

16/6/22

Research project

What are the views of students of the University of Groningen on Science and scientific research during the covid-19 pandemic?

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Abstract

During the Covid-19 pandemic, different kinds of measures were taken by the Dutch government to keep the spread of the virus under control. However, Dutch students did not always adhere to those measures. Research has shown there is a correlation between trust in science and the extent to which people adhere to the measures. This study examined students' views about science in order to examine how these correlate or not with their behavior in relation to the prevention measures.

To do that, data were collected through a survey administered to 112 students at the University of Groningen. The results showed that trust amongst students in science and scientific research is high and that there is probably no clear correlation between trust in science amongst students and their adherence to the measures.

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1. Introduction

The Covid-19 virus took over the world in 2020. The number of people dying of the virus increased worldwide (Our World in Data, 2022): on January 27th 2020 there were less than 0.1 deaths per million people, whereas that number increased to 0.9 on April 15th. This number peaked on January 28th 2021, where there were 1.85 deaths per million people worldwide. In order to stop the hospitals from overflowing, many countries took measures and went in lockdown (Financial Times, 2022). A map made by a team at Oxford university's Blavatnik School of Government has created a map with a stringency index of the lockdowns around the world. The results on January 23rd 2020 are shown in Figure 1, whereas the results on May 30th 2020 is shown in Figure 2.

The Netherlands was no exception. In March 2020, the number of hospital admissions due to Covid-19 were growing exponentially (Rijksoverheid, 2022; Our World in Data, 2022): on February 27th 2020 it was only 0.06 patients in the hospital per million people and on its peak on March 28th 2020 it was 191.23. The Dutch healthcare system and government tried to limit the virus's spread and treat those who were affected (Gallup, 2021).

The government was advised by scientists and their advice was substantiated by scientific research by the World Health Organisation and the Dutch RIVM (ZWDZ, sd). The scientific community was presented with the urgent task to develop reliable diagnostic tests and treatments, as well as effective and safe vaccines to end the pandemic. At the same time, the general public needed to recognise the importance of their role in managing the threat by adhering to the taken measures.

For people to abide to those measures, such as lockdowns, mask wearing and social distancing, trust in both the government and science are essential (Jairo, Bautista, Liu, & Aló, 2021). Trust in scientists lends legibility and credibility to policy recommendations, leading to a higher support in the restrictions and also a higher turnout for vaccinations (Algan, Cohen, Davoine, Foucault, & Stantcheva, 2021).

Credibility and trust depend on several factors (Delicado, Rowland, & Estevens, 2021). These factors include topics, specific features of the multifaceted notion of trust, and preferred information sources and channels (Brondi, Pellegrini, Guráñ, Fero, & Rubin, 2021).

A study in the Netherlands showed that at the start of the pandemic in spring 2020, during the first lockdown, trust in the government increased with 18% and trust in science increased with 6% (Oude Groeniger, Noordzij, Van der Waal, & De Koster, 2021). Even though trust in the government's approach of handling the crisis declined ever since the start of the pandemic (RIVM, 2022), trust in science kept increasing during the rest of the pandemic (Rathenau Instituut, 2022).

This research has limited itself to a specific target group: Dutch students of the University of Groningen because of feasibility reasons in relation to access. This has limitations, especially, given the fact that a large majority of the students study sciences,

which probably implies a high trust in science. Hence, the findings cannot be generalized beyond the specific group of participants and certainly not to other student populations in other parts of the world. However, it is assumed the participants are representative in terms of demographics and background knowledge and experiences of the larger Dutch student population. This target group is interesting for this particular research because students were widely criticized at the beginning of the pandemic for not abiding to the measures (Kuipers, 2020). Research by the RIVM (2022) showed that participants aged 16-24 were least likely to keep 1,5 meters distance and that their willingness to do so also decreased over time (Van Odijk, 2020; Overkleeft, Strodt, & Franke-Bowell, 2021).

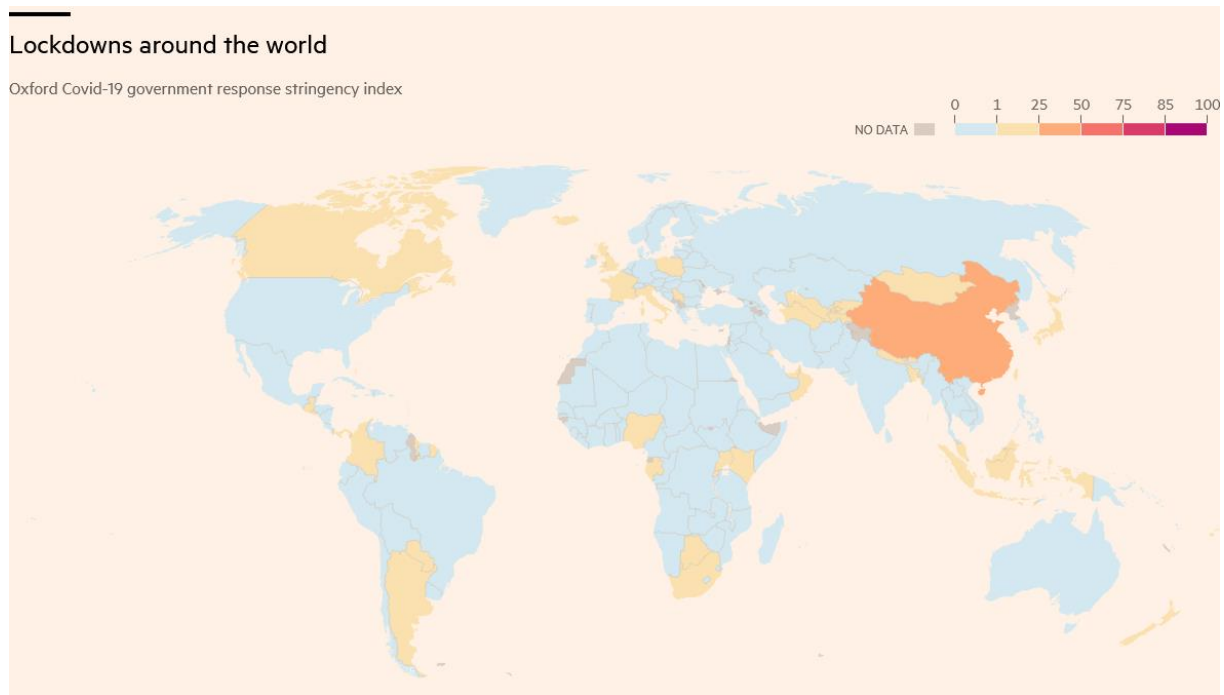


Figure 1 - Lockdowns around the world on January 23rd 2020 (Bernard, et al., 2022)

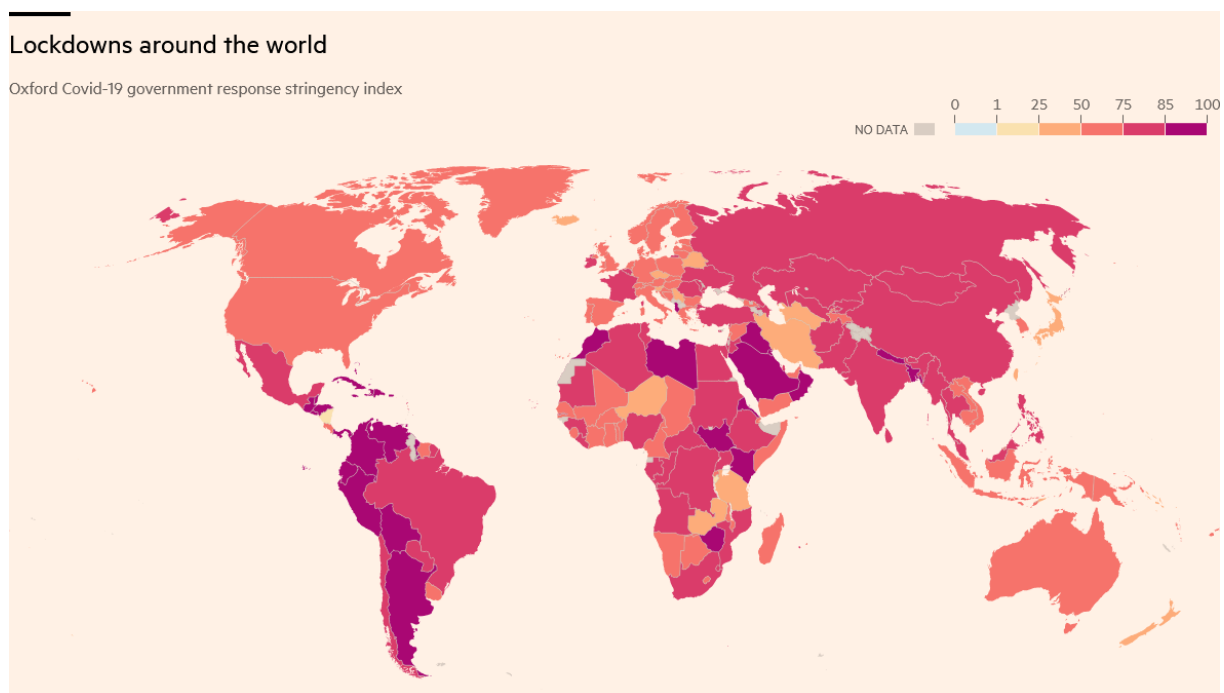


Figure 2 - Lockdowns around the world on May 30th 2020 (Bernard, et al., 2022)

There exist multiple reasons to explain why students did not follow the rules, one of them being that anxiety and depression has increased within this group (Hawes, Szenczy, Klein, Hajcak, & Nelson, 2021). This increase is not limited to people with depressive, anxiety, or obsessive-compulsive disorders: it is even greater amongst those without these disorders (Pan, et al., 2021). Another reason that might influence the lack of abiding the rules is students' views on science and scientific research (RIVM Corona Gedragsonderzoek, 2020), which is what this research study aimed to examine. Therefore, the research question of this study is:

What are the views of students of the University of Groningen on Science and scientific research during the Covid-19 pandemic?

The importance of further examining this question is found in the fact that such understanding can provide input for the management of future disease outbreaks (Gallup, 2021). More specifically, responding to this question may shed some light on why students did not obey the measures. This could be a first step to approach the situation differently in future scenarios.

2. Literature review

Several researchers investigated trust in science during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Algan, Cohen, Davoine, Foucault, & Stantcheva (2021) studied the trust in scientists during the pandemic in 12 countries: Australia (n=4000), Austria (n=4000), Brazil (n=3000), Canada (n=2000), France (n=7500), Germany (n=7500), Italy (n=4000), New Zealand (n=4000), Poland (n=3000), Sweden (n=3000), the United Kingdom (n=4000) and the United States (n=8000). The goal of this large-scale study was to analyse the role of trust in scientists on the support for and compliance with the measures taken by their government. The study took place at the start of the pandemic: surveys were sent in mid-March, mid-April, mid-June and mid-December 2020. The purpose of these four waves was to examine the change in trust in scientists. The survey included questions about the support for the taken measures and the compliance with them. It also asked questions about trust in scientists, trust in the government and trust in others. After the analysis, it was concluded that trust in science is the key driving force behind individual support for and adherence to the measures taken by the government. Other factors influencing this were social trust and trust in the government. The trust in the government, however, decreased where recommendations from the government and scientists were not aligned. The study concludes that it is therefore crucial that trust in scientists needs to be maintained during a lasting pandemic.

In a study exploring similar questions, Sulik, Deroy, Dezechache, Newson, Zhao, El Zein, and Tunçgenç (2021) draw other conclusions. Their study aimed to discover how important trust in science is to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. It also took place in 2020: a sample was chosen by convenience, using university mailing lists, press releases, blog posts, and social media. In total, 4341 useful participants responded: 1612 in the United Kingdom, 630 in Turkey, 459 in the United States, 216 in Peru, 189 in Germany, 188 in France and 109 in Australia. These countries thus overlapped somewhat with Algan, et al. (2021). The participants had to respond to questions about their close circle of people they would turn to for comfort, about whether they and their close circle were adhering the measure of social distancing, about their trust in science and their political ideology. This study claims that trust in science only had a small and indirect effect on the compliance with the measures. However, people with more trust in science did approve the prevention measures better. Their political ideology also impacted this approval. The study declares that a high trust in science is useful to yield longer-term sustainable social benefits and is therefore important.

In the Netherlands, a similar study has also taken place. Oude Groeniger, Noordzij, Van der Waal and De Koster (2021) performed a study to find evidence on the effect of the lockdown measures that were introduced during the Covid-19 pandemic on institutional trust in the Netherlands. The study started in December 2017 and in three rounds, which made it possible to compare the trust in government and science before

and during these measures. A random sample of 10,150 private households were asked to join a panel. 6,176 of them actually joined. Every household member aged 16 or older was asked to join and this led to a panel consisting of 8,026 active members. Within this panel, 2,398 people participated in the study. Data was collected via a questionnaire, asking questions about people's trust in science and scientists and in the Dutch government. They were also asked to answer questions about their health, income level, level of education, gender, cohabitation, if they had children living at home and if they had a non-Dutch background. After difference-in-differences analysis, the study concluded that there was an increase in trust in both the Dutch government and science. Imposing the measures resulted in an increase of 18% in trust in government, where the increase was largest amongst the participants aged 65 and older and those with poor self-assessed health. There was an increase in trust in science of 6%.

The Wellcome Global Monitor is the largest global survey of how people think and feel about science (Gallup, 2018). As the covid-pandemic showcased, health benefits and risks are a global phenomenon and the Wellcome Global Monitor explores the inequalities in access to and engagement with science in order to gain understanding in how people feel and think about science and its relation to health. The ultimate goal is to improve health for everyone. The Global Monitor of 2020 connected this goal to the global pandemic (Gallup, 2021).

This research studied 113 countries and territories and questioned approximately 1,000 adults per country, who were aged 15 or older. The study consisted of three parts: effects of Covid-19, global efforts to prevent and cure diseases, and views of science amid Covid-19. Questions about these parts were asked via telephone. The average degree of trust in science and scientists globally was higher in 2020 than in 2018: e.g. in 2018 50% of people in Western Europe had 'a lot' trust in science, which increased to 59% in 2020. It also rose more substantially amongst people that said they had 'some' knowledge in science over people that said they knew 'not much' or 'nothing at all'. The study found that a large influence on trust in science turns out to be science education: people with more knowledge about science tend to have more faith. Another factor that influences trust in science is people's views about their national leadership.

This study was used as a base for the current study, since it examined the views of people on science amidst the Covid-19 pandemic and that matches with the research question of the current study. More on this can be read in the methodology.

3. Methodology

In order to respond to the research question, mixed methods of both quantitative and qualitative research were used: a questionnaire was created with both closed and open questions. This questionnaire was based on the survey provided by the Wellcome Global Monitor (2021). Some minor modifications were made in the phrasing of the questions to better-fit the Dutch communication culture. Hence, questions were used as a starting point and adapted to fit the target audience for this research.

3.1 Questionnaire

The decision to collect data through an online questionnaire provided a relatively quick and cost-efficient method for collecting data (Lefever, Dal, & Matthíasdóttir, 2007; Patten, 2017). Moreover, this study also fits the conditions of a questionnaire well: the needed information is straightforward, no personal interaction is needed and the social climate is open enough to allow full and honest answers (Denscombe, 2017).

The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part consists of closed questions and aims to gain more insight in Dutch students' views on science in general. The second part consists of open questions. This part aims to discover what factors influence their views on science. In Appendix 1 the adapted questions, based on the Wellcome Global Monitor, are shown.

3.2 Sample selection

The sample of this study was limited to students of the University of Groningen for convenience reasons: it requires less time and effort if other Universities are excluded (Denscombe, 2017), which fits the scope of the research. In total, 115 people responded to the questionnaire and provided consent for their responses to be used for the purpose of this research study. 6 of them were excluded since they did not study at the University of Groningen.

3.3 Analysis

The questionnaire consists of two parts: the largest part consists of closed questions and it ends with three open questions. The closed questions are on a scale similar to the Likert scale, with four answers: a lot, some, not much, not at all. This provides the opportunity to measure the attitude into a number (Denscombe, 2017). This part will be analysed using MS Excel spreadsheet and will result in proportions and percentages, with a mean and a standard deviation. Moreover, related questions are examined to figure out if there is a possible correlation between different factors. This analysis results in graphs and tables.

The open questions will be analysed by the grounded theory approach: the answers will be categorized and conclusions are drawn from the information retrieved from these categories (Denscombe, 2017).

4. Results

In total, 112 students of the UG have responded to the questionnaire. All responses are shown in Appendix 2, 3, 4 and 5. In this chapter, the most important results are analysed and discussed.

4.1 Closed questions

4.1.1 Mean and standard deviation

All four options of the closed questions ('a lot', 'some', 'not much', and 'not at all') were provided with a rating, with 'a lot' rated 4 and 'not at all' rated 1. The mean and standard deviation of these ratings were calculated to each of these questions and shown in Table 1.

The first three questions discuss trust in scientific research, science and Dutch scientists. The mean of these questions is at least 3,77 and the standard deviation is 0,44 at most. This means that trust in science in general is high and on average, each value lies close to the mean. Figure 3 shows this as well: 83% of the participants have a lot of trust in scientific research, 89% have a lot of trust in science and 78% have a lot of trust in Dutch scientists. Only one of the participants answered 'Not much' to one of these three questions and none answered 'Not at all'.

Trust in the government, Dutch journalists and charitable organizations/NGOs are significantly lower, with 18%, 21% and 22% answering they trust them 'a lot' respectively. Trust in UG teachers and Dutch doctors and nurses is higher: respectively 63% and 74%.

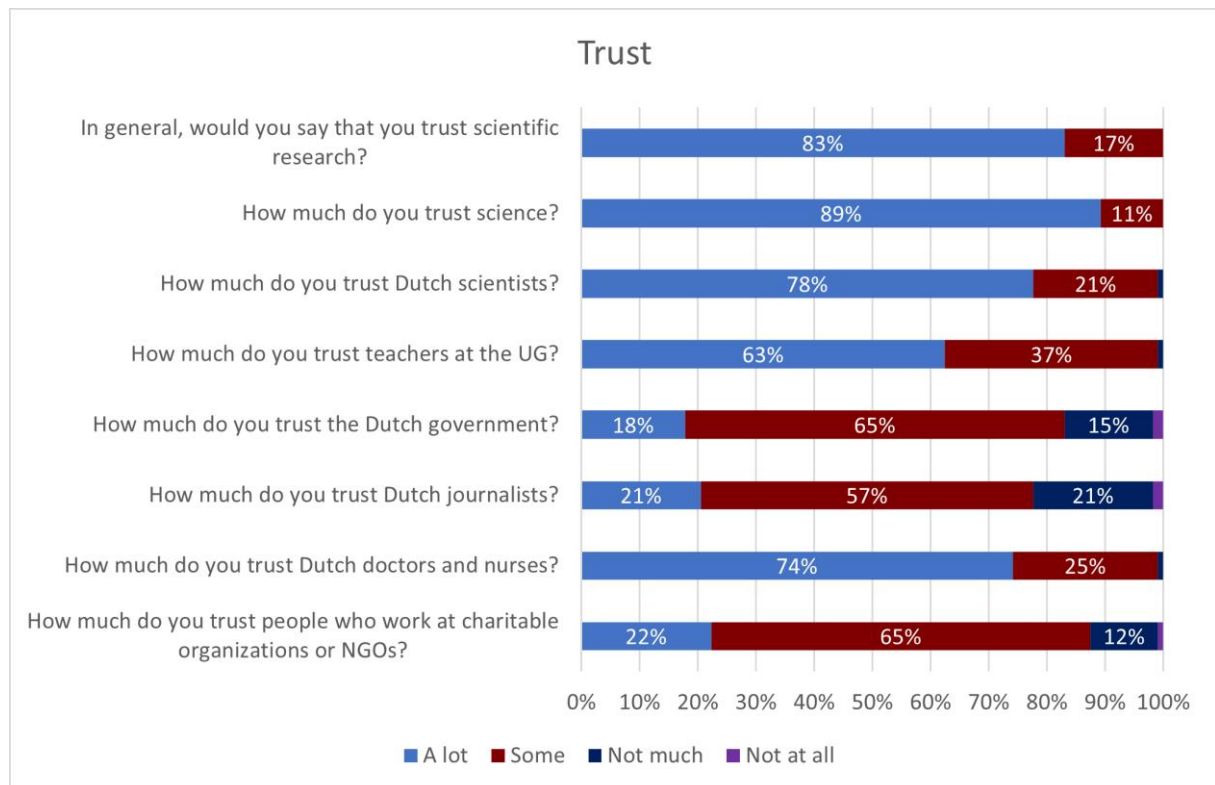


Figure 3 - Trust in different organizations

On the question how much one thinks their friends and family make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence, the standard deviation is highest: 0,72. The corresponding mean is 2,67. This means that on average, participants deviate little from the mean.

Table 1 - Mean and standard deviation of the closed questions

	In general, how much do you trust scientific research?	How much do you trust science?	How much do you trust Dutch scientists?
Mean	3,83	3,89	3,77
Standard deviation	0,38	0,31	0,44
	How much do you trust teachers at the UG?	How much do you trust the Dutch government?	How much do you trust Dutch journalists?
Mean	3,62	2,99	2,96
Standard deviation	0,51	0,64	0,70
	How much do you trust Dutch doctors and nurses?	How much do you trust people who work at charitable organizations or NGOs?	How much do you personally know about science?
Mean	3,73	3,09	3,36
Standard deviation	0,46	0,61	0,60
	Are you able to read or to understand scientific texts?	Are you able to interpret scientific evidence?	How much do you think the Dutch government makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?
Mean	3,73	3,50	2,99
Standard deviation	0,54	0,62	0,68
	How much do you think your friends and family make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think the WHO makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think Dutch doctors and nurses make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?
Mean	2,67	3,74	3,70
Standard deviation	0,72	0,46	0,52
	How much do you think religious leaders make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	In general, how much do you think the leaders in the national government value the opinions and expertise of scientists?	
Mean	1,78	3,18	
Standard deviation	0,67	0,66	

4.1.2 Scientific knowledge and trust in science

The self-assessed knowledge of science is high amongst the participants: most of them answered they either know 'a lot' or 'some' about science and over three quarters of the participants consider themselves capable to read or understand scientific texts. Figure 4 shows that 94% of the participants say they know either 'a lot' or 'some' about science; 98% answered 'yes' or 'some' when asked whether they are able to read or understand scientific texts; and 94% responded they are able to interpret scientific evidence or are able to 'some'.



Figure 4 - Self-assessed scientific knowledge and skills

Amongst those who trust science 'a lot' (which are 100 out of 112 participants), 44 say they have 'a lot' of knowledge of science and 51 say they have 'some' knowledge of science (Figure 5). Only 5 answered they have 'not much' knowledge of science. Amongst those who answered they trust science 'some' (which are 12 out of 112 participants), 3 have 'a lot' of knowledge of science and 7 of them have 'some' knowledge of science. The rest has 'not much' knowledge of science.

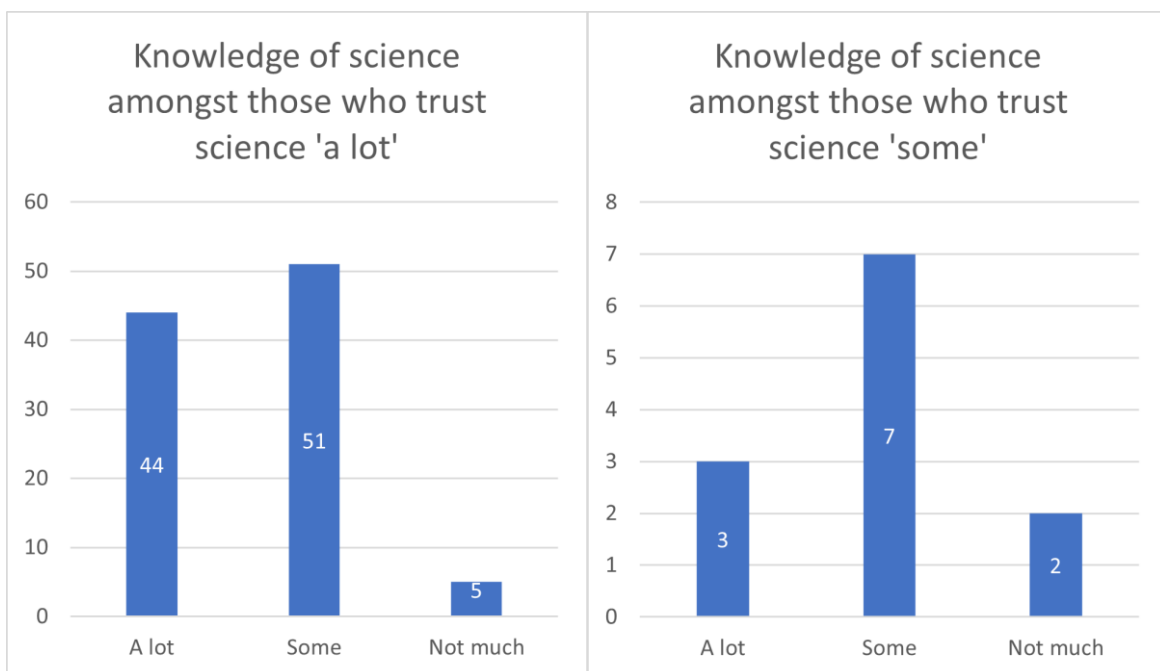


Figure 5 - Knowledge of science amongst those who trust science 'a lot' and 'some'

The same figure has been created to find a correlation between the knowledge of science and trust in scientific research (Figure 6). Amongst the 93 participants who trust scientific research 'a lot', 74 say they are able to read or understand scientific texts. 17 say they are somewhat able to and 2 say they are not much able to. 19 say they trust scientific research 'some'. Amongst those, 12 say they are able to read or understand scientific texts. 6 say they are somewhat able to read or understand scientific texts and 1 says they are not able to.

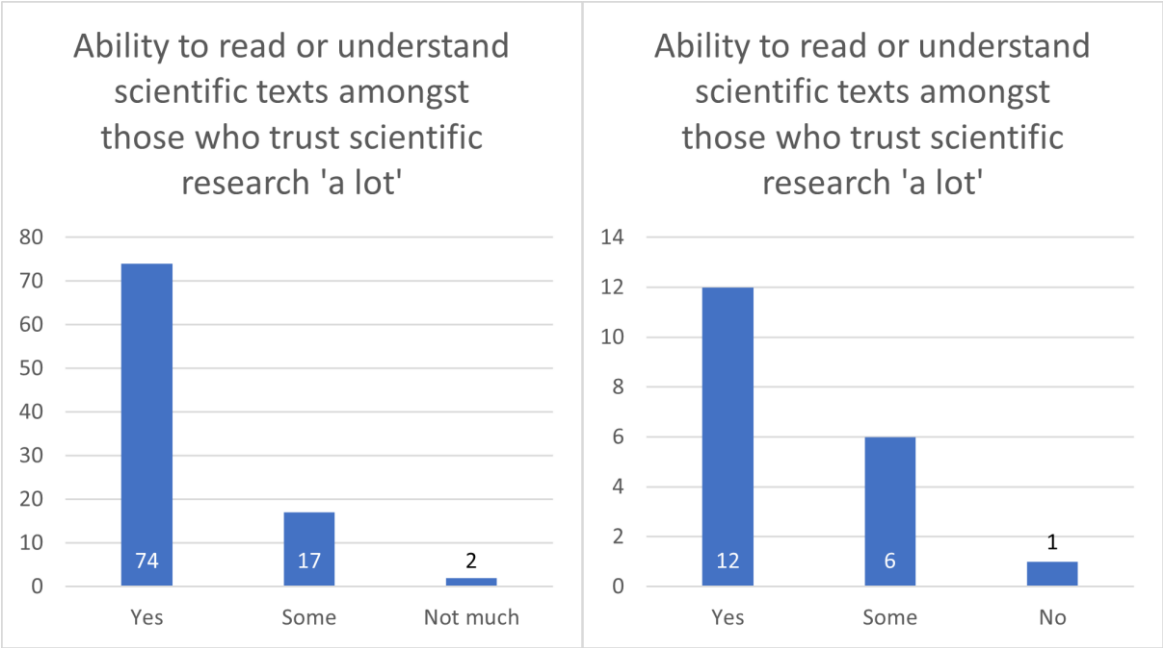


Figure 6 - Ability to read or understand scientific texts amongst those who trust scientific research 'a lot' or 'some'

4.1.3 Covid-19-based decisions based on scientific advice

The survey also asked the participants how much they believed that sources relied on scientific evidence. The results are shown in Figure 7. Religious leaders score lowest: only 1% of the participants answered that they base their Covid-19 related decisions 'a lot' on scientific evidence. 56% answered that they base their decisions 'some' on scientific evidence. According to only 10% of the participants, their friends and family make Covid-19 related decisions based on scientific evidence 'a lot'. 52% answered 'some' to this question and 34% answered 'not much'. The government scored a little bit higher, but still pretty low: 21% answered 'a lot' when asked whether the Dutch government based their Covid-19 related decisions on scientific evidence. 57% answered 'some', 21% answered 'not much' and 1% thought the government did not base their decisions on scientific evidence 'at all'.

The WHO and Dutch doctors and nurses score higher on this scale. When asked how much the WHO makes Covid-19 related decisions based on scientific evidence, 75% answered 'a lot'. 25% answered 'some', 3% answered 'not much' and no one answered 'not at all'. For

the Dutch doctors and nurses, 72% answered 'a lot', 25% answered 'some', 3% answered 'not much' and again, no one answered 'not at all'.

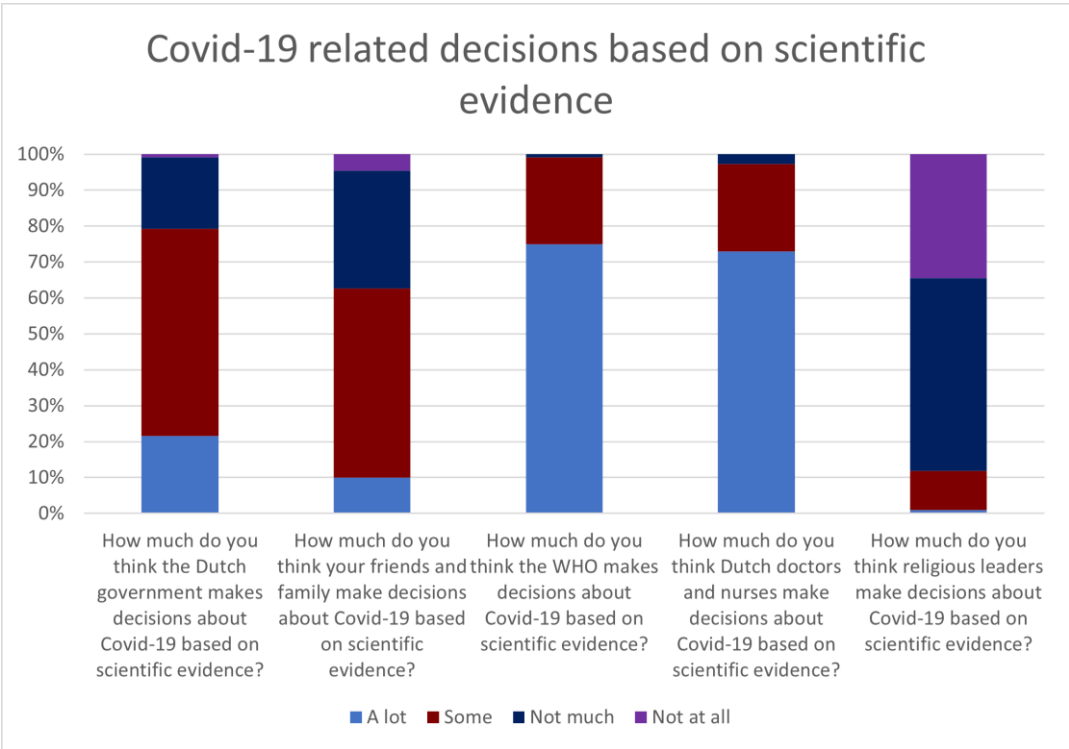


Figure 7 - Covid-19 related decisions based on scientific evidence

The results of these answers are compared to the results of the answers to the question how much the participants trust the different sources. The results of this comparison are shown in Table 2 and Table 3 and in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

18 out of 20 who have 'a lot' of trust in the Dutch government also believe that the government makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence 'a lot' or 'some'. 52 out of 73 who have 'some' trust in the Dutch government also think the government based their decisions about Covid-19 on scientific evidence 'some'. Only 2 participants do not trust the Dutch government 'at all': they also think the government based their Covid-19 related decisions on scientific evidence 'not much' or 'not at all'.

Table 2 - Indication of scientific evidence-based decisions of the government vs trust in the government

		Indication how much the Dutch government makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence				
		A lot	Some	Not much	Not at all	In total
Trust in the Dutch government	A lot	12	6	2	0	20
	Some	11	52	10	0	73
	Not much	1	6	10	0	17
	Not at all	0	0	1	1	2
	In total	24	64	23	1	112

The same analysis was done for Dutch doctors and nurses. 71 out of 83 participants that responded they trust them 'a lot' also think they based their Covid-19 related decisions 'a lot' on scientific evidence.

Table 3 - Indication of scientific evidence-based decisions of the Dutch doctors and nurses vs trust in Dutch doctors and nurses

		Indication how much Dutch doctors and nurses make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence				
Trust in Dutch doctors and nurses		A lot	Some	Not much	Not at all	In total
	A lot	71	12	0	0	83
	Some	9	16	3	0	28
	Not much	1	0	0	0	1
	Not at all	0	0	0	0	0
	In total	81	28	3	3	112

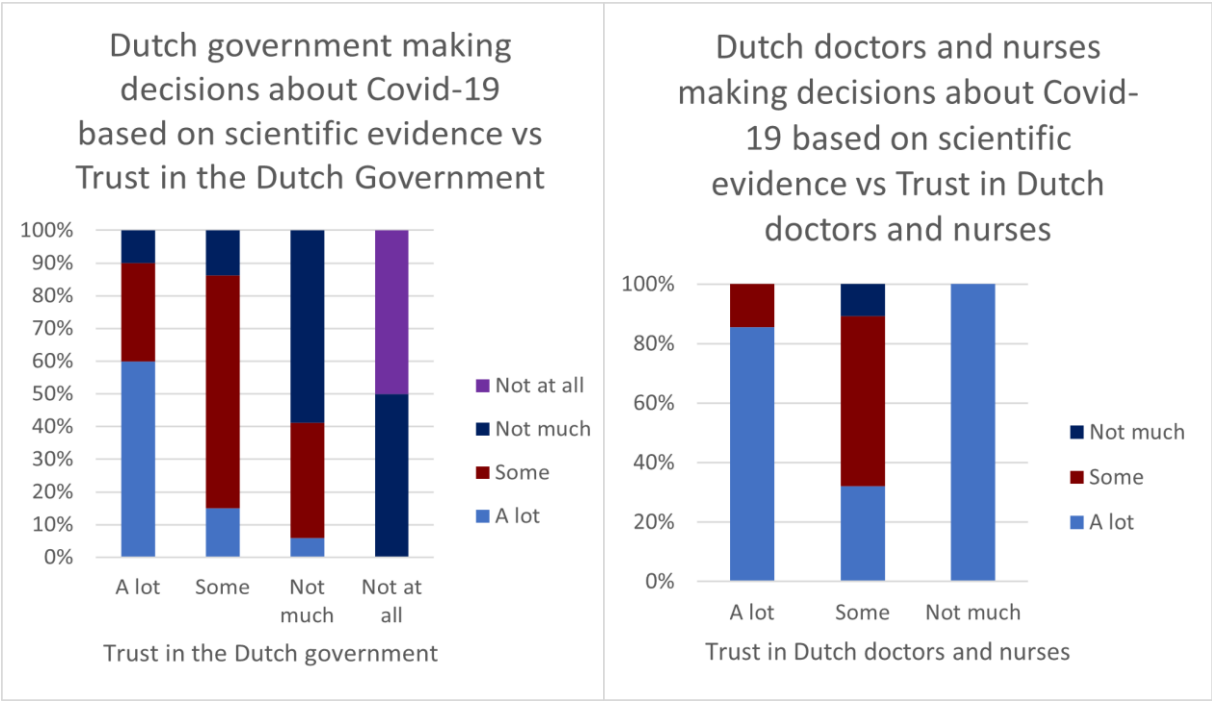


Figure 9 - Dutch government making decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence vs Trust in the Dutch Government

Figure 8 - Dutch doctors and nurses making decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence vs Trust in Dutch doctors and nurses

Lastly, a graph was made to find a possible correlation between trust in the government and the indication how much the Dutch government values the opinions and expertise of scientists. Figure 10 and Table 4

		Indication how much the Dutch government values the opinions and expertise of scientists				
Trust in the Dutch government		A lot	Some	Not much	Not at all	In total
	A lot	15	5	0	0	20

	Some	19	49	5	0	73
	Not much	1	9	6	1	17
	Not at all	0	0	2	0	2
	In total	35	63	13	1	112

show the results. 15 out of 20 participants

who trust the Dutch government 'a lot' also think the government values the opinions and expertise of scientists 'a lot' and the remaining 5 answered 'some' to this question. In total, 73 participants trust the Dutch government 'some'. 19 of them think the Dutch government values the opinions and expertise of scientists 'a lot'. 49 of them answered 'some' and 5 answered 'not much'.

Table 4 - Indication how much the government values scientists vs trust in doctors and nurses

		Indication how much the Dutch government values the opinions and expertise of scientists				
Trust in the Dutch government		A lot	Some	Not much	Not at all	In total
	A lot	15	5	0	0	20
	Some	19	49	5	0	73
	Not much	1	9	6	1	17
	Not at all	0	0	2	0	2
	In total	35	63	13	1	112

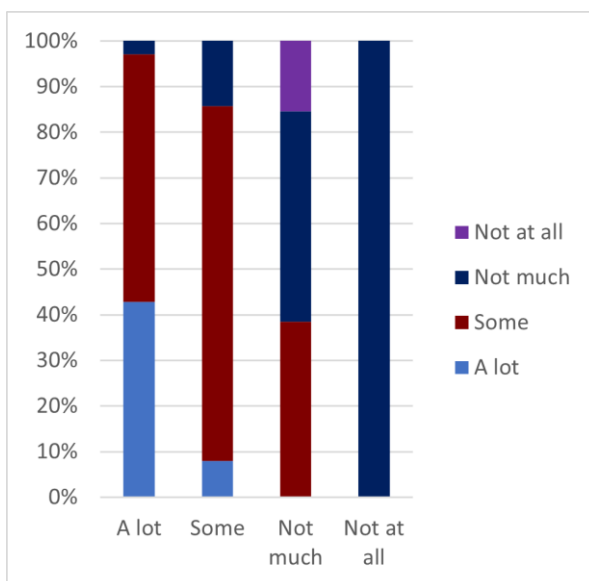


Figure 10 - Indication how much the Dutch government values the opinions and expertise of scientists vs Trust in the Dutch government

4.2 Open questions

4.2.1 Information source for Covid-19

The survey also questioned where the participants got their information about Covid-19. Figure 11 shows the results. It turns out that the news is by far the most used medium to find information about the global pandemic: 92 of the 112 participants mention this in

their answer. Other sources often mentioned are the government (30), papers or experts (25), their loved ones (20), the RIVM (12) and social media (7).

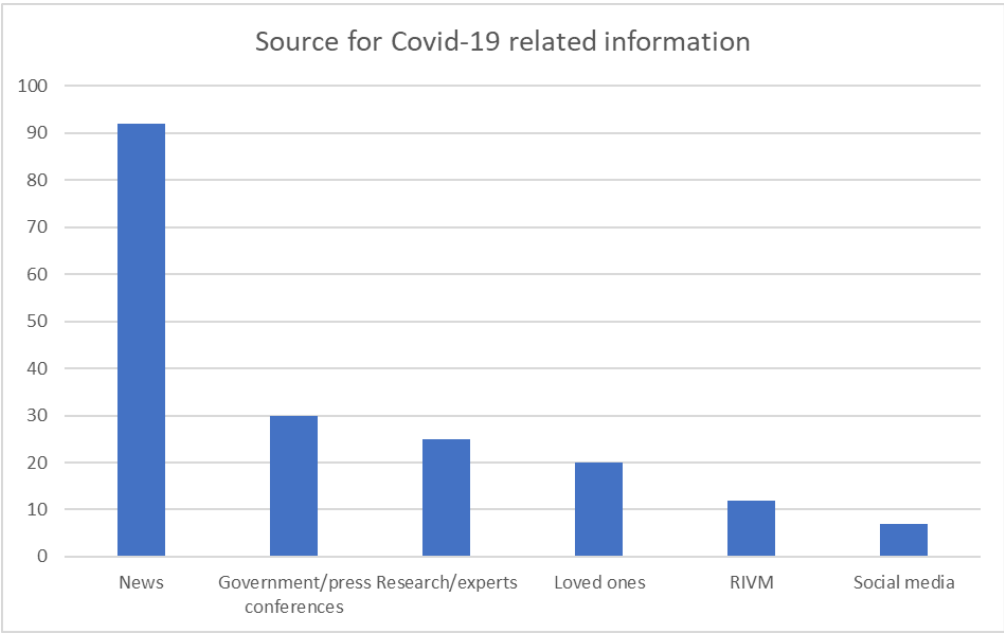


Figure 11 - Sources the participants used to get informed about the Covid-19 pandemic

Amongst those who mention the news, 55% answered they have 'some' trust in Dutch journalists. 23% have 'a lot' of trust, 20% have 'not much' trust and 2% do not have trust in Dutch journalists 'at all'.

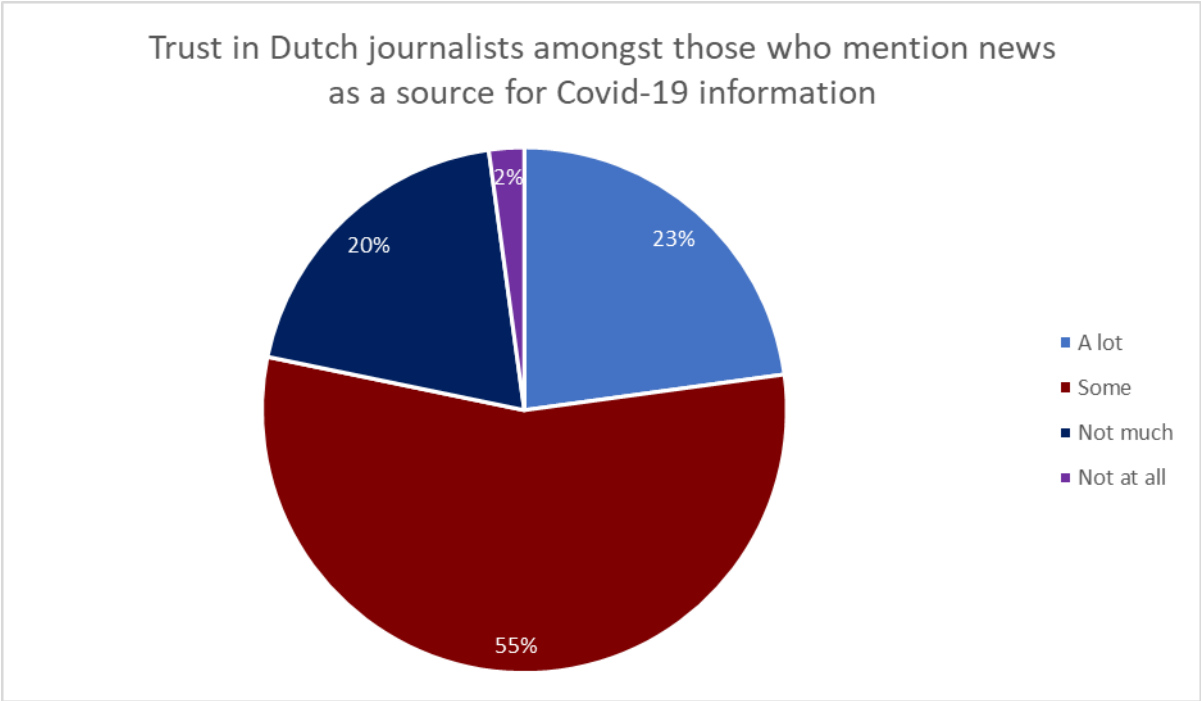


Figure 12 - Trust in Dutch journalists amongst those who mention news as a source for retrieving Covid-19 information

4.2.2 Factors influencing trust in science

The results of the survey showed that trust in science amongst students is high. However, there are several factors that impact this trust. These factors are listed in Table 5 and Figure 13. The survey asked what factors influenced the participants' trust in science in general and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In general, the most answered topic was the 'image or status of the scientist and/or institute': this was mentioned 25 times. Underlying interests of the scientist or institute was mentioned 23 times. The underlying interests also influence many participants' faith in science during the Covid-19 pandemic: 22 participants mentioned this. The image of the scientist was less relevant to them and was only mentioned by 16 participants.

Table 5 - Factors influencing trust in science in general and during the Covid-19 pandemic

Category	During Covid-19 pandemic	In general
Image/status scientist and/or institute	16	25
Underlying interests	22	23
Peer reviews and citations	15	19
Own insights	7	18
Methods and results	16	14
Results of similar studies	13	13
Journal	5	8
Transparency and self-criticism	8	8
Direct surroundings	4	7
News	8	6
Opinions of other experts	1	4
Communication source	8	1
Policy	6	0

Category	In general	During Covid-19 pandemic
Opinions of other experts	4	1
Direct surroundings	7	4
Journal	8	5
Policy		6
Own insights	18	7
Communication source	1	8
News	6	8
Transparency and self-criticism	8	8
Results of similar studies	13	13
Peer reviews and citations	19	15
Methods and results	14	16

Image/status scientist and/or institute	25	16
Underlying interests	23	22

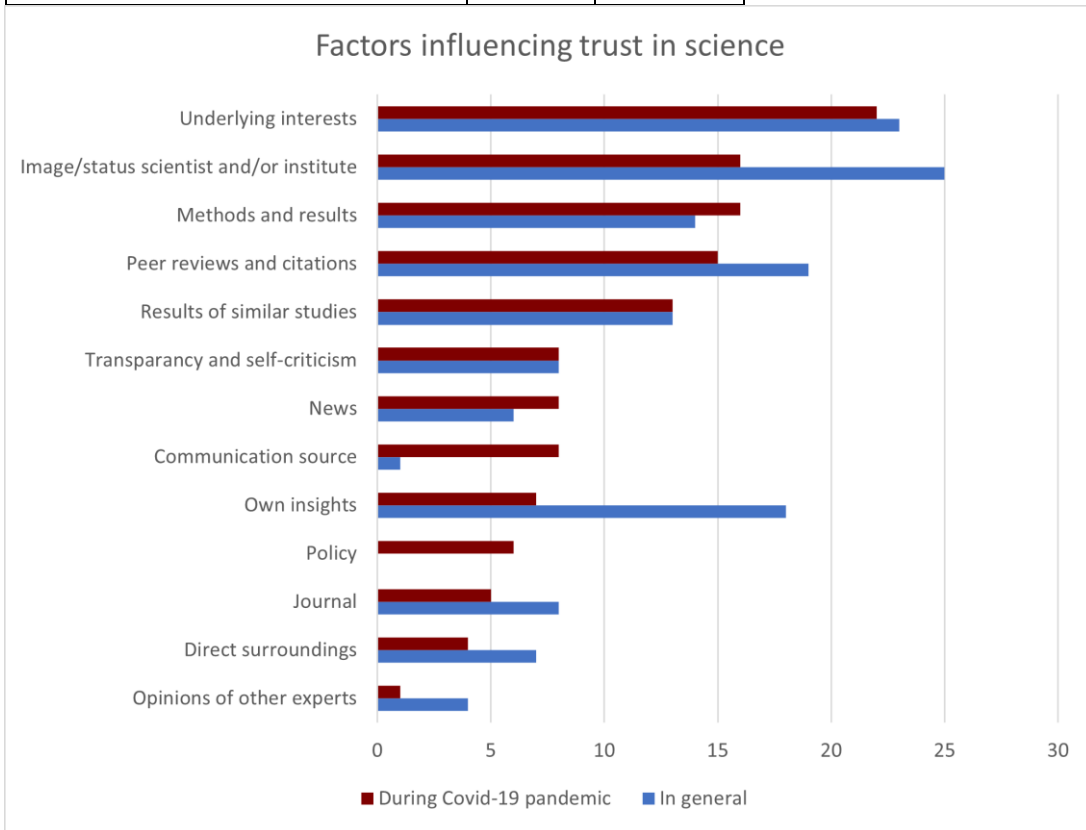


Figure 13 - Factors influencing trust in science in general and during the Covid-19 pandemic

5. Conclusions and discussion

This study was conducted to examine a possible relationship between non-compliance to the measures taken by the government during the Covid-19 pandemic and the students' view of science, since several studies have shown that there is a relation between trust in science and abiding the measures. The study therefore aimed to respond to the question: *'What are the views of students of the University of Groningen on Science and scientific research during the Covid-19 pandemic?'* In order to do that, a mixed methods approach was used, namely a questionnaire that included both open and close-ended questions was completed by 112 participants. Although no firm statements can be made about the results, there are a number of things that are interesting for further research.

First of all, 89% of students trust science 'a lot' during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is significantly higher than the results of Western Europe in the Wellcome Global Monitor (2021), where only 59% of the participants answered 'a lot'. Of course, there are some factors that differ in both studies: the Wellcome Global Monitor took place only a few months into the pandemic, while this study took place two years in. Moreover, the Wellcome Global Monitor asked their questions over a phone call, while in this study the questions were asked using a questionnaire. However, the results of both studies differ so much that further research into the differences in trust in science between students and non-students could yield interesting results.

This could be related to students' high self-rated knowledge about science and scientific research. Research has shown that there is a correlation between science knowledge and trust in science (Gallup, 2021). Over 90% of the participating students answered 'a lot' or 'some' when asked how much they knew about science and more than 75% of them answered 'a lot' when asked if they were able to read or understand scientific texts.

There also seems to be a correlation between the extent to which participants believe that the government makes its decisions based on scientific evidence and the extent to which the participants trust the Dutch government. This also applies to Dutch doctors and nurses. This could imply that students have more confidence in institutions that base their choices on science, but more research has to be done in order to prove this.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, students mostly received their information about the virus via the news. The survey shows that 55% of those participants do have 'some' trust in journalists. However, only 23% of them have 'a lot' of trust in journalists, which is about as high a percentage as the participants who have 'not much' or 'not at all' trust in journalists. It is unclear if a possible relation exists between those two elements. In future research, this could be explored. This might be useful to understand why students did not always adhere to the measures taken by the government during the pandemic.

For the same reason it is useful to know what factors influence trust in science amongst students. There appear to be differences between these factors when looking at

trust in science in general and trust in science during the Covid-19 pandemic. In both cases, the underlying interests of the researcher or institute are of great importance. However, during the pandemic, the communicator has more impact on trust in science. 'Policy' is also mentioned more. In both cases, the content of the study, the status of the researcher and the results of comparable studies are relevant.

Students indicate to have a lot of trust in science on average. No clear correlation can therefore be found between trust in science amongst students and their tendencies to not adhere to the measures taken by the government. Trust in the Dutch government amongst students is lower and since the measures were taken by the government, it might be interesting to study a correlation between trust in the government and adherence to the measures.

All in all, this study has some interesting findings about the views of students on science during the Covid-19 pandemic, which can be used as input for the design of future prevention plans in times of crises

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Appendix

Appendix 1 – Questions for questionnaire

Question	Type	Measure	Source
How much do you trust scientific research in general?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust science?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust Dutch scientists?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust teachers at the UG?	Closed	Trust	Self-added
How much do you trust the Dutch government?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust Dutch journalists?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust doctors and nurses in the Netherlands??	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
How much do you trust people who work at charitable organizations or NGOs in the Netherlands?	Closed	Trust	(Gallup, 2021)
What do you know about scientific research?	Closed	Scientific knowledge	(Gallup, 2021)
Are you able to read or understand scientific texts?	Closed	Scientific knowledge	Self-added
Are you able to interpret scientific evidence?	Closed	Scientific knowledge	Self-added
In general, how much do you think the national government makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific advice?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
In general, how much do you think friends and family make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific advice?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
In general, how much do you think the World Health Organization makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific advice?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
In general, how much do you think doctors and nurses in the Netherlands make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific advice?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
In general, how much do you think religious leaders make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific advice?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
In general, how much do you think the leaders in the national government value the opinions and expertise of scientists?	Closed	Decisions based on science	(Gallup, 2021)
How did you get informed about the Covid-19 pandemic?	Open	Factors influencing view on science	Self-added
What factors influence your trust in science and scientific research in general?	Open	Factors influencing view on science	Self-added
What factors influence your trust in science and scientific research during the Covid-19 pandemic	Open	Factors influencing view on science	Self-added

Appendix 2 – Results about trust

Timestamp	Gender	Age	In general, would you say that you trust scientific research?	How much do you trust science?	How much do you trust Dutch scientists?	How much do you trust teachers at the UG?	How much do you trust the Dutch government?	How much do you trust Dutch journalists?	How much do you trust Dutch doctors and nurses?	How much do you trust people who work at charitable organizations or NGOs?
3-24-2022 18:44:34	Male	17	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:18:56	Male	18	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Not much
3-21-2022 13:22:33	Male	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	Some	Some
3-21-2022 14:38:32	Male	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-22-2022 10:13:31	Male	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-22-2022 13:40:28	Male	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Not much	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:09:35	Male	19	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:13:33	Male	19	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much
3-22-2022 8:08:00	Male	19	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:12:04	Male	20	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:39:19	Male	20	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Some

3-25-2022 15:07:11	Male	20	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	A lot	Some
3-7-2022 13:34:28	Male	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-15-2022 15:59:18	Male	21	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-15-2022 17:29:33	Male	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-17-2022 14:57:59	Male	21	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Not much	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:04	Male	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:30:03	Male	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot
3-7-2022 21:14:40	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some	A lot	Not much
3-15-2022 11:44:03	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-15-2022 15:34:10	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-20-2022 19:39:54	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much
3-21-2022 13:31:17	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:34:32	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Not at all	Not much	A lot	Not much
3-21-2022 13:48:09	Male	22	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Not much
3-28-2022 11:30:41	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot

3-7-2022 12:55:52	Male	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-7-2022 12:56:21	Male	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-7-2022 22:22:45	Male	23	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:28:00	Male	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:35	Male	23	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	Not much	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:47	Male	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some
3-5-2022 12:16:37	Male	24	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Some
3-5-2022 17:26:15	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	Some	Some	Some
3-6-2022 19:38:22	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-16-2022 4:53:21	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Not at all
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:48:21	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some
3-22-2022 12:08:54	Male	24	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-24-2022 12:50:02	Male	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some

3-5-2022 11:01:34	Male	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-11-2022 15:57:47	Male	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot
3-15-2022 16:00:40	Male	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:37:02	Male	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-23-2022 13:06:06	Male	25	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:32:56	Male	26	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 16:49:16	Male	27	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Not much	Some	Some
3-25-2022 8:57:14	Male	27	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-5-2022 11:43:06	Male	28	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-16-2022 14:16:49	Male	32	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:09:16	Female	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:09:21	Female	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:42:12	Female	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:42:20	Female	18	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 14:36:54	Female	18	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Not much

3-21-2022 13:10:00	Female	19	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	Not much	A lot	Not much
3-21-2022 13:12:16	Female	19	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	Not much
3-21-2022 13:14:47	Female	19	A lot	A lot	Not much	Not much	Not at all	Not much	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:14:49	Female	19	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:23:06	Female	19	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 14:17:26	Female	19	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	Some
3-31-2022 11:56:59	Female	19	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	Not at all	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:30:52	Female	20	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 14:06:54	Female	20	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some
4-7-2022 16:53:55	Female	20	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	Not much	Some	Some
3-5-2022 10:31:19	Female	21	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some	A lot
3-6-2022 11:04:37	Female	21	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-15-2022 20:11:07	Female	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 12:10:41	Female	21	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot
3-28-2022 12:32:54	Female	21	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Some

3-21-2022 15:16:19	Female	23	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 16:21:43	Female	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some	A lot	Some
3-23-2022 13:20:40	Female	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
4-1-2022 9:53:42	Female	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much
3-5-2022 10:35:25	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	Some
3-5-2022 11:03:57	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-5-2022 12:34:17	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-6-2022 19:19:52	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-7-2022 13:08:44	Female	24	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some	Some	Not much
3-7-2022 23:05:02	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	A lot	Not much
3-8-2022 21:03:24	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some
3-15-2022 15:58:23	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-18-2022 9:30:57	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:20:18	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:32:50	Female	24	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	A lot	Not much

3-9-2022 10:00:13	Female	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 11:47:49	Female	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:28:19	Female	25	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Not much	A lot	A lot
3-21-2022 13:40:06	Female	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 13:53:40	Female	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some
3-28-2022 13:22:39	Female	25	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	Some	A lot	A lot
3-5-2022 10:33:25	Female	26	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:21:30	Female	26	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot
3-21-2022 13:47:42	Female	26	Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot
3-7-2022 10:58:05	Female	31	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some
3-21-2022 15:22:29	I'd rather not say	23	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	Some	A lot	Some

Appendix 3 – Results about science knowledge

Timestamp	Gender	Age	How much do you personally know about science?	Are you able to read or to understand scientific texts?	Are you able to interpret scientific evidence?
3-24-2022 18:44:34	Male	17	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:18:56	Male	18	Some	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:22:33	Male	18	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 14:38:32	Male	18	A lot	Yes	Some
3-22-2022 10:13:31	Male	18	Some	Yes	Yes
3-22-2022 13:40:28	Male	18	Some	Not much	Yes
3-21-2022 13:09:35	Male	19	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:13:33	Male	19	Some	Some	Some
3-22-2022 8:08:00	Male	19	Some	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:12:04	Male	20	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:39:19	Male	20	A lot	Yes	Some
3-25-2022 15:07:11	Male	20	Some	Some	Some
3-7-2022 13:34:28	Male	21	Some	Some	Not much
3-15-2022 15:59:18	Male	21	Some	Yes	Yes
3-15-2022 17:29:33	Male	21	Some	Some	Not much
3-17-2022 14:57:59	Male	21	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:29:04	Male	21	Some	Some	Yes
3-21-2022 13:30:03	Male	21	Some	Yes	Some
3-7-2022 21:14:40	Male	22	A lot	Yes	Some
3-15-2022 11:44:03	Male	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-15-2022 15:34:10	Male	22	A lot	Yes	Yes

3-20-2022 19:39:54	Male	22	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:31:17	Male	22	Some	Some	Yes
3-21-2022 13:34:32	Male	22	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:48:09	Male	22	Some	Yes	Some
3-28-2022 11:30:41	Male	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-7-2022 12:55:52	Male	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-7-2022 12:56:21	Male	23	A lot	Yes	Some
3-7-2022 22:22:45	Male	23	Some	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:28:00	Male	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:29:35	Male	23	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:47	Male	23	Some	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 12:16:37	Male	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 17:26:15	Male	24	Some	Yes	Some
3-6-2022 19:38:22	Male	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-16-2022 4:53:21	Male	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	Not much	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:48:21	Male	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-22-2022 12:08:54	Male	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-24-2022 12:50:02	Male	24	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 11:01:34	Male	25	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-11-2022 15:57:47	Male	25	Some	Yes	Some
3-15-2022 16:00:40	Male	25	Not much	Some	Yes
3-21-2022 13:37:02	Male	25	Some	Yes	Yes
3-23-2022 13:06:06	Male	25	Some	Yes	Some

3-21-2022 13:32:56	Male	26	Some	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 16:49:16	Male	27	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-25-2022 8:57:14	Male	27	A lot	Some	Yes
3-5-2022 11:43:06	Male	28	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-16-2022 14:16:49	Male	32	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:09:16	Female	18	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:09:21	Female	18	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:42:12	Female	18	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:42:20	Female	18	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 14:36:54	Female	18	Not much	Some	Not much
3-21-2022 13:10:00	Female	19	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:12:16	Female	19	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:14:47	Female	19	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:14:49	Female	19	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:23:06	Female	19	Some	Not much	Not much
3-21-2022 14:17:26	Female	19	Some	Yes	Yes
3-31-2022 11:56:59	Female	19	Not much	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:30:52	Female	20	Some	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 14:06:54	Female	20	Some	Yes	Yes
4-7-2022 16:53:55	Female	20	Some	Some	Some
3-5-2022 10:31:19	Female	21	A lot	Yes	Some
3-6-2022 11:04:37	Female	21	Not much	No	Not much
3-15-2022 20:11:07	Female	21	Some	Some	Not much
3-21-2022 12:10:41	Female	21	Some	Yes	Yes
3-28-2022 12:32:54	Female	21	Some	Yes	Yes

3-5-2022 11:06:30	Female	22	Some	Yes	Some
3-5-2022 11:17:10	Female	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 18:13:51	Female	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-15-2022 21:52:15	Female	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:09:18	Female	22	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:21:31	Female	22	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:23	Female	22	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:53:25	Female	22	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 11:05:38	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-15-2022 16:22:42	Female	23	Not much	Some	Not much
3-15-2022 21:41:48	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Some
3-16-2022 16:59:39	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:31:44	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:31:45	Female	23	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:35:51	Female	23	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 15:16:19	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 16:21:43	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-23-2022 13:20:40	Female	23	A lot	Yes	Yes
4-1-2022 9:53:42	Female	23	Some	Yes	Yes
3-5-2022 10:35:25	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Some
3-5-2022 11:03:57	Female	24	A lot	Some	Some
3-5-2022 12:34:17	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-6-2022 19:19:52	Female	24	Some	Some	Some
3-7-2022 13:08:44	Female	24	Some	Yes	Some
3-7-2022 23:05:02	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Yes

3-8-2022 21:03:24	Female	24	Some	Yes	Yes
3-15-2022 15:58:23	Female	24	Some	Yes	Some
3-18-2022 9:30:57	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:20:18	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:32:50	Female	24	A lot	Yes	Some
3-9-2022 10:00:13	Female	25	Some	Some	Some
3-21-2022 11:47:49	Female	25	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:28:19	Female	25	Some	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:40:06	Female	25	A lot	Yes	Some
3-21-2022 13:53:40	Female	25	Some	Yes	Some
3-28-2022 13:22:39	Female	25	A lot	Some	Some
3-5-2022 10:33:25	Female	26	A lot	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:21:30	Female	26	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 13:47:42	Female	26	Not much	Some	Some
3-7-2022 10:58:05	Female	31	A lot	Yes	Yes
3-21-2022 15:22:29	I'd rather not say	23	Some	Yes	Yes

Appendix 4 – Results about basing decisions about Covid-19 on scientific evidence

Timestamp	Gender	Age	How much do you think the Dutch government makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think your friends and family make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think the WHO makes decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think Dutch doctors and nurses make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	How much do you think religious leaders make decisions about Covid-19 based on scientific evidence?	In general, how much do you think the leaders in the national government value the opinions and expertise of scientists?
3-24-2022 18:44:34	Male	17	A lot	Not much	A lot	Some	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:18:56	Male	18	Not much	Not much	A lot	Some	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:22:33	Male	18	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 14:38:32	Male	18	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-22-2022 10:13:31	Male	18	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-22-2022 13:40:28	Male	18	Not much	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:09:35	Male	19	Not much	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Some
3-21-2022 13:13:33	Male	19	Some	A lot	Some	Some	Not much	Some
3-22-2022 8:08:00	Male	19	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:12:04	Male	20	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:39:19	Male	20	Not much	Some	Some	Some	Not at all	Not much

3-25-2022 15:07:11	Male	20	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Not at all	Some
3-7-2022 13:34:28	Male	21	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	A lot
3-15-2022 15:59:18	Male	21	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-15-2022 17:29:33	Male	21	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-17-2022 14:57:59	Male	21	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:04	Male	21	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Some	A lot
3-21-2022 13:30:03	Male	21	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot
3-7-2022 21:14:40	Male	22	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Not at all	Not much
3-15-2022 11:44:03	Male	22	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-15-2022 15:34:10	Male	22	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-20-2022 19:39:54	Male	22	A lot	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:31:17	Male	22	Some	Some	A lot	Some	Some	A lot
3-21-2022 13:34:32	Male	22	Not much	Not at all	Some	A lot	Not at all	Not much
3-21-2022 13:48:09	Male	22	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-28-2022 11:30:41	Male	22	A lot	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot

3-7-2022 12:55:52	Male	23	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-7-2022 12:56:21	Male	23	Not much	Not much	Some	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-7-2022 22:22:45	Male	23	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:28:00	Male	23	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:35	Male	23	Not much	Some	Some	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:47	Male	23	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-5-2022 12:16:37	Male	24	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-5-2022 17:26:15	Male	24	Not much	Not much	A lot	Some	Not at all	Not much
3-6-2022 19:38:22	Male	24	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot
3-16-2022 4:53:21	Male	24	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	A lot	Not at all	A lot	A lot	Not at all	A lot
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot
3-21-2022 13:48:21	Male	24	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-22-2022 12:08:54	Male	24	A lot	Not much	Some	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-24-2022 12:50:02	Male	24	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some

3-5-2022 11:01:34	Male	25	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-11-2022 15:57:47	Male	25	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	Some
3-15-2022 16:00:40	Male	25	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:37:02	Male	25	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-23-2022 13:06:06	Male	25	Some	Some	Not much	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:32:56	Male	26	Not much	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 16:49:16	Male	27	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some
3-25-2022 8:57:14	Male	27	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-5-2022 11:43:06	Male	28	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-16-2022 14:16:49	Male	32	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:09:16	Female	18	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:09:21	Female	18	Not much	Not much	Some	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:42:12	Female	18	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:42:20	Female	18	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 14:36:54	Female	18	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some

3-21-2022 13:10:00	Female	19	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:12:16	Female	19	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:14:47	Female	19	Not at all	Not much	Some	Not much	Not at all	Not much
3-21-2022 13:14:49	Female	19	Not much	A lot	A lot	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:23:06	Female	19	Some	Not much	Some	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 14:17:26	Female	19	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Some	Some
3-31-2022 11:56:59	Female	19	Not much	Not at all	Some	A lot	Not much	Not much
3-21-2022 13:30:52	Female	20	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 14:06:54	Female	20	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some
4-7-2022 16:53:55	Female	20	Not much	Not at all	Some	Some	Not at all	Some
3-5-2022 10:31:19	Female	21	Not much	Not much	A lot	Not much	Not much	A lot
3-6-2022 11:04:37	Female	21	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-15-2022 20:11:07	Female	21	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 12:10:41	Female	21	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-28-2022 12:32:54	Female	21	Some	Some	A lot	Some	Not at all	Not much

3-5-2022 11:06:30	Female	22	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-5-2022 11:17:10	Female	22	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Not much
3-5-2022 18:13:51	Female	22	A lot	Not much	A lot	Some	Not at all	A lot
3-15-2022 21:52:15	Female	22	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:09:18	Female	22	Some	Not much	Some	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:21:31	Female	22	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:29:23	Female	22	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:53:25	Female	22	Not much	Some	Some	Some	Not much	Not much
3-5-2022 11:05:38	Female	23	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-15-2022 16:22:42	Female	23	Some	Not at all	A lot	A lot	Some	Some
3-15-2022 21:41:48	Female	23	Some	Not much	Some	A lot	Not much	Some
3-16-2022 16:59:39	Female	23	Not much	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:31:44	Female	23	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 13:31:45	Female	23	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	A lot
3-21-2022 13:35:51	Female	23	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot

3-21-2022 15:16:19	Female	23	Not much	Not much	Some	Some	Not at all	Some
3-21-2022 16:21:43	Female	23	Not much	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Not much
3-23-2022 13:20:40	Female	23	Not much	A lot	Some	A lot	Not much	Not much
4-1-2022 9:53:42	Female	23	A lot	Some	A lot	Some	Not much	A lot
3-5-2022 10:35:25	Female	24	Some	Some	A lot	Not much	Not at all	A lot
3-5-2022 11:03:57	Female	24	Some	A lot	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-5-2022 12:34:17	Female	24	Not much	Not much	Some	Some	Not at all	Not much
3-6-2022 19:19:52	Female	24	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-7-2022 13:08:44	Female	24	Not much	Not much	Some	Some	Not much	Not at all
3-7-2022 23:05:02	Female	24	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot
3-8-2022 21:03:24	Female	24	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some
3-15-2022 15:58:23	Female	24	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-18-2022 9:30:57	Female	24	Not much	Not much	Some	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:20:18	Female	24	Some	Some	Some	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:32:50	Female	24	Not much	Some	A lot	A lot	Not at all	Some

3-9-2022 10:00:13	Female	25	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 11:47:49	Female	25	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:28:19	Female	25	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:40:06	Female	25	Some	Some	A lot	Some	Not at all	Not much
3-21-2022 13:53:40	Female	25	Some	Some	Some	Some	Not at all	Some
3-28-2022 13:22:39	Female	25	Some	Not much	A lot	A lot	Not much	A lot
3-5-2022 10:33:25	Female	26	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Not much	Some
3-21-2022 13:21:30	Female	26	Some	Not much	A lot	Some	Not much	A lot
3-21-2022 13:47:42	Female	26	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Not much	Some
3-7-2022 10:58:05	Female	31	Some	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot
3-21-2022 15:22:29	I'd rather not say	23	A lot	Some	A lot	A lot	Some	A lot

Appendix 5 – Open questions

Timestamp	Gender	Age	How did you get informed about the Covid-19 pandemic?	What factors influence your trust in scientific research and research in general?	What factors influence your trust in scientific research and research amid the Covid-19 pandemic?
3-24-2022 18:44:34	Male	17	Overheid en artikelen	Peer review, citations, scientists	Peer review, citations, scientists
3-21-2022 13:18:56	Male	18	Meerdere bronnen, niet alleen het nieuws	De gebruikte bronnen	Onderzoek en nieuws
3-21-2022 13:22:33	Male	18	Een combinatie van het nieuws en een aantal documenten doorlezen	Duidelijk bewijs en eerder bewezen hebben gelijk te hebben	Het feit dat bijvoorbeeld griepvaccinaties hun werk goed doen en er A lot onderzoek gedaan is naar allerlei verschillende virussen
3-21-2022 14:38:32	Male	18	Overheid, vrienden, familie en medestudenten	Objectiviteit, status/reputatie	Objectiviteit, status/reputatie, peer reviews
3-22-2022 10:13:31	Male	18	Nieuws	Wappie vrienden	Dat hun uitspraken zijn gebaseerd op onderzoek
3-22-2022 13:40:28	Male	18	Het nieuws (nos)	Of ik de logica erachter zie of niet	Of ik de logica erachter zie
3-21-2022 13:09:35	Male	19	Persconferenties, nieuwsmedia	Politieke agenda's en objectiviteit van de wetenschapper	Deskundigheid van de mensen die de informatie brengen
3-21-2022 13:13:33	Male	19	Via het nieuws en vrienden en familie	Hoe betrouwbaar iets is	Hoe betrouwbaar het is
3-22-2022 8:08:00	Male	19	Via het nieuws, social media en soms door school.	Vooral wie er onderzoek doet en waarom het onderzoek gedaan wordt.	De onderzoeker en reden van onderzoek
3-21-2022 13:12:04	Male	20	Overheid	Ww	X
3-21-2022 13:39:19	Male	20	Rivm site, onderzoek	Omgeven zijn door wetenschappers (positief), papers uit letteren (negatief)	?
3-25-2022 15:07:11	Male	20	Vrienden, familie, nieuwsberichten NOS	Onderwerpen, hoe makkelijk het bepaalde biases kan hebben	Het als eerste iets willen publiceren wat in mijn ogen kwaliteit van het onderzoek kan beïnvloeden

3-7-2022 13:34:28	Male	21	Hoor het nieuws van vrienden of familie	De author, het journal waar het in is geplaatst, mogelijke peer reviews, meningen van experts in het veld	Not at all verschil, wetenschappelijk onderzoek is wetenschappelijk onderzoek
3-15-2022 15:59:18	Male	21	Nieuws, verhalen van vrienden	Betrouwbaarheid van de informatie die ze geven	Uitkomen van voorspellingen gebaseerd op onderzoeken
3-15-2022 17:29:33	Male	21	Door de overheid & media (kranten, journaals, talkshows)	Opleidingsniveau, schommelingen in onderzoeksuitkomsten: in hoeverre veranderen onderzoeksuitkomsten/beleid door de wetenschap.	Consistentie van beleid, doordat er A lot verschillende dingen zijn verteld bij persconferenties blijf je ook zelf kritisch nadenken en afwegen. A lot blijft immers (nog) onbekend over covid
3-17-2022 14:57:59	Male	21	Het nieuws en persconferenties van de overheid volgen, zelf cijfertjes over o.a. besmettingen opzoeken, etc.	De regeltjes die erachter zitten: een onderzoek moet überhaupt goed opgezet worden voordat het gesubsidieerd kan worden, voor publicatie moet peer review gedaan worden, etc.	COVID-19 was een hot topic en iedereen is er mee bezig en kan met elkaar in discussie gaan
3-21-2022 13:29:04	Male	21	Nederlands nieuws (NOS met name) en via updates van buitenlandse bladen zoals de New York Times of The Economist	Uiteraard hoezeer de resultaten van onderzoeken daadwerkelijk zo lijken te zijn. Normaal vertrouw ik erg op de tijd en kunde die wetenschappers in hun onderzoek steken.	Zoals gezegd, mijn vertrouwen is erg hoog. Het meeste aanvaard ik, en zodra het tegendeel van sommige resultaten bewezen lijkt te zijn, dan zou je misschien een lager vertrouwen kunnen zien.
3-21-2022 13:30:03	Male	21	Nieuws apps, zoals de NOS en Nu.nl	Transparantie, duidelijkheid, goede onderbouwing	Zelfde als vorige antwoord
3-7-2022 21:14:40	Male	22	Vooraf via de NOS en het RIVM	Bekendheid van onderzoekers en het imago van de instituten	Zelfde als hierboven
3-15-2022 11:44:03	Male	22	Nos	Hoe meer onderzoekers een resultaat kunnen bevestigen, des te beter. En als een wetenschapper zelf aangeeft waar mogelijke knelpunten liggen.	Hetzelfde
3-15-2022 15:34:10	Male	22	Verschillende nieuwsinstanties	Het aantal andere wetenschappers die achter het onderzoek staan, de Maleier waarop het onderzoek gedaan wordt en wie het financiert/de opdracht geeft	Het aantal andere wetenschappers die achter het onderzoek staan, de Maleier waarop het onderzoek gedaan wordt en wie het financiert/de opdracht geeft
3-20-2022 19:39:54	Male	22	Het nieuws, voornamelijk de NOS	Ik geloof volledig in de wetenschappelijke methode, waar ook mijn vertrouwen in de wetenschap uit voortkomt. Echter ben ik een hoop mensen, ook in prestigieuze functies,	Het land waar het onderzoek wordt uitgevoerd en de druk die wordt gelegd op de onderzoekers. Een land als Rusland had bijvoorbeeld hun eigen vaccin, maar ik vraag mij af of die niet met te A lot (tijds)druk vanuit de

				tegengekomen die erg incompetent zijn in wat ze doen. Hierdoor is het ongetwijfeld zo dat er ook genoeg incompetente onderzoekers zijn, wat mijn vertrouwens dan weer Some schaadt. Echter komt wetenschappelijke kennis nooit van één persoon of artikel, maar een heel scala aan onderzoekers en artikelen waardoor ik de wetenschappelijke consensus een stuk meer geloof dan individuele onderzoekers.	overheid is gemaakt. Maar, zolang de wetenschappelijke procedures zijn gevolgd en de instanties die de kwaliteit controleren hun werk mogen doen, geloof ik dat het allemaal goed gaat.
3-21-2022 13:31:17	Male	22	Nos en RIVM	Zelfkritiek; een onderwerp tot op de bodem uitzoeken en je eigen gelijk proberen te weerleggen	Mijn gebrek aan kennis
3-21-2022 13:34:32	Male	22	Verschillende nieuwssites en experts	De persoon die het heeft geschreven	De mate van onderbouwing
3-21-2022 13:48:09	Male	22	Nos , persco, andere outlets	Algemene filosofie en vertrouwen dat experimenten kloppen	Jgove vaak een correcte statement gemaakt wordt tegenover statements die achteraf incorrect waren (zie effectiviteit vaccinaties pfizer etc etc)
3-28-2022 11:30:41	Male	22	RIVM	Uitgangspositie is dat de wetenschap objectief is. Hoe het wordt overgebracht is de beïnvloedende factoren.	Zie vorige vraag.
3-7-2022 12:55:52	Male	23	NOS, journalisten en wetenschappers via Twitter	Integriteit, verder heb ik altijd vertrouwen in de wetenschap gehad	Integriteit, verder heb ik altijd vertrouwen in de wetenschap gehad
3-7-2022 12:56:21	Male	23	Voorname lijk de NOS en gezondheidszorg-gerelateerde instituties.	De mogelijke agenda van de wetenschapper en de verantwoordelijkheid/gedegenheid van het onderzoek.	De mogelijke agenda van de wetenschapper en de verantwoordelijkheid/gedegenheid van het onderzoek. Ik doe echter Letteren opleidingen dus ik vind het moeilijk om geïnformeerde meningen te hebben op basis van Bèta onderzoek aangezien ik daar A lot minder ervaring mee heb.
3-7-2022 22:22:45	Male	23	Nieuws, maar ook ongevraagd werd het je voorgeschoteld via-via	Diploma's van onderzoekers	/
3-21-2022 13:28:00	Male	23	NOS	-	-

3-21-2022 13:29:35	Male	23	Worldometer, john hopkins university	Of het logisch is	Of meerdere bronnen hetzelfde zeggen
3-21-2022 13:29:47	Male	23	NOS	-	-
3-5-2022 12:16:37	Male	24	A lotal Nederlandse media, met name de nos.	Voornamelijk de bron zelf. Dus welke krant/tijdschrift/programma presenteerd het onderzoek.	Achtergrond van de persoon die het wetenschappelijk onderzoek presenteerd. Dus ik heb eerder vertrouwen in een Ernst Kuipers met een medische achtergrond dan een Maurice de Hond zonder enige ervaring in de medische wereld.
3-5-2022 17:26:15	Male	24	Voornamelijk het volgen van wetenschappers met universitaire achtergrond op twitter, daarnaast updates van WHO	Not much/Not at all factoren aangezien wetenschappelijk onderzoek onafhankelijk hoort te zijn/is.	Het OMT werd herhaaldelijk aangehaald als wetenschap/wetenschappelijk onderzoek terwijl blijkt dat het kabinet invloed heeft gehad op besluiten. Daarnaast heeft het OMT besluiten genomen die haaks stonden op WHO advies/wat in de wetenschap bekend is (zoals mondklappers helpt niks etc.). Daardoor was mijn vertrouwen in het OMT laag, maar mijn vertrouwen in de algehele wetenschap omtrent covid-19 blijft hoog.
3-6-2022 19:38:22	Male	24	NOS, nu.nl	Reproduceerbaarheid, autoriteit, kwantiteit	Ik heb tijdens de pandemie extra gelet op de bron waar de informatie vandaan komt. Als iets "op facebook heb gestaan" Nom ik het bijvoorbeeld minder serieus. Verder zelfde factoren als bij de vorige vraag.
3-16-2022 4:53:21	Male	24	Nieuws, kranten, praatprogramma's, wetenschappelijke artikelen	Onderzoeksmethode, sample size, sponsors	Zelfde
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	Nieuw, wetenschappelijk onderzoek	Onderzoeken	Not at all idee
3-21-2022 13:26:08	Male	24	Nos	Educatie	Nieuws
3-21-2022 13:48:21	Male	24	Nieuws	De vorm van het onderzoek, de onderbouwing	De vorm van het onderzoek, de onderbouwing

3-22-2022 12:08:54	Male	24	Het nieuws, onderzoek, gesprekken, ervaring	Soort papers, country of origin, schrijvers, referenties	Country of origin, credibility, soort onderzoek
3-24-2022 12:50:02	Male	24	RIVM website, Nieuws,	Nuance van de claim, onderbouwing en of het in context van andere papers geplaatst wordt	Consistentie van berichtgeving en vrijgeven van bronnen/data waarop de claims gebaseerd zijn
3-5-2022 11:01:34	Male	25	NRC, Volkskrant, Twitter	eigen rol in samenleving hangt nauw samen met wetenschap	inzicht in het wetenschappelijk proces
3-11-2022 15:57:47	Male	25	via de media (voornamelijk NOS.nl en De Volkskrant), via de persconferenties van Hugo en Mark en via vrienden en familie	of wetenschappers ook belangen bij externe partijen (bedrijven, non-profit organisaties hebben of niet), of er grote carrière- of financiële belangen speelden bij het publiceren van een bepaald resultaat of niet.	Zelfde als hierboven (in het algemeen) - Groetjes, Rob.
3-15-2022 16:00:40	Male	25	Persco's, bepaalde Twitter accounts	Tegenstrijdige resultaten.	In hoeverre de overheid meegaat met de wetenschap. Als de overheid al 'Not much' vertrouwen heeft in de wetenschap, dan wij ook.
3-21-2022 13:37:02	Male	25	Nieuws	Nieuws	Nieuws
3-23-2022 13:06:06	Male	25	Via kranten en televisie	De financiering van het onderzoek, de politieke lading van het onderwerp en de methodiek	-
3-21-2022 13:32:56	Male	26	NOS, RIVM	Nieuws	Nieuws
3-21-2022 16:49:16	Male	27	Nieuws, sites, eigen onderzoek	Heb beïnvloeden van onderzoeken, dmv weglaten van sommige dingen want dit niet de bedoeling is, verschillende interpretaties	De druk die de overheid en wereld dan uitoefent op de snelheid van een onderzoek
3-25-2022 8:57:14	Male	27	Persconferentie + mail van bijbaan	Qualiteit van papers. Het gebeurt best vaak dat je gepubliceerde papers tegenkomt met slecht geformuleerd Engels, niet kloppende wiskunde, of slecht beschreven processen. Dit heeft voor mij ook wel Not much invloed op de betrouwbaarheid van ander onderzoek. Op zich is dit ook goed, want het stimuleert om papers kritischer te lezen.	De snelheid van publicatie heeft soms negatieve invloed op mijn vertrouwen. Aan de andere kant snap ik wel dat ik kritieke situaties snelle deling van kennis belangrijk is, maar ik vraag me af in hoeverre dat de kwaliteit beïnvloedt.

3-5-2022 11:43:06	Male	28	RIVM, NOS	Eigen opleiding, schandalen in media over frauduleuze (Diederik Stapel) of beïnvloede wetenschap (klimaat)	Eigen opleiding
3-16-2022 14:16:49	Male	32	Nieuws, overheidsuitingen, achtergrondjournalistiek, via m'n werk	Media, social media, invloedrijke personen, beleidskeuzes en de toegankelijkheid van de wetenschap	Overheid, nieuwsmedia, beleidskeuzes en transparantie en toegankelijkheid
3-21-2022 13:09:16	Female	18	Ik weet wat ik weten moet	Of er goed en betrouwbaar onderzoek uitgevoerd word	Of er goed en betrouwbaar onderzoek uitgevoerd word
3-21-2022 13:09:21	Female	18	Het nieuws	-	-
3-21-2022 13:42:12	Female	18	NOS, mensen om me heen	Goed uitgewerkte resultaten, juiste bronnen, doorgestudeerde professoren	Juiste uitgewerkte resultaten
3-21-2022 13:42:20	Female	18	Nieuws	Positieve effecten, duidelijk uitgewerkte resultaten, gestudeerde mensen	Wetenschappelijk opgeleide mensen die met een goede duidelijke beredenering komen
3-21-2022 14:36:54	Female	18	Nos app	Tegenstrijdige berichten	A lot kritiek
3-21-2022 13:10:00	Female	19	Het nieuws, persconferenties, instagrampaginas met nieuws voor jongeren	Of het via universiteiten is onderzocht, of er grote groepen mensen aan hebben gewerkt, of de mensen die aan het onderzoek hebben meegewerkt ook A lot kennis hebben van en affiniteit hebben met onderzoeksgebied	De Maleier waarop en waarover wetenschappers praten in nieuws en in programmas
3-21-2022 13:12:16	Female	19	Door de overheid	Nep nieuws	Ik vertrouw de wetenschap en doktoren geheel
3-21-2022 13:14:47	Female	19	Internet	Betrouwbaarheid	Betrouwbaarheid
3-21-2022 13:14:49	Female	19	Yes	De politiek en hun invloed	De hoeA lotheid wetenschappers die eraan werken vanuit verschillende landen
3-21-2022 13:23:06	Female	19	Nos, via Instagram en op tv	-	-
3-21-2022 14:17:26	Female	19	Via nu.nl en wetenschappelijke artikelen en ggd.nl	Logische taal en bewijzen die overeenkomen met basis principa	Welke bronnen etc, qie het heeft geschreven

3-31-2022 11:56:59	Female	19	Nieuws, wetenschappelijke artikelen	Hoe het verkregen is	Weet ik niet
3-21-2022 13:30:52	Female	20	Nieuwsapps	Over het algemeen vertrouw ik het goed zolang A lot bronnen gebruikt zijn en peer review gedaan is	De maatregelen en de effecten van deze maatregelen.
3-21-2022 14:06:54	Female	20	Nieuws, wetenschappelijke artikelen, en vrienden	Onafhankelijkheid, betrokkenheid van de overheid, al dan niet overeenstemming binnen wetenschappers	Onafhankelijkheid, betrokkenheid van de overheid, kijken naar de het algemene belang, al dan niet overeenstemming binnen wetenschappers
4-7-2022 16:53:55	Female	20	Nieuwsartikelen	Of ze neutraal zijn in de verdere omstandigheden	Zelfde
3-5-2022 10:31:19	Female	21	Nieuws/RIVM/persconferenties volgen. Maar ook zelf onderzoeken (artikelen opzoeken).	Goede argumenten/bewijs leveren, Not much speculeren en goed/uitgebreid onderzoek doen.	Transparantie, duidelijkheid (niet om de feiten heen draaien of tegenstrijdige dingezeggen)
3-6-2022 11:04:37	Female	21	Websites zoals NU.nl en het coronadashboard	Of meerdere mensen hetzelfde zeggen of niet	Of meerdere mensen hetzelfde zeggen of niet
3-15-2022 20:11:07	Female	21	Persco, NOS	Studie, omgeving	Omgeving (ouders en vrienden) & media
3-21-2022 12:10:41	Female	21	Het nieuws + artikelen opgezocht	Mijn studie helpt het meest in het opbouwen van vertrouwen in de wetenschap.	Ik heb vertrouwen in het wetenschappelijk onderzoek in het algemeen. Ik vertrouw het onderzoek zoals ik ander onderzoek zou vertrouwend, soms ben ik het er alleen niet mee eens hoe de overheid handelt.
3-28-2022 12:32:54	Female	21	Nieuws kanalen	De verificatie van onderzoek	Peerreview
3-5-2022 11:06:30	Female	22	nieuws	of het gebaseerd is op feiten en of het goed onderbouwt is.	hetzelfde
3-5-2022 11:17:10	Female	22	Nieuws, RIVM site	De Maleier waarop onderzoek gedaan wordt, regels rondom onderzoek	Wie het onderzoek doet, hoeA lot mensen hebben deelgenomen aan het onderzoek
3-5-2022 18:13:51	Female	22	Nieuws, media	Mijn studie	Hoe het onderzoek is uitgevoerd
3-15-2022 21:52:15	Female	22	Nieuwsberichten	Eigen ervaring, nieuws	Nieuws

3-21-2022 13:09:18	Female	22	Media	Geld en andere belangenverstrengelingen	de Maleier waarop het is onderzocht/bronnen/ welke onderzoekers etc
3-21-2022 13:21:31	Female	22	De NOS en het RIVM	Het paper waar het in staat, de wetenschappers, of hetzelfde onderzoek meerdere keren is uitgevoerd door verschillende mensen	Wie het nieuws brengt, de bron
3-21-2022 13:29:23	Female	22	Nieuws	.	.
3-21-2022 13:53:25	Female	22	Onderzoek, omgeving en nieuws	Funding, peer reviewed, causaliteit	Lees eerder
3-5-2022 11:05:38	Female	23	Persconferenties, tv en krant, site overheid	Is het achterliggende onderzoek logisch, wat is er bekend over foutmarges, spelen er politieke of financiële belangen mee, etc.	Zelfde als erboven.
3-15-2022 16:22:42	Female	23	Nieuws	De expertise van de onderzoeker	Expertise
3-15-2022 21:41:48	Female	23	Nieuws, colleges, vrienden	Kwaliteit onderzoek, bronvermelding	Duur onderzoek, groeps grootte, niet te specifieke doelgroep
3-16-2022 16:59:39	Female	23	NOS	Grootte van onderzoek Gepubliceerd Peer reviews	Conflict of interest, financiën
3-21-2022 13:31:44	Female	23	Nieuws, overheid & ggd	Yesartal, schrijver en bronnen	Vanuit waar de verhalen kwamen en waarop ze gebaseerd waren
3-21-2022 13:31:45	Female	23	Via het nieuws en door goed na te denken (nieuws kan natuurlijk laten zien wat ze willen zien). Verder heb ik het vaak besproken met vrienden met andere standpunten.	Als achteraf blijkt dat dingen zijn achtergehouden of niet onderzocht	Zelfde als vraag hier boven
3-21-2022 13:35:51	Female	23	Nos, overheid	.	.
3-21-2022 15:16:19	Female	23	Yes	Hoe vaak de informatie verandert	Nieuws en artikelen

3-21-2022 16:21:43	Female	23	Nieuws	Maleier van onderzoek en argumentatie, en hoeA lotheid bewijs	HoeA lotheid bewijs, welke instanties het onderzoek doen
3-23-2022 13:20:40	Female	23	Een bekende die SARS heeft mee gemaakt.	Over her algemeen vertrouw ik correct gepubliceerd onderzoek waarbij het artikel op een correcte Maleier is geschreven. (Correcte citaten, structuur, etc.).	Zelfde als boven beantwoord.
4-1-2022 9:53:42	Female	23	Via persconferentie, wetenschappelijke artikelen en nieuws	Het soort onderzoek, hoe A lot onderzoek er is gedaan en de verschillende uitkomsten van al die onderzoeken	Dezelfde zoals in de vorige vraag
3-5-2022 10:35:25	Female	24	Nu.nl overheid	Not at all idee?	Het overbrengen door de overheid wss
3-5-2022 11:03:57	Female	24	Via de NOS, rijksoverheid.nl en vrienden en familie	Groepsgrootte, peer review, herhaalbaarheid, meerdere onderzoeken die naar dezelfde resultaten leiden	Groepsgrootte, peer review, herhaalbaarheid, meerdere onderzoeken die naar dezelfde resultaten leiden
3-5-2022 12:34:17	Female	24	Nieuwswebsites, vooral NOS en rijksoverheid	Afweten van lobbying, belangenverstremgeling, druk uitoefenen op wetenschappers	Tijdsgebrek, funding, hele wereld kijkt ernaar
3-6-2022 19:19:52	Female	24	Internet	Weet niet	Weet niet
3-7-2022 13:08:44	Female	24	NOS, WHO, en af en toe zelf medische publicaties lezen	invloed van lobby, kapitaal, overheidsbelangen	Not at all antwoord
3-7-2022 23:05:02	Female	24	Persconferenties, Rijksoverheid.nl, (NOS) journaal	De studie-achtergrond van de onderzoeker(s), peer reviewed, de gebruikte bronnen, goede onderzoeksmethode, dataverzameling, transparantie	De gebruikte bronnen, goede onderzoeksmethode, dataverzameling, transparantie
3-8-2022 21:03:24	Female	24	Studie, Nederlandse nieuws, aantal artikelen	Vertrouwen in onafhankelijkheid onderzoek	Idem
3-15-2022 15:58:23	Female	24	Via NOS	Meningen van anderen.	Meningen van anderen.
3-18-2022 9:30:57	Female	24	Voornameijk via de NOS.	Of artikelen peer-reviewed zijn	Ik weet het niet zo goed. Ik denk niet dat mijn vertrouwen geschaad is o.i.d. tijdens de pandemie. Tijdens de pandemie is natuurlijk van alles

					gepubliceerd, waarbij A lot artikelen niet nogmaals kritisch bekeken zijn. Er was immers Not at all informatie over covid-19, dus wilde men zo snel mogelijk van alles de wereld in hebben (wat logisch is). Daarnaast is er in die twee Yesar tijd ook A lot meer duidelijk geworden, en dus zijn bepaalde zaken die in 2020 op die Maleier zo leken te gaan, inmiddels ontkracht. Ik kan me best voorstellen dat sommige mensen dat niet begrijpen en daarom de wetenschap wantrouwen. Dit geldt voor mijzelf niet.
3-21-2022 13:20:18	Female	24	NOS, persconferenties	Soms ligt de druk om goede papers te publiceren erg hoog, waardoor soms papers die niet helemaal kloppen gepubliceerd worden. Dat beïnvloedt mijn vertrouwen in de wetenschap in een negatieve zin.	Hoe vaak iets een peer review heeft gehad, en of een bepaald resultaat opnieuw verkregen wordt wanNor een onderzoek wordt overgedaan
3-21-2022 13:32:50	Female	24	Internet	De religieuze achtergrond van personen	Goede journals
3-9-2022 10:00:13	Female	25	NOS, persconferenties, corona dashboard	Zelf meer inzicht krijgen in hoe wetenschappelijk onderzoek gedaan wordt door mijn studie, dus vooral de uitvoering van het onderzoek	Ook meer inzicht in de uitvoering van het onderzoek, maar ook wie het communiceert en hoe het gebracht wordt
3-21-2022 11:47:49	Female	25	NOS, Rijksoverheid, wetenschappelijke artikelen	Opzet van het onderzoek, interpretatie van resultaten	Opzet van het onderzoek, interpretatie van resultaten
3-21-2022 13:28:19	Female	25	Nieuws (met feiten, onderbouwing, andere discussies wil ik me niet in mengen)	Hoe het wetenschappelijk onderbouwd is	Hoe het wetenschappelijk onderbouwd is
3-21-2022 13:40:06	Female	25	NOS, Rijksoverheid.nl NRC	Door wie/wat onderzoek wordt gefinancierd en wie het onderzoek uitvoeren	Door wie/wat onderzoek wordt gefinancierd en wie het onderzoek uitvoeren
3-21-2022 13:53:40	Female	25	Wetenschappelijk onderzoek Regelgeving via samenvatting persconferentie	Fundings, Peer reviewed, open data, which journal etc	Dezelfde factoren
3-28-2022 13:22:39	Female	25	Via nieuwssites (NOS, NU.nl); via het Corona-dashboard; via vrienden en familie	Ik ben vrij goedgelovig, dus ik heb over het algemeen vrij A lot vertrouwen in de wetenschap. Ik denk dat mijn vertrouwen	Not much. Ik heb over het algemeen gewoon heel A lot vertrouwen gehad in de wetenschap en de onderzoeken die daarachter zitten.

				achteruit gaat als er A lot tegenstrijdige berichten zijn (zoals bij voeding, wat is goed voor je?). Ook is mijn vertrouwen wel Not much beschadigd toen ik ontdekte (via mijn studie) dat heel vaak de onderzoeksvraag geformuleerd wordt als het onderzoek al heeft plaatsgevonden.	
3-5-2022 10:33:25	Female	26	.	.	.
3-21-2022 13:21:30	Female	26	Rivm site, media	Bron, paper, kwaliteit, aantal citaties	Zelfde als hierboven
3-21-2022 13:47:42	Female	26	NOS, via via, persconferenties	Personal incentives voor wetenschappers	Not at all
3-7-2022 10:58:05	Female	31	Persconferenties, lezen van wetenschappelijke artikelen (onder andere doorgestuurd door vrienden)	De oorsprong van financiering, agenda van het onderzoek, de auteur, impactfactor van wetenschappelijk tijdschrift.	Dezelfde factoren als bij de vorige vraag, namelijk: de oorsprong van financiering, agenda van het onderzoek, de auteur, impactfactor van wetenschappelijk tijdschrift.