

EUROBAROMETER 50.0

EUROPEANS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE

REPORT

BY

INRA (EUROPE)
EUROPEAN COORDINATION OFFICE sa

FOR

Directorate-General XI
"Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection"

MANAGED AND ORGANISED BY

DGX
"Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual Media"
("Public Opinion Analysis" Unit)

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This opinion poll, managed and organised by DGX, "Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual" ("Public Opinion Analysis" Unit), was conducted at the request of DGXI, Directorate-General "Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection" of the European Commission.

It was carried out in all the countries of the European Union between 11 October and 30 November 1998 under the general coordination of INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, in Brussels.

The questionnaire and the names of the organisations involved in the research appear in the appendix.

This report is in no way binding upon the European Commission.

This report was originally written in French.

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INTRODUCTION

The opinion poll analysed in this report was conducted between 11 October and 30 November 1998 under Eurobarometer 50.0, at the request of General-Directorate XI "Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection" of the European Commission. This poll has been managed and organised by DGX, "Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual Media" ("Public Opinion Analysis" Unit) of the European Commission.

This report deals with Europeans' perception of issues associated with radioactive waste. It is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the question of information, the second with different beliefs (true or false) associated with the question of radioactivity and the nuclear industry, the third with various issues affecting the management of radioactive waste, the fourth focuses more particularly on the issue of underground dumps, and the fifth deals with the European Union's involvement in setting the rules covering the management of radioactive waste.

In each country, these questions were put to a representative sample of the national population aged fifteen and over. In all, 16,155 people were questioned, that is, on average, 1000 people per country, except in Germany (2000: 1000 in the former East Germany, and 1000 in the former West Germany), in the United Kingdom (1300: 1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland) and in Luxembourg (600).

The poll studied here is based on a set of new questions - never before have Eurobarometer surveys included questions specifically related to the management of radioactive waste in the Community. It is also important to note that the figures relating to the European Union as a whole in this report are a weighted average of the national figures. The weighting used for each country is the proportion of the national population aged 15 and over within the Community population aged 15 and over.

It should also be noted that the total percentages shown in the tables of this study may exceed 100% when the respondent is able to give several replies to a single question. Also, when only a single response is permitted, the total may also not reach exactly 100% owing to rounding.

Finally, the abbreviation "DK" in this report means the response "Don't Know", and the European average is designated by the symbol " μ ".

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CHAPTER ONE
SUBJECTIVE INFORMATION

1. DO EUROPEANS FEEL WELL-INFORMED OR NOT ABOUT RADIOACTIVE WASTE?

When asked whether they regard themselves as well informed about radioactive waste, Europeans' replies tend to be on the negative side.

As is shown in the table below, on a scale of four, where "Very well informed" scores 4.0, "Fairly well informed" scores 3.0, "Not very well informed" scores 2.0 and "Not at all well informed" scores 1.0, and where the central point is 2.5, an average European score of 1.93 can be regarded as poor.

Differences in relation to this average are slight, confirming the extent of this gap throughout the European Union countries.

Q. 47 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 1.1 : Europeans lacking information - national variables

Country	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Average	DK
B	2.0	16.4	44.9	35.2	1.85	1.3
DK	5.2	26.0	55.6	12.5	2.24	0.7
WD	3.7	25.0	45.6	22.7	2.10	2.7
D	3.5	24.3	46.1	23.1	2.08	2.7
OD	2.6	21.6	48.0	24.5	2.02	2.7
GR	2.2	19.3	50.6	26.6	1.97	1.3
E	0.7	10.9	46.3	38.7	1.73	3.4
F	1.6	16.2	33.9	47.7	7.71	0.6
IRL	2.7	18.6	35.2	40.7	1.83	2.8
I	2.1	17.8	45.8	31.4	1.90	2.9
L	3.4	20.2	44.9	29.6	1.97	1.9
NL	2.9	34.0	47.5	14.8	2.25	0.8
A	2.8	18.8	40.1	34.8	1.89	3.5
P	0.8	10.1	36.0	49.0	1.61	4.1
FIN	2.7	32.1	60.0	4.5	2.33	0.8
S	4.0	36.1	48.6	10.8	2.33	0.2
UK	3.2	18.4	44.4	31.7	1.93	2.3
EU15	2.5	19.6	44.0	31.7	1.93	2.2

Even though they only represent 5% and 4% respectively, the Danish and Swedes, in proportions higher than the European average (2.5%), state that they are "Very well informed" about the problem of radioactive waste.

One third of the Swedes, Dutch and Finns, and one quarter of the Danes and Germans declare themselves to be "Fairly well informed" about this matter ($\mu = 20\%$).

Six out of ten Finns, and one in two Danes and Greeks think that they are "Not very well informed" ($\mu = 44\%$).

One in two of the Portuguese and French, and four out of ten of the Irish regard themselves as "Not at all well informed" about this issue ($\mu = 32\%$).

Q. 47 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 1.2 : Europeans lacking information - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very Well informed	Not at all well informed	Average	DK
Sex						
Male	3.3	22.9	44.3	27.8	2.02	1.6
Female	1.6	16.5	43.7	35.3	1.84	2.7
Age						
15-24	2.3	19.4	44.1	32.3	1.92	1.9
25-39	2.3	19.2	46.7	30.0	1.94	1.7
40-54	2.9	20.5	44.8	29.4	1.97	2.1
55+	2.3	19.4	41.0	34.5	1.89	2.9
Level of Education						
<= 15	1.9	13.5	40.3	40.4	1.76	3.8
16-19	1.9	20.1	45.7	31.0	1.93	1.2
20+	3.5	27.4	46.1	21.2	2.14	1.7
Student	4.2	21.4	44.9	27.3	2.03	2.2
Profession						
Self-employed	2.1	18.1	43.6	34.0	1.80	1.9
Managers/Executives	4.1	30.7	44.3	19.3	2.20	1.1
Employees/Other white collar workers	1.4	21.8	48.0	27.7	1.97	1.0
Manual workers	2.1	18.6	44.0	33.1	1.89	2.2
People at home	1.2	15.1	43.3	37.3	1.80	3.1
Unemployed	3.1	14.8	44.9	34.4	1.86	2.7
Retired	2.6	18.4	41.5	34.7	1.89	2.8
Students	4.2	21.4	44.9	27.3	2.03	2.2
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	2.1	17.8	44.0	30.0	1.88	2.1
Small or medium-sized town	2.2	20.4	44.6	31.4	1.95	2.7
City, metropolitan area	3.2	20.5	43.4	34.1	1.95	1.4
Scale of incomes						
++	3.0	25.9	47.3	22.3	2.10	1.4
+	2.2	21.7	44.9	29.8	1.96	1.3
-	1.9	19.5	44.5	32.6	1.91	1.4
--	2.9	15.9	43.5	34.1	1.87	3.6
DK	2.4	17.3	41.6	35.8	1.86	2.8
EU15	2.5	19.6	44.0	31.7	1.93	2.2

Women, people aged fifty-five and over, those who have left the educational system as soon as possible, people at home and the self-employed, those living outside towns and those on low incomes generally declare themselves to be less well informed than others about the problem of radioactive waste.

2. FAVOURITE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

2.1 On the management of radioactive waste in European Union countries

First of all there were several possible answers to this question, so it is not surprising that the total of the (horizontal) percentages is greater than 100%.

Over 85% of Europeans would like to have easier access to information about the management of radioactive waste in their own country. However, 7% replied that this was of no interest to them and 6% did not answer this question.

National government, followed by the media and independent scientists, were mainly described as the favourite sources of information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed nationally. National agencies processing and eliminating radioactive waste and non-governmental organisations such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc. are also quoted as sources of information. The European Union departments in charge of environmental issues are ranked sixth.

Q62a *Would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?*

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. *Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste*
2. *Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)*
3. *Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO), such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.*
4. *Yes, from independent scientists*
5. *Yes, from the media*
6. *Yes, from European Union departments in charge of environmental issues*
7. *Yes, from those who produce the waste*
8. *Yes, from political parties*
9. *Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)*
10. *No, I don't want easier access to this information*

Table 1.3 : Favourite sources of information - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
B	28.7	48.0	46.3	46.5	62.2	36.8	23.4	16.5	6.6	5.0	5.1
DK	38.4	46.3	22.0	41.3	35.7	18.3	18.2	8.7	2.8	16.5	3.4
WD	42.9	43.1	36.5	41.1	42.2	21.6	25.8	16.1	3.4	8.2	7.0
D	42.6	43.0	35.0	39.5	41.3	20.8	25.3	15.1	3.0	8.2	6.9
OD	41.5	42.9	29.0	33.5	37.8	17.8	23.2	11.4	1.4	8.1	6.5
GR	32.7	52.3	45.7	27.9	52.6	16.0	15.7	5.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
E	18.6	45.6	33.2	27.0	44.0	15.3	13.4	7.8	2.2	4.8	9.0
F	43.4	50.0	37.0	47.3	41.0	30.6	25.7	7.8	4.4	3.8	2.9
IRL	41.0	58.8	39.7	44.9	37.2	27.8	27.1	17.8	8.5	4.6	6.2
I	28.7	30.9	32.8	19.1	45.4	20.0	9.4	4.7	3.9	4.6	7.1
L	34.5	48.5	41.3	33.4	46.1	28.2	20.3	16.8	7.0	4.0	12.2
NL	23.1	49.2	24.2	31.1	42.9	19.8	19.6	10.7	1.5	16.6	11.0
A	30.5	46.6	31.2	36.2	43.0	21.3	25.6	11.6	1.8	7.3	2.7
P	31.3	56.2	26.5	25.7	44.9	17.5	13.4	10.2	3.0	2.6	8.5
FIN	49.0	37.6	26.8	57.7	48.9	23.8	30.4	5.7	3.6	6.4	2.2
S	50.3	35.3	35.7	54.2	30.7	26.6	25.8	11.0	7.7	11.3	2.8
UK	32.6	54.3	34.4	42.3	37.8	21.2	32.6	15.7	5.7	11.7	5.9
EU15	34.6	45.2	34.3	36.3	42.5	22.0	21.8	10.8	3.8	7.1	6.1

National government is mentioned significantly less in Ireland, Sweden and Finland, and the media figure more in Belgium (20 points above the average) and less in Sweden (12 points below).

Southern Europe seems less keen than other regions on non-governmental organisations as sources of information on the national management of radioactive waste. Italy, Portugal, Greece and Spain therefore display results below the average. The reverse can be seen to be true for Sweden and Finland.

National agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste have proportionately the lowest approval rating in Spain and the highest in Sweden.

The European Union departments in charge of environmental issues seem to be a less valued source than others in Spain, Greece, Portugal and Denmark (and, incidentally, in the former Länder as well). Belgium and France are above (or well above) the average (+15 points and +9 points).

Q62a Would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste
2. Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)
3. Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.
4. Yes, from independent scientists
5. Yes, from the media
6. Yes, from European Union departments in charge of environmental issues
7. Yes, from those who produce the waste
8. Yes, from political parties
9. Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)
10. No, I don't want easier access to this information

Table 1.4 : Favourite sources of information - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
Sex											
Male	35.0	45.8	35.2	38.1	43.1	23.0	21.3	10.7	3.8	7.3	5.2
Female	34.2	44.6	33.5	34.6	42.0	21.2	22.3	10.8	3.8	7.0	6.9
Age											
15-24	35.7	43.7	37.8	32.6	46.7	21.3	23.1	10.6	3.9	6.5	5.6
25-39	36.5	45.0	37.8	39.4	44.0	23.7	24.1	10.5	4.8	5.2	4.9
40-54	37.6	46.1	37.7	40.4	43.6	24.9	23.4	12.0	3.8	6.0	4.7
55+	30.1	45.5	27.1	32.4	38.4	18.9	18.0	10.2	2.9	9.9	8.3
Level of Education											
<= 15	28.1	43.3	27.5	27.0	40.1	16.2	18.2	10.2	3.5	9.2	9.7
16-19	36.7	47.7	36.1	39.1	40.9	23.8	24.8	11.7	3.7	6.5	5.1
20+	39.3	43.6	40.1	44.9	44.9	27.4	20.8	10.1	4.0	5.4	3.3
Student	37.7	44.6	37.8	37.8	52.8	22.8	24.0	9.9	4.9	6.5	3.6
Profession											
Self-employed	33.6	44.6	38.9	36.8	46.8	21.2	20.3	9.3	4.2	4.6	4.9
Managers/Executives	39.0	46.7	41.2	50.2	43.5	29.6	21.3	13.4	4.8	6.7	3.8
Employees/Other white collar workers	37.3	43.8	40.0	41.8	43.4	25.9	21.8	9.8	3.7	6.7	3.7
Manual workers	37.2	47.1	35.7	35.5	42.8	22.7	25.2	11.4	3.4	5.2	6.0
People at home	29.7	44.6	29.9	30.1	38.9	20.2	22.1	10.3	3.8	8.1	8.4
Unemployed	34.4	42.8	32.9	31.1	43.9	18.5	20.7	10.9	3.9	5.7	7.3
Retired	30.2	44.7	26.3	32.2	36.7	18.0	18.3	10.5	3.2	10.8	8.4
Students	37.8	44.6	37.9	37.7	52.8	22.8	24.0	9.9	5.0	6.4	3.6
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area, village	30.4	42.3	30.7	32.5	41.7	19.7	21.4	9.8	3.9	7.2	7.4
Small or medium-sized town	35.1	44.2	34.7	36.1	41.6	22.1	22.1	11.5	3.3	8.1	5.9
City, metropolitan area	38.3	49.7	37.8	40.4	44.8	24.5	21.8	10.8	4.3	5.8	4.9

(Continued)

Q62a Would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste
2. Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)
3. Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.
4. Yes, from independent scientists
5. Yes, from the media
6. Yes, from European union departments in charge of environmental issues
7. Yes, from those who produce the waste
8. Yes, from political parties
9. Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)
10. No, I don't want easier access to this information

Table 1.4 : Favourite sources of information - sociodemographic variables (continued)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
Scale of incomes											
++	38.2	44.1	39.3	43.0	42.3	27.7	21.8	9.4	3.1	5.8	3.4
+	37.2	49.4	38.2	41.1	44.9	24.7	23.6	11.9	3.7	5.4	3.0
-	36.3	46.7	33.8	38.2	43.6	21.5	26.0	11.2	4.1	5.9	4.8
--	32.6	43.9	29.3	29.4	39.2	17.6	19.4	10.7	3.5	9.8	8.2
DK	31.2	43.0	32.8	33.0	42.6	20.5	19.8	10.5	4.3	7.9	9.0
EU15	34.6	45.2	34.3	36.3	42.5	22.0	21.8	10.8	3.8	7.1	6.1

Let us remember that the majority of votes go to national government. Of all the sociodemographic categories mentioned above, only subjective urbanisation shows significant differences between classes. Only 42% of people living in a village or other type of rural area selected national government, whereas 50% of people living in a city or metropolitan area did so. The intermediate income categories also tend to designate national government as a favourite source of information.

Significantly more students, more city dwellers and the intermediate income categories choose the media. This choice increases conversely in proportion to age.

Men within the various categories are more inclined to favour independent scientists than women. Europeans aged between twenty-five and fifty-four are more inclined to favour them than the youngest or oldest of their kind, those who have continued their education the longest more than the less educated, the managerial classes more than other socioprofessional categories, city dwellers more than people living outside towns and people on high or very high incomes more than those on low or very low incomes.

People of fifty-five or over, those with the lowest level of education, people at home and the retired, as well as those living in rural areas and those on the lowest incomes refer proportionately less to national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste and non-governmental organisations.

Designation of the European Union departments in charge of environmental issues increases with age up to a limit of fifty-four years, with the level of education (provided that students are not included), and with the extent of urbanisation and with income.

2.2 On the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries

When interest is shown in information about the management of radioactive waste in European Union countries other than that of the interviewees, Europeans turn mainly to the media.

They then turn to non-governmental organisations, followed by independent scientists.

Whereas national government is relegated to sixth place, the departments of the European Union in charge of environmental issues have now climbed back up to fourth place. It therefore seems that the latter represent one source when information has to be sought beyond national territorial limits.

Q62b And would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in other European Union countries.

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. *Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste*
2. *Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)*
3. *Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.*
4. *Yes, from independent scientists*
5. *Yes, from the media*
6. *Yes, from European Union departments in charge of environmental issues*
7. *Yes, from those who produce the waste*
8. *Yes, from political parties*
9. *Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)*
10. *No, I don't want easier access to this information*

Table 1.5 : Favourite sources of information - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
B	24.7	21.5	45.0	43.8	52.7	42.2	17.8	15.4	6.6	8.6	10.5
DK	31.5	18.1	20.1	35.5	30.6	31.6	13.6	6.3	2.1	19.4	5.3
WD	26.7	17.2	34.0	35.1	35.4	27.8	21.0	9.1	3.5	13.9	8.9
D	26.7	16.9	32.3	33.4	34.3	27.6	20.1	8.6	3.1	14.2	8.9
OD	26.5	16.0	26.0	27.2	29.9	26.7	16.7	6.7	1.4	15.3	9.0
GR	20.7	22.7	45.0	21.6	46.8	25.7	12.2	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.6
E	13.0	20.1	32.2	24.9	36.1	24.8	8.9	4.5	2.3	7.7	12.8
F	29.1	20.1	39.3	38.3	35.5	38.2	18.6	6.7	3.4	7.7	5.1
IRL	28.9	22.8	37.0	39.2	31.7	33.6	22.6	12.2	7.2	9.7	12.2
I	15.7	9.1	30.0	16.7	37.0	29.8	6.4	3.3	2.9	6.6	12.7
L	19.6	19.6	36.5	29.5	38.4	31.9	18.8	12.8	5.2	4.9	21.7
NL	15.7	36.5	23.2	27.1	41.2	24.6	14.5	7.9	1.6	22.9	11.2
A	21.3	23.3	30.0	28.5	39.3	29.3	22.0	10.6	2.0	8.3	5.2
P	15.0	13.6	27.5	22.2	34.9	30.3	11.4	5.9	2.6	6.4	18.4
FIN	29.7	11.5	26.4	46.2	40.9	41.3	22.4	4.2	2.8	7.3	6.9
S	17.4	15.5	29.8	44.5	26.2	45.4	19.0	4.7	6.5	13.5	6.0
UK	21.4	27.6	25.6	33.4	26.0	23.4	22.2	10.7	4.2	20.2	14.5
EU15	21.8	19.2	31.9	30.4	35.0	29.7	16.1	7.1	3.2	11.7	10.2

The media stand out in Belgium (+18 points) and in Greece (+12) due to the significance of the results associated with them, whereas they are 9 points below this average in Sweden and the United Kingdom.

As regards non-governmental organisations, there is a 25 point difference between the highest and lowest scores. The first difference is noted in Belgium and Greece (45% each) and the second in Denmark (20%).

Independent scientists receive the highest scores in Sweden (46%), Finland (45%) and Belgium (44%), and the lowest score in Italy (17%).

The departments of the European Union in charge of environmental issues are mainly designated by Sweden, Belgium and Finland.

Q62b And would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in other European Union countries.

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste
2. Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)
3. Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.
4. Yes, from independent scientists
5. Yes, from the media
6. Yes, from European Union departments in charge of environmental issues
7. Yes, from those who produce the waste
8. Yes, from political parties
9. Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)
10. No, I don't want easier access to this information

Table 1.6 : Favourite sources of information - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
Sex											
Male	23.2	20.5	33.6	32.2	36.1	30.9	16.3	7.2	3.5	11.1	9.1
Female	20.6	18.1	30.3	28.8	33.9	28.5	15.9	7.1	3.0	12.2	11.3
Age											
15-24	22.3	18.1	34.6	27.3	37.0	30.2	15.7	7.1	2.5	11.7	10.0
25-39	23.9	20.5	36.2	33.3	37.0	31.4	18.1	7.2	3.9	9.2	8.4
40-54	22.7	19.6	34.5	34.8	36.0	32.9	17.2	8.2	3.4	10.7	8.7
55+	19.2	18.4	24.9	26.3	31.3	25.5	13.6	6.4	2.8	14.5	13.0
Level of Education											
<= 15	16.6	17.9	24.3	22.7	31.1	22.4	18.4	6.0	2.5	14.4	15.0
16-19	23.8	21.2	33.7	32.0	34.4	30.2	15.9	8.3	3.2	11.6	9.2
20+	25.5	18.5	38.4	38.8	39.2	37.8	15.7	6.8	4.4	7.8	6.2
Student	23.1	17.1	36.7	31.9	41.7	34.7	16.1	7.1	3.2	10.6	6.6
Profession											
Self-employed	19.7	19.9	36.6	32.3	36.8	29.9	14.5	7.3	3.1	7.4	9.7
Managers/Executives	27.8	19.3	40.3	44.7	37.1	38.6	18.1	7.7	5.1	8.5	6.9
Employees/Other white collar workers	25.8	20.6	38.3	35.5	38.6	35.4	14.4	6.0	3.5	10.3	7.0
Manual workers	23.0	20.6	32.5	29.8	35.0	28.2	18.8	7.6	3.3	11.0	10.1
People at home	18.6	19.1	26.8	23.7	31.3	27.2	14.7	7.4	2.5	14.3	13.1
Unemployed	22.1	21.0	29.1	25.8	36.6	24.1	15.0	8.1	3.0	12.1	12.3
Retired	18.0	17.2	23.8	25.7	30.1	24.9	14.9	6.5	2.7	15.2	13.0
Students	23.1	17.1	36.7	31.9	41.7	34.7	15.7	7.1	3.2	10.5	6.6
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area, village	20.8	18.6	28.4	26.7	33.8	26.9	15.6	6.6	3.0	11.5	11.8
Small or medium-sized town	21.1	19.1	30.7	29.6	33.9	30.2	15.8	7.0	3.1	13.4	9.6
City, metropolitan area	24.1	20.3	37.4	35.4	37.8	32.0	17.0	8.0	3.5	9.4	9.3

(Continued)

Q62b And would you like to have easier access to information about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in other European Union countries?

(IF YES) From which source(s)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, from national agencies in charge of processing and eliminating radioactive waste
2. Yes, from the government (NATIONALITY)
3. Yes, from non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, etc.
4. Yes, from independent scientists
5. Yes, from the media
6. Yes, from European Union departments in charge of environmental issues
7. Yes, from those who produce the waste
8. Yes, from political parties
9. Yes, from other sources (SPONTANEOUS)
10. No, I don't want easier access to this information

Table 1.6 : Favourite sources of information - sociodemographic variables (continued)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK
Scale of incomes											
++	26.2	21.8	37.4	38.3	36.8	36.9	15.9	6.1	3.6	9.1	6.1
+	24.1	20.4	35.4	33.4	37.3	31.8	17.4	7.0	2.7	10.0	6.4
-	22.8	20.2	31.2	30.8	35.0	29.4	18.3	7.6	3.3	10.7	9.3
--	20.2	17.3	27.0	25.7	33.5	24.0	15.5	7.3	3.0	14.7	11.8
DK	18.5	17.9	30.2	27.1	33.3	28.2	14.3	7.4	3.5	12.7	14.4
EU15	21.8	19.2	31.9	30.4	35.0	29.7	16.1	7.1	3.2	11.7	10.2

Let us remember that on the question of knowing from which source(s) Europeans would like to be informed about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in other European Union countries, the media has the highest approval ratings.

They are chosen by significantly fewer people aged fifty-five or over, people having completed their education at fifteen years old at the latest, the retired and people living in rural areas or small towns.

Non-governmental organisations are selected proportionately more by men, people aged between twenty-five and thirty-nine, those with the highest level of education (we note here that this choice is in proportion to the level of education), by managers and other types of employees, by those living in cities and those on the highest incomes.

Independent scientists are selected proportionately more by men than by women, by Europeans aged between twenty-five and fifty-four more than by the youngest or oldest, by those who have continued their education the longest more than by people who left the educational system before they were twenty years old, by managers more than other socioprofessional categories, by Europeans living in cities or metropolitan areas more than by those living in less built-up areas, and by people on high or very high incomes more than by those on low or very low incomes.

Again, the designation of the European Union departments in charge of environmental issues increases with age up to a limit of fifty-four years, with the level of education, and with the extent of urbanisation and with income. The highest proportion of votes comes from managers and employees.

CHAPTER II
BELIEFS

1. WHICH COUNTRY IS SEEN AS PRODUCING THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

France and Germany, followed very far behind by the United Kingdom, are most frequently referred to as the countries which produce the greatest amount of radioactive waste within the European Union.

We note that the existing statistics broadly confirm these results. Europeans therefore come very close to reality in their assertions.

The extremely high percentages of "Don't Know" replies should be noted, indicating how much this issue is not one of the common concerns of Europeans, and to what extent they feel unsure about the information available to help them answer this question.

Q.48 In your opinion, which European Union country produces the greatest amount of radioactive waste? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.1 : The country producing the greatest amount of radioactive waste - national variables

Country	France	Germany	UK	DK
B	22.6	17.4	2.5	47.1
DK	24.5	38.8	11.4	19.3
WD	37.8	17.4	5.4	36.5
D	36.0	18.8	5.1	36.9
OD	28.9	24.2	4.2	38.5
GR	18.5	37.3	4.7	34.0
E	9.0	21.3	4.2	61.3
F	29.2	28.1	1.4	34.5
IRL	7.2	12.5	39.3	38.2
I	23.1	16.5	2.8	51.5
L	43.1	19.5	3.1	33.1
NL	43.1	21.6	5.9	26.2
A	32.4	18.1	5.4	37.0
P	8.6	23.5	4.1	56.5
FIN	33.6	33.5	5.4	22.2
S	31.8	32.7	11.0	18.9
UK	10.9	12.8	21.3	51.1
EU15	24.3	20.6	7.1	45.1

National differences appear when designating the country producing the greatest amount of radioactive waste

France is designated by a greater proportion of individuals in seven European Union countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria). France and the United Kingdom are mentioned in similar (and consistent) proportions in Finland.

Germany heads the list in five European Union countries, that is in Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. In Sweden, France is designated in comparable proportions (1 point less).

Finally, the United Kingdom appears to produce the greatest amount of radioactive waste in the opinion of 39% of the Irish and 21% of the British.

The very high percentage on average of "Don't Know" replies (45% on average in Europe) was raised. It is more significant in Spain (61%), Portugal (57%) and in the United kingdom (51%).

It would be interesting to see whether the answers given differ when only those who replied are included.

Q.48 In your opinion, which European Union country produces the greatest amount of radioactive waste? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.2 : The country producing the greatest amount of radioactive waste - national variables

Coun-try	France	Germany	UK
B	43.1	33.2	4.7
DK	30.4	48.1	14.1
WD	60.1	27.6	8.6
D	57.5	30.0	8.2
OD	47.3	39.5	6.9
GR	28.0	56.5	7.1
E	23.3	55.1	10.7
F	44.6	42.9	2.1
IRL	11.6	20.2	63.6
I	47.6	34.0	5.8
L	64.4	29.1	4.7
NL	58.4	29.3	8.0
A	51.3	28.7	8.5
P	19.7	53.9	9.4
FIN	43.1	43.0	7.0
S	39.1	40.3	13.6
UK	22.2	26.3	43.6
EU15	42.7	36.3	12.4

The order given on a European scale in the previous table is confirmed when only those who have actually replied are included.

The same comments as on the previous page apply when national results are looked at.

Q.48 In your opinion, which European Union country produces the greatest amount of radioactive waste? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.3 : The country producing the greatest amount of radioactive waste - sociodemographic variables

Variables	France	Germany	UK	DK
Sex				
Male	30.6	22.4	8.2	33.7
Female	18.4	19.0	6.0	51.8
Age				
15-24	24.4	20.1	7.7	41.4
25-39	25.6	21.6	7.8	40.2
40-54	27.6	22.1	6.9	38.2
55+	20.6	19.0	5.0	49.9
Level of Education				
<= 15	16.0	18.0	5.0	56.4
16-19	24.6	21.0	8.7	40.7
20+	35.1	23.1	7.4	29.7
Student	27.9	22.9	6.6	36.3
Profession				
Self-employed	26.6	21.8	6.5	39.7
Managers/Executives	39.2	21.3	9.2	26.5
Employees/Other white collar workers	30.0	22.6	7.0	35.0
Manual workers	23.0	21.7	7.7	41.8
People at home	15.0	16.0	6.4	59.4
Unemployed	19.7	19.3	8.0	45.6
Retired	20.1	19.8	6.0	50.1
Students	27.8	22.9	6.6	36.3
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area, village	23.7	19.1	5.7	46.2
Small or medium-sized town	23.9	20.7	7.3	43.1
City, metropolitan area	25.4	22.3	8.1	39.6
Scale of incomes				
++	36.3	22.3	7.0	29.1
+	27.7	22.5	7.0	37.2
-	24.7	22.1	7.3	41.3
--	17.9	20.9	6.4	49.5
DK	19.5	17.5	7.4	51.2
EU15	24.3	20.6	7.1	43.1

France is designated by significantly more men, managers and city dwellers. The selection of France increases according to age up to a limit of fifty-four years old, with the level of education and with income.

Similar comments are true when Germany is designated as the country producing the greatest amount of radioactive waste in the European Union, although the differences between sub-categories are generally less pronounced. In this case, it is employees which stand out somewhat as a socioprofessional category.

The United Kingdom is selected by proportionately fewer women, older people, people who broke off their education at a very early stage, the retired and people living in rural areas.

2. THE QUANTITY OF WASTE PRODUCED

The fact that six out of ten people abstained from answering this question, probably thinking that they did not know enough about it, should be noted first of all.

Fifteen percent of European citizens are inclined to favour production of radioactive waste of between one and ten litres per inhabitant per year. Ten percent are for a quantity varying between eleven and a hundred litres per inhabitant per year.

Seven percent "only" give the correct answer, that is to say, an annual production per head of less than one litre of radioactive waste (actual figure about 0.12 l), whereas five percent believe that the quantity of waste produced exceeds one hundred litres per inhabitant per year within the European Union.

Q.49 In your opinion, on average, how much radioactive waste is produced in the European Union per inhabitant per year? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.4 : The quantity of waste produced - national variables

Country	Less than 1l/Inhab/Yr	Between 1 and 10l/Inhab/Yr	Between 11 and 100l/Inhab/Yr	Greater than 100l/Inhab/Yr	DK
B	13.5	16.7	12.1	2.7	54.8
DK	15.5	23.8	14.9	3.6	42.1
WD	5.5	13.7	13.6	5.7	60.8
D	6.4	14.5	13.2	5.4	59.8
OD	9.6	17.9	11.7	4.2	56.3
GR	2.7	10.2	5.7	4.4	77.1
E	1.2	6.3	5.3	3.1	84.0
F	9.3	19.2	13.5	8.3	49.7
IRL	3.7	7.9	6.5	4.3	77.7
I	5.3	15.9	6.6	4.9	67.2
L	5.7	16.5	8.4	4.5	64.6
NL	15.2	24.7	9.6	2.5	48.0
A	9.4	14.1	9.6	8.1	58.9
P	3.0	7.0	4.7	3.3	82.0
FIN	13.9	31.2	17.9	2.9	34.1
S	13.2	25.3	20.5	4.0	36.7
UK	5.6	12.7	9.1	5.2	67.3
EU15	6.8	15.0	10.3	5.2	62.7

Are there strong national differences?

In all the European Union countries, the second category put forward, "Between 1 and 10 l per inhabitant per year" has the highest rates of reply.

Because of the particularly high percentages of "Don't Know" replies, the results obtained when people who did not reply are excluded, should be studied. This is what we have done on the next page.

Q.49 In your opinion, on average, how much radioactive waste is produced in the European Union per inhabitant per year? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.5 : The quantity of waste produced - national variables

Coun-try	Less than 1l/Inhab/Yr	Between 1 and 10l/Inhab/Yr	Between 11 and 100l/Inhab/Yr	Greater than 100l/Inhab/Yr
B	30.0	37.0	26.9	6.1
DK	26.8	41.2	25.8	6.3
WD	14.3	35.4	35.4	14.8
D	16.1	36.8	33.5	13.6
OD	22.1	41.3	26.9	9.7
GR	11.6	44.6	24.8	19.0
E	7.7	39.2	33.4	19.7
F	18.4	38.1	26.9	16.5
IRL	16.6	35.2	29.1	19.2
I	16.2	48.5	20.3	15.1
L	16.3	47.0	23.9	12.8
NL	29.2	47.4	18.5	4.9
A	22.8	34.2	23.3	19.7
P	16.6	38.8	26.2	18.4
FIN	21.2	47.4	27.1	4.4
S	21.0	40.2	32.5	6.3
UK	17.3	38.9	28.0	15.9
EU15	18.2	40.3	27.6	13.9

Again, excluding hesitant replies does not alter the table. It is always the second category which stands out, followed by the third, the first and the fourth.

On a national scale, the percentages collected are always higher in this second category. In contrast, the first one of them, "Less than one litre per inhabitant per year" now has more votes than the two remaining categories in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands. In Austria, "Less than one litre per inhabitant per year" has the same proportion of votes as the category "Between eleven and one hundred litres per inhabitant per year".

Q.49 In your opinion, on average, how much radioactive waste is produced in the European Union per inhabitant per year? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Table 2.6 : The quantity of waste produced - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Less than 1l/Inhab/Yr	Between 1 and 10l/Inhab/Yr	Between 11 and 100l/Inhab/Yr	Greater than 100l/Inhab/Yr	DK
Sex					
Male	9.0	16.1	10.5	5.4	58.8
Female	4.6	13.9	10.1	4.9	66.3
Age					
15-24	6.7	17.8	13.5	5.0	57.0
25-39	7.4	17.4	11.6	5.5	57.8
40-54	8.0	15.2	9.6	5.2	61.7
55+	5.3	11.2	7.9	5.0	70.5
Level of Education					
<= 15	4.6	9.9	7.1	5.2	73.1
16-19	7.3	16.3	11.5	5.2	56.9
20+	8.7	18.3	11.7	5.3	55.8
Student	7.6	19.7	13.0	4.8	62.7
Profession					
Self-employed	7.8	15.3	9.8	5.4	61.4
Managers/Executives	9.5	17.4	12.6	4.8	55.0
Employees/Other white collar workers	8.7	16.8	12.6	5.2	56.5
Manual workers	7.1	16.8	10.3	6.4	59.2
People at home	3.3	11.0	7.4	4.6	73.6
Unemployed	6.6	14.1	10.9	5.0	63.1
Retired	5.4	11.2	8.3	4.4	70.6
Students	7.6	19.7	13.0	4.8	55.0
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural area, village	7.3	14.9	9.5	4.1	64.0
Small or medium-sized town	6.4	16.3	10.5	4.3	62.4
City, metropolitan area	6.8	13.3	10.7	7.7	61.4
Scale of incomes					
++	8.9	19.2	12.8	4.4	54.4
+	8.8	19.0	12.4	4.7	54.9
-	6.5	17.4	12.3	6.0	57.8
--	5.6	12.7	8.5	6.0	67.2
DK	5.2	10.0	7.5	4.9	72.3
EU15	6.8	15.0	10.3	5.2	62.7

Out of those who replied that the quantity of radioactive waste produced per inhabitant per year in the European Union was less than one litre, there were greater proportions of men, managers and employees, people living in rural areas and those on high or very high incomes. This propensity increases with age up to a limit of fifty-four years old and with the level of education.

Out of the Europeans who think that this quantity is between one and ten litres per inhabitant per year, there are greater proportions of men, people aged between fifteen and thirty-nine, people with

an average or high level of education, managers, employees and students, people living in areas with a low level of urbanisation, and those on high or very incomes.

Out of those who think that this quantity is between eleven and one hundred litres per inhabitant per year, there are greater proportions of young people and students, people who do not live in rural areas and people not on the lower income threshold.

3. THE MOST COMMON OPINIONS

Of the six statements offered, three were true and three were false. We have indicated with a (T) those statements which are true, and with an (F) those which are false in the text of the question. This information was not, of course, included in the material offered to the people being interviewed.

3.1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste.

Although this statement is false, 21% of Europeans understand it to be true. Particularly in Germany, Greece, Ireland and Austria.

However, 65% of Europeans state that it is false and therefore have a correct view of reality. This opinion is expressed more widely in the Netherlands (89%) and Sweden (82%).

3.2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general

Fifty-seven percent of citizens do not consider this statement to be true. This opinion is expressed particularly in Belgium (74%), Greece (87%) and France (74%).

On the other hand, 27% of citizens believe that it is false. Sweden (55%) and Finland (49%) are more than twenty points above this average. The Netherlands and the new Länder also stand out with 44% and 41% respectively of positive replies.

3.3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste

This statement is true and a majority of European citizens (69%) answered correctly. It is asserted most widely in the Netherlands (93%, Belgium (83%) and France (80%).

Only 12% of Europeans gave an incorrect answer to this question. This incorrect opinion is particularly common in Germany (24%).

3.4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste

This statement is also true. Seven citizens out of ten replied on average along these lines in Europe, and at least eight citizens out of ten in Greece, France, Germany and Ireland.

Only 9% of citizens answer this question incorrectly. This incorrect opinion is held particularly by Swedish (21%), Danish (18%) and Dutch (17%) citizens.

3.5. There are several types of radioactive waste

It is also true that there are several types of radioactive waste. Three quarters of European citizens therefore give correct replies. The answers given in Sweden (85%), France (also 85%), Denmark and the Netherlands (83% each) are even more emphatic.

A tiny minority of the population (3%) is mistaken by asserting that this statement is false.

3.6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous

This statement is false because most waste is only slightly radioactive.

However, eight out of ten Europeans believe that all radioactive waste is very dangerous. This suspicion is expressed more forcefully in Greece (96%), Ireland (88%), France (86%), Germany, Austria and Portugal (82% each).

Only one European in ten answers this question correctly. The largest proportions of "good" answers are obtained in the Netherlands (40%), Denmark (27%) and Sweden (23%).

Q.50 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false.

1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste (F)
 2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general
 3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste (T)
 4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste (T)
 5. There are several types of radioactive waste (T)
 6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous (F)
- DK

Table 2.7 : What is seen to be true - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	18.0	74.2	82.6	74.6	64.5	78.2
DK	18.2	51.1	73.7	68.2	83.4	64.6
WD	30.7	41.6	50.2	77.5	70.6	81.8
D	30.5	41.4	49.5	78.1	71.9	82.2
OD	29.7	40.4	46.8	80.7	77.0	83.4
GR	29.9	87.4	72.7	87.4	79.1	96.4
E	19.2	53.5	68.1	67.2	60.7	77.3
F	19.3	73.7	79.5	81.3	85.0	85.8
IRL	27.1	65.9	72.2	77.5	75.0	87.6
I	18.5	57.8	71.4	67.7	77.8	79.5
L	15.1	58.9	72.5	65.3	77.9	75.3
NL	8.5	50.5	93.4	71.9	82.6	51.3
A	28.9	58.2	71.2	72.2	69.3	82.1
P	21.5	55.8	61.0	65.0	67.2	81.7
FIN	20.7	37.1	69.6	72.1	79.7	77.3
S	12.5	35.5	75.6	63.4	85.0	69.7
UK	14.9	63.9	75.0	71.1	77.8	76.5
EU15	21.0	57.2	69.1	73.6	75.4	79.4

Q.50 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false.

1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste (F)
2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general
3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste (T)
4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste (T)
5. There are several types of radioactive waste (T)
6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous (F)

Table 2.8 : What is seen to be false - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	72.4	15.1	4.6	9.6	7.4	11.5
DK	76.2	39.9	16.9	18.4	2.6	27.0
WD	53.8	38.4	23.0	6.9	5.1	5.6
D	54.9	38.8	23.6	6.6	4.7	5.7
OD	58.9	40.6	25.7	5.4	3.1	6.1
GR	61.6	7.5	12.9	5.0	3.2	1.3
E	56.8	22.9	8.3	6.8	3.0	5.6
F	73.7	18.5	9.0	7.4	1.8	9.1
IRL	52.1	17.4	8.2	5.0	1.7	3.7
I	65.3	23.7	9.0	8.4	2.7	5.8
L	68.4	24.8	9.5	11.9	2.6	14.2
NL	88.7	43.6	3.7	17.2	4.1	39.9
A	53.7	20.0	9.0	8.2	5.3	6.9
P	49.7	19.1	13.4	5.1	1.8	2.4
FIN	71.3	49.2	17.7	13.6	4.4	16.1
S	82.4	54.7	14.5	20.6	3.5	23.2
UK	71.1	21.2	8.7	10.7	2.4	14.0
EU15	65.1	27.0	12.4	8.7	3.3	9.7

Table 2.9 : "DK" answers - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	9.3	10.5	12.4	15.5	27.7	9.9
DK	5.6	8.9	9.4	13.3	14.1	8.4
WD	15.1	19.2	26.2	15.2	23.9	11.8
D	14.2	18.9	26.1	14.7	22.8	11.2
OD	10.8	17.5	25.7	12.6	18.6	9.2
GR	8.5	5.1	14.4	7.6	17.8	2.2
E	24.0	23.6	23.6	26.0	36.2	17.1
F	7.1	7.7	11.5	11.3	13.2	5.1
IRL	20.8	16.8	19.6	17.6	23.3	8.7
I	16.2	18.5	19.5	23.8	19.5	14.8
L	16.4	16.1	17.8	22.6	19.3	10.3
NL	2.8	5.9	2.9	10.9	13.4	8.8
A	17.4	21.7	19.7	19.6	25.4	11.0
P	28.8	25.1	25.6	29.9	31.0	15.9
FIN	8.1	13.7	12.7	14.4	15.9	6.6
S	5.1	9.7	10.0	15.9	11.5	7.1
UK	14.0	14.9	16.3	18.2	19.8	9.5
EU15	13.8	15.7	18.4	17.6	21.2	10.7

Q.50 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false.

1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste (F)
2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general
3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste (T)
4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste (T)
5. There are several types of radioactive waste (T)
6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous (F)

Table 2.10 : What is seen to be true - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sex						
Male	19.9	57.1	72.0	75.4	80.1	78.0
Female	22.0	57.2	66.3	71.8	71.0	80.6
Age						
15-24	18.2	62.0	65.3	71.3	79.9	77.5
25-39	17.9	58.2	71.7	74.4	80.3	79.5
40-54	19.6	56.7	73.3	76.8	78.5	80.0
55+	26.2	54.2	65.5	71.6	66.6	79.7
Level of Education						
<= 15	26.5	55.5	63.0	69.1	64.1	79.2
16-19	20.7	59.5	70.5	77.1	78.4	82.6
20+	14.9	54.4	77.3	75.7	83.4	74.8
Student	16.3	59.1	65.4	69.0	84.6	76.2
Profession						
Self-employed	21.1	59.1	73.4	76.4	77.9	80.0
Managers/Executives	12.8	53.7	81.1	80.6	87.6	73.6
Employees/Other white collar workers	17.3	59.9	74.5	73.7	80.6	79.6
Manual workers	20.8	59.1	69.2	75.0	78.3	81.3
People at home	24.2	56.9	64.1	70.2	65.8	80.0
Unemployed	20.3	57.6	63.7	73.2	71.2	80.9
Retired	27.3	53.5	64.6	71.5	65.8	80.0
Students	16.3	59.1	65.3	69.0	84.6	76.2
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	21.2	57.4	67.0	72.1	73.7	79.0
Small or medium-sized town	21.2	55.8	69.8	74.2	76.1	79.0
City, metropolitan area	20.5	58.9	70.2	74.4	76.3	80.4
Scale of incomes						
++	13.7	55.4	79.6	77.9	85.7	75.3
+	19.2	60.2	73.4	75.7	80.7	81.6
-	24.6	57.9	69.1	77.8	77.4	81.4
--	27.9	53.0	60.0	70.3	66.5	80.0
DK	19.5	58.4	66.4	69.5	71.0	78.5
EU15	21.0	57.2	69.1	73.6	75.4	79.4

Q.50 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false.

1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste (F)
2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general
3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste (T)
4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste (T)
5. There are several types of radioactive waste (T)
6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous (F)

Table 2.11 : What is seen to be false - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sex						
Male	69.5	30.8	12.9	10.6	3.3	12.3
Female	61.0	23.4	11.9	6.9	3.2	7.3
Age						
15-24	70.6	25.0	16.2	12.8	3.1	12.0
25-39	71.1	28.6	11.1	9.9	3.1	11.5
40-54	69.8	29.6	11.3	8.3	3.5	10.8
55+	53.7	24.6	12.4	6.0	3.3	6.2
Level of Education						
<= 15	50.5	20.4	12.1	5.4	3.3	4.1
16-19	68.3	27.3	12.8	8.7	3.5	9.3
20+	77.4	35.7	10.8	11.0	2.9	17.1
Student	75.1	28.7	14.9	15.6	2.7	14.4
Profession						
Self-employed	67.0	26.9	10.6	8.4	3.3	9.7
Managers/Executives	81.3	38.4	9.4	10.7	3.1	19.9
Employees/Other white collar workers	74.4	29.7	10.7	10.0	2.2	11.9
Manual workers	66.4	26.1	12.8	8.5	3.3	8.5
People at home	54.0	22.1	11.3	4.6	3.5	5.7
Unemployed	65.5	23.6	16.2	8.7	2.9	8.0
Retired	52.6	24.4	13.4	7.0	4.0	6.0
Students	75.1	28.7	14.9	15.6	2.7	14.5
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	62.7	25.1	12.9	8.6	3.5	8.2
Small or medium-sized town	65.3	27.9	11.4	8.1	3.1	10.0
City, metropolitan area	67.4	27.8	13.1	9.8	3.2	10.9
Scale of incomes						
++	79.2	35.0	9.5	9.7	2.0	17.0
+	71.4	27.3	11.2	9.9	3.1	10.8
-	62.6	27.5	12.9	7.0	3.6	9.1
--	53.4	25.0	16.1	8.6	4.0	6.5
DK	62.3	23.5	11.9	8.4	3.4	7.5
EU15	65.1	27.0	12.4	8.7	3.3	9.7

We repeat below each of the options stated, showing the sociodemographic details of the people who made this choice.

1. Only nuclear power reactors produce radioactive waste.

Let us remember that this statement is false. It is selected by larger proportions of women, people of fifty-five or over, people who stopped their education before the age of sixteen, the retired and people at home, as well as people on low or very low incomes.

2. Radioactive waste is produced by industry in general

The reply "false" is chosen by proportionately more young people, people who broke off their education between the age of sixteen and nineteen or students, the self-employed, employees, manual workers, city dwellers and people in the intermediate income categories.

3. Hospitals produce radioactive waste

This statement is true. It is selected by larger proportions of men, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, with a higher level of education, in a managerial position, living in an urban area and on high or very high incomes.

4. Any production or use of radioactive material leads to radioactive waste

This statement is also true. It is chosen by proportionately more men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, those who left the educational system between the age of sixteen and nineteen, in a managerial position, living in an urban area and who are not in the lowest income category.

5. There are several types of radioactive waste

This statement is also true. It is chosen by proportionately more men, people aged between fifteen and thirty-nine, having the highest level of education or who are still students, those in a managerial position, living in an urban area and who are not in the lowest income category.

6. Any radioactive waste is very dangerous

This statement is false. It is chosen by proportionately more men, young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four, by people with the highest level of education, managers, and people on the highest incomes.

4. WHAT IS DONE WITH RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The situation varies in reality from one country to the next. There are, however, some common factors. For example, radioactive waste has not been dumped into the sea since 1983, when a twenty-five year moratorium was imposed on this practice at the end of the London Convention. Waste is buried deep under ground only on rare occasions, except in Germany where shallow tips or those close to the surface are not used (however, a large amount of the waste in Germany is stored temporarily).

In the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Sweden and Finland, most of the waste will be buried in shallow tips or those close to the surface.

Owing to its size, Luxembourg may send very small quantities of waste for disposal in neighbouring countries. No waste is disposed of by sending it to a country outside the European Union¹.

In practice, the temporary long-term storage of waste is the only method currently used in all the other European Union countries. It should be noted, however, that the volumes concerned in these countries are much more limited than in the countries producing the greatest amount of waste, which we have just reviewed.

Q.53 In your opinion, what is done with most of the radioactive waste produced in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. *It is dumped into the sea*
2. *It is buried in shallow holes*
3. *It is buried deep under ground*
4. *It is sent to other countries*
5. *It is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal*
6. *In another way (SPONTANEOUS)*

Table 2.12 : What is done with radioactive waste - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK
B	34.2	10.9	33.0	20.0	49.5	2.1	14.8
DK	13.6	4.9	26.1	53.5	39.9	1.5	10.0
WD	10.9	5.2	24.2	41.7	69.2	1.2	11.9
D	10.4	5.0	24.8	41.8	70.6	1.1	11.7
OD	8.4	4.4	27.2	42.2	76.2	0.8	11.1
GR	64.4	13.6	27.3	5.9	13.1	1.6	11.2
E	33.4	18.0	34.0	9.4	23.7	1.7	30.6
F	31.0	19.8	53.6	25.5	52.7	5.2	10.2
IRL	44.5	3.4	13.5	15.3	16.6	2.0	28.7
I	29.4	18.8	28.4	31.7	25.7	1.7	27.4
L	8.0	5.9	9.9	52.7	26.9	0.8	26.0
NL	11.6	4.6	26.3	47.1	71.0	2.6	4.4
A	9.8	3.9	11.8	30.5	48.3	1.2	26.3
P	30.6	18.6	17.6	6.6	13.4	5.3	34.2
FIN	2.1	4.6	30.1	36.8	63.2	1.4	7.0
S	5.5	5.8	42.1	35.5	68.8	0.8	3.4
UK	39.9	8.9	52.8	12.2	27.9	3.9	17.0
EU15	26.4	12.2	35.3	26.9	43.8	2.5	17.4

¹ with the exception of the very limited and specific case of the return of spent sealed radioactive sources to foreign suppliers (the sources would not normally be declared as radioactive waste)

Forty-four percent of Europeans think that radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a decision on disposal. As we have just seen, the reality corresponds to this opinion a majority of countries.

The highest percentages of answers along these lines came from the Netherlands, Germany (note the difference between the opinions expressed in the former and the new German Länder - 7 points!), Sweden and Finland (71%, 71%, 69% and 63% respectively).

Thirty-five percent of Europeans believe that radioactive waste is buried deep under ground. This opinion is shared by 54% of the French and 53% of the British. In contrast, it is only shared by 10% of Luxembourgers.

27% of citizens state that in their opinion, radioactive waste is sent to other countries. 54% of the Danes and 53% of Luxembourgers are of this opinion. Therefore (except in the case of Luxembourg) there is a significant difference between what Europeans believe and what happens in practice.

Twenty-six percent of citizens think that waste is dumped into the sea. Again, there is a big gap between beliefs and reality. This opinion is expressed particularly in Greece and Ireland (64% and 45% respectively). Conversely, percentages are lowest in Finland, Sweden and Luxembourg (2%, 6% and 8%). Austria, Germany and the Netherlands are also well below the European average (with 10%, 10%, and 12% respectively).

The use of shallow tips only gets 12% of Europeans' votes. This option does not exceed the 20% mark in any European Union country.

The "DK" category of answers accounts for 17% of European citizens, particularly 34% of the Portuguese, 31% of the Spanish and 29% of the Irish.

Q.53 In your opinion, what is done with most of the radioactive waste produced in (OUR COUNTRY)?

1. It is dumped into the sea
2. It is buried in shallow holes
3. It is buried deep under ground
4. It is sent to other countries
5. It is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal
6. In another way (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 2.13 : What is done with radioactive waste - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK
Sex							
Male	26.3	13.0	37.6	29.1	47.6	3.2	12.9
Female	26.6	11.3	33.1	24.8	40.3	1.9	21.6
Age							
15-24	29.4	12.9	37.8	23.4	43.1	2.6	15.4
25-39	26.8	12.9	36.6	28.6	45.7	2.4	14.2
40-54	26.4	12.7	38.0	30.1	48.0	2.5	14.8
55+	24.6	10.7	30.8	24.8	39.5	2.6	23.1
Level of Education							
<= 15	27.9	11.9	30.7	21.1	33.2	2.4	27.1
16-19	26.8	12.2	37.3	28.1	47.5	2.6	13.4
20+	23.2	11.7	37.1	34.7	52.2	2.4	10.8
Student	27.0	14.0	38.0	24.4	46.1	2.7	15.0
Profession							
Self-employed	27.5	13.7	36.8	25.5	38.9	2.5	16.7
Managers/Executives	25.2	11.4	40.0	36.6	56.2	2.6	9.6
Employees/Other white collar workers	25.9	13.3	37.1	29.4	48.2	3.2	12.3
Manual workers	27.2	11.9	38.0	27.1	46.6	2.4	14.5
People at home	29.6	13.2	27.9	21.4	32.5	2.2	27.3
Unemployed	26.7	12.2	34.3	26.4	43.9	1.0	16.4
Retired	23.9	10.1	31.9	25.8	40.6	2.9	22.5
Students	27.1	14.0	38.0	24.4	46.1	2.7	15.0
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area, village	26.7	12.7	33.5	26.2	42.8	2.8	18.8
Small or medium-sized town	25.8	12.5	34.7	28.8	45.2	2.3	16.3
City, metropolitan area	26.9	11.2	37.8	25.3	43.4	2.5	17.2
Scale of incomes							
++	24.5	11.2	40.0	34.5	53.9	3.2	10.3
+	27.3	13.1	37.7	28.7	49.4	2.7	12.4
-	25.0	12.9	34.5	28.0	45.1	1.9	14.4
--	26.3	11.0	33.2	26.4	42.2	2.3	20.9
DK	27.9	12.4	32.8	21.2	35.0	2.6	24.0
EU15	26.4	12.2	35.3	26.9	43.8	2.5	17.4

We repeat below each of the options stated, showing the sociodemographic details of the people who made this choice.

1. It is dumped into the sea

This option is chosen by larger proportions of young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four and people at home. It is also selected in proportions which decrease according to age at the end of education.

2. It is buried in shallow holes

The variables used to describe the various choices do not discriminate very much in this case.

3. It is buried deep under ground

This opinion is more common among men, managers, city dwellers and people on the highest incomes. It is less asserted by people of fifty-five or over and by those with the lowest level of education.

4. It is sent to other countries

This statement is selected by higher proportions of men, by people aged between forty and fifty-four, with a higher level of education, by managers, people living in an average-sized town and on the highest incomes.

5. It is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal

Men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, those with the highest level of education, people in managerial positions, living in an average-sized or small town and on the highest incomes are those who particularly express this opinion.

CHAPTER III
MANAGEMENT OF WASTE

1. INTEREST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

1.1 In your own country

Management on a national scale of radioactive waste arouses obvious interest. Almost eight out of ten Europeans, in fact, state that they are "Very interested", or "Fairly interested" in this subject.

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Table 3.1 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in (OUR COUNTRY) - national variables

Country	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
B	40.3	34.7	17.7	5.1	2.1	3.13
DK	31.9	40.0	22.4	4.9	0.8	3.00
WD	38.2	37.2	16.6	3.9	3.7	3.14
D	37.6	37.9	17.1	3.7	3.3	3.13
OD	35.2	40.8	19.1	3.0	1.7	3.10
GR	84.4	13.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	3.82
E	35.4	39.9	13.1	4.9	6.7	3.13
F	46.3	39.9	10.0	2.6	1.2	3.32
IRL	57.6	26.4	8.9	3.6	3.5	3.43
I	47.3	31.1	11.9	5.0	4.6	3.27
L	45.7	35.7	9.4	4.3	4.7	3.29
NL	20.3	53.4	22.2	2.9	1.2	2.92
A	42.2	29.3	14.1	4.4	10.0	3.21
P	32.9	44.6	11.2	5.9	5.4	3.10
FIN	32.1	51.6	14.1	1.4	0.9	3.15
S	43.8	42.7	11.1	0.9	1.5	3.31
UK	43.0	35.7	13.0	4.2	4.0	3.23
UE15	41.9	37.1	13.5	3.9	3.6	3.22

When all the percentages obtained for the category "Very interested" and "Fairly interested" are grouped together, the 80% mark is exceeded in Greece (98%), Sweden (86%), France (86%), Ireland (84%), Finland (84%) and Luxembourg (81%).

If the average calculated by giving a weight of 4.0 to the option "Very interested", 3.0 to "Fairly interested", 2.0 to the option "Not very interested", and 1.0 to the option "Not at all interested" is looked at, it can be shown that the Netherlands are the most behind (despite everything above the central point of 2.5).

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Table 3.2 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in (OUR COUNTRY) - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	43.6	37.3	12.7	3.2	3.0	3.25
Female	40.4	36.8	14.3	4.4	4.1	3.18
Age						
15-24	37.1	40.2	15.9	3.6	3.1	3.14
25-39	43.8	37.9	12.1	3.0	3.1	3.27
40-54	45.2	36.2	13.7	2.3	2.4	3.28
55+	40.3	35.4	13.4	5.8	5.0	3.16
Level of Education						
<= 15	39.8	34.1	14.5	6.0	5.6	3.14
16-19	41.4	38.5	13.2	3.5	3.2	3.22
20+	47.4	37.4	11.7	1.6	1.7	3.33
Student	39.6	40.1	15.4	2.6	2.1	3.19
Profession						
Self-employed	47.5	33.9	12.2	2.0	4.4	3.33
Managers/Executives	46.0	38.8	11.4	2.2	1.3	3.31
Employees/Other white collar workers	47.5	38.0	11.0	2.3	1.2	3.32
Manual workers	40.7	38.3	14.6	3.0	3.3	3.21
People at home	36.9	37.9	14.3	6.1	4.8	3.11
Unemployed	39.6	35.8	14.8	5.8	4.1	3.14
Retired	40.8	34.3	13.6	5.8	5.5	3.17
Students	39.6	40.1	15.4	2.6	2.1	3.19
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	42.1	36.0	12.9	4.5	4.6	3.21
Small or medium-sized town	40.4	37.6	15.0	3.6	3.4	3.19
City, metropolitan area	44.3	37.6	11.8	3.4	2.7	3.26
Scale of incomes						
++	40.9	43.6	12.4	1.5	1.4	3.26
+	44.8	38.9	12.4	2.1	1.7	3.29
-	45.4	35.2	13.0	3.8	2.6	3.25
--	36.9	36.8	15.5	5.4	5.4	3.11
DK	41.9	33.6	13.8	5.3	5.4	3.18
EU15	41.9	37.1	13.5	3.9	3.6	3.22

One may safely say that the interest shown in the management of radioactive waste in one's own country transcends the various sociodemographic categories listed here. Only very subtle differences are perceptible. Interest increases with the level of education. It is at its lowest, relatively speaking, among people at home and those on very low incomes.

1.2 In the other European Union countries

Even if the percentage is less than for the previous question, it remains high and affects 70% of Europeans. The problem of the management of radioactive waste remains important, whether it concerns the way in which it is managed in one's own country or in the other European Union countries.

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.51b. And in the other European Union countries

Table 3.3 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries - national variables

Country	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
B	28.7	34.0	25.1	9.2	2.9	2.85
DK	31.3	44.3	19.6	3.8	1.1	3.04
WD	28.5	38.7	21.6	6.4	4.4	2.94
D	27.8	38.8	22.3	6.6	4.1	2.92
OD	25.2	39.3	24.7	7.7	2.9	2.85
GR	64.2	22.1	10.0	3.2	0.5	3.48
E	23.4	41.6	18.8	8.1	8.0	2.87
F	38.3	39.9	12.9	6.8	2.1	3.12
IRL	43.9	31.3	15.0	5.3	4.4	3.19
I	35.1	34.3	16.8	8.4	5.3	3.02
L	36.3	41.7	11.4	5.1	5.4	3.16
NL	22.1	54.1	18.7	3.5	1.6	2.96
A	42.3	28.9	13.9	4.5	10.5	3.22
P	22.1	42.0	18.3	11.0	6.6	2.80
FIN	28.3	51.1	17.6	1.4	1.6	3.08
S	40.7	41.1	13.8	2.6	1.8	3.22
UK	30.9	35.5	20.1	8.6	4.8	2.93
EU15	32.1	38.2	18.2	7.1	4.4	3.00

The 80% mark has been exceeded in Greece (86%) and Sweden (82%).

If we look at the average, we note a slight drop, although the lowest average (2.80 in Portugal) is still above the central point (which is, remember, 2.5).

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.51b. And in the other European Union countries

Table 3.4 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	34.6	38.5	17.1	6.2	3.6	3.05
Female	29.8	37.9	19.2	7.9	5.1	2.95
Age						
15-24	26.9	40.3	21.9	7.4	3.5	2.90
25-39	34.2	40.2	16.4	5.5	3.6	3.07
40-54	35.2	38.3	17.5	5.8	3.0	3.06
55+	30.5	35.2	18.5	9.3	6.4	2.93
Level of Education						
<= 15	27.5	34.8	20.3	10.7	6.8	2.85
16-19	32.2	39.0	18.4	6.4	3.9	3.01
20+	39.6	40.8	14.2	3.0	2.2	3.20
Student	31.2	41.1	18.5	6.8	2.4	2.99
Profession						
Self-employed	37.8	37.5	13.5	6.5	4.6	3.12
Managers/Executives	40.6	40.6	13.2	3.5	1.8	3.21
Employees/Other white collar workers	37.5	41.4	15.6	3.9	1.6	3.14
Manual workers	29.6	40.5	19.8	6.3	3.7	2.97
People at home	27.2	34.8	22.0	10.0	6.0	2.84
Unemployed	27.0	35.8	22.3	9.3	5.5	2.85
Retired	30.4	34.6	18.4	9.3	7.1	2.93
Students	31.2	41.0	18.5	6.8	2.4	2.99
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	31.0	37.8	17.7	7.9	5.6	2.98
Small or medium-sized town	31.2	38.0	19.4	7.1	4.3	2.97
City, metropolitan area	34.8	39.1	16.9	6.0	6.9	3.06
Scale of incomes						
++	34.9	43.7	15.1	4.6	1.6	3.11
+	35.6	40.6	16.9	4.6	2.2	3.10
-	34.3	37.8	17.7	6.9	3.3	3.03
--	26.7	36.0	21.1	9.4	6.9	2.86
DK	30.6	35.3	19.1	8.7	6.3	2.94
EU15	32.1	38.2	18.2	7.1	4.4	3.00

The same comment as that made when considering the interest shown in the management of radioactive waste in one's own country also applies to interest shown in the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries.

The different sociodemographic categories show very close and very high averages. Only very subtle differences can be seen. It is still true that interest rises with the level of education, which is lowest among people at home and those on a very low income.

1.3 In countries which would like to join the European Union

On a European scale, interest shown on average in the management of radioactive waste in the countries which would like to join the European Union (69%) is very close to that shown in the management of this same waste, but in the European Union countries other than one's own.

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.51b. And in the other European Union countries

Q.51c. And in the central and eastern European countries wanting to join the European Union?

Table 3.5 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in the countries which would like to join the European Union - national variables

Country	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
B	29.1	29.2	27.1	11.7	2.9	2.78
DK	45.8	33.4	15.6	3.6	1.6	3.23
WD	31.2	33.9	22.0	7.8	4.4	2.93
D	30.6	33.9	22.7	7.9	4.2	2.92
OD	28.4	34.1	25.3	8.1	3.7	2.86
GR	62.0	22.2	11.3	3.9	0.5	3.43
E	23.2	37.6	21.5	9.2	8.5	2.82
F	47.1	31.8	11.2	7.6	2.3	3.21
IRL	41.9	27.5	17.8	7.9	4.8	3.09
I	35.1	32.4	17.5	9.3	5.7	2.99
L	37.4	36.3	11.7	6.6	7.9	3.14
NL	35.8	44.9	15.0	2.6	1.7	3.16
A	47.1	24.4	13.1	5.3	10.1	3.26
P	21.0	37.6	21.0	13.5	7.0	2.71
FIN	44.0	39.0	12.9	2.5	1.6	3.27
S	51.5	32.7	11.3	2.4	2.2	3.36
UK	34.2	31.5	19.4	9.9	5.0	2.95
UE15	35.8	33.2	18.1	8.1	4.6	3.02

If we look again at this 80% mark, which has served as a reference point so far, it will be noted that four European Union countries pass it. Greece and Sweden (84% each), followed closely by Finland (83%) and the Netherlands (81%).

Observation of the average indicates an interest very close to that shown in the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries (3.02 compared with 3.00). The lowest average (but still above the central point) is picked out once again in Portugal (2.71).

Q.51a. Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.51b. And in the other European Union countries

Q.51c. And in the central and eastern European countries wanting to join the European Union?

Table 3.6 : Interest in the management of radioactive waste in the countries which would like to join the European Union - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	39.5	33.1	16.4	6.9	3.7	3.10
Female	32.3	33.3	19.8	9.2	5.4	2.94
Age						
15-24	29.8	34.6	22.7	8.9	3.8	2.89
25-39	35.8	34.7	16.6	6.0	3.8	3.10
40-54	39.2	33.5	17.2	6.7	3.1	3.09
55+	33.8	31.1	17.9	10.5	6.7	2.94
Level of Education						
<= 15	28.8	31.7	20.4	11.8	7.1	2.84
16-19	36.3	33.5	18.5	7.4	4.1	3.03
20+	45.4	34.4	13.4	4.1	2.4	3.25
Student	38.9	34.7	19.2	7.1	2.8	3.03
Profession						
Self-employed	41.3	32.8	14.8	6.0	4.8	3.15
Managers/Executives	45.5	34.8	13.0	4.0	1.9	3.25
Employees/Other white collar workers	42.4	34.4	15.8	5.2	2.2	3.17
Manual workers	33.1	35.1	19.8	7.9	3.8	2.97
People at home	28.8	31.8	22.3	11.1	6.1	2.83
Unemployed	29.3	31.5	22.5	10.8	5.9	2.84
Retired	34.2	30.7	17.2	10.5	7.4	2.96
Students	35.9	34.7	19.2	7.1	2.8	3.03
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	33.5	33.3	18.5	8.6	6.0	2.98
Small or medium-sized town	35.0	32.8	19.0	8.6	4.4	2.99
City, metropolitan area	39.6	34.0	16.3	6.6	3.3	3.10
Scale of incomes						
++	42.2	36.3	14.7	4.9	1.7	3.18
+	39.5	35.6	16.6	6.0	2.1	3.11
-	38.2	33.4	16.9	8.0	3.4	3.06
--	29.6	31.5	21.2	10.4	7.3	2.87
DK	32.5	31.1	19.8	9.8	6.7	2.93
EU15	35.8	33.2	18.1	8.1	4.6	3.02

The differences are scarcely more perceptible when we look at the interest shown in the management of radioactive waste in the central and eastern European countries which would like to join the European Union.

Very close and very high averages are still noted in all the sub-categories covered by the different sociodemographic categories. Interest rises with the level of education. It is slightly higher among the intermediate age categories ("25-39" and "40-54"), and lower among people at home and those on very low incomes.

2. THE FOCUS OF CONCERN

2.1 About the management of radioactive waste in your own country

The level of concern felt about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in the interviewee's country reflects the level of interest shown in it. The total of the percentages gathered under the option "Very worried" and "Fairly worried" on average represents 76% of citizens in Europe!

The average calculated on the basis of a four-point scale in the same way as described previously confirms this observation (3.17 average concern as against 3.22 average interest).

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Table 3.7 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in (OUR COUNTRY) - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	38.1	32.7	22.7	4.3	2.1	3.07
DK	45.8	33.4	15.6	3.6	1.6	3.23
WD	36.9	36.4	19.6	3.1	3.6	3.12
D	36.8	37.1	19.3	3.1	3.3	3.12
OD	36.5	39.8	18.4	3.2	2.1	3.12
GR	85.2	12.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	3.83
E	38.7	41.5	10.4	3.6	5.9	3.23
F	38.8	40.1	15.9	3.7	1.5	3.16
IRL	49.6	28.1	14.8	2.6	4.9	3.31
I	55.8	30.2	7.0	1.9	5.2	3.48
L	30.1	29.6	21.1	7.8	11.4	2.93
NL	11.8	35.6	42.7	8.0	1.9	2.52
A	37.1	25.7	24.6	4.6	8.0	3.04
P	34.7	42.6	11.4	4.2	7.1	3.16
FIN	18.8	35.3	40.0	5.1	0.7	2.68
S	14.4	27.2	46.6	11.2	0.6	2.45
UK	40.7	32.9	18.3	4.3	3.8	3.14
EU15	40.7	34.9	17.0	3.7	3.6	3.17

Three European Union countries reach or exceed the 80% mark. These are Greece (98%), Italy (86%) and Spain (80%). Three European Union countries are themselves either on or below the 60% mark, that is Luxembourg (60%), Finland (54%) and Sweden (42%).

Sweden and the Netherlands are at the centre of the average (2.45 and 2.52 respectively compared with 2.50), whereas all the other European Union countries exceed it.

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Table 3.8 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in (OUR COUNTRY) - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	39.1	34.7	18.4	4.6	3.1	3.12
Female	42.3	35.1	15.7	2.8	4.1	3.22
Age						
15-24	35.6	37.1	20.0	3.8	3.5	3.08
25-39	41.9	34.9	16.4	3.7	3.0	3.19
40-54	41.6	34.6	18.1	3.3	2.2	3.17
55+	41.6	34.0	15.4	3.8	5.2	3.20
Level of Education						
<= 15	43.3	33.5	13.5	3.8	6.0	3.24
16-19	41.0	33.9	18.5	3.5	3.0	3.16
20+	39.0	37.1	18.5	3.6	1.5	3.13
Student	34.7	39.2	19.8	4.0	2.4	3.07
Profession						
Self-employed	46.8	35.9	11.7	2.4	3.2	3.31
Managers/Executives	38.1	35.3	20.1	4.5	1.3	3.09
Employees/Other white collar workers	42.8	35.0	16.8	3.3	2.2	3.20
Manual workers	40.7	33.9	18.4	3.6	3.5	3.16
People at home	42.1	34.6	15.1	3.8	4.5	3.20
Unemployed	39.2	34.0	19.1	4.0	3.6	3.13
Retired	40.6	33.9	15.9	3.9	5.7	3.18
Students	34.7	39.2	19.8	4.0	2.4	3.07
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	41.8	33.6	16.4	3.8	4.4	3.19
Small or medium-sized town	39.5	35.2	18.1	3.8	3.4	3.14
City, metropolitan area	41.5	36.1	15.8	3.4	3.0	3.19
Scale of incomes						
++	36.6	36.9	20.1	4.4	1.7	3.08
+	39.9	36.1	18.4	3.8	1.7	3.14
-	42.8	34.7	17.3	2.2	2.9	3.22
--	39.1	33.8	18.2	3.7	5.3	3.14
DK	43.4	33.8	13.5	4.0	5.2	3.23
EU15	40.7	34.9	17.0	3.7	3.6	3.17

The level of concern about the national management of radioactive waste is relatively high, whatever the sub-categories. The differences, again, are subtle. Women, the elderly, those with the lowest level of education, people at home, as well the self-employed and employees display the highest level of concern. The third level of income shows a greater degree of concern than in the other sub-categories.

2.2 About the management of radioactive waste in other European Union countries

Almost three-quarters of European say they are worried (either "Very worried", or "Fairly worried") about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in the other European Union countries. This figure is very close to that collected when the question covered the concern felt about the management of this very type of waste in one's own country.

The average, again calculated on the basis of a four-point scale, is 3.11, which denotes the extent of this concern.

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried in the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.52b. And in the other European Union countries

Table 3.9 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	26.9	35.4	28.5	6.4	2.7	2.85
DK	13.2	24.4	47.1	12.8	2.4	2.39
WD	40.0	34.4	16.5	3.0	5.8	3.19
D	37.9	36.0	17.0	3.1	5.7	3.16
OD	30.1	42.0	18.7	3.7	5.4	3.04
GR	66.0	21.3	9.3	2.9	0.5	3.51
E	25.9	43.4	18.2	5.6	6.9	2.96
F	38.1	43.1	12.8	3.8	2.3	3.18
IRL	42.6	31.4	15.1	5.2	5.8	3.18
I	44.1	35.3	11.5	2.5	6.6	3.30
L	28.9	39.3	15.5	5.0	11.1	3.04
NL	25.0	50.7	20.1	2.3	2.0	3.00
A	41.8	31.4	14.3	2.4	10.1	3.25
P	21.5	45.0	16.5	8.2	8.9	2.88
FIN	23.1	46.7	27.0	2.0	1.3	2.92
S	21.9	45.9	27.7	2.5	2.0	2.89
UK	33.6	33.0	19.7	6.8	6.8	3.00
EU15	35.8	37.7	16.9	4.3	5.2	3.11

The variations between the European Union countries are greater than for the previous question. Only Greece (87%) and France (81%) pass the 80% threshold, while Denmark is more than 30 points below the European average ($\mu = 74\%$).

If we look into the average obtained by assigning a weighting to the different options, only Denmark is below the central point (with 2.39 compared with 2.50). All the other European Union countries exceed it.

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.52b. And in the other European Union countries

Table 3.10 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	35.7	38.2	17.8	4.0	4.2	3.10
Female	35.8	37.3	16.1	4.5	6.2	3.11
Age						
15-24	28.2	40.8	21.0	5.0	5.0	2.97
25-39	37.0	38.8	15.7	4.0	4.3	3.14
40-54	37.8	38.4	16.8	3.4	3.5	3.15
55+	36.9	34.8	16.1	4.7	7.4	3.12
Level of Education						
<= 15	34.9	34.5	17.0	5.3	8.2	3.08
16-19	37.7	37.1	16.6	4.1	4.4	3.14
20+	35.6	42.2	16.5	2.6	2.9	3.14
Student	30.2	41.8	19.1	5.0	3.8	3.01
Profession						
Self-employed	40.9	38.8	13.3	3.2	3.8	3.22
Managers/Executives	38.8	39.2	16.2	2.9	2.4	3.17
Employees/Other white collar workers	37.9	40.9	14.8	2.9	3.6	3.18
Manual workers	34.8	37.8	18.4	4.1	4.9	3.09
People at home	34.1	35.3	17.8	5.7	7.1	3.05
Unemployed	31.8	36.5	19.8	5.9	6.1	3.00
Retired	36.6	34.9	16.0	4.7	7.7	3.12
Students	30.2	41.8	19.1	5.1	3.8	3.01
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	36.0	36.6	17.1	4.4	5.9	3.11
Small or medium-sized town	35.2	38.1	16.9	4.3	5.3	3.10
City, metropolitan area	36.3	38.7	16.6	4.0	4.4	3.12
Scale of incomes						
++	34.7	41.4	17.6	3.4	2.7	3.07
+	37.4	38.8	17.6	3.0	3.0	3.14
-	37.3	37.8	17.2	3.2	4.3	3.14
--	33.7	36.8	16.3	5.5	7.7	3.10
DK	35.7	35.6	16.4	5.3	7.0	3.09
EU15	35.8	37.7	16.9	4.3	5.2	3.11

The level of concern about the management of radioactive waste in the other European Union countries is also relatively high across all the sub-categories in question. Young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four are the least worried, as are students and those who completed their education before the age of sixteen, the unemployed and those on the highest incomes.

2.3 About the management of radioactive waste in countries which would like to join the European Union

Three-quarters of Europeans say that they are "Very" or "Fairly" worried about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in the countries which would like to join the European Union. The highest proportions are found in Sweden (90%), Greece, France and Finland (86% each), and in the Netherlands (84%). The lowest are found in Portugal (63%), Belgium (66%), Spain (67%) and Ireland (68%).

Observation of the average calculated on the basis of a weighting already described reveals an even greater level of concern than that noted when concern about the management of radioactive waste in the interviewee's country was being considered.

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.52b. And in the other European Union countries

Q.52c. And in the central and eastern European countries which would like to join the European Union?

Table 3.11 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in the countries which would like to join the European Union - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	37.2	28.6	23.0	8.0	3.1	2.98
DK	22.1	47.6	25.2	3.2	1.8	2.90
WD	52.7	24.9	12.8	4.0	5.2	3.34
D	50.8	26.4	13.3	4.0	5.3	3.31
OD	43.4	32.1	15.0	3.9	5.3	3.22
GR	64.5	21.3	10.4	3.3	0.6	3.48
E	26.0	40.5	19.6	6.7	7.1	2.92
F	59.2	26.3	8.0	3.8	2.6	3.45
IRL	41.2	26.9	17.4	7.0	7.4	3.11
I	47.6	30.0	11.9	3.7	6.8	3.30
L	44.2	30.7	8.2	4.5	12.2	3.31
NL	52.9	31.5	11.5	1.8	2.4	3.39
A	53.8	22.5	10.3	3.1	10.3	3.42
P	22.9	40.1	17.7	9.9	9.3	2.84
FIN	55.2	30.9	11.3	1.3	1.3	3.42
S	61.4	28.9	7.1	0.9	1.7	3.53
UK	39.9	30.2	15.9	7.3	6.7	3.10
EU15	46.5	29.9	13.5	4.8	5.3	3.25

The lowest average of "concern" is in Portugal (2.84). We note, however, that it is above the central point (2.50).

The highest averages can be seen in Sweden (3.53), Greece (3.48) and France (3.45).

Q.52a. And would you say you are very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about the way in which radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q.52b. And in the other European Union countries

Q.52c. And in the central and eastern European countries which would like to join the European Union?

Table 3.12 : Concern about the management of radioactive waste in the countries which would like to join the European Union - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	48.7	29.3	13.3	4.4	4.1	3.28
Female	44.5	30.4	13.7	5.0	6.3	3.22
Age						
15-24	37.7	33.7	17.1	6.4	5.1	3.08
25-39	48.4	30.6	12.3	4.4	4.2	3.29
40-54	51.6	28.6	12.3	4.0	3.4	3.32
55+	45.5	28.2	13.7	4.9	7.6	3.24
Level of Education						
<= 15	40.0	29.3	16.2	6.0	8.4	3.13
16-19	48.6	29.0	13.0	4.9	4.5	3.27
20+	54.6	30.3	10.2	2.2	2.5	3.41
Student	42.0	34.6	14.0	5.3	4.1	3.18
Profession						
Self-employed	50.2	31.7	11.0	3.0	4.1	3.35
Managers/Executives	57.4	28.0	8.9	2.8	2.3	3.44
Employees/Other white collar workers	52.3	30.0	11.2	3.3	3.3	3.36
Manual workers	43.9	31.0	15.1	5.1	4.9	3.19
People at home	41.4	28.8	16.3	6.9	6.6	3.12
Unemployed	40.5	29.5	16.9	7.2	5.9	3.10
Retired	46.5	27.3	13.5	4.6	8.0	3.26
Students	42.0	34.6	14.0	5.3	4.1	3.18
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	45.0	30.2	14.2	4.6	5.9	3.23
Small or medium-sized town	46.9	29.2	13.1	5.3	5.5	3.25
City, metropolitan area	48.1	30.4	13.1	4.0	4.3	3.28
Scale of incomes						
++	51.6	31.4	11.7	2.9	2.3	3.35
+	51.2	29.4	12.4	3.8	3.1	3.32
-	48.4	29.4	14.1	3.8	4.2	3.28
--	42.9	29.3	14.3	5.6	8.0	3.19
DK	42.1	30.0	14.5	6.3	7.1	3.16
EU15	46.5	29.9	13.5	4.8	5.3	3.25

The level of concern about the management of radioactive waste in the central and eastern European countries wanting to join the European Union is high, whatever the sub-category in question.

The average is highest among men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, the highly educated, managers, city dwellers and people on the highest incomes.

3. TRANSFERRING WASTE BETWEEN COUNTRIES

"For" replies

Only a tiny minority of the European population say that they are in favour of their own country temporarily storing radioactive waste from another European Union country (7%), processing it (13%) or undertaking to dispose of it (12%), even if the country producing the waste was prepared to pay for this service.

Q.54a. Would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) storing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54b. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) processing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54c. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) undertaking to dispose of radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Table 3.13 : "For" replies - national variables

Country	1	2	3
B	3.1	7.1	6.6
DK	5.3	21.0	12.6
WD	9.3	17.3	14.4
D	9.5	17.6	14.8
OD	10.1	18.8	16.1
GR	3.2	5.5	7.9
E	3.2	4.7	6.8
F	7.5	18.6	15.1
IRL	2.0	2.1	1.4
I	5.4	7.1	6.3
L	7.7	6.8	7.7
NL	9.2	26.8	35.2
A	5.5	7.2	6.7
P	2.2	4.6	18.6
FIN	7.4	18.5	7.5
S	14.3	19.6	12.8
UK	6.8	11.5	7.6
EU15	6.8	12.9	11.5

In Sweden and Germany proportionately more citizens were for their country temporarily storing radioactive waste from another European Union country (14% and 10% respectively as against $\mu = 7\%$).

The greatest proportions of Europeans for their country processing radioactive waste from another European Union country are seen in the Netherlands and Denmark (27% and 21% as against $\mu = 13\%$).

And once again, the greatest proportions of citizens for their country undertaking to dispose of radioactive waste from another European Union country are found in the Netherlands and Portugal (35% and 19% as against 12%).

Q.54a. Would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) storing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54b. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) processing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54c. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) undertaking to dispose of radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Table 3.14 : "For" replies - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3
Sex			
Male	9.2	16.2	14.1
Female	4.5	9.8	9.2
Age			
15-24	8.7	16.1	15.7
25-39	8.0	15.3	13.4
40-54	6.5	12.3	11.2
55+	4.9	9.6	8.1
Level of Education			
<= 15	5.2	7.3	8.3
16-19	6.7	13.1	11.5
20+	8.7	18.9	14.2
Student	8.0	18.4	17.4
Profession			
Self-employed	5.6	10.6	9.2
Managers/Executives	10.6	22.0	17.1
Employees/Other white collar workers	7.9	14.7	13.9
Manual workers	7.9	13.4	13.0
People at home	3.3	7.7	6.7
Unemployed	6.2	11.0	11.4
Retired	5.3	9.4	7.6
Students	8.0	18.4	17.4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area, village	6.4	11.4	10.8
Small or medium-sized town	6.8	13.2	11.5
City, metropolitan area	7.0	13.7	12.2
Scale of incomes			
++	9.5	19.9	16.2
+	7.6	14.7	13.7
-	6.8	13.7	11.4
--	5.4	11.1	10.5
DK	5.6	8.7	8.4
EU15	6.8	12.9	11.5

The common points whatever option is chosen: men are more inclined than women to say that they are in favour, as are the highly educated and managerial classes. The proportions of people who say that they are in favour of the various options put forward increase with income and decrease with age.

3.2 "Against" replies

Eighty-six percent of the European Union say that they are against their country temporarily storing radioactive waste from another European Union country, 78% against processing it and 80% against undertaking to dispose of it, even when the country producing the waste was prepared to pay for this service.

Table 3.15 : "Against" replies - national variables

Country	1	2	3
B	94.2	83.7	89.2
DK	93.0	76.0	84.0
WD	80.3	68.9	73.0
D	80.1	68.9	72.6
OD	79.3	69.0	71.0
GR	96.1	93.6	90.9
E	86.1	83.4	81.2
F	89.2	76.8	79.6
IRL	91.2	90.2	91.5
I	86.3	83.1	84.1
L	84.3	82.8	82.3
NL	87.3	67.5	58.4
A	86.3	83.8	84.9
P	89.9	87.0	70.2
FIN	89.3	75.2	88.5
S	82.8	73.5	83.8
UK	88.6	82.5	86.5
EU15	86.4	78.3	80.0

Whatever involvement is anticipated, the largest proportions of citizens against this are found in Greece and Ireland.

The Belgians are also particularly against Belgium temporarily storing radioactive waste from another European Union country (94%).

Q.54a. Would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) storing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54b. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) processing radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Q.54c. And would you be for or against (OUR COUNTRY) undertaking to dispose of radioactive waste from another European Union country, if that country was prepared to pay?

Table 3.16 : "Against" replies - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3
Sex			
Male	84.8	76.0	78.7
Female	87.9	80.5	81.1
Age			
15-24	85.3	75.9	76.6
25-39	86.2	76.8	78.7
40-54	87.7	80.4	81.9
55+	86.3	79.5	91.4
Level of Education			
<= 15	84.8	81.2	80.4
16-19	87.4	79.2	81.1
20+	86.7	74.0	78.7
Student	87.3	74.2	76.0
Profession			
Self-employed	87.3	80.5	81.4
Managers/Executives	84.8	71.5	76.7
Employees/Other white collar workers	87.3	78.5	79.8
Manual workers	85.3	78.0	79.2
People at home	88.3	82.2	83.4
Unemployed	85.4	79.5	78.3
Retired	86.3	80.0	81.9
Students	87.3	74.2	76.0
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area, village	86.0	79.3	80.4
Small or medium-sized town	86.9	78.1	79.9
City, metropolitan area	86.3	78.1	79.9
Scale of incomes			
++	86.5	74.4	78.3
+	87.3	79.0	79.9
-	88.3	80.3	82.2
--	84.9	76.5	78.3
DK	85.6	80.1	80.8
EU15	86.4	78.3	80.0

Similarities: women more than men say that they are against the various statements we have seen, as are people aged forty and over, those with a lower level of education, people at home and those on a relatively low income.

4. THE DISPOSAL OF HIGHLY-RADIOACTIVE WASTE

4.1 "Yes" replies

Three-quarters of Europeans think that the fact that no country has yet decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste. The same proportion thinks that this has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy. Eighty-three percent of citizens say that this shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of this waste.

More than half of Europeans, however, think that this delay illustrates how cautious those responsible are in preferring to weigh up all the risks before taking any decision.

Q.58 For the moment, no country has decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste. Do you think that...?

- a. *This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste*
- b. *This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy*
- c. *This shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste*
- d. *This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken*

Table 3.17 : "Yes" - national variables

Country	A	B	C	D
B	82.4	72.3	83.1	61.1
DK	77.7	88.4	92.2	48.0
WD	80.0	75.9	85.2	56.2
D	79.4	75.1	84.9	56.9
OD	76.9	72.4	83.6	59.6
GR	76.5	80.4	87.4	44.8
E	60.6	70.6	74.1	48.7
F	81.6	83.2	84.0	46.2
IRL	80.3	79.6	88.4	61.6
I	74.8	68.3	76.9	43.2
L	76.6	79.2	79.4	56.0
NL	67.7	88.8	91.0	74.2
A	75.1	75.7	83.0	57.1
P	56.6	58.7	61.2	41.9
FIN	66.9	84.2	88.4	59.7
S	73.1	89.3	93.2	66.2
UK	76.0	77.6	87.0	49.6
EU15	75.0	76.1	82.6	51.3

This indecision is mainly attributed in Belgium, France and Ireland to the fact that there is no safe way of getting rid of this highly radioactive waste (82%, 82% and 80% respectively, as against 75%).

In Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece in particular, they say that this lack of decision has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy (89%, 89%, 88%, 83% and 80%, as against $\mu = 76\%$).

Finally, more than nine out of ten Swedes, Danes and Dutch think that this indecision reflects the political unpopularity of taking decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste.

On the other hand, seven out of ten Dutch and Swedes, and six out of ten Belgians and Irish show their confidence to some extent in the caution of leaders who prefer to stall rather than adopt a solution which could prove shaky.

Q.58 For the moment, no country has decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste. Do you think that...?

- a. *This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste*
- b. *This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy*
- c. *this shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste*
- d. *This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken*

Table 3,18 : "Yes" - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	C	D
Sex				
Male	74.9	79.5	85.0	53.0
Female	75.0	72.9	80.5	49.8
Age				
15-24	72.1	75.6	81.5	52.4
25-39	77.0	77.9	84.6	50.0
40-54	77.0	79.6	86.1	50.4
55+	73.1	72.2	78.9	52.7
Level of Education				
<= 15	72.5	68.9	76.7	50.9
16-19	77.8	78.5	84.8	53.3
20+	74.8	81.9	88.1	48.8
Student	71.6	77.9	81.9	49.8
Profession				
Self-employed	76.7	78.6	84.1	48.6
Managers/Executives	77.0	84.7	88.8	47.9
Employees/Other white collar workers	77.6	78.5	87.5	51.7
Manual workers	76.9	77.0	84.3	54.9
People at home	72.1	70.2	76.3	48.9
Unemployed	73.0	71.4	81.3	51.0
Retired	73.5	72.8	79.3	52.3
Students	71.6	77.8	81.9	49.9
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area, village	74.9	74.4	83.3	54.0
Small or medium-sized town	74.1	75.3	81.8	49.8
City, metropolitan area	76.4	79.2	83.3	50.6
Scale of incomes				
++	74.4	83.1	88.4	50.7
+	77.6	80.2	87.1	54.0
-	77.9	80.2	86.3	54.5
--	75.1	72.3	77.8	50.9
DK	71.7	69.6	77.6	48.4
EU15	75.0	76.1	82.6	51.3

We should remember that all the options stated have consistent results and we should take our time in describing the most obvious sociodemographic characteristics under each option.

1. This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste

This statement is chosen by proportionately more people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, by those who completed their education between the age of sixteen and nineteen, managers or employees, those living in a city or metropolitan area and those on intermediate incomes.

2. This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy

Proportionately more men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, managers, those living in a city or metropolitan area and those on the highest incomes share this opinion.

It can also be noted that the selection of this statement increases in line with the level of education.

3. This shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste

Proportionately more men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, managers or employees, those on high, average or low, but not very low, incomes share this opinion.

Here, too, the choice of this statement is in line with the level of education.

4. This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken

Proportionately more men, young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four, people who finished their education between the age of sixteen and nineteen, manual workers, people living in rural areas and those on intermediate incomes share this opinion.

4.2 "No" replies

Thirteen percent of citizens do not think that the fact that no country has yet decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste. The Finns and the Dutch in particular share this opinion (26% and 23%).

In France and Denmark the leaders' delay in making a decision about radioactive waste, and more particularly about the disposal of highly radioactive waste, is interpreted as a sign of caution (42% and 41%, as against $\mu = 30\%$).

Q.58 For the moment, no country has decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste. Do you think that...?

- a. This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste*
- b. This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy*
- c. This shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste*
- d. This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken*

Table 3.19 : "No" - national variables

Country	A	B	C	D
B	8.7	13.6	6.1	23.5
DK	16.9	5.0	3.7	40.6
WD	10.4	10.6	6.8	25.6
D	10.1	10.5	6.2	24.5
OD	8.9	10.5	3.9	20.3
GR	12.2	7.2	4.1	39.0
E	12.8	7.0	4.4	24.2
F	12.3	8.6	7.6	42.1
IRL	8.4	4.9	1.5	19.8
I	13.3	13.7	8.9	33.5
L	11.8	5.6	5.1	30.0
NL	23.3	6.0	4.1	18.4
A	10.2	9.0	6.0	23.8
P	12.2	6.6	6.7	20.1
FIN	25.5	8.2	4.9	30.2
S	18.7	4.9	1.8	21.9
UK	12.7	6.5	2.5	33.7
EU15	12.8	9.1	5.8	30.2

Q.58 For the moment, no country has decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste. Do you think that...?

- a. This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste
- b. This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy
- c. This shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste
- d. This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken

Table 3.20 : "No" - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	C	D
Sex				
Male	15.6	10.0	6.5	32.3
Female	10.1	8.3	5.1	28.3
Age				
15-24	16.9	10.2	8.4	30.9
25-39	13.8	10.2	6.6	34.9
40-54	12.7	9.2	4.9	33.5
55+	9.8	7.5	4.4	23.4
Level of Education				
<= 15	8.9	8.2	4.3	23.2
16-19	12.4	8.9	5.7	30.8
20+	17.3	10.4	6.2	38.1
Student	17.7	10.2	10.0	34.5
Profession				
Self-employed	13.3	8.5	6.4	33.8
Managers/Executives	17.2	9.8	6.9	39.9
Employees/Other white collar workers	14.0	10.9	6.2	34.8
Manual workers	13.0	9.9	5.7	29.7
People at home	9.7	7.0	4.3	25.5
Unemployed	11.7	11.1	4.6	28.2
Retired	9.6	7.5	4.2	23.9
Students	17.7	10.2	10.0	34.5
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area, village	12.3	9.8	5.0	27.5
Small or medium-sized town	13.4	8.9	5.6	30.6
City, metropolitan area	12.3	8.8	6.8	32.6
Scale of incomes				
++	17.6	8.9	6.5	36.8
+	14.5	9.8	6.1	32.3
-	11.3	8.6	4.8	30.9
--	10.1	8.8	6.5	25.5
DK	11.6	9.3	5.2	28.0
EU15	12.8	9.1	5.8	30.2

4.3 "Don't Know" replies

The highest percentages of "Don't Know" replies are seen for all the options in Portugal and Spain (31% and 27% respectively as against $\mu = 12\%$, 35% and 22%, as against $\mu = 17\%$, 32% and 21% as against $\mu = 12\%$, and 38% and 27% as against $\mu = 18\%$).

Q.58 For the moment, no country has decided how to dispose of highly radioactive waste. Do you think that...?

- a. This shows that there is no safe way of getting rid of this waste*
- b. This has a negative impact on the image of nuclear energy*
- c. This shows how difficult and politically unpopular it is to take decisions about the elimination of any toxic waste*
- d. This proves that all the possibilities and all the risks are carefully studied before a decision is taken*

Table 3.21 : "DK" - national variables

Country	A	B	C	D
B	8.5	13.6	10.5	15.0
DK	5.3	6.6	4.1	11.4
WD	9.3	13.0	7.4	17.7
D	10.2	13.6	8.3	18.0
OD	13.4	16.2	11.7	19.2
GR	11.3	12.4	8.5	16.3
E	26.6	22.4	21.4	27.1
F	6.0	8.3	8.4	11.6
IRL	11.2	15.5	10.1	18.7
I	11.9	17.9	14.2	23.3
L	11.5	15.1	15.3	14.0
NL	9.0	5.2	4.9	7.3
A	14.7	15.3	11.0	19.1
P	31.2	34.7	32.1	38.0
FIN	7.6	7.5	6.7	10.1
S	8.2	5.8	5.1	12.0
UK	11.4	16.0	10.5	16.7
EU15	12.2	16.6	11.5	18.3

CHAPTER IV
UNDERGROUND TIPS

1. POOLING OR INDIVIDUALISM

Three-quarters of Europeans would prefer each country producing radioactive waste to build its own underground tips, in other words that there should be at least as many tips as countries "producing waste". Economic or ecological considerations are therefore clearly of secondary importance compared with the fears associated with radioactivity.

This choice gets over 80% of the votes in Greece, France, Portugal and Spain (with 88%, 83%, 82% and 81%).

Most votes in favour of pooling resources (26%, 24 and 27%, as against $\mu = 12\%$) come from Denmark and the Netherlands (and incidentally, from the new Länder).

It should also be noted that more than a quarter of the Irish are hesitant about expressing an opinion on this issue.

Q.55 Building an underground tip for highly radioactive waste is a major project. In your opinion, from an economic and environmental point of view, what should be done?

A. Only a few underground tips should be built, and access should be given to those European Union countries which would be prepared to pay

B. Each country that produces radioactive waste should have its own underground tips

Table 4.1: Pooling or having individual tips - national variables

Country	A	B	DK
B	11.4	79.7	8.9
DK	26.1	67.7	6.3
WD	20.7	63.4	14.7
D	22.0	62.7	14.2
OD	27.0	59.9	12.4
GR	7.8	88.4	3.8
E	5.1	81.4	13.5
F	9.4	82.6	8.0
IRL	7.9	65.2	26.8
I	6.8	78.8	14.4
L	16.6	68.8	14.5
NL	24.2	69.2	6.6
A	15.9	65.1	19.0
P	6.5	81.6	11.9
FIN	19.0	72.0	9.0
S	19.9	73.9	6.2
UK	8.4	75.6	16.0
EU15	12.4	74.8	12.5

Q.55 Building an underground tip for highly radioactive waste is a major project. In your opinion, from an economic and environmental point of view, what should be done?

A. Only a few underground tips should be built, and access should be given to those European Union countries which would be prepared to pay

B. Each country that produces radioactive waste should have its own underground tips

Table 4.2: Pooling or individualising tips - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	DK
Sex			
Male	14.8	73.9	11.1
Female	10.3	75.6	13.9
Age			
15-24	11.2	75.4	13.2
25-39	13.4	74.3	12.1
40-54	13.0	75.9	10.7
55+	11.8	74.1	14.0
Level of Education			
<= 15	9.2	75.5	15.0
16-19	12.8	75.1	11.9
20+	16.8	73.5	9.5
Student	12.7	73.3	13.6
Profession			
Self-employed	14.6	73.6	11.4
Managers/Executives	18.3	71.0	10.1
Employees/Other white collar workers	12.4	77.7	9.6
Manual workers	13.2	74.8	12.0
People at home	7.7	78.1	13.9
Unemployed	12.9	73.0	14.0
Retired	10.6	74.6	14.7
Students	12.7	73.4	13.6
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area, village	12.6	74.2	12.9
Small or medium-sized town	12.8	75.6	11.4
City, metropolitan area	11.7	74.4	13.7
Scale of incomes			
++	17.0	75.7	6.8
+	14.0	77.2	8.5
-	14.0	74.2	11.6
--	12.2	71.1	16.3
DK	8.1	75.3	16.4
EU15	12.4	74.8	12.5

What are the sociodemographic characteristics which emerge when focusing on people who replied that only a few underground tips should be built, and access given to those European Union countries which would be prepared to pay?

There are greater proportions of men, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four and managers. It can also be noted that these proportions increase consistently with the level of education and income. The extent of urbanisation, however, is not a significant factor.

The reverse opinion, according to which each country producing radioactive waste should have its own underground tips is expressed particularly by women, people at home and employees, as well as by people in the top two income bands.

2. IMPORTANT PROCEDURES BEFORE BUILDING A TIP

Firstly, let us note that all the statements made to the people being interviewed collected very high percentages, all equal to, or greater than, 86%.

In decreasing order of the votes obtained are:

1. Keeping people informed
2. Undertaking a detailed study of the environmental consequences
3. Consulting people who live near the chosen site
4. Consulting medical experts
5. Being open about the choice of site, technical details, etc.
6. Consulting independent scientists
7. Consulting environmental protection associations

Q.56. Before building a tip for radioactive waste, various procedures have to be followed. For each of the following, please tell me if it is fairly important or fairly unimportant to you...?

- a. Being open about the choice of site, technical details, etc.*
- b. Undertaking a detailed study of the environmental consequences*
- c. Consulting people who live near the chosen site*
- d. Consulting independent scientists*
- e. Consulting environmental protection associations*
- f. Consulting medical experts*
- g. Keeping people informed*

Table 4.3 : Fairly important - national variables

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B	92.0	96.2	94.1	90.4	87.2	93.1	95.3
DK	95.4	97.9	90.3	92.2	82.8	84.3	97.2
WD	82.0	89.6	84.2	85.6	81.8	86.8	89.6
D	81.9	89.8	84.5	85.0	81.3	86.8	89.9
OD	81.5	90.6	85.6	82.6	79.6	86.7	91.1
GR	92.5	94.7	97.8	92.8	94.7	97.6	98.8
E	69.2	91.5	89.3	86.8	89.1	83.5	92.7
F	91.9	96.6	94.1	91.3	88.1	93.9	96.3
IRL	93.6	94.3	94.9	93.1	93.5	94.3	94.7
I	91.3	93.7	87.8	79.1	85.7	89.1	93.6
L	87.0	91.1	88.6	84.5	84.2	88.9	92.6
NL	95.0	98.0	91.6	91.8	80.7	92.2	98.0
A	74.8	86.2	87.9	81.6	78.9	87.4	90.1
P	84.0	88.3	92.3	82.0	89.2	85.0	94.0
FIN	91.2	95.2	96.7	93.5	83.8	92.8	95.5
S	94.3	97.6	93.5	89.0	86.3	89.9	98.3
UK	93.1	92.0	93.9	88.9	89.4	92.4	94.7
EU15	87.0	92.9	90.2	86.7	86.1	89.6	93.7

We shall state the greatest percentages recorded in the European Union countries for each of the statements.

"Keeping people informed" gains the highest percentages in Greece, Sweden and the Netherlands (99%, 98% and 98%, as against $\mu = 94\%$).

"Undertaking a detailed study of the environmental consequences" shows the results obtained in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden (98% each, as against $\mu = 93\%$).

"Consulting people who live near the chosen site" gains the highest scores in Greece and Finland (98% and 97%, as against $\mu = 90\%$).

"Consulting medical experts" has record percentages in Greece and Ireland (98% and 94%, as against $\mu = 90\%$).

"Being open about the choice of site, technical details, etc." is close to the heart of the Danish, Swedes and Irish more than other nationalities (95%, 94%, and 94%, as against $\mu = 87\%$).

"Consulting independent scientists" is stressed by the Finns and Irish more than the others (94% and 93%, as against $\mu = 87\%$).

"Consulting environmental protection associations" seems important to 95% of the Greeks and 94% of the Irish.

Q.56. Before building a tip for radioactive waste, various procedures have to be followed. For each of the following, please tell me if it is fairly important or fairly unimportant to you...?

- a. *Being open about the choice of site, technical details, etc.*
- b. *Undertaking a detailed study of the environmental consequences*
- c. *Consulting people who live near the chosen site*
- d. *Consulting independent scientists*
- e. *Consulting environmental protection associations*
- f. *Consulting medical experts*
- g. *Keeping people informed*

Table 4,4 : Fairly important - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Sex							
Male	89.1	94.0	90.3	87.3	84.7	89.8	94.5
Female	85.1	91.9	90.1	86.1	87.4	89.4	93.0
Age							
15-24	83.0	92.2	90.2	83.4	84.9	88.3	93.3
25-39	89.2	95.7	91.0	88.9	89.0	91.6	95.1
40-54	90.2	95.3	91.4	89.3	87.2	90.9	95.4
55+	84.7	89.2	88.5	84.5	83.3	87.6	91.5
Level of Education							
<= 15	82.8	89.2	90.1	84.4	86.1	87.8	91.8
16-19	88.5	94.1	90.6	87.8	86.7	90.8	94.6
20+	90.8	96.2	89.4	89.0	85.2	89.9	95.1
Student	86.9	93.7	90.6	85.3	85.6	90.2	93.8
Profession							
Self-employed	90.4	94.6	91.1	86.2	87.2	90.1	95.0
Managers/Executives	91.2	95.7	89.2	90.5	84.9	90.4	94.7
Employees/Other white collar workers	89.8	97.3	90.7	88.9	90.3	92.5	95.8
Manual workers	86.8	94.2	92.1	87.7	87.1	90.1	94.7
People at home	85.3	90.1	90.1	85.4	86.8	88.5	92.0
Unemployed	83.4	91.7	88.9	87.0	86.6	87.6	93.3
Retired	84.5	89.0	88.2	84.3	82.6	88.0	91.8
Students	86.9	93.7	90.6	85.3	85.6	90.2	93.8
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area, village	86.6	92.7	91.3	85.9	85.9	88.8	93.8
Small or medium-sized town	86.8	93.5	90.5	87.0	85.6	89.7	94.2
City, metropolitan area	87.8	92.5	88.8	87.3	87.1	90.5	93.1
Scale of incomes							
++	91.9	96.3	89.8	89.8	86.3	91.6	96.4
+	89.5	95.8	92.9	89.4	87.8	91.4	95.3
-	89.2	94.6	92.8	88.8	87.9	91.2	95.5
--	82.6	88.7	86.8	83.9	84.3	86.6	91.0
DK	84.4	90.9	89.4	83.9	85.0	88.4	92.1
EU15	87.0	92.9	90.2	86.7	86.1	89.6	93.7

We should remember that a vast majority of citizens regard all the options as fairly important.

"Being open about the choice of site, technical details, etc." and "Undertaking a detailed study of the environmental consequences" are elected by an overwhelming majority of men, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, with an average or higher level of education, in a managerial position, employed or self-employed and belonging to the average or top income bands.

"Consulting people who live near the chosen site" is selected by greater proportions of people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, in a manual worker's job, employees or the self-employed in the average income bands, who do not live in cities.

"Consulting independent scientists" is an opinion expressed by proportionately more Europeans aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, in a managerial position and on high or very high incomes. This choice increases in line with the level of education.

"Consulting environmental protection associations" is characteristic of a majority of women aged between twenty-five and fifty-four in an employee's position and on an average income.

"Consulting medical experts" is selected by greater proportions of citizens aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, in the position of employee and not in the lower income band.

"Keeping people informed" is considered to be a priority by people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, with an average or higher level of education and not in the lowest income band.

3. MINIMUM DISTANCE

Although distances have been increased to show any subtle differences in the choices citizens make, it can be noted straightaway that the greater the distance between them, the more satisfied Europeans would be.

500 km is not an adequate distance for satisfying Europeans. Thirty points therefore separate the categories "At least 500 km" (9%) and "At least 1000 km" (43%).

The fact that only 15% of citizens opted for the category "No minimum distance" could be construed as astonishing, but this is due to the fact that it was not explicitly put to those answering. This is a category for answers given spontaneously.

Q.60 For you personally, what would be the minimum distance you would like to have between your home and a place where there is radioactive waste?

Table 4.5 : Minimum distance - national variables

Country	At least 1 km	At least 10 km	At least 50km	At least 100 km	At least 500 km	At least 1000 km	No minimum distance (SPONTAN- EOUS)	DK
B	0.7	3.8	5.8	9.2	9.2	33.8	19.8	17.3
DK	2.8	5.7	7.7	12.2	12.0	44.3	9.5	5.6
WD	0.6	1.7	7.0	13.4	13.9	36.7	5.2	21.2
D	0.5	2.1	7.2	13.6	14.3	35.0	5.6	21.3
OD	0.3	4.0	8.0	14.1	15.9	28.8	6.9	21.7
GR	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	3.8	46.8	43.1	3.7
E	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.1	6.1	57.4	17.9	14.0
F	0.5	2.5	4.6	8.9	9.9	43.0	24.2	6.4
IRL	0.2	0.9	2.5	3.3	6.2	43.7	31.6	11.7
I	0.5	2.4	2.1	4.7	6.4	40.3	16.6	27.0
L	0.3	2.6	7.4	4.8	5.3	40.9	27.0	11.6
NL	3.0	10.4	10.9	15.7	8.5	32.3	6.1	13.1
A	0.4	0.5	2.1	8.0	11.2	56.4	5.2	16.1
P	0.5	2.0	2.7	4.9	7.7	51.3	15.1	16.0
FIN	2.2	6.5	6.0	18.3	18.0	39.9	3.6	5.4
S	3.2	4.7	7.9	8.9	7.0	43.8	17.3	7.2
UK	0.8	4.9	5.3	6.5	5.5	45.3	15.3	16.4
EU15	0.7	2.9	4.7	8.4	9.0	42.7	15.3	16.3

Nearly six out of ten citizens in Spain and Austria and one in two citizens in Portugal would like to have a distance of at least 1000 km separating them from a radioactive waste tip.

The fact that more than 40% of Greeks and 32% of the Irish would like there to be no radioactive waste ("No minimum distance") should be highlighted.

Q.60 For you personally, what would be the minimum distance you would like to have between your home and a place where there is radioactive waste?

Table 4.6 : Minimum distance - sociodemographic variables

Variables	At least 1 km	At least 10 km	At least 50km	At least 100 km	At least 500 km	At least 1000 km	No minimum distance	DK
Sex								
Male	1.1	4.0	5.8	9.4	9.3	39.9	15.2	15.1
Female	0.3	1.8	3.6	7.4	8.6	45.2	15.3	17.5
Age								
15-24	0.5	4.1	4.2	9.4	9.8	44.1	13.5	14.3
25-39	0.7	2.5	5.0	8.3	9.7	43.2	16.3	14.2
40-54	0.7	3.0	5.6	8.2	8.5	42.3	16.5	15.1
55+	0.8	2.6	4.0	8.0	8.3	41.7	14.3	20.1
Level of Education								
<= 15	0.3	1.7	2.9	6.0	7.8	44.4	15.9	20.9
16-19	0.7	2.9	5.0	8.9	9.6	43.5	14.3	15.0
20+	1.1	4.2	6.4	10.5	9.4	37.4	17.4	13.3
Student	1.0	4.3	5.6	9.7	9.9	44.6	12.2	12.9
Profession								
Self-employed	0.6	2.4	4.7	6.8	8.9	43.4	17.1	16.2
Managers/Executives	1.1	4.7	5.3	10.3	10.5	39.8	15.6	12.1
Employees/Other white collar workers	0.5	3.2	5.2	8.1	10.3	42.0	15.0	15.7
Manual workers	0.9	2.7	5.1	9.1	8.9	43.3	15.4	14.5
People at home	0.2	1.7	2.9	7.0	7.9	43.7	17.8	18.8
Unemployed	0.5	2.4	4.7	7.0	10.1	43.7	14.6	17.0
Retired	0.6	2.6	4.4	8.2	7.6	41.7	14.3	20.5
Students	1.0	4.3	5.6	9.7	9.9	44.6	12.2	12.9
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area, village	0.5	2.6	4.2	7.3	8.7	42.3	18.2	16.1
Small or medium-sized town	0.7	3.4	5.4	9.3	9.6	41.5	13.6	16.3
City, metropolitan area	0.9	2.5	4.2	8.2	8.6	44.4	14.5	16.6
Scale of incomes								
++	1.4	4.9	6.9	11.9	10.9	38.0	14.3	11.6
+	0.8	3.8	4.8	10.1	11.2	41.7	14.3	13.3
-	0.7	2.5	4.7	8.5	10.2	43.7	15.0	14.7
--	0.6	2.6	4.9	7.9	8.7	43.1	13.6	18.6
DK	0.3	1.7	3.3	5.5	6.0	44.9	17.7	20.5
EU15	0.7	2.9	4.7	8.4	9.0	42.7	15.3	16.3

Under the option "At least 1000 km", there are greater proportions of women, people under thirty-nine years old, and those living in a city and on limited incomes.

Of all the socioprofessional categories, it is only the managers who can be distinguished by their more limited (but always majority) preference for this option.

4. BUILDING A TIP FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND ITS POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Concern about the transport of waste to the tip

If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near their homes, 90% of Europeans said that they would be "Very" or "Fairly" worried about the transport of waste to the tip.

Q.61a. If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.7 : The transport of waste to the tip - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	60.2	26.2	9.5	2.4	1.4	3.47
DK	59.4	25.2	12.3	2.0	1.1	3.43
WD	59.5	27.4	10.1	1.3	1.7	3.48
D	58.9	28.0	9.9	1.3	1.8	3.47
OD	56.3	30.5	9.2	1.3	2.1	3.46
GR	91.3	7.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	3.95
E	66.0	26.4	4.2	0.2	3.2	3.63
F	63.0	26.9	6.7	2.7	0.7	3.51
IRL	83.7	11.8	1.7	0.4	2.4	3.83
I	73.6	19.7	4.0	0.4	2.3	3.71
L	65.9	21.1	5.5	2.1	5.3	3.59
NL	54.3	30.4	12.7	1.8	0.8	3.38
A	59.9	25.6	10.5	1.5	2.8	3.48
P	57.4	34.0	3.6	0.6	4.5	3.55
FIN	56.2	29.9	11.4	1.6	0.9	3.42
S	50.4	32.5	14.5	1.7	0.8	3.33
UK	76.3	17.1	4.8	0.9	0.9	3.70
EU15	66.1	24.2	6.8	1.2	1.7	3.58

This opinion is particularly advocated in Greece (99%) and Ireland (96%).

We should point out the fact that the average on a four-point scale is 3.58 for the European Union as a whole, and that no national average is lower than 3.33, which shows the general concern about this aspect.

Q.61a. If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.8 : The transport of waste to the tip - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	62.9	25.2	8.8	1.4	1.7	3.52
Female	69.0	23.3	5.0	1.0	1.7	3.63
Age						
15-24	63.6	26.1	7.8	1.0	1.4	3.55
25-39	66.3	24.8	6.6	1.2	1.1	3.58
40-54	67.4	23.0	7.0	1.2	1.4	3.59
55+	66.1	23.5	6.5	1.2	2.6	3.59
Level of Education						
<= 15	68.3	22.2	5.2	1.3	2.9	3.62
16-19	67.0	23.7	7.2	1.0	1.1	3.59
20+	62.7	26.5	8.4	1.3	1.1	3.52
Student	61.4	28.0	7.8	1.5	1.3	3.51
Profession						
Self-employed	66.2	25.5	5.4	1.1	1.7	3.60
Managers/Executives	63.1	25.3	10.1	1.0	0.5	3.51
Employees/Other white collar workers	69.7	23.3	5.6	0.8	0.5	3.63
Manual workers	65.9	24.6	6.6	1.2	1.6	3.58
People at home	70.3	21.8	4.7	1.1	2.1	3.65
Unemployed	64.5	24.9	6.5	1.9	1.9	3.55
Retired	65.5	22.6	7.8	1.2	2.8	3.57
Students	61.4	28.0	7.8	1.5	1.3	3.51
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	66.9	24.2	6.5	0.8	1.6	3.60
Small or medium-sized town	66.2	23.5	7.1	1.4	1.6	3.57
City, metropolitan area	65.1	25.1	6.7	1.3	1.8	3.57
Scale of incomes						
++	63.2	25.9	9.4	0.9	0.6	3.52
+	67.9	23.0	7.1	1.5	0.5	3.58
-	66.5	23.8	7.6	0.9	1.2	3.58
--	63.5	26.0	6.7	1.4	2.3	3.55
DK	67.8	23.1	5.0	1.2	2.9	3.62
EU15	66.1	24.2	6.8	1.2	1.7	3.58

Whatever the categories in question, concern is great and widespread. It increases in inverse proportion to the level of education, is slightly more characteristic of women, people at home, employees and the self-employed.

4.2 The impact on health

Ninety-three percent of Europeans state that they would be "Very" or "Fairly" worried about the harmful impact on their health, which building an underground tip near their homes might have.

The average, always calculated on a four-point scale, illustrates this deep concern with a particularly high score: 3.68 !

Q.61b. If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.9 : The impact on health - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	71.8	20.0	5.6	0.7	1.7	3.66
DK	60.2	25.0	11.7	2.20	0.9	3.44
WD	68.6	22.3	6.6	0.7	1.8	3.62
D	67.4	23.2	6.6	0.9	1.7	3.60
OD	62.6	27.0	6.7	1.4	1.4	3.54
GR	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.95
E	78.8	15.9	2.1	0.1	3.1	3.79
F	73.5	19.3	4.5	2.3	0.4	3.65
IRL	87.6	8.2	1.5	0.0	2.7	3.88
I	83.3	12.8	1.8	0.2	1.8	3.83
L	72.8	17.4	4.7	1.4	3.5	3.68
NL	59.3	28.0	11.0	1.1	0.7	3.46
A	67.4	24.3	6.1	0.2	2.0	3.62
P	66.3	28.3	1.7	0.3	3.4	3.66
FIN	62.0	25.8	9.4	1.7	1.1	3.50
S	44.6	28.0	21.6	4.1	1.6	3.15
UK	79.4	15.1	4.0	0.4	1.0	3.75
EU15	74.0	18.7	4.9	0.9	1.5	3.68

At the top end of the scale is Greece with a record figure of 100%, Ireland and Italy (96% each), followed by Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom (95%).

Sweden, more than 20 points below the average and totally isolated, displays a less acute level of concern than the rest of the European Union.

The lowest national average is noted in Sweden (3.15), but all the others are equal to or higher than 3.44! The highest average is in Greece (3.95).

Q.61b. If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.10 : The impact on health - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	70.0	20.8	6.5	1.1	1.6	3.58
Female	77.7	16.7	3.4	0.7	1.5	3.71
Age						
15-24	74.7	19.2	4.2	0.6	1.2	3.63
25-39	75.6	17.9	4.6	0.8	0.9	3.66
40-54	74.1	18.9	5.1	0.6	1.2	3.65
55+	72.1	19.0	5.3	1.2	2.4	3.64
Level of Education						
<= 15	76.0	16.8	3.7	0.9	2.6	3.69
16-19	74.6	18.9	4.8	0.7	1.0	3.65
20+	69.8	21.2	6.5	1.2	1.2	3.58
Student	73.6	19.2	5.5	0.7	0.9	3.62
Profession						
Self-employed	73.7	20.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	3.66
Managers/Executives	70.2	20.3	7.3	1.4	0.8	3.58
Employees/Other white collar workers	77.7	17.4	4.2	0.5	0.2	3.68
Manual workers	74.3	19.7	4.0	0.5	1.4	3.65
People at home	78.3	15.9	3.2	0.7	1.9	3.72
Unemployed	73.0	18.8	4.8	0.8	2.1	3.66
Retired	71.4	18.4	6.4	1.2	2.7	3.62
Students	73.6	19.2	5.5	0.7	0.9	3.62
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	75.3	17.9	4.4	0.7	1.6	3.67
Small or medium-sized town	74.0	18.4	5.5	0.7	1.4	3.64
City, metropolitan area	72.6	20.1	4.5	1.3	1.6	3.63
Scale of incomes						
++	69.6	21.7	6.5	1.3	0.7	3.56
+	75.2	17.8	5.6	1.1	0.3	3.65
-	74.9	18.8	4.9	0.3	1.2	3.68
--	71.1	20.6	5.1	0.8	2.2	3.63
DK	76.8	16.4	3.4	0.9	2.5	3.68
EU15	74.0	18.7	4.9	0.9	1.5	3.65

This concern is also widespread on all the fringes of the population. It is also slightly more characteristic of people at home.

4.3 The impact on the local environment

Nine out of ten Europeans stated that they were either "Very" or "Fairly" worried about the impact which the building an underground tip close to their homes might have on the local environment.

The European average is still as high as in previous sections and shows the potential concern spread by everything to do with radioactivity.

Q.61c If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.11 : The impact on the local environment - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	68.7	21.1	6.7	1.1	2.0	3.61
DK	57.9	28.0	11.5	1.4	1.2	3.44
WD	65.9	23.6	7.7	0.5	2.1	3.59
D	64.4	24.7	7.9	0.7	1.9	3.57
OD	58.8	28.6	8.8	1.4	1.5	3.48
GR	92.9	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.93
E	73.9	20.6	2.3	0.3	3.0	3.73
F	69.5	22.2	5.7	2.3	0.4	3.59
IRL	86.4	8.9	2.1	0.1	2.5	3.86
I	78.8	16.8	2.3	0.2	1.9	3.77
L	69.9	16.8	5.2	1.6	6.4	3.66
NL	55.7	29.7	12.0	1.4	1.0	3.41
A	65.5	24.5	7.3	0.3	2.3	3.59
P	62.3	31.2	2.2	0.5	3.7	3.61
FIN	58.7	28.0	10.2	1.8	1.3	3.46
S	45.4	30.7	18.4	4.4	1.1	3.18
UK	78.7	15.2	4.2	0.7	1.2	3.74
EU15	70.8	21.0	5.5	0.9	1.6	3.65

This concern is most widespread in Greece, Italy, Ireland and Spain (99%, 96%, 95% and 95% respectively). In Sweden, it is the least widespread (74%).

The lowest national average once again is in Sweden (3.18), and the highest in Greece (3.93). The others are spread between 3.44 and 3.86.

Q.61c If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.12 : The impact on the local environment - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	67.0	22.7	7.5	1.2	1.6	3.56
Female	74.4	19.4	3.7	0.7	1.7	3.64
Age						
15-24	68.6	23.9	5.2	0.7	1.6	3.57
25-39	72.7	19.9	5.4	0.9	0.9	3.63
40-54	71.8	20.3	5.8	0.7	1.3	3.64
55+	69.6	21.0	5.5	1.2	2.6	3.56
Level of Education						
<= 15	72.8	19.5	4.2	0.9	2.7	3.60
16-19	72.0	19.9	5.9	0.8	1.3	3.62
20+	66.8	23.8	7.0	1.3	0.9	3.58
Student	68.1	24.5	5.2	0.9	1.2	3.57
Profession						
Self-employed	70.8	22.8	3.8	1.2	1.5	3.63
Managers/Executives	68.2	21.9	8.0	1.1	0.5	3.58
Employees/Other white collar workers	74.7	18.9	5.6	0.7	0.1	3.69
Manual workers	70.6	21.6	5.3	0.8	1.7	3.60
People at home	75.2	18.1	3.9	0.7	2.1	3.65
Unemployed	71.0	20.2	5.6	0.6	2.0	3.61
Retired	68.9	20.7	6.3	1.2	2.8	3.53
Students	68.1	24.5	5.2	0.9	1.2	3.57
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	71.9	21.0	4.8	0.7	1.6	3.67
Small or medium-sized town	71.0	20.4	6.0	0.9	1.6	3.64
City, metropolitan area	69.7	21.8	5.6	1.3	1.7	3.63
Scale of incomes						
++	65.8	24.5	8.0	1.1	0.7	3.63
+	72.6	19.9	6.0	0.9	0.5	3.68
-	72.6	20.4	4.8	0.6	1.5	3.65
--	69.1	21.3	6.1	0.9	2.3	3.56
DK	72.5	19.9	3.8	1.1	2.6	3.68
EU15	70.8	21.0	5.5	0.9	1.6	3.65

This concern is just as great and general as the concerns already analysed. It is slightly more perceptible in women, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, in those with an average or low level of education, among employees, people at home and the self-employed. Europeans on a very low income are very slightly less concerned than others about the potential impact on the environment of building a tip for radioactive waste near their homes.

4.4 The long-term safety of the tip, that is, over the centuries

Again, nine out of ten Europeans state that they would be "Very" or "Fairly" worried about the long-term safety of the tip, if there were such a tip near their home.

The average on a four-point scale confirms this concern across Europe.

Q.61d If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.13 : The long-term safety of the tip, that is, over the centuries - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	64.4	24.0	7.2	1.7	2.6	3.55
DK	59.3	27.1	9.6	1.6	2.5	3.48
WD	62.6	24.7	8.4	1.5	2.5	3.53
D	61.7	25.2	8.4	1.5	2.9	3.52
OD	58.2	27.2	8.4	1.5	4.1	3.49
GR	85.2	11.4	2.2	0.3	1.0	3.83
E	65.1	24.7	6.4	0.6	3.1	3.59
F	69.8	21.9	5.6	2.0	0.8	3.61
IRL	84.9	9.8	2.5	0.2	2.6	3.84
I	70.4	21.7	4.4	0.7	2.8	3.66
L	68.3	18.1	4.4	1.5	7.5	3.66
NL	58.6	29.2	9.6	0.8	1.8	3.48
A	64.9	23.5	7.0	1.0	3.6	3.58
P	54.8	33.6	5.0	1.1	5.5	3.50
FIN	60.7	26.7	9.4	1.3	1.9	3.50
S	47.6	31.6	14.2	4.5	2.1	3.25
UK	76.9	17.5	3.5	0.9	1.2	3.73
EU15	67.4	22.8	6.2	1.2	2.3	3.60

The European Union countries where this concern is most widespread are Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom (with 97%, 95% and 94% respectively).

This concern is less common in Sweden (79%).

Q.61d If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.14 : The long-term safety of the tip, that is, over the centuries - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	65.3	23.6	7.4	1.4	2.2	3.56
Female	69.3	22.1	5.1	1.0	2.3	3.64
Age						
15-24	65.2	24.3	7.7	0.7	1.9	3.57
25-39	69.8	22.4	5.3	1.0	1.4	3.63
40-54	70.6	20.7	5.7	1.2	1.8	3.64
55+	64.0	24.1	6.6	1.7	3.5	3.56
Level of Education						
<= 15	66.6	22.7	5.6	1.5	3.6	3.60
16-19	68.8	22.2	6.1	1.1	1.7	3.62
20+	66.6	23.2	7.1	1.1	1.7	3.58
Student	65.6	25.3	6.9	1.1	1.0	3.57
Profession						
Self-employed	69.5	21.8	6.1	0.8	1.8	3.63
Managers/Executives	67.9	21.1	7.5	1.7	1.4	3.58
Employees/Other white collar workers	73.9	20.4	4.5	0.6	0.6	3.69
Manual workers	66.6	24.1	6.1	0.8	2.3	3.60
People at home	70.4	20.7	4.1	1.6	3.2	3.65
Unemployed	67.5	22.6	5.4	1.5	2.6	3.61
Retired	62.6	24.3	7.8	1.7	3.6	3.53
Students	65.6	25.3	6.9	1.1	1.0	3.57
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	68.6	22.1	5.9	1.2	2.2	3.62
Small or medium-sized town	67.0	22.7	6.8	1.1	2.2	3.59
City, metropolitan area	66.8	23.8	5.6	1.4	2.4	3.60
Scale of incomes						
++	66.9	23.3	7.6	1.1	1.1	3.54
+	69.0	23.1	6.0	1.2	0.8	3.62
-	68.7	22.3	5.7	1.0	2.1	3.61
--	62.5	25.6	7.2	1.4	3.3	3.58
DK	69.0	20.9	5.2	1.4	3.3	3.63
EU15	67.4	22.8	6.2	1.2	2.3	3.60

Concern about the long-term safety of the tip is always considerable, whatever the sociodemographic category.

It is scarcely more perceptible in women, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, in those with an average or low level of education, among employees, people at home and the self-employed.

4.5 The likelihood that the price of land and houses will drop

Seven out of ten Europeans are afraid that building an underground tip for radioactive waste near their homes will cause the value of land and houses to drop.

The European average, which is always particularly high (3.16), confirms the extent of this opinion.

Q.61e If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.15 : The possibility that the price of land and houses will drop - national variables

Country	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
B	40.6	22.4	21.0	10.4	5.4	2.99
DK	54.4	23.4	16.6	3.9	1.7	3.31
WD	42.9	20.9	19.6	10.2	5.9	3.03
D	42.8	20.4	19.8	10.7	5.7	3.02
OD	42.4	18.6	20.2	12.4	5.2	2.97
GR	52.2	16.4	16.7	13.5	1.2	3.09
E	46.6	22.9	14.0	11.2	5.3	3.11
F	45.9	23.2	14.6	12.8	3.5	3.06
IRL	72.9	12.5	8.5	2.7	3.3	3.61
I	48.8	21.8	14.5	11.2	3.8	3.12
L	55.0	16.8	10.7	8.7	8.7	3.30
NL	46.0	26.1	19.1	6.3	2.6	3.15
A	39.4	18.1	19.8	15.7	7.1	2.87
P	39.9	31.1	13.0	9.5	6.4	3.08
FIN	40.7	29.6	21.5	5.6	2.6	3.08
S	50.3	29.7	12.9	4.3	2.8	3.30
UK	71.5	15.6	8.8	2.9	1.3	3.58
EU15	49.8	21.3	15.3	9.5	4.0	3.16

This concern is most widespread in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden (87%, 85% and 80%), the least common in Austria, Germany and Belgium (58%, 63% and 63%).

No national average is lower than 2.87. They are therefore still above the central point (which is 2.5).

Q.61e If an underground tip for radioactive waste was built near your home, would you be very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not at all worried about each of the following aspects?

Table 4.16 : The possibility that the price of land and houses will drop - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very worried	Fairly worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	DK	Average
Sex						
Male	49.0	21.4	16.1	9.7	3.8	3.14
Female	50.6	21.2	14.5	9.3	4.1	3.18
Age						
15-24	43.0	22.7	17.1	11.9	5.1	3.02
25-39	49.9	20.4	16.7	10.1	2.7	3.13
40-54	52.6	20.2	15.8	8.5	2.9	3.20
55+	51.1	22.2	12.7	8.5	5.2	3.23
Level of Education						
<= 15	53.1	19.8	12.2	9.3	5.4	3.24
16-19	51.2	21.0	15.9	8.6	3.2	3.19
20+	46.0	23.5	17.5	10.1	2.7	3.09
Student	40.5	22.9	18.8	12.8	5.1	2.96
Profession						
Self-employed	50.4	22.0	15.2	9.0	3.4	3.18
Managers/Executives	46.6	20.9	20.2	9.5	2.3	3.08
Employees/Other white collar workers	50.5	20.0	17.9	9.8	1.8	3.13
Manual workers	52.1	20.6	15.2	8.9	3.1	3.20
People at home	53.8	19.8	13.7	8.0	4.6	3.25
Unemployed	48.0	22.0	12.0	12.2	5.3	3.12
Retired	50.2	22.6	12.2	9.0	5.8	3.21
Students	40.5	22.9	18.8	12.8	5.1	2.96
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area, village	52.2	20.1	14.7	9.2	3.8	3.20
Small or medium-sized town	49.7	21.6	15.9	8.8	3.6	3.17
City, metropolitan area	47.5	22.2	15.1	10.6	4.5	3.12
Scale of incomes						
++	46.4	24.1	18.1	9.0	2.3	3.06
+	52.6	20.6	16.5	8.7	1.6	3.20
-	51.3	21.5	15.3	8.3	3.7	3.19
--	45.9	21.5	14.1	13.2	5.0	3.10
DK	51.5	20.1	13.7	8.6	5.9	3.22
EU15	49.8	21.3	15.3	9.5	4.0	3.16

Concern about the price of land and houses falling by building a tip for radioactive waste is considerable, whatever the sociodemographic category. It increases with age and decreases in line with the level of education and extent of urbanisation.

It is ever so slightly more pronounced within the intermediate income bands, people at home, the retired and manual workers.

CHAPTER V
ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. SHARING RESPONSIBILITIES

In the opinion of a majority of Europeans, it is the present generation, which should be responsible for finding a solution to the problem of radioactive waste from nuclear power stations.

A third of the citizens of the European Union consider that this responsibility should be shared between this generation and future generations. We should remember that this category of answers was not put to the people being interviewed, but it does mean that the opinion expressed spontaneously by these people can be taken into account.

Only 6% of Europeans put off assigning responsibility until a later date and 5% hesitate in giving an answer.

Q.57 In your opinion, who should be responsible for developing and implementing a solution to the problem of radioactive waste from nuclear power stations?

- A. This generation
- B. Future generations
- C. Both (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 5.1 : Assignment of responsibilities - national variables

Country	A	B	C	DK
B	22.7	9.1	65.4	2.8
DK	70.6	5.9	21.8	1.8
WD	56.8	8.8	28.3	5.4
D	58.4	8.2	27.7	5.1
OD	64.4	5.8	25.2	3.9
GR	66.0	2.8	29.6	1.6
E	51.5	3.9	35.3	9.3
F	46.1	7.4	43.6	3.0
IRL	67.4	5.4	22.2	5.1
I	51.5	6.0	37.4	5.2
L	47.2	6.2	40.2	6.2
NL	60.4	4.8	33.6	1.2
A	59.6	8.8	22.7	8.9
P	56.2	4.0	28.5	11.2
FIN	68.7	2.0	26.8	2.5
S	62.9	5.6	30.2	1.2
UK	54.0	4.5	34.3	7.3
EU15	53.8	6.1	34.6	5.3

Recognition of the pressing nature of this problem is characteristic of a majority of the Danes (71%), the Finns (69%), the Irish (67%) and the Greeks (66%).

Conversely, this opinion is only expressed by 23% of the Belgians, 46% of the French and 47% of Luxembourgers.

In these four European Union countries, the shared responsibility solution may see itself being given substantial weight (in the same region, 65%, 44% and 40%).

Q.57 In your opinion, who should be responsible for developing and implementing a solution to the problem of radioactive waste from nuclear power stations?

- A. This generation
- B. Future generations
- C. Both (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 5.2 : Assignment of responsibilities - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	C	DK
Sex				
Male	55.7	6.2	33.8	4.1
Female	52.0	6.0	35.3	6.4
Age				
15-24	49.9	6.9	37.7	5.4
25-39	54.9	5.2	35.3	4.3
40-54	56.5	5.2	35.1	3.2
55+	52.7	7.3	32.1	7.7
Level of Education				
<= 15	51.8	7.4	32.1	8.5
16-19	54.2	6.0	35.3	4.3
20+	57.3	4.0	35.9	2.6
Student	51.0	6.8	37.7	4.3
Profession				
Self-employed	52.7	8.1	34.4	4.7
Managers/Executives	61.1	4.9	31.5	2.6
Employees/Other white collar workers	55.0	6.5	36.2	2.3
Manual workers	53.4	5.1	35.8	5.5
People at home	52.4	5.3	35.7	6.4
Unemployed	53.0	4.1	36.1	6.3
Retired	52.9	7.6	31.5	7.8
Students	51.0	6.8	37.7	4.3
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area, village	53.1	5.9	35.5	5.3
Small or medium-sized town	53.6	5.9	34.7	5.7
City, metropolitan area	55.1	6.8	33.4	4.5
Scale of incomes				
++	61.5	4.4	31.8	2.2
+	56.7	5.8	33.9	3.4
-	55.5	5.9	34.3	4.3
--	52.4	8.4	31.6	7.2
DK	47.6	5.9	38.8	7.6
EU15	53.8	6.1	34.6	5.3

Those who consider that this generation is responsible for developing and implementing a solution to the problem of radioactive waste from nuclear power stations are represented more by men, people aged between forty and fifty-four, managers and those living in a city or metropolitan area. This propensity increases in line with the level of education and income.

Those who consider that it is this and the future generation's responsibility are represented more by young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four, students, employees and the unemployed, those living in rural areas or villages and on average incomes.

2. THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

An essential fact from this survey is the support shown by citizens for the involvement of the European Union in fixing the rules covering the processing and safety of radioactive waste. Sixty-eight percent would therefore say that they would be reassured if this issue was regulated by the European Union.

Only 21% would not feel reassured and 10% reply that they do not know if this would reassure them or not.

Q.59 Would you feel reassured or not if the European Union was to set rules for the processing and safety of radioactive waste?

- A. Yes, reassured
- B. No, not reassured

Table 5.3 : The involvement of the European Union - national variables

Country	A	B	DK
B	70.3	15.6	13.3
DK	46.5	46.2	7.3
WD	48.5	36.2	14.6
D	52.0	33.4	13.9
OD	65.3	22.8	11.3
GR	71.6	25.5	3.0
E	84.7	7.6	7.6
F	79.8	14.6	5.6
IRL	47.2	31.4	21.4
I	87.0	5.4	7.6
L	76.0	12.5	11.3
NL	74.4	19.3	6.2
A	48.2	35.3	16.5
P	77.7	9.5	12.8
FIN	74.4	15.3	10.3
S	64.0	27.5	8.4
UK	52.2	35.6	12.2
EU15	68.3	21.6	9.9

The greatest proportions of citizens who vote overwhelmingly in favour of the European Union's involvement in the regulations covering the processing and safety of radioactive waste are in Italy, Spain, France, Portugal and Luxembourg (87%, 85%, 80%, 78%, 76%).

Those who would not feel reassured are mainly in Denmark, the United Kingdom, Austria, Germany and Ireland (46%, 36%, 35%, 33% and 31%).

There are high non-response rates in Ireland and Austria (21% and 17%).

Q.59 Would you feel reassured or not if the European Union was to set rules for the processing and safety of radioactive waste?

- A. Yes, reassured
B. No, not reassured

Table 5.4 : The involvement of the European Union - sociodemographic variables

Variables	A	B	DK
Sex			
Male	66.9	23.6	9.3
Female	69.6	19.7	10.5
Age			
15-24	69.5	19.0	11.3
25-39	67.7	23.6	8.5
40-54	68.1	23.7	8.0
55+	68.4	19.7	11.8
Level of Education			
<= 15	68.5	19.0	12.3
16-19	65.4	24.6	9.9
20+	72.0	21.2	6.4
Student	72.0	18.5	9.2
Profession			
Self-employed	68.1	21.8	10.2
Managers/Executives	68.2	25.7	5.7
Employees/Other white collar workers	72.0	21.4	6.5
Manual workers	64.1	25.4	10.4
People at home	70.7	18.2	11.1
Unemployed	70.5	17.8	11.6
Retired	67.6	20.2	12.0
Students	72.0	18.4	9.2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area, village	69.0	20.2	10.7
Small or medium-sized town	68.3	21.1	10.3
City, metropolitan area	67.7	23.9	8.4
Scale of incomes			
++	70.7	22.4	6.7
+	70.4	22.4	7.2
-	67.6	24.1	8.2
--	66.2	21.4	12.1
DK	67.4	19.5	12.9
EU15	68.3	21.6	9.9

Those who would feel reassured if the European Union was to set rules for the processing and safety of radioactive waste are represented more by women, young people aged between fifteen and twenty-four, people with a high level of education or who are still students, managers, and by people on a high or very high income.

Those who would not be reassured by the involvement of the European Union are represented more by men, people aged between twenty-five and fifty-four, with an average level of education, managers and manual workers, city dwellers and by people on relatively low incomes.