

INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY

The opinions of Finns about the foreign, security and defence policy of Finland and the Defence Forces' reform were studied in the interview survey by the Advisory Board of Defence Information, ABDI (Maanpuolustustiedotuksen suunnittelukunta, MTS). In addition, respondents were asked about Finland's presence in Afghanistan, the factors having an effect on Finland's security, the sense of security, the development of security in the five years to come, and factors that cause concern. There were a total of 18 questions of which two were completely new.

The survey was done by the market research company Taloustutkimus Oy on commission by the ABDI, and it was conducted in interviews as part of an omnibus survey. A total of 1017 persons were interviewed. The target group was the 15 to 79-year-old Finns except for the province of Åland. Age, sex, region and type of municipality represented the quotas in the sample. Interviews were conducted in 80 places, of which 39 were cities. The sample was weighed according to the target group with the weighed numbers corresponding to Finland's population of 15 to 79-year-olds in thousands (Official Statistics of Finland 31.12.2011).

The interviews were conducted between 20 September and 10 October 2012. The error of margin is \pm three point two (3.2) percentage points.

When interpreting background variables related to party affiliation, it must be taken into account that the error margin is smaller for large parties. As a result, more reliable data can be collected on them than on the small parties who have fewer supporters in the survey.

The respondents were asked, "If the general elections were held now, which party would get your vote?" 70% (714 people) revealed their political views and 30% (303 people) chose not to reveal it.

The report consists of text sections and illustrating figures which also show the time sequences of previous questions. The illustrations were prepared in Taloustutkimus Oy. Some of the questions form a comprehensive time sequence since 1964. The questions were drawn up by the Research Branch and the Work Branch of the Advisory Board of Defence Information. The report was drafted by the Research Branch.

The data from this survey, like the previous surveys, are stored in the Finnish Social Science Data Archive at the University of Tampere (www.fsd.uta.fi). The ABDI's survey reports are available in Finnish, Swedish and English on the ABDI's home page, www.defmin.fi/mts.

The Swedish body Myndighet för Samhällsskydd och Beredskap (MSB) has conducted similar surveys in Sweden. The most recent one was published in April this year. It can be found at <http://www.msb.se/RibData/Filer/pdf/26214.pdf>

In Norway, Folk og Forsvar conducts opinion surveys on an annual basis on security and defence policy. Their latest survey was published in June this year and can be found at [http://www.folkogforsvar.no/resources/meningsmalinger/Rapport Folk og Forsvar Juni 2012PDF.pdf](http://www.folkogforsvar.no/resources/meningsmalinger/Rapport_Folk_og_Forsvar_Juni_2012PDF.pdf)

The results of the survey are public and accessible by all. When using the results it should be stated that they are from the survey of the Advisory Board of Defence Information.

PREFACE

The opinion survey of autumn 2012 is characterised by a number of fairly clear changes compared to the situation one year ago. There is a nine percent increase in the support to general conscription which currently relies on men in the conscript service: now 72%, last year 63%. The support was equally strong in 2009.

At the beginning of 2011 and in autumn the same year the ABDI inquired about the premise of the Defence Forces' reform as to the size of the reserve, garrison network and general conscription. The view most often put forward was that changes are not wanted. Chief of Defence General Ari Puheloinen presented the objectives and measures of the Defence Forces' reform in February in line with the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy. For this survey the ABDI inquired about the effects of the reform on Finland's defence. Opinions are divided: 42% of the respondents see them as positive and 40% as negative.

Confidence in the management of defence policy has weakened since last year. Now 73% believe it is well managed; 76% of women and 69% of men. In 2011, 81% thought defence policy was well managed; 82% of men and 80% of women.

The will to defend the country is on the same level as last year. Three-fourths believe that Finland and Finns should put up an armed defence in all situations even if the outcome was uncertain. When asked about personal preparedness for taking part in various tasks of national defence if there was an aggression against Finland nine out of ten answers in the affirmative.

Confidence in the management of foreign policy remains on the same level. Three-fourths think that Finland should remain a militarily non-aligned country.

Also the views on Finland's membership in Nato are the same as before; less than one-fifth or 18% are in favour of membership while 71% are against joining Nato.

Respondents were asked for the first time about their opinion of military cooperation with other Nordic countries and Nato and in the European Union. Each of them was answered separately. Military cooperation with other Nordic countries was very widely supported (92%) and 78% were in favour of military cooperation in the EU. Nato divided opinions: 45% took a positive view while 46% took a negative view on military cooperation with Nato.

Eighty-two percent are in favour of continuing development cooperation in Afghanistan. Two-thirds are in favour of civilian crisis management and one-third is for continuing military crisis management in Afghanistan.

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General conscription is more popular than before

The ABDI has asked a generic question about general conscription since 2001:

“The defence system in Finland is based on general conscript service for men where as large proportion of the age group as possible is trained militarily. The system produces a large reserve. Should the current system be kept or should we introduce a system where only a selected proportion of the age group is trained militarily and, as a result, the reserve is cut? Or should we introduce a professional army with fewer personnel?”

The current system, which is based on the general conscript service for men, is supported by 72% (63% in 2011) of the respondents, 17% (26%) are in favour of selective conscript service and nine percent (9%) are in favour of discarding general conscription and introducing a professional army.

The opinions of women and men are similar in this matter.

As to age groups, older age groups are more in favour of the current system. Seventy-six percent of the 50 to 79-year-olds (66% in 2011), seventy-three percent of the 35 to 49-year-olds (63%), seventy percent of the 15 to 24-year-olds (70%) and sixty percent of the 25 to 34-year-olds (50%) are of this opinion.

Less than one-fifth or 17% of the respondents would cut the number of those in military service, in other words increase selectiveness in the conscript system (26% in 2011). As to age groups, this alternative was mostly supported by the 25 to 34-year-olds, 24% (37%); by 19% (25%) of the 35 to 49-year-olds, while 15% (28%) of the 50 to 79-year-olds and 13% (15%) of the 15 to 24-year-olds were of this opinion.

The current system is seen as the best alternative by 89% (79% in 2011) among the supporters of the Centre Party; by 78% (61%) among the supporters of the Finns Party; by 77% (62%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party; by 75% (63%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party; by 66% (35%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance; and by 43% (43%) among the supporters of the Greens.

Thirty-three percent (42% in 2011) among the supporters of the Greens are in favour of increasing selectiveness in the conscription system while 18% (46%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance; 17% among the supporters of the Coalition Party and the Social Democratic Party (33% and 30% respectively); and 14% among the supporters of the Finns Party (33%) are of this opinion.

As to discarding general conscription and introducing a professional army, 20% (15% in 2011) among the supporters of the Greens; 17% (17%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance; 8% (5%) among the supporters of the Finns Party, 7% (7%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party; 4% (6%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party; and 3% (4%) among the supporters of the Centre Party are in favour of this alternative. (*figures 1 and 2*)

Confidence in how defence policy is managed has weakened

Seventy-three percent (81% in 2011) of the respondents think that defence policy is well managed. Seventy-six percent (80%) of women and 69% (82%) of men share this view. About

one-fifth or 22% think that it is fairly badly or very badly managed (11% in 2011); 26% (12%) of men and 18% (11%) of women are of this opinion. There are no significant differences between Southern Finland, Western Finland, Eastern Finland and Northern Finland.

Eighty-three percent (88% in 2011) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party and the Greens think that defence policy is well managed while 82% (94%) among the supporters of the Centre Party, 81% (83%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 71% (69%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance; and 60% (82%) among the supporters of the Finns Party share this view.

Thirty-eight percent (16% in 2011) among the supporters of the Finns Party think that defence policy is badly managed. This view is shared by 27% (15%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 18% (12%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 17% (5%) among the supporters of the Centre Party, 14% (6%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party; and 12% (19%) among the supporters of the Greens. (*figures 3 and 4*)

The effects of the Defence Forces' reform are seen as both positive and negative

At the beginning of 2011 and in autumn 2011 the ABDI inquired about the Defence Forces' reform. The questions were about the premise of the reform such as the garrison network, the size of the reserve and the conscription system. In this survey respondents were asked how they would assess the effects of the reform.

Half of the respondents answered on a scale very positive or rather positive-very or rather negative-no effect at all while the other half was given the alternatives in reverse order. The order of the alternative answers had no effect on the overall outcome.

Forty-two percent of the respondents who answered on a scale very positive or rather positive-very or rather negative, thought that the effects are positive while 40% thought that the effects are negative. Eleven percent did not think that the reform has any effect, and 7% did not answer.

When responses were given in reverse order 39% found the effects positive while 42% found them negative. Ten percent did not think that the reform has any effect, and 9% were not able to answer. (*figure 5*)

One-half of the respondents think that the defence appropriation should be kept on the current level while one-third is for an increase

Thirty-three percent are in favour of increasing the defence appropriation (27% in 2011): 40% (32%) of men and 25% (24%) of women were of this opinion. About one-half or 52% think that the defence appropriation should be kept on the current level: 57% of women (56) and 48% of men (44%). Twelve percent (19%) are for cutting the appropriation: 14% of women (17%) and 10% of men (21%).

Fifty percent (36% in 2011) of the supporters of the Finns Party are in favour of increasing the defence appropriation, 36% (38%) of the supporters of the Coalition Party, 33% (28%) of the

supporters of the Centre Party, 32% (18%) the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 27% (1%) of the supporters of the Left Alliance; and 15% (24%) of the supporters of the Greens.

Thirty-three percent (42% in 2011) of the supporters of the Greens are in favour of cutting the defence appropriation, 23% (40%) of the supporters of the Left Alliance, 12% (20%) of the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 11% (17%) of the supporters of the Coalition Party, seven percent (9%) of the supporters of the Centre Party, and six percent (21%) of the supporters of the Finns Party. (*figures 6 and 7*)

The will to defend the country militarily has remained strong

Three-fourths or 76% (76% in 2011) are of the opinion that Finns should put up an armed defence in all situations even if the outcome was uncertain. Eighty-three percent (86%) of men and 68% (67%) of women are of this opinion. One-fifth or 19% (18%) are of the opposite opinion, 25% (24%) of women and 13% (12%) of men.

Among the supporters of the Finns Party 84% (78% in 2011) answered in the affirmative, among the supporters of the Coalition Party and of the Centre Party 83% (85% and 85% respectively), among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party 77% (77%), among the supporters of the Greens 59% (65%), and among the supporters of the Left Alliance 57% (74%).

Thirty-nine percent (29% in 2011) among the supporters of the Greens answered in negative, and so did 34% (18%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 16% (20%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 14% among the supporters of the Coalition Party and of the Centre Party (11% and 14% respectively), and 13% (17%) among the supporters of the Finns Party. (*figures 8 and 9*)

Personal will to defend the country is high

"If there was an aggression against Finland, would you be ready to take part in various tasks of national defence according to your capabilities and competences?" The ABDI posed this question now for the fifth time; the previous time was in 1998.

Eighty-seven percent (85% in 1998) answered in the affirmative, 90% (87%) of men and 85% (84%) of women. Ten percent (9%) answered in the negative, 11% (12%) of women and eight percent (eight percent) of men. (*figures 10 and 11*)

Military cooperation with the Nordic countries and in the EU gain strongest support

Respondents were asked for the first time about their opinion of military cooperation in the European Union, with other Nordic countries and Nato. Cooperation with each of them was answered separately.

Military cooperation with other Nordic countries

Ninety-one percent of both men and women answered in the affirmative when asked about military cooperation with other Nordic countries. Among the supporters of the Centre Party 97%, among the supporters of the Coalition Party, the Finns Party and the Greens 94%, among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party 92%, and among the supporters of the Left Alliance 81% were in favour of military cooperation with other Nordic countries.

Military cooperation in the European Union

Seventy-nine percent answered in the affirmative when asked about military cooperation in the European Union; 83% of men and 75% of women. Seventeen percent answered in the negative, 18% of women and 16% of men.

Ninety percent among the supporters of the Greens; eighty-seven percent among the supporters of the Coalition Party; eighty-two percent among the supporters of the Centre Party; seventy-eight percent among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party; sixty-eight percent among the supporters of the Finns Party; and sixty-seven percent among the supporters of the Left Alliance answered in the negative.

Military cooperation with Nato

Military cooperation with Nato divides opinions. Forty-seven percent take a negative view: 49% of women and 44% of men. Forty-five percent take a positive view: 51% of men and 40% of women. Seven percent were not able to answer.

Sixty-four percent among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 56% among the supporters of the Greens, 53% among the supporters of the Finns Party, 50% among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 42% among the supporters of the Centre Party, and 23% among the supporters of the Coalition Party take a negative view on cooperation with Nato.

Seventy-two percent among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 55% among the supporters of the Centre Party, 47% among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 42% among the supporters of the Finns Party, 38% among the supporters of the Greens, and 27% among the supporters of the Left Alliance are in favour of military cooperation with Nato. (*figures 12, 13, 14 and 15*)

Participation in Nordic defence cooperation is seen as enhancing security

Since 2004 the ABDI has inquired about the effect of a variety of phenomena and factors on the security of Finland and Finns on a scale enhances security-has no effect-decreases security. The list has all this time contained a number of same factors while others have varied. This year there were three new questions: Finland's possible membership in the UN Security Council, Finland's possible participation in monitoring the airspace of Iceland, and Finland's participation in Nordic military cooperation.

The following were most commonly seen as factors that enhance security: Finland's participation in Nordic military cooperation (66 %), Finland's participation in building the EU's common defence (49%, in 2011 52%), Finland's possible membership in the UN

Security Council (48%), Finland's membership in the EU (45%, in 2011 53%), Finland's military non-alignment (38%, in 2011 41%).

Factors which were not seen as having an effect on the security of Finland and Finns was Finland's possible participation in monitoring the airspace of Iceland (69%), Finland's participation in crisis-management tasks in warzones (53%, in 2011 46%), an increase in Finland's economic cooperation internationally (48%, in 2011 40%).

An increase of foreign ownership in Finland's economy was most commonly seen as a factor which decreases the security of Finland and Finns (53%, in 2011 51%). (*figures 16, 17 and 18*)

Support to military non-alignment remains the same

Two-thirds or 68% (69% in 2011) are of the opinion that Finland should remain as a militarily non-aligned country. Sixty-nine percent (66%) of women and 68% (72%) of men are of this opinion. One-fourth or 25% are in favour of military alignment (21%). Twenty-seven percent (22%) of men and 22% (21%) of women are of this opinion. Seven percent (10%) were not able to answer.

Eighty-five percent (88% in 2011) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 75% among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party and of the Greens (84% and 73% respectively), 74% (77%) among the supporters of the Finns Party, 71% (73%) among the supporters of the Centre Party, and 51% (43%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party are in favour of military non-alignment.

Forty-two percent (51% in 2011) among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 23% among the supporters of the Centre Party and of the Finns Party (20% and 15% respectively), 22% among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party (11%), 21% (21%) among the supporters of the Greens 21 and 11% (10%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance are in favour of military alignment. (*figures 19 and 20*)

No changes in the support to the membership in Nato

Finland should not seek membership in Nato. Seventy-one percent (70% in 2011) of both men and women were of this opinion. Less than one-fifth or 18% are in favour of Finland's membership in Nato: 20% (21%) of men and 17% (19%) of women. Ten percent (ten percent) were not able to answer.

Eighty-seven percent (87% in 2011) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 80% (81%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 79% (80%) among the supporters of the Greens, 75% among the supporters of the Centre Party and of the Finns Party (77% and 76% respectively), and 55% (40%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party take a negative view on membership in Nato

Thirty-nine percent (55% in 2011) among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 20% (12%) among the supporters of the Centre Party, 18% (16%) among the supporters of the Greens, 17% (14%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 15% (12%) among the

supporters of the Finns Party, and seven percent (seven percent) among the supporters of the Left Alliance are in favour of membership in Nato. (*figures 21 and 22*)

Military tasks of the Defence Forces

Since 2004, the question about the military tasks of the Defence Forces has been put forward nine times. Respondents are asked whether or not the military task of the Finnish Defence Forces is to A) defend the territorial integrity of Finland B) take part in the defence of the European Union and C) take part in preventing crises and security threats in different parts of the world.

The military task of the Defence Forces is to defend the territorial integrity of Finland. A total of 95% (97% in 2011) of respondents are of this opinion. There were no differences of opinion between men and women.

Fifty-one percent (61% in 2011) believe that taking part in the defence of the European Union is one of the military tasks of the Defence Forces. Forty-two percent (32%) were of the opposite opinion.

Sixty-three percent (43% in 2011) among the supporters of the Centre Party, 61% (68%) among the supporters of the Greens, 55% (61%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party, 51% (64%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 37% (48%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, and 39% (53%) among the supporters of the Finns Party are in favour of taking part in the defence of the European Union.

Forty-seven percent (53% in 2011) think that taking part in preventing crises and security threats in different parts of the world is one of the military tasks of the Defence Forces while 48% (40%) are of the opposite opinion.

Sixty-six percent (52% in 2011) among the supporters of the Finns Party take a negative view on participation in preventing crises and security threats in different parts of the world. Fifty-three percent (46%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, 52% (42%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 51% (52%) among the supporters of the Centre Party, 42% (29%) among the supporters of the Greens, and 41% (36%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party share this view. (*figure 23*)

Credible defence is made of a variety of factors

The ABDI has inquired five times about credible defence. Thirteen different factors are listed in the question for the respondent to assess on a scale 'has very much or quite a lot of effect on defence-has some effect or very little effect on defence- has no effect on defence'. This time the question about Finland's participation in Nordic defence cooperation was added as a new item to the list.

Respondents thought the following have very much or quite a lot of effect on defence:

Good relations with neighbouring countries 98% (98% in 2011), the defence system covers the entire country 89% (90%); the amount, quality and security of supply of defence materiel 88%

(90%); the will to defend of citizens 87% (87%); the level of defence appropriations 87% (83%); up-to-date weapons systems 85% (85%); general conscription of men 84% (85%); the size of the reserve 73% (72%); Finland's participation in Nordic military cooperation 68%; regular exercises for reservists 66% (69%); Finland's participation in building the EU's common defence 55% (57%); Finland's participation in international peacekeeping and crisis-management operations 50% (53%); voluntary military service for women 50% (48%); compatibility of command & control and weapons systems with Nato 48% (49%). (*figures 24, 25, 26 and 27*)

Confidence in Finland's defence capability has weakened

“If Finland is engaged in a war with conventional weapons, what is in your opinion of Finland's chance to defend itself?” This question has been asked since 1978, the previous time being in 2010.

One-half or 51% (46% in 2010) thought that Finland has rather a bad or very bad chance to defend itself. Fifty-one percent (49%) of women and 52% (44%) of men were of this opinion.

Almost as many or 46% (52%) thought that Finland has rather a good or very good chance to defend itself.

Among the supporters of the Centre Party 53% (54% in 2011) believed in Finland's good military defence capability while 48% (50%) among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, 46% (50%) among the supporters of the Coalition Party and of the Greens (57% and 38% respectively), 45% (53%) among the supporters of the Finns Party, and 42% (53%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance believed that Finland has a good military defence capability. (*figures 28 and 29*)

Europe's economic outlook and the employment situation in Finland cause most concern

Eighteen different phenomena and factors were listed in the question for the respondent to assess to what extent they will cause concern in the future. Two items were added to the list, availability of police service and the situation in Syria.

The factors causing most concern are related to Europe's economic outlook, the employment situation in Finland and the availability of welfare services in Finland.

Phenomena and factors that cause in citizens, in the order of percentage:

Europe's economic outlook (85%, in 2011 84%), employment situation in Finland (80%, in 2011 75%), availability of welfare services in Finland (73%, in 2011 75%), Finland's economic outlook (72%, in 2011 72%), international organised crime (72%, in 2011 70%), sufficiency of the Earth's natural resources (71%, in 2011 69%), financial crisis (70%, in 2011 74%), international terrorism (69%, in 2011 67%), availability of police service (67%), income equality in Finland (66%, in 2011 64%), proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction (62%, in 2011 69%), global warming (59%, in 2011 54%), the situation in the Middle East (58%, in 2011 49%), cyber attacks (54%, in 2011 59%), development in Russia (49%, in 2011 47%), the situation in Syria (45%), the rising number of immigrants in Finland (42%, in 2011 38%), a terror attack in Finland (38%, in 2011 41%). (*figures 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34*)

Management of foreign policy inspires confidence

Three-fourths or 75% (76% in 2011) think that Finland's foreign policy is well managed. One-fifth or 21% (19%) think that Finland's foreign policy has been badly managed in recent years. Five percent (5%) were not able to answer.

Among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party 85% (79% in 2011) are of the opinion that Finland's foreign policy is well managed while 84% (84%) among the supporters of the Greens, 82% among the supporters of the Coalition Party and of the Centre Party (84% and 77% respectively), 77% (79%) among the supporters of the Left Alliance, and 60% (68%) among the supporters of the Finns Party share this opinion. (*figures 35 and 36*)

Majority of respondents are in favour of continued civilian crisis management and development cooperation in Afghanistan

Finland to continue in civilian crisis management tasks

Two-thirds or 66% (70% in 2011) are of the opinion that Finland should continue to take part in civilian crisis-management tasks in Afghanistan. Less than one-third or 29% (25%) are of the opposite opinion. Five percent (5%) of the respondents are not able to answer.

Finland to continue in development cooperation tasks

Eighty-two percent (84% in 2011) believe that Finland should continue its participation in development cooperation in Afghanistan while 15% (13%) are against and three percent (3%) are not able to answer.

Finland to continue in military crisis management tasks

One-third or 31% (30% in 2011) believe that Finland should continue its participation in military crisis management in Afghanistan. There were no difference of opinion between men and women.

Two-thirds or 63% believe that Finland should not continue its participation in military crisis management in Afghanistan. Sixty-five percent of men and 60% of women shared this opinion while six percent were not able to answer; eight percent of women and four percent of men. (*figures 37, 38, 39 and 40*)

Women experience more insecurity about the future than men

Forty-six percent (42% in 2011) are of the opinion that the world will be more insecure also for Finland and Finns over the next five years. More than a half or 57% (48%) of women and 36% (35%) of men are of this opinion. Older age groups are more inclined to think this way than younger ones: fifty-four percent (47%) among the 35 to 49-year-olds and 52% (39%) of the 50 to 79-year-olds share this view. Less than one third or 29% (32%) of the age group 15 to 24-year-olds and 36% (49%) among the 25 to 34-year-olds were of this opinion.

Thirty-three percent (40% in 2011) believe that the future will not be different from the current situation. Thirty-eight percent (42%) of men and 28% (38%) of women are of this opinion. Forty-one percent (36%) of the age group 25 to 34-year-olds, 34% (43%) among the 50 to 79-year-olds, 29% (36%) among the 35 to 49-year-olds, and 27% (42%) among the 15 to 24-year-olds share this view.

Twenty percent (17% in 2011) believe that the future will be more secure than now: 26% (21%) of men and 15% (13%) of women are of this opinion. In the youngest age group, 42% (26%) share this opinion, 22% (13%) among the 25 to 34-year-olds, 17% (16%) among the 35 to 49-year-olds and 13% (16%) among the 50 to 79-year-olds. (*figures 41 and 42*)

Good preparedness for epidemics, less preparedness for climate change

The question listed eleven different security threats and inquired about preparedness for these. The economic crisis was a new item in the list.

Seventy-eight percent of the respondents think that Finland is very well or rather well prepared for contagious diseases and epidemics (79% in 2010); the percentage for major accidents is 74% (71%); for energy security 72% (80%); for various environmental threats (floods, oil disasters, transport of dangerous substances) 68% (60%); for an armed attack 59% (70%); for political pressure from foreign countries 52% (53%); for international organised crime 50% (52%); for cyber attacks 50% (58%); and for terrorism 48% (55%).

Fifty-two percent of the respondents think that Finland is very badly or fairly badly prepared for a financial crisis. One-half believe that preparedness for climate change is bad (47% in 2010). (*figures 43 and 44*)

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