



Multiple hazards and risk perceptions over time: the availability heuristic in Italy and Sweden under COVID-19

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✉Invited contribution by Giuliano Di Baldassarre, recipient of the EGU Plinius Medal 2021.

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Received: 17 June 2021 – Discussion started: 22 June 2021

Revised: 7 October 2021 – Accepted: 8 October 2021 – Published: 12 November 2021

Abstract. The severe impact of global crises, such as COVID-19 and climate change, is plausibly reshaping the way in which people perceive risks. In this paper, we examine and compare how global crises and local disasters influence public perceptions of multiple hazards in Italy and Sweden. To this end, we integrate information about the occurrence of hazardous events with the results of two nationwide surveys. These included more than 4000 participants and were conducted in two different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic corresponding to low (August 2020) and high (November 2020) levels of infection rates. We found that, in both countries, people are more worried about risks related to experienced events. This is in line with the cognitive process known as the availability heuristic: individuals assess the risk associated with a given hazard based on how easily it comes to their mind. Epidemics, for example, are perceived as less likely and more impactful in Italy compared to Sweden. This outcome can be explained by cross-country differences in the impact of, as well as governmental responses to, COVID-19. Notwithstanding the ongoing pandemic, people in both Italy and Sweden are highly concerned about climate change, and they rank it as the most likely threat.

1 Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global concern (Hsiang et al., 2020; Baker et al., 2020). In addition to infections and fatalities (Scudellari, 2020), indirect effects of the ongoing pandemic include severe economic crises, increasing poverty, and exacerbating social inequalities (Nicola et al., 2020; Burki, 2020). Moreover, a deterioration of mental health has been observed among the general population (Sher, 2020), with stress- and trauma-related disorders (Thakur and Jain, 2020), mood disorders (Mucci et al., 2020), and domestic violence (Mazza et al., 2020). School closures affected up to 1.6 billion students worldwide (UNESCO, 2020). Prolonged school closure is believed to have had negative impacts on the well-being and education of children and on child labor, teenage pregnancies, and persisting socioeconomic and gender disparities, as well as on society at large (Lee, 2020; UNESCO, 2020).

Concurrently, humanity is facing climate change. Storms, floods, droughts, and wildfires severely affect many countries around the world with increasing frequency or severity (Balch et al., 2020; IPCC, 2012). In 2019, more than 11 000 scientists declared “clearly and unequivocally that planet Earth is facing a climate emergency” (Ripple et al., 2020). The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction recently published an updated report about the human cost of disasters (UNDRR, 2021), showing that “extreme

weather events have come to dominate the disaster landscape in the 21st century” (UNDRR, 2021). Furthermore, media coverage of climate issues has increased in many regions of the world over the past years (Hopke, 2020).

The severe impacts of global crises, such as COVID-19 and climate change, have plausibly influenced how people characterize and assess multiple hazards. At the same time, the occurrence of these global crises provides a window of opportunity for change in terms of reducing vulnerabilities while promoting physical, mental, and social well-being (Brundiers and Eakin, 2018; Adger et al., 2013; Blumenthal et al., 2020). Thus, understanding public risk perception can contribute to develop policy for desired social transformations, including the protection and improvement of public health, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation (Aerts et al., 2018; Buchecker et al., 2013; Dryhurst et al., 2020; Erev et al., 2020; Lee et al., 2015; Marquart-Pyatt et al., 2014; Poortinga et al., 2019; Schneider et al., 2021; Slovic, 1987a; Smith and Mayer, 2018; White et al., 1978; Bubeck et al., 2012).

A large body of research has shown that the way in which people think about risk depends on emotional, cognitive and cultural factors (van der Linden, 2017) along with levels of media coverage (Kasperson et al., 2016), trust (Terpstra, 2011), knowledge (Mondino et al., 2020b), and experience (Wachinger et al., 2013). A direct experience of an event, in particular, provides an illustration of the threat and demonstrates its potential for future risk (Wachinger et al., 2013). Thus, disasters and crises often influence public risk perception, as many people internalize the experienced event as a more likely and impactful risk in the future. A critical role in this process can be played by the availability heuristic (Tversky and Kahneman, 1973; Pachur et al., 2012; Sunstein, 2006), as people tend to assess risks based on the ease with which examples of harm come to mind.

In this paper, we compare public perceptions of multiple hazards in Italy and Sweden during the COVID-19 pandemic and explore whether the availability heuristic can explain cross-country differences. To this end, we integrate information about the occurrence of hazardous events with the results of two nationwide surveys. These included more than 4000 participants and were conducted in two different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic corresponding to low (August 2020) and high (November 2020) levels of infection rates in both countries. Similarities and differences between Italy and Sweden allow us to investigate the role played by experience. The way in which people think about epidemics, for example, is expected to have been substantially influenced by COVID-19, which has severely affected both countries but to which the Italian and Swedish authorities responded differently.

2 Data and methods

2.1 Occurrence of disasters

To consistently compare the occurrence of disasters in Italy and Sweden, we used the global archive EM-DAT developed by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (EM-DAT, 2021). A given event is recorded as a disaster into the EM-DAT database only if at least one of the following criteria is fulfilled: (i) 10 or more casualties, (ii) 100 or more people affected, (iii) declaration of a state of emergency, and (iv) a call for international assistance.

The EM-DAT database is one of the world’s most comprehensive disaster databases, and a recent study showed its data were consistent with insurance group Munich Re’s Nat-CatSERVICE database (Formetta and Feyen, 2019), but it is nonetheless subject to limitations. There is some missing information (Voss and Wagner, 2010), and there are spatial discrepancies resulting from changes in political boundaries (Gall et al., 2009). Yet, the former issue is mainly related to data before the 1970s, which were not considered in our analysis, while the latter issue does not affect Italy and Sweden as their political boundaries have remained unchanged. Moreover, EM-DAT does not capture minor events that can be extremely frequent, such as wildfires in Sweden. For all these reasons, information about the occurrence of disasters was used only to qualitatively contrast the risk landscapes in Sweden and Italy.

2.2 National surveys of public risk perception

To assess public risk perceptions in Italy and Sweden, we performed two nationwide surveys on 5–19 August and 9–25 November 2020 (Mondino et al., 2020a). These periods correspond to two different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic with low and high levels of infection rates and excess mortality, as depicted in Fig. 1.

The two national samples used in the (cross-sectional) surveys are considered representative of the Swedish and Italian populations (Mondino et al., 2020a). A total of 4154 individuals participated in August 2020 (2033 in Italy and 2121 in Sweden) and 4168 in November 2020 (2004 in Italy and 2164 in Sweden). Respondents were informed that the participation was voluntary and that they consented to participate in the study by completing the survey. Our survey was carried out in accordance with the ethical standards set by the European Union under Horizon 2020 (EU General Data Protection Regulation and FAIR data management), and it was approved by the Italian Research Ethics and Bioethics Committee and the Swedish Ethical Review Authority.

In addition to climate change and epidemics, our survey considered natural hazards directly or indirectly related to climate change (wildfires, floods, and droughts) or with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (domestic violence and economic crises). To investigate the influence of the availabil-

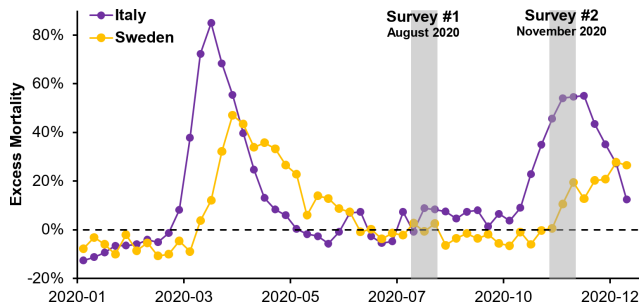


Figure 1. Nationwide surveys under the COVID-19 pandemic. Excess mortality data derived from the human mortality database (Karlinsky and Kobak, 2021).

ity heuristic, we also considered hazards that have recently affected Italy but not Sweden (earthquakes) and vice versa (terrorist attacks).

2.3 Data analysis

In this study, we focused on three main variables: (a) likelihood, (b) impact, and (c) experience. They were derived from the responses to the three following questions: (a) how likely do you think it is that you will be directly involved in [hazard]? (b) How much damage do you think [hazard] can cause to yourself? (c) Have you ever experienced [hazard]? Each question was asked in relation to each hazard considered here: epidemics, floods, droughts, wildfires, earthquakes, terrorist attacks, domestic violence, economic crises, and climate change. Responses were given on a 1-to-5 scale for the first two questions (a, b), while a dichotomic yes–no response was used for the last question (c).

For each hazard, national averages of the perceived likelihood and impact were computed from the responses to the first two questions (a, b), while the proportion of people (%) that experienced each type of hazard was derived as a ratio between the number of yes responses to the last question (c) and the total number of responses. In addition to national averages, we also considered demographic information provided by the participants – including their age, gender, and political orientation – and explored its role in explaining public perceptions of multiple hazards. Since this study deals with multiple hazards of different nature, we kept the methods as simple as possible (e.g., graphical analyses of average values) for the sake of robustness. More complex models or regression analyses will be used for future studies focusing on specific hazards.

3 Results

In this section, we first present the contrasting landscapes of risk in Italy and Sweden by describing the recent occurrence and impact of multiple hazards, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Based on this, we then compare pub-

lic risk perceptions in the two countries and explore the role of the availability heuristic in explaining differences.

3.1 Multiple hazards in Italy and Sweden

To compare the risk landscapes in the two countries, we contrasted the number of hazardous events that turned into disasters in Italy and Sweden, according to the global dataset EM-DAT (EM-DAT, 2021). Figure 2 shows that Italy was affected by numerous disasters associated with natural hazards (see also e.g., Salvati et al., 2016), while Sweden suffered only a few disasters. In the most recent decade (2010–2019), both countries experienced weather-related disasters. Yet, Italy was severely hit by earthquakes, droughts, and flood events, whereas Sweden experienced a catastrophic wildfire (Fig. 2).

Both countries have been severely affected by COVID-19 (Fig. 1). According to the world mortality database (Karlinsky and Kobak, 2021), Italy and Sweden recorded an excess mortality in 2020 of 15.4% and 6.9% respectively. Governmental responses to the pandemic have been different. Italy was the first European country to introduce a national lockdown, which lasted for over 2 months. The Italian response has been primarily driven by its government via decrees that have introduced (or lifted) stringent national policy responses (Paterlini, 2020), including prolonged school closures. In contrast, Sweden drew worldwide attention for its less restrictive measures for fighting COVID-19. The Swedish response has been based on a combination of legally binding rules and general recommendations with heavy reliance on mutual trust between people and authorities (Kavaliunas et al., 2020).

Our survey also considered two indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic: economic crises and domestic violence. According to the estimate of the Economist Intelligence Unit, the gross domestic product (GDP) of 2020 shrank by 9.1% in Italy and 3.2% in Sweden with severe outcomes in terms of unemployment and extreme poverty. There have been concerns about increasing domestic violence during the national lockdown in Italy (Lundin et al., 2020). According to the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), the number of calls to 1522, the phone number for domestic violence and stalking, increased by 70.3% in 2020 compared to the average yearly value in the period 2018–2019 (ISTAT, 2021). Yet, robust and comparable data are difficult to find as the reporting of cases is believed to be incomplete.

Lastly, we examined two additional hazards that have affected the two countries in a different way: earthquakes and terrorist attacks. Since 1980, earthquakes have caused a total of 5419 deaths in Italy and none in Sweden according to EM-DAT. Moreover, while Italy was affected by numerous terrorist attacks from the late 1960s until the late 1980s, the so-called “years of lead”, no major events have occurred in the last few decades. In contrast, a deadly terrorist attack occurred in Stockholm in 2017, one of the most shocking events over the past decade in Sweden (UN, 2020).

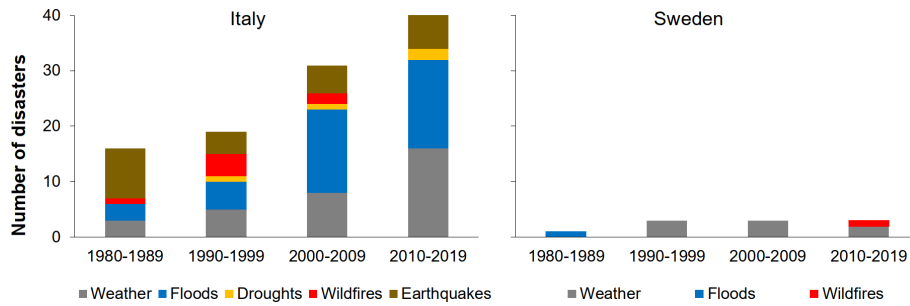


Figure 2. Contrasting landscapes of risk. Number of natural hazards that turned into disasters in Italy and Sweden. The label “Weather” is used for meteorological extremes according to EM-DAT terminology, i.e., storms and extreme temperature events (cold/heat waves).

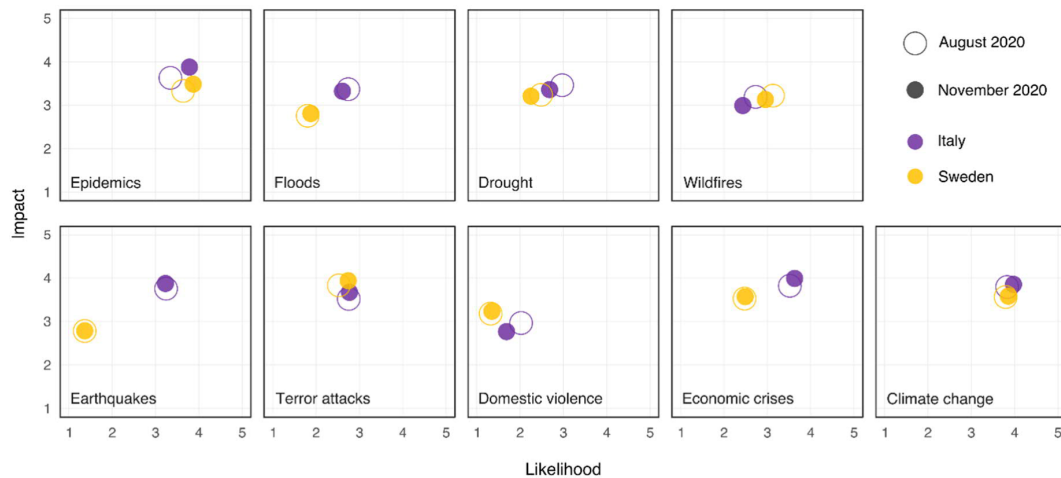


Figure 3. Perception of multiple risks in Italy and Sweden: national averages of perceived likelihood and impact in August and November 2020.

3.2 Public risk perception

To compare public perceptions of multiple hazards in Italy and Sweden, we examine the national averages of perceived likelihood and impact resulting from the two surveys in August and November 2020 (Fig. 3). We found that people in both countries ranked epidemics as one of the most likely hazards. This can be attributed to the salience of the ongoing pandemic and its severe impact in both countries. This outcome is also consistent with recent studies (Dryhurst et al., 2020) that found high levels of epidemic risk perceptions in European countries, including Italy and Sweden. In both countries, public concerns about epidemics increased in the period between August and November 2020 (Fig. 3) plausibly due to the higher levels of infection rates and excess mortality (Fig. 1).

Overall, epidemics are perceived as less likely but more impactful in Italy compared to Sweden (Fig. 3). As mentioned, Italy responded to COVID-19 with more stringent measures, which have plausibly increased public concerns about the potential negative impact of epidemics. Moreover, the case fatality rate (i.e., deaths per lab-confirmed cases) has

been substantially higher (about double) in Italy compared to Sweden throughout the ongoing pandemic (Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Research Centre, 2021). In terms of indirect effects of COVID-19, Fig. 3 shows that economic crises are perceived as both more likely and more impactful in Italy compared to Sweden, which is in line with the fact that Italy’s economy was more severely affected by the pandemic.

One striking result is that people in both countries are seriously concerned about climate change. Indeed, high levels of public concern were also illustrated by several people taking part in the Fridays For Future movement in both countries in the months before the pandemic, i.e., late 2019. This outcome can be partly explained by the occurrence of climate-related events that turned into disasters: storms in both countries, as well as recent wildfires in Sweden and numerous floods and droughts in Italy (Fig. 2). Yet, media are integral to the political environment (Anderson, 2019; Hopke, 2020), which is known to play a major role in climate change perceptions (Marquart-Pyatt et al., 2014). As such, these public concerns can also be attributed to media that have increasingly associated the occurrence of extreme weather events with climate change (Hopke, 2020).

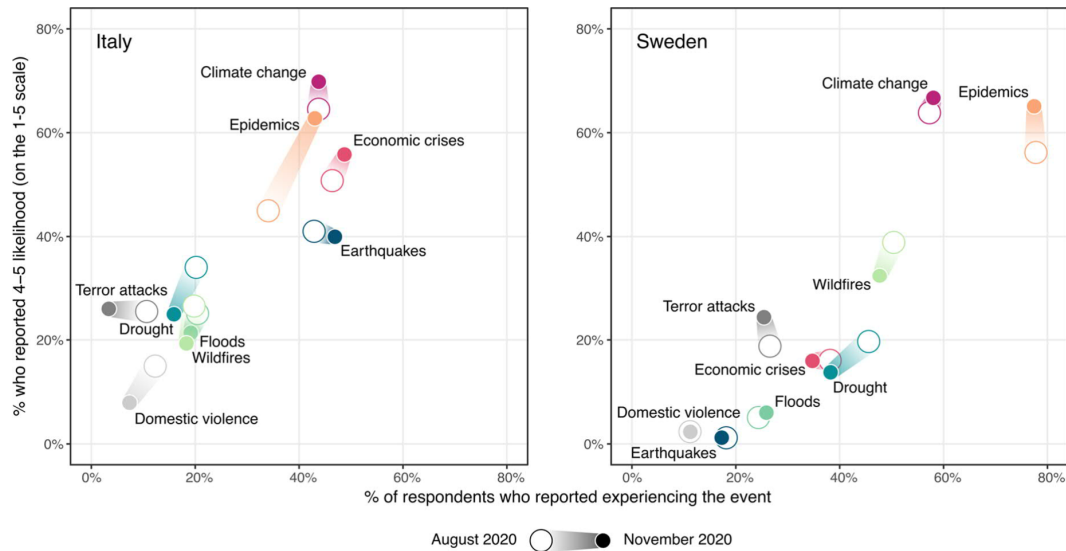


Figure 4. Experience and perceived likelihood. The proportion (%) of people who have experienced each threat versus the proportion (%) of people who perceived it as likely.

Furthermore, we found that people in Sweden perceive wildfires as more likely compared to Italy, while people in Italy perceive floods and droughts as more likely and more impactful compared to Sweden. These results show that public perceptions are consistent with the occurrences of these types of disasters in the two countries, especially the most recent ones: wildfires in Sweden and floods and droughts in Italy (Fig. 2). In the period between August and November 2020, the levels of risk perception with respect to wildfires and droughts have slightly reduced in both countries. This can be explained by the seasonality of these two hazards, which typically occur in summer. Moreover, we found that the perceived likelihood of floods has increased in Italy and attribute this to the occurrence of flooding events (including Venice and the river Po) in October 2020.

Previous studies showed that public concerns are often very high in the aftermath of a disaster (Slovic, 2000). Yet, they tend to decline and fade away over time (Fanta et al., 2019; Di Baldassarre et al., 2017). Public risk perceptions about terrorist attacks are a case in point. We found that public concerns about terrorism are relatively low in Italy (Fig. 3), where no major events have occurred in the last decade. Instead, people in Sweden perceive terrorism as the most impactful threat (Fig. 3) as a deadly terrorist attack occurred in 2017. In both countries, the perceived likelihood of terrorist attack increased in the period analyzed here. The availability heuristic offers one plausible explanation, as two deadly attacks occurred in Europe only a few days before the start of our second survey: the first one in Nice (France) on 29 October 2020 (three fatalities) and the second one in Vienna on 2 November 2020 (five fatalities).

3.3 The role of experience

These results suggest a plausible association between the occurrence of hazardous events and public risk perceptions. To further explore the role of experience in explaining public perceptions of multiple hazards, we relate the proportion of people who have indicated in the survey that they have experienced each hazard (dichotomic responses yes or no) with the proportion of people who perceived it as likely, i.e., perceived likelihood/impact no less than 4 on a 1-to-5 scale (Fig. 4). Figure 4 shows that perceived likelihood is associated with experience in both countries. The correlation coefficients are relatively high in both Italy (0.89 in August 2020 and 0.85 in November 2020) and Sweden (0.90 in August 2020 and 0.91 in November 2020).

By exploring the role of sociodemographic factors (i.e., gender, age, and political orientation), we found that being male and older, along with having center-right or right political orientation, was generally associated with a lower perceived likelihood and impact of multiple hazards (Figs. S1–S3 in the Supplement). The only exception was a higher perceived impact of epidemics among the elderly, hugely affected in the ongoing pandemic. These outcomes are in line with the risk perception literature in terms of gender (Galasso et al., 2020; Gustafson, 1998), age (Weber, 2016), and political orientation (Marquart-Pyatt et al., 2014). Yet, despite these differences in the absolute values of perceived likelihood and impact, the way in which multiple hazards are ranked remains similar across sociodemographic factors (Supplement). Rankings are primarily driven by experience. We interpret this outcome by the major role played by the availability heuristic in explaining cross-country dif-

ferences in the way in which people perceive and rank multiple hazards.

4 Discussion and conclusions

Over the past decade, scholars in natural hazards have raised the importance of exploring consecutive and multiple risks to inform policies of disaster risk reduction (Ward et al., 2020; de Ruiter et al., 2020). In this context, we found that the availability heuristic is an effective analytical lens to explain cross-country differences in terms of public perceptions of multiple hazards and how they change over time. The recent experience of an event is a key determinant of the way in which people assess multiple hazards (Figs. 3 and 4). Yet, the availability heuristic does not operate in an emotional, social, and cultural vacuum. Risk perception also depends on how experience is internalized. Cultural predispositions and social influences also play a role. Indeed, we found that while cross-country differences in the ranking of multiple hazards are primarily explained by experience, the magnitude of concerns depends on sociodemographic factors including age, gender, and political orientation (Supplement).

To provide a richer interpretation of our results, we also placed the results of our survey into a global perspective. Public risk perceptions in Italy and Sweden were compared with two recent surveys about perceptions of (i) scientists from the global change research community, collected in the 2020 Future Earth's Survey (Garschagen et al., 2020), and (ii) decision makers around the world, described in the 2020 Global Risks Report by the World Economic Forum (World Economic Forum, 2020). Figure 5 shows that the relative ranking of perceived likelihood is the same for people in Italy and Sweden, decision makers, and scientists: climate change (first), epidemics (second), and terrorist attacks (third). This result is fascinating because it shows a countertrend. Indeed, risk perception research has been grounded on the assumption that there are major differences between risk judgments of scientists and lay people and that these differences are not due to ignorance among the public but are often driven by different concerns (Slovic, 1987; Slovic and Weber, 2002; Starr, 1969). For instance, by reviewing studies of climate change perceptions in 2010, Weber (2010) stated that “citizens’ perceptions of the importance and severity of climate change do not seem to match those of most climate scientists”.

Notwithstanding the ongoing pandemic and significant differences in the perception of multiple hazards, people in both Italy and Sweden are highly concerned about climate change, and they rank it as the most likely threat. Moreover, these high public concerns are close to climate change perceptions of scientists and decision makers. Concurrently, COVID-19 and climate change can be seen as global crises caused by the unsustainability of human activities (Horton and Horton, 2020). They have similar underlying causes, and

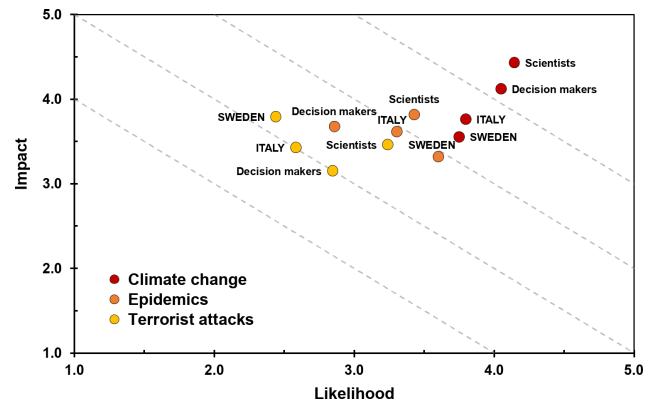


Figure 5. Public risk perceptions in Italy and Sweden associated with climate change, epidemics and terrorist attacks compared with perceptions of scientists from the global change research community, i.e., 2020 Future Earth's Survey, and decision makers around the world, i.e., the 2020 Global Risks Report by the World Economic Forum.

by addressing them, a number of synergies and co-benefits can be generated, as discussed in the 2020 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change (Watts et al., 2020). Hence, the convergence of people, decision makers, and scientists has the potential to provide public pressure for, as well as public acceptance of, new investments and policy change for promoting public health while reducing vulnerabilities to climatic hazards.

Code availability. The script to read, process, and visualize survey data is freely available at https://github.com/elenamondino/nationwide_survey (Mondino, 2021).

Information on the packages used is listed in the same repository.

Data availability. The survey datasets used in this article are available open access on Zenodo, together with the survey form in English, Swedish, and Italian and a metadata file (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5653322>; Mondino et al., 2021).

Supplement. The supplement related to this article is available online at: <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-21-3439-2021-supplement>.

Author contributions. GDB originally conceived the study. EM, JM, ERi, MR, and GDB designed the two nationwide surveys. GDB, EM and ERa analyzed the results of the surveys, and AS contributed to the interpretation of the results in terms of risk perception. ERa contributed to the analysis of the impact of COVID-19, and EDG and JM contributed to the analysis of the response to COVID-19. GDB wrote the first draft of the paper, to which all authors contributed. All authors revised the final manuscript.

Competing interests. The contact author has declared that neither they nor their co-authors have any competing interests.

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Acknowledgements. This research received funding by the European Research Council (ERC) within the project HydroSocialExtremes: Uncovering the Mutual Shaping of Hydrological Extremes and Society, consolidator grant no. 771678, H2020 Excellent Science.

Financial support. This research has been supported by the European Research Council, H2020 (project HydroSocialExtremes, grant no. 771678).

Review statement. This paper was edited by David J. Peres and reviewed by two anonymous referees.

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