

# How the UK public feels about renewable energy

Simon Heslop, The James Hutton Institute

## 1. Key Points

- People's attitudes towards renewables are a function of their beliefs about associated impacts – environmental, aesthetic, local/community, economic, noise and traffic.
- Most people have a positive attitude towards solar, hydro, off-shore wind and marine energy. A smaller proportion views on-shore wind energy and bioenergy positively.
- Males, younger people and people of a higher social grade are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards renewables.
- People who live close to an existing renewable energy development are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards the use of renewable energy than those who live far from one.

## 2. Introduction

This paper draws on a number of studies of public attitudes towards renewable energy. These studies suggest that a majority of people are in favour of renewable electricity generation. However, onshore wind farms are favoured by a smaller majority than most other forms of renewable energy. The evidence suggests that people's opinions about renewable energy depend to a large extent upon what they believe about the impacts of those renewables – in particular their environmental, aesthetic, economic and local/community impacts.

## 3. Awareness of renewable energy

Studies suggest that the vast majority of the UK public is familiar with at least one form of renewable energy. A 2003 study found that 97% of a representative sample of UK adults had heard of at least one source of renewable energy (Taylor Nelson Sofres 2003) and a 2009 survey found that 90% of another sample had heard of solar energy; 82%, hydroelectric energy; 81%, wind energy; 59%, bioenergy; 58%, tidal energy; and 57%, wave energy (GfK NOP Social Research 2009).

Existing research thus suggests that whilst the majority of UK adults are aware of solar energy, hydroelectric energy, and wind energy, only just over half are aware of bioenergy, marine energy, and geothermal energy. However, these inferences relate to data gathered several years ago. It is possible that the public is now more familiar with the various forms of renewable energy.

## 4. Attitudes towards the use of renewable energy

Some research has looked at how people in the UK feel about renewable energy in general. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC 2012) found that 79% and 5% of their sample reported respectively supporting and opposing the use of renewable energy. However, in the same study, 55% and 19% reported respectively agreeing and disagreeing with the notion that they would be happy to have a

large scale renewable energy development in their local area (DECC 2012). This suggests that public support for renewable energy in the UK is lower in the context of local developments than it is overall.

There is a body of literature relating to how people in the UK feel about specific forms of renewable energy. DECC (2012) found that levels of support and opposition to the use of various forms of renewable energy amongst their sample were as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Levels of support and opposition for the use of various forms of renewable energy

Renewable energy source	Proportion supporting its use	Proportion opposing its use
Solar	84%	4%
Off-shore wind	77%	7%
On-shore wind	67%	12%
Ocean	74%	4%
Biomass	64%	7%

Data from: Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

The DECC (2012) study suggests that large majorities of the UK population hold positive attitudes towards the ideas of generating electricity using solar energy, off-shore wind energy, and ocean energy. Likewise, it suggests that smaller majorities hold positive attitudes towards the use of on-shore wind energy and bioenergy. Lower levels of enthusiasm for the use of bioenergy seem to be related to low levels of awareness. This is not the case for on-shore wind energy though, where there are lower levels of enthusiasm for its use but high levels of awareness.

A recent poll conducted by ICM suggested that 49% of people would support a wind turbine being erected within two miles of their home, with 22% against. Support rose to 68% if the project were community-owned (Guardian, 23 October 2012).

## 5. Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy

GfK NOP Social Research (2009) considered differences in attitudes towards renewable energy by age, gender and socioeconomic status. Whilst 7% - 8% of the over-55s said they did not support the use of renewable energy, this applied to only 3% of those aged under 54. Whilst 91% of male participants supported the use of renewable energy, the same was true for only 80% of female participants. Furthermore, 92% and 89% of those belonging to social classes A/B<sup>1</sup> and C1<sup>2</sup> supported the use of renewable energy, whereas support amongst social classes C2<sup>3</sup> and D/E<sup>4</sup> was only 83% and 78%. Research thus suggests that younger people, males, and people with a higher social grade living in the UK are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards the use of renewable energy.

Research also suggests that people living in the Highlands and Islands versus the rest of the UK, and living near to renewable energy developments versus further away, are more favourable towards renewable energy developments (GfK NOP Social Research 2009).

<sup>1</sup> Social grade A is higher managerial, administrative and professional; social grade B is intermediate managerial, administrative and professional.

<sup>2</sup> Social grade C1 is supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional.

<sup>3</sup> Social grade C2 is skilled manual workers.

<sup>4</sup> Social grade D is semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; social grade E is state pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only.

## 6. Beliefs about the importance of renewable energy in the UK in the future

A 2007 study investigated the extent to which people in the UK believe that various sources of renewable energy will be used in the UK in 2037. The researchers found that 46% of their sample thought that solar energy would be one of the three most used sources of energy; 45%, wind energy; 21%, hydroelectric energy; 20%, marine energy [including wave and tidal energy]; and 9%, bioenergy. This research suggests that people living in the UK are most likely to believe that wind energy, solar energy, hydroelectric energy, and to an extent marine energy are likely to be important sources of electricity in the future. It also suggests that the UK public does not regard bioenergy as an important source of energy in the future (Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe 2007).

## 7. References

Barker, A. M. and C. Riddington (2003). Attitudes to Renewable Energy. Norwich, Department of Trade and Industry.

Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1: Summary of Key Issues. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

Guardian 23 October 2012 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/oct/23/wind-shale-gas-icm-poll>

Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

# Appendix

## Contents

<u>Tables presenting results of existing research relating to public feelings about renewable energy</u>		Page
Table 1	Familiarity with renewable energy in general	2
Table 2	Familiarity with bioenergy	2
Table 3	Familiarity with hydroelectric energy	2
Table 4	Familiarity with wind energy	3
Table 5	Familiarity with solar energy	3
Table 6	Familiarity with ocean energy	4
Table 7	Familiarity with geothermal energy	4
Table 8	Attitudes towards the use of renewable energy in general	5
Table 9	Attitudes towards the use of bioenergy	6
Table 10	Attitudes towards the use of hydroelectric energy	7
Table 11	Attitudes towards the use of wind energy	8
Table 12	Attitudes towards the use of solar energy	9
Table 13	Attitudes towards the use of ocean energy	10
Table 14	Why people feel the way they do about renewable energy in general	11
Table 15	Why people feel the way they do about bioenergy	11
Table 16	Why people feel the way they do about wind energy	12
Table 17	Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by age	13
Table 18	Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by sex	14
Table 19	Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by socioeconomic status	15
Table 20	Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by region	16
Table 21	Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by proximity to a renewable energy development	17
Table 22	Beliefs about the importance of bioenergy in the UK in the future	18
Table 23	Beliefs about the importance of hydroelectric energy in the UK in the future	18
Table 24	Beliefs about the importance of wind energy in the UK in the future	18
Table 25	Beliefs about the importance of solar energy in the UK in the future	19
Table 26	Beliefs about the importance of ocean energy in the UK in the future	19

---

\* Simon.Heslop@hutton.ac.uk

Table 1 Familiarity with renewable energy in general

Question / Item	Results
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	4% volunteered having heard of renewable energy; 76% volunteered having heard of any renewable energy source; 97% reported having heard of ≥1 renewable energy source

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 2 Familiarity with bioenergy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of biomass or bio-energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	59% reported having heard of it
<i>How much would you say you know about incineration of organic waste?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	46% reported knowing at least a little; 51% reported knowing nothing
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	7% volunteered having heard of bioenergy
<i>Have you heard of bioenergy for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	24% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults  
<sup>3</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London  
<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.  
<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 3 Familiarity with hydroelectric energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of hydroelectric energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	82% reported having heard of it
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	37% volunteered having heard of hydro energy
<i>Have you heard of hydroelectric energy for making electricity?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	75% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults  
<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 4 Familiarity with wind energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of wind energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	81% reported having heard of it
<i>How much would you say you know about wind power?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	75% reported knowing at least a little; 23% reported knowing nothing
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	60% volunteered having heard of wind energy
<i>Have you heard of onshore wind energy for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	79% reported having heard of it
<i>Have you heard of offshore wind energy for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	67% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 5 Familiarity with solar energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of solar energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	90% reported having heard of it
<i>How much would you say you know about solar power?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	82% reported knowing at least a little; 16% reported knowing nothing
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	29% volunteered having heard of solar power / panels
<i>Have you heard of solar/photovoltaic energy for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	80% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 6 Familiarity with ocean energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of tidal energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	58% reported having heard of it
<i>Have you heard of wave energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	57% reported having heard of it
<i>Have you heard of ocean energy</i> <sup>3,4</sup> [tidal/wave/marine currents]?	62% reported having heard of it
<i>Which ways of producing electricity do you know of?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	18% volunteered having heard of marine energy
<i>Have you heard of wave machines for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	50% reported having heard of it
<i>Have you heard of tidal power for making electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	49% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults  
<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.  
<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 7 Familiarity with geothermal energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Have you heard of geothermal energy?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	51% reported having heard of it
<i>Have you heard of geothermal energy?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	36% reported having heard of it

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults  
<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

Table 8 Attitudes towards the use of renewable energy in general

Question / Item	Results
<i>Do you support or oppose the use of renewable energy for providing our electricity, fuel and heat?</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	77% approved; 4% opposed
<i>Do you support or oppose the use of renewable energy for providing our electricity, fuel and heat?</i> <sup>3, 4</sup>	79% approved; 5% opposed
<i>I would be happy to have a large scale renewable energy development in my area</i> <sup>3, 4</sup>	55% agreed; 19% disagreed
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i>	85% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>5, 6</sup>	77% agreed; 8% disagreed
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>5, 6</sup>	73% agreed; 9% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>5, 6</sup>	40% agreed; 34% disagreed
<i>...how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>5, 6</sup>	Participants scored 7.39 on average
<i>Overall, what is your opinion of renewable energy?</i> <sup>7, 8</sup>	81% approved; 1% opposed
<i>Overall, what is your opinion of renewable energy?</i> <sup>9, 10</sup>	92% approved; 1% opposed
<i>Overall, would you say that it is better to use renewable energy sources for creating electricity or to use the traditional sources which involve burning fossil fuels such as coal or gas?</i> <sup>9, 10</sup>	82% renewable energy; 6% fossil fuels
<i>I would be happy to have a 'clean' renewable energy generating station built in my local area</i> <sup>9, 10</sup>	65% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sites should not be located in my area</i> <sup>9, 10</sup>	26% agreed; 43% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 2. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,100 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>5</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>7</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>8</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>9</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>10</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults



Table 9 Attitudes towards the use of bioenergy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of biomass energy developments?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	61% supported; 5% opposed
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of biomass energy developments?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	64% supported; 7% opposed
<i>Are you in favour or opposed to the use of biomass energy in the UK?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	50% favoured; 23% opposed
<i>How favourable or unfavourable are your overall opinions or impressions of biomass, that is wood, energy crops, and human and animal waste, for producing electricity?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	54% favoured; 8% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of incineration ([of] organic matter) as an option for generating electricity in London?</i> <sup>9,10</sup>	52% approved; 13% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of using biomass to generate electricity?</i> <sup>11,12</sup>	55% approved; 16% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if a biomass energy plant was developed in your area?</i> <sup>11,12</sup>	20% approved; 63% opposed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 2. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,100 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>7</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.

<sup>8</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>9</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>10</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>11</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>12</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 10 Attitudes towards the use of hydroelectric energy

Question / Item	Study	Sample	Results
<i>Are you in favour or opposed to the use of hydroelectric energy in the UK?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	TNS & EOS Gallup, 2007	1,337 UK residents ≥15 years	75% favoured; 5% opposed
<i>How favourable or unfavourable are your overall opinions or impressions of hydroelectric power for producing electricity?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	Poortinga et al., 2006	1,491 UK residents ≥15 years	76% favoured; 3% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of using hydroelectric [energy] to generate electricity?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	TNS, 2003	1279 UK adults	83% approved; 2% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if a hydroelectric power plant was developed in your area?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	TNS, 2003	1279 UK adults	47% approved; 27% opposed

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>3</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 11 Attitudes towards the use of wind energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of on and off-shore wind energy developments?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	66% and 73% supported; 12% and 7% opposed
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of on and off-shore wind energy developments?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	67% and 77% supported; 12% and 7% opposed
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	82% agreed; 5% disagreed
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	62% agreed; 21% reported dis agreeing
<i>Are you in favour or opposed to the use of wind energy in the UK?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	78% favoured; 9% opposed
<i>How favourable or unfavourable are your overall opinions or impressions of wind power for producing electricity?</i> <sup>9,10</sup>	81% favoured; 7% opposed
<i>To what extent would you support or oppose increasing the number of turbines at the windfarm by 50%</i> <sup>11,12</sup>	54% supported; 9% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of wind energy as an option for generating electricity in London</i> <sup>13,14</sup>	75% supported; 7% opposed
<i>Which of the following best describes what your reaction would be if a wind turbine were developed in your local area</i> <sup>13,14</sup>	58% approved; 17% opposed it
<i>What is your opinion of using onshore wind [energy] to generate electricity?</i> <sup>15,16</sup>	86% approved; 5% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of using offshore wind [energy] to generate electricity?</i> <sup>15,16</sup>	84% approved; 4% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if an onshore wind farm was developed in your area?</i> <sup>15,16</sup>	76% approved; 10% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if an offshore wind farm was developed in your area?</i> <sup>15,16</sup>	72% approved; 14% opposed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 2. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,100 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>5</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>7</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

<sup>8</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>9</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.

<sup>10</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>11</sup> Brauholtz, S. and F. McWhannell (2003). Public attitudes to windfarms: a survey of local residents in Scotland. Edinburgh, Scottish Executive Social Research.

<sup>12</sup> Sample 1,810 adults living ≤20km from a Scottish windfarm

<sup>13</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>14</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>15</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>16</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 12 Attitudes towards the use of solar energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of solar energy developments?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	82% approved; 4% opposed
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of solar energy developments?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	84% approved; 4% opposed
<i>Are you in favour of or opposed to the use of solar energy in the UK</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	85% approved; 5% opposed
<i>How favourable or unfavourable are your overall opinions or impressions of sun/solar power for producing electricity currently?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	87% approved; 3% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of solar energy as an option for generating electricity in London</i> <sup>9,10</sup>	81% approved; 4% opposed
<i>Which of the following best describes what your reaction would be if solar panels were developed in your local area</i> <sup>9,10</sup>	76% approved; 6% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of using solar power to generate electricity?</i> <sup>11,12</sup>	92% approved; 1% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if a solar power development was [built] in your area?</i> <sup>11,12</sup>	76% approved; 10% opposed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 2. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,100 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>7</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.

<sup>8</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>9</sup> Brook Lyndhurst Ltd. (2003). Attitudes to renewable energy in London: Public and stakeholder opinion and the scope of progress. London, London Renewables.

<sup>10</sup> Sample 502 adults living in London

<sup>11</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>12</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 13 Attitudes towards the use of ocean energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of wave and tidal energy developments?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	72% approved; 3% opposed
<i>Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the use of wave and tidal energy developments?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	74% approved; 4% opposed
<i>Are you in favour of or opposed to the use of ocean energy in the UK</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	76% approved; 5% opposed
<i>What is your opinion of using marine power to generate electricity?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	82% approved; 3% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if a tidal power machine was developed in your area?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	68% approved; 13% opposed
<i>[What would your reaction] be if a wave energy machine was developed in your area?</i> <sup>7,8</sup>	64% approved; 14% opposed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 2. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,100 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>7</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>8</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 14 Why people feel the way they do about renewable energy in general

Question / Item	Results
<i>Renewable energy industries and developments provide economic benefits to the UK</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	69% agreed; 7% disagreed
<i>Why do you say that renewable energy is a good idea?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	47% volunteered <i>environmental benefits</i> ; 40%, <i>for the future</i> ; 25%, <i>sustainability</i> ; 16%, <i>economic benefits</i>
<i>[The use of renewable energy resources] looks after children's future</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	93% agreed; 1% disagreed
<i>[The use of renewable energy resources is] less polluting than burning fossil fuels</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	85% agreed; 2% disagreed
<i>[The use of renewable energy resources has] more advantages than disadvantages</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	78% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>[The use of renewable energy resources is] less damaging to the landscape</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	73% agreed; 6% disagreed
<i>I am happy to have a 'clean' site locally</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	65% agreed; 15% disagreed
<i>All RE [Renewable Energy] sites are unattractive</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	63% agreed; 12% disagreed
<i>[Renewable energy is] more expensive than traditional sources</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	32% agreed; 23% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012). Public Attitudes Tracker - Wave 1. London, Department of Energy and Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,121 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 15 Why people feel the way they do about bioenergy

Question / Item	Study	Sample	Results
<i>Air pollution makes biomass unacceptable</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	TNS, 2003	1279 UK adults	49% agreed; 16% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 16 Why people feel the way they do about wind energy

Question / Item	Results
<i>It causes air pollution</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	4% agreed; 88% disagreed
<i>It causes climate change</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	5% agreed; 85% disagreed
<i>It creates dangerous waste</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	3% agreed; 89% disagreed
<i>It is a hazard to human health</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	4% agreed; 87% disagreed
<i>It is cheap</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	58% agreed; 14% disagreed
<i>It is clean</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	90% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>It is good for communities living nearby</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	40% agreed; 26% disagreed
<i>It is good for the economy</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	67% agreed; 6% disagreed
<i>It is inefficient</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	24% agreed; 42% disagreed
<i>It is reliable</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	50% agreed; 20% disagreed
<i>It is safe</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	88% agreed; 2% disagreed
<i>It spoils the landscape</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	44% agreed; 33% disagreed
<i>What do you see as the positive effects of the windfarm at Dun Law?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	34% volunteered <i>attractive</i> ; 26%, <i>community funding</i> ; 16%, <i>intrinsic value</i> ; 13%, <i>local amenity</i> ; 11%, <i>tourist attraction</i>
<i>What do you see as the negative effects of the windfarm at Dun Law?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	44% volunteered <i>unattractive</i> ; 25%, <i>driver distraction</i> ; 25%, <i>no local economic benefits</i> ; 6%, <i>noise</i>
<i>Why would you approve if an onshore wind farm was built in your area?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	30% volunteered <i>environmental benefits</i> ; 25%, <i>greater good</i> ; 31%, <i>nothing wrong with them</i> ; 8%, <i>economic benefits</i> ; 6%, <i>its renewable</i>
<i>Why would you resist if an onshore wind farm was built in your area?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	44% volunteered <i>visual impact</i> ; 10%, <i>should be elsewhere</i> ; 12%, <i>noise</i> ; 9%, <i>no space/enough already</i> ; 7%, <i>danger</i> ; 2%, <i>environmental damage</i>

<sup>1</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

<sup>3</sup> Warren, C. R., C. Lumsden, et al. (2005). "Green On Green": Public perceptions of wind power in Scotland and Ireland." *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 48(6): 853-875.

<sup>4</sup> Sample ~57 UK residents ≤10km from Dun Law windfarm

<sup>5</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 17 Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by age

Question / Item	Results					
	Age (years)					
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	92% +; 3% -	85% +; 3% -	86% +; 3% -	88% +; 3% -	85% +; 7% -	79% +; 8% -
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	83% +; 6% -	81% +; 3% -	85% +; 2% -	85% +; 4% -	81% +; 8% -	75% +; 9% -
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	76% +; 8% -	76% +; 8% -	79% +; 6% -	81% +; 7% -	81% +; 7% -	73% +; 11% -
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	71% +; 9% -	71% +; 9% -	77% +; 6% -	78% +; 8% -	79% +; 9% -	63% +; 14% -
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	63% +; 17% -	64% +; 17% -	64% +; 18% -	66% +; 18% -	62% +; 25% -	58% +; 27% -
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	45% +; 39% -	44% +; 32% -	34% +; 39% -	39% +; 36% -	39% +; 35% -	41% +; 28% -
<i>...how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	Mean = 7.44; SD = 2.4	Mean = 7.31; SD = 2.3	Mean = 7.58; SD = 2.0	Mean = 7.59; SD = 2.1	Mean = 7.40; SD = 2.2	Mean = 7.05; SD = 2.1
<i>Renewable energy sites should not be located in my area</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	32% +	20% +	26% +	26% +	32% +	40% +
<i>What would your reaction be if an onshore wind farm was developed in your area?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	18% -	10% -	15% -	22% -	22% -	24% -

+ = agreed; - = disagreed / opposed

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.

<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults



Table 18 Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by sex

Question / Item	Results	
	Sex	
	Male	Female
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	91% agreed; 3% disagreed	80% agreed; 5% disagreed
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	84% agreed; 7% disagreed	79% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	81% agreed; 9% disagreed	75% agreed; 7% disagreed
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	76% agreed; 11% disagreed	70% agreed; 8% disagreed
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	70% agreed; 17% disagreed	56% agreed; 24% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	43% agreed; 38% disagreed	38% agreed; 31% disagreed
<i>...how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	Mean = 7.47; SD = 2.3	Mean = 7.30; SD = 2.1
<i>Renewable energy sites should not be located in my area</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	31% agreed	23% agreed
<i>What would your reaction be if an onshore wind farm was developed in your area?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	16% opposed	21% opposed

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults  
<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres (2003). Attitudes and Knowledge of Renewable Energy amongst the General Public. London, Department of Trade and Industry, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,279 UK adults

Table 19 Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by socioeconomic status

Question / Item	Results			
	Socioeconomic Status Grade			
	A/B	C1	C2	D/E
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	92% agreed; 2% disagreed	89% agreed; 4% disagreed	83% agreed; 4% disagreed	78% agreed; 7% disagreed
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	84% agreed; 4% disagreed	83% agreed; 5% disagreed	82% agreed; 5% disagreed	77% agreed; 7% disagreed
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	84% agreed; 6% disagreed	79% agreed; 8% disagreed	75% agreed; 8% disagreed	74% agreed; 10% disagreed
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	78% agreed; 8% disagreed	76% agreed; 9% disagreed	70% agreed; 11% disagreed	67% agreed; 10% disagreed
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	68% agreed; 19% disagreed	64% agreed; 20% disagreed	59% agreed; 22% disagreed	59% agreed; 21% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	41% agreed; 41% disagreed	38% agreed; 39% disagreed	41% agreed; 29% disagreed	41% agreed; 29% disagreed
<i>Based on everything you know about renewable energy... how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	Mean = 7.74; SD = 2.1	Mean = 7.57; SD = 2.1	Mean = 7.10; SD = 2.2	Mean = 7.12; SD = 2.2
Social grade A is higher managerial, administrative and professional; B is intermediate managerial, administrative and professional; C1 is supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional; C2 is skilled manual workers; D is semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; E is state pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only				
<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.				
<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults				

Table 20 Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by region

Question / Item	Results		
	Region		
	Highlands & Islands	Yorkshire	All
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	98% agreed; 0% disagreed	88% agreed; 3% disagreed	85% agreed; 4% disagreed
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	90% agreed; 8% disagreed	88% agreed; 4% disagreed	81% agreed; 5% disagreed
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	92% agreed; 2% disagreed	81% agreed; 3% disagreed	78% agreed; 8% disagreed
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	81% agreed; 13% disagreed	76% agreed; 8% disagreed	73% agreed; 9% disagreed
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	75% agreed; 15% disagreed	71% agreed; 17% disagreed	62% agreed; 21% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	32% agreed; 51% disagreed	46% agreed; 31% disagreed	40% agreed; 35% disagreed
<i>Based on everything you know about renewable energy... how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	Mean = 8.05; SD = 1.9	Mean = 7.62; SD = 2.2	Mean = 7.39; SD = 2.2

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

Table 21 Differences in attitudes towards the use of renewable energy by proximity to a renewable energy development

Question / Item	Results	
	Living close to a renewable energy development	
	Yes	No
<i>I support the use of renewable energy</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	91% agreed; 3% disagreed	84% agreed; 5% disagreed
<i>I am in favour of the use of wind power</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	88% agreed; 4% disagreed	80% agreed; 6% disagreed
<i>I support the Government's policy of generating 10% of our electricity needs from renewable energy by 2010</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	85% agreed; 5% disagreed	76% agreed; 8% disagreed
<i>I support the target for EU countries to source 20% of the EU's energy needs from renewable energy by 2020</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	80% agreed; 6% disagreed	71% agreed; 10% disagreed
<i>I would be happy to live within 5km (3 miles) of a wind power development</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	79% agreed; 11% disagreed	58% agreed; 23% disagreed
<i>Renewable energy sources are too costly and this outweighs the environmental benefits they may have</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	43% agreed; 39% disagreed	39% agreed; 33% disagreed
<i>Based on everything you know about renewable energy... how much are you in favour of renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal and gas?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	Mean = 7.91; SD = 2.1	Mean = 7.24; SD = 2.2
<i>What is your opinion of the first wind farm?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	40% reported feeling positive; 30% reported feeling negative	27% reported feeling positive; 37% reported feeling negative
<i>What is your opinion of the second wind farm?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	44% reported feeling positive; 25% reported feeling negative	25% reported feeling positive; 40% reported feeling negative

<sup>1</sup> GfK NOP Social Research (2009). Renewable Energy Awareness and Attitudes Research 2009: <sup>3</sup> Management Summary. London, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

<sup>2</sup> Sample 2,049 UK adults

<sup>3</sup> Warren, C. R., C. Lumsden, et al. (2005). "Green On Green": Public perceptions of wind power in Scotland and Ireland." *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 48(6): 853-875.

<sup>4</sup> Sample ~57 UK residents ≤10km from Dun Law windfarm

Table 22 Beliefs about the importance of bioenergy in the UK in the future

Question / Item	Results
<i>Thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in the UK?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	9% reported bioenergy
<i>Biomass will make a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of electricity in Britain in the future?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	43% agreed; 16% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>3</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

Table 23 Beliefs about the importance of hydroelectric energy in the UK in the future

Question / Item	Results
<i>Thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in the UK?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	21% reported hydroelectric energy
<i>Hydroelectric power will make a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of electricity in Britain in the future?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	69% agreed; 8% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>3</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

Table 24 Beliefs about the importance of wind energy in the UK in the future

Question / Item	Results
<i>Should the proportion of wind energy generated in Scotland increase, reduce, or stay at about current levels over the next 15 years?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	82% reported increase; 2% reported decrease
<i>Thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in the UK?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	45% reported wind energy
<i>Wind power will make a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of electricity in Britain in the future?</i> <sup>5,6</sup>	79% agreed; 10% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Braunholtz, S. and F. McWhannell (2003). Public attitudes to windfarms: a survey of local residents in Scotland. Edinburgh, Scottish Executive Social Research.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,810 adults living ≤20km from a Scottish windfarm  
<sup>3</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>5</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.  
<sup>6</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

Table 25 Beliefs about the importance of solar energy in the UK in the future

Question / Item	Results
<i>Thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in the UK?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	46% reported solar energy
<i>Sun/solar power will make a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of electricity in Britain in the future?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	78% agreed; 8% disagreed

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>3</sup> Poortinga, W., N. Pidgeon, et al. (2006). Public perceptions of nuclear power, climate change and energy options in Britain: Summary findings of a survey conducted during October and November 2005. Technical Report. Norwich, Centre for Environmental Risk.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,491 UK residents ≥15 years

Table 26 Beliefs about the importance of ocean energy in the UK in the future

Question / Item	Results
<i>Thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in the UK?</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	20% reported ocean energy
<i>Should the proportion of wave energy generated in Scotland increase, reduce, or stay at about current levels over the next 15 years?</i> <sup>3,4</sup>	69% reported increase; 3% reported decrease

<sup>1</sup> Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe (2007). Energy Technologies: Knowledge, perceptions, measures. Brussels, European Commission.  
<sup>2</sup> Sample 1,337 UK residents ≥15 years  
<sup>3</sup> Brauholtz, S. and F. McWhannell (2003). Public attitudes to windfarms: a survey of local residents in Scotland. Edinburgh, Scottish Executive Social Research.  
<sup>4</sup> Sample 1,810 adults living ≤20km from a Scottish windfarm