



Risk behaviour is to a large extent socially and culturally learnt, but not determined

To avoid general and vague predictions and statements of Cultural Theory that were criticized, it can be said that what is dangerous and what is perceived as risk or risky behaviour is to a large extent socially and culturally learned, but not quite determined (Oltedal et al., 2004).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#), [Customs/traditions/rituals](#), [Individual/collective memory](#)

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 D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 21\)](#)

This file was generated automatically on: 12.02.2019.

Risk behaviour is to a large extent socially and culturally learnt, but not determined

<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/4-2-12-risk-behaviour-is-to-a-large-extent-socially-and-culturally-learnt-but-not-determined>