Paper: The influence of mapped hazards on risk beliefs: A proximity-based modeling approach

Online Table. Standardized Beta Coefficients (β)[1] and Adjusted R^2 for Susceptibility Belief for Map Pairs Stratified by Manipulated Hazard Amount

		Distance										Cluster Location				Prevalence	
Attributes		2.d 4.b	2.c 4.a	2.d[1] 4.d	2.c[1] 4.c	2.b 4.d	4.a 4.c	1.a 6.d	1.b 6.c	2.b 3.c	2.a 3.d	3.a[1] 5.a	3.b[1] 5.b	3.a[3] 5.a	3.b[3] 5.b	3.c 6.b	3.d 6.a
Distance[2]		C-F	C-F	M-F	M-F	C-M	C-M	C-M	C-M	M-F	M-F	M	M	M	M	M	M
Prevalence		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	2/8	2/8
Cluster Location[3]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O	O	I-O	I-O	I-O	I-O	O	O
Angle[4]								W	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N
Density[5]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	T	T	L	L	T	T
Hazard value		Large	Small	Large	Small	Large	Small	Large	Mix	Large	Mix	Large	Mix	Large	Mix	Large	Mix
Attribute[6]	β	.84***	-.15*	.61***	.01	.48***	-.15*	.41***	.18**	.73***	.58***	.90***	.75***	.73***	.48***	.19**	.37***
	R^2	.69	.03	.38	.01	.24	.03	.17	.10	.56	.38	.82	.62	.53	.23	.08	.08

Results for high and low/mixed hazard amount pairs are designated by alternate shading

1. Path analysis conducted within map block (same participants viewed both maps)
2. C = close, M = medium, F = far
3. O = out, I = in;
4. N = narrow, W = wide;
5. Loose, T = Tight
6. For attribute listed in the column header

$^{+}p < .10$, $*p < .05*$, $**p < .01$, $***p < .001$