



Flash Eurobarometer 423

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 and Urban Policy and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

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

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban 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 differences in wealth which exist both between Member States, and between regions within Member States. The guiding principle of this policy has been to identify countries and regions whose GDP falls short of the EU average, and use development funds for projects to promote economic, social and territorial convergence.

Regional policy is the EU's main instrument of investment: at €351.8 billion it accounts for approximately a third of the EU budget for the 2014-2020 period¹. Through several funds – most prominently the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund – the EU co-finances a variety of projects which make it possible for less developed regions and countries to fulfil their economic potential. Prominent among these projects are investment in transport and communications infrastructure, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the modernisation of education systems. EU Regional Policy is also a major instrument for the realisation of the EU's 'Europe 2020' growth goals, which aim to create growth and jobs via innovation, deal with the problems of climate change and energy dependence, and reduce poverty and social exclusion.

The majority of funding available under the regional policy is directed towards 'less developed regions', whose GDP is lower than 75% of the EU average, and 'transition regions', whose GDP is between 75% and 90% of the EU average. While individual Member States and their regions are the main recipients of co-financing for development projects, the EU has also sought to promote cross-border cooperation in macro-regions such as the Baltic Sea region, in an effort to promote a shared approach to drive growth in these regions.

This report is part of a series of studies that examines Europeans' awareness of and attitudes towards EU Regional Policy. It is based on two previous surveys, the FL298 study of June 2010² and the FL384³ study of September 2013, to which it adds new questions. 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. It also provides information on the sources of information used by respondents in finding out about EU Regional Policy. The survey then looks at priorities for EU Regional Policy from the citizen perspective, asking respondents which geographical regions and areas of investment the EU should target, and who should take decisions about regional investments. It then examines patterns of interaction between neighbouring Member States, asking respondents how often and for what reason they visit EU countries that border their own. It concludes by looking at public awareness of cross-border cooperation, including three EU macro-regional strategies in the Baltic Sea, Danube River, and Adriatic and Ionian Sea regions.

¹ http://europa.eu/pol/pdf/flipbook/en/regional_policy_en.pdf

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_298_en.pdf

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_384_en.pdf

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 24 and 26 June 2015. Some 28.048 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, Directorate-General for Regional Policy. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁴. 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 intervals⁵.

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

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
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
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus***	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
		EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
		EU13	BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK**
		EURO AREA	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT
		NON-EURO AREA	BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK, HR

* 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 the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁵ 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

- Just over a third (34%) of Europeans said that they had heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area in which they live. This proportion remains unchanged since June 2010.
- Country-level awareness of EU co-financed projects ranges from just over three quarters (76%) of those interviewed in Poland to under one tenth (9%) of respondents in the United Kingdom. There is a clear link between the level of funding available for each of the countries and the level of awareness of local EU-funded programmes, as respondents interviewed in countries with higher levels of funding were more likely to be aware of EU co-financed projects.
- As in previous survey waves, three quarters (75%) of those aware of EU co-financed projects said that these projects had a positive impact on the development of their city or region, while only nine percent said that they had a negative impact.
- Those who thought the impact of EU regional policy was negative made two main criticisms of EU co-financed projects: three in ten (30%) respondents said that funding was misallocated, and the same number said that projects were not executed as expected.
- Just under half (49%) of Europeans said they had heard of either the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund. Public awareness has slightly declined since the last survey.
- Approximately a fifth (21%) of those who said they had heard of those funds also said that they had benefited personally from an EU-funded project.

Information sources about EU regional support

- TV remained the most popular source of information about EU co-financed projects, mentioned by more than half (54%) of the respondents, closely followed by newspapers, which are mentioned by more than four out of ten respondents (45%).
- There were significant socio-demographic divides with respect to information sources: traditional print and broadcast media were more popular with the older and less educated, while the Internet was significantly more important as a source of information for young and better educated Europeans.

Prioritised regions and most important domains for EU support

- Just over half (53%) of Europeans thought that the EU should invest in all of its regions, while 41% said that it should only invest in the poorer regions. These figures are almost exactly the same as those observed in September 2013.
- Regions with high unemployment (72%) and deprived urban areas (48%) remained the most highly prioritised areas of investment, despite a slight fall in the proportion of respondents who mentioned them.

- The sector of education, health or social infrastructures was regarded as important for investment by over nine in ten (91%) of respondents. Nearly as many (86%) supported investment in the environment.
- Broadband Internet access was the least prioritised area of investment, mentioned by less than half (47%) of respondents.

Multilevel governance

- Over half (57%) of Europeans said that decisions about projects within the scope of EU regional policy should be made at sub-national level, with less than a fifth (16%) of respondents believing that decisions should be taken at a European level.
- There was substantial country-level variation on this question, with NMS13 countries more likely to advocate decision-making at the local level.

Frequency of and reasons for travelling to neighbouring EU countries

- Slightly more than half (52%) of Europeans travelled to neighbouring EU countries during the course of the previous 12 months, while a quarter of them (25%) travelled several times a year or more.
- Countries which are more centrally located in the EU and closer to major transport nexuses tended to have a higher proportion of respondents who had travelled more frequently.
- Leisure and tourist visits were by far the most popular reason for visiting neighbouring countries, with three quarters (75%) of respondents saying they travelled for this purpose. Very few said that they travelled to make use of public services.

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

- Just over a fifth (21%) of Europeans were aware that cooperation between regions in different countries takes place as a result of EU funding.
- There were significant differences in levels of public awareness at the country level, with people in Latvia (54%) and Malta (48%) much more aware of this cooperation than people in France (10%) or Denmark (10%).

Awareness of regional strategies for cross-border cooperation

- Just under a third (32%) of respondents living in the Baltic Sea Region were aware of the existence of an EU Strategy to promote cross-border cooperation in their region. Somewhat fewer were aware of similar initiatives in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region (28%) and the Danube Region (22%).

I. AWARENESS OF EU REGIONAL SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS

The first chapter of this report focuses on awareness of EU regional support, and perceptions of the benefits of regional support. The first part of this chapter deals with respondents' general awareness of EU co-financed projects in their local area, and their assessment of the impact of those projects. Respondents who perceived the impact of these projects to be negative were asked to give reasons for their answer.

The second part of the chapter focuses on two specific funds, the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund. Respondents were asked whether they had heard of these funds and, if so, whether they had benefited from a project funded by one of these schemes.

The third part of the chapter focuses on sources of information. Respondents who said that they had heard about EU co-financed projects were asked where they had heard about them.

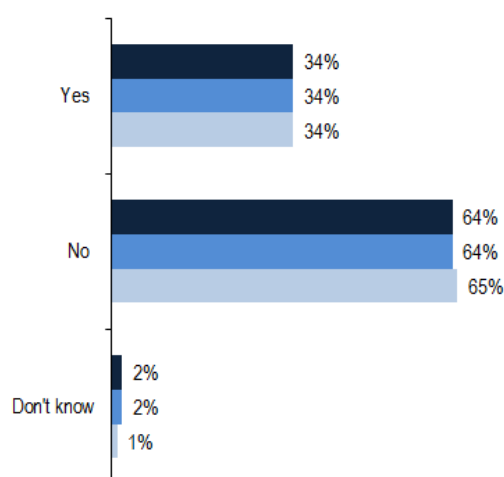
1. AWARENESS AND PERCEIVED IMPACT OF THE EU REGIONAL SUPPORT

- Just over a third of EU respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects-

Respondents were asked whether they had heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area in which they live⁶. Just over a third (34%) of them said that they had heard of EU co-financed projects in their local area. This figure remains unchanged from the June 2010 and September 2013 waves of this study. Almost two thirds (64%) said that they had 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? - % EU28

■ FL423 June 2015 ■ FL384 Sept. 2013 ■ FL298 June 2010



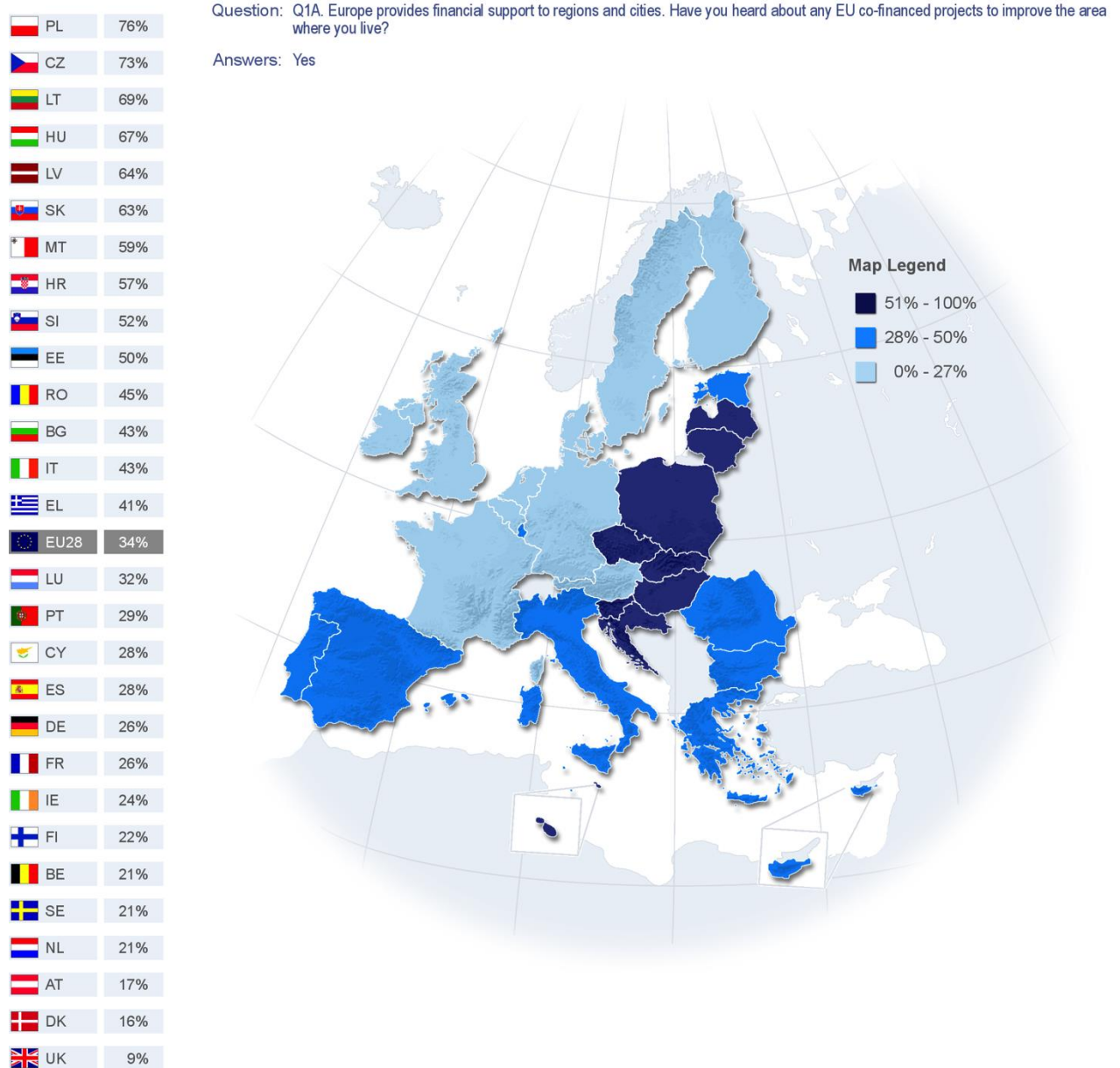
Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There were significant differences at the country level on this question. Respondents' awareness of EU co-financed projects ranged from less than one tenth (9%) of those surveyed in the United Kingdom to just over three quarters (76%) of those interviewed in Poland. As in the previous survey wave, there was a clear difference between EU15 and NMS13 countries, reflecting the different levels of funding overall available to the countries of each of these two groups.

In 10 of the 28 Member States, at least half of respondents said they were aware of EU co-financed projects to improve the area in which they live and all of these were NMS13 countries. The only NMS13 countries where a minority of respondents said they were aware of these projects were Romania (45%), Bulgaria (43%) and Cyprus (28%).

⁶ Q1A. Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area you live in? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

Among EU15 countries, there was a clear link between the level of EU regional funding and the extent to which respondents were aware of co-financed projects (see in Annex: Map of eligibility for EU regional funds). The highest levels of public awareness were found in Italy (43%) and Greece (41%), where an above-average proportion of respondents were aware of these projects. At the other extreme, the lowest levels of awareness of EU co-financed projects were measured in the UK (9%), Denmark (16%) and Austria (17%), countries which receive less funding than those with a higher proportion of less developed regions.

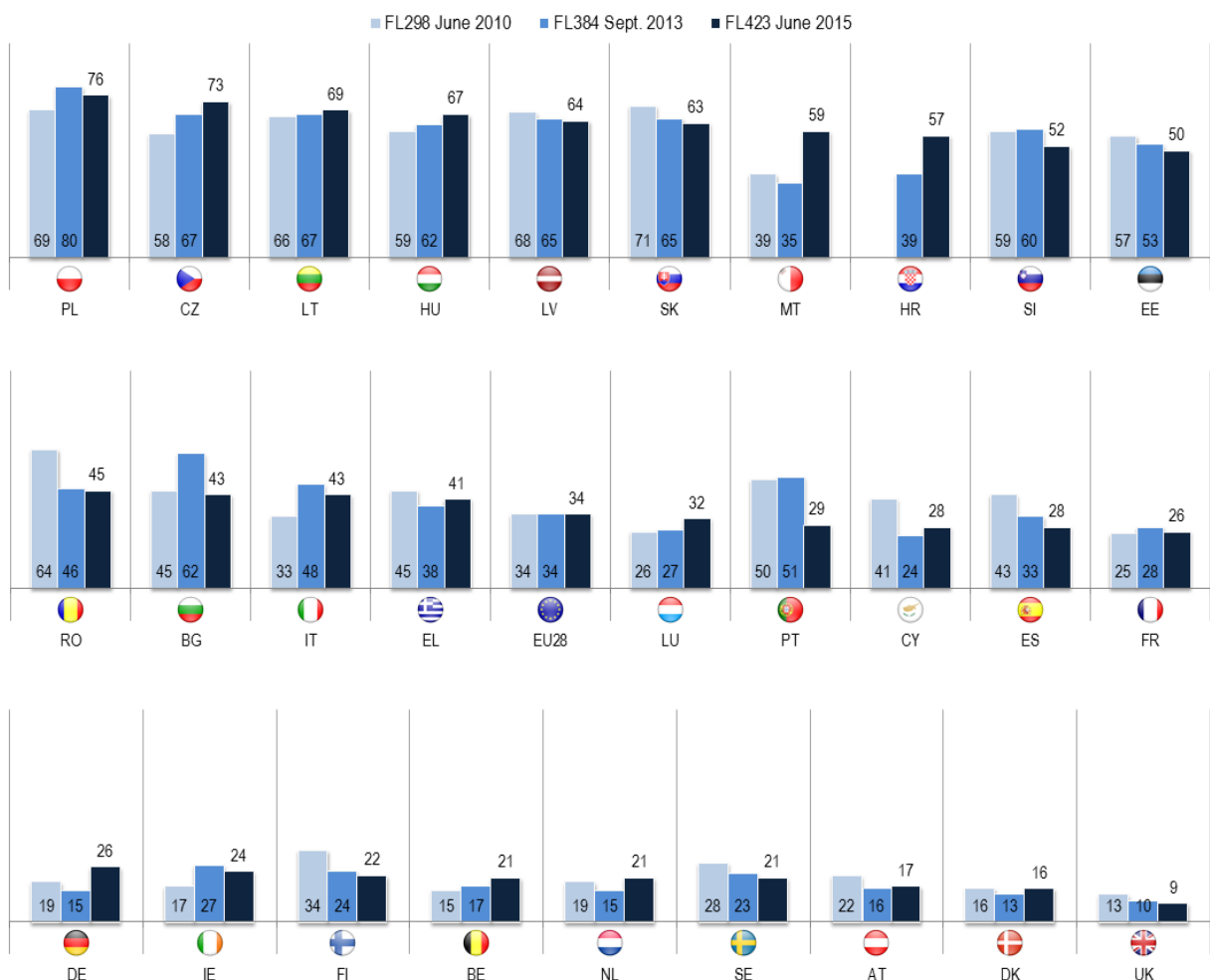


Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There were only minor changes in levels of awareness in most countries. In contrast to the previous survey wave, the pattern of increase and decrease is not related to the level of funding available to be attributed. Among NMS13 countries, the largest increase in the awareness of EU co-financing projects was recorded in Malta, up 24 percentage points from just over a third (35%) in September 2013 to nearly six in ten (59%) in the current survey. Awareness among respondents also increased significantly in Croatia, rising by 18 percentage points. On the other hand, in Bulgaria it declined by 19 percentage points since September 2013, returning to the level measured in June 2010.

Among EU15 countries, changes were mostly in single figures, and no clear pattern emerged. Larger changes were observed in two countries. In Portugal, the proportion of respondents aware of co-financed projects declined from just over a half (51%) in September 2013 to less than a third (29%) in the current survey, a decline of 22 percentage points. Contrastingly, respondents’ awareness of EU co-financed projects rose by 11 percentage points in Germany, from less than a fifth (15%) to over a quarter (26%) of those surveyed.

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?
% of 'Yes' answers



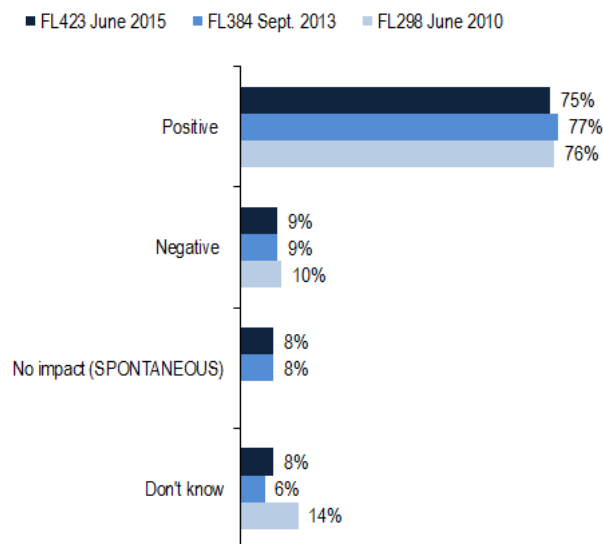
Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

1.1. Perceived impact of the EU Regional Policy

- Three quarters of EU respondents thought that the EU co-financed projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region -

Respondents who said they had heard about EU co-financed projects were then asked whether they would say that this support had had a positive or negative impact on the development of their city or region⁷. Three quarters (75%) of this subset of respondents said that the impact had been a positive one, a figure very similar to that observed in the previous two waves of this survey. Just under one tenth (9%) of respondents said that the projects had a negative impact, while a similar proportion (8%) gave the unprompted response that these projects have had no impact. These figures were exactly the same as those recorded in September 2013.

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? - % EU28



Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

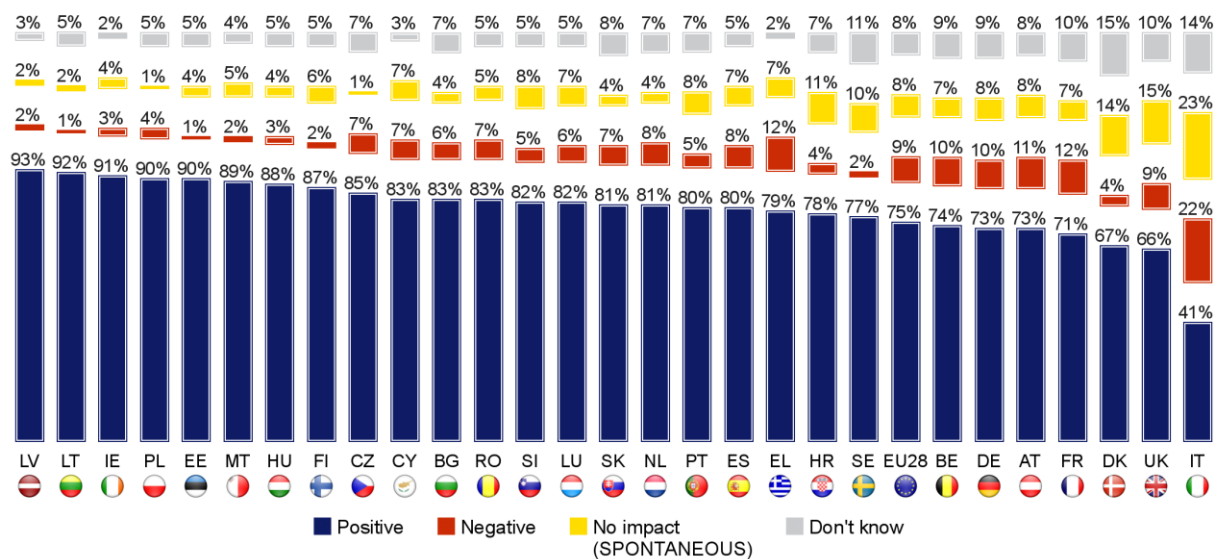
⁷ Q1C. Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region? ONE ANSWER ONLY Positive; Negative; No impact (DO NOT READ OUT); Don't know/Not applicable.

There were clear country-level differences, although in all but one Member State at least two thirds (66%) of respondents said that the support has had a positive impact on the development of their city or region. As in the previous survey wave, the exception was Italy, where just over four in ten (41%) of respondents had a positive view, and over a fifth of respondents thought that the projects had a negative impact (22%) or no impact at all (23%).

Again, respondents in NMS13 countries were generally more likely than their EU15 counterparts to have a positive view of the impact of projects. Among these countries support was highest in Latvia (93%) and Lithuania (92%). With the exception of Croatia (78%), at least eight in ten respondents in NMS13 countries had a positive view of these projects.

In most EU15 countries, where fewer regions qualify for funding, a significant minority of respondents had less positive attitudes. In six of these countries at least one tenth (10%) of those interviewed said that the impact of co-financed projects was negative, while in four EU15 countries at least one tenth said that they did not have any impact. Ireland stood out with around nine in ten (91%) respondents who thought that the EU support has had a positive impact on the development of their city or region.

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=9,568)

There were changes at the country level compared with September 2013, although in most Member States this remained in single figures. In all of the NMS13 countries, the proportion of respondents who evaluate these projects positively has not changed by more than five percentage points. Among those who said that the projects had a positive impact, change was larger in EU15 countries, although there was no clear relationship between the level of funding and the extent or direction of change. The largest increases were observed in Portugal, where the proportion of respondents who said the support had a positive impact rose by 17 percentage points, and in the Netherlands, where it rose by 12 percentage points; while the largest decreases were measured in Germany (-15%), Austria (-12%) and Italy (-10%).

Among respondents who had a negative view of the impact of EU co-financed projects, the proportions in NMS13 countries remained relatively stable, with no increases or decreases of more than five percentage points. The largest changes occurred in EU15 countries, with the proportion of negative views increasing by seven percentage points in Germany and decreasing by nine percentage points in Portugal. The proportion of those who said that these projects had no impact increased by seven percentage points in Italy but decreased by six percentage points in the Netherlands.

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 (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
 EU28	75%	-2	9%	=	8%	=	8%	+2
 PT	80%	+17	5%	-9	8%	-5	7%	-3
 NL	81%	+12	8%	-4	4%	-6	7%	-2
 SE	77%	+6	2%	-1	10%	=	11%	-5
 LT	92%	+5	1%	-3	2%	-3	5%	+1
 ES	80%	+4	8%	-4	7%	-1	5%	+1
 EL	79%	+4	12%	+1	7%	-4	2%	-1
 LV	93%	+3	2%	-2	2%	=	3%	-1
 FI	87%	+3	2%	-1	6%	=	5%	-2
 LU	82%	+2	6%	+1	7%	-1	5%	-2
 HR	78%	+2	4%	-2	11%	-3	7%	+3
 DK	67%	+2	4%	+4	14%	-5	15%	-1
 SK	81%	+1	7%	=	4%	-1	8%	=
 CZ	85%	=	7%	=	1%	-1	7%	+1
 BG	83%	=	6%	-1	4%	=	7%	+1
 CY	83%	=	7%	+4	7%	-3	3%	-1
 EE	90%	-1	1%	-1	4%	+1	5%	+1
 MT	89%	-2	2%	=	5%	=	4%	+2
 RO	83%	-2	7%	+1	5%	+1	5%	=
 SI	82%	-2	5%	=	8%	=	5%	+2
 PL	90%	-3	4%	+1	1%	=	5%	+2
 BE	74%	-3	10%	+2	7%	=	9%	+1
 HU	88%	-4	3%	+1	4%	+1	5%	+2
 FR	71%	-4	12%	+5	7%	-4	10%	+3
 IE	91%	-5	3%	=	4%	+3	2%	+2
 UK	66%	-6	9%	+4	15%	+5	10%	-3
 IT	41%	-10	22%	+2	23%	+7	14%	+1
 AT	73%	-12	11%	+4	8%	+3	8%	+5
 DE	73%	-15	10%	+7	8%	+1	9%	+7

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

As in the previous wave, there were a number of significant **socio-demographic differences** on these questions:

- There was a gender divide in respondents' awareness of EU co-financed projects. Less than a third (31%) of female respondents said that they were aware of such a project in their local area, compared with nearly two in five (38%) of men. There was a clear relationship between age and awareness, with only a quarter (25%) of respondents aged between 15 and 24 saying that they had heard of any EU co-financed projects, compared with over a third (34%-37%) in other age groups. Respondents aged 55 or more were slightly less likely to have a positive opinion of the impact of EU co-financed projects than those in younger age groups (71%, compared with 75% or more).
- There was a strong relationship between respondents' level of education and their awareness, with those who finished their education at or above the age of 20 almost twice as likely as those who finished their education before the age of 15 to say that they had heard of an EU co-financed project in their area (41%, compared with 22%). Education levels also influenced the perception of impact: nearly eight in ten (79%) of those who stayed in education had a positive view of these projects, compared with just over half (55%) of those who left education at a younger age.
- Unsurprisingly, those who had personally benefited from the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund were significantly more likely to say they were aware of EU co-financed projects (84%, compared with 41%). Almost all (94%) respondents who personally benefitted had a positive view of the impact of these projects, compared with less than three quarters (70%) of those who did not benefit 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?

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?

	Yes	No	DK/NA	Positive	Negative	No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EU28	34%	64%	2%	75%	9%	8%	8%
Sex							
Male	38%	60%	2%	73%	10%	9%	8%
Female	31%	67%	2%	76%	9%	7%	8%
Age							
15-24	25%	74%	1%	75%	8%	10%	7%
25-39	34%	64%	2%	80%	7%	7%	6%
40-54	36%	62%	2%	75%	10%	8%	7%
55 +	37%	60%	3%	71%	11%	8%	10%
Education (End of)							
15-	22%	75%	3%	55%	16%	14%	15%
16-19	32%	66%	2%	73%	11%	9%	7%
20+	41%	57%	2%	79%	7%	7%	7%
Still studying	28%	71%	1%	78%	9%	4%	9%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	45%	53%	2%	73%	11%	10%	6%
Employee	34%	64%	2%	79%	6%	9%	6%
Manual workers	33%	65%	2%	77%	9%	6%	8%
Not working	32%	66%	2%	72%	11%	7%	10%
Personally benefited from ERDF or CF							
Yes	84%	15%	1%	94%	3%	1%	2%
No	41%	56%	3%	70%	12%	10%	8%

Base Q1A: all respondents (N=28,048)

Base Q1C: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

1.2. Reasons why the impact was seen as negative

- Three out of ten of those who thought the impact of the EU funded project was negative thought that funding was allocated to the wrong project, or that projects were not implemented as expected -

The respondents who said that the impact of EU co-financed projects had been negative were then asked to say why the impact was negative⁸. A similar question was asked in the two previous waves, but the current wave prompted for a response not included in the previous waves: 'It was not executed as expected'.

As in September 2013, just under a third (30%) of respondents said that funding was allocated to the wrong projects. The same proportion of respondents said that projects had not been executed as expected, an answering option which was not available in the previous wave.

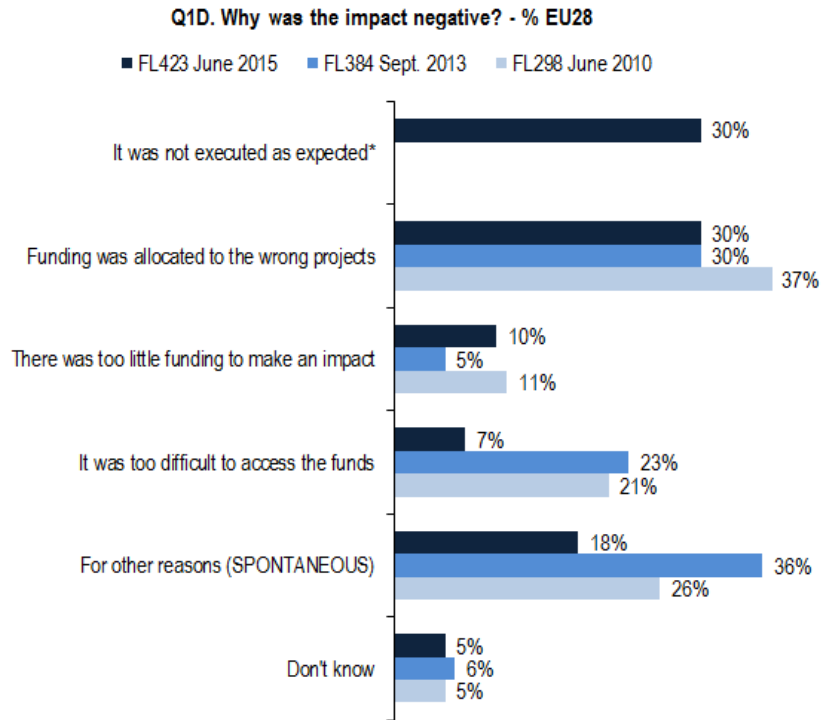
Less than one tenth (7%) of respondents said that the funds were too difficult to access, a figure significantly lower than the proportion giving this response in September 2013 (23%) or June 2010 (21%).

One in ten (10%) respondents said that there was too little funding for projects to make an impact, an increase of five percentage points from the figure recorded in September 2013.

Nearly a fifth (18%) of respondents cited 'other reasons'. The proportion giving this response has decreased significantly since the last wave of the survey: in September 2013 over a third (36%) cited other reasons. In this wave, the item 'It was not executed as expected' was introduced which made the list of answers more exhaustive, and this might be one possible explanation for the decrease in the proportion of respondents who selected 'Other' compared to the previous wave.

Only a small sample of respondents – 909 across all 28 Member States – said that EU-financed projects had a negative impact. This is insufficient to permit country-level analysis, or – given the number of response categories on this question – statistically significant socio-demographic analysis.

⁸ Q1D. Why was the impact negative? ONE ANSWER ONLY There was too little funding to make an impact; Funding was allocated to the wrong projects; It was too difficult to access the funds; It was not executed as expected; For other reasons; Don't know/Not applicable.



* New item

Base: respondents who consider that EU co-financed projects have had a negative impact (N=909)

2. THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND AND THE COHESION FUND

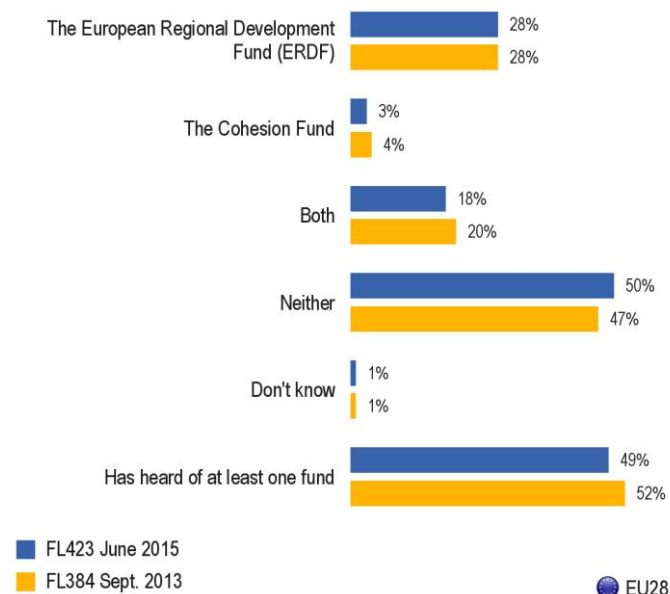
2.1. Awareness of the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

- Just under half of Europeans have heard of at least one of the EU funds for development, and nearly a fifth have heard of both -

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of two specific EU funds, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund⁹. This question was also asked in the September 2013 wave.

Nearly half (49%) of respondents said they had heard of at least one of the funds, a decrease of three percentage points from the previous wave. As in the previous wave, just over a quarter (28%) of those interviewed said that they had only heard of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), but very few (3%) had only heard of the Cohesion Fund. Nearly a fifth (18%) of respondents said that they had heard of both funds, while half (50%) said that they had heard of neither.

Q2. Have you heard about the following funds?



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

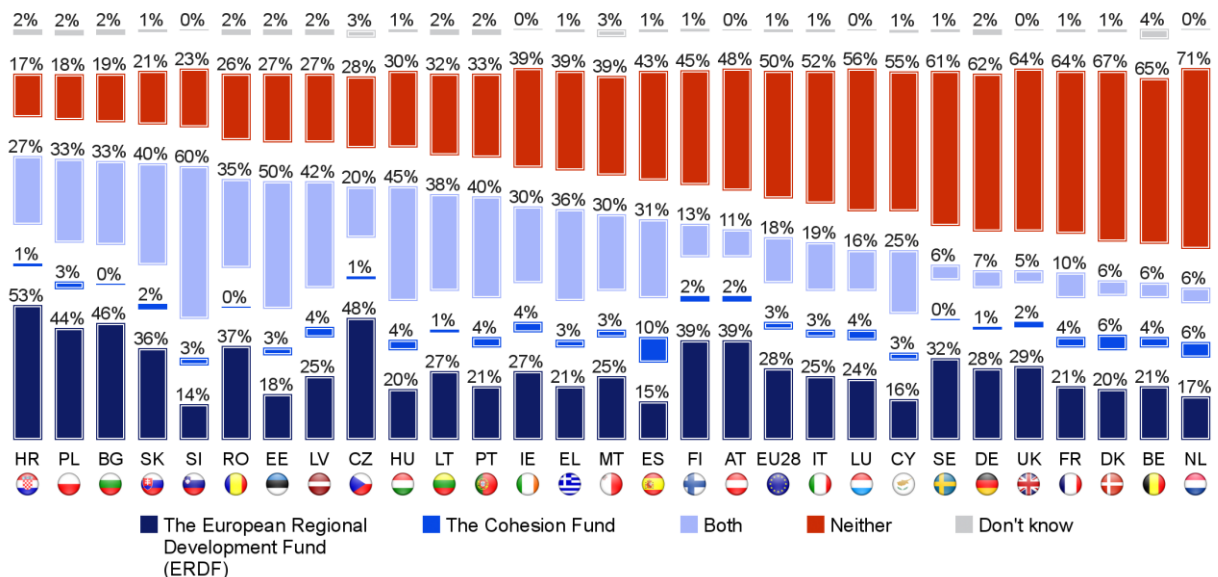
⁹ Q2. Have you heard about the following funds? The European Regional Development Fund; The Cohesion Fund; Both; Neither; Don't know/Not applicable.

Public awareness of the two funds varied considerably between countries. There was a clear contrast between EU15 and NMS13 countries on this question. In 11 of the NMS13 countries, less than a third (32%) of respondents said they had not heard of either of the funds, while in nine of the EU15 countries, at least half (50%) gave this response. Again,, there was a clear relationship between the level of funding available for each of the countries and the level of awareness about the possibilities of regional funding from the EU: in Denmark (67%) and the Netherlands (71%) over two thirds of respondents were unaware of either of these funds, while in Croatia (17%) and Poland (18%) only fewer than a fifth of respondents had not heard of of any of them.

In keeping with the overall figures, very few respondents in any of the countries had heard only of the Cohesion Fund. The exception was Spain, where one tenth (10%) of respondents had heard only of the Cohesion Fund, despite the fact that Spain’s assistance under this fund is being phased out. There was more significant variation among those who only recognised the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). In Croatia, over half (53%) of those interviewed only recognised this fund, as did nearly half of respondents in the Czech Republic (48%) and Bulgaria (46%).

In most Member States, only a minority of respondents were aware of the existence of both funds. However, in two countries a majority of respondents had heard of both of them. In Slovenia, six in ten (60%) of those interviewed gave this response, as did half (50%) of respondents in Estonia. On the other hand, in six countries – all from the EU15 – fewer than one tenth (10%) of respondents said that they had heard of both of these funds.

Q2. Have you heard about the following funds?
































Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There was only minimal change on this question since September 2013, and there was no clear geographical pattern of change. Where awareness of the European Regional Development Fund is concerned, the largest change occurred in Cyprus, where the proportion of respondents who recognised this fund increased by 10 percentage points. The largest decrease was observed in Finland, where the proportion went down by 11 percentage points. In all other Member States, changes were in single figures. Correspondingly, the largest increase among those who said they had heard of neither of these funds was observed in Finland (10 percentage points), while the largest decrease was observed in Cyprus (9 percentage points).

There was no significant increase in any of the countries in the proportion of respondents who said they were aware of the Cohesion Fund, with the largest rises observed in Malta and Slovenia (5 percentage points). Significant decreases were observed in Romania, where the proportion of respondents who recognised this fund decreased by 10 percentage points, and Poland, where it decreased by nine percentage points.

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	
	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384
 EU28	46%	-2	21%	-3	50%	+3	1%	=	49%	-3
 CY	41%	+10	28%	+3	55%	-9	1%	=	44%	+9
 PT	61%	+5	44%	-5	33%	=	2%	=	65%	=
 MT	55%	+5	33%	+5	39%	-7	3%	+1	58%	+6
 BG	79%	+4	33%	+2	19%	-3	2%	=	79%	+3
 LT	65%	+3	39%	+1	32%	-1	2%	-1	66%	+2
 HR	80%	+2	28%	-1	17%	-3	2%	+1	81%	+2
 EE	68%	+2	53%	+4	27%	-2	2%	=	71%	+2
 HU	65%	+2	49%	-2	30%	-3	1%	=	69%	+3
 EL	57%	+1	39%	-6	39%	-1	1%	+1	60%	=
 AT	50%	+1	13%	-3	48%	+2	0%	-2	52%	=
 LU	40%	+1	20%	+2	56%	=	0%	-1	44%	+1
 DE	35%	+1	8%	+1	62%	=	2%	=	36%	=
 DK	26%	+1	12%	+2	67%	-2	1%	=	32%	+2
 SK	76%	=	42%	+3	21%	=	1%	-1	78%	+1
 CZ	68%	-1	21%	+1	28%	=	3%	+1	69%	-1
 ES	46%	-1	41%	-8	43%	+5	1%	-1	56%	-4
 FR	31%	-1	14%	=	64%	+1	1%	+1	35%	-2
 RO	72%	-2	35%	-10	26%	+2	2%	+1	72%	-3
 BE	27%	-3	10%	-1	65%	+1	4%	+2	31%	-3
 NL	23%	-3	12%	+1	71%	+4	0%	-1	29%	-3
 SI	74%	-4	63%	+5	23%	+5	0%	-1	77%	-4
 LV	67%	-4	46%	-4	27%	+4	2%	+1	71%	-5
 SE	38%	-4	6%	+1	61%	+4	1%	=	38%	-4
 UK	34%	-4	7%	-1	64%	+4	0%	=	36%	-4
 PL	77%	-5	36%	-9	18%	+4	2%	=	80%	-4
 IE	57%	-5	34%	-6	39%	+6	0%	=	61%	-6
 IT	44%	-7	22%	+2	52%	+8	1%	-1	47%	-7
 FI	52%	-11	15%	-1	45%	+10	1%	=	54%	-10

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

Since there is a significant disparity between the proportions of respondents who said they had heard only of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and those that said they had heard only of the Cohesion Fund, the socio-demographic analysis will focus on the proportion of respondents who said they had heard of at least one of these funds.

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- As with the case of specific projects, male respondents were more likely to say that they had heard of at least one of the two funds: over half (53%) gave this response, compared with less than half (46%) of women.
- Younger respondents were less likely than those in other age groups to say that they had heard of at least one fund, with four in ten (40%) of those aged between 15 and 24 giving this response, compared with at least half (50%) of those interviewed in other age groups.
- Those who left education at or before the age of 15 were significantly less likely to be aware of the funds. Only just over a third (35%) of this cohort said they had heard of at least one of the funds, compared with nearly six in ten (59%) of those who completed their education at the age of 20 or more.

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

	The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	The Cohesion Fund	Both	Neither	DK/NA	Has heard of at least one fund
EU28	28%	3%	18%	50%	1%	49%
Sex						
Male	28%	3%	22%	46%	1%	53%
Female	28%	3%	15%	53%	1%	46%
Age						
15-24	24%	4%	12%	60%	0%	40%
25-39	27%	4%	19%	49%	1%	50%
40-54	28%	4%	19%	48%	1%	51%
55 +	29%	2%	20%	47%	2%	51%
Education (End of)						
15-	20%	2%	13%	63%	2%	35%
16-19	27%	2%	16%	54%	1%	45%
20+	32%	4%	23%	40%	1%	59%
Still studying	25%	5%	14%	55%	1%	44%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

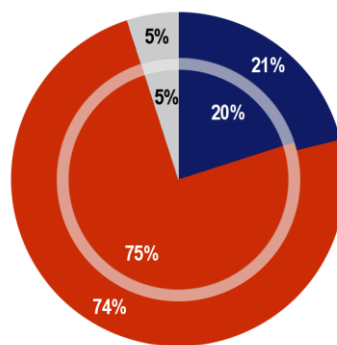
2.2. Perceived personal benefits

- Just over a fifth of those who had heard about the EU regional development funds said that they had benefited personally from an EU-funded project –

Those respondents who said that they had heard about at least one of the two funds were then asked whether they had benefited in their daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund¹⁰.

Just over a fifth (21%) of respondents said that they had benefited from a project funded by one of these two bodies, while nearly three quarters (74%) said that they had not. These figures are almost identical to those recorded in the previous wave of this survey.

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



- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Inner pie : FL384 Sept. 2013

Outer pie : FL423 June 2015

● EU28

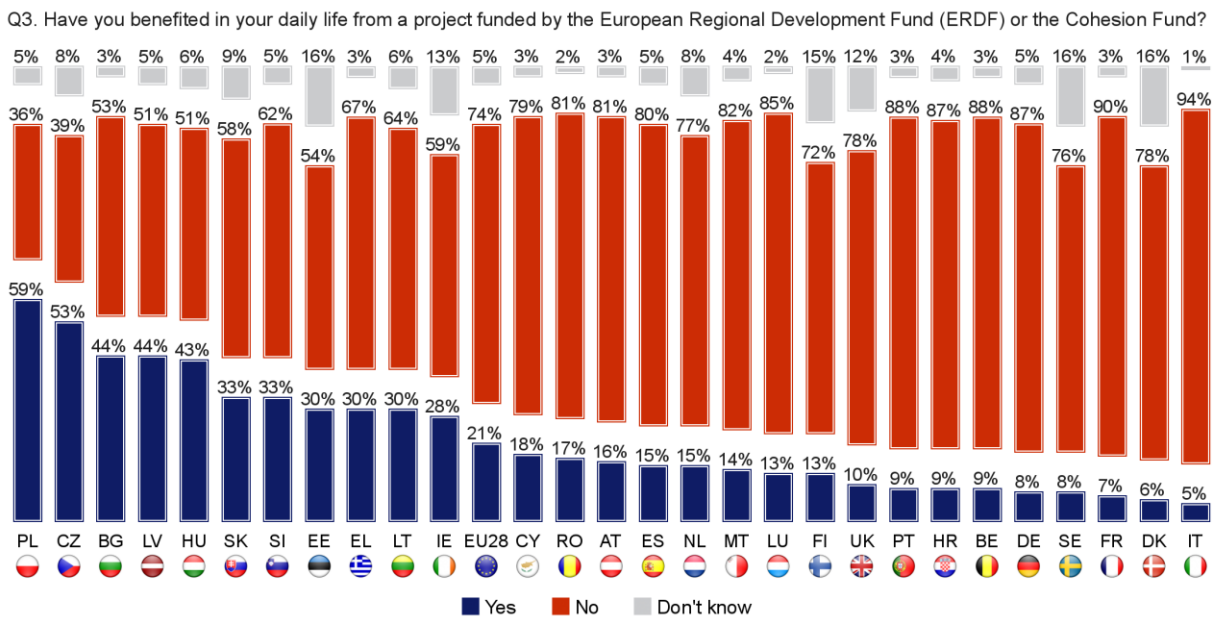
Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds (N=13,802)

¹⁰ Q3. Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

There were significant differences on this question at the country level. In all but two Member States only a minority of those interviewed said that they had benefited from these funds; however, the nine countries where the proportion of such respondents was more than the EU average of 21% come from the NMS13 group.

The highest proportions were found in Poland, where nearly six in ten (59%) of respondents said they had benefited from an EU co-financed project, and in the Czech Republic, where over half (53%) gave this response. In a further three countries, Bulgaria (44%), Latvia (44%) and Hungary (43%), more than four in ten respondents gave a positive answer.






























At the other end of the scale, in eight Member States less than a tenth of respondents said that they had benefited from these projects. All but one of these countries were from the EU15, the exception being Croatia, where only nine percent of respondents gave this answer. This might be attributable to the fact that Croatia only began making use of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and Cohesion Fund quite recently, having joined the EU in July 2013. However, it should be noted that only four percent of respondents in this country said that they did not know if they had benefited from one of these funds. In a number of EU Member States of longer standing – both NMS13 and EU15 – the proportion of respondents who do not know whether they have benefited is significantly higher.



Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds (N=13,802)

The extent of change since September 2013 varied considerably at the country level. Bulgaria stood out for a particularly large increase, with the proportion of respondents who said they had benefited from an EU co-financed project increasing by 30 percentage points since the previous survey. There were also significant increases in Czech Republic (+11) and Hungary (+10). In all other countries the change was in single figures. While the majority of countries which experienced a significant increase were from the NMS13, there was not a straightforward relationship between the level of funding and the extent of change. For example, although the level of funding in the Netherlands is slightly lower compared to other regions, the proportion of positive answers nevertheless increased by nine percentage points, while in Malta and Cyprus, where the level of assistance is significantly greater, the proportion of positive responses decreased by seven and six percentage points respectively.

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

		Yes		No		Don't know	
		FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
	EU28	21%	+1	74%	-1	5%	=
	BG	44%	+30	53%	-31	3%	+1
	CZ	53%	+11	39%	-10	8%	-1
	HU	43%	+10	51%	-10	6%	=
	NL	15%	+9	77%	-11	8%	+2
	LV	44%	+7	51%	-7	5%	=
	EL	30%	+7	67%	-6	3%	-1
	AT	16%	+4	81%	=	3%	-4
	LT	30%	+3	64%	-6	6%	+3
	RO	17%	+3	81%	-3	2%	=
	SK	33%	+2	58%	-2	9%	=
	LU	13%	+2	85%	+2	2%	-4
	SI	33%	+1	62%	-2	5%	+1
	BE	9%	+1	88%	-1	3%	=
	HR	9%	+1	87%	-3	4%	+2
	PL	59%	=	36%	-2	5%	+2
	FR	7%	=	90%	-1	3%	+1
	FI	13%	-1	72%	-2	15%	+3
	UK	10%	-2	78%	+1	12%	+1
	PT	9%	-2	88%	+1	3%	+1
	DK	6%	-2	78%	-2	16%	+4
	ES	15%	-3	80%	+3	5%	=
	SE	8%	-3	76%	-2	16%	+5
	EE	30%	-4	54%	+2	16%	+2
	DE	8%	-4	87%	+3	5%	+1
	IT	5%	-4	94%	+6	1%	-2
	IE	28%	-6	59%	+1	13%	+5
	CY	18%	-6	79%	+13	3%	-7
	MT	14%	-7	82%	+7	4%	=

Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds (N=13,802)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that some of the groups that are generally more aware of the regional policy funds were also more likely to regard them as beneficial.

- As in the previous survey, those aged 55 or over (18%) were the least likely to say that they have benefited from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or Cohesion Fund. Other age groups did not differ significantly from each other on this question.
- Fewer than one in ten (7%) of those who left education at or before the age of 15 said that they had benefited from a project financed by these funds, compared with a quarter (25%) of those who continued their education until they were at least 20 years old.
- Unsurprisingly, there was a clear relationship between awareness of EU co-financed projects and the perception of benefits. Over a third (35%) of those who were aware of these projects said that they had benefited from them, compared with less than one in ten (7%) of those who said that they were not aware of these projects.

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

	Yes	No	DK/NA
EU28	21%	74%	5%
Age			
15-24	23%	70%	7%
25-39	24%	70%	6%
40-54	23%	72%	5%
55 +	18%	77%	5%
Education (End of)			
15-	7%	90%	3%
16-19	19%	77%	4%
20+	25%	69%	6%
Still studying	25%	67%	8%
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	35%	61%	4%
No	7%	87%	6%

Base: respondents who have heard about at least one of the two funds (N=13,802)

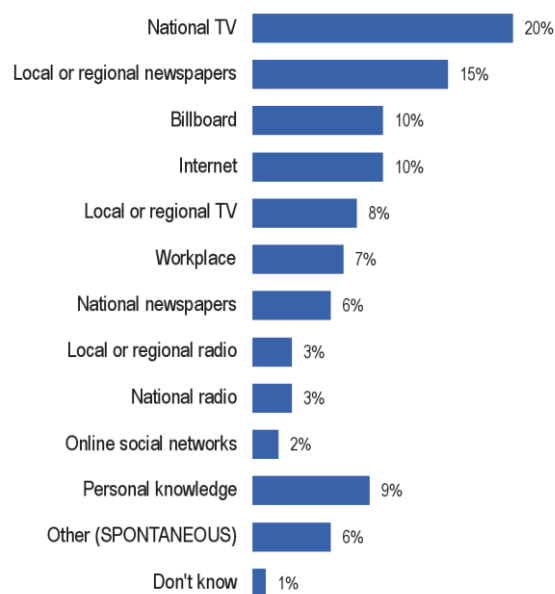
3. INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU REGIONAL POLICY

- TV remained the main source of information about EU co-financed projects, with local and regional newspapers also important –

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 had heard about the project first¹¹, and then to name the other sources through which they had heard about it¹². This question has been modified since the September 2013 wave of this survey¹³.

National TV was most often cited as a source through which respondents heard about the project first (20%). A further eight percent of those interviewed mentioned local or regional TV. Local or regional newspapers remain the second most popular first source, cited by 15% of respondents, with a further six percent mentioning national newspapers. Other sources of information were cited by no more than one tenth of respondents, with very few of respondents mentioning local or regional radio (3%), national radio (3%) or online social networks (2%) as their first source of information.

Q1B1. Where did you hear about it? Firstly?



EU28

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

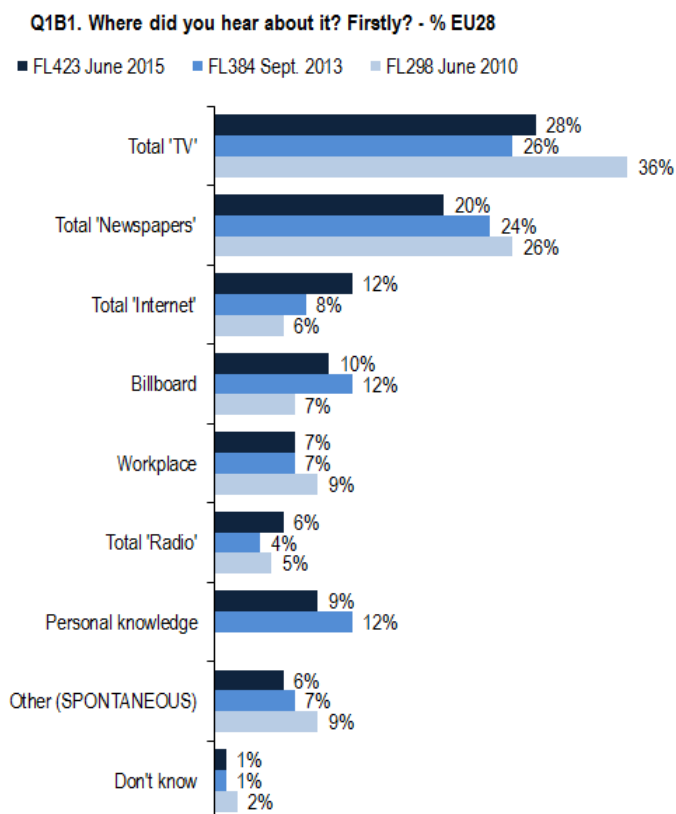
¹¹ Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? First? ONE ANSWER ONLY National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; National TV; Local or regional TV; National radio; Local or regional radio; Internet; Online social networks; Billboard; Workplace; Personal knowledge; Other (DO NOT READ OUT); Don't know/Not applicable.

¹² Q1B2 Where did you hear about it? And then? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; National TV; Local or regional TV; National radio; Local or regional radio; Internet; Online social networks; Billboard; Workplace; Personal knowledge; Other (DO NOT READ OUT); Don't know/Not applicable.

¹³ In this wave of the FLASH survey the items 'TV' and 'Radio' were each split into the following subcategories: "National TV" and "Local or regional TV" and "National radio" and "Regional or local radio" respectively. The trend analysis was performed by regrouping these categories into total 'TV' and total 'Radio' respectively.

To examine the extent of change since previous waves of the survey were conducted, we merge responses for TV, newspaper and Internet sources. While TV remained the most frequently mentioned, with over a quarter (28%) of respondents giving this response, it was still less popular than in June 2010, when over a third (36%) of respondents mentioned it as their first source of information. Furthermore, while newspapers remained the second most frequently mentioned source of information, their popularity continued to decline: in the current survey they were mentioned by only a fifth (20%) of respondents, compared with just over a quarter (26%) in June 2010 and just under a quarter (24%) in September 2013.

The proportion mentioning personal knowledge also declined slightly since the last survey, with less than one tenth (9%) of respondents mentioning this as their first source of information. On the other hand, a growing proportion of respondents mentioned the Internet: in June 2010 only six percent of those interviewed said that they got their information from this source, compared with just over one tenth (12%) of respondents in the current survey.



Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

The country-level analysis concentrates on the two most important first sources of information – the television and newspapers – and also the Internet.

As in the previous survey, TV was the most frequently cited first source of information in 15 of the 28 Member States, remaining particularly popular in Malta, where six in ten (60%) of respondents said that they first got their information about EU projects from the television. However, in four countries – Finland (5%), Ireland (6%), Sweden (7%) and Austria (8%) less than one tenth of respondents mentioned TV.






























In a further 12 Member States, the most popular first source of information was newspapers. In Finland, nearly half (46%) of respondents mentioned this source, as did around four in ten in Germany (41%) and Austria (40%). In Romania (7%), Malta (9%) and Bulgaria (9%), less than one tenth mentioned newspapers.

In Greece, the Internet was the joint most popular first source of information, mentioned by nearly a fifth (18%) of respondents. However, this was the only country in which it was the most frequently selected source of information. There was less country-level variation in the proportions of respondents who selected the Internet, although in Sweden hardly any of those interviewed mentioned the Internet (1%).

Compared with the survey of September 2013, the proportion of respondents who mentioned TV as their first source of information increased in 15 of the 28 Member States, although in France (+12) and Cyprus (+12) was this increase greater than 10 percentage points. In Portugal, the proportion of those who mentioned TV decreased by 18 percentage points. Other decreases were rather small.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned newspapers as their first source of information decreased in almost all countries. The two exceptions were Finland, where it increased by five percentage points, and Austria, where there was no change. In most Member States, the decrease was only in single figures. The exceptions were Germany (-11), Italy (-10), and the UK (-10). Conversely, the proportion of respondents who mentioned the Internet increased in most countries, decreasing only in Malta (-2) and Sweden (-1) and remaining unchanged in Denmark, France, Lithuania and Slovenia.

Q1B1. Where did you hear about it? Firstly?

		Total 'TV'		Total 'Newspapers'		Total 'Internet'	
		FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384
	EU28	28%	+2	20%	-4	12%	+4
	BE	34%	+4	22%	-8	7%	+2
	BG	38%	-3	9%	-1	19%	+6
	CZ	26%	=	16%	-8	15%	+6
	DK	20%	+7	34%	-1	5%	=
	DE	14%	+9	41%	-11	9%	+6
	EE	13%	+2	29%	-6	16%	+6
	IE	6%	=	23%	-3	7%	+7
	EL	18%	-5	17%	-2	18%	+3
	ES	19%	-2	23%	-5	9%	+6
	FR	29%	+12	25%	-7	5%	=
	HR	44%	=	11%	-3	17%	+8
	IT	44%	+7	13%	-10	14%	+4
	CY	32%	+12	11%	-3	12%	+3
	LV	21%	+3	14%	-8	18%	+4
	LT	22%	-5	13%	-2	10%	=
	LU	22%	+7	28%	-6	7%	+2
	HU	19%	-2	19%	-1	11%	+4
	MT	60%	+8	9%	-2	5%	-2
	NL	11%	+6	37%	-6	8%	+2
	AT	8%	-1	40%	=	9%	+4
	PL	32%	+3	14%	-1	18%	+7
	PT	28%	-18	13%	-1	10%	+4
	RO	42%	+9	7%	-4	12%	+4
	SI	40%	+8	16%	-4	9%	=
	SK	36%	=	13%	-3	19%	+8
	FI	5%	-3	46%	+5	10%	+5
	SE	7%	-1	37%	-3	1%	-1
	UK	15%	+2	24%	-10	7%	+4

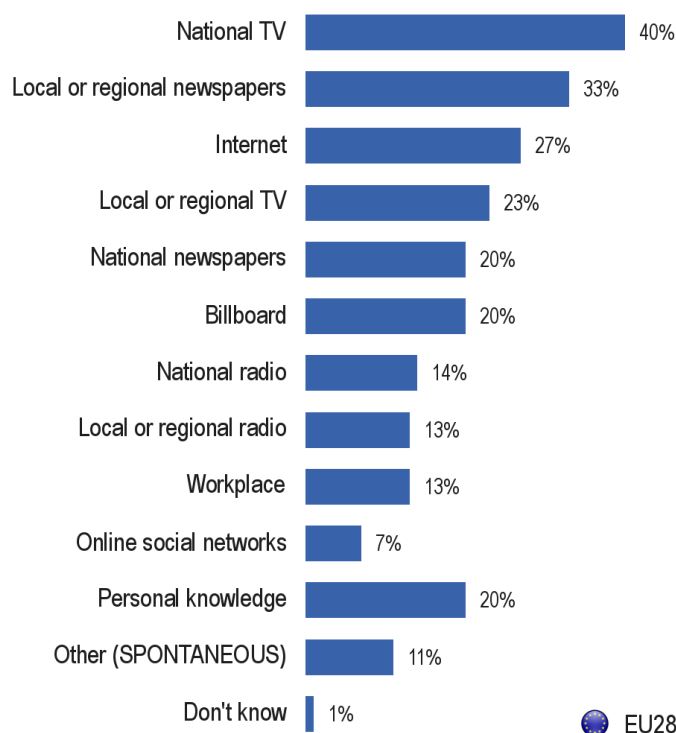
Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

When looking at the answers respondents gave when naming all their sources of information (including their primary source and all the others)¹⁴, national TV remained the most frequently mentioned, with four in ten (40%) saying that they got their information from this source. Nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents mentioned local or regional TV.

The second most popular source was again local or regional newspapers, mentioned by a third (33%) of those interviewed, and a fifth (20%) of respondents mentioned national newspapers. The Internet was mentioned by just over a quarter (27%) of respondents.

Other sources of information remained relatively unpopular. A fifth (20%) mentioned billboards and personal knowledge, but less than a fifth mentioned national radio (14%), local or regional radio (13%) or conversations in the workplace (13%). Online social networks continued to be particularly unpopular as a source of information about EU co-financed projects, with less than one tenth (7%) of respondents saying that they received information from this source.

Q1BT. Where did you hear about it? First? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



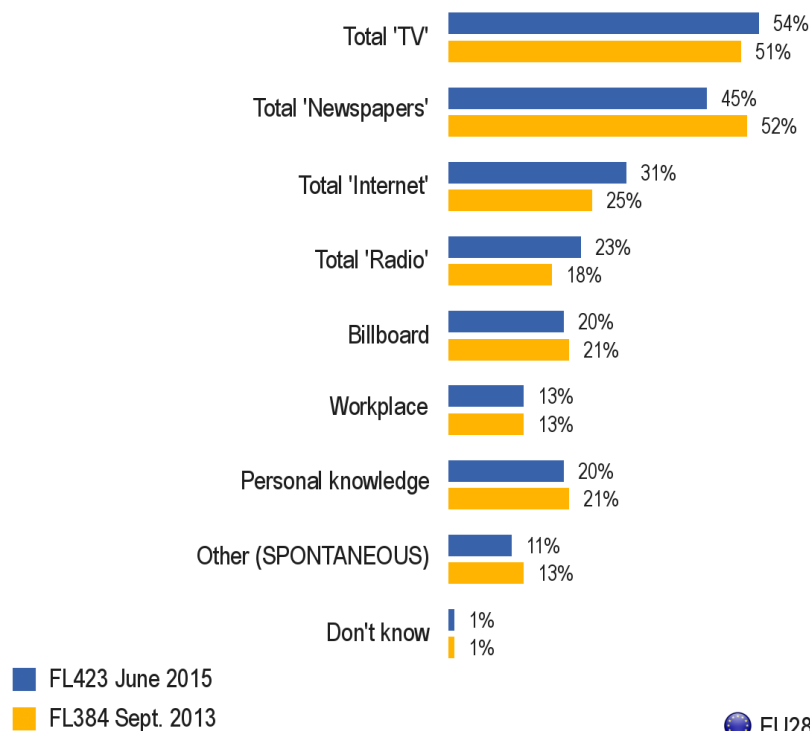
Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

¹⁴ Question Q1BT combines the results of Q1B1 (their primary source of information on EU co-financed projects) and those of Q1B2 (other sources on information on EU co-financed projects)

Since the last survey, TV has become slightly more popular overall. When considering both national and local or regional TV together, 54% of respondents mentioned this source of information, an increase of three percentage points since the last survey. On the other hand, the popularity of newspapers declined overall: in September 2013, just over half (52%) of respondents mentioned either local, regional or national newspapers, but this figure fell to less than half (45%) in the current survey.

Both the Internet (31%, +6) and the radio (23%, +5) became more popular sources of information, but there was little or no change in the case of the remaining information sources.

Q1BT. Where did you hear about it? First? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)






























The country-level breakdown focuses only on the two most popular sources of information: TV and newspapers. In 15 of 28 Member States, TV was the most popular overall source of information. Malta stood out among the countries where TV was the most important source of information: here, just over three quarters (76%) of those interviewed mentioned it. On the other hand, only a fifth (20%) of respondents in Finland mentioned TV, and in Ireland only just over a quarter (27%).

In Finland, nearly three quarters (72%) of respondents mentioned newspapers, as did more than two thirds of those interviewed in Luxembourg (68%) and Austria (67%). The popularity of newspapers was at its lowest in Malta (25%), Cyprus (26%) and Romania (27%), where little more than a quarter of respondents mentioned this source.

In 16 Member States the proportion of respondents mentioning the TV increased since the previous survey. This increase was particularly significant in the United Kingdom, where the proportion mentioning this source rose by 22 percentage points, and in Germany, where it rose by 19 percentage points. The largest decreases were recorded in Portugal, where the proportion of those mentioning TV fell by 16 percentage points, and Lithuania, where it fell by 11 percentage points.

In 22 Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning newspapers fell, in line with the overall trend. The decrease was particularly marked in Italy and Slovakia, with a 17 percentage point drop since September 2013. There were no significant increases in the proportion of respondents mentioning newspapers, with the highest increases noted in Austria (3%) and Luxembourg (3%).

Q1BT. Where did you hear about it? First? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)




		Total 'TV'		Total 'Newspapers'	
		FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423- FL384
	EU28	54%	+3	45%	-7
	BE	64%	+5	60%	+1
	BG	61%	-2	29%	+1
	CZ	61%	+4	51%	-4
	DK	40%	+9	54%	=
	DE	39%	+19	61%	-7
	EE	41%	+5	51%	-10
	IE	27%	+8	49%	-3
	EL	46%	+1	38%	-5
	ES	50%	-1	52%	-10
	FR	55%	+13	53%	-5
	HR	66%	-2	36%	-6
	IT	61%	+4	35%	-17
	CY	48%	+12	26%	-4
	LV	50%	-2	36%	-14
	LT	52%	-11	36%	-11
	LU	50%	+10	68%	+3
	HU	44%	-4	42%	-3
	MT	76%	+1	25%	-10
	NL	34%	+9	63%	-1
	AT	32%	-4	67%	+3
	PL	62%	-1	42%	-7
	PT	54%	-16	39%	-5
	RO	67%	+11	27%	-7
	SI	66%	+11	36%	-8
	SK	67%	-3	37%	-17
	FI	20%	-5	72%	=
	SE	25%	=	53%	-11
	UK	48%	+22	49%	-4

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

For the **socio-demographic analysis**, we focus on the accumulated responses to this question.

- There were significant differences between age groups. The importance of traditional print and broadcast media increased with age. Both national and local or regional newspapers were more popular sources of information among those aged 55 or more (25% and 38%, compared with 10% and 23% of the youngest cohort). National television and national radio were mentioned more often by the oldest respondents (48% and 17%, compared with 33% and 8% of the youngest respondents). However, the Internet (42%) and social networks (11%) were much more important for those aged between 15 and 24, compared with those aged 55 or more (15% and 5% respectively). Finally, over a quarter (28%) of the youngest respondents mentioned billboards as a source of information, compared with only 15% of those in the oldest age group.
- Over half (52%) of those who left education at or before the age of 15 said that they got information about EU regional funds from national television, compared with less than four in ten (38%) of those who stayed in education until at least the age of 20. However, those with more education were significantly more likely to mention the Internet as a source of information, with nearly a third (31%) giving this response, compared with just under one in ten (9%) of less educated respondents. This demographic was also more likely to get information from billboards, with over a fifth (21%) of higher-educated respondents giving this reply, compared with just over one in ten (12%) of the least educated cohort.
- There were few significant differences between respondents living in rural and urban areas, but it is worth noting that information in local and regional newspapers is more likely to reach those living in rural areas. Nearly four in ten (38%) of rural dwellers cited this source of information, compared with just over a quarter (27%) of those living in urban areas.

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

	National TV	Local or regional newspapers	Internet	Local or regional TV	National newspapers	Billboard	National radio	Local or regional radio	Workplace	Online social networks	Personal knowledge
EU28	40%	33%	27%	23%	20%	20%	14%	13%	13%	7%	20%
 Age											
15-24	33%	23%	42%	17%	10%	28%	8%	12%	8%	11%	19%
25-39	31%	28%	41%	20%	15%	24%	13%	13%	16%	12%	24%
40-54	41%	36%	27%	22%	21%	21%	14%	12%	19%	6%	21%
55 +	48%	38%	15%	28%	25%	15%	17%	15%	7%	5%	17%
 Education (End of)											
15-	52%	28%	9%	30%	18%	12%	11%	13%	7%	5%	11%
16-19	42%	33%	23%	24%	20%	19%	14%	14%	10%	7%	20%
20+	38%	36%	31%	23%	22%	21%	15%	13%	16%	8%	20%
Still studying	29%	25%	43%	18%	8%	28%	10%	10%	9%	11%	24%
 Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	41%	38%	25%	22%	17%	20%	15%	15%	12%	5%	20%
Small/ Mid-size town	37%	34%	26%	24%	20%	18%	12%	12%	13%	8%	20%
Large town	44%	27%	32%	24%	23%	24%	17%	12%	13%	10%	19%

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects (N=9,568)

II. PRIORITIES FOR EU REGIONAL POLICY

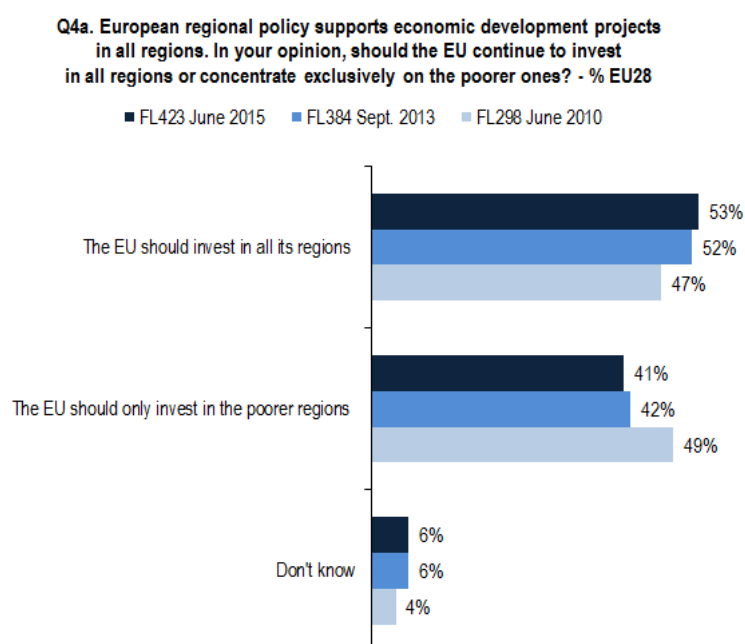
The second section of this report presents the attitudes of respondents towards EU regional investment. First, respondents were asked about which socio-economic and geographical areas the EU should prioritise for investment. They were then asked which types of investment domains – such as the environment, or energy – should be given priority in the setting of EU regional policy.

1. PRIORITISED REGIONS FOR EU REGIONAL INVESTMENT

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

Respondents were first asked whether the EU should continue to invest in all regions, or should concentrate its investment only on the poorest regions¹⁵.

A majority (53%) of respondents agreed that the EU should continue to invest in all its regions, while just over four in ten (41%) thought that the EU should only invest in poorer regions. These figures are almost exactly the same as those recorded in September 2013. In June 2010 there was more support for investing only in poorer regions, with nearly half (49%) of respondents giving this answer.

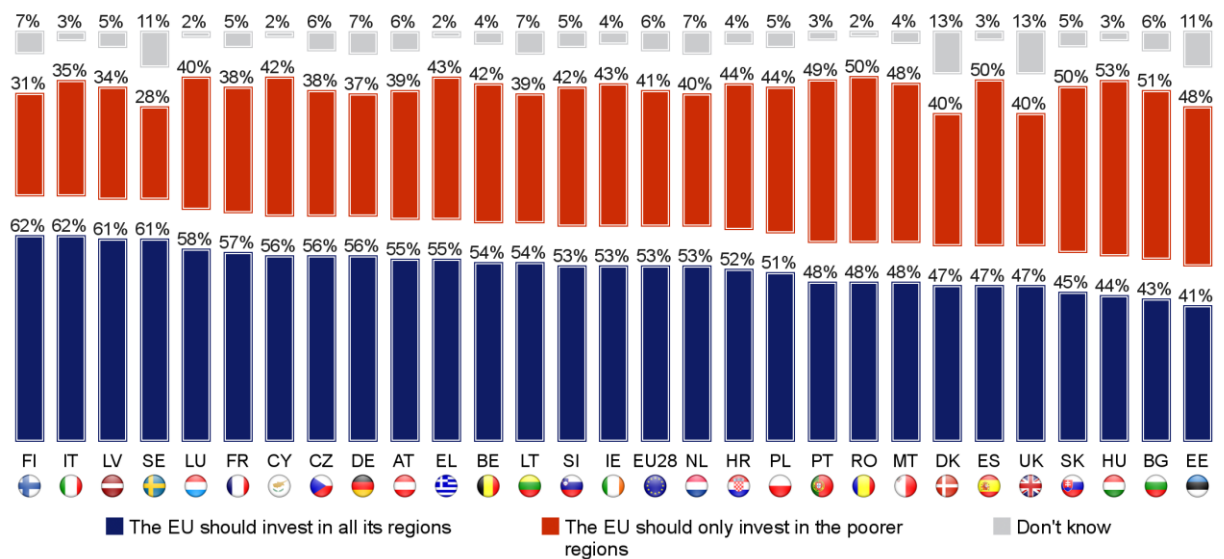


Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

¹⁵ 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? ONE ANSWER ONLY The EU should invest in all its regions; The EU should only invest in the poorer regions; Don't know/Not applicable.

Country-level differences on this question were present, but not particularly large. Over six in ten respondents in Finland (62%), Italy (62%), Latvia (61%) and Sweden (61%) agreed that the EU should invest in all its regions, while in Estonia (41%), Bulgaria (43%) and Hungary (44%) just over four in ten respondents agreed with this statement. There was no clear relationship between the level of EU regional funding available for a given country and the propensity of respondents in that country to agree that the EU should invest in all its 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?



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In 18 of the 28 Member States, there was a modest increase in the proportion of respondents who thought that the EU should continue to invest in all its regions. The largest increases were observed in Cyprus (+8), Finland (+7) and Malta (+7), while decreases of similar magnitude occurred in Estonia (-7) and Romania (-6). In Austria and Denmark there was no change.

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	
		FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
	EU28	53%	+1	41%	-1	6%	=
	CY	56%	+8	42%	-7	2%	-1
	FI	62%	+7	31%	-2	7%	-5
	MT	48%	+7	48%	-7	4%	=
	SE	61%	+6	28%	-6	11%	=
	PT	48%	+6	49%	-7	3%	+1
	ES	47%	+6	50%	-4	3%	-2
	CZ	56%	+5	38%	-7	6%	+2
	EL	55%	+5	43%	-4	2%	-1
	NL	53%	+5	40%	-4	7%	-1
	IT	62%	+4	35%	-2	3%	-2
	LT	54%	+4	39%	-4	7%	=
	LU	58%	+3	40%	-1	2%	-2
	FR	57%	+3	38%	-5	5%	+2
	SI	53%	+2	42%	-3	5%	+1
	BG	43%	+2	51%	-3	6%	+1
	LV	61%	+1	34%	-2	5%	+1
	BE	54%	+1	42%	-1	4%	=
	UK	47%	+1	40%	-2	13%	+1
	AT	55%	=	39%	+1	6%	-1
	DK	47%	=	40%	+3	13%	-3
	PL	51%	-1	44%	+2	5%	-1
	DE	56%	-2	37%	+2	7%	=
	HR	52%	-2	44%	+1	4%	+1
	IE	53%	-3	43%	+3	4%	=
	SK	45%	-4	50%	+3	5%	+1
	HU	44%	-4	53%	+4	3%	=
	RO	48%	-6	50%	+6	2%	=
	EE	41%	-7	48%	+5	11%	+2

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals similar patterns to those observed in the previous wave.

- The oldest cohort of respondents was more likely to favour the EU investing only in its poorer regions (47%, compared with 35-40% of those in other age groups), while those aged less than 55 were more likely (54%-61%) to agree that the EU should invest in all its regions, compared with less than half (46%) of the oldest cohort.
- Nearly six in ten (58%) of those who continued their education up to or beyond the age of 20 said that the EU should invest in all regions, compared with only four in ten (40%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15.

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	DK/NA
EU28	53%	41%	6%
Age			
15-24	58%	38%	4%
25-39	61%	35%	4%
40-54	54%	40%	6%
55 +	46%	47%	7%
Education (End of)			
15-	40%	52%	8%
16-19	51%	43%	6%
20+	58%	37%	5%
Still studying	60%	37%	3%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

1.1. Prioritised types of regions for EU regional investment

- Over seven out of ten respondents believe that regions with high unemployment should be targeted for investments under EU regional policy -

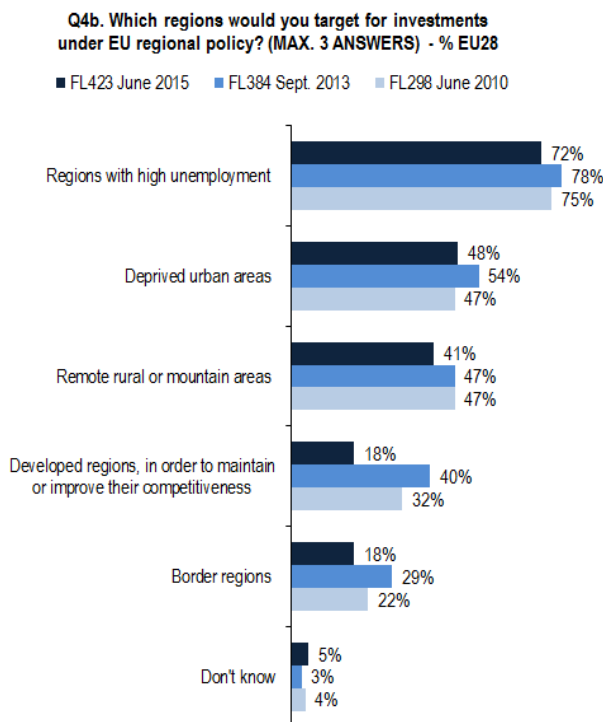
All respondents, irrespective of their answer to the first question, were asked to identify the types of regions they would target for investment¹⁶. They were permitted to identify a maximum of three types.

By far the highest priority was given to regions with high unemployment, with nearly three quarters (72%) of respondents identifying this as an important area of investment. This figure is lower than in September 2013, when over three quarters (78%) of those interviewed gave this response. Deprived urban areas were the second most frequently mentioned, with nearly half (48%) of respondents identifying these regions as in need of investment. Again, the figure in September 2013 was higher, with over half (54%) giving this response.

Only just over four in ten (41%) of respondents said that remote rural or mountain areas were particularly in need of investment, down six percentage points from the previous survey. There was also a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who identified border regions as requiring investment: less than a fifth (18%) of those interviewed mentioned this, compared with over three quarters (29%) in September 2013. The biggest decrease occurred in the case of regions that are already prosperous. While in the previous survey four in ten (40%) of respondents agreed that 'growth regions' should be prioritised to improve their competitiveness, in the current survey less than a fifth (18%) agreed that 'developed regions' should similarly be prioritised. It is possible that at least some of this decrease can be attributed to the change in wording¹⁷.

¹⁶ Q4B. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? MAX. 3 ANSWERS Regions with high unemployment; Deprived urban areas; Remote rural or mountain areas; Developed regions, in order to improve their competitiveness; Border regions; Don't know/Not applicable.

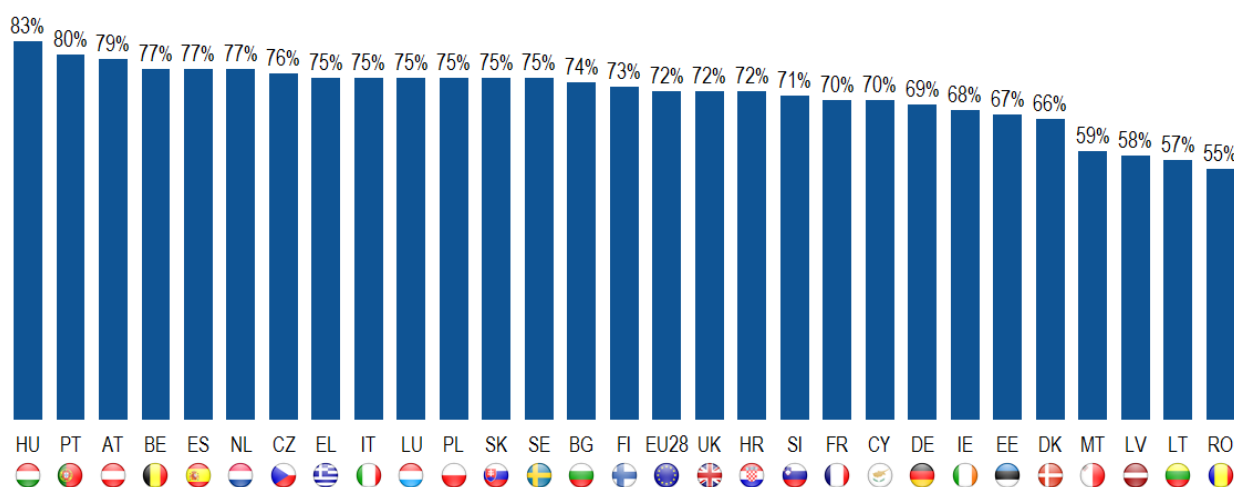
¹⁷ In the previous survey, the wording of the current item "Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness" was "Growth regions, in order to improve their competitiveness"



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In all countries, a majority of respondents said that they would target investment in regions of high unemployment. Nevertheless, there were significant country-level differences on this question. In Hungary (83%) and Portugal (80%) at least eight in ten respondents chose this area of investment. In most Member States at least two thirds (66%) of those interviewed gave this answer, but the proportion was significantly lower in four countries: in Romania (55%), Lithuania (57%), Latvia (58%) and Malta (59%) less than six in ten of those surveyed gave this response.

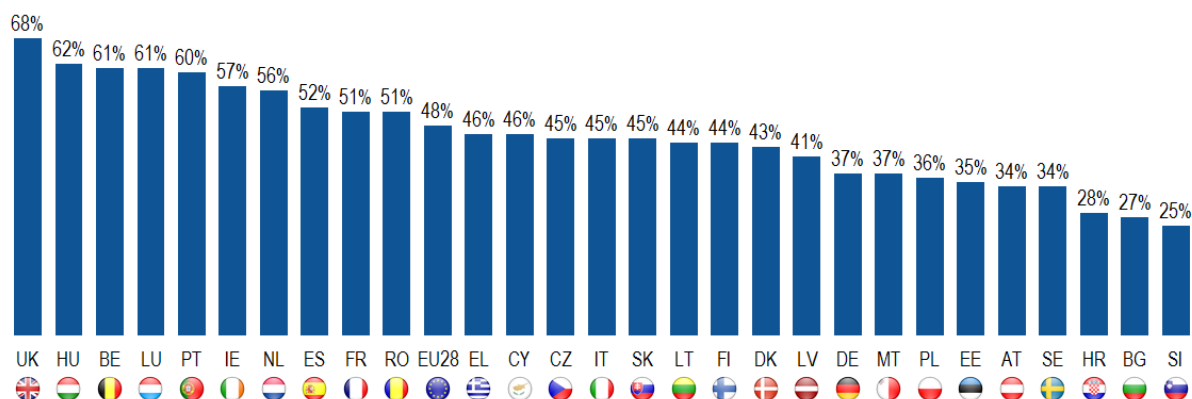
Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 % of 'Regions with high unemployment' answers



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There was significantly more country-level variance in the case of deprived urban areas. This was a particular priority for respondents in the United Kingdom, where over two thirds (68%) mentioned support for these regions, as did six in ten or more of those surveyed in Hungary (62%), Belgium (61%), Luxembourg (61%) and Portugal (60%). In 18 Member States only a minority of respondents mentioned deprived urban regions, although in most Member States at least a third (33%) of those interviewed gave this response. However, in Croatia (28%), Bulgaria (27%) and Slovenia (25%) less than three in ten said that these areas should be targeted for investment.

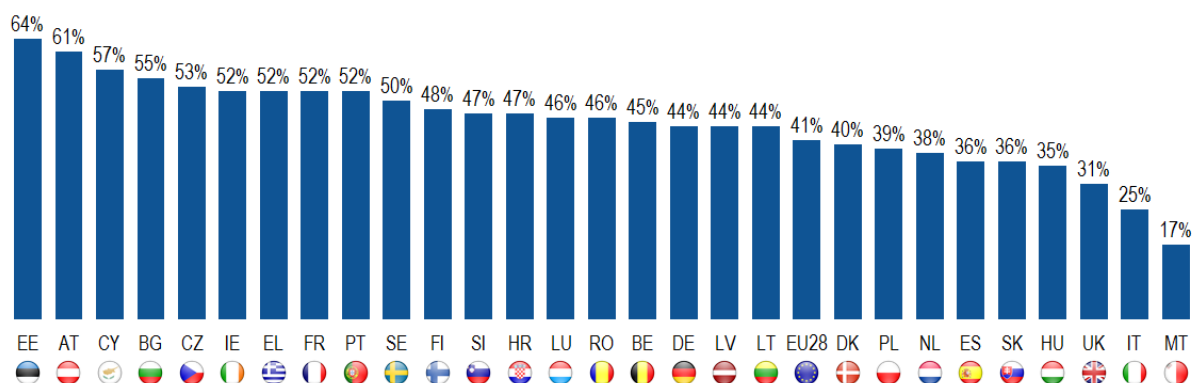
Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
% of 'Deprived urban areas' answers



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There was a similar diversity of opinion in the case of remote rural and mountain areas. In Estonia (64%) and Austria (61%) over six in ten of respondents said that these areas should be prioritised for investment, as did a majority of respondents in a further eight Member States. In the rest, only a minority of respondents agreed that these areas should be supported. This option was selected by less than a third (31%) of those surveyed in the UK, a quarter (25%) of those in Italy, and less than a fifth (17%) of respondents in Malta.

Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
% of 'Remote rural or mountain areas' answers



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In 16 Member States, the proportion of respondents who thought that regions with high unemployment should be targeted has decreased, in line with the overall trend. In most cases the change was in single figures, but in the United Kingdom the proportion of respondents who mentioned these regions decreased by 18 percentage points, in Latvia by 17 percentage points, and in Czech Republic and Germany by 11 percentage points. There were no increases of comparable magnitude.






























There was considerably more variation in country-level changes in the case of deprived urban areas. Overall, the proportion of respondents who mentioned this answer decreased by six percentage points, but this figure decreased in only half of the 28 Member States. The biggest changes were observed in Austria, where the proportion of respondents mentioning deprived urban areas decreased by 24 percentage points, and in Germany, where it dropped by 22 percentage points. Increases were more moderate, but in Hungary the proportion of respondents mentioning these regions increased by 11 percentage points.

The situation was very similar in the case of remote rural or mountain areas, where an overall decrease disguised considerable country-level change. Among those countries in which there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who chose this option, the degree of change varied between one percentage point in Poland and 21 percentage points in Denmark. Conversely, while in Spain the proportion of respondents supporting investment in this region decreased by only two percentage points, in the United Kingdom it decreased by 28 percentage points.

In all countries, there was a decrease in the proportion of respondents who said they would target developed regions. However, there were significant differences between countries. The largest decrease was observed in the United Kingdom, where the proportion of respondents giving this answer decreased by 42 percentage points, with Portugal (-40) and Slovakia (-40), Czech Republic (-37) and Greece (-37) also seeing a significant decline in support for investment in this region. On the other hand, there were decreases in single figures in Denmark (-6), France (-8), Croatia (-9) and Luxembourg (-9).

Again, there were significant country-level differences in the case of border regions. Consistent with the overall pattern, in 20 of 28 Member States there was a decrease in the proportion of respondents who mentioned border regions. The magnitude of this decrease ranged from one percentage point in Luxembourg to 38 percentage points in the United Kingdom. There were only small country-level increases in the proportion of respondents who mentioned border regions. The largest of these was in France, where the proportion of respondents who mentioned border regions rose by four percentage points.

Q4b. Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Regions with high unemployment		Deprived urban areas		Remote rural or mountain areas		Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness		Border regions		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
 EU28	72%	-6	48%	-6	41%	-6	18%	-22	18%	-11	5%	+2
 BE	77%	-8	61%	-17	45%	-17	33%	-34	24%	-29	4%	+1
 BG	74%	=	27%	+1	55%	+2	10%	-11	24%	-2	5%	+2
 CZ	76%	-11	45%	-18	53%	-14	14%	-37	31%	-21	4%	+2
 DK	66%	=	43%	+5	40%	+21	24%	-6	19%	+2	8%	-2
 DE	69%	-11	37%	-22	44%	-8	22%	-20	21%	-17	6%	+3
 EE	67%	+1	35%	-8	64%	+4	13%	-23	36%	-9	5%	=
 IE	68%	-5	57%	+8	52%	+11	13%	-18	17%	-8	2%	=
 EL	75%	-8	46%	-16	52%	-13	13%	-37	42%	-19	1%	-1
 ES	77%	+1	52%	+8	36%	-2	12%	-19	18%	+2	4%	=
 FR	70%	+2	51%	+4	52%	+5	24%	-8	17%	+4	4%	+1
 HR	72%	-6	28%	=	47%	+3	15%	-9	14%	-7	4%	+1
 IT	75%	-2	45%	=	25%	-3	17%	-25	7%	-10	5%	+3
 CY	70%	-1	46%	+4	57%	+6	16%	-12	14%	-5	3%	=
 LV	58%	-17	41%	-17	44%	-18	26%	-27	29%	-17	3%	-1
 LT	57%	-8	44%	-3	44%	+2	11%	-22	11%	-8	6%	+3
 LU	75%	+2	61%	+8	46%	+8	30%	-9	31%	-1	2%	-1
 HU	83%	+1	62%	+11	35%	+3	15%	-14	23%	+1	2%	=
 MT	59%	+2	37%	-16	17%	+4	20%	-16	18%	+2	12%	+5
 NL	77%	+2	56%	+1	38%	+3	25%	-11	25%	+1	4%	=
 AT	79%	-5	34%	-24	61%	-12	28%	-23	32%	-20	3%	=
 PL	75%	-2	36%	+5	39%	+1	9%	-15	15%	-5	3%	+1
 PT	80%	-3	60%	-6	52%	-13	19%	-40	14%	-29	3%	+1
 RO	55%	-3	51%	-1	46%	-10	13%	-20	10%	-10	5%	+2
 SI	71%	+3	25%	+8	47%	+5	8%	-20	17%	+2	4%	+1
 SK	75%	-7	45%	-17	36%	-24	17%	-40	16%	-24	3%	-1
 FI	73%	+3	44%	-2	48%	+3	15%	-16	24%	-6	3%	=
 SE	75%	=	34%	=	50%	+6	21%	-14	18%	+1	6%	+1
 UK	72%	-18	68%	-19	31%	-28	17%	-42	15%	-38	6%	+3

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There are several **socio-demographic differences** on this question.

- Agreement with the need to invest in deprived urban areas declined with age. Over half (53%) of those aged between 15 and 24 identified such regions as a source of investment, compared with less than half (45%) of those aged 55 or more.
- Those who left education at the age of 20 or above were more likely than those who left education at or below the age of 15 to see the need for investment in border regions (19%, compared with 12%), developed regions (20%, compared with 13%) and remote rural or mountain areas (43%, compared with 34%).
- Those who live in particular geographical regions were more likely to think that those regions needed investment. Over half (53%) of respondents living in large towns thought that deprived areas required investment, compared with less than half (45%) of those living in rural villages. Conversely, nearly half (47%) of those living in rural areas said that remote rural or mountain areas needed investment, compared with less than four in ten of those interviewed in small and medium-sized towns (38%) or large towns (37%).

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Regions with high unemployment	Deprived urban areas	Remote rural or mountain areas	Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness	Border regions	DK/NA
EU28	72%	48%	41%	18%	18%	5%
Age						
15-24	72%	53%	38%	19%	20%	3%
25-39	74%	50%	41%	19%	18%	3%
40-54	73%	48%	42%	19%	18%	4%
55 +	71%	45%	40%	16%	16%	6%
Education (End of)						
15-	70%	47%	34%	13%	12%	7%
16-19	72%	48%	41%	17%	17%	5%
20+	74%	47%	43%	20%	19%	4%
Still studying	75%	56%	38%	19%	21%	2%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	69%	45%	47%	16%	18%	4%
Small/ Mid-size town	74%	47%	38%	19%	18%	4%
Large town	74%	53%	37%	19%	17%	5%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

2. MOST IMPORTANT AREAS FOR EU REGIONAL POLICY INVESTMENTS

-Education, health and social infrastructure have been regarded as an important domain for investment by around nine in ten respondents since 2008-

Having been asked about the geographical regions they thought EU regional policy should prioritise, respondents were asked to identify specific investment domains that should be targeted for investment. They were asked to say whether they considered each of the 10 domains as more important or less important as a target for investment¹⁸. It should be stressed that respondents were asked to consider each case on its own merits rather than in competition with others.

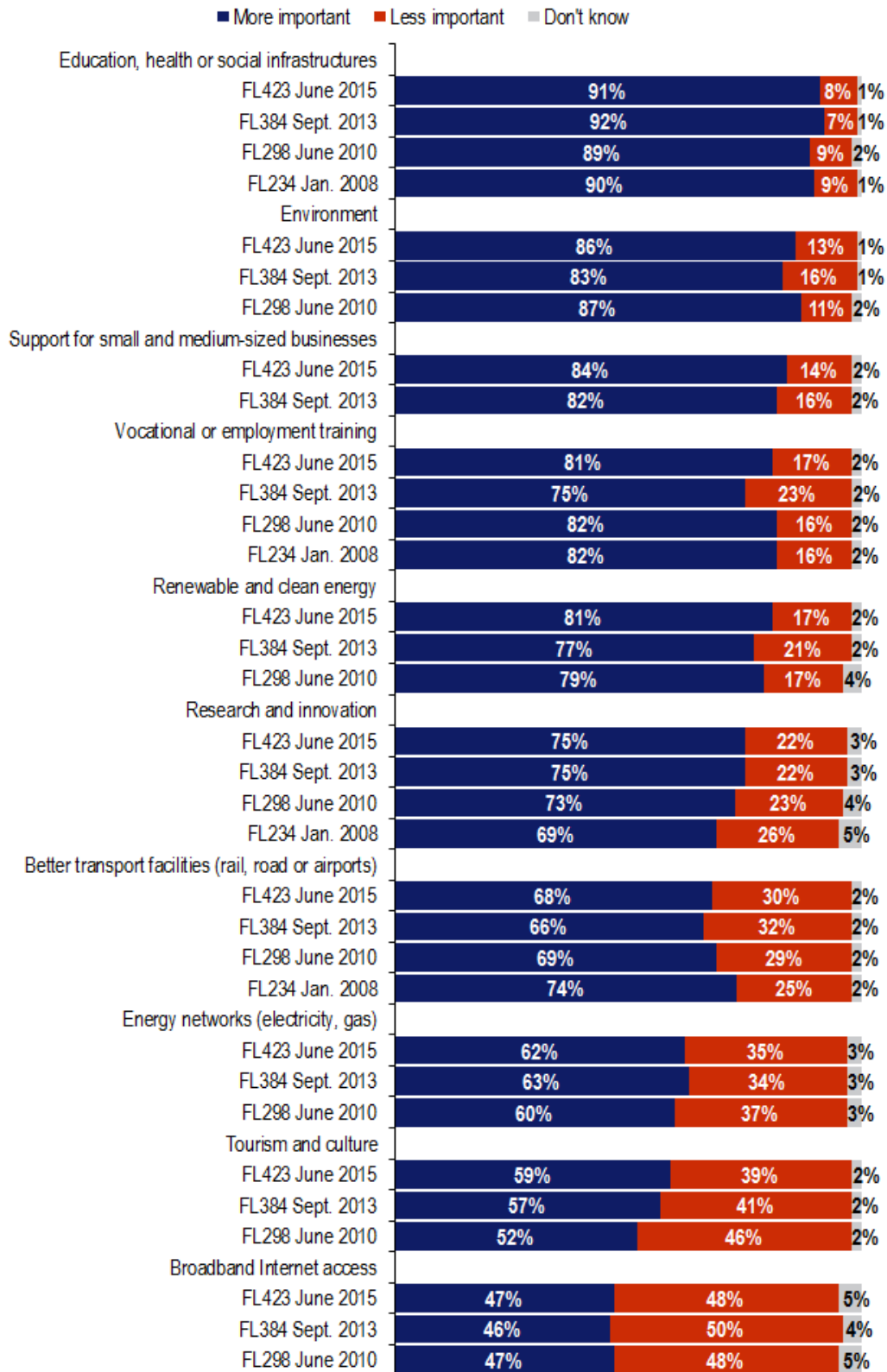
In all but one domain, a majority of respondents regarded investment in the domain as important. As in previous waves, the exception was broadband and Internet access, which less than half (47%) of respondents thought should be prioritised for investment from regional policy funds.

Education, health and social infrastructure were again regarded as important by an overwhelming majority of respondents, with over nine in ten (91%) of those interviewed giving this response. The proportion of respondents regarding the environment as important was also particularly high, with nearly nine in ten (86%) of those interviewed mentioning this policy area, an increase of 3 percentage points since the last wave of the survey. More than eight in ten of respondents also mentioned investment in small and medium-sized businesses (84%) vocational and employment training (81%), and renewable and clean energy (81%).

Smaller majorities supported the other investment domains. As in September 2013, three quarters (75%) of those interviewed supported investment in research and innovation. Over two thirds (68%) supported investment to create better transport facilities, while just over six in ten (62%) thought that investment in energy networks was an important area of investment. Finally, just under six in ten (59%) considered tourism and culture to be an important area of investment.

¹⁸ EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region? Research and innovation; Support for small and medium-sized businesses; Renewable and clean energy; Energy networks; Broadband internet access; Environment; Better transport facilities (rail, road or airports); Vocational or employment training; Education, health or social infrastructures; Tourism and culture. ONE ANSWER PER LINE More important; Less important; Don't know/Not applicable.

**Q5. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains.
From of the following examples do you consider more important
or less important for your city or region? - % EU**

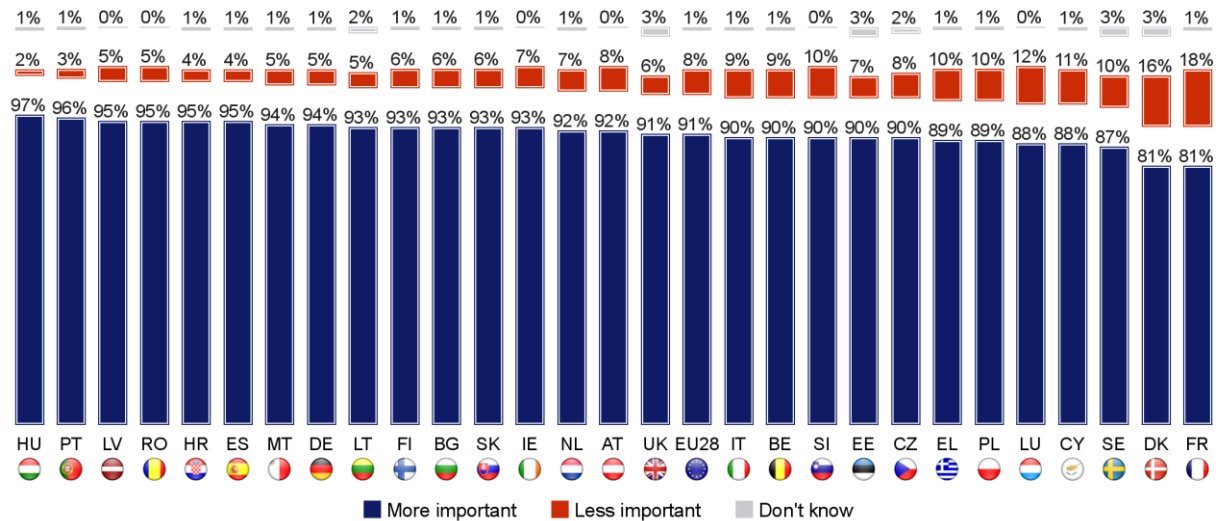


Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In all Member States at least eight out of ten respondents interviewed regarded education, health and social infrastructures as an important investment domain. In Hungary (97%) and Portugal (96%) nearly all of respondents gave this answer. In all but three countries no more than one tenth of respondents said that investment in this domain was not important: the exceptions were Luxembourg (12%), Denmark (16%) and France (18%).

Q5.9. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?






























Education, health or social infrastructures



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

At the country level, there were moderate changes in the proportions of respondents for whom investment in education, health or social infrastructures was important. The largest increase was observed in the Netherlands (+5), and the largest decreases were observed in Greece (-8) and Cyprus (-5). In the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czech Republic and Sweden, no change was observed.

Q5.9. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?
Education, health or social infrastructures

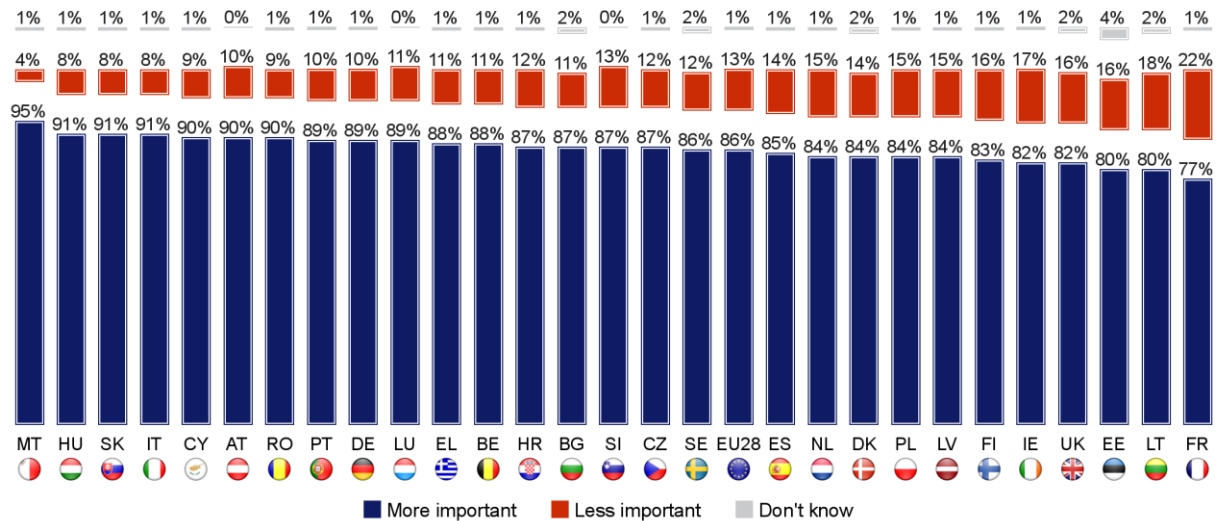
	More important		Less important		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
 EU28	91%	-1	8%	+1	1%	=
 NL	92%	+5	7%	-4	1%	-1
 HU	97%	+3	2%	-3	1%	=
 PT	96%	+3	3%	-4	1%	+1
 DE	94%	+2	5%	-3	1%	+1
 FI	93%	+2	6%	-1	1%	-1
 HR	95%	+1	4%	=	1%	-1
 LV	95%	+1	5%	=	0%	-1
 LT	93%	+1	5%	=	2%	-1
 SK	93%	+1	6%	-1	1%	=
 AT	92%	+1	8%	=	0%	-1
 SI	90%	+1	10%	=	0%	-1
 LU	88%	+1	12%	=	0%	-1
 UK	91%	=	6%	-2	3%	+2
 BE	90%	=	9%	=	1%	=
 CZ	90%	=	8%	=	2%	=
 SE	87%	=	10%	-2	3%	+2
 ES	95%	-1	4%	=	1%	+1
 RO	95%	-1	5%	+2	0%	-1
 IE	93%	-1	7%	+2	0%	-1
 DK	81%	-2	16%	+2	3%	=
 MT	94%	-3	5%	+2	1%	+1
 FR	81%	-3	18%	+3	1%	=
 BG	93%	-4	6%	+4	1%	=
 EE	90%	-4	7%	+2	3%	+2
 IT	90%	-4	9%	+4	1%	=
 PL	89%	-4	10%	+5	1%	-1
 CY	88%	-5	11%	+5	1%	=
 EL	89%	-8	10%	+7	1%	+1

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In Malta, nearly all respondents (94%) identified the environment as an important investment domain. In all other Member States, at least eight in ten respondents gave the same response. The lowest level of agreement was observed in France, where this investment domain was thought to be important by just over three quarters (77%) of those interviewed.

Q5.6. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?






























Environment



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In 19 of the 28 Member States there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who regarded the environment as important. The biggest increase was observed in Latvia (+9), with Cyprus (+7), Spain (+7), Ireland (+7) and the United Kingdom (+7) also observing significant increases. In only three countries was there a decrease in the proportion of respondents who regarded the environment as an important investment domain, with the largest decrease occurring in Sweden (-4). In six countries, no change was observed.

Q5.6. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?
Environment

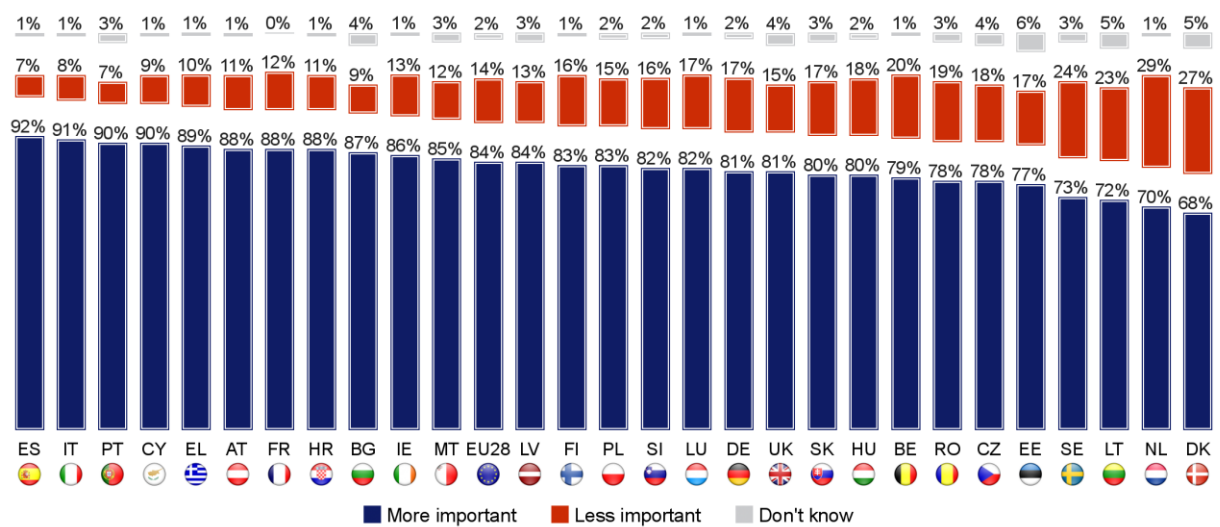
		More important		Less important		Don't know	
		FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
	EU28	86%	+3	13%	-3	1%	=
	LV	84%	+9	15%	-9	1%	=
	CY	90%	+7	9%	-7	1%	=
	ES	85%	+7	14%	-5	1%	-2
	IE	82%	+7	17%	-7	1%	=
	UK	82%	+7	16%	-7	2%	=
	PT	89%	+5	10%	-4	1%	-1
	NL	84%	+5	15%	-4	1%	-1
	RO	90%	+4	9%	-4	1%	=
	EE	80%	+4	16%	-2	4%	-2
	MT	95%	+3	4%	-4	1%	+1
	SK	91%	+3	8%	-3	1%	=
	HR	87%	+3	12%	-2	1%	-1
	AT	90%	+2	10%	-1	0%	-1
	DE	89%	+2	10%	-2	1%	=
	LU	89%	+2	11%	-2	0%	=
	FI	83%	+2	16%	-2	1%	=
	LT	80%	+2	18%	-1	2%	-1
	HU	91%	+1	8%	-1	1%	=
	DK	84%	+1	14%	-1	2%	=
	IT	91%	=	8%	=	1%	=
	BE	88%	=	11%	=	1%	=
	CZ	87%	=	12%	=	1%	=
	SI	87%	=	13%	+2	0%	-2
	PL	84%	=	15%	=	1%	=
	FR	77%	=	22%	=	1%	=
	EL	88%	-1	11%	+1	1%	=
	BG	87%	-1	11%	+1	2%	=
	SE	86%	-4	12%	+3	2%	+1

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

As in the previous survey wave, opinion was more divided at the country level on the question of support for small and medium-sized businesses. In 20 Member States, at least eight in ten of those interviewed regarded investment in this domain as important, with at least nine in ten respondents giving this answer in Spain (92%), Italy (91%), Portugal (90%) and Cyprus (90%). On the other hand, in four countries fewer than three quarters of respondents thought that investment in small and medium sized businesses was a priority, with the total particularly low in Denmark (68%) and the Netherlands (70%).

Q5.2. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?






























Support for small and medium-sized businesses



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

In most countries there was at least a small increase in the proportion of those who thought this investment domain was important. The largest increase was observed in Sweden, where the proportion of those agreeing grew by seven percentage points, despite the fact that Sweden had one of the lowest overall levels of agreement. There were also moderately significant increases in Greece (+5) and Finland (+5). At the other end of the scale, the proportion of respondents who supported investment in small and medium-sized businesses decreased by four percentage points in Hungary. Again, no change was observed in six countries.

Q5.2. EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?
Support for small and medium-sized businesses

		More important		Less important		Don't know	
		FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
	EU28	84%	+2	14%	-2	2%	=
	SE	73%	+7	24%	-6	3%	-1
	EL	89%	+5	10%	-5	1%	=
	FI	83%	+5	16%	-3	1%	-2
	PT	90%	+4	7%	-4	3%	=
	SK	80%	+4	17%	-5	3%	+1
	RO	78%	+4	19%	-4	3%	=
	EE	77%	+4	17%	-1	6%	-3
	FR	88%	+3	12%	-2	0%	-1
	ES	92%	+2	7%	-2	1%	=
	CY	90%	+2	9%	-2	1%	=
	HR	88%	+2	11%	=	1%	-2
	DE	81%	+2	17%	-3	2%	+1
	UK	81%	+2	15%	-4	4%	+2
	NL	70%	+2	29%	=	1%	-2
	DK	68%	+2	27%	-4	5%	+2
	AT	88%	+1	11%	-1	1%	=
	LV	84%	+1	13%	-2	3%	+1
	PL	83%	+1	15%	-1	2%	=
	IT	91%	=	8%	=	1%	=
	IE	86%	=	13%	-1	1%	+1
	MT	85%	=	12%	-2	3%	+2
	LU	82%	=	17%	=	1%	=
	SI	82%	=	16%	=	2%	=
	BE	79%	=	20%	+1	1%	-1
	BG	87%	-1	9%	=	4%	+1
	CZ	78%	-2	18%	=	4%	+2
	LT	72%	-2	23%	+3	5%	-1
	HU	80%	-4	18%	+4	2%	=

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

The **socio-demographic results** largely support the global findings, with few large differences between socio-demographic groups on the question of which investment domains EU regional policy should prioritise.

- There were a number of minor gender differences on this question, with women more likely than men to prioritise small and medium-sized businesses (86%, compared with 82% of men), energy networks (64%, compared with 59%), the environment (88%, compared with 83%), vocational or employment training (83%, compared with 78%), education, health or social infrastructure (93%, compared with 88%) and tourism and culture (61%, compared with 57%). On the other hand, men were more likely than women to prioritise research and innovation (77%, compared with 73%) and broadband Internet access (50%, compared with 45%).
- There were a number of significant age differences, with older respondents generally more likely to prioritise investment in the investment domains mentioned. Respondents aged 55 or older were more likely to prioritise research and innovation, with eight in ten (80%) of respondents giving this answer, compared with just over two thirds (68%) of those aged between 15 and 24. Older respondents were also more likely than their younger counterparts to prioritise support for small and medium-sized businesses (86%, compared with 79%), energy networks (68%, compared with 62%), better transport facilities (73%, compared with 65%), and tourism and culture (64%, compared with 56%).
- Respondents with lower levels of education were more likely than those with higher levels of education to identify each of those domains as requiring investment. Aside from the domains of research and innovation, broadband Internet access and the environment, respondents who completed their education at or before the age of 15 were at least five percentage points more likely to prioritise the investment domains than those who stayed in education until at least the age of 20. The differences were particularly significant with respect to investment in energy networks, which nearly three quarters (72%) of those with lower levels of education prioritised, compared with less than six in ten (56%) of those with higher levels of education. Unsurprisingly, those with lower levels of education were also significantly more likely to prioritise investment in vocational or employment training (90%, compared with 77%).
- Manual workers (83%) were also more likely than the self-employed (74%) to prioritise investment in vocational or employment training.

Q5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Answer 'More important'

	Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Vocational or employment training	Renewable and clean energy	Research and innovation	Better transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Energy networks (electricity, gas)	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access
EU28	91%	86%	84%	81%	81%	75%	68%	62%	59%	47%
Sex										
Male	88%	83%	82%	78%	79%	77%	70%	59%	57%	50%
Female	93%	88%	86%	83%	82%	73%	67%	64%	61%	45%
Age										
15-24	91%	85%	79%	82%	82%	68%	65%	62%	56%	45%
25-39	92%	85%	84%	79%	81%	73%	65%	56%	57%	44%
40-54	90%	86%	85%	79%	79%	75%	67%	58%	57%	50%
55 +	90%	86%	86%	83%	81%	80%	73%	68%	64%	49%
Education (End of)										
15-	94%	89%	89%	90%	85%	78%	74%	72%	68%	44%
16-19	91%	85%	86%	83%	80%	72%	70%	63%	58%	48%
20+	89%	85%	83%	77%	79%	77%	66%	56%	58%	48%
Still studying	91%	87%	77%	80%	82%	73%	66%	62%	58%	44%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self-employed	87%	84%	87%	74%	79%	76%	66%	57%	56%	48%
Employee	91%	84%	83%	78%	80%	74%	65%	55%	54%	46%
Manual workers	91%	89%	86%	83%	80%	71%	72%	67%	56%	50%
Not working	91%	86%	85%	84%	82%	77%	71%	67%	64%	48%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

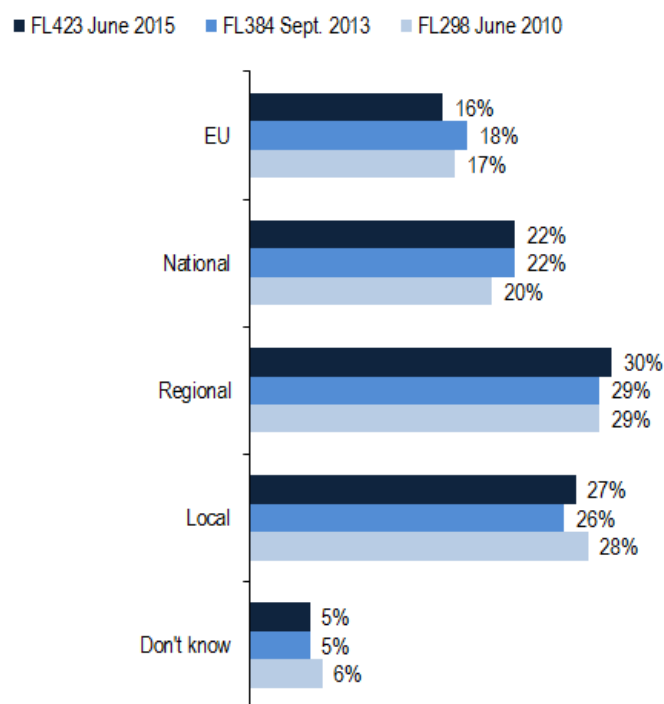
III. MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

- Over half of respondents thought that decisions about EU-funded projects should be taken at sub-national level -

The third chapter of this report addresses the issue of multilevel governance. Respondents were asked to identify which at level – EU, national, regional or local – decisions about projects within the scope of EU regional policy should be made¹⁹.

As in the previous wave, a majority of respondents (57%) thought that decisions should be taken at sub-national levels, with nearly a third (30%) opting for the regional level and just over a quarter (27%) favouring the local level. These figures are very close to the equivalent figures from September 2013. Less than four in ten (38%) of respondents thought that decisions should be taken at the national level or above, with just over a fifth (22%) of respondents opting for the national level, and only 16% suggesting that the EU should take decisions on projects funded by its own regional policy.

Q6. At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken? - % EU28



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

¹⁹ Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects be taken? ONE ANSWER ONLY Local; Regional; National; EU; Don't know/Not applicable.

There were considerable country-level differences on the level at which decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken. Focusing first on the regional level, at least four in ten of those interviewed in the Netherlands (44%) and France (40%) said that decisions should be taken at this level, while in Malta less than one tenth (8%) of respondents held this view.

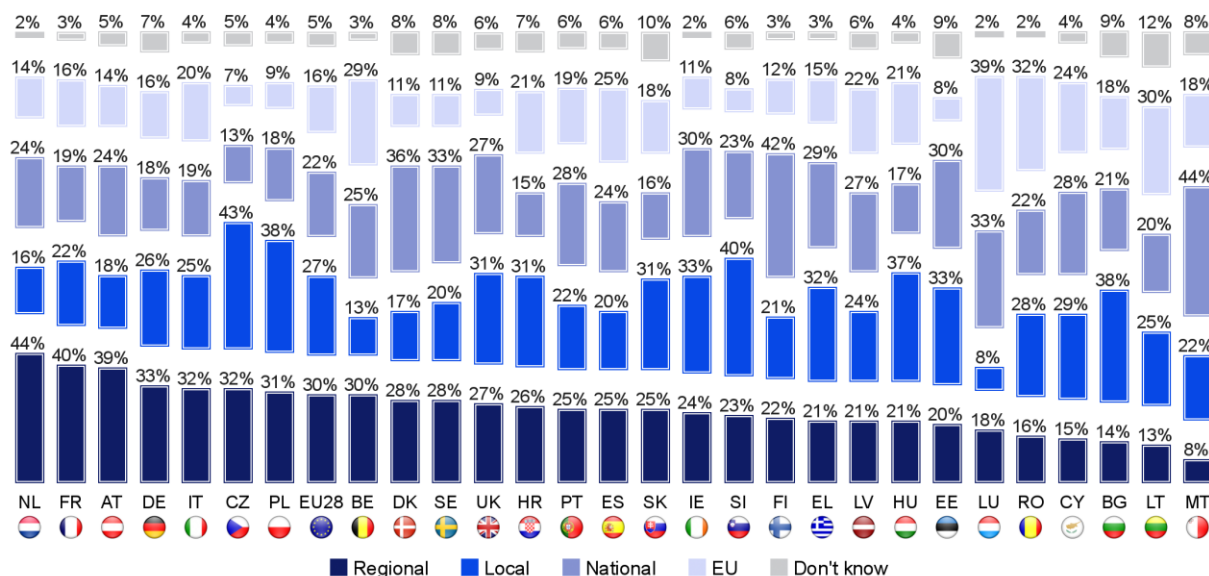
There was a clear association between support for decision-making at the local level and a country's membership of the NMS13. Of the 13 Member States in which support for local decision-making exceeded the EU28 average of 27%, ten were NMS13 countries. In Czech Republic, more than four in ten (43%) of respondents said that decisions should be taken at this level. On the other hand, support for local decision-making was particularly low in Luxembourg, where less than one tenth (8%) of those interviewed said that decisions should be taken at this level, and in Belgium, where just over one tenth (13%) expressed this view.

In five Member States, a third or more of respondents thought that decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken at the national level. They were: Malta (44%), Finland (42%), Denmark (36%), Luxembourg (33%) and Sweden (33%). Support for decision-making at this level was at its lowest in the Czech Republic (13%) and Croatia (15%).

There was substantial variation on the question of whether the EU was the most appropriate level for making decisions on regional policy projects. Nearly four in ten (39%) of those interviewed in Luxembourg held this view, as did nearly a third (32%) of respondents in Romania and three in ten (30%) of those interviewed in Lithuania. In five countries less than one tenth of respondents agreed that the EU was the most appropriate locus of decision-making: these were Czech Republic (7%), Slovenia (8%), Estonia (8%) Poland (9%) and the UK (9%).

Overall, we can conclude that while NMS13 countries were more likely to support decision-making at the local level, there was not a clear association between the level of EU regional funding available for a given country and the attitude of respondents in that country to the administration of those projects. In some NMS13 countries, such as Latvia (49%) and Lithuania (50%), there was significant support for national or EU-level funding, while support for sub-national decision-making was particularly high in Czech Republic (75%) and Poland (69%).

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
































Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

Changes at the country level were mostly moderate, and without uniform trends. The proportion of people who favoured decision-making at the regional level rose by four percentage points in Denmark and Croatia, but fell by four percentage points in Sweden and by five percentage points in Slovenia. There was slightly more change at the local level, with significant increases noted in Slovenia (+7) and Bulgaria (+5), while the proportion of people selecting this level of decision-making decreased significantly in the United Kingdom (-5) and Romania (-6).

The proportion of respondents who supported decision-making at the regional level increased by seven percentage points in Portugal and by six percentage points in Greece, but elsewhere change was moderate, with the only significant decreases noted in the Netherlands (-4), Austria (-4), Croatia (-3) and Lithuania (-3). Among those who favoured EU-level decision-making, a number of countries experienced more significant changes. The largest increases in the proportion of respondents who gave this answer were observed in Romania (+8) and Lithuania (+7), while significant decreases in support for decision-making at the EU level were noted in Czech Republic (-6) and, in particular, Portugal (-10). In most Member States, however, the level of change was insubstantial.

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

	Regional		Local		National		EU		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
 EU28	30%	+1	27%	+1	22%	=	16%	-2	5%	=
 BE	30%	+2	13%	=	25%	+1	29%	-2	3%	-1
 BG	14%	-1	38%	+5	21%	-1	18%	-3	9%	=
 CZ	32%	+3	43%	+2	13%	+4	7%	-6	5%	-3
 DK	28%	+4	17%	=	36%	-1	11%	-4	8%	+1
 DE	33%	-1	26%	+1	18%	+1	16%	-4	7%	+3
 EE	20%	+2	33%	-1	30%	+2	8%	-1	9%	-2
 IE	24%	-3	33%	+4	30%	+1	11%	-2	2%	=
 EL	21%	=	32%	-1	29%	+6	15%	-4	3%	-1
 ES	25%	-1	20%	+1	24%	-1	25%	=	6%	+1
 FR	40%	+1	22%	+2	19%	-2	16%	-1	3%	=
 HR	26%	+4	31%	+1	15%	-3	21%	-2	7%	=
 IT	32%	+2	25%	+1	19%	-2	20%	=	4%	-1
 CY	15%	=	29%	-1	28%	=	24%	+2	4%	-1
 LV	21%	+1	24%	+2	27%	-1	22%	-1	6%	-1
 LT	13%	-2	25%	-3	20%	-3	30%	+7	12%	+1
 LU	18%	-3	8%	-4	33%	+4	39%	+4	2%	-1
 HU	21%	+2	37%	+2	17%	-2	21%	=	4%	-2
 MT	8%	+1	22%	-2	44%	+4	18%	-3	8%	=
 NL	44%	+3	16%	+3	24%	-4	14%	-1	2%	-1
 AT	39%	-2	18%	+4	24%	-4	14%	+1	5%	+1
 PL	31%	+1	38%	+3	18%	=	9%	-2	4%	-2
 PT	25%	=	22%	+3	28%	+7	19%	-10	6%	=
 RO	16%	=	28%	-6	22%	+1	32%	+8	2%	-3
 SI	23%	-5	40%	+7	23%	=	8%	-4	6%	+2
 SK	25%	=	31%	+1	16%	+3	18%	-3	10%	-1
 FI	22%	-1	21%	-1	42%	+1	12%	+3	3%	-2
 SE	28%	-4	20%	-1	33%	+4	11%	-2	8%	+3
 UK	27%	+1	31%	-5	27%	+4	9%	-1	6%	+1

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There were few significant **socio-demographic differences** on this question.

- Respondents aged between 15 and 24 were less likely to think that decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken at the local level (19%, compared with between 26% and 30% of respondents in other groups).
- Those with lower levels of education were slightly more likely to see the EU as the most preferable locus of decision making, with just over a fifth (21%) of respondents in this group giving this answer, compared with only 15% of those with a higher level of education.

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

	Regional	Local	National	EU	DK/NA
EU28	30%	27%	22%	16%	5%
Age					
15-24	31%	19%	25%	20%	5%
25-39	30%	29%	21%	17%	3%
40-54	30%	30%	20%	16%	4%
55 +	28%	26%	23%	16%	7%
Education (End of)					
15-	22%	24%	23%	21%	10%
16-19	28%	30%	21%	16%	5%
20+	34%	26%	21%	15%	4%
Still studying	32%	20%	25%	20%	3%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	31%	28%	20%	16%	5%
Small/ Mid-size town	30%	26%	23%	17%	4%
Large town	29%	26%	23%	16%	6%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

IV. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

The final section of this report focuses on cross-border cooperation between different countries and regions in the EU. First, respondents were asked about the frequency and nature of their travel to neighbouring EU member states during the last 12 months. Second, they were asked about their general awareness of cooperation between different regions as a result of EU funding. Finally, respondents in selected Member States were asked about their awareness of three specific macro-regional strategies: the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea; the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river; and the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea.

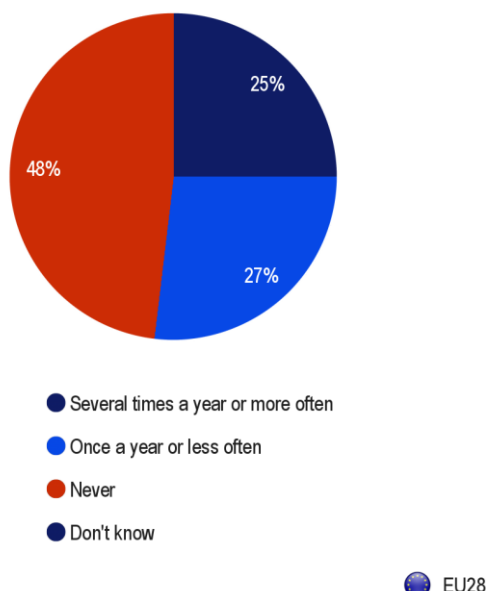
1. TRAVELLING TO OTHER NEIGHBOURING EU MEMBER STATES IN THE LAST YEAR

- A majority of people across the EU travelled to neighbouring Member States during the previous 12 months –

Respondents were asked how many times during the past year they had travelled to other EU Member States sharing a border with their country²⁰. This question was not asked in previous waves of this survey.

Nearly half (48%) of those interviewed said that they had not travelled to neighbouring EU Member States during the course of the previous 12 months. A quarter (25%) said that they had travelled to these countries at least several times, while just over a quarter (27%) said that they had travelled to neighbouring countries only once, or less frequently.

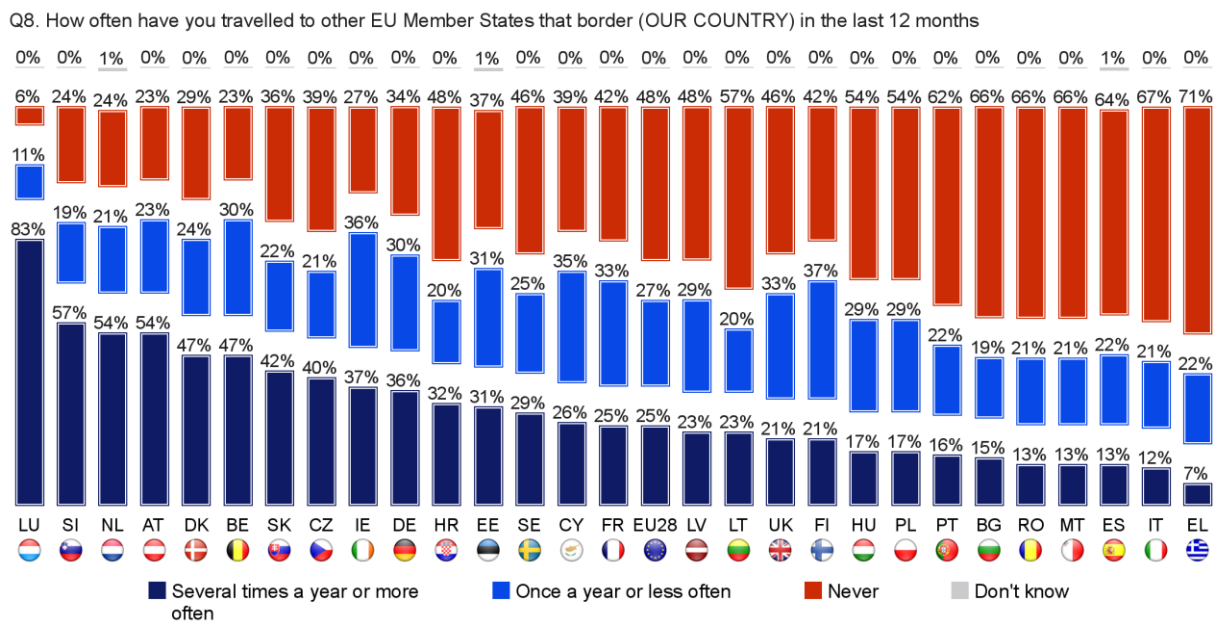
Q8. How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

²⁰ Q8. How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months? ONE ANSWER ONLY Once a month or more often; Several times a year; Once a year; Less often; Never; Don't know/Not applicable. The question for Cyprus, Malta, Ireland and the UK was modified as following: How often have you travelled to other EU Member States bordering or neighbouring (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months? ONE ANSWER ONLY Once a month or more often; Several times a year; Once a year; Less often; Never; Don't know/Not applicable.

There are substantial country-level differences on this question. As might be expected, countries that were geographically less peripheral and closer to major transport nexuses tended to have higher proportions of respondents who reported travelling to a neighbouring EU Member State. Unsurprisingly, given its small size and geographical location, Luxembourg was an outlier, with over eight in ten (83%) of respondents in this country saying that they travelled to neighbouring Member States several times or more during the previous year, and less than one in ten (6%) saying that they never travelled to these countries. In the remaining Member States, the proportion varied between over half of those interviewed in Slovenia (57%), the Netherlands (54%) and Austria (54%), and less than one tenth of respondents in Greece (7%). In five countries, at least two thirds of respondents did not travel once to a neighbouring Member State during the last year: these were Bulgaria (66%), Romania (66%), Malta (66%), Italy (67%) and Greece (71%).



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

For the **socio-demographic analysis**, we focus in particular on those who travelled to other EU states bordering their country at least several times in the last 12 months, and those who did not travel to any of these countries. Disaggregated results will also be mentioned where meaningful.

- There was a clear gender difference on this question. Men (29%) were more likely than women (20%) to have made several trips during the last year. Over half (53%) of women said that they had made no trips to neighbouring countries in the last 12 months, compared with just over four in ten (44%) of men.
- There were no major age differences in the proportions of respondents who made several trips to neighbouring states in the last 12 months. A fifth (20%) of those aged between 15 and 24 gave this response, as did just under a fifth (17%) of those aged 55 or more. Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to say that they had made one trip, with a quarter (25%) of those aged between 15 and 24 giving this response, compared with less than one out of five (17%) of those aged 55 or more.
- There were significant differences on this question when responses were disaggregated by education level. Nearly a third (32%) of those who finished their education at or above the age of 20 said that they had travelled to neighbouring countries several times in the last year, compared with just over one tenth (11%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15. Nearly three quarters (72%) of those with lower levels of education said that they had not travelled at all, compared with less than four in ten (39%) of those with higher levels of education. These findings may reflect the possibility that better-educated people are more likely to work in professions that give them frequent opportunities for travel, or to be able to afford such travel for personal reasons.
- The above conclusion is supported by the patterns we observe for occupational groups. Over half of manual workers (54%) and those not in employment (57%) said that they had not travelled to any of the neighbouring countries during the last 12 months, compared with less than four in ten of the self-employed (37%) and employees (38%).

Q8 How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months

	Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year	Less often	Never	Several times a year or more often	Once a year or less often
EU28	5%	20%	20%	7%	48%	25%	27%
Sex							
Male	6%	23%	20%	7%	44%	29%	27%
Female	3%	17%	20%	7%	53%	20%	27%
Age							
15-24	5%	20%	25%	10%	40%	25%	35%
25-39	6%	22%	21%	8%	43%	28%	29%
40-54	6%	21%	20%	7%	46%	27%	27%
55 +	3%	17%	17%	5%	58%	20%	22%
Education (End of)							
15-	2%	9%	12%	5%	72%	11%	17%
16-19	4%	16%	17%	8%	55%	20%	25%
20+	6%	26%	23%	6%	39%	32%	29%
Still studying	5%	22%	30%	10%	33%	27%	40%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	7%	27%	21%	8%	37%	34%	29%
Employee	6%	26%	23%	7%	38%	32%	30%
Manual workers	6%	14%	17%	9%	54%	20%	26%
Not working	3%	15%	18%	7%	57%	18%	25%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

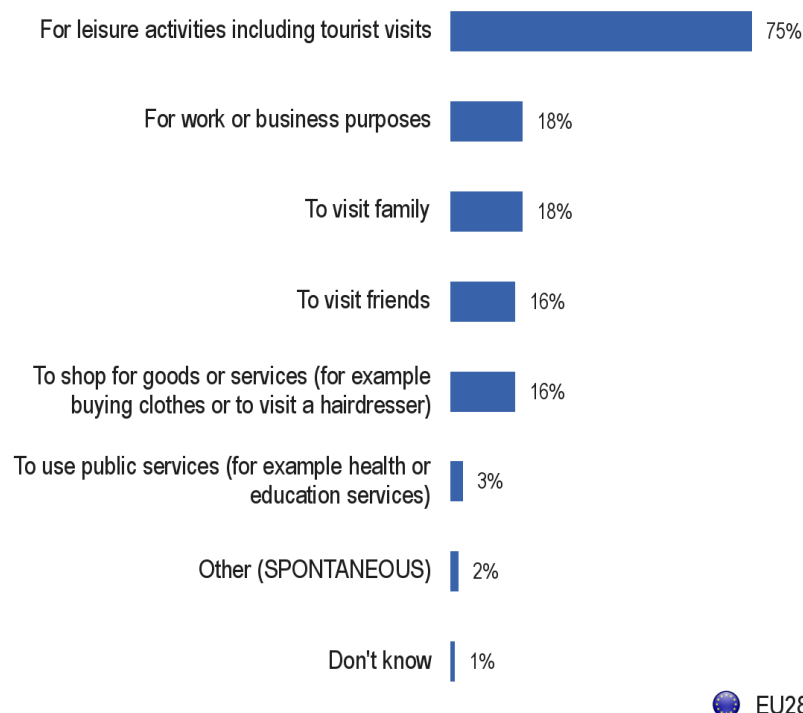
1.1. Reasons for travelling to bordering EU Member States

- Three quarters of the respondents who have travelled to bordering EU Member States in the last 12 months did so for leisure activities including tourist visits -

Having been asked about the frequency of their visits to bordering Member States, respondents were then asked to state the purpose of their travel²¹. Multiple answers were permitted.

Three quarters (75%) of respondents said that they had visited neighbouring countries for leisure purposes, including tourism. This was by far the most frequently mentioned purpose of travel. All other options were mentioned by less than a fifth of respondents, with very few people saying that they visited other EU Member States to make use of public services (3%).

Q9. What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: respondents who have travelled to other Member States that border their country in the last 12 months (N=14,348)

²¹ Q9. What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE To visit family; To visit friends; To use public services (for example health or education services); To shop for goods and services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser); For work or business purposes; For leisure activities including tourist visits; Other (DO NOT READ OUT); Don't know/Not applicable.

Unsurprisingly, in light of the overall results, in all countries the proportion of respondents who mentioned leisure activities was the largest. However, there were substantial differences between countries. Croatia stands out here, with only just over a third (35%) of respondents saying that they travelled to neighbouring EU countries for leisure reasons. Elsewhere, a majority of respondents gave this answer. The proportion was particularly high in Spain, where nearly nine in ten (86%) respondents mentioned leisure activities, but it should be remembered that only a minority of respondents in Spain made any trips to these countries.






























In all countries, only a minority of those interviewed travelled for work or business reasons. The proportions of respondents who gave this response ranged from just under a third in Bulgaria (30%) and Estonia (30%) to just over one tenth in Spain (12%) and Finland (14%).

There were some similarities in the country-level variance of those respondents who said they had travelled abroad to visit friends and those who had travelled to visit family. Unsurprisingly, these figures were particularly high in Luxembourg, which has good transport links and significant cultural ties with the countries it borders. Over half (56%) of those interviewed in Luxembourg said that they had travelled to neighbouring Member States to visit friends, and nearly half (47%) said that they had travelled to visit family members. The proportion of respondents who mentioned travelling to visit family was also significantly above average in Ireland (35%), reflecting the substantial population of Irish immigrants in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, respondents in geographically remote or peripheral countries were significantly less likely to say they had visited neighbouring Member States for these purposes. In Malta, four percent of respondents said they had visited family, and three percent said they had visited friends. These figures were also low in Finland (7%; 14%) and Bulgaria (12%; 6%).

There was substantial country-level variation in the proportion of respondents who said that they had travelled to neighbouring Member States to shop for goods or services, although in all but one Member State only a minority of respondents gave this answer. The exception, again, was Luxembourg, where nearly two thirds (65%) of those interviewed cited this reason for travelling to neighbouring countries. In Belgium (36%) and Finland (33%) at least a third of respondents gave this answer. By contrast, in Italy (1%), Bulgaria (2%), Cyprus (2%) and Malta (3%) very few respondents mentioned shopping for goods and services as a reason for travel.

Reflecting the overall results, in most countries very few respondents said that they had travelled to neighbouring Member States for the purpose of using public services. Once again, the exception was Luxembourg, where nearly a fifth (18%) gave this answer. Elsewhere, less than one tenth of those interviewed said that they had travelled for this reason, with almost no respondents in Italy (1%), Hungary (1%) and Poland (1%) doing so.

Q9. What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		For leisure activities including tourist visits	For work or business purposes	To visit family	To visit friends	To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)	To use public services (for example health or education services)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EU28	75%	18%	18%	16%	16%	3%	2%	1%
	BE	81%	20%	27%	31%	36%	5%	2%	0%
	BG	64%	30%	12%	6%	2%	3%	1%	1%
	CZ	71%	28%	18%	19%	31%	4%	1%	2%
	DK	70%	17%	11%	7%	27%	3%	2%	1%
	DE	79%	15%	13%	16%	19%	3%	2%	1%
	EE	64%	30%	14%	15%	10%	3%	4%	1%
	IE	71%	17%	35%	22%	12%	6%	1%	1%
	EL	65%	24%	11%	14%	8%	6%	1%	0%
	ES	86%	12%	11%	7%	7%	3%	2%	0%
	FR	80%	17%	23%	23%	24%	4%	3%	0%
	HR	35%	20%	27%	17%	28%	3%	3%	1%
	IT	77%	16%	12%	8%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	CY	60%	26%	23%	12%	2%	7%	1%	0%
	LV	66%	25%	11%	12%	20%	5%	2%	2%
	LT	64%	27%	12%	11%	15%	3%	3%	1%
	LU	75%	28%	47%	56%	65%	18%	1%	0%
	HU	64%	21%	18%	12%	11%	1%	2%	0%
	MT	83%	18%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	0%
	NL	78%	21%	18%	17%	26%	3%	2%	0%
	AT	78%	29%	21%	26%	23%	6%	1%	1%
	PL	59%	22%	19%	11%	8%	1%	2%	1%
	PT	63%	25%	16%	13%	15%	6%	4%	0%
	RO	54%	28%	19%	12%	8%	5%	1%	0%
	SI	74%	19%	11%	11%	25%	3%	1%	0%
	SK	57%	25%	23%	13%	26%	3%	1%	1%
	FI	75%	14%	7%	14%	33%	2%	1%	7%
	SE	76%	26%	10%	12%	12%	2%	2%	1%
	UK	82%	16%	28%	23%	8%	4%	2%	0%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: respondents who have travelled to other Member States that border their country in the last 12 months (N=14,348)

Socio-demographic differences on this question

- Women (22%) were more likely than men (15%) to say that they had travelled to neighbouring countries to visit family. They were also more likely to say that they had travelled for leisure (78%, compared with 73%). On the other hand, a quarter of men (25%) said that they had travelled for work or business, compared with just over one tenth (11%) of women.
- Those aged between 15 and 24 were more likely than other respondents to say that they had travelled to neighbouring countries to visit friends (21%) or to shop for goods and services (21%). Unsurprisingly, the youngest and oldest respondents were the least likely to have travelled for work or business purposes: only 13% of those aged 15 to 24 and 10% of those aged 55 or more gave this response, compared with a quarter (25%) of those aged between 25 and 39 and nearly a quarter (24%) of those aged between 40 and 54.
- Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to have travelled for work or business purposes, with nearly a quarter (23%) of those who left education aged 20 or more giving this reply, compared with just over one tenth (11%) of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or less.
- The self-employed (32%) were also more likely than employees (24%) or manual workers (22%) to have travelled for work or business. On the other hand, a fifth (20%) of manual workers and over a fifth (22%) of those not in employment travelled to neighbouring countries to visit family. This is likely to reflect the fact that manual workers are more likely to live apart from their families, requiring them to travel back to their country of origin to visit their families, or their non-working family members to travel to visit them.

Q9 What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	For leisure activities including tourist visits	For work or business purposes	To visit family	To visit friends	To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)	To use public services (for example health or education services)	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EU28	75%	18%	18%	16%	16%	3%	2%	1%
Sex								
Male	73%	25%	15%	16%	17%	3%	2%	1%
Female	78%	11%	22%	17%	15%	3%	2%	1%
Age								
15-24	77%	13%	23%	21%	21%	5%	3%	0%
25-39	73%	25%	17%	15%	16%	3%	2%	1%
40-54	75%	24%	16%	15%	15%	3%	2%	1%
55 +	77%	10%	20%	17%	14%	3%	2%	1%
Education (End of)								
15-	71%	11%	17%	12%	12%	3%	3%	1%
16-19	71%	16%	19%	16%	16%	3%	2%	1%
20+	78%	23%	17%	17%	15%	3%	1%	1%
Still studying	82%	10%	21%	19%	23%	6%	4%	0%
Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	71%	32%	13%	17%	13%	3%	3%	1%
Employee	78%	24%	16%	16%	17%	3%	1%	0%
Manual workers	65%	22%	20%	19%	19%	3%	2%	1%
Not working	75%	8%	22%	17%	16%	3%	3%	1%

Base: respondents who have travelled to other Member States that border their country in the last 12 months (N=14,348)

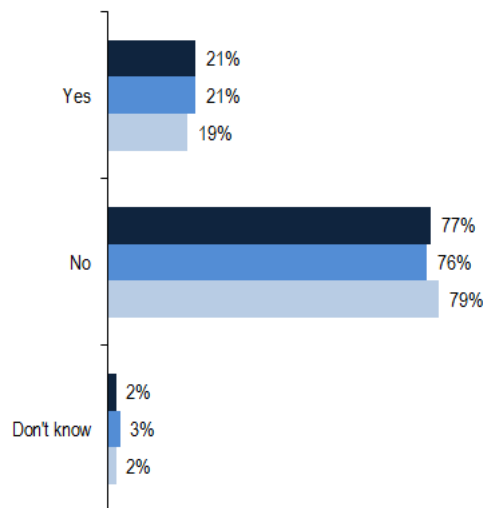
2. AWARENESS OF AND SUPPORT FOR EU REGIONAL FUNDING FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

- Just over a fifth of respondents were aware that EU regional funding gave rise to cross-border cooperation –

Respondents were asked if they were aware of cooperation between different regions of EU Member States because of EU regional funding²². Only just over a fifth (21%) said that they had heard of this cooperation, with over three quarters (77%) saying that they had not heard of it. These figures were very similar to those observed in September 2013 and June 2010.

Q7. Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding? - % EU28

■ FL423 June 2015 ■ FL384 Sept. 2013 ■ FL298 June 2010

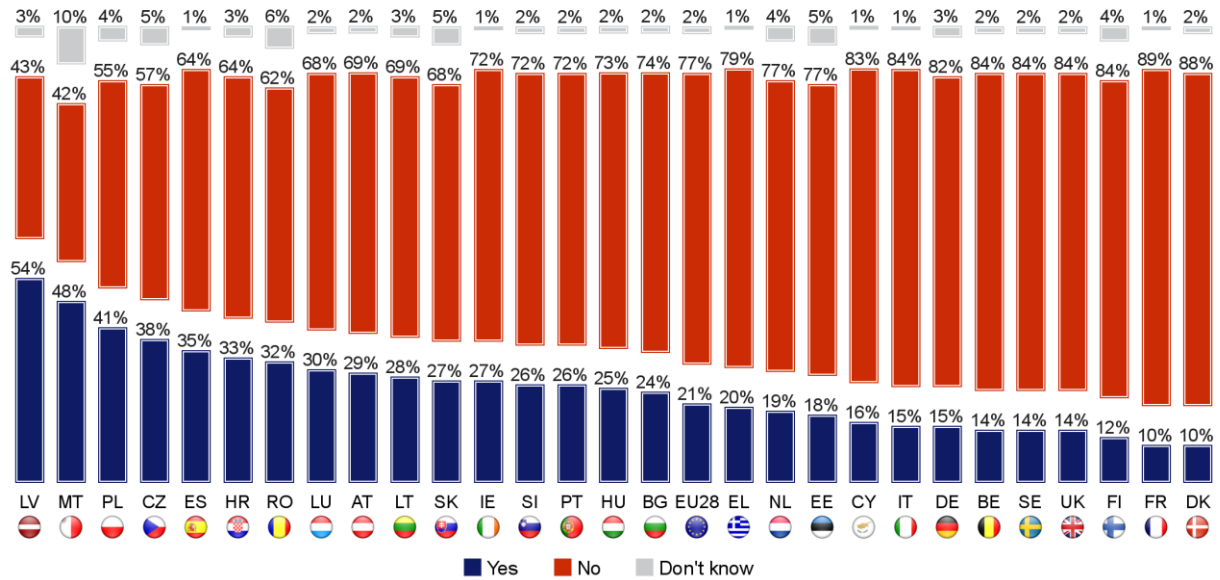


Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

²² Q7. Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

At country level, two Member States stood out for a high level of awareness of cooperation between regions. In Latvia, more than half (54%) said that they were aware of this cooperation, as did nearly half (48%) of respondents in Malta. In other countries, the proportion of respondents who gave this answer ranged from just over four in ten (41%) of respondents in Poland to one tenth (10%) of those surveyed in France and Denmark.






























Q7. Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding?



Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

There has been quite significant change at the country level, despite the lack of change overall on this question. In 19 of the 28 Member States a rise in respondents' awareness was observed. In most Member States this change was not substantial, but in Latvia awareness of regional cooperation rose by 30 percentage points, with significant increases also observed in Poland (+16), Romania (+11) and Czech Republic (+10). The most significant decrease was observed in Denmark, where the proportion of respondents claiming awareness of regional cooperation fell by 18 percentage points. Only Finland did not see any change.

Q7. Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding?

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
 EU28	21%	=	77%	+1	2%	-1
 LV	54%	+30	43%	-31	3%	+1
 PL	41%	+16	55%	-15	4%	-1
 RO	32%	+11	62%	-15	6%	+4
 CZ	38%	+10	57%	-10	5%	=
 EL	20%	+8	79%	-8	1%	=
 HR	33%	+6	64%	-3	3%	-3
 NL	19%	+6	77%	-7	4%	+1
 IE	27%	+5	72%	-4	1%	-1
 CY	16%	+5	83%	-4	1%	-1
 BG	24%	+4	74%	-3	2%	-1
 AT	29%	+3	69%	-1	2%	-2
 SK	27%	+3	68%	-3	5%	=
 PT	26%	+3	72%	-2	2%	-1
 SI	26%	+3	72%	-4	2%	+1
 LU	30%	+2	68%	-1	2%	-1
 LT	28%	+2	69%	-2	3%	=
 HU	25%	+1	73%	-1	2%	=
 BE	14%	+1	84%	-1	2%	=
 SE	14%	+1	84%	-1	2%	=
 FI	12%	=	84%	+2	4%	-2
 EE	18%	-1	77%	+3	5%	-2
 DE	15%	-1	82%	+1	3%	=
 FR	10%	-1	89%	+1	1%	=
 MT	48%	-3	42%	+3	10%	=
 ES	35%	-5	64%	+8	1%	-3
 IT	15%	-5	84%	+8	1%	-3
 UK	14%	-6	84%	+7	2%	-1
 DK	10%	-18	88%	+16	2%	+2

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

Socio-demographic differences were similar to those observed in the previous wave.

- Men (24%) were more likely than women (18%) to say that they were aware of cooperation between different regions as a result of EU funding.
- The youngest age group was less likely to be aware of this cooperation. Less than a fifth of those aged between 15 and 24 (16%) gave this response, compared with almost a quarter (23%) of those aged 45 or more.
- Over a quarter (28%) of self-employed respondents were aware of cooperation between different regions, compared with only a fifth (20%) of those in other occupational groups. This possibly reflects the greater direct experience of self-employed respondents in applying for EU funding.
- People who had personally benefited from EU funding were almost twice as likely to have heard of cooperation between different regions, with nearly half (48%) of those who had benefited from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or Cohesion Fund actions giving this response, compared with just over a quarter (26%) of non-beneficiaries.

Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
EU28	21%	77%	2%
Sex			
Male	24%	74%	2%
Female	18%	80%	2%
Age			
15-24	16%	83%	1%
25-39	20%	79%	1%
40-54	23%	75%	2%
55 +	23%	74%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	28%	70%	2%
Employee	20%	78%	2%
Manual workers	20%	78%	2%
Not working	20%	77%	3%
Personally benefited from ERDF or CF			
Yes	48%	50%	2%
No	26%	72%	2%

Base: all respondents (N=28,048)

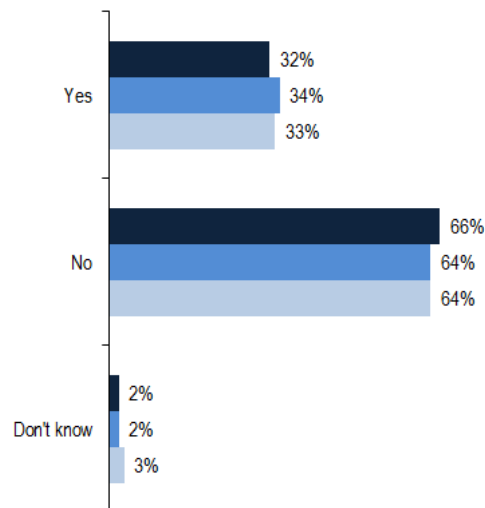
2.1. Awareness of the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy

- Nearly a third of respondents in the Baltic Sea region were aware of an initiative to promote cross-border cooperation there –

Having been asked about their general awareness of inter-regional cooperation, respondents in the Baltic Sea countries of Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden were asked if they were aware of the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy which aims to promote cross-border cooperation between countries and regions in this part of the EU²³. Nearly a third (32%) said that they had heard of this initiative, slightly down from the 34% of respondents who gave this answer in September 2013.

Q10. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea? - % TOTAL

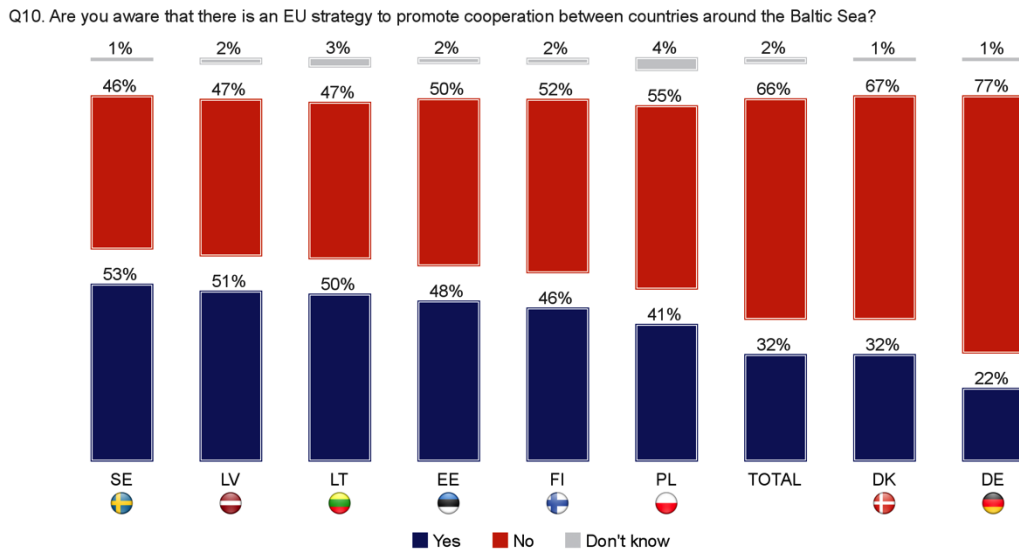
■ FL423 June 2015 ■ FL384 Sept. 2013 ■ FL298 June 2010



Base: respondents living in Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden (N=8,021)

²³ Q10. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

There was clear variation on this question at the country level. In Sweden (53%), Latvia (51%) and Lithuania (50%) at least half of those interviewed said that they had heard of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy. However, public awareness in Germany was much lower, with less than a quarter (22%) of respondents saying that they had heard of the initiative. There was not a clear relationship between overall levels of awareness of cross-border cooperation and respondents’ awareness of this specific initiative, since both Sweden (14%) and Germany (15%) had rather low levels of general awareness about cross-border cooperation.



Although Sweden remained the country with the highest proportion of respondents who were aware of this initiative, it experienced a drop of 10 percentage points from the figure recorded in September 2013, a larger decrease than observed elsewhere. No increase was measured in any of these countries, but the awareness of respondents in Germany remained static at the same low level.

Q10. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
TOTAL	32%	-2	66%	+2	2%	=
DE	22%	=	77%	+1	1%	-1
LV	51%	-1	47%	=	2%	+1
PL	41%	-2	55%	+2	4%	=
EE	48%	-4	50%	+6	2%	-2
FI	46%	-4	52%	+3	2%	+1
DK	32%	-4	67%	+4	1%	=
LT	50%	-5	47%	+3	3%	+2
SE	53%	-10	46%	+10	1%	=

Base: respondents living in Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden (N=8,021)

There were several significant differences between **socio-demographic groups** regarding awareness of the EU's Baltic Sea Region Strategy.

- Men (34%) were slightly more likely than women (29%) to say that they were aware of this strategy.
- As in the previous wave, respondents' awareness of this strategy increased with age. Nearly four in ten (39%) of those aged 55 or more were aware of it, compared with just over a quarter (26%) of those aged between 15 and 24.
- Over a third (36%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or more were aware of this strategy, compared with just over a quarter (28%) of those with lower levels of education.
- Levels of urbanisation were less differentiated than in the previous wave, but those living in rural areas (28%) were still somewhat less likely than those living in large towns (32%) or small and mid-sized towns (35%) to have heard of this strategy.
- As in the previous wave, nearly half (49%) of those who were broadly aware of projects to promote cross-border cooperation were also aware of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, compared with just over a quarter (26%) of those who said they were not aware of cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
TOTAL	32%	66%	2%
Sex			
Male	34%	65%	1%
Female	29%	68%	3%
Age			
15-24	26%	71%	3%
25-39	25%	74%	1%
40-54	31%	68%	1%
55 +	39%	59%	2%
Education (End of)			
15-	28%	70%	2%
16-19	28%	70%	2%
20+	36%	63%	1%
Still studying	27%	73%	0%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	28%	71%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	35%	63%	2%
Large town	32%	66%	2%
Awareness of cross-border cooperation			
Yes	49%	49%	2%
No	26%	73%	1%

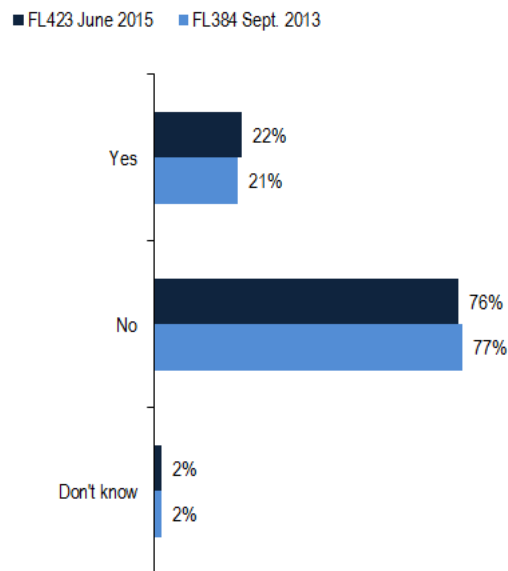
Base: respondents living in Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden (N=8,021)

2.2. Awareness of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region

- Just over a fifth of respondents in the Danube Region were aware of an EU strategy to promote cross-border cooperation there -

Nine EU Member States are located on the Danube river or within its drainage basin: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. Respondents in these countries were asked if they were aware of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, an initiative to promote cooperation between countries and regions in this part of the EU²⁴. Only just over a fifth (22%) of respondents said that they were aware of this initiative, a figure almost identical to the 21% who gave this answer in the previous survey. Just over three quarters (76%) said that they had not heard of it.

Q11. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river? - % TOTAL

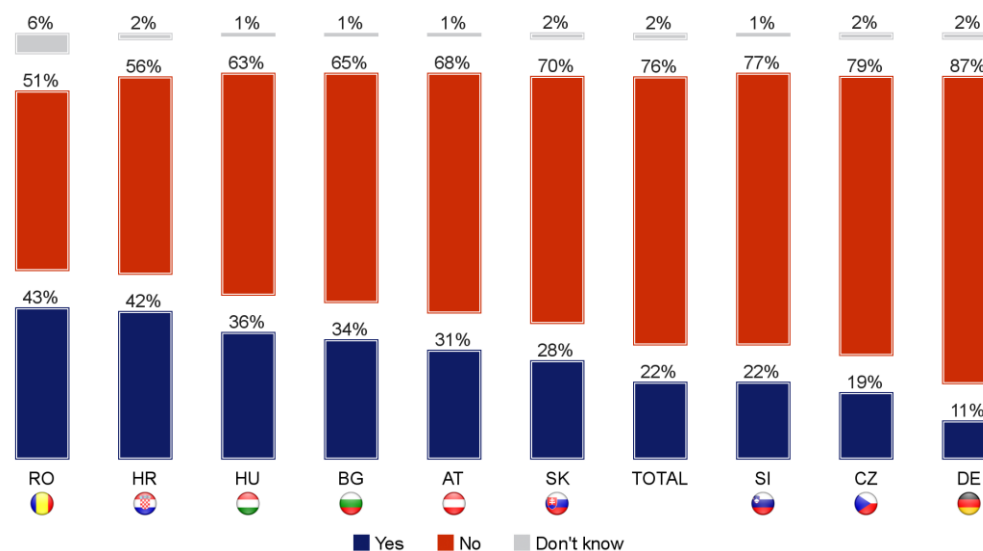


Base: respondents living in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (N=9,013)

²⁴ Q11. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

Although there were clear differences at the country level, only a minority of respondents in each country was aware of the Danube Region strategy. Public awareness was highest in Romania (43%) and Croatia (42%), where over four in ten of those surveyed said that they had heard of the initiative. Again, there was little awareness of this initiative among respondents in Germany, with just over one tenth (11%) saying that they had heard of it.

Q11. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?



In most of the countries concerned, there was very little change in the proportion of respondents who were aware of the Danube Region strategy. In Romania, the proportion saying that they were unaware of it decreased by seven percentage points, but this did not produce a similar rise in awareness, as the proportion of respondents who did not answer rose by four percentage points. Meanwhile, in Bulgaria the proportion of respondents who reported knowing about this initiative dropped by six percentage points.

Q11. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384	FL423	Diff. FL423-FL384
TOTAL	22%	+1	76%	-1	2%	=
RO	43%	+3	51%	-7	6%	+4
HR	42%	+2	56%	=	2%	-2
SK	28%	+1	70%	+1	2%	-2
AT	31%	=	68%	+1	1%	-1
CZ	19%	=	79%	+1	2%	-1
DE	11%	=	87%	-1	2%	+1
HU	36%	-1	63%	+1	1%	=
SI	22%	-1	77%	+1	1%	=
BG	34%	-6	65%	+6	1%	=

Base: respondents living in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (N=9,013)

Socio-demographic differences largely mirrored the patterns observed in the case of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy.

- Men (25%) were slightly more likely than women (20%) to say that they had heard of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.
- Awareness of this strategy increased with age: over a quarter (28%) of those aged 55 or more reported hearing about it, compared with just over one tenth (14%) of those aged between 15 and 24.
- Just over a quarter (26%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or more were aware of this strategy, compared with just over a fifth (21%) of those with lower levels of education.
- Respondents who live in rural areas (20%) were less likely than those who live in large towns (26%) to have heard of this strategy.
- Over four in ten (42%) of those who were broadly aware of projects to promote cross-border cooperation were also aware of the Strategy for the Danube Region, compared with less than a fifth (17%) of those who said they were not aware of cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Q11 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
TOTAL	22%	76%	2%
Sex			
Male	25%	73%	2%
Female	20%	78%	2%
Age			
15-24	14%	84%	2%
25-39	21%	78%	1%
40-54	21%	77%	2%
55 +	28%	69%	3%
Education (End of)			
15-	21%	76%	3%
16-19	21%	77%	2%
20+	26%	73%	1%
Still studying	15%	84%	1%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	20%	78%	2%
Small/ Mid-size town	22%	76%	2%
Large town	26%	72%	2%
Awareness of cross-border cooperation			
Yes	42%	56%	2%
No	17%	82%	1%

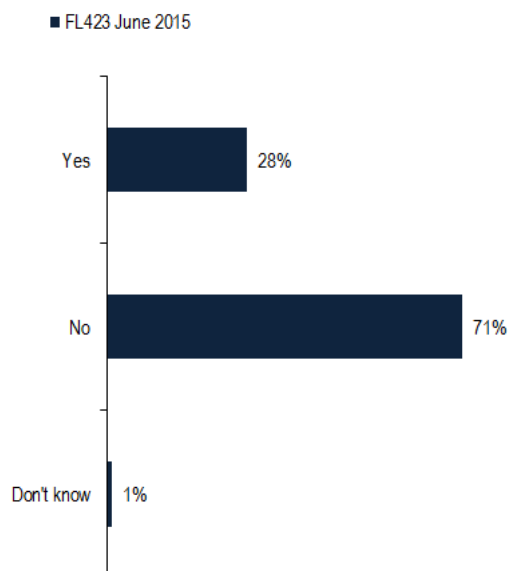
Base: respondents living in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (N=9,013)

2.3. Awareness of the EU Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region Strategy

- Just over a quarter of respondents in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea region were aware of an EU strategy to promote cross-border cooperation there -

Four EU Member States have coastlines on the Adriatic or Ionian Sea: Greece, Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. Respondents in these countries were asked if they had heard of the EU Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region Strategy, an initiative to promote cooperation between countries and regions in this part of the EU.²⁵ Public awareness of this initiative was slightly smaller than in the case of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy but still greater than the Danube Region Strategy, with over a quarter (28%) saying that they had heard of it, and less than three quarters (71%) saying that they had not.

Q12. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea? - % TOTAL

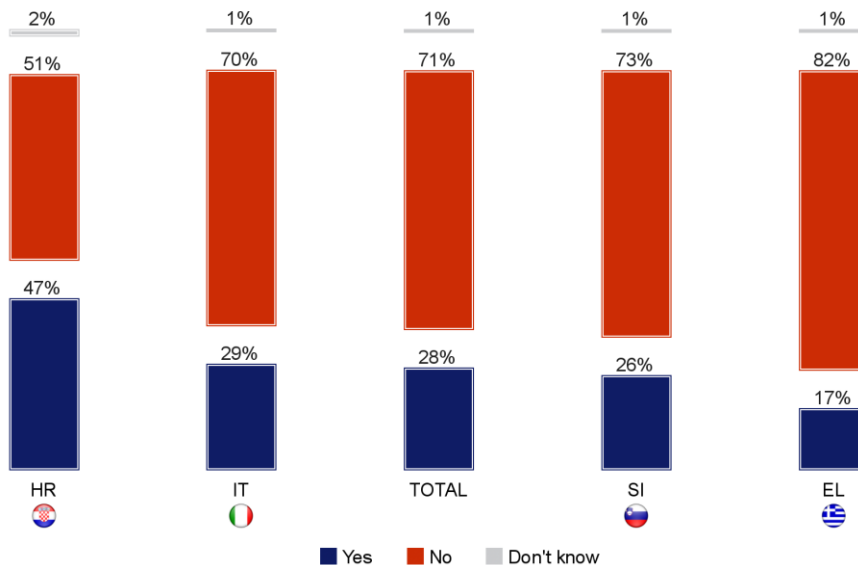


Base: respondents living in Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia (N=4,002)

²⁵ Q12. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea? ONE ANSWER ONLY Yes; No; Don't know/Not applicable.

Although in each concerned Member State only a minority had heard of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region Strategy, Croatia stands out for a relatively high proportion of respondents who were aware of this strategy, with nearly half (47%) of those interviewed saying that they had heard of it. Elsewhere, less than three in ten respondents said that they were aware of this initiative. In Greece, awareness among respondents was particularly low, with less than a fifth (17%) saying that they had heard of it.

Q12. Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea?



Base: respondents living in Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia (N=4,002)

Again, the **socio-demographic differences** on this question were similar to those observed in the previous examples.

- Men (31%) were slightly more likely than women (26%) to say that they had heard of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region Strategy.
- Over a third (34%) of those aged 55 or more reported hearing about this strategy, compared with less than a fifth (16%) of those aged between 15 and 24.
- Nearly a third (32%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or more were aware of this strategy, compared with just over a quarter (27%) of those with lower levels of education.
- Respondents who live in rural areas (25%) were slightly less likely than those who live in more urban areas (29%) to have heard of this strategy.
- Nearly half (45%) of those who were broadly aware of projects to promote cross-border cooperation were also aware of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea Region Strategy, compared with only a quarter (25%) of those who said they were not aware of cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Q12 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
TOTAL	28%	71%	1%
Sex			
Male	31%	69%	0%
Female	26%	72%	2%
Age			
15-24	16%	83%	1%
25-39	26%	73%	1%
40-54	29%	70%	1%
55 +	34%	65%	1%
Education (End of)			
15-	27%	71%	2%
16-19	27%	72%	1%
20+	32%	67%	1%
Still studying	17%	83%	0%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	25%	73%	2%
Small/ Mid-size town	29%	70%	1%
Large town	29%	70%	1%
Awareness of cross-border cooperation			
Yes	45%	55%	0%
No	25%	74%	1%

Base: respondents living in Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia (N=4,002)

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 423

"Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU Regional Policy"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24th and the 26th of June 2015, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 423 about "Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU Regional Policy".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 423 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	1011	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1003	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1016	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	945.733
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1004	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	47.756.439
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	3.749.400
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	1001	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	1002	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1001	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	989	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	434.878
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1004	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	1003	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1003	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1001	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1001	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1004	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	4.549.956
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1004	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1000	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1001	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	51.848.010
TOTAL EU28			28.048	24/06/2015	26/06/2015	412.585.684

QUESTIONNAIRE

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?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB384 Q1A

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

Q1B1: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 11

Q1B1	Where did you hear about it? Firstly?
------	---------------------------------------

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

National newspapers	1
Local or regional newspapers	2
National TV (M)	3
Local or regional TV (N)	4
National radio (M)	5
Local or regional radio (N)	6
Internet	7
Online social networks (N)	8
Billboard	9
Workplace	10
Personal knowledge	11
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	12
DK/NA	13

EB384 Q1B1

DO NOT ASK Q1B2 IF Q1B1=13, GO TO Q1C

Q1B2: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 11

Q1B2: EXCLUDE THE ANSWER GIVEN AT Q1B1 FROM THE LIST (ONLY CODES 1-11)

Q1B2 And then?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National newspapers	1,
Local or regional newspapers	2,
National TV (M)	3,
Local or regional TV (N)	4,
National radio (M)	5,
Local or regional radio (N)	6,
Internet	7,
Online social networks (N)	8,
Billboard	9,
Workplace	10,
Personal knowledge	11,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	12,
DK/NA	13,

EB384 Q1B2

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?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB384 Q1C

Q1D: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

ASK Q1D IF Q1C=2, OTHERS GO TO Q2

Q1D Why was the impact negative?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

There was too little funding to make an impact	1
Funding was allocated to the wrong projects	2
It was too difficult to access the funds (M)	3
It was not executed as expected (N)	4
For other reasons (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
DK/NA	6

EB384 Q1D

ASK ALL

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB384 Q2

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 (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund? (M)

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB384 Q3

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?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB384 Q4a

Q4b: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

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

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (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	1,
Border regions	2,
Deprived urban areas	3,
Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness (M)	4,
Remote rural or mountain areas	5,
DK/NA	6,

EB384 Q4b

Q5: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 10

Q5	EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region? (M)
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

EB384 Q5

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

EB384 Q6

Q7	Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding? (M)
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB384 Q7a

Q8	How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Once a month or more often	1
Several times a year	2
Once a year	3
Less often	4
Never	5
DK/NA	6

NEW

ASK Q9 IF Q8=1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4, OTHERS GO TO Q10

Q9: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q9	What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months
----	---

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

To visit family	1,
To visit friends	2,
To use public services (for example health or education services)	3,
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)	4,
For work or business purposes	5,
For leisure activities including tourist visits	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW

ASK Q10 ONLY IN DK, DE, EE, LV, LT, PL, FI, SE

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea? (M)

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB384 Q8

ASK Q11 ONLY IN DE, SK, CZ, HU, SI, RO, BG, HR, AT

Q11 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB138.4 Q9

ASK Q12 ONLY IN HR, EL, IT, SI

Q12 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea?

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

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 die Region, in der Sie leben, zu fördern?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		423	Flash EB 384	423	Flash EB 384	423	Flash EB 384
	EU 28	34	<i>0</i>	64	<i>0</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	BE	21	<i>4</i>	78	<i>-4</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	BG	43	<i>-19</i>	56	<i>19</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	CZ	73	<i>6</i>	25	<i>-6</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	DK	16	<i>3</i>	83	<i>-2</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	DE	26	<i>11</i>	71	<i>-12</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	EE	50	<i>-3</i>	48	<i>6</i>	2	<i>-3</i>
	IE	24	<i>-3</i>	75	<i>3</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	EL	41	<i>3</i>	58	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	ES	28	<i>-5</i>	69	<i>5</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	FR	26	<i>-2</i>	72	<i>1</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	HR	57	<i>18</i>	41	<i>-18</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	IT	43	<i>-5</i>	57	<i>6</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
	CY	28	<i>4</i>	72	<i>-3</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
	LV	64	<i>-1</i>	35	<i>2</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	LT	69	<i>2</i>	29	<i>-3</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	LU	32	<i>5</i>	68	<i>-3</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
	HU	67	<i>5</i>	32	<i>-4</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	MT	59	<i>24</i>	36	<i>-23</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	NL	21	<i>6</i>	77	<i>-7</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	AT	17	<i>1</i>	82	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	PL	76	<i>-4</i>	22	<i>4</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	PT	29	<i>-22</i>	68	<i>21</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	RO	45	<i>-1</i>	51	<i>-1</i>	4	<i>2</i>
	SI	52	<i>-8</i>	47	<i>8</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	SK	63	<i>-2</i>	34	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	FI	22	<i>-2</i>	75	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	SE	21	<i>-2</i>	76	<i>0</i>	3	<i>2</i>
	UK	9	<i>-1</i>	89	<i>0</i>	2	<i>1</i>

Q1B1 Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ?

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?






























Q1B1 Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen?

		Journaux nationaux		Journaux locaux ou régionaux		Télévisions		Radios	
		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		TV		Radio	
		Überregionale Zeitungen		Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen		Télévisions		Radios	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	6	-1	15	-3	28	2	6	2
	BE	13	-4	10	-3	34	4	14	7
	BG	2	-3	7	2	38	-3	6	4
	CZ	5	-1	12	-6	26	0	5	1
	DK	7	-4	26	2	20	7	4	-5
	DE	8	2	34	-12	14	9	4	4
	EE	8	-1	21	-5	13	2	4	-3
	IE	9	0	14	-3	6	0	8	6
	EL	4	-3	14	2	18	-5	6	4
	ES	9	-2	14	-3	19	-2	13	6
	FR	7	1	18	-8	29	12	7	1
	HR	7	3	4	-6	44	0	7	3
	IT	7	-4	6	-6	44	7	1	-1
	CY	4	-2	7	-1	32	12	4	0
	LV	2	-1	12	-7	21	3	8	3
	LT	6	1	7	-3	22	-5	5	2
	LU	18	-2	10	-4	22	7	10	2
	HU	3	-1	16	-1	19	-2	5	2
	MT	5	0	4	-2	60	8	5	2
	NL	7	-2	30	-4	11	6	4	2
	AT	12	3	27	-5	8	-1	3	-5
	PL	3	0	11	-1	32	3	9	4
	PT	7	-2	6	0	28	-18	6	3
	RO	2	-1	5	-3	42	9	6	2
	SI	5	-3	11	-1	40	8	6	-4
	SK	4	-1	9	-3	36	0	7	1
	FI	7	0	39	4	5	-3	4	1
	SE	3	-4	34	1	7	-1	6	5
	UK	1	-3	23	-7	15	2	4	2

Q1B1 Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ?

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?






























Q1B1 Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen?

		Internet		Panneau d'affichage		Lieu de travail		Connaissances personnelles	
		Internet		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge	
		Internet		Plakat		Arbeitsplatz		Eigene Kenntnis	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	12	4	10	-2	7	0	9	-3
	BE	7	2	5	-1	9	0	6	-5
	BG	19	6	5	-2	6	-1	12	5
	CZ	15	6	10	1	5	-2	14	2
	DK	5	0	2	1	14	5	9	-5
	DE	9	6	11	3	6	1	5	-9
	EE	16	6	12	-2	7	3	9	1
	IE	7	7	28	-15	10	1	11	2
	EL	18	3	19	-1	8	2	11	-1
	ES	9	6	18	1	7	3	6	-5
	FR	5	0	11	-3	11	3	9	-7
	HR	17	8	2	-2	6	-1	7	-3
	IT	14	4	2	-1	10	2	9	-4
	CY	12	3	14	2	7	-5	14	-4
	LV	18	4	15	1	8	-2	8	-5
	LT	10	0	27	3	5	0	10	0
	LU	7	2	10	-4	11	0	7	-1
	HU	11	4	22	-6	6	0	14	4
	MT	5	-2	8	-2	4	0	4	-3
	NL	8	2	17	-6	9	2	10	4
	AT	9	4	7	0	10	6	12	-7
	PL	18	7	11	-4	3	-3	5	-4
	PT	10	4	10	3	6	1	9	1
	RO	12	4	7	-2	5	-3	16	-1
	SI	9	0	8	1	5	-1	9	2
	SK	19	8	6	-2	6	0	7	-1
	FI	10	5	7	-3	6	-4	6	-5
	SE	1	-1	3	-5	23	10	7	-9
	UK	7	4	12	3	14	4	6	-7

Q1B1 Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? Premièrement ?

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?






























Q1B1 Wo haben Sie zuerst davon gehört oder gelesen?

		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR		Total 'Journaux'	
		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA		Total 'Newspapers'	
		Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		Total 'Journaux'	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	6	-1	1	0	20	-4
	BE	3	1	1	1	22	-8
	BG	5	-3	1	-2	9	-1
	CZ	7	1	1	-3	16	-8
	DK	9	-3	3	2	34	-1
	DE	6	-2	4	1	41	-11
	EE	8	0	1	0	29	-6
	IE	7	3	0	-1	23	-3
	EL	2	-1	1	1	17	-2
	ES	3	-5	1	1	23	-5
	FR	3	1	0	-1	25	-7
	HR	4	-3	2	1	11	-3
	IT	6	1	1	1	13	-10
	CY	6	-5	1	0	11	-3
	LV	6	1	2	1	14	-8
	LT	6	2	2	2	13	-2
	LU	4	-1	1	0	28	-6
	HU	3	0	1	0	19	-1
	MT	4	-2	2	1	9	-2
	NL	3	-1	1	-1	37	-6
	AT	11	5	1	0	40	0
	PL	8	0	1	0	14	-1
	PT	17	7	1	0	13	-1
	RO	4	-5	2	0	7	-4
	SI	5	-3	1	0	16	-4
	SK	4	-4	2	1	13	-3
	FI	12	3	3	1	46	5
	SE	13	2	3	2	37	-3
	UK	15	0	2	1	24	-10

Q1B2.1 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.1 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.1 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Journaux nationaux		Journaux locaux ou régionaux		Télévisions		Radios	
		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		TV		Radio	
		Überregionale Zeitungen		Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen		Télévisions		Radios	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	15	<i>0</i>	19	<i>-3</i>	31	<i>6</i>	18	<i>4</i>
	BE	33	<i>9</i>	30	<i>9</i>	45	<i>16</i>	48	<i>20</i>
	BG	15	<i>3</i>	9	<i>0</i>	25	<i>3</i>	10	<i>0</i>
	CZ	24	<i>2</i>	26	<i>2</i>	41	<i>8</i>	26	<i>1</i>
	DK	9	<i>1</i>	15	<i>0</i>	22	<i>3</i>	10	<i>0</i>
	DE	9	<i>2</i>	18	<i>3</i>	27	<i>12</i>	17	<i>8</i>
	EE	18	<i>1</i>	13	<i>-5</i>	28	<i>3</i>	18	<i>-1</i>
	IE	14	<i>-1</i>	20	<i>0</i>	21	<i>7</i>	17	<i>-1</i>
	EL	12	<i>-3</i>	17	<i>1</i>	33	<i>11</i>	23	<i>14</i>
	ES	22	<i>2</i>	21	<i>-6</i>	35	<i>5</i>	23	<i>1</i>
	FR	18	<i>8</i>	24	<i>0</i>	33	<i>7</i>	22	<i>10</i>
	HR	16	<i>2</i>	12	<i>-8</i>	28	<i>5</i>	20	<i>0</i>
	IT	14	<i>-2</i>	12	<i>-7</i>	20	<i>0</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
	CY	9	<i>-1</i>	8	<i>-1</i>	20	<i>4</i>	13	<i>4</i>
	LV	14	<i>-1</i>	18	<i>-6</i>	34	<i>-1</i>	19	<i>-3</i>
	LT	15	<i>-7</i>	13	<i>-14</i>	33	<i>-3</i>	14	<i>-12</i>
	LU	36	<i>15</i>	29	<i>7</i>	38	<i>13</i>	34	<i>20</i>
	HU	9	<i>-3</i>	20	<i>2</i>	28	<i>0</i>	15	<i>-1</i>
	MT	12	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-7</i>	24	<i>0</i>	15	<i>2</i>
	NL	12	<i>3</i>	23	<i>3</i>	24	<i>3</i>	13	<i>6</i>
	AT	14	<i>-5</i>	24	<i>5</i>	25	<i>-1</i>	20	<i>3</i>
	PL	14	<i>-5</i>	23	<i>-5</i>	39	<i>5</i>	27	<i>9</i>
	PT	17	<i>-9</i>	15	<i>3</i>	27	<i>3</i>	14	<i>-1</i>
	RO	8	<i>-3</i>	16	<i>-2</i>	33	<i>9</i>	16	<i>5</i>
	SI	9	<i>-4</i>	13	<i>-4</i>	35	<i>12</i>	12	<i>-6</i>
	SK	13	<i>-10</i>	17	<i>-12</i>	36	<i>1</i>	22	<i>-10</i>
	FI	13	<i>1</i>	22	<i>-4</i>	16	<i>-1</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	SE	7	<i>1</i>	12	<i>-14</i>	18	<i>1</i>	13	<i>4</i>
	UK	19	<i>8</i>	20	<i>4</i>	43	<i>30</i>	19	<i>11</i>

Q1B2.1 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.1 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.1 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Internet		Panneau d'affichage		Lieu de travail		Connaissances personnelles	
		Internet		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge	
		Internet		Plakat		Arbeitsplatz		Eigene Kenntnis	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	21	<i>3</i>	10	<i>1</i>	6	<i>0</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	BE	35	<i>13</i>	12	<i>2</i>	12	<i>7</i>	20	<i>2</i>
	BG	20	<i>7</i>	4	<i>0</i>	5	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	CZ	30	<i>2</i>	15	<i>3</i>	13	<i>3</i>	17	<i>5</i>
	DK	7	<i>1</i>	3	<i>2</i>	5	<i>0</i>	4	<i>-4</i>
	DE	11	<i>3</i>	5	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>-2</i>	10	<i>4</i>
	EE	26	<i>10</i>	14	<i>5</i>	5	<i>3</i>	7	<i>0</i>
	IE	8	<i>2</i>	14	<i>6</i>	7	<i>4</i>	13	<i>4</i>
	EL	32	<i>15</i>	22	<i>8</i>	10	<i>2</i>	16	<i>1</i>
	ES	16	<i>0</i>	13	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	8	<i>1</i>
	FR	17	<i>1</i>	13	<i>2</i>	7	<i>0</i>	14	<i>3</i>
	HR	25	<i>6</i>	5	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>5</i>
	IT	13	<i>-6</i>	1	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>1</i>
	CY	16	<i>8</i>	6	<i>0</i>	4	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>1</i>
	LV	37	<i>12</i>	16	<i>-2</i>	9	<i>1</i>	13	<i>2</i>
	LT	24	<i>-1</i>	15	<i>-7</i>	4	<i>-5</i>	10	<i>-7</i>
	LU	34	<i>21</i>	17	<i>8</i>	17	<i>9</i>	24	<i>18</i>
	HU	19	<i>5</i>	18	<i>5</i>	3	<i>-3</i>	16	<i>4</i>
	MT	15	<i>2</i>	8	<i>0</i>	2	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>-3</i>
	NL	15	<i>7</i>	11	<i>5</i>	4	<i>-3</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	AT	14	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>3</i>	5	<i>0</i>	6	<i>-6</i>
	PL	34	<i>9</i>	15	<i>2</i>	7	<i>0</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	PT	21	<i>4</i>	11	<i>4</i>	6	<i>1</i>	9	<i>0</i>
	RO	23	<i>5</i>	9	<i>-4</i>	7	<i>1</i>	18	<i>4</i>
	SI	11	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>0</i>	6	<i>2</i>
	SK	23	<i>-6</i>	10	<i>-7</i>	6	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>-11</i>
	FI	17	<i>7</i>	5	<i>0</i>	9	<i>3</i>	5	<i>-3</i>
	SE	11	<i>7</i>	3	<i>0</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	UK	18	<i>12</i>	3	<i>0</i>	4	<i>2</i>	22	<i>10</i>

Q1B2.1 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.1 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.1 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR		Total 'Journaux'	
		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA		Total 'Newspapers'	
		Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		Total 'Journaux'	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	7	-1	16	-1	29	-3
	BE	2	-1	9	-10	49	10
	BG	7	0	19	-6	20	1
	CZ	6	0	9	-3	39	0
	DK	5	-8	32	5	23	0
	DE	6	-8	19	-10	25	5
	EE	4	-3	20	-1	28	-4
	IE	6	0	22	-6	29	-3
	EL	5	-1	14	-7	24	-3
	ES	6	-4	15	-2	37	-3
	FR	7	5	15	-1	34	3
	HR	8	-1	9	-3	26	-5
	IT	10	5	27	11	24	-8
	CY	15	-3	23	-7	16	-2
	LV	5	0	14	4	24	-8
	LT	8	3	15	0	24	-12
	LU	4	0	9	-4	50	13
	HU	5	-2	14	-3	25	-1
	MT	9	1	21	-5	17	-9
	NL	7	-1	24	-6	32	5
	AT	8	-7	18	1	37	5
	PL	5	-4	8	1	31	-6
	PT	9	-2	29	9	27	-6
	RO	7	-4	9	-6	22	-2
	SI	10	-5	10	0	21	-6
	SK	5	0	9	1	26	-16
	FI	8	1	22	3	33	-3
	SE	12	2	30	-2	18	-10
	UK	3	-4	26	-13	29	7

Q1B2.2 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.2 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Journaux nationaux		Journaux locaux ou régionaux		Télévisions		Radios	
		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		TV		Radio	
		Überregionale Zeitungen		Lokale oder regionale Zeitungen		Télévisions		Radios	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	20	-2	33	-6	54	3	23	5
	BE	46	5	39	5	64	5	58	24
	BG	16	-1	16	2	61	-2	15	3
	CZ	28	1	38	-3	61	4	30	2
	DK	16	-3	41	2	40	9	13	-7
	DE	16	3	51	-9	39	19	21	12
	EE	26	0	34	-10	41	5	22	-4
	IE	23	-1	34	-3	27	8	24	5
	EL	15	-7	31	3	46	1	27	15
	ES	31	0	35	-9	50	-1	34	5
	FR	25	9	42	-8	55	13	28	10
	HR	23	5	15	-14	66	-2	25	2
	IT	21	-6	18	-13	61	4	6	-3
	CY	13	-3	15	-2	48	12	17	4
	LV	15	-2	29	-15	50	-2	26	-1
	LT	21	-6	20	-16	52	-11	18	-11
	LU	53	12	38	3	50	10	39	17
	HU	12	-3	35	0	44	-4	20	1
	MT	17	-1	10	-9	76	1	19	3
	NL	19	1	52	-1	34	9	17	8
	AT	26	-2	52	1	32	-4	23	-2
	PL	17	-5	34	-6	62	-1	35	12
	PT	24	-10	21	3	54	-16	19	1
	RO	10	-3	21	-5	67	11	21	6
	SI	14	-6	24	-5	66	11	17	-11
	SK	17	-10	25	-16	67	-3	28	-11
	FI	20	1	60	0	20	-5	14	2
	SE	10	-3	45	-14	25	0	18	8
	UK	20	5	43	-3	48	22	21	10

Q1B2.2 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.2 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Internet		Panneau d'affichage		Lieu de travail		Connaissances personnelles	
		Internet		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge	
		Internet		Plakat		Arbeitsplatz		Eigene Kenntnis	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	31	<i>6</i>	20	<i>-1</i>	13	<i>0</i>	20	<i>-1</i>
	BE	42	<i>15</i>	17	<i>1</i>	20	<i>6</i>	26	<i>-3</i>
	BG	35	<i>9</i>	9	<i>-3</i>	10	<i>-3</i>	17	<i>4</i>
	CZ	42	<i>7</i>	25	<i>5</i>	18	<i>2</i>	30	<i>7</i>
	DK	12	<i>1</i>	5	<i>3</i>	19	<i>6</i>	13	<i>-9</i>
	DE	18	<i>7</i>	16	<i>1</i>	9	<i>-1</i>	14	<i>-6</i>
	EE	40	<i>14</i>	26	<i>3</i>	12	<i>5</i>	16	<i>1</i>
	IE	14	<i>8</i>	42	<i>-8</i>	16	<i>4</i>	24	<i>6</i>
	EL	47	<i>16</i>	41	<i>7</i>	18	<i>3</i>	27	<i>0</i>
	ES	22	<i>3</i>	31	<i>-1</i>	13	<i>1</i>	14	<i>-4</i>
	FR	21	<i>0</i>	25	<i>0</i>	18	<i>3</i>	23	<i>-3</i>
	HR	38	<i>10</i>	6	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>-3</i>	16	<i>1</i>
	IT	26	<i>-3</i>	3	<i>-3</i>	13	<i>-1</i>	17	<i>-3</i>
	CY	27	<i>11</i>	19	<i>1</i>	11	<i>-6</i>	23	<i>-3</i>
	LV	51	<i>12</i>	31	<i>0</i>	17	<i>0</i>	21	<i>-3</i>
	LT	32	<i>-3</i>	41	<i>-6</i>	9	<i>-5</i>	20	<i>-7</i>
	LU	38	<i>20</i>	27	<i>4</i>	28	<i>10</i>	31	<i>18</i>
	HU	27	<i>7</i>	40	<i>-1</i>	9	<i>-3</i>	29	<i>7</i>
	MT	19	<i>-1</i>	15	<i>-3</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	7	<i>-6</i>
	NL	22	<i>7</i>	28	<i>-1</i>	13	<i>-1</i>	16	<i>4</i>
	AT	22	<i>0</i>	15	<i>3</i>	15	<i>5</i>	18	<i>-13</i>
	PL	49	<i>13</i>	26	<i>-2</i>	10	<i>-3</i>	16	<i>-2</i>
	PT	29	<i>6</i>	21	<i>7</i>	11	<i>0</i>	18	<i>2</i>
	RO	33	<i>8</i>	16	<i>-6</i>	12	<i>-1</i>	33	<i>2</i>
	SI	19	<i>-2</i>	14	<i>0</i>	8	<i>-2</i>	14	<i>3</i>
	SK	40	<i>1</i>	16	<i>-8</i>	12	<i>-3</i>	15	<i>-11</i>
	FI	23	<i>9</i>	12	<i>-3</i>	15	<i>-1</i>	11	<i>-8</i>
	SE	12	<i>6</i>	6	<i>-5</i>	28	<i>7</i>	13	<i>-9</i>
	UK	21	<i>12</i>	15	<i>4</i>	18	<i>7</i>	28	<i>3</i>

Q1B2.2 Et ensuite ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q1B2.2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q1B2.2 Und wo noch? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

%		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR		Total 'Journaux'	
		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA		Total 'Newspapers'	
		Sonstiges (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		Total 'Journaux'	
		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	11	-2	1	0	45	-7
	BE	4	-2	1	1	60	1
	BG	10	-3	1	-2	29	1
	CZ	12	2	1	-3	51	-4
	DK	13	-9	3	2	54	0
	DE	10	-9	4	1	61	-7
	EE	11	-2	1	0	51	-10
	IE	11	3	0	-1	49	-3
	EL	7	-1	1	1	38	-5
	ES	9	-8	1	1	52	-10
	FR	9	4	0	-1	53	-5
	HR	11	-2	2	1	36	-6
	IT	15	6	1	1	35	-17
	CY	17	-6	1	0	26	-4
	LV	10	1	2	1	36	-14
	LT	13	4	2	2	36	-11
	LU	8	1	1	0	68	3
	HU	8	-1	1	0	42	-3
	MT	12	1	2	1	25	-10
	NL	9	-3	1	-1	63	-1
	AT	18	-2	1	0	67	3
	PL	11	-5	1	0	42	-7
	PT	24	5	1	0	39	-5
	RO	10	-7	2	0	27	-7
	SI	13	-7	1	0	36	-8
	SK	8	-5	2	1	37	-17
	FI	19	4	3	1	72	0
	SE	21	3	3	2	53	-11
	UK	17	-3	2	1	49	-4

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 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	75	-2	9	0	8	0	8	2
	BE	74	-3	10	2	7	0	9	1
	BG	83	0	6	-1	4	0	7	1
	CZ	85	0	7	0	1	-1	7	1
	DK	67	2	4	4	14	-5	15	-1
	DE	73	-15	10	7	8	1	9	7
	EE	90	-1	1	-1	4	1	5	1
	IE	91	-5	3	0	4	3	2	2
	EL	79	4	12	1	7	-4	2	-1
	ES	80	4	8	-4	7	-1	5	1
	FR	71	-4	12	5	7	-4	10	3
	HR	78	2	4	-2	11	-3	7	3
	IT	41	-10	22	2	23	7	14	1
	CY	83	0	7	4	7	-3	3	-1
	LV	93	3	2	-2	2	0	3	-1
	LT	92	5	1	-3	2	-3	5	1
	LU	82	2	6	1	7	-1	5	-2
	HU	88	-4	3	1	4	1	5	2
	MT	89	-2	2	0	5	0	4	2
	NL	81	12	8	-4	4	-6	7	-2
	AT	73	-12	11	4	8	3	8	5
	PL	90	-3	4	1	1	0	5	2
	PT	80	17	5	-9	8	-5	7	-3
	RO	83	-2	7	1	5	1	5	0
	SI	82	-2	5	0	8	0	5	2
	SK	81	1	7	0	4	-1	8	0
	FI	87	3	2	-1	6	0	5	-2
	SE	77	6	2	-1	10	0	11	-5
	UK	66	-6	9	4	15	5	10	-3

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		Il était trop difficile d'accéder aux fonds		Ca n'a pas été réalisé comme attendu		Autres raisons (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP/SR	
		There was too little funding to make an impact		Funding was allocated to the wrong projects		It was too difficult to access the funds		It was not executed as expected		For other reasons (DO NOT READ OUT)		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		Die Ausführung entsprach nicht den Erwartungen		Andere Gründe (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	10	5	30	0	7	-16	30	30	18	18	5	-37
	BE	3	0	44	-15	3	-22	21	21	13	13	16	3
	BG	9	-4	11	-7	3	-15	56	56	18	18	3	-48
	CZ	5	2	33	-15	10	6	23	23	29	29	0	-45
	DK	10	10	0	0	41	41	21	21	21	21	7	7
	DE	15	3	46	5	0	-27	25	25	5	5	9	-11
	EE	0	0	13	-46	0	0	42	42	45	45	0	-41
	IE	56	25	9	-26	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	-34
	EL	7	-4	38	-3	12	-2	26	26	10	10	7	-27
	ES	10	6	26	-12	9	0	20	20	35	35	0	-49
	FR	31	25	32	1	3	-18	17	17	9	9	8	-34
	HR	3	-15	11	-3	22	-9	45	45	12	12	7	-30
	IT	3	1	21	-7	8	-24	41	41	22	22	5	-33
	CY	0	0	46	30	4	-17	3	3	44	44	3	-60
	LV	3	-1	21	-21	3	-1	24	24	49	49	0	-50
	LT	6	6	0	-35	14	-13	46	46	34	34	0	-38
	LU	5	-4	25	-3	27	8	11	11	27	27	5	-39
	HU	2	-4	33	-10	7	-10	53	53	4	4	1	-33
	MT	12	12	21	21	12	1	29	29	26	26	0	-89
	NL	0	-6	30	-20	15	15	26	26	29	29	0	-44
	AT	21	4	44	17	13	-15	6	6	8	8	8	-20
	PL	8	-7	56	50	8	-12	15	15	11	11	2	-57
	PT	15	10	40	8	4	-22	21	21	20	20	0	-37
	RO	16	3	11	1	13	-11	26	26	24	24	10	-43
	SI	19	10	18	-23	9	4	22	22	26	26	6	-39
	SK	15	3	27	-15	13	0	28	28	16	16	1	-32
	FI	0	0	29	-6	54	46	0	0	17	17	0	-57
	SE	0	0	0	-46	15	5	32	32	53	53	0	-44
	UK	0	0	32	3	6	6	41	41	21	21	0	-71

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 (FEDER)		Le Fonds de cohésion		Les deux		Aucun des deux		NSP/SR		A entendu parler d'au moins un Fonds	
		The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)		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		A entendu parler d'au moins un Fonds	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	28	0	3	-1	18	-2	50	3	1	0	49	-3
	BE	21	-2	4	0	6	-1	65	1	4	2	31	-3
	BG	46	1	0	-1	33	3	19	-3	2	0	79	3
	CZ	48	-2	1	0	20	1	28	0	3	1	69	-1
	DK	20	0	6	1	6	1	67	-2	1	0	32	2
	DE	28	-1	1	-1	7	2	62	0	2	0	36	0
	EE	18	-2	3	0	50	4	27	-2	2	0	71	2
	IE	27	0	4	-1	30	-5	39	6	0	0	61	-6
	EL	21	6	3	-1	36	-5	39	-1	1	1	60	0
	ES	15	4	10	-3	31	-5	43	5	1	-1	56	-4
	FR	21	-2	4	-1	10	1	64	1	1	1	35	-2
	HR	53	3	1	0	27	-1	17	-3	2	1	81	2
	IT	25	-9	3	0	19	2	52	8	1	-1	47	-7
	CY	16	6	3	-1	25	4	55	-9	1	0	44	9
	LV	25	-1	4	-1	42	-3	27	4	2	1	71	-5
	LT	27	1	1	-1	38	2	32	-1	2	-1	66	2
	LU	24	-1	4	0	16	2	56	0	0	-1	44	1
	HU	20	5	4	1	45	-3	30	-3	1	0	69	3
	MT	25	1	3	1	30	4	39	-7	3	1	58	6
	NL	17	-4	6	0	6	1	71	4	0	-1	29	-3
	AT	39	3	2	-1	11	-2	48	2	0	-2	52	0
	PL	44	5	3	1	33	-10	18	4	2	0	80	-4
	PT	21	5	4	-5	40	0	33	0	2	0	65	0
	RO	37	7	0	-1	35	-9	26	2	2	1	72	-3
	SI	14	-9	3	0	60	5	23	5	0	-1	77	-4
	SK	36	-2	2	1	40	2	21	0	1	-1	78	1
	FI	39	-9	2	1	13	-2	45	10	1	0	54	-10
	SE	32	-5	0	0	6	1	61	4	1	0	38	-4
	UK	29	-3	2	0	5	-1	64	4	0	0	36	-4

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

Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 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 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	21	<i>1</i>	74	<i>-1</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	BE	9	<i>1</i>	88	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	BG	44	<i>30</i>	53	<i>-31</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	CZ	53	<i>11</i>	39	<i>-10</i>	8	<i>-1</i>
	DK	6	<i>-2</i>	78	<i>-2</i>	16	<i>4</i>
	DE	8	<i>-4</i>	87	<i>3</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	EE	30	<i>-4</i>	54	<i>2</i>	16	<i>2</i>
	IE	28	<i>-6</i>	59	<i>1</i>	13	<i>5</i>
	EL	30	<i>7</i>	67	<i>-6</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
	ES	15	<i>-3</i>	80	<i>3</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	FR	7	<i>0</i>	90	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	HR	9	<i>1</i>	87	<i>-3</i>	4	<i>2</i>
	IT	5	<i>-4</i>	94	<i>6</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	CY	18	<i>-6</i>	79	<i>13</i>	3	<i>-7</i>
	LV	44	<i>7</i>	51	<i>-7</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	LT	30	<i>3</i>	64	<i>-6</i>	6	<i>3</i>
	LU	13	<i>2</i>	85	<i>2</i>	2	<i>-4</i>
	HU	43	<i>10</i>	51	<i>-10</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	MT	14	<i>-7</i>	82	<i>7</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	NL	15	<i>9</i>	77	<i>-11</i>	8	<i>2</i>
	AT	16	<i>4</i>	81	<i>0</i>	3	<i>-4</i>
	PL	59	<i>0</i>	36	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	PT	9	<i>-2</i>	88	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	RO	17	<i>3</i>	81	<i>-3</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	SI	33	<i>1</i>	62	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	SK	33	<i>2</i>	58	<i>-2</i>	9	<i>0</i>
	FI	13	<i>-1</i>	72	<i>-2</i>	15	<i>3</i>
	SE	8	<i>-3</i>	76	<i>-2</i>	16	<i>5</i>
	UK	10	<i>-2</i>	78	<i>1</i>	12	<i>1</i>

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		L'UE devrait uniquement investir dans les régions plus pauvres		NSP/SR	
		The EU should invest in all its regions		The EU should only invest in the poorer regions		DK/NA	
		Die EU sollte in alle ihre Regionen investieren		Die EU sollte nur in die ärmeren Regionen investieren		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	53	<i>1</i>	41	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>0</i>
	BE	54	<i>1</i>	42	<i>-1</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	BG	43	<i>2</i>	51	<i>-3</i>	6	<i>1</i>
	CZ	56	<i>5</i>	38	<i>-7</i>	6	<i>2</i>
	DK	47	<i>0</i>	40	<i>3</i>	13	<i>-3</i>
	DE	56	<i>-2</i>	37	<i>2</i>	7	<i>0</i>
	EE	41	<i>-7</i>	48	<i>5</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	IE	53	<i>-3</i>	43	<i>3</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	EL	55	<i>5</i>	43	<i>-4</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	ES	47	<i>6</i>	50	<i>-4</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
	FR	57	<i>3</i>	38	<i>-5</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	HR	52	<i>-2</i>	44	<i>1</i>	4	<i>1</i>
	IT	62	<i>4</i>	35	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
	CY	56	<i>8</i>	42	<i>-7</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	LV	61	<i>1</i>	34	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	LT	54	<i>4</i>	39	<i>-4</i>	7	<i>0</i>
	LU	58	<i>3</i>	40	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	HU	44	<i>-4</i>	53	<i>4</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	MT	48	<i>7</i>	48	<i>-7</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	NL	53	<i>5</i>	40	<i>-4</i>	7	<i>-1</i>
	AT	55	<i>0</i>	39	<i>1</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
	PL	51	<i>-1</i>	44	<i>2</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	PT	48	<i>6</i>	49	<i>-7</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	RO	48	<i>-6</i>	50	<i>6</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	SI	53	<i>2</i>	42	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	SK	45	<i>-4</i>	50	<i>3</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	FI	62	<i>7</i>	31	<i>-2</i>	7	<i>-5</i>
	SE	61	<i>6</i>	28	<i>-6</i>	11	<i>0</i>
	UK	47	<i>1</i>	40	<i>-2</i>	13	<i>1</i>

Q4b Quelles régions cibleriez-vous pour les investissements au titre de la politique régionale de l'UE ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q4b In welchen Regionen würden Sie die Investitionen der EU-Regionalpolitik gezielt einsetzen? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

		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 Stadtregionen	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	72	-6	18	-11	48	-6
	BE	77	-8	24	-29	61	-17
	BG	74	0	24	-2	27	1
	CZ	76	-11	31	-21	45	-18
	DK	66	0	19	2	43	5
	DE	69	-11	21	-17	37	-22
	EE	67	1	36	-9	35	-8
	IE	68	-5	17	-8	57	8
	EL	75	-8	42	-19	46	-16
	ES	77	1	18	2	52	8
	FR	70	2	17	4	51	4
	HR	72	-6	14	-7	28	0
	IT	75	-2	7	-10	45	0
	CY	70	-1	14	-5	46	4
	LV	58	-17	29	-17	41	-17
	LT	57	-8	11	-8	44	-3
	LU	75	2	31	-1	61	8
	HU	83	1	23	1	62	11
	MT	59	2	18	2	37	-16
	NL	77	2	25	1	56	1
	AT	79	-5	32	-20	34	-24
	PL	75	-2	15	-5	36	5
	PT	80	-3	14	-29	60	-6
	RO	55	-3	10	-10	51	-1
	SI	71	3	17	2	25	8
	SK	75	-7	16	-24	45	-17
	FI	73	3	24	-6	44	-2
	SE	75	0	18	1	34	0
	UK	72	-18	15	-38	68	-19

Q4b Quelles régions cibleriez-vous pour les investissements au titre de la politique régionale de l'UE ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Q4b In welchen Regionen würden Sie die Investitionen der EU-Regionalpolitik gezielt einsetzen? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

		Les régions développées afin de maintenir ou d'améliorer leur compétitivité		Les zones rurales ou montagneuses isolées		NSP/SR	
		Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness		Remote rural or mountain areas		DK/NA	
		Wachstumsregionen, um deren Wettbewerbsfähigkeit zu erhalten oder zu verbessern		Abgelegene ländliche Gebiete oder Gebirgsregionen		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	18	-22	41	-6	5	2
	BE	33	-34	45	-17	4	1
	BG	10	-11	55	2	5	2
	CZ	14	-37	53	-14	4	2
	DK	24	-6	40	21	8	-2
	DE	22	-20	44	-8	6	3
	EE	13	-23	64	4	5	0
	IE	13	-18	52	11	2	0
	EL	13	-37	52	-13	1	-1
	ES	12	-19	36	-2	4	0
	FR	24	-8	52	5	4	1
	HR	15	-9	47	3	4	1
	IT	17	-25	25	-3	5	3
	CY	16	-12	57	6	3	0
	LV	26	-27	44	-18	3	-1
	LT	11	-22	44	2	6	3
	LU	30	-9	46	8	2	-1
	HU	15	-14	35	3	2	0
	MT	20	-16	17	4	12	5
	NL	25	-11	38	3	4	0
	AT	28	-23	61	-12	3	0
	PL	9	-15	39	1	3	1
	PT	19	-40	52	-13	3	1
	RO	13	-20	46	-10	5	2
	SI	8	-20	47	5	4	1
	SK	17	-40	36	-24	3	-1
	FI	15	-16	48	3	3	0
	SE	21	-14	50	6	6	1
	UK	17	-42	31	-28	6	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. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Research and innovation

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

Forschung und Innovation

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	75	<i>0</i>	22	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	BE	73	<i>-1</i>	26	<i>2</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	BG	62	<i>0</i>	27	<i>-5</i>	11	<i>5</i>
	CZ	70	<i>3</i>	25	<i>-5</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	DK	75	<i>0</i>	20	<i>1</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	DE	76	<i>-1</i>	23	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	EE	62	<i>6</i>	29	<i>-3</i>	9	<i>-3</i>
	IE	68	<i>2</i>	28	<i>-4</i>	4	<i>2</i>
	EL	62	<i>1</i>	33	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	ES	88	<i>1</i>	10	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	FR	72	<i>-5</i>	27	<i>5</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	HR	73	<i>0</i>	25	<i>2</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	IT	86	<i>-1</i>	12	<i>1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	CY	67	<i>-1</i>	29	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	LV	55	<i>4</i>	38	<i>-4</i>	7	<i>0</i>
	LT	74	<i>4</i>	21	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
	LU	78	<i>1</i>	21	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	HU	75	<i>-3</i>	23	<i>3</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	MT	79	<i>3</i>	16	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	NL	75	<i>6</i>	24	<i>-4</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	AT	81	<i>-1</i>	18	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	PL	72	<i>-3</i>	26	<i>4</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	PT	83	<i>9</i>	13	<i>-8</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	RO	71	<i>6</i>	26	<i>-5</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
	SI	74	<i>-1</i>	24	<i>2</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	SK	70	<i>8</i>	26	<i>-8</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	FI	67	<i>2</i>	32	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	SE	80	<i>-2</i>	17	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	UK	64	<i>2</i>	30	<i>-4</i>	6	<i>2</i>

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. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Support for small and medium-sized businesses

Q5.2 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in viele 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

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	84	2	14	-2	2	0
	BE	79	0	20	1	1	-1
	BG	87	-1	9	0	4	1
	CZ	78	-2	18	0	4	2
	DK	68	2	27	-4	5	2
	DE	81	2	17	-3	2	1
	EE	77	4	17	-1	6	-3
	IE	86	0	13	-1	1	1
	EL	89	5	10	-5	1	0
	ES	92	2	7	-2	1	0
	FR	88	3	12	-2	0	-1
	HR	88	2	11	0	1	-2
	IT	91	0	8	0	1	0
	CY	90	2	9	-2	1	0
	LV	84	1	13	-2	3	1
	LT	72	-2	23	3	5	-1
	LU	82	0	17	0	1	0
	HU	80	-4	18	4	2	0
	MT	85	0	12	-2	3	2
	NL	70	2	29	0	1	-2
	AT	88	1	11	-1	1	0
	PL	83	1	15	-1	2	0
	PT	90	4	7	-4	3	0
	RO	78	4	19	-4	3	0
	SI	82	0	16	0	2	0
	SK	80	4	17	-5	3	1
	FI	83	5	16	-3	1	-2
	SE	73	7	24	-6	3	-1
	UK	81	2	15	-4	4	2

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 et propre

Q5.3 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Renewable and clean energy

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

Erneuerbare und saubere Energien

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	81	4	17	-4	2	0
	BE	85	3	14	-2	1	-1
	BG	57	2	34	-3	9	1
	CZ	60	4	35	-5	5	1
	DK	83	3	14	-2	3	-1
	DE	84	3	15	-3	1	0
	EE	65	3	26	-1	9	-2
	IE	80	6	18	-6	2	0
	EL	79	-1	19	2	2	-1
	ES	83	5	15	-4	2	-1
	FR	77	3	21	-4	2	1
	HR	86	0	13	1	1	-1
	IT	87	4	12	-4	1	0
	CY	84	2	13	-1	3	-1
	LV	61	5	31	-7	8	2
	LT	81	3	15	-1	4	-2
	LU	87	-1	12	1	1	0
	HU	89	1	10	0	1	-1
	MT	96	2	3	-2	1	0
	NL	79	5	20	-4	1	-1
	AT	90	1	9	-1	1	0
	PL	74	1	23	-1	3	0
	PT	84	5	12	-4	4	-1
	RO	83	12	15	-12	2	0
	SI	87	1	12	0	1	-1
	SK	73	3	22	-4	5	1
	FI	84	3	15	-2	1	-1
	SE	83	-1	14	0	3	1
	UK	78	5	19	-6	3	1

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. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Energy networks (electricity, gas)

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

Energienetze (Elektrizität, Gas)

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	62	-1	35	1	3	0
	BE	73	-1	26	2	1	-1
	BG	71	0	24	-1	5	1
	CZ	53	-3	44	2	3	1
	DK	54	1	41	0	5	-1
	DE	61	-8	36	7	3	1
	EE	59	4	35	-3	6	-1
	IE	59	-5	40	6	1	-1
	EL	70	-6	27	5	3	1
	ES	52	-1	43	-1	5	2
	FR	55	-1	43	0	2	1
	HR	79	-2	20	2	1	0
	IT	65	4	32	-4	3	0
	CY	77	-4	21	5	2	-1
	LV	71	4	26	-5	3	1
	LT	66	-7	27	5	7	2
	LU	65	-2	34	2	1	0
	HU	78	1	21	-1	1	0
	MT	83	-4	14	3	3	1
	NL	54	0	44	1	2	-1
	AT	58	-4	41	5	1	-1
	PL	67	-4	30	2	3	2
	PT	70	2	27	-3	3	1
	RO	78	4	20	-4	2	0
	SI	65	1	33	-1	2	0
	SK	70	2	28	-2	2	0
	FI	65	1	33	0	2	-1
	SE	62	4	34	-4	4	0
	UK	56	-3	40	2	4	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 internet à haut débit

Q5.5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Broadband Internet access

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

Breitband-Internetzugang

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	47	<i>1</i>	48	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	BE	42	<i>-4</i>	55	<i>3</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	BG	46	<i>-1</i>	42	<i>-2</i>	12	<i>3</i>
	CZ	30	<i>-7</i>	65	<i>5</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	DK	56	<i>6</i>	40	<i>-6</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	DE	52	<i>3</i>	43	<i>-5</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	EE	37	<i>-4</i>	52	<i>3</i>	11	<i>1</i>
	IE	73	<i>8</i>	26	<i>-7</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	EL	35	<i>-6</i>	58	<i>9</i>	7	<i>-3</i>
	ES	35	<i>-1</i>	57	<i>-3</i>	8	<i>4</i>
	FR	46	<i>3</i>	51	<i>-4</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	HR	57	<i>-3</i>	39	<i>3</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	IT	51	<i>6</i>	42	<i>-6</i>	7	<i>0</i>
	CY	41	<i>-6</i>	53	<i>8</i>	6	<i>-2</i>
	LV	41	<i>0</i>	50	<i>-3</i>	9	<i>3</i>
	LT	43	<i>1</i>	46	<i>-3</i>	11	<i>2</i>
	LU	38	<i>-2</i>	60	<i>2</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	HU	52	<i>0</i>	46	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	MT	58	<i>-3</i>	35	<i>1</i>	7	<i>2</i>
	NL	39	<i>-2</i>	58	<i>2</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	AT	42	<i>6</i>	55	<i>-6</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	PL	56	<i>-6</i>	41	<i>6</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	PT	46	<i>1</i>	44	<i>-4</i>	10	<i>3</i>
	RO	54	<i>3</i>	43	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
	SI	55	<i>2</i>	43	<i>0</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	SK	39	<i>-7</i>	56	<i>5</i>	5	<i>2</i>
	FI	45	<i>1</i>	52	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	SE	62	<i>10</i>	36	<i>-10</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	UK	44	<i>3</i>	51	<i>-4</i>	5	<i>1</i>

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. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Environment

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

Umwelt

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	86	3	13	-3	1	0
	BE	88	0	11	0	1	0
	BG	87	-1	11	1	2	0
	CZ	87	0	12	0	1	0
	DK	84	1	14	-1	2	0
	DE	89	2	10	-2	1	0
	EE	80	4	16	-2	4	-2
	IE	82	7	17	-7	1	0
	EL	88	-1	11	1	1	0
	ES	85	7	14	-5	1	-2
	FR	77	0	22	0	1	0
	HR	87	3	12	-2	1	-1
	IT	91	0	8	0	1	0
	CY	90	7	9	-7	1	0
	LV	84	9	15	-9	1	0
	LT	80	2	18	-1	2	-1
	LU	89	2	11	-2	0	0
	HU	91	1	8	-1	1	0
	MT	95	3	4	-4	1	1
	NL	84	5	15	-4	1	-1
	AT	90	2	10	-1	0	-1
	PL	84	0	15	0	1	0
	PT	89	5	10	-4	1	-1
	RO	90	4	9	-4	1	0
	SI	87	0	13	2	0	-2
	SK	91	3	8	-3	1	0
	FI	83	2	16	-2	1	0
	SE	86	-4	12	3	2	1
	UK	82	7	16	-7	2	0

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 ou aéroports)

Q5.7 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Better transport facilities (rail, road or airports)

Q5.7 Die EU-Regionalpolitik kann in viele 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 oder Flughäfen)

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	68	2	30	-2	2	0
	BE	68	-3	31	3	1	0
	BG	79	0	19	-1	2	1
	CZ	72	-3	26	3	2	0
	DK	58	-3	39	3	3	0
	DE	62	2	36	-2	2	0
	EE	68	-3	29	4	3	-1
	IE	73	6	26	-6	1	0
	EL	77	2	22	-2	1	0
	ES	58	3	39	-3	3	0
	FR	60	0	39	0	1	0
	HR	79	-4	20	5	1	-1
	IT	81	8	18	-7	1	-1
	CY	69	2	30	-2	1	0
	LV	73	1	25	-1	2	0
	LT	74	9	23	-8	3	-1
	LU	64	2	35	-2	1	0
	HU	81	0	18	0	1	0
	MT	87	5	11	-6	2	1
	NL	52	2	47	-1	1	-1
	AT	60	3	39	-2	1	-1
	PL	78	-11	20	10	2	1
	PT	68	6	30	-6	2	0
	RO	91	9	8	-9	1	0
	SI	83	9	16	-8	1	-1
	SK	76	-4	23	6	1	-2
	FI	64	2	35	-1	1	-1
	SE	74	7	24	-8	2	1
	UK	63	7	33	-9	4	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 à l'emploi et professionnelle

Q5.8 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Vocational or employment training

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

Aus- oder Weiterbildung von Arbeitnehmern

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	81	<i>6</i>	17	<i>-6</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	BE	85	<i>14</i>	15	<i>-11</i>	0	<i>-3</i>
	BG	85	<i>-2</i>	12	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	CZ	59	<i>10</i>	36	<i>-11</i>	5	<i>1</i>
	DK	59	<i>-4</i>	37	<i>4</i>	4	<i>0</i>
	DE	78	<i>-1</i>	20	<i>0</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	EE	71	<i>-6</i>	24	<i>6</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	IE	80	<i>-1</i>	19	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	EL	85	<i>9</i>	14	<i>-8</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	ES	92	<i>14</i>	7	<i>-11</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
	FR	89	<i>29</i>	10	<i>-28</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	HR	91	<i>16</i>	7	<i>-14</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	IT	84	<i>0</i>	15	<i>1</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	CY	86	<i>1</i>	13	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	LV	83	<i>8</i>	14	<i>-10</i>	3	<i>2</i>
	LT	81	<i>5</i>	15	<i>-4</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	LU	88	<i>15</i>	11	<i>-14</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	HU	90	<i>5</i>	9	<i>-5</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	MT	89	<i>-2</i>	8	<i>0</i>	3	<i>2</i>
	NL	50	<i>14</i>	49	<i>-12</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	AT	82	<i>-5</i>	17	<i>5</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	PL	69	<i>1</i>	29	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	PT	89	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	RO	79	<i>-6</i>	19	<i>6</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	SI	81	<i>8</i>	18	<i>-6</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	SK	86	<i>27</i>	12	<i>-27</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	FI	85	<i>3</i>	14	<i>-2</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	SE	67	<i>16</i>	30	<i>-16</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	UK	82	<i>-2</i>	15	<i>0</i>	3	<i>2</i>

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 ?






























Les infrastructures scolaires, sanitaires ou sociales

Q5.9 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Education, health or social infrastructures

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

Bildung, Gesundheit oder soziale Infrastrukturen

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	91	-1	8	1	1	0
	BE	90	0	9	0	1	0
	BG	93	-4	6	4	1	0
	CZ	90	0	8	0	2	0
	DK	81	-2	16	2	3	0
	DE	94	2	5	-3	1	1
	EE	90	-4	7	2	3	2
	IE	93	-1	7	2	0	-1
	EL	89	-8	10	7	1	1
	ES	95	-1	4	0	1	1
	FR	81	-3	18	3	1	0
	HR	95	1	4	0	1	-1
	IT	90	-4	9	4	1	0
	CY	88	-5	11	5	1	0
	LV	95	1	5	0	0	-1
	LT	93	1	5	0	2	-1
	LU	88	1	12	0	0	-1
	HU	97	3	2	-3	1	0
	MT	94	-3	5	2	1	1
	NL	92	5	7	-4	1	-1
	AT	92	1	8	0	0	-1
	PL	89	-4	10	5	1	-1
	PT	96	3	3	-4	1	1
	RO	95	-1	5	2	0	-1
	SI	90	1	10	0	0	-1
	SK	93	1	6	-1	1	0
	FI	93	2	6	-1	1	-1
	SE	87	0	10	-2	3	2
	UK	91	0	6	-2	3	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. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?

Tourism and culture

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






























Tourismus und Kultur

		Plus importants		Moins importants		NSP/SR	
		More important		Less important		DK/NA	
		Wichtiger		Weniger wichtig		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	59	2	39	-2	2	0
	BE	51	3	48	-3	1	0
	BG	75	0	23	1	2	-1
	CZ	51	1	46	-2	3	1
	DK	48	2	49	-2	3	0
	DE	48	3	50	-4	2	1
	EE	59	4	37	-1	4	-3
	IE	67	11	32	-11	1	0
	EL	81	3	18	-3	1	0
	ES	69	6	28	-7	3	1
	FR	54	3	45	-3	1	0
	HR	75	-2	24	2	1	0
	IT	83	2	16	-2	1	0
	CY	83	2	16	-1	1	-1
	LV	61	3	37	-3	2	0
	LT	63	7	33	-7	4	0
	LU	52	0	47	0	1	0
	HU	65	-1	34	1	1	0
	MT	88	-1	11	0	1	1
	NL	48	3	51	-3	1	0
	AT	54	0	45	1	1	-1
	PL	51	-4	48	5	1	-1
	PT	79	3	18	-4	3	1
	RO	80	6	19	-5	1	-1
	SI	71	3	28	-2	1	-1
	SK	71	1	28	-1	1	0
	FI	38	7	61	-6	1	-1
	SE	56	6	42	-6	2	0
	UK	41	0	55	-1	4	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 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	27	1	30	1	22	0	16	-2	5	0
	BE	13	0	30	2	25	1	29	-2	3	-1
	BG	38	5	14	-1	21	-1	18	-3	9	0
	CZ	43	2	32	3	13	4	7	-6	5	-3
	DK	17	0	28	4	36	-1	11	-4	8	1
	DE	26	1	33	-1	18	1	16	-4	7	3
	EE	33	-1	20	2	30	2	8	-1	9	-2
	IE	33	4	24	-3	30	1	11	-2	2	0
	EL	32	-1	21	0	29	6	15	-4	3	-1
	ES	20	1	25	-1	24	-1	25	0	6	1
	FR	22	2	40	1	19	-2	16	-1	3	0
	HR	31	1	26	4	15	-3	21	-2	7	0
	IT	25	1	32	2	19	-2	20	0	4	-1
	CY	29	-1	15	0	28	0	24	2	4	-1
	LV	24	2	21	1	27	-1	22	-1	6	-1
	LT	25	-3	13	-2	20	-3	30	7	12	1
	LU	8	-4	18	-3	33	4	39	4	2	-1
	HU	37	2	21	2	17	-2	21	0	4	-2
	MT	22	-2	8	1	44	4	18	-3	8	0
	NL	16	3	44	3	24	-4	14	-1	2	-1
	AT	18	4	39	-2	24	-4	14	1	5	1
	PL	38	3	31	1	18	0	9	-2	4	-2
	PT	22	3	25	0	28	7	19	-10	6	0
	RO	28	-6	16	0	22	1	32	8	2	-3
	SI	40	7	23	-5	23	0	8	-4	6	2
	SK	31	1	25	0	16	3	18	-3	10	-1
	FI	21	-1	22	-1	42	1	12	3	3	-2
	SE	20	-1	28	-4	33	4	11	-2	8	3
	UK	31	-5	27	1	27	4	9	-1	6	1

Q7 Connaissez-vous des régions de différents pays coopérant en raison d'un financement régional de l'UE ?

Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between different regions because of EU regional funding?






























Q7 Kennen Sie Fälle von Regionen, die aufgrund der EU-Regionalpolitik zusammenarbeiten?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	EU 28	21	<i>0</i>	77	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	BE	14	<i>1</i>	84	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	BG	24	<i>4</i>	74	<i>-3</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	38	<i>10</i>	57	<i>-10</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	DK	10	<i>-18</i>	88	<i>16</i>	2	<i>2</i>
	DE	15	<i>-1</i>	82	<i>1</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	EE	18	<i>-1</i>	77	<i>3</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
	IE	27	<i>5</i>	72	<i>-4</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	EL	20	<i>8</i>	79	<i>-8</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	ES	35	<i>-5</i>	64	<i>8</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
	FR	10	<i>-1</i>	89	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	HR	33	<i>6</i>	64	<i>-3</i>	3	<i>-3</i>
	IT	15	<i>-5</i>	84	<i>8</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
	CY	16	<i>5</i>	83	<i>-4</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	LV	54	<i>30</i>	43	<i>-31</i>	3	<i>1</i>
	LT	28	<i>2</i>	69	<i>-2</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	LU	30	<i>2</i>	68	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	HU	25	<i>1</i>	73	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	MT	48	<i>-3</i>	42	<i>3</i>	10	<i>0</i>
	NL	19	<i>6</i>	77	<i>-7</i>	4	<i>1</i>
	AT	29	<i>3</i>	69	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	PL	41	<i>16</i>	55	<i>-15</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	PT	26	<i>3</i>	72	<i>-2</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	RO	32	<i>11</i>	62	<i>-15</i>	6	<i>4</i>
	SI	26	<i>3</i>	72	<i>-4</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	SK	27	<i>3</i>	68	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	FI	12	<i>0</i>	84	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-2</i>
	SE	14	<i>1</i>	84	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	UK	14	<i>-6</i>	84	<i>7</i>	2	<i>-1</i>

Q8 Combien de fois êtes-vous allé(e) dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE qui a une frontière commune avec (NOTRE PAYS) au cours des douze derniers mois ?

Q8 How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months






























Q8 Wie oft sind Sie in den vergangenen zwölf Monaten in einen an Deutschland angrenzenden anderen EU-Mitgliedstaat gereist?

		Une fois par mois ou plus souvent encore Once a month or more often Einmal im Monat oder öfter	Plusieurs fois par an Several times a year Mehrmals pro Jahr	Une fois par an Once a year Einmal im Jahr	Moins souvent Less often Seltener
%		Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423
	EU 28	5	20	20	7
	BE	12	35	22	8
	BG	3	12	11	8
	CZ	12	28	16	5
	DK	5	42	20	4
	DE	6	30	24	6
	EE	5	26	22	9
	IE	5	32	26	10
	EL	1	6	13	9
	ES	1	12	18	4
	FR	7	18	25	8
	HR	7	25	14	6
	IT	2	10	16	5
	CY	2	24	30	5
	LV	6	17	21	8
	LT	5	18	15	5
	LU	48	35	7	4
	HU	6	11	17	12
	MT	1	12	19	2
	NL	14	40	17	4
	AT	13	41	20	3
	PL	3	14	19	10
	PT	4	12	16	6
	RO	3	10	15	6
	SI	15	42	14	5
	SK	11	31	14	8
	FI	2	19	26	11
	SE	3	26	21	4
	UK	2	19	22	11

Q8 Combien de fois êtes-vous allé(e) dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE qui a une frontière commune avec (NOTRE PAYS) au cours des douze derniers mois ?

Q8 How often have you travelled to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months






























Q8 Wie oft sind Sie in den vergangenen zwölf Monaten in einen an Deutschland angrenzenden anderen EU-Mitgliedstaat gereist?

		Jamais	NSP/SR	Plusieurs fois par an ou plus souvent	Un fois par an ou moins souvent
		Never	DK/NA	Several times a year or more often	Once a year or less often
		Niemals	WN/KA	Plusieurs fois par an ou plus souvent	Un fois par an ou moins souvent
%		Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423
	EU 28	48	0	25	27
	BE	23	0	47	30
	BG	66	0	15	19
	CZ	39	0	40	21
	DK	29	0	47	24
	DE	34	0	36	30
	EE	37	1	31	31
	IE	27	0	37	36
	EL	71	0	7	22
	ES	64	1	13	22
	FR	42	0	25	33
	HR	48	0	32	20
	IT	67	0	12	21
	CY	39	0	26	35
	LV	48	0	23	29
	LT	57	0	23	20
	LU	6	0	83	11
	HU	54	0	17	29
	MT	66	0	13	21
	NL	24	1	54	21
	AT	23	0	54	23
	PL	54	0	17	29
	PT	62	0	16	22
	RO	66	0	13	21
	SI	24	0	57	19
	SK	36	0	42	22
	FI	42	0	21	37
	SE	46	0	29	25
	UK	46	0	21	33

Q9 Pour quelle raison êtes-vous allé(e) dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE qui a une frontière commune avec (NOTRE PAYS) au cours des douze derniers mois ? (PLUSIEURS REponses POSSIBLES)

Q9 What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q9 Aus welchen Gründen sind Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in andere, an Deutschland angrenzende EU-Mitgliedstaaten gereist? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Pour rendre visite à la famille	Pour rendre visite à des amis	Pour utiliser des services publics (par exemple des services médicaux ou éducatifs)	Pour acheter des biens ou des services (par exemple pour acheter des vêtements ou aller chez le coiffeur)
		To visit family	To visit friends	To use public services (for example health or education services)	To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)
		Familienmitglieder besuchen	Freunde besuchen	Öffentliche Dienstleistungen in Anspruch nehmen (etwa staatliches Gesundheitswesen oder staatliche Bildungsangebote)	Waren kaufen oder Dienstleistungen nutzen (etwa Kleidung einkaufen oder zum Friseur gehen)
%		Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423
	EU 28	18	16	3	16
	BE	27	31	5	36
	BG	12	6	3	2
	CZ	18	19	4	31
	DK	11	7	3	27
	DE	13	16	3	19
	EE	14	15	3	10
	IE	35	22	6	12
	EL	11	14	6	8
	ES	11	7	3	7
	FR	23	23	4	24
	HR	27	17	3	28
	IT	12	8	1	1
	CY	23	12	7	2
	LV	11	12	5	20
	LT	12	11	3	15
	LU	47	56	18	65
	HU	18	12	1	11
	MT	4	3	2	3
	NL	18	17	3	26
	AT	21	26	6	23
	PL	19	11	1	8
	PT	16	13	6	15
	RO	19	12	5	8
	SI	11	11	3	25
	SK	23	13	3	26
	FI	7	14	2	33
	SE	10	12	2	12
	UK	28	23	4	8

Q9 Pour quelle raison êtes-vous allé(e) dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE qui a une frontière commune avec (NOTRE PAYS) au cours des douze derniers mois ? (PLUSIEURS REponses POSSIBLES)

Q9 What was the purpose of your travel to other EU Member States that border (OUR COUNTRY) in the last 12 months (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)










Q9 Aus welchen Gründen sind Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in andere, an Deutschland angrenzende EU-Mitgliedstaaten gereist? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Pour le travail ou les affaires	Pour le travail ou les affaires	Autres (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		For work or business purposes	For leisure activities including tourist visits	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Aus beruflichen oder geschäftlichen Gründen	Für Freizeitaktivitäten, hierzu gehören auch Freizeitausflüge	Andere (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423
	EU 28	18	75	2	1
	BE	20	81	2	0
	BG	30	64	1	1
	CZ	28	71	1	2
	DK	17	70	2	1
	DE	15	79	2	1
	EE	30	64	4	1
	IE	17	71	1	1
	EL	24	65	1	0
	ES	12	86	2	0
	FR	17	80	3	0
	HR	20	35	3	1
	IT	16	77	2	0
	CY	26	60	1	0
	LV	25	66	2	2
	LT	27	64	3	1
	LU	28	75	1	0
	HU	21	64	2	0
	MT	18	83	3	0
	NL	21	78	2	0
	AT	29	78	1	1
	PL	22	59	2	1
	PT	25	63	4	0
	RO	28	54	1	0
	SI	19	74	1	0
	SK	25	57	1	1
	FI	14	75	1	7
	SE	26	76	2	1
	UK	16	82	2	0

Q10 Savez-vous qu'il existe une stratégie de l'UE visant à promouvoir la coopération entre pays riverains de la mer Baltique ?

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea?











Q10 Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass es eine EU-Strategie zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ländern rund um die Ostsee gibt?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	TOTAL	32	-2	66	2	2	0
	DK	32	-4	67	4	1	0
	DE	22	0	77	1	1	-1
	EE	48	-4	50	6	2	-2
	LV	51	-1	47	0	2	1
	LT	50	-5	47	3	3	2
	PL	41	-2	55	2	4	0
	FI	46	-4	52	3	2	1
	SE	53	-10	46	10	1	0

Q11 Savez-vous qu'il existe une stratégie de l'UE visant à promouvoir la coopération entre pays riverains du Danube ?

Q11 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube river?






Q11 Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass es eine EU-Strategie zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ländern entlang der Donau gibt?

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384	Flash EB 423	Diff. Flash EB 384
	TOTAL	22	<i>1</i>	76	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	BG	34	<i>-6</i>	65	<i>6</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	CZ	19	<i>0</i>	79	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	DE	11	<i>0</i>	87	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	HR	42	<i>2</i>	56	<i>0</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	HU	36	<i>-1</i>	63	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	AT	31	<i>0</i>	68	<i>1</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	RO	43	<i>3</i>	51	<i>-7</i>	6	<i>4</i>
	SI	22	<i>-1</i>	77	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	SK	28	<i>1</i>	70	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-2</i>

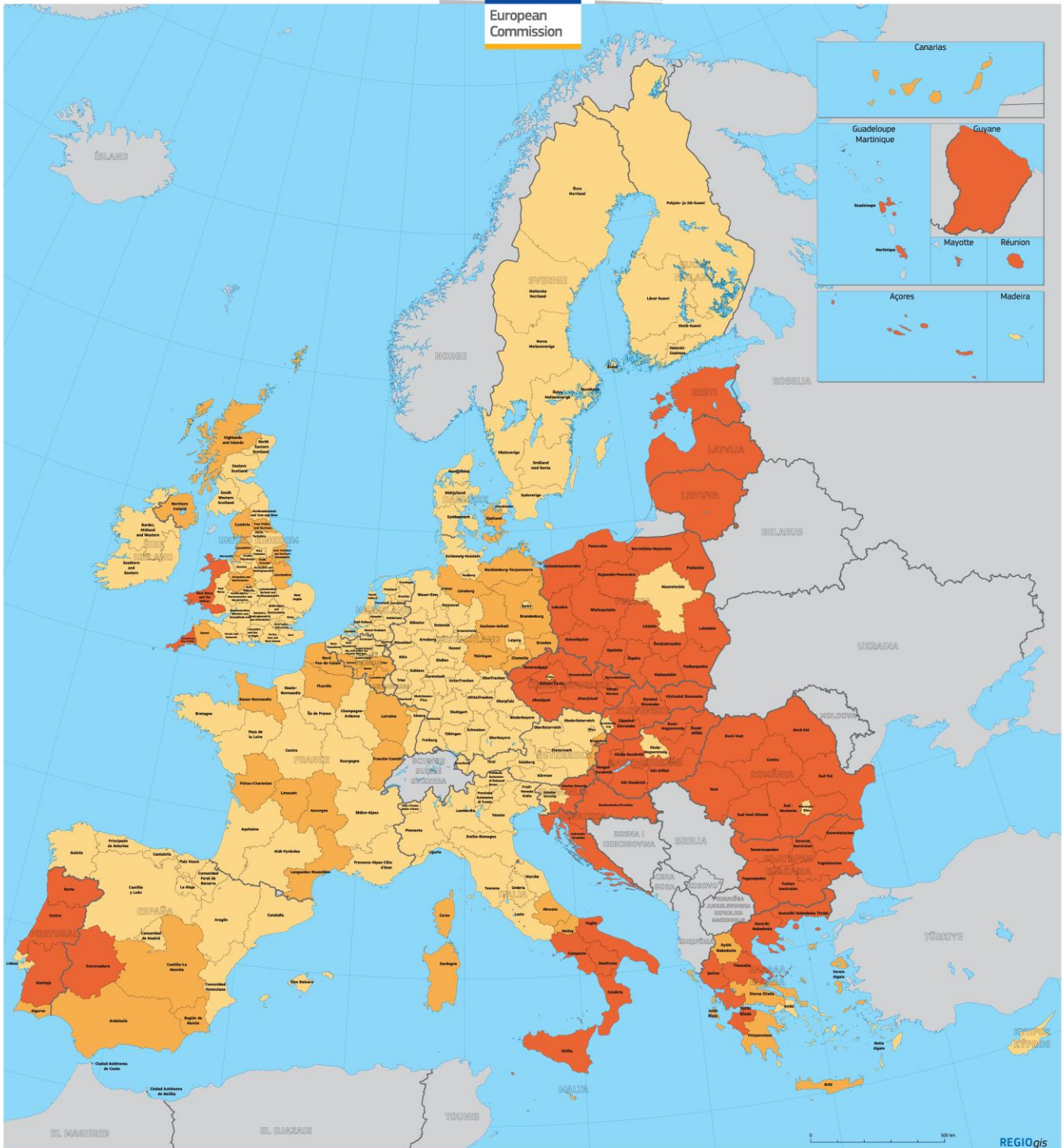
Q12 Savez-vous qu'il existe une stratégie de l'UE visant à promouvoir la coopération entre pays autour des mers Adriatique et Ionienne

Q12 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea?

Q12 Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass es eine EU-Strategie zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ländern rund um die Adriatische und Ionische Meere gibt?

		Oui	Non	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423	Flash EB 423
 EU 28		28	71	1
 EL		17	82	1
 HR		47	51	2
 IT		29	70	1
 SI		26	73	1

MAP OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EU REGIONAL FUNDS



Structural Funds (ERDF and ESF) eligibility 2014-2020

Category

- Less developed regions (GDP/head < 75% of EU-27 average)
- Transition regions (GDP/head between 75% and 90% of EU-27 average)
- More developed regions (GDP/head >= 90% of EU-27 average)

Regional and urban policy

* The population in the 2009-2014 period is based on the EU-27 average. The population in the 2014-2020 period is based on the EU-27 average. © EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries