**Supplemental Material B – Information Regarding Samples**

Participants in all four datasets were recruited from MTurk and provided monetary compensation. All surveys included multiple attention checks, and participants were removed from analyses if they failed any. All statistics, including the reported sample sizes, reflect the sample after removing these participants’ responses.

Three measures were applied in each of these datasets.First, participants were asked to report their age in years. Second, the FMPS was administered (7), which includes four items for each of the eight dimensions. Example items are, “It is difficult to get a face mask” (accessibility), and, “Face masks make people seem untrustworthy” (attention). Higher scores for each dimension represent more negative face mask perceptions. Third, the face mask wearing items differed across the four datasets. In Dataset 1, participants were given the following two items: “Have you worn a face mask in public within the past six months?”, and, “Have you worn a face mask in public since the first survey (three days ago)?” Participants could answer, “Yes” (1), or, “No” (0). For the second item, analyses were restricted to only those who responded affirmatively to the item, “Have you gone in public since the first survey (three days ago)?”. In Dataset 2, no face mask wearing items were administered. In Datasets 3 and 4, participants were given items that read, “Within the past [six months / three weeks / two weeks / week], how often have you worn a face mask when going into public?”. Participants responded on a 1 (Never) to 7 (Every Time) scale, and they were also given the option, “N/A – I did not go into public during this time”.

Below the sample characteristics of each dataset are described further.

**Dataset 1.** Participants (*Mage* = 36.76, *SDage* = 12.59, 45% female, 85% Western English-speaking countries) enrolled into the study via MTurk on 28 April 2020 and provided their demographic information (*n* = 745). One day later, they completed a second survey that included items regarding face mask perceptions and wearing within the past six months (n = 475). Two days after the second survey, they completed a third survey that included an item regarding face mask wearing within the past three days (*n* = 393).

**Dataset 2.** Participants (*Mage* = 36.46, *SDage* = 11.52, 43% female, 66% Western English-speaking countries) enrolled into the study via MTurk on 3 May 2020 and provided their demographic information (*n* = 667). One day later, they completed a second survey that included items regarding face mask perceptions (*n* = 327).

**Dataset 3.** Participants (*Mage* = 36.97, *SDage* = 12.14, 50% female, 86% Western English-speaking countries) enrolled into the study via MTurk on 25 June 2020 and provided their demographic information (*n* = 567). One week later, they completed a second survey that included measures not discussed in the current article (*n* = 317). One week after the second survey, they completed a third survey that included items regarding face mask perceptions (*n* = 251). One week after the third survey, they completed a fourth survey that included items regarding face mask wearing (*n* = 209).

**Dataset 4.** Participants (*Mage* = 36.76, *SDage* = 12.17, 45% female, 90% Western English-speaking countries) enrolled into the study via MTurk on 3 August 2020 and provided their demographic information (*n* = 583). One week later, they completed a second survey that included items regarding face mask perceptions (*n* = 335). One week after the second survey, they completed a third survey that included items regarding face mask wearing (*n* = 267).