Special Eurobarometer 531
Autumn 2022

Key Challenges of our Times – Autumn 2022

Summary

Fieldwork: October-November 2022

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the European Commission,

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer Unit")

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INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the main results of the Special Eurobarometer survey n° 531 (EB98.1) carried out between 12 October and 7 November 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. It focuses on the key challenges of our times, particularly on issues relating to energy security in the EU and the EU's response to Russia's war on Ukraine. The description of all the results of this Special Eurobarometer survey can be found in the Full Report.

The war in Ukraine and the energy crisis

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had a profound impact on Europe and across the world. It has triggered concerns about security in Europe, with the war at the EU's doorstep. It has also raised serious concerns about energy issues, in particular about rising energy costs, and energy security. Increasing energy prices are a significant factor in rising inflation, causing challenging economic conditions. Europeans are increasingly pessimistic about their life in general over the next 12 months, with the optimism index falling sharply in 2022 into negative territory for the first time since measurement began in 1996.[1] Furthermore, rising prices, the cost of living and inflation are considered to be the main issue facing the EU[2], Member States and individual citizens[3] at the moment.

Russia has weaponised energy by suspending gas deliveries to several Member States and subsequently cutting off most natural gas flows to Europe. The NordStream 1 pipeline has been shut down since late August 2022, and on 22 November, Gazprom threatened to further reduce gas coming to Europe via Ukraine.[4, 5]

The European Commission has been working hard to address the energy crisis and alleviate the energy cost pressures on citizens and companies. Despite the significant drop in Russian energy supplies – from 45% of gas imports in 2021 to just 14% in September 2022 – Europe has managed to find alternative supplies and reduced its demand to compensate for the shortfall.[6] The Commission has also enacted several measures, including the RePowerEU Plan to end dependency on Russian fossil fuels as soon as possible by focusing on saving energy, diversifying energy supplies and accelerating the move to clean energy. [7] ,

The economy

Economic indicators are naturally impacted by the international context and the energy crisis: although GDP growth in 2022 is predicted to be 3.3% in the EU (3.2% in the euro area), inflationary pressures mean it is expected to contract to a predicted 0.3% in 2023.[8]

Inflation continues to be higher than expected. The prediction for 2022 annual inflation has been revised upwards in the Autumn Economic Forecast to 9.3% and 8.5% in the euro area, with the expectation that it will not moderate significantly until 2024. Inflation is eroding households' spending power and eating into any pandemic-related savings. This, combined with the impact of the energy crisis, means the EU, the euro area and most Member States are expected to be in recession in the last quarter of 2022. The economic contraction is expected to continue in the first quarter of 2023.[9]

However, in spite of the challenging economic environment, the labour market is buoyant, with unemployment the lowest it has been in decades, remaining at a record low of 6% in September 2022. [10]

About the survey

This survey was designed to measure the opinions of Europeans in the 27 Member States about their views on the main concerns for Europe and issues relating to the energy crisis. It covers the following areas:

- Citizens' opinions about the most important issues currently facing the EU;
- The personal financial impact of the war in Ukraine and satisfaction with the EU's response to Russia's invasion;
- Opinions about transitioning to renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, and taking personal action to reduce energy consumption.

Where possible, results from this survey will be compared to previous waves.

[1] https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2693
[2] See section I "The main concerns of Europeans" of this report.
[3] https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2693
[4] https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-11-22/gazprom-threatens-to-reduce-gas-flows-to-europe-via-ukraine?leadSource=uverify%20wall
[5] https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60131520
[6] https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/eu-action-address-energy-crisis_en
[7] https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en
[8] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_6782
[9] https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/autumn-2022-economic-forecast-eu-economy-turning-point_en
[10] https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/autumn-2022-economic-forecast-eu-economy-turning-point_en

Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public network between 12 October and 7 November 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. Some 26,431 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). Eurobarometer surveys are conducted face-to-face[11] in people's homes or on their doorstep, in the national language. In all countries, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation[12] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average.

We wish to thank people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would have not been possible.

[11] In Denmark and Czechia, some interviews were conducted via computer assisted video interview (CAVI) technique. The interviewer administrates the questionnaire to the respondent via video, where both parts can see each other: the conditions of interviews are very similar to that of face-to-face.

[12] 2016/679.

I. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the main concern of Europeans – by a considerable margin

More than four in ten (42%) respondents say rising prices / inflation / the cost of living is the most important issue facing the EU at the moment.[13] This is the only issue of the 14 items included in the question that is mentioned by at least three in ten respondents. Furthermore, mentions of this issue have increased by eight percentage points since June-July 2022[14], maintaining its rank in the first position.

As was the case in June-July 2022, energy supply is the second most mentioned issue (29%, +1 percentage point). Although it has declined in mentions by eight points, the international situation maintains its third place, with one in five (20%) saying this is the main issue for the EU at the moment.

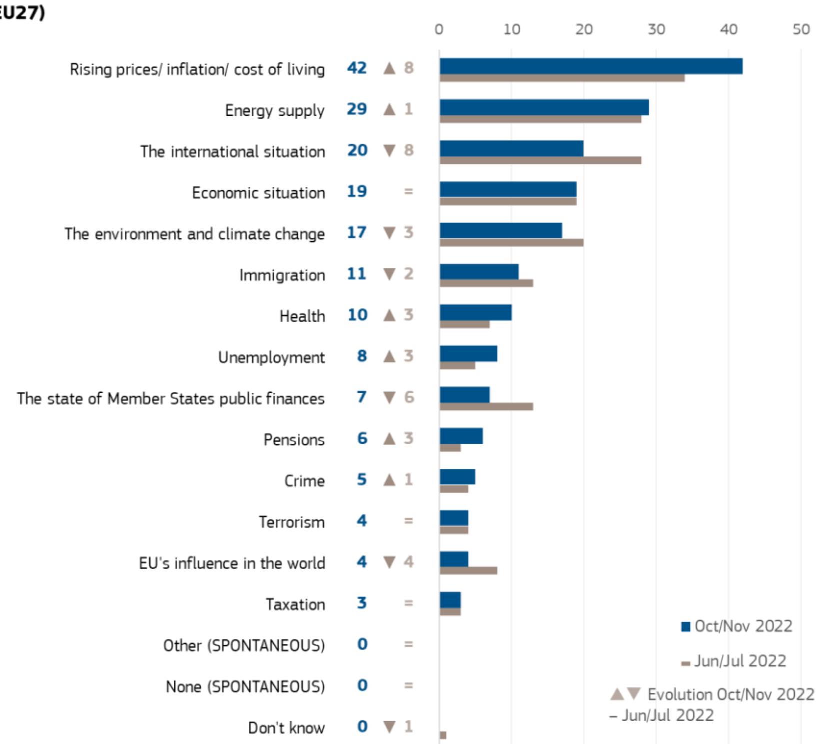
At least one in ten say the main issue facing the EU at the moment is the economic situation (19%, no change), moving it from fifth to fourth position, while the environment and climate change (17%, -3 pp) drops from the fourth to the fifth position. Immigration has risen from seventh to sixth position (11%, -2 pp), while health (10%, +3 pp) has moved from ninth to the seventh position.

Ranking eighth (up from tenth in June-July 2022), unemployment is mentioned by 8% (+3 pp), while 7% (-6 pp) mention the state of Member States' public finances, which has dropped from sixth to the ninth position. Pensions (6%, +3 pp), rank tenth, up from the fourteenth position in the last survey, while crime (5%, +1 pp), ranks eleventh.

Less than one in twenty say terrorism (4%, =), the EU's influence in the world (4%, -4 pp) or taxation (3%, =) are the most important issues facing the EU at the moment.

In 18 Member States, rising prices /inflation / cost of living ranks as the main concern, being mentioned by at least half in Ireland (60%), Lithuania, Czechia and Portugal (53% each).

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



[13] QC2. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

[14] Trend comparisons for this question relate to EB97.5 in June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

II. ENERGY SECURITY IN THE EU

Large majority of Europeans agree with a range of EU measures to improve energy security

More than eight in ten (84%, -1 percentage point since April-May 2022) agree **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, while 12% disagree and 4% say they don't know.[15]

Almost as many (81%) agree that **increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, although this represents a six-point decrease since April-May 2022. More than one in ten disagree (14%), while 5% say they don't know.

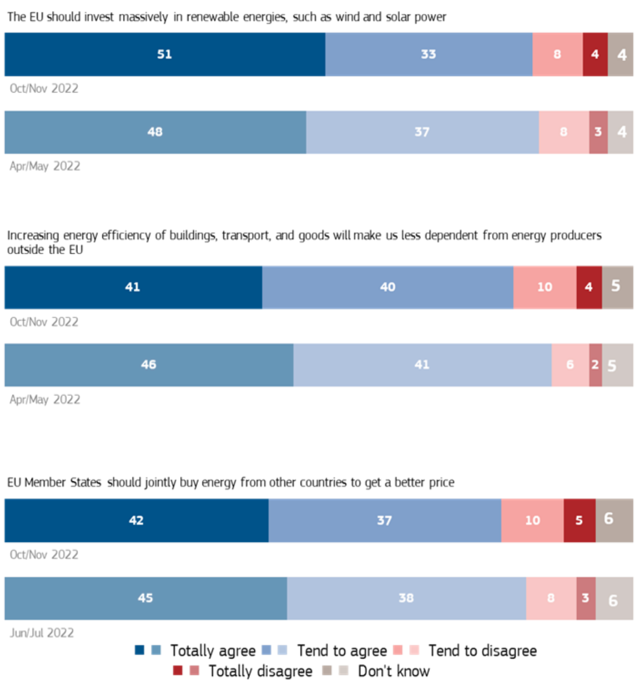
Almost eight in ten (79%) agree **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**. This is a four-point decrease compared to June-July 2022.[16] More than one in ten (15%) disagree, while 6% say they don't know.

More than three quarters (77%, -4 pp since April-May 2022) agree **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**.[17] More than one in ten (16%) disagree, while 7% say they don't know.

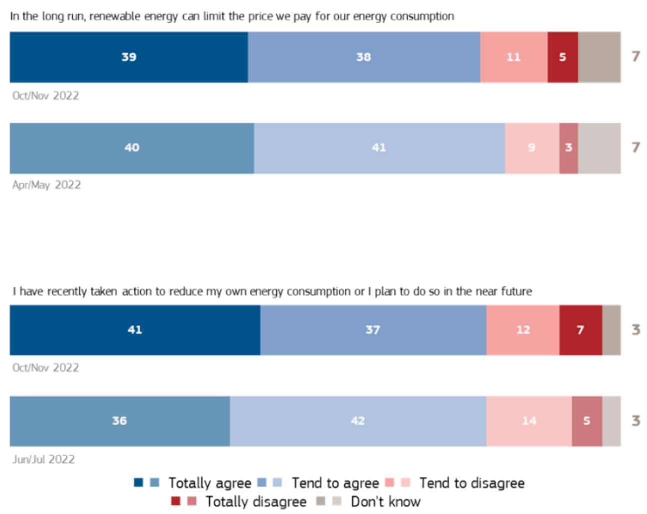
More than three quarters (78%, no change since June-July 2022)[18] **also agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption, or they plan to do so in the near future**. Almost one in five (19%) disagree, while 3% say they don't know.

In every Member State, the vast majority of respondents agree **they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future**. Agreement is most widespread in the Netherlands (89%), Ireland (85%) and Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Malta (84% each), particularly compared to Bulgaria (58%), Romania (60%) and Latvia (64%).

QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



[15] QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 3.1 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; 3.2 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU; 3.3 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

[16] Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

[17] QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 3.4 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (M); 3.5 I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future.

[18] Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

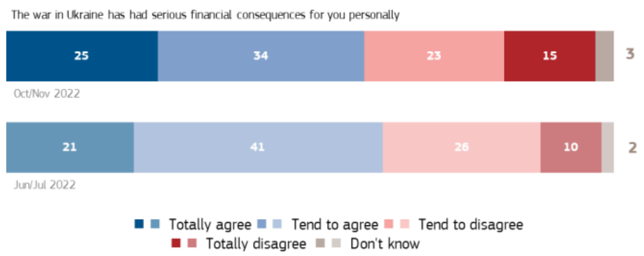
III. RUSSIA’S WAR ON UKRAINE AND THE EU’S RESPONSE

1. Consequences of Russia's war on Ukraine

Almost six in ten agree the personal financial consequences of the war in Ukraine have been serious

The majority (59%) of respondents agree the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally – in fact, one quarter (25%) 'totally agree' and 34% 'tend to agree'.[19] A minority (38%) disagree, while 3% say they don't know. There has been a slight decline in agreement since June-July 2022 (-3 percentage points).[20]

QC3.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



[19] QC3.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally

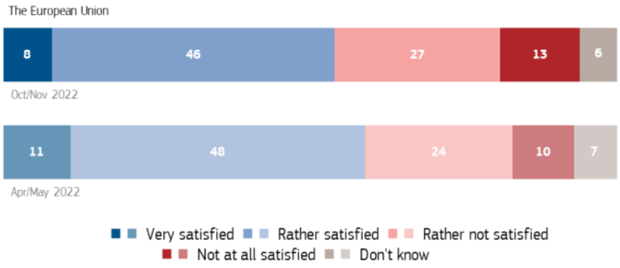
[20] Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

2. The EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

The majority are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

The majority (54%) say they are satisfied with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, despite a decline of five percentage points since April-May 2022.[21] Fewer than one in ten (8%) say they are 'very satisfied'. Four in ten respondents (40%, +6 percentage points) are dissatisfied with the EU's response, while 6% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...?
(% - EU)



[21] QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...? The European Union

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey show that Europeans are increasingly worried about the cost of living. More than four in ten think this is the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, and it is mentioned significantly more than any other issue. Mentions of this issue have also increased considerably in the six months since the question was last asked. Cost of living concerns are compounded by the fact that almost six in ten citizens say the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally.

The fact that energy supply is the second most mentioned concern highlights the impact that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had on European energy prices and energy security. To address energy security issues, more than eight in ten Europeans agree the EU should massively invest in renewable energy, and this idea is supported by a large majority in every Member State. More than three quarters in the EU agree that, in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price of energy consumption, and a large majority in each Member State agrees.

There is widespread support for united action, with almost eight in ten agreeing that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, while more than eight in ten agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will reduce dependence on energy producers outside the EU. On both of these issues, a large majority in each Member State agrees.

Europeans are also taking personal action to address the energy crisis, with almost eight in ten saying they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future. A majority in each Member State agree they are taking or planning action to reduce their energy use.

More than half of all respondents are satisfied with the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, despite a decline in satisfaction since April-May 2022. There is also considerable variation in satisfaction between Member States, ranging from 83% in Denmark to 48% in France.

Technical specifications

Between the 12 October and 7 November 2022, Kantar Public carried out wave 98.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 98.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random, and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size.

By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the 2 other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the 2 other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, second youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule. If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in Finland and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,073	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	9,619,330	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,033	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	5,917,534	1.56%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,003	12/10/2022	07/11/2022	8,982,036	2.36%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,003	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	4,891,261	1.29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,500	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	71,677,231	18.87%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,006	13/10/2022	31/10/2022	1,111,597	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,006	13/10/2022	26/10/2022	4,005,909	1.05%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,009	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	9,167,896	2.41%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,018	13/10/2022	25/10/2022	40,639,381	10.70%
FR	France	ESP - Leaderfield	1,002	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	55,700,114	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,007	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	3,461,468	0.91%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,027	12/10/2022	21/10/2022	51,599,668	13.58%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	752,304	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,031	12/10/2022	26/10/2022	1,590,245	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,002	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	2,373,312	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	507	12/10/2022	26/10/2022	533,335	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,043	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	8,313,539	2.19%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	12/10/2022	03/11/2022	446,788	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,010	12/10/2022	27/10/2022	14,763,684	3.89%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,008	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	7,647,176	2.01%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,014	13/10/2022	25/10/2022	31,982,941	8.42%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,028	12/10/2022	27/10/2022	8,915,624	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,058	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	16,174,719	4.26%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,002	12/10/2022	02/11/2022	1,791,246	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,004	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	4,591,487	1.21%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,006	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	4,672,932	1.23%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,019	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	8,541,497	2.25%
		TOTAL EU27	26,431	12/10/2022	07/11/2022	379,864,254	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia and Denmark.)

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,073		1,073
BG	Bulgaria	1,033		1,033
CZ	Czechia	706	297	1,003
DK	Denmark	911	92	1,003
DE	Germany	1,500		1,500
EE	Estonia	1,006		1,006
IE	Ireland	1,006		1,006
EL	Greece	1,009		1,009
ES	Spain	1,018		1,018
FR	France	1,002		1,002
HR	Croatia	1,007		1,007
IT	Italy	1,027		1,027
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	1,031		1,031
LT	Lithuania	1,002		1,002
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,043		1,043
MT	Malta	507		507
NL	Netherlands	1,010		1,010
AT	Austria	1,008		1,008
PL	Poland	1,014		1,014
PT	Portugal	1,028		1,028
RO	Romania	1,058		1,058
SI	Slovenia	1,002		1,002
SK	Slovakia	1,004		1,004
FI	Finland	1,006		1,006
SE	Sweden	1,019		1,019
	TOTAL EU27	26,042	389	26,431

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 98.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

	COUNTRIES	Response rates
BE	Belgium	45.3%
BG	Bulgaria	46.3%
CZ	Czechia	52.2%
DK	Denmark	45.4%
DE	Germany	25.8%
EE	Estonia	42.4%
IE	Ireland	43.4%
EL	Greece	29.3%
ES	Spain	31.5%
FR	France	35.9%
HR	Croatia	43.3%
IT	Italy	23.4%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	47.0%
LV	Latvia	33.8%
LT	Lithuania	42.6%
LU	Luxembourg	26.9%
HU	Hungary	61.7%
MT	Malta	80.4%
NL	Netherlands	61.6%
AT	Austria	41.2%
PL	Poland	51.0%
PT	Portugal	41.8%
RO	Romania	61.3%
SI	Slovenia	48.6%
SK	Slovakia	67.8%
FI	Finland	13.3%
SE	Sweden	63.3%

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5% 95%	10% 90%	15% 85%	20% 80%	25% 75%	30% 70%	35% 65%	40% 60%	45% 55%	50% 50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5% 95%	10% 90%	15% 85%	20% 80%	25% 75%	30% 70%	35% 65%	40% 60%	45% 55%	50% 50%	