



## **Turkish and Israeli women show more negative emotions with regards to perceived risks of terrorist attacks than men in the same countries**

This study (see source document for full reference) also reported significant gender differences both Turkish and Israeli women showed more negative emotions and a higher likelihood of being exposed to terrorist attacks than men (Kaptan et al., 2013). The result was discussed in the context of the higher vulnerability of female citizens (Davidson & Freudenburg, 1996; Finucane et al., 2000; Slovic, 1999).

Note: See source document for full reference.

### **Applicable to:**

Stakeholders: [Gender roles](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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

Hazards: [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

### **Recommendations:**

- [Develop guidelines for disaster practitioners that take into consideration the different needs of and approaches to different ethnical groups](#)
- [Develop risk assessments methodologies, which consider cultural factors, the manner in which people cognitively process information and which employ a gender perspective](#)

### **Source**

[Deliverable D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 53\)](#)

*This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.*

**Turkish and Israeli women show more negative emotions with regards to perceived risks of terrorist attacks than men in the same countries**

<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/4-2-71-turkish-and-israeli-women-show-more-negative-emotions-with-regards-to-perceived-risks-of-terrorist-attacks-than-men-in-the-same-countries>