

Summering samt de viktigaste resultaten:

The most important result was that there was a large information deficit regarding disaster control and civil defense throughout the population. This was confirmed by both the results of the broad-based survey and the survey of the multipliers. It became evident from the fact that people did not know what to do in the event of an alarm as well as from the ignorance of official recommendations about disaster control and civil defense and even of the meaning of different siren signals.

The disasters considered by the respondents to be possible in their local area varied greatly and ranged from natural disasters and industrial accidents to war. Here, the young people and the teachers seemed to concentrate on a particular type of disaster, namely reactor accidents. These results were not confirmed by the broad-based survey.

If information material and information campaigns were made more interesting, the population would be quite interested in dealing with the subject. This became evident from the personal level of information, considered by the respondents themselves to be insufficient, and from the results of the interviews with the multipliers. But the repeated reference to reasons why there had always been a lack of interest in disaster control must also be taken into account.

The journalists, for example, did not report very much about this subject, as its public appeal was less than that of disasters. The teachers rarely discussed the subject in class, since some of them were of the personal opinion that adequate protection could not be ensured and others presupposed a lack of interest on the part of the students. And the architects only seldom recommended the construction of protective shelters as they felt that, because of the costs involved, no private home owner would be prepared to bear this additional financial burden.

Particularly the interviews with the young people clearly showed that there was often distrust of the government which prevented objective discussion of the disaster control and civil defense issue. To achieve a "more natural" approach to this question the young people suggested that the students be confronted with this subject at school even in the lower classes. This attitude coincided with the teacher's basic readiness to address this subject - provided it was included in the official curriculum. Basically a large number of the multipliers were willing to and interested in dealing with the subject in more detail than had hitherto been the case.