

Best Practices in Coastal Storm Risk Communication

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Background

- Before, during, and after storms, local emergency managers (EMs) are often on the front lines of communicating with the public
 - Providing information
 - Encouraging protective behaviors
 - Assisting with recovery
- Not everyone heeds their advice
 - For example, during Sandy, 49% of NJ coastal residents who were under mandatory evacuation did not evacuate (Monmouth Polling Institute, 2013).

Goal of project

- Help coastal EMs better communicate with their local community by creating a "Best Practices in Coastal Storm Risk Communication" guide that is:
 - Based on empirical evidence
 - Focused on issues and questions about coastal storm risk communication important to EMs
 - In an easy-to-use, flexible format
 - Adaptable to multiple modes of communication

Overview of study

- 1. Qualitative interviews with coastal EMs in CT, NJ & NY
 - Spring 2014
 - Identify past challenges/successes, specific needs, format in which they would like to receive communication guidance
- 2. Quantitative Internet survey with coastal residents in CT, NJ & NY
 - Summer -Fall 2014
 - Testing effectiveness of coastal storm risk messages
- 3. Creation of best practices guide
 - Create initial version late Fall 2014
 - Usability testing, revisions and final version release Winter 2015

1. Qualitative Interviews of Local EMs

Objectives

- Gather information about content and delivery of messages before, during, and after Sandy
- Investigate EM perceptions of success and failures around risk messaging
- Understand how to make a "best practices in risk communication" guide useful to EMs through understanding:
 - What communications trainings they currently receive, from where and in what format?
 - What guidance would they like? Questions do they have?
- What beliefs about risk communication they have that we could test? Objectives
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 - Investigate EM perceptions of success and failures around risk messaging
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1. Qualitative Interviews -- Methods

- Semi-structured interviews
- Gathered input from research team on interview protocol.
- Piloted interview with three subjects and made changes.
- Conducting convenience sample of 3 local emergency managers from each state (NJ, NY, and CT). Also planning on adding one Public Information Officer from each state.

- 1. Qualitative Interviews -- Completed to date
- 3 pilots: 1 with a medium city with river flooding in NJ, 1 small wealthy coastal town in NJ, 1 medium size city in CT
- 3 EM interviews in CT: 2 medium diverse coastal cities,
 1 high income smaller town
- 3 EM interviews in NY: 2 small coastal towns on Long Island, one coastal town near NYC
- 1 EM interview in NJ: 1 small coastal town

1. Qualitative Interviews - Evacuation Messaging

Content

Evacuation messages

- 1. Most do not use mandatory evacuation since there is no way to enforce
- 2. All communicate that if they choose not to evacuate there may be a point where they can not be rescued if it puts responders lives in danger
- 3. Some use "scare tactics" such as filling out "next of kin" paperwork and writing social security number on their arm in permanent ink

1. Qualitative Interviews-EM Messaging before during and after Sandy

<u>Delivery</u>

Internet:

- Town websites in larger towns tend to be updated regularly and draw public traffic, smaller towns struggle more due to inactivity/infrastructure needs
- Many did NOT use facebook before Sandy but have since added it after
- Some have found Twitter to be less effective because tweets can contest weather information and be confusing

1. Qualitative Interviews-EM Perceptions of Success and Challenges

 Successes: Most felt storm Preparation and Evacuation Processes Went Well

Challenges:

- Delivering recovery and post-disaster information is challenging.
- Localized information competes with metro forecasts
- Transient populations are a challenge to reach i.e. either tourists/vacationers/renters new to the area or cities with constant turnover

1. Qualitative Interviews

What communications trainings they currently receive, from where and in what format?

- Many have traveled to Emergency Management Institute or done on-line trainings.
- All mention there being a "communication" component of their training. Few can state what principles they've been taught.

- 1. Qualitative Interviews: What questions do EM's have for us?
- Where does my town go for information?
- Do fear appeals work or have a down-side?
- What does the public understand about storm surge and does it matter?
- Will visuals of Sandy disasters/devastation be effective in next warnings?

2. Quantitative survey--Methods

- Summer and Fall 2014
- Internet-based survey with GfK Custom Research
- 2000 coastal residents in CT, NJ & NY
- Sampling strategy
 - Using multiple sampling techniques
 - Approximately 860 from KnowledgePanel: Representative, randomly selected sample
 - Remaining (approximately 1,150) from opt-in panels
 - Selected based on zip code and other screeners

2. Quantitative survey--Methods

Message testing

- Between subjects experimental design
- Hypothetical coastal storm-related scenarios

Dependent variables:

- Perceptions of vulnerability
- Trust in communicators and government
- Behavioral intentions
 - Information seeking
 - Transmitting information to others
 - Taking recommended protective actions

2. Quantitative survey--Methods

What messages to test?

- Likely to include:
 - Personalized messages
 - Uncertainty formats ("1 in 8" vs "12%" vs "12 in 100")
 - Guilt appeals
 - Storm surge information
 - Matching message with medium
 - Reverse 911, social media, traditional media, face-to-face

3. Best Practices Guide

Will provide empirically-based guidance for EMs

- Based on literature
- Based on interviews with EMs
- Based on quantitative survey

Likely formats include:

- Web-based
 - To be housed on NJ State Climatologist's website
- Apps for mobile devices
- Training modules

3. Best Practices Guide

Create a draft of best practices guide

Pilot/usability testing with EMs

Revisions as needed

Release to all EMs

3. Best Practices Guide

veracitymedia

For More Information:

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