



Flash Eurobarometer 531

Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Report

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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 531 – Ipsos European Public Affairs

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(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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Introduction

EU Cohesion Policy aims to enhance economic, social and territorial cohesion among EU Member States by correcting imbalances among countries and regions within the European Union (EU). EU Cohesion Policy is one of the most impactful areas of EU activity, accounting for around a third of its budget or €392 billion in the 2021-2027 programme period. Priorities of the EU Cohesion Policy 2021-2027 correspond to the broader strategic agenda for the EU 2019-2024 - the five objectives of regional policy should ensure the building of a smarter, greener, more connected and more social Europe that is closer to its citizens.

EU Cohesion Policy is delivered through several funds that reflect the objectives of this multifaceted framework. The **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** finances programmes that support the social and economic development of all EU regions and cities. The **European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)** focuses on improving employment and education opportunities and promoting social inclusion across the Member States. The ERDF and ESF+ funds are allocated in the regions where support is most needed: they mainly target the regions with a GDP per capita under 75% of the EU27 average but cover, also, all other regions. Additionally, **the Cohesion Fund (CF)** supports investments in environment and transport in the less prosperous Member States with a gross national income per capita below 90% of the EU27 average. The **Just Transition Fund (JTF)** was introduced in the context of the European Green Deal to mitigate regional inequalities triggered by the transition to climate neutrality. JTF helps the regions that are negatively affected by climate transition to successfully adapt their economy and labour market to the ongoing changes.

Following the health crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, the **REACT-EU (Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe)** programme with an ambitious budget of €50.6 billion was introduced in addition to the cohesion policy allocations. REACT-EU aims to ensure a **balanced and fair recovery of the Member States, by providing financing to the regions that are particularly affected by the pandemic**.

EU Cohesion Policy targets regions taking into consideration their needs and socio-economic situation. It pursues an ultimate goal of supporting economic growth, sustainable development and improving citizens' quality of life in the EU. While individual Member States and their regions are the main recipients of co-financing for development projects, cross-border collaboration and policy exchange in macro-regions, which could include countries outside the EU, are also stimulated by, notably, the **European Territorial Cooperation (ETC or Interreg)**.

Visibility of EU-funded projects is one of the priorities of the EU Cohesion policy 2021-2027. More effective communication of these interventions could raise awareness of the benefits of the EU to people's lives and improve the public image of the EU. In this context, the present Flash Eurobarometer informs the European Commission on EU citizens' awareness of, and attitudes towards, EU regional policy. Being a part of a series of studies, this report is based on six previous surveys: the Flash Eurobarometer 497 of July-August 2021, FL480 of June 2019, FL452 of March 2017, FL423 of June 2015, FL384 of September 2013 and FL298 of June 2010.¹

¹ For more information, see: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/browse/all/series/24761>

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Urban and Regional Policy, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the EU. Between 9 and 22 June 2023, 25 718 interviews were conducted over the telephone (landline and mobile phones).

This report covers the following topics:

- Citizens' awareness of and opinion on EU regional policy support, including the recovery programme in the context of COVID-19 pandemic, as well as information on the sources of information from which respondents found out about the support
- Priorities for EU regional policy from the citizen perspective: which geographical regions and areas of investment the EU should target and who should take decisions about regional investments
- 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.

Notes:

- 1) Survey data are weighted to known population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each EU Member State.
- 2) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 3) The report looks at long-term trends at the EU27 level and the most recent year-on-year changes at national level. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- 4) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- 5) In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, interviews are only carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Key findings

EU co-financed projects that improve local areas

- **39% of respondents say they have heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live.** This proportion ranges from less than a fifth in Denmark (15%), Germany (16%) and the Netherlands (18%) to seven in ten – or more – respondents in Czechia (70%), Croatia (72%), Slovakia (73%) and Poland (80%).
- Since 2021, awareness of EU co-financed projects has significantly **decreased in five Member States:** Hungary (55%, -8 pp), Bulgaria (29%, -7 pp), Finland (29%, -7 pp), Latvia (62%, -5 pp) and Germany (16%, -4 pp).
- **79% of respondents**, who have heard about EU co-financed projects in their region, **say that the impact of these projects has been positive for the development of their city or region. At the individual country level, this proportion is at least 75% in 25 of the 27 Member States;** in Italy (56%) and the Netherlands (61%), a smaller share say that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region.

Information on EU co-financed projects

- **The Internet and (national) television are as important** as sources of information about EU co-financed projects, with 38% of respondents who have heard about EU-financed project saying they are informed via the Internet and 36% via national TV.
- Other sources selected by one in five – or more – respondents are local and regional newspapers (24%, -3 pp compared to 2021), billboards (24%), personal knowledge (24%) and local or regional TV (20%).
- **The Internet** is the **(joint) most-frequently mentioned information source in 13 Member States.** National television is the most mentioned information source in six EU countries, while newspapers take this place in another ten EU countries.
- The proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects via a **billboard varies** between 2% in Denmark and 48% in Greece and Hungary.

Awareness of EU Cohesion Policy

- 46% of respondents have heard about the **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund**, and 45% have heard about the **European Social Fund**. 11% have heard about **Interreg** and 12% about the **Just Transition Fund**. 29% of respondents have heard about **REACT-EU or NextGenerationEU**.
- In the current survey, a smaller share of respondents, on average, say they have heard about **NextGenerationEU or REACT-EU** (29% vs 34% in 2021, -5 pp). At the individual country level, this proportion has decreased in 12 Member States.

- 66% of respondents have **heard of at least one the shared management funds** (ERDF/Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund, Interreg, Just Transition Fund). Slovakia tops the ranking with an awareness level of 90%. In Denmark (36%) and Sweden (40%), less than half as many respondents have heard about one of the funds.
- **66% of respondents report being aware that EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.** At the individual country level, this proportion ranges from 46% in the Netherlands to 81% in Cyprus and Greece.

Perceived benefits of EU regional policy

- **16% of respondents say they have benefitted in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund.** Poland stands out with 59% of respondents who say they have benefitted in this way. In Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Slovakia, and Slovenia, this figure is between 32% and 36%.
- **57% of respondents reply that EU funded projects in their area contribute to their feeling of being an EU citizen** (22% 'to a large extent' and 35% 'to some extent').

Priorities regions for EU regional policy

- **63% of respondents say that the EU should invest in all its regions, while 33% say the EU should only invest in the poorer regions.** The proportion of respondents who believe the EU should continue to invest in all its regions had increased in 2021 (from 58% to 64%, +6 pp) and remains at this level in the current survey (63%).
- In all but two Member States, a majority of respondents say the **EU should invest in all its regions**, led by respondents in Poland (71%) and Italy (69%). In Bulgaria, on the other hand, a majority of respondents (55%) think that **investments should be targeted only at the poorer regions**, and respondents in Portugal are divided on the subject (48% 'all regions' and 49% 'poorer regions').
- The highest priority is given to **regions with high unemployment** (mentioned by 65% of respondents). These are followed by **deprived urban areas** (53%) and **remote rural or mountain areas** (53%). About one in three respondents (29%) would give priority to **border regions. Maintaining and improving competitiveness of developed regions** is considered a priority for investment by just over one in five respondents (22%).
- **Compared to 2021**, border regions are now selected by a higher share of respondents (29%, +6 pp), while regions with high unemployment (65%, -4 pp) and deprived urban areas (53%, -2 pp) are now selected by a lower share of respondents.
- **In all but two of the EU Member States**, a majority of respondents reply that **regions with high unemployment** should be targeted for investment under EU regional policy. This proportion ranges from 47% in Romania and 50% in Bulgaria to 77% in Belgium, and 80% in Slovakia.

Important areas for EU regional policy investment

- All domains of EU regional policy listed in the survey are regarded as being among the more **important domains for their city or region** by a majority of respondents.
- 93% consider investment in **education, health or social infrastructures** as important for their city or region, followed by investments in **the environment** (89%) and **renewable, clean energy and energy networks** (85%), **research and innovation** (84%), **support for small and medium-sized businesses** (83%) and **vocational training** (82%).
- When asked about **priority areas for the next few years**, 51% say that **education, health and social infrastructures** should be prioritised, and 39% think that the EU should invest in **the environment** in the next few years. More than 20% of respondents mention support for SMEs (28%), transport facilities (27%), research and innovation (26%) and vocational training (24%). Fewer respondents say that EU investment over the next few years should be targeted at reception and integration of migrants and refugees (18%), tourism and culture (13%) or broadband Internet access (10%).

Primary level of governance

- A slim majority of respondents think that decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken at sub-national levels, with 30% opting for the regional level and 24% for the local level. Across all countries, respondents are divided in their view about the preferred level at which decisions about projects within the scope of EU regional policy should be made.

Awareness of cross-border cooperation

- **26% of respondents say they are aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding.** In Poland (63%), Latvia (58%), Czechia (53%) and Malta (51%), respondents are the most likely to be aware of this type of cooperation.
- **26% of respondents say they are aware of at least one of the four macro-regional strategies:** 14% say being aware of the Baltic Sea Area Strategy, 9% of the Danube River Area Strategy, 7% of the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea Area Strategy and 9% of the Alpine Area Strategy.
- The proportion of **respondents who have heard about at least one of the macro-regional strategies** varies between 7% in Portugal and 64% in Finland. The country ranking for awareness of these strategies shows similarities with that observed in 2021.

The EU's outermost regions

- The EU counts **nine outermost regions**: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Reunion Island and Saint-Martin (France), Azores and Madeira (Portugal), and the Canary Islands (Spain). 35% of respondents can name at least one of these nine outermost regions. The EU

level result, however, is mostly driven by the high level of knowledge in France and Spain. **In 18 Member States, less than one in four respondents can name at least one of the nine EU outermost regions.**

- The outermost region mentioned most-frequently is the Canary Islands (14%), followed by the four of the five French overseas departments: Guadeloupe (12%), Martinique (12%), French Guiana (11%) and Reunion Island (11%). The Azores are mentioned by 8% of respondents and Madeira by 7%.

Section 1. EU co-financed projects that improve local areas

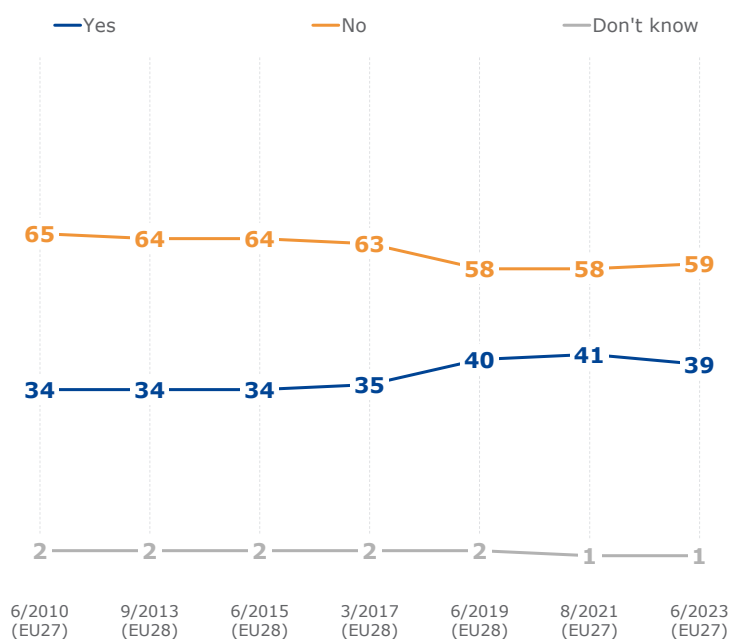
The first section deals with EU citizens' general awareness of EU co-financed projects in their local area and their assessment of the impact of these projects on the development of their city or region.

As in previous years, respondents were first asked if they have heard about any projects in their local area supported by EU regional funding. 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 region.

1.1. Awareness of EU co-financed projects that improve local areas

About four in ten (39%) respondents say they have heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live. When this question was asked in 2021, a similar figure was observed (41%).

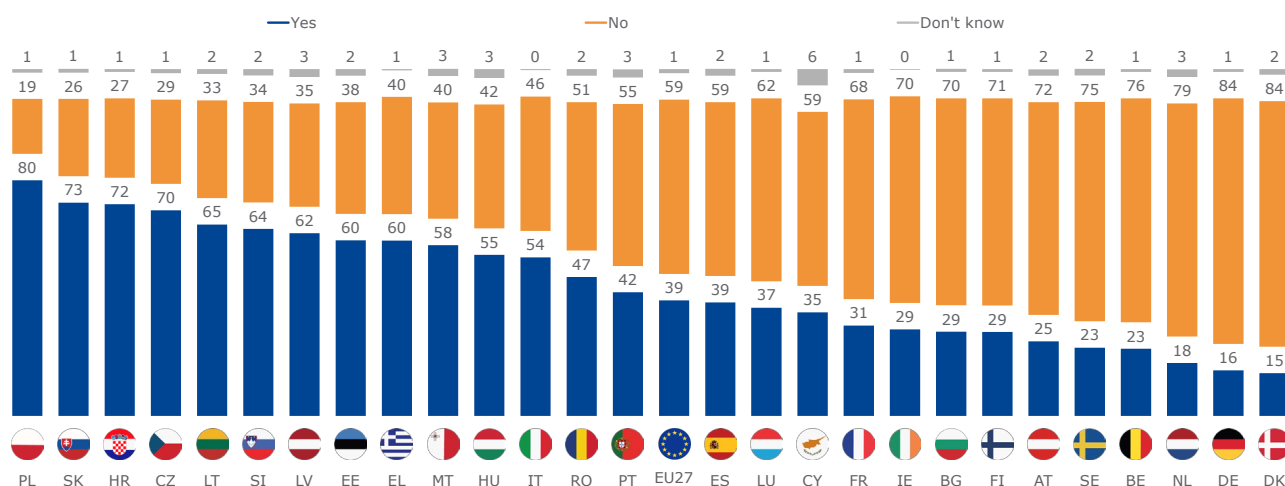
Q1A Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live? (% - EU27, comparison 2010 to 2023)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

There is a **large variation across the EU Member States in the proportion of respondents who report having heard about EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live**. This proportion ranges from less than a fifth in Denmark (15%), Germany (16%) and the Netherlands (18%) to seven in ten – or more – respondents in Czechia (70%), Croatia (72%), Slovakia (73%) and Poland (80%). In almost half of the EU Member States (12 out of 27), a majority of respondents reply they have heard about this type of projects.

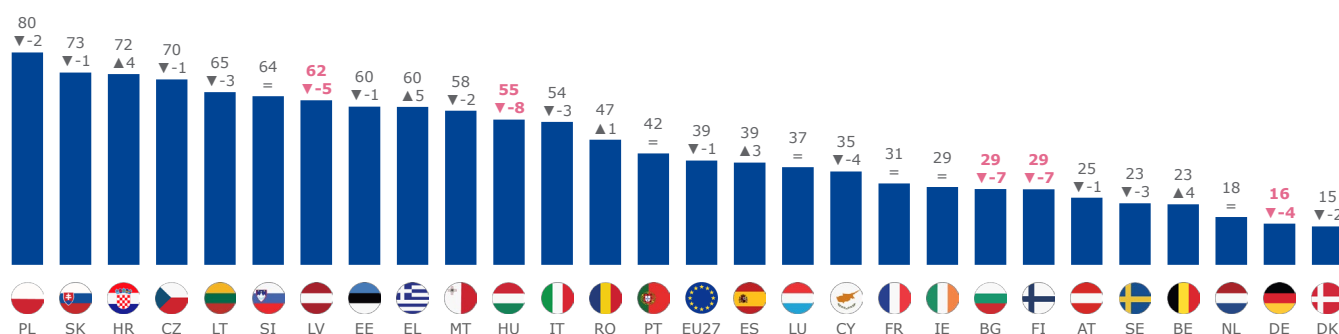
Q1A Europe provides financial support to regions and cities. Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Since 2021, awareness of EU co-financed projects to improve the regions and cities where respondents live has **significantly decreased in five Member States**: Hungary (55%, -8 pp), Bulgaria (29%, -7 pp), Finland (29%, -7 pp), Latvia (62%, -5 pp) and Germany (16%, -4 pp).² There are no Member States that have seen a statistically significant increase in awareness.

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? (% by country)



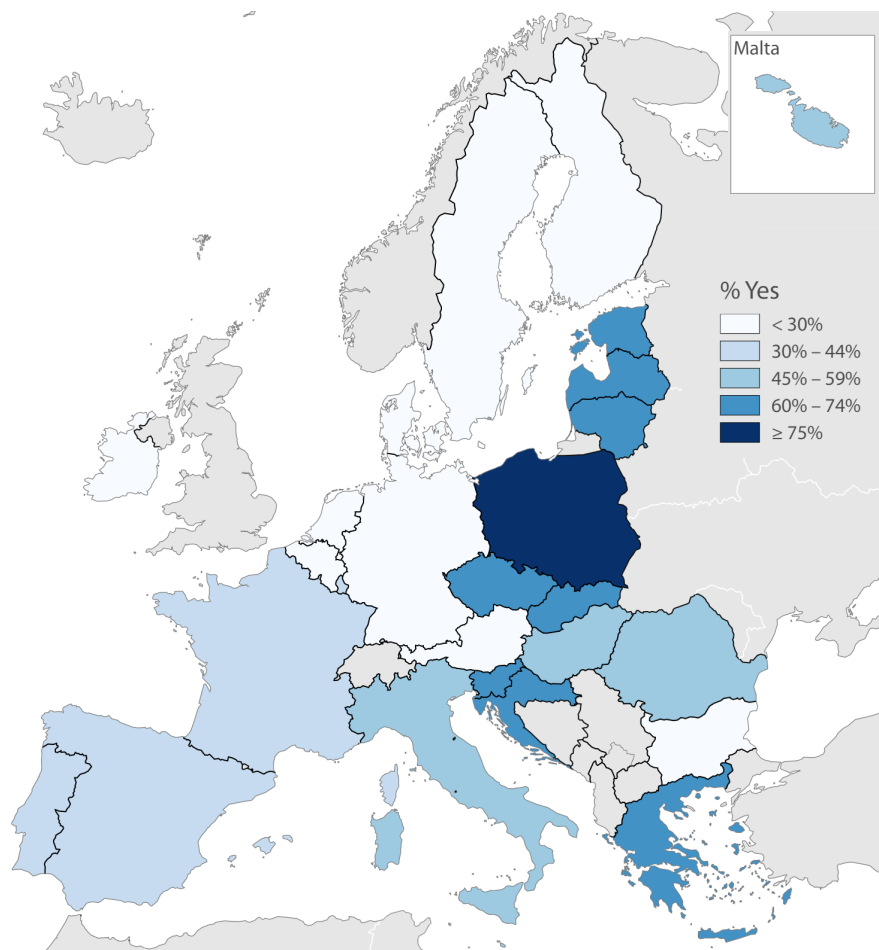
▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

On the next page, **national differences in awareness about EU co-financed projects** are mapped against **structural funds (ERDF and CF) eligibility** for the period between 2021 and 2027. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) finances programmes that support the social and economic development of regions across Europe; funds are mainly targeted at less developed regions with a GDP per capita under 75% of the EU average. Additionally, the Cohesion Fund (CF) supports investments in environment and transport in the less prosperous Member States with a gross national income per capita below 90% of the EU27 average.

In the map showing the Flash Eurobarometer survey results (left-hand side on the next page), darker blue countries are those where more respondents are aware of EU co-financed projects in their local area. The map on the right-hand side shows which regions in Europe are less developed vs transition and more developed regions. It can easily be seen that there are similarities between the two maps (awareness and eligibility) and countries where awareness is higher also tend to have a higher number of less developed regions where more of the ERDF and CF funds are targeted at.

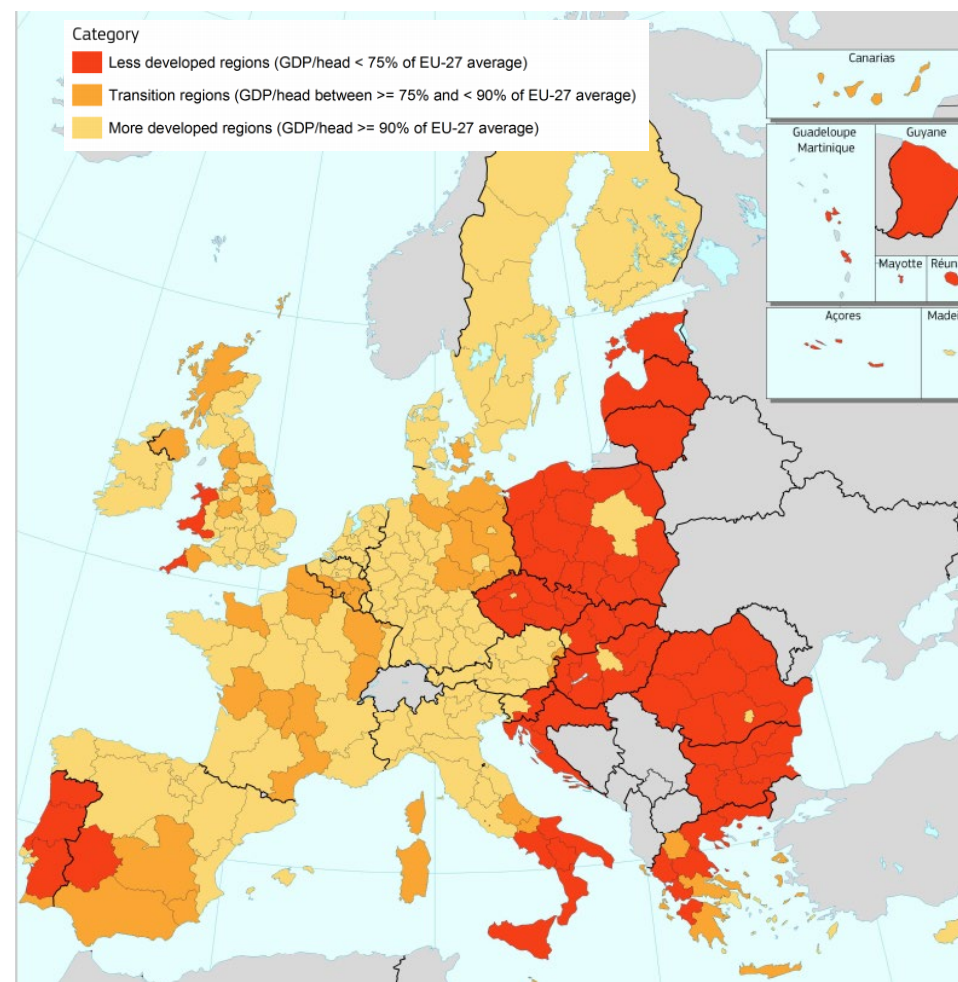
² Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between years may be statistically significant. Thus, only statistically significant differences (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.

Q1A Have you heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where you live? (% Yes)



Structural funds (ERDF and CF) eligibility, 2014-2020

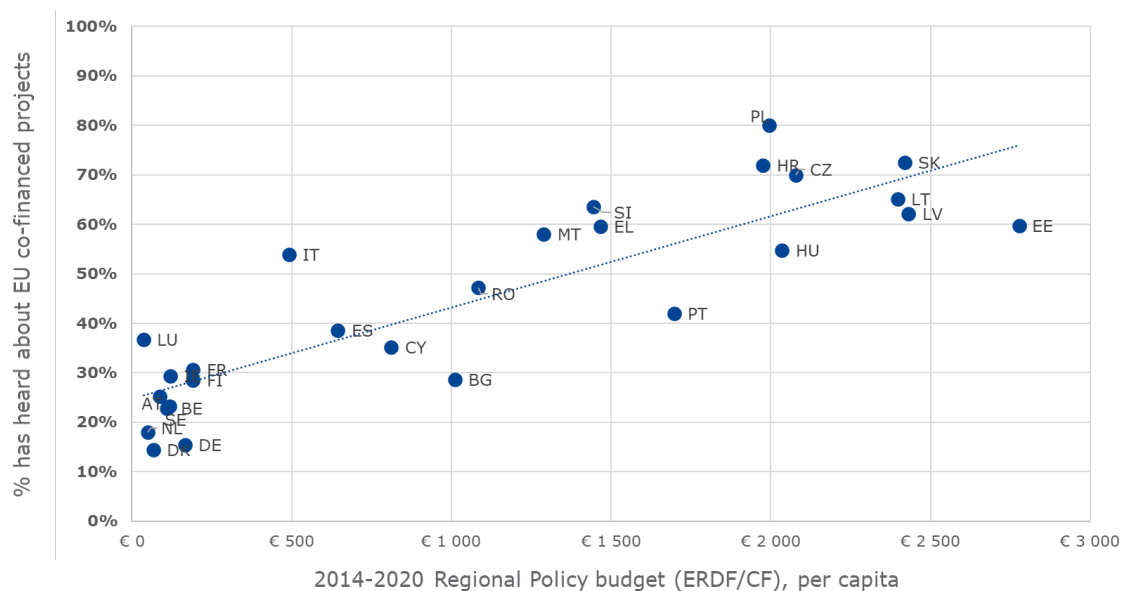
(Source: European Commission, DG REGIO)



In the chart below, the **regional policy budget of ERDF/CF for the period 2014-2020** per country is calculated as a **“per capita”** value. The amount for each country is calculated by dividing a country's total (planned) EU budget by its (adult) population.

A clear correlation exists between the per capita value of the regional policy budget of ERDF/CF for the period 2014-2020 per country and the proportion of respondents saying they have heard about EU co-financed projects in the regions and cities where they live. In countries in the top right corner of the scatter graph, such as Slovakia and Poland, the per capita budget is more than six times higher than in countries in the bottom left corner, such as Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. Awareness of EU co-financed projects in countries in the top right corner is also three times higher than in countries in the bottom left corner.

Scatter graph “% has heard about EU co-funded projects” vs “2014-2020 Regional policy budget (ERDF and CF), per capita”

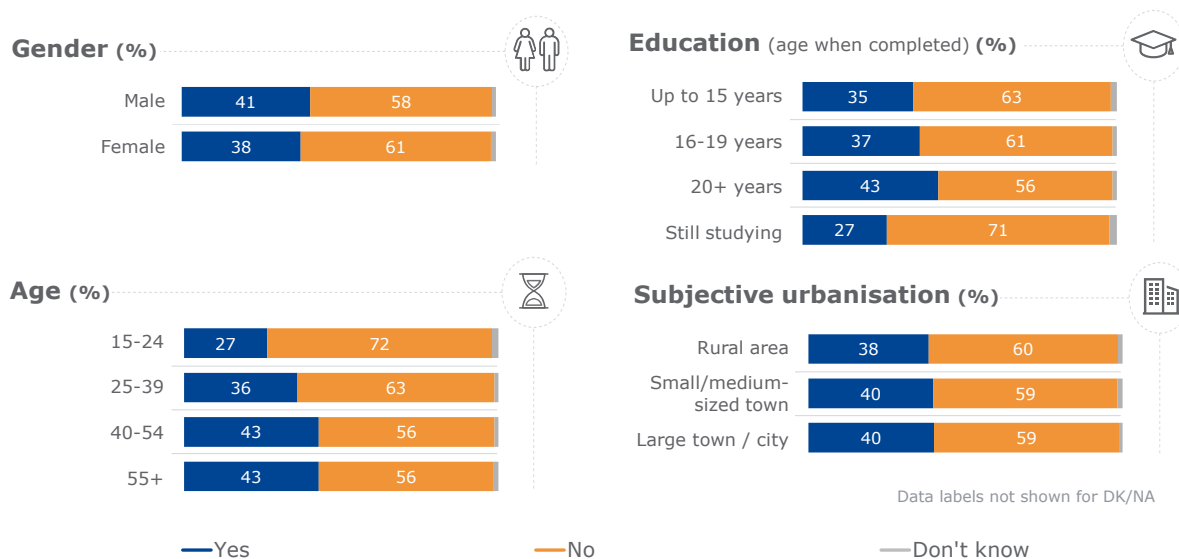


As in the previous wave, there are some significant **socio-demographic differences** in awareness of EU co-financed projects:

- Men (41%) are slightly more likely than women (38%) to be aware of EU co-financed projects to improve the regions and cities where they live³
- Respondents aged 40 and over are more likely to say that they have heard of EU co-financed projects (43%), while the youngest respondents – those aged between 15 and 24 (and those still in education) – are the least likely to say so (27%)
- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or over are more likely to say that they have heard of EU co-financed projects (43%), compared to those who left school aged 15 or younger (35%).

There are no (statistically) significant differences in awareness of EU co-financed projects by place of residence.

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? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

³ The gender question of the Flash Eurobarometer allows respondents to choose between “male”, “female”, “in another way” or “prefer not to say”. In this report, only the results for respondents who answered “male” or “female” are shown as the number selecting the other responses is below the reporting threshold.

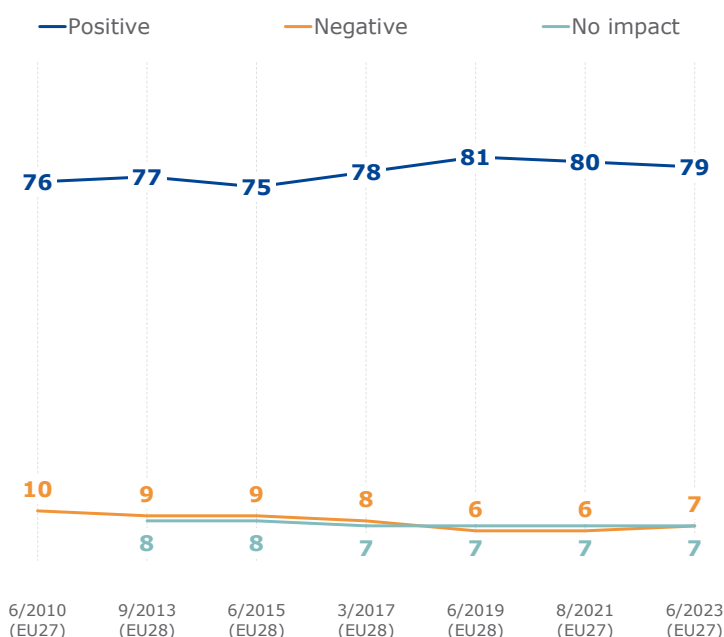
1.2. Impact of EU co-financed projects on development in local areas

Respondents who said they have heard of EU co-financed projects were next asked whether the support received in the context of this project has had a positive or a negative impact on the development of their city or region.

About eight in ten respondents (79%) who have heard about EU co-financed projects in their region also **say that the impact of these projects has been positive for the development of their city or region**, while less than one in ten (7%) think the impact has been negative and the same share (7%) *spontaneously* say there has been no impact.

The proportion of respondents saying that the impact of EU co-financed projects in their region has been positive remains **at about the same level as in 2021**. In the longer term, the trend since 2010 shows a slight positive trend in the proportion seeing a positive impact – from 76% in 2010 to 79% in 2023.

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? (% - EU27, comparison 2010 to 2023)

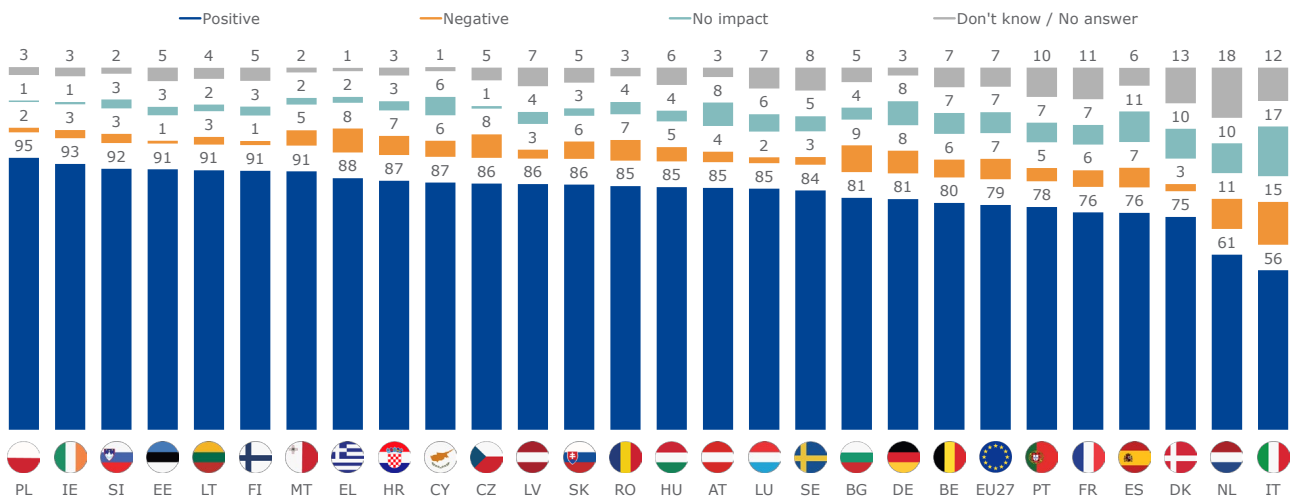


Note: "Don't know" not shown; Response "No impact" not present in 2010
Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835)

In all but two Member States, **at least three-quarters of respondents** who have heard about EU co-financed projects in their regions **think that these projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region**. In seven countries, this view is shared by at least nine in ten respondents; this is the case, for example, in Malta and Finland (both 91%), Ireland (93%) and Poland (95%).

At the lower end of the country ranking, in the Netherlands, 61% say that that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region, but the overall lowest proportion is observed in Italy (56% 'positive' impact). About one in seven (15%) respondents in Italy think that the EU support has had a negative impact on the development of their city or region. Italy was also found at the bottom of the country ranking in 2019 and 2021.⁴

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? (% by country)



Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835)

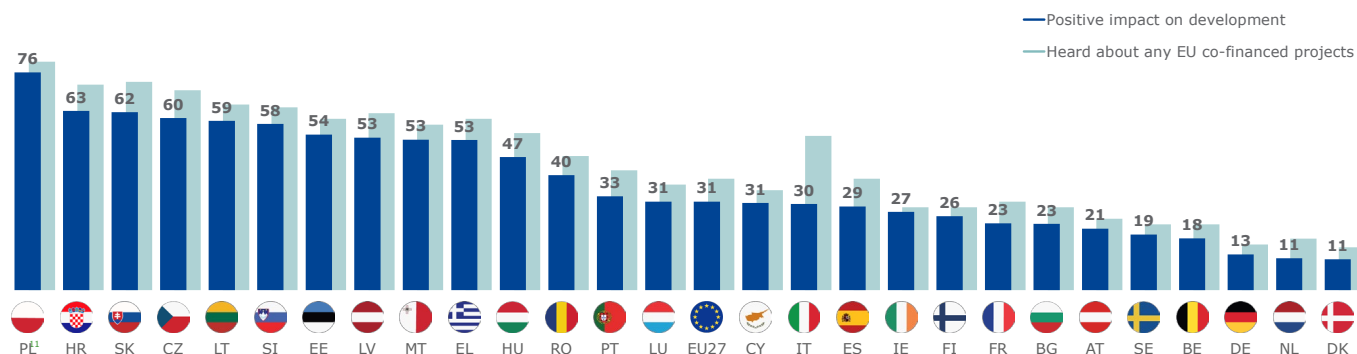
⁴ This question was only presented to respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects and the base size per countries varies between 148 and 831 respondents. Due to the smaller base sizes, it is more difficult to detect significant changes in the trend compared to 2021. In Germany and Hungary, however, a significant decrease is seen in the proportion of respondents who think that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region.

In the next chart, the results of this question are analysed by looking at all respondents. By doing this, one can see **how many respondents, in total, have seen a positive impact on the development of their city or region from EU co-financed projects** (dark blue bars); this proportion is set against the proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects in their area (light blue bars).

In total, 31% of respondents have seen a positive impact on the development of their city or region from EU co-financed projects. This figure ranges from 11% in Denmark and the Netherlands, and 13% in Germany, to 76% in Poland. **In addition to Poland, there are nine other Member States where a majority of respondents observe a positive impact from EU co-financed projects.**

It was noted above that, as in 2019 and 2021, Italy stood out with many respondents, who have heard about EU co-financed projects, saying that these projects had no (or even a negative) impact. However, looking at the total population (all respondents), there are still about three times more respondents in Italy who have seen a positive impact on their region from EU co-financed projects than there are in Denmark and the Netherlands (30% vs 11%).

Q1C Taking into consideration all the projects you have heard about, would you say that this support has had a positive or negative impact on the development of your city or region? (% 'positive' by country, 2023 and 2021 – **Base: all respondents**)

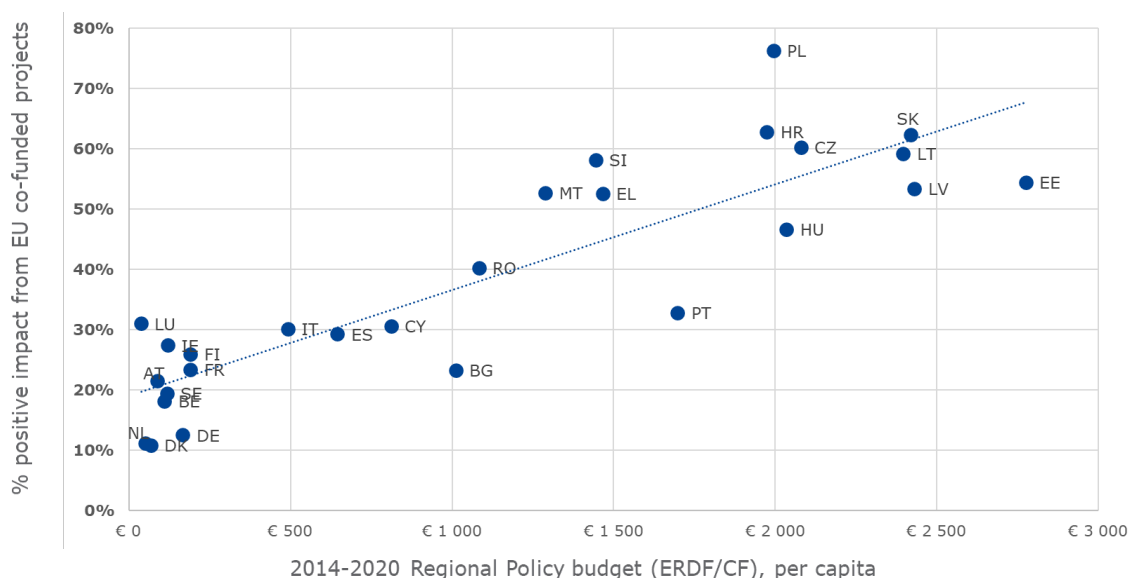


Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

In the chart below, the **(per capita) regional policy budget of ERDF/CF for the period 2014-2020** is plotted again against the survey results. The Y-axis in the scatter graph below shows the proportion of all respondents who think that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region.

Although there is a **strong positive correlation** between the per capita value of the regional policy budget of ERDF/CF for the period 2014-2020 per country and the proportion of respondents who see a positive impact of EU co-financed projects on the development of their city or region, there are **some outlier countries**. For example, Portugal is characterised by a relatively low proportion of respondents saying that that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region, but it is among the countries with higher regional policy budgets.

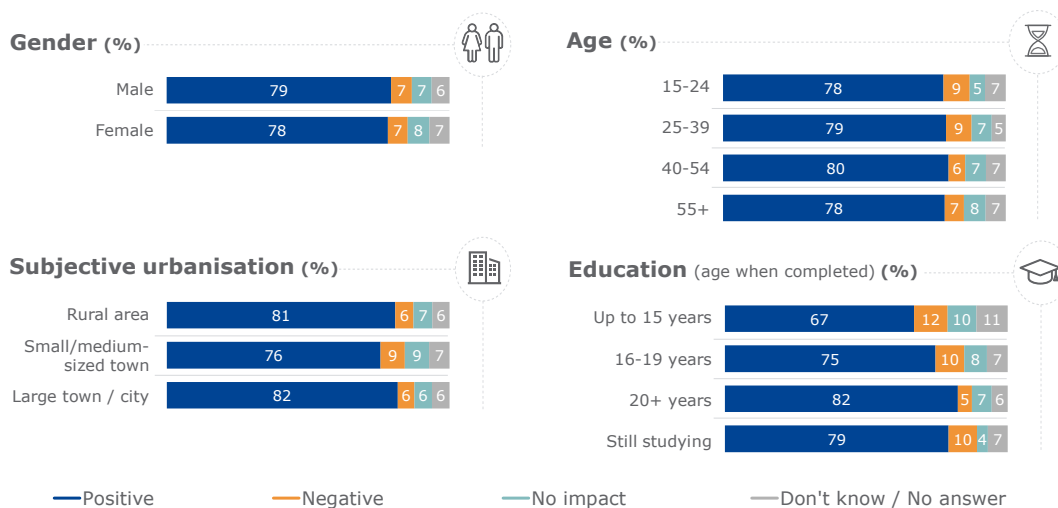
Scatter graph “% positive impact from EU co-funded projects (base: all respondents)” vs “2014-2020 Regional policy budget (ERDF and CF), per capita”



The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that the likelihood of replying that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact increases with level of education. Two-thirds of respondents who left school aged 15 or below (and who have heard about EU co-financed projects in their regions) say that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region; this figure increases to 75% for respondents who completed their education aged 16 to 19 and to 82% of those who did so aged 20 or older. Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are overall the least likely to say that the impact of these projects has been negative (5% vs 10%-12% of lower educated respondents).

Respondents in small and medium-sized towns are also less likely to say that EU co-funded projects have had a positive impact on the development of their city or region (76% vs 81% in rural areas and 82% in large towns and cities).

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? (% by socio-demographics)



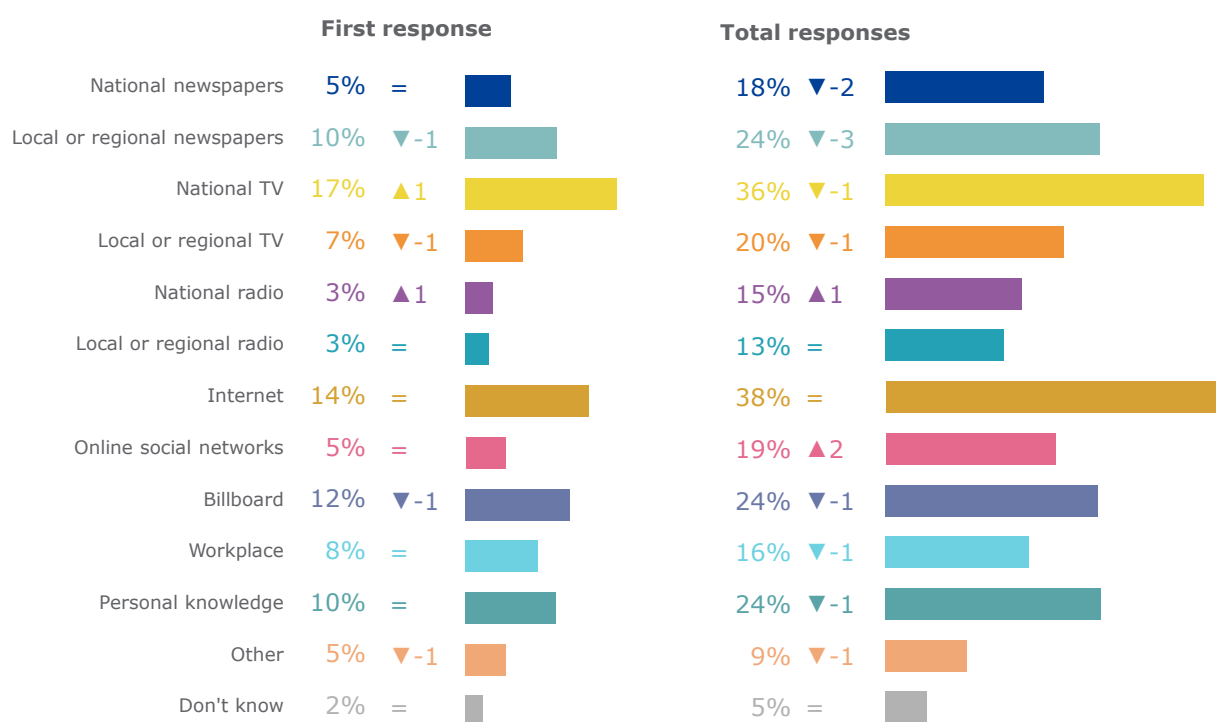
Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835)

Section 2. Sources of information on EU co-financed projects

This section focuses on sources of information on EU co-financed projects. Respondents who have heard of EU co-financed projects in their local area were asked where they have done so – e.g. in newspapers or via online social networks. They were asked where they have first heard about the project, and then to name any other sources through which they have heard about it.

National TV is the most mentioned **first source of information** about EU co-financed projects (17%), followed by the Internet (14%), billboards (12%), local or regional newspapers (10%) and personal knowledge (10%). Small shares mention the remaining media as the first source of information (e.g. 5% for online social networks). All figures have remained stable compared to 2021.

Q1B Where did you hear about it? Firstly? And then? (% total mentions, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835 in 2023 and 12 182 in 2021)

When first and subsequent responses are combined ('first' with 'and then'), **national TV and the Internet are the most-frequently mentioned sources**, with close to four in ten respondents (36% and 38%, respectively) saying that they get their information from this source. National TV and the Internet stayed at about the same level as in 2021. Other sources selected by one in five – or more – respondents are local and regional newspapers (24%, -3 pp compared to 2021), billboards (24%), personal knowledge (24%) and local or regional TV (20%).

The analysis by Member State concentrates on the combined responses to this question. The proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-financed local projects via **national television** ranges from 16% in Denmark and Finland to 65% in Slovakia. National television is the most-frequently mentioned source in eight Member States, and this applies to Ireland (35%), Portugal (37%), Belgium (38%), Spain (38%), Italy (45%), Malta (47%), Slovenia (48%) and Cyprus (52%). Across most countries, local or **regional television** is mentioned by fewer respondents than national television; the most important exceptions are Germany and Austria, where 17%-19% mention national television, compared to 21%-22% who cite local or regional television.

The Internet is the most-frequently mentioned information source in 13 Member States, and it is the joint most-frequently mentioned source in Denmark. The proportion mentioning the Internet in this group of 14 countries varies between 21% in Denmark and 66% in Slovakia. In Cyprus (42%), Slovenia and Hungary (both 44%), more than four in ten respondents have read about EU co-financed projects on the Internet, but it is not the most mentioned source in these countries. In countries where the Internet is an important information source, there also tends to be a larger proportion mentioning online social networks as information source – this proportion mentioning social networks is the highest in Slovakia (42%).

In Austria (32%), France and Sweden (both 40%) and Finland (55%), **local or regional newspapers** are the most mentioned source of information about EU co-financed projects in their local area. Local and regional newspapers are also an important information source in Czechia, Estonia and Germany (mentioned by 33%-34%). Across most countries, **national newspapers** are mentioned by fewer respondents than local or regional newspapers (7% in Hungary to 33% in Estonia).

The largest proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-funded local projects on **national radio** is found in Slovakia (41%). Respondents in Slovakia (20%) are also likely to mention **local or regional radio**, as are respondents in Ireland (21%) and Croatia (20%). In most other countries, less than one in seven respondents have heard about EU co-financed projects via national or local/regional radio.

The proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-financed projects via a billboard varies between 2% in Denmark and 48% in Greece and Hungary. In Hungary it is the most-frequently mentioned information source.

The proportion of respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects at their **workplace** remains below 20% in most Member States, with Slovakia (26%), Belgium (27%) and Sweden (31%) being the most important exceptions.

Finally, the proportion of respondents giving **personal knowledge** as their answer ranges from 10% in Austria and Finland to 40% in Slovakia.

Q1B Where did you hear about it? Firstly? And then? (% total responses, by country)

		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	National TV	Local or regional TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Internet	Online social networks	Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge
EU27		18	24	36	20	15	13	38	19	24	16	24
BE		27	28	38	20	20	11	28	17	21	27	20
BG		8	12	30	17	4	6	37	24	16	16	17
CZ		22	33	51	22	28	19	58	32	27	24	39
DK		15	19	16	12	1	4	21	10	2	21	17
DE		25	34	17	22	16	17	43	11	11	13	16
EE		33	33	42	7	22	6	56	22	31	18	20
IE		30	28	35	15	20	21	15	9	31	10	31
EL		15	17	39	13	14	13	58	23	48	16	32
ES		19	24	38	24	19	18	25	18	24	11	20
FR		15	40	29	13	15	10	22	9	24	22	19
HR		13	17	42	20	11	20	45	30	15	14	20
IT		26	18	45	29	9	8	26	16	7	18	24
CY		16	8	52	15	20	9	42	28	33	18	25
LV		10	25	30	16	17	10	50	23	21	12	19
LT		10	17	30	12	14	7	55	31	43	13	25
LU		31	22	28	14	15	11	33	16	14	17	12
HU		7	17	25	9	11	8	44	15	48	11	15
MT		16	13	47	33	16	8	28	22	16	7	14
NL		18	20	18	10	4	1	29	10	7	15	11
AT		30	32	19	21	11	10	24	11	10	18	10
PL		11	17	37	18	21	19	60	26	43	13	31
PT		22	24	37	11	5	5	21	8	17	12	20
RO		8	16	39	28	14	15	51	32	21	14	36
SI		16	26	48	21	20	18	44	17	19	17	18
SK		19	29	65	26	41	22	66	42	36	26	40
FI		15	55	16	8	5	11	18	24	15	20	10
SE		16	40	18	16	12	11	19	20	20	31	35

The higher the proportion selecting a response, the **darker blue** the cell. The most-frequently selected response for each country is shown in **orange**.

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835)

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the combined responses to this question ('first' with 'and then').

Men are more likely than women to say they have learned about EU co-financed projects in their local area via a billboard (27% vs 22%), while women are somewhat more likely to have heard about these projects on national TV (38% vs 34%).

The younger the respondents are, the more likely they are to mention the Internet (from 33% for 55+ year-olds to 45% for 15-24 year-olds), online social networks (from 14% to 28%) and billboards (from 17% to 34%) as their source of information about EU co-financed projects. The older the respondents are, the more likely they are to say their information comes from national TV (from 29% for 15-24 year-olds to 43% for 55+ year-olds), local or regional TV (from 20% to 28%), the national radio (13% to 17%) and local or regional radio (from 9% to 15%). Those aged 25-39 are less likely to mention local and regional TV compared to those in the other age categories (13% vs 19%-24%).

Respondents who stayed the longest in education are more likely to mention the Internet (41% vs 22% for those who left school aged 15 or younger), billboards (25% vs 12%), personal knowledge (25% vs 18%), national newspapers (21% vs 19%), their workplace (19% vs 9%), online social networks (19% vs 14%) and local or regional newspapers (26% vs 17%). Those who left school aged 15 or younger are more likely to get their information from national TV (46% vs 30% of the highest-educated respondents) and local or regional TV (26% vs 19%).

Respondents in rural areas and small or medium-sized towns are more likely than their counterparts in large towns and cities to have heard about EU co-financed projects in their local area via local and regional newspapers (27% compared to 19% in large towns and cities). Those in small and medium-sized towns are also more likely to have heard about these projects on local and regional TV (23% vs 17%-19%). Respondents in large towns and cities, in turn, are more likely to get information from the Internet (43% vs 34%-38% in more rural areas), billboards (29% vs 22%-23%) and online social networks (22% vs 18%).

Q1B Where did you hear about it? Firstly? And then? (% total responses, by socio-demographics)

	National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	National TV	Local or regional TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Internet	Online social networks	Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge
EU27	18	24	36	20	15	13	38	19	24	16	24
 Gender											
Men	19	25	34	19	16	14	38	18	27	15	24
Women	17	24	38	21	15	13	39	20	22	17	24
 Age											
15-24	14	20	29	21	13	9	45	28	34	13	23
25-39	13	20	28	13	12	10	43	25	31	19	25
40-54	16	22	32	19	16	14	42	21	27	21	27
55+	22	28	43	24	17	15	33	14	17	13	23
 Education (age when completed)											
Up to 15	21	17	46	26	16	8	22	14	12	9	18
16-19	16	25	41	21	14	15	37	18	20	13	23
20+	19	26	33	19	17	14	41	19	25	19	25
Still studying	14	21	30	17	9	9	46	31	43	16	26
 Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area	16	27	37	19	16	14	34	18	23	16	25
Small/medium-sized town	19	27	36	23	14	14	38	18	22	16	23
Large town/city	19	19	36	17	16	12	43	22	29	17	25

Base: respondents who have heard about EU co-funded projects (n=11 835)

Section 3. Awareness of EU Cohesion Policy

This section analyses awareness of the **shared management funds of the EU Cohesion Policy**. There are two main types of EU funding: funds that are managed centrally and directly by the European Commission, e.g. for research; and funds whose management is shared between the EU and the Member States, e.g. funds for regional policy.⁵ The EU entrusts management of the latter to the Member States. The bulk of EU spending involves funds that come under shared management by the EU Member States.

The **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** finances programmes that support the social and economic development of all EU regions and cities. The **European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)** focuses on improving employment and education opportunities and promoting social inclusion across the Member States.

Additionally, **the Cohesion Fund (CF)** supports investments in environment and transport in the less prosperous Member States with a gross national income per capita below 90% of the EU27 average.

The **Just Transition Fund (JTF)** was introduced in the context of the European Green Deal to mitigate regional inequalities triggered by the transition to climate neutrality.

Finally, European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), or **Interreg**, provides a framework for the implementation of joint actions and policy exchanges between national, regional and local actors from different Member States.

Following the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, **REACT-EU (Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe)** was introduced and aims to ensure a balanced and fair recovery of the Member States, by providing financing to the regions that were particularly affected by the pandemic.

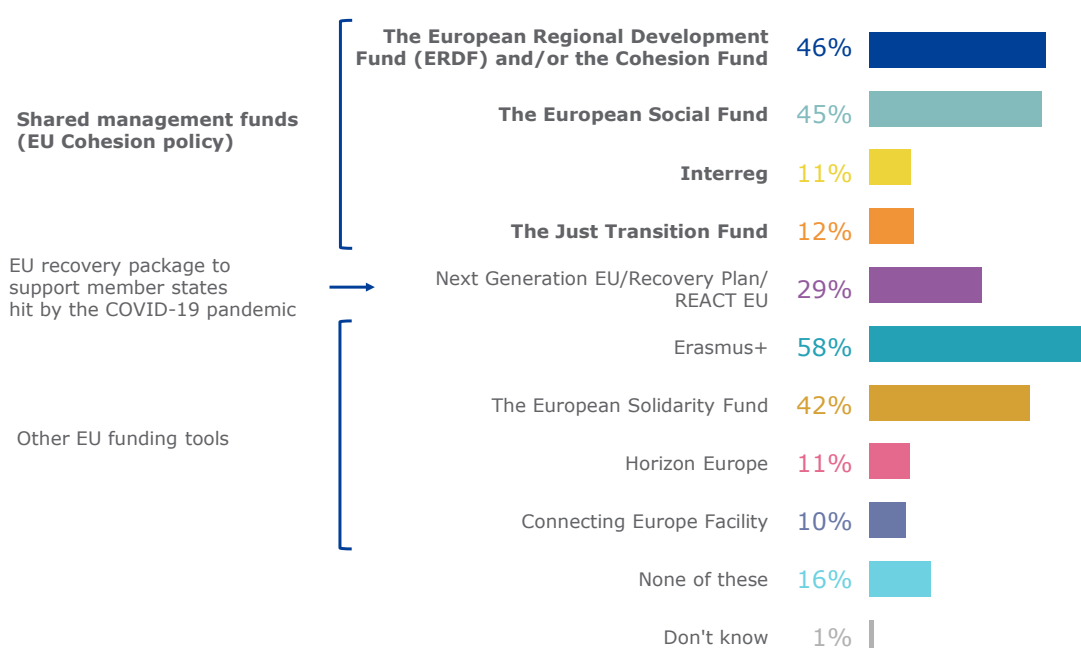
⁵ Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funding_en

3.1. Awareness of EU funds

Almost one in two respondents (46%) say they have heard about the **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund**, and a similar proportion (45%) have heard about the **European Social Fund**. However, just one in ten respondents say they have heard about Interreg (11%) and **Just Transition Fund** (12%). About one in three respondents (29%) say they have heard about **REACT-EU or NextGenerationEU** (the EU's COVID-19 recovery plan).

In total, 66% of respondents have **heard of at least one of the shared management funds** (ERDF/Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund, Interreg, Just Transition Fund). This number increases to 70% when also including those who have heard about REACT-EU or NextGenerationEU.

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before? (% - EU27)



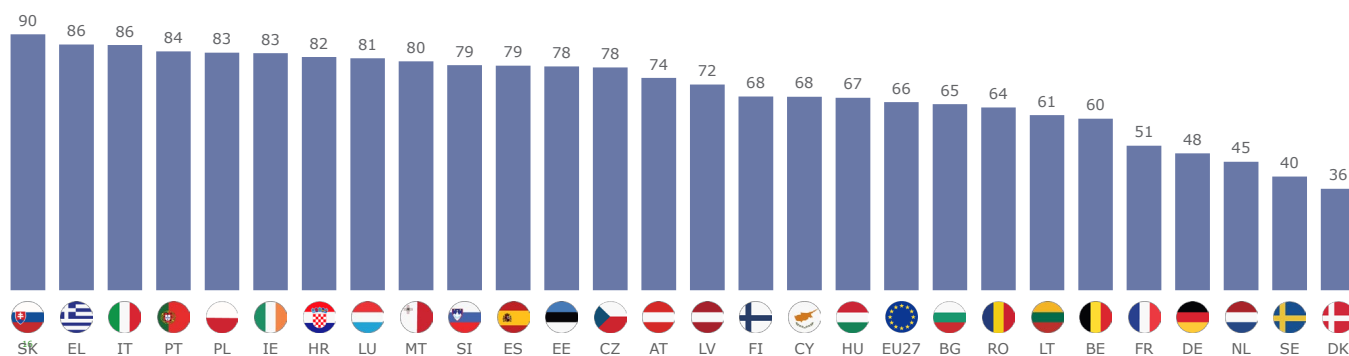
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

In this Flash Eurobarometer, awareness of EU regional policy funds is again assessed against awareness of other EU funding tools, such as Erasmus+. This assessment shows that the highest level of awareness overall is observed for **Erasmus+** (the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe), with 58% of respondents saying they have heard about this programme. About four in ten respondents (42%) are aware of the **European Solidarity Fund** (set up to respond to major natural disasters and express European solidarity to disaster-stricken regions within Europe).

A lower level of awareness is observed for **Horizon Europe** (the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation) (11%) and **Connecting Europe Facility** (a key EU funding instrument to promote growth, jobs and competitiveness through targeted infrastructure investment at European level) (10%).

In nine Member States, **at least 80% of respondents have heard about at least one of the shared management funds (ERDF/Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund, Interreg, Just Transition Fund)**. Slovakia tops the ranking with 90% of respondents saying they have heard about one or more of these funds. In Denmark (36%) and Sweden (40%), less than half as many respondents say the same; relatively low figures are also observed in the Netherlands (45%), Germany (48%) and France (51%).

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before?
Heard of at least one shared management fund (ERDF/CF, ESF, Interreg, JTF)
 (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Shared management funds

In this section, cross-country differences in awareness for each of the shared management funds of the EU Cohesion Policy are discussed. Awareness of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund were measured in one joint item.

In Slovakia, 84% of respondents reply that they have heard of **the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund**. Poland (77%), Croatia (76%), Greece (74%) and Slovenia (72%) are also found at the higher end of the country ranking with more than seven in ten respondents saying that they have heard of ERDF and/or the Cohesion Fund. In Denmark (24%), the Netherlands (25%) and Germany (26%), on the other hand, just about one in four respondents say the same, and in another four countries at the lower end of the country ranking (Sweden, France, Belgium and Austria), this figure is between 28% and 37%.

Awareness of the **European Social Fund** varies between 15% in Sweden and 68% in Spain. Also, in Italy (64%), Slovakia (65%) and Greece (66%), more than six in ten respondents have heard about this fund. Respondents in the Netherlands and Denmark are not only the least likely to have heard about ERDF and/or the Cohesion Fund, but they also join Sweden (15%) at the lower hand of the

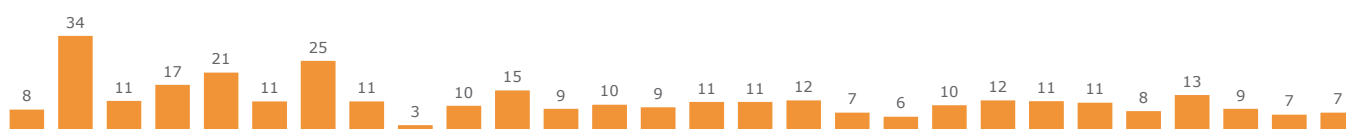
country ranking when it comes to having heard about the European Social Fund (17% in Denmark and 27% in the Netherlands).

At the higher end of the country ranking, however, there are some important differences in awareness about these funds. For example, respondents in Croatia are among the most likely to have heard about ERDF and/or the Cohesion Fund (76%), but their level of awareness about the European Social Fund is lower than the EU average level (40% vs 46%, on average).

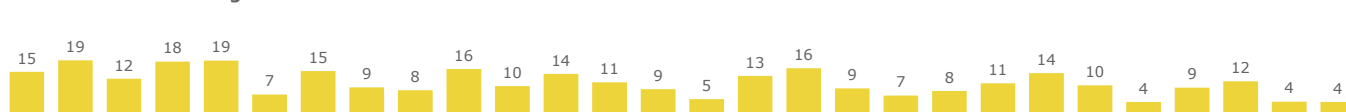
Awareness of Interreg remains below 20% in all Member States and ranges from 4% in Denmark, France and the Netherlands to 19% in both Poland and Slovenia. A similar picture emerges for the **Just Transition Fund**, with awareness being below 20% in most of the Member States, with the exception of Slovenia (21%), Estonia (25%) and Poland (34%) – where more than one in five respondents say they have heard about the Just Transition Fund.

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before?
(% mentioned by country)

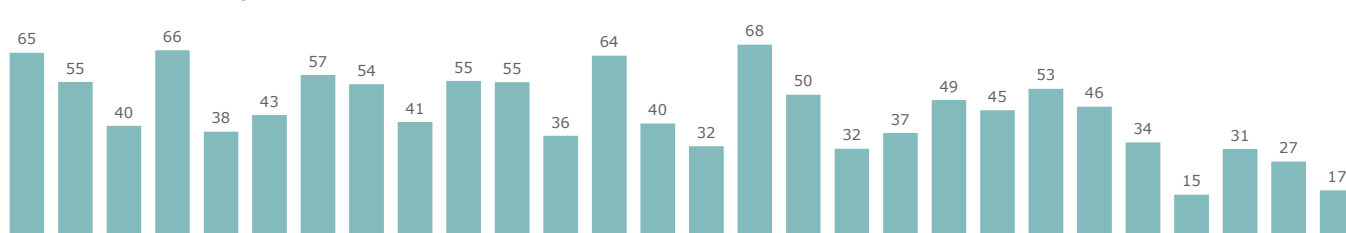
% heard about the Just Transition Fund



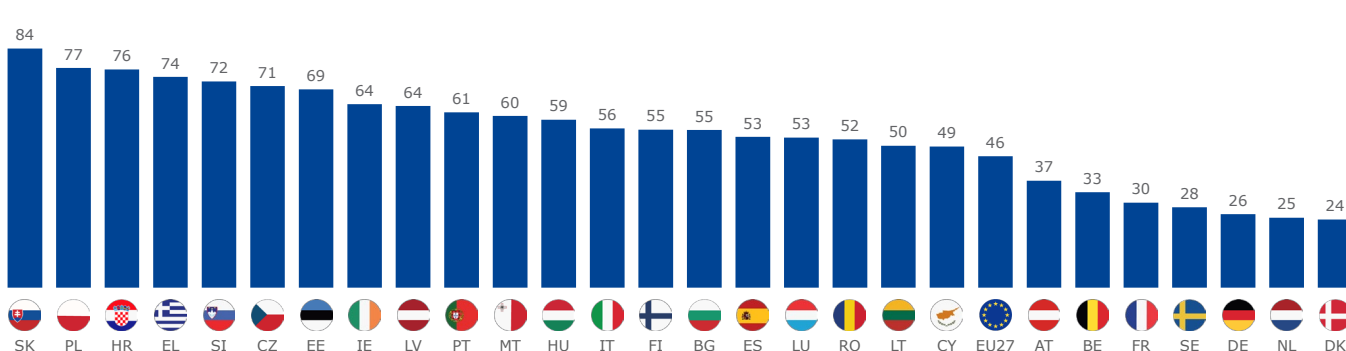
% heard about Interreg



% heard about the European Social Fund



% heard about the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund

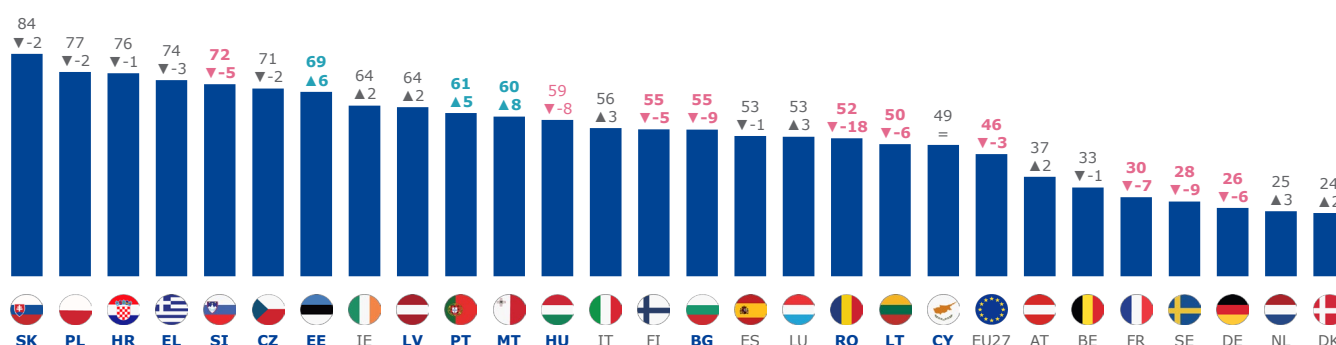


Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund

Since 2021, awareness of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund appears to have decreased somewhat at EU level (from 49% in 2021 to 46% in 2023, -3 pp). At the individual country level, awareness of these two funds has **significantly decreased in nine Member States**: Romania (to 52% in 2023, -18 pp), Bulgaria (55%, -9 pp), Sweden (28%, -9 pp), Hungary (59%, -8 pp), France (30%, -7 pp), Lithuania (50%, -6 pp), Germany (26%, -6 pp), Slovenia (72%, -5 pp) and Finland (55%, -5 pp). Five of these Member States are eligible for support from the Cohesion Fund 2014-2020. A significant increase in awareness is seen in three Member States: Malta (to 60% in 2023, +8 pp), Estonia (69%, +6 pp) and Portugal (61%, +5 pp).

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before?
The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund
(% mentioned by country, 2023 and 2021)

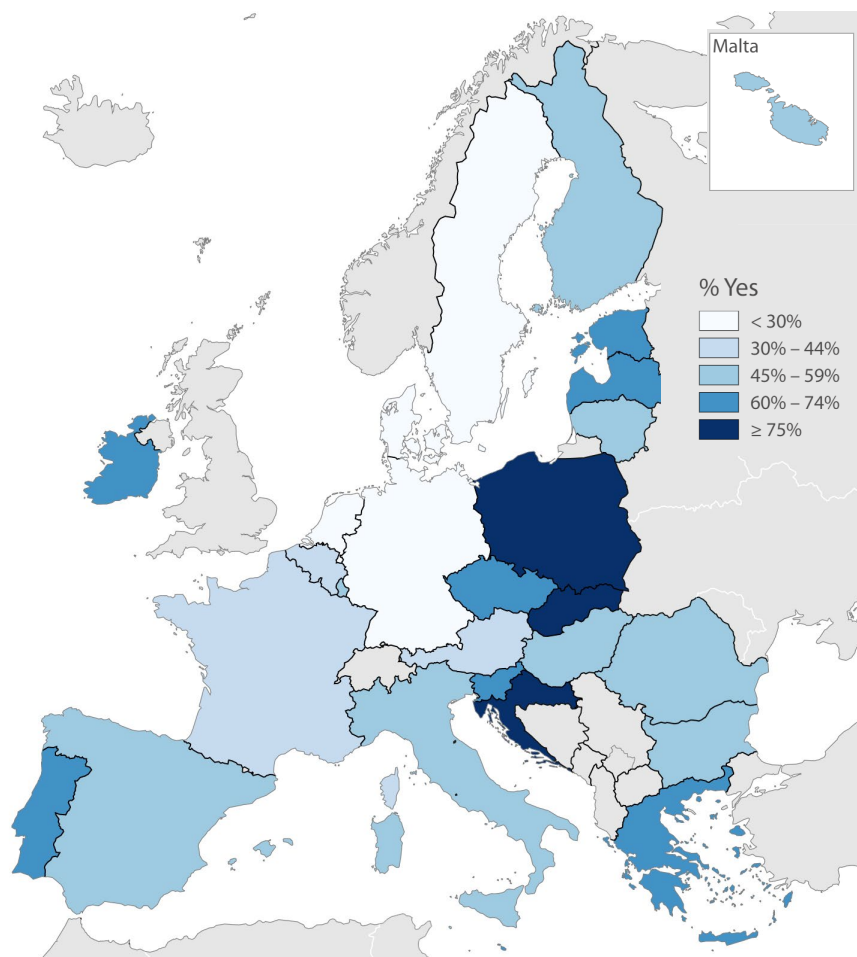


Note: Country codes in dark blue are countries eligible for support from the Cohesion Fund 2014-2020⁶
▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

On the next page, **national differences in awareness of ERDF and the Cohesion Fund** are mapped again against **structural funds (ERDF and CF) eligibility** for the period between 2021 and 2027. In the map showing the Flash Eurobarometer survey results (left-hand side on the next page), darker blue countries are those where more respondents have heard about ERDF and the Cohesion Fund. The map on the right-hand side shows which regions in Europe are less developed vs transition and more developed regions. It can easily be seen again that there are similarities between the two maps in terms of awareness levels and eligibility.

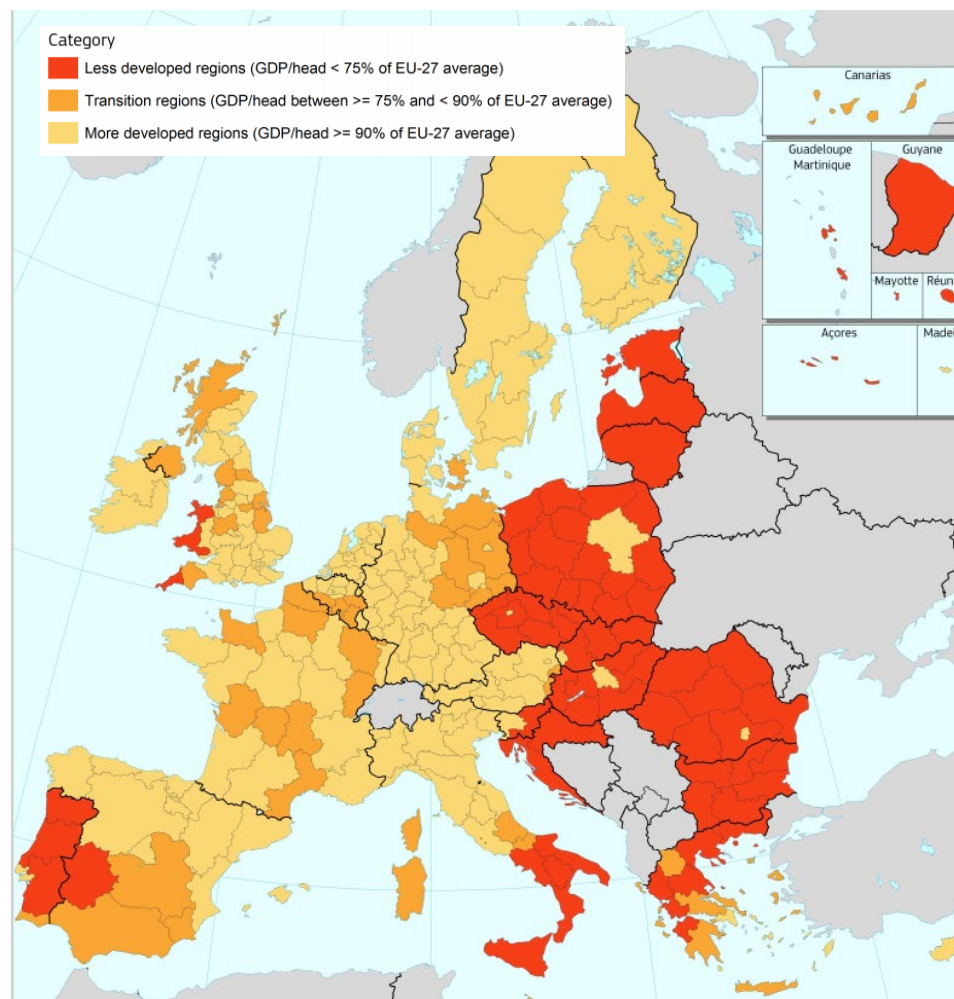
⁶ Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funding/cohesion-fund_en

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before? **ERDF and/or CF** (% Mentioned)



Structural funds (ERDF and CF) eligibility, 2014-2020

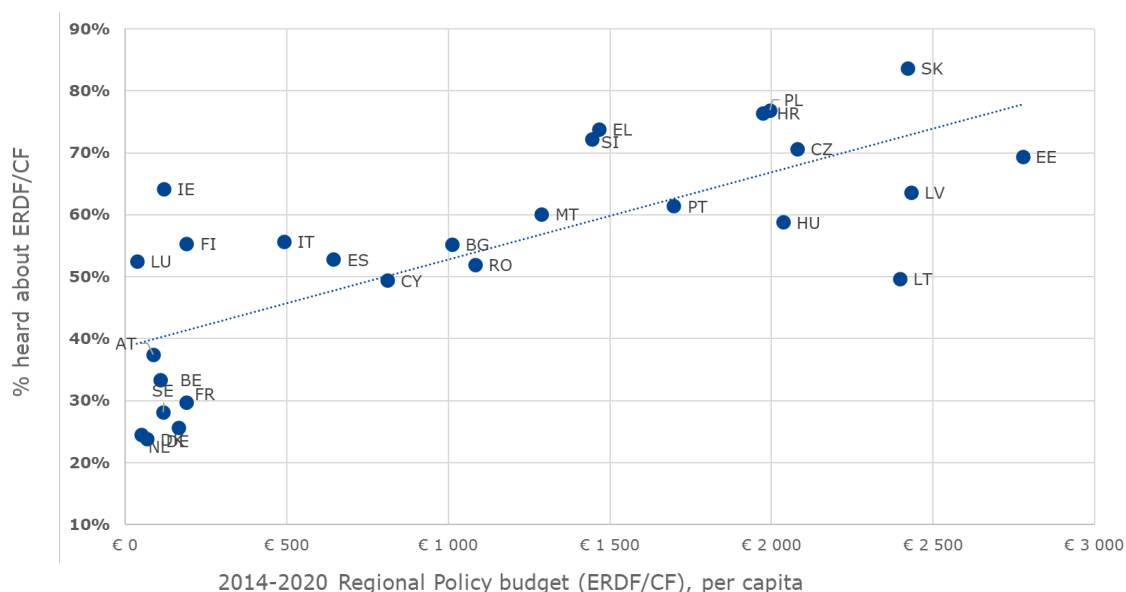
(Source: European Commission, DG REGION)



In the charts below, the **regional policy budgets of ERDF/CF** (first scatter plot) and **regional policy budgets for the European Social Fund** (second scatter plot) **for the period 2014-2020** per country are calculated as a “**per capita**” value. The amounts for each country are calculated by dividing a country's total (planned) EU budget by its (adult) population.

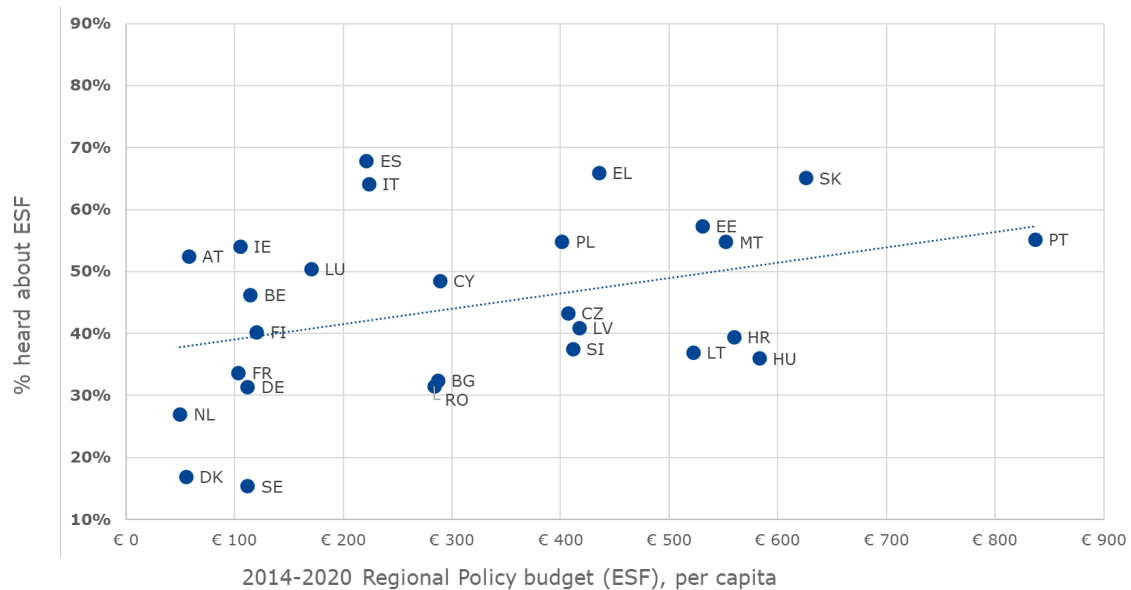
The first scatter plot shows that there is a clear correlation between the per capita value of the regional policy budget of ERDF/CF for the period 2014-2020 and the proportion of respondents saying they have heard about at least one of these two funds at country level. In the countries in the top right corner of the scatter graph, such as Croatia, Poland and Slovakia, the per capita budget is more than six times higher than in countries in the bottom left corner, such as Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands; in the former countries, awareness is about three times higher than in the latter group of countries. It should, however, also be noted that there are clear exceptions weakening this correlation; for example, on the left-hand side of the scatter graph, where one finds countries with similar, low regional policy budgets for ERDF/CF, there still is a large variation in awareness – from 24% in Denmark to 64% in Ireland.

Scatter graph “% has heard about ERDF and/or CF” vs “2014-2020 Regional policy budget (ERDF and CF), per capita”



A different picture emerges when the (per capita) regional policy budgets of the **European Social Fund (ESF)** for the period 2014-2020 are compared to the awareness level of this fund across countries. Both the ERDF and ESF funds are allocated in the regions where support is most needed, mainly targeting the regions with a GDP per capita under 75% of the EU27 average. However, while this focus on less developed regions of ERDF seems to offer at least a partial explanation for differences in awareness, this is not the case for differences in awareness of the ESF.

Scatter graph “% has heard about ESF” vs “2014-2020 Regional policy budget (ESF), per capita”

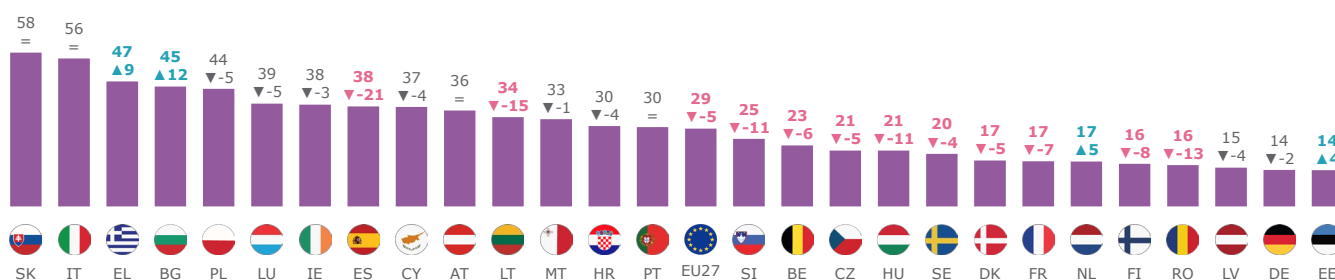


NextGenerationEU or REACT-EU

More than half of respondents in Italy (56%) and Slovakia (58%) say they have heard about **NextGenerationEU** or **REACT-EU**; this figure is more than 40% in Poland (44%), Bulgaria (45%) and Greece (47%). There are, however, also eight Member States where knowledge of these funds remains below 20%. This applies for instance to Estonia and Germany (14%) and Latvia (15%).

In the current survey, a smaller share of respondents, on average, say they have heard about **NextGenerationEU** or **REACT-EU** (29% vs 34% in 2021, -5 pp). At the individual country level, this proportion has decreased in 11 Member States, with the largest drop being seen in Spain (-21 pp, to 38% in 2023), followed by Lithuania (-15 pp, to 34%) and Romania (-13 pp, to 16%). In four Member States, the share of respondents naming NextGenerationEU or REACT-EU has increased: Bulgaria (45%, +12 pp), Greece (47%, +9 pp), the Netherlands (17%, +5 pp) and Estonia (14%, +4 pp).

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before? Next Generation EU/Recovery Plan/REACT-EU (% mentioned by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that men are somewhat more likely than women to say that they have heard of ERDF and/or the Cohesion Fund (49% vs 43%), the Just Transition Fund (13% vs 10%), Interreg (12% vs 10%) and Connecting Europe Facility (11% vs 9%); no significant differences are observed for the other funds.

Awareness of the different funds tends to increase with age; the exception being awareness of Erasmus+. For example, 33% of 15-24 year-olds indicate that they have heard about the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund; this figure increases to 51% for respondents aged 55 and over. For Erasmus+, awareness ranges from 54% for 55+ year-olds to 65% of 15-24 year-olds.

Among respondents who stayed longest in education, 13% have not heard about any of the funds; this figure is 22%-26% in the other two educational groups. The largest difference in awareness is observed for Erasmus+, with 65% of the highest educated respondents having heard of this programme, compared to 43% of the least educated respondents. There is also a large difference in awareness of ERDF and the Cohesion Fund (52% vs 39%, respectively).

In rural areas, 21% of respondents have not heard about any of the funds, compared to 17% of respondents in small/medium-sized towns and 14% in large towns and cities. The largest differences are again observed for Erasmus+ (65% is 'aware' in large towns/cities vs 52% in rural areas) and the European Solidarity Fund (43% vs 38). There is also a difference in awareness for REACT-EU/NextGenerationEU, with 30% of respondents in large towns/cities and 33% of those in small/medium-sized towns having heard about this recovery plan, compared to 24% of respondents in rural areas.

	ERDF and/or the Cohesion Fund	The European Social Fund	Interreg	The Just Transition Fund	Next Generation EU/Recovery Plan/REACT EU	Erasmus+	The European Solidarity Fund	Horizon Europe	Connecting Europe Facility	None of these /Don't know
EU27	46	45	11%	12	29	58	42	11	10	17
 Gender										
Men	49	44	12	13	30	57	42	11	11	17
Women	43	46	10	10	29	58	41	11	9	17
 Age										
15-24	33	40	8	8	29	65	37	8	9	17
25-39	41	43	10	10	29	59	37	11	8	19
40-54	48	48	12	11	31	60	41	12	10	16
55+	51	46	12	13	29	54	46	11	10	17
 Education (age when completed)										
Up to 15	39	44	9	10	26	43	41	10	9	26
16-19	42	43	8	10	28	46	40	9	10	22
20+	52	47	13	13	31	65	43	12	10	13
Still studying	34	41	9	9	29	73	40	9	9	12
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural area	43	43	11	10	24	52	38	10	9	21
Small/medium-sized town	46	46	11	12	33	57	43	10	10	17
Large town/city	49	46	11	13	30	65	43	12	10	14

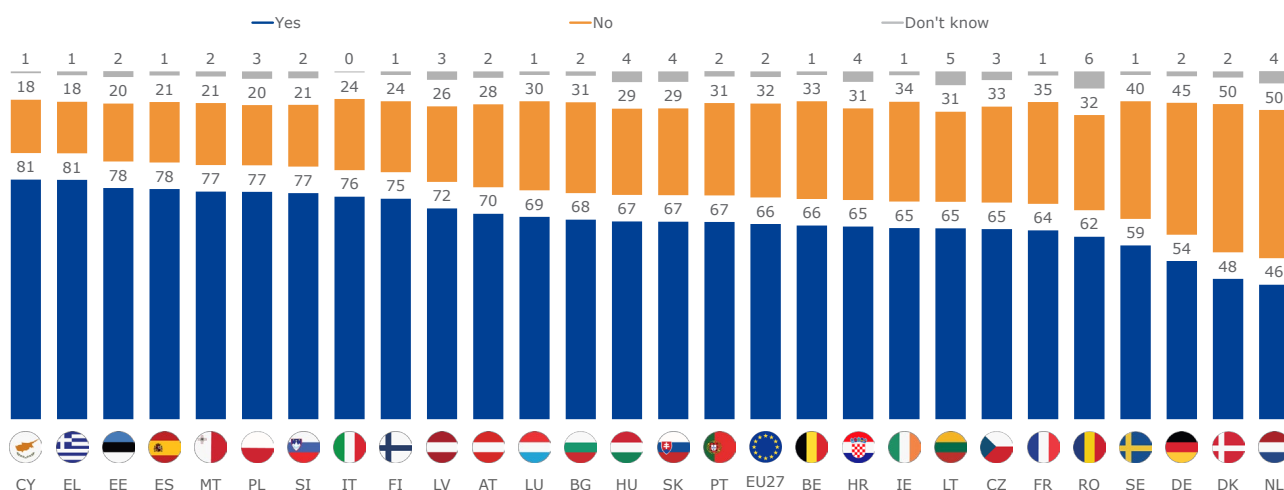
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

3.2. EU regional support to COVID-19 recovery

In total, across the EU, **66% of respondents report being aware that EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic**. Compared to 2021, this figure has decreased by two percentage points.

In 23 of the 27 Member States, more than six in ten respondents say they are aware that the EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The highest level of awareness is measured in Cyprus and Greece (both 81%). In Denmark, however, less than half of respondents (48%) say they are aware of EU regional support to COVID-19 recovery; this figure decreases further to 46% in the Netherlands, where awareness is overall the lowest.

Q3 Are you aware that the EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic? (% by country)

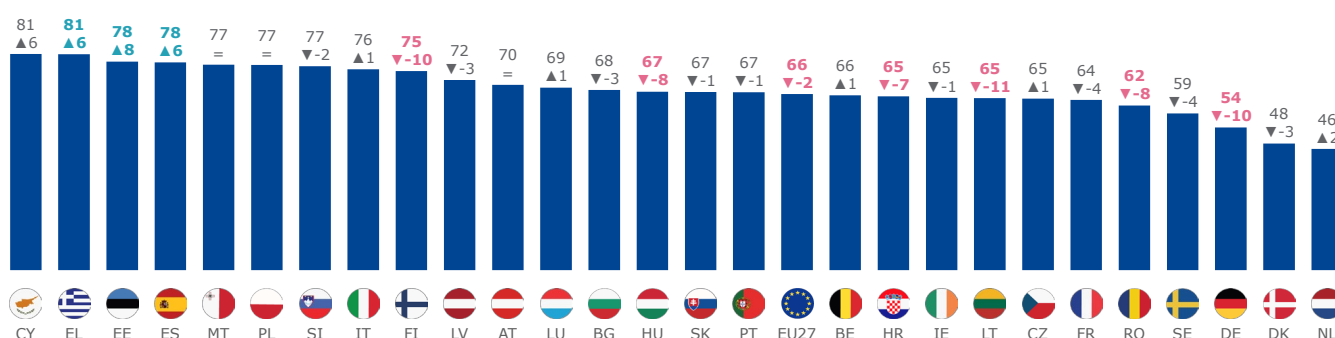


Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

There are some similarities in country rankings for more general awareness of EU regional support to COVID-19 recovery and awareness of the specific recovery programmes, NextGenerationEU and REACT-EU. For both questions, for example, the Netherlands and Denmark are found at the lower end of the country ranking. There are, however, also dissimilarities. In Latvia and Finland, for example, respondents were less likely than average to have heard about NextGenerationEU or REACT-EU, but they are more likely than average to say they are aware that EU regional policy supports COVID-19 recovery.

Compared to 2021, the percentage of respondents answering affirmative when being asked if they are aware that EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic decreased in six Member States. The largest differences are observed in Lithuania (65%, -11 pp), Finland (75%, -10 pp) and Germany (54%, -10 pp). In contrast, compared to the previous wave, the share of respondents answering affirmative to this question significantly increased in Estonia (78%, +8 pp), Greece (81%, +6 pp) and Spain (78%, +6 pp).

Q3 Are you aware that the EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?
(% 'yes' by country, 2023 and 2021)

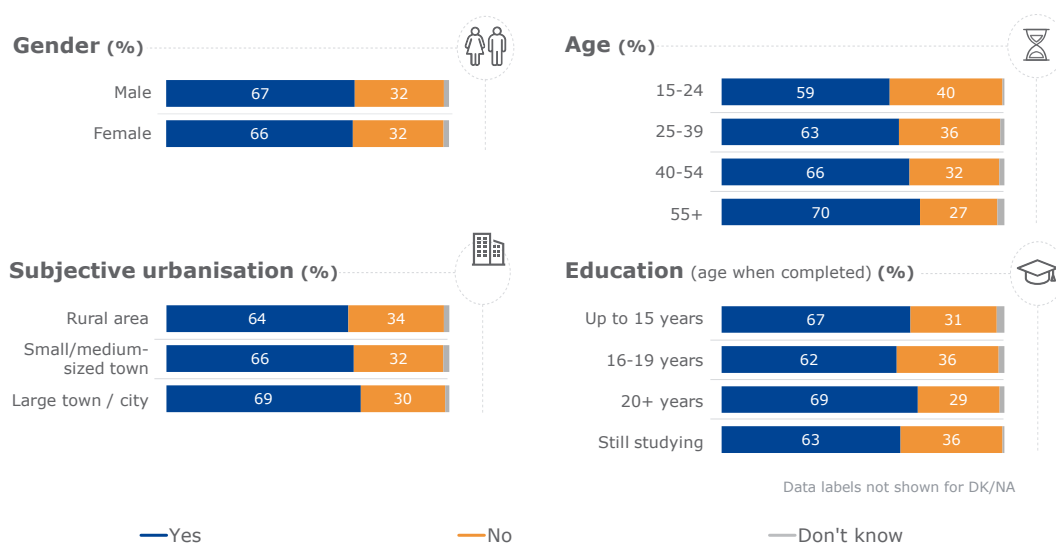


Modified trend; question wording in 2021: Are you aware that the EU regional policy supports the economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that awareness of EU regional support to COVID-19 recovery is higher among the oldest respondents (70% vs 59% of 15-24 year-olds) and those living in large towns and cities (69% vs 64% in rural areas). Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or over are more likely to be aware of EU support, compared to those who completed their education aged 16-19 (69% vs 62%).

Q3 Are you aware that the EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 4. Perceived benefits of EU regional policy

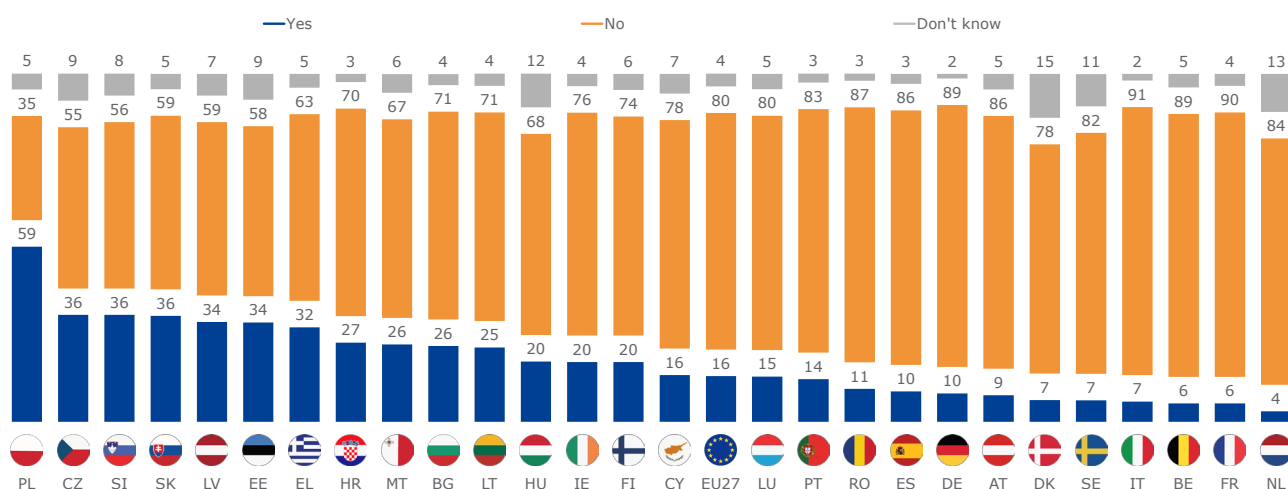
This section focuses on benefits from EU funded projects, in particular those funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund. Respondents were first asked whether they have benefitted in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund, followed by a question whether EU funded projects make them feel like an EU citizen.

4.1. Personal benefits from EU funded projects

On average, **16% of respondents say they have benefitted in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund**; 80% say they have not and 4% that they do not know.

Poland stands out with 59% of respondents saying they have benefitted in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund. In Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia, between 32% and 36% of respondents say that they have benefitted in this way. In seven countries, less than 10% of respondents say the same: the Netherlands (4%), Belgium and France (both 6%), Denmark, Italy, Sweden (all 7%) and Austria (9%).

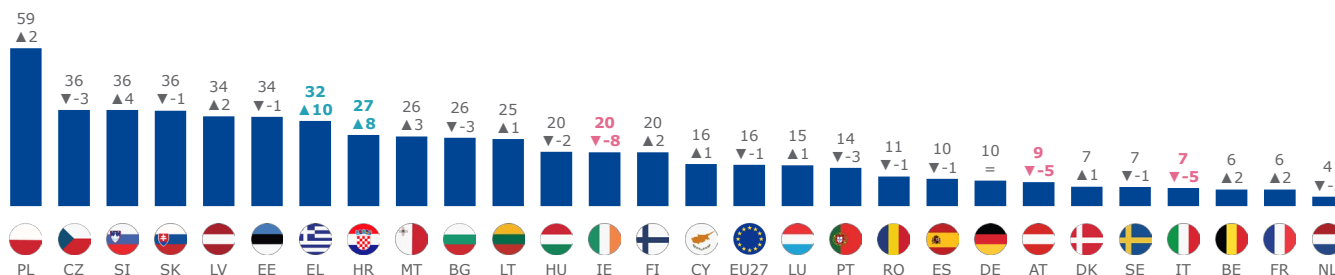
Q4A Have you benefitted in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The country rankings of the 2021 survey and the current one are similar – with the same countries found at the higher and lower ends of the country rankings. Compared to 2021, the share of respondents who have benefitted in their daily life from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund has increased in Greece (+10 pp) and Croatia (+8 pp), while the share has decreased in Ireland (-8 pp), Austria (-5 pp) and Italy (-5 pp).

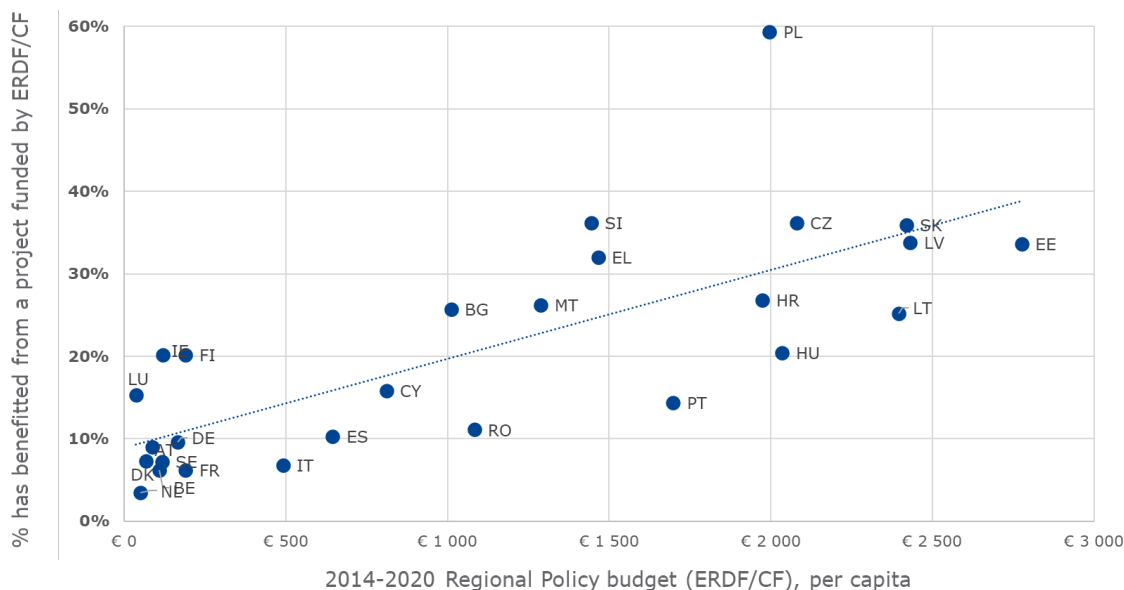
Q4A Have you benefitted in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund? (% by country, 2023 and 2021)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

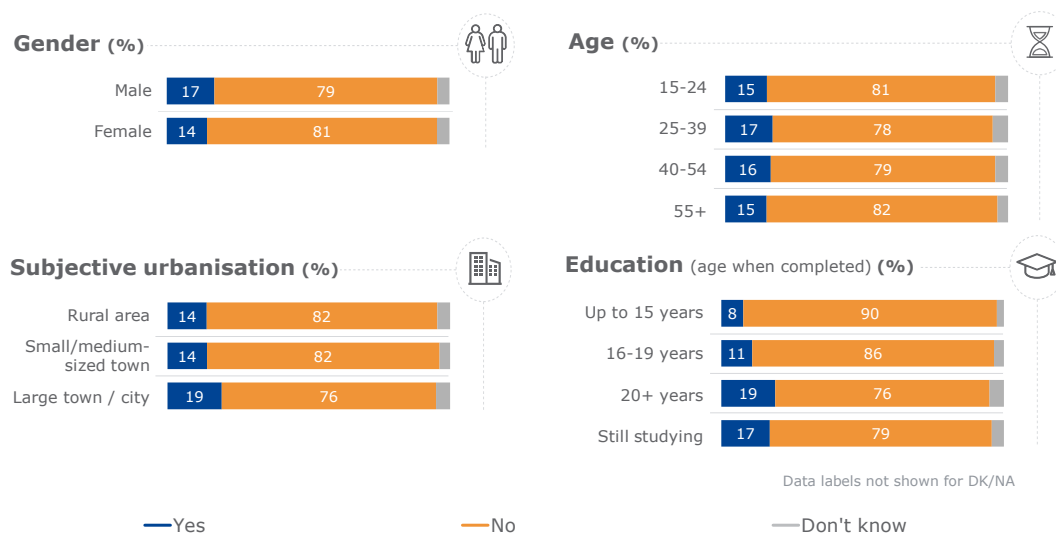
There is a **positive correlation** – at the country level – between the **proportions saying they have benefitted** from a project funded by ERDF or the Cohesion Fund and **countries' regional policy budget of ERDF/CF (per capita)** for the period 2014-2020. The scatter graph shows again that Poland stands out with 59% of respondents who have benefitted from a project funded by ERDF/CF; most of the other countries, however, are positioned closer to the trendline.

Scatter graph “% has benefitted from a project funded by ERDF/CF” vs “2014-2020 Regional policy budget (ERDF and CF), per capita”



The largest differences in the share of respondents saying they have benefitted from a project funded by the ERDF or the Cohesion Fund are observed across **educational groups**. Compared to those who left school at or before the age of 15, respondents who remained in education until at least the age of 20 are more than twice as likely to say that they have benefitted from a project financed by these funds (19% vs 8%).

Q4A Have you benefitted in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund? (% by socio-demographics)



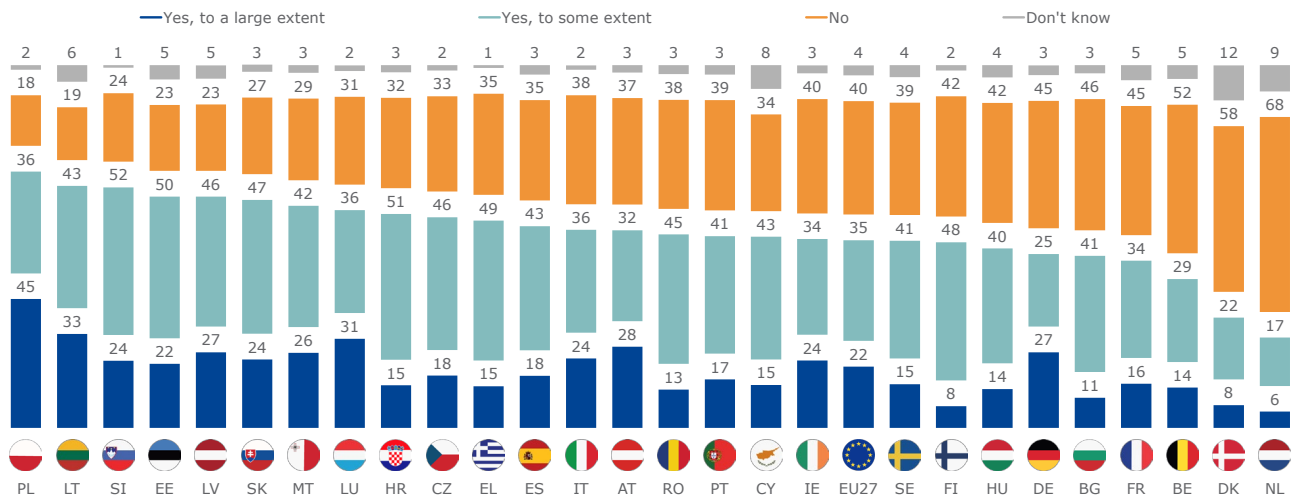
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

4.2. 'Feeling like an EU citizen'

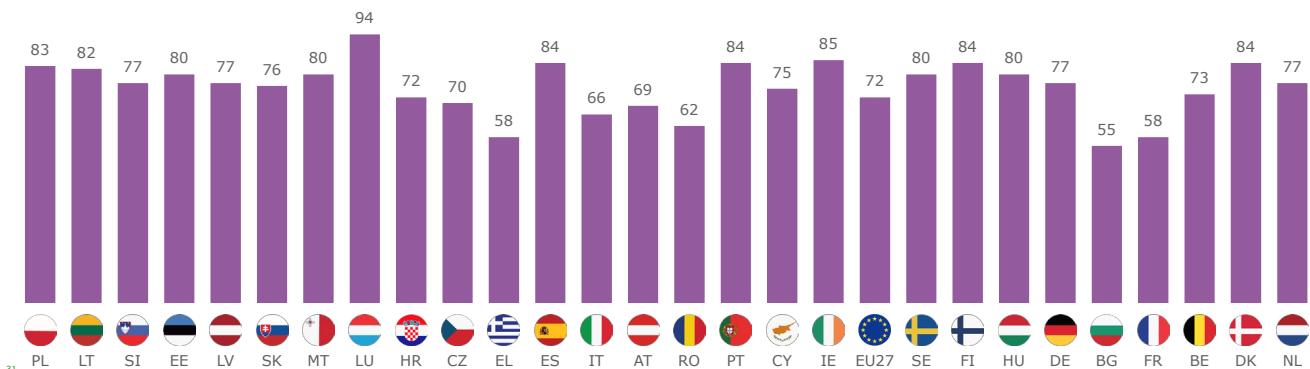
The (Standard) Eurobarometer produces repeated results on the question 'Do you feel like an EU citizen'. The spring wave of 2022 showed that 28% of EU citizens 'definitely' feel like an EU citizen and for 44% of EU citizens this is true 'to some extent'.⁷ At the level of the Member States, the proportion feeling at least to some extent like an EU citizen ranges from 55% in Bulgaria to 94% in Luxembourg.

In this Flash Eurobarometer, respondents were again asked whether EU funded projects in their area make them feel (more) like an EU citizen. **About one in five (22%) reply that EU funded projects in their area contribute to a large extent to their feeling of being an EU citizen, and 35% say these projects contribute to some extent to this feeling.** Another 40%, however, see no link between EU funded projects and feeling a citizen of the EU.

Q4B Do EU funded projects in your area make you feel like an EU citizen? (% - EU27)



% who feel at least to some extent like an EU citizen (Standard Eurobarometer 99.4, Spring 2023)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

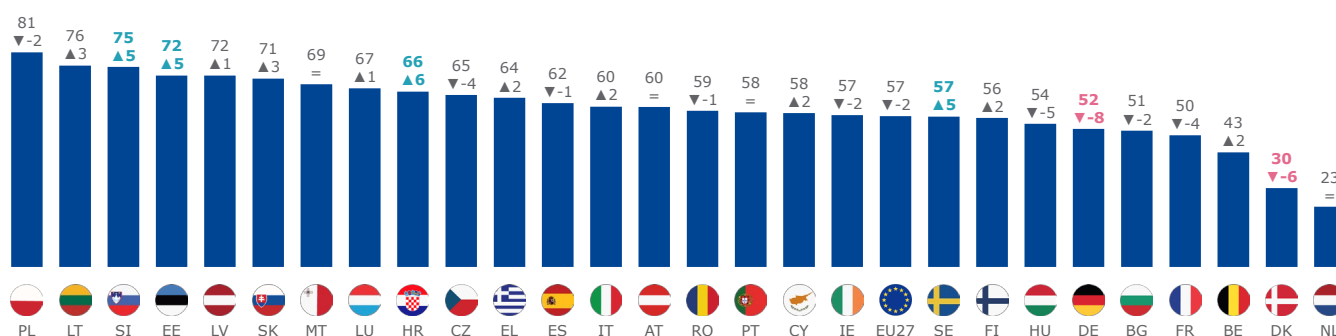
⁷ Source: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052>

In most Member States (24 out of 27), at least half of respondents agree that EU funded projects in their area make them feel at least to some extent like an EU citizen. Poland stands out with 45% of respondents saying these projects make them, to a large extent, feel like an EU citizen, and 36% saying this applies to some extent (see first bar chart on the previous page).

In Belgium (52%), Denmark (58%) and the Netherlands (68%), on the contrary, a majority of respondents reply that EU funded project do not make them feel like an EU citizen. The results of the (Standard) Eurobarometer (second bar chart on the previous page), however, show that respondents in these countries are not necessarily less likely to feel like an EU citizen but it seems they are less likely to feel that EU funded projects in their local area contribute to this feeling.

Compared to 2021, respondents in Germany (52%, -8 pp) and Denmark (30%, -6 pp) are now less likely to state that make them feel at least to some extent like an EU citizen, while respondents in Croatia (66%, +5 pp), Slovenia (75%, +5 pp), Estonia (72%, +5 pp) and Sweden (57%, +5 pp) are now more likely to feel this way.

Q4B Do EU funded projects in your area make you feel like an EU citizen?
(% Total 'Yes' by country)

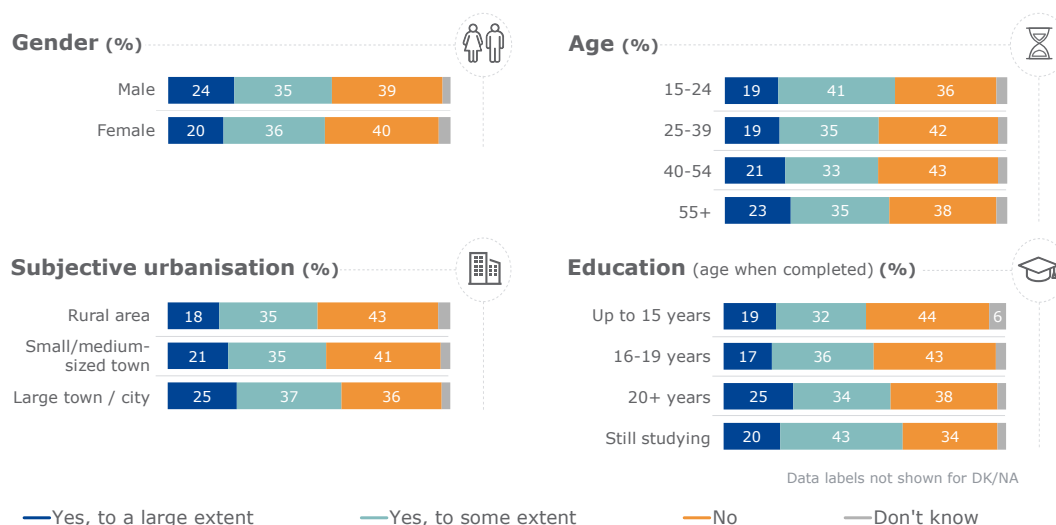


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

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

- Men (24%) are more likely than women (20%) to say that EU funded projects in their area to a large extent make them feel like an EU citizen
- The oldest respondents (aged 55 or older) are more likely to say that EU funded projects in their area to a large extent make them feel like an EU citizen (23% vs 19%-21% of 40-54 year-olds); the youngest respondents (aged 15-24), on the other hand, are more likely to say that this is true but only to some extent (41% vs 33%-35% in other age groups)
- Highly educated respondents are more likely to say that EU funded projects in their area to a large extent contribute to their feeling like an EU citizen: 25% of those who left education aged 20 or above share this view compared to 17%-19% of those who have left education earlier
- While 18% of respondents living in rural areas say that EU funded projects in their area to a large extent make them feel like an EU citizen, this figure reaches 25% for respondents in large towns and cities.

Q4B Do EU funded projects in your area make you feel like an EU citizen? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 5. Priority regions for EU regional policy

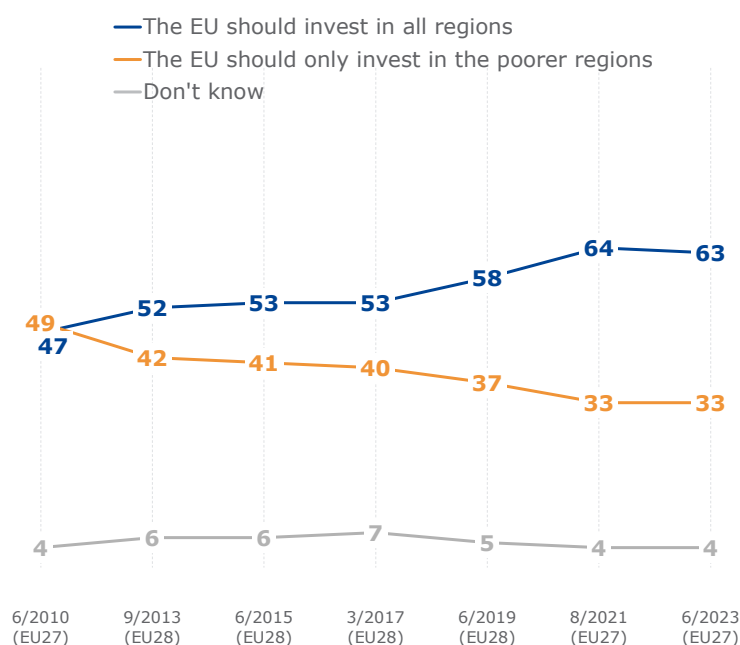
In this chapter, attitudes of respondents towards EU regional investment are studied. Respondents were asked to identify socio-economic and geographical targets for EU regional investment. They were also asked which types of investment – such as the environment or energy – should be prioritised by EU regional policy.

5.1. Targeting all regions vs less developed 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 regions. EU Cohesion Policy targets **all regions and cities** in the EU in order to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development and improve citizens' quality of life. The bulk of Cohesion Policy funding, however, is **concentrated on less developed European countries and regions** in order to help them catch up and reduce the economic, social and territorial disparities that exist in the EU.

More than six in ten respondents (63%) say that the EU should invest in all its regions, while one in three (33%) say the EU should only invest in the poorer regions. The proportion of respondents who believe the EU should continue to invest in all its regions had increased in 2021 (from 58% to 64%, +6 pp) and remains at this level in the current survey (63%).

Q5A 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? (% - EU27, comparison 2010 to 2023)

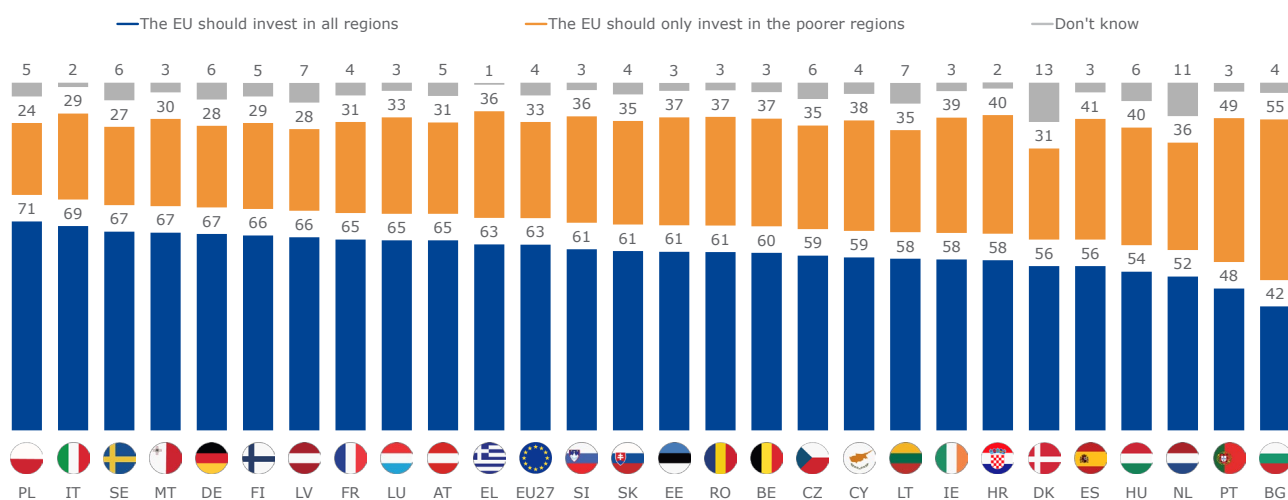


Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

In all but two Member States, a majority of respondents say the **EU should invest in all its regions**, led by respondents in Poland (71%) and Italy (69%). In Bulgaria, on the other hand, a majority of respondents (55%) think that **investments should be targeted only at the poorer regions**, and respondents in Portugal are divided on the subject, with about half of respondents (48%) saying that the EU should invest in all its regions and the other half (49%) replying that investments should be targeted only at the poorer regions. In another four countries, about four in ten respondents say that the EU should only invest in poorer regions: Spain (41%), Croatia and Hungary (both 40%), and Ireland (39%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (11%) and Denmark (13%) are somewhat more likely than their counterparts in other countries to say they do not have an opinion on this topic.

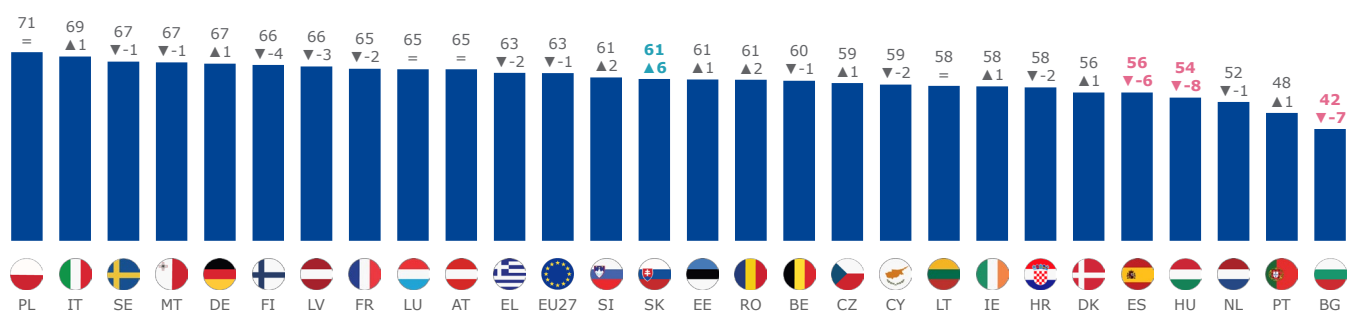
Q5A European regional policy supports economic development projects in all regions. In your opinion, should the EU continue to invest in all regions or concentrate exclusively on the poorer ones? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Since 2021, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who think the EU should invest in all its regions in Slovakia (61%, +6 pp). On the other hand, there has been a decrease in this proportion in Hungary (54%, -8 pp), Bulgaria (42%, -7 pp) and Spain (56%, -6 pp).

Q5A 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? (% by country)

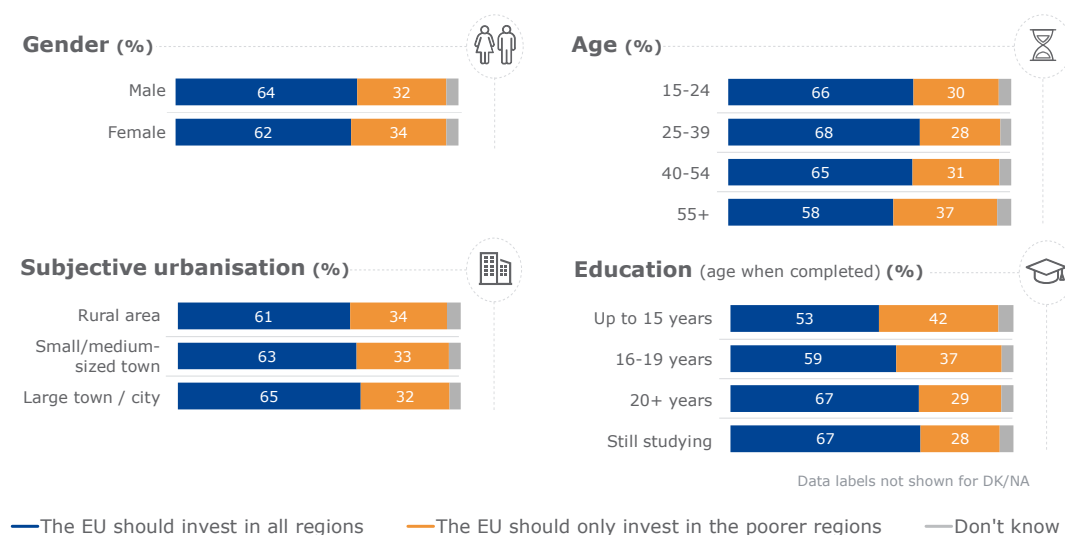


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

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

- Younger respondents are more likely than the oldest respondents to think the EU should invest in all its regions (65%-68% vs 58% of those aged 55 and over)
- Respondents who left school aged 15 or below (53%) are much less likely than those who completed their education aged 20 or older (67%) to think the EU should invest in all its regions
- City residents (65%) are more likely than rural residents (61%) to think the EU should invest in all its regions.

Q5A 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? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

5.2. Targeting specific territories

All respondents, irrespective of their answer to the first question (targeting all regions vs only poorer regions), were asked to identify the types of regions they would target for investment.

EU Cohesion Policy provides special care or investment tools to specific territories, such as:

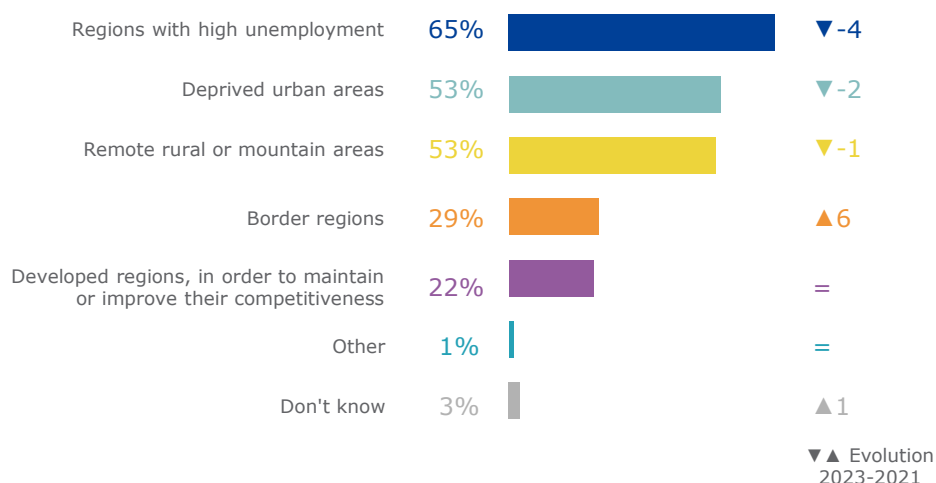
- Urban areas
- Islands, and remote, mountainous or sparsely populated areas
- Border regions.

In the questionnaire, regions with high unemployment and developed regions were added as response options to the above list.

The highest priority is given by respondents to **regions with high unemployment** (65%). These are followed by **deprived urban areas** (53%) and **remote rural or mountain areas** (53%). About one in three respondents (29%) would give priority to **border regions**. **Maintaining and improving competitiveness of developed regions** is considered a priority for investment by just over one in five respondents (22%).

Compared to 2021; border regions are now selected by a higher share of respondents (29%, +6 pp), while regions with high unemployment (65%, -4 pp) and deprived urban areas (53%, -2 pp) are now selected by a lower share of respondents.

Q5B Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (multiple answers allowed) (% - EU27)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)
Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

In all but two Member States, a majority of respondents reply that **regions with high unemployment** should be targeted for investment under EU regional policy. This proportion ranges from 47% in Romania and 50% in Bulgaria to 77% in Belgium, and 80% in Slovakia.

The largest proportions selecting **deprived urban areas** as a priority for EU investment are observed in Belgium (70%), Romania and Spain (both 66%). In Slovenia, less than four in ten respondents mention deprived urban areas (38%); this proportion further decreases to 26% in Bulgaria.

Remote rural or mountain areas are mentioned as a priority by 81% of respondents in Cyprus. In another 15 Member States, this type of areas is mentioned by a majority of respondents – from 53% in Belgium to 71% in Estonia. The lowest proportions selecting remote rural or mountain areas are observed in Italy (35%) and Malta (36%).

There is a large variation across countries in the proportion selecting **border regions** as a priority for EU investment. In Greece, border regions are mentioned by 60% of respondents – the largest figure observed. In Italy and Portugal, on the other hand, just 12% select this response. More than half of respondents mention border regions as a priority in Estonia (53%), followed by Germany (47%), Latvia (45%) and Czechia (41%).

The proportion saying that the EU should invest in **developed regions to maintain and improve their competitiveness** are lower, varying between 10% in Bulgaria and 33% in Belgium.

In 22 countries the largest – or the joint largest – share of respondents mention areas of high unemployment should be targeted for investment under EU regional policy. In Cyprus, Estonia, France and Slovenia the largest share of respondents mention remote rural or mountain areas, while the largest share in Romania mention deprived urban areas.

Q5B Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (multiple answers allowed) (% by country)

		Regions with high unemployment	Deprived urban areas	Remote rural or mountain areas	Border regions	Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness
EU27		65	53	53	29	22
BE		77	70	53	26	33
BG		71	26	50	23	10
CZ		72	55	56	41	21
DK		57	45	37	25	22
DE		64	42	47	47	30
EE		69	44	71	53	17
IE		64	53	55	29	18
EL		72	53	69	60	18
ES		76	66	68	27	24
FR		50	58	65	19	19
HR		71	44	63	19	16
IT		72	51	35	12	21
CY		69	66	81	28	24
LV		57	47	49	45	25
LT		60	49	44	22	16
LU		61	57	38	28	23
HU		73	66	40	23	16
MT		64	46	36	26	24
NL		60	54	37	23	17
AT		65	42	61	35	21
PL		64	52	56	36	23
PT		68	60	54	12	15
RO		47	66	60	19	16
SI		68	38	68	29	15
SK		80	59	55	29	26
FI		60	48	54	34	24
SE		74	47	49	29	24

The higher the proportion selecting a response, the **darker blue** the cell. The most-frequently selected response for each country is shown in **orange**.

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The analysis of the **socio-demographic data** shows that the EU average rank order of regions to target is retained; for example, among women, 66% mention high unemployment areas, 55% deprived urban areas, 54% remote rural or mountain areas, 29% border regions and 22% developed regions. Women (55%) are somewhat more likely than men (52%) to mention deprived urban areas.

The largest difference across age groups is observed for deprived urban areas, with 59% of 15-24 year-olds mentioning this type of regions, compared to 51% of 55+ year-olds. Remote rural or mountain areas are less likely to be mentioned by 15-24 year-olds (49% compared to 54% of those aged 25-39 and 55% of those aged 40-54). Developed regions are somewhat less likely to be mentioned by those aged 55 or above (20% vs 23%-26% of those in younger age categories).

Respondents who stayed longest in education are more likely to mention border regions (30% compared to 25% of those who left school at or before the age of 15), developed regions (23% vs 18%) and remote rural or mountain areas (54% vs 48%).

Respondents who live in rural areas are more likely to mention remote rural and mountain areas than those who live in small or large towns (58% vs 51%). Those who live in large towns are more likely to mention developed regions (25% vs 20% in rural areas and 22% in small/medium-size towns). Those in rural areas are less likely to mention regions with high unemployment (62% vs 66% in small/medium-size towns and 67% in large towns/cities).

Q5B Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy? (multiple answers allowed) (% by socio-demographics)

	Regions with high unemployment	Deprived urban areas	Remote rural or mountain areas	Border regions	Developed regions, in order to maintain or improve their competitiveness
EU27	65	53	53	29	22
 Gender					
Men	64	52	52	28	23
Women	66	55	54	29	22
 Age					
15-24	65	59	49	28	26
25-39	67	54	54	29	24
40-54	67	53	55	30	23
55+	63	51	52	28	20
 Education (age when completed)					
Up to 15	64	53	48	25	18
16-19	64	52	53	27	21
20+	66	53	54	30	23
Still studying	65	58	52	31	25
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural area	62	52	58	29	20
Small/medium-sized town	66	53	51	28	22
Large town/city	67	54	51	31	25

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 6. Important areas for EU regional policy investment

After identifying the types of regions EU regional policy should prioritise, respondents were asked to identify domains that should be targeted by the EU for investment. Two questions were asked: (1) for each of ten domains, respondents were asked if they consider these important or not for their city or region; and (2) respondents were asked in which of these ten domains the EU should invest in the next few years. For this question, they had to select the top priority domain or domains (more than one response was allowed).

6.1. EU regional policy investment in respondents' regions

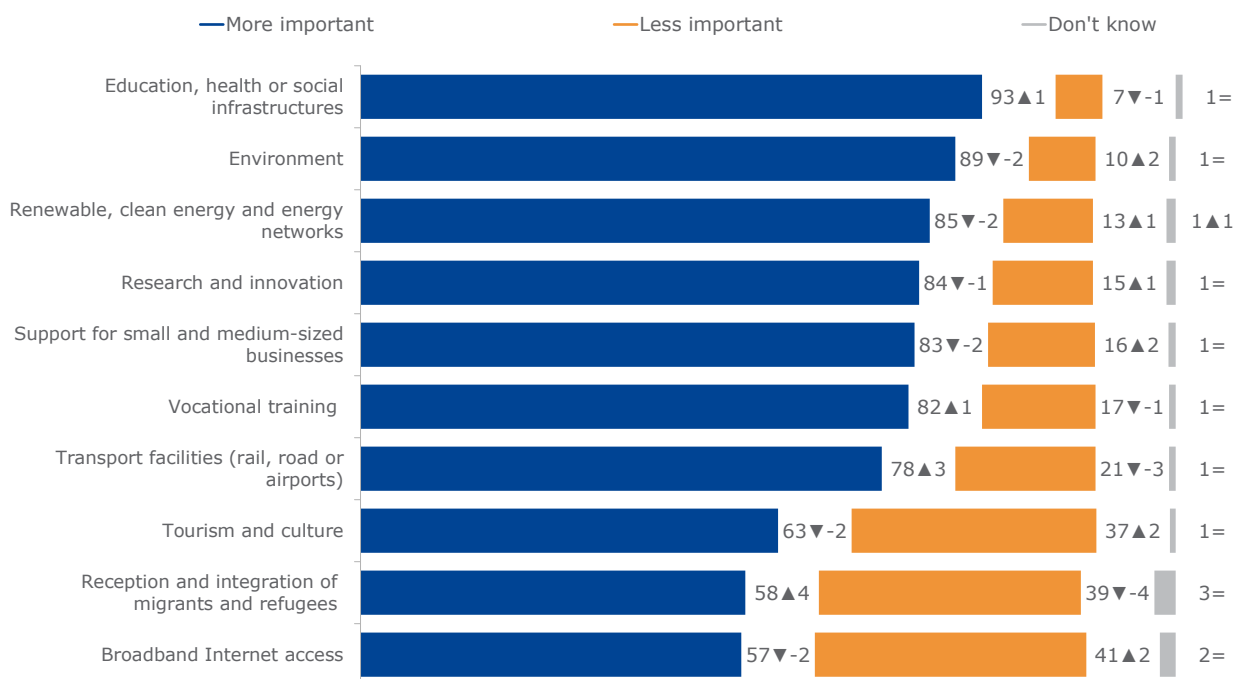
All domains of EU regional policy listed in the survey are regarded as being meaningfully important domains by a majority of respondents. At the EU level, 93% consider investment in **education, health or social infrastructures** as important for their city or region, followed by investments in **the environment** (89%). More than eight in ten respondents say that **renewable, clean energy and energy networks** (85%) **research and innovation** (84%), **support for small and medium-sized businesses** (83%) and **vocational training** (82%) are important domains.

Smaller majorities support the other investment domains: 78% state that investment in **transport facilities** is important for their city or region and 63% say the same about **tourism and culture**. Finally, 58% say that the **reception and integration of migrants and refugees** is an important area for investment and 57% say the same about **broadband Internet access**.

There is no shift in priorities compared to 2021, and education, health or social infrastructures, and the environment remain at the top of the list. Yet, there is a two-percentage point decrease in the share of respondents who think environment is the more important to invest in their city or region.

For the other policy domains, compared to 2021, there is a four-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who consider the reception and integration of migrants and refugees more important. Similarly, for transport facilities (rail, road, or airports), there is a three-percentage point increase.

Q6A EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? (% - EU27)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)
Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

Education, health or social infrastructures emerges as the top policy domain in 21 Member States. In 24 of the 27 Member States, more than nine in ten respondents answer that **education, health or social infrastructures** are an important domain for EU investments. The highest proportions are found in Portugal (99%), Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and Malta (all 97%). In Denmark (82%), Sweden (84%) and France (87%), respondents are the least likely to consider this an important area for EU investment.

The **environment** is considered an important area for EU investment by at least 90% of respondents in 14 Member States, with the highest proportions being observed in Malta (98%) and Portugal (97%). In the remaining 13 Member States, at least 80% of respondents indicate that the investment in the environment is important for their city or region.

Respondents in Malta (97%) and Portugal (95%) – together with respondents in Austria and Luxembourg (both 95%) – are also the most likely to state that investment in **renewable, clean energy and energy networks** should be important in EU regional policy for their city or region. At the bottom of the country ranking, 73% of respondents in Latvia and Bulgaria, consider renewable, clean energy and energy networks as an important policy area for EU regional policy for their city or region.

The proportion saying that EU investment in **research and innovation** is important for their city or region ranges from 69% in Bulgaria and Latvia to 97% in Italy, where it is one of the top policy

domains considered important for EU regional policy (together with education, health or social infrastructures). Italy is joined by Portugal (91%), Spain and Luxembourg (both 90%) at the top of the country ranking.

Looking at the figures for **investment in SMEs**, Portugal, Spain and Italy again rank highest – this time joined by Ireland and Malta (between 91% and 95% of 'important' responses). In Denmark (50%) and Sweden (56%), on the other hand, less than six in ten respondents say that investment in SMEs is an important domain for EU regional policy.

While **vocational training** is selected by at least eight in ten respondents in 16 Member States. The highest share of respondents selecting vocational training as an important area for EU regional policy investment are observed in Portugal (94%), Italy (93%), Luxembourg (91%) and Hungary (90%). In all other countries, this figure remains below 90% and drops to less than 70% in three Member States: Czechia (56%), Romania (63%) and Denmark (65%).

Transport facilities are considered an important domain for EU regional policy by 93% of respondents in Romania; the highest figure observed across the EU. Other countries at the higher end of the country ranking include Italy (91%) and Croatia (89%). At the bottom of the country ranking, in Denmark (62%), the Netherlands (68%) and Belgium (69%), less than seven in ten respondents indicate that investment in transport should be a priority in EU regional policy.

The proportion answering that investment in **tourism and culture** is important for their city or region varies between 44% in Denmark and Finland and 90% in Italy. In another three Member States, more than eight in ten respondents say this is an important domain: Romania (81%), Portugal (85%) and Malta (86%). In five member states, this view is shared by less than half of respondents.

There is more variation across Member States about the **reception and integration of migrants and refugees**. The difference between Luxembourg (highest ranked) and Bulgaria (lowest ranked) is 65 percentage points (84% vs 19%). Luxembourg is joined by Malta (80%), while other countries at the lower end of the country ranking are Hungary (26%) and Romania (28%).

There is also considerable variation across countries in the proportion saying that investment in **broadband Internet** should be important in EU regional policy. This domain is described as important for their city or region by more than seven in ten respondents in Ireland (79%) and Malta (72%), compared to less than half of respondents in 11 Member States, with the overall lowest figure being found in Denmark (38%).

The table on the following page shows that in some countries, all domains are considered important by large majorities of respondents. This is the case, for example, in Malta (between 72% and 98% 'important' responses across the domains listed in the survey) and Ireland (between 72% and 97% 'important' responses). In other countries, however, there is a large variation in perceived importance across the domains for EU regional policy. In Bulgaria, for example, 19% say that the reception and integration of migrants and refugees is important, 51% say the same about broadband Internet and 69% about research and innovation; this compared to 91% who find the environment important and 95% who say the same about education, health or social infrastructures.

Q6A EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region?
(% 'more important' by country)

		Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks	Research and innovation	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Vocational training	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Tourism and culture	Reception and integration of migrants / refugees	Broadband Internet access
EU27		93	89	85	84	83	82	78	63	58	57
BE		91	89	83	73	75	84	69	51	61	42
BG		95	91	73	69	90	86	82	76	19	51
CZ		94	90	76	78	79	56	79	46	32	40
DK		82	85	85	78	50	65	62	44	64	38
DE		93	88	85	86	80	86	73	50	72	70
EE		94	85	74	76	75	82	74	66	35	56
IE		97	95	93	79	92	79	86	72	75	79
EL		95	90	78	70	84	82	84	69	47	48
ES		94	87	80	90	91	89	72	60	61	47
FR		87	84	83	76	82	77	71	54	57	47
HR		97	90	88	76	89	89	89	70	36	64
IT		97	96	94	97	92	93	91	90	65	67
CY		92	92	86	77	87	78	73	77	43	43
LV		95	81	73	69	85	76	77	68	32	51
LT		95	82	78	83	79	84	77	70	32	48
LU		94	96	95	90	89	91	81	64	84	51
HU		97	88	87	79	84	90	78	64	26	56
MT		97	98	97	89	91	83	87	86	80	72
NL		93	90	84	82	70	80	68	48	71	45
AT		96	96	95	89	90	89	80	65	69	65
PL		91	88	85	82	84	72	83	63	37	63
PT		99	97	95	91	95	94	87	85	71	59
RO		96	91	88	74	82	63	93	81	28	61
SI		93	91	85	81	80	79	87	66	34	55
SK		96	89	77	80	79	76	87	68	32	43
FI		93	85	84	76	75	83	75	44	63	43
SE		84	87	83	84	56	71	71	47	78	57

The higher the proportion of 'more important' responses, the **darker blue** the cell. The domain with the largest share of 'more important' responses for each country is shown in **orange**.

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The analysis of the **socio-demographic data** shows that, for most policy domains, the proportion of women saying it is important for their city or region tends to be higher than the proportion of men. The largest difference is seen for tourism and culture (65% vs 60%). Men, on the other hand, are more likely to say EU regional policy is more important for research and innovation (86% vs 82%).

There are also differences across age groups for various domains, but the largest difference is again seen for the reception and integration of migrants and refugees and for research and innovation. Reception and integration of migrants and refugees is described as important by 66% of 15-24 year-olds, compared to 55%-58% of those in older age categories. Older respondents are more likely to say that research and innovation should be more important for EU regional policy (86% of those aged 55 or above vs 79% of those aged 15-24). There is also a relatively large difference across age groups in the proportion saying that support for SMEs should be important in EU regional policy, with younger respondents being less likely to share this view (79% of 15-24 year-olds vs 83%-84% in the older age categories).

In terms of educational groups, the largest differences are seen for the domains of support for SMEs, vocational training, and tourism and culture. All of these domains are more frequently described as important by the lowest educated respondents. For example, 72% of respondents who left school aged 15 or younger say that the EU should prioritise tourism and culture, compared to 60% of respondents who left education aged 20 or older. Those who have left education aged 16-19 are less likely to mention the reception and integration of migrants and refugees as an important policy domain for EU regional policy (52% vs 58%-59%).

Respondents in rural areas and small/medium sized towns are more likely to mention support for SMEs (85% in rural areas and 84% in small/medium sized towns compared to 80% in large towns/cities). Those in rural areas are less likely to mention research and innovation (80% compared to 85% in small/medium size and 84% in large towns/cities). Respondents in small/medium sized towns are more likely than those living in rural areas or large towns to support EU regional investments in tourism and culture (65% vs 60%-61%), vocational training (84% vs 80%-82%), transport facilities (79% vs 76%-77%). Respondents in large towns/cities more frequently refer to the reception and integration of migrants and refugees (61% vs 52% in rural areas).

Q6A EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? (% 'more important' by socio-demographics)

Y

	Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks	Research and innovation	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Vocational training	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees
EU27	93	89	85	84	83	82	78	63	58	57
 Gender										
Men	91	87	84	86	82	81	78	60	56	58
Women	94	91	87	82	84	83	78	65	59	57
 Age										
15-24	94	91	86	79	79	85	78	61	66	59
25-39	93	89	84	82	84	80	75	61	58	54
40-54	93	89	84	84	83	81	78	62	55	55
55+	92	89	86	86	84	83	79	64	56	59
 Education (age when completed)										
Up to 15	95	91	83	85	88	88	81	72	58	59
16-19	94	90	85	83	87	85	79	66	52	60
20+	91	88	86	85	81	79	77	60	59	56
Still studying	94	91	87	77	77	82	77	56	70	55
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural area	93	88	83	80	85	82	76	60	52	58
Small/medium-sized town	93	89	86	85	84	84	79	65	58	59
Large town/city	92	90	86	84	80	80	77	61	61	54

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

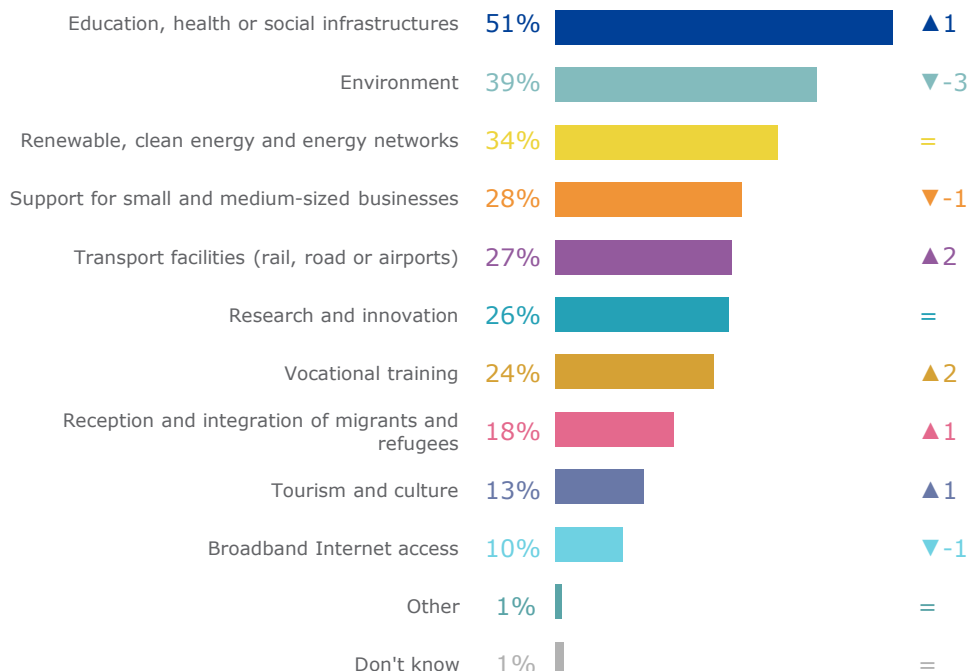
6.2. EU regional investment in the next few years

In this Eurobarometer, respondents were also asked which domains should be targeted for EU investment in the next few years. They were presented with the same list of policy domains and were asked to name all the ones that they think should be prioritised in the next few years.

One in two respondents (51%) say that **education, health and social infrastructures** should be prioritised in EU regional policy in the next few years; 39% think that the EU should invest in **the environment** and 34% think it should invest in **renewable, clean energy and energy networks** in the next few years. More than 20% of respondents mention **support for SMEs** (28%), **transport facilities** (27%), **research and innovation** (26%) and **vocational training** (24%). Fewer respondents say that EU investment over the next few years should be targeted at **reception and integration of migrants and refugees** (18%), **tourism and culture** (13%) or **broadband Internet access** (10%).

Compared to 2021, the share of respondents thinking that the environment should be targeted for EU investment in the next few years decreased by three percentage points. In contrast the share of respondents mentioning transport facilities (rail, road or airports) and vocational training increased by two percentage points.

Q6B In which domains should the EU invest in the next few years? (multiple answers allowed)
(% - EU27)



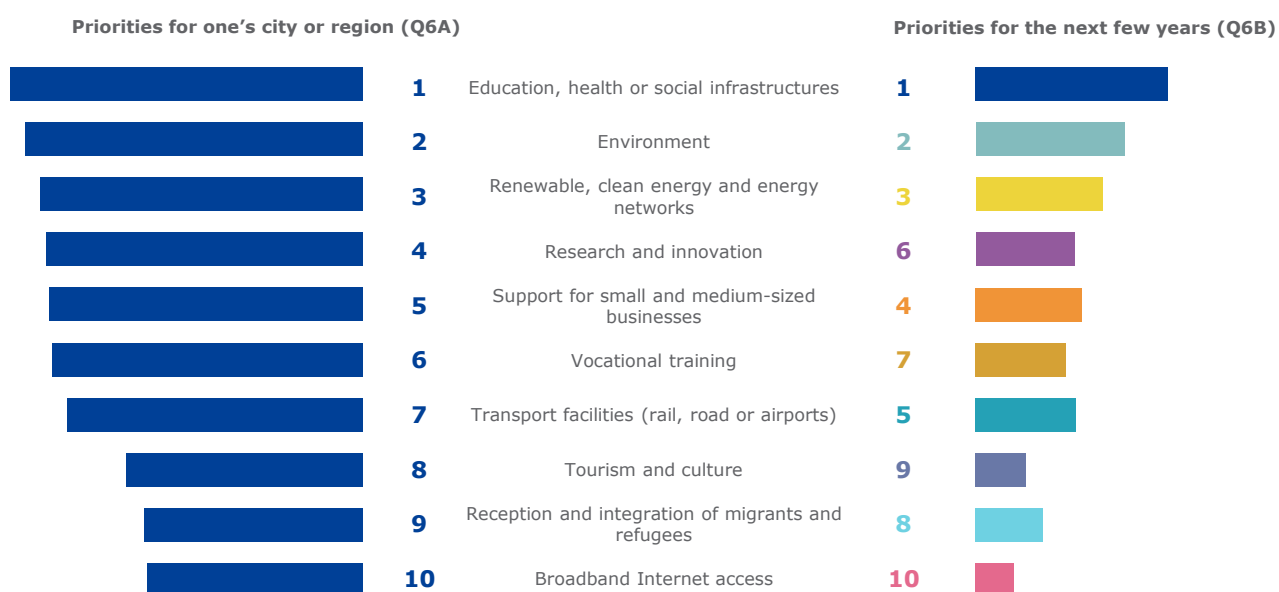
▼▲ Evolution
2023-2021

46

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

When comparing respondents' ranking of the domains they consider **important for their city or region** and the ranking of the same domains in terms of **priority areas for the next few years**, many similarities are seen. For both questions, education, health and social infrastructures, the environment, and renewable, clean energy and energy networks are ranked highest.

Q6B EU regional investment – Comparison across questions (% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

At the national level, in 19 Member States, the largest share of respondents select **education, health and social infrastructures** as an important domain for future EU investment. In three Member States, more than seven in ten respondents select this domain: Hungary (81%), Czechia (72%) and Latvia (71%). In Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg, on the other hand, less than four in ten respondents select this domain. In the latter countries – and in Austria, Cyprus, Malta and Sweden – respondents are more likely to select **the environment** as a top priority (between 40% and 58%). The environment is also selected as an important domain for future EU investment by 51% of respondents in the Netherlands.

The proportion selecting **renewable, clean energy and energy networks** as a domain for EU regional investment in the next few years ranges from 19% in Bulgaria to 45% in Poland.

Respondents in Latvia (44%) are among the most likely who want to see a focus on **support for SMEs** in the next few years. Latvia is closely followed by Spain (42%) and Bulgaria (40%). In the other countries, this proportion ranges from 14% in Denmark to 37% in Greece.

In Romania, a majority of respondents (56%) reply that **transport facilities** should be prioritised in EU regional policy in the next few years. In all other countries, transport facilities are selected by between 15% of respondents in Denmark and the Netherlands and 46% in Slovenia.

Respondents in Spain (35%) and Sweden (34%) are more likely to say that the EU should invest in **research and innovation**, while in Bulgaria, respondents are the least likely to select this domain (mentioned by 10% of respondents).

The proportion selecting **vocational training** as a domain for EU regional investment in the next few years ranges from 9% in Czechia and Romania to 33% in Germany. The latter country is joined by Austria, Belgium, Hungary and Spain (27%-28%)

In Sweden, 42% of respondents say that EU investment should be targeted at **the reception and integration of migrants and refugees**. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, this view is shared by between 24% and 27% of respondents. In sharp contrast, in countries, such as Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, just a handful of respondents mention this domain when asked about EU priorities for the next few years.

Finally, the proportions choosing **tourism and culture** vary between 5% in Sweden and Finland to 30% in Cyprus, while the proportion selecting **broadband Internet access** as a domain that should be targeted for EU regional investment in the next few years ranges from 4% in Denmark and Lithuania to 21% in Ireland.

Q6B In which domains should the EU invest in the next few years? (multiple answers allowed)
(% by country)

		Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks	Support for small and medium- sized businesses	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Research and innovation	Vocational training	Reception and integration of migrants and	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access
EU27		51	39	34	28	27	26	24	18	13	10
BE		58	49	40	21	23	23	26	27	12	5
BG		69	33	19	40	34	10	27	2	25	5
CZ		72	48	32	28	36	28	9	7	12	6
DK		39	50	42	14	15	24	15	27	8	4
DE		46	42	32	20	20	29	33	24	11	16
EE		69	34	34	28	29	29	24	8	15	11
IE		39	42	37	26	26	20	16	16	13	21
EL		59	40	32	37	33	19	24	18	21	6
ES		61	34	27	42	24	35	28	23	11	5
FR		49	41	37	29	27	22	22	23	8	8
HR		63	25	31	35	40	14	25	7	14	10
IT		36	40	32	27	26	30	25	12	24	14
CY		45	50	30	30	22	27	26	18	30	8
LV		71	20	21	44	30	19	18	8	15	8
LT		67	21	28	27	26	25	24	7	17	4
LU		30	41	31	33	24	30	26	24	11	10
HU		81	24	33	30	25	21	27	4	12	8
MT		52	58	29	22	22	21	13	23	25	7
NL		58	51	29	16	15	20	23	25	6	5
AT		43	47	39	26	19	29	27	15	11	13
PL		49	35	45	35	38	27	16	7	13	12
PT		51	31	26	31	20	22	26	16	21	9
RO		58	28	30	27	56	13	9	5	21	9
SI		64	30	35	23	46	20	19	7	17	8
SK		69	44	30	31	41	28	10	7	17	7
FI		65	34	41	23	24	25	26	20	5	6
SE		40	48	39	15	17	34	19	42	5	10

The higher the proportion selecting a response, the **darker blue** the cell. The most-frequently selected response for each country is shown in **orange**.

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that women are more likely to prioritise education, health or social infrastructures (55% vs 46%), the environment (41% vs 38%), and the reception and integration of migrants and refugees (19% vs 17%). Men, on the other hand, are more likely to mention research and innovation (28% vs 24%), transport facilities (28% vs 25%) and broadband Internet access (11% vs 9%).

Respondents aged 25-54 are more likely than their younger counterparts to want to see renewable, clean energy and energy networks (35% vs 31% of those aged 15-24) and broadband Internet access (11% vs 8%) as priority. Those aged 25-34 are the least likely to mention vocational training (21% vs 24%-26% in the other age categories). Older respondents are the least likely to mention education, health or social infrastructures (48% of 55+ year-olds vs 52%-54% of those in younger age categories). Younger respondents are the most likely to mention reception and integration of migrants and refugees (23% of those aged 15-24 compared to 17%-18% of those in older age categories).

The largest differences by education groups are seen for the domain of renewable; clean energy and energy networks (selected by 28% of respondents who left school aged 15 or younger, compared to 36% of respondents who remained in education the longest) and environment (33% vs 41%). Other differences observed are, for example, that respondents who left school aged 15 or younger are more likely to prioritise support for SMEs (33% vs 26% of the highest educated) or tourism and culture (15% vs 12%).

The largest differences by urbanisation are seen between respondents in large cities, compared to those in rural areas, with the former being more likely to say that future EU investment should be targeted at research and innovation (29% vs 24%) and environment (41% vs 39%). Respondents in rural areas and small/medium sized towns are slightly more likely to mention investment to support SMEs (28%-29% vs 26%).

Q6B In which domains should the EU invest in the next few years? (% socio-demographics)

	Education, health or social infrastructures	Environment	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	Research and innovation	Vocational training	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees	Tourism and culture	Broadband Internet access
EU27	51	39	34	28	27	26	24	18	13	10
 Gender										
Men	46	38	34	28	28	28	24	17	14	11
Women	55	41	33	28	25	24	24	19	13	9
 Age										
15-24	53	41	31	26	25	26	26	23	15	8
25-39	52	41	35	29	26	27	21	18	14	11
40-54	53	38	33	28	28	27	24	17	13	10
55+	48	39	34	28	27	26	25	17	13	10
 Education (age when completed)										
Up to 15	51	33	28	33	24	25	27	15	15	9
16-19	51	37	31	31	27	24	26	14	15	11
20+	51	41	36	26	28	28	22	19	12	10
Still studying	52	46	35	24	25	24	24	29	12	6
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural area	52	39	32	29	28	24	24	15	12	10
Small/medium-sized town	49	38	33	28	26	26	25	18	14	11
Large town/city	52	41	35	26	27	29	22	20	13	9

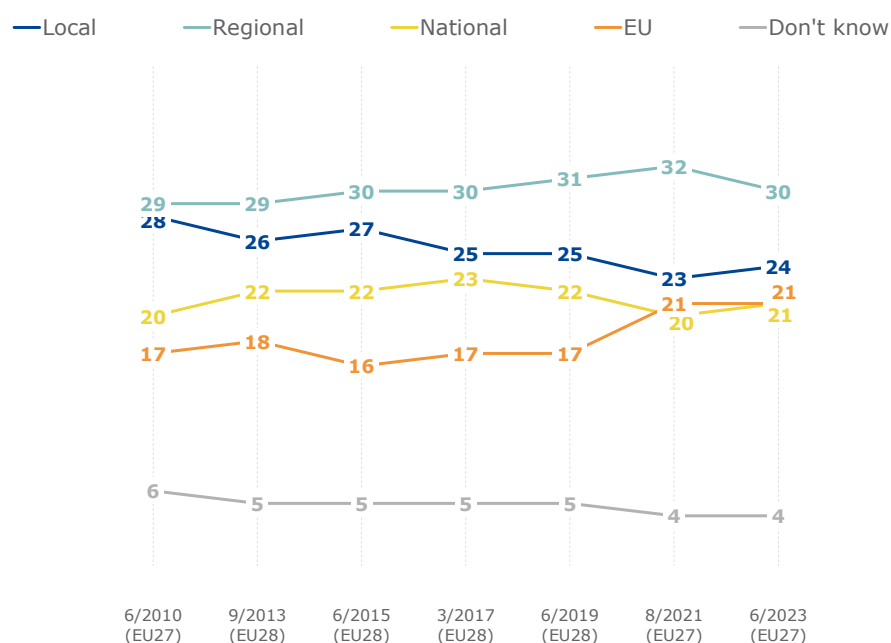
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 7. Primary level of governance

This section of the report addresses the issue of governance. Respondents were asked to identify the level – EU, national, regional or local – at which decisions about projects within the scope of EU regional policy should be made.

As in the previous Eurobarometer, **a majority of respondents think that decisions about EU regional policy projects should be taken at sub-national levels**, with 30% opting for the regional level and 24% for the local level. The remaining respondents think that decisions should be taken at the national level or higher, with 21% opting for the national level and 21% who think that the EU should take decisions on projects funded by its own regional policy. Since 2021, these results have remained nearly unchanged.

Q7 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?
(% - EU27, comparison 2010 to 2023)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

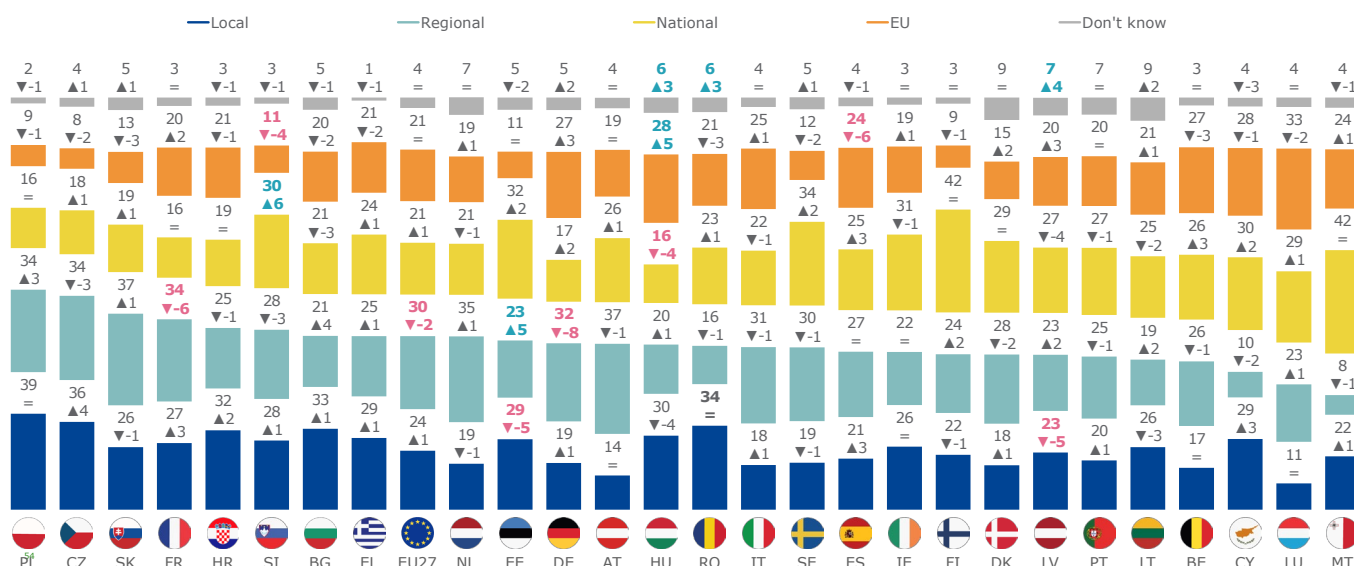
Across all countries, respondents are divided in their view about the preferred level at which decisions about projects within the scope of EU regional policy should be made. There are only a few countries where one of the levels is selected by less than 10% of respondents and there are no countries where one of the levels is preferred by a majority of respondents.

The **regional level** is the preferred level for decisions about EU regional policy for 37% of respondents in Austria and Slovakia; this figure decreases to 8% in Malta. The figure below shows that, compared to 2021, the proportion selecting this level has increased in Estonia (+5 pp), while it has decreased in Germany (-8 pp) and France (-6 pp).

In Poland, 39% of respondents reply that decisions about EU regional policy should be made at **local level**; this view is also shared by 36% of respondents in Czechia and 34% in Romania. In Luxembourg, on the other hand, just 11% of respondents share this view. Since 2021, the proportion selecting the local level has decreased by five percentage points in Estonia and Latvia.

In 14 Member States, at least one in two respondents think that decisions should be taken at **sub-national levels** (regional or local). In the three smallest EU Member States, respondents are less likely than their counterparts in larger countries to think decisions should be made at sub-national levels; this opinion is expressed by 30% of respondents in Malta, 34% in Luxembourg and 39% in Cyprus.

Q7 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?
(% by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

The largest shares of respondents who think that decisions about EU regional policy should be made at **national level** are found in Finland and Malta (both 42%); in Cyprus, Slovenia, Ireland, Estonia and Sweden, this level is selected by between 30% and 34% of respondents. Since 2021, the share of respondents holding this view increased significantly in Slovenia (+6 pp) and it has decreased in Hungary (-4 pp).

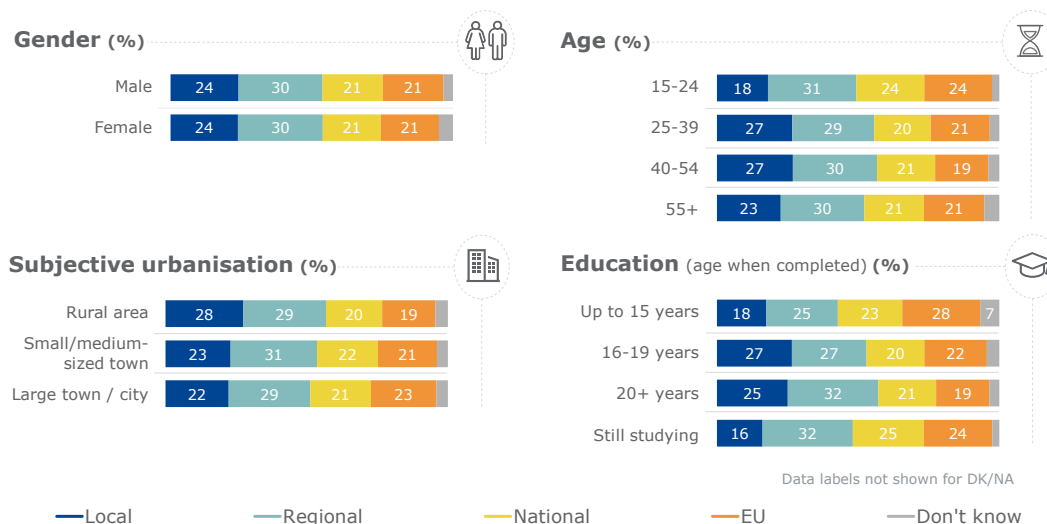
Finally, the view that **the EU** should take decisions on projects funded by regional policy ranges from 8% in Czechia and 9% in Finland and Poland to 33% in Luxembourg. Compared to 2021, the proportion selecting the EU level has significantly increased in Hungary (28%, +5 pp). A decrease is seen in Spain (24%, -6 pp) and Slovenia (11%, -4 pp).

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that respondents aged 25-39 and aged 40-54 are more likely to think that decisions about EU regional projects should be made at the local level (27% vs 18% of 15-24 year-olds and 23% of 55+ years-olds), while those aged 15-24 are somewhat more likely to prefer that these decisions are taken at national level (24% vs 20% of 25-39 year-olds and 21% of those aged 44-55 and 55+)

The largest differences by level of education are seen in preference for the local and EU levels; the local level is selected by 27% of respondents who completed their education aged 16-20, compared to 18% of those who left school at or before the age of 15, while the EU level is selected by 28% of respondents who left school at or before the age of 15, compared to 19% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older.

Respondents in rural areas are more likely to say that decisions about EU regional projects should be made at the local level (28% vs 22% in large towns and cities). Compared to those living in rural areas, those living in large towns and cities are more likely to say decisions about EU regional projects should be made at EU level (23% vs 19%).

Q7 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?
(% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 8. Cross-border cooperation

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), better known as **Interreg**, is one of the two goals of EU Cohesion Policy; it provides a framework for the implementation of joint actions and policy exchanges between national, regional and local actors from different Member States. The aim of Interreg is to jointly tackle common challenges and find shared solutions in fields such as health, environment, research, education, transport, sustainable energy and more.

Interreg has traditionally supported three strands⁸:

- **Interreg cross-border cooperation** supports cooperation between NUTS III regions from at least two different Member States lying directly on the borders or adjacent to them – awareness of this type of cooperation is discussed in Section 8.1.
- **Interreg transnational cooperation** involves regions from several countries of the EU forming bigger areas where it aims to tackle common issues (such as the pollution of a river or a sea) – awareness of ‘macroregional’ cooperation is discussed in Section 8.2.
- **Interreg interregional cooperation**, which consists of four programmes, Interreg Europe, Interact, Urbact and Espon, works at **pan-European level**, covering all EU Member States, and more.

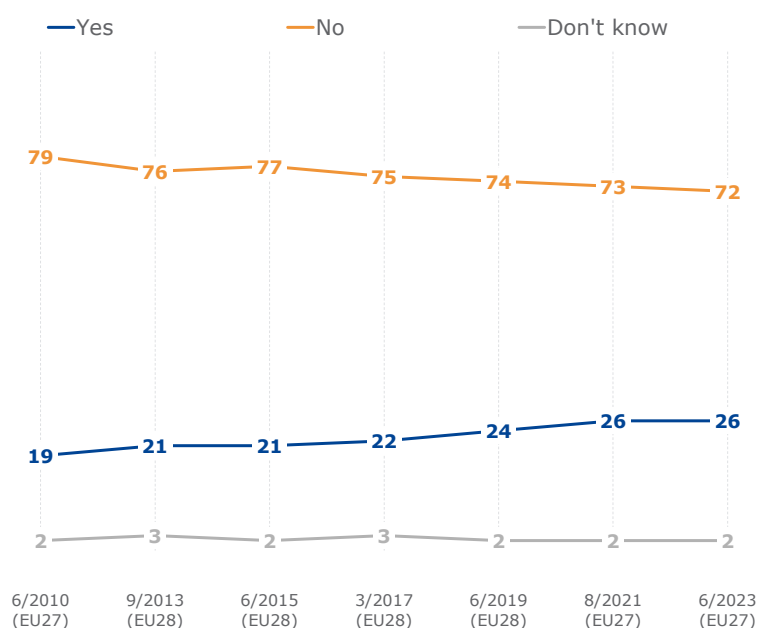
⁸ Source : <https://interreg.eu/about-interreg/>

8.1. Awareness of EU regional funding for cross-border cooperation

European Cross-Border cooperation, known as Interreg A, supports **cooperation between NUTS III regions from at least two different Member States lying directly on the borders or adjacent to them**. It aims to tackle common challenges identified jointly in the border regions and to exploit the untapped growth potential in border areas, while enhancing the cooperation process for the purposes of the overall harmonious development of the EU.

About one in four respondents (26%) say they are aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding. This figure is the same as recorded in the Flash Eurobarometer in 2021. In the longer term, the trend since 2010 shows that the overall level of awareness of this type of cooperation between regions has increased – from 19% in 2010 to 26% in 2021 and 2023.

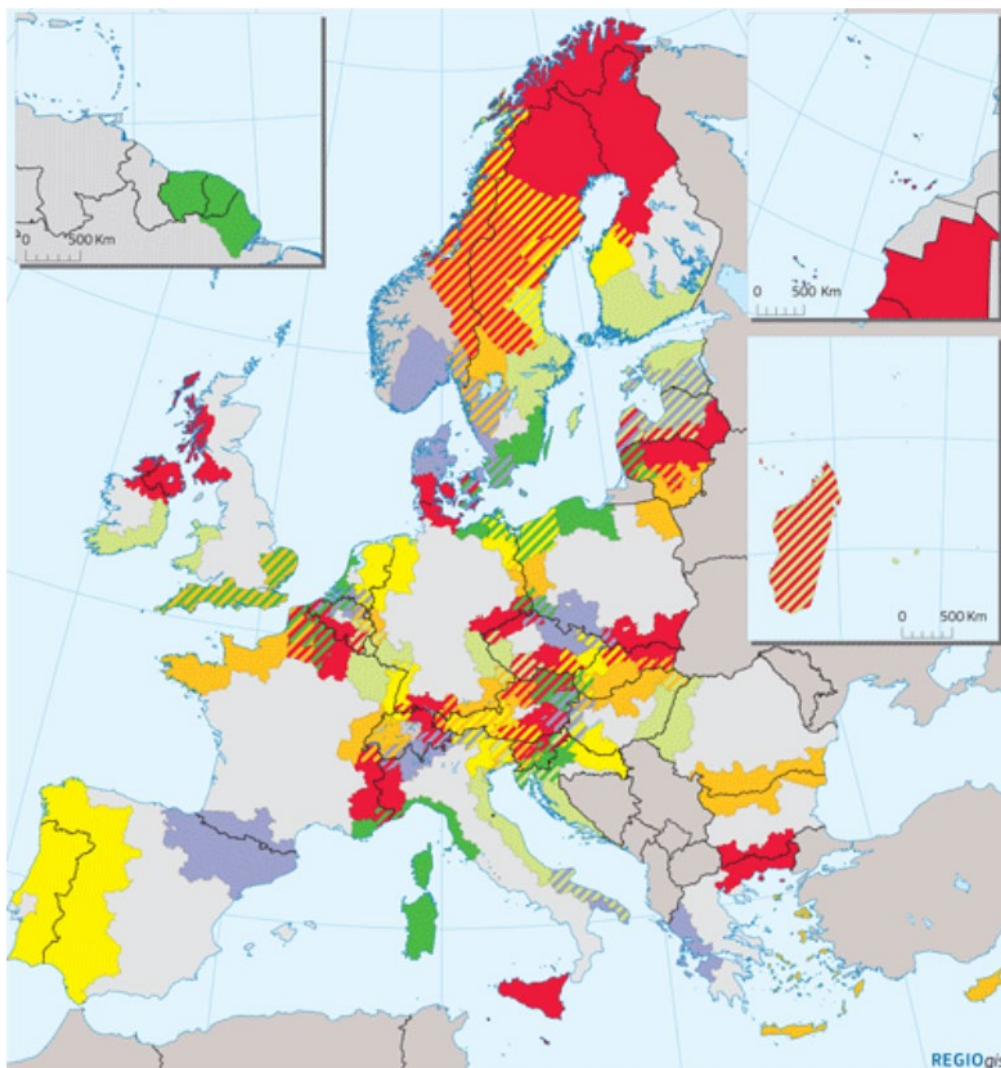
Q8 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (% - EU27, comparison 2010 to 2023)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The map below shows the areas of the cross-border programmes co-financed by the ERDF. Each programme area is shown with a specific colour and hatched areas are part of two or more programme areas simultaneously. The map clearly shows that there have been (and continue to be) cross-border programmes co-financed by the ERDF in all EU Member States – awareness of this type of cooperation, however, varies across Member States, as can be seen in the bar chart on the next page.

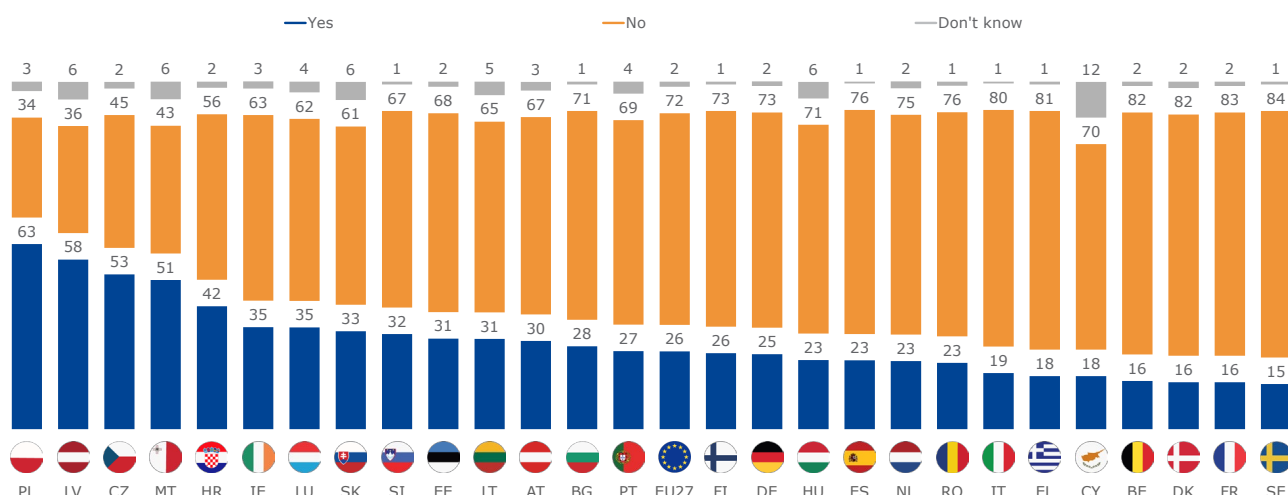
Figure ERDF Cross-border cooperation programmes 2014-2020



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border

In four EU Member States, a majority of respondents say they are aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional policy: Poland (63%), Latvia (58%), Czechia (53%) and Malta (51%). In the seven countries at the lower end of the country ranking, on the other hand, less than one in five respondents are aware of this type of cooperation: 15% in Sweden, 16% in Belgium, Denmark and France, 18% in Cyprus and Greece, and 19% in Italy.

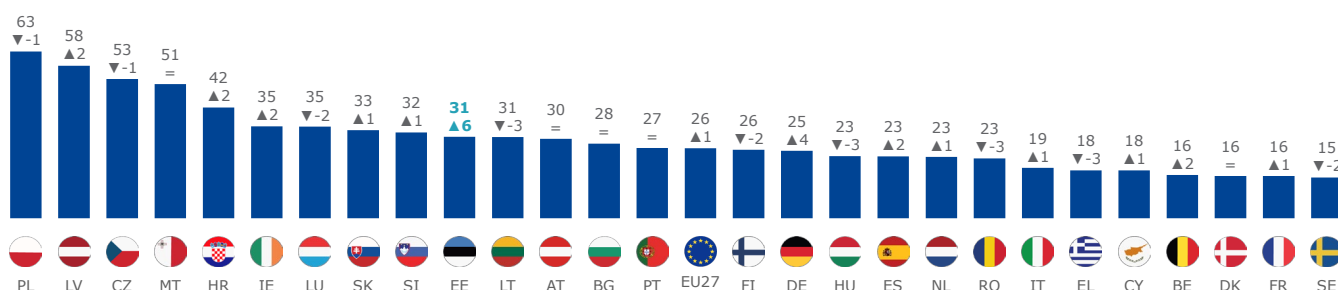
Q8 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The difference in awareness across EU Member States was also observed in the previous wave of this Flash Eurobarometer. As in 2021, awareness of cross-border cooperation is the highest in Poland, Czechia, Latvia and Malta. From 2021 to 2023, awareness of cross-border cooperation because of EU regional funding has increased significantly in Estonia (31%, +6 pp).

Q8 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (% by country)

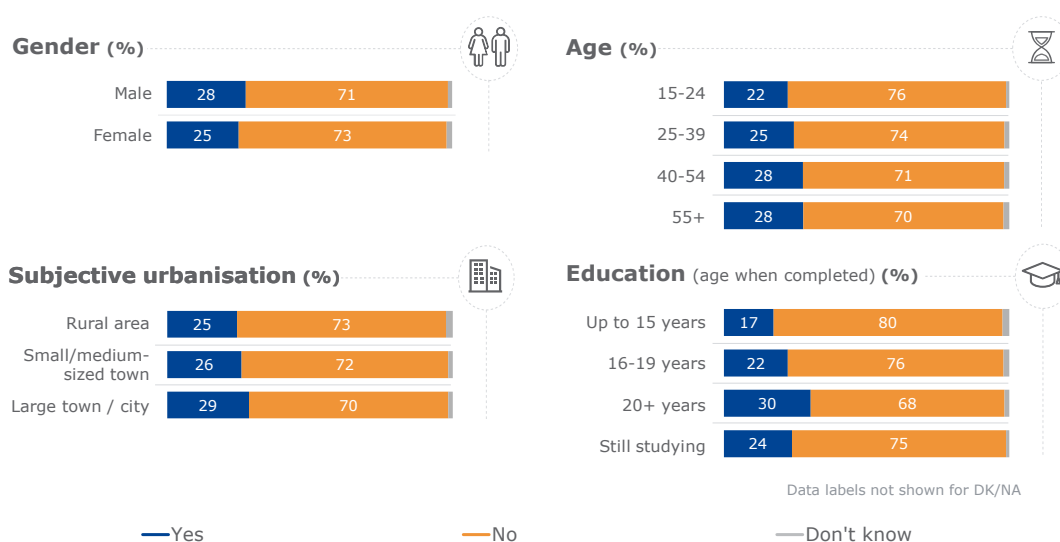


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that awareness of cross-border cooperation is higher among:

- men (28%) than women (25%)
- older respondents (28%) than the youngest age group (22%-25%)
- those who remained in education the longest (30% vs 17% for those who left school aged 15 or younger)
- respondents living in large towns and cities rather than in rural areas (29%-vs 25%).

Q8 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

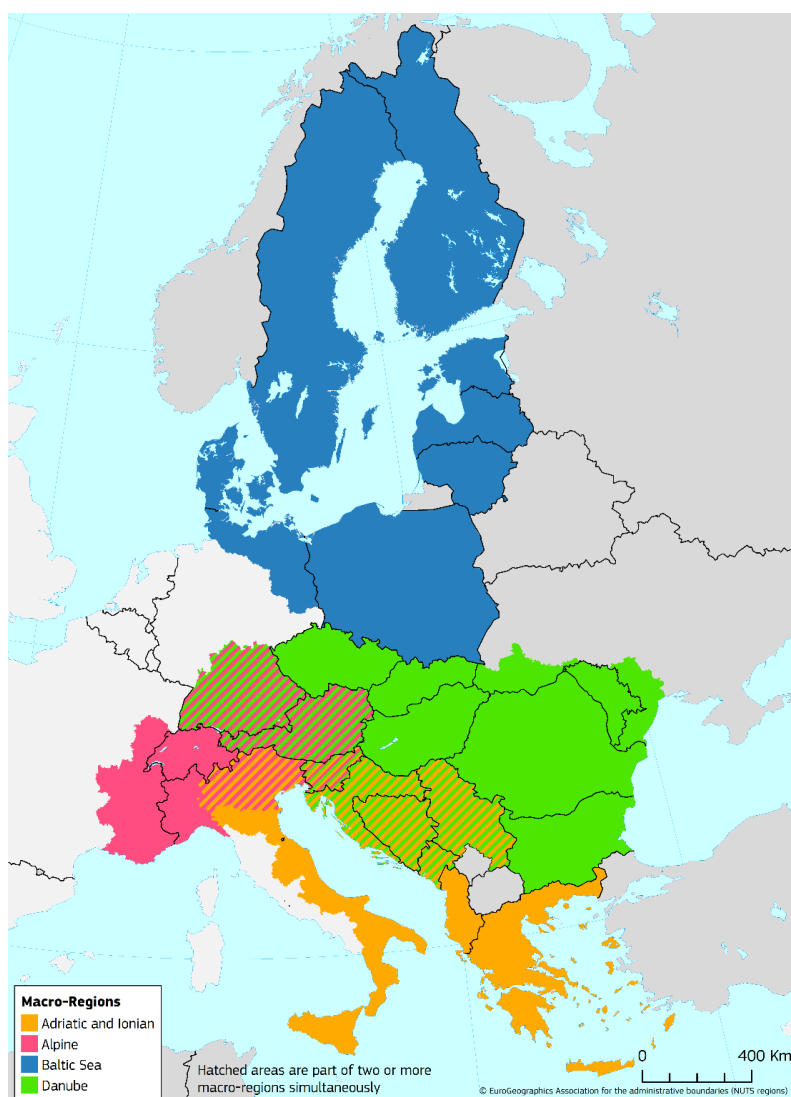
8.2. Areas benefiting from an EU cooperation strategy

The '**Macroregional strategies**' are an integrated framework, supported by the European Structural and Investment Funds (ERDF) among others, to address common challenges faced by a defined geographical area. The strategies contribute to achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion.

Four EU macro-regional strategies, covering several policies, have been adopted so far:

- The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (2009)
- The EU Strategy for the Danube Region (2010)
- The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (2014)
- The EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (2015)

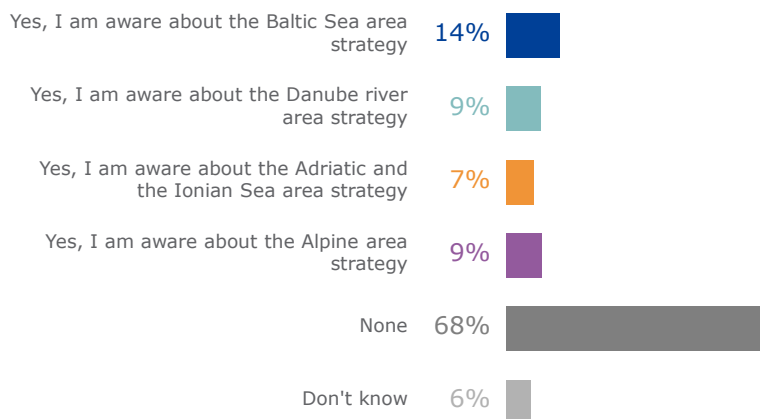
Figure Macro-regions: Adriatic and Ionian, Alpine, Baltic and Danube



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies

About one in four respondents, in total, say they are aware of at least one of the four macro-regional strategies (see chart further below). Specifically, 14% say being aware of the Baltic Sea Area Strategy, 9% of the Danube River Area Strategy, 7% of the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea Area Strategy and 9% of the Alpine Area Strategy. Each of these strategies is discussed in more depth in the following paragraphs.

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas? (% - EU27)



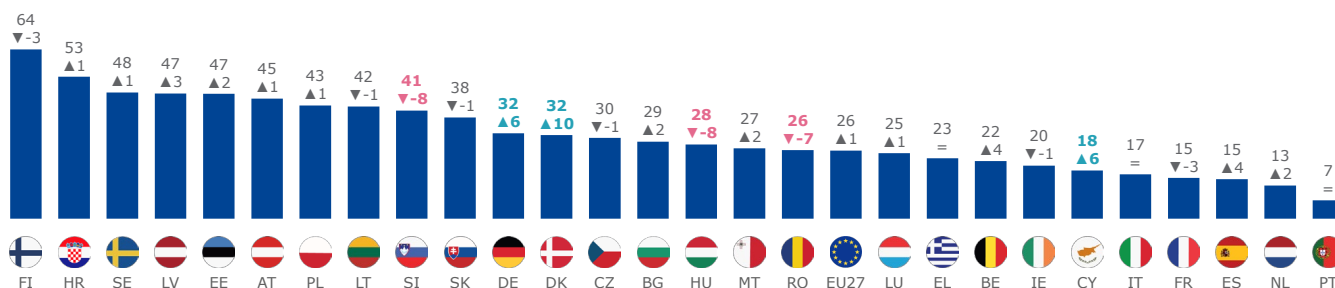
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The proportion of **respondents who have heard about at least one of the macro-regional strategies** varies between 7% in Portugal and 64% in Finland. The country ranking for awareness of these strategies shows similarities with that observed in 2021, although there are also changes. For example, the proportion of respondents who have heard about at least one of the macro-regional strategies had decreased by eight percentage points in both Slovenia (to 41%) and Hungary (to 28%).

The countries with higher levels of awareness are those countries directly involved in one or more of the macro-regional strategies, such as Finland (Strategy for the Baltic Sea Area) and Croatia (Danube River Area, Adriatic and Ionian Sea Area, and Alpine Area Strategies). More details are presented below.

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Heard of at least one macro-regional strategy (% by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)

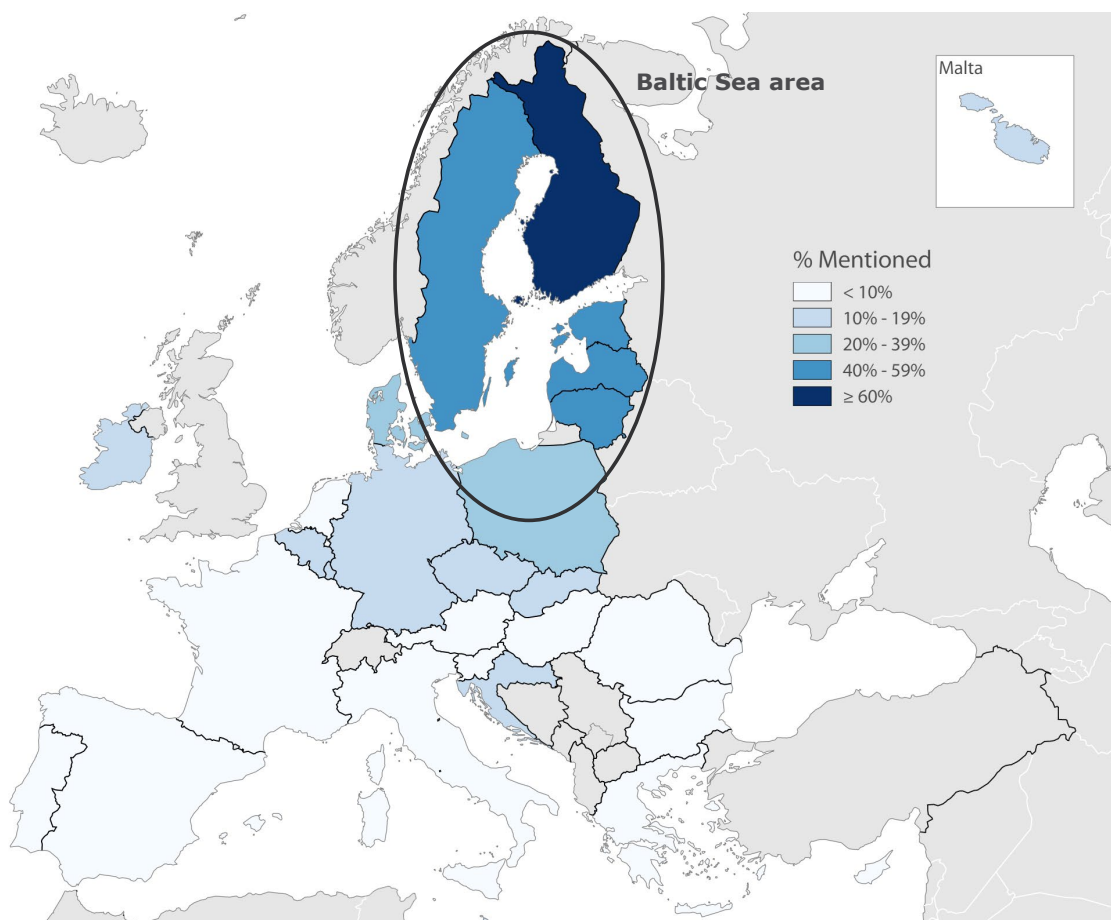
The area covered by the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) is mainly the basin of the Baltic Sea and stretches from Lapland to the North of Germany. Involving 12 countries in total, eight EU Member States (**Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden**) and four Neighbouring Countries (Belarus, Iceland, Norway, Russia), it is the second largest and most diverse macro-regional strategy.

The EUSBSR is the first Macro-regional Strategy in Europe. The Strategy was approved by the European Council in 2009.

Across the EU, 14% of respondents are aware there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the Baltic Sea area. **Awareness of EUSBSR** is, as expected, highest in the Baltic Sea macro region countries: 63% in Finland, 45% in Estonia, 44% in Sweden, 44% in Latvia, 41% in Lithuania and 39% in Poland. Denmark and parts of Germany are also involved in the strategy, but awareness is lower in these countries – at 18% in Germany and 26% in Denmark.

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Yes, I am aware about the Baltic Sea area strategy (% by country)



EU27  14%		
BE  12%	FR  6%	NL  7%
BG  6%	HR  17%	AT  9%
CZ  11%	IT  4%	PL  39%
DK  26%	CY  9%	PT  4%
DE  18%	LV  44%	RO  6%
EE  45%	LT  41%	SI  9%
IE  11%	LU  13%	SK  10%
EL  9%	HU  8%	FI  63%
ES  7%	MT  14%	SE  44%

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR)

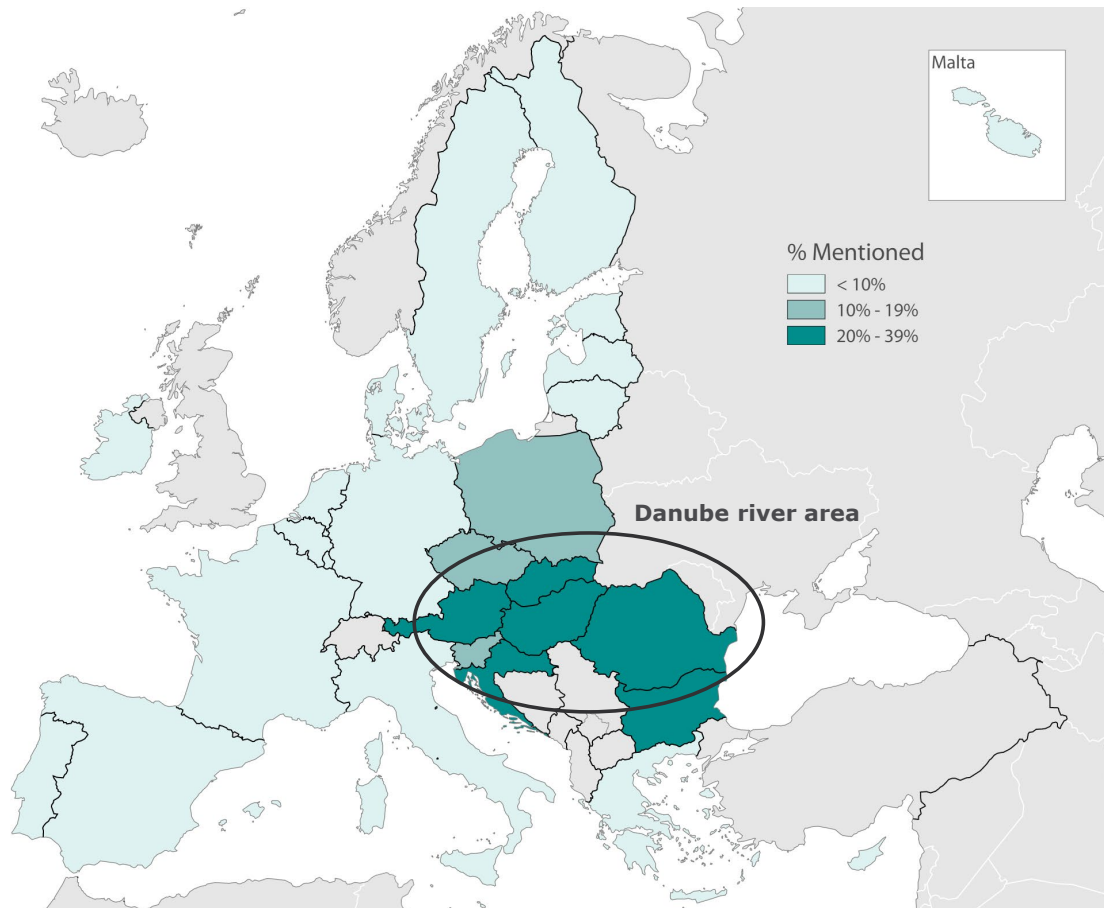
The EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) was formally created in 2011 and mainly covers the basin of the 2 857 km long Danube River, including also the parts of the mountain ranges where its tributaries originate (like the Alps and the Carpathians). It stretches from the Black Forest (Germany) to the Black Sea (Romania-Moldova-Ukraine).

It is the largest and most diverse macro-regional strategy involving 14 countries: nine EU Member States (**Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, parts of Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia**), three Accession Countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia) and two Neighbouring Countries (Moldova, parts of Ukraine).

Across the EU, 9% of respondents have heard about the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. Focusing on the Member States covered by this macro-regional strategy, the proportion saying they are **aware of this strategy** to promote cooperation between their countries ranges from 9% in Germany to 29% in Croatia. Awareness is again lowest in Germany, but also in the other countries covered by this strategy, awareness tends to be at a lower level than awareness of the Baltic Sea Region strategy in the countries around the Baltic Sea.

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Yes, I am aware about the Danube river area strategy (% by country)



EU27 **9%**

BE 9%

BG **27%**

CZ **19%**

DK 6%

DE **9%**

EE 5%

IE 7%

EL 8%

ES 6%

FR 3%

HR **29%**

IT 4%

CY 8%

LV 7%

LT 5%

LU 8%

HU **23%**

MT 9%

NL 6%

AT **24%**

PL 10%

PT 1%

RO **21%**

SI **14%**

SK **28%**

FI 6%

SE 7%

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR)

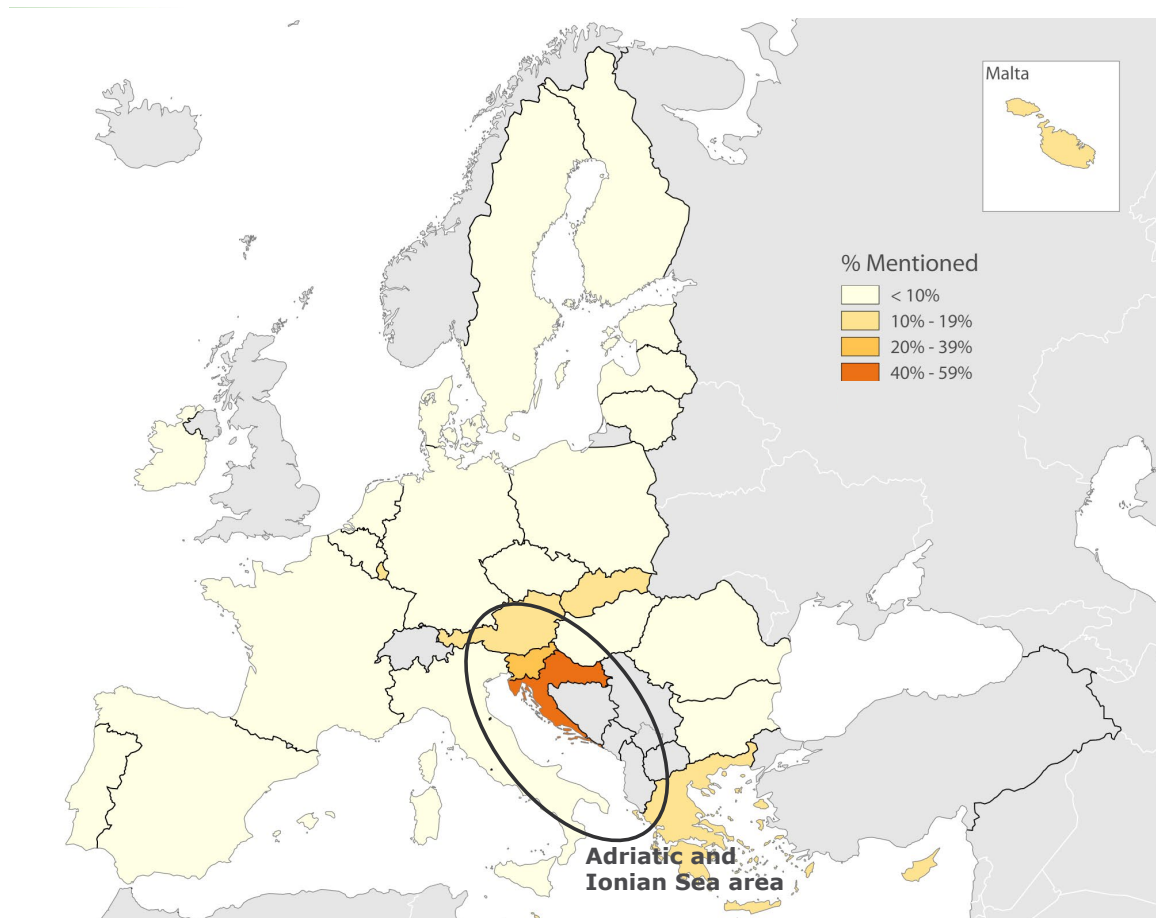
The Adriatic and Ionian Region is primarily defined by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas basin. The **EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR)** involves nine countries, four EU Member States (**Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia**) and five Accession Countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia).

Building on the lessons learnt and experience from the EUSBSR and the EUSDR, the Commission adopted the EUSAIR in 2014.

Across the EU, 7% of respondents have heard about the macro-regional strategy to promote cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian Region. **Awareness of EUSAIR** is highest in Croatia (42%), followed by Slovenia (23%) and Greece (17%), but awareness is lower in Italy (9%).

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Yes, I am aware about the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea area strategy (% by country)



EU27 **7%**

BE 7%

BG 6%

CZ 8%

DK 6%

DE 9%

EE 4%

IE 7%

EL **17%**

ES 6%

FR 3%

HR **42%**

IT **9%**

CY 10%

LV 6%

LT 6%

LU 12%

HU 8%

MT 12%

NL 4%

AT 11%

PL 6%

PT 3%

RO 3%

SI **23%**

SK 10%

FI 3%

SE 7%

Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

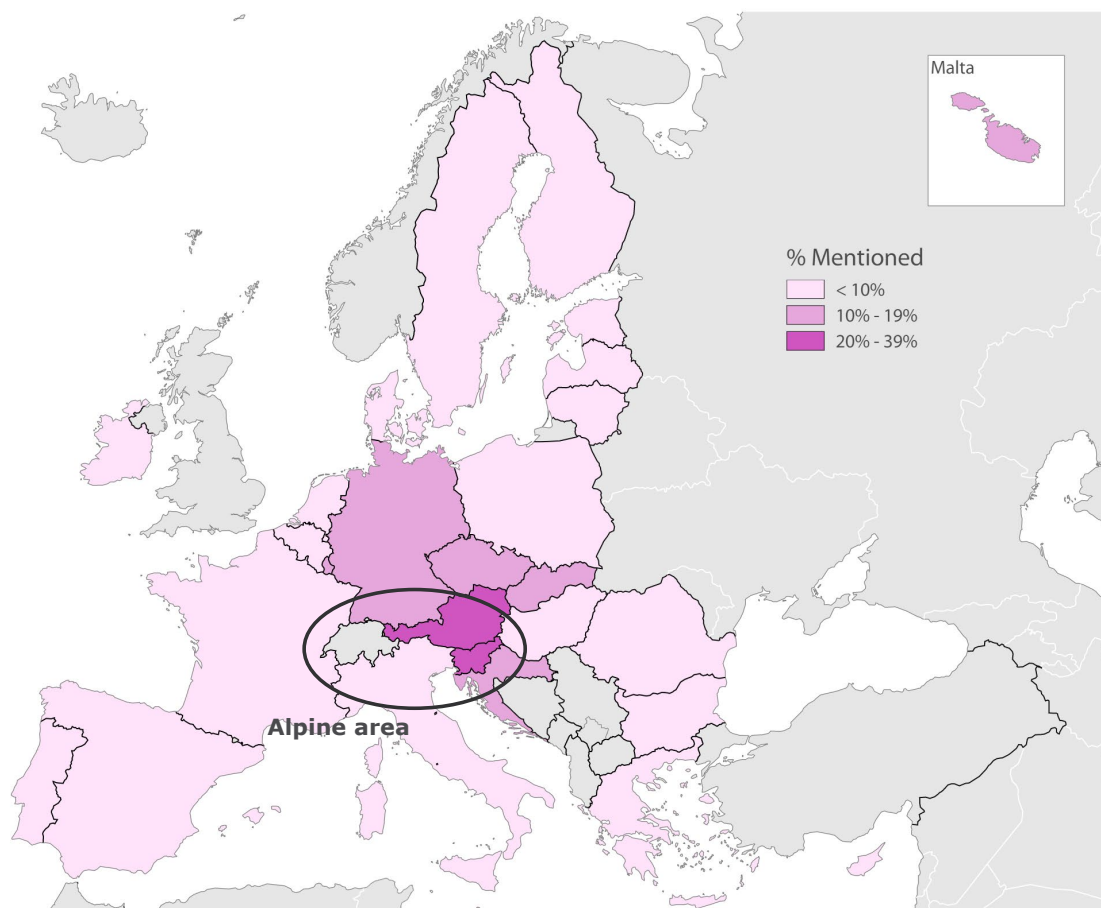
EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP)

The EU Strategy for the Alpine Region involves seven countries, four EU Member States (**Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia**) and two EFTA countries (Liechtenstein and Switzerland). The EUSALP is the youngest of the four macro-regional strategies; the Commission adopted the strategy in 2015.

Across the EU, 9% of respondents are aware of the EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the Alpine Region. **Awareness of EUSALP** is highest in Austria (29%) and Slovenia (28%). In the other countries covered by this strategy, however, awareness is again lower: Germany (14%), France (9%) and Italy (8%).

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Yes, I am aware about the Alpine area strategy (% by country)



EU27 **9%**

BE 7%

BG 6%

CZ 12%

DK 6%

DE **14%**

EE 4%

IE 7%

EL 5%

ES 4%

FR **9%**

HR 17%

IT **8%**

CY 5%

LV 6%

LT 4%

LU 13%

HU 6%

MT 13%

NL 5%

AT **29%**

PL 9%

PT 2%

RO 7%

SI **28%**

SK 14%

FI 8%

SE 7%

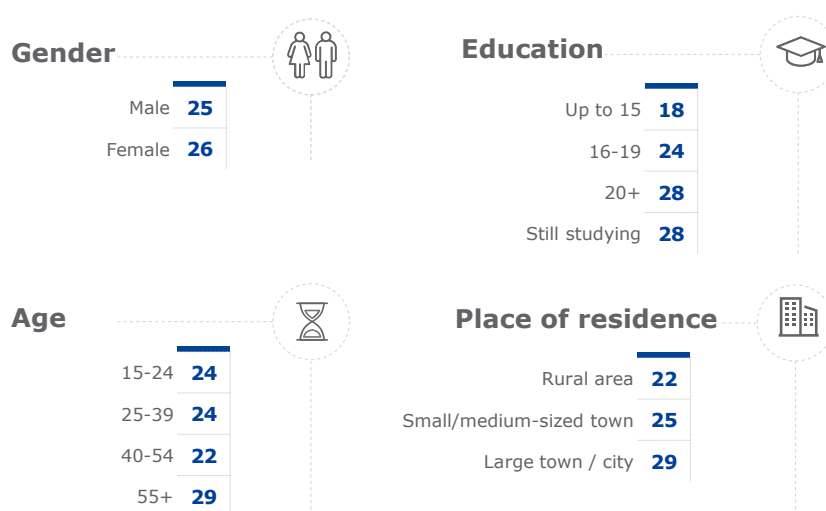
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The **socio-demographic data** show that respondents who completed their education aged 20 or over are more likely to say that they are aware of at least one of the macro-regional strategies (28% vs 18% for those who left school at or before the age of 15).

There is also an effect of age, with respondents aged 55 and over being the most likely to be aware of at least one macro-regional strategy (29% vs 22% of 40-54 year-olds and 24% of 15-24 year-olds and 25-39 year-olds).

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

Heard of at least one macro-regional strategy (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Section 9. Knowledge of EU outermost regions

This final chapter of the report focuses on EU citizens' knowledge of the EU outermost regions. The EU counts **nine outermost regions**: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Reunion Island and Saint-Martin (France), Azores and Madeira (Portugal), and the Canary Islands (Spain).

Despite the thousands of kilometres separating the outermost regions from the European continent, these regions are an integral part of the EU. Therefore, EU law and all the rights and duties associated with EU membership apply to the outermost regions.⁹

Figure EU & outermost regions



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/outermost-regions/

⁹ Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/outermost-regions/

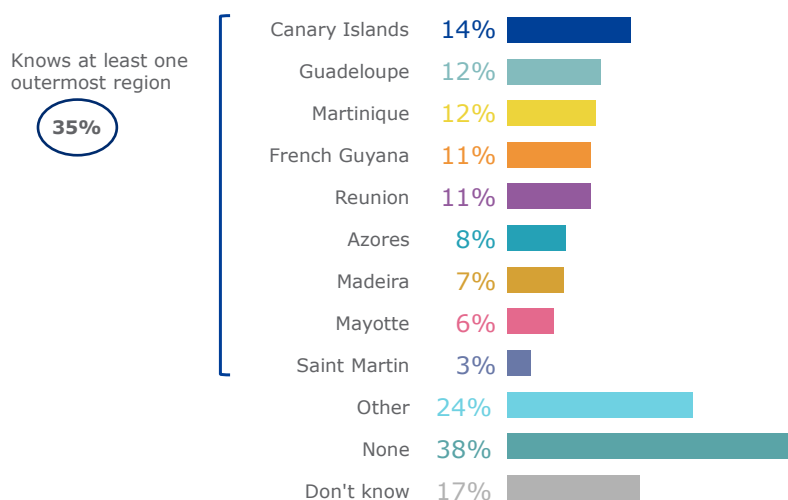
Respondents were explained that there are nine EU outermost regions, which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent, and they were asked if they could name any of these nine islands and territories.

On average, across the EU, 35% of respondents can name at least one of the nine outermost regions. It will be noted below that the EU level result is mostly driven by the higher level of knowledge observed in three large Member States – France, Spain and Germany. In 18 Member States, less than one in four respondents can name at least one of the nine EU outermost regions.

The outermost region mentioned most-frequently is the **Canary Islands** (14%), followed by the four of the five **French overseas departments**: Guadeloupe (12%), Martinique (12%), French Guiana (11%) and Reunion Island (11%). The **Azores** are mentioned by 8% of respondents and **Madeira** by 7% of respondents. The smallest shares are observed for **Mayotte** (6%) and **Saint Martin** (3%).

About one in four respondents (24%) name a region that is not one of the nine EU outermost regions.

Q10 There are nine EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name? (% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

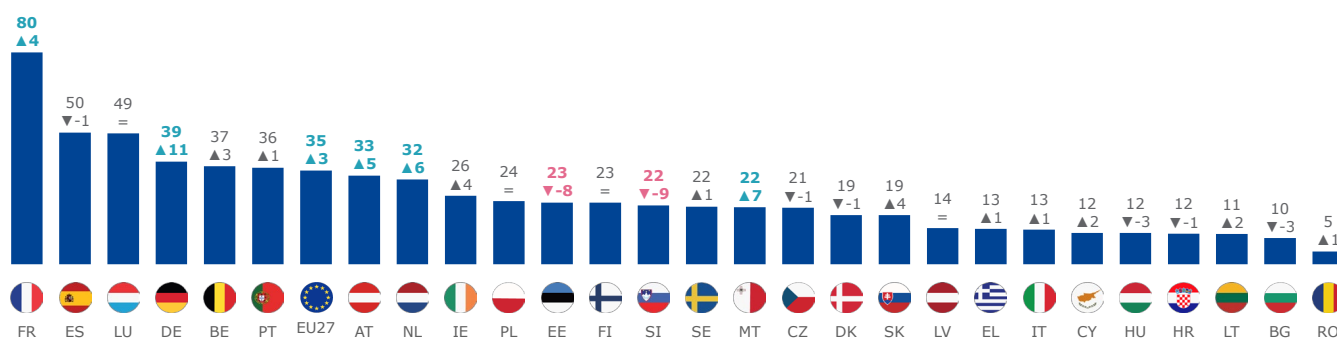
At national level, the proportion who can name at least one of the EU outermost regions remains below one in five in 11 Member States, with the overall lowest figure being observed in Romania (5%). In another 13 Member States, between 21% and 39% of respondents mention at least one region (from 21% in Czechia to 39% in Germany). Finally, about half of respondents in Luxembourg (49%) and Spain (50%), and almost nine in ten respondents in France (80%) are able to name at least one of the EU's outermost regions.

In the next section, knowledge of each of the outermost regions is discussed separately – it will be noted that, in **France and Spain**, respondents have a high knowledge of the outermost regions that belong to their countries. Knowledge is also high in **Luxembourg** and this for all outermost regions, those belonging to France, Spain and Portugal.

Compared to 2021, it appears that knowledge of the outermost regions has increased in a number of Member States, such as the Netherlands (+6 pp, to 32%), Austria (+5 pp, to 33%) and Germany (+11 pp, to 39%).

Q10 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name?

Knows at least one outermost region (% by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021 – statistically significant changes shown in bold blue/pink); Base: all respondents (n=25 718 in 2023 and 25 706 in 2021)

The **Canary Islands**, a Spanish autonomous community, is the most mentioned answer in 23 Member States. As expected, by far the highest proportion is observed in Spain with 47% of respondents naming the Canary Islands. In Germany (23%) and the Netherlands (21%), slightly more than one in five respondents name the Canary Islands.

The **Azores and Madeira**, both autonomous regions of Portugal, are the most mentioned in Portugal: 29% name the Azores and 27% Madeira. In most other countries, less than one in ten respondents could name these regions. Although, in most countries, fewer respondents can name the Azores or Madeira than the number naming the Canary Islands; nonetheless, knowledge of the Portuguese autonomous regions seems to be a little higher than knowledge of the French overseas areas.

In France, Guadeloupe (64%), Martinique (60%) and Reunion Island (56%) are each named by a majority of respondents. French Guiana is named by 32% of respondents in France and Mayotte by 23%. The results for the remaining Member States show that, outside of France, knowledge of the **French overseas departments** is highest in Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg.

Finally, **Saint-Martin**, a French overseas community, is named by 5% of respondents in France and Luxembourg, and by 9% of respondents in Germany and the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, Saint-Martin is the second most mentioned response. It is quite likely that respondents in the Netherlands were thinking about "Sint Maarten". Saint Martin is an island in the northeast Caribbean Sea, divided between the French Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The French part of the island is part of the EU, but this is not the case for the Dutch part.

Q10 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name? (% by country)

		Canary Islands	Guadeloupe	Martinique	French Guyana	Reunion	Azores	Madeira	Mayotte	Saint Martin
EU27		16	12	12	11	11	8	7	6	3
BE		13	13	13	9	10	5	4	3	2
BG		6	1	1	2	1	3	1	0.3	1
CZ		14	1	2	4	4	4	7	0.4	1
DK		13	1	1	3	1	5	6	1	1
DE		23	10	8	19	8	18	19	13	9
EE		17	1	1	4	1	3	6	0.1	1
IE		11	4	2	6	1	4	4	0.2	2
EL		7	1	1	2	1	5	1	0.0	0.4
ES		47	1	1	4	2	12	8	1	0.2
FR		5	64	60	32	56	1	2	23	5
HR		5	0.2	0.4	5	0.3	3	2	0.0	0.4
IT		6	0.4	1	2	0.1	3	1	0.0	0.1
CY		7	2	1	3	0.3	4	2	0.3	1
LV		9	1	1	5	1	2	3	0.4	1
LT		7	1	1	2	0.3	2	6	0.3	1
LU		15	18	18	16	16	9	11	5	5
HU		8	1	1	3	1	2	2	0.2	0.3
MT		12	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	3
NL		21	1	1	4	1	6	5	1	9
AT		15	3	5	8	6	9	8	2	3
PL		16	1	2	5	1	5	8	0.3	0.2
PT		13	2	3	3	1	29	27	1	1
RO		3	1	1	1	0.4	1	2	0.3	0.4
SI		16	1	1	5	2	7	6	0.1	0.4
SK		11	1	2	5	2	5	5	0.2	1
FI		18	2	2	5	2	7	9	1	2
SE		15	3	2	5	2	4	3	0.0	2

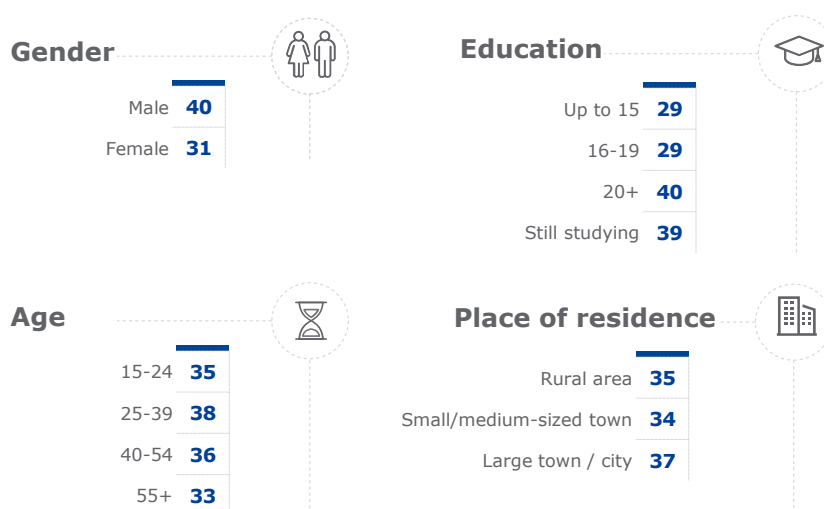
Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

The **socio-demographic data** show that:

- men (40%) are more likely than women (31%) to be name at least one of the EU outermost regions
- Respondents who stayed longer in education are overall the most likely to mention at least one of the EU outermost regions (40% vs 29% in the other educational groups); among those still in education, 39% could name at least one of the outermost regions.

Q10 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name?

Knows at least one outermost regions (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=25 718)

Technical specifications

Between 9 and 22 June 2023, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 531 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit. Flash Eurobarometer 497 covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 EU Member States and aged 15 years and over.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). In each country, respondents were called both on landlines and mobile phones. The telephone numbers sampled and contacted were generated via Random Digit Dialling (RDD) methods. The basic sample design applied in all countries is a random (probability) design. In households contacted via a landline phone, the respondent was drawn at random from all household members (aged 15 years and over) following the ‘most recent birthday rule’.

Interviews took place from 9:00 until 21:00 local time on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On Saturdays or Sundays, they took place from 12.00 (midday) to 18.00 local time. No interviews took place on public holidays. The fieldwork rules specified that all cases without a final call outcome (e.g. no answer, answering machine, busy, soft and hard appointment) have to be contacted at least five times to be considered a ‘final’ contact for which no further effort is required.

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of EU27 population)
EU27		25 718	9.6.2023-22.6.2023	379 815 189	100%
BE		1 004	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	9 685 972	2.55%
BG		1 012	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	5 845 872	1.54%
CZ		1 004	9.6.2023-20.6.2023	8 823 299	2.32%
DK		1 006	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	4 927 589	1.30%
DE		1 007	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	71 630 189	18.86%
EE		1 006	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	1 113 997	0.29%
IE		1 007	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	4 063 488	1.07%
EL		1 002	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	9 030 796	2.38%
ES		1 001	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	40 804 956	10.74%
FR		1 006	12.6.2023-21.6.2023	55 994 788	14.74%
HR		1 003	12.6.2023-21.6.2023	3 310 094	0.87%
IT		1 007	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	51 540 338	13.57%
CY		504	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	759 421	0.20%
LV		1 011	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	1 575 765	0.41%
LT		1 002	12.6.2023-19.6.2023	2 388 299	0.63%
LU		503	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	542 724	0.14%
HU		1 006	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	8 278 842	2.18%
MT		503	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	450 987	0.12%
NL		1 007	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	14 878 211	3.92%
AT		1 010	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	7 687 340	2.02%
PL		1 022	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	31 840 803	8.38%
PT		1 008	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	9 027 159	2.38%
RO		1 041	12.6.2023-21.6.2023	15 953 432	4.20%
SI		1 005	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	1 789 242	0.47%
SK		1 009	12.6.2023-22.6.2023	4 561 916	1.20%
FI		1 003	12.6.2023-21.6.2023	4 696 447	1.24%
SE		1 019	12.6.2023-20.6.2023	8 613 223	2.27%

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The “margin of error” quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

The maximum margin of sampling error when comparing individual country results between surveys is ± 8.8 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 500 and ± 6.2 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 1 000.

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances (at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	± 6.0	± 8.3	± 12.0	± 13.9	± 12.0	± 8.3	± 6.0
n=100	± 4.3	± 5.9	± 8.5	± 9.8	± 8.5	± 5.9	± 4.3
n=200	± 3.0	± 4.2	± 6.0	± 6.9	± 6.0	± 4.2	± 3.0
n=500	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 3.8	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 1.9
n=1000	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 2.7	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 1.4
n=1500	± 1.1	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.1
n=2000	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.0

Questionnaire

	ASK ALL	
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?	
	(ONE ANSWER)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>Trend FL497 - Q1A</i>	
	ASK IF Q1A=1	
Q1B1	Where did you hear about it? Firstly?	
	(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER) (RANDOMISE 1-11)	
	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
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	13
	<i>Trend FL497 - Q1B1</i>	

ASK IF Q1B1=1 to 12	
Q1B2	And then?
(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
(EXCLUDE THE ANSWER GIVEN AT Q1B1 FROM THE LIST, CODES 1-11, SHOW ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS IN Q1B1)	
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
No other channels (DO NOT READ OUT) (N)	13
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	14
<i>FL497 - Q1B2</i>	

ASK IF Q1A1=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?
(ONE ANSWER)	
Positive	1
Negative	2
No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
Don't know/No Answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL497 - Q1C</i>	

	ASK ALL	
Q2	Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before?	
	(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE 1-9)	
	The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund	1
	Interreg	2
	The European Solidarity Fund	3
	The Just Transition Fund	4
	The European Social Fund	5
	Next Generation EU/Recovery Plan/REACT EU	6
	Erasmus+	7
	Horizon Europe	8
	Connecting Europe Facility	9
	None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	10
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	11
	<i>FL497 – Q2</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q3	Are you aware that the EU regional policy supports Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?	
	(ONE ANSWER)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL497 – Q3 (modified trend, change in wording)</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q4A	Have you benefitted in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund?	
	(ONE ANSWER)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL497 – Q4A</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q4B	Do EU funded projects in your area make you feel like an EU citizen?	
	(ONE ANSWER)	
	Yes, to a large extent	1
	Yes, to some extent	2
	No	3
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
	<i>FL497 – Q4B</i>	

ASK ALL	
Q5A	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)	
	The EU should invest in all regions 1
	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions 2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 3
FL497 – Q5a	
ASK ALL	
Q5B	Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?
(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (RANDOMISE 1-5)	
(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
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 7
FL497 – Q5b	
ASK ALL	
Q6A	EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region?
(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-10)	
Q6A_1	Research and innovation
Q6A_2	Support for small and medium-sized businesses
Q6A_3	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks
Q6A_4	Broadband Internet access
Q6A_5	Environment
Q6A_6	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)
Q6A_7	Vocational training
Q6A_8	Education, health or social infrastructures
Q6A_9	Tourism and culture
Q6A_10	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees
(RESPONSE SCALE)	
	More important 1
	Less important 2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 3
FL497 – Q6A (modified trend, change in response option 3)	

	ASK ALL	
Q6B	In which domains should the EU invest in the next few years?	
	(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)	
	(SHOW ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS IN Q6A)	
	Research and innovation	1
	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	2
	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks	3
	Broadband Internet access	4
	Environment	5
	Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)	6
	Vocational training	7
	Education, health or social infrastructures	8
	Tourism and culture	9
	Reception and integration of migrants and refugees	10
	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	11
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	12
	<i>FL497 – Q6B (modified trend, change in response option 3)</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q7	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
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	<i>FL497 – Q7</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q8	Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding?	
	(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL497 – Q8</i>	

ASK ALL

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

Yes, I am aware about the Baltic Sea area strategy	1
Yes, I am aware about the Danube river area strategy	2
Yes, I am aware about the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea area strategy	3
Yes, I am aware about the Alpine area strategy	4
None	5
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

FL497 – Q9

ASK ALL

Q10 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name?

(DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Azores	1
Canary Islands	2
French Guiana	3
Guadeloupe	4
Madeira	5
Martinique	6
Mayotte	7
Reunion	8
Saint Martin	9
Other	10
None	11
Don't know	12

FL497 – Q10

Data annex

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
EU27		39▼-1	59▲1	1=
BE		23▲4	76▼-3	1▼-1
BG		29▼-7	70▲7	1=
CZ		70▼-1	29▲2	1▼-1
DK		15▼-2	84▲3	2▼-1
DE		16▼-4	84▲3	1▲1
EE		60▼-1	38▲1	2=
IE		29=	70=	0=
EL		60▲5	40▼-5	1=
ES		39▲3	59▼-2	2▼-1
FR		31=	68=	1=
HR		72▲4	27▼-4	1=
IT		54▼-3	46▲3	0=
CY		35▼-4	59=	6▲4
LV		62▼-5	35▲4	3▲1
LT		65▼-3	33▲3	2=
LU		37=	62▲1	1▼-1
HU		55▼-8	42▲6	3▲2
MT		58▼-2	40▲1	3▲1
NL		18=	79=	3=
AT		25▼-1	72▲1	2=
PL		80▼-2	19▲3	1▼-1
PT		42=	55▼-1	3=
RO		47▲1	51▼-2	2▲2
SI		64=	34=	2=
SK		73▼-1	26▲2	1▼-1
FI		29▼-7	71▲6	1=
SE		23▼-3	75▲2	2▲1

Q1B1 Where did you hear about it? Firstly?

		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	National TV	Local or regional TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Internet	Online social networks	Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		5=	10▼-1	17▲1	7▼-1	3▲1	3=	14=	5=	12▼-1	8=	10=	5▼-1	2=
BE		12▲1	10▼-4	17▼-4	6▼-1	4▲1	2▲1	6▼-2	2▼-5	10▲1	15▲5	10▲6	4=	4=
BG		2▲2	3▲1	16▼-10	6▲4	0▼-2	1=	19▲2	8▲1	8▼-1	12▲1	10▼-2	14▲4	1▼-1
CZ		2▼-1	9▼-2	19▲2	3▲1	2=	1=	16▼-2	3▲2	9▼-1	9▲1	11▼-4	7=	8▲4
DK		5▼-5	15▲5	7▼-3	8▼-2	0▼-1	2=	9▲6	5▲2	1▼-2	20▼-1	12▼-2	15▲4	3=
DE		10▲4	22▼-3	4▲1	11▲5	4▲1	4=	17▲11	2▼-2	4▼-10	8▼-2	7▼-6	4▼-2	4▲1
EE		11▲5	14=	12=	3=	3▼-1	1▼-1	21▲1	4▲1	17▼-4	7▲2	5▼-1	2▼-3	1▼-1
IE		12▼-3	12=	6▼-1	4▼-2	6▲1	4▲1	3▼-2	2▼-1	22▲2	3▼-1	15▲5	10▲2	2▼-1
EL		2=	5▲3	16▼-1	3▼-3	1▼-1	2=	22▼-5	4▼-1	25▲5	6▲1	12▲4	2▼-1	0=
ES		5=	10▼-1	14=	8▼-3	6▼-1	6▲1	9▼-2	6▲2	13▲2	6▲1	12▲4	6▼-4	0=
FR		5▲2	20▲3	13▲5	5▼-1	6▲2	2▼-1	4▼-1	3▼-2	14▼-5	13=	10▲1	3▼-3	2▲1
HR		3▼-1	5=	23▼-2	8▲1	2▲1	5▲2	18▼-1	7▼-3	6▲2	7=	11▲1	4▼-1	1=
IT		8=	8=	33▲2	10▲1	1=	1=	9▼-3	3=	2=	10▲1	9▼-1	3▼-1	1=
CY		2▼-5	1▼-4	29▲3	5▲2	5▲2	0▼-1	17▼-6	8▲3	11▼-2	6▲1	12▲6	4▲2	1=
LV		2▲1	12▲4	10=	4▼-1	4▲1	3▼-1	23▼-1	8▼-2	11▼-3	8=	9=	5▲2	2▼-1
LT		3▲1	4▼-1	10▼-6	2▼-1	3=	1=	27▲6	10▲3	21▼-4	6▲1	12▲2	3▼-1	1=
LU		16▼-2	8▲1	12▲1	5=	7▲2	6▲1	14▲1	3▼-1	6=	9▼-3	6▲2	5▲1	6▼-3
HU		2▲1	7▼-3	8=	2▼-1	3=	2▲1	22▼-1	6=	29▲4	6▲2	9▼-2	4▲1	2▼-1
MT		7▲1	2▼-1	31=	21=	2=	2=	10=	4▼-1	7▼-2	3=	6▲2	5▲1	1▼-1
NL		9▼-2	15▼-6	11▼-2	4=	1▲1	0▼-1	16▲4	4▼-1	4▼-2	12▲2	8▲3	12▲4	6▲1
AT		12▲2	23▲1	6▲1	12▲1	3▲1	4▼-1	10▲1	3▼-1	5▼-2	8=	6▼-2	5▲1	5▼-2
PL		1=	4▼-1	14▼-1	4▼-4	3▲1	3▲1	23▲2	5▲1	23=	4▼-2	11▲2	5▲1	1▼-1
PT		8=	9▲2	24▼-2	6=	2=	2=	10▲2	1▼-1	11▼-1	8▼-1	11▲1	7▲1	3▼-1
RO		0▼-2	5▼-1	19▲1	8▼-1	3▲2	2▲1	19=	11▲3	7▼-4	4▼-2	18▲5	3▼-1	2=
SI		3▼-2	9▼-3	21▼-2	6▲1	4▲2	5▲1	21▲2	4=	8▼-2	9▲1	7▲2	3=	1▼-2
SK		2▲1	6=	26▲1	3▲2	5▲1	2=	18▼-2	4▼-2	10▼-3	8▲1	7▼-1	5=	4▲3
FI		5▼-3	31▼-3	5=	2▼-3	0▼-1	3=	6▼-3	10▲6	11▲1	12▲1	6▼-1	9▲4	2▲1
SE		2▼-2	20▼-1	2=	5=	1=	3=	4▼-2	5▲2	11=	18=	15▲8	8▼-5	6=

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=11 835 - Respondents who have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

Q1BT Where did you hear about it? Firstly? And then? (*Total results*)

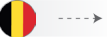
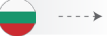
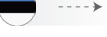
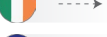
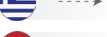
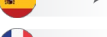
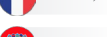
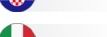
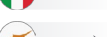
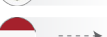
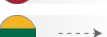
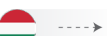
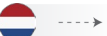
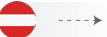
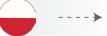
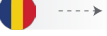
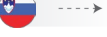
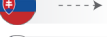
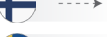
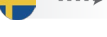
		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	National TV	Local or regional TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Internet	Online social networks	Billboard	Workplace	Personal knowledge	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		18▼-2	24▼-3	36▼-1	20▼-1	15▲1	13=	38=	19▲2	24▼-1	16▼-1	24▼-1	9▼-1	5=
BE		27▼-1	28▲3	38▼-2	20▼-3	20▼-2	11▼-2	28▲2	17▼-4	21▲4	27▲8	20▲9	9▼-1	6▲2
BG		8=	12▲5	30▼-10	17▲5	4▼-6	6▲1	37▼-3	24▲6	16▼-2	16▼-2	17▼-8	28▲9	1▼-1
CZ		22▼-3	33▼-4	51▲2	22▲4	28▲3	19▲4	58▼-2	32▲4	27▼-2	24▲5	39▼-2	10=	10▲4
DK		15▼-3	19▲2	16=	12▼-6	1▼-4	4▼-1	21▲13	10▲3	2▼-1	21▼-3	17▼-1	22▲4	13▼-1
DE		25=	34▼-10	17▼-1	22▼-2	16▲2	17▼-7	43▲13	11▼-4	11▼-10	13▼-7	16▼-17	7▼-3	8▲3
EE		33▲15	33▲8	42▲13	7▼-1	22▲4	6▼-3	56▲18	22▲9	31▼-1	18▲8	20▲5	4▼-2	4▼-4
IE		30▼-3	28▼-2	35▲2	15▲1	20=	21▲5	15▼-1	9=	31▲2	10▲1	31▲7	18▲1	3▼-1
EL		15▼-1	17▼-3	39▼-1	13▼-3	14▲1	13=	58=	23▲2	48▲7	16▼-1	32▲6	4=	0▼-1
ES		19▼-2	24▼-4	38▲2	24▼-4	19=	18▲2	25▼-4	18▲2	24▲3	11▼-3	20▲5	10▼-4	2=
FR		15▼-3	40▼-3	29▼-5	13▼-9	15▼-5	10▼-7	22▼-8	9▼-6	24▼-7	22=	19▼-11	6▼-2	2▼-2
HR		13▼-3	17▼-1	42▼-9	20▼-2	11=	20▲2	45▼-3	30▲3	15▲4	14▼-1	20▲3	8▼-1	4=
IT		26▼-2	18▼-2	45▼-2	29▲5	9▼-1	8▲1	26▼-5	16▲3	7▲2	18=	24▼-1	10=	8=
CY		16▲3	8▼-1	52▲10	15▲1	20▲9	9▲3	42▼-4	28▲6	33▲9	18▲9	25▲12	4▼-1	5▼-8
LV		10▲4	25▼-1	30▲4	16▼-2	17▲4	10▼-1	50▼-1	23▼-3	21▼-4	12▼-4	19▲1	10▲4	4=
LT		10=	17=	30▼-11	12▲1	14▲1	7▲1	55▲8	31▲7	43▼-1	13▲2	25▼-4	7▼-2	2▲1
LU		31▼-3	22▼-3	28▲3	14▼-3	15▲1	11=	33▲4	16▲3	14▲1	17▼-2	12▼-1	14▲3	10▼-4
HU		7▼-1	17▼-4	25▼-3	9=	11▼-2	8▲2	44=	15▼-1	48▲3	11▲1	15▼-8	8▲3	3▼-1
MT		16▲3	13▲2	47=	33▲1	16▲5	8=	28▼-2	22▲3	16▼-4	7=	14▲4	12▲2	2▼-1
NL		18▼-2	20▼-7	18▼-4	10▲2	4▲2	1▼-1	29▲5	10▲2	7▼-2	15▲1	11▲2	15▲3	11▼-1
AT		30▲7	32▼-4	19▲1	21▼-2	11=	10▼-1	24=	11=	10=	18▲1	10▼-2	8=	11▼-1
PL		11▼-2	17▼-3	37▼-2	18▼-2	21▲7	19▲6	60▲10	26▲8	43=	13▼-1	31▲8	10▲1	2▼-3
PT		22▲1	24▲7	37▼-4	11▼-2	5=	5=	21▲2	8=	17=	12=	20▲2	14=	10▼-2
RO		8▼-4	16▼-9	39▼-8	28▼-4	14▼-4	15▼-6	51▼-2	32▼-5	21▼-9	14▼-7	36▼-2	6▼-4	4▲2
SI		16▼-6	26▼-4	48▲2	21▲4	20▲2	18▼-4	44▼-3	17▼-2	19=	17▲3	18▲3	10▲2	5▼-1
SK		19▲6	29▼-1	65▲2	26▲8	41▲7	22▲8	66▲2	42▲7	36=	26▲6	40▲7	7▼-4	6▲3
FI		15▼-3	55▲7	16▲2	8▼-2	5▼-3	11▲2	18▼-7	24▲13	15=	20▲6	10▼-4	12▲2	4▲1
SE		16▲2	40▲1	18▲6	16▲3	12▲6	11▼-2	19▼-4	20▲5	20▲4	31▲7	35▲18	13▼-9	10=

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=11 835 - Respondents who have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

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

		Positive	Negative	No impact (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know / No answer
EU27		79▼-2	7▲1	7▲1	7=
BE		80▲4	6▲2	7=	7▼-6
BG		81▼-1	9▲3	4▼-1	5▼-1
CZ		86▼-3	8▲3	1=	5▲1
DK		75▲8	3▼-2	10▼-2	13▼-4
DE		81▼-8	8▲4	8▲4	3▼-1
EE		91▲2	1▼-2	3▼-1	5=
IE		93▲1	3▲1	1=	3▼-2
EL		88=	8=	2▼-1	1=
ES		76▼-2	7▲2	11▲1	6▼-1
FR		76▼-3	6▼-1	7▲5	11▼-1
HR		87=	7▲2	3=	3▼-2
IT		56▼-1	15▲1	17▼-1	12▲1
CY		87▼-5	6▲2	6▲4	1▼-2
LV		86▼-4	3=	4=	7▲4
LT		91▼-1	3▲1	2=	4=
LU		85▲3	2▼-2	6▼-1	7▼-1
HU		85▼-6	5▲1	4▲2	6▲3
MT		91=	5=	2=	2=
NL		61▼-4	11▲2	10▲3	18▼-1
AT		85▲3	4▲1	8=	3▼-3
PL		95=	2▲1	1▼-1	3=
PT		78▲2	5▼-1	7▼-1	10▼-1
RO		85▼-2	7▼-2	4▲3	3▲1
SI		92=	3=	3▲1	2▼-1
SK		86▲2	6=	3▼-1	5=
FI		91▲4	1▼-1	3▼-2	5▼-1
SE		84▲2	3▼-2	5=	8▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=11 835 - Respondents who have heard about any EU co-financed projects to improve the area where they live

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

Q2 Which, if any, of the following forms of EU support you've heard about before?

		The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the Cohesion Fund	Interreg	The European Solidarity Fund	The Just Transition Fund	The European Social Fund	Next Generation EU/Recovery Plan/REACT EU	Erasmus+	Horizon Europe	Connecting Europe Facility	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		46▼-3	11=	42▼-7	12▲1	45▼-4	29▼-5	58=	11▼-1	10▼-1	16▲2	1▲1
BE		33▼-1	10▲1	48▼-9	11▲1	46▲4	23▼-6	61▲1	12▼-2	8▲1	18▲3	1=
BG		55▼-9	5▼-3	24▼-1	11▼-1	32▲2	45▲12	46▼-2	10▼-7	12=	19▲2	1=
CZ		71▼-2	7▲1	49=	11=	43▼-3	21▼-5	65▲1	10▼-1	12▼-1	10▲1	1▲1
DK		24▲2	4▼-3	21▲3	7▲1	17▼-1	17▼-5	43▲4	11▲1	4▼-3	32▼-3	1▼-1
DE		26▼-6	12▲3	30▼-12	9▲4	31▼-7	14▼-2	46▲1	9▲1	5▼-1	29▲3	1=
EE		69▲6	15▲5	45▲15	25▲6	57▲16	14▲4	67▲12	12▲3	25▲7	10▼-4	1=
IE		64▲2	9▼-1	44▲1	11▼-1	54=	38▼-3	56=	21▲2	8=	10=	1=
EL		74▼-3	18▼-1	74▼-5	17▲5	66▲1	47▲9	77▼-2	17▲2	10▼-2	3=	0=
ES		53▼-1	13▲3	42▼-6	11▲2	68▼-4	38▼-21	53▼-5	10▼-3	11▲3	13▲6	0=
FR		30▼-7	4▼-1	37▼-22	8▼-5	34▼-14	17▼-7	68▼-2	9▼-2	6▼-3	15▲5	1▲1
HR		76▼-1	12▲2	56=	11▼-1	40▼-6	30▼-4	51▲6	8▼-1	9▼-4	7▲1	2▲1
IT		56▲3	11=	62▲1	10=	64=	56=	70=	15=	15▼-1	4=	1=
CY		49=	8▼-3	61▲6	10▲3	49▲3	37▼-4	80▼-4	17▲3	9▼-2	5▲1	3▲1
LV		64▲2	8▲1	25=	3▼-1	41▲4	15▼-4	64▲2	7▼-2	18▼-3	10▼-1	5▲1
LT		50▼-6	7=	20▼-3	6=	37▼-6	34▼-15	52▼-2	8=	35▼-5	13▲1	7▲4
LU		53▲3	16▼-1	54▼-3	12=	50▼-1	39▼-5	58▲2	27▲1	16▲1	10▼-1	1=
HU		59▼-8	14▲1	36▼-4	9▼-1	36▼-5	21▼-11	58▲8	11=	17▼-3	16=	3▲2
MT		60▲8	10▲2	47▼-1	15▼-2	55▲2	33▼-1	65=	20▲3	25▼-2	14▼-3	2=
NL		25▲3	4▲1	28▲7	7▲2	27▲4	17▲5	29▲7	6▲1	4=	39▼-5	3▼-1
AT		37▲2	14▼-1	48▼-2	11=	53=	36=	59▼-1	14▼-1	12▼-1	12=	1=
PL		77▼-2	19▲2	52▲1	34▲4	55▲2	44▼-5	70▲5	13=	11▲2	7=	1=
PT		61▲5	16=	40=	10=	55▲1	30=	68▼-2	16=	10▼-1	4=	2=
RO		52▼-18	9▼-10	32▼-18	7▼-5	32▼-13	16▼-13	39▼-3	5▼-4	11▼-6	15▲4	7▲6
SI		72▼-5	19▲2	40▼-5	21▲9	38▼-13	25▼-11	74=	11▼-2	11▼-3	6▲1	1=
SK		84▼-2	15▲2	51=	8▼-4	65▼-2	58=	75▲4	13▲1	15▼-2	5▲1	0▼-1
FI		55▼-5	9▼-1	34▲8	9▲1	40▲7	16▼-8	64▲3	7=	6▼-2	13▼-1	1=
SE		28▼-9	9▼-1	23▼-3	13▲2	15▼-1	20▼-4	40▲1	8▼-2	12=	34▲7	0=

Q3 Are you aware that the EU regional policy supported Member States in the health emergency response and economic recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?

MODIFIED TREND

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		66▼-2	32▲2	2=
BE		66▲1	33▲1	1▼-2
BG		68▼-3	31▲3	2=
CZ		65▲1	33▼-1	3▼-1
DK		48▼-3	50▲2	2▲1
DE		54▼-10	45▲10	2▼-1
EE		78▲8	20▼-7	2=
IE		65▼-1	34▲1	1=
EL		81▲6	18▼-4	1▼-2
ES		78▲6	21▼-7	1=
FR		64▼-4	35▲3	1▲1
HR		65▼-7	31▲4	4▲3
IT		76▲1	24=	0=
CY		81▲6	18▼-3	1▼-2
LV		72▼-3	26▲3	3=
LT		65▼-11	31▲9	5▲1
LU		69▲1	30▼-1	1=
HU		67▼-8	29▲8	4▲1
MT		77=	21=	2=
NL		46▲2	50▼-1	4=
AT		70=	28=	2=
PL		77=	20=	3=
PT		67▼-1	31=	2=
RO		62▼-8	32▲4	6▲4
SI		77▼-2	21▲2	2=
SK		67▼-1	29▲2	4=
FI		75▼-10	24▲9	1▲1
SE		59▼-4	40▲3	1▲1

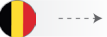
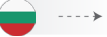
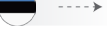
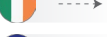
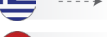
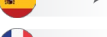
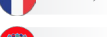
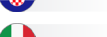
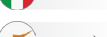
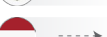
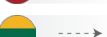
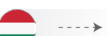
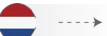
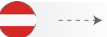
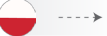
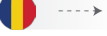
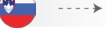
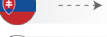
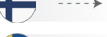
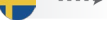
Question wording 2021: "aware that the EU regional policy supports the economic recovery in the context of..."

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

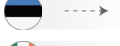
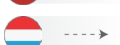
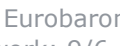
Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=25 718 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

Q4A Have you benefitted in your daily life from a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the Cohesion Fund?

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		16▼-1	80=	4=
BE		6▲2	89▼-2	5▲1
BG		26▼-3	71▲4	4▼-1
CZ		36▼-3	55=	9▲2
DK		7▲1	78▲3	15▼-4
DE		10=	89=	2=
EE		34▼-1	58▲3	9▼-2
IE		20▼-8	76▲8	4▼-1
EL		32▲10	63▼-11	5▲1
ES		10▼-1	86▲1	3=
FR		6▲2	90▼-3	4▲1
HR		27▲8	70▼-9	3▲2
IT		7▼-5	91▲5	2▲1
CY		16▲1	78▼-5	7▲4
LV		34▲2	59▼-4	7▲2
LT		25▲1	71▼-1	4=
LU		15▲1	80▼-1	5=
HU		20▼-2	68▼-3	12▲5
MT		26▲3	67▼-3	6=
NL		4▼-2	84▲4	13▼-2
AT		9▼-5	86▲6	5▼-1
PL		59▲2	35=	5▼-2
PT		14▼-3	83▲3	3=
RO		11▼-1	87▼-1	3▲1
SI		36▲4	56▼-6	8▲2
SK		36▼-1	59▲1	5▼-1
FI		20▲2	74▼-1	6▼-1
SE		7▼-1	82▼-4	11▲5

Q4B Do EU funded projects in your area make you feel like an EU citizen?

		Yes, to a large extent	Yes, to some extent	No	Don't know
EU27		22=	35▼-2	40▲2	4=
BE		14▲4	29▼-2	52▼-1	5▼-1
BG		11▼-5	41▲3	46▲2	3=
CZ		18=	46▼-4	33▲4	2=
DK		8=	22▼-6	58▲6	12=
DE		27▼-6	25▼-3	45▲8	3▲1
EE		22=	50▲5	23▼-5	5▼-1
IE		24=	34▼-2	40▲2	3=
EL		15=	49▲2	35▼-1	1▼-1
ES		18▲1	43▼-2	35▲2	3▼-1
FR		16▲5	34▼-9	45▲3	5▲1
HR		15▲5	51=	32▼-5	3▼-1
IT		24▲1	36▲1	38▼-1	2▼-1
CY		15=	43▲2	34▼-2	8=
LV		27▲2	46▼-1	23▼-4	5▲3
LT		33▲6	43▼-3	19▼-5	6▲2
LU		31▲1	36=	31=	2▼-1
HU		14▼-1	40▼-5	42▲4	4▲2
MT		26=	42=	29=	3=
NL		6▲1	17▼-1	68=	9=
AT		28=	32=	37=	3=
PL		45▼-2	36=	18▲3	2▼-1
PT		17=	41=	39=	3=
RO		13▲3	45▼-4	38▼-1	3▲2
SI		24▲2	52▲3	24▼-3	1▼-1
SK		24▲6	47▼-2	27▼-3	3▼-1
FI		8▼-1	48▲4	42▼-2	2=
SE		15▲4	41▲1	39▼-5	4▲1

Q5A 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 regions	The EU should only invest in the poorer regions	Don't know
EU27		63▼-1	33=	4▲1
BE		60▼-1	37▲1	3=
BG		42▼-7	55▲8	4▼-1
CZ		59▲1	35=	6▼-1
DK		56▲1	31▼-1	13=
DE		67▲1	28▼-4	6▲3
EE		61▲1	37▲1	3▼-2
IE		58▲1	39=	3=
EL		63▼-2	36▲2	1=
ES		56▼-6	41▲6	3▲1
FR		65▼-2	31▲1	4▲1
HR		58▼-2	40▲2	2=
IT		69▲1	29▼-1	2=
CY		59▼-2	38▲1	4▲2
LV		66▼-3	28▲2	7▲1
LT		58=	35▼-3	7▲2
LU		65=	33▲1	3=
HU		54▼-8	40▲4	6▲4
MT		67▼-1	30▲1	3=
NL		52▼-1	36▼-1	11▲2
AT		65=	31=	5=
PL		71=	24=	5=
PT		48▲1	49▼-1	3=
RO		61▲2	37▼-4	3▲2
SI		61▲2	36▼-3	3=
SK		61▲6	35▼-7	4▲2
FI		66▼-4	29▲4	5=
SE		67▼-1	27▲1	6=

Q5B Which regions would you target for investments under EU regional policy?

		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
EU27		65▼-4	29▲6	53▼-2	22=	53▼-1	1=	3▲1
BE		77▲3	26▲4	70▲4	33▲4	53▲8	1=	2▼-1
BG		71▲13	23▲5	26▲3	10▲2	50▼-2	2▼-3	1▼-2
CZ		72▼-1	41▼-3	55▼-3	21▲2	56▼-2	2▲1	2▼-1
DK		57▼-3	25▲5	45▲1	22▲2	37=	3▲1	12=
DE		64▼-5	47▲18	42▼-8	30▲4	47▼-10	3▲2	4▲2
EE		69▼-2	53▲6	44▲5	17▼-1	71▲10	1=	2▼-1
IE		64▲2	29▲1	53▼-2	18▼-1	55▲1	1=	3▼-1
EL		72▼-4	60▲2	53=	18=	69▲3	0=	1▼-1
ES		76▼-4	27▼-3	66▼-3	24▲1	68▲4	1=	2▲1
FR		50▼-12	19▲8	58▼-2	19▼-1	65▲6	1=	3▲1
HR		71▼-4	19▲1	44▲3	16▼-3	63▼-3	1▼-1	2=
IT		72▲1	12▼-1	51=	21=	35▼-1	2=	3=
CY		69▼-4	28▲4	66▲5	24▲7	81▲2	0=	1▼-2
LV		57▲1	45▲8	47▲6	25▲1	49▲5	2▲1	3▲1
LT		60▼-8	22▼-14	49▼-4	16▼-1	44▼-4	2▲1	3▲1
LU		61=	28=	57▼-2	23▼-1	38▼-1	2=	3=
HU		73▼-8	23▼-5	66▲1	16▼-3	40▼-5	2▲2	3▲1
MT		64▲2	26▼-1	46▲3	24▼-2	36▼-2	1=	6=
NL		60▼-5	23=	54▼-2	17▲1	37▼-3	1=	12▲2
AT		65▼-1	35▼-1	42▲2	21▲1	61▼-1	1=	3=
PL		64▼-2	36▲15	52▼-1	23▼-5	56▲3	1▼-2	1▼-2
PT		68=	12=	60▲1	15▲1	54▼-1	1=	3=
RO		47▼-15	19=	66▼-1	16▼-2	60▼-7	1▲1	4▲2
SI		68▼-7	29▼-4	38▲2	15=	68▼-3	2▲1	3=
SK		80▼-4	29▲2	59▲1	26▼-2	55▼-9	1=	1=
FI		60▼-7	34▲6	48▼-2	24▼-3	54▲1	0=	2▼-1
SE		74▲2	29▲6	47▲5	24▲1	49▼-2	1▼-1	5▲2

Q6A_1 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Research and innovation**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		84▼-1	15▲1	1=
BE		73▼-8	25▲7	2▲1
BG		69▼-9	27▲8	4▲1
CZ		78▼-3	21▲2	1▲1
DK		78▼-1	18▲2	4▼-1
DE		86▼-1	13=	1▲1
EE		76▼-2	22▲4	2▼-1
IE		79▲3	20▼-3	1=
EL		70▼-6	29▲6	2=
ES		90▼-2	9▲2	1=
FR		76▼-3	22▲2	2▲1
HR		76▼-1	22▲1	1=
IT		97▲2	3▼-2	0=
CY		77▲1	21▲1	2▼-1
LV		69▲1	26▼-2	5▲2
LT		83=	15▲1	2▼-1
LU		90▲5	10▼-4	0▼-1
HU		79▼-3	18▲1	3▲2
MT		89▲2	10▼-2	1=
NL		82▲3	14▼-3	4▲1
AT		89▲3	11▼-2	0=
PL		82▼-1	17▲2	1▼-1
PT		91▲3	7▼-2	1▼-1
RO		74▼-5	24▲4	2▲1
SI		81▼-3	18▲3	1=
SK		80▼-3	19▲2	2▲1
FI		76▼-4	23▲4	1=
SE		84▼-2	15▲1	1▲1

Q6A_2 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Support for small and medium-sized businesses**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		83▼-2	16▲2	1=
BE		75▼-3	24▲2	1=
BG		90=	8▼-1	2▲2
CZ		79▼-5	21▲5	1=
DK		50▼-11	44▲13	6▼-2
DE		80▼-1	20=	1=
EE		75▼-2	23▲5	2▼-3
IE		92▲4	8▼-3	0=
EL		84▼-3	15▲3	0▼-1
ES		91▼-2	9▲1	0=
FR		82▼-5	17▲4	1=
HR		89▼-1	10▲1	1=
IT		92▲2	8▼-2	0=
CY		87▼-4	12▲3	1=
LV		85▼-4	13▲4	2=
LT		79▼-2	19▲1	3▲1
LU		89▲4	11▼-4	1=
HU		84=	12▼-3	4▲3
MT		91▲3	9▼-3	1=
NL		70=	26▼-1	4▲1
AT		90▲3	9▼-2	1=
PL		84▼-3	15▲4	1▼-1
PT		95▲2	4▼-2	1=
RO		82▼-4	18▲4	1=
SI		80▼-4	19▲6	1▼-1
SK		79▼-4	18▲2	3▲1
FI		75▼-2	24▲3	1▼-1
SE		56▼-9	42▲8	2▲1

Q6A_3 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Renewable, clean energy and energy networks***

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		85▼-2	13▲1	1▲1
BE		83▼-1	15=	1▲1
BG		73▼-7	24▲8	3▼-1
CZ		76▼-1	22▲1	1=
DK		85▼-2	12▲2	3=
DE		85▼-4	13▲3	2▲1
EE		74▲3	25▲2	2▼-5
IE		93▲2	6▼-2	1=
EL		78▼-5	21▲5	1=
ES		80▼-7	19▲7	1=
FR		83▲1	16▼-2	2▲1
HR		88=	11▲1	1▼-1
IT		94▲2	6▼-1	0=
CY		86▼-5	12▲4	3▲1
LV		73▲5	23▼-6	4▲1
LT		78▼-3	19▲2	4▲1
LU		95▲1	5▼-1	0=
HU		87▼-1	10▼-2	3▲2
MT		97▲2	2▼-2	1=
NL		84=	13▼-1	3▲1
AT		95▲4	4▼-4	0▼-1
PL		85▼-3	14▲3	1▲1
PT		95▲2	4▼-2	1=
RO		88=	11▼-1	1▲1
SI		85▼-7	14▲8	1=
SK		77▼-6	21▲6	2=
FI		84▼-3	15▲3	1=
SE		83▼-4	15▲3	2▲1

* Question wording in 2021: "Renewable and clean energy" (modified trend)

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=25 718 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

Q6A_4 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Broadband Internet access**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		57▼-2	41▲2	2=
BE		42=	57▲1	1▼-1
BG		51▼-7	45▲8	5=
CZ		40=	57▼-2	3▲2
DK		38▼-10	57▲9	6▲1
DE		70▼-7	28▲6	2▲1
EE		56▲3	40▼-3	5=
IE		79▲6	20▼-5	1▼-1
EL		48▼-4	51▲6	1▼-2
ES		47▼-2	51▲3	3▼-1
FR		47▼-3	51▲4	2▼-1
HR		64▲1	34▼-2	2▲1
IT		67▲5	31▼-4	2▼-1
CY		43▼-3	50▲4	6▼-1
LV		51=	44▼-1	6▲1
LT		48▲4	49▲1	3▼-5
LU		51▲6	49▼-6	0=
HU		56▼-4	41▲2	3▲2
MT		72▲1	27=	2▼-1
NL		45=	50▼-1	6=
AT		65▲6	33▼-5	2▼-1
PL		63▼-3	36▲3	1=
PT		59▲4	36▼-4	6=
RO		61▼-5	37▲4	2▲1
SI		55▼-7	44▲8	1▼-1
SK		43▼-3	55▲3	2=
FI		43▼-6	56▲7	1▼-1
SE		57▼-6	42▲6	1=

Q6A_5 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Environment**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		89▼-2	10▲2	1=
BE		89▼-2	11▲2	0=
BG		91▼-1	8▲1	1=
CZ		90▼-3	10▲2	1=
DK		85=	12=	3▼-1
DE		88▼-3	11▲3	1▲1
EE		85▲1	14=	2▼-1
IE		95▲3	5▼-3	0=
EL		90▼-2	10▲3	0▼-1
ES		87▼-2	12▲2	1▲1
FR		84▼-3	15▲4	1▼-1
HR		90▲1	9▼-1	0=
IT		96▲2	4▼-2	0=
CY		92▼-2	7▲2	1▲1
LV		81▼-4	17▲3	2▲1
LT		82=	17=	1=
LU		96▲2	4▼-2	0=
HU		88▼-4	9▲2	3▲2
MT		98▲1	2▼-1	0=
NL		90▲3	8▼-3	2=
AT		96▲2	4▼-2	0=
PL		88▼-4	12▲5	0=
PT		97▲1	3▼-1	0=
RO		91▼-2	9▲2	1=
SI		91▼-4	9▲5	0=
SK		89▼-4	10▲4	1▲1
FI		85▼-5	14▲4	1▲1
SE		87▼-2	13▲2	1=

Q6A_6 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Transport facilities (rail, road or airports)**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		78▲3	21▼-3	1=
BE		69▲5	30▼-5	1=
BG		82▼-1	17▲1	1=
CZ		79▼-1	21▲1	1=
DK		62▲3	34▼-2	4▼-1
DE		73=	26▼-1	1▲1
EE		74▲1	25▼-1	2=
IE		86▲5	14▼-5	1=
EL		84▲9	16▼-8	0=
ES		72▲8	28▼-8	1=
FR		71▲6	27▼-5	2▼-1
HR		89▲6	10▼-7	1▲1
IT		91▲4	9▼-4	0=
CY		73=	26▲1	1=
LV		77▼-1	22▲1	2=
LT		77▲2	22▼-1	1▼-1
LU		81▲3	18▼-3	1=
HU		78▼-3	19=	3▲2
MT		87▲1	12▼-1	1=
NL		68▲7	29▼-7	4=
AT		80▲5	20▼-5	0▼-1
PL		83▼-2	17▲2	1=
PT		87▲4	12▼-4	1=
RO		93=	7▼-1	0=
SI		87▲4	13▼-4	0=
SK		87=	12=	1=
FI		75▼-7	25▲6	1=
SE		71▲4	27▼-5	2=

Q6A_7 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Vocational training**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		82▲1	17▼-1	1=
BE		84▲1	15▼-2	1▲1
BG		86▼-1	12▲1	1=
CZ		56▼-1	42▲1	2▲1
DK		65▲1	31▲2	4▼-3
DE		86▲4	14▼-4	0=
EE		82▲5	17▼-3	1▼-2
IE		79▲3	19▼-3	2▼-1
EL		82▲3	17▼-2	1▼-1
ES		89▼-1	11=	1=
FR		77▼-3	22▲3	1=
HR		89▲2	9▼-2	2▲1
IT		93▲3	7▼-3	1=
CY		78▼-5	21▲6	1▼-1
LV		76=	21▼-1	3▲1
LT		84=	14=	2=
LU		91▲5	9▼-5	0=
HU		90▲1	8▼-3	2▲1
MT		83▲5	15▼-3	2▼-2
NL		80=	17=	3▲1
AT		89▲3	10▼-3	1=
PL		72▲3	28▼-2	1▼-2
PT		94▲2	6▼-2	1=
RO		63▼-5	33▲2	4▲3
SI		79▼-3	20▲3	1▼-1
SK		76▼-3	22▲3	2▲1
FI		83▼-1	17▲1	1=
SE		71=	28▲1	1▼-1

Q6A_8 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Education, health or social infrastructures**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		93▲1	7▼-1	1=
BE		91▼-1	8▲1	0=
BG		95▼-1	4=	1▲1
CZ		94▲1	5▼-2	1▲1
DK		82▲4	15▼-3	3▼-2
DE		93▲1	7▼-1	1=
EE		94▲2	5▼-2	0▼-1
IE		97▲3	3▼-3	0=
EL		95▲2	5▼-1	0▼-1
ES		94▼-2	6▲2	0=
FR		87▲2	12▼-2	1=
HR		97▲1	3▼-1	1=
IT		97▲3	3▼-3	0=
CY		92▲1	8=	0▼-1
LV		95▼-1	4▲1	1=
LT		95▼-1	4=	1=
LU		94▲3	6▼-3	0=
HU		97▲1	2▼-2	1▲1
MT		97▲3	3▼-2	0=
NL		93▲2	5▼-2	2▲1
AT		96▲3	3▼-3	0=
PL		91=	9▲1	0▼-1
PT		99▲1	1▼-1	0=
RO		96▼-1	4=	1▲1
SI		93▼-1	7▲1	0=
SK		96=	4=	0=
FI		93▲1	7=	1▼-1
SE		84▼-1	14▲1	2=

Q6A_9 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Tourism and culture**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		63▼-2	37▲2	1=
BE		51▼-1	49▲2	0▼-1
BG		76▼-6	22▲6	1=
CZ		46▼-6	53▲5	1=
DK		44▼-2	53▲4	4▼-2
DE		50▲2	49▼-2	0=
EE		66▼-1	32▲3	1▼-2
IE		72▲4	27▼-4	1=
EL		69▼-4	31▲5	0▼-1
ES		60▼-11	40▲11	1=
FR		54▼-6	44▲5	2▲1
HR		70▼-4	28▲4	1=
IT		90▲3	10▼-3	0=
CY		77▼-2	22▲1	1▲1
LV		68▲2	31▼-2	1=
LT		70▲3	29▼-3	2=
LU		64▲5	36▼-5	0=
HU		64=	33▼-2	3▲3
MT		86▲3	13▼-2	1=
NL		48▲1	50▼-1	2=
AT		65▲5	34▼-5	1=
PL		63▼-2	36▲2	1=
PT		85▲5	15▼-4	1▼-1
RO		81=	18▼-1	1▲1
SI		66▼-11	33▲11	1▲1
SK		68▼-3	31▲3	1=
FI		44▼-9	56▲9	1=
SE		47▲2	53▼-2	1▼-1

Q6A_10 EU regional policy can invest in many different domains. Which of the following examples do you consider among the more important or less important for your city or region? **Reception and integration of migrants and refugees**

		More important	Less important	Don't know
EU27		58▲4	39▼-4	3=
BE		61▼-3	37▲3	2=
BG		19▲2	76=	5▼-2
CZ		32▲13	65▼-15	3▲2
DK		64▲1	30=	6▼-1
DE		72▼-2	25▲1	3▲1
EE		35▲12	61▼-9	4▼-3
IE		75▲6	23▼-6	2=
EL		47▼-6	51▲6	2=
ES		61=	36▼-1	4▲1
FR		57▲4	39▼-3	4▼-1
HR		36▲6	59▼-6	5=
IT		65▲8	33▼-7	2▼-1
CY		43▼-4	55▲6	2▼-1
LV		32▲14	60▼-17	8▲3
LT		32▼-1	61=	7▲2
LU		84▲4	16▼-4	0=
HU		26▲5	67▼-9	7▲4
MT		80▲9	17▼-8	3▼-1
NL		71▲7	25▼-6	5▼-1
AT		69▲6	30▼-6	1▼-1
PL		37▲8	60▼-7	4=
PT		71▲5	26▼-5	3▼-1
RO		28▲9	70▼-8	2▼-1
SI		34▼-4	62▲4	4▼-1
SK		32▲15	64▼-17	4▲2
FI		63▲2	35▼-3	3▲1
SE		78▲1	19▼-3	3▲1

Q6B In which domains should the EU invest in the next few years?

		Research and innovation	Support for small and medium-sized businesses	Renewable, clean energy and energy networks*	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	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		26▼-2	28▼-1	34=	10▼-1	39▼-3	27▲2	24▲2	51▲1	13▲1	18▲1	1=	1=
BE		23▼-1	21▼-3	40▲1	5▼-3	49▼-2	23▲7	26▼-1	58▲4	12▲3	27=	1▼-1	1=
BG		10▼-4	40▲1	19▲4	5▼-1	33▲3	34▲9	27▼-2	69▲5	25▲2	2=	2=	2=
CZ		28▼-3	28▼-6	32▲2	6▼-1	48▼-4	36▲1	9=	72▲4	12▼-1	7▲3	0▼-1	1=
DK		24▲1	14=	42▲3	4▼-3	50=	15▲1	15▲1	39▲6	8=	27▼-1	3▲1	5▼-3
DE		29▲1	20▲2	32▼-2	16▼-3	42▼-4	20▼-3	33▲7	46▼-3	11▲4	24▼-2	1=	1=
EE		29▼-2	28▲2	34▲11	11▼-1	34▲1	29▲3	24=	69▲5	15▼-1	8▲3	1=	1▼-2
IE		20=	26=	37▲2	21▼-1	42▲2	26▲2	16=	39▲1	13▼-1	16▼-1	2=	2=
EL		19▼-2	37▼-3	32▲3	6▼-2	40▼-12	33▲12	24▲1	59▲8	21=	18▼-4	1=	0=
ES		35▼-4	42▼-4	27▼-4	5=	34▲1	24▲7	28▲3	61▼-1	11▼-1	23▲1	1=	0=
FR		22▼-4	29▼-3	37▲3	8▼-3	41▼-2	27▲6	22▲1	49▲3	8▼-2	23▲3	1=	1▲1
HR		14▼-3	35▼-3	31▲1	10=	25▼-5	40▲8	25▲1	63▲4	14▼-6	7▲2	1▼-1	2=
IT		30=	27▼-1	32=	14=	40▲1	26▲1	25=	36=	24▲1	12▼-1	1=	2=
CY		27▲3	30▼-5	30▼-5	8▲3	50▼-5	22▲9	26▼-3	45▼-3	30▲4	18▲6	1=	0▼-1
LV		19▲3	44▼-3	21▲4	8▲1	20▼-7	30▼-2	18▼-2	71▼-2	15▼-4	8▲5	2▲2	2▲1
LT		25▼-8	27▼-4	28▼-4	4=	21▲2	26▲1	24▼-2	67▼-5	17▲3	7▼-5	1=	2▲1
LU		30▲1	33=	31▼-4	10=	41=	24▲3	26▲1	30▼-1	11=	24▲1	1=	2=
HU		21▼-5	30▼-3	33=	8▼-2	24▼-6	25=	27▼-3	81▲7	12=	4▲1	1=	2▲1
MT		21=	22▲3	29▼-4	7▼-1	58▲1	22▲1	13▼-2	52▲3	25▲2	23▼-1	1=	3=
NL		20▼-1	16▼-1	29▼-2	5=	51▼-4	15▲2	23▼-1	58▼-3	6▼-1	25▲2	1=	4=
AT		29▲1	26▲1	39▲1	13▼-1	47=	19▲1	27▼-1	43▼-1	11▼-1	15▼-1	1=	1=
PL		27▼-2	35▲2	45=	12=	35▼-7	38▲3	16=	49▲3	13▲3	7▲1	0=	1=
PT		22=	31▲1	26=	9▼-1	31▲1	20▲1	26▲1	51=	21=	16▼-1	4=	3▼-1
RO		13▼-2	27▼-1	30▲5	9▼-2	28▼-3	56▼-7	9▲1	58▼-4	21▼-3	5▲3	1▲1	1▲1
SI		20▼-3	23▼-5	35▼-5	8▼-2	30▼-15	46▲14	19▲5	64▲5	17=	7▼-1	1=	1=
SK		28▼-4	31▼-3	30=	7▲1	44▼-10	41▲6	10▼-3	69▲2	17▼-1	7▲6	1=	1=
FI		25▼-6	23▼-3	41▲4	6=	34▼-6	24▲2	26▲1	65▲4	5▼-2	20▼-1	0=	1▲1
SE		34▲4	15▼-4	39▲8	10▲1	48▼-4	17▼-3	19▲3	40▲1	5▼-1	42▼-1	1▼-1	2=

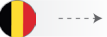
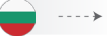
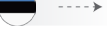
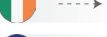
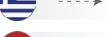
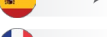
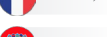
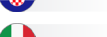
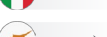
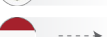
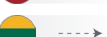
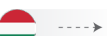
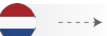
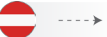
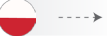
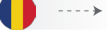
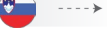
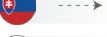
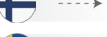
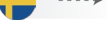
* Question wording in 2021: "Renewable and clean energy" (modified trend)

Flash Eurobarometer 531 - Citizens' awareness and perception of EU regional policy

Fieldwork: 9/6 - 22/6/2023 / (%) Base: n=25 718 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 497, July-August 2021)

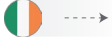
Q7 At which level should decisions about EU regional policy projects primarily be taken?

		Local	Regional	National	EU	Don't know
EU27		24▲1	30▼-2	21▲1	21=	4=
BE		17=	26▼-1	26▲3	27▼-3	3=
BG		33▲1	21▲4	21▼-3	20▼-2	5▼-1
CZ		36▲4	34▼-3	18▲1	8▼-2	4▲1
DK		18▲1	28▼-2	29=	15▲2	9=
DE		19▲1	32▼-8	17▲2	27▲3	5▲2
EE		29▼-5	23▲5	32▲2	11=	5▼-2
IE		26=	22=	31▼-1	19▲1	3=
EL		29▲1	25▲1	24▲1	21▼-2	1▼-1
ES		21▲3	27=	25▲3	24▼-6	4▼-1
FR		27▲3	34▼-6	16=	20▲2	3=
HR		32▲2	25▼-1	19=	21▼-1	3▼-1
IT		18▲1	31▼-1	22▼-1	25▲1	4=
CY		29▲3	10▼-2	30▲2	28▼-1	4▼-3
LV		23▼-5	23▲2	27▼-4	20▲3	7▲4
LT		26▼-3	19▲2	25▼-2	21▲1	9▲2
LU		11=	23▲1	29▲1	33▼-2	4=
HU		30▼-4	20▲1	16▼-4	28▲5	6▲3
MT		22▲1	8▼-1	42=	24▲1	4▼-1
NL		19▼-1	35▲1	21▼-1	19▲1	7=
AT		14=	37▼-1	26▲1	19=	4=
PL		39=	34▲3	16=	9▼-1	2▼-1
PT		20▲1	25▼-1	27▼-1	20=	7=
RO		34=	16▼-1	23▲1	21▼-3	6▲3
SI		28▲1	28▼-3	30▲6	11▼-4	3▼-1
SK		26▼-1	37▲1	19▲1	13▼-3	5▲1
FI		22▼-1	24▲2	42=	9▼-1	3=
SE		19▼-1	30▼-1	34▲2	12▼-2	5▲1

Q8 Are you aware of cooperation between regions from different countries because of EU regional funding?

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		26▲1	72▼-1	2=
BE		16▲2	82▼-1	2▼-1
BG		28=	71▲1	1▼-1
CZ		53▼-1	45▲1	2=
DK		16=	82▲1	2▼-1
DE		25▲4	73▼-4	2▲1
EE		31▲6	68▼-4	2▼-2
IE		35▲2	63▼-2	3=
EL		18▼-3	81▲6	1▼-3
ES		23▲2	76▼-1	1▼-1
FR		16▲1	83▼-2	2=
HR		42▲2	56▼-2	2▲1
IT		19▲1	80▼-1	1=
CY		18▲1	70▼-5	12▲4
LV		58▲2	36▼-5	6▲3
LT		31▼-3	65▲2	5▲1
LU		35▼-2	62▲2	4=
HU		23▼-3	71▲1	6▲2
MT		51=	43▲1	6▼-1
NL		23▲1	75▼-1	2=
AT		30=	67▲1	3=
PL		63▼-1	34=	3▲2
PT		27=	69=	4=
RO		23▼-3	76▲3	1▲1
SI		32▲1	67▼-1	1=
SK		33▲1	61▼-3	6▲2
FI		26▼-2	73▲2	1=
SE		15▼-2	84▲3	1=

Q9 Are you aware that there is an EU strategy to promote cooperation between countries in the following areas?

		Yes, I am aware about the Baltic Sea area strategy	Yes, I am aware about the Danube river area strategy	Yes, I am aware about the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea area strategy	Yes, I am aware about the Alpine area strategy	None	Don't know
EU27		14▲1	9▲1	7▲1	9=	68▼-1	6=
BE		12▲3	9▲3	7▲1	7=	77▲1	1▼-4
BG		6▼-1	27▲5	6▼-2	6▼-2	69▼-1	2▼-1
CZ		11▲1	19▲1	8▲1	12▼-2	59▼-6	11▲7
DK		26▲9	6▲2	6▲2	6▲2	66▼-9	3▼-1
DE		18▲1	9▲2	9▲5	14▲2	66▼-7	2▲1
EE		45▲1	5=	4=	4=	52▲1	1▼-2
IE		11▼-1	7=	7▲1	7▼-2	76▲1	4=
EL		9▲1	8=	17=	5▲1	49▲36	29▼-37
ES		7▲1	6▲1	6▲2	4=	85▼-3	1=
FR		6▲1	3=	3▼-2	9▼-3	78▼-2	6▲5
HR		17▼-2	29▲4	42=	17▲1	36▼-1	11=
IT		4=	4=	9▼-1	8=	71▲1	12▼-1
CY		9▲3	8▲4	10▲3	5▲2	26▲2	56▼-9
LV		44▲3	7▲1	6=	6▲1	33▼-4	20▲1
LT		41▼-1	5▼-3	6=	4▼-1	53▼-1	5▲2
LU		13=	8▲1	12=	13▼-1	59▼-1	16=
HU		8▼-1	23▼-8	8▼-1	6=	68▲7	4▲2
MT		14=	9=	12=	13▲2	53▲1	21▼-3
NL		7▲1	6▲2	4=	5▲1	81▼-1	7▼-1
AT		9=	24=	11=	29▲1	47▲1	8▼-1
PL		39▲1	10▲3	6▲1	9▲3	56▼-1	2=
PT		4=	1▼-1	3=	2=	70=	23=
RO		6▼-2	21▼-5	3▼-1	7▼-2	64▼-1	10▲8
SI		9▼-4	14▼-3	23▼-9	28▼-5	46▲5	13▲3
SK		10▲1	28=	10▲1	14▲1	51▲10	11▼-9
FI		63▼-2	6=	3▼-2	8▲1	33▲1	3▲1
SE		44=	7▲2	7▲1	7▲1	52▼-1	1=

Q10 There are 9 EU outermost regions which are territories or islands located far away from the European continent. Which territories or islands can you name?

		Azores	Canary Islands	French Guyana	Guadeloupe	Madeira	Martinique	Mayotte	Reunion	Saint Martin	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		8▲2	16▲2	11▲3	12▲2	7▲2	12▲2	6▲3	11▲1	3▲1	24▼-2	38▼-2	17▲1
BE		5=	13▲1	9▲1	13▼-1	4▲1	13▲2	3=	10▲1	2=	24=	33▲1	22▼-1
BG		3=	6▼-3	2▼-1	1=	1▼-2	1=	0▼-1	1=	1▼-1	15=	75▲2	3=
CZ		4=	14▲1	4▼-2	1=	7▲2	2▲1	0=	4▲1	1▲1	17▼-5	43▼-2	26▲5
DK		5▲1	13▼-1	3=	1▼-1	6=	1▼-1	1=	1=	1=	10▲2	67▲2	8▼-1
DE		18▲12	23▲9	19▲10	10▲6	19▲9	8▲5	13▲11	8▲4	9▲6	10▼-9	47▼-11	8▲5
EE		3▼-4	17▼-10	4▼-2	1▼-2	6▼-6	1▼-1	0▼-1	1=	1▼-2	27▲12	32▼-15	27▲13
IE		4=	11=	6=	4▲1	4=	2=	0=	1=	2=	14=	65=	6=
EL		5▲1	7=	2▲1	1=	1▼-1	1▲1	0=	1=	0=	34▲3	22▲13	40▼-15
ES		12▼-1	47▼-1	4=	1=	8▼-2	1=	1▲1	2▲1	0=	34▼-4	22▼-1	20▲3
FR		1=	5▲1	32▲2	64▲7	2=	60▲4	23▲5	56▲1	5=	51=	11=	7▼-3
HR		3=	5▼-1	5▲1	0▼-1	2=	0▼-1	0=	0▼-1	0▼-1	10▼-5	29▼-6	51▲11
IT		3=	6=	2=	0=	1=	1=	0=	0=	0=	20=	52▲1	20▼-2
CY		4▲2	7▲1	3=	2▲1	2=	1=	0=	0▼-1	1=	16▲5	14▲6	62▼-12
LV		2▼-1	9=	5▲3	1=	3▼-1	1=	0=	1=	1=	16▼-2	20▼-7	53▲7
LT		2▲1	7=	2▲1	1=	6▲3	1=	0=	0=	1=	14▼-4	39▲3	39▼-1
LU		9▲1	15=	16=	18=	11=	18▲1	5▲1	16▼-1	5=	18▼-1	29▲1	21▲1
HU		2▼-1	8▼-2	3▲1	1=	2▼-2	1=	0=	1▲1	0=	21▼-3	39▲11	34▼-7
MT		2=	12▲2	6=	3▲1	3▲2	3▲1	2=	1=	3=	11▲1	44▼-1	33▼-1
NL		6=	21▲2	4▲1	1=	5▲1	1=	1=	1=	9▲1	18▲2	47▼-2	16▼-1
AT		9▲1	15▲1	8▲1	3=	8▲1	5▲1	2=	6=	3=	10=	51▼-1	15=
PL		5▼-1	16▲1	5▲2	1=	8▼-1	2=	0▼-1	1=	0=	30▲6	45▼-9	12▲6
PT		29=	13=	3=	2=	27▲1	3▲1	1=	1=	1=	4=	39▼-1	25=
RO		1=	3▲1	1=	1=	2▲1	1▲1	0=	0=	0=	15▼-5	23▼-2	59▲6
SI		7▼-5	16▼-8	5▼-4	1▼-2	6▼-5	1▼-2	0▼-1	2▼-1	0▼-2	7▼-11	49▲8	25▲8
SK		5▲2	11▲1	5▲1	1▼-1	5▲2	2▼-1	0=	2▲1	1▲1	21▼-4	42▲12	27▼-13
FI		7▲2	18=	5▲1	2▲1	9=	2=	1▲1	2=	2=	25▲4	54=	7▼-3
SE		4▲1	15=	5▲3	3▲1	3▲1	2▲1	0=	2▲1	2▲1	20▼-12	61▲6	7▲2





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