



Race and gender as significant predictors of trust in authorities

Different demographic characteristics such as gender, age, education, and income did not turn out to be significant predictors of attitudes towards nuclear power (Whitfield et al., 2009). Interestingly, race and gender were significant predictors of trust in authorities white males showed a higher level of trust compared to non-whites and females (Whitfield et al., 2009). However, perceived risk of nuclear power was significantly associated only with trust in authorities and participants' education lower levels of trust and lower levels of education coincided with a higher level of perceived risk (Whitfield et al., 2009).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Attitudes toward authorities](#), [Gender roles](#), [Age-related roles](#), [Socio-economic status](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

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

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

Recommendations:

- [Engage in activities and develop strategies aiming to improve trust between citizens and authorities](#)

Source

[Deliverable D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 48\)](#)

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