

Evaluation of Preventive, Supportive and Awareness Building Measures among International Students in China in Response to COVID-19: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

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Research

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Abstract

Background: Public awareness campaigns and behavioral change campaigns are a necessary basis to facilitate and motivate the use of preventive measures. During this COVID-19 pandemic, how the Chinese government handled this vulnerable situation through enhancing behavior change communication among international students is a research interest. The objective of this current study is to evaluate the preventive, supportive and awareness building measures adopted among international students in China in response to this deadly pandemic.

Method and methodology: In this study, we have evaluated how the level of awareness, satisfaction, and trust in authorities (i.e., government, local authorities, and institutions) shapes the behavior and close interconnection each other. Simple bivariate statistics was used to describe the background characteristics of the respondents along with adoption of the partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) as the final model to show the association between the variables.

Results: Our study findings showed the great impact of preventive and supportive measures in the development of students' satisfaction. The satisfied students possessed a strong influence which eventually helped in building sufficient trust on their institutions. Moreover, present study provides insight views of the selected latent variables by counteracting the interaction among them.

Conclusions: The worldwide student group is one of the most affected and vulnerable communities in this situation. So there is a profound ground of research on how different states or authorities handle such situation. In this study we have depicted the types and magnitude of care taken by Chinese government and educational institutions towards international students to relieve the panic of pandemic situation. Further research and such initiatives should be taken in to consideration for future emerging conditions.

Introduction

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the deadliest pandemic of this century having the most disseminated outbreak over a wide geographical area. Though the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) pneumonia infection was first detected in December 2019, at Wuhan, Hubei, China [1], the infection rapidly spread in China and many other countries around the world [2]. Since then, this deadly virus has disseminated from Hubei to another 34 provinces across China and 153 different countries [3]. The increasing number of infected persons caused a severe threat to public health status, including international students living in China. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the 2019-nCoV outbreak as the sixth emergency public health of global concern [4]. The COVID-19 is considered so destructive and contagious due to its rapid spread from a small city to global community.

In order to reduce the rapid spread and adverse health impacts, increasing public awareness in such conditions is of great importance. On January 26, 2020, China initiated a level-1 public health response for its 30 provinces [5] which means the provincial headquarters will organize and coordinate with the

emergency response and will be working within its administrative territory based on a unified decision disseminated by the State Council during any severe public health emergency. Also, the Chinese government has been utilizing several communication methods to disseminate and update timely reports and provide preventive advice to the general public in such circumstances.

To a greater extent, the success of such initiatives depends on the change of health seeking behaviour and attitudes of the public. Again, the theory of planned behavior, people's perceptions and behavioral intentions are major critical factors affecting and understanding of their actual behavior [6]. The outcome of these initiatives is somewhat challenging to measure for the non-native people due to many factors like social, cultural, linguistic or building trust. Thus, the need of people's perceptions, especially the perceptions of international students living in China about COVID-19, is very crucial during the current epidemic situation. That is why, we focused our concentration on significant gaps in knowledge and existing perceptions among them towards this COVID-19 outbreak.

During epidemic conditions, taking preventive measures (such as reducing outdoor activities and wearing N95 masks) can diminish the threat to public health [7]. Along with these, supportive measures taken by the institution can significantly decrease disease contamination. Hence, it is essential to examine the factors associated with the intentions of international students to take up these preventive measures as well as supports provided by their respective institutions to provide safety and satisfaction during epidemic conditions. The following hypothesis is suggested based on the above-mentioned discussion:

H1: Preventive and supportive measures taken by students and/or provided by the respective institution or authorities are positively related to students' satisfaction.

H2: Preventive and supportive measures taken by students and/or provided by the respective institution or authorities are positively related to gain trust in authorities.

Personnel awareness levels in terms of knowledge concerning health hazards play a significant function in the management of risk communication research. Knowledge theory is a widely used framework for building awareness which indicates that individuals' response in terms of risk is conditioned by their knowledge level [8]. The better risk knowledge a person possesses, the more appropriate risk judgments can be gained during epidemic situations. A wealth of literature recommends that mass media plays a significant role in disseminating information to enrich public awareness of health and contingent circumstances [9]. The more people depend on mass media to get information, the more attention they will pay to the news generated by these media outlets, and thus the more likely their behaviors and attitudes will be changed or strengthened. Moreover, it was also found that the increasing awareness level causes a notable decline in Ebola virus disease transmission [10]. Based on the above discussion, we suggest the following two hypotheses:

H3: Personnel awareness-building is positively related to students' satisfaction.

H4: Personnel awareness-building is positively related to gain trust in authorities.

Communication strategy is crucial for controlling the epidemic, affects the consequence of epidemic management, control, and public trust. Epidemic associated information must be conveyed to the citizens in such a way that construct, maintain and restore trust and respect to local cultures and country norms [11,12]. Therefore, we propose the following hypothesis:

H5: Students' satisfaction is positively related to gain trust over authorities.

The international student community in China, one of the largest set in the world, is concerned about the COVID-19 pandemic. During any kinds of pandemic population group like international students are generally afraid of the lack of proper instructions and supports from the relevant duty bearer which may be family or government or educational institutions etc. Because, they are living in a place where the outbreak has emerged, and far away from their families and country. In addition, they were indulged with a very vulnerable situation as government usually cannot impose such strict policy as they do with their own inhabitants. Again, information regarding such incidents sometimes may pass through some extensive filtration, which can mostly affect the satisfaction and trust as well. So there is a stronger ground of research on how the Chinese government handles this dilemmatic situation with the help of preventive, supportive, and awareness building mechanisms. Moreover, very limited information is in place which can profoundly trigger the interconnection among these variables and set some substantial recommendation for other countries to avail the betterments of awareness building through preventive and supportive measures. As the international student community is not well aware of the strict internal policy and they are mostly handled by their institutions, our current research intended to hit the gap of the research on how preventive, supportive and awareness building mechanism triggers the satisfaction level of the international students in terms of this pandemic situation of Covid-19. The approaches of our study are to assess the satisfaction level towards the institutional supports and trust and how the indicators are interconnected to each other, whereas we set full freedom for the student to ignore some questions which render the ethical standard satisfactorily. In the course of our study, we refer a set of regulatory materials such as prevention lift lets, usage guidelines of preventive tools and materials, daily supplies list of food, and other hygienic materials with the full supports of the College of International Educations of investigated Universities. Moreover, the researcher also renders their efforts to form and actively observed several International groups via various social media platforms like WeChat, webno, QQ, and especially what app and Facebook to gather authentic sorts of information regarding satisfaction level. The evaluation could be essential for other countries and future but ethical research as it comprises some mostly used factors that render preventive, supportive, and awareness building mechanisms.

Materials And Methods

Data source

There was an online survey conducted from February 20 to March 10, 2020. Mostly international students enrolled in different universities across China were the target population. An online based e-questionnaire

was used to collect information associated with the research questions and objectives. The most familiar social media platform in China WeChat was used to distribute the e-questionnaire to the students. Prior to distribute the questionnaire we discussed among us and snow ball technique was applied to know about different WeChat groups of international Chinese students. All the co-authors related to this study contacted the international students through WeChat in order to distribute the e-questionnaire among them. We found 52 WeChat groups from different universities in China and circulated the e-questionnaire and requested to share the e-questionnaire with their friends in different international Chinese students. A total of 467 international students fulfilled the e-questionnaire and submitted the e-questionnaire.

Sampling technique

The Snowball sampling technique was utilized in order to collect information from the international students enrolled in China. An informed consent form was attached to the e-questionnaire, and each participant were asked through this form to submit their consent before filling up the e-questionnaire. After reading the consent 16 students were refused to participate the e-questionnaire.

Theory of structural equation modeling (SEM)

In behavioral research, SEM is preferred by many researchers for explaining the complex phenomenon due to its ability to handle the estimation of composite and interconnected dependent variables in the distinct analytical model [13]. There are many instances where SEM has been applied to health system planning, disease containment or to measure various mental health variables [14,15]. SEM works with two categories of variables, namely, endogenous (dependent) and exogenous (independent) variables. Moreover, this approach helps the researchers to test an unobservable hypothesis directly; with an insight view of the effects of all variables which in turn provides a systematic explanation of each hypothesis. According to Golob [16], SEM is such kind of tactics that has a substantial capability to concentrate within the aspects of structural approaches, and this beneficial ability makes SEM more convenient and flexible than other statistically viable methods. The SEM Methodology is exercised in most of the recent epidemics and critically evaluated various factors to quantify a complex phenomenon. For example, Naim Mahroum [17] utilized the SEM modeling analysis to evaluate public reaction to Chikungunya outbreaks in Italy. Our theoretical framework, utilized in this research has been shown in **Figure 1**.

Integrated partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)

Since the developments of the statistical framework, SEM has been simplified to familiarize distinct parts of questionnaire data at several levels. Alternatively, the partial least squares (PLS) model provides a comprehensive assessment in a more centralistic way to measures the coefficients of structural equations framework. However, the clarifications attained as dependable rather than covariance-based approaches. Along with these notions, fewer constraints also could evaluate the data with a small distribution and sample size. The integrated model of PLS and SEM is popularly known as PLS-SEM.

In a case study of DR Congo, Kavita *et al* [18] utilized PLS-SEM model-based analysis by integrating the use, impact, and perception of social media as latent variables in terms of disaster management. In order to address the unfussy malaria management, PLS-SEM was evaluated for assessing patients' attitudes, knowledge and practice[19]. Trisha et al. [20] used PLS-SEM based tactics to find the influence of communication factors (such as mass media, knowledge and interpersonal discussion) to notify Singaporeans about the epidemic and their risk perceptions as well as strategy to self-protection.

This outbreak condition is not only threats for Chinese but also is a global issue as addressed by WHO. The WHO also recommended a set of precautions to reduce the rate of disease transmission [21]. From that suggestion we designed our theoretical model. We have utilized SEM to evaluate the framework with data extracted from an online questionnaire. This study is followed by three dimensional tactics. Specifically, protective and supportive measures taken by governments and local authorities, along with the awareness gained by the students, and subsequent trust in authorities and the institutions.

Research model

The theoretical outline, which is portrayed according to the SEM tactic, is shown in **Figure 2**. The theoretical outline is mainly focused on the establishment and combinations of preventive and supportive measures, awareness building, and trust in authorities.

Questionnaire design, pretest, and sampling procedure

This article restrained each and every mechanism of the questionnaire on a seven-point Likert measure, where 1 is set for strongly disagrees and 7 for strongly agree. The study also accompanied a pilot test within a small group of the respondents to ensure clearer understanding of the questionnaire. The confirmed form of the questionnaire contained 22 indicators, which correspond to three constructs, including preventive and supportive measures (12 items), awareness building (7 items), and trust (3 items) presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1. The excerpts of the questionnaire utilized in this research.

Variables	Excerpts questions of Indicators	Model
Preventive and supportive measures	I am satisfied with the proper use of mask and hand gloves that can prevent this infection	P&S_1
	I am satisfied with avoids public transport and gathering in the last one month that can prevent this infection	P&S_2
	I am satisfied with the use of hand sanitizer, alcohol, and chemicals that can prevent this infection	P&S_3
	I am satisfied with current food preparation and consumption that can prevent this infection	P&S_4
	I am satisfied with my regular exercise which is instructed by authorities to protect me from this infection	P&S_5
	I am satisfied with the preventive measure taken by me to avoid direct contact with the animal to protect from this infection	P&S_6
	I am satisfied to participate in online class supported by an institution that can prevent this infection	P&S_7
	I am satisfied with authorities support to restrict movement that can protect me from this infection	P&S_8
	I am satisfied with the establishment of the temporary market and regular supplies of food and medicine by the authorities	P&S_9
	I am satisfied with maintaining register book for body temperature during exit and entre point by the authorities	P&S_10
	I am satisfied with regular health update collected by the institution	P&S_11
	I am satisfied with extra care taken the authorities for the international student during this period	P&S_12
Awareness building	I am aware of regular hand washing during this period	AW_1
	I am aware of my health to protect from cold during this period	AW_2
	I am careful about not to frequent face touch	AW_3
	I am aware of building immunity system through physical exercise	AW_4
	I am aware of participating in awareness activities arranged by the institution to protect from this infection	AW_5
	I am aware of the rumour and symptom of this epidemic	AW_6
	I am aware of involvement in mass media regarding this epidemic	AW_7
Trust in authorities	Overall, I trust my institutions that they will protect me from this infection	TR_1
	Overall, I trust the local authorities that they will protect me from this infection	TR_2
	Overall, I trust on Chinese Government that they will protect me from this infection	TR_3

Results

Demographic analysis

A total of 467 students have participated in this study (**Table 2**). Among them, 289 (61.88%) participants were males. The age group of 31 to 35 years was leading, with a total of 186 (39.82%) entries, followed by the age group of 26 to 30 years, with 140 (29.97%) entries. The majority of the students were living

single 272 (58.24%), followed by with partner 117 (25.05%), and family with children 78 (16.7%). In terms of educational level, participants were categorized into four groups: (i) Post-Doctoral, 47 (10.06%); (ii) Doctoral, 186 (39.8%); (iii) Masters, 140 (29.97%) and (iv) Bachelor, 94 (20.12%). Students from 21 countries participated in the study including more than half of them were from Pakistan, 247 (52.89%).

Table 2. Demographic attributes of the respondents

Attributes	Distribution	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	289	61.88
	Female	178	38.11
Age	Under 25 years	94	20.12
	26-30 years	140	29.97
	31-35 years	186	39.82
	36-40 years	34	7.28
	Above 40 years	13	2.78
Family pattern	Single student	272	58.24
	With family (husband/wife)	117	25.05
	Family with children	78	16.70
Educational Level	Post-Doctoral	47	10.06
	Doctoral	186	39.8
	Master's	140	29.97
	Honor's	94	20.12
Country of origin	Pakistan	247	52.89
	Kazakhstan	28	5.99
	Mongolia	26	5.56
	Bangladesh	22	4.71
	Egypt	18	3.85
	Vietnam	16	3.42
	Cambodia	15	3.21
	Thailand	12	2.56
	India	12	2.56
	Srilanka	12	2.56
	Tanzania	9	1.92
	Sudan	8	1.71
	Laos	8	1.71
	Nigeria	7	1.49
	Denmark	6	1.28
	Myanmar	5	1.07
	Ethiopia	4	0.86
Uganda	3	0.64	
Poland	2	0.42	
Turkistan	4	0.86	
Uzbekistan	3	0.64	

PLS-SEM algorithm

The 22 indicators of the conceptual framework model were run with the help of Smart PLS 2.0 version software and the structural framework used in the hypothesis testing parts is illustrated in Figure 3. Note

that the preventive and supportive measures' paradigm had twelve indicators, the awareness-building paradigm had seven indicators, and the trust paradigm had three indicators. The initial assessments encompass the metrics with measurement characteristics of the outer framework, which represents the paradigms and their construction described in the PLS-SEM framework [23]. Smart PLS comprises a set of standard metrics like indicator loadings, composite reliability, average variance extracted (AVE), path coefficients, inner construct correlations, latent variable scores, *t*-values, and so on. A structural procedure of investigating the loadings and eliminating indicators (with loadings < 0.70) was adopted [22]. The leading step during the evaluation of a PLS-SEM framework was to investigate the outer model to facilitate the exertion and validation of the model dimension. For this reason, inner-relationships among the paradigms and their indicators were measured. **Table 3** shows the composite reliability wide-ranging between 0.87 to 0.90 for the four paradigms, which are far greater than the minimum requirement of 0.7, as proposed by Hair et al. [22].

Table 3. PLS-SEM average variance extracted composite reliability and R² for endogenous constructs

Construct	Indicators	Loadings	Composite Reliability	Average variance extracted (AVE)	R ²
Preventive and supportive measures	S&P_1	0.709	0.8981	0.731	
	S&P_2	0.712			
	S&P_3	0.729			
	S&P_4	0.800			
	S&P_5	0.678			
	S&P_6	0.769			
	S&P_7	0.789			
	S&P_8	0.783			
	S&P_9	0.689			
	S&P_10	0.792			
	S&P_11	0.809			
	S&P_12	0.705			
Students satisfaction			0.8956	-	0.507
Awareness-building	AW_1	0.709	0.8739	0.626	
	AW_2	0.710			
	AW_3	0.781			
	AW_4	0.714			
	AW_5	0.761			
	AW_6	0.719			
	AW_7	0.878			
Trust in authorities	TR_1	0.882	0.8923	0.781	0.797
	TR_2	0.781			
	TR_3	0.681			

The lowest average variance extracted (AVE) for all the constructs of our paper exceeded the minimum accepted value of 0.5 [24], representing the adequate convergent validity. Furthermore, for convergent validity, the composite reliability is higher than the AVE values of each and every variable which represents the convergent validity of the current model. **Table 4** shows the AVEs of the diagonal and the

squared inner construct correlations off the diagonal. The Fornell–Larcker criterion [25] displayed that all AVEs were greater than the squared relationships of the inner construct.

Table 4. PLS-SEM Fornell –Larcker test for discriminant validity

	Protective and supportive measures	Awareness-building	Students' satisfaction	Trust in authorities
Protective and supportive measures	0.731			
Students' satisfaction	0.360	0.626		
Awareness-building	0.581	0.410	Single item construct	
Trust in authorities	0.474	0.563	0.529	0.781

The hypotheses aimed for the current research were also verified by the bootstrapping resampling procedure with 200 repetitions. Bootstrapping is a nonparametric method that makes no distributional notion of the variables, facilitates with an estimated value of standard errors and the assurance intermissions, and tests the study hypotheses. The hypothesis H1 (preventive and supportive measures taken by students and/or provided by the respective institution or authorities are positively related to students' satisfaction) had an acceptable strength ($\beta = 0.611$, $t = 9.679$, $p < 0.001$) and a positive direction (presented in **table 5**). The hypothesis H2 (Preventive and supportive measures taken by students and/or provided by the respective institute or authorities are positively related to gain trust in authorities) showed an acceptable strength ($\beta = 0.381$, $t = 5.653$, $p < 0.001$) and a positive direction. The hypothesis H3 (personnel awareness-building is positively related to students' satisfaction) had an acceptable intensity ($\beta = 0.295$, $t = 2.719$, $p < 0.001$) and a positive direction. The hypothesis H4 (personnel awareness-building is positively related to gain trust in authorities) generated an acceptable concentration ($\beta = 0.131$, $t = 1.986$, $p < 0.05$) and a positive direction. Finally, the fifth hypothesis (students' satisfaction is positively related to gain trust in authorities) had an acceptable intensity ($\beta = 0.435$, $t = 7.135$, $p < 0.001$) and a positive direction.

Table 5. Result of hypothesis tests based on PLS-SEM based model

Hypothesis	Hypothesis Path	Path Coefficient	T-Values	Accept or reject the significance
H1	S&P → Satisfaction	0.611	9.679	Accept***
H2	S&P → Trust	0.381	5.653	Accept***
H3	Awareness → Satisfaction	0.295	2.719	Accept***
H4	Awareness → Trust	0.131	1.986	Accept**
H5	Satisfaction → Trust	0.435	7.135	Accept***

Critical t -values for a two-tailed test are: < 1.96 ($p > 0.05^*$), 1.96 ($p = 0.05^{**}$), and 2.58 ($p = 0.001^{***}$).

We also examined the R^2 values for the two endogenous paradigms, students' satisfaction and trust in authorities. R^2 can be categorized into one of three classifications for social science studies: weak (0.25), moderate (0.50), or substantial (0.75) [22]. Prediction of students' satisfaction, the key outcome degree of the model, was nearly moderate, with an $R^2 = 0.507$. Prediction of trust in authorities was above

substantial, with an $R^2 = 0.797$. The extents of the R^2 values for endogenous and exogenous paradigms were measured significant for construal determinations within the study.

Discussion

The COVID-19 came into sight in Wuhan just one month prior to the spring festival of China and a huge population movement during this period caused significant challenges for prevention and controlled the spread of infections. Therefore, it spread out rapidly from Hubei to whole China. The COVID-19 can transmit from human to human, and no effective drug or vaccine has been invented yet. The most efficient preventive and control ways are to identify suspected and confirmed patients and keep them isolated while, personal protection as means of hygienic practice must be taken. Hence, increasing protective measures and awareness building are an important measure adapted and suggested by health practitioners and authorities to reduce and prevent the high transmission rate of this deadly virus.

In our study, the analytical method produced robust results and confirmed that the students' satisfaction found as a meaningful partial mediator. The results from the PLS-SEM analyses showed that a large amount of the variance in the endogenous construct trust (80%) is explained by the three constructs of preventive and supportive measures taken by students and respective authorities, personal awareness-building and students' satisfaction. Trust over government has long been considered as a vital factor of citizens' compliance with public health policies, particularly during epidemic conditions which is endorsed by the previous study of Blair et al. [26] and documented that that supportive measures and policies taken by the Liberia government to control the Ebola virus disease epidemic were positively associated with gaining public trust over authorities.

In terms of the strength of the relationships, the PLS-SEM model revealed a strong and significant relationship between preventive and supportive measures taken by students and/or provided by the respective institutions or authorities lead to trust over authorities (0.381) (**Figure 2; Table 5**). The possible explanation could be during this pandemic Chinese central and local governments has taken several effective measures promptly. Such as, Chinese health authorities did an urgent investigation in the most affected areas to rapidly characterize the disease and patient intending to keep confirmed and suspected patients in strict isolation, examining of clinical contact status of the patients, and developing rapid diagnostic and treatment processes [27].

In line with this, on January 23, 2020, the local authorities of Wuhan declared the suspension of all kinds of public transportation, including highways, bus stations, railway stations and airports in the city, preventing further disease transmission. Consequently, most of the provinces in China declared a "Level I Emergency Response" by adopting a series of measures followed by Wuhan strategies. Furthermore, several compulsory measures like restrict mobility, prohibited mass gatherings, shutdown school, were taken place alongside online schooling and working-from-home were encouraged and forced with a view to decreasing the public transmission [5].

The PLS-SEM model revealed a strong and significant relationship between personal awareness and means of gaining trust over authorities (0.13) (**Figure 2; Table 5**). In this regard Chinese government tried to increase public awareness through publicizing regular updates about surveillance and confirmed cases on different websites and social media [8]. in line with this psychologists and psychiatrists using the internet and social media (e.g., WeChat, Weibo, etc.) to make aware of the public dealing with psychological stress. An experts from Peking University Sixth Hospital of China made several suggestions for the general people to manage mental stress. These involved judging the accuracy of information disclosed, developing social support systems (e.g., friends and families), eradicating stigma linked with the epidemic, maintaining a healthy life under safe conditions, and using the psychosocial service system, mainly telephone- and internet-based counselling for health-care staff, infected patients, family members and the public [28].

Satisfaction depends on whether one has sympathy for what the authorities do and whether one thinks what the authorities are doing is good for society. Trust and satisfaction are vital predictors of trust. Previous studies documented that a positive relationship remains between satisfaction and trust over the government [29,30].

The present study found a strong relationship between students' satisfaction and trust in authorities(**Figure 2; Table 5**). The possible reason behind this may be the international students living in China during COVID-19 found their respective institutions and relevant authorities did their best to control this pandemic and trying to keep them safe from being infected.

Despite our enormous efforts, our study has some limitations. It is possible that communal desirability apprehensions can lead the responses to our questionnaire with some extend of misperception. We reduced these concerns by avoiding the use of a brief discussion and pilot test. Moreover, our findings are not considered identical because the respondents of our study are only foreign students. Most notably, we found some extensive-expression of conspiracy belief in our prospective set of respondents who has some extend of obligatory for the institutions and authorities. So, there might be some biased responses. We tried to minimize this by a close discussion with some respondents and compiled those in our analysis. The linkage between satisfaction and trust in terms of such epidemics has limited empirical pieces of evidence, and the interconnection is relatively complex. Lastly, future researchers should investigate whether these findings vary in various situations and country settings. In this study, we do not test these variants in fear of losing focus on our core objectives and it also could lead theoretically assorted treatment based on sources satisfaction and trust, which needs further statistical analysis. Notwithstanding these limits, this is the first study on COVID-19 which used SEM to assess behaviour change.

Not surprisingly, the findings of our study triggered a positive relationship between preventive and supportive measures towards shaping the satisfaction level and eventually building trust in institutions. The results are entirely parallel with the findings of Aristovnik et al and Paek et al.[31, 32] that the awareness building is a predictor to gain the satisfaction of any individuals, any institutions can gain

trust and quantify students' satisfaction by practicing the awareness building, as stated by Valenzuela et al.[33], which is also proved by our studies hypothesis test. According to Prati et al.[34], it is quite evident if any person has a certain amount of satisfaction over any course of action of institutions, he or she might have been possessed a particular course of trust over the institutions, which is one of the prime findings of our study too.

Conclusion

The study illustrates how preventive, supportive and awareness-building measures for the recent outbreak of the COVID-19 described the satisfaction and trust of international students upon government, local authorities, and institutions. This study urges that preventive and supportive measures with awareness building are the two main dimensions of satisfaction directly related to the trustworthiness over authorities.

Abbreviations

PLS-SEM: Partial least squares-structural equation modeling

COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019

AVE: Average variance extracted

SEM: Structural equation modeling

WHO: World Health Organization

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study participants provided consent to participate

Consent for publication

Consent was taken from all participants to participate in the study and share the findings from this study.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

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Authors' contributions

All authors participated in conceptualization and experiment design, data collection, analysis, data validation and manuscript preparation. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Figures

**Preventive and Supportive
measures**

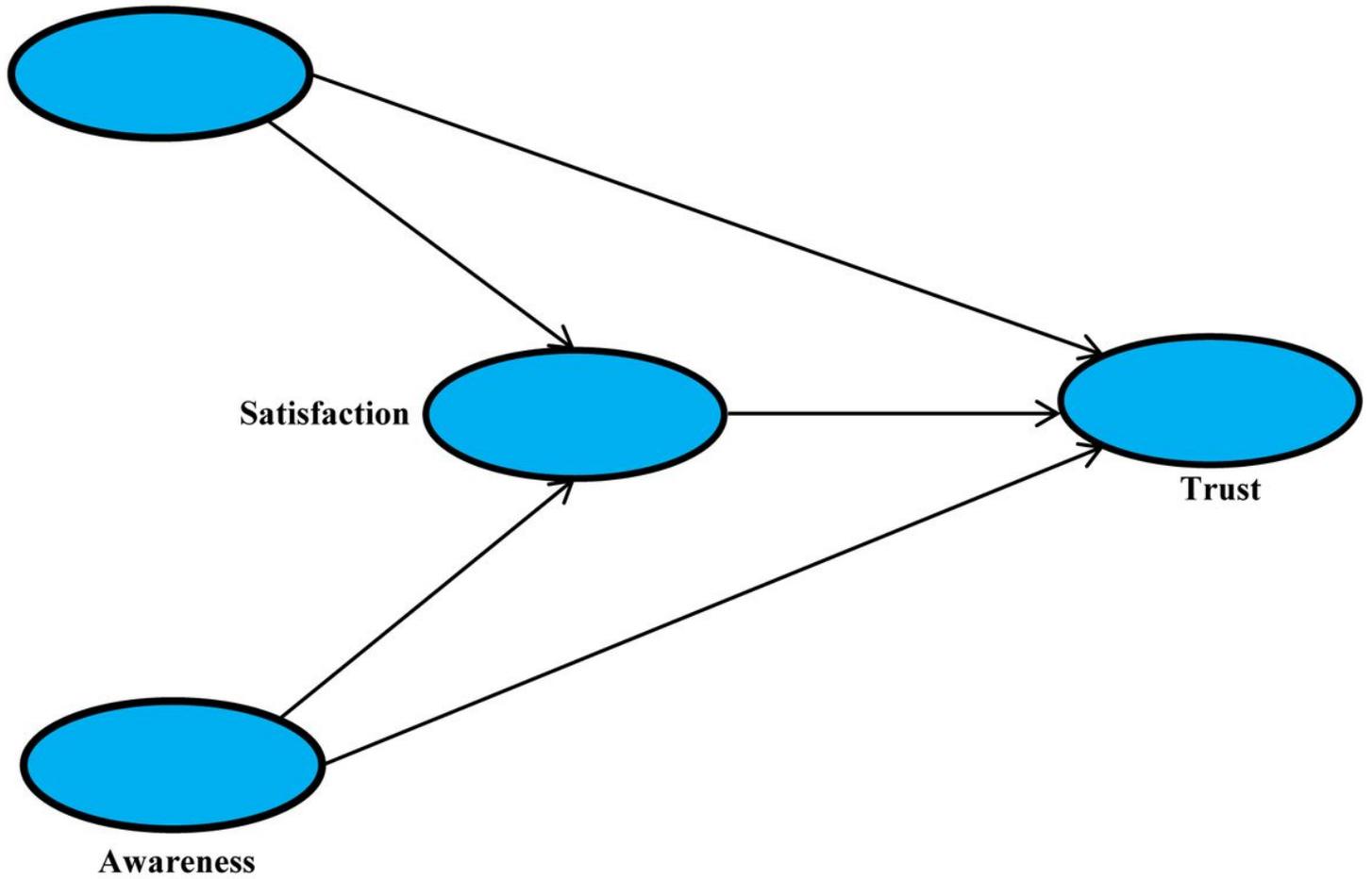


Figure 1

Figure 1

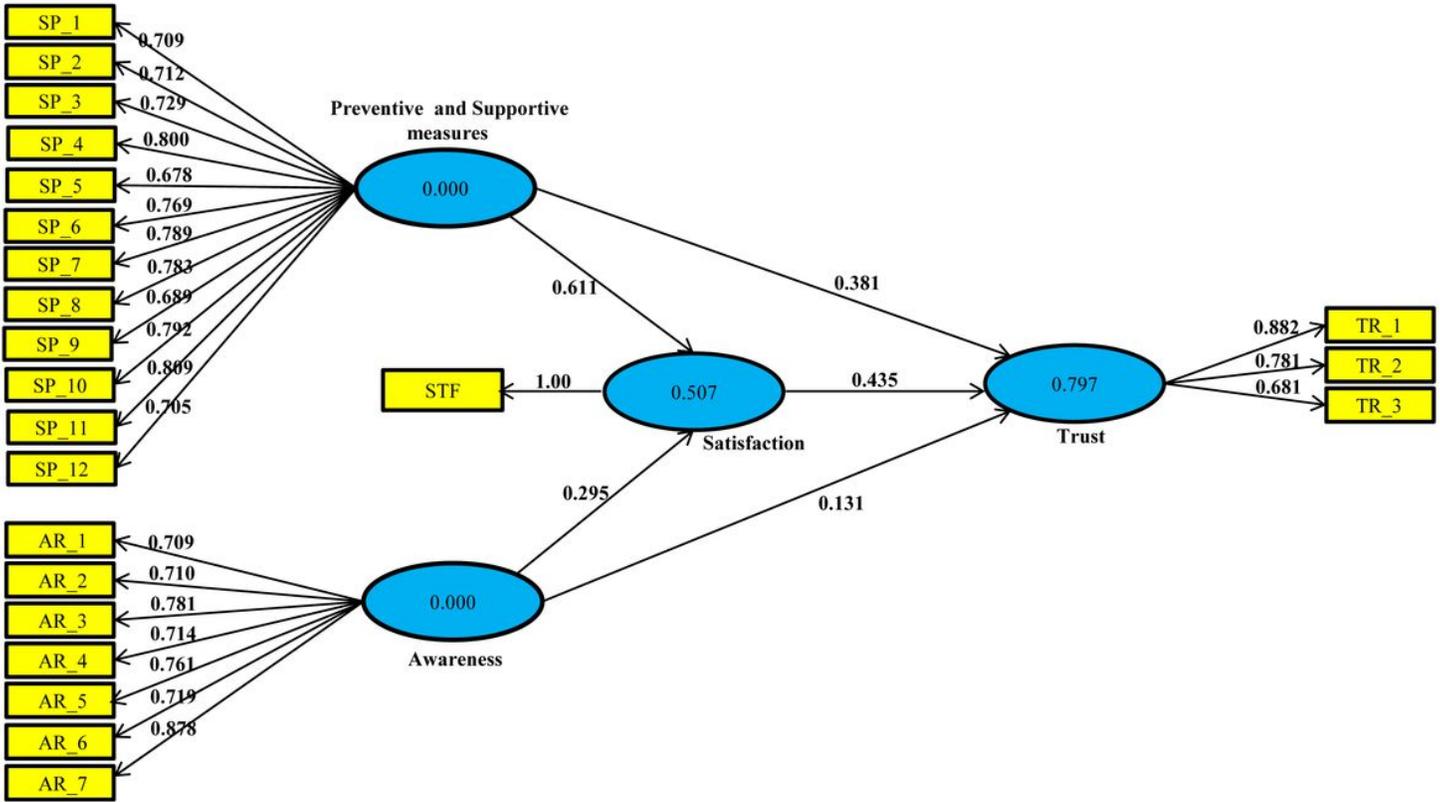


Figure 2

Figure 2