**Table S2. Results of statistical analyses on the association of study field with intervention timing, target audience, and communication type (*N* = 220).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Study field | | | |
| Medicine  (*n* = 169) | Food safety  (*n* = 16) | Chemical substances  (*n* = 13) | Other disasters/  emergencies  (*n* = 22) |
| *n* (%) | *n* (%) | *n* (%) | *n* (%) |
| Intervention timing | Pre-crisis | 161 (95) | 15 (94) | 13 (100) | 18 (82) |
| Crisis & post-crisis | 8 (5) | 1 (6) | 0 (0) | 4 (18) |
| Target audience | Citizens/NPOs | 149 (88) | 16 (100) | 10 (77) | 22 (100) |
| Other | 20 (12) | 0 (0) | 3 (23) | 0 (0) |
| Communication type\*\* | Individual/  small group communication | 81 (48) *a* | 0 (0)b | 2 (15) *a*, *b* | 4 (18) *a, b* |
| Large group/mass communication | 88 (52) *a* | 16 (100) *b* | 11 (88) *a*, *b* | 18 (82) *a, b* |

This table includes only studies that did not belong to multiple categories in the variables of study field, intervention timing, target audience, and communication type (i.e., it only includes those that fell into a single cell in a given category). Percentages are based on the total number of each study field.

\*\* Fisher’s exact test *P* < 0.01.

*a, b* Results of multiple comparisons based on Fisher’s exact test. Significant differences lie between groups with a single “*a*” and ones with a single “*b*” (*P* < 0.05).