

The risky behavior exposure in the gender world

[Sociology](#), [Identity](#)



Cindy Lafleur Hunter College, CUNY Adapted from Jeffrey H. Kahn, Department of Psychology, Illinois State University. Modified by Prof. Noelle Malvar, Hunter College, CUNY Abstract The Risky Behavior Exposures in the Gender World Risky Behaviors with in gender differences has been studied and questioned for many years. One of the main goals for researchers is mainly understanding how people in society are consciously able to take risk factoring decisions within gender groups. Recent work has begun to examine the generality and cognitive underpinnings of these differences in greater detail (Slovic, 1997). Because of this, there has been many experiments on different aspects on risky behaviors within the gender society which has opened many doors to different risk-taking perspectives. In one particular study an assessment of risks that men and women perceived in behaviors spanning five different content domains (financial, health/safety, recreational, ethical, and social decisions) (Harris & Jenkins, 2002).

Although gender behavior may have a few downfalls, by determining how can we measure the risky behavior. scientists were able to document many experimental studies to create facts on risky behaviors with in gender groups. There have been many clinical researches that has introduced many risk factor problems and one primary study was mainly focused on finding out if women tend to most likely engage in dangerous recreational activities less or greater than men do and finding out the reasoning by providing explanations.

Methods

Participants. Participants were 76 commuters that were observed in the subway platform station. They were all observed at different time frames and

boroughs. Forty participants (53%) were male and thirty-six (47%) were female. They ranged in age from 18 and above ($M=$, $SD=$). Participants would only be chosen if they are estimated to be above 18 and able-bodied and if they traditionally fit into the male and female category.

Materials The materials that were used in this experiment was mainly a check list paper and a pencil which allowed me to record the participants and keep track of their activity. **Procedures** Each student in the class were to observe four commuters, one at a time, for every two minutes each. Each Observer systematically chooses which passengers to observe. Once the first observation session begins, the fourth commuter to step onto the subway platform (from stairs or turnstile) will be chosen as a participant. Each student chooses two female and two males to record their risky behavior. We then submit all our results to create our sample. **Results** Discussion

References:

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