

# Motivation att utföra skyddsåtgärder

Innan, under och efter översvämning i privata villahushåll

Motivation to carry out protective measures: Before, during and after flooding in private households

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### A study about flooding in private villahouseholds

- Cause of damage
- (Private) flood management
- o Damage
- Factors influencing individuals motivation to implement protective measures

### **Phonesurvey**

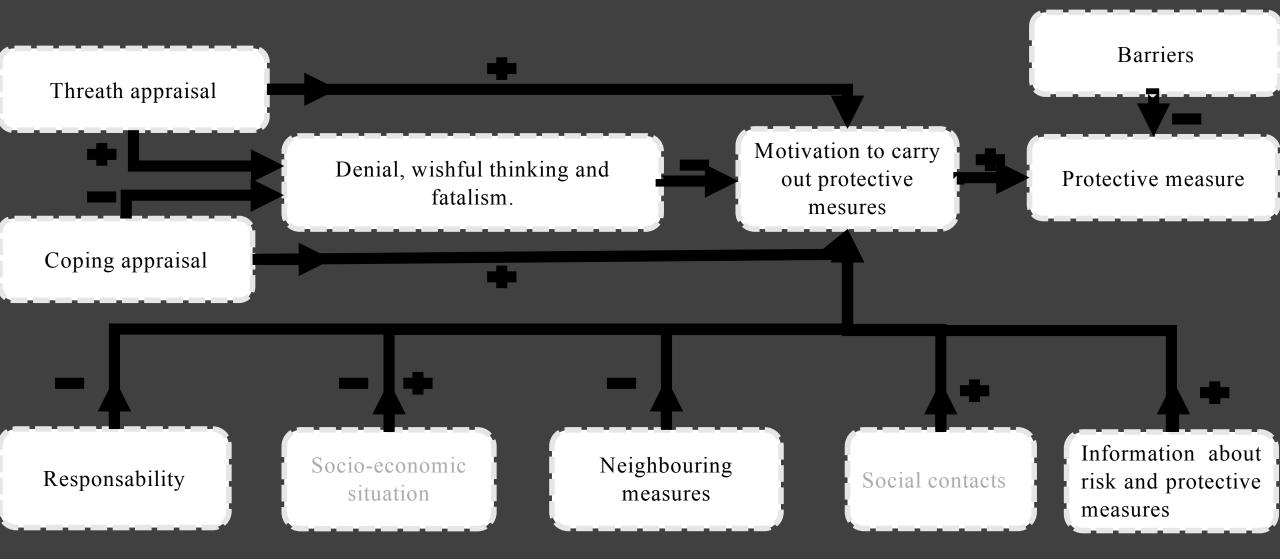
- Quantitative and qualitative
- O Convenience sampling: LF Jönköping 2013 & 2014, total of 118 households
- $\circ$  11 interviews of 20 40 minutes between 11 24th mars 2019.

### Analysis

- O Quantitative: jämförande graf och regression för tendens och frekvens.
- Qualitative: Thematic content analysis.



# Protection motivation theory



Anpassad modell av PMT enligt Rogers (1983) och senare Floyd m.fl. (2000) för att förklara vad som leder fram till en åtgärd för skadeprevention mot översvämning i privata villahushåll baserat på modellen utvecklad av Grothmann & Reusswig, (2006) och Poussin m.fl. (2014). Tecken anger påverkan mellan olika faktorer som leder fram till en skyddsåtgärd.

# Threath appraisal

# **Probability**

Increase = Climate change (n=6)

Unchanged = No measure (n=3)

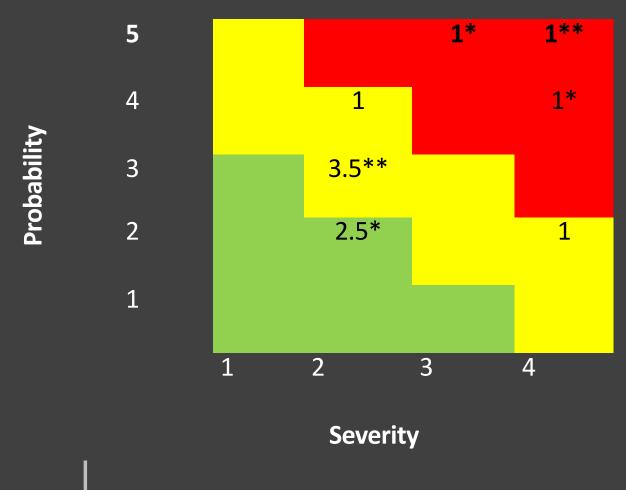
Decrease = Completed mesure (n=2)

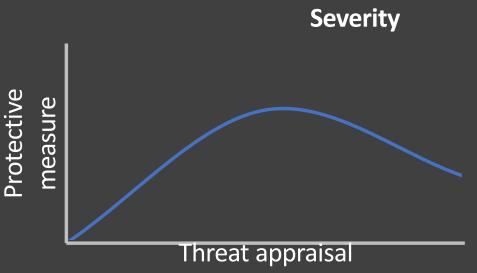
# Severity

Increase = Climate (n=1)

Unchanged (n=4) = No measure (n=1)

Decrease = Completed measure (n=5)





# **Coping appraisal: Protective respons efficacy**



 Implemented own measures or relying on others

- Implemented measures are not enough to prevent or limit damage in the event of future flooding.
- Flooding has major consequences.

- Implemented own measures but which could be affected of climate change.
- Flooding is relatively frequent

# **Coping appraisal**

Cost

Monetary

Structural / Non-structural measures

Completed (insurance) / Not completed

Value

Increased safety

Fun projects

Ugly

Reduced access

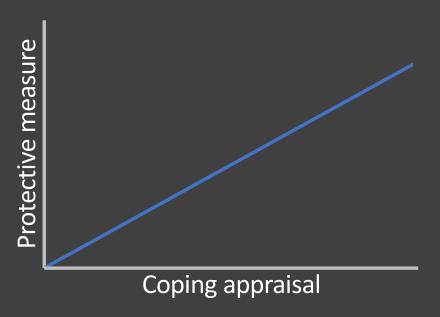
Time

Routine

# **Self efficacy**

High

Lack of information



Responsibility and neighbouring measures Responsibility 5 Own (n=3) 1 4 **Probability** Mutual (n=2) 3 Other (n=7) • 2 Neighbouring measures 2 3 Yes (n=6) No / Dont know (n=5) Severity

# **Conclusions: Increase motivation for protective measures**

# For further change

## Responsibility

- Own / other
- Flooding caused by precipitation / extreme precipitation

### Information

- What to do?
- Adapted to individual