

Outcome evaluation for volcanology - a case study on Miyakejima 2000 eruption

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A set of questionnaire was sent out to the inhabitants in Miyakejima island to investigate the role of the volcanic research, especially at the 2000- volcanic eruption and its disaster, as a case study of the outcome evaluation.

Major of the inhabitants knew the periodic eruption history in this island in these few decades, and the middle period prediction of volcanic eruption was carried out by them. But they had quite few information about the longer period volcanic activity history of the island, including the caldera formation, because of the lack of the public relation by the volcanic geologist.

Some of the inhabitants evacuated for themselves before the order from the municipal office because of the repeated ash fall, earthquake, mud flow, pyroclastic flow, volcanic gas, and bomb attacks.

The longer period evacuation because of the relatively lower concentration of SO₂ gas was not expected by the inhabitants. It was too difficult to understand the situation even for the major of the volcanologists and government officials treating the volcanic disaster at that time.

It was difficult to distinguish each volcanic research institution for the inhabitants, and quite few of them thought that the information from the volcanologists was useful to decide the evacuation date for them. Consequently less than 20% of the inhabitants believe that the volcanologist will give them enough information about the next future coming eruption in this island.