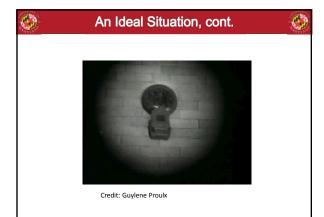
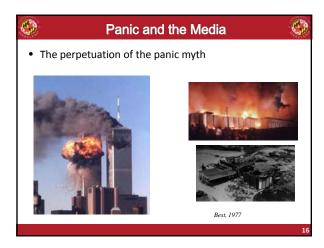


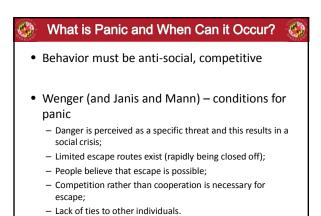
# An Ideal Situation

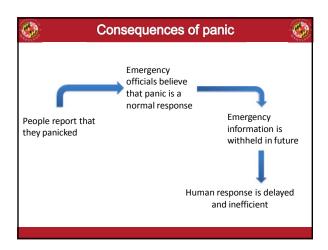


- Well-designed procedure implemented with current, accurate information
- Occupants respond promptly to the instructions provided
- Once initiated, move directly to a place of safety
- Occupants use the egress routes efficiently









# (6)

## The Myth of Role Abandonment



- Role abandonment (Natural Hazards Observer May 2007)
  - Definition emergency officials abandoning their posts before/during a disaster
  - Role conflict between their professional duties and desire to take care of self/others (i.e., family)
  - Dynes and Quarantelli studied over 100 disasters role conflict was not a serious problem
  - How may we relate this to fires?
- Consequences We may reduce the responsibilities we give to those who are best suited for the job



### The Myth of Disaster Shock/Inactivity



- Disaster shock/inactivity (FEMA Training document – Chp 8)
  - Definition A state of shock docility, disoriented thinking, general insensitivity to cues in the immediate environment
  - Melick (1985) 3 important conclusions
    - Appears most frequently with rapid onset, low forewarned events
      widespread damage, injuries, deaths
    - Small proportion of population affected
    - Lasting only for small period of time (a few hours, not more than a few days)
- Consequences We do not anticipate that individuals will save themselves or others; may overcommit emergency responders



### **Summary**



- There are certain beliefs or myths about human behavior that should be further explained (and even debunked!)
- The ideal situation is unlikely to occur
- Panic, role abandonment, and disaster shock are rare.