





A. Methodology



A. Methodology

Special Eurobarometer

- Survey conducted face-to-face at respondents' house
- Fieldwork: 09 February 08 March 2011
- Population: representative sample of population 15+
- Coverage: European Union 27 Member States
- Number of interviews: 26,836



B. Agenda



- Economy and energy
- II. Energy tariffs and the fight against poverty and exclusion
- III. European Union and energy challenges

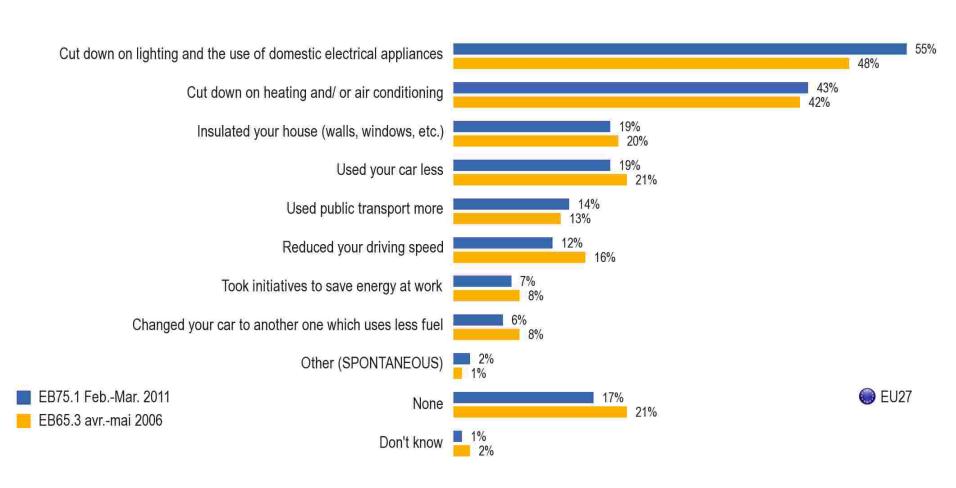


I. Economy and energy



1.1 Europeans are more saving energy

QA16. During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy? - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE -



1.2 Europeans are more saving energy

Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances



EU27	55%
Pre 2004	55%
Post 2004/07	59%
MT	87%
PT	76%
SI	70%
CY	67%
HU	65%
PI	65%

Cut down on heating and/or air conditioning



EU27	43%
Pre 2004	43%
Post 2004/07	33%
MT	68%
DE	59%
LU	57%
CY	55%
SI	53%

Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)



EU27	19%
Pre 2004	18%
Post 2004/07	25%
EE	40%
SK	37%
SI	35%
CZ	30%
LT	30%

Used your car less



EU27	19%
Pre 2004	20%
Post 2004/07	11%
LU	30%
DE	26%
SE	26%
FR	25%
AT	25%

None



EU27	17%
Pre 2004	17%
Post 2004/07	18%
EL	24%
RO	23%
LV	22%
ES	21%
CZ	20%
IT	20%

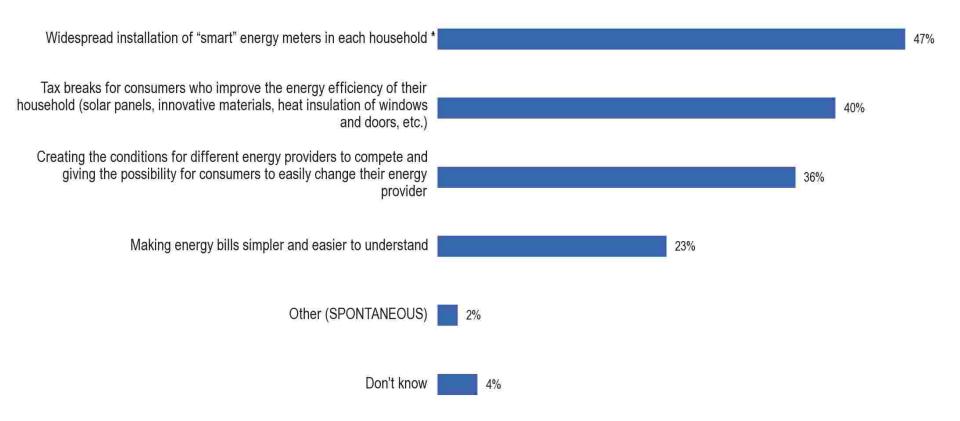
1.3 Europeans are more saving energy

QA16 During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy?

	Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances	Cut down on heating and/or air conditioning	Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)	Used your car less	None
EU27	55%	43%	19%	19%	17%
Gender					
Male	53%	41%	20%	21%	18%
Female	57%	44%	18%	17%	16%
Age					
15-24	44%	33%	11%	12%	27%
25-39	56%	43%	18%	19%	16%
40-54	58%	46%	21%	21%	15%
55 +	57%	44%	21%	20%	16%

2.1 Priority to the smart energy meters to decrease the bill

QA18. According to you as an energy consumer, which two of the following measures would allow you to decrease your energy bills? - MAX. 2 ANSWERS -



*Full item: Widespread installation of "smart" energy meters in each household, meaning energy meters that allow for more efficient use of the energy by using energy when it is cheaper, permitting users to regulate their energy consumption (household devices, heating from a distance, etc.)

2.2 Priority to the smart energy meters to decrease the bill

		Widespread installation of "smart" energy meters in each household	Tax breaks for consumers who improve the energy efficiency of their household	Creating the conditions for different energy providers to compete	Making energy bills simpler and easier to understand
	EU27	47%	40%	36%	23%
	BE	46%	40%	42%	32%
	BG	41%	29%	42%	45%
6	CZ	51%	36%	41%	21%
	DK	58%	55%	29%	27%
	DE	47%	39%	49%	28%
	EE	42%	27%	42%	21%
	E	49%	42%	36%	21%
©	EL	48%	41%	46%	27%
	ES	40%	36%	36%	26%
	FR	49%	53%	33%	14%
	П	59%	34%	29%	17%
(E)	CY	57%	64%	37%	19%
	LV	33%	43%	52%	11%
	LT	36%	37%	54%	16%
	LU	47%	54%	32%	11%
	HU	48%	43%	33%	23%
	MT	37%	59%	36%	23%
	NL	52%	59%	20%	18%
	AT	54%	46%	29%	33%
	PL	41%	34%	36%	22%
	PT	52%	22%	42%	15%
	RO	37%	32%	44%	24%
(SI	54%	57%	35%	20%
	SK	46%	30%	55%	19%
+	FI	45%	56%	39%	19%
+	SE	59%	51%	37%	20%
4	UK	44%	39%	20%	27%

Lowest percentage per country

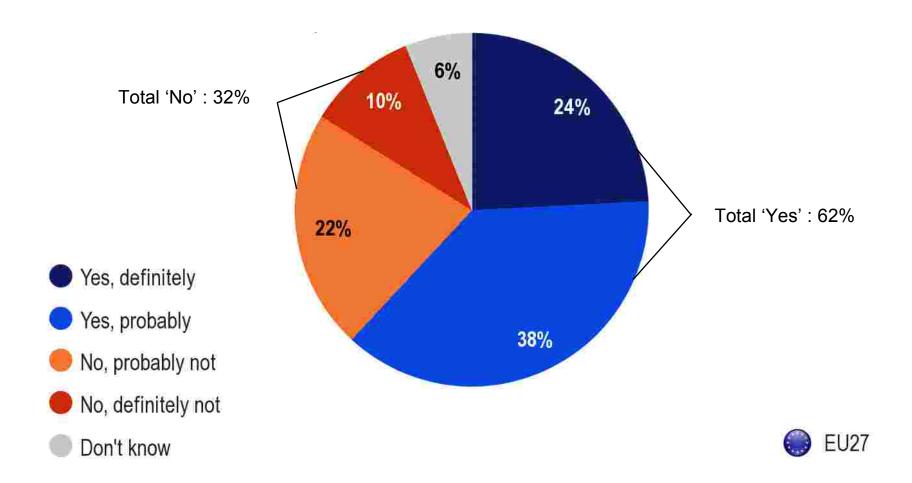
Highest percentage per country



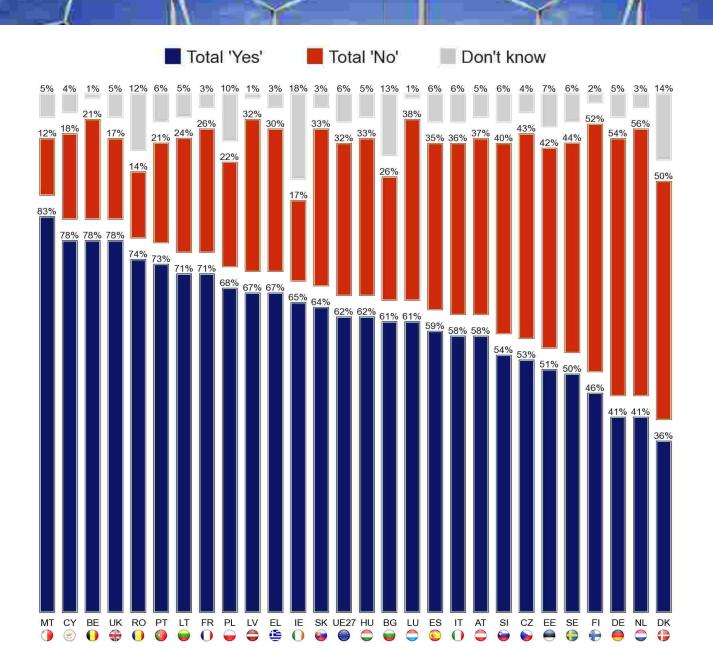
II. Energy tariffs and the fight against poverty and social exclusion

1.1 Specific energy tariff measures judged efficient in the fight against poverty and exclusion

QA20 Do you think that specific energy tariff measures could contribute to avoiding these people falling into poverty and exclusion?



1.2 Specific tariff measures: mixed reactions



1.3 Two thirds of Europeans facing financial difficulties are confident in the efficiency of these tariff measures

QA20 Do you think that specific energy tariff measures could contribute to avoiding these people falling into poverty and exclusion?

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know			
EU27	62%	32%	6%			
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	67%	26%	7%			
From time to time	65%	30%	5%			
Almost never	59%	36%	5%			

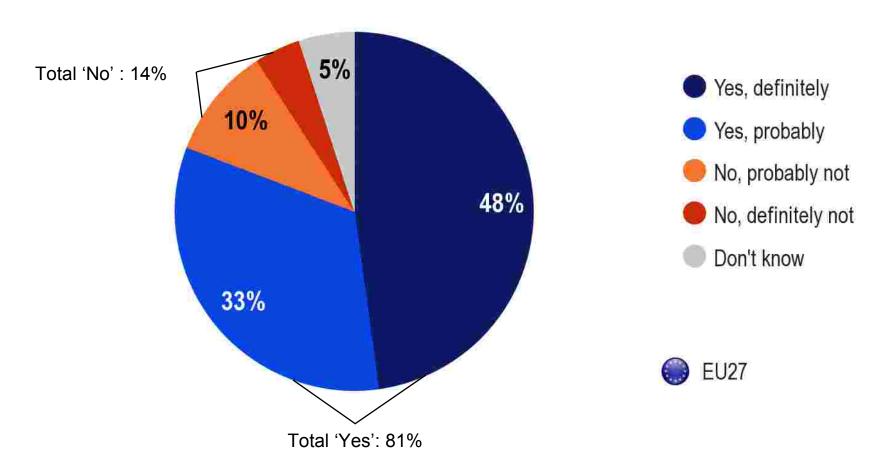


III. European Union and energy challenges



Strong support for making 20% energy saving objective compulsory

QA17. The EU and its Member States have set an objective to reduce energy use by 20% by 2020. To do so, do you think that this objective must be compulsory in all the EU Member States?

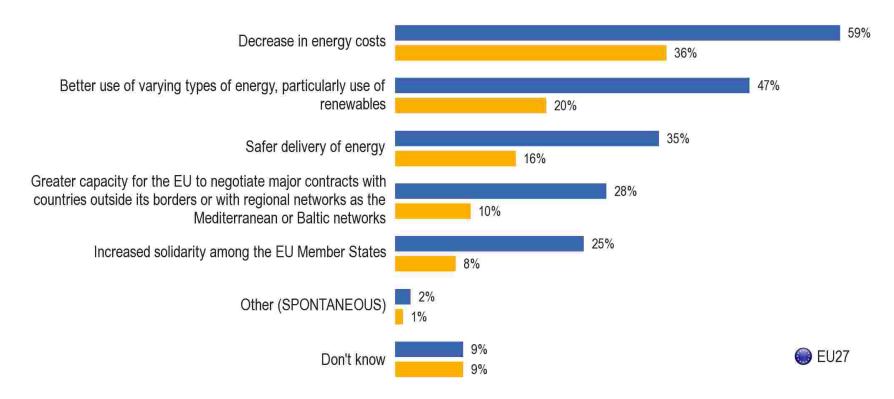


2.1 Integrated energy network's advantages

QA19T. Main advantages of putting in place an EU integrated energy network



QA19T. Main advantages of putting in place a EU integrated energy network



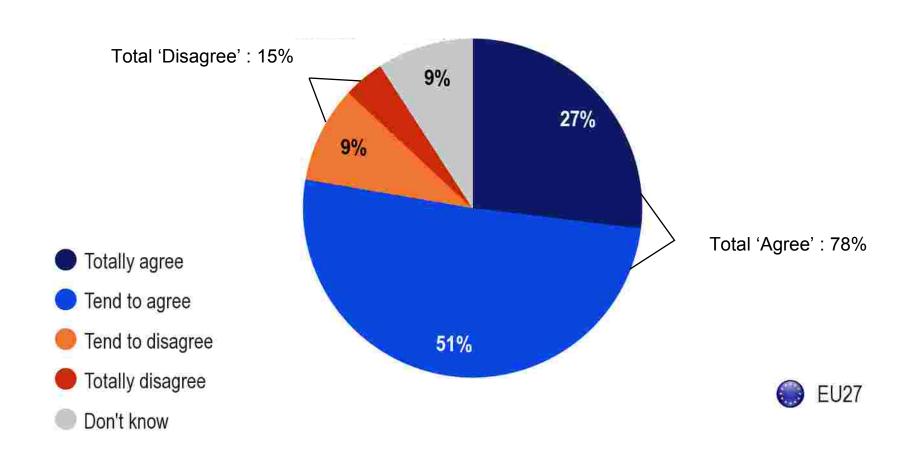
2.2 Decreasing energy costs: first asset of an integrated energy network

QA19T. Main advantages of putting in place an EU integrated energy network

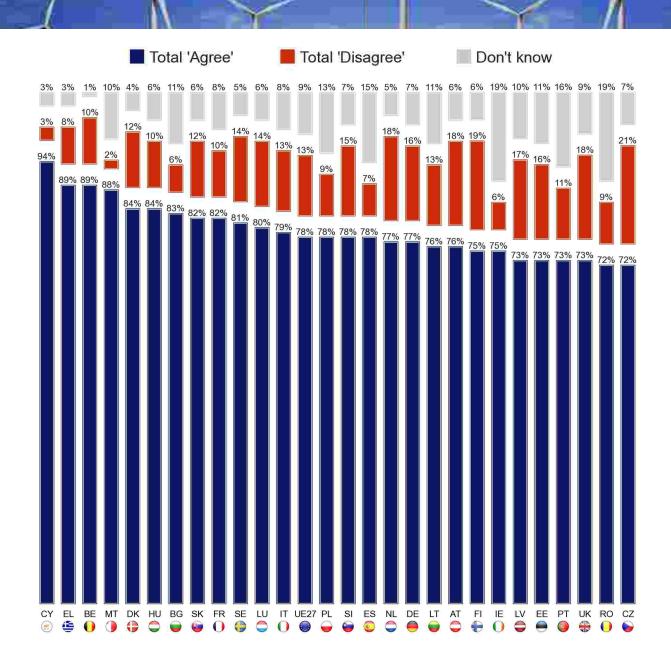
	Decrease in energy costs	Better use of varying types of energy, particularly use of renewables	Safer delivery of energy	Greater capacity for the EU to negotiate major contracts with countries outside its borders or with regional networks as the Mediterranean or Baltic networks	Increased solidarity among the EU Member States	
EU27	59%	47%	35%	28%	25%	
Education (End of)						
15-	64%	40%	38%	21%	22%	
16-19	61%	47%	37%	28%	25%	
20+	53%	52%	32%	34%	27%	
Still studying	55%	52%	33%	26%	25%	
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	65%	45%	37%	23%	23%	
From time to time	66%	48%	37%	26%	24%	
Almost never	55%	47%	35%	30%	26%	

3. Massive Yes to a European Community for energy

QA21 Establishing an European Community for energy would, among other things, allow the EU to have a stronger voice on the international scene concerning energy issues.



3.2 Few differences between Member States



Thank!