



D4.1.2

ANALYSIS REPORT PER PIONEER CITY WITH SURVEY RESULTS:

RENNES MÉTROPOLE

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1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION TOOL(S) USED

1.1 – TOOL 1

Name of the tool: Bilan Carbone Personnel

Information required

Categories covered	Indicator	Unit	Measured or estimates	Primary or Final consumption	Conversion factor used and source if final consumption	Comment
Housing	Surface	m ²	Estimates			
Housing	Nb of people living in					
Housing	Annual electricity consumption	kWh	Measured or estimates	Final	0,06 TeqCO ₂ / MWh	Estimates by the tool if not given by people
Transportation	Monthly distance in train	km	Estimates			
Transportation	Weekly time spent in buses or coaches	min	Estimates			
Transportation	Weekly time spent in electrical public transports	min	Estimates			
Transportation	Annual distance made by personal car	km	Estimates			
Transportation	Annual distance made by plane	km	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of beef meat	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of porc meat	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of chicken meat	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of fish	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of cheese and butter	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly	kg	Estimates			



	amount of yogourths					
Food	Monthly amount of milk	L	Estimates			
Food	Yearly amount of exotic fruits	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of seasonal fruits	kg	Estimates			
Food	Monthly amount of alcohol	L	Estimates			

Weblink

<http://www.bilancarbonatepersonnel.org>

Screen shots of the tool are available in the annex

Target Group: citizens. For elected people, we gathered raw data from their administration or from the local energy agency.

Free

Developer(s) : This tool has been developed by an academic from an engineering school (INSA de Lyon) in a partnership with ADEME and the *Avenir Climatique* association.

Comments (advantages/ disadvantages of the tool): The results are given both in Carbon and CO₂ equivalent kg emissions with uncertainty. It can be used even without creating an account, which is practical. A lot of information is asked so we skipped some of them on furniture and consumption to focus on housing, transportation and food. There are a lot of precise questions on food. It takes 5 good minutes to be filled. We chose this tool because it had been used in another study and we meant it could be interesting to make comparisons.

Other tools are available. "Le climat entre nos mains" needs an account to be used, might be quicker to be filled in but as far as we know has not been used in another study. "Coach Carbone" is more precise but takes too much time to be completed.



2 – MONITORING METHODOLOGY AND STRATEGY FOR ENGAGE

<i>Category of participants</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>	<i>Date of 1st evaluation</i>	<i>Date of 2nd evaluation</i>	<i>Method: estimation or real data</i>
Citizens – Focus groups	8	June 2012	-	Estimation
Citizens – known people	24	November 2012	-	Estimation

Due to the launch of the campaign in September 2011 and our organisation, we were not able to have evaluation results on one year before the end of the project.

We thus decided to organise focus groups and proposed them to the 600 hundreds people receiving our newsletter in May 2012. During these focus groups, we asked people to fill in the CO₂ questionnaire on paper and added two questions on their involvement related to the poster and about what they had changed since the photo shooting. We also addressed the paper questionnaire to people we knew (mostly staff of Rennes Métropole who had their poster done). We chose to use a paper questionnaire rather than directly the Internet tool in order to have people simultaneously filling it during the focus groups and also to collect extra data about what had changed since the poster.

We then put the data in the Internet tool and analysed the results with the kind of sentence on the poster (testimony, message or engagement).

Elected members

Projects about renewable energies or street lightning performance can be evaluated into MWh or CO₂. Data was gathered thanks to our Local Energy Agency.

Monitoring strategy

Citizens

We strategically chose from the beginning, due to the local circumstances of our campaign (organised by Rennes Métropole and run with the towns), to be able to make as many posters as possible during each photo shooting session. We assumed that if we could have a lot of photographed people registered for our newsletter we would be able to gather more feedback later. And as we had only one person with the photographer on each photo shooting session, we focused on talking to people about the campaign and having posters rather than on gathering data.

Due to the launch of the campaign in September 2011 and to our organisation, we were not able to have evaluation results on CO₂ emissions due to people lifestyles one year before the end of the project.

However, to asses the impact of our campaign, we organised an on-line questionnaire and focus groups in different towns. As we made more than a thousand posters, we were also able to analyse the kind of posters (testimony, message or engagement) and of their themes.



Elected members

Each town of Rennes Métropole involved in ENGAGE is also a Covenant of Mayors signatory. They all designed and voted their own Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) before the ENGAGE project began. ENGAGE posters were a way to let their citizens know about what is done by the municipality to reduce CO₂ emissions.

It is the elected members who chose in person which action or public policy they engaged in their SEAP they wanted to communicate about. The posters of elected members show only a very small part of the actions written in the SEAP. In addition to first elected members posters made in summer 2011, others elected members made posters when their towns hosted the photo shooting session. Unlike the first posters, these ones were made like citizen ones on the photo shooting stand.

All elected members were not aware that their engagements would have to be evaluated. They did not make their posters for the evaluation purpose. We analysed afterwards which posters could be turned into CO₂ or MWh.

SEAPs of Rennes Métropole towns are monitored annually by the Local Energy Agency. The progress of each action is detailed. The Agency also manages for these towns their energy consumption for buildings, street lighting and vehicles and writes annual reports. Data for actions highlighted by elected members in posters are part of the SEAP or energy consumption reports.

Noyal-Chatillon sur Seiche: The Mayor emphasizes the economy of street lighting. A five-year program began in 2011 to replace lamps.

Montgermont: The Mayor committed to producing renewable energy. This town installed 40 m² of photovoltaic solar panels on its school cafeteria.

La Chapelle des Fougeretz: A Deputy Mayor explains that the photovoltaic solar panels of the public school are an alternative to nuclear power. 77 m² of panels were installed.

Pacé: A Deputy Mayor commits on making buildings producing energy. A gym was built with 30 m² of thermic solar panels.

Bourgbarré: The Mayor commits to support projects about renewable energy. A local company installed 500 m² of photovoltaic solar panels on a municipal building.

Saint-Gilles: A Deputy Mayor commits to upgrade public lighting to consume five times less electricity. A multi-annual program is set up to replace up to 60 lamps per year.

Nouvoitou: The Mayor commits to have all public lighting upgraded until 2014. This work began in 2010.

Rennes: A Deputy Mayor commits to build a sludge treatment plant for wastewater with energy recovery. In that case, evaluation data (heat and electricity production and reduction of CO₂ emissions) came from the grant file sent to the National Energy Agency (ADEME). CO₂ evaluation results came from a dedicated tool named DIGES. In that particular case, heat is partly self-consumed in the industrial process.

Category of participants	Strategy to get the users to supply the data	Staff capacity required	Resources	Cost of the event
<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Two focus groups</i>	<i>1 people</i>	<i>1 room</i>	
<i>Elected members</i>	<i>Data from Local Energy Agency</i>			



3 – POSTER RESULTS

Figure	Citizens	Stakeholders	Public Servants	Total (All categories)
Number of posters produced	964	10	62	1039
Number of people ENGAGED	1394	44	60	1495
Project targets: number of people ENGAGED	350	35	20	405
Number of baselines done before the end of October 2011	0	0	0	0
Number of complete evaluations carried out	32	0	8	39
Project evaluations targets	70	7	10	87

Citizens

Five focus groups were organised in June 2012 and promoted through our May 2012 newsletter (received by more than 550 people at that time) and personal emails. However only two focus groups took place due to low registrations (3 people came in Rennes, 4 in Bruz).

We also addressed the questionnaire to people we knew (mostly staff of Rennes Métropole who had their poster done).

Eventually, the CO₂ tool has been used by 32 people with posters.

Elected members

Posters of elected members are based on specific projects that are part of their Sustainable Energy Action Plans, either on local policies or on projects. Policies like the ones of urban development and projects of cycling paths by instance are not easy to evaluate. All 8 posters about renewable energies and street lighting performance have been evaluated.

Shareholders

Delay in stakeholders recruitment process (last step of our local campaign and political will to work with the local development council) and no response (only one in fact) to a letter co-signed by Rennes Métropole's president and first VP sent to fifty stakeholders (the members of the local development council) resulted in:

- an insufficient number of posters of stakeholders ;
- posters of shareholders made during public photo shooting sessions by representatives or members of these shareholders without being prepared before ;
- mainly general commitments describing the stakeholder's activities instead of concrete actions.

The recruitment process is being pursued after the end of the ENGAGE project. Posters will be made to present policies or projects which should be evaluable. However no evaluation of stakeholder's posters could be made before November 2012.



4 – EVALUATION RESULTS

Citizens

We have 966 posters of citizens. The sentences of the posters are:

- Specific energy related Engagements at 41 % (392) ;
- Testimonies at 40% (389) ;
- Messages at 18% (169) ;
- Wishes at 2% (15).

Transportation is the most common topic (present on 44% of the posters), followed by housing (28%) and food (15%). Divers other topics are present on 13% of the posters. More precisely, posters are about cycling (18%), public transportation (13%), local food (10%), walking (9%), others (9%), and then insulation (6%), standby (6%) and lightning (6%). Other topics are under the 5% level. Some posters have more than one topic.

A geographic analysis of the posters was also carried out with a distinction between people from Rennes, from other towns of Rennes Métropole and from outside Rennes Métropole. It appears that we have a little bit more of people from Rennes (429 ie 44,5%) than from its neighbour towns of Rennes Métropole (411 ie 42,6%). Remaining posters (125 ie 13%) have been made by people from outside Rennes Métropole, whether from neighbour areas or from far away. If we take a closer look at what people say on their posters, here are the results:

	Engagement	Testimony	Message	Wish	TOTAL	
Bicycle	45	92	41	4	182	41%
Car-sharing	1	1			2	0%
Carpooling	13	17	14	1	45	10%
Public transport	46	64	17	1	128	29%
Walking	21	47	19	2	89	20%
TOTAL	126	221	91	8	446	
	28%	50%	20%	2%		

For transport, people testimony and support action through messages (70%). They also commit to change their habit particularly to use more public transport and bicycle. The support for bicycles is high and that is particularly true in Rennes and Rennes Métropole where it is clearly proposed (45%) as the better way to reduce energy consumption in transport. Carpooling is highlighted by people from outside Rennes city (23% of their transport posters).

	Engagement	Testimony	Message	Wish	TOTAL	
Equipment	10	2			12	4%
Heating system	6	5			11	4%
Heating temperature	8	6	3		17	6%
Insulation	31	15	5	2	53	19%
Lightning	23	22	6		51	19%
Low energy building	3	7			10	4%
Low energy consumption	13	4	3		20	7%
Renewable energy	15	21	8	1	45	16%
Standby	46	8	2		56	20%
TOTAL	155	90	27	3	275	
	56%	33%	10%	1%		



It is particularly interesting to note that for this topic people made more engagement posters (155 i.e. 56%) than testimony-type posters (90 ie 33%). They engage to switch off equipments on standby which is perceived as an easy action which has however to be done. It is also remarkable that insulation which is quite a heavy action is often quoted. More people engage on insulation than on changing bulbs. We can assume that these people have already taken easier actions. Renewable energy is also an important topic with solar panels or wood boilers.

People who made their poster on insulation or renewable energy are more from towns of Rennes Métropole than from Rennes or the outside. We can assume it concerns mainly individual houses.

	Engagement	Testimony	Message	Wish	TOTAL	
Organic food	9	18	4	1	32	21%
Season diet	8	5	2		15	10%
Local food	43	48	15		106	69%
TOTAL	60	71	21	1	153	
	39%	46%	14%	1%		

Food is also an important topic in people's minds. The proximity of production is the primary characteristic highlighted by participants far before organic food or seasonal diet. It is linked to habits of going to markets and a rise in subscriptions of weekly basket of vegetables.

	Engagement	Testimony	Message	Wish	TOTAL	
Communicate	24	13	1	1	39	30%
Other	20	30	41	2	93	70%
TOTAL	44	43	42	3	132	
	33%	33%	32%	2%		

People also find it important to spread the word on green topics and support the idea of acting together for a greener city.

55 people answered our on-line questionnaire about the posters, the campaign and commitment of local authorities and stakeholders. Here are the main results:

70% of the people had seen their poster at least once while 30% did not think about it or did not find it.

50% of the people did show their poster to other people (family, colleagues, friends).

Among the motivations to participate to such a campaign, most cited items are the desire to act for the environment (66%), the desire to be part of a movement, (55%) and personal conviction (45%). Less chosen are the desire to share its own experience (35%), the opportunity to involve and change something (33%) and because it was fun (33%).

We asked people if they had changed habits after the poster. 20% answered not at all, 66% answered I try or a little, and 14% affirm they changed a lot.

The campaign was described as a good idea (66%), original (55%) and mobilizing (33%) but only 6% think it might be efficient.

72% of the people talked of the campaign around them while 63% follow it through the dedicated website (36%), Rennes Metropole Magazine (26%) or the electronic newsletter (18%), Facebook (15%), their municipal magazine (13%) or twitter (7%).



We also asked people if they would be interested by another ways to be part of the campaign. 52% answered they had no time for that, 30% would be interested by meeting another people and 18% to help spread the word.

Almost half of the respondents (48%) knew that both Rennes Metropole and their municipality committed to reduce CO₂ emissions. 33% knew about Rennes Metropole but not their municipality while it is the opposite for 6%. 12% don't know and 2% think they are not committed.

People felt more mindful at what local authorities do (59% a little, 18% more).

They think they live in an area where there is a momentum around sustainable lifestyles (yes but not enough at 62%; yes really at 33%).

Stakeholders participation to the campaign (yet to come at the time of the questionnaire) is largely approved (for 77% of the respondents it's a good thing. It's altogether that we can have an impact. 15% says it is a motivation to act even more). Only 6% sees it as only communication.

Elected members

Evaluation is about renewable energy and street lighting performance projects. Elected members did not have to fill baseline questionnaire. Data was collected from reports written by the Local Energy Agency.

Figure	Citizens	Stakeholders	Public servants
Amount of CO ₂ saved (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents/year)			37,3
Amount of energy saved (in KWh/year)			41 139
Amount of RES produced (in KWh/year)			2 950 000
Figure of the most important CO ₂ /energy saving measure			30 tonnes/ 20 000kWh and 2420000 RES



4.1 – MONITORING

Figure	Citizens	Stakeholders	Public servants	Total (All categories)
Number of people who did a baseline			8	
Number of people who did the second evaluation			8	
Percentage of people who completed the evaluation process (= who did the 2 evaluations)			100%	

Comments

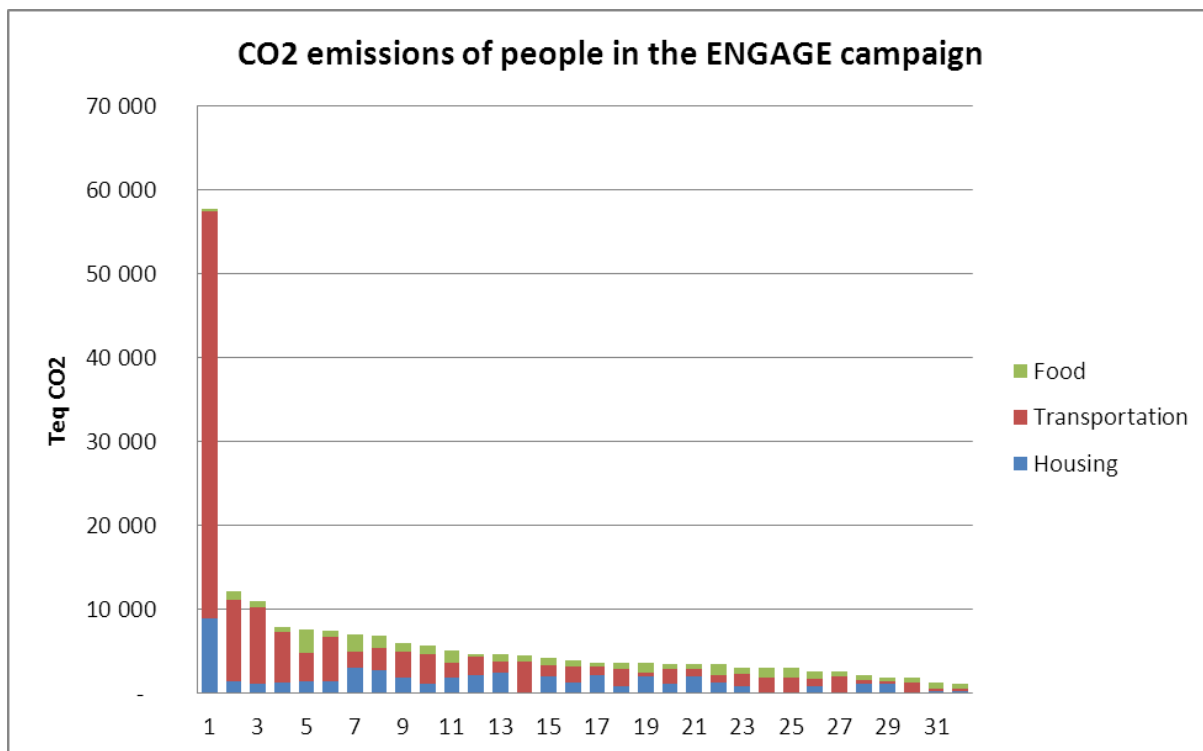
Citizens

The CO₂ tool gives us CO₂ emissions for housing, transportation and food.

The ratio between these 3 sectors (respectively 30%, 52% and 18%) is slightly the same as in a study made in 2010¹ with the same tool on more than 2 000 people (respectively 30%, 54% and 16%). But the global amount of CO₂ per people in our evaluation (5 000 tons of CO₂) is slightly below the number in the 2010 study (7 400 tons of CO₂). It is quite possible that the 30 people who filled in the CO₂ questionnaire are people who are mainly already cautious of the environmental impact of their lifestyles (several use renewable energies in their home). One of them travels regularly by airplanes and lives alone in a larger-than-average apartment.

¹ Observatoire du Bilan Carbone des Ménages, a study by IPSOS and Logica Business for Green Inside





Only 9 people who took part in the evaluation process have taken engagements on their poster. The others either testified or express a message. *One person wrote a wish to carpool. Two engagements are on insulation (« Dans mon appartement, je vais passer en triple vitrage. », « Après avoir isolé la toiture, cette année on change les fenêtres. »), two are about electricity savings at home (« Nous tous, nous nous engageons à éteindre les lumières en sortant des pièces. », « Je m'engage à réduire ma consommation d'électricité en coupant les veilles des appareils. »), one is about using public transport to commute (« Je m'engage à systématiser l'utilisation des transports en commun pour me rendre sur mon lieu de travail. ») one is about efficient driving (« Je m'engage à pratiquer une conduite économe dans la durée. »), one is about local food (« Je m'engage à favoriser les circuits courts dans ma consommation. »), one is about switching lights off between pictures as a photographer (« Je m'engage à éteindre mes éclairages photo entre 2 prises de vues. »), and the last one is more a global commitment on energy savings (« Nous nous engageons à baisser nos consommations d'énergie dans la maison et les transports. »).*

All people were asked if they achieved what they announced on their posters. Eight out of ten answered yes. All people were asked if they had changed anything since the poster. Eight out of ten answered yes and most of them gave examples of at least two sectors meaning they are trying to have low-impact lifestyles.

4.2 – EXTRAPOLATION FOR THE WHOLE POPULATION

Due to the lack of data received from citizens no extrapolation is possible



5 – RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

3 lessons learnt

1- One of our hypotheses is that lifestyles are not changed neither by a 10 minutes interaction with us nor by the posters, but that the posters play an important role in putting individual actions in the same context as collective movement to save energy. It means that a CO₂ evaluation of citizen's lifestyles does not make that much sense.

We would like to propose another monitoring strategy. Studies show that people's behaviours are largely influenced by social norms. Posters are an important tool to act on this. As an individual's CO₂ emissions depend on what happens in their life, we think that a poster PR campaign has more effect on social norms at a collective scale than on CO₂ emissions at a personal level. Unlike a marketing campaign focused on public transportation, bicycle or temperature in houses, a poster PR campaign does not have a simple objective that can be easily followed. It aims at having people express publicly what they can do for a specific theme (here energy savings and CO₂ savings). The effects of the posters can be on two levels : individual (do they do what they say ?) and collective (what does it change to have hundreds of people committing to save energy and take different actions ?).

It would have been interesting to have polls on people's beliefs about their individual and collective role and about the local mobilisation on energy saving. Do you think that people here are concerned by energy savings? Do you think that people here are taking real action to save energy ? Same questions about elected people and local stakeholders. What do you think about thermal retrofitting? What do you think about commuting by bike/public transport? What do you think about eating locally produced food ? These polls could be made before, during and after the campaign to assess if it is able to change people's opinion on who can and should act locally and on what is the social norm.

2- Even when it is clearly explained to elected members or stakeholders that posters have to be about concrete projects, people often write down general slogans and describe general public policy. It is not easy for them to put a CO₂ or kWh number on the posters. Even for concrete projects, the sentence on the poster is not that precise. Posters are meant to be communication tools, not technical descriptions.

3- We strategically choose not to take time to fill in a CO₂ questionnaire during the photo shooting sessions because we wanted to make as many posters as possible. We also want to emphasize that nobody knows by heart their energy consumption numbers. So gathering real data means having people searching for their energy bills which seems to be a real barrier.



6 – APPENDICES

Screenshot of Bilan Carbone Personnel website

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.bilancarbonepersonnel.org/index.php?type_page=questionnaire&page=general%1. The page is titled "Logement 1 -> Général". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with sections: "Logement", "Transports", "Alimentation", and "Consommation". The "Logement" section is expanded, showing sub-items: "Général", "Consommation d'énergie", and "Équipement". The "Général" sub-item is selected. The main content area contains several questions and input fields:

- Combien de personnes vivent dans ce logement ?**
Pour estimer les émissions qui doivent vous être imputées à titre individuel, l'ensemble des émissions liées à ce logement seront divisées par ce nombre.
Vous pouvez entrer un nombre décimal (c-a-d à virgules) pour tenir compte d'une situation particulière. Pour davantage d'informations suivre le lien vers la page d'explications associée à la question.
Input: 1 personne(s)
- A quelle date ce logement a-t-il été construit ?**
Précision : la date attendue est la date d'achèvement. Si votre logement a été construit avant 1975 mais a fait l'objet d'importants travaux d'isolation, veuillez sélectionner 'Après 1975'.
Options: ☐ Avant 1975, ☐ Après 1975, ☐ Je ne sais pas
- Quelle est la surface de ce logement ?**
Cette valeur ne doit pas prendre en compte les surfaces non chauffées telles que garage, combles, grenier et sous-sol non aménagés.
Input: mètres carrés
- Dans quel département se trouve ce logement ?**
Selon les zones géographiques, la puissance de chauffage requise n'est pas la même. Cette réponse sera utilisée pour estimer les émissions liées au chauffage de ce logement (et uniquement dans l'éventualité où vous ne puissiez pas vous appuyer sur une facture pour répondre avec précision aux questions de la page 'Logement->Consommations').
Dropdown: 69-Rhône
- S'agit-il d'un logement individuel ou collectif ?**
Logement individuel : maison particulière. Logement collectif : appartement d'un immeuble collectif (comprenant au moins deux appartements), chambre d'une cité universitaire, ...
Dropdown: Logement individuel
- Quel est le type de chauffage de ce logement ?**
Le type de chauffage attendu est le type de chauffage dominant : par exemple, si vous avez une chaudière individuelle au fioul pour le chauffage, un chauffage électrique d'appoint dans un bureau, et une cheminée d'appoint pour les soirées d'hiver, sélectionnez 'Fioul individuel'.
Dropdown: Gaz Naturel individuel

At the bottom of the page, there is a green banner with the text "www.citiesengage.eu" and "D4.1.2 Analysis report per pioneer city with survey results - 14".

The paper questionnaire used to gather data for Bilan Carbone Personnel

Bilan carbone personnel

Rennes Métropole

Logement : général

1. Combien de personnes vivent dans ce logement ?

2. A quelle date ce logement a-t-il été construit ?
☐ Avant 1975 ☐ Après 1975 ☐ Je ne sais pas

3. Quelle est la surface de ce logement ?

Cette valeur ne doit pas prendre en compte les surfaces non chauffées telles que garage, combles, grenier et sous-sol non aménagés.

4. S'agit-il d'un logement individuel ou collectif ?
☐ Logement Individuel ☐ Logement collectif

5. Quel est le type de chauffage de ce logement ?
☐ Gaz naturel individuel ☐ Gaz naturel collectif ☐ Fioul individuel ☐ Fioul collectif ☐ GPL ☐ Charbon ☐ Electricité
☐ Chauffage urbain ☐ Bois ☐ Solaire

Si vous ne savez pas, ne répondez pas.

6. Quel est le type de chauffage de l'eau chaude sanitaire de ce logement ?
☐ Gaz naturel individuel ☐ Gaz naturel collectif ☐ Fioul individuel ☐ Fioul collectif ☐ GPL ☐ Charbon ☐ Electricité
☐ Chauffage urbain ☐ Bois ☐ Solaire

Si vous ne savez pas, ne répondez pas.

7. Quel est le type d'énergie utilisée pour la cuisson des aliments dans ce logement ?
☐ Gaz naturel ☐ Electricité

Logement : Consommation d'énergie

8. Quelle est la consommation annuelle en Electricité de ce logement ?

Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.

Logement : Equipement

Pour chacun des types d'appareils suivants, veuillez indiquer le nombre d'appareils de ce type acheté(s) il y a moins de dix ans, dont ce logement est équipé.

9. Réfrigérateur(s) acheté(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

Avec ou sans partie congélateur intégrée.

10. Congélateur(s) acheté(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

Seulement les congélateurs indépendants du réfrigérateur.

11. Lave-vaisselle acheté(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

12. Lave-linge acheté(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

13. Sèche-linge acheté(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

14. Cuisinière(s) achetée(s) il y a moins de 10 ans :

15. Combien dépensez-vous en moyenne (et en ordre de grandeur) par an en achats de meubles (neufs) pour ce logement ?

Faire une moyenne sur 5 ans ou donner un ordre de grandeur. Seul les meubles neufs comptent.

16. Combien dépensez-vous en moyenne (et en ordre de grandeur) par an en travaux de petite rénovation (isolation, plomberie, peinture, moquette, électricité, ...) pour ce logement ?

Faire une moyenne sur 5 ans ou donner un ordre de grandeur.



Transport en commun

Vous pouvez utiliser le livret aide mis à votre disposition.

17. Quelle distance parcourez-vous en moyenne par mois en train ?

La valeur attendue est une estimation de la distance parcourue par mois, moyennée sur l'année.

18. Combien de temps (en minutes) passez-vous en moyenne par semaine dans des transports en commun comme le bus (STAR) ou le car (ilieno) ?

La valeur attendue est une estimation du temps passé par semaine, moyennée sur l'année.

19. Combien de temps (en minutes) passez-vous en moyenne par semaine dans des transports en commun comme le métro ?

La valeur attendue est une estimation du temps passé par semaine, moyennée sur l'année.

Voiture

Si vous n'avez pas de voiture, ne répondez pas.

Si vous utilisez une seconde voiture allez à la section "Voiture 2".

20. De quel type de motorisation est équipée votre voiture ?

☐ Essence ☐ Diesel

21. Combien de kilomètres parcourez-vous en moyenne par an avec votre voiture ?

22. Quelle est la puissance fiscale de votre voiture (en CV = Chevaux Fiscaux) ?

☐ 3cv ☐ 4cv ☐ 5cv ☐ 6cv ☐ 7cv ☐ 8cv ☐ 9cv, 10cv ☐ 11cv et plus ☐ je ne sais pas

23. Quel type de trajet effectuez-vous avec votre voiture ?

☐ Essentiellement des trajets Urbains ☐ Essentiellement des trajets extra-urbains ☐ Les deux types de trajets

24. Quelle est la consommation moyenne de votre voiture en litres de carburant pour 100 kilomètres parcourus ?

*Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.
Vous pouvez utiliser le livret aide mis à votre disposition.*

25. Quel est l'âge de votre voiture ?

☐ Moins de 10 ans ☐ Plus de 10 ans ☐ Je ne sais pas

26. Quel est le nombre de personnes qui conduisent cette voiture, vous inclu ?

Vol en avion

*Regrouper en une seule saisie tous les vols d'un même type, c'est à dire d'une même longueur (environ) et de même classe.
Si vous avez effectué d'autres vols d'un type différent allez à la section "Vols en avion 2".*

27. Combien de vols aller-simple de ce type avez-vous effectué ?

Indiquez ici le nombre total de vols aller-simple.

28. Quelle est la longueur en km de ce(s) vol(s) aller-simple ?

Vous pouvez utiliser le livret aide mis à votre disposition.

29. Lors de ce(s) vol(s), en quelle classe avez-vous voyagé ?

☐ Seconde ☐ Première ☐ Affaire

Alimentation : viande, poisson, laitages

Les informations demandées ne concernent que votre consommation individuelle et non celle de l'ensemble des personnes partageant votre foyer. Elles doivent tenir compte de l'ensemble de vos repas.

30. Quelle quantité de viande rouge consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

*Aide : un steak haché = 100 g, un steak = 150 g, une entrecôte = 170 g, une escalope de veau = 120 g, filet de bœuf = 160 g.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.*



31. Quelle quantité de viande de porc (charcuterie comprise) consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

Aide : une tranche de jambon blanc = 45 g, une côte de porc = 140 g, une saucisse ou une merguez = 55 g.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

32. Quelle quantité de volaille consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

Aide : un poulet = 1 à 2,5 kg, une cuisse de poulet = 180 g, une escalope de dinde = 120 g.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

33. Quelle quantité de poisson consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

Poisson frais, poisson surgelé, produits de la mer, y compris en boîtes de conserves.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

34. Votre consommation de poisson est majoritairement constituée de :

☐ Poissons de mer ☐ Poissons de rivière ☐ Je ne sais pas

35. Quelle quantité de fromage et de beurre consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

Un camembert = 250 g, un emmental = 350 g, une plaquette de beurre = 250 g.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

36. Quelle quantité de laitages (yaourts, fromage blanc) consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

un yaourt = 125 g, un pot de fromage blanc = 500 g ou 1 kg.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

37. Quelle quantité de lait consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En Litre.

Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne savez pas l'estimer.

38. En moyenne, quel pourcentage de vos consommations de viande, poisson, et laitages est constitué de produits d'origine biologique (bio) ?

Alimentation : Fruits et légumes

Les informations demandées ne concernent que votre consommation individuelle et non celle de l'ensemble des personnes partageant votre foyer. Elles doivent tenir compte de l'ensemble de vos repas.

39. Quelle quantité de fruits et légumes tropicaux (banane, ananas, mangue, avocat, ...) consommez-vous par an en moyenne ?

En kg.

Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.

40. Quelle quantité de fruits et légumes de saison consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En kg.

Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.

41. En moyenne, quel pourcentage de vos consommations de fruits et légumes est constitué de produits d'origine biologique (bio) ?

42. En moyenne, quel pourcentage de vos consommations alimentaires de céréales, légumineuses, pain, oeufs, huile, sucre, épicerie est constitué de produits d'origine biologique ?

Alimentation : Boisson

43. Buvez-vous en majorité de l'eau en bouteille ou de l'eau du robinet ?

☐ De l'eau minérale en bouteille ☐ De l'eau du robinet

44. Quelle quantité de boissons alcoolisées consommez-vous par semaine en moyenne ?

En litre.

Cette quantité ne concerne que votre consommation individuelle.
Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.



Implication personnelle

45. Pensez-vous avoir réalisé ce que vous défendez dans votre poster ?

46. Depuis votre poster et au vu du bilan carbone que vous êtes entrain de remplir. Dans quel domaine pensez-vous avoir évolué le plus ? Vous pouvez utiliser ce questionnaire pour nous donner des exemples.

Voiture 2

47. De quel type de motorisation est équipée votre voiture ?

☐ Essence ☐ Diesel

48. Combien de kilomètres parcourez-vous en moyenne par an avec votre voiture ?

49. Quelle est la puissance fiscale de votre voiture (en CV = Chevaux Fiscaux) ?

☐ 3cv ☐ 4cv ☐ 5cv ☐ 6cv ☐ 7cv ☐ 8cv ☐ 9cv, 10cv ☐ 11cv et plus ☐ je ne sais pas

50. Quel type de trajet effectuez-vous avec votre voiture ?

☐ Essentiellement des trajets Urbains ☐ Essentiellement des trajets extra-urbains ☐ Les deux types de trajets

51. Quelle est la consommation moyenne de votre voiture en litres de carburant pour 100 kilomètres parcourus ?

*Ne répondez pas à la question si vous ne pouvez pas l'estimer.
Vous pouvez utiliser le livret aide mis à votre disposition.*

52. Quel est l'âge de votre voiture ?

☐ Moins de 10 ans ☐ Plus de 10 ans ☐ Je ne sais pas

53. Quel est le nombre de personnes qui conduisent cette voiture, vous inclu ?

Vol en avion 2

54. Combien de vols aller-simple de ce type avez-vous effectué ?

Indiquez ici le nombre total de vols aller-simple.

55. Quelle est la longueur en km de ce(s) vol(s) aller-simple ?

Vous pouvez utiliser le livret aide mis à votre disposition.

56. Lors de ce(s) vol(s), en quelle classe avez-vous voyagé ?

☐ Seconde ☐ Première ☐ Affaire





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