



Flash Eurobarometer 384

CITIZENS' AWARENESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF EU REGIONAL POLICY

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional Policy and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer 384 - TNS Political & Social

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**Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU
Regional Policy**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional
Policy

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(**DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
Eurobarometer" Unit**)

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INTRODUCTION

EU Regional Policy invests in all EU regions to reduce the wealth disparities which exist **between Member States, as well as between regions within Member States.** The EU's approach has been to identify countries and regions whose GDP falls short of the EU average, and to channel investments into those regions via the various development funds available.

For the 2007-2013 programme duration of this Regional Policy, the EU expects to have **invested €347 billion in regional projects.** In deciding the levels and intensity of investment in the various regions, the EU uses a seven year budgetary programme which supports two key objectives – the Convergence Objective and the European Competitiveness and Employment Objective¹. According to the status afforded to individual regions under this framework, they may be entitled to investment from the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund or the European Regional Development Fund.

In addition to regional and national development projects, the EU also gives priority to co-operation programmes in border regions and to better co-ordination of macro-regions such as the Baltic Sea region, in an effort to promote a shared approach to drive growth in these regions.

A new Regional Policy for 2014-2020² will soon come into force, guided by the socio-economic changes which have occurred in Europe over the last few years. Regional investments will account for one-third of the total EU budget for the next seven years, **and will contribute to the attainment of the EU's "Europe 2020" strategy goals of a smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive European economy.**

This report is part of a series of studies which **examines Europeans' awareness of and attitudes towards EU Regional Policy.**

It begins by asking whether respondents have heard about any EU co-financed projects and, if so, whether they believe those projects have had a positive or negative impact. **Respondents are then asked about their familiarity with two of the EU's key regional funds,** and whether they have benefited personally from an EU-funded project.

The survey then looks at priorities for EU Regional Policy from the citizen perspective and who is the best placed to take decisions about regional investments, before finally looking at cross-border cooperation, including two EU macro-regional strategies in the Baltic Sea and Danube river regions.

This survey was carried out by the TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 23 September and 25 September 2013. Some 28,065 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission's DG Regional Policy.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas2007/index_en.htm

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/index_en.cfm

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)³. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁴.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	The United Kingdom
		HR	Croatia
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
		EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**
		NMS13	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK, HR***
		EURO AREA	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 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 EU28 average.

** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007

*** The NMS13 are the 13 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁴ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

MAIN FINDINGS

Awareness and perceived benefits of EU regional support

- Around a third of Europeans (34%) have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area in which they live, a proportion which remains unchanged since June 2010.
- Country-level awareness of EU co-financed projects ranges from 80% in Poland to 10% in the UK, and shows a clear link between eligibility for funding under the Convergence Objective and local knowledge of EU-funded programmes.
- Around three quarters (77%) of those aware of EU co-financed projects say that such projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region, while only 9% think these projects have had a negative impact.
- The main criticism of EU co-financed projects is that funding was allocated to the wrong projects (an opinion voiced by three in ten of those who consider it to have had a negative impact)
- Approximately half of Europeans (52%) have heard of either the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund.
- A fifth (20%) of those aware of one of these funds say that they have benefited personally from an EU-funded project.

Information sources about EU regional support

- At the EU level, TV remains the most frequently mentioned source of information about EU co-financed projects
- In ten Member States, local or regional newspapers are the main source of information about EU-funded projects.

Prioritised regions and most important domains for EU regional support

- Just over half of Europeans (52%) think that the EU should invest in all of its regions, while 42% say that it should only invest in the poorer regions. This is a turnaround compared with June 2010 when just under half said the EU should only invest in the poorer regions (49%, a decrease of 7 percentage points).
- Most Europeans say they would target funding at regions with high unemployment (78%) and deprived urban areas (54%), with border and growth regions less likely to be mentioned.
- Education, health and social infrastructures are seen as the most important sectors for investment: 92% regard them as important.
- Broadband and internet access is the only one of the ten investment domains put forward which more respondents consider less important (50%) than important (46%).

Multilevel governance

- Just under three in ten (29%) feel that decisions about Regional Policy project should be made at the regional level, with a similar proportion (26%) in favour of the local level. Around one in five think decisions should be made at the national (22%) or EU level (18%).
- There has been an increase in most Member States for decision making at the EU level.

Awareness of and support for EU regional funding for cross border cooperation

- Around one in five Europeans (21%) are aware of regions in different countries cooperating as a result of EU regional funding.
- People in Malta (51%) and Spain (40%) are much more likely to be aware of cross-border projects.
- Around seven out of ten (71%) of those aware of regions cooperating as a result of EU regional funding support more funding for such cooperation between regions in different countries, a four percentage points increase since June 2010.

Awareness of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy

- Around a third of people (34%) in the Baltic region are aware of the EU's strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea.
- The level of awareness varies considerably, from 63% in Sweden to 22% in Germany.

Awareness of the Danube River Region Strategy

- Around a fifth of citizens (21%) living in the countries involved in the Danube River Region Strategy are aware of it.
- The level of awareness of this project ranges from 40% in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania to 11% in Germany.

I. AWARENESS OF EU REGIONAL SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS

The first chapter of the report focuses on the respondents' awareness of EU regional support and its perceived benefits. It is divided into three parts. In the first part respondents are asked whether they have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live, and, if so, whether they think those projects have had a positive or negative impact on the city or region in question. People who say that the impact of EU co-financed projects has been negative are then asked why their impact was negative.

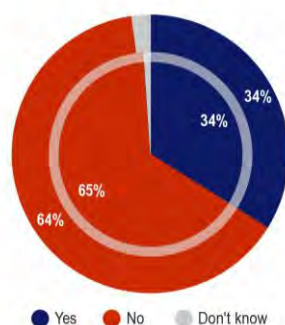
In the second part, respondents are asked whether they have heard about two specific funds – the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund – and, if so, whether they have benefited from a project funded by one of these schemes in their daily life. In the third part, respondents who say they have heard about EU co-financed projects are asked where they heard about them.

1. AWARENESS AND PERCEIVED IMPACT OF THE EU REGIONAL SUPPORT

- Slightly over a third of EU respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects; and 77% of these people think the projects have had a positive impact -

Respondents were first asked, in light of the fact that Europe provides financial support to regions and cities, whether they have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live⁵. Slightly over a third of respondents (34%) say they have heard about this kind of project – the same proportion that said they had heard about them in June 2010. Almost two-thirds (64%) have not heard about any such project.

Q1A. Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live?



Inner pie : FL298 June 2010
Outer pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

EU28

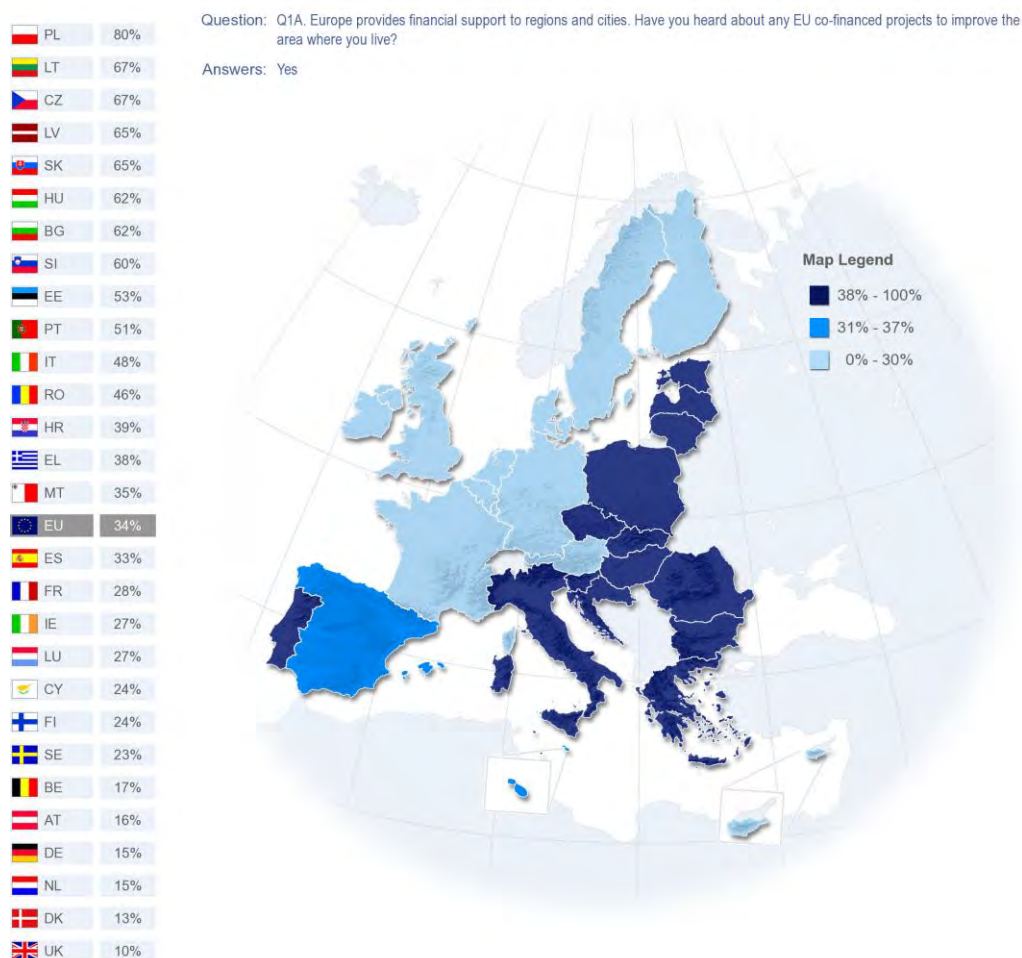
⁵ FL384: Q1A. Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live? (M) Yes (M); No (M); DK/NA.

FL298: Q1A. Europe provides financial support in regions and cities. Have you heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area you live in? Yes, aware; No, not aware; DK/NA.

There is a noticeable contrast between EU15 and NMS13 countries on this question, with NMS13 respondents (64%) much more likely to have heard about EU co-financed projects than people in the EU15 (26%). This can partly be explained by the fact that **most NMS13 countries are eligible for funding under the EU's Convergence Objective**, whereas this applies to only certain regions of some EU15 countries.

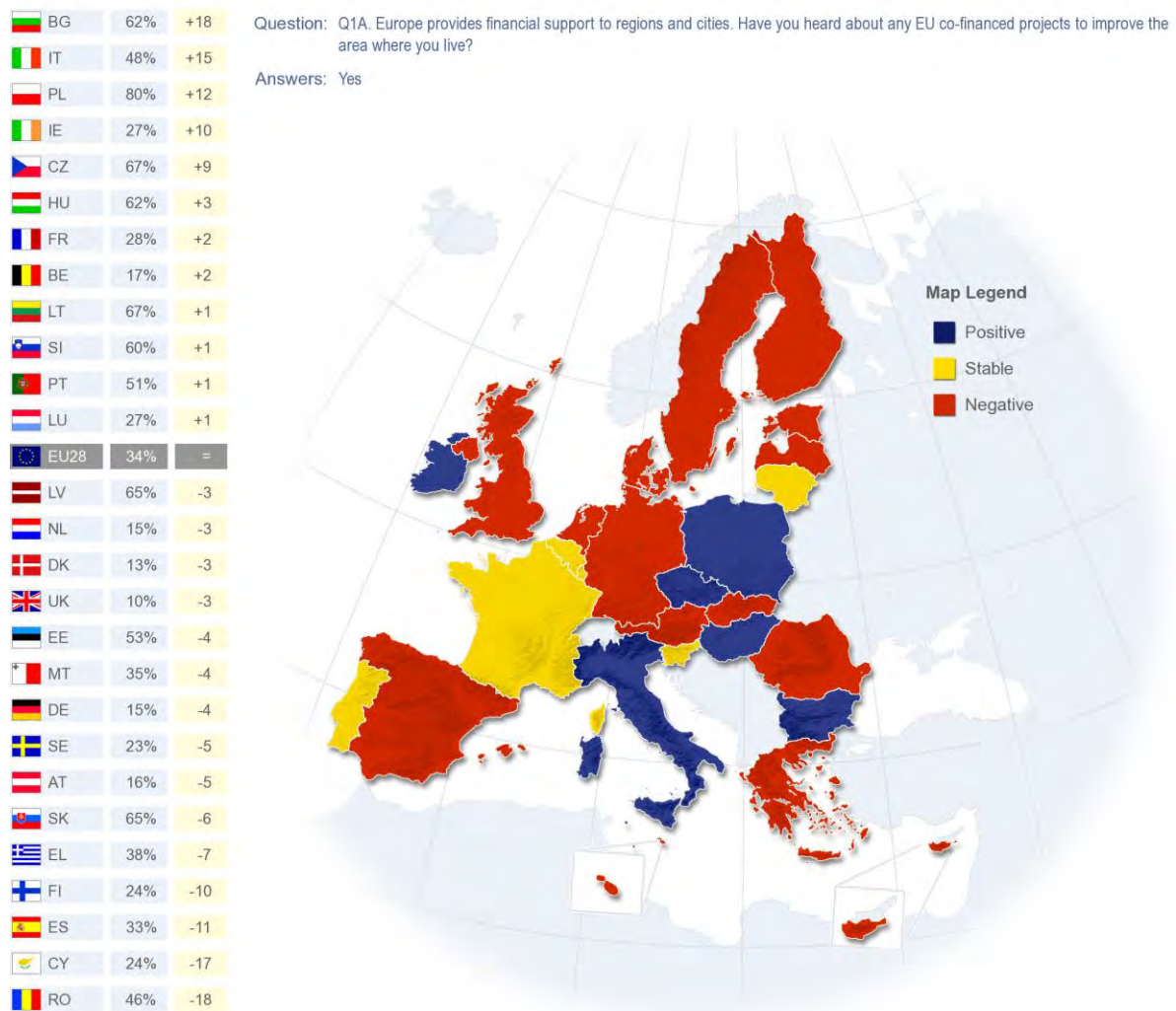
The country-level results reflect this finding. Overall, the level of awareness ranges from 80% in Poland to 10% in the UK. In ten Member States over 50% of respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects and nine of these are NMS13 countries (Portugal being the only exception with 51%). At the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects in six Member States (Belgium 17%, Austria 16%, Germany and the Netherlands both 15%, Denmark 13% and the UK 10%), all of them EU15 countries.

Understandably, there is a strong link **between a country's eligibility for EU regional funds under the Convergence Objective and the level of awareness of EU co-financed projects**. For example, there is a higher proportion of people who have heard about co-financed projects in the EU15 countries that contain a number of eligible regions when compared to the EU15 average: Portugal (51%), Italy (48%), Greece (38%) and Spain (33%). In contrast, Member States with few or no eligible 'convergence' regions – such as the UK (10%), Denmark (13%) and the Netherlands (15%) – demonstrate a low level of awareness of co-financed projects.



Since June 2010, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of people who have heard about EU co-financed projects in five Member States: Bulgaria (62%, +18), Italy (48%, +15), Poland (80%, +12), Ireland (27%, +10) and the Czech Republic (67%, +9). All of these countries, with the exception of Ireland (where awareness is low despite this year’s increase), contain areas which are eligible for development funding under the Convergence Objective.

However, in some of the other countries with eligible areas the awareness of EU co-financed projects has declined substantially, perhaps pointing to the fact that eligibility does not necessarily reflect the level of activity currently happening on the ground – or even that some projects are not well publicised. The biggest declines were recorded in Romania (46%, -18), Cyprus (24%, -17), Spain (33%, -11) and Finland (24%, -10).






Evolution 2013 - 2010

According to the socio-demographic results, men (38%) are somewhat more likely than women (30%) to have heard about EU co-financed projects. People aged 25 or over (35-36%) are also more likely to have heard about them than those aged 15-24 (26%), just as respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (41%) are more likely to have heard about this type of project than those who left school aged 15 or under (25%).

Unsurprisingly, people who have heard about the specific EU Regional Policy funds are more likely to have heard about EU co-financed projects: 61% of respondents who have heard of both the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund have also heard about co-financed projects, compared with just 16% of respondents who have heard of neither fund.

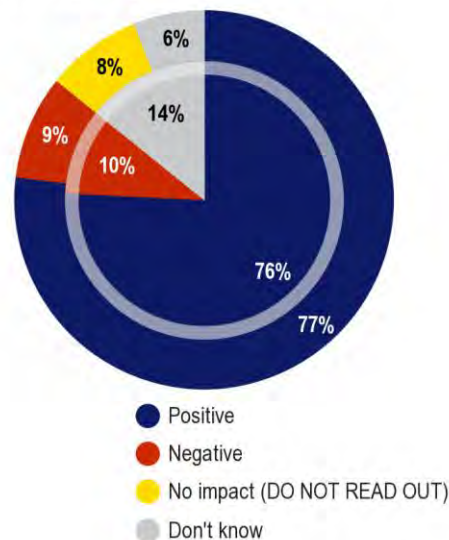
Similarly, 84% of people who have personally benefited from one of the two funds are familiar with EU co-financed projects, compared with only 41% of respondents who have not benefited personally.

Q1A Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	34%	64%	2%
 Sex			
Male	38%	60%	2%
Female	30%	68%	2%
 Age			
15-24	26%	73%	1%
25-39	35%	64%	1%
40-54	36%	63%	1%
55 +	36%	62%	2%
 Education (End of)			
15-	25%	73%	2%
16-19	32%	66%	2%
20+	41%	58%	1%
Still studying	27%	72%	1%
Awareness of specific EU regional policy funds			
ERDF	45%	53%	2%
Cohesion Fund	30%	69%	1%
Both	61%	38%	1%
Neither	16%	82%	2%
Personally benefited from ERDF or CF			
Yes	84%	15%	1%
No	41%	57%	2%

Respondents who said they have heard about EU co-financed projects were then asked whether they would say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of their city or region⁶. Over three quarters of respondents (77%) say that the projects have had a positive impact, up slightly (+1) on the proportion of people who thought this in June 2010. Almost a tenth of respondents (9%, -1) think these projects have had a negative impact, while 8% of people say spontaneously that they have had no impact.

Q1C. Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region?



Inner pie : FL298 June 2010

Outer pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

EU28

**Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)**

People in the NMS13 (89%) are more likely to think that these projects have a positive impact than those in the EU15 (69%). In contrast, EU15 respondents are more inclined to say that they have had a negative impact (12% vs. 4%) or that they have had no impact (11% vs. 3%).

In all Member States, over 50% of people think that EU co-financed development projects have had a positive impact, though the proportion of people who think so still differs substantially from country to country, ranging from 96% in Ireland to 51% in Italy. It has already been noted that people in EU15 countries are less likely to think that these projects have had a positive impact, but Ireland is clearly an exception to this – a result which probably reflects positive sentiment about former EU projects in the country.

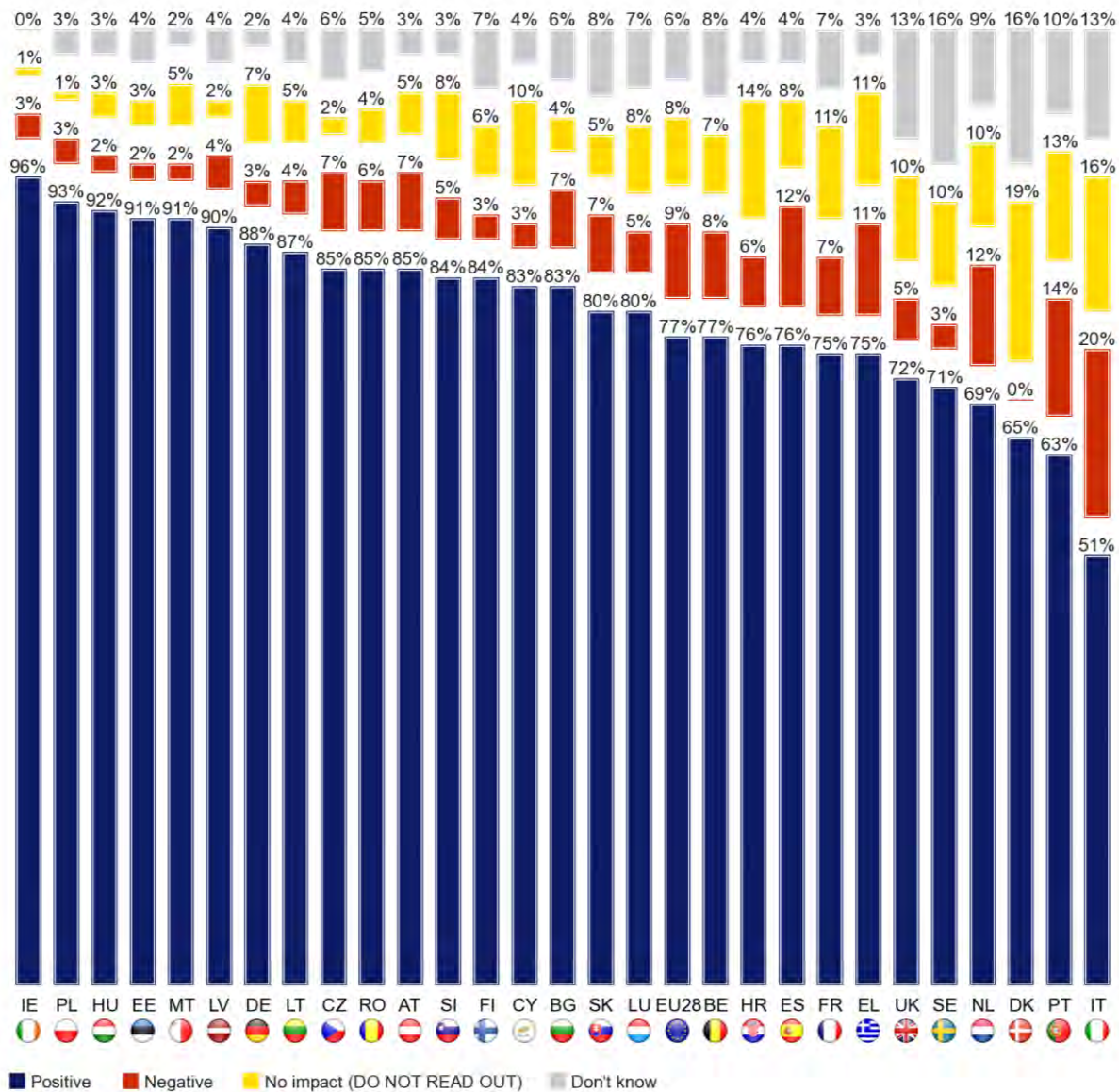
⁶ FL384: Q1C. Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region? (M) Positive (M); Negative (M); No impact (DO NOT READ OUT) (N); DK/NA.

FL298: Q1C. Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support had a positive or negative impact on the development in your city or region? Positive impact; Negative impact; DK/NA.

At the other end of the scale, it is also interesting to note that the countries where the fewest people perceive a positive impact include a mixture of Member States with regions which are eligible for development funds, Italy (51%) and Portugal (63%), and Member States without eligible regions, Denmark (65%) and the Netherlands (69%).

In five countries at least a tenth of respondents think that EU co-financed projects have had a negative impact. They are: Italy (20%), Portugal (14%), the Netherlands (12%), Spain (12%) and Greece (11%).






























Q1C. Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region?



Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9568)

Since June 2010, most Member States have seen an increase in the proportion of people who think that EU co-development projects have had a positive impact. The biggest positive changes occurred in Romania (85%, +12), Bulgaria (83%, +11), Latvia (90%, +11), and Malta (91%, +11). However, in some countries the proportion of people who think that this type of project has had a positive impact has declined, notably in the Netherlands (69%, -11), Portugal (63%, -7) and Luxembourg (80%, -6).

Q1C Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region?



	Positive		Negative		No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298
 EU28	77%	+1	9%	-1	8%	+8	6%	-8
 RO	85%	+12	6%	-9	4%	+4	5%	-7
 BG	83%	+11	7%	-7	4%	+4	6%	-8
 LV	90%	+11	4%	-8	2%	+2	4%	-5
 MT	91%	+11	2%	-3	5%	+5	2%	-13
 SE	71%	+9	3%	-3	10%	+10	16%	-16
 DE	88%	+8	3%	-3	7%	+7	2%	-12
 AT	85%	+8	7%	-1	5%	+5	3%	-12
 IE	96%	+6	3%	=	1%	+1	0%	-7
 HU	92%	+6	2%	-4	3%	+3	3%	-5
 DK	65%	+5	0%	-8	19%	+19	16%	-16
 FR	75%	+4	7%	-3	11%	+11	7%	-12
 PL	93%	+3	3%	-1	1%	+1	3%	-3
 SI	84%	+3	5%	-2	8%	+8	3%	-9
 EE	91%	+2	2%	-2	3%	+3	4%	-3
 UK	72%	+2	5%	-4	10%	+10	13%	-8
 CZ	85%	+1	7%	=	2%	+2	6%	-3
 EL	75%	+1	11%	-6	11%	+11	3%	-6
 CY	83%	+1	3%	-4	10%	+10	4%	-7
 FI	84%	-2	3%	-1	6%	+6	7%	-3
 ES	76%	-3	12%	+1	8%	+8	4%	-6
 LT	87%	-3	4%	+1	5%	+5	4%	-3
 SK	80%	-4	7%	+1	5%	+5	8%	-2
 BE	77%	-5	8%	-1	7%	+7	8%	-1
 IT	51%	-5	20%	+5	16%	+16	13%	-16
 LU	80%	-6	5%	=	8%	+8	7%	-2
 PT	63%	-7	14%	-1	13%	+13	10%	-5
 NL	69%	-11	12%	+4	10%	+10	9%	-3
 HR	76%	NA	6%	NA	14%	NA	4%	NA

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)

The socio-demographic results show that people aged 15-24 (84%) are the most likely to think that EU co-financed projects have had a positive impact. Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (81%) are likewise more inclined to think that these projects have had a positive impact than people who left school aged 15 or under (62%).

Awareness of the specific EU Regional Policy funds is also a relevant factor: 81% of people who have heard of both the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund think co-financed projects have had a positive impact, compared with 67% of people who have heard of neither. Similarly, 94% of people who have personally benefited from a project funded by any of the two funds think co-financed projects have had a positive impact, compared with 72% of respondents who have not benefited personally.

Q1C Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region?

	Positive	Negative	No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	77%	9%	8%	6%
 Age				
15-24	84%	4%	9%	3%
25-39	80%	8%	8%	4%
40-54	77%	9%	7%	7%
55 +	73%	10%	8%	9%
 Education (End of)				
15-	62%	15%	11%	12%
16-19	74%	12%	8%	6%
20+	81%	6%	7%	6%
Still studying	86%	2%	8%	4%
Awareness of specific EU regional policy funds				
ERDF	79%	7%	8%	6%
Cohesion Fund	76%	11%	8%	5%
Both	81%	8%	6%	5%
Neither	67%	13%	11%	9%
Personally benefited from ERDF or CF				
Yes	94%	3%	1%	2%
No	72%	10%	10%	8%

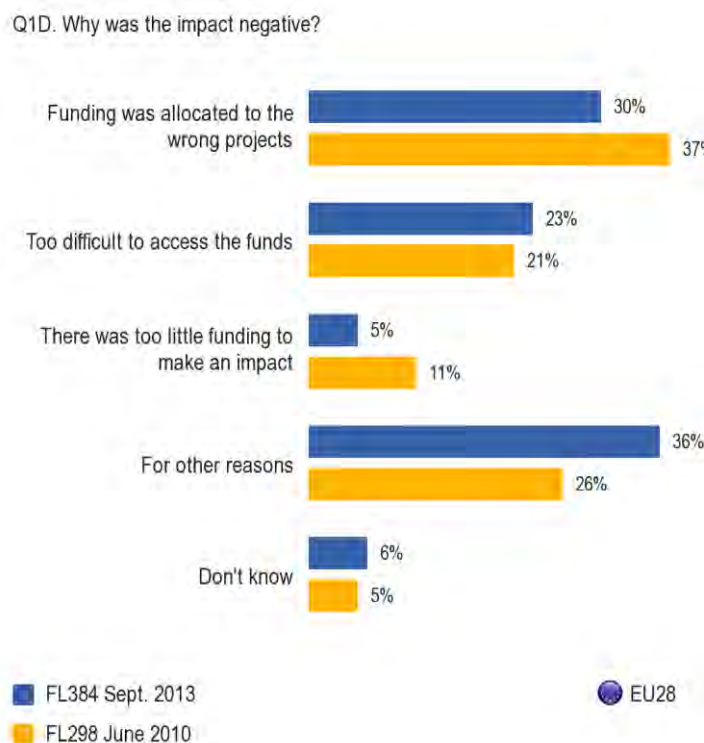
*Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)*

1.1. Reasons why the impact was seen as negative

- Three out of ten people think that funding was allocated to the wrong projects, a smaller proportion than in 2010 -

The survey now considers the people who said in the previous section that the impact of EU co-financed projects has been negative, by asking them why the impact was negative⁷.

Just under a third of respondents (30%) say that the funding was allocated to the wrong projects, which is down 7 percentage points compared with June 2010. Nearly a quarter of people (23%, +2) think it was too difficult to access the funds, while 5% (-6) say that there was too little funding to make an impact. Over a third of respondents (36%, +10) cite other reasons for the project's perceived negative impact.



Base: respondents who consider that EU co-financed projects have had a negative impact (N=823)

Country-level and socio-demographic analysis is not included here on account of the relatively small sample of respondents – 823 across all 28 member States – who said that EU co-financed projects had had a negative impact.

⁷ FL384: Q1D. Why was the impact negative? (M) There was too little funding to make an impact; Funding was allocated to the wrong projects (M); Too difficult to access the funds; For other reasons (M); DK/NA.

FL298: Q1D. Why do you think it was negative? There was too little funding to make an impact; Funding went to the wrong projects; Too difficult to access the funds; For other reasons (Please specify); DK/NA.

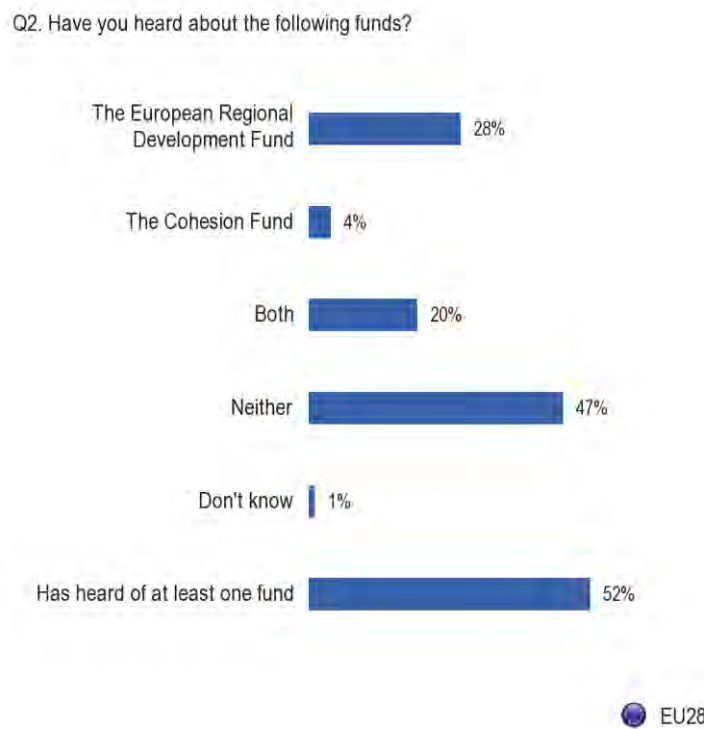
2. THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND AND THE COHESION FUND

2.1. Awareness of the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

- A majority of people have heard of at least one of the two EU regional development funds -

Having been asked previously about their general awareness of EU co-financed projects, respondents were then asked whether they had heard of two specific EU funds⁸.

A majority of respondents (52%) have heard about at least one of the two funds under consideration. Over a quarter of respondents (28%) have heard of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) only, and 4% have heard of the Cohesion Fund only. A fifth of people (20%) have heard about both funds, whereas nearly half (47%) have heard of neither.



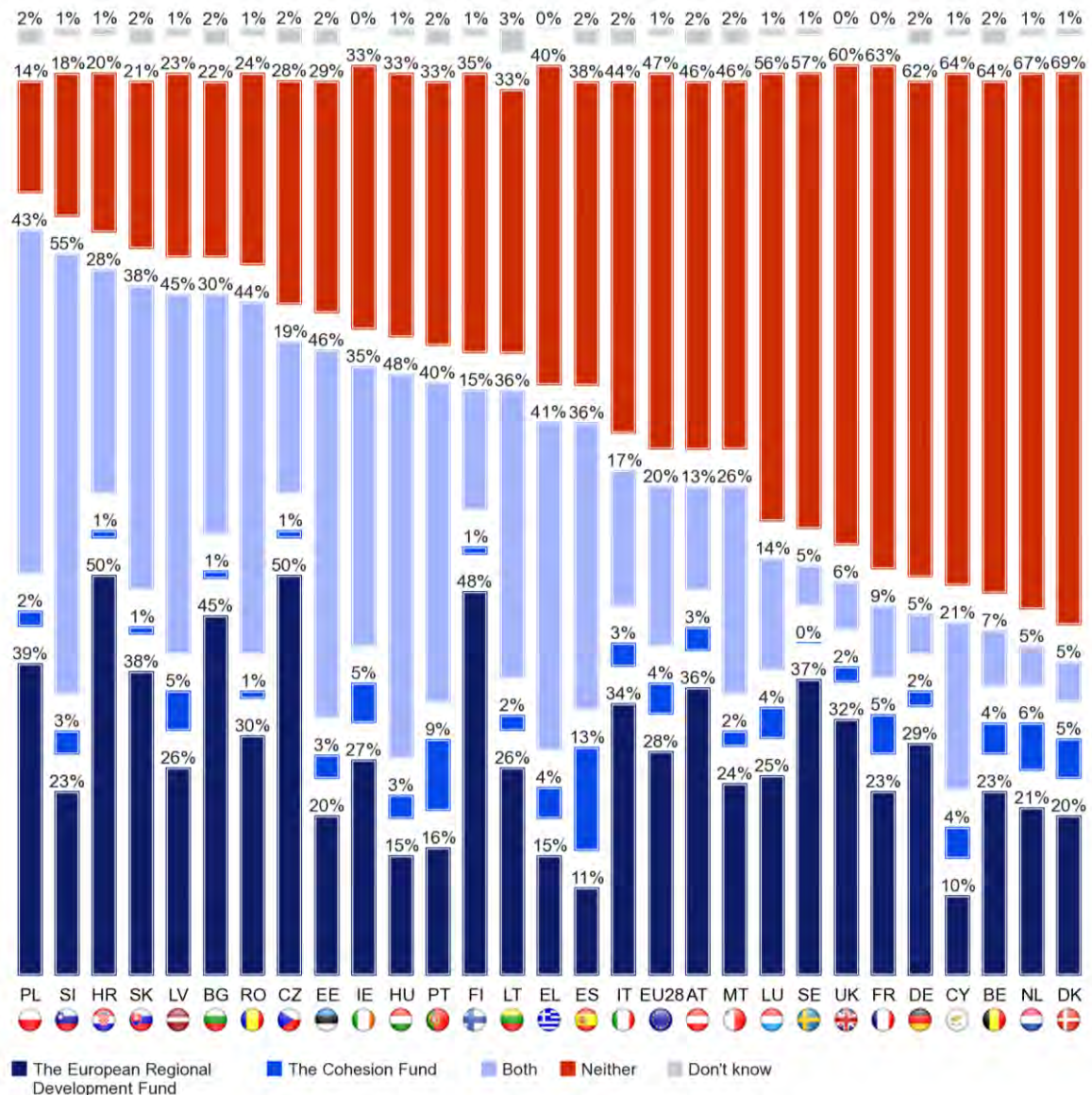
⁸ FL384: Q2. Have you heard about the following funds? The European Regional Development Fund; The Cohesion Fund; Both; Neither; DK/NA. New question.

Once again there is an obvious contrast between EU15 and NMS13 responses. Three quarters of people (76%) in the NMS13 countries have heard of at least one of the funds, whereas more people in the EU15 have heard of neither (54%) than about at least one of them (45%).






























The country results show that the overall proportion of people who have heard about the funds – either one or both – ranges from 84% in Poland to just 30% in Denmark. In 19 Member States a majority of people have heard about the funds. The highest proportion of people who have heard of the ERDF is noticed in Poland (82%) and the highest proportion of people who have heard of the Cohesion Fund is found in Slovenia (58%). Spain stands out as being the only country where more people have heard of the Cohesion Fund than the ERDF (49% vs. 47%).

Once again, there is a clear link between awareness and funding eligibility: familiarity with the funds is generally high among countries which are eligible for funding under the Cohesion Objective, and low among countries with few or no eligible regions.

Q2. Have you heard about the following funds?



Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

	Total "The European Regional Development Fund"	Total "The Cohesion Fund"	Neither	Don't know	Has heard of at least one fund
 EU28	48%	24%	47%	1%	52%
 PL	82%	45%	14%	2%	84%
 SI	78%	58%	18%	1%	81%
 HR	78%	29%	20%	1%	79%
 SK	76%	39%	21%	2%	77%
 BG	75%	31%	22%	2%	76%
 LV	71%	50%	23%	1%	76%
 RO	74%	45%	24%	1%	75%
 CZ	69%	20%	28%	2%	70%
 EE	66%	49%	29%	2%	69%
 IE	62%	40%	33%	0%	67%
 HU	63%	51%	33%	1%	66%
 PT	56%	49%	33%	2%	65%
 LT	62%	38%	33%	3%	64%
 FI	63%	16%	35%	1%	64%
 EL	56%	45%	40%	0%	60%
 ES	47%	49%	38%	2%	60%
 IT	51%	20%	44%	2%	54%
 MT	50%	28%	46%	2%	52%
 AT	49%	16%	46%	2%	52%
 LU	39%	18%	56%	1%	43%
 SE	42%	5%	57%	1%	42%
 UK	38%	8%	60%	0%	40%
 FR	32%	14%	63%	0%	37%
 DE	34%	7%	62%	2%	36%
 CY	31%	25%	64%	1%	35%
 BE	30%	11%	64%	2%	34%
 NL	26%	11%	67%	1%	32%
 DK	25%	10%	69%	1%	30%





Answers 'Total "The European Regional Development Fund"' and 'Total "The Cohesion Fund"' are calculated by adding the answer "Both" to the individual answers

The socio-demographic data show that men (57%) are more likely than women (47%) to have heard about at least one of the funds. Respondents aged 25 and over (52-54%) are also more likely than those aged 15-24 (41%) to have heard of either the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund.

Education shows big differences on this question: respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (61%) are much more likely to have heard about the funds than people who left school aged 15 or under (39%). People who live in large towns (56%) are also somewhat more likely than those who live in rural villages (48%) to have heard of at least one of them.

Respondents who are aware of EU co-financed projects (76%) are more likely to have heard about the funds than people who have not heard about this type of project (39%).

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

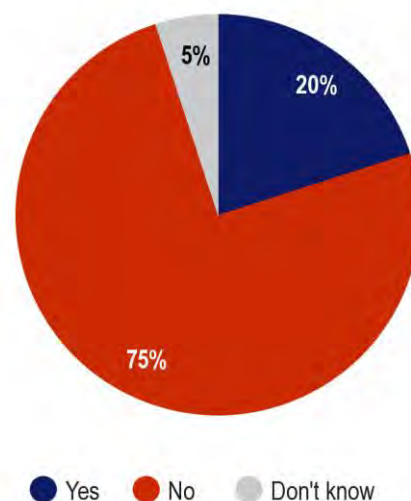
	The European Regional Development Fund	The Cohesion Fund	Both	Neither	Don't know	Has heard of at least one fund
EU28	28%	4%	20%	47%	1%	52%
 Sex						
Male	30%	4%	23%	42%	1%	57%
Female	27%	4%	16%	51%	2%	47%
 Age						
15-24	24%	4%	13%	58%	1%	41%
25-39	27%	5%	20%	47%	1%	52%
40-54	30%	4%	20%	45%	1%	54%
55 +	30%	3%	21%	44%	2%	54%
 Education (End of)						
15-	21%	3%	15%	58%	3%	39%
16-19	28%	3%	16%	52%	1%	47%
20+	32%	4%	25%	38%	1%	61%
Still studying	26%	4%	15%	54%	1%	45%
 Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	27%	3%	18%	50%	2%	48%
Small/ Mid-size town	30%	4%	18%	47%	1%	52%
Large town	29%	4%	23%	43%	1%	56%
Awareness of EU co-financed projects						
Yes	38%	3%	35%	23%	1%	76%
No	24%	4%	11%	60%	1%	39%

2.2 Perceived personal benefits

- A fifth of people who have heard about the EU regional development funds say that they have benefited personally from an EU-funded project –

Those people who said previously that they had heard about at least one of the two funds were then asked whether they have benefited in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund⁹. A fifth of respondents (20%) say that they have benefited from such a project, while three quarters of people (75%) say that they have not.

Q3. Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund?



 EU28

*Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds
(N=14543)*

The data show that people in the NMS13 (38%) are much more likely than those in the EU15 (12%) to have benefited personally from a project funded by one of the EU's regional development funds.

The country results demonstrate that people in certain Member States are especially likely to have benefited in their daily life from an EU-funded project. In Poland, 59% of respondents have benefited, as have a relatively high proportion of people in the Czech Republic (42%), Latvia (37%), Ireland (34%), Estonia (34%), Hungary (33%), Slovenia (32%) and Slovakia (31%). Again, these are mostly countries which are eligible for funding under the Cohesion Objective – Ireland being the exception.

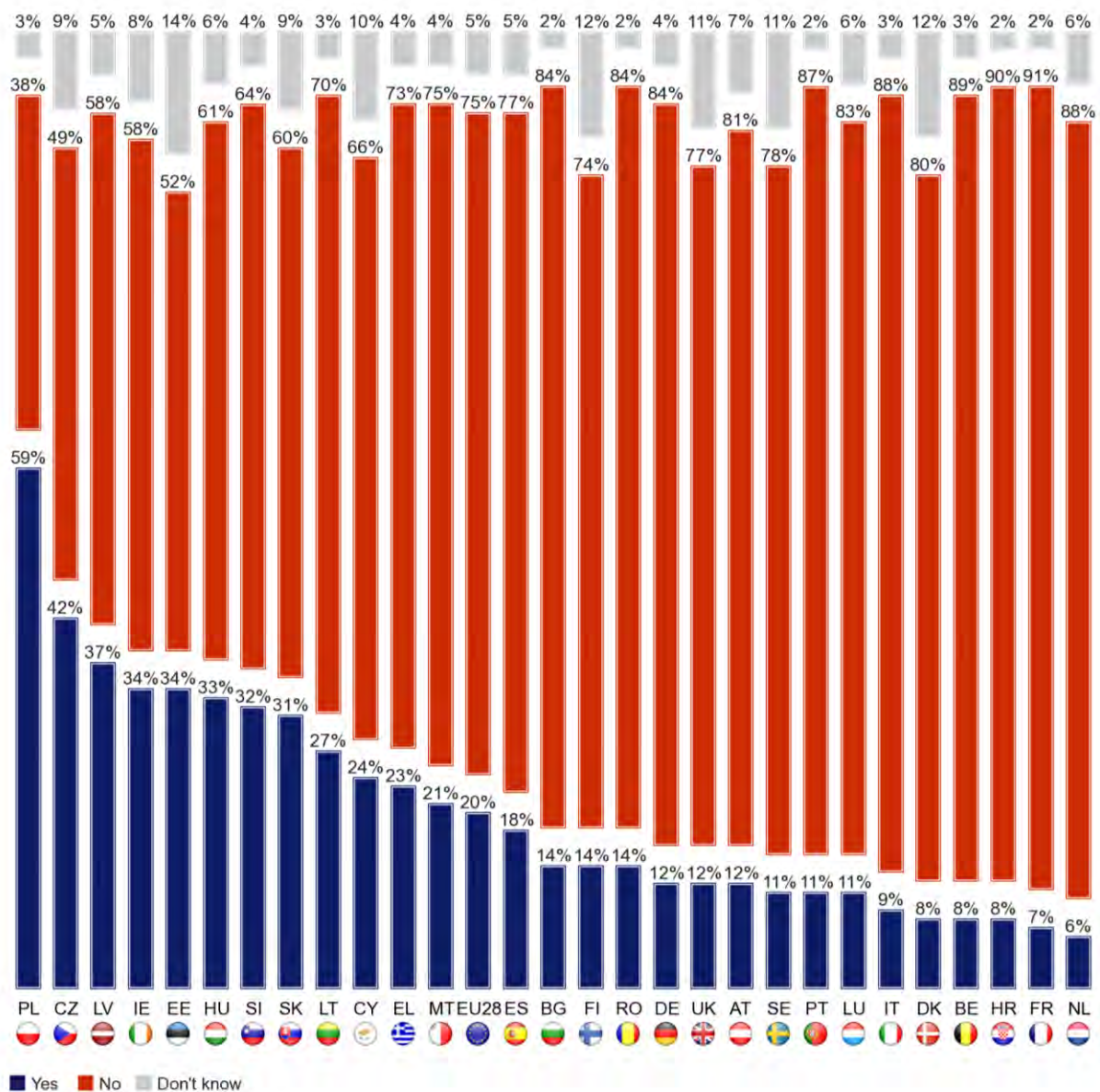
⁹ FL384: Q3. Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund? (M) Yes; No; DK/NA.

FL298: Q2. Have you in your daily life benefited from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund? Yes; No; DK/NA.

There is a strong link between benefitting personally from an EU-funded project and the perception that these projects have a positive impact. Ireland (96%), Poland (93%), Hungary (92%) and Estonia (91%) were previously shown to have the highest proportion of people who said that EU co-financed projects had a positive impact, and here they also show the highest proportion of people who feel that they have benefited in their daily life from this type of project.

At the other end of the scale, in six Member States less than a tenth of respondents think that they have benefited personally. They are: the Netherlands (6%), France (7%), Croatia (8%), Belgium (8%), Denmark (8%) and Italy (9%). Of these countries, Italy (51%), Denmark (65%) and the Netherlands (69%) were previously shown to have relatively few respondents who felt that EU-funded projects had a positive impact.

Q3. Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund?



Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds (N=14543)

The socio-demographic results show that people in the 25-39 age group (25%) are the most likely say that they have benefited in their daily life from a project funded by one of the two EU regional development funds, while those aged 55 and over (16%) are the least likely to say this. Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (24%) are also more likely to have benefited than those who left school aged 15 or below (11%). Similarly, more self-employed people (28%) say that they have benefited than unemployed people (16%).


Awareness of EU co-financed projects is unsurprisingly linked to the sense of having benefited from them: 34% of people who are aware of these projects say they have benefited from them in their daily life, compared with just 6% of people who have not heard about any EU co-financed projects. Similarly, 41% of people who think EU support has a positive impact say that they have benefited from EU projects, compared with only 13% of people who believe they have a negative impact.

Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund?


	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	20%	75%	5%

 **Age**

15-24	20%	74%	6%
25-39	25%	70%	5%
40-54	23%	72%	5%
55 +	16%	80%	4%

 **Education (End of)**

15-	11%	86%	3%
16-19	18%	77%	5%
20+	24%	71%	5%
Still studying	20%	73%	7%

 **Respondent occupation scale**

Self-employed	28%	68%	4%
Employee	23%	72%	5%
Manual workers	23%	73%	4%
Not working	16%	79%	5%

Landline/ mobile

Mobile only	31%	64%	5%
Landline only	13%	82%	5%
Landline & mobile	19%	76%	5%

Awareness of EU co-financed projects

Yes	34%	62%	4%
No	6%	88%	6%

Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions

Positive	41%	55%	4%
Negative	13%	86%	1%
No impact	7%	91%	2%

*Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds
(N=14543)*

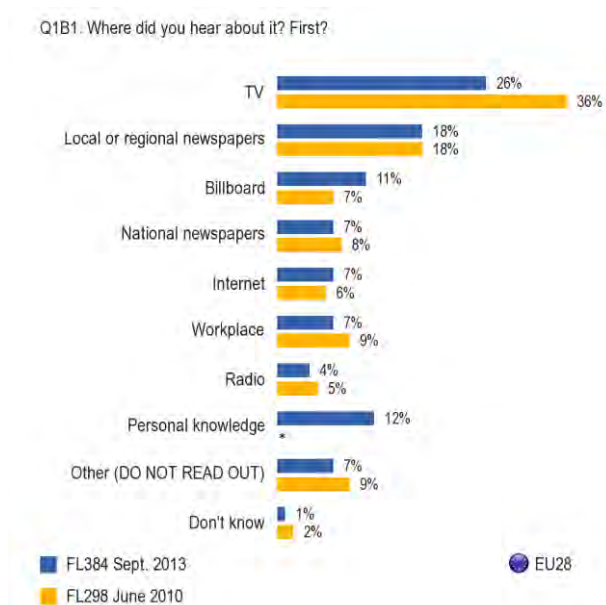
3. INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU REGIONAL POLICY

- TV remains the main source of information about EU co-financed projects, although this is the case for fewer people than it was in 2010 -

Finally in this section of the report, people who said they had heard about an EU co-financed project were asked where they had heard about it. Respondents were asked to say where they heard about the project first¹⁰, and then to name the other sources through which they heard about it¹¹.

TV is the source through which most respondents heard about the project first, though fewer people name this source than in June 2010: slightly over a quarter (26%) do so, compared with over a third (36%) in the previous wave of the survey.

Roughly a fifth of respondents (18%, no change compared with June 2010) heard about it first through local or regional newspapers, while a tenth (11%, +4) heard about it via billboards. Relatively few people heard about the project first through national newspapers (7%, -1), the internet (7%, +1), the workplace (7%, -2), or the radio (4%, -1), while 12% of people say they had personal knowledge of the project (this option was not available in the previous survey). A further 7% of respondents (-2) spontaneously mention other information sources.



**The answer "Personal knowledge" was not included in the previous survey*

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects

(N=9568)

¹⁰ FL384: Q1B1. Where did you hear about it? First? (M) National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; TV; Radio; Internet; Billboard; Workplace; Personal knowledge (N); Other (DO NOT READ OUT) (M); DK/NA.

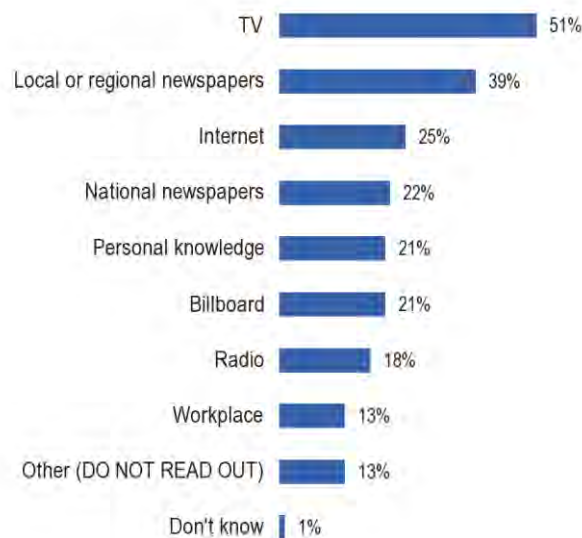
FL298: Q1BA. Where did you hear about it? First choice. National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; TV; Radio; Internet; Billboard; Brochure; Workplace; Other; DK/NA.

¹¹ FL384: Q1B2. And then? (M) National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; TV; Radio; Internet; Billboard; Workplace; Personal knowledge (N); Other (DO NOT READ OUT) (M); DK/NA. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

FL298: Q1BB. Where did you hear about it? Second choice. National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; TV; Radio; Internet; Billboard; Brochure; Workplace; Other; DK/NA. (ONE ANSWER ONLY).

When considering all the sources from which respondents heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live, a majority of people (51%) heard on TV, while nearly four out of ten people (39%) learned about it in local or regional newspapers. A quarter of people (25%) say that the internet was their information source, while over a fifth mention national newspapers (22%), personal knowledge (21%) and billboards (21%). Just under a fifth of respondents (18%) learned about the project via the radio, while 13% did so at their workplace, and 13% heard about it from other sources.

Q1BT. Where did you hear about it? First? And then?



EU28

*Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

Despite being the most common information source at the EU level, TV was the source through which most people first heard about EU co-financed projects in only 15 Member States, with TV mentioned most often in Malta (52%) and Portugal (46%). But in ten countries local or regional newspapers were the source through which most people heard about EU co-financed projects first, with most people in Germany (46%) and Finland (35%) having heard about them in this way.






























In two countries – Ireland (43%) and Hungary (28%) – billboards represented the main initial source of information, while in Luxembourg (20%) national newspapers were the media through which most people heard about EU co-financed projects first.

The most noticeable change compared with June 2010 is that the proportion of people who first heard about EU co-financed projects on TV declined in all Member States with the exception of Finland, where there was no change and where the TV was already not a popular information source. In some cases the declines were quite substantial, such as in Slovakia (36%, -31), Romania (33%, -27) and Spain (21%, -24).

In contrast, the proportion of respondents who first heard about EU co-financed projects via billboards has increased in most countries since 2010, rising the most in Hungary (28%, +17), Lithuania (24%, +16), Estonia (15%, +12) and Poland (15%, +11). However, Luxembourg (14%, -12) is the one exception to this trend.

In the case of local or regional newspapers the trend results are more mixed. In some countries, such as Belgium (13%, +9) and the UK (30%, +8), more people now say that they first heard about EU co-financed projects from local or regional newspapers than in 2010. However, the opposite is true elsewhere, such as in Hungary (17%, -12).

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? First?






















	TV		Local or regional newspapers		Billboard	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398
 EU28	26%	-10	18%	=	11%	+4
 FI	8%	=	35%	-6	10%	+7
 FR	16%	-1	26%	+2	14%	+3
 IT	37%	-3	12%	-3	3%	+2
 SI	32%	-3	12%	-2	7%	+4
 UK	13%	-3	30%	+8	9%	-3
 DE	5%	-4	46%	+4	9%	+1
 SE	8%	-4	33%	+3	8%	+4
 IE	6%	-5	17%	-1	43%	+9
 LU	15%	-7	14%	-4	14%	-12
 NL	5%	-7	34%	+6	23%	+5
 EL	23%	-8	12%	=	20%	+5
 LT	27%	-8	10%	-7	24%	+16
 PT	46%	-8	6%	-3	7%	+4
 EE	11%	-9	26%	+5	15%	+12
 MT	52%	-10	6%	+1	10%	+9
 HU	21%	-11	17%	-12	28%	+17
 DK	13%	-13	25%	+1	1%	=
 BG	41%	-14	5%	-7	8%	+5
 BE	30%	-17	13%	+9	6%	+6
 CZ	26%	-18	18%	+3	9%	+4
 AT	9%	-18	32%	+4	7%	+4
 PL	29%	-18	12%	-3	15%	+11
 LV	18%	-21	19%	+4	14%	+4
 CY	20%	-22	8%	=	12%	+9
 ES	21%	-24	17%	+7	17%	+3
 RO	33%	-27	8%	+1	9%	+6
 SK	36%	-31	12%	+2	8%	+7
 HR	44%	NA	10%	NA	4%	NA

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)

When considering all the sources from which respondents heard about EU co-financed projects at country level, a majority in 13 Member States cited TV as a source of information about EU co-financed projects. Maltese (75%), Portuguese (70%) and Slovaks (70%) are most likely to rely on TV for this kind of information. At the other end of the spectrum, Germans (20%) and Irish (19%) are least likely to get information about EU co-financed projects via TV.

Local or regional newspapers are the second most often mentioned source of information at the EU level. At one end of the spectrum people in Germany, Finland (both 60%) and Sweden (59%) are most likely to have heard about EU co-financed project through newspapers, while at the other end people in Cyprus (17%) and Bulgaria (14%) are least likely to.

**Q1BT Where did you hear about it?
First? And then?**

	TV	Local or regional newspapers
 EU28	51%	39%
 MT	75%	19%
 PT	70%	18%
 SK	70%	41%
 HR	68%	29%
 BG	63%	14%
 LT	63%	36%
 PL	63%	40%
 BE	59%	34%
 CZ	57%	41%
 IT	57%	31%
 RO	56%	26%
 SI	55%	29%
 LV	52%	44%
 ES	51%	44%
 HU	48%	35%
 EL	45%	28%
 FR	42%	50%
 LU	40%	35%
 EE	36%	44%
 CY	36%	17%
 AT	36%	51%
 DK	31%	39%
 UK	26%	46%
 NL	25%	53%
 FI	25%	60%
 SE	25%	59%
 DE	20%	60%
 IE	19%	37%

*Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9568)
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

The socio-demographic results show that TV is more likely to be the primary source of information for female respondents, older respondents, and those with a lower level of formal education. People who think that EU support has a negative impact (41%) are also more likely to have heard about EU co-financed projects on TV than people who think it has a positive impact (23%).

Trends remain stable when looking at the results by age where preferred sources of information are concerned. Older respondents (40-54 and 55 and over) are more likely to cite TV and local and regional newspapers as information sources in the current wave and back in June 2010, while younger respondents (15-24 and 25-39) are more likely to use the Internet and cite billboards as information sources about EU co-financed projects.

Q1BT - Where did you hear about it? First? And then?

	TV	Local or regional newspapers	Internet	National newspapers	Billboard	Personal knowledge	Radio	Workplace	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	51%	39%	25%	22%	21%	21%	18%	13%	13%	1%
Sex										
Male	47%	39%	26%	22%	22%	23%	18%	13%	12%	1%
Female	56%	39%	24%	22%	19%	19%	18%	13%	15%	1%
Age										
15-24	44%	31%	38%	16%	30%	22%	11%	10%	20%	0%
25-39	42%	36%	35%	18%	30%	24%	17%	17%	12%	1%
40-54	49%	38%	26%	22%	19%	21%	18%	19%	13%	1%
55 +	60%	44%	15%	26%	14%	19%	21%	8%	12%	1%
Education (End of)										
15-	65%	35%	13%	20%	13%	14%	19%	5%	15%	2%
16-19	54%	39%	22%	21%	18%	19%	20%	11%	14%	1%
20+	47%	41%	29%	24%	23%	24%	18%	17%	11%	1%
Still studying	48%	28%	36%	14%	29%	21%	9%	13%	20%	1%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions										
Positive	49%	41%	26%	21%	24%	22%	18%	14%	14%	1%
Negative	62%	31%	26%	26%	8%	15%	17%	8%	12%	2%
No impact	55%	32%	26%	23%	9%	17%	18%	12%	10%	2%

*Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects
(N=9568)
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

II. PRIORITIES FOR EU REGIONAL POLICY

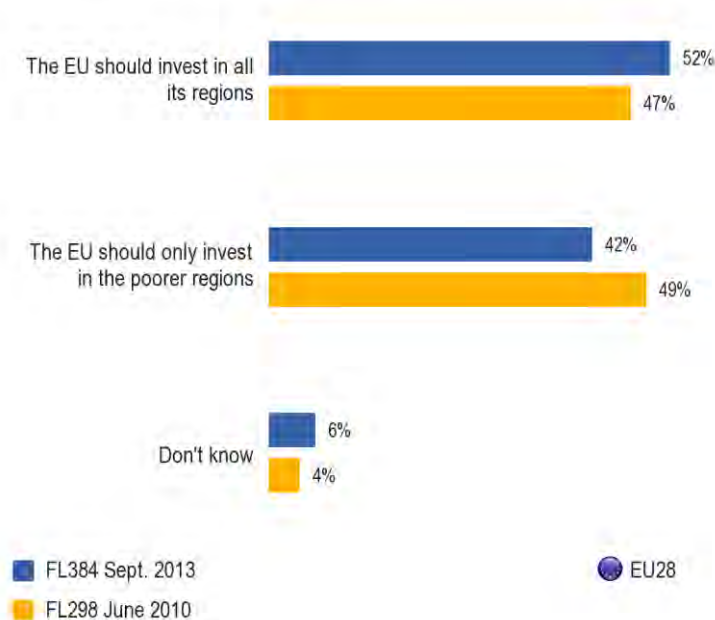
The second section of the report considers the EU's priorities in terms of whether it should invest in all regions or only the poorest European regions. Respondents are also asked which types of regional disadvantages, such as high unemployment and geographical remoteness, should be given the highest priority. Finally, it looks at which policy domains – education, for example, or the environment – the EU should be investing in.

1. PRIORITISED REGIONS FOR EU REGIONAL INVESTMENT

- A majority of people think the EU should invest in all its regions as opposed to investing only in poorer regions –

In this section of the report, which focuses on the EU's regional support priorities, respondents were first asked whether the EU should invest in all its regions, or only in the poorer regions¹². A majority of people (52%) think that the EU should invest in all of its regions, while 42% say that it should only invest in the poorer regions. This is an important shift from June 2010, when more people felt that the EU should only invest in the poorer regions (49%) as opposed to all regions (47%).

Q4a. European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones?

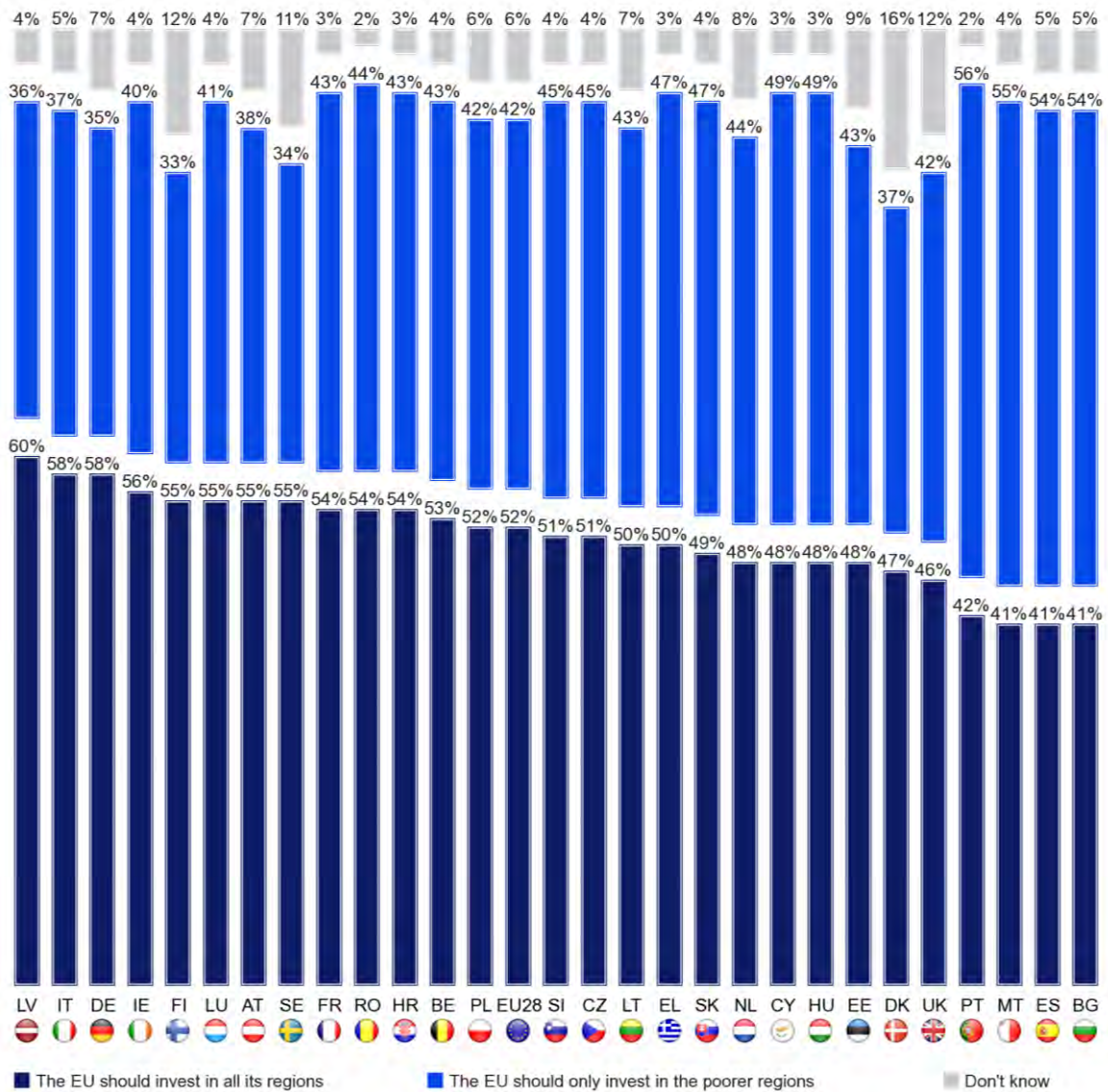


¹² FL384: Q4a. European Regional Policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones? (M) The EU should invest in all its regions (M); The EU should only invest in the poorer regions (M); DK/NA.

FL298: Q4a. Outside the poorest regions European Regional Policy also supports economic development projects although there is less money available. In your opinion, should the EU support all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones? The EU should help all its regions; The EU should only support the poorer regions; DK/NA.

An absolute majority of people in 17 Member States believe that the EU should invest in all its regions. The highest proportion of people who take this view can be noticed in Latvia (60%), Germany (58%) and Italy (58%). However in six countries a majority of respondents say that the EU should only invest in the poorer regions rather than invest in all its regions. They are: Portugal (56% vs. 42%), Malta (55% vs. 41%), Bulgaria (54% vs. 41%), Spain (54% vs. 41%), Cyprus (49% vs. 48%) and Hungary (49% vs. 48%).






























Q4a. European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones?



The shift at the EU level since June 2010 is replicated in many individual Member States, with several countries recording substantial increases in the proportion of people who think the EU should invest in all its regions as opposed to just the poorer regions. They include Denmark (47%, +14), Germany (58%, +14) and Romania (54%, +11).

On the other hand, there are several countries where the proportion of people who would prefer the EU to support all of its regions declined, notably Bulgaria (41%, -17), the Czech Republic (51%, -10) and Cyprus (48%, -10).



Q4a European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones?

	The EU should invest in all its regions		The EU should only invest in the poorer regions		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398
 EU28	52%	+5	42%	-7	6%	+2
 DK	47%	+14	37%	-21	16%	+7
 DE	58%	+14	35%	-15	7%	+1
 RO	54%	+11	44%	-7	2%	-4
 IT	58%	+9	37%	-11	5%	+2
 SE	55%	+9	34%	-9	11%	=
 BE	53%	+8	43%	-8	4%	=
 AT	55%	+7	38%	-9	7%	+2
 NL	48%	+7	44%	-10	8%	+3
 IE	56%	+6	40%	-8	4%	+2
 EL	50%	+6	47%	-8	3%	+2
 LU	55%	+5	41%	-6	4%	+1
 LT	50%	+4	43%	-3	7%	-1
 FR	54%	+2	43%	-1	3%	-1
 PL	52%	+2	42%	-5	6%	+3
 SI	51%	+2	45%	-2	4%	=
 UK	46%	+1	42%	-8	12%	+7
 FI	55%	=	33%	-7	12%	+7
 ES	41%	-2	54%	-2	5%	+4
 HU	48%	-2	49%	+1	3%	+1
 MT	41%	-2	55%	+1	4%	+1
 LV	60%	-3	36%	+4	4%	-1
 PT	42%	-4	56%	+4	2%	=
 EE	48%	-6	43%	+2	9%	+4
 SK	49%	-9	47%	+7	4%	+2
 CZ	51%	-10	45%	+10	4%	=
 CY	48%	-10	49%	+8	3%	+2
 BG	41%	-17	54%	+17	5%	=
 HR	54%	NA	43%	NA	3%	NA

The socio-demographic results show some interesting variations, with respondents aged 54 or under more likely to favour the EU investing in all its regions (54%-57% vs. 44%), but those aged 55 and over more likely to want the EU to invest only in poorer regions (48% vs. 38%-40%). While 56% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over say that the EU should invest in all its regions, 55% of people who left school aged 15 or under think that it should concentrate on the poorer regions.

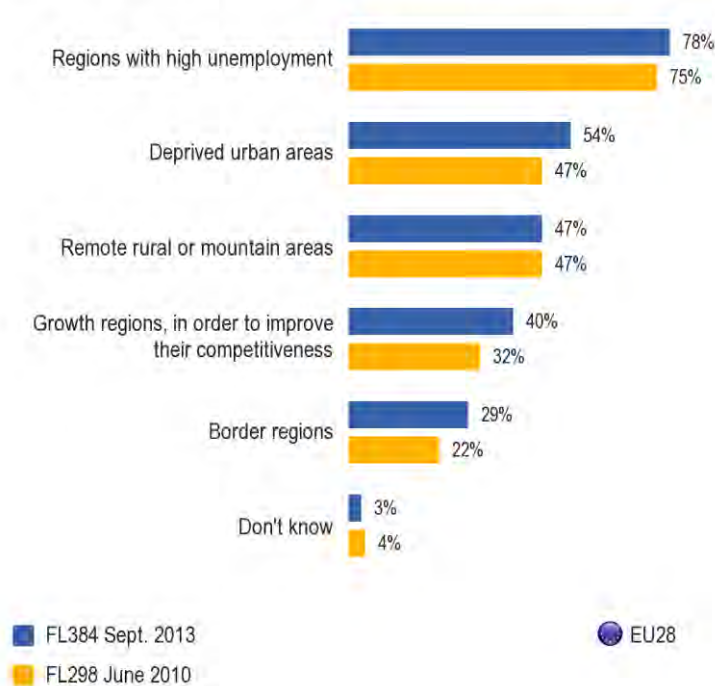
The respondent's perception of the impact of EU support is also relevant here. A majority of people (56%) who think that EU support has a positive impact think the EU should support all of its regions, whereas a majority (52%) of those who think it has a negative impact would prefer the EU to focus only on poorer regions.

Q4a European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones?

	The EU should invest in all its regions	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions	Don't know
EU28	52%	42%	6%
 Age			
15-24	57%	38%	5%
25-39	58%	38%	4%
40-54	54%	40%	6%
55 +	44%	48%	8%
 Education (End of)			
15-	36%	55%	9%
16-19	51%	43%	6%
20+	56%	39%	5%
Still studying	60%	36%	4%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions			
Positive	56%	40%	4%
Negative	42%	52%	6%
No impact	49%	45%	6%

When asked specifically which types of regions they would target for investments under EU Regional Policy¹³, over three quarters of people (78%) say they would target regions with high unemployment – up from 75% in June 2010. A majority of people (54%, +7) would target deprived urban areas, while just under half (47%, no change) would target remote rural or mountain areas. Four out of ten respondents (40%, +8) say that they would target growth regions in order to improve their competitiveness, and three out of ten (29%, +7) would target border regions.

Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A majority of people in all countries say that they would target regions with high unemployment. The proportion of people who would give priority to these areas ranges from 90% in the UK to 57% in Malta. Regions with high unemployment are seen as the most important areas to target in all 28 Member States.

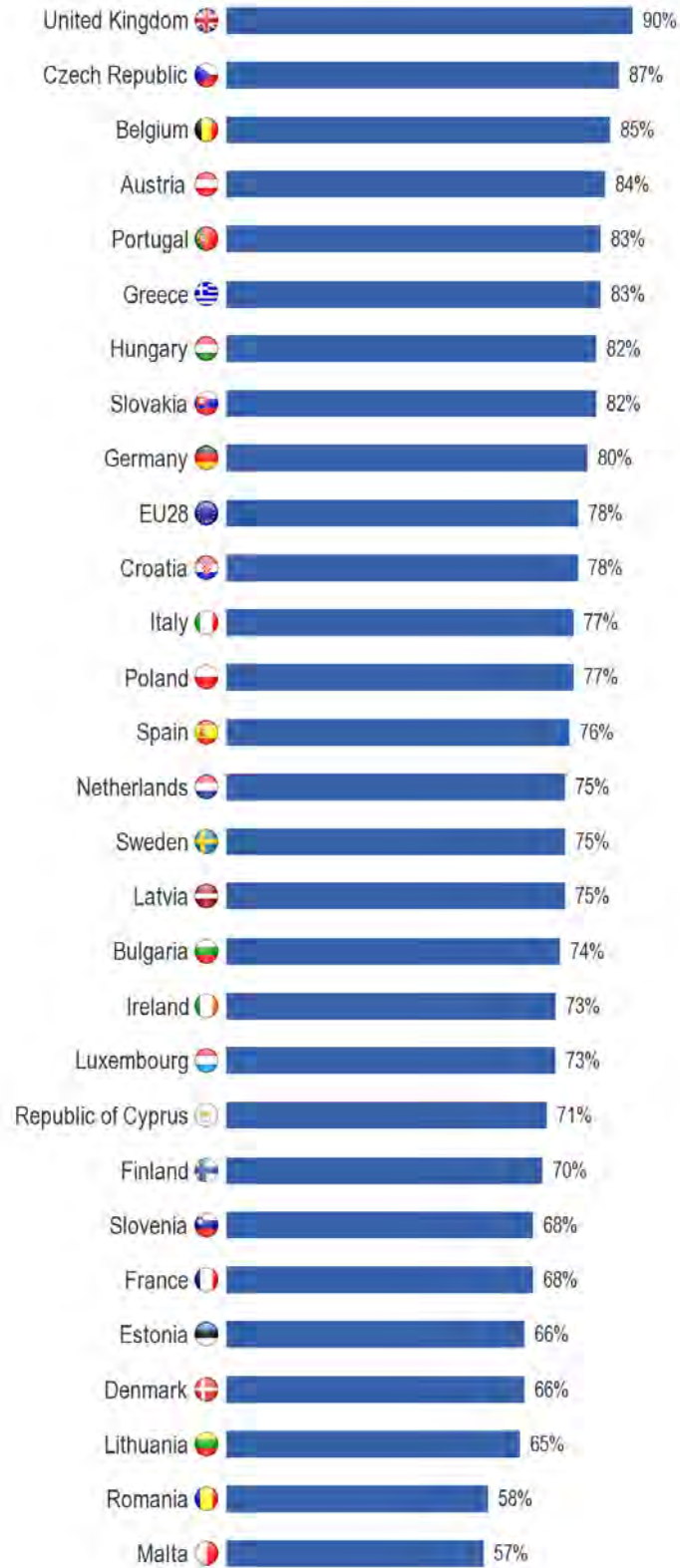
It is noticeable that respondents in some countries are generally more favourable towards the idea of the EU offering support to specific regions than others. For example, in five Member States over 50% of people say that the EU should target investment in all five types of region under discussion. They are: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, and the UK.

¹³ FL384: Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU Regional Policy? (M) Regions with high unemployment (M); Border regions (M); Deprived urban areas (M); Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness (M); Remote rural or mountain areas (M); DK/NA. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

FL298: Q4b. Where would you target aid under EU Regional Policy? On the regions with high unemployment; On border regions; On deprived urban areas; To improve the competitiveness of growth regions; On remote rural or mountain areas; DK/NA. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

Question: Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

Answers: Regions with high unemployment



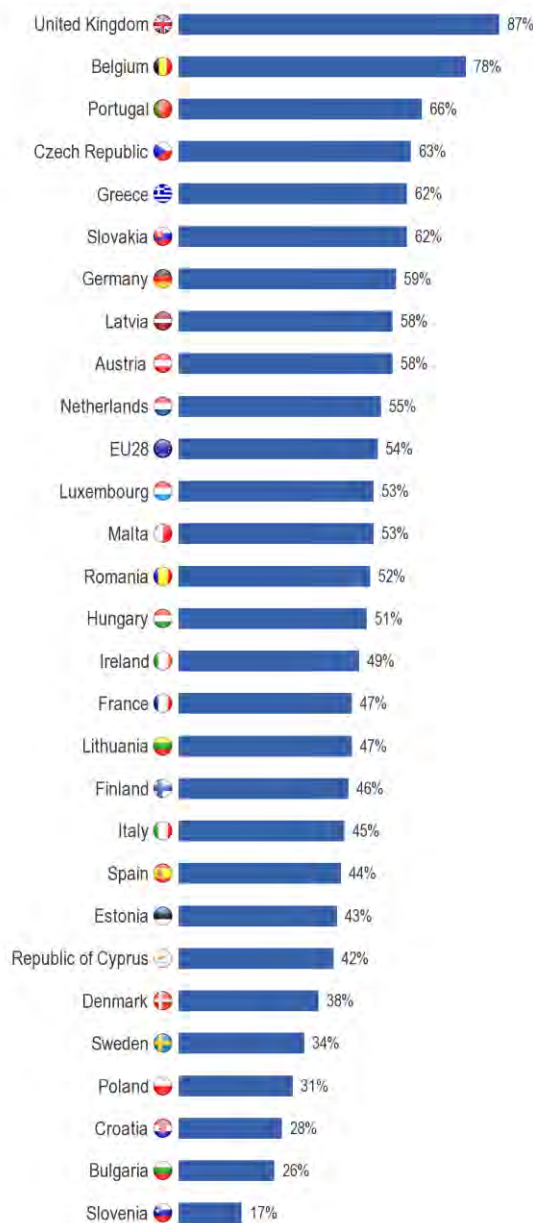
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Over 50% of respondents in 14 countries say that they would target deprived urban areas for investment. This is the second most popular answer in 16 Member States. In the UK (87%) and Belgium (78%) there are noticeably high proportions of people who give this answer relative to the other countries.

It is also apparent that the countries where a high proportion of people said they would give priority to regions with unemployment also show a high proportion of people who would target deprived urban areas. At the other end of the scale, only 17% of respondents in Slovenia say they would make these areas a priority for investment, which is somewhat lower than the second-to-last country (Bulgaria – 26%).

Question: Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

Answers: Deprived urban areas

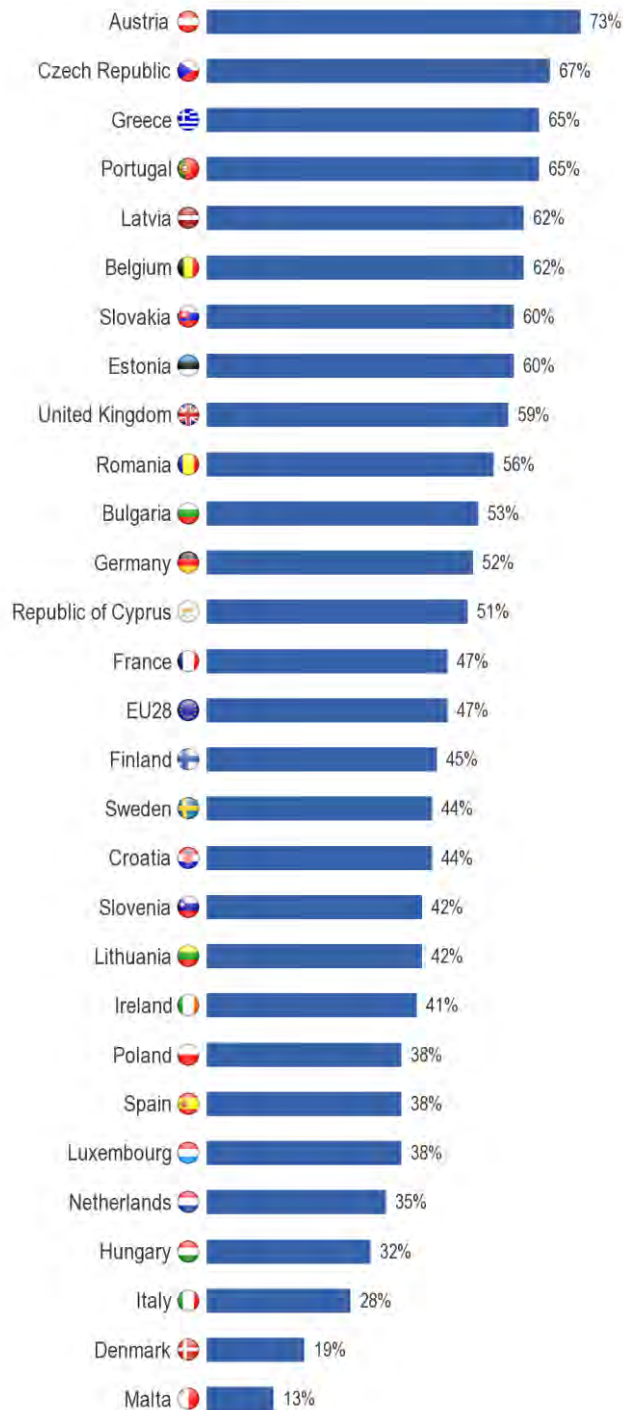


(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

In 13 countries, more than 50% of respondents think that remote rural or mountain areas should be targeted for investment. This is the second most popular answer in 13 Member States. The proportion of people who would give priority to this ranges from 73% in Austria to just 13% in Malta.

Question: Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

Answers: Remote rural or mountain areas



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

In all Member States, border regions and growth regions are given the least priority. The proportion of people who think the EU should target growth regions ranges from 67% in Belgium to 21% in Bulgaria, while the proportion who would like the EU to target border regions ranges from 61% in Greece to just 13% in France.

Since June 2010, there has been a substantial increase at the EU level in the proportion of people who think the EU should target growth regions, deprived urban areas, border regions, and regions with high unemployment, and these results are reflected in the country-level data – though with some exceptions.






























However, it is important to note that in many countries the changes appear to reflect **people's views on whether the EU should be investing or not investing, rather than** whether it should be investing in some policy areas but not in others. For example, several Member States recorded large increases in the proportion of people who think the EU should invest in all five areas under consideration, notably Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the UK.

For example, there were big increases in the proportion of people who think the EU should target regions with high unemployment for investment in Belgium (85%, +23), the Netherlands (75%, +15), the UK (90%, +15), Portugal (83%, +11), and Greece (83%, +10). However, contrary to the overall trend, sizeable declines were also recorded in Lithuania (65%, -17), Romania (58%, -15), Bulgaria (74%, -12), Hungary (82%, -11) and Poland (77%, -11).

Lithuania – alongside the other Baltic countries – stands out here as being one of the few countries to record significant increases and declines in different areas. Alongside the large fall in the proportion of people who think the EU should target regions with high unemployment, more people in Lithuania now think that the EU should target growth regions (33%, +13).

Estonia also stands out here for the same reason: it recorded increases in the proportion of people who think the EU should target border regions (45%, +12) and remote areas (60%, +6), but declines in the proportion of respondents who say the EU should invest in deprived urban areas (43%, -10) and growth regions (36%, -7). And in Latvia more people think the EU should target border regions (46%, +13), but fewer people support targeting regions with high unemployment (75%, -9) or deprived urban areas (58%, -7).

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

	Regions with high unemployment		Deprived urban areas		Remote rural or mountain areas		Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness		Border regions		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL398
 EU28	78%	+3	54%	+7	47%	=	40%	+8	29%	+7	3%	-1
 BE	85%	+23	78%	+42	62%	+45	67%	+54	53%	+34	3%	-7
 BG	74%	-12	26%	-21	53%	-14	21%	-17	26%	-7	3%	=
 CZ	87%	+9	63%	+19	67%	+31	51%	+24	52%	+24	2%	-3
 DK	66%	-4	38%	-11	19%	-10	30%	-2	17%	-6	10%	+4
 DE	80%	+5	59%	+9	52%	-1	42%	+6	38%	+10	3%	-1
 EE	66%	+3	43%	-10	60%	+6	36%	-7	45%	+12	5%	+3
 IE	73%	-5	49%	-1	41%	-6	31%	-1	25%	+2	2%	=
 EL	83%	+10	62%	+19	65%	+11	50%	+22	61%	+15	2%	+1
 ES	76%	+3	44%	+9	38%	=	31%	+4	16%	+6	4%	+1
 FR	68%	=	47%	-4	47%	-4	32%	=	13%	-3	3%	-2
 IT	77%	-1	45%	+9	28%	+8	42%	+17	17%	+4	2%	-1
 CY	71%	+7	42%	-5	51%	-8	28%	-2	19%	-8	3%	+1
 LV	75%	-9	58%	-7	62%	-1	53%	+2	46%	+13	4%	+2
 LT	65%	-17	47%	-2	42%	+1	33%	+13	19%	+9	3%	=
 LU	73%	-1	53%	-13	38%	-19	39%	-9	32%	-1	3%	=
 HU	82%	-11	51%	-18	32%	-29	29%	-25	22%	-13	2%	+1
 MT	57%	=	53%	+1	13%	+4	36%	+14	16%	+6	7%	-1
 AT	84%	+7	58%	+15	73%	+9	51%	+15	52%	+24	3%	=
 NL	75%	+15	55%	+16	35%	+6	36%	+19	24%	+11	4%	-1
 PL	77%	-11	31%	-28	38%	-26	24%	-11	20%	-6	2%	=
 PT	83%	+11	66%	+19	65%	+9	59%	+23	43%	+20	2%	-2
 RO	58%	-15	52%	-16	56%	-21	33%	-8	20%	-5	3%	=
 SI	68%	-2	17%	-3	42%	-16	28%	+4	15%	-1	3%	=
 SK	82%	-6	62%	+12	60%	+9	57%	+15	40%	+8	4%	+2
 FI	70%	-7	46%	+4	45%	-7	31%	-2	30%	-3	3%	+1
 SE	75%	+2	34%	-4	44%	+1	35%	+7	17%	-3	5%	-2
 UK	90%	+15	87%	+40	59%	+8	59%	+25	53%	+28	3%	-1
 HR	78%	NA	28%	NA	44%	NA	24%	NA	21%	NA	3%	NA

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

There are relatively few socio-demographic variations on this question. However, it is interesting to observe that people who think EU support has a positive impact are more likely to support the EU investing in all five types of region than people who think EU support has a negative impact. For example, 49% of those who think EU support has a positive impact say the EU should target rural areas, whereas only 40% of those who say EU support has a negative impact say this. This pattern applies to a similar extent in relation to border regions (29% vs. 20%).

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

	Regions with high unemployment	Deprived urban areas	Remote rural or mountain areas	Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness	Border regions	Don't know
EU28	78%	54%	47%	40%	29%	3%
Sex						
Male	76%	52%	46%	42%	30%	3%
Female	79%	55%	47%	38%	28%	3%
Age						
15-24	78%	57%	42%	40%	28%	2%
25-39	78%	55%	48%	44%	33%	2%
40-54	78%	53%	47%	39%	30%	3%
55 +	77%	52%	47%	38%	27%	4%
Education (End of)						
15-	75%	54%	45%	37%	26%	6%
16-19	79%	54%	47%	40%	29%	2%
20+	77%	53%	48%	41%	30%	2%
Still studying	78%	59%	45%	45%	32%	2%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions						
Positive	76%	50%	49%	38%	29%	2%
Negative	72%	46%	40%	31%	20%	4%
No impact	76%	44%	42%	36%	23%	4%

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

2. MOST IMPORTANT DOMAINS FOR EU REGIONAL POLICY INVESTMENTS

- A majority of people think that nine out of the ten potential investment domains are important –

Respondents were next presented with a list of ten different domains in which the EU might potentially invest, and they were asked to say which they considered important and unimportant¹⁴.

In nine out of ten cases, a majority of people say that the domain in question is among the important ones for the EU to invest in. Over nine out of ten respondents (92%) think that education, health and social infrastructures are important – more than in June 2010 (+3). Over eight out of ten people (83%, -4) also say the environment is important and that support for small and medium-sized business is important (82%, -1).

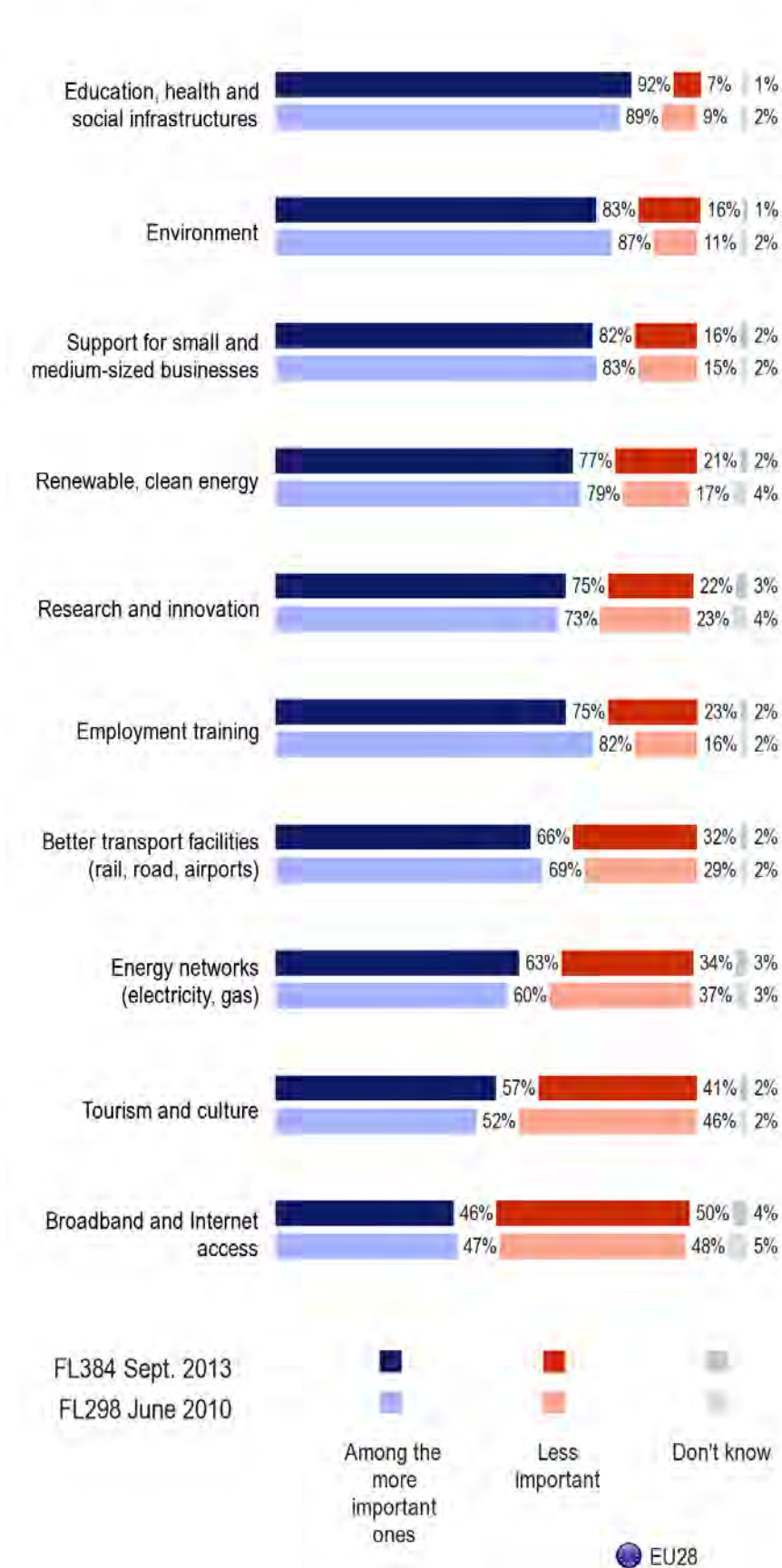
Around three quarters of people attach importance to renewable, clean energy (77%, -2), research and innovation (75%, +2), and employment training (75%, -7). A majority of respondents also think that better transport facilities (66%, -3), energy networks (63%, +3), and tourism and culture (57%, +5) are among the important domains.

Broadband and internet access is the only one of the ten domains which more people consider less important (50%, +2) than important (46%, -1). One possible explanation could be that the link between the growth and development of regions and Broadband and Internet access is not as obvious to the respondents as education, health and social infrastructures.

¹⁴ FL384: Q5. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region? (M) List of items: Research and innovation; Support for small and medium-sized businesses (M); Renewable, clean energy; Energy networks (electricity, gas); Broadband and Internet access; Environment; Better transport facilities (rail, road, airports); Employment training; Education, health and social infrastructures (M); Tourism and culture. Answer modalities: Among the more important ones; Less important; DK/NA.

FL298: Q5. EU regional policy can support many different sectors. I will read a list of areas to you. Please tell me for each of them, if you consider them among the more important or less important ones for your city or your region? List of items: Better transport facilities (rail, road, airports); Energy networks (electricity, gas); Renewable, clean energy; Research and innovation; Broadband and Internet access; Environment; Support for small businesses; Employment training; Education, health and social infrastructure; Tourism and culture. Answer modalities: Among the more important ones; Less important; DK/NA.

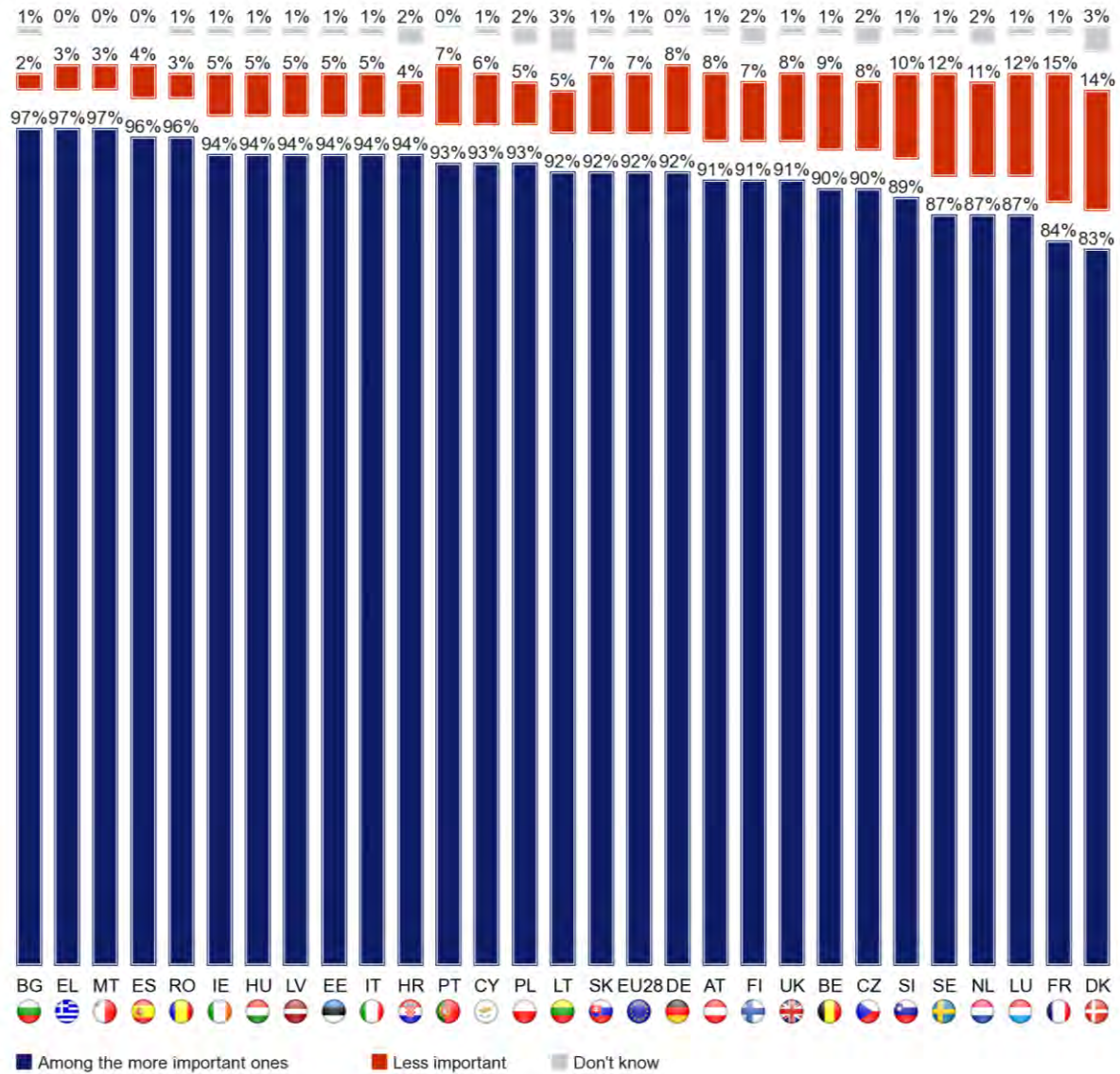
Q5. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?



In all Member States at least eight out of ten respondents regard education, health and social infrastructures as one of the important domains for the EU to invest in. The highest proportion of people who take this view can be observed in Bulgaria, Greece and Malta (all 97%), while the lowest are found in Denmark (83%) and France (84%).

Q5.9. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

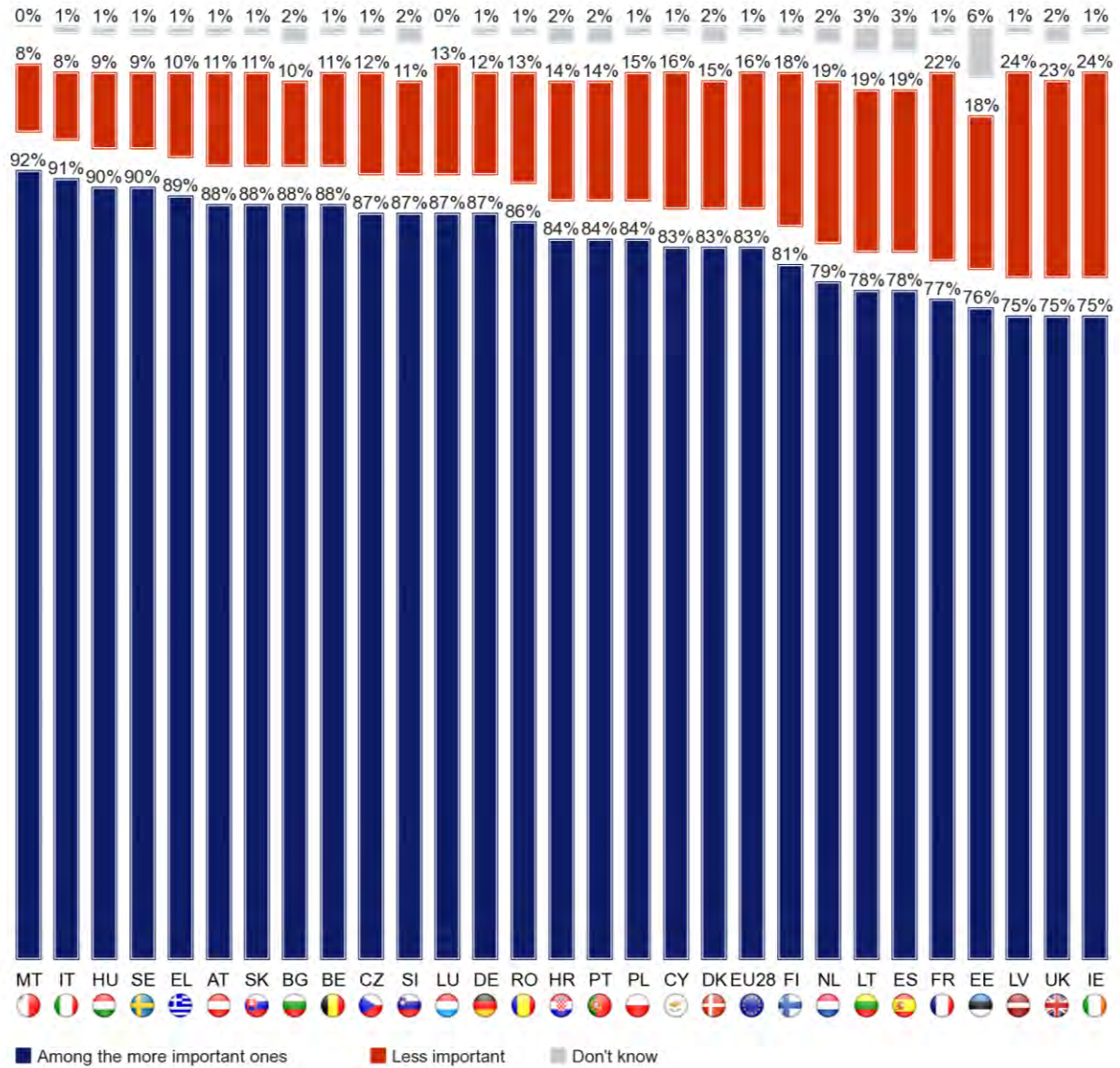
Education, health and social infrastructures



At least three quarters of respondents in all Member States think that environment is one of the important domains. This time the highest proportion of people who view this area as important are observed in Malta (92%) and Italy (91%), while the lowest are in Ireland, Latvia and the UK (all 75%).

Q5.6. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

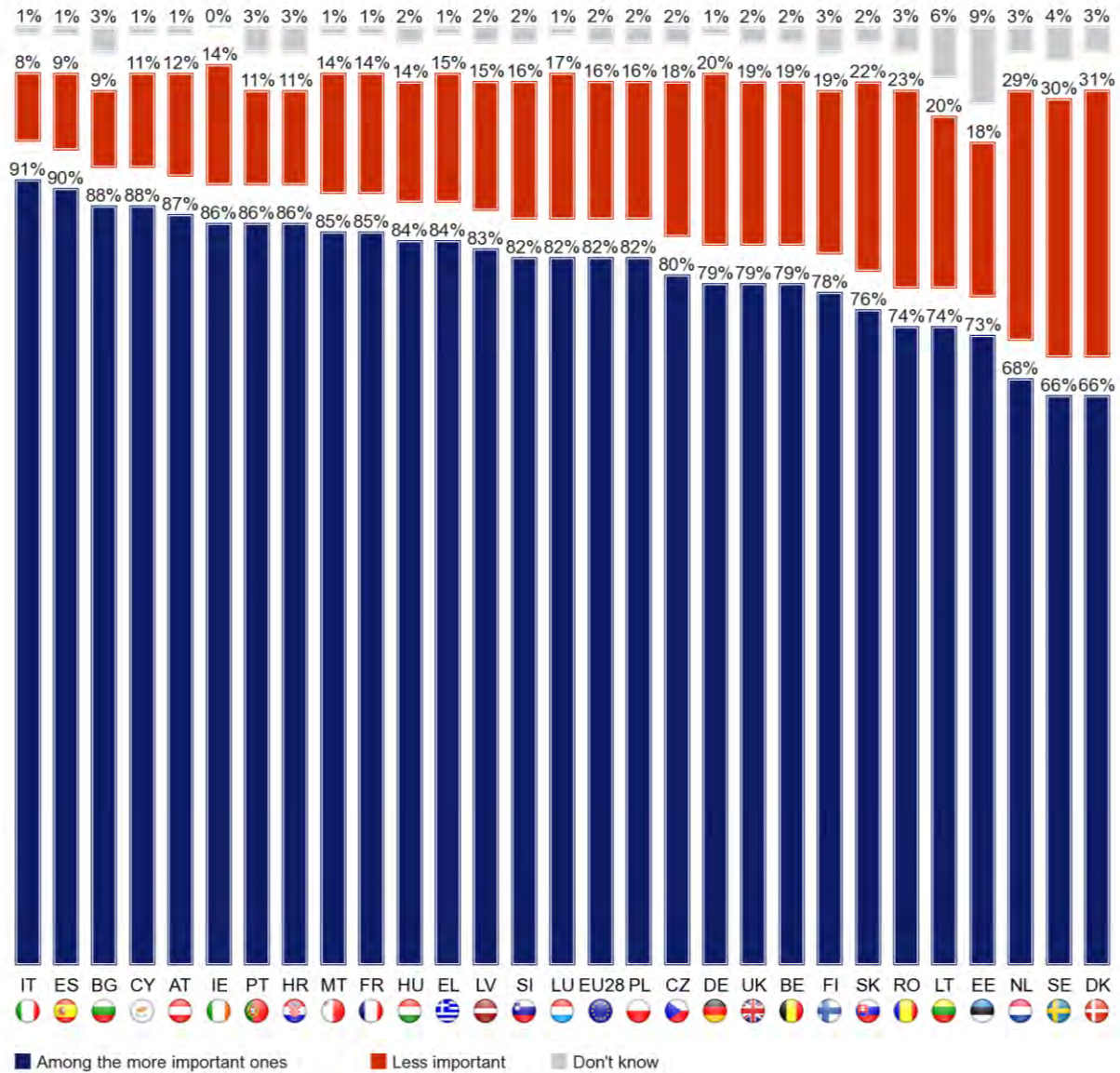
Environment



The results are a little more broadly spread when it comes to support for small and medium-sized businesses. At one end of the scale, 91% of people in Italy and 90% of those in Spain think that this is among the important domains, whereas only 66% of respondents in both Denmark and Sweden agree.

Q5.2. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Support for small and medium-sized businesses



In the other domains the range of the results are generally similar. The proportion of people who consider renewable, clean energy to be one of the important ones ranges from 94% in Malta to 55% in Bulgaria. On research and innovation the range goes from 87% in Italy and Spain to 51% in Latvia. On employment training, 91% of people in Malta, but only 36% in the Netherlands, say it is important.

On the question of better transport facilities, the range goes from 89% in Poland to 50% in the Netherlands. In Malta 87% of people consider energy networks an important domain, while only 53% in both Denmark and Spain feel this way.

There are greater variations when it comes to the two remaining domains. At least 50% of people think that tourism and culture is an important domain in 22 Member States. Malta (89%) again records a high proportion of people who say that tourism is one of the important investment domains, and a relatively high proportion of people share this view in Cyprus and Italy (both 81%). But in six Member States less than half of the respondents see tourism as an important domain, and only 31% in Finland and 41% in the UK do so.




However, at least 50% of people in just nine Member States regard broadband and internet access to be one of the important domains. Ireland (65%) and Poland (62%) show the most respondents who consider this policy area to be important. In 10 countries over 50% of people say that this is among the less important domains. This is especially the case in Austria (61%), the Czech Republic (60%) and Spain (60%).

The socio-demographic results are consistent in showing that all groups regard education, health and social infrastructures as being among the more important investment domains. Beyond that, some variations can be observed.

For example, men (49%) are somewhat more likely than women (43%) to view broadband and internet access as important. Older respondents are more likely to consider research and innovation, support for small and medium-sized businesses and tourism and culture among the important domains. Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to say that research and innovation is important, whereas people who left school at a younger age are more likely to mention energy networks, employment training and tourism and culture among the important ones.

Q5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

% of "Among the more important ones"

	Education, health and social infrastructures	Environment	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Renewable, clean energy	Research and innovation	Employment training	Better transport facilities (rail, road, airports)	Energy networks (electricity, gas)	Tourism and culture	Broadband and Internet access
EU28	92%	83%	82%	77%	75%	75%	66%	63%	57%	46%
 Sex										
Male	90%	82%	82%	76%	77%	73%	67%	62%	56%	49%
Female	93%	84%	83%	78%	73%	77%	66%	64%	58%	43%
 Age										
15-24	93%	84%	74%	80%	70%	76%	64%	64%	54%	45%
25-39	93%	84%	82%	77%	72%	72%	64%	56%	56%	44%
40-54	91%	84%	85%	75%	75%	73%	65%	61%	54%	48%
55 +	91%	82%	84%	77%	79%	77%	69%	69%	61%	46%
 Education (End of)										
15-	92%	83%	86%	79%	76%	83%	66%	73%	63%	42%
16-19	93%	84%	84%	77%	71%	80%	67%	65%	57%	46%
20+	90%	82%	82%	75%	79%	68%	65%	59%	56%	46%
Still studying	92%	85%	74%	80%	74%	74%	65%	62%	56%	49%

III. MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

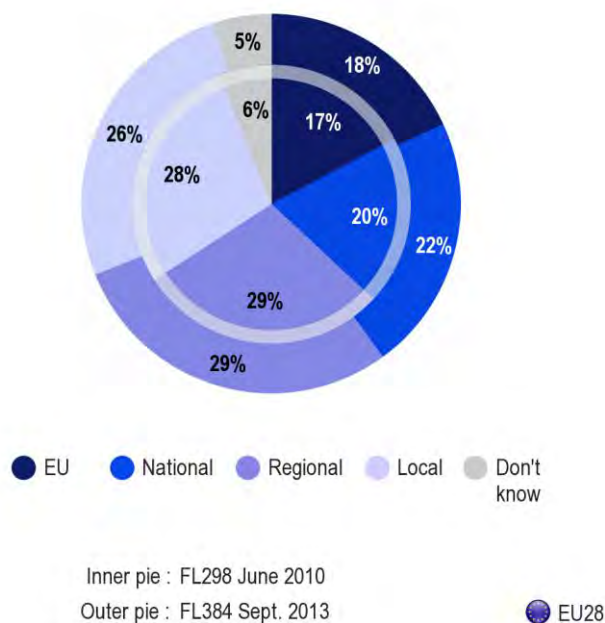
- Most respondents think that decisions about Regional Policy projects should be taken at the regional or local levels –

The third chapter of the report considers the issue of multilevel governance by asking respondents which level– EU, national, regional or local – they think should be taking decisions about EU Regional Policy projects¹⁵.

Opinion is fairly divided as to which layer is best placed to take this kind of decision. Nearly a fifth of respondents (18%, +1 compared with June 2010) think the EU should be taking Regional Policy project decisions, whereas just over a fifth (22%, +2) think that these should be national decisions. Just under three out of ten respondents (29%, no change) think that regional project decisions are best taken at the regional level, while a quarter (26%, -2) think that these decisions should be taken at the local level.

A majority of respondents (55%) therefore prefer regional/local levels when it comes to Regional Policy projects, with a minority (40%) backing decision-making at a higher level (EU/national). However, higher-level decision making is a more popular approach (+3) than it was in 2010, while regional/local decision-making has lost some support (-2).

Q6. At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?



¹⁵ FL384: Q6. At which level should decisions about EU Regional Policy projects be taken? Local; Regional; National; EU; DK/NA.

FL298: Q6. At which level should decisions about EU Regional Policy projects be taken? Local; Regional; National; EU; DK/NA.

The country-level results point to the fact that local decision-making is generally the most favoured approach. In 13 Member States, the local level is seen as the best place for Regional Policy project decisions to be made. The proportion of people who favour the local level ranges from 41% in the Czech Republic to 12% in Luxembourg. In Ireland the same proportion of respondents (29%) consider that decisions should be taken at local or national level.

It is noticeable that the 13 countries in which the local level is the most popular answer are mostly NMS13 countries and/or countries which are eligible for funding under the Cohesion Objective – the two obvious exceptions being Ireland and the UK.

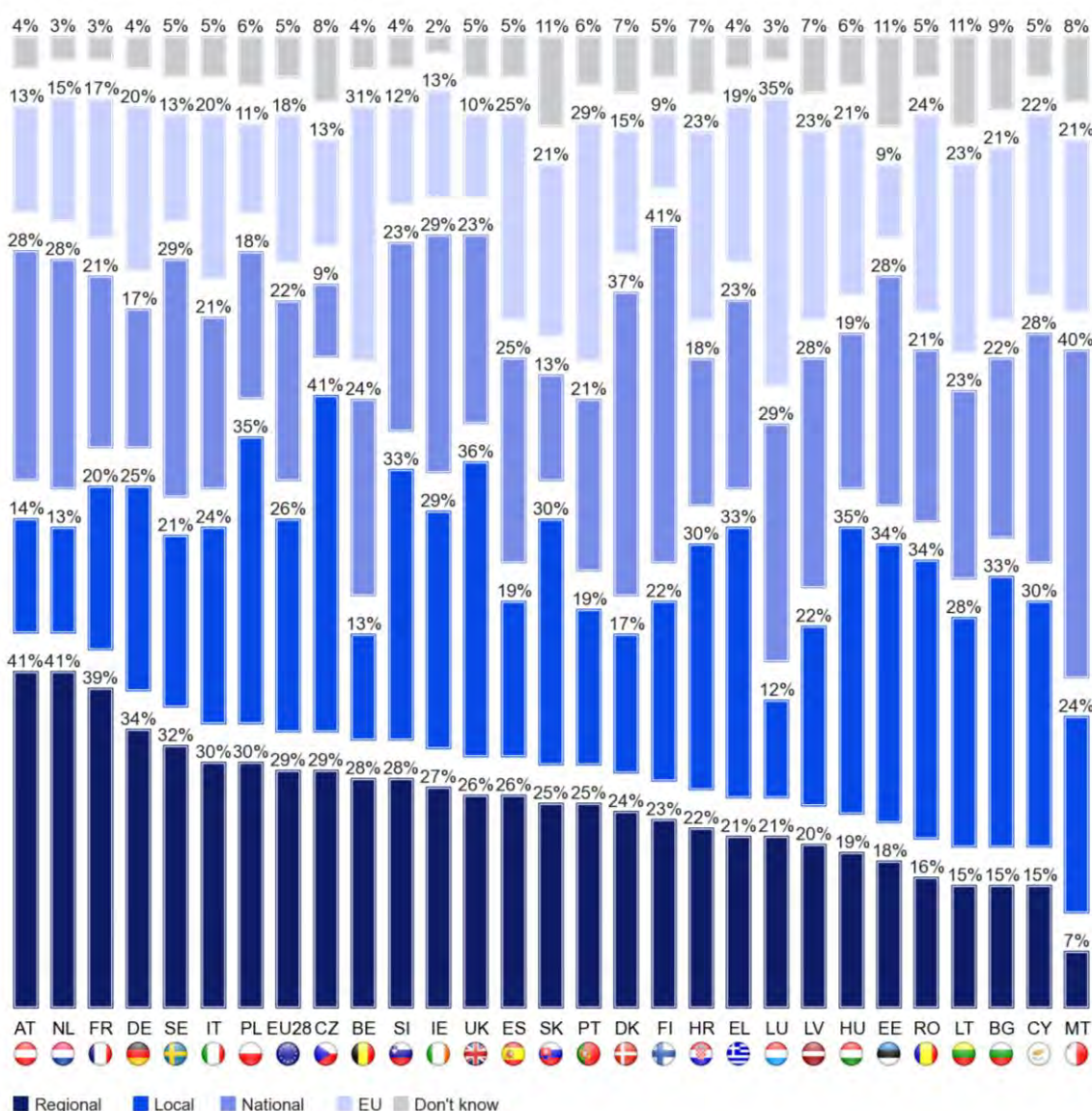
The regional level is the top answer in seven countries, namely Austria (41%), the Netherlands (41%), France (39%), Germany (34%), Sweden (32%), Italy (30%) and Spain (26%), all of which are in the EU15. Regional decision-making receives the least backing in Malta (7%).

In five countries, the national level is seen as the best level at which to make Regional Policy project decisions. They are: Finland (41%), Malta (40%), Denmark (37%) and Latvia (28%). Support for national decisions is lowest in the Czech Republic (9%).

The EU is considered the best level for making decisions about regional projects in three countries: Luxembourg (35%), Belgium (31%) and Portugal (29%). At the other end of the scale, relatively few people in Estonia and Finland (both 9%) think the EU is the right level for this kind of decision.

From these results we can see that it is generally the smaller Member States which favour higher-level decision-making on Regional Policy projects either by the EU or national governments, especially Luxembourg (64%), Malta (61%) and Belgium (55%). High-level decision-making is least popular in the Czech Republic (22%), Poland (29%) and the UK (33%).

Q6. At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?
































Since June 2010, there has been a noticeable increase in most Member States in the proportion of people who think that decisions about Regional Policy projects should be taken at the EU level. Latvia (23%, +10), Portugal (29%, +9), the Czech Republic (13%, +6), Bulgaria (21%, +5) and Germany (20%, +5) recorded the largest increases. There were some declines, however, notably in France (17%, -7), Ireland (13%, -6) and Austria (13%, -5).

For the other three levels the changes since 2010 have been less uniform. The proportion of people who favour national decisions on Regional Policy projects increased in Denmark (37%, +7), Finland (41%, +5), Poland (18%, +5) and Cyprus (28%, +5), but declined markedly in Estonia (28%, -8).

The proportion of respondents who favour regional decision-making rose substantially in Ireland (27%, +11), Romania (16%, +6), and Spain (26%, +5), but declined in Slovakia (25%, -10), Hungary (19%, -9), Latvia (20%, -6), and the Czech Republic (29%, -5).

And support for local decision-making increased in Slovenia (33%, +9) and Estonia (34%, +5), while declining in Poland (35%, -10), Finland (22%, -7) and Romania (34%, -6).




Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?

	Regional		Local		National		EU		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL84 FL298	FL384	Diff. FL84 FL298	FL384	Diff. FL84 FL298	FL384	Diff. FL84 FL298	FL384	Diff. FL84 FL298
 EU28	29%	=	26%	-2	22%	+2	18%	+1	5%	-1
 IE	27%	+11	29%	-4	29%	=	13%	-6	2%	-1
 RO	16%	+6	34%	-6	21%	=	24%	+4	5%	-4
 ES	26%	+5	19%	+1	25%	-2	25%	-4	5%	=
 UK	26%	+4	36%	-3	23%	-2	10%	+2	5%	-1
 AT	41%	+4	14%	+1	28%	+2	13%	-5	4%	-2
 SE	32%	+2	21%	-2	29%	=	13%	+2	5%	-2
 NL	41%	+2	13%	-1	28%	+3	15%	-4	3%	=
 FR	39%	+2	20%	+3	21%	+4	17%	-7	3%	-2
 MT	7%	+1	24%	=	40%	-1	21%	+1	8%	-1
 CY	15%	+1	30%	-2	28%	+5	22%	-3	5%	-1
 DE	34%	=	25%	-2	17%	-1	20%	+5	4%	-2
 PL	30%	=	35%	-10	18%	+5	11%	+3	6%	+2
 EE	18%	=	34%	+5	28%	-8	9%	-2	11%	+5
 BG	15%	-1	33%	-4	22%	+3	21%	+5	9%	-3
 EL	21%	-1	33%	-1	23%	+1	19%	+1	4%	=
 IT	30%	-2	24%	-2	21%	+2	20%	+3	5%	-1
 LU	21%	-2	12%	+1	29%	-1	35%	+3	3%	-1
 FI	23%	-2	22%	-7	41%	+5	9%	+3	5%	+1
 SI	28%	-2	33%	+9	23%	+1	12%	-4	4%	-4
 PT	25%	-3	19%	=	21%	-1	29%	+9	6%	-5
 BE	28%	-3	13%	+3	24%	+1	31%	+2	4%	-3
 DK	24%	-4	17%	-2	37%	+7	15%	=	7%	-1
 CZ	29%	-5	41%	+2	9%	-4	13%	+6	8%	+1
 LT	15%	-5	28%	+3	23%	-2	23%	+3	11%	+1
 LV	20%	-6	22%	+1	28%	-4	23%	+10	7%	-1
 HU	19%	-9	35%	=	19%	+4	21%	+3	6%	+2
 SK	25%	-10	30%	+4	13%	-2	21%	+4	11%	+4
 HR	22%	NA	30%	NA	18%	NA	23%	NA	7%	NA

The socio-demographic results show that 15-24 year-olds (27%) are more likely to think that Regional Policy project decisions should be made at the EU level than respondents in the older age groups (16-18%). In contrast, 40-54 year-olds (30%) are more likely to favour local decision-making than people in the 15-24 age group (18%).

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (34%) are more likely to support regional decision-making for regional projects than people who left school aged 15 or under (23%). People who live in rural villages (31%) are also more likely to prefer regional decision-making than people from large towns (26%). So, too, are respondents who think EU support has a positive impact (33%) compared with those who say it has a negative impact (25%).

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?

	Regional	Local	National	EU	Don't know
EU28	29%	26%	22%	18%	5%
 Age					
15-24	28%	18%	24%	27%	3%
25-39	30%	28%	20%	18%	4%
40-54	30%	30%	20%	16%	4%
55 +	29%	25%	23%	16%	7%
 Education (End of)					
15-	23%	25%	23%	19%	10%
16-19	26%	29%	22%	18%	5%
20+	34%	26%	20%	16%	4%
Still studying	30%	18%	25%	24%	3%
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	31%	27%	21%	16%	5%
Small/ Mid-size town	30%	26%	20%	19%	5%
Large town	26%	26%	25%	18%	5%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions					
Positive	33%	29%	18%	16%	4%
Negative	25%	29%	21%	20%	5%
No impact	26%	31%	23%	15%	5%

IV. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

The final section of the report focuses on cross-border cooperation between different countries and regions in the EU. Respondents were first asked whether they are aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding, and those who say they are aware of this are then asked whether more funds should be spent on supporting this kind of activity.

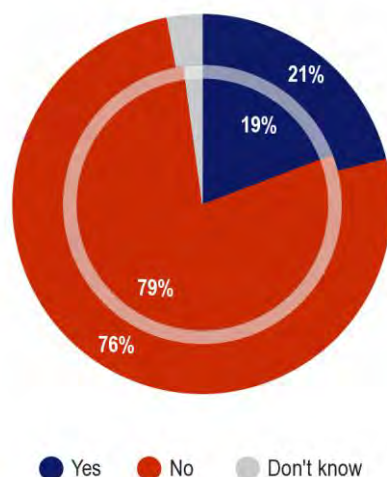
Finally, respondents in the relevant parts of the EU are asked about their awareness of two specific macro-regional strategies: the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea; and the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river.

1. AWARENESS OF AND SUPPORT FOR EU REGIONAL FUNDING FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

- Around one in five Europeans know of cases of regions in different countries cooperating as a result of EU funding programmes -

Just over a fifth of respondents (21%) are aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding – slightly more (+2) than in June 2010¹⁶. However, most respondents (76%, -3) remain unaware of EU regional funding supporting cooperating between regions in different countries.

Q7a. Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?



Inner pie : FL298 June 2010

Outer pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

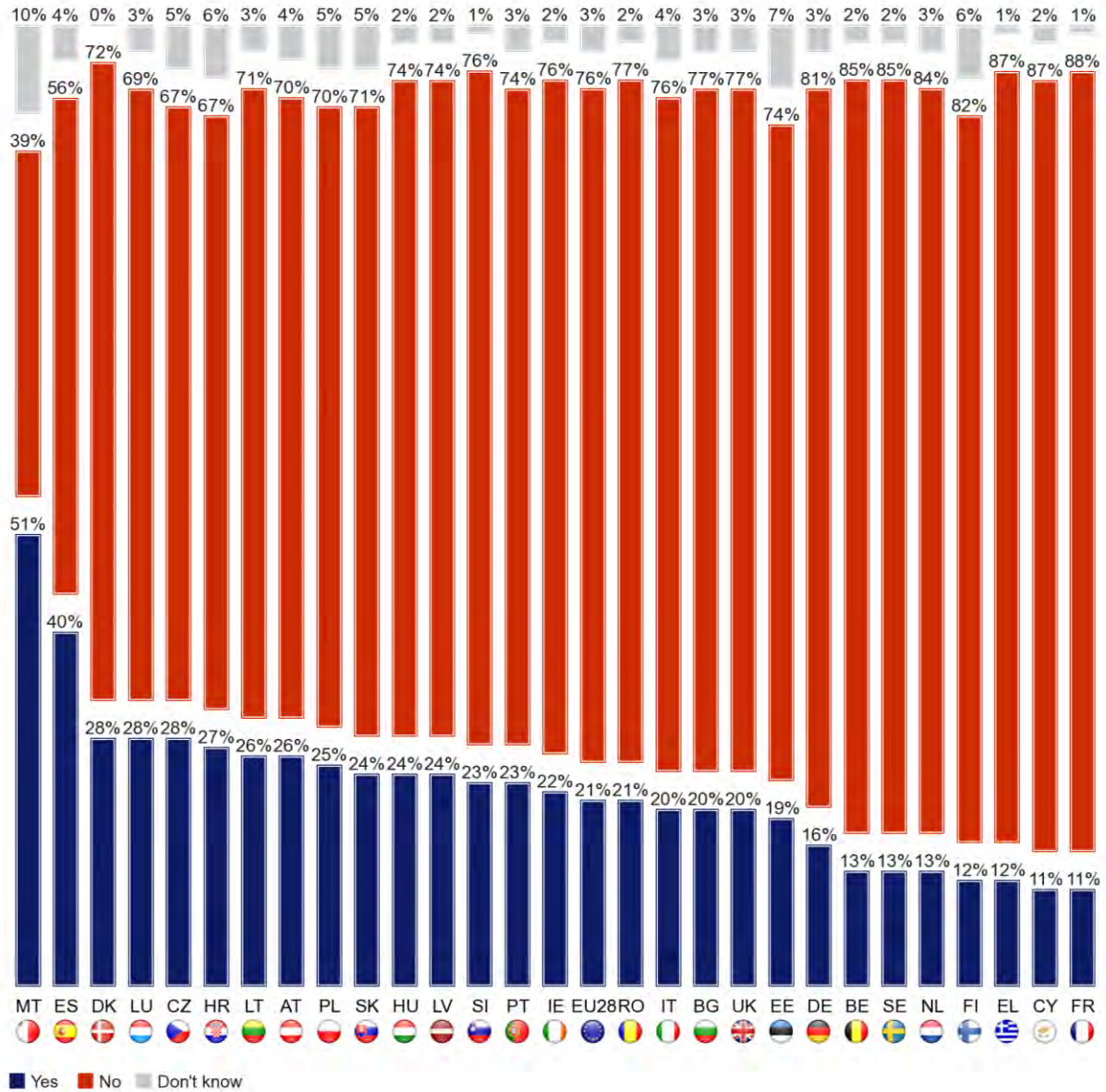
EU28

¹⁶ FL384: Q7a. Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding? Yes; No; DK/NA.

FL298: Q7A. Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding? Yes; No; DK/NA.






























At country level, it is immediately apparent that two Member States – Malta (51%) and Spain (40%) – stand out as having a high level of awareness of regions in different countries cooperating. For the rest of the EU the range in terms of the level of awareness is much narrower, going from 28% in Denmark, Luxembourg and the Czech Republic, to 11% in Cyprus and France.

Q7a. Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?



Since June 2010, awareness of cooperation between regions in different countries has risen in some Member States and fallen in others. The most substantial increases were seen in Italy (20%, +13), Slovenia (23%, +8), Spain (40%, +7) and Portugal (23%, +7), while the most significant declines were recorded in Romania (21%, -12), Ireland (22%, -6) and Denmark (28%, -5).




Q7a Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298
 EU28	21%	+2	76%	-3	3%	+1
 IT	20%	+13	76%	-14	4%	+1
 SI	23%	+8	76%	-8	1%	=
 ES	40%	+7	56%	-10	4%	+3
 PT	23%	+7	74%	-4	3%	-3
 MT	51%	+6	39%	-5	10%	-1
 BE	13%	+5	85%	-3	2%	-2
 CZ	28%	+4	67%	-6	5%	+2
 SK	24%	+3	71%	-4	5%	+1
 EL	12%	+2	87%	-1	1%	-1
 LV	24%	+2	74%	=	2%	-2
 BG	20%	+1	77%	+3	3%	-4
 FR	11%	+1	88%	-1	1%	=
 DE	16%	=	81%	-1	3%	+1
 CY	11%	=	87%	=	2%	=
 HU	24%	=	74%	+2	2%	-2
 AT	26%	=	70%	-1	4%	+1
 SE	13%	=	85%	-1	2%	+1
 UK	20%	=	77%	-1	3%	+1
 LU	28%	-1	69%	-1	3%	+2
 PL	25%	-1	70%	-2	5%	+3
 FI	12%	-1	82%	-2	6%	+3
 EE	19%	-3	74%	+3	7%	=
 NL	13%	-3	84%	+2	3%	+1
 LT	26%	-4	71%	+6	3%	-2
 DK	28%	-5	72%	+5	0%	=
 IE	22%	-6	76%	+5	2%	+1
 RO	21%	-12	77%	+14	2%	-2
 HR	27%	NA	67%	NA	6%	NA

The socio-demographic data show that men (23%) are more likely to be aware of cooperation between regions in different countries than women (18%). Older respondents and people with a higher level of education also demonstrate a higher level of awareness.

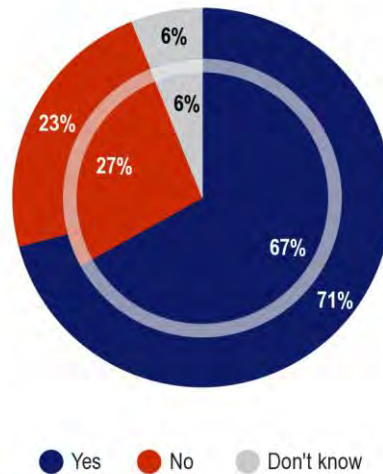
Unsurprisingly, people who said they were aware of EU co-financed projects are more likely also to be aware of regional cooperation than respondents who have not heard about any EU co-financed projects. Similarly, 37% of respondents who have heard of both EU development funds are aware of examples of regional cooperation, compared with just 12% of people who have heard of neither fund.

Q7a Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	21%	76%	3%
 Sex			
Male	23%	75%	2%
Female	18%	78%	4%
 Age			
15-24	15%	83%	2%
25-39	19%	79%	2%
40-54	23%	75%	2%
55 +	23%	73%	4%
 Education (End of)			
15-	18%	77%	5%
16-19	18%	79%	3%
20+	25%	73%	2%
Still studying	16%	82%	2%
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	32%	65%	3%
No	15%	83%	2%
Awareness of specific EU regional policy funds			
ERDF	23%	74%	3%
Cohesion Fund	22%	75%	3%
Both	37%	61%	2%
Neither	12%	85%	3%

Respondents who said they knew of regions in different countries cooperating as a result of EU funding programmes were then asked whether more funds should be spent on supporting this type of cooperation¹⁷. Around seven out of ten people (71%) in this group say they support more funding, which is a 4 percentage points increase since June 2010. Just under a quarter of people (23%, -4) who are familiar with examples of regional cooperation do not think that more funding should be allocated.

Q7b. Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?



Inner pie : FL298 June 2010

Outer pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

EU28

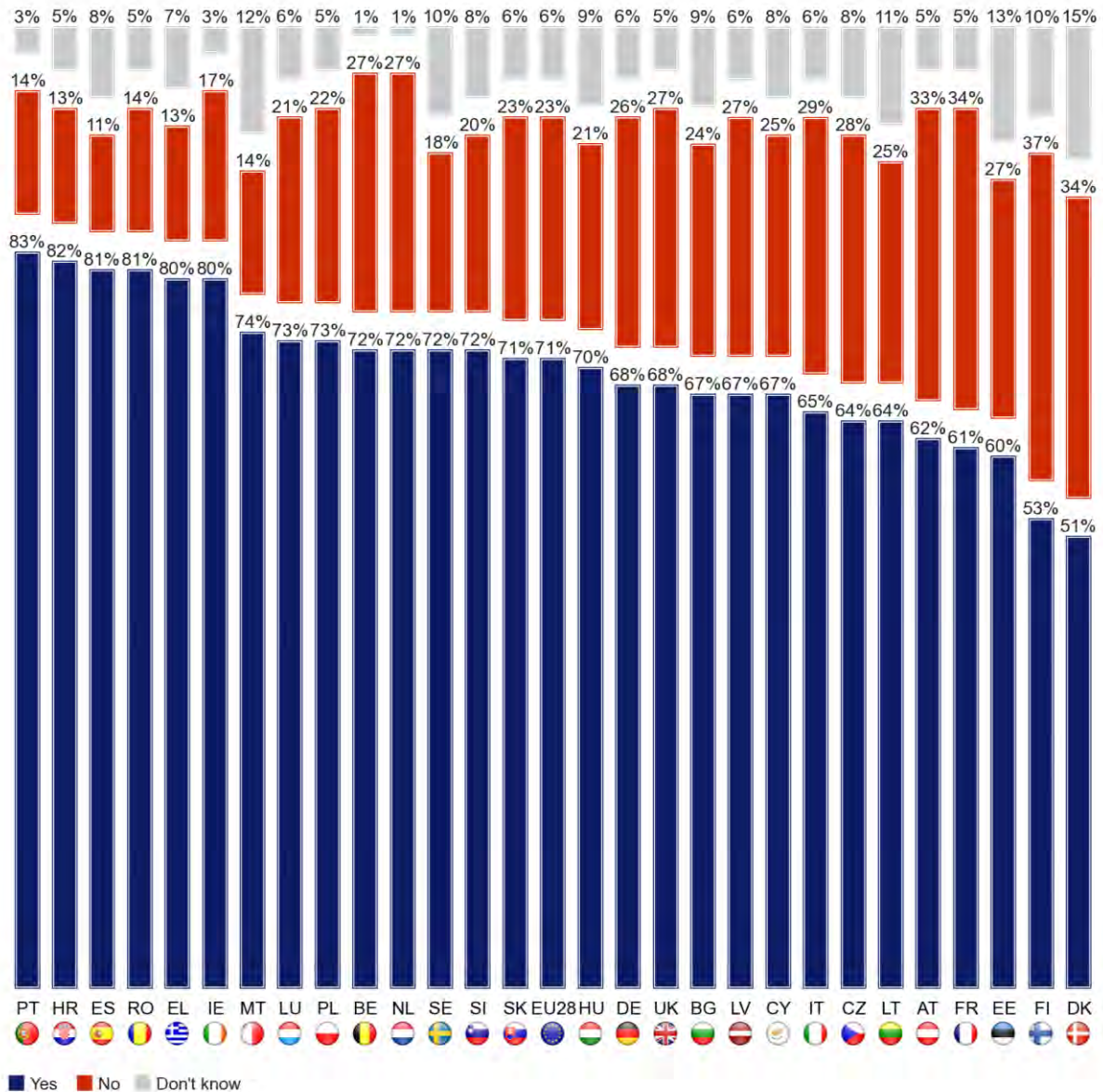
Base: respondents aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding (N=5798)

¹⁷ FL384: Q7b. Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries? Yes; No; DK/NA.

FL298: Q7B. Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries? Yes; No; DK/NA.

A majority of people in all Member States think that more funds should be spent on supporting regional cooperation. At least 80% of people take this view in six countries, most notably in Portugal (83%) and Croatia (82%). At the other end of the scale, the allocation of more funding receives a relatively low level of support in Denmark (51%) and Finland (53%).






























Q7b. Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?



Base: respondents aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding (N=5798)

We can see that there are two extremes in terms of the way opinions on this issue have evolved since June 2010. In several countries there has been a big increase in the proportion of people who think there should be more funds allocated for supporting regional cooperation: these include Germany (68%, +17), Greece (80%, +15), Portugal (83%, +12), the Netherlands (72%, +11) and Spain (81%, +10%). But at the same time there were substantial declines in Estonia (60%, -24), Lithuania (64%, -12), the Czech Republic (64%, -12) and Cyprus (67%, -10).

Q7b Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?

		Yes		No		Don't know	
		FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298
	EU28	71%	+4	23%	-4	6%	=
	DE	68%	+17	26%	-18	6%	+1
	EL	80%	+15	13%	-20	7%	+5
	PT	83%	+12	14%	-8	3%	-4
	NL	72%	+11	27%	-7	1%	-4
	ES	81%	+10	11%	-11	8%	+1
	BE	72%	+8	27%	-8	1%	=
	AT	62%	+8	33%	-8	5%	=
	LV	67%	+7	27%	+3	6%	-10
	SE	72%	+7	18%	-3	10%	-4
	RO	81%	+6	14%	=	5%	-6
	LU	73%	+3	21%	-4	6%	+1
	IE	80%	+2	17%	-2	3%	=
	PL	73%	+1	22%	+2	5%	-3
	FI	53%	+1	37%	-5	10%	+4
	SI	72%	=	20%	+1	8%	-1
	FR	61%	-1	34%	+4	5%	-3
	HU	70%	-1	21%	-4	9%	+5
	MT	74%	-1	14%	+2	12%	-1
	BG	67%	-3	24%	+1	9%	+2
	UK	68%	-3	27%	+1	5%	+2
	SK	71%	-4	23%	+5	6%	-1
	IT	65%	-6	29%	+4	6%	+2
	DK	51%	-9	34%	+9	15%	=
	CY	67%	-10	25%	+8	8%	+2
	CZ	64%	-12	28%	+12	8%	=
	LT	64%	-12	25%	+9	11%	+3
	EE	60%	-24	27%	+18	13%	+6
	HR	82%	NA	13%	NA	5%	NA

Base: respondents aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding (N=5798)

The main observation to be made from the socio-demographic data here is that respondents who think EU support has a positive impact (75%) are more likely than people who think it has no impact (59%) or a negative impact (70%) to be in favour of more funds being spent to support regional cooperation.

Q7b Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	71%	23%	6%
Sex			
Male	72%	23%	5%
Female	70%	22%	8%
Age			
15-24	70%	24%	6%
25-39	67%	27%	6%
40-54	72%	23%	5%
55 +	73%	20%	7%
Education (End of)			
15-	71%	21%	8%
16-19	72%	21%	7%
20+	70%	24%	6%
Still studying	72%	22%	6%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions			
Positive	75%	19%	6%
Negative	70%	25%	5%
No impact	59%	30%	11%

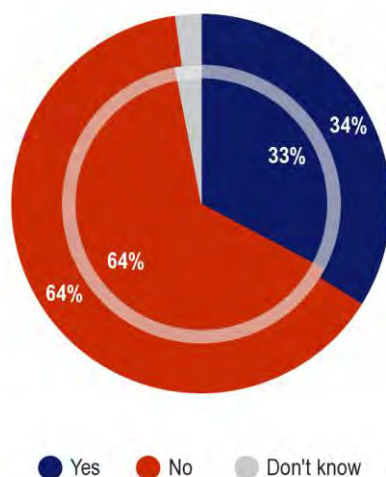
Base: respondents aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding (N=5798)

1.1. Awareness of the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy

- Around a third of people in the Baltic Sea region are aware of the EU's macro-regional strategy –

The report now focuses on two specific EU strategies which promote macro-regional cooperation, the first region being the Baltic Sea Region. The countries relevant to this part of the survey are Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden¹⁸. Around a third of respondents (34%) in these countries are aware of the EU strategy to promote cooperation in the Baltic Sea region, which is a slight increase (+1) compared with June 2010. A majority of people (64%, no change) are not aware of this strategy.

Q8. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?



Inner pie : FL298 June 2010

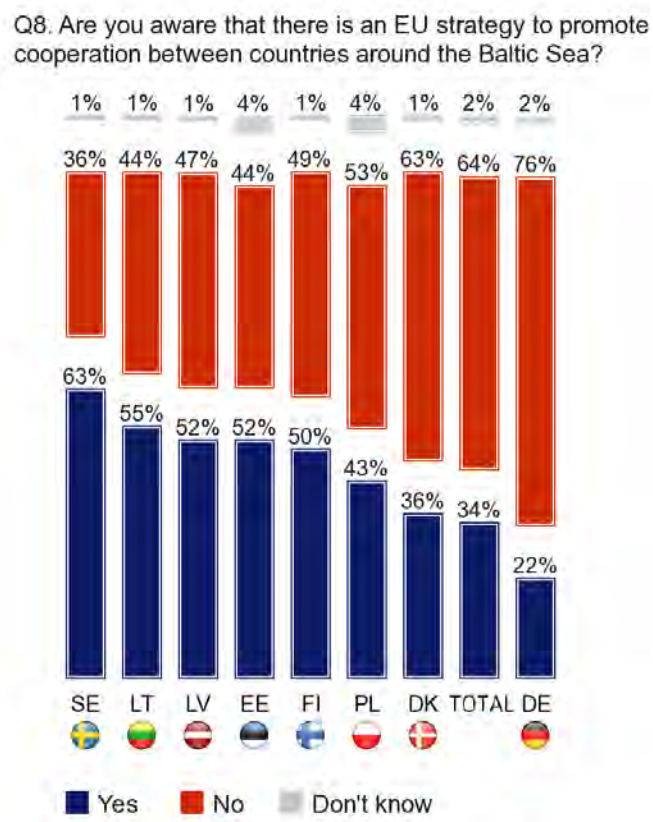
Outer pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

*Base: respondents living in the following countries:
Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany,
Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden
(N=8012)*

¹⁸ FL384: Q8. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea? (M) Yes; No; DK/NA.

FL298: Q8. Are you aware that there is strategy to promote cooperation between the countries around the Baltic Sea? Yes; No; DK/NA.









There are substantial differences in the level of awareness of this strategy in the countries to which it applies. In five of the eight countries, a majority of people know about the strategy: Sweden (63%), Lithuania (55%), Latvia (52%), Estonia (52%) and Finland (50%). However, in the remaining three countries – Poland (43%), Denmark (36%) and Germany (22%) – the level of awareness is somewhat lower.



Base: respondents living in the following countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden (N=8012)

Familiarity with the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy has risen significantly in two countries since June 2010: Lithuania (55%, +16) and Poland (43%, +11). However, it has declined substantially in Finland (50%, -13), with Germany (22%, -5) and Denmark (36%, -5) also registering declines.

Q8 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298	FL384	Diff. FL384 - FL298
TOTAL	34%	+1	64%	=	2%	-1
 LT	55%	+16	44%	-11	1%	-5
 PL	43%	+11	53%	-8	4%	-3
 EE	52%	+1	44%	+1	4%	-2
 LV	52%	+1	47%	+1	1%	-2
 SE	63%	=	36%	+2	1%	-2
 DK	36%	-5	63%	+5	1%	=
 DE	22%	-5	76%	+4	2%	+1
 FI	50%	-13	49%	+13	1%	=

*Base: respondents living in the following countries:
Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany,
Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden
(N=8012)*

The socio-demographic data show that awareness of the **EU's Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region** increases with age: 41% of people aged 55 and over know about it, but this falls to 25% among 15-24 year-olds. Urban respondents are also more likely to know about the strategy: 42% of people who live in large towns have heard about it, as opposed to 29% of people who live in rural villages.

People who are aware of EU co-financed projects (46%) are understandably more likely to have heard of the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy than those who are not aware of them (26%). However, interestingly, people who think EU support has a negative impact (56%) are more likely to know about the **EU's strategy around the Baltic Sea** than people who think EU support has a positive impact (46%). Respondents who are aware of cross-border cooperation (47%) are also more likely to **know about the EU's Baltic Sea Region Strategy** than those who are not (30%).

Q8 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	34%	64%	2%
Age			
15-24	25%	75%	-
25-39	30%	68%	2%
40-54	30%	68%	2%
55 +	41%	56%	3%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	29%	69%	2%
Small/ Mid-size town	32%	66%	2%
Large town	42%	55%	3%
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	46%	52%	2%
No	26%	72%	2%
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions			
Positive	46%	52%	2%
Negative	56%	41%	3%
No impact	44%	56%	0%
Awareness of cross-border cooperation			
Yes	47%	51%	2%
No	30%	69%	1%

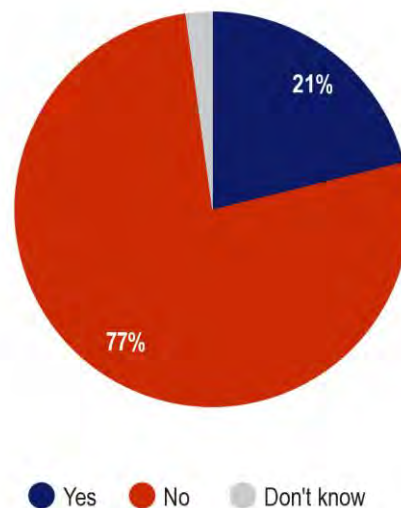
*Base: respondents living in the following countries:
Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany,
Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden
(N=8012)*

1.2. Awareness of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region

- Around a fifth of people in the countries involved in the EU Strategy for the Danube Region are aware of it –

The EU strategy for the Danube Region is the second macro-regional strategy to focus on in this report, and this time the relevant Member States are Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia¹⁹. Overall awareness of the Danube region strategy is slightly lower than it is for the EU's Baltic Sea Region Strategy: around a fifth of respondents (21%) say they are aware of it, while over three quarters (77%) do not.

Q9. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

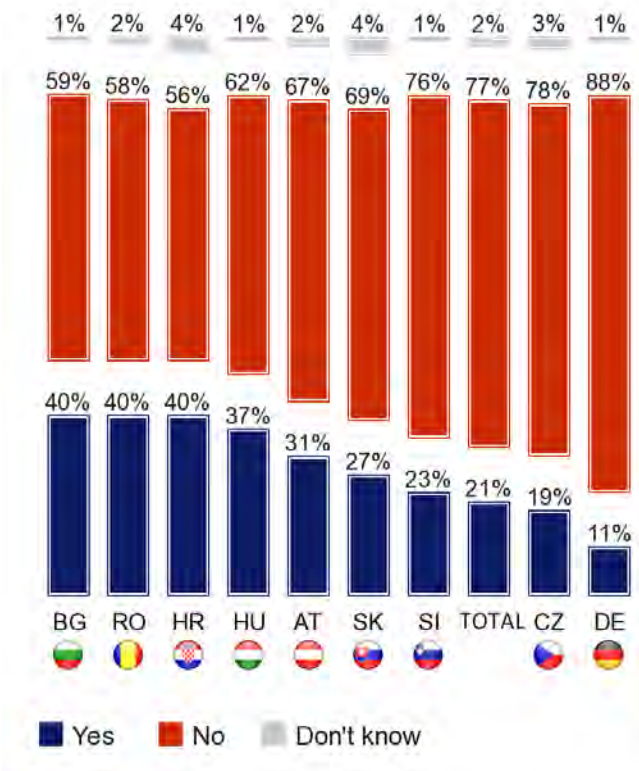


*Base: respondents living in the following countries:
Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic,
Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
(N=9028)*

¹⁹ FL384: Q9. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river? Yes; No; DK/NA. New question.

Awareness of this strategy is strongest in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania (all 40%), and lowest in Germany (11%, where only the states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg are involved in this EU macro-regional strategy to promote cooperation between the countries around the Danube river) and the Czech Republic (19%). It is worth noting that respondents in Germany also showed the least awareness of the Baltic Sea region strategy among the countries involved in that initiative.

Q9. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?



Base: respondents living in the following countries:
 Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic,
 Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
 (N=9028)

As observed in the case of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea, people aged 55 and over (27%) are most likely to know about the Danube region strategy, while 15-24 year-olds (16%) are the least likely to know about it. Respondents who live in large towns are more likely to know about the strategy compared with people who live in small towns or rural villages (27% vs. 20% for both).

People who are aware of EU co-financed projects are more likely to have heard of the EU's strategy around the Danube than those who are not aware of them. Respondents who are aware of cross-border cooperation (36%) are also more likely to know about this strategy than those who are not aware of them (18%).

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	21%	77%	2%
Age			
15-24	16%	84%	0%
25-39	19%	80%	1%
40-54	19%	79%	2%
55 +	27%	70%	3%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	20%	78%	2%
Small/ Mid-size town	20%	78%	2%
Large town	27%	72%	1%
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	34%	63%	3%
No	16%	83%	1%
Awareness of cross-border cooperation			
Yes	36%	62%	2%
No	18%	81%	1%

*Base: respondents living in the following countries:
Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic,
Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
(N=9028)*

CONCLUSIONS

There is a relatively high awareness of the work done by the EU to co-finance regional projects with a third of Europeans aware of at least one EU-funded project. The level of awareness tends to be much higher in countries which have been or are eligible for higher amounts of funding. In the UK, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, awareness is low by comparison.

Three quarters of those aware of EU co-financed projects believe that they have had a positive impact, compared with fewer than one in ten who view the impact as negative. In all Member States, a majority believe such projects have had a positive impact, and this proportion has increased in most countries since June 2010.

Knowledge of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund is also high, with half of Europeans aware of at least one of them. Awareness of the ERDF is notably higher than the Cohesion Fund, which can be explained by the fact that the Cohesion Fund is not active in all Member States, being aimed only at those that have a Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant lower than 90% of the Community average.

There has been an overall shift since 2010 with a higher proportion now in favour of EU investment in all regions instead of just the poorer ones. This may be a result of the financial crisis, suggesting that **even people in Europe's more affluent regions feel a greater need for EU investment closer to home**. The affluent places, in other words, no longer feel quite so secure.

This widening of the focus for regional investment is also reflected by the fact that a higher proportion would target almost all of the different types of region, including growth and border regions, compared with 2010. Similarly, people consider almost all of the potential sectors for investment to be important, with the sole exception being investment in broadband and internet connections.

While the proportion of people who think that Regional Policy project decisions should be made at the EU level has increased, people are still more likely to feel that such decisions should be made at the local or regional level. At the same time, there is strong support for the EU to promote cooperation between regions in different countries. Of those aware of such cooperation, around seven in ten think the EU should allocate more funds to it with a majority in all Member States in favour of this.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 384

"Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU Regional Policy"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd and 25th of September 2013, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 384 about "Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU Regional Policy".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Regional Policy. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 384 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over. The survey covers the national population of citizens as well as the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

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)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	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%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.002	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.004	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.015	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	1.004	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.001	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	1.003	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.004	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	1.001	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.004	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS POLSKA	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.009	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.005	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.002	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	4.549.956
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.007	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.000	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	51.848.010
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.003	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	3.749.400
TOTAL EU28			28.065	23/09/2013	25/09/2013	412.555.713

QUESTIONNAIRE

Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU regional policy

--

Q1A	Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live? (M)
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--

Yes (M)	1
No (M)	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q1A (MODIFIED TREND)

ASK Q1B1, Q1B2 AND Q1C IF Q1A=1, OTHERS GO TO Q2
--

Q1B1: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 8

Q1B1	Where did you hear about it? First? (M)
------	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

National newspapers	1
Local or regional newspapers	2
TV	3
Radio	4
Internet	5
Billboard	6
Workplace	7
Personal knowledge (N)	8
Other (DO NOT READ OUT) (M)	9
DK/NA	10

FL 298 Q1BA (MODIFIED TREND)

DO NOT ASK Q1B2 IF Q1B1=10, GO TO Q1C

Q1B2: USE THE SAME ROTATION AS DONE FOR Q1B1

Q1B2: EXCLUDE THE ANSWER GIVEN AT Q1B1 FROM THE LIST (ONLY CODES 1-8)

Q1B2 And then? (M)

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National newspapers	1,
Local or regional newspapers	2,
TV	3,
Radio	4,
Internet	5,
Billboard	6,
Workplace	7,
Personal knowledge (N)	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT) (M)	9,
DK/NA	10,

FL 298 Q1BB (MODIFIED TREND)

Q1C Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region? (M)

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Positive (M)	1
Negative (M)	2
No impact (DO NOT READ OUT) (N)	3
DK/NA	4

FL 298 Q1C (MODIFIED TREND)

ASK Q1D IF Q1C=2, OTHERS GO TO Q2

Q1D Why was the impact negative? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

There was too little funding to make an impact	1
Funding was allocated to the wrong projects (M)	2
Too difficult to access the funds	3
For other reasons (M)	4
DK/NA	5

FL 298 Q1D (MODIFIED TREND)

ASK ALL

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Regional Development Fund	1
The Cohesion Fund	2
Both	3
Neither	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

ASK Q3 IF Q2=1 OR 2 OR 3, OTHERS GO TO Q4a

Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund? (M)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q2 (STRONGLY MODIFIED TREND)

ASK ALL

Q4a European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones? (M)

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The EU should invest in all its regions (M)	1
The EU should only invest in the poorer regions (M)	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q4a (STRONGLY MODIFIED TREND)

Q4b: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (M)

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT ASKS, EXPLAIN THAT BY "BORDER REGIONS" WE MEAN "REGIONS SHARING A BORDER WITH ANOTHER EU COUNTRY OR A COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE EU")

Regions with high unemployment (M)	1,
Border regions (M)	2,
Deprived urban areas (M)	3,
Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness (M)	4,
Remote rural or mountain areas (M)	5,
DK/NA	6,

FL 298 Q4b (MODIFIED TREND)

Q5: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 10

Q5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Among the more important ones	Less important	DK/NA
1	Research and innovation	1	2	3
2	Support for small and medium-sized businesses (M)	1	2	3
3	Renewable, clean energy	1	2	3
4	Energy networks (electricity, gas)	1	2	3
5	Broadband and Internet access	1	2	3
6	Environment	1	2	3
7	Better transport facilities (rail, road, airports)	1	2	3
8	Employment training	1	2	3
9	Education, health and social infrastructures (M)	1	2	3
10	Tourism and culture	1	2	3

FL 298 Q5 (MODIFIED TREND)

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Local	1
Regional	2
National	3
EU	4
DK/NA	5

FL 298 Q6

Q7a Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q7a

ASK Q7b IF Q7a=1, OTHERS GO TO Q8

Q7b Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q7b

ASK Q8 ONLY IN DK, DE, EE, LV, LT, PL, FI, SE

Q8 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea? (M)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

FL 298 Q8 (MODIFIED TREND)

ASK Q9 ONLY IN DE, SK, CZ, HU, SI, RO, BG, HR, AT

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3






























NEW

TABLES

Q1A L'Europe apporte un soutien financier aux régions et villes. Avez-vous entendu parler de projets cofinancés par l'UE visant à améliorer la région où vous vivez ?

Q1A Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live?






























Q1A Europa gewährt Regionen und Städten finanzielle Unterstützung. Haben Sie von irgendeinem Projekt gehört, das von der EU mitfinanziert wird, um Ihre Wohngegend zu verbessern?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
 EU 28		34	<i>0</i>	64	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 BE		17	<i>2</i>	82	<i>-1</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 BG		62	<i>18</i>	37	<i>-17</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 CZ		67	<i>9</i>	31	<i>-11</i>	2	<i>2</i>
 DK		13	<i>-3</i>	85	<i>2</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 DE		15	<i>-4</i>	83	<i>3</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 EE		53	<i>-4</i>	42	<i>1</i>	5	<i>3</i>
 IE		27	<i>10</i>	72	<i>-11</i>	1	<i>1</i>
 EL		38	<i>-7</i>	61	<i>7</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 ES		33	<i>-11</i>	64	<i>8</i>	3	<i>3</i>
 FR		28	<i>2</i>	71	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>1</i>
 IT		48	<i>15</i>	51	<i>-15</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 CY		24	<i>-17</i>	75	<i>17</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 LV		65	<i>-3</i>	33	<i>3</i>	2	<i>0</i>
 LT		67	<i>1</i>	32	<i>-1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 LU		27	<i>1</i>	71	<i>-3</i>	2	<i>2</i>
 HU		62	<i>3</i>	36	<i>-4</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 MT		35	<i>-4</i>	59	<i>3</i>	6	<i>1</i>
 NL		15	<i>-3</i>	84	<i>3</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 AT		16	<i>-5</i>	82	<i>4</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 PL		80	<i>12</i>	18	<i>-13</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 PT		51	<i>1</i>	47	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
 RO		46	<i>-18</i>	52	<i>22</i>	2	<i>-4</i>
 SI		60	<i>1</i>	39	<i>-1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 SK		65	<i>-6</i>	33	<i>5</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 FI		24	<i>-10</i>	74	<i>9</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 SE		23	<i>-5</i>	76	<i>4</i>	1	<i>1</i>
 UK		10	<i>-3</i>	89	<i>2</i>	1	<i>1</i>
 HR		39		59		2	

Q1B1 Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ?

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? First?






























Q1B1 Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen?

		Journaux nationaux		Journaux locaux ou régionaux		Télévision		Radio		Internet	
		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		TV		Radio		Internet	
		Überregionale Zeitungen		Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen		Fernsehen		Radio		Internet	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	7	-1	18	0	26	-10	4	-1	7	1
	BE	17	5	13	9	30	-17	7	-2	5	0
	BG	5	-1	5	-7	41	-14	2	-2	14	7
	CZ	6	-5	18	3	26	-18	4	0	8	-3
	DK	11	-1	25	1	13	-13	9	4	5	0
	DE	6	-5	46	4	5	-4	1	-6	3	3
	EE	9	-15	26	5	11	-9	7	-2	10	-3
	IE	9	-7	17	-1	6	-5	2	-2	0	-2
	EL	7	-6	12	0	23	-8	2	-2	15	6
	ES	11	2	17	7	21	-24	7	0	3	0
	FR	6	-1	26	2	16	-1	6	1	5	3
	IT	11	4	12	-3	37	-3	2	-1	9	0
	CY	6	-1	8	0	20	-22	4	-1	9	4
	LV	3	-1	19	4	18	-21	5	-1	13	1
	LT	5	-6	10	-7	27	-8	3	-1	10	-6
	LU	20	11	14	-4	15	-7	8	2	5	2
	HU	4	-3	17	-12	21	-11	3	0	7	0
	MT	5	-7	6	1	52	-10	3	-3	7	4
	NL	10	0	34	6	5	-7	2	-1	7	4
	AT	9	-5	32	4	9	-18	8	1	5	1
	PL	3	-1	12	-3	29	-18	5	0	11	0
	PT	9	-3	6	-3	46	-8	3	0	5	1
	RO	3	-4	8	1	33	-27	4	-4	8	5
	SI	8	-5	12	-2	32	-3	10	2	9	3
	SK	5	1	12	2	36	-31	6	1	11	4
	FI	7	-2	35	-6	8	0	3	-2	5	-2
	SE	7	2	33	3	8	-4	1	-9	2	1
	UK	4	-9	30	8	13	-3	2	-1	3	3
	HR	4		10		44		4		9	

Q1B1 Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ?

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? First?






























Q1B1 Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen?

		Panneau d'affichage		Lieu de travail		Connaissances personnelles		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR		
		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA		
		Plakat		Arbeitsplatz		Eigene Kenntnis		Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	11	4	7	-2	12	7	-2	1	-1		
	BE	6	6	9	-3	11	2	-8	0	-1		
	BG	8	5	7	0	7	8	2	3	3		
	CZ	9	4	7	2	12	6	2	4	3		
	DK	1	0	9	1	14	12	-4	1	-2		
	DE	9	1	5	-5	14	8	-3	3	1		
	EE	15	12	5	1	8	8	3	1	0		
	IE	43	9	9	6	9	4	-5	1	-2		
	EL	20	5	6	-2	12	3	-5	0	0		
	ES	17	3	4	-1	11	9	3	0	-1		
	FR	14	3	8	-6	16	2	-15	1	-2		
	IT	3	2	8	-9	13	5	-1	0	-2		
	CY	12	9	12	4	17	11	-10	1	0		
	LV	14	4	9	2	13	5	-2	1	1		
	LT	24	16	5	0	11	4	0	1	1		
	LU	14	-12	11	2	7	5	-2	1	1		
	HU	28	17	6	3	10	3	-5	1	1		
	MT	10	9	4	2	7	5	-3	1	0		
	NL	23	5	7	-4	6	4	-10	2	1		
	AT	7	4	4	0	19	6	-5	1	-1		
	PL	15	11	6	0	9	9	1	1	1		
	PT	7	4	5	-1	8	10	3	1	-1		
	RO	9	6	8	3	16	9	3	2	1		
	SI	7	4	6	-1	7	8	-4	1	-1		
	SK	8	7	6	3	8	7	5	1	0		
	FI	10	7	10	-2	11	9	-5	2	1		
	SE	8	4	13	-4	16	11	-6	1	-3		
	UK	9	-3	10	-2	13	15	-2	1	-4		
	HR	4		7		10	7		1			

Q1B2 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2 Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Journaux nationaux	Journaux locaux ou régionaux	Télévision	Radio	Internet
		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	TV	Radio	Internet
		Überregionale Zeitungen	Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen	Fernsehen	Radio	Internet
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	15	22	25	14	18
	BE	24	21	29	28	22
	BG	12	9	22	10	13
	CZ	22	24	33	25	28
	DK	8	15	19	10	6
	DE	7	15	15	9	8
	EE	17	18	25	19	16
	IE	15	20	14	18	6
	EL	15	16	22	9	17
	ES	20	27	30	22	16
	FR	10	24	26	12	16
	IT	16	19	20	7	19
	CY	10	9	16	9	8
	LV	15	24	35	22	25
	LT	22	27	36	26	25
	LU	21	22	25	14	13
	HU	12	18	28	16	14
	MT	13	13	24	13	13
	NL	9	20	21	7	8
	AT	19	19	26	17	17
	PL	19	28	34	18	25
	PT	26	12	24	15	17
	RO	11	18	24	11	18
	SI	13	17	23	18	12
	SK	23	29	35	32	29
	FI	12	26	17	9	10
	SE	6	26	17	9	4
	UK	11	16	13	8	6
	HR	14	20	23	20	19

Q1B2 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2 Und dann? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Panneau d'affichage	Lieu de travail	Connaissances personnelles	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Plakat	Arbeitsplatz	Eigene Kenntnis	Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	9	6	9	8	17
	BE	10	5	18	3	19
	BG	4	6	6	7	25
	CZ	12	10	12	6	12
	DK	1	5	8	13	27
	DE	7	5	6	14	29
	EE	9	2	7	7	21
	IE	8	3	9	6	28
	EL	14	8	15	6	21
	ES	14	8	7	10	17
	FR	11	7	11	2	16
	IT	3	6	7	5	16
	CY	6	5	8	18	30
	LV	18	8	11	5	10
	LT	22	9	17	5	15
	LU	9	8	6	4	13
	HU	13	6	12	7	17
	MT	8	3	6	8	26
	NL	6	7	6	8	30
	AT	5	5	12	15	17
	PL	13	7	9	9	7
	PT	7	5	9	11	20
	RO	13	6	14	11	15
	SI	7	3	4	15	10
	SK	17	9	19	5	8
	FI	5	6	8	7	19
	SE	3	8	6	10	32
	UK	3	2	12	7	39
	HR	3	5	4	9	12

Q1BT - Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ? Et ensuite ?

Q1BT - Where did you hear about it? First? And then?






























Q1BT - Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen? Und dann?

		Journaux nationaux	Journaux locaux ou régionaux	Télévision	Radio	Internet
		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	TV	Radio	Internet
		Überregionale Zeitungen	Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen	Fernsehen	Radio	Internet
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	22	39	51	18	25
	BE	41	34	59	34	27
	BG	17	14	63	12	26
	CZ	27	41	57	28	35
	DK	19	39	31	20	11
	DE	13	60	20	9	11
	EE	26	44	36	26	26
	IE	24	37	19	19	6
	EL	22	28	45	12	31
	ES	31	44	51	29	19
	FR	16	50	42	18	21
	IT	27	31	57	9	29
	CY	16	17	36	13	16
	LV	17	44	52	27	39
	LT	27	36	63	29	35
	LU	41	35	40	22	18
	HU	15	35	48	19	20
	MT	18	19	75	16	20
	NL	18	53	25	9	15
	AT	28	51	36	25	22
	PL	22	40	63	23	36
	PT	34	18	70	18	23
	RO	13	26	56	15	25
	SI	20	29	55	28	21
	SK	27	41	70	39	39
	FI	19	60	25	12	14
	SE	13	59	25	10	6
	UK	15	46	26	11	9
	HR	18	29	68	23	28

Q1BT - Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ? Et ensuite ?

Q1BT - Where did you hear about it? First? And then?






























Q1BT - Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen? Und dann?

		Panneau d'affichage	Lieu de travail	Connaissances personnelles	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Plakat	Arbeitsplatz	Eigene Kenntnis	Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	21	13	21	13	1
	BE	16	14	29	6	0
	BG	12	13	13	13	3
	CZ	20	16	23	10	4
	DK	2	13	22	22	1
	DE	15	10	20	19	3
	EE	23	7	15	13	1
	IE	50	12	18	8	1
	EL	34	15	27	8	0
	ES	32	12	18	17	0
	FR	25	15	26	5	1
	IT	6	14	20	9	0
	CY	18	17	26	23	1
	LV	31	17	24	9	1
	LT	47	14	27	9	0
	LU	23	18	13	7	1
	HU	41	12	22	9	1
	MT	18	8	13	11	1
	NL	29	14	12	12	2
	AT	12	10	31	20	1
	PL	28	13	18	16	1
	PT	14	11	16	19	1
	RO	22	13	31	17	2
	SI	14	10	11	20	1
	SK	24	15	26	13	1
	FI	15	16	19	15	2
	SE	11	21	22	18	1
	UK	11	11	25	20	1
	HR	7	12	15	13	1

Q1C En prenant en considération tous les projets dont vous avez entendu parler, diriez-vous que ce soutien a eu un impact positif ou négatif sur le développement de votre ville ou région ?

Q1C Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region?






























Q1C Unter Berücksichtigung aller Projekte, von denen Sie gehört haben, würden Sie sagen, dass diese Unterstützung einen positiven oder negativen Einfluss auf die Entwicklung Ihrer Stadt oder Region gehabt hat?

	%	Positif		Négatif		Pas d'impact (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR	
		Positive		Negative		No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA	
		Positiv		Negativ		Keinen Einfluss (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
 EU 28		77	1	9	-1	8		6	-8
 BE		77	-5	8	-1	7		8	-1
 BG		83	11	7	-7	4		6	-8
 CZ		85	1	7	0	2		6	-3
 DK		65	5	0	-8	19		16	-16
 DE		88	8	3	-3	7		2	-12
 EE		91	2	2	-2	3		4	-3
 IE		96	6	3	0	1		0	-7
 EL		75	1	11	-6	11		3	-6
 ES		76	-3	12	1	8		4	-6
 FR		75	4	7	-3	11		7	-12
 IT		51	-5	20	5	16		13	-16
 CY		83	1	3	-4	10		4	-7
 LV		90	11	4	-8	2		4	-5
 LT		87	-3	4	1	5		4	-3
 LU		80	-6	5	0	8		7	-2
 HU		92	6	2	-4	3		3	-5
 MT		91	11	2	-3	5		2	-13
 NL		69	-11	12	4	10		9	-3
 AT		85	8	7	-1	5		3	-12
 PL		93	3	3	-1	1		3	-3
 PT		63	-7	14	-1	13		10	-5
 RO		85	12	6	-9	4		5	-7
 SI		84	3	5	-2	8		3	-9
 SK		80	-4	7	1	5		8	-2
 FI		84	-2	3	-1	6		7	-3
 SE		71	9	3	-3	10		16	-16
 UK		72	2	5	-4	10		13	-8
 HR		76		6		14		4	

Q1D Pourquoi l'impact a-t-il été négatif?

Q1D Why was the impact negative?






























Q1D Warum war der Einfluss negativ?

		Il y a eu trop peu de financement pour qu'il y ait un impact		Le financement a été alloué aux mauvais projets		Trop difficile d'accéder aux fonds		Autres raisons		NSP/SR	
		There was too little funding to make an impact		Funding was allocated to the wrong projects		Too difficult to access the funds		For other reasons		DK/NA	
		Es wurden zu wenig Mittel bereitgestellt, um einen Einfluss zu haben		Die Mittel wurden den falschen Projekten zugewiesen		Es war zu schwierig, Zugang zu den Finanzmitteln zu erhalten		Andere Gründe		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
 EU 28		5	-6	30	-7	23	2	36	10	6	1
 BE		3	-1	59	20	25	-6	13	-8	0	-5
 BG		13	-14	18	-13	18	-2	50	43	1	-14
 CZ		3	-28	48	15	4	-16	38	26	7	3
 DK		0	-15	0	-13	0	-11	0	-43	0	-18
 DE		12	7	41	-26	27	27	0	-28	20	20
 EE		0	-21	59	8	0	-5	41	26	0	-8
 IE		31	7	35	22	0	-26	34	9	0	-12
 EL		11	6	41	3	14	0	31	-8	3	-1
 ES		4	-12	38	9	9	-13	49	19	0	-3
 FR		6	-14	31	8	21	-8	37	18	5	-4
 IT		2	-2	28	-21	32	18	29	2	9	3
 CY		0	-5	16	-26	21	5	63	32	0	-6
 LV		4	-6	42	-10	4	-18	46	32	4	2
 LT		0	-9	35	-24	27	20	32	21	6	-8
 LU		8	3	28	-29	19	8	30	9	15	9
 HU		6	2	43	27	17	-16	34	-10	0	-3
 MT		0	-21	0	-32	11	7	79	42	10	4
 NL		6	2	50	17	0	-16	41	-6	3	3
 AT		17	17	27	-20	28	23	28	-20	0	0
 PL		15	12	6	-21	21	-19	53	25	5	3
 PT		5	-10	32	-8	27	20	30	5	6	-7
 RO		13	4	10	-23	24	-13	47	28	6	4
 SI		9	-2	41	-1	5	-5	45	15	0	-7
 SK		12	-14	42	-13	13	1	27	20	6	6
 FI		0	-5	35	7	8	-19	57	17	0	0
 SE		0	-8	46	38	10	2	44	-32	0	0
 UK		0	-6	29	-1	0	-14	71	42	0	-21
 HR		18		13		31		28		10	

Q2 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler des Fonds suivants ?

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?






























Q2 Haben Sie schon einmal von folgenden Fonds gehört?

		Le Fonds européen de développement régional	Le Fonds de cohésion	Les deux	Aucun des deux	NSP/SR	A entendu parler d'au moins un Fonds
		The European Regional Development Fund	The Cohesion Fund	Both	Neither	DK/NA	Has heard of at least one fund
		Dem Europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung	Dem Kohäsionsfonds	Von beiden	Weder noch	WN/KA	Hat von mindestens einem Fond gehört
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	28	4	20	47	1	52
	BE	23	4	7	64	2	34
	BG	45	1	30	22	2	76
	CZ	50	1	19	28	2	70
	DK	20	5	5	69	1	30
	DE	29	2	5	62	2	36
	EE	20	3	46	29	2	69
	IE	27	5	35	33	0	67
	EL	15	4	41	40	0	60
	ES	11	13	36	38	2	60
	FR	23	5	9	63	0	37
	IT	34	3	17	44	2	54
	CY	10	4	21	64	1	35
	LV	26	5	45	23	1	76
	LT	26	2	36	33	3	64
	LU	25	4	14	56	1	43
	HU	15	3	48	33	1	66
	MT	24	2	26	46	2	52
	NL	21	6	5	67	1	32
	AT	36	3	13	46	2	52
	PL	39	2	43	14	2	84
	PT	16	9	40	33	2	65
	RO	30	1	44	24	1	75
	SI	23	3	55	18	1	81
	SK	38	1	38	21	2	77
	FI	48	1	15	35	1	64
	SE	37	0	5	57	1	42
	UK	32	2	6	60	0	40
	HR	50	1	28	20	1	79

Q3 Avez-vous bénéficié dans votre vie quotidienne d'un projet financé par le Fonds européen de développement régional ou le Fonds de cohésion ?

Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund?






























Q3 Haben Sie in Ihrem alltäglichen Leben selbst schon einmal von einem Projekt profitiert, das durch den Europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung oder den Kohäsionsfonds finanziert wurde?

		Oui	Non	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	WN/KA
	%	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
 EU 28		20	75	5
 BE		8	89	3
 BG		14	84	2
 CZ		42	49	9
 DK		8	80	12
 DE		12	84	4
 EE		34	52	14
 IE		34	58	8
 EL		23	73	4
 ES		18	77	5
 FR		7	91	2
 IT		9	88	3
 CY		24	66	10
 LV		37	58	5
 LT		27	70	3
 LU		11	83	6
 HU		33	61	6
 MT		21	75	4
 NL		6	88	6
 AT		12	81	7
 PL		59	38	3
 PT		11	87	2
 RO		14	84	2
 SI		32	64	4
 SK		31	60	9
 FI		14	74	12
 SE		11	78	11
 UK		12	77	11
 HR		8	90	2

Q4a La politique régionale européenne apporte son soutien à des projets de développement économique dans toutes les régions. Selon vous, l'UE devrait-elle continuer à investir dans toutes les régions ou se concentrer exclusivement sur les plus pauvres ?

Q4a European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones?






























Q4a Die europäische Regionalpolitik unterstützt in allen Regionen Projekte zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung. Sollte die EU Ihrer Meinung nach auch weiterhin in alle Regionen investieren oder sich ausschließlich auf die Ärmeren konzentrieren?

	%	L'UE devrait investir dans toutes ses régions The EU should invest in all its regions Die EU sollte in alle ihre Regionen investieren		L'UE devrait uniquement investir dans les régions plus pauvres The EU should only invest in the poorer regions Die EU sollte nur in die ärmeren Regionen investieren		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
 EU 28		52	5	42	-7	6	2
 BE		53	8	43	-8	4	0
 BG		41	-17	54	17	5	0
 CZ		51	-10	45	10	4	0
 DK		47	14	37	-21	16	7
 DE		58	14	35	-15	7	1
 EE		48	-6	43	2	9	4
 IE		56	6	40	-8	4	2
 EL		50	6	47	-8	3	2
 ES		41	-2	54	-2	5	4
 FR		54	2	43	-1	3	-1
 IT		58	9	37	-11	5	2
 CY		48	-10	49	8	3	2
 LV		60	-3	36	4	4	-1
 LT		50	4	43	-3	7	-1
 LU		55	5	41	-6	4	1
 HU		48	-2	49	1	3	1
 MT		41	-2	55	1	4	1
 NL		48	7	44	-10	8	3
 AT		55	7	38	-9	7	2
 PL		52	2	42	-5	6	3
 PT		42	-4	56	4	2	0
 RO		54	11	44	-7	2	-4
 SI		51	2	45	-2	4	0
 SK		49	-9	47	7	4	2
 FI		55	0	33	-7	12	7
 SE		55	9	34	-9	11	0
 UK		46	1	42	-8	12	7
 HR		54		43		3	

Q4b Quelles régions cibleriez-vous pour les investissements au titre de la politique régionale de l'UE ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) (SEULEMENT SI LE REpondANT DEMANDE, EXPLIQUER QUE PAR « REGIONS FRONTALIERES » NOUS VOULONS DIRE « REGIONS AYANT UNE FRONTIERE AVEC UN AUTRE PAYS DE L'UE OU UN PAYS EN DEHORS DE L'UE»)

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT ASKS, EXPLAIN THAT BY "BORDER REGIONS" WE MEAN "REGIONS SHARING A BORDER WITH ANOTHER EU COUNTRY OR A COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE EU")






























Q4b In welchen Regionen würden Sie die Investitionen der EU-Regionalpolitik gezielt einsetzen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH) (NUR AUF NACHFRAGE DES UMFRAGETEILNEHMERS ERKLÄREN, DASS MIT "GRENZREGIONEN" "REGIONEN GEMEINT SIND, DIE EINE GEMEINSAME GRENZE MIT EINEM ANDEREN EU-LAND ODER EINEM LAND AUSSERHALB DER EU HABEN)

		Les régions enregistrant un chômage élevé		Les régions frontalières		Les zones urbaines défavorisées	
		Regions with high unemployment		Border regions		Deprived urban areas	
		Regionen mit hoher Arbeitslosigkeit		Grenzregionen		Benachteiligte Stadtgebiete	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	78	3	29	7	54	7
	BE	85	23	53	34	78	42
	BG	74	-12	26	-7	26	-21
	CZ	87	9	52	24	63	19
	DK	66	-4	17	-6	38	-11
	DE	80	5	38	10	59	9
	EE	66	3	45	12	43	-10
	IE	73	-5	25	2	49	-1
	EL	83	10	61	15	62	19
	ES	76	3	16	6	44	9
	FR	68	0	13	-3	47	-4
	IT	77	-1	17	4	45	9
	CY	71	7	19	-8	42	-5
	LV	75	-9	46	13	58	-7
	LT	65	-17	19	9	47	-2
	LU	73	-1	32	-1	53	-13
	HU	82	-11	22	-13	51	-18
	MT	57	0	16	6	53	1
	NL	75	15	24	11	55	16
	AT	84	7	52	24	58	15
	PL	77	-11	20	-6	31	-28
	PT	83	11	43	20	66	19
	RO	58	-15	20	-5	52	-16
	SI	68	-2	15	-1	17	-3
	SK	82	-6	40	8	62	12
	FI	70	-7	30	-3	46	4
	SE	75	2	17	-3	34	-4
	UK	90	15	53	28	87	40
	HR	78		21		28	

Q4b Quelles régions cibleriez-vous pour les investissements au titre de la politique régionale de l'UE ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) (SEULEMENT SI LE REpondANT DEMANDE, EXPLIQUER QUE PAR « REGIONS FRONTALIERES » NOUS VOULONS DIRE « REGIONS AYANT UNE FRONTIERE AVEC UN AUTRE PAYS DE L'UE OU UN PAYS EN DEHORS DE L'UE»)

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT ASKS, EXPLAIN THAT BY "BORDER REGIONS" WE MEAN "REGIONS SHARING A BORDER WITH ANOTHER EU COUNTRY OR A COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE EU")

Q4b In welchen Regionen würden Sie die Investitionen der EU-Regionalpolitik gezielt einsetzen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH) (NUR AUF NACHFRAGE DES UMFRAGETEILNEHMERS ERKLÄREN, DASS MIT "GRENZREGIONEN" "REGIONEN GEMEINT SIND, DIE EINE GEMEINSAME GRENZE MIT EINEM ANDEREN EU-LAND ODER EINEM LAND AUSSERHALB DER EU HABEN)

		Les régions en expansion afin d'améliorer leur compétitivité		Les zones rurales ou montagneuses isolées		NSP/SR	
		Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness		Remote rural or mountain areas		DK/NA	
		Wachstumsregionen, um deren Wettbewerbsfähigkeit zu verbessern		Abgelegene ländliche Gebiete oder Gebirgsregionen		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	40	8	47	0	3	-1
	BE	67	54	62	45	3	-7
	BG	21	-17	53	-14	3	0
	CZ	51	24	67	31	2	-3
	DK	30	-2	19	-10	10	4
	DE	42	6	52	-1	3	-1
	EE	36	-7	60	6	5	3
	IE	31	-1	41	-6	2	0
	EL	50	22	65	11	2	1
	ES	31	4	38	0	4	1
	FR	32	0	47	-4	3	-2
	IT	42	17	28	8	2	-1
	CY	28	-2	51	-8	3	1
	LV	53	2	62	-1	4	2
	LT	33	13	42	1	3	0
	LU	39	-9	38	-19	3	0
	HU	29	-25	32	-29	2	1
	MT	36	14	13	4	7	-1
	NL	36	19	35	6	4	-1
	AT	51	15	73	9	3	0
	PL	24	-11	38	-26	2	0
	PT	59	23	65	9	2	-2
	RO	33	-8	56	-21	3	0
	SI	28	4	42	-16	3	0
	SK	57	15	60	9	4	2
	FI	31	-2	45	-7	3	1
	SE	35	7	44	1	5	-2
	UK	59	25	59	8	3	-1
	HR	24		44		3	

Q5.1 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























La recherche et l'innovation

Q5.1 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Research and innovation

Q5.1 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Forschung und Innovation

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	75	2	22	-1	3	-1
	BE	74	0	24	3	2	-3
	BG	62	10	32	-2	6	-8
	CZ	67	-7	30	8	3	-1
	DK	75	-2	19	-1	6	3
	DE	77	-6	22	8	1	-2
	EE	56	1	32	1	12	-2
	IE	66	-8	32	9	2	-1
	EL	61	2	35	2	4	-4
	ES	87	8	11	-7	2	-1
	FR	77	1	22	0	1	-1
	IT	87	0	11	0	2	0
	CY	68	2	27	0	5	-2
	LV	51	-3	42	5	7	-2
	LT	70	27	23	-23	7	-4
	LU	77	-1	21	1	2	0
	HU	78	25	20	-23	2	-2
	MT	76	6	19	-4	5	-2
	NL	69	0	28	-1	3	1
	AT	82	3	17	-2	1	-1
	PL	75	19	22	-16	3	-3
	PT	74	9	21	-5	5	-4
	RO	65	6	31	-3	4	-3
	SI	75	7	22	-6	3	-1
	SK	62	6	34	-1	4	-5
	FI	65	-1	32	2	3	-1
	SE	82	5	16	-3	2	-2
	UK	62	-2	34	3	4	-1
	HR	73		23		4	

Q5.2 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























Le soutien aux petites et moyennes entreprises

Q5.2 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Support for small and medium-sized businesses

Q5.2 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Unterstützung für kleine und mittlere Unternehmen

		Parmi les plus importants	Moins importants	NSP/SR
		Among the more important ones	Less important	DK/NA
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren	Weniger wichtig	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	82	16	2
	BE	79	19	2
	BG	88	9	3
	CZ	80	18	2
	DK	66	31	3
	DE	79	20	1
	EE	73	18	9
	IE	86	14	0
	EL	84	15	1
	ES	90	9	1
	FR	85	14	1
	IT	91	8	1
	CY	88	11	1
	LV	83	15	2
	LT	74	20	6
	LU	82	17	1
	HU	84	14	2
	MT	85	14	1
	NL	68	29	3
	AT	87	12	1
	PL	82	16	2
	PT	86	11	3
	RO	74	23	3
	SI	82	16	2
	SK	76	22	2
	FI	78	19	3
	SE	66	30	4
	UK	79	19	2
	HR	86	11	3

Q5.3 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























L'énergie renouvelable, propre

Q5.3 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Renewable, clean energy

Q5.3 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Erneuerbare, saubere Energien

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	77	-2	21	4	2	-2
	BE	82	1	16	1	2	-2
	BG	55	-4	37	8	8	-4
	CZ	56	-12	40	11	4	1
	DK	80	-7	16	5	4	2
	DE	81	-4	18	5	1	-1
	EE	62	-5	27	3	11	2
	IE	74	-10	24	10	2	0
	EL	80	0	17	3	3	-3
	ES	78	1	19	0	3	-1
	FR	74	-4	25	6	1	-2
	IT	83	-5	16	6	1	-1
	CY	82	-2	14	2	4	0
	LV	56	2	38	0	6	-2
	LT	78	9	16	-9	6	0
	LU	88	1	11	0	1	-1
	HU	88	7	10	-7	2	0
	MT	94	-1	5	2	1	-1
	NL	74	-5	24	4	2	1
	AT	89	-2	10	2	1	0
	PL	73	2	24	0	3	-2
	PT	79	2	16	-1	5	-1
	RO	71	7	27	0	2	-7
	SI	86	-1	12	2	2	-1
	SK	70	7	26	-5	4	-2
	FI	81	1	17	-1	2	0
	SE	84	0	14	2	2	-2
	UK	73	-3	25	5	2	-2
	HR	86		12		2	

Q5.4 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























Les réseaux d'énergie (électricité, gaz)

Q5.4 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Energy networks (electricity, gas)

Q5.4 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Energienetze (Elektrizität, Gas)

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	63	3	34	-3	3	0
	BE	74	7	24	-5	2	-2
	BG	71	12	25	-7	4	-5
	CZ	56	-4	42	5	2	-1
	DK	53	-1	41	-3	6	4
	DE	69	9	29	-9	2	0
	EE	55	-18	38	15	7	3
	IE	64	-2	34	1	2	1
	EL	76	6	22	-4	2	-2
	ES	53	-6	44	6	3	0
	FR	56	-1	43	2	1	-1
	IT	61	-9	36	8	3	1
	CY	81	6	16	-7	3	1
	LV	67	11	31	-9	2	-2
	LT	73	1	22	-1	5	0
	LU	67	0	32	0	1	0
	HU	77	10	22	-10	1	0
	MT	87	2	11	-1	2	-1
	NL	54	7	43	-7	3	0
	AT	62	1	36	-1	2	0
	PL	71	12	28	-10	1	-2
	PT	68	17	30	-15	2	-2
	RO	74	8	24	-6	2	-2
	SI	64	-9	34	9	2	0
	SK	68	5	30	-5	2	0
	FI	64	11	33	-11	3	0
	SE	58	6	38	-5	4	-1
	UK	59	2	38	-1	3	-1
	HR	81		18		1	

Q5.5 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























L'accès à haut débit et accès Internet

Q5.5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Broadband and Internet access

Q5.5 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Breitband- und Internetzugang

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	46	-1	50	2	4	-1
	BE	46	-8	52	11	2	-3
	BG	47	5	44	1	9	-6
	CZ	37	-17	60	18	3	-1
	DK	50	1	46	-3	4	2
	DE	49	-2	48	2	3	0
	EE	41	-18	49	17	10	1
	IE	65	-5	33	5	2	0
	EL	41	-11	49	12	10	-1
	ES	36	2	60	1	4	-3
	FR	43	-4	55	5	2	-1
	IT	45	1	48	-3	7	2
	CY	47	-5	45	6	8	-1
	LV	41	1	53	3	6	-4
	LT	42	5	49	-7	9	2
	LU	40	-3	58	3	2	0
	HU	52	12	45	-12	3	0
	MT	61	5	34	-3	5	-2
	NL	41	-5	56	6	3	-1
	AT	36	-2	61	3	3	-1
	PL	62	-1	35	2	3	-1
	PT	45	7	48	-5	7	-2
	RO	51	2	45	0	4	-2
	SI	53	-9	43	8	4	1
	SK	46	-5	51	4	3	1
	FI	44	-5	53	6	3	-1
	SE	52	12	46	-12	2	0
	UK	41	-3	55	3	4	0
	HR	60		36		4	

Q5.6 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























L'environnement

Q5.6 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Environment

Q5.6 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Umwelt

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	83	-4	16	5	1	-1
	BE	88	3	11	-1	1	-2
	BG	88	10	10	-6	2	-4
	CZ	87	0	12	0	1	0
	DK	83	-6	15	5	2	1
	DE	87	-4	12	4	1	0
	EE	76	-9	18	7	6	2
	IE	75	-13	24	12	1	1
	EL	89	-5	10	5	1	0
	ES	78	-7	19	6	3	1
	FR	77	-9	22	9	1	0
	IT	91	0	8	0	1	0
	CY	83	-11	16	11	1	0
	LV	75	-6	24	9	1	-3
	LT	78	-1	19	0	3	1
	LU	87	-3	13	4	0	-1
	HU	90	0	9	0	1	0
	MT	92	-5	8	5	0	0
	NL	79	-3	19	2	2	1
	AT	88	-6	11	6	1	0
	PL	84	0	15	0	1	0
	PT	84	-1	14	2	2	-1
	RO	86	5	13	-2	1	-3
	SI	87	-7	11	6	2	1
	SK	88	0	11	0	1	0
	FI	81	-7	18	7	1	0
	SE	90	-1	9	1	1	0
	UK	75	-10	23	10	2	0
	HR	84		14		2	

Q5.7 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























De meilleurs moyens de transport (rail, routes, aéroports)

Q5.7 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Better transport facilities (rail, road, airports)

Q5.7 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Verbesserung der Transportmittel und Verkehrsinfrastruktur (Bahn, Straße, Flughäfen)

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	66	-3	32	3	2	0
	BE	71	2	28	0	1	-2
	BG	79	2	20	0	1	-2
	CZ	75	1	23	-2	2	1
	DK	61	-1	36	0	3	1
	DE	60	-3	38	2	2	1
	EE	71	-13	25	11	4	2
	IE	67	-7	32	7	1	0
	EL	75	6	24	-4	1	-2
	ES	55	-11	42	10	3	1
	FR	60	-7	39	8	1	-1
	IT	73	-6	25	5	2	1
	CY	67	-9	32	9	1	0
	LV	72	3	26	-2	2	-1
	LT	65	6	31	-6	4	0
	LU	62	-6	37	7	1	-1
	HU	81	5	18	-5	1	0
	MT	82	1	17	1	1	-2
	NL	50	-5	48	4	2	1
	AT	57	-15	41	14	2	1
	PL	89	4	10	-3	1	-1
	PT	62	13	36	-12	2	-1
	RO	82	1	17	1	1	-2
	SI	74	0	24	1	2	-1
	SK	80	-2	17	1	3	1
	FI	62	3	36	-3	2	0
	SE	67	3	32	0	1	-3
	UK	56	-8	42	8	2	0
	HR	83		15		2	

Q5.8 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























La formation reçue dans le cadre de l'entreprise

Q5.8 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Employment training

Q5.8 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Aus- und Weiterbildung von Arbeitnehmern

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	75	-7	23	7	2	0
	BE	71	-13	26	14	3	-1
	BG	87	14	11	-12	2	-2
	CZ	49	-13	47	13	4	0
	DK	63	12	33	-12	4	0
	DE	79	-7	20	7	1	0
	EE	77	-9	18	6	5	3
	IE	81	-5	18	4	1	1
	EL	76	-9	22	10	2	-1
	ES	78	-10	18	7	4	3
	FR	60	-28	38	28	2	0
	IT	84	-5	14	4	2	1
	CY	85	-3	13	3	2	0
	LV	75	-5	24	8	1	-3
	LT	76	9	19	-10	5	1
	LU	73	-12	25	10	2	2
	HU	85	2	14	-1	1	-1
	MT	91	2	8	-1	1	-1
	NL	36	-49	61	47	3	2
	AT	87	20	12	-19	1	-1
	PL	68	-4	30	3	2	1
	PT	88	2	10	0	2	-2
	RO	85	8	13	-6	2	-2
	SI	73	0	24	-1	3	1
	SK	59	0	39	2	2	-2
	FI	82	5	16	-5	2	0
	SE	51	-2	46	6	3	-4
	UK	84	0	15	0	1	0
	HR	75		21		4	

Q5.9 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























L'éducation, les infrastructures sanitaires et sociales

Q5.9 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Education, health and social infrastructures

Q5.9 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?

Bildung, Gesundheit und soziale Infrastrukturen

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	92	3	7	-2	1	-1
	BE	90	4	9	-2	1	-2
	BG	97	11	2	-9	1	-2
	CZ	90	1	8	-1	2	0
	DK	83	-1	14	0	3	1
	DE	92	2	8	-1	0	-1
	EE	94	-1	5	1	1	0
	IE	94	0	5	-1	1	1
	EL	97	1	3	0	0	-1
	ES	96	4	4	-3	0	-1
	FR	84	1	15	0	1	-1
	IT	94	-1	5	0	1	1
	CY	93	-2	6	2	1	0
	LV	94	-1	5	2	1	-1
	LT	92	6	5	-6	3	0
	LU	87	0	12	0	1	0
	HU	94	1	5	-2	1	1
	MT	97	2	3	-1	0	-1
	NL	87	-1	11	0	2	1
	AT	91	1	8	-1	1	0
	PL	93	2	5	-3	2	1
	PT	93	2	7	0	0	-2
	RO	96	5	3	-3	1	-2
	SI	89	-3	10	3	1	0
	SK	92	2	7	-2	1	0
	FI	91	4	7	-4	2	0
	SE	87	6	12	-5	1	-1
	UK	91	3	8	-2	1	-1
	HR	94		4		2	

Q5.10 La politique régionale de l'UE peut investir dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les exemples suivants, lesquels considérez-vous comme les plus importants ou les moins importants pour votre ville ou région ?






























Le tourisme et la culture

Q5.10 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. From the following examples, which do you consider among the more important or less important ones for your city or region?

Tourism and culture

Q5.10 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in unterschiedliche Bereiche investieren. Welche der folgenden Bereiche gehören Ihres Erachtens zu den wichtigeren oder weniger wichtigen für Ihre Stadt oder Region?






























Tourismus und Kultur

		Parmi les plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		Among the more important ones		Less important		DK/NA	
		Gehört zu den Wichtigeren		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	57	5	41	-5	2	0
	BE	48	-6	51	9	1	-3
	BG	75	13	22	-10	3	-3
	CZ	50	-17	48	17	2	0
	DK	46	2	51	-4	3	2
	DE	45	4	54	-3	1	-1
	EE	55	-3	38	-1	7	4
	IE	56	-6	43	6	1	0
	EL	78	0	21	0	1	0
	ES	63	18	35	-18	2	0
	FR	51	3	48	-2	1	-1
	IT	81	2	18	-2	1	0
	CY	81	-3	17	3	2	0
	LV	58	6	40	-4	2	-2
	LT	56	7	40	-6	4	-1
	LU	52	6	47	-7	1	1
	HU	66	3	33	-2	1	-1
	MT	89	-1	11	2	0	-1
	NL	45	10	54	-10	1	0
	AT	54	-2	44	1	2	1
	PL	55	0	43	0	2	0
	PT	76	19	22	-17	2	-2
	RO	74	8	24	-6	2	-2
	SI	68	-3	30	3	2	0
	SK	70	-2	29	3	1	-1
	FI	31	-3	67	3	2	0
	SE	50	2	48	-2	2	0
	UK	41	4	56	-5	3	1
	HR	77		22		1	

Q6 A quel niveau les décisions concernant les projets de la politique régionale de l'UE devraient-elles être prises ?

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken?






























Q6 Auf welcher Ebene sollten Entscheidungen über Projekte der EU-Regionalpolitik getroffen werden?

		Local	Régional	National	UE	NSP/SR					
		Local	Regional	National	EU	DK/NA					
		Auf kommunaler Ebene	Auf regionaler Ebene	Auf nationaler Ebene	Auf EU-Ebene	WN/KA					
		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298		
%											
	EU 28	26	-2	29	0	22	2	18	1	5	-1
	BE	13	3	28	-3	24	1	31	2	4	-3
	BG	33	-4	15	-1	22	3	21	5	9	-3
	CZ	41	2	29	-5	9	-4	13	6	8	1
	DK	17	-2	24	-4	37	7	15	0	7	-1
	DE	25	-2	34	0	17	-1	20	5	4	-2
	EE	34	5	18	0	28	-8	9	-2	11	5
	IE	29	-4	27	11	29	0	13	-6	2	-1
	EL	33	-1	21	-1	23	1	19	1	4	0
	ES	19	1	26	5	25	-2	25	-4	5	0
	FR	20	3	39	2	21	4	17	-7	3	-2
	IT	24	-2	30	-2	21	2	20	3	5	-1
	CY	30	-2	15	1	28	5	22	-3	5	-1
	LV	22	1	20	-6	28	-4	23	10	7	-1
	LT	28	3	15	-5	23	-2	23	3	11	1
	LU	12	1	21	-2	29	-1	35	3	3	-1
	HU	35	0	19	-9	19	4	21	3	6	2
	MT	24	0	7	1	40	-1	21	1	8	-1
	NL	13	-1	41	2	28	3	15	-4	3	0
	AT	14	1	41	4	28	2	13	-5	4	-2
	PL	35	-10	30	0	18	5	11	3	6	2
	PT	19	0	25	-3	21	-1	29	9	6	-5
	RO	34	-6	16	6	21	0	24	4	5	-4
	SI	33	9	28	-2	23	1	12	-4	4	-4
	SK	30	4	25	-10	13	-2	21	4	11	4
	FI	22	-7	23	-2	41	5	9	3	5	1
	SE	21	-2	32	2	29	0	13	2	5	-2
	UK	36	-3	26	4	23	-2	10	2	5	-1
	HR	30		22		18		23		7	

Q7a Connaissez-vous des régions de différents pays coopérant en raison d'un financement régional de l'UE ?

Q7a Are you aware of regions in different countries cooperating because of EU regional funding?






























Q7a Kennen Sie Regionen in verschiedenen Ländern, die aufgrund von bereitgestellten Mitteln durch die EU-Regionalpolitik zusammenarbeiten?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	EU 28	21	2	76	-3	3	1
	BE	13	5	85	-3	2	-2
	BG	20	1	77	3	3	-4
	CZ	28	4	67	-6	5	2
	DK	28	-5	72	5	0	0
	DE	16	0	81	-1	3	1
	EE	19	-3	74	3	7	0
	IE	22	-6	76	5	2	1
	EL	12	2	87	-1	1	-1
	ES	40	7	56	-10	4	3
	FR	11	1	88	-1	1	0
	IT	20	13	76	-14	4	1
	CY	11	0	87	0	2	0
	LV	24	2	74	0	2	-2
	LT	26	-4	71	6	3	-2
	LU	28	-1	69	-1	3	2
	HU	24	0	74	2	2	-2
	MT	51	6	39	-5	10	-1
	NL	13	-3	84	2	3	1
	AT	26	0	70	-1	4	1
	PL	25	-1	70	-2	5	3
	PT	23	7	74	-4	3	-3
	RO	21	-12	77	14	2	-2
	SI	23	8	76	-8	1	0
	SK	24	3	71	-4	5	1
	FI	12	-1	82	-2	6	3
	SE	13	0	85	-1	2	1
	UK	20	0	77	-1	3	1
	HR	27		67		6	

Q7b Davantage de fonds devraient-ils être dépensés pour le soutien de la coopération entre régions de pays différents ?

Q7b Should more funds be spent on supporting cooperation between regions in different countries?









Q7b Sollten mehr Gelder zur Unterstützung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Regionen verschiedener Länder ausgegeben werden?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
 EU 28		71	4	23	-4	6	0
 BE		72	8	27	-8	1	0
 BG		67	-3	24	1	9	2
 CZ		64	-12	28	12	8	0
 DK		51	-9	34	9	15	0
 DE		68	17	26	-18	6	1
 EE		60	-24	27	18	13	6
 IE		80	2	17	-2	3	0
 EL		80	15	13	-20	7	5
 ES		81	10	11	-11	8	1
 FR		61	-1	34	4	5	-3
 IT		65	-6	29	4	6	2
 CY		67	-10	25	8	8	2
 LV		67	7	27	3	6	-10
 LT		64	-12	25	9	11	3
 LU		73	3	21	-4	6	1
 HU		70	-1	21	-4	9	5
 MT		74	-1	14	2	12	-1
 NL		72	11	27	-7	1	-4
 AT		62	8	33	-8	5	0
 PL		73	1	22	2	5	-3
 PT		83	12	14	-8	3	-4
 RO		81	6	14	0	5	-6
 SI		72	0	20	1	8	-1
 SK		71	-4	23	5	6	-1
 FI		53	1	37	-5	10	4
 SE		72	7	18	-3	10	-4
 UK		68	-3	27	1	5	2
 HR		82		13		5	

Q8 Savez-vous qu'il existe une stratégie de l'UE visant à promouvoir la coopération entre pays riverains de la mer Baltique ?

Q8 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?










Q8 Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass es eine EU-Strategie zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ländern rund um die Ostsee gibt?

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
		Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298	Flash EB 384	Diff. Flash EB 298
	DK	36	<i>-5</i>	63	<i>5</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	DE	22	<i>-5</i>	76	<i>4</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	EE	52	<i>1</i>	44	<i>1</i>	4	<i>-2</i>
	LV	52	<i>1</i>	47	<i>1</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	LT	55	<i>16</i>	44	<i>-11</i>	1	<i>-5</i>
	PL	43	<i>11</i>	53	<i>-8</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
	FI	50	<i>-13</i>	49	<i>13</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	SE	63	<i>0</i>	36	<i>2</i>	1	<i>-2</i>

Q9 Savez-vous qu'il existe une stratégie de l'UE visant à promouvoir la coopération entre pays riverains du Danube ?

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

Q9 Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass es eine EU-Strategie zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ländern entlang der Donau gibt?

		Oui Yes Ja	Non No Nein	NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA
		Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384	Flash EB 384
	BG	40	59	1
	CZ	19	78	3
	DE	11	88	1
	HU	37	62	1
	AT	31	67	2
	RO	40	58	2
	SI	23	76	1
	SK	27	69	4
	HR	40	56	4