Risk perception, emotions, social norms, trust, and attitudes towards vaccination

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Abstract

The covid-19 crisis caused unprecedented health and economic disruption. The end of the crisis was made possible by the adoption of health measures: barrier measures and, above all, vaccination of a large proportion of the population. A detailed understanding of the factors determining risk perception and acceptance of vaccination therefore seems essential. In this article, based on a survey of 12,000 people in three countries, we explore the effects of this ideology, trust, emotions, and social norms.

We confirm the role of ideology and add dimensions by assessing their sensitivity to fake news or conspiracy theories. We also corroborate that emotional state has a strong influence on attitudes. If the situation in their country generates anger, they are more likely to oppose vaccination. On the other hand, if they are worried or express hope, they are more likely to adopt a favorable attitude to vaccination. We show that social norms concerning the behavior expected by those around them have a decisive effect. Finally, we show that trust in scientists strongly influences the effect of campaigns promoting the individual and collective benefits of vaccination.

Keywords: Vaccination, Covid-19; Trust, Emotions, Conspiracy, Social Norms

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The covid 19 crisis caused unprecedented health and economic disruption. The mitigation of the pandemic was, among other things, possible by the acceptance of vaccination by many people. Therefore, a detailed understanding of the factors determining Covid-19 risk perception and vaccination acceptance seems essential. To analyze risk perception, we use a holistic approach that advocates considering normative and moral aspects but also the level of understanding and knowledge to analyze attitudes toward risk (Van der Linden, 2015; Xie et al., 2019; Dryhurst et al., 2020; Van Bavel et al., 2020).

Work on the level of knowledge (vs. misperception) that individuals possess shows that, under certain conditions, providing information can change their perceptions, judgments, attitudes, opinions, and so-called preferences (Kuziemko et al., 2015; Alesina et al., 2018; Stantcheva, 2020; Alsan et al., 2020a; Alsan et al., 2020b, Dechezleprêtre, et al., 2022). In other words, the level of understanding an individual has in the face of a situation deemed risky is crucial to comprehend their behaviors.
Secondly, there is a great deal of evidence to show that trust is an essential component of compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures (Algan et al., 2021; Bargain & Aminjonov, 2020; Barrios et al., 2021; Brodeur et al., 2021; Durante et al., 2021; Engle et al., 2020). More specifically, Kerr et al. (2020) find that trust in medical and scientific experts and the fact of worrying about the virus appear as the most consistent predictors of reported vaccine acceptance across countries.
Lastly, numerous experiments have demonstrated that providing social information (i.e., referring to the behaviors of other individuals) significantly modified behavior (Schultz, 1999; Schultz et al., 2007; Ferraro & Price, 2013; Bicchieri et al., 2018; Bicchieri & Dimant, 2019; Dimant et al., 2020; Dimant & Gesche, 2020). Experiments show that individuals tend to conform to the most frequent behavior. Sometimes, this taste for conformity can lead to the disappearance of the most virtuous behaviors. This phenomenon is called the boomerang effect. However, field experiments show that a significant proportion of the population can adopt virtues and acceptable behaviors when promoting the injunctive dimension of normative behavior.

This paper uses a survey asked in three countries: France, the United Kingdom, and Germany to 12,000 people. We pay particular attention to the effect of trust between individuals, trust towards scientists, or governments on attitudes toward COVID-19.
We also analyze the level of information individuals have regarding COVID-19. To do so, we analyze their sensitivity to fake news and misperception of the risks associated with COVID-19 and vaccination. We also consider each individual's emotional state towards COVID-19 situation.
To understand the effect of the social norm, we determine the extent to which pro-vaccination is perceived as a widely adopted and desirable attitude. In other words, to what extent do they consider that those around them will adopt it and expect themselves to adopt it? On the one hand, we analyze the extent to which individuals perceive that the pro-vaccination attitude is shared by their social circle and, on the

other hand, the perceptions, and beliefs of individuals regarding the expected attitude.

This article's specific result and main contribution are that social norms, more precisely social expectations, play a significant role in attitudes toward vaccination. Individuals who agree with the statement *that most people they care about will be vaccinated* and *that most people they care about think that they should get vaccinated* are more likely to get vaccinated and reciprocally, i.e., if individuals disagree with these statements, they are less likely to get vaccinated. It reflects that individuals are sensitive to a descriptive norm and an injunctive norm of individuals they identify with.
Moreover, we are confirming results found elsewhere. Refusal to vaccinate is positively correlated with a misperception of the risk. We are also providing new insights showing that sensitivity to fake news and conspiracy theories is a determinant of anti-vaccination attitudes. With respect to trust, we confirm that trust in scientists plays a significant role in vaccination acceptance. However, we do not find convincing effects of trust in government and citizens on attitudes toward vaccination. Lastly, we provide insights showing emotional states play a role in vaccination attitudes. Anger is a determinant of vaccination refusal, while the fact to be worried is a determinant of a pro-vaccination attitude.

Hypothesis and theoretical framework

Vaccination against COVID-19 can be conceptualized as a public good game with a threshold. Indeed, for vaccination to be efficient and to limit the spread and the magnitude of the virus, a sufficient percentage of the population must accept it. These individuals endure the cost of vaccination to protect the whole population, avoiding the congestion of medical services and implementing restrictive measures, such as the lockdown, that profoundly impact the economy. On the individual scale, each one evaluates, on one side, the risks that COVID-19 represents at an individual and a global level, and on the other side, the risks, and the benefits that vaccination represents for themselves and at a more expansive extent.

In this article, we are not referring to the traditional rational choice model that assumes individuals have complete and perfect information and can calculate accurate and precise probabilities of the consequences of each of their possible actions. We neither consider that individuals' choices are governed by cold calculations in which emotions have no place. Behavioral economics has long demonstrated that they cannot be explained by such narrow assumptions (Camerer, 2003). However, this does not mean those choices are dictated by erratic impulses in which logic and reason would have no place. Instead, we consider that when making choices, individuals mobilize scripts and schemata to evaluate the risks and benefits of an action; the latter is the result of social constructions and individual characteristics. Firstly, these scripts result from ideologies and individual beliefs and

are reflected in their sensitivities to fake news and, so, in their level of trust; they are also influenced by social norms, which we will consider to a greater extent in this article. Secondly, the choices are also influenced by affective dimensions. Many authors have pleaded for the affective and visceral dimension to be considered as one of the factors that influences information processing and judgment (Loewenstein et al., 2001; Slovic et al., 2004) and also political choices (Marcus, 2003). Vasilopoulos et al., 2023 and Brouard et al., 2020, demonstrate that in the COVID-19 pandemic, experiencing fear was a strong determinant of the support toward barrier measures and the restriction of liberty.

Let us first consider the elements used to settle a judgment and a choice because they influence our beliefs and degree of conviction and help us identify which behavior to adopt in a complex situation.
Regarding attitudes toward COVID-19, numerous authors demonstrate that the acceptance of protective measures, which can be analyzed with the same public good theoretical framework, is influenced by trust (Algan et al., 2021; Bargain & Aminjonov, 2020; Barrios et al., 2021; Brodeur et al., 2021; Durante et al., 2021; Engle et al., 2020, Galasso et al., 2022). These authors show that mobility reduction is more significant in the United States and Italy when the level of trust in their fellow citizens is high. This horizontal trust is considered a proxy of social capital and is, therefore, seen as a factor likely to foster cooperation. Algan et al., 2021, who consider many European states and address vaccination acceptance, find more contrasted results. They show that, at the individual level, trust in scientists is a more critical driver of vaccination acceptance than trust in others or trust in governments. Galasso et al., 2022 also found that trust in scientists is a determinant of vaccination intentions. Kerr et al., 2020, also found that trust in scientists is a reliable predictor of vaccination acceptance. Vertical trust is likely to increase the collective and individual benefits that individuals perceive from vaccination campaigns, allowing them to better understand the benefits that vaccination can have on their health, the health system, and the economy. When people trust an entity, they are more likely to consider the message they deliver true. In this specific case, individuals are more likely to consider, on one side, the risks related to COVID-19 and, on the other side, the benefits of vaccination to be actual.

H1: We assume that when individuals trust scientists, they are more likely to accept vaccination.

Another dimension influencing the willingness to be vaccinated is the sensitivity to fake news and conspiracy theories (Roozenbeek et al., 2020). High sensitivity to these latter is a strong determinant of an attitude against vaccination since the narrative of fake news presents vaccination against COVID-19 as highly harmful for the individual, presenting high risks for his health. At a broader level, vaccination is presented as an act of deprivation of liberty that would systematically lead to more significant deprivation. Additionally, mistrust toward COVID-19 vaccination and

sensitivity to fake news is more frequently observed when people have extreme political positions, mainly far-right positions. This effect of political ideology is particularly pronounced in the United States of America. Engle et al., 2020, demonstrate that states with a higher proportion of Republican voters were less likely to reduce their mobility. Brodeur et al., 2021 demonstrate that, in contrast, Democrat states are more likely to reduce mobility. Gelfand et al., 2022, found that political ideology strongly determines the willingness to wear a mask and that Republicans were less likely to be sensitive to measures that promote masks. More widely, Van Prooijen et al., 2015 demonstrate that individuals with political extremism positions are more likely to endorse conspiracy beliefs.

H2: We assume that the more individuals are sensitive to extreme ideology and fake news, the more likely they have an anti-vaccination attitude.

Social norms have been demonstrated to strongly influence behaviors in various situations, such as water and energy consumption or recycling and adopting preventive measures (Schultz, 1999; Schultz et al., 2007; Ferraro & Price, 2013). Nevertheless, to our knowledge, little evidence investigates how social norms may influence people's willingness to be vaccinated. To better understand how social norms may influence behaviors, it is necessary to define them. Bicchieri (2006) specifies two conditions that apply only to social norms and, thus, enable us to distinguish them from moral values, which demand an unconditional commitment, and from collective habit. Firstly, social norms must have a contingency dimension. It means that individuals know that in a specific situation, a behavioral rule exists: the norm. In other words, when individuals face complex situations where they cannot identify all possible actions and, more importantly, identify and calculate their precise consequences, they can identify a behavior likely to benefit everyone. Secondly, social norms depend on conditional preferences. It implies that the willingness to conform to a social norm depends on beliefs about the behaviors and the expectations of others. To be more specific, to respect a social norm, individuals must believe that a sufficient proportion of the population i) will respect (first-order beliefs) and ii) expect them to do the same (second-order beliefs). If they do not adopt this behavior, they might be subjected to symbolic or monetary sanctions. Thus, social norms contain descriptive and injunctive dimensions (Schultz, 1999; Schultz et al., 2007). The descriptive dimension refers to what people believe others are doing, while the injunctive dimension refers to people's beliefs about what others ought to do. This injunctive dimension conveys a moral judgment of the individual's behavior compared to the expected behavior. Experiments demonstrate that providing only the information about what others are doing, the descriptive norm, is insufficient. For the norm to be activated, the message must contain an injunctive dimension (Schultz. 1999; Schultz et al., 2007; Ferraro & Price, 2013; Bicchieri et al., 2021; Bicchieri & Dimant, 2022). To sum up, to be activated, social norms invoke the very mechanism of reciprocity.

Experiments also demonstrate that the effectiveness of normative messages, promoting the respect of social distancing or masking, is influenced by the level of trust individuals have in scientists (Bicchieri et al., 2021). In the United States, individuals with high levels of trust in sciences will likely be positively affected by messages promoting COVID-19 prevention measures (Bicchieri et al., 2021).

H3: We assume that when people believe that most of the population in the country where they live will be vaccinated, they are more likely to adopt a pro-vaccination attitude.

To complete this approach, which considers social norms at a national level, we analyze the effect of the entourage, i.e., the people who are defined as close. We consider that norms and precisely the fact of being subject to expectations and potential sanctions are embodied by the very entourage. More specifically, we assume that the injunctive dimension of social norms will be more likely to be embodied by the entourage's attitude and expectations. We, therefore, analyze how beliefs about the attitudes adopted by people's entourage and their beliefs regarding their entourage's expectations concerning their attitudes may influence their willingness to be vaccinated.

H4: We assume that when people believe that individuals they are close to will be vaccinated, they are more likely to adopt a pro-vaccination attitude.

H5: We assume that when people believe that individuals they are close to expect them to be vaccinated, they are more likely to adopt a pro-vaccination attitude.

Lastly, emotions influence how individuals perceive risks and their attitudes toward the measures promoted by the government. The mechanisms are the following: anger simplifies cognitive processing, making people less attentive to new information, while fear makes individuals less willing to take risks (Marcus, 2000). In the COVID-19 context, declaring to be angry or afraid are the determinants of, respectively, reluctance and favor towards adopting preventative measures and vaccination (Vasilopoulos et al., 2023; Brouard et al., 2020). To better understand how emotions might influence attitudes toward vaccination, we distinguish the general emotional state generated by the pandemic, and how worried they feel about getting COVID-19 and its consequences. The general emotional state revealed by this survey is the result of a much broader experience than COVID-19 period, and therefore, it reveals an emotional state toward the actions taken by the government. To complete this dimension, we also analyze their level of concern about the virus. It impacts their perception of the risk associated with COVID-19. To distinguish emotion, to what can be called risk perception, we add questions to evaluate to what extent they perceive that they can get the covid and to what extent they perceive they might develop severe forms (for question details cf appendix).

H6: We assume anger will likely decrease willingness to get vaccinated, while fear and worry can increase it.

H7: We assume people are more likely to have a pro-vaccination attitude if they are worried.

Data & Methods

The data was collected online by Harris Interactive between mid-June and mid-July 2021 in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. A vaccination campaign targeting at-risk individuals and medical staff had already been launched, and the general population vaccination campaign had already started. Quotas were used for the creation of the sample used for this survey. Their criteria were gender*age (using five classes: 18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, and more than 65 years old) and the profession (using 24 standard categories called *PCS* in France).

Our analysis seeks to determine the factors influencing a pro-vaccination attitude or, on the contrary, an anti-vaccination attitude. To determine those attitudes, we use responses to the following question: *If you were able to get vaccinated for COVID-19 now, would you get vaccinated?* The answers proposed to this question were: i) *I have already been vaccinated; ii) Yes, certainly; iii) Yes, probably; iv) No, probably not; v) No, certainly not; vi) I do not know yet.*

	France	**United Kingdom**	**Germany**	**Total**
No, certainly not	*434*	*190*	*240*	**864**
No, probably not	*348*	*109*	*309*	**766**
Yes, probably	*436*	*260*	*705*	**1,401**
Yes, certainly	*371*	*430*	*378*	**1,179**
I have already been vaccinated	*2,203*	*2,939*	*2,216*	**7,358**
I do not know yet	*239*	*97*	*185*	**521**
Total	***4,031***	***4,025***	***4,033***	***12,089***

Depending on their answers, respondents are identified as anti-vaccination (when they answered *No, probably not & No, certainly not)* or as pro-vaccination (when they answered *I have already been vaccinated & Yes, certainly & Yes, probably).* Both attitudes were transformed into dummy variables. As presented in Table 1, the percentage of people who have an anti-vaccination attitude is higher in France and lower in the UK. Questions are detailed in the appendix.

We use socio-demographic variables: age (using the five categories), gender, income categories, education level, social class, and rural location as control variables. We also consider any risk factors, such as preexisting illness. We ask

whether they had at least one of the following: "*Cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, hepatitis B, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney diseases, mental health disorders, and cancer*," and create a dummy variable. It equals one when it is the case. We also asked whether they already had COVID-19. Individuals also declare their attitude toward health risks: "*How willing are you to take risks… that may affect your health?"* On an eleven-point scale, zero means *'Unwilling to take risks*,' and ten means '*Fully prepared to take risks'*. Individuals' responses are recoded as "Declare not taking health risks" if they give a mark superior to 5.

To analyze further the effect of different information on vaccination acceptance, respondents were submitted to different informational treatments. All the information proposed to respondents aims to make them understand the dynamics of the virus. However, treatments are distinguished by adding additional information highlighting various aspects of vaccination advantage. One treatment highlights the individual interests in vaccination, the collective interest, and the last introduces the social norm.

Method

We have set up different logit analyses to mobilize more restrictive notions of pro-vaccination and anti-vaccination. As the time of the survey corresponds to the launch of the first mass vaccinations, we consider that individuals who had already been vaccinated (*I have already been vaccinated*) deserve specific attention. Therefore, we analyze them separately. Afterward, we excluded those who had already been vaccinated to analyze again the factors that influence the pro- and anti-vaccination attitudes of those who have not been vaccinated. Lastly, we exclude those who answered "*I do not know yet*" to analyze the anti-vaccination determinants compared to pro-vaccination.

We use a logic regression to analyze pro-vaccination as well as anti-vaccination attitudes. The equation is the following:

$$Y_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 T_i + \beta_3 F_i + \beta_4 N_i + FE_c + \varepsilon_{ic}$$

Where Y_{ic} is the pro-vaccination or anti-vaccination attitude for individual i in country c, X_i captures the socio-demographic factors that are used as a control, T_i is the vector of trust, F_i reflects sensitivity in fake news, N_i captures individual norm, FE_c is country fixed effects, and ε_{ic} is the random error term.

To continue to explore this conjecture relieved by Bicchieri et al., 2021, we analyze the information effect condition on the fact that they declare to trust scientists. Treatments are detailed in the appendix. To analyze the effect of the information treatments, we excluded the subjects who declared that they had already been vaccinated. It enables us to analyze the effect of the information treatments on vaccination attitudes.

Results:

We will first briefly present the dimensions deemed determinant in explaining the compliance of protective measures against COVID-19. We will expose how our results confirm or refute those of other authors. Then, we will present the main contribution of this paper, the effect of social norms.

- **Result 1:** Trust in scientists strongly influences the willingness to get vaccinated.

As Tables 2 and 3 show, individuals who distrust scientists are likely to have an anti-vaccination attitude, while those who trust them are likely to have a pro-vaccination attitude. Not trusting the government is also significantly correlated with an anti-vaccination attitude. In contrast, trust in their fellow citizens does not lead to consistent results. We can only say that if there is an effect, it is the opposite of the one expected. Individuals already vaccinated seem to distrust their fellow citizens, while those with an anti-vaccination attitude seem trustier.

Table 2: Determinants of Pro-vaccination Attitude

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data	-2 Vaccinated	-3 OuiVacc without vaccinated
Declare not taking health risks	-0.228	0.209***	-0.402**
	(0.158)	(0.0595)	(0.205)
Preexisting diseases	0.309***	0.235***	0.217***
	(0.0545)	(0.0596)	(0.0384)
Had covid	0.0746**	-0.297**	0.294***
	(0.0295)	(0.116)	(0.0687)
Far left	-0.175***	0.0828	-0.476*
	(0.0283)	(0.150)	(0.286)
Far right	-0.640***	-0.236***	-0.737***
	(0.177)	(0.0241)	(0.214)
Trust the Government	0.131	-0.219**	0.231
	(0.159)	(0.0915)	(0.157)
Trust the Scientists	0.410***	0.312***	0.336**
	(0.136)	(0.0731)	(0.168)
Trust the Citizens	-0.0711	-0.169***	0.0136
	(0.0709)	(0.0578)	(0.0867)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.120	0.0689	0.177
	(0.205)	(0.222)	(0.142)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.101***	1.001***	0.691***
	(0.200)	(0.170)	(0.183)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.187***	0.658***	1.038***
	(0.259)	(0.110)	(0.206)
Conspiracy(score=1)	-0.202***	-0.141***	-0.142***

	(0.0240)	(0.00196)	(0.0441)
Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.481***	-0.384***	-0.351**
	(0.0383)	(0.0908)	(0.140)
Conspiracy(score=3)	-0.696***	-0.623***	-0.517**
	(0.180)	(0.0631)	(0.211)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.719***	-0.534***	-0.546***
	(0.0722)	(0.101)	(0.112)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-1.182***	-0.639***	-0.924***
	(0.0935)	(0.0678)	(0.189)
Worried	0.358***	0.0183	0.397***
	(0.0326)	(0.0280)	(0.0553)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	-0.0885	-0.437***	0.131
	(0.151)	(0.0993)	(0.191)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.178	0.0107	0.210**
	(0.134)	(0.118)	(0.0886)
Fear	0.0567	0.00944	0.0318
	(0.0635)	(0.0682)	(0.0412)
Hope	0.292***	0.0271	0.310***
	(0.0118)	(0.0744)	(0.0683)
Anger	-0.439***	-0.0976	-0.465***
	(0.0615)	(0.0818)	(0.0735)
Constant	0.0797***	-1.979***	-0.195
	(0.0228)	(0.327)	(0.124)
Observations	11,447	11,447	4,544
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pseudo R-squared	0.340	0.245	0.280

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 3: Determinants of Anti-vaccination Attitude

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data	-2 NonVacc without vaccinated	-3 NonVacc + without undecided
Declare not taking health risks	0.209	0.309*	0.417**
	(0.163)	(0.182)	(0.198)
Preexisting diseases	-0.189***	-0.0541	-0.135*
	(0.0592)	(0.0892)	(0.0738)
Had covid	0.0843***	-0.0482	-0.204*
	(0.0265)	(0.0591)	(0.108)
Far left	0.210	0.446	0.542
	(0.232)	(0.390)	(0.366)
Far right	0.698***	0.711***	0.813***
	(0.135)	(0.110)	(0.173)
Trust the Government	-0.272**	-0.348***	-0.358**
	(0.138)	(0.115)	(0.159)
Trust the Scientists	-0.430**	-0.322	-0.405**
	(0.176)	(0.199)	(0.197)
Trust the Citizens	0.103***	0.00816	-0.000784
	(0.0385)	(0.0343)	(0.0707)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	-0.0179	-0.0263	-0.100
	(0.169)	(0.121)	(0.149)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	-1.077***	-0.626***	-0.744***
	(0.153)	(0.117)	(0.178)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	-1.241***	-1.003***	-1.176***
	(0.233)	(0.179)	(0.216)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.236***	0.196***	0.192***
	(0.0426)	(0.0610)	(0.0679)
Conspiracy(score=2)	0.460***	0.330*	0.359**
	(0.105)	(0.178)	(0.181)
Conspiracy(score=3)	0.731***	0.554***	0.573***
	(0.133)	(0.129)	(0.175)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	0.833***	0.662***	0.732***
	(0.0820)	(0.0836)	(0.130)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	1.518***	1.304***	1.257***
	(0.141)	(0.221)	(0.233)
Worried	-0.414***	-0.419***	-0.490***
	(0.0502)	(0.0494)	(0.0671)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.163	-0.0296	-0.0783
	(0.127)	(0.131)	(0.157)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	-0.151	-0.138	-0.221*
	(0.148)	(0.119)	(0.121)
Fear	-0.235***	-0.250***	-0.0971*
	(0.0674)	(0.0721)	(0.0576)
Hope	-0.308***	-0.298***	-0.304***
	(0.0376)	(0.0363)	(0.0229)
Anger	0.625***	0.612***	0.600***
	(0.0603)	(0.0783)	(0.0580)
Constant	-0.917***	-0.760***	-0.378***

	(0.0646)	(0.178)	(0.131)
Observations	11,447	4,544	4,040
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pseudo R-squared	0.354	0.270	0.332

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

- **Result 2**: Ideology, precisely positioning oneself on the far right and being sensitive to conspiracy theory, is correlated to anti-vaccine attitudes.

When individuals self-identify as "very right", they are likely to adopt an anti-vaccination attitude. We do not observe concluding and robust results regarding the far-left positioning. This variable has no impact on being vaccinated or an apparent anti-vaccination attitude. To sum up, only the far-right ideology influences anti-vaccination attitude.
Moreover, our results also show that, the more people are sensitive to conspiracy theory, the more likely they will have an anti-vaccination attitude. Indeed, when people consider the three conspiracy statements to be true, they are more likely to have an antivaccination attitude and conversely.
Lastly, when they misperceive vaccins' benefits, they are more likely to have an antivaccination attitude.

- **Result 3:** Anger correlates with an anti-vaccination attitude while being worried is associated with a pro-vaccination attitude.

The fact that the COVID-19 situation generated anger is positively correlated with anti-vaccine attitudes. In contrast, fear and hope are negatively correlated with anti-vaccination attitudes. In other words, people with an anti-vaccination attitude do not consider that the situation their country has gone through generates fear or hope but anger. In comparison, pro-vaccination attitudes are negatively correlated with anger and positively correlated with hope. This is particularly true for people who are not vaccinated but intend to be vaccinated.

It is fascinating to note that how they perceive the risk linked with COVID-19 and, more specifically, the risk of getting infected and to develop a severe form does not affect vaccination attitude. Once again, it is only the emotion, the fact of being worried or not, that influences vaccination attitude, i.e., it positively correlates with pro-vaccination attitude and inversely.

Table 4: Analysis of treatment effects conditional on trust

VARIABLES	(1) Trust scientists	(1) Trust government	(1) Trust citizens
Declare not taking health risks	-0.473**	-0.549	-0.351
	(0.191)	(0.346)	(0.283)
Preexisting diseases	0.308***	0.405***	0.442**
	(0.0753)	(0.152)	(0.219)
Had covid	0.0310	0.313	0.234
	(0.0617)	(0.271)	(0.197)
Far left	-0.643	-0.651***	-0.567
	(0.482)	(0.187)	(0.461)
Far right	-0.881***	-1.371***	-1.112***
	(0.316)	(0.228)	(0.430)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.308	0.197***	0.188
	(0.192)	(0.0154)	(0.134)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.630***	0.537***	0.851***
	(0.107)	(0.0996)	(0.253)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.196***	1.190***	1.005***
	(0.0805)	(0.133)	(0.183)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.0181***	-0.0710	0.00362
	(0.00215)	(0.0957)	(0.146)
Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.302*	-0.159	-0.305
	(0.176)	(0.247)	(0.206)
Conspiracy (score=3)	-0.100	0.379*	-0.135
	(0.261)	(0.215)	(0.276)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.598***	-0.623***	-0.509***
	(0.172)	(0.121)	(0.117)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-0.174	0.0728	-0.731***
	(0.477)	(0.186)	(0.282)
Worried	0.496***	0.416*	0.601***
	(0.150)	(0.215)	(0.0216)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.0288	-0.278	0.179
	(0.284)	(0.326)	(0.322)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.295**	0.300*	0.160
	(0.142)	(0.160)	(0.117)
Fear	-0.225***	-0.244	-0.0407
	(0.0303)	(0.201)	(0.0741)
Hope	0.363***	0.184***	0.385***
	(0.104)	(0.0595)	(0.127)
Anger	-0.197	0.293**	-0.442*
	(0.174)	(0.117)	(0.268)
Treatment Social Norm	0.160	0.336*	0.298***
	(0.133)	(0.181)	(0.0722)
Treatment Individual risks	0.176**	0.495***	0.375***
	(0.0708)	(0.0548)	(0.110)
Treatment Collective risks	0.279***	0.393***	0.322***

	(0.0828)	(0.0770)	(0.0705)
Constant	-0.134	0.313*	-0.0834
	(0.240)	(0.177)	(0.287)
Observations	2,148	1,209	1,439
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pseudo R-squared	0.219	0.174	0.263

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Lastly, it is worth noticing that emotions have less influence on the people already vaccinated.

- **Result 4:** Social norms, and more precisely, what their entourage does and expects them to do, have a significant effect on their attitudes.

The anti-vaccinationists are more likely to disagree with the statements "*most people [they] care about will get vaccinated*" and "*most people [they] care about think [they] should get vaccinated".* Respectively, we observe the reverse for the people who declare that they accept vaccination. They are more likely to consider that the people they care about will get vaccinated and expect them to be vaccinated.

It is worth noting that their beliefs about the attitude adopted by the vast majority of their country's population have no significant impacts on their attitude when adding dimensions reflecting injunctive norms are introduced. This result gives credit to the thesis that the very entourage endorses the injunctive norm and is essential for understanding attitudes.

- **Result 5:** When declaring that they trust scientists, people are more likely to be sensitive to information promoting the individual or the collective benefits of vaccination and, therefore, to adopt a pro-vaccination attitude.

If we consider all the respondents, treatments have no effect. Trust is a crucial dimension[1] to understand the effect of the information delivered. As shown in Table 4, when discriminating against individuals who trust scientists, the government, or citizens, the informational treatments highlighting individual and collective benefits significantly increase the willingness to vaccinate. These results corroborate

[1] The fact to consider the information delivered has credible is also a factor that determine the influence of the treatment's effects (cf appendix).

Bicchieri et al., 2022 results insofar as individuals declaring that they trust scientists are more inclined to be sensitive to messages promoting vaccination.

The treatment highlighting the social norm has more contrasted effects. Significant effects on pro-vaccination attitudes are only observed when respondents declare to trust the government or their fellow citizens. To explain these limited effects, we should point out that the information delivered in the social norm treatment is first descriptive and second concerns the national level. Considering our general results, we can understand why this information has limited effects.

To sum up, information provided by an external institution to influence attitudes towards vaccination is likely to have an effect if it highlights the risks and benefits for individuals. However, for such campaigns to be effective, individuals must first have confidence in science, government, and citizens.

Discussion

We will discuss the central insights of our results to understand how people evaluate risk and react to it.

Our results show that at the individual level, the decisive risk factors of developing severe COVID-19, such as being old or having pre-existing diseases, are significantly correlated with a pro-vaccination attitude. So, what can be called a rational way to evaluate a risk does play a role, but it is insufficient to understand attitudes.

We demonstrate that the emotions generated by a risky situation significantly influence attitudes. The fact of being angry makes people less likely to be vaccinated. On the contrary, worrying about a situation or declaring to have hope makes people more likely to have a pro-vaccination attitude. It is particularly interesting to note that their perceptions of the risk of getting infected and developing severe COVID-19 do not affect their attitude toward vaccination. In other words, it is not the perceptions of the probability of having COVID-19 or of developing severe forms of the disease that influence attitudes towards vaccination, but rather the emotions it generates. These results show how emotions participate in how we process and form a judgment based on the same information. Our results suggest that we should give credence to the adage from Pascal or old Greek mythology: "*Beware of these two excesses: admitting only reason, excluding only reason. Welcome reason, but also accept the unforeseen, the unexpected, which at first may disturb you [...]".* It is worth noting that this role of emotions is not observed in the individuals who decided to make an early vaccination choice, adding heterogeneity in these behavioral models.

Moreover, our results give us new elements regarding what may influence their perceptions. The fact that to declare not taking health risks has no consistent and significant effect on vaccination attitude is interesting because it brings us to question what is perceived as a risky action: the fact to get COVID-19 or the fact to be vaccinated?
Our results show that ideology strongly influences the answer to this question. When they declare to belong to the far right, they are less likely to accept vaccination. It is not surprising as many narratives of the Far-right were presenting vaccination as a risky action. We also show that the fact of being sensitive to conspiracy theories and to misperceive the vaccine benefit strongly influences anti-vaccination attitude.

Additionally, we also add some insights regarding what can influence these beliefs. We show that trust in scientists is a determinant factor. There are reasons to believe that when people have an important level of trust in scientists, they are more likely to consider the narrative that describes vaccines against COVID-19 as the best and the

only solution to end the pandemic as accurate. And so, to perceive vaccination as an action that has solid benefits for themselves and others.
Through our information treatments, we show that trust in scientists is a determining factor in the effect of information. Information promoting the individual and collective benefits of vaccination might have an impact on attitudes if individuals trust scientists.

Lastly, the main contribution of this work is that social norms play a significant role in the attitude toward vaccination. This norm is the behavior that individuals are likely to identify as desirable and beneficial to all when faced with a complex or even uncertain situation. The effect of the social norm is even more potent when first it has an injunctive dimension, and second when it is supported by those around us. Two factors can explain this phenomenon. First, people we are close to are more likely to express disapproval when our behavior is not expected. Second, we are more likely to identify with people we are close to.

Conclusion

With this work, we are adding evidence that if individual risk factors, like age or having diseases, are generally linked with a pro-vaccination attitude, other behavioral factors are also important determinants.

We confirm that ideology plays a significant role in attitude toward vaccination. More specifically, having a far-right political position is linked with an anti-vaccination attitude. We are adding dimensions to the analysis of the ideology effects by showing that the misperception of the vaccine benefits, the sensitivity to fake news, and conspiracy theories are essential drivers of anti-vaccination attitudes.

We corroborate the fact that emotions have a substantial impact on attitude. Individuals who experienced anger due to the COVID situation are more inclined to be against vaccination. On the contrary, individuals who have experimented with hope are more inclined to have a pro-vaccination attitude. We also demonstrate that being worried is a significant determinant of pro-vaccination attitude. To understand the crucial effect of this dimension, it must be put in perspective that the perception of the risk of getting COVID-19 and developing severe forms has no significant effects. These elements demonstrate that emotions play an essential role in risk perception.

This work is increasing the number of proofs demonstrating that trust, specifically trust in scientists, is an essential driver of vaccination acceptance. We are providing new insights showing that trust in scientists is an essential driver of the positive effect of information promoting the individual and collective benefits of vaccination.

Lastly, the major insight of this work is to show that social norms, and more precisely, the ones embedded by the very entourage, are a significant driver of attitude toward vaccination. When individuals believe that people they care about will get vaccinated and expect them to do the same, they are more inclined to be vaccinated. This work adds evidence that analyzing the perception of the risk presented by an event and the perception of the solutions to avoid it are crucial to understanding attitudes.

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Appendix

Appendix 1 Questionnaire details

Trust

In order to obtain the level of trust individuals place in different types of entities, they had to answer the following questions: "*Thinking about your current daily life, how much do you trust each of the following ?"* : "*Your fellow citizens", or "Thinking about [(our) Country] now, how much do you trust each of the following ?": "The current (Country) government" and "The (country) scientists".* The proposed responses include seven modalities (from *1= No trust at all* to *7= Complete trust)*. We reshape answers to create dummy variables considering that the entity is trusted if the response selected is superior to 4.

Ideology, sensitivity to fake news and misperception of vaccine's benefits

To establish political ideology, individuals position themselves on a right-left scale. To reflect extreme political positions, we create two dummy variables: Far left and far right. They are equal to one, respectively, if the answer selected equals 1 (very left) or 7 (very right) and 0 otherwise.
To measure individuals' sensitivity to fake news, they evaluate the veracity of different statements. They declare whether they consider each of them true or false, where *1= I am absolutely sure it is true*, and *7=I am absolutely sure it is false*. We create a dummy variable for each statement based on the marks they provide. It would equal one if their marks were superior to 4 when the statement was true or inferior to 4 when the statement was false. Otherwise, the variable is equal to 0.
To analyze their sensitivity to conspiracy theory, we ask them their opinion about the following statements:

- *The government is exaggerating the risks of Covid-19 to be able to restrict people's rights and freedoms.*
- *Pharmaceutical companies are exempted from financial responsibility for adverse effects when they sell Covid-19 vaccines.*
- *Vaccines against Covid-19 contain aluminum, which has been proven to be harmful.*

We attribute them a score between 0 and 3, reflecting the number of conspiracy statements they believe to be true.
To analyze their misperception of the vaccine's benefits, the following statements were presented:

- *Vaccination against Covid-19 is useless for a person in good health.*
- *Vaccination prevents the development of a severe form of a given disease, even if the one has contracted the virus.*

Each respondent has a score (between 0 and 2) reflecting his misperception of the vaccine's benefits.

Social norm

To evaluate their perception of the social norm, they declare how much they agree or disagree with the three following statements:

- *"Once it becomes possible, the vast majority of the population of [Country] will get vaccinated."*

- *“Once it becomes possible, most people I care about will get vaccinated.”*
- *"Once it becomes possible, most people I care about think I should get vaccinated."*

The seven proposed response options were as follows: *1= Strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3 Slightly disagree, 4 Neither agree nor disagree, 5 Slightly Agree, 6 Agree, 7= Strongly agree.* While the first question tends to elicit their beliefs about the current descriptive norm in their country, the second question determines their beliefs toward the current attitude of their entourage. This second question represents the descriptive norm of the group to which they belong. In comparison, the last question determines the expected attitude of their entourage. It is a question here of analyzing the injunctive dimension that vaccination has or not for individuals. For each of these questions, we consider that the individual shares a vaccination norm when the response provided is greater than 4.

Emotions and risk perception

Regarding emotions, respondents were asked the following question: "*When you think about the situation regarding COVID-19 in the (Country), do you feel…? Fear? Hope? Anger?”.* They answer on a 7-point scale from *1 = Not at all to 7= A lot.* We consider that the individual shares this specific emotion when their answer exceeds 4.

To evaluate their level of worry, we ask them: “*How worried are you personally about COVID-19 and its new variants?”* on a 7-point scale (1= not at all worried; 7= very worried). To evaluate how this emotion influences their attitude, we control by two questions that enable us to evaluate their perception of contracting COVID-19 and that if they get COVID-19, this will have severe consequences for their health. "*How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I will probably get Covid-19 or its variants in the next six months”. Moreover, “How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If I have Covid-19, it could have serious consequences for my health”.* We used a *7-point* agree-disagree scale. We create a dummy if they choose a value superior to 4.

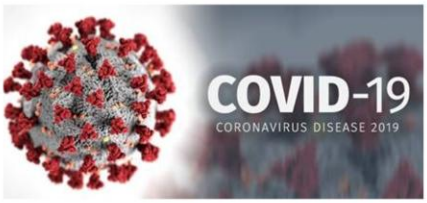
Treatment Knowledge (= baseline)

Specific to UK

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on people's health, the economy and transportation worldwide.

From its onset in December 2019 until early May 2021, it has affected 153 million people and caused over 3 million deaths globally.

In the UK, over 4 million people have been infected and over 120,000 have died.

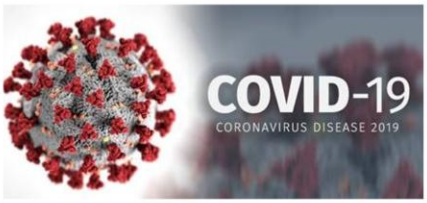


Specific to Germany

La pandémie de Covid-19 a eu de profondes répercussions sur la santé des populations, l'économie et les transports à l'échelle mondiale.

Depuis son apparition en Décembre 2019 jusqu'à début Mai 2021, elle a affecté 153 millions de personneset généré plus de 3 millions de décèsau niveau mondial.

En Allemagne, plus de 3 millions de personnes ont été contaminées et plus de 80 000 en sont mortes.

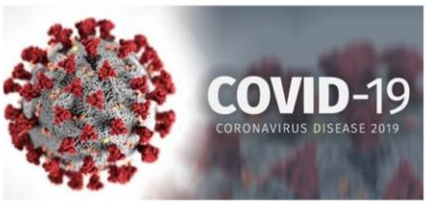


Specific to France

La pandémie de Covid-19 a eu de profondes répercussions sur la santé des populations, l'économie et les transports à l'échelle mondiale.

Depuis son apparition en Décembre 2019 jusqu'à début Mai 2021, elle a affecté 153 millions de personnes et généré plus de 3 millions de décès au niveau mondial.

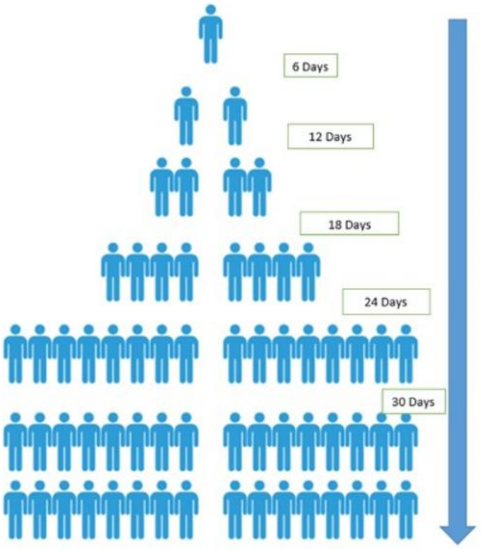
En France, près de 6 millions de personnes ont été contaminées et plus de 100 000 en sont mortes.



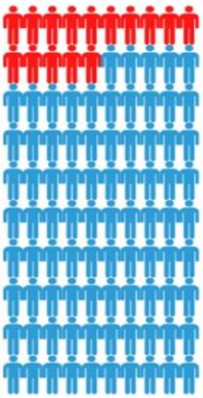
General in english

Without measures to limit social contact, each infected individual in turn infects an average of 2 to 3 people every 6 days.

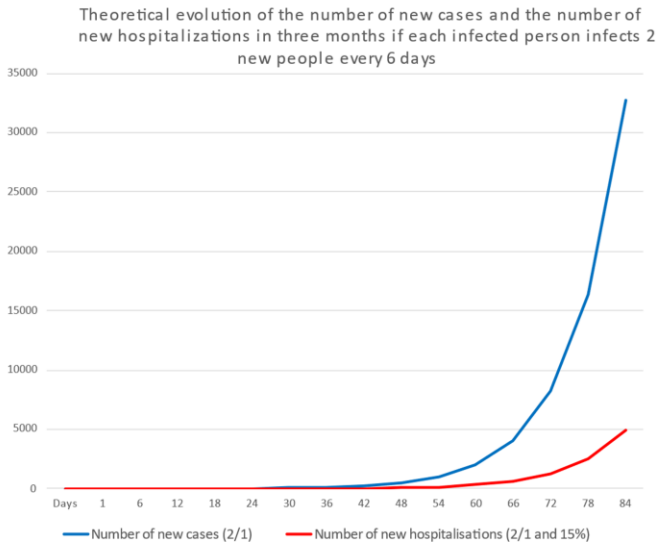
If each infected person in turn infects just 2 other people, then within 30 days one person will have induced the infection of 62 other people.



Nevertheless, 15% of infected people progress to a severe form of the disease requiring oxygen therapy (i.e. hospitalisation) and 5% to a critical situation requiring intensive care (i.e. resuscitation).

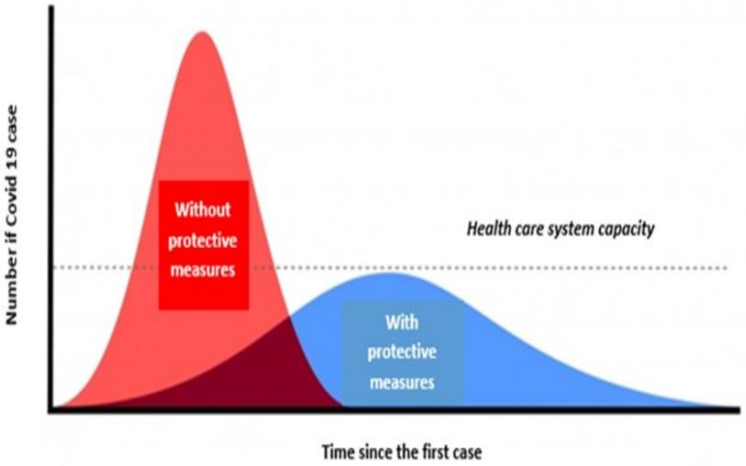


Individuals requiring hospitalization
(out of 100 infected persons).



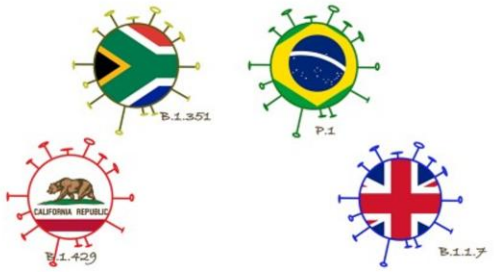
If the epidemic were not controlled, the hospital system would quickly become overloaded.

If the hospital system is under pressure because the threshold has been reached, then hospitals will have to triage their patients (i.e. decide which ones will receive care).

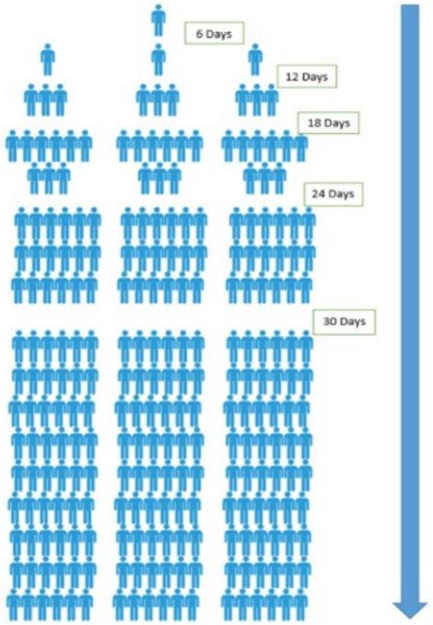


Today, new variants are emerging that are more transmissible and more lethal.

They therefore threaten to put even more pressure on the hospital system and to further delay economic recovery.



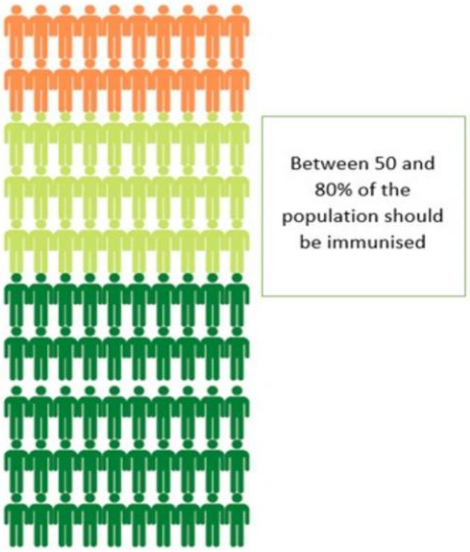
For example, if each infected person in turn infects 3 other people (instead of just 2), then within 30 days one person will have induced the infection of 363 people.



The only way to stop the epidemic is to achieve herd immunity.

This immunity to the virus is acquired either through infection and recovery or through vaccination.

The estimation of the threshold for herd immunity for Covid-19 is imprecise and subject to many uncertainties. It is currently estimated at between 50% and 80% of the population.

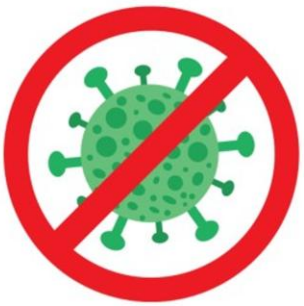


Without reaching this threshold, the virus will continue to circulate actively.

The more people the virus infects, the more likely it is that new variants will emerge.

The proposed vaccines are effective against the variants known to date.

It is therefore important to vaccinate as many people as possible while at the same time continuing to limit the spread of the virus (the number of people infected) through measures aimed at limiting social contact.

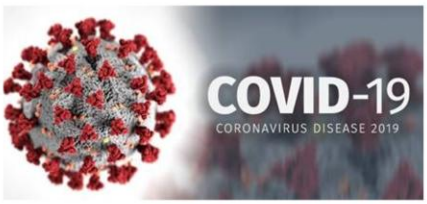


Treatment Individual costs

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on people's health, the economy and transportation worldwide.

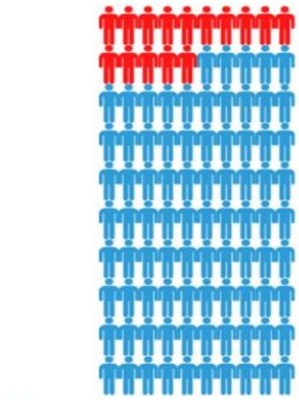
From its onset in December 2019 until early May 2021 , it has affected 153 million people and caused over 3 million deaths globally.

In the UK, over 4 million people have been infected and over 120,000 have died.

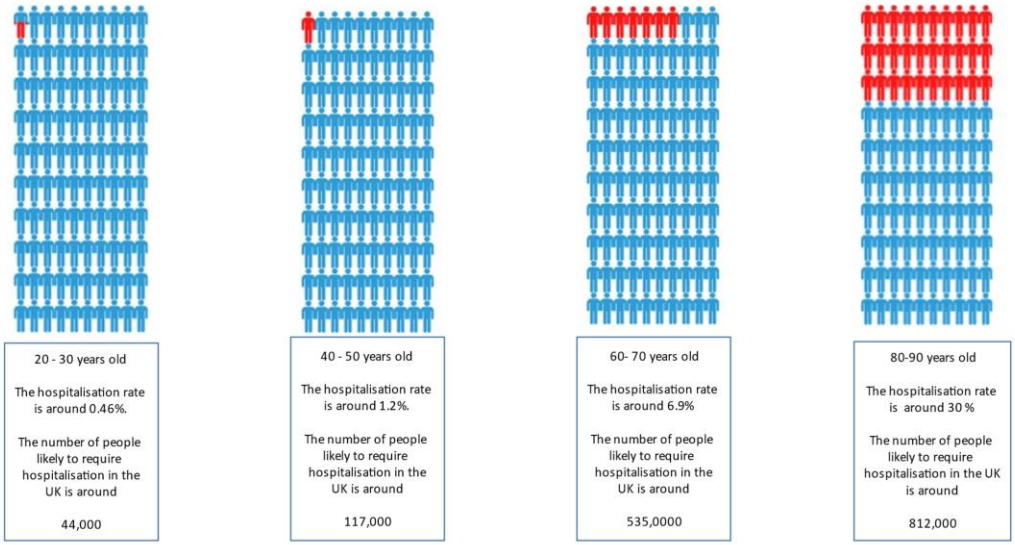


Nevertheless, 15% of infected people progress to a severe form of the disease requiring oxygen therapy (i.e. hospitalisation) and 5% to a critical situation requiring intensivecare (i.e. resuscitation).

Although people under 60 years of age are less likely to develop severe forms requiring hospitalisation, the virus affects all age groups. As a result, there still is a risk of hospitalization even for the youngest patients.



Individuals requiring hospitalization
(out of 100 infected persons).



Covid-19 can lead to **prolonged illness**, even in people without a chronic medical history or who did not require hospitalization when they first fell ill.

Symptoms that may persist include: chronic fatigue, shortness of breath, loss of taste or smell, headache, diarrhoea or nausea, chest or abdominal pain and “Covid-19 brain fog".

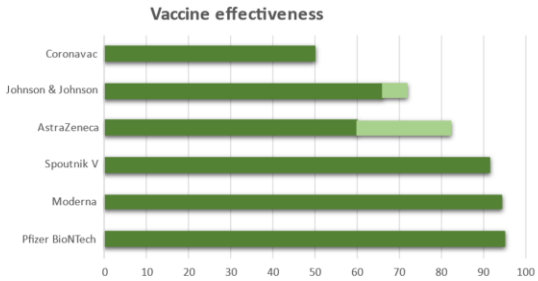
According to one study, at least 10% of those infected report having at least one of these symptoms for 12 weeks or more. Among people who did not require hospitalisation, 20% to 30% had persistent symptoms one month after infection, and 10% reported still having them after three months. Among those who required hospitalisation, 50% to 89% still had at least one of the symptoms two months after infection.

Vaccination is the most effective way to avoid the effects of the virus.

The Covid-19 vaccines currently available have efficacy rates of around 90%.

This means that out of every 10 people vaccinated, 9 people will not develop the disease even if they contract it. They are therefore protected against its severe forms.

In comparison, the efficacy rates of flu vaccines can vary between 30% and 70% depending on the age group.



The risk of developing side effects from the vaccine is extremely low.

Three-quarters of the time, side effects are mild, such as pain or redness around the injection site.

The risk of thrombosis is extremely low; out of 21 million doses ofAsraZeneca, 168 major cases of blood clots have been reported, 32 of which were fatal. The risk of thrombosis is therefore around 0.79/100,000.

By way of comparison, accidents in everyday life represent a risk of 28.1/100,000, including for example 1.4/100,000 for drowning. Smoking leads to the death of one out of every two users.

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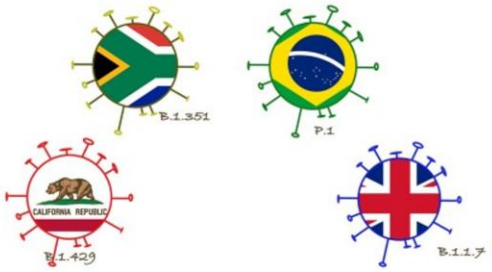
They therefore threaten to put even more pressure on the hospital system and to further delay economic recovery.



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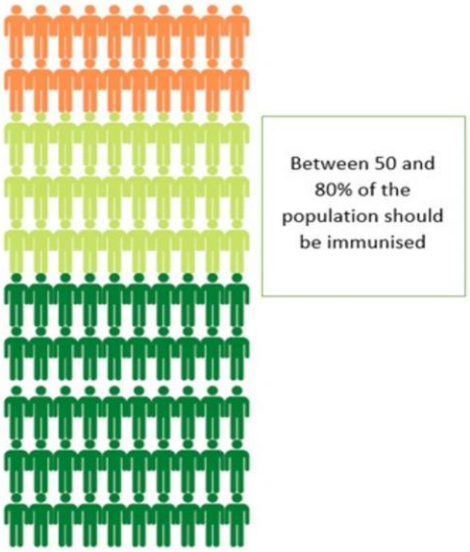

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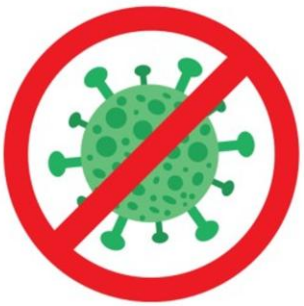
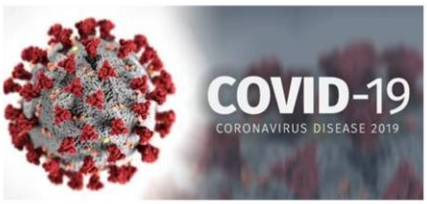


Treatment Collective costs

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on people's health, the economy and transportation worldwide.

From its onset in December 2019 until early May 2021, it has affected 153 million people and caused over 3 million deaths globally.

In the UK, over 4 million people have been infected and over 120,000 have died.



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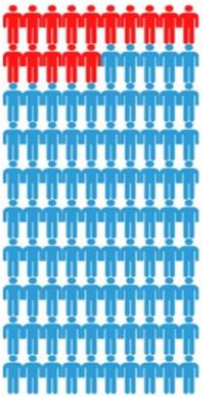

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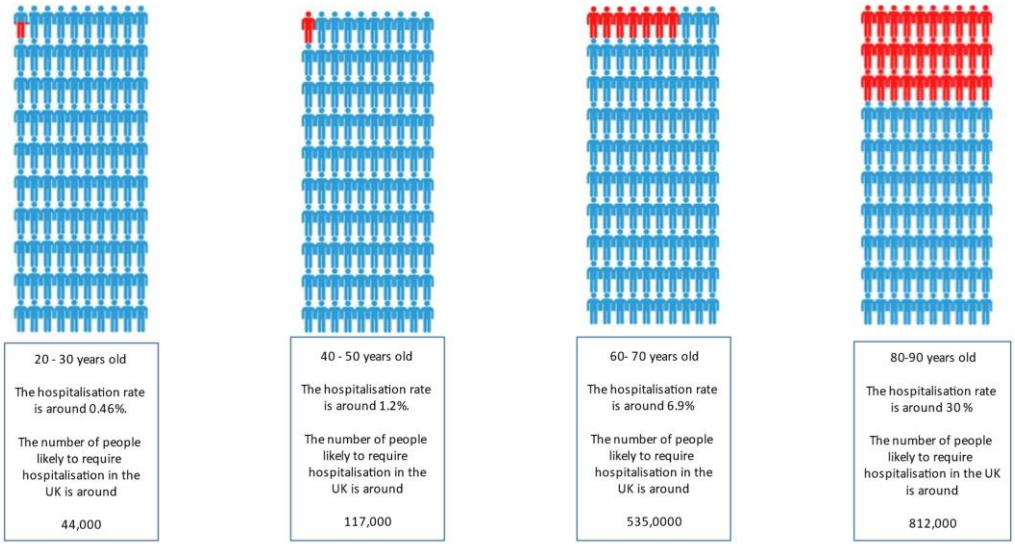


The epidemic does not only have an impact on the people who become ill with Covid-19, it also impacts on other dimensions of our health.

Due to overcrowding in hospitals, but also because of the fear of getting infected by going to the doctor, many people are choosing not to seek preventative treatment or screening.

Even though it is difficult to measure precisely, estimates show that cancer mortality rates could increase by 2 to 5% within the 5 years (i.e. around 5,000 additional deaths per year) following the first peak of the epidemic in spring of 2020 .

In addition, there is the psychological toll that the loss of social ties has taken on people everywhere. This is particularly the case for the student population.

Finally, domestic violence has also increased.

Specific to UK

The pandemic has also caused many activities to cease.

This has resulted in increased expenditure to support the economy and households on the one hand, and decreased revenues due to the reduction in activities on the other.

In the UK, the economic impact of the Covid-19 crisis is estimated to be £251bn.

Consequently, the deficit increased by £83bn to reach £394bn in 2020-21. This is the largest increase since the 2009 economic crisis (£50bn).

In order to bear these costs but also to finance stimulus measures, the state has taken on a large debt. This crisis will weigh on the economy for years to come.

Specific to Germany

Die Pandemie führte auch dazu, dass viele Aktivitäten eingestellt wurden.

Dies hatte zur Folge, dass einerseits die Ausgaben zur Unterstützung der Wirtschaft und der Haushalte stiegen und andererseits die Einnahmen aufgrund der verminderten Aktivitäten zurückgingen.

In Deutschland würden sich die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen der Krise bis 2020 auf 1,3 Billionen Euro belaufen. Diese Summe beinhaltet auch Garantien in Höhe von ca. 826,5 Milliarden Euro von Bund und Ländern, von denen nicht bekannt ist, wie viel sie tatsächlich abdecken müssen.

Infolgedessen stieg das deutsche Defizit um 87 Milliarden auf 139 Milliarden Euro. Dies ist der größte Anstieg seit der Krise 2009 (75 Mrd. Euro).

Um diese Kosten zu tragen und die Konjunkturmaßnahmen zu finanzieren, hat sich der Staat stark verschuldet. Diese Krise wird die Wirtschaft noch mehrere Jahre lang belasten.

Specific to France

La pandémie a également généré l'arrêt de nombreuses activités.

Cela a eu pour conséquences d'une part d'augmenter les dépenses pour soutenir l'économie et les ménages, et d'autre part de diminuer les recettes due à la diminution d'activités.

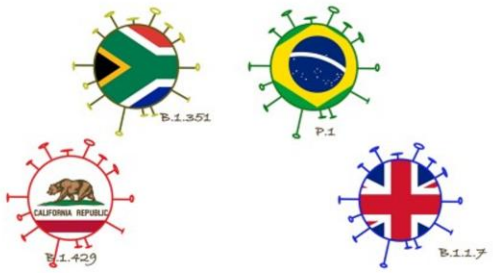
En France, l'impact économique de la crise serait de 92,7 Milliards d'euros.

En conséquence, le déficit de l'Etat Français a augmenté de 85,3 Milliards par rapport à 2019 pour atteindre 178 Milliards d'euros. Soit la plus forte hausse depuis la crise de 2009 (81, 8 Milliards).

De façon à supporter ces coûts mais également à financer les mesures de relance, l'Etat s'est fortement endetté. Cette crise pèsera sur l'économie durant plusieurs années.

Today, new variants are emerging that are more transmissible and more lethal.

They therefore threaten to put even more pressure on the hospital system and to further delay economic recovery.



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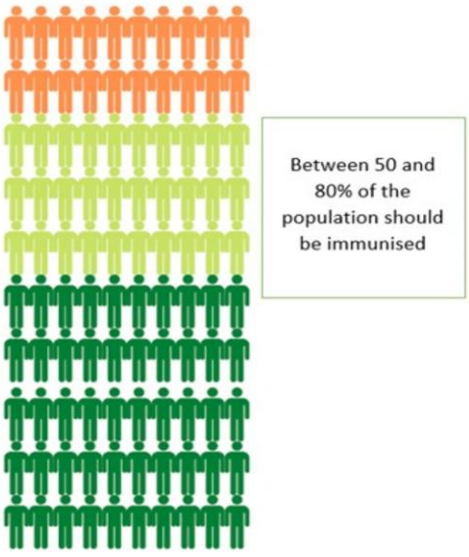

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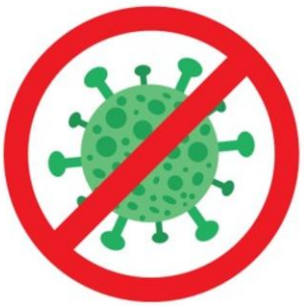

Treatment Social Norm

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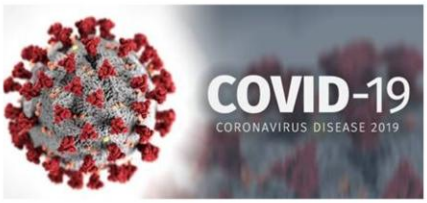
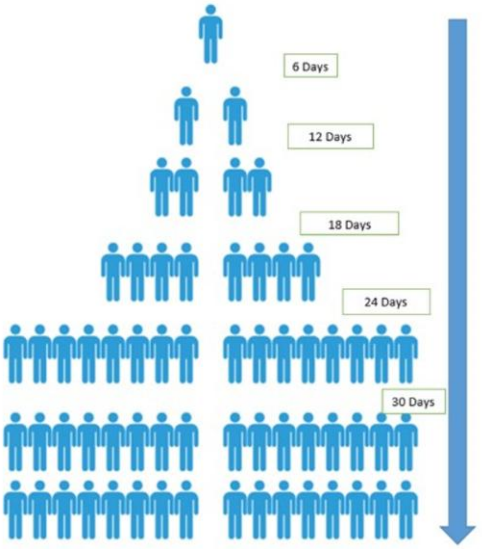


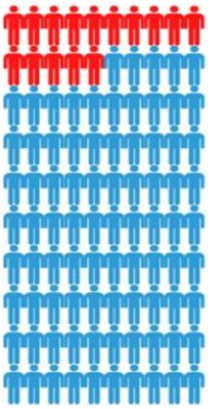
Without measures to limit social contact, each infected individual in turn infects an average of 2 to 3 people every 6 days.

If each infected person in turn infects just 2 other people, then within 30 days one person will have induced the infection of 62 other people.



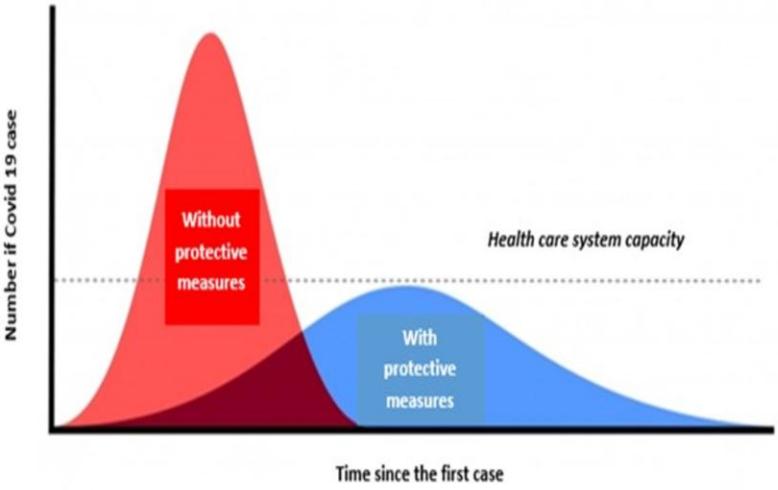
Nevertheless, 15% of infected people progress to a severe form of the disease requiring oxygen therapy (i.e. hospitalisation) and 5% to a critical situation requiring intensive care (i.e. resuscitation).

If the epidemic were not controlled, the hospital system would quickly become overloaded.



Individuals requiring hospitalization
(out of 100 infected persons).

If the hospital system is under pressure because the threshold has been reached, then hospitals will have to triage their patients (i.e. decide which ones will receive care).



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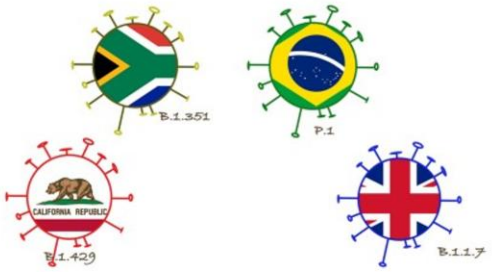
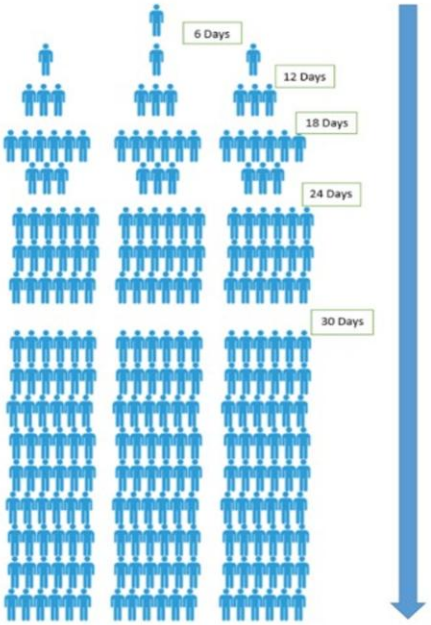


For example, if each infected person in turn infects 3 other people (instead of just 2), then within 30 days one person will have induced the infection of 363 people.



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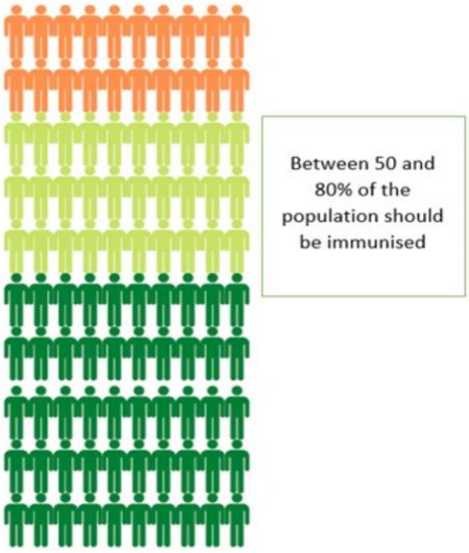

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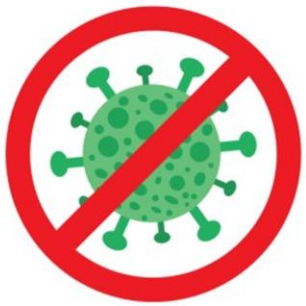
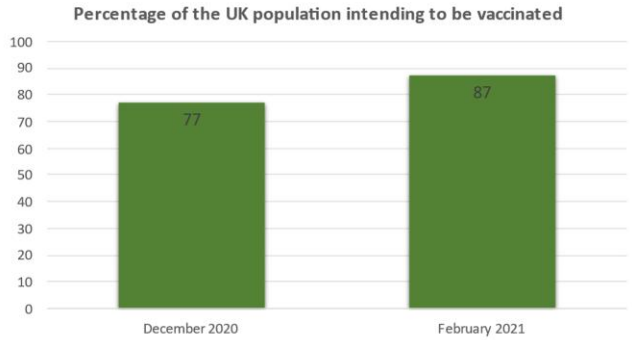


Slide specific to UK

In the UK, vaccination is voluntary.

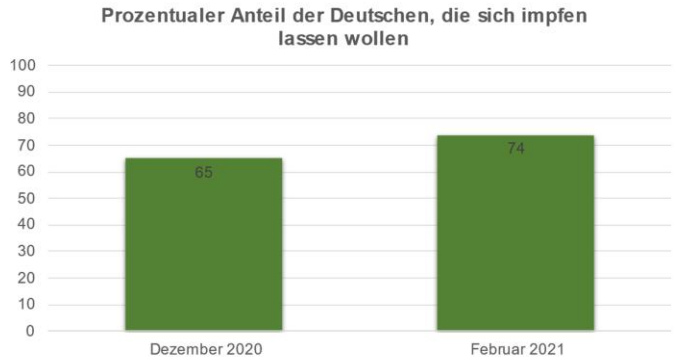
A majority of people now declare that they intend to be vaccinated,a proportion that has been rising steadily since the vaccination campaign began and that continues to increase.



Slide specific to Germany

In Deutschland erfolgt die Impfung auf freiwilliger Basis.

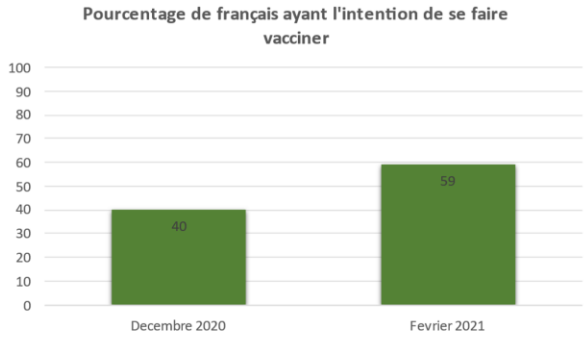
Eine Mehrheit der Menschen gibt heute an, sich impfen lassen zu wollen, ein Anteil, der seit Beginn der Impfkampagne stetig gestiegen ist und weiter steigt.



Slide specific to France

En France, la vaccination s'effectue sur base volontaire.

Une majorité de personnes déclarent aujourd'hui avoir l'intention de se faire vacciner, une proportion qui n'a cessé d'augmenter depuis le début de la campagne de vaccination et qui continue de progresser.



Appendix 2 Socio-economic characteristics:

We used 5 **age categories**:

1- 18_24
2- 25_34
3- 35_44
4- 45_54
5- 55_64
6- More than 65

In order to establish **education level**, we used the Isced questions and recode it into five categories:

1- Low Education include ISCED levels 0-2,
2- High Education include ISCED levels 5-8
3- High Education include ISCED levels 5-8 ,

To establish **income categories**, we used question *Q48: Which of the following best describes the total monthly income of all the members of your household, including yourself, in January 2021 (total monthly income before taxes)?*

1- 750 euros or less
2- 751 to 1500 euros
3- 1501 to 2000 euros
4- 2001 to 3000 euros
5- 3001 to 4500 euros
6- 4501 to 6000 euros
7- 6001 to 8000 euros
8- 8001 or more

We **have recalculated income per tax unit**, taking into account the number of adults and children in the household (q47a and q47b). Children are considered as half a tax unit.
We reshape the following categories:

1 "Less than 500 per share"
2 "501 to 1000 per share"
3 "From 1000 to 1500 per share"
4 "From 1500 to 2000 per share"
5 "From 2000 to 2500 per share"
6 "More than 3000 per share".

Social class were rebuilt using the following question *Q44 - What is your occupation, (or your last occupation)? Choose the category that best describes your last work activity.*

1 - Self-employed, managerial employees
2- Science, engineering and information and communications technology (ICT) professionals, health professionals, business and administration professionals, legal, social and cultural professionals, teaching professionals
3- Technicians and associated professionals, non-commissioned armed forces officers

4- Small entrepreneurs: skilled agricultural self-employed workers, technicians, clerical support, services and sales self-employed workers, craft and related trades self-employed workers
5 - Clerks and skilled service employees: general and numerical clerks and other clerical support employees, customer services clerks, personal care employees, armed force occupations and protective service employees
6 - Industrial skilled employees: Building and related trade employees, Food processing, wood working, garment employees, Metal, machinery, handicraft, printing, electrical and electronic trades employees, Stationary plant and machine operators and assemblers, Drivers
7- Personal services and sales employees, Blue collar employees and food preparation assistants in elementary occupations, Cleaners and helpers and services employees in elementary occupations, Agricultural employees
(8- Retired persons and people out of the labour market aged 65 and over)
9- Other unemployed persons: students, homemaker, persons with permanent disabilities, etc.

We created four class where:
** Upper class comprises categories 1, 2 and 3 to question 44
** Middle class comprises categories 4 and 5 to question 44
** Lower class comprises categories and 6 and 7 to question 44
** Unemployed equal to category 9 to question 44 "

Lastly, we consider that they live in a **rural area** if there are less than inhabitants, and in a urban one if there are more than 2000 inhabitants.

For the control the baseline categories are 18-24 years old, Women, < 500 euros per taxe unit, Low education, Low Social Class and Urban.

Sample socio-demographics characteristics

		Country		
		France	**United Kingdom**	**Germany**
Age (%)	**18-24**	9,6	8,8	9,9
	25-34	12,7	14,2	14,0
	35-44	15,4	14,9	15,8
	45-54	17,8	19,4	18,1
	55-64	17,3	17,3	18,6
	65+	27,3	25,5	23,7
Gender (%)	**Women**	54,9	54,0	49,6
	Men	45,1	46,0	50,4
Education achieves (%)	**Low Education include ISCED levels 0-2**	6,7	4,3	55,2
	Medium Education include ISCED levels 3-4	42,3	45,4	15,9
	High Education include ISCED levels 5-8	51,0	50,3	28,9
Income categories by tax unit (%)	**Less than 500 per share**	5,8	7,6	2,5
	501 to 1000 per share	23,4	22,9	18,5
	From 1000 to 1500 per share	29,0	26,5	31,5
	From 1500 to 2000 per share	21,1	17,4	19,4
	From 2000 to 2500 per share	8,6	7,0	8,9
	More than 3000 per share	12,1	18,6	19,3
Social class (%)	**Lower class**	15,4	20,7	17,6
	Unemployed	12,5	15,4	17,6
	Middle class	28,5	29,4	21,2
	Upper class	43,6	34,5	43,6
Rural Urban (%)	**Urban (2,000 or more)**	82,1	89,2	90,2
	Rural (less than 2,000)	17,9	10,8	9,8

Overall variables mean (in percentage)

		Country		
		France	**United Kingdom**	**Germany**
Political orientation	Far left	2,8	3,1	2,0
	Left	23,3	21,7	27,7
	Center	38,1	43,2	49,6
	Right	29,2	28,3	19,1
	Far right	6,6	3,7	1,6
Conspiracy, number of statements they believe to be true	0	40,3	54,1	44,5
	1	31,2	29,4	31,1
	2	18,2	11,9	16,9
	3	10,3	4,6	7,6
Misperception of vaccine benefits (score of misperceptions)	0	62,9	71,9	67,8
	1	30,2	23,0	23,7
	2	6,9	5,1	8,6
Trust	Scientists	53,2	68,0	59,9
	Government	25,9	31,8	34,9
	Citizens	26,9	40,5	32,7
Social Norm	Majority of the population	53,2	81,3	65,6
	Descriptive norm	65,0	83,2	73,0
	Injunctive norm	61,8	80,5	69,0
Emotions	Fear	34,5	37,4	31,7
	Hope	42,4	56,4	57,6
	Anger	46,8	46,2	39,8
	Worried	51,5	56,3	47,4
Risk perception	Get covid in 6 months	13,0	19,0	10,8
	Get severe covid	53,0	62,3	58,0

Correlations between factors evaluating the same dimension within and across countries.

Ideology	Far Left - Conspiracy	Far Right – Conspiracy	Far Left - Misperception	Far Right – Misperception	Conspiracy – Misperception
All countries	0.0369	0.0673	0.0229	0.0755	0.3985
France	0.0618	0.0879	0.0322	0.0532	0.3677
Germany	0.0185	0.0228	0.0328	0.1006	0.4336
United Kingdom	0.0332	0.0573	0.0080	0.0914	0.3760

Trust dimension	Trust scientists – Trust Government	Trust scientists- Trust citizens	Trust Government – Trust citizens
All countries	0.4127	0.2771	0.3134
France	0.4096	0.2437	0.2838
Germany	0.4867	0.2640	0.3270
United Kingdom	0.3335	0.2930	0.3194

Social Norm dimension	Majority of pop - Entourage descriptive norm	Majority of pop - Entourage injunctive norm	Entourage descriptive norm – Entourage injunctive norm
All countries	0.6104	0.5505	0.7145
France	0.5751	0.5003	0.6950
Germany	0.5465	0.5028	0.7118
United Kingdom	0.7002	0.6276	0.7164

Emotion dimension	Fear – worried	Fear - Anger	Fear - Hope	Worried- Anger	Worried Hope	Anger - Hope
All countries	0.4595	0.3036	0.0358	0.1388	0.1190	-0.1265
France	0.4880	0.3354	0.0340	0.1892	0.0992	-0.0987
Germany	0.4288	0.2741	0.0704	0.0610	0.1961	-0.1504
United Kingdom	0.4559	0.2956	0.0069	0.1557	0.0666	-0.1186

Emotion and risk perception dimension	Fear – Get covid	Fear- Get severe forms	Worried – Get covid	Worried – Get severe forms	Hope- Get Covid	Hope – Get severe forms	Anger – Get covid	Anger – Get severe forms
All countries	0.2226	0.2564	0.2150	0.3815	0.0546	0.1633	0.1339	0.0434
France	0.2181	0.2844	0.2135	0.3878	0.0605	0.1283	0.1305	0.0798
Germany	0.2399	0.2284	0.1925	0.3753	0.0466	0.2308	0.1347	-0.0222
United Kingdom	0.2063	0.2538	0.2225	0.3792	0.0520	0.1091	0.1289	0.0741

Appendix 3: Models details

Table x logit model on Pro-vaccination:
Model 1

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data	(2) OuiVacc all data	(3) OuiVac all data	(4) Vaccinated	(5) Vaccinated	(6) Vaccinated	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated
Declare not taking health risks	-0.242	-0.242***	-0.182	0.279***	0.279***	0.555***	-0.419**	-0.419***	-0.521***
	(0.155)	(0.0631)	(0.150)	(0.0777)	(0.0486)	(0.168)	(0.197)	(0.0752)	(0.187)
Preexisting diseases	0.368***	0.368***	0.483***	0.235***	0.235***	0.466***	0.279***	0.279***	0.253***
	(0.0470)	(0.0768)	(0.0747)	(0.0541)	(0.0564)	(0.0623)	(0.0544)	(0.0949)	(0.0129)
Had covid	-0.0109	-0.0109	-0.0671***	-0.391***	-0.391***	-0.645***	0.252***	0.252***	0.388***
	(0.0215)	(0.0802)	(0.0252)	(0.103)	(0.0635)	(0.124)	(0.0691)	(0.0921)	(0.0796)
Far left	-0.280***	-0.280*	-0.316***	0.0379	0.0379	-0.119	-0.551*	-0.551***	-0.529**
	(0.0392)	(0.167)	(0.0762)	(0.154)	(0.138)	(0.121)	(0.298)	(0.213)	(0.239)
Far right	-0.736***	-0.736***	-0.718***	-0.381***	-0.381***	-0.362***	-0.832***	-0.832***	-0.840***
	(0.224)	(0.133)	(0.177)	(0.0221)	(0.113)	(0.0294)	(0.236)	(0.175)	(0.262)
Trust the Government	0.143	0.143	0.101	-0.243**	-0.243***	-0.275***	0.265**	0.265***	0.307**
	(0.157)	(0.0888)	(0.166)	(0.104)	(0.0590)	(0.100)	(0.124)	(0.101)	(0.128)
Trust the Scientists	0.580***	0.580***	0.630***	0.412***	0.412***	0.409***	0.477**	0.477***	0.505**
	(0.182)	(0.0700)	(0.169)	(0.0801)	(0.0543)	(0.0792)	(0.201)	(0.0846)	(0.210)
Trust the Citizens	-0.153**	-0.153**	-0.101	-0.245***	-0.245***	-0.189*	-0.0338	-0.0338	0.0135
	(0.0746)	(0.0726)	(0.0741)	(0.0586)	(0.0526)	(0.105)	(0.125)	(0.0874)	(0.106)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.108	0.108	0.101	0.0726	0.0726	0.0968	0.165	0.165*	0.165
	(0.215)	(0.0765)	(0.184)	(0.231)	(0.0609)	(0.245)	(0.172)	(0.0911)	(0.184)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.278***	1.278***	1.337***	1.106***	1.106***	1.182***	0.831***	0.831***	0.783***
	(0.156)	(0.0857)	(0.179)	(0.162)	(0.0744)	(0.154)	(0.141)	(0.101)	(0.133)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.262***	1.262***	1.286***	0.694***	0.694***	0.726***	1.119***	1.119***	1.098***
	(0.276)	(0.0812)	(0.260)	(0.111)	(0.0677)	(0.0817)	(0.215)	(0.0954)	(0.206)
Fear	0.289***	0.289***	0.203*	-0.0401	-0.0401	-0.115	0.306***	0.306***	0.257**
	(0.0947)	(0.0688)	(0.114)	(0.0725)	(0.0510)	(0.0811)	(0.0891)	(0.0836)	(0.109)
Hope	0.351***	0.351***	0.403***	0.0494	0.0494	0.165*	0.387***	0.387***	0.391***

	(0.0260)	(0.0691)	(0.0153)	(0.0806)	(0.0521)	(0.0882)	(0.0591)	(0.0828)	(0.0622)
Anger	-0.579***	-0.579***	-0.549***	-0.200***	-0.200***	-0.188***	-0.564***	-0.564***	-0.559***
	(0.0889)	(0.0627)	(0.104)	(0.0701)	(0.0486)	(0.0481)	(0.117)	(0.0770)	(0.107)
Constant	-0.492***	-0.492***	-0.177***	-2.477***	-2.477***	-1.373***	-0.567***	-0.567***	-0.864***
	(0.0495)	(0.153)	(0.0678)	(0.378)	(0.136)	(0.0383)	(0.170)	(0.177)	(0.0938)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.302	0.302	0.294	0.225	0.225	0.170	0.251	0.251	0.234

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 1 Odds Ratio

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) OuiVac all data Odds ratio	(4) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	0.785	0.785***	0.834	1.321***	1.321***	1.743***	0.658**	0.658***	0.594***
	(0.122)	(0.0495)	(0.125)	(0.103)	(0.0642)	(0.293)	(0.129)	(0.0495)	(0.111)
Preexisting diseases	1.445***	1.445***	1.621***	1.265***	1.265***	1.593***	1.322***	1.322***	1.288***
	(0.0678)	(0.111)	(0.121)	(0.0684)	(0.0713)	(0.0992)	(0.0719)	(0.125)	(0.0166)
Had covid	0.989	0.989	0.935***	0.676***	0.676***	0.525***	1.287***	1.287***	1.474***
	(0.0213)	(0.0793)	(0.0235)	(0.0696)	(0.0429)	(0.0653)	(0.0889)	(0.119)	(0.117)
Far left	0.756***	0.756*	0.729***	1.039	1.039	0.888	0.577*	0.577***	0.589**
	(0.0296)	(0.127)	(0.0556)	(0.160)	(0.143)	(0.107)	(0.172)	(0.123)	(0.141)
Far right	0.479***	0.479***	0.488***	0.683***	0.683***	0.696***	0.435***	0.435***	0.432***
	(0.107)	(0.0639)	(0.0864)	(0.0151)	(0.0775)	(0.0204)	(0.103)	(0.0763)	(0.113)
Trust the Government	1.154	1.154	1.106	0.784**	0.784***	0.759***	1.303**	1.303***	1.360**
	(0.181)	(0.102)	(0.183)	(0.0812)	(0.0463)	(0.0760)	(0.161)	(0.132)	(0.174)
Trust the Scientists	1.786***	1.786***	1.879***	1.509***	1.509***	1.506***	1.612**	1.612***	1.656**
	(0.324)	(0.125)	(0.317)	(0.121)	(0.0819)	(0.119)	(0.324)	(0.136)	(0.348)
Trust the Citizens	0.858**	0.858**	0.904	0.783***	0.783***	0.828*	0.967	0.967	1.014
	(0.0640)	(0.0623)	(0.0669)	(0.0459)	(0.0412)	(0.0867)	(0.121)	(0.0845)	(0.107)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	1.114	1.114	1.106	1.075	1.075	1.102	1.180	1.180*	1.179
	(0.239)	(0.0852)	(0.204)	(0.249)	(0.0655)	(0.270)	(0.204)	(0.107)	(0.217)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	3.591***	3.591***	3.808***	3.022***	3.022***	3.261***	2.296***	2.296***	2.188***
	(0.560)	(0.308)	(0.683)	(0.490)	(0.225)	(0.504)	(0.324)	(0.233)	(0.291)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	3.533***	3.533***	3.617***	2.002***	2.002***	2.066***	3.062***	3.062***	2.997***
	(0.974)	(0.287)	(0.942)	(0.223)	(0.136)	(0.169)	(0.660)	(0.292)	(0.618)

Fear	1.335***	1.335***	1.225*	0.961	0.961	0.892	1.358***	1.358***	1.294**
	(0.126)	(0.0918)	(0.140)	(0.0697)	(0.0490)	(0.0723)	(0.121)	(0.114)	(0.141)
Hope	1.421***	1.421***	1.496***	1.051	1.051	1.179*	1.473***	1.473***	1.478***
	(0.0369)	(0.0982)	(0.0229)	(0.0847)	(0.0547)	(0.104)	(0.0871)	(0.122)	(0.0919)
Anger	0.560***	0.560***	0.577***	0.818***	0.818***	0.828***	0.569***	0.569***	0.572***
	(0.0498)	(0.0351)	(0.0600)	(0.0574)	(0.0398)	(0.0398)	(0.0664)	(0.0438)	(0.0611)
Constant	0.611***	0.611***	0.838***	0.0840***	0.0840***	0.253***	0.567***	0.567***	0.422***
	(0.0302)	(0.0933)	(0.0568)	(0.0318)	(0.0114)	(0.00971)	(0.0962)	(0.100)	(0.0395)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.302	0.302	0.294	0.225	0.225	0.170	0.251	0.251	0.234

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 1

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data	(2) NonVacc all data	(3) NonVacc all data	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated	(7) NonVacc + without undecided	(8) NonVacc + without undecided	(9) NonVacc + without undecided
Declare not taking health risks	0.241	0.241***	0.193	0.340*	0.340***	0.412**	0.425**	0.425***	0.521***
	(0.167)	(0.0683)	(0.153)	(0.182)	(0.0762)	(0.167)	(0.208)	(0.0836)	(0.192)
Preexisting diseases	-0.255***	-0.255***	-0.344***	-0.112	-0.112	-0.0952	-0.199**	-0.199*	-0.165**
	(0.0309)	(0.0840)	(0.0898)	(0.0939)	(0.0971)	(0.0746)	(0.0836)	(0.105)	(0.0674)
Had covid	0.173***	0.173**	0.225***	0.00164	0.00164	-0.0969*	-0.153	-0.153	-0.289***
	(0.0309)	(0.0858)	(0.0322)	(0.0712)	(0.0942)	(0.0588)	(0.121)	(0.101)	(0.0911)
Far left	0.343*	0.343*	0.311	0.552*	0.552***	0.465	0.628*	0.628***	0.570*
	(0.183)	(0.176)	(0.194)	(0.335)	(0.207)	(0.414)	(0.335)	(0.230)	(0.340)
Far right	0.793***	0.793***	0.804***	0.817***	0.817***	0.852***	0.928***	0.928***	0.953***
	(0.192)	(0.140)	(0.139)	(0.149)	(0.169)	(0.146)	(0.239)	(0.189)	(0.259)
Trust the Government	-0.283**	-0.283***	-0.212*	-0.386***	-0.386***	-0.397***	-0.396***	-0.396***	-0.432***
	(0.140)	(0.104)	(0.128)	(0.0902)	(0.113)	(0.0735)	(0.124)	(0.117)	(0.116)
Trust the Scientists	-0.620***	-0.620***	-0.664***	-0.481**	-0.481***	-0.514**	-0.564**	-0.564***	-0.591**
	(0.227)	(0.0785)	(0.217)	(0.232)	(0.0882)	(0.247)	(0.242)	(0.0940)	(0.257)
Trust the Citizens	0.193***	0.193**	0.154***	0.0783	0.0783	0.0593	0.0602	0.0602	0.0319
	(0.0333)	(0.0809)	(0.0350)	(0.0642)	(0.0912)	(0.0776)	(0.101)	(0.0982)	(0.100)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	-0.00963	-0.00963	-0.0225	-0.0272	-0.0272	-0.0561	-0.0887	-0.0887	-0.112
	(0.191)	(0.0849)	(0.166)	(0.165)	(0.0943)	(0.177)	(0.204)	(0.103)	(0.205)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	-1.290***	-1.290***	-1.330***	-0.787***	-0.787***	-0.746***	-0.910***	-0.910***	-0.850***
	(0.107)	(0.0969)	(0.146)	(0.0862)	(0.106)	(0.110)	(0.131)	(0.114)	(0.145)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	-1.320***	-1.320***	-1.333***	-1.072***	-1.072***	-1.055***	-1.261***	-1.261***	-1.226***
	(0.263)	(0.0934)	(0.255)	(0.196)	(0.102)	(0.194)	(0.230)	(0.109)	(0.214)
Fear	-0.493***	-0.493***	-0.414***	-0.524***	-0.524***	-0.469***	-0.412***	-0.412***	-0.362**
	(0.121)	(0.0772)	(0.135)	(0.143)	(0.0872)	(0.156)	(0.146)	(0.0947)	(0.162)
Hope	-0.362***	-0.362***	-0.411***	-0.360***	-0.360***	-0.371***	-0.400***	-0.400***	-0.408***

	(0.0465)	(0.0777)	(0.0308)	(0.0197)	(0.0871)	(0.00101)	(0.00984)	(0.0931)	(0.0209)
Anger	0.794***	0.794***	0.765***	0.759***	0.759***	0.759***	0.732***	0.732***	0.734***
	(0.107)	(0.0688)	(0.116)	(0.126)	(0.0783)	(0.111)	(0.104)	(0.0854)	(0.101)
Constant	-0.205***	-0.205	-0.406***	-0.235	-0.235	0.0776	0.161	0.161	0.531***
	(0.0387)	(0.164)	(0.0668)	(0.169)	(0.179)	(0.0663)	(0.181)	(0.197)	(0.109)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.303	0.303	0.297	0.228	0.228	0.218	0.290	0.290	0.273

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 1 Odds Ratio

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(8) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(9) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	1.272	1.272***	1.213	1.404*	1.404***	1.511**	1.530**	1.530***	1.684***
	(0.213)	(0.0869)	(0.186)	(0.256)	(0.107)	(0.252)	(0.319)	(0.128)	(0.324)
Preexisting diseases	0.775***	0.775***	0.709***	0.894	0.894	0.909	0.820**	0.820*	0.848**
	(0.0239)	(0.0651)	(0.0637)	(0.0839)	(0.0868)	(0.0678)	(0.0686)	(0.0860)	(0.0571)
Had covid	1.189***	1.189**	1.253***	1.002	1.002	0.908*	0.859	0.859	0.749***
	(0.0368)	(0.102)	(0.0403)	(0.0714)	(0.0943)	(0.0534)	(0.104)	(0.0870)	(0.0683)
Far left	1.409*	1.409*	1.365	1.738*	1.738***	1.591	1.874*	1.874***	1.767*
	(0.258)	(0.248)	(0.265)	(0.583)	(0.360)	(0.659)	(0.628)	(0.431)	(0.600)
Far right	2.210***	2.210***	2.234***	2.265***	2.265***	2.345***	2.530***	2.530***	2.593***
	(0.424)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.337)	(0.382)	(0.343)	(0.606)	(0.478)	(0.671)
Trust the Government	0.754**	0.754***	0.809*	0.680***	0.680***	0.672***	0.673***	0.673***	0.649***
	(0.105)	(0.0787)	(0.104)	(0.0613)	(0.0765)	(0.0494)	(0.0835)	(0.0789)	(0.0750)
Trust the Scientists	0.538***	0.538***	0.515***	0.618**	0.618***	0.598**	0.569**	0.569***	0.554**
	(0.122)	(0.0422)	(0.112)	(0.144)	(0.0545)	(0.148)	(0.137)	(0.0534)	(0.142)
Trust the Citizens	1.213***	1.213**	1.167***	1.081	1.081	1.061	1.062	1.062	1.032
	(0.0404)	(0.0981)	(0.0408)	(0.0694)	(0.0986)	(0.0823)	(0.108)	(0.104)	(0.103)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.990	0.990	0.978	0.973	0.973	0.945	0.915	0.915	0.894
	(0.189)	(0.0841)	(0.162)	(0.161)	(0.0918)	(0.167)	(0.187)	(0.0940)	(0.184)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.275***	0.275***	0.264***	0.455***	0.455***	0.474***	0.403***	0.403***	0.427***
	(0.0296)	(0.0267)	(0.0387)	(0.0393)	(0.0483)	(0.0520)	(0.0529)	(0.0459)	(0.0621)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	0.267***	0.267***	0.264***	0.342***	0.342***	0.348***	0.283***	0.283***	0.293***
	(0.0703)	(0.0250)	(0.0672)	(0.0671)	(0.0349)	(0.0674)	(0.0652)	(0.0308)	(0.0629)

Fear	0.611***	0.611***	0.661***	0.592***	0.592***	0.625***	0.662***	0.662***	0.696**
	(0.0739)	(0.0471)	(0.0895)	(0.0845)	(0.0516)	(0.0978)	(0.0969)	(0.0627)	(0.112)
Hope	0.696***	0.696***	0.663***	0.698***	0.698***	0.690***	0.670***	0.670***	0.665***
	(0.0324)	(0.0541)	(0.0204)	(0.0137)	(0.0608)	(0.000699)	(0.00659)	(0.0624)	(0.0139)
Anger	2.213***	2.213***	2.150***	2.135***	2.135***	2.136***	2.078***	2.078***	2.084***
	(0.236)	(0.152)	(0.250)	(0.270)	(0.167)	(0.236)	(0.217)	(0.177)	(0.211)
Constant	0.815***	0.815	0.666***	0.791	0.791	1.081	1.175	1.175	1.700***
	(0.0315)	(0.134)	(0.0445)	(0.133)	(0.142)	(0.0717)	(0.213)	(0.231)	(0.185)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.303	0.303	0.297	0.228	0.228	0.218	0.290	0.290	0.273

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 2

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data	(2) OuiVacc all data	(3) OuiVac all data	(4) Vaccinated	(5) Vaccinated	(6) Vaccinated	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated
Declare not taking health risks	-0.205	-0.205***	-0.148	0.255***	0.255***	0.520***	-0.395*	-0.395***	-0.494**
	(0.168)	(0.0648)	(0.162)	(0.0682)	(0.0494)	(0.149)	(0.212)	(0.0771)	(0.196)
Preexisting diseases	0.359***	0.359***	0.482***	0.227***	0.227***	0.458***	0.275***	0.275***	0.264***
	(0.0485)	(0.0792)	(0.0706)	(0.0534)	(0.0572)	(0.0590)	(0.0529)	(0.0966)	(0.0176)
Had covid	0.0796***	0.0796	0.0243*	-0.344***	-0.344***	-0.591***	0.321***	0.321***	0.450***
	(0.0183)	(0.0827)	(0.0129)	(0.0992)	(0.0645)	(0.118)	(0.0577)	(0.0939)	(0.0686)
Far left	-0.188***	-0.188	-0.218**	0.0971	0.0971	-0.0515	-0.477	-0.477**	-0.453*
	(0.0373)	(0.178)	(0.0983)	(0.147)	(0.141)	(0.147)	(0.308)	(0.221)	(0.246)
Far right	-0.628***	-0.628***	-0.606***	-0.262***	-0.262**	-0.231***	-0.690***	-0.690***	-0.701***
	(0.184)	(0.137)	(0.137)	(0.0204)	(0.116)	(0.0580)	(0.207)	(0.176)	(0.239)
Trust the Government	0.150	0.150*	0.110	-0.240**	-0.240***	-0.252***	0.271**	0.271***	0.312**
	(0.145)	(0.0909)	(0.155)	(0.0949)	(0.0599)	(0.0901)	(0.125)	(0.103)	(0.126)
Trust the Scientists	0.452***	0.452***	0.500***	0.313***	0.313***	0.320***	0.380**	0.380***	0.399**
	(0.155)	(0.0721)	(0.135)	(0.0718)	(0.0555)	(0.0778)	(0.183)	(0.0865)	(0.192)
Trust the Citizens	-0.0807	-0.0807	-0.0272	-0.193***	-0.193***	-0.136	0.0150	0.0150	0.0649
	(0.0808)	(0.0747)	(0.0782)	(0.0567)	(0.0534)	(0.102)	(0.103)	(0.0892)	(0.0827)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.116	0.116	0.112	0.0654	0.0654	0.0913	0.170	0.170*	0.167
	(0.207)	(0.0785)	(0.175)	(0.227)	(0.0619)	(0.240)	(0.144)	(0.0927)	(0.152)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.121***	1.121***	1.180***	0.993***	0.993***	1.070***	0.733***	0.733***	0.687***
	(0.193)	(0.0873)	(0.215)	(0.176)	(0.0758)	(0.174)	(0.172)	(0.103)	(0.161)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.225***	1.225***	1.243***	0.642***	0.642***	0.676***	1.087***	1.087***	1.062***
	(0.276)	(0.0828)	(0.250)	(0.118)	(0.0687)	(0.0878)	(0.217)	(0.0968)	(0.202)
Conspiracy(score=1)	-0.210***	-0.210***	-0.175***	-0.131***	-0.131**	-0.0216	-0.167***	-0.167*	-0.161***

	(0.0243)	(0.0771)	(0.0283)	(0.00552)	(0.0544)	(0.0259)	(0.0491)	(0.0917)	(0.0609)
Conspiracy(score = 2)	-0.509***	-0.509***	-0.450***	-0.381***	-0.381***	-0.228***	-0.401**	-0.401***	-0.410***
	(0.0520)	(0.0861)	(0.0773)	(0.0914)	(0.0699)	(0.0406)	(0.163)	(0.104)	(0.150)
Conspiracy(score = 3)	-0.742***	-0.742***	-0.722***	-0.612***	-0.612***	-0.452***	-0.602***	-0.602***	-0.670***
	(0.199)	(0.107)	(0.217)	(0.0701)	(0.0982)	(0.122)	(0.234)	(0.134)	(0.212)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.729***	-0.729***	-0.736***	-0.565***	-0.565***	-0.657***	-0.539***	-0.539***	-0.491***
	(0.0784)	(0.0689)	(0.0677)	(0.0954)	(0.0542)	(0.130)	(0.134)	(0.0829)	(0.134)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-1.191***	-1.191***	-1.185***	-0.657***	-0.657***	-0.746***	-0.926***	-0.926***	-0.855***
	(0.0938)	(0.107)	(0.107)	(0.0664)	(0.0961)	(0.0827)	(0.201)	(0.138)	(0.178)
Fear	0.249***	0.249***	0.164*	-0.0353	-0.0353	-0.0999	0.264***	0.264***	0.213***
	(0.0840)	(0.0707)	(0.0974)	(0.0706)	(0.0519)	(0.0755)	(0.0598)	(0.0853)	(0.0804)
Hope	0.310***	0.310***	0.364***	0.0189	0.0189	0.137	0.347***	0.347***	0.353***
	(0.0127)	(0.0711)	(0.0108)	(0.0747)	(0.0528)	(0.0861)	(0.0691)	(0.0845)	(0.0643)
Anger	-0.433***	-0.433***	-0.412***	-0.119	-0.119**	-0.115*	-0.442***	-0.442***	-0.436***
	(0.0702)	(0.0649)	(0.0789)	(0.0806)	(0.0497)	(0.0619)	(0.0888)	(0.0792)	(0.0808)
Constant	0.176***	0.176	0.458***	-2.002***	-2.002***	-0.933***	-0.0550	-0.0550	-0.356***
	(0.0481)	(0.163)	(0.0773)	(0.333)	(0.140)	(0.0595)	(0.146)	(0.187)	(0.124)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.336	0.336	0.327	0.243	0.243	0.190	0.273	0.273	0.256

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 2
Odds Ratio

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) OuiVac all data Odds ratio	(4) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	0.814	0.814***	0.862	1.290***	1.290***	1.683***	0.674*	0.674***	0.610**
	(0.137)	(0.0528)	(0.139)	(0.0880)	(0.0638)	(0.251)	(0.143)	(0.0520)	(0.120)
Preexisting diseases	1.432***	1.432***	1.619***	1.254***	1.254***	1.581***	1.316***	1.316***	1.302***
	(0.0694)	(0.113)	(0.114)	(0.0669)	(0.0718)	(0.0933)	(0.0697)	(0.127)	(0.0230)
Had covid	1.083***	1.083	1.025*	0.709***	0.709***	0.554***	1.378***	1.378***	1.568***
	(0.0198)	(0.0896)	(0.0132)	(0.0704)	(0.0457)	(0.0654)	(0.0796)	(0.129)	(0.108)
Far left	0.829***	0.829	0.804**	1.102	1.102	0.950	0.621	0.621**	0.636*
	(0.0309)	(0.148)	(0.0790)	(0.162)	(0.155)	(0.139)	(0.191)	(0.137)	(0.157)
Far right	0.534***	0.534***	0.545***	0.769***	0.769**	0.794***	0.502***	0.502***	0.496***
	(0.0981)	(0.0731)	(0.0748)	(0.0157)	(0.0895)	(0.0460)	(0.104)	(0.0882)	(0.119)
Trust the Government	1.162	1.162*	1.116	0.786**	0.786***	0.777***	1.311**	1.311***	1.366**
	(0.169)	(0.106)	(0.173)	(0.0747)	(0.0471)	(0.0701)	(0.163)	(0.135)	(0.172)
Trust the Scientists	1.572***	1.572***	1.648***	1.368***	1.368***	1.377***	1.462**	1.462***	1.491**
	(0.244)	(0.113)	(0.222)	(0.0982)	(0.0758)	(0.107)	(0.268)	(0.126)	(0.286)
Trust the Citizens	0.922	0.922	0.973	0.824***	0.824***	0.873	1.015	1.015	1.067
	(0.0745)	(0.0689)	(0.0761)	(0.0468)	(0.0440)	(0.0890)	(0.104)	(0.0906)	(0.0883)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	1.123	1.123	1.119	1.068	1.068	1.096	1.186	1.186*	1.182
	(0.233)	(0.0882)	(0.196)	(0.242)	(0.0661)	(0.263)	(0.171)	(0.110)	(0.179)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	3.068***	3.068***	3.254***	2.700***	2.700***	2.916***	2.080***	2.080***	1.987***
	(0.591)	(0.268)	(0.700)	(0.475)	(0.205)	(0.508)	(0.358)	(0.214)	(0.320)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	3.405***	3.405***	3.464***	1.900***	1.900***	1.966***	2.965***	2.965***	2.892***
	(0.939)	(0.282)	(0.868)	(0.225)	(0.130)	(0.173)	(0.643)	(0.287)	(0.585)

Conspiracy(score=1)	0.811***	0.811***	0.839***	0.877***	0.877**	0.979	0.846***	0.846*	0.852***
	(0.0197)	(0.0625)	(0.0237)	(0.00484)	(0.0477)	(0.0254)	(0.0416)	(0.0776)	(0.0518)
Conspiracy(score = 2)	0.601***	0.601***	0.637***	0.683***	0.683***	0.796***	0.669**	0.669***	0.664***
	(0.0313)	(0.0517)	(0.0493)	(0.0624)	(0.0478)	(0.0323)	(0.109)	(0.0696)	(0.0996)
Conspiracy(score = 3)	0.476***	0.476***	0.486***	0.543***	0.543***	0.636***	0.548***	0.548***	0.512***
	(0.0947)	(0.0512)	(0.105)	(0.0380)	(0.0533)	(0.0778)	(0.128)	(0.0735)	(0.109)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	0.482***	0.482***	0.479***	0.568***	0.568***	0.519***	0.584***	0.584***	0.612***
	(0.0378)	(0.0332)	(0.0324)	(0.0542)	(0.0308)	(0.0674)	(0.0784)	(0.0484)	(0.0818)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	0.304***	0.304***	0.306***	0.519***	0.519***	0.474***	0.396***	0.396***	0.425***
	(0.0285)	(0.0326)	(0.0328)	(0.0344)	(0.0499)	(0.0392)	(0.0798)	(0.0548)	(0.0756)
Fear	1.283***	1.283***	1.178*	0.965	0.965	0.905	1.302***	1.302***	1.238***
	(0.108)	(0.0907)	(0.115)	(0.0681)	(0.0501)	(0.0683)	(0.0778)	(0.111)	(0.0996)
Hope	1.364***	1.364***	1.439***	1.019	1.019	1.147	1.415***	1.415***	1.424***
	(0.0173)	(0.0970)	(0.0156)	(0.0761)	(0.0538)	(0.0988)	(0.0978)	(0.120)	(0.0915)
Anger	0.649***	0.649***	0.663***	0.888	0.888**	0.891*	0.643***	0.643***	0.646***
	(0.0455)	(0.0421)	(0.0523)	(0.0716)	(0.0441)	(0.0552)	(0.0571)	(0.0509)	(0.0522)
Constant	1.193***	1.193	1.580***	0.135***	0.135***	0.393***	0.946	0.946	0.701***
	(0.0574)	(0.194)	(0.122)	(0.0450)	(0.0189)	(0.0234)	(0.139)	(0.177)	(0.0867)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.336	0.336	0.327	0.243	0.243	0.190	0.273	0.273	0.256

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 2

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data	(2) NonVacc all data	(3) NonVacc all data	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated	(7) NonVacc + without undecided	(8) NonVacc + without undecided	(9) NonVacc + without undecided
Declare not taking health risks	0.181	0.181**	0.133	0.295	0.295***	0.357**	0.400*	0.400***	0.488**
	(0.177)	(0.0711)	(0.166)	(0.197)	(0.0791)	(0.176)	(0.219)	(0.0866)	(0.196)
Preexisting diseases	-0.235***	-0.235***	-0.336***	-0.0960	-0.0960	-0.0978	-0.187**	-0.187*	-0.176**
	(0.0288)	(0.0876)	(0.0810)	(0.0966)	(0.1000)	(0.0786)	(0.0843)	(0.108)	(0.0716)
Had covid	0.0822***	0.0822	0.136***	-0.0675	-0.0675	-0.156***	-0.229**	-0.229**	-0.357***
	(0.0299)	(0.0893)	(0.0187)	(0.0617)	(0.0967)	(0.0569)	(0.102)	(0.104)	(0.0795)
Far left	0.225	0.225	0.188	0.448	0.448**	0.357	0.538	0.538**	0.472
	(0.226)	(0.190)	(0.233)	(0.399)	(0.219)	(0.476)	(0.386)	(0.243)	(0.398)
Far right	0.688***	0.688***	0.699***	0.673***	0.673***	0.714***	0.758***	0.758***	0.786***
	(0.139)	(0.146)	(0.0808)	(0.101)	(0.171)	(0.0990)	(0.165)	(0.191)	(0.193)
Trust the Government	-0.293**	-0.293***	-0.218*	-0.386***	-0.386***	-0.397***	-0.404***	-0.404***	-0.437***
	(0.126)	(0.108)	(0.119)	(0.0900)	(0.115)	(0.0722)	(0.124)	(0.120)	(0.111)
Trust the Scientists	-0.475**	-0.475***	-0.513***	-0.366*	-0.366***	-0.388*	-0.464**	-0.464***	-0.482**
	(0.199)	(0.0816)	(0.182)	(0.218)	(0.0910)	(0.230)	(0.224)	(0.0970)	(0.239)
Trust the Citizens	0.119***	0.119	0.0735*	0.0179	0.0179	-0.00529	0.00464	0.00464	-0.0298
	(0.0452)	(0.0840)	(0.0420)	(0.0496)	(0.0941)	(0.0577)	(0.0821)	(0.101)	(0.0770)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	-0.0151	-0.0151	-0.0389	-0.0256	-0.0256	-0.0579	-0.0974	-0.0974	-0.122
	(0.173)	(0.0879)	(0.144)	(0.125)	(0.0969)	(0.132)	(0.159)	(0.106)	(0.155)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	-1.095***	-1.095***	-1.135***	-0.659***	-0.659***	-0.623***	-0.771***	-0.771***	-0.711***
	(0.146)	(0.0990)	(0.184)	(0.109)	(0.108)	(0.131)	(0.168)	(0.116)	(0.179)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	-1.277***	-1.277***	-1.280***	-1.038***	-1.038***	-1.012***	-1.227***	-1.227***	-1.183***
	(0.252)	(0.0956)	(0.234)	(0.188)	(0.104)	(0.180)	(0.226)	(0.111)	(0.205)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.248***	0.248***	0.218***	0.220***	0.220**	0.216**	0.229***	0.229**	0.222**
	(0.0414)	(0.0889)	(0.0464)	(0.0623)	(0.0984)	(0.0876)	(0.0666)	(0.105)	(0.0931)

Conspiracy(score = 2)	0.493***	0.493***	0.464***	0.377*	0.377***	0.413**	0.419**	0.419***	0.444**
	(0.118)	(0.0958)	(0.139)	(0.203)	(0.107)	(0.210)	(0.208)	(0.117)	(0.212)
Conspiracy(score = 3)	0.779***	0.779***	0.755***	0.625***	0.625***	0.678***	0.675***	0.675***	0.756***
	(0.157)	(0.114)	(0.160)	(0.163)	(0.130)	(0.149)	(0.209)	(0.145)	(0.193)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	0.846***	0.846***	0.851***	0.666***	0.666***	0.632***	0.724***	0.724***	0.681***
	(0.0824)	(0.0764)	(0.0772)	(0.0960)	(0.0853)	(0.0992)	(0.150)	(0.0931)	(0.143)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	1.530***	1.530***	1.522***	1.314***	1.314***	1.259***	1.259***	1.259***	1.182***
	(0.137)	(0.112)	(0.138)	(0.223)	(0.133)	(0.212)	(0.245)	(0.147)	(0.215)
Fear	-0.438***	-0.438***	-0.359***	-0.468***	-0.468***	-0.411***	-0.365***	-0.365***	-0.317***
	(0.102)	(0.0799)	(0.113)	(0.108)	(0.0897)	(0.118)	(0.103)	(0.0975)	(0.113)
Hope	-0.322***	-0.322***	-0.373***	-0.326***	-0.326***	-0.336***	-0.349***	-0.349***	-0.354***
	(0.0404)	(0.0807)	(0.0355)	(0.0320)	(0.0899)	(0.00767)	(0.0233)	(0.0959)	(0.0182)
Anger	0.621***	0.621***	0.599***	0.598***	0.598***	0.601***	0.582***	0.582***	0.587***
	(0.0738)	(0.0720)	(0.0791)	(0.0957)	(0.0813)	(0.0819)	(0.0769)	(0.0886)	(0.0757)
Constant	-1.012***	-1.012***	-1.173***	-0.879***	-0.879***	-0.568***	-0.549***	-0.549***	-0.155
	(0.0755)	(0.179)	(0.0871)	(0.190)	(0.194)	(0.0905)	(0.157)	(0.213)	(0.141)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.350	0.350	0.344	0.265	0.265	0.255	0.324	0.324	0.308

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 2
Odds ratio

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(8) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(9) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	1.198	1.198**	1.142	1.343	1.343***	1.429**	1.492*	1.492***	1.629**
	(0.212)	(0.0852)	(0.190)	(0.264)	(0.106)	(0.252)	(0.327)	(0.129)	(0.319)
Preexisting diseases	0.790***	0.790***	0.715***	0.908	0.908	0.907	0.829**	0.829*	0.838**
	(0.0228)	(0.0692)	(0.0579)	(0.0877)	(0.0908)	(0.0713)	(0.0699)	(0.0897)	(0.0600)
Had covid	1.086***	1.086	1.146***	0.935	0.935	0.855***	0.796**	0.796**	0.700***
	(0.0324)	(0.0969)	(0.0214)	(0.0577)	(0.0904)	(0.0487)	(0.0816)	(0.0829)	(0.0556)
Far left	1.252	1.252	1.207	1.566	1.566**	1.429	1.713	1.713**	1.602
	(0.283)	(0.238)	(0.282)	(0.625)	(0.343)	(0.681)	(0.662)	(0.417)	(0.637)
Far right	1.991***	1.991***	2.013***	1.960***	1.960***	2.042***	2.134***	2.134***	2.194***
	(0.277)	(0.290)	(0.163)	(0.198)	(0.334)	(0.202)	(0.353)	(0.407)	(0.423)
Trust the Government	0.746**	0.746***	0.804*	0.680***	0.680***	0.672***	0.668***	0.668***	0.646***
	(0.0943)	(0.0802)	(0.0954)	(0.0612)	(0.0783)	(0.0486)	(0.0831)	(0.0803)	(0.0717)
Trust the Scientists	0.622**	0.622***	0.599***	0.694*	0.694***	0.678*	0.629**	0.629***	0.618**
	(0.124)	(0.0508)	(0.109)	(0.151)	(0.0631)	(0.156)	(0.141)	(0.0610)	(0.147)
Trust the Citizens	1.126***	1.126	1.076*	1.018	1.018	0.995	1.005	1.005	0.971
	(0.0509)	(0.0946)	(0.0452)	(0.0505)	(0.0959)	(0.0574)	(0.0824)	(0.102)	(0.0748)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.985	0.985	0.962	0.975	0.975	0.944	0.907	0.907	0.885
	(0.170)	(0.0866)	(0.138)	(0.122)	(0.0944)	(0.125)	(0.145)	(0.0957)	(0.137)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.334***	0.334***	0.322***	0.517***	0.517***	0.536***	0.462***	0.462***	0.491***
	(0.0489)	(0.0331)	(0.0591)	(0.0566)	(0.0560)	(0.0701)	(0.0778)	(0.0538)	(0.0882)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	0.279***	0.279***	0.278***	0.354***	0.354***	0.364***	0.293***	0.293***	0.306***
	(0.0703)	(0.0267)	(0.0650)	(0.0667)	(0.0368)	(0.0654)	(0.0663)	(0.0326)	(0.0628)

Conspiracy(score=1)	1.281***	1.281***	1.244***	1.246***	1.246**	1.241**	1.257***	1.257**	1.249**
	(0.0531)	(0.114)	(0.0577)	(0.0776)	(0.123)	(0.109)	(0.0837)	(0.132)	(0.116)
Conspiracy(score = 2)	1.638***	1.638***	1.590***	1.457*	1.457***	1.511**	1.521**	1.521***	1.558**
	(0.194)	(0.157)	(0.221)	(0.295)	(0.156)	(0.317)	(0.316)	(0.177)	(0.331)
Conspiracy(score = 3)	2.179***	2.179***	2.128***	1.868***	1.868***	1.970***	1.965***	1.965***	2.130***
	(0.343)	(0.248)	(0.341)	(0.305)	(0.243)	(0.294)	(0.411)	(0.286)	(0.411)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	2.331***	2.331***	2.343***	1.946***	1.946***	1.881***	2.063***	2.063***	1.976***
	(0.192)	(0.178)	(0.181)	(0.187)	(0.166)	(0.187)	(0.310)	(0.192)	(0.283)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	4.620***	4.620***	4.581***	3.721***	3.721***	3.523***	3.521***	3.521***	3.260***
	(0.632)	(0.518)	(0.634)	(0.831)	(0.494)	(0.745)	(0.864)	(0.518)	(0.701)
Fear	0.645***	0.645***	0.699***	0.626***	0.626***	0.663***	0.694***	0.694***	0.729***
	(0.0657)	(0.0516)	(0.0787)	(0.0675)	(0.0562)	(0.0782)	(0.0716)	(0.0677)	(0.0823)
Hope	0.725***	0.725***	0.689***	0.722***	0.722***	0.715***	0.705***	0.705***	0.702***
	(0.0293)	(0.0585)	(0.0245)	(0.0231)	(0.0649)	(0.00548)	(0.0164)	(0.0676)	(0.0128)
Anger	1.861***	1.861***	1.821***	1.818***	1.818***	1.823***	1.790***	1.790***	1.798***
	(0.137)	(0.134)	(0.144)	(0.174)	(0.148)	(0.149)	(0.138)	(0.159)	(0.136)
Constant	0.364***	0.364***	0.309***	0.415***	0.415***	0.567***	0.578***	0.578***	0.857
	(0.0275)	(0.0653)	(0.0269)	(0.0790)	(0.0804)	(0.0513)	(0.0909)	(0.123)	(0.121)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.350	0.350	0.344	0.265	0.265	0.255	0.324	0.324	0.308

Robust seeform in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 3

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data	(2) OuiVacc all data	(3) OuiVac all data	(4) Vaccinated	(5) Vaccinated	(6) Vaccinated	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated
Declare not taking health risks	-0.274*	-0.274***	-0.234*	0.219***	0.219***	0.429***	-0.432**	-0.432***	-0.515***
	(0.146)	(0.0638)	(0.138)	(0.0684)	(0.0494)	(0.144)	(0.191)	(0.0764)	(0.176)
Preexisting diseases	0.306***	0.306***	0.410***	0.237***	0.237***	0.418***	0.213***	0.213**	0.200***
	(0.0547)	(0.0783)	(0.0901)	(0.0606)	(0.0574)	(0.0805)	(0.0420)	(0.0967)	(0.00764)
Had covid	-0.00541	-0.00541	-0.0397	-0.335***	-0.335***	-0.521***	0.236***	0.236**	0.356***
	(0.0318)	(0.0809)	(0.0360)	(0.120)	(0.0642)	(0.136)	(0.0733)	(0.0934)	(0.0758)
Far left	-0.266***	-0.266	-0.308***	0.0234	0.0234	-0.126	-0.548**	-0.548**	-0.522**
	(0.0317)	(0.169)	(0.0932)	(0.153)	(0.138)	(0.124)	(0.273)	(0.215)	(0.214)
Far right	-0.739***	-0.739***	-0.720***	-0.347***	-0.347***	-0.295***	-0.873***	-0.873***	-0.896***
	(0.213)	(0.134)	(0.168)	(0.00692)	(0.114)	(0.0780)	(0.245)	(0.177)	(0.291)
Trust the Government	0.121	0.121	0.0869	-0.219**	-0.219***	-0.230**	0.222	0.222**	0.248
	(0.167)	(0.0892)	(0.179)	(0.100)	(0.0594)	(0.0975)	(0.158)	(0.102)	(0.167)
Trust the Scientists	0.521***	0.521***	0.569***	0.401***	0.401***	0.390***	0.415**	0.415***	0.448**
	(0.156)	(0.0708)	(0.144)	(0.0812)	(0.0547)	(0.0771)	(0.178)	(0.0856)	(0.186)
Trust the Citizens	-0.134**	-0.134*	-0.0772	-0.214***	-0.214***	-0.146	-0.0256	-0.0256	0.0193
	(0.0654)	(0.0731)	(0.0717)	(0.0606)	(0.0530)	(0.104)	(0.103)	(0.0884)	(0.0868)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.116	0.116	0.112	0.0775	0.0775	0.107	0.174	0.174*	0.176
	(0.213)	(0.0771)	(0.188)	(0.226)	(0.0611)	(0.241)	(0.170)	(0.0919)	(0.175)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.246***	1.246***	1.297***	1.107***	1.107***	1.171***	0.781***	0.781***	0.730***
	(0.167)	(0.0863)	(0.194)	(0.156)	(0.0748)	(0.155)	(0.151)	(0.102)	(0.152)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.218***	1.218***	1.240***	0.706***	0.706***	0.732***	1.063***	1.063***	1.043***
	(0.258)	(0.0821)	(0.244)	(0.102)	(0.0683)	(0.0751)	(0.205)	(0.0969)	(0.192)
Worried	0.461***	0.461***	0.436***	0.0761***	0.0761	0.0824*	0.483***	0.483***	0.458***
	(0.0445)	(0.0726)	(0.0701)	(0.0291)	(0.0548)	(0.0449)	(0.0589)	(0.0881)	(0.104)

Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	-0.204	-0.204**	-0.287***	-0.516***	-0.516***	-0.854***	0.0344	0.0344	0.184
	(0.141)	(0.0949)	(0.0925)	(0.0859)	(0.0689)	(0.0438)	(0.205)	(0.107)	(0.208)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.215	0.215***	0.260**	0.0358	0.0358	0.182*	0.248**	0.248***	0.188
	(0.147)	(0.0685)	(0.129)	(0.116)	(0.0523)	(0.0957)	(0.103)	(0.0843)	(0.117)
Fear	0.0503	0.0503	-0.0287	-0.0143	-0.0143	-0.0754	0.0365	0.0365	-0.0115
	(0.0626)	(0.0767)	(0.0775)	(0.0695)	(0.0568)	(0.0843)	(0.0528)	(0.0923)	(0.0547)
Hope	0.334***	0.334***	0.383***	0.0558	0.0558	0.154*	0.347***	0.347***	0.353***
	(0.0202)	(0.0697)	(0.0214)	(0.0792)	(0.0523)	(0.0908)	(0.0617)	(0.0838)	(0.0589)
Anger	-0.579***	-0.579***	-0.548***	-0.176**	-0.176***	-0.147***	-0.575***	-0.575***	-0.575***
	(0.0751)	(0.0631)	(0.0904)	(0.0726)	(0.0489)	(0.0452)	(0.0996)	(0.0779)	(0.0891)
Constant	-0.580***	-0.580***	-0.266***	-2.449***	-2.449***	-1.360***	-0.694***	-0.694***	-0.982***
	(0.0335)	(0.154)	(0.0512)	(0.373)	(0.137)	(0.0440)	(0.147)	(0.179)	(0.0698)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.308	0.308	0.300	0.229	0.229	0.182	0.260	0.260	0.243

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 3 Odds ratio

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) OuiVac all data Odds ratio	(4) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	0.760*	0.760***	0.791*	1.245***	1.245***	1.535***	0.649**	0.649***	0.597***
	(0.111)	(0.0485)	(0.109)	(0.0852)	(0.0615)	(0.221)	(0.124)	(0.0496)	(0.105)
Preexisting diseases	1.358***	1.358***	1.506***	1.267***	1.267***	1.520***	1.238***	1.238**	1.221***
	(0.0743)	(0.106)	(0.136)	(0.0768)	(0.0727)	(0.122)	(0.0520)	(0.120)	(0.00933)
Had covid	0.995	0.995	0.961	0.715***	0.715***	0.594***	1.267***	1.267**	1.428***
	(0.0316)	(0.0805)	(0.0346)	(0.0860)	(0.0459)	(0.0808)	(0.0928)	(0.118)	(0.108)
Far left	0.766***	0.766	0.735***	1.024	1.024	0.882	0.578**	0.578**	0.593**
	(0.0243)	(0.130)	(0.0684)	(0.156)	(0.141)	(0.110)	(0.158)	(0.125)	(0.127)
Far right	0.478***	0.478***	0.487***	0.707***	0.707***	0.744***	0.418***	0.418***	0.408***
	(0.101)	(0.0641)	(0.0817)	(0.00489)	(0.0807)	(0.0581)	(0.102)	(0.0740)	(0.119)
Trust the Government	1.128	1.128	1.091	0.804**	0.804***	0.795**	1.248	1.248**	1.282
	(0.188)	(0.101)	(0.195)	(0.0806)	(0.0478)	(0.0775)	(0.197)	(0.128)	(0.214)
Trust the Scientists	1.684***	1.684***	1.766***	1.494***	1.494***	1.477***	1.514**	1.514***	1.566**
	(0.263)	(0.119)	(0.254)	(0.121)	(0.0817)	(0.114)	(0.269)	(0.130)	(0.291)
Trust the Citizens	0.875**	0.875*	0.926	0.807***	0.807***	0.864	0.975	0.975	1.019
	(0.0572)	(0.0640)	(0.0664)	(0.0489)	(0.0428)	(0.0895)	(0.100)	(0.0861)	(0.0885)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	1.123	1.123	1.119	1.081	1.081	1.113	1.190	1.190*	1.193
	(0.240)	(0.0865)	(0.210)	(0.245)	(0.0661)	(0.269)	(0.203)	(0.109)	(0.209)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	3.478***	3.478***	3.658***	3.026***	3.026***	3.225***	2.183***	2.183***	2.076***
	(0.582)	(0.300)	(0.710)	(0.473)	(0.226)	(0.500)	(0.329)	(0.224)	(0.316)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	3.381***	3.381***	3.454***	2.025***	2.025***	2.079***	2.896***	2.896***	2.838***
	(0.872)	(0.277)	(0.842)	(0.206)	(0.138)	(0.156)	(0.594)	(0.281)	(0.545)
Worried	1.586***	1.586***	1.547***	1.079***	1.079	1.086*	1.620***	1.620***	1.582***

	(0.0706)	(0.115)	(0.108)	(0.0314)	(0.0592)	(0.0487)	(0.0955)	(0.143)	(0.165)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.816	0.816**	0.751***	0.597***	0.597***	0.426***	1.035	1.035	1.202
	(0.115)	(0.0774)	(0.0695)	(0.0513)	(0.0411)	(0.0186)	(0.213)	(0.111)	(0.250)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	1.240	1.240***	1.297**	1.036	1.036	1.199*	1.282**	1.282***	1.207
	(0.183)	(0.0849)	(0.167)	(0.120)	(0.0542)	(0.115)	(0.132)	(0.108)	(0.141)
Fear	1.052	1.052	0.972	0.986	0.986	0.927	1.037	1.037	0.989
	(0.0658)	(0.0807)	(0.0753)	(0.0685)	(0.0560)	(0.0782)	(0.0547)	(0.0957)	(0.0541)
Hope	1.396***	1.396***	1.467***	1.057	1.057	1.166*	1.415***	1.415***	1.423***
	(0.0283)	(0.0972)	(0.0314)	(0.0838)	(0.0553)	(0.106)	(0.0873)	(0.119)	(0.0838)
Anger	0.560***	0.560***	0.578***	0.839**	0.839***	0.863***	0.563***	0.563***	0.563***
	(0.0421)	(0.0354)	(0.0522)	(0.0609)	(0.0410)	(0.0390)	(0.0560)	(0.0438)	(0.0501)
Constant	0.560***	0.560***	0.766***	0.0864***	0.0864***	0.257***	0.499***	0.499***	0.375***
	(0.0188)	(0.0862)	(0.0393)	(0.0322)	(0.0118)	(0.0113)	(0.0733)	(0.0895)	(0.0262)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.308	0.308	0.300	0.229	0.229	0.182	0.260	0.260	0.243

Robust seeform in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 3

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data	(2) NonVacc all data	(3) NonVacc all data	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated	(7) NonVacc + without undecided	(8) NonVacc + without undecided	(9) NonVacc + without undecided
Declare not taking health risks	0.279*	0.279***	0.250*	0.363**	0.363***	0.426***	0.450**	0.450***	0.531***
	(0.154)	(0.0691)	(0.138)	(0.170)	(0.0772)	(0.152)	(0.191)	(0.0849)	(0.173)
Preexisting diseases	-0.194***	-0.194**	-0.271**	-0.0586	-0.0586	-0.0479	-0.135	-0.135	-0.112
	(0.0638)	(0.0859)	(0.122)	(0.0931)	(0.0990)	(0.0888)	(0.0825)	(0.107)	(0.0849)
Had covid	0.167***	0.167*	0.197***	0.0102	0.0102	-0.0783	-0.140	-0.140	-0.263***
	(0.0294)	(0.0866)	(0.0364)	(0.0641)	(0.0954)	(0.0553)	(0.120)	(0.103)	(0.100)
Far left	0.326*	0.326*	0.299	0.550*	0.550***	0.461	0.631**	0.631***	0.570*
	(0.184)	(0.179)	(0.201)	(0.327)	(0.210)	(0.407)	(0.314)	(0.235)	(0.322)
Far right	0.794***	0.794***	0.804***	0.849***	0.849***	0.894***	0.976***	0.976***	1.014***
	(0.181)	(0.141)	(0.128)	(0.156)	(0.170)	(0.168)	(0.249)	(0.191)	(0.291)
Trust the Government	-0.255*	-0.255**	-0.192	-0.342***	-0.342***	-0.342***	-0.343**	-0.343***	-0.363**
	(0.146)	(0.105)	(0.140)	(0.119)	(0.113)	(0.114)	(0.162)	(0.119)	(0.164)
Trust the Scientists	-0.556***	-0.556***	-0.598***	-0.415**	-0.415***	-0.452**	-0.482**	-0.482***	-0.516**
	(0.198)	(0.0795)	(0.190)	(0.204)	(0.0894)	(0.220)	(0.205)	(0.0955)	(0.222)
Trust the Citizens	0.167***	0.167**	0.124***	0.0565	0.0565	0.0382	0.0430	0.0430	0.0146
	(0.0291)	(0.0815)	(0.0326)	(0.0426)	(0.0920)	(0.0569)	(0.0834)	(0.0995)	(0.0833)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	-0.0176	-0.0176	-0.0355	-0.0314	-0.0314	-0.0634	-0.0989	-0.0989	-0.125
	(0.189)	(0.0856)	(0.170)	(0.162)	(0.0951)	(0.171)	(0.194)	(0.104)	(0.192)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	-1.256***	-1.256***	-1.287***	-0.740***	-0.740***	-0.696***	-0.873***	-0.873***	-0.808***
	(0.120)	(0.0975)	(0.162)	(0.0858)	(0.107)	(0.117)	(0.136)	(0.115)	(0.159)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	-1.274***	-1.274***	-1.285***	-1.028***	-1.028***	-1.010***	-1.196***	-1.196***	-1.162***
	(0.241)	(0.0943)	(0.233)	(0.185)	(0.103)	(0.177)	(0.220)	(0.111)	(0.199)

Worried	-0.534***	-0.534***	-0.518***	-0.523***	-0.523***	-0.502***	-0.585***	-0.585***	-0.560***
	(0.0671)	(0.0811)	(0.0872)	(0.0736)	(0.0920)	(0.105)	(0.0783)	(0.0990)	(0.124)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.291**	0.291***	0.361***	0.0835	0.0835	-0.0342	0.0323	0.0323	-0.118
	(0.116)	(0.106)	(0.0773)	(0.130)	(0.115)	(0.140)	(0.172)	(0.120)	(0.176)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	-0.208	-0.208***	-0.245*	-0.198	-0.198**	-0.159	-0.276**	-0.276***	-0.217*
	(0.163)	(0.0762)	(0.145)	(0.127)	(0.0873)	(0.123)	(0.139)	(0.0938)	(0.131)
Fear	-0.230***	-0.230***	-0.155*	-0.257**	-0.257***	-0.203**	-0.100	-0.100	-0.0529
	(0.0803)	(0.0859)	(0.0827)	(0.103)	(0.0965)	(0.0979)	(0.0948)	(0.105)	(0.0896)
Hope	-0.351***	-0.351***	-0.397***	-0.330***	-0.330***	-0.339***	-0.353***	-0.353***	-0.361***
	(0.0348)	(0.0783)	(0.0208)	(0.0231)	(0.0881)	(0.00896)	(0.00736)	(0.0945)	(0.0124)
Anger	0.792***	0.792***	0.764***	0.761***	0.761***	0.765***	0.737***	0.737***	0.742***
	(0.0906)	(0.0693)	(0.100)	(0.108)	(0.0791)	(0.0934)	(0.0856)	(0.0865)	(0.0820)
Constant	-0.121***	-0.121	-0.318***	-0.129	-0.129	0.176***	0.310**	0.310	0.666***
	(0.0165)	(0.166)	(0.0496)	(0.152)	(0.181)	(0.0377)	(0.153)	(0.200)	(0.0814)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.310	0.310	0.305	0.237	0.237	0.226	0.301	0.301	0.284

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 3 Odds Ratio

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(8) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(9) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	1.322*	1.322***	1.284*	1.437**	1.437***	1.531***	1.568**	1.568***	1.700***
	(0.204)	(0.0913)	(0.177)	(0.244)	(0.111)	(0.233)	(0.300)	(0.133)	(0.294)
Preexisting diseases	0.824***	0.824**	0.763**	0.943	0.943	0.953	0.874	0.874	0.894
	(0.0526)	(0.0708)	(0.0930)	(0.0879)	(0.0934)	(0.0847)	(0.0721)	(0.0937)	(0.0759)
Had covid	1.181***	1.181*	1.218***	1.010	1.010	0.925	0.869	0.869	0.769***
	(0.0348)	(0.102)	(0.0444)	(0.0647)	(0.0963)	(0.0511)	(0.105)	(0.0894)	(0.0772)
Far left	1.385*	1.385*	1.348	1.732*	1.732***	1.586	1.879**	1.879***	1.769*
	(0.255)	(0.247)	(0.271)	(0.566)	(0.365)	(0.646)	(0.591)	(0.441)	(0.569)
Far right	2.212***	2.212***	2.236***	2.338***	2.338***	2.444***	2.654***	2.654***	2.757***
	(0.400)	(0.312)	(0.286)	(0.366)	(0.398)	(0.410)	(0.661)	(0.507)	(0.803)
Trust the Government	0.775*	0.775**	0.825	0.710***	0.710***	0.711***	0.709**	0.709***	0.696**
	(0.113)	(0.0814)	(0.116)	(0.0848)	(0.0806)	(0.0809)	(0.115)	(0.0842)	(0.114)
Trust the Scientists	0.574***	0.574***	0.550***	0.660**	0.660***	0.636**	0.617**	0.617***	0.597**
	(0.113)	(0.0456)	(0.104)	(0.134)	(0.0590)	(0.140)	(0.127)	(0.0590)	(0.132)
Trust the Citizens	1.181***	1.181**	1.132***	1.058	1.058	1.039	1.044	1.044	1.015
	(0.0344)	(0.0962)	(0.0369)	(0.0450)	(0.0974)	(0.0591)	(0.0871)	(0.104)	(0.0846)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.983	0.983	0.965	0.969	0.969	0.939	0.906	0.906	0.882
	(0.186)	(0.0841)	(0.164)	(0.157)	(0.0922)	(0.161)	(0.176)	(0.0941)	(0.170)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.285***	0.285***	0.276***	0.477***	0.477***	0.498***	0.418***	0.418***	0.446***
	(0.0342)	(0.0278)	(0.0448)	(0.0410)	(0.0512)	(0.0581)	(0.0569)	(0.0483)	(0.0708)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	0.280***	0.280***	0.277***	0.358***	0.358***	0.364***	0.302***	0.302***	0.313***
	(0.0675)	(0.0264)	(0.0645)	(0.0662)	(0.0370)	(0.0646)	(0.0664)	(0.0334)	(0.0621)

Worried	0.586***	0.586***	0.596***	0.593***	0.593***	0.605***	0.557***	0.557***	0.571***
	(0.0393)	(0.0475)	(0.0520)	(0.0436)	(0.0545)	(0.0635)	(0.0436)	(0.0551)	(0.0711)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	1.338**	1.338***	1.434***	1.087	1.087	0.966	1.033	1.033	0.888
	(0.155)	(0.142)	(0.111)	(0.141)	(0.125)	(0.135)	(0.178)	(0.124)	(0.157)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.812	0.812***	0.783*	0.820	0.820**	0.853	0.759**	0.759***	0.805*
	(0.132)	(0.0619)	(0.114)	(0.104)	(0.0716)	(0.105)	(0.105)	(0.0712)	(0.105)
Fear	0.795***	0.795***	0.857*	0.773**	0.773***	0.816**	0.905	0.905	0.948
	(0.0638)	(0.0683)	(0.0708)	(0.0795)	(0.0746)	(0.0799)	(0.0858)	(0.0946)	(0.0850)
Hope	0.704***	0.704***	0.672***	0.719***	0.719***	0.712***	0.703***	0.703***	0.697***
	(0.0245)	(0.0552)	(0.0140)	(0.0166)	(0.0633)	(0.00638)	(0.00517)	(0.0664)	(0.00863)
Anger	2.208***	2.208***	2.147***	2.141***	2.141***	2.149***	2.089***	2.089***	2.100***
	(0.200)	(0.153)	(0.215)	(0.232)	(0.169)	(0.201)	(0.179)	(0.181)	(0.172)
Constant	0.886***	0.886	0.728***	0.879	0.879	1.193***	1.364**	1.364	1.946***
	(0.0147)	(0.147)	(0.0361)	(0.134)	(0.159)	(0.0449)	(0.209)	(0.272)	(0.158)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.310	0.310	0.305	0.237	0.237	0.226	0.301	0.301	0.284

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 4

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data	(2) OuiVacc all data	(3) OuiVac all data	(4) Vaccinated	(5) Vaccinated	(6) Vaccinated	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated
Declare not taking health risks	-0.228	-0.228***	-0.189	0.209***	0.209***	0.414***	-0.402**	-0.402***	-0.482***
	(0.158)	(0.0655)	(0.151)	(0.0595)	(0.0502)	(0.129)	(0.205)	(0.0782)	(0.185)
Preexisting diseases	0.309***	0.309***	0.421***	0.235***	0.235***	0.421***	0.217***	0.217**	0.217***
	(0.0545)	(0.0806)	(0.0823)	(0.0596)	(0.0582)	(0.0774)	(0.0384)	(0.0982)	(0.00456)
Had covid	0.0746**	0.0746	0.0363	-0.297**	-0.297***	-0.482***	0.294***	0.294***	0.407***
	(0.0295)	(0.0833)	(0.0251)	(0.116)	(0.0651)	(0.130)	(0.0687)	(0.0951)	(0.0682)
Far left	-0.175***	-0.175	-0.212*	0.0828	0.0828	-0.0634	-0.476*	-0.476**	-0.449**
	(0.0283)	(0.179)	(0.116)	(0.150)	(0.141)	(0.149)	(0.286)	(0.224)	(0.220)
Far right	-0.640***	-0.640***	-0.615***	-0.236***	-0.236**	-0.177*	-0.737***	-0.737***	-0.760***
	(0.177)	(0.138)	(0.130)	(0.0241)	(0.117)	(0.101)	(0.214)	(0.178)	(0.263)
Trust the Government	0.131	0.131	0.0972	-0.219**	-0.219***	-0.215**	0.231	0.231**	0.258
	(0.159)	(0.0912)	(0.171)	(0.0915)	(0.0603)	(0.0885)	(0.157)	(0.104)	(0.162)
Trust the Scientists	0.410***	0.410***	0.456***	0.312***	0.312***	0.309***	0.336**	0.336***	0.361**
	(0.136)	(0.0728)	(0.117)	(0.0731)	(0.0558)	(0.0763)	(0.168)	(0.0873)	(0.175)
Trust the Citizens	-0.0711	-0.0711	-0.0138	-0.169***	-0.169***	-0.0999	0.0136	0.0136	0.0605
	(0.0709)	(0.0751)	(0.0735)	(0.0578)	(0.0537)	(0.101)	(0.0867)	(0.0900)	(0.0699)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.0689	0.0689	0.100	0.177	0.177*	0.176
	(0.205)	(0.0789)	(0.178)	(0.222)	(0.0620)	(0.237)	(0.142)	(0.0934)	(0.143)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.101***	1.101***	1.154***	1.001***	1.001***	1.068***	0.691***	0.691***	0.644***
	(0.200)	(0.0879)	(0.224)	(0.170)	(0.0761)	(0.171)	(0.183)	(0.104)	(0.182)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.187***	1.187***	1.203***	0.658***	0.658***	0.687***	1.038***	1.038***	1.012***
	(0.259)	(0.0835)	(0.236)	(0.110)	(0.0692)	(0.0818)	(0.206)	(0.0981)	(0.189)
Conspiracy(score=1)	-0.202***	-0.202***	-0.174***	-0.141***	-0.141***	-0.0512**	-0.142***	-0.142	-0.133**
	(0.0240)	(0.0774)	(0.0243)	(0.00196)	(0.0546)	(0.0227)	(0.0441)	(0.0923)	(0.0573)

Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.481***	-0.481***	-0.426***	-0.384***	-0.384***	-0.240***	-0.351**	-0.351***	-0.357***
	(0.0383)	(0.0865)	(0.0603)	(0.0908)	(0.0701)	(0.0378)	(0.140)	(0.105)	(0.120)
Conspiracy(score=3)	-0.696***	-0.696***	-0.682***	-0.623***	-0.623***	-0.475***	-0.517**	-0.517***	-0.579***
	(0.180)	(0.108)	(0.199)	(0.0631)	(0.0985)	(0.112)	(0.211)	(0.136)	(0.183)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.719***	-0.719***	-0.719***	-0.534***	-0.534***	-0.594***	-0.546***	-0.546***	-0.511***
	(0.0722)	(0.0693)	(0.0647)	(0.101)	(0.0546)	(0.128)	(0.112)	(0.0839)	(0.109)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-1.182***	-1.182***	-1.167***	-0.639***	-0.639***	-0.703***	-0.924***	-0.924***	-0.868***
	(0.0935)	(0.108)	(0.112)	(0.0678)	(0.0963)	(0.0750)	(0.189)	(0.140)	(0.161)
Worried	0.358***	0.358***	0.326***	0.0183	0.0183	0.0325	0.397***	0.397***	0.364***
	(0.0326)	(0.0746)	(0.0622)	(0.0280)	(0.0555)	(0.0431)	(0.0553)	(0.0897)	(0.0977)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	-0.0885	-0.0885	-0.174	-0.437***	-0.437***	-0.768***	0.131	0.131	0.265
	(0.151)	(0.0970)	(0.111)	(0.0993)	(0.0700)	(0.0466)	(0.191)	(0.109)	(0.199)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.178	0.178**	0.229**	0.0107	0.0107	0.161*	0.210**	0.210**	0.162
	(0.134)	(0.0705)	(0.113)	(0.118)	(0.0531)	(0.0930)	(0.0886)	(0.0857)	(0.106)
Fear	0.0567	0.0567	-0.0187	0.00944	0.00944	-0.0490	0.0318	0.0318	-0.0133
	(0.0635)	(0.0785)	(0.0731)	(0.0682)	(0.0576)	(0.0815)	(0.0412)	(0.0936)	(0.0454)
Hope	0.292***	0.292***	0.345***	0.0271	0.0271	0.129	0.310***	0.310***	0.319***
	(0.0118)	(0.0716)	(0.0162)	(0.0744)	(0.0530)	(0.0890)	(0.0683)	(0.0853)	(0.0586)
Anger	-0.439***	-0.439***	-0.417***	-0.0976	-0.0976*	-0.0783	-0.465***	-0.465***	-0.464***
	(0.0615)	(0.0653)	(0.0702)	(0.0818)	(0.0499)	(0.0581)	(0.0735)	(0.0799)	(0.0657)
Constant	0.0797***	0.0797	0.362***	-1.979***	-1.979***	-0.928***	-0.195	-0.195	-0.482***
	(0.0228)	(0.164)	(0.0542)	(0.327)	(0.141)	(0.0715)	(0.124)	(0.189)	(0.0990)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.340	0.340	0.331	0.245	0.245	0.199	0.280	0.280	0.263

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Pro-vaccination attitude: Model 4
Odds Ratio

VARIABLES	(1) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) OuiVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) OuiVac all data Odds ratio	(4) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) Vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(8) OuiVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(9) OuiVac without vaccinated Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	0.796	0.796***	0.828	1.232***	1.232***	1.513***	0.669**	0.669***	0.617***
	(0.126)	(0.0522)	(0.125)	(0.0733)	(0.0618)	(0.195)	(0.137)	(0.0523)	(0.114)
Preexisting diseases	1.361***	1.361***	1.524***	1.265***	1.265***	1.523***	1.243***	1.243**	1.242***
	(0.0741)	(0.110)	(0.125)	(0.0754)	(0.0736)	(0.118)	(0.0478)	(0.122)	(0.00567)
Had covid	1.077**	1.077	1.037	0.743**	0.743***	0.617***	1.341***	1.341***	1.502***
	(0.0318)	(0.0898)	(0.0261)	(0.0862)	(0.0484)	(0.0802)	(0.0922)	(0.128)	(0.102)
Far left	0.839***	0.839	0.809*	1.086	1.086	0.939	0.621*	0.621**	0.638**
	(0.0237)	(0.151)	(0.0939)	(0.163)	(0.153)	(0.140)	(0.178)	(0.139)	(0.141)
Far right	0.528***	0.528***	0.541***	0.790***	0.790**	0.838*	0.479***	0.479***	0.468***
	(0.0934)	(0.0727)	(0.0701)	(0.0190)	(0.0923)	(0.0849)	(0.102)	(0.0850)	(0.123)
Trust the Government	1.140	1.140	1.102	0.803**	0.803***	0.807**	1.260	1.260**	1.295
	(0.181)	(0.104)	(0.188)	(0.0735)	(0.0484)	(0.0714)	(0.197)	(0.131)	(0.210)
Trust the Scientists	1.507***	1.507***	1.577***	1.366***	1.366***	1.362***	1.399**	1.399***	1.435**
	(0.205)	(0.110)	(0.185)	(0.0998)	(0.0762)	(0.104)	(0.234)	(0.122)	(0.251)
Trust the Citizens	0.931	0.931	0.986	0.845***	0.845***	0.905	1.014	1.014	1.062
	(0.0660)	(0.0700)	(0.0725)	(0.0488)	(0.0454)	(0.0910)	(0.0879)	(0.0912)	(0.0743)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	1.127	1.127	1.128	1.071	1.071	1.105	1.193	1.193*	1.193
	(0.231)	(0.0890)	(0.201)	(0.238)	(0.0665)	(0.262)	(0.169)	(0.111)	(0.171)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	3.006***	3.006***	3.172***	2.722***	2.722***	2.910***	1.997***	1.997***	1.904***
	(0.602)	(0.264)	(0.710)	(0.462)	(0.207)	(0.499)	(0.366)	(0.208)	(0.347)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	3.277***	3.277***	3.329***	1.932***	1.932***	1.988***	2.824***	2.824***	2.752***
	(0.850)	(0.274)	(0.786)	(0.213)	(0.134)	(0.163)	(0.582)	(0.277)	(0.520)

Conspiracy(score=1)	0.817***	0.817***	0.841***	0.869***	0.869***	0.950**	0.868***	0.868	0.875**
	(0.0196)	(0.0633)	(0.0204)	(0.00170)	(0.0474)	(0.0216)	(0.0383)	(0.0801)	(0.0502)
Conspiracy(score=2)	0.618***	0.618***	0.653***	0.681***	0.681***	0.787***	0.704**	0.704***	0.699***
	(0.0237)	(0.0535)	(0.0394)	(0.0619)	(0.0478)	(0.0298)	(0.0984)	(0.0739)	(0.0842)
Conspiracy(score=3)	0.499***	0.499***	0.505***	0.536***	0.536***	0.622***	0.596**	0.596***	0.560***
	(0.0899)	(0.0540)	(0.101)	(0.0338)	(0.0528)	(0.0699)	(0.126)	(0.0811)	(0.103)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	0.487***	0.487***	0.487***	0.586***	0.586***	0.552***	0.579***	0.579***	0.600***
	(0.0352)	(0.0338)	(0.0316)	(0.0590)	(0.0320)	(0.0708)	(0.0647)	(0.0486)	(0.0651)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	0.307***	0.307***	0.311***	0.528***	0.528***	0.495***	0.397***	0.397***	0.420***
	(0.0287)	(0.0332)	(0.0349)	(0.0358)	(0.0509)	(0.0371)	(0.0752)	(0.0556)	(0.0677)
Worried	1.430***	1.430***	1.386***	1.019	1.019	1.033	1.487***	1.487***	1.439***
	(0.0466)	(0.107)	(0.0862)	(0.0285)	(0.0566)	(0.0446)	(0.0823)	(0.133)	(0.141)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.915	0.915	0.840	0.646***	0.646***	0.464***	1.140	1.140	1.304
	(0.138)	(0.0888)	(0.0934)	(0.0642)	(0.0452)	(0.0216)	(0.218)	(0.124)	(0.259)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	1.194	1.194**	1.257**	1.011	1.011	1.174*	1.234**	1.234**	1.176
	(0.160)	(0.0842)	(0.142)	(0.119)	(0.0536)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.106)	(0.125)
Fear	1.058	1.058	0.981	1.009	1.009	0.952	1.032	1.032	0.987
	(0.0672)	(0.0831)	(0.0718)	(0.0688)	(0.0581)	(0.0776)	(0.0426)	(0.0967)	(0.0448)
Hope	1.339***	1.339***	1.412***	1.027	1.027	1.138	1.364***	1.364***	1.375***
	(0.0159)	(0.0958)	(0.0229)	(0.0764)	(0.0545)	(0.101)	(0.0931)	(0.116)	(0.0806)
Anger	0.644***	0.644***	0.659***	0.907	0.907*	0.925	0.628***	0.628***	0.629***
	(0.0397)	(0.0421)	(0.0463)	(0.0742)	(0.0453)	(0.0537)	(0.0462)	(0.0502)	(0.0413)
Constant	1.083***	1.083	1.436***	0.138***	0.138***	0.395***	0.823	0.823	0.618***
	(0.0247)	(0.178)	(0.0778)	(0.0452)	(0.0195)	(0.0283)	(0.102)	(0.156)	(0.0611)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.340	0.340	0.331	0.245	0.245	0.199	0.280	0.280	0.263

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table x logit model on
Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 4

VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data	(2) NonVacc all data	(3) NonVacc all data	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated	(7) NonVacc + without undecided	(8) NonVacc + without undecided	(9) NonVacc + without undecided
Declare not taking health risks	0.209	0.209***	0.177	0.309*	0.309***	0.362**	0.417**	0.417***	0.491***
	(0.163)	(0.0718)	(0.151)	(0.182)	(0.0800)	(0.161)	(0.198)	(0.0878)	(0.174)
Preexisting diseases	-0.189***	-0.189**	-0.279**	-0.0541	-0.0541	-0.0613	-0.135*	-0.135	-0.134
	(0.0592)	(0.0891)	(0.110)	(0.0892)	(0.102)	(0.0878)	(0.0738)	(0.110)	(0.0817)
Had covid	0.0843***	0.0843	0.122***	-0.0482	-0.0482	-0.127**	-0.204*	-0.204*	-0.319***
	(0.0265)	(0.0900)	(0.0231)	(0.0591)	(0.0978)	(0.0536)	(0.108)	(0.106)	(0.0919)
Far left	0.210	0.210	0.177	0.446	0.446**	0.355	0.542	0.542**	0.474
	(0.232)	(0.192)	(0.248)	(0.390)	(0.222)	(0.468)	(0.366)	(0.247)	(0.376)
Far right	0.698***	0.698***	0.707***	0.711***	0.711***	0.759***	0.813***	0.813***	0.852***
	(0.135)	(0.147)	(0.0755)	(0.110)	(0.172)	(0.119)	(0.173)	(0.193)	(0.221)
Trust the Government	-0.272**	-0.272**	-0.206	-0.348***	-0.348***	-0.349***	-0.358**	-0.358***	-0.378**
	(0.138)	(0.108)	(0.134)	(0.115)	(0.116)	(0.108)	(0.159)	(0.121)	(0.156)
Trust the Scientists	-0.430**	-0.430***	-0.466***	-0.322	-0.322***	-0.348*	-0.405**	-0.405***	-0.429**
	(0.176)	(0.0824)	(0.162)	(0.199)	(0.0919)	(0.211)	(0.197)	(0.0983)	(0.212)
Trust the Citizens	0.103***	0.103	0.0543	0.00816	0.00816	-0.0136	-0.000784	-0.000784	-0.0336
	(0.0385)	(0.0845)	(0.0375)	(0.0343)	(0.0948)	(0.0453)	(0.0707)	(0.102)	(0.0677)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	-0.0179	-0.0179	-0.0469	-0.0263	-0.0263	-0.0617	-0.100	-0.100	-0.129
	(0.169)	(0.0884)	(0.146)	(0.121)	(0.0975)	(0.126)	(0.149)	(0.106)	(0.141)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	-1.077***	-1.077***	-1.111***	-0.626***	-0.626***	-0.588***	-0.744***	-0.744***	-0.679***
	(0.153)	(0.0996)	(0.192)	(0.117)	(0.109)	(0.145)	(0.178)	(0.118)	(0.199)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	-1.241***	-1.241***	-1.242***	-1.003***	-1.003***	-0.974***	-1.176***	-1.176***	-1.131***
	(0.233)	(0.0964)	(0.216)	(0.179)	(0.105)	(0.166)	(0.216)	(0.113)	(0.191)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.236***	0.236***	0.212***	0.196***	0.196**	0.191**	0.192***	0.192*	0.186*
	(0.0426)	(0.0893)	(0.0444)	(0.0610)	(0.0989)	(0.0873)	(0.0679)	(0.106)	(0.0975)

Conspiracy(score=2)	0.460***	0.460***	0.433***	0.330*	0.330***	0.365**	0.359**	0.359***	0.382**
	(0.105)	(0.0963)	(0.122)	(0.178)	(0.108)	(0.182)	(0.181)	(0.118)	(0.180)
Conspiracy(score=3)	0.731***	0.731***	0.714***	0.554***	0.554***	0.603***	0.573***	0.573***	0.649***
	(0.133)	(0.114)	(0.138)	(0.129)	(0.131)	(0.107)	(0.175)	(0.147)	(0.146)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	0.833***	0.833***	0.830***	0.662***	0.662***	0.636***	0.732***	0.732***	0.699***
	(0.0820)	(0.0769)	(0.0772)	(0.0836)	(0.0861)	(0.0801)	(0.130)	(0.0942)	(0.118)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	1.518***	1.518***	1.500***	1.304***	1.304***	1.258***	1.257***	1.257***	1.191***
	(0.141)	(0.113)	(0.147)	(0.221)	(0.134)	(0.201)	(0.233)	(0.149)	(0.192)
Worried	-0.414***	-0.414***	-0.384***	-0.419***	-0.419***	-0.382***	-0.490***	-0.490***	-0.451***
	(0.0502)	(0.0841)	(0.0735)	(0.0494)	(0.0947)	(0.0883)	(0.0671)	(0.102)	(0.119)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.163	0.163	0.238**	-0.0296	-0.0296	-0.130	-0.0783	-0.0783	-0.212
	(0.127)	(0.109)	(0.0956)	(0.131)	(0.117)	(0.151)	(0.157)	(0.123)	(0.168)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	-0.151	-0.151*	-0.197	-0.138	-0.138	-0.115	-0.221*	-0.221**	-0.173
	(0.148)	(0.0791)	(0.129)	(0.119)	(0.0896)	(0.117)	(0.121)	(0.0963)	(0.113)
Fear	-0.235***	-0.235***	-0.164**	-0.250***	-0.250**	-0.200***	-0.0971*	-0.0971	-0.0571
	(0.0674)	(0.0886)	(0.0655)	(0.0721)	(0.0988)	(0.0607)	(0.0576)	(0.107)	(0.0459)
Hope	-0.308***	-0.308***	-0.357***	-0.298***	-0.298***	-0.307***	-0.304***	-0.304***	-0.310***
	(0.0376)	(0.0812)	(0.0317)	(0.0363)	(0.0906)	(0.0174)	(0.0229)	(0.0971)	(0.0119)
Anger	0.625***	0.625***	0.604***	0.612***	0.612***	0.617***	0.600***	0.600***	0.607***
	(0.0603)	(0.0724)	(0.0683)	(0.0783)	(0.0820)	(0.0664)	(0.0580)	(0.0895)	(0.0575)
Constant	-0.917***	-0.917***	-1.076***	-0.760***	-0.760***	-0.459***	-0.378***	-0.378*	-0.00548
	(0.0646)	(0.181)	(0.0620)	(0.178)	(0.196)	(0.0537)	(0.131)	(0.216)	(0.107)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.354	0.354	0.348	0.270	0.270	0.260	0.332	0.332	0.316

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

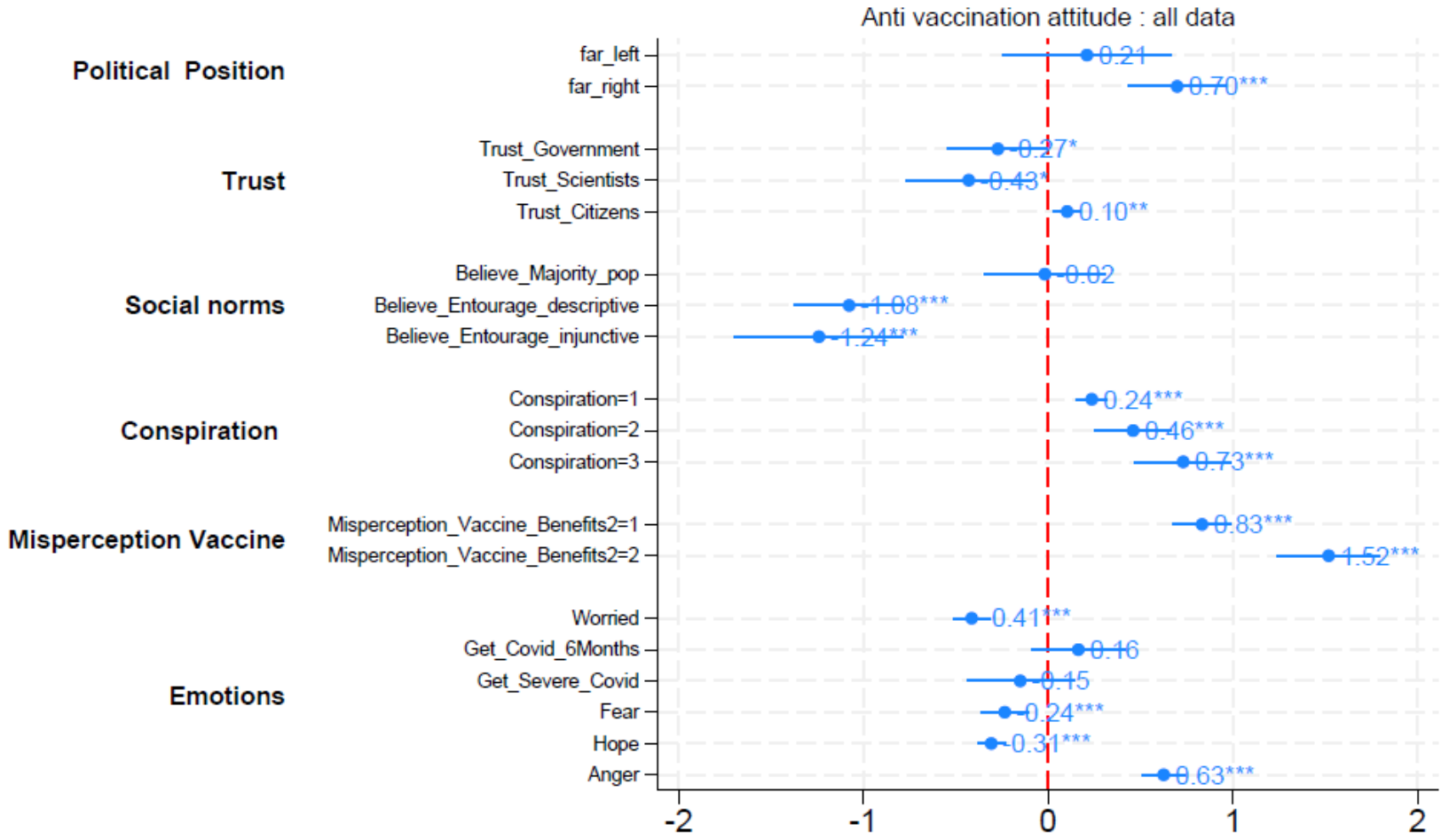
Table x logit model on
Anti-vaccination attitude: Model 4
Odds Ratio

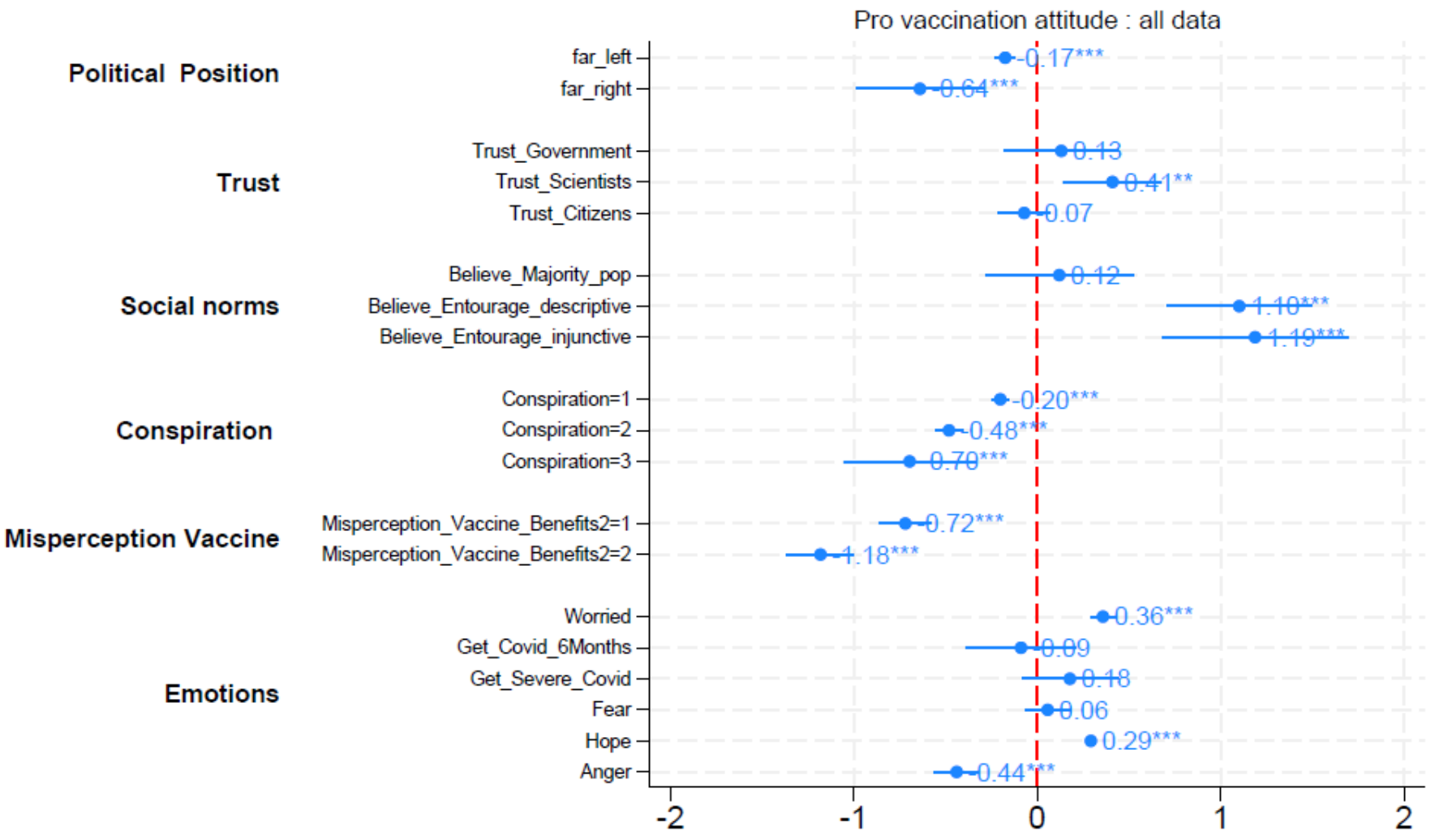
VARIABLES	(1) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(2) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(3) NonVacc all data Odds ratio	(4) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(5) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(6) NonVacc without vaccinated Odds ratio	(7) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(8) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio	(9) NonVacc + without undecided Odds ratio
Declare not taking health risks	1.233	1.233***	1.194	1.362*	1.362***	1.436**	1.517**	1.517***	1.634***
	(0.201)	(0.0885)	(0.181)	(0.247)	(0.109)	(0.231)	(0.300)	(0.133)	(0.285)
Preexisting diseases	0.828***	0.828**	0.756**	0.947	0.947	0.941	0.874*	0.874	0.875
	(0.0490)	(0.0738)	(0.0833)	(0.0845)	(0.0962)	(0.0826)	(0.0645)	(0.0962)	(0.0715)
Had covid	1.088***	1.088	1.130***	0.953	0.953	0.881**	0.816*	0.816*	0.727***
	(0.0289)	(0.0979)	(0.0260)	(0.0563)	(0.0932)	(0.0472)	(0.0885)	(0.0861)	(0.0668)
Far left	1.233	1.233	1.194	1.562	1.562**	1.426	1.719	1.719**	1.607
	(0.286)	(0.237)	(0.296)	(0.609)	(0.346)	(0.668)	(0.629)	(0.425)	(0.604)
Far right	2.010***	2.010***	2.028***	2.037***	2.037***	2.137***	2.255***	2.255***	2.345***
	(0.272)	(0.295)	(0.153)	(0.225)	(0.350)	(0.254)	(0.391)	(0.434)	(0.517)
Trust the Government	0.762**	0.762**	0.814	0.706***	0.706***	0.705***	0.699**	0.699***	0.685**
	(0.105)	(0.0822)	(0.109)	(0.0810)	(0.0819)	(0.0759)	(0.111)	(0.0848)	(0.107)
Trust the Scientists	0.651**	0.651***	0.628***	0.725	0.725***	0.706*	0.667**	0.667***	0.651**
	(0.114)	(0.0536)	(0.102)	(0.144)	(0.0666)	(0.149)	(0.131)	(0.0656)	(0.138)
Trust the Citizens	1.108***	1.108	1.056	1.008	1.008	0.987	0.999	0.999	0.967
	(0.0426)	(0.0936)	(0.0396)	(0.0345)	(0.0956)	(0.0447)	(0.0706)	(0.102)	(0.0654)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.982	0.982	0.954	0.974	0.974	0.940	0.904	0.904	0.879
	(0.166)	(0.0869)	(0.139)	(0.117)	(0.0949)	(0.118)	(0.135)	(0.0963)	(0.124)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.341***	0.341***	0.329***	0.535***	0.535***	0.555***	0.475***	0.475***	0.507***
	(0.0521)	(0.0339)	(0.0633)	(0.0624)	(0.0584)	(0.0803)	(0.0848)	(0.0559)	(0.101)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	0.289***	0.289***	0.289***	0.367***	0.367***	0.378***	0.309***	0.309***	0.323***
	(0.0675)	(0.0279)	(0.0624)	(0.0656)	(0.0386)	(0.0628)	(0.0665)	(0.0348)	(0.0615)

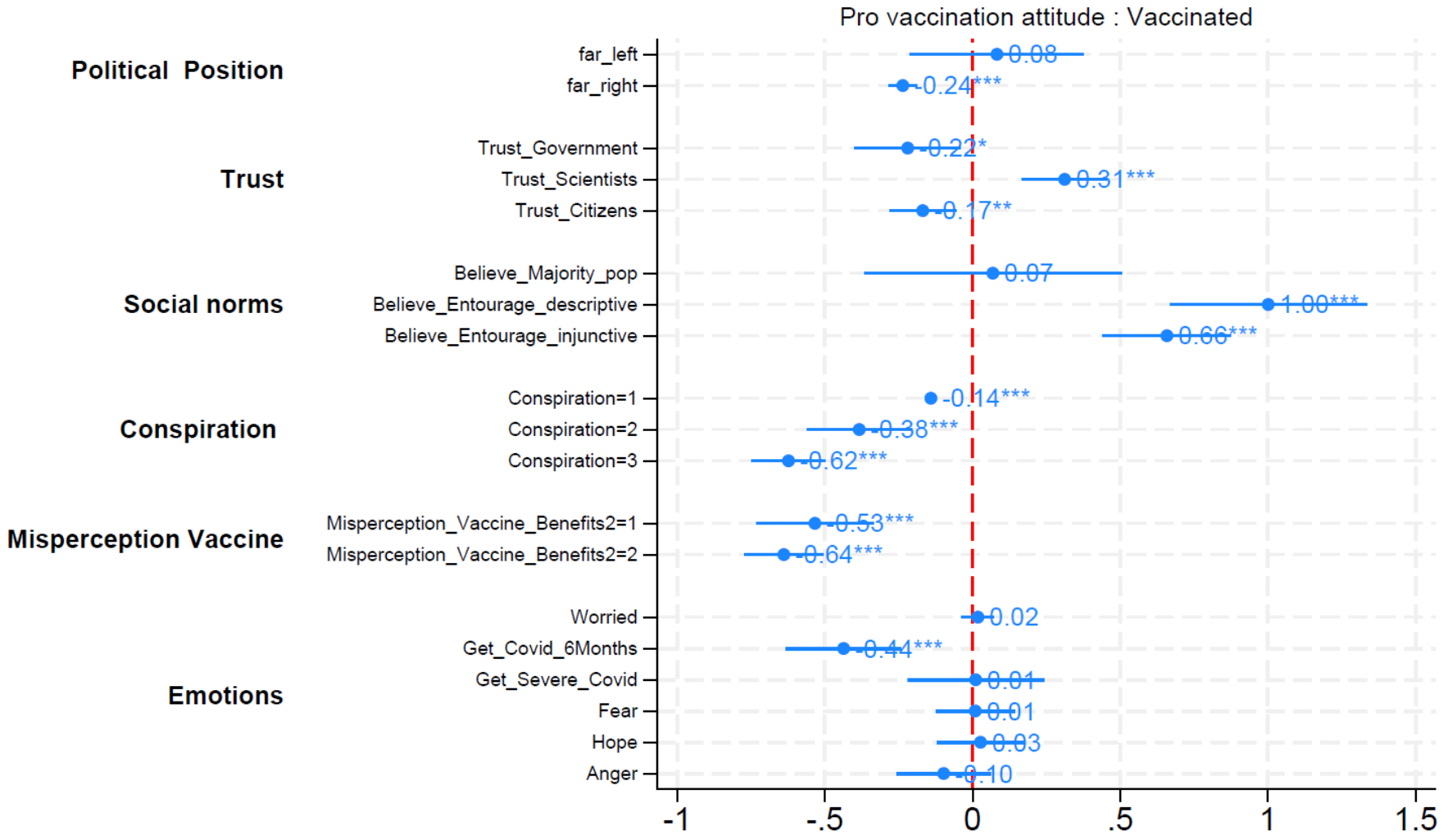
Conspiracy(score=1)	1.266***	1.266***	1.237***	1.216***	1.216**	1.211**	1.212***	1.212*	1.204*
	(0.0539)	(0.113)	(0.0549)	(0.0742)	(0.120)	(0.106)	(0.0823)	(0.128)	(0.117)
Conspiracy(score=2)	1.584***	1.584***	1.542***	1.391*	1.391***	1.440**	1.432**	1.432***	1.465**
	(0.166)	(0.153)	(0.188)	(0.247)	(0.150)	(0.263)	(0.258)	(0.169)	(0.264)
Conspiracy(score=3)	2.076***	2.076***	2.041***	1.740***	1.740***	1.827***	1.773***	1.773***	1.913***
	(0.277)	(0.238)	(0.281)	(0.224)	(0.229)	(0.196)	(0.310)	(0.261)	(0.280)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	2.299***	2.299***	2.293***	1.939***	1.939***	1.889***	2.079***	2.079***	2.011***
	(0.189)	(0.177)	(0.177)	(0.162)	(0.167)	(0.151)	(0.271)	(0.196)	(0.238)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	4.563***	4.563***	4.482***	3.685***	3.685***	3.519***	3.515***	3.515***	3.291***
	(0.642)	(0.516)	(0.658)	(0.813)	(0.493)	(0.706)	(0.819)	(0.524)	(0.631)
Worried	0.661***	0.661***	0.681***	0.658***	0.658***	0.682***	0.612***	0.612***	0.637***
	(0.0332)	(0.0556)	(0.0500)	(0.0325)	(0.0623)	(0.0602)	(0.0411)	(0.0623)	(0.0760)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	1.177	1.177	1.269**	0.971	0.971	0.878	0.925	0.925	0.809
	(0.150)	(0.128)	(0.121)	(0.127)	(0.113)	(0.133)	(0.145)	(0.114)	(0.136)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.860	0.860*	0.821	0.871	0.871	0.891	0.802*	0.802**	0.841
	(0.128)	(0.0680)	(0.106)	(0.104)	(0.0781)	(0.104)	(0.0969)	(0.0772)	(0.0946)
Fear	0.791***	0.791***	0.849**	0.778***	0.778**	0.819***	0.907*	0.907	0.944
	(0.0533)	(0.0700)	(0.0556)	(0.0561)	(0.0770)	(0.0497)	(0.0523)	(0.0972)	(0.0433)
Hope	0.735***	0.735***	0.700***	0.742***	0.742***	0.735***	0.738***	0.738***	0.734***
	(0.0276)	(0.0597)	(0.0222)	(0.0270)	(0.0672)	(0.0128)	(0.0169)	(0.0716)	(0.00873)
Anger	1.868***	1.868***	1.829***	1.844***	1.844***	1.853***	1.822***	1.822***	1.835***
	(0.113)	(0.135)	(0.125)	(0.144)	(0.151)	(0.123)	(0.106)	(0.163)	(0.106)
Constant	0.400***	0.400***	0.341***	0.468***	0.468***	0.632***	0.685***	0.685*	0.995
	(0.0258)	(0.0722)	(0.0211)	(0.0835)	(0.0915)	(0.0339)	(0.0901)	(0.148)	(0.107)
Observations	11,447	11,447	12,089	4,544	4,544	4,731	4,040	4,040	4,210
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.354	0.354	0.348	0.270	0.270	0.260	0.332	0.332	0.316

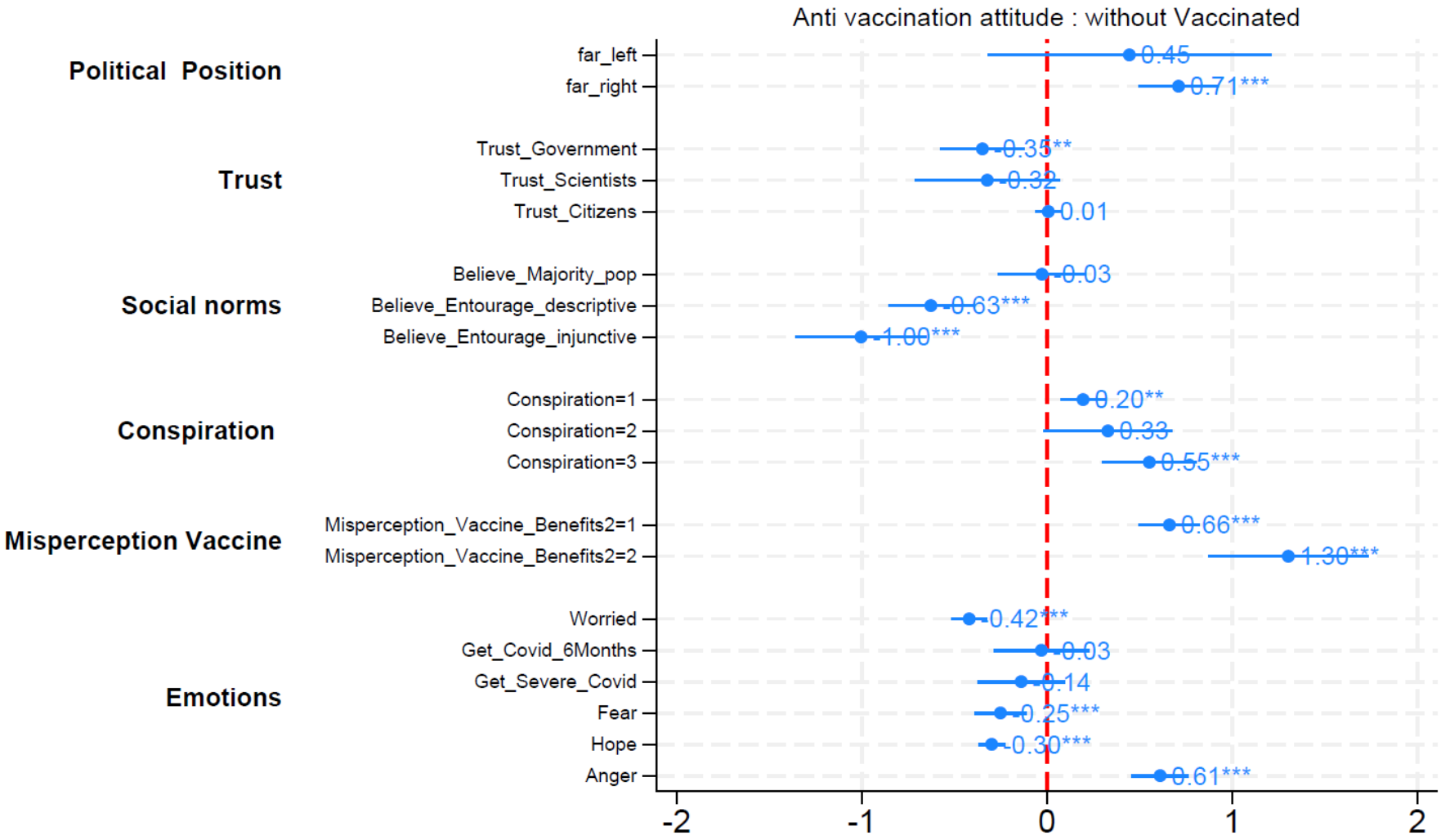
Robust seeform in parentheses

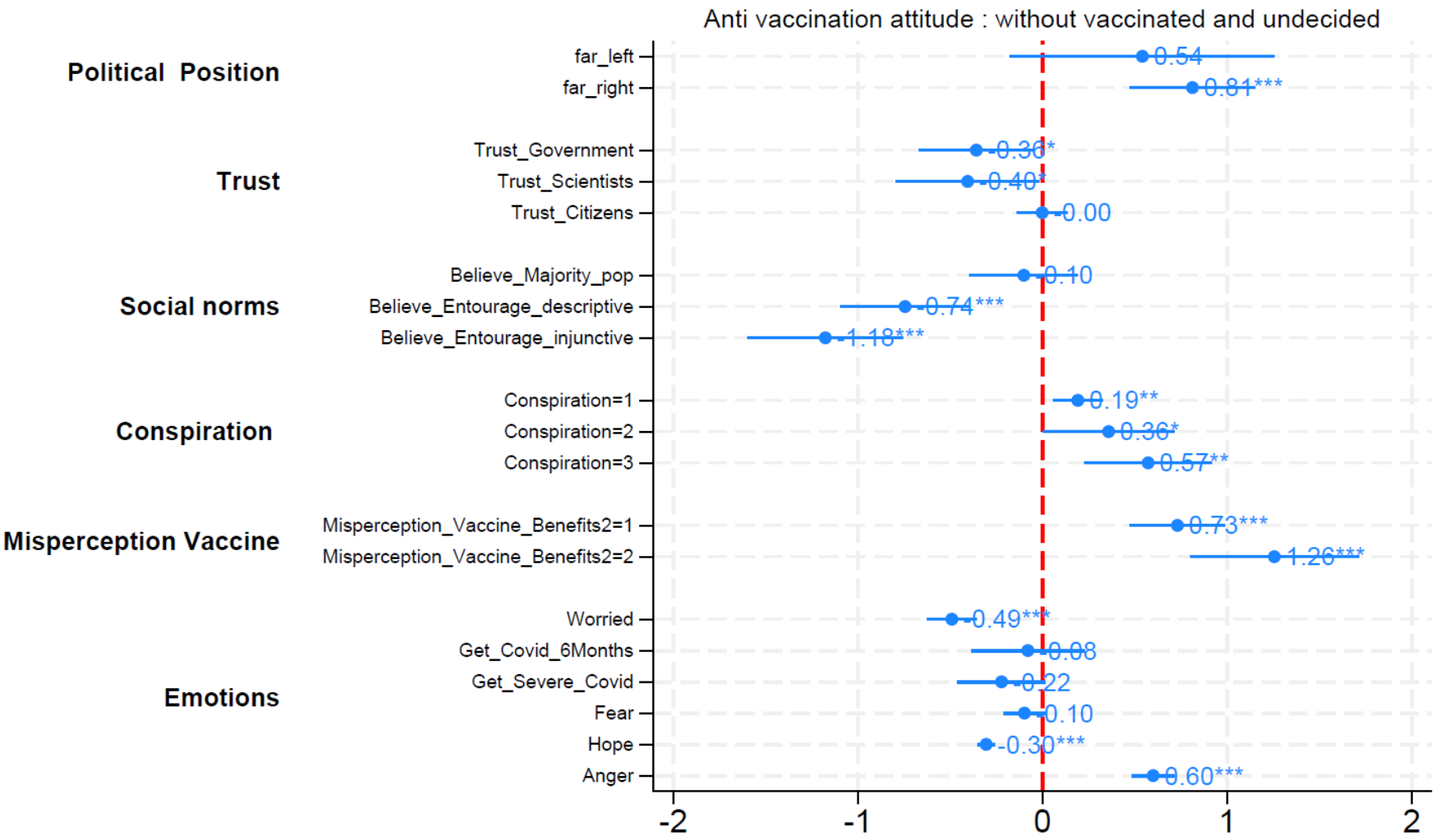
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1


Anti vaccination attitude : all data
Political Position
far_left
far_right
0.21
0.70***
Trust
Trust_Government
Trust_Scientists
Trust_Citizens
-0.27*
-0.43*
0.10**
Social norms
Believe_Majority_pop
Believe_Entourage_descriptive
Believe_Entourage_injunctive
-0.02
-1.08***
-1.24***
Conspiration
Conspiration=1
Conspiration=2
Conspiration=3
0.24***
0.46***
0.73***
Misperception Vaccine
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=1
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=2
0.83***
1.52***
Emotions
Worried
Get_Covid_6Months
Get_Severe_Covid
Fear
Hope
Anger
-0.41***
0.16
-0.15
-0.24***
-0.31***
0.63***
-2
-1
0
1
2


Pro vaccination attitude : all data
Political Position
far_left
far_right
-0.17***
-0.64***
Trust
Trust_Government
Trust_Scientists
Trust_Citizens
0.13
0.41**
0.07
Social norms
Believe_Majority_pop
Believe_Entourage_descriptive
Believe_Entourage_injunctive
0.12
1.10***
1.19***
Conspiration
Conspiration=1
Conspiration=2
Conspiration=3
-0.20***
-0.48***
-0.70***
Misperception Vaccine
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=1
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=2
-0.72***
-1.18***
Emotions
Worried
Get_Covid_6Months
Get_Severe_Covid
Fear
Hope
Anger
0.36***
-0.09
0.18
0.06
0.29***
-0.44***
-2
-1
0
1
2


Pro vaccination attitude : Vaccinated
Political Position
far_left
far_right
0.08
-0.24***
Trust
Trust_Government
Trust_Scientists
Trust_Citizens
-0.22*
0.31***
-0.17**
Social norms
Believe_Majority_pop
Believe_Entourage_descriptive
Believe_Entourage_injunctive
0.07
1.00***
0.66***
Conspiration
Conspiration=1
Conspiration=2
Conspiration=3
-0.14***
-0.38***
-0.62***
Misperception Vaccine
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=1
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=2
-0.53***
-0.64***
Emotions
Worried
Get_Covid_6Months
Get_Severe_Covid
Fear
Hope
Anger
0.02
-0.44***
0.01
0.01
0.03
-0.10
-1
-.5
0
.5
1
1.5


Anti vaccination attitude : without Vaccinated
Political Position
far_left
far_right
0.45
0.71***
Trust
Trust_Government
Trust_Scientists
Trust_Citizens
-0.35**
-0.32
0.01
Social norms
Believe_Majority_pop
Believe_Entourage_descriptive
Believe_Entourage_injunctive
-0.03
-0.63***
-1.00***
Conspiration
Conspiration=1
Conspiration=2
Conspiration=3
0.20**
0.33
0.55***
Misperception Vaccine
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=1
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=2
0.66***
1.30***
Emotions
Worried
Get_Covid_6Months
Get_Severe_Covid
Fear
Hope
Anger
-0.42***
-0.03
-0.14
-0.25***
-0.30***
0.61***
-2
-1
0
1
2


Anti vaccination attitude : without vaccinated and undecided
Political Position
far_left
far_right
0.54
0.84***
Trust
Trust_Government
Trust_Scientists
Trust_Citizens
-0.36*
-0.40*
0.00
Social norms
Believe_Majority_pop
Believe_Entourage_descriptive
Believe_Entourage_injunctive
0.10
-0.74***
-1.18***
Conspiration
Conspiration=1
Conspiration=2
Conspiration=3
0.19**
0.36*
0.57**
Misperception Vaccine
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=1
Misperception_Vaccine_Benefits2=2
0.73***
1.26***
Emotions
Worried
Get_Covid_6Months
Get_Severe_Covid
Fear
Hope
Anger
-0.49***
-0.08
-0.22
0.10
-0.30***
0.60***
-2
-1
0
1
2

Logit treatment effect if credible

VARIABLES	(1) If credible	(2) If credible	(3) If credible
Declare not taking health risks	-0.554***	-0.554***	-0.621***
	(0.135)	(0.100)	(0.140)
Preexisting diseases	0.0401	0.0401	0.0622
	(0.0783)	(0.120)	(0.0888)
Had covid	0.135	0.135	0.198***
	(0.111)	(0.120)	(0.0570)
Far left	-0.487	-0.487*	-0.531
	(0.419)	(0.280)	(0.396)
Far right	-0.766***	-0.766***	-0.780**
	(0.266)	(0.203)	(0.314)
Trust the Government	0.176	0.176	0.199
	(0.127)	(0.117)	(0.128)
Trust the Scientists	0.296*	0.296***	0.318*
	(0.158)	(0.106)	(0.170)
Trust the Citizens	-0.145	-0.145	-0.0810
	(0.192)	(0.107)	(0.162)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.187	0.187	0.204
	(0.171)	(0.115)	(0.221)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.907***	0.907***	0.829***
	(0.214)	(0.129)	(0.214)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.060***	1.060***	1.044***
	(0.306)	(0.121)	(0.292)
Fear	0.0719	0.0719	0.0201
	(0.0876)	(0.104)	(0.0810)
Hope	0.266***	0.266***	0.264***
	(0.0867)	(0.103)	(0.0878)
Anger	-0.244**	-0.244**	-0.246**
	(0.0968)	(0.101)	(0.110)

Treatment Social Norm	0.145	0.145	0.116
	(0.120)	(0.130)	(0.149)
Treatment Individual risks	0.134***	0.134	0.161***
	(0.0462)	(0.132)	(0.0240)
Treatment collective risks	0.204	0.204	0.195
	(0.161)	(0.130)	(0.168)
Constant	-0.208	-0.208	-0.478***
	(0.266)	(0.261)	(0.157)
Observations	2,834	2,834	2,958
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.194	0.194	0.176

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if credible

VARIABLES	(1) If credible	(2) If credible	(3) If credible
Declare not taking health risks	-0.579***	-0.579***	-0.617***
	(0.161)	(0.104)	(0.167)
Preexisting diseases	-0.00629	-0.00629	0.0455
	(0.0827)	(0.123)	(0.0860)
Had covid	0.140	0.140	0.169***
	(0.125)	(0.123)	(0.0313)
Far left	-0.480	-0.480*	-0.512
	(0.363)	(0.288)	(0.322)
Far right	-0.681***	-0.681***	-0.709**
	(0.234)	(0.205)	(0.301)
Trust the Government	0.140	0.140	0.149
	(0.174)	(0.120)	(0.170)
Trust the Scientists	0.201	0.201*	0.234
	(0.135)	(0.109)	(0.153)
Trust the Citizens	-0.124	-0.124	-0.0637
	(0.146)	(0.110)	(0.121)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.172	0.172	0.191
	(0.158)	(0.117)	(0.200)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.828***	0.828***	0.754***
	(0.244)	(0.131)	(0.253)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.043***	1.043***	1.031***
	(0.320)	(0.124)	(0.307)
Conspiracy (score=1)	-0.0714	-0.0714	-0.0658
	(0.0505)	(0.115)	(0.0439)
Conspiracy (score=2)	-0.271*	-0.271**	-0.285**
	(0.149)	(0.135)	(0.134)
Conspiracy (score=3)	-0.437**	-0.437**	-0.493***

	(0.177)	(0.186)	(0.132)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.543***	-0.543***	-0.492***
	(0.0105)	(0.106)	(0.0284)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-0.355	-0.355*	-0.293
	(0.357)	(0.203)	(0.321)
Worried	0.451***	0.451***	0.405***
	(0.0361)	(0.112)	(0.0500)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.259	0.259*	0.359
	(0.317)	(0.137)	(0.321)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	-7.74e-05	-7.74e-05	-0.0550
	(0.0766)	(0.108)	(0.0824)
Fear	-0.120***	-0.120	-0.155***
	(0.0437)	(0.116)	(0.0339)
Hope	0.227***	0.227**	0.229***
	(0.0840)	(0.105)	(0.0746)
Anger	-0.240***	-0.240**	-0.248***
	(0.0824)	(0.104)	(0.0885)
Treatment Social Norm	0.155	0.155	0.129
	(0.122)	(0.132)	(0.142)
Treatment Individual risks	0.108***	0.108	0.140***
	(0.0267)	(0.134)	(0.0158)
Treatment Collective risks	0.209	0.209	0.201
	(0.157)	(0.132)	(0.160)
Constant	0.0281	0.0281	-0.225
	(0.263)	(0.280)	(0.158)
Observations	2,834	2,834	2,958
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.214	0.214	0.195

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust scientist

VARIABLES	(1) Trust scientists	(2) Trust scientists	(3) Trust scientists
Declare not taking health risks	-0.403**	-0.403***	-0.466**
	(0.199)	(0.118)	(0.218)
Preexisting diseases	0.363***	0.363**	0.341***
	(0.116)	(0.152)	(0.0926)
Had covid	0.0212	0.0212	0.117
	(0.0188)	(0.141)	(0.102)
Far left	-0.656	-0.656**	-0.659
	(0.541)	(0.323)	(0.505)
Far right	-0.960***	-0.960***	-0.937***
	(0.210)	(0.235)	(0.184)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.288	0.288**	0.297
	(0.231)	(0.135)	(0.252)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.742***	0.742***	0.720***
	(0.139)	(0.153)	(0.116)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.245***	1.245***	1.188***
	(0.0877)	(0.145)	(0.111)
Fear	0.0456	0.0456	-0.0198
	(0.0644)	(0.121)	(0.0740)
Hope	0.411***	0.411***	0.424***
	(0.0913)	(0.114)	(0.0672)
Anger	-0.229	-0.229*	-0.215
	(0.212)	(0.119)	(0.183)
Treatment Social Norm	0.170	0.170	0.120
	(0.141)	(0.152)	(0.106)
Treatment Individual risks	0.181***	0.181	0.196***
	(0.0573)	(0.156)	(0.0485)

Treatment Collective risks	0.301***	0.301*	0.287***
	(0.0926)	(0.154)	(0.0902)
Constant	-0.217	-0.217	-0.513**
	(0.343)	(0.307)	(0.244)
Observations	2,148	2,148	2,248
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.195	0.195	0.166

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust scientist

VARIABLES	(1) Trust scientists	(2) Trust scientists	(3) Trust scientists
Declare not taking health risks	-0.473**	-0.473***	-0.512***
	(0.191)	(0.124)	(0.183)
Preexisting diseases	0.308***	0.308**	0.285***
	(0.0753)	(0.156)	(0.0644)
Had covid	0.0310	0.0310	0.116**
	(0.0617)	(0.144)	(0.0454)
Far left	-0.643	-0.643*	-0.633
	(0.482)	(0.330)	(0.424)
Far right	-0.881***	-0.881***	-0.883***
	(0.316)	(0.238)	(0.251)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.308	0.308**	0.300
	(0.192)	(0.138)	(0.216)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.630***	0.630***	0.605***
	(0.107)	(0.156)	(0.0959)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.196***	1.196***	1.141***
	(0.0805)	(0.149)	(0.0950)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.0181***	0.0181	0.0157
	(0.00215)	(0.135)	(0.0196)
Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.302*	-0.302*	-0.362**
	(0.176)	(0.164)	(0.166)
Conspiracy (score=3)	-0.100	-0.100	-0.148
	(0.261)	(0.230)	(0.239)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.598***	-0.598***	-0.584***
	(0.172)	(0.127)	(0.160)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-0.174	-0.174	-0.136

	(0.477)	(0.241)	(0.413)
Worried	0.496***	0.496***	0.420***
	(0.150)	(0.135)	(0.124)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.0288	0.0288	0.217
	(0.284)	(0.157)	(0.321)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.295**	0.295**	0.225
	(0.142)	(0.129)	(0.182)
Fear	-0.225***	-0.225*	-0.271***
	(0.0303)	(0.137)	(0.0240)
Hope	0.363***	0.363***	0.372***
	(0.104)	(0.117)	(0.0797)
Anger	-0.197	-0.197	-0.195
	(0.174)	(0.123)	(0.136)
Treatment Social Norm	0.160	0.160	0.118
	(0.133)	(0.155)	(0.104)
Treatment Individual risks	0.176**	0.176	0.184***
	(0.0708)	(0.160)	(0.0558)
Treatment Collective risks	0.279***	0.279*	0.269***
	(0.0828)	(0.157)	(0.0848)
Constant	-0.134	-0.134	-0.378*
	(0.240)	(0.329)	(0.219)
Observations	2,148	2,148	2,248
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.219	0.219	0.189

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust government

VARIABLES	(1) Trust government	(2) Trust government	(3) Trust government
Declare not taking health risks	-0.429	-0.429**	-0.469
	(0.365)	(0.169)	(0.349)
Preexisting diseases	0.437**	0.437**	0.440***
	(0.177)	(0.212)	(0.149)
Had covid	0.243	0.243	0.274***
	(0.223)	(0.197)	(0.0829)
Far left	-0.700***	-0.700	-0.779**
	(0.261)	(0.511)	(0.333)
Far right	-1.414***	-1.414***	-1.409***
	(0.0979)	(0.293)	(0.228)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.185**	0.185	0.237***
	(0.0898)	(0.195)	(0.0868)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.612***	0.612***	0.539***
	(0.113)	(0.210)	(0.0789)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.181***	1.181***	1.104***
	(0.151)	(0.206)	(0.149)
Fear	-0.121	-0.121	-0.138
	(0.302)	(0.171)	(0.269)
Hope	0.150*	0.150	0.238**
	(0.0826)	(0.177)	(0.110)
Anger	0.229**	0.229	0.178
	(0.113)	(0.177)	(0.200)
Treatment Social Norm	0.313*	0.313	0.283**
	(0.162)	(0.206)	(0.121)
Treatment Individual risks	0.483***	0.483**	0.434***
	(0.0512)	(0.216)	(0.0985)

Treatment Collective risks	0.388***	0.388*	0.398***
	(0.0894)	(0.207)	(0.0689)
Constant	0.305**	0.305	-0.315
	(0.150)	(0.428)	(0.242)
Observations	1,209	1,209	1,272
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.152	0.152	0.123

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust government

VARIABLES	(1) Trust government	(2) Trust government	(3) Trust government
Declare not taking health risks	-0.549	-0.549***	-0.580*
	(0.346)	(0.180)	(0.311)
Preexisting diseases	0.405***	0.405*	0.383***
	(0.152)	(0.219)	(0.133)
Had covid	0.313	0.313	0.346**
	(0.271)	(0.203)	(0.135)
Far left	-0.651***	-0.651	-0.717***
	(0.187)	(0.522)	(0.263)
Far right	-1.371***	-1.371***	-1.348***
	(0.228)	(0.295)	(0.151)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.197***	0.197	0.233***
	(0.0154)	(0.201)	(0.0191)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.537***	0.537**	0.481***
	(0.0996)	(0.214)	(0.0837)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.190***	1.190***	1.094***
	(0.133)	(0.210)	(0.131)
Conspiracy(score=1)	-0.0710	-0.0710	-0.108
	(0.0957)	(0.191)	(0.171)
Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.159	-0.159	-0.186
	(0.247)	(0.228)	(0.187)
Conspiracy (score=3)	0.379*	0.379	0.223
	(0.215)	(0.333)	(0.186)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.623***	-0.623***	-0.567***
	(0.121)	(0.176)	(0.112)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	0.0728	0.0728	0.0641
	(0.186)	(0.369)	(0.170)
Worried	0.416*	0.416**	0.310
	(0.215)	(0.187)	(0.211)

Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	-0.278	-0.278	-0.162
	(0.326)	(0.208)	(0.376)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.300*	0.300	0.256
	(0.160)	(0.186)	(0.173)
Fear	-0.244	-0.244	-0.240
	(0.201)	(0.188)	(0.194)
Hope	0.184***	0.184	0.227**
	(0.0595)	(0.182)	(0.0995)
Anger	0.293**	0.293	0.231
	(0.117)	(0.183)	(0.147)
Treatment Social Norm	0.336*	0.336	0.296**
	(0.181)	(0.210)	(0.145)
Treatment Individual risks	0.495***	0.495**	0.422***
	(0.0548)	(0.220)	(0.0937)
Treatment Collective risks	0.393***	0.393*	0.397***
	(0.0770)	(0.211)	(0.0656)
Constant	0.313*	0.313	-0.211
	(0.177)	(0.461)	(0.360)
Observations	1,209	1,209	1,272
Country FE	Yes	No	No
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pseudo R-squared	0.174	0.174	0.141

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust citizens

VARIABLES	(1) Trust citizens	(2) Trust citizens	(3) Trust citizens
Declare not taking health risks	-0.445*	-0.445***	-0.697***
	(0.262)	(0.146)	(0.184)
Preexisting diseases	0.451*	0.451**	0.370***
	(0.258)	(0.181)	(0.133)
Had covid	0.210	0.210	0.310***
	(0.157)	(0.168)	(0.0269)
Far left	-0.593	-0.593	-0.649
	(0.466)	(0.407)	(0.429)
Far right	-1.176***	-1.176***	-1.191***
	(0.359)	(0.270)	(0.302)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.177	0.177	0.122
	(0.126)	(0.176)	(0.165)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	1.038***	1.038***	1.040***
	(0.274)	(0.189)	(0.230)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.097***	1.097***	1.013***
	(0.239)	(0.172)	(0.207)
Fear	0.300**	0.300*	0.340**
	(0.146)	(0.153)	(0.143)
Hope	0.482***	0.482***	0.503***
	(0.0856)	(0.142)	(0.0676)
Anger	-0.506*	-0.506***	-0.537**
	(0.303)	(0.148)	(0.254)
Treatment Social Norm	0.246***	0.246	0.223**
	(0.0768)	(0.186)	(0.0967)
Treatment Individual risks	0.346***	0.346*	0.330***

	(0.125)	(0.187)	(0.0897)
Treatment Collective risks	0.351***	0.351*	0.322***
	(0.0408)	(0.188)	(0.0533)
Constant	-0.198	-0.198	-0.676***
	(0.303)	(0.373)	(0.192)
Observations	1,439	1,439	1,511
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.240	0.240	0.211

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Logit treatment effect if trust citizens

VARIABLES	(1) Trust citizens	(2) Trust citizens	(3) Trust citizens
Declare not taking health risks	-0.351	-0.351**	-0.549**
	(0.283)	(0.155)	(0.214)
Preexisting diseases	0.442**	0.442**	0.400***
	(0.219)	(0.186)	(0.102)
Had covid	0.234	0.234	0.301***
	(0.197)	(0.173)	(0.0881)
Far left	-0.567	-0.567	-0.678*
	(0.461)	(0.413)	(0.406)
Far right	-1.112***	-1.112***	-1.170***
	(0.430)	(0.274)	(0.344)
Believe most people will get vaccinated (descriptive norm)	0.188	0.188	0.131
	(0.134)	(0.180)	(0.137)
Believe entourage will get vaccinated (descriptive norm in group)	0.851***	0.851***	0.875***
	(0.253)	(0.195)	(0.238)
Believe entourage would like him/her to get vaccinated (injunctive norm)	1.005***	1.005***	0.918***
	(0.183)	(0.178)	(0.158)
Conspiracy(score=1)	0.00362	0.00362	-0.0296
	(0.146)	(0.171)	(0.0880)
Conspiracy(score=2)	-0.305	-0.305	-0.367**
	(0.206)	(0.194)	(0.183)
Conspiracy (score=3)	-0.135	-0.135	-0.293
	(0.276)	(0.262)	(0.318)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=1)	-0.509***	-0.509***	-0.467***
	(0.117)	(0.153)	(0.137)
Misperception of Vaccine Benefits (score=2)	-0.731***	-0.731***	-0.669***
	(0.282)	(0.255)	(0.257)
Worried	0.601***	0.601***	0.515***

	(0.0216)	(0.165)	(0.0511)
Perceive that they will get the Covid during the 6 coming months	0.179	0.179	0.352
	(0.322)	(0.194)	(0.340)
Perceive that they will get severe Covid	0.160	0.160	0.0497
	(0.117)	(0.164)	(0.0920)
Fear	-0.0407	-0.0407	0.00578
	(0.0741)	(0.173)	(0.0300)
Hope	0.385***	0.385***	0.400***
	(0.127)	(0.148)	(0.121)
Anger	-0.442*	-0.442***	-0.459**
	(0.268)	(0.154)	(0.207)
Treatment Social Norm	0.298***	0.298	0.273***
	(0.0722)	(0.190)	(0.0678)
Treatment Individual risks	0.375***	0.375*	0.346***
	(0.110)	(0.193)	(0.120)
Treatment Collective risks	0.322***	0.322*	0.295***
	(0.0705)	(0.191)	(0.101)
Constant	-0.0834	-0.0834	-0.483
	(0.287)	(0.399)	(0.332)
Observations	1,439	1,439	1,511
Country FE	Yes	No	Yes
Control	Yes	Yes	No
Pseudo R-squared	0.263	0.263	0.235

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1