

Supp Info

Contents

0.1 Supplementary material	1
1 WAIC comparisons for hypothesis 2	1
2 WAIC comparisons for exploratory time-spent analysis	2
3 Vaccine attitudes by attitude type	2
4 Addressing regression to the mean	2
5 Example images of what participants see	2
6 Distribution of choices for each of the four choices	2

0.1 Supplementary material

1 WAIC comparisons for hypothesis 2

```
## Loading required package: rstan

## Loading required package: StanHeaders

## Loading required package: ggplot2

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.6.2

## rstan (Version 2.19.2, GitRev: 2e1f913d3ca3)

## For execution on a local, multicore CPU with excess RAM we recommend calling
## options(mc.cores = parallel::detectCores()).
## To avoid recompilation of unchanged Stan programs, we recommend calling
## rstan_options(auto_write = TRUE)

## Loading required package: parallel

## Loading required package: dagitty
```

```
## rethinking (Version 1.90)
```

```
## 727 vector or matrix parameters hidden. Use depth=2 to show them.
```

```
## 727 vector or matrix parameters hidden. Use depth=2 to show them.
```

```
## 726 vector or matrix parameters hidden. Use depth=2 to show them.
```

```
## 727 vector or matrix parameters hidden. Use depth=2 to show them.
```

2 WAIC comparisons for exploratory time-spent analysis

3 Vaccine attitudes by attitude type

Plots showing the variation in vaccine attitudes in our population that reported being anti or neutral towards covid-19 vaccines.

Safety: Figure 1

Effectiveness: 2

Enough time: 3

Trust: 4

Important: 5

4 Addressing regression to the mean

Plot suggesting that those who previously answered they were “against” Covid-19 vaccines were less likely to change their vaccination intentions and more likely to stay the same, compared to those who answered that they were “neutral” towards Covid-19 vaccines. This is the opposite of what we would expect if we were simply witnessing regression to the mean rather than an effect of the information. /6

Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

5 Example images of what participants see

:

6 Distribution of choices for each of the four choices

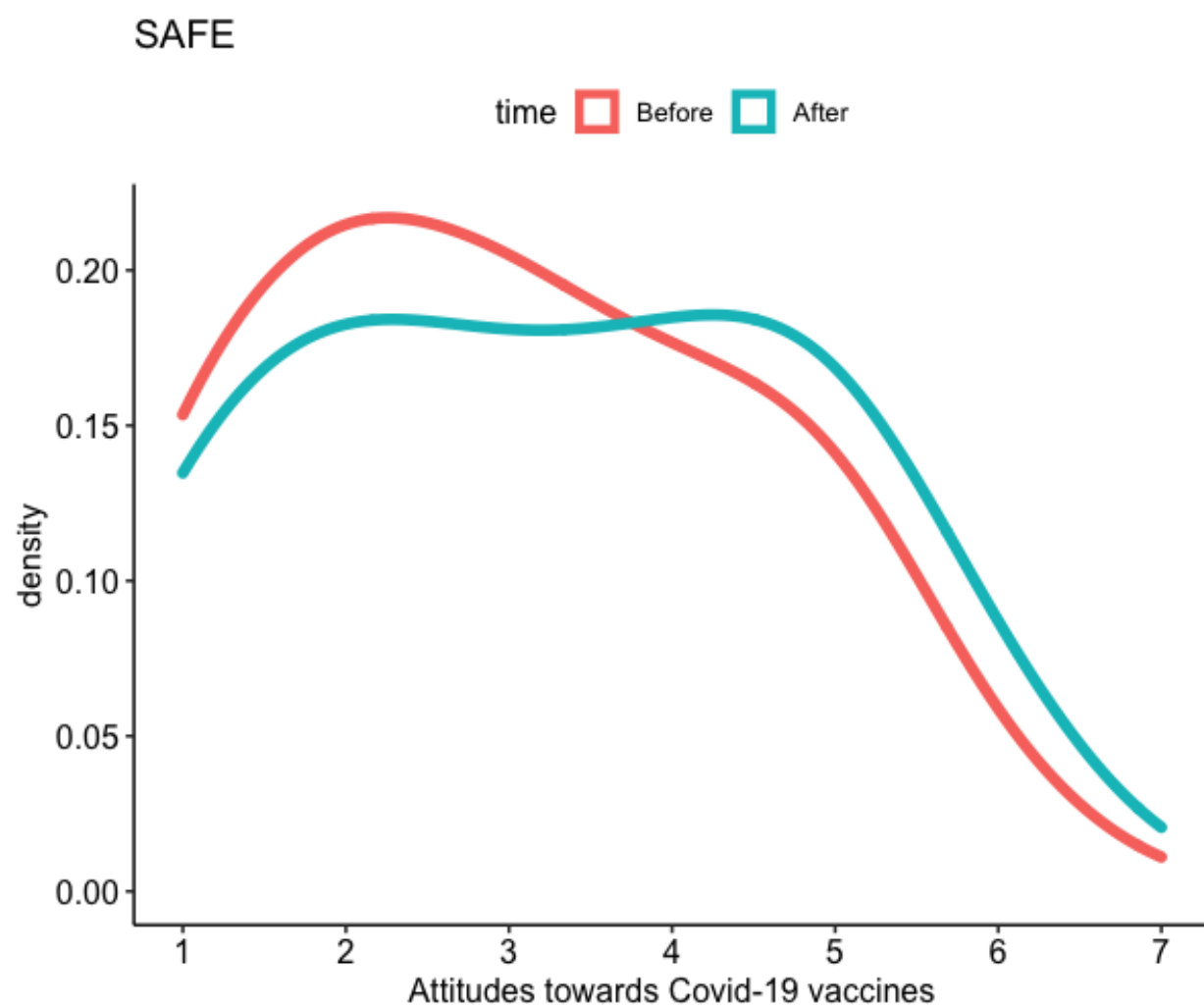


Figure 1: Density plot of raw vaccination attitudes when asked ‘how strongly do you agree with the following statement: I think Covid-19 vaccines are safe.’

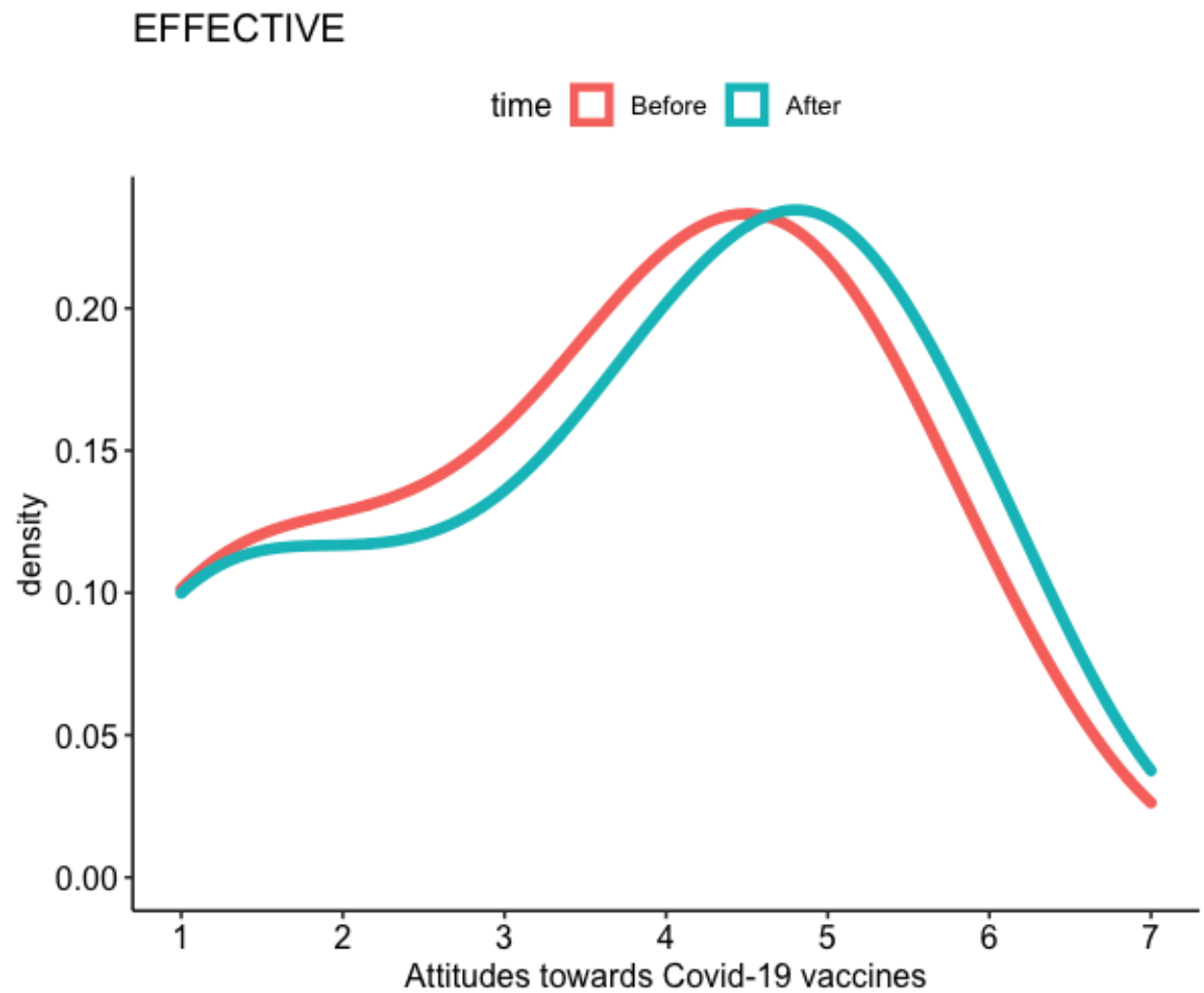


Figure 2: Density plot of raw vaccination attitudes when asked ‘how strongly do you agree with the following statement: I think Covid-19 vaccines are effective,’

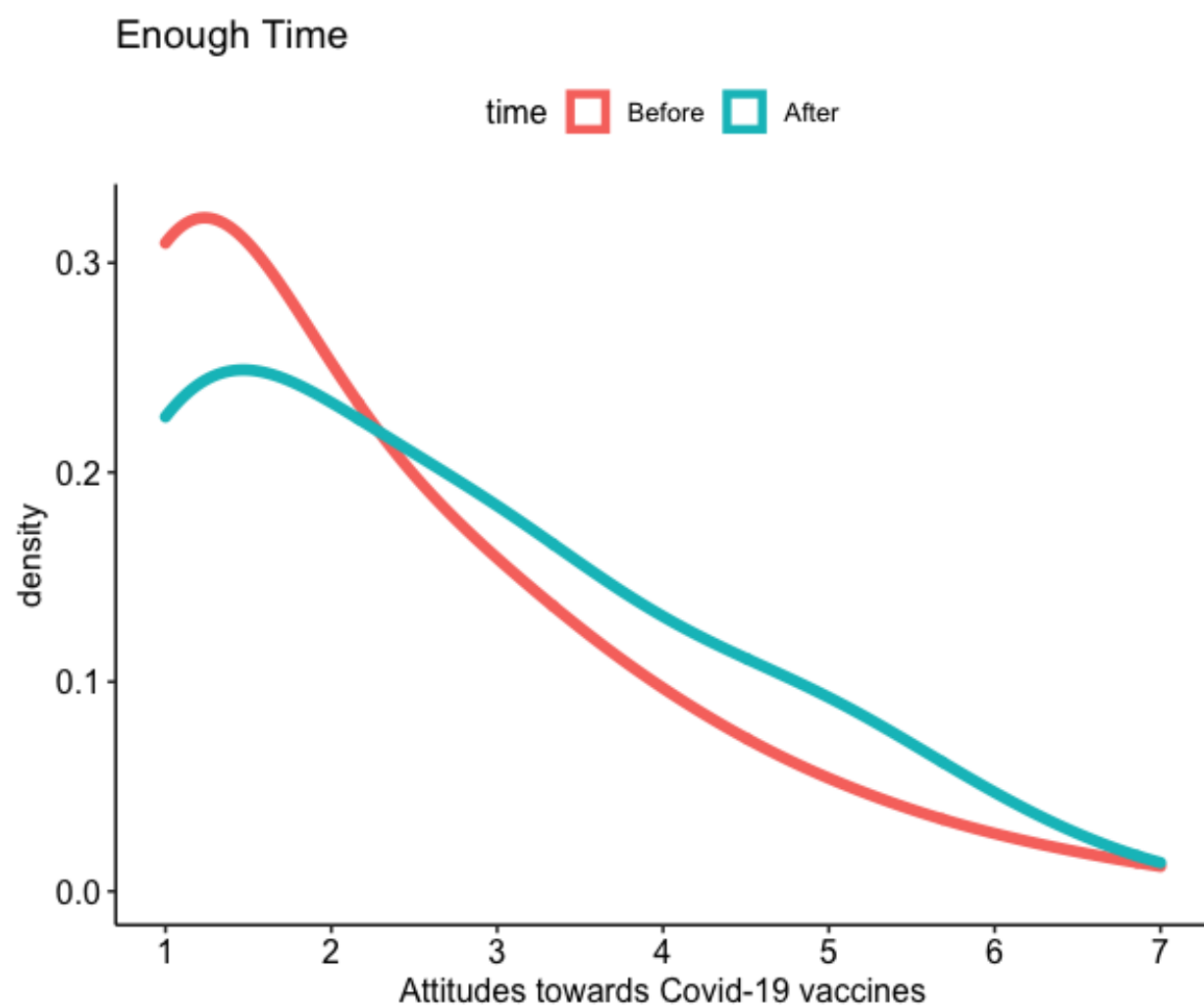


Figure 3: Density plot of raw vaccination attitudes when asked ‘how strongly do you agree with the following statement: I think we’ve had enough time to develop Covid-19 vaccines’

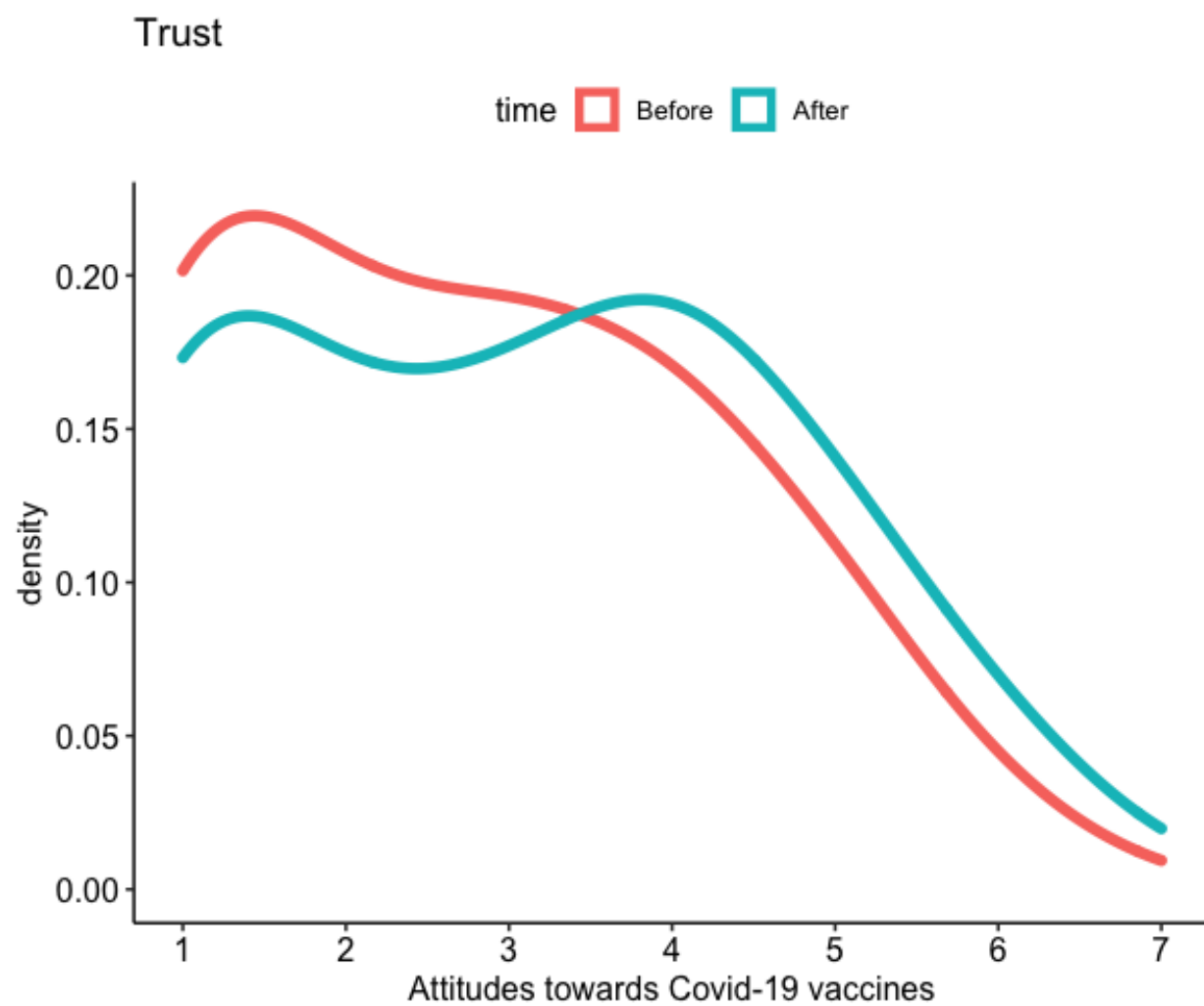


Figure 4: Density plot of raw vaccination attitudes when asked ‘how strongly do you agree with the following statement: I think we can trust those who produce Covid-19 Vaccines’

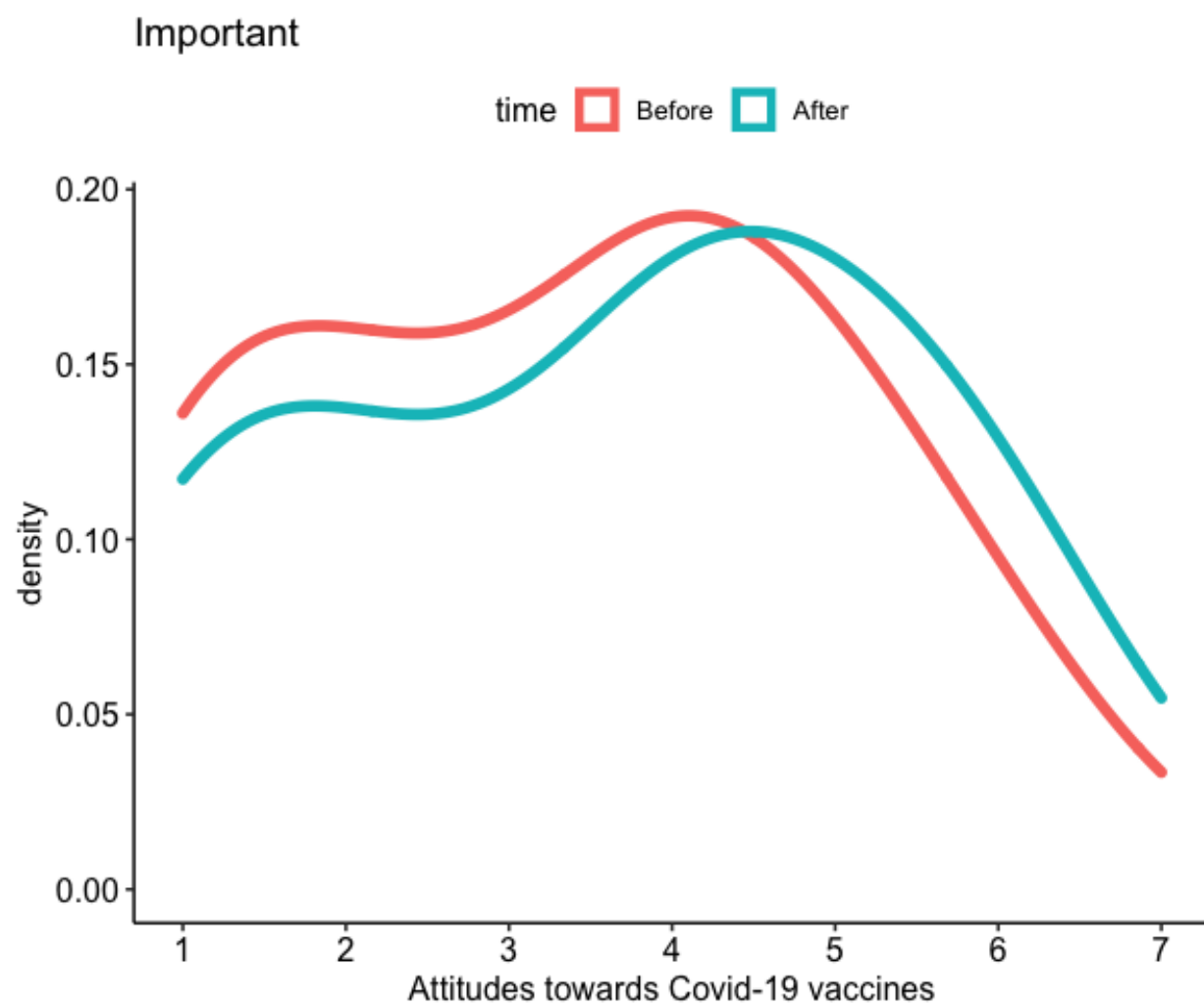


Figure 5: Density plot of raw vaccination attitudes when asked ‘how strongly do you agree with the following statement: I think it is important to be vaccinated against Covid-19’

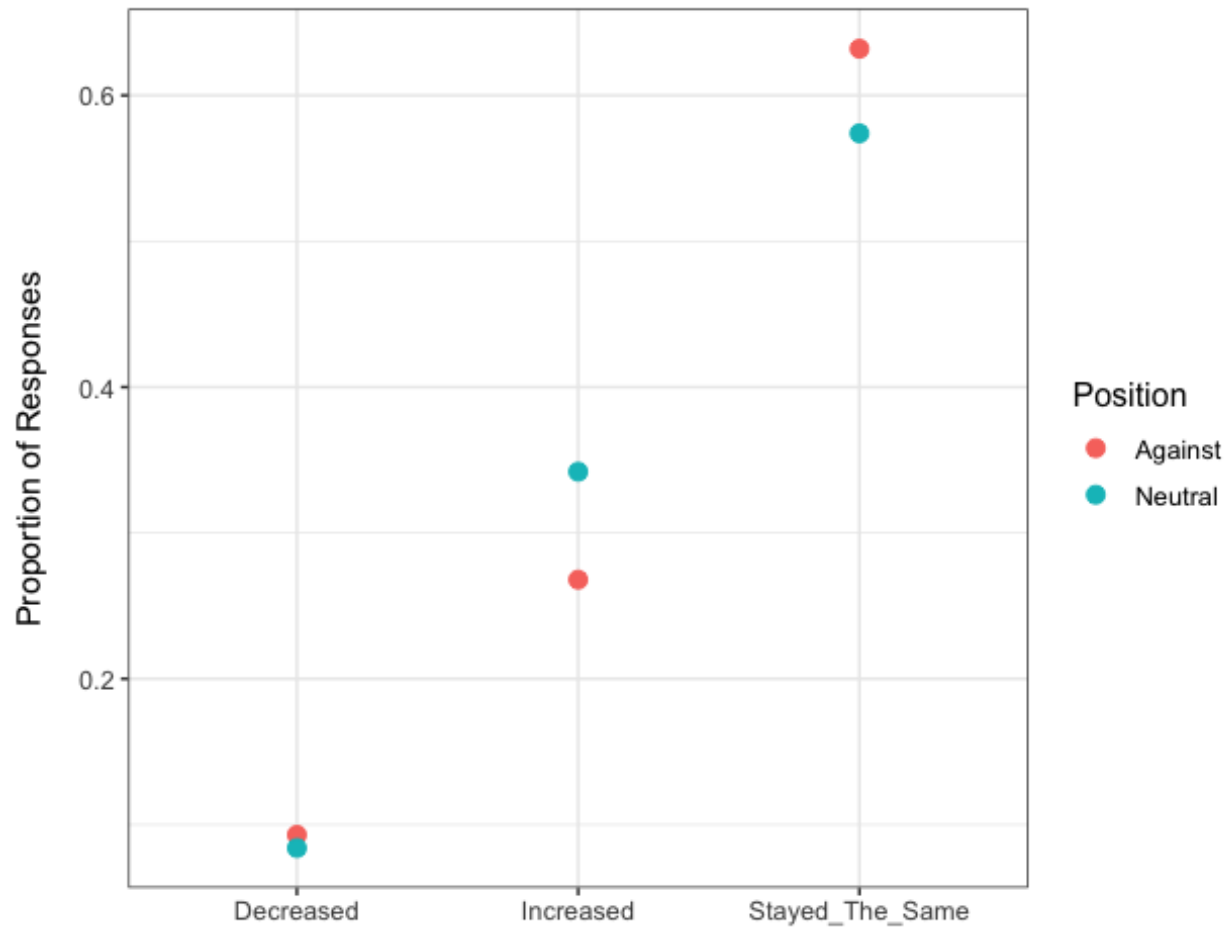


Figure 6: Plot showing the proportion of responses that either increased, decreased, or stayed the same when asked if they would take an approved Covid-19 vaccination in the future compared to when they were asked at the beginning of the experiment. The plot compares those who answered that they were Against Covid-19 vaccines or Neutral towards Covid-19 vaccines (as opposed to Positive towards Covid-19 vaccines in the Prolific Profiles used for Prescreening)

Which question are you most interested in?

Are the vaccines safe?

Are the vaccines effective?

Have the vaccines been rushed?

Can we trust who made the vaccine?

Do I really need a vaccine?

→

Figure 7: Example image of one of four choices in the choice condition

Which question are you most interested in?

Are vaccines dangerous in general?

Do we know enough about Covid-19 to develop a vaccine?

Could the virus mutate, reducing the effectiveness of the vaccine?

Can we trust vaccines from all countries?

Is Covid-19 dangerous for someone young like me?

→

Figure 8: Example image of one of four choices in the choice condition

Have the vaccines been rushed?

Compared to previous vaccines, the development of vaccines against Covid-19 is very rapid. This exceptional speed is due to significant scientific progress in recent years, and to the mobilisation of hundreds of research teams and volunteers from all over the world.

The usual obstacles that scientists encounter in terms of funding, recruiting volunteers, and mobilising qualified personnel have been reduced by mobilising everyone to find a vaccine quickly.

However, all vaccines, including Covid-19 vaccines, go through the same procedures before they are distributed.

Have we had enough time to test COVID-19 vaccines?

To have a first measure of the effectiveness of the vaccines developed by Moderna and Pfizer, the health authorities imposed a minimum period of two months between the last injection during clinical trials and the analysis of the first results. The tens of thousands of volunteers who participated in clinical trials are followed for almost two years to detect the appearance of possible very rare side effects.

Figure 9: Example image of an information chunk that participants could see

Q1 - Which question are you most interested in?

Page Options ▾

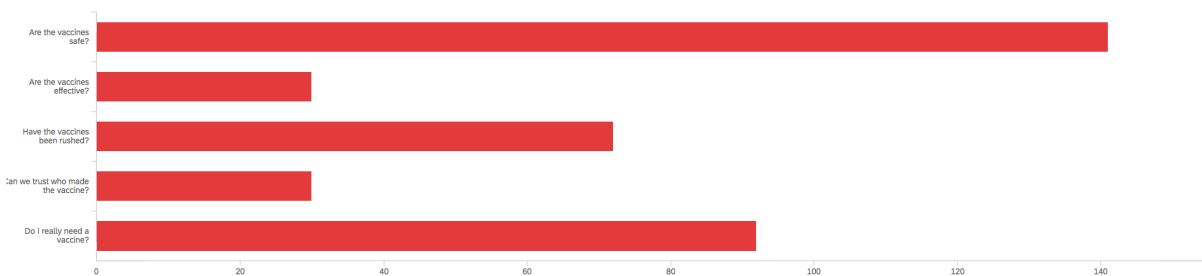


Figure 10: Distribution of choices for the first choice in the choice condition

Q2 - Which question are you most interested in?

Page Options ▾

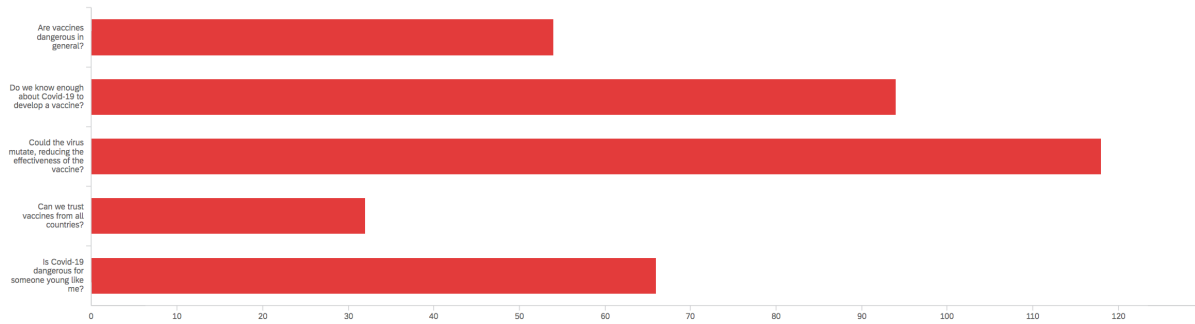


Figure 11: Distribution of choices for the second choice in the choice condition

Q3 - Which question are you most interested in?

Page Options ▾

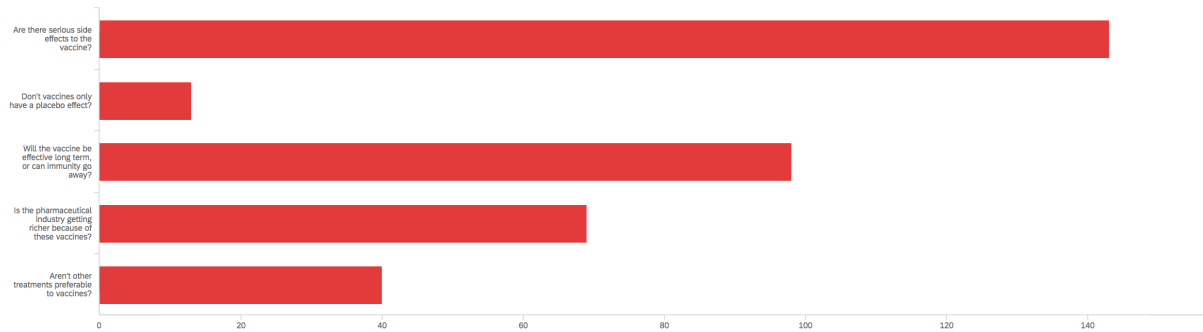


Figure 12: Distribution of choices for the third choice in the choice condition

Q4 - Which question are you most interested in?

Page Options ▾

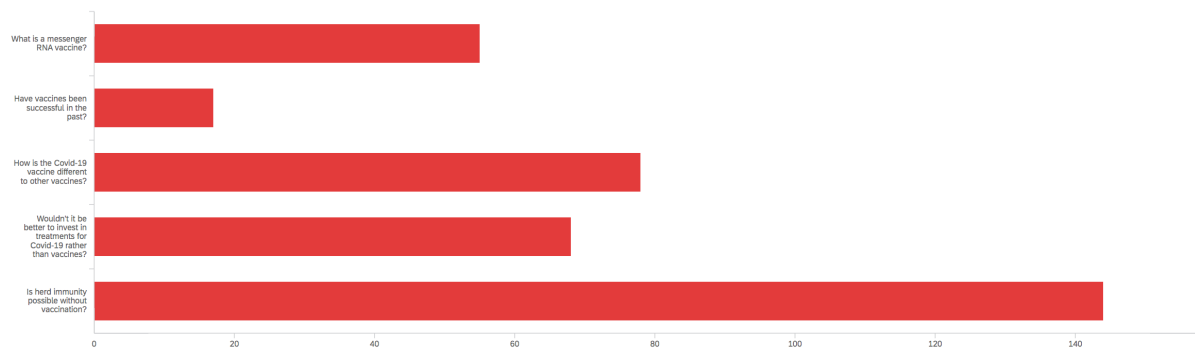


Figure 13: Distribution of choices for the fourth choice in the choice condition