European Commission

Special Eurobarometer 527
Summary

Fairness perceptions of the green transition

Fieldwork: May-June 2022

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)

Survey coordinated by the European Commission,

Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

Project title	Special Eurobarometer 527
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Language version	EN
Catalogue number	KE-07-22-962-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-76-56511-6
DOI	10.2767/650851

https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer

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INTRODUCTION

The European Green Deal[1], launched in 2019, sets out the EU strategy to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and transform the Union into a sustainable, fairer, and more prosperous society that respects the planetary boundaries. Fairness and solidarity are an integral part of the Green Deal, which underlines that no person and no place should be left behind in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights[2]. To encourage action, the European Climate Law, in force since July 2021, sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and a binding intermediate target of a net domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030. Member States are also notably putting in place measures to achieve their climate targets through their national energy and climate plans (NECPs) for the period 2021-30.

Delivering the European Green Deal is a key priority of the European Commission. The Commission adopted a series of policy proposals to deliver on the European Green Deal, notably the so-called 'Fit for 55' package[3]. The package of legislative proposals will make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies fit to deliver on the EU climate targets. Together with the pressing need to tackle climate change, with weather extremes becoming more common and intensive, the new geopolitical situation accompanied by high-energy prices and higher cost of living clearly strengthens the importance of a rapid green transition. On 18 May 2022, the European Commission presented REPowerEU[4], the EU's plan to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels through the accelerated roll-out of renewable energy, energy savings and the diversification of energy supplies. Employment, skills and social policies, for instance to tackle labour shortages in green sectors, and providing support to vulnerable households is even more important in such an accelerated scenario.

Overall, the green transition offers many great opportunities, and – with the right accompanying policies in place – a chance to 1) reduce emissions and improve the environment; 2) create quality jobs in the transition; and 3) improve welfare and well-being overall[5]. However, the green transition will not be inclusive by default, and accompanying policies are necessary to ensure a fair and just transition. Our policies need to ensure that nobody and no place is left behind and that the benefits and costs of this transformation are shared fairly across society. Ensuring a fair green transition is essential to safeguard social acceptance of climate change policies and public support for the reforms and investments needed to achieve the EU's climate and environmental objectives.

"Without immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is beyond reach", scientists warn in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report of April 2022[6]. The report calls for urgent behavioural changes (sustainable mobility, energy efficient building …), which can result in an estimated 40-70% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and suggests that these changes can improve people's health and wellbeing. At the same time, there is growing evidence that tackling climate change requires addressing the large inequalities in carbon emissions[7].

EU Member States unanimously committed on 16 June 2022 to a joint policy framework – a Council Recommendation - for ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality[8]. Building on ongoing policy action, this Recommendation provides policy guidance to Member States on how to address the employment, skills and social aspects of the transition in a comprehensive and coherent manner. A broad range of EU funds can support a fair green transition, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the Just Transition Mechanism, the European Social Fund Plus and the proposal for a Social Climate Fund.

The current survey was designed to assess EU citizens' attitudes towards and expectations around the green transition and the impact it will have on their lives. It covers notably the following areas:

- Perceptions of climate change and the fairness of the green transition;
- Views on the shared responsibility of citizens and various stakeholders in tackling climate change and enabling the green transition;
- Expectations of job opportunities and skills in the green transition;
- Perceptions of the current energy situation, energy consumption, including willingness to reduce energy use and motivations to do so;
- Energy efficient housing;
- Sustainable transport, including the quality, availability and affordability of public transport and measures that would encourage adopting more sustainable transport options;
- Access to and satisfaction with local green spaces;
- Support for various policies to support a fair green transition.

1 https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en
2https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/economy-works-people/jobs-growth-and-investment/european-pillar-social-rights_en
3 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_3541
4 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_3131
5 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021SC0452&qid=1643714268435
6 https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_SPM.pdf
7 https://wir2022.wid.world/chapter-6/
8 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_21_6823

Methodology used for the survey

This summary presents the main results of the Special Eurobarometer survey n° 527 (EB97.4) on fairness perceptions of the green transition, which was carried out between 30 May and 28 June 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. 26,395 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). However, in order to run fieldwork during the COVID pandemic, it was necessary to change the methodology in some countries (total or partial online interviews in some countries). A technical note on the methodology of the Eurobarometer surveys, as well as the way the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals. In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation[9] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report are:

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 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 would like to thank the people across the European Union who have given up their time to take part in this survey.

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

[9] 2016/679

I. A FAIR GREEN TRANSITION IS ESSENTIAL AND ASSOCIATED WITH OPPORTUNITIES

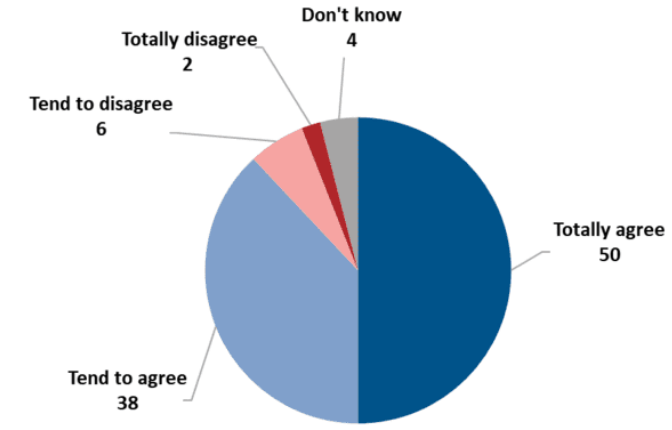
1. The need for a fair green transition

The majority of respondents agree that no one should be left behind in the green transition, but a minority is confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, services and products will be affordable for everyone.

Almost nine in ten respondents (88%) agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind, with half (50%) saying they "totally agree".[10] Fewer than one in ten (8%) disagree with this statement, with just 2% saying they "totally disagree".

More than seven in ten respondents in each Member State agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind, with proportions ranging from 97% in Cyprus and 95% in Luxembourg and Malta to 72% in Romania, 78% in Bulgaria and 80% in Estonia.

QA1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The green transition should not leave anyone behind
(% - EU27)



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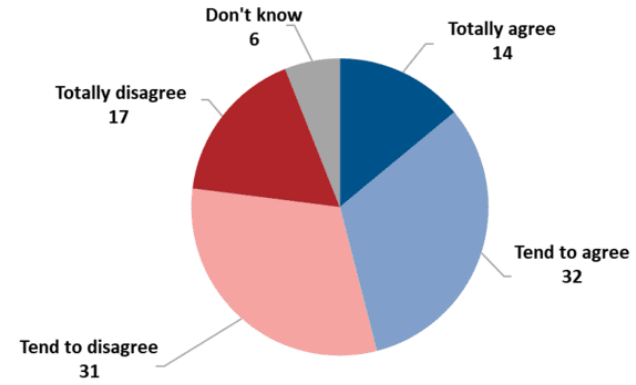
Confidence that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people, is less widespread, with 46% saying they agree, including 14% who totally agree.[11] Almost as many (48%) disagree, with 17% saying they "totally disagree". Just over one in twenty (6%) say they don't know.

In seven countries, including Italy (71%), Romania (61%) and Croatia (60%), the majority agrees that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone. In contrast, only 30% in France, 31% in Czechia and 32% in Slovenia agree.

QA1.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people
(% - EU27)



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[10] QA1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The green transition should not leave anyone behind.

[11] QA1.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people.

Around half of respondents think that the EU, national governments and local authorities are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair.

Half (50%) of all respondents agree that the EU is doing enough to ensure a fair green transition, with 14% saying they "totally agree". [12] On the other hand, 43% disagree, with 12% totally disagreeing. More than one in twenty (7%) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents in 23 Member States think that the EU is doing enough with proportions ranging from 78% in Malta, 69% in Cyprus and 68% in Poland to 45% in Bulgaria. In the remaining four countries, a minority agree, with 37% in France, 41% in Greece, and 42% in both Germany and Slovakia

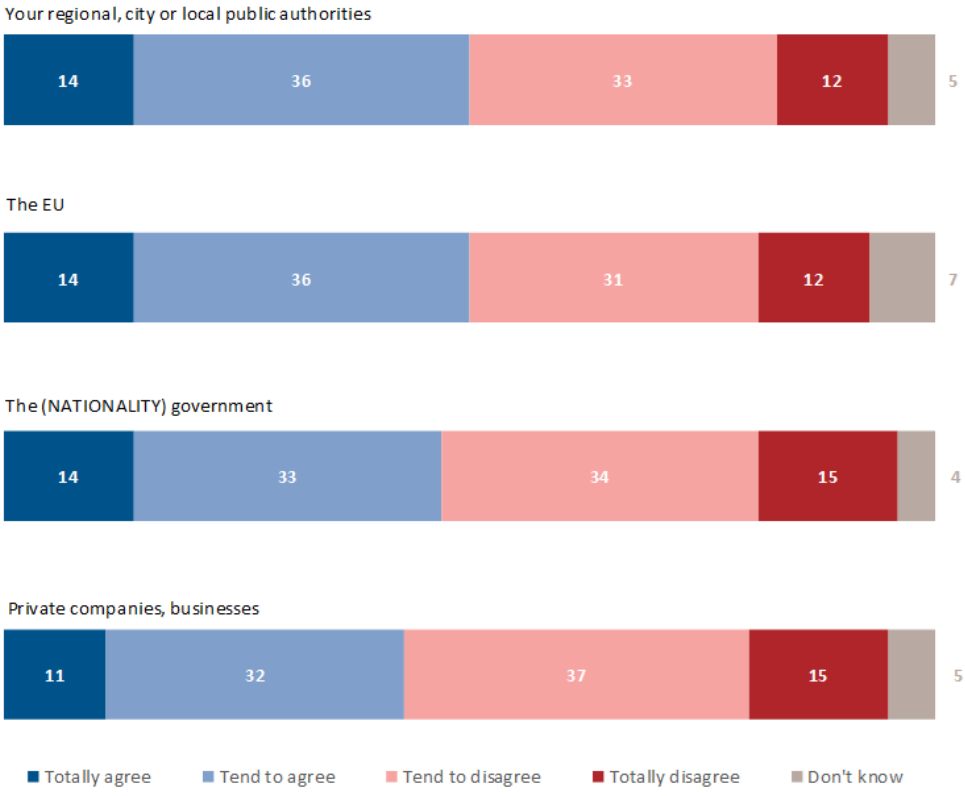
Half (50%) of all respondents also agree that their regional, city, or local public authorities are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 14% saying they "totally agree". More than four in ten (45%) disagree, with 12% saying they "totally disagree". One in twenty (5%) say they don't know. Opinions vary between the EU Member States with levels of agreement ranging from 68% in Finland, 64% in Luxembourg and 62% in Denmark to 32% in Bulgaria and 26% in Greece.

Almost half (47%) of all respondents think that their national government is doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 14% totally agreeing. A slight majority (49%), however, disagrees, with 15% saying that they "totally disagree" that their national government is doing enough.

In 14 countries, a majority of respondents agree that their national government is doing enough, with the highest levels of agreement in Finland (71%), Luxembourg (67%) and Malta (64%). In contrast, only 30% in Bulgaria, 31% in Greece and 33% in Slovakia agree that their government is doing enough.

Four in ten (43%) respondents agree that private companies and businesses are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 11% saying they totally agree. The majority, however, disagrees (52%), with 15% saying that they "totally disagree". One in twenty (5%) say they don't know. Opinions vary between Member States with 64% in Italy and 54% in Denmark, Hungary and Malta agreeing that private companies and businesses do enough compared to only 25% in Bulgaria, 27% in Lithuania and Greece and 31% in France.

QA2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - EU)



[12] QA2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair? 2.1 Private companies, businesses. 2.2 Your regional, city or local public authorities. 2.3 The (NATIONALITY) government. 2.4 The EU.

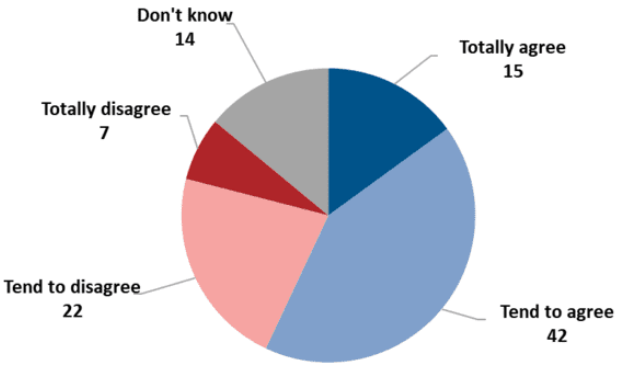
2. Job opportunities and skills in the green transition

A majority of respondents think that policies to tackle climate change will create more jobs than they will remove, as well as more quality jobs.

Almost six in ten respondents (57%) agree that policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they remove, with 15% totally agreeing.[13] Almost three in ten (29%) disagree, with 7% saying they "totally disagree". More than one in ten (14%) say they don't know.

In 25 countries, a majority of respondents agree that policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they remove, although proportions vary from 73% in Malta, 72% in Sweden and 68% in Italy and Denmark to 38% in Estonia. In Latvia (35%) and Czechia (39%), only a minority agree.

QA10.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove
(% - EU27)



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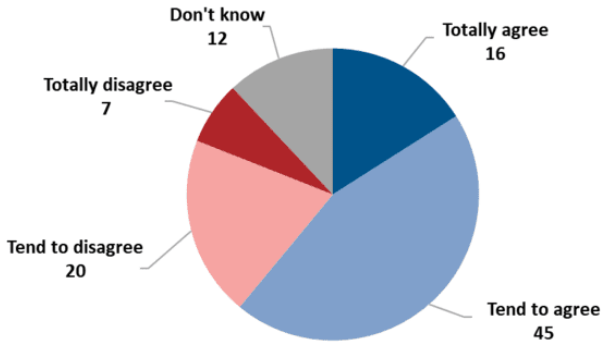
Over six in ten (61%) agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, with 16% saying they "totally agree".[14] On the other hand, more than one quarter (27%) disagree with this statement, with 7% totally disagreeing. Just over one in ten (12%) say that they don't know.

A majority of respondents in 25 countries agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, although proportions range from 80% in Malta, 77% in Cyprus and 75% in Sweden to 45% in Estonia. Czechia (43%) and Latvia (42%) are the only countries where a minority agree.

QA10.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment)
(% - EU27)



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[13] QA10.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove.

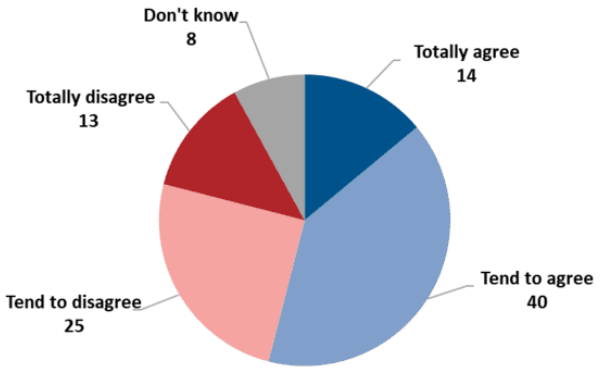
[14] QA10.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment).

Being in a job that contributes to the green transition is important for the majority of respondents, but only around one third think that their current job contributes to it.

A majority (54%) of respondents agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, with 14% saying they "totally agree".[15] Almost four in ten (38%) disagree, with 13% totally disagreeing. Almost one in ten (8%) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents agree in 24 EU Member States that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, although proportions range from 85% in Sweden, 75% in Malta and 73% in Slovenia to 46% in France. In contrast, only a minority in Greece, Bulgaria (both 35%) and Romania (44%) agree.

QA10.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition
(% - EU27)



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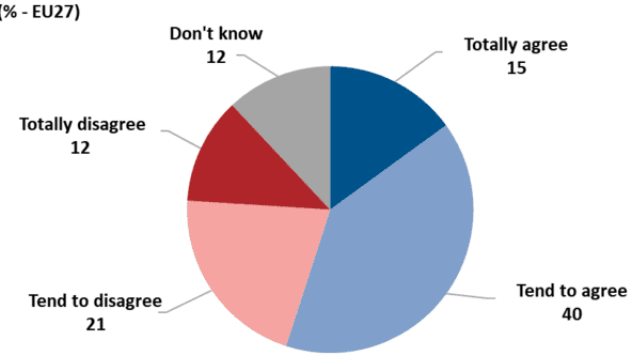
More than half (55%) agree also that being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to them personally, with 15% saying they "totally agree".[16] One-third (33%) disagree, 12% "totally", while 12% say they don't know.

In 22 Member States, a majority of respondents agree, with the highest proportions seen in Slovenia (83%) and Cyprus (81%). Agreement is the minority opinion in Germany (40%) and Bulgaria (41%), while in Austria, opinion is divided (44% agree and 44% disagree).

QA10.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally
(% - EU27)



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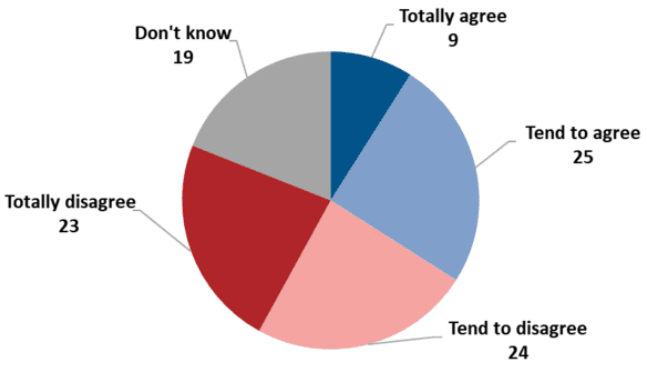
[15] QA10.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition.

[16] QA10.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally.

Although (54%) the majority thinks that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, only a minority (34%) agree that their job is contributing to advancing the green transition, with 9% totally agreeing.[17] Almost half (47%) disagree, with 23% saying they "totally disagree". Almost one in five (19%) say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who agree that their job is contributing to the green transition varies considerably across the Member States. At least half in Slovenia (63%), Slovakia (55%), Malta (54%) and Hungary (53%) agree, compared to 22% in France and Bulgaria and 23% in Greece.

QA10.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition
(% - EU27)



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[17] QA10.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition.

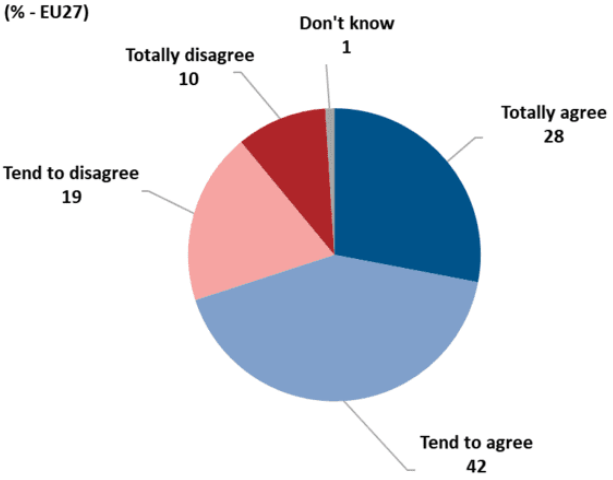
3. A shared responsibility to tackle climate change

Almost three-quarters of respondents are frightened by climate change, and more than three-quarters feel a personal responsibility to act.

Seven in ten respondents agree that climate change is something that frightens them, with 28% saying they "totally agree" with this statement.[18] Almost three in ten (29%) disagree, with 10% saying they "totally disagree".

Although the majority of respondents in 24 European Union Member States agree that climate change frightens them, proportions vary from 89% in Portugal to 53% in Czechia. In contrast, only 40% in Estonia and 49% in Finland also agree, while in the Netherlands, the opinion is divided (50% agree and 50% disagree).

QA1.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Climate change is something that frightens you
(% - EU27)



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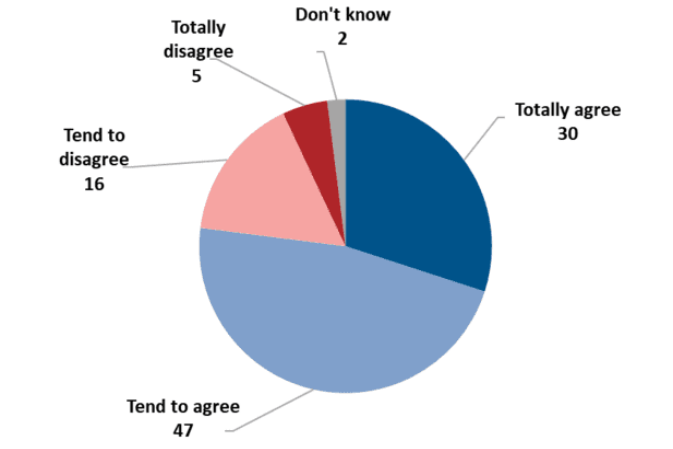
More than three quarters (77%) of respondents agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change, with 30% saying they "totally agree".[19] Only one in five (21%) disagrees with this statement, with 5% saying they "totally disagree".

The majority of respondents in each country agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change. Proportions range from 95% in Malta, 91% in Luxembourg and 88% in Cyprus and Sweden to 53% in Czechia, 54% in Estonia and 56% in Bulgaria.

QA1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change
(% - EU27)



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[18] QA1.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Climate change is something that frightens you.

[19] QA1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change.

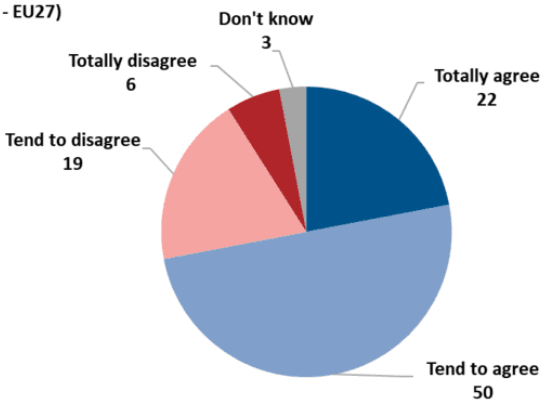
More than three-quarters of respondents agree that they should personally do more to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change.

More than seven in ten (72%) respondents think that they should personally do more than they currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy, for example), regardless of what others do, with 22% saying they strongly agree with this statement. [20] One quarter (25%) disagrees, with 6% saying they strongly disagree. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) say they don't know.

The majority in each country think that they should personally do more, although proportions range from 91% in Malta to 56% in Estonia.

At least one-third in Malta (51%), Cyprus (43%), Spain (36% and Sweden (35%) say they "totally agree" that they should be doing more.

QA3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.
(% - EU27)



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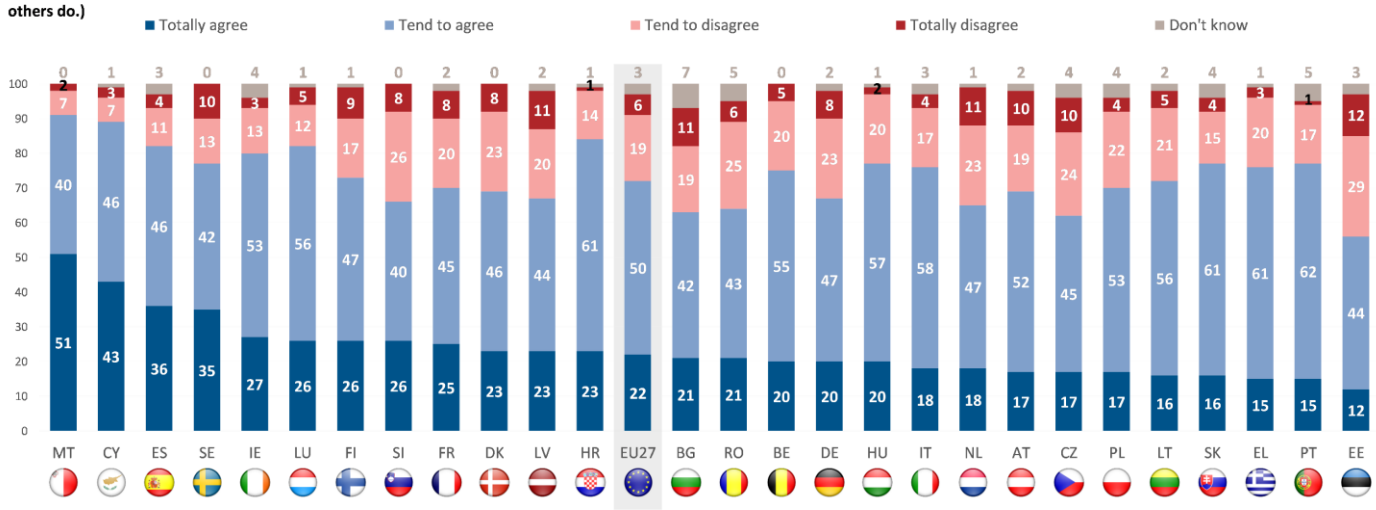
QA3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(% - You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.)



[20] QA3.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.

II. REDUCING ENERGY USE IN A FAIR WAY

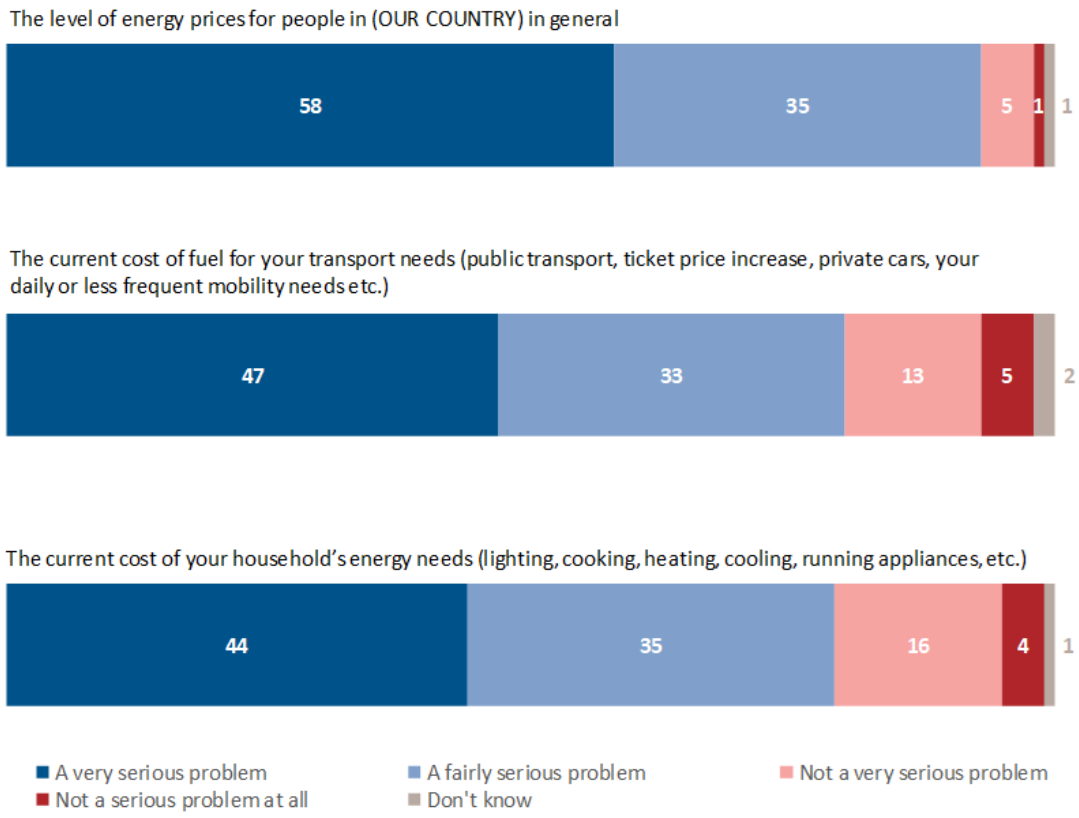
Energy prices are a serious problem for most people. In some Member States, all respondents think this way.

More than nine in ten (93%) respondents in the EU think the level of energy prices for people in their country is a serious problem. In fact, the majority (58%) thinks this is a "very serious problem".[21]

Eight in ten (80%) say the current cost of fuel for their transport needs is a problem, and for 47%, it is a serious one. Almost as many (79%) say the current cost of their household's energy needs is a problem, with 44% describing it as a "very serious problem".

At a national level, more than three-quarters of respondents in each Member State say that the level of energy prices in their country is a serious problem for people in general. All respondents in Greece (100%) think this way, as do 99% in Spain, Cyprus and Portugal and 98% in Ireland, compared to 76% in Malta, 82% in Sweden and 83% in Finland.

QA17. In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? (% - EU)



[21] QA17 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? 17.1 The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general. 17.2 The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.). 17.3 The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.).

Over half of respondents are confident they could reduce their energy consumption.

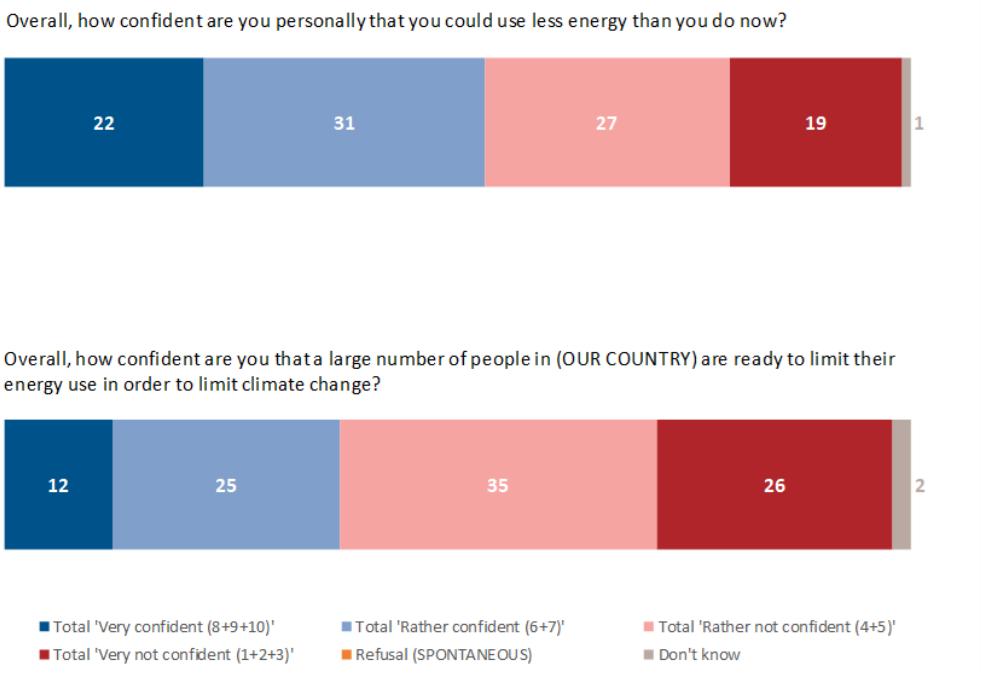
More than five in ten (53%) are confident they could use less energy than they do now. More than one in five (22%) are 'very confident', while 31% are 'rather confident'. Almost half (46%) are not confident, with 27% 'rather not confident' and 19% 'not very confident'.[22]

Across the EU as a whole, just over half (53%) have some level of confidence they could use less energy than they do now, and, in 19 countries, the majority also has confidence they could do this. Proportions are highest in Italy (69%), Ireland (68%) and Cyprus (67%), and lowest in Romania (37%), Poland (40%) and Czechia (41%).

In contrast, only a minority (37%) is confident that a large number of people in their area are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change, with 12% 'very confident' and 25% 'rather confident'. The majority (61%) is not confident: 35% are 'rather not confident' and 26% are 'very not confident'.

At a national level, Italy (56%) and Ireland (50%) are the only countries where at least half are confident to some degree, followed by 49% in Finland. At the other end of the scale, 12% in Czechia, 24% in Latvia and 25% in Malta are confident that a large number of people in their country are ready to reduce their energy usage.

QA5. How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something between these two positions.
(% - EU)



[22] QA5. How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.

5.1 Overall, how confident are you personally that you could use less energy than you do now? 5.2 Overall, how confident are you that a large number of people in (OUR COUNTRY) are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change?

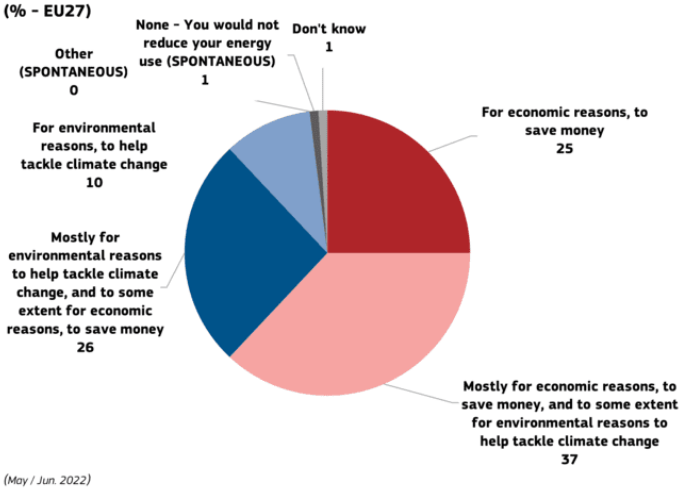
Economic reasons are the main motivation for reducing energy use among the respondents.

Saving money is the main motivator for reducing energy use, although environmental concerns play a role for many.[23] Overall more than six in ten (62%) say they would reduce their energy use mainly or only for economic reasons, while 36% would do so mainly or only for environmental reasons. Almost four in ten (37%) say they would reduce their energy use mostly for economic reasons, to save money, and to some extent for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change. Around one quarter (26%) would reduce their energy consumption mostly for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change and, to some extent for economic reasons, to save money. One quarter (25%) would reduce consumption just for economic reasons, to save money. One in ten (10%) would reduce energy use purely for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change.

There are three countries where respondents most often say they would reduce their energy consumption for **economic reasons only**: Bulgaria (47%), Latvia (40%) and Lithuania (37%). In contrast, 12% in Slovenia and 13% in Sweden and the Netherlands say the same.

In 18 countries, respondents are most likely to say they would reduce their energy use **mostly for economic reasons, to save money, and to some extent for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change**. This view is most widespread in Greece (50%), Portugal (47%) and Slovakia (44%). In contrast, 31% in Sweden and Ireland give this reason.

QA4 Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use: (% - EU27)



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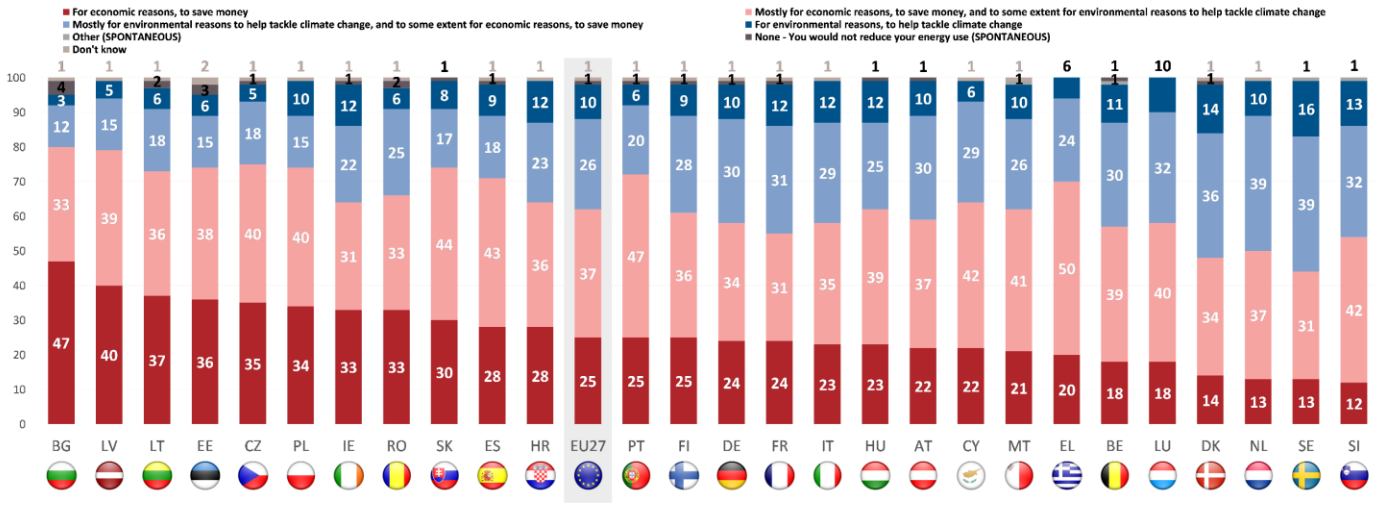
Sweden, the Netherlands (both 39%) and Denmark (36%) are the only countries where the most common answer is they would reduce consumption **mostly for environmental reasons and, to some extent, for economic reasons**. At the other end of the scale, 12% in Bulgaria and 15% in Estonia, Latvia and Poland give this reason.

In 15 countries, at least one in ten respondents say they would reduce their energy usage just for **environmental reasons**, with the highest levels seen in Sweden (16%), Denmark (14%) and Slovenia (13%).

QA4 Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use: (%)



[23] QA4. Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use:

III. FOCUS ON SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS ENABLING CITIZENS TO THRIVE IN THE GREEN TRANSITION

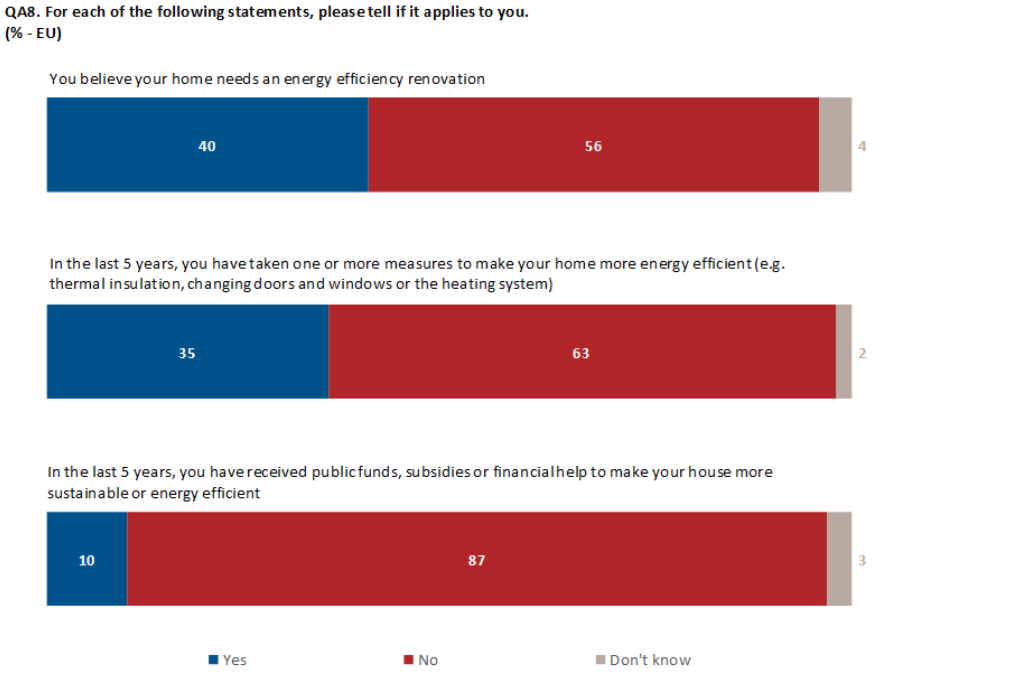
1. Energy-efficient housing

More than a third of respondents have taken measures to make their homes more energy efficient in the last five years. Over the same period, 1 in 10 received financial assistance to improve their home's energy efficiency.

Four in ten respondents (40%) believe their home needs an energy-efficient renovation.[24] More than half (56%) say it does not, and 4% say they don't know.

In the last five years, 35% of respondents have taken one or more measures to make their home more energy efficient (e.g., thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system), but most (63%) have not.

Over the same period, 10% of respondents have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy efficient. The large majority (87%), however, has not.



[24] QA8. For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you. 8.1 In the last 5 years, you have taken one or more measures to make your home more energy efficient (e.g., thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system)
8.2 In the last 5 years, you have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy efficient.
8.3 You believe your home needs an energy efficiency renovation.

2. Sustainable mobility

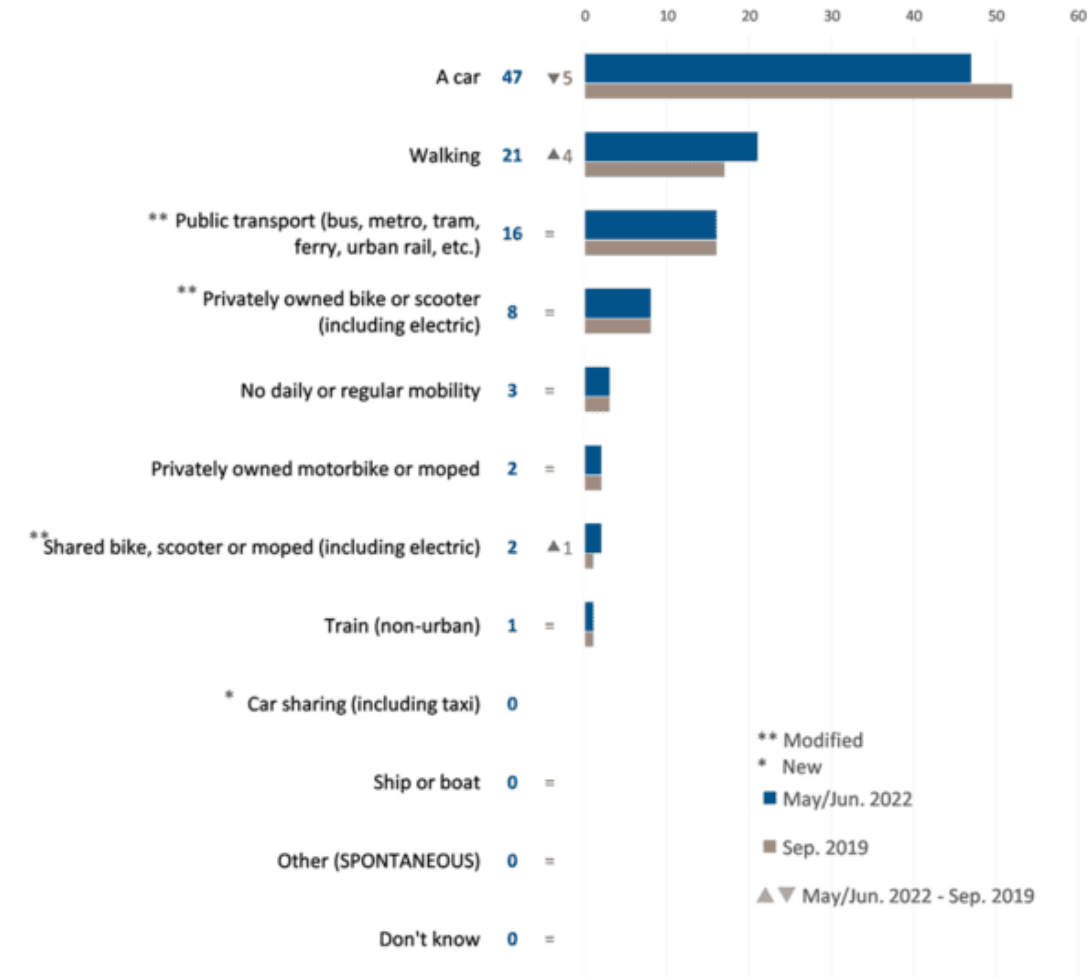
A car is still the main mode of transport for a majority of respondents. Nearly half of the respondents use sustainable modes of transport.

On a typical day, a car is the main mode of transport for most respondents (47%).[25] Around one in five (21%) say walking is their main mode, while 16% say it is public transport. A privately owned bike or scooter is mentioned by 8%, while 2% say their main mode is a privately owned moped or motorbike and the same proportion use a shared bike, scooter or moped. Just 1% say a non-urban train is the main mode of daily transport.

There has been little change in the daily mode of transport since September 2019, with the most notable a slight increase in the proportion who mention walking (+4 percentage points) and a decrease in the proportion who mention a car (-5).

In all but three Member States, a car is the most common mode of daily transport, with the highest proportions seen in Cyprus (85%), Ireland (76%) and Malta (69%). A car is least mentioned in Romania (26%), Bulgaria (35%) and Sweden (37%).

QA11 On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often. (% - EU)



[25] QA11. On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.

The majority of respondents in urban areas consider the quality of public transport as good in terms of quality, availability and affordability. Satisfaction with public transport is much lower in rural areas.

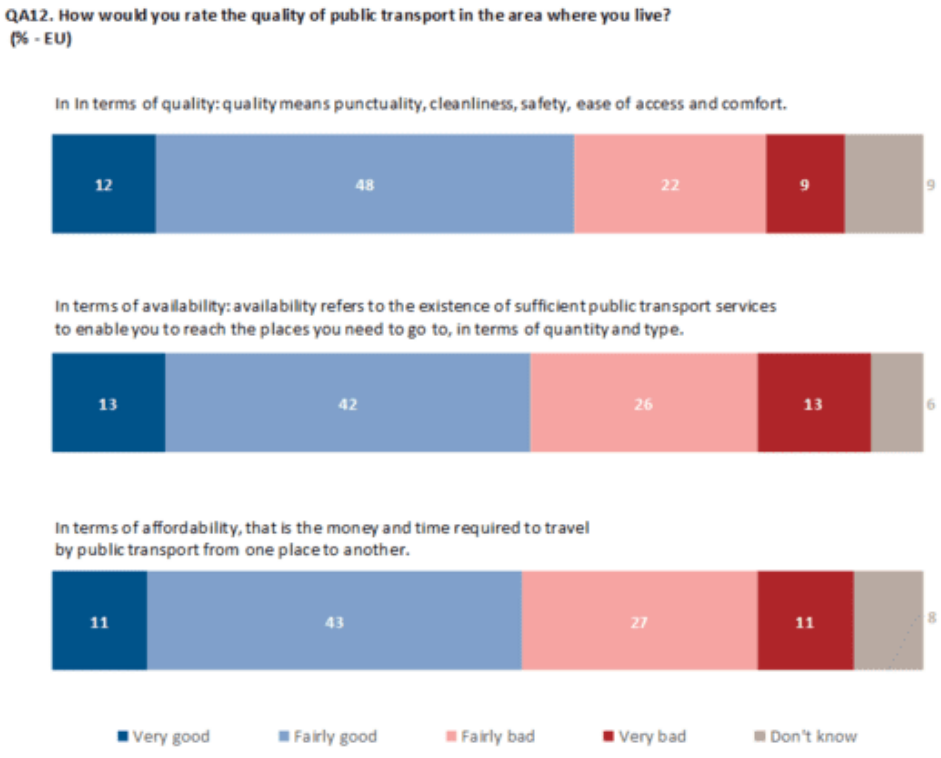
Among respondents, satisfaction with the quality of public transport is generally higher than satisfaction with affordability and availability, as illustrated in the graph below.

Six in ten (60%) respondents rate the quality of public transport in the area where they live as good, with 12% saying it is "very good".[26] Around three in ten (31%) rate the quality as bad, with 9% saying it is "very bad". Almost one in ten (9%) say they don't know.

The majority (55%) also rates the quality of public transport availability as good, with 13% rating it as "very good". Almost four in ten (39%) rate availability as bad, with 13% saying it is "very bad". Nearly one in ten (9%) say they don't know.

More than half (54%) rate the affordability of public transport in their area as good, with 11% saying it is "very good". Almost four in ten (38%) rate affordability as bad, with 11% saying it is "very bad". Fewer than one in ten (8%) say they don't know.

The more urbanised a respondent's environment, however, the more likely they are to rate each aspect as good. The largest difference is seen in availability, with 75% in large towns saying this is good compared to 35% in rural villages. It is also worth noting that those living in big cities are more likely than those living in the suburbs or outskirts of a big city to rate each aspect of their public transport as good. For example, 75% living in a big city rate availability as good, compared to 59% living in the suburbs or outskirts of a big city.



[26] QA12 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live? 12.1 In terms of availability: availability refers to the existence of sufficient public transport services to enable you to reach the places you need to go to, in terms of quantity and type. 12.2 In terms of affordability, that is the money and time required to travel by public transport from one place to another. 12.3 In terms of quality: quality means punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.

More frequent and more affordable public transport are the main things that would help respondents choose more sustainable transport.

Respondents were asked what would help them most to adopt a more sustainable mode of transport. [27] More frequent public transport (36%) was most mentioned, followed by more affordable public transport (29%).

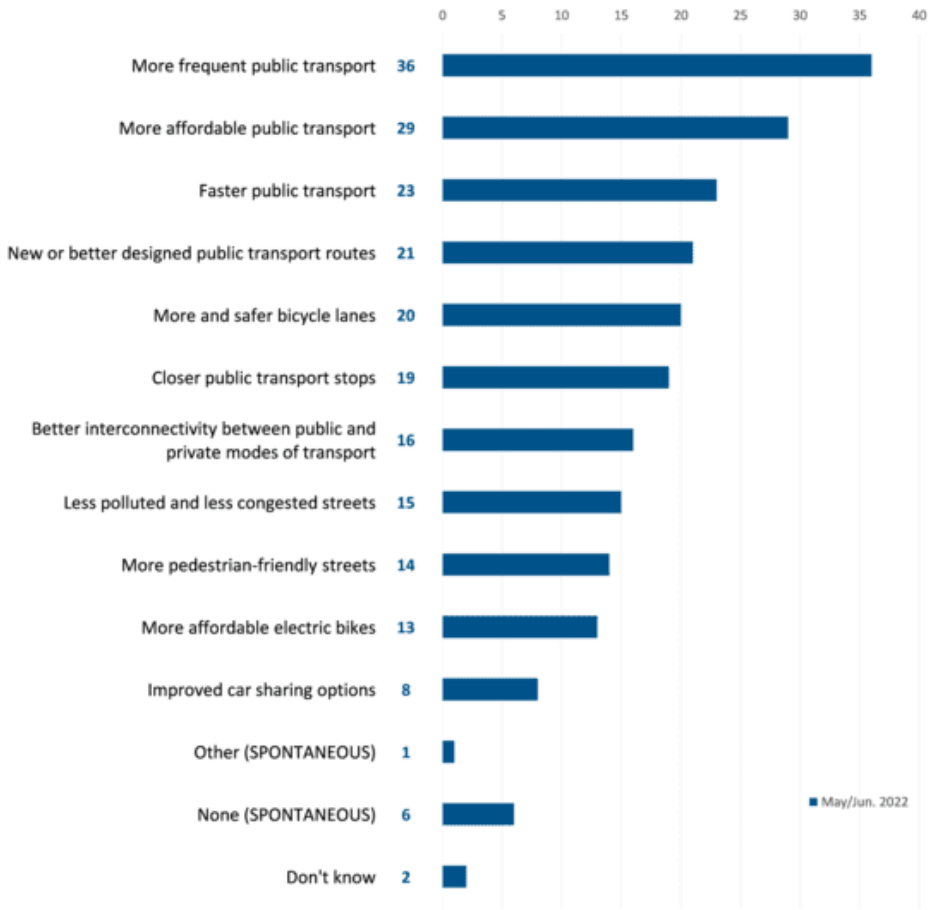
At least one in five mentions faster public transport (23%), new or better designed public transport routes (21%) or more and safer bicycle lanes (20%). Almost as many respondents mention closer public transport stops (19%).

At least one in ten say better interconnectivity between public and private modes of transport (16%), less polluted and less congested streets (16%), more pedestrian-friendly streets (14%) or more affordable electric bikes (13%) would most help them to adopt more sustainable transport.

Almost one in ten (8%) say improved car-sharing options would help them the most.

In 21 countries, respondents are most likely to say more frequent public transport would most help them adopt a more sustainable mode of transport, with the largest proportions seen in Greece (54%), Portugal (49%) and Spain (44%) and the lowest in Denmark and Latvia (both 30%).

QA13 From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



[27] QA13. From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

3. Access to green spaces

Three-quarters of respondents live within a ten minutes' walk of green space, and more than eight in ten are satisfied with its quality

A large majority of respondents live within ten minutes of walking distance of green space.[28] Half (50%) live five minutes or less away, while 26% say they live between six- and ten-minutes' walk away. Around one in seven (16%) live 11-20 minutes' walk from a green space, with 5% living 21-30 minutes away and 2% more than 30 minutes away.

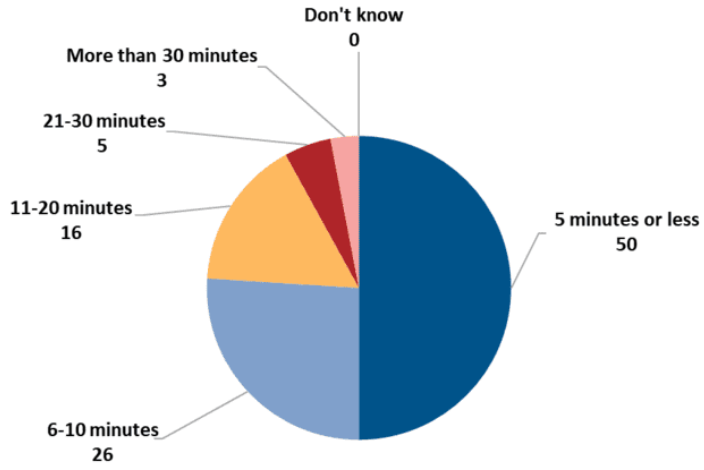
In 22 Member States, respondents are most likely to live within a five-minute walk to their nearest green space, although proportions range from 85% in Finland, 84% in Slovenia and 82% in Sweden to 35% in Greece, 37% in Poland and 38% in Hungary.

In Italy (34%), Portugal (33%), and Bulgaria (31%), respondents most often live between a six- and ten-minutes' walk from a green space.

In Malta (24%), respondents are most likely to live an 11-20 minutes' walk from a green space. In Romania, respondents are equally likely to live six to ten- or 11-20-minutes' walk away (both 30%).

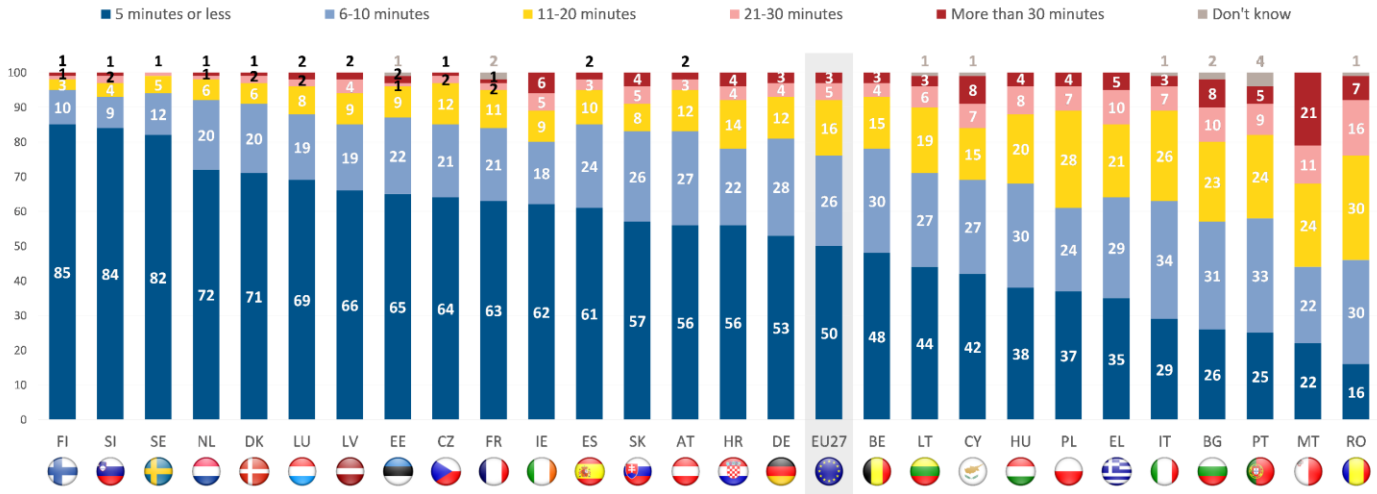
There are only four countries where at least one in ten lives a 21–30-minute walk away from the nearest green space: Romania (16%), Malta (11%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 10%). Malta (21%) is the only country where at least one in ten lives more than 30 minutes' walk away.

QA14 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space? (% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA14 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space? (%)



[28] QA14. How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space?

IV. SUPPORT FOR POLICY ACTIONS TO ADVANCE A FAIR GREEN TRANSITION

The majority are in favour of a range of policies to limit climate change in a fair and inclusive way.

Respondents were asked about their level of support for a range of policies designed to limit climate change in a way that is inclusive, fair and leaves no one behind. [29]

Almost nine in ten (89%) are in favour of subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially those with lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households, with 46% "strongly in favour". The same proportion (89%) support increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure, with 45% "strongly in favour".

A large majority (87%) is in favour of encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, too (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed. More than four in ten (42%) are "strongly in favour" of such policies.

Over seven in ten (71%) are in favour of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households, with 29% "strongly in favour".

Across the EU, 62% of respondents are in favour of allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change, and this is also the majority opinion in 21 countries. More than eight in ten in Cyprus (89%), Croatia and Slovenia (both 81%) are in favour of this policy, while at the other end of the scale 41% in Czechia, 42% in Estonia and 44% in Sweden and the Netherlands think the same way.

At national level, support for the five policies addressing climate change is particularly high in Southern Europe and Sweden. On the other end, levels of support are particularly low in Hungary.

QA16. To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - EU)

[29] QA16. To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind? 16.1 Increasing [OUR COUNTRY]'s investments in public transport infrastructure (e.g. trains, buses); 16.2 Taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change, and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households; 16.3 Allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change; 16.4 Subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially poorer people and the most vulnerable households (insulation, clean heating and cooling, energy production units, etc.); 16.5 Encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed.

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey reveal the large support EU citizens have for a green transition that leaves no one behind. EU citizens confirmed that there is a potential for energy savings while expressing strong concerns about the high energy prices and the need for more action, including support to the most vulnerable households.

In the first part of this summary, we examined Europeans' views on the fairness dimension of the green transition. Almost nine in ten Europeans agree that the green transition should leave no one behind. Yet less than half of Europeans are confident that by 2050, sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including people with lower disposable income. Half of EU citizens think the EU or their regional, city or local authorities are doing enough to ensure a fair green transition. Almost half say this about their national government, while around four in ten think private companies and businesses are doing enough.

More than half of Europeans think that climate policies will create more new jobs than they will remove and that these newly created jobs will be of good quality. Just over half say being in a job contributing to the green transition is important to them and a similar share feel their current skills allow them to contribute to it. Yet only one third think their current job contributes to advancing the green transition.

Climate change frightens seven out of ten Europeans. Nearly eight in ten Europeans feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change, and seven in ten think they should personally do more, regardless of what others do.

The second part of this report explored Europeans' perceptions of the current energy context. More than nine in ten Europeans think that the current level of energy prices for people in their country is a serious problem. Around eight in ten say the cost of fuel and energy for their household transport and energy needs is a serious problem for them personally. Over half of Europeans are confident they could use less energy than they do now. Six in ten say they would reduce their energy use mainly for economic reasons, while just above a third would do so mainly for environmental reasons.

The third part of this report focused on more specific dimensions important for citizens to thrive in the green transition notably housing, transport and access to green spaces. Four in ten believe their home needs an energy efficiency renovation and just over one-third have made home energy efficiency improvements in the past five years. In the last five years, only one in ten respondents have received financial assistance to improve the energy efficiency of their home.

The majority of respondents rate the quality, affordability and availability of public transport in their local area as good. Yet, satisfaction is much lower in rural areas compared to more urban areas as concerns all dimensions (availability, quality and affordability), in particular availability. The key to encouraging people to adopt a more sustainable transport option is more frequent public transport, followed by more affordable, faster public transport and new or better-designed routes.

The last part of this summary assessed how Europeans favour certain policies designed to make the green transition fair. Seven in ten favour taxing the most polluting products and services and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households. More than six out of ten Europeans are in favour of allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change. Almost nine in ten respondents favour subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially those with lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households or encouraging private companies through rules and incentives to take various measures, including faster emissions reductions and more circular and sustainable practices. Nine in ten Europeans favour increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 30th of May and 28th of June 2022, Kantar carried out wave 97.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 97.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, residents 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 multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units" after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They 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[30].

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses (every 'N'th address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or 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 the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km2 grid) was selected from the address or population register (in Finland, the selection is not made in all sample points, but in somewhere, response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was made 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) is used. The selection of numbers on both frames is made in a random manner, with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered. Please see the figure below.

[30] Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,004	30/05/2022	28/06/2022	9,915,439	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,027	30/05/2022	26/06/2022	6,094,974	1.55%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar Czechia	1,002	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	9,190,342	2.34%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,004	31/05/2022	21/06/2022	4,994,008	1.27%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,520	01/06/2022	22/06/2022	74,162,306	18.89%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Estonia	1,001	31/05/2022	27/06/2022	1,145,208	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,022	02/06/2022	27/06/2022	4,039,401	1.03%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,015	31/05/2022	25/06/2022	9,568,462	2.44%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,005	02/06/2022	26/06/2022	42,022,835	10.70%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,001	31/05/2022	23/06/2022	57,553,554	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,001	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	3,569,904	0.91%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,028	01/06/2022	22/06/2022	54,102,101	13.78%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	31/05/2022	16/06/2022	759,844	0.19%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	30/05/2022	20/06/2022	1,649,459	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,000	30/05/2022	26/06/2022	2,445,153	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	505	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	538,288	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,031	01/06/2022	20/06/2022	8,547,786	2.18%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	30/05/2022	21/06/2022	455,041	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,039	30/05/2022	20/06/2022	15,067,518	3.84%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,011	30/05/2022	14/06/2022	7,844,329	2.00%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,014	31/05/2022	23/06/2022	32,904,839	8.38%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,000	01/06/2022	26/06/2022	9,221,533	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,056	30/05/2022	24/06/2022	16,701,193	4.25%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,009	31/05/2022	20/06/2022	1,834,195	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1,004	31/05/2022	19/06/2022	4,677,729	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,044	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	4,805,266	1.22%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,045	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	8,756,024	2.23%
		TOTAL EU27	26,395	30/05/2022	28/06/2022	392,566,731	100%

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

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	689	315	1,004
BG	Bulgaria	1,027		1,027
CZ	Czechia	600	402	1,002
DK	Denmark	505	499	1,004
DE	Germany	1,520		1,520
EE	Estonia	865	136	1,001
IE	Ireland	1,022		1,022
EL	Greece	1,015		1,015
ES	Spain	1,005		1,005
FR	France	1,001		1,001
HR	Croatia	1,001		1,001
IT	Italy	1,028		1,028
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	412	588	1,000
LT	Lithuania	1,000		1,000
LU	Luxembourg	505		505
HU	Hungary	1,031		1,031
MT	Malta	308	195	503
NL	Netherlands	639	400	1,039
AT	Austria	1,011		1,011
PL	Poland	1,014		1,014
PT	Portugal	1,000		1,000
RO	Romania	1,056		1,058
SI	Slovenia	601	408	1,009
SK	Slovakia	1,004		1,004
FI	Finland	503	541	1,044
SE	Sweden	433	612	1,045
	TOTAL EU27	22,299	4,096	26,395

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was not feasible, CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) was used.

For face-to-face interviews conducted, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, in order to stay outside and maintain social distance.

Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the long-lasting impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, many potential respondents are still reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydro-alcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, additional interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

Recruitment for online interviews

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way, the entire phone-owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones, a dual-frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline samples is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline samples is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix, and the mobile by an operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in Belgium, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia.

In Finland, Denmark, and Sweden, RDD samples were not used; instead, the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries, the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone-owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In the Netherlands, two survey modes were used to collect responses, face-to-face and online. For the online mode, the respondents were initially recruited to take part through an offline mode of recruitment via a probability-based dual frame over-lapping RDD sample design. In this way, the entire phone-owning population in the Netherlands had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The mix of mobile and landline samples is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline samples is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix, and the mobile by an operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum.

Response rates

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.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews by the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but include those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 97.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are displayed in the table on the right.

	COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	CAWI Response rates
BE	Belgium	59.0%	16.4%
BG	Bulgaria	45.2%	
CZ	Czechia	44.8%	34.3%
DK	Denmark	46.3%	16.1%
DE	Germany	22.6%	
EE	Estonia	40.0%	17.1%
IE	Ireland	49.8%	
EL	Greece	29.2%	
ES	Spain	34.1%	
FR	France	32.3%	
HR	Croatia	44.1%	
IT	Italy	24.4%	
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	50.1%	
LV	Latvia	44.4%	17.9%
LT	Lithuania	43.6%	
LU	Luxembourg	24.4%	
HU	Hungary	64.4%	
MT	Malta	73.0%	24.3%
NL	Netherlands	66.3%	41.3%
AT	Austria	44.8%	
PL	Poland	45.3%	
PT	Portugal	39.1%	
RO	Romania	61.2%	
SI	Slovenia	54.1%	29.4%
SK	Slovakia	66.0%	
FI	Finland	34.8%	28.8%
SE	Sweden	65.3%	23.4%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing (CAWI RRs do not include the recruitment phase)

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. This is reflected in the table with the statistical margins below.

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%	