

Supporting Materials 2: Polling data

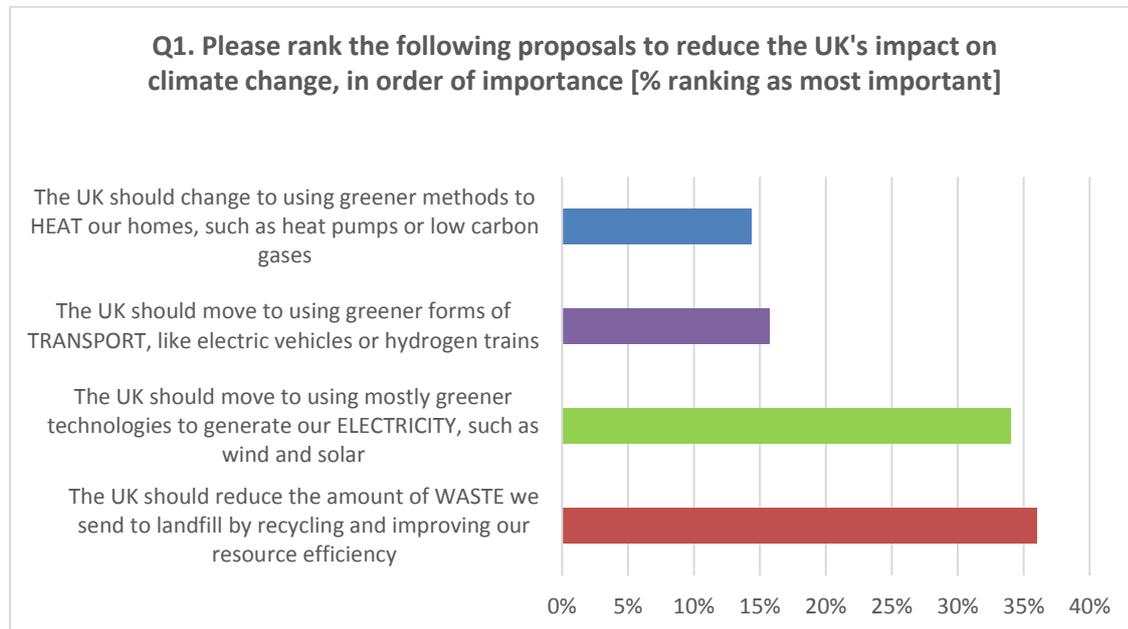
Section 1: Consumer Polling

Sample size: 1006

Methodology: Nationally representative section of those aged 18+ interviewed online.

Caveats: All results are based on a sample and are therefore subject to statistical errors normally associated with sample-based information. Any percentages calculated on bases fewer than 40 unweighted respondents do not represent a wide enough cross-section of the target population to be considered statistically reliable. With a sample of 1006 it is 95% certain that the 'true' value will fall within the range of 3.1% from the result.

Q1. The Government is committed to cutting the carbon emissions of the UK over the next three decades. To achieve this, many of the ways we currently produce and use energy would have to change.



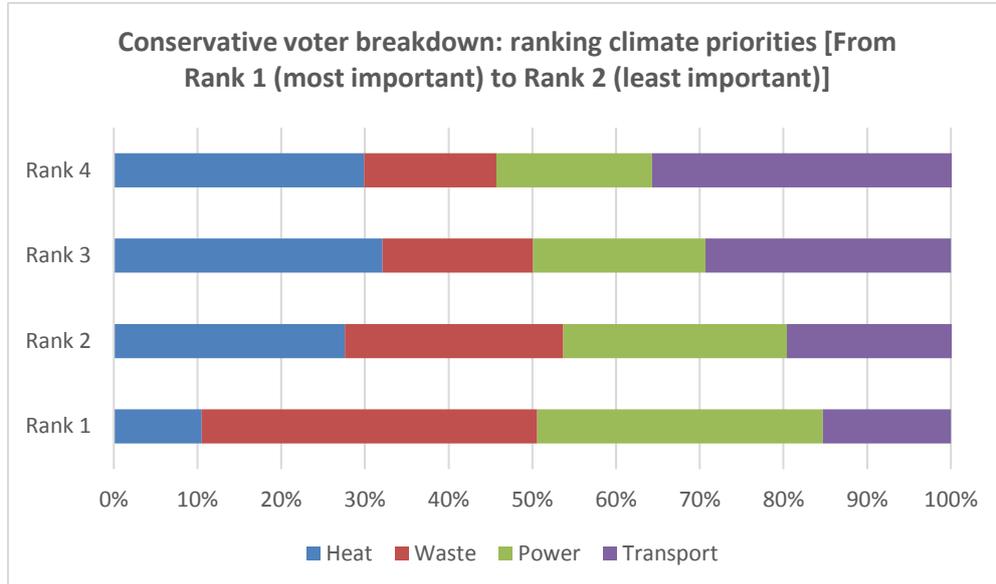
Overall: waste and power were ranked 1st the most, with 36% and 34% voters ranking them first respectively. Transport and heat were ranked 1st the least, with only 16% and 14% of respondents ranking them first respectively. Heat and transport were also ranked 4th the most by respondents.

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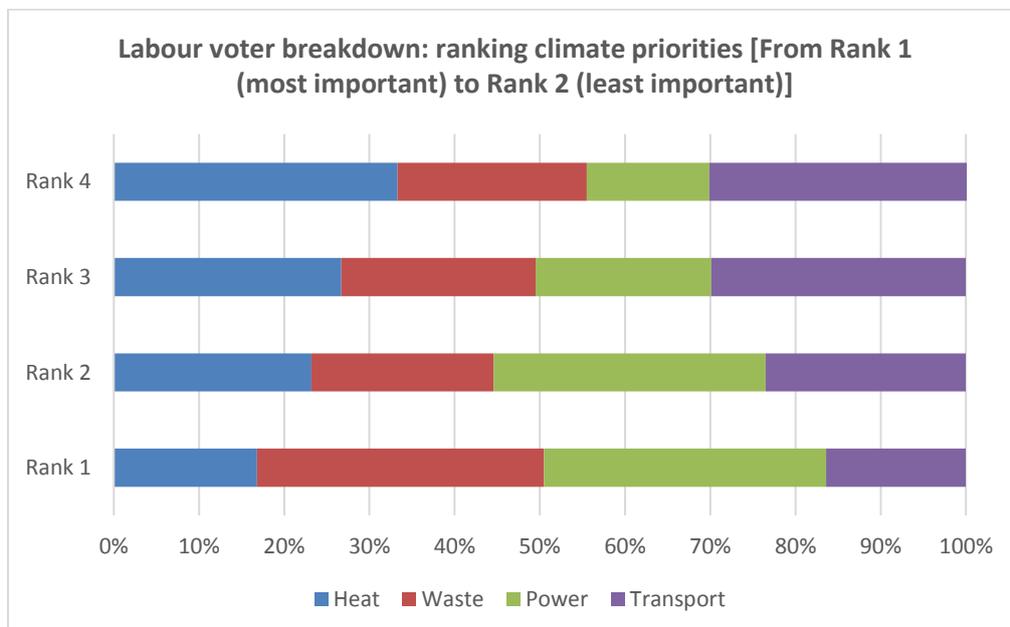
Overall this suggests that the public does not prioritise the need to transition to low carbon heat. High profile areas that have had long-term policy discussions (recycling in the area of waste; wind turbines and solar panels for power) have the highest profile with the public.

By voter breakdown [NB only Conservative, Labour and those who did not vote had sub-sections large enough to be able to draw conclusions from reliably]

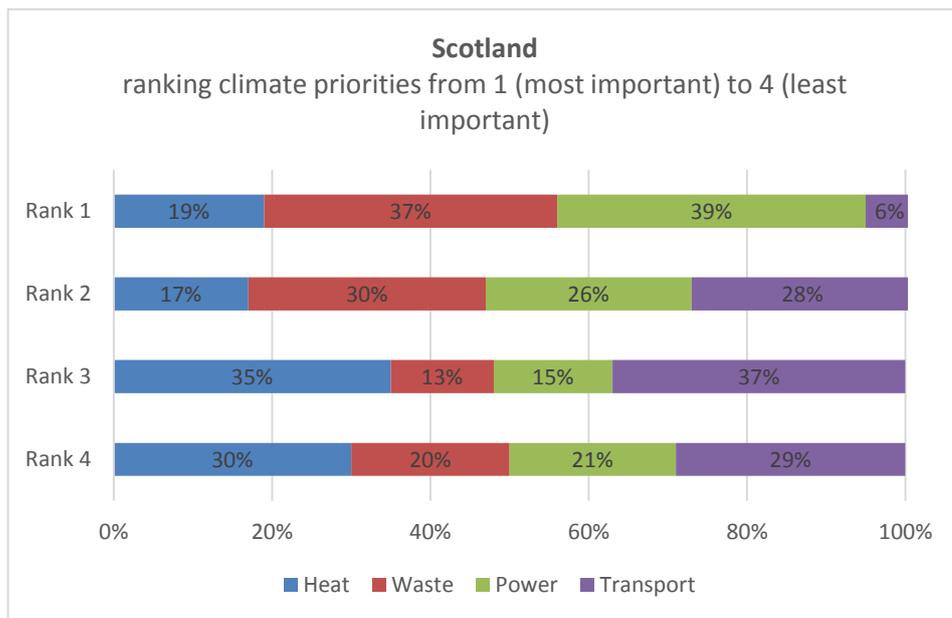
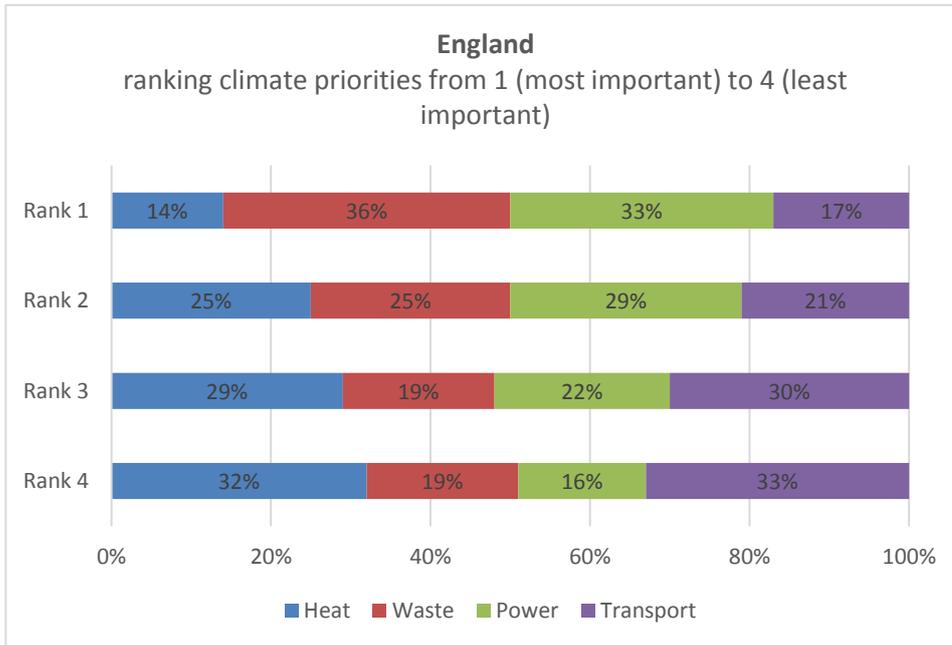
For Conservatives voters (out of 335 respondents who voted Conservative): although the fewest ranked heat as the most important emissions source to tackle, it was fairly evenly split between ranking it as second, third or fourth most important (28% ranked as second most important; 32% as third most important; 30% as third most important).



For Labour (out of 307 respondents who voted Labour): Most Labour voters ranked heat and transport as the least important to decarbonise, and the fewest ranked them as the most important. Waste and power were ranked as the most important areas to decarbonise.

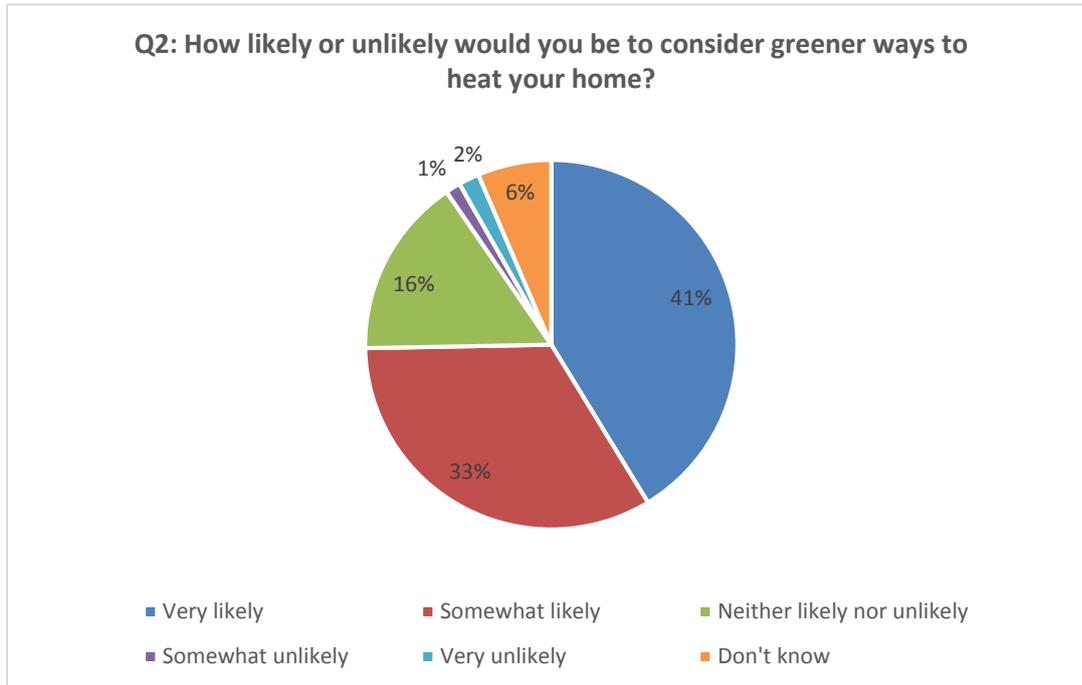


By region [NB: Scotland and England were the only regions that had large enough sub-sections from which to reliably draw conclusions]



Across the regions waste and power were identified as the most important sectors to decarbonise. The overall picture appears quite similar for England and Scotland, although Scotland ranks decarbonising heat over transport, which suggests a slightly greater awareness of the significance of heat emissions in Scotland

Q2. If you were looking to replace or upgrade your current boiler system in the next 10-15 years, and were reassured on cost, convenience and comfort of new low carbon heating technologies, how likely or unlikely would you be to consider greener ways to heat your home?



Overall, 75% were positive towards low carbon heating (either selected very likely or somewhat likely to consider low carbon heating for their home). Only 3% were negative (either selected somewhat unlikely or very unlikely)

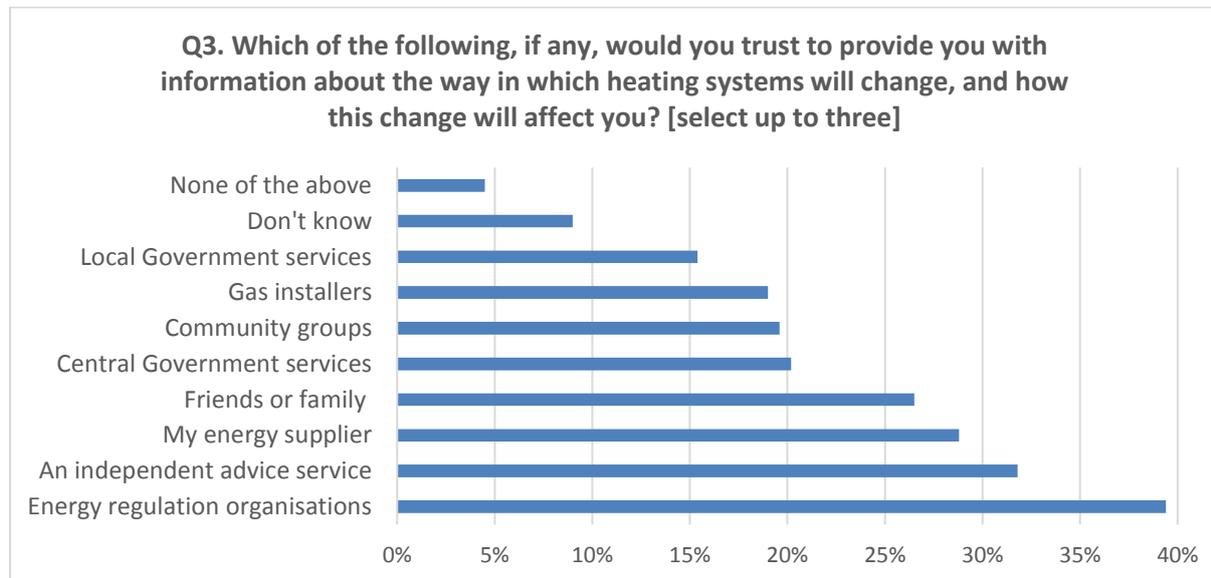
Points to note:

- There was little difference between Labour and Conservative voters’ enthusiasm (78% and 74% respectively selected that they were very likely or somewhat likely to consider greener heating). 69% of those who did not vote were very likely or somewhat likely to consider green heating, on the other hand: slightly lower than other groups but not statistically different to Conservative and Labour voters.
- Respondents with a higher education level tended to be slightly more enthusiastic (82% and 83% for those educated to level 4 and 3 respectively, compared to 66% for NQ/Level 1)

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This suggests that consumers are open to low carbon heating, if the cost, convenience and comfort can be ensured.

Q3. The way people heat their home may have to change as we move towards a lower carbon future. Imagine a scenario in which the Government decides to phase out more environmentally damaging heating systems - like natural gas boilers - in the next 2 decades in people's homes. Which of the following, if any, would you trust to provide you with information about the way in which heating systems will change, and how this change will affect you? [Select up to three]



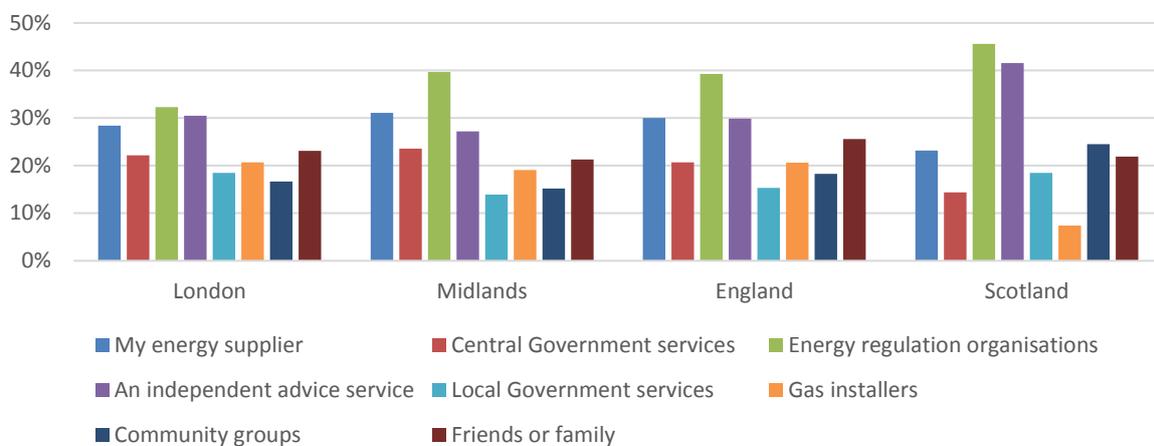
Overall, energy regulation services (Ofgem was given as an example) was selected the most as being trusted to provide respondents with information on how their heating will change. Independent advice services (Citizens Advice was given as an example) were selected the second most, and energy suppliers and friends and family (who already had low carbon heating installed) were third.

Local installers and local authorities were amongst those selected the least as being trusted to provide information on a transition low carbon heating. Other research tends to find them as highly trusted. This may be because the question framed as providing general information on the transition to low carbon heating, rather than specific advice on heating technology etc.

Points to note:

- Those in the 35-65+ range were more likely than those under 35 to select an independent energy advice service as most trusted to provide information on the transition to low carbon heat. Older people (45-65+) were slightly less likely to select their gas installers as trusted than those under 45.
- Those respondents educated to level 4 were most likely to select independent energy advice services as trusted to provide information on the transition to low carbon heat.
- Mixed picture for different regions: only Scotland shows clear preference for energy regulation organisations and independent advice services.

Q3. Which of the following, if any, would you trust to provide you with information about the way in which heating systems will change, and how this change will affect you?



Voter breakdown:

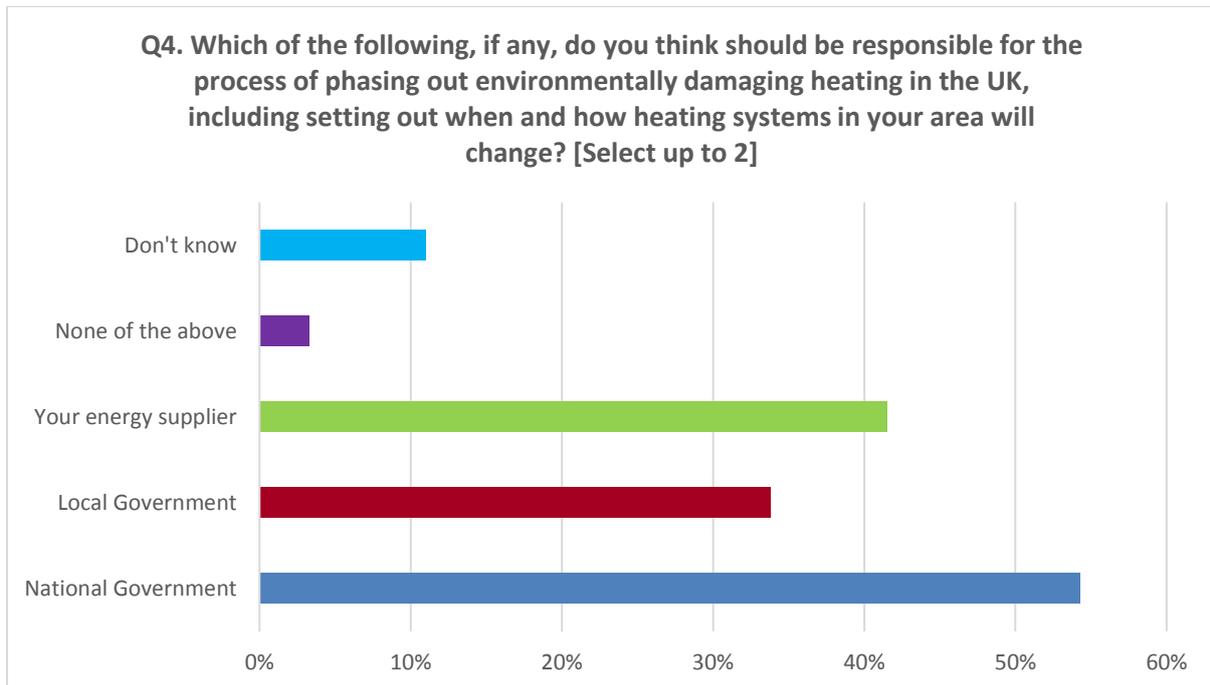
- All party voters (and non-voters) put regulation bodies in their top two most trusted bodies.
- Other than that, there is quite a lot of diversion. Data from the three largest political groupings (Conservative, Labour and those who do not vote) show that Conservatives are slightly more likely to trust their energy supplier and central Government than Labour voters. Similarly, Conservatives and those who did not vote were more likely to select gas installers are being trusted to provide information. Those who do not vote are also less likely to select an independent advice service to provide them with advice compared to Conservative and Labour

| | CON | LAB | Did not vote |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Selected most as trusted to provide information on the transition to low carbon heat | Energy regulation organisations | Energy regulation organisations | Energy regulation organisations |
| | My energy supplier | An independent advice service | My energy supplier |
| | An independent advice service | Friends or family | Gas installers |
| | Central Government services | My energy supplier | Friends or family |
| | Friends or family | Community groups | An independent advice service |
| | Gas installers | Central Government services | Central Government services |
| Selected least as trusted to provide information on the transition to low carbon heat | Community groups | Local Government services | Local Government services |
| | Local Government services | Gas installers | Community groups |

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This suggests that using different a number of different channels to communicate on the transition to low carbon heat will be effective in reaching different types of voters. It also suggests that independent regulatory bodies like Ofgem may be trusted by the most consumers to provide them with advice about low carbon heat.

Q4. Still thinking about a scenario in which the Government decides to change the heating systems in people's homes to greener alternatives, which of the following, if any, do you think should be responsible for the process of phasing out environmentally damaging heating in the UK, including setting out when and how heating systems in your area will change? [Select up to 2]



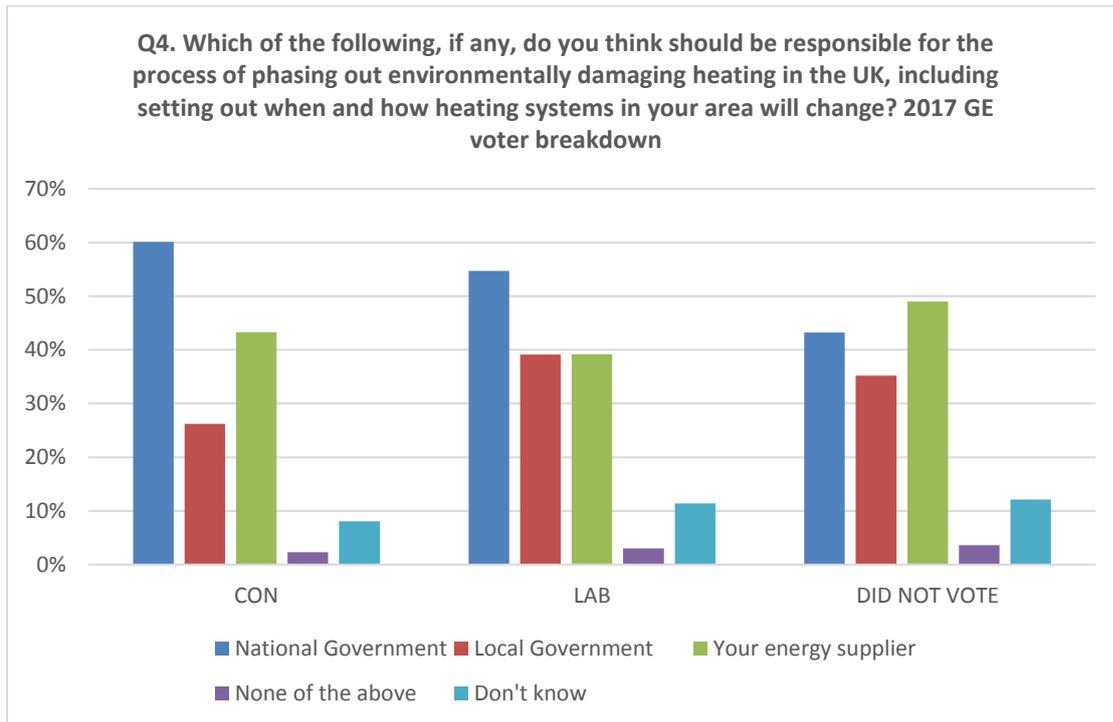
Overall, national Government was selected by the most respondents (54%) as the body who should be responsible for leading the process of phasing out low carbon heat. The least selected Local Government (34%). There was also a fairly high number of respondents who didn't know who should have responsibility for decarbonising heat (11%).

NB: we didn't put specify in Devolved Government in any of the options. This may explain why higher numbers of respondents from Scotland/SNP voters choosing 'None of the above'.

Things to note:

- Those who did not vote in the 2017 GE were as likely to select energy suppliers as National Government, as the organisations they think should be responsible for the transition to low carbon heat (see below)
- The older respondents were, the more likely they were to select national Government as being responsible for decarbonising heat, and the less likely they were to select Local Government

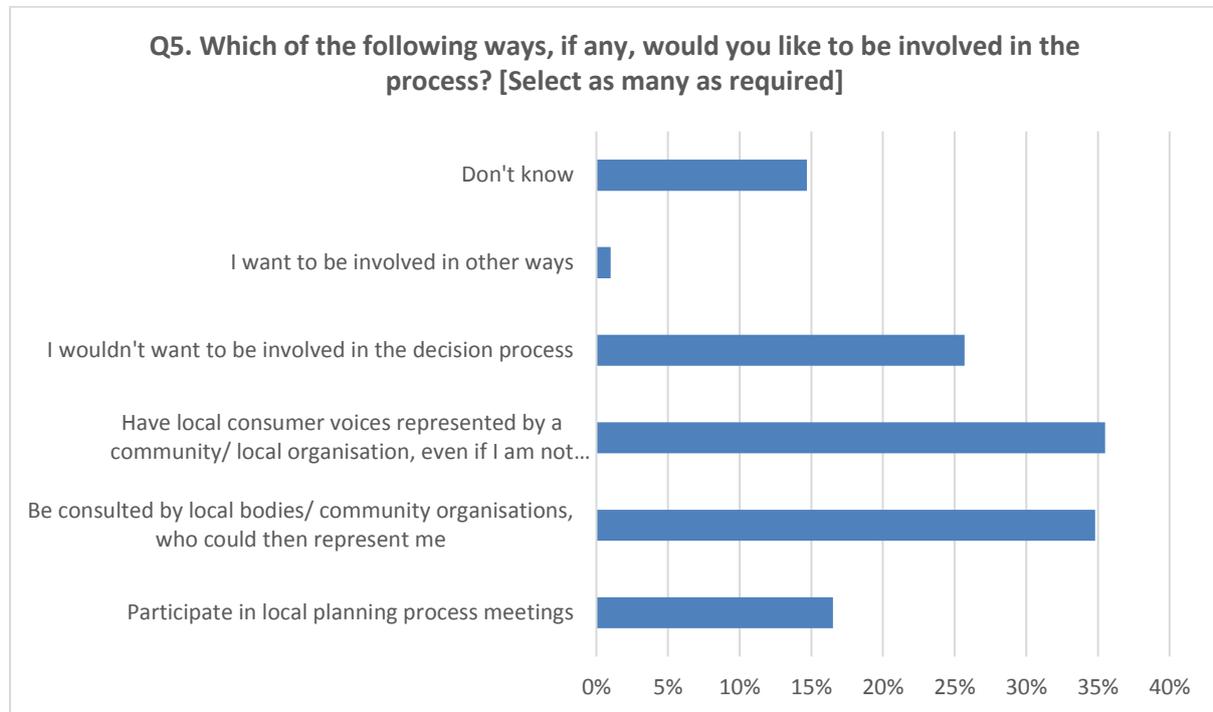
Voter breakdown:



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This suggests that National Government may be generally considered as the body with responsibility for decarbonising heat, although there may also be a role for energy suppliers

Q5. Still thinking about a scenario in which the Government decides to change the heating systems in people's homes to greener alternatives, which of the following ways, if any, would you like to be involved in the process? [Select as many as required]



Overall, the findings suggest what has been shown elsewhere in research- there are a small number of people who want to be actively involved and a small number of people who don't want to be involved at all. There are then larger groups of people who want to be represented, but not necessarily in a way that requires too much of time or being too actively involved. There were also relatively high number of people who selected that they did not know how they want to be involved.

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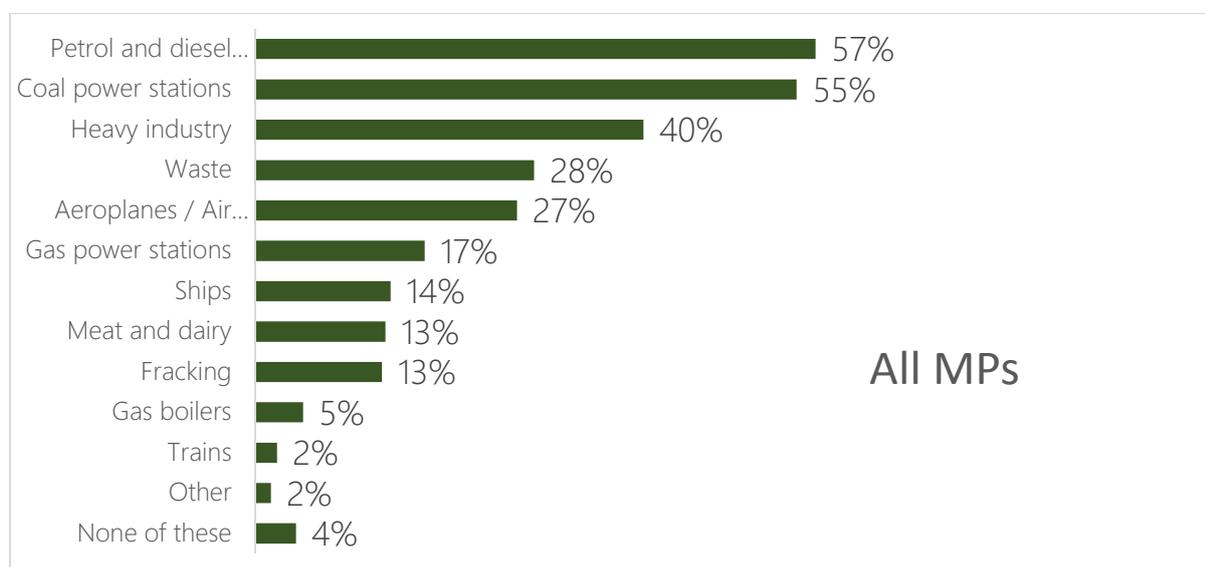
This suggests that any raising awareness or engagement strategy has to cater for the public wanting to engage in a variety of different ways, including those who don't want to be engaged at all.

Section 2. MP polling

Methodology: YouGov completed online interviews with a representative sample of 102 MPs; results for MPs are weighted by party, gender, electoral cohort, and geography to give a sample that is representative of the House of Commons. Based on a 95% confidence level results are correct to +/- 9%.

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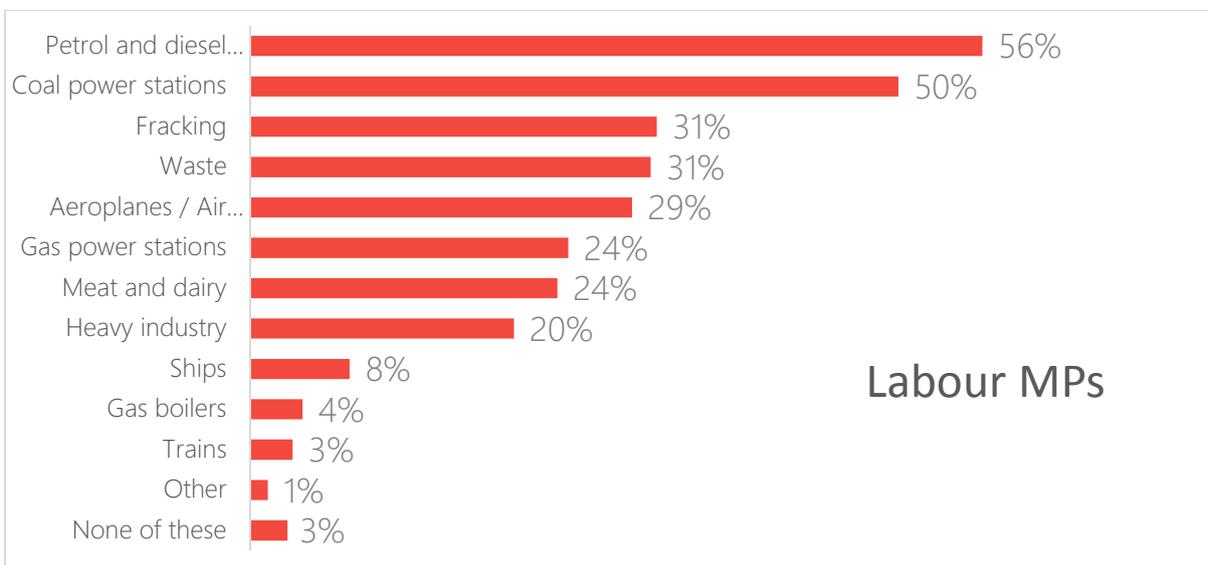
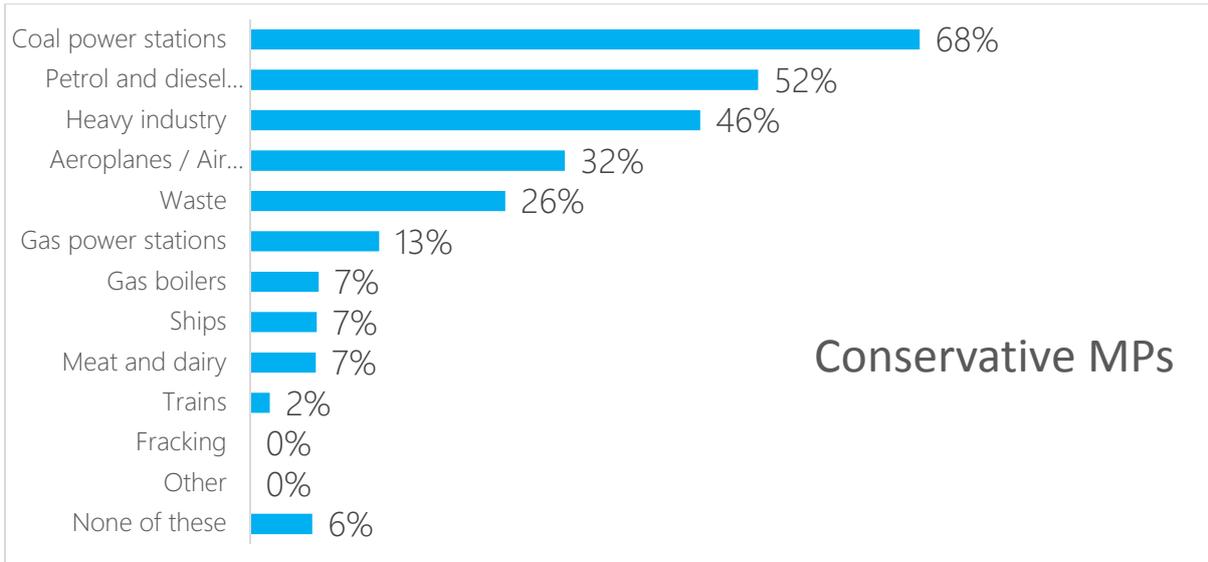
Q1. Which of the following sources of emissions that contribute to climate change should the Government prioritise tackling? Please select up to three options.



Overall, this suggests that MPs are not prioritise decarbonising heat in tackling carbon emissions. Only 5% placed gas boilers in the top three priorities to reduce our carbon emissions. This question was taken from a Bright Blue survey asked to the general public in spring 2018 so we could directly compare the attitudes of the public and those of the MPs. Similarly to the results above, only 4% of the public chose gas boilers in the top three priorities to reduce emissions.

Similarly to the first question in the consumer survey above, MPs tend to choose areas that have had high profile policy discussions in recent years, although this was in slightly different areas to consumers. In particular the area prioritised most by MPs was petrol and diesel cars, while in our consumer survey, transport tended to be ranked last by consumers as an area to prioritise.

In the political breakdown (see below), the largest difference was that 31% of Labour MPs chose fracking in their top three areas to prioritise in tackling climate change- 0% of Conservatives did. Labour were also more likely to choose meat and dairy and less likely to choose heavy industry than their Conservative colleagues.



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This suggests that MPs do not prioritise decarbonising heat. MPs tend to prioritise areas that have had high profile policy debates in recent years, such as low carbon transport (for example, the ban on ICEs), coal power and fracking.