



## Perceived vulnerability within several socio-demographic groups after the Fukushima accident

Results of the latter study also revealed that after the Fukushima accident, several socio-demographic groups showed increased perceived vulnerability. Namely, after the accident, women, older citizens, and citizens who did not work in public service showed higher levels of perceived nuclear risk. The authors emphasized in this context that people working in the public service in China mainly represent civil servants who are more supportive of the government and have higher socio-economic status, and thus perceive themselves as a less vulnerable group (Huang et al., 2013).

Note: See source document for full reference.

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Socio-economic status](#), [Age-related roles](#), [Gender roles](#), [Attitudes toward authorities](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#)

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

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

### Recommendations:

- [Develop guidelines for disaster practitioners that take into consideration the different needs of and approaches to different ethnical groups](#)

### Source

[Deliverable D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 49\)](#)

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