



Long-term disaster effects in the perception of threats

For example, it has been shown that increased risk perceptions following the experience of natural disasters such as a tornado do not have a long-term effect on optimism and perceived vulnerability (Suls, Rose, Windschitl, & Smith, 2013). On the other hand, some man-made disasters such as nuclear accidents do lead to more stable pessimistic changes in the perception of threat (Dolinski, Gromski, & Zawisza, 1987).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Individual/collective memory](#)

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

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

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

Recommendations:

- [Use local knowledge, collective memory and shared cultural values to improve disaster preparedness, response and recovery](#)
- [Develop a personal "culture of preparedness"](#)
- [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" \(page 9\)](#)

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