

Electromagnetic Fields

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Report

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Electromagnetic fields (EMF) occur in nature and have thus always been present on earth. However, during the 20th century, exposure to man-made sources of EMF has steadily increased due to electricity demand, wireless technologies, (especially for telecommunication), and changes in work practices and social behaviour.

Virtually every citizen across Europe is exposed to EMF through sources such as high-voltage power lines, household electrical appliances, computers, radar, radio and television broadcast facilities, mobile telephones and their base stations, induction heaters and/or anti-theft devices. The frequencies of EMF in the electrical applications vary between 0 Hz to 300 GHz with diverse characteristics.

Over the years, the European Commission (EC) has for long time been monitoring the potential health effects of EMF, requesting the review of scientific literature, financing research, disseminating information and contributing to the establishment of a legal framework for the protection of workers and citizens.

The competences and legal power pertaining to the EC in regard to EMF are embodied in legal texts, the Council Recommendation (1999/519/EC) and Directive (2004/40/EC) limiting the EMF exposure of general public and in workers, as well as in provisions relating to restrictions on EMF originating from products placed on the EU market (1999/5/EC).

In what relates to the exposure of the general public to EMF, the above-mentioned legal restrictions are based on the guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) from 1998, as endorsed by the Scientific Steering Committee advising the EC on multi-disciplinary scientific issues.

The Council Recommendation (1999/519/EC) requires that Member States, in order to provide for a high level protection of public health, adopt a framework of basic restrictions and reference levels. The recommendations on the limitation of exposure are based on the best available scientific evidence and on the established effects on human health of EMF.

More than two decades of scientific research have so far produced no concluding evidence of adverse health effects from exposure to EMF. However, there are still significant gaps in knowledge, namely in what concerns the effects of long-term exposure.

In view of the substantial quantity of new scientific information that has become available since 2001, the Commission asked its Scientific Committee on Newly Identified and Emerging Health Risks (SCENIHR) ¹ to undertake a comprehensive review of the opinion of the Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Eco-toxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) ² of 30 October 2001 ³ on possible health effects of electromagnetic fields, radio frequency fields and microwave radiation. The SCENIHR opinion was under public consultation ⁴ from September 15th to November 3rd 2006, the final SCENIHR opinion was adopted on 21 March 2007⁵.

This Special Eurobarometer on EMF was conducted in October and November 2006, simultaneously with the public consultation of the SCENIHR opinion on EMF, and assess the issue of electromagnetic fields through the eyes of EU citizens. It examines on a broad basis how much they know about EMF, which sources they believe produce them and whether they view them as harmful.

EMF are also placed in a broader context when respondents are asked to rank a wide range of products and conditions which they believe could potentially damage their health.

European citizens are then asked how well protected they feel against the potential health risks of EMF and which level of public authority should bear responsibility for supervising this protection.

The survey also examines the preferred means of communication on matters related to EMF and satisfaction with the quality or quantity of information received on this issue.

This survey was carried out as a part of the general Eurobarometer survey and involved face-to-face interviews with approximately 30 000 EU citizens in their homes. It was commissioned by the Directorate-General Health and Consumer Protection of the European Union and carried out by TNS opinion & social network.

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication. Annexed to this report is a technical note concerning the interviews carried out by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network. That note specifies the interview method used, as well as the intervals of confidence.⁶ All differences between figures commented upon in this report are statistically significant to a confidence interval of 95% or above.

¹ SCENIHR web page:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihhr/04_scenihhr_en.htm

² http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_risk/committees/sct/sct_en.htm

³ http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out128_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihhr/scenihhr_cons_03_en.htm

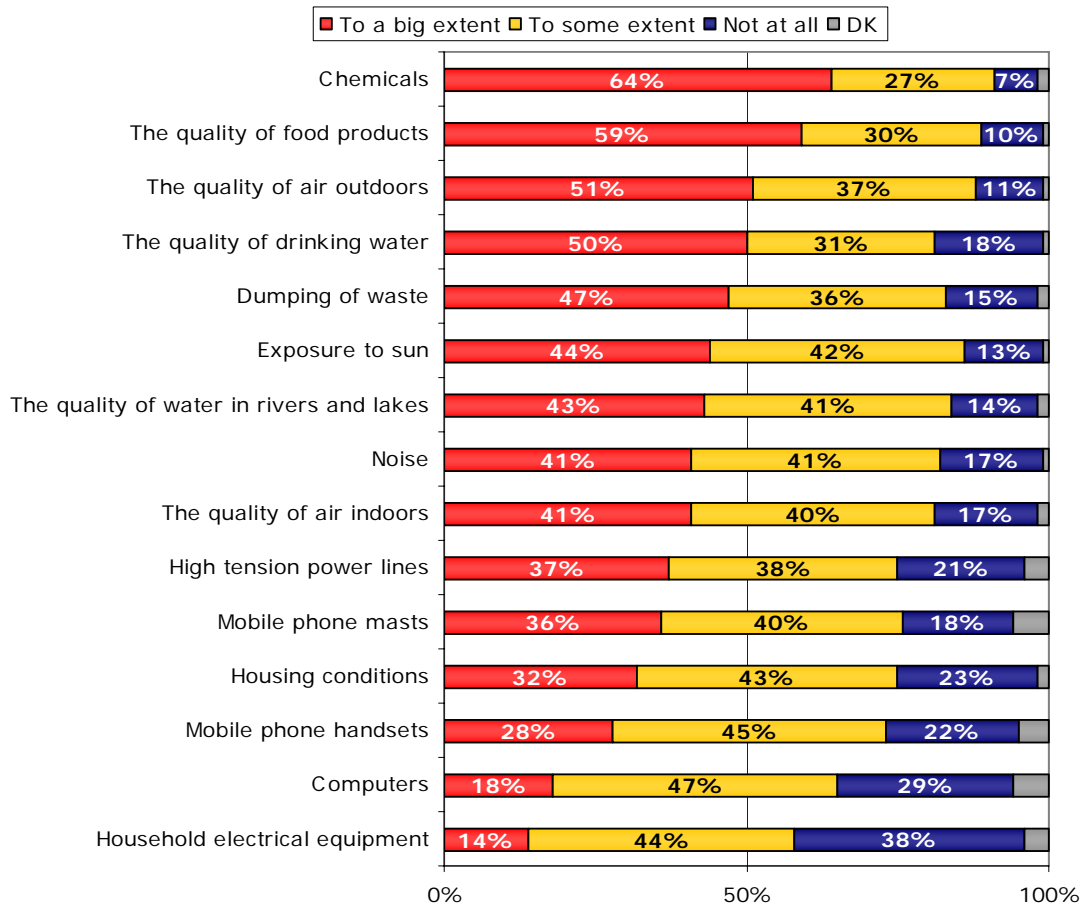
⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihhr/docs/scenihhr_o_003.pdf

⁶ The results tables are included in the annex. The totals indicated may show a one-point difference from the sum of the individual units. It should also be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND HEALTH

Taking a broad view of respondents' perception of what affects their health, more than half the EU citizens taking part in this poll consider chemicals (64%), the quality of food (59%), the ambient air (51%) and the quality of drinking water (50%) to affect to a big extent.

QB6 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health - % EU25



Looking specifically at the response options that are sources of EMF, the figures are smaller but still significant, particularly for items such as high tension power lines (37%), mobile phone masts (36%) and mobile phone handsets (28%).

The above mentioned figures are considerably higher than in the autumn of 2002, when Eurobarometer asked, with no reference to the effects being either *greater* or *smaller*, but just as to whether there was *an effect*⁷.

Although these earlier data only concerned the EU15 countries and the questions are not identical, it is interesting to look in broad terms how attitudes and beliefs have changed over the past four years.

⁷ Q. 15. For each of the following factors, please tell me if you think that it affects health or not?

The changes over time in the table below indicate a substantially increased level of concern in relation to the potential health risks associated with mobile telecommunication and household equipments.

There is also increased concern computers and high-tension power lines, while in some areas, e.g. dumping of waste, quality of food and chemicals, the levels of concern, although high, have remained the same.

When sources of EMF are considered in more detail, it is interesting to note that high-tension power lines are cited by 37% of citizens as being the EMF source of concern, closely followed by mobile phone masts at 36%.

As is noted above, mobile phone handsets are some way behind at 28%, while fewer citizens consider computers (18%) and household electrical equipment (14%) to cause potential health damage.

	2002 (EU15) % the factor affects health	2006 (EU15) % to a big extent + to some extent	2006 (EU25) % to a big extent + to some extent
Mobile phone handsets	55	73	73
Household electrical equipment	34	57	58
Mobile phone masts	58	76	76
Computers	47	64	65
High-tension power lines	64	75	75
Quality of drinking water	80	79	81
Quality of water in rivers and lakes	77	83	84
Quality of air outdoors	83	87	88
Quality of air indoors	78	81	81
Exposure to sun	85	86	86
Housing conditions	73	74	75
Noise	81	81	82
Dumping of waste	83	82	83
Quality of food products	89	88	89
Chemicals	93	91	91

Compared with other sources of health risks, all items linked to EMF are not perceived to potentially affect health to the same extent. The majority of Europeans see each of them affecting health "only to some extent" instead of to "a big extent".

High-tension power lines

The items giving the highest level of concern in the area of health are high-tension power lines that more than a third (37%) of EU citizens believe to have a major effect on people's health. In fact, in Cyprus, this view is held by 81% of that country's poll and high figures of 65% are noted in both Greece and Italy.

It is notable that citizens who are generally concerned about EMF or are not satisfied with the information they receive on the related health risks, express more concern regarding high-tension power lines (with figures higher than the 37% EU average - 51% and 42% respectively).

Concern about high-tension power lines is broadly based with three-quarters (75%) of EU25 citizens believing that high-tension power lines to a greater or lesser extent affect citizens' health.

Three countries, however, hold views contrary to the general EU belief. 45% of the Dutch, 39% of the Finnish and 38% of the Czech polls believe that high-tension power lines present no health risk – figures roughly twice as large as the EU25 average of 21%.

Mobile phone masts

European citizens are more concerned about the potential health risk of mobile phone masts than mobile phone handsets themselves.

While just 28% of citizens across the Union have a high level of concern over the health aspects of mobile phones, this figure increases to 36% when the subject under review is mobile phone masts.

Again, people who say they are concerned about EMF as well as those who are not satisfied with the information they receive on the related health risks show higher than average concern levels with figures of 51% and 41%, respectively.

There is a noticeable difference, however, in attitude between the New 10 Member States where the average figure is just 28% and the EU15 where the figure reaches 37%.

Greeks and Italians are particularly concerned over this issue and 71% and 68% respectively of those countries' polls see mobile phone masts as having a major impact on people's health.

While 51% of Finns, 41% of Dutch and 38% of Estonians believe that mobile phone masts have no effect on people's health, just 2% of Greeks and 6% of Italians share this view.

From an occupational basis, the self-employed are the most concerned about the health effects of mobile phone masts and almost half (46%) believe the effect was major. This compares with a third or less of students (29%), the unemployed (31%), the retired (33%) and managers (34%).

Mobile phone handsets

Almost half (45%) of EU25 citizens believe that mobile phone handsets affect to 'some extent' to their health, while almost one third (28%) believe that they affect to 'big extent' and about one fifth (22%) do not expect them to cause any harm. The EU25 countries where this concern is felt the most are Greece (64%) and Italy (56).

Making up the EU25 average of 28% who believed that mobile phone handsets had a major effect on people's health were 30% of women compared with 25% of men. While there were no noticeable variations by age, the self-employed were the most concerned group with more than a third (36%) holding this view compared with just 24% of the unemployed and retired and 25% of managers and students.

Certain groups seem more likely to believe that mobile phones have a major effect on people's health: 41% are noted amongst those who are generally concerned about EMF and 31% amongst those not satisfied with the information they receive on the health risk (compared with the 28% average).

However, more than a fifth (22%) of EU25 citizens believes that mobile phone handsets have no effect on people's health. This average figure is made up of figures of just 6% and 7% from Greek and Italian polls at one extreme and 50% of Finns and Dutch at the other.

Computers

On the issue as to whether computers (in general, not specifically as sources of EMF) an effect on people's health, opinions are very widely divided across the countries of the EU25.

In Italy, for example, 45% of those polled think that computers have a major effect on citizens' health while only 11% think that there is no effect. These figures are reversed in the Netherlands, where just 5% of that country's poll says that computers have a major effect upon health and ten times as many people (50%) say there is no effect at all.

Turning to average figures, however, there is a notable variation in the two major blocs of countries making up the EU average of 29% of citizens who believe that computers have no perceived effect upon citizens' health. This view is held by just 24% of citizens of the New 10 Member States compared with 30% of citizens in the EU15 countries.

The biggest bloc (47%) of citizens across the EU25 believe that computers affect health to some extent and figures between member states range from 37% in Ireland to 57% in Lithuania.

This low Irish figure may be caused to some extent by that country's relatively high 'don't know' response of 12% which together with an identical figure in Spain is twice the EU25 average.

Mirroring the low penetration of computers in both the older and less educated segments of society, 12% of those whose education had ended aged 15 and 11% of people aged 55 or more did not know whether computers affected their health – figures again twice as high as the EU25 average.

At the other end of the knowledge scale, are just 3% of those aged 15-24 and 2% of those still studying who are uncertain on this issue.

Household electrical equipment

38% of EU25 citizens believe that household electrical equipment has no effect upon their health.

Across the Union, 14% of those polled believe that household electrical equipment has a major effect on their health. However, this view is not held equally and figures range from just 4% in the Netherlands and Finland, 5% in the UK and 6% in Belgium, the Czech Republic and Denmark to 23% in Hungary, 24% in Cyprus, 28% in Greece and more than a third (38%) in Italy.

The self-employed (22%) are the group most concerned about the effects of household electrical equipment believing that their effect on health was major. This view was contrary to that held by the unemployed (11%) and students and managers (both 12%).

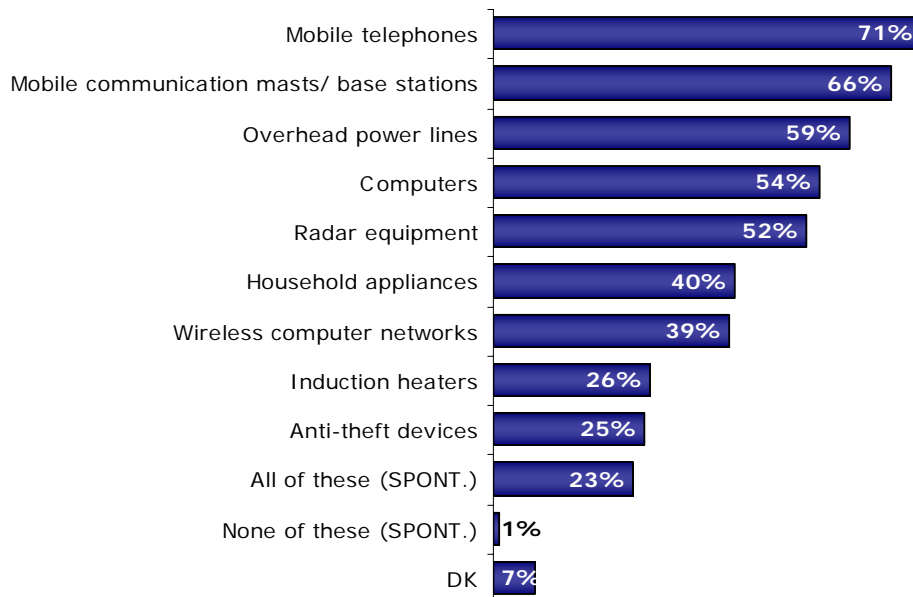
3. CONCERNS AND INFORMATION ABOUT ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

3.1 Sources of electromagnetic fields

The further parts in the report refer to answers to the specific questions posed to the interviewed citizens on EMF and its sources.

- ***Most Europeans know that mobile phone, mobile communications masts and power lines are sources of electromagnetic fields –***

**QB1 As far as you are aware, which of the following can be sources of electromagnetic fields?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**



Beliefs as to which objects are sources of EMF vary substantially across the European Union. Only approximately one fourth of Europeans (23%) know that power lines, mobile communication masts, mobile phones, computers, radar equipments, household appliances, wireless computer networks, induction heaters and anti-theft devices are sources for EMF.

Two-thirds or more of those polled said that electromagnetic fields are generated by mobile telephones (71%) and mobile communication masts (66%).

Making up these EU25 averages are higher proportions of citizens in the EU15 countries than in the new 10 Member States. For example, a substantial ten percentage point difference is seen between the 58% of people from the new Member States compared with 68% of EU15 citizens who believe mobile communication masts generate EMF.

A smaller gap is noted in relation to mobile telephones where 68% of respondents in the new 10 Member States cite this source as opposed to 71% of EU15 citizens.

QB1 As far as you are aware, which of the following can be sources of electromagnetic fields? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Mobile telephones	Mobile communication masts/ base stations	Overhead power lines	Computers	Radar equipment	Household appliances	Wireless computer networks	Induction heaters	Anti-theft devices
EU25	71%	66%	59%	54%	52%	40%	39%	26%	25%
EL	96%	91%	57%	69%	71%	48%	61%	36%	35%
SE	92%	83%	85%	80%	69%	49%	60%	40%	40%
LU	86%	77%	73%	69%	63%	60%	56%	32%	39%
SK	83%	61%	58%	70%	63%	57%	39%	41%	32%
EE	82%	70%	77%	76%	71%	57%	50%	44%	49%
DE	80%	78%	58%	66%	62%	49%	52%	33%	29%
LT	80%	61%	46%	76%	58%	53%	38%	29%	31%
CY	79%	74%	72%	54%	58%	44%	36%	13%	21%
FR	78%	69%	63%	50%	48%	34%	36%	20%	16%
CZ	76%	67%	56%	68%	66%	48%	43%	44%	36%
ES	70%	76%	74%	60%	54%	53%	55%	40%	40%
NL	70%	74%	63%	60%	54%	44%	45%	30%	34%
UK	69%	63%	66%	51%	59%	44%	38%	27%	28%
BE	67%	64%	58%	48%	51%	34%	35%	21%	19%
DK	66%	57%	76%	52%	67%	34%	37%	29%	22%
PT	66%	55%	49%	35%	36%	34%	27%	17%	17%
PL	65%	57%	59%	52%	51%	26%	25%	18%	14%
LV	64%	56%	43%	63%	52%	43%	27%	26%	19%
SI	64%	51%	43%	59%	48%	26%	31%	23%	26%
HU	61%	46%	52%	45%	50%	38%	22%	20%	17%
IT	59%	52%	44%	40%	34%	25%	20%	10%	17%
FI	56%	45%	60%	40%	37%	28%	24%	20%	14%
IE	53%	62%	58%	40%	53%	32%	33%	22%	22%
AT	51%	49%	42%	38%	26%	26%	23%	13%	15%
MT	45%	45%	14%	23%	45%	14%	21%	16%	18%
CY tcc)	66%	50%	15%	37%	24%	18%	15%	8%	6%
HR	83%	61%	65%	70%	62%	55%	44%	37%	30%
BG	61%	39%	45%	57%	45%	35%	25%	22%	22%
RO	52%	42%	31%	36%	23%	27%	14%	12%	6%

Looking at the figures on a country-by-country basis for the three most commonly cited sources produces some interesting variations. In the area of mobile phones, virtually all the Greek poll (96%) believes that they are a source of EMF and high figures of 92% are also seen in Sweden. At the other end of the scale, just 45% of the Maltese and 53% of the Irish believe that mobile telephones are a source of EMF.

The country results are summarised in the table below.

Rank	Source	%	High	Low
1	Mobile telephones	71	EL 96, SE 92	MT 45, AT 51
2	Mobile communication masts	66	EL 91, SE 83	MT/FI 45
3	Overhead power lines	59	SE 85, EE 77	MT 14, AT 42
4	Computers	54	SE 80, EE/LT 76	MT 23, PT 35
5	Radar equipment	52	EE/EL 71	AT 26, RO 23
6	Household appliances	40	LU 60, SK/EE 57	MT 14, IT 25
7	Wireless computer networks	39	EL 61, SE 60	RO14, IT 20
8	Induction heaters	26	CZ/EE 44	IT 10, RO 12
9	Anti-theft devices	25	EE 49, SE/ES40	RO 6, PL/FI 14
10	All of the above	23	SI 41, AT 36, ES 34	FR 9, CY/MT/PT 11
11	Don't know	7	MT 23, RO 20	SE/EL 1

Looking at the five sources of electromagnetic fields which were cited by 50% or more of EU25 citizens, some interesting data emerge on a socio-demographic basis. The level of education appears to be the most significant determinant: those with a higher level of education are significantly more aware of that each of the sources mentioned generates electromagnetic fields.

Mobile telephones

64% of people aged 55 or more believe mobile telephones are a source of electromagnetic fields compared with figures of 74% of those aged 15-24 and 76% of those aged 25 to 39.

Education was also a determining factor with 63% of those with a lower level of education citing mobile phones as a source of EMF compared with 76% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

A similar variation is noted by occupation with mobile phones being cited as a source of EMF by 79% of managers compared with just 68% of house persons and 62% of the retired.

Mobile communication masts

More men (69%) than women (63%) consider that mobile communication masts are a source of electromagnetic fields.

A similar disparity was seen in the figures from managers (75%) compared with 64% of house persons, 63% of the unemployed and 57% of the retired.

Overhead power lines

Making up the 59% of EU25 citizens believing that overhead power lines are a source of EMF are 64% of the male poll compared with just 54% of the female. While no clear patterns emerge by age, there were noticeable variations by level of education with just 52% of those educated to age 15 or less compared with 69% of those educated to age 20 or beyond holding this belief.

Computers

Education is, again, a major influence on results. Virtually two-thirds (63%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond consider that computers are a source of EMF – a figure substantially greater than the 45% response given by those who had left school aged 15 or less.

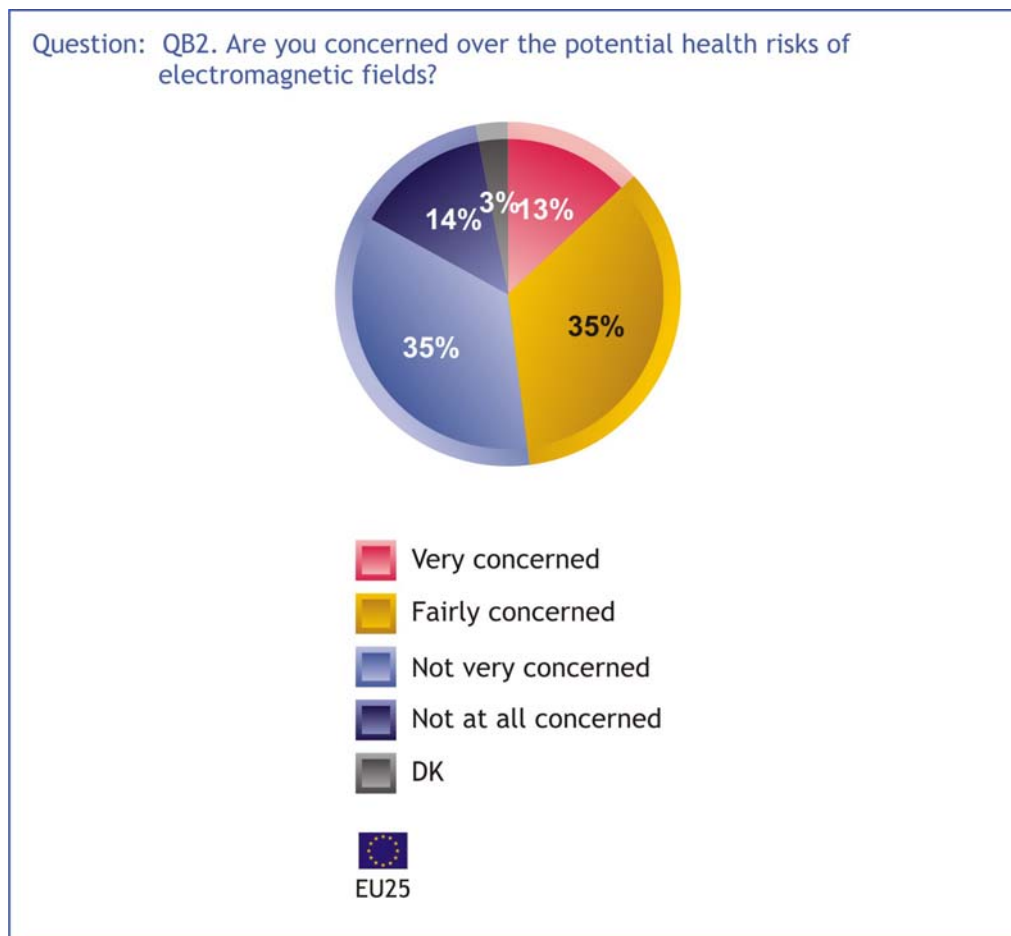
Radar equipment

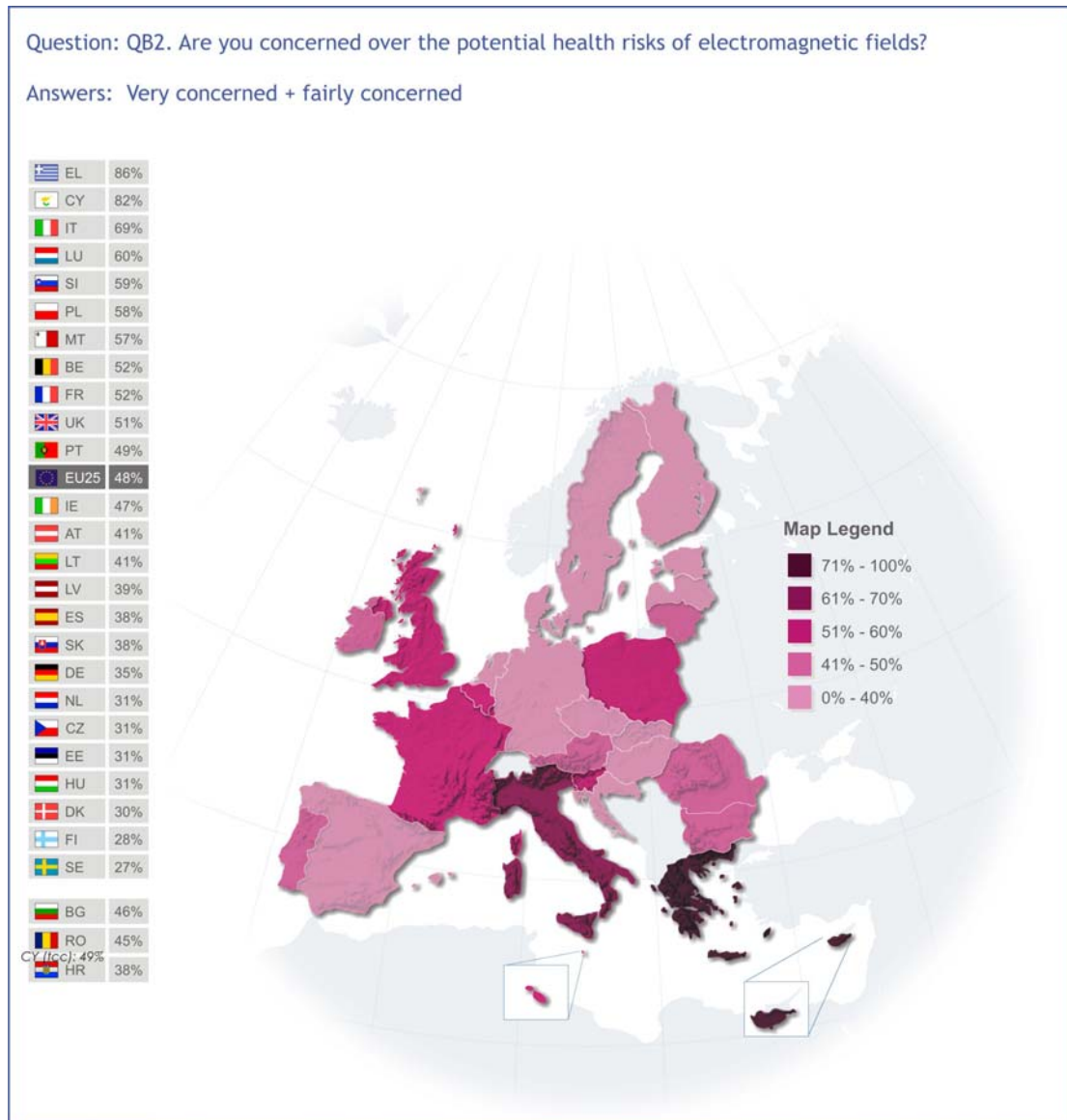
There was a noticeable variation between the 47% of the female poll and 58% of the male poll making up the 52% EU25 average who believe that radar equipment produces EMF. While no clear patterns emerge by age, 59% of the most educated group believe radar equipment has this effect compared with just 43% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

3.2 Concerns about electromagnetic fields

- Public opinion is divided on the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields -

When citizens across the European Union are asked whether they are concerned about the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields, opinion is evenly divided between those who are very much or fairly concerned (48%) and those who are not very concerned or not at all concerned (49%).





When individual countries are examined in detail, wide variations in the underlying data can be seen. While 27% of Swedes, 28% of Finns, 30% of Danes and 31% of Czechs, Estonians, Hungarians and Dutch are concerned with this issue, the figure rises to 69% in Italy, 82% in Cyprus and 86% in Greece.

In fact, in Greece and Cyprus (50% and 57% respectively), half or more of those countries' polled citizens are 'very concerned' about the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields.

When further analysing the results, we can see that there is a link between the feeling of being satisfied with the information about the potential health risks posed by EMF and the level of concern: those who are not satisfied with the information are also significantly more concerned over the risks (56%) than those who say they have sufficient information on this topic (37%).

Whilst 43% of men are concerned about the potential health risks of EMF, this figure rises to 52% of women. The link to their satisfaction with the information provided about these risks is evident here:

- First, women (25%) are less satisfied with the information they receive than men (32%).
- Second, out of those women who are concerned over the potential risks, 78% are also dissatisfied with the information while this is the case for almost as high share of men, 74%.

In other words, dissatisfaction with the information appears to indicate a higher level of concern over the potential health risks caused by EMF. This issue is further discussed in sub-chapter 2.3.

Young people show relatively less concern over this issue and just 37% of those aged 15 to 24 are worried about electromagnetic fields compared with the EU25 average of 48%.

Variations from the EU25 average are noted by occupation. Whilst the EU25 average of people who are not very concerned or not at all concerned over EMF is 49%, relatively high figures of 54% are noted amongst managers and 61% amongst students.

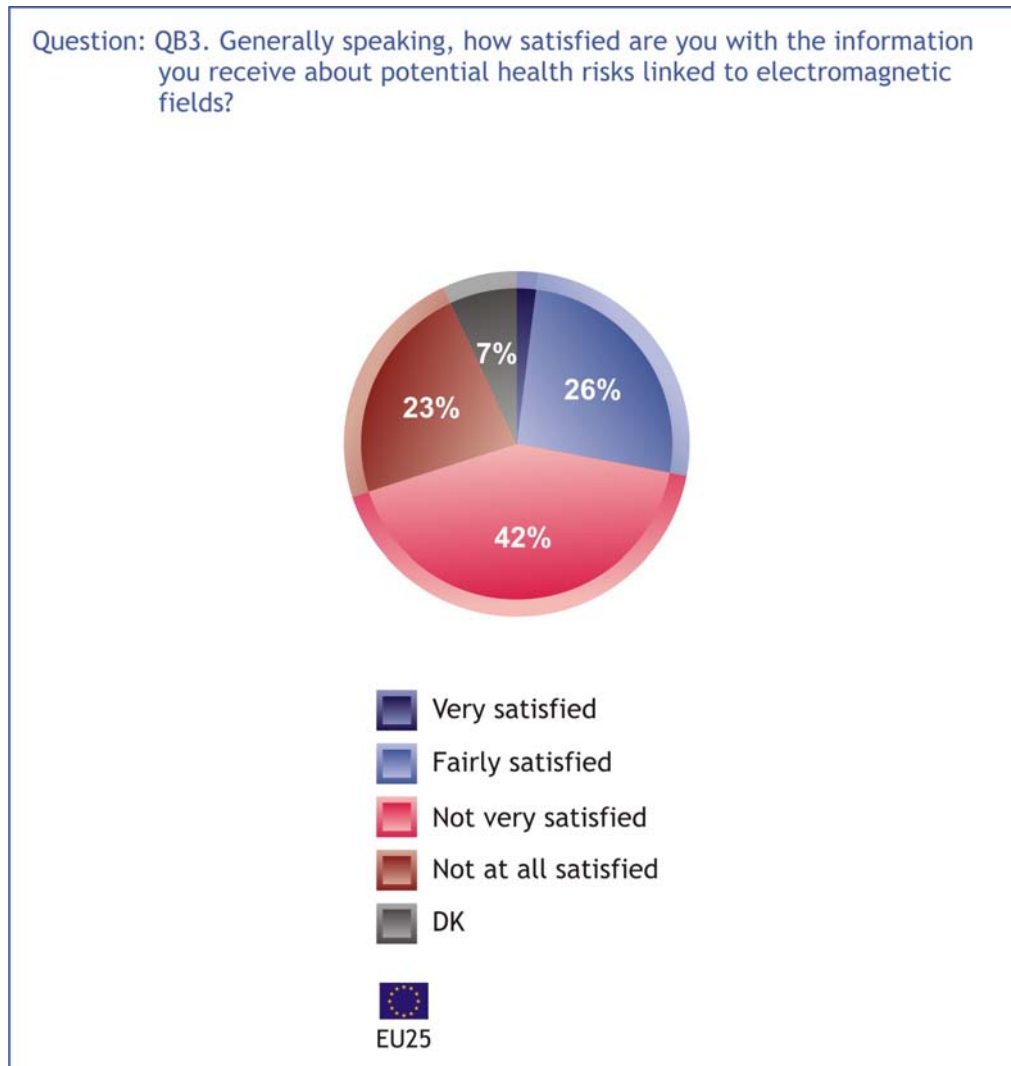
QB2 Are you concerned over the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

	Concerned	Not concerned	DK
EU25	48%	49%	3%
Sex			
Male	43%	55%	2%
Female	52%	44%	4%
Age			
15-24	37%	60%	3%
25-39	49%	49%	2%
40-54	52%	46%	2%
55 +	48%	47%	5%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	58%	40%	2%
Managers	45%	54%	1%
Other white collars	50%	48%	2%
Manual workers	47%	51%	2%
House persons	52%	44%	4%
Unemployed	47%	48%	5%
Retired	48%	47%	5%
Students	36%	61%	3%
Information of health risks of EMF			
Satisfied with information	37%	62%	1%
Not satisfied with information	56%	42%	2%

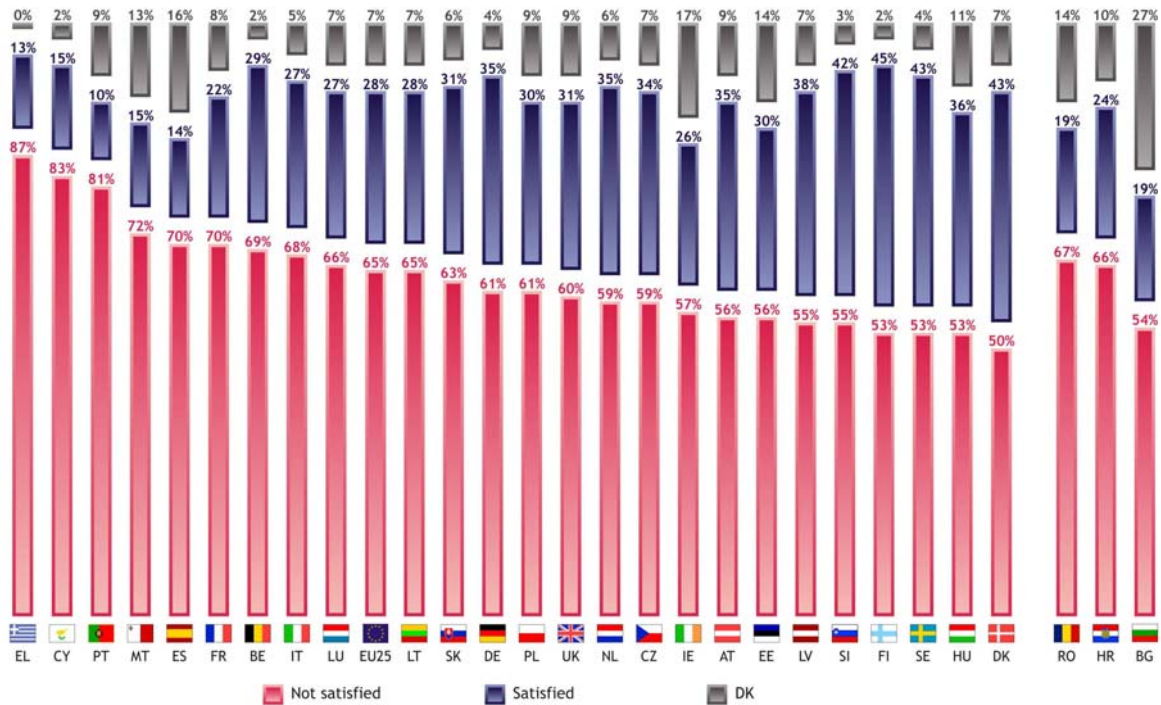
3.3 Satisfaction with information on potential health risks

- Two-thirds are dissatisfied with the information they receive about potential health risks of electromagnetic fields -

Two-thirds (65%) of EU citizens are not satisfied with the information that they receive about potential health risks linked to EMF.



Question: Qb3. Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the information you receive about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?



CY(Icc): Not satisfied 63%, Satisfied 24%, DK 13%

The proportion of citizens not satisfied with the current information they receive on potential health risks linked to EMF reaches 81% in Portugal, 83% in Cyprus and 87% in Greece.

Levels of dissatisfaction are slightly higher in the EU15 (65%) than in the new Member States, where the figure is 60%.

Women are noticeably less satisfied with the information they receive on this issue than men: 25% of women, compared with 32% of the male poll, are satisfied with the current situation.

3.4 Citizens' views on the information about the potential health risks of EMF

This section of the report looks at the various attitudes of EU citizens as regards two of the major issues under review – concerns about EMF and satisfaction with information on the related potential health risks. This link can be approached in two ways.

First, as already described earlier, citizens who are satisfied with the information they receive about potential health risks linked to EMF tend also to be less concerned over them: while 37% of those who are satisfied express their concern over the potential risks, this is the case for 56% of those who are not satisfied with the information they are provided with.

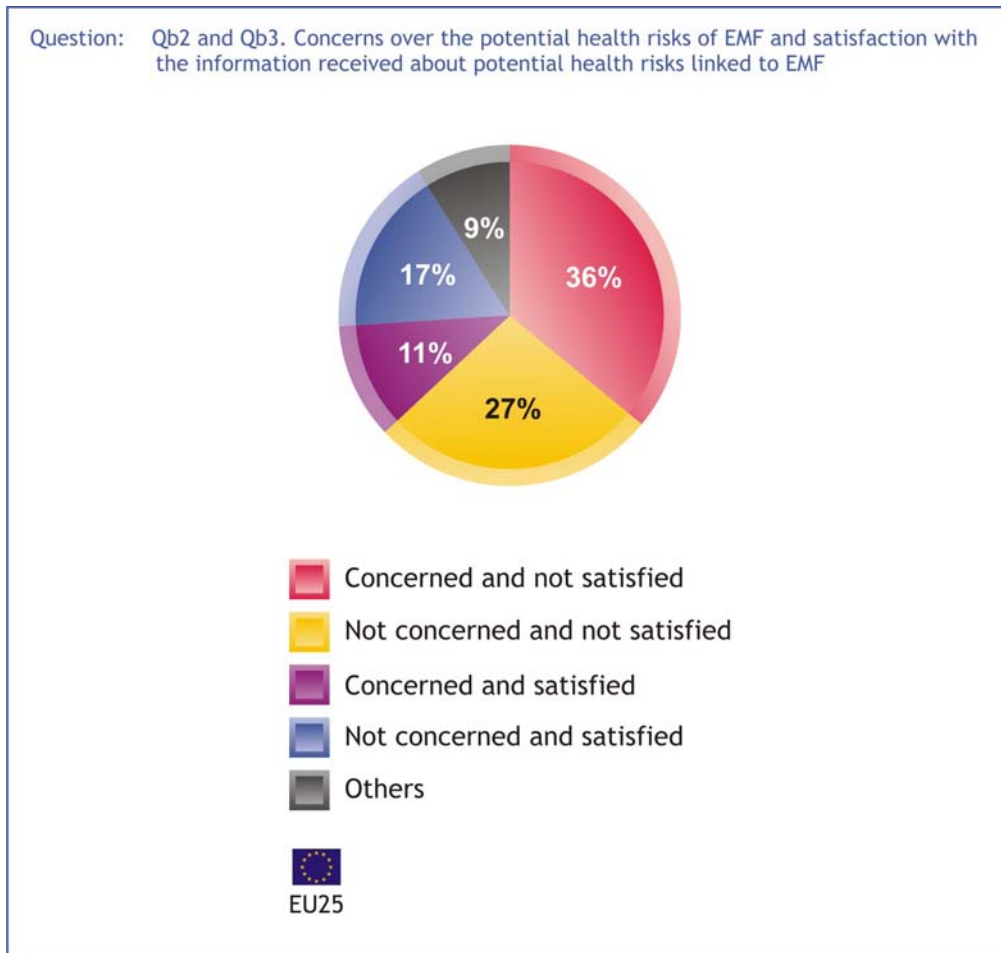
Second, among the 48% of EU citizens concerned about the issue of EMF, there are very high levels of dissatisfaction with the information they receive relating to the potential health risks of this issue. Three-quarters of this group (76%) are dissatisfied with the information they receive, compared with 54% of the non-concerned citizens. It should be noted that, both among concerned and non-concerned citizens, the majority is dissatisfied with the information they receive.

QB2 Are you concerned over the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

	Very concerned	Fairly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK	Concerned	Not concerned
Information on health risks of EMF							
Satisfied with information	8%	29%	43%	19%	1%	37%	62%
Not satisfied with information	16%	40%	32%	10%	2%	56%	42%

QB3 Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the information you receive about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK	Satisfied	Not satisfied
Health risks of electromagnetic fields							
Concerned	2%	20%	47%	29%	2%	22%	76%
Not concerned	3%	33%	38%	16%	10%	36%	54%



When looking further this link, we can distinguish four groups of respondents:

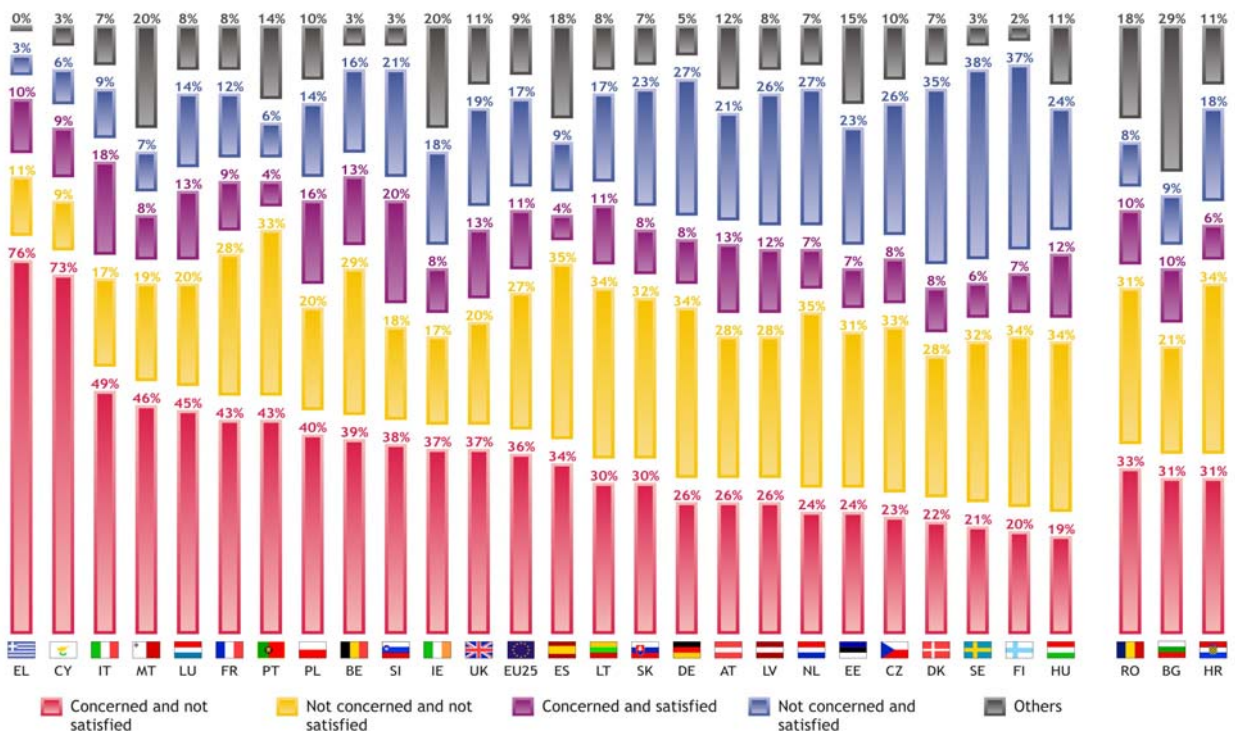
- Those who are satisfied with the information and *not* concerned
- Those who are satisfied with the information and concerned
- Those who are *not* satisfied with the information and *not* concerned
- Those who are *not* satisfied with the information and concerned.

A very important segment of the survey are those people who are concerned about the EMF issue and not satisfied with the information they receive relating to the potential health risks. This group, in fact, forms the largest bloc, with 36% of the total poll – this means that more than one in three EU citizens have this attitude.

Another substantial group is made up of those who, although not concerned about EMF, nonetheless are dissatisfied with the information they receive on potential health risks. This group makes up more than a quarter (27%) of the poll.

Amongst those satisfied with the information are two smaller clusters comprising 17% (not concerned) and 11% (concerned).

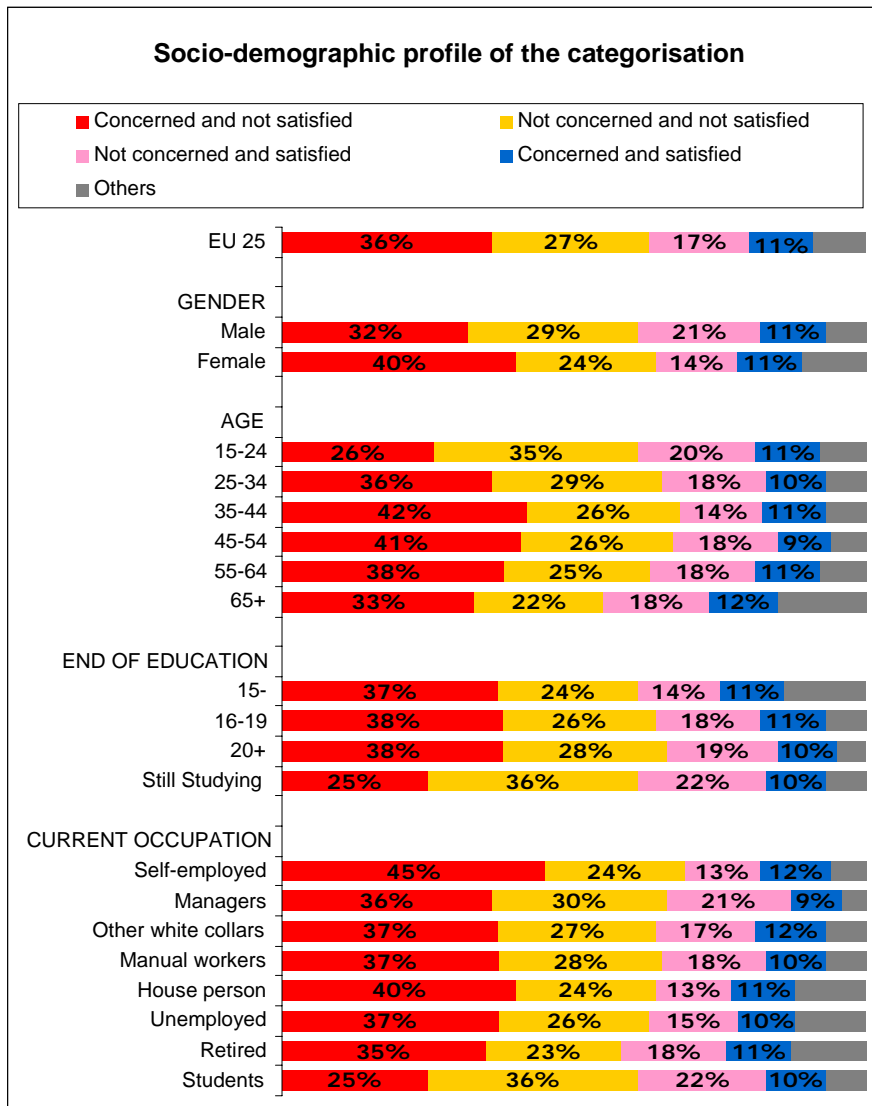
Question: Qb2 and Qb3. Concerns over the potential health risks of EMF and satisfaction with the information received about potential health risks linked to EMF



*CY (tcc): Concerned and not satisfied 35%, Not concerned and not satisfied 27%, Concerned and satisfied 14%, Not concerned and satisfied 9%, Others 15%

Further analysis by country shows that:

- In 14 out of 28 countries, the largest segment of the poll is both dissatisfied with the information and concerned over the potential risks. This is particularly the case in Greece and Cyprus where around three-quarters of respondents belong to this group.
- Conversely, over a third of the respondent in the three Nordic countries (Sweden, Finland and Denmark) say they are satisfied with the information and are not concerned over the potential risks.
- In the remaining 11 countries, the relative majority of respondents are not concerned despite they are not satisfied with the information they receive. The share is the highest in Spain and the Netherlands (34% each) but other countries follow close behind.
- Finally, it can be mentioned that, in Slovenia, a relatively high share of respondents are concerned despite they consider the information to be sufficient.



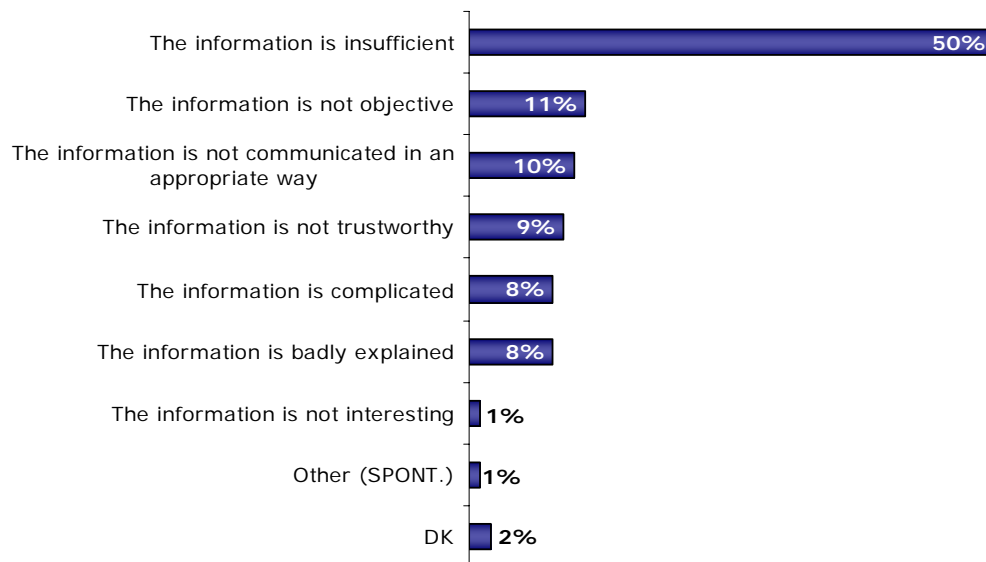
Finally, some patterns can be identified across the socio-demographic categories:

- Nearly every socio-demographic category, the largest share belongs to the group of citizens that feel not sufficiently informed and are concerned over the potential risks. This is especially the case for women, those aged 35-54 and the self-employed. The level of education appears to have no effect.
- Young respondents and, in parallel, students are an exception to this pattern. This group is mostly not concerned about the potential risks, regardless whether they feel informed or not.

3.5 Reasons for dissatisfaction

- Insufficient information is the main reason for dissatisfaction -

QB4 Which of the following best explains why you are not satisfied with the information you get about the potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields? - % EU25



BASE: Respondents who are dissatisfied with the information they receive about the potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields

The major reason why EU citizens are not satisfied with the information they receive on the potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields is that the information they receive is insufficient.

In fact, in countries such as the UK (60%), Portugal (62%) and Estonia (66%), the figures approach nearly two-thirds of this segment of the poll. In some countries, however, such as Slovenia, Hungary and Luxembourg, where less than 40% of this segment of the poll say the information is insufficient, a relatively high proportion of the poll say that the information is either not objective (Italy and Austria 17% each), not trustworthy (Luxembourg and Italy (12% each), complicated (Hungary (17%) and Slovenia (13%) or is badly explained (Cyprus (18%) and Slovenia (17%)) or is not communicated in an appropriate way (Malta (25%), Finland (21%) and Luxembourg (16%)).

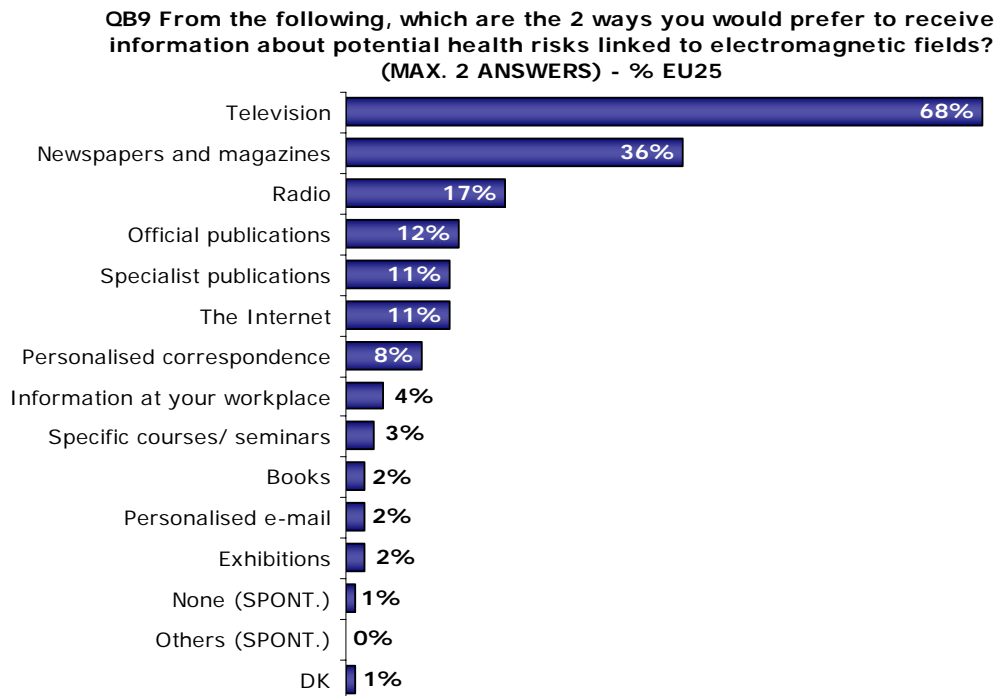
Looking more closely at those who say the information is insufficient, noticeable variations by age and education are seen. This view is held by 57% of the youngest age-group and just 45% of the oldest age-group; a similar variation is seen between the 53% of those who studied at least until 20 and 44% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less. By occupation, the retired (44%) and house persons (47%) are more satisfied than other occupational groups with the current information on EMF.

11% of the 16,000 people asked this question give as their reason of dissatisfaction that the information is not objective. This view is more strongly held amongst the most educated (14%) than the least educated (8%) and amongst managers (13%) compared with 7% of the unemployed.

Although 9% of this segment of the poll says that the information is not trustworthy, this is an opinion not held particularly strongly by the youngest age-group (4%) or those still studying (5%).

3.6 Preferred ways of receiving information on potential health risks of EMF

- *Television and the press are the preferred sources of information on EMF* -



Of the two choices as to the medium by which they would like to receive information on the potential health risks of EMF, by far the most popular choice amongst citizens was television (68%) and figures of 80% and 78% are seen in Portugal and Lithuania respectively. Overall, television is the most often mentioned source in every country.

The country results are summarised in the table below:

Ranking	%	Medium	High	Low
1	68	Television	BG/HR 83%, RO 82	LU 55%, AT 59%
2	36	Newspapers and magazines	FI 49%, DE 47%	HU 21%, MT 25%
3	17	Radio	PL 29%, MT/RO 28%	IT 9%, FI 10%
4	12	Official publications	EL 24%, DK 21%	PL 2%, PT/HR 3%,
5=	11	Specialist publications	SI 27%, LV 24%	LT 2%, HR 3%
5=	11	Internet	CZ 21%, MT 20%	IT 4%, HR 5%

In all countries, the preference for television is substantially higher than for the second most popular medium.

On average, 73% of NMS citizens as opposed to 67% of those in the EU15 would opt for television as being one of their two preferred channels of information on this subject.

This choice of medium was particularly popular amongst people aged 55 or more (72%), those educated to age 15 or less (76%), house persons (76%) and the retired (74%) and the unemployed (73%).

Newspapers and magazines

Newspapers and magazines are the preferred way of receiving information for 36% of the poll. Particularly high figures are noted in Finland (49%) and Germany (47%). On the other hand, only a quarter or less of the Maltese (25%) and Hungarian (21%) polls opt for this communication channel.

There was a noticeable variation between old and new Member States on this issue with the press being selected by 37% of EU15 respondents compared with just 30% in the NMS.

EU citizens with higher levels of education are more likely to select this method of receiving information with figures of 39% for those educated to age 20 or more compared with just 32% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

40% of managers and 38% of the self-employed also select this medium as one of their two preferred methods of receiving information compared with just 33% of house persons, the unemployed and students.

Radio

29% of Poles and 28% of Maltese say that radio would be one of their preferred ways of receiving information in this area. However, in Finland and in Italy, this medium would be the choice of just 10% and 9% respectively of those countries' inhabitants.

The EU25 average is 17% for this media while, in the NMS, the figure is 25% and only 16% in the EU15 countries.

19% of this poll aged 55 or more select radio as a preferred medium for receiving information compared with 14% of the youngest age-group.

Radio is also a popular choice among 22% of the unemployed and 21% of the retired compared with just 13% of managers and 11% of students.

Official publications

For 24% of Greeks and 21% of Danes, official publications are one of their preferred ways of receiving information on this subject. At the other end of the scale, just 3% of the Portuguese and 2% of the Polish prefer them.

There is a considerable difference between old and new Member States in responses to this question. While 13% of EU15 citizens opt for official publications as a preferred method of receiving information, this figure tumbles to 5% in the new Member States.

As might be expected, a higher proportion (15%) of the most educated segment compared with just 9% of the least educated select official publications as one of their preferred sources of information.

Again, as might be anticipated, 18% of managers compared with just 9% of house persons prefer official journals as the means for receiving information on EMF.

Specialist publications

24% of Latvians and 23% of Slovaks would like to receive information on the health aspects of EMF via specialist publications – a medium that is selected by only 7% of Estonians and Polish citizens and a minimal 2% of Lithuanians.

16% of those educated to age 20 or beyond select specialist publications as one of their preferred media in this area. This figure can be compared with just 7% of those citizens educated to age 15 or less.

Specialist publications are a preference for 16% of managers and 15% of the self-employed compared with just 8% of house persons and the unemployed;

Internet

While 11% of EU15 citizens select the internet as their information source, this figure rises to 14% in the new Member States.

21% of Czechs and 20% of the Maltese poll select the internet as one of their preferred ways of receiving information on this issue. Reflecting the low level of internet penetration in certain European countries, figures of just 6% and 4% are noted in Greece and Italy respectively.

This rapidly developing medium, although only a choice of one in ten Europeans, produces some substantial variations by gender, age, education and occupation.

15% of men, as opposed to 8% of women, select the internet as one of their preferred ways of receiving information in this area.

An even greater variation is seen by age and education. Just 3% of people aged 55 or more and an identical percentage of those educated to age 15 or less choose this medium. These two figures can be compared with 24% of people aged 15 to 24 and 16% of those educated to age 20 or beyond who choose the internet as the delivery method for this information.

When age and education are combined, this preference for the internet rises even further reaching 27% of those still studying.

Projecting these demographics into the future, it might reasonably be anticipated that the internet will become one of the more popular ways of receiving information in years to come.

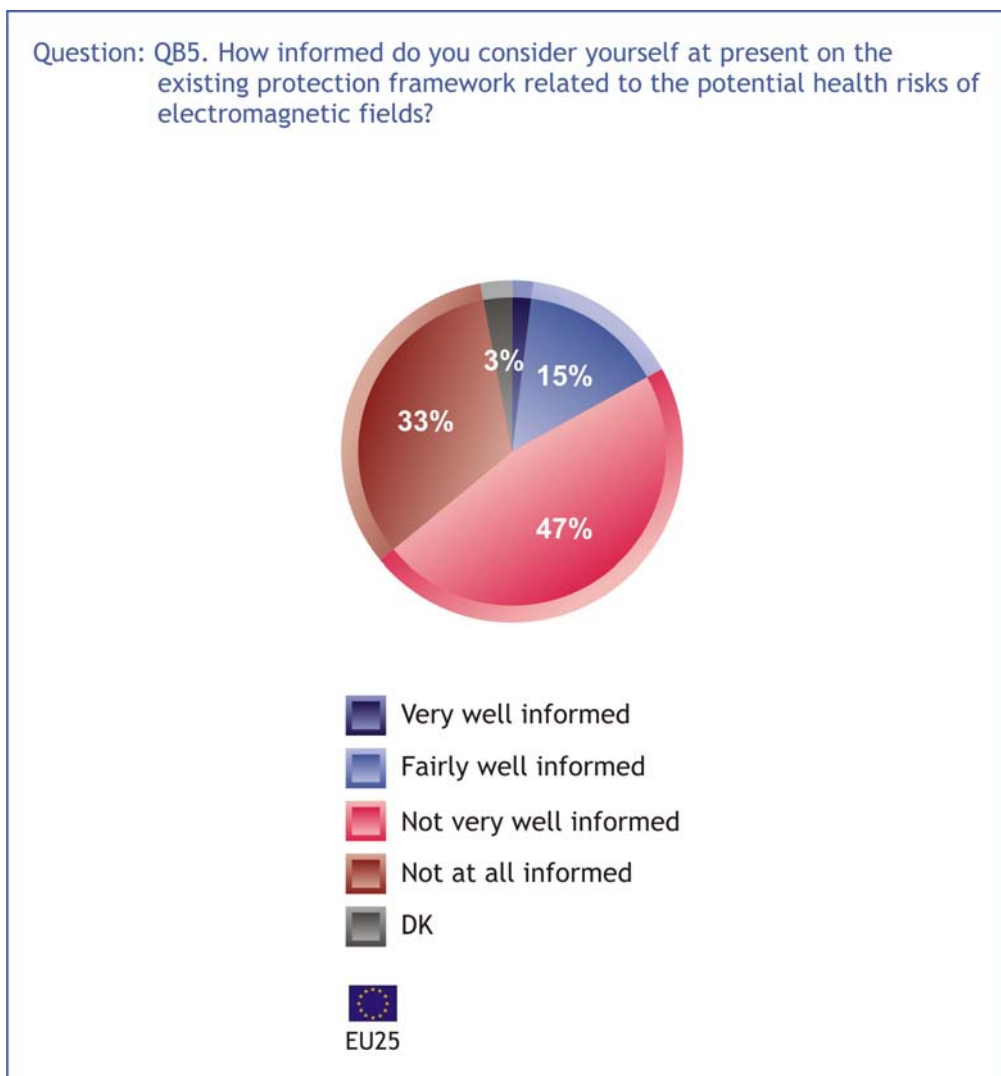
27% of students and 20% of managers make the internet one of their preferred choices – figures greatly in excess of the 5% noted amongst house persons and 3% amongst the retired.

4 THE ROLE OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

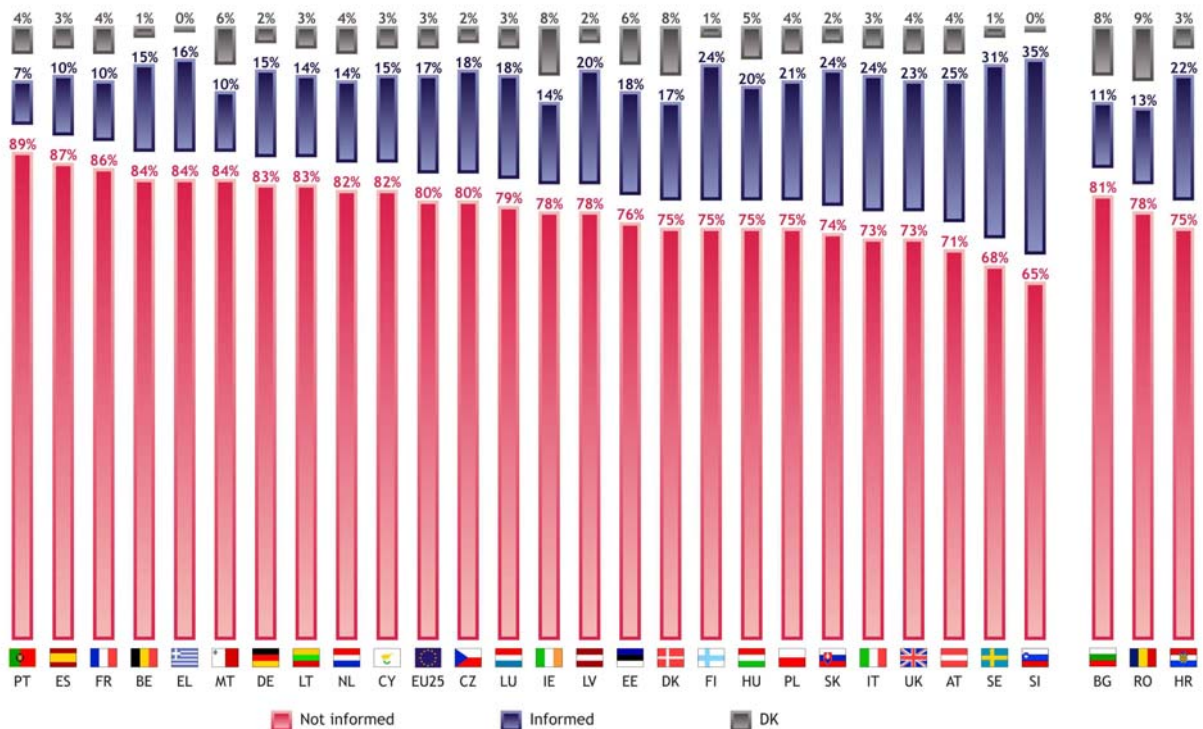
4.1 Level of information concerning the existing protection framework

- Citizens do not feel well informed about electromagnetic fields -

Across the European Union, the vast majority (80%) of citizens do not feel that they adequately informed on the existing protection framework relating to potential health risks of electromagnetic fields. In fact, 33% feel they are "not at all informed" on this issue.



Question: QB5. How informed do you consider yourself at present on the existing protection framework related to the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?



CY (Icc): Not informed 75%, Informed 20%, DK 5%

Included in this EU25 average of 80% are figures of 89% in Portugal, 87% in Spain and 86% in France of respondents considering themselves not well informed on the potential risks of electromagnetic fields.

Delving more deeply into this broad figure, a significant third (33%) of EU citizens feel that they are not at all informed on this issue and figures as high as 48% are observed in Portugal, 44% in Belgium and 43% in the Netherlands and France.

It is worthwhile noting that 21% of the new Member States' poll considers themselves informed on this issue compared with just 17% of citizens in EU15 countries.

Men consider themselves generally more informed than women, with figures of 21% and 14% respectively.

While there are only minimal variations by age, levels of education, again, have a bearing so that 15% of the less educated group feel themselves informed on this issue compared with 20% of the most educated.

Only 13% of house persons and 15% of manual workers consider themselves informed on this issue compared with 21% of managers and the self-employed.

It would appear from this analysis that the great variation in levels of information is based upon the countries in which respondents live rather than on any socio-demographic criteria.

QB5 How informed do you consider yourself at present on the existing protection framework related to the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK
EU25	2%	15%	47%	33%	3%
Health risks of electromagnetic fields					
Concerned	2%	16%	51%	30%	1%
Not concerned	1%	16%	45%	35%	3%
Information on health risks of EMF					
Satisfied with information	5%	41%	40%	13%	1%
Not satisfied with information	1%	6%	52%	40%	1%
Opinion on the effectiveness of public authorities					
Effective	3%	34%	43%	17%	3%
Not effective	2%	12%	52%	32%	2%

Finally, if we consider the responses according to certain replies to three other questions, we can observe the following:

- The level of information about the protection framework does not seem to be linked with the extent to which respondents are concerned over the potential risks. Those who are concerned and those who are not feel equally uninformed about the protection framework.
- Conversely, the feeling of being informed about the potential health risks in general has a greater effect on the level of being informed about the protection framework. While 46% of those who are informed in general indicate that they are also informed about the protection framework, this is the case only for 7% of those who feel uninformed in general.
- Finally, those who think that the public authorities act effectively tend to feel more informed about the protection framework than those who do not believe in the efficiency of public authorities.

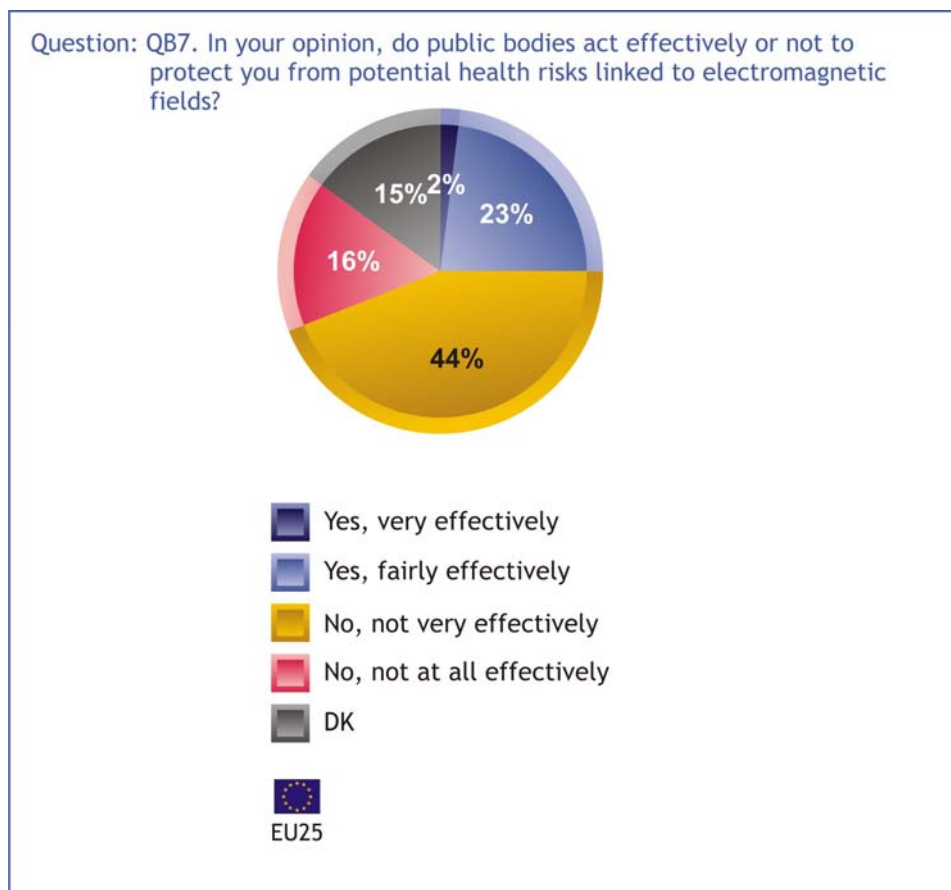
4.2 Effectiveness of protection offered by public authorities in relation to potential health risks

- ***The majority of the European public do not consider public authorities to be efficient enough in protecting them from potential health risks -***

It is observed that there is a general dissatisfaction regarding the efficiency with which public bodies protect citizens from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields.

60% of citizens in the 25 Member States of the European Union have negative views on the action of public authorities with 44% saying their actions were not "very effective" and virtually one in six (16%) of citizens going as far as to say that these actions are "not at all effective".

The level of dissatisfaction is higher amongst citizens who are concerned about the health risks of EMF (69%) and also amongst those who are not satisfied with the information they receive on this subject (71%).

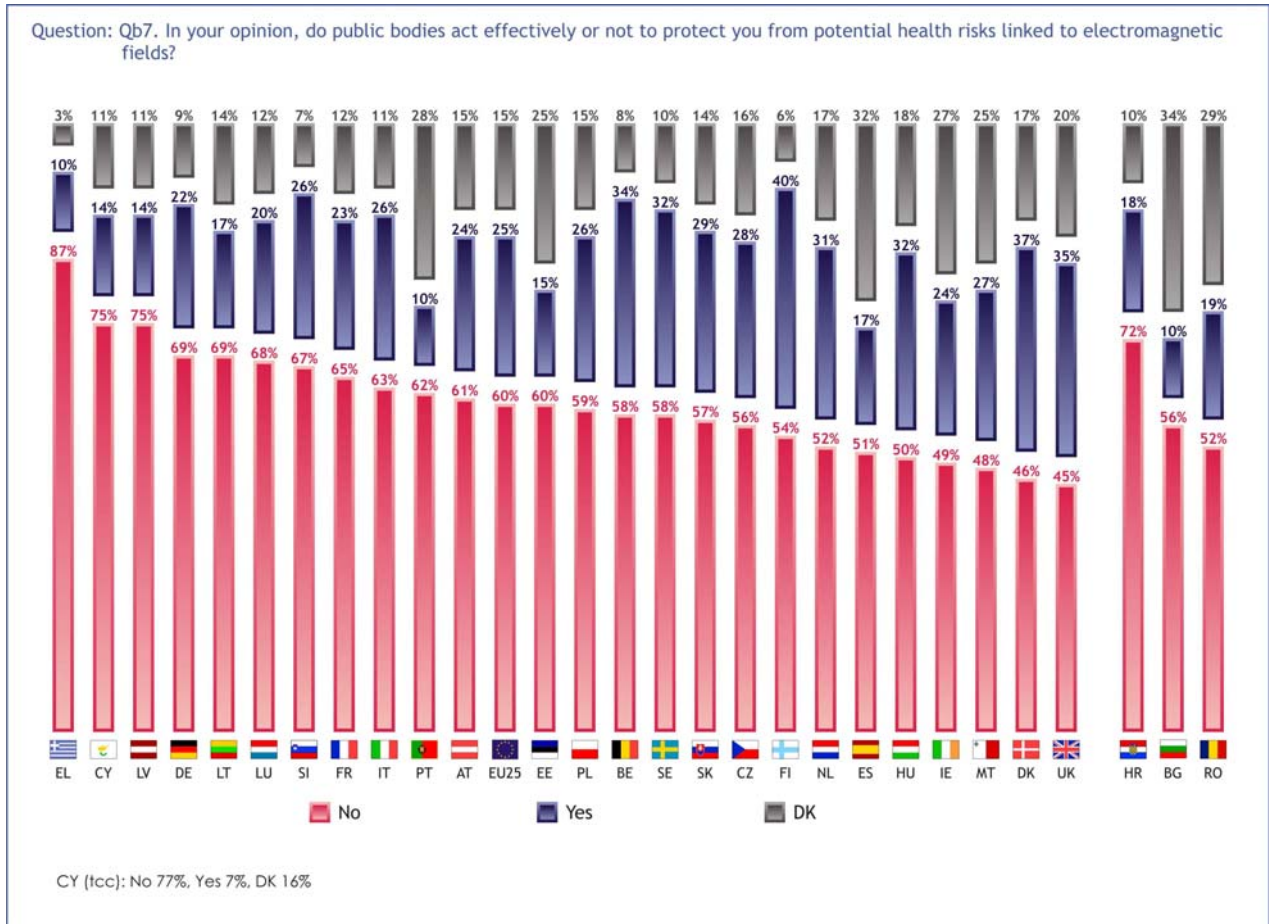


While there is virtually no difference in the opinions expressed in the new Member States or the EU15 on this issue, particularly high figures of dissatisfaction are seen in Greece (87%), Cyprus (75%) and in Germany and Latvia (69%).

While the EU25 average is 15%, substantially higher ‘don’t know’ answers were registered in Malta and Estonia (25%), Ireland (27%) and Portugal (28%).

This ‘don’t know’ factor is also higher amongst women (18%) than men (13%) and 21% amongst the least educated compared with 12% of those whose education had ended at age 20 or beyond.

It can be noted that 69% of those concerned about this issue believe that public bodies do not act effectively compared with 52% of those who were not concerned.



While no discernible patterns are noted by age, the ‘don’t know’ factor is high amongst house persons (21%), the retired (20%) compared with just 12% amongst the self-employed and 11% amongst managers.

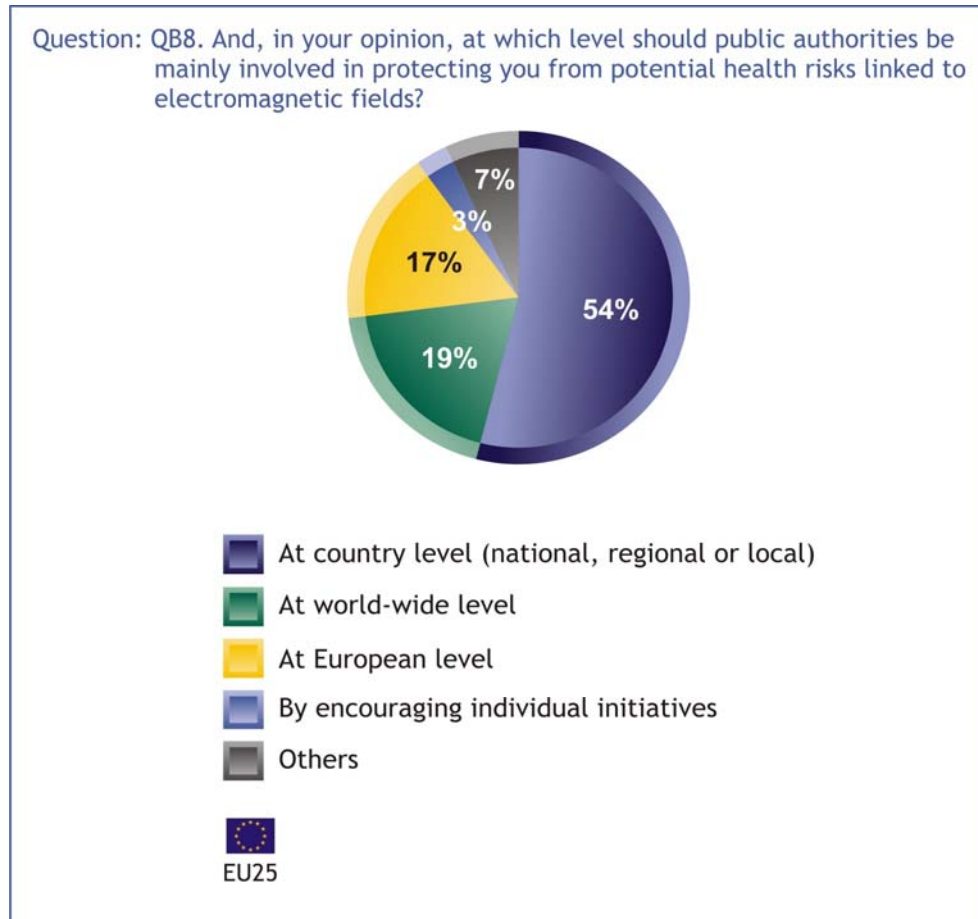
QB7 In your opinion, do public bodies act effectively or not to protect you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	Yes	No	DK
EU25	25%	60%	15%
Categorization			
Concerned and not satisfied	15%	77%	8%
Concerned and satisfied	48%	45%	7%
Not concerned and not satisfied	19%	64%	17%
Not concerned and satisfied	48%	39%	12%

More than three-quarters (77%) of EU citizens who are concerned about EMF and not satisfied with the information flow on the health aspects of this subject, feel that public bodies do not act effectively in protecting them from potential health risks in this area.

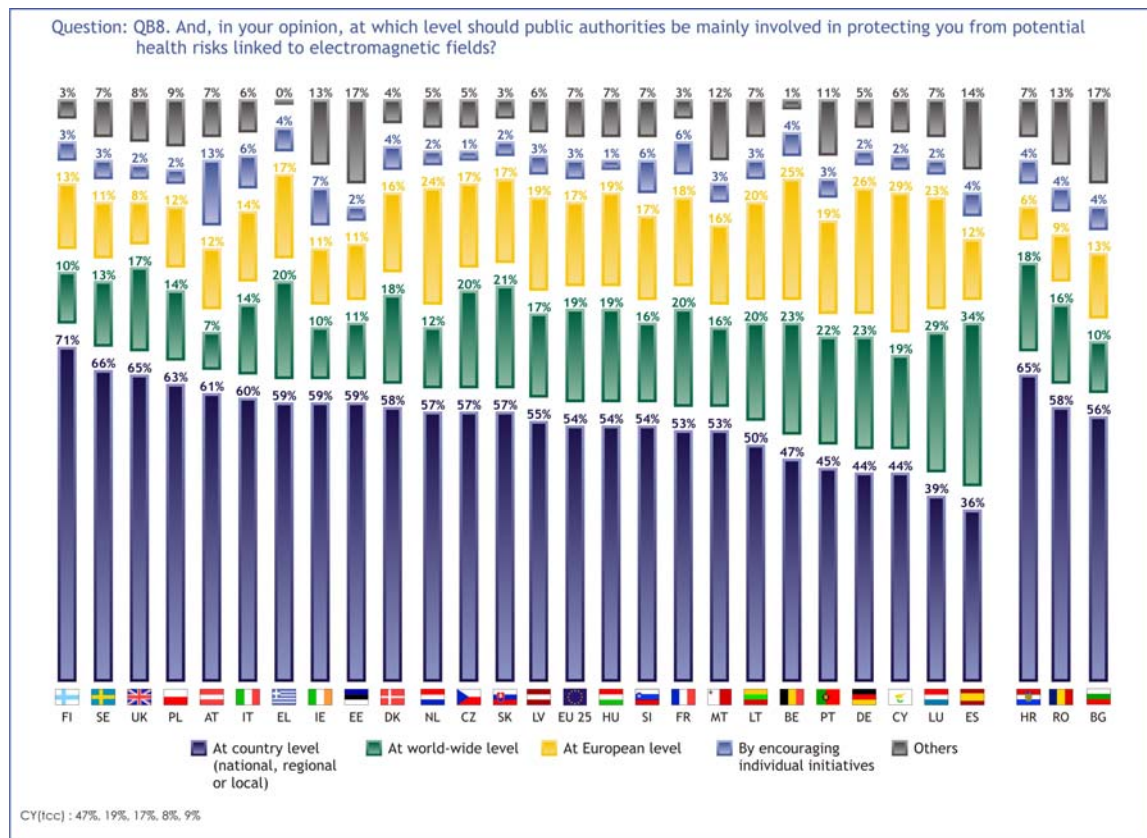
4.3 Preferred level of involvement of public authorities

- Protection of citizens from potential health risks of EMF by public authorities should take place at local, regional, national and international level -



When respondents are asked at which level public authorities should be mainly involved in protecting them from potential health risks linked to EMF, their main preference is that it should be taken at national, i.e. at local, national or regional level.

Accordingly, more than half (54%) of EU25 citizens believe that responsibility regarding the question of protecting citizens from the potential health risks of EMF should be taken by the country itself and this is a view particularly strongly held in Finland (71%), Sweden (66%), United Kingdom (65%) and Poland (63%).. Especially strong demand for local actions was favoured in Poland (32%), Ireland (28%), Romania (24%) and United Kingdom (24%). A fifth of Austrians (21%) and Finns (19%) give stronger than average support to the option of giving this responsibility to regional authorities – a figure noticeably above the EU average of 12%.



However, nearly one in five (19%) of Europeans taking part in this poll believes that responsibility for protecting citizens from these potential health risks should be taken at global level and this view meets with the approval of 34% of the Spanish poll and 29% of Luxembourg citizens.

It is interesting to note that support for the worldwide option was at 20% amongst EU15 countries and just 15% in the new Member States.

17% of Europeans polled were of the opinion that that the protective actions should be taken at European level. While this receives support from just 8% of UK citizens and 11% of those living in Sweden, Ireland and Estonia, virtually one in three of Cypriots (29%) and Germans (26%) give strong support to this view. In fact, in Germany, the 'European' option was selected by more people than any other option.

Whilst, on average, 17% of respondents think action in this area should be taken at a European level, there is a noticeable variation in constituent figures of this average based upon education, with 15% of those educated to age 15 or less supporting this view compared with 20% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

A fifth of Austrians (21%) and Finns (19%) support the option of giving this responsibility to regional authorities – a figure noticeably above the EU average of 12%.

If citizens responses are combined in order to provide 2 groupings – those in favour of an international/supranational approach, on the one hand, and a national, regional, local or individual approach, on the other – the EU25 averages reach 36% and 57% respectively.

Within the latter group, high scores are recorded in Finland and Austria (both 74%), Sweden (69%), the UK (66%) and Ireland and Italy (both 66%). Countries least favouring a national, regional, local or individual solution include Spain (40%), Luxembourg (41%), Cyprus (46%) and Portugal (48%).

QB8 And, in your opinion, at which level should public authorities be mainly involved in protecting you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	At a national level	At a local level	At a regional level	At a world-wide level	At a European level	Encouraging individual initiatives
EU25	24%	18%	12%	19%	16%	3%
Concerns & satisfaction to information						
Concerned and not satisfied	24%	20%	11%	21%	17%	4%
Concerned and satisfied	22%	22%	14%	21%	12%	5%
Not concerned and not satisfied	26%	17%	12%	20%	18%	3%
Not concerned and satisfied	26%	16%	15%	14%	19%	4%

For all EU citizens, notwithstanding their levels of concern or satisfaction with health information on the issue of EMF, the most popular choice of the level of involvement of public authorities in this area falls at a national level.

5. CONCLUSION

When citizens are asked which factors they believe affect their health, items linked to EMF are not perceived to potentially affect health to the same extent than other sources of health risks, such as chemicals (64%) or the quality of food products (59%). Regarding the sources of EMF, high-tension power lines are most cited at 37%. In Cyprus, this view is held by 81% of citizens and high figures of 65% are noted in both Greece and Italy. Mobile phone masts follow close at 36%. Mobile phone handsets are some way behind at 28% while the least concerns about potential health damage are reserved for computers (18%) and household electrical equipment (14%).

Beliefs as to which objects are sources of EMF vary substantially across the European Union. Nevertheless, two-thirds or more of those polled said that electromagnetic fields are generated by mobile telephones (71%) and mobile communication masts (66%). Over 90% of Greeks mention these sources closely followed by Swedes.

There is a difference in the perceived sources of EMF between the old and the new Member States. For example, a substantial ten percentage point difference is seen between the 58% of people from the new Member States compared with 68% of EU15 citizens who believe mobile communication masts generate EMF.

When EU citizens are asked whether they are concerned about the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields, opinion is evenly divided between those who are concerned (48%) and those who are not (49%). However, this broad divide conceals variations which range from just over quarter of respondents in the three Nordic countries, Sweden, Finland and Denmark, to over 80% of respondents in the two southern European countries, Greece and Cyprus, feeling concerned over the potential health risks of EMF.

Across the European Union, the vast majority (80%) of citizens do not feel that they are informed on the existing protection framework relating to potential health risks of electromagnetic fields. In fact, 33% feel they are "not at all informed" on this issue.

This is coupled with 65% of citizens saying that they are not satisfied with the information they receive concerning the potential health risks linked to EMF.

The major reason why EU citizens are not satisfied with the information they receive is that they feel it to be insufficient (50%). 11% state that it is because the information they receive is not objective.

When given a choice as to the medium by which they would like to receive information on the potential health risks of EMF television is, by far, the most popular choice (followed by newspapers and magazines and then by radio).

There is a general dissatisfaction among respondents regarding the efficiency with which public bodies protect citizens from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields. 60% of EU25 citizens take a negative view on the action of public authorities in this field and an additional 15% give a 'don't know' response. This means that just one in every four EU citizens is happy with the current status.

These average figures conceal a broad difference in attitude between EU citizens who are concerned about EMF and those who are not. Of the 'concerned' group, more than two-thirds (69%) feel that public bodies do not act effectively in this area, compared with just half (52%) of citizens who are 'not concerned'.

The feeling of being satisfied with the information on the potential health risks also has a significant effect on the perception of the effectiveness of public bodies. 48% of those who are satisfied with the information think that public authorities act effectively while only 16% of those who feel not informed share this view.

Thirdly, it is observed that those who feel informed about the protection framework are also more positive in their opinion on the effectiveness of the actions of public bodies (47%) than are those who are not informed (17%).

Finally, over half of Europeans think that public authorities should be mainly involved at country level (54%) in protecting citizens from potential health risks linked to EMF as opposed to supra-national level (36%). About a quarter (24%) opts for national level, followed by 18% prioritising local level and 12% supporting regional level. The world-wide context is indicated by 19% and the European level by 17% of respondents.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 272a

"Electromagnetic Fields"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of October and the 8th of November 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, "Public Opinion and Media Monitoring".

The Special Eurobarometer N°272a is part of EUROBAROMETER 66.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The Special Eurobarometer N°272a has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in one of the two candidate countries (Croatia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.012	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.072	07/10/2006	26/10/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.060	11/10/2006	08/11/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.551	07/10/2006	31/10/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.011	10/10/2006	06/11/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2006	04/11/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.026	07/10/2006	04/11/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	06/10/2006	02/11/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/10/2006	08/11/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.005	06/10/2006	04/11/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2006	27/10/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.031	11/10/2006	05/11/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.001	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.069	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.013	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	08/10/2006	05/11/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.006	10/10/2006	05/11/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.039	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.180	06/10/2006	23/10/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.030	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	09/10/2006	04/11/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.375	06/10/2006	05/11/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.027	06/10/2006	19/10/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.026	06/10/2006	03/11/2006	18.173.179
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	09/10/2006	29/10/2006	3.722.800
TOTAL			28.584	06/10/2006	08/11/2006	396.822.191

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

EB66.1 D15a D15b

EB66.1 D15a D15b

QB1 As far as you are aware, which of the following can be sources of electromagnetic fields?

QB1 D'après ce que vous savez, parmi les objets suivants lesquels peuvent émettre des champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(207-218)
Household appliances	1,
Computers	2,
Mobile telephones	3,
Mobile communication masts\ base stations	4,
Overhead power lines	5,
Wireless computer networks	6,
Anti-theft devices	7,
Induction heaters	8,
Radar equipment	9,
All of these (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

	(207-218)
Les appareils électroménagers	1,
Les ordinateurs	2,
Les téléphones mobiles	3,
Les antennes\ relais de communication mobile	4,
Les lignes aériennes à haute tension	5,
Les réseaux informatiques sans fil	6,
Les systèmes antivol	7,
Les sources de chaleur à induction	8,
Les équipements radars	9,
Tous ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	10,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,

NEW

NEW

QB2 Are you concerned over the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

QB2 Etes-vous préoccupé(e) par les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(219)
Very concerned	1
Fairly concerned	2
Not very concerned	3
Not at all concerned	4
DK	5

	(219)
Très préoccupé(e)	1
Plutôt préoccupé(e)	2
Plutôt pas préoccupé(e)	3
Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QB3 Generally speaking, how are you satisfied with the information you receive about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

QB3 En général, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de l'information que vous recevez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(220)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

	(220)
Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

ASK QB4 IF "NOT SATISFIED", CODE 3 or 4 in QB3 - OTHERS GO TO QB5

POSER QB4 SI "PAS SATISFAIT", CODE 3 ou 4 en QB3 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5

QB4 Which of the following best explains why you are not satisfied with the information you get about the potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

QB4 Parmi les suivantes, quelle est la raison qui explique le mieux pourquoi vous n'êtes pas satisfait(e) de l'information que vous recevez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(221)
The information is not trustworthy	1
The information is insufficient	2
The information is not objective	3
The information is complicated	4
The information is badly explained	5
The information is not interesting	6
The information is not communicated in an appropriate way	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

	(221)
L'information n'est pas fiable	1
L'information est insuffisante	2
L'information n'est pas objective	3
L'information est compliquée	4
L'information est mal expliquée	5
L'information n'est pas intéressante	6
L'information n'est pas communiquée de manière appropriée	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QB5 How informed do you consider yourself at present on the existing protection framework related to the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

QB5 A l'heure actuelle, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous être informé(e) du cadre juridique pour la protection contre les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(222)
Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
DK	5

	(222)
Très bien informé(e)	1
Plutôt bien informé(e)	2
Plutôt mal informé(e)	3
Pas du tout informé(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

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QB6 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

QB6 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REponse PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	To a big extent	To some extent	Not at all	DK
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	(LIRE)	Beaucoup	Un peu	Pas du tout	NSP
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(223)	1	The quality of air outdoors	1	2	3	4
(224)	2	The quality of air indoors	1	2	3	4
(225)	3	The quality of drinking water	1	2	3	4
	4	The quality of water in rivers and lakes	1	2	3	4
(226)	5	Noise	1	2	3	4
(228)	6	Dumping of waste	1	2	3	4
(229)	7	The quality of food products	1	2	3	4
(230)	8	Chemicals	1	2	3	4
(231)	9	Exposure to sun	1	2	3	4
(232)	10	Housing conditions	1	2	3	4
(233)	11	Mobile phone handsets	1	2	3	4
	12	Mobile phone masts	1	2	3	4
(234)	13	Household electrical equipment	1	2	3	4
(235)	14	Computers	1	2	3	4
(237)	15	High tension power lines	1	2	3	4

(223)	1	La qualité de l'air à l'extérieur	1	2	3	4
(224)	2	La qualité de l'air à l'intérieur	1	2	3	4
(225)	3	La qualité de l'eau potable	1	2	3	4
	4	La qualité de l'eau des rivières et des lacs	1	2	3	4
(226)	5	Le bruit	1	2	3	4
(228)	6	La décharge d'ordures	1	2	3	4
(229)	7	La qualité des produits alimentaires	1	2	3	4
(230)	8	Les produits chimiques	1	2	3	4
(231)	9	L'exposition au soleil	1	2	3	4
(232)	10	Les conditions de logement	1	2	3	4
(233)	11	La téléphonie mobile	1	2	3	4
	12	Les antennes relais de téléphonie mobile	1	2	3	4
(234)	13	Les appareils électroménagers	1	2	3	4
(235)	14	Les ordinateurs	1	2	3	4
(237)	15	Les lignes à haute tension	1	2	3	4

NEW

NEW

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QB7 In your opinion, do public bodies act effectively or not to protect you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

QB7 Selon vous, est-ce que les institutions publiques agissent efficacement ou non pour vous protéger des possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REponse)

	(238)
Yes, very effectively	1
Yes, fairly effectively	2
No, not very effectively	3
No, not at all effectively	4
DK	5

	(238)
Oui, très efficacement	1
Oui, plutôt efficacement	2
Non, pas très efficacement	3
Non, pas du tout efficacement	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

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QB8 And, in your opinion, at which level should public authorities be mainly involved in protecting you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

QB8 Et, selon vous, à quel niveau les autorités publiques devraient-elles intervenir principalement pour vous protéger contre les possibles risques pour la santé des champs électromagnétiques ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(239)
By encouraging individual initiatives	1
At a local level	2
At a regional level	3
At a national level	4
At a European level	5
At a world-wide level	6
Public authorities should not be involved (SPONTANEOUS)	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

	(239)
En encourageant les initiatives individuelles	1
Au niveau local	2
Au niveau régional	3
Au niveau national	4
Au niveau européen	5
Au niveau mondial	6
Les autorités publiques ne devraient pas intervenir (SPONTANE)	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW

NEW

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QB9 From the following, which are the 2 ways you would prefer to receive information about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

QB9 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les 2 sources d'information que vous préférez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(240-254)
Newspapers and magazines	1,
Specialist publications	2,
Official publications	3,
Books	4,
Television	5,
Radio	6,
Personalised correspondence	7,
Personalised e-mail	8,
The Internet	9,
Exhibitions	10,
Information at your workplace	11,
Specific courses\ seminars	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

	(240-254)
Les journaux et les magazines	1,
Les publications spécialisées	2,
Les publications officielles	3,
Les livres	4,
La télévision	5,
La radio	6,
Une correspondance personnalisée	7,
Des e-mails\ courriels personnalisés	8,
Internet	9,
Des expositions\ foires	10,
De l'information sur le lieu de travail	11,
Des cours\ séminaires	12,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	13,
Autres (SPONTANE)	14,
NSP	15,

NEW

NEW

TABLES

QB1 D'après ce que vous savez, parmi les objets suivants lesquels peuvent émettre des champs électromagnétiques ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB1 As far as you are aware, which of the following can be sources of electromagnetic fields? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Les appareils électroménagers / Household appliances	Les ordinateurs / Computers	Les téléphones mobiles / Mobile telephones	Les antennes\ relais de communication mobile / Mobile communication masts\ base stations	Les lignes aériennes à haute tension / Overhead power lines	Les réseaux informatiques sans fil / Wireless computer networks	Les systèmes antivol / Anti-theft devices	Les sources de chaleur à induction / Induction heaters	Les équipements radars / Radar equipment	Tous ceux-ci (SPONTANE) / All of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE) / None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	40%	54%	71%	66%	59%	39%	25%	26%	52%	23%	1%	7%
UE27 EU27	27084	39%	54%	70%	64%	58%	37%	24%	25%	51%	22%	1%	8%
BE	1012	34%	48%	67%	64%	58%	35%	19%	21%	51%	19%	2%	2%
CZ	1072	48%	68%	76%	67%	56%	43%	36%	44%	66%	25%	1%	8%
DK	1060	34%	52%	66%	57%	76%	37%	22%	29%	67%	19%	1%	7%
D-W	1046	50%	68%	81%	78%	59%	55%	30%	34%	61%	25%	1%	3%
DE	1551	49%	66%	80%	78%	58%	52%	29%	33%	62%	25%	1%	3%
D-E	505	47%	58%	75%	75%	54%	42%	24%	30%	66%	24%	1%	3%
EE	1011	57%	76%	82%	70%	77%	50%	49%	44%	71%	32%	0%	7%
EL	1000	48%	69%	96%	91%	57%	61%	35%	36%	71%	26%	0%	1%
ES	1026	53%	60%	70%	76%	74%	55%	40%	40%	54%	34%	2%	13%
FR	1022	34%	50%	78%	69%	63%	36%	16%	20%	48%	9%	0%	4%
IE	1000	32%	40%	53%	62%	58%	33%	22%	22%	53%	18%	4%	14%
IT	1005	25%	40%	59%	52%	44%	20%	17%	10%	34%	26%	1%	6%
CY	506	44%	54%	79%	74%	72%	36%	21%	13%	58%	11%	0%	2%
CY (tcc)	500	18%	37%	66%	50%	15%	15%	6%	8%	24%	11%	1%	12%
LV	1031	43%	63%	64%	56%	43%	27%	19%	26%	52%	29%	1%	3%
LT	1016	53%	76%	80%	61%	46%	38%	31%	29%	58%	21%	1%	6%
LU	500	60%	69%	86%	77%	73%	56%	39%	32%	63%	27%	1%	4%
HU	1001	38%	45%	61%	46%	52%	22%	17%	20%	50%	25%	1%	7%
MT	500	14%	23%	45%	45%	14%	21%	18%	16%	45%	11%	1%	23%
NL	1069	44%	60%	70%	74%	63%	45%	34%	30%	54%	23%	1%	4%
AT	1013	26%	38%	51%	49%	42%	23%	15%	13%	26%	36%	2%	6%
PL	1000	26%	52%	65%	57%	59%	25%	14%	18%	51%	18%	0%	7%
PT	1006	34%	35%	66%	55%	49%	27%	17%	17%	36%	11%	2%	18%
SI	1039	26%	59%	64%	51%	43%	31%	26%	23%	48%	41%	1%	2%
SK	1180	57%	70%	83%	61%	58%	39%	32%	41%	63%	22%	1%	4%
FI	1030	28%	40%	56%	45%	60%	24%	14%	20%	37%	20%	4%	2%
SE	1006	49%	80%	92%	83%	85%	60%	40%	40%	69%	27%	0%	1%
UK	1375	44%	51%	69%	63%	66%	38%	28%	27%	59%	21%	1%	14%
BG	1027	35%	57%	61%	39%	45%	25%	22%	22%	45%	13%	4%	19%
RO	1026	27%	36%	52%	42%	31%	14%	6%	12%	23%	16%	1%	20%
HR	1000	55%	70%	83%	61%	65%	44%	30%	37%	62%	27%	1%	6%

QB2 Etes-vous préoccupé(e) par les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

QB2 Are you concerned over the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

	TOTAL	Très préoccupé(e) / Very concerned	Plutôt préoccupé(e) / Fairly concerned	Plutôt pas préoccupé(e) / Not very concerned	Pas du tout préoccupé(e) / Not at all concerned	NSP / DK	Préoccupé(e) / Concerned	Pas préoccupé(e) / Not concerned
UE25 EU25	25031	13%	35%	35%	14%	3%	48%	49%
UE27 EU27	27084	13%	35%	35%	14%	3%	48%	49%
BE	1012	15%	37%	30%	17%	1%	52%	47%
CZ	1072	6%	25%	45%	19%	5%	31%	64%
DK	1060	6%	24%	49%	18%	3%	30%	67%
D-W	1046	10%	25%	47%	17%	1%	35%	64%
DE	1551	10%	25%	46%	18%	1%	35%	64%
D-E	505	9%	23%	43%	24%	1%	32%	67%
EE	1011	8%	23%	45%	20%	4%	31%	65%
EL	1000	50%	36%	11%	3%	-	86%	14%
ES	1026	5%	33%	39%	17%	6%	38%	56%
FR	1022	13%	39%	28%	19%	1%	52%	47%
IE	1000	13%	34%	28%	15%	10%	47%	43%
IT	1005	22%	47%	24%	4%	3%	69%	28%
CY	506	57%	25%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
CY (tcc)	500	15%	34%	26%	14%	11%	49%	40%
LV	1031	10%	29%	43%	16%	2%	39%	59%
LT	1016	12%	29%	40%	17%	2%	41%	57%
LU	500	20%	40%	23%	14%	3%	60%	37%
HU	1001	6%	25%	44%	23%	2%	31%	67%
MT	500	25%	32%	20%	8%	15%	57%	28%
NL	1069	6%	25%	45%	22%	2%	31%	67%
AT	1013	6%	35%	46%	9%	4%	41%	55%
PL	1000	13%	45%	30%	9%	3%	58%	39%
PT	1006	13%	36%	29%	14%	8%	49%	43%
SI	1039	17%	42%	31%	9%	1%	59%	40%
SK	1180	5%	33%	40%	19%	3%	38%	59%
FI	1030	4%	24%	51%	21%	-	28%	72%
SE	1006	5%	22%	52%	21%	-	27%	73%
UK	1375	13%	38%	34%	9%	6%	51%	43%
BG	1027	10%	36%	25%	20%	9%	46%	45%
RO	1026	10%	35%	29%	16%	10%	45%	45%
HR	1000	10%	28%	36%	23%	3%	38%	59%

QB3 En général, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de l'information que vous recevez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

QB3 Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the information you receive about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	TOTAL	Très satisfait(e) / Very satisfied	Plutôt satisfait(e) / Fairly satisfied	Plutôt pas satisfait(e) / Not very satisfied	Pas du tout satisfait(e) / Not at all satisfied	NSP / DK	Satisfait(e) / Satisfied	Pas satisfait(e) / Not satisfied
UE25 EU25	25031	2%	26%	42%	23%	7%	28%	65%
UE27 EU27	27084	3%	25%	42%	23%	8%	28%	65%
BE	1012	2%	27%	43%	26%	2%	29%	69%
CZ	1072	2%	32%	44%	15%	7%	34%	59%
DK	1060	5%	38%	37%	13%	7%	43%	50%
D-W	1046	3%	31%	40%	21%	5%	34%	61%
DE	1551	3%	32%	40%	21%	4%	35%	61%
D-E	505	3%	34%	41%	19%	3%	37%	60%
EE	1011	3%	27%	38%	18%	14%	30%	56%
EL	1000	1%	12%	49%	38%	-	13%	87%
ES	1026	1%	13%	47%	23%	16%	14%	70%
FR	1022	1%	21%	42%	28%	8%	22%	70%
IE	1000	3%	23%	30%	27%	17%	26%	57%
IT	1005	5%	22%	39%	29%	5%	27%	68%
CY	506	2%	13%	48%	35%	2%	15%	83%
CY (tcc)	500	9%	15%	37%	26%	13%	24%	63%
LV	1031	3%	35%	41%	14%	7%	38%	55%
LT	1016	2%	26%	46%	19%	7%	28%	65%
LU	500	3%	24%	38%	28%	7%	27%	66%
HU	1001	3%	33%	41%	12%	11%	36%	53%
MT	500	-	15%	41%	31%	13%	15%	72%
NL	1069	4%	31%	39%	20%	6%	35%	59%
AT	1013	3%	32%	42%	14%	9%	35%	56%
PL	1000	2%	28%	42%	19%	9%	30%	61%
PT	1006	1%	9%	48%	33%	9%	10%	81%
SI	1039	2%	40%	44%	11%	3%	42%	55%
SK	1180	1%	30%	47%	16%	6%	31%	63%
FI	1030	5%	40%	38%	15%	2%	45%	53%
SE	1006	4%	39%	39%	14%	4%	43%	53%
UK	1375	2%	29%	40%	20%	9%	31%	60%
BG	1027	1%	18%	27%	27%	27%	19%	54%
RO	1026	1%	18%	46%	21%	14%	19%	67%
HR	1000	3%	21%	39%	27%	10%	24%	66%

QB4 Parmi les suivantes, quelle est la raison qui explique le mieux pourquoi vous n'êtes pas satisfait(e) de l'information que vous recevez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

QB4 Which of the following best explains why you are not satisfied with the information you get about the potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

(SI 'PAS SATISFAIT', CODE 3 OU 4 EN QB3)

(IF 'NOT SATISFIED', CODE 3 OR 4 IN QB3)

	TOTAL	L'information n'est pas fiable / The information is not trustworthy	L'information est insuffisante / The information is insufficient	L'information n'est pas objective / The information is not objective	L'information est compliquée / The information is complicated	L'information est mal expliquée / The information is badly explained	L'information n'est pas intéressante / The information is not interesting	L'information n'est pas communiquée de manière appropriée / The information is not communicated in an appropriate way	Autre (SPONTANEOUS) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	16099	9%	50%	11%	8%	8%	1%	10%	1%	2%
UE27 EU27	17410	9%	50%	10%	8%	8%	1%	10%	1%	2%
BE	700	8%	51%	8%	6%	9%	2%	14%	2%	-
CZ	634	3%	54%	9%	9%	8%	3%	10%	2%	2%
DK	528	10%	58%	4%	5%	5%	4%	12%	-	2%
D-W	641	10%	50%	15%	7%	7%	1%	9%	1%	-
DE	946	11%	48%	14%	8%	8%	1%	9%	1%	-
D-E	302	17%	38%	10%	9%	10%	3%	12%	1%	-
EE	568	3%	66%	5%	6%	5%	1%	10%	2%	2%
EL	868	10%	45%	9%	11%	14%	1%	10%	-	-
ES	725	6%	56%	6%	9%	8%	1%	10%	1%	3%
FR	720	11%	42%	13%	7%	10%	2%	13%	1%	1%
IE	567	11%	42%	5%	9%	13%	2%	13%	-	5%
IT	684	12%	44%	17%	10%	4%	1%	9%	-	3%
CY	418	8%	50%	6%	9%	18%	1%	7%	-	1%
CY (tcc)	318	12%	58%	6%	8%	2%	1%	12%	-	1%
LV	562	5%	54%	8%	7%	14%	2%	9%	-	1%
LT	657	5%	55%	8%	7%	8%	3%	12%	1%	1%
LU	331	12%	35%	11%	7%	12%	2%	16%	4%	1%
HU	531	8%	37%	12%	17%	7%	3%	12%	1%	3%
MT	357	6%	46%	1%	9%	4%	5%	25%	2%	2%
NL	635	7%	59%	13%	3%	4%	1%	8%	4%	1%
AT	564	7%	45%	17%	12%	7%	1%	9%	-	2%
PL	612	4%	56%	5%	11%	7%	2%	9%	1%	5%
PT	813	3%	62%	9%	8%	8%	2%	7%	-	1%
SI	579	7%	33%	11%	13%	17%	3%	12%	3%	1%
SK	745	5%	51%	11%	11%	6%	2%	11%	1%	2%
FI	556	4%	40%	11%	9%	6%	4%	21%	4%	1%
SE	533	9%	52%	14%	7%	7%	1%	7%	2%	1%
UK	816	9%	60%	4%	6%	7%	1%	10%	1%	2%
BG	553	11%	51%	4%	10%	6%	1%	13%	1%	3%
RO	691	6%	48%	8%	10%	9%	2%	14%	-	3%
HR	659	5%	51%	8%	6%	13%	2%	10%	2%	3%

QB5 A l'heure actuelle, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous être informé(e) du cadre juridique pour la protection contre les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

QB5 How informed do you consider yourself at present on the existing protection framework related to the potential health risks of electromagnetic fields?

	TOTAL	Très bien informé(e) / Very well informed	Plutôt bien informé(e) / Fairly well informed	Plutôt mal informé(e) / Not very well informed	Pas du tout informé(e) / Not at all informed	NSP / DK	Informé(e) / Informed	Pas informé(e) / Not informed
UE25 EU25	25031	2%	15%	47%	33%	3%	17%	80%
UE27 EU27	27084	2%	15%	46%	33%	4%	17%	79%
BE	1012	1%	14%	40%	44%	1%	15%	84%
CZ	1072	1%	17%	49%	31%	2%	18%	80%
DK	1060	2%	15%	44%	31%	8%	17%	75%
D-W	1046	2%	13%	47%	36%	2%	15%	83%
DE	1551	2%	13%	47%	36%	2%	15%	83%
D-E	505	1%	13%	44%	40%	2%	14%	84%
EE	1011	2%	16%	49%	27%	6%	18%	76%
EL	1000	2%	14%	49%	35%	-	16%	84%
ES	1026	-	10%	50%	37%	3%	10%	87%
FR	1022	1%	9%	43%	43%	4%	10%	86%
IE	1000	1%	13%	44%	34%	8%	14%	78%
IT	1005	4%	20%	44%	29%	3%	24%	73%
CY	506	2%	13%	54%	28%	3%	15%	82%
CY (tcc)	500	5%	15%	48%	27%	5%	20%	75%
LV	1031	1%	19%	57%	21%	2%	20%	78%
LT	1016	2%	12%	50%	33%	3%	14%	83%
LU	500	3%	15%	45%	34%	3%	18%	79%
HU	1001	2%	18%	46%	29%	5%	20%	75%
MT	500	1%	9%	47%	37%	6%	10%	84%
NL	1069	1%	13%	39%	43%	4%	14%	82%
AT	1013	3%	22%	53%	18%	4%	25%	71%
PL	1000	2%	19%	50%	25%	4%	21%	75%
PT	1006	1%	6%	41%	48%	4%	7%	89%
SI	1039	2%	33%	53%	12%	-	35%	65%
SK	1180	1%	23%	53%	21%	2%	24%	74%
FI	1030	2%	22%	54%	21%	1%	24%	75%
SE	1006	2%	29%	51%	17%	1%	31%	68%
UK	1375	2%	21%	49%	24%	4%	23%	73%
BG	1027	1%	10%	37%	44%	8%	11%	81%
RO	1026	1%	12%	40%	38%	9%	13%	78%
HR	1000	2%	20%	52%	23%	3%	22%	75%

QB6.1 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.1 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La qualité de l'air à l'extérieur

The quality of air outdoors

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	51%	37%	11%	1%
UE27 EU27	27084	51%	37%	11%	1%
BE	1012	58%	33%	9%	-
CZ	1072	48%	44%	8%	-
DK	1060	53%	31%	14%	2%
D-W	1046	47%	42%	11%	-
DE	1551	48%	41%	11%	-
D-E	505	51%	40%	9%	-
EE	1011	43%	42%	14%	1%
EL	1000	55%	38%	7%	-
ES	1026	37%	47%	14%	2%
FR	1022	41%	42%	16%	1%
IE	1000	28%	39%	29%	4%
IT	1005	78%	14%	6%	2%
CY	506	46%	25%	29%	-
CY (tcc)	500	45%	39%	13%	3%
LV	1031	50%	36%	13%	1%
LT	1016	32%	56%	11%	1%
LU	500	58%	32%	8%	2%
HU	1001	77%	20%	3%	-
MT	500	65%	29%	5%	1%
NL	1069	34%	47%	17%	2%
AT	1013	36%	49%	12%	3%
PL	1000	57%	34%	7%	2%
PT	1006	63%	25%	11%	1%
SI	1039	55%	38%	7%	-
SK	1180	60%	34%	6%	-
FI	1030	44%	45%	11%	-
SE	1006	46%	41%	12%	1%
UK	1375	44%	44%	11%	1%
BG	1027	65%	27%	6%	2%
RO	1026	46%	35%	16%	3%
HR	1000	59%	29%	11%	1%

QB6.2 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.2 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La qualité de l'air à l'intérieur

The quality of air indoors

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	41%	40%	17%	2%
UE27 EU27	27084	41%	40%	17%	2%
BE	1012	39%	43%	18%	-
CZ	1072	32%	49%	18%	1%
DK	1060	51%	34%	14%	1%
D-W	1046	40%	40%	19%	1%
DE	1551	40%	41%	18%	1%
D-E	505	44%	41%	15%	-
EE	1011	39%	42%	18%	1%
EL	1000	46%	43%	11%	-
ES	1026	50%	39%	9%	2%
FR	1022	24%	44%	30%	2%
IE	1000	24%	37%	34%	5%
IT	1005	60%	30%	7%	3%
CY	506	50%	39%	11%	-
CY (tcc)	500	28%	46%	23%	3%
LV	1031	38%	43%	18%	1%
LT	1016	23%	59%	16%	2%
LU	500	37%	38%	22%	3%
HU	1001	61%	33%	5%	1%
MT	500	23%	51%	25%	1%
NL	1069	33%	41%	25%	1%
AT	1013	31%	52%	16%	1%
PL	1000	47%	40%	11%	2%
PT	1006	39%	32%	28%	1%
SI	1039	44%	47%	9%	-
SK	1180	39%	47%	13%	1%
FI	1030	40%	46%	14%	-
SE	1006	48%	38%	13%	1%
UK	1375	32%	47%	20%	1%
BG	1027	56%	34%	8%	2%
RO	1026	27%	40%	29%	4%
HR	1000	53%	32%	14%	1%

QB6.3 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.3 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La qualité de l'eau potable

The quality of drinking water

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	50%	31%	18%	1%
UE27 EU27	27084	51%	31%	17%	2%
BE	1012	43%	29%	28%	-
CZ	1072	50%	36%	14%	-
DK	1060	59%	21%	19%	1%
D-W	1046	48%	32%	19%	1%
DE	1551	48%	32%	19%	1%
D-E	505	52%	33%	15%	-
EE	1011	51%	31%	17%	1%
EL	1000	63%	33%	4%	-
ES	1026	52%	34%	12%	2%
FR	1022	31%	33%	34%	2%
IE	1000	37%	34%	26%	3%
IT	1005	69%	23%	5%	3%
CY	506	54%	31%	15%	-
CY (tcc)	500	58%	28%	11%	3%
LV	1031	58%	28%	14%	-
LT	1016	35%	47%	16%	2%
LU	500	45%	25%	27%	3%
HU	1001	76%	18%	5%	1%
MT	500	54%	31%	13%	2%
NL	1069	32%	26%	41%	1%
AT	1013	40%	38%	21%	1%
PL	1000	63%	28%	7%	2%
PT	1006	54%	28%	16%	2%
SI	1039	63%	28%	9%	-
SK	1180	65%	29%	6%	-
FI	1030	50%	33%	17%	-
SE	1006	49%	29%	21%	1%
UK	1375	40%	36%	23%	1%
BG	1027	74%	21%	4%	1%
RO	1026	47%	33%	17%	3%
HR	1000	62%	24%	13%	1%

QB6.4 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.4 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La qualité de l'eau des rivières et des lacs

The quality of water in rivers and lakes

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	43%	41%	14%	2%
UE27 EU27	27084	42%	41%	14%	3%
BE	1012	42%	40%	17%	1%
CZ	1072	33%	49%	18%	-
DK	1060	23%	51%	22%	4%
D-W	1046	32%	50%	16%	2%
DE	1551	32%	50%	16%	2%
D-E	505	33%	51%	16%	-
EE	1011	29%	47%	21%	3%
EL	1000	49%	43%	8%	-
ES	1026	51%	39%	7%	3%
FR	1022	38%	40%	19%	3%
IE	1000	30%	38%	27%	5%
IT	1005	68%	21%	7%	4%
CY	506	39%	35%	19%	7%
CY (tcc)	500	30%	35%	26%	9%
LV	1031	40%	44%	15%	1%
LT	1016	25%	55%	17%	3%
LU	500	47%	32%	16%	5%
HU	1001	66%	27%	5%	2%
MT	500	15%	11%	37%	37%
NL	1069	20%	53%	25%	2%
AT	1013	27%	49%	22%	2%
PL	1000	46%	41%	11%	2%
PT	1006	58%	28%	11%	3%
SI	1039	32%	50%	17%	1%
SK	1180	40%	48%	11%	1%
FI	1030	25%	58%	17%	-
SE	1006	32%	48%	17%	3%
UK	1375	36%	45%	16%	3%
BG	1027	43%	43%	10%	4%
RO	1026	34%	40%	20%	6%
HR	1000	42%	33%	22%	3%

QB6.5 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.5 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Le bruit

Noise

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	41%	41%	17%	1%
UE27 EU27	27084	41%	41%	17%	1%
BE	1012	40%	40%	20%	-
CZ	1072	34%	51%	15%	-
DK	1060	33%	49%	16%	2%
D-W	1046	45%	39%	16%	-
DE	1551	45%	40%	15%	-
D-E	505	46%	42%	12%	-
EE	1011	40%	40%	20%	-
EL	1000	37%	43%	20%	-
ES	1026	35%	47%	14%	4%
FR	1022	40%	36%	24%	-
IE	1000	18%	35%	42%	5%
IT	1005	60%	30%	7%	3%
CY	506	41%	41%	18%	-
CY (tcc)	500	35%	45%	18%	2%
LV	1031	31%	44%	25%	-
LT	1016	33%	49%	17%	1%
LU	500	38%	33%	27%	2%
HU	1001	59%	32%	8%	1%
MT	500	41%	37%	19%	3%
NL	1069	24%	48%	28%	-
AT	1013	35%	51%	12%	2%
PL	1000	56%	34%	9%	1%
PT	1006	40%	43%	16%	1%
SI	1039	31%	49%	20%	-
SK	1180	42%	47%	11%	-
FI	1030	23%	58%	19%	-
SE	1006	35%	47%	17%	1%
UK	1375	24%	48%	27%	1%
BG	1027	51%	40%	7%	2%
RO	1026	32%	42%	23%	3%
HR	1000	40%	35%	24%	1%

QB6.6 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.6 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La décharge d'ordures

Dumping of waste

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	47%	36%	15%	2%
UE27 EU27	27085	47%	36%	15%	2%
BE	1012	48%	33%	19%	-
CZ	1072	39%	45%	15%	1%
DK	1060	29%	44%	25%	2%
D-W	1046	29%	49%	20%	2%
DE	1551	30%	48%	20%	2%
D-E	505	35%	45%	19%	1%
EE	1011	27%	41%	26%	6%
EL	1000	67%	29%	4%	-
ES	1026	56%	37%	5%	2%
FR	1022	39%	32%	27%	2%
IE	1000	39%	37%	21%	3%
IT	1005	73%	18%	6%	3%
CY	506	64%	30%	6%	-
CY (tcc)	500	49%	34%	15%	2%
LV	1031	41%	36%	22%	1%
LT	1016	35%	47%	16%	2%
LU	500	29%	29%	37%	5%
HU	1001	70%	26%	3%	1%
MT	500	57%	33%	9%	1%
NL	1069	23%	44%	31%	2%
AT	1013	25%	53%	19%	3%
PL	1000	53%	34%	11%	2%
PT	1006	55%	33%	10%	2%
SI	1039	41%	45%	13%	1%
SK	1180	47%	41%	12%	-
FI	1030	28%	53%	19%	-
SE	1006	25%	48%	24%	3%
UK	1375	51%	34%	14%	1%
BG	1027	51%	40%	6%	3%
RO	1026	37%	42%	18%	3%
HR	1000	56%	28%	15%	1%

QB6.7 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.7 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La qualité des produits alimentaires

The quality of food products

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	59%	30%	10%	1%
UE27 EU27	27084	59%	30%	10%	1%
BE	1012	60%	29%	11%	-
CZ	1072	57%	36%	7%	-
DK	1060	67%	23%	8%	2%
D-W	1046	61%	31%	8%	-
DE	1551	62%	30%	8%	-
D-E	505	67%	26%	7%	-
EE	1011	54%	30%	15%	1%
EL	1000	81%	17%	2%	-
ES	1026	55%	35%	8%	2%
FR	1022	39%	40%	20%	1%
IE	1000	38%	38%	21%	3%
IT	1005	78%	15%	5%	2%
CY	506	78%	17%	4%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	57%	30%	9%	4%
LV	1031	63%	28%	9%	-
LT	1016	47%	44%	8%	1%
LU	500	50%	31%	15%	4%
HU	1001	80%	18%	2%	-
MT	500	43%	43%	12%	2%
NL	1069	50%	29%	20%	1%
AT	1013	45%	42%	11%	2%
PL	1000	64%	30%	5%	1%
PT	1006	60%	29%	9%	2%
SI	1039	58%	36%	6%	-
SK	1180	65%	30%	4%	1%
FI	1030	55%	33%	12%	-
SE	1006	58%	32%	10%	-
UK	1375	49%	37%	13%	1%
BG	1027	80%	17%	2%	1%
RO	1026	51%	36%	10%	3%
HR	1000	63%	26%	10%	1%

QB6.8 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.8 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les produits chimiques

Chemicals

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	64%	27%	7%	2%
UE27 EU27	27084	64%	27%	7%	2%
BE	1012	68%	25%	7%	-
CZ	1072	58%	36%	6%	-
DK	1060	71%	20%	7%	2%
D-W	1046	59%	32%	8%	1%
DE	1551	60%	31%	8%	1%
D-E	505	62%	26%	11%	1%
EE	1011	56%	31%	12%	1%
EL	1000	89%	9%	2%	-
ES	1026	57%	36%	4%	3%
FR	1022	67%	23%	9%	1%
IE	1000	48%	34%	13%	5%
IT	1005	78%	14%	5%	3%
CY	506	89%	7%	2%	2%
CY (tcc)	500	58%	24%	12%	6%
LV	1031	65%	24%	10%	1%
LT	1016	67%	27%	5%	1%
LU	500	65%	22%	10%	3%
HU	1001	81%	16%	2%	1%
MT	500	62%	29%	6%	3%
NL	1069	46%	38%	14%	2%
AT	1013	50%	42%	6%	2%
PL	1000	73%	22%	4%	1%
PT	1006	72%	21%	4%	3%
SI	1039	58%	33%	8%	1%
SK	1180	66%	30%	4%	-
FI	1030	55%	36%	9%	-
SE	1006	64%	28%	6%	2%
UK	1375	55%	34%	10%	1%
BG	1027	67%	27%	2%	4%
RO	1026	60%	30%	6%	4%
HR	1000	66%	21%	12%	1%

QB6.9 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.9 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

L'exposition au soleil

Exposure to sun

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	44%	42%	13%	1%
UE27 EU27	27085	43%	42%	13%	1%
BE	1012	45%	41%	14%	-
CZ	1072	30%	56%	14%	-
DK	1060	31%	53%	14%	2%
D-W	1046	41%	45%	13%	1%
DE	1551	41%	46%	13%	-
D-E	505	41%	47%	12%	-
EE	1011	26%	51%	22%	1%
EL	1000	57%	35%	8%	-
ES	1026	43%	45%	9%	3%
FR	1022	49%	35%	16%	-
IE	1000	33%	38%	26%	3%
IT	1005	61%	29%	7%	3%
CY	506	58%	31%	11%	-
CY (tcc)	500	43%	39%	14%	4%
LV	1031	33%	45%	21%	1%
LT	1016	31%	56%	12%	1%
LU	500	54%	30%	14%	2%
HU	1001	64%	30%	5%	1%
MT	500	72%	23%	4%	1%
NL	1069	31%	52%	17%	-
AT	1013	34%	54%	11%	1%
PL	1000	40%	46%	12%	2%
PT	1006	53%	35%	10%	2%
SI	1039	37%	47%	16%	-
SK	1180	36%	54%	10%	-
FI	1030	26%	54%	20%	-
SE	1006	34%	50%	14%	2%
UK	1375	38%	45%	16%	1%
BG	1027	35%	50%	12%	3%
RO	1026	26%	49%	22%	3%
HR	1000	47%	38%	14%	1%

QB6.10 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.10 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les conditions de logement

Housing conditions

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	32%	43%	23%	2%
UE27 EU27	27084	32%	43%	24%	2%
BE	1012	36%	40%	24%	-
CZ	1072	22%	48%	29%	1%
DK	1060	32%	50%	17%	1%
D-W	1046	29%	49%	22%	-
DE	1551	30%	49%	21%	-
D-E	505	33%	51%	16%	-
EE	1011	32%	42%	25%	1%
EL	1000	28%	48%	24%	-
ES	1026	27%	38%	29%	6%
FR	1022	24%	37%	38%	1%
IE	1000	19%	39%	37%	5%
IT	1005	56%	29%	11%	4%
CY	506	26%	48%	26%	-
CY (tcc)	500	23%	44%	29%	4%
LV	1031	28%	48%	23%	1%
LT	1016	17%	56%	25%	2%
LU	500	27%	37%	32%	4%
HU	1001	55%	38%	6%	1%
MT	500	26%	46%	24%	4%
NL	1069	28%	41%	30%	1%
AT	1013	23%	54%	20%	3%
PL	1000	29%	52%	18%	1%
PT	1006	28%	41%	29%	2%
SI	1039	32%	52%	16%	-
SK	1180	24%	54%	21%	1%
FI	1030	22%	53%	25%	-
SE	1006	33%	47%	19%	1%
UK	1375	31%	45%	23%	1%
BG	1027	35%	47%	14%	4%
RO	1026	22%	36%	38%	4%
HR	1000	36%	36%	27%	1%

QB6.11 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.11 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

La téléphonie mobile

Mobile phone handsets

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	28%	45%	22%	5%
UE27 EU27	27085	27%	45%	23%	5%
BE	1012	21%	47%	30%	2%
CZ	1072	12%	48%	34%	6%
DK	1060	12%	40%	40%	8%
D-W	1046	23%	51%	23%	3%
DE	1551	23%	50%	25%	2%
D-E	505	23%	44%	31%	2%
EE	1011	18%	45%	31%	6%
EL	1000	64%	30%	6%	-
ES	1026	27%	49%	14%	10%
FR	1022	25%	44%	25%	6%
IE	1000	24%	42%	27%	7%
IT	1005	56%	32%	7%	5%
CY	506	48%	35%	15%	2%
CY (tcc)	500	39%	40%	16%	5%
LV	1031	22%	47%	29%	2%
LT	1016	18%	55%	22%	5%
LU	500	39%	37%	19%	5%
HU	1001	34%	49%	12%	5%
MT	500	24%	44%	25%	7%
NL	1069	7%	39%	50%	4%
AT	1013	25%	56%	16%	3%
PL	1000	25%	46%	23%	6%
PT	1006	31%	42%	19%	8%
SI	1039	25%	53%	21%	1%
SK	1180	22%	55%	20%	3%
FI	1030	7%	42%	50%	1%
SE	1006	24%	51%	23%	2%
UK	1375	15%	50%	30%	5%
BG	1027	26%	38%	20%	16%
RO	1026	21%	42%	28%	9%
HR	1000	34%	43%	19%	4%

QB6.12 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.12 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les antennes relais de téléphonie mobile

Mobile phone masts

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	36%	40%	18%	6%
UE27 EU27	27083	35%	40%	18%	6%
BE	1012	32%	43%	23%	2%
CZ	1072	14%	52%	28%	6%
DK	1060	13%	43%	35%	9%
D-W	1046	33%	45%	19%	3%
DE	1551	32%	45%	19%	4%
D-E	505	30%	45%	21%	4%
EE	1011	14%	38%	38%	10%
EL	1000	71%	27%	2%	-
ES	1026	43%	42%	6%	9%
FR	1022	27%	40%	26%	7%
IE	1000	42%	35%	16%	7%
IT	1005	68%	21%	6%	5%
CY	506	58%	26%	12%	4%
CY (tcc)	500	44%	33%	15%	8%
LV	1031	22%	39%	34%	5%
LT	1016	17%	51%	23%	9%
LU	500	42%	34%	17%	7%
HU	1001	41%	44%	9%	6%
MT	500	31%	37%	22%	10%
NL	1069	12%	39%	41%	8%
AT	1013	34%	51%	12%	3%
PL	1000	31%	45%	17%	7%
PT	1006	36%	41%	15%	8%
SI	1039	22%	48%	28%	2%
SK	1180	24%	54%	19%	3%
FI	1030	7%	39%	51%	3%
SE	1006	23%	46%	26%	5%
UK	1375	26%	45%	22%	7%
BG	1027	28%	33%	17%	22%
RO	1026	23%	39%	25%	13%
HR	1000	36%	39%	20%	5%

QB6.13 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.13 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les appareils électroménagers

Household electrical equipment

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	14%	44%	38%	4%
UE27 EU27	27084	14%	43%	38%	5%
BE	1012	6%	42%	51%	1%
CZ	1072	6%	48%	44%	2%
DK	1060	6%	34%	55%	5%
D-W	1046	11%	46%	40%	3%
DE	1551	10%	48%	40%	2%
D-E	505	5%	53%	41%	1%
EE	1011	9%	42%	43%	6%
EL	1000	28%	46%	26%	-
ES	1026	17%	46%	26%	11%
FR	1022	8%	36%	51%	5%
IE	1000	12%	35%	43%	10%
IT	1005	38%	42%	16%	4%
CY	506	24%	46%	27%	3%
CY (tcc)	500	17%	48%	27%	8%
LV	1031	16%	45%	37%	2%
LT	1016	9%	57%	30%	4%
LU	500	21%	40%	34%	5%
HU	1001	23%	54%	21%	2%
MT	500	7%	46%	41%	6%
NL	1069	4%	31%	62%	3%
AT	1013	16%	56%	25%	3%
PL	1000	13%	49%	32%	6%
PT	1006	19%	39%	35%	7%
SI	1039	12%	50%	37%	1%
SK	1180	13%	57%	28%	2%
FI	1030	4%	41%	54%	1%
SE	1006	7%	35%	55%	3%
UK	1375	5%	43%	48%	4%
BG	1027	17%	37%	32%	14%
RO	1026	12%	33%	46%	9%
HR	1000	22%	46%	27%	5%

QB6.14 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.14 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les ordinateurs

Computers

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	18%	47%	29%	6%
UE27 EU27	27084	19%	46%	29%	6%
BE	1012	12%	46%	39%	3%
CZ	1072	11%	54%	32%	3%
DK	1060	8%	44%	42%	6%
D-W	1046	13%	53%	30%	4%
DE	1551	12%	53%	31%	4%
D-E	505	10%	53%	34%	3%
EE	1011	20%	46%	27%	7%
EL	1000	44%	41%	14%	1%
ES	1026	20%	51%	17%	12%
FR	1022	11%	42%	40%	7%
IE	1000	15%	37%	36%	12%
IT	1005	45%	39%	11%	5%
CY	506	29%	45%	19%	7%
CY (tcc)	500	22%	47%	23%	8%
LV	1031	24%	42%	31%	3%
LT	1016	20%	57%	17%	6%
LU	500	27%	41%	24%	8%
HU	1001	27%	54%	14%	5%
MT	500	11%	44%	36%	9%
NL	1069	5%	41%	50%	4%
AT	1013	17%	56%	22%	5%
PL	1000	20%	50%	24%	6%
PT	1006	20%	39%	30%	11%
SI	1039	21%	53%	25%	1%
SK	1180	20%	54%	24%	2%
FI	1030	5%	43%	49%	3%
SE	1006	16%	50%	31%	3%
UK	1375	6%	46%	42%	6%
BG	1027	28%	39%	16%	17%
RO	1026	17%	37%	35%	11%
HR	1000	31%	39%	24%	6%

QB6.15 Pour chacun des facteurs suivants, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'ils affectent votre santé.

QB6.15 For each of the following, please tell me to what extent you think that it affects your health.

Les lignes à haute tension

High tension power lines

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / To a big extent	Un peu / To some extent	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	37%	38%	21%	4%
UE27 EU27	27084	36%	38%	21%	5%
BE	1012	37%	38%	24%	1%
CZ	1072	15%	43%	38%	4%
DK	1060	26%	43%	27%	4%
D-W	1046	29%	42%	27%	2%
DE	1551	28%	43%	27%	2%
D-E	505	23%	46%	28%	3%
EE	1011	20%	36%	37%	7%
EL	1000	65%	29%	5%	1%
ES	1026	45%	41%	6%	8%
FR	1022	31%	37%	27%	5%
IE	1000	39%	33%	20%	8%
IT	1005	65%	22%	8%	5%
CY	506	81%	11%	6%	2%
CY (tcc)	500	29%	38%	19%	14%
LV	1031	23%	36%	36%	5%
LT	1016	22%	47%	22%	9%
LU	500	43%	31%	19%	7%
HU	1001	60%	30%	8%	2%
MT	500	27%	36%	29%	8%
NL	1069	13%	37%	45%	5%
AT	1013	36%	50%	12%	2%
PL	1000	36%	41%	19%	4%
PT	1006	44%	35%	14%	7%
SI	1039	26%	47%	26%	1%
SK	1180	29%	44%	24%	3%
FI	1030	15%	44%	39%	2%
SE	1006	34%	40%	21%	5%
UK	1375	25%	43%	26%	6%
BG	1027	29%	34%	15%	22%
RO	1026	19%	33%	33%	15%
HR	1000	39%	32%	22%	7%

QB7 Selon vous, est-ce que les institutions publiques agissent efficacement ou non pour vous protéger des possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ?

QB7 In your opinion, do public bodies act effectively or not to protect you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	TOTAL	Oui, très efficacement / Yes, very effectively	Oui, plutôt efficacement / Yes, fairly effectively	Non, pas très efficacement / No, not very effectively	Non, pas du tout efficacement / No, not at all effectively	NSP / DK	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	25031	2%	23%	44%	16%	15%	25%	60%
UE27 EU27	27083	2%	22%	43%	16%	16%	24%	59%
BE	1012	3%	31%	46%	12%	8%	34%	58%
CZ	1072	1%	27%	45%	11%	16%	28%	56%
DK	1060	4%	33%	37%	9%	17%	37%	46%
D-W	1046	4%	19%	52%	16%	9%	23%	68%
DE	1551	3%	19%	52%	17%	9%	22%	69%
D-E	505	2%	19%	49%	21%	9%	21%	70%
EE	1011	1%	14%	38%	22%	25%	15%	60%
EL	1000	1%	9%	54%	33%	3%	10%	87%
ES	1026	1%	16%	39%	12%	32%	17%	51%
FR	1022	1%	22%	47%	18%	12%	23%	65%
IE	1000	2%	22%	30%	19%	27%	24%	49%
IT	1005	6%	20%	41%	22%	11%	26%	63%
CY	506	1%	13%	53%	22%	11%	14%	75%
CY (tcc)	500	3%	4%	41%	36%	16%	7%	77%
LV	1031	-	14%	52%	23%	11%	14%	75%
LT	1016	2%	15%	50%	19%	14%	17%	69%
LU	500	2%	18%	43%	25%	12%	20%	68%
HU	1001	3%	29%	38%	12%	18%	32%	50%
MT	500	2%	25%	35%	13%	25%	27%	48%
NL	1069	2%	29%	39%	13%	17%	31%	52%
AT	1013	2%	22%	46%	15%	15%	24%	61%
PL	1000	2%	24%	43%	16%	15%	26%	59%
PT	1006	-	10%	39%	23%	28%	10%	62%
SI	1039	1%	25%	56%	11%	7%	26%	67%
SK	1180	1%	28%	44%	13%	14%	29%	57%
FI	1030	4%	36%	40%	14%	6%	40%	54%
SE	1006	2%	30%	45%	13%	10%	32%	58%
UK	1375	2%	33%	34%	11%	20%	35%	45%
BG	1027	1%	9%	33%	23%	34%	10%	56%
RO	1026	1%	18%	35%	17%	29%	19%	52%
HR	1000	1%	17%	45%	27%	10%	18%	72%

QB8 Et, selon vous, à quel niveau les autorités publiques devraient-elles intervenir principalement pour vous protéger contre les possibles risques pour la santé des champs électromagnétiques ?

QB8 And, in your opinion, at which level should public authorities be mainly involved in protecting you from potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields?

	TOTAL	En encourageant les initiatives individuelles / By encouraging individual initiatives	Au niveau local / At a local level	Au niveau régional / At a regional level	Au niveau national / At a national level	Au niveau européen / At a European level	Au niveau mondial / At a world-wide level	Les autorités publiques ne devraient pas intervenir (SPONTANE) / Public authorities should not be involved (SPONTANEOUS)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	3%	18%	12%	24%	17%	19%	1%	-	6%
UE27 EU27	27083	4%	18%	11%	25%	16%	19%	1%	0%	6%
BE	1012	4%	16%	10%	21%	25%	23%	-	-	1%
CZ	1072	1%	11%	14%	32%	17%	20%	1%	-	4%
DK	1060	4%	14%	11%	33%	16%	18%	-	-	4%
D-W	1046	2%	11%	14%	18%	27%	23%	1%	-	4%
DE	1551	2%	11%	14%	19%	26%	23%	1%	-	4%
D-E	505	3%	9%	12%	22%	22%	25%	2%	-	5%
EE	1011	2%	15%	8%	36%	11%	11%	1%	1%	15%
EL	1000	4%	19%	5%	35%	17%	20%	-	-	-
ES	1026	4%	10%	5%	21%	12%	34%	-	-	14%
FR	1022	6%	18%	12%	23%	18%	20%	-	-	3%
IE	1000	7%	28%	9%	22%	11%	10%	1%	-	12%
IT	1005	6%	22%	16%	22%	14%	14%	1%	-	5%
CY	506	2%	10%	3%	31%	29%	19%	1%	-	5%
CY (tcc)	500	8%	13%	10%	24%	17%	19%	1%	-	8%
LV	1031	3%	9%	7%	39%	19%	17%	1%	-	5%
LT	1016	3%	12%	9%	29%	20%	20%	1%	-	6%
LU	500	2%	12%	6%	21%	23%	29%	1%	-	6%
HU	1001	1%	18%	14%	22%	19%	19%	1%	-	6%
MT	500	3%	15%	3%	35%	16%	16%	-	-	12%
NL	1069	2%	14%	15%	28%	24%	12%	-	1%	4%
AT	1013	13%	12%	21%	28%	12%	7%	1%	-	6%
PL	1000	2%	32%	9%	22%	12%	14%	-	1%	8%
PT	1006	3%	9%	8%	28%	19%	22%	1%	-	10%
SI	1039	6%	21%	10%	23%	17%	16%	1%	2%	4%
SK	1180	2%	12%	12%	33%	17%	21%	-	-	3%
FI	1030	3%	23%	19%	29%	13%	10%	-	1%	2%
SE	1006	3%	22%	13%	31%	11%	13%	-	1%	6%
UK	1375	2%	24%	12%	29%	8%	17%	1%	-	7%
BG	1027	4%	13%	6%	37%	13%	10%	-	-	17%
RO	1026	4%	24%	6%	28%	9%	16%	1%	-	12%
HR	1000	4%	24%	13%	28%	6%	18%	-	-	7%

QB9 Dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les 2 sources d'information que vous préférez sur les possibles risques pour la santé liés aux champs électromagnétiques ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB9 From the following, which are the 2 ways you would prefer to receive information about potential health risks linked to electromagnetic fields? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Les journaux et les magazines / Newspapers and magazines	Les publications spécialisées / Specialist publications	Les publications officielles / Official publications	Les livres / Books	La télévision / Television	La radio / Radio	Une correspondance personnalisée / Personalised correspondence	Des e-mails \ courriels personnalisés / Personalised e-mail	Internet / The Internet	Des expositions \ foires / Exhibitions	De l'information sur le lieu de travail / Information at your workplace	Des cours \ séminaires / Specific courses \ seminars	Aucune (SPONTANÉ) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	Autres (SPONTANÉ) / Others (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	36%	11%	12%	2%	68%	17%	8%	2%	11%	2%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%
UE27 EU27	27084	36%	11%	11%	2%	69%	18%	8%	2%	11%	1%	4%	3%	1%	0%	2%
BE	1012	36%	15%	12%	3%	67%	22%	6%	2%	14%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	0%
CZ	1072	31%	19%	7%	2%	67%	15%	5%	1%	21%	1%	7%	4%	1%	0%	1%
DK	1060	28%	13%	21%	2%	68%	19%	5%	2%	15%	2%	8%	4%	0%	0%	1%
D-W	1046	47%	10%	15%	1%	65%	14%	5%	1%	14%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%
DE	1551	47%	9%	15%	1%	67%	15%	4%	1%	13%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
D-E	505	45%	8%	17%	2%	76%	18%	3%	1%	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
EE	1011	43%	7%	6%	2%	70%	25%	0%	1%	19%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
EL	1000	32%	20%	24%	3%	70%	12%	3%	1%	6%	1%	3%	5%	0%	1%	-
ES	1026	28%	8%	5%	3%	72%	19%	2%	2%	11%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%
FR	1022	30%	14%	10%	3%	65%	24%	11%	2%	12%	3%	7%	4%	1%	-	1%
IE	1000	45%	11%	10%	2%	62%	21%	9%	2%	7%	3%	4%	3%	2%	0%	2%
IT	1005	31%	13%	14%	3%	71%	9%	7%	2%	4%	1%	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%
CY	506	29%	15%	14%	5%	70%	17%	5%	2%	12%	1%	5%	6%	0%	1%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	57%	20%	5%	4%	67%	14%	0%	1%	4%	-	0%	3%	1%	-	4%
LV	1031	36%	24%	9%	2%	67%	18%	0%	0%	16%	2%	4%	5%	1%	-	1%
LT	1016	37%	2%	6%	1%	78%	25%	3%	1%	16%	1%	4%	1%	2%	-	2%
LU	500	43%	17%	8%	6%	55%	22%	2%	1%	11%	4%	4%	6%	3%	1%	1%
HU	1001	21%	13%	12%	4%	71%	24%	3%	1%	11%	0%	1%	2%	4%	0%	2%
MT	500	25%	10%	4%	4%	69%	28%	5%	6%	20%	0%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%
NL	1069	46%	8%	19%	2%	60%	11%	14%	4%	16%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%
AT	1013	37%	22%	16%	7%	59%	17%	3%	1%	12%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
PL	1000	31%	7%	2%	3%	76%	29%	4%	1%	12%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%
PT	1006	46%	9%	3%	3%	80%	13%	1%	0%	11%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%
SI	1039	26%	27%	8%	4%	62%	19%	1%	1%	19%	1%	3%	7%	1%	1%	1%
SK	1180	34%	23%	8%	2%	66%	20%	5%	2%	15%	2%	5%	7%	0%	0%	1%
FI	1030	49%	14%	18%	1%	63%	10%	11%	2%	12%	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%
SE	1006	44%	10%	11%	1%	61%	17%	22%	2%	10%	2%	10%	3%	0%	0%	1%
UK	1375	38%	8%	15%	1%	62%	15%	20%	2%	12%	3%	4%	2%	2%	0%	1%
BG	1027	34%	11%	4%	1%	83%	17%	1%	1%	10%	0%	4%	2%	1%	0%	4%
RO	1026	33%	8%	4%	2%	82%	28%	5%	2%	7%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%
HR	1000	43%	3%	3%	2%	83%	22%	1%	1%	5%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%