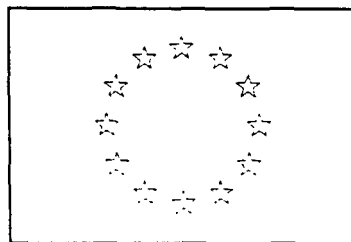


# EUROPEAN OPINION AND ENERGY MATTERS 1997

## EUROBAROMETER 46.0

Report compiled at the request of the  
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by INRA(EUROPE)sa

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## SUMMARY

The vast majority of the citizens (around 80 percent) of the European Union knows of the main problems concerning the environment; the greenhouse effect, acid rain and the destruction of the ozone layer. They consider the latter to be the most serious problem. The increase of private car traffic, the use of chemical products in industries and agriculture and the destruction of forests are most often mentioned as the causes for the problems.

The action undertaken by the EU citizens in order to economise on energy used in recent years consisted most often of a cut on lighting or the use of other electrical appliances in the home and of the reduction of heating costs by the improvement of the insulation in their homes (both by around 40 percent of the respondents). On the other hand, one quarter of the respondents stated not to have done anything! When looking at the future, the figures remain more or less the same. A slightly higher percentage of respondents plans to cut do\vn on petrol use and a slightly lower percentage states they do not plan to do anything to economise on energy use.

The public bodies on all levels do not act efficiently to save energy, according to the citizens of the European Union (ranging between 15 and 25 percent). Generally, it can be said that the higher (i.e.. more global) the level the fewer confidence in its efficiency with respect to the saving of energy is expressed by the respondents.

The decisions concerning energy investment should be largely left to public bodies (38 percent), according to more than one third of the respondents. More than one fifth (22 percent) of the respondents stated they 'don't know' who should mainly be responsible for energy investments. Somewhat less than 20 percent stated these decisions should largely be left to market forces.

With regard to their opinion on nuclear energy, the largest proportion (40 percent) of respondents said it should be abandoned. Around 30 percent of the interviewees said to neither develop nor abandon nuclear energy, 15 percent thinks it should be developed and around 15 percent does not know what to think.

Forty-five percent of the EU citizens agrees, to a more or lesser extent to the idea of increasing taxes on energy and to decrease other taxes by the same amount. Around 40 percent does not agree with this proposal and 15 percent of the respondents does not know whether they should agree or not.

Cleaner air in towns and cities, cutting pollution by better traffic management, improving public transport and adoption of common laws for the protection of the environment by the European Union are considered really important aims (more than 80 percent of the EU citizens agree on this).

With regard to the near future, natural gas and renewable energy are thought to be most stable in terms of price, in terms of supplies and it involves the lowest risk of pollution. In descending order, the respondents think the following to be important: low risk of pollution, stable prices and reliable supplies.

## INTRODUCTION

In this report the opinions and knowledge of EU citizens about a number of topics concerning "energy" are described. The report is divided in several parts:

- The first part is dealing with the **knowledge** of respondents with regard to a number of energy related matters
- The second part describes the past and future **actions** that were and will be undertaken with respect to economising on energy
- The third part deals with the **opinions** of the EU citizens with respect to a variety of energy related topics
- The fourth and last part concerns aims for **the future and future priority matters** concerning energy

The questions on which this report is based are dealt with one by one. Each topic is discussed on the European Union level, that is, both the percentages for the whole of the European Union are given and a breakdown by a set of socio-demographic variables, also on the European Union level. Furthermore, the results for the individual countries are discussed in relation to the EU percentages.

With regard to the results that are being described, it needs to be said that the criterion for describing certain results varies somewhat from one table to the next. Normally, the criterion for discussing certain results are scores that are 5% above the EU average. In cases where there are, e.g., a number of countries reporting percentages that are much higher or much lower than the EU average, the criterion is adjusted. On the other hand, sometimes the percentages within the socio-demographic groups do not vary much, but certain groups are still reporting deviating percentages, in that case they might be discussed anyway.

With regard to the socio-demographic group 'the ones with the lowest scores (-) on the opinion leadership index', it should be mentioned that they are not always being described, as their scores tend to deviate from the EU average, i.e. they are usually much lower and sometimes much higher.

While reading this report, a few things should be kept in mind concerning the interpretation of the results.

On a number of occasions comparisons are being made between the most recent figures (1996) and those of previous polls, mostly those of 1993. While doing this it is important to realise that since 1993, the results of three additional countries (Austria, Finland and Sweden) were obtained and are reported. Consequently, differences in, e.g., the EU averages, are not necessarily explained by general shifts of opinions of the EU citizens, but might also partly be explained by the way the results of the three new countries influence the average.

With regard to the presented tables, it should be noticed that it is usually not warranted to report the percentages of 'don't know' and 'no answer' category answers because the percentages are very low. In some cases, however, they were remarkably high and were thus included in the tables.

Another thing that should be kept in mind is that if the trend in the results for former Western and former Eastern Germany is roughly the same, then only the result for the whole of Germany is described. This does not mean there are no differences between the two parts of the country. In order to obtain more detailed information on the different parts of Germany, please consult the tables. In cases where there are remarkable differences, or where a trend can be noticed in one part and not in the other, the two parts of Germany are discussed independently. .

With respect to the socio-demographic variables it should be kept in mind that the persons in the "youngest" age group and those that are "still studying" (that partly overlap) might not have their own homes and cars and consequently the bills that usually accompany this type of ownership. This could be an explanatory factor for the deviating percentages that were found for these groups with regard to certain items.

Please find an explanation on the constructed socio-demographic variables "opinion leadership index" and "income" in the annex.

**CHAPTER I: KNOWLEDGE OF EU CITIZENS WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY**

**Q. 45 OF WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT HAVE YOU HEARD?**

On the average, the Europeans are quite knowledgeable of the problems that could affect our environment. The percentages of respondents that report to have heard of the following problems are listed in descending order:

- Destruction of the ozone layer (86,6%)
- The greenhouse effect (80,2%)
- Acid rain (77,8%)

For all three problems the proportions of respondents that report to have heard of them have decreased since 1993 with approximately 5 points.

Q 45 OF WHICH OF THESE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT HAVE YOU HEARD? -EU -

	1991	1993	1996
<b>Greenhouse effect that may contribute to climate change</b>	85	85	<b>80.2</b>
<b>Destruction of lakes and forests by acid rain</b>	86	83	<b>77.8</b>
<b>Increased risk of cancer due to more of the sun's ultraviolet rays reaching the earth (destruction of the ozone layer)</b>	89	90	<b>86.6</b>
<b>None of these</b>	3	2	<b>2.9</b>
<b>DK</b>	2	2	<b>3.1</b>

Q. 46.1-3

## PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS TO BE 'VERY SERIOUS'.

	GREENHOUSE EFFECT				ACID RAIN				DESTRUCTION OZONE LAYER			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>												
B	81	63	57	65.0	83	75	65	68.7	85	74	65	73.1
DK	70	67	53	55.0	74	68	61	55.8	81	72	67	64.6
D WEST	81	79	77	70.6	75	74	68	57.3	88	83	85	77.2
D				71.5				57.6				78.0
D OST		77	75	75.0		76	68	58.5		83	86	80.8
GR	81	89	88	81.0	78	85	86	78.5	88	91	91	89.9
E	65	76	71	77.8	70	78	71	78.3	75	82	82	84.4
F	62	64	64	72.0	64	74	68	72.9	81	77	74	78.0
IRL	63	65	60	72.2	70	65	56	66.1	87	73	71	75.8
I	78	79	75	79.7	79	77	72	75.2	89	85	83	84.3
L	77	85	79	86.0	77	84	78	77.0	88	88	85	86.2
NL	64	55	48	48.2	77	70	56	50.8	80	66	68	59.1
A				58.9				58.9				64.9
P	54	75	75	73.7	72	74	73	74.0	86	83	86	85.5
FIN				39.8				43.8				56.8
S				66.7				73.0				82.1
UK	77	65	54	64.4	73	72	55	64.5	87	73	69	71.9
EU	74	72	68	69.9	73	74	66	66.3	85	80	78	77.5
<b>SEX</b>												
men	73	70	65	68.8	72	73	64	64.8	84	76	76	75.6
women	75	74	69	71.1	74	76	68	67.8	85	83	80	79.3
<b>AGE</b>												
15-24	73	75	69	71.6	70	74	64	67.1	85	83	81	81.1
25-39	75	74	69	70.5	74	76	67	66.2	85	81	80	78.6
40-54	72	70	67	69.4	75	73	66	67	85	78	77	77
55+	76	69	65	68.9	74	74	67	65.4	85	77	75	74.7
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
< 15	74	72	68	70.0	74	74	66	67.0	85	79	77	76.8
16-19	74	72	67	69.1	72	75	66	65.2	85	81	78	77.0
20+	75	72	67	71.0	73	75	67	67.2	85	79	78	77.7
Still stud				70.7				67.3				81.4
<b>INCOME</b>												
--	76	70	64	69.1	71	73	65	64.2	83	79	76	76.2
-	73	73	68	68.7	76	76	68	64.7	84	80	80	75.0
+	72	72	66	69.1	70	77	66	67.2	85	81	78	77.3
++	75	71	65	71.3	74	73	67	67.3	85	77	78	79.6
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>												
++	80	76	72	75.2	76	79	72	69.0	86	83	79	79.2
+	75	71	68	70.6	73	75	67	68.1	86	78	80	78.4
-	70	72	66	68.7	72	74	62	65.0	84	80	77	77.1
--	74	68	65	67.4	72	72	64	63.5	83	78	76	75.3

Q. 46.1-3. CAN YOU TELL ME IF IT IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM OR NOT?

A. THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

B. ACID RAIN

C. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

The countries that regard all three problems to be 'very serious' with an above EU average percentage are Portugal, Luxembourg, France, Spain, Greece and Italy. The countries that for all three problems report to a relatively low extent to consider them 'very serious' are The United Kingdom, Finland, Austria, The Netherlands and Denmark. The other four countries. Sweden, Ireland, Germany and Belgium vary in their opinions per problem.

With regard to the comparison of the results through the years, it has to be concluded that there is no general trend. For a number of countries it applies that compared to the figures of 1993 the percentages of respondents thinking the problems are 'very serious' are higher for all three problems in 1996 in Belgium, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy and The United Kingdom. Countries in which the percentages of respondents stating they think 'it is a serious problem' with regard to all three problems have decreased are Greece and Germany.

Next. the problems related to environmental pollution will be considered individually.

A: THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

With regard to the greenhouse effect, the respondents in Luxembourg, Greece, and Italy reported proportionally often to think this is a very serious problem. Percentages considerably lower than the EU average were found in Finland, The Netherlands and Denmark.

In socio-demographic terms there is a high level of consensus. The group that reports to a relatively high extent to think that the greenhouse effects is a very serious problem are:

- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

B: ACID RAIN

The environmental problems related to acid rain are to a relatively high extent considered to be 'very serious' by the inhabitants of Greece, Spain and Luxembourg. The countries in which the respondents answered with a relatively low frequency to consider these problems to be 'very serious' are Finland, The Netherlands and Denmark.

On a socio-demographic level, it is once more

- The group with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index

that to the highest extent regards this problem to be very serious.



## C: DESTRUCTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

With respect to the problems related to the destruction of the ozone layer, the countries that report with the lowest percentages to consider them very serious are Finland, The Netherlands, Denmark and Austria. The countries that report with relatively high percentages to consider these problems to be very serious are Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Italy.

On a socio-demographic level

- The age group of 15-24 and
- Those that are still studying

say to a relatively high to think the destruction of the ozone layer is a very serious problem- On *the* other hand

- The oldest age group (55+)

reports with a relatively low frequency to be alarmed by the destruction of the ozone layer.

Q. 47.1-3 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK CAUSES THE PROBLEM OF-?.

	GREENHOUSE EFFECT				ACID RAIN				DESTRUCTION OZONE LAYER			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
Use of solid fuel	45	47	42	45.3	41	39	33	37.2	19	31	28	32.3
Use of oil as a fuel	43	44	38	44.3	41	36	32	35.3	21	31	28	34.8
Use of natural gas as a fuel	23	22	18	19.1	15	14	12	12.4	14	18	15	15.6
Use of nuclear energy	18	27	25	27.3	17	21	21	24.1	18	25	24	27.4
Use of renewable energy	4	6	5	4.3	3	4	4	3.2	4	4	4	3.8
Destruction of forests	55	48	46	49.5	28	30	31	36.0	29	29	29	32.0
Use of chemical products in industry and agriculture	39	37	35	40.8	56	54	48	52.3	64	48	43	47.6
Raising of livestock	10	10	11	10.8	9	10	8	9.7	6	7	7	6.6
Growth in the world population	23	23	24	27.9	12	12	10	14.1	18	17	16	19.1
Use of inefficient and outdated energy technologies		38	35	41.1		32	28	34		37	33	39.2
Increase of private car traffic			7	54.6			39	40.9			47	53.6
DK				7.0				8.5				9.1

## Q. 47 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK COULD CAUSE THE PROBLEM OF (THE)...

### GREENHOUSE EFFECT

The causes most often mentioned are, in descending order:

- The increase of private car traffic 54,6%
- The destruction of forests 49,5%
- The use of solid fuel 45,3%
- The use of oil as a fuel 44,3%
- The use of inefficient and outdated energy technologies 41,1%

Also note that these causes are mentioned by proportions of respondents that are between 3 and 6 points higher than in 1993.

### ACID RAIN

The causes most often mentioned are, in descending order:

- The use of chemical products in industries and agriculture 52,3%
- The increase of private car traffic 40,9%
- The use of solid fuel 37,2%
- The destruction of forests 36%
- The use of oil as a fuel 35,3%

### DESTRUCTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

The causes most often mentioned are, in descending order:

- The increase of private car traffic 53,6%
- The use of chemical products in industries and agriculture 47,6%
- The use of inefficient and outdated energy technologies 39,2%
- The use of oil as a fuel 34,8%
- The use of solid fuel 32,3%

The percentages of respondents who answer they think these causes are responsible for the environmental problems have all increased throughout the years, save two exceptions. The first being 'the use of renewable energy' in relation to all three central problems. And the second being the raising of livestock which, in relation to the greenhouse effect and the ozone layer, is slightly less often mentioned than previously.

Q 48

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS, IF ANY, HAVE YOU DONE IN RECENT YEARS?

COUNTRY	A		B		C		D		E	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
B	39.1	31.4	26.8	25.7	22.0	22.9	27.3	34.2	31.4	33.3
DK	41.6	40.0	51.8	41.1	19.5	17.0	63.6	56.8	13.3	19.5
D WEST	39.5	31.9	47.3	40.0	46.5	40.2	49.8	42.6	11.6	23.1
D TOTAL	38.9	34.3	45.5	40.0	43.6	37.6	54.4	47.3	11.1	20.4
D OST	36.8	43.2	38.7	39.8	32.6	27.9	72.1	64.9	9.0	10.1
GR	15.3	21.0	25.0	20.2	19.1	15.3	46.1	48.3	40.5	34.4
E	21.4	23.9	24.1	25.2	24.3	21.2	48.1	40.6	29.4	36.6
F	38.8	34.3	40.1	32.1	24.3	26.7	34.3	34.2	25.2	29.0
IRL	36.8	37.2	24.4	20.8	12.9	8.8	28.8	29.1	39.3	39.2
I	39.9	43.7	29.4	30.7	29.4	26.6	39.9	36.1	23.4	23.2
L	61.5	54.6	42.3	38.1	35.1	32.8	37.5	35.8	17.4	21.5
NL	49.6	60.4	52.8	53.9	29.9	34.0	49.1	57.5	11.0	11.4
A		44.1		32.9		30.3		40.1		19.3
P	15.3	11.5	24.4	25.7	18.7	13.8	62.7	49.7	26.4	31.8
FIN		35.6		27.8		30.7		48.4		21.4
S		32.0		37.8		31.8		50.5		24.5
UK	59.0	60.3	51.1	41.4	28.8	27.3	43.7	38.4	14.9	20.6
EU	39.7	39.0	39.0	34.7	30.3	28.2	45.1	41.4	20.2	24.9
SEX										
Men	41.0	40.8	37.4	32.5	33.8	30.8	42.6	37.9	21.7	26.7
Women	38.5	37.3	40.5	36.7	27.0	25.7	47.5	44.7	19.8	23.2
AGE										
15-24	23.6	21.6	31.7	25.5	21.7	18.0	42.4	34.2	29.8	42.0
25-39	39.7	38.3	39.5	33.8	33.7	32.6	45.0	42.5	19.9	23.1
40-54	48.0	46.1	41.9	39.4	36.5	32.4	45.5	43.7	16.0	19.7
55+	43.4	43.9	41.0	37.0	28.0	26.6	46.8	42.7	17.8	20.9
EDUCATION										
<15	37.8	38.3	39.3	35.2	27.2	23.2	47.0	41.3	20.0	25.2
16-19	43.8	41.5	41.2	34.6	32.6	30.8	43.9	41.1	18.1	22.8
20+	45.7	42.6	41.3	37.0	37.3	34.2	46.3	43.4	16.8	22.1
Still stud		20.6		27.2		19.1		38.3		40.3
INCOME										
--	53.3	31	42.4	37.4	35.2	23.5	44.6	43.7	16.0	25.4
-	42.3	35.5	41.6	33.4	34.3	29.8	45.1	43.2	17.8	22.5
+	35.6	43.7	39.1	36.2	32.3	31.1	44.0	42.8	20.1	21.4
++	28.9	47.3	41.6	36.2	23.6	33.7	50.6	43.6	20.4	22.1
OPINION LEADERSHIP										
++	48.5	47.4	43.1	38.6	35.7	35.6	49.2	45.6	16.4	19.7
+	42.3	41.3	39.3	36.7	32.3	31.3	46.3	42.8	18.7	22.5
-	39.6	38.5	39.9	34.4	19.9	27.5	45.9	42.0	18.6	24.1
--	30.1	31.2	35.2	29.4	49.2	20.0	39.9	35.7	26.7	33.2

## **CHAPTER II: PAST AND FUTURE ACTIONS TAKEN BY EU CITIZENS IN ORDER TO SAVE ENERGY**

### **Q 48 WHAT HAVE YOU DONE IN RECENT YEARS?**

On the European level, the hierarchy of the way people economised on their energy use in recent years is as follows:

- D\*: Economised on lighting or the use of other electrical appliances you have in your home (41,4%)
- A\*: Reduced heating costs by improving the insulation in your home (39%)
- B\*: Reduced heating costs by cutting down on the heating you use (34,7%)
- C\*: Cut down on petrol use in your car (28,2%)
- E\*: None of these (24,9%)

\*Capitals refer to table opposite page

Next, the answers given by the different member states, followed by the socio-demographics are considered.

D: Eastern Germany (64.9%), The Netherlands (57,5%) and Denmark (56,8%) - compared to 41.4% EU - are the countries that report to the highest extents to have economised on lighting or the use of other electrical appliances in the home. Ireland (29,1%), Belgium and France - both 34,2%, have done the least to economise their energy use in this manner.

The economising on lighting and other electrical appliances is done by all socio-demographic groups to more or less the same extent.

A: The countries that to a relatively high extent report to have reduced then- heating costs by the improvement of the insulation in their homes are The Netherlands (60,4%), The United Kingdom (60,3%) and Luxembourg (54,6%), as opposed to the EU average of 39%. Countries that to the lowest extent report to have taken action in this field are Portugal (11.5%), Greece (21%) and Spain (23,9%).

With regard to the reduction of heating costs by the improvement of the insulation of the house, some differences between the various groups exist. The groups in which the highest proportions of respondents report to have done this are

- Those in the age group of 40-54
- Those with the highest incomes and
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index

On the other hand, the lowest percentages were found for

- The youngest age group
- Those who are still studying

- Those with the lowest incomes and
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

B: The highest proportions of inhabitants of The Netherlands (53,9%), the United Kingdom (41,4%) and Denmark (41,1 %) - EU 34,7% - have reduced their heating costs by cutting down on the heating they use. Greece (19,2%), Ireland (20,8%) and Spain (25,2%) report with the lowest frequencies to have taken action in this field.

The reduction of heating costs by cutting down on the heating, was done mostly by

- Those in the age group of 40-54 and
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

The lowest percentages who had done something to improve the insulation were found in

- The youngest age group
- Those who are still studying and
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

C: The inhabitants of Western Germany (40,2%) in particular report to have cut down on the petrol use for their cars, and to a lesser extent the Dutch (34%) and the Luxembourgers (32,8) report to have done this; (EU average 28,2%). The lowest proportions of respondents that report to have cut down on their petrol use are citizens of Ireland (8,8%), Portugal (13,8%), Greece (15,3%) and Denmark (17%).

With regard to the cutting down on car petrol this was most done by

- Those in the youngest age group
- Those who are still studying
- Those with the lowest incomes and
- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

On the other hand, the respondents

- Who finished their full time education at the age of 21 or after and
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index

report with relatively high frequencies to have cut down on the petrol used for their cars in recent years.

E: Finally, almost one quarter (24,9%) of the EU citizens reports not to have done any of the things mentioned, in the recent years. The country in which this percentage is remarkably higher are Ireland (39,2%), Greece (34,4%) and Belgium (33,3%). The

lowest percentages were found in Eastern Germany (10,1%) and The Netherlands (11.4%).

The groups that with the highest proportions report not to have done any of these in order to save energy, are

- The youngest age group
- Those who are still studying and
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 49

HOW DO YOU FEEL YOU COULD SAVE MORE ENERGY THAN YOU DO NOW?

	A		B		C		D		E	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>										
B	35.9	29.5	25.4	27.4	30.2	30.5	33.2	35.4	23.5	30.0
DK	25.0	31.4	28.0	30.5	26.3	23.3	51.6	46.9	20.1	26.6
D WEST	39.4	28.0	38.6	35.7	41.5	35.3	46.1	40.1	16.9	25.0
D TOTAL	42.0	30.3	37.5	35.0	40.9	34.9	48.1	42.7	15.1	22.9
D OST	51.6	39.0	33.4	32.1	38.4	33.5	55.5	52.5	8.3	14.9
GR	35.5	43.8	33.4	25.8	35.6	27.4	62.2	59.5	19.8	13.1
E	42.5	38.6	37.5	33.3	45.5	36.7	63.7	51.8	9.6	20.1
F	37.9	31.1	29.4	25.9	31.6	30.6	37.6	31.9	20.5	23.1
IRL	32.9	29.2	25.6	27.8	22.9	23.5	42.6	44.8	23.4	25.9
I	42.8	36.5	28.7	23.9	32.5	28.4	44.6	44.0	18.7	20.0
L	37.3	39.1	38.9	33.6	40.4	38.4	42.7	38.1	25.4	28.3
NL	28.7	32.0	27.6	31.3	32.2	34.5	38.0	41.5	25.0	28.9
A		32.2		29.5		35.9		43.6		18.3
P	27.1	30.3	27.6	30.4	25.0	22.1	54.2	56.7	26.0	17.9
FIN		28.1		25.9		38.5		46.9		22.7
S		26.6		32.6		39.8		55.8		20.7
UK	34.1	39.2	30.7	31.1	28.5	33.4	38.5	39.2	21.7	26.3
EU	38.5	34.0	32.2	29.9	34.7	32.4	45.6	42.7	18.4	22.7
<b>SEX</b>										
Men	40.1	34.8	32.3	30.4	38.1	36.0	44.7	42.5	17.9	22.0
Women	37.0	33.2	32.0	29.5	31.6	29.0	46.5	42.8	18.8	23.3
<b>AGE</b>										
15-24	38.1	32.5	33.4	28.9	38.2	32.9	50.2	45.1	14.5	24.4
25-39	42.8	38.2	32.7	31.1	41.7	39.2	48.3	45.0	13.4	18.0
40-54	39.9	35.9	33.9	29.6	38.6	36.5	45.3	43.3	16.3	19.5
55+	34.0	29.5	29.6	29.7	23.7	23.0	40.6	38.8	26.6	28.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
<15	33.0	29.8	28.9	28.7	26.6	22.6	43.1	41.3	23.9	26.2
16-19	40.3	36.1	33.2	30.3	38.3	34.8	45.9	42.0	15.7	21.6
20+	43.6	37.2	35.6	30.5	42.5	42.0	47.5	44.2	15.1	19.6
Still stud		31.3		31.3		33.3		47.3		22.7
<b>INCOME</b>										
--	41.1	29.7	36.0	30.3	44.5	24.1	50.1	41.7	12.9	26.0
-	41.5	32.8	32.4	29.3	38.8	27.6	45.9	42.3	15.2	22.3
+	36.6	35.0	32.2	30.8	32.7	37.6	44.8	44.4	19.9	18.6
++	33.8	37.4	30.9	32.1	25.2	42.3	45.1	45.5	21.1	18.7
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>										
++	43.6	37.9	35.3	31.2	44.1	36.0	48.5	43.2	16.6	20.7
+	40.8	38.1	33.4	31.2	36.7	36.9	47.4	45.3	15.8	18.8
-	37.0	32.8	31.7	30.6	33.6	32.2	42.3	42.6	20.0	23.0
--	32.9	27.0	28.7	26.0	26.7	23.2	44.2	38.1	22.3	29.9



## Q. 49 HOW DO YOU FEEL YOU CAN SAVE MORE ENERGY THAN NOW?

The rank order score for the answers to this question differs somewhat from the previous question, even though the percentages found are quite similar.

Europeans feel they could economise their energy use to the following extents:

D\*: Economising on lighting or the use of other electrical appliances in the home (42.7%)

A\*: Reducing the heating costs by improving the insulation in the home (34%)

C\*: Cutting down on petrol use (32,4%)

B\*: Reduction of the heating cost by cutting down on the heating used (29,9%)

E\*: None of these (22,7%)

\*Capitals refer to table Q 49

On the country level followed by the socio-demographics. the following results were obtained.

D: The inhabitants of Greece (59,5%), Portugal (56.7%) and Sweden (55.8%) feel to the comparatively - (EU average 42,7%) - highest extents they could economise more on lighting and the use of electrical appliances. On the other hand, France (31,9%) and Belgium (35.4%) report with the lowest percentages to think they could economise on their energy consumption in this way.

Economising on lighting and the use of other electrical appliances is mostly done by

- Those who are still studying

and least by

- The 55+ age group and
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

A: The inhabitants of Greece think to a comparatively high extent - 43,8% as opposed to the EU average of 34% - they could cut down on their heating costs by improving the insulation in their homes. The Swedes (26,6%), West Germans (28%) and the Fins (28,1%) report with the lowest proportions they think they could do this.

With regard to the reduction of heating costs by improving the insulation in the home, in socio-demographic terms

- Those with a high score on the opinion leadership index and
- Those in the age group of 25-39

report relatively high percentages. The groups with the lowest percentages are

- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index
- The ones in the 55+ age group and
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before.

**C:** The countries in which the highest proportions of inhabitants indicate they could cut down on petrol use are Sweden (39,8%) and Finland (38.5%). And the countries with the lowest proportions are Portugal (22,1%), Denmark ( 3,3%) and Ireland (23,5%), with the EU average of 32,4%.

Cutting down on the petrol used in cars, could, according to the respondents in the socio-demographic groups themselves, be done more in the next ten years by

- Those with the highest incomes
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and
- The ones in the 25-39 age group.

On the contrary, the groups that feel to the lowest extent they could economise on their petrol used are:

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before
- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index and
- The group with the lowest incomes.

**B:** With respect to reducing the heating costs by cutting down on the used heating, all countries report they could do something about this will percentages around the EU average of 29.9%.

With regard to the reduction on heating costs by cutting down on the heating used, all socio-demographic groups report percentages around the : EU average level of around 30%.

**E:** The Benelux countries state with the highest percentages (30%, 28,9% and 28,3% respectively) they do not know how they could personally save more energy than they do now. The lowest DK percentages were found in Greece (13,1%), Eastern Germany (14,9%) and in Portugal (17,9%).

Again,

- Those in the 55+ age group and
- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index

report to the highest extents they could not economise more in any of the ways mentioned. The groups in which the lowest proportion of respondents say they could not economise more are

- Those in the 25-39 age group
- The groups with high incomes (+ and ++)
- Those with high scores on the opinion leadership index.

### CHAPTER III: EUROPEAN OPINIONS WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY MATTERS

#### Q. 50 DO PUBLIC BODIES ACT EFFICIENTLY OR NOT EFFICIENTLY TO SAVE ENERGY?

Compared to the figures of 1993, the citizens of the EU have not drastically changed their opinions on whether the public bodies on the different levels are acting efficiently or not with regard to their efforts to save energy.

In general it can be stated that the citizens of the EU do not express great confidence in the actions undertaken by public bodies in order to save energy. The largest percentage of respondents which is, however, still a minority, expressed their confidence with regard to public bodies on the local level (23,3%), then, on the national (21.1%) and the regional levels (20.6%). And fewest confidence is expressed with regard to the bodies on EU level (17%) and the world-wide level (14,4%).

Even though the highest percentage of respondents thinks the public bodies at the local level act relatively efficiently to save energy, at the same time, most respondents think these bodies do not act efficiently (59,3%). Next come (in descending order) the public bodies at the national level (59%), the regional level (58.8%), the world-wide level (55.2%) and the EU level (50,9%).

The highest DK percentages are found at the EU and the world-wide levels, around 30%, the next highest at the national and regional levels, around 20% and the lowest DK percentage is found at the local level, approximately 15%.

#### Q. 50.1-5 DO PUBLIC BODIES ACT EFFICIENTLY, OR NOT, TO SAVE ENERGY<sup>0</sup>-EU-

LEVEL	EFFICIENTLY		NOT EFFICIENTLY		DK		NO ANSWER
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1996
Local	20.5	<b>23.3</b>	63.0	<b>59.3</b>	16.5	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Regional	18.5	<b>20.6</b>	59.9	<b>58.8</b>	21.6	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
National	20.5	<b>21.1</b>	59.3	<b>59.0</b>	20.2	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
European Union	18.4	<b>17.0</b>	47.0	<b>50.9</b>	34.6	<b>31.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
World-wide	14.3	<b>14.4</b>	53.0	<b>55.2</b>	32.7	<b>29.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Q. 50.1 EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES ON A LOCAL LEVEL

	EFFICIENT		NOT EFFICIENT		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
B	21.7	26.1	54.8	52.6	22.4	20.7
DK	33.9	31.4	49.8	52.8	16.3	15.8
D WEST	28.4	34.2	53.9	47.0	16.7	17.3
D TOTAL	27.8	32.7	54.1	47.4	16.7	18.3
D OST	25.7	27.2	54.8	49.0	16.7	22.0
GR	25.7	27.6	53.5	52.4	20.6	20.0
E	18.5	24.5	64.4	56.5	17.1	19.0
F	21.3	24.7	64.5	62.4	14.2	12.9
IRL	20.7	17.7	58.8	54.7	20.6	27.6
I	11.7	11.6	75.8	73.5	12.5	14.7
L	19.4	29.5	66.1	52.4	14.5	18.1
NL	22.9	25.2	58.2	59.1	18.8	15.7
A		31.8		47.4		20.8
P	28.6	13.5	50.1	66.2	21.3	20.3
FIN		21.0		64.6		14.3
S		14.9		55.1		30.0
UK	15.3	19.3	68.2	64.9	16.2	15.3
EU	20.5	23.3	63.0	59.3	16.1	16.9
<b>SEX</b>						
Men	21.2	23.2	65.9	62.5	12.6	13.9
Women	19.9	23.5	60.2	56.4	19.4	19.7
<b>AGE</b>						
15-24	20.8	21.1	62.5	57.3	16.3	21.1
25-39	19.4	24.5	65.8	61.3	14.5	13.9
40-54	21.0	23.4	65.3	62.2	13.2	13.7
55+	21.0	23.5	59.1	56.5	19.6	19.6
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<15	20.3	21.2	60.1	58.4	19.2	20.1
16-19	20.7	24.9	63.5	59.5	15.2	15.3
20+	20.8	23.7	67.9	61.9	11.1	13.7
Still stud.		22.6		55.6		21.1
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>						
Left	21.1	24	65.7	62.5	12.9	13.2
Centre	21.3	24.1	63.5	58.8	14.6	16.6
Right	19.9	24.5	63.7	61.0	15.9	14.4
<b>INCOME</b>						
--	20.5	27.1	67.6	52.9	11.6	19.5
-	22.5	24.3	62.5	58.9	14.5	16.6
+	23.9	24.7	59.9	62.3	15.9	12.7
++	19.5	23.6	60.6	62.7	19.3	13.3
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>						
++	20.3	23.4	71.1	64.3	8.0	11.8
+	20.7	23.9	66.5	62.2	12.5	13.4
-	19.8	23.5	60.3	59.2	19.1	16.9
--	21.0	22.1	54.7	51.8	24.0	25.6

## THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES, A MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS.

### Q. 50.1 LOCAL

The countries in which the highest proportions of interviewees feel the local public bodies act efficiently to save energy are West Germany, Austria and Denmark. Countries in which the lowest proportions of respondents feel their local public bodies act efficiently are Italy, Portugal and Sweden.

Further, it was found that the proportion of DK answers is remarkably high in Sweden 30%, and in Ireland, 27.6% as opposed to the EU average of 16,9%.

In socio-demographic terms those who, to the highest extent think the public bodies on a local level are efficient are

- Those in the lowest income group

The group that is mostly convinced about the inefficiency of the local public bodies are

- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index

High 'don't know' percentages with regard to this question were found among those in the youngest age group, those who are still studying and the group with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

## Q. 50.2 REGIONAL

The public bodies on a regional level are considered to be efficient by the highest proportions of respondents of West Germany and Austria. The respondents in Italy and Sweden report with the highest frequencies to feel their regional public bodies do not act in an efficient manner to save energy.

Considerably high DK percentages were found in Sweden (37,4%) and Ireland (30,5%), compared to an EU percentage of 20,1%.

On a socio-demographic level, those who are most critical are:

- Those with left political opinions
- Those with the highest incomes
- The ones with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 50.2 EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES ON A REGIONAL LEVEL

	EFFICIENT		NOT EFFICIENT		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
B	19.9	26.1	56.3	51.0	22.4	22.0
DK	24.3	25.0	48.1	53.9	27.4	21.2
D WEST	26.6	32.0	53.7	47.5	18.8	18.7
D TOTAL	26.2	30.1	53.3	48.0	19.3	20.1
D OST	24.5	22.6	52.2	49.7	21.0	25.2
GR	26.5	23.7	51.0	55.5	22.3	20.8
E	18.0	22.0	58.7	55.7	23.3	22.3
F	18.6	21.1	60.7	62.3	20.7	16.7
IRL	16.3	17.2	57.4	52.2	26.3	30.5
I	8.2	10.3	73.4	71.1	18.4	18.4
L	16.7	20.8	65.2	56.1	18.0	23.1
NL	16.8	21.4	53.3	55.0	29.9	23.6
A		30.3		47.8		21.9
P	27.6	11.7	48.5	66.3	23.9	22.0
FIN		18.0		60.7		21.4
S		10.4		52.0		37.4
UK	15.2	15.6	62.7	65.5	21.9	18.4
EU	18.5	20.6	59.9	58.8	21.2	20.1
<b>SEX</b>						
Men	19.0	20.9	63.6	61.7	17.1	16.8
Women	18.1	20.2	56.6	56.0	24.9	23.2
<b>AGE</b>						
15-24	20.8	20.0	58.6	56.8	20.4	22.5
25-39	16.8	21.1	63.3	62.0	19.5	16.6
40-54	17.7	20.6	64.3	61.2	17.6	17.4
55+	19.2	20.4	54.6	55.2	25.8	23.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<15	18.5	19.1	56.6	56.9	24.6	23.4
16-19	18.0	22.4	61.4	59.0	20.1	18.1
20+	18.0	20.1	65.0	61.8	16.8	17.4
Still stud		18.7		56.9		23.7
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>						
Left	18.7	20.2	62.8	63.3	18.2	16.1
Centre	19.2	21.1	61.4	57.6	18.9	20.6
Right	18.8	22.3	59.8	60.7	20.9	16.8
<b>INCOME</b>						
--	19.2	23.3	63.9	53.1	16.7	23.3
-	20.0	21.6	59.0	58.1	20.6	20
+	21.0	22.4	58.3	61.2	20.3	15.9
++	18.5	20.1	56.5	62.9	24.7	16.4
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>						
++	17.1	18.9	70.5	65.5	11.9	15.2
+	19.0	20.5	63.0	62.6	17.8	16.3
-	18.9	21	57.0	58.2	23.6	20.3
--	18.3	20.7	51.2	49.7	30.2	28.8

Q. 50.3 EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES ON A NATIONAL LEVEL

	EFFICIENT		NOT EFFICIENT		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
B	23.8	25.7	55.7	52.7	19.5	21.1
DK	33.4	28.9	51.0	56.7	15.6	14.4
D WEST	26.4	28.8	53.9	49.1	19.2	20.2
D TOTAL	26.3	27.2	52.3	48.7	20.5	22.0
D OST	25.9	21.0	46.2	47.3	25.4	28.9
GR	30.3	29.9	44.0	50.0	25.6	20.1
E	18.4	23.4	59.3	54.6	22.3	21.9
F	24.2	22.7	59.1	64.6	16.6	12.7
IRL	16.5	17.1	58.8	52.3	24.7	30.6
I	11.4	11.2	67.5	69.1	21.1	19.6
L	22.3	22.7	64.0	57.4	13.7	19.9
NL	24.1	32.5	55.6	50.7	20.3	16.8
A		24.1		52.3		23.6
P	25.0	12.5	48.6	65.4	26.5	22.2
FIN		18.8		63.0		18.2
S		12.0		54.0		33.9
UK	14.1	15.6	68.3	67.0	17.3	16.9
EU	20.5	21.1	59.3	59.0		19.3
<b>SEX</b>						
Men	21.6	21.9	62.9	61.5	15.2	16.0
Women	19.4	20.3	56.0	56.7	24.2	22.5
<b>AGE</b>						
15-24	24.2	22.9	56.4	55.1	19.2	21.4
25-39	19.3	21.3	63.4	61.5	16.9	16.6
40-54	19.0	20.2	63.4	62.5	17.3	16.5
55+	20.3	20.4	54.6	56.4	24.8	22.7
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<15	19.2	20	55.3	56.7	25.2	22.7
16-19	20.2	21.5	61.9	59.8	17.5	18.1
20+	21.2	20.9	65.0	62.8	13.6	15.5
Still stud.		23.1		54.1		22.3
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>						
Left	20.1	20.9	64.2	63.7	15.5	15.0
Centre	21.4	21.9	59.8	58.1	18.6	19.3
Right	20.7	22.6	60.3	60.4	18.5	16.9
<b>INCOME</b>						
--	20.3	25.0	66.1	52.4	13.5	22.1
-	22.6	22.4	59.8	58.5	17.3	18.6
+	22.4	22.0	56.4	62.0	21.0	15.5
++	19.8	21.3	56.5	62.8	23.3	15.3
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>						
++	20.3	19.1	67.7	66.8	11.5	13.6
+	20.6	21.3	62.7	62.9	16.5	15.2
-	20.5	20.9	57.5	58.5	21.6	20.0
--	20.4	22.0	50.5	49.2	28.8	28.2



### Q. 50.3 NATIONAL

The inhabitants of The Netherlands, Greece, Denmark and West Germany all report with relatively high percentages that their national public bodies act efficiently to save energy. On the other hand, the public bodies in Italy, Sweden and Portugal are not thought to act efficiently to save energy.

Again, the inhabitants of Italy report relatively often they feel their public bodies on the national level do not act efficiently.

Sweden and Ireland report high DK percentages with respect to this matter, 33,9% and 30,6% respectively, compared to the EU percentage of 19,3%.

The most critical groups are'

- The 40-54 age group
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- Those holding political opinions toward the left of the centre
- The groups with the highest incomes
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 50.4 EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES AT EUROPEAN UNION LEVEL

	EFFICIENT		NOT EFFICIENT		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
B	21.6	23.2	50.7	49.2	26.4	26.8
DK	9.2	8.6	62.6	64.7	28.0	26.7
D WEST	21.9	24.1	52.0	47.4	25.0	26.2
D TOTAL	21.1	22.1	49.6	46.6	27.8	29.1
D OST	18.4	14.4	40.5	43.5	38.4	40.0
GR	36.9	32.6	26.5	40.1	36.4	27.3
E	17.9	19.3	39.1	46.3	43.0	34.5
F	15.5	17.1	54.7	58.1	29.9	24.7
IRL	18.3	14.3	46.1	44.9	35.6	40.8
I	19.7	14.7	38.3	48.1	42.0	36.8
L	16.8	15.4	65.0	60.1	18.2	24.5
NL	10.4	14.7	55.1	48.3	34.4	37.0
A		16.8		52.4		30.8
P	25.5	13.6	34.2	54.4	40.3	32.0
FIN		8.8		57.0		34.3
S		4.3		49.4		46.2
UK	14.0	10.7	51.4	56.7	34.3	32.0
EU	18.4	17.0	59.3	50.9	19.9	31.5
<b>SEX</b>						
Men	19.6	17.5	49.9	54.2	30.1	27.7
Women	17.2	16.5	44.4	47.7	37.9	35.1
<b>AGE</b>						
15-24	24.8	19.2	44.3	48.0	30.5	32.1
25-39	17.7	17.5	50.3	54.0	31.6	27.9
40-54	16.6	16.6	52.6	53.4	30.5	29.1
55+	16.2	15.5	41.7	47.8	41.5	36.1
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<15	16.1	15.4	42.9	48.5	40.8	35.2
16-19	18.2	17.7	49.7	51.0	31.6	30.7
20+	18.2	16.7	52.2	55.1	31.6	27.4
Still stud		19.7		48.0		31.6
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>						
Left	17.4	17.0	52.5	54.1	29.8	28.5
Centre	19.1	17.9	47.1	50.3	33.4	31.0
Right	18.3	16.5	47.2	53.8	33.8	29.5
<b>INCOME</b>						
--	17.8	18.9	54.2	46.6	27.7	33.8
-	18.5	19.0	49.8	50.1	31.4	30.4
+	20.4	17.7	45.1	52.9	34.2	29.0
++	17.8	16.0	44.5	55.7	37.2	27.9
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>						
++	18.8	15.8	52.7	56.7	27.9	26.9
+	18.6	17.3	50.4	54.2	30.6	27.9
-	17.9	16.5	45.7	50.2	35.7	32.7
--	18.1	17.9	39.1	43.1	42.5	38.0

## Q. 50.4 EUROPEAN UNION

It is predominantly Greece that to a relatively high extent thinks the public bodies on the EU level act efficiently to save energy. On the other hand, Sweden, Denmark and Finland report to the lowest extents to think this is the case.

Accordingly, Denmark, and to a somewhat lesser extent Luxembourg, report relatively often to think the EU bodies do not act efficiently in order to save energy.

The highest DK percentages were reported by Sweden, Ireland and Eastern Germany.

The socio-demographic groups that are most critical with respect to the energy saving activities of the European Union are:

- Men
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- Those with political opinions toward the left of the centre
- The group with the highest income
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 50.5 EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC BODIES ON A WORLD-WIDE LEVEL

	EFFICIENT		NOT EFFICIENT		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
B	16.5	21.0	54.3	53.1	27.6	24.9
DK	5.2	5.8	74.2	74.0	20.5	19.4
D WEST	19.5	23.2	54.5	49.3	24.7	25.5
D TOTAL	18.7	21.4	52.3	48.8	27.2	27.6
D OST	15.9	14.4	43.7	46.9	36.7	35.6
GR	31.3	28.3	30.0	42.6	38.5	29.1
E	12.8	16.7	46.9	49.3	40.3	34.0
F	12.4	13.1	58.7	63.6	28.8	23.4
IRL	14.1	11.2	49.5	47.1	36.4	41.6
I	14.6	10.9	42.4	50.3	43.1	37.9
L	10.4	11.8	69.8	65.5	19.9	22.8
NL	9.2	14.5	61.3	56.2	29.5	29.4
A		16.9		54.5		28.6
P	21.4	10.8	36.5	57.5	42.1	31.8
FIN		5.7		68.4		25.9
S		3.5		51.3		44.8
UK	8.2	7.2	66.0	65.4	25.5	26.2
EU	14.3	14.4	53.0	55.2		29.6
<b>SEX</b>						
Men	15.1	14.3	56.9	58.8	27.6	25.9
Women	13.7	14.4	49.5	51.8	36.2	33.0
<b>AGE</b>						
15-24	17.7	15.5	51.5	51.8	30.2	32.2
25-39	13.6	14.3	57.0	58.6	28.9	25.9
40-54	13.6	13.9	58.3	58.6	27.6	26.6
55+	13.4	14.2	46.7	51.3	39.5	33.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<15	14.1	14.2	45.8	50.6	39.7	34.3
16-19	14.3	14.9	56.7	55.6	28.4	28.7
20+	12.5	12.8	61.6	61.7	25.3	24.3
Still stud		16.4		53.5		29.4
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>						
Left	13.6	14.3	59.8	59.3	26.3	25.7
Centre	14.7	15.1	52.7	55.0	32.0	29.1
Right	14.1	13.8	53.8	57.7	31.5	27.9
<b>INCOME</b>						
--	13.8	17.2	63.4	49.2	22.2	32.8
-	13.9	15.8	55.6	55.5	30.0	28.2
+	16.8	14.4	50.1	58.7	32.8	25.8
++	15.1	13.5	48.3	61.0	36.0	24.9
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>						
++	14.9	12.0	60.1	64.6	24.0	22.0
+	14.2	14.7	56.9	58.7	28.4	26.0
-	13.6	14.0	51.5	53.8	34.3	31.4
--	14.9	15.9	43.7	46.5	41.1	36.7

## Q. 50.5 WORLD-WIDE

Greece and Western Germany report with the highest frequencies to think the public bodies on the world-wide levels are acting efficiently to save energy. Sweden, Finland, Denmark and The United Kingdom report this to be the case with the lowest frequencies.

Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg state with a relative high frequency they feel the public bodies on a world-wide level are not acting efficiently to save energy.

Again, the highest DK percentages were found in Sweden and Ireland.

With respect to the question whether the public bodies of all five levels described act efficiently to save energy, if we take the figures of 1993 into account, it becomes clear that big shifts appear in Portugal. On all levels the percentage of Portuguese respondents stating the public bodies act efficiently in order to save energy has decreased by at least 10 points.

In socio-demographic terms, those most critical are:

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20
- Those with political opinions toward the left
- The group with the highest income
- Those with the highest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 51 RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENERGY INVESTMENTS

COUNTRY	A		B		C		D		E	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
B	10.8	10.6	23.7	27.2	34.8	25.7	12.7	9.2	17.7	27.1
DK	7.1	4.6	19.9	20.6	46.5	50.6	20.3	17.1	5.0	7.2
D WEST	9.0	11.9	26.4	24.4	35.6	28.6	13.0	9.5	15.8	25.1
D TOTAL	8.3	10.8	23.7	22.4	36.8	31.3	15.3	11.4	15.6	23.4
D OST	5.6	6.9	13.6	14.9	41.3	41.7	24.0	18.8	14.9	16.9
GR	13.0	12.2	20.2	17.7	25.8	29.2	18.0	16.6	22.8	24.4
E	6.0	4.0	10.8	10.0	44.4	50.4	22.0	15.2	16.8	20.4
F	7.1	6.6	17.1	14.8	34.1	33.6	22.6	20.8	19.1	24.2
IRL	9.6	5.2	12.6	13.6	23.7	29.5	16.8	16.9	37.2	34.9
I	11.9	7.9	20.2	17.3	32.2	38.8	13.3	9.4	22.4	26.7
L	7.2	9.9	11.7	13.8	39.3	36.3	24.1	13.2	17.7	26.8
NL	7.4	8.0	17.9	13.5	50.9	55.3	15.4	16.2	8.4	7.0
A		15.3		25.3		26.6		10.7		22.1
P	11.0	7.9	15.1	13.9	30.9	34.6	14.5	15.0	28.6	28.6
FIN		3.9		10.8		52.3		24.2		8.8
S		4.3		17.1		36.4		25.6		16.5
UK	11.0	7.0	14.1	17.7	40.4	41.9	21.5	15.5	16.2	16.6
EU	8.5	8.0	18.3	17.5	37.1	37.9	18.0	14.5	17.9	21.8
SEX										
Men	9.6	9.0	19.4	19.6	37.0	38.3	20.4	15.9	13.5	16.7
Women	7.6	7.0	17.3	15.6	37.2	37.4	15.7	13.1	22.0	26.6
AGE										
15-24	8.6	7.3	18.7	18.0	37.6	36.3	15.2	12.3	19.4	25.7
25-39	8.6	8.3	19.5	17.0	40.9	40.0	17.2	15.4	13.6	18.9
40-54	8.1	7.6	19.8	19.0	37.8	40.1	18.6	16.2	15.4	16.7
55+	8.7	8.3	15.8	16.6	33.0	35.1	19.8	13.6	22.5	26.1
EDUCATION										
<15	8.5	8.7	15.8	14.5	32.4	33.1	19.2	13.3	24.1	30.2
16-19	9.2	8.5	19.9	19.2	36.9	37.9	17.7	14.3	16.0	19.7
20+	7.6	6.1	19.7	19.5	45.3	44.2	18.4	16.9	8.7	12.7
Still stud.		7.5		15.9		39.3		13.4		23.6
POLITICAL OPINION										
left	6.5	6.6	15.4	15.5	40.7	41.8	22.5	18.1	14.8	17.7
centre	9.0	8.3	19.4	18.5	40.0	39.9	15.9	13.4	15.5	19.6
right	9.5	9.2	20.4	23.0	36.4	37.2	17.7	13.5	15.4	17.0
INCOME										
--	8.9	8.3	21.8	14.0	42.9	35.4	17.3	14.9	8.9	27.0
-	6.7	8.7	20.7	17.6	39.3	37.7	19.4	16.7	13.6	19.2
+	9.8	7.6	18.2	18.9	36.0	41.5	18.5	15.0	17.5	16.8
++	8.1	7.3	14.0	20.9	35.0	42.3	19.1	14.7	23.5	14.5
OPINION LEADERSHIP										
++	9.2	8.3	17.9	18.6	41.8	41.6	21.5	18.2	9.5	13.1
+	7.8	7.5	19.9	20.1	41.4	41.2	17.1	13.9	13.4	16.8
-	9.6	8.8	17.0	16.7	36.1	37.3	18.0	14.7	19.0	22.1
--	8.2	7.2	16.9	14.0	27.9	31.1	17.3	12.9	29.5	34.4
MEDIA USE										
+++	8.7	8.8	20.3	20	40.5	38.6	17	14.1	13.2	18
++	8.7	7	17.5	17.7	37.2	38.5	18.9	15.9	17.6	20.4
--	8.8	8.1	16.3	14.6	31.9	36.7	18.8	13.3	24	27.2
---	5.9	6.7	14.7	10.1	30.8	32.6	15.8	12	32.9	37.5

## Q. 51 SHOULD ENERGY INVESTMENT DECISIONS BE LEFT TO MARKET FORCES OR SHOULD PUBLIC BODIES HAVE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITIES?

\* Ad Table opposite page; A = Fully left to market forces, B = Largely left to market forces, C = Largely left to public bodies, D = Fully left to public bodies, E = Don't know.

The EU citizens answer the following to this question:

C:	Largely left to public bodies	37,9%
E:	Don't Know	21,8%
B:	Largely left to market forces	17,5%
D:	Fully left to public bodies	14,5%
A:	Fully left to market forces	8%

It becomes clear that more people think public bodies, as opposed to the market forces, should be in charge of energy investments.

Further, a remarkably high percentage (21,8%) of the EU citizens answers 'don't know' to the question addressing the matter of whom should be in charge of the energy investment decisions.

### Analysis on the country level

In Austria a relatively high percentage of respondents is convinced that energy investment decisions should be fully left to market forces. The highest proportions of people who think these decisions should be largely left to market forces live in Belgium, Austria and Germany. On the other hand, the countries in which most think this type of decisions should be largely left to the public bodies are The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Spain. Leaving energy investment decisions totally up to the public bodies is mostly favoured in Sweden, Finland and France.

Ireland reports a very high DK percentage (34,9%), as do Portugal and Belgium who also report relatively high DK percentages.

The breakdown in socio-demographic terms shows that

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- The ones who say to vote on the left side
- Those with high incomes and the group of opinion leaders

all favour the idea that energy investment decisions should be largely left to the public bodies.

High DK percentages were reported by the following groups: women, the 55+ age group, the ones with the lowest incomes, the ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index, and those with the lowest scores on the media use index.

Q.54 HERE ARE THREE OPINIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR  
POWER STATIONS, WHICH ONE COMES CLOSEST TO YOUR OPINION ?  
(SPLIT BALLOT A)

WORTHWHILE				NEITHER DEVELOP NOR ABANDON			UNACCEPTABLE RISK			
1989	1991	1993	1996	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996

COUNTRY

B	28	32	24	8.7	26	34	40.3	42	28	31	33.3
DK	21	13	15	15.0	35	29	60.5	64	46	54	21.0
D WEST	30	23	11	10.2	25	34	46.3	49	44	48	32.0
D TOTAL				11.5			44.4				32.7
D OST		34	18	16.4	23	38	37.1		36	34	35.2
GR	15	10	7	6.1	26	34	68.0	60	53	51	18.3
E	18	18	19	14.1	22	20	39.7	47	40	43	20.4
F	42	25	22	18.6	51	51	30.6	48	18	22	44.4
IRL	10	11	10	6.4	20	21	56.4	63	52	57	17.9
I	20	29	24	16.3	24	26	46.9	66	33	37	20.1
L	17	18	19	17.8	27	29	54.3	72	46	48	19.8
NL	29	21	23	17.4	45	39	39.1	58	29	33	39.8
A				3.5			69.7				21.0
P	7	13	13	8.7	16	17	52.8	43	38	52	20.1
FIN				32.6			32.3				31.4
S				24.1			29.5				38.8
UK	35	35	31	26.6	26	29	35.0	44	31	35	28.0
EU	28	25	20	16.2	30	33	41.8	51	34	38	29.6

SEX

Men	33	32	25	20.5	28	31	40.1	49	32	37	30.2
Women	23	18	16	12.1	31	34	43.3	53	36	38	29

AGE

15-24	30	28	23	17.8	30	33	42.4	52	36	38	29.2
25-39	25	24	20	14.5	30	33	43.1	58	38	41	31.2
40-54	29	27	21	16.4	30	34	42.0	52	34	37	32.1
55+	29	23	19	16.7	29	32	40.1	45	31	36	26.4

EDUCATION

<15	21	20	14	14.1	27	30	41.2	51	35	41	27.0
16-19	33	26	22	15.5	32	35	42.3	50	34	37	30.2
20+	35	30	25	20.8	30	34	40.3	54	33	36	31.7
Still stud				16.0			45.2				30.7

POLITICAL OPINION

Left	22	21	16	14.1	26	33	47	62	44	44	29.2
Centre	36	24	19	14.9	32	35	42.1	54	33	37	32.1
Right	44	34	29	26.0	32	31	33.4	39	27	31	28.6



Q. 54 HERE ARE THREE OPINIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS; WHICH ONE COMES CLOSEST TO YOUR OWN OPINION?

SPLIT BALLOT A

	1986	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996
<b>Worthwhile to develop nuclear energy</b>	27	31	28	25	20	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Unacceptable risk - abandon</b>	7	8	6	30	33	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Neither develop, nor abandon</b>	55	50	51	34	38	<b>29.6</b>
<b>No answer / DK</b>	11	11	15	11	9	<b>12.5</b>

With regard to the development of nuclear power stations, it becomes clear that there are shifts of opinions compared to the 1993 answers. Relatively fewer respondents than before state it is worthwhile to develop nuclear energy. More respondents than before state the development of nuclear energy involves and unacceptable risk and it should be abandoned. Fewer respondents than before say neither develop, nor abandon, and a slight\ higher percentage did not give an answer, or stated they "don't know".

- Unacceptable risk - abandon 41.8%
- Neither develop, nor abandon 29.6%
- Worthwhile to develop nuclear energy 16,2%
- DK/no answer 12,4%

On the country level, Finland, The United Kingdom and Sweden report with the highest frequencies to think the development of nuclear power stations is worthwhile. Compared to the figures of 1993, there are big downward shifts in Belgium and Italy in the proportions of respondents that say they think the development of nuclear power stations is worthwhile.

The socio-demographic groups that to the highest extent think this is worthwhile are

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and
- Those with political preferences toward the right

Also, there is a noticeable difference of 8 points between the men and women that say the development of nuclear power stations is worthwhile, was recorded.

The countries that to the highest extent state the development of nuclear power stations involves unacceptable risks are Austria, Greece, Denmark and Ireland. Big upward shifts in the percentages recorded, occurred in Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and The United Kingdom. A noticeable downward shift was recorded in France.

The socio-demographic groups that most often say it involves an unacceptable risk are

- Those with left political preferences and
- Those who are still studying

The French, the Dutch and the Swedes record the higher proportions of respondents stating that the development of nuclear power stations should be neither developed, nor abandoned. Big downward shifts were found for Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and The United Kingdom. A noticeable upward shift occurred in France.

Q. 54 HERE ARE THREE OPINIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS, WHICH ONE COMES CLOSEST TO YOUR OPINION ?  
(SPLIT BALLOT B)

SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	SHOULD BE ABANDONED	NEITHER DEVELOP NOR ABANDON
1996	1996	1996

#### COUNTRY

B	17.4	34.8	33.4
DK	17.7	57.1	22.2
D WEST	10.5	45.8	32.1
D TOTAL	12.6	42.8	32.7
D OST	20.5	31.4	34.8
GR	4.0	71.8	16.6
E	11.8	42.7	17.8
F	16.1	23.9	52.4
IRL	7.4	50.0	18.7
I	13.2	44.2	24.6
L	23.4	45.3	22.1
NL	14.2	33.9	48.2
A	5.6	63.7	21.6
P	9.6	46.9	26.5
FIN	40.3	25.7	30.6
S	27.4	32.5	31.0
UK	22.6	34.8	30.4
EU	15.1	39.6	31.8

#### SEX

Men	18.6	39.6	32.1
Women	12.0	39.6	31.6

#### AGE

15-24	17.3	40.9	28.7
25-39	15.6	42.2	32.0
40-54	12.6	40.9	34.6
55+	15.4	35.4	31.4

#### EDUCATION

<15	11.8	37.9	28.9
16-19	15.7	38.7	34.3
20+	19.6	42.6	31.6
Still stud.	13.4	42.0	31.9

#### POLITICAL OPINION

Left	11.9	46.0	31.2
Centre	16.5	38.6	31.8
Right	23.9	29.4	36.1

## SPLIT BALLOT B

Q. 54 HERE ARE THREE OPINIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS, WHICH ONE COMES CLOSEST TO YOUR OWN OPINION ? (SPLIT BALLOT B)

	1996
<b>Nuclear energy should be developed</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Nuclear energy should be abandoned</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Neither develop, nor abandon</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>No answer / DK</b>	<b>13.2</b>

The answers differ hardly from those in the other half of the sample of respondents and the rank order remains the same:

- Nuclear energy should be abandoned 39,6%
- Neither develop or abandon 31,8%
- Nuclear energy should be developed 15,1%
- Noanswer/DK 13.2%

The countries that report the highest proportions of respondents stating nuclear power stations should be developed are Finland, Sweden and Luxembourg.

The socio-demographic groups that share this opinion on an EU level are

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and
- Those with political ideas toward the right.

Also, a relatively big difference (6,6 points) was found between the percentages of women and men who think these stations should be developed, i.e. proportionally more men than women say they think the nuclear power stations should be developed .

The countries with the highest proportions of respondents stating nuclear power stations should be abandoned are Greece, Austria, Denmark and Ireland.

Of the various socio-demographic groups, especially those with political ideas toward the left express proportionally often that they think the development of nuclear power stations should be abandoned.

The French and the Dutch are to the relatively highest extents convinced that the development of nuclear power stations should be neither developed, nor abandoned.

Of the socio-demographic groups, mostly those who say to vote toward the right say they agree with this opinion.

Q. 55 TAX INCREASE ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION?

	AGREE STRONGLY		AGREE SOMEWHAT		DISAGREE SOMEWHAT		DISAGREE STRONGLY		DK	
	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996
<b>COUNTRY</b>										
B	20.1	11.6	31.6	31.2	21.2	17.7	19.5	27.6	7.5	11.7
DK	37.3	26.7	37.8	36.5	11.9	15.6	10.5	16.8	2.4	4.4
D WEST	21.0	13.0	35.5	30.3	19.6	22.8	15.2	20.7	8.0	12.6
D TOTAL	20.6	11.9	35.0	29.5	20.0	23.2	15.7	22.0	8.3	12.8
D OST	18.9	7.6	32.8	26.2	21.2	24.7	17.5	26.9	9.2	13.6
GR	34.2	15.8	31.2	34.1	6.6	16.5	12.7	12.9	15.2	20.7
E	33.0	17.5	29.3	29.3	13.7	18.1	10.9	11.4	13.2	23.8
F	17.2	9.3	34.5	24.9	17.1	20.8	24.3	33.4	7.0	11.7
IRL	14.8	12.1	27.8	31.3	18.1	16.1	18.1	16.4	21.1	24.1
I	21.8	9.1	32.9	37.2	16.5	19.6	15.2	14.5	13.6	19.6
L	35.1	18.2	32.1	29.7	13.7	21.1	10.6	15.6	8.5	15.5
NL	25.2	21.7	46.0	48.0	10.1	11.4	13.8	14.4	4.8	4.5
A		10.7		31.2		22.7		20.4		15.0
P	15.4	18.0	24.8	34.8	17.7	17.7	31.3	12.7	10.7	16.9
FIN		17.2		38.9		19.5		17.0		7.3
S		13.2		27.5		19.0		25.5		14.7
UK	14.5	16.0	34.6	38.8	20.7	17.1	24.0	14.6	6.1	12.8
EU	21.2	13.3	33.8	32.8	17.4	19.5	18.2	19.4	9.3	14.8
<b>SEX</b>										
Men	21.5	13.7	35.1	33.2	18.0	19.6	18.1	21.1	7.2	12.1
Women	20.9	12.9	32.6	32.4	16.8	19.4	18.2	17.8	11.2	17.4
<b>AGE</b>										
15-24	19.8	12.5	39.9	36.0	17.9	18.2	12.3	15.6	9.7	17.4
25-39	20.8	15.0	35.8	34.2	18.0	19.2	18.5	19.0	6.8	12.2
40-54	21.8	13.3	33.1	32.6	16.2	21.7	20.4	20.8	8.2	11.4
55+	21.9	12.1	28.9	29.8	17.4	18.7	19.8	20.8	11.9	18.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
<15	19.8	12.3	28.5	29.0	17.6	18.4	20.9	20.0	13.2	20.2
16-19	20.7	12.5	34.8	33.2	17.8	20.0	19.3	20.7	7.1	13.4
20+	25.1	16.2	37.1	36.0	16.6	20.6	15.4	17.7	5.8	9.1
Still stud.		13.1		36.5		18.2		15.3		16.7
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>										
Left	22.2	15.8	35.5	34.1	16.8	18.2	18.8	19.8	6.6	11.9
Centre	20.1	13.3	35.6	34.6	17.6	21.2	17.8	18.3	8.8	12.2
Right	22.3	13.2	33.7	35.6	18.1	17.2	17.9	19.8	7.7	14.1
<b>INCOME</b>										
--	24.0	13.3	38.1	29.6	15.3	17.0	17.4	23.2	5.2	16.8
-	22.0	13.3	35.3	33.9	17.9	19.7	18.6	19.8	6.2	13.0
+	20.1	12.4	33.1	33.8	19.8	22.9	17.8	20.1	9.1	10.4
++	22.2	16.2	30.5	35.9	16.0	19.9	18.4	18.3	12.4	9.5
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>										
++	27.9	17.8	30.5	32.7	17.3	19.6	20.0	19.4	4.3	9.9
+	21.0	13.7	37.0	35.6	18.0	20.7	16.6	18.7	7.3	11.1
-	20.8	13.3	33.9	32.8	18.0	19.4	17.9	19.2	9.2	15.0
--	17.9	9.8	30.2	28.0	15.7	17.5	20.0	20.8	15.7	23.7

## Q. 55 TAX INCREASE ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION

On the EU level there is a noticeable decrease, compared to the figures of 1993, in the proportion of respondents stating they strongly agree with the proposal to increase energy taxes and decrease other taxes by the same amount; 13,3% in 1996 versus 21,2% in 1993. The percentages of those who state to 'agree somewhat', 'disagree somewhat', and 'disagree strongly' remain more or less the same. A increase was found in the proportion of respondents stating they 'do not know' whether they agree or disagree with the proposal (9,3% in 1993 versus 14,8% in 1996).

The Netherlands and Denmark are the countries that agree to the highest extents to this proposal whereas France, Germany, Belgium and Austria are to the highest extents against the proposal to raise energy taxes and decrease other taxes. The highest 'don't know' percentages with regard to this question were found in Ireland and Spain, whereas the lowest 'don't know' percentages were found in Denmark, The Netherlands and Finland.

Compared to the figures of 1993 sharp drops in the percentages of respondents who state to 'strongly agree' were found in a number of countries; Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain. France, Italy and Luxembourg. Also notice that it was the first time Austria was included in the sample and that the Austrians report to 'strongly agree' with a percentage below the EU average.

In socio-demographic terms those who state to the relatively highest extents to agree strongly with the proposal to increase taxes on energy consumption and decrease other taxes by the same amount, are:

- The ones who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and
- The opinion leaders

Those who to the highest extents agree somewhat with this proposal are

- The youngest age group and
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and those who still studying

A general consensus seems to exist between all of the socio-demographic groups that state to disagree somewhat. In additions, in particular the lowest income group states to strongly disagree.

High DK percentages were recorded for the 55+ age group, those who finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before and those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

Q. 56 IN CONFLICTS BETWEEN VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSPORT, WHICH SOLUTION DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BEST?

	B	DK	Dw	DI	Do	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU
<b>CONCEPT I</b>																		
Clear pref. treatm. pub. transp. to the detriment of private cars	28.0	20.6	25.4	25.7	26.7	23.9	45.9	31.1	23.8	49.0	30.8	19.6	27.6	38.2	40.8	23.7	27.1	32.8
Pref. treatm. for pub. transp. with certain disadv. for private cars	49.1	59.3	44.2	45.1	48.6	48.9	34.6	43.8	38.5	37.0	43.6	56.8	42.4	38.8	35.8	56.9	51.4	44.2
Pref. treatm. for private cars with certain disadv. for pub. transp.	10.9	14.4	12.3	11.7	9.8	14.1	5.2	13.0	12.2	3.5	7.9	14.3	13.6	10.1	8.4	8.7	10.7	9.9
Clear pref. treatm. for private cars to the detriment of pub. transp.	2.3	2.2	4.5	3.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.9	1.4	4.4	2.2	3.6	3.0	4.4	1.1	5.1	3.0
DK	9.6	3.5	13.3	13.2	12.7	11.3	12.1	9.6	22.6	9.1	13.2	7.0	12.9	9.8	10.6	9.3	5.6	10.1
<b>CONCEPT II</b>																		
Clear pref. treatm. for cyclists to the detriment of private cars	27.8	22.6	19.5	19.1	17.5	21	28.1	31.4	19.3	38.7	26.8	19.5	21.3	21.9	33.0	16.8	23.3	26.3
Pref. treatm. for cyclists with certain disadv. for private cars	45.2	61.6	40.5	41.8	46.6	47.1	36.3	41.8	39.6	31.7	38.9	55.9	37.6	33.1	37.3	59.8	46.9	41.5
Pref. treatm. for private cars with certain disadv. for cyclists	14.9	9.2	20.0	19.5	17.8	17.2	16.1	15.5	15.2	13.0	14.5	15.6	21.4	24.2	10.9	8.7	17.4	16.4
Clear pref. treatment for private cars to the detriment of cyclists	2.8	2.3	4.4	4.2	3.3	1.2	4.7	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.8	5.5	6.3	3.1	2.3	7.4	4.3
DK	9.3	4.2	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.6	14.8	8.4	22.2	12.6	16.0	7.1	14.2	14.5	15.7	11.4	5.0	11.4
<b>CONCEPT III</b>																		
Clear pref. treatm. for pedestrians to the detriment of private cars	32.8	23.4	25.7	25.1	22.7	30.3	49.2	37.9	22.7	45.9	47.5	22.7	27.7	37.3	35.9	18.9	32.8	34.7
Pref. treatm. for pedestrians with certain disadv. for private cars	44.0	61.3	40.1	41.6	47.5	47.6	34.1	39.0	41.1	34.6	31.8	53.8	39.9	41.3	36.4	58.0	47.6	41.5
Pref. treatm. for private cars with certain disadv. for pedestrians	13.1	9.0	14.4	14.3	13.9	9.8	4.5	11.9	10.8	6.5	5.4	14.3	14.8	8.3	9.9	7.6	11.2	10.5
Clear pref. treatm. for private cars to the detriment of pedestrians	1.5	2.1	4.8	4.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.4	2.1	4.4	2.4	2.9	1.8	3.5	2.7
DK	8.6	4.2	14.7	14.4	13.2	11.7	11.3	9.3	22.4	10.6	14.0	7.2	13.1	10.7	14.9	12.8	4.9	10.5

Q. 56 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING TRAFFIC PLANNING SOLUTIONS DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BEST?

The question at hand is divided in three 'concepts'. The first concept involves the conflicts that may arise between private cars and public transport.

I. The countries in which the respondents are to the highest extents for 'clear preferential treatment for public transport to the detriment of private cars' are Spain and Italy and 'preferential treatment for public transport' are Denmark, Sweden and The Netherlands. The countries in which the highest proportions of respondents are in favour of 'preferential treatment of private cars with certain disadvantages for public transport' are Denmark, The Netherlands and Greece.

The second concept involves conflicts that may arise between private cars and cyclists.

II. The highest proportion of respondents saying they are in favour of 'clear preferential treatment for cyclists to the detriment of private cars' was found in Italy. The option of 'preferential treatment for cyclists with certain disadvantages for private cars' is mostly favoured in Denmark, Sweden and The Netherlands. In Portugal and Austria the highest proportions of respondents stating they are for 'preferential treatment for private cars with certain disadvantages for cyclists' were found.

The third concept involves the conflicts that may arise between private cars and pedestrians.

in. Clear preferential treatment for pedestrians to the detriment of private cars is mostly favoured by the respondents in Spain, Luxembourg and Italy. Preferential treatment for pedestrians with certain disadvantages for private cars was relatively most favoured by Denmark, Sweden and The Netherlands. 'Preferential treatment for private cars with certain disadvantages for pedestrians' is proportionally often said to be best solution by respondents in Austria, Germany and The Netherlands.

With regard to all three concepts, it should be noticed that the 'don't know' percentage of respondents in Ireland is always more than twice the percentage of the EU average.



Q. 44.1-15 For each of the following is it something really important/not really important to aim for?

	REALLY IMPORTANT				NOT REALLY IMPORTANT				DK			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
Cleaner air in towns and cities			95	92.2			3	4.3			2	3.1
Cutting pollution by investing in better traffic management				86.9				7.7				5.0
Improving public transport				86.7								
EU adoption of common laws for the protection of the environment	85	88	89	84.7	6	5	5	9.2	10	7	4	5.8
Better information on how people can save energy			82	80.9			14	14.1			4	4.8
Reduction in energy consumption by private users	60	73	82	77.9	13	23	17	13.7	17	10	5	8.1
More widespread use of new, efficient energy technologies			75	76.5				13.9			10	9.4
Cutting pollution by tougher traffic controls during peak hours				75.5				17.0				7.2
Improved distribution of electricity across the EU	68	80	68	72.9	22	18	11	17.3	14	9	10	9.4
Same technical standards throughout EU for household appliances	60	71	67	70.9	28	29	23	22.8	11	6	5	6.1
Secure energy supplies through investment in oil and gas exploration and production, power plants, gas and electricity infrastructure			70	70			18	16.1			12	13.7
Reduction energy costs for industrial users	59	67	64	69.4	26	25	22	20.4	16	11	10	10.0
Same petrol price in whole EU	53	64	53	66.7	41	37	30	26.8	10	6	6	6.3
Possibility for every consumer to be supplied with natural gas from the network	58	69	55	60.3	35	28	23	28.6	14	8	9	10.8
Cutting pollution by higher taxation on private vehicles and fuel				43.4				46.4				9.9

## CHAPTER IV: ENERGY MATTERS IN THE FUTURE

### Q. 44.1-15 THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXPECTED EFFECTS OF THE SINGLE ENERGY MARKET

The importance attributed to several objectives of the single European energy market is analysed in this section. The question was phrased as follows: 'For each of the following, please tell me is it really important or not really important to aim for?' This question was asked in two different formats (split ballot); half the respondents answered the question as it used to be phrased in the previous poll (Eurobarometer 39.1), the other half answered the question for four additional items.

The five most important aims (highest percentages in the 'really important' answering category) according to the Europeans are (in descending order):

- Cleaner air in cities and towns (92.2%)
- Cutting pollution by investment in better traffic management (86,9%) (new item)
- Improving public transport (86,7%) (new item)
- The EU adoption of common laws for the protection of the environment (84,7%)
- Better information on how people (like you) can save energy (80,9%)

Please notice that the items mentioned here are all directly related to the protection of the environment.

The five aims most often considered 'not really important' are (in descending order):

- Cutting pollution by higher taxation on private vehicles and fuel (43,4%)
- The possibility for every consumer to be supplied with natural gas from the network (28,6%)
- The same price for petrol in the whole of the EU (26,8%)
- The same technical standards throughout the EU for household appliances (22,8%)
- Reduction in energy costs for industrial users (20,4%)

The items that were most often considered to be not really important, generally deal with the prices and availability of energy.

The highest proportion (13,7%) of 'DK' answers was found in relation to whether it would be important or not to aim for 'secure energy supplies through investment in oil and gas exploration and production, power plants, gas and electricity infrastructure'.

With respect to the comparison of the 1996 and the 1993 results, there are no striking shifts. However, it should be noticed that out of the new items in the questionnaire, two appear in the top five as being considered really important and both of them are concerned with the link between pollution of the environment and traffic/transportation.

Next, the items dealt with are analysed on a more detailed level.

COUNTRIES	Q. 44.1				Q. 44.2			
	SAME PRICE FOR PETROL IN ALL EU STATES				SAME TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES WITHIN THE EU			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
B	50	69	59	65.4	49	75	67	69.7
DK	31	44	22	35.1	46	63	54	62.4
WD	36	46	39	47.4	57	67	63	64.1
D				49.5				65.3
OD		52	42	57.3		69	61	69.7
GR	62	73	55	76.6	61	71	73	76.4
E	57	72	60	77.1	49	66	66	73.8
F	58	68	53	73.0	69	73	69	75.2
IRL	74	82	63	68.7	73	81	80	79.8
I	73	80	69	85.9	60	62	58	68.7
L	33	39	40	45.2	58	71	70	82.5
NL	50	68	51	83.3	65	79	73	86.4
A				55.1				64.0
P	65	82	74	79.9	57	75	70	73.1
FIN				62.0				72.8
S				48.2				38.3
UK	44	61	51	58.4	67	83	81	75.7
EU	53	64	53	66.7	60	71	67	70.9
<b>SEX</b>								
men	53	65	53	67.8	64	74	69	71.8
women	53	64	53	65.7	57	68	66	70.0
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24	50	63	49	67.5	52	65	58	66.0
25-39	55	64	51	66.7	62	72	68	72.4
40-54	54	65	54	67.0	67	73	72	74.0
55+	52	66	57	66.0	60	72	69	69.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15	59	68	61	68.6	60	70	70	68.6
16-19	50	65	51	66.2	60	72	70	71.4
20+	45	58	44	65.6	64	72	67	75.6
Still stud.				64.7				65.2
<b>INCOME</b>								
--	56	63	54	66.8	58	68	64	70.3
-	58	67	55	67.3	64	72	68	69.5
+	55	67	53	67.6	62	73	68	74.1
++	47	61	47	62.6	63	73	72	71.7
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++	51	60	53	65.8	68	74	70	75.0
+	53	63	50	69.5	63	72	68	72.2
-	53	68	53	67.0	61	70	67	72.4
--	55	65	58	61.8	53	67	66	63.7

#### Q. 44.1 THE SAME PRICE FOR PETROL IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE EU.

The percentage of respondents that considers this objective to be 'really important' is more than 10 points higher than in 1993.

In all countries the proportion of people who consider this to be a really important aim has increased. In The Netherlands, France, Spain and Greece the highest increases are found in the percentages of respondents stating it is really important to have the same price for petrol in all countries of the EU.

When looking at the socio-demographic variables it has to be concluded that no pronounced differences exist between the various groups, save the finding of relatively slightly low percentages reported by those in the highest income group and those with low scores on the opinion leadership index.

#### Q 44.2 THE SAME TECHNICAL STANDARDS THROUGHOUT THE EU FOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.

This aim is considered very important by a slightly larger proportion of respondents than in 1993, 70.9% as opposed to 67%.

Relatively large increases in the percentage of respondents that considers this aim to be 'really important' can be found in Italy, and large increases combined with relatively high over all percentages are reported by The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

At the socio-demographic level,

- The age group of 40-54 years of age.
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after,
- Those with high (+) incomes, and
- Those with the highest scores (++) on the opinion leadership index,

seem to be the groups most concerned about this particular objective.

COUNTRIES	Q. 44.3 THE MORE WIDESPREAD USE OF NEW, EFFICIENT ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES				Q. 44.4 THE POSSIBILITY FOR EVERY CONSUMER TO BE SUPPLIED WITH NATURAL GAS FROM THE NETWORK			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
B		77	66	64.7	53	66	56	55.3
DK		78	78	80.5	39	44	33	33.7
WD		77	75	69.1	52	64	46	52.0
D				70.6				52.3
OD		83	72	76.5		66	51	53.3
GR		79	75	78.0	61	71	63	73.0
E		77	70	79.0	48	75	49	63.7
F		80	67	74.6	58	64	54	58.8
IRL		75	71	81.0	49	63	45	55.0
I		82	79	82.0	55	80	69	75.5
L		74	61	72.3	53	65	66	66.9
NL		84	73	89.0	8	79	63	71.7
A				62.9				48.7
P		77	76	76.9	0	78	63	74.9
FIN				67.3				42.9
S				61.9				27.4
UK		83	84	82.4	9	62	58	59.6
EU		80	75	76.5	8	69	55	60.3
<b>SEX</b>								
men		84	79	80.0	9	69	54	61.3
women		76	72	73.3	8	69	57	59.4
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24		82	81	77.0	6	65	56	59.2
25-39		84	79	80.4	10	71	54	60.1
40-54		80	77	80.6	10	69	55	61.0
55+		75	68	69.7	7	68	57	60.6
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15		73	68	70.3	1	71	58	62.5
16-19		82	78	77.5		68	56	60.0
20+		86	80	82.8	5	66	50	58.8
Still stud.				79.0				57.9
<b>INCOME</b>								
--		73	65	70.1	9	67	58	59.0
-		80	75	76.7	4	72	59	62.1
+		84	78	79.5	6	71	54	61.8
++		87	83	82.3	5	69	51	57.8
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++		86	83	81.9	6	69	59	62.3
+		84	79	81.1	6	68	54	62.3
-		79	74	76.7	5	70	53	60.6
--		69	80	65.6	5	66	57	55.4

#### Q. 44.3 THE MORE WIDESPREAD USE OF NEW, EFFICIENT ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES.

On the average this aim is just slightly more often considered to be 'really important' than in 1993. The countries in which there is a strong increase in the proportion of respondents who consider this to be really important are The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland and Spain.

The groups of respondents reporting with the highest proportions to find this objective very important are:

- Men,
- The age groups of 25-39 and 40-54,
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after,
- Those with high incomes (++), and
- The groups with the highest scores (-- and +) on the opinion leadership index.

#### Q. 44.4 THE POSSIBILITY FOR EVERY CONSUMER TO BE SUPPLIED WITH NATURAL GAS FROM THE NETWORK.

Within the EU this is considered important by 60,3% of the respondents; a small increase compared to 1993 (55%). Countries in which relatively high increases are found, are Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece.

No important differences in the opinions on this subject were found in the various socio-demographic groups.

COUNTRIES	Q. 44.5				Q. 44.6			
	REDUCTION OF COSTS OF ENERGY FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS				IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY ACROSS THE EU			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
B	58	70	62	67.0	61	80	67	68.1
DK	52	70	71	72.0	40	67	61	65.3
WD	39	43	44	52.4	64	75	57	61.3
D				53.5				62.7
OD		43	39	57.8		83	58	68.2
GR	55	74	73	73.6	70	82	84	85.0
E	57	77	70	78.3	59	83	73	82.6
F	75	79	74	76.5	70	80	63	73.3
IRL	72	77	76	78.1	67	73	70	75.9
I	71	76	75	80.6	80	84	75	82.0
L	60	65	46	57.0	64	75	62	73.7
NL	50	58	48	51.4	64	87	74	83.7
A				52.1				54.8
P	62	76	69	84.8	71	86	84	84.2
FIN				48.0				63.9
S				83.6				70.3
UK	59	74	71	71.1	68	82	70	69.4
EU	59	67	64	69.4	68	80	68	72.9
<b>SEX</b>								
men	63	69	65	70.8	70	82	68	74.0
women	56	65	63	68.1	66	79	67	71.9
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24	58	63	63	66.1	68	81	69	73.6
25-39	62	69	63	70.8	71	82	67	74.7
40-54	63	69	66	70.7	69	82	67	74.3
55+	55	67	65	69.0	65	78	69	69.9
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15	59	68	65	69.1	66	78	68	71.8
16-19	59	67	65	69.2	68	81	68	72.4
20+	60	66	64	71.3	71	82	66	75.3
Still stud.				66.8				73.1
<b>INCOME</b>								
--	55	64	61	66.5	65	77	65	70.0
-	64	69	64	70.5	72	81	70	74.8
+	62	69	63	70.2	72	83	69	74.1
++	62	68	63	70.3	67	84	66	73.3
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++	62	65	64	68.2	74	86	70	73.7
+	62	68	64	72.2	69	82	69	75.9
-	60	68	63	69.8	69	80	67	73.7
--	54	64	65	64.7	61	75	66	66.1

#### Q. 44. 5 REDUCTION OF THE COSTS OF ENERGY FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS.

The aim to reduce the energy costs for industrial users is really important according to 69,4% of the Europeans; a slight increase compared to 1993 percentage. On the county level it becomes clear that quite big differences exist, with a gap of 36,8 points between the highest (P: 84,8%) and the lowest (FEN: 48%) percentage reported.

On the one hand, in Portugal, Sweden and Italy, the proportions of respondents judging this objective to be really important are the highest. On the other hand, in Finland, The Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Luxembourg, this objective is to the lowest extents judged to be really important.

Countries in which big upward shifts appeared in the reported percentages are Eastern Germany, Portugal and Luxembourg.

Among the different socio-demographic groups, no noticeable deviations from the EU average occurred.

#### Q. 44.6 IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY ACROSS THE EU.

On the European Union level this aim is slightly more often considered to be a really important aim than 1993.

In five countries. East Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg and The Netherlands upward shifts of around 10 points, compared to the results that were found in 1993.

- The different socio-demographic groups do not show remarkable deviations from the EU average.



COUNTRIES	Q. 44.7 EU ADOPTION OF COMMON LAWS FOR THE OF THE ENVIRONMENT				Q. 44.8 SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES THROUGH INVESTM. IN OIL & GAS EXPL. & PROD., POWER PLANTS, GAS & ELECTR. INFRASTRUCTURE			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
B	53	90	86	76.3			66	62.5
DK	85	85	92	82.0			66	66.6
WD	86	91	90	80.4			73	65.5
D				82.1				66.6
OD		96	92	88.5			68	70.6
GR	71	84	90	87.6			77	78.3
E	69	78	87	88.2			64	72.4
F	91	91	91	88.0			64	64.8
IRL	82	82	86	83.7			71	74.1
I	91	89	89	87.2			74	75.0
L	91	88	88	88.3			67	74.0
NL	90	97	95	96.4			77	81.7
A				76.4				64.0
P	72	86	89	87.3			71	75.7
FIN				78.9				69.4
S				84.6				56.0
UK	87	88	88	80.1			74	72.2
EU	85	88	89	84.7			70	70.0
<b>SEX</b>								
men	87	91	90	85.7			73	72.1
women	83	86	89	83.9			68	68.1
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24	84	90	90	86.3			68	67.9
25-39	87	92	92	88.3			72	72.3
40-54	87	89	91	86.6			72	73.1
55+	82	83	91	79.2			69	66.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15	79	83	86	80.2			70	66.3
16-19	88	90	91	84.2			72	71.2
20+	92	93	93	90.7			71	74.4
Still stud.				89.0				67.1
<b>INCOME</b>								
--	79	82	87	79.4			76	64.0
-	86	89	91	84.9			73	72.3
+	88	92	91	88.1			72	72.3
++	92	95	93	88.3			67	75.2
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++	92	93	92	88.9			73	72.7
+	89	92	91	88.3			73	73.9
-	85	86	91	84.6			71	70.3
--	74	80	84	76.7			65	61.6

#### Q. 44.7 EU ADOPTION OF COMMON LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The adoption of common laws for the protection of the environment is less often thought to be a really important aim than in 1993 (84,7% as opposed to 89%). However, it is still considered really important by the vast majority of the respondents, 84,7%.

Drops of approximately 10 points in the proportion of respondents reporting to think this is a very important objective, were recorded for Belgium, Denmark and Western Germany.

Most countries report percentages close to the EU average, with the exceptions of The Netherlands (96,4%) on the one hand, and Belgium (76,3%) and Austria (76,4%) on the other hand.

Within the socio-demographic groups, those who report to think this objective is really important, with relatively low frequencies, are:

- The age group of 55+
- The group with the lowest incomes (--)
- The ones with the lowest scores (--) on the opinion leadership index

The group that reports with a relatively high frequency to think the EU adoption of common laws for the environment is really important is:

- Those who ended their full time education at the age of 20 or after.

#### Q. 44.8 SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES IN OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION. POWER PLANTS. GAS AND ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE.

This aim is considered to be just as important as when asked in 1993, i.e., 70% of the respondents indicated they think this is 'really important'. This result is reflected by the percentages reported by the individual countries, for which the percentages do not differ much compared to the figures of 1993, leave three exceptions. Upward shifts were recorded for Spain and Luxembourg and a downward shift for Western Germany.

In terms of socio-demographic variables, the groups reporting with relatively low percentages to think this is a really important objective are:

- Women
- The age groups of 15-24 and 55+
- Those who ended their full time education at the age of 15 or before and those who are still studying
- Those with the lowest incomes (--)
- Those with the lowest scores (--) on the opinion leadership index.

The groups reporting with relatively high percentages to think this is a really important objective are:

- The 40-54 age group
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- The group with the highest incomes
- Those with high (+) scores on the opinion leadership index

COUNTRIES	Q. 44.9				Q. 44.10			
	REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY PRIVATE USERS*				BETTER INFORMATION ON HOW PEOPLE LIKE YOU CAN SAVE ENERGY*			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
B			75	69.5			78	75.0
DK			85	80.7			82	80.6
WD			84	71.5			79	70.1
D				72.7				71.2
OD			84	76.9			74	75.4
GR			76	78.2			89	87.9
E			82	83.7			85	90.1
F			76	75.1			79	77.4
IRL			76	81.9			82	86.6
I			81	80.7			83	86.2
L			80	83.5			87	87.3
NL			82	88.8			76	81.3
A				74.5				79.2
P			81	79.3			89	90.1
FIN				85.1				75.8
S				77.3				87.0
UK			87	79.4			88	84.0
EU			82	77.9			82	80.9
<b>SEX</b>								
men			82	78.8			81	81.0
women			82	77.1			83	80.7
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24			68	76.3			82	80.9
25-39			72	80.7			84	83.3
40-54			72	80.7			82	80.9
55+			68	74.3			81	78.6
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15			83	72.9			83	80.3
16-19			82	78.8			82	79.9
20+			82	83.6			82	83.0
Still stud.				78.1				81.8
<b>INCOME</b>								
--			86	73.6			82	76.3
-			83	77.8			83	82.7
+			81	80.0			80	81.6
++			80	82.9			83	82.3
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++			83	81.0			83	80.6
+			84	81.9			83	83.0
-			81	78.1			81	81.6
--			77	69.1			81	76.1

\* These items were not included in the questionnaires of 1989 and 1991.

#### **Q. 44.9 REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY PRIVATE USERS.**

On the EU level there is a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents that considers the reduction of energy consumption by private users to be really important. Accordingly, the percentages of most of the individual countries do not deviate much from those of the previous poll. Germany and The United Kingdom report noticeable downward shifts and The Netherlands and Ireland upward shifts.

In terms of socio-demographic variables

- The groups with the lowest incomes
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index
- Those who ended their full time education at the age of 15 or before

report percentages somewhat lower than the EU average, whereas,

- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- The group with the highest income

report to a relatively high extent to think this objective is really important.

#### **Q. 44.10 BETTER INFORMATION ON HOW PEOPLE LIKE YOU CAN SAVE ENERGY.**

On the EU level the percentage of respondents (80.9%) saying they think this objective is really important is similar to that of 1993 (82%). Except upward shifts in the proportions of Spain and The Netherlands, the figures found, correspond largely to those found in 1993.

On a socio-demographic level,

- Those with the lowest incomes and
- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index

report with relatively low frequencies this is a really important aim. Relatively high frequencies were found for:

- Those in the 25-39 age group,
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after and
- The group with high (+) scores on the opinion leadership index.

COUNTRIES	Q. 44.11 CLEANER AIR IN TOWNS AND CITIES*				Q. 44.12 CUTTING POLLUTION BY INVESTING IN BETTER TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT*			
	1989	1991	1993	1996	1989	1991	1993	1996
	B			95	89.8			
DK			96	94.9				82.9
WD			94	86.8				77.3
D				88.2				78.9
OD			96	93.9				85.0
GR			96	93.4				87.8
E			94	94.5				92.0
F			96	92.9				89.8
IRL			93	92.3				91.2
I			95	94.3				89.7
L			93	92.1				82.0
NL			94	96.0				86.9
A				86.8				78.5
P			94	93.1				88.0
FIN				92.3				87.3
S				97.6				92.7
UK			97	92.6				91.3
EU			95	92.2				86.9
<b>SEX</b>								
men			95	92.6				87.9
women			95	91.9				86.0
<b>AGE</b>								
15-24			95	93.2				87.3
25-39			96	94.1				89.5
40-54			95	93.1				88.6
55+			95	89.4				83.1
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
< 15			94	90.7				83.2
16-19			96	91.9				87.5
20+			96	94.3				90.8
Still stud.				94.1				87.9
<b>INCOME</b>								
--			96	90.0				84.5
-			95	91.5				86.6
+			96	94.0				88.5
++			94	93.3				89.8
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>								
++			95	93.6				87.8
+			96	94.1				89.2
-			96	92.5				87.7
--			93	87.8				80.7

\* These items were not included in the questionnaires of 1989, 1991 (and 1993).

#### Q. 44.11 CLEANER AIR IN TOWNS AND CITIES

This is the aim that was most often mentioned by the respondents throughout Europe (92,2%, slightly less than the percentage of 1993: 95%). A general consensus seems to exist with respect to the importance of this aim, and accordingly, no big differences were found between either the countries or the various socio-demographic groups.

The questions 44.12-15 are predominantly dealt with on the EU level (please, see also pages 42, 43), since these items did not occur in the previous questionnaire.

#### Q. 44.12 CUTTING POLLUTION BY INVESTING IN BETTER TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

This is one of the aims most mentioned by the respondents as to be of great importance (86,9%). Again, most Europeans seem to agree on the importance of this objective. The countries in which the highest frequencies were found are Sweden (92,7%) and Spain (92%), whereas the lowest frequencies were found in Belgium (77,2%) and Western Germany (77,3%).

The socio-demographic groups reporting with the lowest percentages to consider this objective to be really important are.

- The 55+ age group,
- The group who finished their education at the age of 15 or before and
- Those with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

On the other hand

- Those who finished their education at the age of 20 or after

report with a relatively high frequency to think it is 'really important' to cut pollution by investing in better traffic management.

	Q 44.13	Q 44.14	Q 44.15
	CUTTING POLLUTION BY TOUGHER TRAFFIC CONTROLS DURING PEAK HOURS*	CUTTING POLLUTION BY HIGHER TAXATION ON PRIVATE VEHICLES AND FUEL*	CUTTING POLLUTION BY TOUGHER TRAFFIC CONTROLS DURING PEAK HOURS*
COUNTRIES	1996	1996	1996
B	73.9	35.1	82.3
DK	64.7	37.0	78.8
WD	60.1	43.5	78.6
D	61.2	41.5	79.3
OD	65.4	33.8	81.9
GR	81.1	60.2	91.5
E	85.9	57.0	92.1
F	77.0	32.4	83.7
IRL	84.2	48.8	87.5
I	82.5	40.5	91.4
L	70.1	44.8	88.0
NL	70.2	43.8	91.1
A	52.9	37.0	76.8
P	83.7	68.4	91.6
FIN	63.8	25.7	84.4
S	64.3	35.3	90.9
UK	85.6	48.2	91.4
EU	75.5	43.4	86.7
<b>SEX</b>			
men	75.1	42.2	86.9
women	75.8	44.5	86.6
<b>AGE</b>			
15-24	75.0	44.8	86.6
25-39	77.8	44.1	88.1
40-54	76.5	41.4	88.3
55+	72.8	43.5	84.3
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
< 15	75.1	43.0	84.5
16-19	75.7	42.2	86.8
20+	75.9	44.5	88.8
Still stud	74.5	47.5	88.8
<b>INCOME</b>			
--	76.0	47.4	86.2
-	75.2	44.1	85.4
+	74.3	40.6	88.0
++	75.2	41.8	86.8
<b>OPINION LEADERSHIP</b>			
++	77.8	41.8	89.3
+	76.4	43.8	88.4
-	75.9	42.1	87.4
--	71.5	46.0	80.8

\* These items occurred for the first time in the questionnaire of 1996



#### Q.44.13 CUTTING POLLUTION BY TOUGHER TRAFFIC CONTROLS DURING PEAK HOURS.

The opinions on the importance of this aim vary (i.e., a difference of 33 points was found between the highest and the lowest percentage reported). Countries that to a relatively high extent indicate it is important are Spain, The United Kingdom, Ireland and Portugal. On the other hand, Austria, Germany, Finland and Sweden report with considerably low percentages to think this aim is really important.

In socio-demographic terms

- The 55+ age group and
- The ones with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index

report with somewhat lower than average percentages to be convinced of the importance of this particular objective.

#### Q. 44.14 CUTTING POLLUTION BY HIGHER TAXATION ON PRIVATE VEHICLES AND FUEL.

The lowest overall percentage (43.4%) of Europeans considers this to be a 'really important' goal. The countries that to the lowest extent report to think this is important are Finland and Eastern Germany. The countries that to the highest extent consider this a really important aim are Portugal and Greece.

Apart from the groups that are

- Still studying and
- Those with the lowest incomes

who report to the highest extents to think this is an important aim, there are no noticeable differences between the socio-demographic groups.

#### Q. 44. 15 IMPROVING PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The improvement of public transport is considered to be a really important aim by the vast majority of the EU citizens (86,7%). The countries that consider this objective to be really important to the highest extents are Greece, Spain, Italy, The Netherlands and The United Kingdom. The countries with the lowest number of respondents stating this aim to be of real importance are Austria, Denmark and Germany.

No big differences were found among the different socio-demographic groups, save a relatively low percentage found among the respondents with the lowest scores on the opinion leadership index.

THINKING NOW AT (OUR COUNTRY'S) ENERGY RESOURCES OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS OR SO, WHICH ONE, DO YOU THINK (WILL BE THE MOST)...

Q. 52.1 STABLE IN TERMS OF PRICE?

	1984	1986	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996
Solid fuel	17	16	15	12	13	12	10.3
Oil	7	8	7	8	10	9	8.7
Natural gas	25	25	28	27	26	33	31.6
Nuclear energy	21	17	18	19	16	14	12.3
Renewable energy	18	19	17	12	19	20	21.0
DK	12	15	15	22	16	13	15.7
No answer							0.4

Q. 52.2 RELIABLE IN TERMS OF SUPPLIES?

	1984	1986	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996
Solid fuel	17	16	15	12	11	10	7.4
Oil	10	10	9	10	12	11	9.4
Natural gas	23	21	24	24	24	28	29.1
Nuclear energy	21	16	18	19	17	15	14.7
Renewable energy	19	23	21	16	22	25	25.7
DK	10	14	13	19	14	10	13.2
No answer							0.4

Q. 52.3 INVOLVES THE LOWEST RISK OF FUTURE POLLUTION?

	1984	1986	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996
Solid fuel	9	7	8	7	4	4	2.9
Oil	3	2	2	2	2	2	1.7
Natural gas	18	15	16	21	12	13	13.5
Nuclear energy	10	7	7	10	6	5	5.3
Renewable energy	52	58	56	42	65	69	66.7
DK	8	11	11	18	11	7	9.5
No answer							0.4

## ENERGY RESOURCES IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Q. 52.1 Which of the following energy resources will be most stable IN TERMS OF PRICE?

In descending order, the following percentages of Europeans think the prices of the respective natural resources will be stable in the near future:

- Natural gas 31,6%
- Renewable energy 21%
- Nuclear energy 12,3%
- Solid fuel 10,3%
- Oil 8,7%
- Don't know 15,7%

When the figures are compared to those of 1993. no big shifts occur.

Q. 52.2 Which one will be most reliable IN TERMS OF SUPPLIES?

When looking at the reliability in terms of supplies, both the percentages and the order change somewhat.

- Natural gas 29,1%
- Renewable energy 25,7%
- Nuclear energy 14,7%
- Oil 9,4%
- Solid fuel 7,6%
- Don't know 13,2%

Q. 52.3 Which one involves the LOWEST RISK OF POLLUTION FOR THE FUTURE?

The respondent's ideas of the energy resources with the lowest risk of future pollution are as follows:

- Renewable energy 66,7%
- Natural gas 13,5%
- Nuclear energy 5,3%
- Solidfuel 2,9%
- Oil 1,7%
- Don't know 9,5%

Concerning all three questions, natural gas and renewable energy come in the first two places, followed by nuclear energy. Fewest European confidence is expressed in solid fuel and oil. Compared to the results obtained in 1993, no big shifts occur for any of the energy sources discussed.

## Q. 52.1 STABILITY OF PRICE

B	DK	Dw	Dt	Do	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
---	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	-----	---	---	----	---	---	-----	---	----

### SOLID FUEL

1984	36	8	20		15		14	33	16	26	7					16	
1986	18	5	17		14	18	13	36	14	19	9		21			18	
1987	20	5	15		17	16	11	37	15	13	7		20			18	
1989	17	4	16		11	9	10	26	14	16	8		11			12	
1991	18	6	17		13	19	13	32	11	19	4		15			12	
1993	15	4	11		15	15	15	12	31	11	11	2	13			12	
1996	13	3.7	13	13	14	20	6.6	10	27	11	15	2.7	17	9.9	9.5	4.7	7.6

### OIL

1984	4	13	8		11		5	5	7	8	4					6	
1986	8	11	12		10	7	9	8	10	13	3		11			4	
1987	6	11	10		7	9	7	9	6	10	4		7			3	
1989	8	13	13		10	8	7	11	9	8	3		9			4	
1991	8	15	13		19	9	12	9	8	10	10	5	7			4	
1993	12	10	16		14	8	10	7	12	7	10	2	8			4	
1996	12	7.5	14	15	16	11	11	5.4	16	6.4	6.4	2.8	10	11	8.9	5.6	3.9

### NATURAL GAS

1984	24	33	19		9		16	35	27	27	43					42	
1986	25	35	24		7	11	19	35	40	40	40		8			41	
1987	32	41	27		13	10	25	36	41	41	46		6			40	
1989	23	40	28		9	12	23	41	30	30	55		6			28	
1991	26	39	27		28	12	16	22	38	34	34	49	10			34	
1993	33	51	31		34		21	31	36	46	46	56	21			41	
1996	31	54	28	28	31	15	21	39	30	30	40	57	23	29	14	4.9	40

### NUCLEAR ENERGY

1984	15	10	21		3		38	3	10	10	17					20	
1986	23	6	21		6	6	26	2	13	13	20		3			20	
1987	21	9	22		6	7	29	3	14	14	19		6			23	
1989	17	9	22		6	6	34	5	16	16	18		5			26	
1991	20	10	19		13	4	7	24	3	18	18	16	4			16	
1993	13	6	17		11	2	7	23	2	16	16	13	4			15	
1996	11	5.6	14	13	9.5	1	5.2	21	1.6	6.2	13	9.5	3.7	2.5	35	54	13

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

1984	11	13	17		33		23	6	15	15	18					6	
1986	13	23	15		30	23	19	7	7	7	20		25			8	
1987	13	18	16		26	26	17	6	9	9	14		18			9	
1989	5	18	12		10	23	9	3	8	8	5		17			10	
1991	10	21	14		12	18	28	20	7	6	6	17	25			20	
1993	15	25	14		16	17	27	21	8	7	7	19	26			19	
1996	19	24	17	18	19	26	28	18	9.8	24	9	22	37	21	22	16	19

A striking result-is the fact that the percentages of respondents answering 'don't know' are very high. This could imply that many feel their knowledge on the topic is not sufficient to state an opinion on matters concerning energy resources.

Next, the results will be analysed on the individual country level.

### **STABILITY OF PRICE.**

Most confidence in a stable price for solid fuel is expressed by Ireland, Greece and Austria. Fewest confidence is expressed by The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

The price of oil is regarded stable by relatively many respondents in Ireland and Germany. Small proportions of respondents in The Netherlands and The United Kingdom regard the price of oil as being stable.

The price of natural gas in the near future is considered stable by relatively many in The Netherlands and Denmark. The countries in which the lowest proportions of people think the price is stable are Sweden and Finland.

Sweden and Finland report to the relatively highest extents to be convinced of the stability of the price of nuclear energy in the next ten years. Countries in which the lowest percentages of respondents share this opinion are Greece, Ireland and Portugal.

In Austria, Spain and Greece the highest percentages of respondents think the price of renewable energy will be stable the next ten years. The lowest percentages are found in Luxembourg and Ireland. When looking at the figures of 1993, big upward shifts occur, in the percentages of respondents in Italy, and to a somewhat lesser extent in Greece, that indicate they think the price of renewable energy will be stable.

## Q. 52.2 RELIABILITY OF SUPPLIES

B	DK	Dw	Dt	Do	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
---	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	-----	---	---	----	---	---	-----	---	----

### SOLID FUEL

1984	28	8	25			13		12	39	10	24	7					22
1986	14	6	23			9	13	10	39	13	21	8		18			21
1987	16	7	24			9	9	10	38	10	17	8		17			21
1989	18	5	20			7	5	9	29	9	13	7		15			14
1991	11	4	17		14	15	5	6	29	8	9	3		10			12
1993	15	4	12		15	15	15	12	30	11	10	2		13			11
1996	7.4	1.9	10.2	10.5	11.7	12.8	3.3	5.9	26.8	6.5	4.4	2.2	17.5	10.5	13.8	5.7	5.9

### OIL

1984	7	14	11			21	9	6	8	12	10	5					3
1986	9	11	14			20	9	9	12	11	17	6		10			4
1987	8	12	11			15	12	7	13	9	9	5		8			6
1989	11	16	15			13	21	8	13	12	12	5		8			5
1991	9	20	16		24	10	10	11	12	12	14	6		11			6
1993	12	10	16		14	8		7	12	7	10	2		8			4
1996	10	12	14	15	18	9	12	5	17	9	10	4	12	8	14	9	5

### NATURAL GAS

1984	24	28	17			6		15	33	18	22	55					38
1986	25	32	21			7	6	15	28	18	26	49		5			35
1987	30	36	22			13	12	19	31	24	30	51		4			33
1989	22	32	26			14	11	20	37	28	25	60		4			25
1991	27	34	26		27	8	12	19	34	21	37	57		8			30
1993	33	51	35		34	12	21	31	36	32	45	56		21			41
1996	30	46	30	31	34	16	19	27	29	24	34	63	22	20	6	4	41

### NUCLEAR ENERGY

1984	19	11	22			5		33	4	17	19	13					18
1986	25	9	20			7	8	22	3	10	8	13		3			22
1987	22	12	18			7	9	27	4	14	16	14		2			26
1989	16	13	18			7	7	32	4	15	15	15		2			27
1991	20	12	20		19	9	8	23	4	15	13	11		3			22
1993	13	6	17		11	2	7	23	2	10	16	13		4			15
1996	13	8	17	16	15	2	5	26	2	9	13	10	5	2	25	49	17

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

1984	13	16	14			30		31	5	28	18	13					6
1986	16	23	13			33	29	33	7	37	20	16		32			9
1987	16	21	17			29	28	27	6	30	16	11		27			8
1989	8	22	12			14	25	18	4	17	18	7		23			11
1991	15	21	14		10	23	32	30	10	24	15	20		28			20
1993	15	25	14		16	17	27	21	8	23	7	19		27			19
1996	27	28	19	18	14	36	32	30	13	34	23	18	36	34	33	21	18

## RELIABILITY OF SUPPLIES.

The respondents in Ireland and Austria are with the highest frequencies convinced of the reliable supply of solid fuel. The lowest frequencies are found in Denmark, The Netherlands and Spain.

In Ireland, Germany and Finland, the highest percentages of respondents think the supply of oil in the next ten years will be reliable. The lowest percentages were found in The Netherlands, The United Kingdom and France.

The countries in which the highest proportions of respondents think the supply of natural gas will be reliable are The Netherlands, Denmark, and The United Kingdom. Very low percentages of interviewees that think the natural gas supplies will be reliable are Sweden and Finland.

The relatively highest amounts of people are convinced of the reliability of nuclear energy in Sweden, France and Finland. Relatively few people think this source of energy is reliable in Portugal, Greece and Ireland.

The respondents in six countries agree more or less to the - relatively high - extent they think renewable energy is reliable in terms of supplies. Greece, Austria, Italy, Portugal, Finland and Spain. In Ireland, Germany and The United Kingdom, relatively few respondents think this energy source is reliable.

A number of countries show big upward shifts in their opinion on the reliability of renewable energy, Belgium, Greece, France, Italy and Luxembourg.

## Q.52.3 LOWEST RISK OF FUTURE POLLUTION

B	DK	Dw	Dt	Do	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
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### SOLID FUEL

1984	21	3	6		7		8	25	7	5	4					14	
1986	9	2	2		3	7	9	19	6	5	4		6			12	
1987	10	2	5		6	7	8	19	6	7	3		9			14	
1989	9	2	3		6	3	14	10	9	6	5		3			6	
1991	8	1	2		1	5	3	6	11	5	4	3	5			4	
1993	7	1	2		1	5	4	4	11	5	5	2	6			5	
1996	3.4	2.6	2.4	2	0.6	5.1	2	3.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	0.8	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.3	2.8

### OIL

1984	2	2	3		5	5		2	8	3	3	1				5	
1986	3	2	3		3	3	1	2	12	2	4	1	3			3	
1987	4	2	3		2	2	1	2	10	1	2	1	3			4	
1989	4	1	4		3	3	2	3	10	1	1	2	1			2	
1991	2	1	2		4	4	1	2	6	1	2	1	1			2	
1993	4	0	4		4	3	1	2	7	1	1	1	1			2	
1996	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.8	2.6	1.6	1	8.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.2

### NATURAL GAS

1984	19	25	18		8		7	30	9	24	18					35	
1986	17	22	15		5	5	10	30	11	34	17		5			31	
1987	18	24	19		7	5	10	36	15	32	18		3			26	
1989	24	26	15		17	4	18	42	35	35	39		4			21	
1991	17	15	12		12	10	6	9	33	15	27	13	10			11	
1993	15	15	12		18	10	10	9	33	18	45	16	11			14	
1996	18	16	15	15	12	12	7.6	14	26	14	25	13	17	21	7.8	6.6	13

### NUCLEAR ENERGY

1984	7	10	17		2		12	4	5	10	10					7	
1986	7	7	13		3	4	7	2	4	5	7		2			7	
1987	9	9	10		2	5	8	2	4	5	9		2			9	
1989	13	11	13		2	4	14	4	8	7	11		2			13	
1991	9	7	9		8	2	3	6	3	5	9	7	5			6	
1993	9	5	6		6	1	2	7	4	2	9	7	2			5	
1996	5.1	7.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	2	2.6	5.6	2.6	2	6.8	5.9	3.8	1.2	11	20	2.9

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

1984	44	47	49		61		70	18	66	53	60					26	
1986	56	58	60		70	55	64	24	71	45	67		55			37	
1987	50	58	58		64	56	66	22	66	46	62		44			38	
1989	24	53	59		31	51	36	18	32	35	33		46			37	
1991	50	73	70		10	56	67	67	34	60	44	71	45			69	
1993	56	77	70		69	61	70	75	33	65	30	72	58			69	
1996	61	68	64	65	69	60	63	72	44	67	49	76	67	56	73	65	69



## LOWEST RISK OF POLLUTION.

With respect to solid fuel, none of the countries thinks with a high percentage (highest is Luxembourg 5,3%). this energy source will involve the lowest risk of pollution for the future.

Oil is also not often considered to be the energy source with the lowest risk of pollution for the future (highest is Ireland 8,3%).

The countries in which relatively many people think natural gas involves the lowest risk of pollution are Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal. Relatively few people think this is the case in Sweden, Spain and Finland.

In Sweden, and to a lesser extent in Finland, relatively many inhabitants think nuclear energy does involve the lowest risk of pollution. Countries in which relatively few people think so are Portugal Italy and Greece.

Renewable energy is considered to be the energy source with the lowest risk of pollution by relatively many in The Netherlands, Finland and France. The lowest percentages were found in Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal.

Q. 53 IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS CONCERNING ENERGY  
(SPLIT BALLOT A)

STABLE PRICES		RELIABLE SUPPLIES		LOW RISK OF POLLUTION		DK
1993	1996	1993	1996	1993	1996	1996

COUNTRY

B	37	41.4	29	19.3	31	33.9	4.1
DK	15	15.6	32	35.6	51	45.7	3
D WEST	17	25.1	29	30	52	41.4	3.5
D TOTAL		28.4		27.5		40.8	3.1
D OST	36	40.6	18	18.3	44	38.6	1.8
GR	20	30.5	15	5.8	61	57.9	5.8
E	21	22.1	20	21.7	54	44.7	11.5
F	26	32.5	19	14.2	53	52.1	1.2
IRL	42	40.4	25	26	27	26.1	7.5
I	14	20.4	15	16.6	66	57.6	5.4
L	19	16.4	41	25.3	37	53.5	4.8
NL	20	25.7	23	25.1	54	46.7	2.5
A		23.0		30.4		42.5	4.1
P	37	38.9	23	16.5	28	32.7	11.9
FIN		20.6		26.1		48.5	4.8
S		28.0		19.3		50.6	2.1
UK	39	35.0	15	18.6	41	41	5.1
EU	25	28.3	20	20.6	51	46.2	4.8

SEX

Men	23	29.2	23	21.1	51	45.5	4.1
Women	26	27.4	18	20.2	52	46.9	5.4

AGE

15-24	15	22.8	18	17.8	63	54.1	5.3
25-39	22	27.6	19	19.6	56	49.5	3.2
40-54	25	29.0	23	19.4	49	47.3	4.1
55+	32	31.3	21	23.8	42	38.3	6.4

EDUCATION

<15	33	32.2	19	19.3	43	40.4	8.1
16-19	25	31.2	21	21.8	51	42.9	9.3
20+	16	21.5	22	22.2	61	53.9	2.2
Still stud.		15.8		15.6		65.4	3.2

POLITICAL OPINION

Left	22	24.5	17	17.8	58	54.8	2.9
Centre	24	29.9	23	21.4	50	44.4	4.1
Right	27	30.4	22	25.9	47	39.7	3.9

## Q. 53 MOST IMPORTANT AS FAR AS ENERGY RESOURCES OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS ARE CONCERNED (SPLIT BALLOT A)

The issue was raised in a slightly different format for one half of the respondents than for the other half of the respondents. First, the results of the group that answered the questions which were the same as those asked in the 1993 poll (split ballot A) are discussed.

In general, a very small shift has taken place in some of the EU member states that in 1993 considered a low risk of pollution the most important concern, to finding stable prices the most important concern. However, the percentages found in 1996 do not differ much from those of 1993. The same proportion of respondents regards the reliability of supplies to be the most important concern. The rank order of importance (i.e., the frequencies with which an item was mentioned) is:

- Low risk of pollution 46.2%
- Stable prices 28.3%
- Reliable supplies 20,6%

In Belgium, Eastern Germany and Ireland the largest proportions of respondents say stable prices are most important over the next ten years. Relatively few people in Denmark and Luxembourg say stable prices are most important to them in the near future. Drastic changes between 1993 and 1996 occurred within some of the member states. In Greece, Western Germany and in Italy, considerably higher proportions of respondents say they think the stability of prices is important over the next ten years than in 1993.

Relatively many respondents in Denmark, Austria and Western Germany say reliable supplies are most important to them in the next ten years. In Greece, strikingly few people say this is most important to them (5.8% versus the EU average of 20,6%). The reliability of supplies has lost votes for importance, especially in Luxembourg, Greece, Belgium and Portugal.

The inhabitants of Greece, Italy and Luxembourg report with relatively high proportions, that the most important concern to them, with respect to the energy resources in the next ten years, is a low risk of pollution. In Ireland, Portugal and Belgium the lowest proportions of respondents said the most important in the near future is a low risk of pollution. In Western Germany, Spain and Italy the percentage of respondents saying the low risk of pollution is important shows a strong downward shift. On the other hand, in Luxembourg a strong upward shift was found.

The countries in which *the* 'don't know' percentages found are remarkably high - higher than twice the EU average - are Portugal and Spain.

Q. 53 IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS CONCERNING ENERGY  
(SPLIT BALLOT B)

STABLE PRICES	RELIABLE SUPPLIES	CUT POLLUTION	REDUCE GREENHOUSE	DK
1996	1996	1996	1996	1996

COUNTRY

B	36	13.7	37.3	8.9	3.8
DK	15	23.1	44.5	14.6	2.7
D WEST	23	25.9	22.4	24.3	4.0
D TOTAL	24.7	24.7	22.2	24.3	3.6
D OST	31	20.1	21.6	24.1	2.1
GR	25.9	3.4	52.4	9.0	9.2
E	21.9	17.2	41.9	9.0	10.0
F	28.7	10.8	44.8	13.3	2.4
IRL	38.2	25.4	19.4	11.2	5.8
I	14.5	12.5	50.5	17.6	4.8
L	16.3	20.9	32.0	25.5	5.3
NL	16.4	21.5	31.0	28.3	2.8
A	23.7	21.9	25.4	23.5	5.5
P	32	6.1	38.2	12.1	11.6
FIN	11.5	33.5	32.1	17.1	5.9
S	17.7	14.7	43.4	20.2	3.5
UK	28.1	18.3	28.4	17.7	5.6
EU	23.7	17.2	36.2	17.5	5.0

SEX

Men	24.8	17.7	36.2	16.9	3.9
Women	22.7	16.7	36.2	18.0	6.1

AGE

15-24	18.8	15.0	43.4	16.2	6.4
25-39	21.0	15.4	40.0	20.0	3.4
40-54	24.4	18.9	34.5	18.5	3.1
55+	28.4	18.8	29.8	15.1	7.2

EDUCATION

<15	29.1	16.6	31.4	13.6	9.0
16-19	24.6	17.9	34.9	18.9	3.3
20+	19.1	18.2	39.6	20.4	1.9
Still stud.	12.3	13.6	49.9	17.6	6.4

POLITICAL OPINION

Left	21.0	15.0	42.3	17.7	3.6
Centre	25.2	19.1	32.0	19.1	4.1
Right	25.1	20.2	33.6	16.5	4.4

The data on the socio-demographic groups show that

- The 55+ age group and
- Those who finished their full time education either at the age of 15 or before, or between the age of 16 and 19

regard the stability of prices to be their most important concern.

The reliability of supplies is especially regarded very important by

- The 55+ age group and
- Those expressing a political preference toward the right

A low risk of pollution is thought to be most important by

- The youngest age group
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after
- Those still studying, and
- Those with political preferences to the left

Relatively high DK percentages were recorded for the groups who finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before, or between the ages of 16 and 19.

## SPLIT BALLOT B

The other half of the sample answered a similar question -ul slightly differently formulated and with an additional item. No figures of earlier years are available since 1996 is the first years it was asked in this format. The rate order of importance (frequencies) is:

- |                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| • Cut pollution                | 36.2% |
| • Stable prices                | 23.7% |
| • Reduce the greenhouse effect | 17.5% |
| • Reliable supplies            | 17.2% |

Stable prices are considered most important by relative many Irish, Belgians and Portuguese. In Finland, Italy and Denmark, comparative few respondents report stable prices are most important to them.

In Finland, and to a lesser extent in Ireland and in Germany. reliable supplies are considered most important to relatively many respondent la Greece and Portugal the lowest proportions of respondents mentioned this to be r ost important to them with respect to the energy resources in the next ten years.

The highest proportions of respondents saying that **cutting pollution** is the most important with regard to the energy resources in the next ten years are Greece and Italy. In Ireland, Germany and Austria the lowest percentages of respondents indicate this to be their most important concern.

The inhabitants of The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany and Austria state with the highest percentages to feel the **reduction of the greenhouse effect** is the most important to them. In Belgium, Greece and Spain relatively few respondents say the most important to them is the reduction of the greenhouse effect.

The socio-demographic groups that say the stability of prices is the most important concern to them are

- Those of 55+ year of age and
- The ones who finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before

The reliability of supplies is predominantly thought to be most important by those who hold political opinion toward the right.

**Cutting pollution** is considered to be the most important aim mostly by

- The two youngest age groups
- Those who are still studying and
- Those holding political opinions toward the left

And, finally

- The group between 25 and 39 years of age and
- Those who finished their full time education at the age of 20 or after

report with relatively high frequencies to think the **reduction of the greenhouse effect** is the most important aim for the near future.

The highest DK percentage was recorded for the group that finished their full time education at the age of 15 or before.

## ANNEX

### Opinion Leadership Index:

Opinion Leadership is based on the answers to the following two questions: (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?" And (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views?c If so, does this happen often, from time to time, or rarely?"(No = never). Labels are: ++, +, -, --. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

### Income Level:

This variable is established based on the answers to the following question:  
"We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analysed the survey results for different types of households. Here is a list of income groups. (SHOW CARD) Please count the total wages and salaries PER MONTH of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income like rents, etc. .... Of course, your answer, as all other replies in this interview, will be treated confidentially and referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Please give me the letter of the income group your household falls into before tax and other reductions.

B	T	P	F	E	H	L	N	R	M	S	K
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

No answer  
Don't know"

The respondents are regrouped in quartiles for each country. Then they are merged in order to established the distribution of the Union.