Table A1: Overview of data collection

| Country	Dates	Obs.
Denmark	September 13, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,765
Sweden	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,149
United Kingdom	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,437
United States	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,185
Italy	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,411
France	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,090
Germany	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	2,380
Hungary	September 20, 2020 – February 16, 2021	1,814

Table A2: Descriptive statistics

	Mean	SD	Min	Max	N
Vaccine acceptance	0.66	0.34	0	1	18,231
Confidence					
Trust in national health authorities	0.70	0.29	0	1	18,231
Trust in scientists	0.76	0.26	0	1	18,231
Trust in the government	0.54	0.31	0	1	18,231
Concern about democratic rights	0.47	0.35	0	1	18,231
Support for protests	0.36	0.36	0	1	18,231
Conspiracy beliefs	0.46	0.36	0	1	18,231
Misinformation	0.60	0.31	0	1	18,231
Political ideology	0.50	0.26	0	1	18,231
Vote choice (government)	0.47	0.50	0	1	18,231
Constraints					
Fatigue	0.37	0.33	0	1	18,231
Behavior change	0.73	0.27	0	1	18,231
Knowledge	0.80	0.22	0	1	18,231
Complacency					
Sex (female)	0.46	0.50	0	1	18,231
Age	0.35	0.18	0	1	18,231
Education (tertiary)	0.50	0.50	0	1	18,231
Concern - you and your family	0.67	0.28	0	1	18,231
Collective responsibility					
Concern - hospitals	0.71	0.29	0	1	18,231
Concern - society	0.69	0.28	0	1	18,231
Concern - social unrest and crime	0.63	0.31	0	1	18,231
Concern - the country's economy	0.78	0.26	0	1	18,231
Support for restrictions	0.69	0.27	0	1	18,231
Interpersonal trust	0.50	0.28	0	1	18,231

Table A3: Coding of vote choice variable

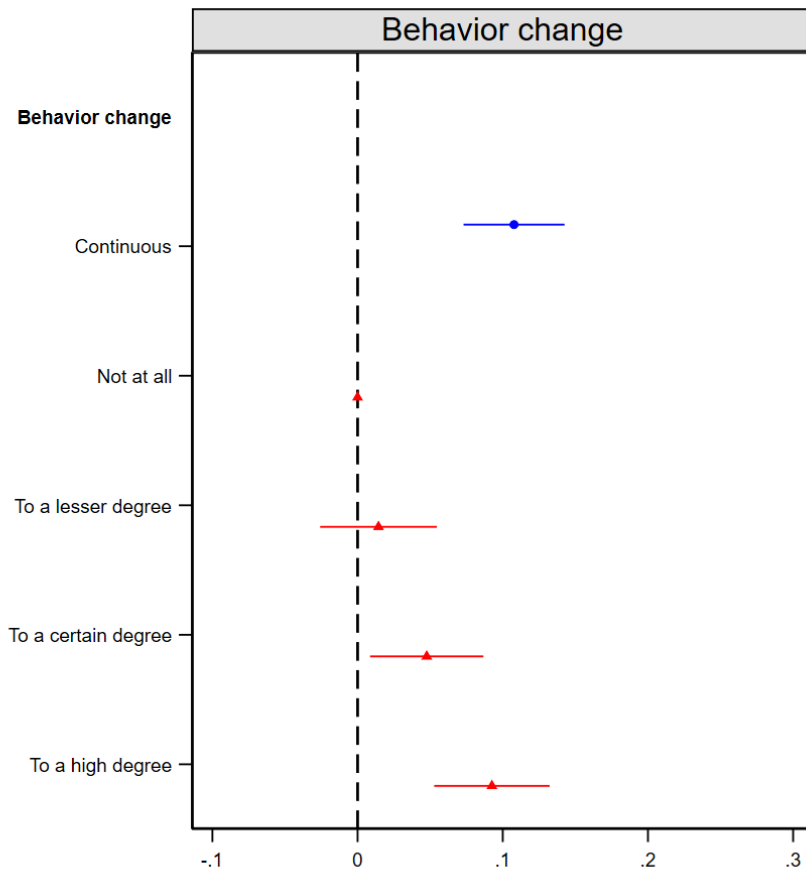| Country	Government	Opposition
Denmark	Socialdemokratiet	Konservative
	Radikale	Nye Borgerlige
	Socialistisk Folkeparti	Klaus Riskjær Pedersen
	Enhedslisten	Liberal Alliance
		Kristendemokraterne
		Dansk Folkeparti
		Stram Kurs
		Venstre
		Alternativet
Sweden	Miljöpartiet	Kristendemokraterna
	Socialdemokraterna	Moderaterna
	Vänsterpartiet	Sverigedemokraterna
	Centerpartiet	
	Liberalerna	
United Kingdom	Conservative	Labour
		SNP
		Liberal Democrats
United States	Republicans	Democrats
Italy	Centre-Left	Centre-Right
	Five Star Movement	Free and Equal
France	Macron	Fillon
		Le Pen
		Dupont-Aignan
		Hamon
		Melenchon
Germany	CDU/SDU	AfD
	SPD	FDP
		Die Linke
		Grüne
Hungary	Fidesz-KDNP	Jobbik
		MSZP-MM
		LMP
		DK
		MM

Figure A1: Bivariate correlations
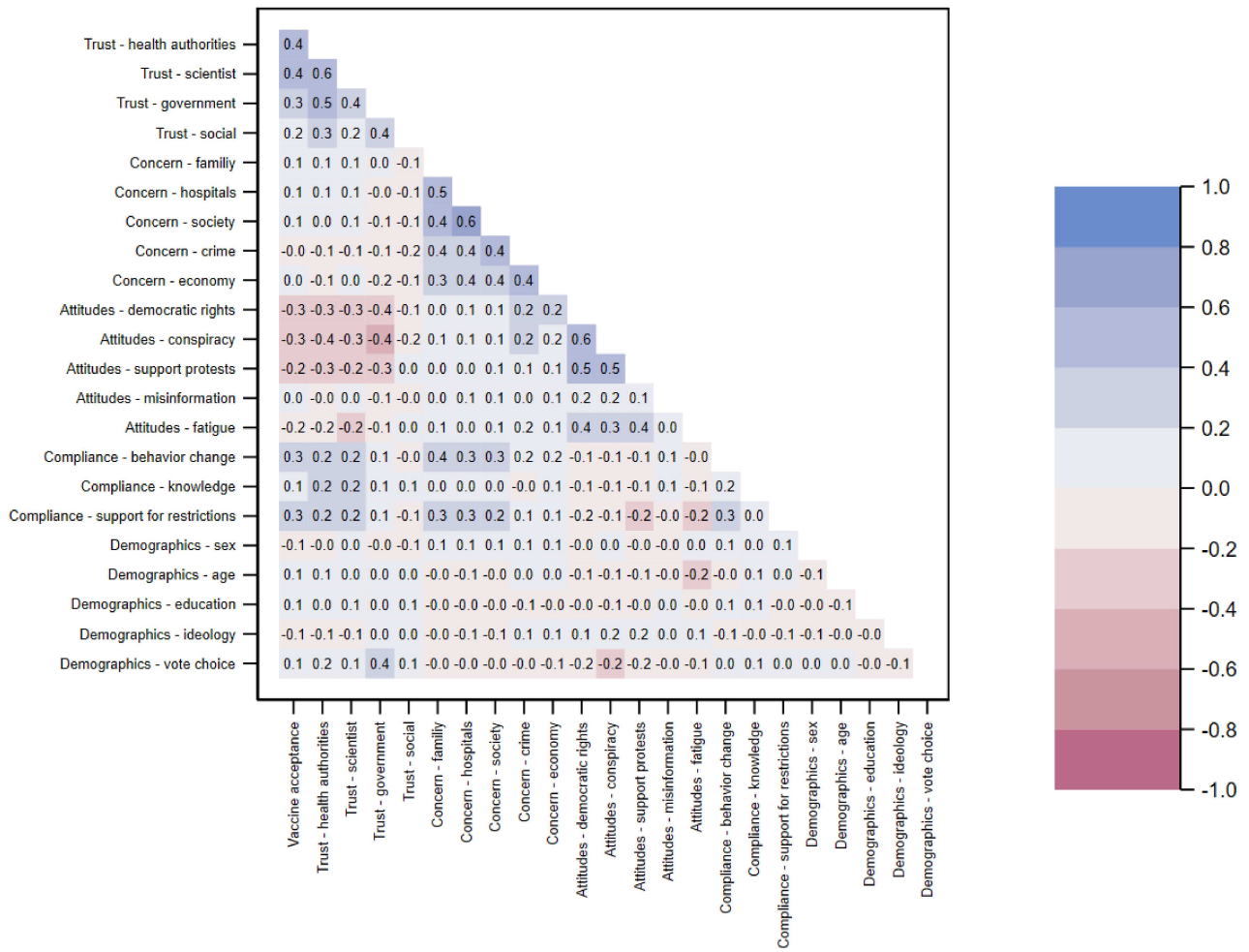
Figure A2: Replicating the analysis with categorical trust variables
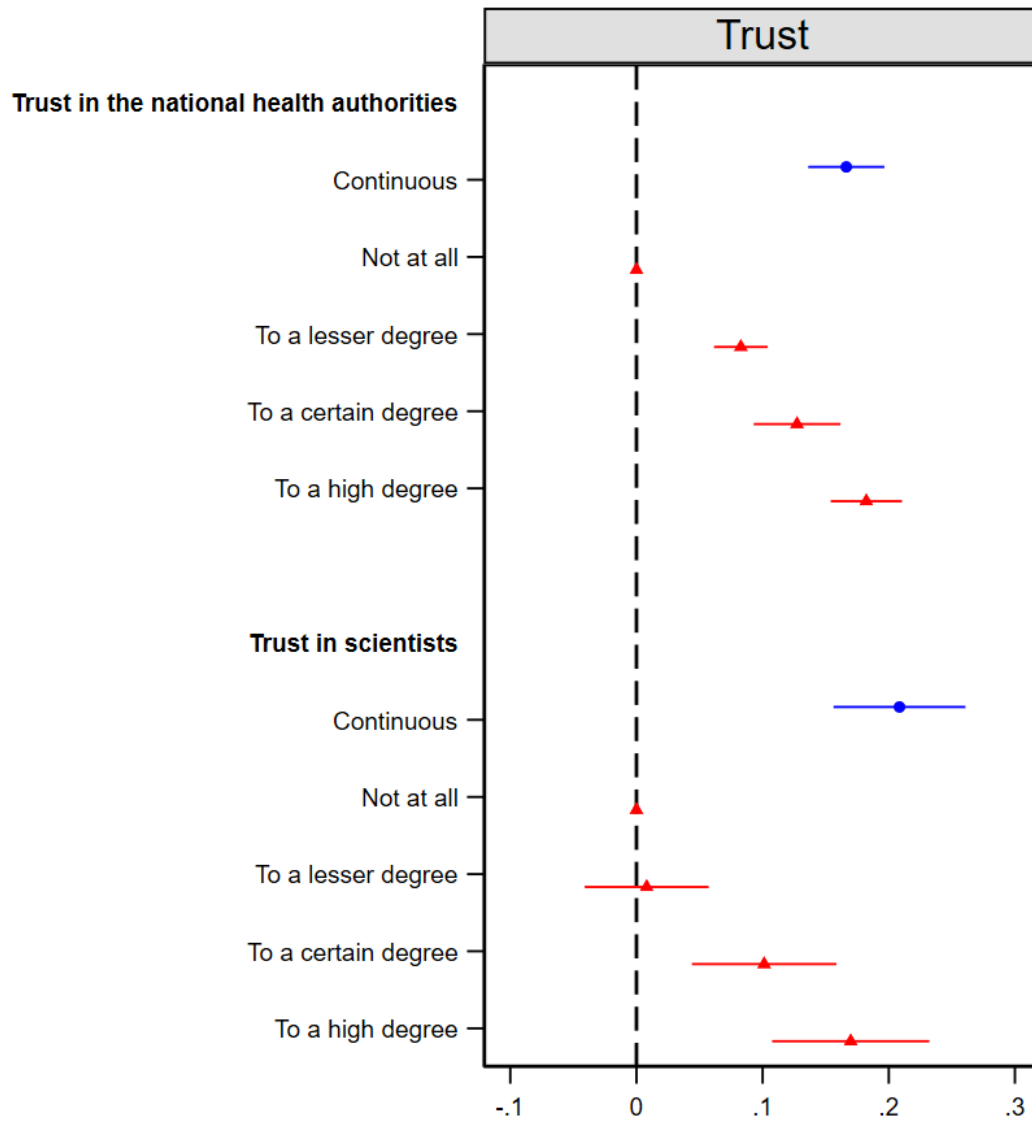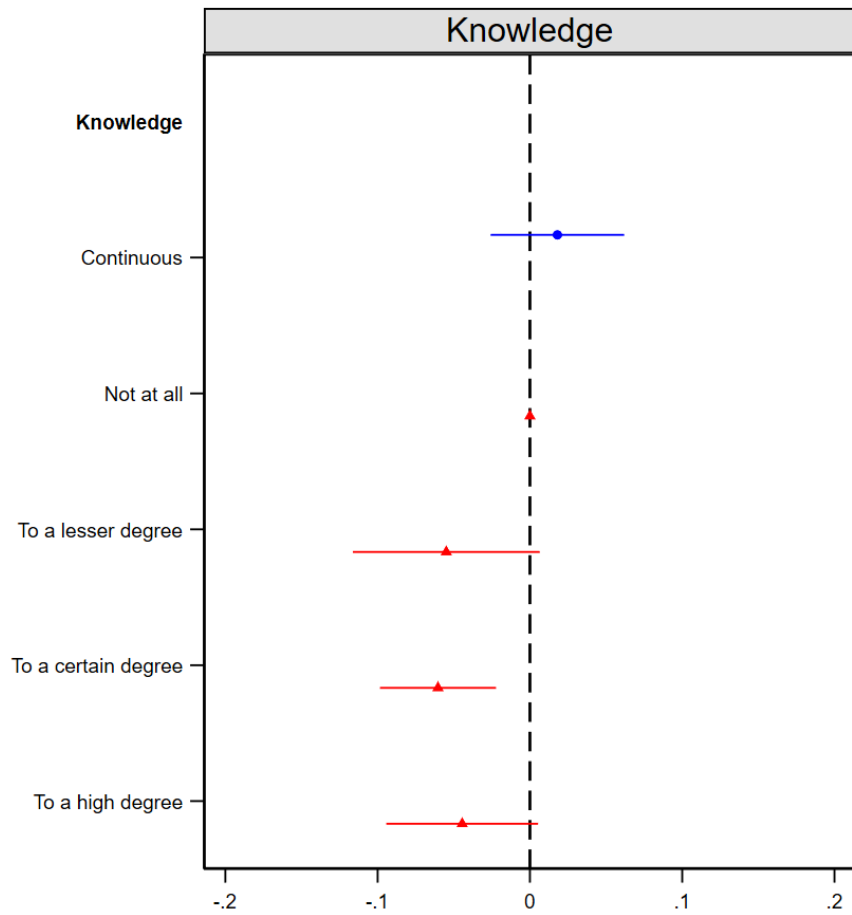

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (continuous trust variables). Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model, using categorical trust variables instead. Both models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A3: Replicating the analysis with categorical concern variables
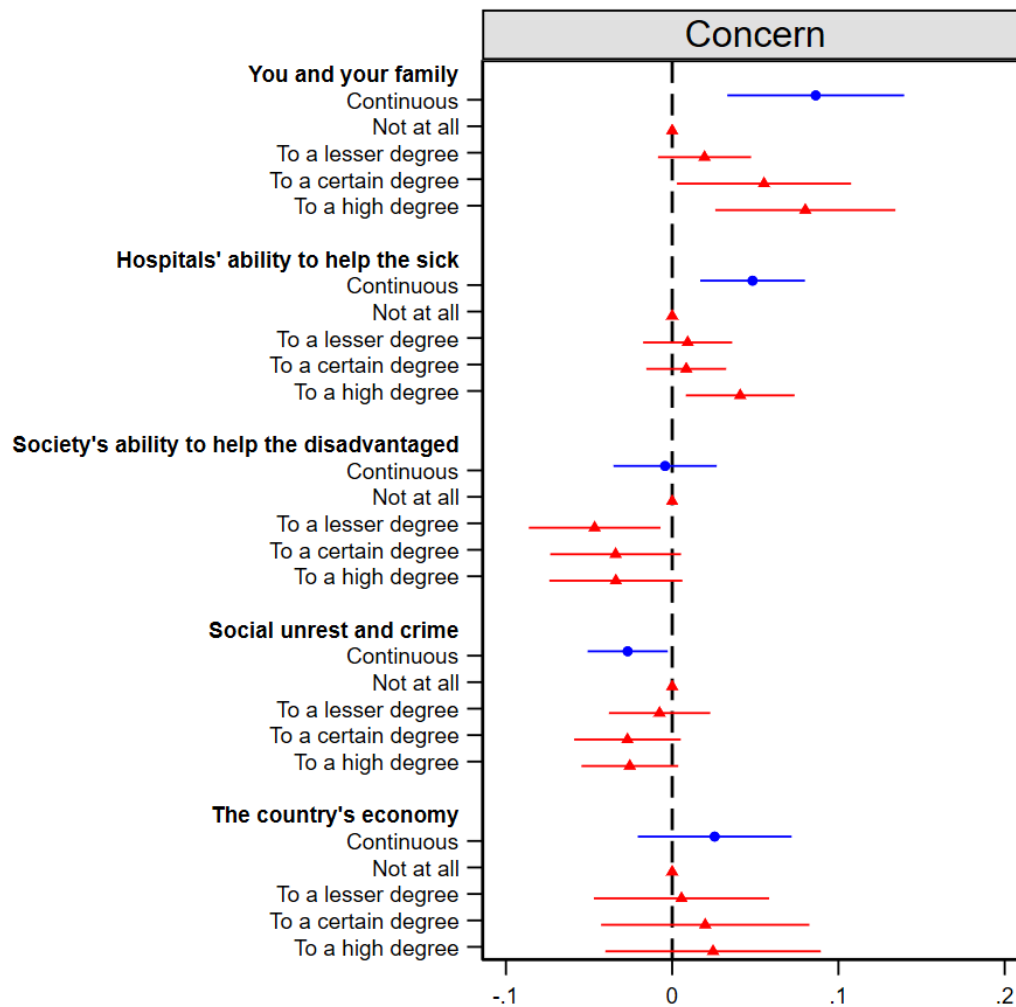
Note: N =18,231. Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (continuous concern variables). Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model, using categorical concern variables instead. Both models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

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Figure A4: Replicating the analysis with a categorical behavior change variable

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (continuous behavior change variable). Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model, using a categorical behavior change variable instead. Both models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

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Figure A5: Replicating the analysis with a categorical knowledge variable

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (continuous knowledge variable). Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model, using a categorical knowledge variable instead. Both models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A6: Replicating the analysis with a dichotomous vaccine acceptance outcome
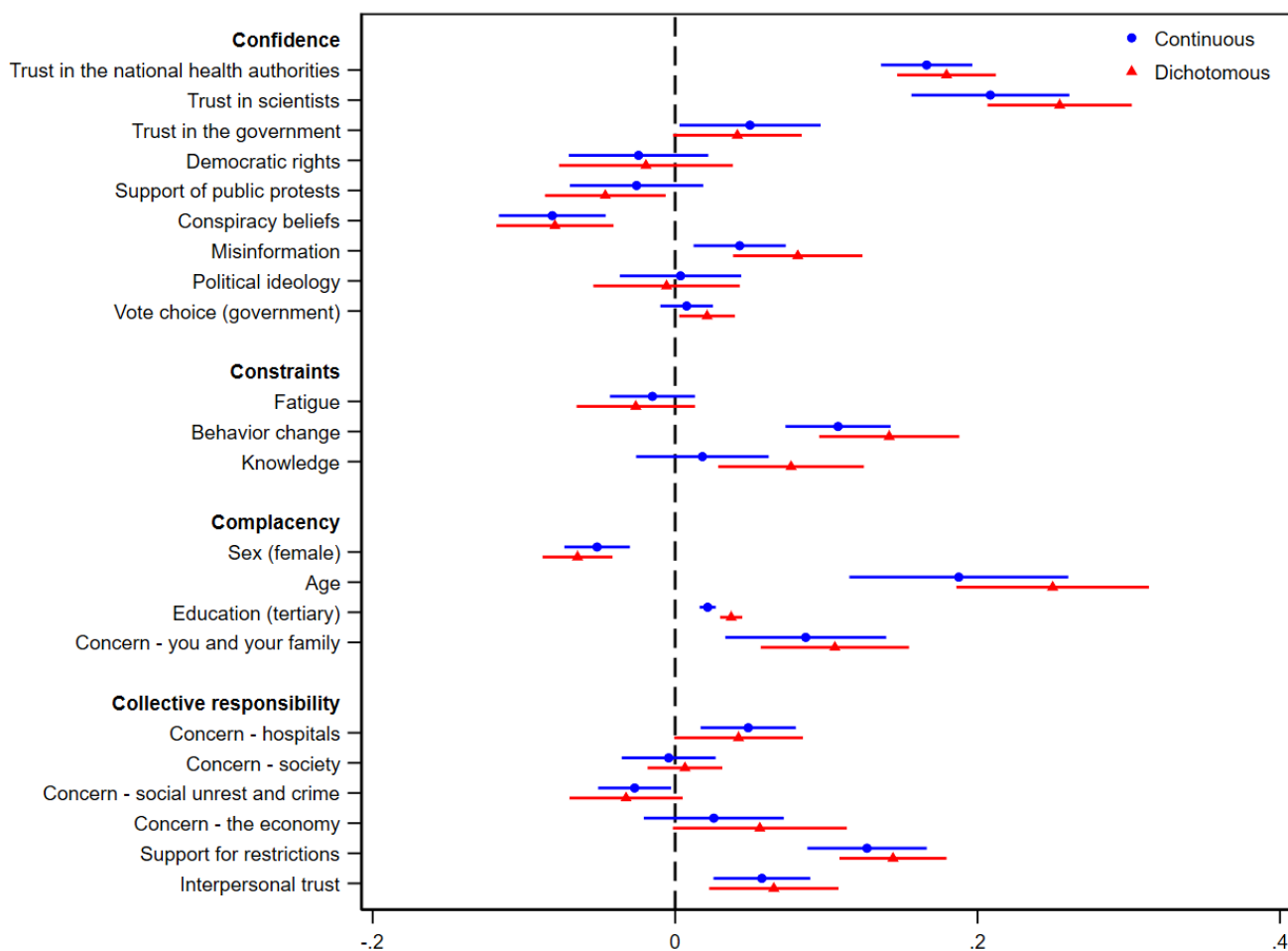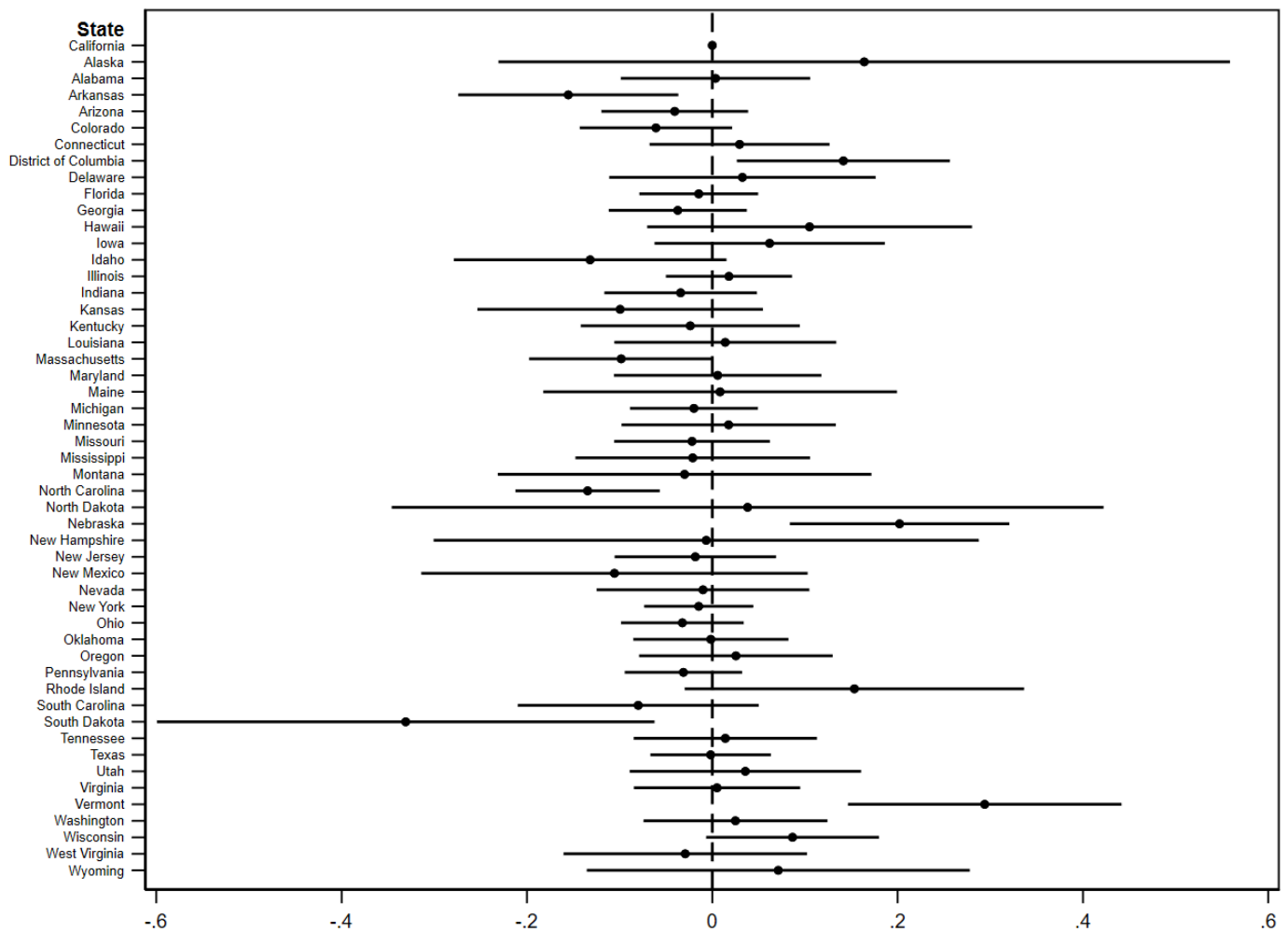

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (continuous outcome). Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model, using a dichotomous measure of vaccine acceptance instead (with "somewhat agree" and "completely agree" taking the value 1, indicating vaccine acceptance). Both models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A7: Comparing results before and after approval of COVID-19 vaccines
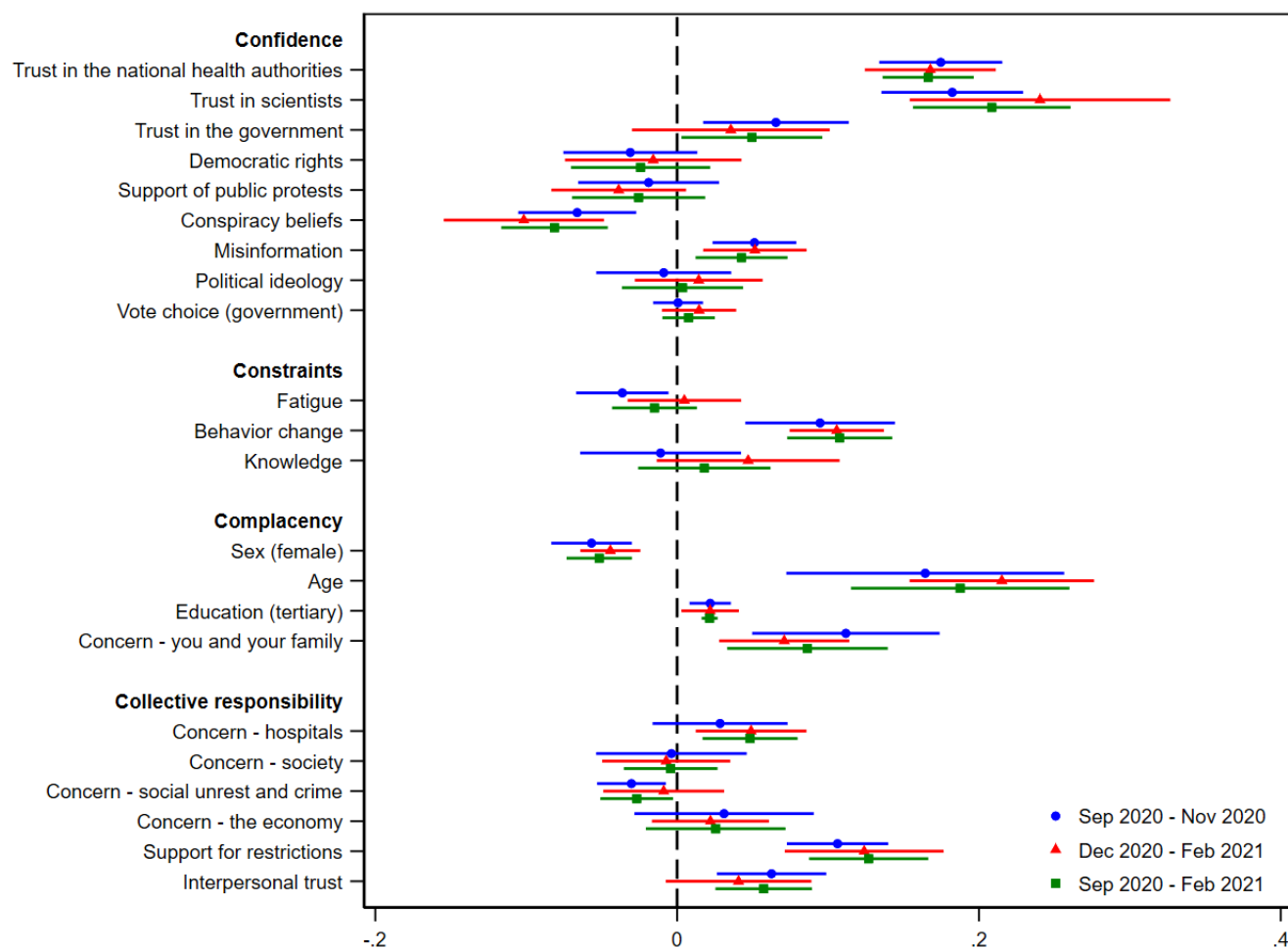

Note: N = 10,417 (September 2020 – November 2020). N = 7,814 (December 2020 – February 2021). N = 18,231 (September 2020 – February 2021). Green squares are the estimated correlations based on model II in Table A4 (September 2020 - November 2020). Blue circles are the estimated correlations based on the same model for September 2020 – November 2020. Red triangles are the estimated correlations based on the same model for December 2020 – February 2021. All models include control for country dummies. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A8: Individual-level predictors in the US, controlling for region dummies
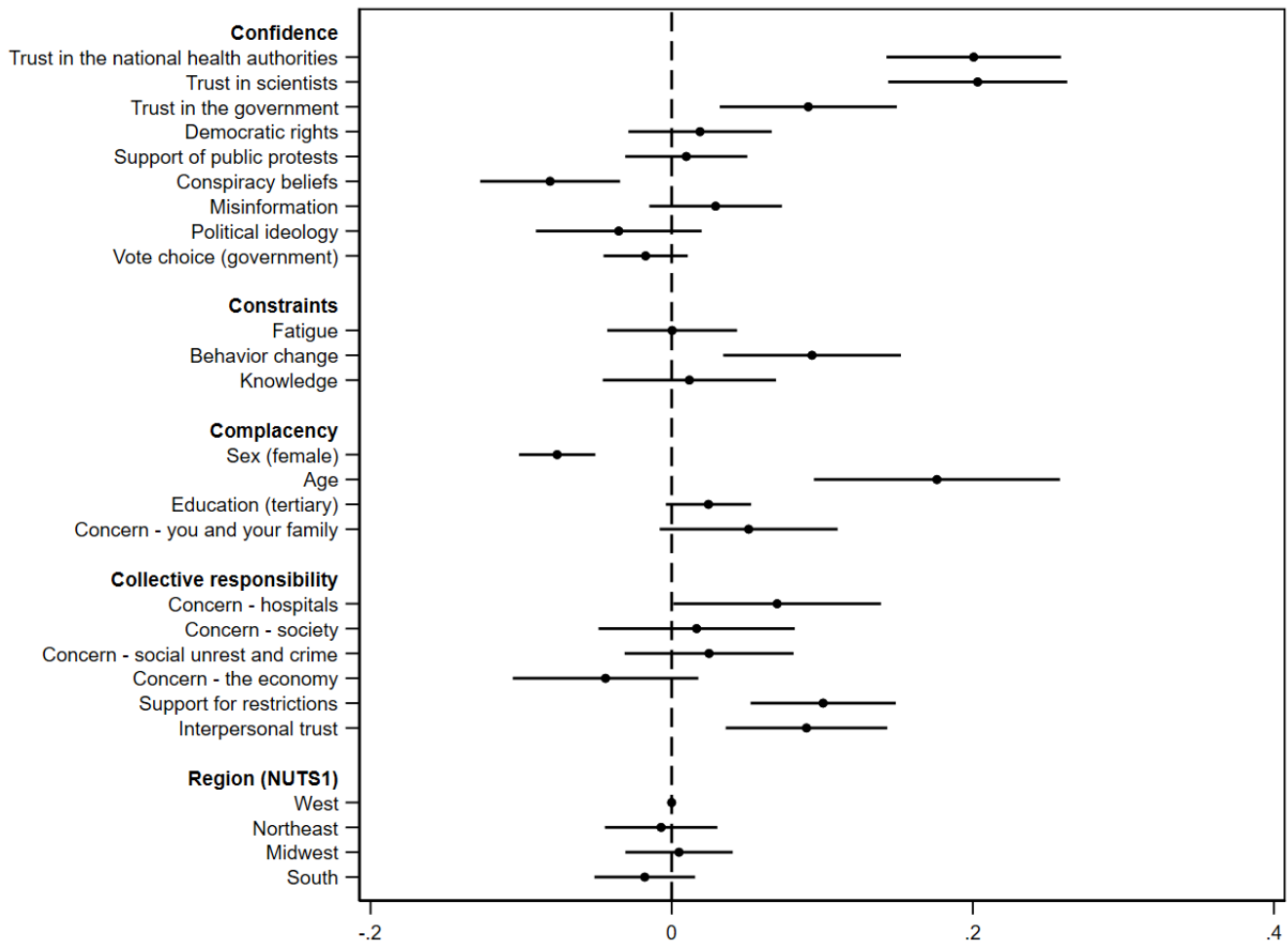
Note: N = 2,185. Circles are the estimated correlations. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A9: Individual-level predictors in the US, controlling for state dummies

Note: N = 2,185. Circles are the estimated correlations. The model include all predictors from model II in table A4, controlling for state dummies instead of country level dummies. For simplicity, only the estimated correlations for the state dummies are illustrated here. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.
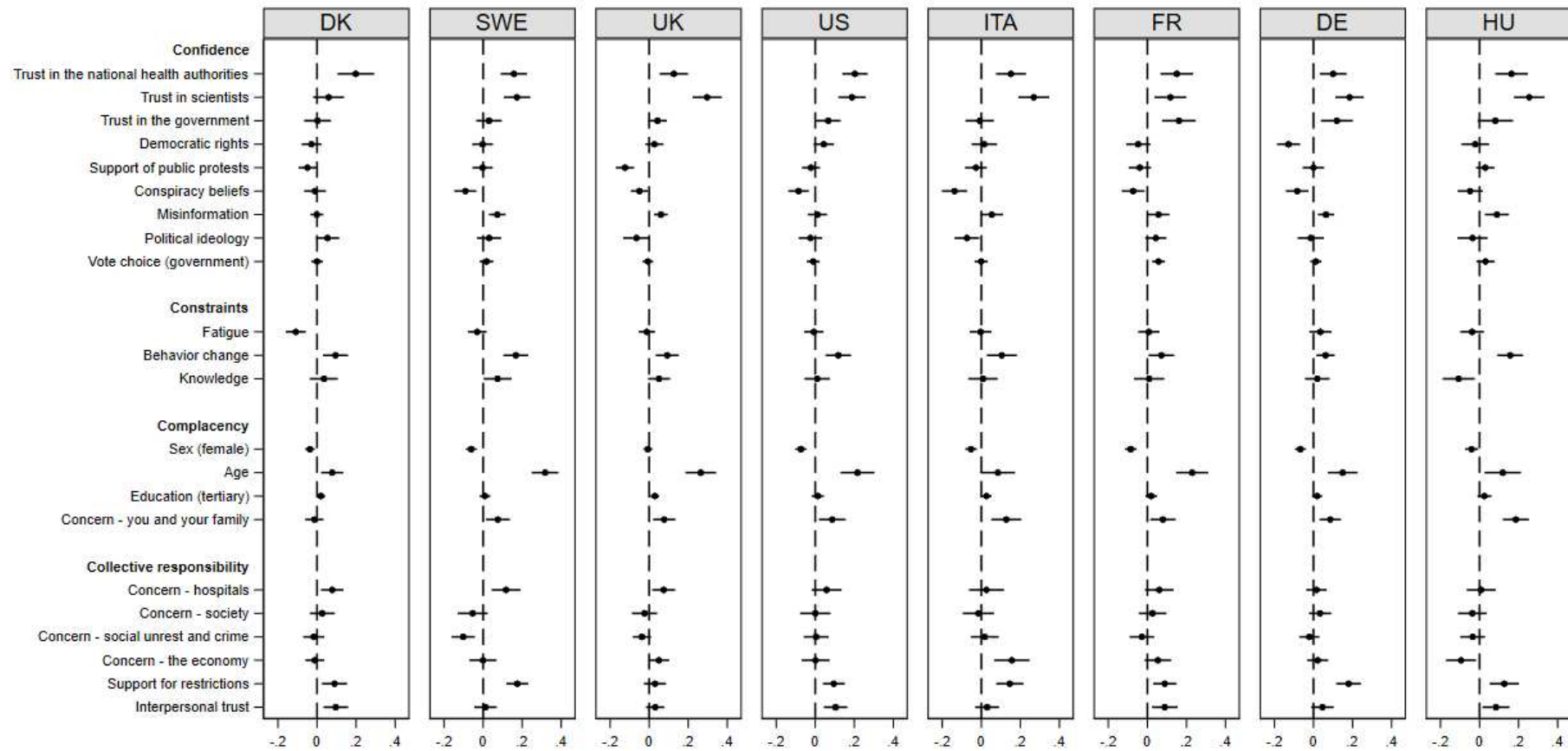
Figure A10: Individual-level predictors in Germany, controlling for state dummies
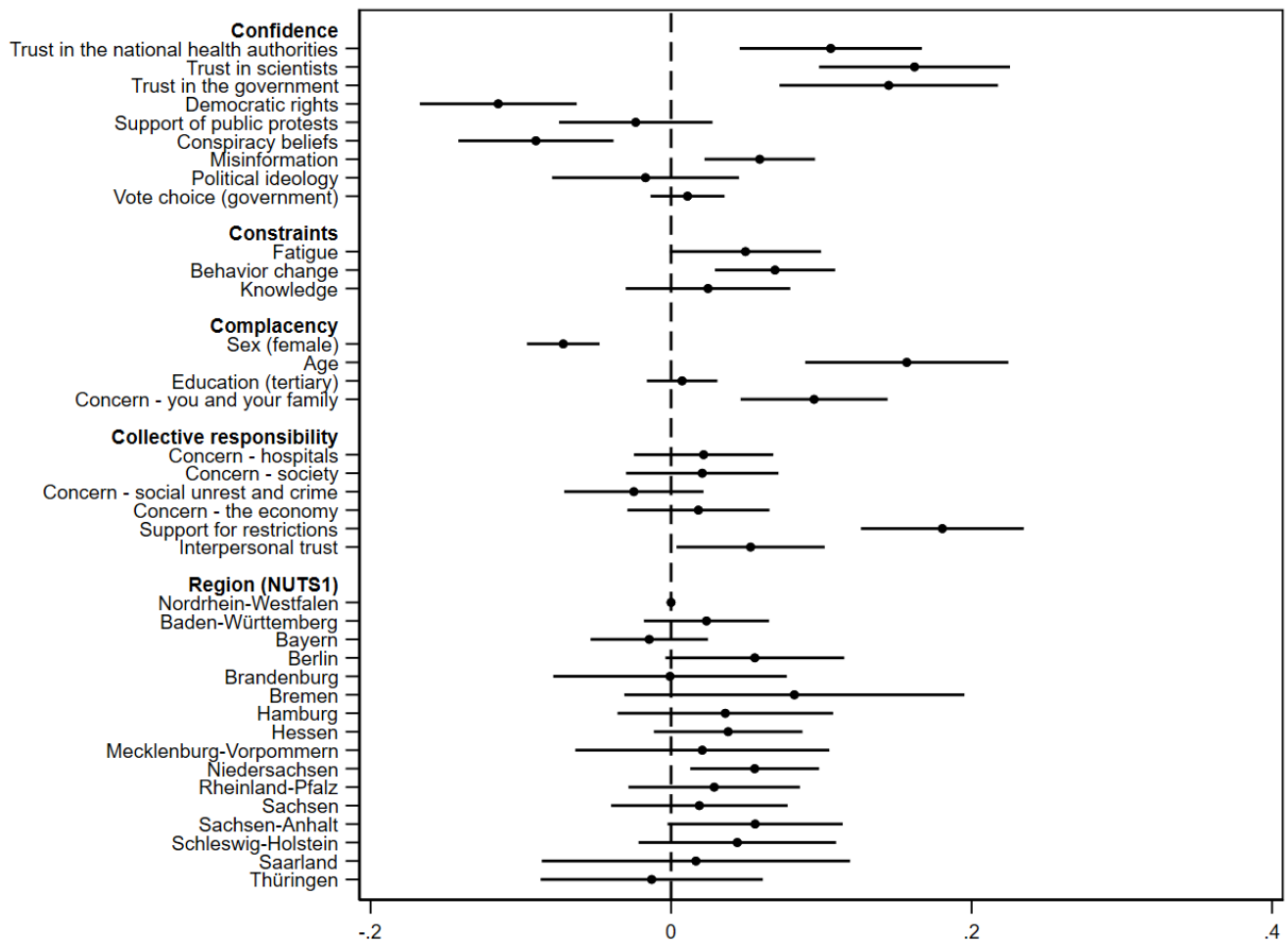
Note: N = 2,380. Circles are the estimated correlations. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

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Table A4: Individual-level predictors of vaccine acceptance

	Model I		**Model II**	
	Bivariate		Full model	
Confidence				
Trust in health authorities	0.498***	(0.008)	0.166***	(0.013)
Trust in scientists	0.531***	(0.009)	0.208***	(0.022)
Trust in the government	0.344***	(0.008)	0.050*	(0.020)
Concern about democratic rights	-0.256***	(0.007)	-0.024	(0.020)
Support for protests	-0.224***	(0.007)	-0.026	(0.019)
Conspiracy beliefs	-0.297***	(0.007)	-0.081***	(0.015)
Misinformation	0.017*	(0.008)	0.043*	(0.013)
Ideology	-0.115***	(0.009)	0.004	(0.017)
Vote choice (government)	0.078***	(0.005)	0.008	(0.007)
Constraints				
Fatigue	-0.189***	(0.007)	-0.015	(0.012)
Behavior change	0.312***	(0.009)	0.108***	(0.015)
Knowledge	0.232***	(0.011)	0.018	(0.019)
Complacency				
Sex (female)	-0.046***	(0.005)	-0.052***	(0.009)
Age	0.231***	(0.013)	0.188***	(0.031)
Education (tertiary)	0.049***	(0.005)	0.022***	(0.002)
Concern - you and your family	0.173***	(0.009)	0.086**	(0.023)
Collective responsibility				
Concern - hospitals	0.137***	(0.009)	0.048**	(0.013)
Concern - society	0.099***	(0.009)	-0.004	(0.013)
Concern - social unrest and crime	-0.049***	(0.008)	-0.027*	(0.010)
Concern - the country's economy	0.003	(0.010)	0.026	(0.020)
Support for restrictions	0.334***	(0.009)	0.127***	(0.017)
Interpersonal trust	0.204***	(0.009)	0.057**	(0.014)
Constant			-0.034	(0.025)
Observations	18,231		18,231	
R^2	NA		0.322	

Notes. Entries are unstandardized OLS regression coefficients from models with all variables standardized on a scale from 0-1. Clustered robust standard errors on country level in parentheses. Model 1 displays effects from bivariate models and, hence, a combined R^2 cannot be computed. Model II includes control for country dummies. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Figure A11: Individual-level correlations of vaccine acceptance by country

Note: N = 18,231. Black circles are the estimated correlations. Horizontal bars are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.
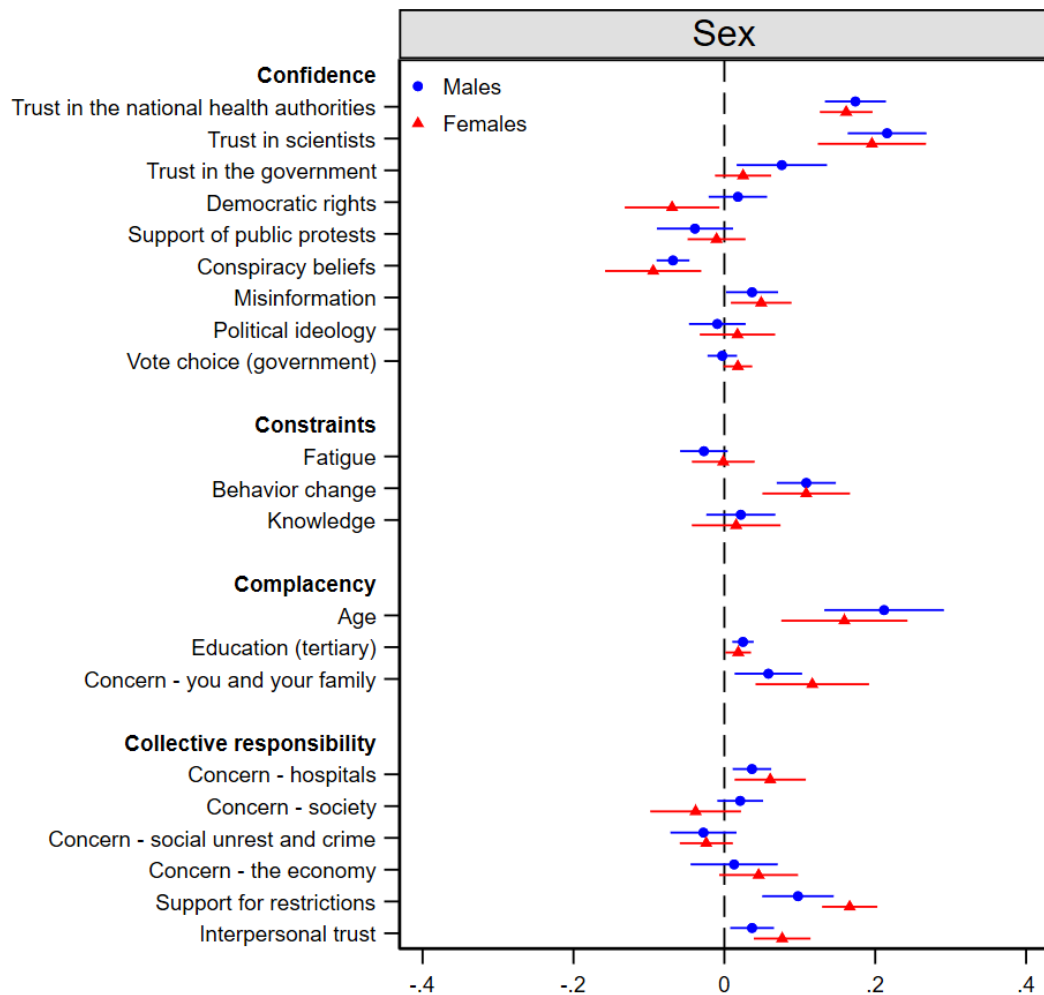
Figure A12: Bivariate correlations by country
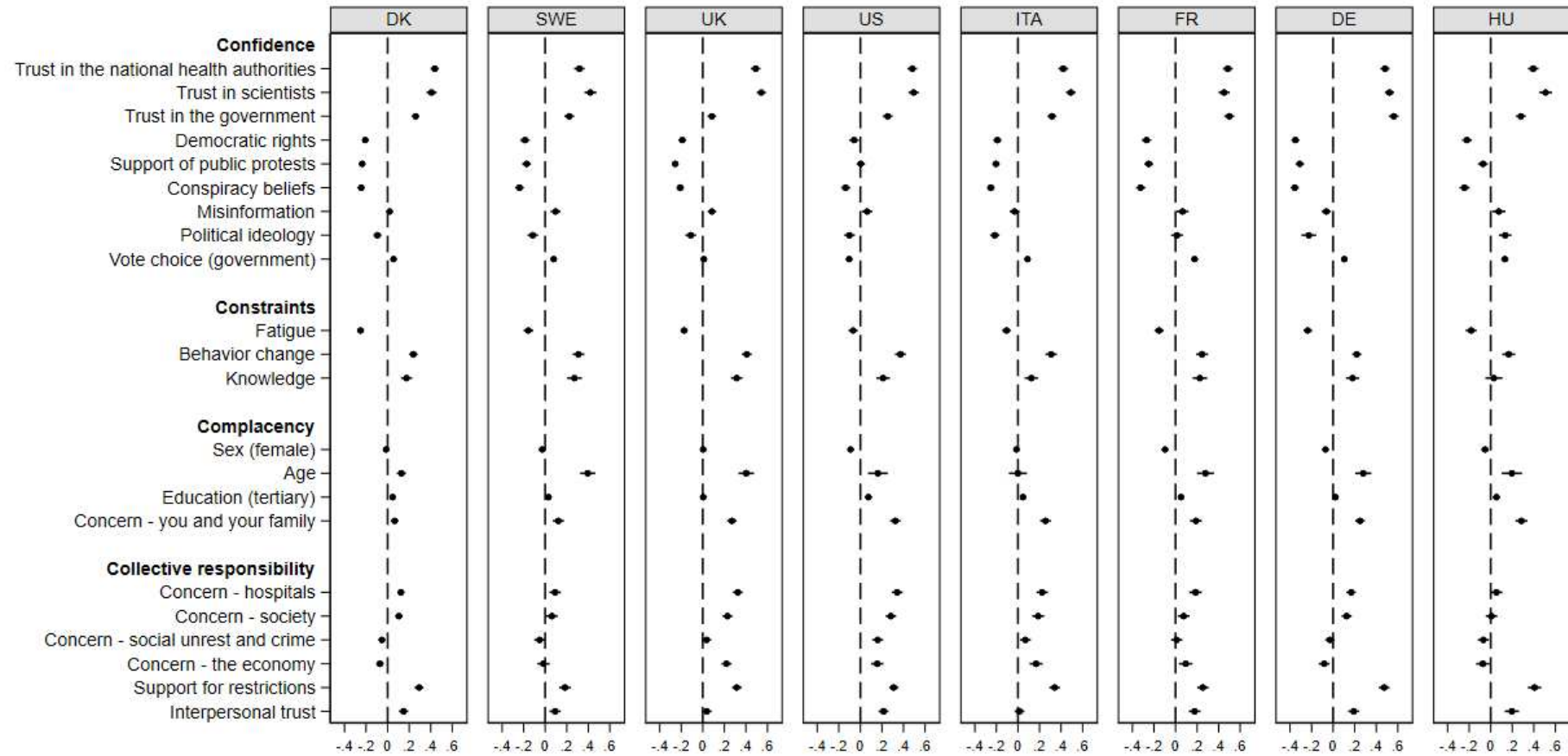
Note: N = 18,231. Black circles are the estimated bivariate correlations. Horizontal bars are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

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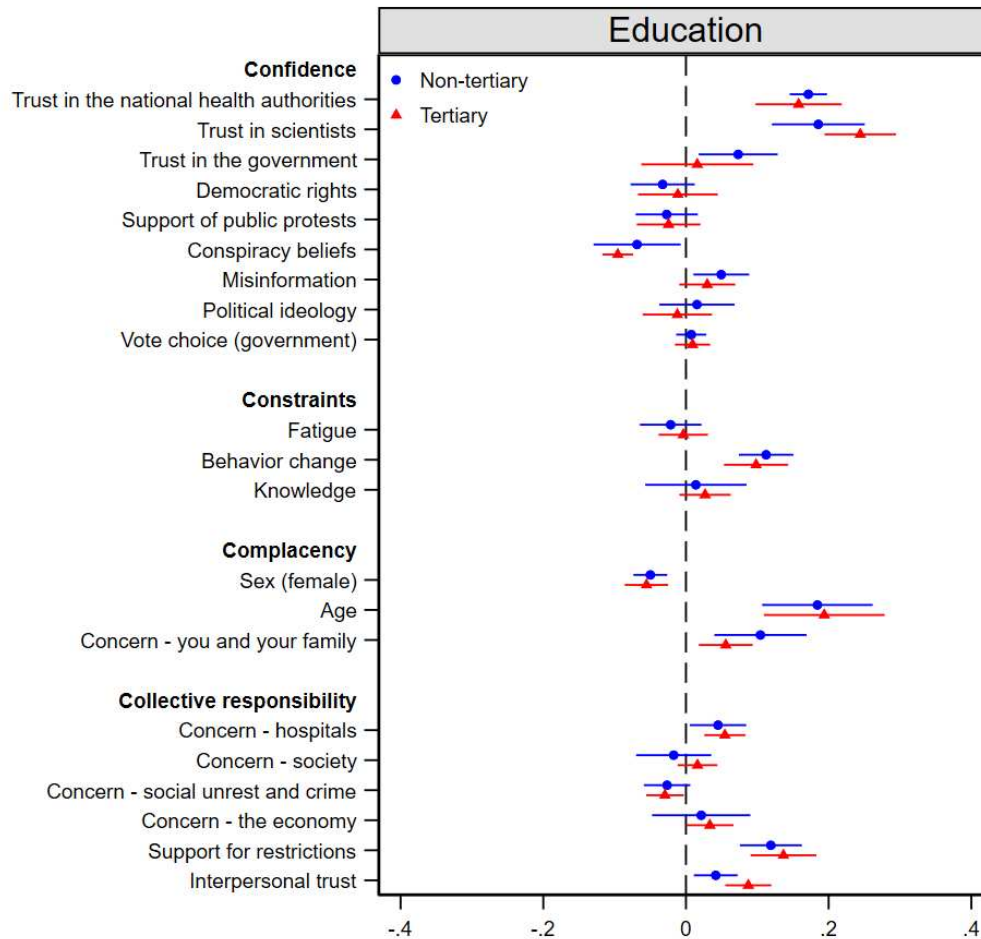**Figure A13:** Subgroup analysis – sex

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles and red triangles are the estimated correlations. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.
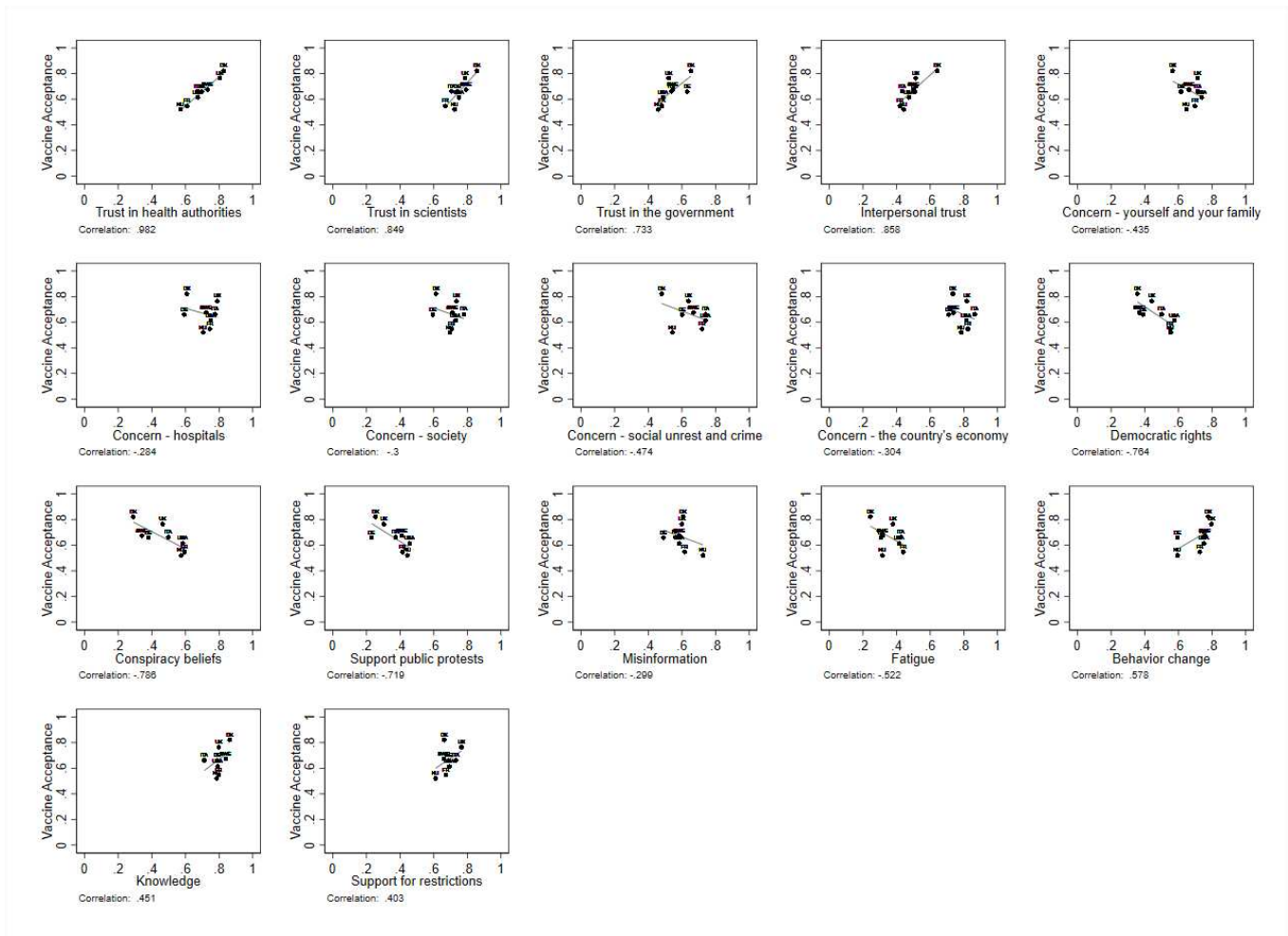
Figure A14: Subgroup analysis – age
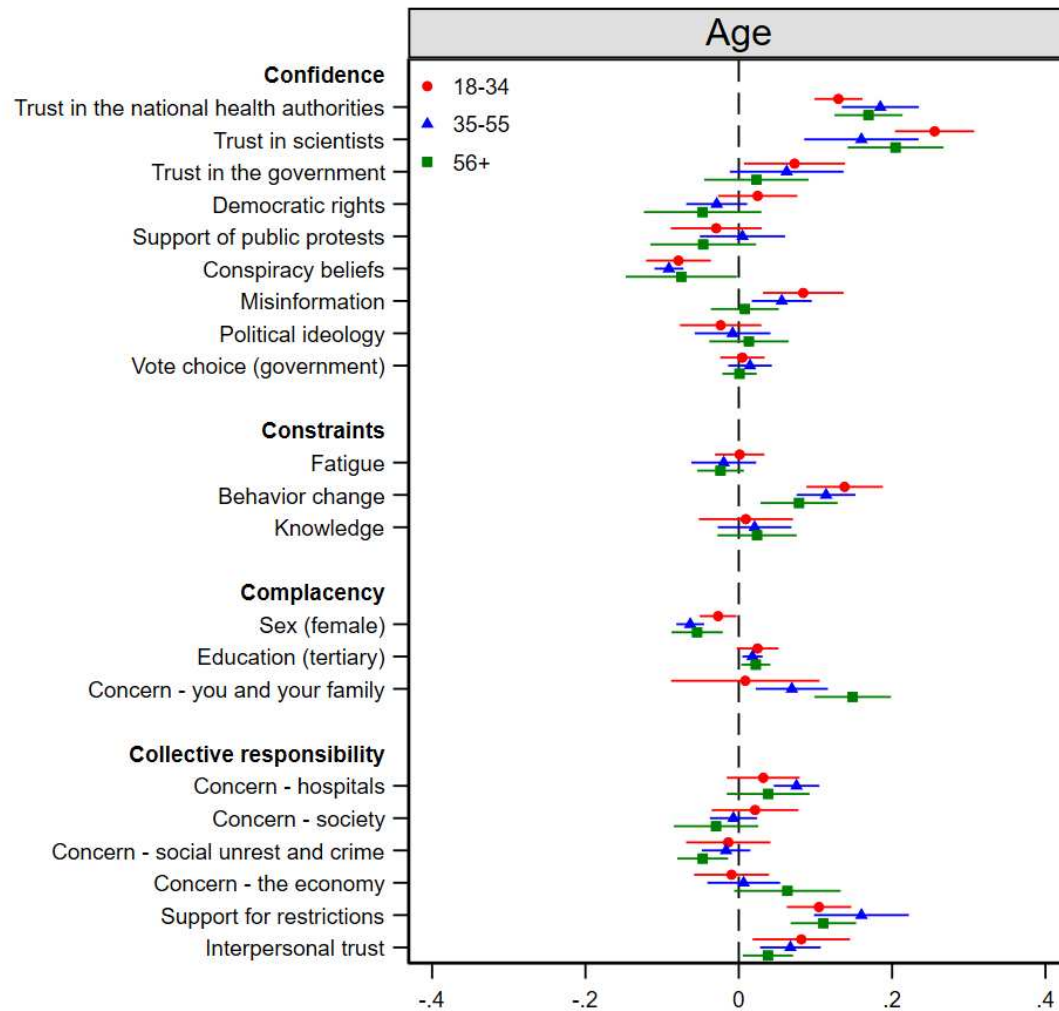
Note: N = 18,231. Red circles, blue triangles and green squares are the estimated correlations. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

Figure A15: Subgroup analysis – education

Note: N = 18,231. Blue circles and red triangles are the estimated correlations. Horizontal lines are the associated 95 % confidence intervals.

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Figure A16: Macro-level correlations of vaccine acceptance

Note: The figure plots country averages for vaccine acceptance and country averages for the range of
non-background measures. Reported correlations are pearson's r.