

## **Supplementary material**

### **Anxiety and Depression during the Second Wave of the COVID-19**

#### **Pandemic: The Role of Coping Strategies**

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## **Sample size calculation**

The sample size estimation was performed using Raosoft software (<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>). The minimum number of subjects required for this study was 644 considering the 5% margin of error, a confidence level of 99%, a response distribution of 50%, and the reference population width of 4879133 inhabitants (data from Veneto population in January 2020 by the Italian National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT). Given 75% as the percentage of valid answers, our estimate was 830 people to be recruited for this study at least.

## **Anti-COVID-19 vaccine and clinical features**

At the time of the questionnaire, the first of two anti-COVID-19 vaccine doses was administered to 17% (n=593) of the participants, while in 2.5% of cases (n=92) the vaccine cycle was completed with only one dose (due to a previous SARS-CoV-2 infection or a single-dose type of vaccination). In 47% of the cases (n=1645) participants had already received the second dose and in 33.5% (n=1179) the anti-COVID-19 booster. Twenty-five percent of the participants (n=876) were concerned about the administration of the vaccine. In 14% of cases (n=499), participants would have preferred not to be vaccinated. When asked about their satisfaction with the anti-COVID-19 vaccine information campaign, participants reported being unsatisfied in 40% of cases (n=1415). Only 7% (n=230) of the sample admitted not being informed about the vaccine. The most frequent source of information used was television in 55% (n=1932) of the cases, followed by scientific articles in 47% (n=1647), general practitioners in 30% (n = 1048) and social networks in 28% (n=972) of the cases.

Typical symptoms of COVID-19 were reported in 80% (n=218) of the tested positive participants. Symptoms were described as light (only fever, ageusia/anosmia, headache) in 78% (n=178), intermediate (respiratory or cardiac involvement) in 17% (n=38), severe (hospitalization required) in 5% (n=12) of the cases. Most of the tested positive patients (61%, n=162) were treated at home, otherwise, 3% (n=8) were hospitalized in an ordinary ward and 2% of cases (n=5) needed intensive care hospitalization.