Changes in Hydrological Risk Perception and Implications for Disaster Risk Reduction

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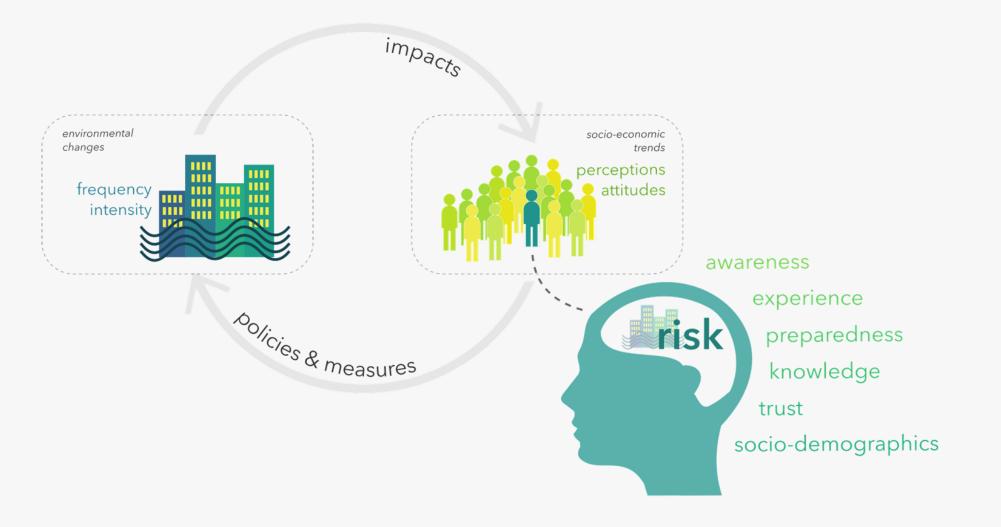




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People and hydrological hazards



Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message
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Some background **Risk**



(UNDRR)

Some background Case study Variables Main results Take-home message	Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message
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Some background
Perception of risk

not sufficient, but *necessary*

Dynamic

Longitudinal data

Some background	Case study	Variables	Take-home message

Some background Lack of longitudinal data

Lots of cross-sectional studies, very few time series

No more than a dozen longitudinal studies within flood risk

Some background	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Lack of longitudinal data



Risk awareness & adaptation dynamics

heterogeneous trajectories?

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Lack of longitudinal data



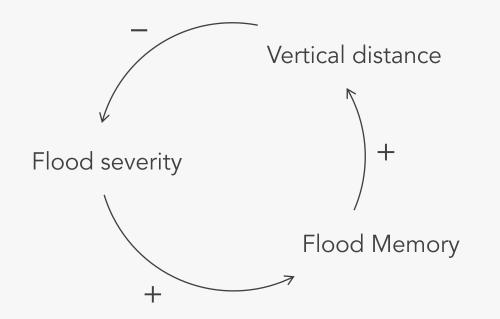
Lack of longitudinal data on risk awareness leads to **biased** parameter estimation in flood risk models

Barendrecht et al. (2019) WRR

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	

Human-water systems

Sociohydrological models ------ explain risk generated by the interplay of water and society



Ridolfi et al. (2020), Hydrol. Res.

Some background Case st			Take-home message
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Human-water systems

Sociohydrological models ------ explain risk generated by the interplay of water and society

Some background	Case study		Take-home message

Some background
Structural uncertainty

Reduced when:

A) Results rely on empirical data

B) Convergent results are obtained through different methods

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Panel

Some examples

Longitudinal studies usually adopt a single data collection method

→ same respondents over time

Repeated cross-sectional

different respondents at each time

Case study 1 Romagnano & Vermiglio (TN)

Debris flows

Romagnano

Urban

Hit in 2000 and only two other times in the past century

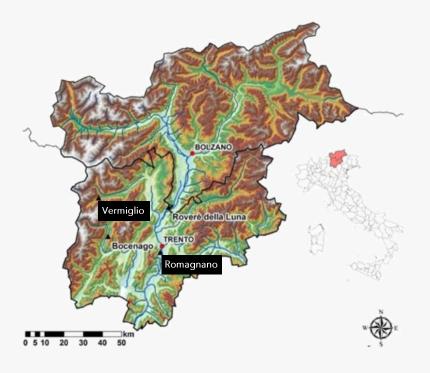
High inhabitants turnover

Vermiglio

Alpine

Hit in 2000 and 2002, exposed to avalanche risk every year, many other debris flows in the same valley

Little inhabitants turnover



(Scolobig et al. 2012)

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message
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Case study 1 Timeline



Some background	Case study		Main results	Take-home message
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Case study 1 Methods

No info about previous interviewees

Repeated-cross sectional approach:

two rounds of surveys – 2005 (conducted by Scolobig et al., 2012) and 2018

Data collected through questionnaires (face to face interview)

Representative sampling (according to age and gender)

2018 questionnaire built upon 2005 one

Some background	Case study	Variables		Take-home message
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Case study 1 Variables

Perceived threat to oneself

Perceived threat to one's home

Perceived threat to town as a whole

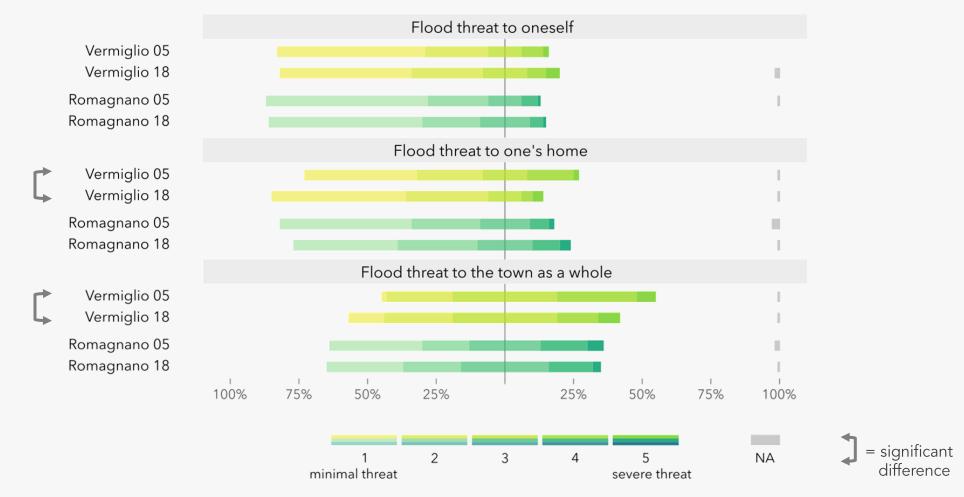
Perceived future likelihood

Perceived individual preparedness

Perceived community preparedness

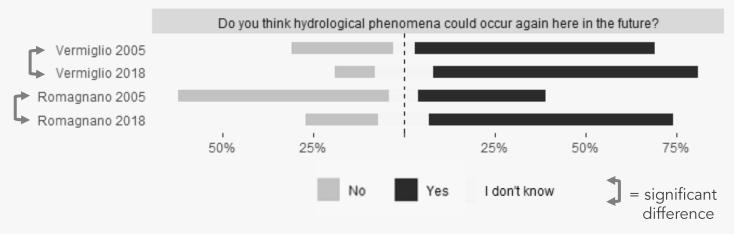
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Case study 1 **Risk awareness**



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Case study 1 Future likelihood

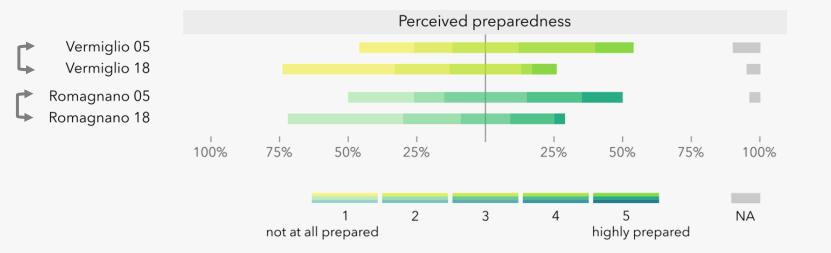


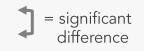
Counterintuitive?

Occurrence of events elsewhere \rightarrow availability heuristic (confirmed by open-end questions)

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Case study 1 Perceived preparedness

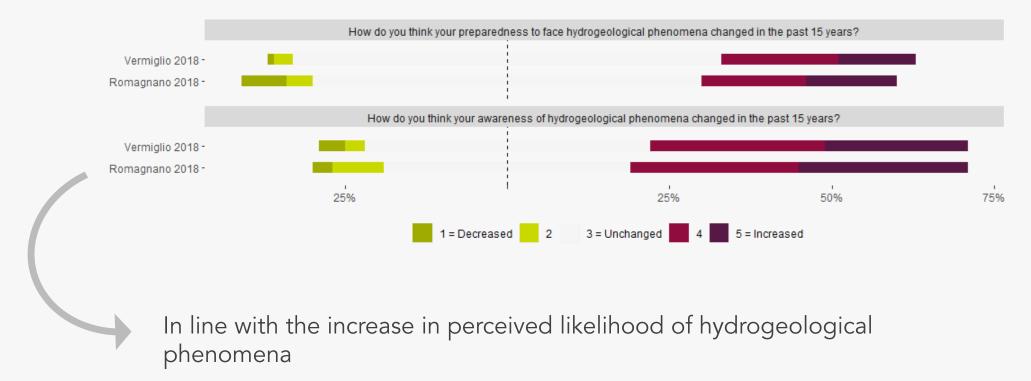




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Case study 1 Self-assessment

• To understand how their perception compares to the actual data



Case study 1 Self-assessment

Why has your risk awareness increased?

- 1. Growing old
- 2. Experience with the hazard
- 3. Occurrence of events elsewhere

Why has your risk awareness decreased?

- 1. No information received
- 2. No events in a long time
- 3. Lack of direct experience

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Case study 1 Self-assessment

Why has your preparedness increased?

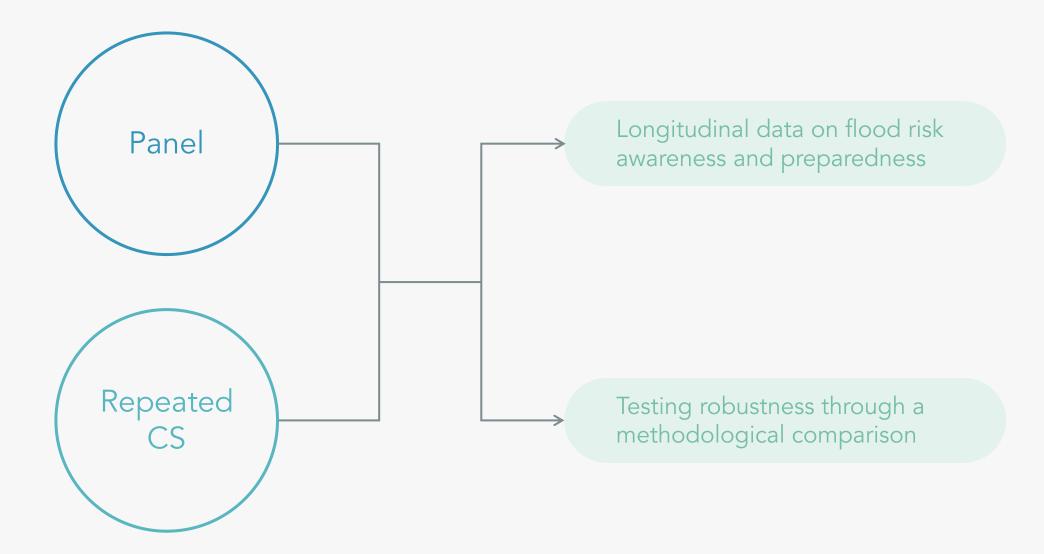
- 1. Personal experience
- 2. Growing old
- 3. Experience with the event

Why hasn't your preparedness changed?

- 1. No information/training received
- 2. No events in a long time
- 3. Lack of direct experience

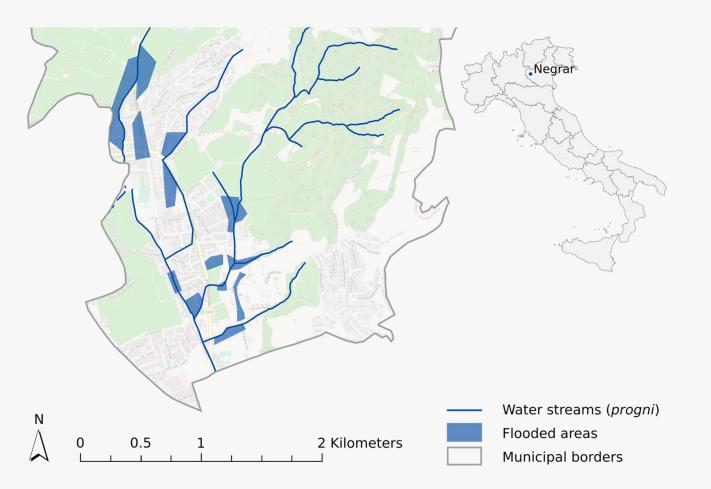
Same reasons reported for a decrease in awareness

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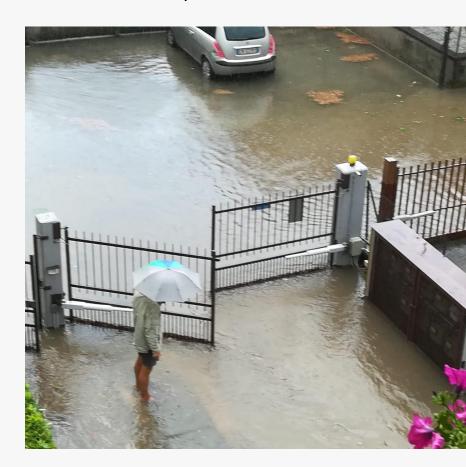
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Case study 2 Negrar (Valpolicella, VR)



Mondino, E., Scolobig, A., Borga, M., & Di Baldassarre, G. (2021) Longitudinal survey data for diversifying temporal dynamics in flood risk modelling, *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.*

September 1st, 2018



Some background	Case study	Variables		Take-home message
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Case study 2 First round of data collection (time 1)

February 2019

Initial sample 146 inhabitants completed the survey survey conducted face-to-face only one person per household

Some background	Case study	Variables	Take-home message

Case study 2 Second round of data collection (time 2)

February 2020

Panel

84 former respondents completed the survey survey conducted face-to-face / by telephone

Repeated Cross-Sectional

150 inhabitants completed the survey survey conducted face-to-face / by telephone none of them completed the survey at time 1

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message
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Case study 2
Samples

Initial sample + Panel sample = Panel study

84 at time 2

(58% of those who agreed) 42% attrition rate

To correct for attrition bias — Inversed Probability of Attrition Weighing (IPAW)

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Case study 2
Samples

Initial sample + Repeated CS sample = Repeated CS study

146 at time 1 ----- 150 at time 2

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Variables Risk awareness



Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Variables

Preparedness

Individual preparedness

Adoption of structural protection meas.

Adoption of a flood insurance

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Main results Awareness

	Repeated Cross-Sectional		Panel		Robustness for SH models
	Entire sample	Significant interactions	Entire sample	Significant interactions	
General feeling of safety	No change	_	No change	_	Robust
Threat to self	No change	Damage (Increased in respondents who suffered high damage)	No change	_	No
Threat to home	No change	_	No change	_	Robust
Threat to town as a whole	No change	_	No change	_	Robust
Expected future damage	Decreased	_	No change	_	No

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Main results Preparedness

	Repeated Cross-Sectional		Panel		Robustness for SH models
	Entire sample	Significant interactions	Entire sample	Significant interactions	
Individual preparedness	No change	Damage (Increased in respondents who suffered low damage)	Increased	Damage (Increased in respondents who suffered low damage)	Robust

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message

Take-home message

To conclude

On average, no changes in risk awareness

BUT

Perceptions evolved differently over time for different groups of individuals

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home me

essage

Take-home message

To conclude

e.g. gender:

Women have a higher risk awareness right after the event (survey round 1), but then it decreases over time

increased trust in authorities for flood protection

Men more stable risk awareness over time

Some	background

Take-home message
To conclude

Improving the representation of socio-demographic heterogeneity in sociohydrological models.



Grouping individuals depending on certain characteristics

Some background	Case study	Variables	Main results	Take-home message