

Session: Education, training and information on ionizing radiation

Conclusions

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6 presented papers

- Educational experiment with active participation of teachers and students in the field of natural radioactivity and radon exposure (A: S 1.1.) *Genevieve Baumont*, IRSN, France
- What happens when citizens start to measure radiation in the environment? (A: S 1.2.) *Valéry Bordoïs and Gaël Alkan*, Lycée de Presles, France
- What do institutions which take advantage of ionizing radiation want to tell the public (A: S 1.3.) *Metka Kralj*, ARAO, Slovenia

- Integrated approach of communication by a radiation safety regulatory authority (A: S 1.4.) *Vasiliki Tafili*, EEAE, Greece
- Risk communication in nuclear sector – where are the limits of access to information (A: S 1.5.) *Borut Stražišar*, ARAO, Slovenia
- Satisfaction with the information about ionising radiation: a crosscultural study in Belgium and France (A: S 1.6.) *Catrinel Turcanu*, SCK•CEN, Belgium



Session conclusions

- Collaboration between research centers and educational institutions led to an amazing result with direct implications on young peoples perception on *nuclear*. Games and creativity for young people – the right approach for the right age;
- Educating people is a very important issue. Studies showed that there is a close link between education and acceptance for nuclear sector. Education helps reducing fear for nuclear!;
- People should first receive knowledge before receiving numbers and values;
- Strategic planning in communication is a difficult but mandatory task for an efficient communication;
- Satisfaction with information received by a person is in direct link to the trust with the source of information;
- We must plead for a Responsible Relation with Stakeholders in order to enable Citizens to make informed decisions related to Ionising Radiation Risks.

Key challenge to take forward:

Improve communication to change mentalities

Key recommendations/solutions

When sending the information, nuclear society must adapt to non nuclear society.

Communication must take into consideration education, age, gender, perception, attitudes, etc.