what country do you live?

6. In which region of this country do you live?

7. Which of the following describes the area where you live?

- A big city
A town or a small city
Countryside
Other If other, please specify: _____

8. Did you change your location of residence during 2020? (In this questionnaire, location of residence is the building where you live)

- No
Yes

9. If you have answered "No" to the previous question, please skip to question 10.
Did you change your location of residence at least partly because of the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

- No
Yes

10. Are you...

- Single and have never been married
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated
- Other

If other, please specify:

11. Do you have children?

- No
- Yes

If yes, please indicate how many of your children are less than 18 years old:

12. **Think of this ladder as representing where people stand in your country of residence.**

At the top of the ladder are the people who are the best off - those who have the most money, the most education and the most respected jobs. At the bottom are the people who are the worst off – who have the least money, least education, and the least respected jobs or no job. The higher up you are on this ladder, the closer you are to the people at the very top; the lower you are, the closer you are to the people at the very bottom.

Where would you place yourself on this ladder?

Please leave an "X" on the rung where you think you stand at this time in your life, relative to other people in your country of residence.



13. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- None
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Higher secondary
- Vocational
- University

28. If you have answered “No” to question 20, please skip to question 35.
Would you say that...

	Incorrect	Correct	Unknown
A person can catch COVID-19 by making physical contact with an infected person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COVID-19 can be transmitted through coughing and sneezing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kids with COVID-19 are more likely to develop severe symptoms than elderly with COVID-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COVID-19 always causes symptoms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COVID-19 can cause fever and tiredness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. Have you or any family member, relative, or friend of yours ever had COVID-19?

No
Yes

30. On a scale from 0 to 10, how severe do you think the damage to people’s health caused by COVID-19 might be?

Negligible

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 Extremely severe

31. On a scale from 0 to 10, how severe do you think the financial damage caused by COVID-19 might be?

Negligible

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 Extremely severe

32. On a scale from 0 to 10, how likely do you think it is that COVID-19 will affect your health in the future?

Very unlikely

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

 Very likely

33. On a scale from 0 to 10, how likely do you think it is that COVID-19 will cause financial damage to yourself in the future?

Very unlikely

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

 Very likely

34. Would you say that...

	Disagree	Agree
In my current area of residence, it feels like home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In my current area of residence, I know healthcare workers on a personal level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most people I know intend to move to other areas because of COVID-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am worried about my family and friends because of COVID-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving to an area where less people are infected with COVID-19 (in relation to my current area of residence) will enable me to avoid catching COVID-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If I move to an area where better healthcare services are available (in relation to my current area of residence), I will be less likely to die of COVID-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living in an area where less restrictive social-distancing measures are in place (in relation to my current area of residence) will enable me to maintain the lifestyle I want	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have usually found it easy to move	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last 10 years I moved at least once without financial difficulties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I will be living with no family or friends if I move to another place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. Would you say that...

	Disagree	Agree
A quality healthcare service avoids preventable injuries and limits medical errors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A quality healthcare service is based on scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A quality healthcare service is provided without delays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A quality healthcare service maximizes resource use and minimizes waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A quality healthcare service delivers the same standard of service to poor and rich people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A quality healthcare service takes my preferences into consideration when I'm being treated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you very much for taking part in this survey!

Table S1: Best explanatory fixed-effects logistic regression model results for Greece (n = 596), India (n = 803), Italy (n = 653), Portugal (n = 546) and the United States of America (n = 647), and fixed-effects results of the mixed-effects model for Eastern and Western Africa (n = 693) (EWA) and Southern Europe (n = 2,305) (SE) with standard errors in parenthesis and regression coefficients.

	Greece		India		Italy		Portugal		United States		EWA		SE	
	Moder. mobility asp.	Strong mobility asp.												
Intercept	-2.077*** (.278)	-3.242*** (.372)	2.387*** (.448)	1.598*** (.436)	-1.082*** (.307)	-.829** (.320)	-1.091** (.384)	-.924** (.343)	-3.346*** (.616)	-5.272*** (1.223)				
Changed residence in 2020									.975** (.297)	1.061* (.423)				
Has university education			-.012 (.253)	.697** (.243)										
Health gap index squared							.366 (.236)	.818*** (.221)						
Healthcare gap index					.082 (.051)	.304*** (.069)								
Severity of COVID-19 damages on people's health			-.298*** (.070)	-.185** (.066)										
Respondent's vulnerability to health effects of COVID-19	.055 (.046)	.194*** (.055)												
Respondent's vulnerability to financial effects of COVID-19									.146** (.051)	.235** (.080)				
Current area of residence feels like home					-.505 (.307)	-1.652*** (.333)	-.860* (.399)	-1.720*** (.371)	-.327 (.451)	-1.946*** (.435)			-.221 (.198)	-0.437* (.197)
Most of known people intend to move because of COVID-19			.624* (.253)	1.026*** (.241)			.523 (1.170)	2.780*** (.733)						
Worried for family and friends because of COVID-19									.566 (.342)	2.585* (1.049)				
Agrees that would avoid catching COVID-19 by moving	.744* (.294)	1.292*** (.288)												
Agrees that would not die of COVID-19 by moving					.843*** (.206)	.392 (.297)								
Included observations	564		719		624		529		620		528		2,135	

The reference category is Weak mobility aspiration. * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

Figure S1. Percentage of participants that made preparations for moving elsewhere to live because of COVID-19 stratified by country. The category “Total” represents the overall sample used in this study.

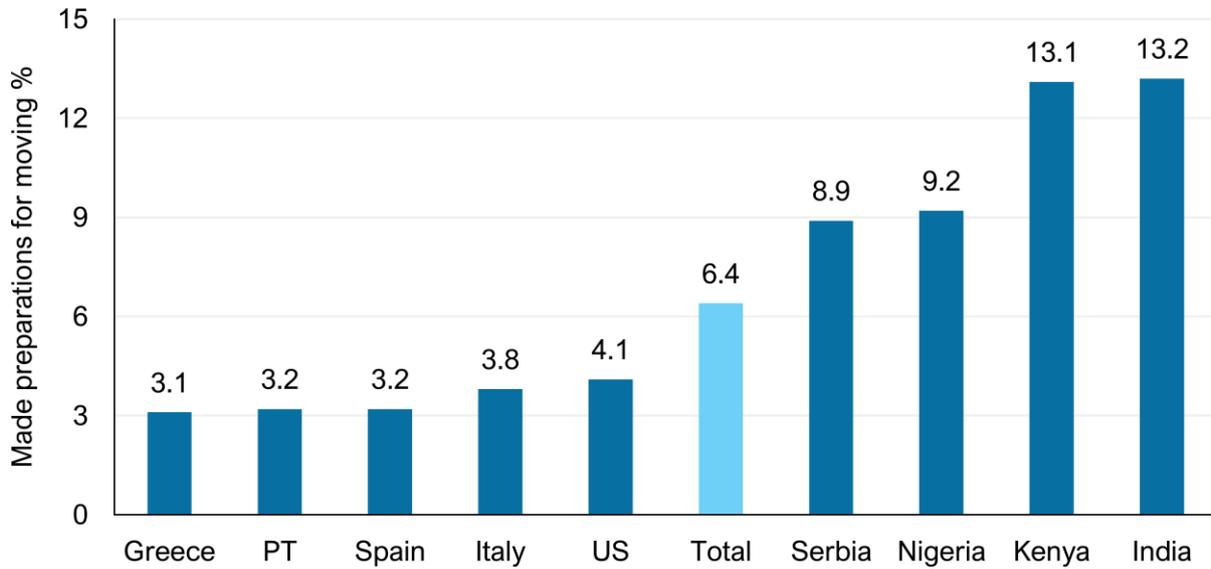


Figure S2. Percentage of participants that would move abroad, to another region in the same country, or within the same region in the same country because of COVID-19, stratified by country.

