

Swedish Opinion on Wind Power 1999–2020

Research project:
SWEDISH OPINIONS ON ENVIRONMENT,
ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE (EECC)
Financed by the Swedish Energy Agency

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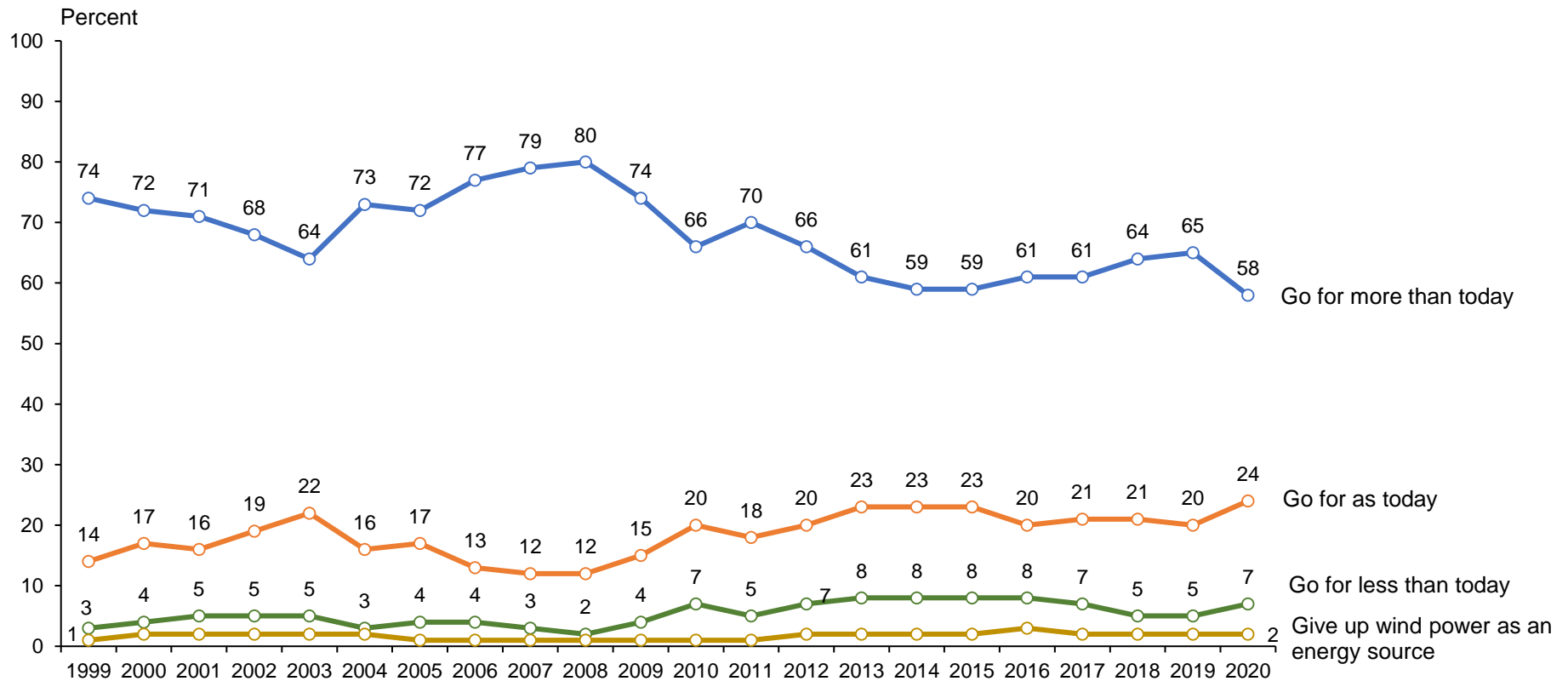


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Figure 1 *Percent in Favour of Go for More or Less Wind Power than Today Among all Swedes*



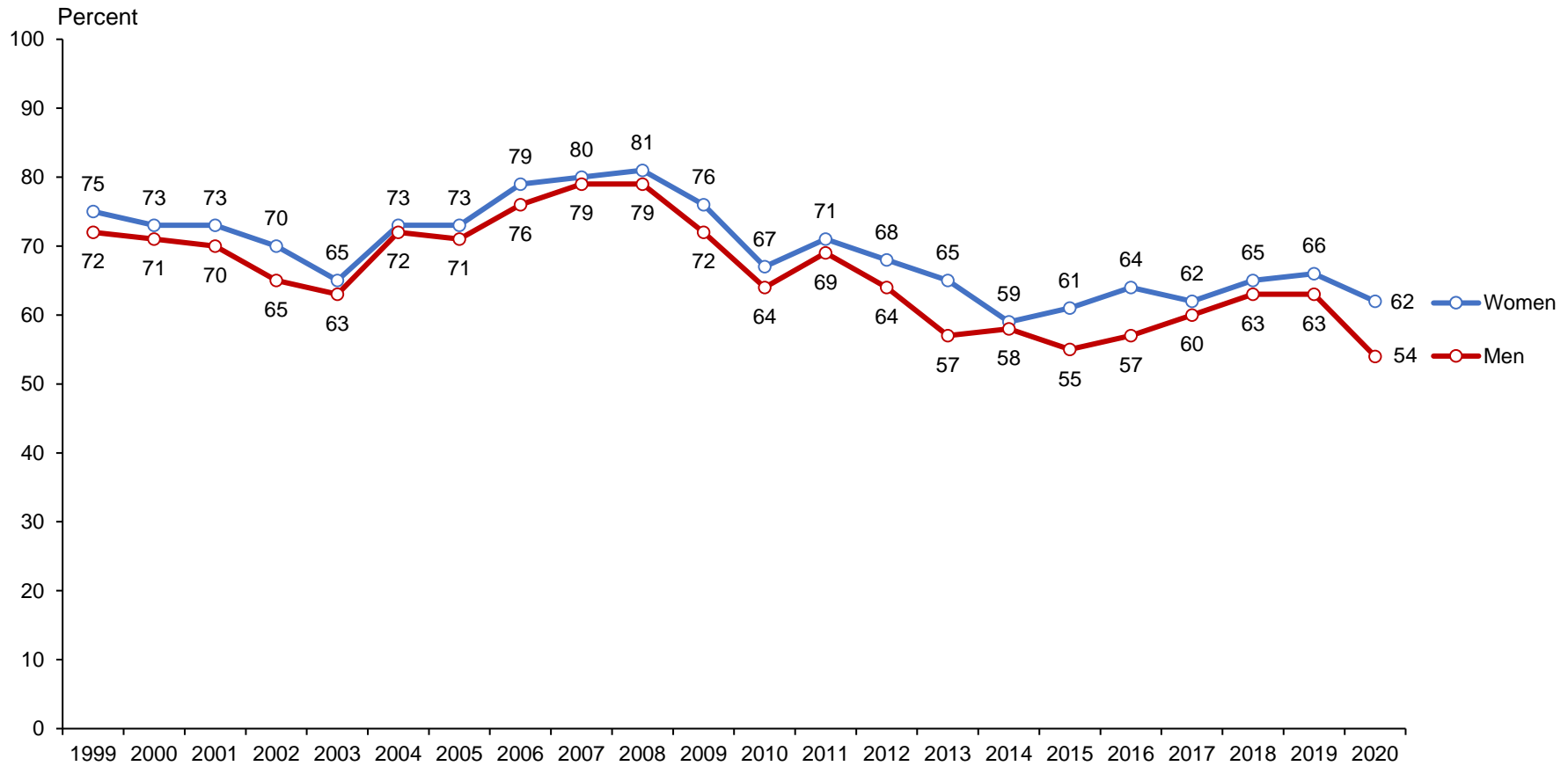
Question: ‘During the upcoming 5–10 years, how much should we go for wind power?’ Five response alternatives: ‘go for more than today’, ‘go for as today’, ‘go for less than today’, ‘give up wind power as an energy source’ and ‘no opinion’.

Comment: The response alternative ‘no opinion’ is not reported in the figure. The ‘no opinion’ response alternative varies between 5–9 percent over the years (2020, 9 percent). Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 2 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedish Women and Men*

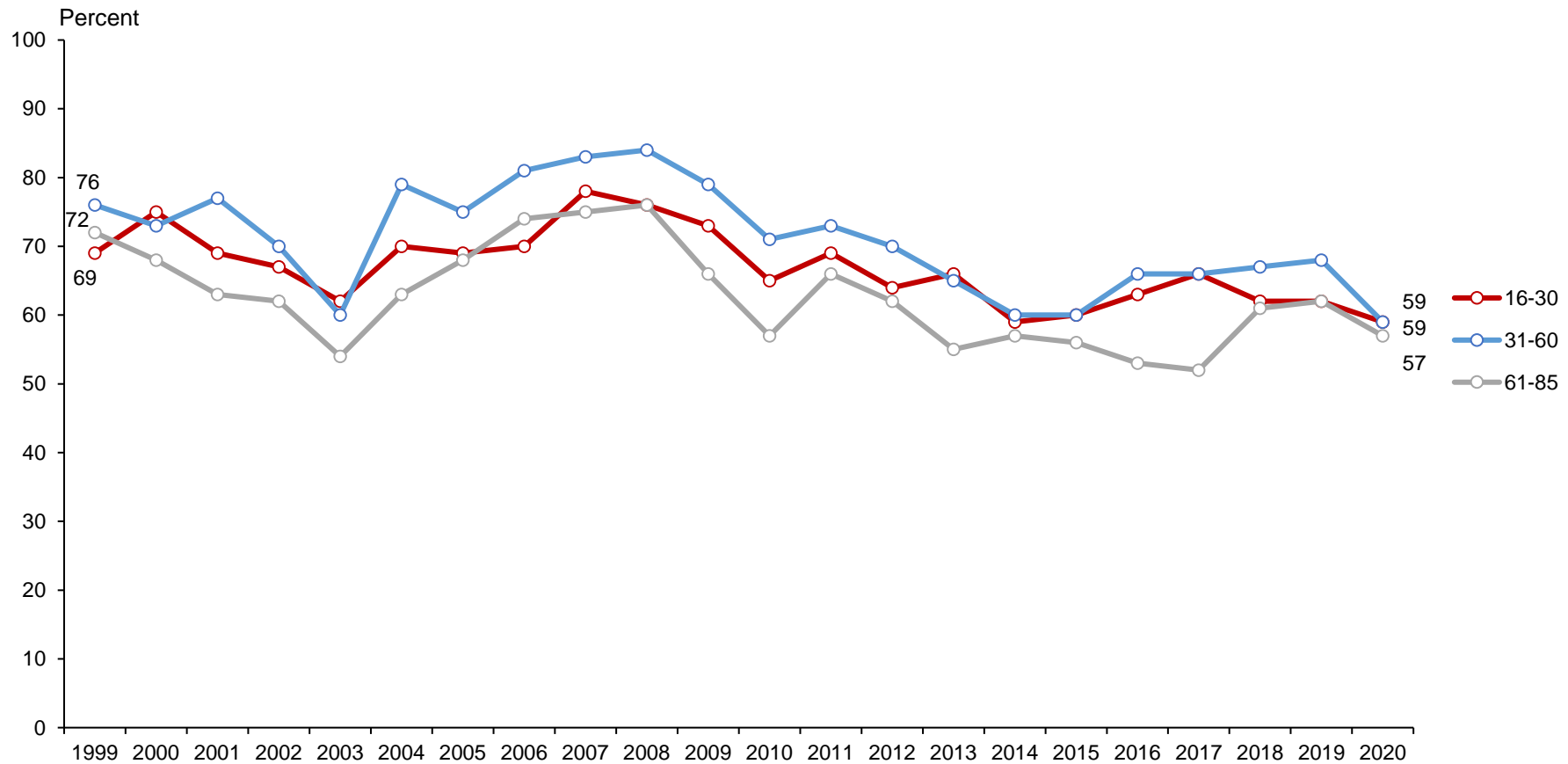


Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

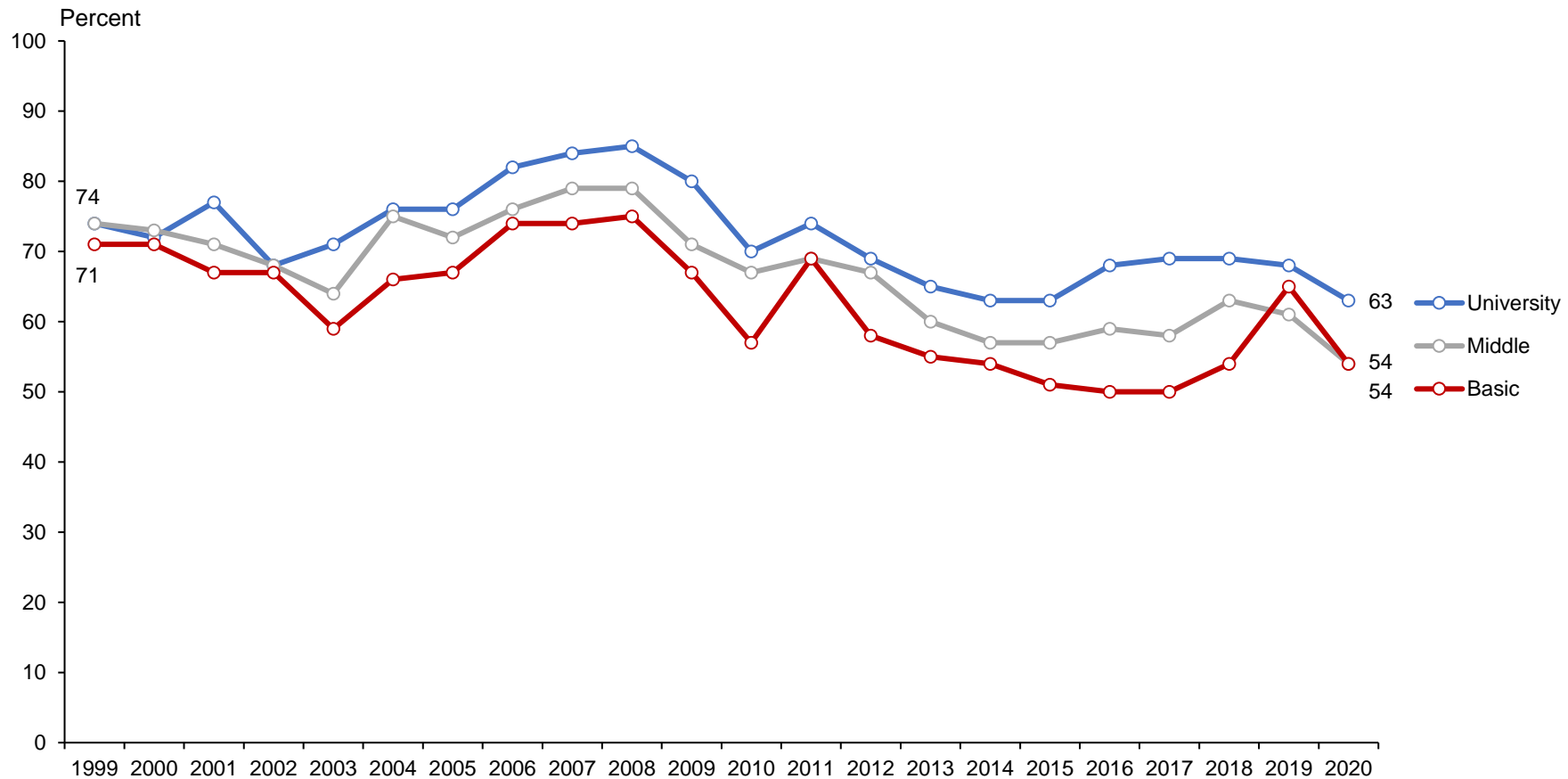
Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 3 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes in Different Age Groups*



Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.
Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.
Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 4 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes in Different Educational Groups*

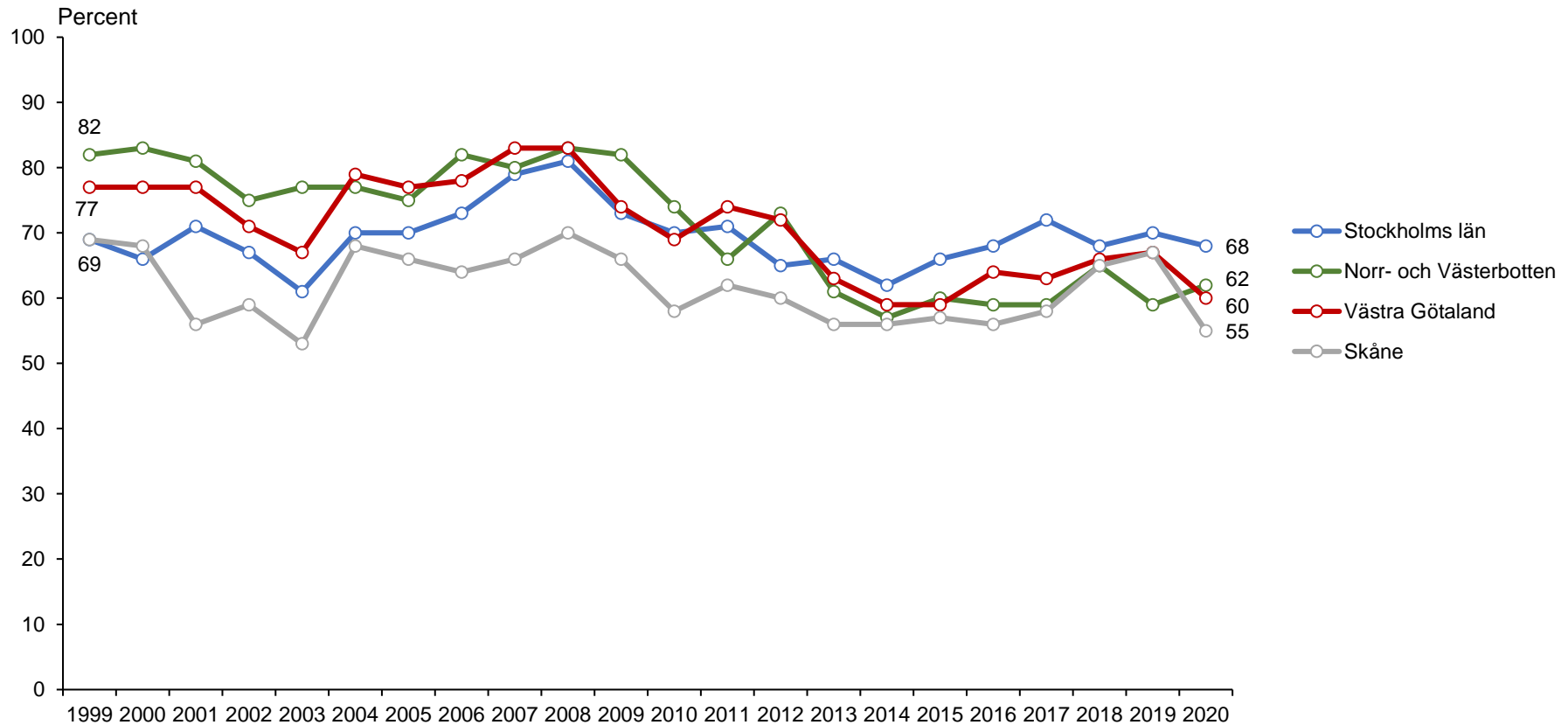


Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 5 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes in Different Regional Parts of Sweden*

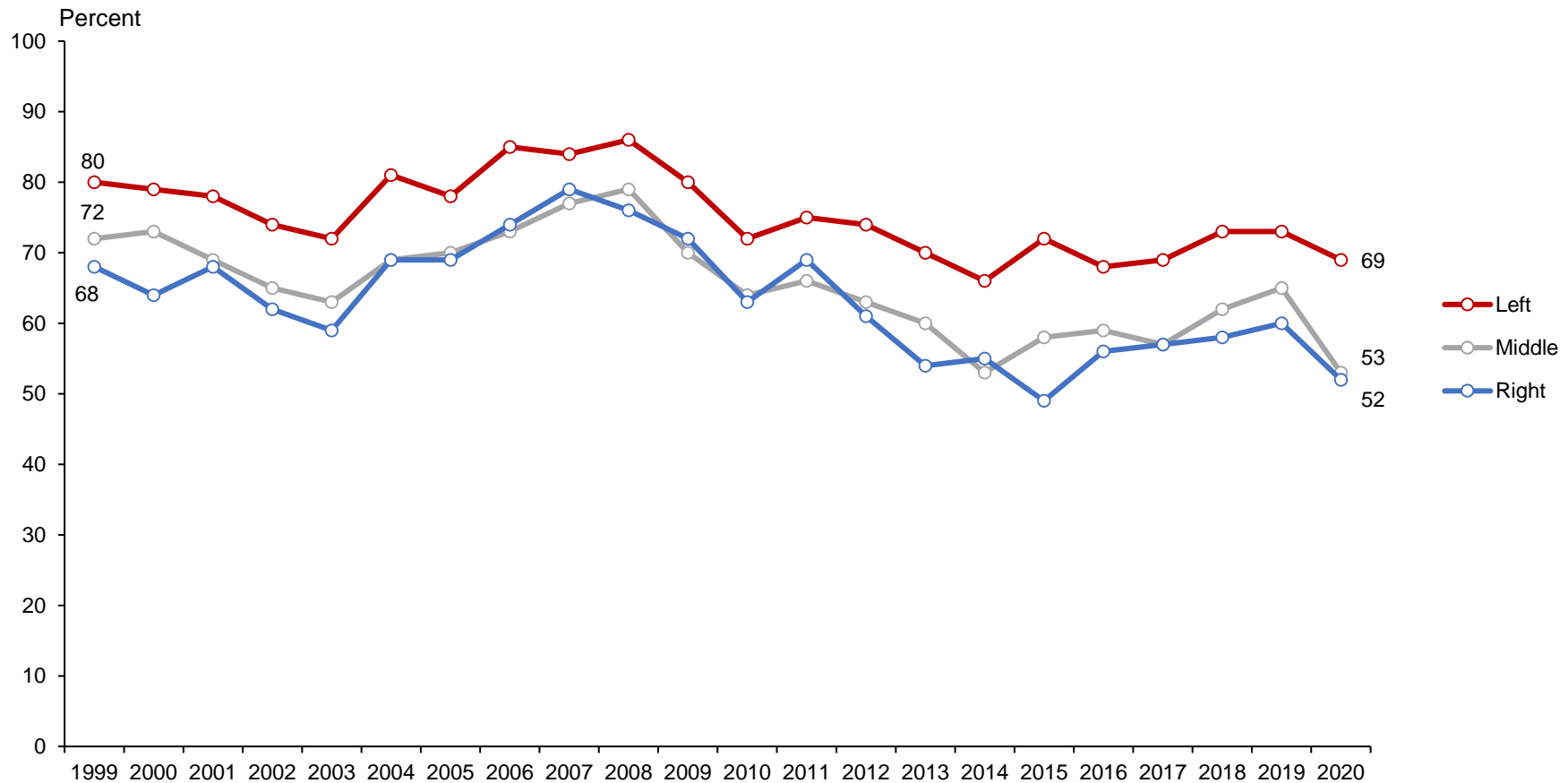


Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 6 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes with Different Ideological Self-Placements*

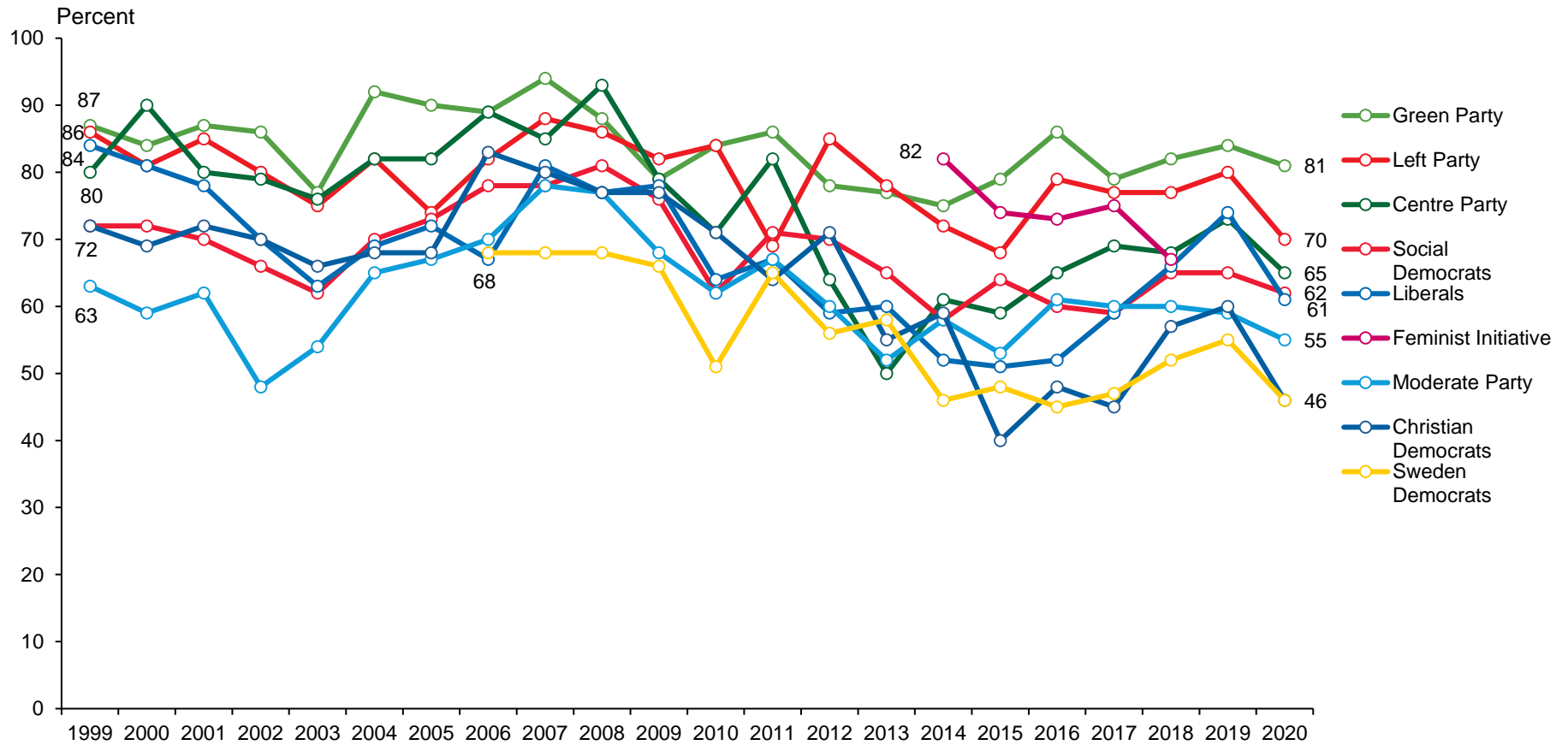


Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

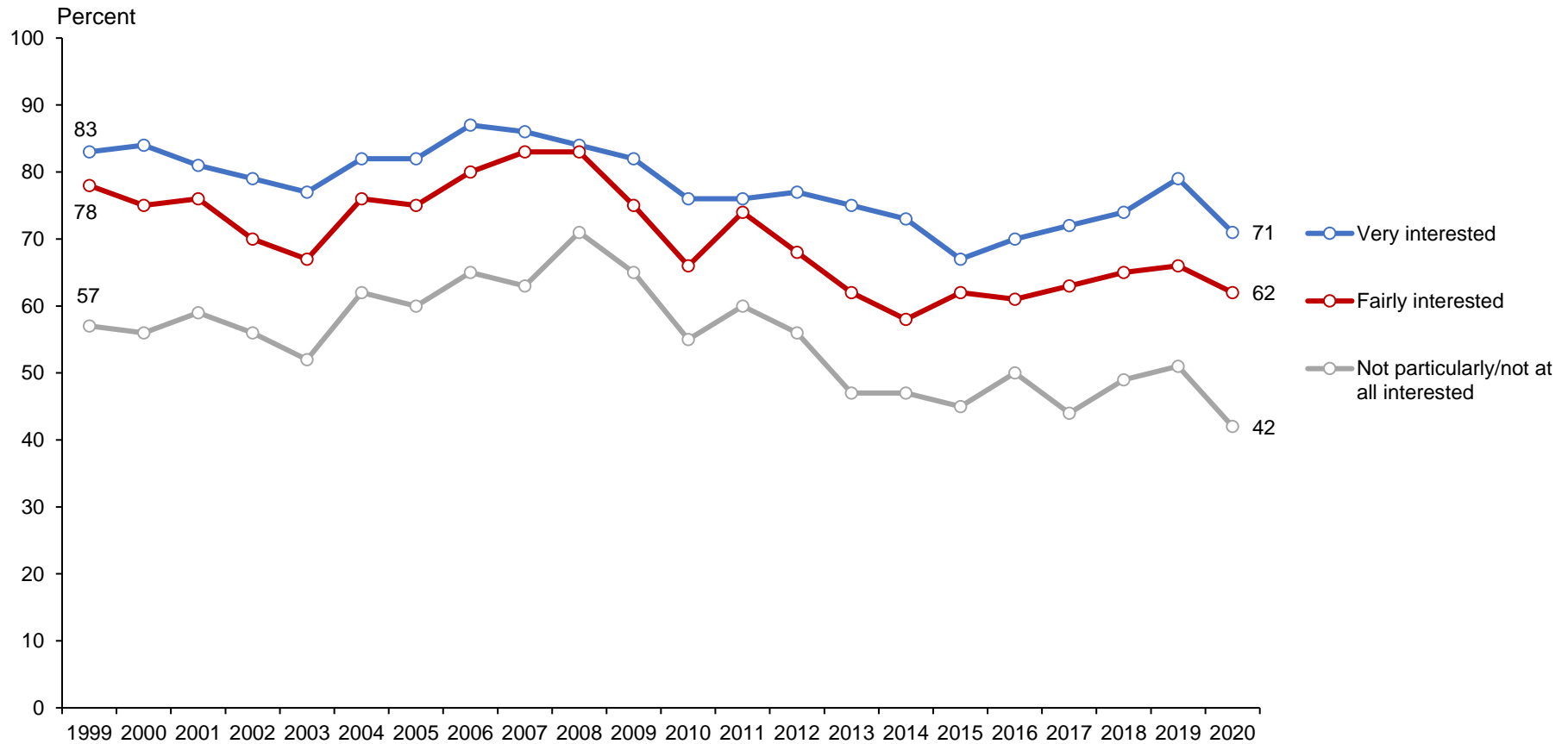
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Figure 7 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes with Different Party Sympathies*



Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.
Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.
Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 8 *Percent in Favour of Go For More Wind Power than Today Among Swedes with Different Interest in Environmental Issues*

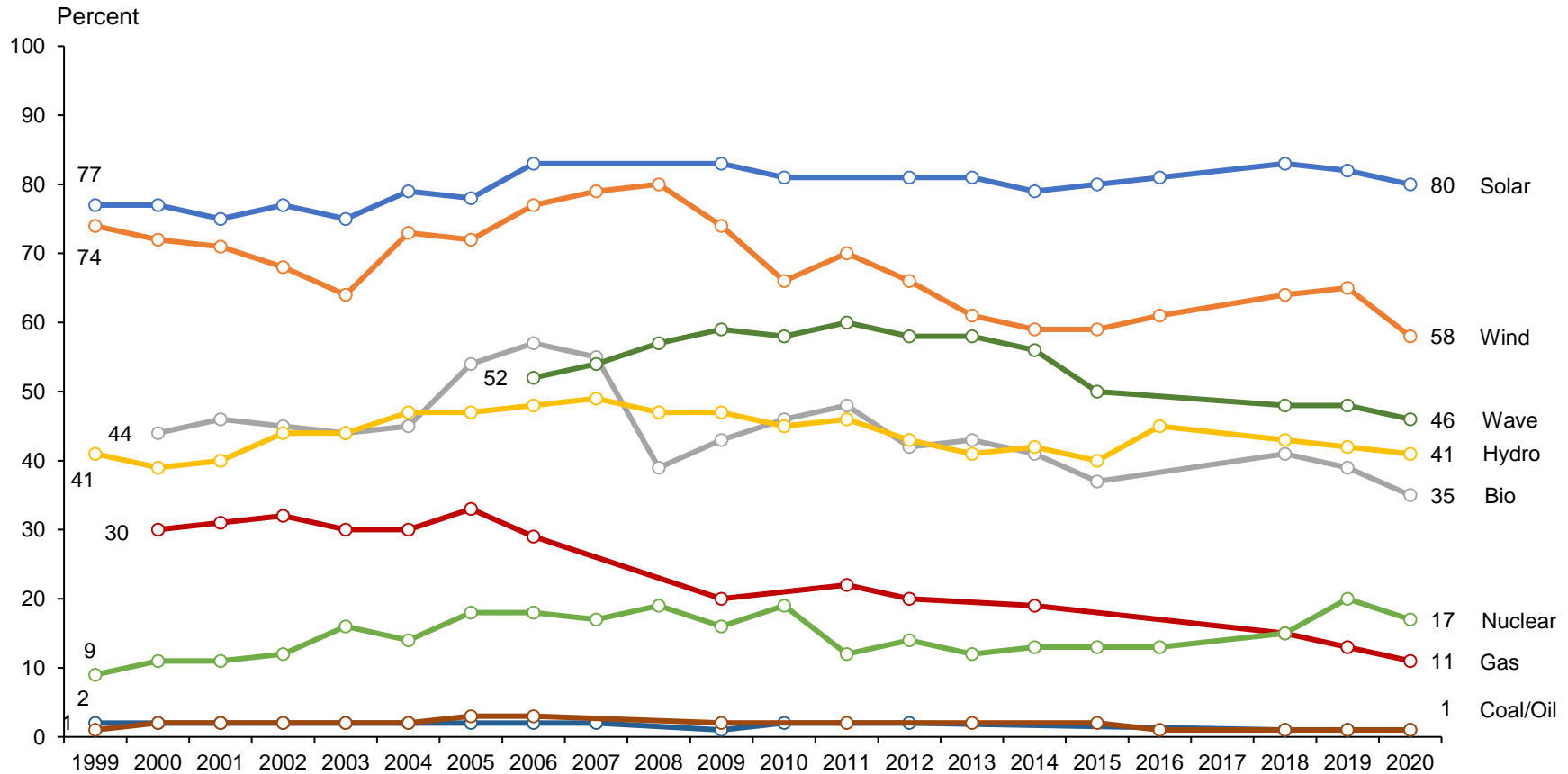


Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.

Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.

Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Figure 9 *Percent Swedes Who Think Sweden – More than Today – Should Go For Different Energy Sources*



Comment: Percent calculations does not include respondents who, either fully or partially, skipped the question.
Data: The National SOM Survey 1999–2020, The SOM Institute, University of Gothenburg.
Principal investigator: Erik Jönsson, e-mail: erik.jonsson@gu.se

Table 1 **European Attitudes Towards the Future of Three Energy Sources, 2006**

<i>Wind Power</i>		<i>Wind Power</i>	
<i>EU 25</i>	31		
1. Denmark	59	16. Austria	35
2. Estonia	54	17. Portugal	34
3. Ireland	52	18. Malta	32
4. Belgium	49	19. Poland	30
5. Greece	44	20. Spain	28
6. Netherlands	42	21. Germany	26
7. Sweden	41	22. Czech Republic	25
8. Finland	41	23. Slovakia	23
9. Croatia	40	24. Cyprus	22
10. United Kingdom	39	25. Lithuania	22
11. Latvia	39	26. Romania	18
12. Slovenia	39	27. Bulgaria	16
13. France	38	28. Italy	15
14. Hungary	37	29. Turkish Cyprus	11
15. Luxembourg	36	30. Turkey	9

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

Comment: The figures are percentages.

Data: Special Eurobarometer: Attitudes towards Energy 2006; fieldwork October-November 2005. The interview question included two more response alternatives beside nuclear, solar and wind – 'promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clear coal, etc.)' and 'regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil.' In EU25 the research alternative was supported by 41 percent and the reduce oil alternative by 23 percent. The comparable results for Sweden were 55 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Table 2 **European Attitudes Towards the Future of Three Energy Sources, 2006**

<i>Nuclear Energy</i>		<i>Nuclear Energy</i>	
<i>EU 25</i>	12		
1. Hungary	35	16. United Kingdom	18
2. France	34	17. Denmark	18
3. Sweden	32	18. Germany	17
4. Estonia	32	19. Czech Republic	17
5. Latvia	30	20. Spain	16
6. Luxembourg	28	21. Romania	15
7. Finland	27	22. Turkey	15
8. Ireland	26	23. Cyprus	15
9. Slovenia	25	24. Netherlands	14
10. Bulgaria	24	25. Italy	13
11. Portugal	23	26. Belgium	11
12. Croatia	22	27. Malta	11
13. Austria	22	28. Poland	10
14. Lithuania	21	29. Turkish Cyprus	10
15. Slovakia	19	30. Greece	9

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

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Table 3 **European Attitudes Towards the Future of Three Energy Sources, 2006**

<i>Solar Power</i>		<i>Solar Power</i>	
<i>EU 25</i>	48		
1. Cyprus	76	16. Hungary	43
2. Greece	70	17. United Kingdom	43
3. France	63	18. Italy	41
4. Luxembourg	62	19. Czech Republic	41
5. Croatia	60	20. Finland	38
6. Slovenia	60	21. Bulgaria	38
7. Malta	58	22. Portugal	37
8. Germany	55	23. Poland	37
9. Austria	54	24. Estonia	35
10. Belgium	51	25. Ireland	32
11. Turkish Cyprus	50	26. Sweden	31
12. Spain	50	27. Romania	29
13. Netherlands	47	28. Turkey	27
14. Denmark	45	29. Latvia	25
15. Slovakia	44	30. Lithuania	16

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

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