**Supplementary Materials**

**Supplementary Methods**

**R Packages Employed for Planned Analyses**

All analyses were conducted with customized *R* codes (R Core Team, 2022). To implement analysis methods used in the present study, we imported packages *lavaan* (Rosseel, 2012) for CFA, *sirt* (Robitzsch, 2022) for measurement alignment, *lmer* (Bates et al., 2015) for frequentist MLM, *brms* (Bürkner, 2017) and *bayestestR* (Makowski et al., 2019) for Bayesian MLM.

**Exploratory Bayesian Analysis of Random Slopes**

To explore in which country the random slope of interest was significantly different from zero, we conducted additional exploratory Bayesian analysis of random slope models for testing H1, H2, and H3. In this process, we estimated the 95% highest density interval (HDI) of the posterior distribution of each random slope in each country. The 95% HDI indicates an interval that “any parameter value inside the HDI has higher probability density than any value outside the HDI, and the total probability of values in the 95% HDI is 95% (Kruschke, 2018; p. 271).” Once the 95% HDI was estimated, we examined to what extent the HDI overlapped with the region of practical equivalence (ROPE), which indicated the region of trivial effects within the context of the present study (Makowski et al. 2019). If 100% HDI overlaps with the predetermined ROPE, then the most credible (95%) values of the estimated effect size are likely to be within the ROPE of trivial effect, so it would be possible to assume that the examined effect is trivial and practically negligible. In the present study, we employed “-.10 < standardized effect size (e.g., *D*) < +.10” as a ROPE following guidelines suggested by (Kruschke, 2018).

In the present study, by applying the aforementioned Bayesian approach, we examined which country demonstrated a significant random slope that was opposite to the general trend. For instance, in the case of H1, at the population level, vaccine attitude was positively associated with vaccine willingness. So, we examined in which country the random slope of vaccine attitude was significantly smaller than zero while demonstrating 0% HDI overlapping with the ROPE.

**Supplementary Note**

**Relationship between the country-level mean and variance of trust and its effect size in predicting vaccine attitudes across different countries**

Although we found that the random slopes of trust were significantly different across different countries, the differentiated association between trust and vaccine attitudes might be attributable to the differences in the variance of trust. More specifically, the extremely high or low mean trust or small variance in trust in a specific country might result in the small random slope of effect size of trust in that country due to the variance issue. To examine whether this is the case, we tested the association between the country-level mean and variance of trust and its effect size in predicting vaccine attitudes.

First, when we examined the correlation between the mean trust and its effect size across 43 countries, the correlation was not significant, *r* = .22, *p* = .17. This result supports the point that the country-level mean trust was not associated with the significant random slope difference. Second, we found that there was a significant association between the variance of trust and its effect size, *r* = .45, *p* < .01. As predicted, when a specific country demonstrates the relatively smaller variance in trust, then the association between trust and vaccine attitudes is likely to be smaller in that country.

In addition to this simple correlation analysis which demonstrated the significant association between the variance and effect size, we conducted additional regression analysis to test whether the small vs. large variance in trust significantly altered the association between trust and vaccine attitudes. We classified each country into two different groups, i.e., small (variance < median) vs. large variance groups (variance ≥ median). When the regression analysis was conducted with data in the small variance group, the association between trust and vaccine attitude was significant, *b* = .15, *t* (3,973.00) = 10.54, *p* < .001. The similar result was found in the large variance group as well, *b* = .25, *t* (3,779.00) = 18.18, *p* < .001. Although the slope was smaller in the small variance group as expected, the association was still significant at *p* < .001.

**Supplementary Tables**

**Table S1**

*Descriptive statistics of tested variables across different countries​​*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Conspiratorial thinking | | Anti-expert sentiments | | Trust in government | | Trust in the scientific research community | | Vaccine attitudes | | Vaccine willingness | |
|  | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* |
| All | -.89 | 1.25 | -.38 | 1.39 | 4.35 | 3.22 | 6.76 | 2.75 | -.49 | 1.64 | 2.81 | 1.54 |
| Belarus | -.55 | .90 | .35 | 1.16 | 3.10 | 3.33 | 5.06 | 2.80 | -1.83 | 1.36 | 1.64 | 1.32 |
| Bolivia | -.48 | 1.03 | -.88 | 1.19 | 1.42 | 1.95 | 6.81 | 2.56 | .40 | .97 | 3.60 | 1.05 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -1.37 | 1.34 | -.44 | 1.37 | 1.20 | 1.84 | 5.65 | 3.15 | -.31 | 1.31 | 3.12 | 1.42 |
| Brazil | -.51 | .82 | -.74 | .99 | 1.24 | 2.35 | 8.98 | 1.45 | .17 | .35 | 3.89 | .56 |
| Bulgaria | -.73 | 1.35 | .41 | 1.65 | 2.38 | 2.67 | 5.12 | 3.27 | -1.71 | 1.81 | 1.88 | 1.46 |
| Colombia | -.33 | 1.08 | -.71 | 1.02 | 3.75 | 2.94 | 7.90 | 2.15 | .54 | .99 | 3.64 | 1.02 |
| Costa Rica | -.06 | 1.05 | -.55 | 1.00 | 6.83 | 2.78 | 8.08 | 1.93 | .41 | .97 | 3.52 | 1.13 |
| Czech Republic | -.80 | 1.14 | -.67 | 1.29 | 2.58 | 2.62 | 7.05 | 2.85 | -1.14 | 1.68 | 2.77 | 1.50 |
| Denmark | -1.13 | .87 | -1.10 | .95 | 7.81 | 1.96 | 8.88 | 1.07 | .35 | 1.28 | 3.60 | .92 |
| Ecuador | -.59 | 1.11 | -.60 | 1.14 | 4.78 | 2.80 | 6.86 | 2.28 | .33 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 1.25 |
| Estonia | -1.93 | 1.04 | -.62 | .98 | 5.99 | 2.58 | 7.98 | 2.31 | .05 | 1.23 | 3.15 | 1.38 |
| Finland | -2.15 | 1.22 | -1.15 | 1.10 | 6.61 | 2.79 | 8.24 | 2.00 | .50 | 1.31 | 3.43 | 1.12 |
| Germany | -1.62 | 1.24 | -.83 | 1.23 | 6.20 | 2.83 | 7.86 | 2.53 | -.04 | 1.52 | 3.50 | 1.09 |
| Guatemala | .08 | 1.06 | -.60 | 1.27 | 1.53 | 2.09 | 6.81 | 2.77 | .22 | 1.14 | 3.30 | 1.30 |
| Honduras | -.09 | 1.06 | -.19 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 2.00 | 5.48 | 2.97 | .09 | 1.03 | 2.88 | 1.67 |
| Hong Kong | .04 | 1.02 | -.10 | .79 | 4.90 | 3.62 | 7.25 | 2.20 | -.51 | 1.11 | 2.68 | 1.33 |
| Ireland | -1.36 | .96 | -1.01 | 1.22 | 5.02 | 2.92 | 8.00 | 1.98 | .25 | 1.14 | 3.53 | 1.10 |
| Italy | -1.10 | 1.29 | -.55 | 1.51 | 4.97 | 3.06 | 6.94 | 2.89 | -.23 | 1.47 | 3.02 | 1.47 |
| Japan | -.45 | .98 | -.21 | 1.00 | 3.22 | 2.50 | 5.08 | 2.23 | -.73 | 1.04 | 2.54 | 1.53 |
| Kazakhstan | -.43 | 1.15 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 3.75 | 3.19 | 4.67 | 3.06 | -2.39 | 1.48 | 1.97 | 1.46 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -.27 | .88 | .95 | 1.31 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 3.74 | 2.72 | -2.38 | 1.61 | 1.41 | 1.39 |
| Lebanon | .11 | 1.01 | .27 | 1.40 | 3.14 | 2.65 | 6.18 | 2.73 | -.13 | 1.08 | 2.52 | 1.68 |
| Malaysia | -.45 | .98 | -.47 | 1.23 | 3.80 | 3.23 | 7.60 | 2.27 | .55 | .87 | 3.55 | 1.04 |
| Maldives | -.15 | .94 | -.04 | 1.47 | 3.09 | 3.06 | 6.40 | 2.84 | .12 | 1.03 | 2.54 | 1.80 |
| Nepal | -.41 | .79 | -.19 | 1.35 | 2.80 | 2.36 | 6.40 | 2.60 | .30 | .68 | 3.26 | 1.36 |
| New Zealand | -1.28 | .88 | -1.11 | 1.06 | 8.86 | 1.31 | 8.61 | 1.50 | .53 | .85 | 3.83 | .38 |
| Norway | -2.08 | 1.04 | -1.37 | 1.17 | 6.11 | 3.23 | 8.10 | 1.85 | .33 | 1.22 | 3.48 | 1.09 |
| Other | -.11 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 1.36 | 4.27 | 3.23 | 5.00 | 2.78 | -2.37 | 2.12 | 1.43 | 1.50 |
| Pakistan | -.23 | .80 | .98 | 1.21 | 5.91 | 2.78 | 5.98 | 2.39 | -.13 | 1.02 | 2.55 | 1.79 |
| Portugal | -1.34 | 1.08 | -.35 | .90 | 6.17 | 2.54 | 8.36 | 1.66 | .35 | .82 | 3.65 | .85 |
| Russian Federation | -.63 | 1.06 | .66 | 1.44 | 4.11 | 2.83 | 5.16 | 2.68 | -2.54 | 1.53 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Slovakia | -.92 | 1.12 | -.97 | 1.30 | 3.81 | 2.86 | 7.20 | 2.66 | -.47 | 1.43 | 2.95 | 1.44 |
| South Africa | -1.47 | .83 | -.88 | 1.62 | 4.61 | 2.60 | 8.07 | 1.25 | .34 | 1.04 | 3.48 | 1.09 |
| Spain | -.71 | 1.19 | -.92 | 1.22 | 5.11 | 3.04 | 8.43 | 1.87 | .49 | 1.05 | 3.61 | .97 |
| Sweden | -2.05 | 1.17 | -2.09 | 1.21 | 6.06 | 2.76 | 8.37 | 1.63 | .63 | .93 | 3.74 | .85 |
| Switzerland | -1.86 | 1.02 | -.65 | 1.16 | 7.40 | 2.53 | 8.02 | 2.01 | -.21 | 1.33 | 3.28 | 1.28 |
| Taiwan | -1.21 | 1.24 | .10 | .66 | 8.37 | 1.95 | 8.00 | 1.61 | .35 | .70 | 3.60 | .94 |
| Turkey | -.20 | 1.26 | .09 | 1.24 | 3.38 | 3.17 | 7.90 | 2.21 | .24 | 1.08 | 3.01 | 1.44 |
| Uganda | .27 | .87 | 1.27 | 1.54 | 4.77 | 2.82 | 5.22 | 2.47 | -.71 | 1.19 | 1.56 | 1.69 |
| Ukraine | -1.77 | 1.22 | -1.94 | 1.59 | 3.09 | 2.49 | 7.60 | 2.41 | .16 | 1.36 | 3.32 | 1.34 |
| United Kingdom | -1.13 | 1.08 | -.97 | 1.37 | 2.91 | 2.82 | 7.99 | 2.04 | .32 | 1.12 | 3.52 | 1.11 |
| United States of America | -1.29 | 1.10 | -.87 | 1.25 | 5.40 | 3.09 | 8.06 | 1.96 | .34 | 1.28 | 3.53 | 1.10 |
| Uruguay | -1.31 | 1.14 | -1.09 | 1.06 | 6.24 | 3.35 | 8.31 | 1.91 | .22 | 1.10 | 3.37 | 1.20 |

*Note*. Latent factor scores after alignment were used for conspiratorial thinking, anti-expert sentiments, and vaccine attitudes.

**Table S2**

*Exploratory Bayesian analysis of the random slopes of vaccine attitude in H1​*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Median  (vaccine attitude) | 95% CI | | ROPE % |
| Belarus | -.16 | -.37 | .04 | 25.36% |
| Bolivia | -.01 | -.18 | .15 | 79.74% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | .09 | -.05 | .24 | 55.56% |
| Brazil | .20 | .00 | .40 | 14.94% |
| Bulgaria | -.13 | -.22 | -.04 | 22.73% |
| Colombia | -.09 | -.20 | .02 | 55.56% |
| Costa Rica | .00 | -.13 | .13 | 90.48% |
| Czech Republic | .05 | -.04 | .14 | 88.69% |
| Denmark | -.09 | -.23 | .05 | 55.64% |
| Ecuador | .07 | -.06 | .19 | 66.46% |
| Estonia | .09 | -.03 | .21 | 56.35% |
| Finland | .00 | -.08 | .07 | 100.00% |
| Germany | -.07 | -.20 | .06 | 68.67% |
| Guatemala | .01 | -.11 | .11 | 95.21% |
| Honduras | .20 | .04 | .37 | 8.31% |
| Hong Kong | .06 | -.16 | .26 | 60.19% |
| Ireland | -.05 | -.17 | .08 | 78.72% |
| Italy | .03 | -.07 | .14 | 90.34% |
| Japan | .23 | .17 | .31 | .00% |
| Kazakhstan | .00 | -.15 | .18 | 75.69% |
| Kyrgyzstan | -.10 | -.21 | .00 | 44.25% |
| Lebanon | .09 | -.09 | .28 | 53.09% |
| Malaysia | .06 | -.12 | .25 | 64.64% |
| Maldives | .05 | -.16 | .27 | 59.35% |
| Nepal | .00 | -.23 | .24 | 62.51% |
| New Zealand | -.05 | -.27 | .15 | 60.85% |
| Norway | .01 | -.10 | .11 | 97.45% |
| Other | -.15 | -.32 | .01 | 24.34% |
| Pakistan | .07 | -.13 | .26 | 60.06% |
| Portugal | .03 | -.11 | .16 | 83.79% |
| **Russian Federation** | **-.36** | **-.42** | **-.30** | **.00%** |
| Slovakia | .08 | -.03 | .19 | 64.69% |
| South Africa | .05 | -.14 | .26 | 66.30% |
| Spain | -.03 | -.13 | .07 | 92.13% |
| Sweden | -.01 | -.19 | .16 | 75.56% |
| Switzerland | .05 | -.04 | .14 | 86.42% |
| Taiwan | -.08 | -.26 | .09 | 57.22% |
| Turkey | .06 | -.13 | .24 | 64.72% |
| Uganda | -.11 | -.34 | .10 | 44.75% |
| Ukraine | .00 | -.11 | .11 | 97.21% |
| United Kingdom | -.07 | -.25 | .09 | 62.98% |
| United States of America | -.05 | -.21 | .11 | 72.09% |
| Uruguay | .06 | -.05 | .18 | 71.59% |

Note. Countries reported a random slope that was opposite to the general trend with 0% HDI overlapping with the ROPE were highlighted.

**Table S3**

*Exploratory Bayesian analysis of the random slopes of conspiratorial beliefs in H2*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Median  (conspiratorial beliefs) | 95% CI | | ROPE % |
| Belarus | .02 | -.19 | .26 | 62.43% |
| Bolivia | .04 | -.11 | .20 | 75.27% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -.01 | -.16 | .14 | 84.90% |
| Brazil | .15 | .03 | .27 | 18.21% |
| Bulgaria | -.24 | -.33 | -.14 | .00% |
| Colombia | .13 | .04 | .22 | 21.89% |
| Costa Rica | .09 | -.03 | .21 | 56.25% |
| Czech Republic | -.29 | -.39 | -.19 | .00% |
| Denmark | -.05 | -.23 | .13 | 69.56% |
| Ecuador | .08 | -.03 | .21 | 60.64% |
| Estonia | -.19 | -.31 | -.05 | 7.58% |
| Finland | -.06 | -.13 | .02 | 87.32% |
| Germany | -.14 | -.28 | -.01 | 23.18% |
| Guatemala | -.03 | -.14 | .10 | 91.92% |
| **Honduras** | **.29** | **.14** | **.43** | **.00%** |
| Hong Kong | .01 | -.19 | .23 | 66.75% |
| Ireland | -.03 | -.16 | .10 | 85.00% |
| Italy | -.06 | -.17 | .05 | 75.61% |
| Japan | .12 | .06 | .19 | 22.18% |
| Kazakhstan | -.03 | -.26 | .19 | 65.54% |
| Kyrgyzstan | -.01 | -.15 | .13 | 85.82% |
| Lebanon | -.03 | -.20 | .13 | 77.14% |
| Malaysia | .02 | -.16 | .19 | 75.74% |
| Maldives | .07 | -.14 | .28 | 55.93% |
| Nepal | .06 | -.19 | .30 | 53.70% |
| New Zealand | .03 | -.20 | .26 | 63.83% |
| Norway | -.03 | -.14 | .09 | 90.63% |
| Other | -.05 | -.27 | .18 | 60.56% |
| Pakistan | -.05 | -.26 | .17 | 62.38% |
| Portugal | .17 | .06 | .29 | 9.16% |
| Russian Federation | .04 | -.03 | .11 | 97.13% |
| Slovakia | -.25 | -.39 | -.12 | .00% |
| South Africa | -.08 | -.30 | .14 | 52.51% |
| Spain | .07 | -.02 | .16 | 75.66% |
| Sweden | .09 | -.05 | .23 | 53.49% |
| Switzerland | -.11 | -.21 | -.02 | 42.49% |
| Taiwan | .17 | .05 | .28 | 8.97% |
| Turkey | .13 | -.02 | .31 | 34.68% |
| Uganda | -.01 | -.22 | .22 | 67.11% |
| Ukraine | -.02 | -.13 | .09 | 94.32% |
| United Kingdom | .00 | -.17 | .16 | 80.16% |
| United States of America | -.04 | -.20 | .10 | 77.14% |
| Uruguay | -.03 | -.15 | .07 | 87.53% |

Note. Countries reported a random slope that was opposite to the general trend with 0% HDI overlapping with the ROPE were highlighted.

**Table S4**

*Exploratory Bayesian analysis of the random slopes of trust in government in H2*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Median  (trust in government) | 95% CI | | ROPE % |
| Belarus | .01 | -.16 | .18 | 78.32% |
| Bolivia | -.07 | -.21 | .08 | 66.01% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -.02 | -.17 | .14 | 82.00% |
| **Brazil** | **-.22** | **-.33** | **-.12** | **.00%** |
| Bulgaria | .11 | .01 | .23 | 39.31% |
| Colombia | -.10 | -.18 | -.01 | 51.07% |
| Costa Rica | -.04 | -.16 | .07 | 86.61% |
| Czech Republic | .05 | -.06 | .16 | 80.87% |
| Denmark | .15 | -.02 | .33 | 26.15% |
| Ecuador | -.11 | -.23 | .00 | 40.38% |
| Estonia | .05 | -.07 | .17 | 82.11% |
| Finland | .17 | .10 | .26 | .00% |
| Germany | .05 | -.08 | .19 | 75.48% |
| Guatemala | -.16 | -.30 | -.04 | 13.97% |
| Honduras | -.09 | -.23 | .05 | 55.72% |
| Hong Kong | .12 | -.05 | .30 | 40.09% |
| Ireland | -.02 | -.12 | .08 | 95.97% |
| Italy | .21 | .10 | .32 | .00% |
| Japan | -.03 | -.09 | .03 | 100.00% |
| Kazakhstan | .14 | -.05 | .32 | 33.02% |
| Kyrgyzstan | .16 | .03 | .30 | 14.92% |
| Lebanon | -.04 | -.19 | .12 | 79.16% |
| Malaysia | -.12 | -.27 | .02 | 39.38% |
| Maldives | -.08 | -.26 | .10 | 59.56% |
| Nepal | -.11 | -.31 | .08 | 44.20% |
| New Zealand | -.02 | -.24 | .23 | 61.56% |
| Norway | .11 | .02 | .21 | 40.59% |
| Other | .20 | .03 | .40 | 12.10% |
| Pakistan | .01 | -.17 | .19 | 76.40% |
| Portugal | .03 | -.10 | .15 | 89.48% |
| Russian Federation | .17 | .10 | .23 | .00% |
| Slovakia | -.03 | -.15 | .09 | 89.79% |
| South Africa | -.02 | -.19 | .15 | 77.48% |
| Spain | -.02 | -.10 | .07 | 99.16% |
| Sweden | -.12 | -.26 | .01 | 35.86% |
| Switzerland | .12 | .02 | .22 | 33.31% |
| Taiwan | -.07 | -.24 | .08 | 62.40% |
| Turkey | -.17 | -.33 | .00 | 19.57% |
| Uganda | .07 | -.10 | .23 | 64.48% |
| Ukraine | -.13 | -.24 | -.01 | 29.54% |
| United Kingdom | -.10 | -.24 | .04 | 49.78% |
| United States of America | .00 | -.14 | .14 | 87.19% |
| Uruguay | -.05 | -.16 | .04 | 82.37% |

Note. Countries reported a random slope that was opposite to the general trend with 0% HDI overlapping with the ROPE were highlighted.

**Table S5**

*Exploratory Bayesian analysis of the random slopes of anti-expert sentiments in H3*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Median  (anti-expert sentiments) | 95% CI | | ROPE % |
| Belarus | -.08 | -.25 | .06 | 58.33% |
| Bolivia | .01 | -.13 | .14 | 89.95% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -.01 | -.14 | .12 | 90.37% |
| Brazil | .04 | -.05 | .14 | 90.34% |
| Bulgaria | -.12 | -.21 | -.03 | 35.07% |
| Colombia | .01 | -.07 | .10 | 99.92% |
| Costa Rica | .00 | -.11 | .10 | 98.61% |
| Czech Republic | .01 | -.09 | .11 | 98.40% |
| Denmark | -.10 | -.24 | .03 | 47.67% |
| Ecuador | .07 | -.04 | .18 | 69.38% |
| Estonia | .03 | -.08 | .14 | 90.34% |
| Finland | -.08 | -.15 | .00 | 72.19% |
| Germany | -.01 | -.12 | .11 | 95.32% |
| Guatemala | -.04 | -.14 | .05 | 91.34% |
| Honduras | .08 | -.02 | .20 | 61.59% |
| Hong Kong | .03 | -.12 | .19 | 80.11% |
| Ireland | .01 | -.08 | .11 | 97.68% |
| Italy | .01 | -.08 | .11 | 97.29% |
| Japan | .02 | -.03 | .08 | 100.00% |
| Kazakhstan | .01 | -.14 | .17 | 82.93% |
| Kyrgyzstan | -.05 | -.15 | .04 | 84.14% |
| Lebanon | .00 | -.13 | .12 | 92.53% |
| Malaysia | .05 | -.09 | .18 | 78.40% |
| Maldives | .02 | -.11 | .16 | 88.11% |
| Nepal | .02 | -.14 | .17 | 82.27% |
| New Zealand | .03 | -.12 | .18 | 81.35% |
| Norway | -.16 | -.26 | -.06 | 9.63% |
| Other | .05 | -.11 | .22 | 72.03% |
| Pakistan | .07 | -.07 | .22 | 63.64% |
| Portugal | -.01 | -.11 | .10 | 97.45% |
| Russian Federation | .02 | -.03 | .07 | 100.00% |
| Slovakia | -.15 | -.26 | -.04 | 18.21% |
| South Africa | .06 | -.06 | .20 | 70.93% |
| Spain | .05 | -.02 | .13 | 89.79% |
| Sweden | -.01 | -.14 | .12 | 91.58% |
| Switzerland | -.05 | -.14 | .02 | 86.14% |
| Taiwan | .03 | -.10 | .15 | 87.90% |
| Turkey | .00 | -.14 | .14 | 88.19% |
| Uganda | .01 | -.11 | .13 | 91.98% |
| Ukraine | .07 | -.01 | .14 | 81.06% |
| United Kingdom | .00 | -.12 | .12 | 95.29% |
| United States of America | .06 | -.06 | .19 | 72.43% |
| Uruguay | -.06 | -.16 | .05 | 79.14% |

**Table S6**

*Exploratory Bayesian analysis of the random slopes of trust in the scientific research community in H3*

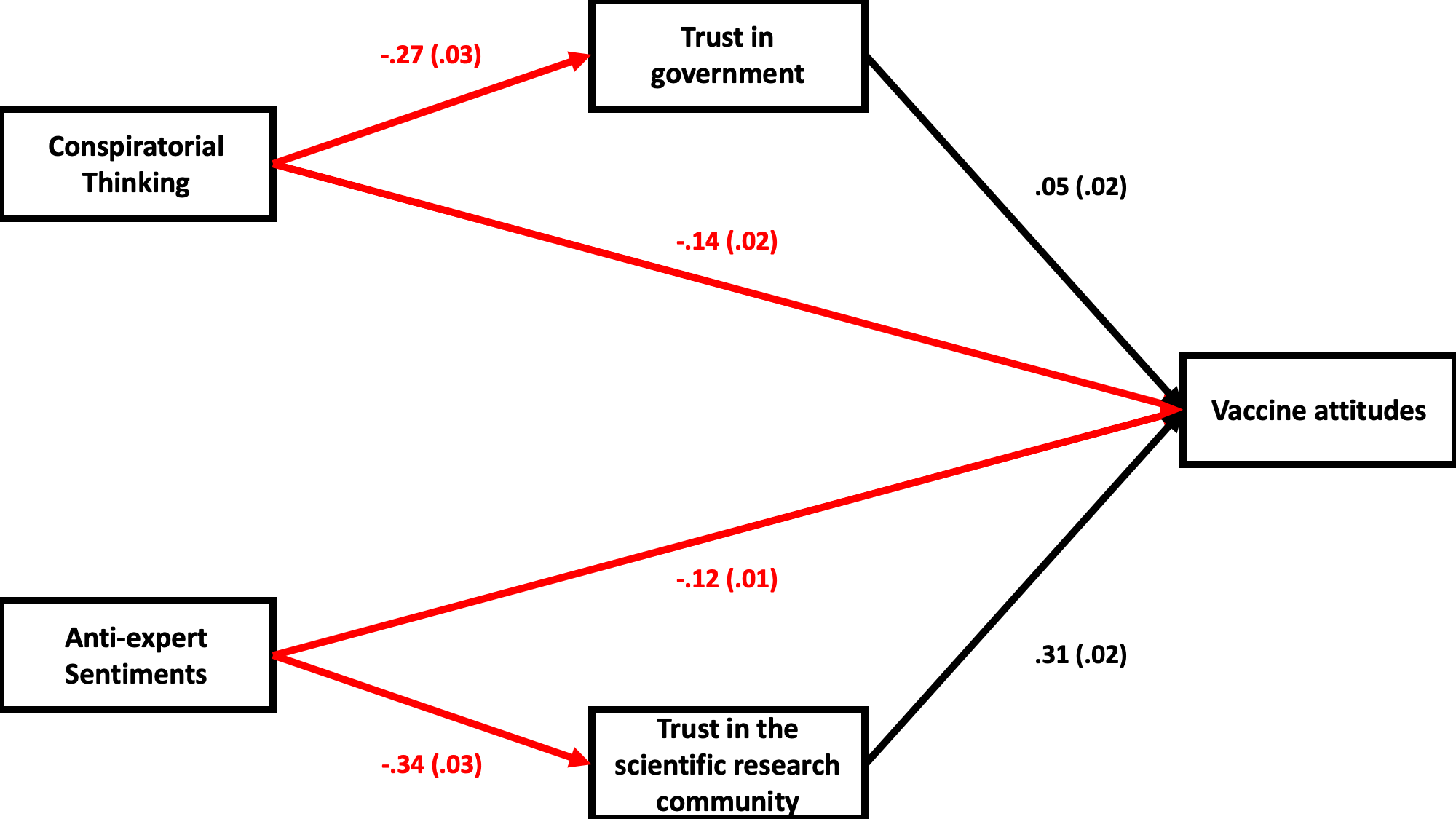
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Median  (trust in science) | 95% CI | | ROPE % |
| Belarus | -.07 | -.28 | .14 | 57.96% |
| Bolivia | -.23 | -.39 | -.10 | .34% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -.16 | -.31 | -.03 | 16.13% |
| Brazil | -.20 | -.35 | -.06 | 6.34% |
| Bulgaria | .07 | -.04 | .17 | 73.53% |
| Colombia | -.09 | -.19 | .02 | 59.93% |
| Costa Rica | .04 | -.12 | .18 | 77.58% |
| Czech Republic | .20 | .08 | .31 | 2.10% |
| Denmark | .16 | -.07 | .43 | 30.18% |
| Ecuador | -.07 | -.20 | .08 | 67.32% |
| Estonia | .21 | .08 | .34 | 2.45% |
| Finland | .20 | .11 | .29 | .00% |
| Germany | .19 | .04 | .36 | 9.79% |
| Guatemala | -.08 | -.20 | .03 | 61.27% |
| **Honduras** | **-.22** | **-.33** | **-.10** | **.00%** |
| Hong Kong | .13 | -.10 | .35 | 39.02% |
| Ireland | .06 | -.08 | .21 | 70.43% |
| Italy | .17 | .05 | .28 | 9.71% |
| Japan | -.13 | -.20 | -.06 | 18.71% |
| Kazakhstan | .07 | -.13 | .28 | 58.46% |
| Kyrgyzstan | -.04 | -.15 | .08 | 87.24% |
| Lebanon | -.11 | -.27 | .05 | 43.83% |
| Malaysia | -.13 | -.31 | .06 | 34.99% |
| Maldives | -.08 | -.27 | .12 | 54.49% |
| Nepal | -.17 | -.40 | .05 | 24.99% |
| New Zealand | -.14 | -.40 | .12 | 36.75% |
| Norway | -.04 | -.18 | .09 | 79.29% |
| Other | .30 | .06 | .54 | 2.16% |
| Pakistan | -.06 | -.25 | .14 | 63.67% |
| Portugal | -.03 | -.17 | .10 | 82.79% |
| Russian Federation | .04 | -.02 | .11 | 96.21% |
| Slovakia | .06 | -.07 | .17 | 78.90% |
| South Africa | .02 | -.24 | .29 | 54.93% |
| Spain | .17 | .05 | .29 | 8.97% |
| Sweden | -.16 | -.37 | .04 | 26.34% |
| Switzerland | .13 | .02 | .24 | 26.68% |
| Taiwan | -.19 | -.35 | -.03 | 9.76% |
| Turkey | -.05 | -.25 | .12 | 65.32% |
| Uganda | -.03 | -.23 | .16 | 70.56% |
| Ukraine | .18 | .06 | .29 | 6.63% |
| United Kingdom | -.05 | -.22 | .15 | 70.30% |
| United States of America | .15 | -.05 | .39 | 30.70% |
| Uruguay | .04 | -.10 | .17 | 81.50% |

Note. Countries reported a random slope that was opposite to the general trend with 0% HDI overlapping with the ROPE were highlighted.

**Supplementary Figures**

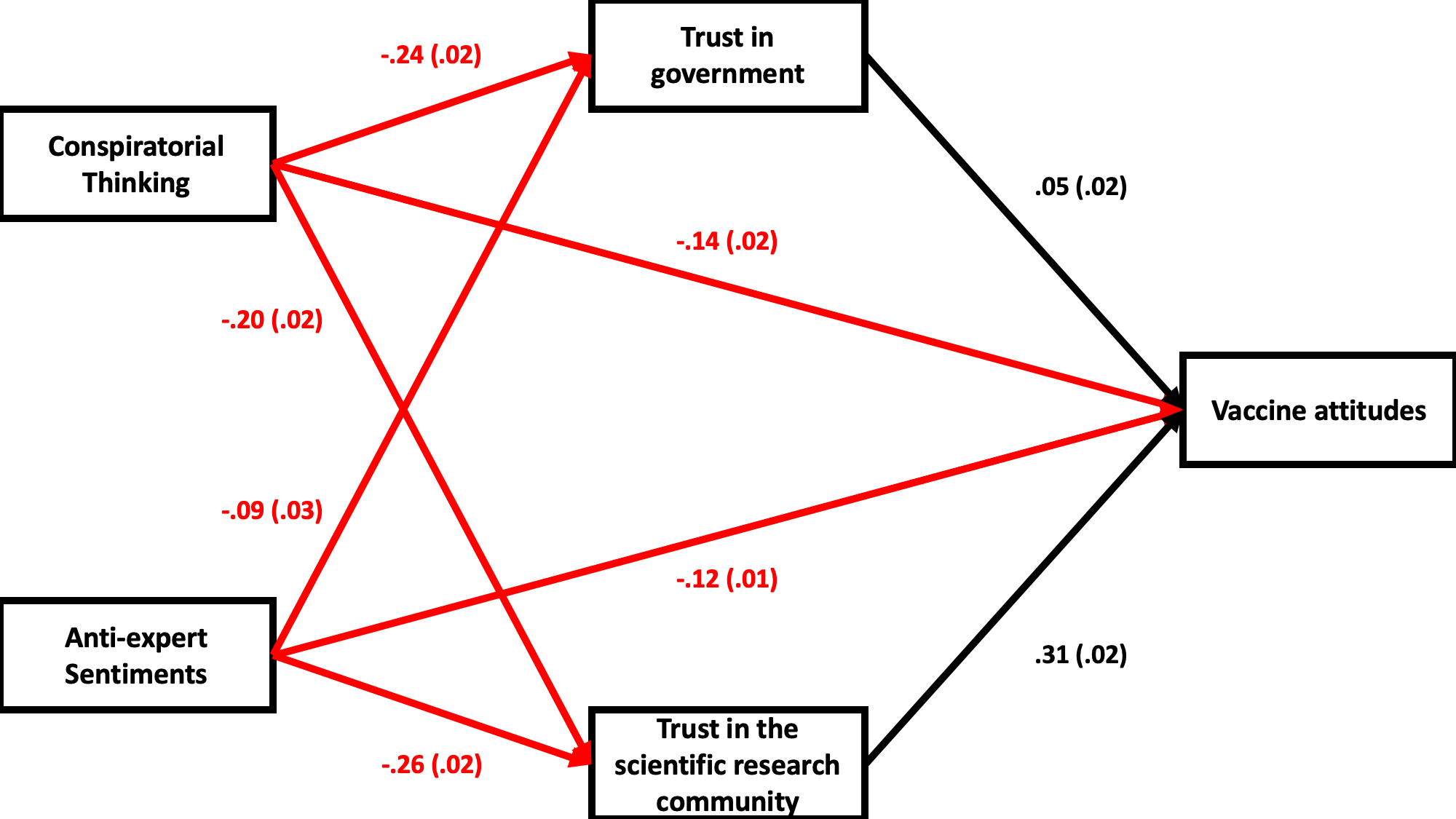
**Figure S1**

*The full path model of Ms (simple mediation model)*



**Figure S2**

*The full path model of Mc (multiple mediation model)*

**

**COVIDiSTRESS II Consortium**

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