



Supplementary Information for

## Gender Differences in COVID-19 Attitudes and Behavior: Panel Evidence from 8 Countries

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## Supplementary Information Text

### Survey Data

We use data from the REPEAT project (REpresentations, PErceptions and ATtitudes on the COVID-19): two waves of a survey which we conducted contemporaneously in eight OECD countries (Australia, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States). The first wave of the survey was administered between March 16 and March 30 in all eight countries by IPSOS and CSA on nationally representative samples. The second wave was administered between April 15 and April 20 on nationally representative samples. First-wave respondents were attempted again for the second wave, making the survey a panel. Those who failed to respond to the second wave were replaced by new respondents. The survey collects information on perceptions and individual behavior related to COVID-19 and to the public health measures discussed or actually adopted to limit the diffusion of the virus. Table S1 reports the days in which the two waves of the survey were conducted in each country, the number of observations, the number of deaths per million inhabitants on the first day of the first and second wave, and the first day of the lockdown (if any).

Our first outcome variable is obtained from the answers to the following question “Would you say that the consequences of the coronavirus epidemic for health in (your country) are today...?” Answers go from “very serious” to “not serious at all” on a 1-5 scale. Our outcome is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent “very serious” and 0 otherwise.

The second outcome variable is an index of agreement with some restraining measures discussed or applied in the countries included in the study. We construct this index using answers to the following set of questions: “Here is a list of measures that have been taken in some countries against the spread of coronavirus (N-Covid19). Do you agree with them?” (i) Closing daycares, schools and universities; (ii) Closing non-essential stores (bars and stores except for grocery stores and health care, etc.); (iii) Postponing elections; (iv) Prohibiting non-essential trips; (v) Closing public transportation; (vi) Using mobile phone data to control people’s movements; (vii) Implementing a curfew and using police or the army to control people’s movements; (viii) Health check and mandatory quarantine for people entering the country; (ix) The closing of the borders for foreign citizens; (x) A general lock-down prohibiting people from leaving home (except for medical reasons); (xi) Prohibiting groups of at least two people except members of the same household; (xii) Closing of all non-vital companies and institutions; (xiii) Mandatory quarantine for all contaminated patients in specific places outside their home. In the second wave, two more measures were added to the list: (i) Systematic testing for COVID-19; and (ii) Mandatory wearing of masks outside home. Answers go from “completely agree” to “completely disagree” on a 1-5 scale. For each question, we constructed a dummy variable equal to one if the response was “completely agree”. For each wave, we created an agreement index by averaging these dummies for each respondent. In Austria and Germany, questions regarding three measures – (ix) The closing of the borders foreign citizens; (xii) Closing of all non-vital companies and institutions; (xiii) Mandatory quarantine for all contaminated patients in specific places outside their home – were asked only in the second wave. In France, the question on one measure – (iii) Postponing elections – was asked only in the second wave. In Austria, France and Germany, one more measure – on the closing of the EU borders – was included in the first wave. In Australia (in both waves) and in the US (only in the second wave), one more measure – on the closing of the State borders – was included.

The third outcome variable is an index of compliance with some public health and social distancing rules discussed or applied in the different countries. We construct this index using answers to the following set of questions: “Due to the coronavirus epidemic, in your daily life, would you say that...?” (i) You are washing your hands more often and/or for a longer amount of time; (ii) You are coughing or sneezing into your elbow or a tissue; (iii) You have stopped greeting others by shaking hands, hugging or kissing; (iv) You keep a distance of six feet between yourself and other people outside your home; (v) You have reduced your trips outside of home; (vi) You avoid busy places (public transportation, restaurants, sports...); (vii) You have stopped seeing friends. In the second wave, three more measures were added to the list: (i) You wear a mask or protection over your nose and mouth when you are outside your home; (ii) You wear gloves when you are outside your home; and (iii) You leave your home less than once a day on average.

Answers go from “not at all” to “completely” on a 0-10 scale. For each wave, we created a compliance index by averaging these answers after normalizing each of them on a 0–1 range.

The survey also collected sociodemographic information, including respondents’ gender, age, race, education, household composition, income, geographical location and the corresponding population density, employment status, type of occupation, health status, and religion. Employment status is unavailable in France, and type of occupation and population density were not recorded in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Religion was only collected in the second wave. Economic variables are measured as of January, before the start of the pandemic. In addition to the aforementioned variables, ethnicity was recorded, in the United States, and Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal in Australia. Besides gender, which is our main variable of interest, we use this information to construct the following variables, used as controls in our regressions: age groups (18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70+), income quartiles, education (no high school, high school, and college), occupation (blue collar, service worker, white collar, and no occupation), employment type (full-time worker, part-time worker, self-employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force), health status (good), area density (low, middle, high), number of people per room or per bedroom, race (white, black, Latino, Asian), a dummy for Aboriginal, religion (no religion, Catholic, Christian not catholic, other), and area fixed effects. For each control variable, we also include a dummy equal to 1 when the control is missing or was not recorded.

To test whether gender differences can be accounted for by differences in psychological and behavioral factors, we use additional information collected in both waves on respondents’ risk aversion, trust towards scientists, perceived probability of being infected, and political ideology. More specifically, we use answers to the question on how easy or difficult is it for you to accept taking risks in health matters (on a 0-10 scale, with 0 being “very difficult” and 10 “very easy”) to construct a measure of risk aversion. We use the question on whether individuals trust scientists (Yes or No) to create a dummy variable for trust in scientists. We use a question on the individuals’ opinion about their likelihood to be infected by coronavirus if they continue to work or start working again at their usual workplace (on a 0-10 scale from “very unlikely” to “very likely”) to construct a measure of the subjective probability of being infected. Finally, we use a question on the individual political ideology (on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is left and 10 is right) to construct three dummy variables for liberal (0-3), centrist (4-6) and conservative (7-10).

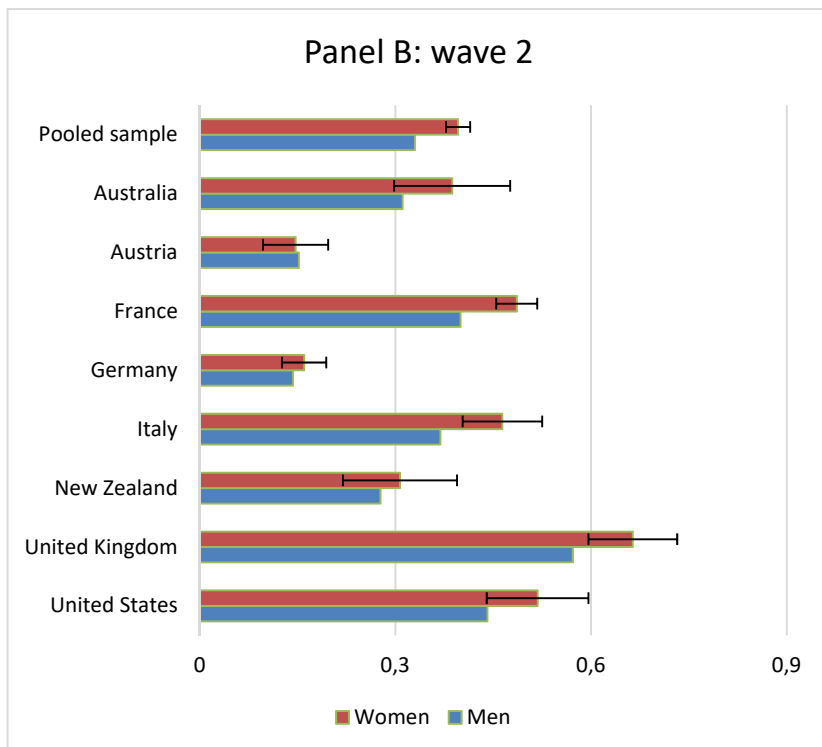
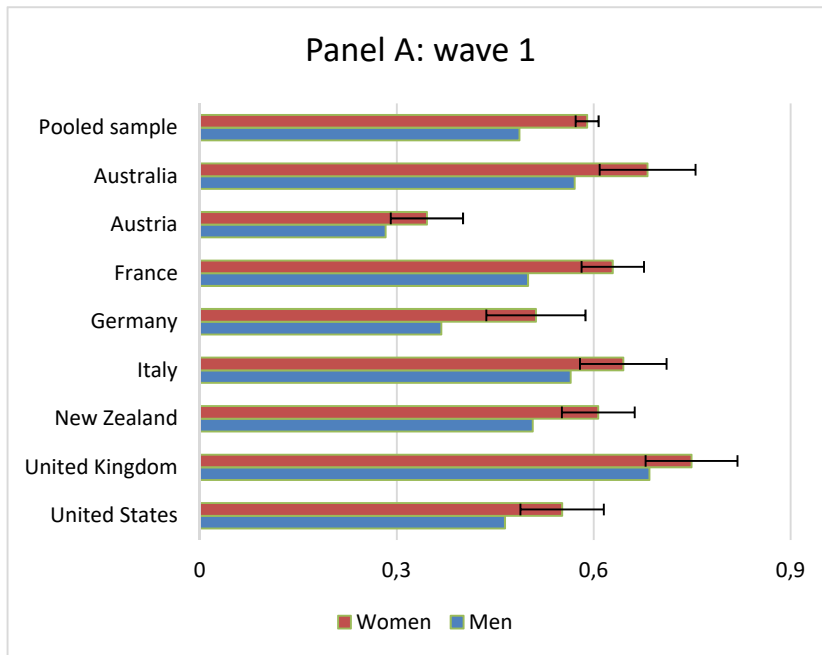
To perform our heterogeneity analysis, we use the following additional variables. First, we construct a dummy variable equal to 1 for respondents living with others and 0 for those living alone, using answers to the following question: “Which of the following statements best describes your living arrangement these days? (i) Alone; (ii) With spouse only; (iii) With spouse and children or grandchildren; (iv) With children or grandchildren only; (v) With other relatives or friends; (vi) With other unrelated individuals.” Second, we construct dummy variables for knowing a (likely) COVID patient and for being infected oneself, using answers to the following question: “In the last few weeks, would you say about the coronavirus or the symptoms of coronavirus (fever, cough, difficulty breathing, fatigue). (i) You have/had them; (ii) Someone in your household has/had them; (iii) A family member or someone in your household has/had them; (iv) Someone among your friends or acquaintances (from school, work, etc.) has/had them; (v) None of those.” The dummy COVID infected takes value one for those responding (i), while the dummy knowing someone with COVID takes value one for answers (ii), (iii) and (iv). Third, we construct dummies equal to 1 if the fraction of deaths (resp. cases) in the respondent’s region is higher than the median in that country x wave. We define the fraction of deaths (resp. cases) as the total number of deaths (resp. cases) until the day preceding the survey, divided by the region’s population. Daily data on the number of cases per region were obtained for all countries except for Austria and France. Daily data on the number of deaths per region were obtained for all countries except for New Zealand. In the United Kingdom, daily deaths data for the first wave are dated three days after the interview for Northern Ireland and Scotland. The country specific sources are as follows:

- Australia and United States: John Hopkins University – Coronavirus Resource Center (available at <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>)
- Austria: Sozial Ministerium (data received by email)
- Canada: Public Health Agency of Canada (available at <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/1310076601>)

- France: Santé Publique France (available at <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-hospitalieres-relatives-a-lepidemie-de-covid-19/>)
- Germany: Robert Koch Institut ([https://npgeo-corona-npgeo-de.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/dd4580c810204019a7b8eb3e0b329dd6\\_0](https://npgeo-corona-npgeo-de.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/dd4580c810204019a7b8eb3e0b329dd6_0))
- Italy: Protezione Civile (<https://github.com/pcm-dpc/COVID-19>)
- New Zealand: Ministry of Health (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-current-situation/covid-19-current-cases/covid-19-current-cases-details#download>)
- United Kingdom: Office of National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/datasets/deathregistrationsandoccurrencesbylocalauthorityandhealthboard>)

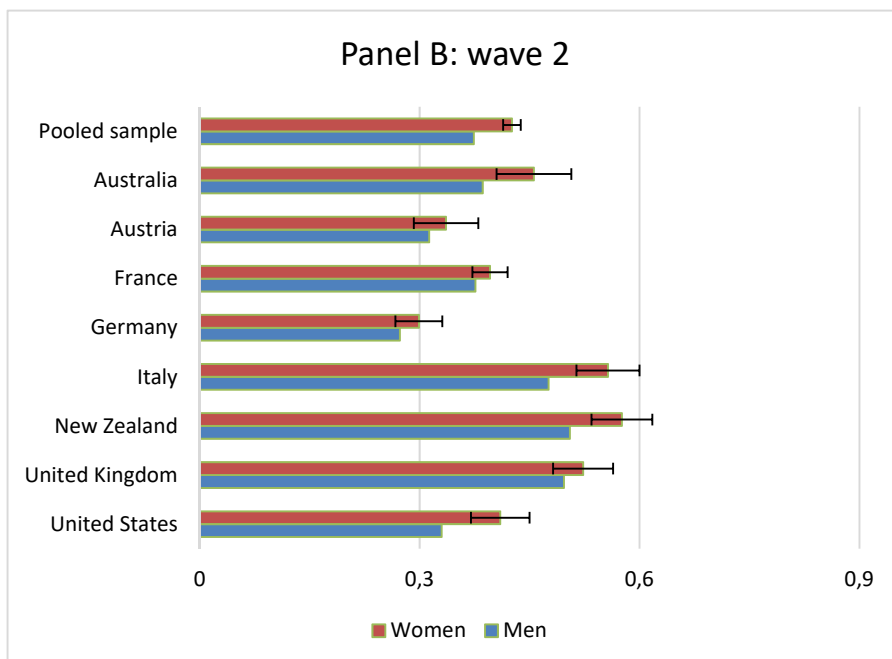
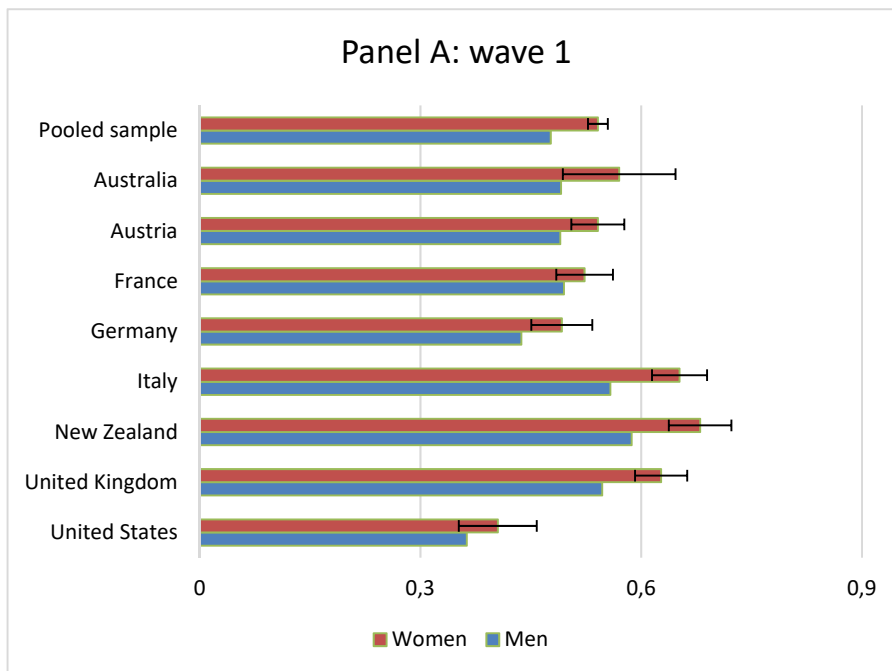
Finally, we exploit the results of a list experiment conducted in the second wave in all countries, to address the concern of social desirability bias by gender. In each country, respondents were randomly allocated to two groups. The first group was asked: “How many of these things have you done last week? You do not need to tell me which ones you have done, just how many. (i) I went to the doctor or to the hospital; (ii) I used public transportation to get to work; (iii) I exercised outdoors; (iv) I ordered food using an online delivery service.” Responses varied from 0 (for respondents who had not done any of these activities in the past week) to 4 (for respondents who had done all four of them). The second group of respondents was asked the same question but presented with a list of five actions, including the four actions above as well as the following one: “(v) I met with two or more friends or relatives who do not live with me.” In this group, responses varied from 0 to 5.

**Fig. S1: Serious Health Consequences**



*Notes:* We show the share of men and women who report that they perceive COVID-19 as a very serious health problem, in the pooled sample and by country, in the first wave of the survey (Panel A) and in the second wave (Panel B). We also report the 95% confidence intervals from OLS regressions of a dummy variable taking value 1 if the respondent perceives COVID-19 as a very serious health problem and 0 otherwise on the female dummy.

**Fig. S2: Agreement Index**



*Notes:* We show the average Agreement index for men and women, in the pooled sample and by country, in the first wave of the survey (Panel A) and in the second wave (Panel B). The Agreement index is the average of a set of dummy variables equal to 1 if the respondent completely agrees with a specific restraining public policy measure (such as isolation at home or wearing masks) and 0 otherwise (see the text for the full list of policy measures included in the index). We also report the 95% confidence intervals from OLS regressions of this agreement index on the female dummy.

**Table S1.**

	First wave		Second wave		Lockdown Date	Deaths per million at first wave <sup>1</sup>	Deaths per million at second wave
	Dates	Observations	Dates	Observations			
Australia	27-28 March	1,003	15-20 April	1,007	None	0.52	2.52
Austria	24-26 March	1,000	15-18 April	1,000	16 March	3.16	44.36
France	24-25 March	2,020	15-16 April	2,016	17 March	16.97	264.88
Germany	20-21 March	1,501	16-18 April	2,000	17 March	0.81	48.82
Italy	27-30 March	1,000	15-17 April	997	9 March	151.33	358.60
New-Zealand	25-27 March	999	15-18 April	998	None	0.00	1.84
UK	25-26 March	1,011	15-17 April	1,001	23 March	6.98	193.07
USA	25-27 March	2,089	16-18 April	2,007	State-specific	4.01	106.17

<sup>1</sup> John Hopkins University, Coronavirus Resource Center - <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu>

Table S2: Effects on agreement with restraining public policy measures, detailed outcomes

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>																	
	Overall agreement	Closing non-essential economic activities and institutions	Closing non-essential shops	Closing schools	Stopping public transportation	Prohibiting meeting of two or more people	Prohibiting non-essential travels	Postponing elections	Imposing quarantine on people entering the country	Closing borders	Imposing quarantine on people infected by the coronavirus	Using cellular phones to trace people's movements	Imposing a curfew	Imposing self-quarantine at home	Closing state borders	Closing EU borders	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Female	0.068 (0.007)***	0.098 (0.015)***	0.105 (0.011)***	0.070 (0.010)***	0.036 (0.010)***	0.088 (0.010)***	0.101 (0.011)***	0.095 (0.011)***	0.070 (0.009)***	0.060 (0.012)***	0.051 (0.012)***	0.000 (0.008)	0.060 (0.009)***	0.070 (0.011)***	0.129 (0.040)***	0.027 (0.011)**	
Observations	10,599	8,076	10,586	10,577	10,575	10,584	10,578	8,562	10,582	8,075	8,086	10,579	10,586	10,591	998	4,499	
R-squared	0.097	0.095	0.080	0.076	0.061	0.098	0.078	0.140	0.119	0.103	0.065	0.050	0.066	0.053	0.069	0.037	
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mean among men	0.477	0.463	0.551	0.615	0.299	0.493	0.601	0.524	0.657	0.611	0.541	0.184	0.356	0.319	0.512	0.610	
<i>Panel A: Second wave</i>																	
	Overall agreement	Closing non-essential economic activities and institutions	Closing non-essential shops	Closing schools	Stopping public transportation	Prohibiting meeting of two or more people	Prohibiting non-essential travels	Postponing elections	Imposing quarantine on people entering the country	Closing borders	Imposing quarantine on people infected by the coronavirus	Using cellular phones to trace people's movements	Imposing a curfew	Imposing self-quarantine at home	Closing state borders	Conducting systematic tests on the population	Mandating the use of face masks in public places
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Female	0.052 (0.006)***	0.062 (0.010)***	0.073 (0.011)***	0.055 (0.010)***	0.029 (0.009)***	0.063 (0.010)***	0.066 (0.010)***	0.070 (0.011)***	0.071 (0.010)***	0.045 (0.010)***	0.053 (0.010)***	-0.011 (0.008)	0.029 (0.008)***	0.031 (0.009)***	0.097 (0.020)***	0.055 (0.010)***	0.079 (0.009)***
Observations	11,028	11,001	11,018	10,997	11,001	11,015	10,988	10,983	11,014	11,000	11,018	10,998	11,018	11,020	3,006	11,001	11,006
R-squared	0.121	0.100	0.123	0.095	0.077	0.069	0.071	0.115	0.104	0.124	0.102	0.041	0.052	0.086	0.094	0.062	0.119
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.374	0.299	0.377	0.439	0.227	0.367	0.471	0.449	0.622	0.543	0.411	0.175	0.224	0.221	0.345	0.523	0.275

Notes : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.



**Table S3: Compliance with public health rules, detailed outcomes**

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>											
	Overall compliance	Washing hands more often	Coughing into one's elbow	Ending the greeting of people by shaking hands or hugging	Keeping physical distance from others	Staying at home	Avoiding crowded places	Stopping visits to friends			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Female	0.058 (0.004)***	0.054 (0.004)***	0.089 (0.006)***	0.044 (0.004)***	0.049 (0.004)***	0.054 (0.005)***	0.049 (0.004)***	0.064 (0.005)***			
Observations	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,601	10,601			
R-squared	0.119	0.063	0.055	0.097	0.104	0.107	0.083	0.123			
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Mean among men	0.832	0.815	0.767	0.883	0.848	0.828	0.858	0.822			
<i>Panel B: Second wave</i>											
	Overall compliance	Washing hands more often	Coughing into one's elbow	Ending the greeting of people by shaking hands or hugging	Keeping physical distance from others	Staying at home	Avoiding crowded places	Stopping visits to friends	Wearing face masks in public places	Wearing gloves in public places	Leaving home less than once a day
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Female	0.060 (0.003)***	0.049 (0.004)***	0.090 (0.006)***	0.045 (0.004)***	0.047 (0.004)***	0.060 (0.005)***	0.058 (0.004)***	0.065 (0.005)***	0.060 (0.009)***	0.052 (0.008)***	0.069 (0.008)***
Observations	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029	11,029
R-squared	0.170	0.050	0.054	0.081	0.109	0.132	0.079	0.103	0.280	0.179	0.091
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.718	0.796	0.746	0.884	0.844	0.797	0.842	0.815	0.427	0.333	0.692

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

Table S4: Specifications controlling for sociodemographic characteristics as well as psychological and behavioral factors

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>									
	Serious health consequences			Overall agreement			Overall compliance		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Female	0.104 (0.009)***	0.108 (0.010)***	0.085 (0.009)***	0.063 (0.007)***	0.068 (0.007)***	0.056 (0.007)***	0.049 (0.004)***	0.058 (0.004)***	0.049 (0.004)***
Risk aversion			0.021 (0.002)***			0.015 (0.001)***			0.008 (0.001)***
Trust in scientists			0.051 (0.017)***			0.068 (0.013)***			0.073 (0.007)***
Perceived likelihood to get infected			0.027 (0.002)***			0.015 (0.001)***			0.010 (0.001)***
Liberal			0.014 (0.019)			-0.049 (0.011)***			0.013 (0.005)**
Centrist			0.014 (0.014)			-0.042 (0.008)***			0.000 (0.005)
Ideology: don't know			0.041 (0.018)**			-0.002 (0.011)			0.010 (0.007)
Observations	10,594	10,593	10,593	10,600	10,599	10,599	10,602	10,601	10,601
R-squared	0.011	0.097	0.136	0.010	0.097	0.138	0.020	0.119	0.183
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Area fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Psychological and behavioral factors	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mean among men	0.487	0.487	0.487	0.477	0.477	0.477	0.832	0.832	0.832
<i>Panel B: Second wave</i>									
	Serious health consequences			Overall agreement			Overall compliance		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Female	0.067 (0.009)***	0.072 (0.010)***	0.051 (0.009)***	0.052 (0.006)***	0.052 (0.006)***	0.039 (0.006)***	0.058 (0.004)***	0.060 (0.003)***	0.052 (0.003)***
Risk aversion			0.017 (0.002)***			0.012 (0.001)***			0.006 (0.001)***
Trust in scientists			0.030 (0.013)**			0.055 (0.010)***			0.056 (0.005)***
Perceived likelihood to get infected			0.027 (0.002)***			0.017 (0.001)***			0.012 (0.001)***
Liberal			0.055 (0.017)***			0.004 (0.010)			0.010 (0.005)**
Centrist			0.023 (0.011)**			-0.012 (0.009)			-0.003 (0.004)
Ideology: don't know			0.045 (0.017)***			0.018 (0.010)*			0.007 (0.006)
Observations	11,025	11,025	11,025	11,028	11,028	11,028	11,029	11,029	11,029
R-squared	0.005	0.135	0.168	0.008	0.121	0.160	0.028	0.170	0.227
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Psychological and behavioral factors	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mean among men	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.718	0.718	0.718

Notes : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in columns 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9, and also control for psychological and behavioral factors in columns 3, 6, and 9. The effects of psychological and behavioral factors are reported. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

**Table S5: Effects on serious health consequences, by country**

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.108 (0.010)***	0.137 (0.032)***	0.078 (0.026)***	0.115 (0.026)***	0.150 (0.024)***	0.083 (0.034)**	0.103 (0.023)***	0.087 (0.019)***	0.098 (0.023)***
Observations	10,593	1,002	1,000	1,999	1,501	999	999	1,011	2,082
R-squared	0.097	0.081	0.066	0.071	0.079	0.083	0.046	0.109	0.071
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.487	0.561	0.275	0.529	0.360	0.555	0.520	0.685	0.476
<i>Panel B: Second wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.072 (0.010)***	0.116 (0.047)**	-0.003 (0.025)	0.076 (0.018)***	0.031 (0.016)*	0.098 (0.030)***	0.046 (0.043)	0.110 (0.033)***	0.123 (0.028)***
Observations	11,025	1,005	1,000	2,020	2,000	997	998	1,000	2,005
R-squared	0.135	0.054	0.032	0.052	0.055	0.066	0.047	0.095	0.085
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.330	0.299	0.160	0.412	0.143	0.373	0.294	0.574	0.419

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

**Table S6: Effects on overall agreement, by country**

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.068 (0.007)***	0.095 (0.034)**	0.065 (0.017)***	0.032 (0.014)**	0.057 (0.014)***	0.089 (0.019)***	0.096 (0.019)***	0.097 (0.016)***	0.068 (0.017)***
Observations	10,599	1,003	1,000	1,999	1,501	999	998	1,011	2,088
R-squared	0.097	0.071	0.060	0.034	0.045	0.084	0.073	0.075	0.054
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.477	0.486	0.484	0.488	0.430	0.554	0.601	0.545	0.360
<i>Panel B: Second wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.052 (0.006)***	0.089 (0.029)***	0.027 (0.022)	0.023 (0.010)**	0.037 (0.015)**	0.080 (0.023)***	0.078 (0.019)***	0.039 (0.022)*	0.080 (0.012)***
Observations	11,028	1,007	1,000	2,020	2,000	997	998	1,000	2,006
R-squared	0.121	0.072	0.062	0.029	0.039	0.069	0.061	0.060	0.090
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.374	0.388	0.314	0.373	0.264	0.472	0.513	0.493	0.340

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

**Table S7: Effects on overall compliance, by country**

<i>Panel A: First wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.058 (0.004)***	0.061 (0.010)***	0.075 (0.010)***	0.046 (0.004)***	0.062 (0.010)***	0.052 (0.011)***	0.044 (0.012)***	0.058 (0.013)***	0.064 (0.011)***
Observations	10,601	1,003	1,000	1,999	1,501	999	999	1,011	2,089
R-squared	0.119	0.076	0.124	0.064	0.092	0.100	0.056	0.124	0.115
Wave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.832	0.803	0.851	0.873	0.809	0.873	0.852	0.846	0.774
<i>Panel B: Second wave</i>									
	Pooled sample (1)	Australia (2)	Austria (3)	France (4)	Germany (5)	Italy (6)	New Zealand (7)	United Kingdom (8)	United States (9)
Female	0.060 (0.003)***	0.030 (0.008)***	0.076 (0.012)***	0.059 (0.006)***	0.073 (0.009)***	0.045 (0.008)***	0.060 (0.011)***	0.046 (0.010)***	0.069 (0.007)***
Observations	11,029	1,007	1,000	2,020	2,000	997	998	1,000	2,007
R-squared	0.170	0.073	0.117	0.084	0.105	0.125	0.099	0.090	0.131
Wave	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.718	0.699	0.703	0.749	0.634	0.846	0.704	0.724	0.731

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We control for area fixed effects and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

**Table S8: Gender differences in psychological and behavioral factors**

	Risk aversion	Perceived likelihood to get infected	Trust in scientists	Liberal	Centrist	Ideology: don't know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	0.604 (0.049)***	0.351 (0.042)***	0.002 (0.005)	0.024 (0.007)***	0.005 (0.008)	0.057 (0.005)***
Observations	21,630	21,630	21,630	21,630	21,630	21,630
R-squared	0.046	0.034	0.014	0.020	0.031	0.042
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wave fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	5.440	4.709	0.868	0.197	0.446	0.066

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We pool survey data from the first and second waves together. We control for area fixed effects and wave fixed effects.

**Table S9: Heterogeneous effects by time, robustness to different subsamples**

	Respondents surveyed in both waves			Respondents surveyed only once		
	Serious health consequences	Overall agreement	Overall compliance	Serious health consequences	Overall agreement	Overall compliance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	0.113 (0.013)***	0.071 (0.009)***	0.058 (0.004)***	0.089 (0.014)***	0.060 (0.010)***	0.050 (0.006)***
Female * second wave	-0.010 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.008)*	0.008 (0.005)*	-0.048 (0.020)**	-0.010 (0.013)	0.006 (0.007)
Second wave	-0.128 (0.010)***	-0.088 (0.007)***	-0.109 (0.005)***	-0.203 (0.043)***	-0.236 (0.029)***	-0.198 (0.015)***
Observations	11,897	11,903	11,904	9,720	9,723	9,725
R-squared	0.133	0.122	0.204	0.146	0.149	0.215
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wave fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.406	0.424	0.773	0.406	0.424	0.773

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We pool survey data from the first and second waves together. We control for area fixed effects, wave fixed effects, and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.

**Table S10: Heterogeneous effects by fraction of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the region**

	Serious health consequences	Overall agreement	Overall compliance	Serious health consequences	Overall agreement	Overall compliance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	0.094 (0.010)***	0.056 (0.007)***	0.061 (0.004)***	0.097 (0.011)***	0.062 (0.008)***	0.057 (0.005)***
Female * large fraction of deaths	-0.011 (0.014)	0.002 (0.010)	-0.007 (0.005)			
Large fraction of deaths	-0.025 (0.015)*	-0.009 (0.013)	0.001 (0.010)			
Female * large fraction of cases				-0.015 (0.020)	0.015 (0.012)	-0.001 (0.006)
Large fraction of cases				-0.005 (0.023)	-0.012 (0.018)	-0.002 (0.013)
Observations	19,621	19,631	19,633	15,296	15,305	15,308
R-squared	0.136	0.106	0.199	0.131	0.140	0.192
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wave fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.405	0.411	0.772	0.414	0.426	0.763

*Notes* : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We pool survey data from the first and second waves together. Large fraction of deaths (resp. cases) is a dummy equal to 1 if the fraction of deaths (resp. cases) in the respondent's region is higher than the median in the same country x wave. We control for area fixed effects, wave fixed effects, and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.



**Table S11: Heterogeneous effects by sociodemographic factors**

	Serious health consequences (1)	Overall agreement (2)	Overall compliance (3)	Serious health consequences (4)	Overall agreement (5)	Overall compliance (6)	Serious health consequences (7)	Overall agreement (8)	Overall compliance (9)	Serious health consequences (10)	Overall agreement (11)	Overall compliance (12)
Female	0.049 (0.015)***	0.045 (0.010)***	0.045 (0.005)***	0.080 (0.014)***	0.048 (0.012)***	0.065 (0.007)***	0.059 (0.029)**	0.053 (0.020)***	0.052 (0.011)***	0.008 (0.034)	0.026 (0.025)	0.043 (0.013)***
Female * 40 to 59 years old	0.041 (0.019)**	0.017 (0.013)	0.018 (0.006)***							0.042 (0.019)**	0.020 (0.013)	0.019 (0.006)***
Female * more than 60 years old	0.070 (0.020)***	0.024 (0.013)*	0.017 (0.007)**							0.070 (0.020)***	0.026 (0.013)*	0.016 (0.008)**
40 to 59 years old	0.090 (0.017)***	0.039 (0.012)***	0.032 (0.007)***							0.090 (0.017)***	0.039 (0.012)***	0.032 (0.007)***
More than 60 years old	0.112 (0.019)***	0.028 (0.012)**	0.049 (0.008)***							0.112 (0.019)***	0.028 (0.012)**	0.049 (0.008)***
Female * 2nd income quartile				0.024 (0.020)	0.029 (0.014)**	-0.002 (0.009)				0.019 (0.021)	0.026 (0.014)*	-0.003 (0.009)
Female * 3rd income quartile				0.021 (0.020)	0.018 (0.013)	-0.005 (0.008)				0.017 (0.021)	0.013 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.008)
Female * 4th income quartile				-0.012 (0.020)	0.000 (0.013)	-0.023 (0.009)***				-0.020 (0.021)	-0.009 (0.013)	-0.026 (0.009)***
Female * income not reported				-0.032 (0.030)	-0.004 (0.019)	-0.009 (0.011)				-0.037 (0.030)	-0.006 (0.020)	-0.010 (0.011)
2nd income quartile				-0.032 (0.016)**	-0.001 (0.010)	0.020 (0.007)***				-0.028 (0.017)*	0.001 (0.010)	0.021 (0.007)***
3rd income quartile				-0.040 (0.015)**	0.005 (0.010)	0.032 (0.006)***				-0.035 (0.016)**	0.008 (0.010)	0.033 (0.006)***
4th income quartile				-0.024 (0.016)	0.027 (0.010)***	0.047 (0.007)***				-0.017 (0.017)	0.033 (0.010)***	0.049 (0.007)***
Income not reported				0.020 (0.026)	0.006 (0.016)	0.032 (0.010)***				0.023 (0.026)	0.007 (0.017)	0.033 (0.010)***
Female * high school education							0.030 (0.031)	-0.005 (0.020)	0.007 (0.012)	0.036 (0.032)	-0.003 (0.020)	0.010 (0.012)
Female * college education							0.040 (0.030)	0.021 (0.020)	0.008 (0.012)	0.054 (0.032)*	0.027 (0.021)	0.017 (0.012)
High school education							-0.039 (0.022)*	-0.006 (0.016)	0.001 (0.010)	-0.041 (0.022)*	-0.007 (0.016)	-0.002 (0.010)
College education							-0.069 (0.023)***	-0.051 (0.016)***	0.005 (0.010)	-0.075 (0.023)***	-0.054 (0.016)***	0.000 (0.010)
Observations	21,618	21,627	21,630	21,618	21,627	21,630	21,618	21,627	21,630	21,618	21,627	21,630
R-squared	0.132	0.123	0.200	0.131	0.123	0.200	0.131	0.123	0.200	0.132	0.124	0.201
Area fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wave fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean among men	0.406	0.424	0.773	0.406	0.424	0.773	0.406	0.424	0.773	0.406	0.424	0.773

Notes : Standard errors clustered at the region level are in parentheses (\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively). We pool survey data from the first and second waves together. We control for area fixed effects, wave fixed effects, and sociodemographic characteristics in all regressions. Sociodemographic controls as in Table 1.