

multi-Risk sciEnce for resilientT commUnities undeR a changiNgcLimate

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1. Technical references

Project Acronym	RETURN
Project Title	multi-Risk sciEnce for resilientT commUnities undeR a changiNg climate
Project Coordinator	Domenico Calcaterra UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II domcalca@unina.it
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Deliverable No.	DV5.1
Dissemination level*	PU
Work Package	WP5 - WP Psychological, sociological and behavioral aspects in decision making
Task	T5.1 - Measurement of the gap between objective risk and perceived risk, analyzing existing evidence on relevant variables affecting people's choices.
Lead beneficiary	UNIROMA1
Contributing beneficiary/ies	EURAC, POLIMI, UNIBA, UNIKORE, UNIROMA1, UNIFI

* PU = Public

PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Ministry Services)

RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Ministry Services)

CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Ministry Services)



1.1 Document history

Version	Date	Lead contributor	Description
0.1	20.11.2023	Annalisa Theodorou, Alessandro Milani, Federica Dessi (UNIROMA 1)	First draft
0.2	23.11.2023	Marino Bonaiuto, Silvia Cataldi, Alessandra Talamo (UNIROMA 1)	Critical review and proofreading
0.3	29.11.2023	All participants to TK 5.1	Integrations and edits for approval
1.0	30.11.2023	All participants to TK 5.1	Final version



2. Abstract

Managing the risk of natural hazards entails risk assessment by experts and the consequent participation of populations for engagement in protection behaviour. Nevertheless, lay people's risk perceptions do not always follow statistical previsions or probability calculations to evaluate risk. Thus, to understand how to better motivate individuals to perceive risk and to act basing on it, it is crucial to find the antecedents of risk perception. The literature investigating the predictors of risk perception is flourishing; nevertheless, a summary of the state of the art is still lacking, apart from a few outdated and unsystematic reviews. Especially, a quantitative summary based on a meta-analysis may provide specific effects for each antecedent as well as the identification of moderators of the relationship between each predictor and risk perception. Thus, the aim here is then twofold: identifying effect sizes and finding possible moderators. Results for the first aim showed that several antecedents resulting from the literature search were found significant and that they could be classified as: 1) factors related to the relationship between the individual and the risk; 2) factors related to the relationship between the individual and the community, and 3) individual factors (i.e., sociodemographic and dispositional factors). All in all, the first cluster concerning factors related to the relationship between the individual and the risk shows the highest number of significant variables with strong effects. Regarding moderators, the type of natural hazard considered, and the level of risk area of the sample result relevant in some cases. Implications and future research directions are discussed.