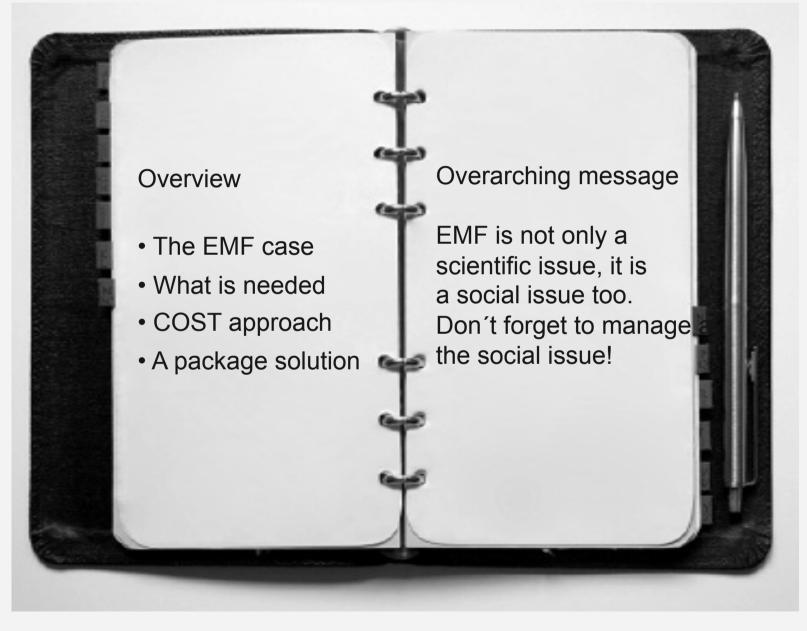
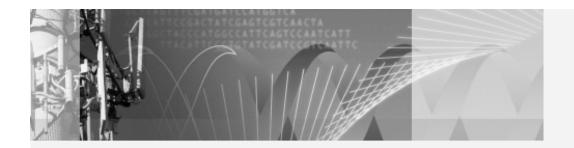


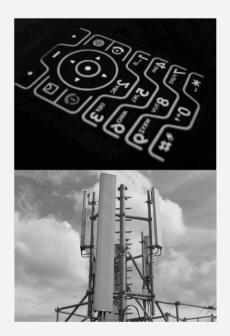
EMF- Exposure: Risk Communication in the Face of Uncertainty

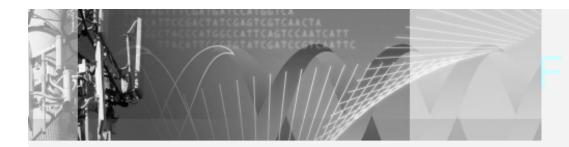
Peter M. Wiedemann, KIT-ITAS , 2010





The EMF case





Social Worries

- Base stations
- Cell Phones





SWITCHED MAIN

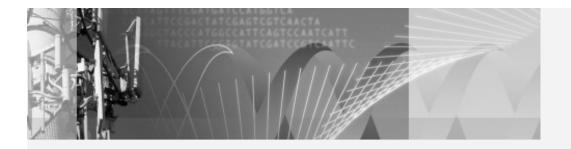
AUDIO/VIDEO CAMERAS CAR TECH CELL PHONES COMPUTERS

CELL PHONES

Cell Phones a Greater Threat Than Smoking, Asbestos?

BY TIM STEVENS - MAR 31ST 2008 AT 10:32AM





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From The Times

August 22, 2009

Electrosensitive refugees from wireless technology head for Drôme



Anny Boury wraps up in a metal-fibre shawl to shield herself from EMF. Claudie, in aluminium cape, says microwaves excite the brain, like nicotine

TIMES RECOMMENDS

- The Frankenfood that improves you
- Obama is right to take his time on Afghanistan
- Wanted: female candidate, pretty, no opinions

ROBERT ENKE MEMORIAL





September 25, 2008 -- Updated 1951 GMT (0351 HKT)

Scientists debate possible cell phone link to brain cancer

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Studies conflict; do not consistently show cell phones cause cancer, expert says
- Expert says he cannot say they are definitely dangerous or definitely safe
- Children are at higher risk for cancer-causing radiation from phone, scientist says
- Woman at House panel hearing says her husband's brain cancer from cell phone

Next Article in Health »

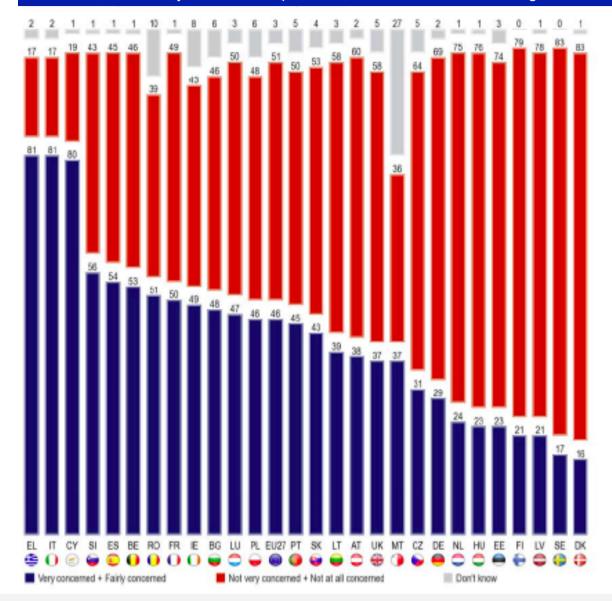
case

RF EMF Discourse map

- Scientific debate
 - Long term effects of exposure below the value limits
 - Children's special vulnerability
 - Hypersensitivity
- Regulatory debate
 - What are the right exposure limits?
 - How much precaution is precaution enough?
- Governance debate
 - Who should make the EMF policy decisions?
 - On what criteria should the decisions be based?
- Validity debate
 - Who provides the right information?

The EMF case: Perceived EMF Risks

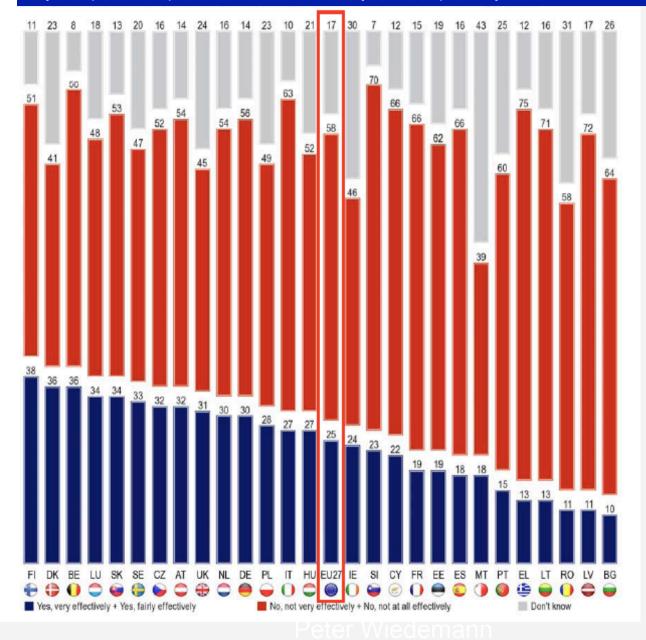
How concerned are you about the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?



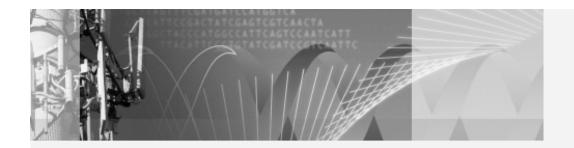
Eurobarometer 2010

The EMF case: Perceived risk management

In your opinion, do public bodies act effectively or not to protect you from health risks related to electromagnetic fields?



Eurobarometer 2010

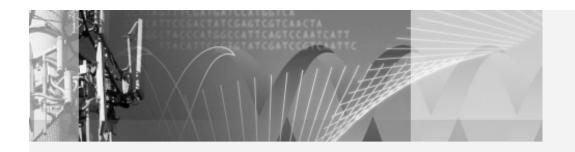


What is needed





- Using the right science in a right way to improve risk assessment
- Applying the right risk management framework
- Tailoring the right messages
- Putting the right people at right places to get your messages across



Package solution "EMF policy"

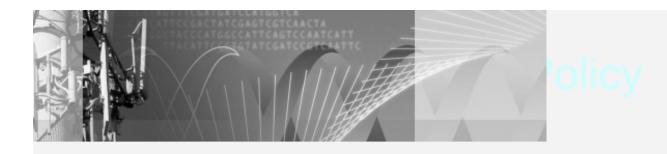
AMC^2

- Assessment
- Management
- Cooperation
- Communication





- Using the right science in a right way to improve risk assessment
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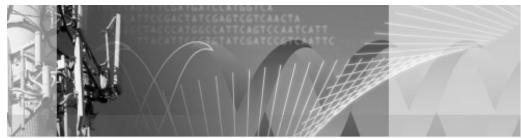
- Using the right science in a right way to improve risk assessment
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risk assessment

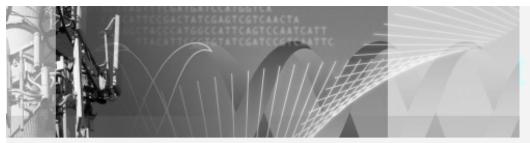
ational EMF Project (Ongoing)2000 ral Directorate2000 MayStewart

Report UK Independent Expert Group2001 MayBritish Medical Association Mobile Phones and Health, an interim report 2002 January MTHRUK Mobile Telecommunications and Health Research Programme2002 JanuarvDutch ReportHealth Council of the Netherlands, advisory report 2003 December Swedish ReportSwedish Radiation Protection Authority (SSI) First annual report from SSI's Independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields2003 DecemberAGNIR Report NRPB's Independent Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation Report 'Health Effects from Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields'2004 JanuaryDutch ReportHealth Council of the Netherlands Electromagnetic Fields Annual Update 20032004 May Swiss ReportSwiss Research Foundation on Mobile Communications Annual Report 20032004 June British Medical AssociationMobile phones & health - an update2004 September View of the Nordic Countries A common view on Mobile Telephony and Health developed by the competent authorities in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden2004 DecemberReview by ICNIRP Standing Committee on Epidemiology A comprehensive review of the epidemiology of health effects of radiofrequency exposure2004 DecemberSwedish ReportSwedish Radiation Protection Authority (SSI) Second annual report from SSI's Independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields2005 JanuaryNRPB Report W65A Summary of Recent reports on Mobile Phones and Health (2000-2004)2005 JanuaryNRPB ReportDocuments of the NRPB - Mobile Phones and Health Volume 15 No.5 20042005 January US Food & Drugs Administration (FDA) .2005 JanuaryBritish Medical AssociationMobile Phones and Health - An update2005 May French Agency for Environmental Health SafetvOpinion on Mobile Telephony2005 November Dutch ReportHealth Council of the Netherlands Electromagnetic Fields Annual Update 2005 2005 December WHO leaflet Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health -Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity2005 DecemberSwedish Report Swedish Radiation Protection Authority (SSI) Third annual report from SSI's Independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields,..., EMF Net 2003-2008

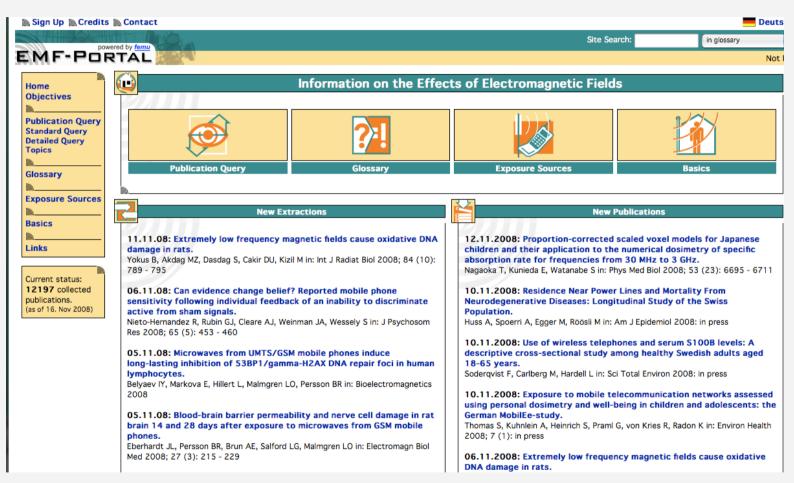


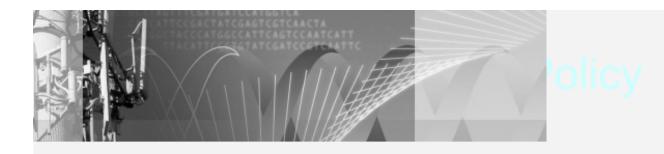
ible risk assessors



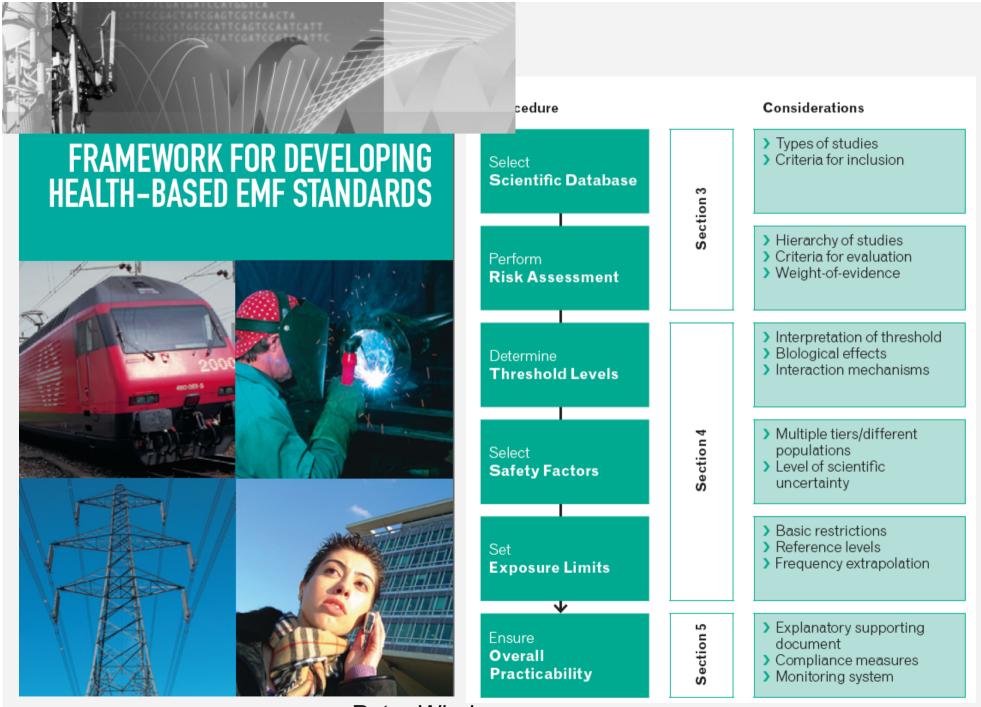


the entire picture



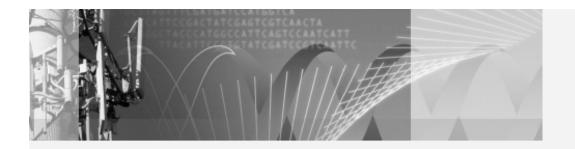


- Using the right science in a right way to improve risk assessment
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- Using the right science in a right way to improve risk assessment
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"Risk communication is not just a matter of good intentions ... Risk messages must be understood by the recipients, and their impacts and effectiveness must be understood by communicators. To that end, it is not longer appropriate to rely on hunches and intuitions regarding the details of message formulation."

Morgan & Lave, 1990, 358



WHY STUDY RISK PERCEPTION?

RISK PERCEPTION research aims

(i) to discover what people mean when they say that something is (or is not) "risky," and to determine what factors underlie those perceptions,

(ii) to develop a theory of risk perception that predicts how people will respond to new hazards and management strategies,

(iii) to develop techniques for assessing the complex and subtle opinions that people have about risk.

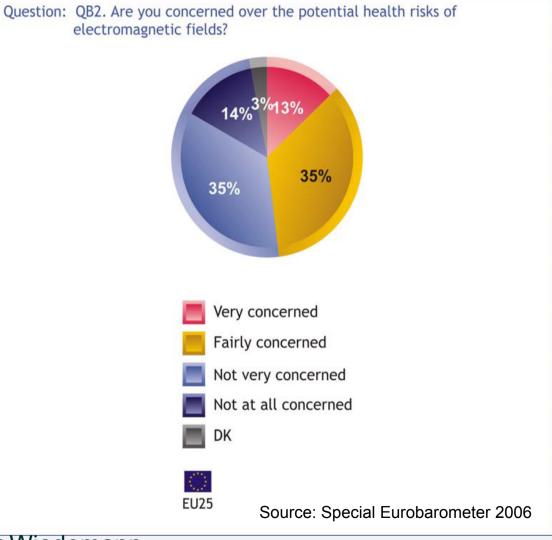
EMF POPULATION SURVEY

POPULATION SURVEYS

 shows public opinion on certain issues often across countries

SURVEY INPUT:

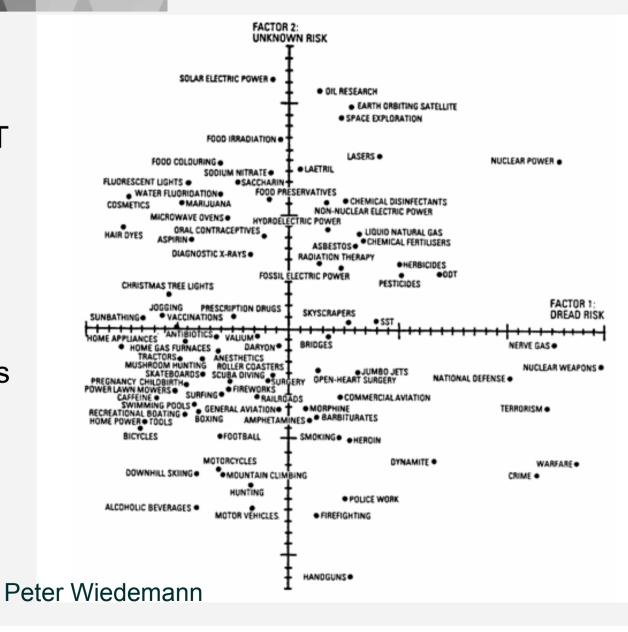
- general quantitative overview over reported EMF risk perception
- representative data



PSYCHOMETRIC PARADIGM

PSYCHOMTRIC INPUT

- more in-depth
- qualitative factors can be identified
- highlights variances between different technologies



PSYCHOMETRIC PARADIGM

Table VIII. Beliefs About Potential Sources of Interference with Normal Operation of Nervous System

LIMITATIONS:

- limited explanatory power within one technology
- correlation studies do not allow causal conclusions

	Moderate or strong interference (%)					
	1990 study		1993 replication		Control	Pretest
	Pretest	Posttest	Pretest	Posttest	group	effect"
Microwave oven	10.2	20.3	14.3	32.9*	31.4**	n.s.
Marijuana	71.2	71.2	88.6	82.9	90.0	n.s.
Street drugs	96.6	94.9*	98.6	98.6	98.6	n.s.
Television signals	32.2	28.8	10.0	27.1***	28.6*	n.s.
Diet	78.0	72.9	64.3	64.3	80.0	n.s.
Noise	76.3	67.8	41.4	44.3	45.7	n.s.
Stress	93.2	93.2	84.3	81.4	90.0	n.s.
Smoking	84.8	91.5	91.4	90.0	95.7	n.s.
Electromagnetic fields	44.1	62.7*	35.7	55.7***	42.9	n.s.
Children	42.4	39.0	34.3	35.7	32.9	n.s.
Alcohol	98.3	98.3	91.4	88.6	97.1	n.s.
X-Rays	40.7	61.0**	35.7	64.3***	65.7***	n.s.
Pesticides	64.4	74.6	54.3	67.1*	64.3***	•
High-voltage transmission lines	55.9	62.7	42.9	62.9**	57.1*	n.s.
Electricity distribution lines	32.2	49.2**	32.9	51.4***	47.1**	n.s.
Electric blankets	17.0	44.1***	11.4	47.1***	27.1**	•
Hair dryers	5.1	25.4***	4.3	38.6***	15.7**	••

* Significance test comparing the control group with the 1993 posttest group (see Fig. 1).

Source: MacGregor D, Slovic P, Granger Morgan M. Perception of Risks From Electromagnetic Fields: A Psychometric Evaluation of a Risk-Communication Approach. *RiskAnalysis, Vol. 14, No. 5, 1994*



EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

- concerned with employing empirical principles and procedures to study psychological phenomena
- in controlled conditions
- test in order to discover an unknown effect or law, to examine or establish a hypothesis, or to illustrate a known law



EXPERIMENTAL INPUT:

- hypothesis driven
- identifies causal factors/ relationships

LIMITATIONS:

• external validity – limited generalizibility of results



THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CONTEXT FACTORS - EMOTIONS

- Lay People approach risk questions different to experts.
- They perceive risks primarily in a social and relationship context.
- They transfer questions of risks into their every day life framework of routine events.
- This perspective is based on common patterns of interpreting events, which are heavily influenced by media.



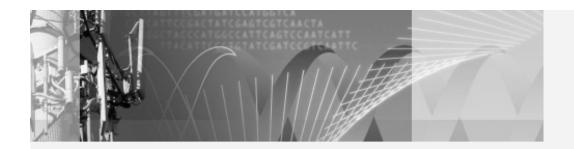
RISK STORY EXPERIMENT

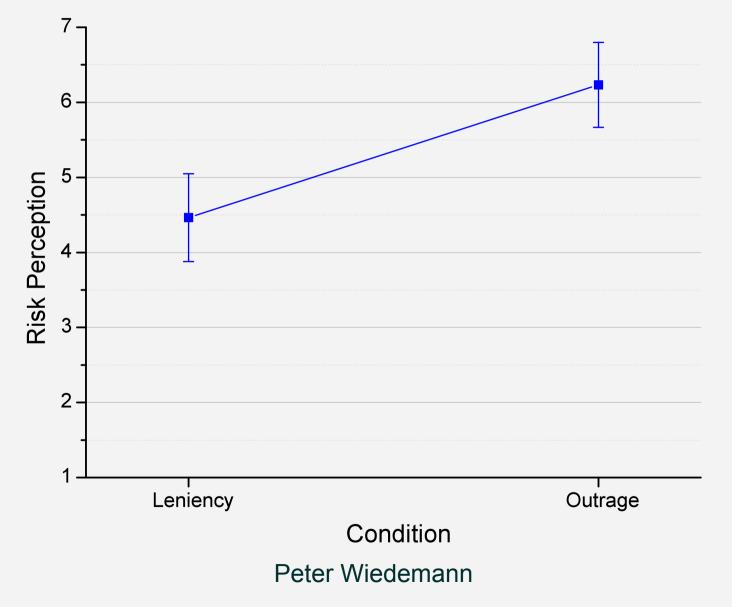
Aim: Investigate the influence of social context factors/ affective factors which induce outrage vs. leniency on risk perception.

1. Step: Two stories were constructed focusing around the theme "it was bound to happen sooner or later" arousing either outrage or leniency. Presentation of identical risk information but variation in

context: company description, cause of incident, possible motives behind the incident ...

2. Step: Stories were given to people for evaluation Subjects had to rate the severity (badness) of the risks

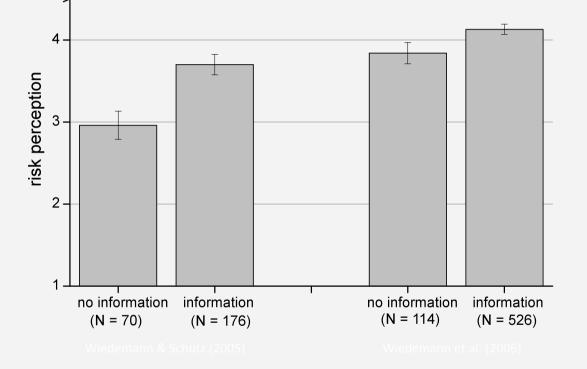




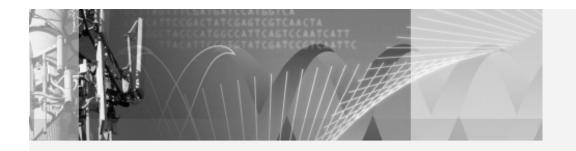


precautionary measures

- Wiedemann, P. M., & Schütz, H. (2005). The Precautionary Principle and Risk Perception: Experimental Studies in the EMF Area. *Environ Health Perspect, 113*, 402-405.
- Wiedemann, P. M., Thalmann, A. T., Grutsch, M. A., & Schütz, H. (2006). The impacts of precautionary measures and the disclosure of scientific uncertainty on EMF risk perception and trust. *Journal of Risk Research*, 9(4), 361-372.
- Barnett, J., Timotijevic, L., Shepherd, R., & Senior, V. (2007). Public responses to precautionary information from the Department of Health (UK) about possible health risks from mobile phones. *Health Policy*, 82(2), 240-250.

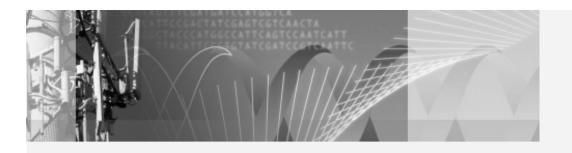


7 –



Be aware of side effects of your communication





Quality of information

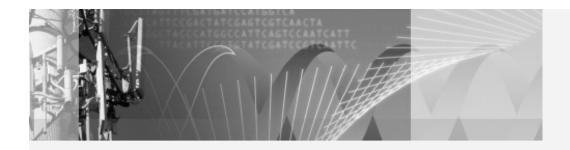
What counts in information policies

- Impartiality
- Expertise
- Transparency
- Simplicity
- Proactivity



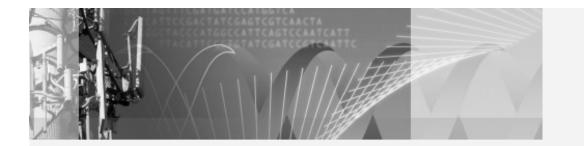


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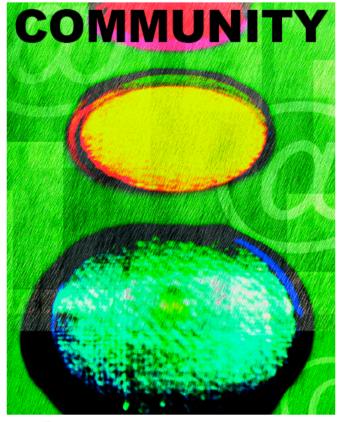


Develop strong community ties





WORKING WITH THE





Handbook on mobile telecoms community consultation for best siting practice

The Ten Commitments

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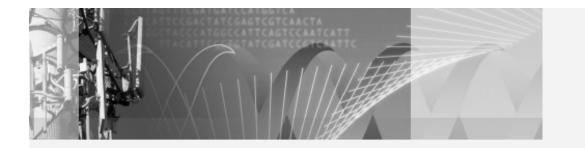
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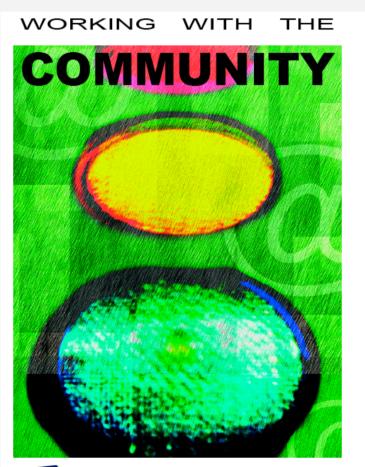
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- Develop, with other stakeholders, clear standards and procedures to deliver significantly improved consultation with local communities. Participate in obligatory pre-rollout and pre-application consultation with local planning authorities. Publish clear, transparent and accountable criteria and cross-industry agreement on site sharing, against which progress will be published regularly.
- Establish professional development workshops on technological developments within telecommunications for local authority officers and elected members.
- Deliver, with the government, a database of information available to the public on radio base stations.
- Assess all radio base stations for international (ICNIRP*) compliance for public exposure, and produce a programme for ICNIRP compliance for all radio base stations as recommended by the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones.
- Provide, as part of planning applications for radio base stations, a certification of compliance with ICNIRP public exposure guidelines.
- Provide specific staff resources to respond to complaints and enquiries about radio base stations, within ten working days.
- Begin financially supporting the government's independent scientific research programme on mobile communications health issues.
- O Develop standard supporting documentation for all planning submissions whether full planning or Prior Approval.







Handbook on mobile telecoms community consultation for best siting practice

The Ten Commitments

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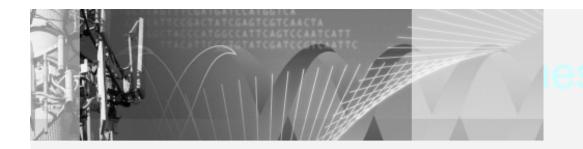
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"What is simple is wrong, what is complex is useless."

Paul Valér

