



Collective societies and common values are responsible for collective representations of risk

In a (neo)Durkheimian manner, cultural theory insists that collective representations of risk perform an important integrative function in the maintenance of social solidarity (see Durkheim, 1893/1984, 1912/1995). "Common values lead to common fears", and each form of social life has its "typical risk portfolio" (Douglas & Wildavsky, 1982, p. 8).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

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

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [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 D4.1 "Mapping risk perception concepts in the context of disasters" \(page 35\)](#)

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