



Human typologies and differences in perceived danger to the individual

According to the research of Rippl (2002), people who are found to be 'fatalists' according to the typology of Douglas and Wildavsky (1982) show a higher risk perception regarding individual dangers (personal unemployment or becoming infected with AIDS). Similar results are found for so-called 'egalitarians', while 'individualists' showed the lowest level of perception of individual dangers (Rippl, 2002). Oltedal and his colleagues (2004) also refer to the research of Hayakawa, Fischbeck, and Fischhoff (2000) in the context of differentiation between the personal and general risk perception. These authors showed that groups that are highly dependent on each other express lower degree of individual optimism, and higher optimism on behalf of the group (Hyakawa et al., 2000).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Worldviews](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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

Hazards: [Natural 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 D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 23\)](#)

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