



Ethnicity as an important predictor of perceived risk related to terrorism

Gender and ethnic differences in the perceived risk of terrorism were investigated in the already discussed study of Olofsson and Rashid (Olofsson & Rashid, 2010). These authors investigated the 'white male effect' in Sweden, a more gender egalitarian country than others. Regarding the perceived risk related to terrorism, the pattern of results was the same as in the case of the risk related to natural disasters - ethnicity turned out to be an important predictor of perceived risk related to terrorism, while gender did not. Those findings were discussed as the support for the assumption that perceived risk is associated with inequalities existing at the societal level (Olofsson & Rashid, 2010).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Ethnicity](#), [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 ethnic groups](#)

Source

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

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