Preparing for Disaster: How our voting sends the wrong message

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Editor's Note: This is the third in a four-part series on disaster. The fourth part will appear in next week’s edition (Jan. 11). Part 3 (today) discusses the economic impact of disaster. A disaster is a situation involving widespread destruction or serious damage. It can be caused by natural events such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes, or by human-made events such as terrorist attacks or industrial accidents. Disasters can have a significant impact on the economy, causing loss of life, property damage, and economic disruption. The economic impact of a disaster can include direct costs, such as the cost of repair and rebuilding, as well as indirect costs, such as the loss of productivity and the disruption of supply chains. The economic impact of a disaster can also be long-lasting, with some areas taking years to recover. It is important for governments and communities to be prepared for disasters, to minimize the economic impact and to help those affected by the disaster.