

Supplementary Materials for

Acceptance and Adoption of Protective Measures During the COVID-19 Pandemic:

The Role of Trust in Politics and Trust in Science

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Table S1*Characteristics of Participants in Study 1*

| Characteristic | Frequency (%) | Mean | Standard Deviation | Number of Responses |
|--|---------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Age (in years) | | 35.22 | 12.56 | 557 |
| Socioeconomic Status (3 – 19) | | 10.41 | 4.25 | 543 |
| Political Orientation (1 = <i>left</i> , 10 = <i>right</i>) | | 3.83 | 1.60 | 552 |
| Health Status (1 - 5) | | 3.94 | 0.82 | 557 |
| Gender | | | | 558 |
| 1. Female | 431 (77.2) | | | |
| 2. Male | 124 (22.2) | | | |
| 3. Diverse | 3 (0.5) | | | |
| Parental Status | | | | 557 |
| 1. With Children | 191 (34.3) | | | |
| 2. Childless | 366 (65.7) | | | |
| Risk Group | | | | 557 |
| 1. High risk | 118 (21.2) | | | |
| 2. Low risk | 439 (78.8) | | | |
| (Past) coronavirus infection | | | | 557 |
| 1. Yes | 1 (0.2) | | | |
| 2. No | 545 (97.8) | | | |
| 3. Prefer not to answer | 11 (2.0) | | | |

Table S2

Factor Loadings (Exploratory Factor Analyses) for Trust in Politics and Trust in Science (Study 1)

| Items | Factor Loadings |
|---|-----------------|
| <i>Politics</i> | |
| Politicians in Germany communicate honestly about the consequences of the coronavirus. | .843 |
| Information released by German politicians concerning the coronavirus can be trusted. | .867 |
| If the situation regarding coronavirus were to change, politicians would inform the population as soon as possible. | .818 |
| The health of the population is the highest priority for German politicians during this crisis. | .824 |
| During this crisis, politicians are primarily concerned with the health of the people in Germany. | .803 |
| German politicians have the necessary knowledge to ensure that this crisis will be overcome. | .743 |
| Politicians in Germany have the competence to evaluate the health risk posed by the coronavirus. | .764 |
| German politicians who are currently in power have made good decisions in the past. | .707 |
| The skills of important decision-makers in politics are sufficient to overcome this crisis. | .785 |
| <i>Science</i> | |
| Scientists in Germany communicate honestly about the consequences of the coronavirus. | .839 |
| Information released by German scientists concerning the coronavirus can be trusted. | .842 |
| If the situation regarding coronavirus were to change, scientists would inform the population as soon as possible. | .824 |
| The health of the population is the highest priority for German scientists during this crisis. | .799 |
| During this crisis, scientists are primarily concerned with the health of the people in Germany. | .757 |
| German scientists have the necessary knowledge to ensure that this crisis will be overcome. | .784 |
| Scientists in Germany have the competence to evaluate the health risk posed by the coronavirus. | .815 |
| Current German scientists have made good decisions in the past. | .761 |
| The skills of important decision-makers in science are sufficient to overcome this crisis. | .803 |

Table S3*Zero-Order Pearson Correlations Between Measures (Study 1)*

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|--------|----|
| 1. Acceptance | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Adoption | .63*** | - | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Age | .09* | .17*** | - | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Socioeconomic Status | .06 | .12** | .36*** | - | | | | | | | |
| 5. Political Orientation | -.05 | -.10* | .14** | .08 | - | | | | | | |
| 6. Health Status | .08* | -.05 | -.25*** | .08 | -.07 | - | | | | | |
| 7. Risk of Infection | .08 | .09* | .13** | -.03 | .10* | -.35*** | - | | | | |
| 8. Risk of Hospitalization | .12** | .19*** | .23*** | -.07 | .06 | -.48*** | .76*** | - | | | |
| 9. Risk Susceptibility | -.04 | -.09* | .16*** | -.02 | .08 | -.23*** | .35*** | .30*** | - | | |
| 10. Trust in Science | .34*** | .26*** | -.08 | .00 | -.18*** | .18*** | -.09* | -.12** | -.04 | - | |
| 11. Trust in Politics | .35*** | .31*** | -.01 | .08 | -.18*** | .19*** | -.07 | -.09* | -.07 | .70*** | - |

Note. * indicates significance at the $p < .05$ level, ** at the $p < .01$ level, and *** at the $p < .001$ level.

Table S4*Differences in Acceptance and Adoption of Measures based on Gender, Parental Status, and Risk Group Membership (Study 1)*

| Acceptance | Mean | Standard Deviation | <i>t</i> -value | Degrees of freedom | <i>p</i> -value | Cohen's <i>d</i> [95%-CI] |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Gender | | | 2.36 | 183.66 | .019 | 0.26 [0.06;0.46] |
| Female | 6.55 | 0.62 | | | | |
| Male | 6.38 | 0.70 | | | | |
| Parental Status | | | 2.42 | 555 | .016 | 0.22 [0.04;0.39] |
| With children | 6.60 | 0.62 | | | | |
| Childless | 6.46 | 0.65 | | | | |
| Risk Group | | | 1.47 | 148.38 | .143 | 0.19 [0.02;0.39] |
| High Risk | 6.41 | 0.84 | | | | |
| Low Risk | 6.53 | 0.58 | | | | |
| Adoption | Mean | Standard Deviation | <i>t</i> -value | Degrees of freedom | <i>p</i> -value | Cohen's <i>d</i> [95%-CI] |
| Gender | | | 2.10 | 182.88 | .037 | 0.23 [0.03;0.43] |
| Female | 4.46 | 0.36 | | | | |
| Male | 4.38 | 0.40 | | | | |
| Parental Status | | | 3.13 | 554 | .002 | 0.28 [0.10;0.46] |
| With children | 4.51 | 0.37 | | | | |
| Childless | 4.41 | 0.36 | | | | |
| Risk Group | | | 2.13 | 554 | .034 | 0.22 [0.02;0.43] |
| High Risk | 4.51 | 0.41 | | | | |
| Low Risk | 4.43 | 0.36 | | | | |

Table S5*Characteristics of Participants in Study 2*

| Characteristic | Frequency (%) | Mean | Standard Deviation | Number of Responses |
|--|---------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Age (in years) | | 50.06 | 16.15 | 301 |
| Socioeconomic Status (3 – 19) | | 11.05 | 3.77 | 301 |
| Political Orientation (1 = <i>left</i> , 10 = <i>right</i>) | | 5.01 | 1.79 | 284 |
| Gender | | | | 300 |
| 4. Male | 143 (47.7) | | | |
| 5. Female | 156 (52.0) | | | |
| 6. Diverse | 1 (0.3) | | | |
| Parental Status | | | | 301 |
| 3. With Children | 182 (60.5) | | | |
| 4. Childless | 119 (39.5) | | | |
| Risk Group | | | | 295 |
| 3. High risk | 138 (46.8) | | | |
| 4. Low risk | 157 (53.2) | | | |
| (Past) Coronavirus-infection | | | | 298 |
| 4. Yes | 3 (1.0) | | | |
| 5. No | 295 (99.0) | | | |

Table S6*Zero-Order Pearson Correlations Between Measures (Study 2)*

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----|---------|--------|--------|-----|--------|----|
| 1. Acceptance | - | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Adoption | .79*** | - | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Age | .35*** | .31*** | - | | | | | | | |
| 4. Socioeconomic Status | .01 | .04 | .07 | - | | | | | | |
| 5. Political Orientation | -.22*** | -.14* | -.06 | .07 | - | | | | | |
| 6. Risk of Infection | .20** | .19** | -.05 | .04 | .09 | - | | | | |
| 7. Risk of Hospitalization | .14* | .15** | .04 | .02 | .17** | .79*** | - | | | |
| 8. Risk Susceptibility | .07 | .13* | -.25*** | .08 | .01 | .48*** | .37*** | - | | |
| 9. Trust in Science | .46*** | .37*** | .15** | .02 | -.26*** | .13* | .06 | .05 | - | |
| 10. Trust in Politics | .35*** | .30*** | .14* | .05 | -.12* | .06 | .07 | .06 | .73*** | - |

Note. * indicates significance at the $p < .05$ level, ** at the $p < .01$ level, and *** at the $p < .001$ level.

Table S7

Differences Regarding Acceptance of Behavioural Protective Measures, Adoption of Protective Measures and Acceptance of the Shutdown and Governmental Restrictions Between Studies

| Model | <i>B</i> | <i>SE B</i> | β | <i>t</i> | <i>p</i> |
|---|----------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Dependent: Acceptance of protective measures | | | | | |
| Gender (0 = male ,1 = female) | 0.25 | 0.06 | .14 | 4.10 | <.001 |
| Socioeconomic Status | 0.00 | 0.01 | .00 | 0.13 | .90 |
| Age | 0.01 | 0.00 | .27 | 5.54 | <.001 |
| Parental Status (0 = no children, 1 = children) | -0.08 | 0.06 | -.05 | -1.20 | .23 |
| Risk Group (0 = low risk; 1 = high risk) | 0.02 | 0.07 | .01 | 0.32 | .75 |
| Time Point (0 = Study 1; 1 = Study 2) | -0.44 | 0.06 | -.26 | -6.79 | <.001 |
| Dependent: Adoption of protective measures | | | | | |
| Gender (0 = male ,1 = female) | 0.12 | 0.04 | .12 | 3.36 | <.001 |
| Socioeconomic Status | 0.01 | 0.00 | .05 | 1.41 | .16 |
| Age | 0.01 | 0.00 | .24 | 4.84 | <.001 |
| Parental Status (0 = no children, 1 = children) | -0.01 | 0.04 | -.01 | -0.28 | .78 |
| Risk Group (0 = low risk; 1 = high risk) | 0.08 | 0.04 | .08 | 2.11 | .04 |
| Time Point (0 = Study 1; 1 = Study 2) | -0.17 | 0.04 | -.17 | -4.49 | <.001 |
| Dependent: Governmental restrictions | | | | | |
| Gender (0 = male ,1 = female) | 0.32 | 0.09 | .13 | 3.65 | <.001 |
| Socioeconomic Status | -0.01 | 0.01 | -.02 | -0.61 | .54 |
| Age | 0.01 | 0.00 | .19 | 3.85 | <.001 |
| Parental Status (0 = no children, 1 = children) | -0.11 | 0.09 | -.04 | -1.13 | .26 |
| Risk Group (0 = low risk; 1 = high risk) | 0.07 | 0.10 | .03 | 0.69 | .49 |
| Time Point (0 = Study 1; 1 = Study 2) | -0.77 | 0.09 | -.31 | -8.19 | <.001 |

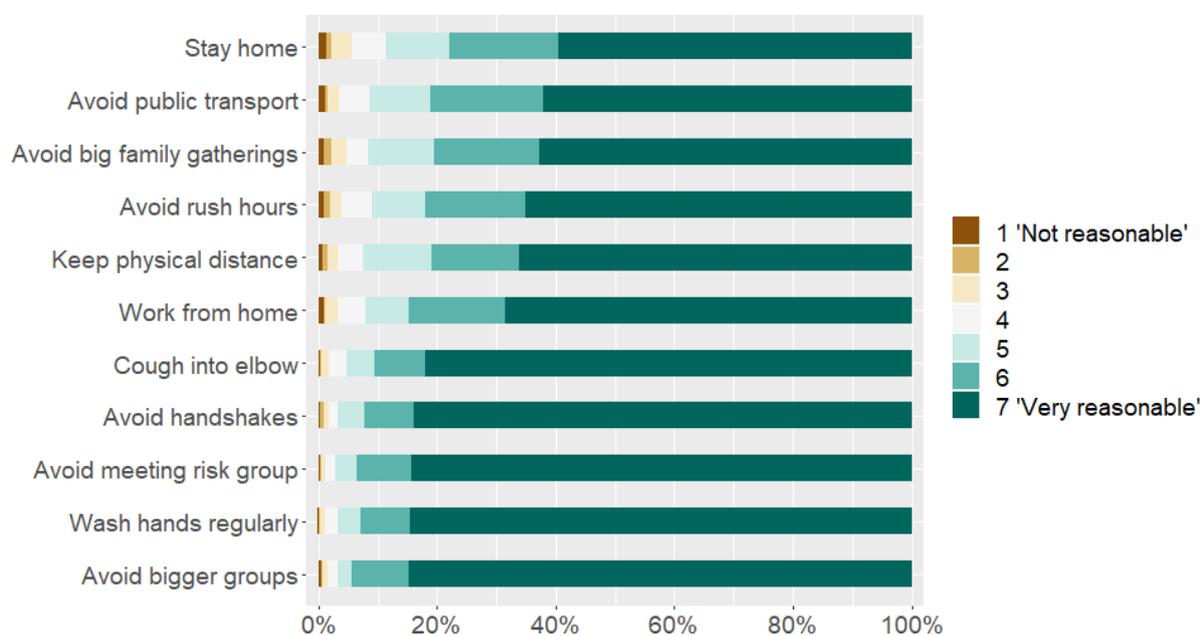
Table S8

Differences in Acceptance and Adoption of Measures based on Gender, Parental Status, and Risk Group Membership (Study 2)

| Acceptance | Mean | Standard Deviation | <i>t</i> -value | Degrees of freedom | <i>p</i> -value | Cohen's <i>d</i> [95%-CI] |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Gender | | | 1.93 | 297 | .054 | 0.22 [-0.005;0.45] |
| Female | 6.23 | 0.95 | | | | |
| Male | 5.99 | 1.15 | | | | |
| Parental Status | | | 1.48 | 299 | .14 | 0.17 [-0.06;0.41] |
| With children | 6.18 | 1.02 | | | | |
| Childless | 6.00 | 1.10 | | | | |
| Risk Group | | | 5.66 | 249.21 | <.001 | 0.64 [0.40;0.87] |
| High Risk | 6.48 | 0.67 | | | | |
| Low Risk | 5.85 | 1.21 | | | | |
| Adoption | Mean | Standard Deviation | <i>t</i> -value | Degrees of freedom | <i>p</i> -value | Cohen's <i>d</i> [95%-CI] |
| Gender | | | 1.56 | 297 | .121 | 0.18 [-0.05;0.41] |
| Female | 4.40 | 0.58 | | | | |
| Male | 4.29 | 0.66 | | | | |
| Parental Status | | | 1.95 | 299 | .053 | 0.23 [-0.003;0.46] |
| With children | 4.40 | 0.60 | | | | |
| Childless | 4.26 | 0.65 | | | | |
| Risk Group | | | 4.241 | 267.25 | <.001 | 0.48 [0.25;0.71] |
| High Risk | 4.52 | 0.44 | | | | |
| Low Risk | 4.23 | 0.70 | | | | |

Figure S1

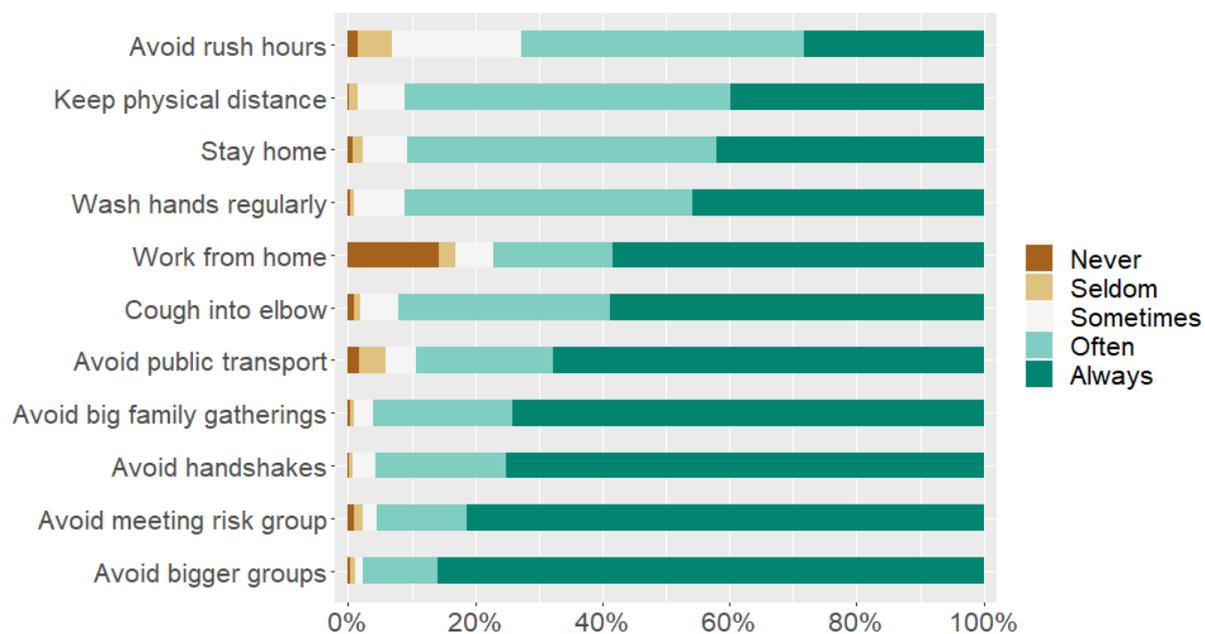
Stacked Bar Chart Presenting Acceptance of Protective Measures (Study 1)



Note. Measures are sorted by the percentage of participants who selected "very reasonable" in ascending order.

Figure S2

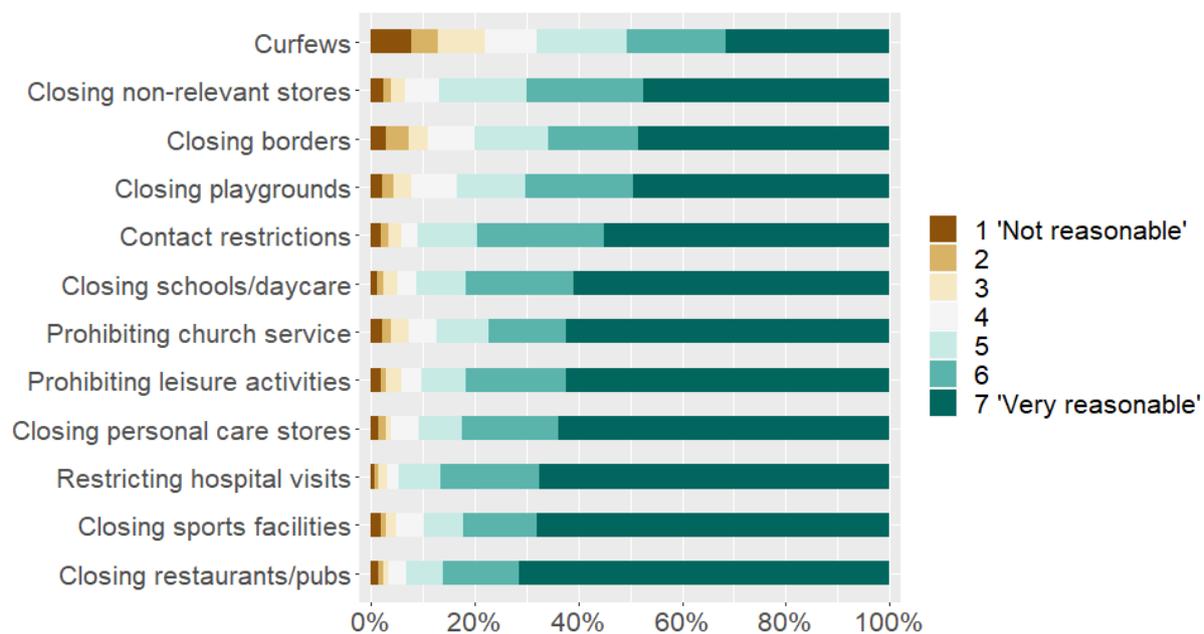
Stacked Bar Chart Presenting Adoption of Protective Measures (Study 1)



Note. Measures are sorted by the percentage of participants who selected "always" in ascending order.

Figure S3

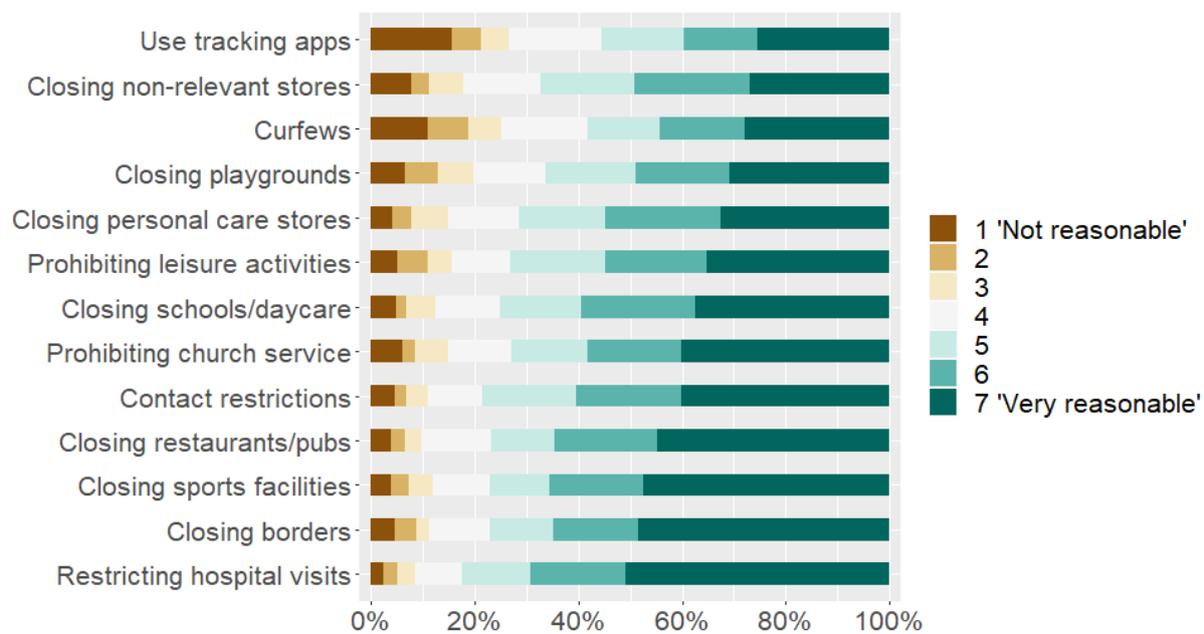
Stacked Bar Chart Presenting Acceptance of the Shutdown and Governmental Restrictions (Study 1)



Note. Measures are sorted by the percentage of participants who selected “very reasonable” in ascending order.

Figure S5

Stacked Bar Chart Presenting Acceptance of the Shutdown and Governmental Restrictions (Study 2)



Note. Measures are sorted by the percentage of participants who selected “very reasonable” in ascending order.