



Emotions, such as fear, influence levels of risk perception

In terms of the psychometric paradigm, nuclear risk is perceived extremely high on both 'dread' and 'unknown' factors (Slovic, 1987). Studies have demonstrated that the perception of (possible) nuclear hazard is strongly influenced by emotions (Joffe, 2003) and especially strong fear (Fischhoff et al., 1978), which is one of the strongest predictors of the level of nuclear risk (Keller et al., 2012; Slovic, Flynn, & Layman, 1991). Siegrist and Sutterlin (2014) stated that when thinking about nuclear risk, people automatically think about radiation and its long-term consequences, which in turn increases the level of perceived risk.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Worldviews](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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

Hazards: [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional 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" \(page 68\)](#)

This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/178-emotions-such-as-fear-influence-levels-of-risk-perception>