



Special Eurobarometer



European
Commission

Attitudes towards Energy

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Table of contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| PRESENTATION..... | 2 |
| 1. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS..... | 4 |
| 1.1 The level of decision-making | 4 |
| 1.2 Priorities of National Governments..... | 7 |
| 1.3 Priorities to reduce energy consumption | 10 |
| 2. THE ROLE OF CONSUMERS | 14 |
| 2.1 Citizens' behaviour: a consumer perspective..... | 14 |
| 2.2 Consumers facing energy challenges: the use of renewable energy | 18 |
| 2.3 Consumers facing energy challenges: reduction of energy consumption..... | 24 |
| 3. CAR USAGE: A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF THE CHALLENGES FOR ENERGY POLICY | 27 |
| 3.1 Citizens' attitude vs. rise in fuel prices | 27 |
| CONCLUSION | 32 |
| ANNEXES | |
| Technical note | |
| Questionnaire | |
| Data tables | |

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

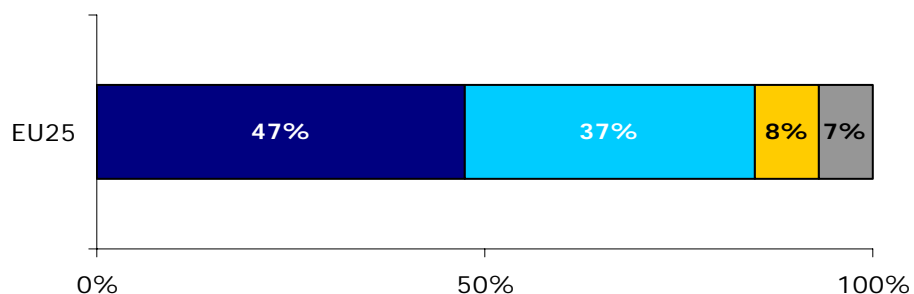
When facing the current challenges of the energy sector - such as increasing level of energy consumption, the climate change, secured energy supply and growing energy dependency - fast and effective decisions have to be taken.

- 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

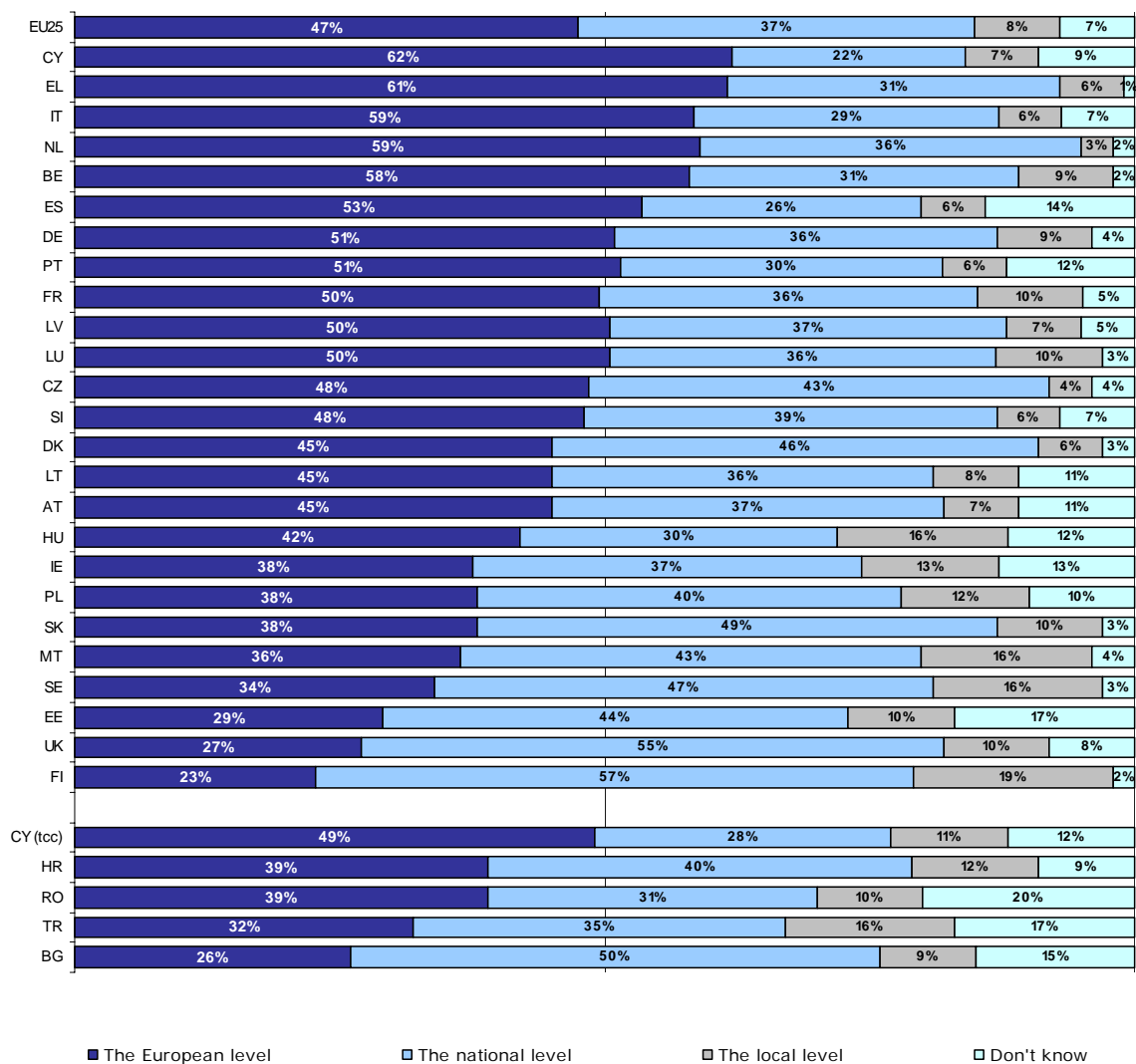


European citizens do not prioritise the role of local authorities in energy policy, as only 8% consider it to be at an appropriate level of decision making. It is probable that citizens are not aware of the importance of the local level in the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies.

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

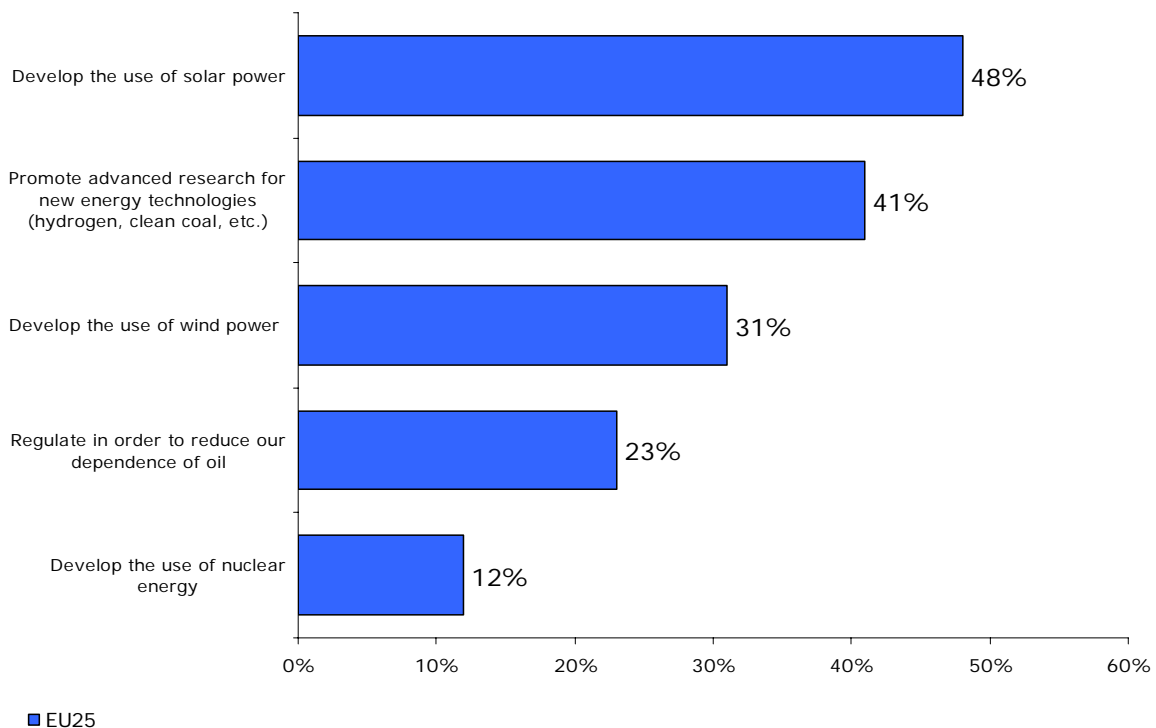
Source questionnaire: QA65

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)



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.**

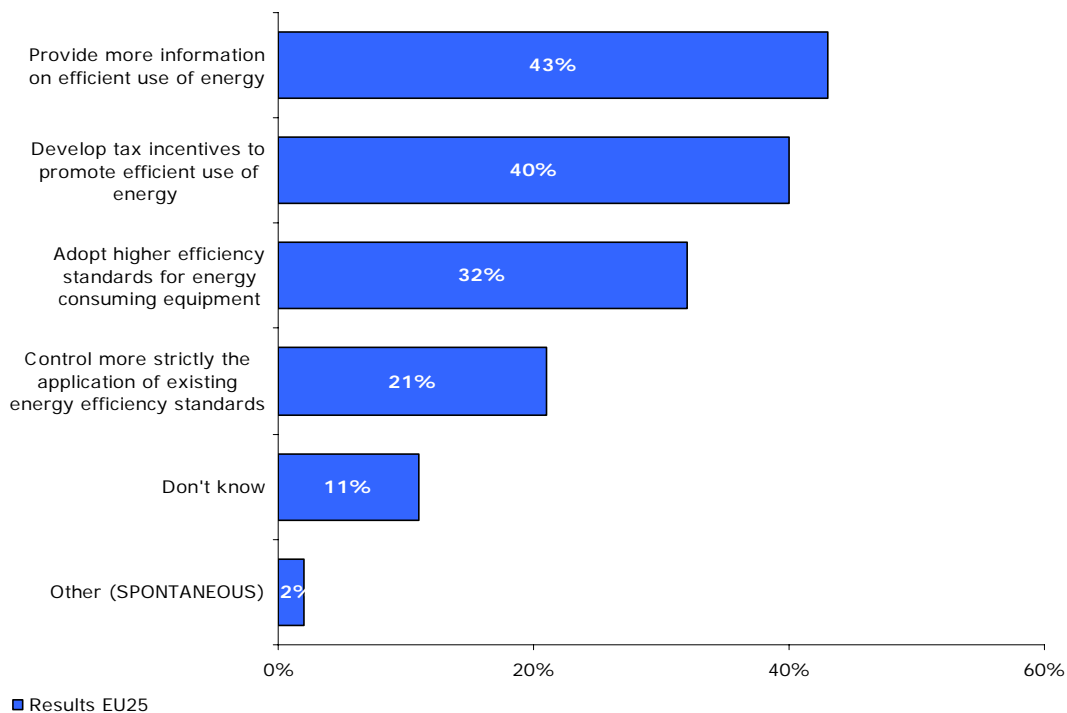
1.3 Priorities to reduce energy consumption

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).

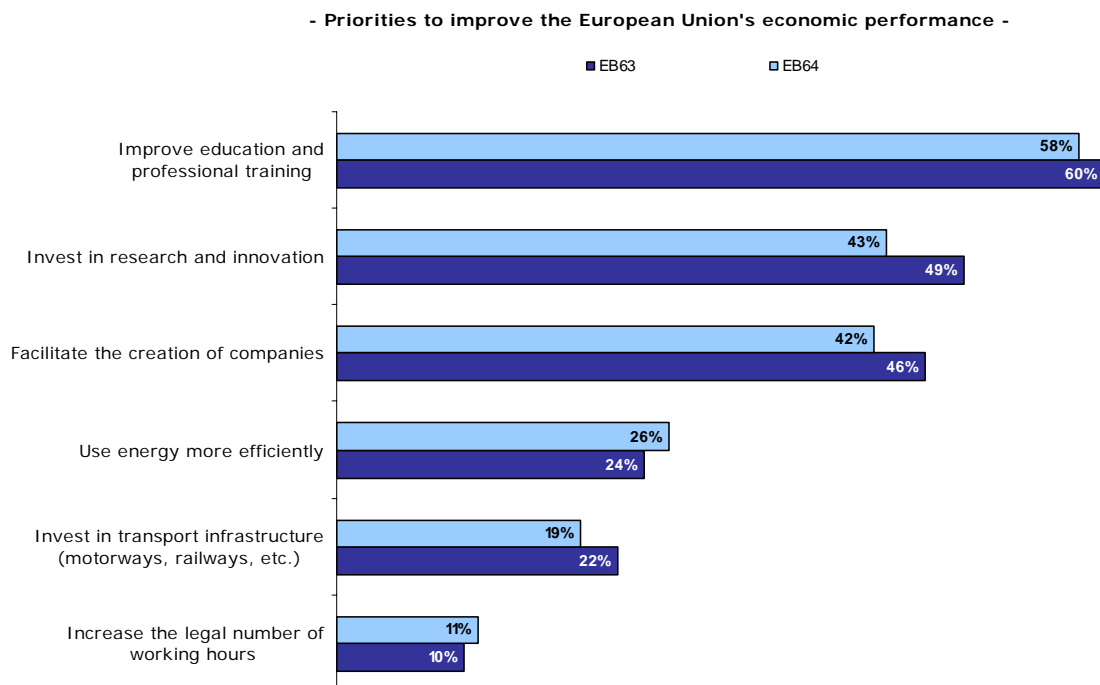
QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

| | 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.

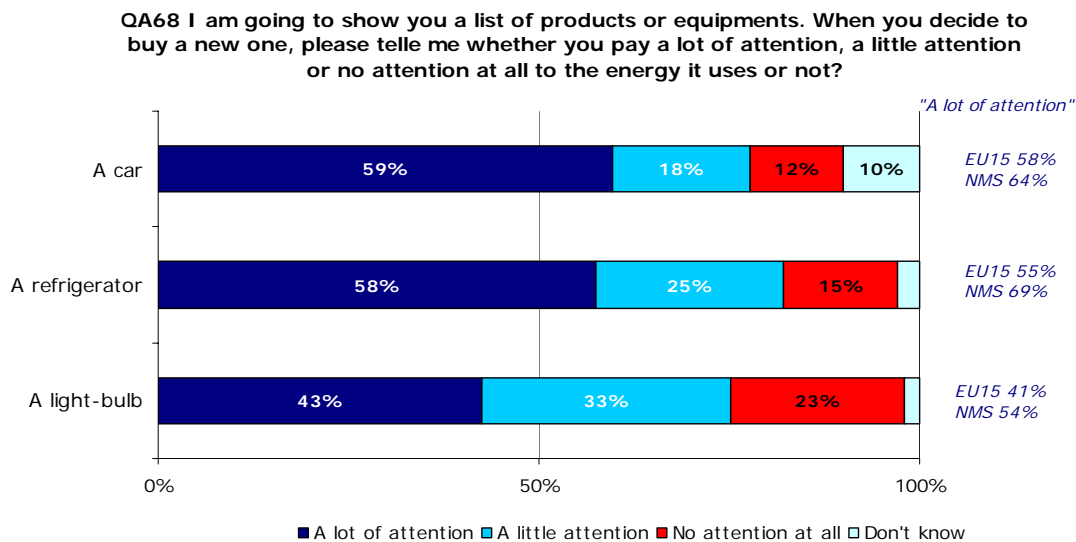
2.1 Citizens' behaviour: a consumer perspective

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.

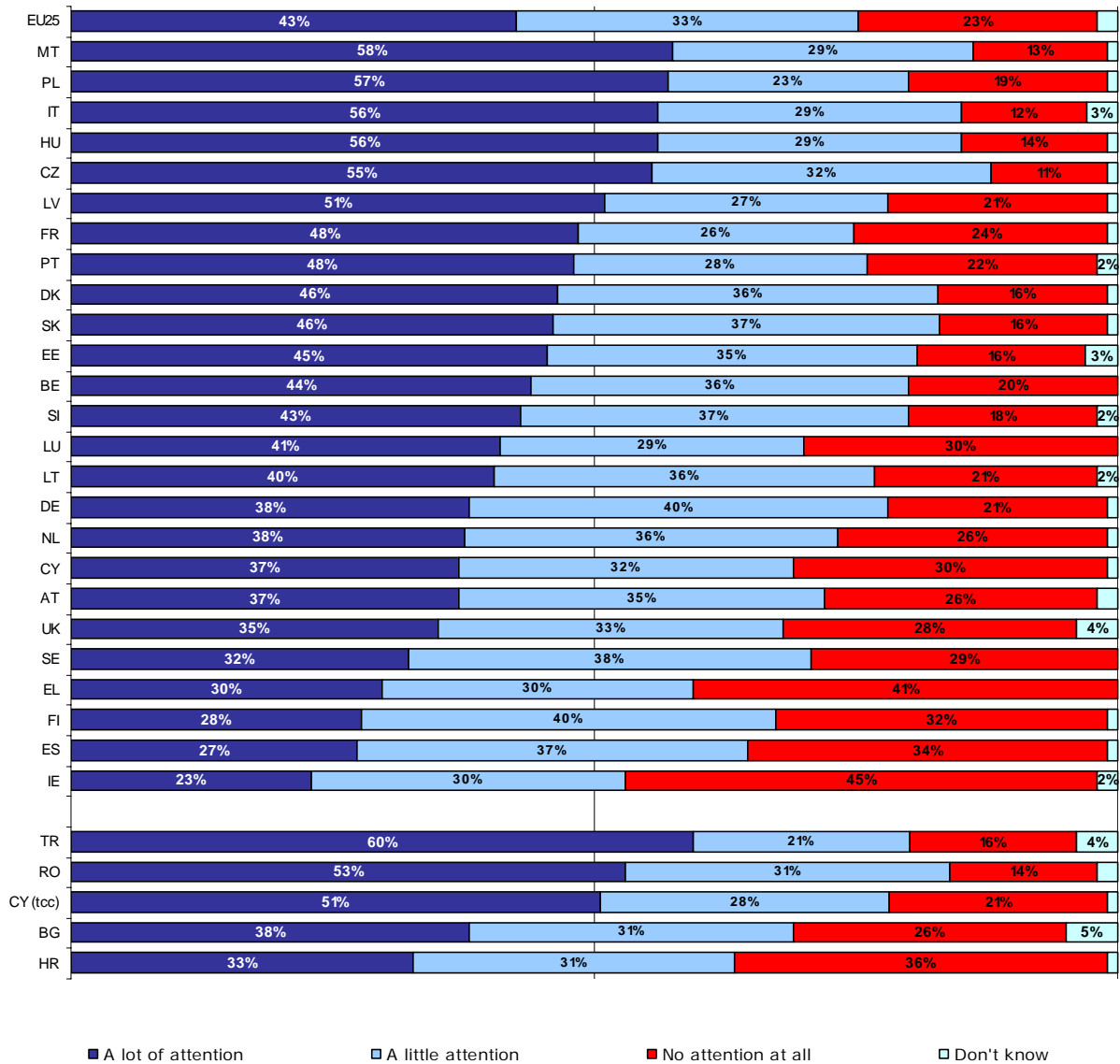
- In their purchasing decisions, almost 6 out of 10 citizens pay a lot of attention to the energy consumed by cars or household equipment-

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.

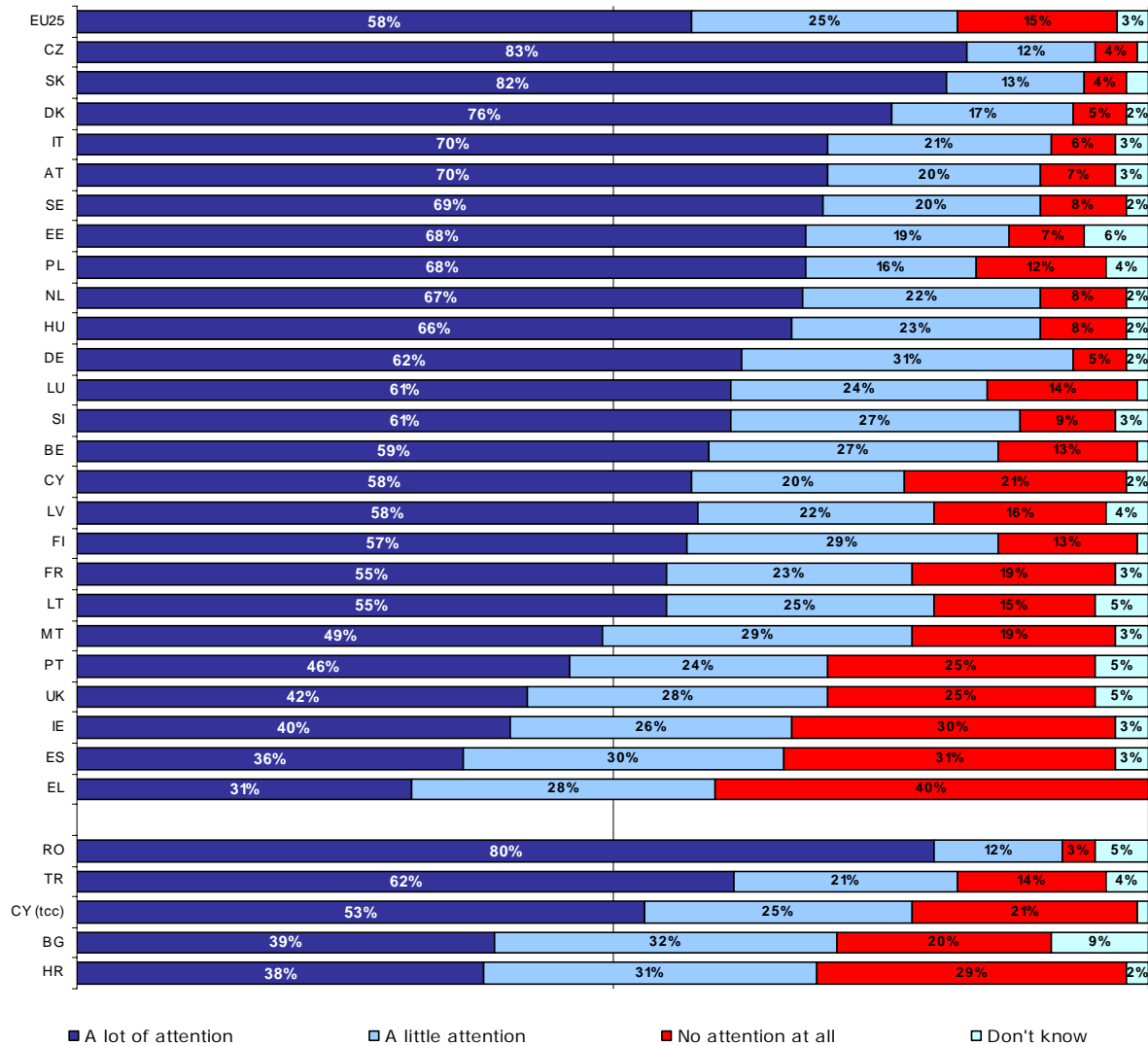
**QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipments. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?
"A light bulb"**



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%).

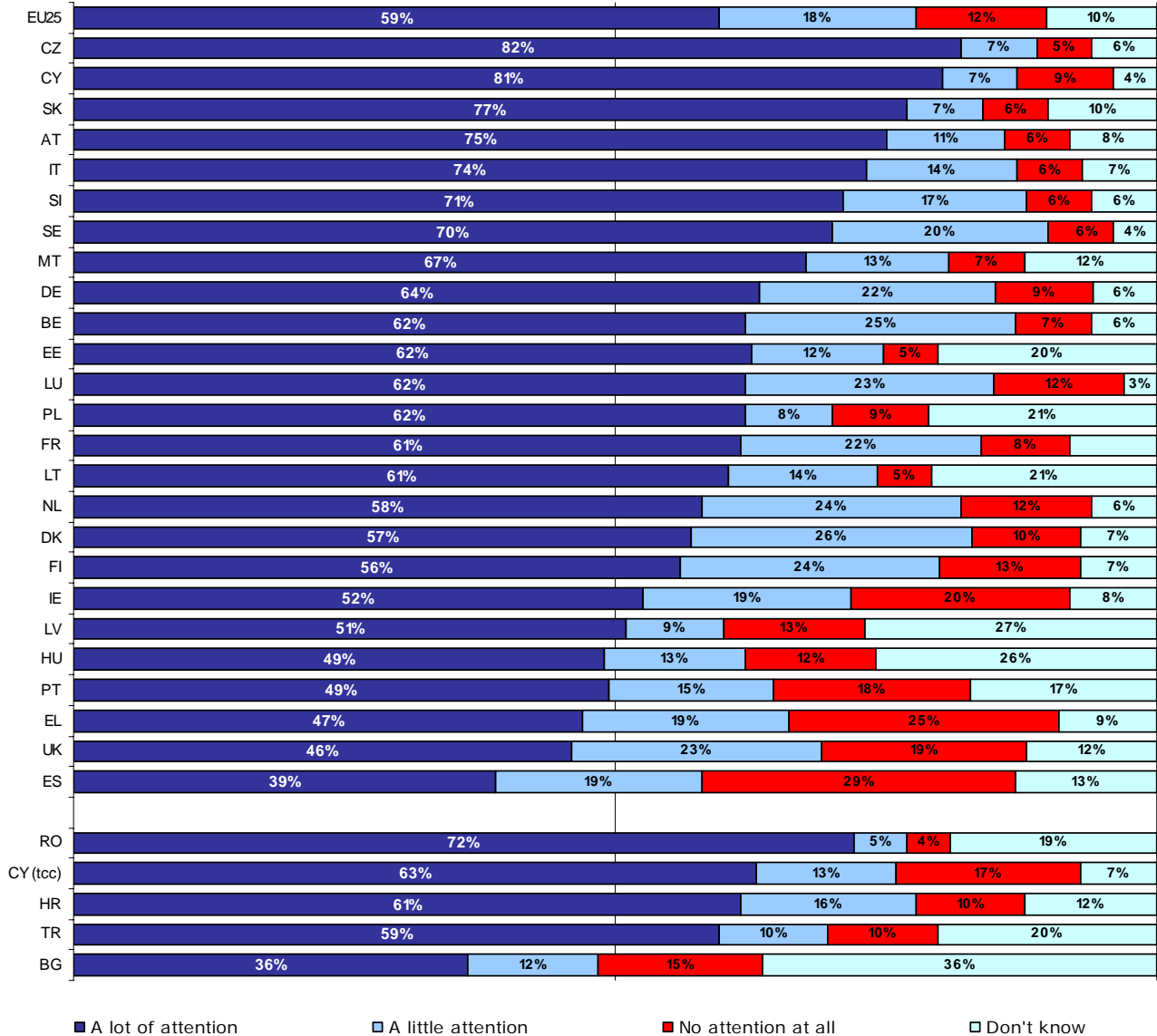
QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipments. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?
"A refrigerator"



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 -

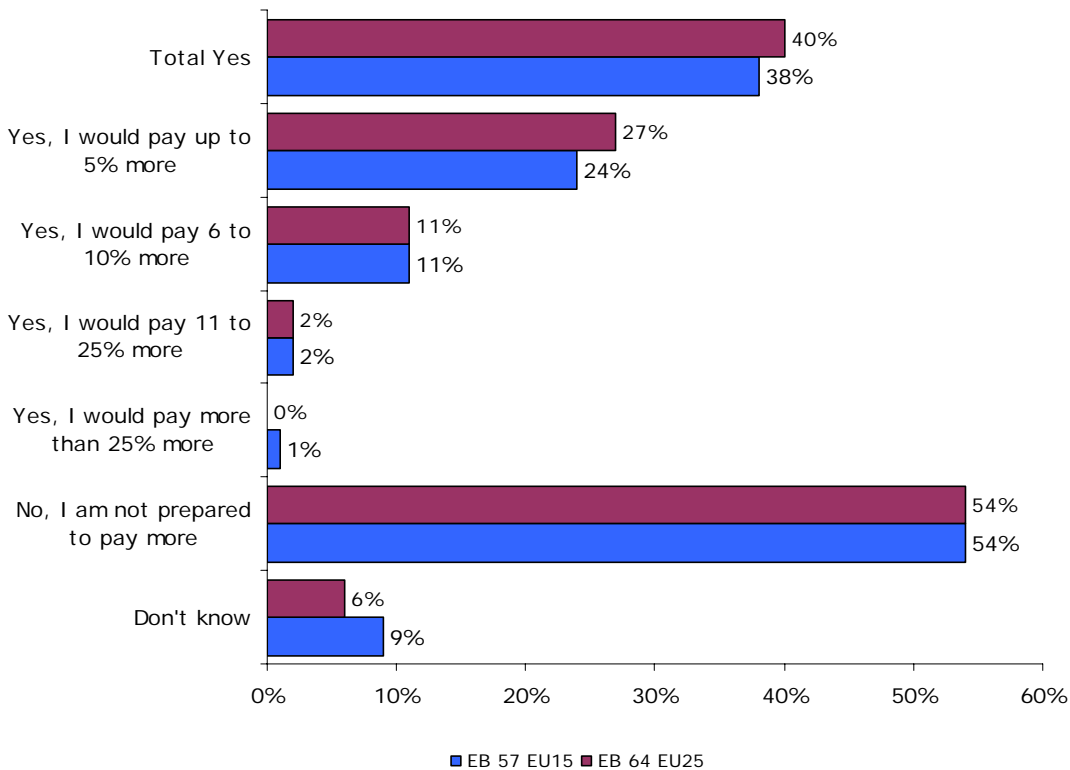
Both questions prove that people are reluctant to pay more. However a significant percentage (40%), most likely individuals who are more sensitive to environmental issues, would be prepared to pay somewhat more for energy from renewable sources (+2 points compared to the former survey). 27% would even 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?"

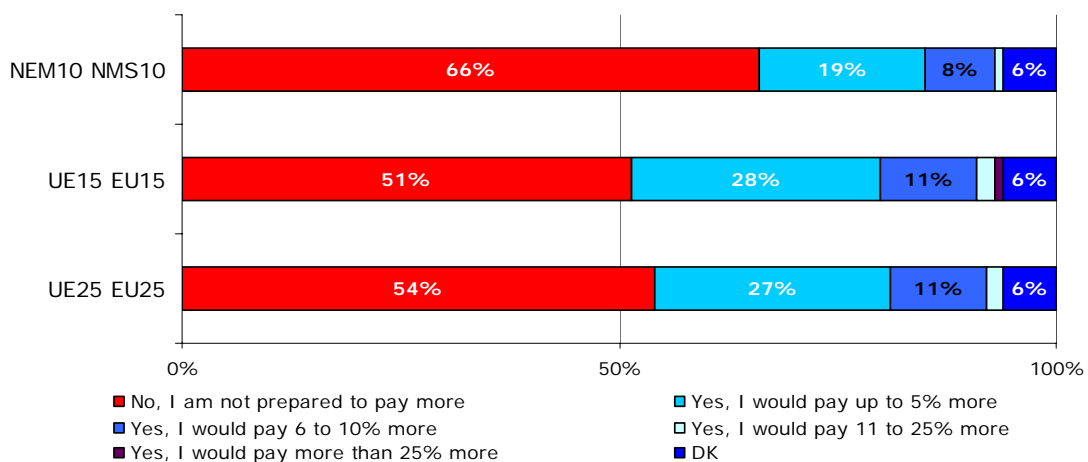
⁷ "As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy price, international obligations to reduce CO₂ emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?"

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?



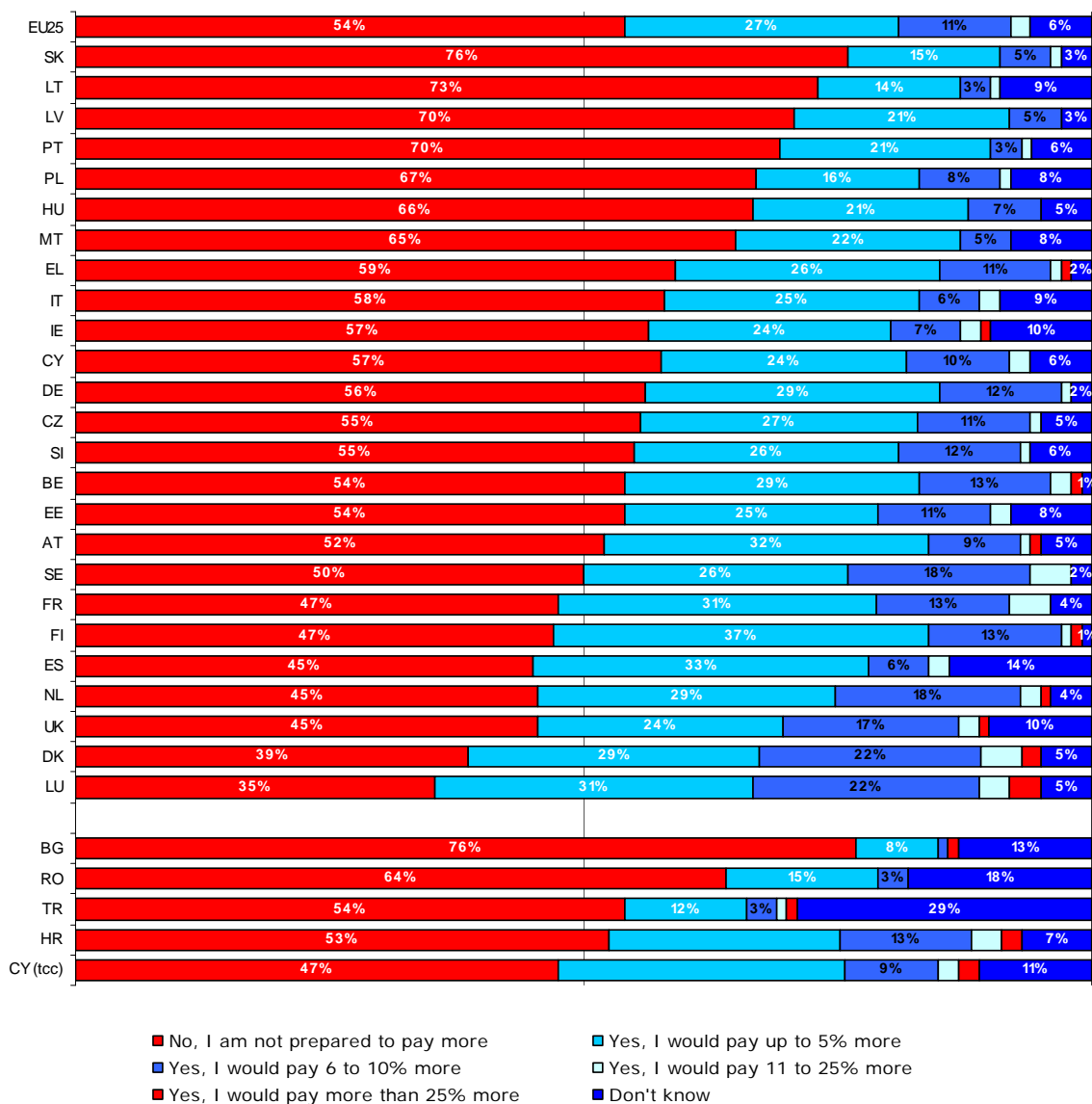
Yet the country to country analysis reveals the existence of significant differences as far as price related efforts are concerned. A first cleavage is to be found amongst the old EU-15 Member States and the ten new Members, with the latter group being clearly more reluctant to pay higher prices for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

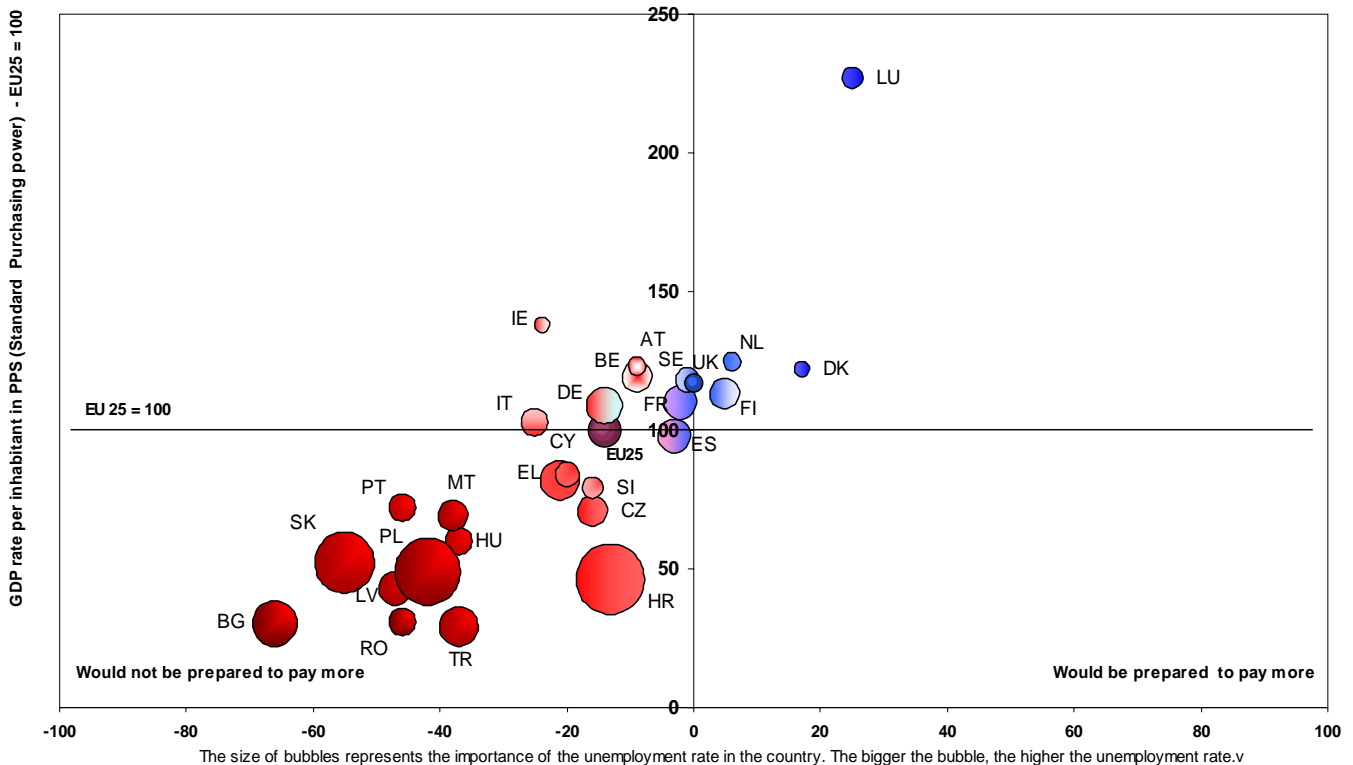


Is there any relation between willingness to pay more for renewable energy sources and objective elements such as the economic situation or the unemployment rate of one's country? A comparison between citizens' attitudes and factual indicators suggests that a relationship exists.

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

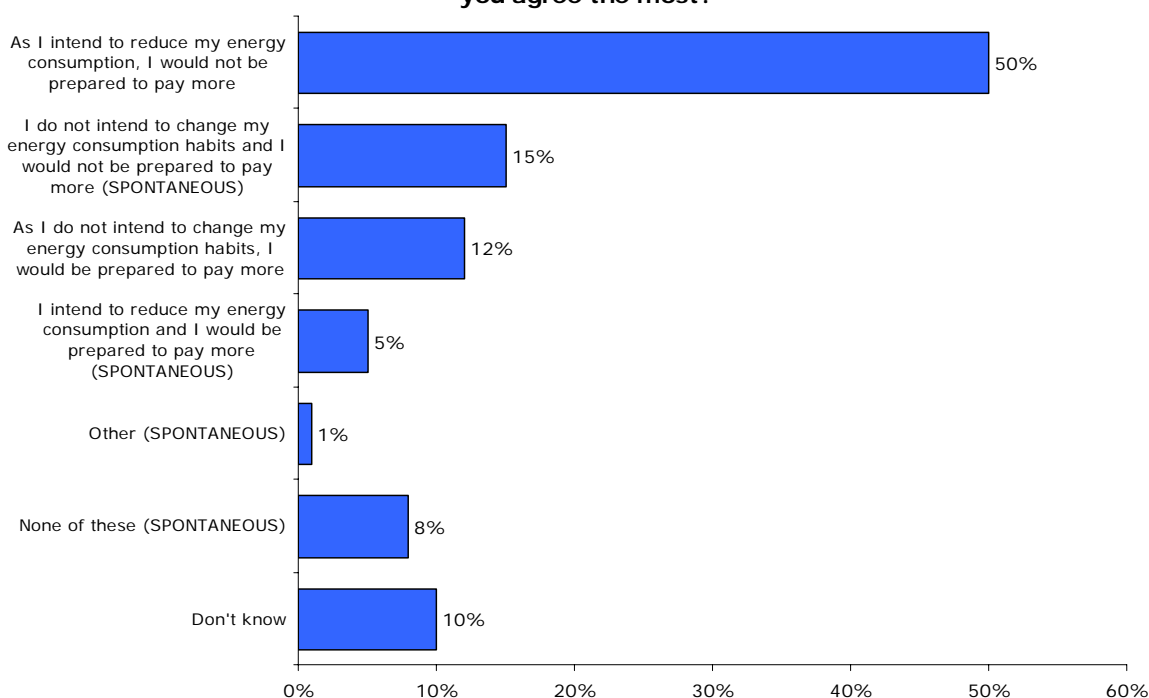
Source questionnaire: QA66b

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.

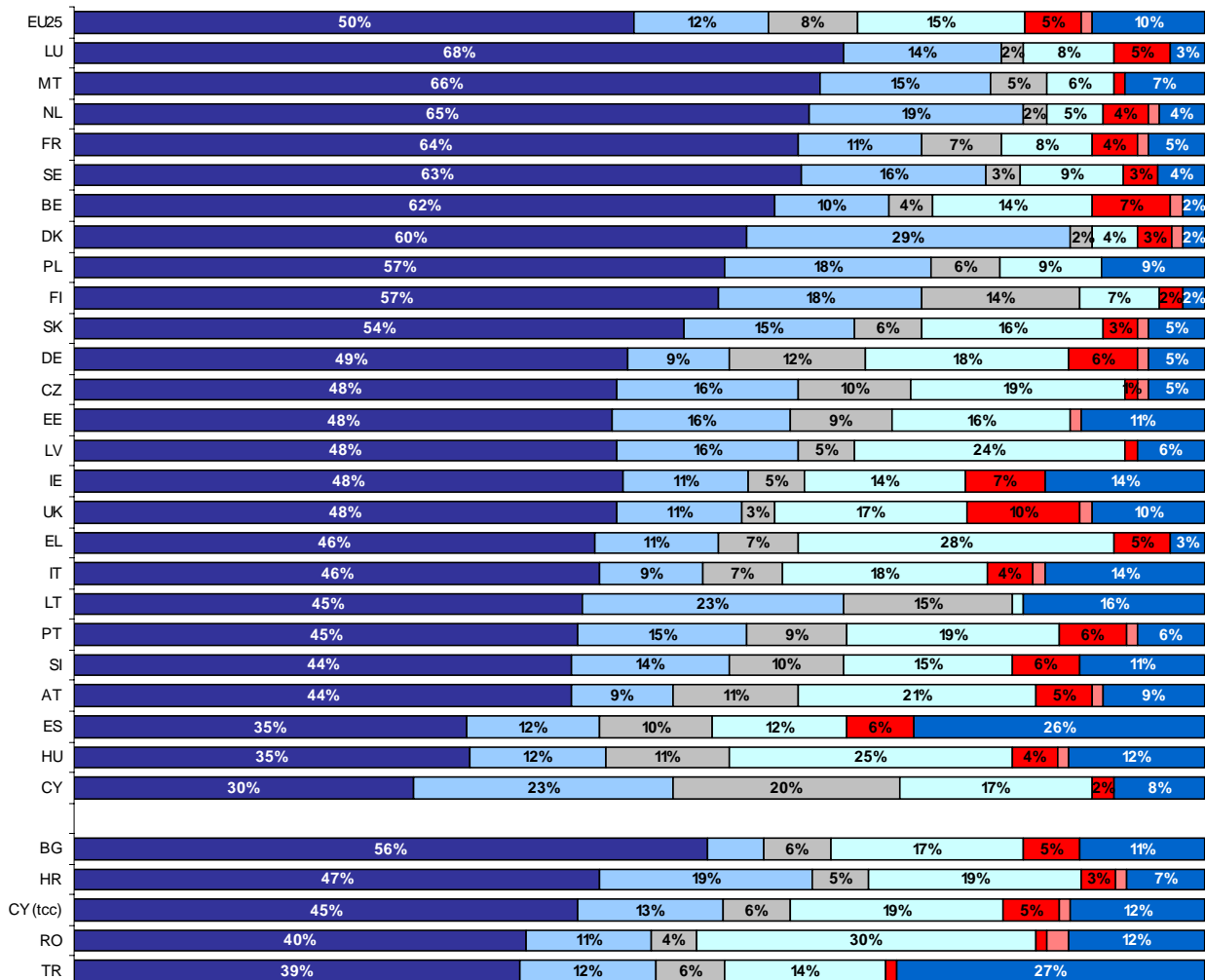
QA66b. As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?



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-

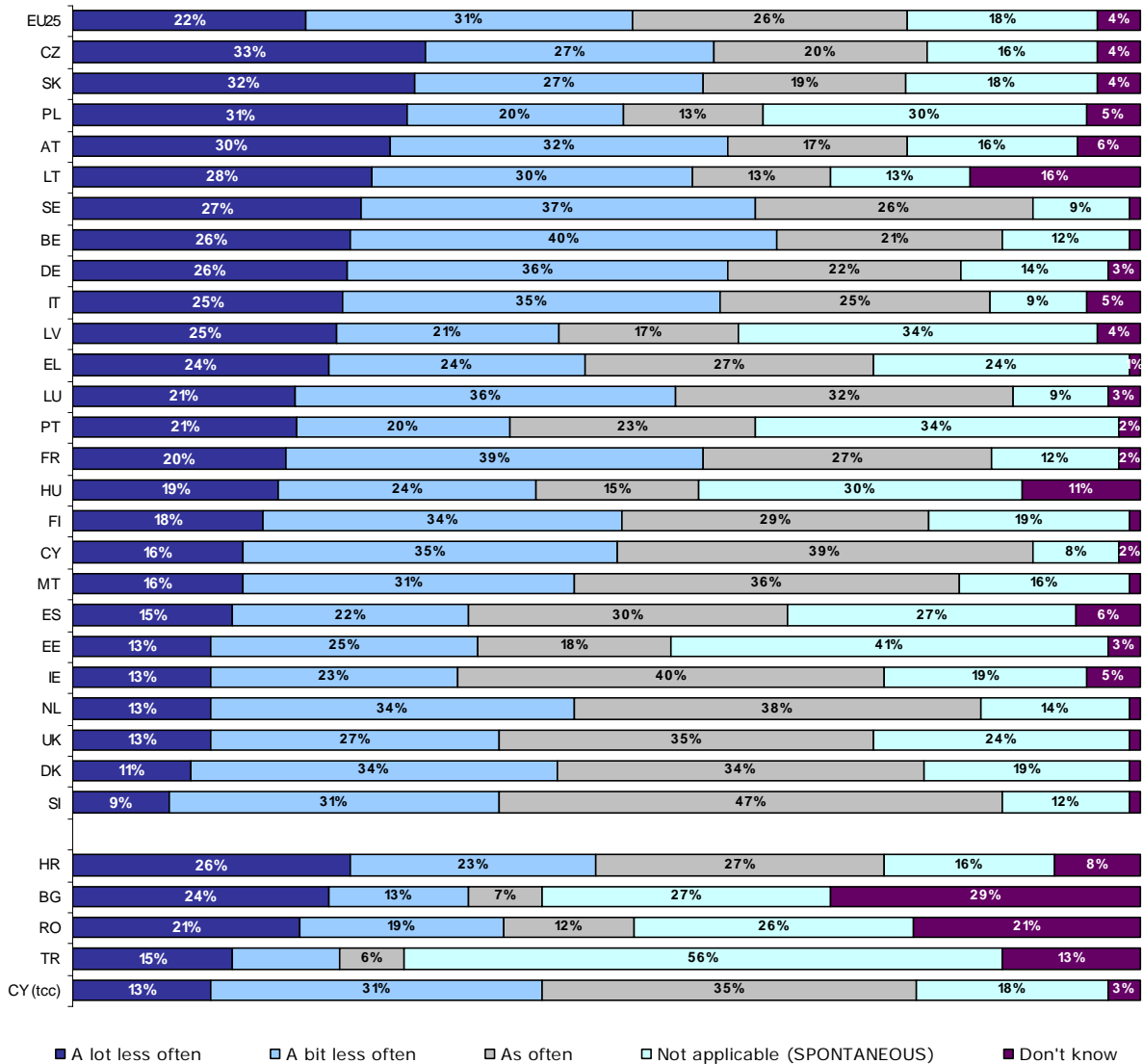
The rise in fuel prices would have an impact on car usage if a certain ceiling is reached¹¹: more than 2 out of 10 Europeans stated they would use their car/vehicle "a lot less often" while 3 out of ten declared they would do so "a bit less often".

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.

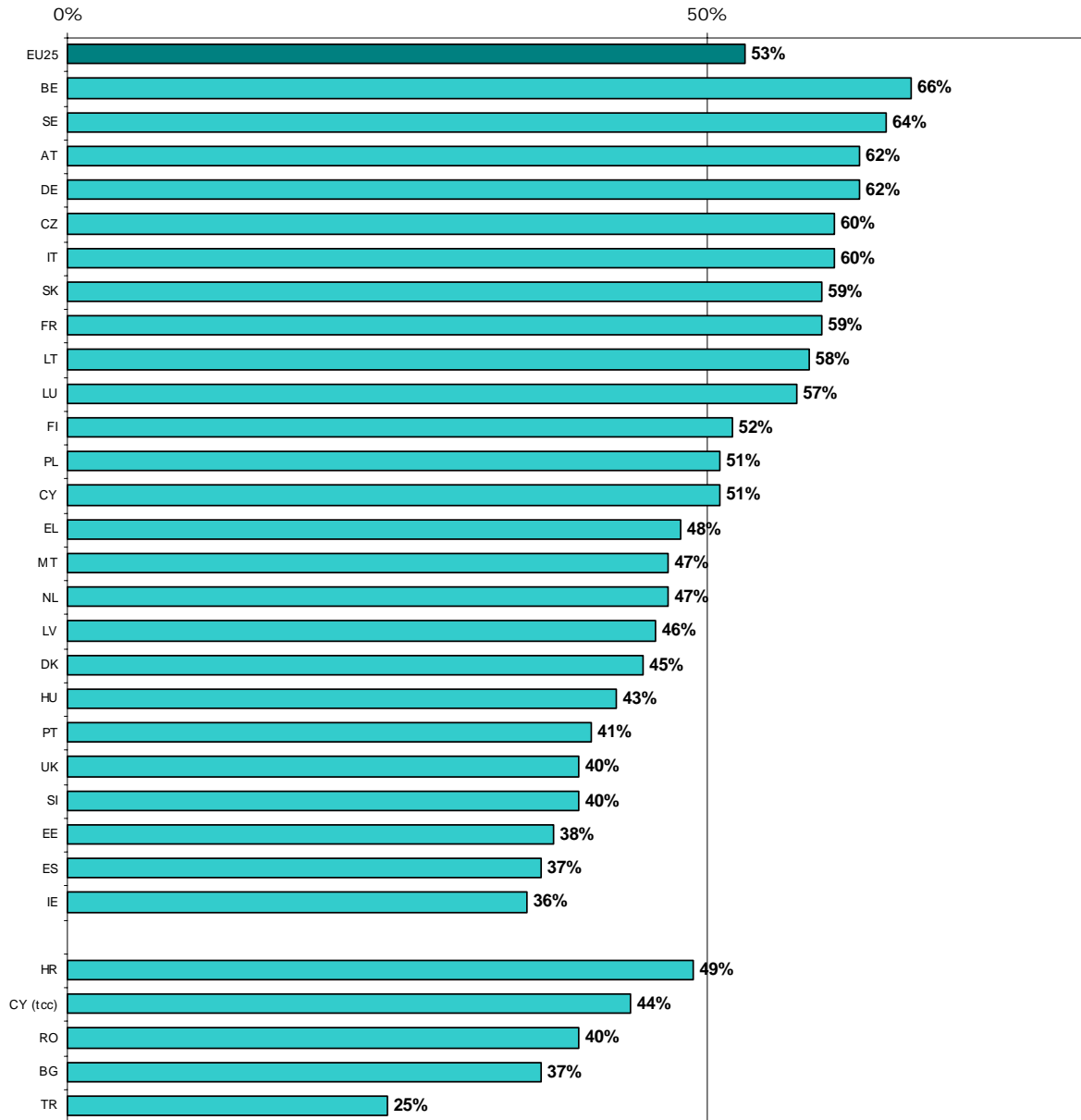
**QA69. Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel\ diesel reaches 2*euros.
Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?**



*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"**

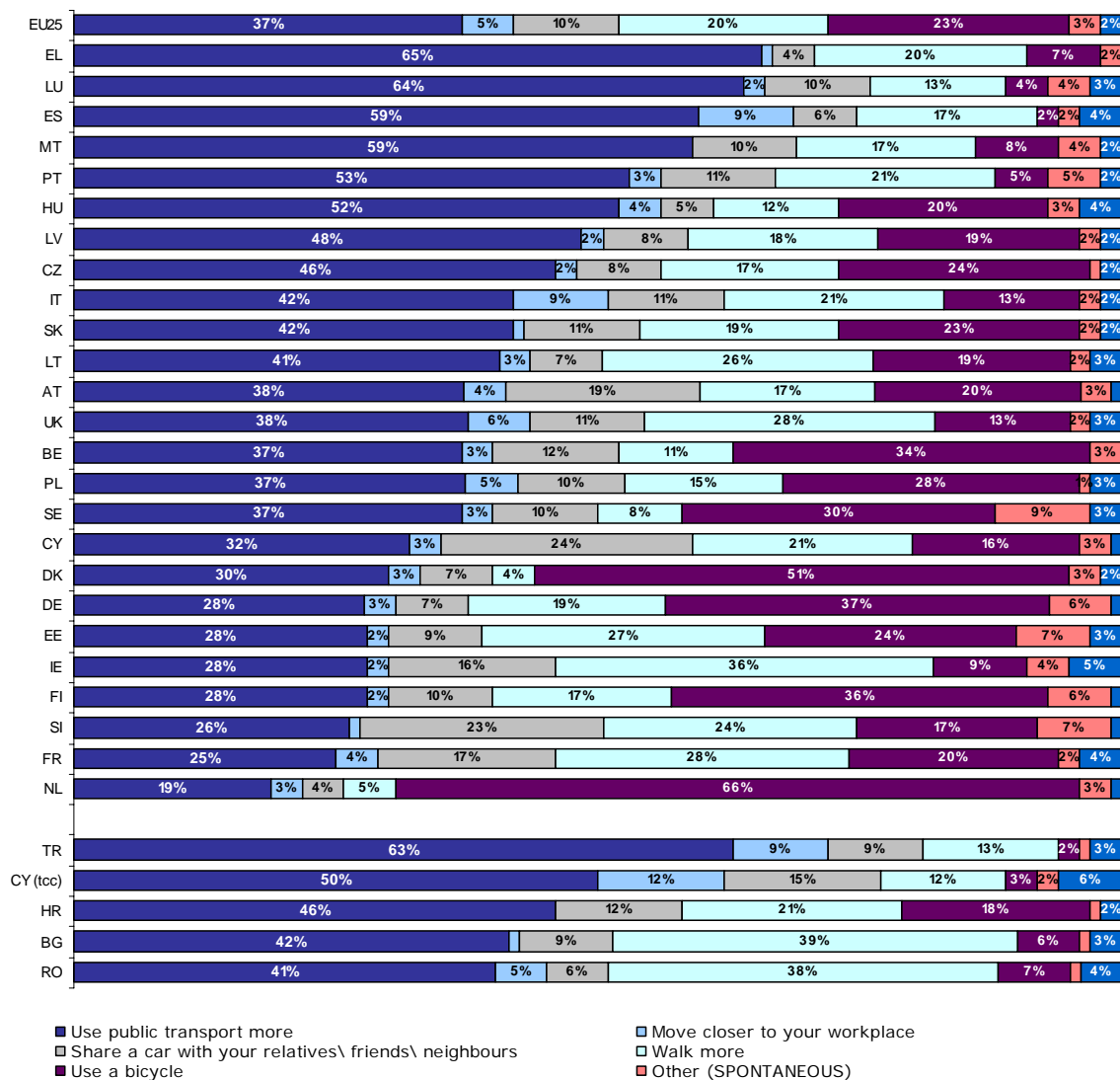


The sociodemographic analysis does not reveal any significant trend. We could only point out that men, people aged between 40 and 54 years and living in rural areas seem to be more reluctant to change than other categories.

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.

| ABBREVIATIONS | 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

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?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 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 |

EB57.0 Q26

ASK TO 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?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

| | |
|--|---|
| 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 |

EB64.2 NEW

POSER AU SPLIT A

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 ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

| | |
|--|---|
| 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

POSER AU SPLIT B

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 ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

| | |
|--|---|
| 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 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). Utiliserez-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

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 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

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 Do you own a fixed telephone?

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe ?

D43b Do you own a mobile telephone?

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

| | D43a Fixed | D43b Mobile |
|-----|---------------|----------------|
| Yes | 1 | 1 |
| No | 2 | 2 |

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

EB63.4 D43a D43b

EB63.4 D43a D43b

D46 AND D47 SUPPRESSED

D46 ET D47 SUPPRIMEES

NO QUESTION D48

PAS DE QUESTION D48

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

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 ?

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

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

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

CODES CHAINES TELE (CODES NATIONAUX)

EB64.2 NEW

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) |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |
|----------------|

D50 For which of the following purposes do you use the Internet at least once a week?

D50 Pour quels usages parmi les suivants utilisez-vous Internet au moins une fois par semaine ?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(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 | | | | | | | | | |
| P1 | DATE OF INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>DAY</td> <td></td> <td>MONTH</td> </tr> </table> | | DAY | | MONTH | | | | |
| | DAY | | MONTH | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P1 | | | | | | | | |
| P2 | TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | |
| | (INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK) | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>HOUR</td> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table> | | HOUR | | MINUTES | | | | |
| | HOUR | | MINUTES | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P2 | | | | | | | | |
| P3 | NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table> | | MINUTES | | | | | | |
| | MINUTES | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P3 | | | | | | | | |
| P4 | Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Two (interviewer and respondent)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Four</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Five or more</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> | Two (interviewer and respondent) | 1 | Three | 2 | Four | 3 | Five or more | 4 |
| Two (interviewer and respondent) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Three | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Four | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Five or more | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P4 | | | | | | | | |
| P5 | Respondent cooperation | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> | Excellent | 1 | Fair | 2 | Average | 3 | Bad | 4 |
| Excellent | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Fair | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Bad | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P5 | | | | | | | | |
| P6 | Size of locality | | | | | | | | |
| | (LOCAL CODES) | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P6 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---|--------------|---|
| PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | | |
| P1 | DATE DE L'INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>JOUR</td> <td></td> <td>MOIS</td> </tr> </table> | | JOUR | | MOIS | | | | |
| | JOUR | | MOIS | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P1 | | | | | | | | |
| P2 | HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | |
| | (ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE) | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>HEURE</td> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table> | | HEURE | | MINUTES | | | | |
| | HEURE | | MINUTES | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P2 | | | | | | | | |
| P3 | DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table> | | MINUTES | | | | | | |
| | MINUTES | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P3 | | | | | | | | |
| P4 | Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus. | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trois</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quatre</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cinq et plus</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> | Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant) | 1 | Trois | 2 | Quatre | 3 | Cinq et plus | 4 |
| Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Trois | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Quatre | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Cinq et plus | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P4 | | | | | | | | |
| P5 | Coopération du répondant | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Excellente</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bonne</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moyenne</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Médiocre</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> | Excellente | 1 | Bonne | 2 | Moyenne | 3 | Médiocre | 4 |
| Excellente | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Bonne | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Moyenne | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Médiocre | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | EB63.4 P5 | | | | | | | | |
| P6 | Catégorie d'habitat | | | | | | | | |
| | (CODES LOCAUX) | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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