



Flash Eurobarometer 480

Report

Citizens' awareness and perceptions of EU regional policy

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June 2019
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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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

Flash Eurobarometer 480 – Kantar



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June 2019

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf TNS political & social at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Cohesion policy invests in all EU regions to reduce inequalities both between Member States and between regions within them. It targets all regions and cities in the European Union to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, improved quality of life and sustainable development and to improve citizens' quality of life.

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), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund – the EU co-finances projects that enable less-developed regions and countries to fulfil their economic potential. Among these projects are investments in transport and communication infrastructures, support for small and medium-sized enterprises and the modernisation of educational and health systems. It is also a major instrument for the realisation of the EU's "Europe 2020" growth goals, which aim to create growth and jobs through innovation, deal with the problems of climate change and energy dependence and reduce poverty and social exclusion.

Most funding available under the 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 driving 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 four previous surveys: the Flash Eurobarometer 452 (FL452) study of March 2017²; the Flash Eurobarometer 423 (FL423) study of June 2015³; the FL384⁴ study of September 2013; and the FL298 study of June 2010⁵. It begins by asking whether respondents have heard about any EU co-financed projects in their local area and, if so, whether they believe those projects have had a positive or negative impact. Respondents are then asked about their familiarity with the EU's two 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 the 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 concludes by looking at public awareness of cross-border cooperation, including *four EU macro-regional strategies in the Baltic Sea, along the Danube, the Adriatic and Ionian Sea regions and the Alpine region*, Interreg and EU outermost regions.

Between 3 and 12 June, 27 144 EU respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (mobile and fixed line) in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer Flash surveys, as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁶. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the

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

² <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/surveyKy/2145>

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/surveyKy/2055/p/2>

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/surveyKy/1075/p/2>

⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/surveyKy/859/p/4>

⁶ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/General/index>

Institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁷.

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

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

* 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.

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.

⁷The 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 was able to give several answers to the question.

MAIN FINDINGS

Four in ten respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects in their local area and over eight in ten of these say that these projects had a positive impact on the development of their city or region

- Four in ten respondents (40%) have heard about EU co-financed projects in the area where they live, an increase in awareness of five percentage points since the last survey in 2017.
- Over eight in ten respondents believe that the impact has been positive (81%), a figure that has remained stable since 2010. In ten countries at least nine in ten respondents think that these projects had a positive impact in their city or region.
- A majority of respondents (53%) have heard of at least one of the two EU development funds mentioned, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund.
- At least half of respondents in Slovenia (70%), Estonia (55%), Latvia (53%), Slovakia (52%) and Poland (50%) know both funds.
- Nearly three in ten respondents (28%) say they have benefited from a project funded by either the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund. This represents a rise of 4 pp since the last survey in 2017.

The main sources of information about EU co-financed projects are the TV and newspapers

- Television remains the most common source of information about EU co-financed projects, with 48% of respondents mentioning it. In particular, for 22% of respondents, television is the first source of information about EU regional policy.
- The internet is the third most mentioned source of information (37%), but it has increased by 12 percentage points compared to September 2010.

A majority of respondents agree that the EU should continue to invest in all its regions

- A majority of respondents (58%) think that the EU should continue to invest in all regions. This result is the highest ever recorded since 2010 (+11 pp).
- Nearly seven in ten respondents (69%) identify regions with high unemployment as priority for investment under the EU regional policy.
- Almost the same share of respondents identifies as priority deprived urban areas (54%) and remote rural or mountain areas (52%). Both items registered an increase since June 2015 (respectively +6 pp and +11 pp).

Nine in ten respondents consider the investment in education, health or social infrastructure and environment important for their city or region

- At least nine in ten respondents consider education, health or social infrastructures (91%) and environment (90%) important areas for EU regional policy investment; 87% think the same regarding renewable and clean energy.
- Almost all respondents in Estonia (96%), Malta, Croatia, Hungary (all 97%) and Portugal (98%) consider that education, health or social infrastructures is an important domain for their city or region where the EU regional policy can invest.

The regional or local level is the most mentioned as the more appropriate for taking decisions about EU regional policy

- Three in ten respondents (31%) say that decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken at the regional level, whereas almost one in five (17%) think that these decisions should be taken at EU level. These results are stable when compared with those of 2017.

A quarter of respondents are aware that EU regional funding fosters cross-border cooperation

- Three quarters of respondents (74%) are not aware of cooperation between regions in different countries due to EU regional funding.
- There are no significant changes compared with 2017, though awareness has been steadily increasing since 2010.
- Only in Latvia (59%), Poland (58%), Malta and Czechia (52%) do a majority of respondents say they are aware of such cooperation.

The majority of respondents know there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters while just over one in ten have heard of Interreg

- Six in ten (60%) are aware of the existence of a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters, but only two in ten know if it was used or not in their country.
- Respondents are most likely to be aware and to know that it was used in their country in Austria (32%), Italy (31%), Slovenia (29%), Portugal (27%) and Greece (25%),
- Over a tenth of respondents have heard of Interreg (14%), though a tenth (11%) do not know exactly what it is.
- Overall, respondents from countries where an Interreg program is running are also the most aware of the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries. This is especially true for the cooperation around the Baltic Sea, which is the most known at the EU level (15%).
- Respondents from countries within the operational area of the Baltic Sea macro-regional strategy such as Finland (61%), Sweden (50%), Estonia (47%), Poland and Latvia (both 39%) are the most aware of the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries.

One in five respondents can name at least one EU outermost region

- Across EU, the most known outermost region is the Canary Islands (10%), then Martinique (6%), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Réunion (all 5%), Madeira and Azores (4%). Over four in ten respondents (43%) are unable to spontaneously name any outermost region.

I. AWARENESS OF EU REGIONAL POLICY AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS

The first chapter of this report focuses on awareness of EU cohesion policy and perceptions of its benefits. The first part deals with respondents' general awareness of EU co-financed projects in their local area and their assessment of the impact.

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

Part three focuses on sources of information; respondents who said that they have heard of EU co-financed projects were asked where they have done so.

1. Awareness and perceived impact of EU regional support

a. Awareness of EU regional support

Four in ten respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects in their local area

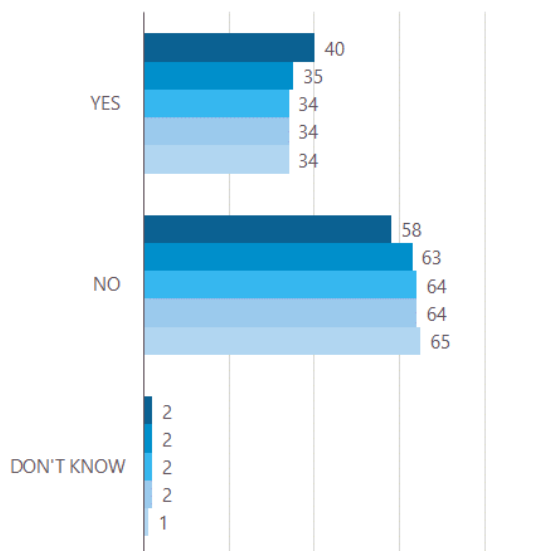
Respondents were first asked if they have heard of any EU co-financed projects to improve the area in which they live⁸.

Four in ten respondents say they have heard about EU co-financed projects in the area where they live, while just under six in ten (58%) say they have never heard of any of such projects. EU-wide awareness has risen by five percentage points since the last survey in 2017, following a general trend of rising awareness since the first survey in 2010.

⁸ 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 Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live?
(% - EU)

■ June 2019 ■ March 2017 ■ June 2015 ■ Sept. 2013 ■ June 2010

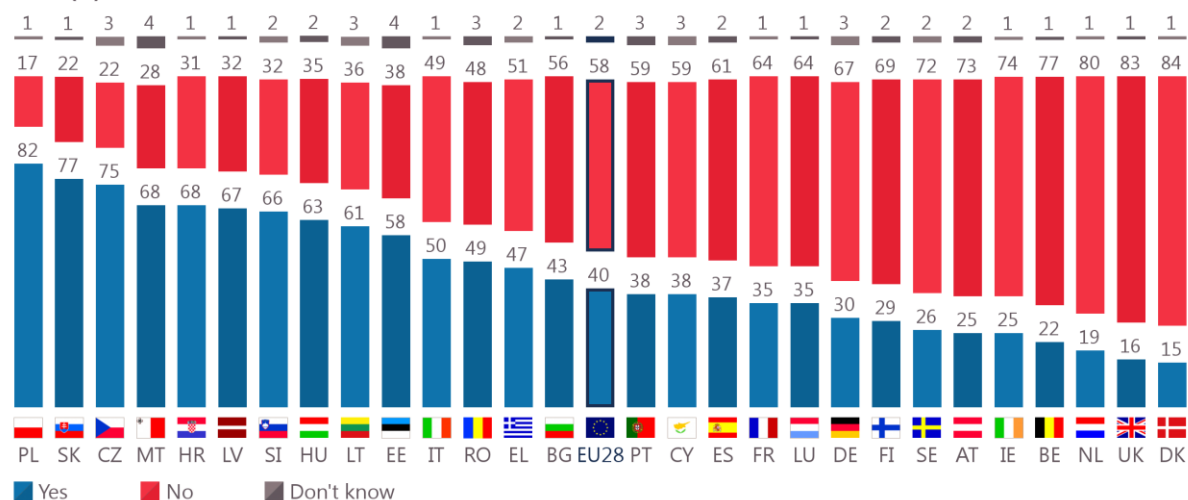


Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There are significant differences in results across countries. In ten Member States, an absolute majority of respondents say that they have heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the regions and cities they live in.

The proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects ranges from 82% in Poland, 77% in Slovakia and 75% in Czechia to just 15% in Denmark, 16% in the United Kingdom and 19% in the Netherlands.

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?
(%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since March 2017, awareness of these projects has increased in 25 countries, led by Slovakia (77%, +14 pp), Italy (50%, +10 pp), Malta (68% +9 pp), Portugal (38% +9 pp) and Austria (25% +9 pp).

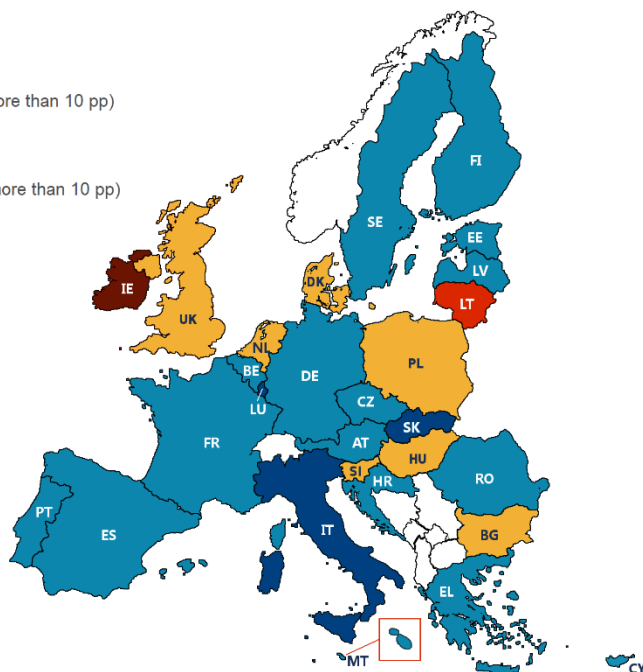
On the other hand, awareness has decreased in three EU countries: Ireland (25%, -10 pp) and Lithuania (61%, -5 pp).

SK		77	▲ 14
IT		50	▲ 10
MT		68	▲ 9
AT		25	▲ 9
PT		38	▲ 9
LU		35	▲ 8
FR		35	▲ 8
CZ		75	▲ 7
ES		37	▲ 7
HR		68	▲ 6
EU28		40	▲ 5
FI		29	▲ 5
RO		49	▲ 5
CY		38	▲ 5
DE		30	▲ 5
BE		22	▲ 5
LV		67	▲ 5
EL		47	▲ 4
SE		26	▲ 4
EE		58	▲ 4
BG		43	▲ 3
HU		63	▲ 3
PL		82	▲ 2
SI		66	▲ 1
DK		15	▲ 1
NL		19	▲ 1
UK		16	▼ 2
LT		61	▼ 5
IE		25	▼ 10

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

Map Legend

- Strong increase (more than 10 pp)
- Increase (4-9 pp)
- Stable (within 3 pp)
- Decrease (4-9 pp)
- Strong decrease (more than 10 pp)



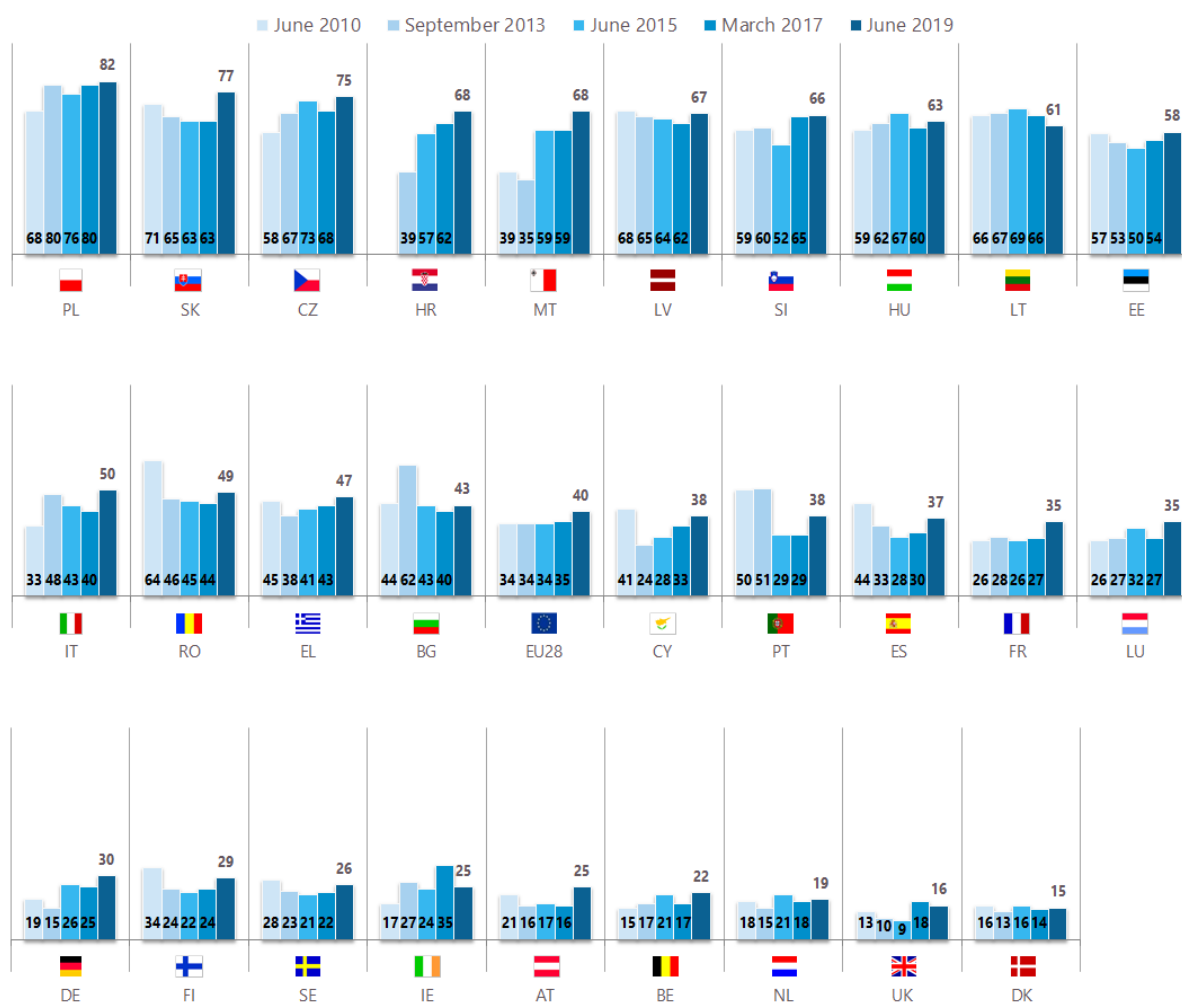
(June 2019 - March 2017)

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

At a national level, the proportion of respondents who say they have heard of one of the EU co-financed projects has remained largely stable since the first survey in June 2010, with some notable exceptions.

This proportion has risen sharply in Croatia, Malta (both 68%, +29 pp), Czechia (75%, +17 pp) and Italy (50%, +17 pp). Meanwhile, it has fallen significantly in Romania (49%, -15 pp), Portugal (38% -12 pp) and less steeply in Spain (37% -7 pp).

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?






Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals:

- Men (45%) are much more likely to have heard of at least one of the regional development funds than women (34%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to have heard of either of the schemes. Those aged 15-24 are the least likely (28%), while those over 55 are the most likely to have heard of at least one of the funds (43%).
- Respondents who have spent longer in education are the most likely to have heard of the schemes. Nearly half of those who completed education aged 20 or over say they have heard of at least one of the projects (48%), compared to less than three in ten of those who left before the age of 15 (28%).
- The self-employed are most likely to say that they have heard of at least one of these projects (49%), while manual workers (37%) are the least likely.

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? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU28	40	58	2
 Gender			
Man	45	53	2
Woman	34	64	2
 Age			
15-24	28	71	1
25-39	39	60	1
40-54	41	58	1
55 +	43	54	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	28	69	3
16-19	35	63	2
20+	48	51	1
Still studying	30	69	1
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	49	50	1
Employee	40	59	1
Manual workers	37	61	2
Not working	38	60	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

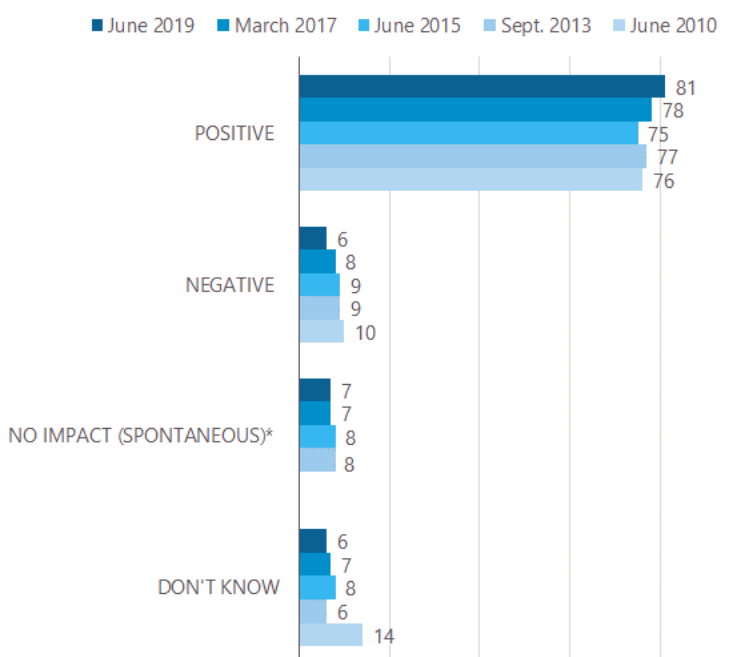
b. Perceived impact of the EU Regional Policy

Over eight in ten respondents say that the impact of EU co-financed projects on the development of their city or region has been positive

Respondents who said they have heard of EU co-financed projects were then asked whether this support has had a positive or a negative impact on the development of their city or region⁹.

Over eight in ten respondents say that the impact has been positive (81%), while only 6% think it has been negative and 7% spontaneously say there has been no impact. Overall, the proportion of respondents who say the impact of these projects has been positive has risen slightly since 2010.

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?
(% - EU)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

⁹ 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?

* This answer option was not included in the study of June 2010.

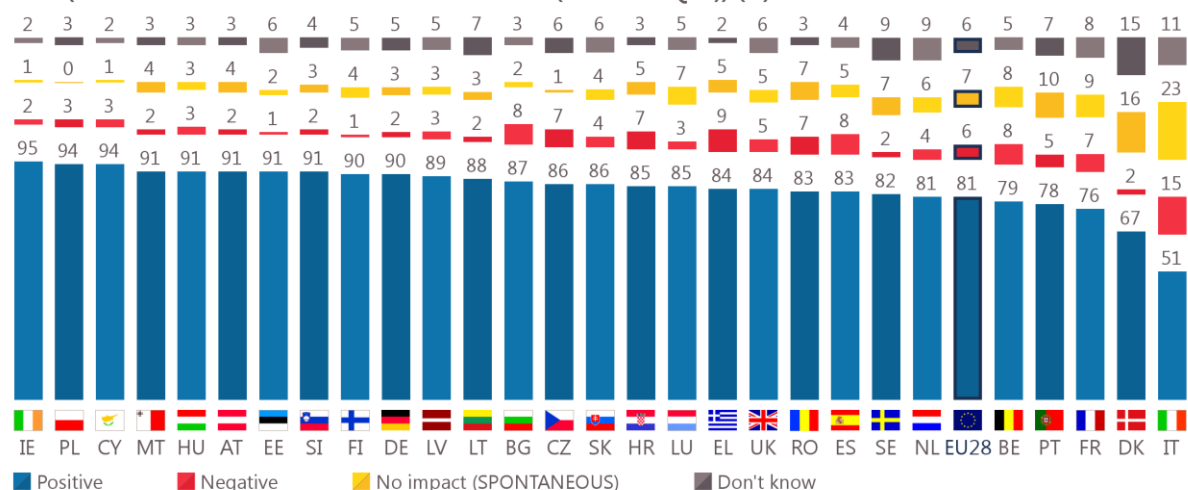
In all but one Member State, at least two-thirds (66%) of respondents think these co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region. The proportions range from over nine in ten in Ireland (95%), Poland and Cyprus (both 94%) to half of those polled in Italy (51%), two thirds in Denmark (67%) and three quarters of those in France (76%).

In Italy, over one in ten respondents (15%) think this support has had a negative impact on the development of their city or region, as do close to one in ten respondents in Greece (9%) and Spain (8%).

More than a fifth of respondents spontaneously say that these projects have had no impact on the development in their city or region in Italy (23%), while at least a tenth share this opinion in Denmark (16%) and Portugal (10%).

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?

(IF HAVE HEARD OF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECTS (CODE 1 IN Q1A)) (%)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

At national level, there have been some shifts in opinion since March 2017, although in most Member States changes have remained in single figures. Respondents are now more likely to say that the impact of co-financed projects has been positive in 18 countries, led by the Italy (51%, +8 pp), Belgium (79%, +8 pp) and Germany (90%, +8 pp). However, these proportions have also decreased in five countries: Ireland (95% -2 pp), France (76% -1 pp), Lithuania (88% -1 pp), Luxembourg (85% -1 pp) and Malta (91% -1 pp). Proportions have remained stable in five other Member States.

In most Member States, the proportion of respondents who say the impact of these projects has been negative has remained largely stable compared to 2017. However, in three countries, respondents are now notably less likely to see the impact of EU co-financed projects as negative: Italy (15% -5 pp), France (7% -4 pp) and Denmark (2% -3 pp).

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?

(IF HAVE HEARD OF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECTS (CODE 1 IN Q1A)) (%)

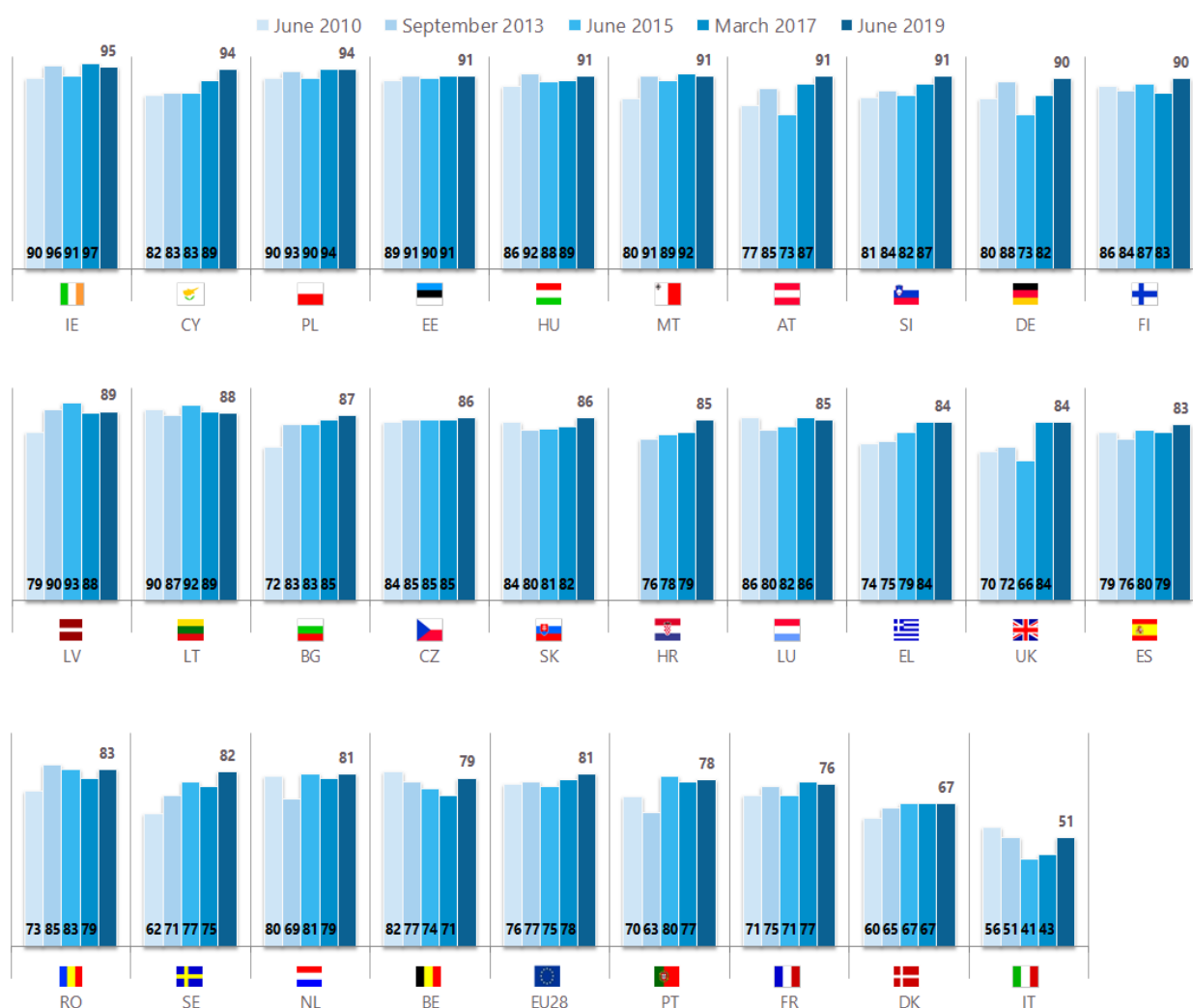
		Positive		Negative		No impact (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
			Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	
EU28		81	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	7	=	6
DE		90	▲ 8	2	▼ 2	3	▼ 4	5
BE		79	▲ 8	8	▼ 1	8	▼ 4	5
IT		51	▲ 8	15	▼ 5	23	=	11
FI		90	▲ 7	1	▼ 2	4	▼ 2	5
SE		82	▲ 7	2	▼ 1	7	▼ 2	9
HR		85	▲ 6	7	▲ 2	5	▼ 6	3
CY		94	▲ 5	3	▼ 2	1	▼ 4	2
AT		91	▲ 4	2	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	3
SI		91	▲ 4	2	▼ 1	3	▼ 3	4
SK		86	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	4	=	6
ES		83	▲ 4	8	▼ 1	5	=	4
RO		83	▲ 4	7	▼ 2	7	▼ 1	3
HU		91	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	3
BG		87	▲ 2	8	▲ 2	2	▼ 3	3
NL		81	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	9
LV		89	▲ 1	3	=	3	▼ 1	5
CZ		86	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	6
PT		78	▲ 1	5	=	10	▲ 1	7
PL		94	=	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	3
EE		91	=	1	=	2	=	6
EL		84	=	9	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	2
UK		84	=	5	=	5	▲ 1	6
DK		67	=	2	▼ 3	16	=	15
MT		91	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	4	=	3
LT		88	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	7
LU		85	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	7	▲ 5	5
FR		76	▼ 1	7	▼ 4	9	▲ 3	8
IE		95	▼ 2	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	2

Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

In the nine years since the first survey of this kind, there have generally been modest increases in the proportion of respondents who say they view projects' impact as positive. That said, this proportion has risen steeply in Sweden (82%, +20 pp), Bulgaria (87%, +15 pp), the United Kingdom (84%, +14 pp) and Austria (91%, +14 pp). Only in a few countries has the share declined: Italy (51%, -5 pp), Belgium (79%, -3 pp) and less sharply in Lithuania (88%, -2 pp) and Luxembourg (85%, -1 pp).

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)






Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

There are not many large variations between different groups when looking at socio-demographic categories. The main differences are as follows:

- Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to say they think this EU-level regional support is positive (78% vs 81%-85%).
- Those who have spent longest in education and students are the most likely to say these funds have had a positive impact (both 84%), while those who completed their education before the age of 16 are the least likely (65%).
- Respondents who live in large towns (85%) are most likely to say the funds impact have been positive, while those who live in smaller towns (79%) are least likely.
- Employees are the most likely to view the funds as having had a positive impact (85%), while the unemployed are the least likely (78%).

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? (% - EU)

	Positive	Negative	No impact (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	81	6	7	6
 Age				
15-24	83	6	9	2
25-39	85	5	4	6
40-54	81	5	9	5
55 +	78	8	7	7
 Education (End of)				
15-	65	16	11	8
16-19	78	7	9	6
20+	84	5	6	5
Still studying	84	4	7	5
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	81	7	6	6
Small/ mid size town	79	7	8	6
Large town	85	4	6	5
Respondent occupation scale				
Self- employed	80	5	8	7
Employee	85	4	7	4
Manual workers	81	8	6	5
Not working	78	8	8	6

Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

2. The European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

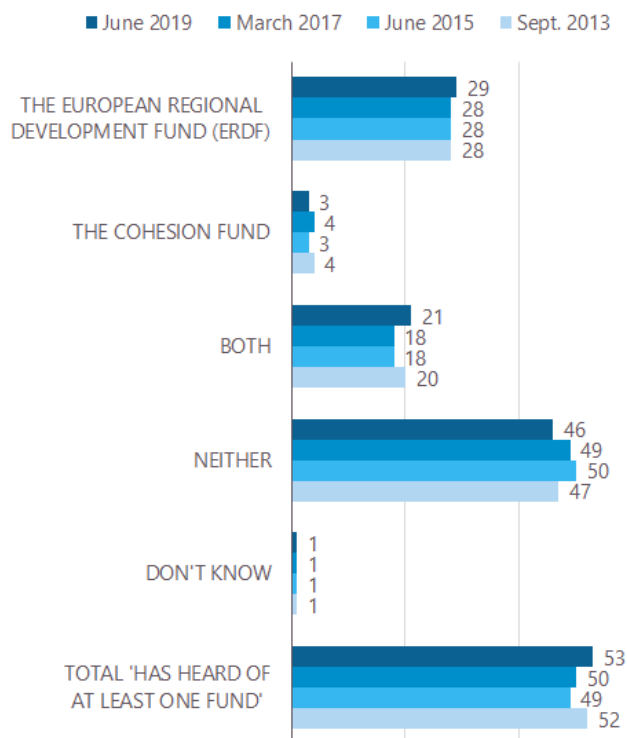
a. Awareness of the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund

A majority of respondents have heard of at least one of the two EU development funds and nearly a fifth have heard of both

Respondents were next asked whether they have heard of two EU funds - the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund¹⁰.

Over half the respondents (53%) have heard of at least one of the funds. Close to three in ten (29%) know of the **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)**, while only 3% have heard of the **Cohesion Fund**. Around a fifth of respondents (21%) have heard of both the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund and just under half of the respondents (46%) say that they have not heard of either. These results have remained relatively stable since September 2013.

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

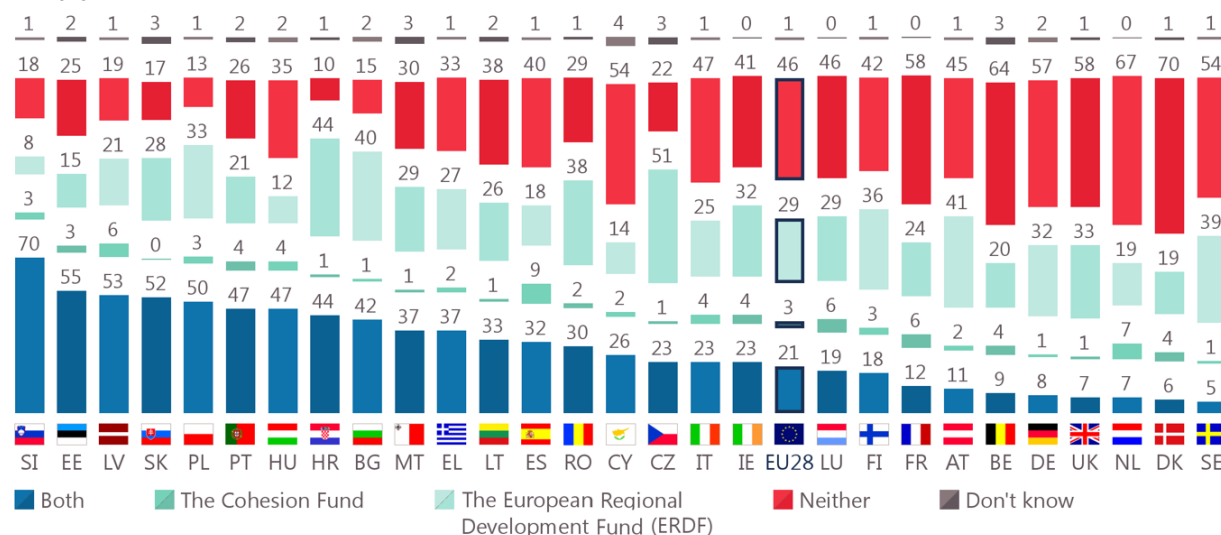
¹⁰ Q2 Have you heard about the following funds

Public awareness of the two funds varies widely between Member States. Respondents in Czechia (51%), Croatia (44%) and Austria (41%) are most likely to be aware of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), while those in Slovenia (8%), Hungary (12%) and Cyprus (14%) are the least likely. Very few respondents in any country have only heard of the Cohesion Fund, with the exception of Spain, where nearly one in ten (9%) have done so.

In most Member States, a minority of respondents are aware of the existence of both funds. However, in four countries, a majority of respondents have heard of both: Slovenia (70%), Estonia (55%), Latvia (53%) and Slovakia (52%).

In contrast, a majority of respondents in eight Member States say they have not heard of either of these funds, most notably in Denmark (70%), the Netherlands (67%) and Belgium (64%).

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since 2017, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who are aware of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in 14 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (29%, +10 pp), Austria (41%, +5 pp) and Romania (38%, +5 pp). However, this proportion has decreased in 11 countries, particularly in Croatia (44%, -15 pp), Hungary (12%, -8 pp) and Slovenia (8%, -8 pp). Awareness of the Cohesion Fund is now more widespread in ten countries, but has fallen in 11 others, though not by more than three percentage points either way, with the exception of Luxembourg (6% +4 pp).

There have been increases in the proportions of respondents who are aware of both EU development Funds in 22 countries since the last survey in 2017, most significantly in Croatia (44% +18 pp), Hungary (47% +11 pp), Slovakia (52%, +10pp), Bulgaria (42%, +9 pp) and Poland (50%, +9 pp). Decreases in the proportion of respondents who have heard of both funds since the last survey are less large, with Romania (30%, -6 pp) and Ireland (23%, -5 pp) showing the steepest declines.

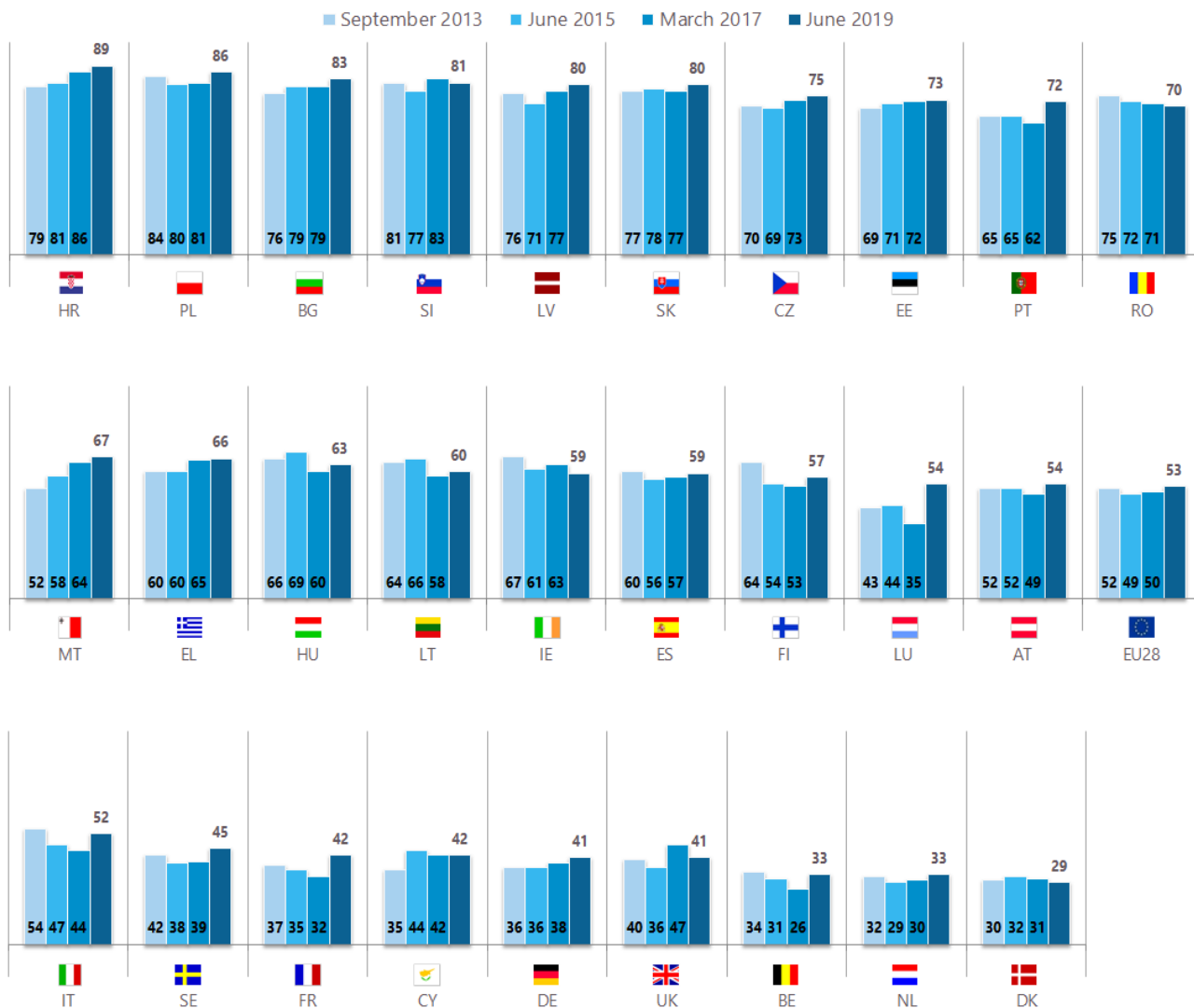
Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(%)

		The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	The Cohesion Fund	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Both	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Neither	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		29	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	46	▼ 3	1
LU		29	▲ 10	6	▲ 4	19	▲ 5	46	▼ 18	0
AT		41	▲ 5	2	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	45	▼ 6	1
RO		38	▲ 5	2	=	30	▼ 6	29	▲ 1	1
EL		27	▲ 4	2	▼ 2	37	▼ 1	33	▼ 1	1
PT		21	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	47	▲ 5	26	▼ 11	2
BE		20	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	64	▼ 7	3
SE		39	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	54	▼ 5	1
IT		25	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	23	▲ 4	47	▼ 7	1
FR		24	▲ 3	6	▲ 3	12	▲ 4	58	▼ 10	0
EE		15	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	55	▼ 3	25	=	2
ES		18	▲ 2	9	▼ 3	32	▲ 3	40	▼ 2	1
CZ		51	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	23	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	3
DE		32	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	57	▼ 4	2
NL		19	▲ 1	7	=	7	▲ 2	67	▼ 3	0
IE		32	=	4	▲ 1	23	▼ 5	41	▲ 5	0
MT		29	=	1	=	37	▲ 3	30	▼ 2	3
DK		19	=	4	▼ 2	6	=	70	▲ 1	1
FI		36	▼ 2	3	▲ 2	18	▲ 4	42	▼ 4	1
UK		33	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	7	▼ 3	58	▲ 6	1
LV		21	▼ 2	6	=	53	▲ 5	19	▼ 3	1
PL		33	▼ 4	3	=	50	▲ 9	13	▼ 4	1
LT		26	▼ 4	1	▼ 1	33	▲ 7	38	▼ 1	2
CY		14	▼ 4	2	▼ 1	26	▲ 5	54	=	4
BG		40	▼ 6	1	▲ 1	42	▲ 9	15	▼ 5	2
SK		28	▼ 6	0	▼ 1	52	▲ 10	17	▼ 3	3
HU		12	▼ 8	4	=	47	▲ 11	35	▼ 4	2
SI		8	▼ 8	3	▼ 1	70	▲ 7	18	▲ 2	1
HR		44	▼ 15	1	=	44	▲ 18	10	▼ 2	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There have been any large variations in the proportion of respondents who are aware of at least one of the funds across most EU Member States since 2013, although this has risen fairly sharply in Malta (67%, +15 pp), Luxembourg (54%, +11 pp) and Croatia (89%, +10 pp). It has also fallen in Ireland (59%, -8 pp), Finland (57%, -7 pp) and Romania (70%, -5 pp).

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(% - Has heard of at least one fund)






Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on respondents who have heard of at least one fund:

- A majority of men (58%) say they have heard of at least one of the funds, while just under half of women (48%) say they have done so.
- Over half the respondents in all but the youngest age group say they have heard of at least one fund, with those aged 40-54 and those aged 55 or over the most likely to say this (both 56%).
- Respondents whose education finished after the age of 20 are the most likely to say they have heard of at least one of the funds (62%) followed by those whose education finished between the ages of 16 and 19 (49%), while those who left full-time education before the age of 16 (39%) are least likely.
- A majority of respondents in all professional groups except manual workers (49%) say they have heard of at least one of the funds, with the self-employed being the most likely to say this (60%).

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(% - EU)

	The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	The Cohesion Fund	Both	Neither	Total 'Has heard of at least one fund'	Don't know
EU28	29	3	21	46	53	1
 Gender						
Man	30	3	25	41	58	1
Woman	27	3	18	50	48	2
 Age						
15-24	26	5	12	56	43	1
25-39	28	4	21	46	53	1
40-54	29	4	23	44	56	0
55 +	29	3	24	42	56	2
 Education (End of)						
15-	20	4	15	59	39	2
16-19	28	3	18	50	49	1
20+	31	4	27	37	62	1
Still studying	29	4	11	56	44	0
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	30	3	27	39	60	1
Employee	29	4	22	44	55	1
Manual workers	29	4	16	50	49	1
Not working	28	3	20	47	51	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The table below shows other significant results:

- Respondents who are aware of EU co-funded projects are twice as likely to have heard of at least one of the funds (76%) than those who are unaware (38%).
- Respondents who think that EU co-financed projects have a positive impact on the development of their city or region are also those who are more likely to have heard of at least one fund (78% vs. 69%).

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(% - EU)

	The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	The Cohesion Fund	Both	Neither	Total 'Has heard of at least one fund'	Don't know
EU28	29	3	21	46	53	1
Awareness of EU co-financed projects						
Yes	37	3	36	23	76	1
No	23	3	12	61	38	1
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions						
Positive	39	3	36	21	78	1
Negative	27	5	37	30	69	1
No impact	30	5	31	33	66	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

b. Perceived personal benefits

Almost three in ten respondents say they have benefited from EU-funded regional development projects

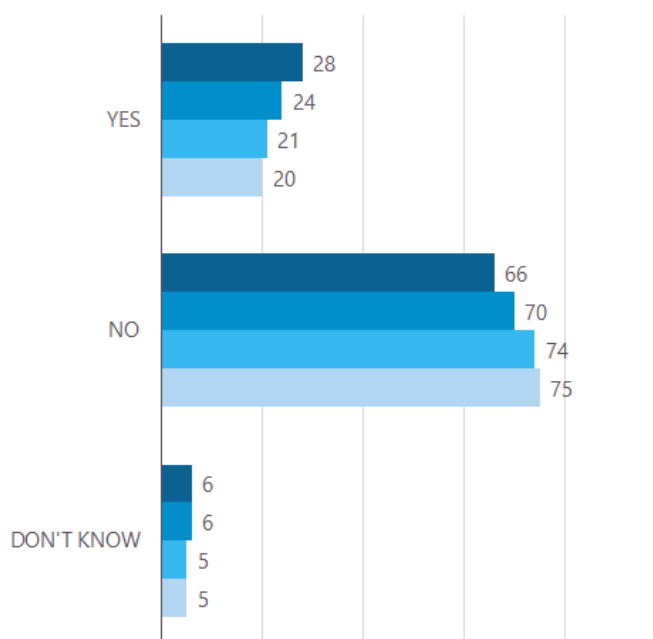
Respondents who said that they have heard of at least one of the two funds were then asked whether they have benefited in their daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund¹¹.

Nearly three in ten respondents (28%) say they have benefited from a project funded by one of these schemes, while two thirds of those surveyed (66%) say they have not.

The proportion of individuals who **have benefited** from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund has steadily increased since the first time this question was asked, in September 2013 (28%, +4 pp since 2017, +3 pp since 2015 and +1 pp since 2013). At the same time, the proportion of those who say they **have not benefited** has declined (66%, -4 pp since 2017, -3 pp since 2015 and -1 pp since 2013).

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

■ June 2019 ■ March 2017 ■ June 2015 ■ Sept. 2013



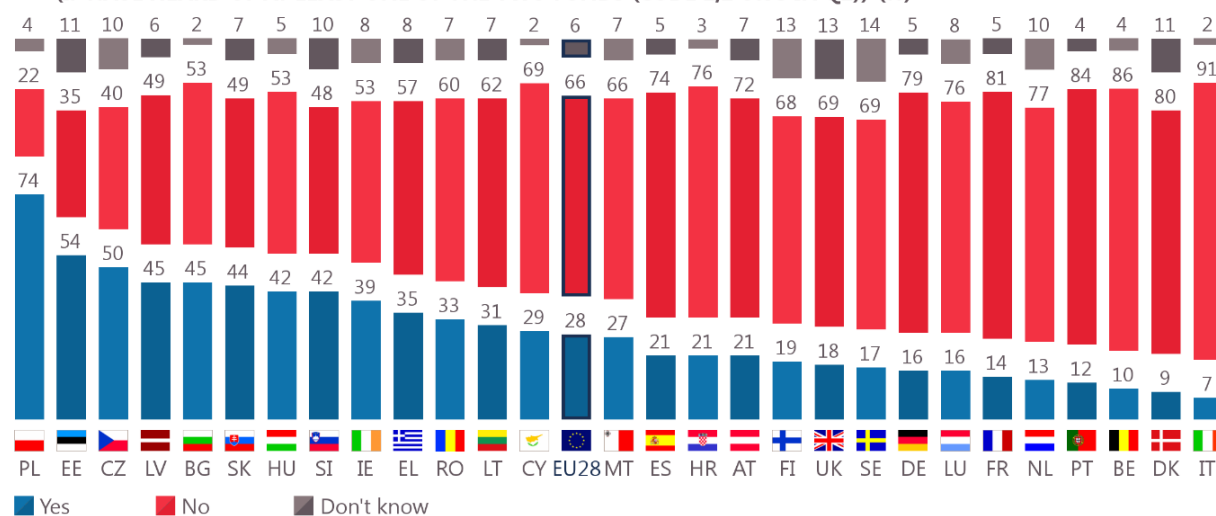
Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

¹¹ Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund?

Three quarters of respondents in Poland (74%) and at least half of those polled in Estonia (54%) and Czechia (50%), say that they have benefited in their daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund. But in the remaining 25 countries, those who say they have benefited are in the minority. At the lower end of the scale, no more than a tenth of respondents in Italy (7%), Denmark (9%) and Belgium (10%) say they have benefited from the schemes.

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

(IF HAVE HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE OF THE TWO FUNDS (CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN Q2)) (%)
































Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

Since March 2017, the proportion of respondents who say they have directly benefited from such a project has increased in 23 Member States, with the largest increases seen in Romania (33% +20 pp), Estonia (54% +14 pp) and Slovenia (42% +10 pp). Only two countries record declines: the United Kingdom (18% -4 pp) and Ireland (39% -2 pp).

Respondents are now more likely to say they have not directly benefited from any of these projects in three EU Member States: Denmark (80% +5 pp), UK (69% +4 pp) and Ireland (53% +3 pp). However, the proportion of respondents who say they have not benefited has fallen in 23 countries, most notably in Romania (60% -25 pp), Slovenia (48% -12 pp), Luxembourg (76% -10 pp) and Malta (66% -10 pp).

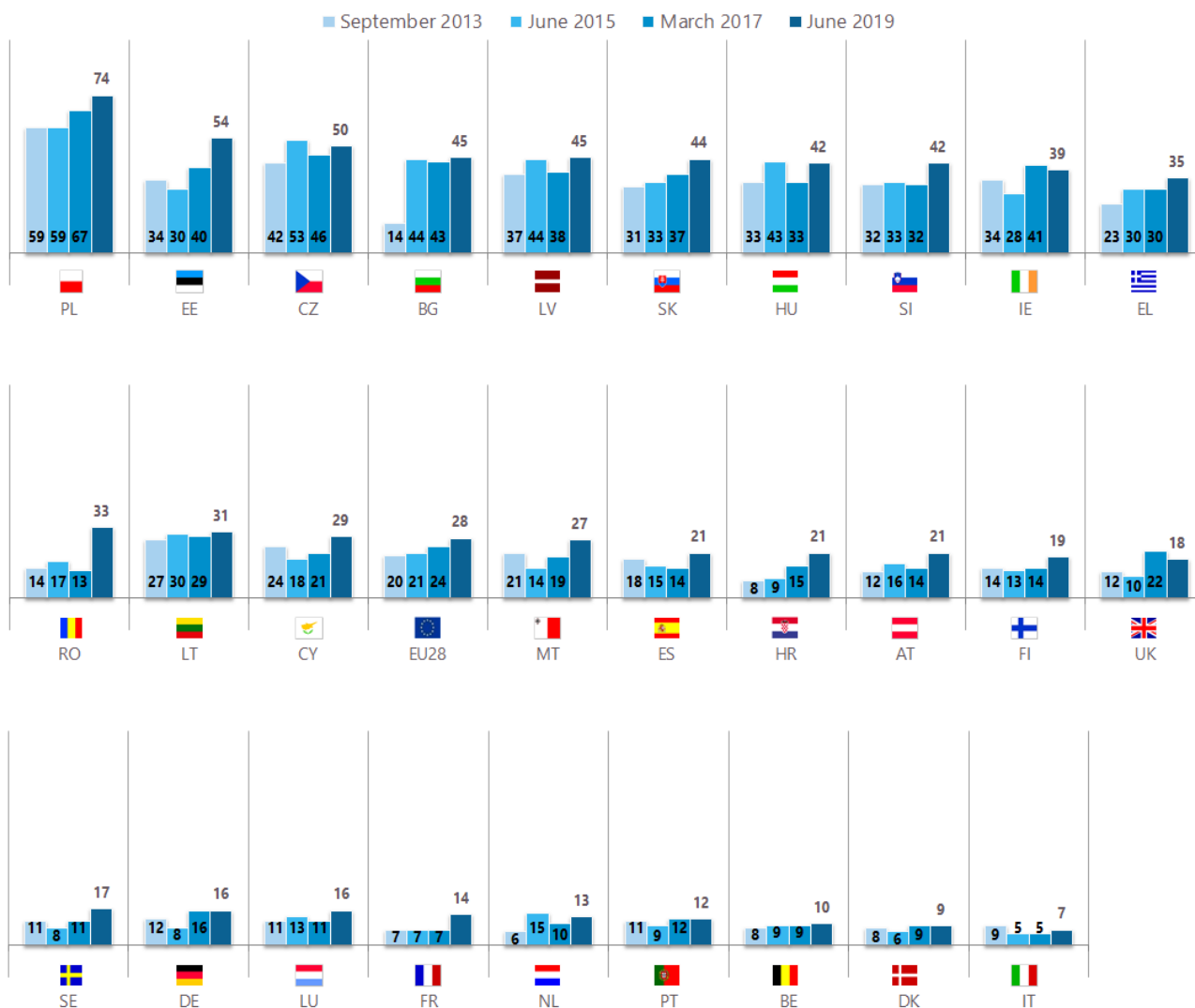
Q3 Have you benefited in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund?
(IF HAVE HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE OF THE TWO FUNDS
(CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN Q2)) (%)

		Yes	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	No	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		28	▲ 4	66	▼ 4	6
RO		33	▲ 20	60	▼ 25	7
EE		54	▲ 14	35	▼ 7	11
SI		42	▲ 10	48	▼ 12	10
HU		42	▲ 9	53	▼ 9	5
CY		29	▲ 8	69	▼ 4	2
MT		27	▲ 8	66	▼ 10	7
PL		74	▲ 7	22	▼ 7	4
LV		45	▲ 7	49	▼ 8	6
SK		44	▲ 7	49	▼ 5	7
ES		21	▲ 7	74	▼ 6	5
AT		21	▲ 7	72	▼ 7	7
FR		14	▲ 7	81	▼ 9	5
HR		21	▲ 6	76	▼ 6	3
SE		17	▲ 6	69	▼ 5	14
EL		35	▲ 5	57	▼ 8	8
FI		19	▲ 5	68	▼ 2	13
LU		16	▲ 5	76	▼ 10	8
CZ		50	▲ 4	40	▼ 1	10
NL		13	▲ 3	77	▼ 1	10
BG		45	▲ 2	53	▼ 1	2
LT		31	▲ 2	62	▼ 1	7
IT		7	▲ 2	91	▼ 2	2
BE		10	▲ 1	86	▼ 1	4
DE		16	=	79	=	5
PT		12	=	84	=	4
DK		9	=	80	▲ 5	11
IE		39	▼ 2	53	▲ 3	8
UK		18	▼ 4	69	▲ 4	13

Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

Since 2013, there have been some significant increases in the shares of respondents saying they have benefited from an EU regional development project in their daily lives, most notably in Bulgaria (45%, +31 pp), Estonia (54%, +20 pp) and Romania (33%, +19 pp). It is also worth noting this proportion has increased in all countries except Italy (7%, -2 pp).

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






Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on the results for respondents who say they have directly benefited:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to say they have benefited from the funds (29% vs 26%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to say they have benefited (34%), while those aged 15-24 are least likely (23%).
- Education appears to be a factor, with those who completed their education aged 20 or over most likely to say they have benefited (32%) and those whose education finished before the age of 16 least likely (13%).
- Self-employed respondents are most likely to say they have benefited (34%), while the unemployed are the least likely (24%).

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	28	66	6
 Gender			
Man	29	65	6
Woman	26	68	6
 Age			
15-24	23	69	8
25-39	34	59	7
40-54	29	65	6
55 +	24	70	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	13	83	4
16-19	23	70	7
20+	32	62	6
Still studying	27	68	5
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	34	61	5
Employee	29	64	7
Manual workers	32	64	4
Not working	24	70	6

Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

Awareness of EU co-funded projects is a significant factor, with those who are aware being more than four times as likely as those who are unaware to say they have benefited from the funds (41% vs 9%).

Q3

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

	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU28	28	66	6
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	41	54	5
No	9	84	7

Base: respondents who have heard of at least one of the two funds (n= 14.484)

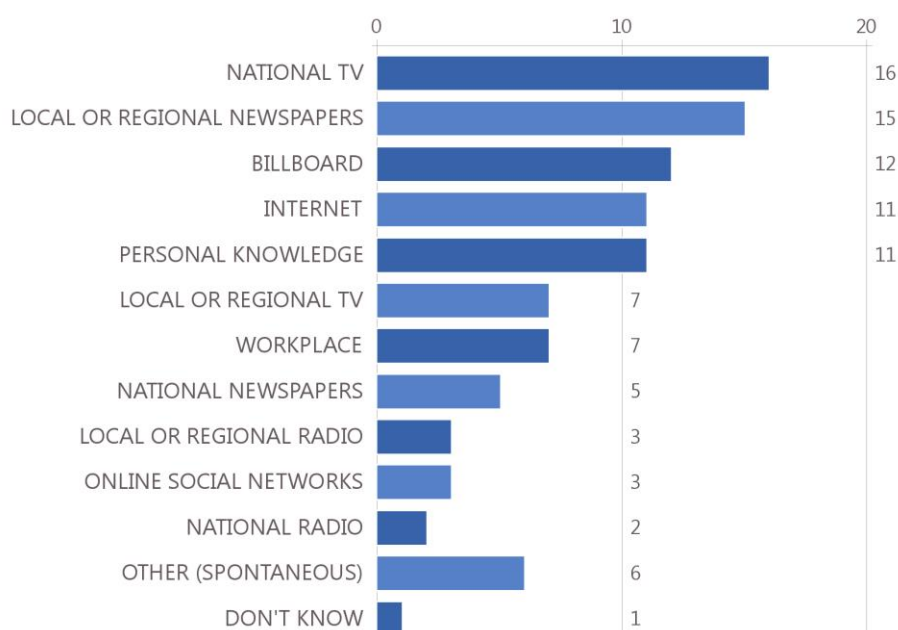
3. Sources of information on EU regional policy

Close to one in six respondents say their first source of information about EU co-financed projects is national TV

Respondents who said they have heard about an EU co-financed project were asked where they had done so. They were asked to say where they have first heard about the project¹², and then to name any other sources through which they have heard about it¹³.

National TV is the most-mentioned first source of information about EU co-financed projects (16%), closely followed by **local or regional newspapers** (15%), **billboards** (12%), **the Internet** and personal knowledge (both 11%). Less than 10% mention any of the other media as their first source of information on these regional projects.

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?
(IF HAVE HEARD OF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECTS (CODE 1 IN Q1A)) (% - EU)



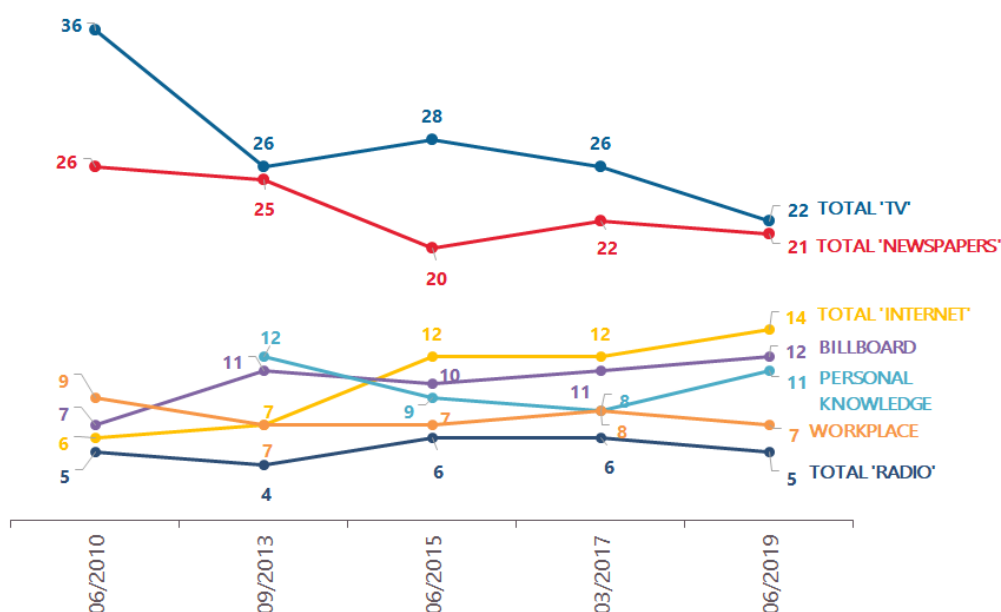
Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

¹² Q1b1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?

¹³ Q1b2 And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Since the first survey in 2010, there have been some significant changes in the proportions of respondents giving each answer. In particular, the proportion of respondents saying they first get information about EU co-financed projects from TV has fallen from over a third in 2010 (36%), to just over a fifth in 2019 (22%), while the proportion saying they get such information from newspapers has fallen from a quarter (26%) to a fifth (21%). Conversely, the proportion of respondents who rely on the Internet as their primary source of such information has more than doubled, from 6% in 2010 to 14% in 2019, while the proportion who get this information from billboards has also increased (12%, +5 pp). For other media, the proportions have remained stable.

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?
(% - EU)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

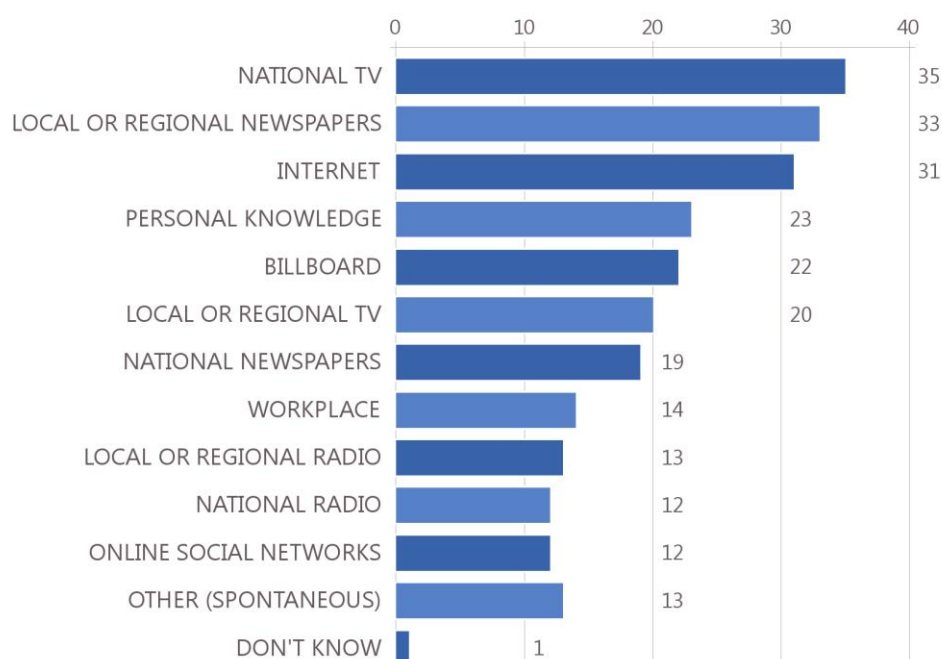
When first and subsequent responses are aggregated¹⁴, **national TV** remains the most frequently mentioned source, with over a third of respondents (35%) saying that they get their information from this source.

The second most common source, again, is **local or regional newspapers**, mentioned by a third (33%) of respondents, while a fifth (19%) also mention **national newspapers**. The **Internet** is mentioned by three in ten respondents (31%).

Other sources of information are less common. At least one in five respondents mention **personal knowledge** (23%), **billboards** (22%) and **local or regional TV** (20%). Fewer respondents mention their **workplace** (14%), **local or regional radio** (13%) or **national radio** (12%), which is the least common source of information about EU co-financed projects alongside **online social networks** (12%).

Q1bT Where did you hear about it? First? And then?

(IF HAVE HEARD OF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECTS (CODE 1 IN Q1A)) (% - EU)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

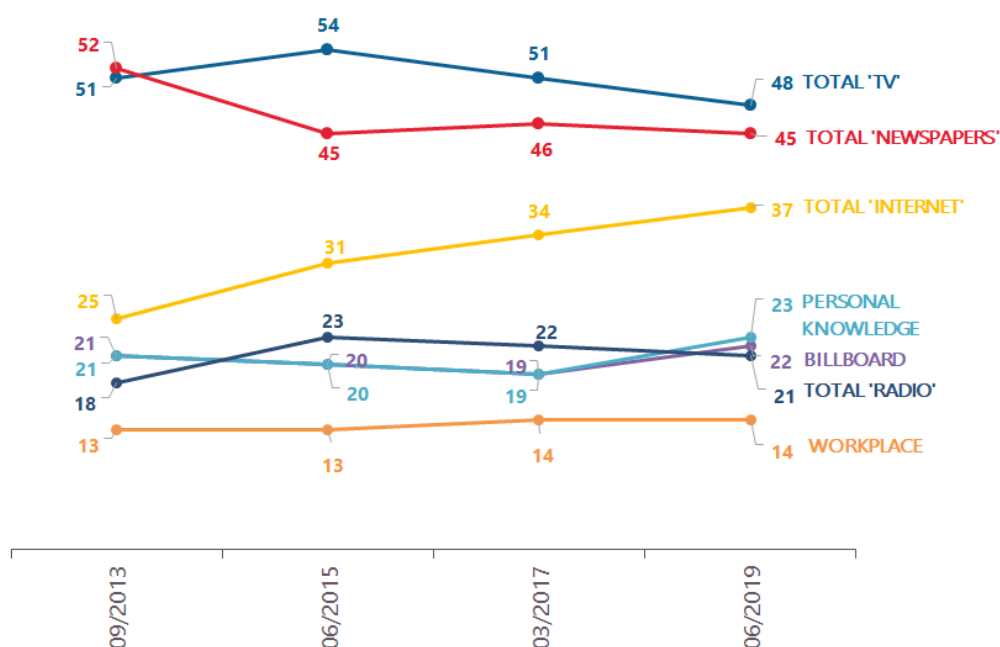
¹⁴ Question Q1bT combines the results of Q1b1 (primary source of information on EU co-financed projects) and those of Q1b2 (other sources on information on EU co-financed projects)

While the proportions of those giving radio, billboards, workplace, personal knowledge and TV have stayed quite stable since 2013, the proportion of those who cite newspapers has fallen considerably – from five in ten in 2013 (52%) to just over four in ten in 2019 (45%).

Conversely, the proportion of respondents saying they heard about EU co-financed projects from the Internet has grown from a quarter (25%) in 2013 to nearly four in ten (37%) in 2019.

The overall results obtained for this question allow to conclude that the likelihood to hear about EU financed projects on television did not decrease significantly, but television is today significantly less likely to be the first source of information on these matters – people are aware of them first through other sources.

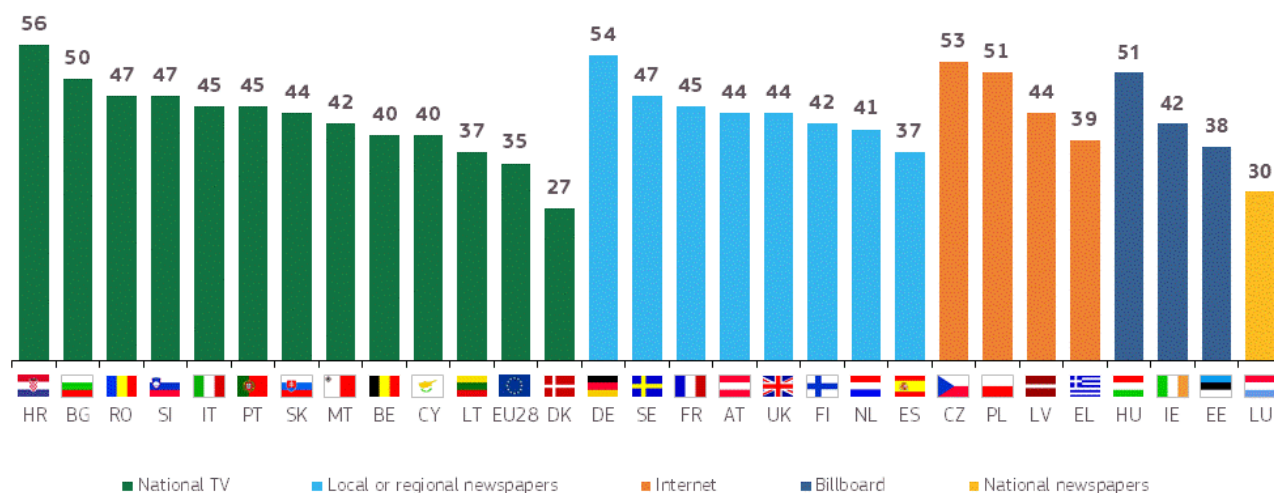
Q1BT Where did you hear about it? First? And then?
(% - EU)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

In 12 EU Member States, **national TV** is the most-given response, most notably in Croatia (56%), Bulgaria (50%), Slovenia and Romania (both 47%). **Local or regional newspapers** is the most common answer in eight countries, in particular in Germany (54%), Sweden (47%) and France (45%). In four EU Member States, **the Internet** is the most-given answer, particularly in Czechia (53%), Poland (51%) and Latvia (44%). **Billboard** is the most mentioned source of information about EU co-financed projects in three countries, while only in Luxembourg the most mention source is **national newspapers**.

Q1BT Where did you hear about it? First? And then?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

Since the previous survey in March 2017, there have been some significant changes in the prevalence of **national TV** as a source of information about EU co-financed projects. The proportions of people mentioning this has increased in 11 countries, most notably in Cyprus (40%, +9 pp), Bulgaria (50%, +8 pp) and the Netherlands (23%, +7 pp), but it has decreased in 15, particularly in Estonia (23%, -15 pp), Luxembourg and Spain (both 25%, -14 pp).

There have been some stark changes in the proportions mentioning **local or regional newspapers** as well, with it increasing in 12 countries led by Czechia (45%, +10 pp), the United Kingdom (44%, +7 pp) and Bulgaria (14%, +6 pp), but falling in 14, chiefly in Luxembourg (20%, -17 pp), Finland (42%, -15 pp), Austria (44%, -10pp) and Lithuania (16%, -10 pp).

The proportion of respondents mentioning the **Internet** as a source of information about EU co-financed projects has increased in 17 countries, especially in the United Kingdom (27%, +13 pp), Bulgaria (38%, +12 pp), Czechia (53%, +12 pp) and Croatia (41%, +12 pp). It has declined in 11 countries, with the sharpest declines being seen in Luxembourg (22%, -15 pp), Portugal (16%, -6 pp), Greece (39%, -5 pp) and Spain (20%, -5 pp).

The proportion of respondents giving **personal knowledge** as their answer has increased in 18 countries since the last survey in 2017, most notably in Czechia (42%, +17 pp), Romania (40%, +12 pp) and the United Kingdom (33%, +9 pp). However, it has declined steeply in Austria (15%, -13 pp), Luxembourg (16%, -13 pp) and Bulgaria (16%, -7 pp) and fallen in a further five countries.

In the two years since the last survey, the proportion of respondents who mention **billboards** has increased in 17 countries and decreased in nine. The steepest rises are observed in Hungary (51%, +15 pp), Estonia (38%, +12 pp) and the United Kingdom (23%, +8 pp), while the sharpest falls can be found in Luxembourg (20%, -5 pp), Spain (24%, -4 pp), Cyprus (19%, -3 pp), Denmark (0%, -3 pp), Sweden (8%, -3 pp) and Lithuania (34%, -3 pp).

Mentions by respondents of **local or regional TV** as a source of information for EU co-financed projects have increased in eight countries, particularly Romania (34%, +8 pp), Slovenia (20%, +7 pp) and Czechia (22%, +5 pp), though they have decreased in 16 EU Member States, most notably Austria (19%, -14 pp), Spain (22%, -14 pp) and Lithuania (8%, -9 pp).

The proportion of respondents who mention **national newspapers** has decreased in 19 countries, led by Luxembourg (30%, -22 pp), Belgium (32%, -10 pp) and Estonia (17%, -10 pp) and has only increased in nine, particularly in Romania (18%, +7 pp), Czechia (30%, +5 pp) and Sweden (12%, +4 pp).

The **workplace** is more common than it was in March 2017 in 11 EU Member States, chiefly Ireland (17%, +8 pp), Denmark and Finland (both 20%, +6 pp), and less common in 15, most notably Sweden (17%, -13 pp), the United Kingdom (18%, -6 pp) and Cyprus (7%, -5 pp).

As a source of information for EU co-financed projects, **local or regional radio** has become less mentioned since 2017 by respondents in 17 countries, especially Luxembourg (7%, -15 pp), Austria (12%, -10 pp) and Sweden (9%, -6 pp). Mentions have increased in nine countries, particularly the United Kingdom (17%, +12 pp), Croatia (24%, +10 pp) and Germany (19%, +6 pp).

Since 2017, the proportion of respondents mentioning **national radio** has increased in 12 countries, led by the Netherlands (9%, +6 pp), Czechia (27%, +6 pp) and Ireland (29%, +5 pp), and has fallen in 15 Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (20%, -14 pp), Portugal (5%, -9 pp) and Belgium (23%, -8 pp).

In 20 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who mention **online social networks** as their source of information about EU co-financed projects has grown, particularly in Czechia (22%, +12 pp), Bulgaria (21%, +10 pp) and the United Kingdom (14%, +10 pp). However, it has declined in five countries, most sharply in Luxembourg (9%, -9 pp), Latvia (12%, -5 pp) and Spain (13%, -4pp).

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

(IF HAVE HEARD OF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECTS (CODE 1 IN Q1A)) (%)

		National TV	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Local or regional newspapers	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Internet	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Personal knowledge	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Billboard	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Local or regional TV	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	National newspapers	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Workplace	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Local or regional radio	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	National radio	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Online social networks	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		35	▼ 2	33	=	31	▲ 1	23	▲ 4	22	▲ 3	20	▼ 3	19	▼ 1	14	=	13	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	12	▲ 3	13	=	1
CY		40	▲ 9	10	▼ 9	33	▲ 2	25	▲ 6	19	▼ 3	15	▼ 7	18	▼ 4	7	▼ 5	5	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	14	▲ 6	21	▲ 12	1
BG		50	▲ 8	14	▲ 6	38	▲ 12	16	▼ 7	21	▲ 3	12	=	13	▼ 1	13	=	11	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	21	▲ 10	12	▼ 10	1
NL		23	▲ 7	41	▼ 7	22	▲ 3	16	▼ 3	25	▼ 2	13	▼ 4	23	▲ 2	16	▼ 1	8	=	9	▲ 6	9	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	2
DK		27	▲ 4	26	=	13	▲ 2	15	=	0	▼ 3	16	▼ 8	19	▲ 1	20	▲ 6	6	▼ 4	4	▼ 3	10	▲ 5	17	▼ 1	2
CZ		50	▲ 3	45	▲ 10	53	▲ 12	42	▲ 17	27	▲ 6	22	▲ 5	30	▲ 5	22	▲ 4	18	▲ 5	27	▲ 6	22	▲ 12	12	▼ 10	2
RO		47	▲ 3	18	▲ 2	32	▲ 6	40	▲ 12	21	▲ 6	34	▲ 8	18	▲ 7	12	▼ 2	13	▲ 3	12	▲ 1	12	▲ 5	8	▼ 10	1
SE		13	▲ 3	47	▲ 5	8	▼ 4	16	▼ 1	8	▼ 3	13	▼ 1	12	▲ 4	17	▼ 13	9	▼ 6	7	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	28	▲ 9	2
SI		47	▲ 2	28	▲ 3	29	▲ 2	12	▲ 2	22	▲ 4	20	▲ 7	16	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	12	▼ 1	12	▼ 3	8	▲ 2	16	▼ 3	3
PL		45	▲ 2	32	▲ 1	51	▲ 3	28	▲ 7	31	▲ 4	23	=	17	▲ 3	15	▲ 4	20	▲ 3	18	▲ 3	15	▲ 4	13	=	1
FR		32	▲ 2	45	=	22	▼ 3	23	▲ 4	24	▲ 5	20	▼ 2	20	▲ 1	13	▼ 3	16	▲ 4	17	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	13	▲ 4	0
UK		20	▲ 2	44	▲ 7	27	▲ 13	33	▲ 9	23	▲ 8	22	=	17	▲ 2	18	▼ 6	17	▲ 12	9	▲ 1	14	▲ 10	17	▼ 10	1
HR		56	=	19	▲ 2	41	▲ 12	17	▼ 2	9	▲ 4	19	▲ 3	14	▼ 6	11	▲ 1	24	▲ 10	14	▲ 1	19	▲ 9	8	▼ 7	1
DE		19	=	54	▲ 5	21	▲ 1	18	▲ 1	21	▲ 4	23	▲ 2	18	▼ 6	14	▲ 3	19	▲ 6	8	▼ 3	7	=	15	▲ 4	3
FI		15	▼ 1	42	▼ 15	17	▲ 2	16	=	17	▲ 4	5	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	20	▲ 6	7	▼ 4	8	▲ 2	14	▲ 3	16	▼ 2	1
SK		44	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	40	▲ 8	16	▲ 1	21	▲ 6	22	=	14	▼ 4	12	▼ 2	12	=	16	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	1
LV		40	▼ 3	34	▼ 2	44	▼ 1	22	▲ 5	29	=	14	▼ 5	12	▼ 5	17	▲ 2	9	▼ 5	20	▼ 5	12	▼ 5	11	▼ 1	1
PT		45	▼ 4	18	▼ 6	16	▼ 6	19	▲ 4	18	▲ 2	11	▲ 1	21	▼ 2	13	▼ 4	4	▼ 3	5	▼ 9	9	=	19	▼ 6	0
LT		37	▼ 4	16	▼ 10	34	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	34	▼ 3	8	▼ 9	13	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	3	▼ 4	12	▼ 5	10	▲ 4	15	▲ 4	1
IE		28	▼ 4	34	▼ 3	23	▲ 8	29	▲ 4	42	▼ 2	12	▼ 3	32	▼ 2	17	▲ 8	23	▼ 4	29	▲ 5	13	▲ 3	14	▲ 4	1
HU		30	▼ 6	29	▼ 4	33	▲ 3	22	▲ 2	51	▲ 15	15	▼ 5	9	▼ 4	11	▼ 1	11	▼ 2	12	=	10	▲ 3	7	▲ 2	1
AT		16	▼ 6	44	▼ 10	19	▼ 2	15	▼ 13	9	▼ 2	19	▼ 14	25	▼ 7	16	▼ 1	12	▼ 10	7	▼ 5	9	▼ 1	14	▼ 2	4
IT		45	▼ 7	16	▼ 1	27	▼ 1	19	▲ 6	3	▲ 1	17	▼ 8	21	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	2	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	12	▲ 1	0
MT		42	▼ 8	12	▲ 3	28	▲ 9	9	▲ 4	15	=	36	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	7	▲ 4	8	▼ 1	8	▼ 3	10	▲ 3	13	▲ 3	2
EL		33	▼ 10	18	▼ 7	39	▼ 5	24	▲ 2	38	▲ 2	16	▼ 5	17	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	11	▼ 3	11	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	9	▲ 2	0
BE		40	▼ 11	30	▲ 4	26	▼ 3	26	▼ 2	16	▲ 4	25	▲ 3	32	▼ 10	17	▼ 2	15	▼ 1	23	▼ 8	14	▲ 1	14	▲ 3	1
ES		25	▼ 14	37	▼ 3	20	▼ 5	14	▼ 3	24	▼ 4	22	▼ 14	21	▼ 5	15	▲ 1	13	▼ 5	11	▼ 7	13	▼ 4	13	▲ 4	3
LU		25	▼ 14	20	▼ 17	22	▼ 15	16	▼ 13	20	▼ 5	15	▼ 8	30	▼ 22	20	=	7	▼ 15	20	▼ 14	9	▼ 9	12	▲ 1	2
EE		23	▼ 15	28	▼ 5	36	▲ 1	19	▲ 5	38	▲ 12	10	▲ 3	17	▼ 10	7	▼ 3	10	▲ 2	17	▼ 6	6	=	10	▼ 2	1

Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on the aggregated responses to this question.

- The youngest respondents, aged 15-24, are the most likely to mention the Internet (40% compared with 21% of respondents aged 55 or over), online social networks (21% vs 6%) or personal knowledge (29% vs. 20%) as their sources of information about EU co-financed projects. Those aged 55 or over are the most likely to say that they heard about it on national TV (44% compared with 23% of the youngest respondents), local or regional newspapers (40% vs. 21%) or the national radio (14% vs. 6%).
- Students are the most likely to mention the Internet (41%), billboards (30%), personal knowledge (34%) or online social networks (22%). Respondents who have spent longest in education are the most likely to mention local or regional newspapers (36%), national newspapers (21%), national radio (13%) and their workplace (17%), while those who left school at or before age 15 are the most likely to get their information from national TV (51%) and local or regional TV (25%). Respondents who left school between 16 and 19 are most likely to have heard about it on local or regional radio (15%).
- Respondents who live in large towns are most likely to mention the Internet (36%), while those who live in small or mid-size towns and in rural villages (both 36%) are more likely to get this information from local or regional newspapers than their counterparts in large towns (28%).

Q1BT Where did you hear about it? First? And then?
(% - EU)

	National TV	Local or regional newspapers	Internet	Personal knowledge	Billboard	Local or regional TV	National newspapers	Workplace	Local or regional radio	National radio	Online social networks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	35	33	31	23	22	20	19	14	13	12	12	13	1
Age													
15-24	23	21	40	29	25	12	10	12	10	6	21	17	0
25-39	31	27	44	27	29	14	14	17	13	13	20	14	1
40-54	31	33	33	23	23	19	18	20	13	10	11	13	2
55 +	44	40	21	20	17	26	24	10	14	14	6	12	1
Education (End of)													
15-	51	32	12	11	9	25	20	7	10	11	4	15	2
16-19	39	33	27	22	19	23	18	11	15	11	12	14	1
20+	33	36	34	24	24	20	21	17	13	13	11	12	1
Still studying	24	20	41	34	30	8	8	14	10	7	22	14	0
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural village	35	36	27	23	21	20	16	13	15	12	10	15	2
Small/ mid size town	36	36	30	22	20	22	20	14	12	11	12	12	1
Large town	36	28	36	24	26	18	21	16	13	14	12	12	1

Base: respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects (n= 10.788)

II. PRIORITIES FOR EU REGIONAL POLICY

This second section of the report looks at the attitudes of respondents towards EU regional investment. First, respondents were asked to identify socio-economic and geographical targets for investment, and then which types of investment – such as in the environment or energy – should be prioritised by EU regional policy.

1. Priority regions for EU regional investment

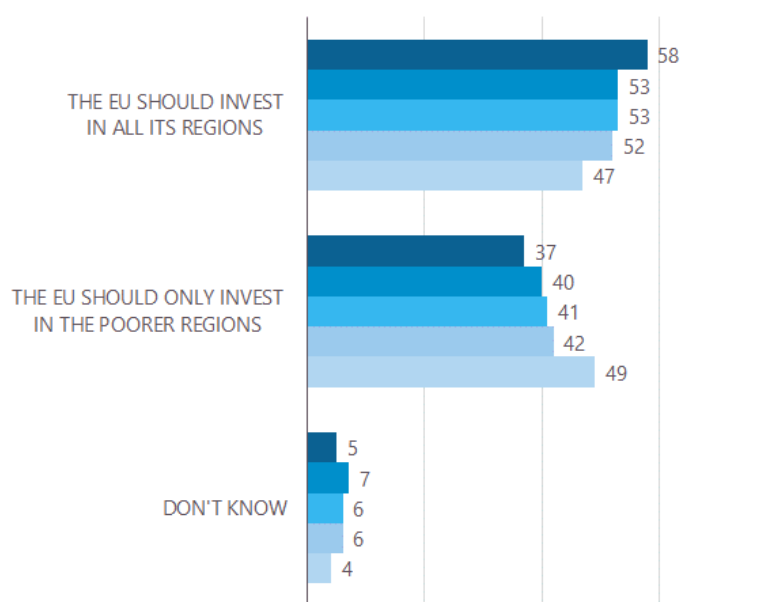
A majority of respondents agree that the EU should continue to invest in all its regions

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

Nearly six in ten respondents (58%) think that the **EU should invest in all its regions**, while fewer than four in ten (37%) say the **EU should only invest in poorer regions**. The proportion of respondents who believe the EU should continue to invest in all its regions has increased by five percentage points since March 2017, while the proportion who say it should only invest in poorer regions has fallen since March 2017 (-3 pp).

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?
(% - EU)

■ June 2019 ■ March 2017 ■ June 2015 ■ Sept. 2013 ■ June 2010



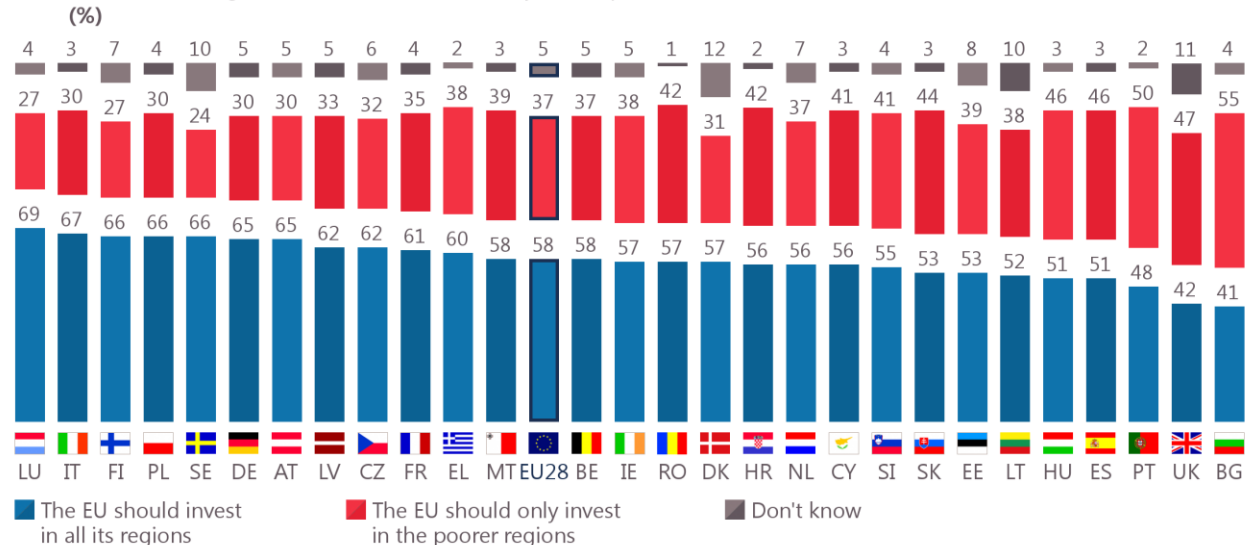
Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

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

At national level, there are some significant differences on this question. A majority of respondents in 25 Member States say the EU should invest in all its regions, with this view most prevalent in Luxembourg (69%), Italy (67%) and Finland, Poland and Sweden (all 66%). At the other end of the scale, respondents are least likely to agree with this statement in Bulgaria (41%), the United Kingdom (42%) and Portugal (48%).

At least half of respondents in Bulgaria (55%) and Portugal (50%) say that the EU should focus its investment in the poorer regions, while just under half of those in the United Kingdom agree (47%).

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
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the last survey in March 2017, the proportion of respondents who think the EU should invest in all its regions has increased in 26 countries, most sharply in Italy (67% +10 pp), Hungary (51% +10 pp), Denmark (57% +9 pp) and Sweden (66% +9 pp). However, fewer respondents now say the EU should invest in all its regions in two countries: Bulgaria (41%, -3 pp) and Portugal (48%, -2 pp).

Respondents in just two countries are now more likely to say that the EU should only invest in its poorer regions: Bulgaria (55% +3 pp) and Portugal (50% +3 pp). In all but two of the remaining countries, the proportion of respondents thinking this has declined, with the exceptions being Slovenia (41%) and the United Kingdom (47%), which have remained stable.

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? (%)

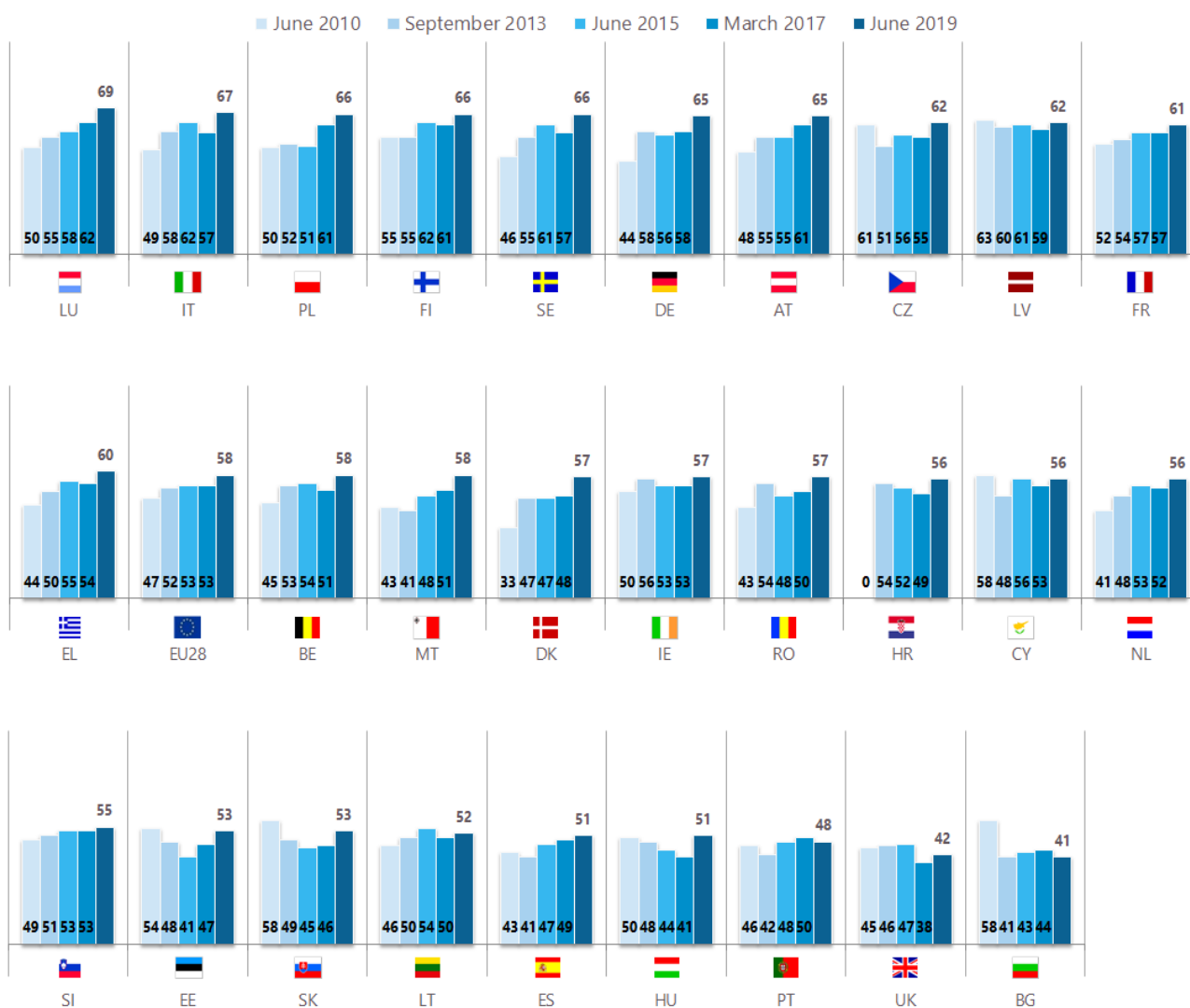
		The EU should invest in all its regions	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		58	▲ 5	37	▼ 3	5
IT		67	▲ 10	30	▼ 8	3
HU		51	▲ 10	46	▼ 9	3
SE		66	▲ 9	24	▼ 5	10
DK		57	▲ 9	31	▼ 8	12
LU		69	▲ 7	27	▼ 8	4
DE		65	▲ 7	30	▼ 1	5
CZ		62	▲ 7	32	▼ 6	6
BE		58	▲ 7	37	▼ 7	5
MT		58	▲ 7	39	▼ 4	3
RO		57	▲ 7	42	▼ 6	1
HR		56	▲ 7	42	▼ 6	2
SK		53	▲ 7	44	▼ 5	3
EL		60	▲ 6	38	▼ 5	2
EE		53	▲ 6	39	▼ 5	8
PL		66	▲ 5	30	▼ 4	4
FI		66	▲ 5	27	▼ 4	7
AT		65	▲ 4	30	▼ 5	5
FR		61	▲ 4	35	▼ 4	4
IE		57	▲ 4	38	▼ 4	5
NL		56	▲ 4	37	▼ 5	7
UK		42	▲ 4	47	=	11
LV		62	▲ 3	33	▼ 2	5
CY		56	▲ 3	41	▼ 3	3
SI		55	▲ 2	41	=	4
LT		52	▲ 2	38	▼ 2	10
ES		51	▲ 2	46	▼ 3	3
PT		48	▼ 2	50	▲ 3	2
BG		41	▼ 3	55	▲ 3	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the first survey in 2010, there have been some significant changes in the proportions of respondents saying the EU should invest in all its regions.

This has grown sharply in Denmark (57%, +24 pp), Germany (65%, +21 pp), Sweden (66%, +20 pp), Luxembourg (69%, +19 pp) and Italy (67%, +18 pp) and less steeply in 17 other countries. It has declined in six countries since 2010, most notably in Bulgaria (41%, -17 pp), Slovakia (53%, -5 pp) and the United Kingdom (42%, -3 pp).

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)





Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- The older respondents – those aged over 55 years – are the least likely to say the EU should invest in all its regions (51%) and the most likely to say it should only invest in its poorer regions (43%).
- Respondents who are still studying are the most likely to say the EU should invest in all its regions (70%) and the least likely to say it should only invest in its poorer regions (27%).

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? (% - EU)

	The EU should invest in all its regions	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions	Don't Know
EU28	58	37	5
 Age			
15-24	65	31	4
25-39	66	30	4
40-54	60	35	5
55 +	51	43	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	43	49	8
16-19	56	39	5
20+	62	34	4
Still studying	70	27	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Respondents who personally benefited from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or Cohesion fund are more likely to say the EU should invest in all its regions (66% vs 57%)

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? (% - EU)

	The EU should invest in all its regions	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions	Don't Know
EU28	58	37	5
Personally benefited from ERDF or Cohesion Fund			
Yes	66	31	3
No	57	38	5

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

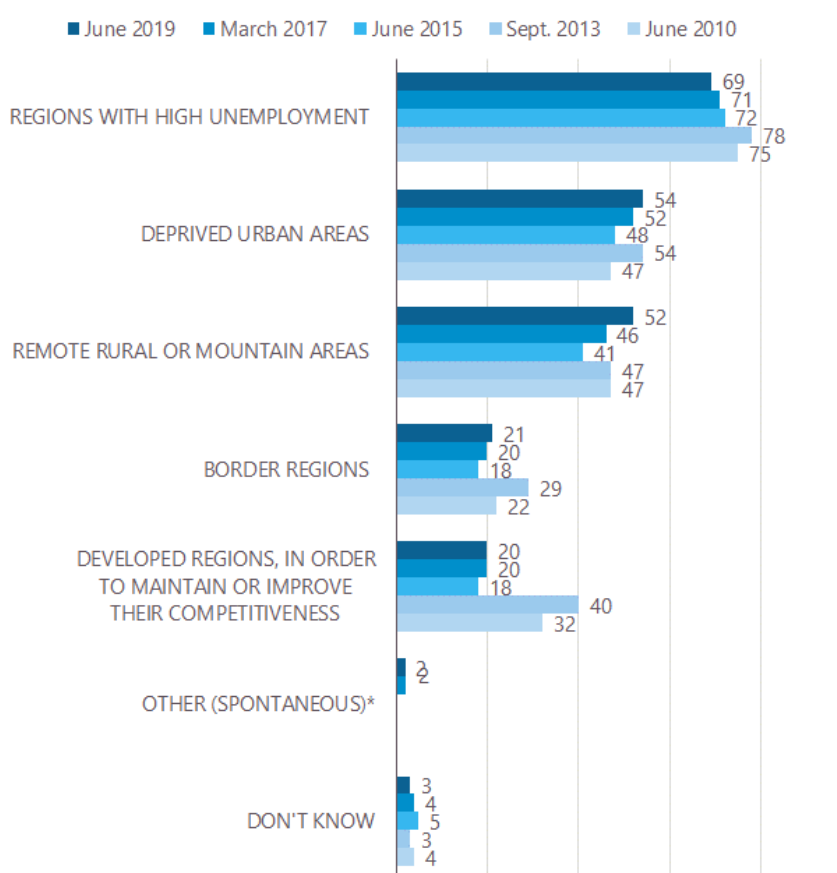
Seven in ten respondents would target for investment regions with high unemployment

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

Nearly seven in ten respondents identify **regions with high unemployment** (69%) as priority for investment, followed by **deprived urban areas** (54%) and **remote rural or mountain areas** (52%). **Border regions** or **developed regions** are considered of highest priority for investment by one in five respondents (21% and 20% respectively).

The proportion of respondents who would target regions with high unemployment has fallen by two percentage points since the last survey in March 2017, while the proportions opting for deprived urban areas and rural or mountain areas have increased by two percentage points and six percentage points respectively since 2017.

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



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

¹⁶ Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

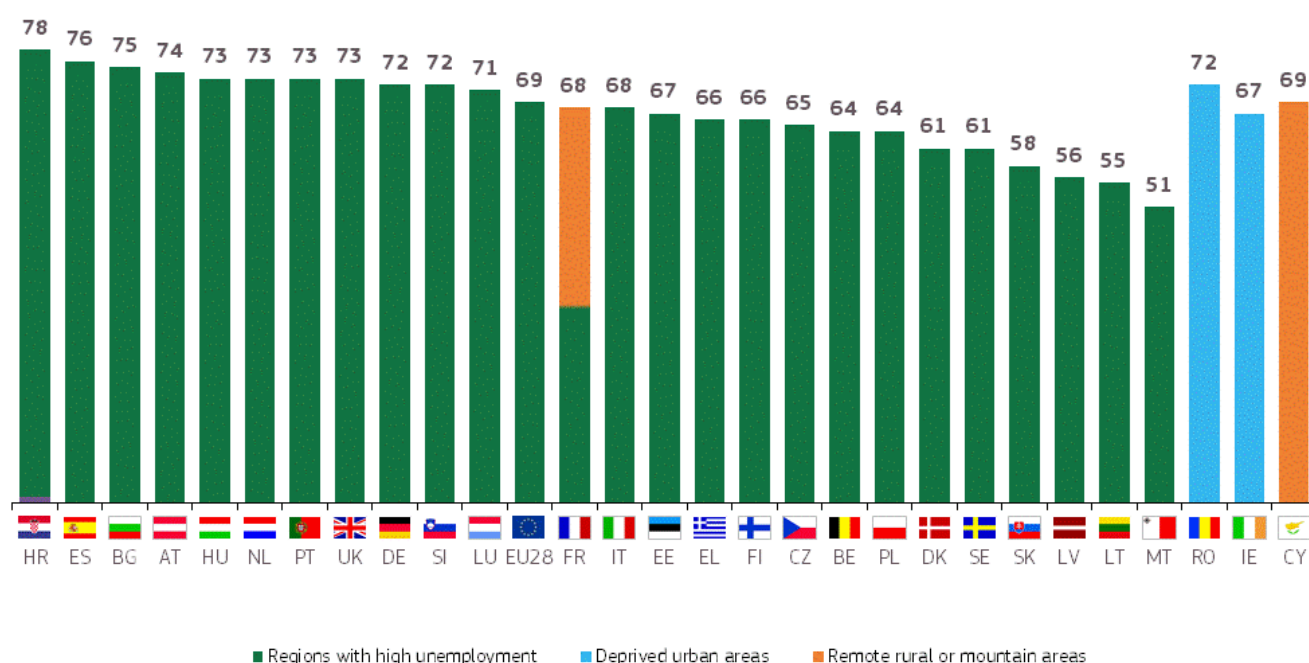
In all but three Member States, respondents are most likely to mention **regions with high unemployment** as those that the EU should target for investment. At least three quarters of respondents give this answer in Croatia (78%), Spain (76%) and Bulgaria (75%), while at the other end of the scale, just over half of respondents say this in Malta (51%), Lithuania (55%) and Latvia (56%).

The exceptions are Romania and Ireland, where **deprived urban areas** is the most-given response (72% and 67% respectively) and this is the second most-common answer in 13 countries and the third most-given response in 12. Only in Estonia (31%) it is not among the top three responses.

In Cyprus, **remote rural or mountain areas** (69%) is the answer most mentioned when asking about which should be the regions to be target for investments under EU regional policy, and it is also one of the two most mentioned in France (68%), jointly with regions with high unemployment (both 68%).

Border regions is the third most-given answer in just two countries – Estonia (44%) and Spain (22%) – though it is not among the top three responses anywhere else. The same is true for **developed regions in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness**: only in France (22%) and Malta (20%) are they the third most-given answer and among the top three responses.

Q4b Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the last survey in March 2017, there have been a number of significant country-level variations in terms of the proportions of respondents citing each of the different answers.

The proportion of respondents who say the EU should target **regions with high unemployment**, has declined in 17 countries, led by Cyprus (60, -13 pp), Sweden (61%, -10 pp) and Czechia (65%, -9 pp). In contrast, it has shown modest rises in eight countries, mainly in Germany (72%, +4 pp), Luxembourg (71%, +4 pp) and Finland (66%, +3 pp).






























The proportion of respondents who say the EU should target **deprived urban areas** has also risen in 17 countries, chiefly Poland (57%, +14 pp), Romania (72%, +13 pp) and Finland (50%, +11 pp). It has modestly decreased in ten EU Member States, principally in Spain (57%, -5 pp), Italy (43%, -5 pp) and Cyprus (47%, -4 pp).

In 21 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents saying the EU should target **remote rural or mountain areas** has increased, most sharply in Germany (65%, +17 pp), Spain (57%, +11 pp), Bulgaria (63%, +9 pp) and Finland (55%, +9 pp). It has fallen slightly in four countries, though only by more than 2 pp in one country: Latvia (46%, -5 pp).

Variations since the last survey in March 2017 are less pronounced when it comes to the proportion of those who say the EU should invest in **border regions**, rising most notably in Slovenia (32%, +8 pp), Finland (29%, +7 pp) and Czechia (40%, +6pp). Only in Austria (34%, -4 pp) has this proportion fallen by more than 3 pp.

The proportion of respondents saying the EU should target investment in **developed regions, so that they can maintain or improve competitiveness** has risen in 11 countries since March 2017, led by Finland (24%, +8 pp), Germany (29%, +5 pp), Latvia (24%, +4 pp), Poland (20%, +4pp), Italy (19%, +4 pp) and Hungary (17%, +4 pp). However, it has fallen in 12 EU member states, chiefly in Cyprus (11%, -7 pp), Austria (21%, -6 pp) Luxembourg (25%, -5 pp) and the United Kingdom (16%, -5pp).

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




		Regions with high unemployment	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Deprived urban areas	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Remote rural or mountain areas	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Border regions	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		69	▼2	54	▲2	52	▲6	21	▲1	20	=	2	=	3
DE		72	▲4	48	▲4	65	▲17	28	▲5	29	▲5	1	▼1	2
LU		71	▲4	60	▲4	41	=	28	▼3	25	▼5	3	▲1	4
FI		66	▲3	50	▲11	55	▲9	29	▲7	24	▲8	1	=	2
EE		67	▲2	31	▼2	63	▼2	44	▲1	15	=	1	▼1	4
DK		61	▲2	43	▲2	36	=	18	▲1	21	=	2	▼1	11
HR		78	▲1	38	▲5	64	▲3	22	▲4	14	▲1	2	▼1	1
BG		75	▲1	35	▲10	63	▲9	25	▼2	13	=	1	=	3
UK		73	▲1	70	▲3	37	▼1	16	▼1	16	▼5	2	▲1	7
PT		73	=	63	▲5	62	▲7	13	=	14	▼2	1	▼2	2
SI		72	=	33	▲6	67	▲8	32	▲8	13	▲2	2	=	3
LT		55	=	34	▼1	40	▲4	8	▼1	13	▲1	7	▲5	5
ES		76	▼2	57	▼5	57	▲11	22	▲1	16	▼3	2	▲1	3
FR		68	▼2	57	▼2	68	▲6	16	▼3	22	▼4	1	▼1	2
IT		68	▼2	43	▼5	26	▲3	10	=	19	▲4	2	▼1	3
MT		51	▼2	40	▲4	19	▲2	16	▼2	20	=	2	▼3	10
NL		73	▼3	59	▲1	45	▼1	30	▲1	21	▼2	2	▲1	4
IE		66	▼3	67	▲6	55	▲3	26	▼3	21	▲1	1	=	3
EL		66	▼3	48	▲4	52	▲2	47	▲3	12	▼3	1	=	3
AT		74	▼4	40	=	71	▲4	34	▼4	21	▼6	1	=	2
HU		73	▼5	61	▲3	38	▲6	22	▼2	17	▲4	1	▲1	2
PL		64	▼5	57	▲14	56	▲8	20	▲1	20	▲4	2	▲1	3
RO		55	▼5	72	▲13	64	▲3	12	▼2	10	▼2	2	▼1	1
SK		58	▼6	40	▼1	36	▲6	12	▼1	10	=	4	▲1	6
LV		56	▼7	44	▼3	46	▼5	40	▲5	24	▲4	3	▲1	3
BE		64	▼8	58	▼3	43	▲2	25	▼2	28	▼1	3	▲2	4
CZ		65	▼9	52	▲5	58	▲4	40	▲6	19	▲3	1	=	5
SE		61	▼10	35	▼2	50	▲1	22	▲1	16	▼2	2	=	7
CY		60	▼13	47	▼4	69	=	16	▲2	11	▼7	2	▲2	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Analysis of the socio-demographic results shows that:

- There is broad agreement between men and women regarding the need for the EU to invest in each type of region, with no more than four percentage points difference in the level of agreement.
- Age does not appear to be much of a determining factor in responses, although those aged 15-24 are the least likely to mention remote rural or mountain regions (45%) and those aged 40-54 the most likely to give this response (54%).
- Perhaps unsurprisingly, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to mention deprived urban areas as a priority for EU regional investment (59%), while those who live in rural villages are the most likely to mention remote rural or mountain regions (60%).

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

	Regions with high unemployment	Deprived urban areas	Remote rural or mountain areas	Border regions	Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	69	54	52	21	20	2	3
 Gender							
Man	67	52	51	22	21	2	3
Woman	71	56	53	20	19	1	3
 Age							
15-24	72	59	45	18	23	1	3
25-39	70	56	52	22	21	1	3
40-54	70	55	54	22	21	1	2
55 +	68	51	53	21	17	2	4
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	66	49	60	22	19	2	3
Small/ mid size town	71	54	50	19	20	2	3
Large town	70	59	49	21	21	1	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

2. Most important areas for EU regional policy investment

Over nine in ten respondents want investments in education, health or social infrastructure

After identifying the types of regions the EU regional policy should prioritise, respondents were asked about the domains that should be targeted for investment. They were asked whether they think each of 11 domains are more or less important for their city or region¹⁷.

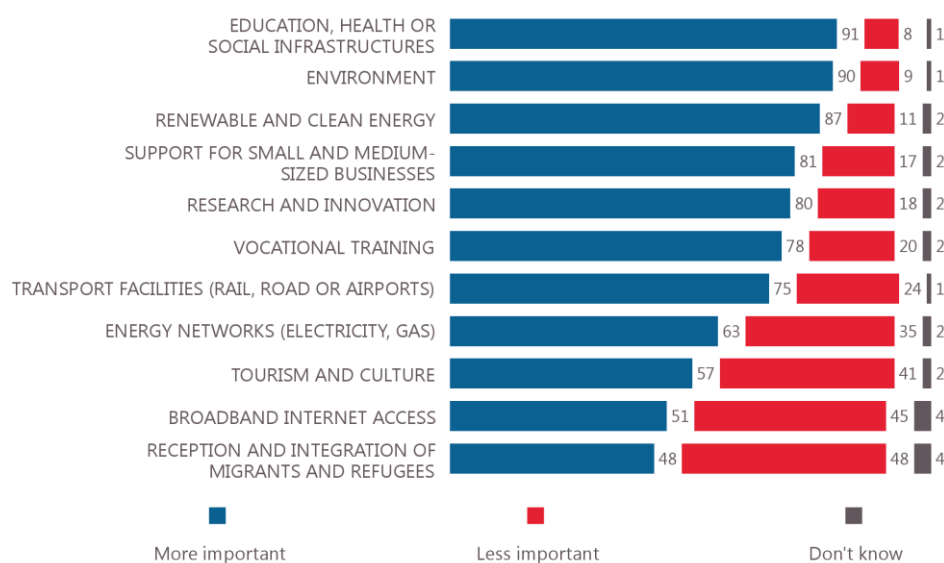
All but one of the domains are mentioned among the more important for their city or region by at least a relative majority of respondents.

More than nine in ten respondents (91%) consider **education, health or social infrastructures** one of the more important domains for investment for their city or region, followed by the **environment** (90%) and **renewable and clean energy** (87%). At least eight in ten respondents also mention **support for small and medium-sized businesses** (81%) and **research and innovation** (80%) are more important.

Smaller majorities mention the other investment domains. At least three quarters of respondents say investment in **vocational training** (78%) and **transport facilities** (75%) are the more important, while over six in ten identify **energy networks** (63%) and just under six in ten say **tourism and culture** (57%).

Finally, just over half the respondents say that **broadband Internet access** (51%) is one of the more important domains for investment for their city or region, while just under half say the same about investment in the **reception and integration of migrants and refugees** (48%).

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?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

¹⁷ 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? Research and innovation; Support for small and medium-sized businesses; Renewable and clean energy; Energy networks (electricity, gas); Broadband Internet access; Environment; Transport facilities (rail, road or airports); Vocational training; Education, health or social infrastructures; Tourism and culture; Reception and integration of migrants and refugees.

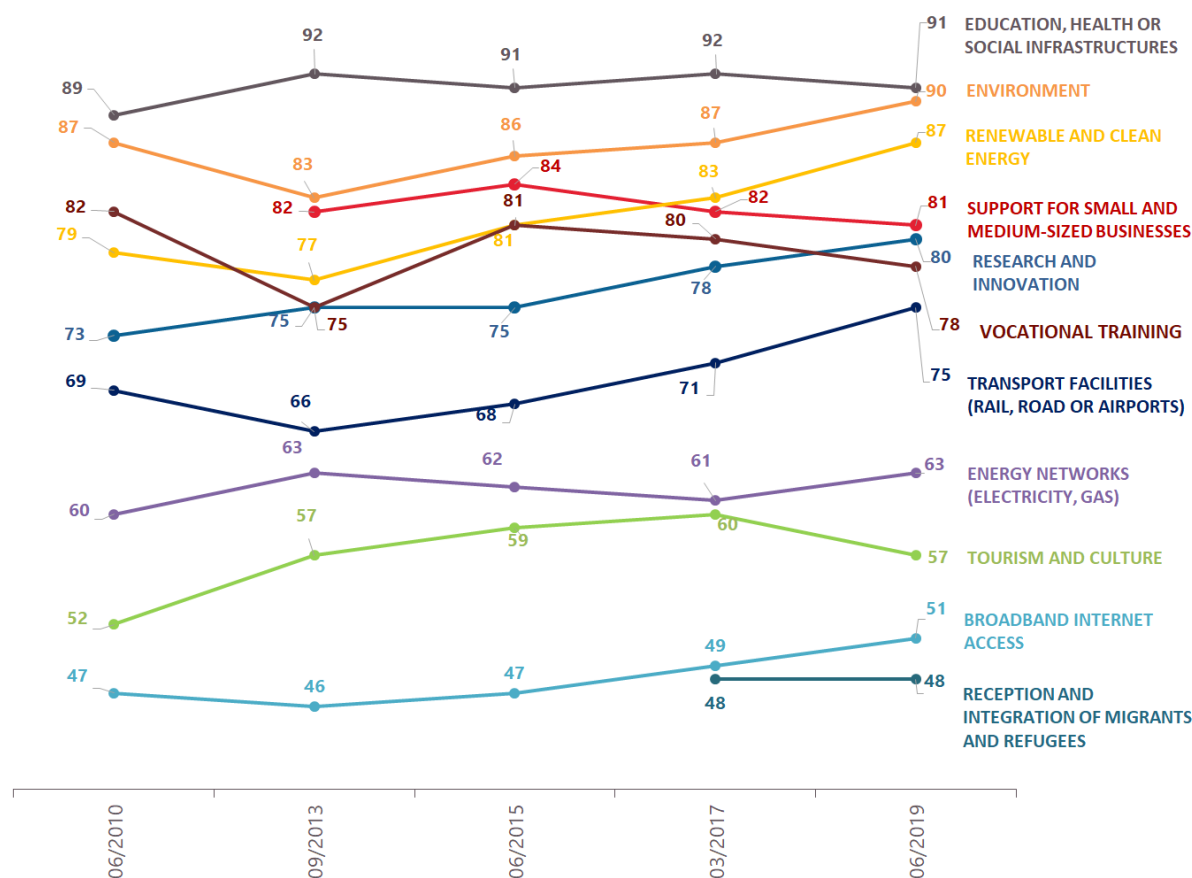
Since the first survey in June 2010, there have been a few significant changes in the domains respondents identify as more important for investment in their city or region.

While the proportions of respondents who identify the domains of **education, health or social infrastructures, support for small and medium-sized businesses, energy networks, tourism and culture** and **reception and integration of migrants and refugees** has remained stable, it has risen for the other domains.

The highest rise is in the proportion of respondents who mention EU investment in **renewable and clean energy** as the more important for their city or region (87%, +8 pp), closely followed by **research and development** (80%, +7 pp).

The proportion of respondents who consider as more important for their region investment in **transport facilities** has grown nearly as much (80% +6 pp), while there have been 3 pp rises in the proportion of respondents who mention the **environment** (90%) and 4 pp in **broadband Internet access** (51%) is more important.

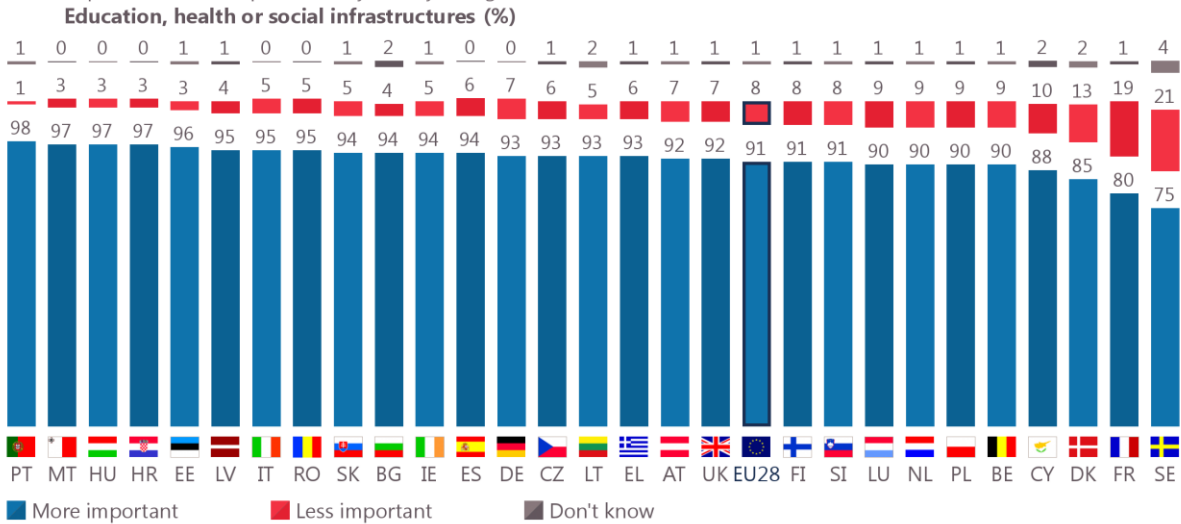
Q5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?
(% - EU - More important)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

At least nine in ten respondents in all but four EU Member States say they consider investment in **education, health or social infrastructures** among the more important, particularly in Portugal (98%), Malta, Hungary and Croatia (all 97%). Even at the lower end of the scale, at least three quarters of respondents also take this position in Sweden (75%), France (80%) and Denmark (85%).






























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?



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the last survey in 2017, the proportion of respondents saying investment in education, health or social infrastructure is more important has risen slightly in 12 countries, stayed the same in three and declined in 13, most notably in Sweden (75%, -8 pp) and France (80%, -6 pp). Conversely, the proportion saying it is less important has only declined in 10 countries, principally in Luxembourg (9%, -5 pp), Denmark (13%, -4 pp) and Portugal (1%, -4 pp).

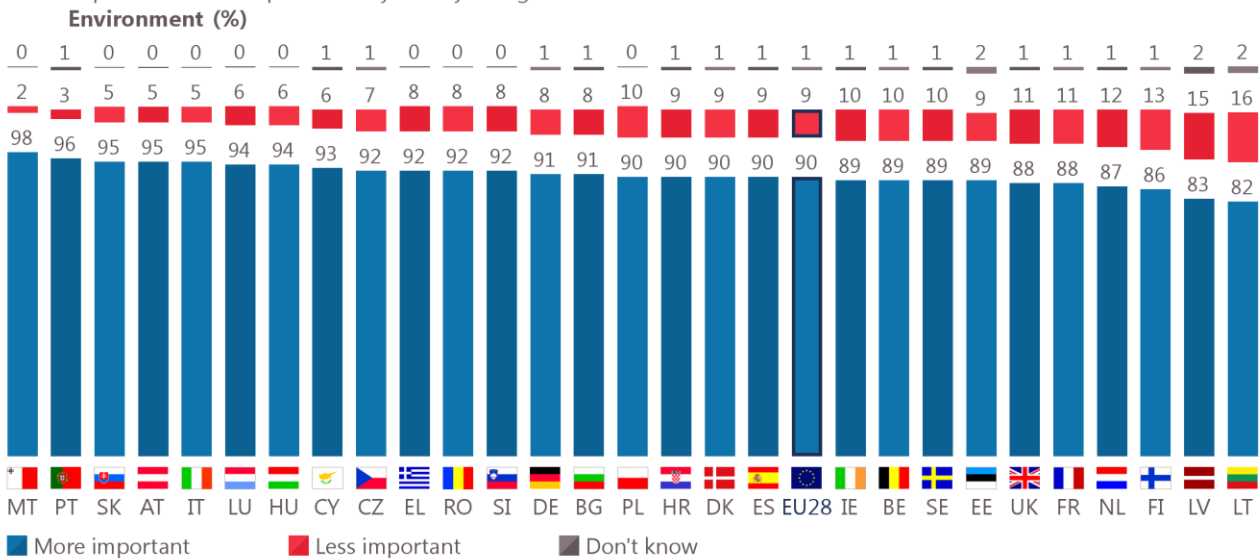
Q5.9 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains.
Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region?
Education, health or social infrastructures (%)

		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		91	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	1
LU		90	▲ 5	9	▼ 5	1
DK		85	▲ 5	13	▼ 4	2
PT		98	▲ 4	1	▼ 4	1
SI		91	▲ 4	8	▼ 3	1
EE		96	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	1
MT		97	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	0
IT		95	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	0
SK		94	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	1
EL		93	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	1
UK		92	▲ 2	7	=	1
IE		94	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	1
PL		90	▲ 1	9	=	1
HR		97	=	3	=	0
RO		95	=	5	▲ 1	0
BG		94	=	4	=	2
HU		97	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	0
LV		95	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	1
ES		94	▼ 1	6	▲ 2	0
CZ		93	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	1
DE		93	▼ 1	7	▲ 2	0
LT		93	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	2
AT		92	▼ 1	7	=	1
FI		91	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	1
CY		88	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	2
NL		90	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	1
BE		90	▼ 3	9	▲ 3	1
FR		80	▼ 6	19	▲ 6	1
SE		75	▼ 8	21	▲ 7	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The vast majority in all EU Member States says that investments in the **environment** are among the more important to their city or region, led by Malta (98%), Portugal (96%), Slovakia, Austria and Italy (all 95%), while even at the lower end of the scale, over eight in ten respondents take this position in Lithuania (82%), Latvia (83%) and Finland (86%).

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?
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The proportion of respondents saying investment in the environment is more important has increased in 21 countries since March 2017, especially in Estonia (89%, +8 pp) and the United Kingdom (88%, +8 pp), while it has fallen by just one percentage point in three: Belgium (89%), the Netherlands (87%) and Finland (86%). In contrast, the proportion saying it is less important has declined in 22 countries, remained stable in two and risen slightly in just four.

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?

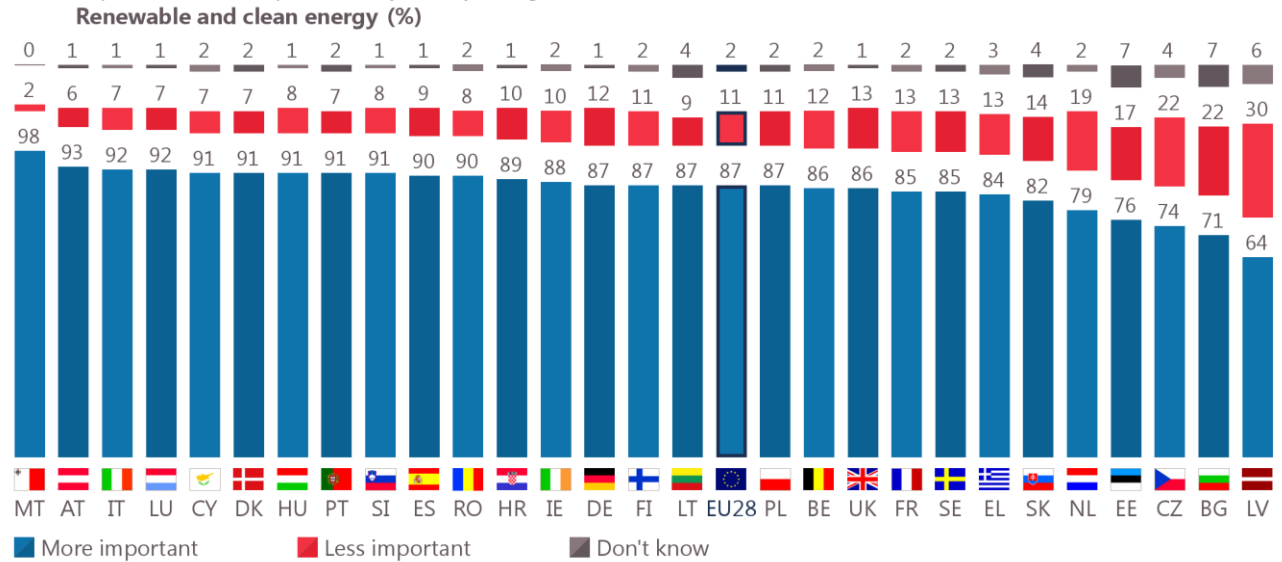
Environment (%)

		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		90	▲ 3	9	▼ 3	1
EE		89	▲ 8	9	▼ 5	2
UK		88	▲ 8	11	▼ 6	1
PT		96	▲ 5	3	▼ 4	1
AT		95	▲ 5	5	▼ 5	0
IE		89	▲ 5	10	▼ 5	1
LU		94	▲ 4	6	▼ 3	0
DK		90	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	1
FR		88	▲ 4	11	▼ 4	1
HU		94	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	0
EL		92	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	0
BG		91	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	1
DE		91	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	1
PL		90	▲ 3	10	▼ 2	0
IT		95	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	0
SK		95	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	0
CZ		92	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	1
SI		92	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	0
ES		90	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	1
HR		90	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	1
MT		98	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	0
LV		83	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	2
CY		93	=	6	▼ 1	1
RO		92	=	8	▲ 2	0
SE		89	=	10	=	1
LT		82	=	16	=	2
BE		89	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	1
NL		87	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	1
FI		86	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Over three quarters of respondents in all but three EU Member States consider among the more important investments in **renewable and clean energy**, with the highest levels found in Malta (98%), Austria (93%), Italy and Luxembourg (both 92%). At the other end of the scale, under two thirds of respondents say such investment is more important to their city or region in Latvia (64%) and over seven in ten say this in Bulgaria (71%) and Czechia (74%).

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?

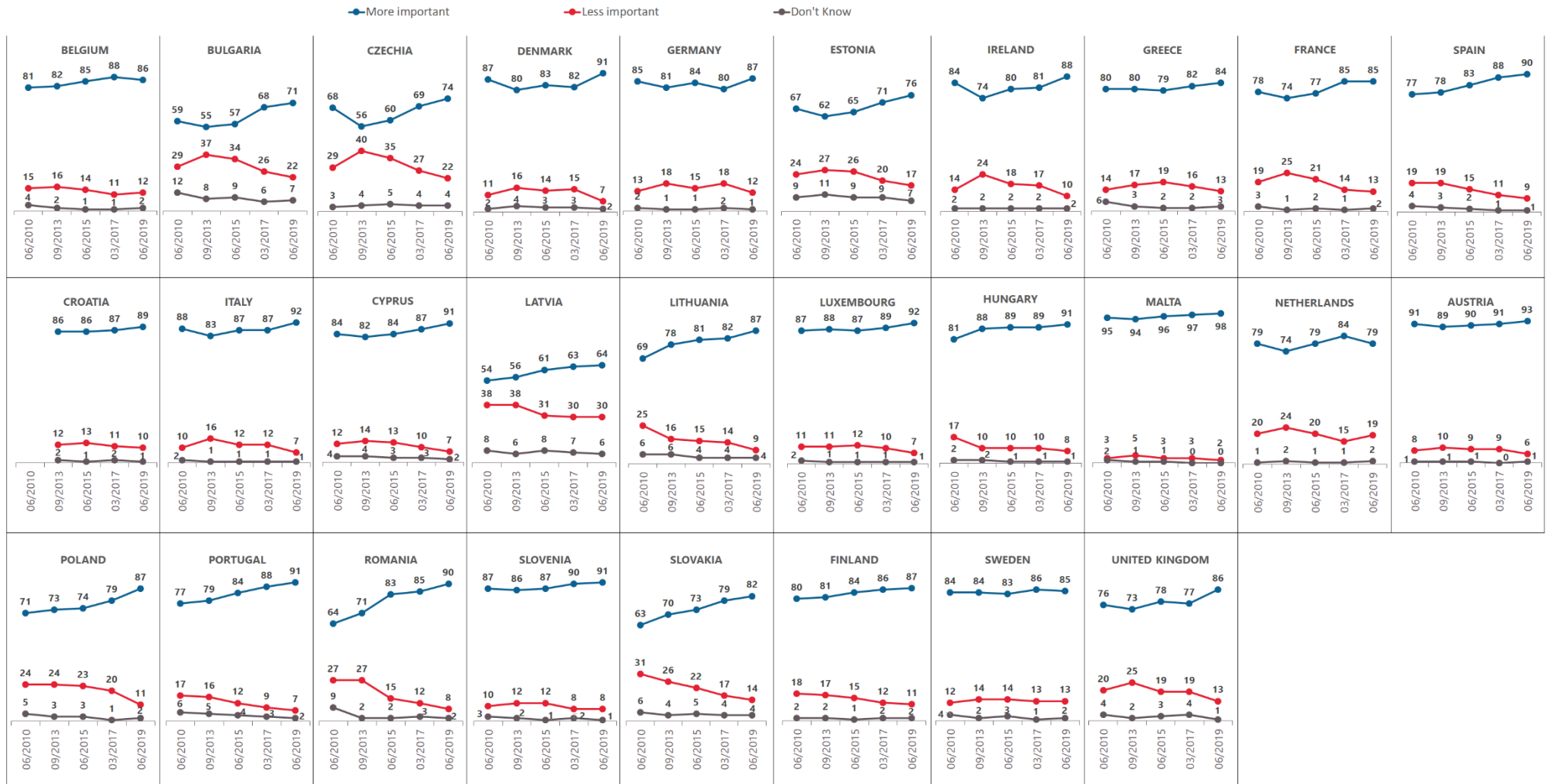


Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since March 2017, the proportion of respondents saying investment in **renewable and clean energy** is more important to their city or region has grown in all but four countries, chiefly Denmark (91%, +9 pp), the United Kingdom (86%, +9 pp) and Poland (87%, +8 pp), and has remained stable in France (85%), Belgium (86%, -2 pp) and Sweden (85%, -1 pp). Only in the Netherlands is there a significantly lower proportion of respondents saying this: the Netherlands (79%, -5 pp). The proportion of respondents saying it is less important has declined in the majority of EU Member States.

There have been some large variations since 2010 when it comes to the domain of renewable and clean energy, in particular the proportion saying investment in it is more important has grown considerably in Romania (90%, +26 pp), Slovakia (82%, +19 pp) and Lithuania (87%, +18 pp).

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 (%)**

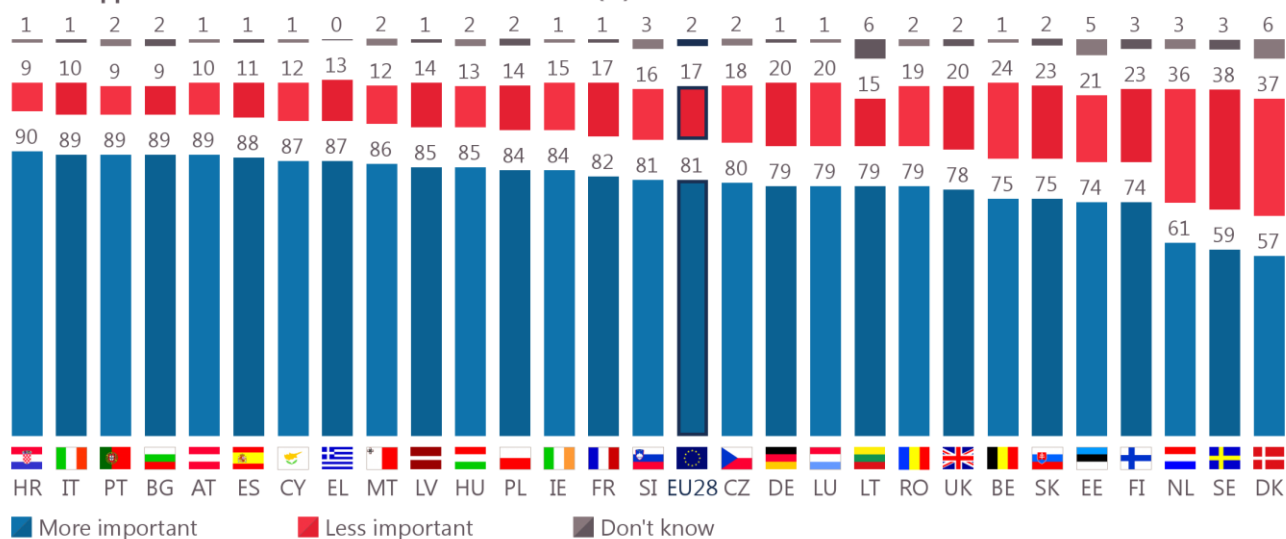


Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

At national level, there are significant variations in responses to this question. At least three quarters of respondents in all but five countries say EU regional policy investment in **support for small and medium-sized business** is among the more important to their city or region, particularly in Croatia (90%), Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria and Austria (all 89%). At the other end of the scale, around six in ten respondents take this position in Denmark (57%), Sweden (59%) and the Netherlands (61%).

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= 27.144)

The proportion of respondents saying investment in support for small and medium-sized businesses is more important to their city or region has increased in six countries since March 2017, although only by at least 3 pp in Hungary (85%, +3 pp), Czechia (80%, +3 pp). However, this proportion has fallen in 18 countries, most sharply in Sweden (59%, -8 pp), Romania (79%, -7 pp) and the Netherlands (61%, -6 pp). The proportion of respondents who think investment in small and medium-sized businesses is less important has increased in the majority of 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?

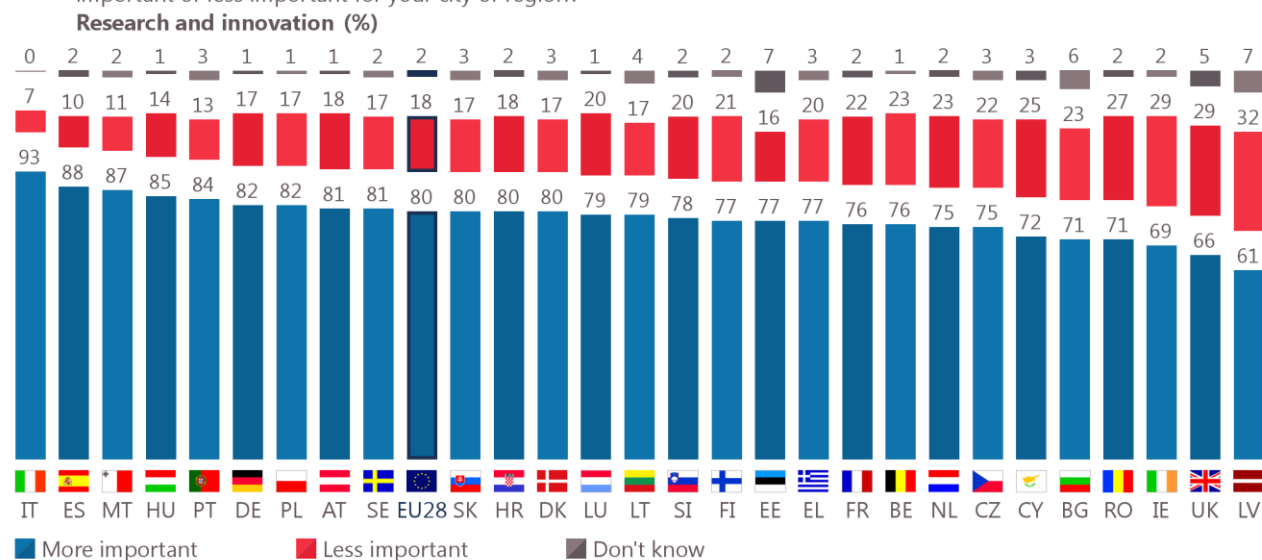
Support for small and medium-sized businesses (%)

		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		81	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	2
HU		85	▲ 3	13	▼ 4	2
CZ		80	▲ 3	18	▼ 1	2
AT		89	▲ 2	10	▼ 3	1
HR		90	▲ 1	9	=	1
DE		79	▲ 1	20	=	1
LT		79	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	6
IT		89	=	10	▲ 1	1
IE		84	=	15	=	1
SI		81	=	16	=	3
UK		78	=	20	▲ 1	2
CY		87	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	1
MT		86	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	2
FR		82	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	1
SK		75	▼ 1	23	▲ 3	2
BG		89	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	2
PT		89	▼ 2	9	▲ 3	2
EL		87	▼ 2	13	▲ 3	0
PL		84	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	2
LU		79	▼ 2	20	▲ 2	1
EE		74	▼ 2	21	▲ 4	5
FI		74	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	3
DK		57	▼ 2	37	=	6
ES		88	▼ 4	11	▲ 4	1
LV		85	▼ 4	14	▲ 5	1
BE		75	▼ 4	24	▲ 5	1
NL		61	▼ 6	36	▲ 5	3
RO		79	▼ 7	19	▲ 7	2
SE		59	▼ 8	38	▲ 8	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

In all EU Member States, at least six in ten respondents mention **investment in research and innovation** among the more important for their city or region. The highest proportions are found in Italy (93%), Spain (88%) and Malta (87%), while the lowest incidence of such support is in Latvia (61%), the United Kingdom (66%) and Ireland (69%).

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?

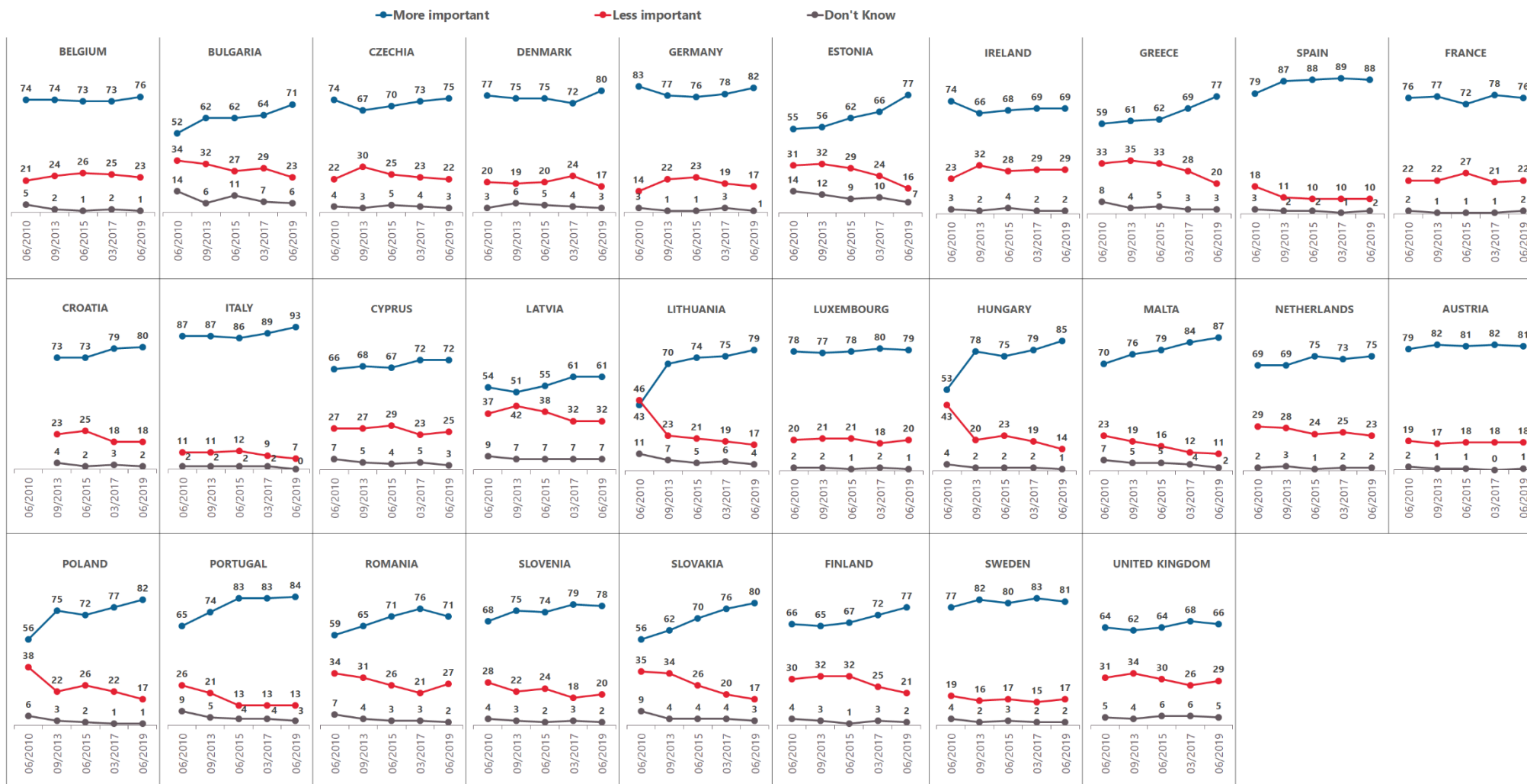


Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since March 2017, the proportion of respondents who say EU regional investment in research and innovation is more important to their city or region has risen in 17 EU Member States, led by Estonia (77%, +11 pp), Denmark (80%, +8 pp) and Greece (77%, +8pp). This proportion has remained stable in Cyprus (72%), Ireland (69%) and Latvia (61%) and has declined in eight countries, most notably in Romania (71%, -5 pp), the United Kingdom (66%, -2 pp), France (76%, -2 pp) and Sweden (81%, -2 pp).

Since 2010, there have been some significant rises in the proportion of respondents saying it is more important, most notably in Lithuania (79%, +33 pp), Hungary (85%, +32 pp), Poland (82%, +26 pp), Slovakia (80%, +24 pp), Germany and Estonia (both 77%, +22 pp).

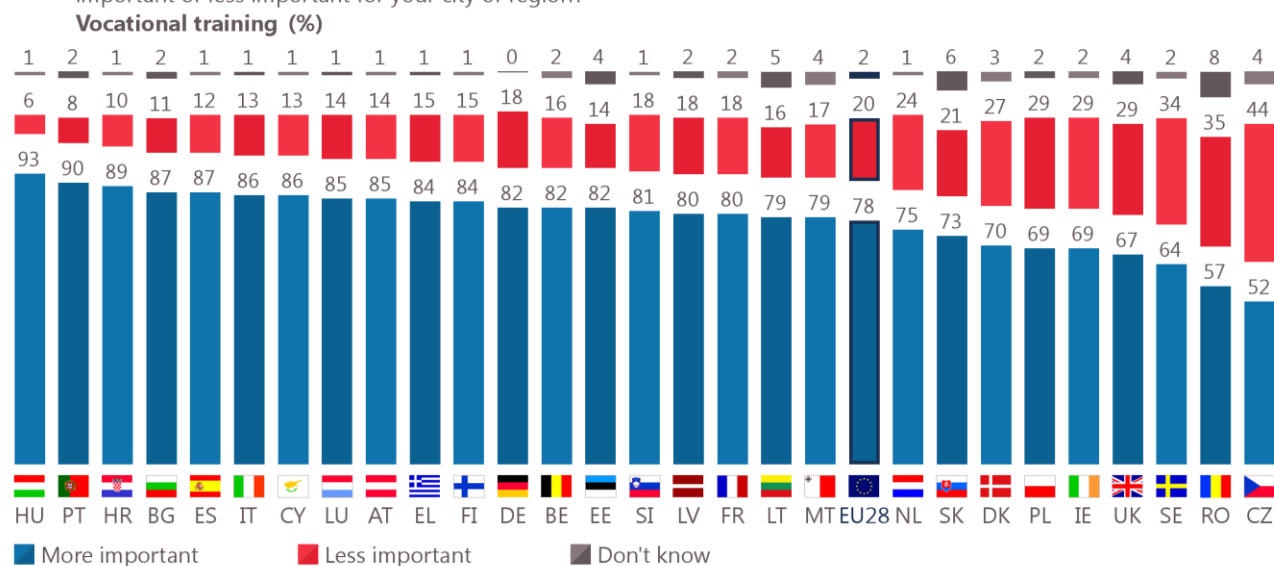
Q5.1 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region? **Research and innovation (%)**



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Again, there are fairly wide variations at a national level when it comes to investment in **vocational training**. At least nine in ten respondents say this is more important to their city or region in Hungary (93%) and Portugal (90%). However, only just over half take this position in Czechia (52%) and Romania (57%) and less than two thirds take this view in Sweden (64%).

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?



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

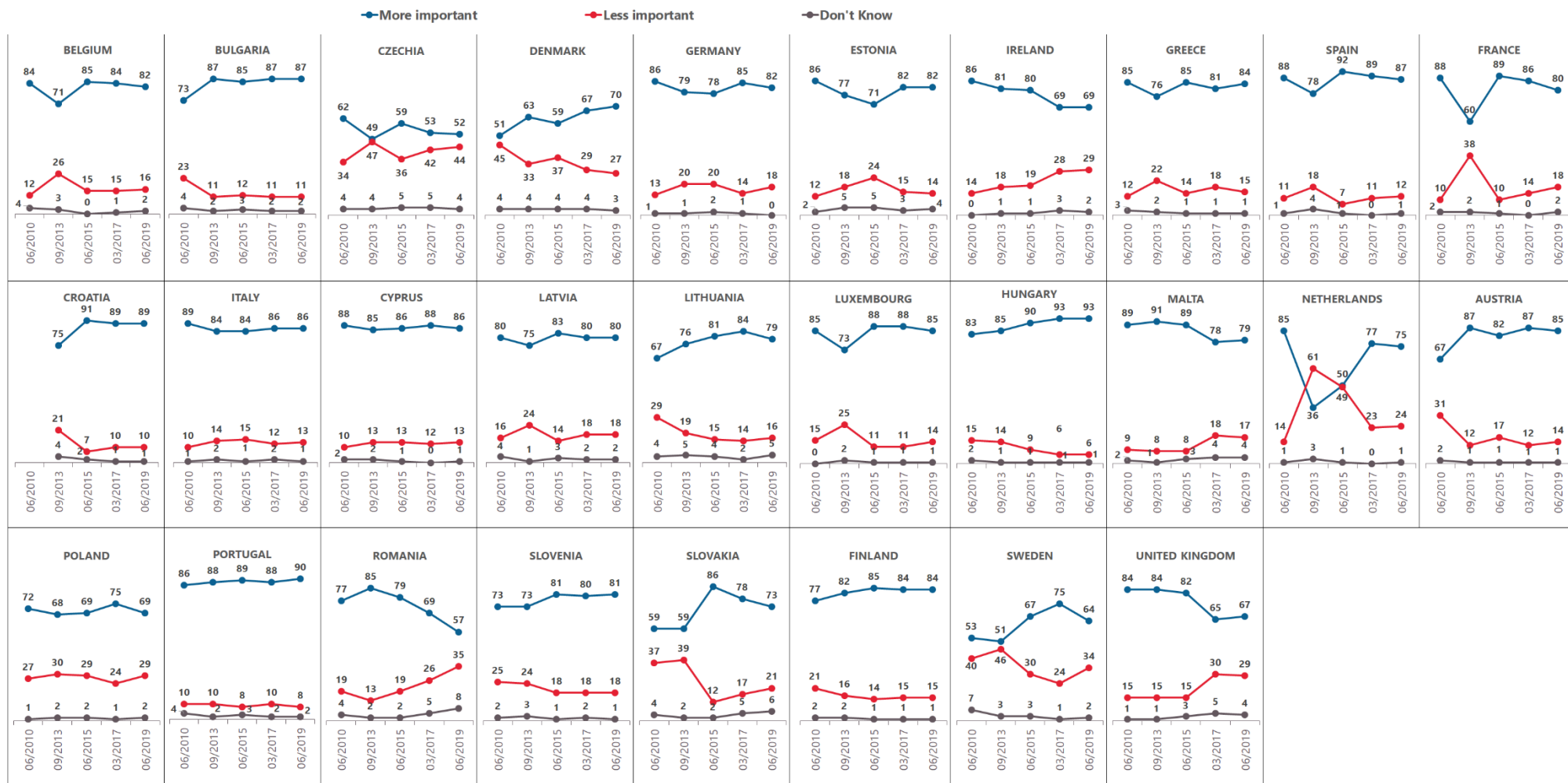
The proportion of respondents who say investment in vocational training is more important has only increased in six countries since March 2017 and it has remained stable in eight. This proportion has declined in fourteen countries, in particular in Romania (57%, -12 pp) and Sweden (64%, -11 pp). The proportion saying such investment is less important has increased in 16 countries, especially in Sweden (34%, +10 pp) and Romania (35%, +9 pp).

There have been some dramatic fluctuations in proportions of respondents saying investment in vocational training is more important since 2010, most strikingly in the Netherlands, where this proportion plummeted by 49 pp in 2013 before recovering 39 pp by 2019. The experience is similar in France, which saw its proportion fall by 28 pp in 2013 before recovering 20 pp by 2019. Elsewhere, this proportion has fallen sharply in Romania (57%, -20 pp) but risen steeply in Denmark (70%, +19 pp).

June 2019

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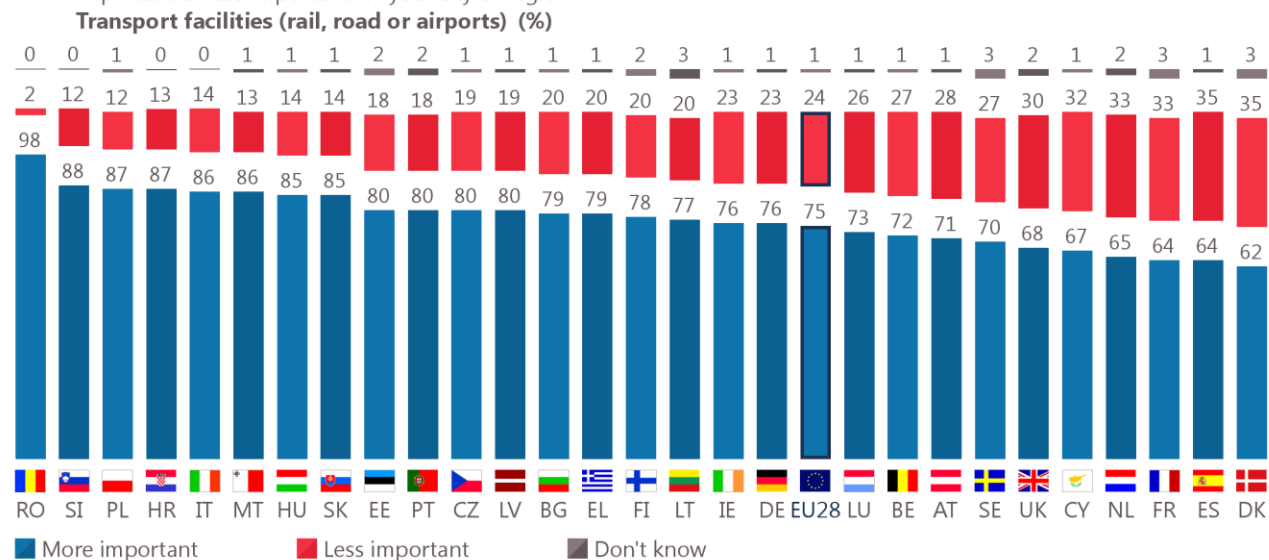
Q5.8 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider more important or less important for your city or region? **Vocational training (%)**



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There are some relatively large variations at a national level when it comes to investment in **transport facilities**. Nearly all the respondents in Romania (98%) mention it as among the more important to their city or region, while nearly nine in ten respondents in Slovenia (88%), Poland and Croatia (both 87%) take this view. At the other end of the scale, just over six in ten respondents also take this position in Denmark (62%), Spain and France (both 64%).

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?






























Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since March 2017, the proportion of respondents saying investment in transport facilities is important has increased in 22 countries, chiefly in Germany (76%, +10 pp) and Romania (98%, +9 pp), and has remained stable in two, falling slightly in the remaining four. The proportion saying such investment is less important has fallen in 21 countries.

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?

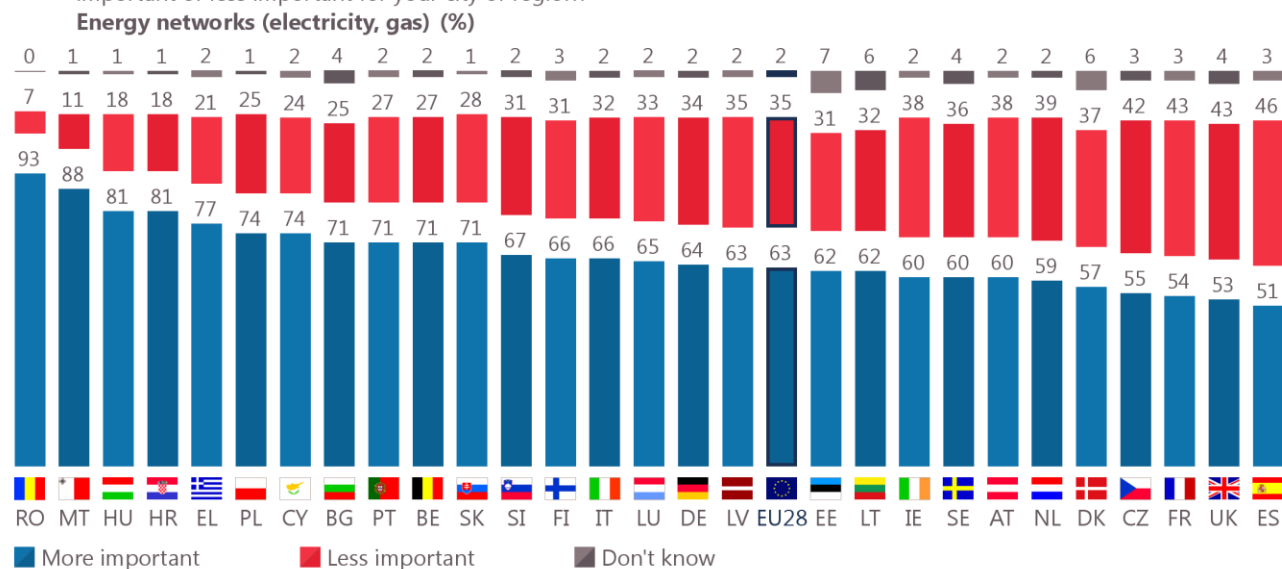
Transport facilities (rail, road or airports) (%)

		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		75	▲ 4	24	▼ 3	1
DE		76	▲ 10	23	▼ 9	1
RO		98	▲ 9	2	▼ 8	0
PT		80	▲ 6	18	▼ 5	2
LT		77	▲ 6	20	▼ 5	3
HR		87	▲ 5	13	▼ 4	0
PL		87	▲ 5	12	▼ 5	1
HU		85	▲ 5	14	▼ 5	1
EE		80	▲ 5	18	▼ 2	2
BE		72	▲ 5	27	▼ 4	1
IT		86	▲ 4	14	▼ 3	0
EL		79	▲ 4	20	▼ 4	1
SK		85	▲ 3	14	▼ 2	1
AT		71	▲ 3	28	▼ 3	1
SI		88	▲ 2	12	=	0
MT		86	▲ 2	13	▼ 1	1
LV		80	▲ 2	19	=	1
IE		76	▲ 2	23	▼ 2	1
UK		68	▲ 2	30	▼ 1	2
NL		65	▲ 2	33	▼ 3	2
FR		64	▲ 2	33	▼ 4	3
LU		73	▲ 1	26	▼ 1	1
DK		62	▲ 1	35	▼ 1	3
FI		78	=	20	▼ 1	2
CY		67	=	32	=	1
CZ		80	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	1
BG		79	▼ 1	20	▲ 2	1
ES		64	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	1
SE		70	▼ 3	27	▲ 1	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Over nine in ten respondents in Romania mention investment in **energy networks** among the more important for their city or region (93%), followed closely by those in Malta (88%), Hungary and Croatia (both 81%). At the other end of the scale, only just over half of respondents give this answer in Spain (51%), the United Kingdom (53%) and France (54%).

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?
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There have been some significant variations since the previous survey in 2017, with the proportion of respondents saying investment in energy networks is more important to their city or region increasing in 17 countries, particularly Romania (93%, +14 pp), Germany (64%, +10 pp), Poland (74%, +6 pp) and Estonia (62%, +6 pp). This proportion has remained the same in four countries and declined in seven, most notably in Cyprus (74%, -8 pp) and Spain (51%, -6 pp). The proportion of respondents saying this type of investment is less important has declined in the majority of countries, especially in Romania (7%, -12 pp).

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?

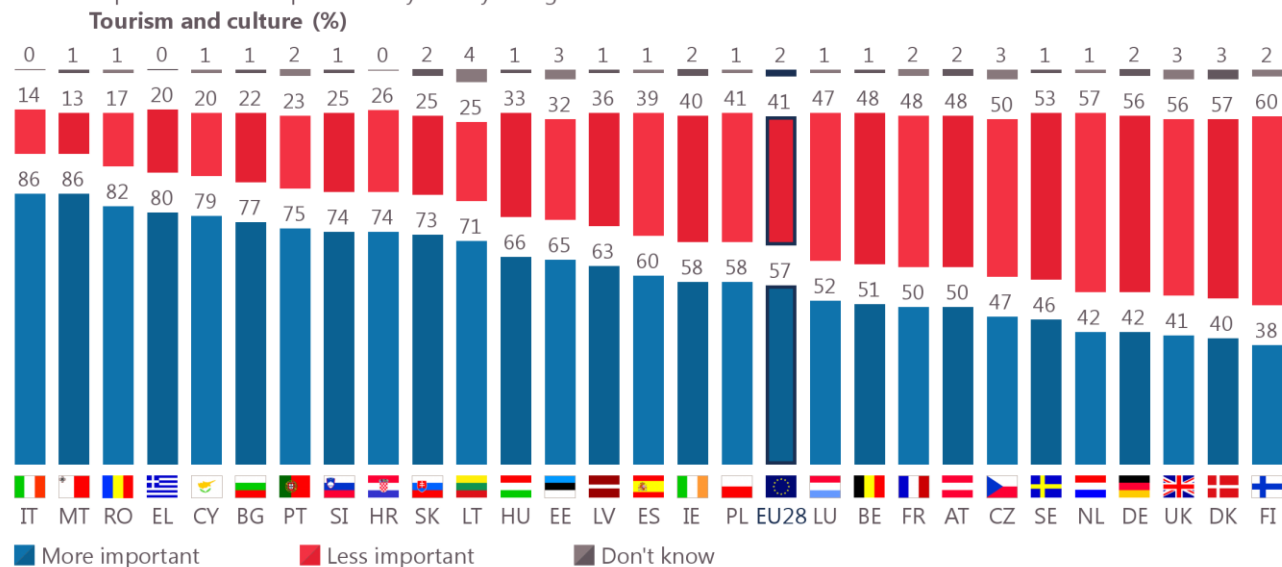
Energy networks (electricity, gas) (%)

		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		63	▲ 2	35	▼ 1	2
RO		93	▲ 14	7	▼ 12	0
DE		64	▲ 10	34	▼ 7	2
PL		74	▲ 6	25	▼ 5	1
EE		62	▲ 6	31	▼ 7	7
NL		59	▲ 5	39	▼ 5	2
PT		71	▲ 4	27	▼ 1	2
HU		81	▲ 3	18	▼ 3	1
BE		71	▲ 3	27	▼ 3	2
IT		66	▲ 3	32	▼ 2	2
DK		57	▲ 3	37	▼ 4	6
BG		71	▲ 2	25	▼ 1	4
SK		71	▲ 2	28	=	1
LU		65	▲ 2	33	▼ 3	2
MT		88	▲ 1	11	=	1
HR		81	▲ 1	18	=	1
EL		77	▲ 1	21	▼ 2	2
SI		67	▲ 1	31	▼ 1	2
LT		62	=	32	=	6
SE		60	=	36	▼ 1	4
CZ		55	=	42	=	3
FR		54	=	43	▼ 1	3
AT		60	▼ 1	38	=	2
UK		53	▼ 1	43	▲ 1	4
IE		60	▼ 2	38	▲ 2	2
FI		66	▼ 3	31	▲ 3	3
LV		63	▼ 3	35	▲ 5	2
ES		51	▼ 6	46	▲ 5	3
CY		74	▼ 8	24	▲ 8	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There are wide variations at national level in terms of respondents who mention investment in **tourism and culture** among the more important to their city or region, with over eight in ten saying this in Italy, Malta (both 86%) and Romania (82%), but fewer than four in ten agreeing in Finland (38%) and only four in ten taking this position in Denmark (40%) and the United Kingdom (41%). A majority in these countries and three others say it is less important, while a relative majority in Czechia (50%) also thinks this way.

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?



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The proportion of respondents who say they consider investment in tourism and culture more important has only risen in five countries since March 2017. It has remained the same in one and fallen in 22, most notably in Austria (50%, -11 pp), Spain (60%, -10 pp) and Denmark (40%, -9 pp). In the majority of countries, the proportion saying it is less important has increased; only in four countries has it decreased slightly.

Investment in tourism and culture is considered more important by a much higher proportion of respondents compared with the results of 2010 in Lithuania (71%, +22 pp), Portugal (75%, +18 pp) and Romania (82%, +16 pp).

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?

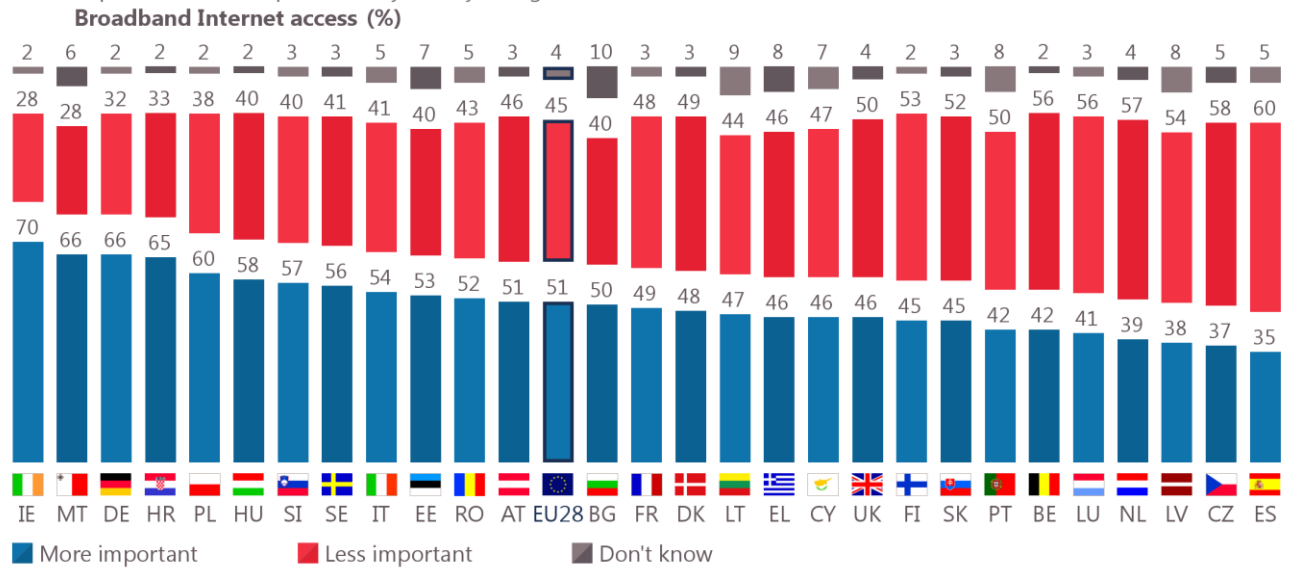
Tourism and culture (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

When it comes to investment in **broadband internet access**, the picture is varied. A majority of respondents in 12 countries mention it among the more important to their city or region, with at least two thirds taking this view in Ireland (70%), Malta and Germany (both 66%). However, a majority in eight countries and a relative majority in two say it is less important to their city or region, led by Spain (60%), Czechia (58%) and the Netherlands (57%).

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?
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since March 2017, the proportion of respondents saying investment in broadband Internet access is important has risen in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Germany (66%, +12 pp), Estonia (53%, +8 pp) and Greece (46%, +6 pp), and has remained stable in Spain (35%). However, it has declined in 12 countries, especially in Sweden (56%, -7 pp), Luxembourg (41%, -6 pp) and Denmark (48%, -5 pp). The proportion saying it is less important has increased in half the EU's Member States and fallen in 12, remaining stable in just two.

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 (%)

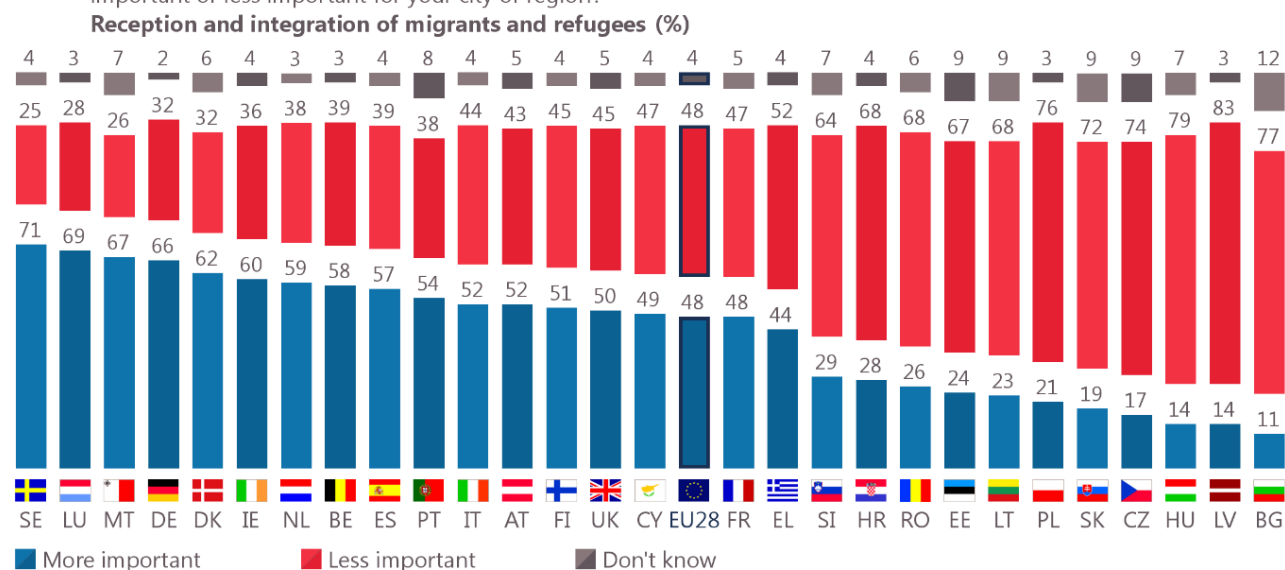
		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		51	▲ 2	45	▼ 2	4
DE		66	▲ 12	32	▼ 11	2
EE		53	▲ 8	40	▼ 4	7
EL		46	▲ 6	46	▼ 8	8
PL		60	▲ 5	38	▼ 5	2
IT		54	▲ 4	41	▼ 2	5
AT		51	▲ 4	46	▼ 5	3
CY		46	▲ 4	47	▼ 5	7
SI		57	▲ 3	40	▼ 1	3
BG		50	▲ 3	40	▼ 5	10
LT		47	▲ 3	44	▼ 2	9
FI		45	▲ 2	53	▼ 1	2
HR		65	▲ 1	33	▲ 1	2
UK		46	▲ 1	50	=	4
BE		42	▲ 1	56	▲ 1	2
NL		39	▲ 1	57	▼ 2	4
ES		35	=	60	▲ 2	5
LV		38	▼ 1	54	▲ 4	8
CZ		37	▼ 1	58	▲ 3	5
IE		70	▼ 2	28	▲ 2	2
RO		52	▼ 2	43	▲ 2	5
FR		49	▼ 2	48	=	3
SK		45	▼ 2	52	▲ 3	3
HU		58	▼ 3	40	▲ 3	2
PT		42	▼ 3	50	▲ 4	8
MT		66	▼ 5	28	▲ 3	6
DK		48	▼ 5	49	▲ 6	3
LU		41	▼ 6	56	▲ 6	3
SE		56	▼ 7	41	▲ 6	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

A majority of respondents in 13 EU Member States mentions investment in the **reception and integration of migrants and refugees** among the more important for their city or region, led by Sweden (71%), Luxembourg (69%) and Malta (67%). By contrast, just over a tenth of respondents take this position in Bulgaria (11%), Latvia and Hungary (both 14%).

On the other hand, at least two thirds of respondents in 10 countries say they think such investment is less important, particularly in these last three countries.

Q5.11 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?
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the last survey, the proportion of respondents saying investment in the reception and integration of migrants and refugees has increased in 12 countries, led by Romania (26%, +9 pp) and Cyprus (49%, +8 pp), and remained the same in three more. It has fallen in 13 countries, most sharply in Sweden (71%, -5 pp), Hungary (14%, -4 pp), Slovenia (29%, -4 pp) and Austria (52%, -4 pp). However, the proportion saying it is less important has declined in 14 countries, particularly in Romania (68%, -9 pp), Cyprus (47%, -8 pp) and Portugal (38%, -6 pp).

Q5.11 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?

Reception and integration of migrants and refugees (%)




		More important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Less important	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		48	=	48	▲ 1	4
RO		26	▲ 9	68	▼ 9	6
CY		49	▲ 8	47	▼ 8	4
PT		54	▲ 7	38	▼ 6	8
IT		52	▲ 6	44	▼ 5	4
MT		67	▲ 4	26	▼ 5	7
EL		44	▲ 4	52	▼ 5	4
LU		69	▲ 3	28	▼ 1	3
BE		58	▲ 3	39	▼ 1	3
CZ		17	▲ 3	74	▼ 5	9
LT		23	▲ 2	68	▼ 4	9
EE		24	▲ 1	67	▼ 1	9
LV		14	▲ 1	83	▲ 3	3
DK		62	=	32	▼ 2	6
ES		57	=	39	=	4
PL		21	=	76	▲ 1	3
NL		59	▼ 1	38	=	3
FR		48	▼ 1	47	▼ 1	5
HR		28	▼ 1	68	▲ 6	4
SK		19	▼ 1	72	▲ 1	9
DE		66	▼ 2	32	▲ 4	2
IE		60	▼ 2	36	▲ 3	4
FI		51	▼ 3	45	▲ 4	4
UK		50	▼ 3	45	▲ 5	5
BG		11	▼ 3	77	▼ 1	12
AT		52	▼ 4	43	▲ 1	5
SI		29	▼ 4	64	▲ 5	7
HU		14	▼ 4	79	▲ 4	7
SE		71	▼ 5	25	▲ 5	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals few major differences between groups regarding the more important domains for EU regional policy investment.

- Women are slightly more likely to prioritise renewable and clean energy (88% vs 85% of men), the environment (92% vs 88%), education, health or social infrastructures (93% vs 89%), tourism and culture (59% vs 54%), support for small and medium-sized businesses (83% vs 79%) or the reception and integration of migrants and refugees (50% vs 46%). Men, on the other hand, are more likely to mention research and innovation (82% vs 77%) and broadband Internet access (54% vs 49%).
- Older respondents (aged 55 or over) are the most likely to support investment in research and innovation (82%), energy networks (69%), transport facilities (78%) or vocational training (81%). They are also the most likely to mention support for small and medium-sized businesses (84%), broadband Internet access (54%) or tourism and culture (61%) as more important areas for investment. The youngest respondents – those aged between 15 and 24 – are more likely to support investment in the reception and integration of migrants and refugees than the oldest respondents (63% vs. 46%).
- Respondents who left school aged 15 or earlier are the most likely to prioritise investment in small and medium-sized businesses (88% compared with 71% of students), energy networks (74% vs 62%), transport facilities (76% vs. 69%), vocational training (87% vs. 76%), education, health or social infrastructures (94% vs 91%) or tourism and culture (68% vs. 55%). Students on the other hand are much more likely to support investment in the reception and integration of migrants and refugees than those who left school between 16 and 19 (65% vs 41%).

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?
(% - EU)

	Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable and clean energy	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Research and innovation	Vocational training	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Energy networks	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees
EU28	91	90	87	81	80	78	75	63	57	51	48
 Gender											
Man	89	88	85	79	82	76	75	62	54	54	46
Woman	93	92	88	83	77	79	75	64	59	49	50
 Age											
15-24	91	93	90	74	76	77	71	62	53	47	63
25-39	90	90	87	80	77	74	72	58	55	48	48
40-54	89	90	86	81	79	76	76	60	54	53	45
55 +	92	90	87	84	82	81	78	69	61	54	46
 Education (End of)											
15-	94	89	88	88	80	87	76	74	68	47	42
16-19	92	91	87	84	76	80	77	65	57	52	41
20+	88	90	86	79	82	75	75	59	55	52	52
Still studying	91	92	91	71	77	76	69	62	55	48	65

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Respondents who are aware of EU co-financed projects are more likely to support investment in research and innovation (85% v 76%), broadband Internet access (55% vs 49%), transport facilities (80% vs 72%), tourism and culture (63% vs 53%) than those who are not. However, they are less likely to support investment in the reception and integration of migrants and refugees than those who are unaware (46% vs 50%).

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?
(% - EU)

	Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable and clean energy	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Research and innovation	Vocational training	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Energy networks	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees
EU28	91	90	87	81	80	78	75	63	57	51	48
Awareness of EU co-financed projects											
Yes	90	91	86	83	85	77	80	64	63	55	46
No	91	90	87	80	76	78	72	62	53	49	50

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

III. PRIMARY LEVEL OF GOVERNANCE

The majority of respondents still consider that decisions about EU-funded projects should be taken at regional or local level

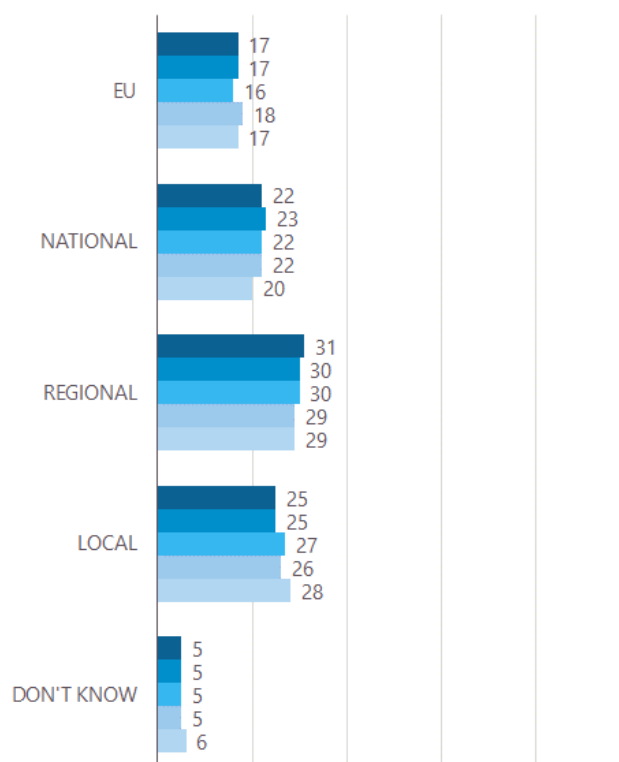
The third chapter of this report addresses the issue of governance. Respondents were asked to identify the level – EU, national, regional or local – at which decisions about EU regional policy projects should be made¹⁸.

As in the previous edition of the survey (2017), a majority of respondents (56%) think that decisions should be taken at sub-national levels, with almost a third (31%) opting for the regional level and a quarter (25%) opting for the local level. These are very close to shares observed in the surveys of 2017, 2015, 2013 and 2010.

Four in ten (39%) respondents think decisions should be taken at the national level or above, with over a fifth (22%) of respondents opting for the national level, and 17% suggesting the EU should make the decisions on projects funded by its regional policy.

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?
(% - EU)

■ June 2019 ■ March 2017 ■ June 2015 ■ Sept. 2013 ■ June 2010



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

¹⁸ Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?

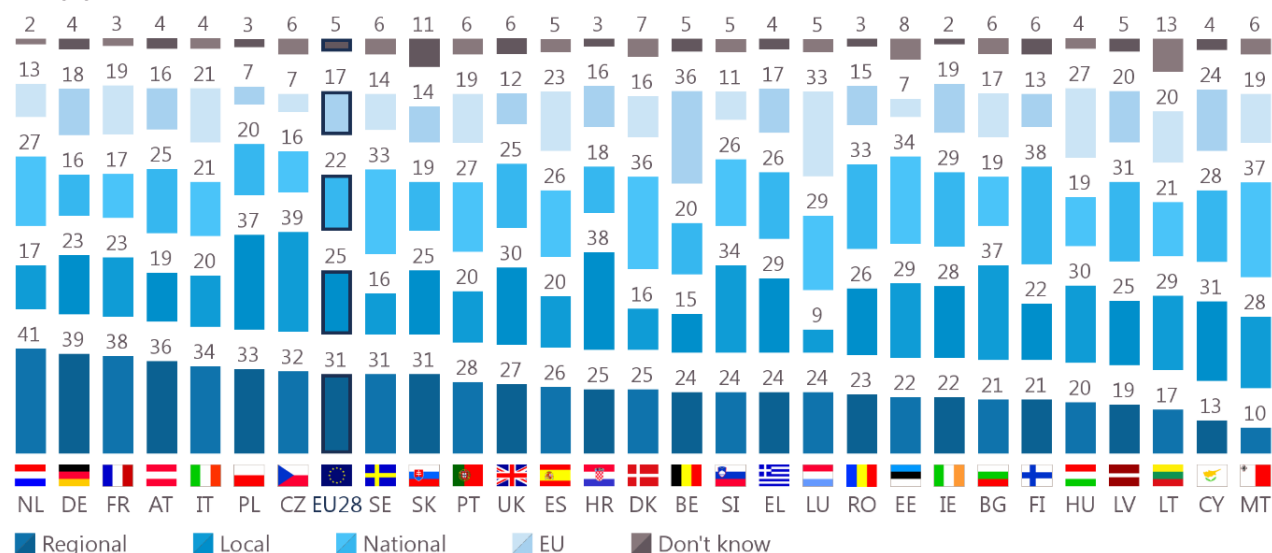
The **regional level** is the preferred level at which decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken for respondents in eight countries, particularly in the Netherlands (41%), Germany (39%) and France (38%), and the joint top answer in Spain (26%). At the other end of the scale, this opinion is least likely to be shared by respondents in Malta (10%), Cyprus (13%) and Lithuania (17%).

Respondents in 10 countries think decisions about EU regional policy projects should primarily be taken at a **local level**. Proportions range from 39% in Czechia, 38% in Croatia and 37% in Poland and Bulgaria to 9% in Luxembourg and 15% in Belgium.

The **national level** is preferred by most respondents in eight countries, including Finland (38%), Malta (37%) and Denmark (36%), and is the joint top choice for respondents in Spain (26%). It is the least mentioned option by respondents in Czechia, Germany (both 16%) and France (17%).

Respondents in only two countries think that decisions about EU regional policy projects should primarily be made at the **EU level**: Belgium (36%) and Luxembourg (33%). Conversely, less than one in ten respondents in Estonia, Czechia and Poland (all 7%) take this view.

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken? (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)






























There have been some fairly significant changes since the last survey in March 2017. The proportion of respondents who say they think EU regional policy decisions should be taken at a **regional** level has risen in 17 countries, led by Luxembourg (24%, +9 pp), Romania (23%, +9 pp) and Estonia (22%, +6 pp), while it has remained stable in four countries and not changed much in five of the remaining seven countries. The exceptions are Austria (36%, -8 pp) and Finland (21%, -5 pp).

The proportion of people surveyed who opt for '**local**' in response to this question has varied only slightly since the last survey, with only Romania (26%, -9 pp), Slovakia (25% -5pp) and Hungary (30, -5 pp) showing a significant drop and only Austria (19%, +6 pp) showing a rise above three percentage points.

Changes since the last survey are also relatively small when it comes to the proportion of respondents who say such decisions should be taken at **national** level. Only Romania (33%, +7 pp) shows a relatively large increase among the 11 countries that register a growth in this proportion, while of the 12 countries where the proportion has decreased, just Ireland (33%, -6 pp) records a fall of more than five percentage points.

In 12 countries, there has been a rise in the proportion of respondents saying these decisions should be taken at the EU level since March 2017, chiefly in Ireland (19%, +6 pp), Belgium (36%, +5 pp) and Hungary (27%, +5 pp). This proportion has remained stable in seven countries and decreased in nine, significantly in Luxembourg (33%, -13 pp) and Romania (15%, -6 pp).

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken? (%)



		Regional	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Local	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	National	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	EU	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		31	▲ 1	25	=	22	▼ 1	17	=	5
LU		24	▲ 9	9	▼ 1	29	▲ 4	33	▼ 13	5
RO		23	▲ 9	26	▼ 9	33	▲ 7	15	▼ 6	3
EE		22	▲ 6	29	▼ 4	34	▼ 3	7	▲ 1	8
DE		39	▲ 4	23	=	16	▼ 1	18	=	4
SK		31	▲ 4	25	▼ 5	19	▲ 4	14	▼ 2	11
IT		34	▲ 3	20	▼ 3	21	▲ 2	21	=	4
PL		33	▲ 3	37	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	7	▼ 2	3
BG		21	▲ 3	37	▲ 3	19	▼ 3	17	▼ 1	6
MT		10	▲ 3	28	▲ 3	37	▼ 2	19	▼ 2	6
PT		28	▲ 2	20	▼ 4	27	▲ 3	19	▼ 1	6
EL		24	▲ 2	29	▼ 3	26	▼ 4	17	▲ 3	4
HU		20	▲ 2	30	▼ 5	19	▼ 1	27	▲ 5	4
LT		17	▲ 2	29	▲ 3	21	=	20	▼ 5	13
NL		41	▲ 1	17	▼ 3	27	▲ 3	13	▼ 2	2
FR		38	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	17	▼ 5	19	▲ 3	3
SE		31	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	33	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	6
BE		24	▲ 1	15	=	20	▼ 5	36	▲ 5	5
ES		26	=	20	=	26	▼ 1	23	=	5
HR		25	=	38	▲ 2	18	▲ 1	16	=	3
SI		24	=	34	▼ 2	26	▲ 4	11	=	5
CY		13	=	31	▼ 2	28	▲ 3	24	▲ 1	4
CZ		32	▼ 1	39	=	16	▲ 1	7	=	6
UK		27	▼ 1	30	▲ 2	25	▼ 1	12	=	6
DK		25	▼ 1	16	▼ 3	36	=	16	▲ 3	7
LV		19	▼ 1	25	▼ 3	31	▲ 1	20	▲ 4	5
IE		22	▼ 2	28	▲ 3	29	▼ 6	19	▲ 6	2
FI		21	▼ 5	22	▼ 1	38	=	13	▲ 4	6
AT		36	▼ 8	19	▲ 6	25	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

There are few significant socio-demographic differences on this question:

- Respondents aged 25 to 39 are most likely to think decisions about EU regional projects should be made at the regional level (35%), while those aged 15-24 are the most likely to prefer these decisions to be taken at the European (24%) or national (26%) levels.
- There are no significant differences according to levels of education, with the exception of those whose education finished after the age of 19 being more say that these decisions should be taken at a regional level (35%) than those who left school before the age of 16 (22%).

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken? (% - EU)

	Local	Regional	National	EU	Don't know
EU28	25	31	22	17	5
 Age					
15-24	18	29	26	24	3
25-39	26	35	20	16	3
40-54	27	32	21	16	4
55 +	24	30	23	17	6
 Education (End of)					
15-	23	22	24	22	9
16-19	28	30	22	15	5
20+	24	35	21	17	3
Still studying	21	29	24	23	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Respondents who view the impact of EU regional support as positive are far more likely than those who see it as negative to believe decisions about EU regional projects should be made at the regional level (35% vs 23%).

Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken? (% - EU)

	Local	Regional	National	EU	Don't know
EU28	25	31	22	17	5
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions					
Positive	27	35	20	15	3
Negative	32	23	23	19	3
No impact	25	33	20	18	4

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

IV. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

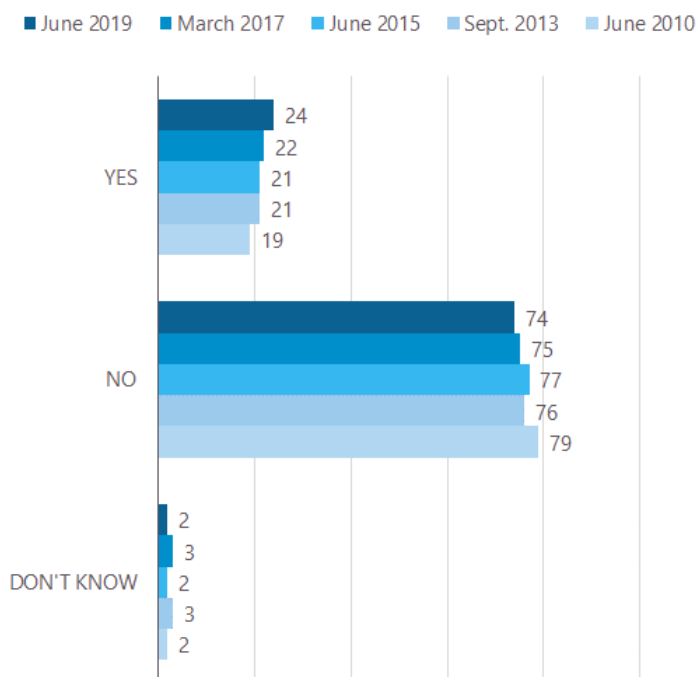
The fourth section of this report focuses on cross-border cooperation between different countries and regions in the EU. Firstly, respondents were asked if they are aware of cooperation between regions in different countries thanks to EU regional funding. They were then asked what they know about EU strategies to promote cooperation, Interreg, the European Solidarity Fund and macro-regional strategies to promote cooperation between countries.

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

A quarter of respondents are aware that EU regional funding fosters cross-border cooperation

Respondents were asked if they are aware of cooperation between regions from different EU Member States because of EU regional funding¹⁹. A quarter (24%) say that they are aware of this cooperation, while three-quarters (74%) are not. These figures are very similar to those recorded previously, although the proportion of respondents who are aware of such cooperation has steadily increased since June 2010.

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

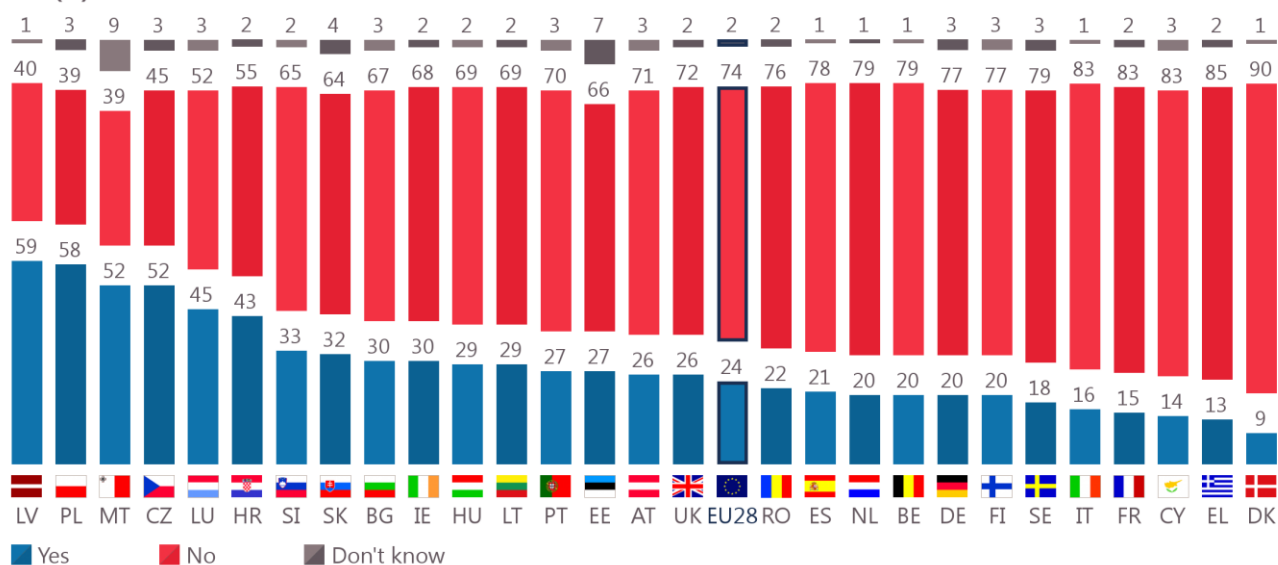


Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

¹⁹ Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding?

At national level, in four EU Member States a majority of respondents are aware of EU-funded cooperation between regions from different countries: Latvia (59%), Poland (58%), Malta and Czechia (both 52%). The least likely to be aware of this cooperation are respondents in Denmark (9%), Greece (13%) and Cyprus (14%).

Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (%)
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Awareness has increased in 20 countries since the last wave in March 2017, most significantly in Luxembourg (45%, +15 pp) and Slovakia (32%, +8 pp).

In very few countries has awareness declined and only in Ireland has the share declined by more than three percentage points (30%, -5 pp).

Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (%)

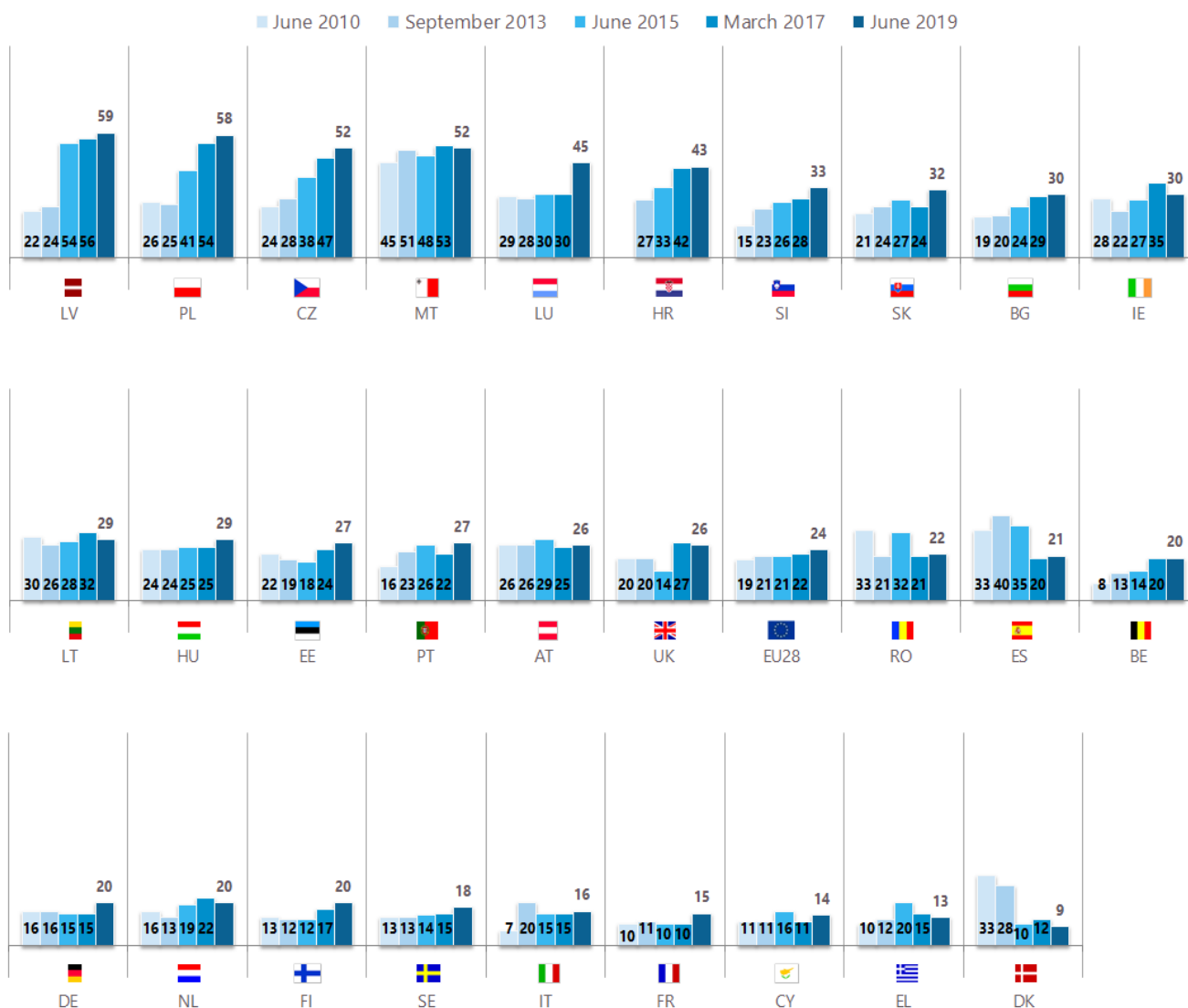
		Yes	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	No	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		24	▲ 2	74	▼ 1	2
LU		45	▲ 15	52	▼ 15	3
SK		32	▲ 8	64	▼ 3	4
CZ		52	▲ 5	45	▼ 4	3
SI		33	▲ 5	65	▼ 5	2
PT		27	▲ 5	70	▼ 6	3
DE		20	▲ 5	77	▼ 3	3
FR		15	▲ 5	83	▼ 6	2
PL		58	▲ 4	39	▼ 3	3
HU		29	▲ 4	69	▼ 4	2
LV		59	▲ 3	40	▼ 2	1
EE		27	▲ 3	66	▼ 4	7
FI		20	▲ 3	77	▼ 3	3
SE		18	▲ 3	79	▼ 4	3
CY		14	▲ 3	83	▼ 3	3
HR		43	▲ 1	55	▲ 2	2
BG		30	▲ 1	67	▼ 1	3
AT		26	▲ 1	71	▼ 2	3
RO		22	▲ 1	76	▼ 1	2
ES		21	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	1
IT		16	▲ 1	83	=	1
BE		20	=	79	=	1
MT		52	▼ 1	39	▼ 1	9
UK		26	▼ 1	72	▲ 2	2
NL		20	▼ 2	79	▲ 2	1
EL		13	▼ 2	85	▲ 1	2
LT		29	▼ 3	69	▲ 3	2
DK		9	▼ 3	90	▲ 4	1
IE		30	▼ 5	68	▲ 5	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the first survey of this kind in 2010, some countries have seen steady growth in the proportion of respondents who are aware of cooperation between nations and regions thanks to EU regional policy, while others have experienced some significant fluctuations.

The proportion of respondents who say they are aware has risen sharply in Latvia (59%, +37 pp), Poland (58%, +32 pp), and Czechia (52%, +28 pp) and less steeply in 20 other countries. Conversely, this proportion has fallen in Denmark (9%, -24 pp), Spain (21%, -12 pp) and Romania (22%, -11 pp), while it has remained stable in Lithuania (29%, -1 pp) and Austria (26%).

Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding?
(% - Yes)




Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic results are similar to those observed in the previous survey:

- Older respondents are more likely than younger ones to be aware of cross-border cooperation (27% of those aged 40-54 and 25% aged 55 or older vs. 21% aged 15-24).
- Education is also a factor: respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are much more likely to be aware of cross-border cooperation between regions than those who left school aged 15 or younger (29% vs. 16%).
- Self-employed respondents are the most likely to be aware of this cooperation while the unemployed are the least likely (30% vs 22%).

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	24	74	2
 Age			
15-24	21	78	1
25-39	24	74	2
40-54	27	72	1
55 +	25	72	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	16	80	4
16-19	21	77	2
20+	29	69	2
Still studying	21	78	1
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	30	69	1
Employee	27	72	1
Manual workers	23	76	1
Not working	22	75	3

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The table below shows other significant results:

- Awareness of EU co-financed projects is a significant factor: those who are aware are far more likely to know about cross-border cooperation than those who are not (38% vs 15%).
- Respondents who have personally benefited from the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund (53%) are more than twice as likely as non-beneficiaries (26%) to have heard of such cooperation.

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

	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU28	24	74	2
Awareness of EU co-financed projects			
Yes	38	60	2
No	15	83	2
Personally benefited from ERDF or Cohesion Fund			
Yes	53	45	2
No	26	72	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

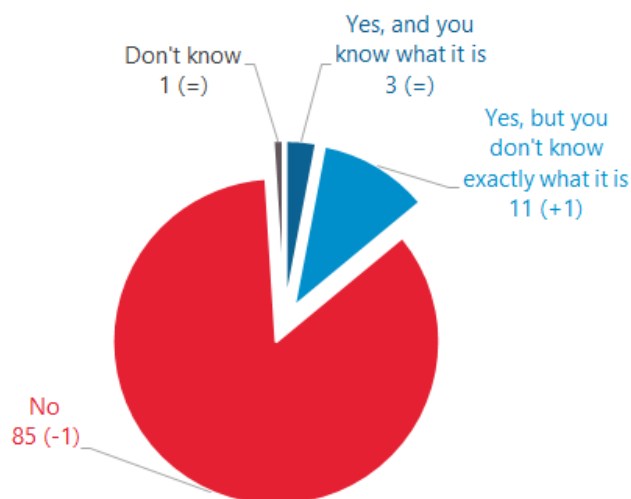
2. Awareness of EU strategies to promote cooperation

a. Interreg

Just over one in ten respondents have heard of Interreg

Respondents were asked whether they have ever heard of Interreg²⁰. Overall, 14% of respondents have heard of **Interreg**, although only a very small share (3%) know what it is. More than eight in ten have never heard of it (85%)

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg? (% - EU)



(June 2019 - March 2017)

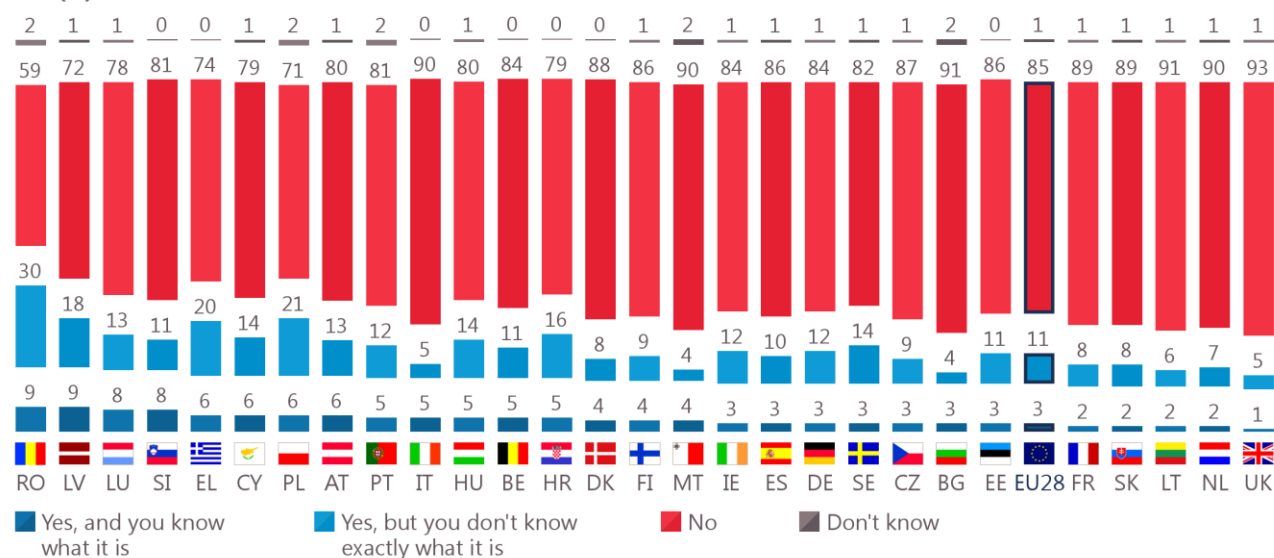
Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

²⁰ Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?

In all 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents have not heard of **Interreg**. Proportions range from 93% in the United Kingdom and 91% in Lithuania and Bulgaria to 59% in Romania, 71% in Poland and 74% in Greece.

Respondents in Romania (30%), Poland (21%) and Greece (20%) are the most likely to have heard of Interreg without knowing what it is, while close to a tenth of respondents in Romania and Latvia (both 9%) who have heard of Interreg are the most likely to also know what it is.

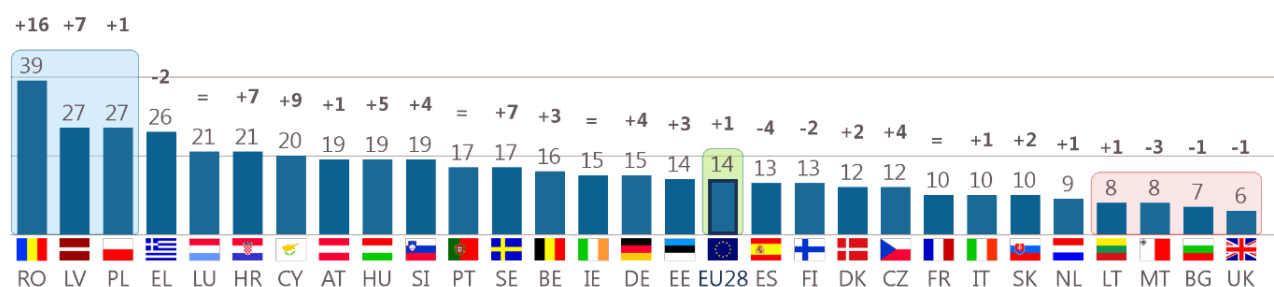
Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?
(%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Respondents in Romania (39%), Poland and Latvia (both 27%) are the most likely to say they have heard of Interreg, even if they do not know what it is. At the other end of the scale, just 6% in the United Kingdom say they have heard of Interreg, while less than a tenth in Bulgaria (7%), Malta, Lithuania (both 8%) and the Netherlands (9%) say the same.

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?
(% - TOTAL 'YES')
































Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the previous wave, there have been no significant variations in the vast majority of countries. The exceptions are Romania, where the proportion of respondents who say they are not aware of Interreg has fallen sharply (59%, -17 pp), Cyprus (79%, -9 pp) Sweden (82, -7 pp) and Latvia (72%, -6 pp).

The proportion of respondents who say they have heard of Interreg but don't know what it is has also risen sharply in Romania (30%, +13 pp), Cyprus (14%, +7 pp), Croatia (16%, +6 pp) and Sweden (14%, +6 pp).

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg? (%)


		No	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Yes, but you don't know exactly what it is	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Yes, and you know what it is	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		85	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	3	=	1
ES		86	▲ 4	10	▼ 1	3	▼ 3	1
EL		74	▲ 3	20	▼ 2	6	=	0
MT		90	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	4	▼ 2	2
FI		86	▲ 2	9	▼ 4	4	▲ 2	1
UK		93	▲ 1	5	=	1	▼ 1	1
BG		91	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	3	=	2
PL		71	▲ 1	21	=	6	▲ 1	2
IE		84	=	12	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	1
LU		78	=	13	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	1
LT		91	▼ 1	6	=	2	▲ 1	1
IT		90	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	0
FR		89	▼ 1	8	=	2	=	1
PT		81	▼ 1	12	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	2
NL		90	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	2	=	1
SK		89	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	2	=	1
DK		88	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	0
BE		84	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	5	▲ 1	0
AT		80	▼ 2	13	▲ 1	6	=	1
EE		86	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	3	=	0
SI		81	▼ 3	11	▲ 2	8	▲ 2	0
CZ		87	▼ 4	9	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	1
DE		84	▼ 4	12	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	1
HU		80	▼ 5	14	▲ 2	5	▲ 3	1
HR		79	▼ 5	16	▲ 6	5	▲ 1	0
LV		72	▼ 6	18	▲ 3	9	▲ 4	1
SE		82	▼ 7	14	▲ 6	3	▲ 1	1
CY		79	▼ 9	14	▲ 7	6	▲ 2	1
RO		59	▼ 17	30	▲ 13	9	▲ 3	2

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that:

- Respondents who left school aged 15 or under are the most likely to say they have never heard of Interreg (90%), while those who spent longest in education are least likely (82%). Likewise, those who finished their full-time education at a later age are most likely to be aware of Interreg (17%).

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't know exactly what it is	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't Know
EU28	3	11	14	85	1
 Education (End of)					
15-	2	7	9	90	1
16-19	2	11	13	86	1
20+	5	12	17	82	1
Still studying	2	9	11	88	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The table below shows other significant results:

- Respondents who are unaware of EU co-financed projects are more likely to say they do not know what Interreg is (89%) than those who are aware of them (78%).
- Those who have personally benefited from the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund are more likely than those who have not to have heard of Interreg (29% vs. 16%).
- Awareness of cross-border cooperation is a factor too: respondents who know about it are three times as likely as those who say they don't know what Interreg is (28% vs 9%).

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't know exactly what it is	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't Know
EU28	3	11	14	85	1
Awareness of EU co-financed projects					
Yes	7	14	21	78	1
No	2	8	10	89	1
Personally benefited from ERDF or Cohesion fund					
Yes	9	20	29	70	1
No	4	12	16	83	1
Awareness of cross-border cooperation					
Yes	10	18	28	71	1
No	1	8	9	90	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

b. The European Solidarity Fund

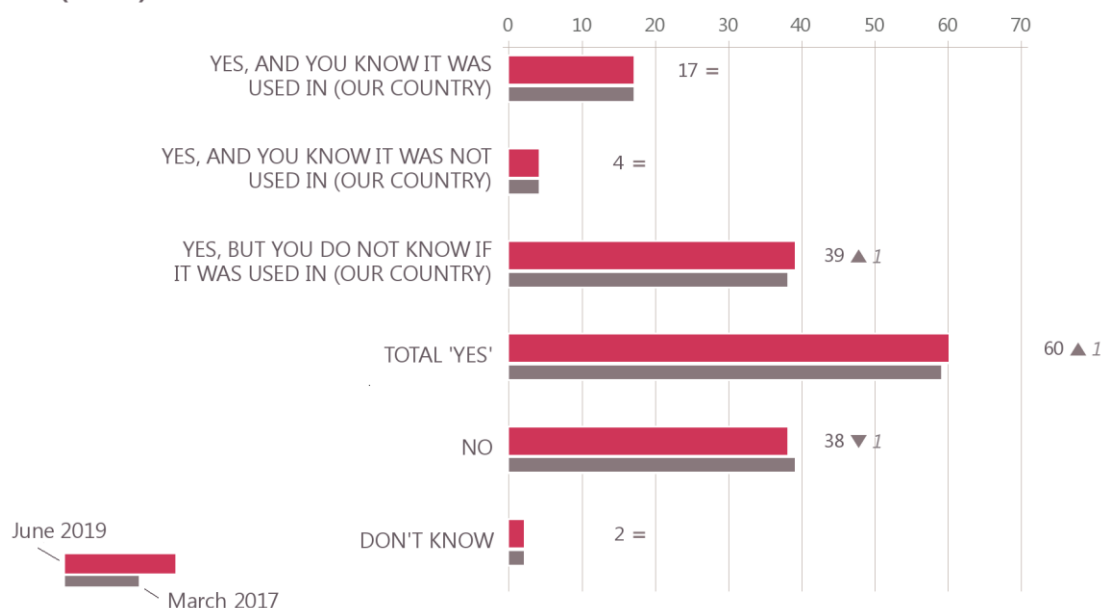
A majority of respondents know there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters

Respondents were asked whether they are aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters²¹.

Overall, six in ten respondents (60%) say they are aware of it in detail, just under four in ten (39%) know of the existence of the **European Solidarity Fund**, but do not know whether it has been used in their country or not; almost one in five (17%) know of its existence and that it has been used in their country, while 4% know of its existence and that it has not been used in their country.

Just under four in ten respondents (38%) are unaware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters. These results have remained virtually the same since the previous wave.

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?
(% - EU)



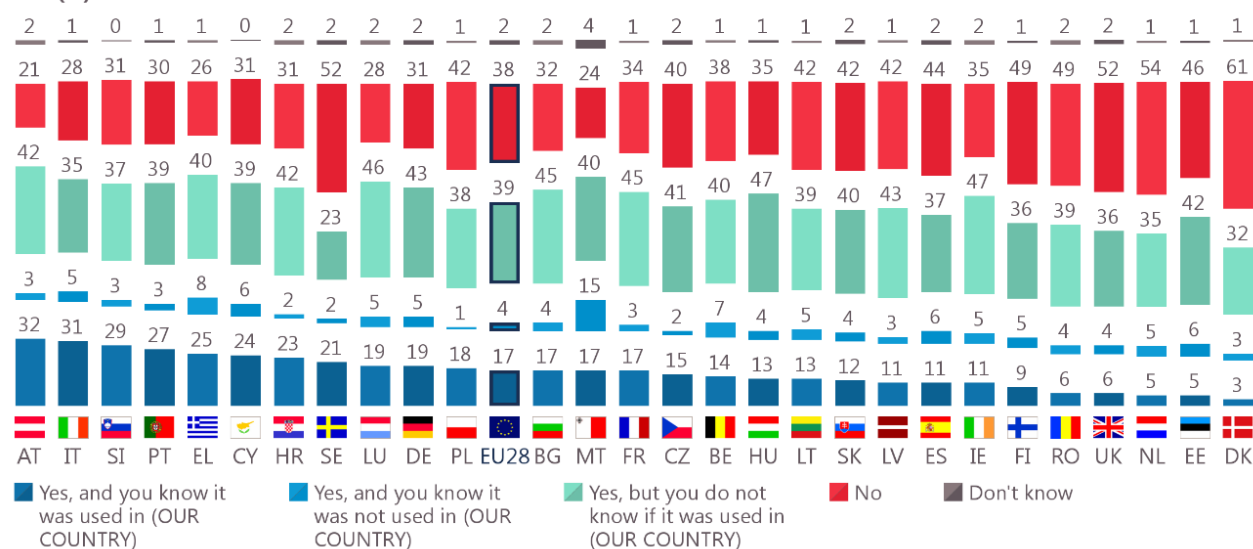
Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

²¹ Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?

A majority of respondents are unaware of the existence of a **European Solidarity Fund** to respond to natural disasters in four countries: Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (54%), Sweden and the United Kingdom (both 52%).

Also notable is that more than three in ten respondents in Austria (32%) and Italy (31%) are aware of the fund and know it has been used in their country, whereas 15% of respondents in Malta know it has not been used in their country.

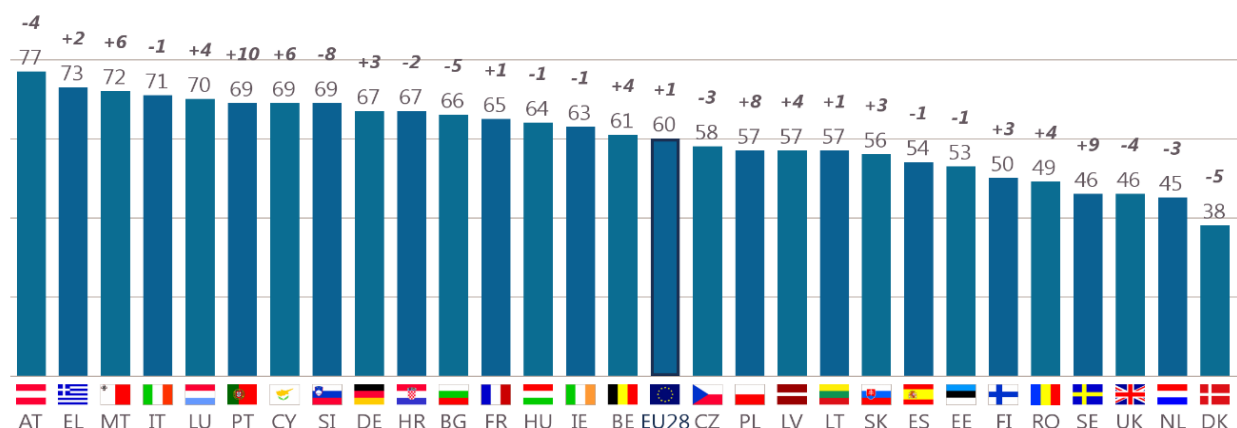
Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters? (%)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

More than seven in ten respondents in Austria (77%), Greece (73%), Malta (72%) and Italy (71%) are aware of the European Solidarity Fund, even if they do not know if it is was used in their country. At the other end of the scale, only a minority in Denmark (38%), the Netherlands (45%), Sweden and the UK (46%) knows this fund.

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters? (% - TOTAL 'YES')



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)






























There have been some significant changes since the previous survey in March 2017, especially when it comes to the proportion of respondents who say they do **know about the European Solidarity Fund but do not know it was used in their country**. The steepest rises are observed in Romania (39%, +11 pp), Malta (40%, +10pp) and Germany (43%, +9 pp), while there have been more moderate increases in a further nine countries and remained the same in three others. This proportion has fallen in 13 countries, most notably in Lithuania (39, -7 pp), Austria (42%, -7 pp) and Greece (40%, -6 pp).

The proportion of respondents who say they are **aware of the fund and know it was used in their country** has increased in 10 EU Member States, significantly in Sweden (21%, +16 pp), Luxembourg (19%, +12 pp), Poland (18%, +11 pp) and Portugal (27%, +11 pp). It has fallen in 13 countries, in particular in Slovenia (29%, -8 pp) and Bulgaria (17%, -8 pp).

With the exception of Malta (15%, -8 pp), there have not been any significant shifts since 2017 when it comes to the shares of respondents who say they **know about the fund and know it has not been used in their country**.

The proportion of respondents who say they **do not know about the fund** has fallen in 15 countries, led by Sweden (52%, -10 pp), Portugal (30%, -9 pp) and Malta (24%, -8 pp). This proportion has grown in 13 countries, most notably in Slovenia (31%, +9 pp), Denmark (61%, +5 pp) and Czechia (40%, + 5 pp).

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters? (%)


		Yes, but you do not know if it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Yes, and you know it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Yes, and you know it was not used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	No	Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	Don't know
EU28		39	▲ 1	17	=	4	=	38	▼ 1	2
RO		39	▲ 11	6	▼ 4	4	▼ 3	49	▼ 5	2
MT		40	▲ 10	17	▲ 4	15	▼ 8	24	▼ 8	4
DE		43	▲ 9	19	▼ 6	5	=	31	▼ 2	2
CY		39	▲ 8	24	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	31	▼ 5	0
HR		42	▲ 7	23	▼ 6	2	▼ 3	31	▲ 3	2
BE		40	▲ 6	14	▼ 2	7	=	38	▼ 3	1
IE		47	▲ 5	11	▼ 3	5	▼ 3	35	▲ 1	2
SK		40	▲ 5	12	▼ 3	4	▲ 1	42	▼ 3	2
BG		45	▲ 4	17	▼ 8	4	▼ 1	32	▲ 4	2
EE		42	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	6	▼ 2	46	▲ 1	1
UK		36	▲ 2	6	▼ 6	4	=	52	▲ 3	2
FI		36	▲ 1	9	=	5	▲ 2	49	▼ 2	1
FR		45	=	17	=	3	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	1
CZ		41	=	15	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	40	▲ 5	2
PT		39	=	27	▲ 11	3	▼ 1	30	▼ 9	1
LV		43	▼ 1	11	▲ 5	3	=	42	▼ 4	1
PL		38	▼ 1	18	▲ 11	1	▼ 2	42	▼ 3	1
SI		37	▼ 1	29	▼ 8	3	▲ 1	31	▲ 9	0
DK		32	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	61	▲ 5	1
HU		47	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	35	▲ 1	1
ES		37	▼ 2	11	=	6	▲ 1	44	▲ 1	2
IT		35	▼ 2	31	=	5	▲ 1	28	▲ 2	1
LU		46	▼ 4	19	▲ 12	5	▼ 4	28	▼ 4	2
NL		35	▼ 4	5	=	5	▲ 1	54	▲ 4	1
SE		23	▼ 5	21	▲ 16	2	▼ 2	52	▼ 10	2
EL		40	▼ 6	25	▲ 4	8	▲ 4	26	▼ 3	1
AT		42	▼ 7	32	▲ 4	3	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	2
LT		39	▼ 7	13	▲ 8	5	=	42	▼ 1	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- Respondents who completed their full-time education at the age of 20 or later are more likely to be aware of the existence of the European Solidarity Fund (62%) than those who left school at or before the age of 15 (54%).

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Yes, and you know it was not used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Yes, but you do not know if it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU28	17	4	39	60	38	2
 Education (End of)						
15-	14	4	36	54	44	2
16-19	16	5	38	59	39	2
20+	19	4	39	62	37	1
Still studying	11	2	53	66	34	0

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The table below shows other significant results:

- Respondents who are aware of EU co-financed regional projects are more likely to know of the European Solidarity Fund than those who are not aware of such projects (66% vs 55%).
- Those who are aware of both the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund are the most likely to know about the European Solidarity Fund (71%), while those who are unaware of these regional policy funds are the least likely (51%).
- Respondents who are aware of the European Solidarity Fund are more likely to say the EU should invest in all its regions than only in the poorer ones (63% vs 57%).
- Respondents who are aware of Interreg and know what it is (72%) and those who have heard of it but do not know what it is (72%) are much more likely than those who haven't heard of Interreg (58%) to be aware of the European Solidarity Fund.

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Yes, and you know it was not used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Yes, but you do not know if it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU28	17	4	39	60	38	2
Awareness of EU co-financed projects						
Yes	22	4	40	66	32	2
No	13	4	38	55	43	2
Awareness of specific EU regional policy funds						
ERDF	18	4	42	64	34	2
Cohesion Fund	21	6	41	68	32	0
Both	25	5	41	71	28	1
Neither	11	4	36	51	47	2
Where should EU invest						
In all its regions	18	4	41	63	36	1
In the poorer regions	15	4	38	57	41	2
Has heard of Interreg						
Yes & know what it is	34	6	32	72	26	2
Yes & does not know what it is	21	5	46	72	27	1
Never	15	4	39	58	41	1

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

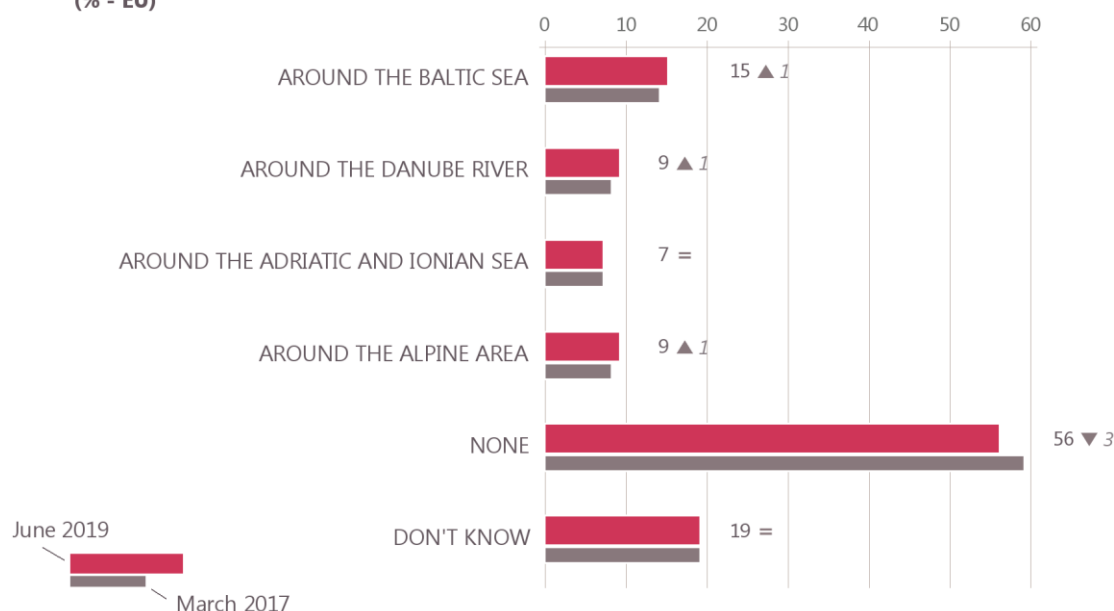
c. Areas benefiting from an EU cooperation strategy

Close to one in six respondents have heard of the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea

Respondents were then asked if they have heard of EU strategies to promote cooperation in a number of different areas²².

Although a majority of respondents in EU countries are unaware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation in certain areas (56%), this proportion has fallen slightly since the last edition of the survey in 2017. 15% are aware there is such a strategy around the Baltic Sea, though less than a tenth have heard of any of the other strategies. Close to one in five (19%) respondents are unable to answer the question.

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

²² Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

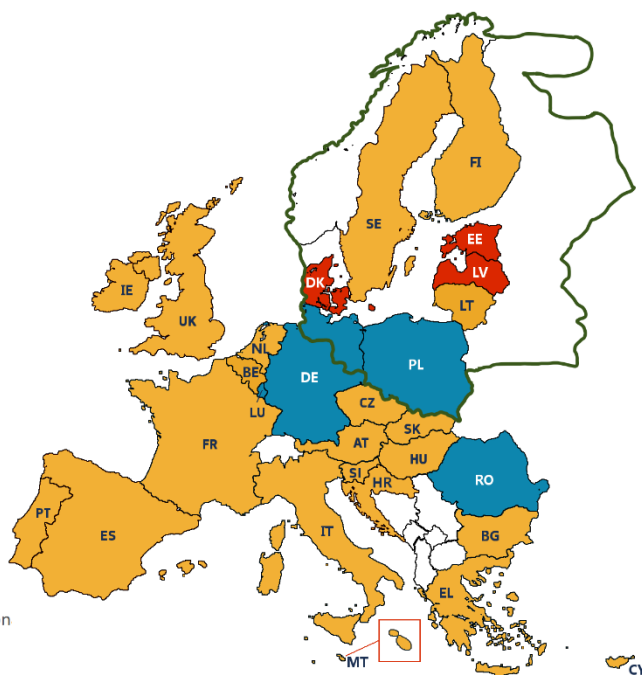
At national level, the proportion of respondents saying they are aware of an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries around the Baltic Sea has risen in 17 countries, chiefly in Romania (14%, +8 pp), but also in the **Baltic Sea** macro-region countries of Poland (39%, +8 pp) and Germany (21%, +5 pp). Awareness has fallen among respondents in nine EU Member States and most sharply in the Baltic Sea macro-region countries of Latvia (39%, -7 pp), Estonia (47%, -4 pp) and Denmark (21%, -4 pp).

RO		14	▲ 8
PL		39	▲ 8
DE		21	▲ 5
LU		17	▲ 4
MT		13	▲ 3
CY		7	▲ 3
IT		6	▲ 3
NL		13	▲ 2
FR		9	▲ 2
EL		9	▲ 2
EU28		15	▲ 1
BG		8	▲ 1
HU		7	▲ 1
AT		9	▲ 1
FI		61	▲ 1
SK		10	▲ 1
CZ		12	▲ 1
SI		9	▲ 1
LT		31	=
BE		14	=
SE		50	▼ 1
UK		15	▼ 2
IE		14	▼ 2
HR		13	▼ 3
ES		4	▼ 3
PT		3	▼ 3
EE		47	▼ 4
DK		21	▼ 4
LV		39	▼ 7

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - AROUND THE BALTIC SEA)

Map Legend

- Increase (4-9 pp)
- Stable (within 3 pp)
- Decrease (4-9 pp)
- Baltic Sea macro-region



(June 2019 - March 2017)

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Focusing on the nations falling in the area covered by the Danube macro-regional strategy, the proportion of respondents saying they are aware of an EU programme to promote cooperation between countries around the Danube River has risen in six of those countries, led by Romania (26%, +14 pp) and Bulgaria (23%, +7 pp). Awareness has fallen slightly in three countries of the Danube macro-region, but by no more than three percentage points.

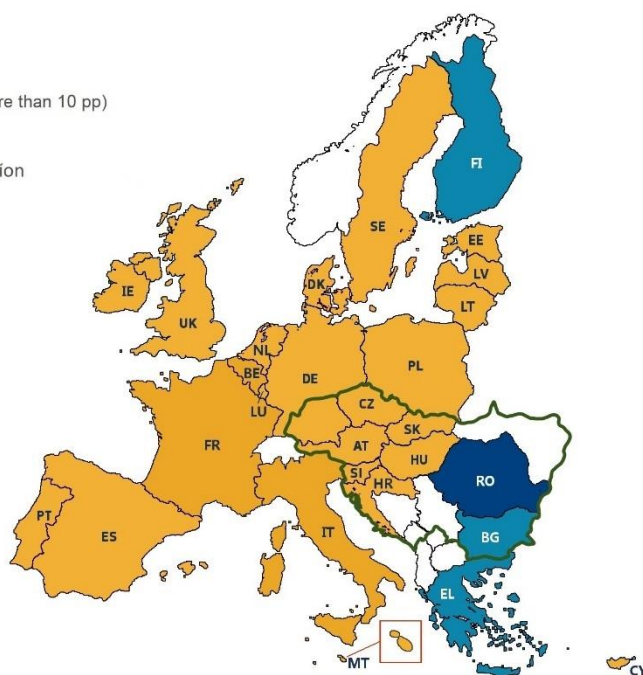
The level of awareness remained stable in the other European countries not involved in the **Danube macro-region**, except for Finland (9%) and Greece (8%) which have both registered an increase of 4 pp compared to March 2017.

RO		26	▲ 14
BG		23	▲ 7
EL		8	▲ 4
FI		9	▲ 4
LU		12	▲ 3
IE		9	▲ 3
EE		9	▲ 2
UK		8	▲ 2
HU		19	▲ 2
PL		7	▲ 2
SI		13	▲ 2
LT		9	▲ 2
LV		6	▲ 2
SK		18	▲ 1
EU28		9	▲ 1
DE		11	▲ 1
CY		6	▲ 1
FR		7	=
IT		3	=
BE		9	=
MT		8	=
NL		6	▼ 1
HR		23	▼ 1
ES		2	▼ 1
CZ		16	▼ 1
PT		1	▼ 1
SE		6	▼ 2
DK		3	▼ 2
AT		21	▼ 3

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - AROUND THE DANUBE RIVER)

Map Legend

- Strong increase (more than 10 pp)
- Increase (4-9 pp)
- Stable (within 3 pp)
- Danube macro-region



(June 2019 - March 2017)

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The proportion of respondents saying they are aware of an EU cooperation programme around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea is broadly stable across Europe compared to March 2017, with the exceptions of modest rises in Romania (6%, +4 pp), Malta (13%, +4pp) and Lithuania (8%, +4pp).

Among the countries of the **Adriatic and Ionian Sea** macro-regional strategy, all show a steady rise in awareness of the EU strategy to promote cooperation among them, although by no more than three percentage points.

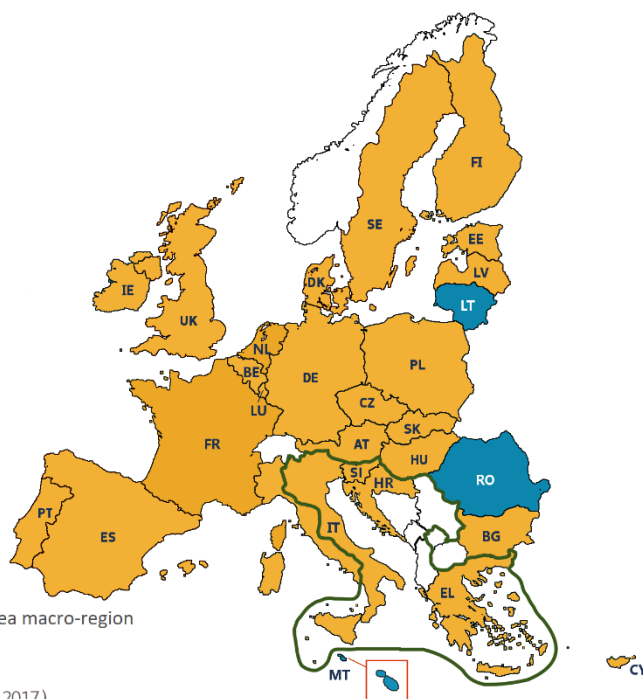
MT		13	▲ 4
LT		8	▲ 4
RO		6	▲ 4
HR		32	▲ 3
HU		7	▲ 3
LU		15	▲ 3
DE		9	▲ 3
CY		5	▲ 2
EE		6	▲ 2
AT		13	▲ 2
FI		6	▲ 2
IT		8	▲ 2
SI		15	▲ 2
IE		11	▲ 1
CZ		7	▲ 1
EL		11	▲ 1
SK		7	▲ 1
BG		4	▲ 1
BE		12	▲ 1
PL		5	▲ 1
NL		9	=
FR		6	=
EU28		7	=
SE		6	▼ 1
LV		4	▼ 1
ES		2	▼ 2
DK		4	▼ 2
UK		9	▼ 2
PT		2	▼ 2

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - AROUND THE ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEA)

Map Legend

- Increase (4-9 pp)
- Stable (within 3 pp)
- Adriatic and Ionian sea macro-region

(June 2019 - March 2017)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Awareness of the macro-regional strategy on the Alpine area has stayed fairly stable in most EU Member States, though it has risen in Luxembourg (18%, +7 pp), Ireland (11%, +4 pp) and Lithuania (8%, +4 pp).

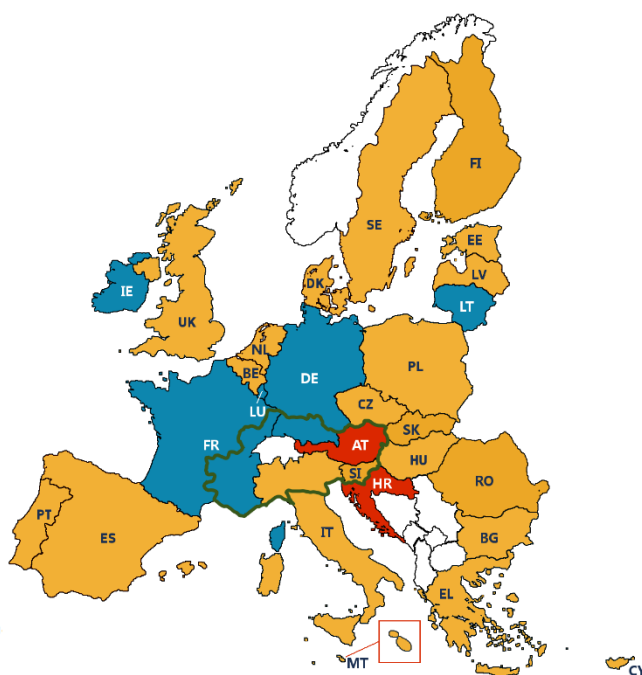
Among the countries of the **Alpine macro-region**, the level of awareness is increased in Germany (17%, +5 pp) and France (15%, +4 pp), while it has remained stable in Slovenia (16%) and declined in Austria (25%, -4 pp).

LU		18	▲ 7
DE		17	▲ 5
FR		15	▲ 4
LT		8	▲ 4
IE		11	▲ 4
CY		4	▲ 3
HU		8	▲ 3
EL		4	▲ 2
EE		7	▲ 2
UK		10	▲ 2
BG		4	▲ 2
MT		10	▲ 2
IT		5	▲ 1
EU28		9	▲ 1
PL		6	▲ 1
SK		6	=
RO		3	=
FI		8	=
SI		16	=
PT		2	▼ 1
BE		11	▼ 1
CZ		10	▼ 1
DK		4	▼ 1
NL		6	▼ 2
ES		2	▼ 2
LV		4	▼ 2
SE		5	▼ 3
AT		25	▼ 4
HR		12	▼ 4

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - AROUND THE ALPINE AREA)

Map Legend

- Increase (4-9 pp)
- Stable (within 3 pp)
- Decrease (4-9 pp)
- Alpine macro-region



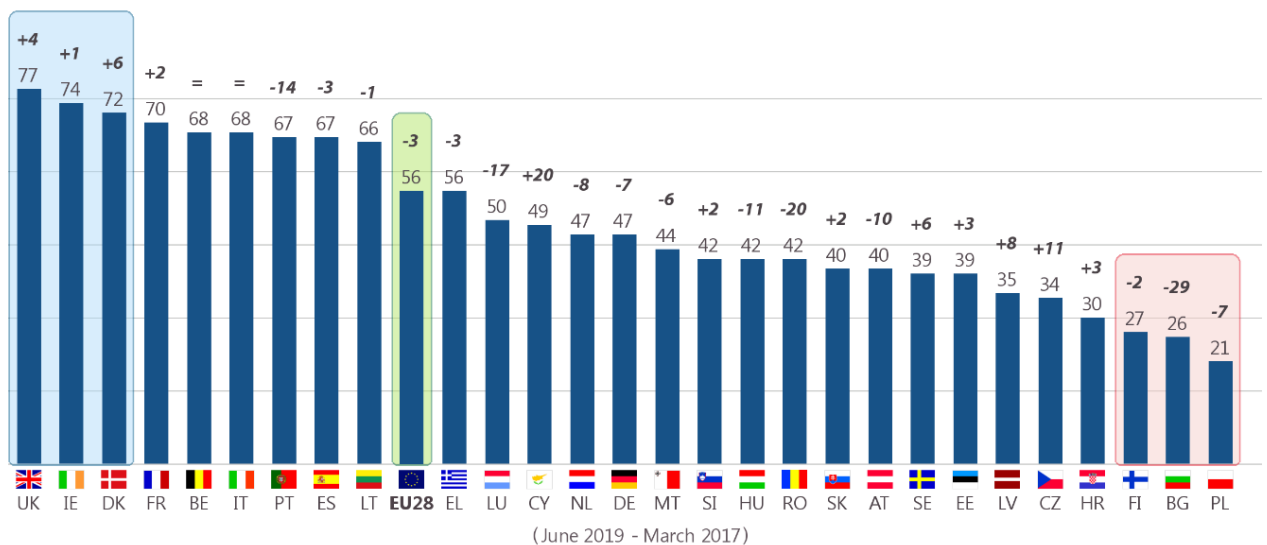
(June 2019 - March 2017)

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

In terms of the respondents who **have not heard** of any of the EU's strategies to promote cooperation between countries, the largest shares can be found in the United Kingdom (77%, +4 pp), Ireland (74%, +1 pp) and Denmark (72%, +6 pp). At the other end of the scale, the proportion of respondents saying this is lowest in Poland (21%, -7 pp), Bulgaria (26%, -29 pp) and Finland (27%, -2 pp).

Since 2017, the largest increases in the proportion of respondents who say this is observed in Cyprus (49%, +20 pp), Czechia (34%, +11 pp) and Latvia (35%, +8 pp), while the sharpest falls can be seen in Bulgaria (26%, -29 pp), Romania (42%, -20 pp) and Luxembourg (50%, -17 pp).

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - None)





Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals few significant differences, with the following exceptions:

- The oldest age group (55 or over) is the least likely to say they are unaware of any of the EU strategies for promoting cooperation among countries (52% vs 58-60%).
- Students and those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger are slightly more likely to be unaware of any of the strategies (60-61% vs 53-58%).

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Around the Baltic Sea	Around the Danube river	Around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea	Around the Alpine area	None	Don't know
EU28	15	9	7	9	56	19
 Age						
15-24	14	7	7	11	60	15
25-39	17	8	7	9	58	17
40-54	13	8	7	8	59	18
55 +	16	10	8	10	52	22
 Education (End of)						
15-	8	6	6	8	60	23
16-19	13	8	7	8	58	20
20+	19	10	8	11	53	18
Still studying	16	7	5	12	61	13

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The table below shows other significant results:

- Awareness of EU co-financed projects is a factor, with those who know about them (46%) much less likely to say they have not heard of any of the EU cooperation strategies than those who do not know about the co-financed projects (63%).
- Respondents who consider the EU's regional/city development support to have had no impact are the most likely (63%) to say they are unaware of any of the strategies, while those who say such support has a positive impact are the least likely (43%).
- Those surveyed who claim that they have personally benefited from the European Regional Development Fund or the Cohesion Fund are much less likely to be unaware of the cooperation strategies than those who have not (35% vs 53%).
- Respondents who are not aware of EU cross-border cooperation are much more likely to say they do not know about the EU cooperation strategies than those who are aware of EU cross-border cooperation (62% vs 39%).

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Around the Baltic Sea	Around the Danube river	Around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea	Around the Alpine area	None	Don't know
EU28	15	9	7	9	56	19
Awareness of EU co-financed projects						
Yes	21	12	9	11	46	21
No	11	6	6	8	63	17
Impact of EU support on the development of cities/regions						
Positive	23	13	10	12	43	21
Negative	15	11	10	9	53	22
No impact	11	8	10	7	63	14
Personally benefited from ERDF or Cohesion Fund						
Yes	30	15	11	12	35	24
No	16	10	9	11	53	19
Awareness of cross-border cooperation						
Yes	27	16	12	15	39	19
No	11	6	6	7	62	18

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

V. KNOWLEDGE OF EU OUTERMOST REGIONS

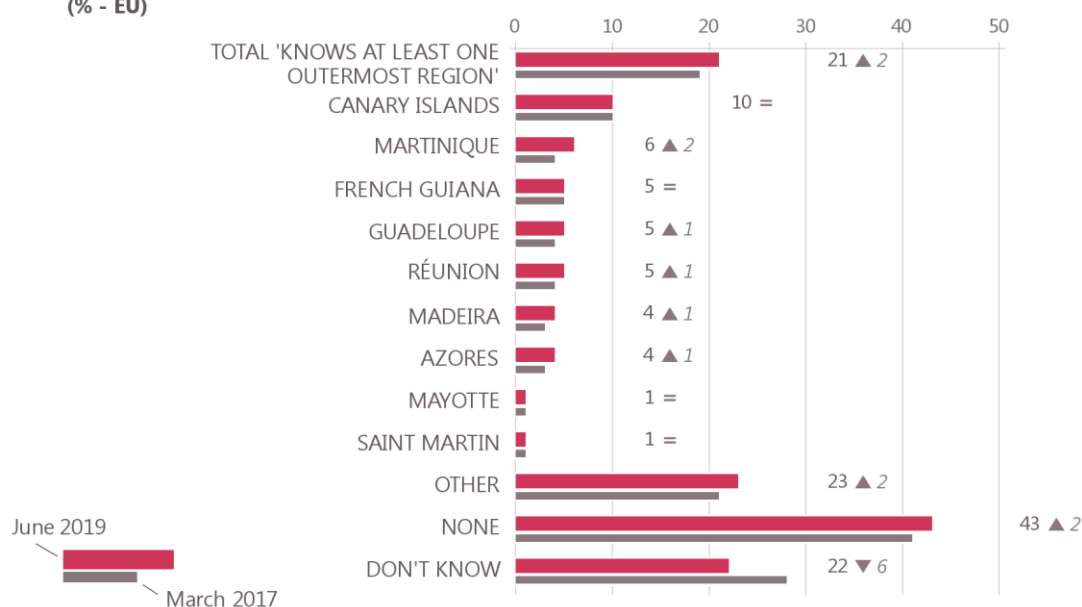
One in five respondents can name at least one EU outermost region

The final chapter of the report focuses on EU citizens' awareness of the nine EU outermost regions²³.

Respondents were asked to name one or more of the nine EU outermost regions. Over four in ten of them are unable to name any of these regions (43%), but just over a fifth can identify at least one (21%), while 23% mistakenly name other areas and 22% "don't know".

The only region mentioned by as many as one in ten respondents is the Canary Islands (10%). These proportions have remained largely stable since the last wave.

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



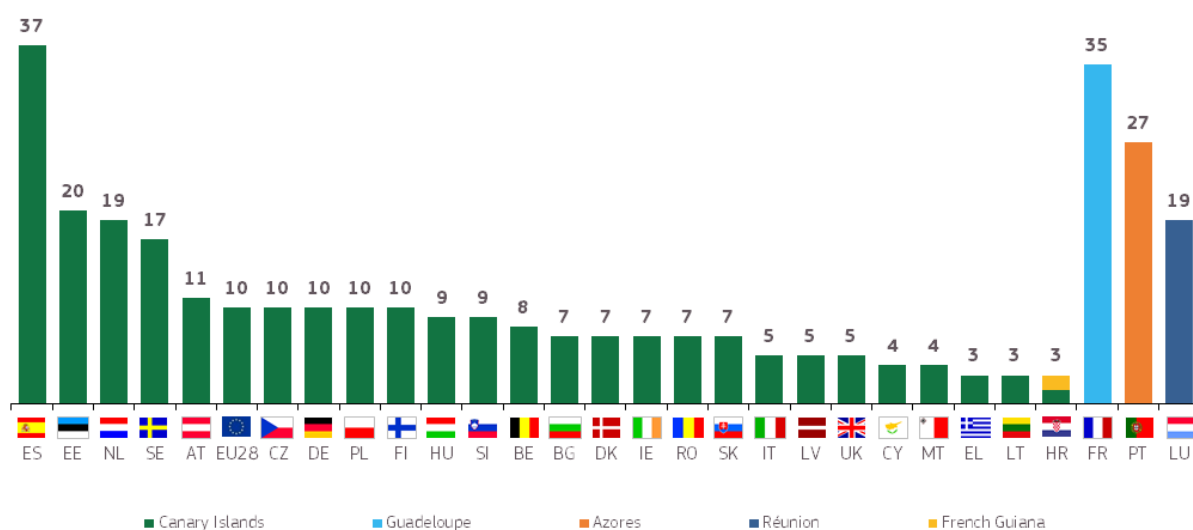
Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

²³ Q11 There are 9 outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them?

At national level, in all but three countries, the most common answer given by respondents who could name one of the outermost regions was Canary Islands, unsurprisingly led by Spain (37%) and followed by Estonia (20%) and the Netherlands (19%).

Guadeloupe is the most-given response in France (35%), while in Portugal it is the Azores (27%) and in Luxembourg it is Réunion (19%). Respondents in Croatia also cited French Guiana alongside the Canary Islands as their common answer (both 3%).

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The **Canary Islands** is the most mentioned outermost EU region in four Member States: Spain (37%), Estonia (20%) and Sweden (17%), while this is also the second most mentioned outermost region in 21 countries and the third top answer in two.

The **Azores** is the top answer for respondents in Portugal (27%) and this is the third most-popular choice in nine other countries.

In France, the top answer is **Guadeloupe** (35%) and this is the third most-chosen response in Luxembourg (17%) and Belgium (6%), though not among the top three anywhere else.






























The joint second top answers in France are **Martinique** and **Réunion** (both 34%), while the latter is also the second most common answer in Luxembourg. However, these outermost regions are only mentioned among the top three by respondents in two other countries respectively.

Madeira is the second most frequently mentioned outermost region in Portugal (23%) and the third most-mentioned in ten other countries.

The third most-given answer in the Netherlands is **Saint Martin** (10%), though this is not in the top three answers in any other country.

Hardly any respondents mention **Mayotte** and it is not among the top three in any country, though unsurprisingly the highest proportion mentioning it is in France (10%).

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Azores	Canary Islands	French Guiana	Guadeloupe	Madeira	Martinique	Mayotte	Réunion	Saint Martin	Other	None	Don't know
EU28		4	10	5	5	4	6	1	5	1	23	43	22
BE		3	8	5	6	3	5	1	6	1	19	52	15
BG		3	7	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	10	67	14
CZ		2	10	4	1	4	2	0	2	1	25	17	48
DK		3	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	77	8
DE		4	10	4	1	5	2	0	2	1	28	45	16
EE		4	20	5	1	10	1	0	1	1	18	45	18
IE		1	7	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	17	69	7
EL		2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	44	35
ES		11	37	3	0	8	1	0	1	0	34	22	26
FR		2	4	19	35	2	34	10	34	3	32	32	11
HR		1	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	16	46	33
IT		2	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	18	58	17
CY		2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	14	44	39
LV		0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	24	27	47
LT		1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	61	25
LU		9	17	13	17	13	17	3	19	4	27	31	19
HU		4	9	3	1	6	1	1	1	4	13	39	37
MT		1	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	7	31	54
NL		7	19	3	2	6	2	0	2	10	31	23	31
AT		6	11	9	1	6	3	0	5	1	14	44	22
PL		3	10	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	30	12	51
PT		27	12	3	2	23	2	1	1	1	5	32	37
RO		3	7	5	3	3	3	1	4	2	8	34	43
SI		4	9	4	1	2	2	0	2	1	7	54	26
SK		2	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	17	22	48
FI		3	10	2	1	5	1	0	1	1	22	59	9
SE		5	17	3	2	4	1	0	1	1	13	45	25
UK		1	5	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	15	72	7

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Since the last wave in 2017, there have been few significant changes at a national level in the proportion of respondents able to name one of the EU's nine outermost regions.

In the majority of countries, the proportion of respondents who name the **Canary Islands** as one of the regions has remained stable, though it has risen slightly in five, led by Spain (37%, +7 pp), Estonia (20%, +5 pp) and Luxembourg (17%, +5 pp). This proportion has fallen slightly in Finland (10%, -4 pp).

The proportion of respondents identifying **Martinique** as one of the outermost regions has remained stable since March 2017 in all but two countries, where it has increased: France (34%, +9 pp) and Luxembourg (17%, +4 pp).

It's a similar picture when it comes to respondents who cite **French Guiana**, with the proportion staying stable in all but three countries. This has decreased in France (19%, -9 pp) and grown in Austria (9%, +4 pp) and Romania (5%, +4 pp).

Only in two countries has the proportion of respondents who identify **Guadeloupe** changed significantly since March 2017: France (35%, +10 pp) and Luxembourg (17%, +6 pp). This is also the case for those surveyed who cite **Réunion**: the proportion has risen in France (34%, +9 pp) and Luxembourg (19%, +8 pp).






























The proportion of respondents who name **Madeira** as one of the outermost regions has increased slightly in two countries – Estonia (10%, +5 pp) and Hungary (6%, +4pp) – though it has remained stable elsewhere.

In all but one EU Member State, there has been no significant change in the proportion of respondents who identify the **Azores**, the exception being Spain (11%, +4 pp).

The proportion of respondents naming **Mayotte** and **Saint-Martin** has remained stable in all countries since the last wave in 2017.

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Canary Islands		Martinique		French Guiana		Guadeloupe		Réunion		Madeira		Azores		Juneotte		Saint Martin		Other		None		Don't know	
		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017		Diff. June 2019 - March 2017	
EU28		10	=	6	▲2	5	=	5	▲1	5	▲1	4	▲1	4	▲1	1	=	1	=	23	▲2	43	▲2		22
ES		37	▲7	1	=	3	▲2	0	=	1	=	8	▲2	11	▲4	0	=	0	=	34	▲8	22	▼3		26
EE		20	▲5	1	=	5	▲3	1	▲1	1	▲1	10	▲5	4	▲2	0	=	1	▲1	18	▼4	45	▲3		18
LU		17	▲5	17	▲4	13	=	17	▲6	19	▲8	13	▲2	9	▲2	3	▼2	4	▲1	27	▲2	31	▼6		19
NL		19	▲4	2	▲1	3	▲1	2	▲1	2	▲1	6	▲1	7	▲3	0	=	10	▲2	31	▲4	23	▼1		31
PT		12	▲4	2	▲1	3	▲2	2	▲2	1	▲1	23	▼3	27	=	1	▲1	1	▲1	5	▼11	32	▼18		37
BG		7	▲3	1	=	3	▲2	1	▲1	1	▲1	2	▲1	3	▲2	0	=	1	▲1	10	▲1	67	▼13		14
AT		11	▲2	3	▲1	9	▲4	1	=	5	▲1	6	▲2	6	▲3	0	=	1	=	14	▲4	44	▼19		22
CZ		10	▲2	2	▲1	4	▲2	1	▲1	2	▼1	4	▲2	2	▲1	0	=	1	▲1	25	▲7	17	▲11		48
PL		10	▲2	1	=	4	▲2	1	=	1	=	3	▼1	3	=	0	▼1	0	=	30	▲5	12	▼1		51
HU		9	▲2	1	▲1	3	▲2	1	▲1	1	▲1	6	▲4	4	▲3	1	▲1	4	▲3	13	=	39	▲3		37
SI		9	▲2	2	▲1	4	▲1	1	=	2	▲1	2	▲1	4	▲3	0	=	1	▲1	7	▼2	54	▲9		26
RO		7	▲2	3	▲2	5	▲4	3	▲3	4	▲3	3	=	3	=	1	▲1	2	▲2	8	▼2	34	▼15		43
SE		17	▲1	1	▼1	3	▲1	2	▲1	1	=	4	=	5	=	0	▼1	1	=	13	▼5	45	▲5		25
DE		10	=	2	▲1	4	▼2	1	=	2	=	5	▲2	4	▲1	0	=	1	▲1	28	▲8	45	▼3		16
SK		7	=	1	=	3	=	1	=	1	▲1	2	=	2	=	1	▲1	0	▼1	17	▲2	22	▼3		48
IT		5	=	1	▲1	3	▲2	0	=	0	=	1	=	2	▲1	0	=	0	=	18	=	58	▲9		17
FR		4	=	34	▲9	19	▼9	35	▲10	34	▲9	2	=	2	▲1	10	=	3	=	32	▲4	32	▲5		11
CY		4	=	1	▲1	1	=	1	=	0	▼1	1	=	2	=	0	=	1	▼1	14	▲1	44	▲26		39
MT		4	=	1	▲1	2	▲1	1	▲1	0	=	1	=	1	=	0	=	1	▲1	7	▼1	31	▼7		54
EL		3	=	0	=	1	=	0	=	0	=	1	▲1	2	▲1	0	=	0	=	17	▼6	44	▲14		35
LT		3	=	0	=	1	▲1	0	=	0	=	1	=	1	▲1	0	=	0	=	12	▼1	61	=		25
IE		7	▼1	1	=	1	▼2	1	=	1	=	2	=	1	=	0	▼1	0	=	17	▼6	69	▲14		7
LV		5	▼1	0	▼1	1	▼1	0	=	0	=	1	▼1	0	=	0	=	0	=	24	▲3	27	▼11		47
HR		3	▼1	1	▲1	3	=	0	=	1	▲1	1	=	1	▼1	0	=	0	=	16	▲5	46	▲2		33
UK		5	▼2	1	▼1	1	=	1	=	1	=	3	=	1	=	0	=	0	=	15	▼5	72	▲11		7
BE		8	▼3	5	=	5	=	6	▲2	6	▲2	3	=	3	=	1	=	1	=	19	▼1	52	▼1		15
DK		7	▼3	0	=	1	▲1	0	=	0	=	2	▼1	3	=	0	=	0	=	8	▼3	77	▲5		8
FI		10	▼4	1	=	2	▲1	1	=	1	▲1	5	=	3	=	0	=	1	▲1	22	▲3	59	▲3		9



Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

The socio-demographic data shows that:

- Men are more likely than women to be able to name at least one of the EU outermost regions (26% vs. 17%).
- Respondents who stayed longer in education are the most likely to mention at least one of the EU outermost regions (28% vs 12-16%), while those who left education aged 15 or less are the most likely to mention none of the territories or islands (52% vs 36-47%).

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them?

(DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Knows at least one outermost region	Other	None	Don't know
EU28	21	23	43	22
 Gender				
Man	26	28	39	19
Woman	17	18	46	26
 Education (End of)				
15-	12	12	52	28
16-19	16	18	47	24
20+	28	29	36	19
Still studying	20	23	46	21

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

Those who have are aware of an EU co-financed project are also more likely than those who are not to be able to name at least one outermost region (26% vs. 18%). The same pattern occurs for those who are aware of EU cross-border cooperation (27% vs 20%)

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them?

(DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Knows at least one outermost region	Other	None	Don't know
EU28	21	23	43	22
Awareness of EU co-financed projects				
Yes	26	29	32	25
No	18	18	50	21
Awareness of cross-border cooperation				
Yes	27	29	32	24
No	20	21	46	21

Base: all respondents (n= 27.144)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3rd and the 12th June 2019, Kantar on behalf of TNS Political & Social carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 480 survey on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 480 survey 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.

All interviews were carried using the Kantar 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".

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.007	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	KANTAR TNS BBSS	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.000	03.06.2019	06.06.2019	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.000	03.06.2019	12.06.2019	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.000	03.06.2019	06.03.2019	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	1.000	04.06.2019	07.06.2019	3.592.163	0,83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres market research	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.002	03.06.2019	11.06.2019	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.001	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	52.334.535	12,13%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	700	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.001	03.06.2019	06.06.2019	1.707.084	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.001	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	700	04.06.2019	07.06.2019	457.126	0,11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.008	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	708	03.06.2019	10.06.2019	364.172	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.007	03.06.2019	06.06.2019	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	Kantar Deutschland	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.000	03.06.2019	12.06.2019	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.000	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	16.852.702	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.001	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.005	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.003	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.001	03.06.2019	07.06.2019	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1.000	03.06.2019	06.06.2019	52.651.777	12,20%
TOTAL EU28			27.145	03.06.2019	12.06.2019	431.452.222	100%*

Kantar 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)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	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%	

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 (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |

Trend FL452 Q1A

ASK Q1B1 IF Q1A=1

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY - ROTATE)

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

Trend FL452 Q1B1

ASK Q1B2 IF Q1B1=1 TO 12

Q1B2 And then?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE)

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

Trend FL452 Q1B2

ASK Q1C IF Q1A=1

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 (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

Trend FL452 Q1C

ASK ALL

Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | 1 |
| The Cohesion Fund | 2 |
| Both | 3 |
| Neither | 4 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

Trend FL452 Q1A

ASK Q3 IF Q2=1, 2 OR 3

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |

Trend FL452 Q1A

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 (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |

Trend FL452 Q4a

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

(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 4,
- Remote rural or mountain areas 5,
- Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 6,
- DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) 7

Trend FL452 Q4b

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?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY - ROTATE)

		More important	Less important	DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)
1	Research and innovation	1	2	3
2	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	1	2	3
3	Renewable and clean energy	1	2	3
4	Energy networks (electricity, gas)	1	2	3
5	Broadband Internet access	1	2	3
6	Environment	1	2	3
7	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	1	2	3
8	Vocational training	1	2	3
9	Education, health or social infrastructures	1	2	3
10	Tourism and culture	1	2	3
11	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees	1	2	3

Trend FL452 Q5

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Local 1
- Regional 2
- National 3
- EU 4
- DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

Trend FL452 Q6

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Yes 1
- No 2
- DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) 3

Trend FL452 Q7

Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Yes, and you know what it is | 1 |
| Yes, but you don't know exactly what it is | 2 |
| No | 3 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

Trend FL452 Q8

Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Yes, and you know it was used in (OUR COUNTRY) | 1 |
| Yes, and you know it was not used in (YOUR COUNTRY) | 2 |
| Yes, but you do not know if it was used in (OUR COUNTRY) | 3 |
| No | 4 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

Trend FL452 Q9

Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Around the Baltic Sea | 1 |
| Around the Danube river | 2 |
| Around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea | 3 |
| Around the Alpine area | 4 |
| None | 5 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 6 |

Trend FL452 Q10

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them?






























(DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| Azores | 1, |
| Canary Islands | 2, |
| French Guyana | 3, |
| Guadeloupe | 4, |
| Madeira | 5, |
| Martinique | 6, |
| Mayotte | 7, |
| Réunion | 8, |
| Saint Martin | 9, |
| Other | 10, |
| None | 11 |
| DK/NA | 12 |

Trend FL452 Q11

TABLES






























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

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		40	5	58	-5	2
BE		22	5	77	-4	1
BG		43	3	56	-4	1
CZ		75	7	22	-6	3
DK		15	1	84	0	1
DE		30	5	67	-5	3
EE		58	4	38	-3	4
IE		25	-10	74	11	1
EL		47	4	51	-5	2
ES		37	7	61	-6	2
FR		35	8	64	-8	1
HR		68	6	31	-4	1
IT		50	10	49	-10	1
CY		38	5	59	-7	3
LV		67	5	32	-5	1
LT		61	-5	36	4	3
LU		35	8	64	-7	1
HU		63	3	35	-4	2
MT		68	9	28	-6	4
NL		19	1	80	0	1
AT		25	9	73	-10	2
PL		82	2	17	-2	1
PT		38	9	59	-10	3
RO		49	5	48	-7	3
SI		66	1	32	-2	2
SK		77	14	22	-11	1
FI		29	5	69	-5	2
SE		26	4	72	-4	2
UK		16	-2	83	2	1






























Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?

(%)

(If 'CODE 1 IN Q1A')

		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		National TV		Local or regional TV		National radio		Local or regional radio		Internet		Online social networks	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		5	-1	15	-1	16	-2	7	-1	2	-1	3	0	11	1	3	1
BE		12	-4	11	3	16	-9	7	-1	6	-2	2	1	9	4	4	1
BG		2	-1	3	0	29	4	5	-1	3	0	4	1	17	6	6	1
CZ		5	1	17	6	15	-3	4	0	2	0	2	1	11	2	2	1
DK		10	0	17	-1	15	1	9	-2	3	2	1	-2	5	2	7	6
DE		5	-6	32	-1	4	-1	7	1	1	0	7	3	3	-2	1	0
EE		7	-1	14	-2	8	-5	4	1	5	-1	3	2	13	-3	3	2
IE		12	-1	14	0	9	-1	2	-1	6	4	5	1	4	1	2	0
EL		5	0	7	1	13	-5	3	-4	2	-1	3	0	20	3	5	3
ES		6	-4	16	2	8	-10	8	-1	3	-2	5	3	6	1	4	2
FR		8	4	21	-3	12	-1	6	-2	2	-2	3	1	8	-1	2	1
HR		2	-4	5	0	30	-5	6	-1	3	0	7	3	16	5	8	4
IT		7	-1	9	1	31	-2	9	-4	1	-1	1	0	12	1	4	1
CY		5	-3	4	-2	16	2	7	-2	4	0	1	0	16	-1	7	4
LV		1	-2	14	0	14	-1	3	-2	4	-1	2	0	18	0	5	1
LT		3	0	6	-5	14	-1	3	-1	4	0	0	-1	15	2	3	2
LU		16	1	8	-1	8	-7	6	5	7	2	3	-2	10	4	4	1
HU		2	0	13	-3	11	-5	5	-1	3	-1	3	0	12	2	3	0
MT		5	-1	4	0	29	-6	23	1	1	-3	3	0	11	4	3	0
NL		11	5	26	-5	6	2	4	-4	2	1	1	-2	9	5	4	3
AT		9	-4	26	-8	8	2	8	1	2	0	5	3	4	-6	2	1
PL		2	0	8	-2	18	-1	6	-1	4	0	3	-1	19	0	2	0
PT		7	3	9	-1	24	-4	7	4	1	0	0	-2	10	2	2	0
RO		6	3	6	0	23	-4	14	2	2	-1	4	2	9	-2	2	0
SI		5	-1	13	4	22	-3	8	2	2	-1	2	-2	12	2	4	2
SK		4	0	9	1	22	-5	8	-2	3	0	3	-1	16	2	4	1
FI		11	6	23	-12	5	0	1	-1	2	1	2	-1	6	2	5	3
SE		4	2	32	8	5	1	3	0	3	3	1	-4	2	-3	4	2
UK		3	-3	24	3	5	-2	5	0	0	-1	0	-1	6	3	4	3






























Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?
(%)
(If 'CODE 1 IN Q1A')

		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Newspapers'		Total 'TV'		Total 'Radio'		Total 'Internet'	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		12	1	7	-1	11	3	6	0	1	21	-1	22	-4	5	-1	14	2
BE		6	2	10	1	10	5	6	1	1	23	-1	23	-10	8	-1	13	5
BG		11	1	8	3	8	-5	4	-6	1	5	-2	34	3	7	2	23	6
CZ		9	2	8	0	16	4	7	-9	2	22	7	20	-2	4	0	12	3
DK		0	-2	13	1	9	-1	8	-3	2	27	-1	23	-2	4	0	12	8
DE		12	0	7	0	9	5	9	5	3	37	-7	11	0	7	2	5	-1
EE		23	9	5	-1	10	1	3	-2	1	22	-2	12	-4	8	1	16	-2
IE		25	-5	4	1	8	2	8	1	1	26	-1	12	-2	11	5	6	2
EL		22	5	7	1	10	-2	3	0	0	12	1	16	-9	5	-1	24	5
ES		16	0	11	3	7	1	7	3	3	22	-3	16	-11	8	1	11	4
FR		16	4	6	-3	9	0	5	2	0	29	1	18	-3	5	-1	11	1
HR		4	2	6	0	8	-1	3	-5	1	7	-3	37	-5	10	3	24	9
IT		1	0	10	0	12	4	3	0	0	15	-1	39	-6	2	-1	16	2
CY		12	2	4	-1	16	2	7	1	1	9	-6	23	0	5	0	23	2
LV		15	1	8	2	9	2	4	-2	1	16	-1	18	-3	7	0	23	1
LT		25	0	6	0	12	0	7	2	1	9	-4	17	-1	4	-1	18	4
LU		9	-3	13	4	9	-1	6	0	2	24	-1	14	-3	10	-1	13	4
HU		29	10	6	0	9	-3	2	1	1	15	-3	16	-6	6	-1	15	2
MT		7	1	3	1	6	2	4	1	2	9	-1	52	-5	4	-3	14	4
NL		15	-5	8	-1	8	3	5	-2	2	36	-1	9	-3	4	0	13	8
AT		6	5	7	3	12	0	7	0	4	35	-12	16	3	7	3	6	-5
PL		13	0	4	-1	13	5	7	0	1	11	-2	23	-3	7	-1	21	0
PT		12	3	9	-1	11	4	8	-5	0	15	1	31	0	1	-2	13	3
RO		9	2	3	-3	18	4	3	-4	1	12	2	37	-1	7	2	11	-2
SI		9	-2	6	-1	6	0	9	1	3	18	3	30	0	4	-3	16	3
SK		10	2	7	-1	9	2	4	-1	1	13	1	30	-7	5	-1	20	3
FI		11	1	14	4	11	3	9	-2	1	34	-7	6	-1	4	0	11	5
SE		6	0	13	-13	10	1	16	5	2	35	9	8	1	3	-3	6	-1
UK		16	4	9	-8	13	4	13	-2	1	27	0	10	-2	1	-2	10	6

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

(%)






























(IF 'CODE 1 IN Q1A')

		National newspapers		Local or regional newspapers		National TV		Local or regional TV		National radio		Local or regional radio		Internet		Online social networks	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		19	-1	33	0	35	-2	20	-3	12	-1	13	1	31	1	12	3
BE		32	-10	30	4	40	-11	25	3	23	-8	15	-1	26	-3	14	1
BG		13	-1	14	6	50	8	12	0	11	2	11	4	38	12	21	10
CZ		30	5	45	10	50	3	22	5	27	6	18	5	53	12	22	12
DK		19	1	26	0	27	4	16	-8	4	-3	6	-4	13	2	10	5
DE		18	-6	54	5	19	0	23	2	8	-3	19	6	21	1	7	0
EE		17	-10	28	-5	23	-15	10	3	17	-6	10	2	36	1	6	0
IE		32	-2	34	-3	28	-4	12	-3	29	5	23	-4	23	8	13	3
EL		17	-4	18	-7	33	-10	16	-5	11	-2	11	-3	39	-5	15	2
ES		21	-5	37	-3	25	-14	22	-14	11	-7	13	-5	20	-5	13	-4
FR		20	1	45	0	32	2	20	-2	17	2	16	4	22	-3	7	-2
HR		14	-6	19	2	56	0	19	3	14	1	24	10	41	12	19	9
IT		21	-2	16	-1	45	-7	17	-8	3	-2	2	-2	27	-1	9	1
CY		18	-4	10	-9	40	9	15	-7	15	1	5	-1	33	2	14	6
LV		12	-5	34	-2	40	-3	14	-5	20	-5	9	-5	44	-1	12	-5
LT		13	-2	16	-10	37	-4	8	-9	12	-5	3	-4	34	-1	10	4
LU		30	-22	20	-17	25	-14	15	-8	20	-14	7	-15	22	-15	9	-9
HU		9	-4	29	-4	30	-6	15	-5	12	0	11	-2	33	3	10	3
MT		10	-3	12	3	42	-8	36	-2	8	-3	8	-1	28	9	10	3
NL		23	2	41	-7	23	7	13	-4	9	6	8	0	22	3	9	1
AT		25	-7	44	-10	16	-6	19	-14	7	-5	12	-10	19	-2	9	-1
PL		17	3	32	1	45	2	23	0	18	3	20	3	51	3	15	4
PT		21	-2	18	-6	45	-4	11	1	5	-9	4	-3	16	-6	9	0
RO		18	7	18	2	47	3	34	8	12	1	13	3	32	6	12	5
SI		16	-1	28	3	47	2	20	7	12	-3	12	-1	29	2	8	2
SK		14	-4	22	1	44	-3	22	0	16	-3	12	0	40	8	11	1
FI		21	3	42	-15	15	-1	5	-3	8	2	7	-4	17	2	14	3
SE		12	4	47	5	13	3	13	-1	7	3	9	-6	8	-4	12	2
UK		17	2	44	7	20	2	22	0	9	1	17	12	27	13	14	10

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

(%)






























(IF 'CODE 1 IN Q1A')

		Billboard		Workplace		Personal knowledge		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Newspapers'		Total 'TV'		Total 'Radio'		Total 'Internet'	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		22	3	14	0	23	4	13	0	1	45	-1	48	-3	21	-1	37	3
BE		16	4	17	-2	26	-2	14	3	1	45	-12	51	-5	30	-7	33	2
BG		21	3	13	0	16	-7	12	-10	1	24	4	56	6	20	5	49	17
CZ		27	6	22	4	42	17	12	-10	2	58	11	56	1	34	7	57	15
DK		0	-3	20	6	15	0	17	-1	2	41	1	37	-3	8	-7	20	5
DE		21	4	14	3	18	1	15	4	3	62	-5	34	0	22	0	25	1
EE		38	12	7	-3	19	5	10	-2	1	41	-9	31	-10	25	-2	37	-1
IE		42	-2	17	8	29	4	14	4	1	55	-1	34	-5	41	1	27	8
EL		38	2	14	-1	24	2	9	2	0	29	-9	41	-13	18	-4	47	0
ES		24	-4	15	1	14	-3	13	4	3	49	-6	40	-19	21	-10	29	-3
FR		24	5	13	-3	23	4	13	4	0	55	-3	45	-1	26	1	26	-4
HR		9	4	11	1	17	-2	8	-7	1	29	-4	67	3	34	10	51	16
IT		3	1	14	1	19	6	12	1	0	34	-2	57	-9	5	-4	35	3
CY		19	-3	7	-5	25	6	21	12	1	26	-9	50	3	18	1	38	3
LV		29	0	17	2	22	5	11	-1	1	39	-7	48	-6	25	-8	50	-1
LT		34	-3	10	-1	21	1	15	4	1	25	-9	42	-9	14	-7	40	3
LU		20	-5	20	0	16	-13	12	1	2	46	-17	37	-9	25	-17	28	-14
HU		51	15	11	-1	22	2	7	2	1	34	-7	40	-9	20	-2	38	5
MT		15	0	7	4	9	4	13	3	2	21	0	75	-2	16	-3	36	11
NL		25	-2	16	-1	16	-3	13	-2	2	56	-5	33	3	16	7	27	2
AT		9	-2	16	-1	15	-13	14	-2	4	61	-7	32	-12	18	-11	22	-4
PL		31	4	15	4	28	7	13	0	1	40	1	57	0	28	1	55	4
PT		18	2	13	-4	19	4	19	-6	0	36	-2	52	0	9	-9	23	-3
RO		21	6	12	-2	40	12	8	-10	1	31	7	66	7	24	5	37	7
SI		22	4	10	-1	12	2	16	-3	3	40	2	59	6	22	-2	34	4
SK		21	6	12	-2	16	1	11	1	1	32	-3	58	-6	23	-4	45	7
FI		17	4	20	6	16	0	16	-2	1	55	-12	19	-3	14	-1	28	4
SE		8	-3	17	-13	16	-1	28	9	2	53	7	24	1	15	-3	18	-2
UK		23	8	18	-6	33	9	17	-10	1	52	5	32	0	23	12	35	18






























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?

(%)

(IF 'CODE 1 IN Q1A')

		Positive		Negative		No impact (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		81	3	6	-2	7	0	6
BE		79	8	8	-1	8	-4	5
BG		87	2	8	2	2	-3	3
CZ		86	1	7	1	1	-1	6
DK		67	0	2	-3	16	0	15
DE		90	8	2	-2	3	-4	5
EE		91	0	1	0	2	0	6
IE		95	-2	2	1	1	1	2
EL		84	0	9	1	5	1	2
ES		83	4	8	-1	5	0	4
FR		76	-1	7	-4	9	3	8
HR		85	6	7	2	5	-6	3
IT		51	8	15	-5	23	0	11
CY		94	5	3	-2	1	-4	2
LV		89	1	3	0	3	-1	5
LT		88	-1	2	-1	3	1	7
LU		85	-1	3	-2	7	5	5
HU		91	2	3	-2	3	-1	3
MT		91	-1	2	1	4	0	3
NL		81	2	4	-2	6	2	9
AT		91	4	2	2	4	-2	3
PL		94	0	3	2	0	-2	3
PT		78	1	5	0	10	1	7
RO		83	4	7	-2	7	-1	3
SI		91	4	2	-1	3	-3	4
SK		86	4	4	-2	4	0	6
FI		90	7	1	-2	4	-2	5
SE		82	7	2	-1	7	-2	9
UK		84	0	5	0	5	1	6






























Q2 Have you heard about the following funds?
(%)

		The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)		The Cohesion Fund		Both		Neither		Don't know	Has heard of at least one fund	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		29	1	3	-1	21	3	46	-3	1	53	3
BE		20	4	4	1	9	2	64	-7	3	33	7
BG		40	-6	1	1	42	9	15	-5	2	83	4
CZ		51	1	1	-1	23	2	22	-1	3	75	2
DK		19	0	4	-2	6	0	70	1	1	29	-2
DE		32	1	1	-1	8	3	57	-4	2	41	3
EE		15	3	3	1	55	-3	25	0	2	73	1
IE		32	0	4	1	23	-5	41	5	0	59	-4
EL		27	4	2	-2	37	-1	33	-1	1	66	1
ES		18	2	9	-3	32	3	40	-2	1	59	2
FR		24	3	6	3	12	4	58	-10	0	42	10
HR		44	-15	1	0	44	18	10	-2	1	89	3
IT		25	3	4	1	23	4	47	-7	1	52	8
CY		14	-4	2	-1	26	5	54	0	4	42	0
LV		21	-2	6	0	53	5	19	-3	1	80	3
LT		26	-4	1	-1	33	7	38	-1	2	60	2
LU		29	10	6	4	19	5	46	-18	0	54	19
HU		12	-8	4	0	47	11	35	-4	2	63	3
MT		29	0	1	0	37	3	30	-2	3	67	3
NL		19	1	7	0	7	2	67	-3	0	33	3
AT		41	5	2	-2	11	2	45	-6	1	54	5
PL		33	-4	3	0	50	9	13	-4	1	86	5
PT		21	4	4	1	47	5	26	-11	2	72	10
RO		38	5	2	0	30	-6	29	1	1	70	-1
SI		8	-8	3	-1	70	7	18	2	1	81	-2
SK		28	-6	0	-1	52	10	17	-3	3	80	3
FI		36	-2	3	2	18	4	42	-4	1	57	4
SE		39	3	1	1	5	2	54	-5	1	45	6
UK		33	-2	1	-1	7	-3	58	6	1	41	-6

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






























(%)

(IF 'CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN Q2')






























		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		28	4	66	-4	6
BE		10	1	86	-1	4
BG		45	2	53	-1	2
CZ		50	4	40	-1	10
DK		9	0	80	5	11
DE		16	0	79	0	5
EE		54	14	35	-7	11
IE		39	-2	53	3	8
EL		35	5	57	-8	8
ES		21	7	74	-6	5
FR		14	7	81	-9	5
HR		21	6	76	-6	3
IT		7	2	91	-2	2
CY		29	8	69	-4	2
LV		45	7	49	-8	6
LT		31	2	62	-1	7
LU		16	5	76	-10	8
HU		42	9	53	-9	5
MT		27	8	66	-10	7
NL		13	3	77	-1	10
AT		21	7	72	-7	7
PL		74	7	22	-7	4
PT		12	0	84	0	4
RO		33	20	60	-25	7
SI		42	10	48	-12	10
SK		44	7	49	-5	7
FI		19	5	68	-2	13
SE		17	6	69	-5	14
UK		18	-4	69	4	13

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
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		58	5	37	-3	5
BE		58	7	37	-7	5
BG		41	-3	55	3	4
CZ		62	7	32	-6	6
DK		57	9	31	-8	12
DE		65	7	30	-1	5
EE		53	6	39	-5	8
IE		57	4	38	-4	5
EL		60	6	38	-5	2
ES		51	2	46	-3	3
FR		61	4	35	-4	4
HR		56	7	42	-6	2
IT		67	10	30	-8	3
CY		56	3	41	-3	3
LV		62	3	33	-2	5
LT		52	2	38	-2	10
LU		69	7	27	-8	4
HU		51	10	46	-9	3
MT		58	7	39	-4	3
NL		56	4	37	-5	7
AT		65	4	30	-5	5
PL		66	5	30	-4	4
PT		48	-2	50	3	2
RO		57	7	42	-6	1
SI		55	2	41	0	4
SK		53	7	44	-5	3
FI		66	5	27	-4	7
SE		66	9	24	-5	10
UK		42	4	47	0	11

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

		Regions with high unemployment		Border regions		Deprived urban areas		Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness		Remote rural or mountain areas		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	
EU28		69	-2	21	1	54	2	20	0	52	6	2	0	3
BE		64	-8	25	-2	58	-3	28	-1	43	2	3	2	4
BG		75	1	25	-2	35	10	13	0	63	9	1	0	3
CZ		65	-9	40	6	52	5	19	3	58	4	1	0	5
DK		61	2	18	1	43	2	21	0	36	0	2	-1	11
DE		72	4	28	5	48	4	29	5	65	17	1	-1	2
EE		67	2	44	1	31	-2	15	0	63	-2	1	-1	4
IE		66	-3	26	-3	67	6	21	1	55	3	1	0	3
EL		66	-3	47	3	48	4	12	-3	52	2	1	0	3
ES		76	-2	22	1	57	-5	16	-3	57	11	2	1	3
FR		68	-2	16	-3	57	-2	22	-4	68	6	1	-1	2
HR		78	1	22	4	38	5	14	1	64	3	2	-1	1
IT		68	-2	10	0	43	-5	19	4	26	3	2	-1	3
CY		60	-13	16	2	47	-4	11	-7	69	0	2	2	2
LV		56	-7	40	5	44	-3	24	4	46	-5	3	1	3
LT		55	0	8	-1	34	-1	13	1	40	4	7	5	5
LU		71	4	28	-3	60	4	25	-5	41	0	3	1	4
HU		73	-5	22	-2	61	3	17	4	38	6	1	1	2
MT		51	-2	16	-2	40	4	20	0	19	2	2	-3	10
NL		73	-3	30	1	59	1	21	-2	45	-1	2	1	4
AT		74	-4	34	-4	40	0	21	-6	71	4	1	0	2
PL		64	-5	20	1	57	14	20	4	56	8	2	1	3
PT		73	0	13	0	63	5	14	-2	62	7	1	-2	2
RO		55	-5	12	-2	72	13	10	-2	64	3	2	-1	1
SI		72	0	32	8	33	6	13	2	67	8	2	0	3
SK		58	-6	12	-1	40	-1	10	0	36	6	4	1	6
FI		66	3	29	7	50	11	24	8	55	9	1	0	2
SE		61	-10	22	1	35	-2	16	-2	50	1	2	0	7
UK		73	1	16	-1	70	3	16	-5	37	-1	2	1	7






























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 (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		80	2	18	-1	2
BE		76	3	23	-2	1
BG		71	7	23	-6	6
CZ		75	2	22	-1	3
DK		80	8	17	-7	3
DE		82	4	17	-2	1
EE		77	11	16	-8	7
IE		69	0	29	0	2
EL		77	8	20	-8	3
ES		88	-1	10	0	2
FR		76	-2	22	1	2
HR		80	1	18	0	2
IT		93	4	7	-2	0
CY		72	0	25	2	3
LV		61	0	32	0	7
LT		79	4	17	-2	4
LU		79	-1	20	2	1
HU		85	6	14	-5	1
MT		87	3	11	-1	2
NL		75	2	23	-2	2
AT		81	-1	18	0	1
PL		82	5	17	-5	1
PT		84	1	13	0	3
RO		71	-5	27	6	2
SI		78	-1	20	2	2
SK		80	4	17	-3	3
FI		77	5	21	-4	2
SE		81	-2	17	2	2
UK		66	-2	29	3	5






























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
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		81	-1	17	1	2
BE		75	-4	24	5	1
BG		89	-2	9	2	2
CZ		80	3	18	-1	2
DK		57	-2	37	0	6
DE		79	1	20	0	1
EE		74	-2	21	4	5
IE		84	0	15	0	1
EL		87	-2	13	3	0
ES		88	-4	11	4	1
FR		82	-1	17	1	1
HR		90	1	9	0	1
IT		89	0	10	1	1
CY		87	-1	12	1	1
LV		85	-4	14	5	1
LT		79	1	15	-2	6
LU		79	-2	20	2	1
HU		85	3	13	-4	2
MT		86	-1	12	1	2
NL		61	-6	36	5	3
AT		89	2	10	-3	1
PL		84	-2	14	2	2
PT		89	-2	9	3	2
RO		79	-7	19	7	2
SI		81	0	16	0	3
SK		75	-1	23	3	2
FI		74	-2	23	2	3
SE		59	-8	38	8	3
UK		78	0	20	1	2






























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 (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		87	4	11	-4	2
BE		86	-2	12	1	2
BG		71	3	22	-4	7
CZ		74	5	22	-5	4
DK		91	9	7	-8	2
DE		87	7	12	-6	1
EE		76	5	17	-3	7
IE		88	7	10	-7	2
EL		84	2	13	-3	3
ES		90	2	9	-2	1
FR		85	0	13	-1	2
HR		89	2	10	-1	1
IT		92	5	7	-5	1
CY		91	4	7	-3	2
LV		64	1	30	0	6
LT		87	5	9	-5	4
LU		92	3	7	-3	1
HU		91	2	8	-2	1
MT		98	1	2	-1	0
NL		79	-5	19	4	2
AT		93	2	6	-3	1
PL		87	8	11	-9	2
PT		91	3	7	-2	2
RO		90	5	8	-4	2
SI		91	1	8	0	1
SK		82	3	14	-3	4
FI		87	1	11	-1	2
SE		85	-1	13	0	2
UK		86	9	13	-6	1






























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) (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		63	2	35	-1	2
BE		71	3	27	-3	2
BG		71	2	25	-1	4
CZ		55	0	42	0	3
DK		57	3	37	-4	6
DE		64	10	34	-7	2
EE		62	6	31	-7	7
IE		60	-2	38	2	2
EL		77	1	21	-2	2
ES		51	-6	46	5	3
FR		54	0	43	-1	3
HR		81	1	18	0	1
IT		66	3	32	-2	2
CY		74	-8	24	8	2
LV		63	-3	35	5	2
LT		62	0	32	0	6
LU		65	2	33	-3	2
HU		81	3	18	-3	1
MT		88	1	11	0	1
NL		59	5	39	-5	2
AT		60	-1	38	0	2
PL		74	6	25	-5	1
PT		71	4	27	-1	2
RO		93	14	7	-12	0
SI		67	1	31	-1	2
SK		71	2	28	0	1
FI		66	-3	31	3	3
SE		60	0	36	-1	4
UK		53	-1	43	1	4






























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 (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		51	2	45	-2	4
BE		42	1	56	1	2
BG		50	3	40	-5	10
CZ		37	-1	58	3	5
DK		48	-5	49	6	3
DE		66	12	32	-11	2
EE		53	8	40	-4	7
IE		70	-2	28	2	2
EL		46	6	46	-8	8
ES		35	0	60	2	5
FR		49	-2	48	0	3
HR		65	1	33	1	2
IT		54	4	41	-2	5
CY		46	4	47	-5	7
LV		38	-1	54	4	8
LT		47	3	44	-2	9
LU		41	-6	56	6	3
HU		58	-3	40	3	2
MT		66	-5	28	3	6
NL		39	1	57	-2	4
AT		51	4	46	-5	3
PL		60	5	38	-5	2
PT		42	-3	50	4	8
RO		52	-2	43	2	5
SI		57	3	40	-1	3
SK		45	-2	52	3	3
FI		45	2	53	-1	2
SE		56	-7	41	6	3
UK		46	1	50	0	4






























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
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		90	3	9	-3	1
BE		89	-1	10	1	1
BG		91	3	8	-3	1
CZ		92	2	7	-1	1
DK		90	4	9	-3	1
DE		91	3	8	-3	1
EE		89	8	9	-5	2
IE		89	5	10	-5	1
EL		92	3	8	-3	0
ES		90	2	9	-2	1
FR		88	4	11	-4	1
HR		90	2	9	-2	1
IT		95	2	5	-1	0
CY		93	0	6	-1	1
LV		83	1	15	-1	2
LT		82	0	16	0	2
LU		94	4	6	-3	0
HU		94	3	6	-3	0
MT		98	1	2	-1	0
NL		87	-1	12	1	1
AT		95	5	5	-5	0
PL		90	3	10	-2	0
PT		96	5	3	-4	1
RO		92	0	8	2	0
SI		92	2	8	-1	0
SK		95	2	5	-1	0
FI		86	-1	13	1	1
SE		89	0	10	0	1
UK		88	8	11	-6	1






























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?

Transport facilities (rail, road or airports) (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		75	4	24	-3	1
BE		72	5	27	-4	1
BG		79	-1	20	2	1
CZ		80	-1	19	1	1
DK		62	1	35	-1	3
DE		76	10	23	-9	1
EE		80	5	18	-2	2
IE		76	2	23	-2	1
EL		79	4	20	-4	1
ES		64	-1	35	1	1
FR		64	2	33	-4	3
HR		87	5	13	-4	0
IT		86	4	14	-3	0
CY		67	0	32	0	1
LV		80	2	19	0	1
LT		77	6	20	-5	3
LU		73	1	26	-1	1
HU		85	5	14	-5	1
MT		86	2	13	-1	1
NL		65	2	33	-3	2
AT		71	3	28	-3	1
PL		87	5	12	-5	1
PT		80	6	18	-5	2
RO		98	9	2	-8	0
SI		88	2	12	0	0
SK		85	3	14	-2	1
FI		78	0	20	-1	2
SE		70	-3	27	1	3
UK		68	2	30	-1	2






























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 training (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		78	-2	20	2	2
BE		82	-2	16	1	2
BG		87	0	11	0	2
CZ		52	-1	44	2	4
DK		70	3	27	-2	3
DE		82	-3	18	4	0
EE		82	0	14	-1	4
IE		69	0	29	1	2
EL		84	3	15	-3	1
ES		87	-2	12	1	1
FR		80	-6	18	4	2
HR		89	0	10	0	1
IT		86	0	13	1	1
CY		86	-2	13	1	1
LV		80	0	18	0	2
LT		79	-5	16	2	5
LU		85	-3	14	3	1
HU		93	0	6	0	1
MT		79	1	17	-1	4
NL		75	-2	24	1	1
AT		85	-2	14	2	1
PL		69	-6	29	5	2
PT		90	2	8	-2	2
RO		57	-12	35	9	8
SI		81	1	18	0	1
SK		73	-5	21	4	6
FI		84	0	15	0	1
SE		64	-11	34	10	2
UK		67	2	29	-1	4






























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
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		91	-1	8	1	1
BE		90	-3	9	3	1
BG		94	0	4	0	2
CZ		93	-1	6	1	1
DK		85	5	13	-4	2
DE		93	-1	7	2	0
EE		96	3	3	-2	1
IE		94	1	5	-1	1
EL		93	2	6	-2	1
ES		94	-1	6	2	0
FR		80	-6	19	6	1
HR		97	0	3	0	0
IT		95	2	5	-1	0
CY		88	-1	10	1	2
LV		95	-1	4	1	1
LT		93	-1	5	1	2
LU		90	5	9	-5	1
HU		97	-1	3	1	0
MT		97	2	3	-1	0
NL		90	-2	9	2	1
AT		92	-1	7	0	1
PL		90	1	9	0	1
PT		98	4	1	-4	1
RO		95	0	5	1	0
SI		91	4	8	-3	1
SK		94	2	5	-2	1
FI		91	-1	8	1	1
SE		75	-8	21	7	4
UK		92	2	7	0	1






























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 (%)






























		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		57	-3	41	3	2
BE		51	-4	48	4	1
BG		77	-3	22	4	1
CZ		47	-8	50	7	3
DK		40	-9	57	9	3
DE		42	-1	56	1	2
EE		65	-1	32	4	3
IE		58	-2	40	2	2
EL		80	-2	20	2	0
ES		60	-10	39	10	1
FR		50	-8	48	7	2
HR		74	-4	26	5	0
IT		86	2	14	-1	0
CY		79	-4	20	4	1
LV		63	-3	36	4	1
LT		71	3	25	-3	4
LU		52	-3	47	3	1
HU		66	-2	33	2	1
MT		86	-2	13	2	1
NL		42	-2	57	2	1
AT		50	-11	48	9	2
PL		58	1	41	-1	1
PT		75	-5	23	5	2
RO		82	2	17	-1	1
SI		74	-5	25	6	1
SK		73	0	25	0	2
FI		38	-2	60	2	2
SE		46	-8	53	8	1
UK		41	1	56	1	3

Q5.11 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?






























Reception and integration of migrants and refugees (%)

		More important		Less important		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		48	0	48	1	4
BE		58	3	39	-1	3
BG		11	-3	77	-1	12
CZ		17	3	74	-5	9
DK		62	0	32	-2	6
DE		66	-2	32	4	2
EE		24	1	67	-1	9
IE		60	-2	36	3	4
EL		44	4	52	-5	4
ES		57	0	39	0	4
FR		48	-1	47	-1	5
HR		28	-1	68	6	4
IT		52	6	44	-5	4
CY		49	8	47	-8	4
LV		14	1	83	3	3
LT		23	2	68	-4	9
LU		69	3	28	-1	3
HU		14	-4	79	4	7
MT		67	4	26	-5	7
NL		59	-1	38	0	3
AT		52	-4	43	1	5
PL		21	0	76	1	3
PT		54	7	38	-6	8
RO		26	9	68	-9	6
SI		29	-4	64	5	7
SK		19	-1	72	1	9
FI		51	-3	45	4	4
SE		71	-5	25	5	4
UK		50	-3	45	5	5





























Q6 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?
(%)

		Local		Regional		National		EU		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	
EU28		25	0	31	1	22	-1	17	0	5
BE		15	0	24	1	20	-5	36	5	5
BG		37	3	21	3	19	-3	17	-1	6
CZ		39	0	32	-1	16	1	7	0	6
DK		16	-3	25	-1	36	0	16	3	7
DE		23	0	39	4	16	-1	18	0	4
EE		29	-4	22	6	34	-3	7	1	8
IE		28	3	22	-2	29	-6	19	6	2
EL		29	-3	24	2	26	-4	17	3	4
ES		20	0	26	0	26	-1	23	0	5
FR		23	1	38	1	17	-5	19	3	3
HR		38	2	25	0	18	1	16	0	3
IT		20	-3	34	3	21	2	21	0	4
CY		31	-2	13	0	28	3	24	1	4
LV		25	-3	19	-1	31	1	20	4	5
LT		29	3	17	2	21	0	20	-5	13
LU		9	-1	24	9	29	4	33	-13	5
HU		30	-5	20	2	19	-1	27	5	4
MT		28	3	10	3	37	-2	19	-2	6
NL		17	-3	41	1	27	3	13	-2	2
AT		19	6	36	-8	25	-1	16	1	4
PL		37	-1	33	3	20	1	7	-2	3
PT		20	-4	28	2	27	3	19	-1	6
RO		26	-9	23	9	33	7	15	-6	3
SI		34	-2	24	0	26	4	11	0	5
SK		25	-5	31	4	19	4	14	-2	11
FI		22	-1	21	-5	38	0	13	4	6
SE		16	-1	31	1	33	-2	14	2	6
UK		30	2	27	-1	25	-1	12	0	6






























Q7 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		24	2	74	-1	2
BE		20	0	79	0	1
BG		30	1	67	-1	3
CZ		52	5	45	-4	3
DK		9	-3	90	4	1
DE		20	5	77	-3	3
EE		27	3	66	-4	7
IE		30	-5	68	5	2
EL		13	-2	85	1	2
ES		21	1	78	-1	1
FR		15	5	83	-6	2
HR		43	1	55	2	2
IT		16	1	83	0	1
CY		14	3	83	-3	3
LV		59	3	40	-2	1
LT		29	-3	69	3	2
LU		45	15	52	-15	3
HU		29	4	69	-4	2
MT		52	-1	39	-1	9
NL		20	-2	79	2	1
AT		26	1	71	-2	3
PL		58	4	39	-3	3
PT		27	5	70	-6	3
RO		22	1	76	-1	2
SI		33	5	65	-5	2
SK		32	8	64	-3	4
FI		20	3	77	-3	3
SE		18	3	79	-4	3
UK		26	-1	72	2	2






























Q8 Have you ever heard of Interreg?
(%)

		Yes, and you know what it is		Yes, but you don't know exactly what it is		No		Don't know	Total 'Yes'	
		FL480	Diff: FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff: FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff: FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff: FL480 - FL452
EU28		3	0	11	1	85	-1	1	14	1
BE		5	1	11	2	84	-2	0	16	3
BG		3	0	4	-1	91	1	2	7	-1
CZ		3	1	9	3	87	-4	1	12	4
DK		4	1	8	1	88	-2	0	12	2
DE		3	1	12	3	84	-4	1	15	4
EE		3	0	11	3	86	-3	0	14	3
IE		3	-1	12	1	84	0	1	15	0
EL		6	0	20	-2	74	3	0	26	-2
ES		3	-3	10	-1	86	4	1	13	-4
FR		2	0	8	0	89	-1	1	10	0
HR		5	1	16	6	79	-5	0	21	7
IT		5	2	5	-1	90	-1	0	10	1
CY		6	2	14	7	79	-9	1	20	9
LV		9	4	18	3	72	-6	1	27	7
LT		2	1	6	0	91	-1	1	8	1
LU		8	1	13	-1	78	0	1	21	0
HU		5	3	14	2	80	-5	1	19	5
MT		4	-2	4	-1	90	2	2	8	-3
NL		2	0	7	1	90	-2	1	9	1
AT		6	0	13	1	80	-2	1	19	1
PL		6	1	21	0	71	1	2	27	1
PT		5	1	12	-1	81	-1	2	17	0
RO		9	3	30	13	59	-17	2	39	16
SI		8	2	11	2	81	-3	0	19	4
SK		2	0	8	2	89	-2	1	10	2
FI		4	2	9	-4	86	2	1	13	-2
SE		3	1	14	6	82	-7	1	17	7
UK		1	-1	5	0	93	1	1	6	-1






























Q9 Are you aware that there is a European Solidarity Fund to respond to natural disasters?
(%)

		Yes, and you know it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)		Yes, and you know it was not used in (OUR COUNTRY)		Yes, but you do not know if it was used in (OUR COUNTRY)		No		Don't know	Total 'Yes'	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		17	0	4	0	39	1	38	-1	2	60	1
BE		14	-2	7	0	40	6	38	-3	1	61	4
BG		17	-8	4	-1	45	4	32	4	2	66	-5
CZ		15	-2	2	-1	41	0	40	5	2	58	-3
DK		3	-2	3	-2	32	-1	61	5	1	38	-5
DE		19	-6	5	0	43	9	31	-2	2	67	3
EE		5	-1	6	-2	42	2	46	1	1	53	-1
IE		11	-3	5	-3	47	5	35	1	2	63	-1
EL		25	4	8	4	40	-6	26	-3	1	73	2
ES		11	0	6	1	37	-2	44	1	2	54	-1
FR		17	0	3	1	45	0	34	-1	1	65	1
HR		23	-6	2	-3	42	7	31	3	2	67	-2
IT		31	0	5	1	35	-2	28	2	1	71	-1
CY		24	-1	6	-1	39	8	31	-5	0	69	6
LV		11	5	3	0	43	-1	42	-4	1	57	4
LT		13	8	5	0	39	-7	42	-1	1	57	1
LU		19	12	5	-4	46	-4	28	-4	2	70	4
HU		13	2	4	-1	47	-2	35	1	1	64	-1
MT		17	4	15	-8	40	10	24	-8	4	72	6
NL		5	0	5	1	35	-4	54	4	1	45	-3
AT		32	4	3	-1	42	-7	21	3	2	77	-4
PL		18	11	1	-2	38	-1	42	-3	1	57	8
PT		27	11	3	-1	39	0	30	-9	1	69	10
RO		6	-4	4	-3	39	11	49	-5	2	49	4
SI		29	-8	3	1	37	-1	31	9	0	69	-8
SK		12	-3	4	1	40	5	42	-3	2	56	3
FI		9	0	5	2	36	1	49	-2	1	50	3
SE		21	16	2	-2	23	-5	52	-10	2	46	9
UK		6	-6	4	0	36	2	52	3	2	46	-4



























Q10 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Around the Baltic Sea		Around the Danube river		Around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea		Around the Alpine area		None		Don't know
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480
EU28		15	1	9	1	7	0	9	1	56	-3	19
BE		14	0	9	0	12	1	11	-1	68	0	9
BG		8	1	23	7	4	1	4	2	26	-29	47
CZ		12	1	16	-1	7	1	10	-1	34	11	41
DK		21	-4	3	-2	4	-2	4	-1	72	6	5
DE		21	5	11	1	9	3	17	5	47	-7	19
EE		47	-4	9	2	6	2	7	2	39	3	13
IE		14	-2	9	3	11	1	11	4	74	1	2
EL		9	2	8	4	11	1	4	2	56	-3	24
ES		4	-3	2	-1	2	-2	2	-2	67	-3	25
FR		9	2	7	0	6	0	15	4	70	2	8
HR		13	-3	23	-1	32	3	12	-4	30	3	27
IT		6	3	3	0	8	2	5	1	68	0	18
CY		7	3	6	1	5	2	4	3	49	20	39
LV		39	-7	6	2	4	-1	4	-2	35	8	24
LT		31	0	9	2	8	4	8	4	66	-1	3
LU		17	4	12	3	15	3	18	7	50	-17	20
HU		7	1	19	2	7	3	8	3	42	-11	33
MT		13	3	8	0	13	4	10	2	44	-6	36
NL		13	2	6	-1	9	0	6	-2	47	-8	31
AT		9	1	21	-3	13	2	25	-4	40	-10	20
PL		39	8	7	2	5	1	6	1	21	-7	38
PT		3	-3	1	-1	2	-2	2	-1	67	-14	27
RO		14	8	26	14	6	4	3	0	42	-20	22
SI		9	1	13	2	15	2	16	0	42	2	31
SK		10	1	18	1	7	1	6	0	40	2	36
FI		61	1	9	4	6	2	8	0	27	-2	11
SE		50	-1	6	-2	6	-1	5	-3	39	6	10
UK		15	-2	8	2	9	-2	10	2	77	4	3

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Azores		Canary Islands		French Guiana		Guadeloupe		Madeira		Martinique		Mayotte	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		4	1	10	0	5	0	5	1	4	1	6	2	1	0
BE		3	0	8	-3	5	0	6	2	3	0	5	0	1	0
BG		3	2	7	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
CZ		2	1	10	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	0	0
DK		3	0	7	-3	1	1	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0
DE		4	1	10	0	4	-2	1	0	5	2	2	1	0	0
EE		4	2	20	5	5	3	1	1	10	5	1	0	0	0
IE		1	0	7	-1	1	-2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	-1
EL		2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
ES		11	4	37	7	3	2	0	0	8	2	1	0	0	0
FR		2	1	4	0	19	-9	35	10	2	0	34	9	10	0
HR		1	-1	3	-1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
IT		2	1	5	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
CY		2	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
LV		0	0	5	-1	1	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	-1	0	0
LT		1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LU		9	2	17	5	13	0	17	6	13	2	17	4	3	-2
HU		4	3	9	2	3	2	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1
MT		1	0	4	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
NL		7	3	19	4	3	1	2	1	6	1	2	1	0	0
AT		6	3	11	2	9	4	1	0	6	2	3	1	0	0
PL		3	0	10	2	4	2	1	0	3	-1	1	0	0	-1
PT		27	0	12	4	3	2	2	2	23	-3	2	1	1	1
RO		3	0	7	2	5	4	3	3	3	0	3	2	1	1
SI		4	3	9	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
SK		2	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
FI		3	0	10	-4	2	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
SE		5	0	17	1	3	1	2	1	4	0	1	-1	0	-1
UK		1	0	5	-2	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	-1	0	0

Q11 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Can you name one or more of them? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Réunion		Saint Martin		Other		None		Don't know	Knows at least one outermost region	
		FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452	FL480	FL480	Diff. FL480 - FL452
EU28		5	1	1	0	23	2	43	2	22	21	2
BE		6	2	1	0	19	-1	52	-1	15	22	2
BG		1	1	1	1	10	1	67	-13	14	10	4
CZ		2	-1	1	1	25	7	17	11	48	18	5
DK		0	0	0	0	8	-3	77	5	8	10	-3
DE		2	0	1	1	28	8	45	-3	16	19	0
EE		1	1	1	1	18	-4	45	3	18	24	6
IE		1	0	0	0	17	-6	69	14	7	10	-4
EL		0	0	0	0	17	-6	44	14	35	6	2
ES		1	0	0	0	34	8	22	-3	26	40	8
FR		34	9	3	0	32	4	32	5	11	49	9
HR		1	1	0	0	16	5	46	2	33	7	-2
IT		0	0	0	0	18	0	58	9	17	9	2
CY		0	-1	1	-1	14	1	44	26	39	6	0
LV		0	0	0	0	24	3	27	-11	47	6	-2
LT		0	0	0	0	12	-1	61	0	25	4	-1
LU		19	8	4	1	27	2	31	-6	19	43	7
HU		1	1	4	3	13	0	39	3	37	12	3
MT		0	0	1	1	7	-1	31	-7	54	8	2
NL		2	1	10	2	31	4	23	-1	31	29	4
AT		5	1	1	0	14	4	44	-19	22	25	8
PL		1	0	0	0	30	5	12	-1	51	15	1
PT		1	1	1	1	5	-11	32	-18	37	29	0
RO		4	3	2	2	8	-2	34	-15	43	16	10
SI		2	1	1	1	7	-2	54	9	26	16	5
SK		1	1	0	-1	17	2	22	-3	48	14	3
FI		1	1	1	1	22	3	59	3	9	15	-1
SE		1	0	1	0	13	-5	45	5	25	22	2
UK		1	0	0	0	15	-5	72	11	7	10	-1

