



Special information needs of young people

Young people (18 - 24) have also been found to have different informational habits, as they are often informed by "inadvertence", through social media while they were not seeking information (Dagnaud 2016). This implies that they may be developing different ways of getting information during a disaster. The need for information not only depends on the type of disaster and the pace of it (Wein et al. 2016), but also on cultural factors.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Age-related roles](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Non-active citizens](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

Recommendations:

- [Use trustworthy, widespread, multi-lingual, culturally appropriate and inclusive means of alerting the target population in case of disasters](#)
- [Use cultural factors to improve the effectiveness of disaster communication](#)

Source

[Deliverable D3.1 "Cultural factors and technologies" \(page 15\)](#)

This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.

Special information needs of young people

<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/3-1-2-special-information-needs-of-young-people>