



Lower perceived risk of terrorism amongst men linked to a motivation to stay on their land under any circumstances

This study (see source document for full reference) also demonstrated a lower perceived risk of terrorism in men (Billing, 2006). The author suggested that origins of those differences were not psychological, nor related to perceived vulnerability, as previously claimed (Davidson & Freudenburg, 1996; Finucane et al., 2000; Slovic, 1999). Rather, higher ideological motivation may explain the lower perceived risk in men as this study demonstrated that men showed higher motivation to stay on their land in any circumstances, which, in return, lowered the perceived risk of terrorism (Billing, 2006).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Gender roles](#), [Norms/values](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#)

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

Hazards: [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 D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 55\)](#)

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