

Figure 1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION (%).

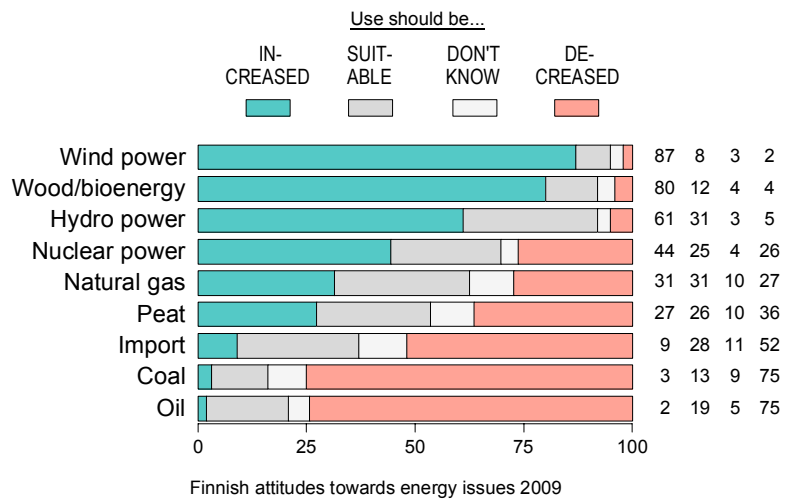


Figure 2a. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS IN THE PERIOD 1986-2009 (%).

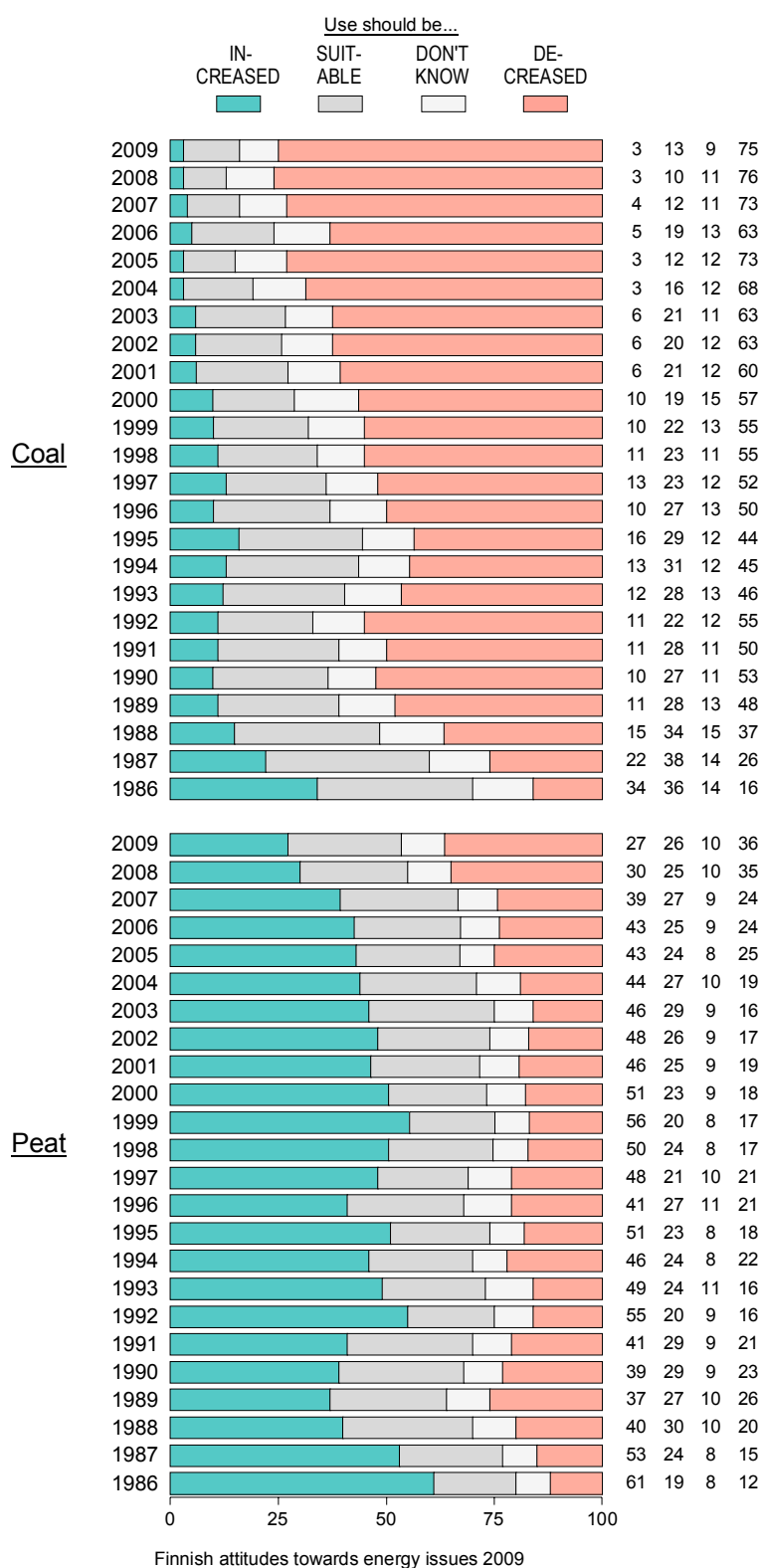


Figure 2b. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS IN THE PERIOD 1986-2009 (%).

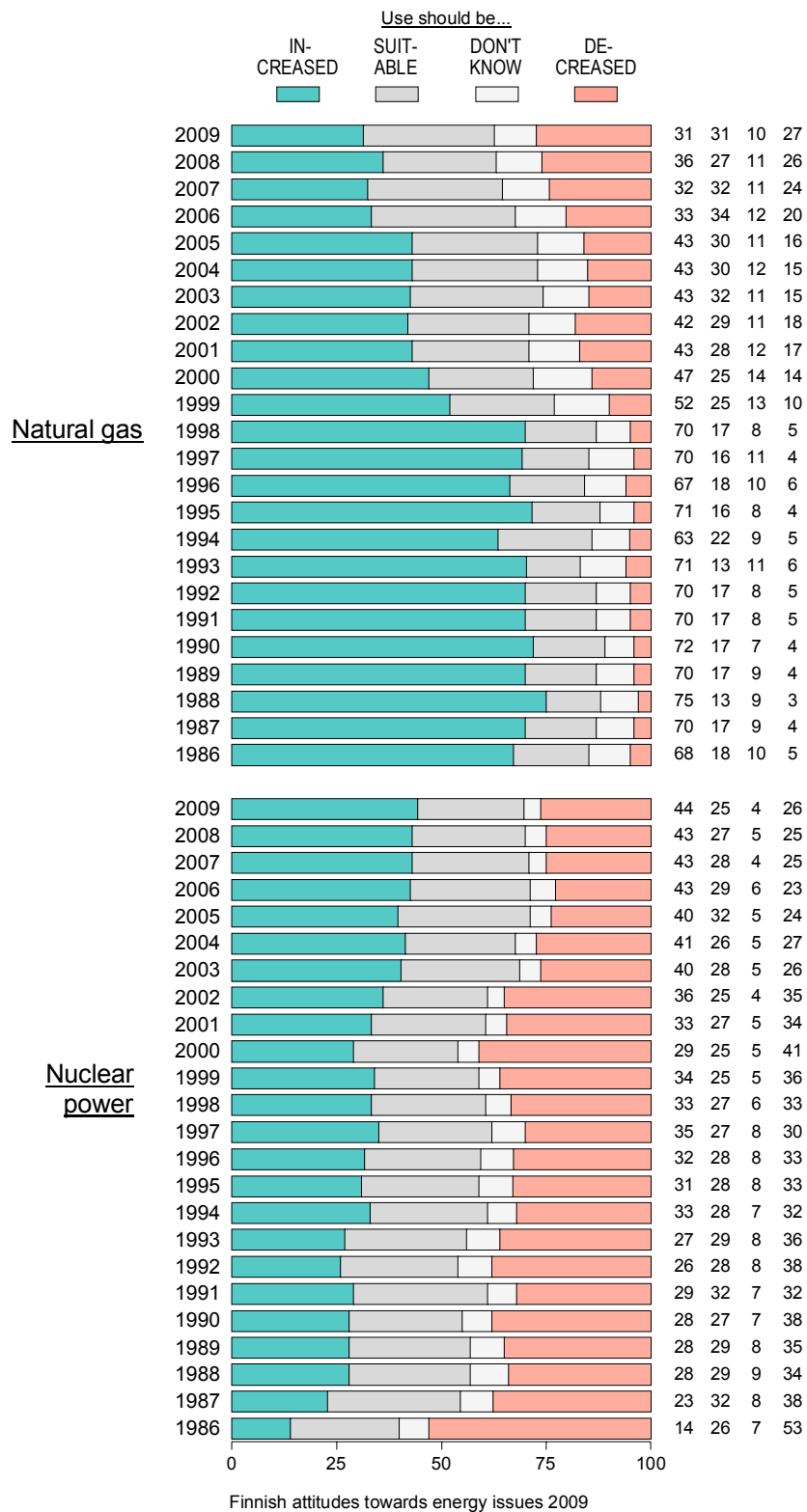


Figure 2c. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS IN THE PERIOD 1986-2009 (%).

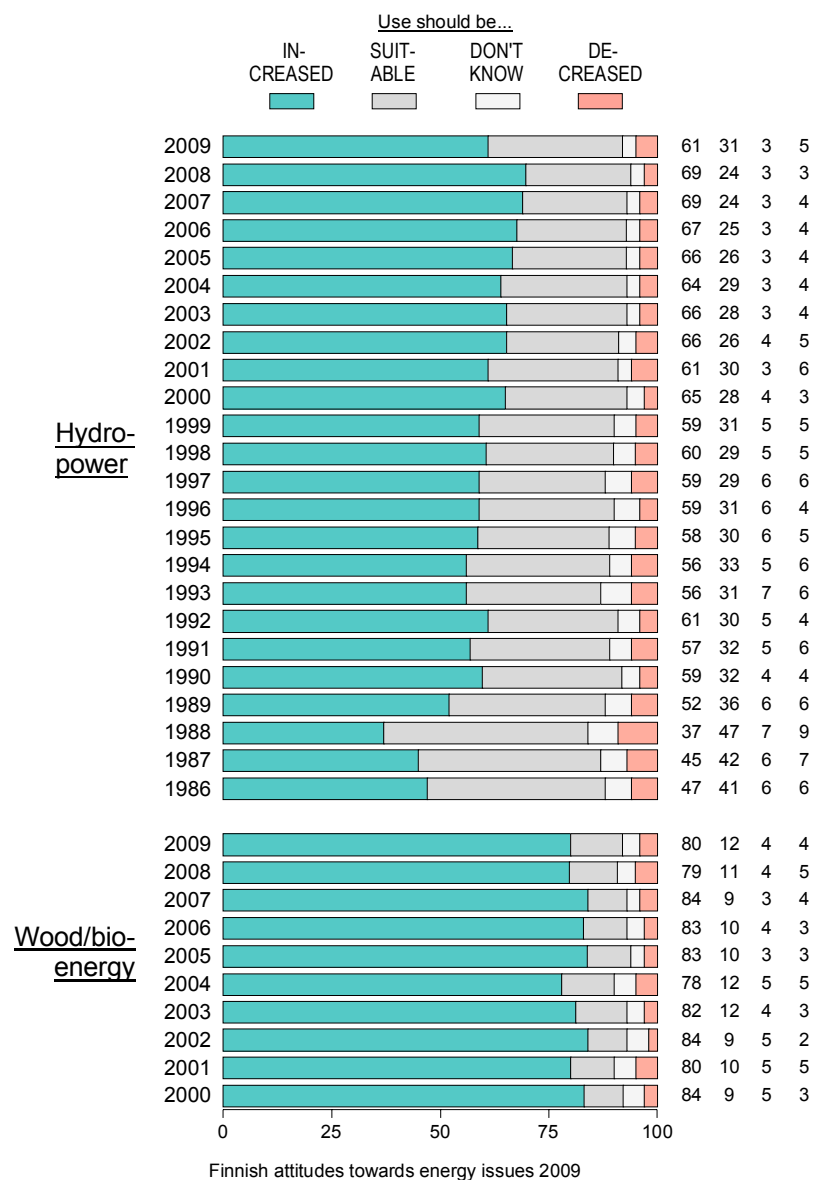


Figure 2d. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS IN THE PERIOD 1986-2009 (%).

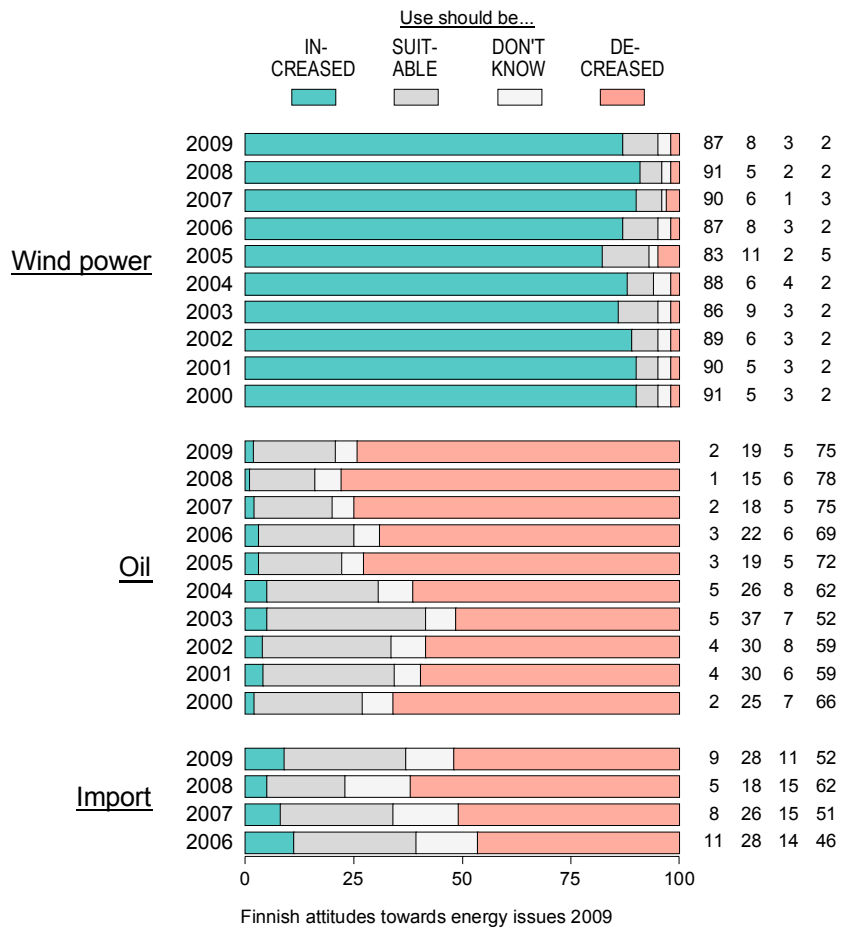


Figure 3. "IT IS WORTHWHILE TO BUILD THE FIFTH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN FINLAND" (%).

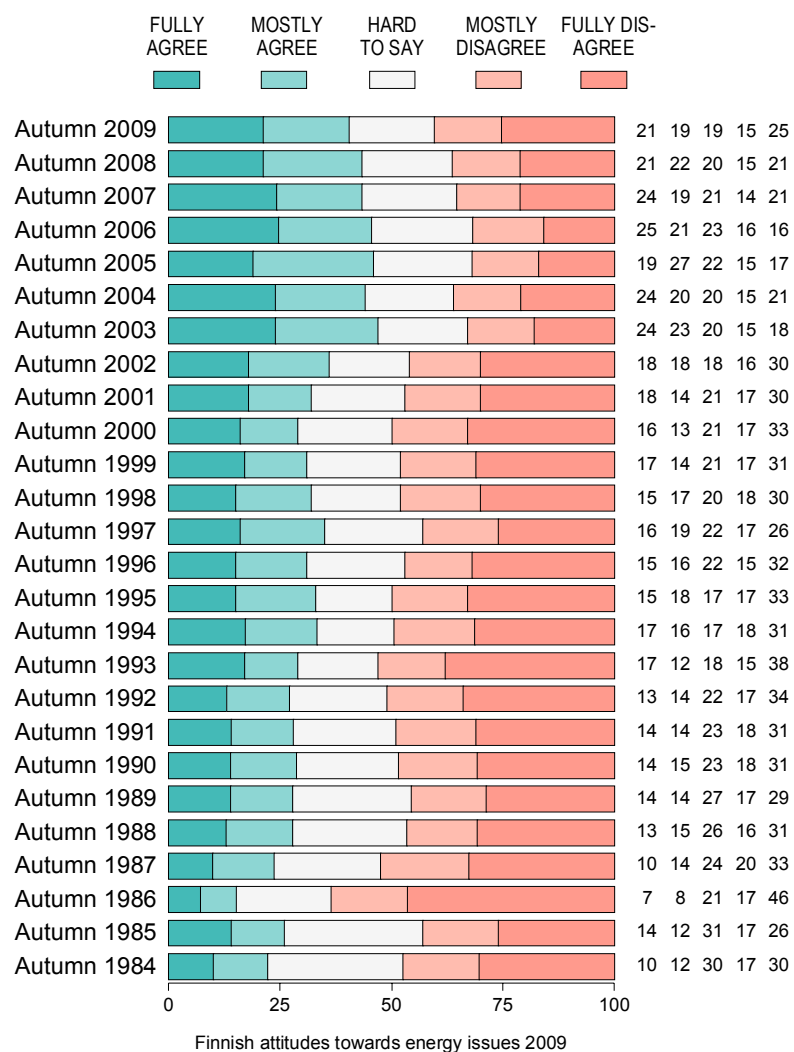
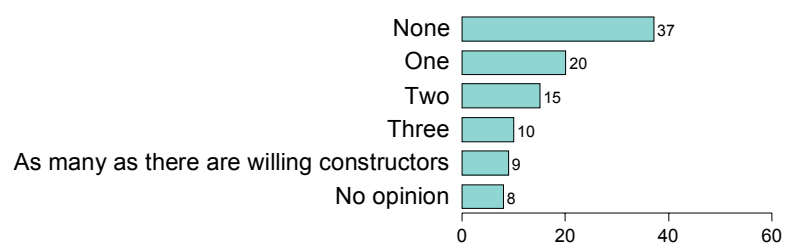
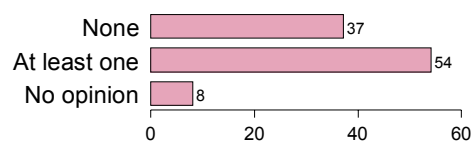


Figure 4a. HOW MANY NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SHOULD BE GRANTED A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IN FINLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE (%).



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Figure 4b. HOW MANY NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SHOULD BE GRANTED A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IN FINLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE (combined answers, %).



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Figure 4c. HOW MANY NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SHOULD BE GRANTED A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IN FINLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE: THE OPINIONS OF THE SUPPORTERS OF THE THREE LARGEST PARTIES (%).

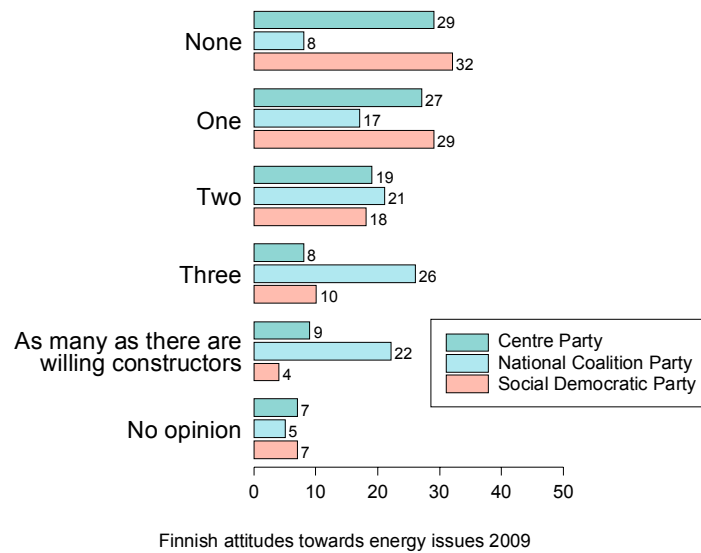


Figure 5. HOW MANY NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SHOULD BE GRANTED A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IN FINLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE (reversed scale and combined answers, %).

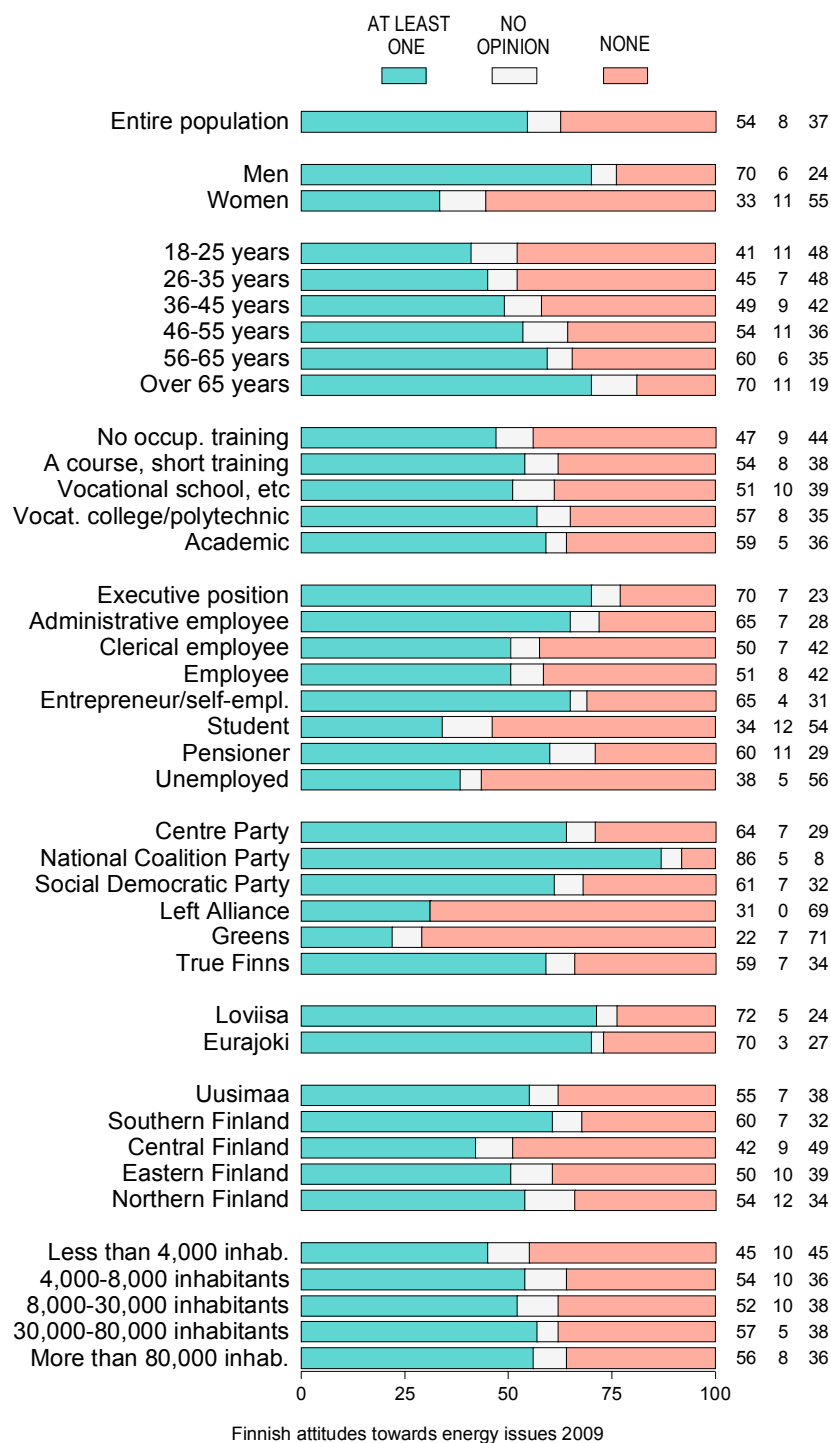


Figure 6. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF VARIOUS ENERGY FORMS: NUCLEAR POWER (%).

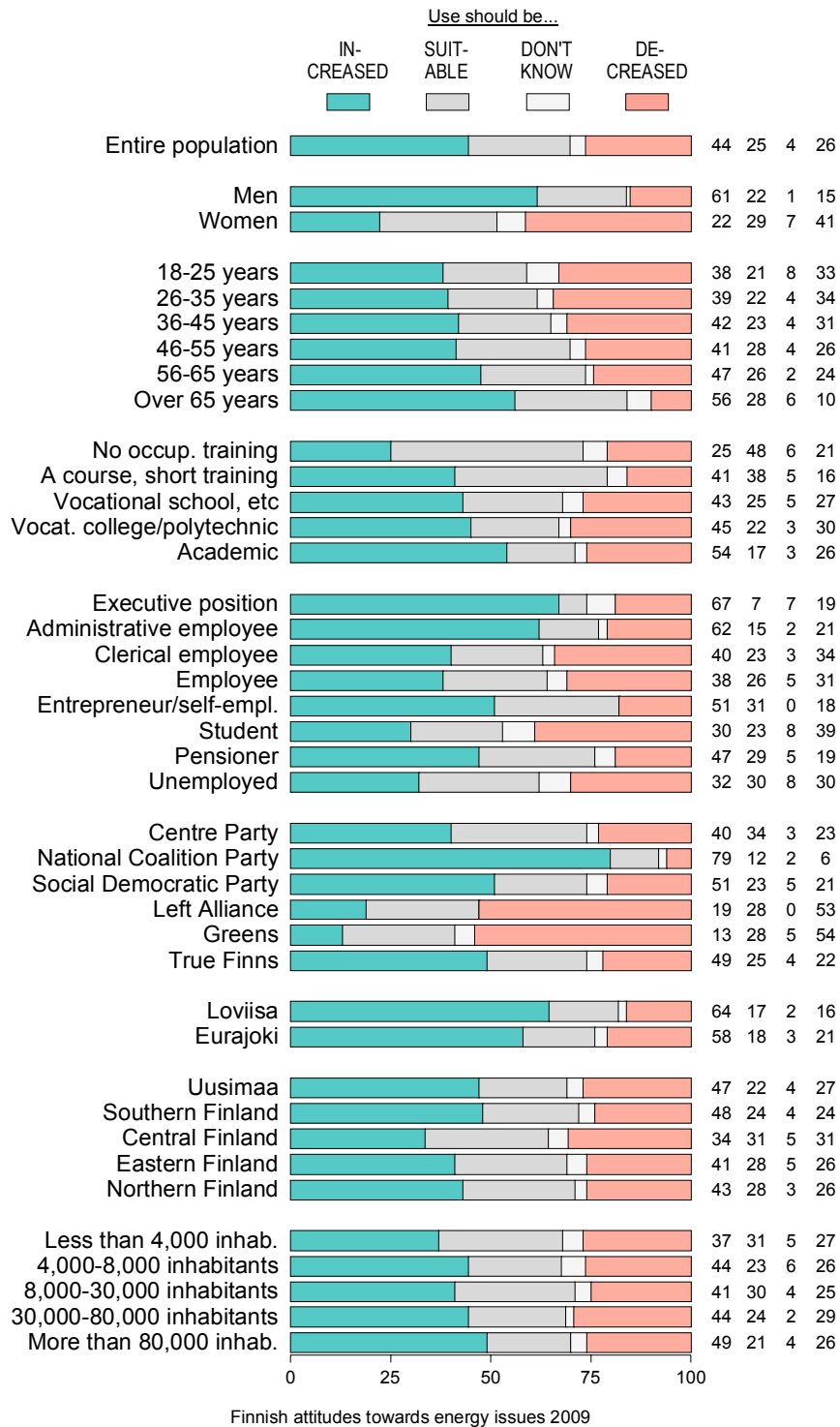
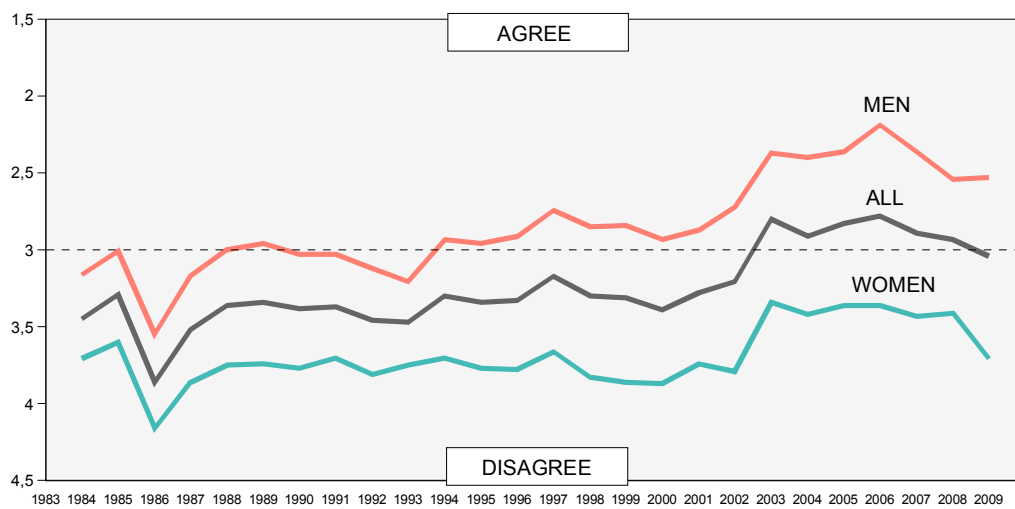


Figure 6b.

Trend data, N = 35173

"IT IS WORTHWHILE TO BUILD THE FIFTH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN FINLAND" - ATTITUDES ACCORDING TO GENDER IN THE PERIOD 1984-2009 (scale averages).



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Figure 7. "IT IS SAFE TO DISPOSE OF NUCLEAR WASTE IN THE FINNISH BEDROCK" (%).

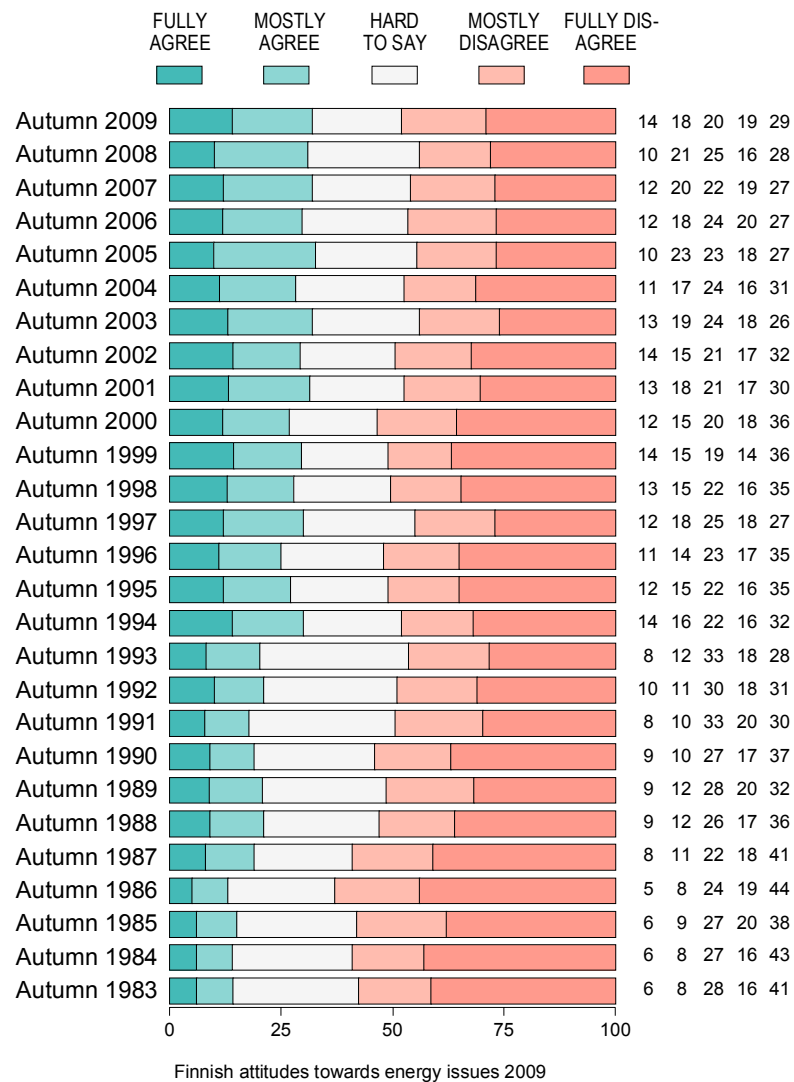


Figure 8. "NUCLEAR WASTE IS A CONTINUOUS THREAT TO THE LIFE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS" (%).

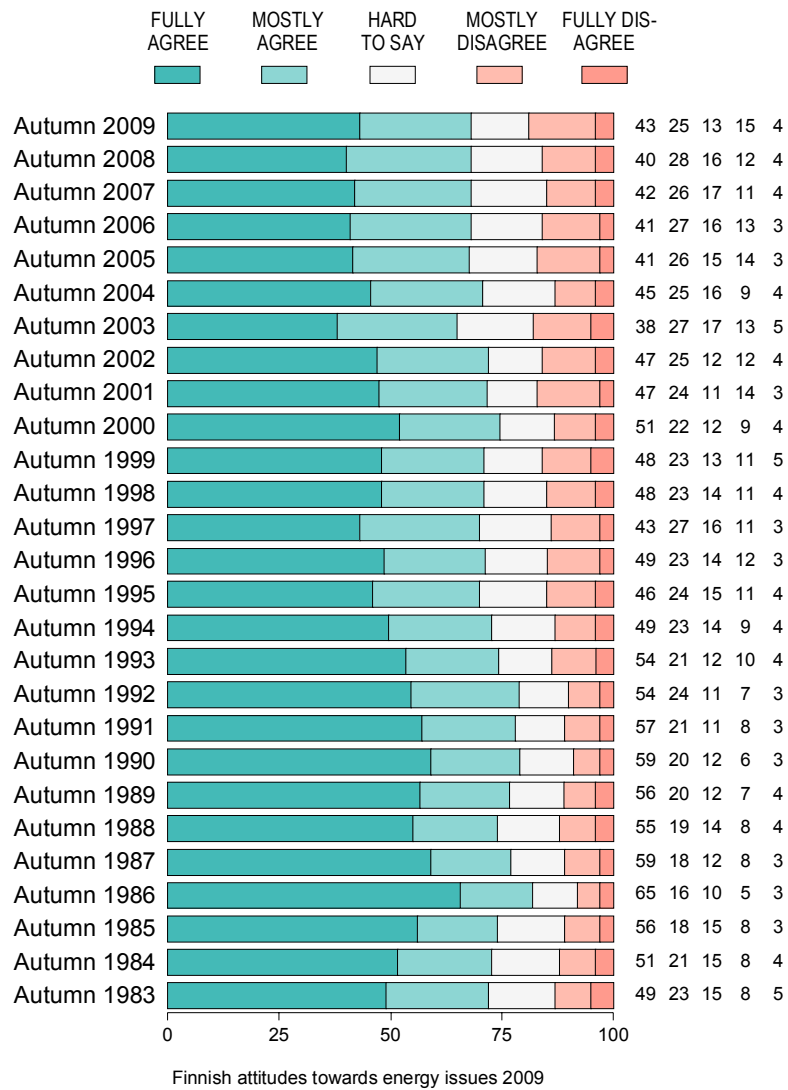
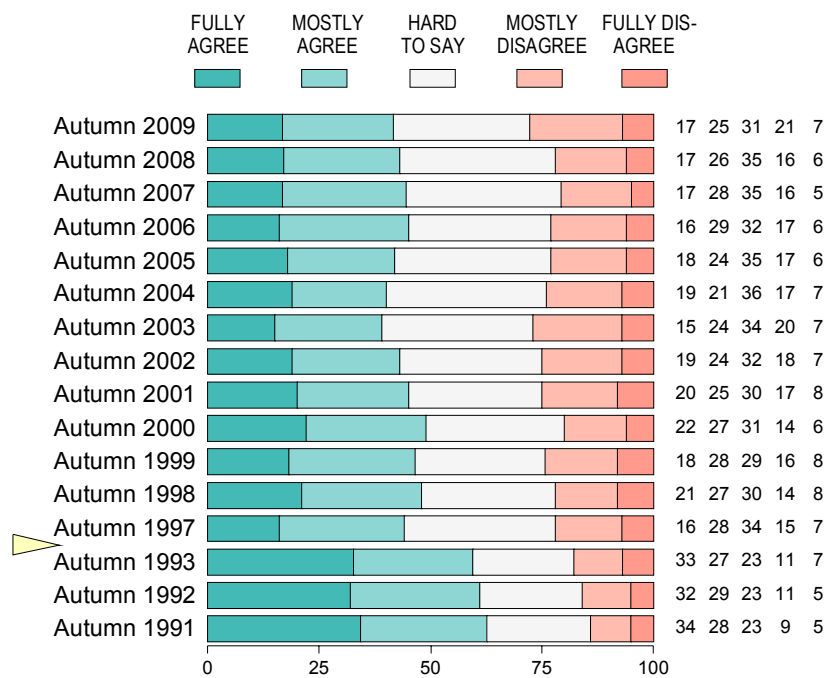


Figure 9. "IT WOULD BE BETTER TO KEEP NUCLEAR WASTE IN ITS PRESENT INTERMEDIATE STORAGE AND WAIT FOR NEW SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN TO DEFINITELY DEPOSIT IT IN THE BEDROCK" (%).



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Figure 10. "NUCLEAR POWER IS A METHOD OF GENERATING INEXPENSIVE ELECTRICITY" (%).

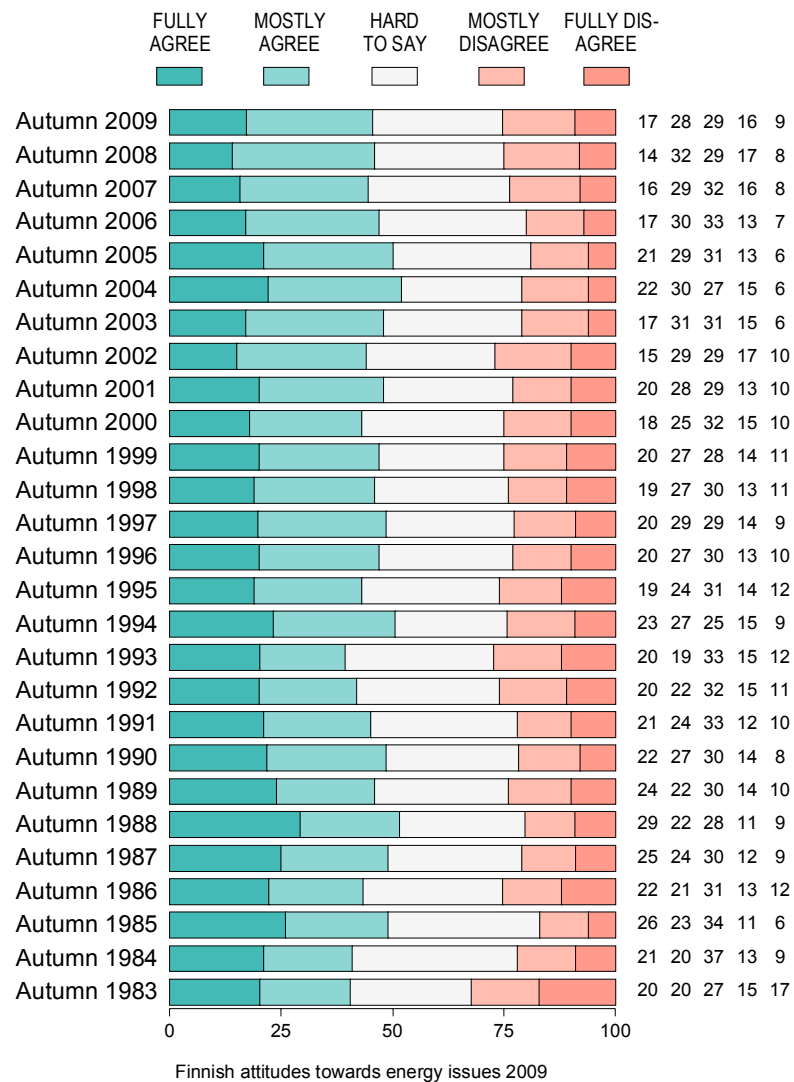


Figure 11. "FINLAND HAS GAINED GOOD EXPERIENCE FROM NUCLEAR POWER" (%).

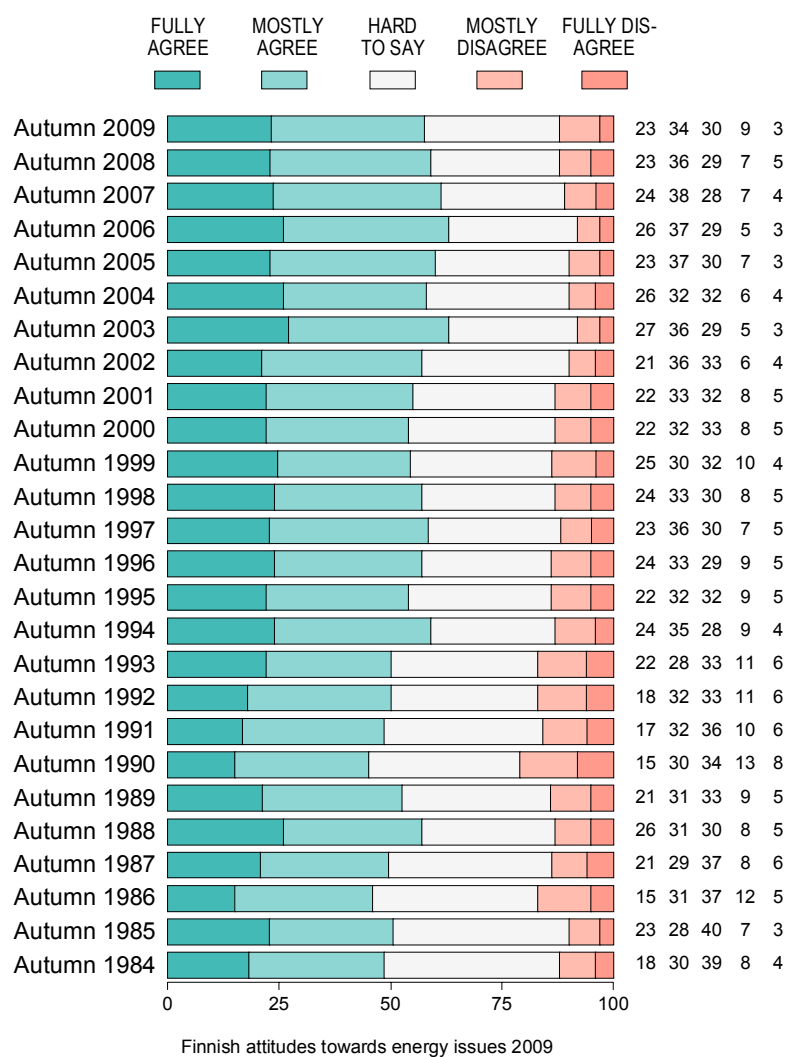


Figure 12. "THE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER INVOLVES FAR TOO MANY UNKNOWN DANGERS" (%).

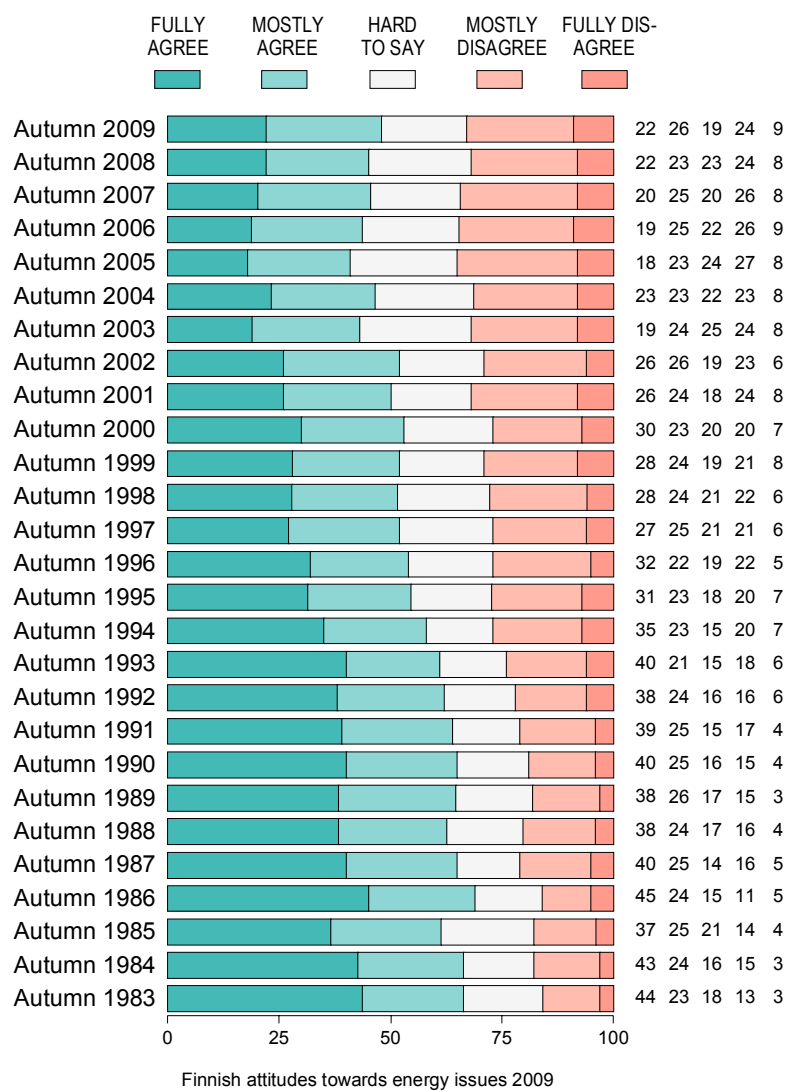


Figure 13. "THE POSSIBILITY OF A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT RESULTING IN MAJOR DAMAGE IS SO UNLIKELY THAT THERE IS NO REASON TO BE CONCERNED" (%)

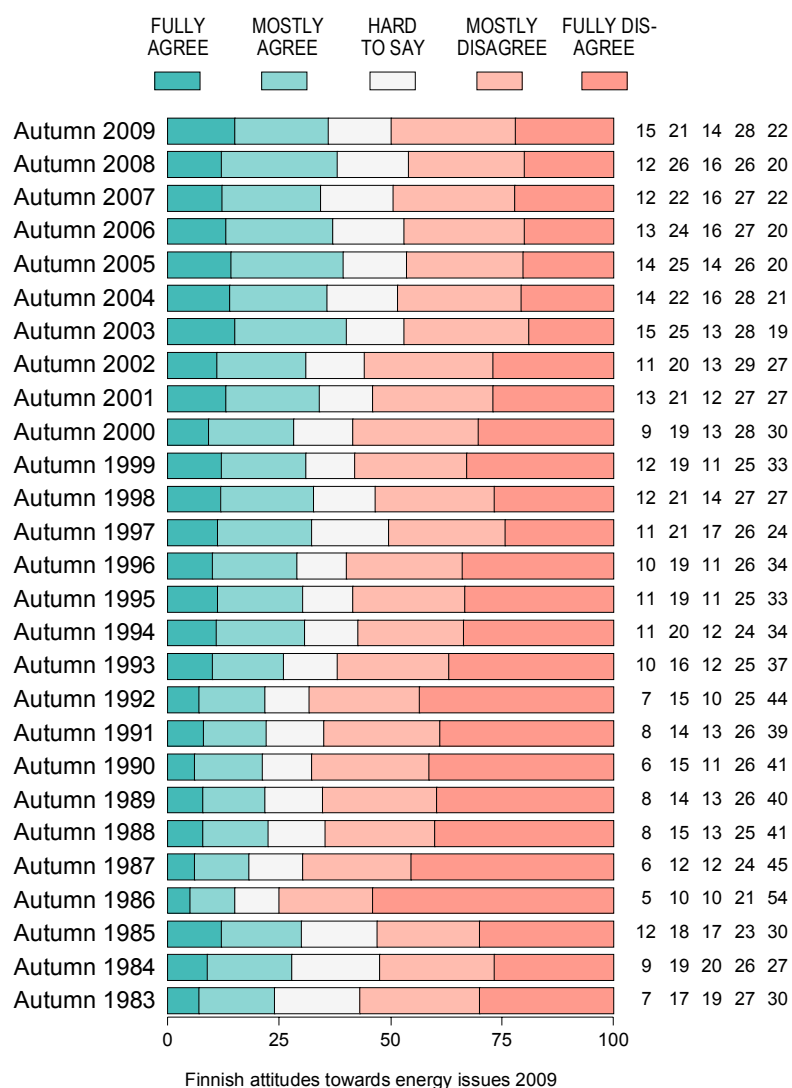


Figure 14. "BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY USES NUCLEAR POWER, FINNS MUST ALSO ACCEPT THE SEARCH FOR AND MINING OF URANIUM IN FINLAND" (%).

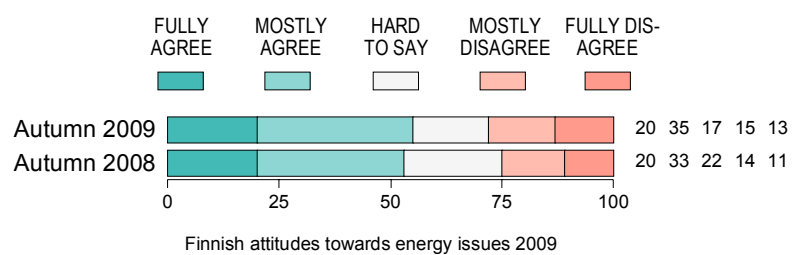


Figure 15. HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO CONSIDER DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS IN THE DECISIONS CONCERNING ENERGY GENERATION (%).

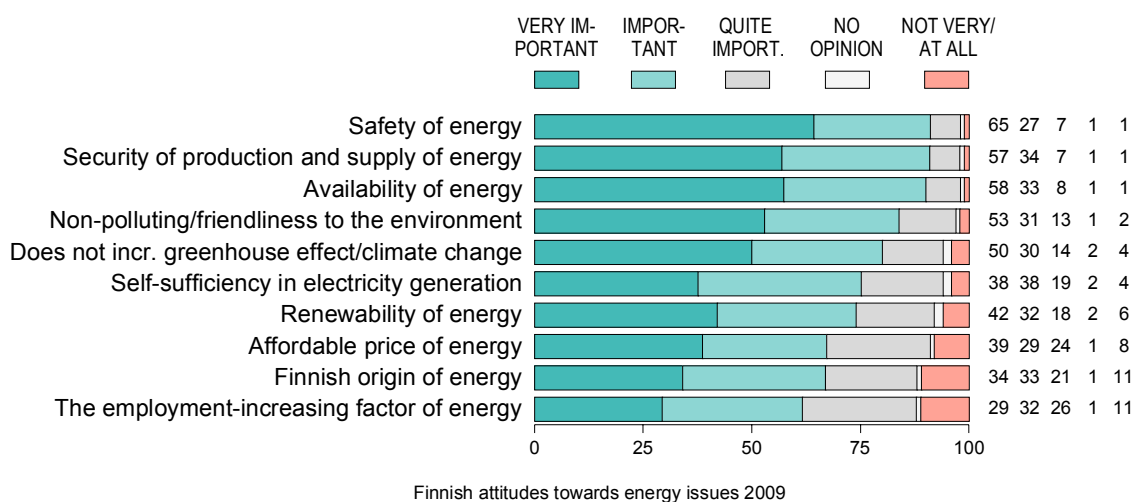
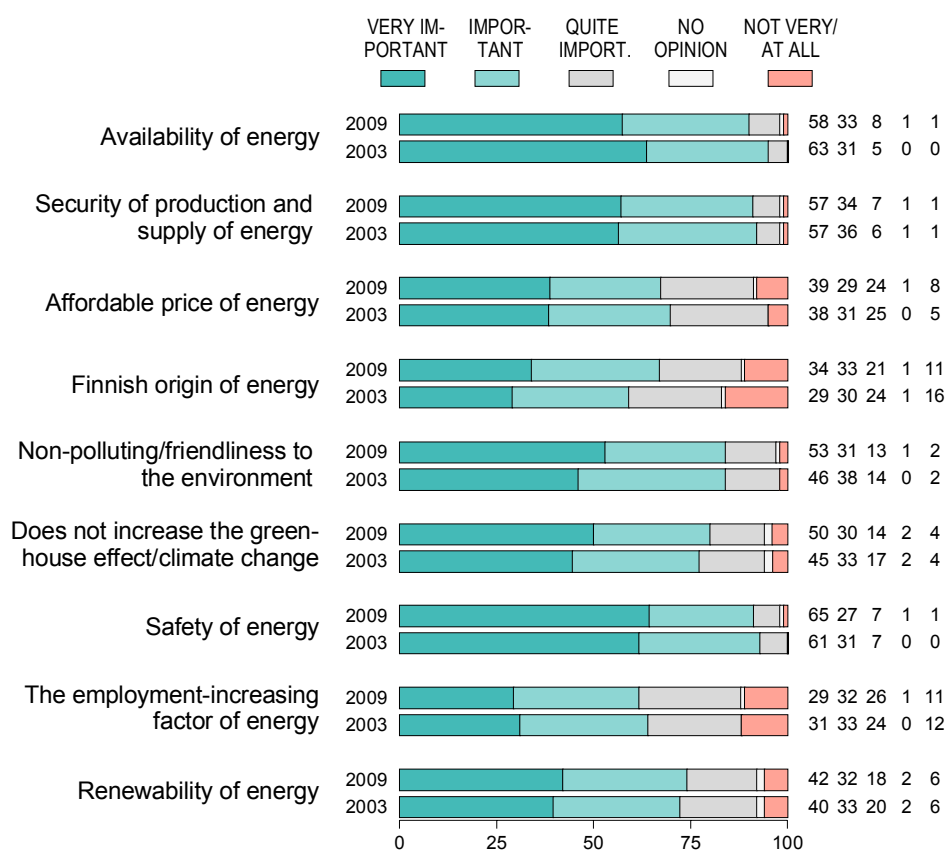
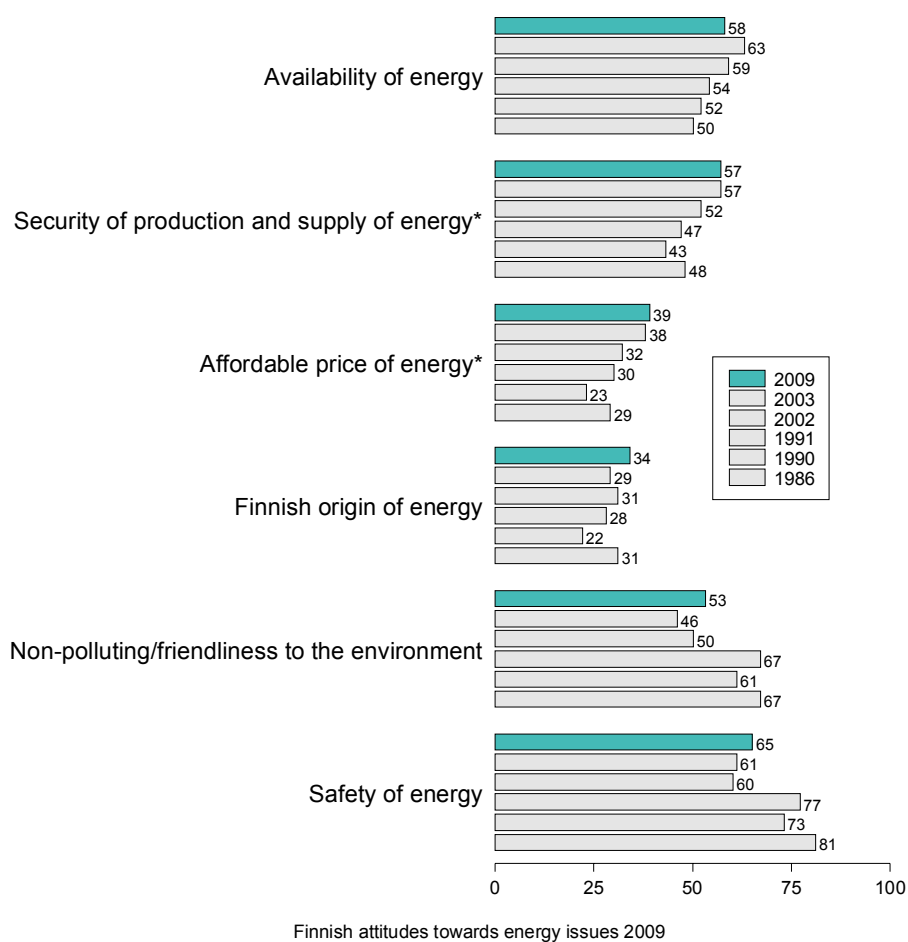


Figure 16. THE IMPORTANCE OF VIEWPOINTS IN SOLUTIONS CONCERNING ENERGY PRODUCTION: ESTIMATES IN 2003 AND 2009 (common survey objects, %)



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Figure 17. THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS IN ENERGY SOLUTIONS: ESTIMATES 1986 - 2009 (common survey objects; very important, %)



*Before the year 2003: 'Security of production of energy' and 'Cheap price of energy'

**Figure 18. THE IMPORTANCE OF VIEWPOINTS IN ENERGY SOLUTIONS:
MEN vs. WOMEN (very important, %)**

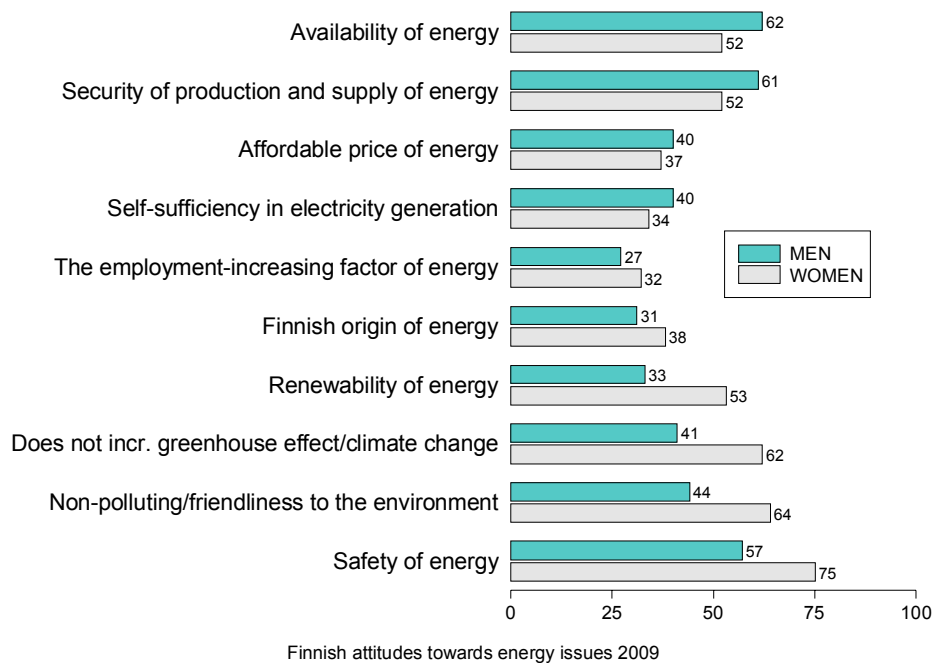


Figure 19. THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS IN ENERGY SOLUTIONS: ASSESSMENTS DIVIDED ON THE BASIS OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS NUCLEAR POWER (very important, %)

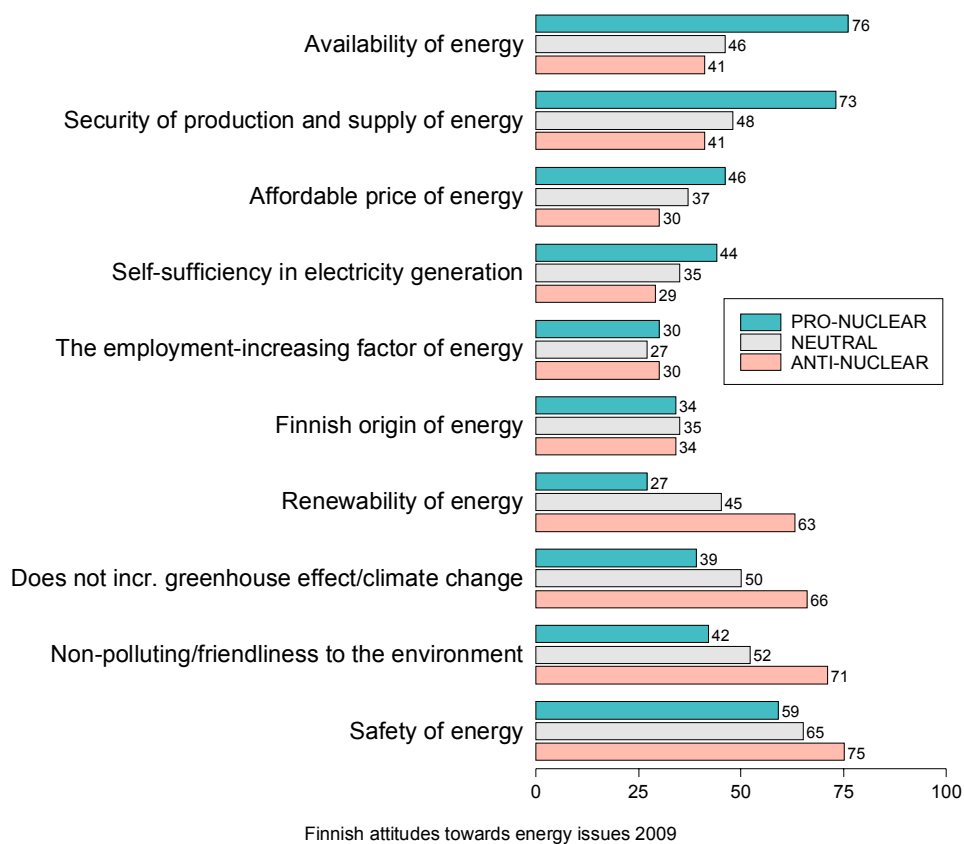


Figure 20. "THE EU SHOULD NOT RUSH IN CONTROLLING CLIMATE CHANGE, BUT WAIT FOR COUNTRIES TO CARRY OUT THE SAME MEASURES/AT LEAST THE MEASURES THE EU HAS ALREADY TAKEN" (%).

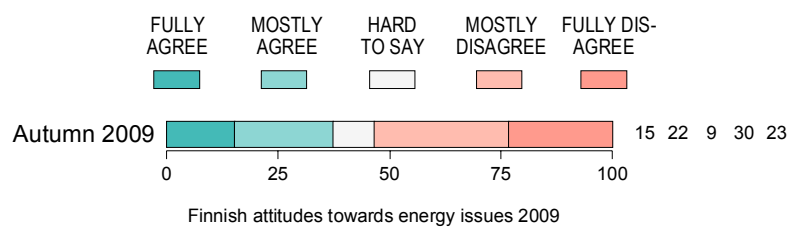
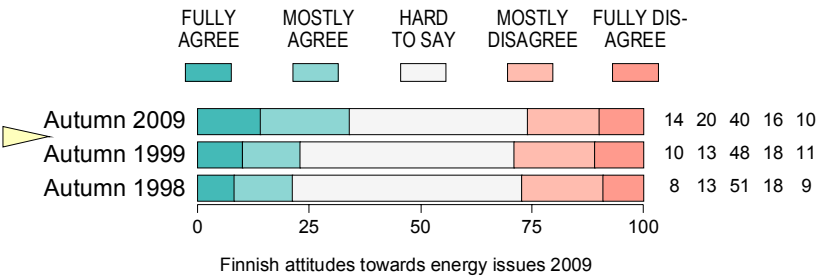


Figure 21. "WITHOUT CONSTRUCTING A NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR FINLAND TO FULFIL THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE EU CLIMATE AGREEMENT" (%).*



*The question formulation has been partially changed. Before the year 2009: "fulfil the obligations of the Kyoto Protocol".

Figure 22. "INVESTMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY PREVENTING CLIMATE CHANGE WOULD OFFER FINLAND A STRONG EXPORT ASSET" (%).

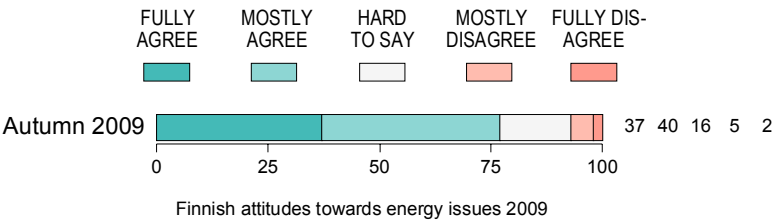


Figure 23. "BY PURCHASING ECO-LABELLED ELECTRICITY THAT IS GENERATED WITHOUT EMISSIONS EVERYONE (EVERY CITIZEN AND COMPANY) CAN TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY/SHARE IN THE CLIMATE BEE" (%).

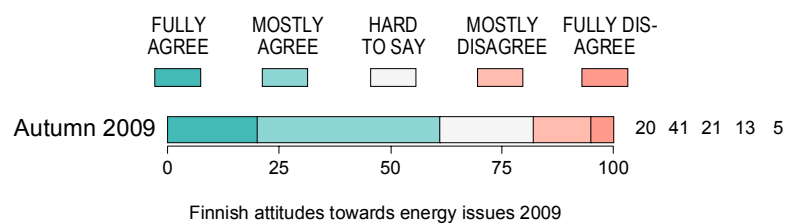


Figure 24. "BECAUSE MOST OF THE WORLD'S ENERGY WILL BE PRODUCED USING FOSSIL FUELS FOR DECADES, THE MOST URGENT TASK IS TO DEVELOP SYSTEMS FOR CAPTURING AND STORING CARBON DIOXIDE" (%).

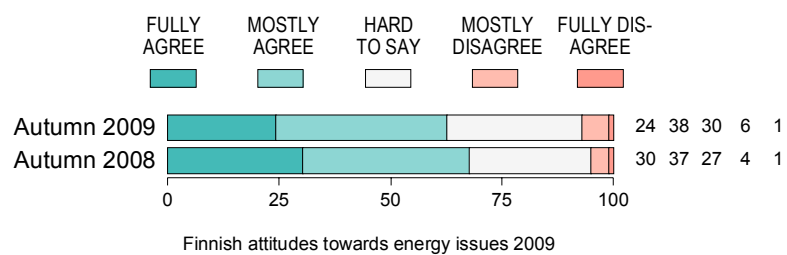


Figure 25. "I AM PREPARED TO COMPROMISE OVER MY OWN STANDARD OF LIVING IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS RESULTING FROM ENERGY PRODUCTION" (%).

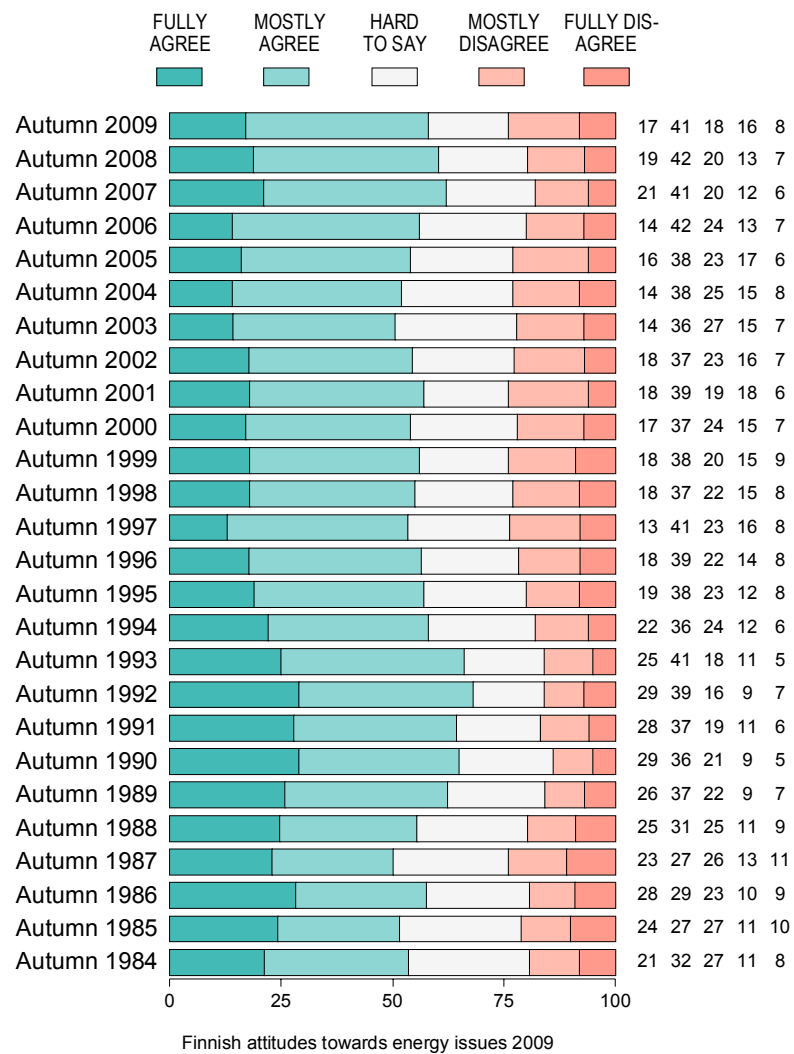


Figure 26. "IN THE FUTURE, THE NEED OF ELECTRICITY WILL BE CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN AT PRESENT" (%).

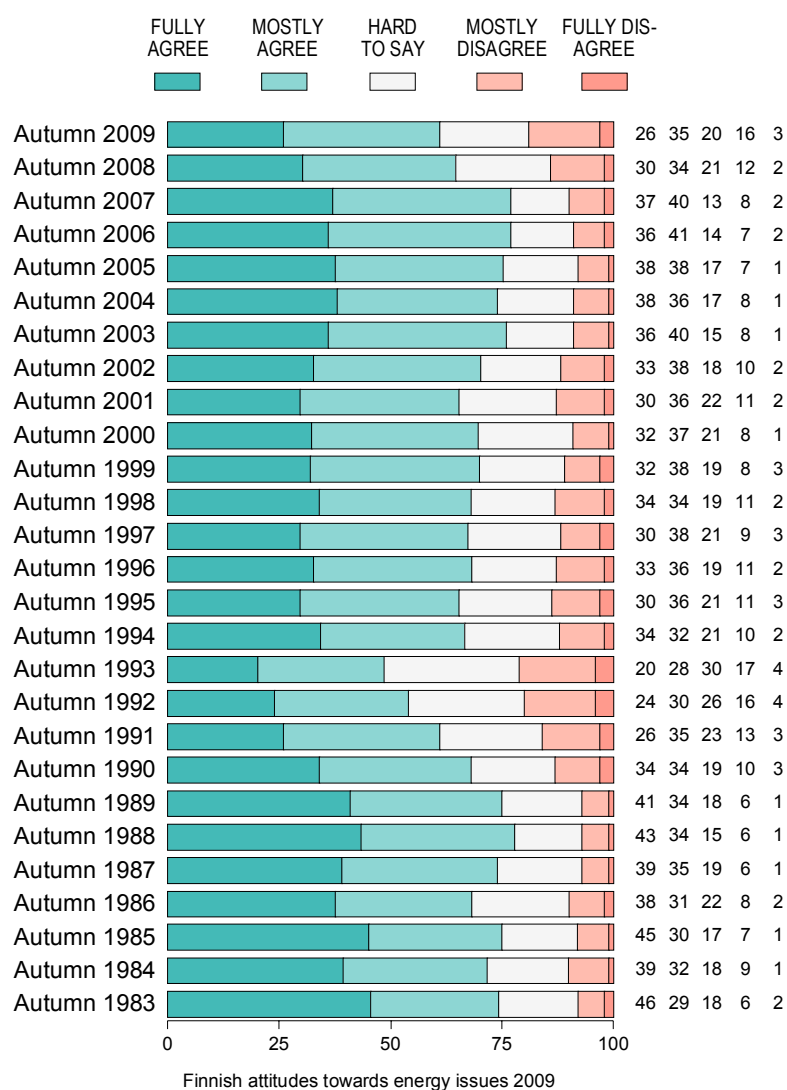


Figure 27. "THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE ECONOMIC RECESSION SHOW THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH" (%).

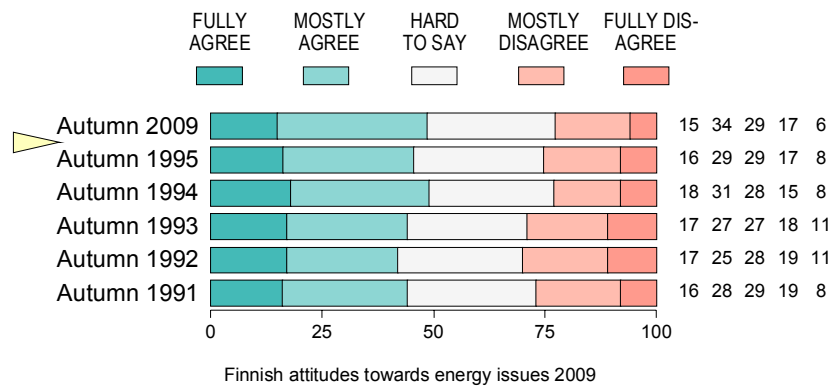


Figure 28. "FINNISH ENERGY COMPANIES ACT IN A RESPONSIBLE WAY IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES THESE DAYS" (%).

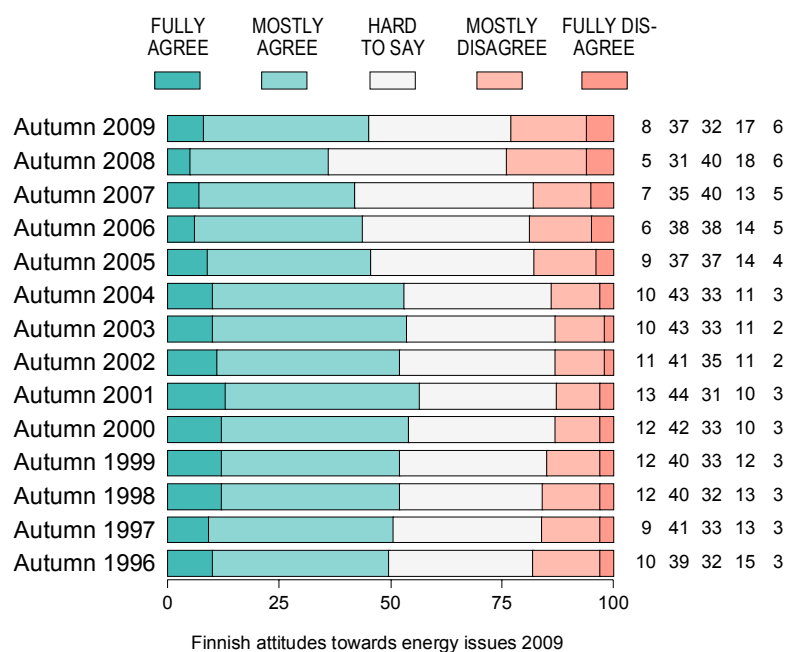


Figure 29. "ENERGY PROBLEMS CAN NOT BE SOLVED BY ENERGY CONSERVATION" (%).

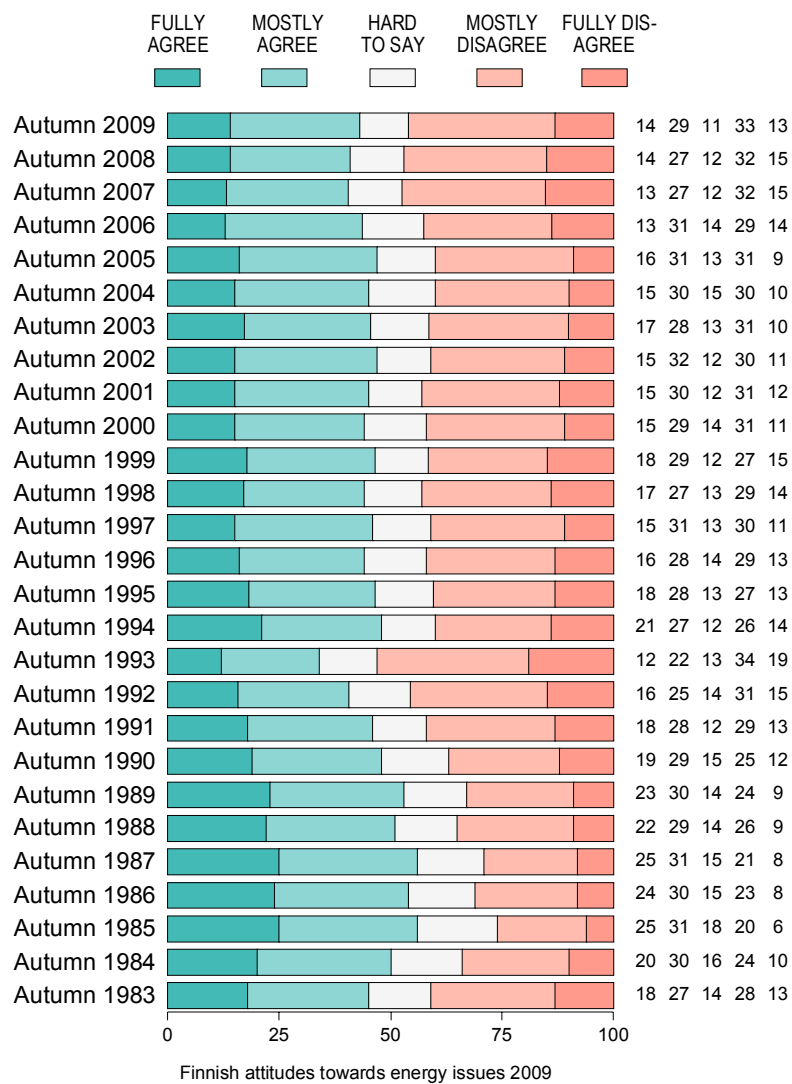


Figure 30. "ENERGY CONSERVATION SHOULD BE INCREASED INSTEAD OF BUILDING NEW POWER PLANTS" (%).

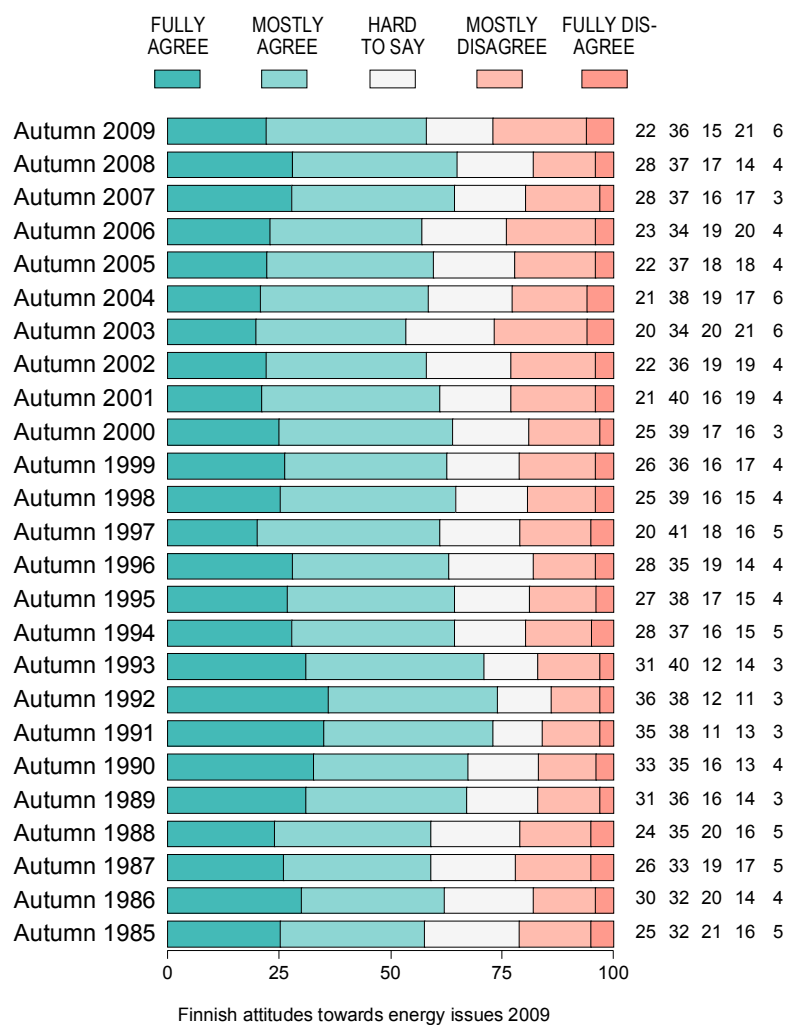


Figure 31. "IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE EFFICIENT ENERGY CONSERVATION BECAUSE, IN REALITY, PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO SACRIFICE AND GO SHORT OF THEIR CREATURE COMFORTS" (%).

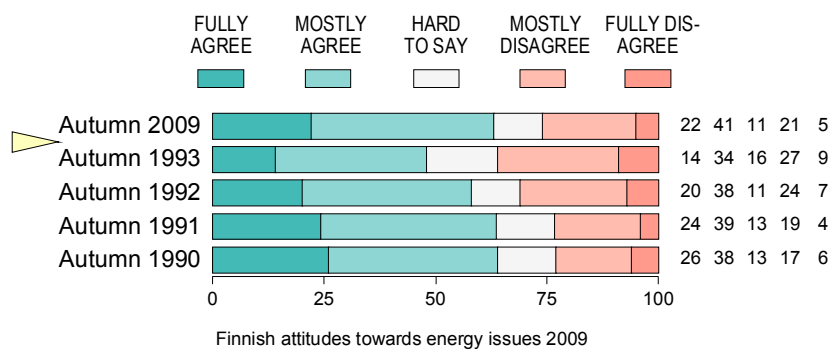


Figure 32. HOW RELIABLE ARE THE INFORMATION SOURCES AS THE DISTRIBUTORS OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ENERGY CONSERVATION (%).

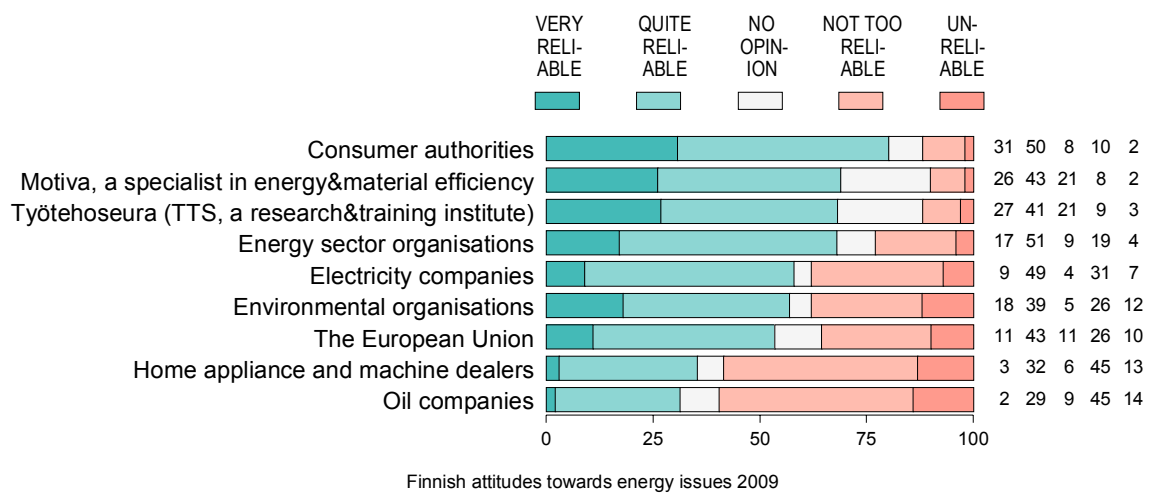
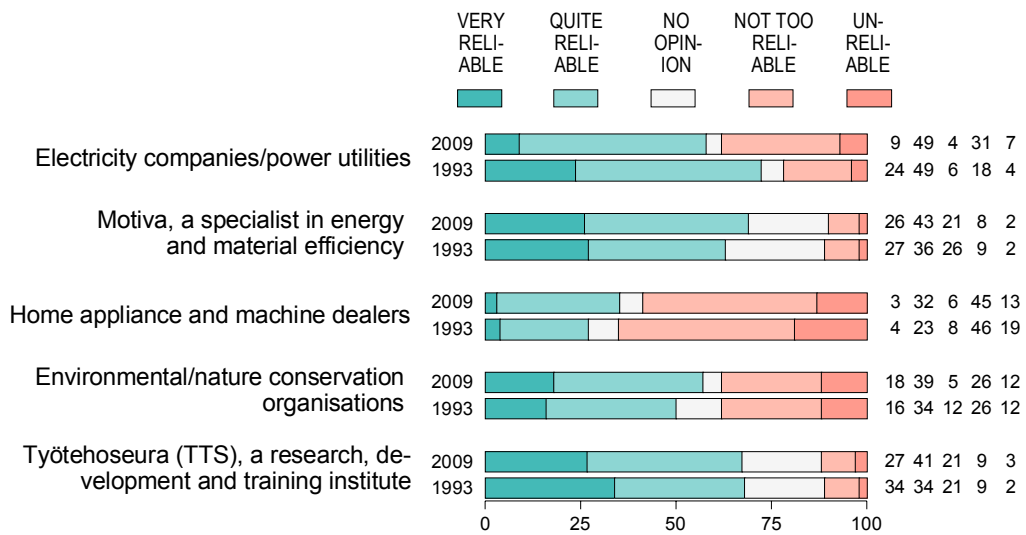


Figure 33. HOW RELIABLE ARE THE INFORMATION SOURCES AS THE DISTRIBUTORS OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ENERGY CONSERVATION: ESTIMATES IN 1993 AND 2009 (common survey objects, %).



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Figure 34. "ALTHOUGH SOLAR RADIATION OFFERS A POLLUTION-FREE AND INEXHAUSTIBLE ENERGY SOURCE, ITS SIGNIFICANT UTILISATION IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR DECADES" (%).

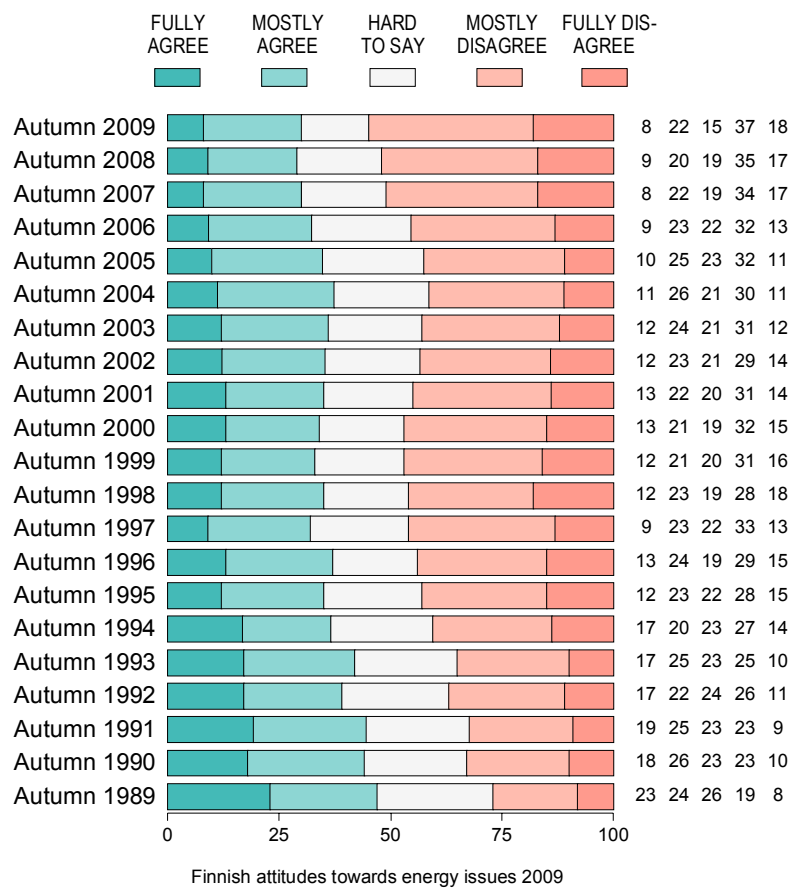


Figure 35. "ALTHOUGH WIND POWER IS POLLUTION-FREE, AN INCREASE IN ITS USE WOULD RESULT IN CONSIDERABLE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM, WITH WIND-MILLS SPOILING THE SCENERY IN EXTENSIVE AREAS" (%).

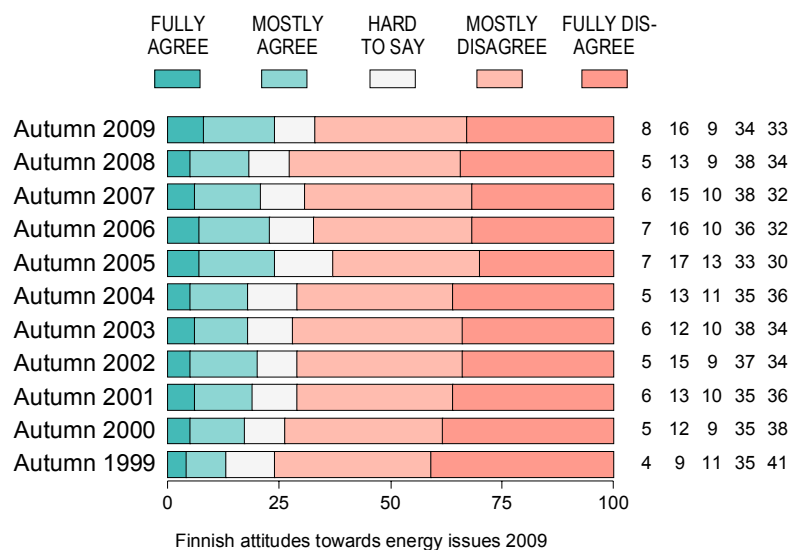


Figure 36. "THE IMPORT OF ELECTRICITY AND THE OLD, DE-COMMISSIONED POWER PLANTS COULD ALREADY BE REPLACED WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ENERGY SAVING WITHOUT IMPLEMENTING NEW (LARGE-SCALE) POWER PLANTS" (%).

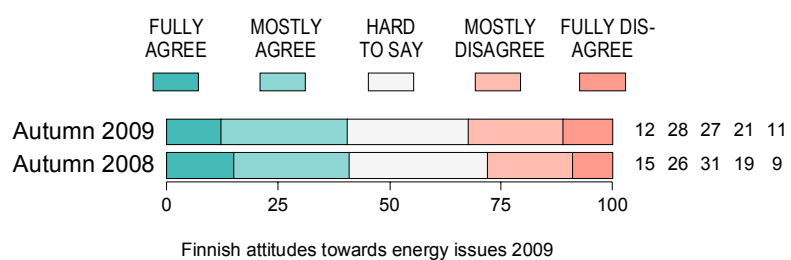


Figure 37. "DUE TO THE FAST DEVELOPMENT OF WIND POWER TECHNOLOGY, IT WOULD ALSO BE POSSIBLE TO REPLACE FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER BY BUILDING LARGE WIND ENERGY PARKS AT SEA" (%).

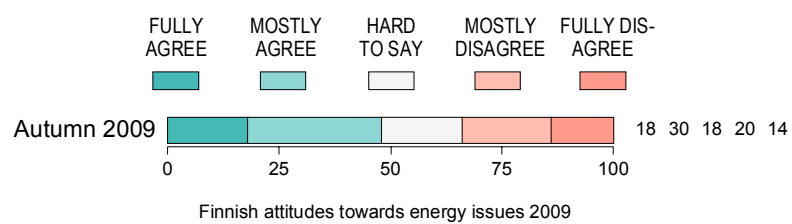
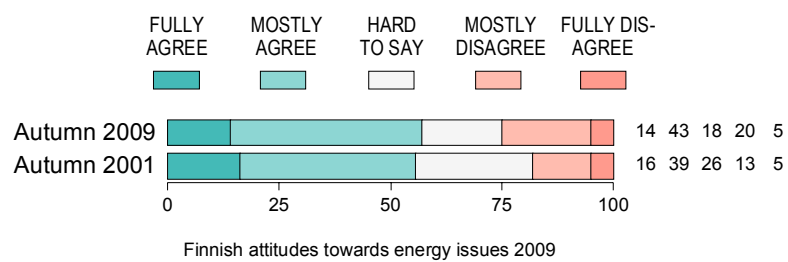


Figure 38. "WIDE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT LARGE SUPPORT FROM SOCIETY FOR A LONG TIME" (%)*.



*The question formulation has been partially changed.
In 2001: "... without large subsidies from the government".

Figure 39. "IT IS RIGHT THAT THE PRICE OF ALL ELECTRICITY IS INCREASED IN ORDER TO PAY FOR THE PRODUCTION SUPPORT FOR WIND POWER" (%).

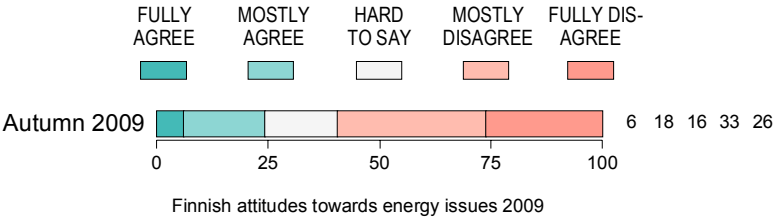


Figure 40. "CITIZENS' OPINIONS HAVE NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY HEARD IN ENERGY DECISIONS" (%).

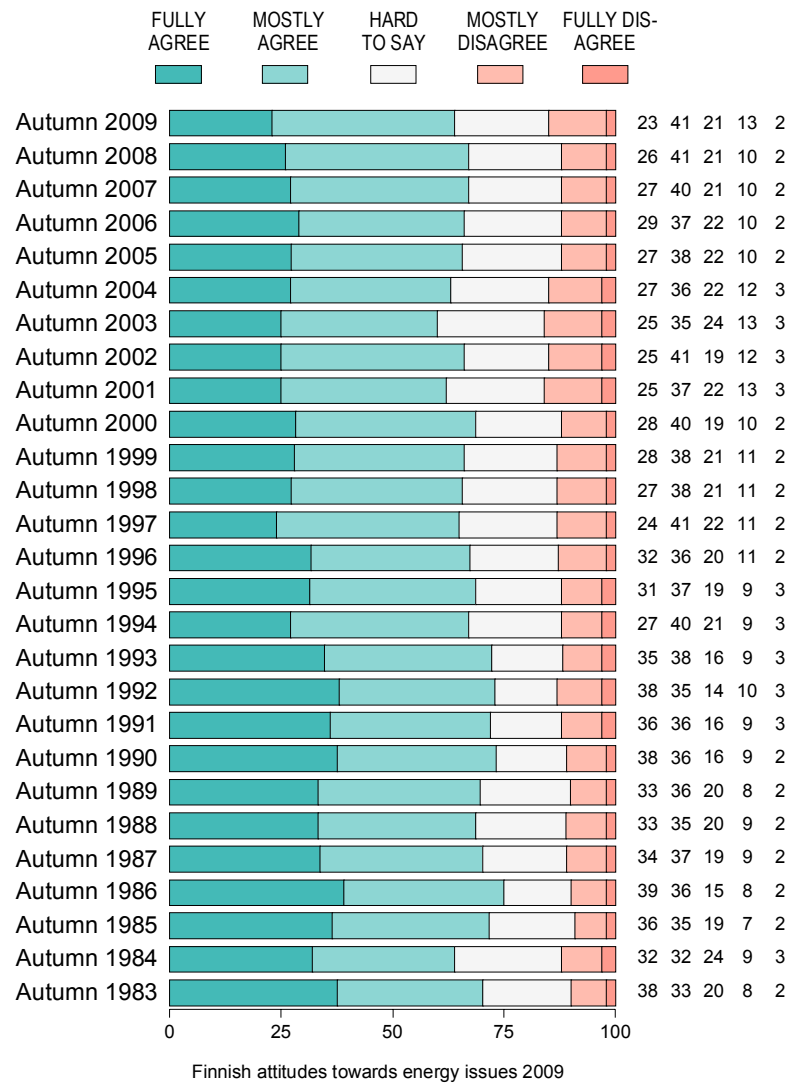


Figure 41. "THE AUTHORITIES HAVE COPED WELL WITH THE SAFETY CONTROL OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN FINLAND" (%).

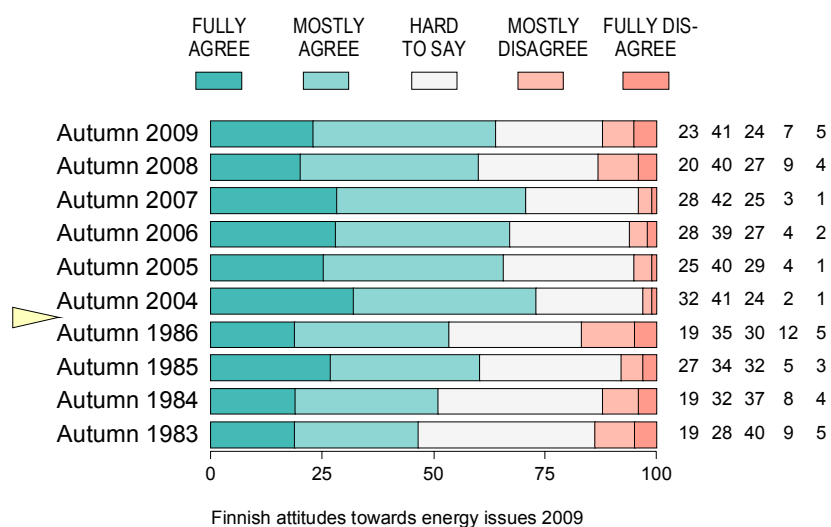


Figure 42. "WHEN THE FIFTH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IS COMPLETED, IT WILL BE EVEN SAFER THAN THE EXISTING PLANTS, WHICH HAVE PROVED TO BE SAFE AS SUCH" (%).

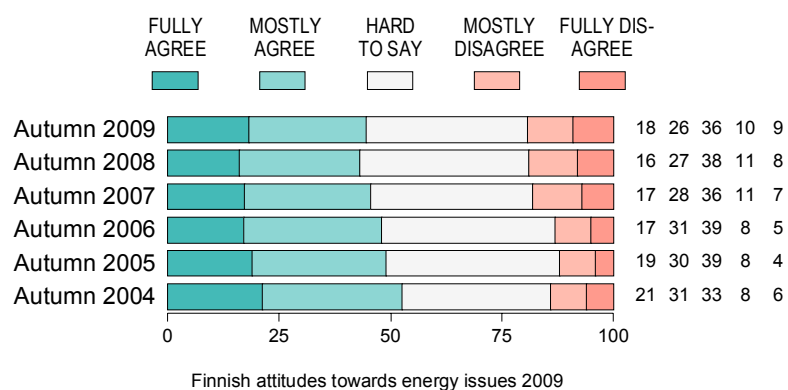


Figure 43. "DELAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIFTH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IS NOT A SIGN OF ITS INSECURITY, BUT REFLECTS THE EXTREMELY STRICT SAFETY REGULATIONS OF THE FINNISH SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES AND THE ORDERER OF THE POWER PLANT" (%).

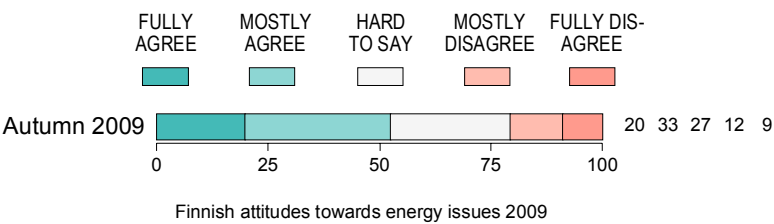


Figure 44. "COMPANIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHICH ENERGY SOURCES THEY USE FOR PRODUCING ELECTRICITY" (%).

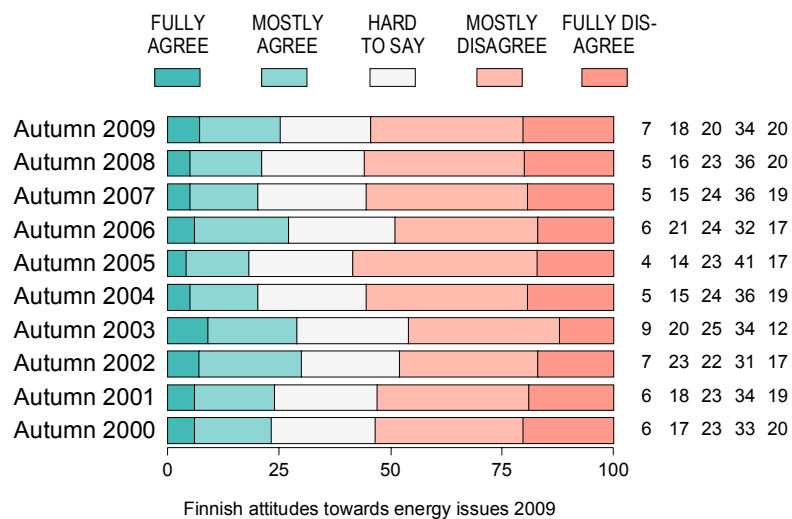


Figure 45. "IF A NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT WAS CON-
STRUCTED IN LOVIISA, ITS WASTE HEAT SHOULD
BE USED AS DISTRICT HEATING IN THE CAPITAL
REGION, REPLACING THE REGION'S COAL-FIRED
POWER PLANTS" (%).

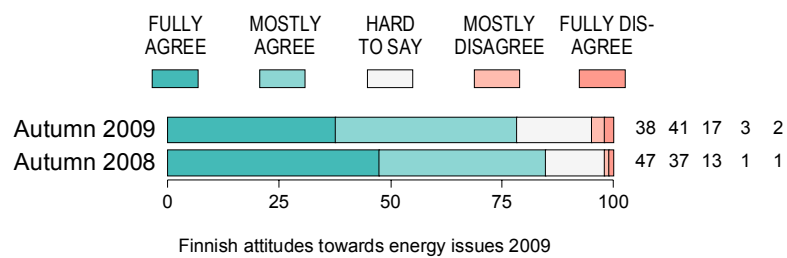


Figure 46. "ELECTRICITY SHOULD BE AN ORDINARY COMMODITY, AND THE MARKETS SHOULD FREELY DETERMINE THE PRODUCTION, PRICING AND SALES OF THIS COMMODITY" (%).

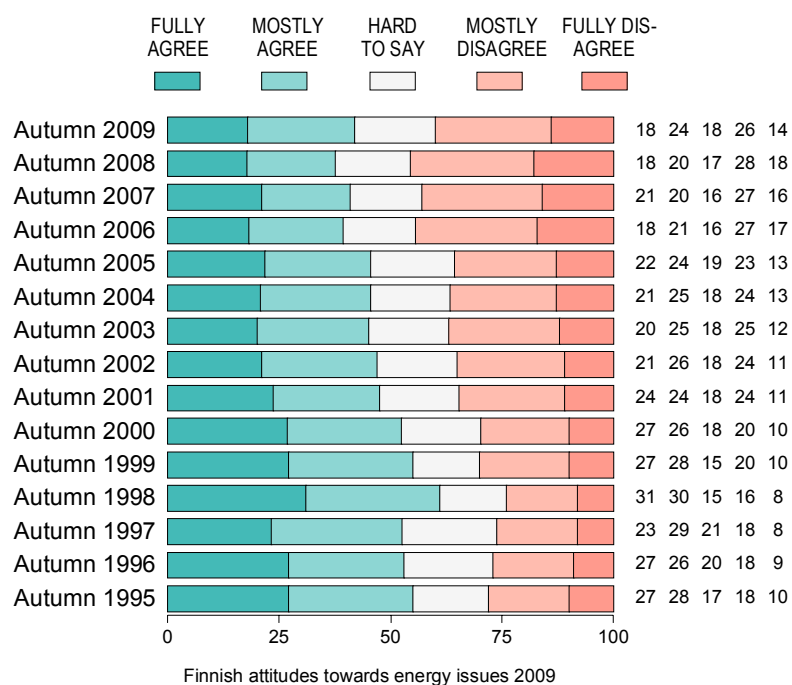


Figure 47. "ALTHOUGH FREE COMPETITION IN BUSINESS IS DESIRABLE AS SUCH, IT IS NOT SUITABLE IN THE ENERGY SECTOR, WHICH SHOULD REMAIN CLEARLY UNDER THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF SOCIETY" (%).

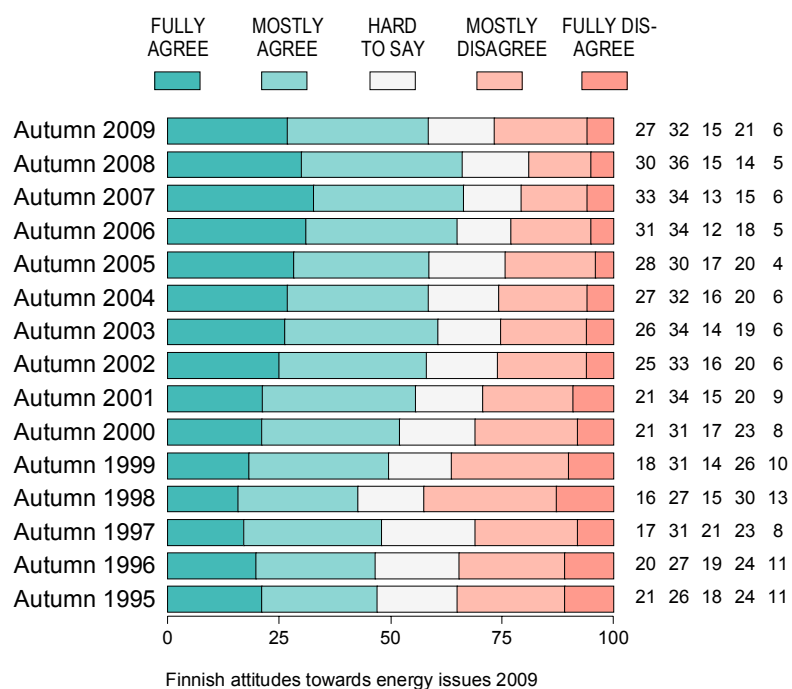


Figure 48. "IT WOULD BE GOOD IF FOREIGN COMPANIES WERE ALSO INTRODUCED INTO NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO INCREASE COMPETITION IN FINNISH ELECTRICITY GENERATION" (%).

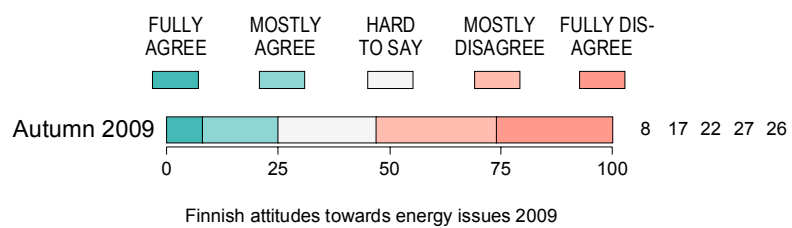


Figure 49. "IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO IMPORT NUCLEAR POWER TO FINLAND" (%).

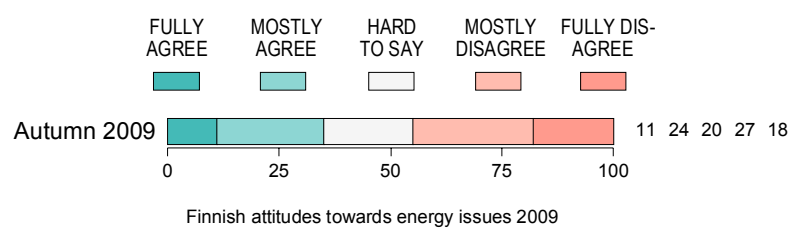


Figure 50. "COMPETITION IN THE ELECTRICITY MARKET HAS REDUCED THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMED BY MY HOUSEHOLD" (%).

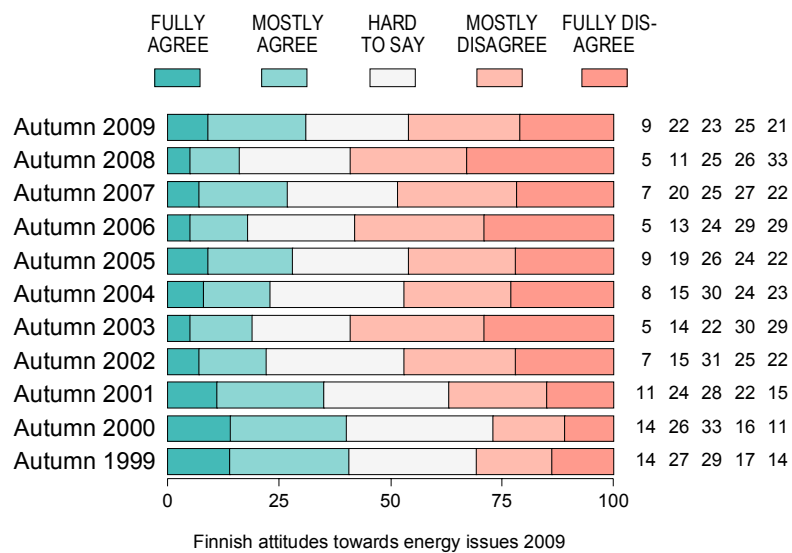


Figure 51. ESTIMATES ON HOW PROBABLE IT IS THE FOLLOWING WILL TAKE PLACE DURING THE NEXT 10 TO 15 YEARS (%).

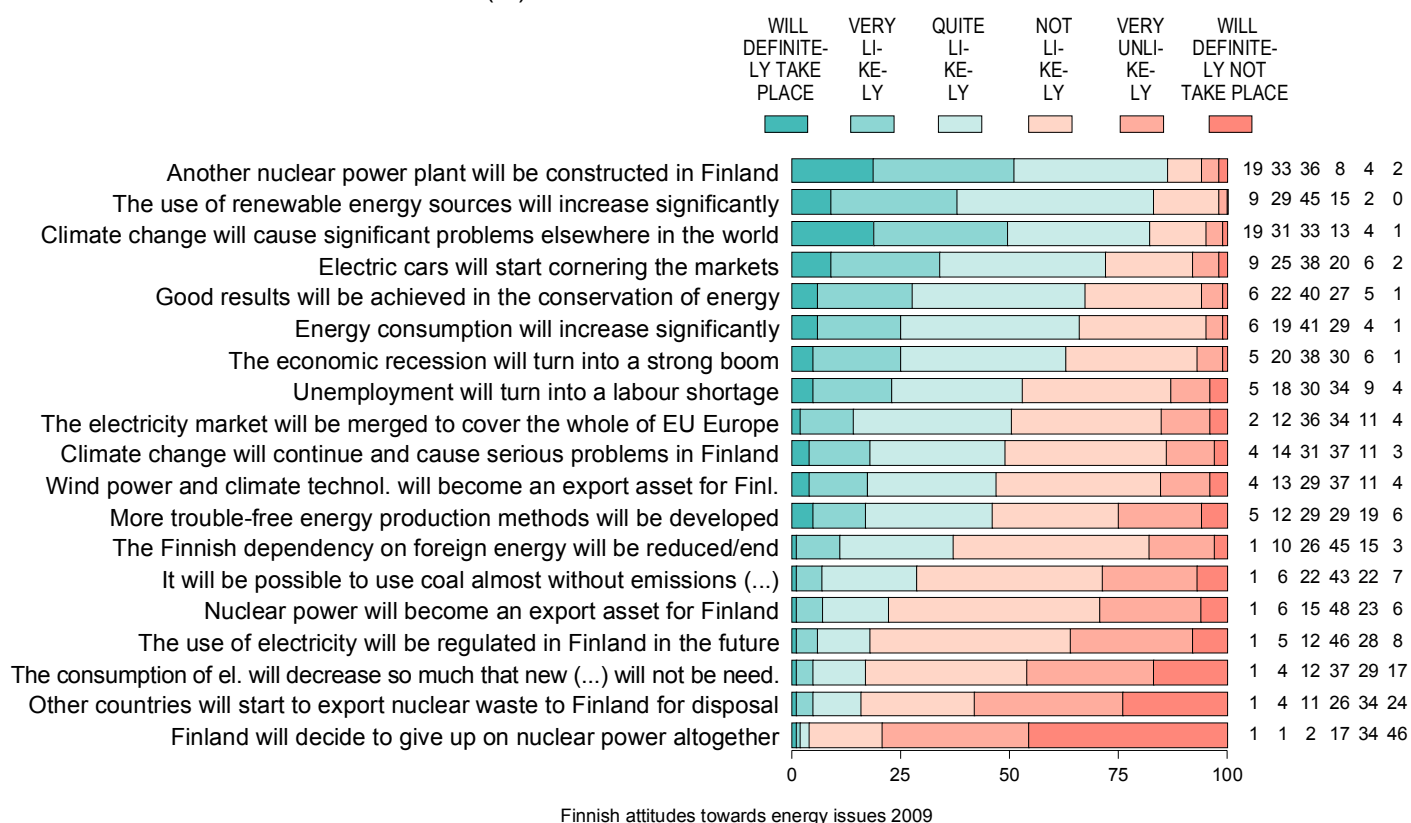
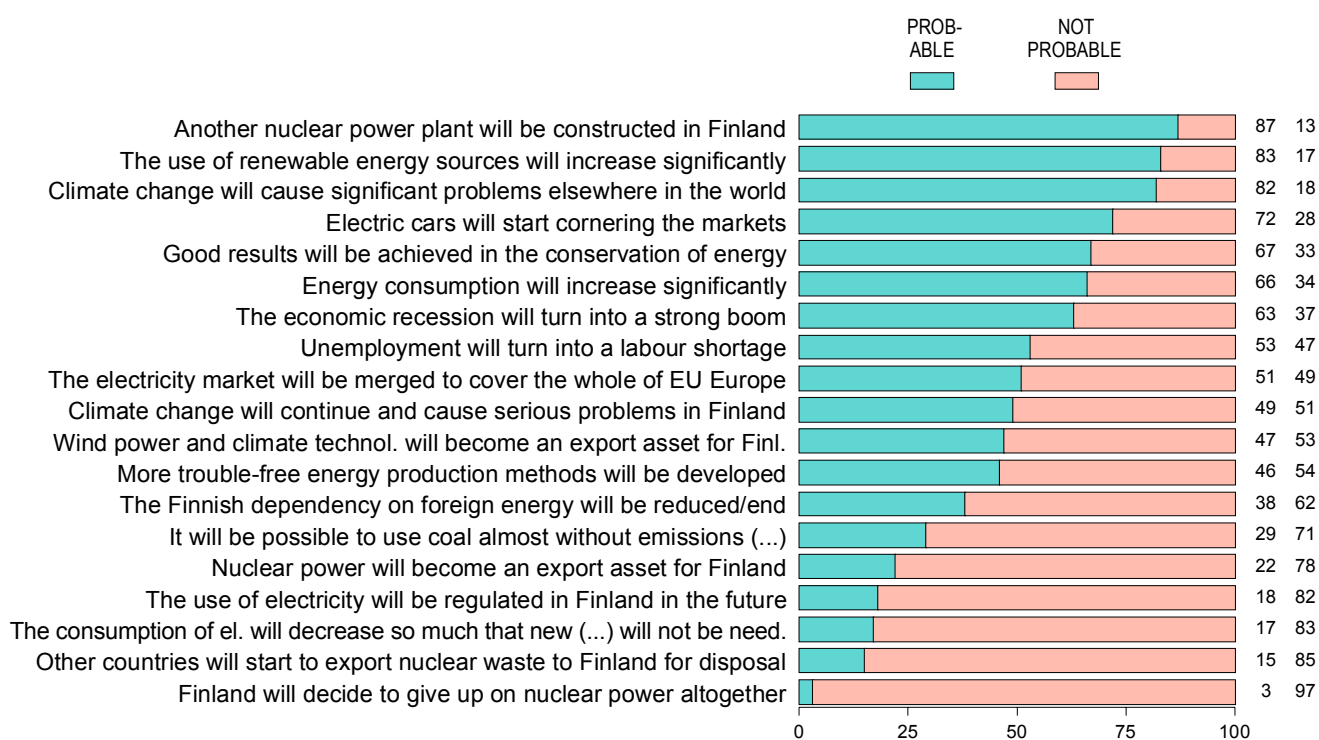


Figure 51b. ESTIMATES ON HOW PROBABLE IT IS THE FOLLOWING WILL TAKE PLACE DURING THE NEXT 10 TO 15 YEARS (6-class distributions dichotomised, %).



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Figure 52. ESTIMATES ON THE PROBABILITY WHETHER OR NOT DIFFERENT EVENTS WILL OCCUR: MEN vs. WOMEN (differences between grade mean values).

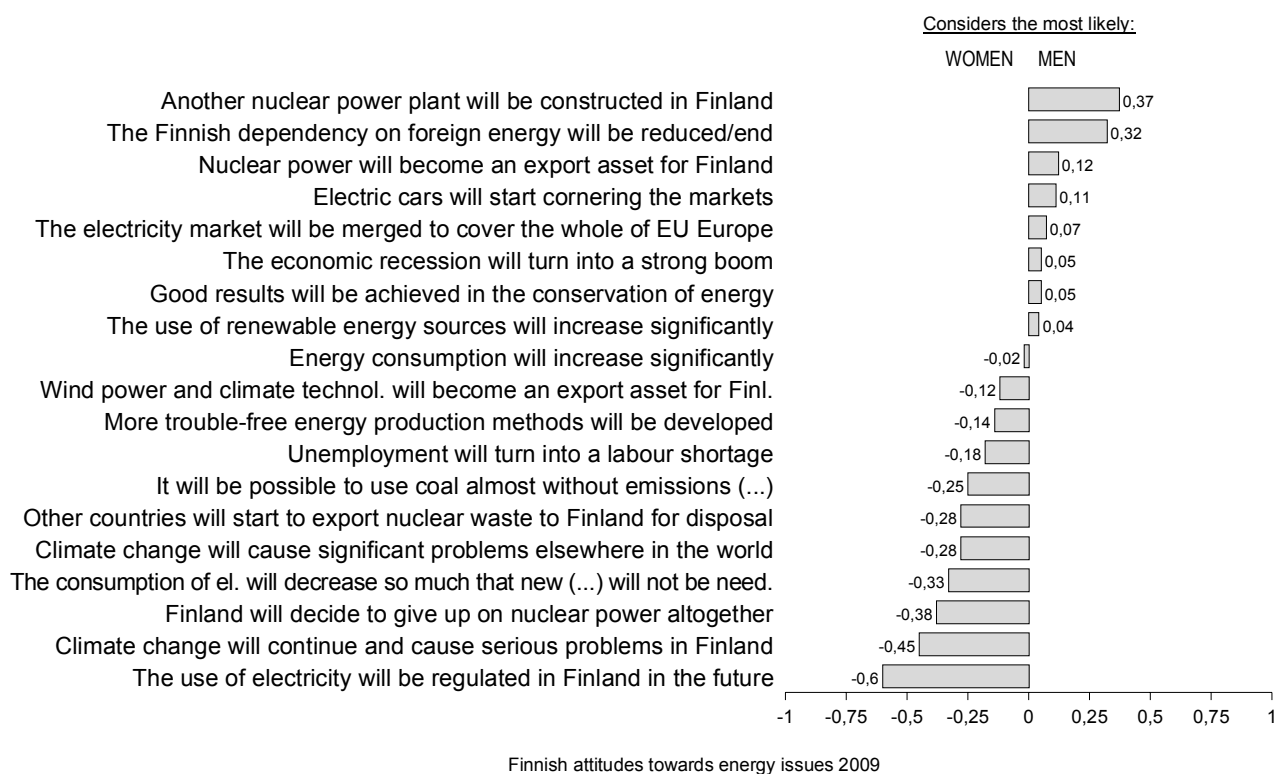
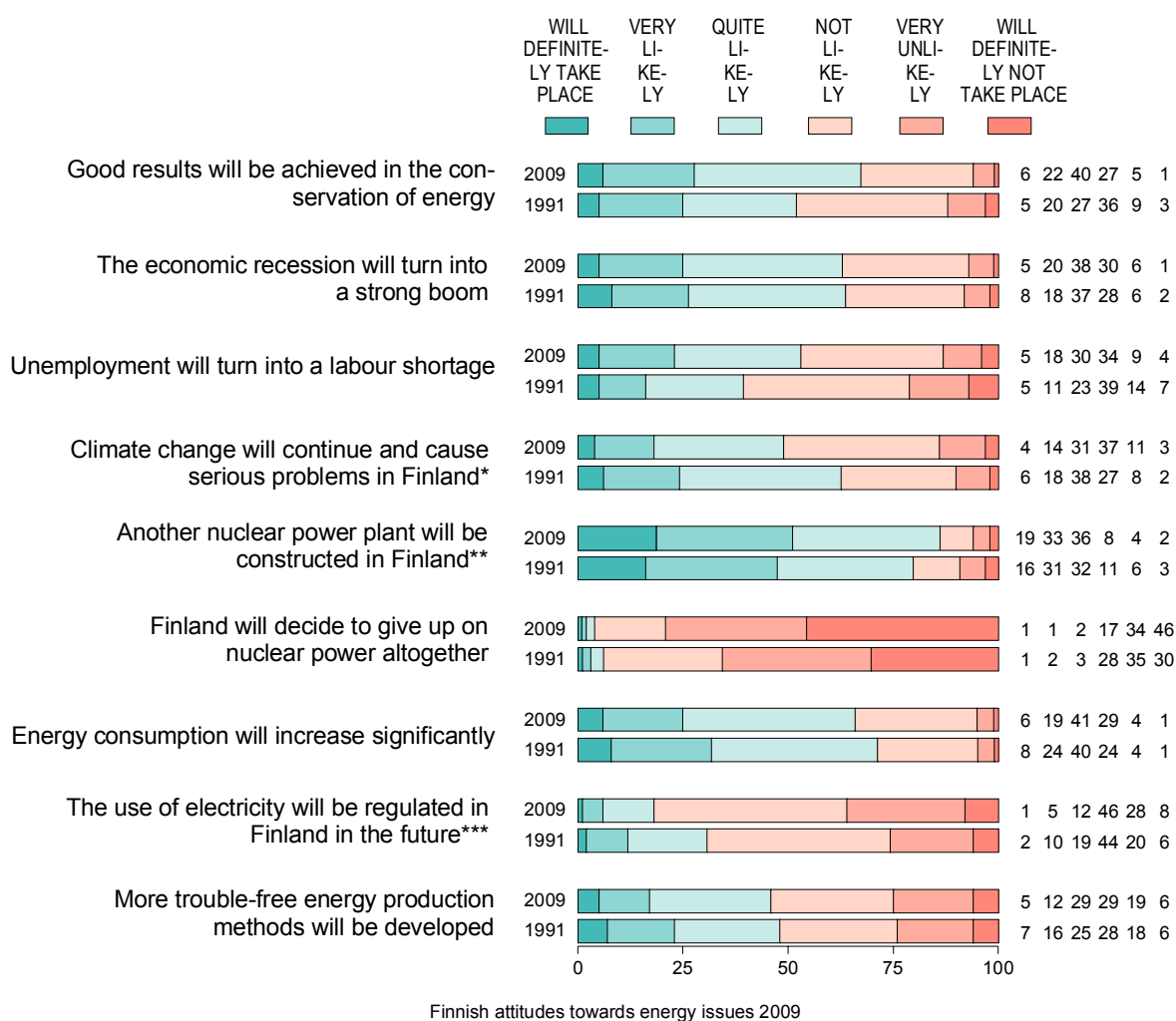


Figure 53. THE PROBABILITY THAT EVENTS WILL HAPPEN: ESTIMATES IN 1991 AND 2009 (common survey objects/the survey objects considered comparable, %).



* 1991: The greenhouse effect will continue and cause climate changes in Finland

** 1991: The fifth nuclear plant will be constructed in Finland

*** 1991: The use of electricity will be regulated in Finland in the future for environmental reasons
In addition, the time scale of the survey was different, 10 years in 1991, and 10-15 years now