

**OKLAHOMA STATE** UNIVERSITY



#### Challenges

Evacuation behaviors during tsunami such speed, route choice, decision, are difficult to study due to lack of data

## Method

Using evacuation drills to collect spatial trajectories of evacuees by GPS embedded mobile devices to better understand evacuation behaviors and to improve tsunami evacuation preparedness and resilience

#### Takeaway

1. Empirical trajectory data;

2. People's walking speed during the evacuation drills; 3. Speed—slope relationship and to inform evacuation modeling and planning; 4. Evacuees' speed was significantly negatively associated with slope, time spent during evacuation, rough terrain surface, walking at night, and distance to destination;

- 5. Post-drill surveys revealed the importance of the drill as an educational and assessment tool;
- 6. The drill procedures, designs, and the use of technology in data collection provide evidence-driven solutions to tsunami preparedness and inspire the use of drills in other types of disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, volcanoes, and flooding.



# **Evacuation Behaviors in Tsunami Drills**

**Chen Chen** • Oklahoma State University, Fire and Emergency Management, chen.chen10@okstate.edu Haizhong Wang - Oregon State University, School of Civil and Construction Engineering, Lori Cramer - Oregon State University, School of Public Policy, **Dan Cox** - Oregon State University, School of Civil and Construction Engineering, Alireza Mostafizi - Oregon State University, School of Civil and Construction Engineering,







## **Route Choice Heatmap**



## RESULTS

- HMSC to OCC (mean 1.53 m/s) Solution SHH (mean 1.60 m/s) ■ SBSP to SHH (mean 1.60 m/s)
- 3.8 4.0 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.8 5.0 HMSC to SH
- Variables (Constant) Time (seconds) Elevation (meter) Terrain (natural) Agency REU Night SBP to SHH BAY to OCC Shortest Distance (meter) Slope

- Data Points Tobler Hiking Function (THF) (1993) % —— Evacuation Hiking Function (EHF) Rate tality Βo 0.7 0.9 0.5



