

Appendix 1. Conjoint experiment with Taguchi's orthogonal design and conjoint analysis

Appendix 1 supplements the conjoint experiment referred to in the Introduction section and Taguchi's L18 Orthogonal array referred to in the Method section.

A conjoint experiment is a general term often used in marketing research to describe a method of measuring consumers' evaluations of presented information related to products that consist of combinations of multiple factors (attributes) and levels. Recently, conjoint experiments have been applied to a wide range of fields including environmental studies, policy studies, and sociology.

The factors refer to elements thought to influence respondents' evaluations in an experiment. For example, in assessing consumers' evaluations of a car, one can set various combinations including body colour, headlight shape, and seat cover fabric. Levels refer to the degree or kinds of such factors. For instance, black, white, or red for the factor of body colour and wide, normal or narrow for the factor of headlight shape.

In the current study, various information and situations thought to influence the degree of respondents' prevention behaviour against COVID-19 are set as factors, including information released by the government and experts and people's circumstances such as whether they live with older adults and have been vaccinated. The levels of each factor are the degree or situation of each factor; for example, the levels of the factor of the number of new infections per day are Level 1: 5,000 or less, Level 2: approximately 25,000, and Level 3: 100,000. The levels of the factor of the severity of hospital beds in the area are Level 1: Plenty of hospital beds, Level 2: Approximately 50% occupation of hospital beds, and Level 3: Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately. The levels of the factor of Living with family are Level 1: Living alone; Level 2: Living with someone (who is not an older adult or high risk); and Level 3: Living with someone (who is an older adult or high risk). The levels of the factor of COVID-19 vaccine are Level 1: Unvaccinated and Level 2: Vaccinated. The levels include those that are continuous or quantitative in meaning and those that are discrete or qualitative. In this study, the conjoint analysis was conducted using SPSS conjoint module ver. 27 after specifying continuous or discrete variables according to the meaning of each level. For more information on conjoint experiments and conjoint analysis, please refer to the textbooks or software manuals (e.g. Louviere, 1988; Rao, 2014).

In a conjoint experiment, the number of combinations of factors and levels presented to respondents can be large. Therefore, it is desirable to keep the number of factors and levels as small as possible. However, even in a simple conjoint experiment with three factors and three levels for each factor, the number of combinations of factors and levels is 27, which is a large number for a single respondent to answer. This study has seven factors with three levels each and one factor with two levels; the total number of combinations of factors and levels is 4,734.

Therefore, in this study, we adopted a method of conducting experiments with 18 combinations of factors and levels by introducing Taguchi's L18 orthogonal design, which achieves results equivalent to asking the participants to perform over 4,000 tasks. In this method 18 different pieces of information are shown to the participants who then repeat the evaluation process 18 times, resulting in 18 ratings. Taguchi's experimental and orthogonal designs are widely known worldwide, particularly in the field of quality engineering (Hisam *et al.*, 2024). Conjoint analysis applied to conjoint experiments with orthogonal design, including Taguchi's L18, can be conducted with various kinds of software including SPSS conjoint module.

Appendix 2. Eighteen conjoint cards used in the surveys

Showing information in the form of cards, often called profiles, is a typical method of conjoint experiments. The profiles comprise factors (attributes) and levels. In the current study, the factors are: Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country, Holding of large-scale events, State of hospital beds in your local council area, Someone infected near you, Economic consequences near you, Living with family, Employment; and COVID-19 vaccine. These factors are thought to influence the degree of respondents' prevention behaviour against COVID-19 (see also Appendix 1). The factors have three or two kinds of levels according to the degree or kinds of such factors.

In the current study, levels of the factor of the number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country were set based on the following criteria:

- The first level is the approximate number of cases per day of the first peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in that region (Spring 2020).
- The second level is approximately five times the first level.
- The third level is approximately half of the highest number of cases per day that the region experienced to the survey date, as well as approximately four to five times larger than the second level.

Regarding the factor of the COVID-19 vaccine, the two levels included: Vaccinated or Unvaccinated. A profile presented as a card is a combination of such factors and levels. Eighteen cards were used in the surveys in each country. Japan and Taiwan's cards are in Japanese and Chinese, respectively. The profiles shown below are from the UK.

Profile 1

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 2

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 3

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 4

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 5

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 6

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 7

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 8

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 9

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Vaccinated

Profile 10

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 11

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 12

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	100,000 or over
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 13

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 14

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 15

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Less than 5,000
	Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 16

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Someone at home has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Able to work from home
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 17

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately
	Someone infected near you	Someone at work has been infected
	Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)
	Employment	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Profile 18

Situation in the Whole UK	Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	Around 25,000
	Holding of large-scale events	Only able to be held without an audience
Situation Near You	State of hospital beds in your local council area	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds
	Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you
	Economic consequences near you	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19
Your Own Situation	Living with family	Living alone
	Employment	Required to commute to an office
	COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated

Appendix 3. Excluding criteria

In the current study, satisficers are excluded based on the following criteria based on previous research (Krosnick, 1991; Maniaci *et al.*, 2014; Tourangeau, *et al.*, 2013; Inagaki *et al.*, 2021):

- having an extremely short total answering time of less than 1/3 of the median values of the respective area—specifically, Japan = 769 s, the UK = 969 s, and Taiwan = 812 s.
- or
- providing wrong answers to all three directed questionnaire items (DQS)
- or
- providing wrong answers to all the recognition tasks regarding remembering conjoint card descriptions and failing both Instrumental Manipulation Check items
- or
- providing contradictory answers twice
- or
- straight-lining to at least two significant scale items that were generally unforeseen to have been subject to straight-lining.

Among the variables collected in the web surveys of the current study, the items that allow no response are the items for detecting such satisficers. Among the variables used in this paper, the ‘no response’ answer was not allowed, but the respondents who answered ‘I don't want to answer’ were excluded listwise for statistical analyses.

Appendix 4. Variable operationalisation and descriptions

As the current study's data were obtained through a web survey, there are multiple variables included in the statistical models as independent, covariate, or dependent variables.

The variables included in the current study were operationalised before the analyses, and the details of the variables and their operationalisation are as follows.

• Vaccine status

Have you been vaccinated against COVID-19? Please select the one that best applies from below.

We do not ask how many vaccinations you have received. (Please select one)

- 1 I chose by myself to be vaccinated
- 2 I was vaccinated because I was encouraged to be by those around me
- 3 I was vaccinated, but I didn't really want to be
- 4 I am unvaccinated, but I intend to get vaccinated
- 5 I am unvaccinated, and I do not intend to get vaccinated
- 6 I cannot be vaccinated due to health reasons
- 7 I cannot be vaccinated due to some reason (other than health reasons)
- 8 Prefer not to say

- Numbers 5 and 7 were defined as ‘vaccine hesitancy’
- These variables were developed specifically for the current study.

• Health numeracy

Please select which you think applies to each of the following statements.

Please answer frankly without thinking too deeply. (Please select one for Yes/No/I don't know)

1. There is an equal chance of any of the sides, 1–6, showing on a six-sided dice. If you roll it 1,000 times, an even number (2, 4, 6) will show roughly 500 times.
2. If 1,000 people buy one lottery ticket each where there is a ‘1% chance of winning £10’, then 100 people in total will each win £10.
3. With a lottery ticket where there is a ‘1/1000 chance of winning a car’, 0.001% will win a car.
4. Among illnesses with a (1) one in 100, (2) one in 1,000, and (3) one in ten chance of catching them, the one with the highest risk of catching it is ‘(1) one in 100’.

5. Among illnesses with a (1) 1%, (2) 10%, and (3) 5% chance of catching them, the one with the highest risk is '(2) 10%'.
6. If, for Person A there is a 1% risk of catching an illness over the next ten years, and for Person B the risk of catching an illness is twice that, the risk of Person B is '0.5% over ten years'.
7. If for Person A there is a 1/100 risk of catching an illness over the next ten years, and for Person B the risk is twice that, the risk of Person B is '1/100 over ten years'.
8. If the risk of catching an illness is 10%, then 'ten in 100, 100 in 1,000' will catch the illness.
9. If 20 in 100 catch an illness, there is a 20% risk of catching the illness.
10. If there is a 0.0005 chance of being infected by a certain virus, you can predict that roughly 500 in 10,000 will get infected.

- The variable was operationalised by aggregating the number of correct answers.
- This scale (item) is developed based on previous studies (Okamoto *et al.*, 2012; Nakadai *et al.*, 2018) and slightly modified for the current study.

• Science literacy

For each of the following statements, please indicate which response you think is applicable. (Yes/No/Don't know)

Please answer intuitively, without over-thinking.

1. The centre of the Earth is very hot.
2. All radioactivity is man-made.
3. The oxygen we breathe comes from plants.
4. It is the father's genes that decide whether the baby is a boy or a girl.
5. Lasers work by focusing sound waves.
6. Electrons are smaller than atoms.
7. Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria.
8. The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will.
9. Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals.
10. The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs.
11. Radioactive milk can be made safe by boiling it.

- The variable was operationalised by aggregating the number of correct answers.
- This scale (item) has been repeatedly used in international comparative studies (European Union, 2001; National Science Board, 2016; Kato-Nitta *et al.*, 2019)

• Trust in government and medical institutions' measures against COVID-19

Please tell us how you feel about government policy against COVID-19 infection in the UK/Japan/Taiwan.

Please select one that applies for each. (Please select one for each: 7 = Strongly agree to 1 = Strongly disagree).

- 1 I can trust the government's policy against COVID-19 infection
- 2 The government is focussing on the safety and security of the people against COVID-19 infection
- 3 Protection measures against the COVID-19 infection at UK ports and airports (travel restrictions, etc.) are working well
- 4 In general, UK medical organisations are focussing on safety and security
- 5 In general, I can trust medical organisations' policy against COVID-19 infection
- 6 I can trust the statements and suggestions made by UK specialists in infectious diseases

- The variables were operationalised as follows:

Trust in government measures against COVID-19: aggregating the scores of items 1 to 3.

Trust in medical institutions' measures against COVID-19: aggregating the scores of items 4 to 6.

- The variables were developed specifically for the current research.

• **Cautious and Risk-taking habitual behaviours**

How often have you done the following things in the past month?

Please select one that applies for each. (Please select one for each: 5 = I always did it to 1 = I never did it).

- 1 Wearing a mask when going out
- 2 Gargling / hand-washing / hand-sanitising on returning home
- 3 Off-peak commuting / teleworking /remote learning
- 4 Dining in a large group
- 5 Using entertainment facilities (theatre, amusement arcade, bowling alley, etc.)
- 6 Eating out at restaurants and bars
- 7 Travel / recreation (leisure)
- 8 Gathering information about COVID-19 infection

- The variables were operationalised as follows:

Cautious habitual behaviours: aggregating the scores of items 1, 2, 3, and 8.

Risk-taking habitual behaviours: aggregating the scores of items 4, 5, 6, and 7.

- The variables were developed specifically for the current research.

Appendix 5. Utility Values

Utility value, equivalent to the partial regression coefficient, is one of the specific terms of conjoint analysis. The utility value for each variable in the current study is the degree of people's perceptions or attitudes which should be understood relative to the variables included in the model. Therefore, such utility values of conjoint analysis are often presented as bar charts for readability.

Here, the bars in red mean negative utility values. The bars in blue mean positive utility values. For instance, for the factor of Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country, the largest degree (level) in blue is positive-wider-bar, the middle degree (level) in blue is positive-thinner-bar, and the smallest degree (level) in red is negative-wide-bar. These were common in all regions. The lack of reversals observed, as mentioned in the main body of the text, indicates such phenomena in conjoint analyses, and thus, the reliability of conjoint experiments conducted in the current study was confirmed in all three regions. In addition, by looking at the width and colour of each utility value, one can understand the relative degree of effects of each level (variable) on the dependent variable.

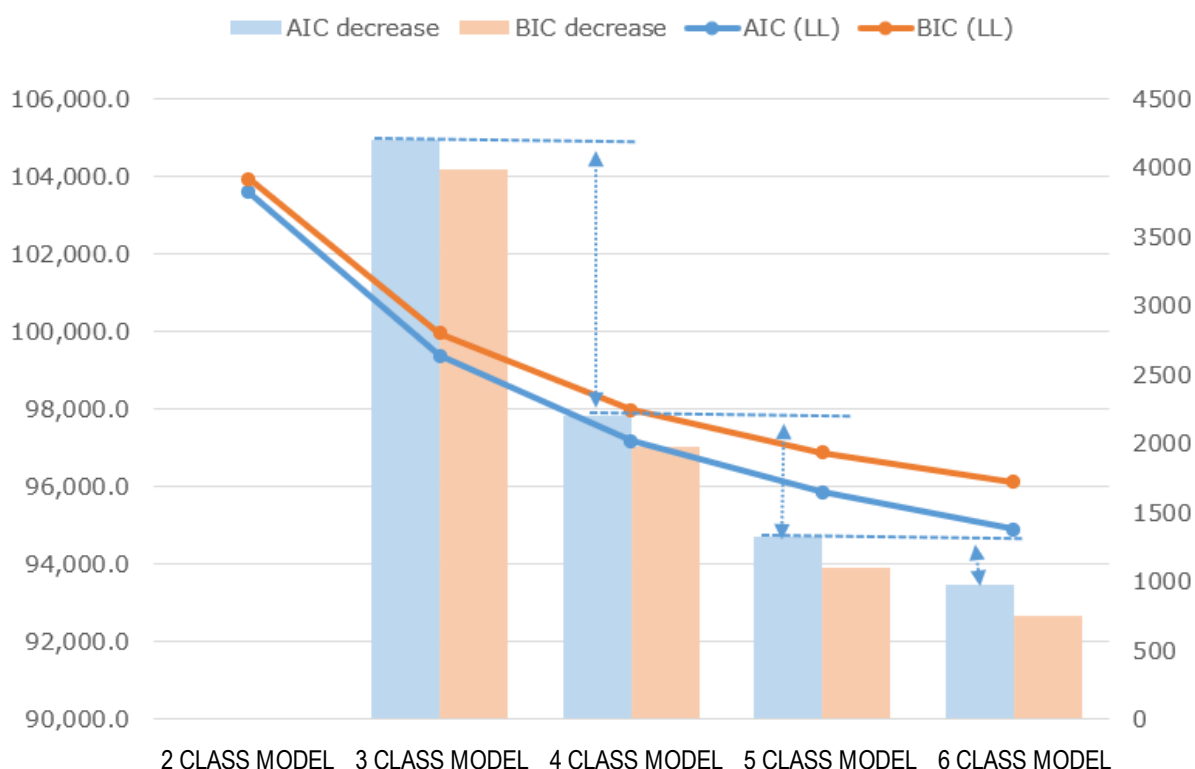
Utility Values of conjoint analyses at three regions

Variable	Level	Japan	UK	Taiwan
Number of daily new COVID-19 infections across the country	JP: Less than 2,000/UK: Less than 5,000/TW: Less than 20	-0.5129	-0.4011	-0.7903
	JP: Around 10,000/UK: Around 25,000/TW: Around 100	0.0596	0.0090	0.0942
	JP: 50,000 or over/UK: 100,000 or over/TW: 400 or over	0.4533	0.3921	0.6961
Holding of large-scale events	No restrictions on audience numbers	0.0083	-0.0459	-0.0360
	Able to be held with restrictions on audience numbers	0.0007	-0.0301	0.0194
	Only able to be held without an audience	-0.0090	0.0760	0.0167
State of hospital beds in your local council area	Plenty of hospital beds	-0.2156	-0.2622	-0.1128
	Around 50% occupation of hospital beds	-0.1143	-0.0315	-0.1104
	Beds are stretched, and you cannot be admitted to hospital immediately	0.3299	0.2938	0.2232
Someone infected near you	Nobody has been infected near you	-0.1477	-0.4217	-0.2450
	Someone at work has been infected	-0.0078	-0.0225	0.0509
	Someone at home has been infected	0.1555	0.4442	0.1840
Economic consequences near you	Nobody has lost their job near you because of COVID-19	-0.1349	-0.0894	-0.1096
	Friend has lost their job because of COVID-19	0.0015	-0.0157	0.0480
	Family member has lost their job because of COVID-19	0.1334	0.1051	0.0516
Living with family	Living alone	-0.1539	-0.2621	-0.0580
	Living with someone (who is not elderly or high risk)	-0.0868	-0.1249	0.0075
	Living with someone (who is elderly or high risk)	0.2407	0.3870	0.0505
Employment	Able to work from home	-0.1369	-0.1574	-0.0940
	Required to commute to an office	-0.0717	-0.0523	-0.0409
	Work that has a lot of contact with people, such as medicine, care and hospitality	0.2086	0.2098	0.1349
COVID-19 vaccine	Unvaccinated	0.2144	0.2587	0.2284
	Vaccinated	-0.2144	-0.2587	-0.2284

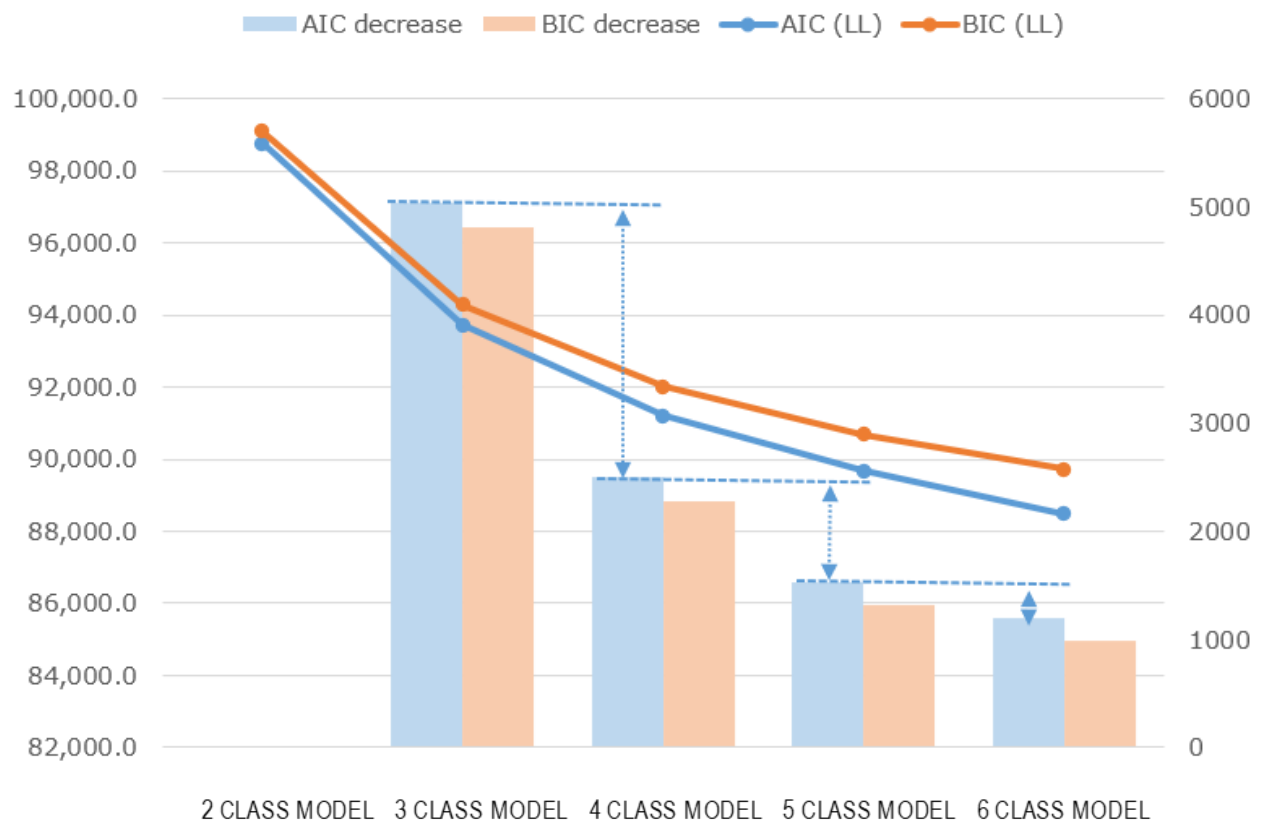
Appendix 6. The number-of-class (subgroup) evaluations for analyses with a finite mixture model

In the model selection process of a statistical clustering analysis, the AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) and BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion) are widely used. A model with relatively smaller AIC or BIC values is better than a model with larger AIC or BIC values. Usually, the process of model selection is complicated and qualitative because the values of AIC or BIC could be smaller for as many classes (clusters) as are available. A simple, interpretable number of classes (clusters) is often thought to be better than many, uninterpretable classes. Hence, when one observes a drastic decrease in the AIC (BIC) value between the two models, selecting the point at which it occurred is often used. In the current study, a big decrease in AIC (BIC) was observed between the three-class and four-class models. This decrease was larger than the decreases between the four-class and five-class models or the five-class and six-class models (see the bar charts below). Such phenomena were observed in all three regions; therefore, the current study employed four class models across the three regions. For statistical analyses using finite mixture models, we used Latent GOLD ver.1.

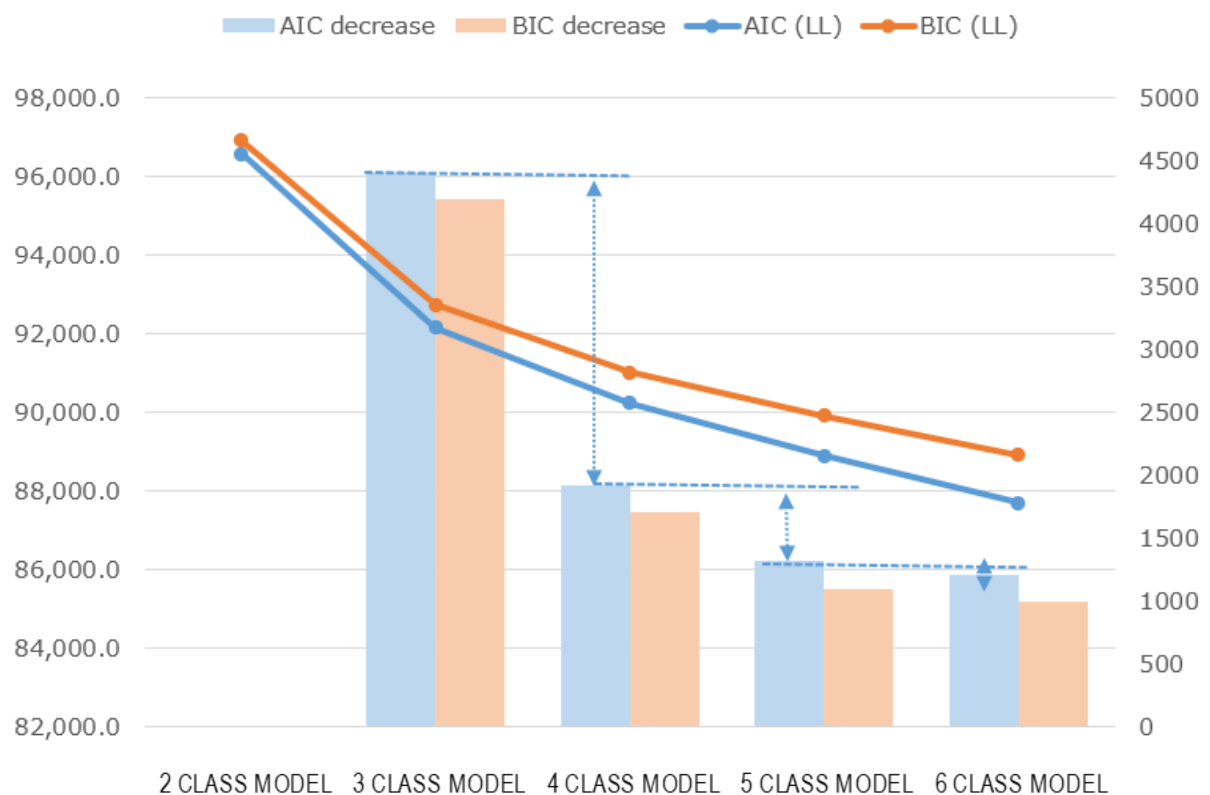
AIC and BIC values by class, the UK data



AIC and BIC values by class, Japan data



AIC and BIC values by class, Taiwan data



Appendix 7. Attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination

Region		I chose by myself to be vaccinated	I was vaccinated, because I was encouraged to be by those around me	I was vaccinated, but I didn't really want to be	I am unvaccinated, but I intend to get vaccinated	I am unvaccinated, and I do not intend to get vaccinated	I cannot be vaccinated due to health reasons	I cannot be vaccinated due to some reason (other than health reasons)	Prefer not to say	Total %
UK	%	80.2	4.4	4.7	1.8	6.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	100
	Adjusted Residuals	9.3	-4.1	-6.8	-2.0	-1.4	-3.5	-0.9	-0.7	
JP	%	69.4	6.2	7.7	2.1	10.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	100
	Adjusted Residuals	-3.8	-0.2	-1.3	-1.4	6.8	1.3	1.4	2.8	
TW	%	68.0	8.2	12.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	0.6	0.9	100
	Adjusted Residuals	-5.3	4.3	8.1	3.4	-5.5	2.2	-0.5	-2.2	

Note: UK = the United Kingdom, JP=Japan, TW=Taiwan

- People who answered 'I cannot be vaccinated due to health reasons' scored the highest average values of the dependent variable (risk-averse behaviours) in all three regions, indicating that people in this category tend to have the most cautious behaviours.

Note:

All the citations presented in the Appendices were also referred to in the main body of the text. Please see the reference list included in the paper.