energies

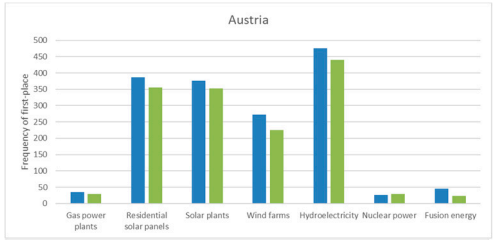
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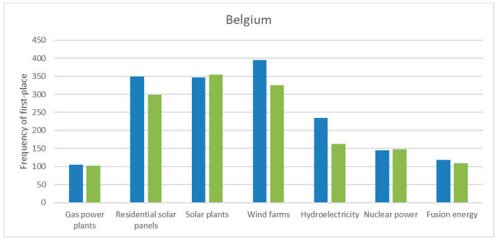
Supplementary Materials

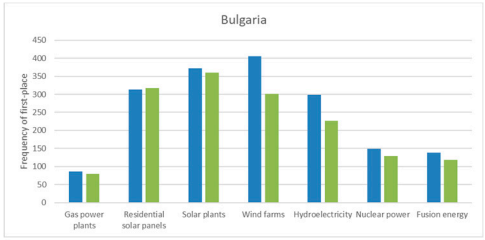
Evaluation of Energy-Production Preferences Using ANP Methodology Based on a Comprehensive Residential Survey

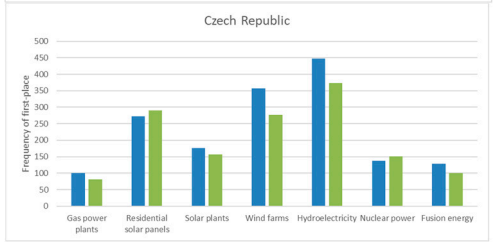
Veronika Groma [1], Endre Börcsök [1], Christian Oltra [2], Chiara Bustreo [3], Adrián T. Terjék [1] and János Osán [1,*]

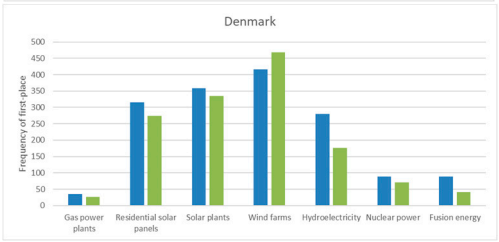
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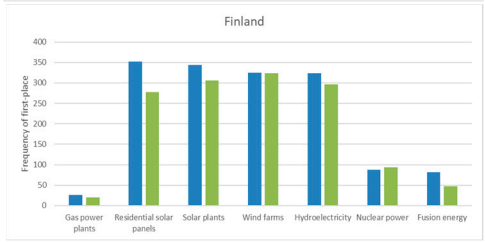

Austria
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

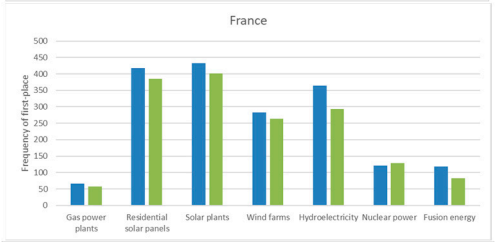

Belgium
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

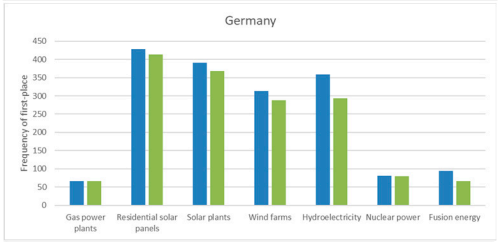

Bulgaria
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

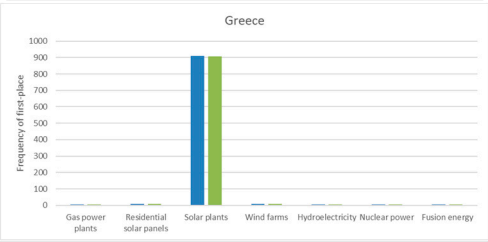

Czech Republic
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

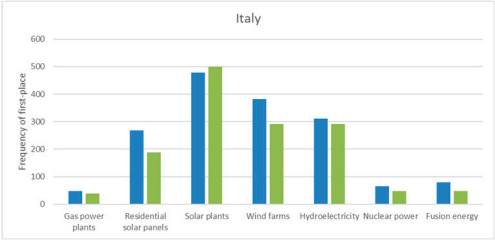

Denmark
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

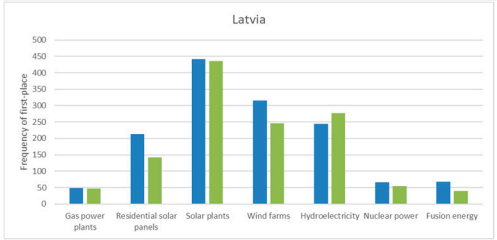

Finland
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

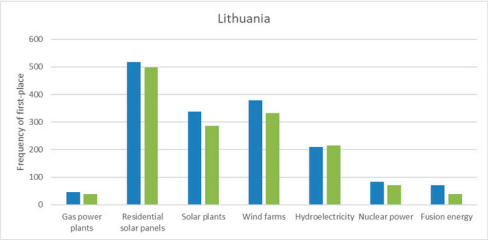

France
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

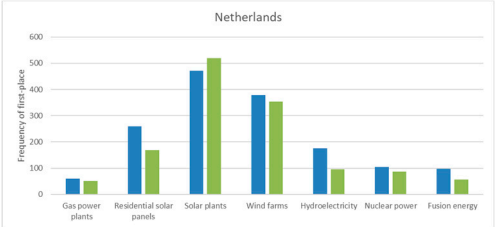

Germany
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

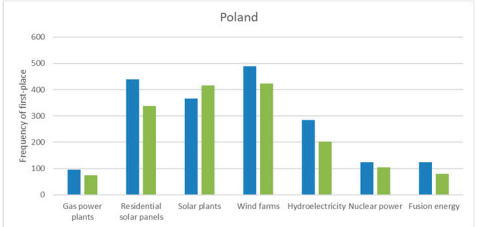

Greece
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

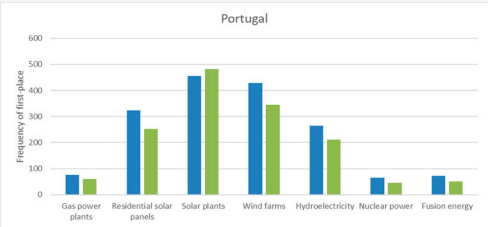

Italy
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy


Latvia
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy


Lithuania
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy


Netherlands
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy


Poland
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy


Portugal
Frequency of first-place
Gas power plants
Residential solar panels
Solar plants
Wind farms
Hydroelectricity
Nuclear power
Fusion energy

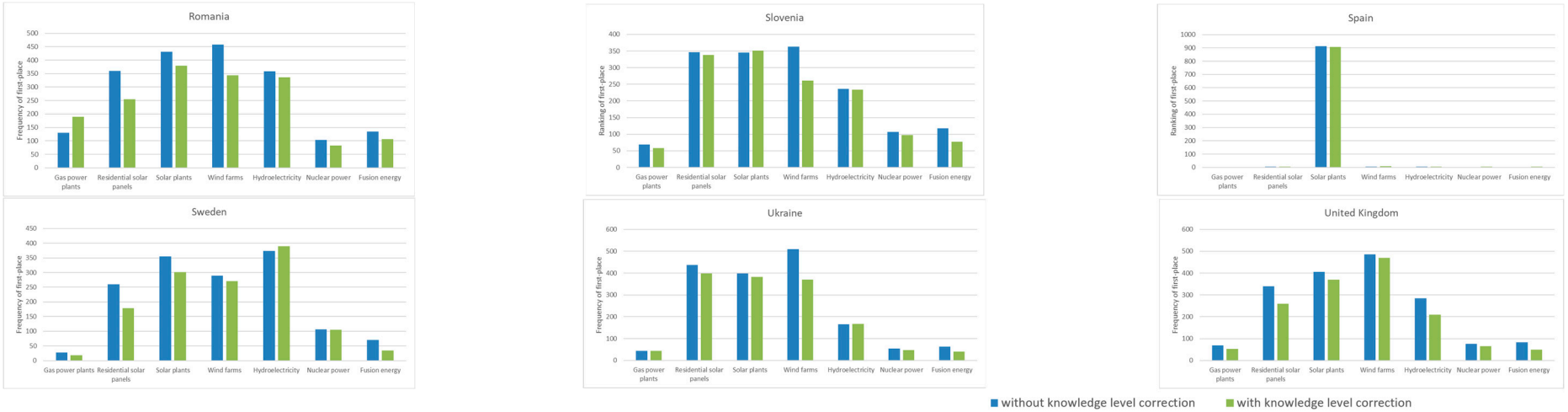


Figure S1. Effect of knowledge level correction in each country on the frequency of first place of alternative using ANP ranking.

Table S1. The questions considered during the research from the questionnaire.

Q1. Thinking about the electricity generation and supply in your country, to what extent are you concerned about... 1. the **reliability** of how electricity is generated and supplied 2. the **environmental impact** of how electricity is generated and supplied 3. the **cost and affordability** of how electricity is generated and supplied 4. the **safety** (in terms of potential accidents and hazardous emissions or wastes) associated with the generation and supply of electricity	C1. Not at all concerned C2. Slightly concerned C3. Somewhat concerned C4. Quite concerned C5. Very concerned
Q2. How would you describe your level of familiarity with the following electricity generation and supply options? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind farms 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Nothing, I have never heard of it C2. Nothing, I only know the name C3. Very little C4. A moderate amount C5. A lot
Q3. To what extent would you support or oppose expanding the following energy technologies in your country? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind farms 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Strongly oppose C2. Somewhat oppose C3. Neither support nor oppose/ undecided C4. Somewhat favor C5. Strongly favor
Q4. How harmful or harmless to the environment do you think each of the following power sources is? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind power 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Very harmful C2. Rather harmful C3. Neutral C4. Rather harmless C5. Completely harmless
Q5. How positive do you consider the contribution of each of the energy sources to the reliable and consistent supply of energy and to meet the needs of a country? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind power 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Very negative C2. Rather negative C3. Neutral C4. Rather positive C5. Completely positive

Q6. How safe (in terms of potential accidents and hazardous emissions or wastes) do you think it is to produce electricity with each of the energy options? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind power 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Very dangerous C2. Rather dangerous C3. Neutral C4. Rather safe C5. Completely safe
Q7. How costly or cheap do you think it is to produce electricity with each of the energy options? 1. Gas power plants 2. Solar plants 3. Residential/commercial solar panels 4. Wind power 5. Hydroelectricity 6. Nuclear power (nuclear fission) 7. Fusion energy (nuclear fusion)	C1. Very costly C2. Rather costly C3. Not costly neither cheap C4. Rather cheap C5. Very cheap

Table S2. Statistics of demographic indicators of respondents.

Country	Number of Answers	Gender			Age Group					Educational Level			
		Female	Male	Other	18–29	30–39	40–49	50–64	65 and above	Did not Graduate from High School	High school graduate	2-Year College Degree or Technical Education	4-Year College Degree or Postgraduate Degree
Austria	911	451	458	2	118	100	179	300	214	122	476	114	199
Belgium	909	480	426	3	254	224	177	196	58	91	396	234	188
Bulgaria	909	427	482	0	162	231	265	214	37	17	242	420	230
Czech Republic	910	450	456	4	246	189	201	202	72	70	535	160	145
Denmark	911	464	444	3	291	88	106	215	211	5	191	413	302
Finland	913	440	470	3	197	115	197	252	152	338	178	256	141
France	912	457	454	1	82	106	148	248	328	210	290	136	276
Germany	913	471	441	1	48	70	195	329	271	42	491	195	185
Greece	911	473	434	4	229	229	250	179	24	24	250	404	233
Italy	914	446	465	3	106	137	179	254	238	75	523	156	160
Latvia	914	456	458	0	292	183	118	168	153	22	184	420	288
Lithuania	913	457	456	0	239	176	138	190	170	9	102	491	311
Netherlands	912	451	460	1	157	152	133	202	268	38	420	126	328
Poland	912	456	456	0	116	118	183	256	239	30	160	492	230
Portugal	913	471	437	5	319	267	211	98	18	46	388	257	222
Romania	911	472	439	0	218	216	240	193	44	42	333	435	101
Slovenia	910	450	456	4	235	191	280	162	42	31	373	256	250
Spain	912	449	458	5	261	232	213	175	31	50	214	331	317
Sweden	912	453	459	0	125	130	156	240	261	67	366	340	139
Ukraine	909	488	417	4	201	276	252	164	16	13	120	543	233
United Kingdom	913	457	453	3	91	96	112	256	358	112	300	249	252