



Flash Eurobarometer 472

Report

Public opinion in the EU Regions

Fieldwork
October–November 2018
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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

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

Flash Eurobarometer 472 – Kantar Belgium



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Survey conducted by Kantar Public at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

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

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INTRODUCTION

This Flash Eurobarometer, “Public opinion in the EU regions” (FL472), was conducted at the request of the Directorate-General for Communication.

The study is designed to assess the views of Europeans living in each of 204 individual regions across the 28 Member States, on four main subjects:

- The current economic situation in the respondents’ regions, and expectations for the economic situation over the coming year
- The quality of life in the respondents’ regions, and their expectations of whether this will improve or deteriorate over the next 12 months
- The most important issues facing their own region, such as unemployment, healthcare, immigration, or the economy
- Respondents’ perceptions of the European Union, more specifically their level of trust in the EU and their views on which representatives are best placed to explain the work of the EU to them.

This study follows earlier surveys carried out in 2012 (Flash Eurobarometer 356) and in 2015 (Flash Eurobarometer 427). Therefore, this report will also place a particular focus on the evolution of respondents’ views since the previous surveys.

This survey was carried out by the TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union, between 10 October and 6 November 2018. The list of the 204 regions surveyed in the 28 Member States can be found in Annex 1.

The choice of regions was based on a hybrid NUTS1/NUTS2 model resulting from the joint consideration of two factors, the size of the region and the existence of “administrative units” of type region: NUTS2 regions were considered whenever for a given country regional “administrative units” exist at NUTS2 level.

The sample size was 300 interviews in each of the regions with the exceptions of Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, and Malta where 500 interviews were collected and of Ceuta and Melilla in Spain and Åland in Finland, where the sample size was 150.

Overall, 61,968 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys, as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)¹. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals².

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

² The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

KEY FINDINGS

In two-thirds of the European regions at least half the respondents think that the current economic situation of their region is good

- In 152 of the 204 European regions, at least half the respondents consider that the situation of their region's economy is good.
- Differences from one region to another are considerable: 98% of respondents in Vorarlberg and Oberösterreich (Austria) and Bayern (Germany) consider that the economic situation of their region is good, but less than 20% share this opinion in Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna and Campania (Italy).
- Since 2015, the proportion of respondents believing that the economic situation is good has increased in most regions, most strikingly in Poland and Portugal.

The majority of respondents consider that the quality of life in their region is good in all but eight European regions

- In 196 of the 204 regions, at least half of the respondents say that the quality of life in their region is good, and at least nine in ten take this view in 67 regions.
- There are important regional variations: 99% of respondents in four Dutch regions and two Austrian ones believe that quality of life in their region is good, compared to just 36% in Mayotte (France) and 40% in Severozapaden (Bulgaria).
- The proportion of respondents thinking that the quality of life in their region is good has increased in most regions since 2015, most strikingly in Polish regions.

In more than 80% of the EU regions, at least half of the respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region

- In 170 of the 204 European regions, at least half the respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region; but optimism varies significantly between regions, with the proportion of respondents who are optimistic ranging from 93% in Vorarlberg (Austria) to 34% in both Principado de Asturias (Spain) and Molise (Italy).
- In 166 of the 196 regions where a majority of respondents assess the quality of life in their region as good, at the same time, a majority of respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region.
- In 144 of the 152 regions where a majority of respondents think that the economic situation of their region is good, at the same time, a majority of respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region.
- At the same time, in 26 of the regions where a majority of respondents do not assess the economic situation of their region as good, a majority are however optimistic regarding the future of their region.

The healthcare system and unemployment are the issues most likely to be mentioned as the most important issues currently faced by respondents' region

- The healthcare system is the most mentioned issue in 97 of the 204 European regions, and it is the second most mentioned issue in further 23 regions; the healthcare system is seen as a key issue across much of Europe, but concern is highest in the regions in Northern and Eastern Europe, in the UK and in Portugal.
- Unemployment is the most mentioned issue in 60 of the 204 European regions, and it is the second most mentioned issue in a further 36 regions; concern about unemployment is higher in regions of France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Bulgaria.

- In 21 European regions, the education system is mentioned as the most important current regional and it is the second most mentioned issue in 30 regions. It is cited by at least half of the respondents in just seven regions, all located in Germany.
- Less than three in ten respondents mention immigration in 189 of the 204 European regions, but it is the most mentioned issue in seven European regions - Vlaams Gewest (Belgium), (47%), Malta (Malta) (57%), Lombardia and Veneto (Italy) (31% and 32%), Mayotte (France) (69%), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain) (62% and 72%).
- People and/or business leaving the region is the most important issues facing their region in six regions – Continental Croatia (Croatia) (54%), Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos (Lithuania) (52%), Kärnten and Burgenland (Austria) (51% and 38%), Zeeland and Friesland (the Netherlands) (46% and 35%).
- The environment tops the list of the most important issues currently facing the region in just seven regions - Bayern (Germany) (37%), Salzburg and Tirol (Austria) (36% and 46%), Gelderland and Utrecht (the Netherlands) (39% and 43%), Praha and Moravskoslezsko (Czechia) (37% and 43%).
- Crime is the top issue in Noord-Brabant (the Netherlands) (57%), London and Yorkshire and the Humber (the UK) (41% and 40%), as well as in Emilia-Romagna (Italy) (31%).

In nearly half of the European regions the majority of the people consider that their local or regional political representatives are the best placed to explain how European policies impact citizens' day-to-day life

- In 95 European regions, a majority of respondents consider that their regional or local representatives are the best placed to explain to them how European policies impact their day-to-day lives.
- On the other hand, in 61 regions a majority believe that their national representatives are the best placed to do this, while members of the European Parliament (MEPs) come first in 29 regions, and members of the European Commission do so in ten regions.
- Trust in the European Union ranges from 81% in Eastern and Midlands (Ireland) to 35% in Yorkshire and the Humber (UK); but at least half of the respondents say they tend to trust the EU in more than 80% of the 204 European regions surveyed (177 regions)
- Trust in national governments is significantly lower: in just above one third of the regions (73), at least half of the respondents say they tend to trust their national Government; By far the highest proportion sharing this opinion is to be found in Luxembourg (83%), followed by Norra Mellansverige (Sweden) and Vlaams Gewest (Belgium) (both 67%). These results contrast with those observed in Bratislavský kraj (Slovakia) (18%) and in Voreia Ellada (Greece) (17%).

I. ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE REGIONS

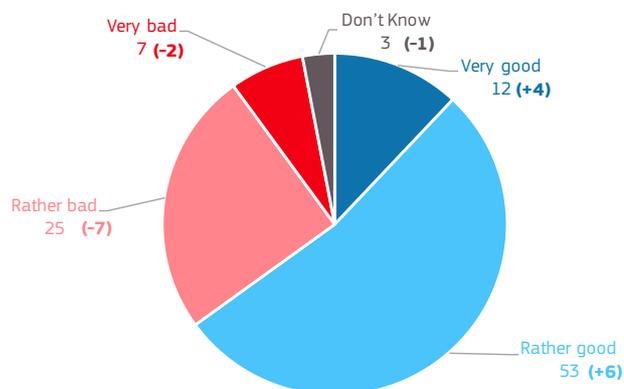
CURRENT SITUATION

Respondents were requested to give their opinion about the situation of the economy of their region³.

In two-thirds of European regions at least half the respondents think that the current economic situation of their region is good

At EU level, nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%) think that the current economic situation in their region is good, with 12 % saying it is very good and 53% saying it is rather good. Since 2015, the share saying the economic situation is good has increased by 10 percentage points.

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)



(October-November 2018 - September 2015)

Base: all respondents (61,968 respondents)

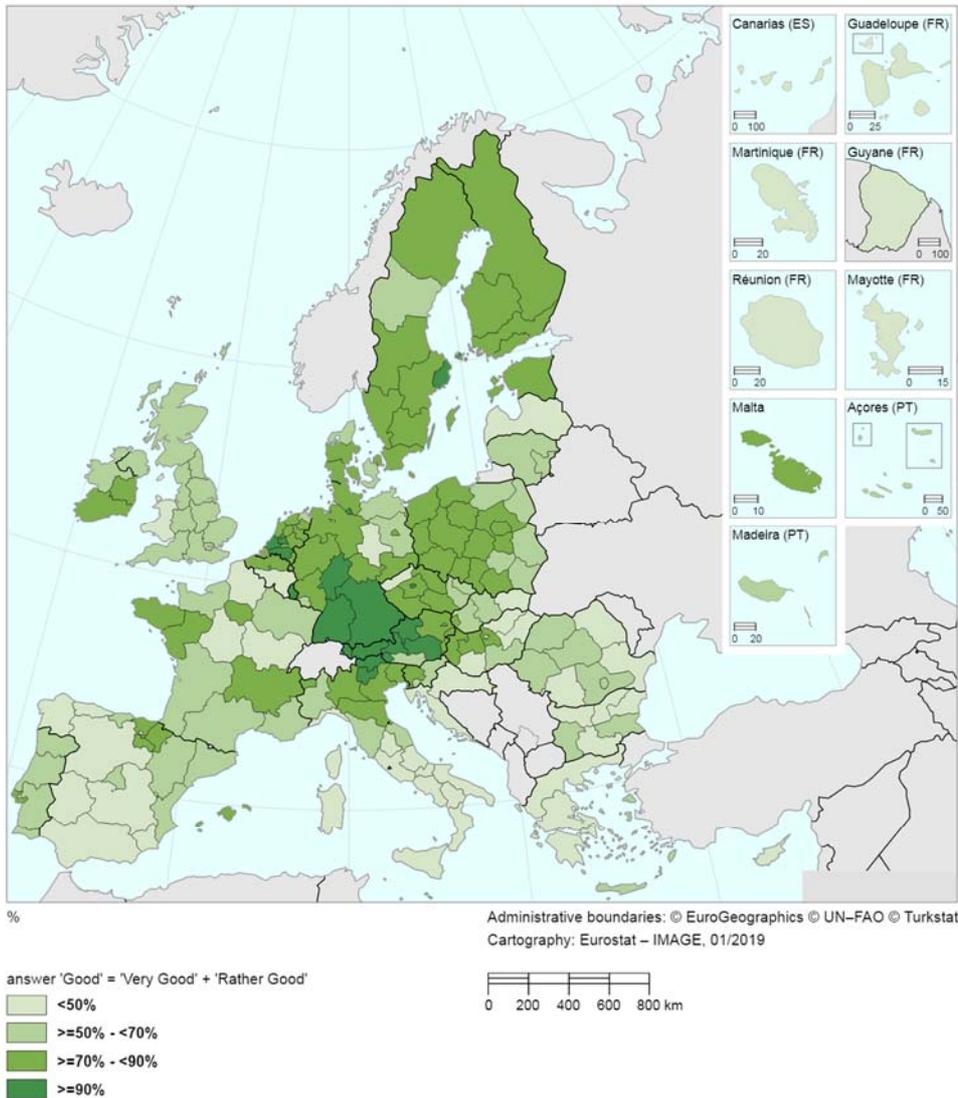
³ Q1.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)

The following map shows the regional distribution of these results⁴: the darker the green, the more respondents believe that the **current economic situation** in their region is **good**.

Overall, at least half the respondents consider that the economic situation of their region is good in 152 of the 204 regions.

In particular, in 87 of these regions at least seven in ten respondents do so (70% and over) and in 18 of these regions at least nine in ten do so (90% and over). The regions where at least seven in ten respondents say that the economic situation of their region is good are mainly located in central Europe and in Nordic countries.

Q1.2 Economic situation in the region
% answering 'Good'



The regional analysis also reveals considerable differences between regions, with nearly all respondents in Vorarlberg, and Oberösterreich (Austria) and Bayern (Germany) (all 98%) saying that the situation of the economy in their region is good, while in some regions of Italy less than a fifth of the respondents say the same (17% in Calabria, 18% in Sicilia and 19% in both Campania and Sardegna).

⁴ In all maps, the higher figure is excluded in each bracket. For example, the bracket 50%-70% excludes 70% and includes 50%.

At the same time, the regional analysis shows considerable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Italy for instance, more than three-quarters of respondents in six regions say that the current economic situation of their region is good (between 96% and 80% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen, Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Lombardia), whereas in four regions less than a fifth of respondents say the same (19% in Sardegna and Campania, 18% in Sicilia and 17% in Calabria).

Although to a lesser extent, considerable differences are also seen in Germany and Spain. In Germany the proportion of respondents who consider the economic situation of their region to be good varies from 98% in Bavaria and 96% Baden-Württemberg to 52% in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and 43% in Sachsen-Anhalt. In Spain, the proportion of respondents who consider the economic situation of their region to be good varies from 87% in País Vasco to 24% in Andalucía.

The table below details the results observed in the 18 regions where at least nine in ten respondents consider that the situation of the economy of their region is good.

Economic situation "Good" (>=90%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Czechia	1 out of 8	Praha	91
 Germany	4 out of 16	Bayern	98
		Baden-Württemberg	96
		Hamburg	95
		Hessen	92
 Italy	2 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	96
		Provincia Autonoma di Trento	92
 Luxembourg	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	94
 Netherlands	3 out of 12	Noord-Brabant	92
		Utrecht	91
		Zuid-Holland	90
 Austria	5 out of 9	Oberösterreich	98
		Vorarlberg	98
		Salzburg	96
		Steiermark	95
		Tirol	94
 Finland	1 out of 5	Åland	93
 Sweden	1 out of 8	Stockholm	91

From this we can conclude that, in one third of the regions (65 regions) between 70% (includes regions where **70% or more** of respondents said the economic situation was good) and 90% (includes regions where **less than 90%** said the economic situation was good) of respondents consider that the situation of the economy of their region is good. The following table details the results obtained in these 65 regions.

Economic situation "Good" (>=70% to <90%)							
	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	84		8 out of 12	Noord-Holland	89
	4 out of 8	Střední Čechy	82			Overijssel	87
		Jihozápad	78			Gelderland	86
		Severovýchod	78			Zeeland	84
		Jihovýchod	71			Friesland	83
	3 out of 5	Hovedstaden	76			Flevoland	78
		Syddanmark	72			Drenthe	74
		Midtjylland	71			Limburg	74
	7 out of 16	Sachsen	83		3 out of 9	Niederösterreich	88
		Rheinland-Pfalz	82			Burgenland	84
		Niedersachsen	81			Wien	84
		Nordrhein-Westfalen	79		10 out of 17	Wielkopolskie	89
		Schleswig-Holstein	79			Warszawski stołeczny	88
		Berlin	76			Pomorskie	87
		Thüringen	72			Dolnośląskie	84
	1 out of 1	Eesti	71			Śląskie	82
	2 out of 3	Southern	77			Opolskie	82
		Eastern and Midlands	76			Malopolskie	80
	3 out of 19	Pais Vasco	87			Mazowiecki regionalny	77
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	84			Zachodniopomorskie	73
		La Rioja	84			Kujawsko-Pomorskie	73
	3 out of 18	Pays de la Loire	76		1 out of 7	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	73
		Bretagne	76		1 out of 4	Bratislavský kraj	82
		Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	76		4 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	89
	5 out of 21	Emilia-Romagna	84			Länsi-Suomi	84
		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	81			Etelä-Suomi	79
		Lombardia	80			Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	75
		Veneto	80		6 out of 8	Östra Mellansverige	87
		Valle d'aosta/Vallée d'aoste	73			Småland med öarna	87
	2 out of 8	Nyugat-Dunántúl	81			Västssverige	84
		Közép-Dunántúl	80			Övre Norrland	83
	1 out of 1	Malta	86			Sydsverige	77
						Norra Mellansverige	77

On the other hand, in 52 regions **less than 50% of respondents** consider that the **current economic situation** of their region is **good**. This is the case for all regions in Croatia, as well as in Cyprus and Latvia, most regions in Greece (3 of 4), two-thirds of the regions in Bulgaria (4 of 6), and around half the regions in Italy (11 of 21), Spain (9 of 19), and France (9 of 18).

The table below illustrates the results observed in these 52 regions.

Economic Situation Total 'Good' (< 50%)			
	Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne	45
	4 out of 6	Yuzhen tsentralen Severozitochen Severen tsentralen Severozapaden	49 48 38 27
	1 out of 8	Severozápad	41
	1 out of 16	Sachsen-Anhalt	44
	3 out of 4	Kentriki Ellada Attiki Voreia Ellada	39 34 30
	9 out of 19	Galícia Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta Región de Murcia Canarias Castilla-La Mancha Principado de Asturias Castilla y León Extremadura Andalucía	47 45 42 42 36 32 31 25 24
	9 out of 18	Centre-val de Loire Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Corse la Réunion Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie Guadeloupe Martinique Guyane Mayotte	49 48 46 42 39 33 31 23 21
	2 out of 2	Adriatic Croatia Continental Croatia	40 31
	11 out of 21	Umbria Abruzzo Liguria Lazio Puglia Basilicata Molise Campania Sardegna Sicilia Calabria	48 42 38 36 34 25 21 19 19 18 17
	1 out of 1	Republic Of Kýpros	48
	1 out of 1	Latvija	43
	3 out of 8	Észak-Alföld Dél-Dunántúl Észak-Magyarország	48 41 41
	1 out of 17	Lubelskie	49
	3 out of 8	Sud-vest Oltenia Sud-Est Nord-Est	46 41 38
	1 out of 4	Východné Slovensko	41
	1 out of 12	Wales	48

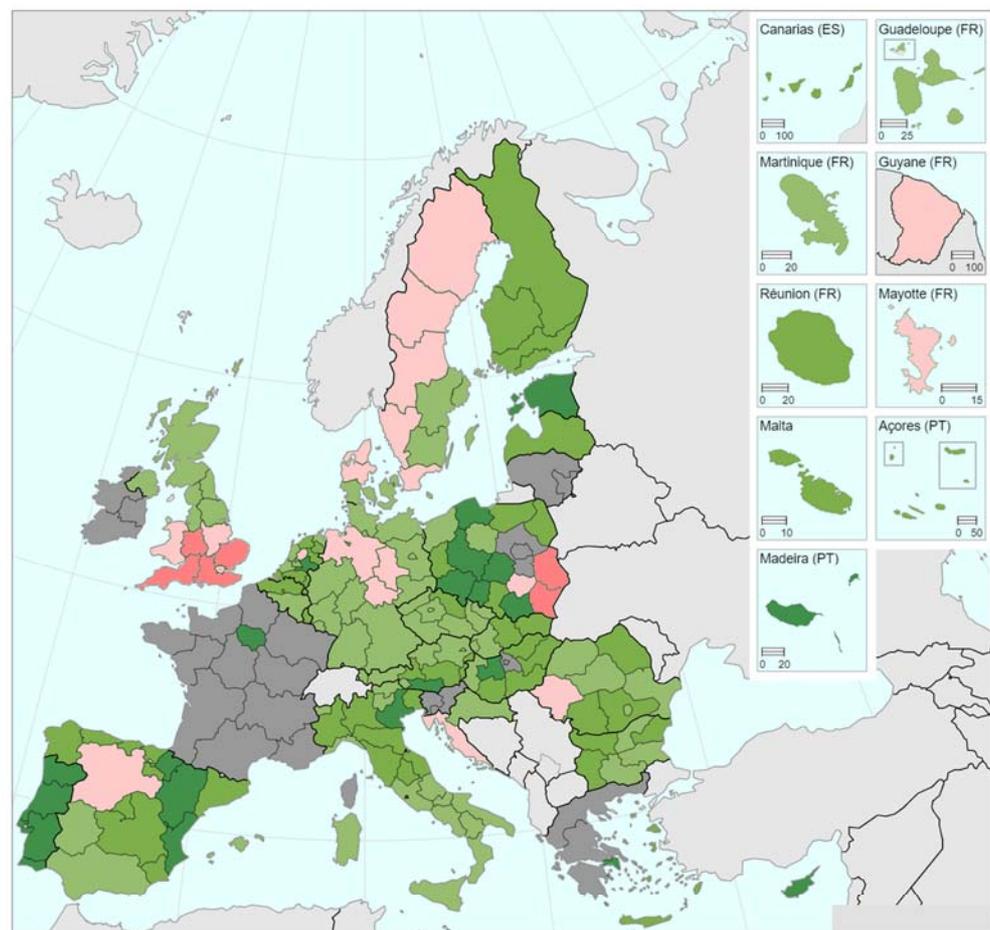
EVOLUTION SINCE 2015

In a large majority of regions, the proportion of respondents who consider that the **economic situation** in their region is **good**, has **increased** since 2015, and in many cases the increase has been considerable.

On the following map, regions highlighted in green are those where the proportion of respondents who think that the economic situation in their region is good has increased. Regions where this proportion has decreased are highlighted in shades of red. Whereas most regions appear to be light or dark green, southern regions of England, south-eastern regions in Poland, northern regions of Germany and Denmark, and most regions in Sweden stand out in light or dark red.

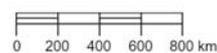
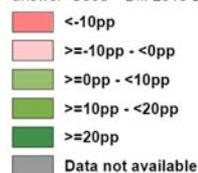
Q1.2 Economic situation in the region

Evolution 2015-2018



percentage points difference (pp)

answer 'Good' - Diff 2015-2018



The map shows that most regions registered very significant **increases**, particularly Portuguese and Polish regions, which register increases of more than twenty percentage points.

The highest increases were observed in five Polish regions: Wielkopolskie (89%, +59 percentage points), Pomorskie (87%, +37), Opolskie (82%, +37), Dolnośląskie (84%, +36) and Małopolskie (80%, +36); in three Portuguese regions: Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (73%, +34), Região Autónoma da Madeira (64%, +32) and Norte (66%, +31); and also in one region of Spain: Comunidad Valenciana (53%, +33).

On the other hand, a few regions registered significant **decreases**. The most significant decreases were observed in five regions in the UK: East of England (53%, -22 percentage points), South East (England) (64%, -13), South West (England) (59%, -12), West Midlands (England) (58%, -11) and East Midlands (60%, -10); and in Vest (Romania) (59%, -11).

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015
Poland - Wielkopolskie	89	▲ 59
Poland - Opolskie	82	▲ 37
Poland - Pomorskie	87	▲ 37
Poland - Małopolskie	80	▲ 36
Poland - Dolnośląskie	84	▲ 36
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	73	▲ 34
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	53	▲ 33
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira	64	▲ 32
Portugal - Norte	66	▲ 31
Austria - Kärnten	66	▲ 28
(...)		
Denmark - Nordjylland	62	▼ 6
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	44	▼ 6
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	45	▼ 6
Sweden - Sydsverige	77	▼ 6
United Kingdom - London	58	▼ 7
France - Guyane	23	▼ 8
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland	62	▼ 9
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)	60	▼ 10
Romania - Vest	59	▼ 11
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)	58	▼ 11
United Kingdom - South West (England)	59	▼ 12
United Kingdom - South East (England)	64	▼ 13
United Kingdom - East of England	53	▼ 22

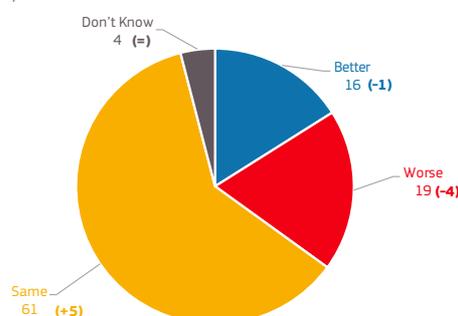
ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE REGIONS: EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Respondents were asked whether they believe that the next twelve months will be better, worse or the same when it comes to the situation of the economy of their region⁵.

In nearly all European regions, the majority of respondents believe the economic situation of their region will stay the same in the next twelve months

More than six in ten Europeans (61%) consider that in the next twelve months the economic situation of their region will be the same. Less than one in five believe that it will be either worse (19%) or better (16%).

Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)



(October–November 2018 – September 2015)

Base: all respondents (61,968 respondents)

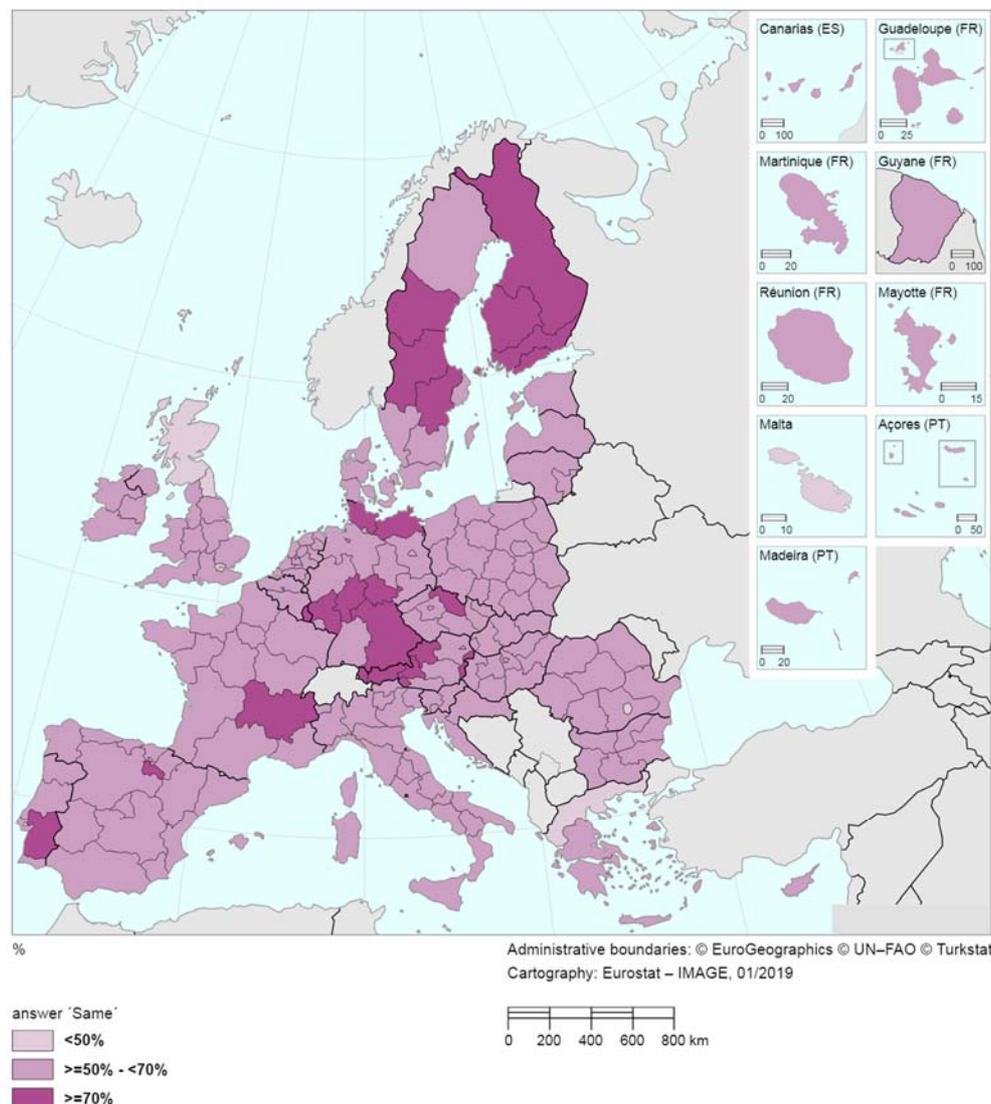
⁵ Q2.2. In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation of the economy of your region

In 198 of the 204 European regions, at least half the respondents consider that **the economic situation** of their region will **stay the same**. In all regions, more than a third of respondents think that way, with proportions varying between 82% in Helsinki-Uusimaa (Finland) and 37% in Malta.

The only six regions where less than half the respondents think that way are Malta (37%), North-East-England (UK), London (UK) (both 41%), Bucuresti/Bucurest-IIfov (Romania) (46%), Voreia Ellada (Greece) (47%) and Scotland (UK) (49%).

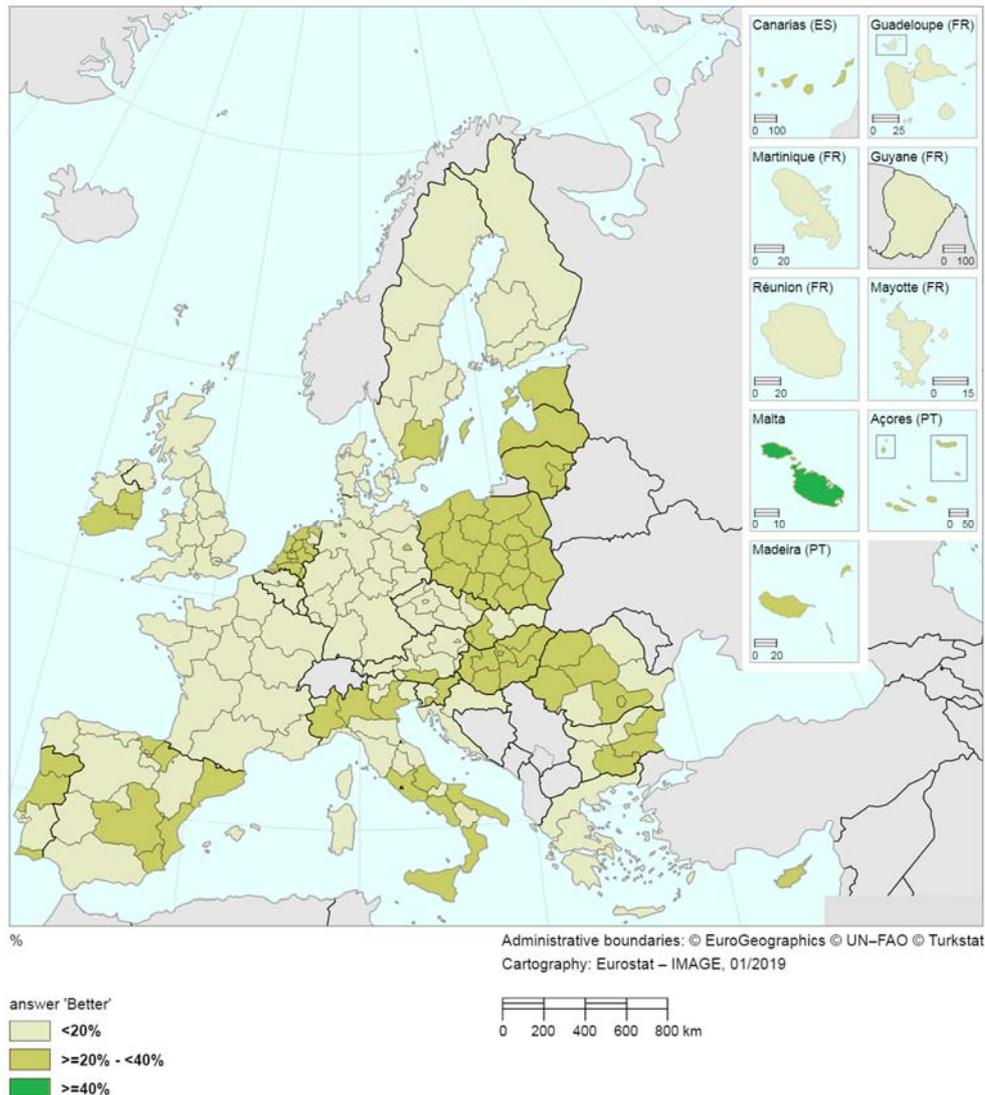
On the following map, regions highlighted in dark purple are the regions where at least seven in ten respondents consider that the situation of their regional economy will stay the same in the next twelve months (24 regions). This is most notably the case in Finland, Sweden, Germany and Austria.

Q2.2 Expectations for the economic situation in the region
% answering 'Same'



On the following map, the darker the green, the more respondents consider that the **economic situation** of the region will be **better** in the next twelve months. This is most notably the case in Malta, and to a lesser extent in the Baltic States and Eastern Europe, as well as in the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Ireland.

Q2.2 Expectations for the economic situation in the region
% answering 'Better'



Overall, Malta is the only region where a relative majority of respondents think that the economic situation will be better over the next twelve months (46% vs. 37% “same” and 6% “worse”).

Furthermore, the regional analysis also shows some notable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Italy for instance, more than a quarter of respondents in three regions say that the economic situation of their region will be better in the next twelve months (30% in Sicilia, 27% in Campania and 26% in Puglia), whereas slightly more than a tenth of respondents say the same about their region in two regions (12% in Molise and 11% in Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste).

Differences are also seen in Spain, where this proportion varies from 26% in Comunidad Valenciana to 10% in Castilla y León, and in Bulgaria where it varies from 26% in Yuzhen tsentralen to 13% in Yugozapaden.

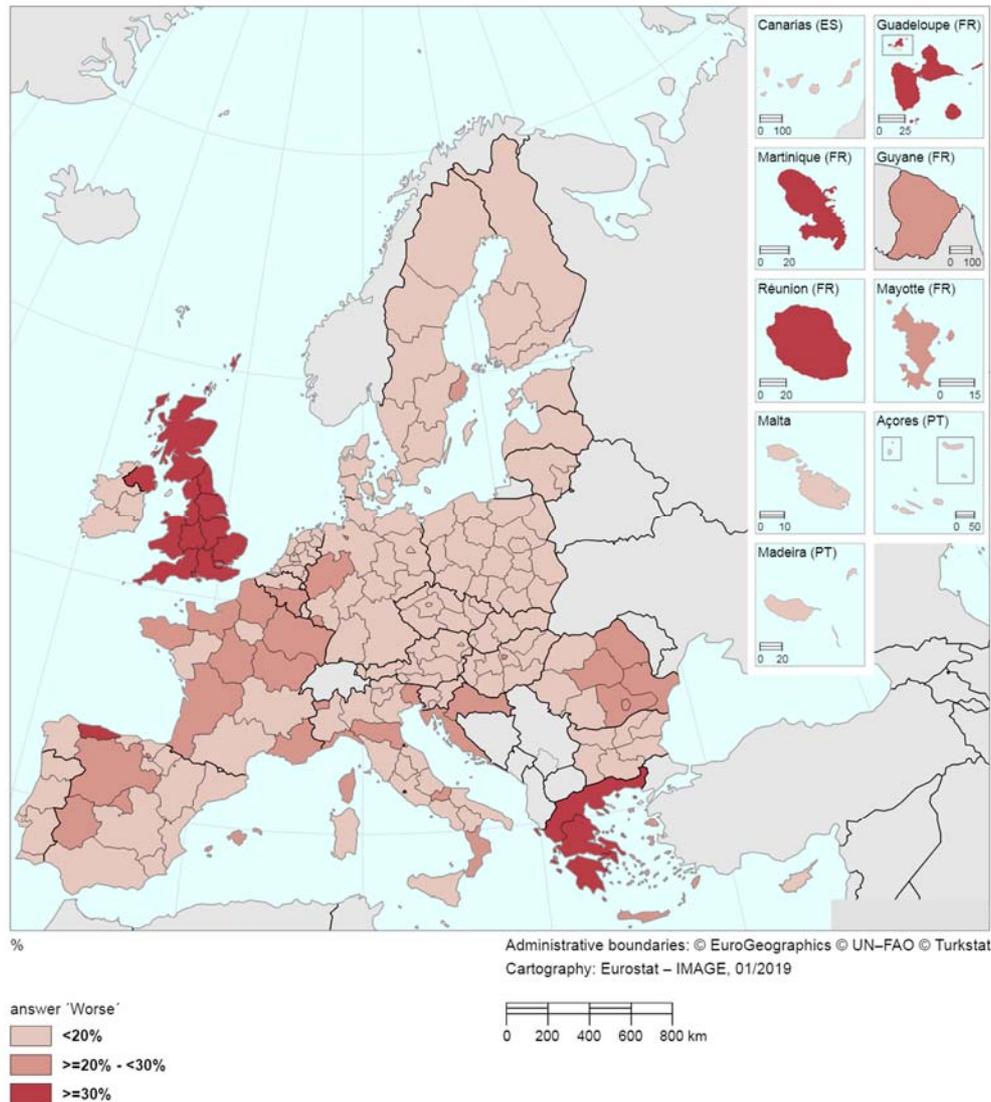
The following table lists the 79 regions where at least one in five respondents expect the situation of the economy of their region will be better in the next twelve months.

Expected economic situation "Better" (>=20%)

	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	3 out of 6	Yuzhen tsentralen	26		1 out of 9	Kärnten	23
		Severozitochen	24				Podlaskie
		Yugoiztochen	21	Świętokrzyskie	32		
	1 out of 8	Moravskoslezsko	20	Łódzkie	31		
			1 out of 16	Berlin	20		Lubuskie
	1 out of 1			Eesti	21		Mazowiecki regionalny
			2 out of 3	Southern	22		Lubelskie
Eastern and Midlands	20			Podkarpackie	29		
	7 out of 19	Comunidad Valenciana	26	Dolnośląskie	29		
		Canarias	23	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	28		
		Cataluña	22	Małopolskie	27		
		País Vasco	20	Śląskie	27		
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	20	Wielkopolskie	27		
		Castilla-La Mancha	20	Zachodniopomorskie	27		
		Región de Murcia	20	Warszawski stoleczny	26		
	9 out of 21	Sicilia	30	Opolskie	25		
		Campania	27	Pomorskie	23		
		Puglia	26	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	22		
		Abruzzo	23		5 out of 7	Região Autónoma da Madeira	25
		Veneto	23			Região Autónoma dos Açores	23
		Lazio	22	Norte	21		
		Piemonte	21	Centro	21		
		Lombardia	20	Algarve	20		
		Calabria	20		5 out of 8	Nord-Vest	25
	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	25			Centru	23
			1 out of 1	Latvija	20	Vest	23
	2 out of 2			Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	28	Sud-Muntenia	21
		Sostinės regionas	24	București-Ilfov	21		
	8 out of 8	Dél-Alföld	29		1 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija	23
		Észak-Magyarország	28				2 out of 4
		Pest	25	Západné Slovensko	20		
		Észak-Alföld	25		1 out of 8	Småland med öarna	20
		Dél-Sunántúl	24				
		Közép-Sunántúl	23		1 out of 1	Malta	46
		Nyugat-Sunántúl	23				11 out of 12
		Budapest	21	Zuid-Holland	29		
	1 out of 1	Malta	46	Noord-Holland	26		
			11 out of 12	Flevoland	36		
Zuid-Holland	29			Groningen	24		
Noord-Holland	26			Friesland	24		
Noord-Brabant	26			Limburg	24		
Groningen	24			Zeeland	22		
Friesland	24			Utrecht	21		
Limburg	24			Overijssel	20		
Zeeland	22			Gelderland	20		
Utrecht	21						
Overijssel	20						
Gelderland	20						

The following map shows the share of respondents that expect the **economic situation** in their region to be **worse** in the next 12 months. This is most likely the case in the regions of the United Kingdom, Greece and in the overseas territories of France.

Q2.2 Expectations for the economic situation in the region
% answering 'Worse'



Overall, the United Kingdom is the only Member State with regions where a relative majority of respondents think that the economic situation of their region will be worse in the next twelve months: this is the case in London and North East (England) (both 44% “worse” vs. 41% “same”).

However, at least three in ten respondents share this opinion in another 17 regions: the ten other regions of the United Kingdom (between 37% in North West (England) and 30% in Wales, West Midlands (England), Yorkshire and the Humber and East of England), three in Greece (38% in Voreia Ellada, 33% in Kentriki Ellada and 30% in Attiki) and France (35% in Martinique, 31% in Guadeloupe and 30% in la Réunion), and, as already seen, one region in Spain, namely Principado de Asturias (33%).

In particular, this regional analysis also shows notable differences between Spanish regions. A third of respondents in Principado de Asturias (33%) say that the economic situation of their region will be worse in the next twelve months, whereas just a tenth of respondents share this opinion in País Vasco (10%).

The following table lists the 19 regions where at least three in ten respondents consider that the situation of the economy of their region will be worse in the next twelve months.

Expected economic situation "Worse"
($\geq 30\%$)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Greece	3 out of 4	Voreia Ellada	38
		Kentriki Ellada	33
		Attiki	30
 Spain	1 out of 19	Principado de Asturias	33
 France	3 out of 18	Martinique	35
		Guadeloupe	31
		la Réunion	30
 United Kingdom	12 out of 12	North East (England)	44
		London	44
		North West (England)	37
		Scotland	35
		Northern Ireland	35
		South West (England)	34
		East Midlands (England)	32
		South East (England)	31
		Yorkshire and the Humber	30
		West Midlands (England)	30
		East of England	30
		Wales	30

EVOLUTION SINCE 2015

Since 2015, the proportion of respondents thinking that the situation of the economy of their region will be better has gained 15 percentage points in three regions: Sicilia (Italy) (30%, +15 percentage points), Észak-Magyarország (Hungary) (28%, +15) and Észak-Alföld (Hungary) (25%, +15).

On the other hand, it has lost at least 15 percentage points in five regions, including four Spanish regions: Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco (20%, -17 percentage points in both regions), Región de Murcia (20%, -16) and Comunidad de Madrid (18%, -15); as well as in Utrecht (the Netherlands) (21%, -15).

Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

	Better	2018 - 2015
Italy - Sicilia	30	▲ 15
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország	28	▲ 15
Hungary - Észak-Alföld	25	▲ 15
Austria - Kärnten	23	▲ 14
Poland - Dolnośląskie	29	▲ 14
Hungary - Dél-Alföld	29	▲ 13
Poland - Małopolskie	27	▲ 13
Poland - Wielkopolskie	27	▲ 13
Poland - Lubuskie	30	▲ 13
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie	28	▲ 13
(...)		
Spain - Cantabria	19	▼ 14
Spain - La Rioja	14	▼ 14
Spain - Andalucía	18	▼ 14
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	11	▼ 14
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia	14	▼ 14
Netherlands - Gelderland	20	▼ 14
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	18	▼ 15
Netherlands - Utrecht	21	▼ 15
Spain - Región de Murcia	20	▼ 16
Spain - País Vasco	20	▼ 17
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	20	▼ 17

II. QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE REGIONS

CURRENT SITUATION

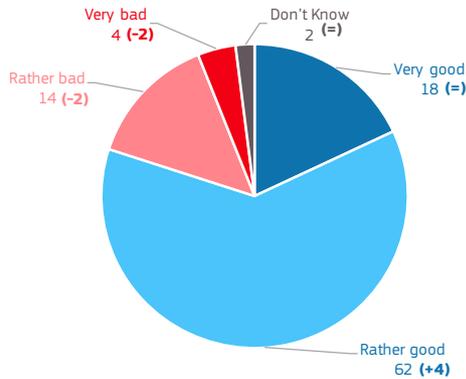
Respondents were asked how they judge the current quality of life in their region⁶.

At least half the respondents consider that the quality of life in their region is good in all but eight European regions

At EU level, eight in ten respondents (80%) say that the quality of life in their region is good, with 18% saying it is very good. On the other hand, 18% describe the quality of life in their region as bad, with 4% saying is very bad.

Since 2015, the share of respondents saying the quality of life in their region is good has increased by 4 percentage points.

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The quality of life in (OUR REGION)



(October-November 2018 - September 2015)

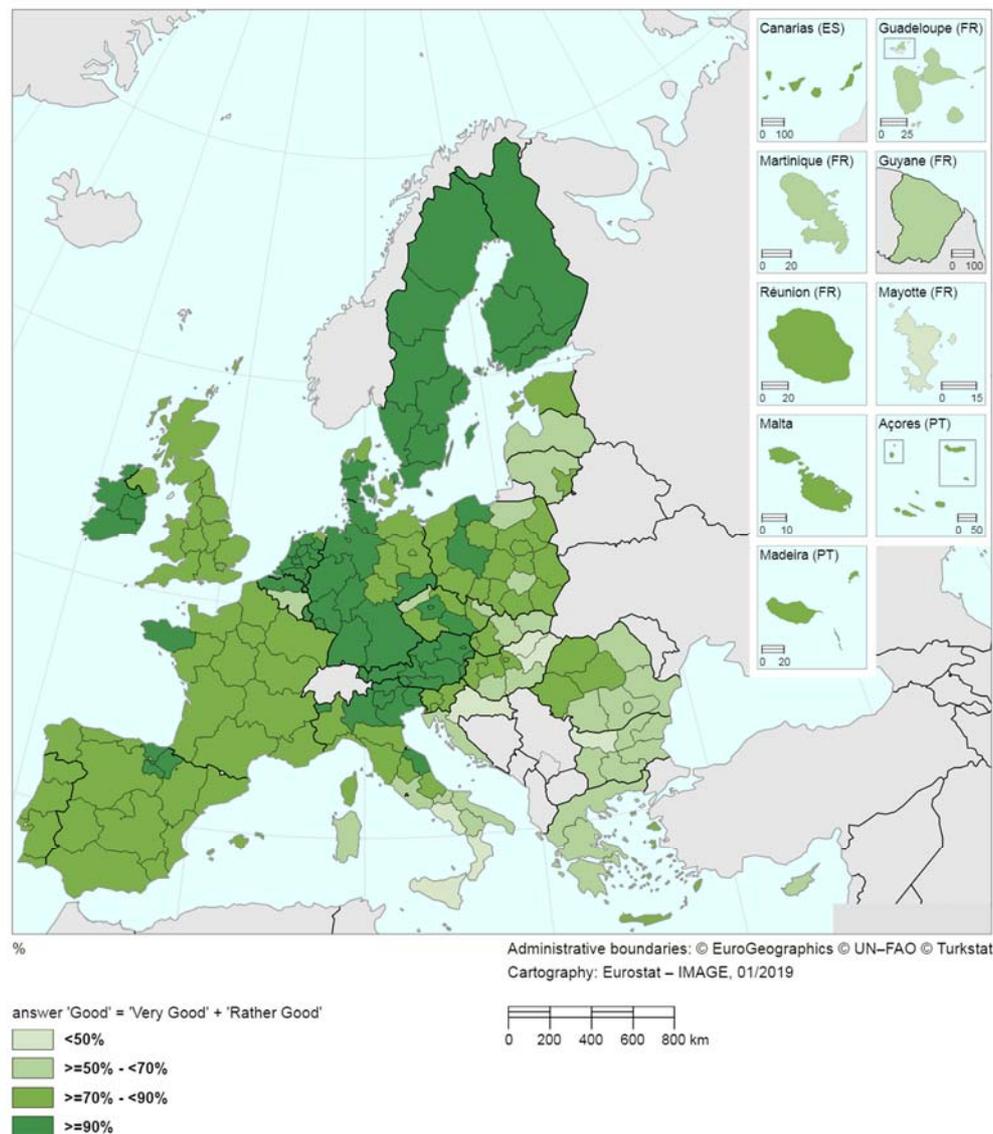
Base: all respondents (N=61,968)

⁶ Q1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The quality of life in (OUR REGION)

The following map illustrates the spread of regional results, with darker green representing the higher levels of positive responses (“good”). This regional analysis reveals considerable differences between European regions. Respondents in Nordic and central European regions are most likely to be satisfied with the quality of life, followed by those in western Europe. On the other hand, respondents in south eastern and Mediterranean regions are least likely to be satisfied.

In 196 of the 204 European regions, at least half the respondents consider the quality of life in their region to be good.

Q1.1 Quality of life in the region
% answering 'Good'



Overall, the regional analysis reveals considerable differences between regions, with the proportion of respondents assessing the quality of life in their region as good ranging from 99% in Zeeland, Noord-Brabant, Drenthe and Friesland (all in the Netherlands), and Oberösterreich and Salzburg (both in Austria) to 36% in Mayotte (France), 40% in Severozapaden (Bulgaria), and 41% in Campania (Italy).

Additionally, the regional analysis shows also some considerable differences between regions within the same Member State.

In Italy for instance, more than nine in ten respondents in five regions say that the quality of life in their region is good (98% in Provincia Autonoma di Trento, 96% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen, 93% in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 92% in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste and 91% in Marche), whereas in three regions – all situated in the south of the country – less than half the respondents share this opinion (48% in Sicilia, 45% in Calabria and, as already seen, 41% in Campania).

Wide regional differences are also seen in Belgium (where the proportion of respondents who consider the quality of life in their region to be good varies from 91% in Vlaams Gewest to 67% in Région wallonne), Poland (from 95% in Wielkopolskie to 67% in Warmińsko-Mazurskie), Czechia (from 92% in Jihovýchod to 66% in Severozápad) and Hungary (from 84% in Nyugat-Dunántúl to 45% in Észak-Magyarország).

In 162 regions at least seven in ten respondents say that the quality of life in their region is good, with the highest proportions in the Netherlands (99% in four regions: Friesland, Drenthe, Zeeland and Noord-Brabant) and Austria (99% in two regions: Oberösterreich and Salzburg). Indeed, in 67 of these regions, at least nine in ten respondents say that the quality of life in their region is good.

The table below details the results observed in these 67 regions.

Quality of life "Good" (>=90%)

	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	91		11 out of 12	Friesland	99
	3 out of 8	Jihovýchod	92			Drenthe	99
		Střední Čechy	91			Zeeland	99
		Praha	90			Noord-Brabant	99
	3 out of 5	Hovedstaden	93			Utrecht	98
		Syddanmark	92			Overijssel	97
		Midtjylland	91			Gelderland	96
	10 out of 16	Bayern	98			Flevoland	94
		Baden-Württemberg	97			Limburg	93
		Hamburg	95			Noord-Holland	92
		Niedersachsen	95			Zuid-Holland	91
		Rheinland-Pfalz	95		9 out of 9	Oberösterreich	99
		Schleswig-Holstein	95			Salzburg	99
		Hessen	93			Niederösterreich	98
		Saarland	92			Vorarlberg	98
		Sachsen	92			Burgenland	97
		Nordrhein-Westfalen	90			Kärnten	97
	3 out of 3	Southern	93			Steiermark	96
		Northern and Western	91			Tirol	95
		Eastern and Midlands	91			Wien	93
	3 out of 19	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	96		2 out of 17	Wielkopolskie	95
		La Rioja	93			Pomorskie	92
		País Vasco	91		5 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	97
	1 out of 18	Bretagne	94			Åland	96
	7 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	98			Länsi-Suomi	95
		Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	96			Etelä-Suomi	93
		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	93			Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	92
		Valle d'aosta/Vallée d'aoste	92		8 out of 8	Småland med öarna	96
		Marche	91			Östra Mellansverige	95
		Lombardia	90			Övre Norrland	95
		Veneto	90			Norra Mellansverige	94
	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	94			Stockholm	93
						Västsverige	93
						Sydsverige	92
						Mellersta Norrland	91

The table below details the results observed in the 95 regions (slightly less than half of the 204 regions) where between 70% (included) and 90% (excluded) of respondents consider that the quality of life in their region is good.

Quality of life "Good" (>=70% to <90%)

	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 3	Région De Bruxelles-Capitale	76		3 out of 8	Nyugat-Dunántúl	84
	3 out of 8	Severovýchod	88			Közép-Dunántúl	80
		Střední Morava	86			Budapest	74
		Jihozápad	85		1 out of 1	Malta	85
	2 out of 5	Nordjylland	88		1 out of 12	Groningen	88
		Sjælland	85		13 out of 17	Warszawski stołeczny	87
	6 out of 16	Bremen	89			Małopolskie	86
		Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	87			Śląskie	85
		Thüringen	87			Lubuskie	85
		Brandenburg	85			Opolskie	85
		Berlin	81			Dolnośląskie	84
		Sachsen-Anhalt	73			Mazowiecki regionalny	83
	1 out of 1	Eesti	78			Podlaskie	83
	1 out of 4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	74			Kujawsko-Pomorskie	83
	16 out of 19	Cantabria	89			Łódzkie	82
		Aragón	85			Zachodniopomorskie	81
		Cataluña	83		6 out of 7	Podkarpackie	78
		Comunidad Valenciana	82			Lubelskie	71
		Illes Balears	80			Algarve	83
		Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	80			Região Autónoma da Madeira	82
		Castilla y León	79			Região Autónoma dos Açores	81
		Extremadura	79			Norte	80
		Galicia	78			Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	80
		Región de Murcia	78			Centro	79
		Canarias	77		2 out of 8	Nord-Vest	76
		Principado de Asturias	74			Centru	76
		Castilla-La Mancha	73		2 out of 2	Zahodna Slovenija	89
		Comunidad de Madrid	72			Vzhodna Slovenija	72
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	72		2 out of 4	Bratislavský kraj	86
		Andalucía	71			Západné Slovensko	78
	12 out of 18	Pays de la Loire	87		11 out of 12	North East (England)	81
		Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	85			North West (England)	81
		Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes	84			South East (England)	81
		Corse	83			Northern Ireland	81
		Normandie	82			Wales	80
		Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées	82			East Midlands (England)	79
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	82			Scotland	79
		Centre-Val de Loire	78			East of England	78
		Île de France	75			South West (England)	77
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	75			West Midlands (England)	74
		la Réunion	75			Yorkshire and the Humber	71
		Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine	71				
	6 out of 21	Emilia-Romagna	89				
		Toscana	88				
		Umbria	84				
		Piemonte	79				
		Liguria	78				
		Abruzzo	78				
	1 out of 2	Sostinės regionas	77				

On the other hand, in eight European regions, **under 50% of respondents** say that the **quality of life in their region is good**.

These are: Mayotte (France) (36%), Severozapaden (Bulgaria) (40%), Sicilia, Calabria, and Campagna (Italy) (48%, 45% and 41% respectively), Észak-Alföld and Észak-Magyarország (Hungary) (47% and 45% respectively), and Continental Croatia (Croatia) (45%).

The eight regions in which people are more likely to say that the quality of life in their region is bad are located in just five of the 28 Member States.

Quality of life total 'Good' (< 50%)

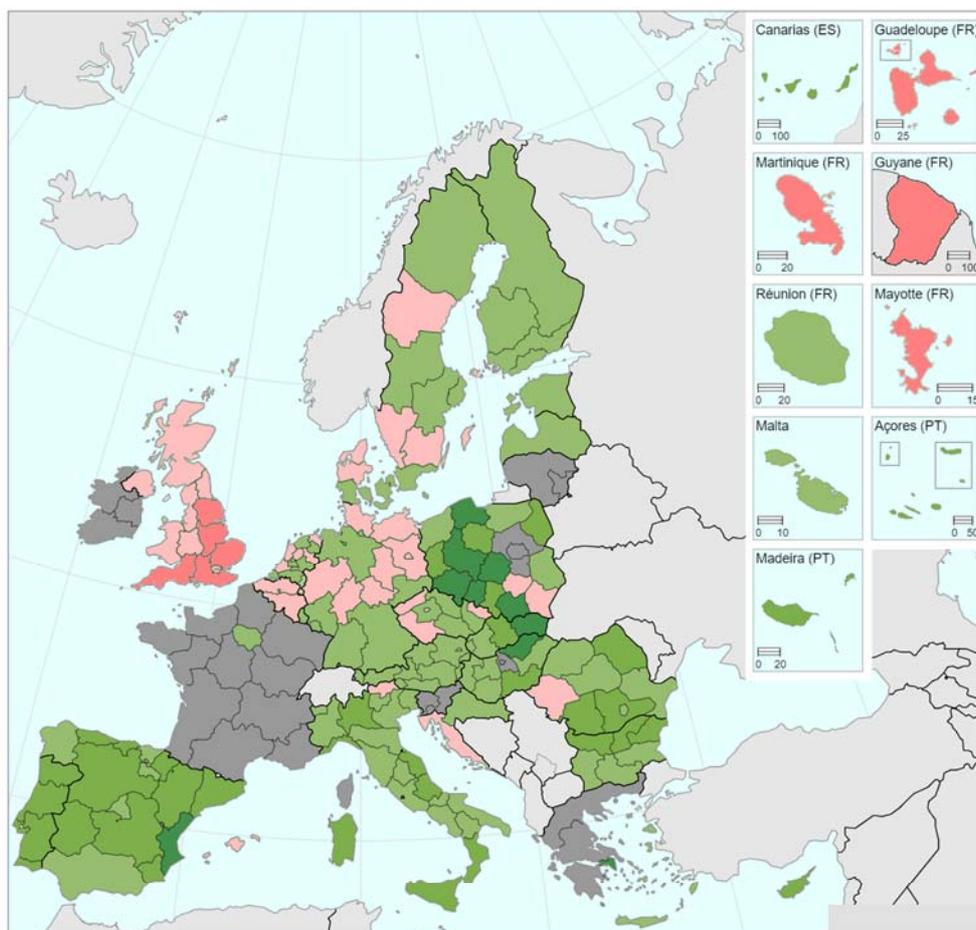
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Bulgaria	1 out of 6	Severozapaden	40
 France	1 out of 18	Mayotte	36
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Continental Croatia	45
 Italy	3 out of 21	Sicilia	48
		Calabria	45
		Campania	41
 Hungary	2 out of 8	Észak-Alföld	47
		Észak-Magyarország	45

EVOLUTION SINCE 2015

The following map shows how opinions have changed on this issue since 2015.

The regions highlighted in green are those where the proportion of respondents thinking that the quality of life in their region is good has increased. They can be seen all across the EU, as in most regions the proportion of respondents who consider that the **quality of life** in their region is good has **increased** since 2015. This is especially the case in Eastern and Southern Europe.

Q1.1 Quality of life in the region
Evolution 2015-2018



percentage points difference (pp)

answer 'Good' - Diff 2015-2018

- <-10pp
- >=-10pp - <0pp
- >=0pp - <10pp
- >=10pp - <20pp
- >=20pp
- Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019



The proportion of respondents who think that the quality of life in their region is good has **increased** by at least 20 percentage points in ten regions. It is the case in five Polish regions: Wielkopolskie (95%, +49 percentage points since 2015), Małopolskie (86%, +33), Pomorskie (92%, +23), Dolnośląskie (84%, +23) and Opolskie (85%, +20); in two Spanish regions: Comunidad Valenciana (82%, +26) and Castilla y León (79%, +20); but also in Attiki (Greece) (52%, +21), Észak-Magyarország (Hungary) (45%, +21) and Východné Slovensko (Slovakia) (54%, +21).

However, this proportion has **decreased** by at least ten percentage points in ten regions, including four in France: Mayotte (36%, -22 percentage points), Martinique (53%, -17), Guadeloupe (51%, -16) and Guyane (55%, -14); five regions in the UK: South West (England) (77%, -15), Yorkshire and the Humber (71%, -15), East of England (78%, -14), East Midlands (79%, -12) and South East (England) (81%, -11); as well as in Sachsen-Anhalt (Germany) (73%, -10).

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015
Poland - Wielkopolskie	95	▲ 49
Poland - Małopolskie	86	▲ 33
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	82	▲ 26
Poland - Dolnośląskie	84	▲ 23
Poland - Pomorskie	92	▲ 23
Greece - Attiki	52	▲ 21
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország	45	▲ 21
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko	54	▲ 21
Spain - Castilla y León	79	▲ 20
Poland - Opolskie	85	▲ 20
(...)		
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	73	▼ 10
United Kingdom - South East (England)	81	▼ 11
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)	79	▼ 12
France - Guyane	55	▼ 14
United Kingdom - East of England	78	▼ 14
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber	71	▼ 15
United Kingdom - South West (England)	77	▼ 15
France - Guadeloupe	51	▼ 16
France - Martinique	53	▼ 17
France - Mayotte	36	▼ 22

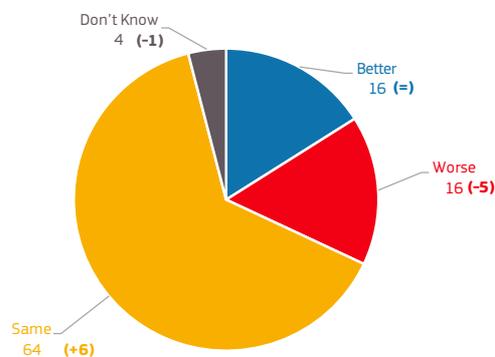
QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE REGIONS: EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Respondents were asked whether the next 12 months will be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the quality of life in their region⁷.

In all but two European regions, at least half the respondents believe that the quality of life in their region will stay the same in the next 12 months

At EU level, nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) consider that the quality of life in their region will be the same (+6 percentage points since 2015). 16% of respondents expect it will be better (unchanged), while another 16% expect it will be worse (-5).

Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The quality of life in (OUR REGION)



(October-November 2018 - September 2015)

Base: all respondents (N=61,968)

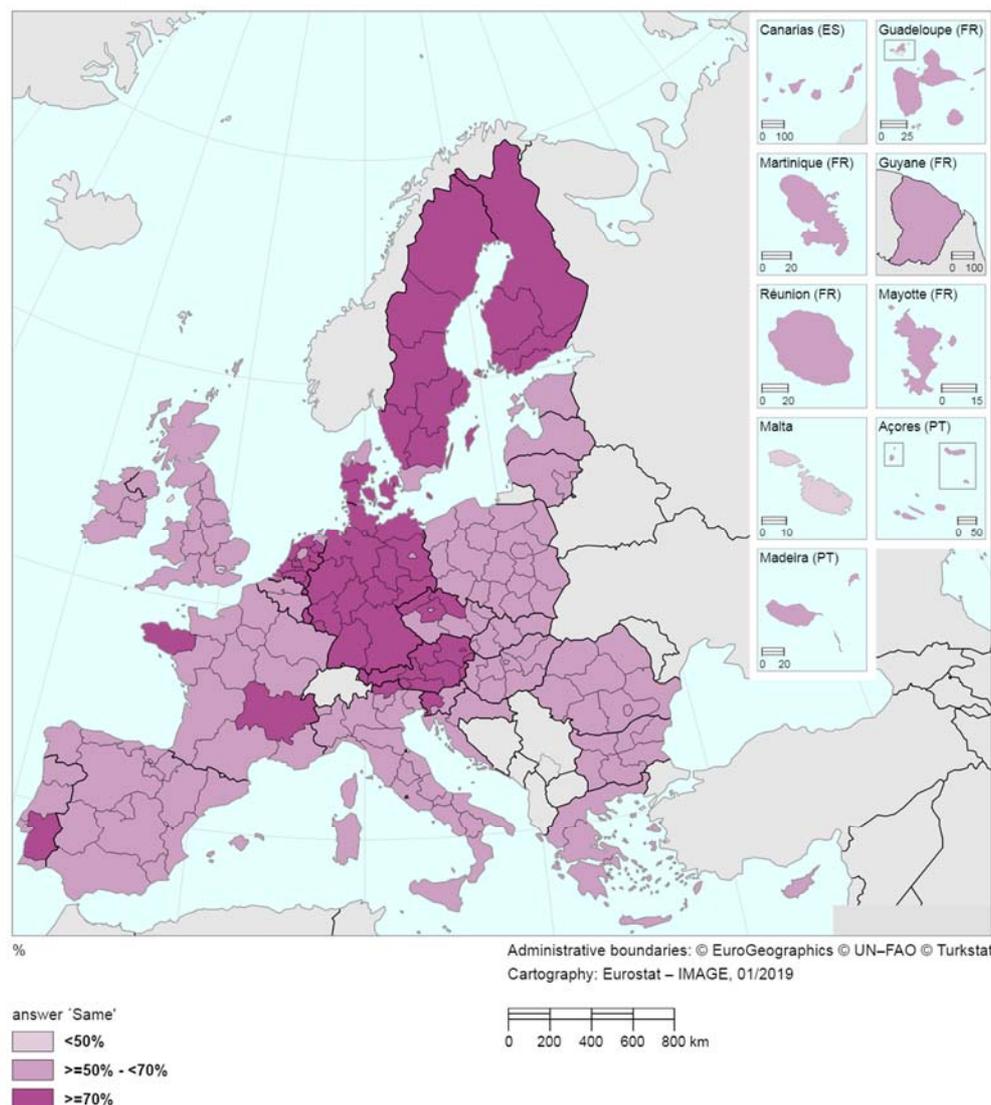
⁷ Q2.1. In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The quality of life in your region

The majority of respondents think that the **quality of life** in their region will **stay the same** over the next 12 months in nearly all EU regions (202 of the 204 regions). The only two regions where less than half the respondents think that the quality of life in their region will stay the same over the next 12 months are Malta (36%) and London (UK) (43%).

On the following map, regions highlighted in dark purple are those where at least seven in ten respondents believe that the quality of life in their region will stay the same. They are mostly located in Nordic and central European countries.

Q2.1 Expectations for the quality of life the region

% answering 'Same'

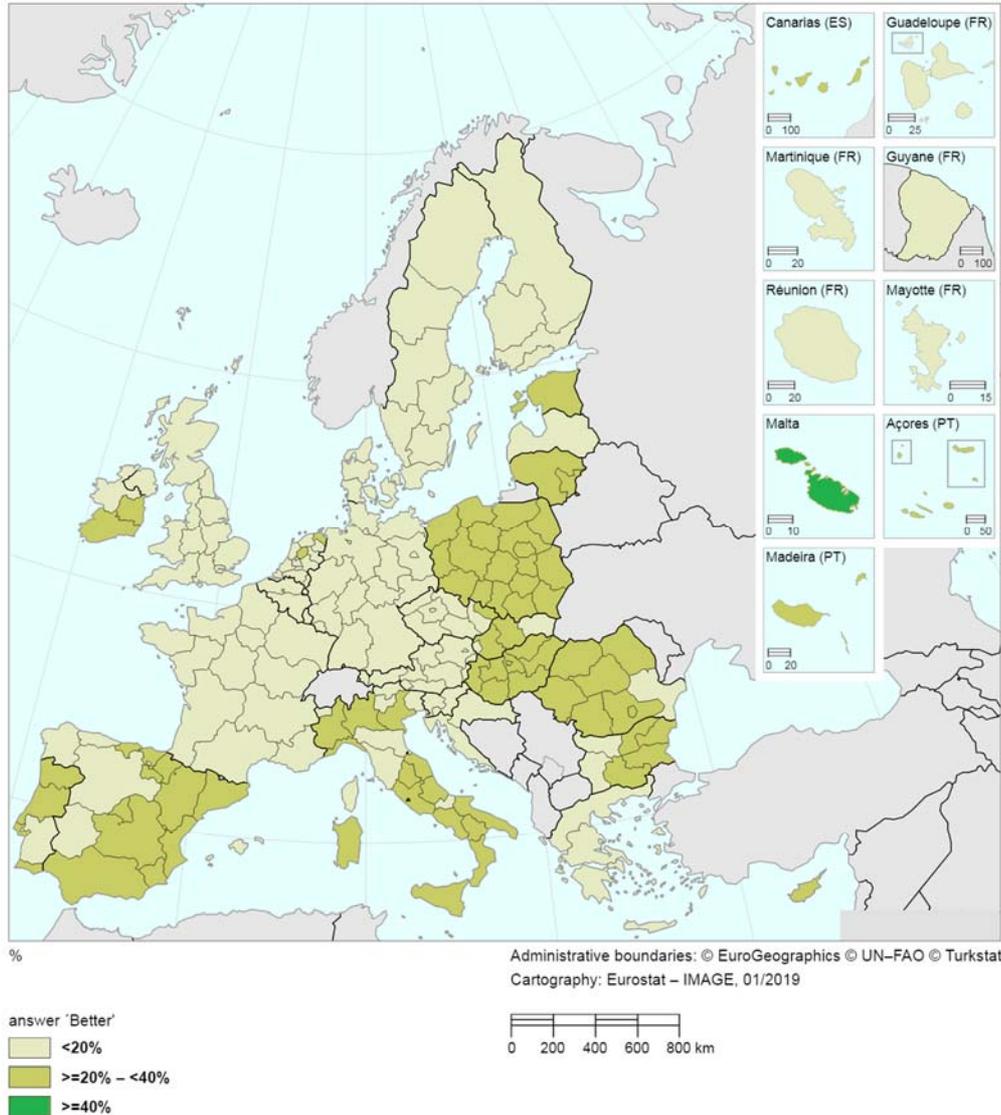


At least seven in ten respondents think that the quality of life in their region will stay the same in more than a quarter of the regions (59 regions): Germany (15 of the 16 regions), the Netherlands (10 of the 12 regions), Austria (all 9 regions), Sweden (7 of the 8 regions), Finland (all 5 regions), Denmark (4 of the 5 regions), Czechia (3 of the 8 regions), France (2 of the 18 regions), Italy (1 of the 21 regions), Portugal (1 of the 7 regions), Slovenia (1 of the 2 regions) and Luxembourg.

Most respondents in most regions think that the quality of life in their region is good, so it is not surprising that only a small proportion of them expect the **quality of life** in their region to get **better** in the next twelve months.

The map below shows that the regions where a higher proportion of respondents expect the quality of life to improve in the next 12 months are mainly located in Southern and Eastern Europe, as well as in Ireland.

Q2.1 Expectations for the quality of life in the region
% answering 'Better'



In more than one-third of the regions (80 of the 204 European regions), at least a fifth of respondents expect the quality of life to get better in the next 12 months, with the highest proportions observed in Malta (40%), Podlaskie, Poland (35%), Região Autónoma da Madeira, Portugal and Campania, Italy (both 31%). On the other hand, only 4% of respondents think so in Niederösterreich, Austria.

The following table shows the 80 regions where at least one fifth of respondents consider that the quality of life in their region will be better in the next 12 months.

Expected quality of life "Better" (>=20%)

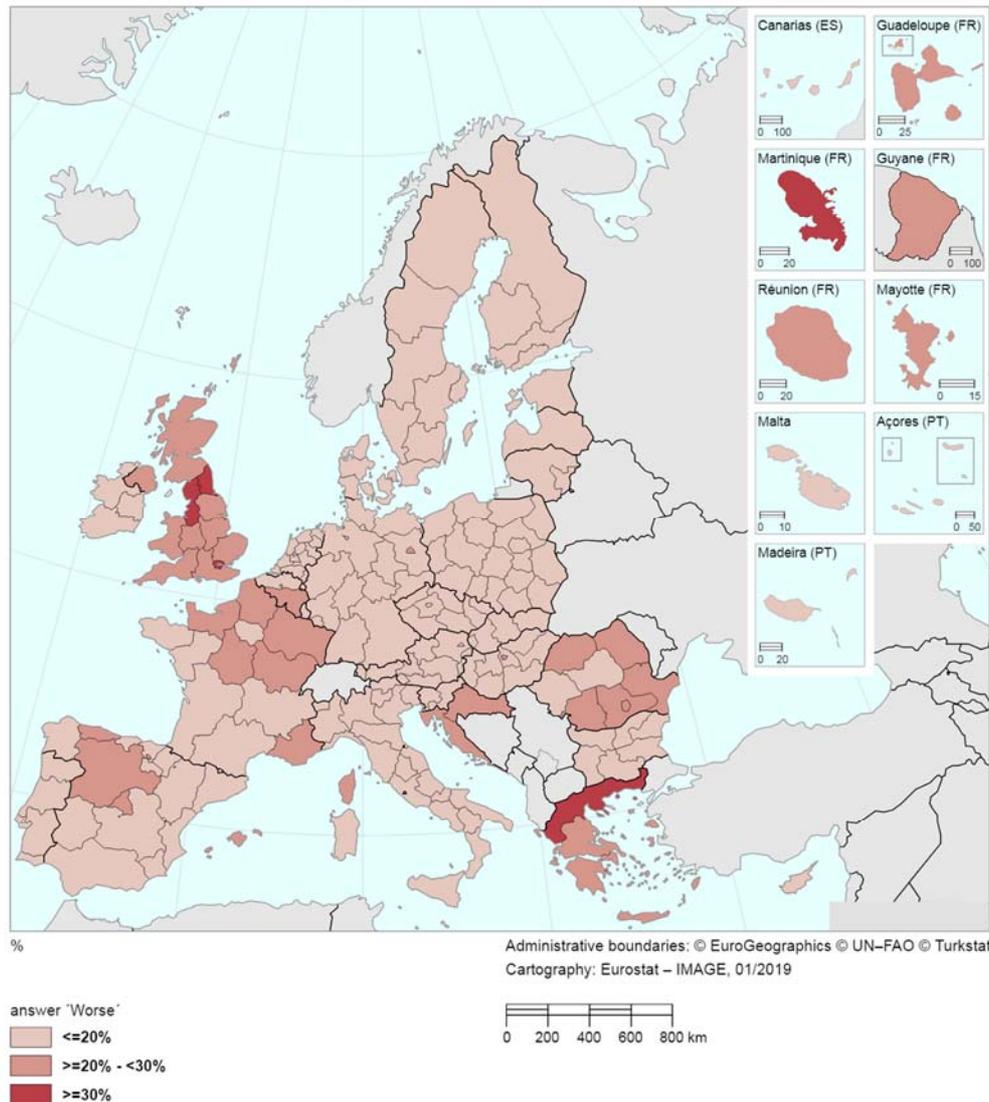
	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
							
		Severoiztochen	25		1 out of 1	Malta	40
	4 out of 6	Yugoiztochen	23				
		Yuzhen tsentralen	22		2 out of 12	Groningen	22
		Severen tsentralen	20			Flevoland	20
							
	1 out of 8	Moravskoslezsko	23			Podlaskie	35
						Łódzkie	29
	1 out of 1	Eesti	21			Lubelskie	29
						Mazowiecki regionalny	27
	2 out of 3	Eastern and Midlands	22			Świętokrzyskie	27
		Southern	21			Dolnośląskie	27
						Warmińsko-Mazurskie	27
		Comunidad Valenciana	28			Podkarpackie	26
		Canarias	26		17 out of 17	Zachodniopomorskie	26
		Castilla-La Mancha	23			Lubuskie	26
		Andalucía	23			Śląskie	25
		Región de Murcia	23			Małopolskie	23
	12 out of 19	Cantabria	21			Opolskie	23
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	21			Kujawsko-Pomorskie	23
		Aragón	21			Warszawski stołeczny	22
		Comunidad de Madrid	21			Wielkopolskie	22
		País Vasco	20			Pomorskie	21
		La Rioja	20				
		Cataluña	20			Região Autónoma da Madeira	31
					6 out of 7	Região Autónoma dos Açores	25
		Campania	31			Norte	23
		Sicília	28			Centro	22
		Puglia	27			Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	22
		Abruzzo	25			Algarve	20
		Umbria	25				
		Lombardia	24			Nord-Vest	23
	14 out of 21	Sardegna	24			Centru	23
		Veneto	23		7 out of 8	București-Ilfov	22
		Basilicata	22			Sud-Vest Oltenia	22
		Calabria	21			Vest	22
		Piemonte	20			Nord-Est	21
		Liguria	20			Sud-Muntenia	21
		Marche	20				
		Lazio	20		2 out of 4	Stredné Slovensko	22
						Západné Slovensko	21
	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	22				
							
	2 out of 2	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	29				
		Sostinės regionas	26				
							
		Észak-Alföld	24				
	8 out of 8	Dél-Alföld	24				
		Nyugat-Dunántúl	23				
		Dél-Dunántúl	23				
		Budapest	22				
		Közép-Dunántúl	22				

Similarly, the proportion of respondents who expect to see the **quality of life** in their region to be **worse** in the coming 12 months is not very high across the different European regions.

On the following map, regions in darker shades of red are home to relatively high proportions of respondents who believe that the quality of life in their region is going to get worse.

Q2.1 Expectations for the quality of life in the region

% answering 'Worse'



The United Kingdom and Greece, as well as Croatia, Romania, France and Spain stand out with regions where a higher share of respondents expect the quality of life in their region will be worse within the next 12 months.

In 45 regions, at least a fifth of respondents are pessimistic regarding the quality of life in their region in the next 12 months, with the highest scores in London and North West (England) in the UK (38% and 31% respectively), and Voreia Ellada, Greece (33%). At the other end of the scale, only 3% of respondents think that way in Friesland, the Netherlands.

The following table shows the 45 regions where at least a fifth of respondents believe that the quality of life in their region will get worse in the next twelve months.

Expected quality of life "Worse" (>=20%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
		Belgium	
	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne	23
		Germany	
	1 out of 16	Berlin	22
		Greece	
	4 out of 4	Voreia Ellada	33
		Kentriki Ellada	29
		Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	26
		Attiki	24
		Spain	
	6 out of 19	Principado de Asturias	24
		Comunidad de Madrid	24
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	24
		Castilla y León	21
		Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	21
		Illes Balears	20
		France	
	12 out of 18	Martinique	30
		Guadeloupe	28
		Centre-Val de Loire	26
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	25
		Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-	
		Lorraine	25
		la Réunion	25
		Guyane	24
		Mayotte	24
		Normandie	23
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	23
		Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie	22
		Corse	20
		Croatia	
	2 out of 2	Continental Croatia	26
		Adriatic Croatia	22
		Hungary	
	1 out of 8	Budapest	20
		Romania	
	6 out of 8	București-Ilfov	24
		Sud-Muntenia	23
		Nord-Est	21
		Sud-Vest Oltenia	21
		Nord-Vest	20
		Sud-Est	20
		United Kingdom	
	12 out of 12	London	38
		North West (England)	31
		North East (England)	30
		Northern Ireland	29
		South East (England)	28
		South West (England)	28
		East Midlands (England)	27
		East of England	26
		Wales	26
		Yorkshire and the Humber	25
		Scotland	25
		West Midlands (England)	24

Evolution since 2015

Since 2015, the regions with the highest increases in the proportion of respondents who consider that the quality of life in their region will be better are located in Czechia, Italy, Hungary, Poland and Portugal. These include four Hungarian regions: Észak-Alföld (24%, +16 percentage points), Dél-Alföld (24%, +13), Nyugat-Dunántúl (23%, +10) and Észak-Magyarország (22%, +10); eight Polish regions: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (27%, +16), Zachodniopomorskie (26%, +11), Śląskie (25%, +11), Dolnośląskie (27%, +10), Lubuskie (26%, +10), Kujawsko-Pomorskie (23%, +10), Małopolskie (23%, +10), Wielkopolskie (22%, +10), one region in Czechia in Moravskoslezsko (23%, +11); one in Italy, Sicilia (28%, +10), and one in Portugal, Região Autónoma da Madeira (31%, +10).

The ten regions that have registered the highest decreases since 2015 are all Spanish regions led by Principado de Asturias (10%, -19 percentage points), País Vasco (20%, -18), Comunidad de Madrid (21%, -16) and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (13%, -16).

Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

	Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
Hungary - Észak-Alföld	24	▲ 16	15	▼ 17	59	▲ 4	2
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie	27	▲ 16	13	▼ 5	55	▼ 5	5
Hungary - Dél-Alföld	24	▲ 13	14	▼ 14	60	▲ 5	2
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko	23	▲ 11	10	▼ 5	65	▼ 5	2
Poland - Śląskie	25	▲ 11	13	▼ 4	58	▲ 1	4
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie	26	▲ 11	11	▼ 8	56	▲ 4	7
Italy - Sicilia	28	▲ 10	9	▼ 13	58	▲ 1	5
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl	23	▲ 10	13	▼ 9	59	▼ 2	5
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország	22	▲ 10	19	▼ 7	57	▼ 2	2
Poland - Małopolskie	23	▲ 10	10	▼ 7	61	=	6
Poland - Wielkopolskie	22	▲ 10	15	▼ 3	58	▼ 2	5
Poland - Lubuskie	26	▲ 10	15	▼ 10	55	▲ 5	4
Poland - Dolnośląskie	27	▲ 10	10	▼ 5	56	▼ 2	7
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	23	▲ 10	12	▼ 10	63	▲ 6	2
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira	31	▲ 10	9	▼ 11	58	▲ 7	2
(...)							
Spain - Extremadura	18	▼ 12	14	=	65	▲ 13	3
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	11	▼ 12	24	▲ 3	62	▲ 12	3
Spain - Castilla y León	11	▼ 13	21	▲ 5	65	▲ 8	3
Spain - Illes Balears	12	▼ 13	20	▲ 1	64	▲ 13	4
Spain - Región de Murcia	23	▼ 14	13	▲ 6	61	▲ 10	3
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	21	▼ 15	16	▲ 3	60	▲ 13	3
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	23	▼ 15	17	▲ 8	59	▲ 10	1
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	21	▼ 16	24	▲ 9	52	▲ 10	3
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	13	▼ 16	21	▲ 3	62	▲ 12	4
Spain - País Vasco	20	▼ 18	12	▲ 1	62	▲ 14	6
Spain - Principado de Asturias	10	▼ 19	24	▲ 6	62	▲ 14	4

III. OPTIMISM CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THE REGIONS

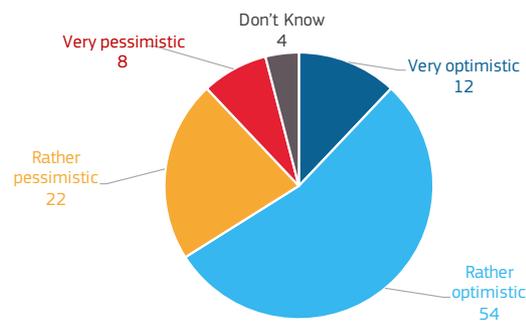
GENERAL OPTIMISM CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THE REGIONS

Having discussed whether they think that the economic situation of their region will get better, get worse, or stay the same over the next 12 months, respondents were then asked whether they are optimistic or pessimistic regarding the future of their region.

In 170 of the 204 regions at least half the respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region; the regions less likely to be optimistic are in Greece, Spain, France, Cyprus and the UK

At EU level, nearly seven in ten respondents (66%) say they are optimistic regarding the future of their region, while three in ten (30%) describe themselves as pessimistic and just 4% answer “don’t know”.

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (% - EU)



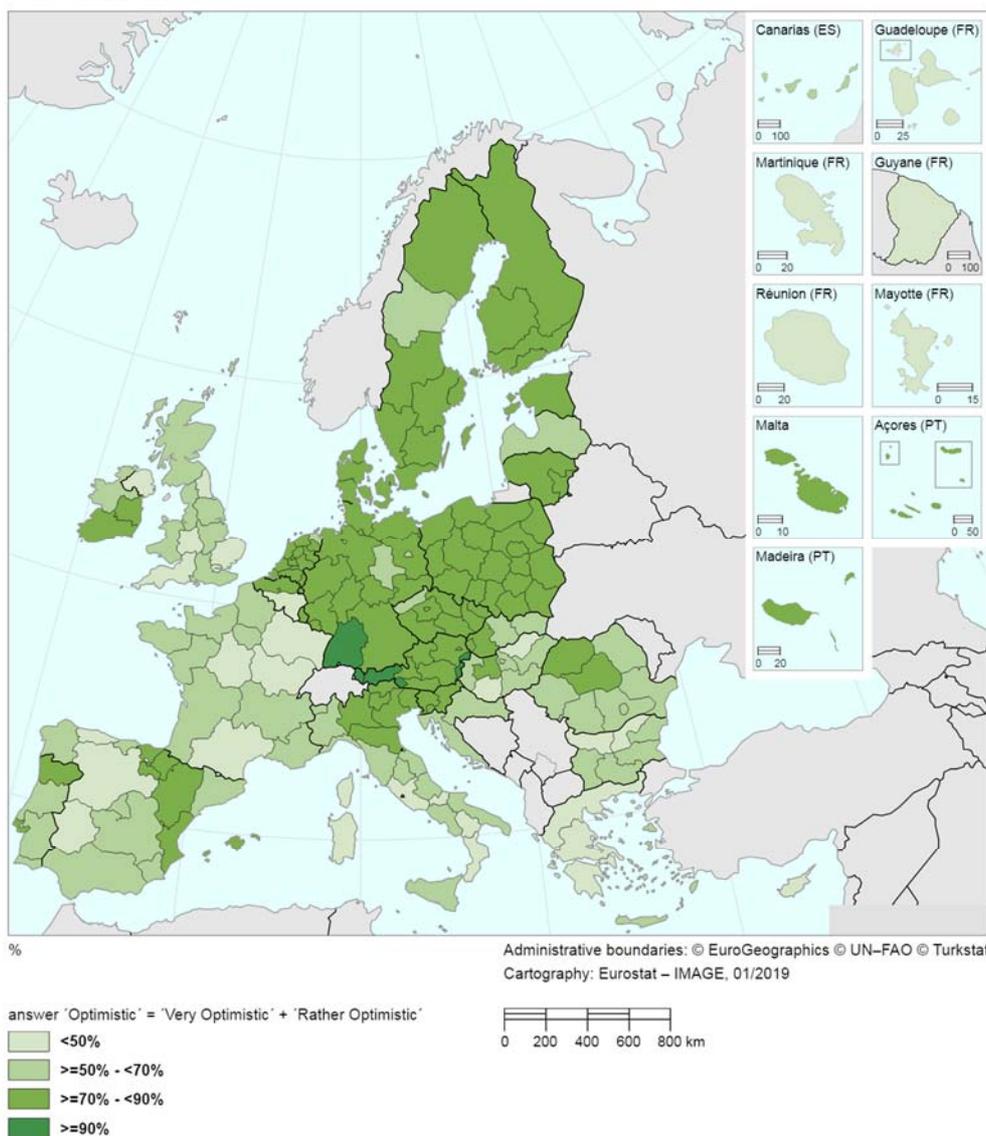
(October–November 2018)

Base: all respondents (N=61,968)

In 170 of the 204 European regions the majority of respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region, and in more than half of the regions (106) the proportion of people who are optimistic is at least 70%.

On the map below, the regions where more than seven in ten respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region are highlighted in dark green. These are mainly located in central Europe and include Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Czechia, and Poland, as well as some regions in Nordic and Baltic countries such as Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, and Lithuania.

QD10 Optimistic for the future of the region
% answering 'Optimistic'



However, the regional analysis shows considerable differences across the 204 European regions, with proportions varying from 93% in Vorarlberg (Austria) to 34% in both Principado de Asturias (Spain), and Molise (Italy).

The following table lists the 106 regions where at least seven in ten respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region.

Total optimistic (>= 70%)

	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	72		9 out of 9	Vorarlberg	93
	7 out of 8	Praha	80			Steiermark	88
		Střední Čechy	79			Niederösterreich	87
		Jihozápad	79			Oberösterreich	87
		Severovýchod	79			Salzburg	87
		Jihovýchod	77			Kärnten	77
		Střední Morava	77			Wien	74
		Moravskoslezsko	71		17 out of 17	Wielkopolskie	87
	5 out of 5	Syddanmark	85			Dolnośląskie	84
		Midtjylland	82			Śląskie	83
		Hovedstaden	81			Podlaskie	83
		Nordjylland	78			Pomorskie	83
		Sjælland	75			Mazowiecki regionalny	81
	13 out of 16	Baden-Württemberg	90			Zachodniopomorskie	80
		Niedersachsen	88			Lubuskie	80
		Hamburg	86			Lubelskie	79
		Schleswig-Holstein	86			Kujawsko-Pomorskie	79
		Bayern	84			Warszawski stołeczny	78
		Hessen	81			Małopolskie	78
		Rheinland-Pfalz	80			Opolskie	77
		Sachsen	77			Łódzkie	76
		Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	75			Świętokrzyskie	76
		Saarland	75			Warmińsko-Mazurskie	76
		Thüringen	74			Podkarpackie	75
		Brandenburg	73		5 out of 7	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	81
		Nordrhein-Westfalen	71			Norte	74
	1 out of 1	Eesti	75			Região Autónoma da Madeira	71
	2 out of 3	Southern	75			Algarve	70
		Eastern and Midlands	73			Região Autónoma dos Açores	70
	6 out of 19	País Vasco	82		2 out of 8	Centru	71
		La Rioja	77			Nord-vest	70
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	73		2 out of 2	Zahodna Slovenija	81
		Aragón	73			Vzhodna Slovenija	73
		Comunidad Valenciana	73		2 out of 4	Bratislavský kraj	76
		Illes Balears	71			Západné Slovensko	73
	6 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Lombardia	86		5 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	84
		Emilia-Romagna	76		7 out of 8	Östra Mellansverige	88
		Provincia Autonoma di Trento	75			Stockholm	86
		Veneto	74			Småland med Öarna	85
		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	74			Västssverige	83
	2 out of 2	Sostinės Regionas	75			Övre Norrland	82
		Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	70			Norra Mellansverige	81
	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	88			Sydsverige	77
	1 out of 8	Közép-Dunántúl	71				
	1 out of 1	Malta	71				
	11 out of 12	Overijssel	88				
		Friesland	86				
		Drenthe	84				
		Gelderland	84				
		Noord-Brabant	84				
		Flevoland	83				
		Utrecht	82				
		Zeeland	81				
		Noord-Holland	78				
		Zuid-Holland	78				
		Limburg	78				

On the other hand, in 34 European regions, less than half the respondents are optimistic regarding the future of their region. These regions are mostly located in France (10 regions), Spain (5 regions), Italy (5 regions), the United Kingdom (5 regions) and Greece (3 regions).

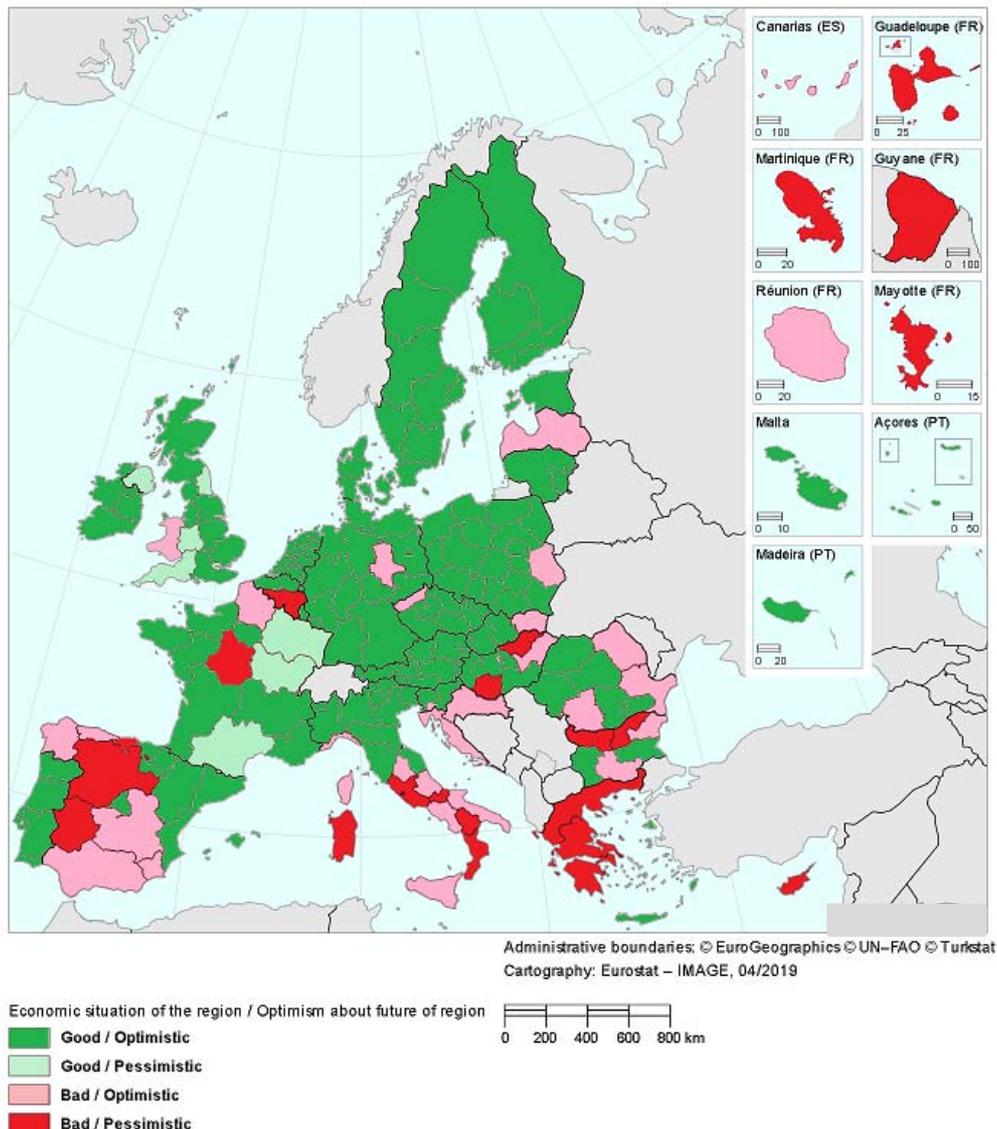
Total optimistic (< 50%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne	47
 Bulgaria	2 out of 6	Severen tsentralen Severozapaden	44 36
 Greece	3 out of 4	Kentriki Ellada Attiki Voreia Ellada	45 44 36
 Spain	5 out of 19	Extremadura Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla Castilla y León Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta Principado de Asturias	48 46 45 42 34
 France	10 out of 18	Corse Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées la Réunion Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine Centre-Val de Loire Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Mayotte Guadeloupe Martinique Guyane	49 48 48 44 43 42 41 37 36 36
 Italy	5 out of 21	Lazio Sardegna Calabria Basilicata Molise	47 44 39 38 34
 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Kýpros	48
 Hungary	2 out of 8	Észak-Magyarország Dél-Dunántúl	48 47
 United Kingdom	5 out of 12	North East (England) South West (England) London West Midlands (England) Northern Ireland	49 48 47 46 36

Economic situation in the regions: current state and future outlook

The way most respondents see the current situation of their region's economy and their optimism about the future of their region can be combined to group regions in four categories: *'good and optimistic'*, *'good but pessimistic'*, *'bad but optimistic'* and *'bad and pessimistic'*.

Economic situation of the region and Optimism for the future of the region



144 regions belong to the category **good and optimistic**, where a majority of respondents believe that the current economic situation in their region is good *and* are optimistic about the future of their region. As can be seen on the map, this worldview is widely shared in the EU, and includes a variety of countries: Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, Ireland (all 3 regions), Lithuania (all 2 regions), Netherlands (all 12 regions), Austria (all 9 regions), Czechia (7 out of 8 regions), Germany (15 out of 16 regions), Poland (16 of 17 regions), Portugal (all 7 regions), Slovakia (3 of 4 regions), Slovenia (all 2 regions) and all regions in Nordic countries. Countries which are split, such as Belgium (2 out of 3 regions), Bulgaria (2 out of 6 regions), Italy (10 out of 21 regions), Spain (9 out of 19 regions), France

(7 out of 18 regions), Romania (5 out of 8 regions), Slovakia (3 out of 4 regions) and the United Kingdom (6 out of 12 regions) will be also further discussed below.

The second category – **good but pessimistic** concerns only eight regions, which are mainly concentrated in the United Kingdom (5 out of 12 regions), and France (2 out of 18 regions), plus Spain's Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla region. The small number of regions in this category seems to indicate that respondents are generally more likely to be optimistic if they think the current economic situation of their region is good.

In the third category – **bad but optimistic** – there are 26 regions. These regions have a majority of respondents who believe their region's economy is doing badly, as well as a majority of respondents who are optimistic as to their region's future. Geographically these are mainly found in Spain (5 out of 19 regions), Italy (6 out of 21 regions), France (1 out of 18 regions), Romania (3 out of 8 regions), Bulgaria (2 out of 6 regions) and Croatia (both regions). Interestingly, the Severozápad region in Czechia, the Lubelskie region in Poland the Východné Slovensko region in Slovakia, the Észak-Alföld region in Hungary, the Sachsen Anhalt region in Germany and the Wales region in the United Kingdom are the sole regions in their respective countries to belong to this category. The whole country/region of Latvia also belongs to this category.

26 regions belong to the fourth and final category – **bad and pessimistic**, with at least one-third of pessimistic regions in some countries, such as Belgium's Région wallonne (1 out of 3 regions), Greece (3 out of 4 regions), Bulgaria (2 out of 6 regions), France (8 out of 18 regions, including the 5 overseas regions) and Cyprus. Other countries in this category include Italy (5 out of 21 regions), Spain (4 out of 19 regions) and Hungary (2 out of 8 regions).

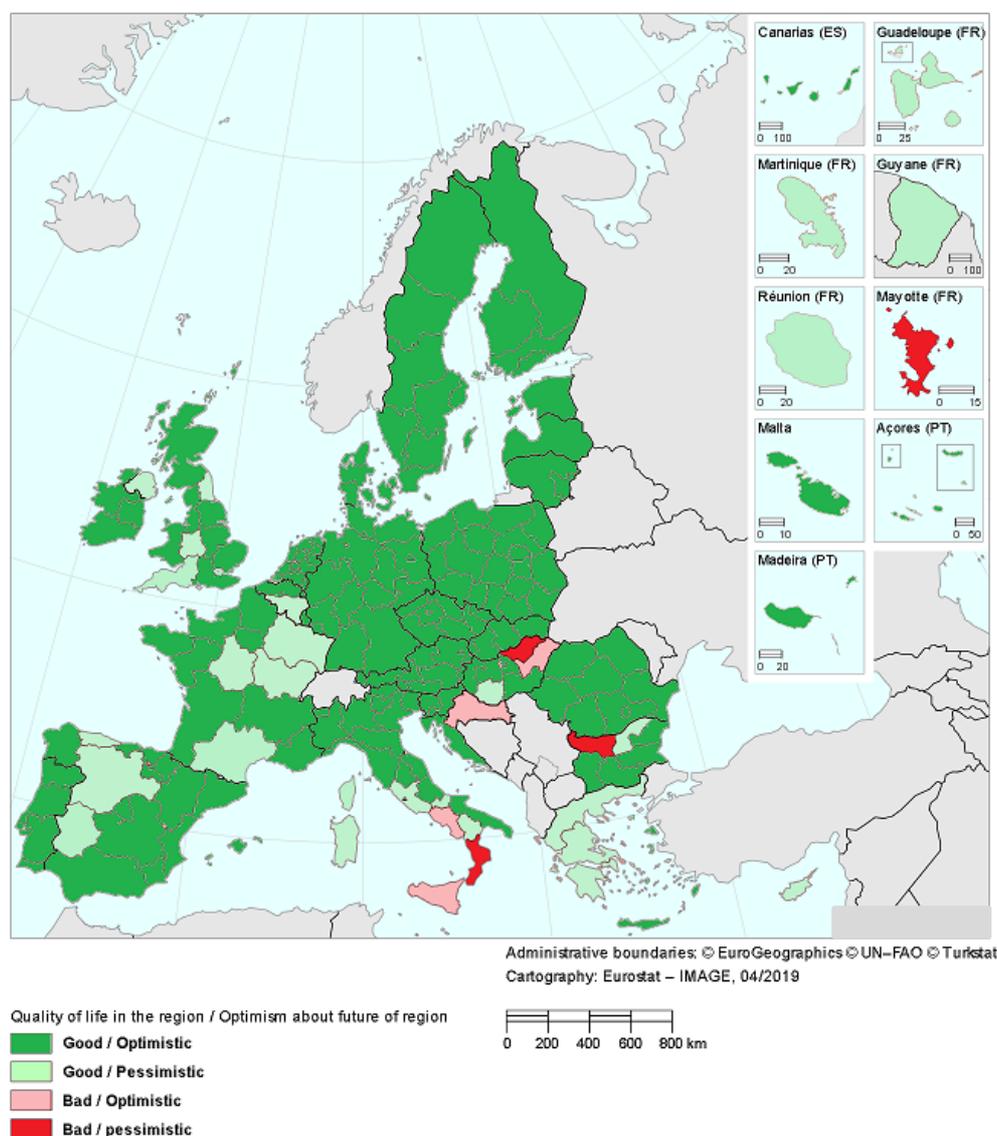
The detailed tables illustrating these results are included in this report in an Annex.

Quality of life in the regions: current state and future outlook

In a similar way, the opinion of most respondents about the current quality of life in their region and the way they think this situation will evolve in the next twelve months can be combined to group regions into four categories.

A majority of EU regions (166 of 204) have respondents who perceive the quality of life as **good and are optimistic** regarding the future of their region. This is mostly the case in all EU regions in Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden, as well as in Spain (14 out of 19 regions), France (8 out of 18 regions), Italy (14 out of 21), the United Kingdom (7 out of 12 regions), Hungary (5 out of 8 regions), Bulgaria (4 out of 6 regions) and Belgium (2 of 3 regions).

Quality of life in the region and Optimism for the future of the region



In 30 regions, while the majority of respondents view the quality of life as good, there is also a majority of respondents who are pessimistic regarding the future of their region. These regions are located in Greece (3 out of 4 regions), France (9 out of 18 regions), Spain (5 out of 19 regions), Italy (4 out of 21 regions), the United Kingdom (5 out of 12 regions), Belgium (1 out of 3 regions), Hungary (1 out of 8 regions), Bulgaria (1 out of 6 regions), and Cyprus.

There are only 4 regions in the next category – **bad and optimistic**, where respondents think the current quality of life is bad but are optimistic regarding the future of their region. These are the Continental Croatia region in Croatia, the Campania and Sicilia regions of Italy, and the Észak-Alföld region in Hungary.

The final category of **bad and pessimistic**, where respondents think the current quality of life is bad and are pessimistic regarding the future of the region, is equally small. In this category the regions are Calabria in Italy, Mayotte in France, Severozapaden in Bulgaria, and the Észak-Magyarország region in Hungary.

The detailed tables illustrating these results are included in this report in an Annex.

IV. MAIN CONCERNS FACING REGIONS ACROSS THE EU

From a list of eight items, respondents were asked to choose the two most important issues facing their region at the moment⁸.

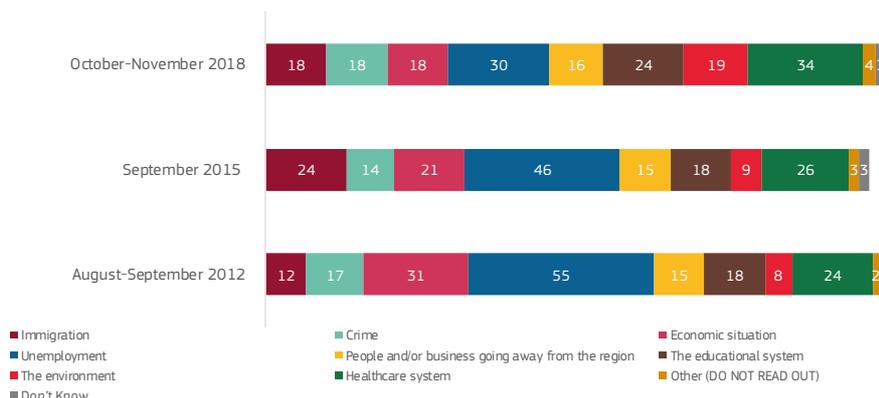
The healthcare system and unemployment are the issues most likely to be mentioned as the most important issues currently faced by respondents’ region – healthcare is the most mentioned in 97 regions and unemployment in 60 regions

At EU level, slightly more than a third of Europeans (34%) identify **the healthcare system** as the main issue facing their region, an increase of 8 percentage points since 2015 and by 10 percentage points since 2012.

Unemployment comes second, mentioned by three in ten respondents (30%), down substantially by 16 percentage points from 46% in 2015 and by 25 percentage points from 55% in 2012.

Nearly a quarter of respondents (24%) cite **the education system**, an increase of 6 percentage points since 2015.

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



Base: respondents (N=61,968)

The five other issues are mentioned by less than one fifth of respondents: **the environment** (19%, +10 percentage points), **immigration** (18%, -6), **crime** (18%, +4), **the economic situation** (18%, -3), and **people and/or business going away from the region** (16%, +1).

⁸ Q3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing your region at the moment?

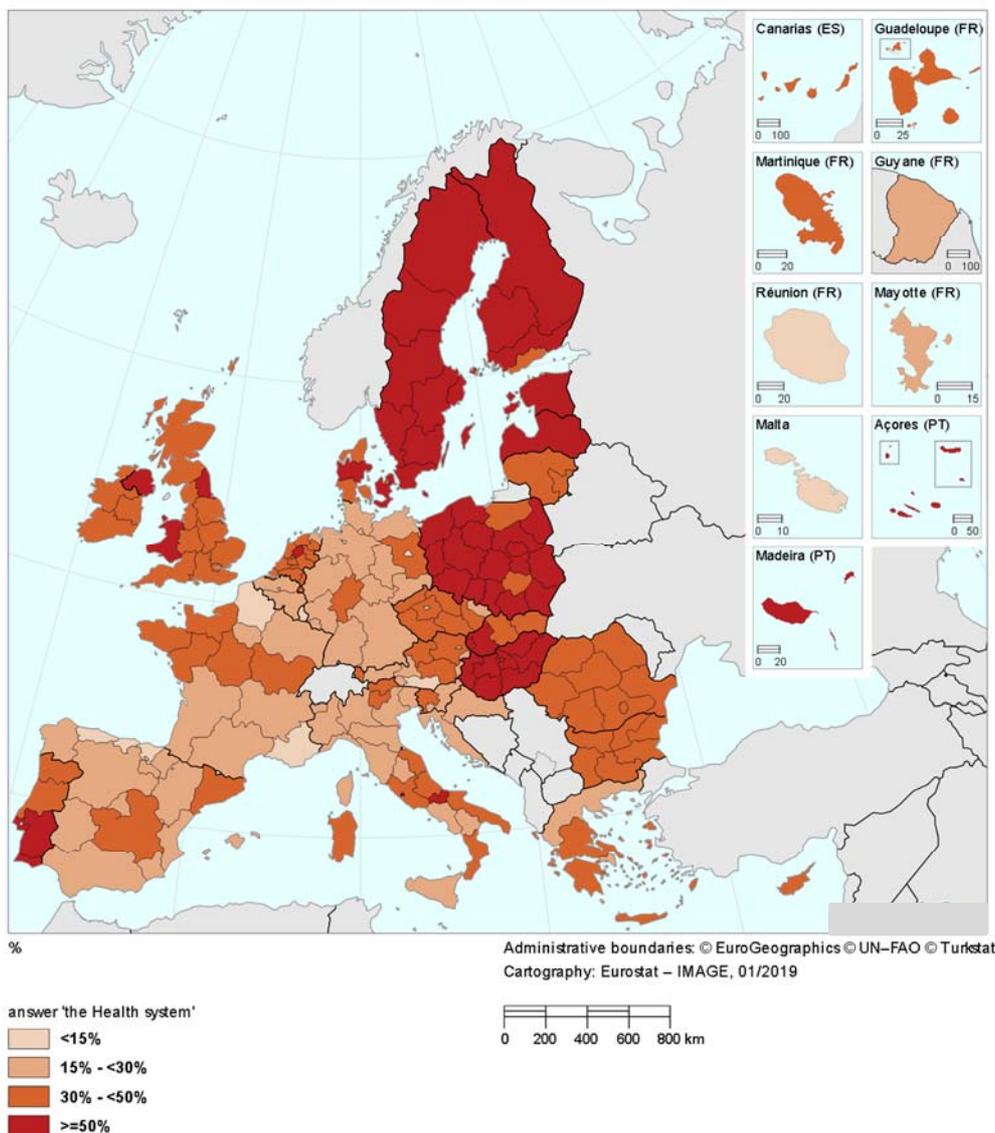
1 Healthcare system

At EU level, above a third of Europeans (34%) think that the healthcare system is one of the two most important issues facing their region at the moment.

The following map illustrates the extent to which the healthcare system is seen as a key issue across much of Europe. Concern about this issue is highest in the areas marked in darker shades of red, especially in Northern and Eastern Europe, the UK and Portugal.

In most regions (133 of 204), at least 30% of respondents consider that the healthcare system is one the most important issues facing their region currently.

Q3.8 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'the Health system'



The healthcare system is the most mentioned issue in 97 of the 204 European regions, and it is the second most mentioned issue in a further 23 regions.

The regional analysis reveals considerable differences between regions. The healthcare system is not seen as one of the most important issues everywhere and wide disparities can be observed: while 72% of respondents in two Hungarian regions (Budapest and Közép-Dunántúl) say it is one of the

most important issues, only 9% do so in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, and 10% in País Vasco, both Spanish regions.

At the same time, the regional analysis also highlights some considerable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Italy for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning the healthcare system varies between 60% in Molise and 16% in Emilia-Romagna. Considerable differences are also seen in Spain (from 39% in Canarias to 9% in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta), France (from 40% in Martinique to 11% in both Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Réunion) and, to a lesser extent, in Finland (from 56% in Åland to 38% in Helsinki-Uusimaa) and Slovenia (41% in Zahodna Slovenija and 26% in Vzhodna Slovenija).

Overall, in around a quarter of the regions (52 regions) the majority of respondents consider that the healthcare system is one of the two most important regional issues. These regions are mainly located in Northern and Eastern Europe, the UK and Portugal.

The table of next page details the results observed in these 52 regions. In this table, and in all other tables in this chapter, regions where the described issue was most mentioned will be bolded.

**Most important concerns -
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM (>=50%)**

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Denmark	3 out of 5	Midtjylland	56
		Sjælland	53
		Hovedstaden	51
	 Estonia	1 out of 1	Eesti
 Italy	1 out of 21	Molise	60
 Latvia	1 out of 1	Latvija	59
 Hungary	8 out of 8	Budapest	72
		Közép-Dunántúl	70
		Pest	67
		Nyugat-Dunántúl	66
		Észak-Magyarország	63
		Dél-Alföld	57
		Észak-Alföld	55
		Dél-Dunántúl	54
 Netherlands	1 out of 12	Flevoland	50
 Poland	15 out of 17	Warszawski stołeczny	67
		Mazowiecki regionalny	67
		łódzkie	66
		Wielkopolskie	66
		Śląskie	65
		Zachodniopomorskie	63
		Lubuskie	62
		Opolskie	62
		Pomorskie	61
		Dolnośląskie	59
		Małopolskie	58
		Kujawsko-Pomorskie	56
		Podlaskie	55
		Lubelskie	52
		Podkarpackie	52
 Portugal	5 out of 7	Algarve	63
		Região Autónoma dos Açores	54
		Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	53
		Alentejo	52
		Região Autónoma da Madeira	52
 Slovakia	2 out of 4	Západné Slovensko	58
		Bratislavský kraj	57
 Finland	4 out of 5	Åland	56
		Etelä-Suomi	54
		Länsi-Suomi	52
		Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	52
 Sweden	8 out of 8	Övre Norrland	71
		Mellersta Norrland	70
		Norra Mellansverige	69
		Östra Mellansverige	66
		Sydsverige	66
		Västsverige	66
		Småland med Öarna	65
		Stockholm	60
 United Kingdom	3 out of 12	Wales	60
		Northern Ireland	56
		North East (England)	52

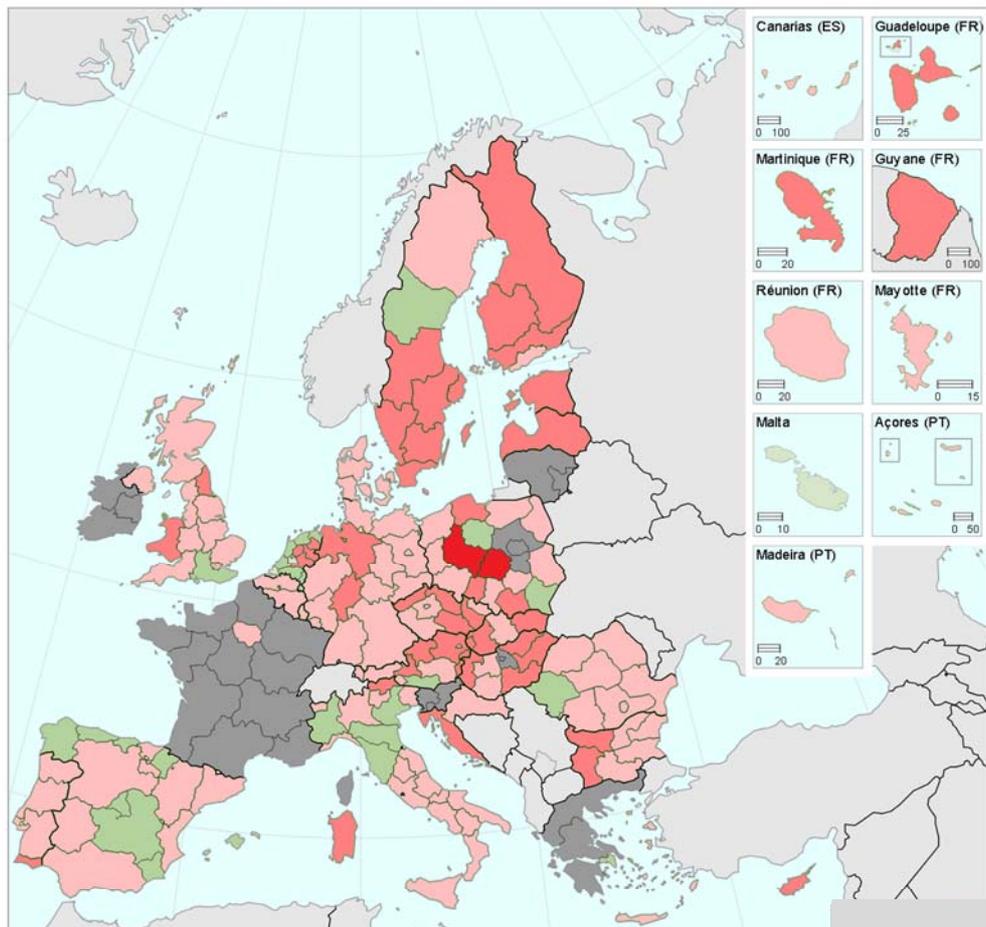
In more than one third of the regions (81 regions), between 30% (included) and 50% (excluded) of respondents consider that the healthcare system is an important issue in their region. The following table details the results obtained in these 81 regions.

Most important concerns - HEALTHCARE SYSTEM (>=30% to <50%)									
	Number of regions	Region	%		%				
	6 out of 6	Yugozapaden	47		Overijssel	42			
		Severozitochen	42		Drenthe	41			
		Yuzhen tsentralen	42		Zuid-Holland	39			
		Severen tsentralen	39		Limburg	39			
		Yugoiztochen	38		Noord-holland	38			
		Severozapaden	32		Zeeland	36			
	6 out of 8	Severovýchod	41	10 out of 12	Noord-brabant	36			
		Severozápad	38		Gelderland	35			
		Střední Čechy	37		Utrecht	31			
		Jihovýchod	36		Friesland	30			
		Jihozápad	32			4 out of 9	Oberösterreich	35	
		Střední Morava	32				Steiermark	33	
	2 out of 5	Syddanmark	48	Niederösterreich			31		
		Nordjylland	46	Vorarlberg			31		
	2 out of 16	Hessen	33				2 out of 17	Świętokrzyskie	49
		Brandenburg	30					Warmińsko-Mazurskie	44
	3 out of 3	Northern and Western	49		2 out of 7	Centro	48		
		Southern	49			Norte	42		
	2 out of 4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	39		8 out of 8	București-Ilfov	48		
		Kentriki Ellada	31			Centru	45		
	3 out of 19	Canarias	39			Sud-est	45		
		Castilla-La Mancha	30			Nord-Vest	44		
		Cataluña	30			Sud-Muntenia	44		
	7 out of 18	Martinique	40			Vest	42		
		Centre-Val de Loire	38			Sud-Vest Oltenia	41		
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	36			Nord-Est	34		
		Normandie	35		1 out of 2	Zahodna Slovenija	41		
		Pays de la Loire	31				2 out of 4	Stredné Slovensko	46
		Guadeloupe	31	Východné Slovensko	32				
			8 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	48		1 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	38
Calabria	44				9 out of 12			East Midlands (England)	48
Abruzzo	36	North West (England)	47						
Lazio	34	East of England	44						
Sardegna	33	South East (England)	42						
Provincia Autonoma di Trento	33	West Midlands (England)	41						
Marche	33	South West (England)	41						
Puglia	30	Scotland	41						
	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	37			London	38		
			2 out of 2			Sostinės regionas	39	Yorkshire and the Humber	35
Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	30								

Main issue – healthcare system: evolution since 2015

The map below shows in red the many regions where the proportion of respondents mentioning the healthcare system as an important issue for their region has increased since 2015. The pockets of green – seen mainly in the Netherlands, Italy and Spain – show the regions where concern about the healthcare system has actually decreased over the last three years.

Q3.8 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'the Health system' - Evolution 2015-2018

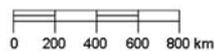


percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turktat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'the Health system' - Diff 2015-2018

- <=-15pp
- >-15pp - <=0pp
- >0pp - <=15pp
- >15pp - <=30pp
- >30pp
- Data not available



Since 2015, the proportion of respondents who consider that the healthcare system is one of the most important issues currently facing their region has increased in many regions, most notably in Wielkopolskie (Poland) (66%, +37 percentage points), Małopolskie (Poland) (58%, +29), Etelä-Suomi (Finland) (54%, +27), Észak-Magyarország (Hungary) (63%, +25), Estonia (51%, +25), Martinique (France) (40%, +24), Guadeloupe (France) (31%, +24), Västsverige (Sweden) (66%, +24) and Småland med öarna (Sweden) (65%, +24), Dél-Alföld (Hungary) (57%, +23), Niederösterreich (Austria) (31%, +23) and Norra Mellansverige (Sweden) (69%, +23).

On the other hand, it has decreased by more than ten percentage points in six regions: Malta (11%, -20 percentage points), and five regions in the Netherlands, Utrecht (31%, -16), Zeeland (36%, -15), Friesland (30%, -12), Noord-Holland (38%, -11) and Noord-Brabant (36%, -11).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	Healthcare system	2018 - 2015
Poland - Wielkopolskie	66	▲ 37
Poland - Małopolskie	58	▲ 29
Finland - Etelä-Suomi	54	▲ 27
Estonia - Eesti	51	▲ 25
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország	63	▲ 25
France - Guadeloupe	31	▲ 24
France - Martinique	40	▲ 24
Sweden - Småland med öarna	65	▲ 24
Sweden - Västsverige	66	▲ 24
Hungary - Dél-Alföld	57	▲ 23
Austria - Niederösterreich	31	▲ 23
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige	69	▲ 23
(...)		
Italy - Emilia-Romagna	16	▼ 5
Spain - Principado de Asturias	12	▼ 6
Spain - Cantabria	12	▼ 7
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	21	▼ 9
Netherlands - Noord-Holland	38	▼ 11
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant	36	▼ 11
Netherlands - Friesland	30	▼ 12
Netherlands - Zeeland	36	▼ 15
Netherlands - Utrecht	31	▼ 16
Malta - Malta	11	▼ 20

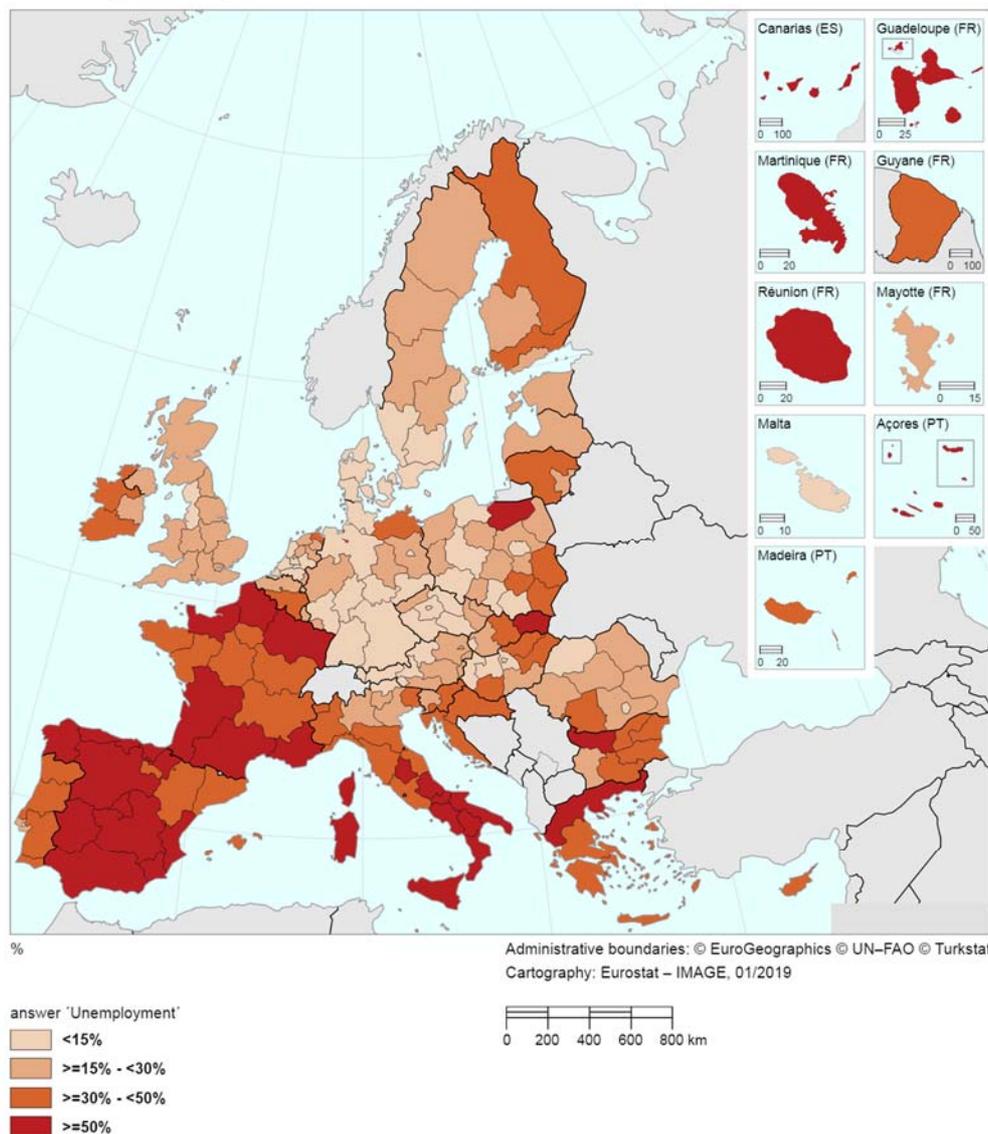
2 Unemployment

In second place at EU level, unemployment is mentioned by three in ten respondents (30%) as one of the two most important issues currently facing their region.

On the map below, regions highlighted in darker red show where concern about unemployment is higher. These are mainly located in France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Bulgaria. The light red areas show where concern about unemployment is lower: regions in Central Europe and Nordic Member States, as well as in Romania and in the United Kingdom.

In nearly half of the regions (92 of 204 regions), at least 30% of respondents consider that unemployment is one the two most important issues facing their region at the moment.

Q3.4 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'Unemployment'



Unemployment is the most mentioned issue in 60 of the 204 European regions, and it is the second most mentioned issue in a further 36 regions.

The regional analysis shows also considerable differences across regions overall. Indeed, the proportion of respondents mentioning unemployment as one of the two most important issues

currently facing their region, ranges from 86% in Réunion (France) to just 4% in Baden-Württemberg (Germany).

The regional analysis again highlights some considerable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Italy for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning unemployment among the two most important issues currently facing their region varies between 65% in both Sicilia and Sardegna and 7% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen. Large differences are also seen in Poland (ranging from 52% in Warmińsko-Mazurskie to 7% in Warszawski stołeczny).

In 38 regions at least half the respondents mention unemployment as one of the two most important regional issues, and in seven of these regions at least three-quarters of respondents do so – in five Spanish regions: Cantabria and Extremadura (both 71%), Principado de Asturias and Andalucía (both 70%), and Castilla-La Mancha (66%); and in two French regions: Réunion (86%) and Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie) (72%).

The table below details the results observed in these 38 regions.

Most important concerns - UNEMPLOYMENT (>=50%)			
	Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 6	Severozapaden	50
	1 out of 4	Voreia Ellada	58
	14 out of 19	Cantabria	71
		Extremadura	71
		Principado de Asturias	70
		Andalucía	70
		Castilla-La Mancha	66
		Castilla y León	62
		Canarias	62
		País Vasco	60
		Galicia	59
		Comunidad Valenciana	55
		Región de Murcia	55
		Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	55
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	53
		Comunidad de Madrid	51
	10 out of 18	la Réunion	86
		Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie	72
		Guadeloupe	61
		Martinique	58
		Normandie	55
		Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine	55
		Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes	55
		Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées	54
		Corse	52
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	50
	9 out of 21	Sicilia	65
		Sardegna	65
		Campania	60
		Molise	58
		Calabria	57
		Basilicata	56
		Puglia	55
		Umbria	55
		Abruzzo	54
	1 out of 17	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	52
	1 out of 7	Região Autónoma dos Açores	57
	1 out of 4	Východné Slovensko	54

In around a quarter of the regions (54 regions), between 30% (included) and 50% (excluded) of respondents consider unemployment to be one of two most important issues currently facing their region. The following table details the results obtained in these 54 regions.

Most important concerns - UNEMPLOYMENT (>=30% to <50%)

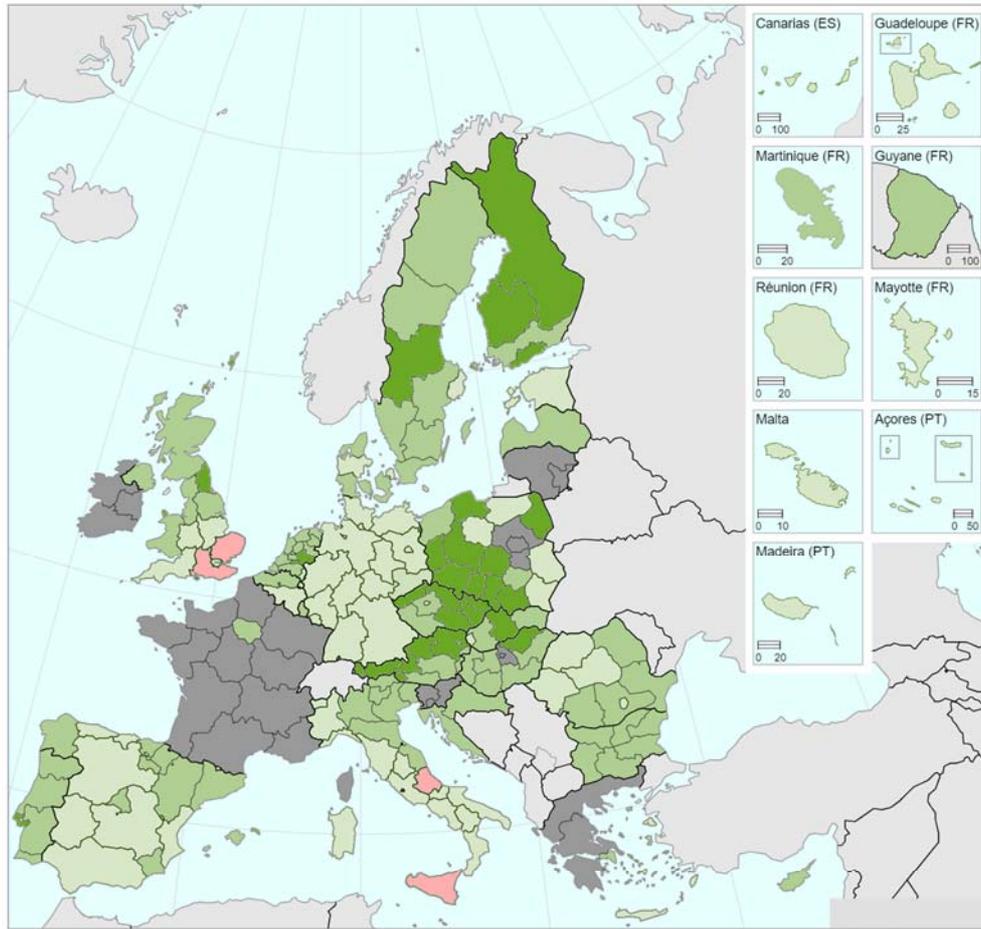
	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%																																																																																																																																				
 Belgium	2 out of 3	Région Wallonne	41	 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Republic of Kypros	35																																																																																																																																				
		Région De Bruxelles-Capitale	40			 Bulgaria	4 out of 6	Severen tsentralen	33	 Lithuania	1 out of 2	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	34	Severoiztochen	32	Yugoiztochen	32	 Hungary	3 out of 8	Dél-Dunántúl	37	Yuzhen tsentralen	30	Észak-Magyarország	36	 Germany	2 out of 16	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	31	 Netherlands	1 out of 12	Groningen	35	Bremen	30	 Ireland	2 out of 3	Northern and Western	33	 Poland	3 out of 17	Świętokrzyskie	38	Southern	31	Podkarpackie	37	 Greece	3 out of 4	Kentriki Ellada	48	Łubelskie	36	Attiki	39	 Portugal	5 out of 7	Região Autónoma da Madeira	48	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	36	Alentejo	44	 Spain	5 out of 19	Aragón	49	Norte	38	La Rioja	45	Algarve	35	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	40	Centro	30	Cataluña	32	 Romania	1 out of 8	Sud-Vest Oltenia	31	Illes Balears	32	 France	7 out of 18	Bretagne	48	 Slovenia	1 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija	37	Centre-Val de Loire	47	Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	45	 Slovakia	1 out of 4	Stredné Slovensko	38	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	42	Pays de la Loire	41	Guyane	40	 Finland	2 out of 5	Etela-Suomi	37	Île de France	39	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	35	 Croatia	2 out of 2	Continental Croatia	45	 Italy	8 out of 21	Liguria	43	Adriatic Croatia	43	 Italy	8 out of 21	Marche	40	Toscana	39	Piemonte	38	Valle D'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	36	Lazio	36	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	33
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Main issue – unemployment: evolution since 2015

Regions highlighted in darker shades of green on the map below are those where, since 2015, the proportion of respondents mentioning unemployment as one of the two most important regional issues has declined. The largest declines are observed in several regions of Poland, Czechia, Austria and Finland.

The pockets of light red show the regions where concern about unemployment has increased slightly over the last three years.

Q3.4 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'Unemployment' - Evolution 2015-2018

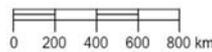


percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'Unemployment' - Diff 2015-2018

- <=-30pp
- >-30pp - <=15pp
- >-15pp - <=0pp
- >0pp
- Data not available



Since 2015, concern about unemployment increased in only four regions, two in Italy and two in the United Kingdom: South East England (UK) (21%, +4 percentage points) and East of England (UK) (24%, +3), Abruzzo (Italy) (54%, +2) and Sicilia (Italy) (65%, +1).

On the other hand, this proportion has declined in the 200 other regions, and by more than 40 percentage points in six: five Polish regions, Wielkopolskie (9%, -71 percentage points), Małopolskie (11%, -65), Dolnośląskie (10%, -56), Opolskie (21%, -45) and Pomorskie (13%, -41), as well as in Moravskoslezsko (22%, -41), in Czechia.

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Unemployment		2018 - 2015
United Kingdom - South East (England)		21	▲	4
United Kingdom - East of England		24	▲	3
Italy - Abruzzo		54	▲	2
Italy - Sicilia		65	▲	1
(...)				
Czechia - Severozápad		29	▼	34
Czechia - Jihovýchod		11	▼	34
Austria - Oberösterreich		11	▼	34
Austria - Salzburg		11	▼	34
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		22	▼	34
Austria - Tirol		9	▼	37
Czechia - Střední Morava		21	▼	38
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko		22	▼	41
Poland - Pomorskie		13	▼	41
Poland - Opolskie		21	▼	45
Poland - Dolnośląskie		10	▼	56
Poland - Małopolskie		11	▼	65
Poland - Wielkopolskie		9	▼	71

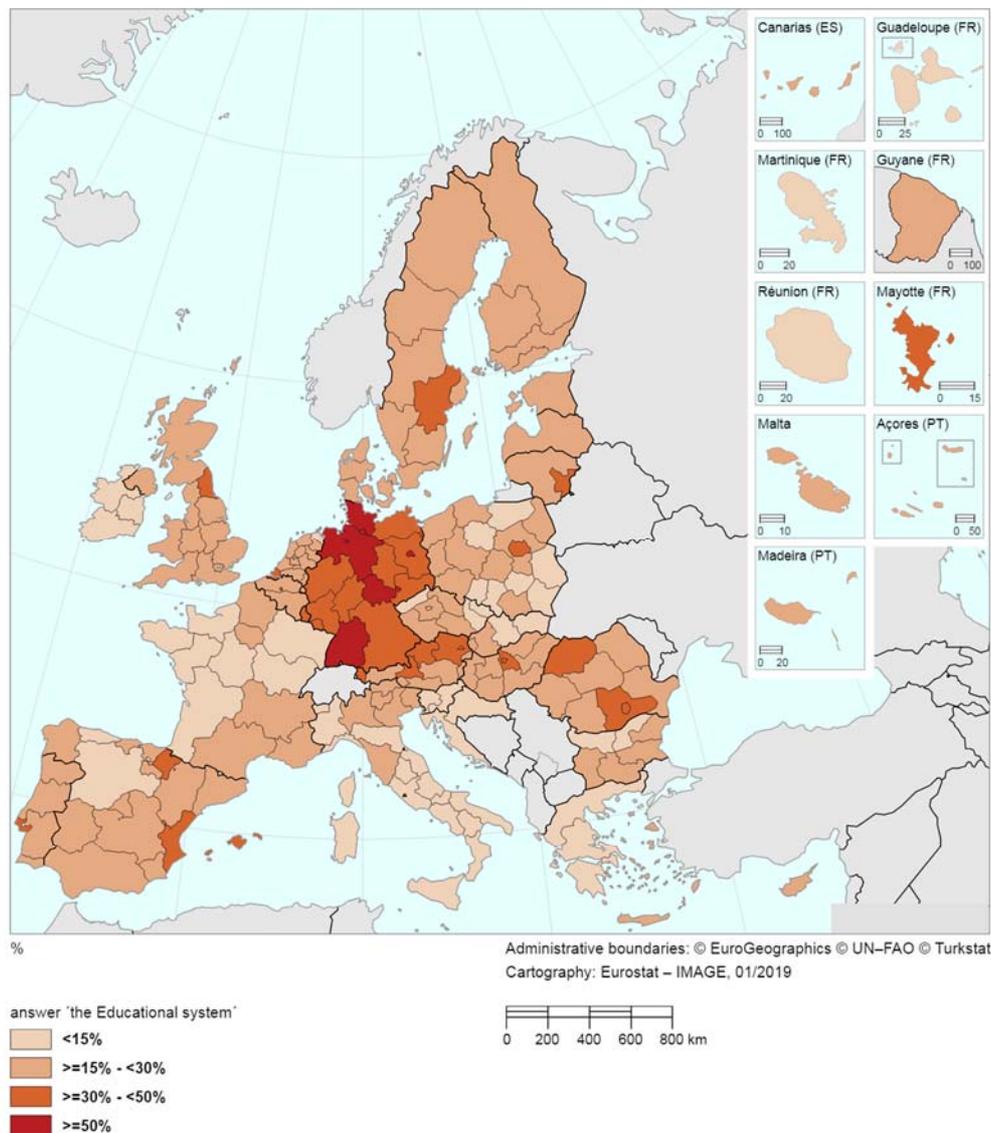
3 The education system

In third place at EU level, a quarter of European respondents (24%) consider the education system to be the most important issues currently facing their region.

The map below illustrates this by highlighting in shades of red the regions where respondents are most likely to mention the education system as one of the two most important issues facing their region. This is especially the case in Germany.

In a majority of the 204 European regions (111 out of 204), between 15% and 30% of respondents consider the education system as one of the two most important issues facing their region.

Q3.6 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'the Educational system'



In 21 European regions, the education system is mentioned as the most important current regional and it is the second most mentioned issue in 30 regions.

The regional analysis shows that there are wide differences across the European regions overall. Indeed, while nearly two-thirds (64%) of respondents cite the education system as one of the two most important issues facing their region in Bremen (Germany) only 3% to do so in Basilicata (Italy).

The regional analysis shows also some differences between regions within the same Member State. In Spain for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning the education system among the two most important issues currently facing their region varies between 36% in Illes Balears and 9% in Principado de Asturias. Significant differences are also seen in France (between 33% in Mayotte and 7% in Centre-Val de Loire), the UK (between 32% in North East England and 16% in Wales) and Poland (between 33% in Warszawski Stołeczny and 11% in Lubelskie).

In seven EU regions, all located in Germany, half or more of the respondents say that the education system is one of the two most important issues facing their region. The table below illustrates the results observed in these seven regions.

**Most important concerns -
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (>=50%)**

Number of regions	Region	%
7 out of 16	Germany	
	Bremen	64
	Niedersachsen	56
	Berlin	54
	Thüringen	53
	Baden-Württemberg	51
	Hamburg	51
	Schleswig-Holstein	50

At the same time, in 31 EU regions between 30% (included) and 50% (excluded) of respondents mention the education system as one of the two most important issues facing their region while in 54 regions less than 15% of respondents do so.

The table of next page shows the results observed in these 31 regions where between 30% and 50% of respondents mention the education system as an important issue.

**Most important concerns -
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (>=30% to <50%)**

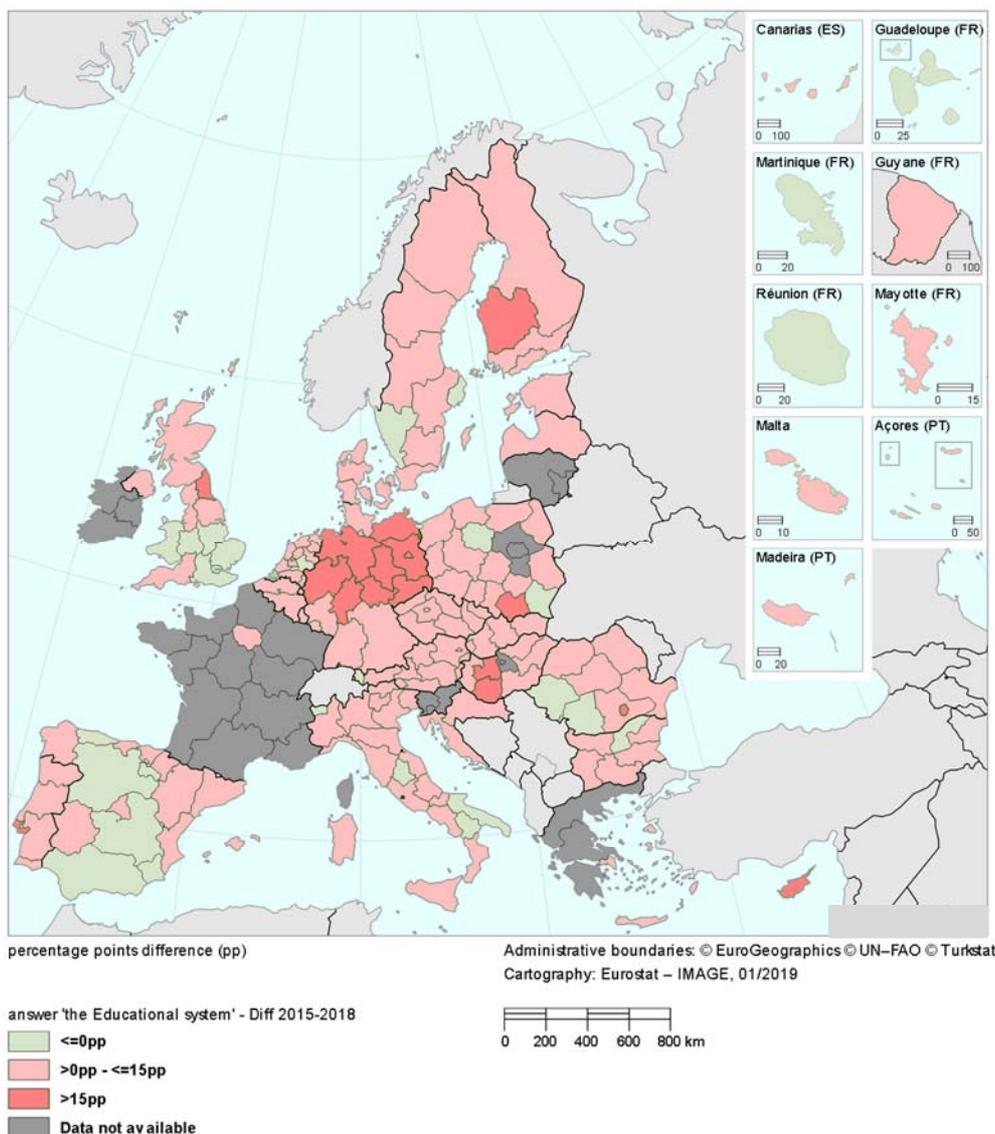
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région De Bruxelles-Capitale	30
 Germany	9 out of 16	Hessen Sachsen Sachsen-Anhalt Nordrhein-Westfalen Rheinland-Pfalz Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Saarland Brandenburg Bayern	49 48 46 45 45 42 42 39 37
 Spain	3 out of 19	Illes Balears Comunidad Foral de Navarra Comunidad Valenciana	36 35 33
 France	1 out of 18	Mayotte	33
 Lithuania	1 out of 2	Sostinės regionas	37
 Luxembourg	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	36
 Hungary	2 out of 8	Budapest Pest	45 34
 Netherlands	1 out of 12	Zeeland	31
 Austria	5 out of 9	Wien Oberösterreich Vorarlberg Niederösterreich Salzburg	40 40 36 32 31
 Poland	1 out of 17	Warszawski stoleczny	33
 Portugal	1 out of 7	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	32
 Romania	3 out of 8	București-Ilfov Sud-Muntenia Nord-Vest	44 31 30
 Sweden	1 out of 8	Östra Mellansverige	30
 United Kingdom	1 out of 12	North East (England)	32

Main issue – the education system: evolution since 2015

Regions in light red on the map below are those where, since 2015, the proportion of respondents who consider the education system as one of the most important issues facing their region has increased. Regions in darker red have registered increases of more than 15 percentage points. Most of them are in Germany.

The green areas show the regions where the levels of concern on this issue have declined or remained stable, with regions in the United Kingdom and Spain standing out.

Q3.6 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'the Educational system' - Evolution 2015-2018



Since 2015, ten of the 11 largest increases in the proportion of respondents identifying the education system as one of the two most important issues currently facing their region have occurred in Germany: in Thüringen (53%, +31 percentage points), Sachsen (48%, +24), Sachsen-Anhalt (46%, +24), Berlin (54%, +23), Bremen (64%, +20), Niedersachsen (56%, +20), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (42%, +20), Brandenburg (39%, +19) and Hessen (49%, +17). Considerable increases have also taken place in Közép-Dunántúl (Hungary) (32%, +20), Länsi-Suomi (Finland) (25%, +17) and North East (England) (United Kingdom) (32%, +17).

On the other hand, decreases are limited, with the largest falls in the UK and Spain: West Midlands (England) (19%, -7 percentage points), and East of England (24%, -6) in the United Kingdom; and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (10%, -7), Castilla y León (10%, -6) and Principado de Asturias (9%, -6) in Spain.

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		The educational system	2018 - 2015
Germany - Thüringen		53	▲ 31
Germany - Sachsen		48	▲ 24
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt		46	▲ 24
Germany - Berlin		54	▲ 23
Germany - Bremen		64	▲ 20
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		42	▲ 20
Germany - Niedersachsen		56	▲ 20
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl		32	▲ 20
Germany - Brandenburg		39	▲ 19
Germany - Hessen		49	▲ 17
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		25	▲ 17
United Kingdom - North East (England)		32	▲ 17
(...)			
France - la Réunion		10	▼ 4
Spain - Región de Murcia		23	▼ 5
Romania - Vest		23	▼ 5
United Kingdom - London		22	▼ 5
United Kingdom - South East (England)		20	▼ 5
Spain - Principado de Asturias		9	▼ 6
Spain - Castilla y León		10	▼ 6
United Kingdom - East of England		24	▼ 6
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta		10	▼ 7
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		19	▼ 7

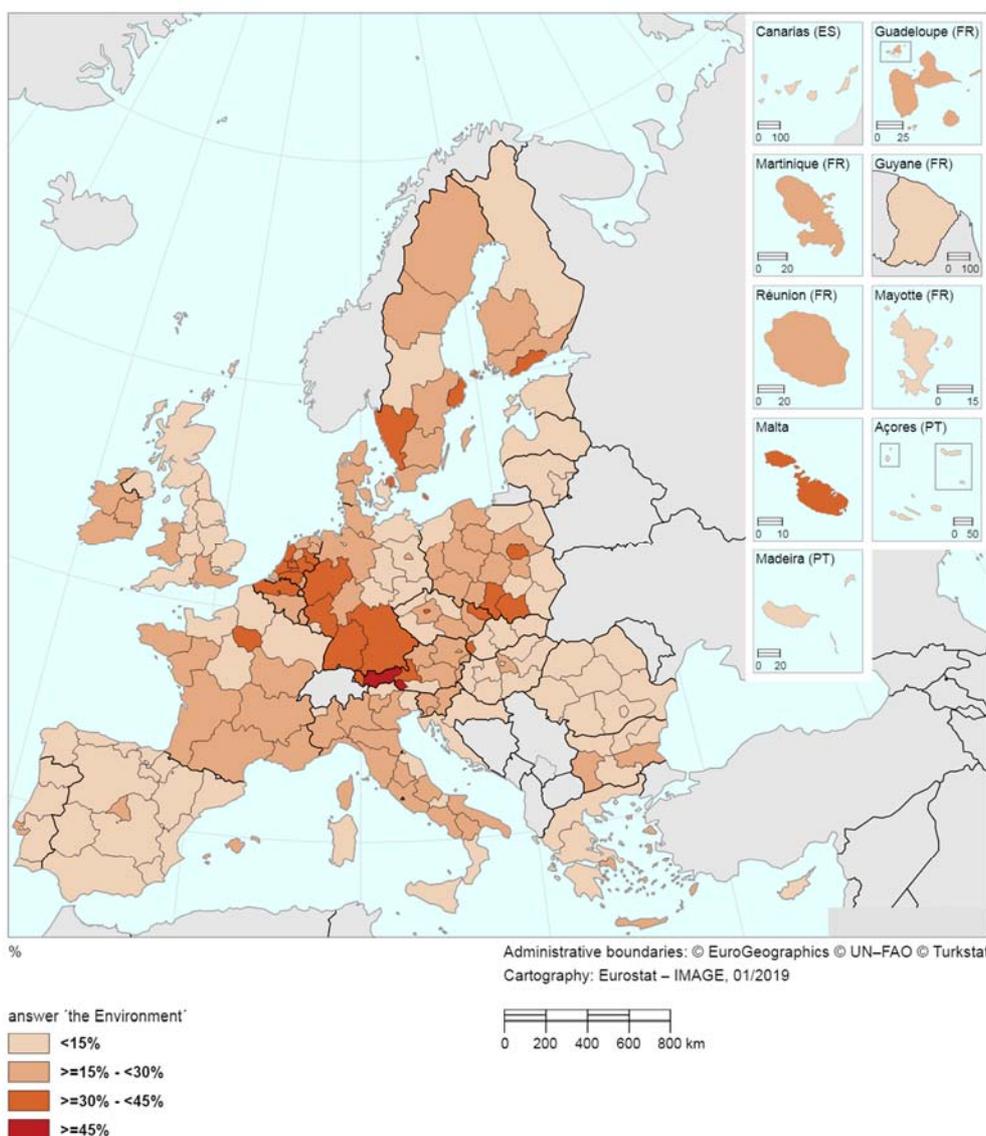
4 The environment

In fourth position in the EU average, the environment is cited by close to a fifth of EU respondents (19%).

The regions in darker red on the map below are those where respondents are more likely to feel that the environment is an important issue. This map clearly shows that these regions are mainly located in Central Europe and Nordic countries, particularly in the Germany and Austria, as well as in Czechia, Sweden and Poland, and some other regions in the Netherlands.

In most regions (176 of the 204 European regions), less than three in ten respondents consider the environment as one of the two most important regional issues.

Q3.7 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'the Environment'



The environment tops the list of the most important current regional issues in just seven regions, which are in four EU Member States: Bayern (Germany), Salzburg and Tirol (Austria), Gelderland and Utrecht (the Netherlands), Praha and Moravskoslezsko (Czechia).

However, the regional analysis reveals significant variations between regions overall. In three regions, more than four in ten respondents mention the environment as one of the two most important issues facing their regions: 46% in Tirol (Austria), and 43% in both Utrecht (the Netherlands) and Moravskoslezsko (Czechia). In contrast only 1% think that way in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, and just 2% in both Andalucía and Castilla y León, all three regions being in Spain.

The regional analysis shows some significant differences between regions within the same Member State.

For instance, in France 33% of respondents in Île de France and 28% in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes cite the environment, but between 6% and 24% do so in the 16 other French regions. In Czechia, the environment is cited by 43% of respondents in Moravskoslezsko and by 37% in Praha, but is only mentioned by between 12% and 24% in the six other Czech regions. In Hovedstaden (Denmark), 33% mention the environment, while in the five other Danish regions only between 14% and 19% mention this issue. In Illes Balears (Spain), 26% cite the environment, compared with 1% and 17% in the 18 other Spanish regions.

In Tirol (Austria), the environment is cited by 46% of respondents, but only by between 11% and 36% in the eight other Austrian regions. In Poland, the environment is cited by 39% of respondents in Małopolskie, 37% in Śląskie and 34% in Warszawski Stołeczny, but by between 6% and 29% in the 14 other Polish regions. Close to a third of respondents (32%) mention the environment in Bratislavský Kraj (Slovakia), while only between 8% and 13% of respondents mention this issue in the three other regions of Slovakia. Wide variations are also found in Finland, with proportions varying from 37% in Helsinki-Uusimaa and 35% in Åland to just 13% in Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi. Finally, around a third of respondents (34%) cite the environment in Stockholm (Sweden), compared with between 13% and 30% in the seven other Swedish regions.

In 28 European regions at least three in ten respondents mention the environment as one of the two most important current regional issues, and in one of these, Tirol (Austria), more than 45% do so.



The rest of the regions where at least three in ten respondents mention the environment are mainly located in the Netherlands (6 regions), and in Central Europe, Germany (4), Poland (3) and Austria (3).

In all other regions (176 of 204 European regions), less than three in ten respondents consider the environment to be one of the two most important issues facing their region.

Most important issue
'The environment' (>=30% to <45%)

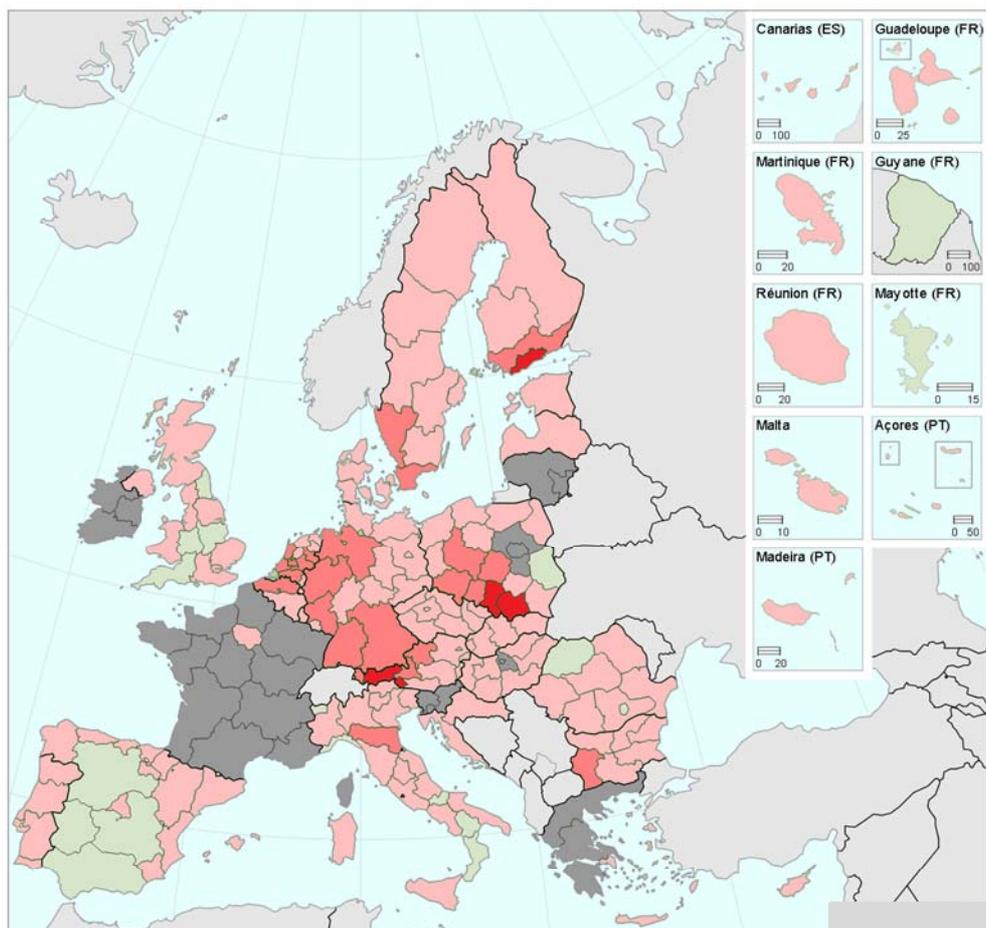
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	2 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	33
		Région De Bruxelles-Capitale	30
 Czechia	2 out of 8	Moravskoslezsko	43
		Praha	37
 Denmark	1 out of 5	Hovedstaden	33
 Germany	4 out of 16	Bayern	37
		Nordrhein-Westfalen	33
		Baden-Württemberg	31
		Rheinland-Pfalz	31
 France	1 out of 18	Île de France	33
 Malta	1 out of 1	Malta	31
 Netherlands	6 out of 12	Utrecht	43
		Gelderland	39
		Zuid-Holland	37
		Noord-Holland	35
		Noord-Brabant	34
		Overijssel	30
 Austria	2 out of 9	Salzburg	36
		Vorarlberg	30
 Poland	3 out of 17	Małopolskie	39
		Śląskie	37
		Warszawski stołeczny	34
 Slovakia	1 out of 4	Bratislavský kraj	32
 Finland	2 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	37
		Åland	35
 Sweden	2 out of 8	Stockholm	34
		Västsverige	30

Main issue – the environment: evolution since 2015

The following map shows in red the regions where, since 2015, the proportion of respondents who mention the environment as an important issue for the region has increased. In contrast, regions marked in green – mainly in Spain, the United Kingdom and southern Italy – are those where this proportion declined.

Overall, increases were registered in most EU regions, most notably in Central Europe.

Q3.7 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'the Environment' - Evolution 2015-2018

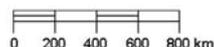


percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'the Environment' - Diff 2015-2018

- <=0pp
- >0pp - <=15pp
- >15pp - <=30pp
- >30pp
- Data not available



Since 2015, the proportion of respondents who believe that the environment is one of the two most important issues facing their region has substantially increased in three Polish regions: Małopolskie (39%, +36 percentage points), Śląskie (37%, +32) and Dolnośląskie (29%, +26); in two Austrian regions: Tirol (46%, +33) and Salzburg (36%, +25); in two German regions: Nordrhein-Westfalen (33%, +27) and Rheinland-Pfalz (31%, +23); in two Dutch regions: Gelderland (39%, +26) and Zuid-Holland (37%, +23); but also in Helsinki-Uusimaa (Finland) (37%, +31). At the same time, there were considerable declines in just two regions: Bucuresti – Ilfov (Romania) (13%, -11) and Liguria (Italy) (18%, -6).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

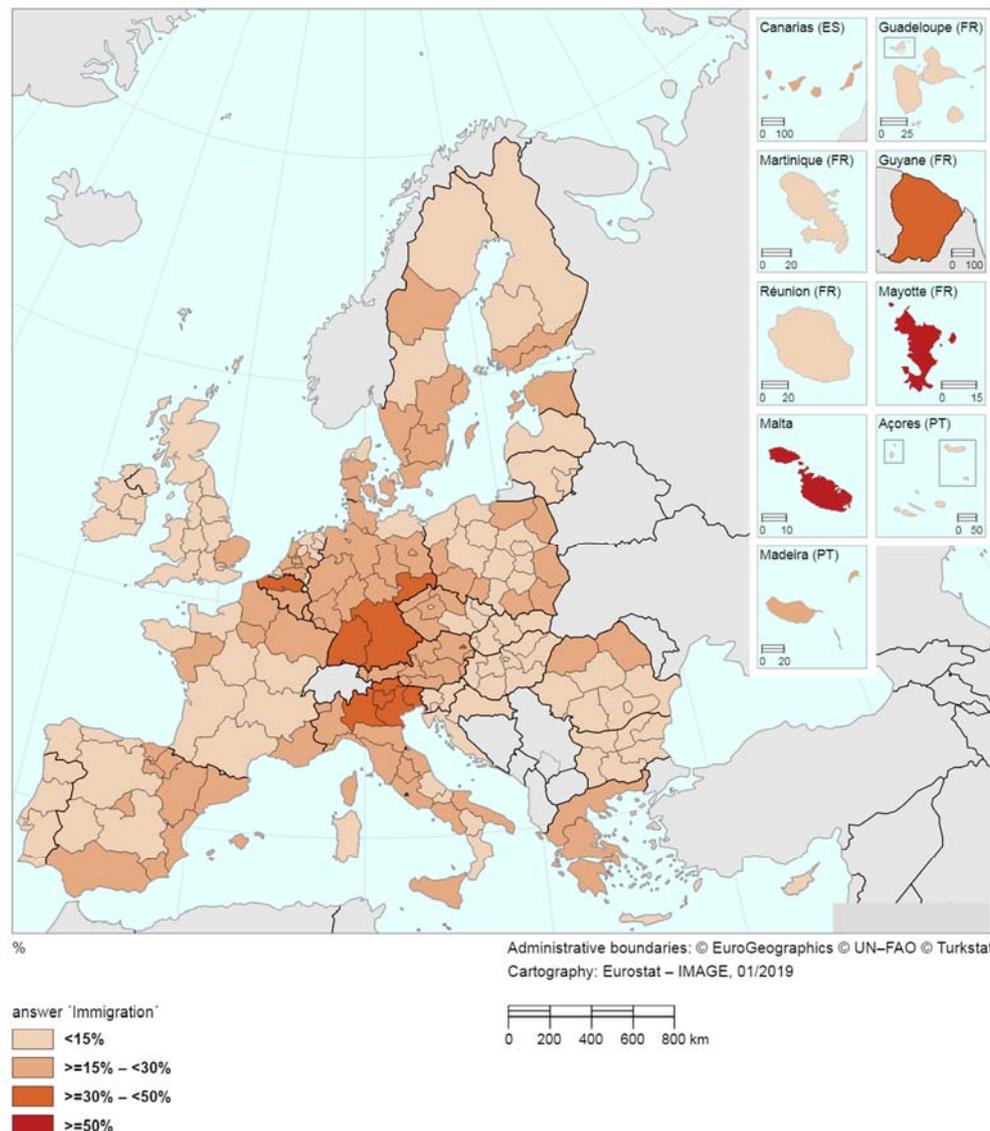
		The environment		2018 - 2015
Poland - Małopolskie		39	▲	36
Austria - Tirol		46	▲	33
Poland - Śląskie		37	▲	32
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		37	▲	31
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen		33	▲	27
Netherlands - Gelderland		39	▲	26
Poland - Dolnośląskie		29	▲	26
Austria - Salzburg		36	▲	25
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz		31	▲	23
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		37	▲	23
(...)				
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla		3	▼	1
Italy - Molise		3	▼	1
Romania - Nord-Vest		12	▼	1
Spain - Castilla y León		2	▼	2
Italy - Calabria		5	▼	2
United Kingdom - South West (England)		14	▼	2
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		9	▼	3
France - Mayotte		9	▼	4
Italy - Liguria		18	▼	6
Romania - București-Ilfov		13	▼	11

5 Immigration

The map below highlights in darker shades of red the regions with higher proportion of respondents mentioning immigration as one of the two most important issues facing their region. Regions in Malta, northern Italy, southern Germany, Belgium and the overseas territories of France show the highest levels of concern.

In most European regions (189 of 204), less than three in ten respondents mention immigration among the two most important issues.

Q3.1 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'Immigration'



Immigration tops the list of the most important current regional issues in seven regions: Vlaams Gewest (Belgium), Malta (Malta), Lombardia and Veneto (Italy), Mayotte (France), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain).

At the same time, the regional analysis shows that the proportion of respondents citing immigration as an important regional issue varies considerably across regions.

In four regions, more than half the respondents mention immigration among the two most important regional issues: 72% in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain), 69% in Mayotte (France), 62% in Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (Spain), and 57% in Malta. However, only 4% share this opinion in Martinique (France), Východné Slovensko (Slovakia) and the Adriatic region (Croatia). In addition, the regional analysis shows some significant differences between regions within the same Member State. In Germany for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning immigration varies between 35% in Bayern and 12% in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Considerable differences are also seen in France, as already noted, between 69% in Mayotte and 4% in Martinique; Belgium with 47% in Vlaams Gewest, 23% in Région de Bruxelles-Capitale and only 19% in Région wallonne; and Italy (between 45% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen and 10% in Sardegna).

As already stated, in most European regions less than three in ten respondents mention immigration among the two most important issues facing their region. However, in four European regions, at least 50% of respondents do so.

Most important concerns - IMMIGRATION (>=50%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Spain	2 out of 19	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	72
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	62
 France	1 out of 18	Mayotte	69
 Malta	1 out of 1	Malta	57

In another 11 regions, between 30% and less than 50% of respondents mention immigration among the most important issues.

Most important concerns - IMMIGRATION (>=30% to <50%)

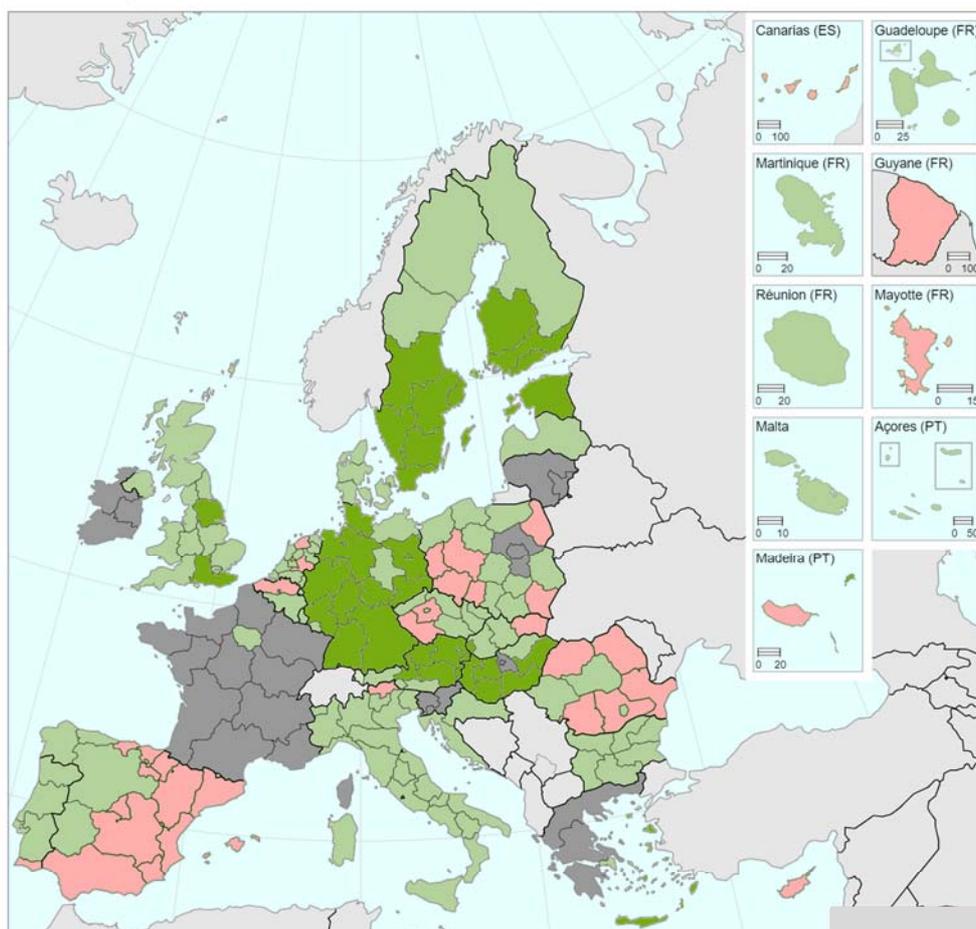
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	47
 Germany	3 out of 16	Bayern	35
		Sachsen	32
		Baden-Württemberg	30
 France	1 out of 18	Guyane	31
 Italy	5 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	45
		Veneto	32
		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	32
		Lombardia	31
		Provincia Autonoma di Trento	31
 Austria	1 out of 9	Wien	31

Main issue – immigration: evolution since 2015

The following map highlights in light red the regions where the proportion of respondents mentioning immigration as one of the two main issues facing their region has increased since 2015.

Regions in Spain, Poland Romania and Czechia are especially highlighted here. Regions in dark green are the ones where this proportion has recorded the largest decreases since 2015, most notably several regions in Germany, Austria, Hungary, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland and Estonia.

Q3.1 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'Immigration' - Evolution 2015-2018



percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

- answer 'Immigration' - Diff 2015-2018
- <-15pp
 - >=-15pp - <0pp
 - >=0pp - <15pp
 - >=15pp
 - Data not available



Since 2015, the proportion of respondents who believe that immigration is one of the two most important issues currently facing their region has increased by more than ten percentage points in eight regions, most notably in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain) (72%, +33 percentage points) and in four other Spanish regions, Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (62%, +16), Región de Murcia (27%, +12), Canarias (24%, +12) and País Vasco (28%, +11), as well as in Opolskie (Poland) (25%, +12), Jihozápad (Czechia) (26%, +11) and Mayotte (France) (69%, +11).

There were however substantial declines in many regions, with the highest decreases in six German regions: Hamburg (20%, -29 percentage points), Bayern (35%, -25), Berlin (21%, -24), Baden-Württemberg (30%, -24), Thüringen (20%, -22) and Niedersachsen (17%, -22); in two Hungarian regions: Nyugat-Dunántúl (12%, -29) and Dél-Alföld (14%, -26); and in two Austrian ones: Salzburg (20%, -23) and Burgenland (22%, -22).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Immigration		Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2015
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta		72	▲	33
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla		62	▲	16
Spain - Región de Murcia		27	▲	12
Spain - Canarias		24	▲	12
Poland - Opolskie		25	▲	12
Czechia - Jihozápad		26	▲	11
Spain - País Vasco		28	▲	11
France - Mayotte		69	▲	11
Spain - La Rioja		24	▲	10
Spain - Illes Balears		24	▲	10
(...)				
Germany - Niedersachsen		17	▼	22
Germany - Thüringen		20	▼	22
Austria - Burgenland		22	▼	22
Austria - Salzburg		20	▼	23
Germany - Baden-Württemberg		30	▼	24
Germany - Berlin		21	▼	24
Germany - Bayern		35	▼	25
Hungary - Dél-Alföld		14	▼	26
Germany - Hamburg		20	▼	29
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl		12	▼	29

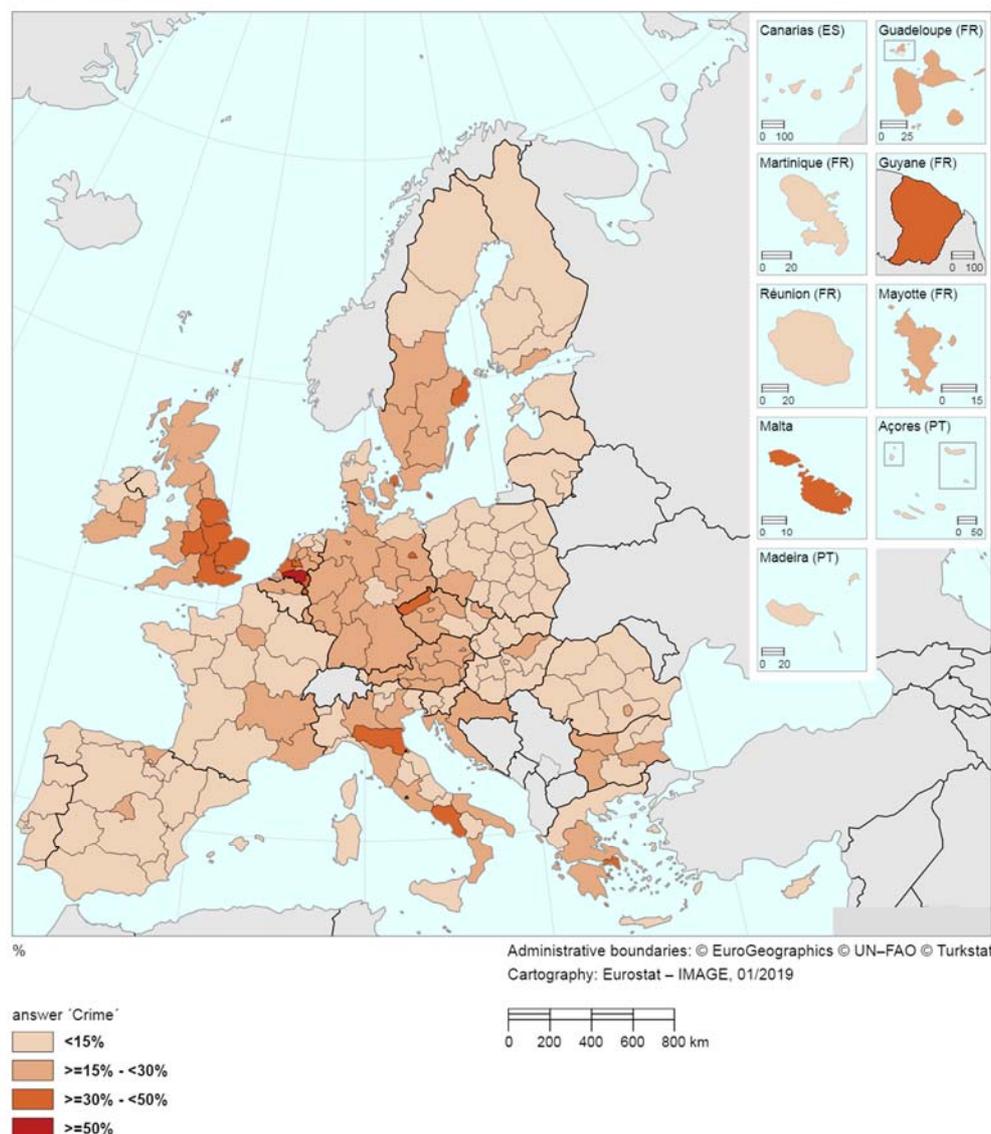
6 Crime

Dark red areas on the following map show the regions where respondents are more likely to feel that crime is one of the two most important issues facing their region.

These are mainly located in Central Europe, with some in Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany and Czechia, as well as in the United Kingdom and Greece.

In most European regions (184 of 204), less than three in ten respondents mention crime among the two most important issues facing their region.

Q3.2 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'Crime'



Crime is the most mentioned important current regional issue in four European regions: Noord-Brabant (the Netherlands), London and Yorkshire and the Humber (both in the UK), and Emilia-Romagna (Italy).

The regional analysis shows important differences across the regions. At least four in ten respondents mention crime in five regions across three Member States: the Netherlands (57% in Noord-Brabant

and 40% in Utrecht), the United Kingdom (41% in London and 40% in Yorkshire and the Humber) and Germany (40% in Berlin). At the other end of the scale, only 1% of respondents mention crime in Extremadura and only 2% in both Podlaskie and Opolskie, two regions in Poland.

The regional analysis also shows important differences between regions within the same Member State. In the Netherlands for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning crime among the two most important issues currently facing their region varies between 57% in Noord-Brabant and 10% in both Friesland and Drenthe. Significant differences are also seen in France (between 32% in Guyane and 6% in Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes), the UK (between 41% in London and 11% in Northern Ireland), Germany (between 40% in Berlin and 12% in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), Italy (between 31% in Emilia-Romagna and 3% in Sardegna), Sweden (between 32% in Stockholm and 9% in Övre Norrland), Denmark (between 30% in Hovedstaden and 10% in Nordjylland) and Greece (between 33% in Attiki and 8% in Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti).

In one region, Noord-Brabant (the Netherlands), more than half of the respondents mention crime among the most important regional issues.

Most important concerns - CRIME
($\geq 50\%$)

	Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 12	Noord-Brabant	57

In another 19 regions, between 30% and less than 50% mention crime as one of the two most important current regional issues.

Most important concerns - CRIME
($\geq 30\%$ to $< 50\%$)

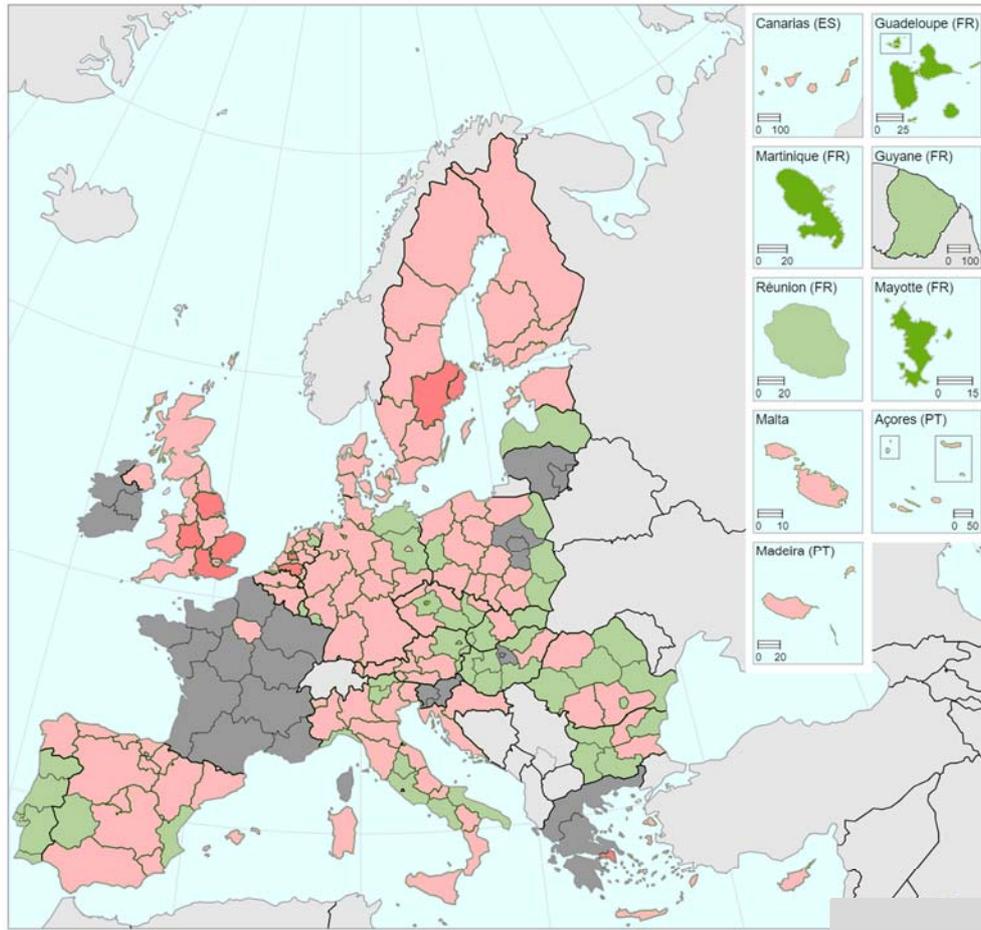
	Number of regions	Region	%
	1 out of 8	Severozápad	33
	1 out of 5	Hovedstaden	30
	1 out of 16	Berlin	40
	1 out of 4	Attiki	33
	1 out of 19	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	33
	1 out of 18	Guyane	32
	2 out of 21	Emilia-Romagna	31
		Campania	30
	1 out of 1	Malta	33
	3 out of 12	Utrecht	40
		Limburg	34
		Zuid-Holland	32
	1 out of 8	Stockholm	32
	6 out of 12	London	41
		Yorkshire and the Humber	40
		West Midlands (England)	39
		South East (England)	33
		East of England	32
		East Midlands (England)	31

Main issue – crime: evolution since 2015

The following map shows in green the regions where respondents are less likely than in 2015 to consider that crime is one of the two most important issues facing their region. The regions where respondents are more likely to mention crime are presented in light red.

There is a generally negative picture, with most regions being more likely to report crime as an issue than in 2015, most notably in regions in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sweden. On the other hand, respondents in regions in Portugal, Latvia, eastern Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria are less likely to consider that crime is an issue in their region.

Q3.2 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'Crime' - Evolution 2015-2018

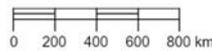


percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'Crime' - Diff 2015-2018

- <=-15pp
- >-15pp - <=0pp
- >0pp - <=15pp
- >15pp
- Data not available



Since 2015, twelve regions have recorded increases of at least 13 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who consider that crime is one of the two most important current issues facing their region: two regions in the Netherlands, Noord-Brabant (57%, +31 percentage points) and Utrecht (40%, +19); five regions in the United Kingdom, West Midlands (England) (39%, +24), Yorkshire and the Humber (40%, +21), South East (England) (33%, +18), East of England (32%, +15) and London (41%, +13); two Swedish regions, Stockholm (32%, +18) and Östra Mellansverige (25%, +15; plus Attiki (Greece) (33%, +21), Jihozápad (Czechia) (27%, +13) and País Vasco (Spain) (19%, +13).

On the other hand, decreases of at least 13 percentage points can be observed in six regions, including four French regions: Mayotte (20%, -20 percentage points), Guadeloupe (23%, -20), Martinique (13%, -15) and Guyane (32%, -13), plus Praha (Czechia) (27%, -17 pp) and București – Ilfov (Romania) (15%, -13).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

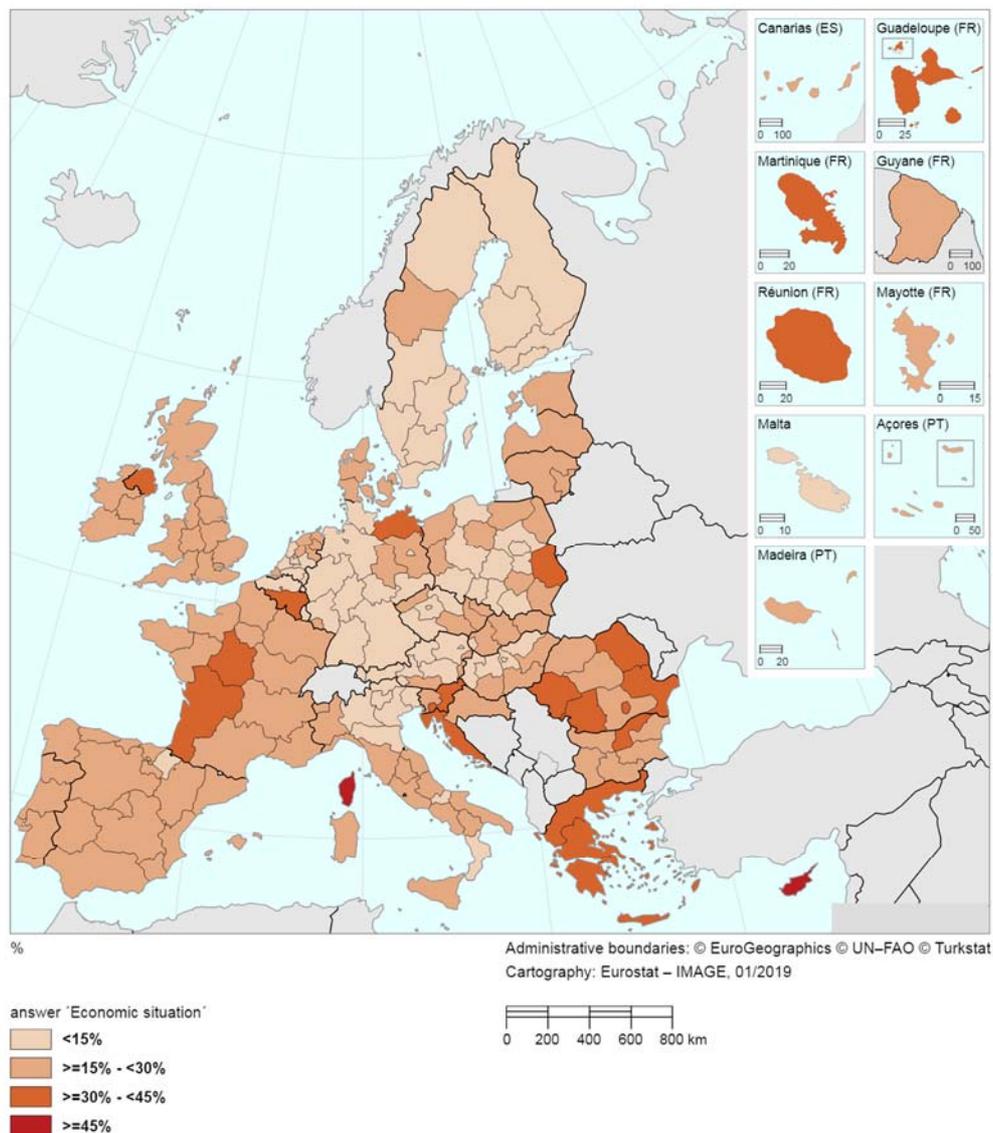
		Crime		2018 - 2015
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		57	▲	31
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		39	▲	24
Greece - Attiki		33	▲	21
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		40	▲	21
Netherlands - Utrecht		40	▲	19
Sweden - Stockholm		32	▲	18
United Kingdom - South East (England)		33	▲	18
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		25	▲	15
United Kingdom - East of England		32	▲	15
Czechia - Jihozápad		27	▲	13
Spain - País Vasco		19	▲	13
United Kingdom - London		41	▲	13
...		...		
Luxembourg - Luxembourg		17	▼	7
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		13	▼	8
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		14	▼	8
Italy - Umbria		13	▼	9
France - Guyane		32	▼	13
Romania - București-Ilfov		15	▼	13
France - Martinique		13	▼	15
Czechia - Praha		27	▼	17
France - Guadeloupe		23	▼	20
France - Mayotte		20	▼	20

7 Economic situation

On the following map, regions where people are most likely to mention the economic situation as one of the two most important issues facing their region are highlighted in red. These regions are mostly located in Eastern and Southern Europe, particularly in Greece, Cyprus, Romania, France, Croatia, and the southern part of Belgium. On the other hand, respondents from regions in central or in northern Europe, notably in Finland and Sweden, are less likely to mention the economic situation among the two most important regional issues.

In most European regions (181 of 204), less than three in ten respondents mention the economic situation among the two most important issues facing their region.

Q3.3 The most important issue facing the region
% answering 'Economic situation'



The economic situation is the most important issue currently facing the region in two regions: Cyprus (Cyprus) and Nord-Est (Romania).

The regional analysis shows significant differences between regions within the same Member State. In France for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning the economic situation among the two most important issues currently facing their region varies between 46% in Corse and 16% in Mayotte. Wide differences can also be seen in Poland (between 31% in Lubelskie and 8% in both Wielkopolskie and Dolnośląskie), Germany (between 30% in Mecklenburg–Vorpommern and 5% in both Baden–Württemberg and Hamburg), Italy (between 28% in Sardegna and 6% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen) and Belgium (31% in Région wallonne, 21% in Région de Bruxelles-Capitale and 14% in Vlaams Gewest).

At the same time, significant regional differences can be noticed: more than four in ten respondents believe that the economic situation is one of the most important current regional issues in Cyprus (47%), Corse (France) (46%) and Nord-Est (Romania) (42%) while just 5% share this opinion in Baden–Württemberg (Germany) and Hamburg (Germany), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (Spain) and Tirol (Austria).

In 23 European regions, at least 30% of respondents believe that the economic situation is one of the two most important issues facing their region. These regions are mainly located in Southern Europe, particularly in France (6 regions), Romania (5) and Greece (the 4 regions). In two regions this proportion is above 45%: Corse (France) with 46% and Cyprus with 47%.

**Most important concerns -
ECONOMIC SITUATION (>=45%)**

	Number of regions	Region	%
 France	1 out of 18	Corse	46
 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	47

In 21 regions, between 30% and less than 45% of respondents also mention the economic situation as the most important issue facing the region.

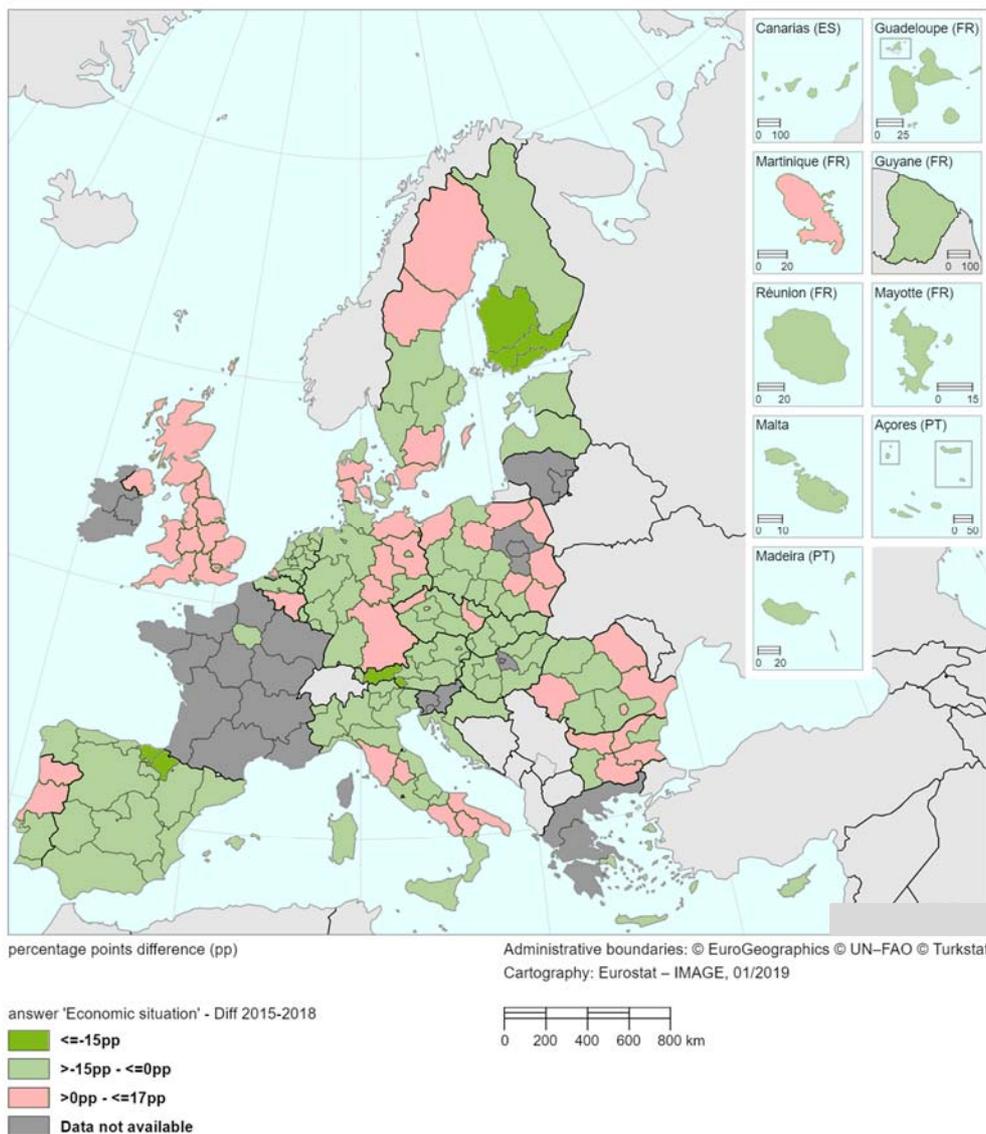
Most important issue
'The economic situation' (>=30% to <45%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne	31
 Bulgaria	1 out of 6	Severen tsentralen	35
 Germany	1 out of 16	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	30
 Greece	4 out of 4	Attiki Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreia Ellada Kentriki Ellada	35 35 31 31
 France	5 out of 18	Martinique La Réunion Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes Centre-Val de Loire Guadeloupe	38 37 32 31 30
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Adriatic Croatia	37
 Poland	1 out of 17	Lubelskie	31
 Romania	5 out of 8	Nord-Est Sud-Est Sud-Vest Oltenia București-Ilfov Vest	42 38 36 31 30
 Slovenia	1 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija	32
 United Kingdom	1 out of 12	Northern Ireland	30

Main issue – economic situation: evolution since 2015

The following map shows in light red the regions where the proportion of respondents who consider the economic situation as one of the two most important issues facing their region has increased since 2015.

Q3.3 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'Economic situation' - Evolution 2015-2018



Increases can mostly be observed in regions in the United Kingdom, as well as in regions in Sweden, Denmark, eastern Germany, Bulgaria and Romania. The dark green areas denote areas where the level of concern on this issue has declined the most, with regions in Finland, Austria and Spain standing out.

Since 2015, the proportion of respondents mentioning the economic situation among the two most important issues currently facing their region has been relatively stable. Indeed, only increases of less than ten percentage points can be observed, with the highest increases in București – Ilfov (Romania) (31%, +9 percentage points), Mellersta Norrland (Sweden) (18%, +9) and Severen tsentralen (Bulgaria) (35%, +8). Conversely, the most noticeable decreases took place in four Finnish regions: Helsinki-Uusimaa (13%, -25 percentage points), Etelä-Suomi (12%, -20), Länsi-Suomi (13%, -17) and Åland (20%, -16); and in two Spanish regions: Comunidad Foral de Navarra (14%, -18) and País Vasco (16%, -16).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Economic situation	2018 - 2015
Romania - București-Ilfov		31	▲ 9
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		18	▲ 9
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen		35	▲ 8
Germany - Brandenburg		19	▲ 7
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		20	▲ 7
Romania - Sud-Est		38	▲ 7
United Kingdom - North West (England)		23	▲ 7
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		30	▲ 6
Romania - Vest		30	▲ 6
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		20	▲ 6
United Kingdom - South West (England)		23	▲ 6
(...)			
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl		11	▼ 12
Austria - Wien		7	▼ 12
Poland - Opolskie		11	▼ 12
Austria - Tirol		5	▼ 15
Spain - País Vasco		16	▼ 16
Finland - Åland		20	▼ 16
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		13	▼ 17
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra		14	▼ 18
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		12	▼ 20
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		13	▼ 25

8 People and/or business going away from the region

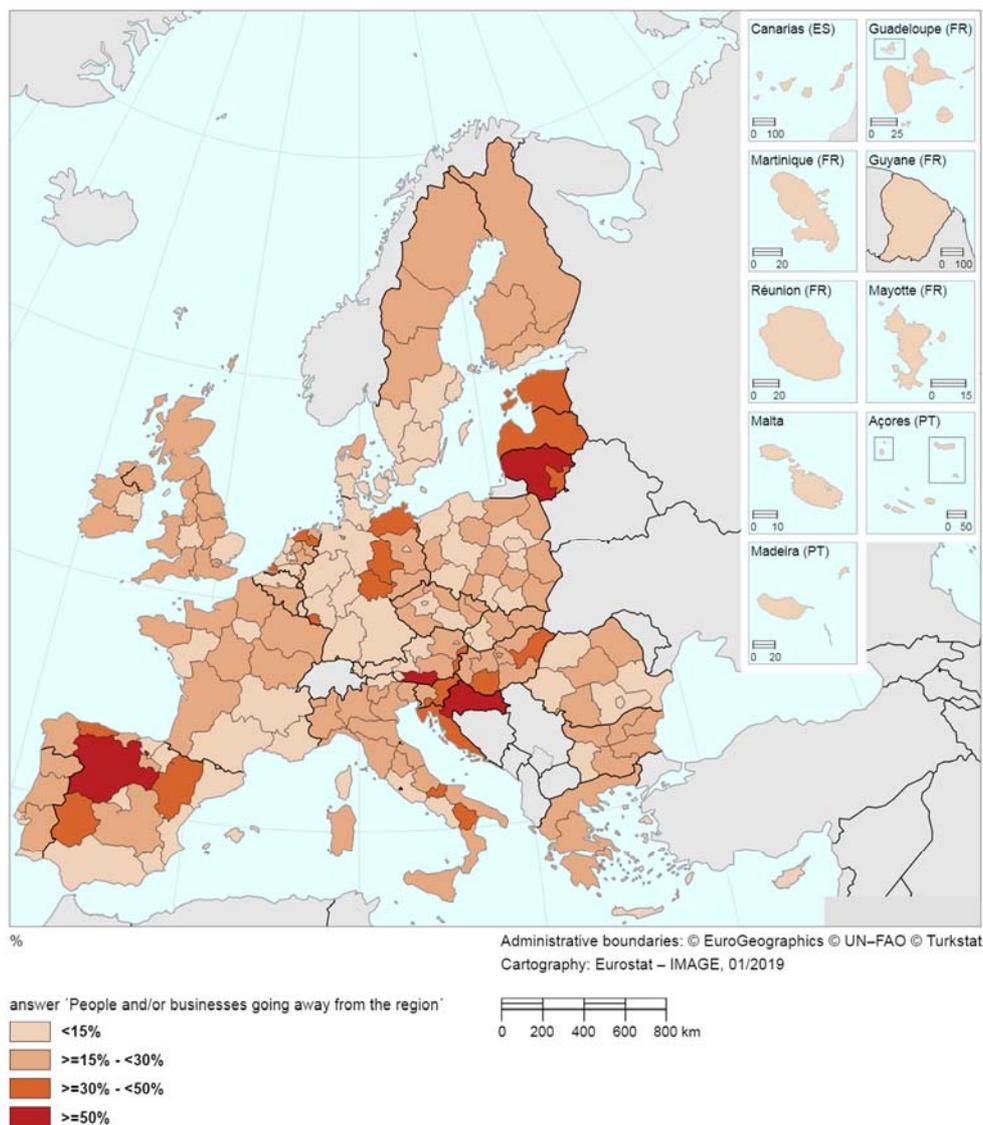
On the following map, regions highlighted in red are the ones where respondents are most likely to mention people and/or business going away from the region as one of the two most important issues facing their region.

These regions are mostly found in the Baltic States, the Netherlands, Central Europe, particularly in eastern Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Hungary, and Southern Europe, that is in Croatia, Spain and southern Italy.

In most regions (179 of 204 European regions), less than three in ten respondents consider that people and/or business going away from the region is one of the two most important issues facing their region.

Q3.5 The most important issue facing the region

% answering 'People and/or businesses going away from the region'



In six European regions (located in four EU Member States), the issue of people and/or business going away from their region is seen as the most important issue facing the region currently: Continental

Croatia (Croatia), Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas (Lithuania), Kärnten and Burgenland (Austria), and Zeeland and Friesland (the Netherlands).

The regional analysis also reveals important regional differences. Indeed, while more than half the respondents (54%) in Continental Croatia mention people and/or business going away from the region as one of the two most important issues facing their region, just 3% of respondents do so in Guadeloupe and Réunion (France), Comunidad de Madrid and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (Spain), Hovedstaden (Denmark), and Stockholm (Sweden).

On the other hand, the regional analysis shows considerable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Spain for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning the economic situation among the two most important current issues reaches 51% in Castilla y León, 42% in Principado de Asturias, 39% in Extremadura and 33% in Aragón, compared with proportions varying between 3% and 26% in the 15 other Spanish regions.

Important differences can also be seen in Italy (between 33% in Basilicata and 9% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen), Germany (between 33% in Sachsen-Anhalt and 5% in both Hamburg and Hessen), Austria (between 51% in Kärnten and 8% in Oberösterreich) and the Netherlands (between 46% in Zeeland and 5% in Noord-Brabant).

In four European regions, the majority of respondents consider that people and/or business going away from the region is one of the two most important issues currently facing their region.

**Most important concerns -
PEOPLE/BUSINESS GOING AWAY (>=50%)**

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Spain	1 out of 19	Castilla y León	51
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Continental Croatia	54
 Lithuania	1 out of 2	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos	52
 Austria	1 out of 9	Kärnten	51

In another 21 European regions, between 30% and less than 50% of respondents also share that view. These regions are mainly located in the Baltic countries, Southern Europe and in Central Europe, as it seen in the table below.

**Most important concerns -
PEOPLE/BUSINESS GOING AWAY (>=30% to <50%)**

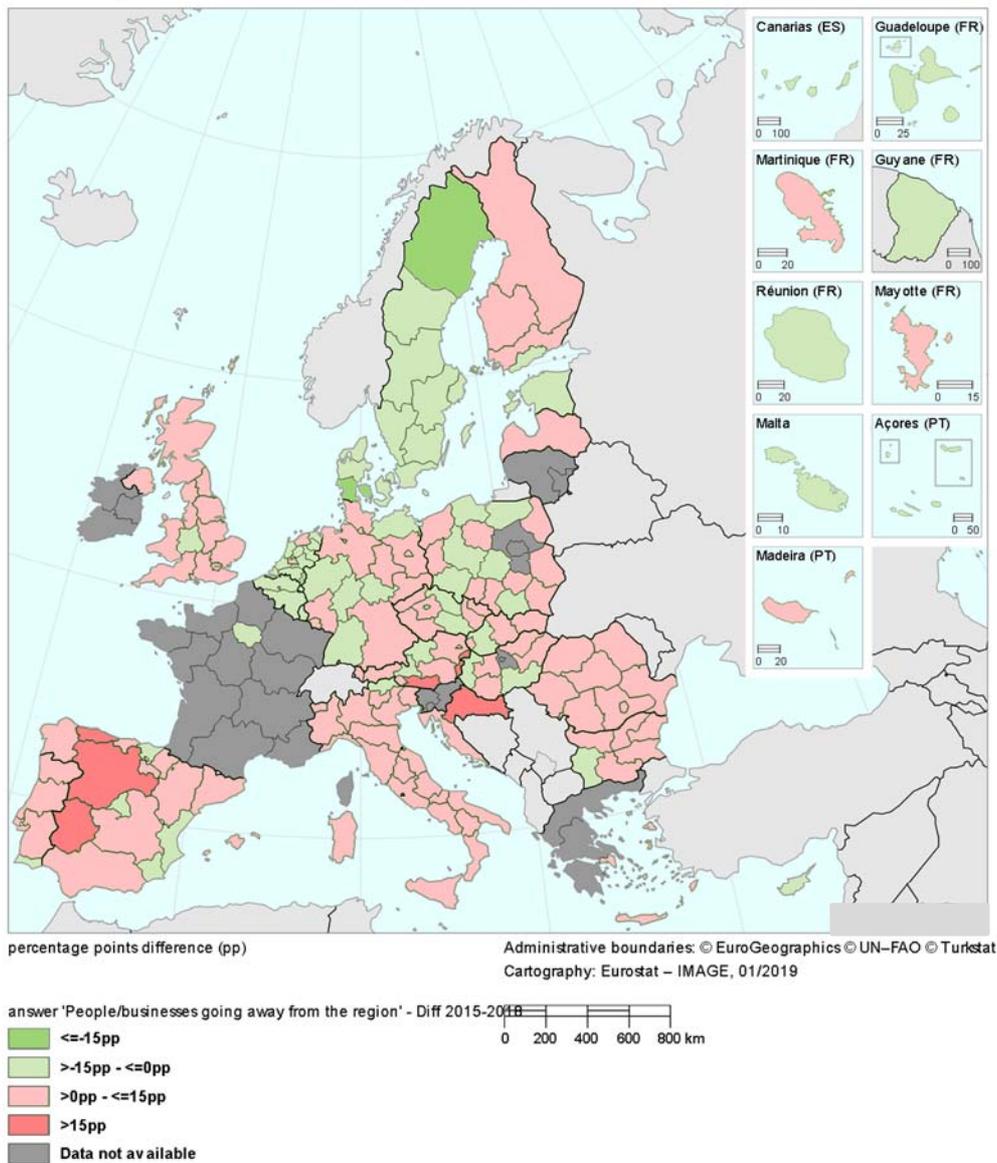
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Germany			
	4 out of 16	Sachsen-Anhalt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Thüringen Saarland	33 32 32 31
 Estonia	1 out of 1	Eesti	33
 Spain			
	3 out of 19	Principado de Asturias Extremadura Aragón	42 39 33
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Adriatic Croatia	34
 Italy			
	2 out of 21	Basilicata Molise	33 31
 Latvia	1 out of 1	Latvija	44
 Lithuania	1 out of 2	Sostinės regionas	37
 Hungary			
	2 out of 8	Dél-Dunántúl Észak-Alföld	31 31
 Netherlands			
	3 out of 12	Zeeland Friesland Drenthe	46 35 30
 Austria	1 out of 9	Burgenland	38
 Slovenia	1 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija	32

Main issue – people and/or business going away from the region: evolution since 2015

The following map shows in light red the regions where respondents are more likely than in 2015 to say that people and/or business going away from their region is one of the two most important issues facing their region. Respondents living in the regions marked in green are less likely to mention this issue today than in 2015.

Since 2015, respondents have become more likely to mention the issue of people and/or business going away from their region in most European regions, with the highest increases in regions in Spain, Austria and Croatia. However, they are less likely to do so in northern Europe, most notably in regions in Sweden, Denmark, Estonia and Belgium.

Q3.5 The most important issue facing the region
answer 'People and/or businesses going away from the region' - Evolution 2015-2018



Since 2015, increases of at least 13 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who consider people and/or business going away from the region as one of the two most important issues now facing their have taken place in ten regions: four in Spain, Principado de Asturias (42%, +19 percentage points), Castilla y León (51%, +18), Extremadura (39%, +17) and Aragón (33%, +14); two in Austria, Burgenland (38%, +18) and Kärnten (51%, +17); and two in Bulgaria: Severozapaden (27%, +14) and Yugoiztochen (22%, +13); plus Continental Croatia (Croatia) (54%, +18) and Liguria (Italy) (28%, +15).

In contrast, decreases of at least 13 percentage points can be observed in six regions, including three Danish regions: Syddanmark (10%, -23 percentage points), Sjælland (12%, -13) and Midtjylland (7%, -13); and in Övre Norrland (Sweden) (15%, -16), Estonia (33%, -15) and Małopolskie (Poland) (7%, -13).

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		2018		2015
	People and/or business going away from the region			
				2018 - 2015
Spain - ES Principado de Asturias		42	▲	19
Spain - Castilla y León		51	▲	18
Croatia - Continental Croatia		54	▲	18
Austria - Burgenland		38	▲	18
Spain - Extremadura		39	▲	17
Austria - Kärnten		51	▲	17
Italy - Liguria		28	▲	15
Bulgaria - Severozapaden		27	▲	14
Spain - Aragón		33	▲	14
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen		22	▲	13
Italy - Molise		31	▲	12
Italy - Sicilia		22	▲	12
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		29	▲	12
United Kingdom - London		19	▲	12
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		28	▲	11
Italy - Toscana		22	▲	11
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko		27	▲	10
Italy - Basilicata		33	▲	10
Italy - Marche		22	▲	10
Poland - Opolskie		23	▲	10
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		16	▲	10
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen		22	▲	9
(...)				
Belgium - Région Wallonne		16	▼	7
Czechia - Jihovýchod		14	▼	7
Poland - Wielkopolskie		10	▼	7
Poland - Pomorskie		8	▼	7
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest		14	▼	8
Spain - País Vasco		6	▼	8
Denmark - Nordjylland		24	▼	9
Denmark - Sjælland		12	▼	13
Denmark - Midtjylland		7	▼	13
Poland - Małopolskie		7	▼	13
Estonia - Eesti		33	▼	15
Sweden - Övre Norrland		15	▼	16
Denmark - Syddanmark		10	▼	23

V. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 Representatives best placed to explain the EU

To determine which political representatives are best placed to explain how European policies impact citizens’ day-to-day lives according to respondents, respondents were asked to choose one type of political representatives from a list of four⁹.

Regional or local political representatives are the most likely to be singled out as the best placed to explain the impact of European on citizens’ day-to-day life, being preferred by people in 95 of the 204 European regions

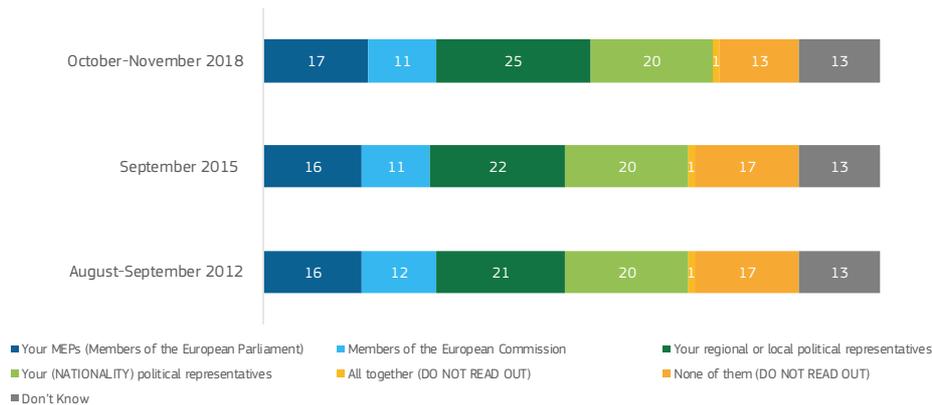
At EU level, a quarter of respondents (25%) consider **regional or local political representatives** the best placed to explain the impact of European policies on citizens’ day-to-day lives. They are preferred by respondents in 95 of 204 European regions. Since 2015, this share has increased by 3 percentage points.

National representatives are mentioned by a fifth of respondents (20%). In 61 regions they are the most mentioned as the best placed to explain the impact of European policies, with no change in the result at EU level since 2015.

MEPs (Members of the European Parliament) are mentioned by less than a fifth of respondents (17%) at EU level. MEPs are, however, preferred in 29 regions. The share has remained stable since 2015 (+1 percentage point).

Members of the European Commission, in fourth and last position at EU level (11%), are mentioned in only ten regions, with no change in the result at EU level since 2015.

Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

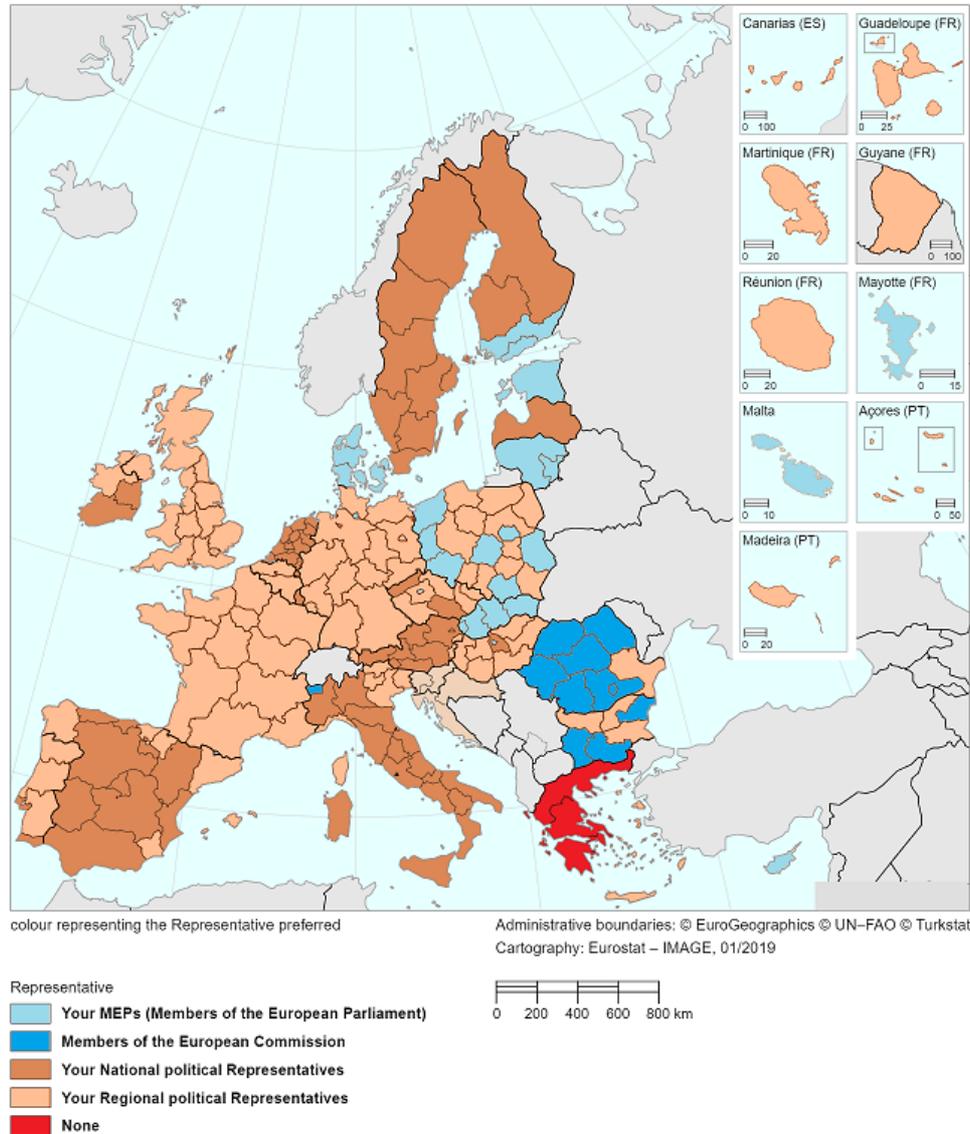


Over a tenth of respondents at EU level (13%) spontaneously say that none of the political representatives mentioned are the best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives. This spontaneous answer comes in first position in three Greek regions (Voreia Ellada, Kentriki Ellada and Attiki), and at least a fifth of respondents mention it in ten European regions.

The following map illustrates the type of representative that is the most mentioned in each region.

⁹ Q4. From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life?

Q4 Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day live
Representative more mentioned in each EU region



In all or in most of all regions of France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal and Hungary respondents are more likely to consider their regional or local political representatives as the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on their day-to-day lives (light orange).

In the regions of Sweden, Finland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Spain and Italy, respondents place their national political representatives in first position (dark orange).

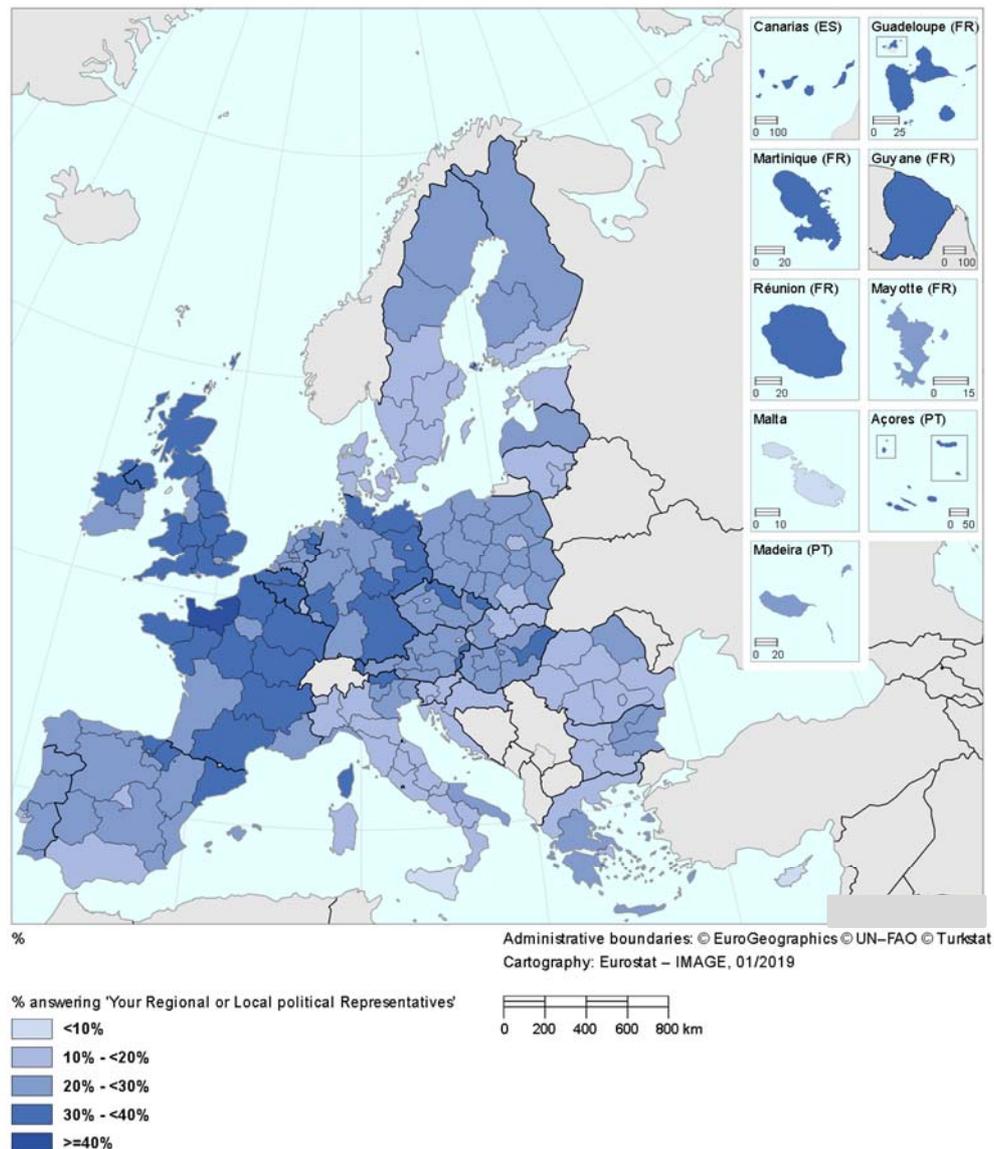
In the regions of Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Malta, Cyprus and in many regions in Poland (highlighted in light blue), a majority of respondents think that Members of the European Parliament are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives.

Members of the European Commission come first in most regions in Romania and in Bulgaria (dark blue). Lastly, in three of four Greek regions, a majority of respondents consider that none of these representatives are best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives (highlighted in red).

a. Your regional or local political representatives

On the following map, regions in darker shades of blue are home to relatively high proportions of respondents who think that their regional or local political representatives are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives, with regions in United Kingdom, France, Germany and Belgium particularly standing out.

Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day life?



The regional analysis shows some considerable differences between regions within the same Member State. In Spain, for instance, the proportion of respondents mentioning their regional or local political representatives reaches 39% in Comunidad Foral de Navarra and 38% in País Vasco, compared with between 15% and 31% in the 17 other Spanish regions.

Important differences can also be seen in France (between 42% in Normandie and 25% in both Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Mayotte) Italy (between 32% in Provincia autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen and 9% in Sicilia) and Austria (between 32% in Burgenland and 9% in Wien).

Regional or local political representatives are mentioned by at least four in ten respondents in just two regions: Normandie, France (42%) and Åland, Finland (41%).

Local or regional political representative
($\geq 40\%$)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 France	1 out of 18	Normandie	42
 Finland	1 out of 5	Åland	41

In another 46 regions, between 30% and less than 40% of respondents mention local or regional political representatives.

Local or regional political representatives

(>=30% to <40%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	2 out of 3	Région Wallonne	36
		Vlaams Gewest	30
 Czechia	2 out of 8	Moravskoslezsko	34
		Severovýchod	30
 Germany	7 out of 16	Schleswig-Holstein	38
		Sachsen	36
		Rheinland-Pfalz	35
		Bayern	33
		Brandenburg	33
		Thüringen	33
		Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	31
 Ireland	1 out of 3	Northern and Western	32
 Spain	5 out of 19	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	39
		País Vasco	38
		Cataluña	31
		Canarias	31
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	30
 France	13 out of 18	Corse	38
		Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	37
		Centre-Val de Loire	36
		Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées	36
		Bretagne	35
		la Réunion	35
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	34
		Martinique	34
		Guyane	34
		Pays de la Loire	33
		Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine	32
		Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie	31
		Guadeloupe	30
 Italy	1 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	32
 Hungary	1 out of 8	Észak-alföld	30
 Netherlands	2 out of 12	Drenthe	30
		Overijssel	30
 Austria	2 out of 9	Burgenland	32
		Vorarlberg	30
 Portugal	1 out of 7	Região Autónoma dos Açores	31
 United Kingdom	9 out of 12	Wales	39
		Yorkshire and the Humber	38
		Scotland	38
		South West (England)	36
		South East (England)	35
		North East (England)	33
		West Midlands (England)	32
		East Midlands (England)	31
		East of England	30

On the other hand, less than a tenth of respondents mention regional or local political representatives in four regions: 6% in both Cyprus and Malta, and 9% in both Sicilia (Italy) and Wien (Austria).

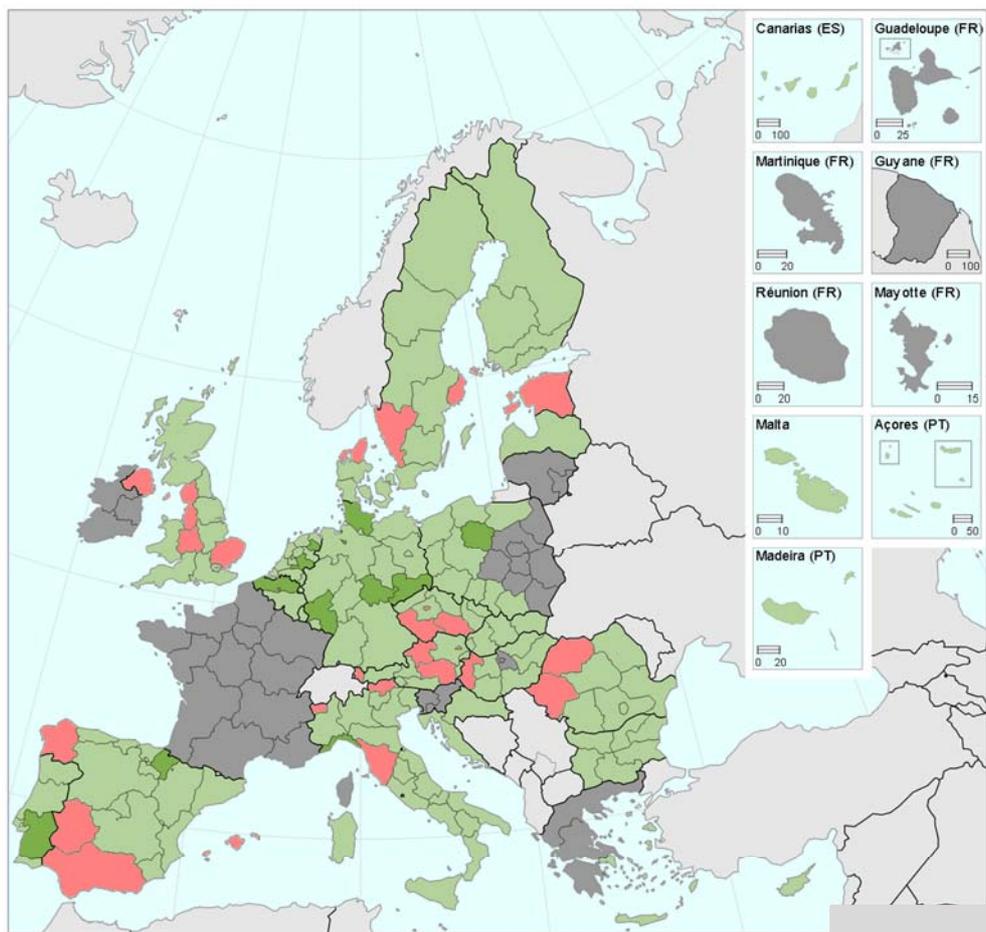
Evolution since 2015

Since 2015, this proportion has increased by at least ten percentage points in ten regions. Increases were seen mostly in Western Europe, with regions in Germany showing the most pronounced increase.

The following map demonstrates how opinion has changed since 2015. The regions highlighted in green are those where the proportion of respondents thinking that their regional or local representatives are the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on citizens’ lives has increased-- this trend can be seen across the whole continent, but especially in several regions in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens’ day-to-day life?

Evolution 2015-2018



Percentage points difference Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019



The proportion of respondents thinking that their regional or local political representatives are the best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives has increased by at least ten percentage points in five German regions: Rheinland-Pfalz (35%, +18 percentage points), Schleswig-Holstein (38%, +16), Bremen (28%, +15), Sachsen (36%, +12) and Thüringen (33%, +10). It is also the case in two regions in the Netherlands: Gelderland (27%, +13) and Drenthe (30%, +10); and two in Spain: Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (30%, +12) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (39%, +10). Two-digit increases have also occurred in Kujawsko-Pomorskie (Poland) (27%, +12), Alentejo (Portugal) (22%, +12), Vlaams Gewest (Belgium) (30%, +10) and Liguria (Italy) (22%, +10).

Decreases of at least ten percentage points were observed in just two regions: Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen (Italy) (32%, -10 percentage points) and North West (England) in the United Kingdom (26%, -10).

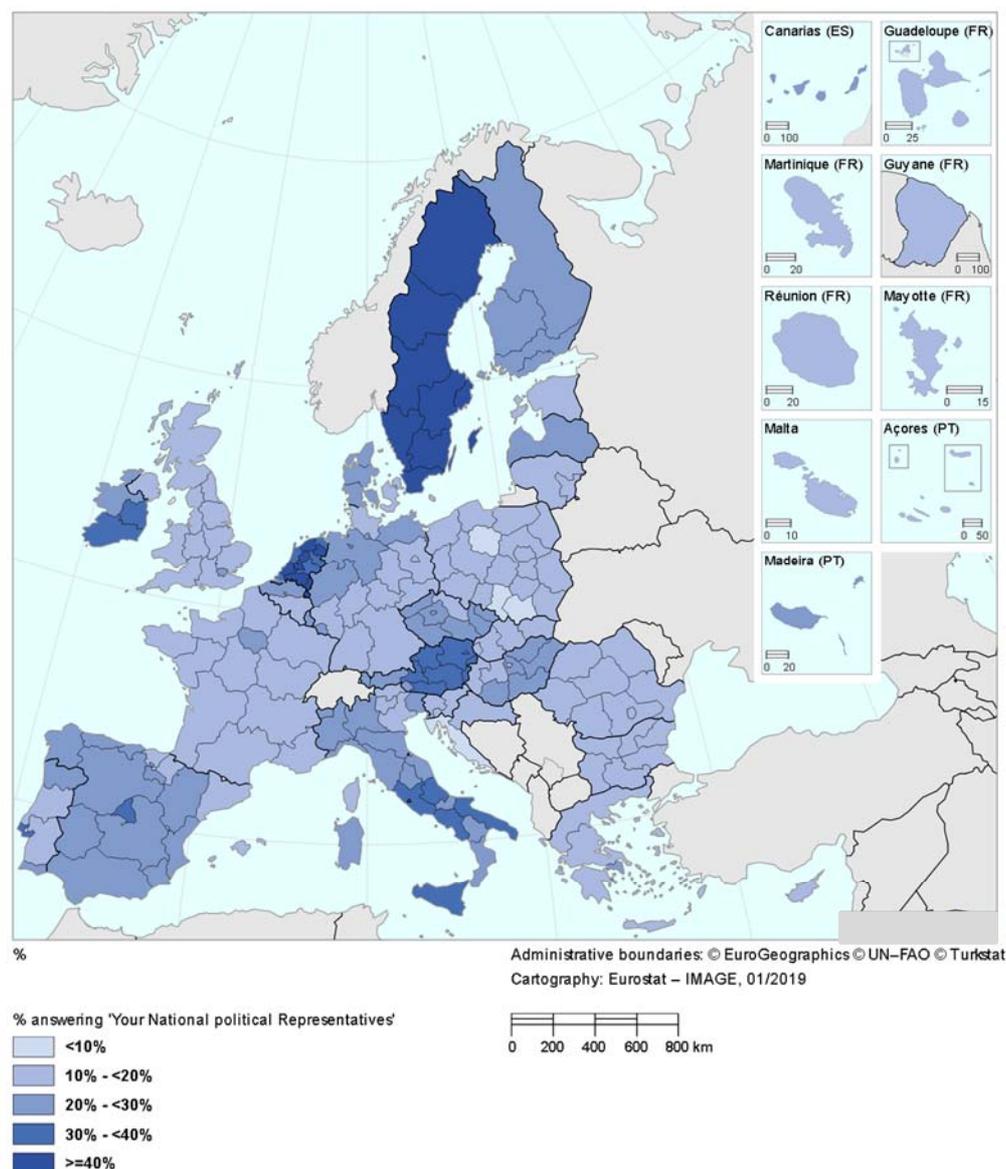
Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

	Your regional or local political representatives	Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2015
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	 35	▲ 18
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	 38	▲ 16
Germany - Bremen	 28	▲ 15
Netherlands - Gelderland	 27	▲ 13
Germany - Sachsen	 36	▲ 12
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	 30	▲ 12
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	 27	▲ 12
Portugal - Alentejo	 22	▲ 12
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	 30	▲ 10
Germany - Thüringen	 33	▲ 10
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	 39	▲ 10
Italy - Liguria	 22	▲ 10
Netherlands - Drenthe	 30	▲ 10
(...)		
Denmark - Nordjylland	 16	▼ 4
Spain - Illes Balears	 24	▼ 4
France - Martinique	 34	▼ 4
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	 18	▼ 5
Austria - Oberösterreich	 23	▼ 5
Romania - Nord-Vest	 17	▼ 5
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland	 29	▼ 5
Austria - Vorarlberg	 30	▼ 7
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl	 25	▼ 9
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	 32	▼ 10
United Kingdom - North West (England)	 26	▼ 10

b. Your national political representatives

On the following map, regions in darker shades of blue are the ones where a higher proportion of respondents believe that their national political representatives are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives, with regions in Sweden and the Netherlands particularly standing out, and to a lesser extent several regions in Ireland, Italy and Austria.

Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day life?



In 36 European regions, at least three out of ten respondents consider the National political representatives as the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on citizens' day-to-day lives, and in 15 of these regions at least 40% of the respondents think so. These 15 regions are mainly located in the Netherlands (all 12 regions), and Sweden (all 8 regions).

National political representatives

(> = 40%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Netherlands	7 out of 12	Friesland	43
		Drenthe	41
		Flevoland	41
		Zuid-Holland	41
		Noord-Brabant	41
		Utrecht	40
		Limburg	40
 Sweden	8 out of 8	Norra Mellansverige	55
		Stockholm	51
		Småland med öarna	46
		Västssverige	45
		Östra Mellansverige	44
		Mellersta Norrland	44
		Sydsverige	43
		Övre Norrland	43

The table below lists the 21 regions in which between 30% and 40% of respondents mention national political representatives as being the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on citizens' day-to-day lives.

National political representatives

(> =30% to <40%)

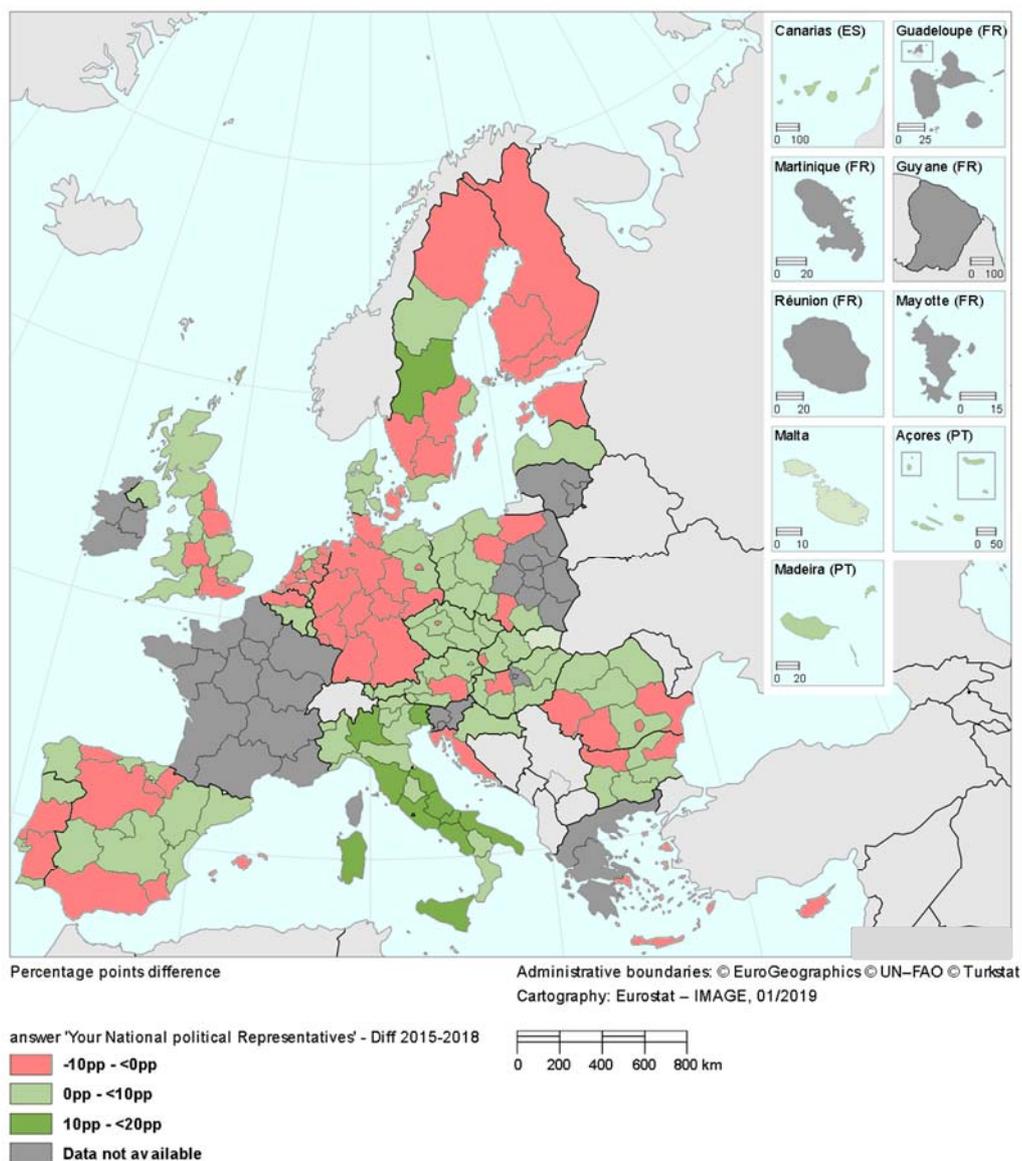
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Ireland	2 out of 3	Eastern and Midlands	35
		Southern	34
 Spain	1 out of 19	Comunidad de Madrid	31
 Italy	5 out of 21	Sicilia	32
		Lazio	31
		Abruzzo	30
		Campania	30
		Puglia	30
 Netherlands	5 out of 12	Gelderland	39
		Noord-Holland	39
		Overijssel	38
		Zeeland	37
		Groningen	35
 Austria	7 out of 9	Wien	36
		Salzburg	33
		Kärnten	32
		Oberösterreich	32
		Burgenland	31
		Niederösterreich	30
		Steiermark	30
 Portugal	1 out of 7	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	32

On the other hand, in five EU regions less than a tenth of respondents consider their national political representatives as the best placed to explain European policies: Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Małopolskie and Śląskie (all in Poland), and Adriatic Croatia (Croatia) and Vest (Romania).

Evolution since 2015

The map below shows in green the many regions where it increased since 2015 the proportion of respondents mentioning their national political representatives, as the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on citizens’ day-to-day lives. This is particularly the case in regions in Italy. On the other hand, regions in light red – mainly in Finland, Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Cyprus – are those where national political representatives are mentioned less than three years ago.

Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day life?
Evolution 2015-2018



Although overall the proportion of respondents mentioning their national political representatives as the best placed to explain the impacts of EU policies has not considerably changed much since 2015, some increases occurred in most Italian regions and some decreases occurred in several regions of the Netherlands and Germany.

Since 2015, this proportion has increased by more than ten percentage points in 11 regions, including ten Italian regions: Sicilia (32%, +17 percentage points), Lazio (31%, +17), Puglia (30%, +13), Toscana (28%, +13), Abruzzo and Campania (30%, +12 in both regions), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (20%, +12), Molise (29%, +11), Lombardia (27%, +11) and Sardegna (25%, +11); and in Norra Mellansverige (Sweden) (55%, +12).

The proportion of respondents mentioning their national political representatives has decreased most in Vest (Romania) (9%, -10 percentage points) and Rheinland-Pfalz (Germany) (17%, -10 pp).

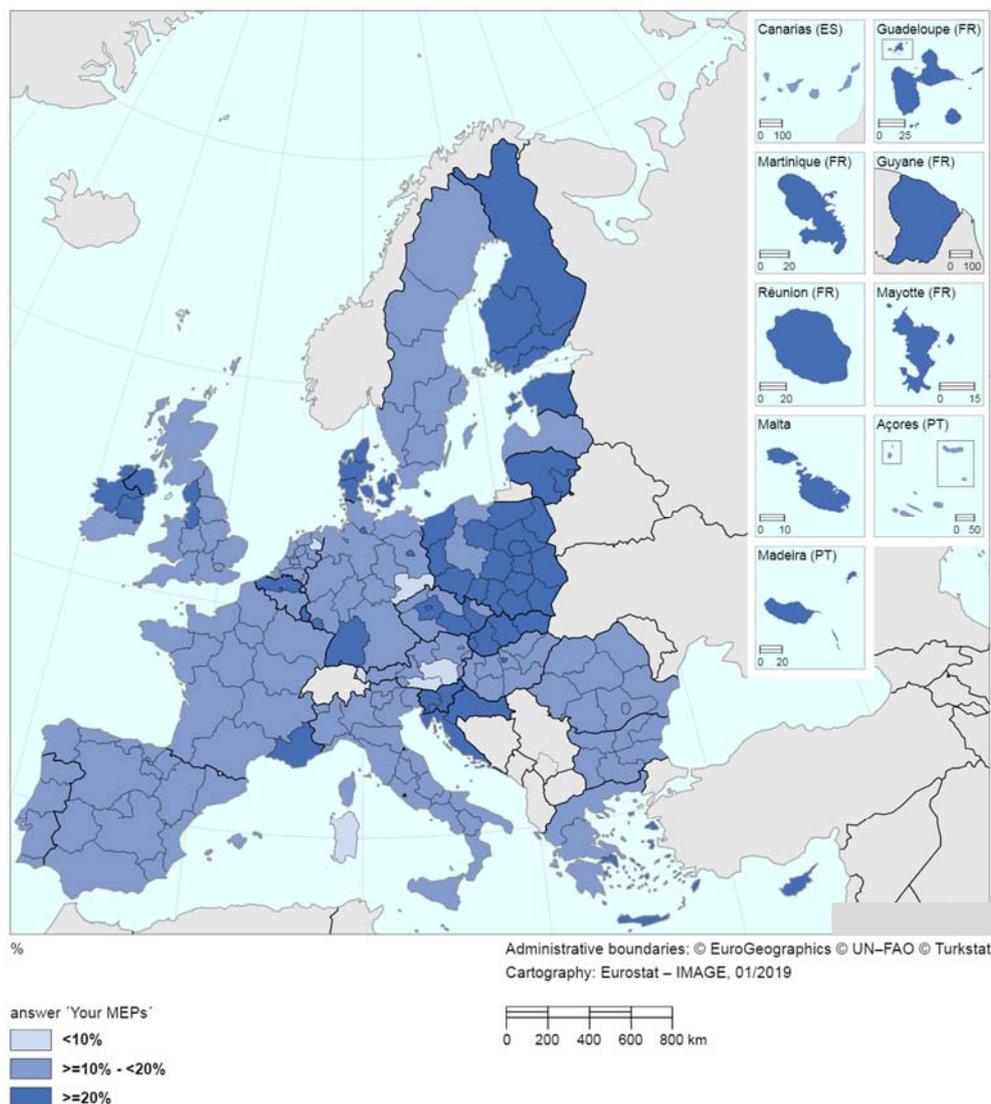
Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

	Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives	Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2015
Italy - Sicilia	32	▲ 17
Italy - Lazio	31	▲ 17
Italy - Puglia	30	▲ 13
Italy - Toscana	28	▲ 13
Italy - Abruzzo	30	▲ 12
Italy - Campania	30	▲ 12
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	20	▲ 12
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige	55	▲ 12
Italy - Lombardia	27	▲ 11
Italy - Molise	29	▲ 11
Italy - Sardegna	25	▲ 11
(...)		
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	10	▼ 6
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	16	▼ 6
Germany - Berlin	14	▼ 6
Netherlands - Overijssel	38	▼ 6
Germany - Bayern	15	▼ 7
France - Martinique	11	▼ 7
Netherlands - Groningen	35	▼ 7
Netherlands - Utrecht	40	▼ 7
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland	41	▼ 8
Finland - Länsi-Suomi	25	▼ 9
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	25	▼ 9
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	17	▼ 10
Romania - Vest	9	▼ 10

c. Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)

On the following map, regions in darker shades of blue are home to relatively high proportions of respondents who believe that their MEPs are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives. This is particularly the case in Northern Europe, in regions in Finland, Denmark, Estonia and Lithuania; but also in Central Europe, in regions in Czechia, Slovakia and Slovenia; and in Southern Europe, in regions in Croatia, Cyprus and Malta, as well as in regions in Ireland and in Luxembourg.

Q4.1 Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day live
% answering 'Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)'



The regional analysis shows that differences between regions within the same Member State are limited. The highest differences are registered in Czechia, where the proportion of respondents mentioning their MEPs reaches 35% in Praha, but just 15% in Severozápad.

There are also some differences in Germany, where proportions of respondents citing their MEPs vary between 24% in Hamburg and 9% in Sachsen.

On the other hand, in nearly a third of European regions (62 out of 204 regions), at least a fifth of respondents say that their MEPs are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day lives, with the highest proportions observed in Malta (Malta), Zahodna Slovenija (Slovenia) and Praha (Czechia) (35% in the three regions), slightly ahead of Helsinki-Uusimaa (Finland) (34%).

Your MEPs (>= 20%)

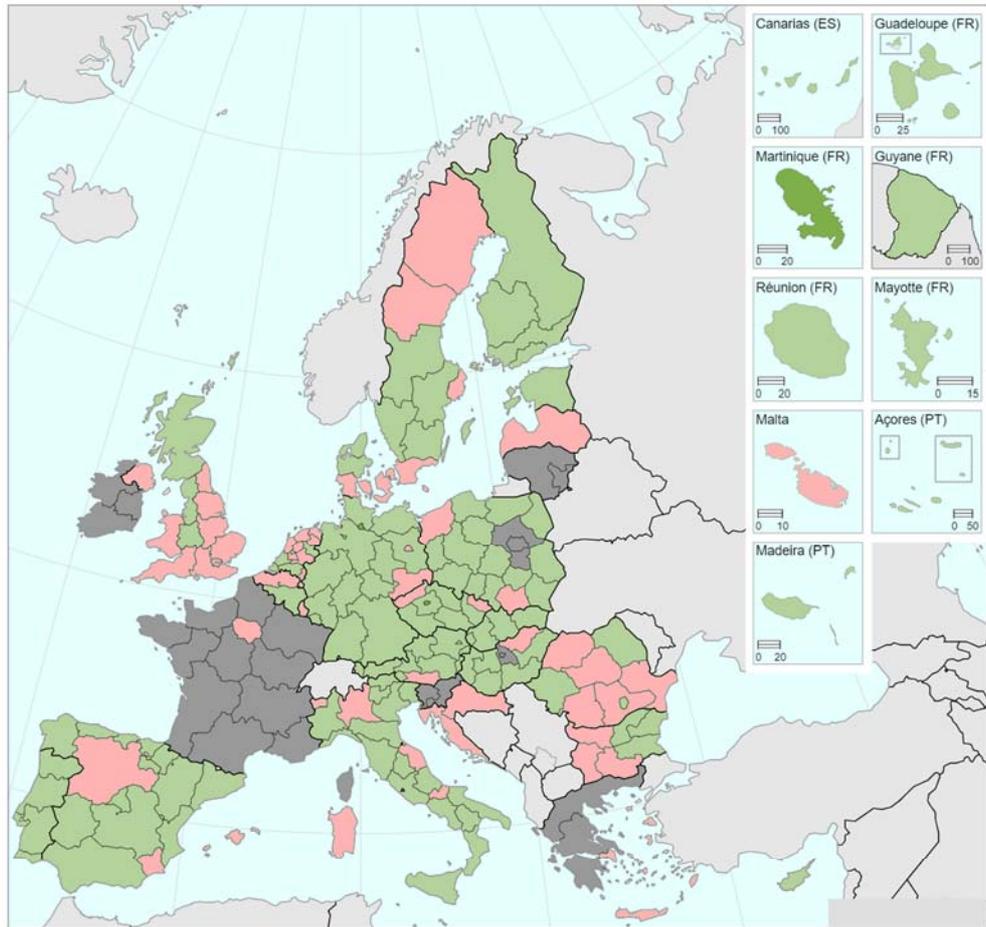
	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium				 Luxembourg			
	2 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest Région De Bruxelles-Capitale	22 20		1 out of 1	Luxembourg	22
 Czechia				 Hungary			
	4 out of 8	Praha Střední Čechy Jihovýchod Střední Morava	35 21 20 20		1 out of 8	Budapest	20
 Denmark				 Malta			
	5 out of 5	Hovedstaden Syddanmark Midtjylland Nordjylland Sjælland	33 30 30 28 27	 Poland			
 Germany					15 out of 17	Warszawski stołeczny Lubelskie Świętokrzyskie Kujawsko-Pomorskie Małopolskie Mazowiecki regionalny Podkarpackie Opolskie Łódzkie Zachodniopomorskie Lubuskie Dolnośląskie Warmińsko-Mazurskie Śląskie Podlaskie	27 26 26 26 24 23 23 23 22 22 22 22 22 21 21
	4 out of 16	Hamburg Baden-Württemberg Saarland Berlin	24 22 22 20	 Portugal			
 Estonia					1 out of 7	Região Autónoma da Madeira	22
 Ireland				 Slovenia			
	1 out of 1	Eesti	25		2 out of 2	Zahodna Slovenija Vzhodna Slovenija	35 29
	2 out of 3	Northern and Western Eastern and Midlands	25 21	 Slovakia			
 Greece					4 out of 4	Stredné Slovensko Východné Slovensko Bratislavský kraj Západné Slovensko	28 27 26 24
	2 out of 4	Attiki Nisia Aigaíou, Kriti	21 20	 Finland			
 France					4 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa Etelä-Suomi Länsi-Suomi Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	34 32 24 24
	6 out of 18	Mayotte la Réunion Martinique Guyane Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Guadeloupe	28 24 23 23 20 20	 United Kingdom			
 Croatia					2 out of 12	North West (England) Northern Ireland	20 20
	2 out of 2	Adriatic Croatia Continental Croatia	29 26				
 Cyprus							
	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	32				
 Lithuania							
	2 out of 2	Sostinės regionas Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	23 20				

Evolution since 2015

These proportions have not changed significantly since 2015, shifting a maximum of 12 percentage points up and nine percentage points down across all the regions.

The following map shows how opinion has changed since 2015. The regions highlighted in green are the ones where the proportion of respondents mentioning their MEPs has increased. These are spread across the whole continent. However, in some regions highlighted in light red, this proportion has decreased: this is the case in many regions in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Latvia, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria and Malta.

Q4.1 Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day live
answering 'Your MEPs' - Evolution 2015-2018

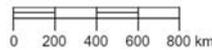


colour representing the Representative preferred

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'Your MEPs' - Diff 2015-2018

- <0pp
- >=0pp - <10pp
- >=10pp
- Data not available



The proportion of respondents answering that their MEPs are the best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives has gained more than ten percentage points in three regions: Martinique (France) (23%, +12 percentage points), Praha (Czechia) (35%, +11) and Hamburg (Germany) (24%, +11).

On the other hand, this proportion has decreased in a few regions, most notably in Luxembourg (22%, -9 percentage points), two regions in the United Kingdom: London (19%, -8) and Northern Ireland (20%, -7); and two regions in Denmark: Hovedstaden (33%, -7) and Sjælland (27%, -7).

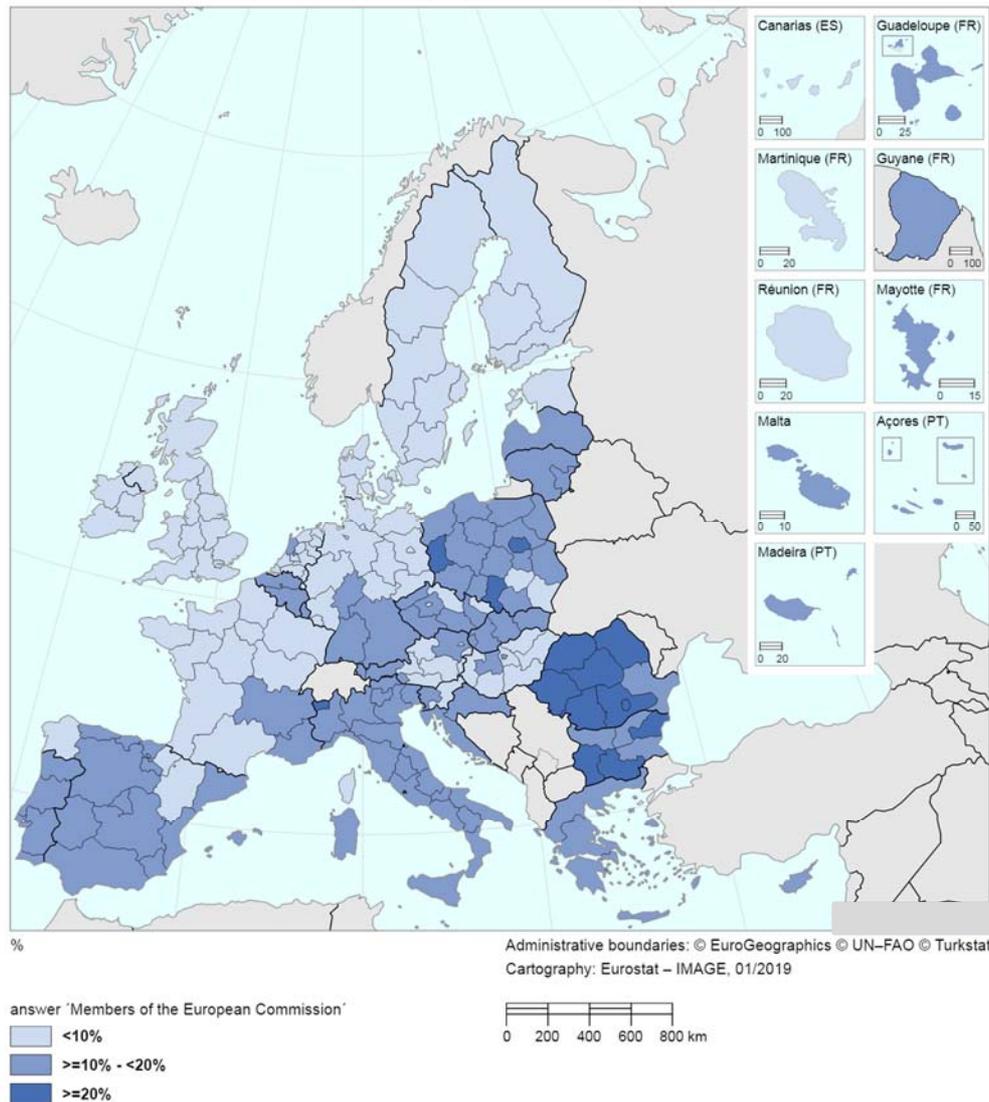
Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

	Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)		Oct 2018 - Sept 2015
France - Martinique	 23	▲	12
Czechia - Praha	 35	▲	11
Germany - Hamburg	 24	▲	11
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira	 22	▲	9
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj	 26	▲	9
Finland - Etelä-Suomi	 32	▲	9
Germany - Saarland	 22	▲	8
Spain - Canarias	 18	▲	8
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa	 34	▲	8
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	 22	▲	7
France - Mayotte	 28	▲	7
Austria - Oberösterreich	 14	▲	7
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	 26	▲	7
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko	 28	▲	7
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko	 27	▲	7
Sweden - Västsverige	 19	▲	7
(...)			
Bulgaria - Severozapaden	 15	▼	5
Denmark - Syddanmark	 30	▼	5
Romania - Sud-Est	 12	▼	5
Sweden - Övre Norrland	 10	▼	5
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)	 16	▼	5
United Kingdom - South West (England)	 17	▼	5
Malta - Malta	 35	▼	6
Netherlands - Noord-Holland	 11	▼	6
United Kingdom - East of England	 14	▼	6
Denmark - Hovedstaden	 33	▼	7
Denmark - Sjælland	 27	▼	7
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland	 20	▼	7
United Kingdom - London	 19	▼	8
Luxembourg - Luxembourg Luxembourg	 22	▼	9

d. Members of the European Commission

The map below highlights in dark blue the regions where a relatively high proportion of respondents consider that the members of the European Commission are the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' lives, with regions in Eastern Europe standing out, particularly those in Romania and Bulgaria, and to a lesser extent some regions in Poland.

Q4.2 Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day live
 % answering 'Members of the European Commission'



In 14 European regions, at least a fifth of respondents mention members of the European Commission: seven of the eight Romanian regions, three Bulgarian regions, three Polish regions and one region in Italy. The highest proportions are recorded in Romania (27% in Bucuresti – Ilfov and 23% in Centru) and Bulgaria (23% in Yugozapaden).

Members of the European Commission
(> = 20%)

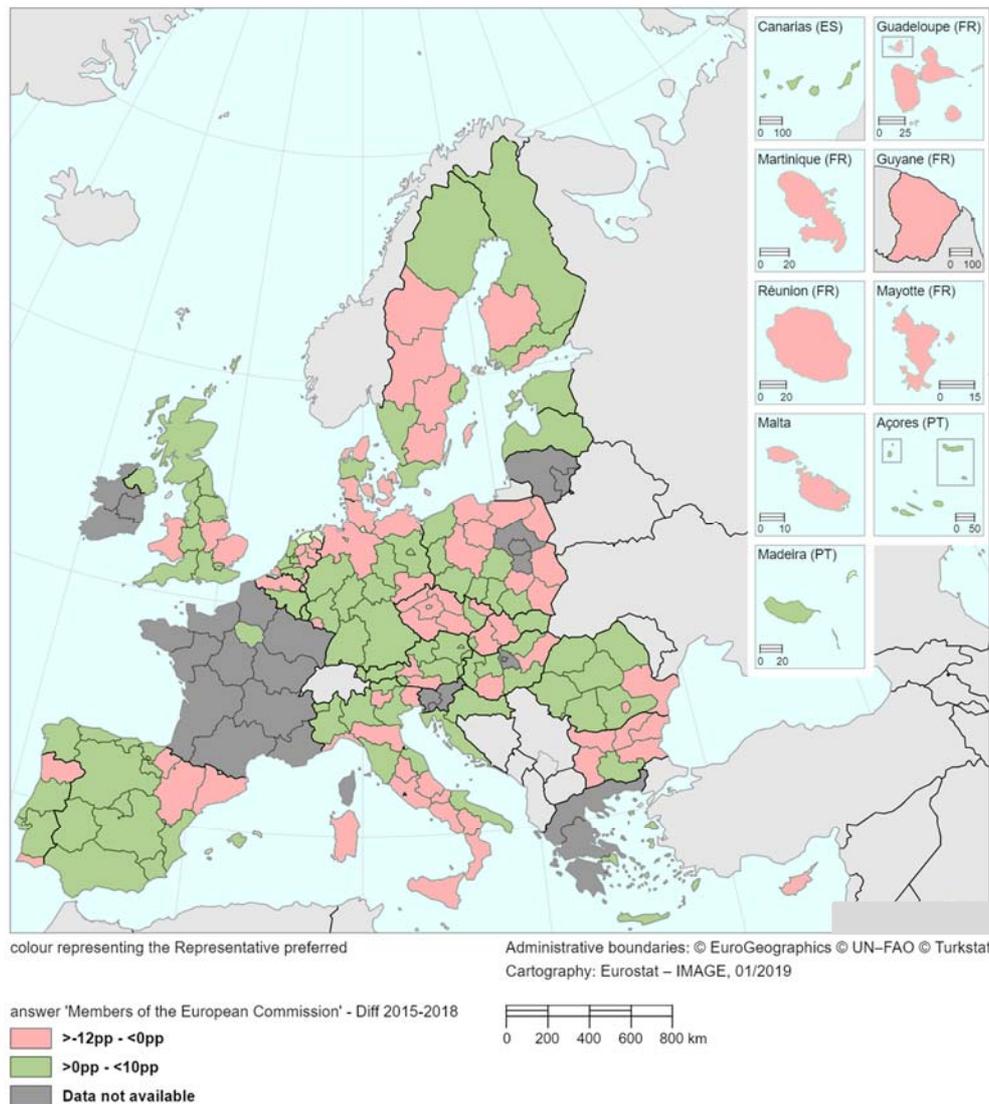
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Bulgaria	3 out of 6	Yugozapaden	23
		Yuzhen tsentralen	22
		Severoiztochen	21
	 Italy	1 out of 21	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
 Poland			3 out of 17
	Śląskie	20	
	Lubuskie	20	
	 Romania	7 out of 8	București-Ilfov
Centru			23
Nord-Vest			22
Nord-Est			22
Sud-Vest Oltenia			22
Vest			22
Sud-Muntenia			20

Evolution since 2015

These proportions have not changed much since 2015, shifting a maximum of eight percentage points up or down across the different regions.

On the following map, regions highlighted in green are those where the proportion of respondents citing members of the European Commission has increased since 2015. On the other hand, regions where this proportion has decreased are highlighted in light red. Green and light red appear to be equally distributed in Europe.

Q4.2 Who is the best placed to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day live
answering 'Members of the European Commission' - Evolution 2015-2018



A special focus on regions in Romania and Bulgaria, where these proportions are already the highest, shows that most regions in Romania are green, whereas most regions in Bulgaria are in light red. This indicates that respondents in these regions in Bulgaria are less likely now than in 2015, to mention members of the European Commission as the best placed to explain the impact of EU policies on citizens' day-to-day lives.

Since 2015, the proportion of respondents more likely to mention members of the European Commission has risen in particular in four regions: Niederösterreich (Austria) (13%, +8 percentage points), Nord-Vest (Romania) (22%, +7), Śląskie (Poland) (20%, +7) and Bayern (Germany) (10%, +7).

The largest decreases in the proportion of respondents who believe that members of the European Commission are best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives have been registered in two Italian regions: Liguria (13%, -8 percentage points) and Umbria (12%, -7).

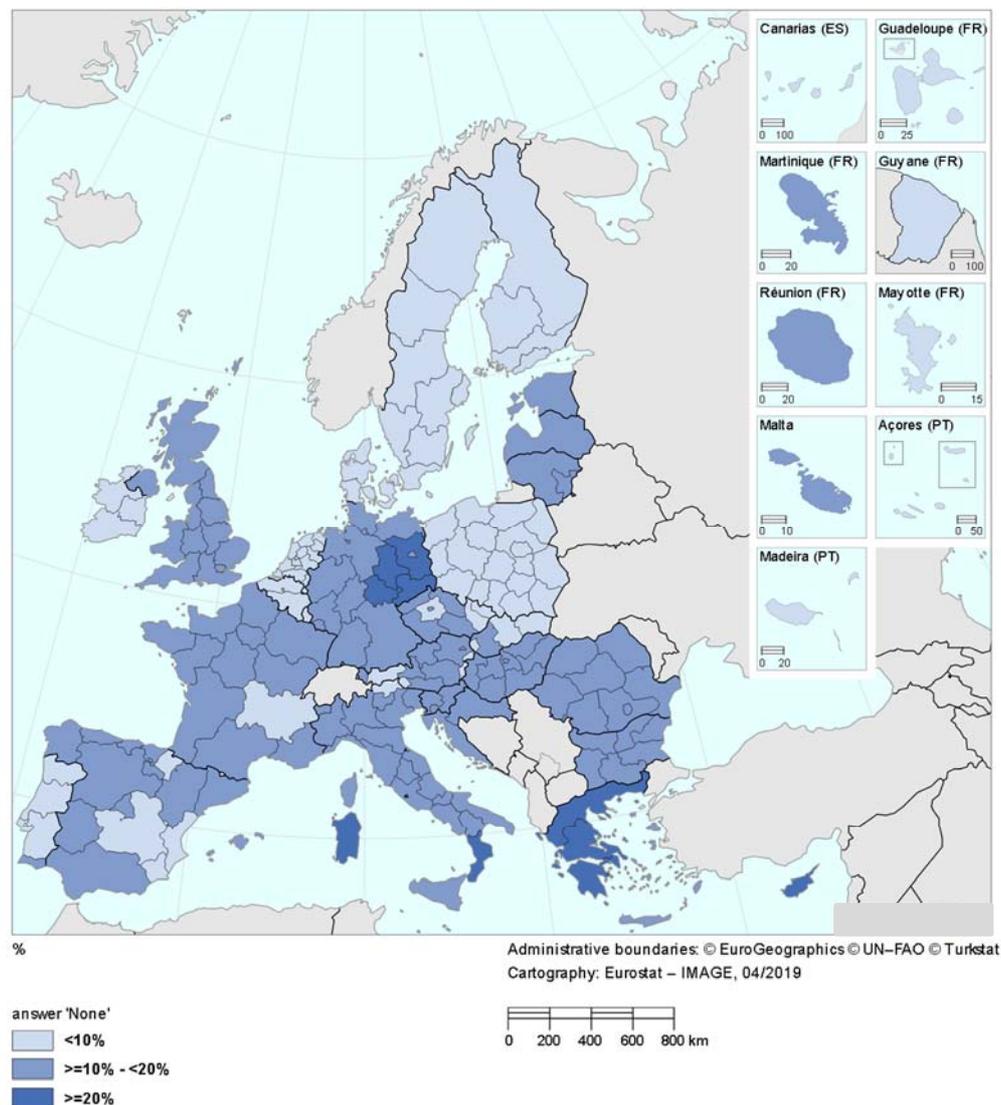
Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

	Members of the European Commission	Oct 2018 - Sept 2015
Austria - Niederösterreich	13	▲ 8
Germany - Bayern	10	▲ 7
Poland - Śląskie	20	▲ 7
Romania - Nord-Vest	22	▲ 7
Spain - ES Illes Balears	16	▲ 6
Latvia - Latvija	16	▲ 6
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl	12	▲ 6
Romania - Sud-Muntenia	20	▲ 6
Romania - Vest	22	▲ 6
Spain - Castilla y León	12	▲ 5
Spain - Región de Murcia	14	▲ 5
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	21	▲ 5
Poland - Dolnośląskie	19	▲ 5
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia	22	▲ 5
(...)		
Italy - Campania	13	▼ 5
Italy - Lazio	17	▼ 5
Austria - Salzburg	7	▼ 5
Poland - Pomorskie	14	▼ 5
Portugal - Norte	14	▼ 5
Czechia - Praha	9	▼ 6
Italy - Abruzzo	13	▼ 6
Italy - Molise	16	▼ 6
Italy - Sardegna	11	▼ 6
Austria - Kärnten	8	▼ 6
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland	3	▼ 6
United Kingdom - Wales	2	▼ 6
Italy - Umbria	12	▼ 7
Italy - Liguria	13	▼ 8

e. None of the Representatives

In ten European regions, at least a fifth of respondents spontaneously say that none of the proposed political representatives are the best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives. These regions are located in Germany (4 regions), Greece (3 of the 4 regions), Italy (2 regions) and Cyprus, with the highest proportions in the three Greek regions (28% in both Voreia Ellada and Kentriki Ellada, and 23% in Attiki), as well as in Sardegna (Italy) (23%).

Q4.5 Who is the best explained to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day life
% answering 'None'



The regional analysis shows that differences between regions within the same Member State are limited. However, in Germany, the proportion of respondents spontaneously saying that none of the proposed political representatives are best placed reaches 22% in both Sachsen and Thüringen, compared with 11% in Baden-Württemberg.

Differences can also be seen in Italy (between 23% in Sardegna and 7% in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen) and Austria (between 18% in Kärnten and 9% in both Burgenland and Tirol).

The table below lists the ten regions in which at least 20% of respondents mention that none of the proposed political representatives are the best placed to explain European policies.

None of them (>= 20%)

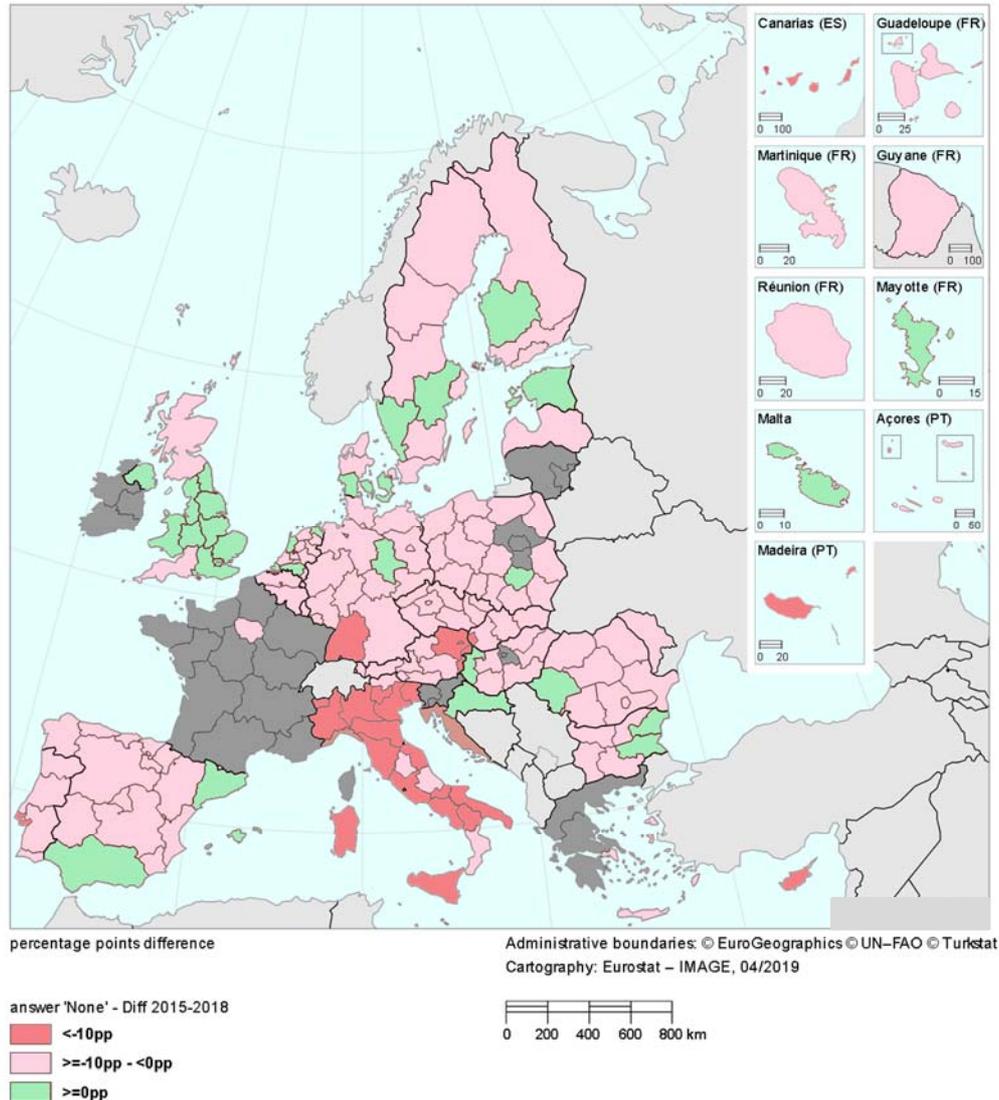
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Germany	4 out of 16	Sachsen	22
		Thüringen	22
		Sachsen-Anhalt	21
		Brandenburg	20
 Greece	3 out of 4	Voreia Ellada	28
		Kentriki Ellada	28
		Attiki	23
 Italy	2 out of 21	Sardegna	23
		Calabria	21
 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros	21

Evolution since 2015

Since 2015, there has been no substantial increase in any region in the proportion of respondents who *spontaneously* say that none of their political representatives are best placed to explain how European policies impact their day-to-day lives. However, it has significantly decreased in most Italian regions.

Q4.5 Who is the best explained to explain how EU policies impact citizens' day-to-day life

% answering 'None' - Evolution 2015-2018



As stated before, there has been no significant increase. On the contrary, the proportion answering “None of them” has decreased by at least fifteen percentage points in eight Italian regions: Puglia (11%, -22 percentage points), Sicilia (14%, -21), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (15%, -19), Piemonte (15%, -17), Lazio (13%, -17 pp), Emilia-Romagna (14%, -16), Campania (15%, -15) and Toscana (12%, -15).

Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

		None of them (SPONTANEOUS)		Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2015
United Kingdom - East of England		15	▲	4
Denmark - Sjælland		9	▲	3
United Kingdom - North East (England)		17	▲	3
United Kingdom - London		14	▲	3
United Kingdom - Wales		16	▲	3
Estonia - Eesti		13	▲	2
Spain - Cataluña		15	▲	2
Spain - ES Illes Balears		14	▲	2
Spain - Andalucía		14	▲	2
...		...		
Austria - Burgenland		9	▼	14
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		7	▼	14
Italy - Campania		15	▼	15
Italy - Toscana		12	▼	15
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		14	▼	16
Italy - Piemonte		15	▼	17
Italy - Lazio		13	▼	17
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		15	▼	19
Italy - Sicilia		14	▼	21
Italy - Puglia		11	▼	22

2 Trust in the EU and in the national government

a. Trust in the EU

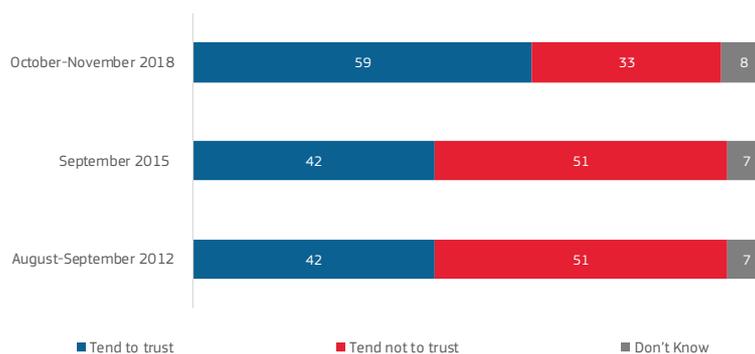
Respondents were asked whether they tend to trust the European Union or tend not to trust it¹⁰.

At least half of the respondents say they tend to trust the EU in more than four-fifths of European regions (177 out of the 204 regions)

At EU level, close to six in ten respondents (59%) answer that they tend to trust the European Union, while just a third (33%) tend not to trust it. Less than a tenth of respondents (8%) give a “don’t know” response.

Since 2015, the share of those saying that they tend to trust the EU has increased by 17 percentage points.

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (% - EU)



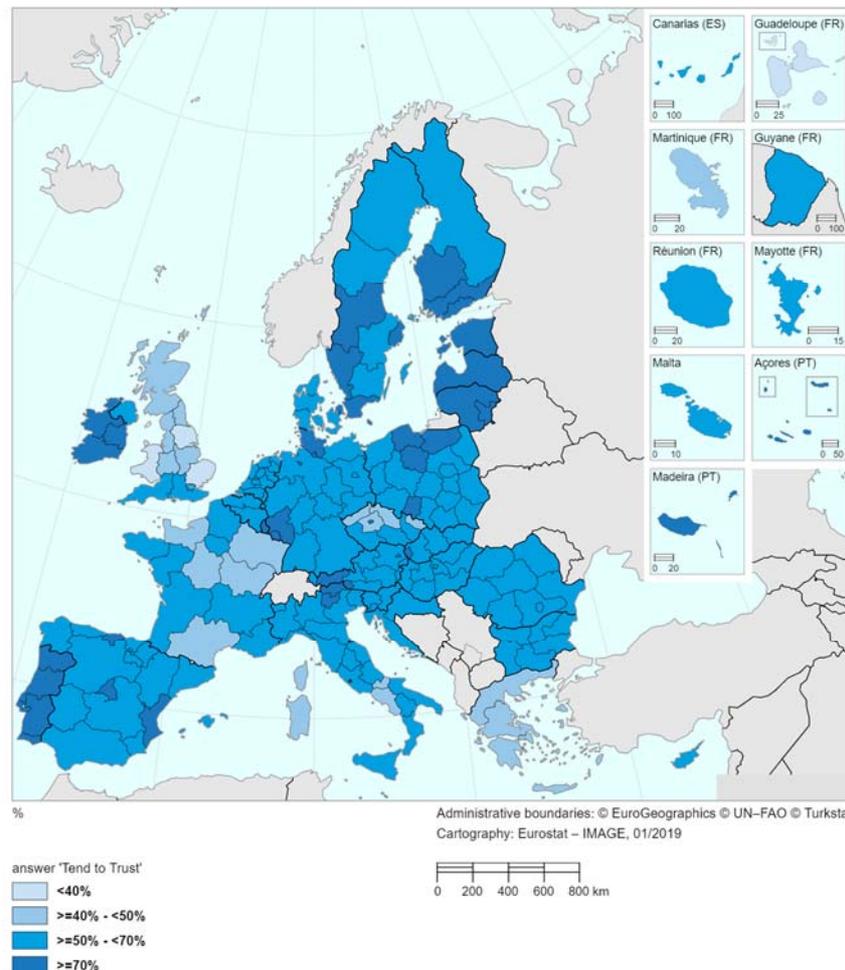
Base: all respondents (N=61,968)

¹⁰ QD8. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The following map illustrates the spread of regional results, with the darker shades of blue showing the regions where trust in the European Union is higher. The regions with higher levels of trust in the EU tend to be located in the Baltic States, Ireland, Portugal, Luxembourg, and, to a lesser extent, Sweden, Finland and Poland. Trust in the EU is lower in the EU regions highlighted in light blue, particularly in regions in Greece, the UK, France and Czechia.

In most regions (177 of the 204 regions), at least half the respondents say they tend to trust the EU.

QD8 Trust in the European Union
answer 'Trend to Trust'



The regional analysis highlights significant differences between EU regions. The proportion of respondents saying that they tend to trust the EU ranges from 81% in Eastern and Midlands (Ireland) to 35% in Yorkshire and the Humber (the United Kingdom)

On the other hand, the regional analysis shows a few significant differences between regions within the same Member State.

In the United Kingdom for instance, at least half the respondents in four regions say that they tend to trust the European Union (56% in London, 53% in South West (England), 52% in South East (England) and 50% in Northern Ireland), whereas less than four in ten respondents share this opinion in three regions (39% in East of England, 37% in Wales and 35% in Yorkshire and the Humber).

Significant differences are also seen in France and Czechia. In France, trust in the EU varies from 63% in Île de France to 39% in Guadeloupe. In Czechia, the proportion of respondents who tend to trust the EU ranges from 70% in Praha to 42% in Severozápad.

In 42 European regions, at least seven in ten respondents say they tend to trust the EU. These 42 regions are identified in the table below.

Trust in the EU (>=70%)

	Number of regions	Region	%
 Czechia	1 out of 8	Praha	70
 Denmark	1 out of 5	Hovedstaden	74
 Germany	5 out of 16	Bremen	77
		Hamburg	74
		Saarland	73
		Schleswig-Holstein	73
		Rheinland-Pfalz	70
 Estonia	1 out of 1	Eesti	73
 Ireland	3 out of 3	Eastern and Midlands	81
		Northern and Western	70
		Southern	70
 Spain	4 out of 19	Cantabria	72
		Comunidad Valenciana	72
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	72
		Comunidad de Madrid	70
 Italy	2 out of 21	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	71
		Provincia Autonoma di Trento	70
 Latvia	1 out of 1	Latvija	72
 Lithuania	2 out of 2	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	74
		Sostinės regionas	70
 Luxembourg	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	79
 Austria	2 out of 9	Wien	70
		Tirol	70
 Poland	4 out of 17	Pomorskie	73
		Warmińsko-Mazurskie	71
		Opolskie	70
		Kujawsko-Pomorskie	70
 Portugal	7 out of 7	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	79
		Algarve	76
		Norte	74
		Alentejo	73
		Região Autónoma da Madeira	73
		Centro	72
		Região Autónoma dos Açores	71
 Slovakia	1 out of 4	Bratislavský kraj	70
 Finland	3 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	77
		Länsi-Suomi	74
		Etelä-Suomi	73
 Sweden	4 out of 8	Stockholm	80
		Västsvrige	78
		Sydsverige	75
		Norra Mellansverige	71

On the other hand, in 27 European regions, less than half of the respondents say that they tend to trust in EU. These regions belong to five EU Member States: the UK (8 regions), France (8), Czechia (4), Greece (all 4 regions) and Italy (3).

Trust in the EU "Tend to trust" (<50%)

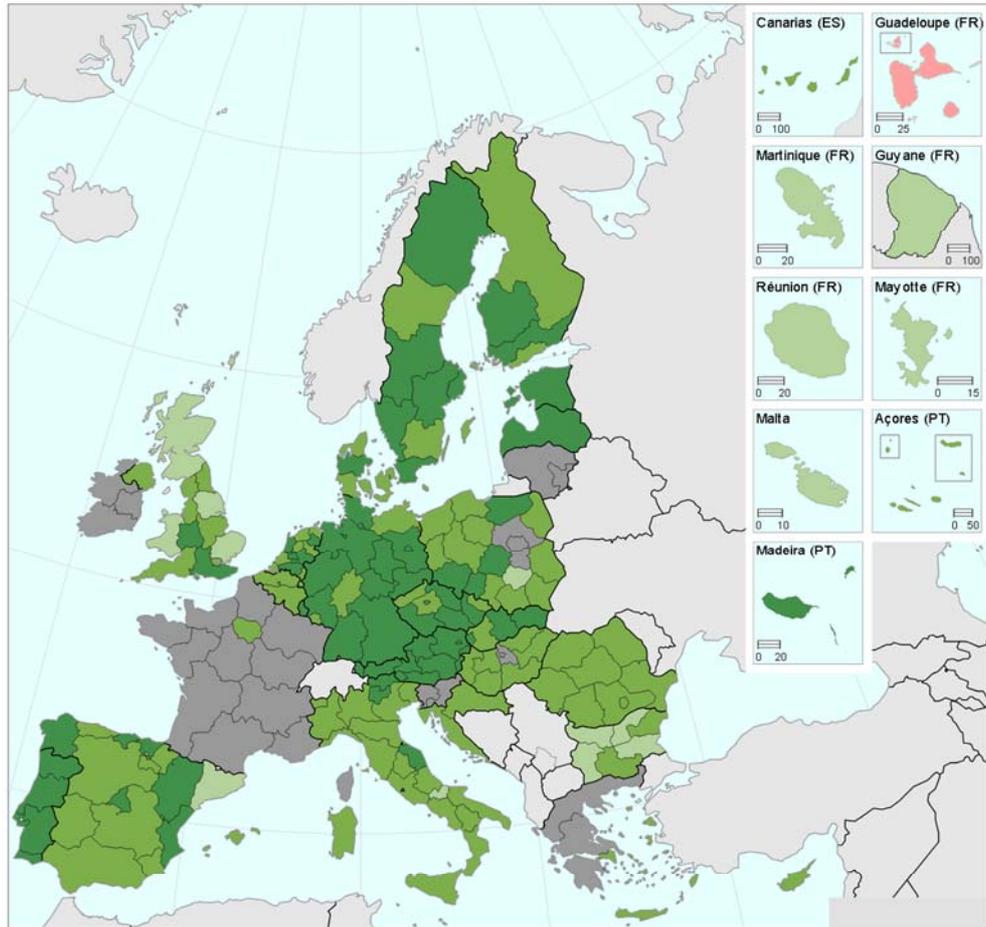
	Number of regions	Region	%
 Czechia	4 out of 8	Střední Čechy	48
		Severovýchod	48
		Moravskoslezsko	46
		Severozápad	42
	 Greece	4 out of 4	Attiki
		Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	48
		Kentriki Ellada	47
		Voreia Ellada	44
 France	8 out of 18	Normandie	48
		Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)	47
		Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)	47
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	46
		Centre-Val de Loire	44
		Martinique	44
		Corse	42
		Guadeloupe	39
 Italy	3 out of 21	Molise	49
		Sardegna	49
		Campania	47
 United Kingdom	8 out of 12	West Midlands (England)	46
		North East (England)	45
		North West (England)	44
		East Midlands (England)	40
		Scotland	40
		East of England	39
		Wales	37
		Yorkshire and the Humber	35

Evolution since 2015

Since 2015, the proportion of respondents who tend to trust the EU has increased in all regions but three. The following map highlights in green the regions where the proportion of respondents tending to trust the European Union has increased since 2015.

The increase in the share of respondents that tend to trust the EU can be seen across the whole continent, but especially in regions of Northern Europe (Estonia, Latvia, Sweden) and Central Europe (Austria, Czechia, Slovakia and Germany), as well as in regions of Portugal and Luxembourg.

QD8 Trust in the European Union
answering 'Tend to Trust' - Evolution 2015-2018

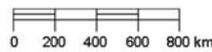


percentage points difference (pp)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 01/2019

answer 'Tend to Trust' - Diff 2015-2018

- <0pp
- >=0pp - <10pp
- >=10pp - <20pp
- >=20pp
- Data not available



Since 2015, there are eleven regions where the proportion of respondents who tend to trust the EU has increased by more than 30 percentage points. This is the case in four German regions: Rheinland-Pfalz (70%, +33 percentage points), Bremen (77%, +32), Bayern (66%, +32) and Hamburg (74%, +31); in two Portuguese regions: Algarve (76%, +33) and Alentejo (73%, +32); in three Austrian regions: Tirol (70%, +32), Oberösterreich (65%, +32) and Kärnten (63%, +31); and in Gelderland (the Netherlands) (67%, +32) and Västsverige (Sweden) (78%, +32).

The only slight decrease in the proportion of respondents trusting the EU can be observed in Guadeloupe (France) (39%, -5 percentage points). This proportion has remained stable in Mayotte (France) (62%, unchanged) and Severen tsentralen (Bulgaria) (51%, unchanged).

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

	Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	70	▲ 33	28	▼ 28	2
Portugal - Algarve	76	▲ 33	18	▼ 33	6
Germany - Bayern	66	▲ 32	30	▼ 29	4
Germany - Bremen	77	▲ 32	20	▼ 31	3
Netherlands - Gelderland	67	▲ 32	26	▼ 33	7
Austria - Oberösterreich	65	▲ 32	34	▼ 29	1
Austria - Tirol	70	▲ 32	29	▼ 31	1
Portugal - Alentejo	73	▲ 32	19	▼ 30	8
Sweden - Västsverige	78	▲ 32	17	▼ 31	5
Germany - Hamburg	74	▲ 31	23	▼ 28	3
Austria - Kärnten	63	▲ 31	33	▼ 32	4
(...)					
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	51	=	42	▼ 1	7
France - Mayotte	62	=	30	▼ 4	8
France - Guadeloupe	39	▼ 5	48	▼ 4	13

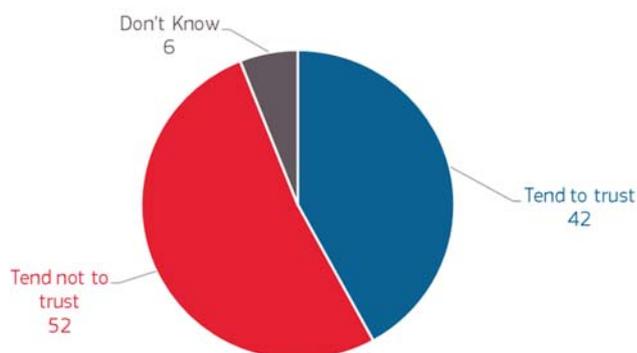
b. Trust in the national government

Respondents were then asked whether they tend to trust their national government or tend not to trust it¹¹.

At least half the respondents say they tend to trust their national government in about one-third of the regions (73 out of the 204 regions)

At EU level, a slight majority of respondents (52%) say they tend not to trust their national government, while a sizeable minority (42%) tend to trust it. Just 6% answer “don’t know”.

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it? (% - EU)



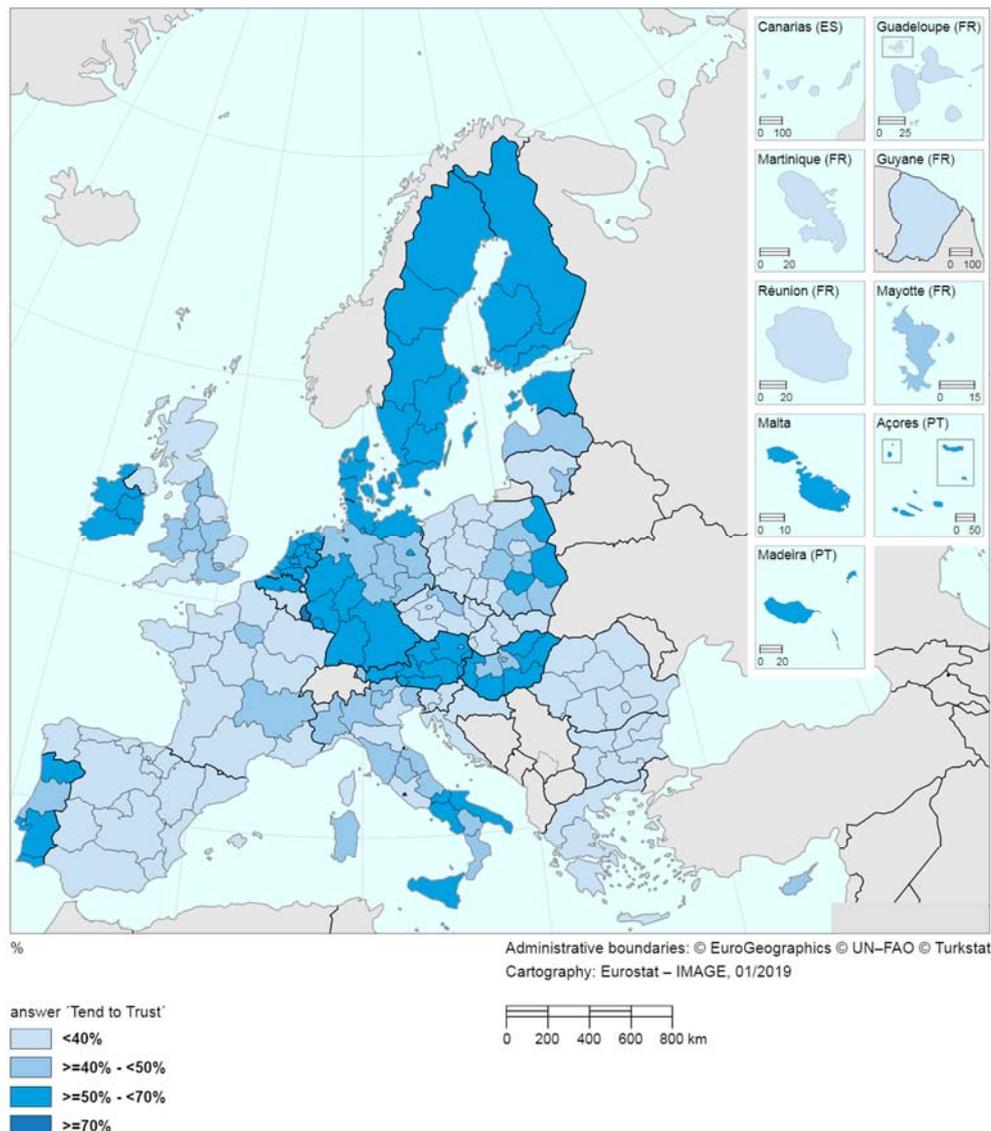
(October–November 2018)

Base: all respondents (N=61,968)

¹¹ QD9. And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it?

The dark shades of blue on the following map show the European regions where trust in the national government is higher. This greater trust in the national government appears mostly in regions of northern and central Europe, as well as in regions of Ireland, Portugal and southern Italy. The lighter areas, where trust in the national government is lower, can primarily be observed in regions of Eastern Europe, France and the UK and in all regions of Spain.

QD9 Trust in the National Government
% answering 'Tend to Trust'



The regional analysis highlights the significant variations in results for this question. At the same time, there are also considerable differences between regions within the same Member State.

In Belgium, for instance, around two-thirds of respondents answer that they tend to trust their national government in Vlaams Gewest (67%), whereas only on third say the same in Région Wallonne (33%), and 55% do so in Région de Bruxelles-Capitale.

Wide differences are also seen in Germany. Around six out of ten respondents tend to trust their national government in Saarland (61%), Bremen (58%) and Schleswig-Holstein (57%), while less than half do so in Niedersachsen (49%), Sachsen (46%), Brandenburg (43%) and Sachsen-Anhalt (41%).

Lastly, in Poland, more than half the respondents tend to trust their national government in three regions (55% in Świętokrzyskie, 53% in Podlaskie and 52% in Lubelskie), but this proportion varies between 30% in Pomorskie and 49% in Podkarpackie in the 14 other regions.

In more than a third of European regions (69 of 204), at least half the respondents tend to trust their national government. By far the highest proportion sharing this opinion is to be found in Luxembourg (83%), followed by Norra Mellansverige (Sweden) and Vlaams Gewest (Belgium) (both 67%). Luxembourg is the only region where more than 70% of respondents say they trust the national government.

The table below illustrates the results observed in these 69 regions.

Trust in the National Government (>50%)							
	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
	2 out of 3	Vlaams Gewest	67		7 out of 9	Burgenland	62
		Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	55			Salzburg	61
	5 out of 5	Sjælland	66			Kärnten	58
		Midtjylland	65			Steiermark	57
		Hovedstaden	64			Tirol	54
		Nordjylland	64		Niederösterreich	53	
		Syddanmark	61		Oberösterreich	52	
	11 out of 16	Saarland	61		3 out of 17	Świętokrzyskie	55
		Bremen	58			Podlaskie	53
		Schleswig-Holstein	57			Lubelskie	52
		Baden-Württemberg	56		6 out of 7	Região Autónoma da Madeira	61
		Hamburg	56			Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	60
		Berlin	55			Região Autónoma dos Açores	59
		Bayern	53			Algarve	58
		Nordrhein-Westfalen	53			Norte	57
		Rheinland-Pfalz	52			Alentejo	56
		Hessen	51		5 out of 5	Helsinki-Uusimaa	62
		Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	51			Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	58
	1 out of 1	Eesti	62			Åland	57
	3 out of 3	Southern	65			Länsi-Suomi	55
		Eastern and Midlands	64			Eteli-Suomi	55
		Northern and Western	61		8 out of 8	Norra Mellansverige	67
	3 out of 21	Molise	54			Övre Norrland	64
		Sicilia	54			Småland med öarna	60
		Campania	52			Västssverige	60
	1 out of 1	Luxembourg	83			Stockholm	58
	3 out of 8	Dél-Dunántúl	53			Mellersia Norrland	58
		Dél-Alföld	52			Östra Mellansverige	57
		Észak-Alföld	51			Sydsverige	53
	1 out of 1	Malta	61				
	10 out of 12	Gelderland	66				
		Noord-Brabant	64				
		Noord-Holland	63				
		Utrecht	58				
		Zuid-Holland	58				
		Zeeland	58				
		Groningen	57				
		Friesland	57				
		Overijssel	57				
		Drenthe	55				

On the other hand, in 89 regions, less than four in ten respondents express trust in their national government. These regions are mostly located in Spain (all 19 regions), France (15 of 18 regions), Poland (10 regions), Romania (all 8 regions), Czechia (all 8 regions), Slovakia (all 4 regions), Greece (all 4 regions), Bulgaria (all 6 regions), Italy (5 regions), the United Kingdom (5), Slovenia (both regions) and Croatia (both regions).

The lowest proportions of respondents tending to trust their national government are registered in two Greek regions (17% in Voreia Ellada and 19% in Attiki) and in Bratislavský kraj (Slovakia) (18%).

The table below shows the results observed in each of these 89 regions.

Trust in the National Government (<40%)

	Number of regions	Region	%		Number of regions	Region	%
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne	33	 Croatia	2 out of 2	Continental Croatia	23
 Bulgaria	6 out of 6	Severoiztochen	33			Adriatic Croatia	21
		Yugoiztochen	33	 Italy	5 out of 21	Veneto	39
		Yugoiztochen	32			Liguria	38
		Yuzhen tsentralen	29			Lazio	37
		Severozapaden	28			Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	36
		Severen tsentralen	28			Emilia-Romagna	33
 Czechia	7 out of 8	Střední Čechy	39	 Lithuania	1 out of 2	Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas	31
		Střední Morava	38	 Poland	10 out of 17	Wielkopolskie	38
		Jihozápad	37			Kujawsko-Pomorskie	38
		Moravskoslezsko	37			Warmińsko-Mazurskie	38
		Severozápad	32			Dolnośląskie	37
		Jihovýchod	32			Warszawski stołeczny	36
		Praha	31			Śląskie	35
 Greece	4 out of 4	Nisia Aigaïou, Kriti	27			Zachodniopomorskie	35
		Kentriki Ellada	23			Opolskie	35
		Attiki	19			Lubuskie	34
		Voreia Ellada	17			Pomorskie	30
 Spain	19 out of 19	Comunidad Valenciana	37	 Romania	8 out of 8	Sud-Muntenia	30
		Galicia	35			Sud-Est	27
		Cantabria	34			Sud-Vest Oltenia	27
		La Rioja	34			Vest	26
		Aragón	34			Nord-Est	25
		Comunidad de Madrid	32			București-Ilfov	24
		Castilla-La Mancha	32			Nord-Vest	21
		Canarias	32			Centru	21
		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	31	 Slovenia	2 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija	27
		Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	31			Zahodna Slovenija	27
		Castilla y León	30	 Slovakia	4 out of 4	Západné Slovensko	26
		Illes Balears	30			Stredné Slovensko	26
		Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	30			Východné Slovensko	24
		Pais Vasco	29			Bratislavský kraj	18
		Extremadura	29	 United Kingdom	5 out of 12	Northern Ireland	39
		Principado de Asturias	26			Yorkshire and the Humber	38
		Andalucía	26			South West (England)	37
		Región de Murcia	26			Scotland	37
		Cataluña	24			East of England	36
 France	15 out of 18	Normandie	38				
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	38				
		Pays de la Loire	35				
		la Réunion	35				
		Bretagne	34				
		Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes	34				
		Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie	33				
		Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne	33				
		Guadeloupe	33				
		Guyane	33				
		Centre-Val de Loire	30				
		Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées	29				
		Martinique	29				
		Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	26				
		Corse	25				

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 10 October and 6 November 2018, Kantar Brussels on behalf of TNS Political & Social carried out the FLASH EUROBAROMETER 472 survey on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Competition. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 472 survey covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over. In each country, 300 interviews were carried out in each NUTS region (NUTS 1 or 2 level) except in Åland (Finland), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta and Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (Spain) where 150 interviews were conducted. In Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia; Luxembourg and Malta, overall 500 interviews were conducted in each country.

All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call centre (our centralised CATI system). In every country the respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

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

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATIO 15+	PROPORTIO EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	903	10/10/2018	2/11/2018	9,430,478	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	KANTAR TNS BBSS	1810	10/10/2018	25/10/2018	6,108,289	1.41%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	2411	10/10/2018	30/10/2018	8,930,036	2.07%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1503	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	4,793,807	1.11%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	4800	10/10/2018	2/11/2018	71,834,280	16.62%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	500	10/10/2018	24/10/2018	1,102,407	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	901	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	3,666,259	0.85%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres market research	1200	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	9,190,023	2.13%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	5417	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	39,460,860	9.13%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	5442	11/10/2018	5/11/2018	54,651,908	12.64%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	601	10/10/2018	23/10/2018	3,548,976	0.82%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	6313	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	52,545,031	12.16%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	501	18/10/2018	22/10/2018	717,310	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	502	10/10/2018	31/10/2018	1,650,098	0.38%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	603	10/10/2018	30/10/2018	2,428,325	0.56%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	500	10/10/2018	24/10/2018	493,032	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	2409	10/10/2018	2/11/2018	8,395,200	1.94%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	504	18/10/2018	24/10/2018	376,304	0.09%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	3613	10/10/2018	2/11/2018	14,312,179	3.31%
AT	Austria	Kantar Deutschland	2713	10/10/2018	2/11/2018	7,516,038	1.74%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	5117	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	32,246,194	7.46%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	2105	11/10/2018	2/11/2018	8,877,432	2.05%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	2408	10/10/2018	1/11/2018	16,608,007	3.84%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	603	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	1,756,267	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1200	17/10/2018	5/11/2018	4,599,960	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1357	10/10/2018	31/10/2018	4,608,516	1.07%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	2419	10/10/2018	6/11/2018	8,227,534	1.90%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	3613	10/10/2018	5/11/2018	54,203,274	12.54%
	TOTAL EU28		61,968	10/10/2018	06/11/2018	432,278,024	100%*

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Tend to trust	1
Tend not to trust	2
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

FL427 Q4

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Tend to trust	1
Tend not to trust	2
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

NEW

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very optimistic	1
Rather optimistic	2
Rather pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

NEW

Q1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK/NA (DO NOT READ)
1	The quality of life in (OUR REGION)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)	1	2	3	4	5

FL427 Q1

Q2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Better	Worse	Same	DK/NA (DO NOT READ)
1	The quality of life in (OUR REGION)	1	2	3	4
2	The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)	1	2	3	4

FL427 Q2

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS - ROTATE CODES 1 TO 8)

Immigration	1,
Crime	2,
Economic situation	3,
Unemployment	4,
People and/or business going away from the region	5,
The educational system	6,
The environment	7,
Healthcare system	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,

FL427 Q3

Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY - ROTATE CODE 1 TO 4)

Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)	1
Members of the European Commission	2
Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives	3
Your regional or local political representatives	4
None of them (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
All together (DO NOT READ OUT)	6
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

FL427 Q5

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		59	17	33	-18	8
BE						
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale		64	16	27	-20	9
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest		66	15	28	-18	6
Belgium - Région Wallonne		50	14	40	-18	10
BG						
Bulgaria - Severozapaden		51	3	38	-7	11
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen		51	0	42	-1	7
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen		53	11	38	-12	9
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen		52	8	35	-16	13
Bulgaria - Yuzozapaden		54	1	36	-6	10
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen		57	16	34	-19	9
CZ						
Czechia - Praha		70	30	27	-31	3
Czechia - Střední Čechy		48	16	46	-20	6
Czechia - Jihozápad		52	23	41	-26	7
Czechia - Severozápad		42	14	53	-17	5
Czechia - Severovýchod		48	23	48	-22	4
Czechia - Jihovýchod		55	22	39	-26	6
Czechia - Střední Morava		50	22	42	-25	8
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko		46	17	48	-19	6
DK						
Denmark - Hovedstaden		74	16	21	-16	5
Denmark - Sjælland		64	12	28	-14	8
Denmark - Syddanmark		67	13	24	-19	9
Denmark - Midtjylland		69	20	25	-16	6
Denmark - Nordjylland		64	15	27	-18	9
DE						
Germany - Baden-Württemberg		69	29	29	-28	2
Germany - Bayern		66	32	30	-29	4
Germany - Berlin		66	23	31	-23	3
Germany - Brandenburg		62	28	34	-28	4
Germany - Bremen		77	32	20	-31	3
Germany - Hamburg		74	31	23	-28	3
Germany - Hessen		64	17	30	-18	6
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		57	15	39	-13	4
Germany - Niedersachsen		69	23	29	-20	2
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen		69	27	28	-22	3
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz		70	33	28	-28	2
Germany - Saarland		73	17	25	-15	2
Germany - Sachsen		55	21	41	-17	4
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt		55	24	43	-17	2
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein		73	25	25	-25	2
Germany - Thüringen		61	30	36	-28	3
EE						
Estonia - Eesti		73	23	18	-21	9
IE						
Ireland - Northern and Western		70		20		10
Ireland Southern - Southern		70		20		10
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands		81		14		5
EL						
Greece - Voreia Ellada		44		51		5
Greece - Kentriki Ellada		47		49		4
Greece - Attiki		48	11	47	-13	5
Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti		48	10	45	-13	7

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		59	17	33	-18	8
ES						
Spain - Galicia		66	23	29	-24	5
Spain - Principado de Asturias		67	16	29	-16	4
Spain - Cantabria		72	28	24	-26	4
Spain - País Vasco		59	20	32	-21	9
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra		62	19	30	-22	8
Spain - La Rioja		69	15	24	-15	7
Spain - Aragón		69	23	24	-26	7
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid		70	23	26	-24	4
Spain - Castilla y León		69	19	25	-16	6
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha		64	11	28	-13	8
Spain - Extremadura		66	14	28	-13	6
Spain - Cataluña		55	8	40	-9	5
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana		72	22	24	-21	4
Spain - Illes Balears		66	15	29	-14	5
Spain - Andalucía		62	13	34	-12	4
Spain - Región de Murcia		65	12	27	-15	8
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta		64	9	31	-10	5
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla		72	15	24	-16	4
Spain - Canarias		68	17	25	-16	7
FR						
France - Île de France		63		31		6
France - Centre-Val de Loire		44		45		11
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		46		40		14
France - Normandie		48		42		10
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		50		42		8
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		47		38		15
France - Pays de la Loire		52		37		11
France - Bretagne		56		35		9
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		51		40		9
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		47		46		7
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		61		29		10
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		52		42		6
France - Corse		42		46		12
France - Guadeloupe		39	-5	48	-4	13
France - Martinique		44	1	42	-6	14
France - Guyane		57	8	35	-10	8
France - la Réunion		53	5	39	-9	8
France - Mayotte		62	0	30	-4	8
HR						
Croatia - Continental Croatia		56	11	34	-11	10
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia		55	12	36	-14	9

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		59	17	33	-18	8
IT						
Italy - Piemonte		55	15	36	-14	9
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		61	13	26	-17	13
Italy - Liguria		58	19	32	-21	10
Italy - Lombardia		56	17	35	-20	9
Italy - Abruzzo		53	10	40	-12	7
Italy - Molise		49	6	39	-11	12
Italy - Campania		47	13	44	-15	9
Italy - Puglia		51	15	40	-15	9
Italy - Basilicata		56	15	34	-16	10
Italy - Calabria		52	18	42	-12	6
Italy - Sicilia		50	18	40	-18	10
Italy - Sardegna		49	10	40	-11	11
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		71	21	22	-21	7
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		70	21	22	-22	8
Italy - Veneto		54	16	39	-13	7
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		57	17	31	-23	12
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		58	17	32	-20	10
Italy - Toscana		55	14	34	-14	11
Italy - Umbria		57	13	31	-17	12
Italy - Marche		59	24	30	-28	11
Italy - Lazio		51	14	40	-14	9
CY						
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of K�ypros		53	15	41	-18	6
LV						
Latvia - Latvija		72	26	23	-26	5
LT						
Lithuania - Sostin�s regionas		70		17		13
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas		74		16		10
LU						
Luxembourg - Luxembourg		79	22	17	-22	4
HU						
Hungary - Budapest		68		25		7
Hungary - Pest		56		34		10
Hungary - K�z�p-Dun�nt�l		54	17	38	-19	8
Hungary - Nyugat-Dun�nt�l		55	10	37	-13	8
Hungary - D�l-Dun�nt�l		55	14	34	-21	11
Hungary - �szak-Magyarorsz�g		53	12	39	-15	8
Hungary - �szak-Alf�ld		54	16	36	-16	10
Hungary - D�l-Alf�ld		54	17	37	-22	9
MT						
Malta - Malta		59	4	20	-11	21
NL						
Netherlands - Groningen		61	13	31	-15	8
Netherlands - Friesland		65	19	27	-23	8
Netherlands - Drenthe		60	21	30	-27	10
Netherlands - Overijssel		57	15	31	-22	12
Netherlands - Gelderland		67	32	26	-33	7
Netherlands - Flevoland		59	17	32	-22	9
Netherlands - Utrecht		67	23	25	-24	8
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		66	21	26	-24	8
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		58	16	34	-20	8
Netherlands - Zeeland		58	18	31	-25	11
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		58	22	34	-25	8
Netherlands - Limburg		57	14	32	-20	11

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		59	17	33	-18	8
AT						
Austria - Burgenland		64	29	32	-31	4
Austria - Niederösterreich		65	25	32	-26	3
Austria - Wien		70	26	27	-27	3
Austria - Kärnten		63	31	33	-32	4
Austria - Steiermark		62	22	32	-26	6
Austria - Oberösterreich		65	32	34	-29	1
Austria - Salzburg		69	24	29	-23	2
Austria - Tirol		70	32	29	-31	1
Austria - Vorarlberg		68	29	28	-29	4
PL						
Poland - Łódzkie		69		24		7
Poland - Warszawski stołeczny		67		26		7
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		61		33		6
Poland - Małopolskie		63	14	31	-11	6
Poland - Śląskie		67	14	26	-15	7
Poland - Lubelskie		56		36		8
Poland - Podkarpackie		64		31		5
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		62		31		7
Poland - Podlaskie		63		30		7
Poland - Wielkopolskie		68	19	22	-21	10
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		69	10	25	-9	6
Poland - Lubuskie		64	12	28	-13	8
Poland - Dolnośląskie		69	21	23	-21	8
Poland - Opolskie		70	23	22	-23	8
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		70	19	27	-16	3
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		71	25	22	-26	7
Poland - Pomorskie		73	19	21	-18	6
PT						
Portugal - Norte		74	25	21	-22	5
Portugal - Algarve		76	33	18	-33	6
Portugal - Centro		72	25	16	-29	12
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		79	30	14	-31	7
Portugal - Alentejo		73	32	19	-30	8
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		71	19	20	-19	9
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		73	27	20	-25	7
RO						
Romania - Nord-Vest		67	18	27	-14	6
Romania - Centru		65	17	30	-14	5
Romania - Nord-Est		69	11	27	-6	4
Romania - Sud-Est		66	15	30	-12	4
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		65	11	28	-10	7
Romania - București-Ilfov		69	15	27	-13	4
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		69	16	25	-13	6
Romania - Vest		62	13	31	-12	7

QD8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the European Union. Could you please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	2018 - 2015	Tend not to trust	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		59	17	33	-18	8
SI						
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		52		43		5
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		59		36		5
SK						
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		70	28	24	-29	6
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		59	18	34	-18	7
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		64	26	30	-28	6
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		69	27	25	-25	6
FI						
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		74	28	17	-29	9
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		77	19	16	-21	7
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		73	27	22	-27	5
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		67	18	23	-22	10
Finland - Åland		66	15	21	-7	13
SE						
Sweden - Stockholm		80	28	15	-25	5
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		69	25	23	-25	8
Sweden - Småland med öarna		68	16	23	-12	9
Sweden - Sydsverige		75	23	20	-19	5
Sweden - Västsverige		78	32	17	-31	5
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		71	24	21	-24	8
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		67	16	21	-21	12
Sweden - Övre Norrland		69	24	24	-24	7
UK						
United Kingdom - North East (England)		45	12	40	-7	15
United Kingdom - North West (England)		44	13	40	-15	16
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		35	8	47	-11	18
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		40	10	44	-11	16
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		46	21	38	-22	16
United Kingdom - East of England		39	2	44	-10	17
United Kingdom - London		56	13	31	-16	13
United Kingdom - South East (England)		52	24	34	-26	14
United Kingdom - South West (England)		53	18	32	-17	15
United Kingdom - Wales		37	6	50	-4	13
United Kingdom - Scotland		40	3	39	-12	21
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		50	10	37	-8	13

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28		42	52	6
BE				
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale		55	40	5
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest		67	30	3
Belgium - Région Wallonne		33	63	4
BG				
Bulgaria - Severozapaden		28	68	4
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen		28	71	1
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen		33	63	4
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen		32	64	4
Bulgaria - Yuzozapaden		33	61	6
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen		29	65	6
CZ				
Czechia - Praha		31	66	3
Czechia - Střední Čechy		39	59	2
Czechia - Jihozápad		37	58	5
Czechia - Severozápad		32	64	4
Czechia - Severovýchod		43	53	4
Czechia - Jihovýchod		32	64	4
Czechia - Střední Morava		38	57	5
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko		37	57	6
DK				
Denmark - Hovedstaden		64	32	4
Denmark - Sjælland		66	32	2
Denmark - Syddanmark		61	33	6
Denmark - Midtjylland		65	32	3
Denmark - Nordjylland		64	29	7
DE				
Germany - Baden-Württemberg		56	42	2
Germany - Bayern		53	43	4
Germany - Berlin		55	43	2
Germany - Brandenburg		43	54	3
Germany - Bremen		58	40	2
Germany - Hamburg		56	43	1
Germany - Hessen		51	44	5
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		51	47	2
Germany - Niedersachsen		49	47	4
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen		53	45	2
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz		52	47	1
Germany - Saarland		61	37	2
Germany - Sachsen		46	50	4
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt		41	58	1
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein		57	41	2
Germany - Thüringen		45	52	3
EE				
Estonia - Eesti		62	31	7
IE				
Ireland - Northern and Western		61	35	4
Ireland Southern - Southern		65	31	4
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands		64	32	4
EL				
Greece - Voreia Ellada		17	82	1
Greece - Kentriki Ellada		23	74	3
Greece - Attiki		19	78	3
Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti		27	69	4

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28		42	52	6
ES				
Spain - Galicia		35	61	4
Spain - Principado de Asturias		26	70	4
Spain - Cantabria		34	63	3
Spain - País Vasco		29	68	3
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra		31	64	5
Spain - La Rioja		34	63	3
Spain - Aragón		34	63	3
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid		32	65	3
Spain - Castilla y León		30	66	4
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha		32	65	3
Spain - Extremadura		29	66	5
Spain - Cataluña		24	74	2
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana		37	61	2
Spain - Illes Balears		30	68	2
Spain - Andalucía		26	70	4
Spain - Región de Murcia		26	71	3
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta		30	68	2
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla		31	69	-
Spain - Canarias		32	63	5
FR				
France - Île de France		43	52	5
France - Centre-Val de Loire		30	60	10
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		26	67	7
France - Normandie		38	56	6
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		33	61	6
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		33	60	7
France - Pays de la Loire		35	55	10
France - Bretagne		34	60	6
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		34	59	7
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		29	65	6
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		44	49	7
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		38	58	4
France - Corse		25	70	5
France - Guadeloupe		33	58	9
France - Martinique		29	64	7
France - Guyane		33	61	6
France - la Réunion		35	57	8
France - Mayotte		44	50	6
HR				
Croatia - Continental Croatia		23	72	5
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia		21	74	5
IT				
Italy - Piemonte		40	50	10
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		36	51	13
Italy - Liguria		38	49	13
Italy - Lombardia		47	45	8
Italy - Abruzzo		49	41	10
Italy - Molise		54	36	10
Italy - Campania		52	41	7
Italy - Puglia		50	40	10
Italy - Basilicata		47	41	12
Italy - Calabria		44	49	7
Italy - Sicilia		54	39	7
Italy - Sardegna		42	48	10
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		41	49	10
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		42	48	10
Italy - Veneto		39	52	9
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		40	47	13
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		33	54	13
Italy - Toscana		40	48	12
Italy - Umbria		49	40	11
Italy - Marche		42	49	9
Italy - Lazio		37	54	9

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28		42	52	6
CY		42	52	6
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of Kýpros				
LV		45	51	4
Latvia - Latvija				
LT		41	51	8
Lithuania - Sostinės regionas				
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas		31	61	8
LU		83	14	3
Luxembourg - Luxembourg				
HU		40	52	8
Hungary - Budapest				
Hungary - Pest		42	50	8
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl		49	43	8
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl		51	42	7
Hungary - Dél-Dunántúl		53	44	3
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország		50	42	8
Hungary - Észak-Alföld		51	43	6
Hungary - Dél-Alföld		52	42	6
MT		61	23	16
Malta - Malta				
NL		57	37	6
Netherlands - Groningen				
Netherlands - Friesland		57	40	3
Netherlands - Drenthe		55	40	5
Netherlands - Overijssel		57	40	3
Netherlands - Gelderland		66	32	2
Netherlands - Flevoland		50	45	5
Netherlands - Utrecht		58	37	5
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		63	34	3
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		58	38	4
Netherlands - Zeeland		58	36	6
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		64	32	4
Netherlands - Limburg		47	49	4
AT		62	36	2
Austria - Burgenland				
Austria - Niederösterreich		53	41	6
Austria - Wien		42	55	3
Austria - Kärnten		58	38	4
Austria - Steiermark		57	41	2
Austria - Oberösterreich		52	46	2
Austria - Salzburg		61	38	1
Austria - Tirol		54	44	2
Austria - Vorarlberg		44	50	6
PL		42	52	6
Poland - Łódzkie				
Poland - Warszawski stołeczny		36	59	5
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		43	52	5
Poland - Małopolskie		42	54	4
Poland - Śląskie		35	61	4
Poland - Lubelskie		52	42	6
Poland - Podkarpackie		49	44	7
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		55	41	4
Poland - Podlaskie		53	42	5
Poland - Wielkopolskie		38	57	5
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		35	61	4
Poland - Lubuskie		34	63	3
Poland - Dolnośląskie		37	57	6
Poland - Opolskie		35	62	3
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		38	60	2
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		38	59	3
Poland - Pomorskie		30	65	5

QD9 And could you please tell me if you tend to trust the (NATIONALITY) government or tend not to trust it? (%)

		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28		42	52	6
PT				
Portugal - Norte		57	38	5
Portugal - Algarve		58	37	5
Portugal - Centro		48	44	8
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		60	36	4
Portugal - Alentejo		56	39	5
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		59	37	4
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		61	36	3
RO				
Romania - Nord-Vest		21	76	3
Romania - Centru		21	76	3
Romania - Nord-Est		25	72	3
Romania - Sud-Est		27	69	4
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		30	65	5
Romania - București-Ilfov		24	72	4
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		27	70	3
Romania - Vest		26	71	3
SI				
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		27	68	5
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		27	65	8
SK				
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		18	77	5
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		26	70	4
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		26	69	5
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		24	70	6
FI				
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		55	40	5
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		62	34	4
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		55	43	2
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		58	35	7
Finland - Åland		57	35	8
SE				
Sweden - Stockholm		58	25	17
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		57	27	16
Sweden - Småland med öarna		60	24	16
Sweden - Sydsverige		53	34	13
Sweden - Västsverige		60	29	11
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		67	20	13
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		58	29	13
Sweden - Övre Norrland		64	28	8
UK				
United Kingdom - North East (England)		43	50	7
United Kingdom - North West (England)		40	53	7
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		38	55	7
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		41	51	8
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		40	50	10
United Kingdom - East of England		36	56	8
United Kingdom - London		41	51	8
United Kingdom - South East (England)		40	53	7
United Kingdom - South West (England)		37	54	9
United Kingdom - Wales		40	51	9
United Kingdom - Scotland		37	57	6
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		39	50	11

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (%)

		Very optimistic	Rather optimistic	Rather pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'
EU28		12	54	22	8	4	66	30
BE								
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale		10	58	23	8	1	68	31
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest		6	66	22	2	4	72	24
Belgium - Région Wallonne		5	42	32	18	3	47	50
BG								
Bulgaria - Severozapaden		6	30	37	23	4	36	60
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen		6	38	43	9	4	44	52
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen		6	51	29	9	5	57	38
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen		10	48	26	11	5	58	37
Bulgaria - Yugozapaden		10	46	28	13	3	56	41
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen		8	42	28	11	11	50	39
CZ								
Czechia - Praha		11	69	16	3	1	80	19
Czechia - Střední Čechy		9	70	17	2	2	79	19
Czechia - Jihozápad		10	69	15	2	4	79	17
Czechia - Severozápad		9	53	29	7	2	62	36
Czechia - Severovýchod		8	71	15	5	1	79	20
Czechia - Jihovýchod		9	68	20	1	2	77	21
Czechia - Střední Morava		8	69	16	5	2	77	21
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko		11	60	21	7	1	71	28
DK								
Denmark - Hovedstaden		13	68	13	2	4	81	15
Denmark - Sjælland		13	62	14	3	8	75	17
Denmark - Syddanmark		13	72	8	2	5	85	10
Denmark - Midtjylland		17	65	9	4	5	82	13
Denmark - Nordjylland		11	67	12	4	6	78	16
DE								
Germany - Baden-Württemberg		19	71	5	3	2	90	8
Germany - Bayern		15	69	10	3	3	84	13
Germany - Berlin		7	59	25	7	2	66	32
Germany - Brandenburg		10	63	19	5	3	73	24
Germany - Bremen		5	59	25	9	2	64	34
Germany - Hamburg		19	67	11	3	-	86	14
Germany - Hessen		13	68	11	4	4	81	15
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		13	62	20	3	2	75	23
Germany - Niedersachsen		9	79	9	3	-	88	12
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen		9	62	21	6	2	71	27
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz		11	69	16	2	2	80	18
Germany - Saarland		14	61	19	5	1	75	24
Germany - Sachsen		13	64	16	4	3	77	20
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt		8	51	32	7	2	59	39
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein		14	72	8	1	5	86	9
Germany - Thüringen		10	64	17	6	3	74	23
EE								
Estonia - Eesti		7	68	20	2	3	75	22
IE								
Ireland - Northern and Western		21	43	20	9	7	64	29
Ireland Southern - Southern		19	56	14	8	3	75	22
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands		15	58	17	8	2	73	25
EL								
Greece - Voreia Ellada		5	31	38	23	3	36	61
Greece - Kentriki Ellada		7	38	34	19	2	45	53
Greece - Attiki		7	37	33	21	2	44	54
Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti		8	48	30	13	1	56	43

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (%)

		Very optimistic	Rather optimistic	Rather pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'
EU28		12	54	22	8	4	66	30
ES		17	44	26	9	4	61	35
Spain - Galicia		6	28	45	17	4	34	62
Spain - Principado de Asturias		15	47	27	7	4	62	34
Spain - Cantabria		25	57	10	3	5	82	13
Spain - País Vasco		17	56	18	6	3	73	24
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra		19	58	11	6	6	77	17
Spain - La Rioja		19	54	18	6	3	73	24
Spain - Aragón		19	44	24	8	5	63	32
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid		10	35	42	9	4	45	51
Spain - Castilla y León		20	37	22	15	6	57	37
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha		15	33	34	12	6	48	46
Spain - Extremadura		22	36	28	7	7	58	35
Spain - Cataluña		21	52	17	7	3	73	24
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana		19	52	21	4	4	71	25
Spain - Illes Balears		21	30	25	19	5	51	44
Spain - Andalucía		18	39	28	10	5	57	38
Spain - Región de Murcia		18	24	42	13	3	42	55
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta		13	33	26	22	6	46	48
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla		26	40	20	6	8	66	26
Spain - Canarias								
FR		8	51	27	9	5	59	36
France - Île de France		8	35	37	15	5	43	52
France - Centre-Val de Loire		4	38	36	16	6	42	52
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		6	49	27	14	4	55	41
France - Normandie		4	50	23	16	7	54	39
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		6	38	30	16	10	44	46
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		7	52	23	11	7	59	34
France - Pays de la Loire		6	55	26	5	8	61	31
France - Bretagne		5	48	29	12	6	53	41
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		5	43	32	15	5	48	47
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		5	57	25	9	4	62	34
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		6	48	28	12	6	54	40
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		7	42	31	15	5	49	46
France - Corse		6	31	34	19	10	37	53
France - Guadeloupe		6	30	36	18	10	36	54
France - Martinique		5	31	32	28	4	36	60
France - Guyane		3	45	31	14	7	48	45
France - la Réunion		5	36	31	19	9	41	50
France - Mayotte								
HR		9	44	23	21	3	53	44
Croatia - Continental Croatia		15	48	14	19	4	63	33
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia								
IT		5	58	26	6	5	63	32
Italy - Piemonte		6	51	35	5	3	57	40
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		6	48	34	7	5	54	41
Italy - Liguria		17	66	11	3	3	83	14
Italy - Lombardia		9	46	32	9	4	55	41
Italy - Abruzzo		4	30	38	26	2	34	64
Italy - Molise		9	46	30	14	1	55	44
Italy - Campania		13	48	25	12	2	61	37
Italy - Puglia		7	31	39	22	1	38	61
Italy - Basilicata		6	33	34	27	-	39	61
Italy - Calabria		12	38	28	19	3	50	47
Italy - Sicilia		7	37	40	14	2	44	54
Italy - Sardegna		21	65	10	1	3	86	11
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		16	59	19	5	1	75	24
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		12	62	20	3	3	74	23
Italy - Veneto		7	67	22	2	2	74	24
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		15	61	17	4	3	76	21
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		10	56	22	8	4	66	30
Italy - Toscana		7	50	31	8	4	57	39
Italy - Umbria		8	58	22	8	4	66	30
Italy - Marche		6	41	36	13	4	47	49
Italy - Lazio								

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (%)

		Very optimistic	Rather optimistic	Rather pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'
EU28		12	54	22	8	4	66	30
CY		9	39	26	23	3	48	49
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of K�ypros								
LV		7	60	25	6	2	67	31
Latvia - Latvija								
LT		13	62	17	3	5	75	20
Lithuania - Sostin�s regionas								
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas		14	56	19	4	7	70	23
LU		19	69	9	2	1	88	11
Luxembourg - Luxembourg								
HU		9	54	22	12	3	63	34
Hungary - Budapest								
Hungary - Pest		5	53	29	8	5	58	37
Hungary - K�z�p-Dun�nt�l		5	66	21	5	3	71	26
Hungary - Nyugat-Dun�nt�l		9	59	23	6	3	68	29
Hungary - D�l-Dun�nt�l		6	41	36	14	3	47	50
Hungary - �szak-Magyarorsz�g		4	44	33	17	2	48	50
Hungary - �szak-Alf�ld		6	47	31	15	1	53	46
Hungary - D�l-Alf�ld		6	54	29	10	1	60	39
MT		37	34	14	6	9	71	20
Malta - Malta								
NL		8	56	23	7	6	64	30
Netherlands - Groningen								
Netherlands - Friesland		19	67	11	2	1	86	13
Netherlands - Drenthe		17	67	12	2	2	84	14
Netherlands - Overijssel		16	72	8	1	3	88	9
Netherlands - Gelderland		12	72	10	1	5	84	11
Netherlands - Flevoland		18	65	11	3	3	83	14
Netherlands - Utrecht		15	67	9	2	7	82	11
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		17	61	13	2	7	78	15
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		7	71	14	4	4	78	18
Netherlands - Zeeland		14	67	13	4	2	81	17
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		12	72	8	1	7	84	9
Netherlands - Limburg		8	70	16	3	3	78	19
AT		22	70	6	1	1	92	7
Austria - Burgenland								
Austria - Nieder�sterreich		14	73	11	1	1	87	12
Austria - Wien		9	65	19	6	1	74	25
Austria - K�rnten		13	64	19	3	1	77	22
Austria - Steiermark		19	69	7	3	2	88	10
Austria - Ober�sterreich		21	66	10	1	2	87	11
Austria - Salzburg		20	67	10	2	1	87	12
Austria - Tirol		20	70	9	-	1	90	9
Austria - Vorarlberg		25	68	3	3	1	93	6
PL		13	63	15	2	7	76	17
Poland - �d�zkie								
Poland - Warszawski stołeczny		12	66	15	3	4	78	18
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		14	67	12	4	3	81	16
Poland - Małopolskie		13	65	15	3	4	78	18
Poland - �ląskie		15	68	14	1	2	83	15
Poland - Lubelskie		14	65	16	2	3	79	18
Poland - Podkarpackie		15	60	19	3	3	75	22
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		17	59	17	2	5	76	19
Poland - Podlaskie		20	63	12	2	3	83	14
Poland - Wielkopolskie		22	65	6	2	5	87	8
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		15	65	15	1	4	80	16
Poland - Lubuskie		16	64	12	3	5	80	15
Poland - Dolno�ląskie		23	61	9	4	3	84	13
Poland - Opolskie		13	64	16	3	4	77	19
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		14	65	15	2	4	79	17
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		13	63	18	3	3	76	21
Poland - Pomorskie		21	62	10	3	4	83	13

QD10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (%)

		Very optimistic	Rather optimistic	Rather pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'
EU28		12	54	22	8	4	66	30
PT								
Portugal - Norte		2	72	16	5	5	74	21
Portugal - Algarve		3	67	23	3	4	70	26
Portugal - Centro		3	64	25	4	4	67	29
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		4	77	15	2	2	81	17
Portugal - Alentejo		2	62	26	8	2	64	34
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		4	66	24	3	3	70	27
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		6	65	21	4	4	71	25
RO								
Romania - Nord-Vest		18	52	19	6	5	70	25
Romania - Centru		14	57	18	7	4	71	25
Romania - Nord-Est		20	46	25	7	2	66	32
Romania - Sud-Est		15	46	27	10	2	61	37
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		15	50	23	7	5	65	30
Romania - București-Ilfov		15	46	27	10	2	61	37
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		13	46	28	9	4	59	37
Romania - Vest		15	52	22	8	3	67	30
SI								
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		13	60	20	5	2	73	25
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		11	70	14	2	3	81	16
SK								
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		11	65	20	2	2	76	22
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		10	63	19	5	3	73	24
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		11	56	23	4	6	67	27
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		8	54	30	5	3	62	35
FI								
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		11	71	16	1	1	82	17
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		15	69	14	-	2	84	14
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		6	70	21	2	1	76	23
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		8	64	23	2	3	72	25
Finland - Åland		15	67	11	2	5	82	13
SE								
Sweden - Stockholm		22	64	12	2	-	86	14
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		14	74	9	2	1	88	11
Sweden - Småland med öarna		15	70	10	1	4	85	11
Sweden - Sydsverige		16	61	19	3	1	77	22
Sweden - Västsverige		13	70	11	2	4	83	13
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		10	71	16	1	2	81	17
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		7	59	27	3	4	66	30
Sweden - Övre Norrland		16	66	14	2	2	82	16
UK								
United Kingdom - North East (England)		12	37	21	24	6	49	45
United Kingdom - North West (England)		11	43	28	16	2	54	44
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		12	45	22	11	10	57	33
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		14	40	25	11	10	54	36
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		12	34	33	14	7	46	47
United Kingdom - East of England		12	38	30	13	7	50	43
United Kingdom - London		13	34	31	15	7	47	46
United Kingdom - South East (England)		13	43	27	10	7	56	37
United Kingdom - South West (England)		15	33	30	15	7	48	45
United Kingdom - Wales		12	38	29	13	8	50	42
United Kingdom - Scotland		12	40	27	11	10	52	38
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		10	26	34	23	7	36	57

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		18	0	62	4	14	-2	4	-2	2	80	4	18	-4
BE		10	-2	66	-1	19	5	4	-1	1	76	-3	23	4
		22	-7	69	5	7	2	1	0	1	91	-2	8	2
		5	-3	62	-2	23	3	9	2	1	67	-5	32	5
BG		2	0	38	18	39	-2	20	-15	1	40	18	59	-17
		4	1	53	11	33	-3	8	-8	2	57	12	41	-11
		3	-1	62	13	25	-7	8	-5	2	65	12	33	-12
		6	-3	58	9	26	-6	8	1	2	64	6	34	-5
		6	1	56	2	29	2	7	-3	2	62	3	36	-1
		4	-2	57	9	26	-6	10	0	3	61	7	36	-6
CZ		29	1	61	-2	8	2	1	-1	1	90	-1	9	1
		21	1	70	2	7	-3	2	1	-	91	3	9	-2
		20	1	65	-5	11	2	2	1	2	85	-4	13	3
		6	0	60	-5	26	0	6	4	2	66	-5	32	4
		13	-2	75	3	10	1	-	-	2	88	1	10	-2
		22	3	70	2	6	-5	1	0	1	92	5	7	-5
		14	2	72	1	11	-2	3	0	-	86	3	14	-2
		10	3	59	-6	22	0	8	3	1	69	-3	30	3
DK		28	-4	65	6	5	1	1	0	1	93	2	6	1
		21	-2	64	2	8	-2	1	-1	6	85	0	9	-3
		22	-6	70	7	4	-1	1	-	3	92	1	5	0
		23	-7	68	6	4	-1	2	-	3	91	-1	6	1
		24	-8	64	2	7	4	1	0	4	88	-6	8	4
DE		45	7	52	-4	3	-1	-	-	-	97	3	3	-1
		45	-13	53	13	1	0	-	-	1	98	0	1	0
		12	-5	69	-3	16	10	2	0	1	81	-8	18	10
		9	-13	76	8	11	3	3	2	1	85	-5	14	5
		15	-1	74	1	9	0	1	0	1	89	0	10	0
		32	-2	63	2	4	2	-	-	1	95	0	4	1
		21	-10	72	8	6	2	1	0	-	93	-2	7	2
		13	1	74	-5	12	5	1	-	-	87	-4	13	6
		19	-10	76	12	4	0	-	-	1	95	2	4	-1
		17	-3	73	0	9	4	1	0	-	90	-3	10	4
		21	-2	74	3	5	1	-	-	-	95	1	5	0
		18	-5	74	6	8	3	-	-	-	92	1	8	3
		12	-6	80	6	6	2	1	0	1	92	0	7	2
		5	-5	68	-5	23	11	1	-2	3	73	-10	24	9
		35	1	60	-2	2	-1	2	-	1	95	-1	4	1
		13	-4	74	-3	11	7	1	0	1	87	-7	12	7
EE		5	1	73	6	16	-6	2	-1	4	78	7	18	-7
IE		28		63		7		1		1	91		8	
		35		58		5		1		1	93		6	
		31		60		8		1		0	91		9	
EL		5		47		33		14		1	52		47	
		8		49		27		14		2	57		41	
		8	4	44	17	29	-17	15	-5	4	52	21	44	-22
		14	-1	60	8	16	-4	7	-4	3	74	7	23	-8
ES		17	4	61	5	13	-12	4	1	5	78	9	17	-11
		17	8	57	4	19	-14	3	0	4	74	12	22	-14
		23	15	66	4	10	-12	-	-	1	89	19	10	-19
		33	15	58	-12	5	-2	1	-1	3	91	3	6	-3
		31	14	65	-2	2	-9	1	0	1	96	12	3	-9
		38	18	55	-12	4	-4	-	-	3	93	6	4	-5
		16	9	69	2	11	-7	2	-1	2	85	11	13	-8
		14	3	58	-3	22	1	3	-1	3	72	0	25	0
		20	12	59	8	16	-13	2	-6	3	79	20	18	-19
		14	6	59	9	20	-12	3	-2	4	73	15	23	-14
		28	8	51	2	16	-8	3	-1	2	79	10	19	-9
		24	14	59	-1	11	-10	4	-2	2	83	13	15	-12
		22	13	60	13	12	-20	4	-5	2	82	26	16	-25
		22	0	58	-4	14	3	3	0	3	80	-4	17	3
		21	8	50	-1	21	-4	7	-1	1	71	7	28	-5
		22	13	56	1	17	-11	2	-4	3	78	14	19	-15
		25	12	55	-9	14	-3	5	1	1	80	3	19	-2
		23	11	49	-13	20	1	4	2	4	72	-2	24	3
		26	11	51	4	16	-9	4	-6	3	77	15	20	-15

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		18	0	62	4	14	-2	4	-2	2	80	4	18	-4
FR		11		64		17		5		3	75		22	
		12		66		14		5		3	78		19	
		12		63		17		6		2	75		23	
		11		71		12		5		1	82		17	
		6		64		21		8		1	70		29	
		16		55		18		8		3	71		26	
		20		67		6		3		4	87		9	
		26		68		4		-		2	94		4	
		21		63		9		5		2	84		14	
		19		63		9		5		4	82		14	
		14		71		10		3		2	85		13	
		13		69		11		4		3	82		15	
		24		59		11		4		2	83		15	
		7	-5	44	-11	32	8	14	6	3	51	-16	46	14
		8	-3	45	-14	30	9	14	6	3	53	-17	44	15
		9	-1	46	-13	28	7	15	6	2	55	-14	43	13
		16	-6	59	7	15	1	8	-2	2	75	1	23	-1
		3	-5	33	-17	38	9	25	13	1	36	-22	63	22
HR		9	-1	36	7	37	0	16	-5	2	45	6	53	-5
		12	-6	46	-3	31	12	9	-2	2	58	-9	40	10
IT		8	2	71	6	17	-4	3	-4	1	79	8	20	-8
		22	5	70	-1	7	-2	1	-1	-	92	4	8	-3
		5	2	73	11	17	-11	4	-1	1	78	13	21	-12
		15	5	75	5	8	-6	2	-3	-	90	10	10	-9
		13	7	65	3	18	-5	3	-4	1	78	10	21	-9
		9	4	52	2	25	-6	12	-1	2	61	6	37	-7
		3	1	38	-1	42	0	16	-1	1	41	0	58	-1
		12	6	54	3	25	2	7	-11	2	66	9	32	-9
		6	3	49	-1	32	5	12	-6	1	55	2	44	-1
		7	3	38	7	38	-2	15	-9	2	45	10	53	-11
		6	2	42	11	34	-1	16	-13	2	48	13	50	-14
		15	7	54	9	24	-6	6	-8	1	69	16	30	-14
		45	-1	51	-2	3	2	1	-	-	96	-3	4	3
		39	4	59	-2	1	-1	-	-	1	98	2	1	-2
		14	5	76	1	8	-3	1	-3	1	90	6	9	-6
		17	6	76	2	5	-5	1	-2	1	93	8	6	-7
		21	7	68	-5	8	-2	1	-1	2	89	2	9	-3
		15	7	73	2	8	-8	3	0	1	88	9	11	-8
		15	10	69	-1	12	-7	3	-2	1	84	9	15	-9
		16	7	75	4	8	-7	1	-4	-	91	11	9	-11
		5	3	45	-2	38	-2	11	1	1	50	1	49	-1
CY		11	7	56	4	23	-4	8	-9	2	67	11	31	-13
LV		2	0	53	1	37	-1	6	0	2	55	1	43	-1
LT		7		70		16		3		4	77		19	
		7		58		22		5		8	65		27	
LU		41	7	53	-6	4	-1	2	1	-	94	1	6	0
HU		7		67		19		5		2	74		24	
		5		65		26		3		1	70		29	
		9	4	71	4	15	-4	2	-5	3	80	8	17	-9
		9	3	75	1	13	1	1	-7	2	84	4	14	-6
		2	-3	49	7	38	-2	10	0	1	51	4	48	-2
		2	1	43	20	41	-11	13	-10	1	45	21	54	-21
		1	-1	46	9	40	-3	12	-4	1	47	8	52	-7
		4	1	49	10	37	-4	7	-8	3	53	11	44	-12
MT		31	17	54	-17	10	2	3	1	2	85	0	13	3
NL		32	-2	56	-6	9	6	2	1	1	88	-8	11	7
		54	0	45	1	-	-	-	-	1	99	1	0	-1
		52	8	47	-3	1	-2	-	-	-	99	5	1	-3
		45	10	52	-10	3	2	-	-	-	97	0	3	1
		37	5	59	-5	2	1	1	-1	1	96	0	3	0
		30	-12	64	11	4	1	1	0	1	94	-1	5	1
		36	-8	62	9	2	0	-	-	-	98	1	2	-1
		40	3	52	-9	6	5	1	-	1	92	-6	7	6
		24	-9	67	6	7	4	1	0	1	91	-3	8	4
		48	9	51	-6	1	-1	-	-	-	99	3	1	-1
		31	-11	68	13	1	-1	-	-	-	99	2	1	-2
		34	-1	59	-3	4	1	2	-	1	93	-4	6	3

October-November 2018

Result tables

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		18	0	62	4	14	-2	4	-2	2	80	4	18	-4
AT														
Austria - Burgenland		61	12	36	-13	2	0	-	-	1	97	-1	2	0
Austria - Niederösterreich		55	-2	43	3	2	0	-	-	-	98	1	2	0
Austria - Wien		56	0	37	0	6	1	1	-1	-	93	0	7	0
Austria - Kärnten		54	7	43	-5	2	-2	1	0	-	97	2	3	-2
Austria - Steiermark		58	0	38	3	4	-1	-	-	-	96	3	4	-2
Austria - Oberösterreich		58	1	41	0	1	0	-	-	-	99	1	1	0
Austria - Salzburg		61	-9	38	11	1	-1	-	-	-	99	2	1	-2
Austria - Tirol		61	-1	34	1	5	3	-	-	-	95	0	5	1
Austria - Vorarlberg		70	0	28	2	1	-2	1	-	-	98	2	2	-1
PL														
Poland - Łódzkie		4		78		15		1		2	82		16	
Poland - Warszawski stoleczny		14		73		10		2		1	87		12	
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		9		74		13		2		2	83		15	
Poland - Małopolskie		9	7	77	26	10	-24	2	-8	2	86	33	12	-32
Poland - Śląskie		9	1	76	13	12	-9	2	-3	1	85	14	14	-12
Poland - Lubelskie		5		66		26		2		1	71		28	
Poland - Podkarpackie		10		68		17		4		1	78		21	
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		4		65		26		3		2	69		29	
Poland - Podlaskie		15		68		13		3		1	83		16	
Poland - Wielkopolskie		18	12	77	37	3	-30	1	-13	1	95	49	4	-43
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		9	-3	72	9	16	-1	1	-2	2	81	6	17	-3
Poland - Lubuskie		3	-2	82	18	10	-13	3	-1	2	85	16	13	-14
Poland - Dolnośląskie		14	8	70	15	11	-19	2	-4	3	84	23	13	-23
Poland - Opolskie		8	0	77	20	14	-9	-	-	1	85	20	14	-17
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		7	-2	76	15	14	-7	2	-2	1	83	13	16	-9
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		6	1	61	3	27	0	3	-4	3	67	4	30	-4
Poland - Pomorskie		16	10	76	13	6	-14	1	-5	1	92	23	7	-19
PT														
Portugal - Norte		5	2	75	16	11	-17	3	-3	6	80	18	14	-20
Portugal - Algarve		8	0	75	13	12	-10	2	1	3	83	13	14	-9
Portugal - Centro		6	2	73	10	13	-6	4	-4	4	79	12	17	-10
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		6	3	74	13	13	-14	3	-3	4	80	16	16	-17
Portugal - Alentejo		5	1	65	10	23	-3	2	-7	5	70	11	25	-10
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		7	0	74	12	13	-5	3	-3	3	81	12	16	-8
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		10	3	72	11	10	-7	3	-6	5	82	14	13	-13
RO														
Romania - Nord-Vest		5	2	71	1	13	-7	9	6	2	76	3	22	-1
Romania - Centru		5	-2	71	2	16	2	6	0	2	76	0	22	2
Romania - Nord-Est		4	2	49	11	34	-1	12	-9	1	53	13	46	-10
Romania - Sud-Est		5	0	49	3	30	2	14	0	2	54	3	44	2
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		6	-1	58	12	24	-5	10	-3	2	64	11	34	-8
Romania - București-Ilfov		4	-1	61	3	26	2	7	-2	2	65	2	33	0
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		5	1	53	13	32	0	9	-9	1	58	14	41	-9
Romania - Vest		6	0	64	-3	20	5	9	0	1	70	-3	29	5
SI														
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		7		65		23		5		-	72		28	
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		11		78		9		1		1	89		10	
SK														
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		12	-1	74	9	11	-4	2	-2	1	86	8	13	-6
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		8	-4	70	12	17	-4	4	-3	1	78	8	21	-7
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		5	0	60	17	27	-11	6	-6	2	65	17	33	-17
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		2	-2	52	23	35	-4	10	-16	1	54	21	45	-20
FI														
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		20	-1	75	3	3	-2	-	-	2	95	2	3	-3
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		23	-4	74	6	3	-1	-	-	-	97	2	3	-2
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		20	3	73	0	6	-1	-	-	1	93	3	6	-2
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		16	1	76	0	6	-1	1	-	1	92	1	7	0
Finland - Åland		54	-13	42	9	3	3	1	-	-	96	-4	4	4
SE														
Sweden - Stockholm		36	7	57	-4	6	-1	-	-	1	93	3	6	-2
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		30	-8	65	14	4	-2	-	-	1	95	6	4	-3
Sweden - Småland med öarna		32	-12	64	11	3	1	-	-	1	96	-1	3	1
Sweden - Sydsverige		30	-8	62	9	6	2	-	-	2	92	1	6	-1
Sweden - Västsverige		30	-7	63	8	5	1	-	-	2	93	1	5	-1
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		29	-6	65	8	6	1	-	-	-	94	2	6	0
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		23	-5	68	1	5	0	3	-	1	91	-4	8	3
Sweden - Övre Norrland		41	-17	54	17	4	1	1	-1	-	95	0	5	0
UK														
United Kingdom - North East (England)		24	2	57	-4	14	3	3	1	2	81	-2	17	4
United Kingdom - North West (England)		21	-7	60	3	14	5	4	3	1	81	-4	18	8
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		17	-12	54	-3	16	7	7	5	6	71	-15	23	12
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		21	-11	58	-1	13	9	5	3	3	79	-12	18	12
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		19	-4	55	-5	19	9	4	1	3	74	-9	23	10
United Kingdom - East of England		18	-17	60	3	17	14	3	2	2	78	-14	20	16
United Kingdom - London		14	-7	56	-2	23	10	4	1	3	70	-9	27	11
United Kingdom - South East (England)		20	-19	61	8	12	8	5	4	2	81	-11	17	12
United Kingdom - South West (England)		22	-17	55	2	15	12	4	2	4	77	-15	19	14
United Kingdom - Wales		27	-3	53	-3	12	5	5	2	3	80	-6	17	7
United Kingdom - Scotland		21	-8	58	2	16	6	3	2	2	79	-6	19	8
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		27	-6	54	-3	12	6	5	2	2	81	-9	17	8

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		12	4	53	6	25	-7	7	-2	3	65	10	32	-9
BE														
	Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	9	3	54	4	27	-3	6	-2	4	63	7	33	-5
	Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	14	9	70	7	12	-15	2	-1	2	84	16	14	-16
	Belgium - Région Wallonne	3	0	42	6	41	-2	11	-3	3	45	6	52	-5
BG														
	Bulgaria - Severozapaden	1	0	26	15	41	-7	29	-9	3	27	15	70	-16
	Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	3	2	35	0	48	3	10	-4	4	38	2	58	-1
	Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	2	-1	46	12	37	-12	12	1	3	48	11	49	-11
	Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	4	0	48	6	36	-3	8	-3	4	52	6	44	-6
	Bulgaria - Yugoizapaden	6	2	54	12	24	-11	11	-2	5	60	14	35	-13
	Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen	4	1	45	5	32	-7	13	0	6	49	6	45	-7
CZ														
	Czechia - Praha	38	14	53	-10	5	-3	1	0	3	91	4	6	-3
	Czechia - Střední Čechy	20	6	62	1	13	-6	1	-1	4	82	7	14	-7
	Czechia - Jihozápad	19	14	59	-8	15	-5	3	0	4	78	6	18	-5
	Czechia - Severozápad	5	4	36	-2	44	-6	10	1	5	41	2	54	-5
	Czechia - Severovýchod	13	8	65	8	17	-13	2	-2	3	78	16	19	-15
	Czechia - Jihovýchod	11	6	60	2	21	-8	5	0	3	71	8	26	-8
	Czechia - Střední Morava	4	-1	57	9	30	-6	6	-1	3	61	8	36	-7
	Czechia - Moravskoslezsko	3	-1	48	8	42	-2	6	-4	1	51	7	48	-6
DK														
	Denmark - Hovedstaden	22	6	54	-4	17	1	2	0	5	76	2	19	1
	Denmark - Sjælland	8	-3	48	5	30	-5	3	1	11	56	2	33	-4
	Denmark - Syddanmark	11	3	61	3	17	-7	4	3	7	72	6	21	-4
	Denmark - Midtjylland	13	-2	58	-1	16	0	3	0	10	71	-3	19	0
	Denmark - Nordjylland	13	3	49	-9	29	8	4	1	5	62	-6	33	9
DE														
	Germany - Baden-Württemberg	54	15	42	-11	3	-2	-	-	1	96	4	3	-3
	Germany - Bayern	47	3	51	1	1	-2	-	-	1	98	4	1	-3
	Germany - Berlin	12	6	64	3	18	-6	2	-1	4	76	9	20	-7
	Germany - Brandenburg	6	-5	61	7	28	2	2	-2	3	67	2	30	0
	Germany - Bremen	5	-4	53	10	34	-2	3	-5	5	58	6	37	-7
	Germany - Hamburg	36	8	59	-3	2	-2	-	-	3	95	5	2	-3
	Germany - Hessen	30	-1	62	4	5	-1	1	0	2	92	3	6	-1
	Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3	-1	49	2	40	-2	6	3	2	52	1	46	1
	Germany - Niedersachsen	12	-4	69	1	12	0	2	-	5	81	-3	14	2
	Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen	14	3	65	-2	18	3	1	-1	2	79	1	19	2
	Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	12	2	70	0	14	1	2	-1	2	82	2	16	0
	Germany - Saarland	10	1	59	1	28	3	2	-1	1	69	2	30	2
	Germany - Sachsen	14	4	69	-1	12	2	1	-3	4	83	3	13	-1
	Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	3	-4	41	-2	49	12	4	-1	3	44	-6	53	11
	Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	6	-3	73	5	12	-3	3	1	6	79	2	15	-2
	Germany - Thüringen	5	-2	67	0	23	4	1	0	4	72	-2	24	4
EE														
	Estonia - Eesti	3	1	68	22	20	-20	3	-2	6	71	23	23	-22
IE														
	Ireland - Northern and Western	12		55		28		4		1	67		32	
	Ireland Southern - Southern	14		63		19		3		1	77		22	
	Ireland - Eastern and Midlands	20		56		18		5		1	76		23	
EL														
	Greece - Voreia Ellada	2		28		44		24		2	30		68	
	Greece - Kentriki Ellada	4		35		35		23		3	39		58	
	Greece - Attiki	5	3	29	22	42	-2	21	-25	3	34	25	63	-27
	Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	5	0	52	17	26	-15	12	-4	5	57	17	38	-19
ES														
	Spain - Galicia	6	5	41	9	40	-14	10	1	3	47	14	50	-13
	Spain - Principado de Asturias	3	-	29	8	52	-10	12	-3	4	32	11	64	-13
	Spain - Cantabria	3	2	47	15	43	-10	4	-8	3	50	17	47	-18
	Spain - País Vasco	16	11	71	8	9	-17	1	0	3	87	19	10	-17
	Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	16	11	68	10	10	-18	2	-2	4	84	21	12	-20
	Spain - La Rioja	15	9	69	2	11	-10	2	0	3	84	11	13	-10
	Spain - Aragón	7	4	53	17	33	-16	4	-3	3	60	21	37	-19
	Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	7	2	50	12	35	-10	6	-3	2	57	14	41	-13
	Spain - Castilla y León	3	1	28	-2	54	1	9	-2	6	31	-1	63	-1
	Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	3	1	33	10	49	-5	10	-4	5	36	11	59	-9
	Spain - Extremadura	3	1	22	3	53	-10	19	7	3	25	4	72	-3
	Spain - Cataluña	15	14	47	4	29	-15	6	-3	3	62	18	35	-18
	Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	6	4	47	29	36	-9	8	-22	3	53	33	44	-31
	Spain - Illes Balears	11	5	58	1	22	-7	5	1	4	69	6	27	-6
	Spain - Andalucía	5	3	19	-1	49	-6	24	2	3	24	2	73	-4
	Spain - Región de Murcia	4	3	38	12	47	-7	8	-8	3	42	15	55	-15
	Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	9	4	36	-10	34	1	19	5	2	45	-6	53	6
	Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	15	5	47	0	26	-4	10	0	2	62	5	36	-4
	Spain - Canarias	6	5	36	15	42	-9	14	-8	2	42	20	56	-17

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		12	4	53	6	25	-7	7	-2	3	65	10	32	-9
FR														
France - Île de France		11		59		23		5		2	70		28	
France - Centre-Val de Loire		4		45		36		11		4	49		47	
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		5		43		36		11		5	48		47	
France - Normandie		6		49		34		7		4	55		41	
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		1		38		44		16		1	39		60	
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		8		44		31		12		5	52		43	
France - Pays de la Loire		12		64		15		5		4	76		20	
France - Bretagne		8		68		17		3		4	76		20	
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		7		53		25		8		7	60		33	
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		6		51		30		11		2	57		41	
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		9		67		17		4		3	76		21	
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		6		50		31		8		5	56		39	
France - Corse		7		39		33		17		4	46		50	
France - Guadeloupe		2	0	31	3	40	-9	23	5	4	33	3	63	-4
France - Martinique		4	2	27	1	44	-6	22	3	3	31	3	66	-3
France - Guyane		4	2	19	-10	43	-5	30	10	4	23	-8	73	5
France - la Réunion		4	2	38	10	38	-11	16	-3	4	42	12	54	-14
France - Mayotte		3	1	18	-3	40	-6	37	6	2	21	-2	77	0
HR														
Croatia - Continental Croatia		6	1	25	4	42	3	23	-9	4	31	5	65	-6
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia		10	2	30	-3	37	0	21	4	2	40	-1	58	4
IT														
Italy - Piemonte		3	2	51	7	34	-10	7	-2	5	54	9	41	-12
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		2	-2	71	7	21	-7	2	0	4	73	5	23	-7
Italy - Liguria		1	0	37	4	51	-2	7	-4	4	38	4	58	-6
Italy - Lombardia		8	2	72	16	14	-16	3	-2	3	80	18	17	-18
Italy - Abruzzo		1	0	41	7	44	-6	12	0	2	42	7	56	-6
Italy - Molise		4	3	17	1	52	2	26	-4	1	21	4	78	-2
Italy - Campania		2	-	17	2	50	-2	30	0	1	19	4	80	-2
Italy - Puglia		2	1	32	6	44	-3	18	-6	4	34	7	62	-9
Italy - Basilicata		3	-	22	1	52	-4	20	-1	3	25	4	72	-5
Italy - Calabria		1	0	16	5	45	-7	35	2	3	17	5	80	-5
Italy - Sicilia		1	0	17	9	51	1	29	-10	2	18	9	80	-9
Italy - Sardegna		1	0	18	5	55	2	23	-7	3	19	5	78	-5
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		30	5	66	-1	2	-5	-	-	2	96	4	2	-5
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		19	10	73	-4	6	-5	-	-	2	92	6	6	-6
Italy - Veneto		7	4	73	16	17	-15	1	-4	2	80	20	18	-19
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		4	1	77	17	16	-13	1	-5	2	81	18	17	-18
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		7	3	77	10	10	-11	2	-4	4	84	13	12	-15
Italy - Toscana		5	-	62	5	24	-10	5	-2	4	67	10	29	-12
Italy - Umbria		1	0	47	11	38	-13	7	-1	7	48	11	45	-14
Italy - Marche		3	2	60	15	29	-14	4	-4	4	63	17	33	-18
Italy - Lazio		3	2	33	8	46	-11	13	-2	5	36	10	59	-13
CY														
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of Kýpros		5	-	43	18	36	-5	15	-19	1	48	23	51	-24
LV														
Latvia - Latvija		1	-1	42	19	44	-15	9	-1	4	43	18	53	-16
LT														
Lithuania - Sostinės regionas		4		64		16		3		13	68		19	
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas		3		52		27		5		13	55		32	
LU														
Luxembourg - Luxembourg		32	18	62	-7	3	-10	2	1	1	94	11	5	-9
HU														
Hungary - Budapest		7		62		21		5		5	69		26	
Hungary - Pest		7		63		23		5		2	70		28	
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl		11	8	69	15	15	-16	1	-8	4	80	23	16	-24
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl		10	4	71	2	15	-4	1	-5	3	81	6	16	-9
Hungary - Dél-Dunántúl		4	2	37	8	43	-12	11	2	5	41	10	54	-10
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország		3	2	38	15	44	-4	14	-12	1	41	17	58	-16
Hungary - Észak-Alföld		3	2	45	15	42	-6	9	-8	1	48	17	51	-14
Hungary - Dél-Alföld		4	1	49	18	35	-12	8	-8	4	53	19	43	-20
MT														
Malta - Malta		48	34	38	-24	5	-7	1	-1	8	86	10	6	-8
NL														
Netherlands - Groningen		11	6	51	3	30	-8	4	0	4	62	9	34	-8
Netherlands - Friesland		12	7	71	2	12	-9	2	1	3	83	9	14	-8
Netherlands - Drenthe		7	4	67	7	19	-9	2	-3	5	74	11	21	-12
Netherlands - Overijssel		15	10	72	0	6	-11	2	-1	5	87	10	8	-12
Netherlands - Gelderland		15	11	71	11	6	-21	2	-2	6	86	22	8	-23
Netherlands - Flevoland		11	5	67	-8	14	1	2	0	6	78	-3	16	1
Netherlands - Utrecht		32	18	59	-11	3	-7	1	0	5	91	7	4	-7
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		34	24	55	-14	8	-7	-	-	3	89	10	8	-9
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		31	23	59	-13	6	-7	1	-3	3	90	10	7	-10
Netherlands - Zeeland		12	6	72	11	14	-10	1	-2	1	84	17	15	-12
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		24	12	68	-2	5	-8	-	-	3	92	10	5	-9
Netherlands - Limburg		8	4	66	7	18	-10	3	-1	5	74	11	21	-11

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The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

		Very good	2018 - 2015	Rather good	2018 - 2015	Rather bad	2018 - 2015	Very bad	2018 - 2015	Don't know	Total 'Good'	2018 - 2015	Total 'Bad'	2018 - 2015
EU28		12	4	53	6	25	-7	7	-2	3	65	10	32	-9
AT														
Austria - Burgenland		22	12	62	3	13	-13	1	-2	2	84	15	14	-15
Austria - Niederösterreich		25	11	63	-6	8	-6	1	-1	3	88	5	9	-7
Austria - Wien		27	10	57	-2	10	-9	2	-1	4	84	8	12	-10
Austria - Kärnten		8	4	58	24	29	-19	2	-8	3	66	28	31	-27
Austria - Steiermark		39	27	56	-8	3	-16	-	-	2	95	19	3	-20
Austria - Oberösterreich		48	27	50	-19	-	-	-	-	2	98	8	0	-9
Austria - Salzburg		44	25	52	-14	3	-8	-	-	1	96	11	3	-11
Austria - Tirol		45	28	49	-19	4	-7	-	-	2	94	9	4	-9
Austria - Vorarlberg		67	28	31	-25	2	-2	-	-	-	98	3	2	-2
PL														
Poland - Łódzkie		5		65		21		3		6	70		24	
Poland - Warszawski stoleczny		13		75		7		1		4	88		8	
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		13		64		15		3		5	77		18	
Poland - Małopolskie		7	5	73	31	13	-33	4	-3	3	80	36	17	-36
Poland - Śląskie		12	6	70	13	15	-10	-	-	3	82	19	15	-15
Poland - Lubelskie		3		46		45		3		3	49		48	
Poland - Podkarpackie		10		54		28		4		4	64		32	
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		4		51		38		3		4	55		41	
Poland - Podlaskie		8		60		27		3		2	68		30	
Poland - Wielkopolskie		20	17	69	42	8	-39	-	-	3	89	59	8	-56
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		9	0	64	6	23	1	1	-3	3	73	6	24	-2
Poland - Lubuskie		7	2	63	9	22	-10	2	-2	6	70	11	24	-12
Poland - Dolnośląskie		18	16	66	20	11	-30	2	-5	3	84	36	13	-35
Poland - Opolskie		9	4	73	33	15	-26	1	-6	2	82	37	16	-32
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		5	-4	68	9	19	-5	4	1	4	73	5	23	-4
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		7	4	53	6	29	-9	8	0	3	60	10	37	-9
Poland - Pomorskie		17	14	70	23	9	-32	1	-1	3	87	37	10	-33
PT														
Portugal - Norte		2	1	64	30	22	-24	3	-9	9	66	31	25	-33
Portugal - Algarve		3	1	65	23	23	-22	3	-1	6	68	24	26	-23
Portugal - Centro		1	0	61	23	28	-17	5	-4	5	62	23	33	-21
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		2	1	71	33	21	-23	2	-8	4	73	34	23	-31
Portugal - Alentejo		1	-	52	21	39	-7	4	-11	4	53	22	43	-18
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		3	1	59	16	30	-11	4	-3	4	62	17	34	-14
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		1	0	63	32	27	-20	4	-9	5	64	32	31	-29
RO														
Romania - Nord-Vest		4	0	61	6	21	-8	10	1	4	65	6	31	-7
Romania - Centru		4	-2	63	4	21	0	9	-1	3	67	2	30	-1
Romania - Nord-Est		3	1	35	10	44	-1	15	-10	3	38	11	59	-11
Romania - Sud-Est		3	0	38	3	36	-1	21	2	2	41	3	57	1
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		5	-1	45	12	29	-6	18	-3	3	50	11	47	-9
Romania - București-Ilfov		5	1	55	-1	28	2	9	-1	3	60	0	37	1
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		4	0	42	13	35	-6	18	-5	1	46	13	53	-11
Romania - Vest		6	-1	53	-10	27	8	11	2	3	59	-11	38	10
SI														
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		4		47		39		9		1	51		48	
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		11		58		23		4		4	69		27	
SK														
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		15	-1	67	10	10	-10	2	-1	6	82	9	12	-11
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		9	5	56	1	27	-3	7	1	1	65	6	34	-2
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		6	3	45	13	36	-17	8	-2	5	51	16	44	-19
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		2	1	39	16	40	-7	14	-12	5	41	17	54	-19
FI														
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		7	3	77	11	12	-15	1	-	3	84	14	13	-14
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		12	6	77	12	9	-15	-	-	2	89	18	9	-16
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		13	9	66	3	19	-8	-	-	2	79	12	19	-10
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		5	3	70	14	21	-14	3	2	1	75	17	24	-12
Finland - Åland		17	0	76	-1	3	3	2	1	2	93	-1	5	2
SE														
Sweden - Stockholm		28	7	63	-1	6	-5	1	0	2	91	6	7	-5
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		14	-7	73	8	9	1	1	-1	3	87	1	10	0
Sweden - Småland med öarna		17	2	70	1	10	2	1	-	2	87	3	11	3
Sweden - Sydsverige		15	-5	62	-1	18	6	3	1	2	77	-6	21	7
Sweden - Västsverige		20	1	64	-4	13	6	1	-2	2	84	-3	14	4
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		7	-5	70	1	19	5	-	-	4	77	-4	19	4
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		2	-6	60	-3	30	8	5	2	3	62	-9	35	10
Sweden - Övre Norrland		14	-3	69	-2	14	7	1	0	2	83	-5	15	7
UK														
United Kingdom - North East (England)		8	3	47	4	28	-10	12	5	5	55	7	40	-5
United Kingdom - North West (England)		11	1	55	3	22	-4	9	5	3	66	4	31	1
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		8	-1	51	4	28	0	7	-1	6	59	3	35	-1
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		6	-4	54	-6	28	11	6	0	6	60	-10	34	11
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		6	-4	52	-7	31	9	7	3	4	58	-11	38	12
United Kingdom - East of England		9	-1	44	-21	30	17	10	6	7	53	-22	40	23
United Kingdom - London		8	-7	50	0	34	11	3	-1	5	58	-7	37	10
United Kingdom - South East (England)		12	-5	52	-8	23	8	8	7	5	64	-13	31	15
United Kingdom - South West (England)		9	-5	50	-7	26	7	10	7	5	59	-12	36	14
United Kingdom - Wales		9	2	39	-7	35	1	11	3	6	48	-5	46	4
United Kingdom - Scotland		11	-1	49	5	29	-4	8	2	3	60	4	37	-2
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		8	-1	51	3	28	-1	9	1	4	59	2	37	0

Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

	Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28 	16	0	16	5	64	-6	4
BE 							
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	16	-3	11	23	67	-17	6
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	13	-2	16	12	69	-10	2
Belgium - Région Wallonne	12	-6	23	10	62	-5	3
BG 							
Bulgaria - Severozapaden	17	-2	15	2	66	-4	2
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	20	-4	14	2	63	-1	3
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	25	-6	16	-2	56	7	3
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	23	2	12	4	60	-5	5
Bulgaria - Yugoizapaden	15	6	18	2	63	-8	4
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen	22	4	18	-1	53	1	7
CZ 							
Czechia - Praha	19	4	11	1	67	-5	3
Czechia - Střední Čechy	17	0	9	2	71	-2	3
Czechia - Jihozápad	18	-2	13	1	65	1	4
Czechia - Severozápad	13	3	12	1	72	-5	3
Czechia - Severovýchod	14	5	9	3	73	-8	4
Czechia - Jihovýchod	19	-2	11	2	67	-1	3
Czechia - Střední Morava	19	-5	9	4	69	-4	3
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko	23	-11	10	5	65	5	2
DK 							
Denmark - Hovedstaden	12	5	12	8	72	-11	4
Denmark - Sjælland	10	6	10	4	71	-5	9
Denmark - Syddanmark	13	1	7	7	75	-8	5
Denmark - Midtjylland	17	-5	7	11	71	-6	5
Denmark - Nordjylland	15	-4	10	4	69	0	6
DE 							
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	11	-5	12	14	76	-12	1
Germany - Bayern	7	-4	13	10	78	-7	2
Germany - Berlin	9	-2	22	13	68	-14	1
Germany - Brandenburg	11	-1	12	16	75	-15	2
Germany - Bremen	8	1	12	14	79	-18	1
Germany - Hamburg	8	-4	17	10	74	-9	1
Germany - Hessen	6	4	11	12	80	-15	3
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	12	-5	8	15	79	-12	1
Germany - Niedersachsen	10	-1	12	11	77	-14	1
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen	6	0	18	10	74	-12	2
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	9	-4	10	15	80	-16	1
Germany - Saarland	5	1	13	10	81	-14	1
Germany - Sachsen	12	-6	12	17	74	-16	2
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	10	-1	12	11	76	-13	2
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	10	-3	7	15	80	-13	3
Germany - Thüringen	6	-3	10	17	82	-17	2
EE 							
Estonia - Eesti	21	-6	16	3	58	3	5
IE 							
Ireland - Northern and Western	19		15		62		4
Ireland Southern - Southern	21		8		68		3
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands	22		13		60		5
EL 							
Greece - Voreia Ellada	12		33		50		5
Greece - Kentriki Ellada	15		29		51		5
Greece - Attiki	13	-3	24	30	60	-30	3
Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	17	-8	26	26	54	-23	3
ES 							
Spain - Galicia	19	11	14	0	63	-10	4
Spain - Principado de Asturias	10	19	24	-6	62	-14	4
Spain - Cantabria	21	11	12	2	65	-14	2
Spain - País Vasco	20	18	12	-1	62	-14	6
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	21	15	16	-3	60	-13	3
Spain - La Rioja	20	8	10	-1	67	-8	3
Spain - Aragón	21	8	13	0	64	-8	2
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	21	16	24	-9	52	-10	3
Spain - Castilla y León	11	13	21	-5	65	-8	3
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	23	15	17	-8	59	-10	1
Spain - Extremadura	18	12	14	0	65	-13	3
Spain - Cataluña	20	9	18	-3	60	-10	2
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	28	5	15	1	55	-9	2
Spain - Illes Balears	12	13	20	-1	64	-13	4
Spain - Andalucía	23	9	13	0	60	-8	4
Spain - Región de Murcia	23	14	13	-6	61	-10	3
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	13	16	21	-3	62	-12	4
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	11	12	24	-3	62	-12	3
Spain - Canarias	26	5	14	-1	58	-7	2

Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

		Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		16	0	16	5	64	-6	4
FR								
France - Île de France		12		16		69		3
France - Centre-Val de Loire		7		26		60		7
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		7		25		61		7
France - Normandie		10		23		63		4
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		12		22		62		4
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		6		25		62		7
France - Pays de la Loire		9		17		69		5
France - Bretagne		6		17		73		4
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		13		17		65		5
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		11		19		66		4
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		11		12		73		4
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		11		23		61		5
France - Corse		17		20		59		4
France - Guadeloupe		14	-4	28	2	51	3	7
France - Martinique		9	2	30	0	54	-2	7
France - Guyane		13	6	24	-3	58	-2	5
France - la Réunion		17	-6	25	1	54	6	4
France - Mayotte		19	-2	24	4	53	-4	4
HR								
Croatia - Continental Croatia		14	4	26	-12	58	5	2
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia		16	8	22	-8	60	-3	2
IT								
Italy - Piemonte		20	1	15	4	58	-3	7
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		13	6	11	14	67	-13	9
Italy - Liguria		20	0	19	-2	54	6	7
Italy - Lombardia		24	-3	11	7	59	-2	6
Italy - Abruzzo		25	-1	12	2	55	4	8
Italy - Molise		15	-1	16	6	65	-4	4
Italy - Campania		31	-3	11	6	54	-1	4
Italy - Puglia		27	-3	9	9	59	-7	5
Italy - Basilicata		22	-1	14	1	58	3	6
Italy - Calabria		21	-2	14	2	60	1	5
Italy - Sicilia		28	-10	9	13	58	-1	5
Italy - Sardegna		24	-3	9	10	61	-6	6
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		14	0	11	1	71	0	4
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		18	-2	17	0	55	6	10
Italy - Veneto		23	2	11	9	60	-10	6
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		18	2	19	3	57	-4	6
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		19	4	17	5	56	-4	8
Italy - Toscana		19	5	11	9	62	-13	8
Italy - Umbria		25	-1	12	9	56	-5	7
Italy - Marche		20	7	13	3	61	-7	6
Italy - Lazio		20	-1	18	1	56	2	6
CY								
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of K�ypros		22	7	15	4	57	-9	6
LV								
Latvia - Latvija		19	-4	8	8	69	-4	4
LT								
Lithuania - Sostinės regionas		26		13		57		4
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas		29		11		54		6
LU								
Luxembourg - Luxembourg		15	-9	8	21	73	-9	4
HU								
Hungary - Budapest		22		20		54		4
Hungary - Pest		20		16		60		4
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl		22	-9	14	15	60	-6	4
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl		23	-10	13	9	59	2	5
Hungary - Dél-Dunántúl		23	-6	17	5	57	0	3
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország		22	-10	19	7	57	2	2
Hungary - Észak-Alföld		24	-16	15	17	59	-4	2
Hungary - Dél-Alföld		24	-13	14	14	60	-5	2
MT								
Malta - Malta		40	-6	13	1	36	-5	11
NL								
Netherlands - Groningen		22	-3	15	5	60	-2	3
Netherlands - Friesland		12	4	3	7	83	-11	2
Netherlands - Drenthe		13	1	7	4	79	-6	1
Netherlands - Overijssel		17	4	6	4	75	-9	2
Netherlands - Gelderland		13	11	8	11	76	-20	3
Netherlands - Flevoland		20	-3	12	1	67	0	1
Netherlands - Utrecht		16	3	11	2	72	-8	1
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		13	9	15	-1	70	-9	2
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		15	1	11	2	72	-3	2
Netherlands - Zeeland		11	3	5	6	82	-11	2
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		13	5	8	5	78	-11	1
Netherlands - Limburg		13	6	8	7	74	-10	5

Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The quality of life in (OUR REGION) (%)

	Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28 	16	0	16	5	64	-6	4
AT 							
Austria - Burgenland	10	-5	6	18	82	-13	2
Austria - Niederösterreich	4	-1	11	14	83	-13	2
Austria - Wien	8	-4	12	14	79	-10	1
Austria - Kärnten	11	-8	9	18	80	-11	-
Austria - Steiermark	9	-3	9	17	81	-16	1
Austria - Oberösterreich	9	-7	10	10	80	-3	1
Austria - Salzburg	6	-2	10	16	82	-13	2
Austria - Tirol	8	-3	5	12	86	-9	1
Austria - Vorarlberg	11	-8	12	4	77	1	-
PL 							
Poland - Łódzkie	29		14		50		7
Poland - Warszawski stoleczny	22		16		56		6
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny	27		11		55		7
Poland - Małopolskie	23	-10	10	7	61	0	6
Poland - Śląskie	25	-11	13	4	58	-1	4
Poland - Lubelskie	29		10		57		4
Poland - Podkarpackie	26		9		62		3
Poland - Świętokrzyskie	27		9		58		6
Poland - Podlaskie	35		8		52		5
Poland - Wielkopolskie	22	-10	15	3	58	2	5
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie	26	-11	11	8	56	-4	7
Poland - Lubuskie	26	-10	15	10	55	-5	4
Poland - Dolnośląskie	27	-10	10	5	56	2	7
Poland - Opolskie	23	-8	10	12	61	-8	6
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	23	-10	12	10	63	-6	2
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie	27	-16	13	5	55	5	5
Poland - Pomorskie	21	-6	15	5	60	-5	4
PT 							
Portugal - Norte	23	-1	13	0	62	-6	2
Portugal - Algarve	20	3	12	10	65	-16	3
Portugal - Centro	22	-2	12	7	61	-9	5
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	22	-6	10	9	65	-6	3
Portugal - Alentejo	16	1	10	8	71	-17	3
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores	25	-6	11	8	59	-3	5
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira	31	-10	9	11	58	-7	2
RO 							
Romania - Nord-Vest	23	5	20	-2	51	-4	6
Romania - Centru	23	-2	19	0	55	1	3
Romania - Nord-Est	21	-1	21	-1	54	2	4
Romania - Sud-Est	19	1	20	2	56	-1	5
Romania - Sud-Muntenia	21	4	23	-1	52	-5	4
Romania - București-Ilfov	22	0	24	-5	50	5	4
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia	22	-2	21	3	53	-3	4
Romania - Vest	22	2	17	4	56	-8	5
SI 							
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija	19		15		63		3
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija	15		13		71		1
SK 							
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj	18	-5	11	13	67	-10	4
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko	21	-5	16	14	56	-8	7
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko	22	-8	13	11	59	-3	6
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko	18	-4	12	14	66	-11	4
FI 							
Finland - Länsi-Suomi	10	-3	4	27	85	-25	1
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa	10	-2	7	19	82	-17	1
Finland - Etelä-Suomi	10	-4	7	24	82	-21	1
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	9	-3	8	20	82	-19	1
Finland - Åland	10	-2	7	11	82	-10	1
SE 							
Sweden - Stockholm	14	-5	13	9	70	-4	3
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige	11	1	10	10	76	-10	3
Sweden - Småland med öarna	18	-4	8	3	71	0	3
Sweden - Sydsverige	17	-8	11	13	69	-7	3
Sweden - Västsverige	10	0	13	4	75	-5	2
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige	9	2	7	6	80	-8	4
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland	13	-5	9	7	75	-2	3
Sweden - Övre Norrland	17	-8	9	1	72	6	2
UK 							
United Kingdom - North East (England)	8	6	30	-11	53	7	9
United Kingdom - North West (England)	7	7	31	-8	58	0	4
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber	13	2	25	-2	56	-3	6
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)	14	4	27	-10	54	3	5
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)	9	10	24	-7	60	-1	7
United Kingdom - East of England	10	5	26	-9	60	2	4
United Kingdom - London	10	8	38	-16	43	11	9
United Kingdom - South East (England)	10	6	28	-14	54	9	8
United Kingdom - South West (England)	14	-1	28	-15	52	17	6
United Kingdom - Wales	16	0	26	-10	53	8	5
United Kingdom - Scotland	11	5	25	-13	57	8	7
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland	12	2	29	-11	52	11	7

Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

	Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28 	16	-1	19	-4	61	5	4
BE 							
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	17	0	15	-15	66	16	2
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	18	-1	14	-11	65	11	3
Belgium - Région Wallonne	16	9	25	-9	55	0	4
BG 							
Bulgaria - Severozapaden	16	-1	16	-2	65	3	3
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	18	4	13	-4	65	3	4
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	24	6	15	-3	57	-3	4
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	21	-3	13	-3	60	4	6
Bulgaria - Yugoizapaden	13	-3	17	-4	68	10	2
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen	26	0	15	-1	53	-1	6
CZ 							
Czechia - Praha	18	-3	14	2	66	5	2
Czechia - Střední Čechy	17	-1	11	-4	69	6	3
Czechia - Jihozápad	17	4	13	0	65	-5	5
Czechia - Severozápad	14	-3	14	-1	67	3	5
Czechia - Severovýchod	17	-2	9	-7	71	9	3
Czechia - Jihovýchod	17	-7	12	-2	67	9	4
Czechia - Střední Morava	16	-1	12	-1	68	2	4
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko	20	5	12	-4	65	-1	3
DK 							
Denmark - Hovedstaden	13	-7	15	-8	68	17	4
Denmark - Sjælland	11	-8	14	-8	66	11	9
Denmark - Syddanmark	13	-1	11	-5	69	3	7
Denmark - Midtjylland	15	-2	13	-8	66	10	6
Denmark - Nordjylland	13	-3	12	-6	68	7	7
DE 							
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	12	4	18	-8	69	7	1
Germany - Bayern	11	4	18	-4	70	2	1
Germany - Berlin	20	5	15	-13	64	12	1
Germany - Brandenburg	16	4	12	-13	69	12	3
Germany - Bremen	15	5	21	-6	63	7	1
Germany - Hamburg	19	11	13	-15	65	4	3
Germany - Hessen	10	-6	14	-9	73	17	3
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14	4	13	-15	71	16	2
Germany - Niedersachsen	12	1	18	-10	68	12	2
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen	10	0	22	-5	65	5	3
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	8	-2	18	-8	73	15	1
Germany - Saarland	12	4	25	0	62	5	1
Germany - Sachsen	15	7	15	-9	67	6	3
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	13	1	19	-5	65	7	3
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	10	-2	16	-9	71	13	3
Germany - Thüringen	10	0	14	-8	74	13	2
EE 							
Estonia - Eesti	21	7	19	-5	54	-1	6
IE 							
Ireland - Northern and Western	19		19		58		4
Ireland Southern - Southern	22		13		60		5
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands	20		17		60		3
EL 							
Greece - Voreia Ellada	12		38		47		3
Greece - Kentriki Ellada	12		33		51		4
Greece - Attiki	12	2	30	-30	54	27	4
Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	17	11	29	-25	52	17	2
ES 							
Spain - Galicia	17	-11	15	0	67	12	1
Spain - Principado de Asturias	11	-13	33	11	54	3	2
Spain - Cantabria	19	-14	16	3	63	11	2
Spain - País Vasco	20	-17	10	-1	67	17	3
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	20	-17	14	2	64	16	2
Spain - La Rioja	14	-14	12	4	70	10	4
Spain - Aragón	18	-9	14	-2	66	11	2
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	18	-15	23	5	56	12	3
Spain - Castilla y León	10	-6	25	9	63	0	2
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	20	-12	17	3	61	9	2
Spain - Extremadura	16	-9	20	6	63	5	1
Spain - Cataluña	22	-5	19	2	58	7	1
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	26	0	16	-4	57	7	1
Spain - Illes Balears	12	-10	20	-2	65	12	3
Spain - Andalucía	18	-14	19	7	60	8	3
Spain - Región de Murcia	20	-16	16	6	63	13	1
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	16	-13	23	9	58	3	3
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	11	-14	21	2	67	16	1
Spain - Canarias	23	-3	18	0	58	5	1

Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

		Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		16	-1	19	-4	61	5	4
FR		12		16		69		3
France - Île de France		6		29		60		5
France - Centre-Val de Loire		5		25		64		6
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté		10		22		64		4
France - Normandie		10		28		58		4
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)		6		25		62		7
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)		10		19		68		3
France - Pays de la Loire		8		21		66		5
France - Bretagne		13		22		60		5
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)		9		19		68		4
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)		10		15		71		4
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes		9		20		65		6
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		11		21		62		6
France - Corse		8	2	31	-2	57	0	4
France - Guadeloupe		7	-1	35	3	53	-1	5
France - Martinique		13	-4	26	1	56	1	5
France - Guyane		15	4	30	0	52	-5	3
France - la Réunion		17	-3	24	-1	56	5	3
France - Mayotte								
HR		14	-9	27	8	55	0	4
Croatia - Continental Croatia		14	-14	24	9	59	9	3
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia								
IT		21	2	18	-3	55	-2	6
Italy - Piemonte		11	-3	20	-8	61	6	8
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		19	2	25	8	50	-14	6
Italy - Liguria		20	-3	15	-1	60	3	5
Italy - Lombardia		23	1	18	-3	51	-3	8
Italy - Abruzzo		12	-1	24	-1	60	0	4
Italy - Molise		27	4	12	-11	59	7	2
Italy - Campania		26	3	13	-8	57	4	4
Italy - Puglia		19	-2	19	3	55	-5	7
Italy - Basilicata		20	4	20	1	57	-6	3
Italy - Calabria		30	15	14	-11	51	-7	5
Italy - Sicilia		18	0	18	-4	60	4	4
Italy - Sardegna		14	-2	12	-2	67	0	7
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen		15	-5	14	-3	62	3	9
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento		23	0	13	-7	57	3	7
Italy - Veneto		18	-1	25	5	51	-6	6
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia		16	-7	20	-1	55	4	9
Italy - Emilia-Romagna		19	-6	18	-4	57	8	6
Italy - Toscana		19	-3	17	-6	56	3	8
Italy - Umbria		18	-10	15	-7	62	15	5
Italy - Marche		22	3	19	-2	55	-3	4
Italy - Lazio								
CY		25	-2	18	-4	53	4	4
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of K�ypros								
LV		20	5	11	-10	66	7	3
Latvia - Latvija								
LT		24		13		54		9
Lithuania - Sostin�s regionas		28		12		53		7
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas								
LU		19	9	8	-20	71	12	2
Luxembourg - Luxembourg								
HU		21		21		55		3
Hungary - Budapest		25		14		58		3
Hungary - Pest		23	9	15	-9	56	-2	6
Hungary - K�z�p-Dun�nt�l		23	4	11	-8	63	6	3
Hungary - Nyugat-Dun�nt�l		24	8	17	-7	56	-2	3
Hungary - D�l-Dun�nt�l		28	15	19	-6	51	-7	2
Hungary - �szak-Magyarorsz�g		25	15	13	-20	60	8	2
Hungary - �szak-Alf�ld		29	13	14	-13	54	2	3
Hungary - D�l-Alf�ld								
MT		46	7	6	-4	37	1	11
Malta - Malta								
NL		24	-4	18	0	55	6	3
Netherlands - Groningen		24	-9	8	-2	65	11	3
Netherlands - Friesland		18	-8	11	-5	68	13	3
Netherlands - Drenthe		20	-9	8	-1	69	10	3
Netherlands - Overijssel		20	-14	11	-6	63	17	6
Netherlands - Gelderland		36	1	6	-6	56	6	2
Netherlands - Flevoland		21	-15	7	-2	68	17	4
Netherlands - Utrecht		26	-9	9	-7	62	17	3
Netherlands - Noord-Holland		29	-4	9	-6	61	12	1
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland		22	-3	11	-3	65	8	2
Netherlands - Zeeland		26	-10	7	-6	65	18	2
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant		24	-3	12	-5	61	8	3
Netherlands - Limburg								

Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION) (%)

		Better	2018 - 2015	Worse	2018 - 2015	Same	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28		16	-1	19	-4	61	5	4
AT								
Austria - Burgenland		17	6	7	-23	73	16	3
Austria - Niederösterreich		16	11	12	-24	69	11	3
Austria - Wien		17	5	12	-22	68	16	3
Austria - Kärnten		23	14	13	-25	61	11	3
Austria - Steiermark		18	6	12	-24	69	19	1
Austria - Oberösterreich		17	9	11	-15	70	5	2
Austria - Salzburg		14	1	12	-20	70	16	4
Austria - Tirol		13	1	6	-14	79	13	2
Austria - Vorarlberg		14	2	10	-6	74	5	2
PL								
Poland - Łódzkie		31		10		52		7
Poland - Warszawski stoleczny		26		14		54		6
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		29		9		58		4
Poland - Małopolskie		27	13	11	-6	58	-6	4
Poland - Śląskie		27	9	11	-4	58	-1	4
Poland - Lubelskie		29		8		61		2
Poland - Podkarpackie		29		8		59		4
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		32		9		54		5
Poland - Podlaskie		33		7		57		3
Poland - Wielkopolskie		27	13	9	-6	58	-5	6
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		27	6	8	-4	60	3	5
Poland - Lubuskie		30	13	9	-16	57	7	4
Poland - Dolnośląskie		29	14	8	-8	58	-5	5
Poland - Opolskie		25	8	8	-14	62	7	5
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		22	7	13	-7	62	3	3
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		28	13	11	-5	55	-5	6
Poland - Pomorskie		23	3	13	-3	59	1	5
PT								
Portugal - Norte		21	-1	10	-6	66	12	3
Portugal - Algarve		20	-4	11	-12	67	20	2
Portugal - Centro		21	5	10	-7	64	5	5
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		18	-1	12	-8	69	12	1
Portugal - Alentejo		13	0	11	-13	74	20	2
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		23	8	12	-9	63	4	2
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		25	8	12	-6	61	4	2
RO								
Romania - Nord-Vest		25	2	18	1	50	0	7
Romania - Centru		23	1	21	3	51	-4	5
Romania - Nord-Est		15	-2	23	0	56	1	6
Romania - Sud-Est		17	-1	21	-1	56	2	6
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		21	2	20	-4	53	3	6
Romania - București-Ilfov		21	-1	28	8	46	-8	5
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		19	0	19	-4	58	5	4
Romania - Vest		23	-4	16	-3	56	8	5
SI								
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		23		15		59		3
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		19		13		64		4
SK								
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		22	7	12	-9	62	3	4
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		20	4	16	-9	59	5	5
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		15	1	12	-10	67	8	6
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		16	4	13	-14	65	9	6
FI								
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		11	6	11	-29	76	23	2
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		6	-1	11	-27	82	30	1
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		11	1	11	-31	77	31	1
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		11	6	12	-26	75	21	2
Finland - Åland		12	3	14	-18	70	13	4
SE								
Sweden - Stockholm		10	-1	20	-13	68	14	2
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		12	1	15	-8	70	7	3
Sweden - Småland med öarna		20	7	17	-1	61	-2	2
Sweden - Sydsverige		14	4	16	-12	69	10	1
Sweden - Västsverige		12	1	19	-9	67	8	2
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		9	-2	12	-10	73	9	6
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		10	0	18	-9	71	11	1
Sweden - Övre Norrland		16	6	14	-6	67	0	3
UK								
United Kingdom - North East (England)		9	-7	44	20	41	-13	6
United Kingdom - North West (England)		7	-6	37	13	53	-7	3
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		9	-5	30	4	55	2	6
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		12	-6	32	14	51	-7	5
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		11	-5	30	10	54	-5	5
United Kingdom - East of England		11	-5	30	11	57	0	2
United Kingdom - London		10	-6	44	20	41	-13	5
United Kingdom - South East (England)		10	-7	31	18	50	-14	9
United Kingdom - South West (England)		9	-7	34	18	52	-12	5
United Kingdom - Wales		12	-1	30	8	53	-5	5
United Kingdom - Scotland		11	-5	35	17	49	-12	5
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		9	-5	35	9	51	-4	5

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	Immigration 2018 - 2015	Crime 2018 - 2015	Economic situation 2018 - 2015	Unemployment 2018 - 2015	People and/or business going away from the region 2018 - 2015	The educational system 2018 - 2015	The environment 2018 - 2015	Healthcare system 2018 - 2015	Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 2018 - 2015	Don't know									
EU28	18	-6	18	4	18	-3	30	-16	16	1	24	6	19	10	34	8	4	1	3
BE	23	-6	19	8	21	-1	40	-13	9	-3	30	0	30	12	11	5	8	4	2
Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	47	1	21	5	14	-11	17	-22	14	-8	24	13	33	19	18	1	0	-2	3
Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	19	-11	13	5	31	2	41	-11	16	-7	28	14	17	3	20	13	3	-1	2
Belgium - Région Wallonne																			
BG	12	0	17	-6	28	1	50	-25	27	14	11	2	5	2	32	17	1	-5	1
Bulgaria - Severozapaden	10	-1	14	5	35	8	33	-27	26	8	13	-2	12	8	39	13	2	-3	3
Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	8	-5	14	-1	29	0	32	-27	22	9	19	6	11	6	42	15	2	-2	5
Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	8	-2	18	0	24	4	32	-26	22	13	16	1	19	11	38	5	1	-1	5
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	7	-5	22	-4	21	0	21	-27	6	-4	27	9	25	17	47	16	2	-2	5
Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	10	-2	13	-3	23	1	30	-20	20	6	22	5	11	6	42	11	2	-3	5
Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen																			
CZ	14	-10	27	-17	10	2	5	-4	4	-1	24	9	37	5	22	7	19	11	4
Czechia - Praha	21	5	20	-5	9	-5	10	-17	10	1	22	8	24	7	37	13	11	6	8
Czechia - Střední Čechy	26	11	27	13	11	-4	12	-29	16	1	16	4	12	2	32	7	9	1	8
Czechia - Jihozápad	15	-4	33	3	19	2	29	-34	20	3	10	6	12	1	38	21	4	0	2
Czechia - Severozápad	17	-1	18	2	13	-3	12	-32	16	-2	20	9	13	4	41	19	7	1	9
Czechia - Severovýchod	11	-8	13	-4	17	-1	11	-34	14	-7	22	13	23	12	36	18	11	6	8
Czechia - Jihovýchod	9	-2	12	-2	24	5	21	-38	28	5	13	5	16	9	32	17	8	3	6
Czechia - Střední Morava	8	-9	20	0	22	0	22	-41	27	10	10	6	43	10	19	9	2	0	4
Czechia - Moravskoslezsko																			
DK	14	-10	30	11	16	2	6	-13	3	-6	23	1	33	11	51	5	2	-2	5
Denmark - Hovedstaden	16	-7	17	7	16	-2	11	-17	12	-13	24	2	14	7	53	13	3	2	6
Denmark - Sjælland	16	-13	18	7	19	5	12	-21	10	-23	27	13	19	14	48	15	1	0	6
Denmark - Syddanmark	19	-5	14	3	16	1	8	-10	7	-13	23	4	18	10	56	9	4	3	7
Denmark - Midtjylland	14	-3	10	1	16	-1	13	-22	24	-9	19	6	17	10	46	7	3	-	7
Denmark - Nordjylland																			
DE	30	-24	19	1	5	-1	4	-8	6	-2	51	13	31	18	26	11	6	5	4
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	35	-25	15	4	7	1	5	-5	10	4	37	11	37	19	23	7	9	8	2
Germany - Bayern	21	-24	40	6	10	-4	14	-14	7	2	54	23	18	13	14	5	10	8	
Germany - Berlin	24	-15	20	-4	19	7	20	-10	20	0	39	19	12	4	30	14	2	1	2
Germany - Brandenburg	13	-12	26	4	11	-10	30	-9	18	9	64	20	7	4	12	4	3	-1	2
Germany - Bremen	20	-29	24	3	5	-5	9	-1	5	1	51	7	28	14	23	15	14	9	3
Germany - Hamburg	26	-20	20	0	7	-1	8	-5	5	-1	49	17	26	13	33	17	6	3	2
Germany - Hessen	12	-11	12	-3	30	6	31	-9	32	-4	42	20	7	4	21	11	2	1	2
Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	17	-22	18	0	7	-5	11	-9	14	4	56	20	29	18	29	17	3	1	2
Germany - Niedersachsen	25	-15	24	0	10	-7	20	-8	6	-2	45	16	33	27	19	7	4	1	2
Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen	23	-17	17	1	11	-4	13	-6	14	1	45	10	31	23	28	15	3	1	1
Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	19	-9	15	-2	24	0	15	-2	31	8	42	15	14	8	20	11	3	0	3
Germany - Saarland	32	-16	25	5	7	0	14	-7	24	8	48	24	11	5	19	3	4	-1	1
Germany - Sachsen	16	-14	20	7	22	3	25	-10	33	1	46	24	6	3	20	13	1	-2	1
Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	18	-18	21	9	13	-6	12	-3	13	1	50	11	22	11	24	13	7	4	2
Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	20	-22	13	3	13	1	14	-5	32	-2	53	31	12	8	24	12	3	0	1
Germany - Thüringen																			
EE	16	-21	7	1	22	-5	15	-10	33	-15	21	7	10	8	51	25	6	2	2
Estonia - Eesti																			
IE	12	10	19	33	25	10	17	49	7	4	10	18	49	7	2				
Ireland - Northern and Western	10	18	16	31	21	14	18	49	7	2									
Ireland Southern - Southern	10	20	19	27	14	13	21	46	13	3									
Ireland - Eastern and Midlands																			
EL	18	12	31	58	21	12	9	23	1	1									
Greece - Voreia Ellada	16	17	31	48	19	12	9	31	3	2									
Greece - Kentriki Ellada	15	-11	33	21	35	-7	39	-20	15	8	14	5	16	11	21	-4	2	0	
Greece - Attiki	10	-19	8	0	35	-4	36	-14	11	3	23	10	16	14	39	3	3	2	1
Greece - Nisia Aigaïou, Kriti																			
ES	8	0	5	2	24	-3	59	-16	22	6	20	4	12	9	27	-3	4	0	
Spain - Galicia	6	-4	3	0	26	-6	70	-10	42	19	9	-6	6	3	12	-6	7	4	1
Spain - Principado de Asturias	8	2	5	3	22	-11	71	-9	26	8	22	2	10	8	12	-7	2	-1	2
Spain - Cantabria	28	11	19	13	16	-16	60	-26	6	-8	20	7	13	10	10	1	5	3	1
Spain - País Vasco	15	5	6	4	14	-18	53	-17	11	2	35	13	10	6	20	-3	7	2	2
Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	24	10	6	1	15	-4	45	-29	23	7	24	0	7	5	26	6	5	2	2
Spain - La Rioja	15	4	5	2	19	-7	49	-27	33	14	25	3	6	2	21	3	6	1	
Spain - Aragón	20	6	19	9	21	-7	51	-19	3	-1	27	2	17	11	21	-9	4	-2	1
Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	9	0	6	2	18	-5	62	-10	51	18	10	-6	2	-2	22	3	4	1	1
Spain - Castilla y León	9	1	6	3	20	-3	66	-4	22	9	21	-3	6	0	30	-1	3	1	1
Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	7	-2	1	-4	25	-7	71	-11	39	17	15	1	3	0	17	6	4	2	2
Spain - Extremadura	17	2	13	6	24	-4	32	-28	13	2	25	1	7	3	30	1	11	4	1
Spain - Cataluña	16	7	6	-1	24	-10	55	-14	5	-4	33	11	9	7	24	4	5	-4	1
Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	24	10	11	5	18	-2	32	-29	8	0	36	9	26	13	20	0	9	2	2
Spain - Illes Balears	20	8	8	0	22	-9	70	-12	8	0	21	-2	2	0	26	8	4	-1	1
Spain - Andalucía	27	12	13	6	23	-3	55	-16	7	-1	23	-5	13	8	18	-2	7	2	
Spain - Región de Murcia	72	33	25	3	16	3	55	-15	3	-3	10	-7	1	1	9	-2	3	1	-
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	62	16	33	12	5	-9	40	-18	5	1	19	3	3	1	16	1	2	-2	
Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	24	12	7	2	16	-11	62	-13	5	-4	22	3	7	4	39	7	4	0	
Spain - Canarias																			

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	Immigration 2018 - 2015	Crime 2018 - 2015	Economic situation 2018 - 2015	Unemployment 2018 - 2015	People and/or business going away from the region 2018 - 2015	The educational system 2018 - 2015	The environment 2018 - 2015	Healthcare system 2018 - 2015	Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 2018 - 2015	Don't know										
EU28	18	-6	18	4	18	-3	30	-16	16	1	24	6	19	10	34	8	4	1	3	
FR																				
France - Île de France	20	21	18	39	7	25	33	17	5	5										
France - Centre-Val de Loire	12	8	31	47	19	7	12	38	5	4										
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	10	10	29	45	19	14	15	36	4	5										
France - Normandie	13	7	26	55	17	13	12	35	5	4										
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)	20	10	28	72	21	15	9	12	3	2										
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)	15	13	23	55	25	11	14	20	2	7										
France - Pays de la Loire	17	12	21	41	10	12	22	31	4	11										
France - Bretagne	12	7	25	48	15	10	24	30	3	9										
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)	10	6	32	55	17	12	17	22	5	6										
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)	10	13	26	54	13	15	20	22	8	3										
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	11	16	21	43	11	21	28	23	2	7										
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	19	18	27	50	8	20	22	11	5	7										
France - Corse	16	7	46	52	4	13	16	25	4	3										
France - Guadeloupe	9	0	23	-20	30	-1	61	-10	3	-2	9	-1	17	4	31	24	3	2	4	4
France - Martinique	4	-3	13	-15	38	5	58	-20	9	0	10	0	16	7	40	24	2	0	3	3
France - Guyane	31	4	32	-13	26	-6	40	-15	4	-1	20	1	6	0	26	20	5	4	3	3
France - la Réunion	8	-7	9	-5	37	-3	86	-2	3	-2	10	-4	18	10	11	4	5	2	2	2
France - Mayotte	69	11	20	-20	16	0	23	-2	5	1	33	7	9	-4	18	7	3	0	2	2
HR																				
Croatia - Continental Croatia	5	-1	18	0	27	-8	45	-25	54	18	12	3	5	3	16	12	3	1	1	1
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia	4	-3	17	1	37	0	43	-17	34	3	9	3	7	4	22	17	6	1	1	1
IT																				
Italy - Piemonte	25	-1	13	1	19	-2	38	-14	27	9	12	2	16	10	23	-2	4	3	3	3
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	17	-3	6	1	24	-5	36	-8	28	11	9	0	9	-3	26	7	7	6	6	6
Italy - Liguria	20	-3	7	-3	19	-1	43	-13	28	15	9	3	18	-6	23	4	9	8	4	4
Italy - Lombardia	31	-5	28	8	9	-8	29	-18	20	6	15	4	22	12	19	1	2	0	3	3
Italy - Abruzzo	11	-4	12	2	16	-5	54	2	22	8	8	1	16	2	36	6	4	2	3	3
Italy - Molise	10	-5	4	3	14	-1	58	-3	31	12	4	1	3	-1	60	7	3	3	3	3
Italy - Campania	15	-3	30	-5	15	3	60	-7	12	5	8	2	18	7	25	4	2	1	2	2
Italy - Puglia	20	0	18	-5	15	3	55	-5	22	6	5	0	15	4	30	3	4	2	1	1
Italy - Basilicata	13	-7	7	2	19	1	56	-8	33	10	3	-1	20	0	26	11	2	1	2	2
Italy - Calabria	11	-9	27	11	13	-2	57	-2	19	3	5	3	5	-2	44	10	1	0	1	1
Italy - Sicilia	23	-14	14	1	20	-1	65	1	22	12	7	5	9	3	20	3	4	2	1	1
Italy - Sardegna	10	-3	3	0	28	-3	65	-11	19	1	8	3	10	3	33	18	6	-	1	1
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	45	5	12	-4	6	-5	7	-18	9	-2	16	2	14	5	48	21	6	5	6	6
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	31	0	12	-5	10	-2	21	-21	22	8	15	7	17	5	33	12	5	4	6	6
Italy - Veneto	32	-8	27	10	10	-11	22	-19	19	6	19	11	20	11	20	-2	4	3	3	3
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	32	-4	13	9	13	-5	33	-15	27	9	16	6	9	2	29	5	1	0	3	3
Italy - Emilia-Romagna	28	-2	31	7	12	-5	31	-16	18	4	12	6	24	16	16	-5	3	2	6	6
Italy - Toscana	21	-7	16	1	15	1	39	-14	22	11	17	5	15	4	22	-3	3	2	3	3
Italy - Umbria	16	-4	13	-9	20	3	55	-5	22	8	6	-1	17	7	20	2	2	2	6	6
Italy - Marche	17	-2	11	3	15	-5	40	-19	22	10	12	4	14	4	33	3	4	2	5	5
Italy - Lazio	17	-4	21	-1	17	-4	36	-12	12	5	13	4	23	10	34	6	6	3	3	3
CY																				
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of K�ypros	13	2	11	3	47	-11	35	-28	6	-5	27	16	5	3	37	19	11	6	3	3
LV																				
Latvia - Latvija	8	-11	4	-2	28	0	18	-17	44	5	26	9	4	2	59	18	2	1	1	1
LT																				
Lithuania - Sostin�s regionas	11		4		18		15		37		37		9		39		3		6	6
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	6		6		17		34		52		20		6		30		1		4	4
LU																				
Luxembourg - Luxembourg	22	-13	17	-7	12	-8	20	-29	9	-6	36	2	20	9	13	9	18	17	4	4
HU																				
Hungary - Budapest	9		7		6		9		21		45		13		72		1		3	3
Hungary - Pest	11		10		11		11		17		34		17		67		2		4	4
Hungary - K�z�p�-Dun�nt�l	8	-19	7	-6	11	-12	11	-25	29	14	28	16	7	5	70	11	2	-	4	4
Hungary - Nyugat-Dun�nt�l	11	-30	4	-5	12	-4	7	-16	28	-3	23	10	12	9	66	16	3	3	3	3
Hungary - D�l-Dun�nt�l	8	-19	5	-5	19	-2	37	-20	31	7	22	16	6	4	54	13	1	-	2	2
Hungary - �szak-Magyarorsz�g	8	-3	18	-1	11	-11	36	-33	27	4	15	7	5	3	63	25	2	1	1	1
Hungary - �szak-Alf�ld	9	-15	12	2	17	-1	36	-27	31	6	18	7	5	5	55	17	2	-	1	1
Hungary - D�l-Alf�ld	14	-26	9	-1	20	0	27	-23	23	-2	19	11	8	6	57	23	2	2	2	2
MT																				
Malta - Malta	57	-12	33	7	7	0	5	-5	4	-2	15	3	31	11	11	-20	6	2	5	5
NL																				
Netherlands - Groningen	10	-3	12	5	25	-2	35	-17	29	-4	12	3	25	5	24	-1	14	10	2	2
Netherlands - Friesland	11	1	10	3	17	-6	28	-17	35	4	21	1	25	14	30	-12	1	1	5	5
Netherlands - Drenthe	12	-2	10	-1	18	-1	25	-21	30	-1	21	4	22	14	41	5	2	0	5	5
Netherlands - Overijssel	13	-4	16	2	16	-6	16	-26	22	-2	25	7	30	20	42	3	6	4	3	3
Netherlands - Gelderland	16	4	26	4	13	-9	10	-30	17	-6	25	0	39	26	35	5	4	3	3	3
Netherlands - Flevoland	14	-4	28	8	18	-2	18	-16	16	-3	28	14	16	1	50	2	4	2	1	1
Netherlands - Utrecht	18	-4	40	19	10	-4	8	-22	8	1	23	4	43	21	31	-16	6	4	3	3
Netherlands - Noord-Holland	19	0	26	4	11	-7	10	-19	6	-1	29	6	35	19	38	-11	7	4	5	5
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland	21	0	32	4	12	-6	11	-26	6	-2	25	8	37	23	39	-2	4	2	3	3
Netherlands - Zeeland	5	-3	15	4	15	2	11	-19	46	-2	31	10	15	8	36	-15	5			

Q3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	Immigration 2018 - 2015	Crime 2018 - 2015	Economic situation 2018 - 2015	Unemployment 2018 - 2015	People and/or business going away from the region 2018 - 2015	The educational system 2018 - 2015	The environment 2018 - 2015	Healthcare system 2018 - 2015	Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 2018 - 2015	Don't know										
EU28	18	-6	18	4	18	-3	30	-16	16	1	24	6	19	10	34	8	4	1	3	
AT																				
Austria - Burgenland	22	-22	15	-5	16	-7	24	-23	38	18	21	10	15	10	28	16	3	-1	3	
Austria - Niederösterreich	25	-15	18	-1	10	-10	21	-31	20	7	32	10	24	12	31	23	4	2	2	
Austria - Wien	31	-7	24	6	7	-12	26	-21	9	0	40	9	17	9	26	11	6	2	3	
Austria - Kärnten	19	-8	16	10	27	-10	25	-24	51	17	20	7	11	7	13	-2	4	0	3	
Austria - Steiermark	27	-15	18	7	10	-9	20	-28	18	1	28	7	24	13	33	15	3	1	3	
Austria - Oberösterreich	28	-17	20	6	8	-4	11	-34	8	-2	40	9	28	18	35	16	7	4	2	
Austria - Salzburg	20	-23	19	6	7	-10	11	-34	12	-2	31	9	36	25	28	17	19	16	3	
Austria - Tirol	24	-13	16	2	5	-15	9	-37	12	2	29	3	46	33	17	3	20	17	3	
Austria - Vorarlberg	26	-16	14	5	6	-2	10	-31	9	2	36	0	30	16	31	14	9	5	6	
PL																				
Poland - Łódzkie	12		10		12		18		15		16		19		66		4		4	
Poland - Warszawski stołeczny	13		8		9		7		6		33		34		67		3		1	
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny	13		9		12		21		8		20		19		67		4		3	
Poland - Małopolskie	15	-5	8	7	14	-1	11	-65	7	-13	20	16	39	36	58	29	3	0	4	
Poland - Śląskie	13	-2	10	2	11	-2	13	-33	13	1	12	-2	37	32	65	9	3	-1	3	
Poland - Lubelskie	16		5		31		36		19		11		6		52		4		2	
Poland - Podkarpackie	22		3		17		37		19		13		10		52		4		3	
Poland - Świętokrzyskie	14		3		21		38		22		14		11		49		3		3	
Poland - Podlaskie	18		2		27		26		19		16		10		55		3		4	
Poland - Wielkopolskie	13	3	7	5	8	-11	9	-71	10	-7	24	14	25	21	66	37	5	4	6	
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie	12	-5	9	1	20	7	19	-25	13	4	20	8	11	3	63	11	3	1	3	
Poland - Lubuskie	18	4	6	-3	17	-3	18	-33	16	7	15	7	15	5	62	15	3	-1	2	
Poland - Dolnośląskie	15	4	16	10	8	-7	10	-56	7	-6	18	8	29	26	59	13	5	-2	4	
Poland - Opolskie	25	12	2	0	11	-12	21	-45	23	10	13	10	19	17	62	21	3	-3	3	
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	10	-6	7	0	20	2	28	-12	16	10	14	-1	17	11	56	-3	5	0	3	
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie	18	0	5	1	20	1	52	-11	15	-2	13	3	6	3	44	7	3	-2	3	
Poland - Pomorskie	14	-1	11	6	14	0	13	-41	8	-7	25	11	17	10	61	17	5	-1	6	
PT																				
Portugal - Norte	14	-6	8	-2	19	1	38	-27	17	3	27	15	14	10	42	7	1	0	2	
Portugal - Algarve	10	1	7	-1	17	-7	35	-27	8	-1	16	8	13	10	63	19	4	3	6	
Portugal - Centro	11	-8	7	-1	20	3	30	-27	20	4	21	9	13	8	48	11	4	3	4	
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	9	-4	13	-8	20	-1	28	-31	11	7	32	16	17	12	53	14	2	0	1	
Portugal - Alentejo	9	-2	5	-1	16	-4	44	-21	24	8	16	10	13	9	52	12	2	0	3	
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores	9	-2	3	0	22	-1	57	-6	8	-2	21	6	10	6	54	14	1	-3	1	
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira	29	6	3	1	16	-7	48	-13	13	4	17	7	6	4	52	14	2	0	2	
RO																				
Romania - Nord-Vest	17	2	10	4	22	-4	14	-13	13	2	30	8	12	-1	44	4	5	2	6	
Romania - Centru	10	0	9	-1	28	-4	20	-13	16	5	28	1	13	5	45	7	7	4	4	
Romania - Nord-Est	16	5	7	-6	42	5	27	-19	16	6	22	2	10	4	34	5	4	-1	5	
Romania - Sud-Est	11	5	13	-2	38	7	23	-18	10	0	21	1	8	3	45	8	3	0	5	
Romania - Sud-Muntenia	11	6	11	2	28	-6	20	-23	11	1	31	12	13	6	44	7	3	0	4	
Romania - București-Ilfov	7	0	15	-13	31	9	10	-11	10	4	44	16	13	-11	48	2	3	1	5	
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia	11	5	8	0	36	-3	31	-16	16	9	19	-1	8	3	41	3	5	1	5	
Romania - Vest	12	0	9	-3	30	6	24	-7	14	4	23	-5	12	2	42	-1	2	0	9	
SI																				
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija	12		4		32		37		32		6		17		26		3		3	
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija	11		11		27		20		23		12		22		41		2		1	
SK																				
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj	13	-15	14	-8	8	-4	6	-10	7	3	28	13	32	8	57	17	9	0	2	
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko	13	-5	13	-6	23	-1	20	-27	6	-3	20	14	13	2	58	17	4	2	4	
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko	7	-3	10	1	29	-1	38	-31	19	6	13	7	13	9	46	13	4	0	3	
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko	4	1	7	-4	29	-10	54	-29	29	12	11	8	8	4	32	16	6	4	1	
FI																				
Finland - Länsi-Suomi	12	-18	9	2	13	-17	29	-33	18	7	25	17	19	15	52	18	2	-	3	
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa	17	-16	15	7	13	-25	22	-34	7	-1	26	11	37	31	38	10	5	4	4	
Finland - Etelä-Suomi	15	-17	10	2	12	-20	37	-27	20	8	16	6	21	17	54	27	1	1	1	
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	10	-7	7	5	14	-10	35	-32	29	2	23	15	13	7	52	20	1	0	3	
Finland - Åland	13	-19	13	10	20	-16	7	-7	9	5	18	7	35	6	56	11	7	-1	5	
SE																				
Sweden - Stockholm	20	-20	32	18	11	0	7	-14	3	-2	22	-3	34	9	60	18	7	-1	1	
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige	20	-20	25	15	10	-4	17	-16	6	-2	30	7	17	3	66	16	1	0	1	
Sweden - Småland med öarna	19	-18	17	3	14	2	10	-27	7	-6	25	6	28	15	65	24	4	2	2	
Sweden - Sydsverige	22	-19	28	6	12	2	12	-18	5	-5	24	2	23	16	66	21	3	1	1	
Sweden - Västsverige	18	-18	26	5	12	-2	7	-19	4	-5	27	0	30	16	66	24	3	0	1	
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige	13	-15	16	12	11	-1	18	-30	20	-2	28	10	13	2	69	23	2	0	3	
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland	15	-3	10	4	18	9	18	-15	18	-6	25	8	17	7	70	0	1	-1	1	
Sweden - Övre Norrland	11	0	9	3	14	4	20	-19	15	-16	22	6	26	11	71	14	3	-1	2	
UK																				
United Kingdom - North East (England)	11	-12	15	1	20	3	27	-32	17	5	32	17	6	0	52	21	4	3	4	
United Kingdom - North West (England)	10	-7	27	6	23	7	14	-24	15	0	26	11	13	4	47	8	6	3	2	
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber	13	-17	40	21	15	5	23	-18	16	1	28	7	14	7	35	4	5	2	3	
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)	14	-6	31	12	16	2	22	-10	19	6	21	-2	11	0	48	13	3	1	2	
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)	14	-10	39	24	20	6	26	-5	14	-3	19	-7	10	0	41	9	4	1	2	
United Kingdom - East of England	17	-8	32	15	15	1	24	3	13	1	24	-6	13	3	44	4	1	-3	3	
United Kingdom - London	14	-10	41	13	18	4	18	-1	19	12	22	-5	14							

Q4 From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (%)

		Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)		Members of the European Commission		Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives		Your regional or local political representatives		None of them (SPONTANEOUS)		All together (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		2018 -	2015	2018 -	2015	2018 -	2015	2018 -	2015	2018 -	2015	2018 -	2015	
EU28		17	1	11	0	20	0	25	3	13	-4	1	0	13
BE														
	Belgium - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	20	3	17	-1	16	-3	27	7	8	-3	-	-	12
	Belgium - Vlaams Gewest	22	-2	12	0	24	-2	30	10	5	-2	-	-	7
	Belgium - Région Wallonne	18	4	11	0	18	1	36	8	8	-8	1	-	8
BG														
	Bulgaria - Severozapaden	15	-5	15	-4	11	-2	19	5	15	-5	1	-	24
	Bulgaria - Severen tsentralen	19	4	18	-3	12	3	21	1	15	-1	1	-1	14
	Bulgaria - Severoiztochen	19	3	21	-1	10	-6	21	8	16	0	1	-	12
	Bulgaria - Yugoiztochen	17	1	16	-4	15	3	20	2	17	0	-	-	15
	Bulgaria - Yugozapaden	16	-4	23	-4	15	5	12	0	16	-2	2	1	16
	Bulgaria - Yuzhen tsentralen	18	-1	22	1	11	2	15	0	17	-2	1	0	16
CZ														
	Czechia - Praha	35	11	9	-6	23	0	13	-2	10	-5	1	-	9
	Czechia - Střední Čechy	21	5	10	-1	23	0	27	2	9	-2	-	-	10
	Czechia - Jihozápad	18	2	11	-3	23	7	24	-1	11	-4	-	-	13
	Czechia - Severozápad	15	-3	12	-4	25	6	22	1	12	-2	1	-	13
	Czechia - Severovýchod	19	5	8	-4	20	1	30	4	10	-3	1	0	12
	Czechia - Jihovýchod	20	1	12	-2	23	5	22	-1	10	-3	1	0	12
	Czechia - Střední Morava	20	4	10	1	21	3	27	0	8	-7	-	-	14
	Czechia - Moravskoslezsko	17	-3	9	-3	22	4	34	8	5	-5	2	-	11
DK														
	Denmark - Hovedstaden	33	-7	7	-1	19	-2	12	2	7	-1	1	0	21
	Denmark - Sjælland	27	-7	6	-1	18	-2	17	3	9	3	-	-	23
	Denmark - Syddanmark	30	-5	5	-1	23	1	15	1	7	0	-	-	20
	Denmark - Midtjylland	30	3	7	0	21	0	17	1	6	-2	-	-	19
	Denmark - Nordjylland	28	0	9	0	24	1	16	-4	4	-2	1	-	18
DE														
	Germany - Baden-Württemberg	22	7	12	4	16	-6	27	7	11	-13	1	0	11
	Germany - Bayern	18	6	10	7	15	-7	33	7	14	-8	-	-	10
	Germany - Berlin	20	-1	9	3	14	-6	26	7	16	-2	1	-	14
	Germany - Brandenburg	15	5	6	1	19	2	33	8	20	-4	-	-	7
	Germany - Bremen	19	5	5	-4	24	1	28	15	14	-7	1	-2	9
	Germany - Hamburg	24	11	8	2	20	-3	22	1	15	-6	-	-	11
	Germany - Hessen	18	3	11	2	19	-4	25	5	17	-3	1	-1	9
	Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	11	3	4	-1	24	0	31	8	18	-6	-	-	12
	Germany - Niedersachsen	19	6	6	-1	25	0	27	6	15	-3	1	0	7
	Germany - Nordrhein-Westfalen	17	6	7	2	22	-3	25	4	19	-3	-	-	10
	Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz	16	4	7	1	17	-10	35	18	16	-7	1	-	8
	Germany - Saarland	22	8	5	-2	21	-1	29	5	15	-2	-	-	8
	Germany - Sachsen	9	-1	4	-3	18	-2	36	12	22	-2	1	0	10
	Germany - Sachsen-Anhalt	15	6	6	1	18	-2	28	3	21	1	-	-	12
	Germany - Schleswig-Holstein	14	1	8	-2	19	-2	38	16	13	-4	-	-	8
	Germany - Thüringen	11	1	6	2	19	-4	33	10	22	-3	-	-	9
EE														
	Estonia - Eesti	25	0	8	1	16	-5	18	-1	13	2	4	-1	16
IE														
	Ireland - Northern and Western	25		6		23		32		6		-		8
	Ireland Southern - Southern	19		5		34		26		5		1		10
	Ireland - Eastern and Midlands	21		9		35		20		6		-		9
EL														
	Greece - Voreia Ellada	19		11		14		19		28		-		9
	Greece - Kentriki Ellada	16		12		15		21		28		1		7
	Greece - Attiki	21	-1	17	2	20	-4	14	9	23	-2	1	0	4
	Greece - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	20	-4	12	2	15	-3	24	9	18	-8	1	-	10
ES														
	Spain - Galicia	17	6	9	1	24	2	27	-1	11	-10	-	-	12
	Spain - Principado de Asturias	17	3	10	3	25	-1	24	5	11	-10	1	0	12
	Spain - Cantabria	15	0	10	0	28	4	27	2	10	-7	-	-	10
	Spain - País Vasco	13	0	12	4	13	3	38	3	12	-7	1	0	11
	Spain - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	14	0	9	-1	17	-3	39	10	9	-6	-	-	12
	Spain - La Rioja	13	0	14	1	23	-1	23	4	11	-5	-	-	16
	Spain - Aragón	15	2	8	-2	26	2	26	0	14	-1	1	-	10
	Spain - Comunidad de Madrid	18	1	15	3	31	2	15	0	15	-3	-	-	6
	Spain - Castilla y León	12	-1	12	5	24	-4	24	3	15	-4	1	-	12
	Spain - Castilla-La Mancha	17	4	12	1	26	2	25	5	7	-7	1	-	12
	Spain - Extremadura	11	0	15	4	24	2	23	-3	14	-1	-	-	13
	Spain - Cataluña	18	4	12	-4	16	1	31	1	15	2	-	-	8
	Spain - Comunidad Valenciana	16	2	13	1	25	1	24	0	8	-7	1	0	13
	Spain - Illes Balears	14	4	16	6	19	-4	24	-4	14	2	-	-	13
	Spain - Andalucía	15	2	12	3	28	-2	18	-3	14	2	-	-	13
	Spain - Región de Murcia	14	-1	14	5	22	-5	28	9	9	-8	-	-	13
	Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	11	-2	10	0	29	3	23	1	14	-2	-	-	13
	Spain - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	9	3	12	-1	28	-4	30	12	10	-7	-	-	11
	Spain - Canarias	18	8	9	1	22	0	31	5	7	-11	-	-	13

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	Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)	2018 - 2015	Members of the European Commission	2018 - 2015	Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives	2018 - 2015	Your regional or local political representatives	2018 - 2015	None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	2018 - 2015	All together (SPONTANEOUS)	2018 - 2015	Don't know
EU28	17	1	11	0	20	0	25	3	13	-4	1	0	13
FR													
France - Île de France	19		8		22		29		10		-		12
France - Centre-Val de Loire	16		7		12		36		13		-		16
France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	15		6		14		34		15		1		15
France - Normandie	13		6		16		42		10		-		13
France - Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)	16		8		14		31		12		1		18
France - Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine)	18		7		10		32		16		-		17
France - Pays de la Loire	18		7		13		33		14		2		13
France - Bretagne	18		9		11		35		11		1		15
France - Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes)	15		8		13		29		16		2		17
France - Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)	17		6		13		36		14		1		13
France - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	16		13		12		37		9		-		13
France - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	20		11		18		25		10		-		16
France - Corse	12		7		16		38		12		-		15
France - Guadeloupe	20	5	10	-2	13	-3	30	-3	7	-6	-	-	20
France - Martinique	23	12	7	-4	11	-7	34	-4	11	-1	-	-	14
France - Guyane	23	0	11	-1	12	-4	34	5	9	-3	-	-	11
France - la Réunion	24	4	9	-2	13	-4	35	4	10	-1	-	-	9
France - Mayotte	28	7	12	-4	17	-5	25	2	9	2	-	-	9
HR													
Croatia - Continental Croatia	26	-4	13	1	12	2	18	9	18	0	1	-1	12
Croatia - Adriatic Croatia	29	-1	13	2	9	-2	13	2	18	-3	1	0	17
IT													
Italy - Piemonte	12	2	15	1	26	7	18	7	15	-17	-	-	14
Italy - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	12	-1	21	5	20	6	18	-5	10	-11	-	-	19
Italy - Liguria	12	1	13	-8	21	7	22	10	17	-5	-	-	15
Italy - Lombardia	11	-3	14	-1	27	11	19	1	16	-11	1	0	12
Italy - Abruzzo	10	1	13	-6	30	12	15	4	18	-9	2	0	12
Italy - Molise	13	-2	16	-6	29	11	13	6	15	-11	1	-2	13
Italy - Campania	13	1	13	-5	30	12	15	5	15	-15	1	-1	13
Italy - Puglia	10	0	14	0	30	13	20	6	11	-22	1	0	14
Italy - Basilicata	12	2	15	-2	25	5	16	3	17	-11	1	0	14
Italy - Calabria	14	3	15	-3	23	7	13	2	21	-10	1	-1	13
Italy - Sicilia	12	2	14	-4	32	17	9	0	14	-21	1	-1	18
Italy - Sardegna	8	-3	11	-6	25	11	18	4	23	-12	-	-	15
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	10	0	18	2	16	6	32	-10	7	-6	1	-	16
Italy - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	13	4	19	-4	15	7	29	1	10	-11	1	-	13
Italy - Veneto	15	5	19	2	18	6	26	0	11	-12	-	-	11
Italy - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	15	5	11	-4	20	12	25	5	15	-19	-	-	14
Italy - Emilia-Romagna	16	5	13	-4	25	8	19	6	14	-16	-	-	13
Italy - Toscana	11	1	18	1	28	13	15	-2	12	-15	1	0	15
Italy - Umbria	17	4	12	-7	20	0	18	2	14	-7	1	0	18
Italy - Marche	15	-1	15	1	25	10	16	2	13	-13	-	-	16
Italy - Lazio	17	5	17	-5	31	17	11	2	13	-17	1	-2	10
CY													
Republic of Cyprus - Republic of Kýpros	32	5	10	-3	10	-2	6	1	21	-13	2	1	19
LV													
Latvia - Latvija	18	-2	16	6	22	2	21	0	10	-4	1	-	12
LT													
Lithuania - Sostinės regionas	23		14		14		13		19		1		16
Lithuania - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	20		10		14		18		15		2		21
LU													
Luxembourg - Luxembourg	22	-9	15	2	25	0	19	6	7	-2	1	-	11
HU													
Hungary - Budapest	20		14		18		20		16		2		10
Hungary - Pest	15		9		24		20		14		-		18
Hungary - Közép-Dunántúl	13	5	11	5	19	-2	24	-1	16	-10	1	-2	16
Hungary - Nyugat-Dunántúl	13	0	7	4	18	-1	27	-7	19	0	1	0	15
Hungary - Dél-Dunántúl	16	5	8	-1	22	2	26	1	16	-6	-	-	12
Hungary - Észak-Magyarország	14	-2	8	1	21	3	23	2	18	-3	-	-	16
Hungary - Észak-Alföld	12	1	6	-2	23	4	30	7	15	-6	1	-1	13
Hungary - Dél-Alföld	12	3	6	0	24	4	29	0	14	-9	2	1	13
MT													
Malta - Malta	35	-6	11	0	18	-1	6	0	10	2	2	-	18
NL													
Netherlands - Groningen	12	-1	8	3	35	-7	28	3	7	2	-	-	10
Netherlands - Friesland	11	-1	6	0	43	3	28	0	5	-2	-	-	7
Netherlands - Drenthe	9	-3	6	-1	41	-2	30	10	6	-1	-	-	8
Netherlands - Overijssel	11	2	8	0	38	-6	30	5	4	-1	1	-	8
Netherlands - Gelderland	11	-1	9	-2	39	-3	27	13	5	-9	1	-	8
Netherlands - Flevoland	15	-2	7	-4	41	-1	23	6	5	-2	-	-	9
Netherlands - Utrecht	14	-2	9	-1	40	-7	23	9	6	-1	-	-	8
Netherlands - Noord-Holland	11	-6	14	4	39	-4	22	2	7	1	-	-	7
Netherlands - Zuid-Holland	14	4	7	0	41	-8	24	5	5	-4	-	-	9
Netherlands - Zeeland	12	1	7	-1	37	-3	26	2	9	0	-	-	9
Netherlands - Noord-Brabant	15	4	6	0	41	-5	25	3	5	0	-	-	8
Netherlands - Limburg	12	-3	9	-1	40	2	24	4	4	-2	1	-1	10

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		Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)		Members of the European Commission		Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives		Your regional or local political representatives		None of them (SPONTANEOUS)		All together (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015		2018 - 2015
EU28		17	1	11	0	20	0	25	3	13	-4	1	0	13
AT														
Austria - Burgenland		12	4	8	1	31	2	32	7	9	-14	1	-	7
Austria - Niederösterreich		12	1	13	8	30	0	23	2	13	-11	3	2	6
Austria - Wien		18	4	9	-2	36	5	9	-2	16	-9	4	3	8
Austria - Kärnten		8	-2	8	-6	32	6	24	5	18	-4	3	2	7
Austria - Steiermark		9	1	7	2	30	-3	28	-2	15	-2	2	1	9
Austria - Oberösterreich		14	7	8	2	32	1	23	-5	13	-3	4	-	6
Austria - Salzburg		16	2	7	-5	33	5	23	1	10	-8	3	-	8
Austria - Tirol		10	2	15	1	29	2	28	0	9	-8	2	1	7
Austria - Vorarlberg		9	1	14	4	23	1	30	-7	12	-4	2	-	10
PL														
Poland - Łódzkie		22		16		10		21		5		-		26
Poland - Warszawski stołeczny		27		21		13		16		7		-		16
Poland - Mazowiecki regionalny		23		11		16		25		7		1		17
Poland - Małopolskie		24	-1	18	0	9	4	19	3	5	-4	1	-	24
Poland - Śląskie		21	0	20	7	9	-1	23	5	7	-5	1	-	19
Poland - Lubelskie		26		11		17		23		5		-		18
Poland - Podkarpackie		23		9		14		26		6		-		22
Poland - Świętokrzyskie		26		9		12		28		8		-		17
Poland - Podlaskie		21		14		14		24		8		-		19
Poland - Wielkopolskie		16	3	18	-1	13	2	24	4	6	-4	1	-	22
Poland - Zachodniopomorskie		22	-1	17	0	16	8	21	3	4	-5	-	-	20
Poland - Lubuskie		22	4	20	1	12	0	21	4	7	-6	-	-	18
Poland - Dolnośląskie		22	3	19	5	10	0	21	5	7	-6	1	-	20
Poland - Opolskie		23	4	11	0	15	1	24	7	7	-4	1	-	19
Poland - Kujawsko-Pomorskie		26	7	14	-4	9	-1	27	12	6	-9	1	-	17
Poland - Warmińsko-Mazurskie		22	4	15	-2	10	-1	23	6	6	-6	2	-	22
Poland - Pomorskie		19	2	14	-5	14	4	26	2	6	-7	1	-	20
PT														
Portugal - Norte		19	4	14	-5	22	1	24	8	8	-5	1	0	12
Portugal - Algarve		16	0	16	-1	22	2	21	5	10	-4	1	-	14
Portugal - Centro		18	3	17	3	19	-1	22	8	9	-4	1	0	14
Portugal - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		19	4	19	0	32	9	13	1	7	-12	1	0	9
Portugal - Alentejo		18	1	16	4	18	-1	22	12	8	-9	1	-	17
Portugal - Região Autónoma dos Açores		18	0	14	2	18	3	31	4	6	-3	-	-	13
Portugal - Região Autónoma da Madeira		22	9	16	2	21	3	23	5	5	-12	1	0	12
RO														
Romania - Nord-Vest		14	-3	22	7	13	0	17	-5	13	-3	3	-	18
Romania - Centru		11	-4	23	3	12	0	19	0	14	-7	2	-	19
Romania - Nord-Est		14	1	22	3	13	-1	21	2	13	-4	3	2	14
Romania - Sud-Est		12	-5	18	-4	11	-1	19	5	15	-4	5	4	20
Romania - Sud-Muntenia		13	-2	20	6	16	1	15	0	16	-7	3	-	17
Romania - București-Ilfov		19	3	27	-1	15	-3	11	5	12	-9	3	-	13
Romania - Sud-Vest Oltenia		17	-4	22	5	11	-4	17	5	12	-5	4	-	17
Romania - Vest		18	1	22	6	9	-10	13	-3	15	2	2	1	21
SI														
Slovenia - Vzhodna Slovenija		29		8		16		19		18		-		10
Slovenia - Zahodna Slovenija		35		10		18		15		13		-		9
SK														
Slovakia - Bratislavský kraj		26	9	18	0	18	-4	16	5	7	-14	2	-1	13
Slovakia - Západné Slovensko		24	3	14	-2	17	1	20	8	12	-3	-	-	13
Slovakia - Stredné Slovensko		28	7	15	-3	19	0	16	4	8	-9	1	-	13
Slovakia - Východné Slovensko		27	7	15	1	18	-2	17	4	9	-8	1	0	13
FI														
Finland - Länsi-Suomi		24	4	5	-2	25	-9	21	1	8	1	-	-	17
Finland - Helsinki-Uusimaa		34	8	7	-4	28	-5	16	5	5	-4	-	-	10
Finland - Etelä-Suomi		32	9	6	0	24	-5	18	0	9	-4	-	-	11
Finland - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi		24	3	8	1	25	-9	21	7	9	-1	-	-	13
Finland - Åland		19	0	2	-4	22	2	41	-2	3	-	1	-	12
SE														
Sweden - Stockholm		14	-2	8	0	51	0	10	-2	6	-1	-	-	11
Sweden - Östra Mellansverige		16	1	5	-1	44	-5	18	6	7	2	-	-	10
Sweden - Småland med öarna		12	4	8	0	46	-4	17	5	7	-2	-	-	10
Sweden - Sydsvenska		14	-3	8	1	43	2	16	2	7	-4	-	-	12
Sweden - Västsverige		19	7	9	1	45	-3	10	-1	7	0	-	-	10
Sweden - Norra Mellansverige		10	0	4	-4	55	12	16	-1	4	-5	-	-	11
Sweden - Mellersta Norrland		10	-3	3	-6	44	1	25	7	6	-3	1	-	11
Sweden - Övre Norrland		10	-5	5	0	43	-1	22	1	6	-1	-	-	14
UK														
United Kingdom - North East (England)		18	-3	7	1	14	-1	33	8	17	3	-	-	11
United Kingdom - North West (England)		20	4	8	4	17	2	26	-10	12	0	-	-	17
United Kingdom - Yorkshire and the Humber		12	-4	4	2	15	-3	38	4	14	1	1	-	16
United Kingdom - East Midlands (England)		16	-5	2	-2	19	2	31	3	13	0	2	-	17
United Kingdom - West Midlands (England)		16	1	5	4	17	-3	32	-2	13	1	-	-	17
United Kingdom - East of England		14	-6	6	-2	16	3	30	-1	15	4	1	0	18
United Kingdom - London		19	-8	7	4	21	-2	26	6	14	3	-	-	13
United Kingdom - South East (England)		15	-4	7	4	19	-3	35	5	10	1	1	-	13
United Kingdom - South West (England)		17	-5	4	0	19	2	36	6	12	-1	-	-	12
United Kingdom - Wales		12	-4	2	-6	19	1	39	8	16	3	-	-	12
United Kingdom - Scotland		19	1	4	3	16	0	38	0	10	-1	1	0	12
United Kingdom - Northern Ireland		20	-7	7	0	17	4	29	-5	11	1	-	-	16

COMBINATION RESULTS

Quality of life in region, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Belgium	2 out of 3	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale Vlaams Gewest
 Bulgaria	4 out of 6	Severoiztochen Yugoiztochen Yugozapaden Yuzhen Tsentralen
 Czechia	8 out of 8	Praha Střední Čechy Jihozápad Severozápad Severovýchod Jihovýchod Střední Morava Moravskoslezsko
 Denmark	5 out of 5	Hovedstaden Sjælland Syddanmark Midtjylland Nordjylland
 Germany	16 out of 16	Baden-Württemberg Bayern Berlin Brandenburg Bremen Hamburg Hessen Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Niedersachsen Nordrhein-Westfalen Rheinland-Pfalz Saarland Sachsen Sachsen-Anhalt Schleswig-Holstein Thüringen
 Estonia	1 out of 1	Eesti
 Ireland	3 out of 3	Northern and Western Southern Eastern and Midlands
 Greece	1 out of 4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti
 Spain	14 out of 19	Galicia Cantabria País Vasco Comunidad Foral de Navarra La Rioja Aragón Comunidad de Madrid Castilla-la Mancha Cataluña Comunidad Valenciana Illes Balears Andalucía Región de Murcia Canarias

Quality of life in region, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 France	8 out of 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Île de France Normandie Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie) Pays de la Loire Bretagne Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes) Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Adriatic Croatia
 Italy	14 out of 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piemonte Valle D'aosta/Vallée D'aoste Liguria Lombardia Abruzzo Puglia Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen Provincia Autonoma di Trento Veneto Friuli-Venezia Giulia Emilia-Romagna Toscana Umbria Marche
 Latvia	1 out of 1	Latvija
 Lithuania	2 out of 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sostinės Regionas Vidurio Ir Vakarų Lietuvos Regionas
 Luxembourg	1 out of 1	Luxembourg
 Hungary	5 out of 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budapest Pest Közép-Dunántúl Nyugat-Dunántúl Dél-Alföld
 Malta	1 out of 1	Malta
 Netherlands	12 out of 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groningen Friesland Drenthe Overijssel Gelderland Flevoland Utrecht Noord-Holland Zuid-Holland Zeeland Noord-Brabant Limburg
 Austria	9 out of 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burgenland Niederösterreich Wien Kärnten Steiermark Oberösterreich Salzburg Tirol Vorarlberg

Quality of life in region, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Poland	17 out of 17	Łódzkie Warszawski Stołeczny Mazowiecki Regionalny Małopolskie Śląskie Lubelskie Podkarpackie Świętokrzyskie Podlaskie Wielkopolskie Zachodniopomorskie Lubuskie Dolnośląskie Opolskie Kujawsko-Pomorskie Warmińsko-Mazurskie Pomorskie
 Portugal	7 out of 7	Norte Algarve Centro Área Metropolitana de Lisboa Alentejo Região Autónoma dos Açores Região Autónoma da Madeira
 Romania	8 out of 8	Nord-Vest Centru Nord-Est Sud-Est Sud-Muntenia București-Ilfov Sud-Vest Oltenia Vest
 Slovenia	2 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija Zahodna Slovenija
 Slovakia	4 out of 4	Bratislavský Kraj Západné Slovensko Stredné Slovensko Východné Slovensko
 Finland	5 out of 5	Länsi-Suomi Helsinki-Uusimaa Etelä-Suomi Pohjois- Ja Itä-Suomi Åland
 Sweden	8 out of 8	Stockholm Östra Mellansverige Småland Med Öarna Sydsverige Västsverige Norra Mellansverige Mellersta Norrland Övre Norrland
 United Kingdom	7 out of 12	North West (England) Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands (England) East of England South East (England) Wales Scotland

Quality of life, good but pessimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne
 Bulgaria	1 out of 6	Severen Tsentralen
 Greece	3 out of 4	Voreia Ellada Kentriki Ellada Attiki
 Spain	5 out of 19	Principado de Asturias Castilla y León Extremadura Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla
 France	9 out of 18	Centre-Val de Loire Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine) Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées) Corse Guadeloupe Martinique Guyane La Réunion
 Italy	4 out of 21	Molise Basilicata Sardegna Lazio
 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros
 Hungary	1 out of 8	Dél-Dunántúl
 United Kingdom	5 out of 12	North East (England) West Midlands (England) London South West (England) Northern Ireland

Quality of life, bad but optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Croatia	1 out of 2	Continental Croatia
 Italy	2 out of 21	Campania Sicilia
 Hungary	1 out of 8	Észak-Alföld

Quality of life, bad and pessimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Bulgaria	1 out of 6	Severozapaden
 France	1 out of 18	Mayotte
 Italy	1 out of 21	Calabria
 Hungary	1 out of 8	Észak-Magyarország

Situation of the economy, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Belgium	2 out of 3	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale Vlaams Gewest
 Bulgaria	2 out of 6	Yugoiztochen Yugozapaden
 Czechia	7 out of 8	Praha Střední Čechy Jihozápad Severovýchod Jihovýchod Střední Morava Moravskoslezsko
 Denmark	5 out of 5	Hovedstaden Sjælland Syddanmark Midtjylland Nordjylland
 Germany	15 out of 16	Baden-Württemberg Bayern Berlin Brandenburg Bremen Hamburg Hessen Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Niedersachsen Nordrhein-Westfalen Rheinland-Pfalz Saarland Sachsen Schleswig-Holstein Thüringen
 Estonia	1 out of 1	Eesti
 Ireland	3 out of 3	Northern and Western Southern Eastern and Midlands
 Greece	1 out of 4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti
 Spain	9 out of 19	Cantabria País Vasco Comunidad Foral de Navarra La Rioja Aragón Comunidad de Madrid Cataluña Comunidad Valenciana Illes Balears
 France	7 out of 18	Île De France Normandie Pays de la Loire Bretagne Nouvelle-Aquitaine (Aquitaine- Limousin-Poitou-Charentes) Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

Situation of the economy, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Italy	10 out of 21	Piemonte Valle D'aosta/Vallée D'aoste Lombardia Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen Provincia Autonoma di Trento Veneto Friuli-Venezia Giulia Emilia-Romagna Toscana Marche
 Lithuania	2 out of 2	Sostinės Regionas Vidurio Ir Vakarų Lietuvos Regionas
 Luxembourg	1 out of 1	Luxembourg
 Hungary	5 out of 8	Budapest Pest Közép-Dunántúl Nyugat-Dunántúl Dél-Alföld
 Malta	1 out of 1	Malta
 Netherlands	12 out of 12	Groningen Friesland Drenthe Overijssel Gelderland Flevoland Utrecht Noord-Holland Zuid-Holland Zeeland Noord-Brabant Limburg
 Austria	9 out of 9	Burgenland Niederösterreich Wien Kärnten Steiermark Oberösterreich Salzburg Tirol Vorarlberg
 Poland	16 out of 17	Łódzkie Warszawski Stołeczny Mazowiecki Regionalny Małopolskie Śląskie Podkarpackie Świętokrzyskie Podlaskie Wielkopolskie Zachodniopomorskie Lubuskie Dolnośląskie Opolskie Kujawsko-Pomorskie Warmińsko-Mazurskie Pomorskie

Situation of the economy, good and optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Portugal	7 out of 7	Norte Algarve Centro Área Metropolitana de Lisboa Alentejo Região Autónoma Dos Açores Região Autónoma Da Madeira
 Romania	5 out of 8	Nord-Vest Centru Sud-Muntenia București-Ilfov Vest
 Slovenia	2 out of 2	Vzhodna Slovenija Zahodna Slovenija
 Slovakia	3 out of 4	Bratislavský Kraj Západné Slovensko Stredné Slovensko
 Finland	5 out of 5	Länsi-Suomi Helsinki-Uusimaa Etelä-Suomi Pohjois- Ja Itä-Suomi Åland
 Sweden	8 out of 8	Stockholm Östra Mellansverige Småland Med Öarna Sydsverige Västsverige Norra Mellansverige Mellersta Norrland Övre Norrland
 United Kingdom	6 out of 12	North West (England) Yorkshire and The Humber East Midlands (England) East of England South East (England) Scotland

Situation of the economy, good but pessimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Spain	1 out of 19	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla
 France	2 out of 18	Grand Est (Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine) Occitanie (Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées)
 United Kingdom	5 out of 12	North East (England) West Midlands (England) London South West (England) Northern Ireland

Situation of the economy, bad but optimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Bulgaria	2 out of 6	Severoiztochen Yuzhen Tsentralen
 Czechia	1 out of 8	Severozápad
 Germany	1 out of 16	Sachsen-Anhalt
 Spain	5 out of 19	Galícia Castilla-la Mancha Andalucía Región de Murcia Canarias
 France	1 out of 18	Hauts-de-France (Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie)
 Croatia	2 out of 2	Continental Croatia Adriatic Croatia
 Italy	6 out of 21	Liguria Abruzzo Campania Puglia Sicilia Umbria
 Latvia	1 out of 1	Latvija
 Hungary	1 out of 8	Észak-Alföld
 Poland	1 out of 17	Lubelskie
 Romania	3 out of 8	Nord-Est Sud-Est Sud-Vest Oltenia
 Slovakia	1 out of 4	Východné Slovensko
 United Kingdom	1 out of 12	Wales

Situation of the economy, bad and pessimistic for the future of the region

	Number of regions	Region
 Belgium	1 out of 3	Région Wallonne
 Bulgaria	2 out of 6	Severozapaden Severen Tsentralen
 Greece	3 out of 4	Voreia Ellada Kentriki Ellada Attiki
 Spain	4 out of 19	Principado de Asturias Castilla y León Extremadura Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta
 France	8 out of 18	Centre-Val de Loire Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Corse Guadeloupe Martinique Guyane La Réunion Mayotte
 Italy	5 out of 21	Molise Basilicata Calabria Sardegna Lazio
 Cyprus	1 out of 1	Republic of Kýpros
 Hungary	2 out of 8	Dél-Dunántúl Észak-Magyarország