

## Disaster Risk Communication and Evacuation Behavior Analysis in Typhoon No.14, 2005 - Based on the Post-Disaster Field Survey

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In this research, based on the post-disaster field survey conducted in the northern region of Miyazaki prefecture which suffered a lot by the Typhoon No.14 in the year of 2005, the disaster risk communication in the stage of early warning and evacuation and the corresponding evacuation behavior of local residents are investigated and analyzed.

This time the field survey was conducted in the December of 2006. Two aspects are the main focuses in the field surveys. One is the variety of the behavior of the local residents, especially in the contexts of risk perception and decision making of evacuation. Another is the roles played respectively by the local residents, Syoboudan and the town office in the whole process of disaster risk communication.

In this field survey, seven meetings were held, five of them were conducted in the Hinokage Cho: including the town office, a construction company conducting restore engineering project, one primary school served as the refugee shelter, a small shop with a bamboo product museum which inundated in the disaster, the staff of local Syoboudan (firemen). Two meetings were held in the Kitakata Cho, one is at the town office, another is at the Kominkan (public gathering house in the community) where the ten local residents are gathering, and the corresponding questionnaire was given.

In the questionnaire the following aspects are focused: Among different kinds of information sources, which is the first importance from it the local residents perceive the danger of disaster; According to "which index" of the information the local residents decide to

conduct evacuation; How efficiently the early warning and evacuation information disseminated from the town office from the viewpoint of local residents.

Based on the above analysis the theoretic conceptual model about disaster risk communication will be set up to formalize the process of local resident evacuation and the relation of roles played by the different partners.

At last the policy implication from this post-disaster field survey are discussed: (1) the changes after disaster. After disaster, many improvements about early warning and evacuation has been achieved by the local region, but the obstacles still exist, and these obstacles are found strongly related with the social and economical factors in the local region. (2) About the early warning and evacuation information, the scientific data and easily understandable message should be combined effectively. (3) Warning should be given earlier than "early warning". Many issues reflected in the period of early warning actually rooted in the stage of disaster mitigation. For example, until the problem of uprising Gokasen river bed has been solved, its bad impact on the efficiency of early warning of the ongoing flood will still be existed.