



FLASH EUROBAROMETER 539

# Public opinion in the EU regions

EUROBAROMETER REPORT  
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2024



Survey requested and coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

Fieldwork conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs.

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.

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Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to enable more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes).

**If there are no translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.**

This document "Eurobarometer" [only existed in English](#), in a pdf-file . From the initial file, we created a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now [available in all official languages](#).

**It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.**

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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## Introduction

This Flash Eurobarometer, 'Public opinion in the EU regions' (FL539), was conducted at the request of the Directorate-General for Communication. The survey is designed to assess the views of EU citizens living in each of 194 individual regions across the 27 EU Member States. The survey was built around the following topics:

- The economic situation in EU regions (current situation and expectations for the next 12 months)
- Quality of life in EU regions (current situation and expectations for the next 12 months)
- The most important issues being faced by regions across the EU (e.g. cost of living, health etc.)
- EU citizens' level of optimism or pessimism when it comes to the future of EU regions
- Trust in the EU, national governments and regional authorities across regions in the EU, views about representatives being best placed to explain how the EU affects day-to-day life and likelihood to vote in the 2024 European elections
- Effectiveness of EU initiatives to tackle issues such as climate change, economic effects from the coronavirus pandemic and energy dependency
- EU citizens' views about most important dimensions for the future of Europe.

This study follows earlier surveys carried out in 2012 (Flash Eurobarometer 356), 2015 (Flash Eurobarometer 427), 2018 (Flash Eurobarometer 472) and 2021 (Flash Eurobarometer 500).

This survey was carried out by Ipsos European Public Affairs, between 11 January and 15 February 2024. Sample sizes per region/country vary between 300 and 500 interviews (except in three regions with 150 interviews). In five Member States (Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, and Malta), results are provided

at country level only. The total number of interviews completed across the EU27 is 62 091.

## Notes

- In Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta, for questions asking respondents about their region, the reference to (OUR REGION) was replaced by the country name, and respondents were asked to evaluate the situation in their country, rather than their region.
- Survey data are weighted to marginal age by gender population distributions using post-stratification weighting. The EU27 average results are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each region/ country.
- Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.

In text and illustrations, "DK/NA" means "Don't know / Not available"

## Main findings

### Economic situation: current vs expectation

Nearly two thirds of respondents (65%), on average, across the EU think that the economic situation in their region is good, with 10% saying it is 'very good' and 55% 'rather good'.

- In 98 of the 194 EU regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that the economic situation in their region is good. However, in just two of these regions more than 90% of respondents say this: Åland and Helsinki-Uusimaa (two regions in Finland).
- Differences from one region to another are considerable: in Åland and Helsinki-Uusimaa, more than 90% of respondents say that the situation of the economy in their region is good, while in Guadeloupe and Martinique (two French overseas departments) and Kentriki Ellada (in Greece), about a quarter of respondents say the same.
- Compared to 2021, the proportion of respondents who think that the economic situation in their region is good has decreased in 73 regions, most strikingly in Austria, Germany and Sweden. In 28 regions, the proportion of respondents who think that the economic situation in their region is good has decreased.

On average, across the EU, 17% of respondents think that the economic situation in their region will get better in the next 12 months, while 32% state the opposite – that the economy will get worse.

- In 74 regions, at least 20% of respondents think that the economic situation in their region will get better in the next 12 months. This applies, for example, to all regions in Poland and to Malta.
- In 46 regions across the EU, at least 35% of respondents say that the economic situation in their region will get worse – these regions are mainly located in Greece (all regions), Germany (14 out of 16 regions), France (12 out of 18 regions), Spain (seven out of 19 regions) and Belgium (two out of three regions).

### Quality of life: current vs expectation

At EU level, more than eight in ten respondents (82%) think that the quality of life in their region is good, with 20% saying it is 'very good' and 62% 'rather good'.

- In 58 of the 194 regions, at least 90% of respondents reply that the quality of life in their region is good; these regions are mainly located in Austria, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden. Luxembourg also belongs to this group of countries.
- There is a large variation across EU regions for this question, with the proportion of respondents saying that the quality of life in their region is good ranging from a low of 21% in Mayotte (in France) to a high of 100% in Åland (in Finland). In addition to Mayotte in France, there are five more regions where less than half of respondents reply that the quality of life in their region is good (Észak-Magyarország, Észak-Alföld and Dél-Dunántúl in Hungary, and Kentriki Ellada and Attiki in Greece).
- In 37 regions across the EU, the proportion of respondents who think that the quality of life in their region is good has decreased. In six of these regions (and one country), this decrease is between ten and 23 percentage points. In 25 regions, the proportion of respondents who think that the quality of life in their region is good has increased. Across the EU, 23% of respondents think that their life in general will get better in the next 12 months, compared to 22% who think that it will get worse.
- In ten regions in Poland, at least 35% of respondents think that their life in general will get better in the next 12 months; this also applies, for example, to five regions in Sweden and two regions in the Netherlands.
- In 113 of the 194 regions in the EU, at least 20% of respondents expect that their life in general will get worse in the next 12 months. This applies, for example, to all but one of the regions in Germany and in France.

## Main concerns facing EU regions

Out of a list of ten issues, respondents were asked to identify the two most important issues faced by their region. On average, across the EU, the most-selected issue is the cost of living (selected by 31% as one of the two most important issues faced in their region), followed by the economic situation and unemployment, and health (both selected by 26%).

- The economic situation and unemployment is the top-ranking issue in a large number of the regions in the south of Europe.
- In ten regions in France, the top-ranking issue is the cost of living. This issue is also selected by the largest share of respondents across all regions in Austria, all regions of Belgium and four of the eight regions in Romania.
- In 42 regions across the EU, the issue of health is selected by the largest share of respondents. About half of these regions are located in northern and central Europe.

## Perceptions of the EU and trust in government/authorities

When asked who would be best placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life, the largest share of respondents across the EU say it would be either their regional or local political representatives (24%) or their national political representatives (18%). About one in six respondents (18%) reply that their MEPs would be best placed to take up this role and 15% say the same about the European Commissioners.

- In 127 regions across the EU, the largest share of respondents think that either their national political representatives or their regional and local representatives would be best placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life.
- In 56 regions across the EU, the largest share of respondents think that representatives at EU level – their MEPs or the European Commissioners – would be best placed to take up this role.

- In seven regions in Italy, three regions in Bulgaria and one in Portugal, the largest share of respondents say that none of the representatives listed in the survey would be well placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life.

Across the EU, 58% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU.

- In 57 of the 194 regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU. This applies to all regions in Denmark, Finland, Lithuania and Portugal, as well as to Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. In Germany, Poland and Sweden, at least 65% of respondents tend to trust the EU in a majority of regions.
- In Bulgaria, in five of the six regions, less than 50% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU. A rather similar picture emerges in Czechia and France, across most regions.

At EU level, 41% of respondents reply that they tend to trust their national government, while 55% reply the opposite.

- There are only eight regions in the EU where at least 65% of respondents say that they trust their national government. The overall highest levels of trust are observed in Finland and Luxembourg.
- There are 55 regions across the EU where less than 35% of respondents answer that they tend to trust their national government. This is the case, for example, in all regions of four central and eastern European countries – Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.
- In 47 regions, the proportion of respondents who tend to trust their national government has decreased by ten or more percentage points compared to 2021. A decrease of this size is seen, for example, in 12 of the 16 regions of Germany, ten of the 18 regions in France, and six of the seven regions in Portugal.

Across the EU, 58% of respondents reply that they tend to trust their regional or local authorities.

- In 54 of the 194 regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities. This applies, for example, to all regions in Denmark, Finland and Sweden.
- In Croatia, Greece and Italy, on the other hand, in all regions, less than 50% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities.

### Likelihood to vote in the 2024 European elections

At EU level, over three-quarters of respondents reply that they are 'very likely' (57%) or 'rather likely' (20%) to vote in the next European elections.

- In 62 of the 194 regions, at least 80% of respondents reply that they are likely to vote in the 2024 European elections. For example, this applies to all regions in Poland and Lithuania, and to Luxembourg.
- In 34 EU regions, less than 70% of respondents say that it is likely that they will vote in the 2024 European elections. This applies to five of the six regions in Bulgaria, but also, for example, to half of the regions in France.

### Effectiveness of EU initiatives to tackle challenges facing the EU

One in ten respondents across the EU reply that the European Green Deal – the EU's plan aimed at tackling climate change and transform the EU into a competitive, clean economy that is climate neutral by 2050 – is 'very effective' in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU, and 34% say this plan is 'fairly effective'.

- In 67 regions, at least 50% of respondents reply that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. This applies, for example, to all regions in Ireland, all but one region in Denmark, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands and Romania, to five of the seven regions in

Portugal, six of the eight regions in Sweden, and 15 of the 21 regions in Italy.

- In 29 regions across the EU, less than 35% of respondents answer that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU.

About half of respondents across the EU think that the EU's recovery plan to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic and modernise the EU's economy, by investing over €800 billion in the EU economy – i.e. NextGenerationEU – is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU (10% 'very effective' and 39% 'fairly effective' responses).

- In 12 regions across the EU, at least 65% of respondents reply that NextGenerationEU is effective. This applies, for example, to all regions of Ireland.
- In about half of EU regions, less than half of respondents describe NextGenerationEU as effective; in three of these regions, the proportion of 'effective' responses drops below 35%.

Respondents across the EU are divided in their views about the effectiveness of REPowerEU – i.e. the EU's initiative to accelerate the transition to sustainable and cheaper energy and to reduce dependency on Russia. More than one in ten respondents (13%) reply that REPowerEU is 'very effective' in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU, and 35% say this plan is 'fairly effective'. There are about as many respondents saying that REPowerEU is not effective (15% 'not at all effective' and 30% 'not very effective' responses).

- In 88 out of 194 EU regions, at least 50% of respondents think that the EU's initiative REPowerEU is effective. This applies, for example, to all regions in Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Sweden.
- In ten regions across the EU, on the other hand, less than 35% of respondents find REPowerEU effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. These regions are found in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia and Germany.

### Priorities for Europe

Across the EU, the largest share of respondents mention economy, social justice and jobs (selected by 29% of respondents) as one of the most important issues for the future of Europe; this is followed by climate change and the environment, and education, culture, youth and sport (both selected by 24% of respondents).

The next four dimensions are each selected by about one in five respondents: democracy, values and rights, rule of law (21%), health (21%), EU's security and defence (20%), and migration (19%).

- There is significant variation across the EU regions in what is considered the most important issue for the future of Europe. In the south of Europe, in many regions, economy, social justice and jobs is selected by the largest share of respondents. On the other hand, in many regions at the EU external borders, the EU's security and defence is the top-ranking issue.

### Optimism about the future

At EU level, 52% of respondents reply that, in general, things are going in the right direction in their region, while 36% say that things are going in the wrong direction.

- In 110 of the 194 EU regions, at least half of respondents reply that things are going in the right direction in their region. In 34 of these regions, at least 65% of respondents share this view. This applies, for example, to both regions of Slovenia and Lithuania, all but one region in Poland, six of the eight regions in Czechia, and to Luxembourg.

- Since 2021, the proportion of respondents who are optimistic about the future of their region has increased in 39 regions in the EU. At the same time, in 108 regions, the proportion of respondents who are optimistic has decreased.

Around two thirds of respondents (66%), on average, across the EU are optimistic about the future of their region, with 13% saying they are 'very optimistic' and 53% 'rather optimistic'.

- In 34 EU regions, at least 80% of respondents are optimistic about the future of their region. This applies, for example, to four out of five regions in Denmark, three out of five regions in Finland, both regions of Lithuania, 11 out of 17 regions in Poland, four of the eight regions in Czechia, four out of eight regions in Sweden, and Luxembourg.
- Since 2021, the proportion of respondents who are optimistic about the future of their region has increased in 30 regions across the EU, while in 81 regions, the proportion of respondents who are optimistic has decreased.

Over half of respondents (55%) across the EU are optimistic about the future of the EU (9% say they are 'very optimistic' and 45% 'rather optimistic').

- In 76 of the 194 EU regions, at least 65% of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU. This includes all regions in Croatia, Denmark and Lithuania.
- In 63 of the 194 EU regions, less than half of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU. This applies, for instance, to all regions in Austria and all but one region in France, Greece and Hungary.

## 1. Economic situation: current vs expectation

### 1.1 Current situation

At EU level, nearly two thirds of respondents (65%) think that the economic situation in their region is good, with 10% saying it is 'very good' and 55% 'rather good'. About a third of respondents say that the economic situation in their region is bad (7% 'very bad' and 25% 'rather bad' responses).

Compared to 2021 (Flash Eurobarometer 500), the proportion of respondents saying that the economic situation in their region is bad has increased by three percentage points.

The map of Europe (on the next page) shows, for each EU region, the total proportion of respondents saying that the economic situation in their region is 'very' or 'rather good'.

In 98 of the 194 EU regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that the economic situation in their region is good. However, in just two of these regions more than 90% of respondents say this: Åland (96%) and Helsinki-Uusimaa (92%) (two regions in Finland).

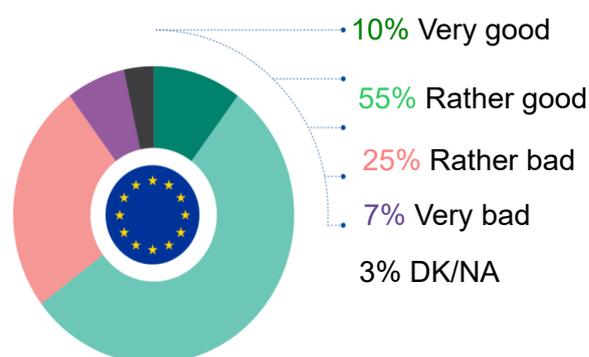
In Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, in at least half of the regions, less than 50% of respondents say that the economic situation in their region is good (e.g. 27% in Kentriki Ellada in Greece, 32% in Észak-Magyarország in Hungary and 34% in Severozapaden in Bulgaria); this result is also less than 50% in Latvia and Estonia (where results are provided at country level only).

The regional analysis also reveals large differences between regions. In Åland and Helsinki-Uusimaa (mentioned above), more than 90% of respondents say that the situation of the economy in their region is good, while in Guadeloupe and Martinique (two French overseas departments) and Kentriki Ellada (in Greece), about a quarter of respondents (24%-27%) say the same.

There are also considerable differences between regions within the same Member

State. In Spain, for example, more than eight in ten respondents in País Vasco (89%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (84%) reply that the economic situation in their region is good, whereas this view is shared by three in ten respondents or just over in Extremadura (30%) and Canarias (32%).

The map on page 11 shows, for each EU region, the change in percentage points in the proportion of respondents saying that the economic situation in their region is good from 2021 to 2024. Regions highlighted in darker shades of green are those where the proportion of respondents saying that the economic situation in their region is good has increased. Regions where the proportion saying that the economic situation in their region is good has decreased are highlighted in shades of red/purple. The light shade of blue means that there is no significant increase, nor decrease in the proportion saying that the economic situation in their region is good compared to 2021.

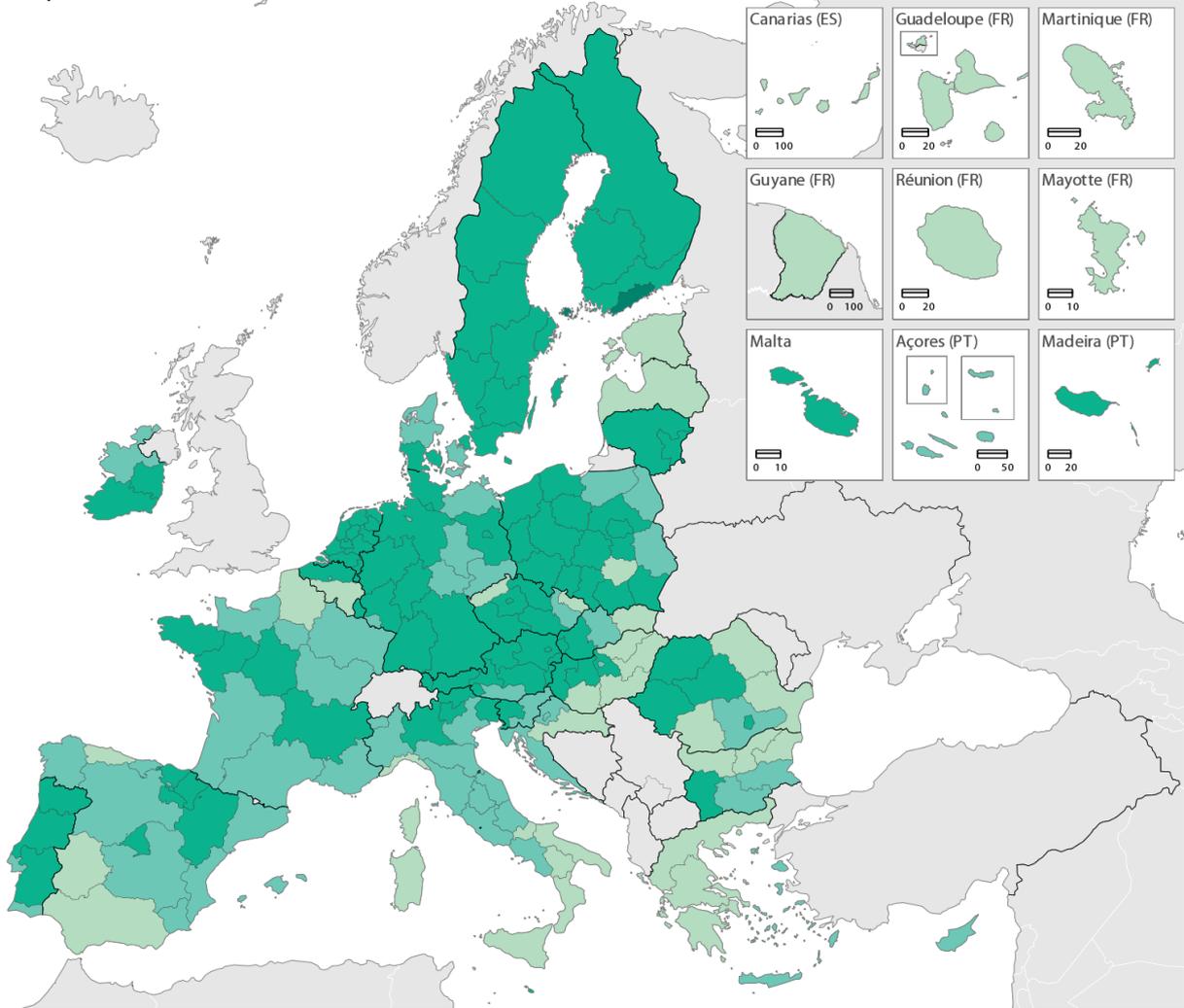


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

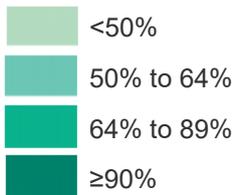
Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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

% response Total 'Good'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL 'GOOD'

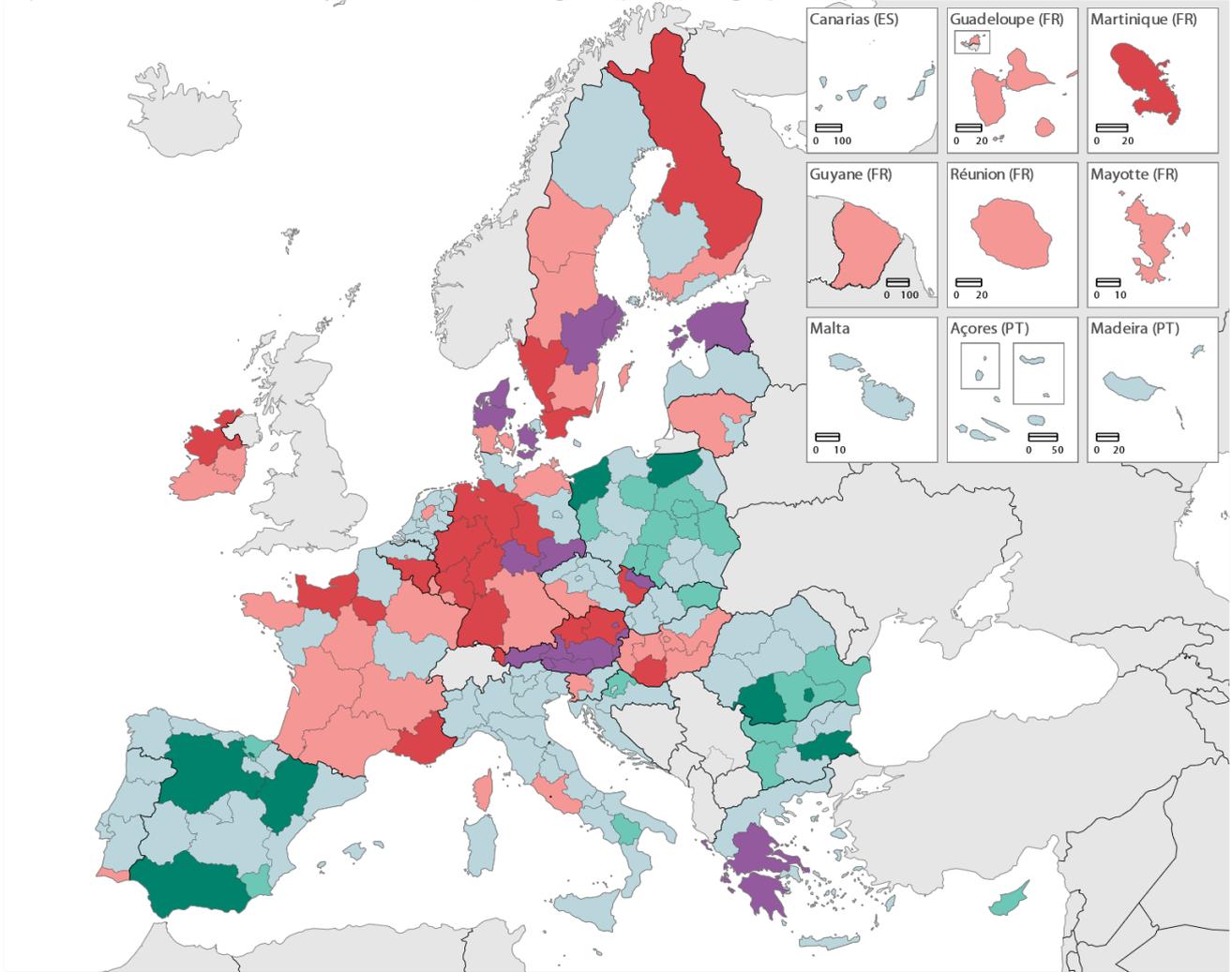
Maximum EU regions: 96%  
 Median EU regions: 65%  
 Minimum EU regions: 24%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**The situation of the economy in (OUR REGION)**

Evolution 2024-2021 (Total 'Good', change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)

In 73 regions, the share of respondents who think that the economic situation in their region is good has decreased by five or more percentage points compared to 2021. In all regions of Austria, this decrease is over ten percentage points (between -12 pp in Oberösterreich and -21 pp in Wien). Large decreases of ten percentage points or more in the proportion saying that the economic situation in their region is good are also observed in most regions in Germany (13 out of 16 regions) and Sweden (seven out of eight regions). The overall largest decrease in the share saying that the economic situation in their region is good is observed in Estonia (-36 pp).

In 28 regions, the proportion of respondents who think that the economic situation in their region is good has increased by five or more percentage points compared to 2021; in nine of these regions, this increase is between ten and 15 percentage points. The latter is the case in four regions in Spain, two regions in Poland, two in Romania and one in Bulgaria.

## 1.2 Expectations for the next 12 months

On average, across the EU, 17% of respondents think that the economic situation in their region will get better in the next 12 months, while 32% state the opposite – that the economy will get worse. The remaining respondents (48%) expect no change in this regard.

Compared to 2021, the share of respondents, on average across the EU, thinking that the economic situation in their region will get worse has increased (+7 pp), while the proportion expecting a change in positive direction has decreased (-5 pp).

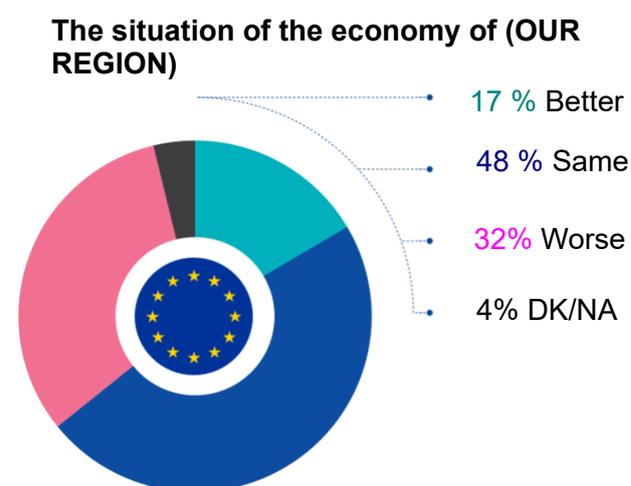
For this question, two maps are presented. The first map shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents saying that the economic situation in their region will get better, while the second map shows the proportion expecting a deterioration.

In 74 regions, in total, at least 20% of respondents think that the economic situation in their region will get better in the next 12

months. This applies, for example, to all regions in Poland (from 21% in Podlaskie to 35% in Zachodniopomorskie and 36% in Slaskie). In Malta, 43% of respondents think that the economic situation in their region will get better in the next 12 months.

In total, in 46 regions across the EU, at least 35% of respondents say that the economic situation in their region will get worse – these regions are mainly located in Greece (all regions), Germany (14 out of 16 regions), France (12 out of 18 regions), Spain (seven out of 19 regions), and Belgium (two out of three regions). In two regions in Germany, at least half of respondents expect the economy in their region to get worse (50% in Sachsen and 53% in Nordrhein-Westfalen); a similar figure is also observed for Kentriki Ellada (54%) and for Estonia (51%).

*Q2.2 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (% EU27)*

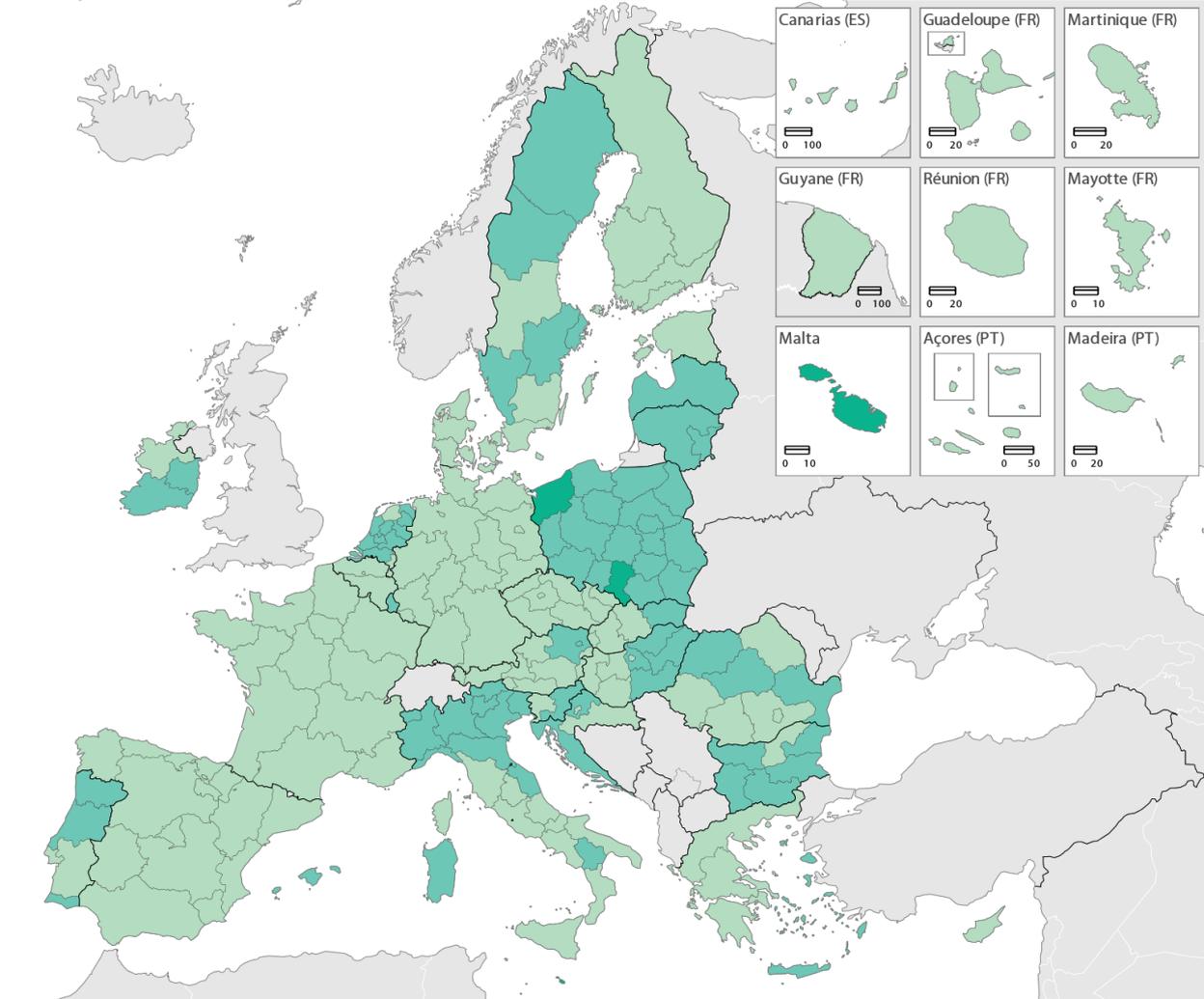


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

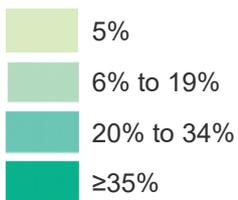
Q2.2 *In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?*

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

% response 'Better'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'BETTER'

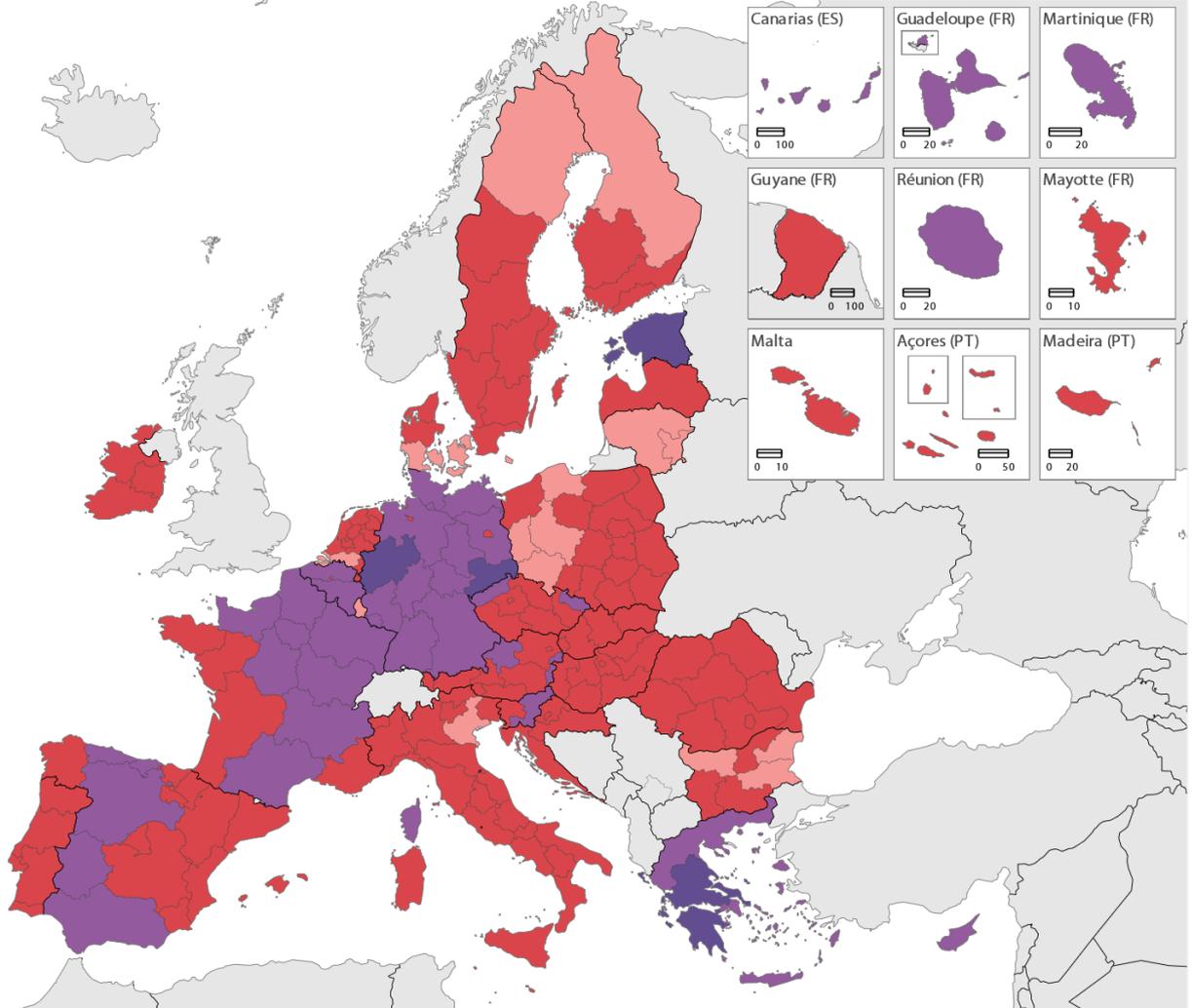
Maximum EU regions: 43%  
 Median EU regions: 18%  
 Minimum EU regions: 5%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

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)**

% response 'Worse'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



**RESPONSE 'WORSE'**

Maximum EU regions: 54%  
Median EU regions: 28%  
Minimum EU regions: 14%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

## 2. Quality of life: current vs expectation

### 2.1 Current situation

At EU level, more than eight in ten respondents (82%) think that the quality of life in their region is good, with 20% saying it is 'very good' and 62% 'rather good', stable compared to 2021. Less than one in six respondents say that the quality of life in their region is bad (4% 'very' and 13% 'rather bad' responses).

In 58 of the 194 EU regions, at least 90% of respondents reply that the quality of life in their region is 'very good' or 'rather good'. The map on the next page shows that this applies to all regions in Austria (between 92% and 98%) and Finland (between 96% and 100%). In Luxembourg – where results are only presented at country level – this view is shared by 95% of respondents. The proportion describing the quality of life in their region as good is also higher than 90% in seven of the eight regions in Sweden (from 90% in Stockholm to 97% in Övre Norrland) and in 11 of the 12 regions in the Netherlands (from 90% in Limburg to 97% in Utrecht).

The regional analysis reveals again a large variation across the regions in the EU, with the proportion saying that the quality of life in their region is good ranging from a low of 21% in Mayotte (in France) to a high of 100% in Åland (in Finland).

In addition to Mayotte in France, there are five other regions where less than half of respondents reply that the quality of life in their region is good: 43% in Észak-Magyarország, 48% in Észak-Alföld and 49% in Dél-Dunántúl (all in Hungary), 49% in Kentriki Ellada and 47% in Attiki (both in Greece).

In France, not only in Mayotte, but also in most of the other overseas departments, respondents are less likely than their counterparts in France's mainland regions to answer that the quality of life in their region is good.

For example, 52% of respondents in Guadeloupe say so, compared to 93% of respondents in Pays-de-la-Loire and 94% in Bretagne.

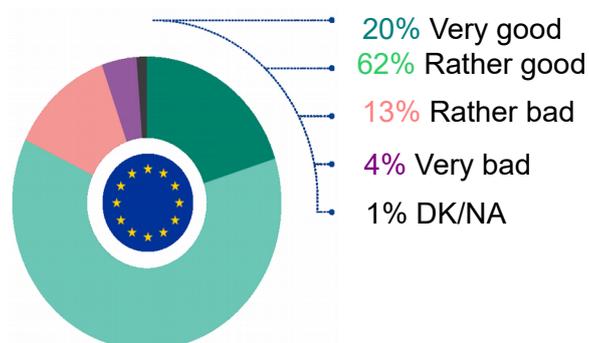
Bulgaria and Romania, each have three regions where between 50% and 64% of respondents say that the quality of life in their region is good – in other words, respondents in these countries join those in Greece and Hungary and appear to be less likely than Europeans in other countries to be satisfied with the quality of life in their regions.

The map on page 17 shows, for each EU region, the change from 2021 to 2024 in the proportion of respondents saying that the quality of life in their region is good.

Across the EU, in 37 regions, the proportion of respondents who think that the quality of life in their region is good has decreased by five or more percentage points compared to 2021. In six of these regions (and one country), this decrease is between ten and 23 percentage points: Mayotte in France (-23 pp), Estonia (-19 pp), Kentriki Ellada (-19 pp) and Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (-10 pp) in Greece, Dél-Alföld (-15 pp) and Pest (-12 pp) in Hungary.

*Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? (% EU27)*

#### The quality of life (OUR REGION)

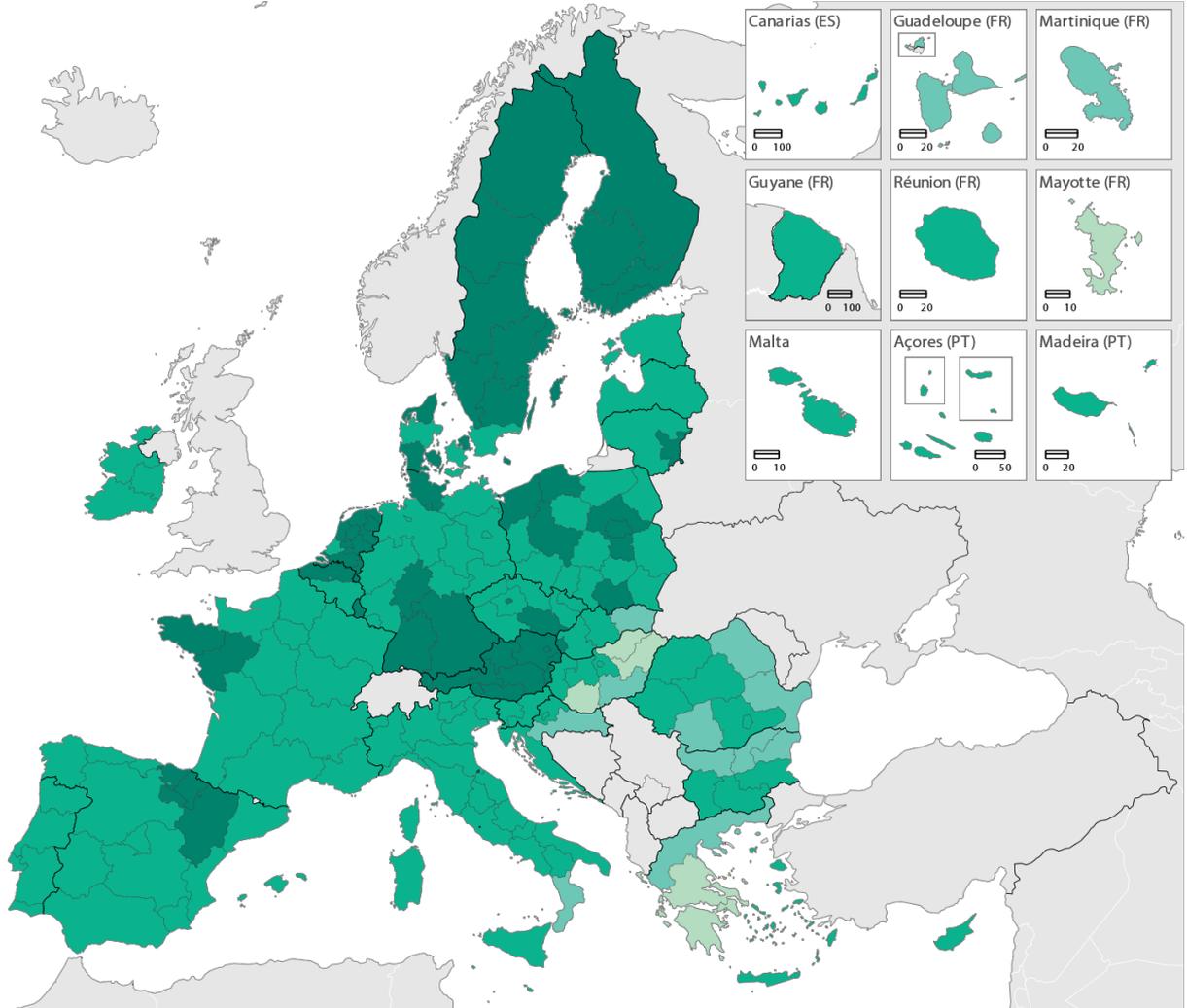


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

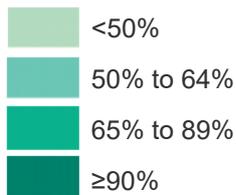
Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**The quality of life in (OUR REGION)**

% response Total 'Good'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL 'GOOD'

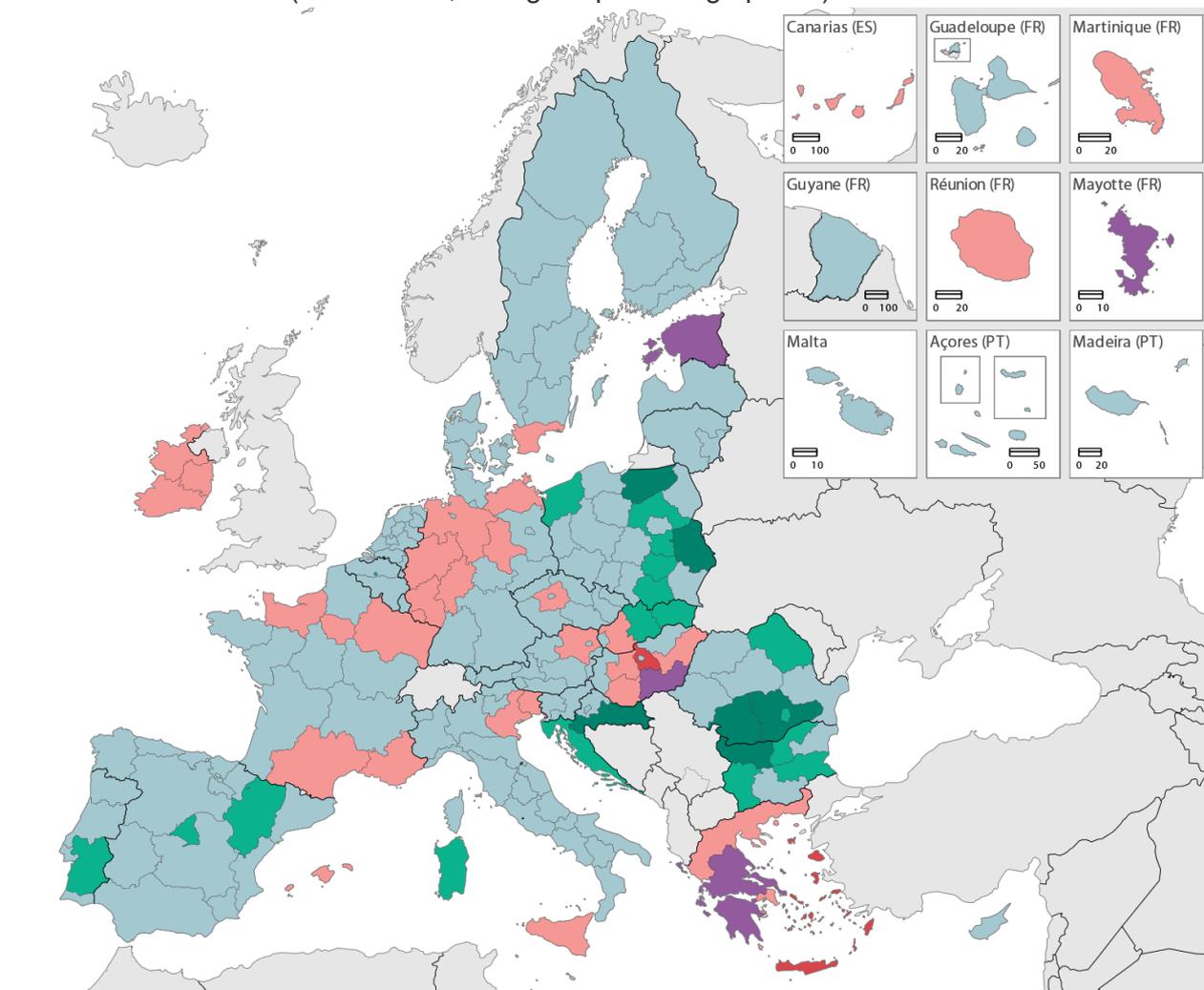
Maximum EU regions: 95%  
Median EU regions: 69%  
Minimum EU regions: 28%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**The quality of life in (OUR REGION)**

Evolution 2024-2021 (Total 'Good', change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)

In 25 regions across the EU, the proportion of respondents who think that the quality of life in their region is good has increased by five or more percentage points compared to 2021. This is the case, for example, in four of the six regions in Bulgaria (with Severozapaden having seen the overall largest increase of +15 pp), four regions in Romania (with +13 pp in Sud-Muntenia +17 pp in Sud-Vest) and six regions in Poland (with +14 pp in both Lubelskie and Warminsko-Mazurskie).

## 2.2 Expectations for the next 12 months

Across the EU, 23% of respondents think that their life in general will get better in the next 12 months, compared to 22% who think that it will get worse (+3 pp compared to 2021). Just over half of respondents (52%) expect no change in this regard.

For this question, two maps are presented again. The first one shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents who say that their life in general will get better in the next 12 months, while the second map shows the proportion saying the opposite.

In ten regions in Poland, at least 35% of respondents think that their life in general will get better in the next 12 months (from 35% in Podlaskie to 42% in Dolnoslaskie); this also applies to five regions in Sweden (from 35% in Norra Mellansverige to 39% in Stockholm), two regions in the Netherlands (35% in Noord-Holland and 42% in Zuid-Holland) and one in Denmark (37% in Hovedstaden). A similar result is also observed in Malta, in Sud-Est (Romania), and Valle d'Aosta (Italy) (all 36% 'better' responses).

In two regions in Greece, at least 35% of respondents say that their life in general will get worse in the next 12 months: Kentriki Ellada (41%) and Voreia Ellada (36%). In the other two regions of Greece, at least one in five respondents are pessimistic about their life in the next 12 months: Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (34%) and Atiki (26%).

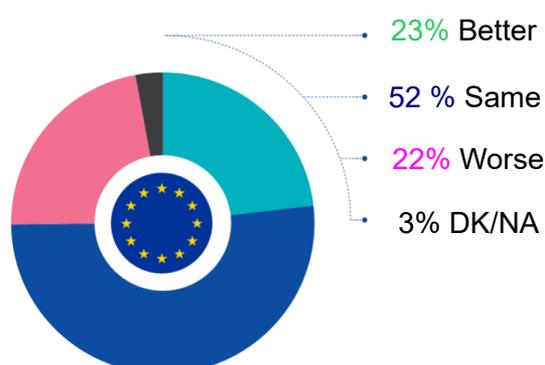
In 113 of the 194 regions in the EU, at least 20% of respondents say that their life in general will get worse in the next 12 months. This

applies, for example, to all but one of the regions in Germany (from 20% in Bremen to 32% in Thüringen – in Berlin, 17% of respondents select the response 'worse') and all but one of the regions in France (from 21% in Mayotte to 34% in Centre-Val de Loire – in Guyane, 14% of respondents select the response 'worse').

As noted above, across the EU, 52% of respondents think that their life in general will remain the same in the months to come. In 11 regions, this proportion is higher than 65%. This is the case for all regions in Finland (from 65% in Åland to 76% in Länsi-Suomi). There are also two regions in Denmark and each time one region in Czechia, Germany, Spain and Austria where at least 65% of respondents expect no change in this regard.

*Q2.1 In your opinion, in comparison with today will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (% EU27)*

### The quality of life in (OUR REGION)

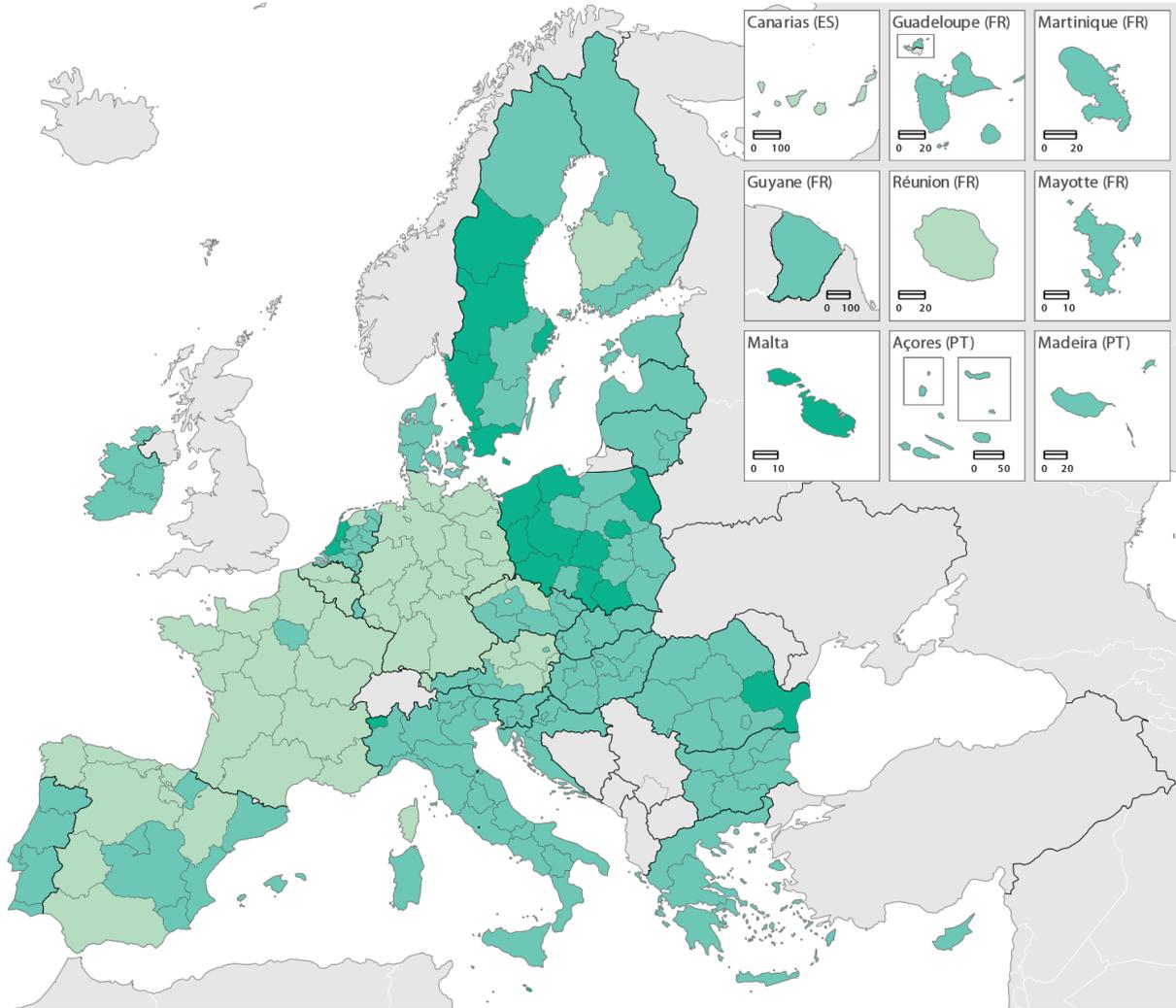


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

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)**

% response 'Better'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'BETTER'

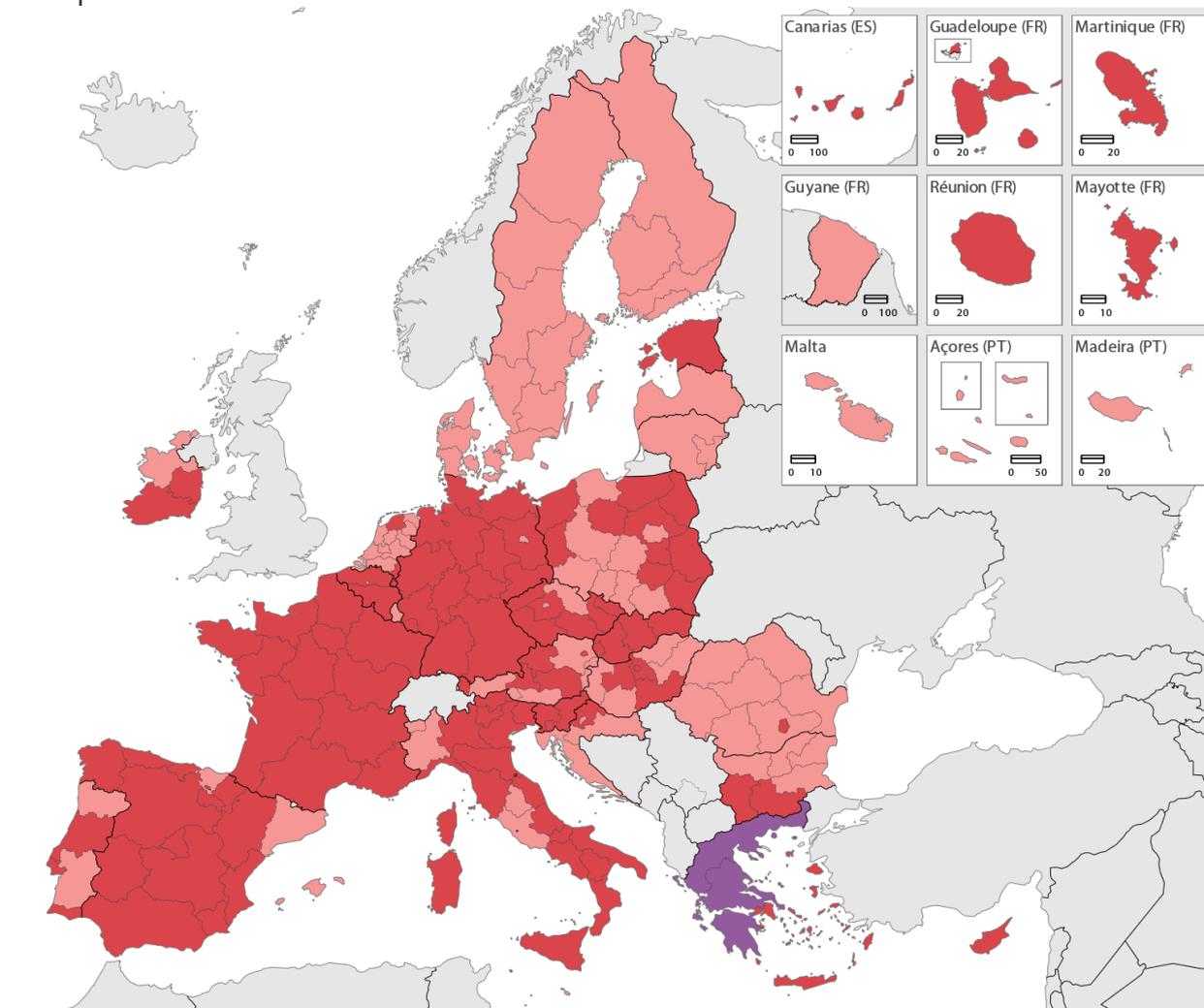
Maximum EU regions: 8%  
Median EU regions: 26%  
Minimum EU regions: 42%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

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)**

% response 'Worse'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'WORSE'

Maximum EU regions: 2%  
 Median EU regions: 21%  
 Minimum EU regions: 41%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

### 3. Main issues facing EU regions

Out of a list of ten issues, respondents were asked to identify the two most important issues faced by their region at the time of the survey.

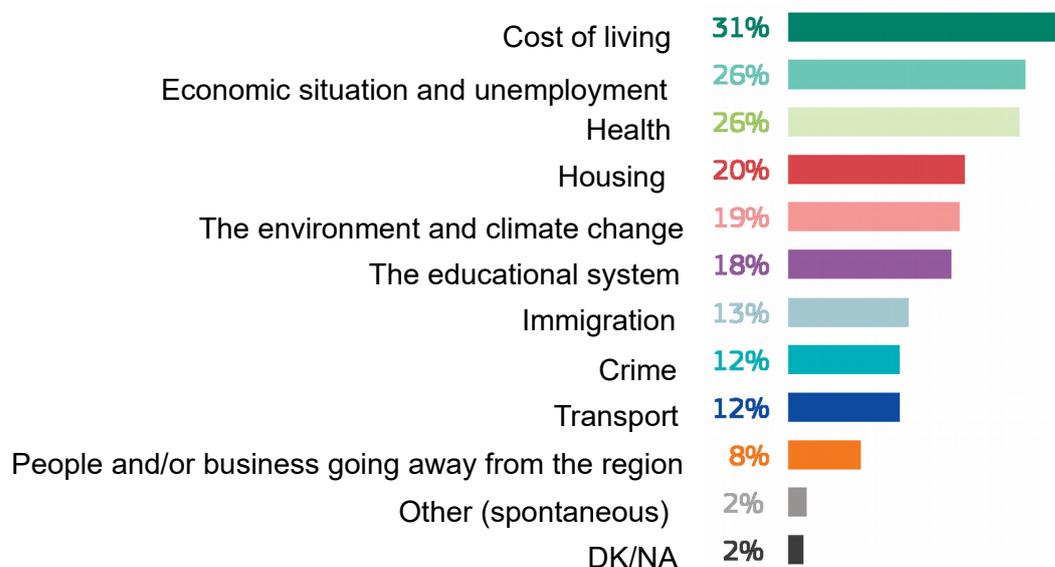
On average, across the EU, the most-selected issue is the cost of living (selected by 31% as one of the two most important issues faced in their region), followed by the economic situation and unemployment, and health (both selected by 26%). Compared to 2021, the largest change is seen in the proportion of respondents selecting the cost of living as one of the most important issues faced in their region (+8 pp, from 23% to 31%).

Two in ten respondents (20%) select housing as one of the two most important issues in their region and similar shares say this about the environment and climate change (19%) and the educational system (18%). Immigration is selected by 13% of respondents; crime and transport are selected each by 12% of respondents. Finally, 8% of respondents select people and/or businesses going away from their region as one of the two most important issues faced in their region.

The map on the next page shows for each region the issue that is identified by the largest share of respondents as one of the two most important issues faced by their region.

A large majority of the regions in the south of Europe are coloured a lighter shade of green – the colour used when the economic situation and unemployment is selected by the largest share of respondents. For example, in Italy, this is the top-ranking issue in all but one region, being selected by about 50% of respondents in Abruzzo, Basilicata, Sicilia and Sardegna. In Spain, there are two regions where more than 50% of respondents select this issue: Extremadura and Principado de Asturias (both 58%). In the other regions of Spain, the share of respondents selecting this issue varies between 10% in Illes Balears to 46% in Andalucía. In Bulgaria, between 31% of respondents in Yugozapaden and 53% in Severozapaden select the economic situation and unemployment as one of the two most important issues faced by their region, making it, also in this country, the top-ranking issue.

Q3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (Max. two answers) (% EU27)



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

In ten regions in France, the top-ranking issue is the cost of living (selected by between 32% of respondents in Occitanie and 59% in Corse). The cost of living is also selected by the largest share of respondents across all regions in Austria (from 36% in Steiermark to 41% in Burgenland, Oberösterreich and Salzburg), all regions of Belgium (36% in Vlaams Gewest and 39% in both Région de Bruxelles Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest and Région Wallonne) and four of the eight regions in Romania (from 41% in Sud-Vest Oltenia and Centro to 46% in Nord-Vest).

In 42 regions across the EU, the issue of health is selected by the largest share of respondents. About half of these regions are located in northern and central Europe; health is the top-ranking issue, for example, in all regions in Denmark (selected by between 46% and 57% of respondents), three of the five regions in Finland (between 46% and 51%), six of the eight regions in Sweden (between 33% and 47%), five of the eight regions in Hungary (between 38% and 49%) and three of the four regions in Slovakia (between 46% and 51%). In Latvia (where results are provided at country level only), 37% of respondents identify health as one of the two most important issues faced by their country.

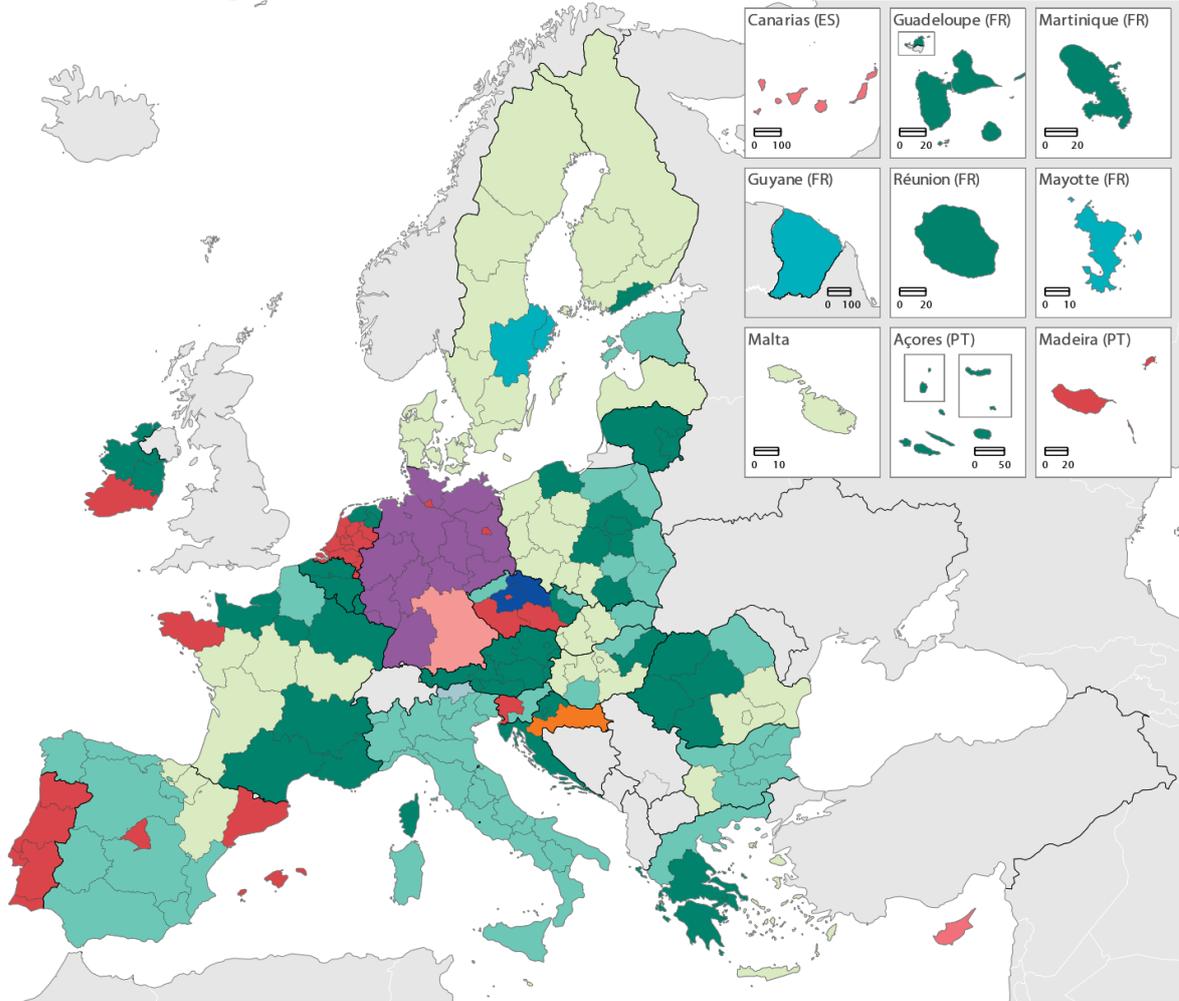
Portugal, and parts of Czechia and the Netherlands are shaded in red – the colour used when housing is selected by the largest share of respondents. For example, in the Netherlands, this is the top-ranking issue in nine of the 12 regions (between 37% in Zeeland and 60% in Noord-Holland). Similarly, in Portugal, this is the top-ranking issues in six of the seven regions (between 42% in Alentejo and 48% in Algarve). Housing is also the top-ranking issue in three regions in Spain (selected by 66% in Illes Balears, 45% in Comunidad de Madrid and 39% in Cataluña) and one of the two regions in Slovenia (31% in Zahodna Slovenija).

Germany is the only country where the educational system is the top-ranking issue. In all but three of the regions in the country, the largest share of respondents select the educational system as one of the two most important issues faced by their region (from 30% in Baden-Württemberg to 50% in Bremen).

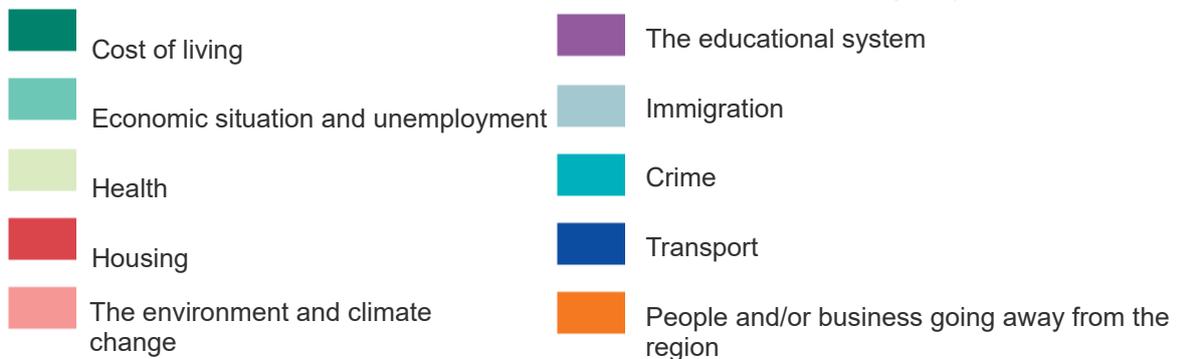
Finally, in the region of Åland (45%) in Finland, Bayern (33%) in Germany, and in Malta (34%), the environment and climate change is the top-ranking issue.

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

**Most-selected response shown**



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

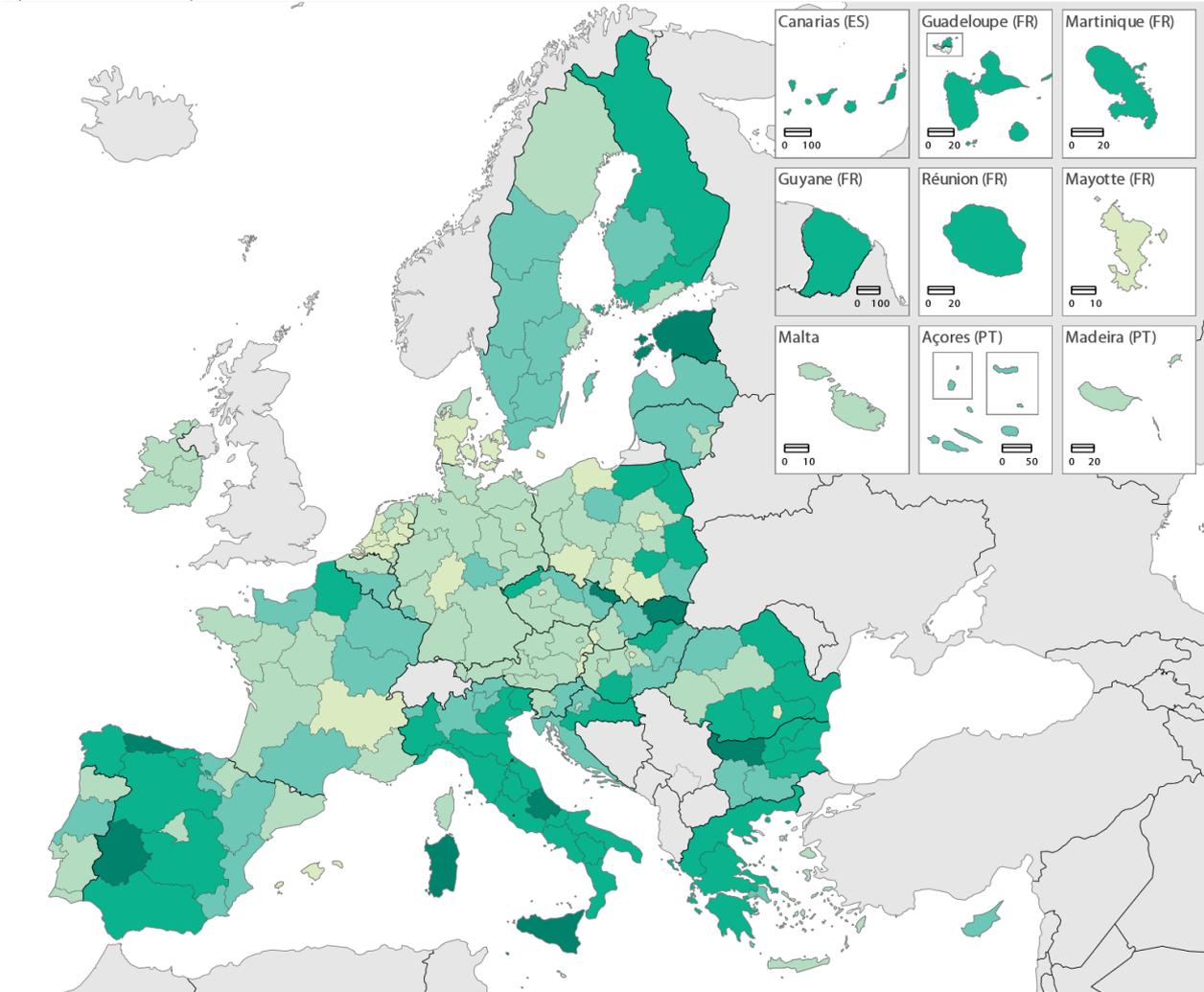


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

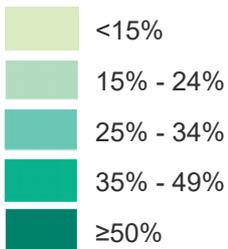
Q3. *What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (Max. two answers)*

**Economic situation and unemployment**

(% mentioned)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'ECONOMIC SITUATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT'

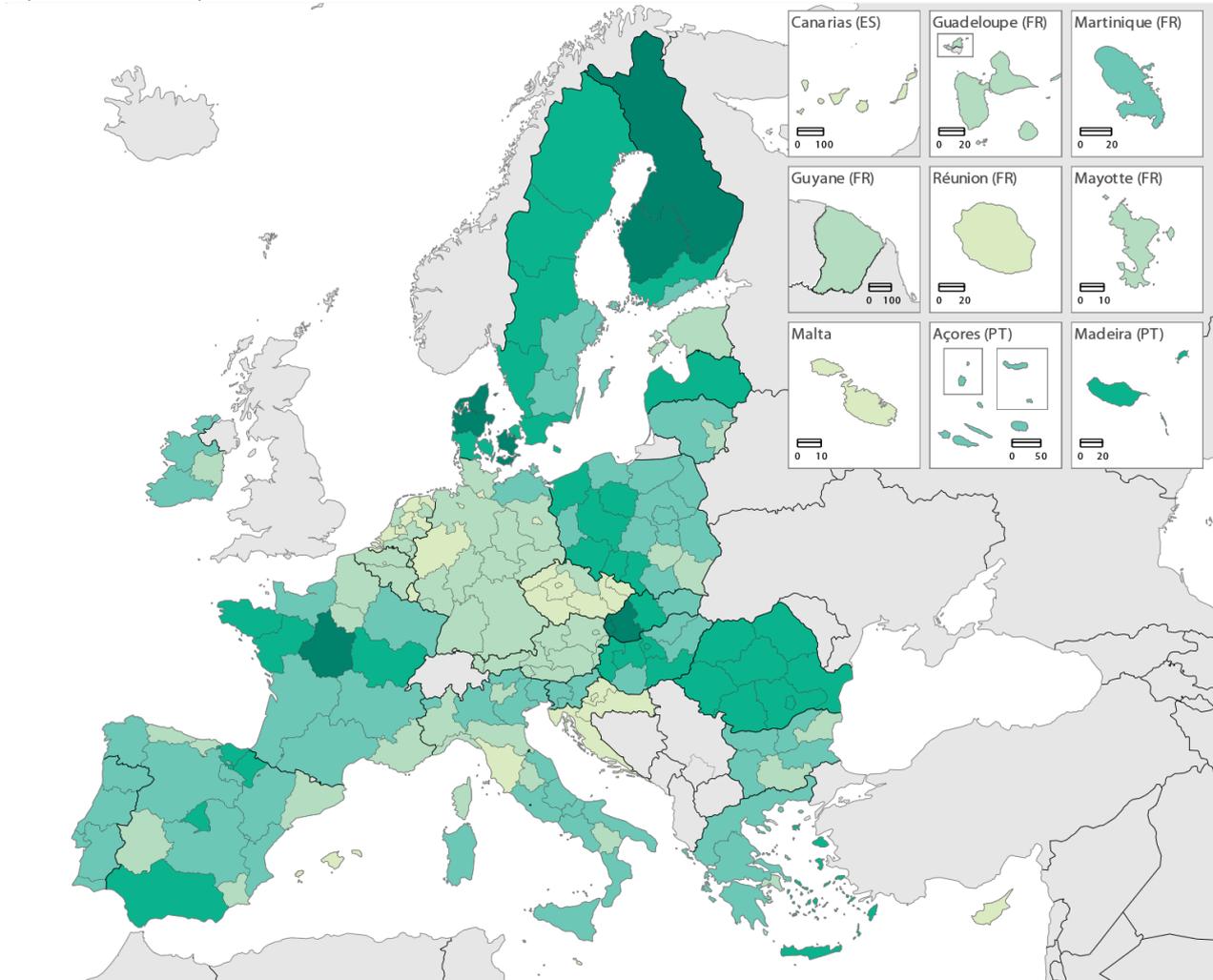
Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Maximum EU regions: 6%  
 Median EU regions: 25%  
 Minimum EU regions: 58%

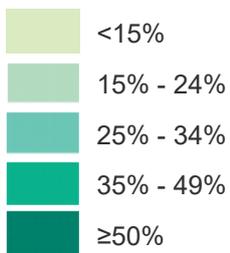
Q3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (Max. two answers)

**Health**

(% mentioned)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



**RESPONSE 'HEALTH'**

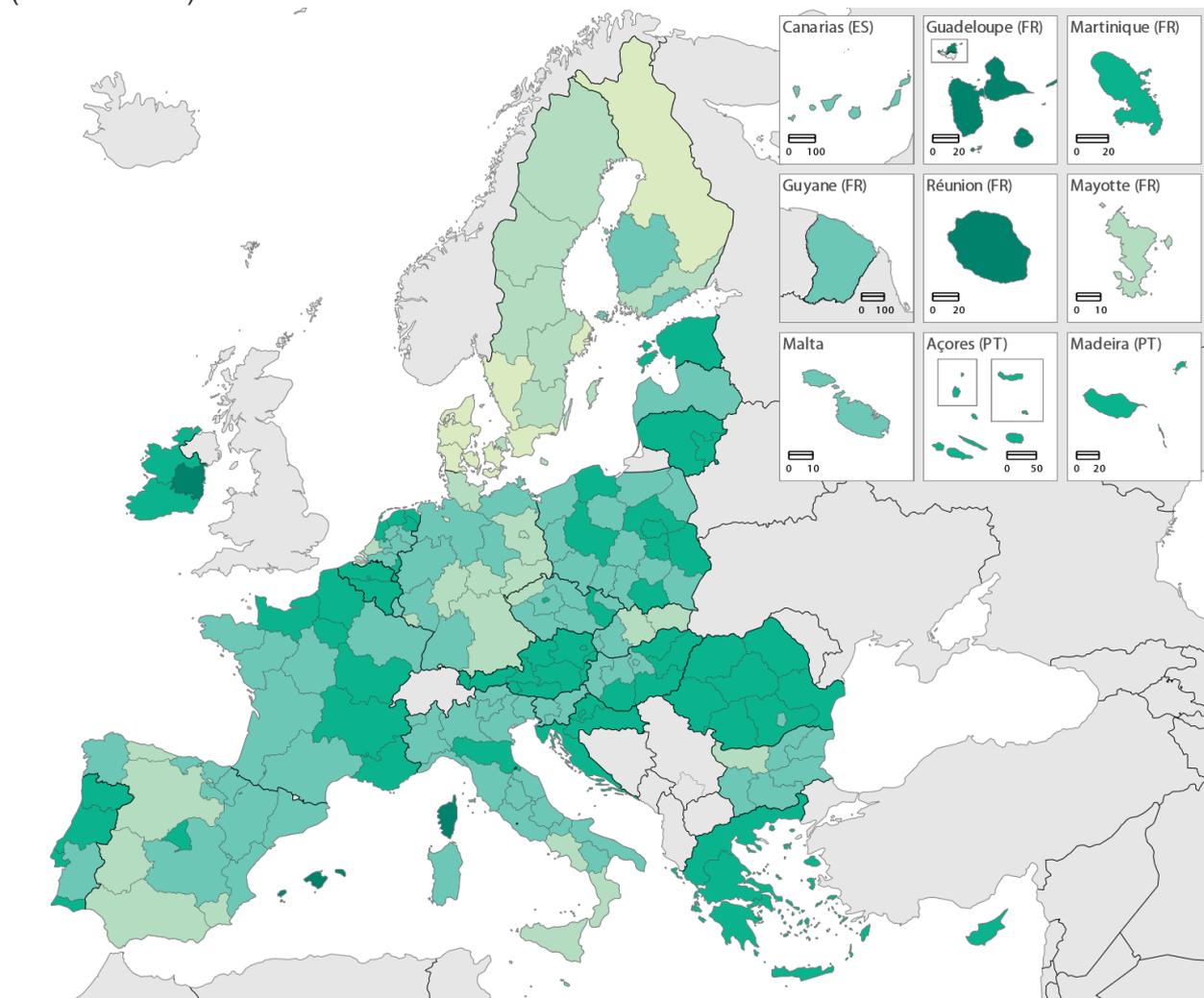
Maximum EU regions: 7%  
 Median EU regions: 26%  
 Minimum EU regions: 57%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

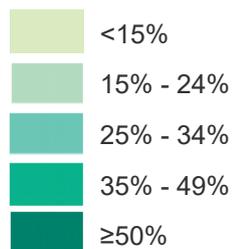
Q3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR REGION) at the moment? (Max. two answers)

**Cost of living**

(% mentioned)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'COST OF LIVING'

Maximum EU regions: 7%  
 Median EU regions: 31%  
 Minimum EU regions: 59%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

## 4. Perceptions of the EU and trust in government/authorities

### 4.1 Representatives best placed to explain how the EU affects day-to-day life

When asked who would be best placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life, the largest share of respondents across the EU say it would be their regional or local political representatives (24%). About one in six respondents (18%) answer that their national political representatives would be best placed, and the same proportion (18%) refer to their MEPs. A somewhat smaller share of 15% reply that the European Commissions would be best placed to take up this role. About one in seven respondents (14%) spontaneously say that none of the representatives listed in the survey would be well placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life.

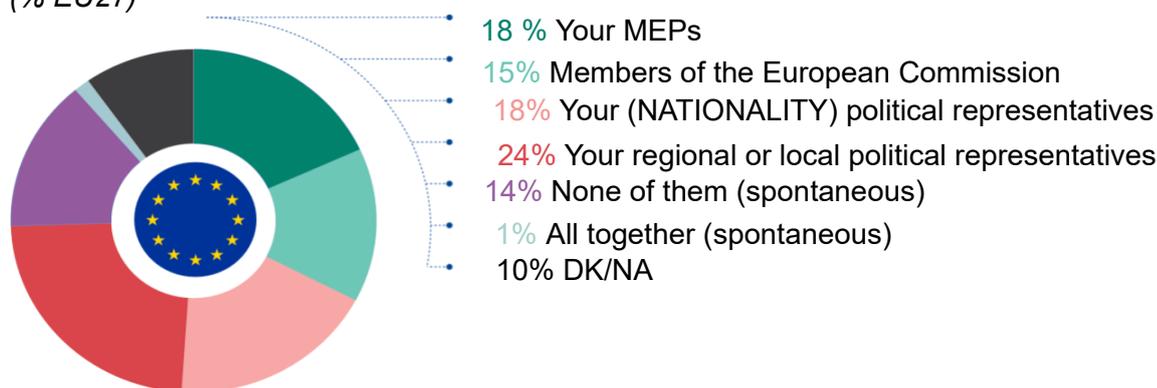
In 127 out of 194 EU regions, the largest share of respondents reply that either their regional and local political representatives (red) or their national political representatives (pink) would be best placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life. For example, in all but one region in France, the largest share of respondents say that their regional or local

political representatives would be best to take up this role (from 27% in Provence- Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Guadeloupe to 42% in Martinique). In other countries, such as Hungary, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, respondents tend to have a preference for national political representatives.

In 56 EU regions, the largest share of respondents think that representatives at EU level – their MEPs (dark green) or the European Commissioners (light green) – would be best placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life. For example, in all regions of Denmark, the largest share of respondents think that their MEPs would be best placed to take up this role (from 32% in Nordjylland to 36% in Syddanmark). MEPs also rank highest in 14 of the 17 regions in Poland.

In seven regions in Italy, three regions in Bulgaria and one in Portugal, the largest share of respondents say that none of the representatives listed in the survey would be well placed to explain how European policies affect their day-to-day life (e.g. 28% of respondents in Basilicata in Italy share this view).

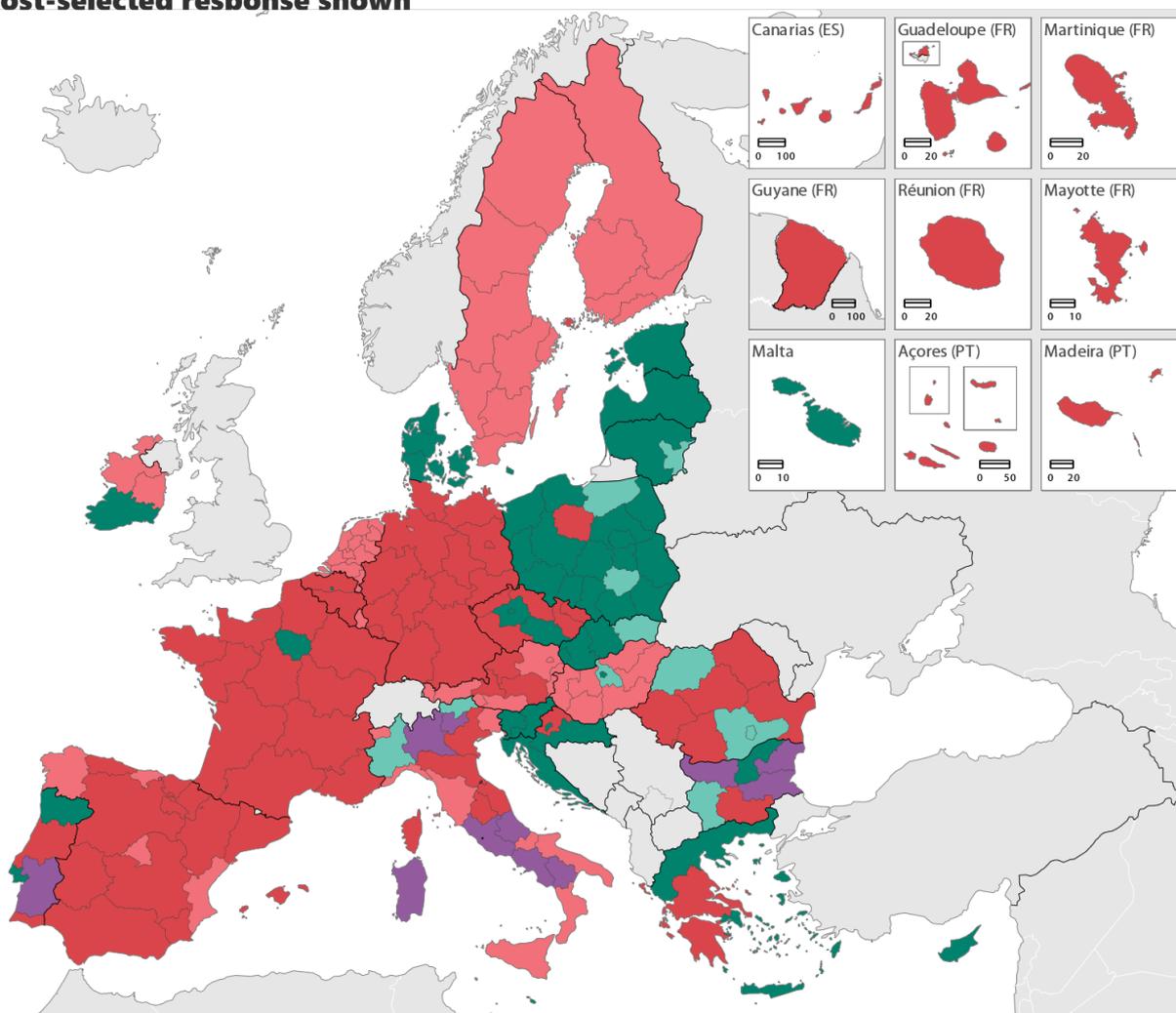
*Q5. From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life? (% EU27)*



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q5. From the following political representatives, which ones are best placed to explain you how European policies impact your day-to-day life?

**Most-selected response shown**



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

- Your MEPs
- Members of the European Commission
- Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives
- Your regional or local political representatives
- None of them (*spontaneous*)

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

## 4.2 Trust in the EU

At EU level, 58% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU. The average level of trust in the EU has decreased by three percentage points compared to 2021.

The map of Europe (on the next page) shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents saying that they tend to trust the EU.

In 57 of the 194 regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU. This applies to all regions in Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, and Portugal, but also to Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta (where results are only presented at country level). Other countries where, in a majority of the regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU are Germany (nine regions with the level of trust in the EU varying between 66% and 78%), Poland (11 regions with levels of trust between 67% and 75%) and Sweden (six regions where trust varies between 66% and 86%). The overall highest levels of trust in the EU are observed in the following regions: 85% in Hovedstaden (Denmark) and 86% in both Helsinki-Uusimaa and Åland (Finland).

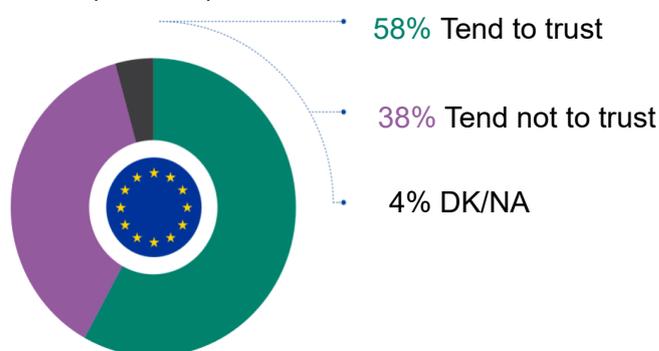
In Bulgaria, on the other hand, in five of the six regions, less than 50% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU (from 36% in Yugoiztochen to 45% in Yuzhen tsentralen). Similarly, in Czechia and France, across most regions, less than half of respondents reply that they tend to trust the EU (with the overall lowest level of trust measured in Corse – at 26%). The level of trust in the EU is also lower than 50% in ten of the 21 regions in Italy (e.g. 39% in Sardegna ad 40% in Abruzzo) and two of the four regions in Greece (45% in Kentriki Ellada and 49% in Voreia Ellada).

The map of Europe on page 31 gives an overview of the trend in the level of trust in the EU from 2021 to 2024. There are 95 regions where the share of respondents who tend to trust the EU has decreased by five or more percentage points compared to 2021, while there are only 22 regions where the level of trust in the EU has increased by five or more percentage points.

A total of 39 regions are highlighted in dark red, meaning that the level of trust in the EU has decreased by ten or more percentage points. This applies, for example, to all three regions of Ireland, both regions in Slovenia, four of the five regions in Austria, five regions in the Netherlands, seven regions in France and four regions in Poland. The overall largest decrease in trust in the EU is observed in Podkarpackie in Poland (-18 pp).

In two regions in Finland (Etelä-Suomi and Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi), the level of trust in the EU has increased by ten or more percentage points. A 10-percentage point increase in trust in the EU is also observed in Latvia.

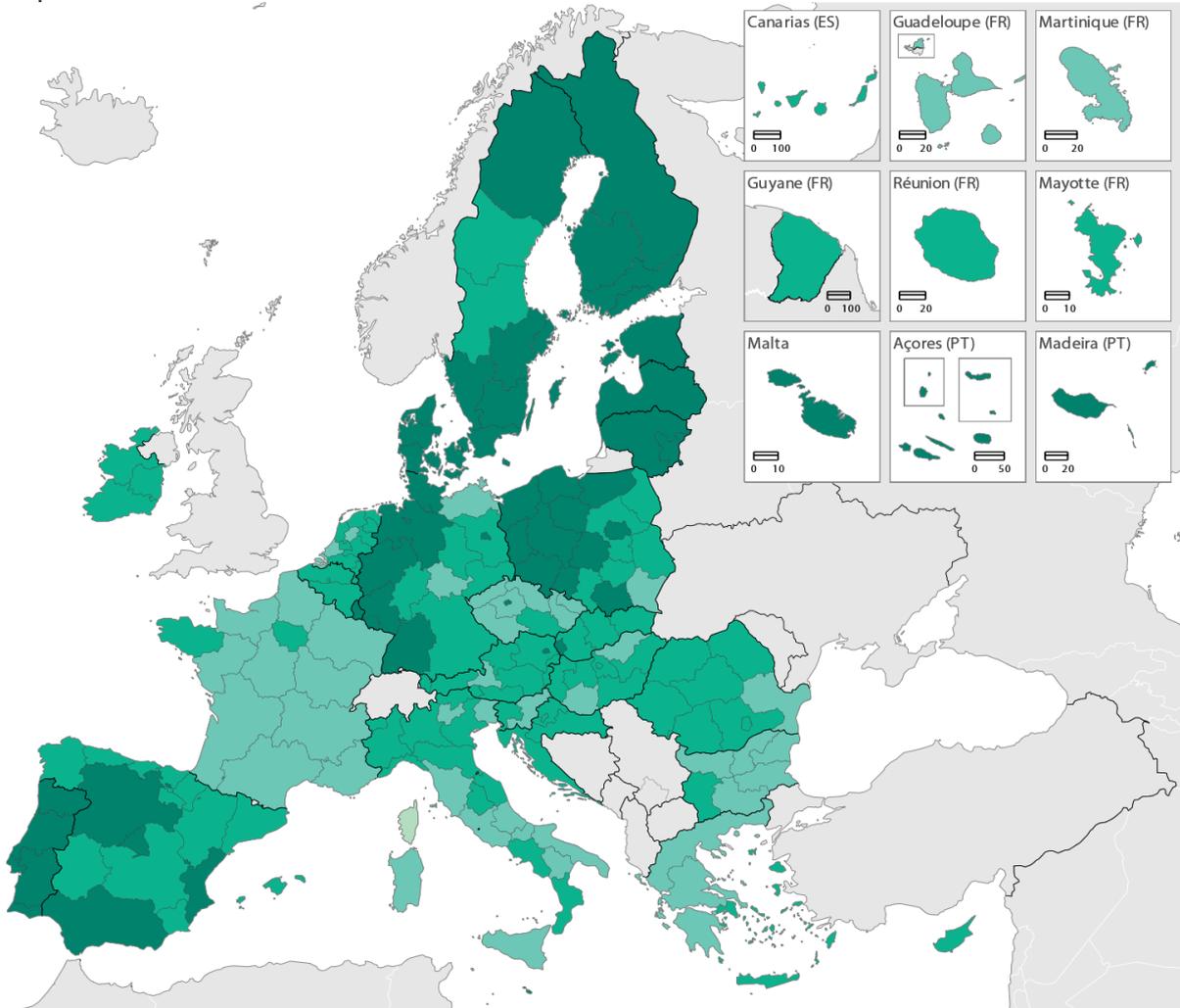
Q4.1 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the EU?** (% EU27)



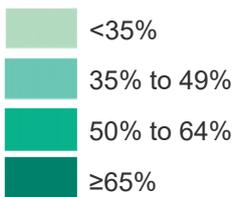
Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q4.1 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the EU**?

% response 'Tend to trust'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'TEND TO TRUST'

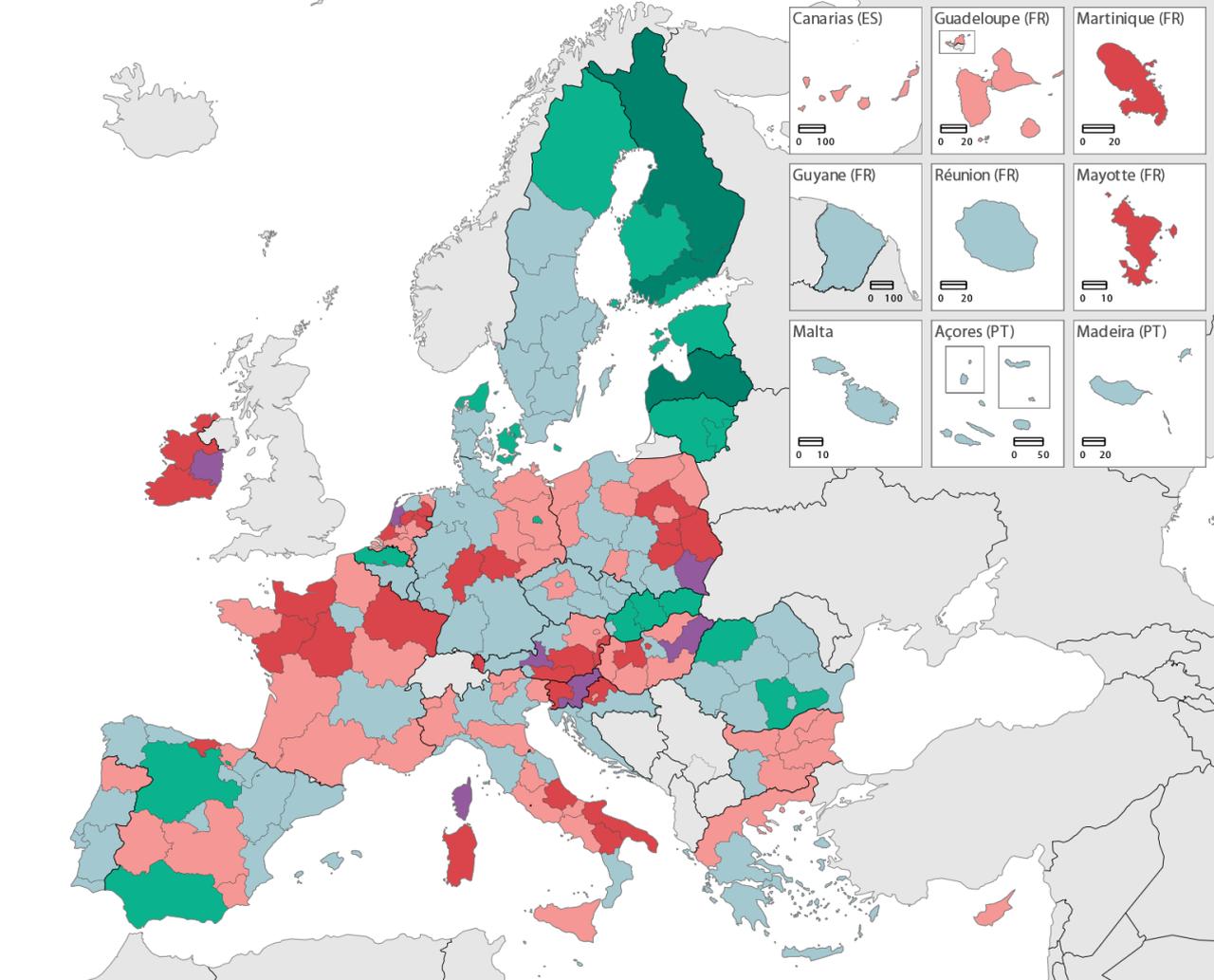
Maximum EU regions: 86%  
Median EU regions: 56%  
Minimum EU regions: 26%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

### 4.3 Trust in the national

Q4.1 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the EU**?

Evolution 2024-2021 ('Tend to trust', change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)

**government**

At the EU level, 41% of respondents reply that they tend to trust their national government (a three-percentage points decrease compared to 2021).

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the share of respondents who reply that they trust their national government. There are only eight regions in the EU where at least 65% of respondents say that they trust their national government. The overall highest levels of trust in the national government are observed in Finland (from 65% in Länsi-Suomi to 85% in Åland) and in Luxembourg (77%). There are also two regions in Denmark where at least 65% of respondents trust their national government: Hovedstaden (71%) and Syddanmark (67%).

In sharp contrast, there are 55 regions across the EU where less than 35% of respondents answer that they tend to trust their national government. This is the case in all regions of four central and eastern European countries – Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia. Moreover, the overall lowest levels of trust in the national government are measured in Romania: 17% in Centru and 18% in Bucuresti – Ilfov. A low level of trust in the national government is also observed in three of the four regions in Croatia, 12 of the 18 regions in France, nine of the 19 regions in Spain, and in Cyprus.

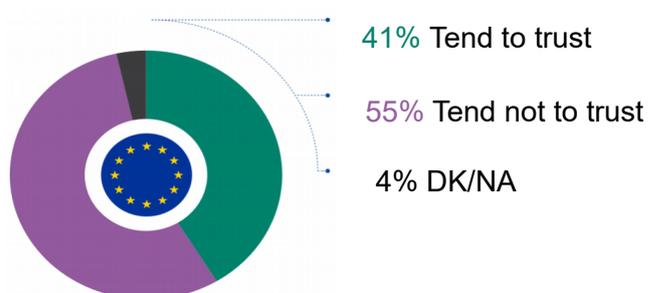
The map of Europe on page 34 gives an overview of the trend from 2021 to 2024 in the level of trust in national governments across the EU.

There are 47 EU regions where the proportion of respondents who tend to trust their national government has decreased by ten or more percentage points compared to 2021. A decrease of this size is seen, for example, in 12 of the 16 regions of Germany, ten of the 18 regions in France, six of the seven regions in Portugal, five of the nine regions in Austria, all three regions of Ireland, and in Estonia.

In 28 regions across the EU, the level of trust in the national government has increased by ten or more percentage points compared to 2021. This is the case, for example, in four of the eight regions of Czechia, and in Latvia. The largest positive changes in trust in the national

government, however, are seen in Poland (from +18 pp in Swietokrzyskie to +42 pp in Pomorskie); Podkarpackie is the only region in Poland where the increase in trust is smaller (+7 pp).

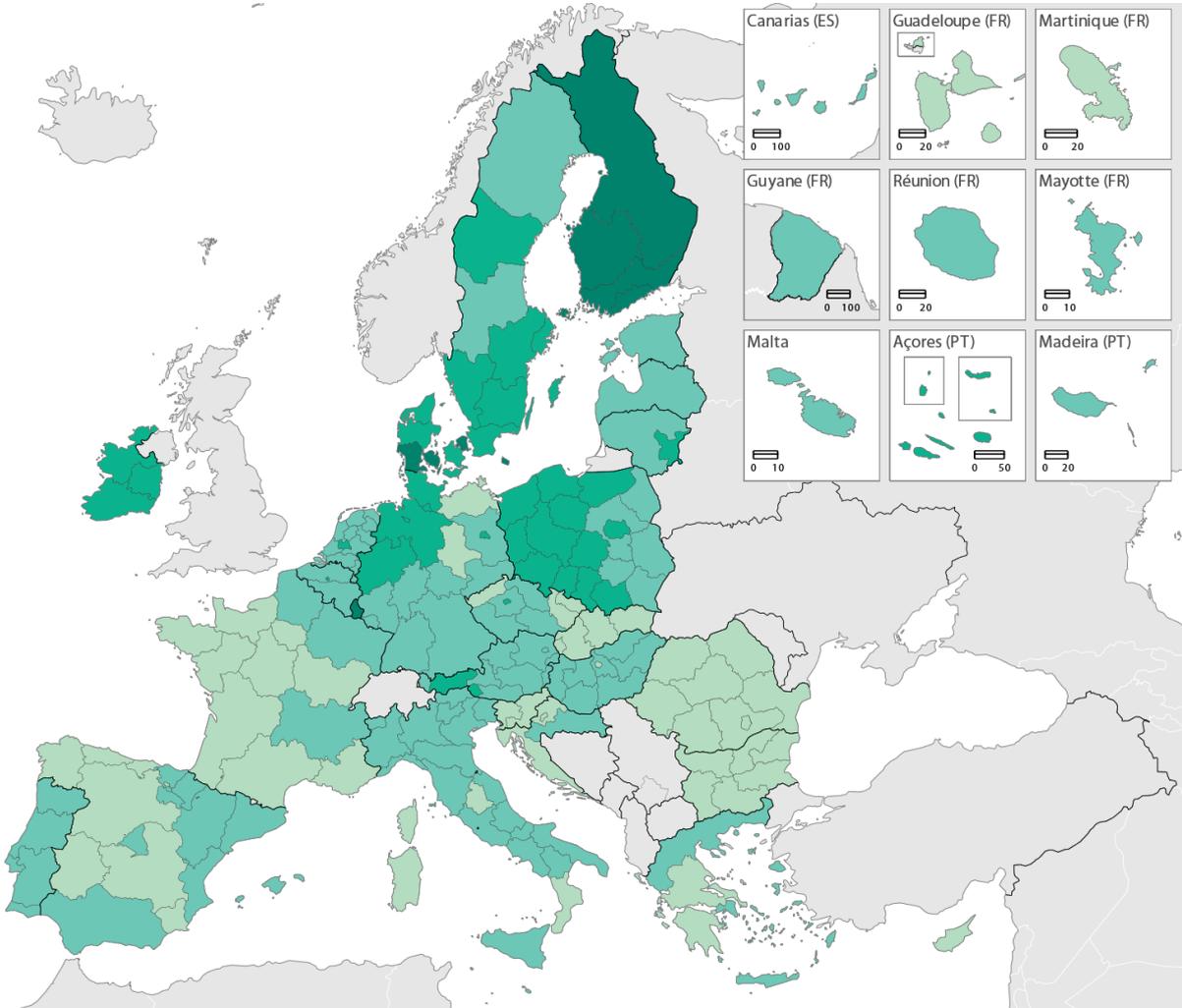
Q4.2 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the [NATIONALITY GOVERNMENT]**? (% EU27)



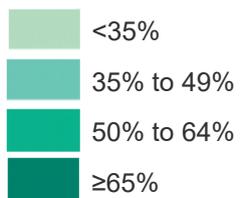
Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q4.2 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the [NATIONALITY] GOVERNMENT** ?

% response 'Tend to trust'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'TEND TO TRUST'

Maximum EU regions: 85%

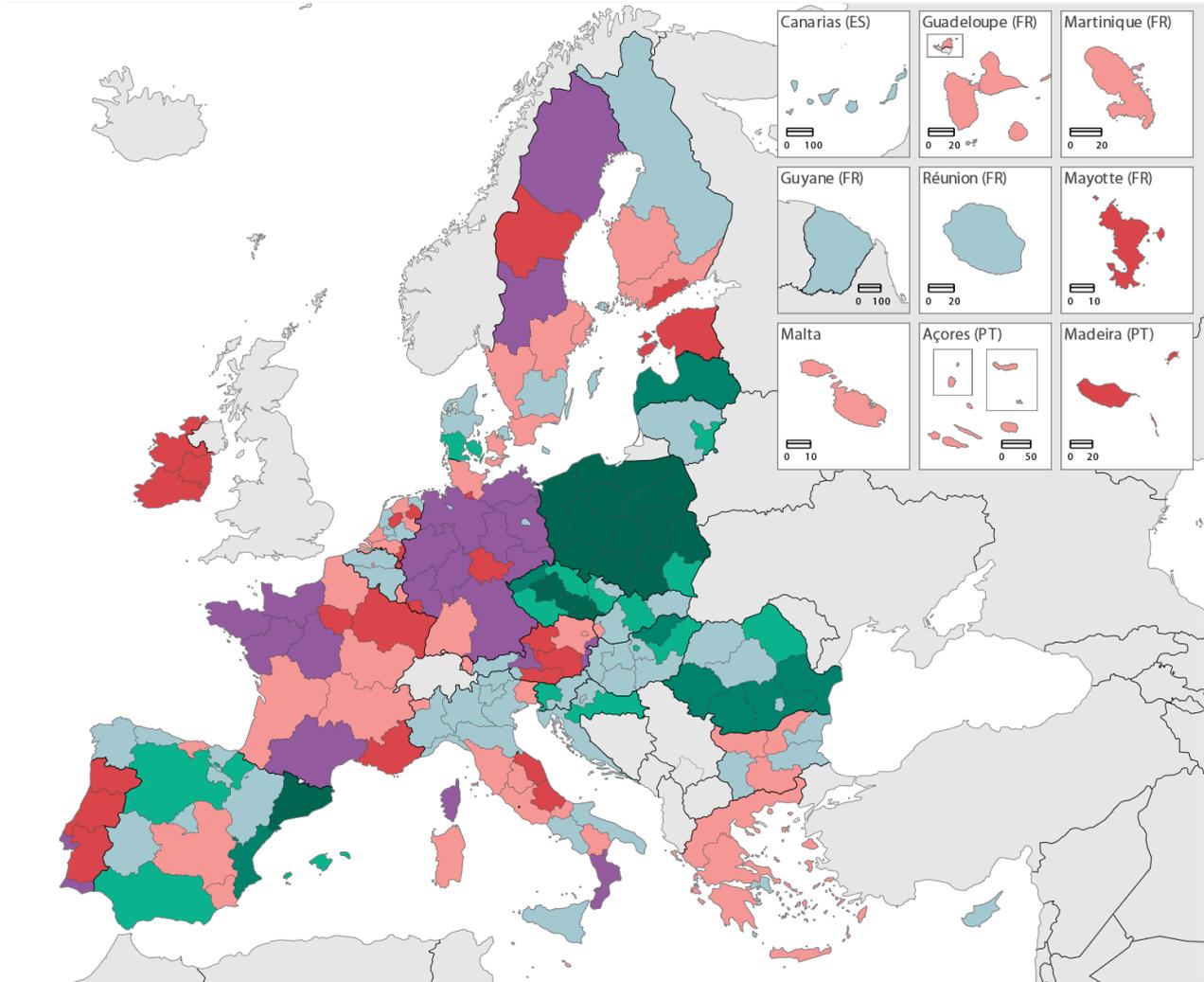
Median EU regions: 40%

Minimum EU regions: 17%

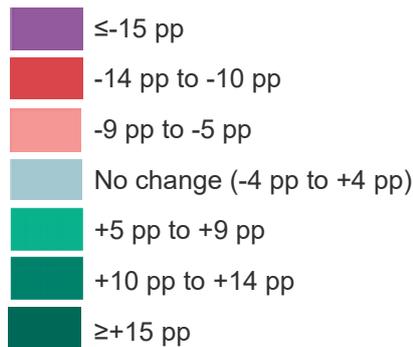
Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q4.2 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the [NATIONALITY] government?**

Evolution 2024-2021 ('Tend to trust', change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)

## 4.4 Trust in the regional or local authorities

At EU level, 58% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities, compared to 38% who tend not to trust them.

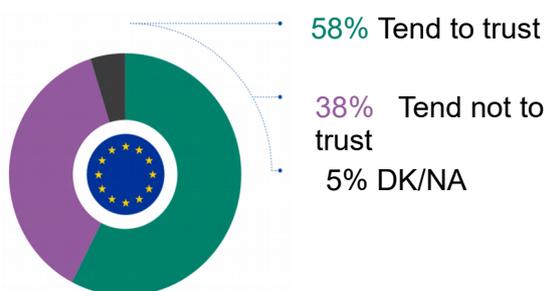
The map of Europe (on the next page) shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents who say that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities.

In 54 of the 194 regions, at least 65% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities. This applies to all regions in Denmark (from 68% in Sjælland to 82% in Hovedstaden), Finland (from 76% in Åland to 91% in Helsinki-Uusimaa) and Sweden (from 65% in Mellersta Norrland to 73% in Övre Norrland). Other countries with a high level of trust in the regional or local authorities, and this across most regions, are Czechia (all but one region, from 69% in Střední Morava to 79% in Jihozápad) and Germany (nine of the 14 regions, from 65% in Hessen to 83% in Schleswig-Holstein).

In Italy, on the other hand, in all regions, less than 50% of respondents reply that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities (from 36% in Marche, Umbria and Sardegna to 48% in Friuli-Venezia Giulia); this also applies to Croatia (from 31% in Jadranska Hrvatska to 43% in Sjeverna Hrvatska) and Greece (from 38% in Attiki to 49% in Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti). In Bulgaria, the level of trust in local or regional authorities stays below 50% in five of the six regions, and in Romania, in six of the eight regions.

Poland is characterized by a large variation in the level of trust in regional or local authorities. In Opolskie, for example, 70% of respondents state that they tend to trust the regional or local authorities; this proportion, however, decreases to 38% in Swietokrzyskie.

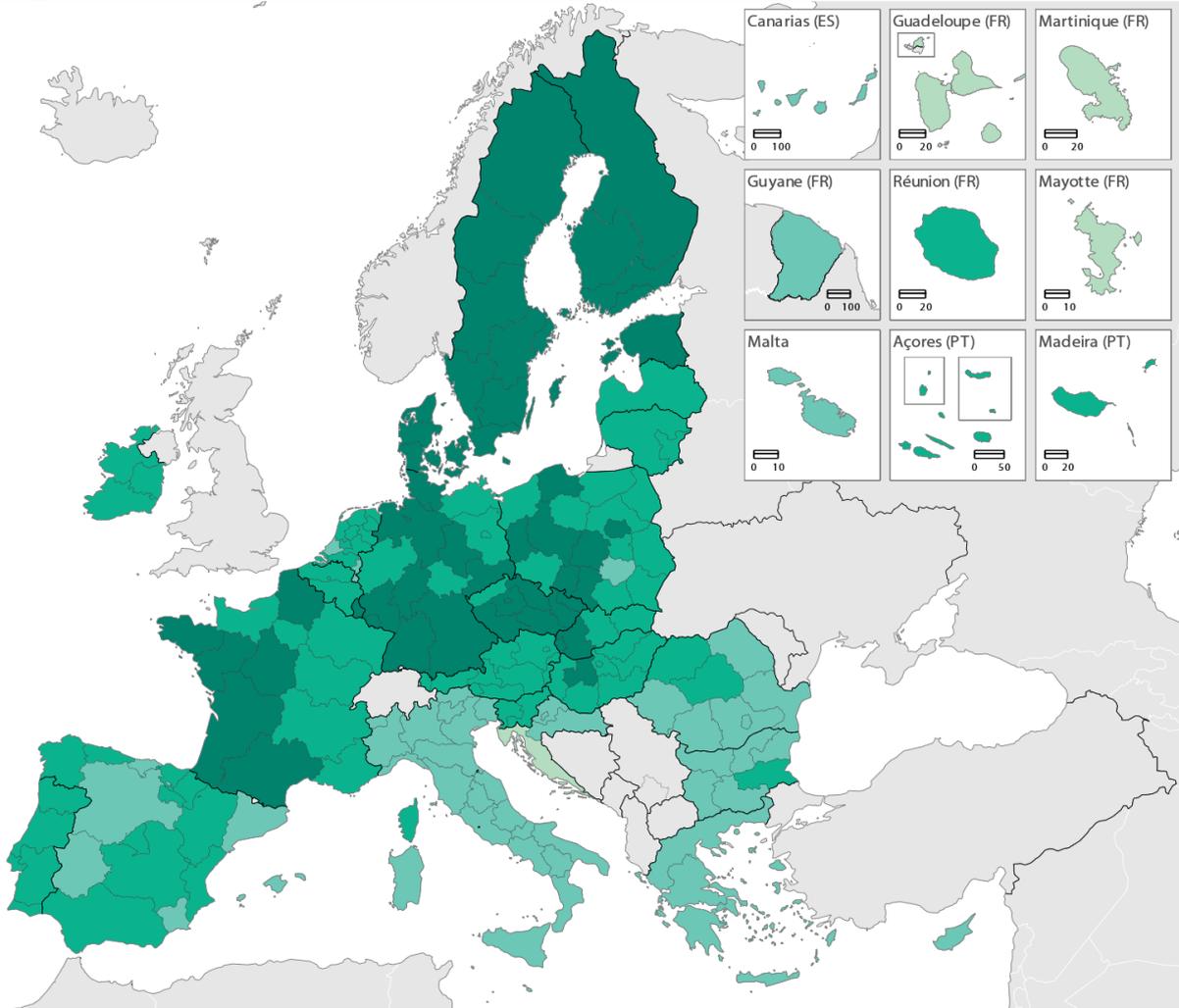
Q4.3 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to **the regional or local authorities**? (% EU27)



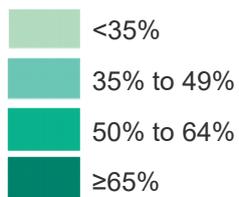
Base: all respondents  
(EU27 n=62 091)

Q4.3 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust **the regional or local authorities?**

% response 'Tend to trust'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE 'TEND TO TRUST'

Maximum EU regions: 91%  
 Median EU regions: 58%  
 Minimum EU regions: 28%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

## 5. EU challenges and expectations

### 5.1 Likelihood to vote in the 2024 European elections

At EU level, over three-quarters of respondents reply that they are 'very likely' (57%) or 'rather likely' (20%) to vote in the next European elections that will be held in June 2024. About one in five respondents reply they are 'rather unlikely' (10%) or 'very unlikely' (10%) to vote in the next elections.

The map of Europe (on the next page) shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents saying that they are 'very' or 'rather likely' to vote in the European elections.

In 62 of the 194 regions, at least 80% of respondents reply that they are likely to vote in the 2024 European elections. For example, this applies to all regions in Poland and Lithuania, and to Luxembourg (where results are presented at country level). In fact, in Poland, in seven of the 17 regions, about 90% of respondents say it is likely they will vote in the next European Elections.

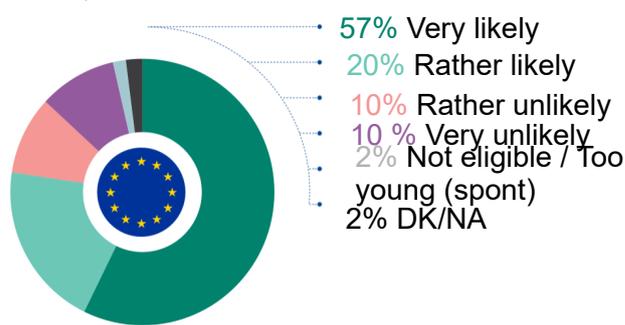
Other countries where at least 80% of respondents across most of the regions reply that they are likely to vote in the next European elections are Denmark (between 82% and 87% of 'likely voters' in four of the five regions), Finland (from 81% to 87% in four of the five regions), Germany (from 80% to 91% in 15 of the 16 regions), Greece (from 80% to 85% in three of the four regions), Hungary (from 80% to 87% in seven of the eight regions) and Slovakia (from 83% to 87% in three of the four regions).

In 34 EU regions, less than 70% of respondents say that it is likely that they will vote in the 2024 European elections. This applies to five of the six regions in Bulgaria (from 58% in Severen tsentralen to 65% in Severoiztochen), but also, for example, to half of the regions in France. In France, the lowest proportions of 'likely voters' are observed in the overseas departments (e.g. 40% in Guadeloupe and 43% in Mayotte), but the share is also relatively low in Corse (61%),

Hauts-de-France (65%), Normandie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (both 69%).

Countries with the largest variation across regions in likelihood to vote in the 2024 European elections are Belgium (from 68% in Région Wallonne to 83% in Vlaams Gewest), Czechia (from 69% in Moravskoslezsko to 85% in Praha) and Sweden (from 69% in Småland med öarna to 83% in Stockholm).

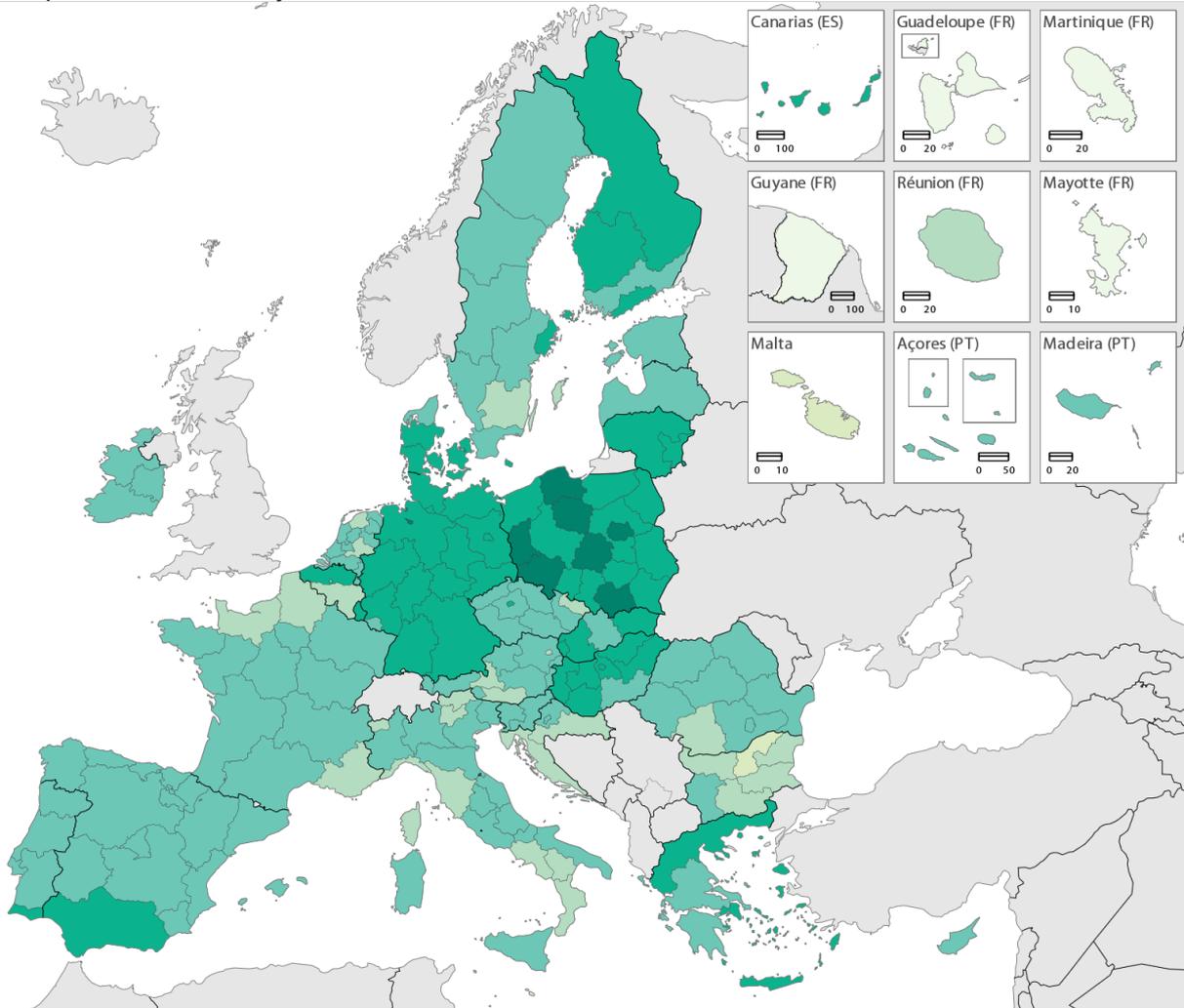
Q6. *The next European elections will be held in June 2024. How likely do you think you are to vote in these elections? (% EU27)*



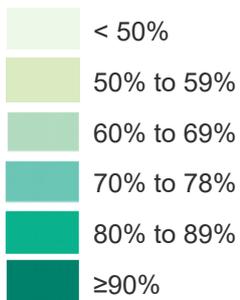
Base: all respondents (EU27  
n=62 091)

Q6. The next European elections will be held in June 2024. How likely do you think you are to vote in these elections?

% response Total 'Likely'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL ' LIKELY '

Maximum EU regions: 92%

Median EU regions: 75%

Minimum EU regions: 40%

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

## 5.2 Effectiveness of EU initiatives in tackling EU challenges

### The European Green Deal

The European Green Deal is the EU's plan aimed at tackling climate change and transform the EU into a competitive, clean economy that is climate neutral by 2050. One in ten respondents across the EU reply that the European Green Deal is 'very effective' in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU, and 34% say this plan is 'fairly effective'. There are, however, more respondents saying that they think that the European Green Deal is not effective (17% 'not at all effective' and 33% 'not very effective' responses).

Compared to 2021, the total proportion of respondents answering that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU has decreased by three percentage points.

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the total proportion of respondents who reply that the European Green Deal is 'very' or 'fairly effective'.

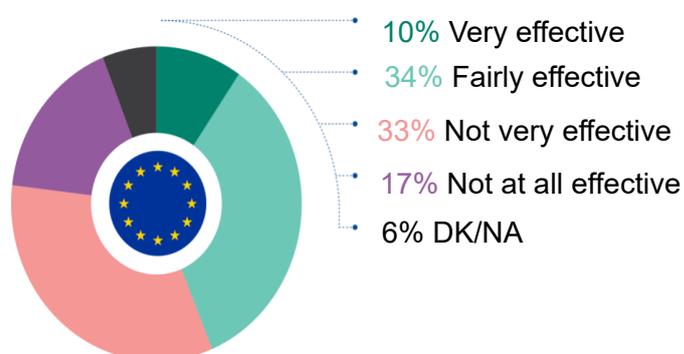
In 67 of the 194 regions, at least 50% of respondents reply that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. A closer look at the regions where between 50% and 64% of respondents think that the European Green Deal is effective shows that this applies to all regions in Ireland, all but one region in Denmark, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, and Romania, to five of the seven regions in Portugal, six of the eight regions in Sweden, and 15 of the 21 regions in Italy. In Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta (where results are provided at country level only), the total proportion of 'effective' responses is also higher than 50%.

In 29 regions across the EU, less than 35% of respondents answer that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. This is the case in all but one region in Czechia (from 24% in Strední Morava to 32% in Strední Čechy), seven of the 16 regions in Germany (from 33% in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen-Anhalt

and Thüringen to 34% in Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and Sachsen), nine of the 18 regions in France (from 27% in Corse to 34% in Pays-de-la-Loire, Bretagne and Nouvelle-Aquitaine), two of the four regions in Croatia (30% in Grad Zagreb and Jadranska Hrvatska), one of the two regions in Lithuania (33% in Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas), and in Estonia (31%). The final two regions where less than 35% of respondents answer that the European Green Deal is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU are located in Poland (33% in Podlaskie) and Spain (32% in Castilla-La Mancha).

*Q7.1 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU. (% EU27)*

**The EU's plan aiming to tackle climate change and transform the EU into a competitive, green, climate neutral economy by 2050., i.e. the European Green Deal**

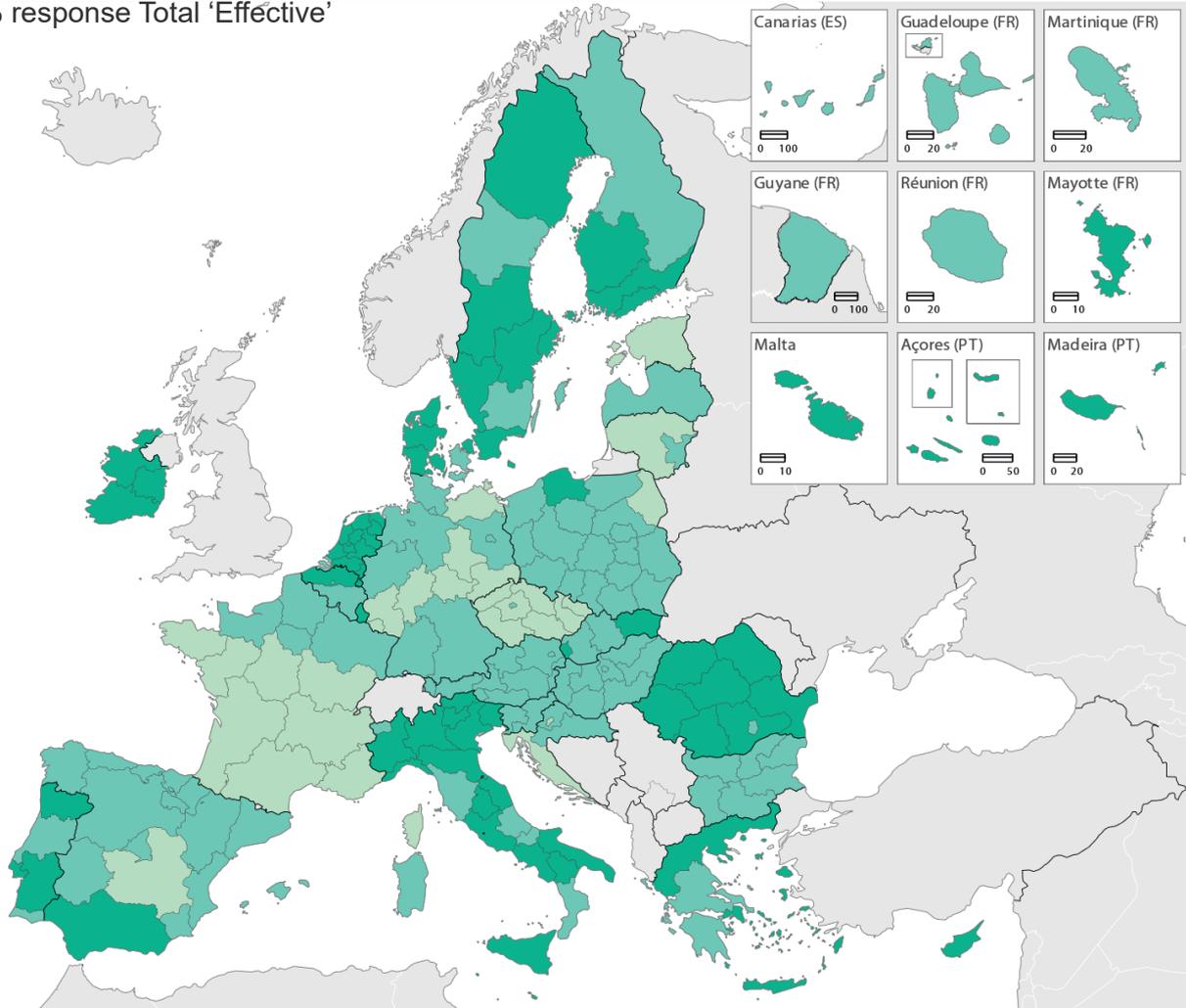


Base: all respondents (EU27  
n=62 091)

Q7.1 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU.

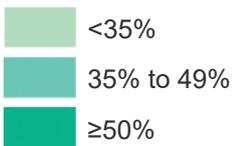
**The EU’s plan aiming to tackle climate change and transform the EU into a competitive, green, climate neutral economy by 2050., i.e. the European Green Deal**

% response Total ‘Effective’



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL ‘EFFECTIVE’

Maximum EU regions: 64%  
 Median EU regions: 45%  
 Minimum EU regions: 24%

## NextGenerationEU

About half of respondents across the EU think that the EU's recovery plan to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic and modernise the EU's economy, by investing over €800 billion in the EU economy – i.e. NextGenerationEU – is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU (10% 'very effective' and 39% 'fairly effective' responses). The proportion doubting the effectiveness of NextGenerationEU is somewhat lower, with 28% saying this plan is 'not very effective' and 13% that it is 'not at all effective'. One in ten respondents do not know how to rate the effectiveness of NextGenerationEU.

Compared to 2021, the total proportion of respondents answering that NextGenerationEU is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU has decreased by five percentage points.

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the total proportion saying that NextGenerationEU is 'very' or 'fairly effective'. This map has more regions in darker shades of green than the map showing respondents' views about the effectiveness of the European Green Deal (see page 40).

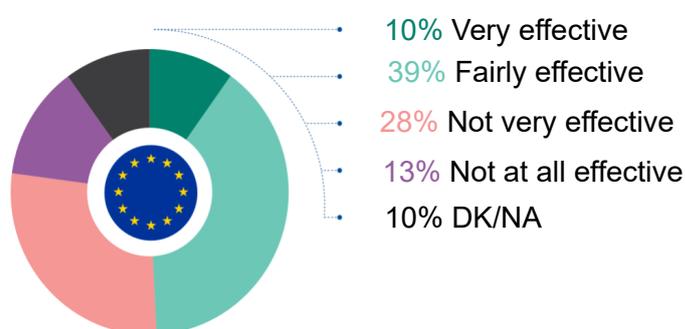
In 12 regions across the EU, at least 65% of respondents reply that NextGenerationEU is effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. This applies to all regions in Ireland (75% in Northern and Western and 69% in Eastern and Midlands, and Southern), five of the 21 regions in Italy (between 66% in Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Sardegna to 69% in Liguria), one region in Denmark (65% in Hovedstaden), one region in Poland (65% in Warszawski stoleczny) and one in Slovakia (66% in Bratislavský kraj). The overall largest proportion of 'effective' responses is observed in Malta (78%).

In about half of EU regions, less than half of respondents describe NextGenerationEU as effective; that said, there are just three regions where the proportion of 'effective' responses drops below 35% (compared to 29 regions for the effectiveness of the European Green Deal). The three regions with the lowest proportion of respondents saying that NextGenerationEU is

effective are Corse (30%) and Martinique (33%) in France, and Brandenburg (31%) in Germany.

*Q7.2 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU. (% EU27)*

**The EU's recovery plan to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic and modernise the EU's economy, by investing €800 billion in the EU economy, i.e. NextGenerationEU**

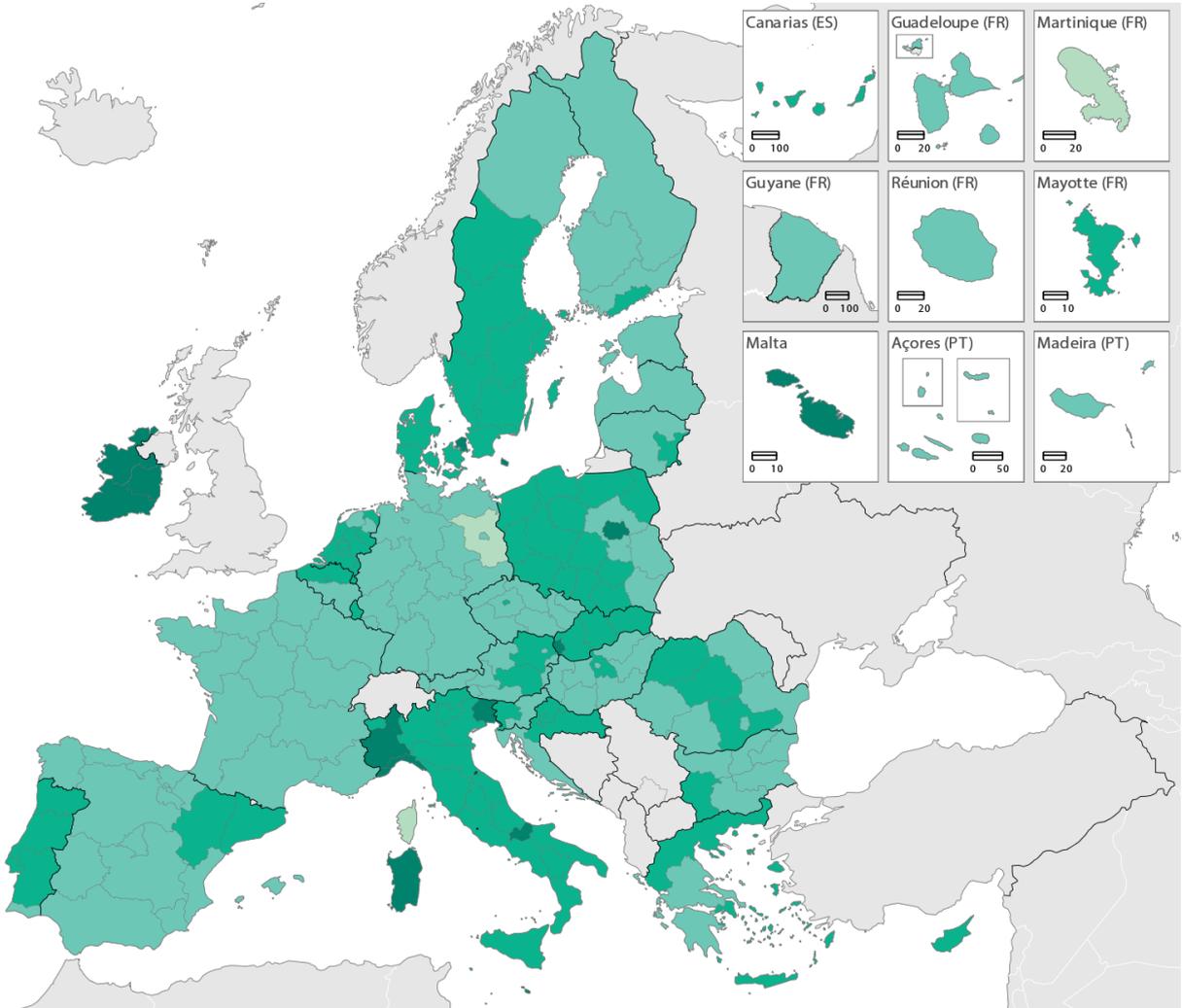


Base: all respondents (EU27  
n=62 091)

Q7.2 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU.

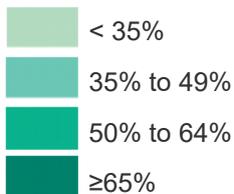
**The EU's recovery plan to respond to the economic effects of the and modernise the EU's economy, by investing €800 billion in the EU economy, i.e. coronavirus pandemic NextGenerationEU**

% response Total 'Effective'



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL 'EFFECTIVE'

Maximum EU regions: 78%  
 Median EU regions: 49%  
 Minimum EU regions: 30%

## REPowerEU

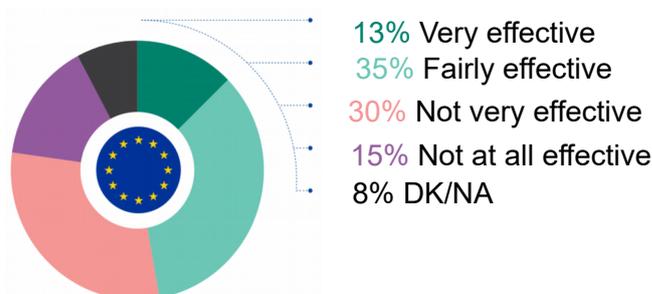
Respondents across the EU are divided in their views about the effectiveness of REPowerEU – i.e. the EU's initiative to accelerate the transition to sustainable and cheaper energy and to reduce dependency on Russia. More than one in ten respondents (13%) reply that REPowerEU is 'very effective' in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU, and 35% say this plan is 'fairly effective'. There are about as many respondents saying that REPowerEU is not effective (15% 'not at all effective' and 30% 'not very effective' responses).

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the total proportion saying that REPowerEU is 'very' or 'fairly effective'. In 88 out of 194 EU regions, at least 50% of respondents think that the EU's initiative REPowerEU is effective. This applies, for example, to all regions in Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Sweden. The proportion of 'effective' responses is at least 65% in 14 of these regions, and this applies to all regions in Finland (between 68% Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi and 80% Åland), two of the four regions in Denmark (66% in both Hovedstaden and Midtjylland), one of the two regions in Lithuania (65% in Sostines regionas), two regions in Sweden (65% in Västsverige and 66% in Norra Mellansverige), one region in Belgium (65% in Vlaams Gewest) and one in Romania (65% in Sud-Est), and also to Malta (69%) and Luxembourg (77%).

In ten regions across the EU, on the other hand, less than 35% of respondents find REPowerEU effective in helping to tackle the challenges faced by the EU. These regions are found in Austria (31% in Tirol and 34% in Kärnten), Bulgaria (30% in Severozapaden and 32% in Yugoiztochen), Czechia (34% in Moravskoslezsko) and Germany (four regions, from 25% in Sachsen-Anhalt to 34% in Bayern).

*Q7.3 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU. (% EU27)*

**The EU's initiative to accelerate the transition to sustainable and cheaper energy and to reduce dependency on Russia, i.e. REPowerEU**

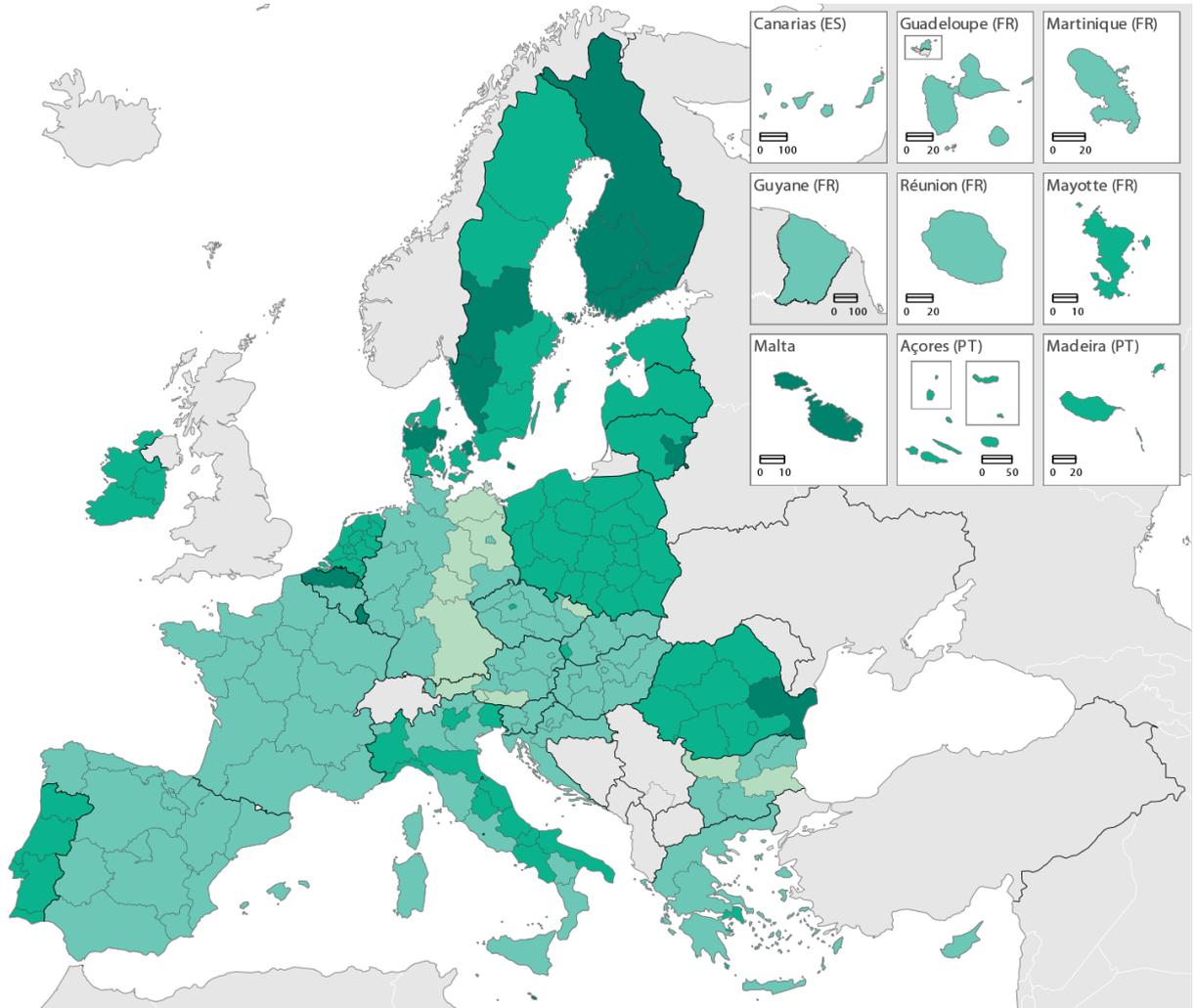


Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Q7.2 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU.

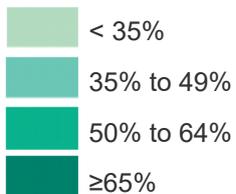
**The EU’s initiative to accelerate the transition to sustainable and cheaper energy and to reduce dependency on Russia, i.e. REPowerEU**

% response Total ‘Effective’



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



RESPONSE TOTAL EFFECTIVE'

Maximum EU regions: 80%  
 Median EU regions: 47%  
 Minimum EU regions: 25%

### 5.3 Most important dimensions for the future of Europe

Respondents were presented with a list of ten dimensions and they were asked to select those two issues that they think are the most important for the future of Europe.

Across the EU, the largest share of respondents mention economy, social justice and jobs (selected by 29% of respondents) as one of the most important issues for the future of Europe; this is followed by climate change and the environment, and education, culture, youth and sport (both selected by 24% of respondents)

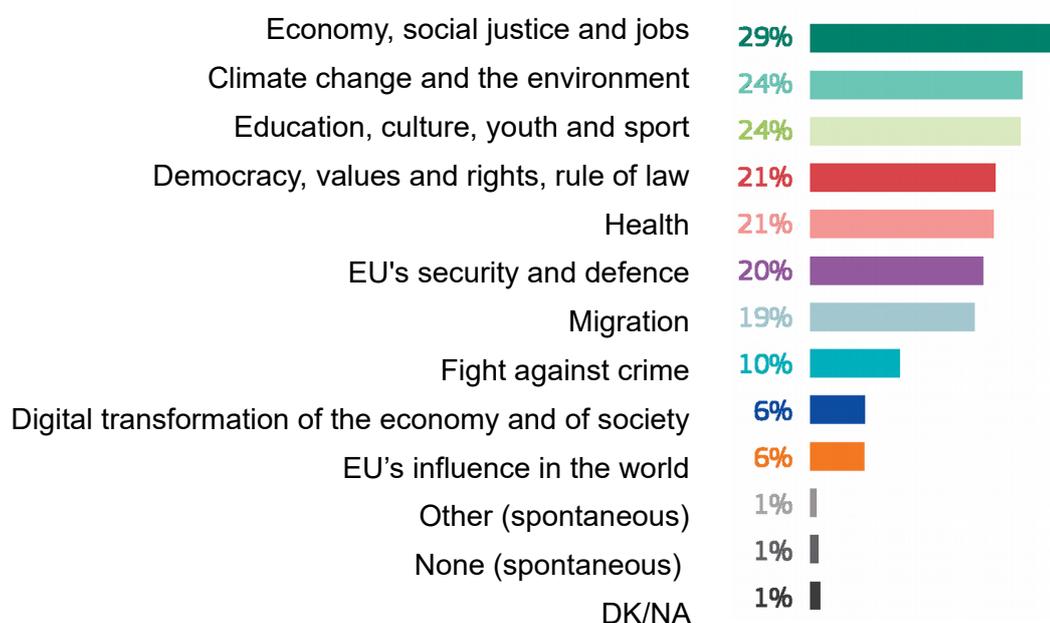
The next four dimensions are each selected by about one in five respondents: democracy, values and rights, rule of law (21%), health (21%), EU's security and defence (20%), and migration (19%).

One in ten respondents reply that fight against crime is one of the most important issues. Finally, the smallest shares select digital transformation of the economy and of society

(6%) and the EU's influence in the world (6%) as an important issue for the future of Europe.

The map on page 47 shows, for each region, the most important dimension for the future of Europe selected by the largest share of respondents. There is significant variation across the EU regions in what is considered the most important issue for the future of Europe. In the south of Europe, many regions are dark green – meaning that economy, social justice and jobs is selected by the largest share of respondents. On the other hand, many regions at the EU external borders are purple – which means that EU's security and defence is the top-ranking issue.

*Q8. Which of the following dimensions do you think are the most important for the future of Europe? (Max. two answers) (% EU27)*



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

In 68 of the 194 EU regions, economy, social justice and jobs is selected by the largest share of respondents as one of the two most important dimensions for the future of Europe. This applies to all regions in Greece, Croatia, Portugal, Slovenia, and to Cyprus and Malta. In one region in Portugal, this dimension is even selected by about half of respondents (49% in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa). Economy, social justice and jobs is also the top-ranking dimension in all but two regions in Italy (between 35% in Emilia-Romagna and Veneto to 46% in Umbria) and in 16 of the 19 regions in Spain (from 31% in Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Illes Balears to 44% in Extremadura).

Climate change and the environment is the top-ranking dimension in three of the five regions in Denmark (40% in Syddanmark, 43% in Midtjylland and 44% in Hovedstaden). This also applies to, for example, Sweden (in four of the eight regions – from 31% in Småland med öarna to 39% in Mellersta Norrland and Sydsverige) and Belgium (31% in the Vlaams Gewest and 33% in the Région Wallonne).

In 11 of the 18 regions in France, the largest share of respondents say that education, culture, youth and sport is one of the two most important dimensions for the future of Europe (from 26% in Bourgogne-Franche-Comté to 36% in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and la Réunion). This dimension is also the top-ranking one in ten of the 16 regions in Germany (from 27% in Brandenburg to 39% in Sachsen-Anhalt). Education, culture, youth and sport is also the top-ranking dimension in four of the eight regions in Hungary, three of the five regions in Bulgaria, three regions in Spain, one region in Slovakia, and in Latvia.

The highest shares of respondents mentioning democracy, values and rights, rule of law are observed in four regions in Germany (32% in Niedersachsen and Schleswig-Holstein, 35% Thüringen and 41% in Bremen) and three regions in Sweden (35% in Stockholm, 38% in Östra Mellansverige and 39% in Norra Mellansverige), where this dimension is the top-ranking one.

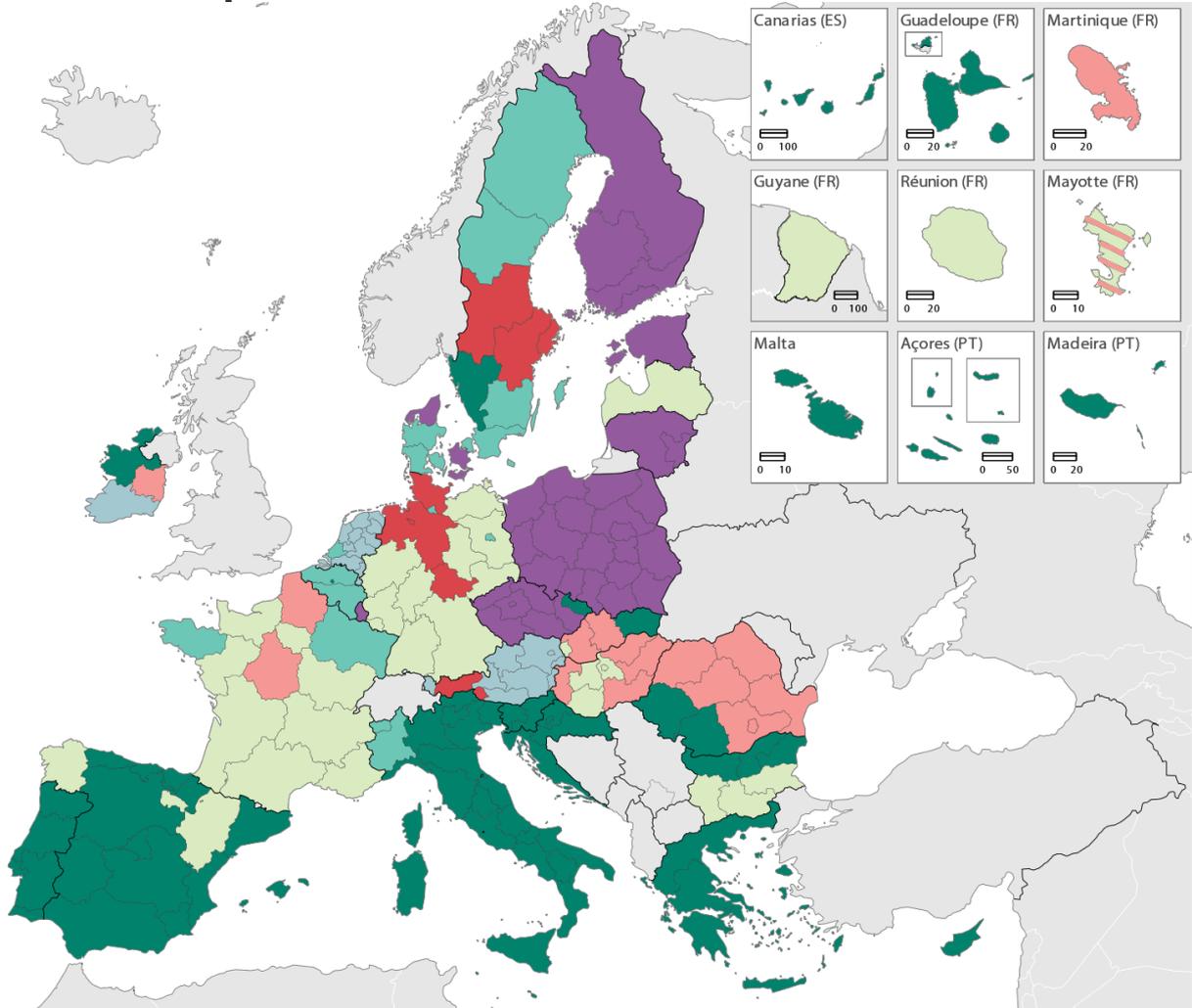
In half of the regions in Hungary, health is the most selected important dimension for the future of Europe, with the share of selecting this dimension varying between 31% in Dél-Alföld and 40% in Nyugat-Dunántúl. A similar picture is observed in Romania (six of the eight regions, from 39% in Centru and Nord-Vest to 47% in Nord-Est) and Slovakia (two of the four regions, 32% in Západné Slovensko and 35% in Stredné Slovensko).

Across the regions of Poland, between 40% and 49% of respondents say that the EU's security and defence is one of the two most important issues for the future of Europe - making it the top-ranking issue in all of Poland's regions. The EU's security and defence is also the top-ranking dimension in both regions in Lithuania (44% in Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas and 46% in Sostines regiona), in all regions of Finland (between 39% in Åland and 46% in Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi), in seven of the eight regions of Czechia (between 31% Střední Morava and 41% in Praha), and in Estonia (42%) and Luxembourg (25%).

In all but one region in the Netherlands the largest share of respondents select migration as one of the two most important dimensions for the future of Europe; the proportion selecting this dimension varies between 33% in Gelderland and Utrecht and 39% in Zeeland. A similar picture is observed in Austria where, in all but one region, migration is the top-ranking dimension for the future of Europe (between 30% in Vorarlberg and 37% in Salzburg).

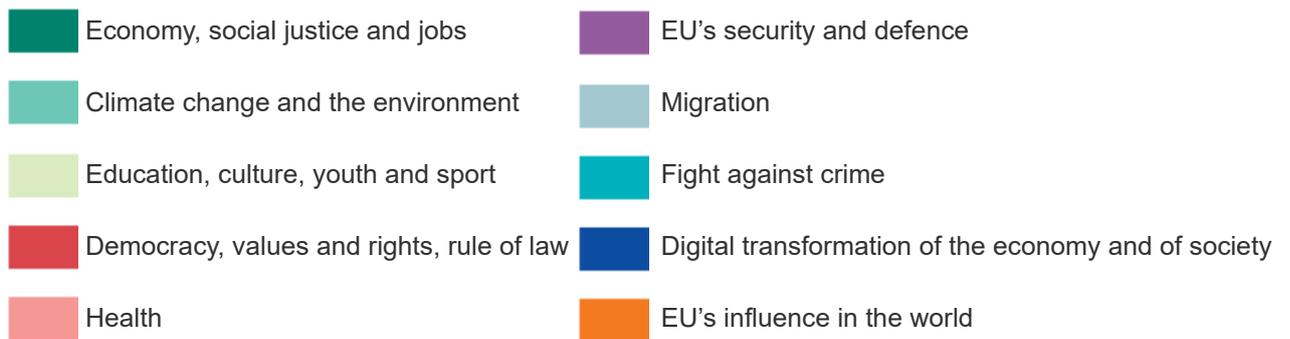
Q8. Which of the following dimensions do you think are the most important for the future of Europe? (Max. two answers)

**Most-selected response shown**



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)



## 6. Optimism about the future

### 6.1 Things going in the right direction

At EU level, 52% of respondents reply that, in general, things are going in the right direction in their region, while 36% state the opposite – that things are going in the wrong direction. Less than one in ten (7%) reply spontaneously that it is neither going one nor the other direction.

Compared to 2021, the proportion of respondents replying that, in general, things are going in the right direction in their region has decreased by five percentage points.

The map of Europe shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents who think that things are going in the right direction in their region.

In 110 of the 194 EU regions, at least half of respondents reply that things are going in the right direction in their region. In 34 of these regions, at least 65% of respondents share this view. This applies, for example, to both regions of Slovenia and Lithuania, all but one region in Poland, six of the eight regions in Czechia, and to Luxembourg (where results are only presented at country level). The overall highest proportion saying that things are going in the right direction is observed in Pomorskie in Poland (82%).

In 14 of the 194 EU regions, less than 35% reply that, in general, things are going in the right direction in their region. This applies to the four French overseas departments – Mayotte (11%), Martinique (26%), Guadeloupe (31%) and Guyane (32%) – and to Basilicata, Umbria, Puglia, Calabria and Molise in Italy (between 27% and 34% 'right direction' responses). The other regions where less than 35% of respondents share this view are Észak-Magyarország in Hungary (31%), Canarias in Spain (32%), Kärnten in Austria (33%), Thüringen in Germany (32%). The proportion being optimistic is also low in Cyprus (27%).

There are also some differences between regions within the same Member State. In Germany, for example, 75% of respondents in Schleswig-Holstein reply that things are going

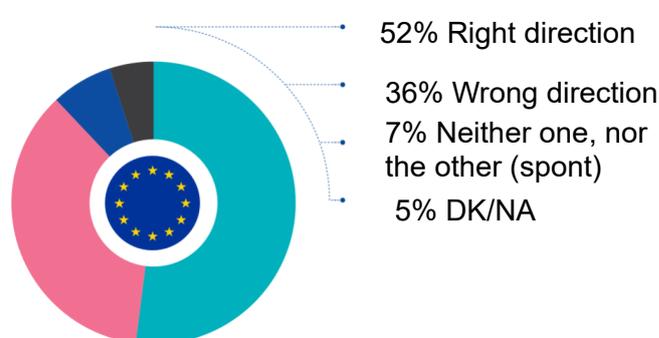
in the right direction in their region, whereas this view is shared by 32% of respondents in Thüringen.

The map of Europe on page 50 gives an overview of the trend from 2021 to 2024 in the level of trust in national governments across the EU.

There are 66 regions where the proportion of respondents saying that things are going in the right direction in their region has decreased by ten or more percentage points compared to 2021. A decrease of this size is seen, for example, in all regions of Finland, 13 of the 16 regions of Germany, 11 of the 18 regions in France and eight of the 12 regions in the Netherlands.

In 22 regions, the proportion saying that things are going in the right direction in their region has increased by ten or more percentage points. The largest positive changes are seen in Poland (e.g. +30 pp in Warszawski stoleczny, +21 pp in Warminsko-Mazurskie and +27 pp in Malopolskie).

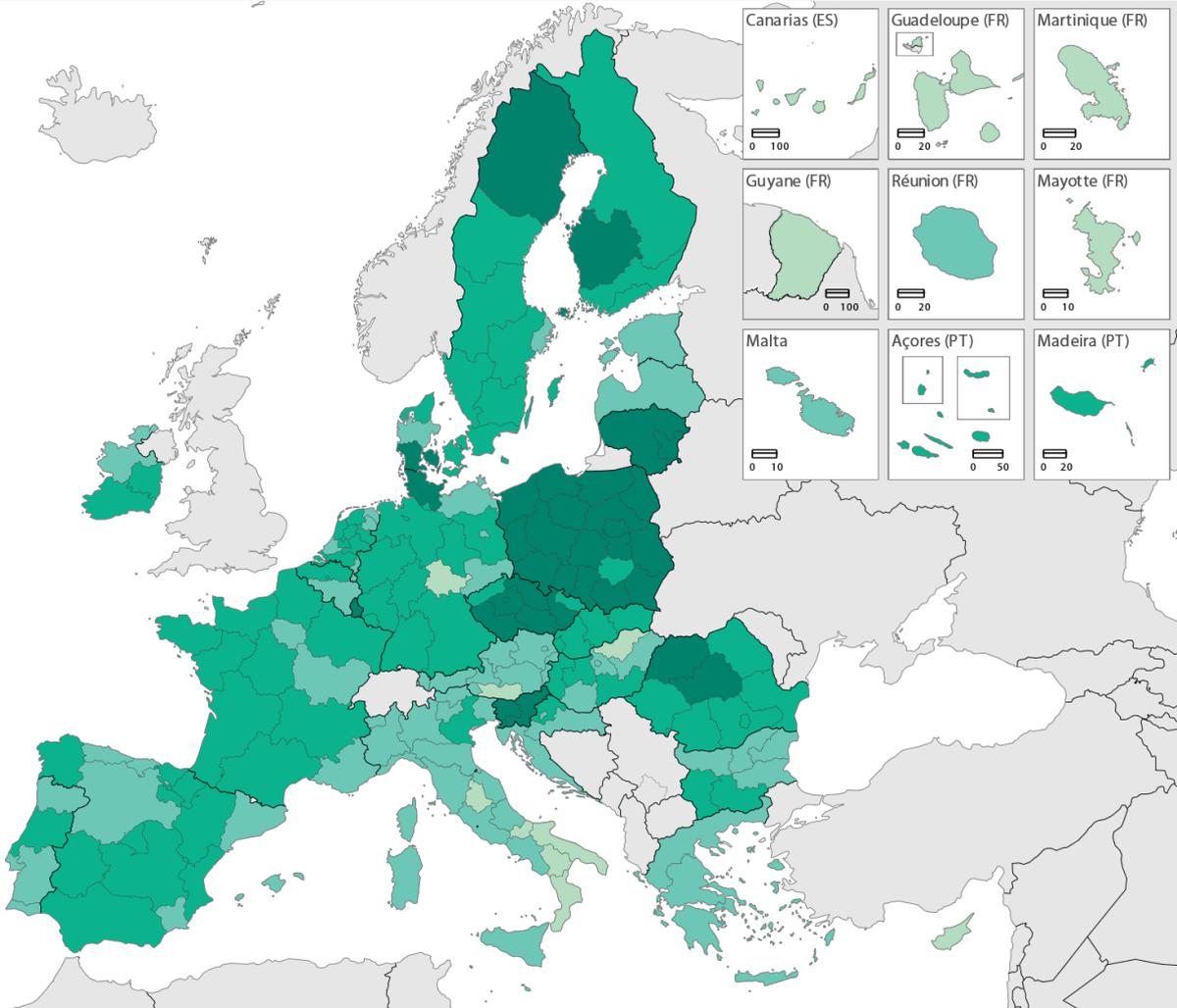
*DX3. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in (OUR REGION)? (% EU27)*



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

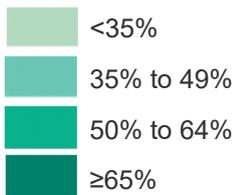
*DX3. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in (OUR REGION)?*

% response 'Right direction'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)



RESPONSE 'RIGHT DIRECTION'

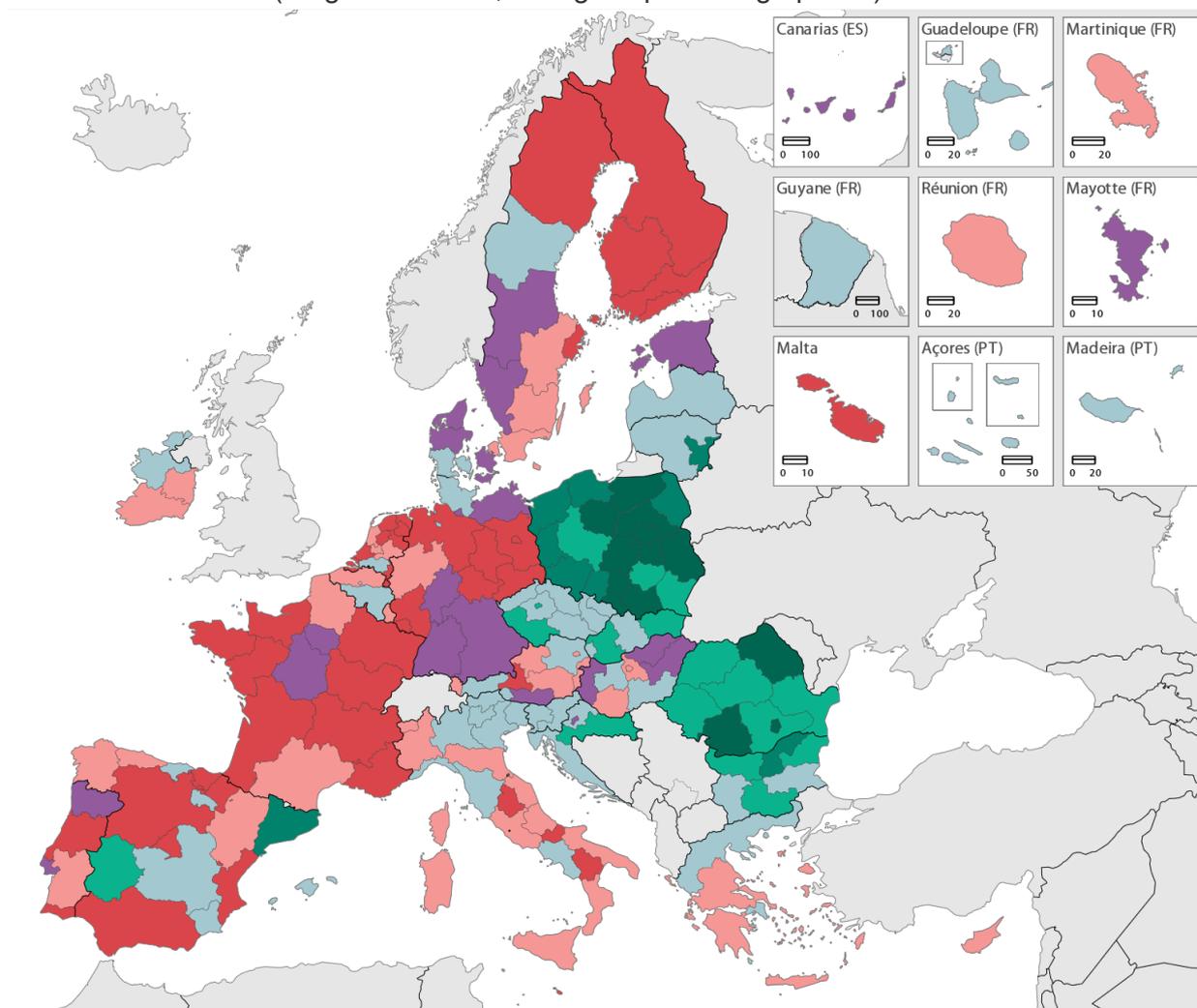
Maximum EU regions: 90%

Median EU regions: 68%

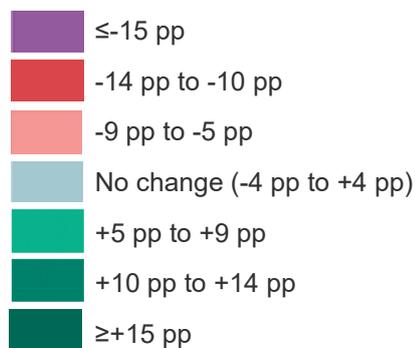
Minimum EU regions: 39%

*DX3. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in (OUR REGION)?*

Evolution 2024-2021 ( ' Right direction ' , change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)

## 6.2 Optimism about the future of EU regions

At EU level, around two thirds of respondents (66%) are optimistic about the future of their region, with 13% saying they are 'very optimistic' and 53% 'rather optimistic'. Far fewer respondents report being pessimistic about the future of their region (8% 'very pessimistic' and 24% 'rather pessimistic' responses).

Compared to 2021, the proportion of respondents being optimistic about the future of their region has decreased by five percentage points.

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents who are 'very' or 'rather optimistic' about the future of their region.

In 34 EU regions, at least 80% of respondents are optimistic about the future of their region. This applies, for example, to four out of five regions in Denmark, three out of five regions in Finland, both regions of Lithuania, 11 out of 17 regions in Poland, four of the eight regions in Czechia, four out of eight regions in Sweden, and Luxembourg. The overall highest level of optimism is observed in Syddanmark in Denmark (90% 'optimistic' responses). More generally, as it was observed in 2021, the regions where at least 80% of respondents say they are optimistic about the future of their region are mainly located in central and northern Europe.

In 12 of the 194 EU regions, less than half of respondents are optimistic about the future of their region. Some of these regions are already identified in the previous section ('things going in the right direction'), such as the French overseas departments of Martinique (39%), Mayotte (40%), and Guadeloupe (44%), Cyprus (44%) and Calabria in Italy (46%). This list is completed by four of the eight regions in Hungary (between 36% in Észak-Magyarország and 48% in Budapest and Dél-Dunántú), Castilla y León in Spain (46%), Attiki in Greece (47%), and Thüringen in Germany (46%).

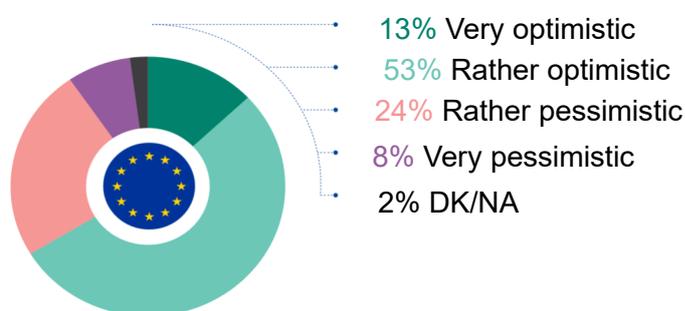
The map of Europe on page 53 gives an overview of the trend from 2021 to 2024 in optimism about the future of EU regions.

There are 35 regions where the proportion of respondents saying that they are optimistic about the future of their region has decreased by ten or more percentage points, compared to just nine regions where the level of optimism has increased by at least ten percentage points.

The largest drop in optimism is seen in Germany, where the share of respondents being optimistic about the future of their region has increased by ten or more percentage points in 13 of the 16 regions. (e.g. -23 pp in Thüringen and -18 pp in Sachsen-Anhalt).

Poland on the other hand is again characterised by the largest increase in optimism. The proportion of respondents being optimistic about the future of their region has increased in all regions in Poland, and six regions have seen an increase of at least ten percentage points compared to 2021 (e.g. +16 pp in Lubelskie and +13 pp in Swietokrzyskie).

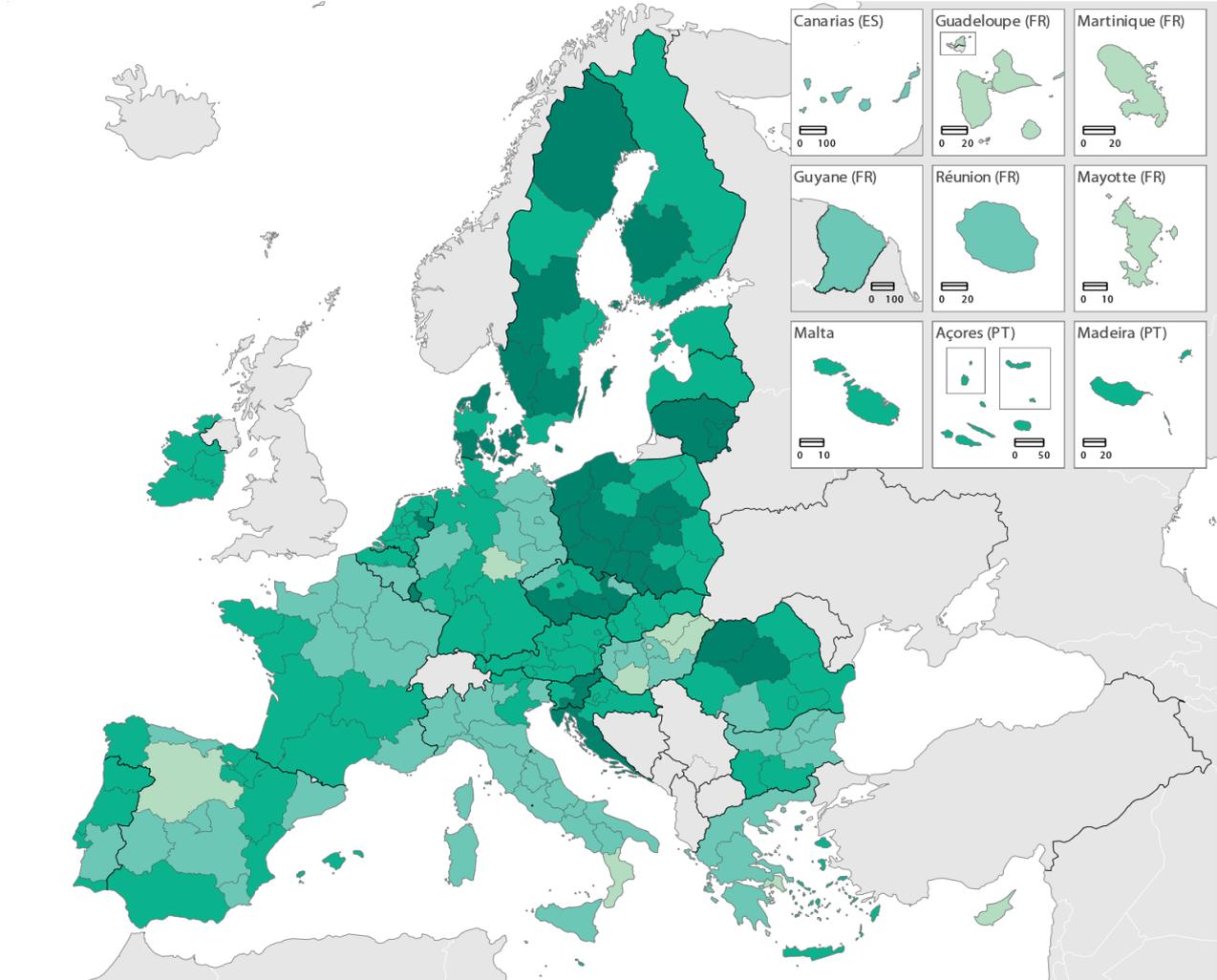
*Q9. Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)? (% EU27)*



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

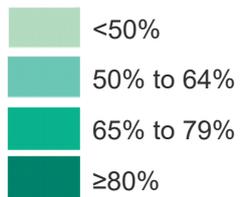
Q9. Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)?

% response Total 'Optimistic'



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

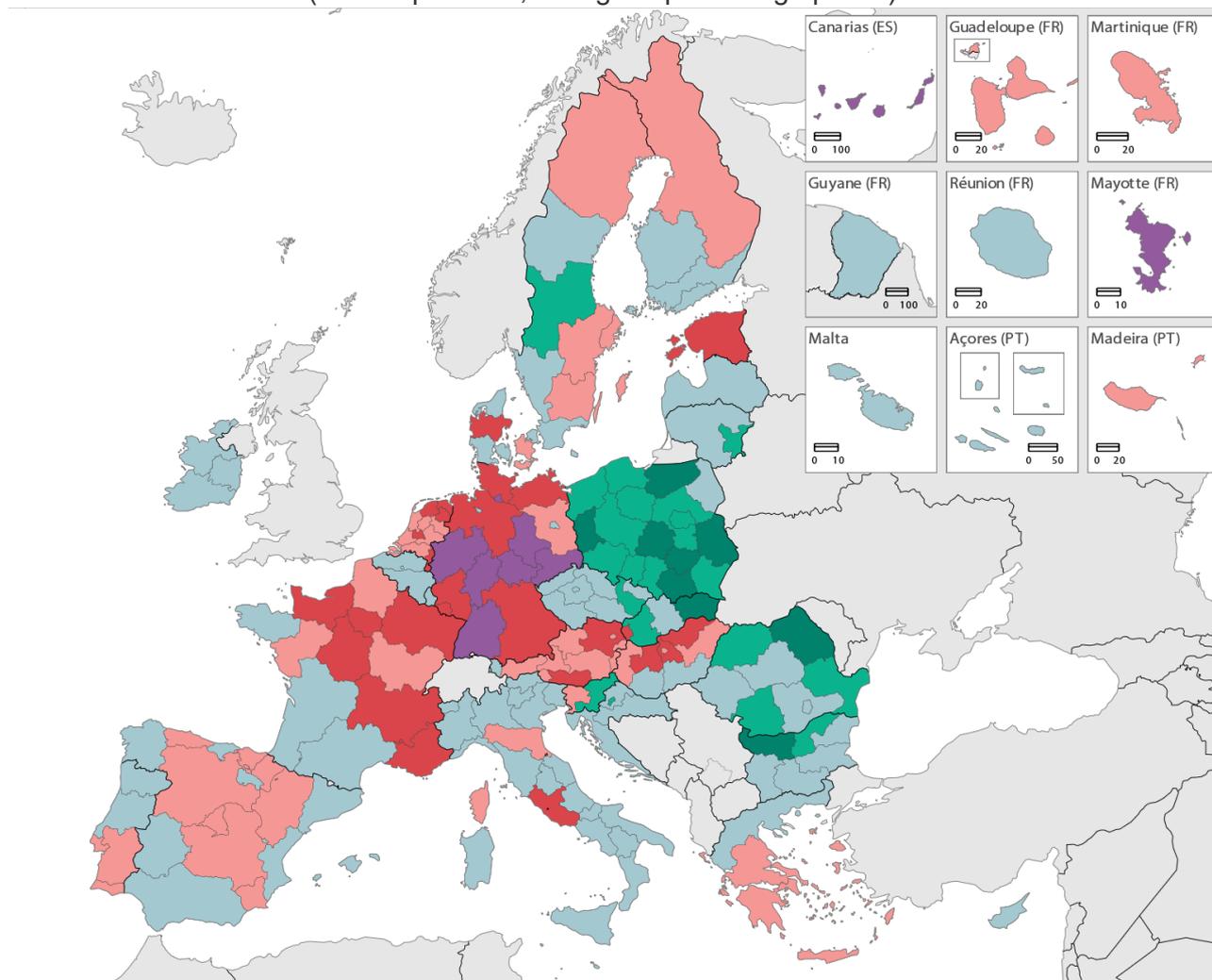


RESPONSE TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC'

Maximum EU regions: 90%  
Median EU regions: 68%  
Minimum EU regions: 36%

Q9. Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of (OUR REGION)?

Evolution 2024-2021 (Total 'Optimistic', change in percentage points)



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091 in 2024 and n=62 636 in 2021)



### 6.3 Optimism about the future of the EU

Respondents across the EU tend to be less optimistic about the future of the EU than they are about the future of their region, with about seven in ten being optimistic about the future of their region, compared to 55% being optimistic about the future of the EU (9% say they are 'very optimistic' and 45% 'rather optimistic'). More than four in ten respondents report being pessimistic about the future of the EU (12% 'very pessimistic' and 30% 'rather pessimistic' responses).

The map on the next page shows, for each region, the proportion of respondents who are 'very' or 'rather optimistic' about the future of the EU.

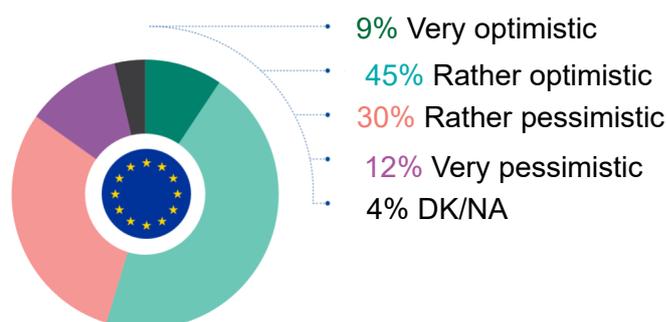
In 76 of the 194 EU regions, at least 65% of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU. This number includes all regions in Croatia (from 65% in Panonska Hrvatska and Sjeverna Hrvatska to 67% in Jadranska Hrvatska), Denmark (from 70% in Nordjylland to 79% in Hovedstaden – the overall highest level of optimistic observed) and Lithuania (70% in Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas and 75% in Sostines regionas). The share of 'optimistic' respondents is also at least 65%, for example, in four of the five regions of Finland, five of the eight regions of Sweden, and in Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta (where results are only presented at country level).

In 63 of the 194 EU regions, less than half of the respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU. This applies, for instance, to all regions in Austria (between 32% in Burgenland and 44% in Wien), all but one region in Hungary (39% in Észak-Magyarország to 49% in Pest), all but one region in France (from 27% in Corse to 49% in La Reunion), and three of the four regions in Greece (48% in both Attiki and Voreia Ellada and 47% in Kentriki Ellada).

Austria stands out with two regions where the level of optimism about the future of the EU drops below 35% (32% in Burgenland and 34% in Salzburg); a similarly low level of optimism is also observed in two regions in France (27% in Corse and 33% in Bourgogne-Franche-Comté).

At the individual country level, the largest variation in between regions is seen in Germany and Spain. In Spain, the level of optimism about the future of the EU ranges from 49% in País Vasco to 68% in Andalucía. In Germany, the figure varies between 43% in Thüringen and 69% in Berlin.

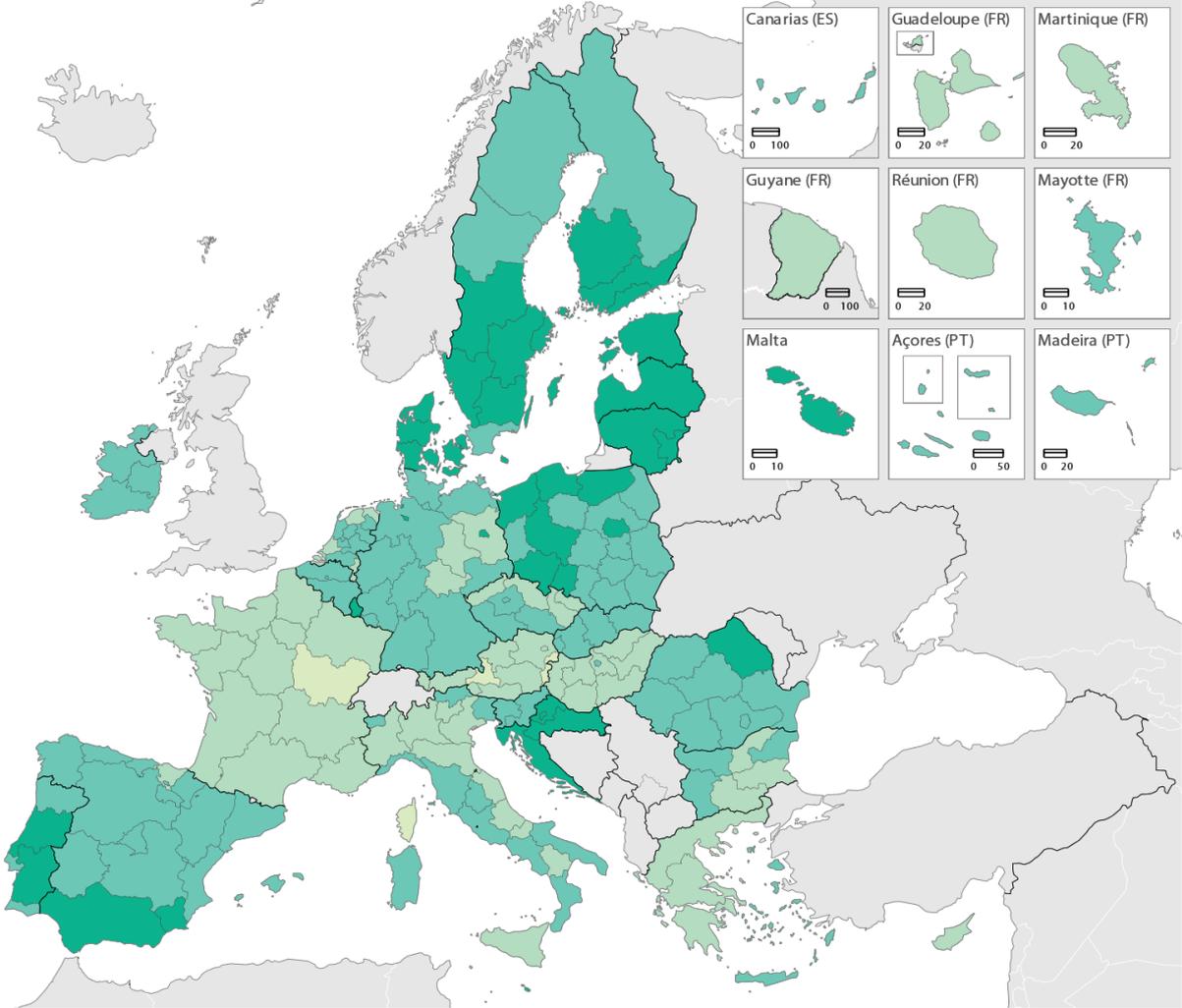
*Q10. Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the EU? (% EU27)*



Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)

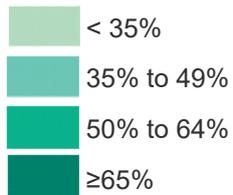
Q10. Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the EU?

% response Total 'Optimistic'



Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 02/2024

Base: all respondents (EU27 n=62 091)



RESPONSE TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC'

Maximum EU regions: 79%

Median EU regions: 56%

Minimum EU regions: 27%

## Technical specifications

Between 11 January and 15 February 2024, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 539 'Public opinion in the EU regions' at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication. Flash Eurobarometer 539 covers the population of EU citizens, aged 15 years and over, and living in one of the 194 individual regions across the 27 EU Member States.

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

Sample sizes per region/ country vary between 300 and 500 (except in three regions with 150 interviews). The total number of interviews completed across the EU27 is 62 091. The

exact number of achieved interviews and fieldwork dates, for each of the 194 regions/ countries, are presented below.

### Margin of error

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

### Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
BE	Belgium			
BE1	Région_de_Bruxelles_Capitale/ Brussels_Hoofdstedelijk_Gewest	1	400	15.01.24-06.02.24
BE2	Vlaams_Gewest/Région_Flamande	1	407	15.01.24-06.02.24
BE3	Région_Wallonne/Waals_Gewest	1	403	15.01.24-06.02.24
BG	Bulgaria			
BG31	Severozapaden	2	351	15.01.24-05.02.24
BG32	Severen_tsentralen	2	322	15.01.24-05.02.24
BG33	Severoiztochen	2	315	15.01.24-05.02.24
BG34	Yugoiztochen	2	340	15.01.24-05.02.24
BG41	Yugozapaden	2	314	15.01.24-05.02.24
BG42	Yuzhen_tsentralen	2	369	15.01.24-05.02.24
CZ	Czechia			
CZ01	Praha	2	309	15.01.24-09.02.24
CZ02	Strední_Cechy	2	308	15.01.24-09.02.24
CZ03	Jihozápad	2	301	15.01.24-08.02.24
CZ04	Severozápad	2	300	15.01.24-09.02.24
CZ05	Severovýchod	2	303	15.01.24-08.02.24
CZ06	Jihovýchod	2	302	15.01.24-09.02.24
CZ07	Strední_Morava	2	301	15.01.24-09.02.24
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	2	304	15.01.24-08.02.24
DK	Denmark			
DK01	Hovedstaden	2	308	15.01.24-31.01.24
DK02	Sjælland	2	301	15.01.24-31.01.24
DK03	Syddanmark	2	302	15.01.24-31.01.24
DK04	Midtjylland	2	303	15.01.24-31.01.24
DK05	Nordjylland	2	306	15.01.24-31.01.24
DE	Germany			
DE1	Baden-Württemberg	1	400	11.01.24-13.02.24
DE2	Bayern	1	415	11.01.24-09.02.24
DE3	Berlin	1	301	11.01.24-09.02.24
DE4	Brandenburg	1	302	11.01.24-06.02.24
DE5	Bremen	1	301	11.01.24-10.02.24
DE6	Hamburg	1	309	11.01.24-10.02.24
DE7	Hessen	1	401	11.01.24-06.02.24
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1	302	11.01.24-13.02.24
DE9	Niedersachsen	1	413	11.01.24-10.02.24
DEA	Nordrhein-Westfalen	1	405	11.01.24-09.02.24
DEB	Rheinland-Pfalz	1	402	11.01.24-10.02.24
DEC	Saarland	1	303	11.01.24-09.02.24
DED	Sachsen	1	403	11.01.24-09.02.24
DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt	1	316	11.01.24-09.02.24
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein	1	301	11.01.24-10.02.24
DEG	Thüringen	1	300	11.01.24-10.02.24
EE	Estland			
EE00	Eesti	2	509	15.01.24-24.01.24
IE	Ireland			
IE04	Northern_and_Western	2	300	15.01.24-03.02.24
IE05	Southern	2	300	15.01.24-03.02.24
IE06	Eastern_and_Midlands	2	303	15.01.24-03.02.24

## Flash Eurobarometer 539

## Public opinion in the EU regions

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
EL	Greece			
EL5	Voreia_Ellada	1	401	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL6	Kentriki_Ellada	1	403	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL3	Attiki	1	405	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL4	Nisia_Aigaiou,Kriti	1	406	15.01.24-02.02.24
ES	Spain			
ES11	Galicia	2	300	11.01.24-12.02.24
ES12	Principado_de_Asturias	2	300	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES13	Cantabria	2	303	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES21	País_Vasco	2	300	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES22	Comunidad_Foral_de_Navarra	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES23	La_Rioja	2	300	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES24	Aragón	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES30	Comunidad_de_Madrid	2	307	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES41	Castilla_y_León	2	305	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES42	Castilla-La_Mancha	2	303	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES43	Extremadura	2	301	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES51	Cataluña	2	306	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES52	Comunidad_Valenciana	2	306	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES53	Illes_Balears	2	302	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES61	Andalucía	2	305	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES62	Región_de_Murcia	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES63	Ciudad_Autónoma_de_Ceuta	2	150	12.01.24-08.02.24
ES64	Ciudad_Autónoma_de_Melilla	2	153	12.01.24-07.02.24
ES70	Canarias	2	305	11.01.24-08.02.24
FR	France			
FR1	Île_de_France	1	400	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRB	Centre-Val_de_Loire	1	302	11.01.24-14.02.24
FRC	Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	1	400	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRD	Normandie	1	403	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRE	Hauts-de-France	1	401	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRF	Grand_Est	1	403	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRG	Pays-de-la-Loire	1	307	11.01.24-07.02.24
FRH	Bretagne	1	308	11.01.24-07.02.24
FRI	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	1	402	11.01.24-10.02.24
FRJ	Occitanie	1	401	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRK	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	1	400	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRL	Provence-Alpes-Côte_d'Azur	1	405	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRM	Corse	1	300	12.01.24-10.02.24
FRY1	Guadeloupe	1	301	12.01.24-09.02.24
FRY2	Martinique	1	302	11.01.24-15.02.24
FRY3	Guyane	1	301	12.01.24-15.02.24
FRY4	la_Réunion	1	301	12.01.24-08.02.24
FRY5	Mayotte	1	304	12.01.24-14.02.24
HR	Croatia			
HR02	Panonska_Hrvatska	2	303	15.01.24-09.02.24
HR05	Grad_Zagreb	2	308	15.01.24-24.01.24
HR06	Sjeverna_Hrvatska	2	305	15.01.24-25.01.24
HR03	Jadranska_Hrvatska	2	302	15.01.24-09.02.24

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
IT	Italy			
ITC1	Piemonte	2	302	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITC2	Valle_d'Aosta/Vallée_d'Aoste	2	301	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITC3	Liguria	2	300	15.01.24-14.02.24
ITC4	Lombardia	2	308	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITF1	Abruzzo	2	302	15.01.24-14.02.24
ITF2	Molise	2	304	15.01.24-14.02.24
ITF3	Campania	2	302	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITF4	Puglia	2	304	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITF5	Basilicata	2	301	15.01.24-15.02.24
ITF6	Calabria	2	312	15.01.24-14.02.24
ITG1	Sicilia	2	303	15.01.24-12.02.24
ITG2	Sardegna	2	302	15.01.24-15.02.24
ITH1	Provincia_Autonoma_di_Bolzano /Bozen	2	301	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITH2	Provincia_Autonoma_di_Trento	2	304	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITH3	Veneto	2	301	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITH4	Friuli-Venezia_Giulia	2	300	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITH5	Emilia-Romagna	2	303	15.01.24-12.02.24
ITI1	Toscana	2	302	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITI2	Umbria	2	301	15.01.24-13.02.24
ITI3	Marche	2	300	15.01.24-14.02.24
ITI4	Lazio	2	303	15.01.24-12.02.24
CY	Cyprus			
CY00	Kypros	2	501	15.01.24-22.01.24
LV	Latvia			
LV00	Latvija	2	500	15.01.24-23.01.24
LT	Lithuania			
LT01	Sostines_regionas	2	305	15.01.24-24.01.24
LT02	Vidurio_ir_vakaru_Lietuvos_regio nas	2	311	15.01.24-24.01.24
LU	Luxembourg			
LU00	Luxembourg	2	503	15.01.24-27.01.24
HU	Hungary			
HU11	Budapest	2	317	15.01.24-05.02.24
HU12	Pest	2	311	15.01.24-05.02.24
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	2	307	15.01.24-31.01.24
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	2	301	15.01.24-05.02.24
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	2	306	15.01.24-31.01.24
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	2	308	15.01.24-31.01.24
HU32	Észak-Alföld	2	305	15.01.24-31.01.24
HU33	Dél-Alföld	2	307	15.01.24-01.02.24
MT	Malta			
MT00	Malta	2	507	15.01.24-27.01.24

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
NL	Netherlands			
NL11	Groningen	2	305	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL12	Friesland (NL)	2	304	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL13	Drenthe	2	305	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL21	Overijssel	2	306	15.01.24-14.02.24
NL22	Gelderland	2	301	15.01.24-14.02.24
NL23	Flevoland	2	302	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL31	Utrecht	2	313	15.01.24-14.02.24
NL32	Noord-Holland	2	301	15.01.24-12.02.24
NL33	Zuid-Holland	2	305	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL34	Zeeland	2	303	15.01.24-12.02.24
NL41	Noord-Brabant	2	302	15.01.24-13.02.24
NL42	Limburg (NL)	2	307	15.01.24-13.02.24
AT	Austria			
AT11	Burgenland	2	300	15.01.24-12.02.24
AT12	Niederösterreich	2	305	15.01.24-12.02.24
AT13	Wien	2	305	15.01.24-12.02.24
AT21	Kärnten	2	309	15.01.24-14.02.24
AT22	Steiermark	2	300	15.01.24-14.02.24
AT31	Oberösterreich	2	301	16.01.24-12.02.24
AT32	Salzburg	2	305	15.01.24-12.02.24
AT33	Tirol	2	307	15.01.24-13.02.24
AT34	Vorarlberg	2	303	15.01.24-14.02.24
PL	Poland			
PL71	Łódzkie	2	313	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL91	Warszawski stołeczny	2	312	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL92	Mazowiecki regionalny	2	311	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL21	Małopolskie	2	305	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL22	Śląskie	2	308	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL81	Lubelskie	2	308	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL82	Podkarpackie	2	313	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL72	Świętokrzyskie	2	312	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL84	Podlaskie	2	312	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL41	Wielkopolskie	2	300	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	2	312	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL43	Lubuskie	2	313	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL51	Dolnośląskie	2	307	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL52	Opolskie	2	308	11.01.24-03.02.24
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2	307	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	2	304	11.01.24-05.02.24
PL63	Pomorskie	2	305	11.01.24-05.02.24

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
PT	Portugal			
PT11	Norte	2	301	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT15	Algarve	2	303	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT16	Centro_(PT)	2	306	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT17	Área_Metropolitana_de_Lisboa	2	306	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT18	Alentejo	2	302	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT20	Região_Autónoma_dos_Açores_(PT)	2	301	15.01.24-05.02.24
PT30	Região_Autónoma_da_Madeira_(PT)	2	303	15.01.24-05.02.24
RO	Romania			
RO11	Nord-Vest	2	306	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO12	Centru	2	304	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO21	Nord-Est	2	307	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO22	Sud-Est	2	307	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO31	Sud-Muntenia	2	307	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO32	Bucuresti-Ilfov	2	308	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO41	Sud-Vest_Oltenia	2	312	15.01.24-01.02.24
RO42	Vest	2	304	15.01.24-01.02.24
SI	Slovenia			
SI03	Vzhodna_Slovenija	2	301	15.01.24-23.01.24
SI04	Zahodna_Slovenija	2	305	15.01.24-22.01.24
SK	Slovakia			
SK01	Bratislavský_kraj	2	300	15.01.24-07.02.24
SK02	Západné_Slovensko	2	310	15.01.24-07.02.24
SK03	Stredné_Slovensko	2	301	15.01.24-07.02.24
SK04	Východné_Slovensko	2	315	15.01.24-07.02.24
FI	Finland			
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	2	305	15.01.24-25.01.24
FI1B	Helsinki-Uusimaa	2	304	15.01.24-25.01.24
FI1C	Etelä-Suomi	2	308	15.01.24-25.01.24
FI1D	Pohjois-ja_Itä-Suomi	2	306	15.01.24-25.01.24
FI20	Åland	2	150	15.01.24-30.01.24
SE	Sweden			
SE11	Stockholm	2	311	15.01.24-06.02.24
SE12	Östra_Mellansverige	2	306	15.01.24-06.02.24
SE21	Småland_med_öarna	2	312	15.01.24-06.02.24
SE22	Sydsverige	2	301	15.01.24-05.02.24
SE23	Västsverige	2	308	15.01.24-06.02.24
SE31	Norra_Mellansverige	2	303	15.01.24-05.02.24
SE32	Mellersta_Norrland	2	300	15.01.24-07.02.24
SE33	Övre_Norrland	2	303	15.01.24-06.02.24

## Flash Eurobarometer 539

## Public opinion in the EU regions

		NUTS level	Sample size	Fieldwork dates
EL	Greece			
EL5	Voreia_Ellada	1	401	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL6	Kentriki_Ellada	1	403	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL3	Attiki	1	405	15.01.24-02.02.24
EL4	Nisia_Aigaiou,Kriti	1	406	15.01.24-02.02.24
ES	Spain			
ES11	Galicia	2	300	11.01.24-12.02.24
ES12	Principado_de_Asturias	2	300	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES13	Cantabria	2	303	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES21	Pais_Vasco	2	300	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES22	Comunidad_Foral_de_Navarra	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES23	La_Rioja	2	300	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES24	Aragón	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES30	Comunidad_de_Madrid	2	307	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES41	Castilla_y_León	2	305	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES42	Castilla-La_Mancha	2	303	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES43	Extremadura	2	301	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES51	Cataluña	2	306	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES52	Comunidad_Valenciana	2	306	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES53	Illes_Balears	2	302	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES61	Andalucía	2	305	11.01.24-09.02.24
ES62	Región_de_Murcia	2	302	11.01.24-08.02.24
ES63	Ciudad_Autónoma_de_Ceuta	2	150	12.01.24-08.02.24
ES64	Ciudad_Autónoma_de_Melilla	2	153	12.01.24-07.02.24
ES70	Canarias	2	305	11.01.24-08.02.24
FR	France			
FR1	Île_de_France	1	400	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRB	Centre-Val_de_Loire	1	302	11.01.24-14.02.24
FRC	Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	1	400	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRD	Normandie	1	403	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRE	Hauts-de-France	1	401	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRF	Grand_Est	1	403	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRG	Pays-de-la-Loire	1	307	11.01.24-07.02.24
FRH	Bretagne	1	308	11.01.24-07.02.24
FRI	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	1	402	11.01.24-10.02.24
FRJ	Occitanie	1	401	11.01.24-09.02.24
FRK	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	1	400	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRL	Provence-Alpes-Côte_d'Azur	1	405	11.01.24-12.02.24
FRM	Corse	1	300	12.01.24-10.02.24
FRY1	Guadeloupe	1	301	12.01.24-09.02.24
FRY2	Martinique	1	302	11.01.24-15.02.24
FRY3	Guyane	1	301	12.01.24-15.02.24
FRY4	la_Réunion	1	301	12.01.24-08.02.24
FRY5	Mayotte	1	304	12.01.24-14.02.24
HR	Croatia			
HR02	Panonska_Hrvatska	2	303	15.01.24-09.02.24
HR05	Grad_Zagreb	2	308	15.01.24-24.01.24
HR06	Sjeverna_Hrvatska	2	305	15.01.24-25.01.24
HR03	Jadranska_Hrvatska	2	302	15.01.24-09.02.24

## Questionnaire

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE)

Q1\_1 The quality of life in (OUR REGION)

Q1\_2 The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very good	1
Rather good	2
Rather bad	3
Very bad	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
<i>FL500 Q1</i>	

ASK ALL

**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 PER LINE)

Q2\_1 Your life in general

Q2\_2 The situation of the economy of (OUR REGION)

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Better	1
Worse	2
Same	3
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL500 Q2</i>	

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (RANDOMISE 1-9)

Immigration	1
Crime	2
Economic situation and unemployment	3
People and/or business going away from the region	4
The educational system	5
The environment and climate change	6
Health	7
Cost of living	8
Housing	9
Transport	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	12
<i>FL500 Q3</i>	

ASK ALL

**Q4 Could you please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust...?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE)

Q4_1 The European Union	1
Q4_2 The (NATIONALITY) government	2
Q4_3 The regional or local authorities	3
(RESPONSE SCALE)	
Tend to trust	1
Tend not to trust	2
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
<i>FL500 Q4 Modified trend</i>	

ASK ALL

**Q5 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) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

Your MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)	1
Members of the European Commission (the European Commissioners)	2
Your (NATIONALITY) political representatives	3
Your regional or local political representatives	4
None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	5
All together (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
<i>FL500 Q5</i>	

ASK ALL

**Q6 The next European elections will be held in June 2024. How likely do you think you are to vote in these elections?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very likely	1
Rather likely	2
Rather unlikely	3
Very unlikely	4
Not eligible/too young to vote (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	6
<i>New</i>	

ASK ALL

**Q7 For each of the following initiatives, please tell me how effective or not you think they will be in helping to tackle the challenges facing the EU.**

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE)

Q7\_1 The EU's plan aiming to tackle climate change and transform the EU into a competitive, green, economy, climate neutral economy by 2050, i.e. the European Green Deal

Q7\_2 The EU's recovery plan to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic and modernise the EU's economy, by investing €800 billion in the EU economy, i.e. NextGenerationEU

Q7\_3 The EU's initiative to accelerate the transition to sustainable and cheaper energy and to reduce dependency on Russia, i.e. REPowerEU

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very effective	1
Fairly effective	2
Not very effective	3
Not at all effective	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

*FL500 Q7 Modified trend*

ASK ALL

**Q8 Which of the following dimensions do you think are the most important for the future of Europe ?**

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (RANDOMISE 1-9)

EU's influence in the world	1
Economy, social justice and jobs	2
Climate change and the environment	3
Migration	4
Digital transformation of the economy and of society	5
Health	6
Democracy, values and rights, rule of law	7
EU's security and defence	8
Fight against crime	9
Education, culture, youth and sport	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	13

*FL500 Q8 Modified trend*

ASK ALL

**Q9 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

*FL500 Q9*

ASK ALL

**Q10 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the EU**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

ASK ALL

**DX1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	998
<i>FL500 DX1</i>	

ASK ALL

**DX2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	998
<i>FL500 DX2</i>	

ASK ALL

**DX3 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in (OUR REGION)?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Right direction	1
Wrong direction	2
Neither one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	998
<i>FL500 DX3</i>	

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