

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

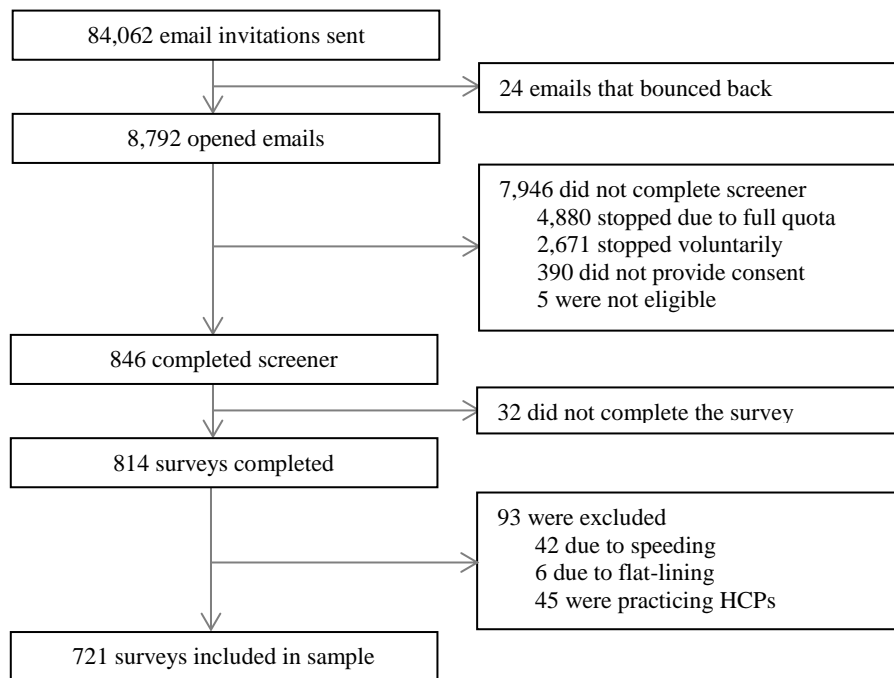


Figure S1a. Online sample recruitment flow diagram – US

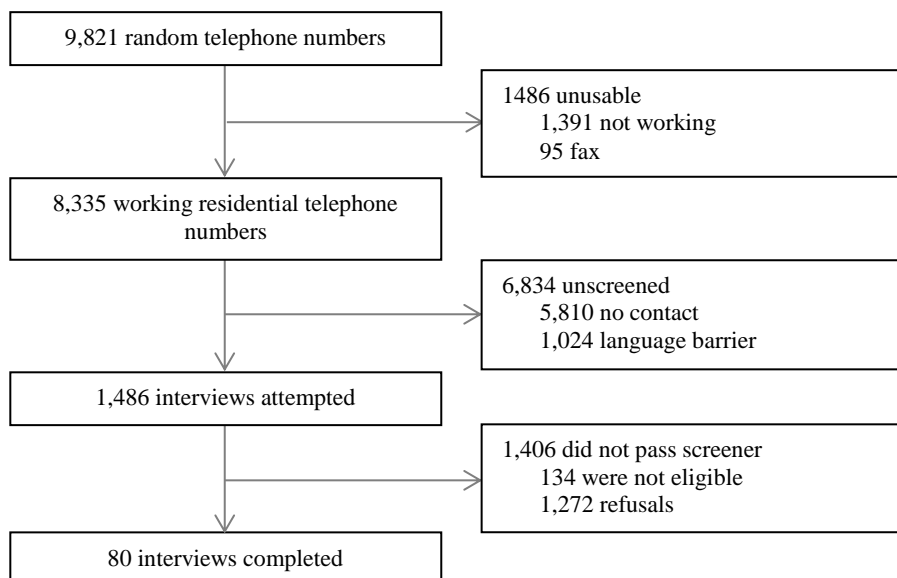


Figure S1b. Telephone sample recruitment flow diagram – US

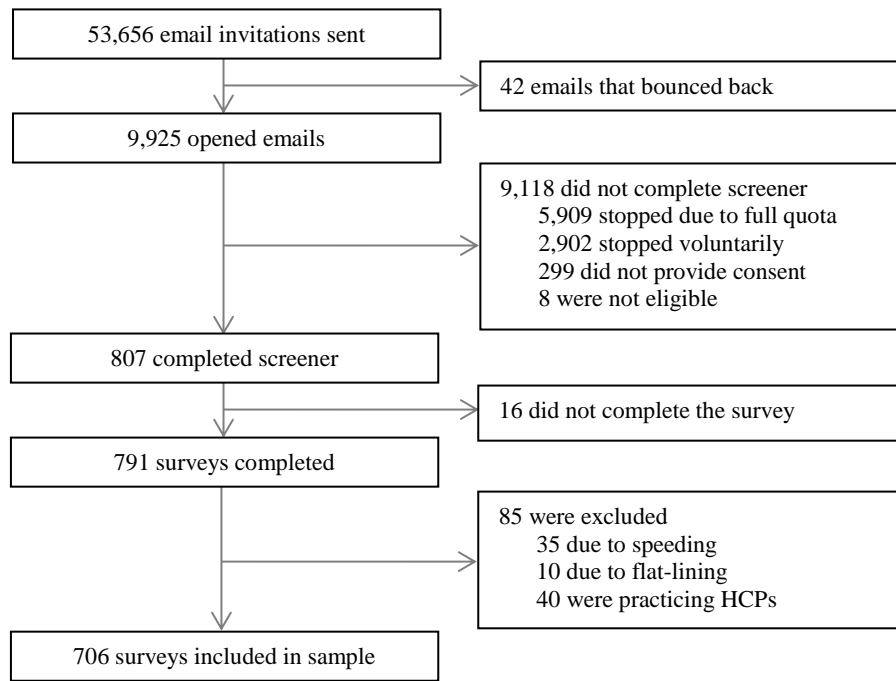


Figure S2a. Online sample recruitment flow diagram – UK

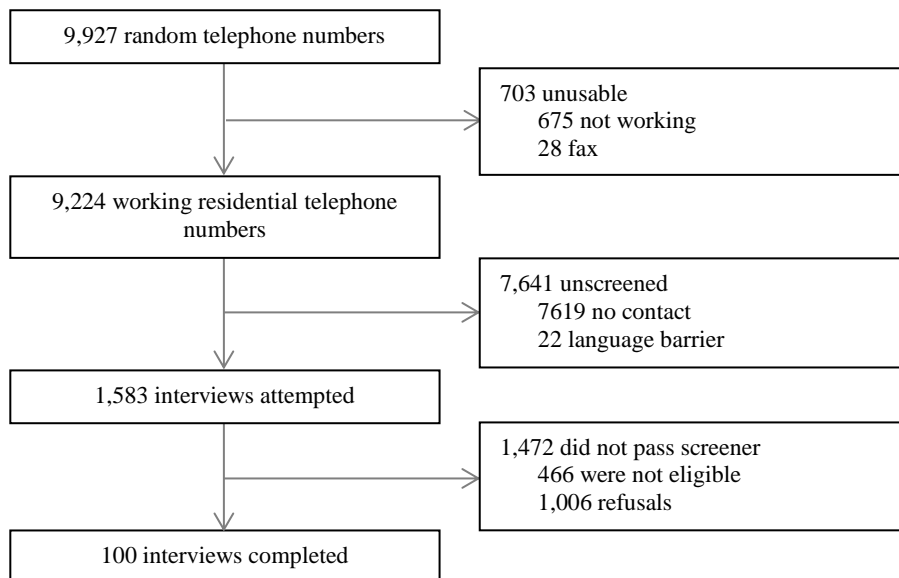


Figure S2b. Telephone sample recruitment flow diagram – UK

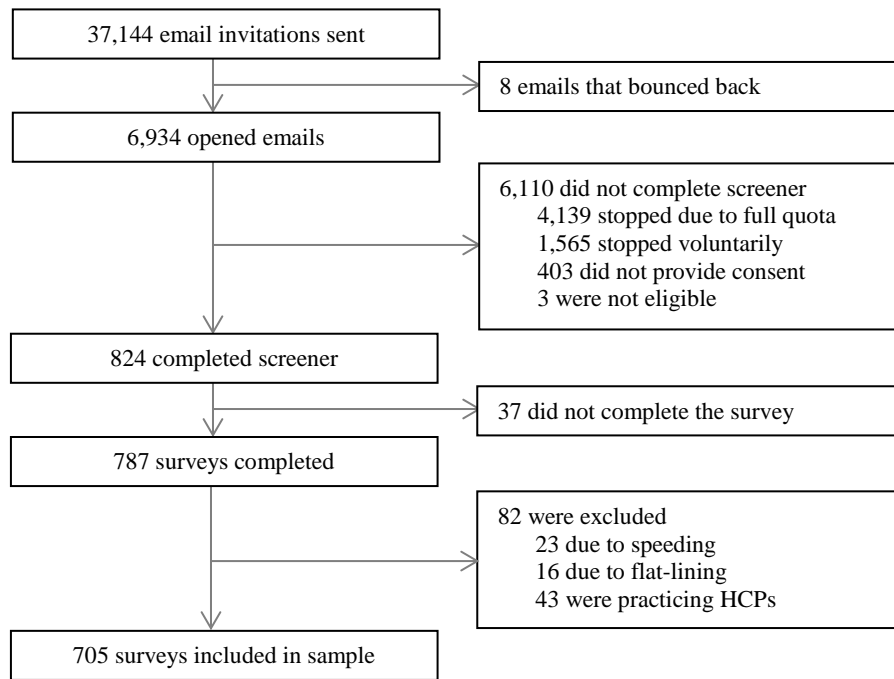


Figure S3a. Online sample recruitment flow diagram – France

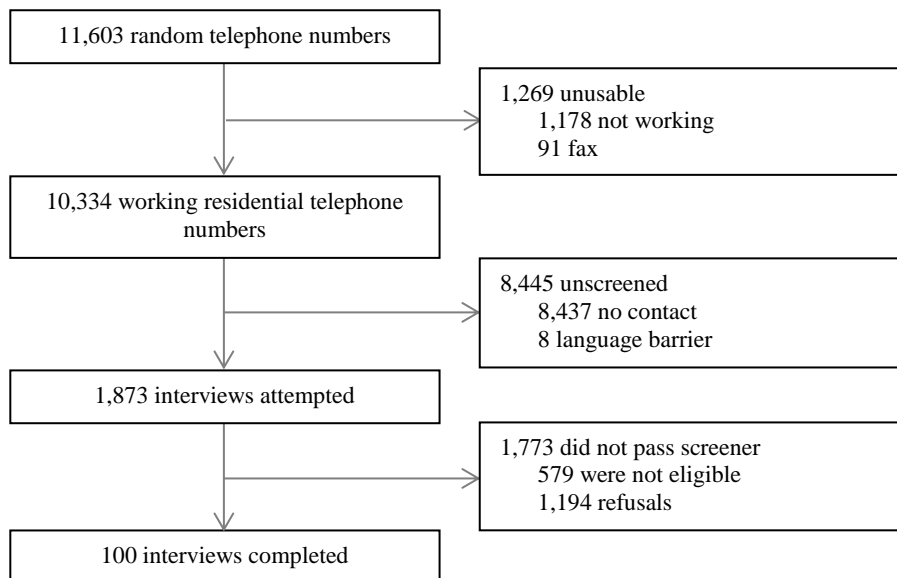


Figure S3b. Telephone sample recruitment flow diagram – France

Box S1. Key features of non-probability online panels

A non-probability online panel is a panel of participants (usually large – over 1 million people), which is not representative of the whole population of a country. This is because such panels include those who can and are interested in participating, usually for a fee, and do not normally include people who cannot or are less able to use the internet. Therefore, employing a combined recruitment strategy to access the latter segments, such as telephone interviews, is advisable.

Box S2. Description of the logistic regression procedure

Firstly, we generated a model per country entering all the variables at the same time (M1). Secondly, we manually removed the variables which were not significant in M1, but retained as controls all demographic, socio-economic and health variables, as follows. We generated a different model per country which included all the significant variables and all the non-significant variables except for one. This procedure was repeated for each one of the non-significant variables – resulting in 12 different specifications in the US, 11 in the UK and 21 in France – and checked the robustness of the results by assessing changes in the significance of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Thirdly, variables that were significant across most specifications and controls were entered in “blocks” using a hierarchical approach (M2-M8), to understand their role in explaining vaccination behaviour. The order in which the blocks of variables were entered was based upon previous evidence and our aim of assessing the importance of policy amenable factors in explaining influenza vaccination. This is because when predictors are correlated, as it is often the case, the order of variable entry can have an effect on the estimated model parameters. Thus, blocks of variables were entered in a sequence according to their conceptual importance: variables which had been frequently associated with vaccination uptake in the past were entered first and those which had been explored less were entered last. We prioritised demographic, socio-economic and health variables, and practical vaccination barriers, to allow these variables to account for the variance in vaccination behaviour before socio-psychological variables were incorporated. Seven blocks of explanatory variables were entered in the following order: 1) demographic, socio-economic and health-related variables; 2) practical barriers to influenza vaccination; 3) social influence; 4) influenza perceptions; 5) influenza vaccine perceptions; 6) trust in vaccination stakeholders; and 7) shared decision-making and childhood experiences.

Table S1. Included survey items

Item	Response categories
1) Have you received a flu vaccine in the past 6 months (this autumn / winter)?	Yes / no
2) What is your date of birth?	Date
3) What is your gender?	Female / male
4) Which of the following ethnic groups do you feel you belong to?	List of country-specific groups
5) What is your combined annual household income?	List of country-specific income brackets
6) Which of the following best describes your current situation?	Married or living with a partner / single / widowed / divorced or separated /other / prefer not to say
7) Have you ever been diagnosed with any of the following conditions?	List of eligible conditions
8) What is the highest level of education you have completed?	List of country-specific education levels
9) Do you have a private health insurance	Yes / no
10) Do you have public health insurance (e.g. Medicare) – US only	Yes / no
11) How actively do you participate with your physician in making decisions about health, generally? (Single select)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My physician always makes decisions for me 2. I like to know the options available but still let my physician decide for me 3. My physician and I make decisions together 4. I make decisions for myself, after considering the advice of my physician 5. I always make my own decisions, independently of the advice of my physician
12) Which of the following statements best represents how much you trust your physician? (Multiple select)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> I can tell my physician anything, even things that I might not tell anyone else <input type="radio"/> My physician sometimes pretends to know things when he / she is not really sure <input type="radio"/> I completely trust my physician’s judgment about my medical care <input type="radio"/> My physician cares more about cutting down costs than about doing what is needed for my health <input type="radio"/> My physician would always tell me the truth about my health, even if there was bad news <input type="radio"/> My physician cares as much as I do about my health <input type="radio"/> If a mistake was made in my treatment, my physician would try to hide it from me
13) I generally trust vaccine manufacturers / pharmaceutical companies	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
14) I generally trust the National Health Service (or equivalent)	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
15) Which of these statements best represents your past experiences as a child? (Multiple select)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> I had a bad experience with vaccines or injections <input type="radio"/> I had a scary health-related experience
16) I am scared of getting the flu	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
17) I believe that if I got the flu I would have to stay in bed for... (Single select)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 days 2.1-2 days 3.3-4 days 4.5-6 days 5.1 week – 2 weeks 6. More than 2 weeks
18) The flu could make me severely ill	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
19) If I get a flu vaccine, I will be protected against the flu	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
20) With no flu vaccine, I would feel very vulnerable to the flu	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
21) If I got the flu, I would feel sicker than other people my age	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
22) I am confident I can avoid getting the flu, even without the flu vaccine	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
23) Without a flu vaccine, I am sure I would get the flu this winter	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
24) I feel I know enough about the flu vaccine to make an informed decision about whether to get vaccinated or not	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
25) My physician thinks I should get a flu vaccine	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree <input type="radio"/> I don’t know/not applicable
26) My relatives or close friends think that I should get a flu vaccine	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree <input type="radio"/> I don’t know/not applicable
27) If I don’t get the flu vaccine and I get the flu, passing the flu to other people would worry me because it would be my fault	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
28) Which of the following statements apply to you? (Multiple select)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> It is easy for me to get to a place where I can get the flu vaccine

	○ I can make time to get the flu vaccine
29) If I don't get a flu vaccine and end up getting the flu this winter, I would regret not getting the vaccine	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
30) The flu vaccine is painful	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree ○ I don't know
31) The flu vaccine could give me the flu	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
32) I am worried that some of the contents of the flu vaccine may be dangerous for me	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree
33) I am confident I can get a flu vaccine if I want one	Scale 0-10: strongly disagree / strongly agree

Table S2. Determinants of influenza vaccination by influenza vaccination status – US

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated			Unvaccinated			SE	95% C.I.		t/X2	df	p-value		
			Total/yes	M	SD	SE	Total/yes	M		SD	SE				Lower	Upper
1. Socio-economic, demographic and health variables																
2) Age (dummy: 1 = ≥65)	0	1	378/105	-	-	-	423/54	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.275	1.000	0.001
7) Eligible health condition (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	378/135	-	-	-	423/64	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.299	1.000	0.001
9) Private health insurance (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	378/253	-	-	-	423/234	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.293	1.000	0.001
10) Public health insurance (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	378/170	-	-	-	423/122	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.425	1.000	0.001
3) Gender (dummy: 1 = female)	0	1	378/182	-	-	-	423/218	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.917	1.000	0.99
6) Marital status (dummy: 1 = in a partnership)	0	1	374/245	-	-	-	418/236	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.777	1.000	0.01
5) Income bands (1 = ≤\$10,000 - 9 = ≥\$150,000)	1	9	343	2.97	1.760	0.106	392	5.00	2.239	.113	0.162	-1.207	-0.572	-5.495	733.00	0.001
8) Level of education (dummy: 1 = university degree)	0	1	365/228	-	-	-	399/207	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.712	1.000	0.01
4) Ethnicity (dummy: 1 = white)	0	1	375/262	-	-	-	420/291	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.032	1.000	0.99
2. Practical barriers to influenza vaccination																
28) Vaccine access (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	378/340	-	-	-	423/317	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.484	1.000	0.001
28) Time to vaccinate (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	378/336	-	-	-	423/282	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.924	1.000	0.001
3. Social influence																
25) Physician thinks I should vaccinate*	0	10	354	9.00	1.755	0.093	338	5.86	3.393	0.185	0.207	-3.543	-2.730	-15.166	499.95	0.001
26) Relatives think I should vaccinate*	0	10	329	8.02	2.405	0.133	361	4.67	3.277	0.172	0.218	-3.775	-2.921	-15.391	658.72	0.001
4. Influenza perceptions																
20) Vulnerability to influenza	0	10	378	7.47	2.587	0.133	423	3.14	2.865	0.139	0.193	-4.712	-3.956	-22.502	798.91	0.001
21) Susceptibility to influenza	0	10	378	4.80	3.177	0.163	423	3.68	2.902	0.141	0.215	-1.550	-0.706	-5.251	799.00	0.001
23) Likelihood of influenza	0	10	378	5.76	2.868	0.147	423	2.22	2.607	0.127	0.194	-3.926	-3.163	-18.226	766.19	0.001
17) Severity of influenza (bed days)	1	6	378	2.94	1.149	0.059	423	2.66	1.108	0.054	0.080	-0.437	-0.123	-3.510	799.00	0.001
18) Severity of influenza	0	10	378	7.74	2.591	0.133	423	6.36	2.701	0.131	0.188	-1.745	-1.009	-7.341	799.00	0.001
16) Fear of influenza	0	10	378	5.26	3.276	0.169	423	3.57	2.958	0.144	0.222	-2.132	-1.262	-7.659	764.04	0.001
27) Worry of transmitting influenza	0	10	378	6.76	3.019	0.155	423	4.83	3.198	0.155	0.220	-2.365	-1.499	-8.764	799.00	0.001
22) Perceived control (over influenza)	0	10	378	3.68	3.065	0.158	423	6.49	2.741	0.133	0.206	2.412	3.222	13.645	761.04	0.001
29) Anticipated regret of not vaccinating	0	10	378	7.11	3.118	0.160	423	6.66	2.823	0.137	0.210	-0.862	-0.037	-2.141	799.00	0.05
5. Influenza vaccine perceptions																
24) Perceived knowledge of vaccine (informed decisions)*	0	10	377	8.42	2.150	0.111	423	7.12	2.597	0.126	0.168	-1.631	-0.972	-7.750	793.77	0.001
19) Vaccine effectiveness	0	10	378	7.38	2.172	0.112	423	4.12	2.942	0.143	0.182	-3.612	-2.899	-17.934	772.19	0.001
30) The vaccine is painful*	0	10	377	3.00	3.231	0.166	356	3.73	3.099	0.164	0.234	0.271	1.190	3.120	731.00	0.01
31) The vaccine could transmit influenza	0	10	378	3.01	3.270	0.168	423	5.58	3.222	0.157	0.230	2.128	3.029	11.228	799.00	0.001
32) Vaccine contents could be dangerous	0	10	378	3.03	3.173	0.163	423	5.31	3.364	0.164	0.232	1.828	2.738	9.849	799.00	0.001
33) Vaccine-related self-efficacy	0	10	378	7.93	2.736	0.141	423	4.20	3.389	0.165	0.217	-4.156	-3.305	-17.213	791.02	0.001

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated			Unvaccinated			SE	95% C.I.		t / χ^2	df	p <		
			N	Mean	SD	SE	N	Mean		SD	SE				Lower	Upper
6. Trust in vaccination stakeholders																
12) Trust physician (scale)	0	7	378	7.94	2.261	0.119	423	4.35	1.561	0.076	0.115	-0.579	-0.129	-3.087	773.65	0.01
13) Trust in vaccine manufacturers	0	10	378	7.04	2.212	0.114	423	4.78	2.732	0.133	0.181	-2.209	-1.499	-10.255	798.57	0.001
14) Trust in the NHS	0	10	378	4.71	1.672	0.086	423	5.47	2.751	0.134	0.176	-1.914	-1.225	-8.937	790.44	0.001
7. Shared decision-making and childhood experiences																
11) Shared decision-making – physician	1	5	378	3.03	0.889	0.046	423	3.30	0.953	0.046	0.065	0.141	0.396	4.127	797.52	0.001
15) Bad experience with vaccines (child)	0	1	378/41	-	-	-	423/36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.254	1.000	0.99
15) Scary health experience (child)	0	1	378/48	-	-	-	423/31	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.475	1.000	0.01

C.I. = confidence interval; df = degrees of freedom; DoH = Department of Health; HCP = healthcare professional; p = p-value; SD = standard deviation; SE = standard error. df with decimals are adjusted to correct for the violation of the assumption of equal variances (Levene's Test for Equality of Variances was statistically significant). p-values were obtained using Chi-square tests (χ^2) for categorical variables and Independent t-tests (t) for interval or continuous variables. p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *Variables with "I do not know" responses which were dichotomised for regression analysis. In brackets is the number of the question corresponding to each explanatory variable (see Table S1).

Table S3. Determinants of influenza vaccination by influenza vaccination status – UK

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated				Unvaccinated				SE	95% C.I.		t/X2	df	p-value
			Total/yes	M	SD	SE	Total/yes	M	SD	SE		Lower	Upper			
1. Socio-economic, demographic and health variables																
2) Age (dummy: 1 = ≥65)	0	1	302/134	-	-	-	504/45	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.30	1.000	0.001
7) Eligible health condition (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	302/141	-	-	-	504/42	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.87	1.000	0.001
9) Private health insurance (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	302/52	-	-	-	504/57	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.638	1.000	0.05
3) Gender (dummy: 1 = female)	0	1	302/147	-	-	-	504/266	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.272	1.000	0.99
6) Marital status (dummy: 1 = in a partnership)	0	1	300/177	-	-	-	501/270	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.985	1.000	0.99
5) Income bands (1 = ≤£10,000 - 8 = ≥£70,000)	1	8	274	2.97	1.760	0.106	472	3.19	1.853	0.086	0.139	-0.055	0.490	1.568	734.00	0.99
8) Level of education (dummy: 1 = university degree)	0	1	292/103	-	-	-	492/198	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.914	1.000	0.99
4) Ethnicity (1 = white)	0	1	302/278	-	-	-	497/435	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.010	1.000	0.05
2. Practical barriers to influenza vaccination																
28) Vaccine access (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	302/281	-	-	-	504/371	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.151	1.000	0.001
28) Time to vaccinate (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	302/270	-	-	-	504/360	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.750	1.000	0.001
3. Social influence																
25) Physician thinks I should vaccinate*	0	10	271	8.86	1.943	0.118	370	3.38	3.307	0.182	0.217	-5.906	-5.054	-25.261	546.17	0.001
26) Relatives think I should vaccinate*	0	10	255	7.52	2.691	0.169	390	2.80	3.005	0.152	0.227	-5.161	-4.269	-20.767	583.61	0.001
4. Influenza perceptions																
20) Vulnerability to influenza	0	10	302	7.22	2.6893	0.155	504	3.10	2.5019	0.111	-4.112	-4.480	-3.744	-21.956	804.00	0.001
21) Susceptibility to influenza	0	10	302	5.28	3.162	0.182	504	3.36	2.805	0.125	-1.924	-2.358	-1.491	-8.719	575.29	0.001
23) Likelihood of influenza	0	10	302	5.66	2.707	0.156	504	2.31	2.480	0.110	-3.348	-3.715	-2.981	-17.921	804.00	0.001
17) Severity of influenza (bed days)	1	6	302	3.14	1.216	0.070	504	2.83	1.227	0.055	-0.311	-0.486	-0.136	-3.496	804.00	0.001
18) Severity of influenza	0	10	302	7.90	2.396	0.138	504	6.06	2.552	0.114	-1.836	-2.187	-1.485	-10.273	665.45	0.001
16) Fear of influenza	0	10	302	4.87	3.200	0.184	504	3.14	2.696	0.120	-1.732	-2.164	-1.300	-7.879	551.80	0.001
27) Worry of transmitting influenza	0	10	302	6.64	2.900	0.167	504	4.70	2.920	0.130	-1.937	-2.353	-1.521	-9.140	804.00	0.001
22) Perceived control (over influenza)	0	10	302	3.21	2.703	0.156	504	5.68	2.595	0.116	2.472	2.095	2.849	12.886	804.00	0.001
29) Anticipated regret of not vaccinating	0	10	302	8.52	2.176	0.125	504	3.94	3.027	0.135	-4.582	-4.943	-4.221	-24.901	777.86	0.001
5. Influenza vaccine perceptions																
24) Perceived knowledge of vaccine (informed decisions)*	0	10	301	8.26	2.033	0.117	502	6.44	2.611	0.117	-1.826	-2.151	-1.502	-11.050	748.41	0.001
19) Vaccine effectiveness	0	10	302	7.50	2.194	0.126	504	5.24	2.768	0.123	-2.257	-2.603	-1.910	-12.786	743.90	0.001
30) The vaccine is painful*	0	10	299	2.38	2.958	0.171	364	3.06	2.899	0.152	0.228	0.231	1.128	2.977	661.00	0.01
31) The vaccine could transmit influenza	0	10	302	2.80	3.090	0.178	504	4.18	3.019	0.135	1.377	0.941	1.812	6.210	804.00	0.001
32) Vaccine contents could be dangerous	0	10	302	2.41	2.758	0.159	504	3.42	2.992	0.133	1.008	0.601	1.415	4.863	674.42	0.001
33) Vaccine-related self-efficacy	0	10	302	9.05	1.803	0.104	504	7.16	2.880	0.128	-1.890	-2.214	-1.566	-11.449	802.47	0.001

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated			Unvaccinated			SE	95% C.I.		t / χ^2	df	p <		
			N	Mean	SD	SE	N	Mean		SD	SE				Lower	Upper
6. Trust in vaccination stakeholders																
12) Trust physician (scale)	0	7	302	4.68	1.742	0.100	504	3.99	1.538	0.069	-0.687	-0.925	-0.448	-5.655	572.95	0.001
13) Trust in vaccine manufacturers	0	10	302	6.71	2.187	0.126	504	5.58	2.513	0.112	-1.127	-1.458	-0.796	-6.691	702.58	0.001
14) Trust in the NHS	0	10	302	7.71	1.954	0.112	504	6.86	2.156	0.096	-0.849	-1.146	-0.551	-5.599	804.00	0.001
7. Shared decision-making and childhood experiences																
11) Shared decision-making – physician	1	5	302	2.85	0.908	0.052	504	3.21	1.000	0.045	0.357	0.223	0.492	5.203	681.88	0.001
15) Bad experience with vaccines (child)	0	1	302/22	-	-	-	504/63	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.445	1.000	0.05
15) Scary health experience (child)	0	1	302/58	-	-	-	504/45	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.893	1.000	0.001

C.I. = confidence interval; df = degrees of freedom; NHS = National Health Service; HCP = healthcare professional; p = p-value; SD = standard deviation; SE = standard error. df with decimals are adjusted to correct for the violation of the assumption of equal variances (Levene's Test for Equality of Variances was statistically significant). p-values were obtained using Chi-square tests (χ^2) for categorical variables and Independent t-tests (t) for interval or continuous variables. p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *Variables with "I do not know" responses which were dichotomised for regression analysis. In brackets is the number of the question corresponding to each explanatory variable (see Table S1).

Table S4. Determinants of influenza vaccination by influenza vaccination status – France

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated				Unvaccinated				SE	95% C.I.		t/X2	df	p-value
			Total/yes	M	SD	SE	Total/yes	M	SD	SE		Lower	Upper			
1. Socio-economic, demographic and health variables																
2) Age (dummy: 1 = ≥65)	0	1	192/95	-	-	-	613/94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.877	1.000	0.001
7) Eligible health condition (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	192/71	-	-	-	613/120	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.469	1.000	0.001
9) Private health insurance (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	192/180	-	-	-	613/529	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.732	1.000	0.005
3) Gender (dummy: 1 = female)	0	1	192/97	-	-	-	613/334	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.924	1.000	0.99
6) Marital status (dummy: 1 = in a partnership)	0	1	190/120	-	-	-	605/314	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.391	1.000	0.01
5) Income bands (1 = ≤€15,000 - 6 = ≥€70,000)	1	6	165	2.78	1.269	0.099	539	2.35	1.272	0.055	0.11	-0.65	-0.21	-3.81	702.00	0.001
8) Level of education (dummy: 1 = university degree)	0	1	182/64	-	-	-	570/171	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.713	1.000	0.99
2. Practical barriers to influenza vaccination																
28) Vaccine access (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	192/159	-	-	-	613/445	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.149	1.000	0.01
28) Time to vaccinate (dummy: 1 = yes)	0	1	192/165	-	-	-	613/436	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.954	1.000	0.001
3. Social influence																
25) Physician thinks I should vaccinate*	0	10	180	8.11	2.536	0.189	490	3.58	3.120	0.141	0.24	-4.99	-4.06	-19.20	389.34	0.001
26) Relatives think I should vaccinate*	0	10	160	6.57	3.097	0.245	532	2.92	2.879	0.125	0.264	-4.163	-3.125	-13.790	690.00	0.001
4. Influenza perceptions																
20) Vulnerability to influenza	0	10	192	6.53	3.020	0.218	613	3.20	2.720	0.110	0.231	-3.784	-2.877	-14.410	803.00	0.001
21) Susceptibility to influenza	0	10	192	4.24	3.160	0.228	613	3.33	2.917	0.118	0.246	-1.390	-0.424	-3.683	803.00	0.001
23) Likelihood of influenza	0	10	192	4.51	3.018	0.218	613	2.12	2.424	0.098	0.239	-2.855	-1.914	-9.984	272.52	0.001
17) Severity of influenza (bed days)	1	6	192	3.19	1.153	0.083	613	3.03	1.110	0.045	0.093	-0.340	0.023	-1.710	803.00	0.1
18) Severity of influenza	0	10	192	7.24	2.628	0.190	613	5.34	2.782	0.112	0.227	-2.344	-1.453	-8.359	803.00	0.001
16) Fear of influenza	0	10	192	4.44	3.442	0.248	613	2.91	2.819	0.114	0.273	-2.072	-0.996	-5.613	275.89	0.001
27) Worry of transmitting influenza	0	10	192	6.81	2.780	0.201	613	4.95	2.925	0.118	0.239	-2.327	-1.389	-7.771	803.00	0.001
22) Perceived control (over influenza)	0	10	192	3.02	2.982	0.215	613	4.89	2.899	0.117	0.241	1.400	2.347	7.761	803.00	0.001
29) Anticipated regret of not vaccinating	0	10	192	8.22	2.562	0.185	613	7.44	2.572	0.104	0.212	-1.197	-0.363	-3.672	803.00	0.001
5. Influenza vaccine perceptions																
24) Perceived knowledge of vaccine (informed decisions)*	0	10	192	7.86	2.186	0.158	613	6.44	2.637	0.106	0.190	-1.803	-1.055	-7.508	380.14	0.001
19) Vaccine effectiveness	0	10	192	7.25	2.281	0.165	613	4.52	2.840	0.115	0.201	-3.121	-2.332	-13.588	392.51	0.001
30) The vaccine is painful*	0	10	190	1.68	2.678	0.194	449	2.59	2.649	0.125	0.231	0.454	1.363	3.931	352.50	0.001
31) The vaccine could transmit influenza	0	10	192	2.98	2.970	0.214	613	4.46	3.063	0.124	0.251	0.977	1.964	5.848	803.00	0.001
32) Vaccine contents could be dangerous	0	10	192	2.99	3.077	0.222	613	5.14	3.316	0.134	0.270	1.621	2.680	7.976	803.00	0.001
33) Vaccine-related self-efficacy	0	10	192	8.04	2.561	0.185	613	3.92	3.214	0.130	0.226	-4.559	-3.671	-18.218	395.86	0.001

Explanatory variables	Min	Max	Vaccinated			Unvaccinated			SE	95% C.I.		t / χ^2	df	p <		
			N	Mean	SD	SE	N	Mean		SD	SE				Lower	Upper
6. Trust in vaccination stakeholders																
12) Trust physician (scale)	0	7	192	4.97	1.447	0.104	613	4.39	1.483	0.060	0.122	-0.820	-0.341	-4.761	803.00	0.001
13) Trust in vaccine manufacturers	0	10	192	6.18	2.345	0.169	613	4.82	2.553	0.103	0.207	-1.763	-0.950	-6.548	803.00	0.001
14) Trust in the NHS	0	10	192	6.29	2.537	0.183	613	5.44	2.461	0.099	0.205	-1.250	-0.445	-4.135	803.00	0.001
7. Shared decision-making and childhood experiences																
11) Shared decision-making – physician	1	5	192	2.49	2.557	0.106	613	2.90	0.962	0.039	0.071	-0.077	0.204	0.890	364.72	0.99
15) Bad experience with vaccines (child)	0	1	192/20	-	-	-	613/96	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.260	1.000	0.1
15) Scary health experience (child)	0	1	192/31	-	-	-	613/34	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.129	1.000	0.001

C.I. = confidence interval; df = degrees of freedom; HCP = healthcare professional; MH = Ministry of Health; p = p-value; SD = standard deviation; SE = standard error. df with decimals are adjusted to correct for the violation of the assumption of equal variances (Levene's Test for Equality of Variances was statistically significant). p-values were obtained using Chi-square tests (χ^2) for categorical variables and Independent t-tests (t) for interval or continuous variables. p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *Variables with "I do not know" responses which were dichotomised for regression analysis. In brackets is the number of the question corresponding to each explanatory variable (see Table S1).

Table S5. Reliability analysis of socio-psychological scales across the three countries

Explanatory variables	US		UK		France	
	Cronbach α	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach α	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach α	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Social influence	0.87		0.85		0.82	
Physician thinks I should vaccinate		0.78		0.74		0.69
Relatives think I should vaccinate		0.78		0.74		0.69
Influenza perceptions	0.83		0.80		0.82	
Vulnerability to influenza		0.78		0.72		0.76
Susceptibility to influenza		0.48		0.50		0.52
Likelihood of influenza		0.64		0.56		0.66
Severity of influenza		0.61		0.59		0.57
Severity of influenza (bed days)		0.58		0.50		0.52
Fear of influenza		0.47		0.53		0.45
Worry of transmitting influenza		0.28		0.23		0.22
Perceived control (over influenza)*		0.32		0.14		0.35
Anticipated regret of not vaccinating		0.61		0.63		0.67
Influenza vaccine perceptions	0.72		0.65		0.72	
Vaccine contents could be dangerous*		0.69		0.58		0.62
The vaccine could transmit influenza*		0.65		0.56		0.61
The vaccine is painful*		0.39		0.32		0.45
Vaccine effectiveness		0.32		0.25		0.24
Trust in vaccination stakeholders	0.86		0.82		0.72	
Trust in vaccine manufacturers		0.75		0.69		0.57
Trust in health authorities		0.75		0.69		0.57

Continuous scales were used for reliability analyses. “I don’t know/not applicable” responses were coded as missing for the purpose of this analysis. *items that were reverse-scored to perform reliability analyses. The items “vaccine-related self-efficacy”, “perceived knowledge of vaccine” and “trust in GP (scale)” were not included because the former belong to different constructs and the latter is a standalone scale.