



Man-made hazards provoke higher levels of concern compared to natural hazards

Risk assessment in man-made disasters is predominately based on the perception of dread and causalities (Brun, 1992). Furthermore, it has been shown that man-made hazards (such as nuclear accidents) tend to be rated as very high on both dread and the unknown factor, hence they produce a higher level of concern compared to natural hazards (Peters & Slovic, 1996).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Worldviews](#)

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 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" \(page 59\)](#)

This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.

Man-made hazards provoke higher levels of concern compared to natural hazards

<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/4-1-54-man-made-hazards-provoke-higher-levels-of-concern-compared-to-natural-hazards>