



Special Eurobarometer



European
Commission

Attitudes towards Energy

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PRESENTATION

After the oil crisis of 1973 and 1979, energy policy could count on regular supplies and relatively stable prices. The situation has recently become extremely different with a much tighter energy market and significantly higher and more volatile prices. The Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs recently declared¹ that "under our business as usual scenario, almost 70% of the Energy the European Union uses will be imported by 2030. Energy demand will rise by 1% to 2% per year and the share of fossil fuels in our energy supply could rise to almost 90% substantially increasing greenhouse emissions".

The European Commission aims to respond to these challenges by following some essential steps:

- 1) Tackling rising energy demand by making energy efficiency a central plank of the Commission's economic and sustainable development policies
- 2) Increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix
- 3) Making Europe's energy supply more sustainable by limiting the rise in the EU's dependence on import
- 4) Making the use of fossil fuels more clean and efficient

In this context the role of consumers is essential. On the 18th of July 2005, the European Commission launched a four-year campaign to raise public awareness on sustainable energy. This action was set to contribute to meeting EU energy policy aimed at facing new challenges most notably those which were outlined in the 2005 Green Paper on Energy Efficiency.

With this in mind, the European Commission launched this Eurobarometer survey (EB64) on Energy in the 25 Member States as well as the acceding and candidate countries² on a sample of 29.430 interviewees.

This survey deals with the following themes:

- The most appropriate level to make decisions in order to respond to the new energy challenges
- Public authorities and Government priorities in order to reduce energy consumption and limit the rise of the European Union's dependency on imported energy sources;
- Energy consumption habits and willingness to change them;

This report presents the main results obtained. For each of these themes, the results are analysed in terms of the European average and then assessed at the country level.

¹ Speech given in the 16th meeting of the Energy Charter Conference, Brussels, 9 December 2005: "The external dimension of the European Union's Energy Policy"

²Cyprus as a whole is one of the 25 European Union Member States. However, the « acquis communautaire » is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category « CY » and included in the EU25 average. If results of the sample in the non-controlled areas are displayed, these are abbreviated as « CY(tcc) » (Turkish Cypriot community).

Also, some brief comments are made on the socio-demographic variables of citizens of the European Union.³

Since the launching of this survey, some more recent events have once again triggered the debate on the security of supply. The results of this survey come in good time, particularly in view of the Green paper on "A secure, competitive and sustainable Energy Policy for Europe" to be published by European Commission in March, 2006.

The fieldwork was conducted between the 11th of October and the 15th of November 2005 in the 25 Member States as well as the acceding and candidate countries. Further details of the methodology of the survey can be found in the technical note in the annex of this report.

³ In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point with the sum of the individual cells.

1. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The first chapter deals with European citizens' general opinion on the most appropriate decisional level to respond to the new energy challenges Europe. The measures and priorities public authorities should adopt in order to reduce energy consumption and the rise in Europe's dependency on imported energy resources are examined as well.

1.1 The level of decision-making

Source questionnaire: QA67

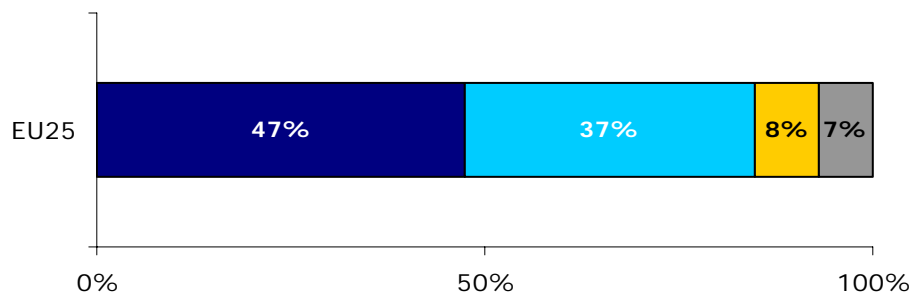
When facing the current challenges of the energy sector - such as increasing level of energy consumption, the climate change, secured energy supply and growing energy dependency - fast and effective decisions have to be taken.

- Clear support for decisions on energy to be taken at the European level –

A majority of EU citizens believes that Europe is the best level for determining energy challenges. Almost half of the respondents (47%) are of this view. **Notwithstanding, also the national decision making is seen as important** as 37% of Europeans consider it to be the most appropriate level to make decisions on energy related issues.

QA67. In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

■ The European level ■ The national level ■ The local level ■ Don't Know

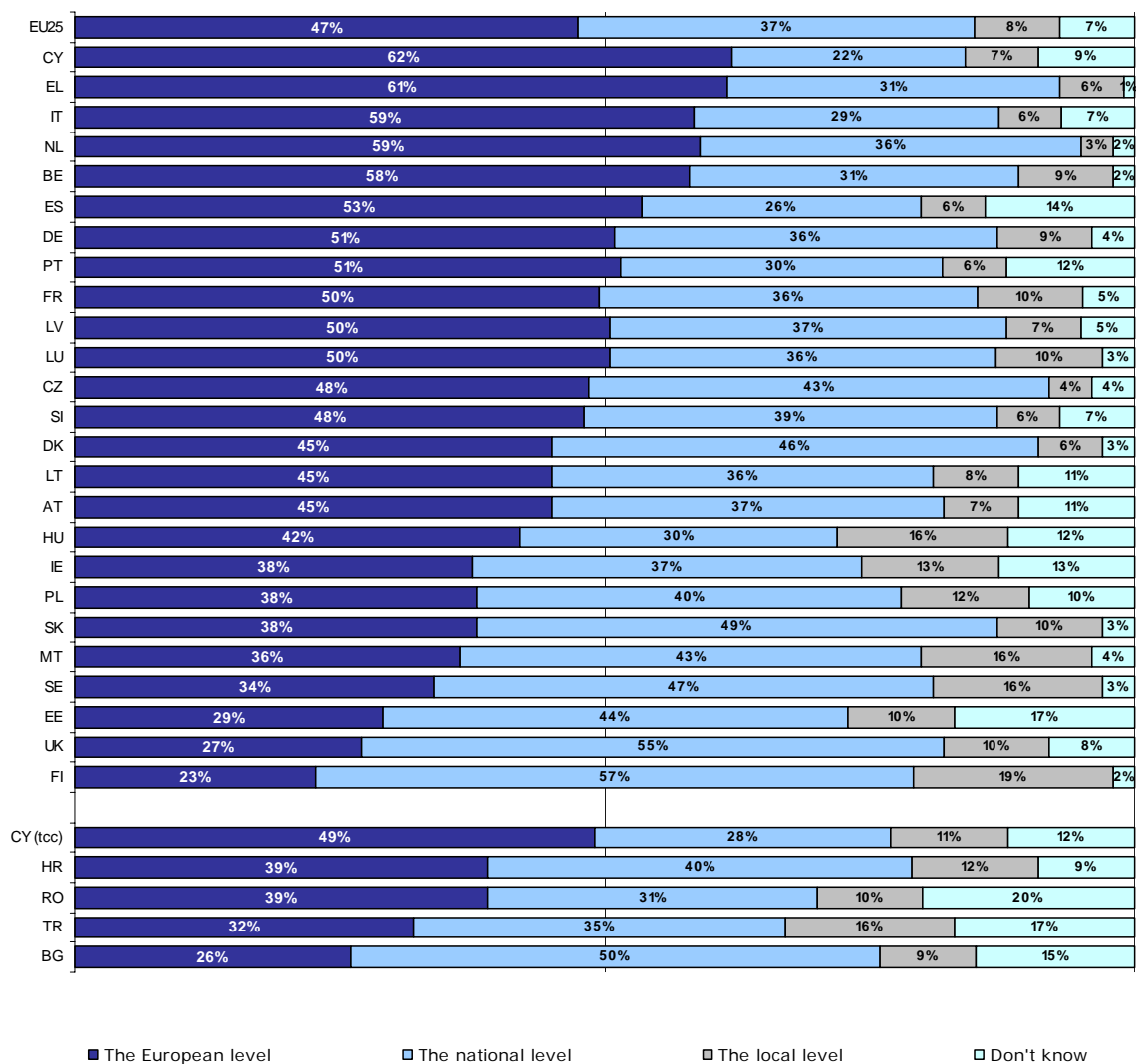


European citizens do not prioritise the role of local authorities in energy policy, as only 8% consider it to be at an appropriate level of decision making. It is probable that citizens are not aware of the importance of the local level in the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies.

At the country level, a majority of respondents in 17 countries out of the 25 Member States considers the European level as the best for undertakings of energy issues. The greatest support for a European energy policy is found in **Cyprus** (62%), **Greece** (61%), **the Netherlands** (59%) and **Italy** (59%) whereas the fewest citizens appreciating common effort at the European level are reside in **Finland** (23%), **the United Kingdom** (27%) and **Estonia** (29%).

Support for a European energy policy appears to be lower in the acceding and candidate countries. In the Turkish Cypriot Community the European level is assessed as being the best forum to make decisions on energy related issues (49%).

QA67. In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?



When it comes to socio-demographic variables, some clear tendencies can be depicted. **Men** (51%) are more likely than women (43%) to support decision making at the European level. This is the case also for those **aged 15-39 years** (52%), for those who have **studied at least until they are 20 years old** (55%), and for **the left sympathisers** (53%).

Not surprisingly, **support for a common European energy policy prevails amongst those who in general perceive the European Union in a positive light.** This is particularly the case for the respondents who evaluate the EU membership to be a good thing for their country (60%) and for those who see the image of the European Union to be positive (62%).

QA67 In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

	The European level	The national level	The local level	Don't know
EU25	47%	37%	8%	7%
Sex				
Male	51%	36%	8%	6%
Female	43%	39%	9%	8%
Age				
15-24	52%	34%	8%	6%
25-39	52%	35%	8%	5%
40-54	49%	37%	9%	6%
55 +	40%	41%	9%	10%
Education (End of)				
15	37%	41%	10%	11%
16-19	47%	38%	9%	6%
20+	55%	34%	7%	3%
Still Studying	54%	33%	6%	6%
Household composition				
1	44%	38%	9%	9%
2	46%	38%	9%	8%
3	48%	39%	8%	6%
4+	50%	36%	8%	6%
Left-Right scale				
(1-4) Left	53%	34%	8%	4%
(5-6) Centre	47%	39%	9%	5%
(7-10) Right	46%	41%	8%	4%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self- employed	52%	35%	9%	4%
Managers	56%	36%	5%	3%
Other white collars	54%	35%	7%	4%
Manual workers	47%	37%	9%	7%
House persons	41%	37%	10%	12%
Unemployed	46%	37%	11%	6%
Retired	38%	42%	10%	10%
Students	54%	33%	6%	6%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	44%	39%	9%	8%
Small/ mid size town	49%	36%	8%	7%
Large town	48%	38%	8%	6%
Leadership				
++	54%	35%	8%	3%
+	51%	38%	7%	4%
-	47%	38%	9%	6%
--	37%	37%	10%	15%
Trust in EU				
Tend to agree	59%	29%	7%	5%
Tend to disagree	38%	46%	10%	6%
Membership EU				
A good thing	60%	29%	7%	4%
A bad thing	25%	54%	13%	8%
Neither good nor bad	40%	44%	9%	8%
Benef. EU member.				
Benefited	58%	30%	7%	5%
Not benefited	35%	49%	11%	6%
Image of EU				
Positive	62%	28%	6%	5%
Neutral	41%	42%	9%	8%
Negative	28%	52%	13%	7%

Overall, **strong support** appears to exist for the many initiatives the EU has launched over recent years in order to tackle the ever challenging issues in the energy field.

1.2 Priorities of National Governments

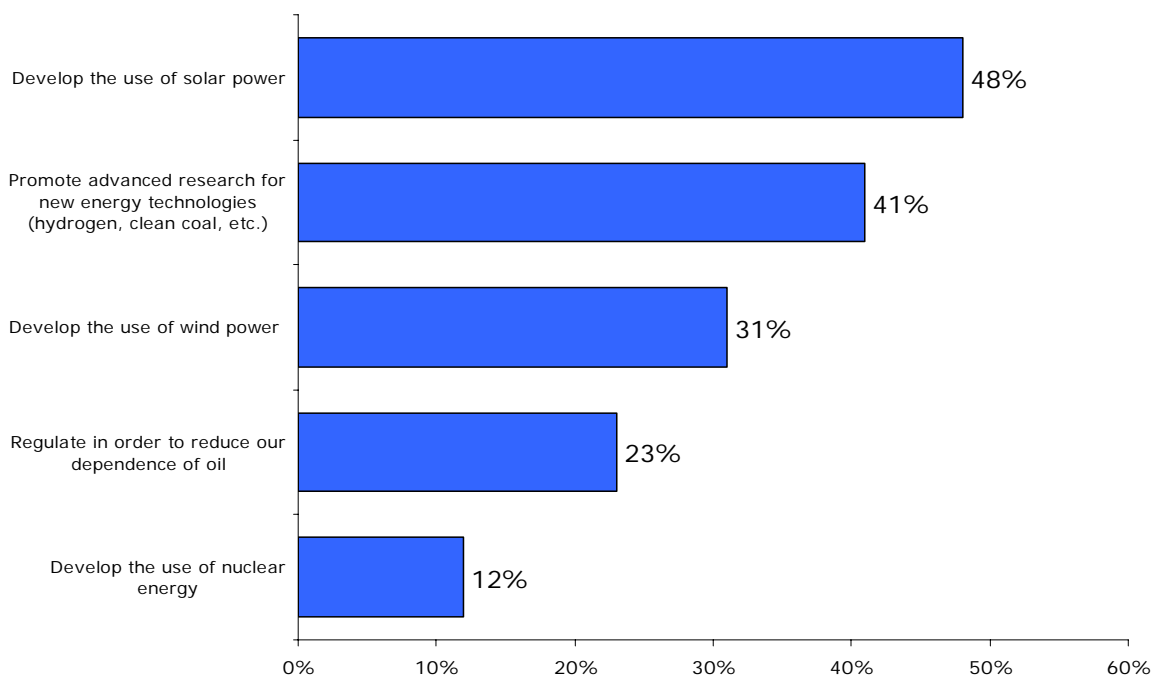
Source questionnaire: QA65

When implementing energy policies, **the national authorities play a leading role**. They can favour several alternatives: promoting energy efficiency and renewable energies, developing new technologies, using nuclear energy etc.

- Clear support for enhancing the use of renewable energies -

When asked what the National Governments should focus on in order to reduce the current energy dependency, **improvement of the use of renewable energies and investments in research and technology development are seen as the main means** to tackle the problem.

QA65. To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on the years to come? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



■ EU25

Almost half of all Europeans (48%) support a Governmental focus on developing the use of solar power followed by promoting advanced research for new energy technologies (41%) and developing the use of wind power (31%). Regulation for the reduction of our dependence on oil (23%) and developing the use of nuclear power (12%) are less appreciated among the respondents.

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come? (MAX. 2 ANSWER)

	Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.)	Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil	Develop the use of nuclear energy	Develop the use of solar power	Develop the use of wind power	None of these (SPONTANEO US)	Other (SPONTANEO US)	DK
EU25	41%	23%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	8%
NL	62%	10%	14%	47%	42%	0%	1%	3%
DK	61%	13%	4%	45%	59%	0%	0%	4%
SE	55%	25%	32%	31%	41%	0%	1%	2%
FI	54%	18%	27%	38%	41%	0%	3%	1%
DE	52%	21%	17%	55%	26%	1%	1%	4%
BE	46%	20%	11%	51%	49%	1%	1%	2%
CZ	46%	35%	17%	41%	25%	2%	0%	5%
LU	46%	18%	7%	62%	36%	1%	1%	4%
FR	43%	21%	8%	63%	38%	1%	1%	4%
SI	42%	29%	5%	60%	39%	1%	1%	5%
SK	42%	39%	19%	44%	23%	1%	0%	5%
IT	41%	26%	13%	41%	15%	0%	2%	10%
IE	40%	29%	7%	32%	52%	0%	1%	10%
PT	39%	31%	5%	37%	34%	1%	0%	13%
EE	37%	14%	8%	35%	54%	1%	2%	15%
HU	37%	16%	9%	43%	37%	2%	0%	11%
LV	36%	37%	8%	25%	39%	2%	1%	7%
AT	36%	36%	5%	54%	35%	2%	1%	5%
UK	36%	17%	18%	43%	39%	1%	0%	10%
PL	33%	27%	10%	37%	30%	2%	1%	13%
LT	32%	27%	21%	16%	22%	3%	0%	19%
ES	27%	25%	4%	50%	28%	1%	-	18%
CY	25%	51%	2%	76%	22%	0%	0%	6%
MT	23%	34%	2%	58%	32%	0%	1%	9%
EL	22%	37%	2%	70%	44%	1%	0%	3%
CY (tcc)	52%	10%	10%	50%	11%	2%	1%	13%
RO	42%	28%	15%	29%	18%	1%	1%	22%
BG	37%	20%	24%	38%	16%	1%	1%	20%
HR	36%	17%	5%	60%	40%	1%	0%	8%
TR	31%	33%	15%	27%	9%	1%	0%	26%

In the country by country analysis some variation is perceived. In more than half of the Member States, development of the use of solar power is rated as the main focus whereas in 8 countries promoting advanced research is seen as the best way to tackle the energy dependency problem.

Respondents in **Cyprus** (76%) and **Greece** (70%) are the most willing to have their governments concentrating on promoting the use of solar power whereas citizens of **the Netherlands** (62%) and **Denmark** (61%) opt for advanced research.

Estonians (54%) and **Irish** (52%) are the most frequent to support development of the use of wind power. **Sweden** (32%) and **Finland** (27%) stand out with their citizens' support for nuclear energy as a main focus which is most likely due to country specific developments and discussions about the subject.

What comes to socio-demographic analysis, no great variation is depicted. It can be mentioned that men are slightly more positive about promotion of advanced research and nuclear power as government actions while the younger the respondent is the more likely to support governmental regulation to reduce the dependence of oil. Those in the political left are more inclined to support the use of solar power than their counterparts.

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.)	Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil	Develop the use of nuclear energy	Develop the use of solar power	Develop the use of wind power	None of these (SPONTANEO US)	Other (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know
EU25	41%	23%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	8%
Sex								
Male	45%	23%	16%	47%	31%	1%	1%	6%
Female	38%	24%	9%	49%	32%	1%	0%	10%
Age								
15-24	41%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%
25-39	44%	25%	11%	48%	33%	1%	1%	6%
40-54	44%	23%	12%	49%	34%	1%	0%	6%
55 +	38%	20%	15%	48%	29%	1%	1%	12%
Education (End of)								
15	30%	21%	10%	49%	29%	1%	1%	15%
16-19	41%	24%	12%	50%	33%	1%	0%	6%
20+	53%	23%	16%	46%	32%	1%	1%	3%
Still Studying	43%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%
Household composition								
1	39%	23%	12%	47%	30%	1%	1%	11%
2	43%	22%	14%	48%	30%	1%	1%	8%
3	40%	23%	12%	48%	33%	1%	1%	8%
4+	41%	25%	11%	49%	33%	1%	1%	7%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	46%	24%	9%	54%	34%	1%	1%	5%
(5-6) Centre	43%	24%	13%	49%	33%	1%	1%	5%
(7-10) Right	44%	24%	19%	46%	30%	1%	1%	6%
Respondent occupation scale								
Self- employed	47%	24%	13%	47%	29%	1%	1%	4%
Managers	57%	22%	18%	45%	30%	1%	1%	3%
Other white collars	47%	23%	11%	51%	32%	1%	1%	5%
Manual workers	38%	24%	10%	50%	36%	1%	0%	7%
House persons	34%	24%	9%	45%	27%	0%	0%	14%
Unemployed	35%	26%	14%	50%	34%	1%	1%	7%
Retired	36%	20%	14%	48%	31%	1%	1%	12%
Students	43%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	39%	21%	12%	50%	35%	1%	1%	9%
Small/ mid size town	43%	23%	12%	48%	30%	1%	1%	8%
Large town	42%	27%	13%	45%	30%	1%	0%	7%
Leadership								
++	50%	24%	18%	47%	30%	1%	1%	4%
+	44%	25%	13%	47%	32%	1%	1%	6%
-	43%	23%	12%	52%	32%	1%	1%	6%
--	30%	20%	9%	44%	30%	1%	0%	17%
Trust in EU								
Tend to agree	44%	25%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	6%
Tend to disagree	40%	22%	14%	50%	33%	1%	1%	7%
Membership EU								
A good thing	47%	24%	13%	49%	30%	1%	1%	5%
A bad thing	36%	22%	15%	48%	34%	1%	1%	8%
Neither good nor bad	36%	23%	11%	49%	34%	1%	1%	9%
Benef. EU member.								
Benefited	46%	26%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	6%
Not benefited	39%	22%	14%	51%	33%	1%	1%	7%
Image of EU								
Positive	46%	25%	12%	48%	30%	1%	1%	6%
Neutral	38%	23%	12%	49%	32%	1%	0%	9%
Negative	40%	20%	14%	50%	35%	1%	1%	8%

As increasing the share of renewable energy forms in the European energy mix is set as one of the main targets by the Commission, it appears that **at the national level clear support for enhancing the use of renewable energies - both through developing the current use and promoting the research of new technologies - prevails.**

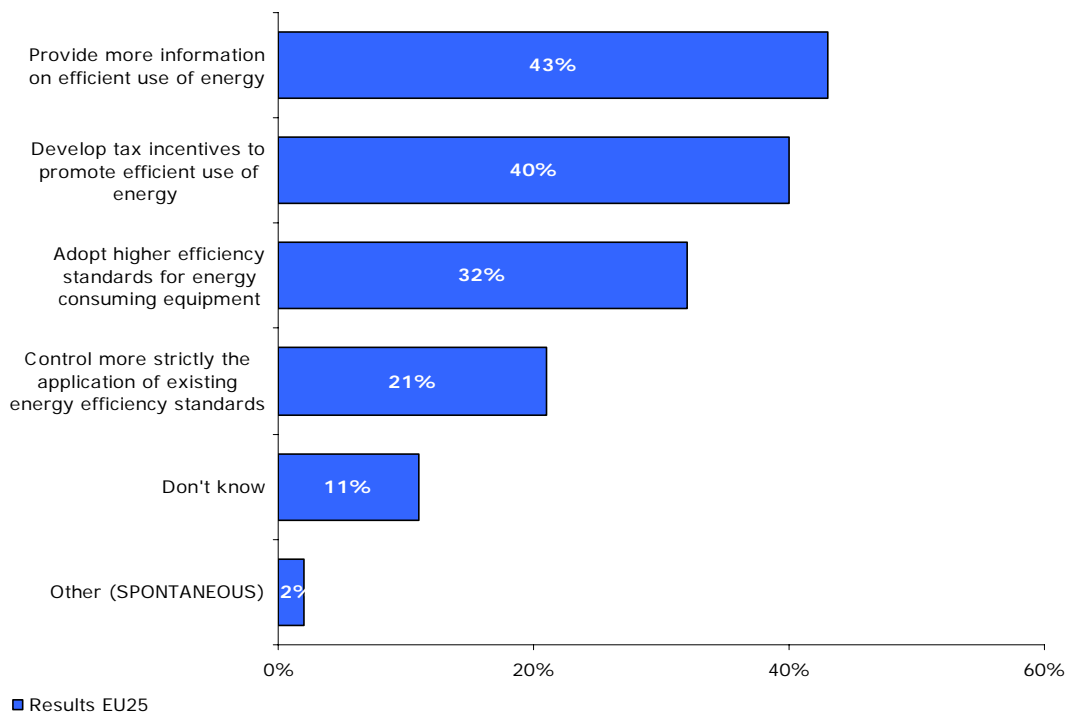
1.3 Priorities to reduce energy consumption

The current trend points to an ever continuing increase in energy consumption. According to some estimations, the level of energy use in the EU may increase by 10% in the coming 15 years if nothing is done, even if according to the Green Paper on Energy Efficiency it should be possible to cut down energy consumption by 20% over the same time period.

- Governments should more actively promote efficient use of energy -

The respondents were asked what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their energy consumption. **Most of the European citizens (43%) would require more information on efficient use of energy, but also external steering in the form of tax incentives (40%).** The actions related to energy standards are seen slightly less effective, higher energy efficiency standards reaching 32% share and more strict control over the current standards 21%.

QA64. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



In most Member States (14 countries), increased distribution of information is rated as the priority for the public authorities. This is also the case in all the candidate and acceding countries. Citizens of 11 Member States assess the tax incentives as the best way to promote energy efficiency.

Respondents in **Cyprus** (60%), **Denmark** (59%) and **Malta** (57%) are the first to appreciate the improvement of awareness by added information provided by the public authorities while the citizens of **Sweden** (62%) and **the Czech Republic** (59%) are the first to support the development of tax incentives.

QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consum

	Provide more information on efficient use of energy	Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	43%	40%	32%	21%	2%	11%
CY	60%	27%	41%	30%	1%	10%
DK	59%	44%	49%	16%	1%	4%
MT	57%	21%	36%	25%	2%	8%
EL	55%	27%	41%	38%	1%	6%
SE	52%	62%	26%	22%	2%	4%
ES	51%	25%	13%	10%	2%	23%
IE	51%	40%	30%	27%	1%	13%
PT	51%	33%	42%	18%	1%	9%
FI	51%	41%	32%	19%	2%	4%
SI	50%	53%	36%	29%	1%	7%
LU	49%	42%	25%	33%	3%	9%
BE	47%	54%	29%	30%	2%	2%
AT	47%	46%	26%	24%	2%	11%
NL	46%	54%	45%	13%	2%	3%
UK	46%	33%	37%	24%	0%	13%
SK	45%	47%	40%	25%	2%	4%
EE	44%	45%	26%	20%	1%	16%
FR	44%	31%	32%	30%	4%	10%
DE	40%	46%	43%	21%	2%	7%
LV	40%	34%	28%	28%	0%	10%
CZ	36%	59%	27%	23%	0%	7%
HU	36%	40%	18%	20%	1%	19%
PL	35%	41%	20%	18%	1%	16%
IT	33%	45%	27%	15%	2%	12%
LT	33%	30%	21%	26%	-	21%
HR	53%	24%	27%	28%	0%	10%
CY (tcc)	48%	38%	19%	23%	1%	13%
TR	44%	21%	25%	18%	0%	25%
BG	39%	36%	24%	29%	0%	19%
RO	39%	35%	35%	23%	2%	20%

In the socio-demographic analysis, once again, no clear tendencies are perceived and there is a general agreement about the lack of information in all the socio-demographic categories. However, some features can be described. Women appear to be more supportive to an increase in the information supply whereas men are inclined to more often name tax incentives and actions on energy standards as public authorities' priorities.

The same division is found between managers and their counterparts: managers are more likely to support the external steering methods, as tax incentives and energy standards, instead of better information than their counterparts. It is interesting to note that the young (aged 15-24) are those most in demand of additional information as well as the unemployed (46% and 47% respectively).

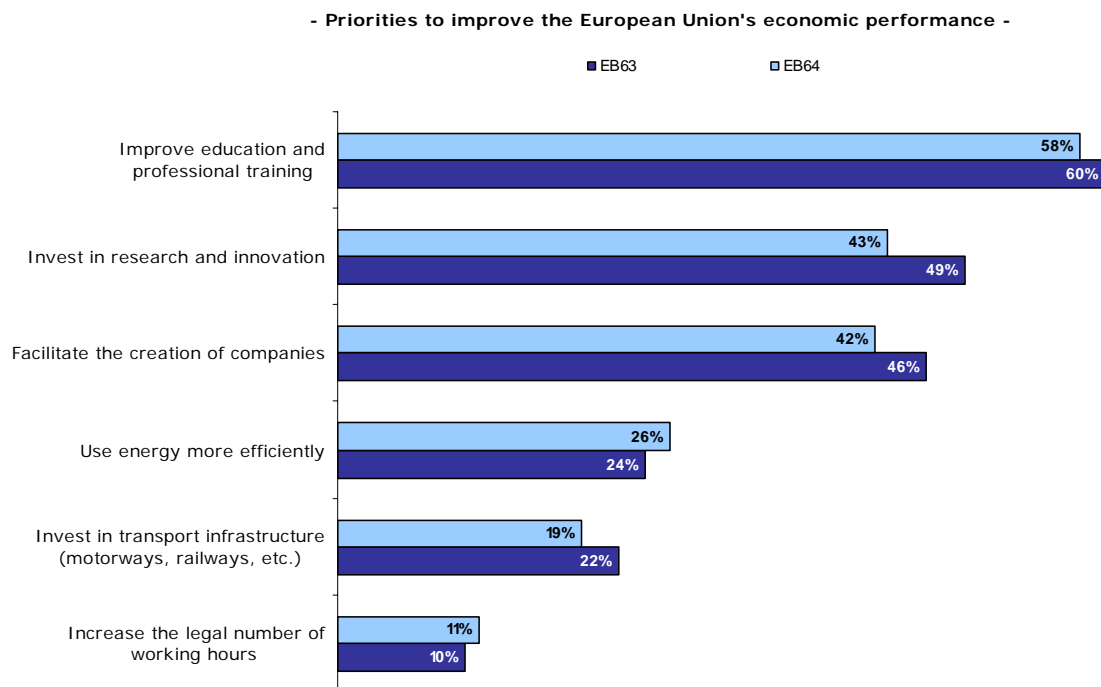
QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Provide more information on efficient use of energy	Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU25	43%	40%	32%	21%	2%	11%
Sex						
Male	41%	43%	33%	21%	2%	10%
Female	44%	37%	30%	20%	2%	13%
Age						
15-24	46%	35%	30%	23%	1%	12%
25-39	44%	45%	32%	19%	2%	8%
40-54	42%	43%	33%	22%	2%	8%
55 +	40%	36%	30%	21%	1%	16%
Education (End of)						
15	41%	32%	26%	18%	2%	19%
16-19	44%	40%	32%	23%	2%	10%
20+	42%	51%	38%	20%	2%	5%
Still Studying	46%	35%	31%	22%	1%	11%
Household composition						
1	44%	35%	32%	21%	2%	14%
2	42%	40%	32%	20%	2%	12%
3	42%	41%	31%	22%	2%	10%
4+	43%	42%	32%	20%	2%	10%
Left-Right scale						
(1-4) Left	45%	40%	35%	22%	2%	8%
(5-6) Centre	45%	42%	33%	22%	2%	8%
(7-10) Right	41%	45%	34%	22%	2%	9%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	40%	43%	36%	19%	2%	9%
Managers	43%	52%	41%	21%	3%	4%
Other white co	42%	47%	34%	20%	2%	8%
Manual worker	45%	42%	29%	21%	2%	10%
House persons	43%	34%	25%	18%	1%	17%
Unemployed	47%	34%	30%	21%	2%	9%
Retired	40%	34%	30%	22%	1%	16%
Students	46%	35%	31%	22%	1%	11%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	42%	39%	30%	20%	2%	13%
Small/ mid size	42%	40%	32%	21%	2%	12%
Large town	45%	42%	33%	22%	2%	8%
Leadership						
++	40%	47%	38%	24%	2%	6%
+	43%	46%	34%	20%	2%	8%
-	44%	39%	32%	23%	2%	10%
--	42%	29%	24%	17%	1%	22%
Trust in EU						
Tend to agree	45%	43%	31%	21%	2%	8%
Tend to disagree	42%	41%	33%	22%	2%	11%
Membership EU						
A good thing	46%	43%	33%	21%	2%	8%
A bad thing	38%	38%	32%	22%	2%	14%
Neither good n	42%	39%	30%	22%	1%	12%
Benef. EU member.						
Benefited	45%	43%	33%	21%	2%	8%
Not benefited	41%	40%	33%	22%	2%	11%
Image of EU						
Positive	46%	43%	33%	20%	2%	8%
Neutral	42%	38%	30%	21%	1%	12%
Negative	39%	39%	33%	23%	2%	13%

It appears that a lot remains to be done despite the efforts that have already been implemented, i.e. at the local and the regional level. It is worth recalling results from the former Eurobarometer on Energy⁴: when asked about the main subjects Europeans wished to be informed about, the main preferences were for the practical issue of how to save energy at home (53%) followed by more complex issues such as the use of new forms of energy, though again in the home (42%). These were followed by alternatives for petrol and diesel (39%) and safety of nuclear power installations (36%) among others.

Public opinion seems to be aware of the vital role energy plays in economic competitiveness. In fact, results of the last Eurobarometer wave⁵ show that **a most efficient use of energy is seen as a means to improve the performance of the European Economy by 1 out of 4 citizens within the European Union** (26%, +2 points). The most supportive trend is to be found in Cyprus where 1 out of 2 citizens mentioned it as a potential means for a better economical performance. Results are important as well in Slovakia, Malta and Ireland while they decrease below the average in Spain, Italy and Latvia.

The graph below shows the evolution of this indicator from the Eurobarometer 63, conducted in spring 2005 and the Eurobarometer 64, carried out in autumn 2005.



In conclusion, all the actions mentioned here are appreciated by a substantial part of Europeans. There is a clear demand for action on the side of public for authorities at all levels.

⁴ EB 57 "Energy: Issues, Options and Technologies", December 2002. The full report is available on: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_169.pdf

⁵ EB 64, Autumn wave. QA63: "Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?"

2. THE ROLE OF CONSUMERS

The second chapter portrays citizens' behaviour in terms of energy consumption as well as their willingness to change their energy consumption habits.

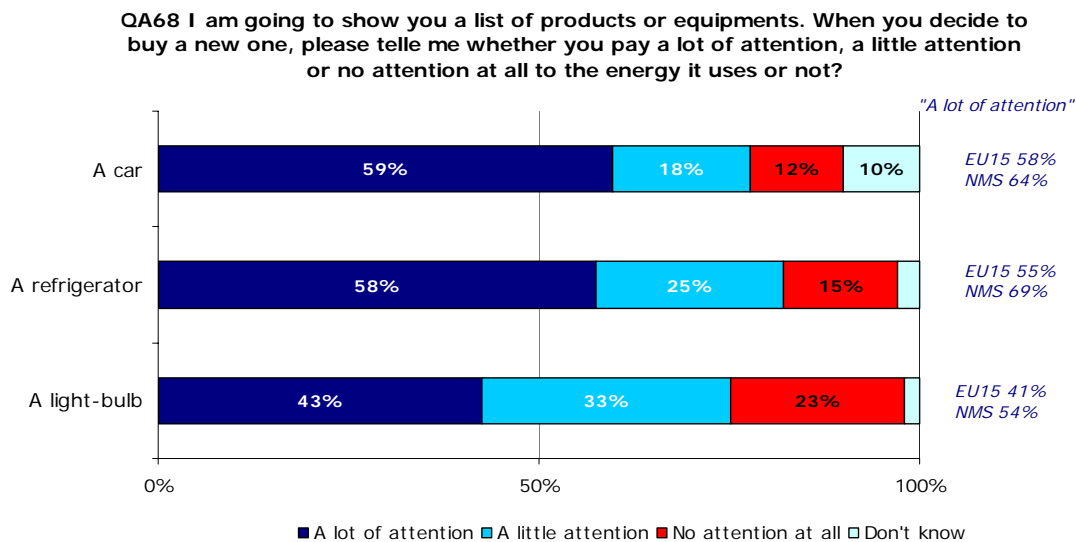
2.1 Citizens' behaviour: a consumer perspective

Source questionnaire: QA68

As consumers, do Europeans give any consideration to the idea of using less energy? As far as everyday products or equipment are concerned, the answer seems to be positive.

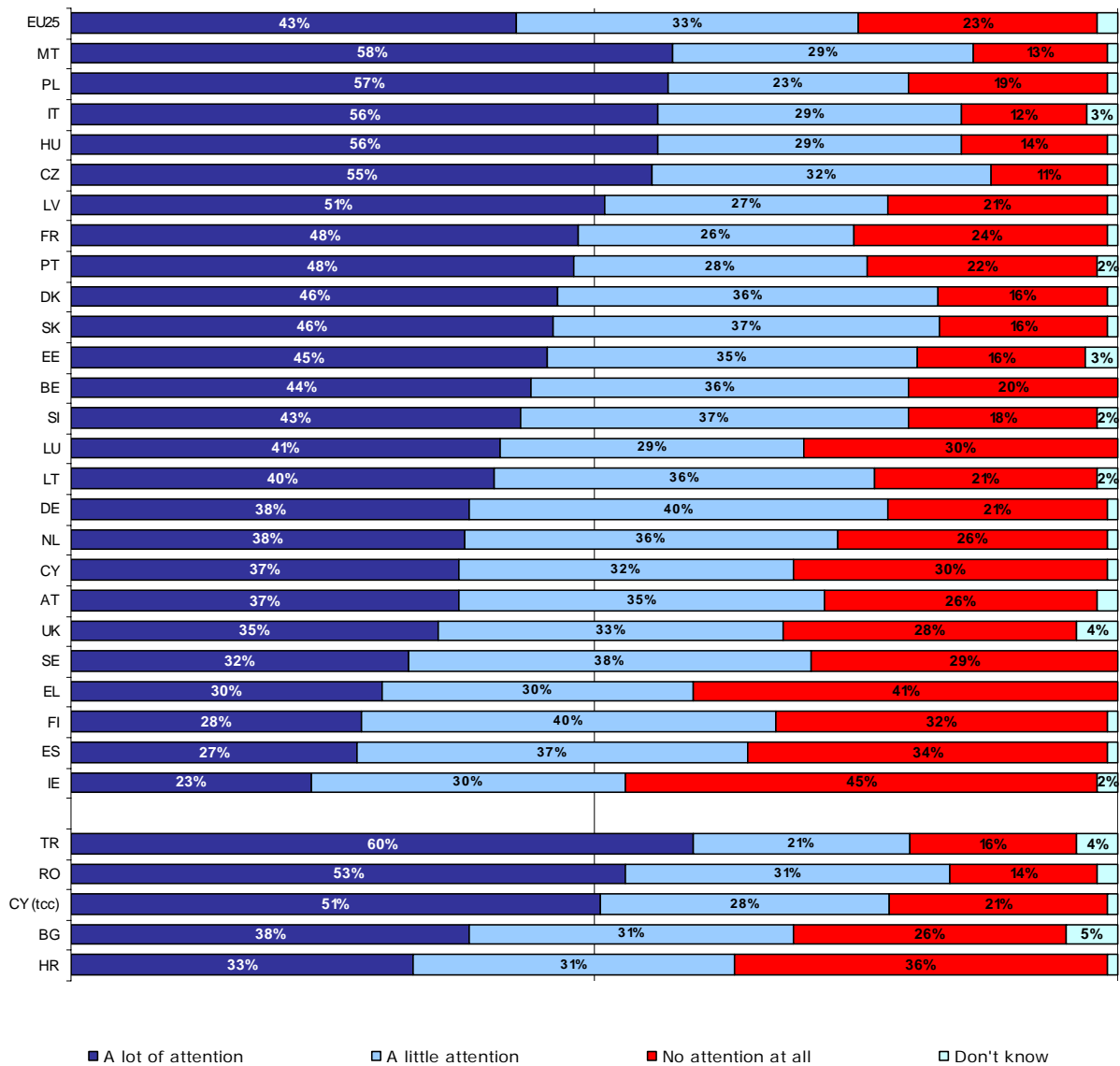
- In their purchasing decisions, almost 6 out of 10 citizens pay a lot of attention to the energy consumed by cars or household equipment-

When it comes to knowing the importance energy consumption may have when choosing new equipment, the results shows that, while on average 8 out of 10 interviewees takes this factor into account when purchasing everyday equipment, the attention given to this is higher for cars or refrigerators (almost 60% states they pay a lot of attention) than for light bulbs (43%).



Though generally speaking with regards to energy consumption the country by country analysis reveals significant variations within the European Union, it can be said that citizens seem to be more concerned in the new Member States than in the old EU-15 group.

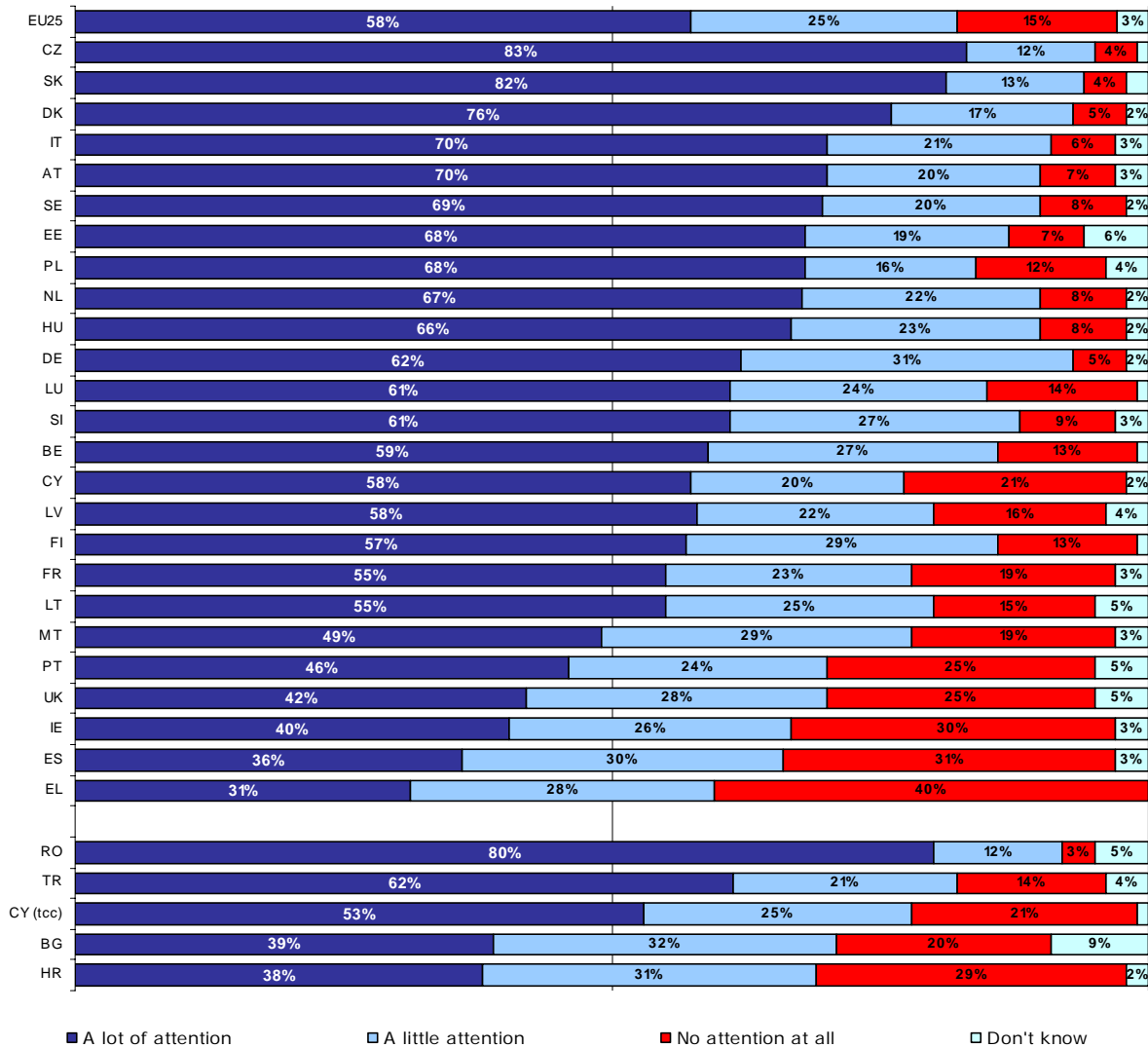
**QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipments. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?
"A light bulb"**



Behaviour concerning light bulbs is revealing: among the six countries where the result for "a lot of attention" exceeds 50%, 5 are new Member States. Taking a closer look, we see that in Malta, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Italy, almost 6 out of 10 respondents stated that they paid a lot of attention to the energy consumption of light bulbs, while in Spain, Greece or Ireland this proportion decreases to 3 out of 10.

Similar differences are found with regards to the other two kinds of equipment: the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Denmark are the Member States where prospective purchasers pay most attention to the energy use when deciding to buy a refrigerator (results for "a lot of attention" range from 83% to 76%).

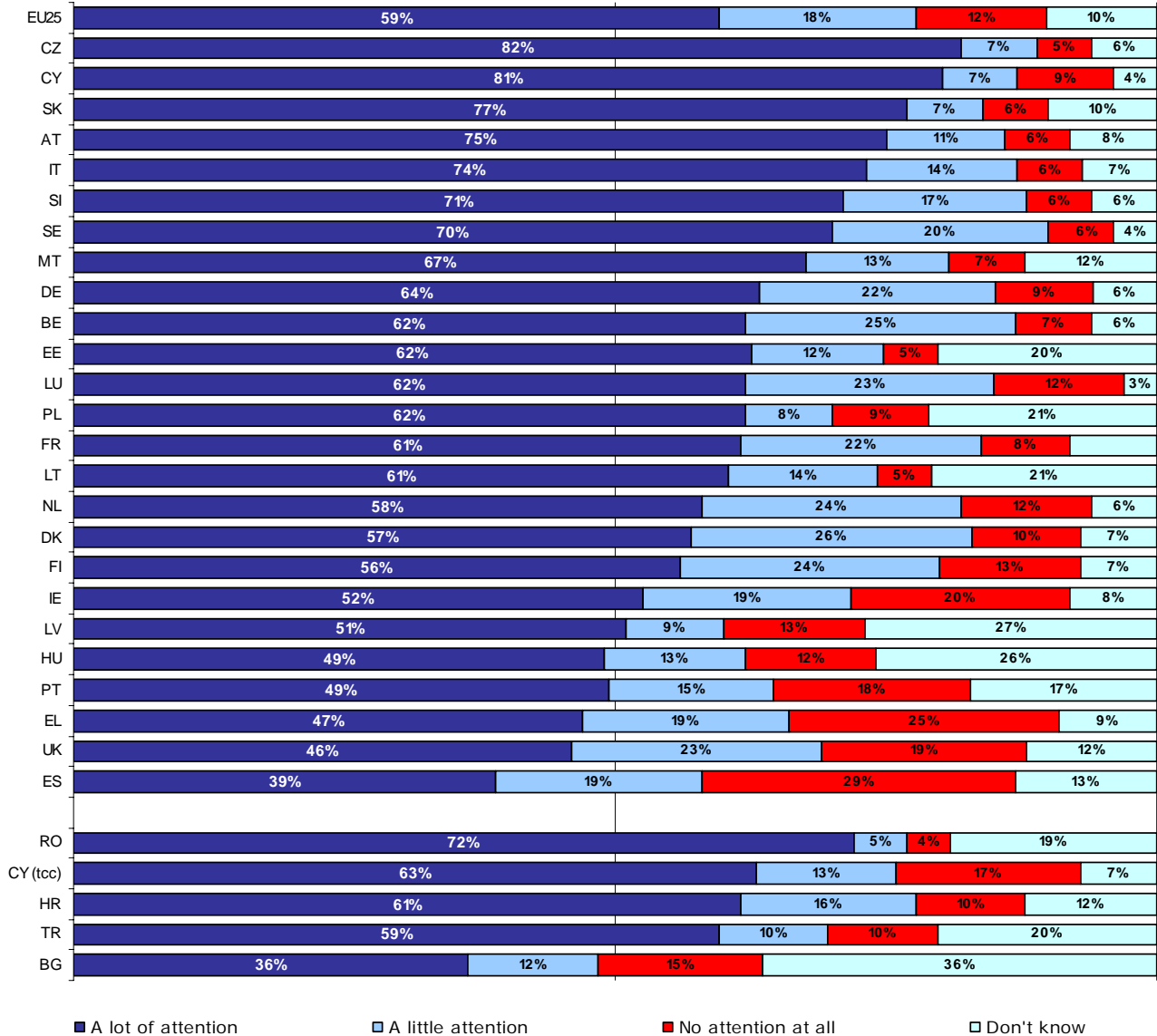
QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipments. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?
"A refrigerator"



As far as cars are concerned, once more citizens of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, together with the Cypriots and Austrians seem to be particularly concerned about energy consumption (the proportion of citizens stating they pay "a lot of attention" varies from 82% to 75%).

QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipments. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

"A car"



It can also be pointed out that, within the European Union, respondents in Greece and Spain are notably less likely to pay attention to the energy consumption of cars or refrigerators. As far as the acceding and candidates countries are concerned, Romanians appear to be more concerned about energy consumption from a prospective purchaser point-of-view.

When it comes to the socio-demographic variables, results show that behaviour in this area is mainly influenced by cultural levels: the longer the duration of respondent's education, the more attention they tend to pay to energy arguments. Results seem to be also linked to the role played by the interviewee in the purchase of such a product or piece of equipment. In fact, we can observe that the young, that is to say interviewees from 15 to 24 years old, generally pay less attention than others to the energy consumed by the products mentioned.

When analysing habits concerning cars, we can observe a significant difference between the attention paid by men compared to women (64% state they pay "a lot of attention" compared to 55% among women).

2.2 Consumers facing energy challenges: the use of renewable energy

Source questionnaire: QA66a

Besides covering respondents' attention to energy consumption as prospective purchasers, they were also asked whether they would be ready to make some efforts, in terms of expense and consumption, in order to face the new energy challenges societies are tackling.

Two different questions were used with this purpose in mind: half of the sample in each country was asked the trend question already proposed in the former Eurobarometer 57 carried out in 2002⁶, while the rest answered a similar question but formulated differently⁷.

-The survey demonstrates that the majority of citizens do not want to pay more -

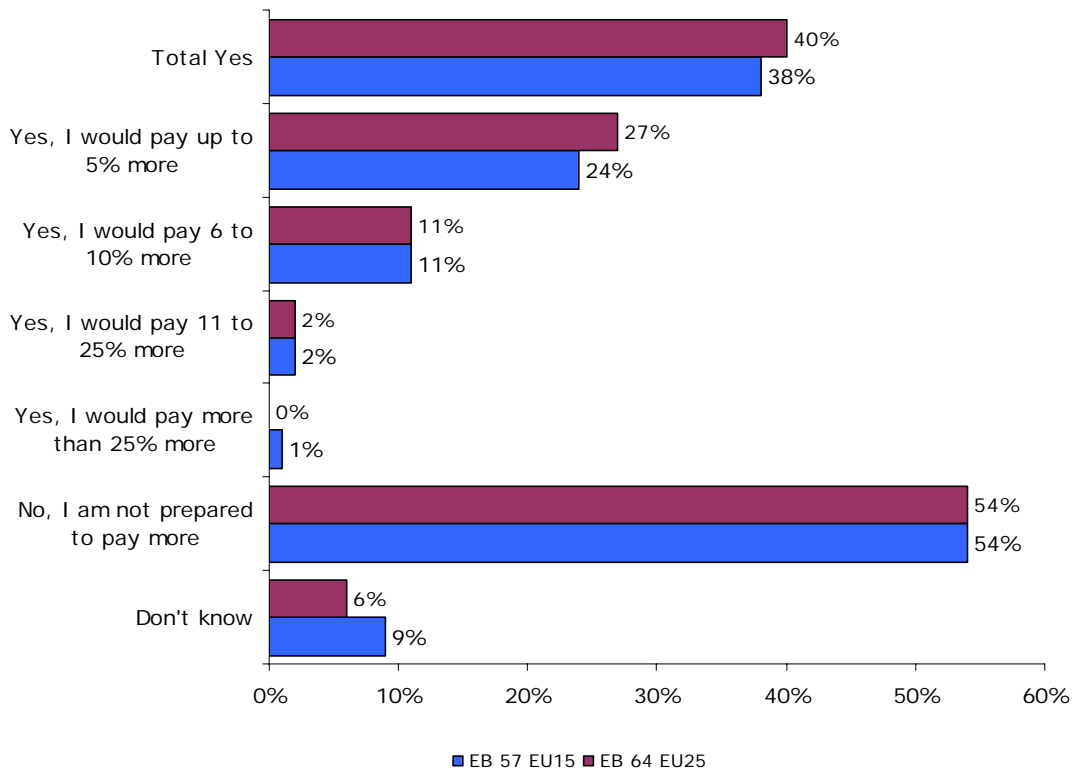
Both questions prove that people are reluctant to pay more. However a significant percentage (40%), most likely individuals who are more sensitive to environmental issues, would be prepared to pay somewhat more for energy from renewable sources (+2 points compared to the former survey). 27% would even accept an increase of 5% (+3 points) and 13% a higher price rise.

The evolution seems to confirm that the price "ceiling" is situated at a 5% price increase.

⁶ "Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would be prepared to pay?"

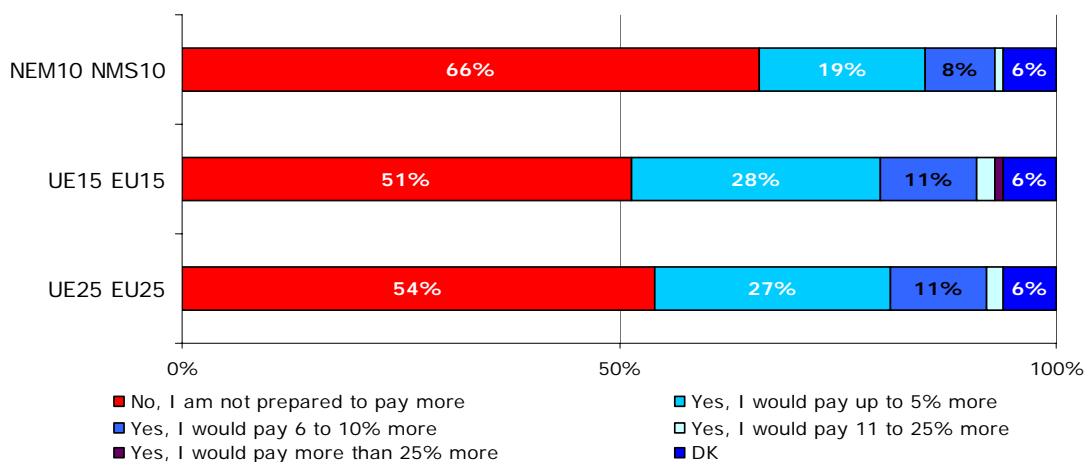
⁷ "As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy price, international obligations to reduce CO₂ emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?"

QA66a. Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?



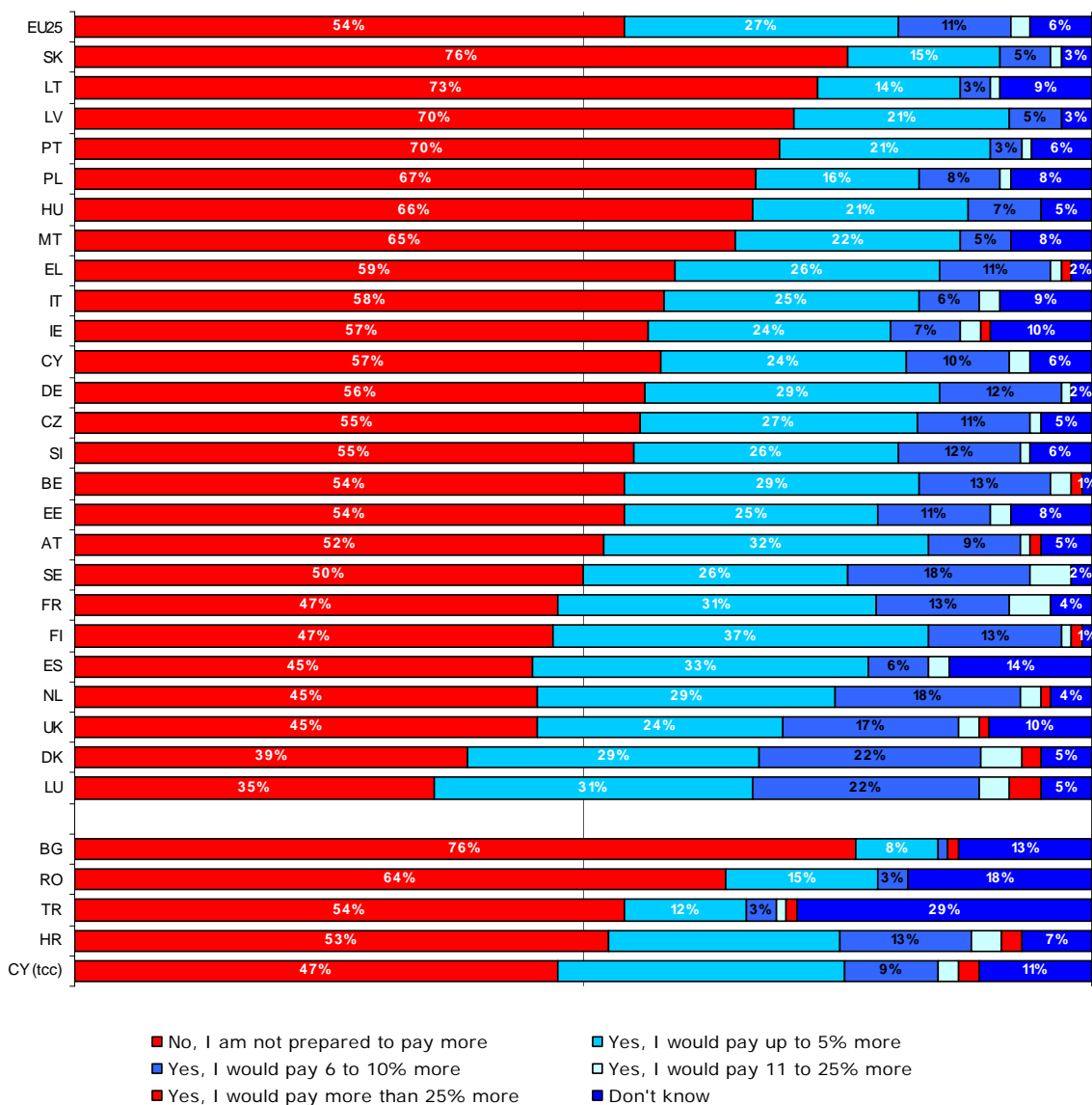
Yet the country to country analysis reveals the existence of significant differences as far as price related efforts are concerned. A first cleavage is to be found amongst the old EU-15 Member States and the ten new Members, with the latter group being clearly more reluctant to pay higher prices for "green energy", opposition to such a measure reaching 76% in Slovakia.

QA66a. Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?



Moreover, the existence of a market for "green energy" amongst consumers appears to be more evident in northern Europe with countries such as Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland or the Netherlands being more willing to take actions even if this involves an extra financial effort on their part in order to help the environment by consuming energy from renewable sources. In these countries more than half of the population would be prepared to pay more for "green energy". It is interesting to note that 56% of Germans are not prepared to pay more, although the country is the foremost producer of wind energy.

QA66a. Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

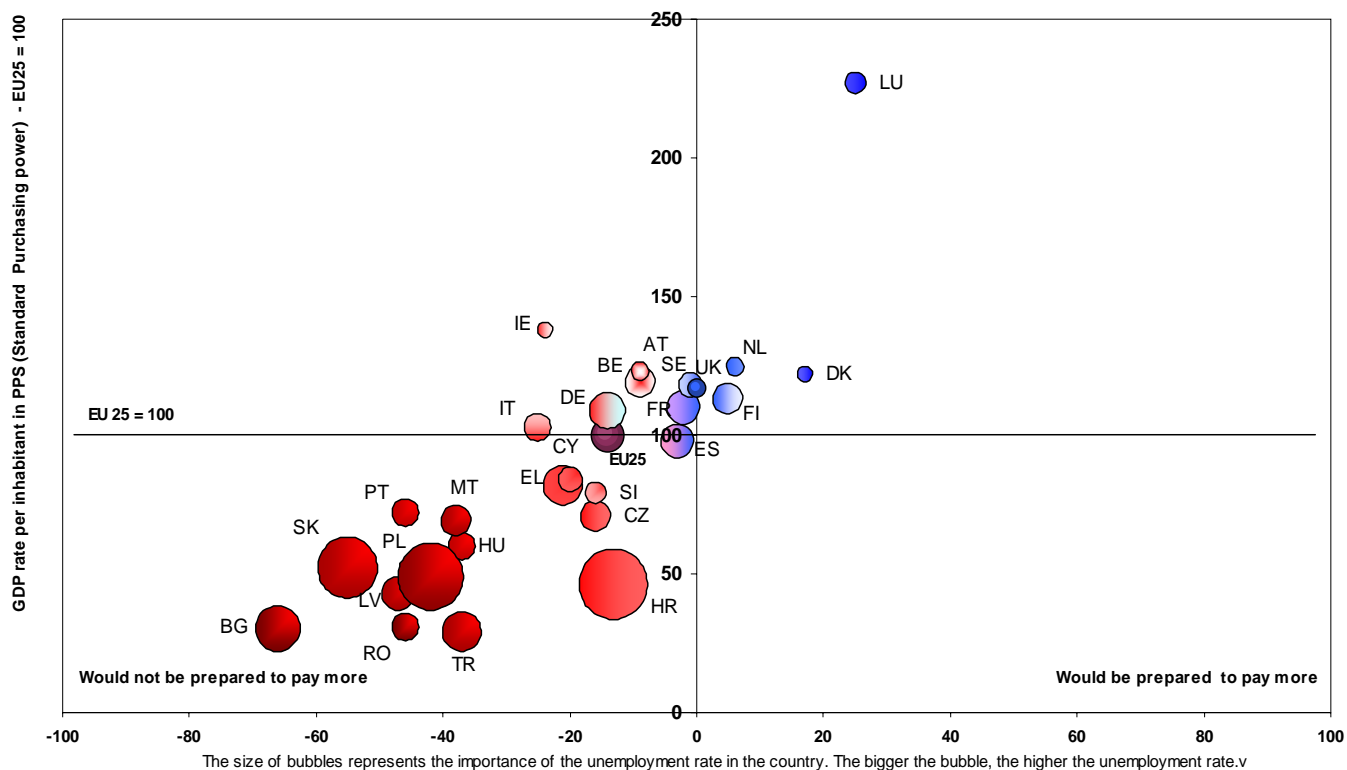


Is there any relation between willingness to pay more for renewable energy sources and objective elements such as the economic situation or the unemployment rate of one's country? A comparison between citizens' attitudes and factual indicators suggests that a relationship exists.

The chart below illustrates the result of this comparison. The **X-axis** represents the differential in percentage points in each country, between people who would be ready to pay more for "green energy" and those who would not. It varies therefore between 100 and -100. **The Y-axis** represents the GDP⁸ index in Standard Purchasing Power (PPS) for each country, the index 100 representing the value for the enlarged European Union. Finally, **the size of the bubble** depends on the country's unemployment rate⁹. In other words, the bigger the bubble, the higher the unemployment rate in the country in question.

QA66a. Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you pay?

Willingness to pay more (difference "Total Yes" - "No")



Source : Eurobarometer 64- Aut. 2005

⁸ EUROSTAT *News release- GDP per capita in purchasing power standards-* Revised data for 2004 -Press release published on December 20th 2005.

⁹ EUROSTAT *€uro-indicators- Rate of unemployment in the euro zone in November 2005 -* Press release published on 6th January 2006. For the accession countries and candidate countries, the data shown here have been obtained from national statistics offices:

BG: http://www.nsi.bg/Labour_e/Labour_e.htm

HR: <http://www.dzs.hr/defaulte.htm>

RO: http://www.insse.ro/ComuNou_sinteze/a05/sic03e05.pdf

TR: http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/SONIST/ISGUCU/k_270605.xls

As already seen, among European Union Member States, citizens in Poland, Slovakia Lithuania (hidden behind SK bubble) and Latvia are the most reluctant to make efforts in energy consumption demanding higher charges for them. The same situation can be found in Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. It should be noted in this regard that these countries share a GDP in Standard Purchasing Power (PPS) which is far lower than the European average, as well as a far higher unemployment rate¹⁰, in particular in Poland (17.4% versus a European Union average of 8.5%) and Slovakia (16%).

The position of northern countries, on the upper-right side of the chart, with high GDP and low unemployment rates, exemplify their motivation as well as the existence of objective conditions allowing citizens to afford an additional cost of this sort.

Yet, the ratio GDP-Unemployment rate/willingness to make economic efforts for changing energy consumption habits does not explain situations such as that observed in Italy, Ireland, Belgium and Austria: in spite of having GDPs equal of higher than the EU25 average and unemployment rates below the European level, reluctance is still significant. These results suggest a lack of environmental or energy related awareness, which could hamper, in these countries, a positive change towards renewable energy in spite of a favourable economical context.

Education indeed seems essential in order to recognize and face the new energy related challenges. More than 25 points separate those who continued their education for a long period from those who ended it by the age of 15 when it comes to agreeing with the idea of paying more for "renewable" energy (55% compared to 28%). Apart from education, we can see that men, the young as well as managers and other white collars are more open-minded with regards to the use of "green energy" when cost implications are involved.

¹⁰ EUROSTAT Euro-indicators– [Rate of unemployment in the euro zone in November 2005](#) – Press release published on 6th January 2006

QA66a Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

(IF 'SPLIT A', CODE 1 IN E)

	No, I am not prepared to pay more	Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	Don't know	Yes
EU25	54%	27%	11%	2%	0%	6%	40%
Sex							
Male	52%	27%	13%	3%	1%	6%	42%
Female	56%	27%	9%	1%	0%	7%	38%
Age							
15-24	45%	26%	14%	3%	1%	11%	43%
25-39	51%	28%	13%	2%	1%	5%	44%
40-54	55%	28%	10%	2%	0%	4%	41%
55 +	58%	25%	8%	1%	0%	7%	35%
Education (End of)							
15	64%	22%	5%	1%	0%	8%	28%
16-19	58%	26%	10%	1%	0%	5%	37%
20+	41%	33%	17%	4%	1%	4%	55%
Still Studying	39%	25%	18%	3%	1%	14%	47%
Household composition							
1	55%	25%	11%	3%	0%	6%	39%
2	53%	29%	10%	2%	0%	6%	41%
3	54%	26%	10%	2%	1%	7%	38%
4+	54%	25%	12%	2%	0%	6%	40%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	46%	30%	16%	2%	1%	6%	48%
(5-6) Centre	54%	28%	10%	2%	0%	5%	41%
(7-10) Right	54%	27%	12%	2%	0%	4%	42%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	52%	28%	12%	2%	1%	5%	43%
Managers	40%	35%	17%	4%	1%	3%	57%
Other white collars	47%	35%	10%	2%	0%	5%	48%
Manual workers	57%	24%	11%	2%	0%	5%	37%
House persons	59%	25%	6%	1%	0%	8%	33%
Unemployed	64%	23%	7%	1%	0%	5%	31%
Retired	60%	23%	8%	1%	0%	7%	33%
Students	39%	25%	18%	3%	1%	14%	47%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	58%	25%	8%	1%	1%	7%	35%
Small/ mid size town	53%	27%	11%	2%	0%	6%	40%
Large town	48%	29%	15%	2%	0%	6%	46%

2.3 Consumers facing energy challenges: reduction of energy consumption

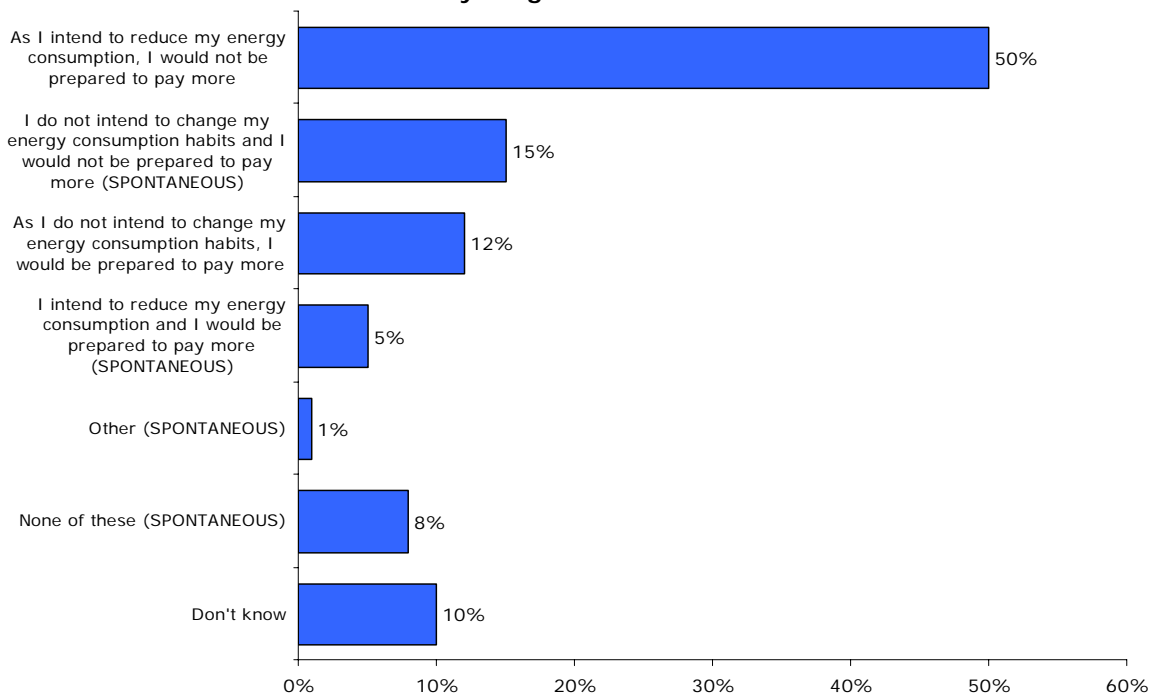
Source questionnaire: QA66b

While changing energy usage still generates a certain level of reluctance when it involves financial efforts, reducing energy consumption seems to be a realistic goal on a short-term basis.

-Citizens, more prepared for reducing energy consumption habits-

More than 5 out of 10 Europeans would appear to be willing to reduce their energy consumption and 5% would make this change even if it implies paying more. On the other hand, more than 1 out of 4 would not reduce their energy consumption. Amongst this group, 12% state they would do so in spite of a potential price increase.

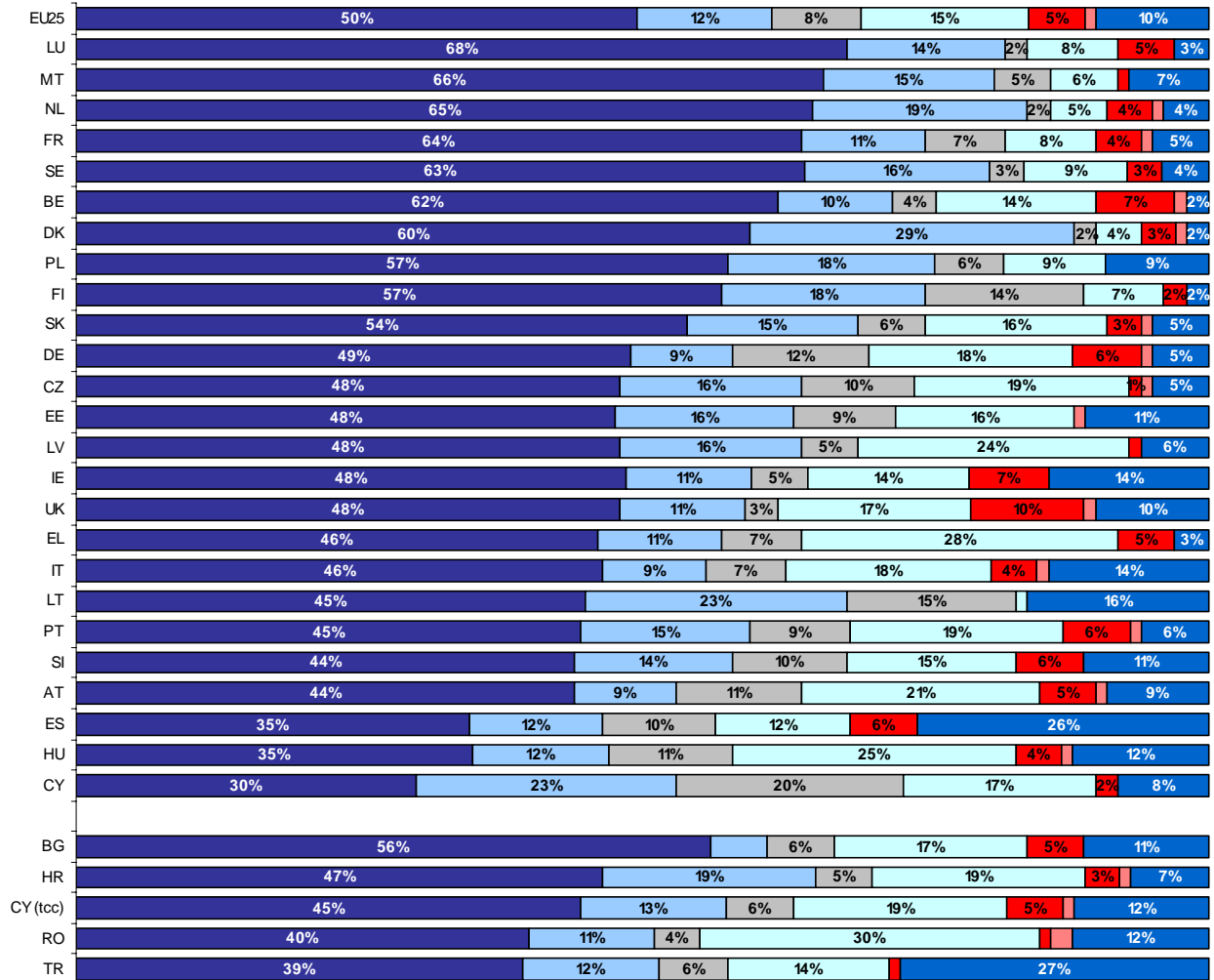
QA66b. As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?



Citizens of Luxembourg, the Maltese and Dutch seem to be more prepared to change their practices in terms of energy use with almost 7 out of 10 citizens stating that they would reduce their energy consumption and therefore that they are not willing to pay more. The Danes appear to be most prepared to assume a price increase in order to maintain their habits while the Greeks and Hungarians are those most unwilling to make any change, either in terms of use or cost.

A majority also shares this position in seven other countries, including Poland and Slovakia. We should recall that citizens in these countries proved to be especially reluctant to major changes in energy consumption (the use of renewable energy) due to its cost implication.

QA66b. As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?



- As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more
- As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more
- None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
- I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)
- I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- DK

The socio-demographic analysis reveals once more the familiar patterns: the higher the level of education achieved the more citizens seem to be willing to assume commitments in terms of energy consumption habits.

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most? (IF 'SPLIT B', CODE 2 IN E)

	As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU25	12%	50%	8%	15%	5%	1%	10%
Sex							
Male	13%	48%	8%	15%	6%	1%	9%
Female	11%	52%	7%	14%	4%	0%	10%
Age							
15-24	13%	50%	7%	12%	4%	0%	14%
25-39	12%	53%	8%	13%	5%	1%	8%
40-54	12%	53%	8%	15%	5%	0%	7%
55 +	13%	46%	7%	17%	6%	1%	10%
Education (End of)							
15	10%	44%	7%	20%	5%	0%	13%
16-19	12%	52%	8%	15%	4%	0%	9%
20+	14%	54%	7%	11%	7%	1%	5%
Still Studying	12%	52%	8%	9%	4%	1%	14%
Household composition							
1	13%	49%	7%	16%	4%	0%	10%
2	12%	51%	8%	14%	6%	1%	8%
3	12%	50%	8%	15%	4%	0%	10%
4+	12%	51%	7%	14%	5%	1%	10%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	11%	55%	7%	14%	6%	1%	6%
(5-6) Centre	12%	54%	7%	15%	5%	1%	8%
(7-10) Right	16%	47%	8%	17%	5%	1%	7%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	13%	49%	9%	14%	6%	1%	8%
Managers	13%	54%	8%	10%	8%	1%	4%
Other white collars	10%	58%	7%	11%	5%	0%	8%
Manual workers	12%	50%	8%	17%	5%	0%	9%
House persons	13%	45%	5%	17%	5%	1%	15%
Unemployed	12%	52%	10%	18%	2%	1%	6%
Retired	13%	47%	8%	17%	5%	0%	11%
Students	12%	52%	8%	9%	4%	1%	14%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	13%	51%	8%	13%	4%	0%	10%
Small/ mid size town	12%	50%	7%	16%	5%	1%	10%
Large town	12%	51%	8%	15%	6%	1%	8%

3. CAR USAGE: A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF THE CHALLENGES FOR ENERGY POLICY

The world has evolved significantly in terms of energy since 2000, when the Commission last launched a Green Paper on Security of Energy Supplies. The Green Paper identified the demand explosion in China as well as in other rapidly developing regions and was pessimistic about an eventual decrease in oil prices in the short term. Furthermore, the trends identified in the 2000 Green Paper, with Europe becoming 90% dependent on imported oil and gas by 2020, is deteriorating.

On the other hand, energy policy is not only a question of security of supply. The Kyoto Protocol requires strong action in order to limit CO₂ emissions.

Consumers' attitudes are an essential factor for European and National authorities when trying to best manage these challenges.

3.1 Citizens' attitude vs. rise in fuel prices

Car usage is very much representative of the challenges outlined above. What would consumers do if fuel prices reached a significant "price ceiling"? Would this be enough to provoke a substantial change in car usage?

-Fuel prices could have a modest impact on car usage-

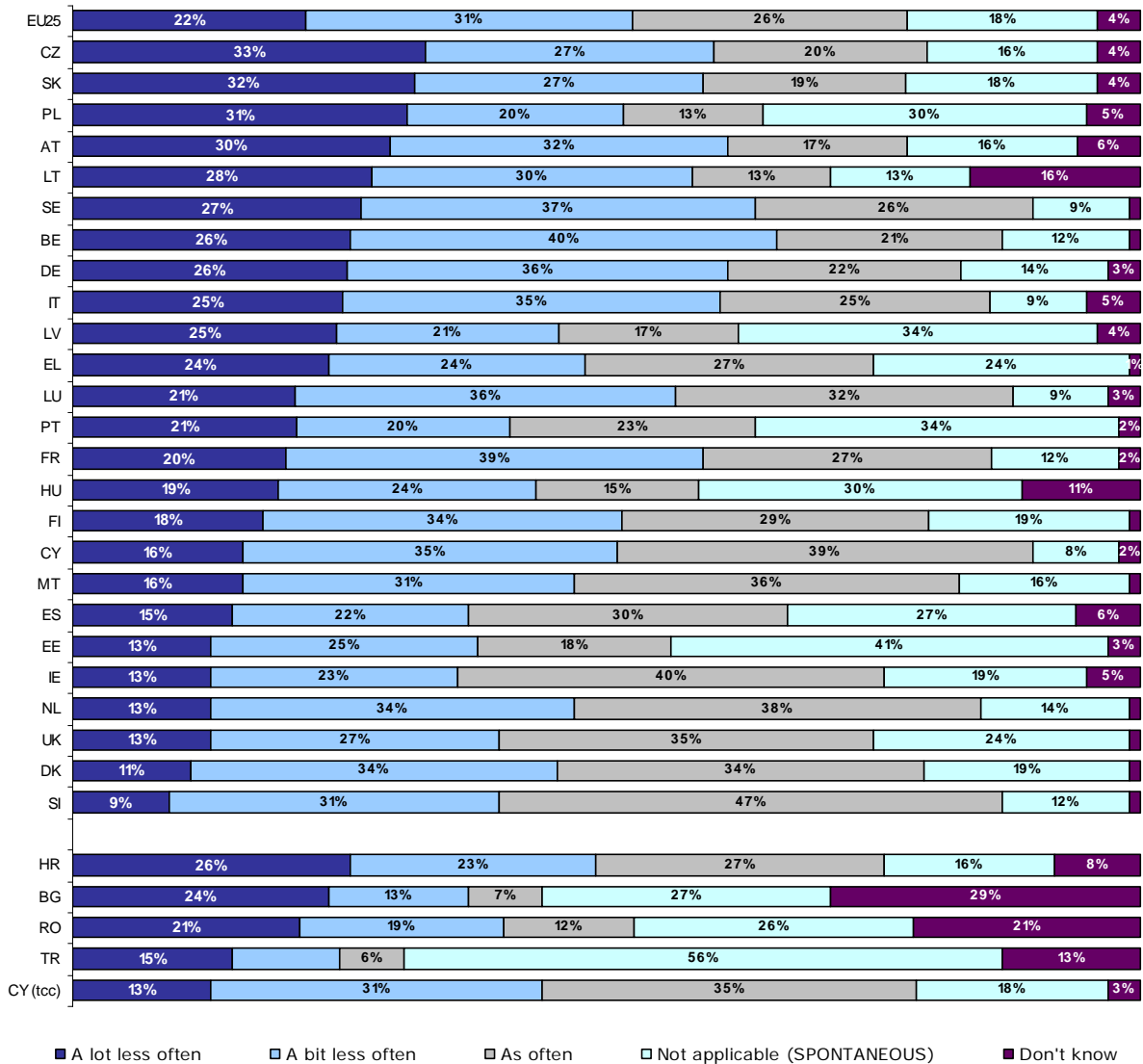
The rise in fuel prices would have an impact on car usage if a certain ceiling is reached¹¹: more than 2 out of 10 Europeans stated they would use their car/vehicle "a lot less often" while 3 out of ten declared they would do so "a bit less often".

Such a situation would have a more notable effect on citizens in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Austria with almost one third of the population stating that they would be prepared to significantly reduce the use of cars/vehicles.

On the other hand, it seems that the Irish, Cypriots, Maltese, Dutch, and particularly the Slovenians would be far more reluctant to introduce any change in their habits: between 36% and 47% of respondents in these countries declare that they would use their cars/vehicles as often.

¹¹ The price barrier was adapted in each country to the national situation.

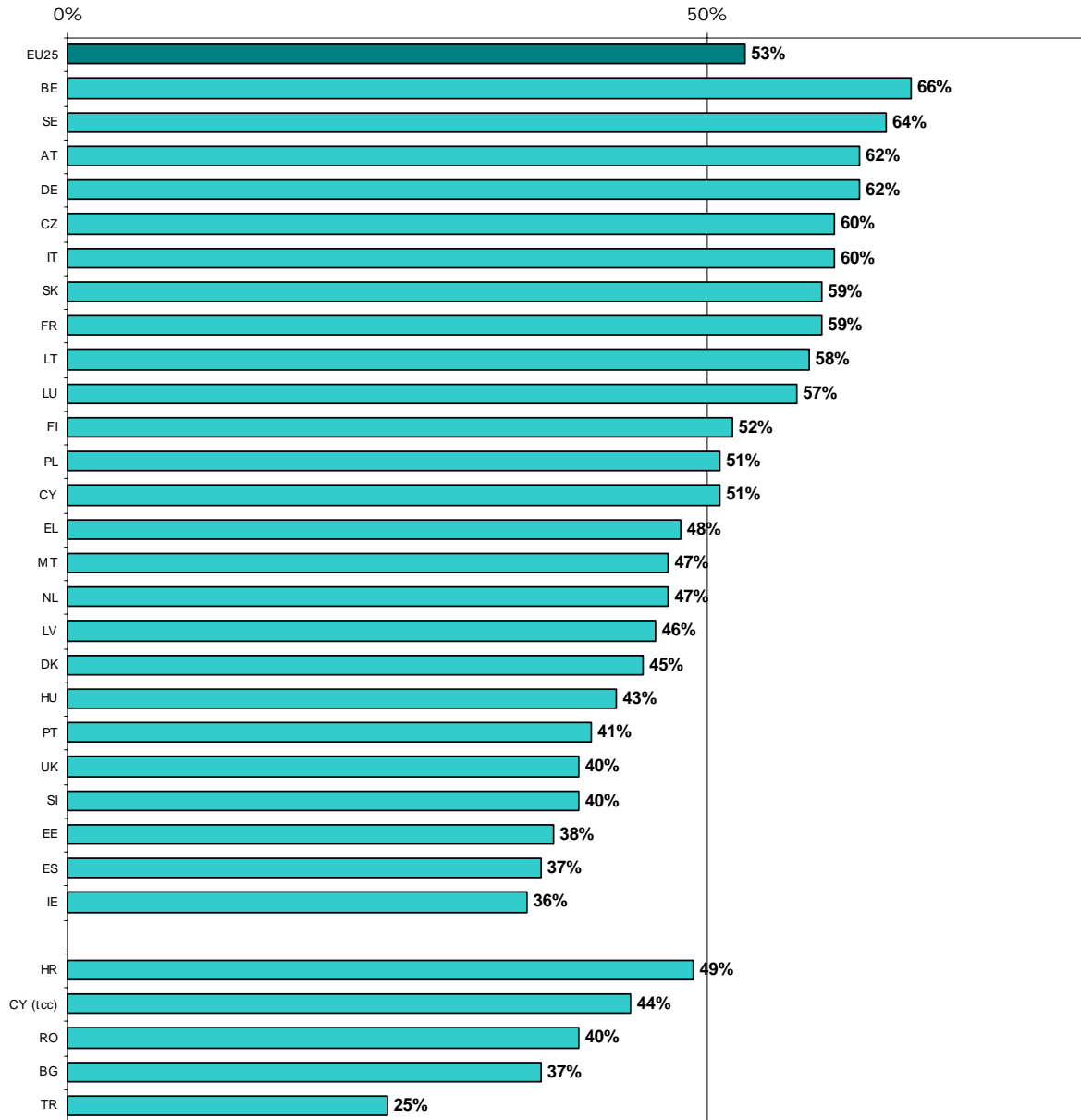
**QA69. Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel\ diesel reaches 2*euros.
Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?**



*Price was adapted in each country

Overall, the impact of a significant rise of fuel prices will be wider in countries such as Belgium, Sweden, Austria, Germany, the Czech Republic and Italy where at least 6 out of 10 citizens would use their vehicles less often.

**QA69. Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel\ diesel reaches 2*euros.
Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?
Total "would use less often the car"**

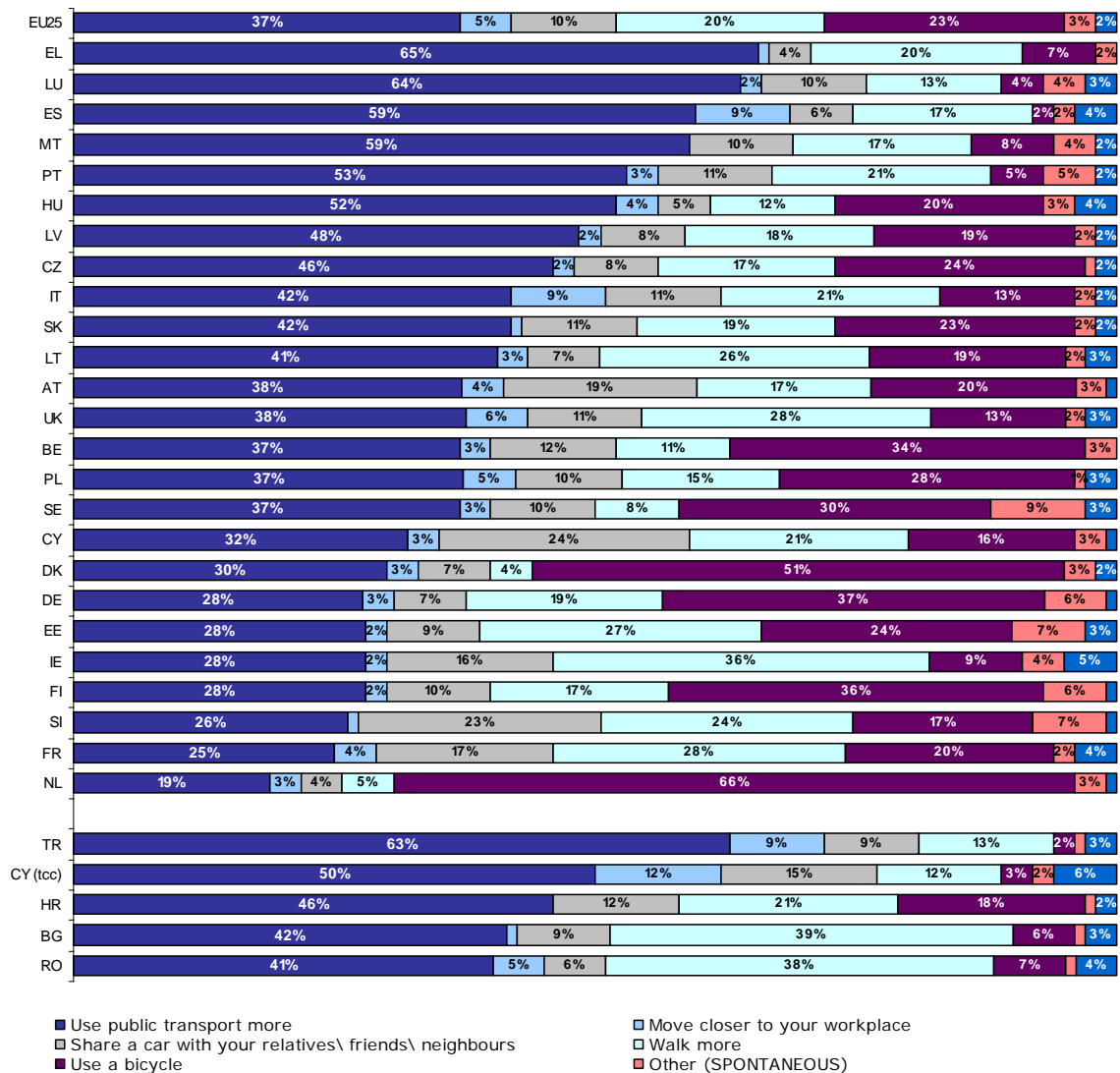


The sociodemographic analysis does not reveal any significant trend. We could only point out that men, people aged between 40 and 54 years and living in rural areas seem to be more reluctant to change than other categories.

Although an eventual price increase could influence citizens, active policies are still necessary to promote the use of alternative means of transport.

As the following graph shows, for citizens prepared to use their cars less, public transport would be the main alternative.

QA70. What would you do first to reduce the use of your cars often?
Base: "will use the car less often"



Use of public transport is more widely accepted in Greece (65%), Luxembourg (64%), Spain (59%), Malta (59%), Portugal (53%) and Hungary (52%). Bicycles would be the first option in northern countries such as the Netherlands (66%) and Denmark (51%) and to a lesser extent in Germany (37%) and Finland (36%). Finally, walking more would be the first thing Irish would do to reduce the use of their cars (36%).

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that using public transport more would be the first option particularly for citizens living in large towns (50%), young interviewees (42%) as well as for those with a higher level of education (39%). Walking more would be a solution for women and the elderly (23% and 25%) while using a bike is more often mentioned by those aged 40 to 54 (27%), and interviewees living in rural areas or small/middle size towns (27% and 24% respectively).

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?
(IF 'WILL USE THE CAR A LOT/A BIT LESS OFTEN', CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69)

	Use public transport more	Move closer to your workplace	Share a car with your relatives\ friends\ neighbours	Walk more	Use a bicycle	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	37%	5%	10%	20%	23%	3%	2%
Sex							
Male	37%	5%	11%	16%	25%	4%	2%
Female	37%	5%	9%	23%	22%	3%	2%
Age							
15-24	42%	7%	12%	14%	23%	2%	1%
25-39	35%	7%	12%	18%	23%	4%	2%
40-54	34%	4%	11%	19%	27%	2%	3%
55 +	37%	3%	7%	25%	20%	4%	3%
Education (End of)							
15	34%	5%	8%	25%	21%	3%	3%
16-19	34%	4%	11%	20%	25%	3%	3%
20+	39%	5%	10%	17%	24%	4%	2%
Still Studying	45%	6%	9%	14%	23%	1%	1%
Household composition							
1	42%	5%	9%	19%	20%	3%	2%
2	37%	4%	8%	21%	23%	4%	2%
3	37%	6%	12%	20%	20%	3%	3%
4+	34%	5%	11%	18%	27%	3%	2%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	38%	6%	10%	18%	24%	3%	1%
(5-6) Centre	35%	4%	11%	21%	24%	3%	2%
(7-10) Right	33%	4%	10%	20%	25%	5%	3%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	31%	7%	12%	21%	21%	5%	4%
Managers	38%	5%	9%	15%	26%	5%	2%
Other white collars	41%	6%	10%	16%	24%	2%	2%
Manual workers	31%	5%	13%	18%	28%	3%	2%
House persons	34%	7%	8%	26%	19%	4%	3%
Unemployed	35%	5%	13%	21%	23%	1%	2%
Retired	40%	2%	7%	25%	20%	3%	3%
Students	45%	6%	9%	14%	23%	1%	1%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	29%	5%	14%	17%	27%	4%	4%
Small/ mid size tow	35%	4%	10%	23%	24%	2%	2%
Large town	50%	6%	6%	17%	17%	3%	2%

CONCLUSION

The following points can be outlined based on the results of this survey:

- Results show that **there is a clear demand for action on the side of public for authorities at all levels.**
- **The European level of decision making is perceived as the most appropriate compared to the other options: 1 out of 2 interviewees support this view.** Support for a European energy policy appears to be lower in the acceding and candidates countries.
- When asked what the National Governments should focus on in order to reduce the current energy dependency, **Europeans clearly support the enhanced use of renewable energies, particularly solar energy and to a lesser extend wind power.** Europeans are also strongly in favour of promotion of advanced technologies such as hydrogen and clean coal.
- **Governments should also promote the efficient use of energy more actively, particularly regarding practical issues such as how to save energy and the use of new forms of energy at home.** Most Europeans citizens would require more information on efficient use of energy, however external steering in the form of tax incentives would also be desired.
- As consumers, Europeans seem to give some consideration to the idea of using less energy: **in their purchasing decisions, almost 6 out of 10 citizens pay a lot of attention to the energy consumed by cars or household equipment.** Though, the attention paid is lower when it comes to the energy consumed by more banal equipment (light bulb).
- Regarding renewable energies, 54% of Europeans are not prepared to pay more for them, However 27% are prepared to do so provided the price increase is limited to 5%. Yet, there are still significant differences between former and new Member States, with the latter group being clearly more reluctant to pay higher prices for "green energy".
- While changing energy usage still generates a certain level of reluctance when it involves financial efforts, reducing energy consumption seems to be a realistic goal on a short term basis: more than 5 out of 10 Europeans would appear to be willing to reduce their energy consumption and 5% would make this change even if it implies paying more.
- Finally, it seems that a potential price increase of fuel could have an impact, although limited, on car use. Other active policies are necessary to promote the use of alternative means of transport.

ANNEXES

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER n° 247
« ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENERGY »
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of October and the 15th of November 2005, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out the wave 64.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

This Special EUROBAROMETER is part of wave 64.2 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 EUROBAROMETER 64.2 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) as well as 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.

ABREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.024	13/10/2005	06/11/2005	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.161	14/10/2005	05/11/2005	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.032	16/10/2005	13/11/2005	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	14/10/2005	08/11/2005	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	14/10/2005	06/11/2005	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	17/10/2005	05/11/2005	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.015	15/10/2005	05/11/2005	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	11/10/2005	07/11/2005	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.009	13/10/2005	13/11/2005	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	19/10/2005	10/11/2005	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	17/10/2005	06/11/2005	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.033	14/10/2005	07/11/2005	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.020	15/10/2005	04/11/2005	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	510	12/10/2005	05/11/2005	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	18/10/2005	06/11/2005	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	14/10/2005	05/11/2005	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	21/10/2005	13/11/2005	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.020	14/10/2005	03/11/2005	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	17/10/2005	07/11/2005	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.003	17/10/2005	08/11/2005	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.034	11/10/2005	07/11/2005	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.096	17/10/2005	02/11/2005	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.028	13/10/2005	09/11/2005	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.033	14/10/2005	06/11/2005	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.320	12/10/2005	15/11/2005	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	19/10/2005	31/10/2005	6.695.512
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	13/10/2005	06/11/2005	3.682.826
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	13/10/2005	31/10/2005	18.145.036
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	14/10/2005	07/11/2005	47.583.830
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	14/10/2005	29/10/2005	157.101
TOTAL			29.430	11/10/2005	15/11/2005	442.620.588

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

QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Provide more information on efficient use of energy	Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	43%	40%	32%	21%	2%	11%
BE	1024	47%	54%	29%	30%	2%	2%
CZ	1161	36%	59%	27%	23%	0%	7%
DK	1032	59%	44%	49%	16%	1%	4%
D-W	1021	40%	46%	41%	21%	2%	8%
DE	1534	40%	46%	43%	21%	2%	7%
D-E	513	37%	48%	50%	24%	3%	5%
EE	1000	44%	45%	26%	20%	1%	16%
EL	1000	55%	27%	41%	38%	1%	6%
ES	1015	51%	25%	13%	10%	2%	23%
FR	1009	44%	31%	32%	30%	4%	10%
IE	1009	51%	40%	30%	27%	1%	13%
IT	1000	33%	45%	27%	15%	2%	12%
CY	502	60%	27%	41%	30%	1%	10%
LV	1033	40%	34%	28%	28%	0%	10%
LT	1021	33%	30%	21%	26%	-	21%
LU	510	49%	42%	25%	33%	3%	9%
HU	1000	36%	40%	18%	20%	1%	19%
MT	500	57%	21%	36%	25%	2%	8%
NL	1041	46%	54%	45%	13%	2%	3%
AT	1020	47%	46%	26%	24%	2%	11%
PL	1000	35%	41%	20%	18%	1%	16%
PT	1003	51%	33%	42%	18%	1%	9%
SI	1034	50%	53%	36%	29%	1%	7%
SK	1096	45%	47%	40%	25%	2%	4%
FI	1028	51%	41%	32%	19%	2%	4%
SE	1033	52%	62%	26%	22%	2%	4%
UK	1320	46%	33%	37%	24%	0%	13%
BG	1001	39%	36%	24%	29%	0%	19%
HR	1000	53%	24%	27%	28%	0%	10%
RO	999	39%	35%	35%	23%	2%	20%
TR	1005	44%	21%	25%	18%	0%	25%
CY (tcc)	500	48%	38%	19%	23%	1%	13%
Sex							
Male	12020	41%	43%	33%	21%	2%	10%
Female	12904	44%	37%	30%	20%	2%	13%
Age							
15-24	3803	46%	35%	30%	23%	1%	12%
25-39	6615	44%	45%	32%	19%	2%	8%
40-54	6370	42%	43%	33%	22%	2%	8%
55 +	8136	40%	36%	30%	21%	1%	16%
Education (End of)							
15	6115	41%	32%	26%	18%	2%	19%
16-19	9794	44%	40%	32%	23%	2%	10%
20+	6096	42%	51%	38%	20%	2%	5%
Still Studying	2428	46%	35%	31%	22%	1%	11%
Household composition							
1	4518	44%	35%	32%	21%	2%	14%
2	7867	42%	40%	32%	20%	2%	12%
3	4922	42%	41%	31%	22%	2%	10%
4+	7613	43%	42%	32%	20%	2%	10%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	7017	45%	40%	35%	22%	2%	8%
(5-6) Centre	8619	45%	42%	33%	22%	2%	8%
(7-10) Right	4713	41%	45%	34%	22%	2%	9%

QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	1917	40%	43%	36%	19%	2%	9%
Managers	2686	43%	52%	41%	21%	3%	4%
Other white collars	2789	42%	47%	34%	20%	2%	8%
Manual workers	5187	45%	42%	29%	21%	2%	10%
House persons	2537	43%	34%	25%	18%	1%	17%
Unemployed	1442	47%	34%	30%	21%	2%	9%
Retired	5939	40%	34%	30%	22%	1%	16%
Students	2428	46%	35%	31%	22%	1%	11%
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	8031	42%	39%	30%	20%	2%	13%
Small/ mid size town	10634	42%	40%	32%	21%	2%	12%
Large town	6199	45%	42%	33%	22%	2%	8%
Leadership							
++	2834	40%	47%	38%	24%	2%	6%
+	8181	43%	46%	34%	20%	2%	8%
-	8634	44%	39%	32%	23%	2%	10%
--	5274	42%	29%	24%	17%	1%	22%
Trust in EU							
Tend to agree	11139	45%	43%	31%	21%	2%	8%
Tend to disagree	10782	42%	41%	33%	22%	2%	11%
Membership EU							
A good thing	12526	46%	43%	33%	21%	2%	8%
A bad thing	3879	38%	38%	32%	22%	2%	14%
Neither good nor bad	7562	42%	39%	30%	22%	1%	12%
Benef. EU member.							
Benefited	13007	45%	43%	33%	21%	2%	8%
Not benefited	9001	41%	40%	33%	22%	2%	11%
Image of EU							
Positive	10993	46%	43%	33%	20%	2%	8%
Neutral	8467	42%	38%	30%	21%	1%	12%
Negative	4924	39%	39%	33%	23%	2%	13%
Euro							
In favour	14917	45%	44%	34%	21%	2%	7%
Against	8378	42%	37%	31%	21%	2%	12%
Foreign Policy							
In favour	17018	44%	43%	34%	22%	2%	7%
Against	5162	42%	39%	32%	22%	2%	10%
ESDP							
In favour	19160	44%	42%	33%	22%	2%	8%
Against	3747	41%	39%	31%	19%	2%	11%
Enlargement							
In favour	12089	45%	42%	31%	21%	2%	7%
Against	9828	42%	42%	36%	22%	2%	9%
EU Knowledge							
38777	9793	43%	33%	26%	19%	2%	17%
38902	13612	43%	45%	35%	22%	2%	7%
38998	1293	41%	45%	39%	23%	3%	6%
Satis. life you lead							
Satisfied	19934	44%	41%	32%	21%	2%	10%
Not satisfied	4884	39%	35%	29%	21%	2%	15%
Job stability							
Confident	10029	44%	47%	35%	20%	2%	7%
Not confident	2078	41%	40%	32%	23%	3%	10%
Future of pensions							
Confident	6414	44%	42%	29%	19%	1%	9%
Not confident	17414	43%	40%	34%	22%	2%	10%
Proud to be European							
Proud	15778	43%	43%	32%	20%	2%	9%
Not proud	6928	43%	37%	34%	23%	1%	12%

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.)	Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil	Develop the use of nuclear energy	Develop the use of solar power	Develop the use of wind power	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	41%	23%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	8%
BE	1024	46%	20%	11%	51%	49%	1%	1%	2%
CZ	1161	46%	35%	17%	41%	25%	2%	0%	5%
DK	1032	61%	13%	4%	45%	59%	0%	0%	4%
D-W	1021	52%	20%	16%	55%	26%	1%	0%	5%
DE	1534	52%	21%	17%	55%	26%	1%	1%	4%
D-E	513	56%	25%	19%	57%	26%	0%	1%	1%
EE	1000	37%	14%	8%	35%	54%	1%	2%	15%
EL	1000	22%	37%	2%	70%	44%	1%	0%	3%
ES	1015	27%	25%	4%	50%	28%	1%	-	18%
FR	1009	43%	21%	8%	63%	38%	1%	1%	4%
IE	1009	40%	29%	7%	32%	52%	0%	1%	10%
IT	1000	41%	26%	13%	41%	15%	0%	2%	10%
CY	502	25%	51%	2%	76%	22%	0%	0%	6%
LV	1033	36%	37%	8%	25%	39%	2%	1%	7%
LT	1021	32%	27%	21%	16%	22%	3%	0%	19%
LU	510	46%	18%	7%	62%	36%	1%	1%	4%
HU	1000	37%	16%	9%	43%	37%	2%	0%	11%
MT	500	23%	34%	2%	58%	32%	0%	1%	9%
NL	1041	62%	10%	14%	47%	42%	0%	1%	3%
AT	1020	36%	36%	5%	54%	35%	2%	1%	5%
PL	1000	33%	27%	10%	37%	30%	2%	1%	13%
PT	1003	39%	31%	5%	37%	34%	1%	0%	13%
SI	1034	42%	29%	5%	60%	39%	1%	1%	5%
SK	1096	42%	39%	19%	44%	23%	1%	0%	5%
FI	1028	54%	18%	27%	38%	41%	0%	3%	1%
SE	1033	55%	25%	32%	31%	41%	0%	1%	2%
UK	1320	36%	17%	18%	43%	39%	1%	0%	10%
BG	1001	37%	20%	24%	38%	16%	1%	1%	20%
HR	1000	36%	17%	5%	60%	40%	1%	0%	8%
RO	999	42%	28%	15%	29%	18%	1%	1%	22%
TR	1005	31%	33%	15%	27%	9%	1%	0%	26%
CY (tcc)	500	52%	10%	10%	50%	11%	2%	1%	13%
Sex									
Male	12020	45%	23%	16%	47%	31%	1%	1%	6%
Female	12904	38%	24%	9%	49%	32%	1%	0%	10%
Age									
15-24	3803	41%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%
25-39	6615	44%	25%	11%	48%	33%	1%	1%	6%
40-54	6370	44%	23%	12%	49%	34%	1%	0%	6%
55 +	8136	38%	20%	15%	48%	29%	1%	1%	12%
Education (End of)									
15	6115	30%	21%	10%	49%	29%	1%	1%	15%
16-19	9794	41%	24%	12%	50%	33%	1%	0%	6%
20+	6096	53%	23%	16%	46%	32%	1%	1%	3%
Still Studying	2428	43%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%
Household composition									
1	4518	39%	23%	12%	47%	30%	1%	1%	11%
2	7867	43%	22%	14%	48%	30%	1%	1%	8%
3	4922	40%	23%	12%	48%	33%	1%	1%	8%
4+	7613	41%	25%	11%	49%	33%	1%	1%	7%

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Left-Right scale										
(1-4) Left	7017	46%	24%	9%	54%	34%	1%	1%	5%	
(5-6) Centre	8619	43%	24%	13%	49%	33%	1%	1%	5%	
(7-10) Right	4713	44%	24%	19%	46%	30%	1%	1%	6%	
Respondent occupation scale										
Self- employed	1917	47%	24%	13%	47%	29%	1%	1%	4%	
Managers	2686	57%	22%	18%	45%	30%	1%	1%	3%	
Other white collars	2789	47%	23%	11%	51%	32%	1%	1%	5%	
Manual workers	5187	38%	24%	10%	50%	36%	1%	0%	7%	
House persons	2537	34%	24%	9%	45%	27%	0%	0%	14%	
Unemployed	1442	35%	26%	14%	50%	34%	1%	1%	7%	
Retired	5939	36%	20%	14%	48%	31%	1%	1%	12%	
Students	2428	43%	28%	11%	46%	31%	1%	1%	8%	
Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	8031	39%	21%	12%	50%	35%	1%	1%	9%	
Small/ mid size town	10634	43%	23%	12%	48%	30%	1%	1%	8%	
Large town	6199	42%	27%	13%	45%	30%	1%	0%	7%	
Leadership										
++	2834	50%	24%	18%	47%	30%	1%	1%	4%	
+	8181	44%	25%	13%	47%	32%	1%	1%	6%	
-	8634	43%	23%	12%	52%	32%	1%	1%	6%	
--	5274	30%	20%	9%	44%	30%	1%	0%	17%	
Trust in EU										
Tend to agree	11139	44%	25%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	6%	
Tend to disagree	10782	40%	22%	14%	50%	33%	1%	1%	7%	
Membership EU										
A good thing	12526	47%	24%	13%	49%	30%	1%	1%	5%	
A bad thing	3879	36%	22%	15%	48%	34%	1%	1%	8%	
Neither good nor bad	7562	36%	23%	11%	49%	34%	1%	1%	9%	
Benef. EU member.										
Benefited	13007	46%	26%	12%	48%	31%	1%	1%	6%	
Not benefited	9001	39%	22%	14%	51%	33%	1%	1%	7%	
Image of EU										
Positive	10993	46%	25%	12%	48%	30%	1%	1%	6%	
Neutral	8467	38%	23%	12%	49%	32%	1%	0%	9%	
Negative	4924	40%	20%	14%	50%	35%	1%	1%	8%	
Euro										
In favour	14917	47%	24%	13%	50%	31%	0%	1%	5%	
Against	8378	34%	23%	13%	47%	33%	1%	1%	9%	
Foreign Policy										
In favour	17018	46%	24%	13%	50%	31%	1%	1%	5%	
Against	5162	37%	24%	14%	48%	35%	2%	1%	6%	
ESDP										
In favour	19160	45%	24%	13%	50%	32%	1%	1%	5%	
Against	3747	35%	23%	15%	45%	33%	2%	1%	7%	
Enlargment										
In favour	12089	43%	26%	12%	48%	33%	1%	1%	6%	
Against	9828	43%	22%	15%	51%	32%	1%	1%	5%	
EU Knowledge										
38777	9793	34%	22%	9%	47%	31%	1%	1%	13%	
38902	13612	46%	24%	14%	50%	32%	1%	1%	4%	
38998	1293	51%	24%	23%	43%	28%	1%	1%	4%	
Satis. life you lead										
Satisfied	19934	43%	23%	13%	48%	32%	1%	1%	7%	
Not satisfied	4884	34%	23%	11%	48%	31%	1%	1%	11%	

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, Governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Job stability									
Confi-dent	10029	48%	24%	13%	49%	33%	1%	1%	4%
Not confident	2078	39%	23%	12%	49%	33%	1%	1%	7%
Future of pensions									
Confi-dent	6414	41%	27%	14%	42%	29%	1%	0%	7%
Not confident	17414	43%	22%	12%	51%	33%	1%	1%	7%
Proud to be European									
Proud	15778	44%	25%	13%	47%	31%	1%	1%	6%
Not proud	6928	38%	20%	13%	52%	34%	1%	1%	8%

QA66a Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?
(IF 'SPLIT A', CODE 1 IN E)

	TOTAL	No, I am not prepared to pay more	Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	DK	Yes
UE25 EU25	12547	54%	27%	11%	2%	0%	6%	40%
BE	525	54%	29%	13%	2%	1%	1%	45%
CZ	614	55%	27%	11%	1%	0%	5%	39%
DK	546	39%	29%	22%	4%	2%	5%	56%
D-W	494	54%	30%	13%	2%	0%	2%	44%
DE	752	56%	29%	12%	1%	0%	2%	42%
D-E	266	65%	25%	8%	0%	-	1%	34%
EE	510	54%	25%	11%	2%	-	8%	38%
EL	499	59%	26%	11%	1%	1%	2%	38%
ES	531	45%	33%	6%	2%	0%	14%	41%
FR	573	47%	31%	13%	4%	0%	4%	49%
IE	503	57%	24%	7%	2%	1%	10%	33%
IT	484	58%	25%	6%	2%	0%	9%	33%
CY	258	57%	24%	10%	2%	0%	6%	37%
LV	517	70%	21%	5%	0%	-	3%	27%
LT	507	73%	14%	3%	1%	0%	9%	18%
LU	264	35%	31%	22%	3%	3%	5%	60%
HU	487	66%	21%	7%	0%	0%	5%	29%
MT	251	65%	22%	5%	0%	-	8%	27%
NL	518	45%	29%	18%	2%	1%	4%	51%
AT	497	52%	32%	9%	1%	1%	5%	43%
PL	490	67%	16%	8%	1%	0%	8%	25%
PT	493	70%	21%	3%	1%	-	6%	24%
SI	545	55%	26%	12%	1%	0%	6%	39%
SK	522	76%	15%	5%	1%	-	3%	21%
FI	521	47%	37%	13%	1%	1%	1%	52%
SE	525	50%	26%	18%	4%	0%	2%	49%
UK	631	45%	24%	17%	2%	1%	10%	45%
BG	488	76%	8%	1%	-	1%	13%	10%
HR	502	53%	23%	13%	3%	2%	7%	40%
RO	504	64%	15%	3%	0%	-	18%	18%
TR	506	54%	12%	3%	1%	1%	29%	17%
CY (tcc)	274	47%	28%	9%	2%	2%	11%	42%
Sex								
Male	6147	52%	27%	13%	3%	1%	6%	42%
Female	6400	56%	27%	9%	1%	0%	7%	38%
Age								
15-24	1913	45%	26%	14%	3%	1%	11%	43%
25-39	3268	51%	28%	13%	2%	1%	5%	44%
40-54	3207	55%	28%	10%	2%	0%	4%	41%
55 +	4159	58%	25%	8%	1%	0%	7%	35%
Education (End of)								
15	3078	64%	22%	5%	1%	0%	8%	28%
16-19	4951	58%	26%	10%	1%	0%	5%	37%
20+	3091	41%	33%	17%	4%	1%	4%	55%
Still Studying	1187	39%	25%	18%	3%	1%	14%	47%
Household composition								
1	2303	55%	25%	11%	3%	0%	6%	39%
2	4005	53%	29%	10%	2%	0%	6%	41%
3	2437	54%	26%	10%	2%	1%	7%	38%
4+	3798	54%	25%	12%	2%	0%	6%	40%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	3506	46%	30%	16%	2%	1%	6%	48%
(5-6) Centre	4417	54%	28%	10%	2%	0%	5%	41%
(7-10) Right	2367	54%	27%	12%	2%	0%	4%	42%

QA66a Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

Respondent occupation scale									
Self - employed	990	52%	28%	12%	2%	1%	5%	43%	
Managers	1338	40%	35%	17%	4%	1%	3%	57%	
Other white collars	1375	47%	35%	10%	2%	0%	5%	48%	
Manual workers	2639	57%	24%	11%	2%	0%	5%	37%	
House persons	1336	59%	25%	6%	1%	0%	8%	33%	
Unemployed	717	64%	23%	7%	1%	0%	5%	31%	
Retired	2964	60%	23%	8%	1%	0%	7%	33%	
Students	1187	39%	25%	18%	3%	1%	14%	47%	
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	4040	58%	25%	8%	1%	1%	7%	35%	
Small/ mid size town	5340	53%	27%	11%	2%	0%	6%	40%	
Large town	3141	48%	29%	15%	2%	0%	6%	46%	
Leadership									
++	1434	48%	29%	15%	3%	1%	4%	48%	
+	4171	48%	29%	14%	2%	1%	6%	46%	
-	4263	55%	28%	10%	2%	0%	5%	40%	
--	2679	64%	20%	5%	1%	0%	10%	26%	
Trust in EU									
Tend to agree	5643	49%	30%	12%	3%	1%	6%	45%	
Tend to disagree	5412	57%	25%	11%	2%	0%	5%	38%	
Membership EU									
A good thing	6364	48%	30%	14%	3%	1%	6%	47%	
A bad thing	1947	62%	23%	8%	1%	0%	6%	33%	
Neither good nor bad	3764	58%	25%	9%	2%	0%	6%	36%	
Benef. EU member.									
Benefited	6615	48%	30%	13%	2%	1%	6%	47%	
Not benefited	4496	60%	24%	9%	1%	0%	5%	35%	
Image of EU									
Positive	5526	46%	30%	14%	3%	0%	6%	48%	
Neutral	4269	58%	26%	9%	1%	0%	7%	36%	
Negative	2492	62%	23%	9%	1%	1%	4%	34%	
Euro									
In favour	7552	51%	30%	12%	2%	0%	5%	45%	
Against	4151	60%	23%	9%	2%	1%	6%	35%	
Foreign Policy									
In favour	8621	51%	29%	12%	2%	1%	5%	44%	
Against	2566	57%	26%	10%	3%	0%	4%	39%	
ESDP									
In favour	9642	53%	29%	11%	2%	1%	5%	43%	
Against	1885	56%	25%	11%	2%	0%	6%	38%	
Enlargment									
In favour	6065	50%	29%	13%	2%	1%	5%	45%	
Against	4959	56%	28%	10%	2%	0%	4%	40%	
EU Knowledge									
38777	4887	60%	23%	7%	1%	0%	8%	32%	
38902	6863	50%	30%	13%	2%	1%	4%	46%	
38998	680	51%	21%	17%	5%	1%	5%	44%	
Satis. life you lead									
Satisfied	10012	51%	28%	12%	2%	1%	6%	43%	
Not satisfied	2485	65%	21%	7%	1%	0%	6%	29%	
Job stability									
Confi-dent	4979	48%	32%	14%	2%	1%	4%	48%	
Not confident	1104	64%	21%	8%	2%	1%	4%	32%	
Future of pensions									
Confi-dent	3245	48%	32%	12%	2%	0%	6%	46%	
Not confident	8772	56%	25%	11%	2%	1%	5%	39%	
Proud to be European									
Proud	7968	51%	29%	12%	2%	0%	6%	44%	
Not proud	3496	60%	23%	10%	2%	0%	4%	36%	

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most? (IF 'SPLIT B', CODE 2 IN E)

	TOTAL	As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	12378	12%	50%	8%	15%	5%	1%	10%
BE	499	10%	62%	4%	14%	7%	1%	2%
CZ	547	16%	48%	10%	19%	1%	1%	5%
DK	486	29%	60%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%
D-W	527	9%	47%	12%	19%	6%	1%	6%
DE	782	9%	49%	12%	18%	6%	1%	5%
D-E	247	7%	60%	10%	17%	4%	1%	1%
EE	490	16%	48%	9%	16%	0%	1%	11%
EL	501	11%	46%	7%	28%	5%	-	3%
ES	484	12%	35%	10%	12%	6%	-	26%
FR	436	11%	64%	7%	8%	4%	1%	5%
IE	506	11%	48%	5%	14%	7%	0%	14%
IT	516	9%	46%	7%	18%	4%	1%	14%
CY	244	23%	30%	20%	17%	2%	0%	8%
LV	516	16%	48%	5%	24%	1%	0%	6%
LT	514	23%	45%	15%	1%	-	-	16%
LU	246	14%	68%	2%	8%	5%	0%	3%
HU	513	12%	35%	11%	25%	4%	1%	12%
MT	249	15%	66%	5%	6%	1%	0%	7%
NL	523	19%	65%	2%	5%	4%	1%	4%
AT	523	9%	44%	11%	21%	5%	1%	9%
PL	510	18%	57%	6%	9%	0%	0%	9%
PT	510	15%	45%	9%	19%	6%	1%	6%
SI	489	14%	44%	10%	15%	6%	0%	11%
SK	574	15%	54%	6%	16%	3%	1%	5%
FI	507	18%	57%	14%	7%	2%	-	2%
SE	508	16%	63%	3%	9%	3%	0%	4%
UK	689	11%	48%	3%	17%	10%	1%	10%
BG	513	5%	56%	6%	17%	5%	-	11%
HR	498	19%	47%	5%	19%	3%	1%	7%
RO	495	11%	40%	4%	30%	1%	2%	12%
TR	499	12%	39%	6%	14%	1%	0%	27%
CY (tcc)	226	13%	45%	6%	19%	5%	1%	12%
Sex								
Male	5874	13%	48%	8%	15%	6%	1%	9%
Female	6504	11%	52%	7%	14%	4%	0%	10%
Age								
15-24	1890	13%	50%	7%	12%	4%	0%	14%
25-39	3347	12%	53%	8%	13%	5%	1%	8%
40-54	3163	12%	53%	8%	15%	5%	0%	7%
55 +	3977	13%	46%	7%	17%	6%	1%	10%
Education (End of)								
15	3037	10%	44%	7%	20%	5%	0%	13%
16-19	4842	12%	52%	8%	15%	4%	0%	9%
20+	3006	14%	54%	7%	11%	7%	1%	5%
Still Studying	1241	12%	52%	8%	9%	4%	1%	14%
Household composition								
1	2215	13%	49%	7%	16%	4%	0%	10%
2	3862	12%	51%	8%	14%	6%	1%	8%
3	2484	12%	50%	8%	15%	4%	0%	10%
4+	3815	12%	51%	7%	14%	5%	1%	10%

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most? (IF 'SPLIT B', CODE 2 IN E)

Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	3511	11%	55%	7%	14%	6%	1%	6%	
(5-6) Centre	4202	12%	54%	7%	15%	5%	1%	8%	
(7-10) Right	2346	16%	47%	8%	17%	5%	1%	7%	
Respondent occupation scale									
Self- employed	927	13%	49%	9%	14%	6%	1%	8%	
Managers	1348	13%	54%	8%	10%	8%	1%	4%	
Other white collars	1414	10%	58%	7%	11%	5%	0%	8%	
Manual workers	2548	12%	50%	8%	17%	5%	0%	9%	
House persons	1201	13%	45%	5%	17%	5%	1%	15%	
Unemployed	725	12%	52%	10%	18%	2%	1%	6%	
Retired	2975	13%	47%	8%	17%	5%	0%	11%	
Students	1241	12%	52%	8%	9%	4%	1%	14%	
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	3992	13%	51%	8%	13%	4%	0%	10%	
Small/ mid size town	5294	12%	50%	7%	16%	5%	1%	10%	
Large town	3058	12%	51%	8%	15%	6%	1%	8%	
Leadership									
++	1400	14%	51%	7%	13%	7%	1%	5%	
+	4010	12%	54%	8%	13%	6%	1%	7%	
-	4371	12%	51%	7%	16%	4%	1%	8%	
--	2596	11%	43%	8%	17%	3%	0%	18%	
Trust in EU									
Tend to agree	5496	14%	51%	6%	13%	5%	0%	9%	
Tend to disagree	5370	12%	51%	9%	16%	5%	1%	7%	
Membership EU									
A good thing	6162	14%	51%	7%	13%	6%	1%	9%	
A bad thing	1932	11%	51%	10%	15%	5%	1%	7%	
Neither good nor bad	3799	11%	50%	8%	17%	4%	1%	9%	
Benef. EU member.									
Benefited	6391	15%	51%	6%	13%	5%	0%	9%	
Not benefited	4506	10%	52%	10%	17%	4%	1%	7%	
Image of EU									
Positive	5467	14%	51%	6%	12%	6%	1%	9%	
Neutral	4198	11%	50%	9%	17%	4%	0%	9%	
Negative	2433	11%	50%	9%	16%	5%	1%	7%	
Euro									
In favour	7366	13%	53%	7%	14%	5%	1%	7%	
Against	4227	12%	49%	8%	17%	5%	1%	9%	
Foreign Policy									
In favour	8398	13%	53%	7%	14%	5%	1%	7%	
Against	2596	13%	48%	9%	17%	6%	0%	6%	
ESDP									
In favour	9518	13%	53%	7%	14%	5%	1%	8%	
Against	1862	13%	47%	9%	18%	7%	0%	6%	
Enlargement									
In favour	6024	13%	52%	7%	13%	5%	0%	8%	
Against	4869	12%	52%	8%	16%	5%	1%	6%	
EU Knowledge									
38777	4905	11%	47%	8%	17%	4%	0%	13%	
38902	6749	13%	54%	7%	13%	6%	1%	7%	
38998	613	16%	47%	9%	17%	7%	1%	4%	
Satis. life you lead									
Satisfied	9922	13%	51%	7%	14%	5%	0%	10%	
Not satisfied	2399	10%	47%	10%	20%	4%	1%	8%	
Job stability									
Confi-dent	5050	12%	54%	8%	13%	6%	1%	7%	
Not confident	974	12%	51%	9%	15%	5%	0%	8%	
Future of pensions									
Confi-dent	3169	16%	50%	8%	13%	5%	0%	9%	
Not confident	8642	11%	52%	7%	16%	5%	1%	8%	

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most? (IF 'SPLIT B', CODE 2 IN E)

Proud to be European

Proud	7809	14%	52%	7%	12%	5%	1%	9%
Not proud	3432	10%	49%	9%	19%	5%	1%	7%

QA67 In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

	TOTAL	The European level	The national level	The local level	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	47%	37%	8%	7%
BE	1024	58%	31%	9%	2%
CZ	1161	48%	43%	4%	4%
DK	1032	45%	46%	6%	3%
D-W	1021	51%	37%	8%	4%
DE	1534	51%	36%	9%	4%
D-E	513	53%	36%	9%	2%
EE	1000	29%	44%	10%	17%
EL	1000	61%	31%	6%	1%
ES	1015	53%	26%	6%	14%
FR	1009	50%	36%	10%	5%
IE	1009	38%	37%	13%	13%
IT	1000	59%	29%	6%	7%
CY	502	62%	22%	7%	9%
LV	1033	50%	37%	7%	5%
LT	1021	45%	36%	8%	11%
LU	510	50%	36%	10%	3%
HU	1000	42%	30%	16%	12%
MT	500	36%	43%	16%	4%
NL	1041	59%	36%	3%	2%
AT	1020	45%	37%	7%	11%
PL	1000	38%	40%	12%	10%
PT	1003	51%	30%	6%	12%
SI	1034	48%	39%	6%	7%
SK	1096	38%	49%	10%	3%
FI	1028	23%	57%	19%	2%
SE	1033	34%	47%	16%	3%
UK	1320	27%	55%	10%	8%
BG	1001	26%	50%	9%	15%
HR	1000	39%	40%	12%	9%
RO	999	39%	31%	10%	20%
TR	1005	32%	35%	16%	17%
CY (tcc)	500	49%	28%	11%	12%
Sex					
Male	12020	51%	36%	8%	6%
Female	12904	43%	39%	9%	8%
Age					
15-24	3803	52%	34%	8%	6%
25-39	6615	52%	35%	8%	5%
40-54	6370	49%	37%	9%	6%
55 +	8136	40%	41%	9%	10%
Education (End of)					
15	6115	37%	41%	10%	11%
16-19	9794	47%	38%	9%	6%
20+	6096	55%	34%	7%	3%
Still Studying	2428	54%	33%	6%	6%
Household composition					
1	4518	44%	38%	9%	9%
2	7867	46%	38%	9%	8%
3	4922	48%	39%	8%	6%
4+	7613	50%	36%	8%	6%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	7017	53%	34%	8%	4%
(5-6) Centre	8619	47%	39%	9%	5%
(7-10) Right	4713	46%	41%	8%	4%

QA67 In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

Respondent occupation scale					
Self- employed	1917	52%	35%	9%	4%
Managers	2686	56%	36%	5%	3%
Other white collars	2789	54%	35%	7%	4%
Manual workers	5187	47%	37%	9%	7%
House persons	2537	41%	37%	10%	12%
Unemployed	1442	46%	37%	11%	6%
Retired	5939	38%	42%	10%	10%
Students	2428	54%	33%	6%	6%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8031	44%	39%	9%	8%
Small/ mid size town	10634	49%	36%	8%	7%
Large town	6199	48%	38%	8%	6%
Leadership					
++	2834	54%	35%	8%	3%
+	8181	51%	38%	7%	4%
-	8634	47%	38%	9%	6%
--	5274	37%	37%	10%	15%
Trust in EU					
Tend to agree	11139	59%	29%	7%	5%
Tend to disagree	10782	38%	46%	10%	6%
Membership EU					
A good thing	12526	60%	29%	7%	4%
A bad thing	3879	25%	54%	13%	8%
Neither good nor bad	7562	40%	44%	9%	8%
Benef. EU member.					
Benefited	13007	58%	30%	7%	5%
Not benefited	9001	35%	49%	11%	6%
Image of EU					
Positive	10993	62%	28%	6%	5%
Neutral	8467	41%	42%	9%	8%
Negative	4924	28%	52%	13%	7%
Euro					
In favour	14917	57%	32%	7%	4%
Against	8378	32%	49%	11%	8%
Foreign Policy					
In favour	17018	56%	33%	7%	4%
Against	5162	29%	54%	11%	6%
ESDP					
In favour	19160	54%	34%	8%	4%
Against	3747	26%	57%	11%	7%
Enlargment					
In favour	12089	56%	32%	8%	4%
Against	9828	40%	46%	9%	5%
EU Knowledge					
38777	9793	39%	40%	10%	11%
38902	13612	53%	36%	8%	4%
38998	1293	55%	36%	7%	3%
Satis. life you lead					
Satisfied	19934	49%	37%	8%	6%
Not satisfied	4884	41%	41%	9%	9%
Job stability					
Confi-dent	10029	53%	36%	7%	4%
Not confident	2078	47%	38%	9%	6%
Future of pensions					
Confi-dent	6414	51%	37%	7%	5%
Not confident	17414	47%	38%	9%	6%
Proud to be European					
Proud	15778	55%	33%	7%	5%
Not proud	6928	33%	48%	12%	7%

QA68.1 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A light bulb

	TOTAL	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	43%	33%	23%	2%
BE	1024	44%	36%	20%	0%
CZ	1161	55%	32%	11%	1%
DK	1032	46%	36%	16%	1%
D-W	1021	35%	41%	22%	1%
DE	1534	38%	40%	21%	1%
D-E	513	49%	36%	15%	0%
EE	1000	45%	35%	16%	3%
EL	1000	30%	30%	41%	0%
ES	1015	27%	37%	34%	1%
FR	1009	48%	26%	24%	1%
IE	1009	23%	30%	45%	2%
IT	1000	56%	29%	12%	3%
CY	502	37%	32%	30%	1%
LV	1033	51%	27%	21%	1%
LT	1021	40%	36%	21%	2%
LU	510	41%	29%	30%	0%
HU	1000	56%	29%	14%	1%
MT	500	58%	29%	13%	1%
NL	1041	38%	36%	26%	1%
AT	1020	37%	35%	26%	2%
PL	1000	57%	23%	19%	1%
PT	1003	48%	28%	22%	2%
SI	1034	43%	37%	18%	2%
SK	1096	46%	37%	16%	1%
FI	1028	28%	40%	32%	1%
SE	1033	32%	38%	29%	0%
UK	1320	35%	33%	28%	4%
BG	1001	38%	31%	26%	5%
HR	1000	33%	31%	36%	1%
RO	999	53%	31%	14%	2%
TR	1005	60%	21%	16%	4%
CY (tcc)	500	51%	28%	21%	1%
Sex					
Male	12020	43%	33%	23%	2%
Female	12904	43%	32%	23%	2%
Age					
15-24	3803	28%	32%	37%	3%
25-39	6615	41%	35%	23%	1%
40-54	6370	46%	33%	20%	1%
55 +	8136	48%	31%	19%	2%
Education (End of)					
15	6115	45%	31%	23%	2%
16-19	9794	45%	32%	22%	1%
20+	6096	45%	34%	20%	1%
Still Studying	2428	27%	34%	34%	4%
Household composition					
1	4518	40%	32%	26%	2%
2	7867	45%	33%	20%	2%
3	4922	42%	33%	23%	1%
4+	7613	42%	32%	24%	2%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	7017	44%	33%	22%	1%
(5-6) Centre	8619	43%	34%	22%	1%
(7-10) Right	4713	44%	32%	22%	1%

QA68.1 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A light bulb

Respondent occupation scale					
Self- employed	1917	48%	31%	20%	1%
Managers	2686	43%	37%	20%	0%
Other white collars	2789	43%	35%	20%	1%
Manual workers	5187	42%	33%	24%	1%
House persons	2537	42%	33%	23%	2%
Unemployed	1442	41%	30%	28%	1%
Retired	5939	49%	30%	19%	2%
Students	2428	27%	34%	34%	4%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8031	43%	32%	23%	2%
Small/ mid size town	10634	44%	32%	22%	2%
Large town	6199	40%	36%	23%	1%
Leadership					
++	2834	48%	33%	17%	1%
+	8181	43%	35%	21%	1%
-	8634	43%	32%	23%	1%
--	5274	38%	30%	29%	3%
Trust in EU					
Tend to agree	11139	43%	33%	23%	1%
Tend to disagree	10782	43%	32%	23%	2%
Membership EU					
A good thing	12526	43%	33%	23%	1%
A bad thing	3879	44%	31%	23%	2%
Neither good nor bad	7562	44%	33%	22%	1%
Benef. EU member.					
Benefited	13007	42%	33%	23%	1%
Not benefited	9001	45%	32%	22%	1%
Image of EU					
Positive	10993	43%	34%	22%	1%
Neutral	8467	41%	34%	24%	1%
Negative	4924	45%	30%	24%	2%
Euro					
In favour	14917	44%	34%	21%	1%
Against	8378	43%	31%	25%	1%
Foreign Policy					
In favour	17018	45%	33%	21%	1%
Against	5162	40%	34%	25%	2%
ESDP					
In favour	19160	44%	33%	22%	1%
Against	3747	41%	32%	26%	1%
Enlargement					
In favour	12089	44%	33%	22%	1%
Against	9828	44%	32%	23%	1%
EU Knowledge					
38777	9793	40%	31%	27%	2%
38902	13612	45%	34%	20%	1%
38998	1293	43%	34%	21%	2%
Satis. life you lead					
Satisfied	19934	42%	33%	23%	2%
Not satisfied	4884	48%	29%	21%	1%
Job stability					
Confi-dent	10029	43%	35%	22%	1%
Not confident	2078	48%	31%	20%	0%
Future of pensions					
Confi-dent	6414	38%	36%	25%	1%
Not confident	17414	45%	32%	22%	1%
Proud to be European					
Proud	15778	44%	33%	21%	1%
Not proud	6928	41%	32%	26%	1%

QA68.2 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A refrigerator

	TOTAL	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	58%	25%	15%	3%
BE	1024	59%	27%	13%	1%
CZ	1161	83%	12%	4%	1%
DK	1032	76%	17%	5%	2%
D-W	1021	60%	32%	6%	2%
DE	1534	62%	31%	5%	2%
D-E	513	71%	26%	3%	0%
EE	1000	68%	19%	7%	6%
EL	1000	31%	28%	40%	0%
ES	1015	36%	30%	31%	3%
FR	1009	55%	23%	19%	3%
IE	1009	40%	26%	30%	3%
IT	1000	70%	21%	6%	3%
CY	502	58%	20%	21%	2%
LV	1033	58%	22%	16%	4%
LT	1021	55%	25%	15%	5%
LU	510	61%	24%	14%	1%
HU	1000	66%	23%	8%	2%
MT	500	49%	29%	19%	3%
NL	1041	67%	22%	8%	2%
AT	1020	70%	20%	7%	3%
PL	1000	68%	16%	12%	4%
PT	1003	46%	24%	25%	5%
SI	1034	61%	27%	9%	3%
SK	1096	82%	13%	4%	2%
FI	1028	57%	29%	13%	1%
SE	1033	69%	20%	8%	2%
UK	1320	42%	28%	25%	5%
BG	1001	39%	32%	20%	9%
HR	1000	38%	31%	29%	2%
RO	999	80%	12%	3%	5%
TR	1005	62%	21%	14%	4%
CY (tcc)	500	53%	25%	21%	1%
Sex					
Male	12020	57%	26%	15%	2%
Female	12904	58%	24%	15%	3%
Age					
15-24	3803	43%	27%	23%	7%
25-39	6615	61%	25%	13%	1%
40-54	6370	62%	24%	13%	1%
55 +	8136	59%	24%	14%	3%
Education (End of)					
15	6115	54%	26%	18%	2%
16-19	9794	61%	24%	14%	2%
20+	6096	64%	24%	11%	2%
Still Studying	2428	43%	26%	21%	9%
Household composition					
1	4518	53%	25%	18%	3%
2	7867	60%	25%	13%	2%
3	4922	58%	24%	15%	3%
4+	7613	57%	25%	15%	3%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	7017	60%	24%	14%	2%
(5-6) Centre	8619	59%	25%	14%	2%
(7-10) Right	4713	59%	26%	13%	2%

QA68.2 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A refrigerator						
Respondent occupation scale						
Self- employed	1917	62%	24%	12%	1%	
Managers	2686	63%	25%	11%	1%	
Other white collars	2789	61%	25%	13%	1%	
Manual workers	5187	57%	26%	15%	2%	
House persons	2537	57%	27%	15%	2%	
Unemployed	1442	55%	23%	20%	2%	
Retired	5939	60%	22%	15%	3%	
Students	2428	43%	26%	21%	9%	
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	8031	58%	24%	15%	3%	
Small/ mid size town	10634	60%	24%	14%	3%	
Large town	6199	54%	27%	16%	2%	
Leadership						
++	2834	66%	22%	10%	3%	
+	8181	60%	25%	13%	2%	
-	8634	58%	26%	14%	2%	
--	5274	50%	24%	22%	4%	
Trust in EU						
Tend to agree	11139	58%	25%	14%	3%	
Tend to disagree	10782	59%	24%	15%	2%	
Membership EU						
A good thing	12526	58%	25%	14%	2%	
A bad thing	3879	57%	24%	16%	3%	
Neither good nor bad	7562	59%	24%	14%	2%	
Benef. EU member.						
Benefited	13007	58%	25%	15%	3%	
Not benefited	9001	61%	23%	14%	2%	
Image of EU						
Positive	10993	59%	25%	14%	3%	
Neutral	8467	57%	26%	15%	2%	
Negative	4924	59%	23%	16%	3%	
Euro						
In favour	14917	60%	24%	13%	2%	
Against	8378	55%	25%	17%	3%	
Foreign Policy						
In favour	17018	61%	24%	13%	2%	
Against	5162	54%	26%	17%	3%	
ESDP						
In favour	19160	60%	24%	13%	2%	
Against	3747	53%	27%	18%	2%	
Enlargement						
In favour	12089	59%	24%	14%	2%	
Against	9828	59%	26%	14%	2%	
EU Knowledge						
38777	9793	51%	25%	20%	4%	
38902	13612	62%	24%	11%	2%	
38998	1293	64%	23%	12%	2%	
Satis. life you lead						
Satisfied	19934	57%	25%	15%	3%	
Not satisfied	4884	59%	24%	15%	3%	
Job stability						
Confi-dent	10029	60%	26%	13%	1%	
Not confident	2078	62%	24%	13%	1%	
Future of pensions						
Confi-dent	6414	53%	29%	17%	2%	
Not confident	17414	61%	24%	14%	2%	
Proud to be European						
Proud	15778	60%	24%	14%	2%	
Not proud	6928	55%	25%	17%	2%	

QA68.3 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A car

	TOTAL	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	59%	18%	12%	10%
BE	1024	62%	25%	7%	6%
CZ	1161	82%	7%	5%	6%
DK	1032	57%	26%	10%	7%
D-W	1021	65%	20%	9%	5%
DE	1534	64%	22%	9%	6%
D-E	513	59%	26%	7%	8%
EE	1000	62%	12%	5%	20%
EL	1000	47%	19%	25%	9%
ES	1015	39%	19%	29%	13%
FR	1009	61%	22%	8%	8%
IE	1009	52%	19%	20%	8%
IT	1000	74%	14%	6%	7%
CY	502	81%	7%	9%	4%
LV	1033	51%	9%	13%	27%
LT	1021	61%	14%	5%	21%
LU	510	62%	23%	12%	3%
HU	1000	49%	13%	12%	26%
MT	500	67%	13%	7%	12%
NL	1041	58%	24%	12%	6%
AT	1020	75%	11%	6%	8%
PL	1000	62%	8%	9%	21%
PT	1003	49%	15%	18%	17%
SI	1034	71%	17%	6%	6%
SK	1096	77%	7%	6%	10%
FI	1028	56%	24%	13%	7%
SE	1033	70%	20%	6%	4%
UK	1320	46%	23%	19%	12%
BG	1001	36%	12%	15%	36%
HR	1000	61%	16%	10%	12%
RO	999	72%	5%	4%	19%
TR	1005	59%	10%	10%	20%
CY (tcc)	500	63%	13%	17%	7%
Sex					
Male	12020	64%	19%	11%	6%
Female	12904	55%	17%	13%	14%
Age					
15-24	3803	56%	18%	16%	10%
25-39	6615	64%	20%	11%	5%
40-54	6370	64%	19%	11%	7%
55 +	8136	54%	16%	12%	17%
Education (End of)					
15	6115	50%	16%	16%	17%
16-19	9794	62%	19%	11%	8%
20+	6096	67%	20%	8%	5%
Still Studying	2428	57%	17%	14%	12%
Household composition					
1	4518	50%	15%	15%	20%
2	7867	60%	19%	11%	10%
3	4922	62%	19%	11%	7%
4+	7613	62%	19%	12%	7%
Left-Right scale					
(1-4) Left	7017	62%	19%	10%	9%
(5-6) Centre	8619	59%	20%	12%	9%
(7-10) Right	4713	63%	17%	12%	8%

QA68.3 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

A car

Respondent occupation scale					
Self- employed	1917	69%	19%	10%	2%
Managers	2686	66%	23%	9%	2%
Other white collars	2789	66%	20%	11%	3%
Manual workers	5187	62%	20%	12%	6%
House persons	2537	52%	19%	16%	13%
Unemployed	1442	56%	18%	14%	13%
Retired	5939	53%	15%	12%	21%
Students	2428	57%	17%	14%	12%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	8031	59%	19%	13%	9%
Small/ mid size town	10634	61%	17%	11%	10%
Large town	6199	56%	19%	12%	12%
Leadership					
++	2834	70%	17%	7%	6%
+	8181	64%	19%	9%	7%
-	8634	60%	19%	12%	10%
--	5274	45%	17%	20%	18%
Trust in EU					
Tend to agree	11139	62%	18%	11%	9%
Tend to disagree	10782	60%	19%	12%	9%
Membership EU					
A good thing	12526	61%	19%	12%	8%
A bad thing	3879	57%	19%	12%	12%
Neither good nor bad	7562	60%	18%	12%	11%
Benef. EU member.					
Benefited	13007	61%	18%	12%	8%
Not benefited	9001	60%	18%	11%	10%
Image of EU					
Positive	10993	62%	19%	11%	8%
Neutral	8467	57%	18%	13%	12%
Negative	4924	59%	18%	13%	11%
Euro					
In favour	14917	64%	19%	10%	7%
Against	8378	54%	18%	15%	13%
Foreign Policy					
In favour	17018	63%	18%	11%	8%
Against	5162	56%	21%	13%	9%
ESDP					
In favour	19160	63%	18%	11%	8%
Against	3747	55%	21%	15%	9%
Enlargement					
In favour	12089	62%	18%	11%	9%
Against	9828	61%	20%	11%	8%
EU Knowledge					
38777	9793	51%	18%	16%	15%
38902	13612	65%	19%	9%	7%
38998	1293	69%	16%	11%	5%
Satis. life you lead					
Satisfied	19934	60%	19%	12%	8%
Not satisfied	4884	57%	14%	13%	17%
Job stability					
Confi-dent	10029	65%	21%	11%	3%
Not confident	2078	67%	17%	10%	6%
Future of pensions					
Confi-dent	6414	54%	22%	15%	9%
Not confident	17414	62%	17%	11%	10%
Proud to be European					
Proud	15778	62%	18%	11%	8%
Not proud	6928	56%	19%	14%	11%

QA69 Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel\ diesel reaches 2 euros. Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?

	TOTAL	A lot less often	A bit less often	As often	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24924	22%	31%	26%	18%	4%
BE	1024	26%	40%	21%	12%	1%
CZ	1161	33%	27%	20%	16%	4%
DK	1032	11%	34%	34%	19%	1%
D-W	1021	27%	35%	22%	13%	3%
DE	1534	26%	36%	22%	14%	3%
D-E	513	22%	38%	22%	17%	2%
EE	1000	13%	25%	18%	41%	3%
EL	1000	24%	24%	27%	24%	1%
ES	1015	15%	22%	30%	27%	6%
FR	1009	20%	39%	27%	12%	2%
IE	1009	13%	23%	40%	19%	5%
IT	1000	25%	35%	25%	9%	5%
CY	502	16%	35%	39%	8%	2%
LV	1033	25%	21%	17%	34%	4%
LT	1021	28%	30%	13%	13%	16%
LU	510	21%	36%	32%	9%	3%
HU	1000	19%	24%	15%	30%	11%
MT	500	16%	31%	36%	16%	1%
NL	1041	13%	34%	38%	14%	1%
AT	1020	30%	32%	17%	16%	6%
PL	1000	31%	20%	13%	30%	5%
PT	1003	21%	20%	23%	34%	2%
SI	1034	9%	31%	47%	12%	1%
SK	1096	32%	27%	19%	18%	4%
FI	1028	18%	34%	29%	19%	1%
SE	1033	27%	37%	26%	9%	1%
UK	1320	13%	27%	35%	24%	1%
BG	1001	24%	13%	7%	27%	29%
HR	1000	26%	23%	27%	16%	8%
RO	999	21%	19%	12%	26%	21%
TR	1005	15%	10%	6%	56%	13%
CY (tcc)	500	13%	31%	35%	18%	3%
Sex						
Male	12020	22%	33%	28%	14%	3%
Female	12904	22%	29%	23%	23%	4%
Age						
15-24	3803	23%	30%	17%	26%	5%
25-39	6615	23%	34%	31%	10%	2%
40-54	6370	21%	32%	33%	11%	3%
55 +	8136	21%	28%	20%	27%	4%
Education (End of)						
15	6115	20%	25%	21%	28%	5%
16-19	9794	23%	33%	28%	14%	3%
20+	6096	21%	36%	32%	9%	2%
Still Studying	2428	23%	28%	13%	30%	6%
Household composition						
1	4518	19%	24%	20%	34%	4%
2	7867	22%	33%	26%	16%	4%
3	4922	24%	31%	27%	15%	3%
4+	7613	22%	32%	28%	14%	4%
Left-Right scale						
(1-4) Left	7017	23%	34%	24%	16%	3%
(5-6) Centre	8619	21%	32%	28%	17%	3%
(7-10) Right	4713	21%	32%	28%	17%	2%

QA69 Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel\ diesel reaches 2 euros. Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?

Respondent occupation scale						
Self- employed	1917	21%	33%	39%	5%	2%
Managers	2686	20%	38%	36%	5%	1%
Other white collars	2789	22%	34%	33%	8%	3%
Manual workers	5187	21%	32%	32%	12%	4%
House persons	2537	23%	30%	19%	22%	5%
Unemployed	1442	26%	27%	20%	24%	2%
Retired	5939	21%	26%	17%	32%	4%
Students	2428	23%	28%	13%	30%	6%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	8031	21%	31%	29%	15%	3%
Small/ mid size town	10634	22%	32%	25%	18%	4%
Large town	6199	22%	30%	22%	23%	3%
Leadership						
++	2834	26%	34%	26%	11%	3%
+	8181	23%	34%	27%	13%	3%
-	8634	22%	31%	25%	18%	3%
--	5274	17%	23%	24%	30%	6%
Trust in EU						
Tend to agree	11139	22%	32%	25%	17%	3%
Tend to disagree	10782	22%	31%	26%	17%	3%
Membership EU						
A good thing	12526	22%	33%	26%	16%	3%
A bad thing	3879	23%	28%	28%	18%	4%
Neither good nor bad	7562	21%	31%	25%	20%	3%
Benef. EU member.						
Benefited	13007	22%	33%	26%	17%	3%
Not benefited	9001	23%	31%	27%	17%	3%
Image of EU						
Positive	10993	22%	33%	26%	16%	3%
Neutral	8467	22%	30%	24%	20%	4%
Negative	4924	22%	29%	28%	18%	3%
Euro						
In favour	14917	22%	34%	26%	15%	3%
Against	8378	22%	27%	26%	22%	3%
Foreign Policy						
In favour	17018	23%	33%	26%	16%	3%
Against	5162	20%	30%	29%	18%	3%
ESDP						
In favour	19160	23%	32%	26%	16%	3%
Against	3747	19%	30%	28%	19%	3%
Enlargment						
In favour	12089	23%	31%	25%	18%	3%
Against	9828	21%	34%	27%	15%	3%
EU Knowledge						
38777	9793	21%	26%	24%	25%	4%
38902	13612	22%	34%	27%	13%	3%
38998	1293	24%	33%	26%	14%	3%
Satis. life you lead						
Satisfied	19934	21%	32%	27%	16%	3%
Not satisfied	4884	26%	24%	18%	27%	5%
Job stability						
Confi-dent	10029	20%	34%	36%	7%	2%
Not confident	2078	25%	33%	27%	12%	4%
Future of pensions						
Confi-dent	6414	19%	33%	28%	17%	3%
Not confident	17414	23%	31%	25%	18%	3%
Proud to be European						
Proud	15778	22%	33%	25%	16%	3%
Not proud	6928	21%	28%	27%	21%	3%

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?
 (IF 'WILL USE THE CAR A LOT/A BIT LESS OFTEN', CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69)

	TOTAL	Use public transport more	Move closer to your workplace	Share a car with your relatives\ friends\ neighbours	Walk more	Use a bicycle	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	13088	37%	5%	10%	20%	23%	3%	2%
BE	671	37%	3%	12%	11%	34%	3%	-
CZ	696	46%	2%	8%	17%	24%	1%	2%
DK	466	30%	3%	7%	4%	51%	3%	2%
D-W	635	29%	3%	6%	19%	36%	6%	2%
DE	947	28%	3%	7%	19%	37%	6%	1%
D-E	308	23%	2%	11%	19%	38%	6%	0%
EE	385	28%	2%	9%	27%	24%	7%	3%
EL	474	65%	1%	4%	20%	7%	2%	0%
ES	368	59%	9%	6%	17%	2%	2%	4%
FR	591	25%	4%	17%	28%	20%	2%	4%
IE	365	28%	2%	16%	36%	9%	4%	5%
IT	605	42%	9%	11%	21%	13%	2%	2%
CY	257	32%	3%	24%	21%	16%	3%	1%
LV	475	48%	2%	8%	18%	19%	2%	2%
LT	595	41%	3%	7%	26%	19%	2%	3%
LU	287	64%	2%	10%	13%	4%	4%	3%
HU	430	52%	4%	5%	12%	20%	3%	4%
MT	236	59%	-	10%	17%	8%	4%	2%
NL	485	19%	3%	4%	5%	66%	3%	1%
AT	627	38%	4%	19%	17%	20%	3%	1%
PL	518	37%	5%	10%	15%	28%	1%	3%
PT	404	53%	3%	11%	21%	5%	5%	2%
SI	410	26%	1%	23%	24%	17%	7%	1%
SK	644	42%	1%	11%	19%	23%	2%	2%
FI	538	28%	2%	10%	17%	36%	6%	1%
SE	662	37%	3%	10%	8%	30%	9%	3%
UK	532	38%	6%	11%	28%	13%	2%	3%
BG	366	42%	1%	9%	39%	6%	1%	3%
HR	492	46%	0%	12%	21%	18%	1%	2%
RO	404	41%	5%	6%	38%	7%	1%	4%
TR	253	63%	9%	9%	13%	2%	1%	3%
CY (tcc)	220	50%	12%	15%	12%	3%	2%	6%
Sex								
Male	6604	37%	5%	11%	16%	25%	4%	2%
Female	6484	37%	5%	9%	23%	22%	3%	2%
Age								
15-24	1991	42%	7%	12%	14%	23%	2%	1%
25-39	3767	35%	7%	12%	18%	23%	4%	2%
40-54	3344	34%	4%	11%	19%	27%	2%	3%
55 +	3986	37%	3%	7%	25%	20%	4%	3%
Education (End of)								
15	2760	34%	5%	8%	25%	21%	3%	3%
16-19	5427	34%	4%	11%	20%	25%	3%	3%
20+	3453	39%	5%	10%	17%	24%	4%	2%
Still Studying	1258	45%	6%	9%	14%	23%	1%	1%
Household composition								
1	1925	42%	5%	9%	19%	20%	3%	2%
2	4268	37%	4%	8%	21%	23%	4%	2%
3	2711	37%	6%	12%	20%	20%	3%	3%
4+	4180	34%	5%	11%	18%	27%	3%	2%
Left-Right scale								
(1-4) Left	3985	38%	6%	10%	18%	24%	3%	1%
(5-6) Centre	4595	35%	4%	11%	21%	24%	3%	2%
(7-10) Right	2508	33%	4%	10%	20%	25%	5%	3%

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?
 (IF "WILL USE THE CAR A LOT/A BIT LESS OFTEN", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69)

Respondent occupation scale									
Self- employed	1031	31%	7%	12%	21%	21%	5%	4%	
Managers	1553	38%	5%	9%	15%	26%	5%	2%	
Other white collars	1556	41%	6%	10%	16%	24%	2%	2%	
Manual workers	2744	31%	5%	13%	18%	28%	3%	2%	
House persons	1367	34%	7%	8%	26%	19%	4%	3%	
Unemployed	765	35%	5%	13%	21%	23%	1%	2%	
Retired	2815	40%	2%	7%	25%	20%	3%	3%	
Students	1258	45%	6%	9%	14%	23%	1%	1%	
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	4184	29%	5%	14%	17%	27%	4%	4%	
Small/ mid size town	5675	35%	4%	10%	23%	24%	2%	2%	
Large town	3212	50%	6%	6%	17%	17%	3%	2%	
Leadership									
++	1696	38%	5%	8%	19%	24%	3%	2%	
+	4678	37%	6%	11%	17%	24%	3%	2%	
-	4606	35%	4%	10%	21%	24%	3%	3%	
--	2107	37%	4%	9%	24%	19%	3%	3%	
Trust in EU									
Tend to agree	6076	42%	5%	10%	18%	21%	2%	2%	
Tend to disagree	5770	31%	5%	11%	21%	26%	4%	2%	
Membership EU									
A good thing	6868	41%	5%	9%	19%	22%	3%	2%	
A bad thing	1970	31%	8%	10%	22%	23%	5%	3%	
Neither good nor bad	3941	33%	4%	12%	20%	25%	3%	3%	
Benef. EU member.									
Benefited	7069	40%	5%	10%	19%	21%	3%	2%	
Not benefited	4805	31%	5%	10%	21%	27%	4%	2%	
Image of EU									
Positive	6078	41%	6%	10%	19%	21%	2%	2%	
Neutral	4346	35%	5%	11%	18%	25%	3%	3%	
Negative	2501	28%	3%	11%	24%	26%	5%	3%	
Euro									
In favour	8317	38%	5%	10%	19%	24%	3%	2%	
Against	4091	33%	6%	10%	22%	23%	4%	3%	
Foreign Policy									
In favour	9493	37%	5%	10%	20%	24%	3%	2%	
Against	2587	32%	7%	12%	20%	24%	3%	2%	
ESDP									
In favour	10591	37%	5%	10%	20%	24%	3%	2%	
Against	1854	31%	8%	13%	19%	22%	5%	2%	
Enlargement									
In favour	6527	40%	6%	10%	18%	22%	3%	2%	
Against	5390	30%	4%	11%	21%	27%	4%	3%	
EU Knowledge									
38777	4571	35%	6%	11%	21%	22%	3%	2%	
38902	7700	37%	5%	10%	19%	24%	3%	2%	
38998	744	36%	3%	10%	20%	25%	5%	1%	
Satis. life you lead									
Satisfied	10598	37%	5%	10%	19%	24%	3%	2%	
Not satisfied	2453	36%	6%	10%	21%	21%	3%	3%	
Job stability									
Confident	5482	35%	5%	11%	17%	26%	4%	2%	
Not confident	1191	34%	5%	13%	20%	23%	2%	2%	
Future of pensions									
Confident	3300	41%	10%	9%	16%	20%	2%	2%	
Not confident	9458	35%	3%	11%	21%	25%	3%	2%	
Proud to be European									
Proud	8750	39%	6%	11%	19%	22%	2%	2%	
Not proud	3409	31%	3%	9%	23%	27%	5%	2%	

A | your survey number

EB64.1 A

B | country code

EB64.1 B

C | our survey number

EB64.1 C

D | Interview number

EB64.1 D

E | SPLIT BALLOT

A
B

1
2

A | votre numéro d'étude

EB64.1 A

B | code pays

EB64.1 B

C | notre numéro d'étude

EB64.1 C

D | numéro de l'interview

EB64.1 D

E | SPLIT BALLOT

A
B

1
2

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN CYPRUS (NORTH)

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Territory of Cyprus North	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB64.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

POSER ITEM 26 UNIQUEMENT EN BULGARIE

POSER ITEM 27 UNIQUEMENT EN ROUMANIE

POSER ITEM 28 UNIQUEMENT EN TURQUIE

POSER ITEM 29 UNIQUEMENT EN CROATIE

POSER ITEM 30 UNIQUEMENT A CHYPRE (NORD)

Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,
Portugal	11,
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	12,
Autriche	13,
Suède	14,
Finlande	15,
République de Chypre	16,
République tchèque	17,
Estonie	18,
Hongrie	19,
Lettonie	20,
Lituanie	21,
Malte	22,
Pologne	23,
Slovaquie	24,
Slovénie	25,
Bulgarie	26,
Roumanie	27,
Turquie	28,
Croatie	29,
Territoire de Chypre Nord	30,
Autre pays	31,
NSP	32,

EB64.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIE

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy?

QA64 En réaction aux prix élevés de l'énergie, certains proposent d'appliquer de nouvelles mesures qui aideront les gens à réduire leur consommation d'énergie. Selon vous, quelle devrait être la priorité des autorités publiques pour aider les gens à réduire leur consommation d'énergie ?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

- | | |
|---|----|
| Provide more information on efficient use of energy | 1, |
| Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy | 2, |
| Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment | 3, |
| Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards | 4, |
| Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS) | 5, |
| DK | 6, |

- | | |
|--|----|
| Fournir plus d'informations pour un usage efficace de l'énergie | 1, |
| Développer des incitations fiscales pour promouvoir un usage efficace de l'énergie | 2, |
| Adopter des normes d'efficacité plus élevés pour les équipements qui consomment de l'énergie | 3, |
| Contrôler plus strictement l'application des normes d'efficacité en matière d'énergie | 4, |
| Autre (SPECIFIER - SPONTANE) | 5, |
| NSP | 6, |

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the (NATIONALITY) Government mainly focus on for the years to come?

QA65 Pour réduire notre dépendance aux ressources énergétiques provenant de l'étranger, les gouvernements doivent choisir parmi une liste de solutions parfois coûteuses. Laquelle des solutions suivantes le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait-il favoriser dans les années à venir ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

- | | |
|--|----|
| Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.) | 1, |
| Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil | 2, |
| Develop the use of nuclear energy | 3, |
| Develop the use of solar power | 4, |
| Develop the use of wind power | 5, |
| None of these (SPONTANEOUS) | 6, |
| Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

- | | |
|--|----|
| Promouvoir la recherche de pointe pour de nouvelles technologies dans le domaine de l'énergie (l'hydrogène, le charbon propre, etc.) | 1, |
| Légiférer pour réduire notre dépendance au pétrole | 2, |
| Développer l'utilisation de l'énergie nucléaire | 3, |
| Développer l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire | 4, |
| Développer l'utilisation de l'énergie éolienne | 5, |
| Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE) | 6, |
| Autre (SPECIFIER - SPONTANE) | 7, |
| NSP | 8, |

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

ASK TO SPLIT A

POSER AU SPLIT A

QA66a Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

QA66a Seriez-vous prêt(e) à payer plus pour l'énergie produite par des sources d'énergie renouvelables que pour de l'énergie produite par d'autres sources ? (SI OUI) Combien seriez-vous prêt(e) à payer en plus ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

No, I am not prepared to pay more	1
Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	2
Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	3
Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	4
Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	5
DK	6

Non, je ne suis pas prêt(e) à payer plus	1
Oui, je serais prêt(e) à payer jusqu'à 5% de plus	2
Oui, je serais prêt(e) à payer de 6 à 10% de plus	3
Oui, je serais prêt(e) à payer de 11 à 25% de plus	4
Oui, je serais prêt(e) à payer plus de 25% de plus	5
NSP	6

EB57.0 Q26

EB57.0 Q26

ASK TO SPLIT B

POSER AU SPLIT B

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?

QA66b Comme vous le savez sans doute, nous devons relever de nouveaux défis en matière d'énergie (comme les prix élevés, l'obligation internationale de réduire les émissions de CO2) qui pourraient demander certains efforts aux citoyens. Avec laquelle des propositions suivantes êtes-vous le plus d'accord ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	1
As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	2
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3
I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	
I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

Comme je n'ai pas l'intention de changer mes habitudes de consommation d'énergie, je serais prêt(e) à payer plus	1
Comme j'ai l'intention de réduire ma consommation d'énergie, je ne serais pas prêt(e) à payer plus	2
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	3
Je n'ai pas l'intention de changer mes habitudes de consommation d'énergie et je ne suis pas prêt(e) à payer plus (SPONTANE)	
J'ai l'intention de réduire ma consommation d'énergie et je serais prêt(e) à payer plus (SPONTANE)	
Autre (SPECIFIER - SPONTANE)	4
NSP	5

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA67 In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

QA67 Afin de répondre aux nouveaux défis en matière d'énergie que nous avons à relever dans les années à venir, d'après vous, quel est le meilleur niveau pour prendre les décisions ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

The European level	1
The national level	2
The local level	3
DK	4

Le niveau européen	1
Le niveau national	2
Le niveau local	3
NSP	4

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

QA68 Je vais vous montrer une liste de produits ou d'équipement. Quand vous décidez d'en acheter un nouveau, pourriez-vous me dire si vous faites très attention, un peu attention ou pas du tout attention à la quantité d'énergie qu'il consomme ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
--	------------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------------	----

	(LIRE)	Très attention	Un peu attention	Pas du tout attention	NSP
--	--------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------	-----

1	A light bulb	1	2	3	4
2	A refrigerator	1	2	3	4
3	A car	1	2	3	4

1	Une ampoule électrique	1	2	3	4
2	Un réfrigérateur	1	2	3	4
3	Une voiture	1	2	3	4

EB57.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIED

EB57.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIE

QA69 Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel/diesel reaches 2 euros (TO BE ADAPTED ACCORDING TO NATIONAL SITUATIONS). Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?

QA69 Supposons que le prix au litre de l'essence sans plomb/ du diesel atteigne 2 euros (ADAPTER A LA SITUATION NATIONALE). Utiliseriez-vous votre voiture beaucoup moins souvent, un peu moins souvent ou aussi souvent ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

A lot less often	1
A bit less often	2
As often	3
Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

Beaucoup moins souvent	1
Un peu moins souvent	2
Aussi souvent	3
Pas applicable (SPONTANE)	4
NSP	5

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

IF "A LOT LESS OFTEN" OR "A BIT LESS OFTEN", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69

SI "BEAUCOUP MOINS SOUVENT" OU "UN PEU MOINS SOUVENT", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?

QA70 Que feriez-vous en premier lieu pour moins utiliser votre voiture ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Use public transport more	1
Move closer to your workplace	2
Share a car with your relatives/friends/neighbours...	3
Walk more	4
Use a bicycle	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

Utiliser plus souvent les transports publics	1
Déménager plus près de votre lieu de travail	2
Partager une voiture avec vos relations/amis/voisins ...	3
Marcher plus souvent	4
Rouler à bicyclette	5
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
NSP	7

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

Left									Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB63.4 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB63.4 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

EB63.4 D8

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

A TOUS

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

Gauche									Droite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus 11

NSP 12

EB63.4 D1

PAS DE QUESTIONS D2 A D6

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB63.4 D7

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00')

EB63.4 D8

NO QUESTION D9

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

D10 Sexe du répondant.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Male | 1 |
| Female | 2 |

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Homme | 1 |
| Femme | 2 |

EB63.4 D10

EB63.4 D10

D11 How old are you?

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

EB63.4 D11

EB63.4 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

D15 a&b ASKED AFTER Q1

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Rural area or village | 1 |
| Small or middle sized town | 2 |
| Large town | 3 |
| DK | 4 |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Dans une commune rurale | 1 |
| Dans une ville petite ou moyenne | 2 |
| Dans une grande ville | 3 |
| NSP | 4 |

EB63.4 D25

EB63.4 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB63.4 D40a

EB63.4 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

EB63.4 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

EB63.4 D40c

D41 AND D42 SUPPRESSED

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone?

D43b Do you own a mobile telephone?

	D43a Fixed	D43b Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB63.4 D43a D43b

D46 AND D47 SUPPRESSED

NO QUESTION D48

D49a Can you tell me the TV channels, if any, that you regularly watch, meaning at least five times a week?

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN TV CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

EB64.2 NEW

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB63.4 D40b

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB63.4 D40c

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe ?

D43b Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile / GSM / portable ?

	D43a Fixe	D43b Mobile / GSM / portable
Oui	1	1
Non	2	2

EB63.4 D43a D43b

D46 ET D47 SUPPRIMEES

PAS DE QUESTION D48

D49a Pouvez-vous me dire, s'il y en a, quelles sont les chaînes de télévision que vous regardez régulièrement, c'est-à-dire au moins cinq fois par semaine ?

(NE RIEN SUGGERER – RECODER - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) - (INSERER LISTE DES PRINCIPALES CHAINES DE TELEVISION DISPONIBLES DANS LE PAYS + AUTRE)

CODES CHAINES TELE (CODES NATIONAUX)

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

D49b Can you tell me the radio stations, if any, that you regularly listen to, meaning at least five times a week?

D49b Pouvez-vous me dire, s'il y en a, quelles sont les chaînes de radio que vous écoutez régulièrement, c'est-à-dire au moins cinq fois par semaine ?

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN RADIO STATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

(NE RIEN SUGGERER – RECODER - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) - (INSERER LISTE DES PRINCIPALES CHAINES DE RADIO DISPONIBLES DANS LE PAYS + AUTRE)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	CODES CHAINES RADIO (CODES NATIONAUX)
----------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------------

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

D49c Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?

D49c Pouvez-vous me dire, s'il y en a, quelles sont les quotidiens que vous lisez régulièrement, c'est-à-dire au moins trois fois par semaine ?

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

(NE RIEN SUGGERER – RECODER - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) - (INSERER LISTE DES PRINCIPAUX QUOTIDIENS DISPONIBLES DANS LE PAYS + AUTRE)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)
----------------------	----------------------	---

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	CODES QUOTIDIENS (CODES NATIONAUX)
----------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

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D50	For which of the following purposes do you use the Internet at least once a week?
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D50	Pour quels usages parmi les suivants utilisez-vous Internet au moins une fois par semaine ?
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(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
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(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Searching information (by using a search engine)	1,
Reading a newspaper	2,
Listening to the radio	3,
Watching TV	4,
Accessing blogs	5,
Accessing forums	6,
Accessing chats	7,
Buying on line	8,
Accessing leisure sites (sports, cars, etc.)	9,
Accessing your bank on line	10,
Accessing e-Government	11,
Looking up practical information (weather forecast, timetables, etc.)	12,
I do not use the Internet/ I do not have access to the Internet (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
I use the Internet less often (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

Rechercher de l'information (en utilisant un moteur de recherche)	1,
Lire un journal	2,
Ecouter la radio	3,
Regarder la télévision	4,
Accéder à des blogs	5,
Accéder à des forums	6,
Accéder à des chats	7,
Acheter en ligne	8,
Accéder à des sites de loisirs (sports, voitures, etc.)	9,
Accéder à la banque en ligne	10,
Accéder au e-Gouvernement	11,
Chercher des informations pratiques (météo, horaires, etc.)	12,
Je n'utilise pas Internet/ Je n'ai pas accès à Internet (SPONTANE)	13,
J'utilise Internet moins souvent (SPONTANE)	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

EB64.2 NEW

EB64.2 NOUVEAU

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

P1 DATE DE L'INTERVIEW

DAY MONTH

JOUR MOIS

EB63.4 P1

EB63.4 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

P2 HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)

HOUR MINUTES

HEURE MINUTES

EB63.4 P2

EB63.4 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

P3 DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES

MINUTES

MINUTES

EB63.4 P3

EB63.4 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

P4 Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus.

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)	1
Trois	2
Quatre	3
Cinq et plus	4

EB63.4 P4

EB63.4 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

P5 Coopération du répondant

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

Excellente	1
Bonne	2
Moyenne	3
Médiocre	4

EB63.4 P5

EB63.4 P5

P6 Size of locality

P6 Catégorie d'habitat

(LOCAL CODES)

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB63.4 P6

EB63.4 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

EB63.4 P7

P7 Région

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB63.4 P7

P8 Postal code

EB63.4 P8

P8 Code postal

EB63.4 P8

P9 Sample point number

EB63.4 P9

P9 N° point de chute

EB63.4 P9

P10 Interviewer number

EB63.4 P10

P10 N° enquêteur

EB63.4 P10

P11 Weighting factor

EB63.4 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

P11 Facteur de pondération

EB63.4 P11

POSER UNIQUEMENT en LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT et TR

P13 Language of interview

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

EB63.4 P13

P13 Langue de l'interview

Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB63.4 P13