



Trust in nuclear power is often linked to a lower level of perceived risk

Greater trust in nuclear power and positive attitudes towards it coincide with a lower level of perceived nuclear risk (Sjöberg, 2000; Whitfield et al., 2004). Regarding the attitudes toward nuclear power, it has been demonstrated that they are “asymmetrically plastic”: they rapidly change to extremely negative after a nuclear accident, but they are hard to change even in the long periods without any accidents (Rosa & Dunlap, 1994). Negative attitudes toward nuclear power have shown to be more frequent in females and non-whites (Whitfield et al., 2004), which can be discussed in the context of previously described vulnerability hypothesis (Flynn et al., 1994).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Gender roles](#), [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" \(page 68\)](#)

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