



## Differences in risk-awareness in young vs elderly citizens

Furthermore, there was a difference in opinions amongst practitioners, with some practitioners perceiving younger citizens as being more risk-aware than older citizens, who were seen as more fatalistic: “The culture of emergency is missing, not much in young people where we can see more of sensitiveness to this topic, but perhaps we are a bit fatalist by nature” (G6; R1 - see source document for full reference), whilst others felt that older citizens were actually more aware than younger ones: “Paradoxically, young people were as uninformed as elderly people” (G5; R7), “sharing with others the sense of danger and what it is necessary to do. I think that this attitude is more present in the elderly people” (G5; R3).

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Worldviews](#), [Age-related roles](#)

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

Types of Actors Concerned: [National civil protection body](#), [Local authorities](#), [Healthcare and emergency services](#)

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 D5.11 "Report on Stakeholder Assembly 2 \(Italy\)" \(page 15\)](#)

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