



Perceived human interference with nature increases levels of perceived risk

In a later study, Sjöberg (2000 - see source document for full reference) has demonstrated that the factor called 'tampering with nature' has the most predictive value of the perceived nuclear risk. This study has shown that the perception of human interference with nature increases the level of perceived risk (Sjöberg, 2000). This is in line with other studies showing that people perceive artificial technologies as more immoral, which increases the perceived risk linked with them (Rudski et al., 2011; Siegrist & Sutterlin, 2014).

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" \(page 68\)](#)

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