DEFINITION OF NATURAL HAZARD	EXAMPLES OF NATURAL HAZARDS
	GEOLOGICAL – **METEORLOGICAL/ATMOSPHERIC HAZARD** –
DEFINITION OF HAZARD RISK • The PROBABILTY/CHANCE of a natural hazard occurring • Factors affecting HAZARD RISK:	**1. VULNERABILITY** • **NUMBER OF PEOPLE** – if there's more people in an area e.g. city then the hazard risk is higher as more people could be affected *e.g. city at the base of a volcano – Naples, Italy + Mt Vesuvius*
2. CAPACITY TO COPE • A NATURAL HAZARD is only a NATURAL HAZARD when the event AFFECTS people. • The better people can cope with a natural hazard, the lower the threat *e.g. prediction, preparation + prevention* • *E.g. HICs (e.g. USA) are better able to cope with coastal flooding from tropical storm than LICs (Bangladesh) because they can afford to build flood defences, evacuate people + repair damage afterwards.*	**3. NATURE OF NATURAL HAZARDS** • **TYPE** – hazard risk from some natural hazards is greater than others *e.g. TROPICAL STORMS can be predicted, giving people time to evacuate whereas EARTHQUAKES can happen suddenly without warning* • **FREQUENCY** – how often a natural hazard occurs; some occur more often than others *E.g. hurricane season in the Atlantic* • **MAGNITUDE** – the STRENGTH of the natural hazard; usually the STRONGER the natural hazard, the MORE deaths. *E.g. 9.0 earthquake hit Japan killing over 15 000 people whereas 6.3 earthquake hit L'Aquila, Italy + 300 people died*