"I trust you, but I'm scared!" Attitudinal and emotional drivers of support for restrictive interventions during crises

APPENDIX A – ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Figure 1A

Checking for balance in the frequencies of attributes by experimental trait.

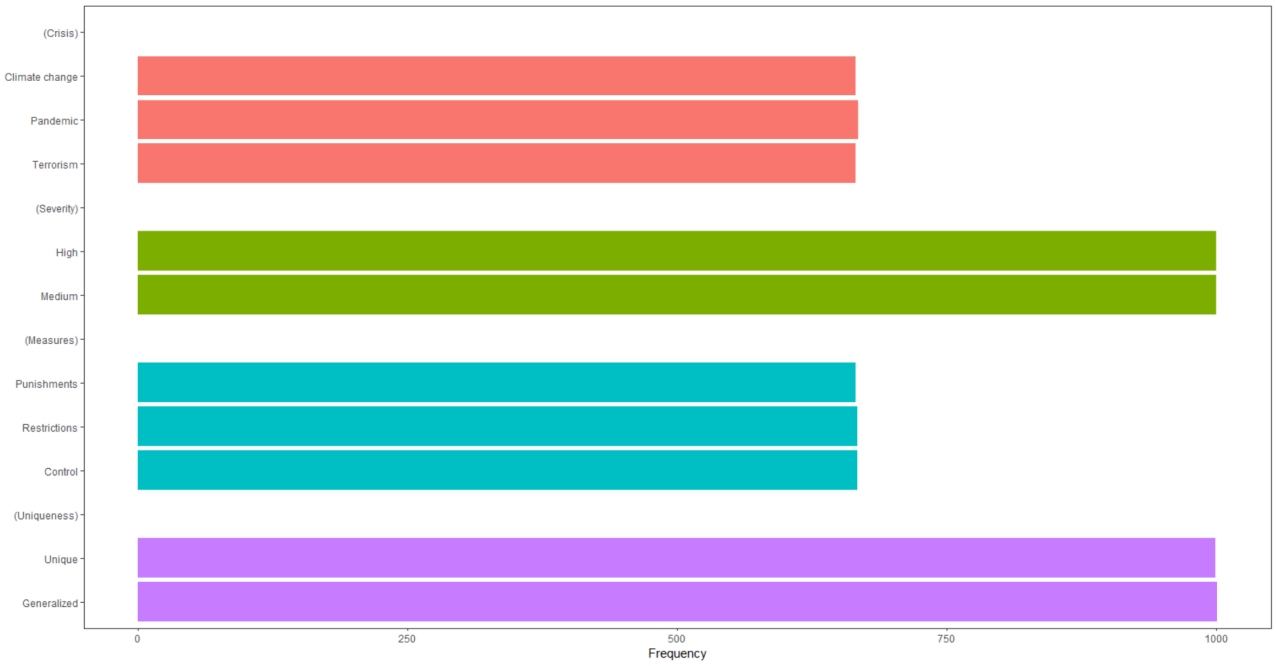


Figure 2A

Comparing levels of political trust across attributes and experimental traits (entire sample). Confidence intervals for each feature set around the grand mean. The results indicate that imbalance is not a problem.

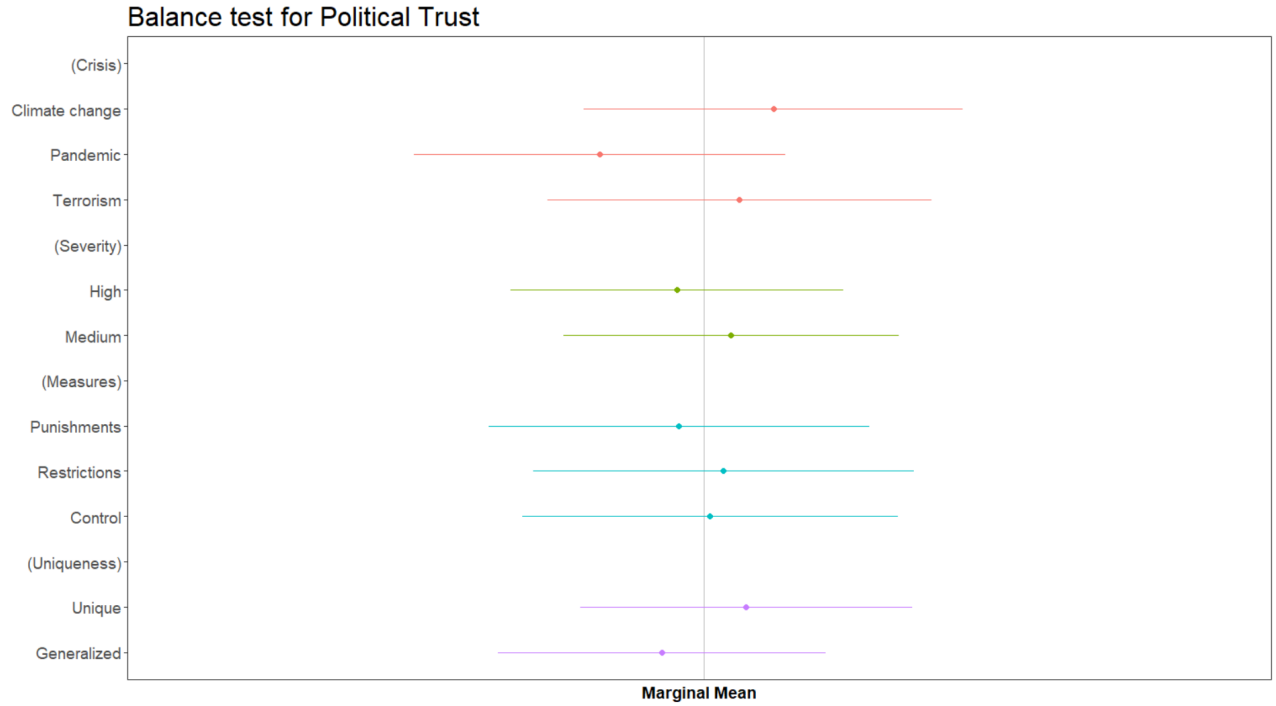


Figure 3A

Comparing levels of political trust across attributes and experimental traits (HIGH anxiety sub-sample). Confidence intervals for each feature set around the grand mean. The results indicate that imbalance is not a problem.

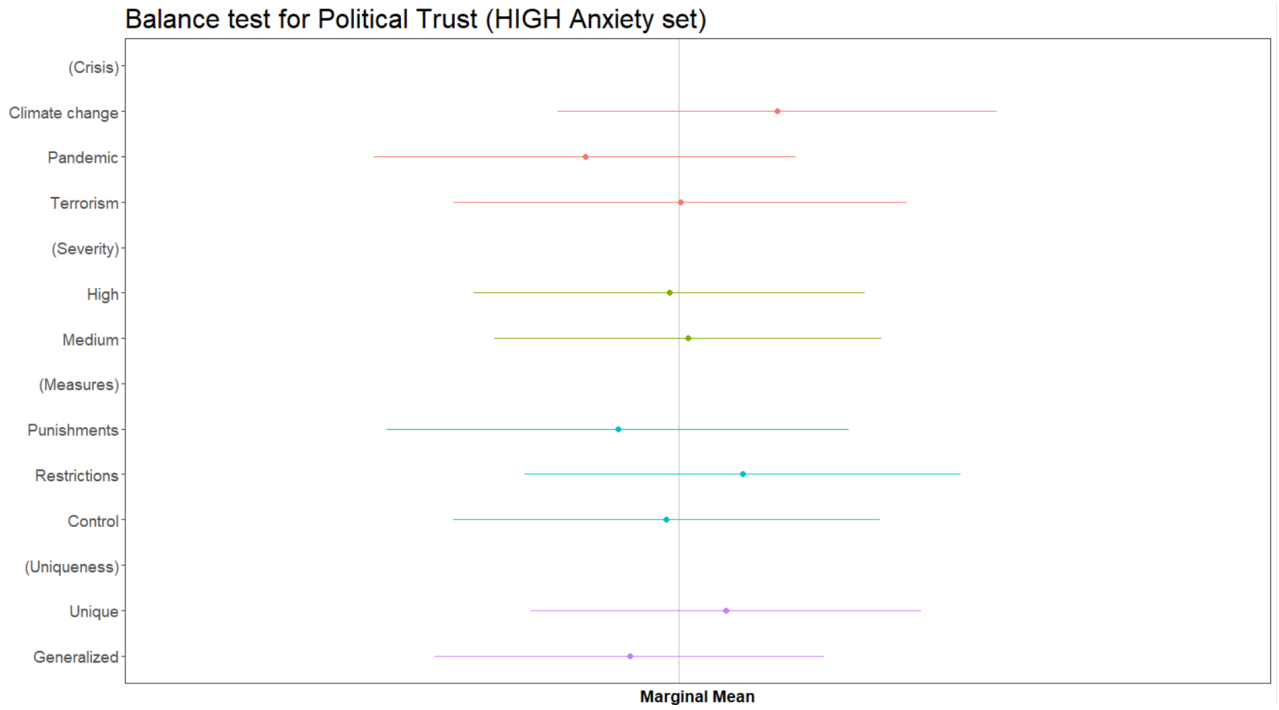


Figure 4A

Comparing levels of political trust across attributes and experimental traits (LOW anxiety sub-sample). Confidence intervals for each feature set around the grand mean. The results indicate that imbalance is not a problem.

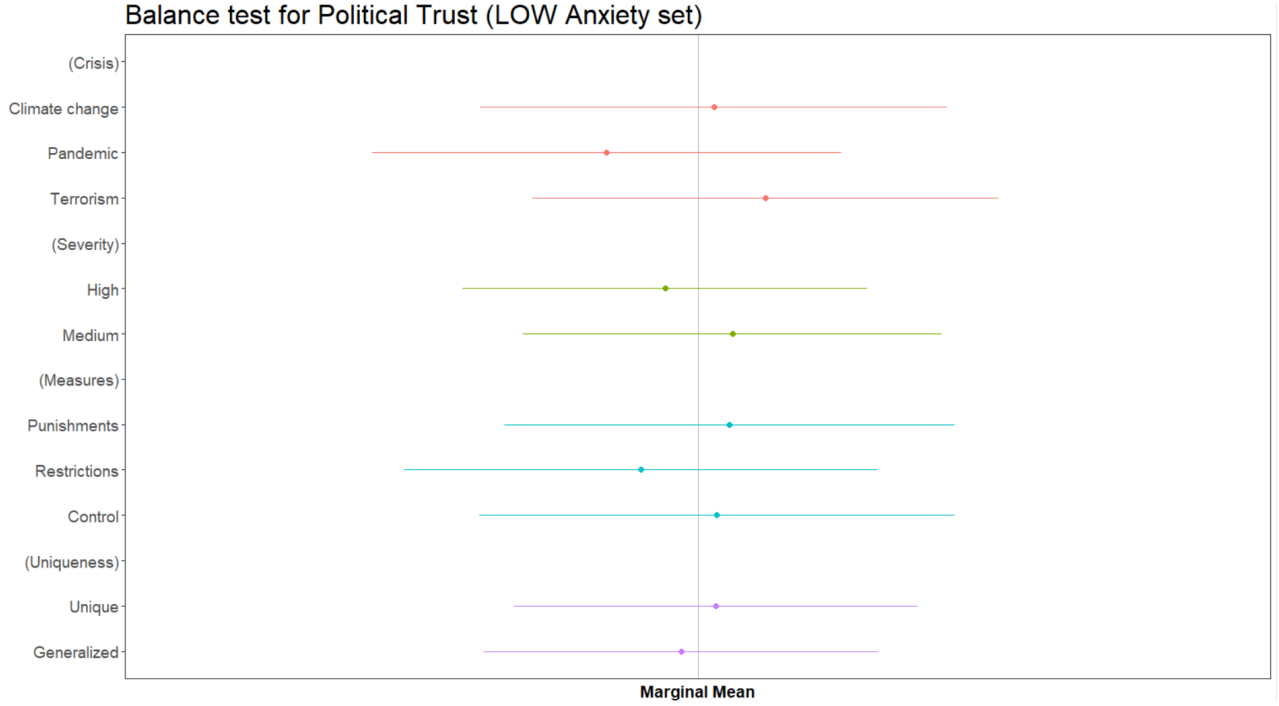


Figure 5A

Comparing levels of anxiety across attributes and experimental traits. Confidence intervals for each feature set around the grand mean. The results indicate that imbalance is not a problem for all the attributes, but for Punishments trait within the Measures attribute.

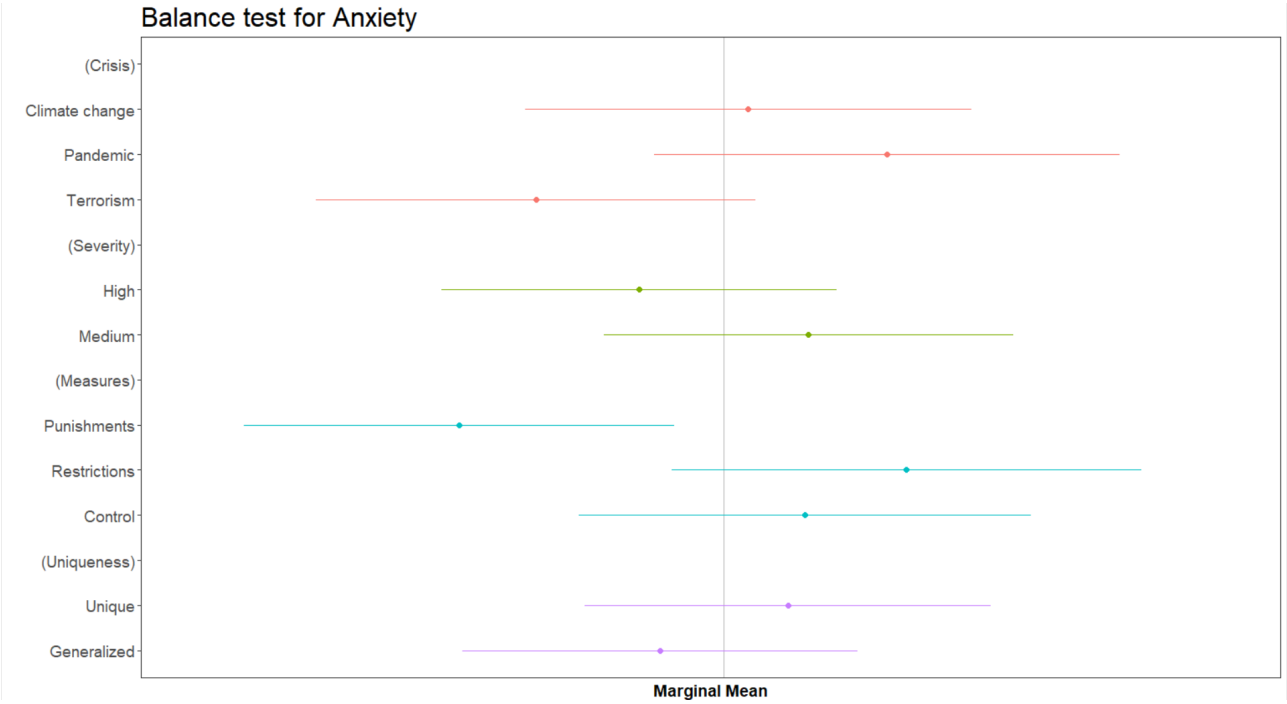


Figure 6A

Replicating Figure 3 of the paper by computing the two sub-groups (high vs. low anxiety set) with a more stringent criterion by considering if a respondent presents an average score for both exposed scenarios higher than the third-quartile of anxiety – Low-anxiety (left panel; 81.1% of all respondents) vs. High-anxiety (left panel; 18.9% of all respondents) set of respondents

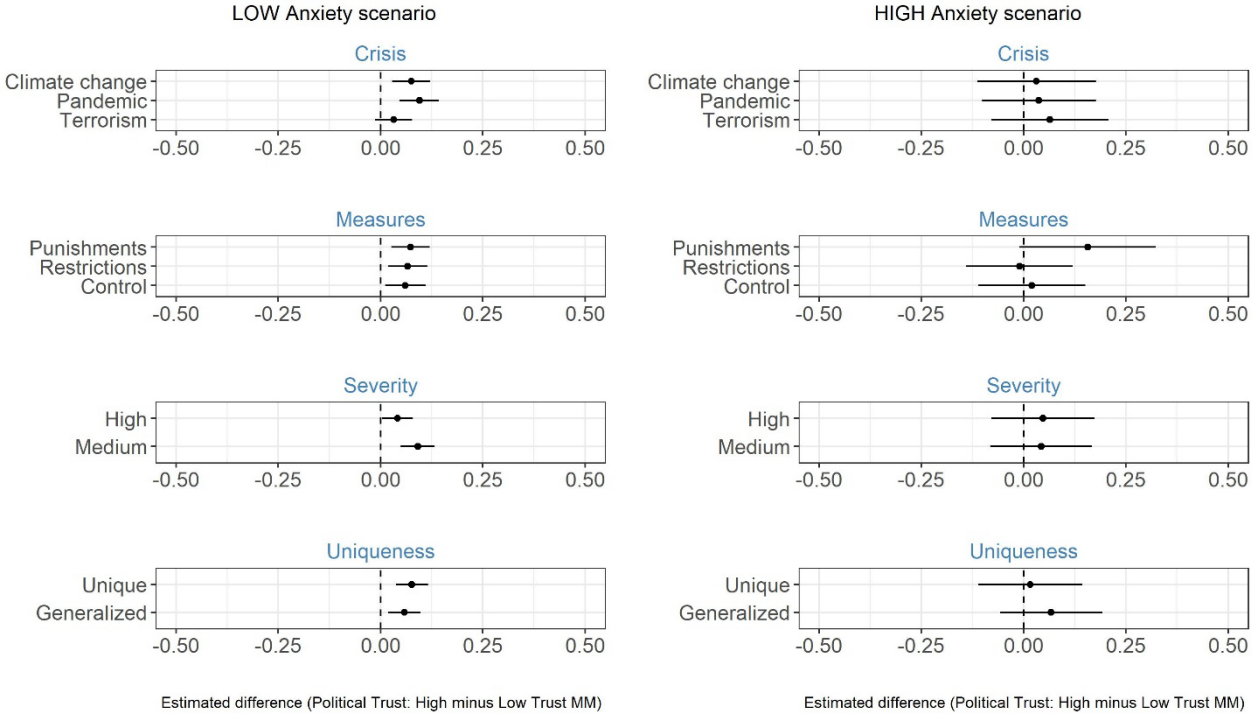


Figure 7A

Differences in conditional marginal means of vignette's features on perceived legitimacy of measures, by three level of political trust (low trust (0 to 4; 45.5% of the respondents), intermediate trust (5 and 6; 35.5% % of the respondents), high trust (7 to 10; 19% of the respondents).

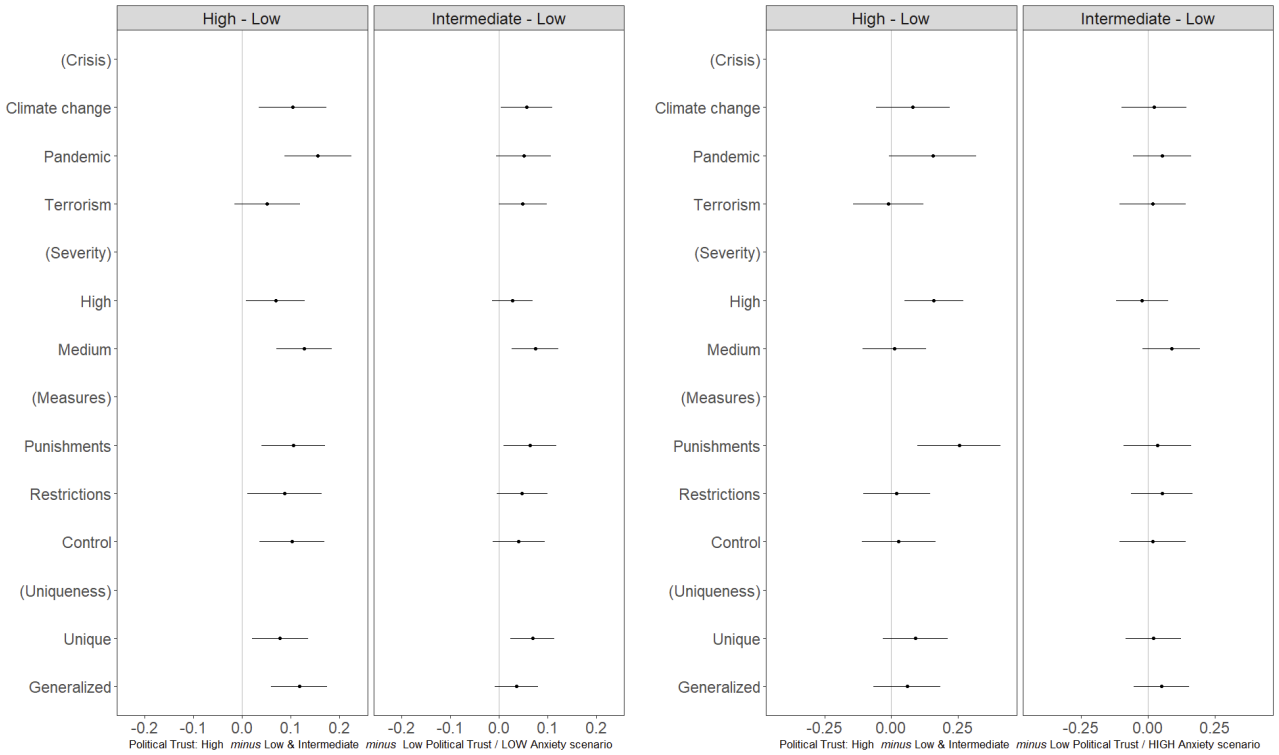


Table 1A

Sub-group characteristics – Tests for preference heterogeneity / F-test results according to respondents' political trust in the sub-samples according to anxiety (overall test) (measure of anxiety: cut-off based on quartiles)

Crisis's characteristics → Respondents' characteristics ↓	Overall
Trust in Parliament (*LOW-anxiety setting*)	F(7;384)=1.36, p=0.002**
Trust in Parliament (*INTERMEDIATE LOW-anxiety setting*)	F(7;542)=0.25, p=0.56
Trust in Parliament (*INTERMEDIATE HIGH-anxiety setting*)	F(7;410)=0.91, p=.090
Trust in Parliament (*HIGH-anxiety setting*)	F(7;608)=1.31, p=.164

Signif. codes: *** 0.001; ** 0.01; * 0.05

Table 2A

Sub-group characteristics – Tests for preference heterogeneity / F-test results according to respondents' political trust in the sub-samples according to anxiety (overall test) (measure of anxiety: cut-off based on standard deviations around the mean)

Crisis's characteristics → Respondents' characteristics ↓	Overall
Trust in Parliament (*LOW-anxiety setting*)	F(7;108)=1.80, p=0.002**
Trust in Parliament (*INTERMEDIATE-anxiety setting*)	F(7;1242)=1.11, p=0.005**
Trust in Parliament (*HIGH-anxiety setting*)	F(7;608)=1.31, p=.164

Signif. codes: *** 0.001; ** 0.01; * 0.05

Table 3A

Sub-group characteristics – Tests for preference heterogeneity / F-test results according to both respondents' political trust and ideological positions in the two sub-samples (LOW vs. HIGH anxiety setting) (overall test)

	Leftist (<5)	Centrist(=5)	Rightist (>5)
Crisis's characteristics → Respondents' characteristics ↓			Overall
Trust in Parliament (*LOW-anxiety setting*)	F(7;512)=0.57, p=0.261	F(7;334)=0.73, p=0.038*	F(7;490)=2.29, p=0.000***
Trust in Parliament (*HIGH-anxiety setting*)	F(7;224)=0.51, p=0.611	F(7;146)=0.84, p=0.959	F(7;210)=1.95, p=0.029*

Signif. codes: *** 0.001; ** 0.01; * 0.05

Table 4A

Sub-group characteristics – Tests for preference heterogeneity / F-test results according to different operationalizations of the respondents' political trust (overall test). First: we rescaled political trust to 1 for any value higher than its mean value in our database – 4.3 (note also that 5 corresponds to the median value in our database). In this case 54.5% of respondents get a value of 1. Second: we employ 3 instead of 2 categories to compute our political trust variable: low trust (0 to 4; 45.5% of the respondents), intermediate trust (5 and 6; 35.5% % of the respondents), high trust (7 to 10; 19% of the respondents).

Crisis's characteristics → Respondents' characteristics ↓	Overall
Trust in Parliament (trust larger than 4)	F(7;1986)=2.5, p=0.000***
Trust in Parliament (three categories)	F(14;1979)=4.1, p=0.000***

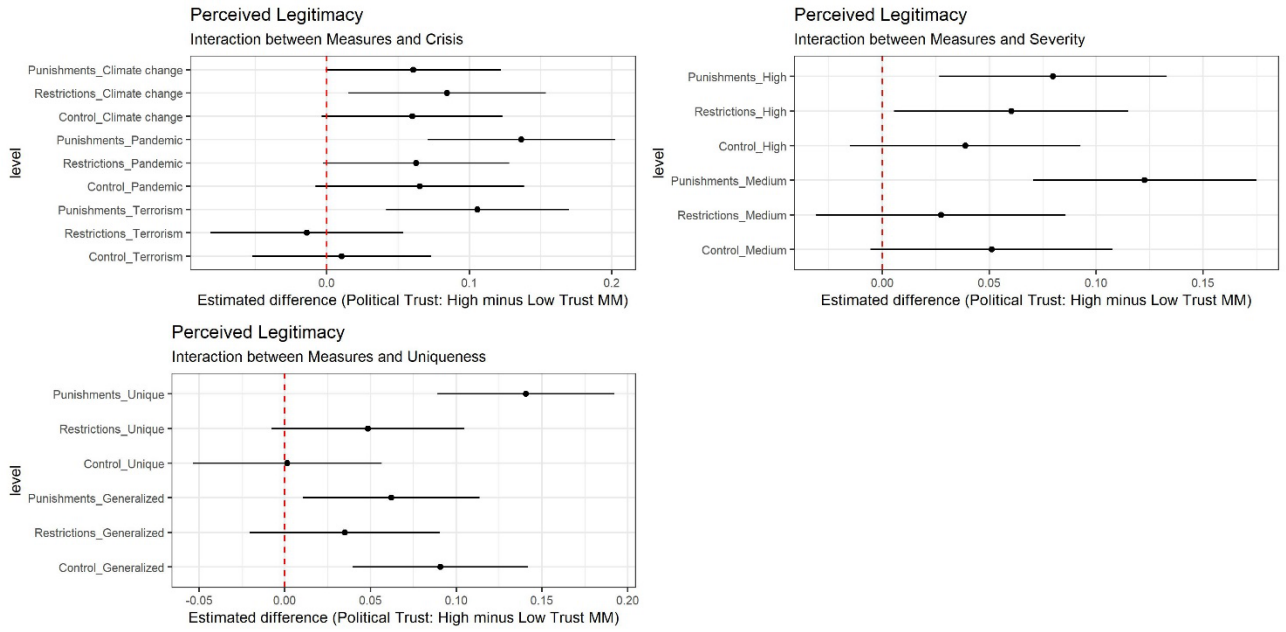
Signif. codes: *** 0.001; ** 0.01; * 0.05

APPENDIX B – ADDITIONAL CHECKS ON THE NATURE OF THE CRISIS

In the manuscript our main goal is to test whether respondents' support for specific governmental interventions is a function of different characteristics of the crisis – *including* the nature of the crisis itself. While indeed this might seem unusual, we have set up the conjoint design in such a way that all types of responses are reasonable / realistic regardless of the type of the crisis – that is, there is no configuration of crises and responses that makes more (or less) sense conceptually. In terms of interpretation, we believe that the effect of each component (conjoint attribute) can be interpretable directly as a diffuse support for interventions. For instance, the coefficient for the type of crisis (e.g., terrorism) indicates support for interventions (i.e., are they legitimate?) regardless of the levels of all other attributes, including the type of specific intervention s proposed. And so forth. Having said that, we have also investigated the empirical support for our two hypotheses (concerning the role of political trust and the mediating impact of anxiety) through a series of interaction terms of the attribute "type of measures" with attributes measuring characteristics of the crisis. As can be seen below, all our results remain qualitatively the same also in this scenario: i.e., Figure 1B shows that respondents high in political trust are more willing to accept exceptional measures to curb the crisis compared to citizens who show low trust; similarly Figure 2B shows that the role played by political trust in the low-anxiety subsample is very relevant, contrary to what happens in the high-anxiety subsample.

Figure 1B

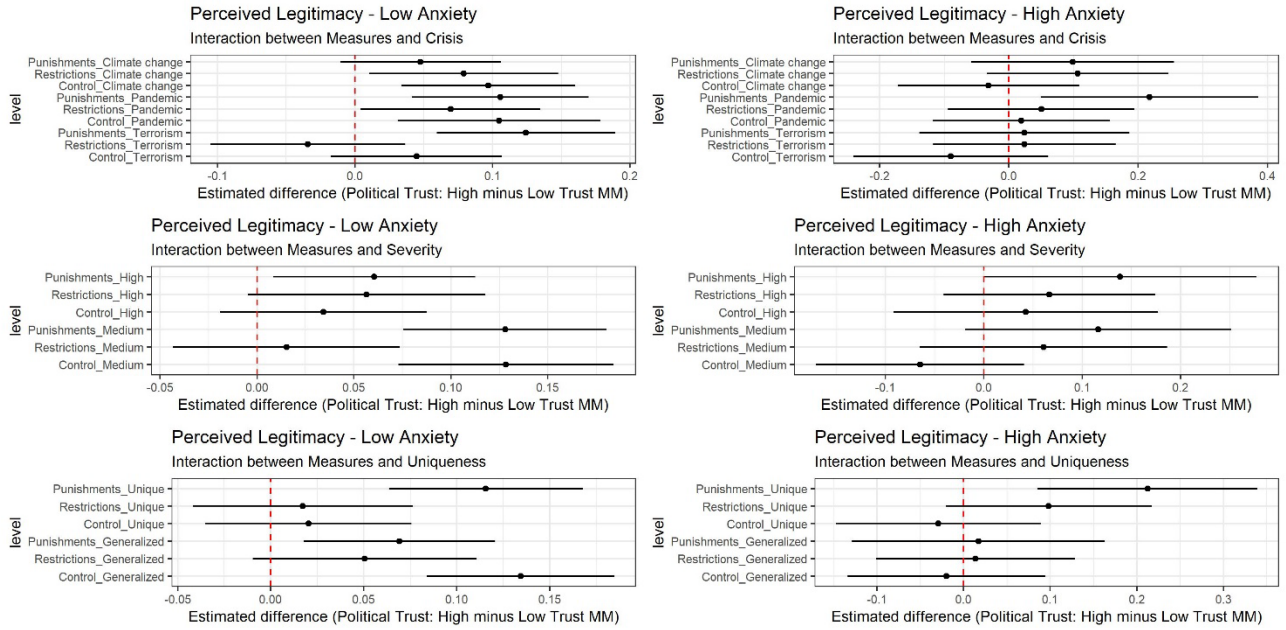
Differences in conditional marginal means of vignette's features on perceived legitimacy of measures, by political trust – considering the interaction term of the attribute "type of measures" with attributes measuring characteristics of the crisis



Note. Estimates are marginal means for each attribute conditional on the level of political trust of the respondent. The three panels display difference in marginal means by considering the interaction between the attribute "type of measures" with attributes measuring characteristics of the crisis. The dashed vertical line is the overall average value of the perceived legitimacy of measures in our sample. Horizontal lines are 90% confidence intervals (we focus on 90% c.i. given that by using all the interactions the bins we create present in some cases a pretty low-N)

Figure 2B

Difference in conditional marginal means of vignette's features on perceived legitimacy of measures, by political trust – LOW-anxiety set (left panel) vs. HIGH-anxiety-set (right panel) – considering the interaction term of the attribute "type of measures" with attributes measuring characteristics of the crisis



Note. Left panel displays difference in marginal means for each attribute conditional on the level of political trust of the respondent when the level of anxiety is low. Right panel displays difference in marginal means for each attribute conditional on the level of political trust of the respondent when the level of anxiety is high. The dashed vertical line is the overall average value of the perceived legitimacy of measures in our sample. Horizontal lines are 90% confidence intervals. All panels display difference in marginal means by considering the interaction between the attribute "type of measures" with attributes measuring characteristics of the crisis.

APPENDIX C – THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGY

Given the role of ideological considerations in the processing of political messages, the underlying ideological position of respondents could intervene to shape the association between trust, anxiety, and support for governmental interventions. While respondents' ideological position is virtually unrelated to their trust and issue-related anxiety (see Figure 1C below), we have replicated the analyses for left-wing, centrist, and right-wing respondents.[1] Across all crisis characteristics, our results hold for centrist respondents (see Figure 2C-4C below). For left-wing and right-wing respondents, results are more nuanced. For left-wing respondents trust does not have a significant effect in the high-anxiety scenario, but this is also the case among low-anxiety respondents. For right-wing respondents trust has a significant effect in the low-anxiety condition, but this is also the case in the high-anxiety situation (albeit significantly less strongly so). While these additional trends need to be taken with prudence, given the sample size and the numerous conditions involved in this comparison, they nonetheless point towards the role played by ideological considerations when granting support for governmental interventions.

[1] Measured via respondents' self-reported left-right score on a 0-10 scale; 0-4 left, 5 center, 6-10 right.

Figure 1C

Correlation between Anxiety, Political Trust and the Ideology of the respondents (r-Pearson reported)

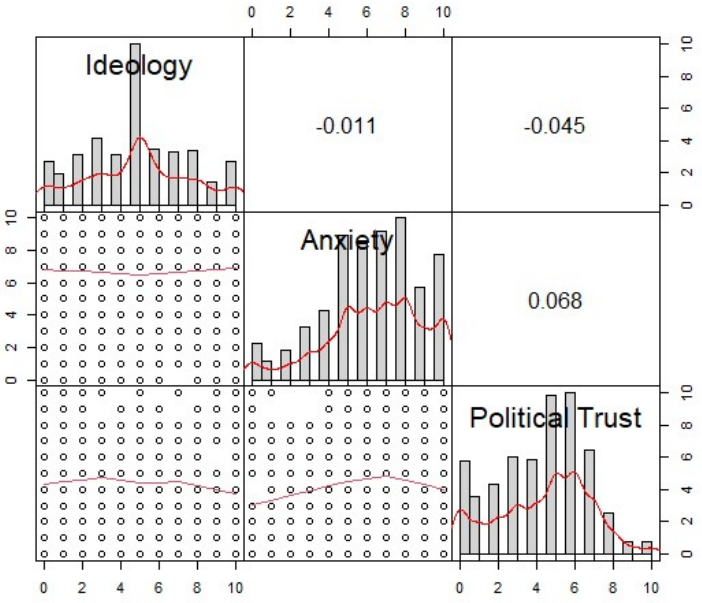


Figure 2C

Rightist respondents – Low-anxiety (left panel) vs. High-anxiety (left panel) set of respondents

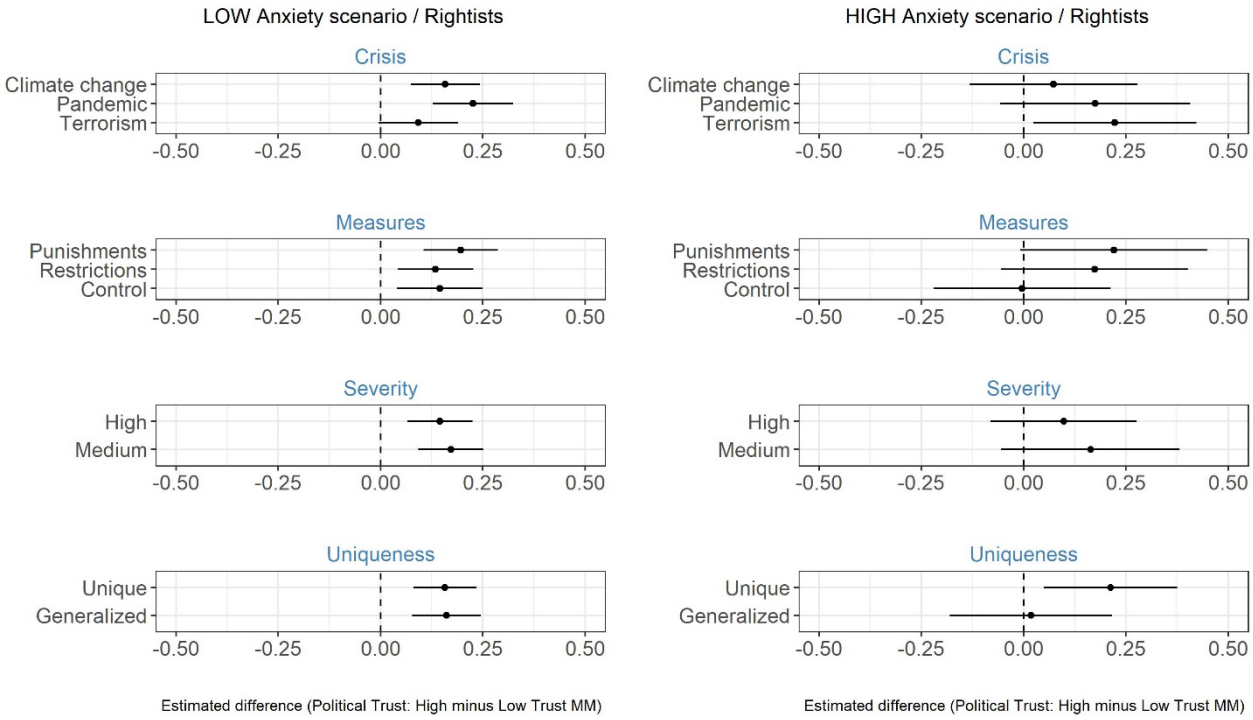


Figure 3C

Leftist respondents – Low-anxiety (left panel) vs. High-anxiety (left panel) set of respondents

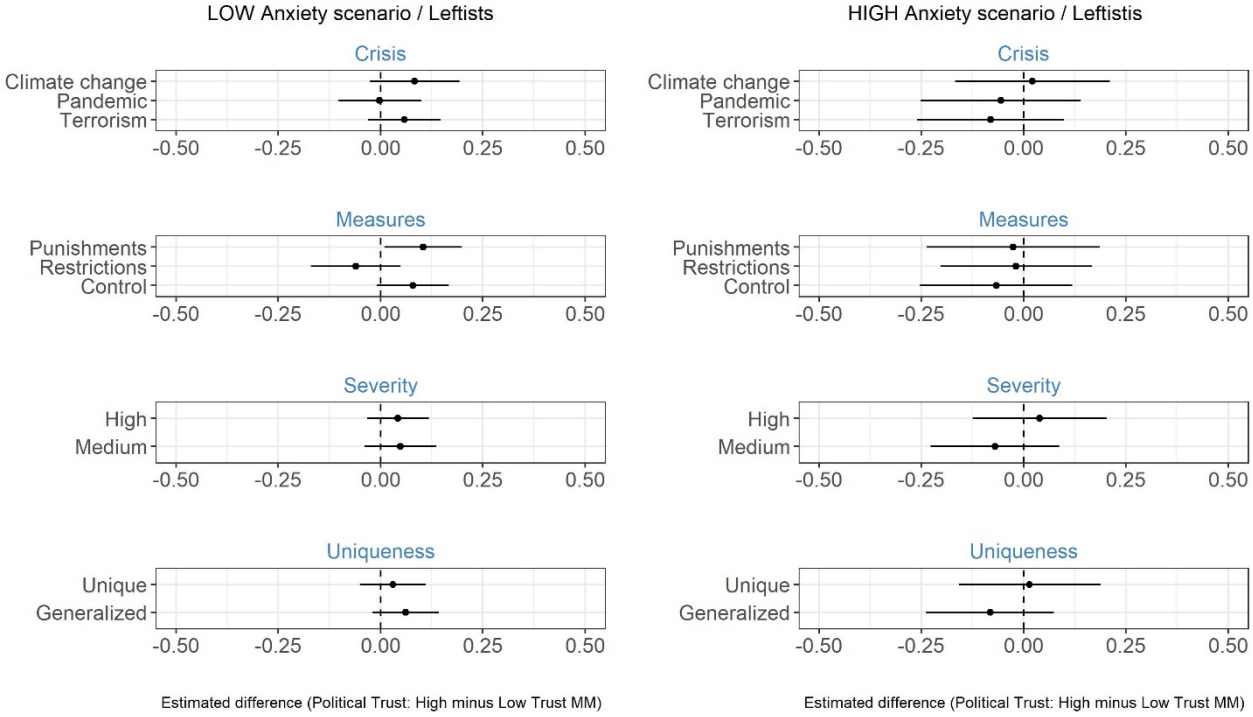


Figure 4C

Centrist respondents – Low-anxiety (left panel) vs. High-anxiety (left panel) set of respondents