



Optimism bias is less present in victims of nuclear accidents as well as those who are not at any risk of their consequences

Compared to victims of natural disasters, the optimism bias is less present in victims of nuclear accidents. In other words, the perceived risk of the future technological accidents increases dramatically after an accident and remain high for a longer period (Dolinski et al., 1987; Suls, et al., 2013; Yamamura, 2012). It has been demonstrated that nuclear accidents also affect the level of perceived risk in people who live far from the accident place and who are not in any risk of its consequences (Yamamura, 2012).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Individual/collective memory](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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" \(page 69\)](#)

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