

Multimedia Appendix 3

Table A3. Mapping of items of the e-therapy attitudes measure to constructs in technology acceptance model (TAM) framework.

Items of the e-attitudes measure	EFA-factor ^a	Related UTAUT constructs ^{b,c}
1. Internet-based therapies are modern and in line with our modern times.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Social influence Subjective norm
2. Internet-based therapies will replace conventional face-to-face psychotherapy in the future.	2 advantage or comparability	Performance expectancy Relative advantage Social influence Subjective norm
3. Internet-based therapy is better compatible with work and private life than conventional face-to-face therapy.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Effort expectancy
4. It makes no difference to me whether psychotherapy is conducted through the Internet or in a practice in a clinic.	2 advantage or comparability	Performance expectancy Relative advantage Outcome expectancy
5. Internet-based therapies will reach more people with mental health problems.	3 e-accessibility (healthcare)	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Relative advantage Social influence Subjective norm
6. Internet-based therapies can help bridging waiting time for conventional psychotherapy.	3 e-accessibility (healthcare)	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Relative advantage Social influence Subjective norm
7. Health insurance companies should cover the costs for Internet-based therapies.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Social influence Subjective norm
8. Internet-based therapy programs are as effective as conventional face-to-face psychotherapy.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Outcome expectancy Relative advantage
9. Trust in a therapist can be just as easily built on the Internet as in conventional face-to-face psychotherapy	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Facilitating factors Human support
10. Regarding therapeutic success, it makes no difference whether contacts with a therapist are provided via the Internet or face-to-face in a psychotherapeutic practice.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Facilitating factors Human support
11. Internet-based therapies are an appropriate alternative to conventional face-to-face psychotherapy.	2 advantage or comparability	Performance expectancy Relative advantage Outcome expectancy
12. In case of mental health problems, I would attend an Internet-based therapy.	1 usefulness or helpfulness	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Behavioral intention to use
13. I would prefer an Internet-based therapy to a conventional psychotherapy.	2 advantage or comparability	Performance expectancy Relative advantage Outcome expectancy
14. Internet-based therapies will reach more patients and help them.	3 e-accessibility (healthcare)	Performance expectancy Perceived usefulness Relative advantage Social influence Subjective norm

^aEFA = exploratory factor analysis.

^b: UTAUT = unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (Venkatesh et al., 2003).

^c: Bold terms indicate the dimensions of the UTAUT that were mapped to the content of the factors identified through the exploratory factor analysis for the e-therapy attitudes measure. The mapping was conducted qualitatively (face validity).