# Determinants of physician attitudes towards the new selective measles vaccine mandate in Germany 

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## Supplementary Table 1

Mediation analyses: Effect of occupational group $(X)$ on attitude towards mandates $(Y)$ via expected consequences ( $M$ ).

| Predictor | Mediator variable model (outcome: expected consequences) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | B | SE | 95\% CI | $p$ |
| Constant | 2.30 | 0.33 | (1.66-2.95) |  |
| Occupational group | 0.50 | 0.07 | (0.39-0.61) | <. 001 |
| Predictor | Dependent variable model (outcome: attitude towards mandates) |  |  |  |
|  | Model summary: $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.29$ |  |  |  |
|  | B | SE | 95\% CI | $p$ |
| Constant | 1.10 | 0.30 | (0.52-1.69) |  |
| Occupational group | 0.07 | 0.05 | (-0.03-0.17) | . 19 |
| expected consequences | 0.25 | 0.02 | (0.21-0.29) | <. 001 |
| Indirect effect of X on Y via expected consequences |  |  |  |  |
| Mediator | $B$ |  | 95\% Quasi-B | $p$ |
| expected consequences | 0.13 |  | (0.09-016) | <. 001 |

$n=1,974$
Occupational groups: $0=$ pediatrician, $1=$ other physicians. attitude towards mandates: mean score consisting of four items $($ Cronbach's alpha $=.88)$ expressing negative attitude $($ score $=1)$ to positive attitude $($ score $=5)$.
Expected consequence of the mandate: item 'I expect more children to be vaccinated on time' ( $1=$ disagree;
$5=$ strongly agree). $95 \%$ CI: $95 \%$ confidence interval with lower and upper border. $\beta$ coefficients are adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics, communication self-efficacy, patient clientele and 5C psychological determinants.

Supplementary Table 2
Sociodemographic characteristics of the study population and of physicians in Germany ${ }^{a}$

| Variable | Level | Pediatrician |  | GP |  | Gynecologist |  | Internist |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Study population | in Germany | Study population | in Germany | Study population | in Germany | Study population | in Germany |
| n |  | 376 | 7,832 | 1,178 | 34,554 | 259 | 12,611 | 416 | 28,732 |
| Gender: n (\%) | Male | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & (48.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,493 \\ & (44.6) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 512 \\ & (46.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,908 \\ & (51.8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & (25.6) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,992 \\ & (31.7) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & (55.1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,403 \\ & (64.1) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Female | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & (51.8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,339 \\ & (55.4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 601 \\ & (54.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,646 \\ & (48.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & (74.4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,619 \\ & (68.3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & (44.9) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,329 \\ & (35.9) \end{aligned}$ |
| Region: n (\%) | Western | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & (80.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,193 \\ & (79.1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 895 \\ & (81.4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,837 \\ & (80.6) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & (75.7) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,090 \\ & (80.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321 \\ & (80.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,576 \\ & (78.6) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Eastern | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & (19.8) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,639 \\ & (20.9) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & (18.6) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,717 \\ & (19.4) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & (24.3) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,521 \\ & (20.0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & (19.8) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,156 \\ (21.4) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Statistical Information from the Federal Registry of Physicians, 2019

