

Supplementary Analyses

Descriptive Statistics. Table A1 provides descriptive statistics for the variables used in models 1 and 2.

A1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Support for More EU Authority	3,549	2.028	0.712	1.000	2.000	3.000	3.000
COVID-19 Concern	4,235	2.647	0.833	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000
University/College Degree	4,161	4.076	0.875	1.000	4.000	5.000	5.000
Female	4,400	1.517	0.500	1	1	2	2
Year of Birth	4,400	1970	17.475	1929	1954	1985	2001
Income Level	3,556	5.675	2.740	1.000	4.000	8.000	12.000
Consider Voting for AfD	4,070	1.546	1.033	1.000	1.000	1.000	4.000
Urban/Suburban/Rural	4,399	1.891	0.838	1.000	1.000	3.000	3.000
Former East Germany Resident	4,389	1.807	0.395	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Confidence in Federal Gov't	4,390	2.080	0.882	1.000	1.000	3.000	4.000
Left-Right Placement	4,381	4.961	1.736	1.000	4.000	6.000	10.000
COVID-19 Attentiveness	4,400	1.766	0.739	1	1	2	4
Oppose Any Federal COVID-19 Response	4,400	1.960	0.196	1	2	2	2

Note: Does not include "Don't Know" and skipped responses.

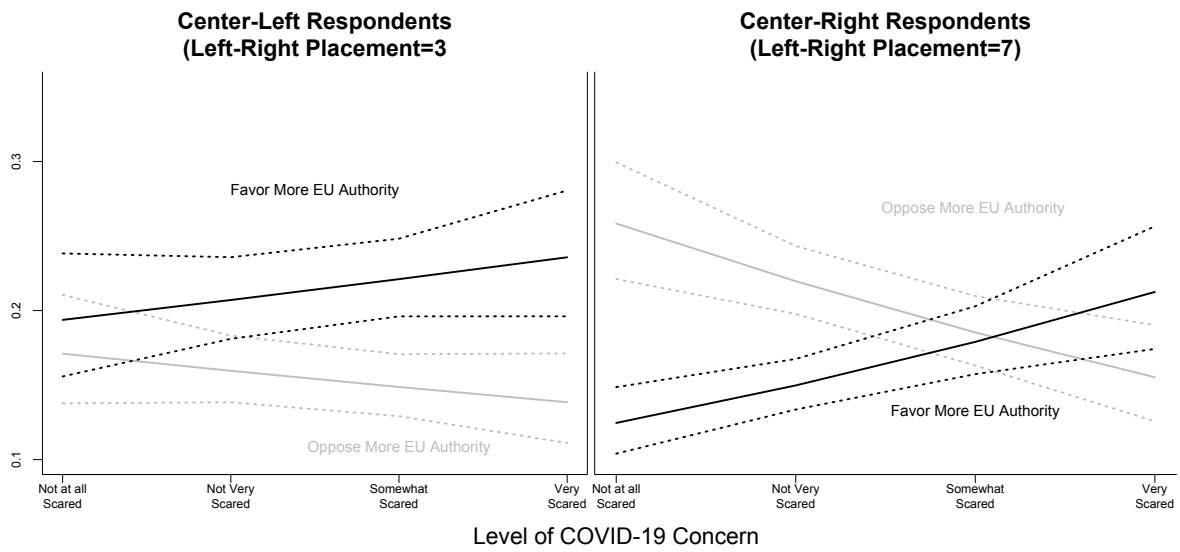
Re-Categorizing Don't Know Responses. As we noted in the discussion of our data and variables, nearly 20% of respondents answered “Don't Know” to our dependent variable question on support for greater EU authority. In our primary analysis we excluded those respondents, but to ensure that this approach has not adversely affected our main finding we replicate the ordered logit models with “Don't Know” responses recoded as the middle category, “No more or less EU authority.” As is evident from the results of these models presented in Table A2, our findings are largely robust to this alternative approach for dealing with Don't Know responses. We do note that in model 4A, the interaction term fails to reach a standard level of statistical significance. If we examine the predicted probabilities estimated from this model to get a better sense of the substantive dynamic (see Figure A1 below), however, we see a relationship between ideology, concern for COVID-19 and support for EU policy making that is consistent with our second hypothesis.

A2: Ordered Logistic Regressions of Support for Expanded EU Authority with Re-categorized “Don’t Know” Responses

	Model 1A	Model 2A	Model 3A	Model 4A
COVID-19 Concern	0.326*** (0.041)	0.152*** (0.045)	-0.067 (0.125)	-0.014 (0.133)
Left-Right Placement		-0.086*** (0.024)	-0.391*** (0.058)	-0.163** (0.064)
COVID-19 Concern × Left-Right Placement			0.073*** (0.023)	0.032 (0.024)
University/College Degree		-0.129 (0.089)		-0.129 (0.089)
Income		-0.040*** (0.014)		-0.040*** (0.014)
Female		-0.048 (0.075)		-0.047 (0.075)
Suburban		-0.152* (0.085)		-0.152* (0.086)
Rural		-0.001 (0.086)		-0.002 (0.086)
Former East Germany Resident		0.060 (0.081)		0.058 (0.081)
Confidence in Federal Gov’t		-0.462*** (0.056)		-0.461*** (0.056)
COVID-19 Attentiveness		0.134** (0.055)		0.132** (0.056)
Year of Birth		0.013*** (0.0002)		0.013*** (0.0002)
Oppose Any Federal COVID-19 Response		-0.831*** (0.006)		-0.808*** (0.010)
Consider Voting for AfD		-0.433*** (0.045)		-0.431*** (0.045)
Intercept 1 2	-0.6073*** (0.1044)	22.6987*** (0.0030)	-2.6903*** (0.2816)	22.0036*** (0.0091)
Intercept 2 3	2.1547*** (0.1114)	25.7022*** (0.0625)	0.1465 (0.2783)	25.0074*** (0.0642)
State Fixed Effects?	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	4,220	3,112	4,201	3,112

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Standard errors in parentheses. Urban is the reference category for Suburban and Rural coefficients.

Figure A1: Predicted Probability of Support for More EU Authority with Recoded Don't Know Responses



Based on Model 4A. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals. Probability of selecting the middle option of “No more or less authority to the EU” is omitted from the figure.

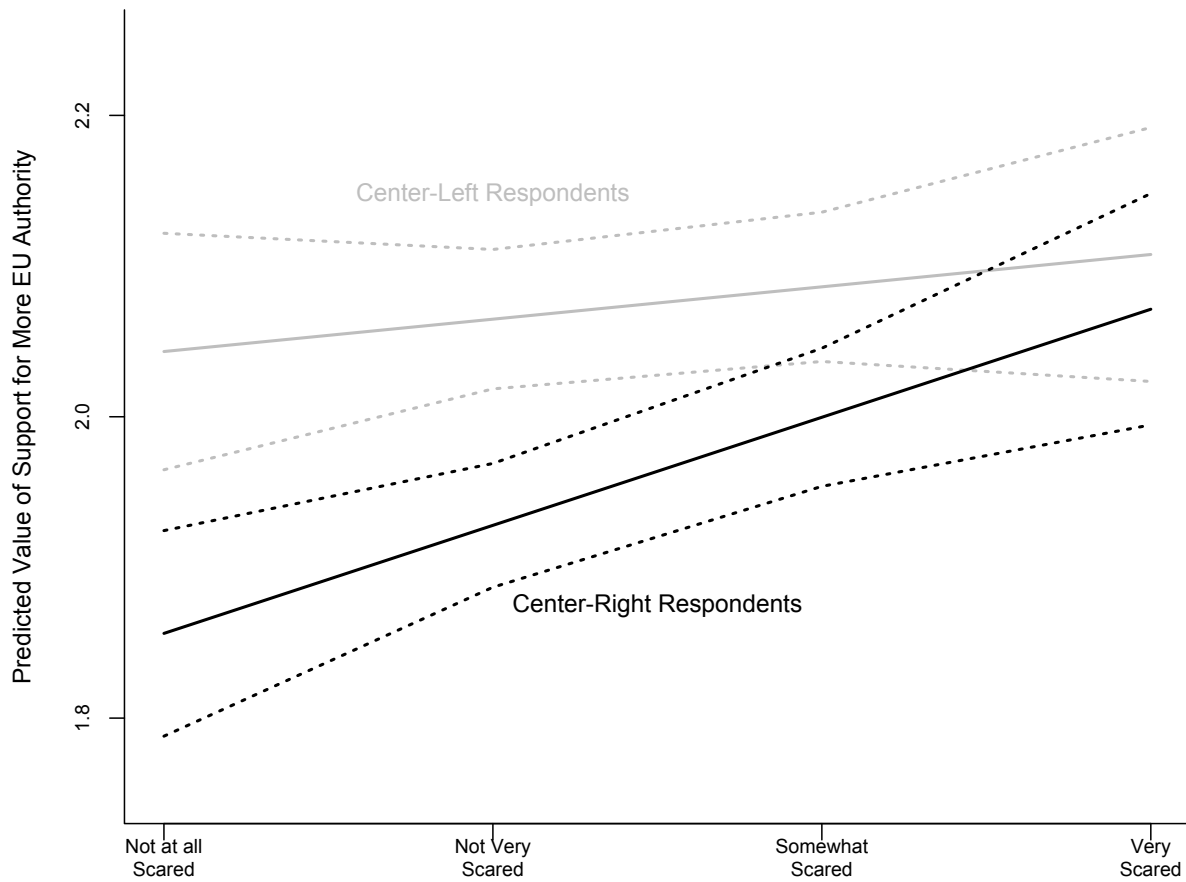
OLS Regressions. As a further robustness check of our result, we re-estimate Model 1 and 2 using OLS. The results of this analysis are presented in Table A3. Similar to the previous robustness analysis, we find that the interaction term in the fully specified model (Model 4B) does not reach standard levels of statistical significance. Again, however, we see that the dynamic predicted by our second hypothesis is present when we examine the predicted values (see figure below).

Table A3: OLS Regressions of Support for Expanded EU Authority

	Model 1B	Model 2B		
COVID-19 Concern	0.128*** (0.014)	-0.020 (0.041)	0.050*** (0.016)	-0.016 (0.044)
University/College Degree			-0.038 (0.030)	-0.039 (0.030)
Left-Right Placement		-0.145*** (0.019)	-0.029*** (0.008)	-0.059*** (0.021)
COVID-19 Concern × Left-Right Placement		0.027*** (0.007)		0.013 (0.008)
Income			-0.012** (0.005)	-0.012** (0.005)
Female			-0.007 (0.026)	-0.006 (0.026)
Suburban			-0.053* (0.031)	-0.053* (0.031)
Rural			-0.005 (0.032)	-0.006 (0.032)
Former East Germany Resident			0.010 (0.041)	0.009 (0.041)
Confidence in Federal Gov't			-0.159*** (0.019)	-0.159*** (0.019)
COVID-19 Attentiveness			0.050** (0.019)	0.049** (0.019)
Year of Birth			0.004*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)
Oppose Any Federal COVID-19 Response			-0.328*** (0.072)	-0.318*** (0.072)
Consider Voting for AfD			-0.143*** (0.015)	-0.142*** (0.015)
Constant	1.696*** (0.035)	2.468*** (0.107)	-6.255*** (1.476)	-5.953*** (1.488)
State Fixed Effects?	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	3,479	3,468	2,713	2,713

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Standard errors in parentheses.
Urban is the reference category for Suburban and Rural coefficients.

Figure A2: Predicted Values of Support for More EU Authority (OLS Models)



Based on Model 4B. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals. Probability of selecting the middle option of “No more or less authority to the EU” is omitted from the figure.