



Many people believe that the frequency and severity of natural hazards are increased by human action

Similar trends can be observed in the perceived distinction between types of disasters. It has been demonstrated that nowadays more people tend to believe that frequency and severity of natural hazards (such as floods or heat waves) are caused or at least increased by the human interference (Lindell & Perry, 2012). Hence, risk assessments associated with global warming and climate change need to be addressed from both the perspective of man-made and natural hazards.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Attitudes toward environmental issues](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#)

Recommendations:

- [Develop risk assessments methodologies, which consider cultural factors, the manner in which people cognitively process information and which employ a gender perspective](#)

Source

[Deliverable D4.1 "Mapping risk perception concepts in the context of disasters" \(page 55\)](#)

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