

# Running on empty

## green barometer

Measuring environmental attitude  
Issue 5 July 2008



energy saving trust<sup>®</sup>



## Introduction

The cost of fuelling our cars has never been more expensive - with prices over the last 12 months having risen from 95p and 99p per litre for petrol and diesel respectively to a wallet-busting 119p for petrol and 132p for diesel per litre.

The good news is there are easy options available that could help people counter the impact of rising petrol and diesel costs, whether that's by purchasing more fuel efficient cars, driving more efficiently, or taking alternative modes of transport. However, the question remains, why aren't more of us following this advice – especially given that 25 per cent of the UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from road transport, with 57 per cent of this coming from privately owned cars?

There is clearly much work to do. Our report - *Driven* - which reviews the passenger car market in the UK through history to the present, shows that if people chose the lowest carbon car, within its class - then CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could be cut by up to 25 per cent. It is also important not to forget that the size of the car plays a role too – with smaller vehicles and diesel-powered ones tending to have better fuel consumption, and lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Our recent consumer survey asked people what car they would buy next, and the results showed that there is a small, but

“25% of the UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from road transport”

nevertheless clear move away from the purchase of large vehicles as well as a move towards the purchase of diesel-fuelled and hybrid cars. However, whilst 92 per cent of

**“50% of drivers felt they would drive more efficiently if they had more information as to how it would save money”**

consumers claim to think about fuel efficiency when purchasing a new car, clearly there are other factors which prevent it being a number one priority. We know, for example, that a lack of interior space (59 per cent) and a lack of extras like air conditioning and leather interiors (36 per cent) are the most common reasons why people aren't planning to buy smaller cars.

Over the last few years the level of information about low-carbon cars and smarter driving, also known as eco-driving, has certainly increased. For example, CO<sub>2</sub> labels on cars in showrooms, 'low-carbon car' advertising campaigns by manufacturers and the Department for Transport's Act on CO<sub>2</sub> campaign. However, the promotion of non-essentials - such as air conditioning - still dominate car advertisements, rather than CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Potential car purchasers are being overwhelmed with so many different messages that the environmental ones are being missed.

Fundamentally people are not aware enough of the low-carbon options open to them within the class of car they are looking to buy. Our survey supports this view with 51 per cent of people, when shown a list of current cars, being unable to tell which was greenest. Yet, 89% of respondents would like the environmental features of cars to be pointed out to them and 86 per cent expected their car salesman to do this. Not only that, but 50 per cent of drivers also felt they would drive more efficiently if they had more information as to how it would save them money and emissions.

The desire to reduce fuel costs is clearly there – and we believe that comprehensive and impartial advice on low carbon cars should be available to people in the car showroom - not only through literature and labels - but also directly from the salesperson themselves. We also believe that easy-to-understand transport advice covering a wider remit than simply the vehicle choice should be available to people well before they even reach the car showroom. It is essential that each of us understands the merits of alternative modes of transport, such as cycling, walking, and public transport – and in doing so help to change the current mind-set in which over 70 per cent of people say they would rather drive a distance of 1.5 miles than walking. And we need to help people adopt smarter driving techniques, which can dramatically reduce fuel consumption. Our evidence is that a 15 per cent improvement in fuel efficiency is realistically achievable by adopting simple smarter driving

techniques, with a saving of nearly £6 billion per year in fuel costs if every driver in the UK drove their cars smarter.

We believe that these solutions can best be delivered on a local level. That is why the Energy Saving Trust is now beginning to offer advice and support on transport via our local advice centres across the UK. These centres work closely with local authorities, businesses and drivers. For example, this may involve working with a local car dealership, ultimately so individuals can make informed decisions on how best to reduce the carbon emissions from their travel.

With continued Government support – and the introduction of an EU-wide ruling that means from 2012 the average new car will not be able to emit more than 130g CO<sub>2</sub>/km - we believe there are huge opportunities to help encourage and persuade people to think more about their travel options, not only for financial reasons, but for environmental ones too.



**Philip Sellwood,**  
Chief Executive,  
Energy Saving Trust  
[www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/aboutest/blog](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/aboutest/blog)

## Car choices

Our consumer research survey shows that people currently tend to either own a small size petrol car (31 per cent), or a medium sized petrol car (39 per cent) and 92 per cent of people claim they are very or quite likely to think about fuel efficiency when buying a new car. From the private car ownership table on the right we cannot be completely certain of the type of car the “Don’t knows” will buy, but the trend shown by those who do know, suggests a decline in the purchase of larger cars, as well as an increase in the purchase of diesel-fuelled and hybrid cars. Indeed 2008 Quarter 2 car registrations support this position, showing the fastest fall ever in average CO<sub>2</sub> car emissions from new cars compared to the previous quarter (1).

**83%**  
of respondents feel knowledge of fuel and carbon costs is important for comparing efficiency of car models

## Private car ownership

Vehicle type	Now	Planned*
Petrol Large	6 per cent	3 per cent
Petrol Medium	39 per cent	37 per cent
Petrol Small	31 per cent	28 per cent
Diesel Large	4 per cent	3 per cent
Diesel Medium	14 per cent	15 per cent
Diesel Small	4 per cent	8 per cent
Hybrid	1 per cent	4 per cent
Don't Know	1 per cent	9 per cent

\*Of those planning and considering to buy a car in the next twelve months. Note: totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**74%**  
of respondents do not know the carbon dioxide emissions of their current car

59 per cent of people purchasing large or medium sized cars, in our survey, identified a need for greater interior space as a reason for not buying a smaller car. This is understandable in cases where large families are involved, but 47 per cent of people who have no children under the age of 18 still claim to need the space of a larger car as a

reason for not buying a smaller one.

The second most common reason for buying a larger car is that they are offered with a greater number of extras e.g. as air conditioning, electric windows, leather interior, cup holders or an MP3 player dock.

Thankfully now there appears to be an increasing precedent for manufacturers to offer these types of features in smaller cars.

**51%**  
of those shown a list of current cars had no idea which was the “most green”

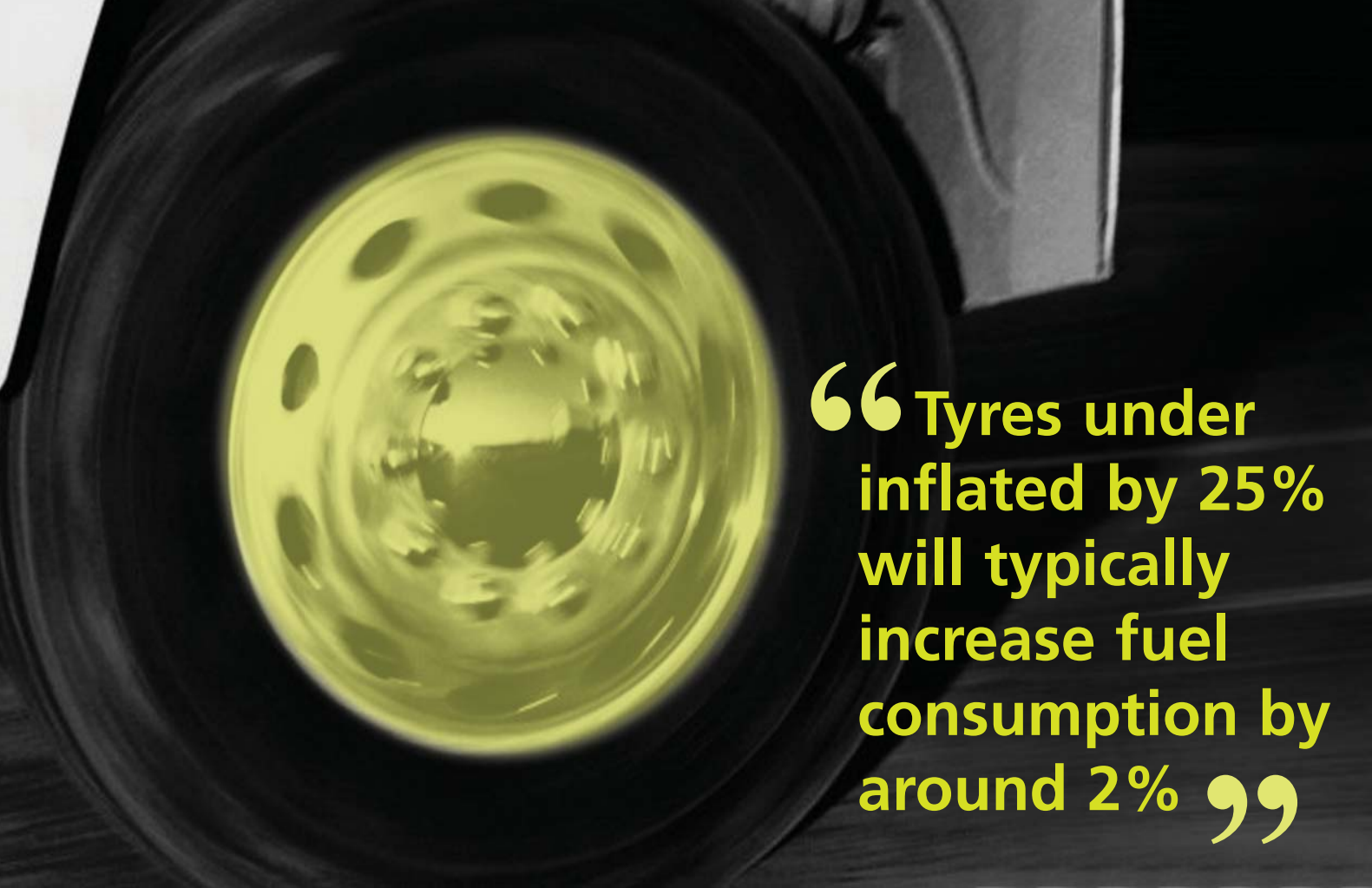




**48%**

are planning to,  
or considering,  
replacing their car  
in the next  
12 months

**“ 89% of  
respondents,  
when buying a  
car, would want  
environmental  
features to be  
brought to their  
attention ”**



**“Tyres under inflated by 25% will typically increase fuel consumption by around 2%”**

## Driving habits

**44 per cent of drivers polled drive between five and ten thousand miles annually, but what is of concern is that the walk /drive threshold for over half the people surveyed is just 1.5 miles. The top two reasons given for driving rather than walking such as short distance are bad weather (63 per cent) and carrying heavy goods (62 per cent). Offering people personalised advice and support that results in them choosing to walk or cycle short distances is a priority.**

It is also crucial that smarter driving messages are better communicated. Currently, 29 per cent of drivers said they did not use smarter driving measures because they were unaware of them. This is frustrating when we know that around 50 per cent of people said they would drive more efficiently if they had more information on how it would save them money and emissions.

Our research showed that 48 per cent of people would be prepared to pay for smarter driving lessons to reduce their fuel bills. This is

encouraging since there is strong evidence from the UK and overseas that in-car tuition is by far the most effective way to convey the techniques and convince people of the benefits of smarter driving. Even short duration lessons of 30 – 45 minutes are effective, with trainees typically improving their fuel consumption by 15 per cent or more.

However, smarter driving measures – such as the ones that follow – can still act as a good starting point for those wishing to learn the basics.



# Smarter driving measures

**When accelerating, change up to a higher gear between 2000 and 2500 rpm** Changing up at these relatively low revs saves fuel because an engine's internal friction increases with engine speed. The more subtle point about the use of gears is that with a modern engine, it's more efficient to change gear at the recommended low revs, even if to achieve a reasonable level of acceleration you have to compensate by putting your foot down harder on the accelerator.

**Slow down** Above approximately 40-45 mph, fuel consumption increases with speed because air resistance and engine friction increase with speed. The effects can be dramatic. For example, cars at 70mph consume approximately 15 per cent more fuel than at 50mph.

## **Anticipate the road and traffic further ahead to avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking**

In urban driving this can make an enormous difference since driving at low constant speeds requires very little fuel or power – almost all the fuel consumed in urban driving is used to accelerate.

**Step off the accelerator early** When decelerating or driving downhill with a trailing throttle (i.e. foot off the accelerator), a modern vehicle recognises that it does not need to power the wheels and so it reduces the fuel flow to the engine to virtually zero. This uses less fuel than coasting in neutral. The advice, therefore, is always to remain in gear but to step off the accelerator as early as possible, for example when approaching a red light or a roundabout.

**Remove roof racks, bike racks etc** Vehicle manufacturers go to great lengths to make their vehicles aerodynamic, even focusing on the aerodynamic design of items such as door handles and badges! It is therefore no surprise that large items such as roof racks, roof boxes and bike carriers play havoc with the manufacturers' careful designs and greatly increase fuel consumption at medium to high speeds. A study by IDEA in Spain concluded that at 120 kph (75mph) a typical roof rack can increase fuel consumption by 16 per cent and a roof box by 39 per cent. The advice therefore is to remove roof racks, bike racks etc when not in use.

**Air conditioning (a/c) systems use mechanical power from vehicle engines to drive their compressors** These compressors require a lot of power and significantly increase fuel consumption. Research by ADEME in France found that for typical use over a 12 month period a car with a/c would on average consume around 5 per cent more fuel than the same car without a/c. However at high speeds – typically over 45 or 50 mph – opening a window is likely to cause fuel consumption to rise due to increased air resistance. The advice therefore is to use a/c sparingly as long as this doesn't require opening a window at high speed.

**Carrying excess weight in a vehicle increases fuel consumption** So heavy items e.g. large tool kits, golf clubs etc, should be removed when not required.

## **Turn off. Re-starting a modern engine incurs virtually no penalty in terms of fuel consumption**

So whenever you turn an engine off – even for just a few seconds – you'll be saving fuel. The recommendation is to turn your engine off if you think you're going to be stationary for more than a minute or so. It is worth noting that for older vehicles with carburettors, which were common until the late 1980s, re-starting the engine would use extra fuel as some unburned fuel would pass straight through the engine. A legacy of this is that many older drivers are resistant to the idea that turning the engine off for a short time saves fuel.

## **Under inflated tyres increase fuel consumption**

Tyres under-inflated by 25 per cent will typically increase fuel consumption by around 2 per cent.

## **Try to avoid using your car for short journeys**

Where other more sustainable means of transport could be used (e.g. cycling), and cold engines burn more fuel and produce more emissions.

## **Why not phone our local advice line?**

**0800 512 012** and find out more way in which you can save money and lower emissions from your travel choices or alternatively visit our website: [www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/what\\_can\\_i\\_do\\_today/smarter\\_driving](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/what_can_i_do_today/smarter_driving)

# Region by region

## CO<sub>2</sub> saving from smarter driving

Based on achieving a 15% reduction in fuel consumption through smarter driving techniques

Country	Local Authority and Government Office Region	Road transport (car) - tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year	Smarter driving saving - tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year
Wales	Blaenau Gwent	33,211	4,982
Wales	Bridgend	127,048	19,057
Wales	Caerphilly	101,216	15,182
Wales	Cardiff	253,304	37,996
Wales	Carmarthenshire	242,243	36,336
Wales	Ceredigion	112,317	16,847
Wales	Conwy	154,134	23,120
Wales	Denbighshire	115,843	17,376
Wales	Flintshire	191,369	28,705
Wales	Gwynedd	185,533	27,830
Wales	Isle of Anglesey	75,883	11,382
Wales	Merthyr Tydfil	53,200	7,980
Wales	Monmouthshire	201,506	30,226
Wales	Neath Port Talbot	169,987	25,498
Wales	Newport	243,573	36,536
Wales	Pembrokeshire	144,880	21,732
Wales	Powys	257,008	38,551
Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	184,646	27,697
Wales	Swansea	186,100	27,915
Wales	The Vale of Glamorgan	114,452	17,168
Wales	Torfaen	51,718	7,758
Wales	Wrexham	110,566	16,585
	<b>TOTAL WALES</b>	<b>3,309,736</b>	<b>496,460</b>
Scotland	Aberdeen City	123,569	18,535
Scotland	Aberdeenshire	339,587	50,938
Scotland	Angus	125,014	18,752
Scotland	Argyll and Bute	144,641	21,696
Scotland	Clackmannanshire	22,509	3,376
Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	377,011	56,552
Scotland	Dundee City	72,277	10,842
Scotland	East Ayrshire	124,331	18,650
Scotland	East Dunbartonshire	66,293	9,944
Scotland	East Lothian	99,662	14,949
Scotland	East Renfrewshire	72,800	10,920
Scotland	Edinburgh, City of	300,509	45,076
Scotland	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	34,164	5,125
Scotland	Falkirk	178,956	26,843
Scotland	Fife	314,099	47,115
Scotland	Glasgow City	467,658	70,149
Scotland	Highland	409,895	61,484
Scotland	Inverclyde	48,488	7,273
Scotland	Midlothian	85,408	12,811
Scotland	Moray	96,512	14,477
Scotland	North Ayrshire	96,687	14,503
Scotland	North Lanarkshire	390,385	58,558
Scotland	Orkney Islands	28,289	4,243
Scotland	Perth and Kinross	344,526	51,679
Scotland	Renfrewshire	187,412	28,112
Scotland	Scottish Borders	175,415	26,312
Scotland	Shetland Islands	31,839	4,776
Scotland	South Ayrshire	118,821	17,823
Scotland	South Lanarkshire	391,693	58,754
Scotland	Stirling	140,653	21,098
Scotland	West Dunbartonshire	62,455	9,368
Scotland	West Lothian	201,326	30,199
	<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND</b>	<b>5,672,886</b>	<b>850,933</b>
England	Alnwick	52,571	7,886
England	Berwick-upon-Tweed	65,924	9,889
England	Blyth Valley	65,157	9,774
England	Castle Morpeth	80,027	12,004
England	Chester-le-Street	51,618	7,743
England	Darlington	110,577	16,587
England	Derwentside	62,657	9,399
England	Durham	113,821	17,073
England	Easington	93,998	14,100
England	Gateshead	208,244	31,237
England	Hartlepool	74,570	11,185
England	Middlesbrough	110,324	16,549
England	Newcastle upon Tyne	227,996	34,199
England	North Tyneside	153,091	22,964
England	Redcar and Cleveland	96,738	14,511
England	Sedgefield	116,744	17,512
England	South Tyneside	105,312	15,797
England	Stockton-on-Tees	177,662	26,649
England	Sunderland	241,992	36,299
England	Teesdale	53,139	7,971
England	Tynedale	122,656	18,398
England	Wansbeck	43,786	6,568
England	Wear Valley	44,505	6,676
	<b>TOTAL NORTH EAST</b>	<b>2,473,107</b>	<b>370,966</b>
England	Allerdale	139,658	20,949
England	Barrow-in-Furness	34,584	5,188
England	Blackburn with Darwen	96,066	14,410
England	Blackpool	66,365	9,955
England	Bolton	237,141	35,571
England	Burnley	68,458	10,269
England	Bury	220,428	33,064
England	Carlisle	166,477	24,972
England	Chester	255,679	38,352

Country	Local Authority and Government Office Region	Road transport (car) - tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year	Smarter driving saving - tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year
England	Chorley	217,851	32,678
England	Congleton	191,620	28,743
England	Copeland	60,355	9,053
England	Crewe and Nantwich	138,221	20,733
England	Eden	287,982	43,197
England	Ellesmere Port & Neston	72,544	10,882
England	Fylde	100,994	15,149
England	Halton	138,451	20,768
England	Hyndburn	95,782	14,367
England	Knowsley	155,014	23,252
England	Lancaster	171,316	25,697
England	Liverpool	269,187	40,378
England	Macclesfield	388,304	58,246
England	Manchester	350,035	52,505
England	Oldham	153,747	23,062
England	Pendle	67,027	10,054
England	Preston	153,671	23,051
England	Ribble Valley	66,254	9,938
England	Rochdale	249,494	37,424
England	Rossendale	66,809	10,021
England	Salford	317,121	47,568
England	Sefton	163,429	24,514
England	South Lakeland	270,290	40,543
England	South Ribble	150,738	22,611
England	St. Helens	176,259	26,439
England	Stockport	198,171	29,726
England	Tameside	168,376	25,256
England	Trafford	183,859	27,579
England	Vale Royal	217,309	32,596
England	Warrington	358,746	53,812
England	West Lancashire	120,101	18,015
England	Wigan	281,865	42,280
England	Wirral	231,032	34,655
England	Wyre	111,808	16,771
	<b>TOTAL NORTH WEST</b>	<b>7,628,615</b>	<b>1,144,292</b>
England	Barnsley	273,615	41,042
England	Bradford	266,919	40,038
England	Calderdale	241,246	36,187
England	Craven	104,579	15,687
England	Doncaster	483,833	72,575
England	East Riding of Yorkshire	446,577	66,987
England	Hambleton	243,748	36,562
England	Harrogate	330,381	49,557
England	Kingston upon Hull, City of	106,851	16,028
England	Kirklees	419,769	62,965
England	Leeds	829,154	124,373
England	North East Lincolnshire	104,967	15,745
England	North Lincolnshire	256,732	38,510
England	Richmondshire	146,598	21,990
England	Rotherham	330,407	49,561
England	Ryedale	114,492	17,174
England	Scarborough	102,919	15,438
England	Selby	209,590	31,438
England	Sheffield	368,542	55,281
England	Wakefield	421,996	63,299
England	York	138,838	20,826
	<b>TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>5,941,751</b>	<b>891,263</b>
England	Amber Valley	115,348	17,302
England	Ashfield	114,561	17,184
England	Bassetlaw	182,279	27,342
England	Blaby	191,944	28,792
England	Bolsover	216,325	32,449
England	Boston	86,020	12,903
England	Broxtowe	174,326	26,149
England	Charnwood	152,072	22,811
England	Chesterfield	67,383	10,107
England	Corby	38,542	5,781
England	Daventry	319,896	47,984
England	Derby	130,562	19,584
England	Derbyshire Dales	134,084	20,113
England	East Lindsey	184,825	27,724
England	East Northamptonshire	128,503	19,275
England	Erewash	135,134	20,270
England	Gedling	53,573	8,036
England	Harborough	199,963	29,994
England	High Peak	88,050	13,207
England	Hinckley and Bosworth	162,363	24,354
England	Kettering	139,932	20,990
England	Leicester	151,457	22,719
England	Lincoln	38,846	5,827
England	Mansfield	56,820	8,523
England	Melton	51,476	7,721
England	Newark and Sherwood	195,787	29,368
England	North East Derbyshire	127,982	19,197
England	North Kesteven	148,202	22,230
England	North West Leicestershire	279,522	41,928
England	Northampton	171,269	25,690
England	Nottingham	157,869	23,680
England	Oadby and Wigston	28,504	4,276
England	Rushcliffe	139,416	20,912
England	Rutland	75,606	11,341
England	South Derbyshire	167,058	25,059
England	South Holland	134,406	20,161
England	South Kesteven	197,252	29,588
England	South Northamptonshire	326,863	49,029
England	Wellingborough	81,104	12,166
England	West Lindsey	133,236	19,985
	<b>TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>5,678,360</b>	<b>851,754</b>
England	Birmingham	615,853	92,378
England	Bridgnorth	118,990	17,849
England	Bromsgrove	271,483	40,722





Country	Local/Unitary Authority and Government Office Region	Smarter driving £ saving/year
Scotland	South Ayrshire	£26,867,000
Scotland	South Lanarkshire	£10,129,000
Scotland	Stirling	£11,357,000
Scotland	West Dunbartonshire	£7,258,000
Scotland	West Lothian	£15,327,000
<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND</b>		<b>£447,314,000</b>
England	Darlington UA	£8,935,000
England	Durham	£43,713,000
England	Hartlepool UA	£7,037,000
England	Middlesbrough UA	£10,021,000
England	Northumberland	£29,861,000
England	Redcar And Cleveland UA	£12,086,000
England	Stockton-On-Tees UA	£17,076,000
England	Tyne And Wear Metropolitan Area	£78,983,000
<b>TOTAL NORTH EAST</b>		<b>£207,713,000</b>
England	Blackburn With Darwen UA	£11,540,000
England	Blackpool UA	£11,245,000
England	Cheshire	£101,250,000
England	Cumbria	£48,469,000
England	Greater Manchester Metropolitan Area	£230,149,000
England	Halton UA	£11,248,000
England	Lancashire	£109,039,000
England	Merseyside Metropolitan Area	£105,538,000
England	Warrington UA	£20,363,000
<b>TOTAL NORTH WEST</b>		<b>£648,841,000</b>
England	East Riding Of Yorkshire UA	£33,739,000
England	Kingston Upon Hull UA	£16,723,000
England	North East Lincolnshire UA	£12,979,000
England	North Lincolnshire UA	£16,103,000
England	North Yorkshire	£60,440,000
England	South Yorkshire Metropolitan Area	£108,054,000
England	West Yorkshire Metropolitan Area	£184,107,000
England	York UA	£15,756,000
<b>TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>		<b>£447,901,000</b>
England	Derby UA	£22,510,000
England	Derbyshire	£76,486,000
England	Leicester City UA	£26,953,000
England	Leicestershire	£66,217,000
England	Lincolnshire	£71,525,000
England	Northamptonshire	£70,013,000
England	Nottingham UA	£16,951,000
England	Nottinghamshire	£74,243,000
England	Rutland UA	£3,978,000
<b>TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS</b>		<b>£428,877,000</b>
England	Herefordshire UA	£20,304,000
England	Shropshire	£31,912,000
England	Staffordshire	£87,754,000
England	Stoke On Trent UA	£20,456,000
England	Telford And Wrekin UA	£15,391,000
England	Warwickshire	£58,267,000
England	West Midlands Metropolitan Area	£255,101,000
England	Worcestershire	£63,183,000
<b>TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS</b>		<b>£552,367,000</b>

Country	Local/Unitary Authority and Government Office Region	Smarter driving £ saving/year
England	Bedfordshire	£43,357,000
England	Cambridgeshire	£61,275,000
England	Essex	£142,435,000
England	Hertfordshire	£112,542,000
England	Luton UA	£14,914,000
England	Norfolk	£86,380,000
England	Peterborough UA	£15,668,000
England	Southend-On-Sea UA	£14,685,000
England	Suffolk	£74,773,000
England	Thurrock UA	£14,190,000
<b>TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND</b>		<b>£580,219,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GREATER LONDON</b>		<b>£522,455,000</b>
England	Bracknell Forest UA	£13,431,000
England	Brighton And Hove UA	£18,355,000
England	Buckinghamshire	£57,103,000
England	East Sussex	£51,822,000
England	Hampshire	£147,140,000
England	Isle Of Wight UA	£13,215,000
England	Kent	£139,153,000
England	Medway UA	£23,447,000
England	Milton Kynes UA	£30,600,000
England	Oxfordshire	£65,351,000
England	Portsmouth UA	£18,115,000
England	Reading UA	£12,675,000
England	Slough UA	£26,056,000
England	Southampton UA	£18,039,000
England	Surrey	£130,081,000
England	West Berkshire UA	£20,486,000
England	West Sussex	£83,140,000
England	Windsor And Maidenhead UA	£15,855,000
England	Wokingham UA	£17,602,000
<b>TOTAL SOUTH EAST</b>		<b>£901,667,000</b>
England	Bath And North East Somerset UA	£19,172,000
England	Bournemouth UA	£15,748,000
England	Bristol UA	£37,804,000
England	Cornwall And Isles Of Scilly	£54,246,000
England	Devon	£78,953,000
England	Dorset	£45,469,000
England	Gloucestershire	£61,774,000
England	North Somerset UA	£21,502,000
England	Plymouth UA	£20,568,000
England	Poole UA	£15,169,000
England	Somerset	£56,252,000
England	South Gloucestershire UA	£27,410,000
England	Swindon UA	£23,899,000
England	Torbay UA	£12,338,000
England	Wiltshire	£50,003,000
<b>TOTAL SOUTH WEST</b>		<b>£540,308,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ENGLAND</b>		<b>£4,830,348,000</b>
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND</b>		<b>£161,667,000</b>
<b>UK TOTAL</b>		<b>£5,728,546,000</b>



# Methodology - Consumer Survey

The research was conducted by ICM Research on behalf of the Energy Saving Trust. The survey was conducted between 4 and 8 July 2008 among 2143 adults across the UK. Questions related to cars and driving were asked of the 1511 respondents in that survey who drive regularly.

(1) Clean Green Cars: CO<sub>2</sub> industry analysis, July 2008 ([www.cleangreencars.co.uk](http://www.cleangreencars.co.uk))



energy saving trust®

Energy Saving Trust, 21 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP Tel 020 7222 0101 [www.energysavingtrust.org.uk](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk)  
CO135e © Energy Saving Trust July 2008. E&OE.



Revive 75 Silk which contains 75 per cent recycled fibre.