

Perceptions, attitudes and knowledge of the public opinion in Greece about radio waves: national survey results

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EEAE

the radiation safety authority in Greece for both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation practices



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- Legislative and regulatory work
- Inspections and licensing of facilities/activities
- Individual monitoring of occupationally exposed workers
- Calibration of ionizing radiation instruments
- Environmental radioactivity monitoring
- Preparedness and response to radiation emergencies
- Combating of radioactive materials illicit trafficking
- Education and training
- Research and development
- International relations
- Public information

The regulatory field



The regulatory context and the policy

- The national legislation is based on the EC recommendation (1999) the general public exposure limits are stricter:
 - 70% of the 1999 EC Recommendation basic restrictions & reference levels values in all cases, and
 - 60% of them for antennas located closer than 300 meters from the perimeter of schools, kindergartens, hospitals or eldercare facilities.
- Establishment of a special committee (members to be appointed by the Ministries of Digital Governance, Health, Environment & Energy) in order to review the need for revision of the current EMF exposure limits for the general public. The committee is entitled to invite for hearings all interested parties.

The regulatory context and the policy

In situ measurements performed by EEAE or other authorized by it entities, in the vicinity of (at least) 20% of all the antenna stations installed in urban areas every year in order to check the compliance with the general public exposure limits



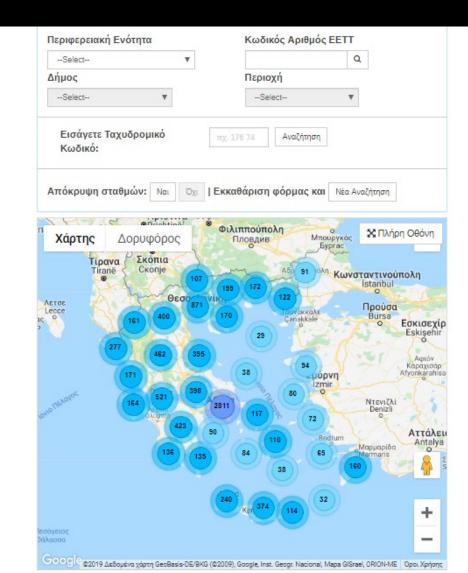
In situ measurements in > 2500 base stations / year!

 Expert opinion by EEAE on electromagnetic emissions studies & environmental impact studies (>164Weirp)



In situ measurements results available to the public

- A user-friendly web-based feature is presented through EEAE website.
- The results of approximately 15.700 in situ measurements are available to the public.



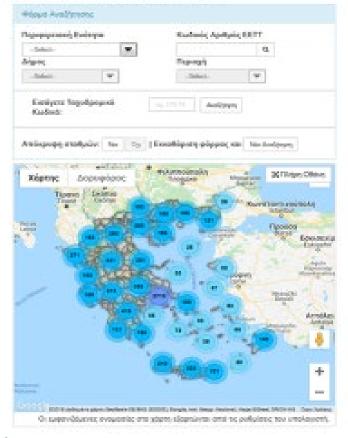






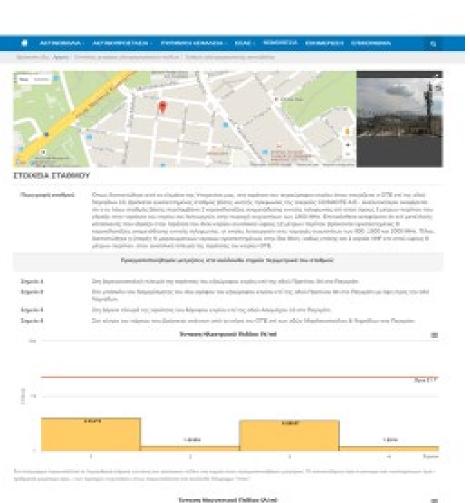
Επιπόπιες μετρήσεις ηλεκτρομαγνητικών πεδίων

Η ΕΕΛΕ έναι υπρόθονη για την προστασία του πληθυσμού και του περβαλύοντας επό εξεκπρομογινητικό πεδία υργλών και μομήλών συγκαθρίων. Οι αντικοβολίας αυτίς είναι περίπτωση να συγχάονται με τη μαδιούργεια (κυπόρυσα εκπνοβολία) τόσο ως πρες το εδίας της εκπνοβολίας όσο και ως προς τον επικνοδικόποτα.











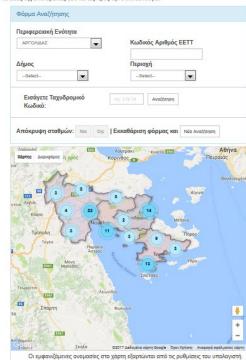


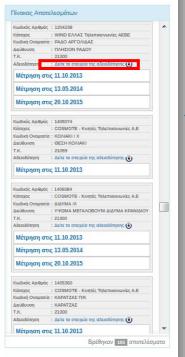
🔮 ΑΚΤΙΝΟΒΟΛΙΑ - ΑΚΤΙΝΟΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ - ΠΥΡΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ - ΕΕΑΕ - ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑ ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗ ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ

Βρίσκεστε εδώ: Αρχική / Επιτόπιες μετρήσεις ηλεκτρομαγνητικών πεδίων / Σταθμός ηλεκτρομαγνητικής ακτινοβολίας

Επιτόπιες μετρήσεις ηλεκτρομαγνητικών πεδίων

Η ΕΕΑΕ είναι υπεύθυνη για την προστασία του πληθυσμού και του περιβάλλοντος από ηλεκτρομαγνητικά πεδία υψηλών και χαμηλών συχνοτήτων. Οι ακτινοβολίες αυτές είναι τεχνητά παραγόμενες μη ιοντίζουσες ακτινοβολίες, οι οποίες δεν πρέπει σε καμία περίπτωση να συγχέονται με τη ραδιενέργεια (ιοντίζουσα ακτινοβολία) τόσο ως προς το είδος της ακτινοβολίας όσο και ως προς την επικινδυνότητα.





Διατάξεις εκπομπής μη ιοντίζουσας ακτινοβολίας

Ενημερωθείτε για τις κατασκευές κεραιών που είναι αδειοδοτημένες ή έχουν δηλωθεί στην ΕΕΤΤ [2]



Οι αριθμοί εντός των κύκλων αναφέρονται στο σύνολο των σταθμών κεροιών της

Μερικοί σταθμοί κεραιών δεν εμφανίζονται στο χάρτη, αλλά μόνο στον αριστερό πίνακα, λόγω έλλειψης των γεωγραφικών συντεταγμένων τους.



Στοιχεία κατασκευής κεραίας Κωδικός αριθμός θέσης Διεύθυνση/ Περιγραφή θέσης ΠΛΗΣΙΟΝ ΡΑΔΟΥ 1204238 Δήμος Κωδική ονομασία Ερυιονίδας ΡΑΔΟ ΑΡΓΟΛΙΔΑΣ Περιφέρεια Γεωνρ, πλάτος (WGS84) Πελοποννήσου 37.5025 Εταιρία Γεωγρ. μήκος (WGS84) 23.199444 WIND Αδειοδοτικό καθεστώς: Πιστοποιητικό πληρότητας φακέλου άδειας κατασκευής κεραίας Σχετικά έγγραφα # Αρ. Πρωτοκόλλοι 1 19554/Ф610/24-03-2016 Πιστοποιητικό Πληρότητας ΕΕΤΤ Από τα στοιχεία που τηρούνται στην Ενημερωτική Πύλη προκύπτει ότι για τη θέση "ΠΛΗΣΙΟΝ ΡΑΔΟΥ" στον Δήμο Ερμιονίδας Περιφέρειας Πελοποννήσου (κωδικός αριθμός θέσης 1204238, κωδική ονομασία "ΡΑΔΟ ΑΡΓΟΛΙΔΑΣ") χορηγήθηκε, με την Απτόφαση της ΕΕΤΤ 19554/Φ610/24-03-2016, στην εταιρία WIND πιστοποιητικό πληρότητας φακέλου αίτησης χορήγησης άδειας κατασκευής κεραίας σταθμού ξηράς. Από το έγγραφο του πιστοποιητικού πληρότητας μπορείτε να ενημερωθείτε για τις σχετικές εγκρίσεις των συναρμόδιων φορέων.

Επισημαίνεται ότι η εταιρία, μετά την έκδοση του πιστοποιητικού, έχει δικαίωμα να εγκαταστήσει και να θέσει σε λειτουργία την κατασκευή. Το πιστοποιητικό

Το πιστοπτοιητικό πληρότητας χορηγήθηκε κατόπιν της με Αριθ. Πρωτ. 25461/09-05-2008) αίτησης. Η κατασκευή, κατά δήλωση της εταιρίας, πληρούσε τις προϋποθέσεις του άρθρου 31 του Ν.4053/2012 (νομίμως λεπουργούσες κεραίες) και η εταιρία απήθηκε (Αριθ. Πρωτ. ΣΗΛΥΑ 4797/14-11-2013) την υπαγωγή της κατασκευής στη διαδικασία αδειοδότησης της τταρ. 17 του Ν.4070/2012, λόγω αναβάθμισης των πταρεχόμενων πτρος το κοινό υπηρεσιών.



καταργείται μόλις εκδοθεί η σχετική άδεια.

Σχετική νομοθεσία

Σχετική νομοθεσία

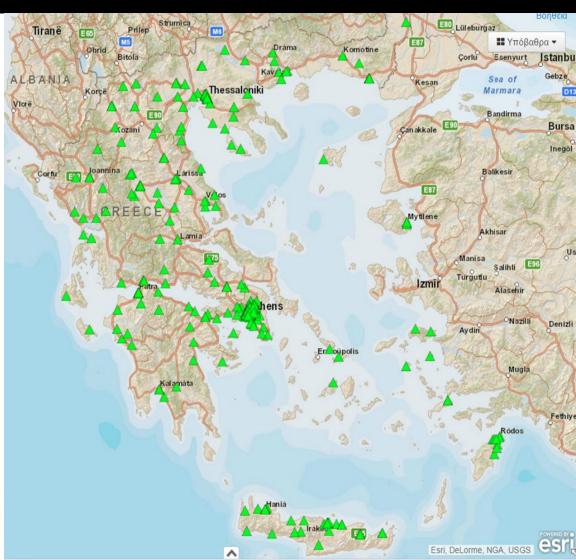
National Observatory of Electromagnetic Fields

- A network of 500 fixed (broadband & frequency selective) and 13 mobile (vehicle mounted frequency selective) measurement stations throughout Greece, operated and maintained by EEAE
- Continuous monitoring of EMF emitted from all kinds of antenna stations in the frequency range 100 kHz 7 GHz.
- Results are presented through a user friendly web portal
- Launched in November 2015

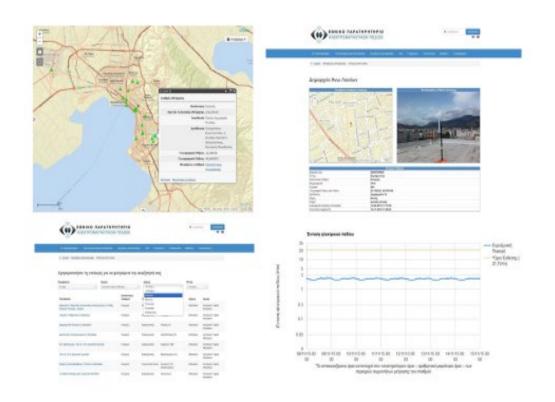
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National Observatory of Electromagnetic Fields





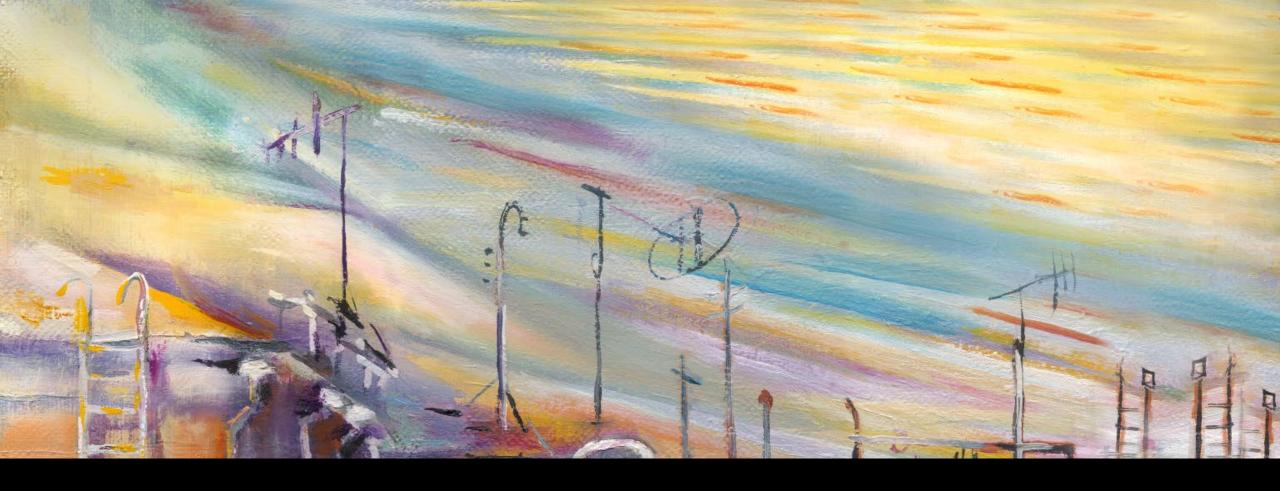








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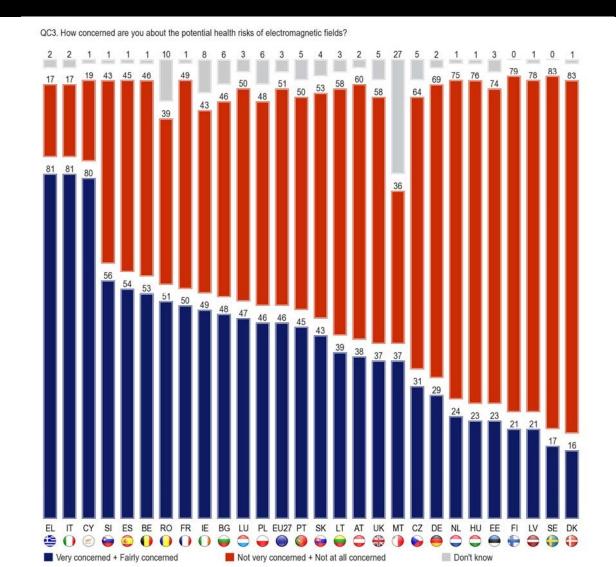


What are the dominant beliefs, attitudes, perceptions amongst the members of the public and amongst the interested parties?



Getting to know the "terra incognita"

- this is the first time that a public opinion survey is conducted in this field in Greece
- up to now, available information is
 scarce and found mainly in
 Eurobarometer surveys (2006, 2010)



Starting from scratch!

- a quantitative nationwide survey of public attitudes and risk perception about radiation
 1.811 persons interviewed by telephone based on a structured questionnaire
- a quantitative web survey of public attitudes and risk perception about radiation
 501 persons completed a web-based questionnaire
- a qualitative survey on safety culture among interested parties
 - 39 in-depth interviews: 14 decision-makers & 25 workers

conducted in summer 2018



This work was performed within the "Assessment of the national system for protection against ionizing and non-ionizing radiation - awareness-raising actions (AVRA Project)" through the KRIPIS action of the General Secretariat for Research and Technology. The project is funded by the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF, 2017–2019) under the "Action for Strategic Development of Research and Technology Entities" of Operational Programme "Competitiveness Entrepreneurship and Innovation".

Telephone interviews survey: the method

Dates 18-29 June 2018

Area: Nationwide

Sample: 1.811 persons, age 17+, men and women. Representative sample

Regions: Based on the distribution of the population over 17 years in the 13 Regions of

Greece (Hellenic Statistical Authority, 2011)

Method: Segmented sampling, telephone interviews by means of CATI (Computer

Assisted Telephone Interviewing)

Max. error: Max. statistical error ±2,3 %, confidence level 95 %

Weighting: Based on the gender and the age of the respondents

The questionnaire

thematic areas

- a. general knowledge about radiation
- b. medical exposures
- c. exposure from the environment
- d. electromagnetic fields
- e. nuclear energy and waste management topics
- f. aspects of trust, transparency and EEAE visibility

Total number of questions asked: 34

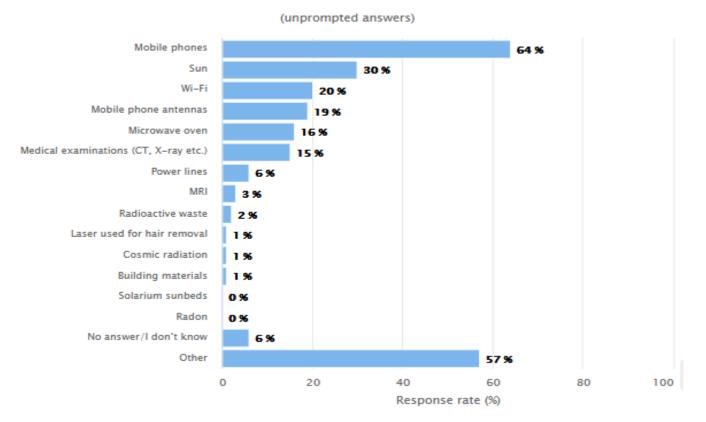




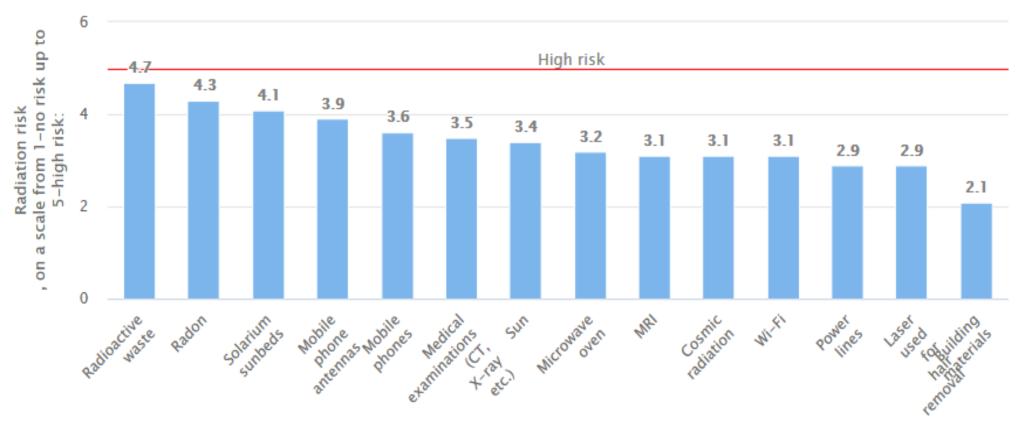
Exposure to radiation is a matter of concern!

The first 5 radiation sources that the responders know were mobile phones (64 %), sun (30 %), Wi-Fi (20%), mobile phone antennas (19%), microwave ovens (16%) (unprompted answers)

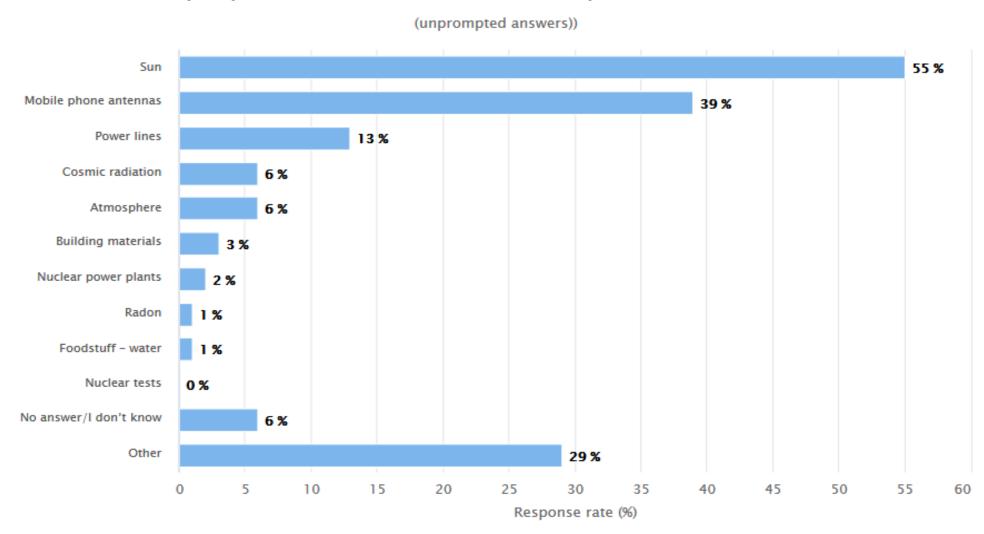
"Could you mention the sources of radiation that you know?"



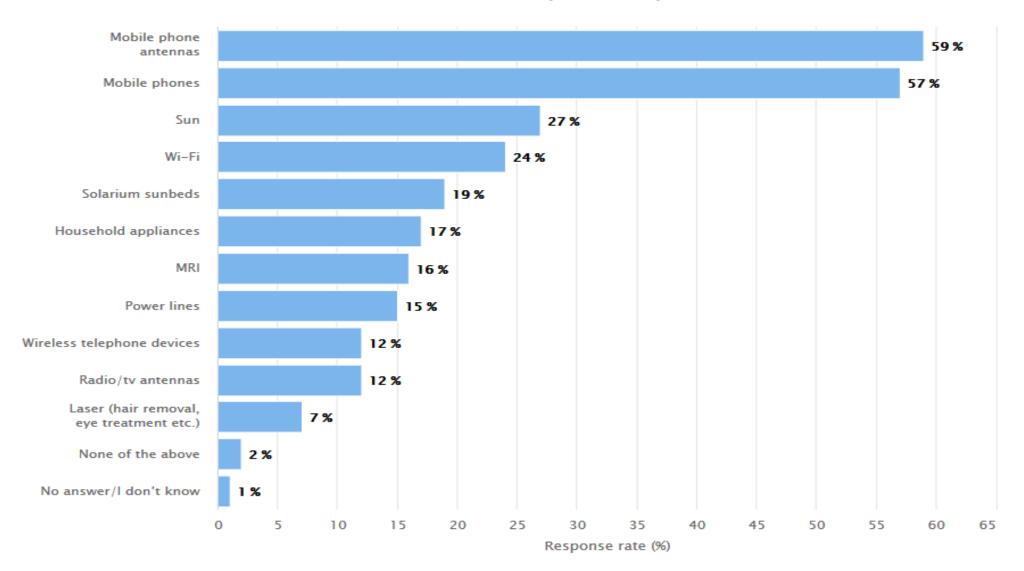
Radioactive waste, radon, solarium tanning beds, mobile phone antennas and mobile phones are considered as sources of high risk (with scores 4.7, 4.3, 4.1, 3.9. and 3.6 respectively, on a scale from 1-no risk to 5-high risk)



"Could you please list sources of radiation exposure in the environment?"



"Could you please state which of the following electromagnetic radiation sources are those that concern you mostly?"

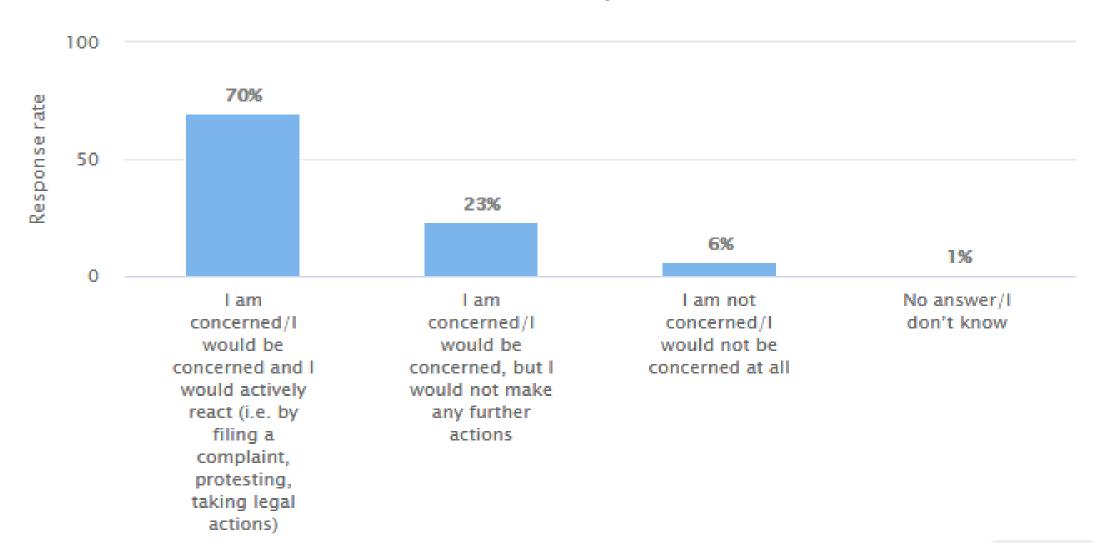


 Mobile phone antennas and mobile phones are the two electromagnetic radiation sources that the public is concerned about the most.





"How would you feel in case that a mobile phone antenna was installed near your?"





70%

They would react actively (by filing a complaint, protesting, taking legal actions etc.) in case that a base station was installed near their residence

They say that they are not satisfied with the information provided about radiation-related topics



They think that there is lack of transparency in the way that public authorities deal with radiation protection and nuclear safety



Web-based interviews survey: method

Dates 11 July – 01 August 2018

Area: Nationwide

Sample: 501 persons (470 of them were considered as valid), age 18+, men and

women.

Method: Online interviews by means of CAWI (Computer Assisted Web

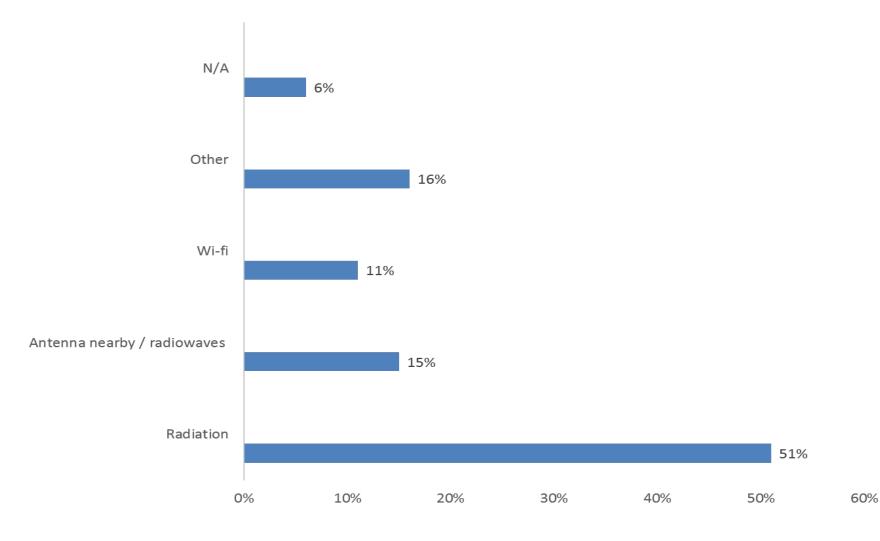
Interviewing)

Max. error: Max. statistical error ±4,5 %, confidence level 95 %

Weighting: Based on the gender, the age and the residence area of the respondents

"What does this symbol stand for?"







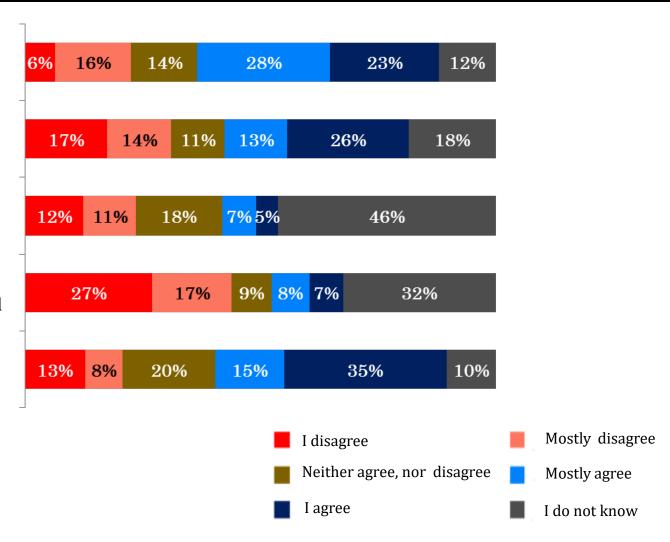
When talking on mobile phone the exposure to electromagnetic radiation is higher than from mobile phone antennas

Better mobile phone signal means less exposure to EMF radiation

The EMF exposure limits in Greece are lower than in other European countries

Mobile phones are possible to operate normally without the installation of antennas inside the city, as applies for radio and TV antennas

I prefer to have lower quality signal on my mobile phone than having an antenna installed near my residence





They would prefer to have lower quality signal on their mobile phone than having an antenna installed near their residence

Consider that when talking on mobile phone the exposure to electromagnetic radiation is higher than from mobile phone antennas



...the main conclusion

The survey confirms and quantifies our feeling about public concern

- Greeks are concerned about EMF exposure
- There are misconceptions about radiation in general
- There is a lot of ground to work on information dissemination is a priority

Connecting the dots

Our goal is to use the findings to:

- better understand the public needs
- combat the deeply-rooted views on non-existing risks
- develop appropriate targeted information and training actions

Next steps in 2020:

- the development of relevant mobile app
 5G National Roadmap
- pilot information campaigns in schools for radiation in general (EMF included)

EMF mobile app

- Geolocation Services (GPS on/off)
- User defined zoom levels for the selection of antennas
- On line dynamic information in any position about:
 - ✓ existing antennas stations
 - ✓ measured EMF levels (in situ and monitoring stations)
- General information about EMF exposures
- Direct messaging

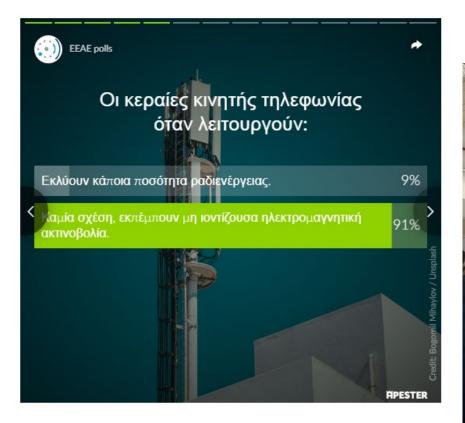




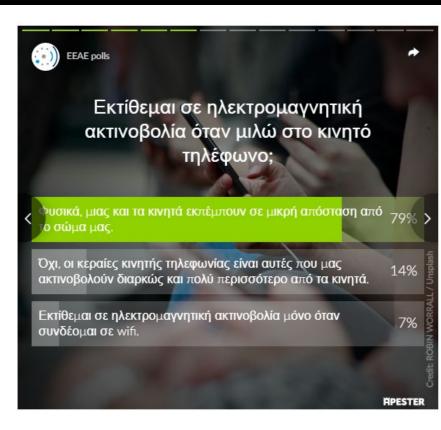




Quiz: How savvy are you about radiation?















Thank you!