

Appendix

Table A1. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Variable	Variable Classes	Number	Percentage
Age	18-27	113	56.5
	28-38	40	20.0
	38-48	26	13.0
	48-58	11	5.5
	58-68	4	2.0
	68 and older	9	4.5
Gender	Female	107	53.5
	Male	82	41.0
	Transgender	6	3
	Prefer not to say	5	2.5
Marital status	Single, never married	110	55.0
	Married or domestic partnership	78	39.0
	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	12	12.0
Race	White	113	56.5
	Black or African American	72	36.0
	Asian or Asian American	11	5.5
	American Indian or Alaska Native	9	4.5
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	1.0
	Some other race	8	4.0
	Prefer not to say	2	1.0
Hispanic or Latino Origin	Yes	61	30.5
	No	134	67.0
	Prefer not to say	5	2.5
Employment status	Employed full time (≥ 40 hour per week)	97	48.5
	Employed part time (< 40 hour per week)	42	21.0
	Unemployed	61	30.5
Education	High school or less	59	29.5
	Associate or less than college	70	35.0
	Bachelor	44	22.0
	Master/Professional/Doctorate	27	13.5
Annual income	\$0-\$5,000	24	12.0
	\$5,000-\$15,000	24	12.0
	\$15,000-\$25,000	23	11.5
	\$25,000-\$35,000	42	21.0
	\$35,000-\$45,000	18	9.0
	\$45,000 and higher	69	34.5
Monthly utility payment	\$0-\$200	22	11.0
	\$200-\$400	52	26.0
	\$400-\$600	41	20.5
	\$600-\$800	27	13.5
	\$800-\$1,000	30	15.0
	\$1,000 and higher	28	14.0

Table A2. Statistical Tests for Social Media Skill Proficiency and Respondent Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Variable	Variable Class	F-value (one-way ANOVA)	t-value (t-test)	P-value
Age group	Six age groups: 18-28 28-38 38-48 48-58 58-68 68 and older	2.42	-	0.0374**
Race	White vs. non-white	-	2.00	0.0465**
Marital status	Married vs. non-married	-	0.75	0.4519
Education level	Four groups: high school and below below college bachelor master/Ph.D./professional	0.49	-	0.6926
Employment status	Three groups: full-time employment part-time employment unemployed	1.13	-	0.3245
Annual income level	Six levels: 0-5,000 5,000-15000 15,000-25000 25,000-35000 35,000-45000 45,000 and higher	0.45	-	0.8104

Note. N = 200.

*p < 0.1. **p < 0.05. ***p < 0.01.

Table A3. Statistical Tests for Number of Social Media Profiles and Respondent Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

Variable	F-value (one-way ANOVA)	t-value (t-test)	P-value
Age group	5.11	-	<.0001***
Race	-	0.82	0.4132
Marital status	-	0.94	0.3471
Education level	0.99	-	0.3965
Employment status	8.13	-	0.0004***
Annual income level	1.54	-	0.1784

Notes. N= 200.

*p < 0.1. **p < 0.05. ***p < 0.01.

Table A4. Spearman Correlations Between Respondent Social Media Skills and Use of Social Media for Disaster Information

Statement	r_s	P-value
Use social media platforms to search for disaster-related information	0.1922	0.0064***
Value social media platforms are useful in providing disaster information	0.2407	0.0006***

Notes. $N = 200$.

* $p < 0.1$. ** $p < 0.05$. *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A5. Respondent Flood Awareness and Whether They Follow Social Media Accounts of Public Officials and Local News

Official account type	Mean (Yes)	Mean (No)	t-value	p-value
Local news	0.6250	0.3929	3.33	0.0010***
Local government websites	0.4773	0.2054	4.23	<.0001***
State and federal government agencies	0.5455	0.2946	3.69	0.0003***
Public health agencies	0.5795	0.3036	4.06	<.0001***
Non-profit organizations	0.2045	0.0982	2.13	0.0341**

Note. N=200. Two- sample t-test that a positive value suggests risk-aware respondents are more likely to follow this official account.

*p < 0.1. **p < 0.05. ***p < 0.01.

Table A6. Perceived Difficulties in Acquiring Disaster Information

Information channel	Mean (Yes)	Mean (No)	t-value	p-value
Text alerts	2.6891	2.7407	-0.22	0.8225
Radio	2.8072	2.6410	0.73	0.4687
Local TV news programs	2.5321	2.9231	-1.74	0.0840*
Newspapers	2.4969	3.5366	-3.85	0.0002***
Online news articles	2.9000	2.5833	1.38	0.1691
Social media platforms	2.7522	2.6552	0.43	0.6705
Mobile phone weather apps	2.6422	2.7912	-0.66	0.5115
Family, relatives, or friends	2.6250	2.8021	0.78	0.4337
Colleagues at workplace	2.7600	2.7029	0.17	0.8673

Note. N = 200. Two- sample t-test that a positive value suggests respondents with this information channel perceive acquiring disaster information difficult.

*p < 0.1. **p < 0.05. ***p < 0.01.

Table A7. Disaster Awareness and Following of Social Media Accounts of Public Officials or Local News Agencies

Official account type	Mean (Yes)	Mean (No)	t-value	p-value
Local news	0.6302	0.5223	2.56	0.0113**
Local government websites	0.6698	0.5304	3.12	0.0021***
State and federal government agencies	0.6703	0.5113	3.77	0.0002***
Public health agencies	0.6800	0.4985	4.38	<.0001***
Non-profit organizations	0.6586	0.5616	1.6	0.1107

Note. N = 200. The two sample t-tests that have positive values suggest that respondents following this official account are more aware of their disaster risks.

*p < 0.1. **p < 0.05. ***p < 0.01.

Figure A1. Respondent Agreement That Getting Information About Emergencies Is Hard

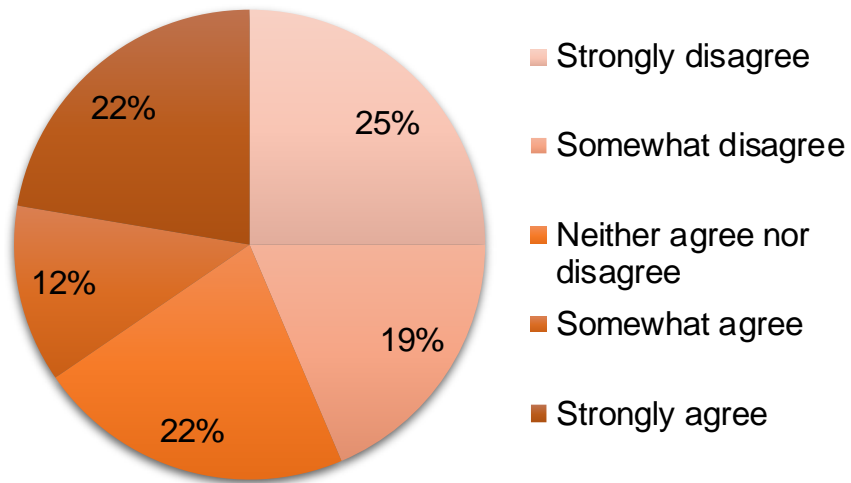
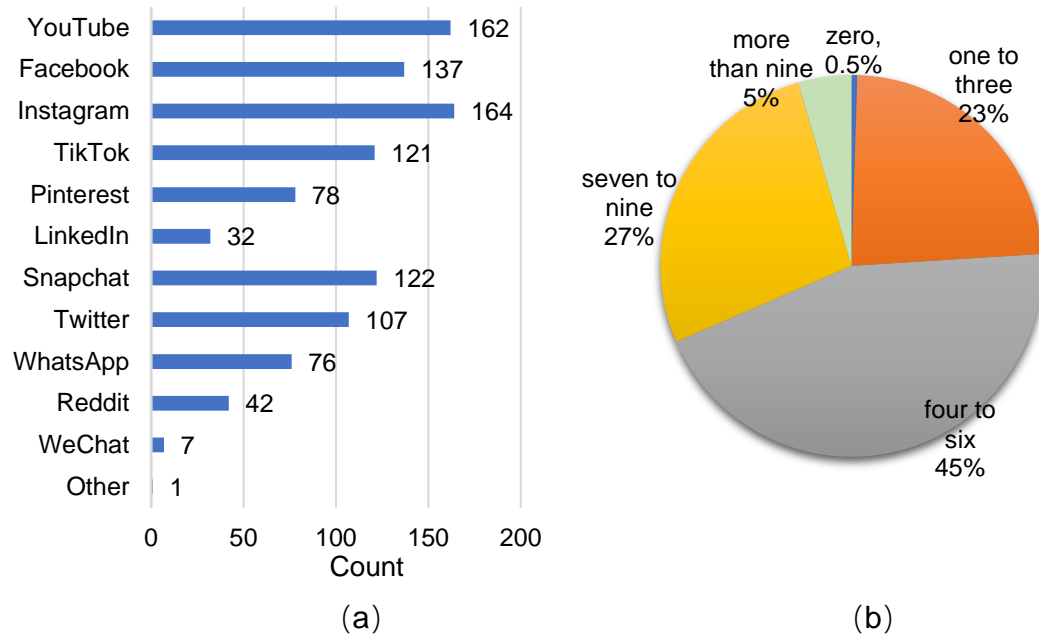
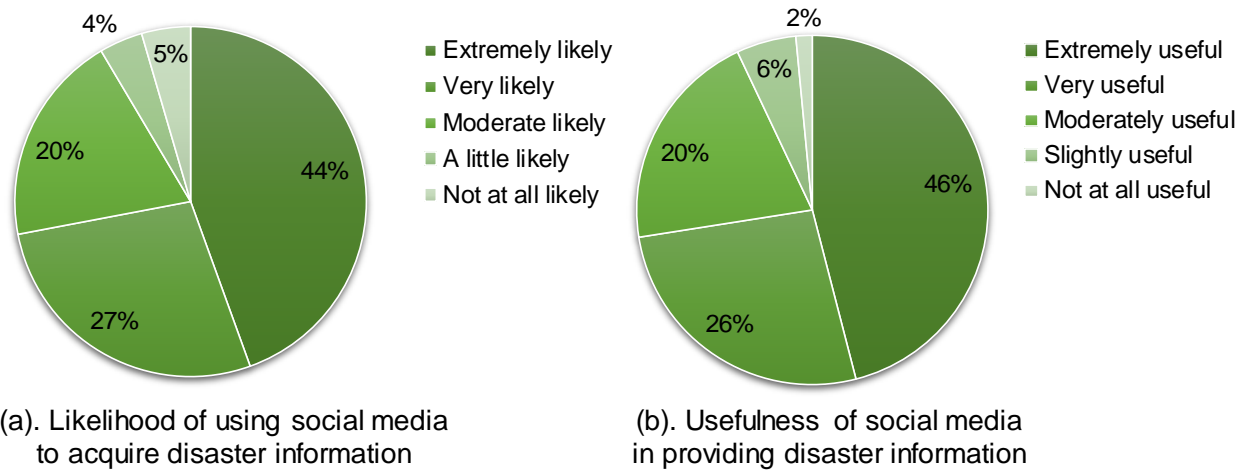


Figure A2. Type and Number of Social Media Platforms



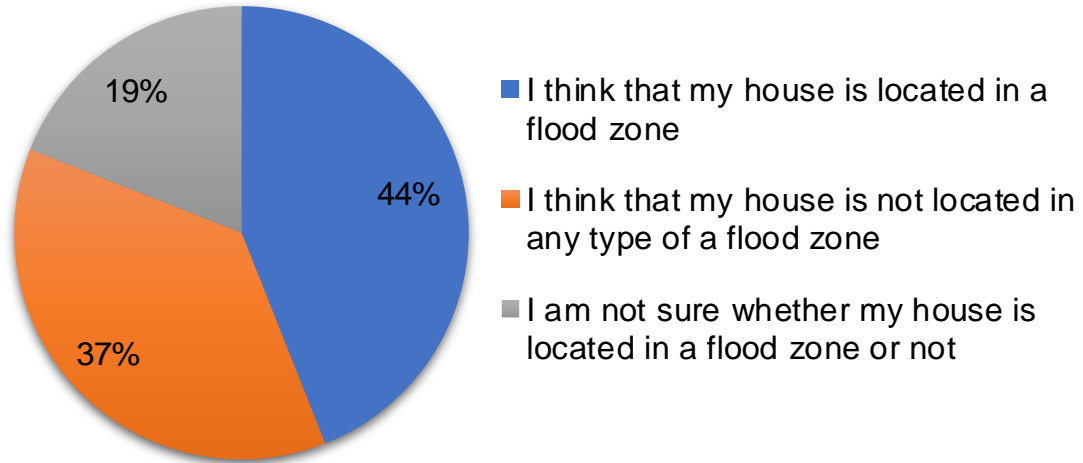
Note. N = 200. Panel (a) displays how many respondents used each social media platform. Panel (b) shows the percentage of respondents that had between zero and nine or more social media accounts.

Figure A3. Respondent Views of Social Media as Source of Disaster Information



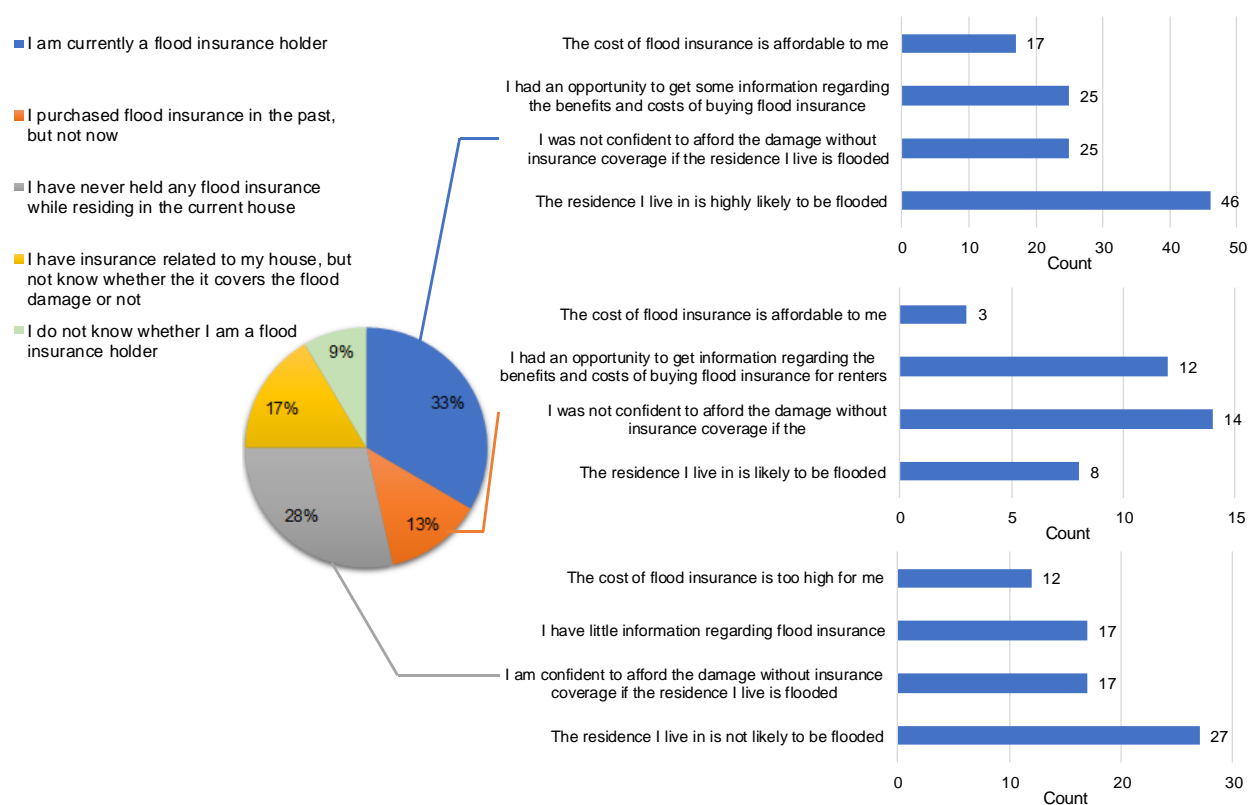
Note. N = 200. Panel (a) shows the likelihood of respondents using social media to acquire disaster information. Panel (b) shows the likelihood of respondents finding social media posts to provide useful information about disasters.

Figure A4. Respondent' Awareness of Flood Exposure



Note. N = 200.

Figure A5. Respondent Flood Insurance Purchase Decisions



Note. $N = 200$. The bar charts linked by the blue line list reasons why respondents hold flood insurance. The bar charts linked by the orange line list reasons why respondents do not continue their insurance coverage after expiration. The bar chart linked by the grey line lists reasons explaining why respondents never consider purchasing flood insurance when moving to their current residency.

Figure A6. Respondent Disaster Preparedness Actions

