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The public response and educational outreach through social media after the Zagreb earthquake of 22 March 2020

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This electronic supplement contains figures showing online survey responses separately for male and female respondents for questions presented in the main paper in Figs. 4 to 9, as well as two additional survey questions relevant for all respondents, and five questions specific for Facebook group/page followers.

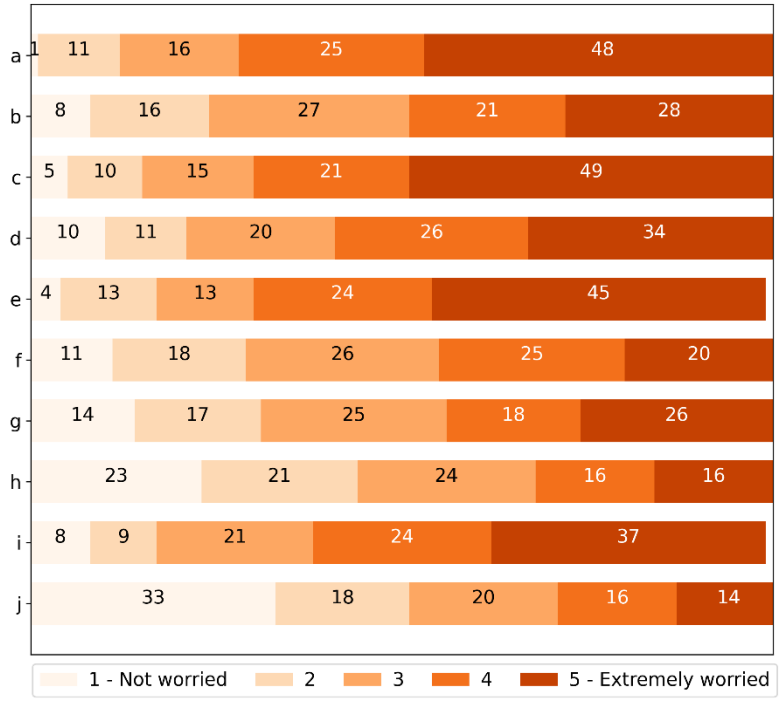

Figure S1. (*a*) Male survey respondents' overall level of worry on a scale from 1 (Not worried) to 5 (Extremely worried) on 22 March and the level of worry for the following reasons: (*b*) personal safety, (*c*) safety of people they live with, (*d*) safety of close ones they do not live with, (*e*) possibility of stronger future earthquakes, (*f*) possibility of weaker future earthquakes, (*g*) property damage of their home, (*h*) property damage of other assets, (*i*) reactions of people they live with, and (*j*) the need to go outside during COVID-16 pandemic.

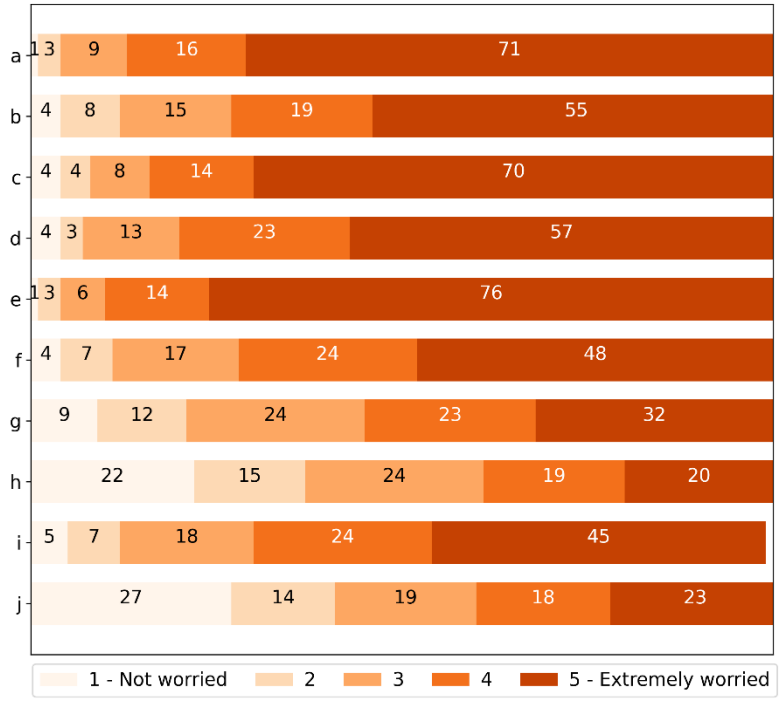

Figure S2. (*a*) Female survey respondents' overall level of worry on a scale from 1 (Not worried) to 5 (Extremely worried) on 22 March and the level of worry for the following reasons: (*b*) personal safety, (*c*) safety of people they live with, (*d*) safety of close ones they do not live with, (*e*) possibility of stronger future earthquakes, (*f*) possibility of weaker future earthquakes, (*g*) property damage of their home, (*h*) property damage of other assets, (*i*) reactions of people they live with, and (*j*) the need to go outside during COVID-16 pandemic.

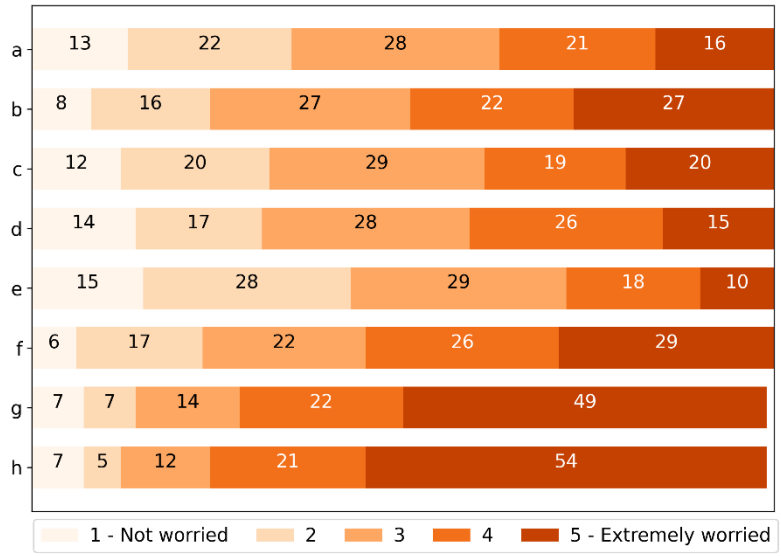

Figure S3. Male survey respondents' level of worry on a scale from 1 (Not worried) to 5 (Extremely worried) in the months after the mainshock for the following reasons: (*a*) personal safety in case of future earthquakes, (*b*) the fear of earthquakes felt by their close ones, (*c*) property damage they suffered or property damage their close ones suffered, (*d*) property damage of public buildings in Zagreb, (*e*) weaker earthquakes that have occurred, (*f*) possibility of future earthquakes, (*g*) the way the national institutions are handling the earthquake consequences, and (*h*) the way the city administration is handling the earthquake consequences.

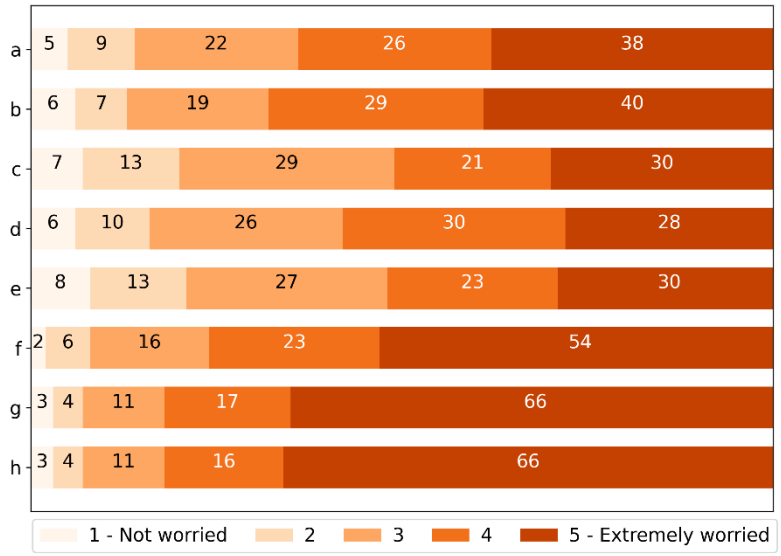

Figure S4. Female survey respondents' level of worry on a scale from 1 (Not worried) to 5 (Extremely worried) in the months after the mainshock for the following reasons: (*a*) personal safety in case of future earthquakes, (*b*) the fear of earthquakes felt by their close ones, (*c*) property damage they suffered or property damage their close ones suffered, (*d*) property damage of public buildings in Zagreb, (*e*) weaker earthquakes that have occurred, (*f*) possibility of future earthquakes, (*g*) the way the national institutions are handling the earthquake consequences, and (*h*) the way the city administration is handling the earthquake consequences.

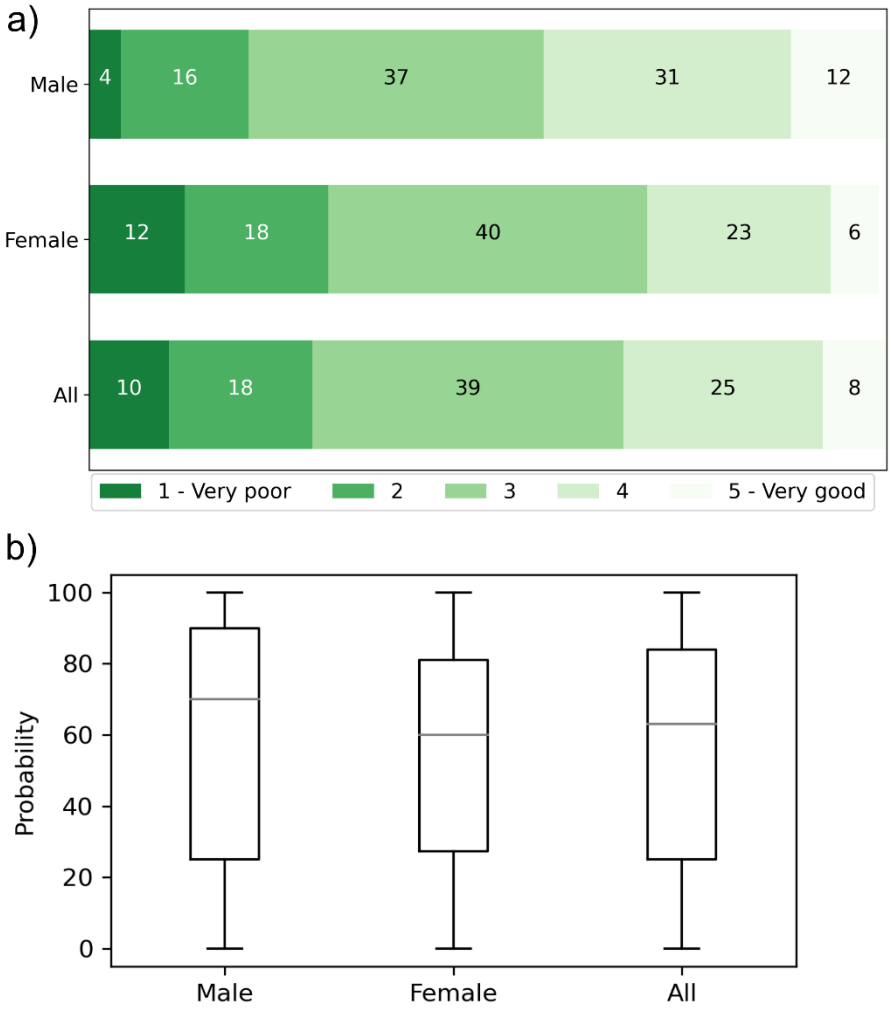

Figure S5. (*a*) Self-assessed level of knowledge about earthquakes on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good) and (*b*) estimated percent of probability of a strong earthquake occurring in Zagreb before the 22 March 2020 event, for male, female, and all survey respondents.

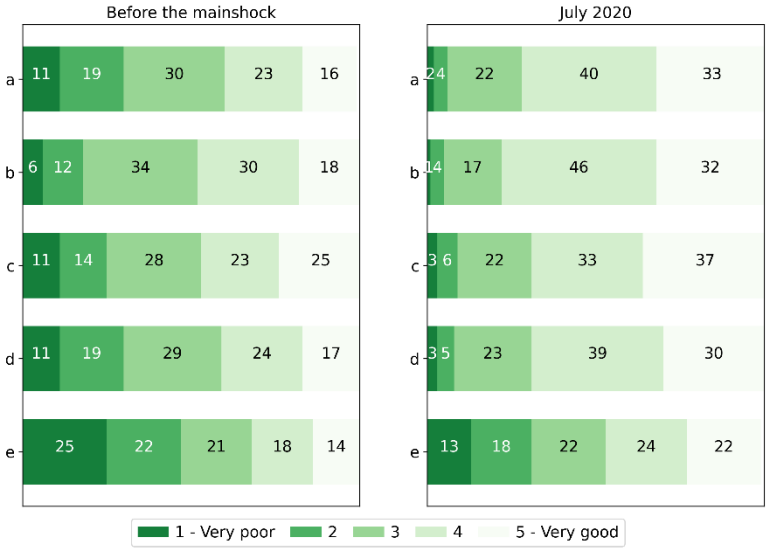

Figure S6. Self-assessed level of knowledge on five aspects of earthquake preparedness (left column) before the 22 March 2020 event and (right column) in July 2020 on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good) for **male survey respondents**. The aspects are: (*a*) Earthquake resistance of your home, (*b*) Behaviour during an earthquake – indoors, (*c*) Behaviour during an earthquake – outside, (*d*) Behaviour after an earthquake, and (*e*) Emergency assembly points.

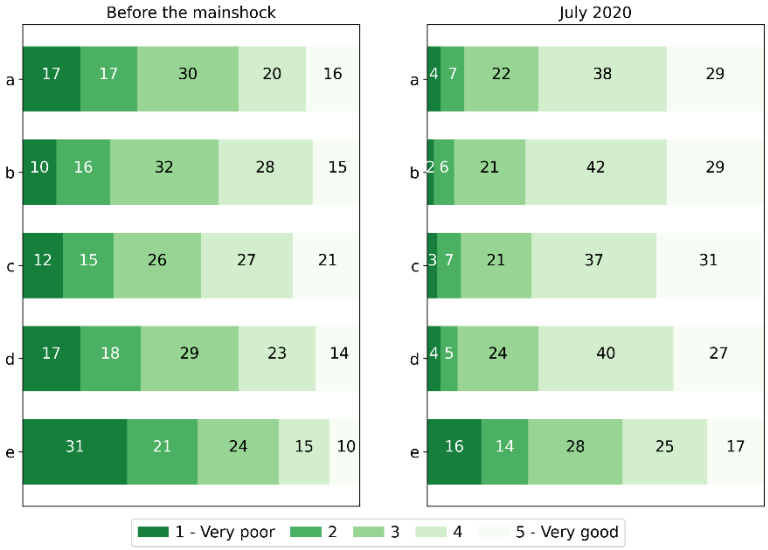

Figure S7. Self-assessed level of knowledge on five aspects of earthquake preparedness (left column) before the 22 March 2020 event and (right column) in July 2020 on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good) for **female survey respondents**. The aspects are: (*a*) Earthquake resistance of your home, (*b*) Behaviour during an earthquake – indoors, (*c*) Behaviour during an earthquake – outside, (*d*) Behaviour after an earthquake, and (*e*) Emergency assembly points.

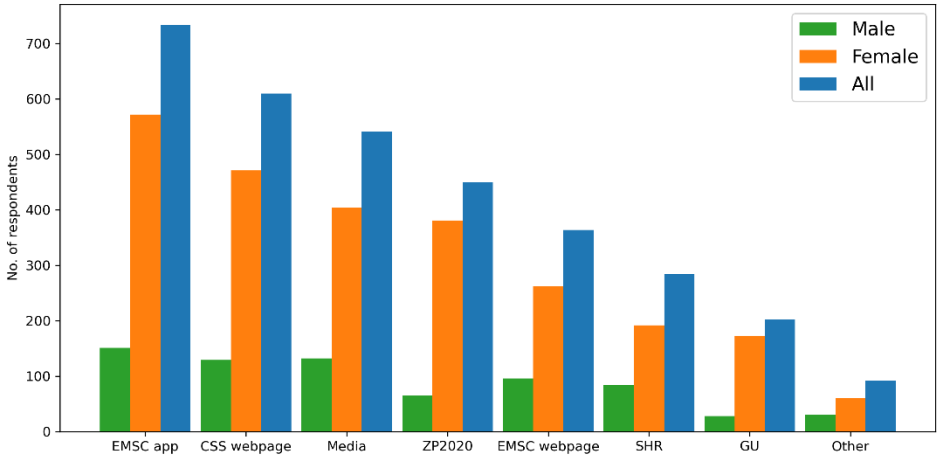

Figure S8. Main sources of information about earthquakes for male, female and all survey respondents.

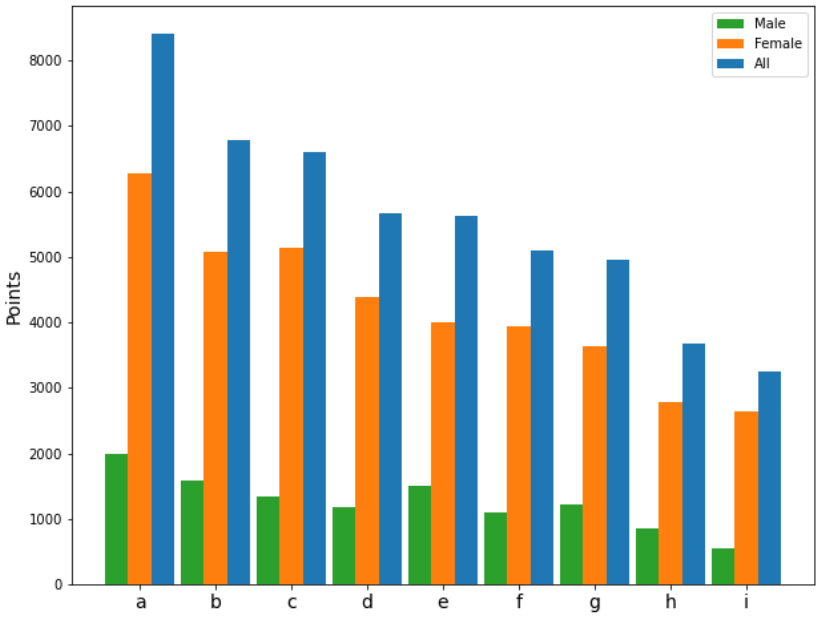

Figure S9. Ranking of nine topics about earthquakes by male, female and all survey respondents' interest. Letters denote the topics: (*a*) notifications on occurring earthquakes, (*b*) information on damage and earthquake-resistant structures, (*c*) directions for earthquake preparedness, (*d*) interviews with seismologists in the media, (*e*) information on historical earthquakes, (*f*) interaction with other people that experienced earthquakes, (*g*) popular-science articles, (*h*) sharing their own experience, and (*i*) advice on mental health.

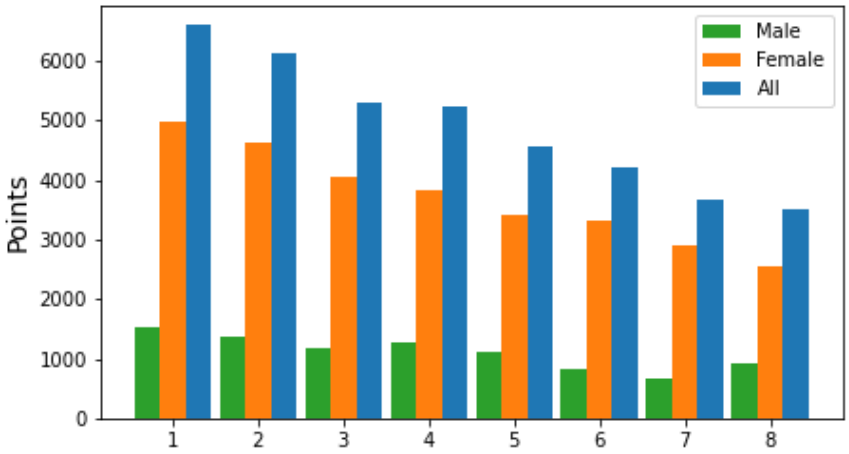

Figure S10. Ranking of sources where the male, female and all survey respondents have learnt the most about earthquakes. Numbers on the x scale denote the sources: 1 - national expert sources of information, 2 - web portals, 3 - media (TV, radio and newspapers) and 4 - foreign expert sources of information, followed by 5 - school, 6 - friends and family, 7 - social networks, and 8 - their university or job.

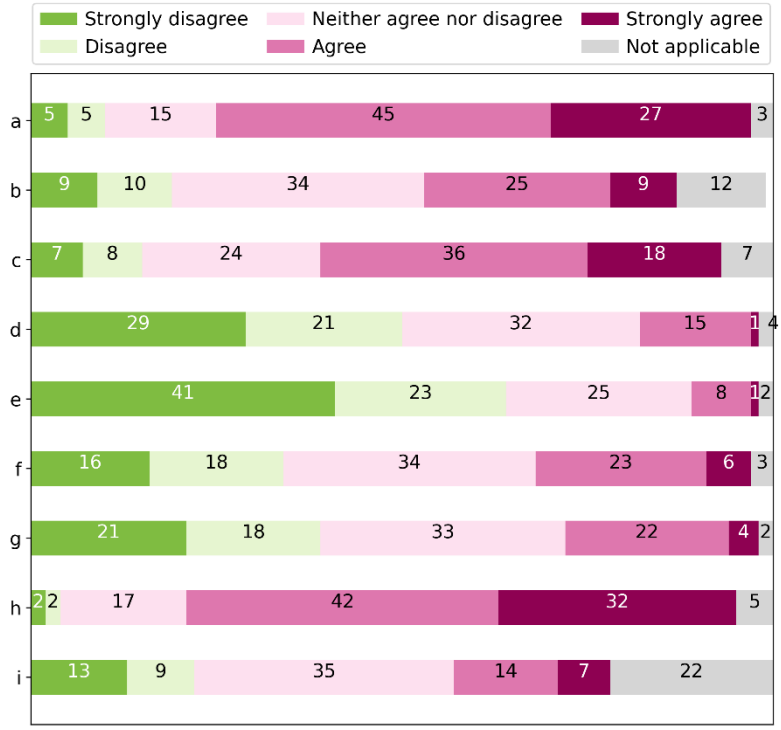

Figure S11. Male respondents' responses to a series of questions on factors helping to reduce earthquake-related discomfort. The factors are (*a*) Information given by seismologists in Croatia, (*b*) Information given by seismologists in the neighbouring countries, (*c*) EMSC app, (*d*) Information given by the city administration, (*e*) City administration procedures, (*f*) Information given by the national institutions, (*g*) National institutions' procedures, (*h*) Support of close ones, and (*i*) Professional psychological support.

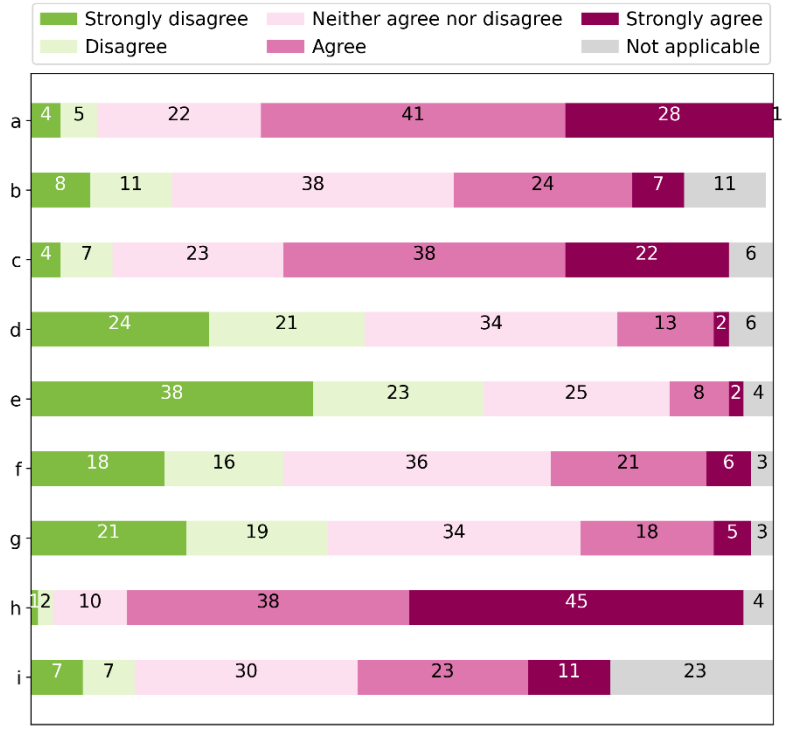

Figure S12. Female respondents' responses to a series of questions on factors helping to reduce earthquake-related discomfort. The factors are (*a*) Information given by seismologists in Croatia, (*b*) Information given by seismologists in the neighbouring countries, (*c*) EMSC app, (*d*) Information given by the city administration, (*e*) City administration procedures, (*f*) Information given by the national institutions, (*g*) National institutions' procedures, (*h*) Support of close ones, and (*i*) Professional psychological support.

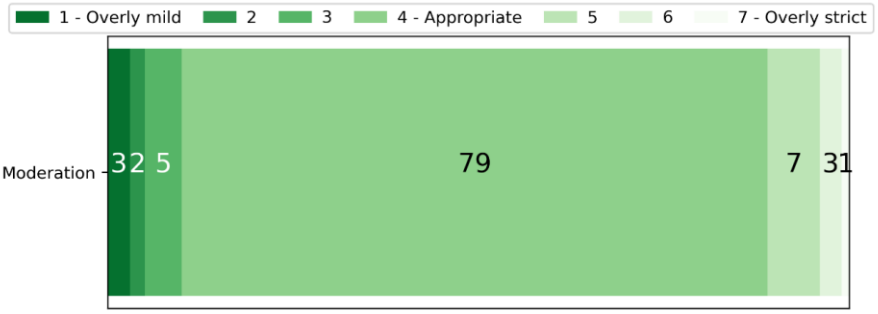

Figure S13. ZP2020 and/or GU followers' opinion about the moderation on a scale from 1 – Overly mild to 7 – Overly strict.

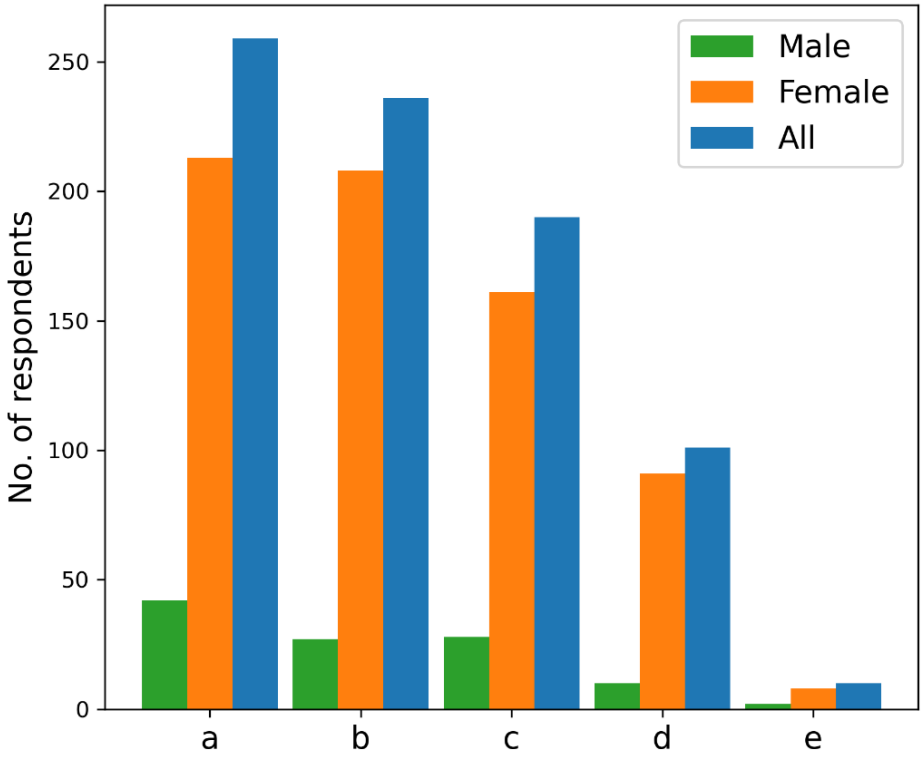

Figure S14. Reasons to share their experience in the ZP2020 Facebook group or GU Facebook page: (*a*) I do not share my experience, (*b*) Checking if others had a similar experience, (*c*) A contribution for seismologists, (*d*) It calms me down when I share my negative experience, and (*e*) Other.

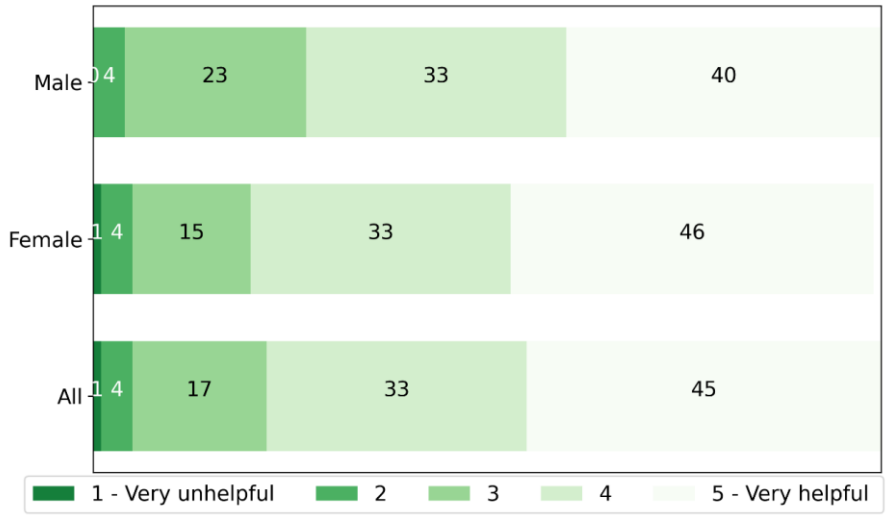

Figure S15. Helpfulness of GU/ZP2020 in informing male, female, and all gender survey respondents.

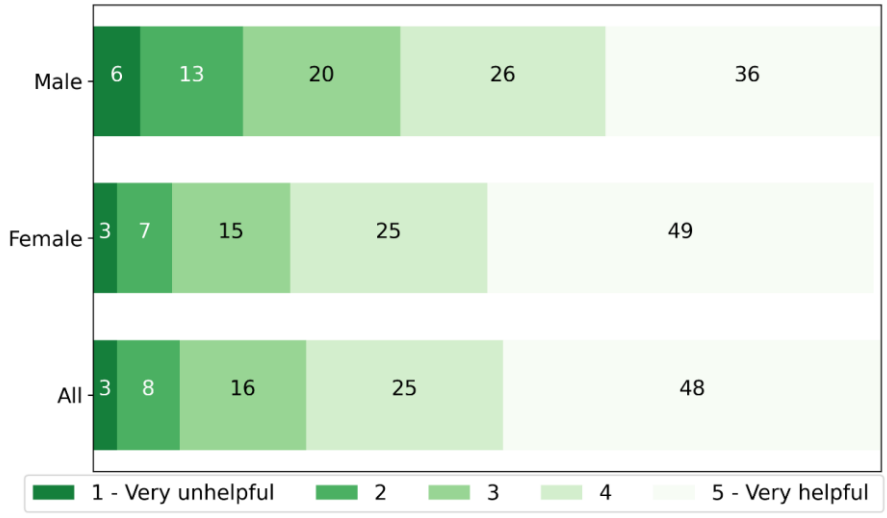

Figure S16. Helpfulness of GU/ZP2020 when checking if felt shaking is real to male, female, and all gender survey respondents.

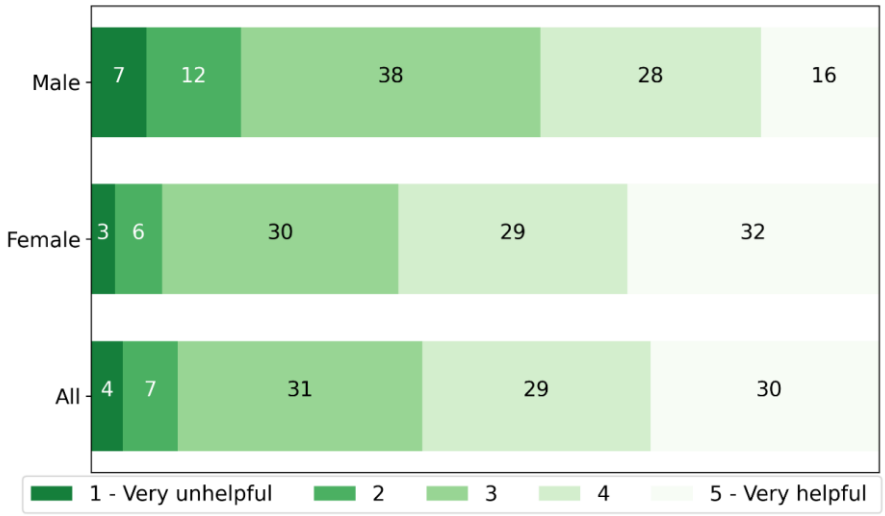

Figure S17. Helpfulness of GU/ZP2020 to deal with earthquake-related fear or discomfort to male, female, and all gender survey respondents.