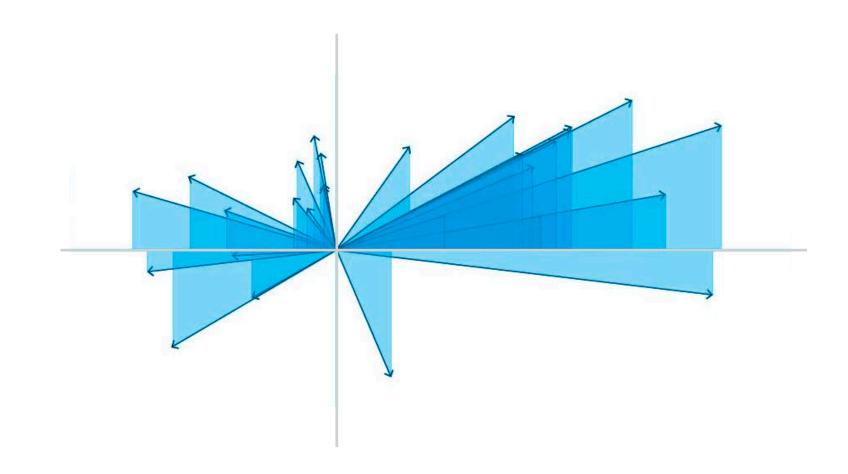
# EU Cohesion Monitor 2018

An assessment of cohesion in the 28 member states of the European Union



RETHINK: EUROPE an initiative of







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ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor

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The EU Cohesion Monitor is an index of the 28 member states of the European Union and their readiness for joint action and cooperation.

The monitor uses ten indicators to conceptualize and illustrate the foundations, national trajectories and future potentials of cohesion in Europe.

This updated edition includes the cohesion ranking and trends of the EU28 from 2007 to 2017.

The EU Cohesion Monitor is part of the Rethink: Europe project by the European Council on Foreign Relations and Stiftung Mercator.

To learn more about the project please visit ecfr.eu/rethinkeurope and ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

To contact the project team please email berlin.office@ecfr.eu

### **RETHINK: EUROPE**

Team



Josef Janning heads the Berlin office of ECFR and leads the project as Senior Policy Fellow.



Christoph Klavehn manages the project as Project Coordinator at the Berlin office of ECFR.



Christel Zunneberg is Project Assistant and supports Rethink: Europe's research.

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# What is the EU Cohesion Monitor?

The EU Cohesion Monitor is an index of the 28 member states of the European Union and their readiness for joint action and cooperation.

It measures how strong cohesion is, how it is changing, and how much it differs between the member states of the European Union.

The concept's central assumption is that European cohesion is a precondition for Europe's capacity to act, and that acting together successfully will in turn strengthen cohesion.

# Are cooperation and cohesion different concepts?

Overall, we assume that successful cooperation between individuals as well as societies and countries will strengthen mutual bonds, shared incentives, and common experiences.

Cohesion is broader in that it focuses on the disposition of collective actors to work together.

The EU Cohesion Monitor looks not only at actual cooperation but includes a measurement of the awareness, readiness, and cooperation-mindedness of societies.

# What is the difference between individual and structural cohesion?

Individual cohesion describes people's experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and well-being. Structural cohesion is shaped by connections and practices between countries on the macro-level, including the actions of economic, political, and cultural elites.

The two dimensions often complement each other, but this is not necessarily so. The EU Cohesion Monitor displays both dimensions separately to make this differentiation visible.

# What recommendations emerge from the EU Cohesion Monitor?

Cohesion is a central resource needed for European cooperation. Strategies to strengthen cohesion need to address both its individual as well as its structural dimension. They should also address each country's distinct cohesion profile.

Cohesion is not subject to swift changes. Measures that can boost cohesion should be pursued with stamina for the long term. The variety in cohesion also means that not only policymakers and governments are encouraged to address it. Cohesion is as much a field of engagement for civil-society organisations as well as EU citizens.

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How is the EU Cohesion Monitor compiled?

The EU Cohesion Monitor combines a total of 32 factors to a set of ten cohesion indicators for each of the 28 EU member states. Data was gathered for 2007, 2014, and 2016/17.

The monitor presents the cohesion indicators on a scale of 1 to 10 points for ease of analysis and comparability.

A description of how the data is converted is available at ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

What is the reason for choosing these particular indicators and variables?

Each of the EU Cohesion Monitor's ten indicators rests on a cohesion assumption, or hypothesis.

Regarding the indicator Funding, for example, we argue that the inflow of resources through EU funds will strengthen awareness of EU benefits, such as through the presence of EU-funded projects to improve local infrastructure. At the same time, being a net contributor to the EU budget will increase that country's stake in shaping the EU and thus will generally strengthen its engagement with it.

What are your data sources? How do you deal with data gaps?

The EU Cohesion Monitor relies on datasets that are publicly available. The most prominent sources include Eurostat and Eurobarometer surveys.

Where there are gaps in the primary data we use proxy data to cover them. For example, if a statistic is not available for 2017, we use the closest data available, say 2016. Similarly, when no data is available from other years at all, we use data from proxy countries, e.g. using Cyprus data for Malta.

The EU Cohesion Monitor was compiled with the goal to minimise these approximations.

Do you weigh your data?

We only weigh data where we see a compelling reason. For example, the maximum score in the 'Security' indicator is 7 points rather than 10. The scale ends at seven because stronger cooperation and deeper integration in the area of security and defence is part of ongoing policy debates.

The scaling has to give room for such steps and may need to be adjusted in future editions of the EU Cohesion Monitor.

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What are the results since the previous edition of the EU Cohesion Monitor?

In the past three years the continued recovery from the financial crisis and long-term EU funding patterns have shaped structural cohesion more than the arrival of migrants in Europe.

Trends in individual cohesion are marked by the substantial turnout for anti-EU and populist parties in several member states that held national elections in the period from 2015 to 2017. While this led to a further plummeting of the Engagement indicator, positive results for the Attitudes, Approval and Experience indicators explain why individual cohesion has grown steadily.

Why do countries still differ so much in their levels of cohesion?

The differences stem from the monitor's combination of cohesion indicators and factors that represent different sources of cohesion and give each country its distinct cohesion profile based on its geography, population, socio-economic resilience, and more.

The EU Cohesion Monitor captures a variety of data points to give a balanced assessment of cohesion. Therefore, the trends it describes tend to change gradually rather than abruptly from one year to the next.

What are the methodological changes?

The updated edition includes new data for the period from 2007 to 2017 as well as methodological improvements to make comparisons in a three-year timeline more consistent.

Some of the primary data had not received an update since the EU Cohesion Monitor's first edition. This includes cases where Eurobarometer questions or Eurostat tables have been discontinued or, in the case of the Engagement indicator, no new elections have taken place. In these cases we used the 2014 data point for 2017. Details at ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

Can I use EU Cohesion Monitor scores for my work? Are the data sets available?

Yes. The data underlying and generated by the EU Cohesion Monitor can be accessed in its entirety and free of charge at ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

Please cite as follows:

EU Cohesion Monitor, European Council on Foreign Relations, December 2017, available at www.ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor.

# Country Groups Overview

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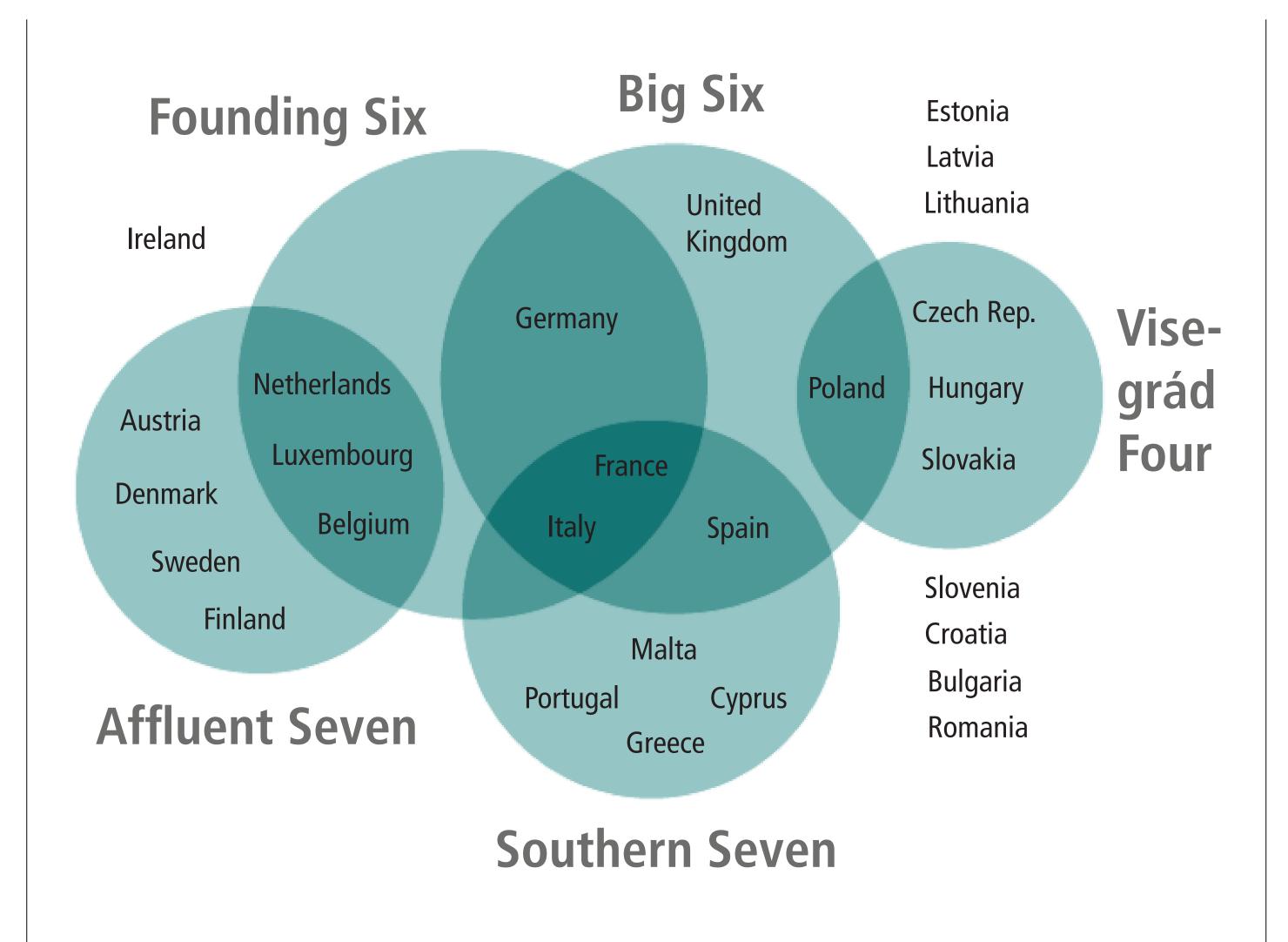
#### Overview

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### Five Country Groups

Results are not only presented for individual EU member states, but also for five country groups. The illustration shows each group's composition, the overlap between them, and the countries that do not fall into any of the five groups.

The impact of country groups on the politics of the EU and European integration at large has been changing over time and has often depended on the policy issue at stake. Some groups are more formalized or institutionalized than others.

Group data is provided by combining the scores of their respective member countries.

# Country Groups Big Six

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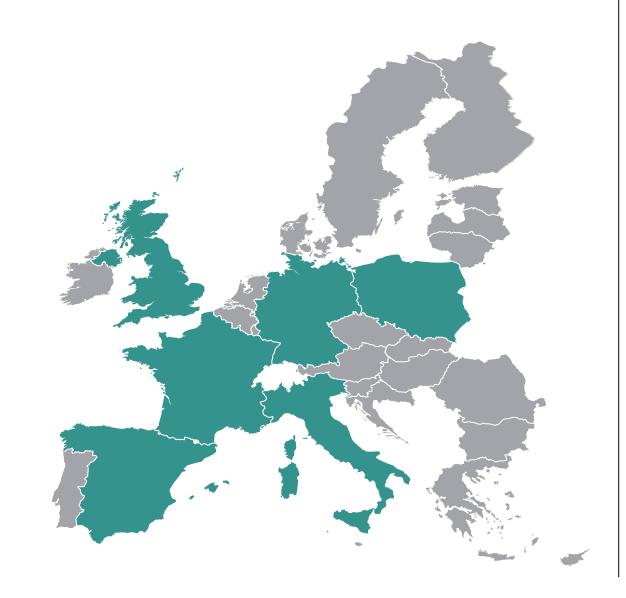
Visegrád Four

Sources: Eurostat (Population 2015), World Bank (GDP 2015), SIPRI Milex Data (Military Spending 2015), Eurostat (Ratio of employed to unemployed 2015).

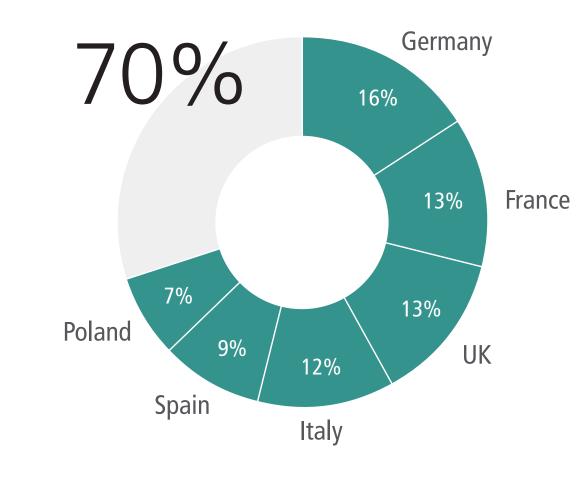
### The EU Powerhouse

The term "Big Six" refers to France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland and the UK. These countries are considered major European powers.

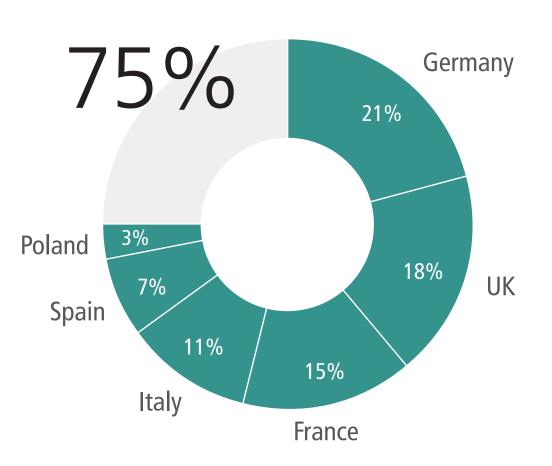
After Brexit, the group will eventually turn into the Big Five. Even without the UK, it will continue to be the EU powerhouse.



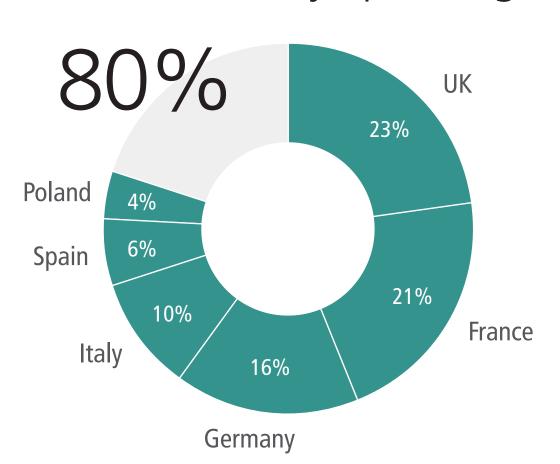
### Share of Population



### Share of GDP

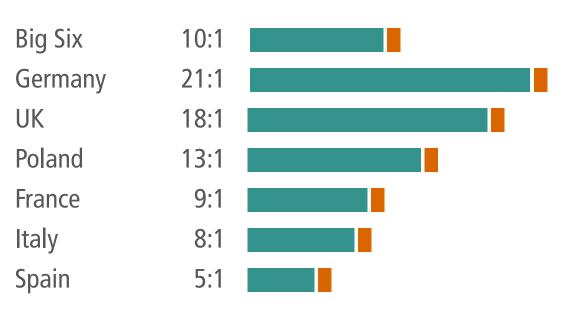


### Share of Military Spending



### Employed to Unemployed





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Sources: Eurostat (Population 2015), World Bank (GDP 2015), SIPRI Milex Data (Military Spending 2015), Eurostat (Ratio of employed to unemployed 2015).

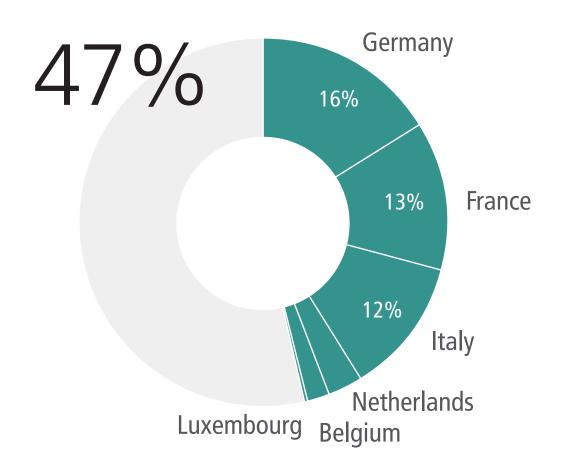
### The EU Pioneers

The term "Founding Six" refers to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. As signatories to the 1957 Rome Treaty they created what has become the European Union.

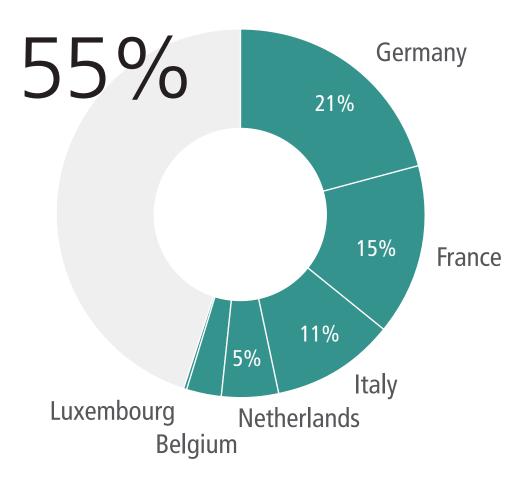
With the Franco-German partnership at its centre the Founding Six is the oldest group within the EU. It continues to have significant leverage and makes up about half the EU's population, GDP, and defence spending.



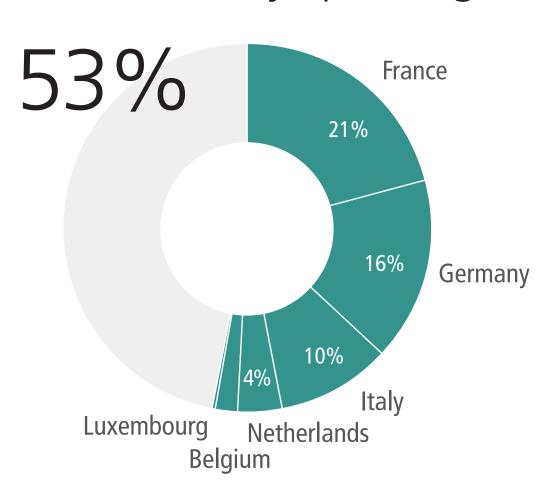
### Share of Population



# Share of GDP Total

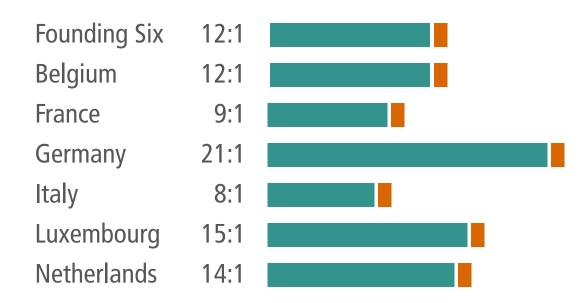


### Share of Military Spending



### Employed to Unemployed

# 12:1



# Country Groups Affluent Seven

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Sources: Eurostat (Population 2015), World Bank (GDP 2015), SIPRI Milex Data (Military Spending 2015), Eurostat (Ratio of employed to unemployed 2015).

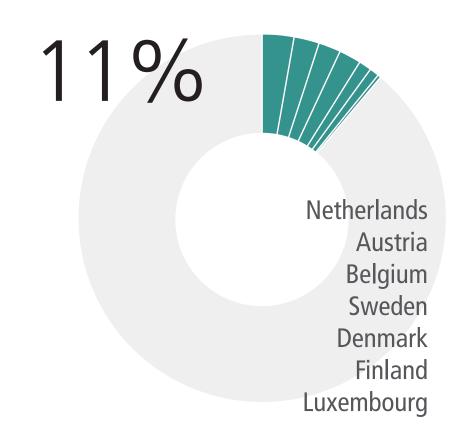
# Strength in Numbers

The term "Affluent Seven" refers to the group of seven countries consisting of Austria, the three Nordic EU members of Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, and the Benelux countries.

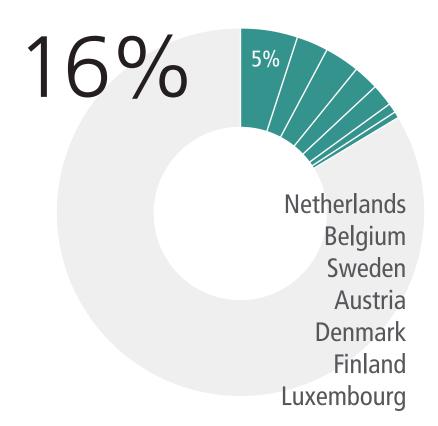
This group has special economic clout among the EU28. Each one of the seven maintains an employment ratio of at least 10 to 1. In addition, the group's disposable income per capita is significantly above the averages of both the EU and the Big Six.



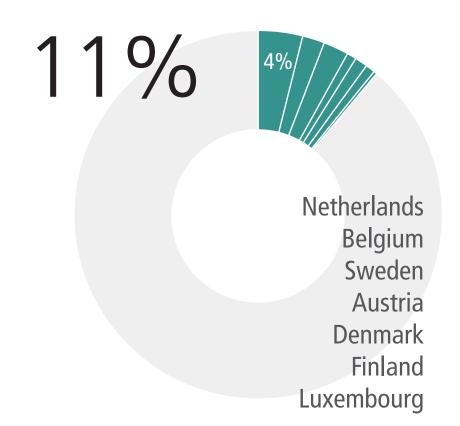
## Share of Population



### Share of GDP Total

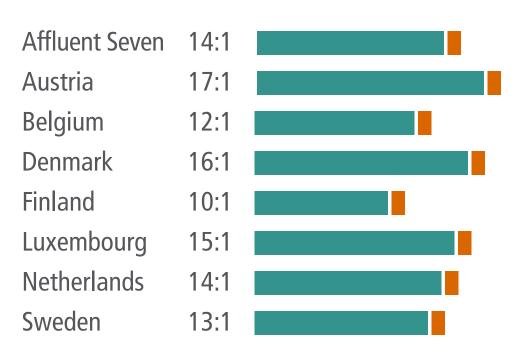


### Share of Military Spending



## Employed to Unemployed

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Sources: Eurostat (Population 2015), World Bank (GDP 2015), SIPRI Milex Data (Military Spending 2015), Eurostat (Ratio of employed to unemployed 2015).

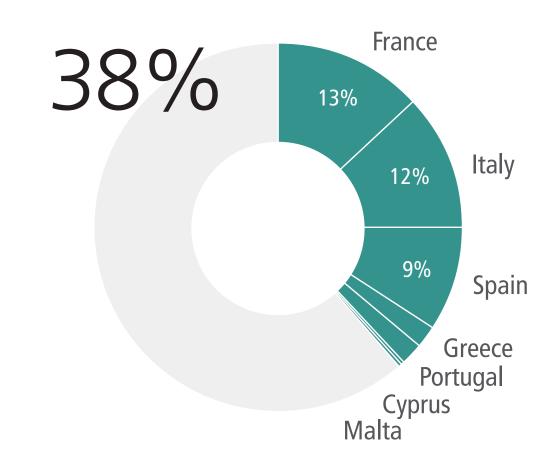
### Mediterranean Shores

The term "Southern Seven" refers to the group of seven countries consisting of Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

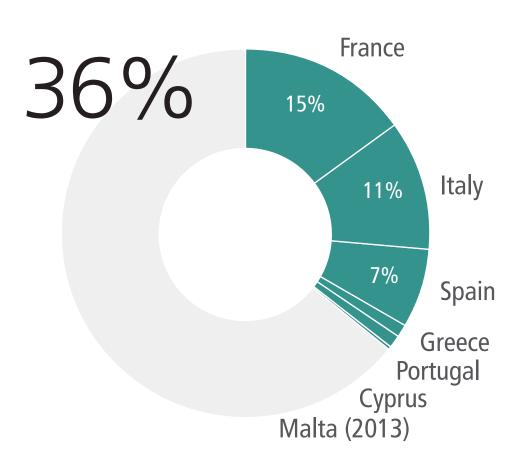
Despite being disparate in size, the countries in this group share socio-economic similarities. In recent years political initiatives have attempted to institutionalize this group. The Southern Seven have been particularly affected by the Eurozone debt crisis and increasing migration to Europe.



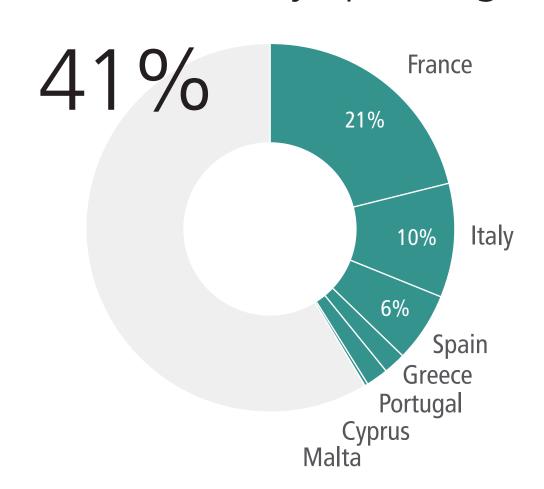
### Share of Population



### Share of GDP Total

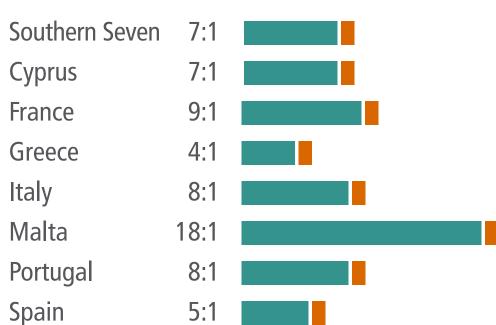


### Share of Military Spending



### Employed to Unemployed





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Sources: Eurostat (Population 2015), World Bank (GDP 2015), SIPRI Milex Data (Military Spending 2015), Eurostat (Ratio of employed to unemployed 2015).

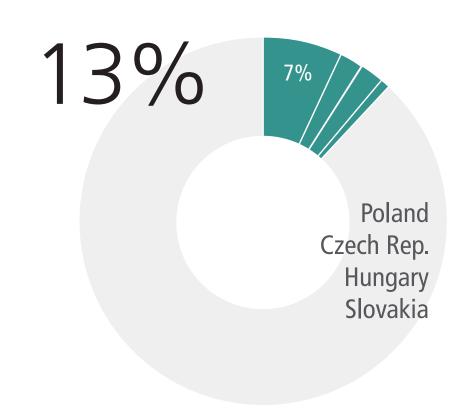
### The New East

The term "Visegrád Four" refers to the group of countries consisting of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. All four joined the European Union together in 2004.

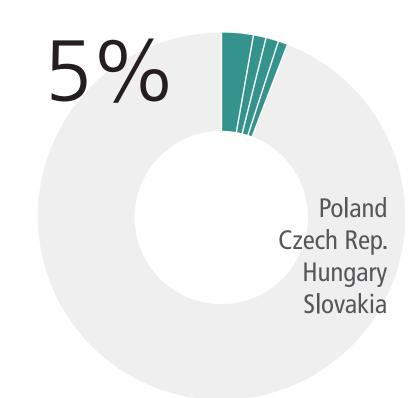
More frequently than other groups the Visegrad Four act as a political coalition within the European Union. Their cooperation is based on common cultural values, history and a similar outlook on economic and security policy.



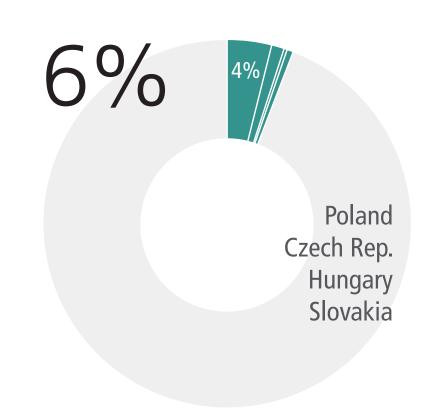
Share of Population



Share of GDP Total

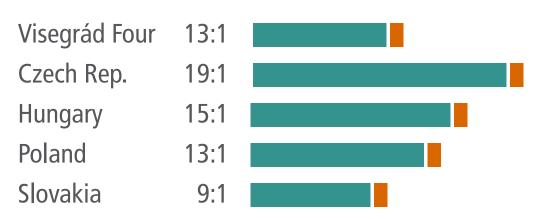


Share of Military Spending



Employed to Unemployed

13:1



# EU Cohesion Monitor Design Individual Structural

### **Individual Cohesion**

Citizens of other EU countries % of population Visited another EU country Socialised with people from other EU country Foreign language skills

**EXPERIENCE** 

Turnout in EP elections **ENGAGEMENT** Anti-EU/populist share in EP elections Anti-EU/populist share in national elections

Trust in EU Positive image of EU National interest well taken into account Perception as European

Support for economic and monetary union Support for common foreign policy Support for common defence and security policy Euro among most positive results of EU Free movement among most positive results of EU Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU

**ATTITUDES** 

**APPROVAL** 

Disposable income per capita **RESILIENCE** 

Debt to GDP Social Justice Index

EU trade to total trade **ECONOMIC TIES** 

EU trade to GDP ratio

EU investments to total investments

EU investments to GDP ratio

**Structural Cohesion** 

Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP **FUNDING** 

Balance of payments to EU budget

**NEIGHBOURHOOD** Population (share) living near borders

Non-EU neighbours

**POLICY INTEGRATION** Number of opt outs

Joint commands and cooperation **SECURITY** 

Joint development and procurement

Multinational deployments





# EU Cohesion Monitor Design

# Individual Structural

Citizens of other EU countries % of population Visited another EU country Socialised with people from other EU country Foreign language skills

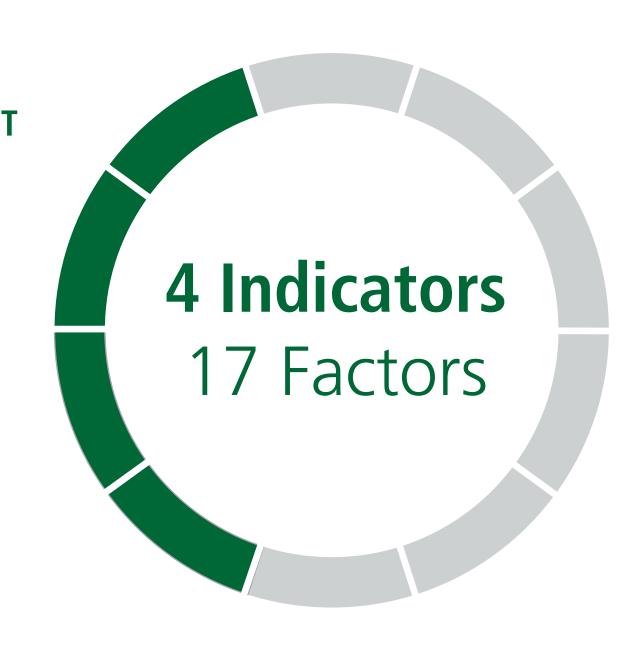
**EXPERIENCE** 

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Trust in EU **ATTITUDES** Positive image of EU National interest well taken into account Perception as European

Support for economic and monetary union Support for common foreign policy Support for common defence and security policy Euro among most positive results of EU Free movement among most positive results of EU Peace in Europe among most positive results of EU

**APPROVAL** 



### Individual Cohesion is strengthened by:

+ Citizens' first-hand EU experience, proximity of other EU countries, and foreign language skills

- + A high turnout in elections to the European Parliament and low voting preferences for anti-EU/populist parties in the EP and national parliaments
- + Positive views on the benefits of integration and on the EU at large

+ Support for and positive views on areas of deeper integration

# EU Cohesion Monitor Design Individual Structural

## **Structural Cohesion is strengthened by:**

- + A society's resilience in terms of its affluence and equality fostering EU engagement and solidarity
- + High connectedness and integration of a country's economy with other EU economies through trade and investment flows
- + Inflow of resources through EU funds as well as being a net contributor to the EU's budget
- + A high number of regions sharing a border with other EU member states as well as with non-EU countries
- + No or a low number of opt-outs from the generally accepted state of integration
- + Deep multinational cooperation in the area of defence and security



**RESILIENCE** Disposable income per capita

Debt to GDP

Social Justice Index

**ECONOMIC TIES** EU trade to total trade

EU trade to GDP ratio

EU investments to total investments

EU investments to GDP ratio

**FUNDING** Inflow of EU funds as % of GDP

Balance of payments to EU budget

**NEIGHBOURHOOD** Population (share) living near borders

Non-EU neighbours

**POLICY INTEGRATION** Number of opt outs

**SECURITY** Joint commands and cooperation

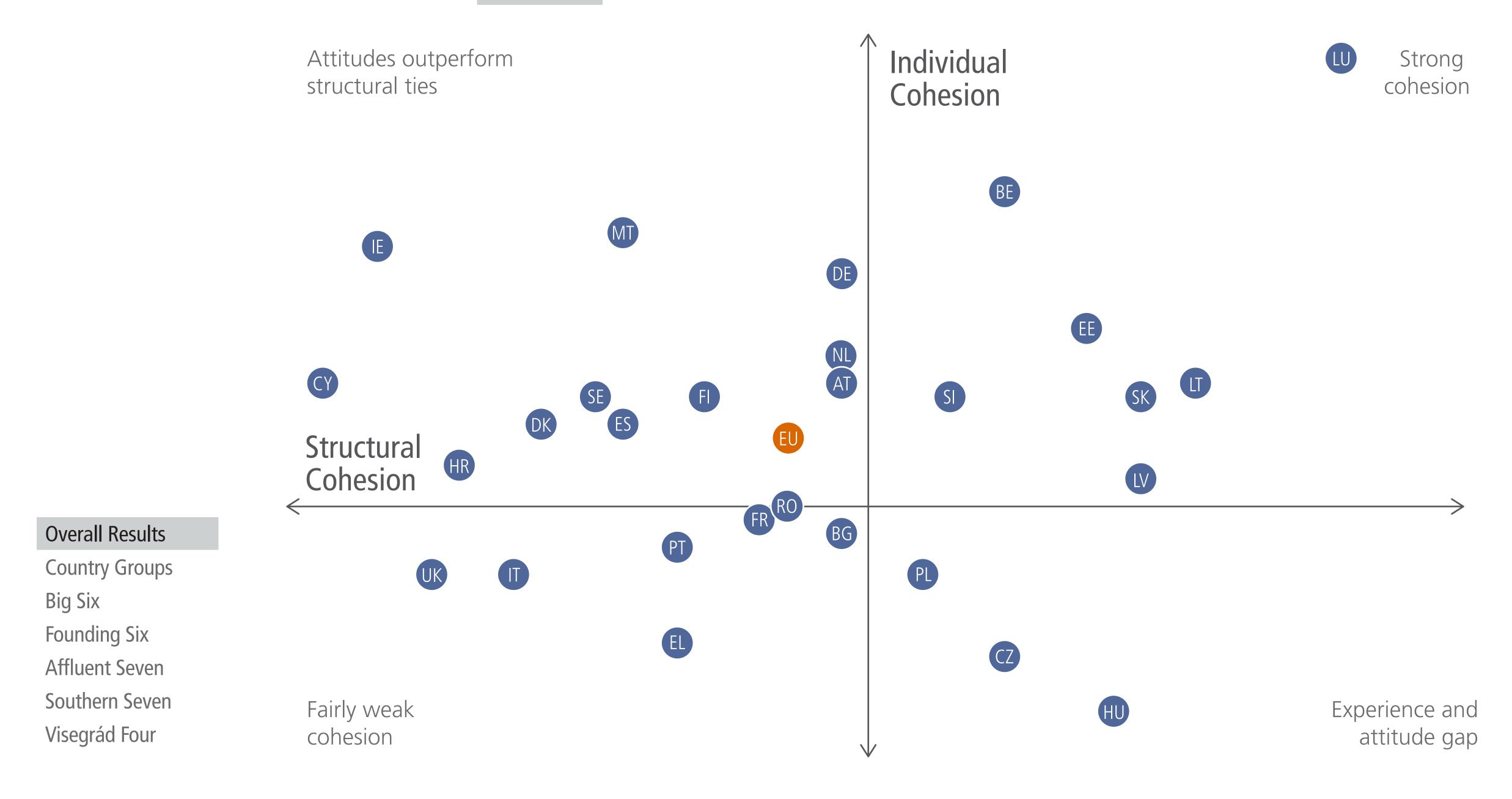
Joint development and procurement

Multinational deployments

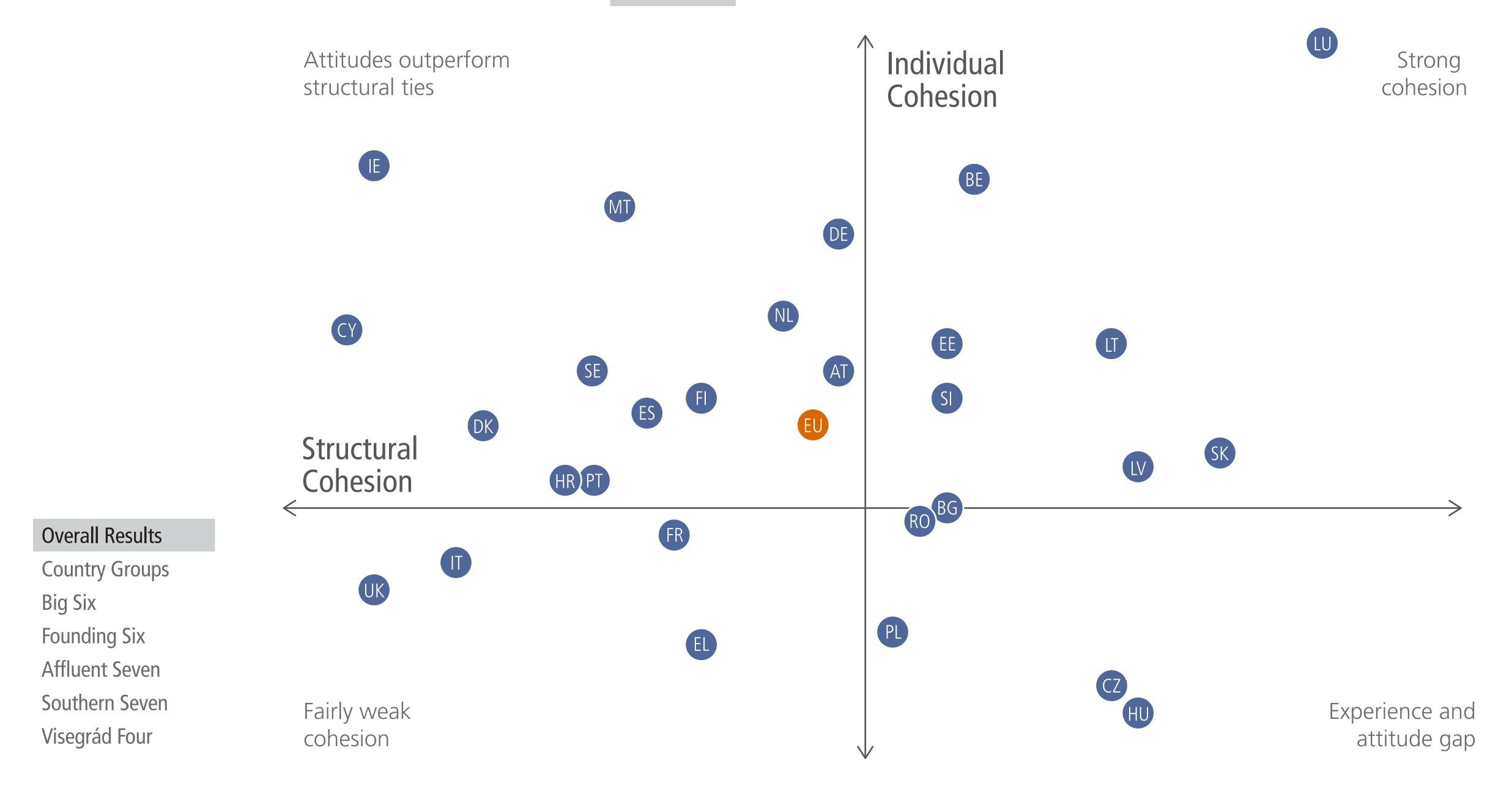
# Overall Results 2007 2014 2017



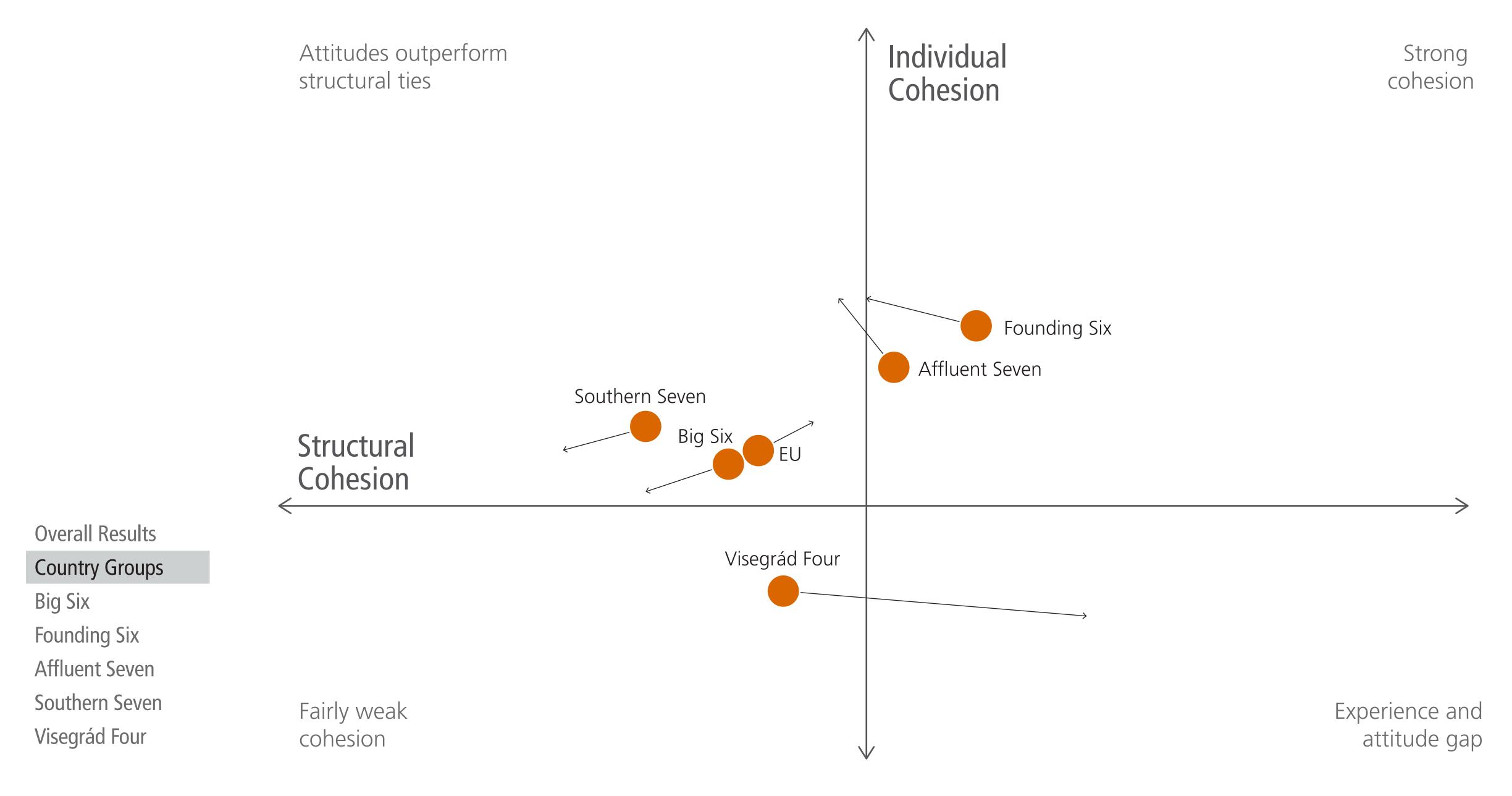
# Overall Results 2007 2014 2017



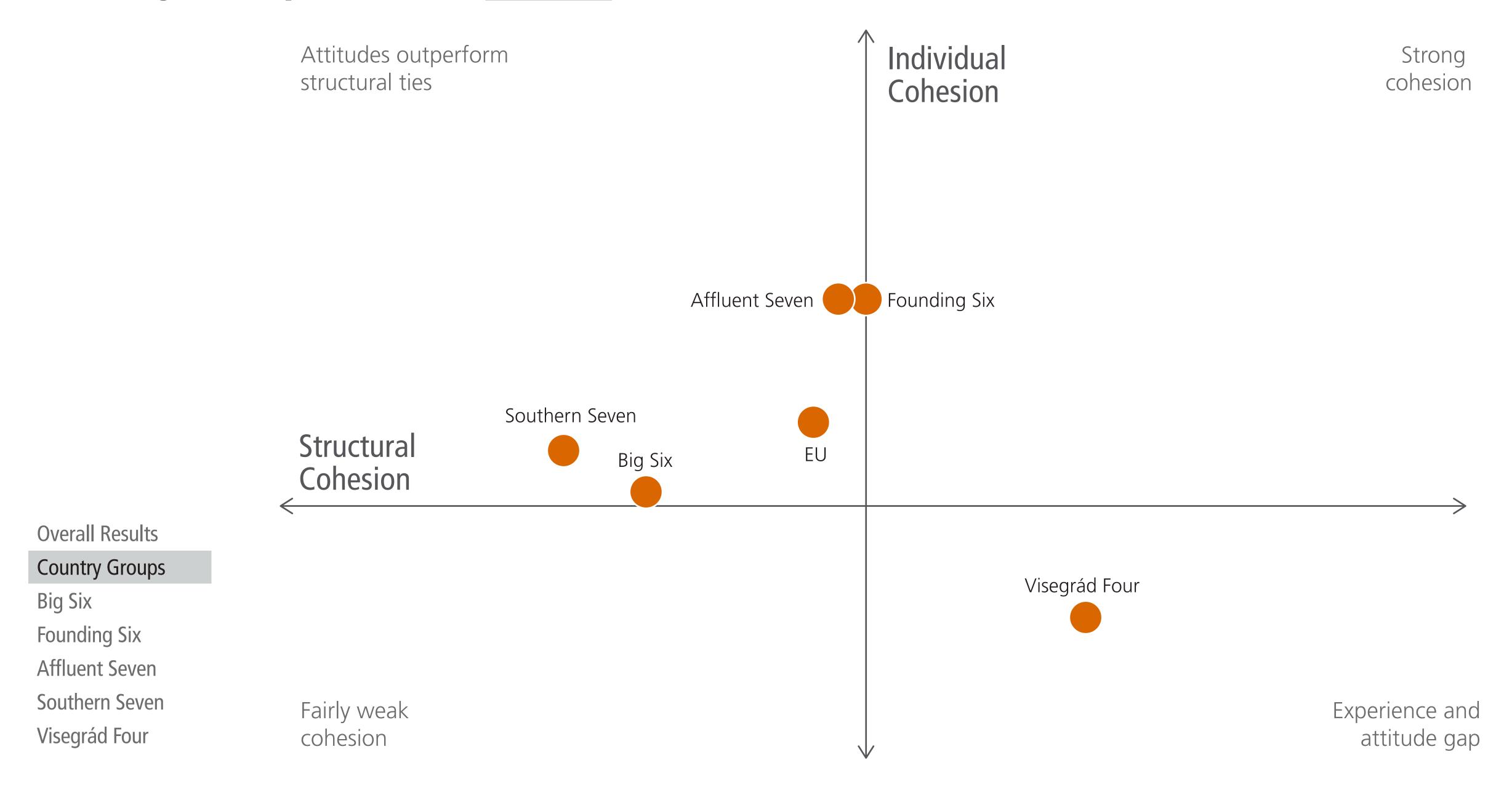
# Overall Results 2007 2014 2017



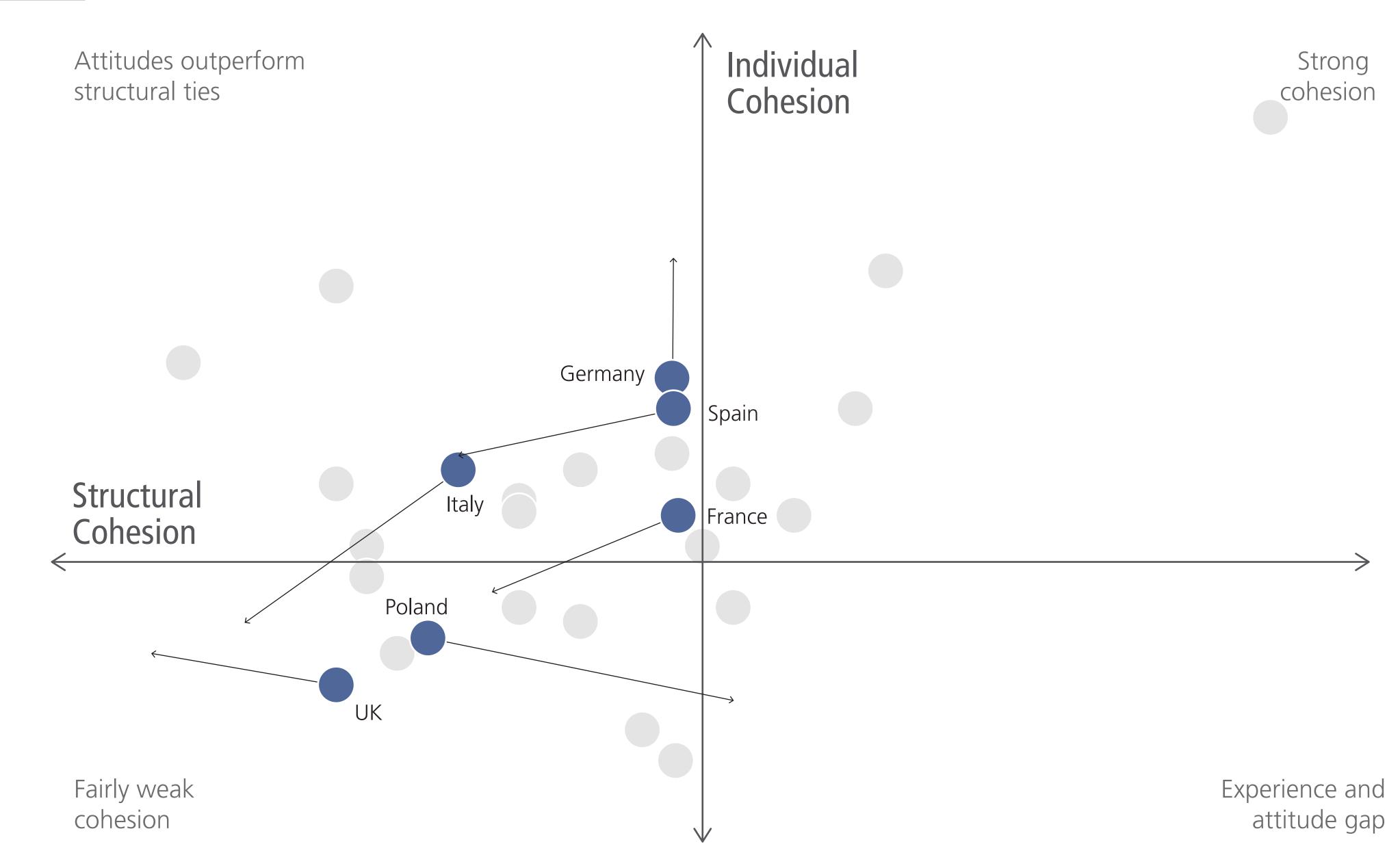
# Country Groups 2007 2017



# Country Groups 2007 2017



# Big Six 2007 2017



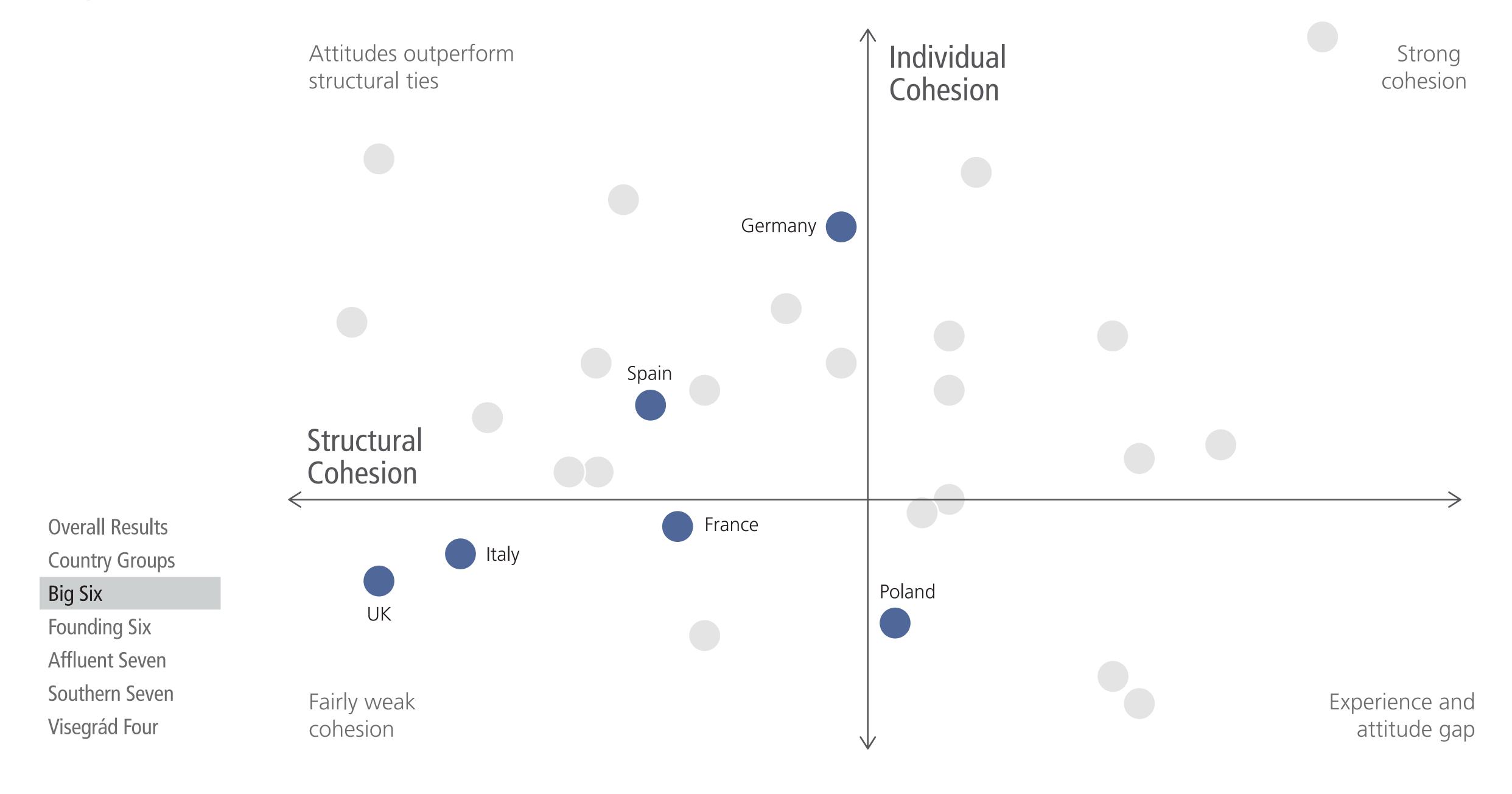
Overall Results
Country Groups

### Big Six

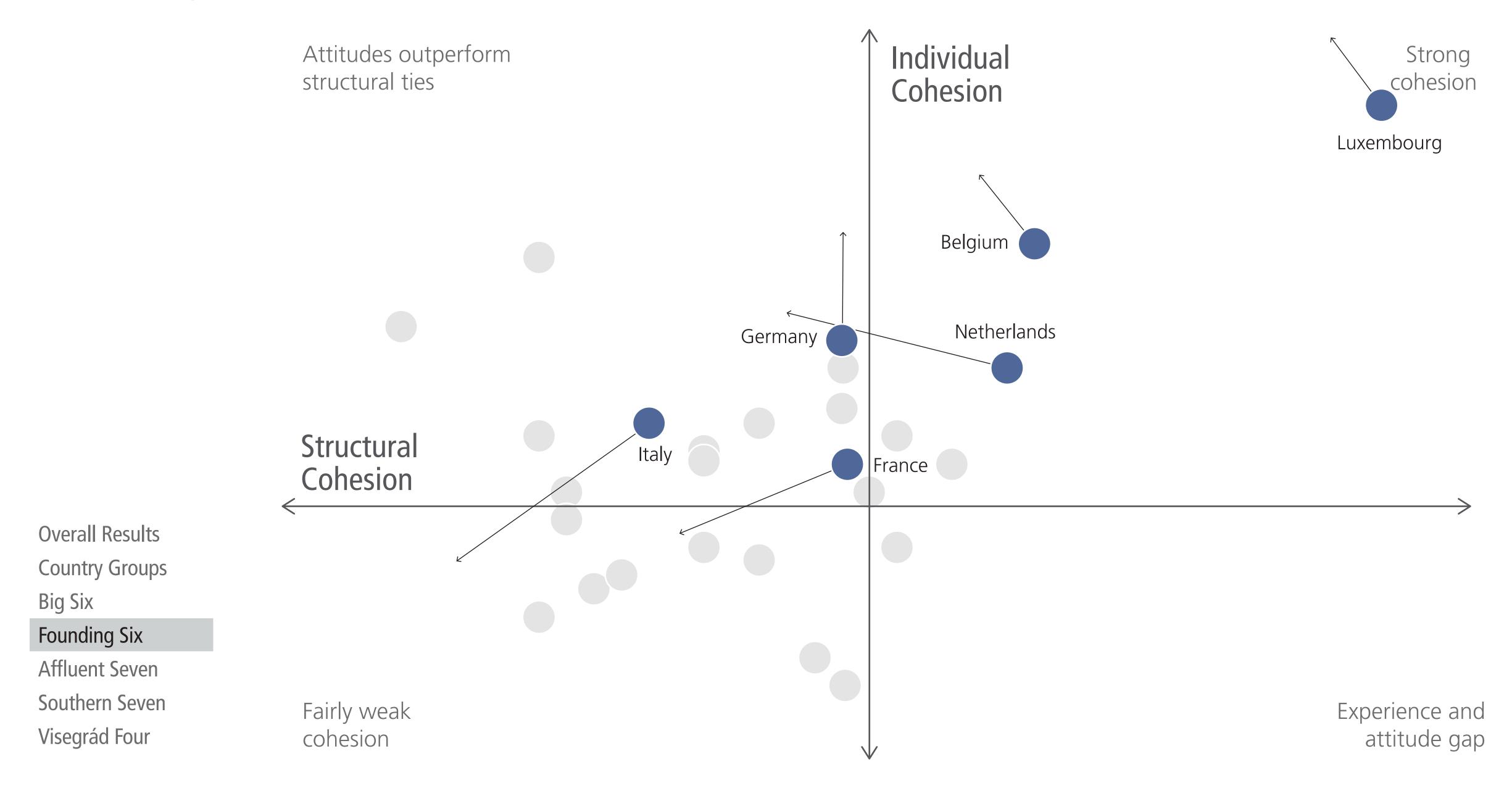
Founding Six
Affluent Seven
Southern Seven

Visegrád Four

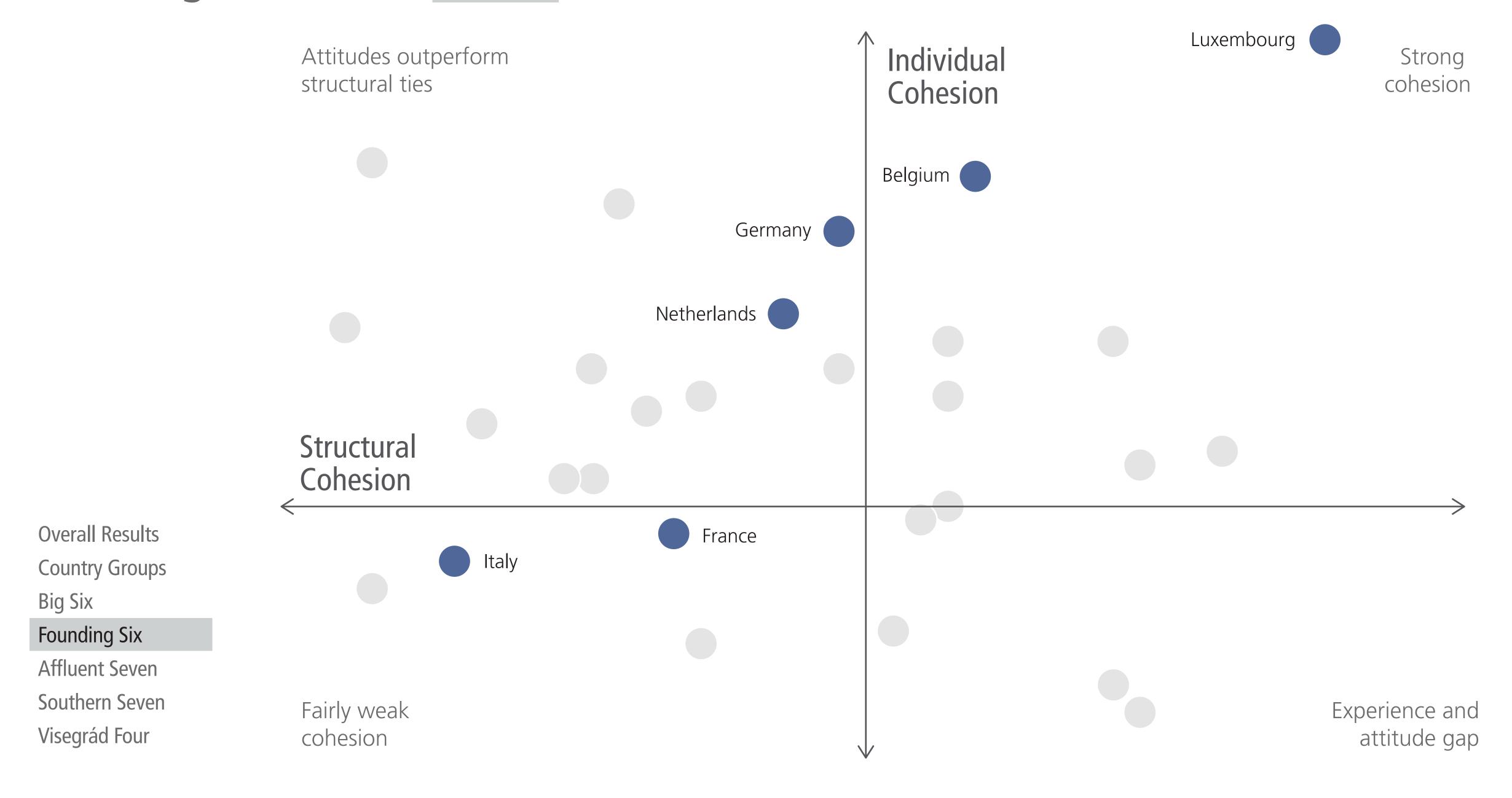
# Big Six 2007 2017



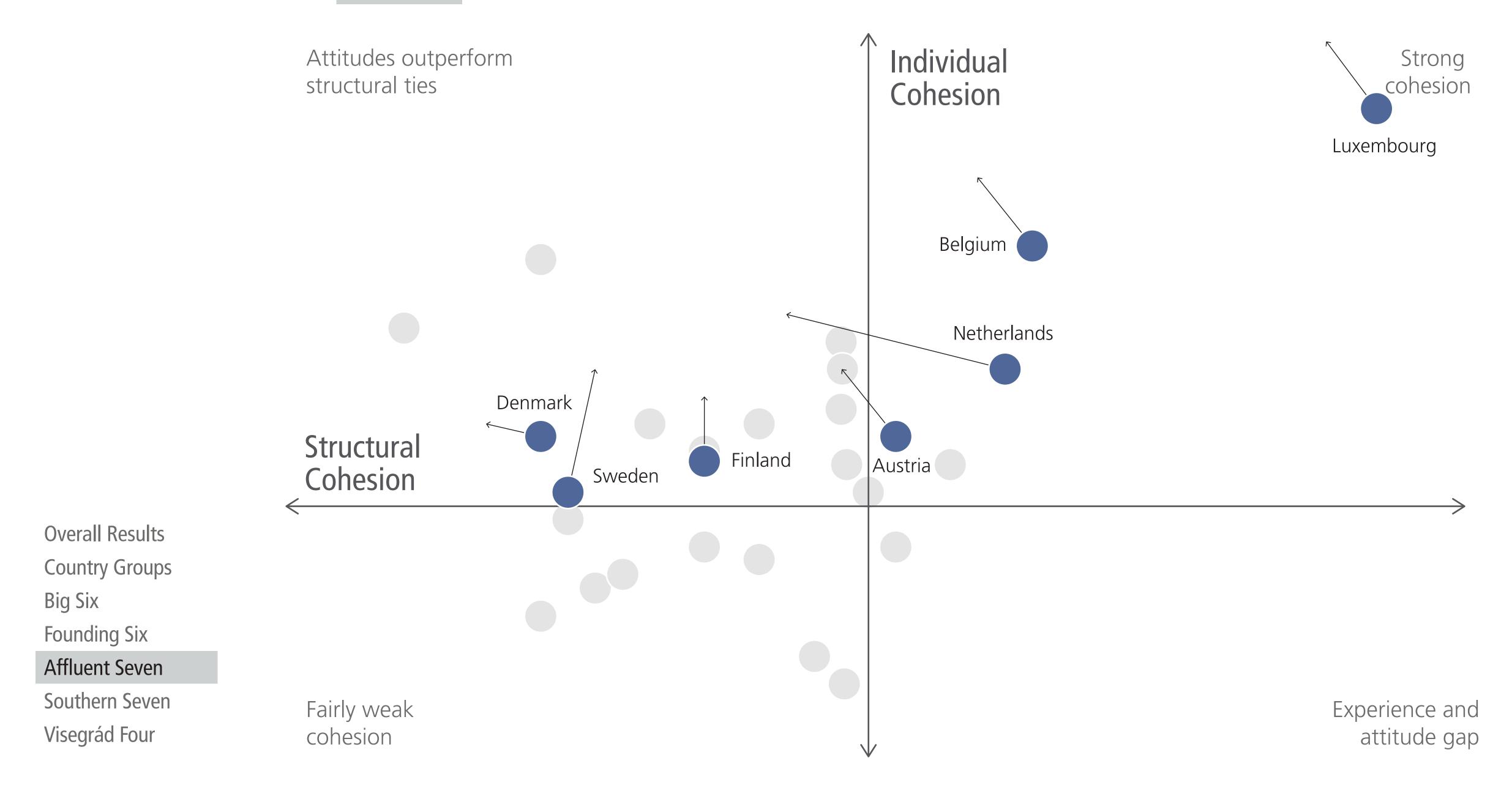
# Founding Six 2007 2017



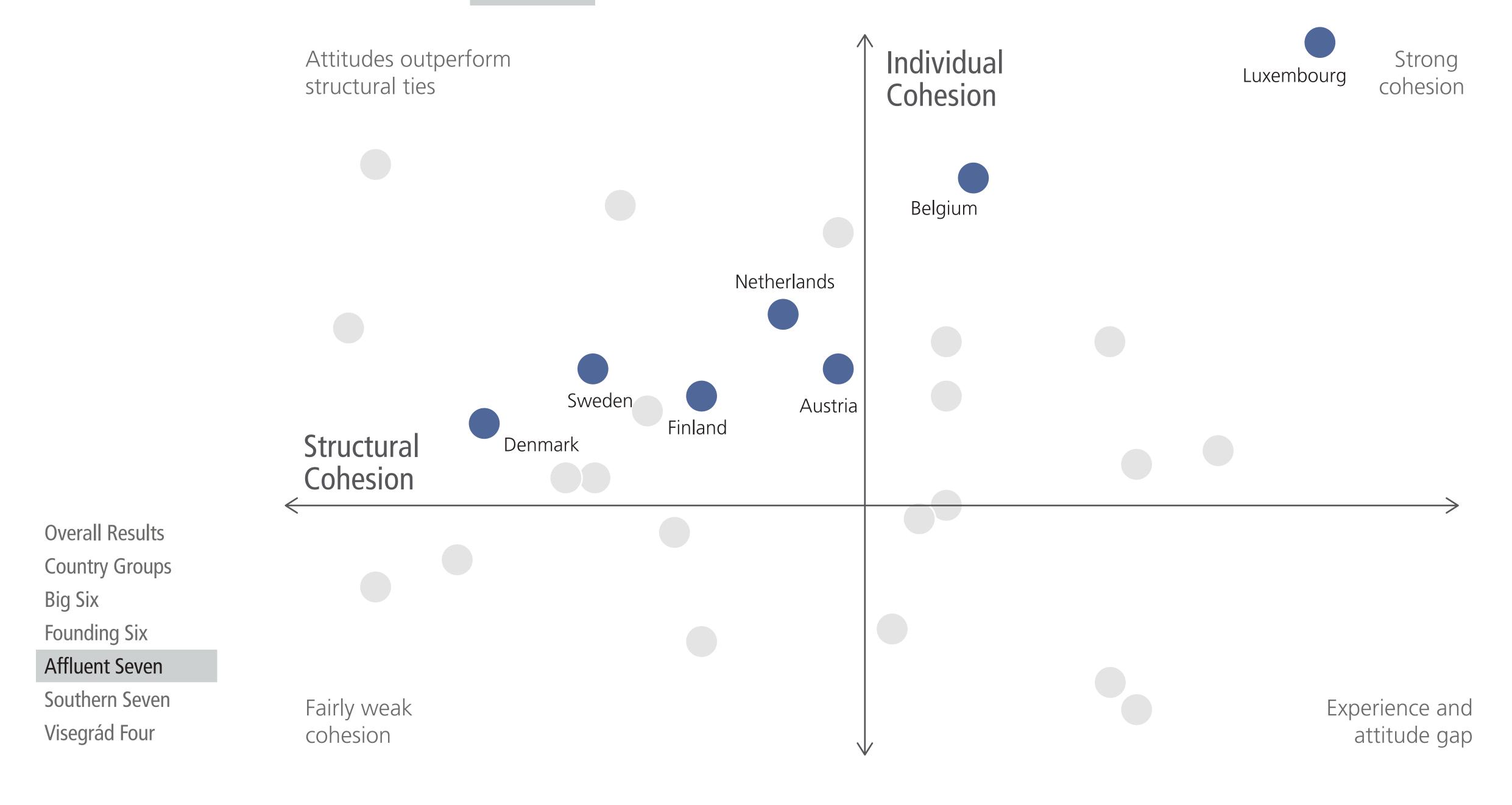
# Founding Six 2007 2017



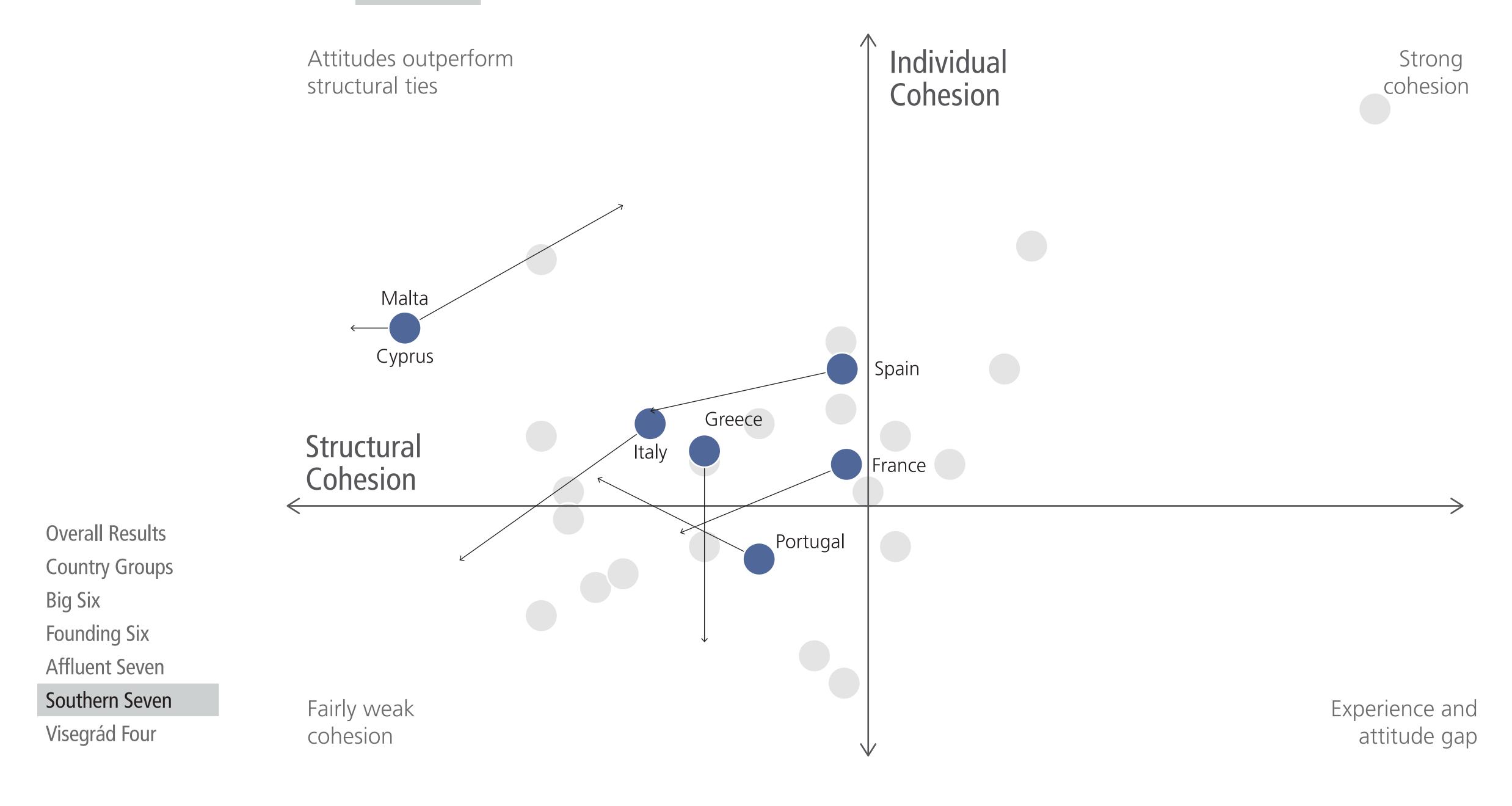
# Affluent Seven 2007 2017



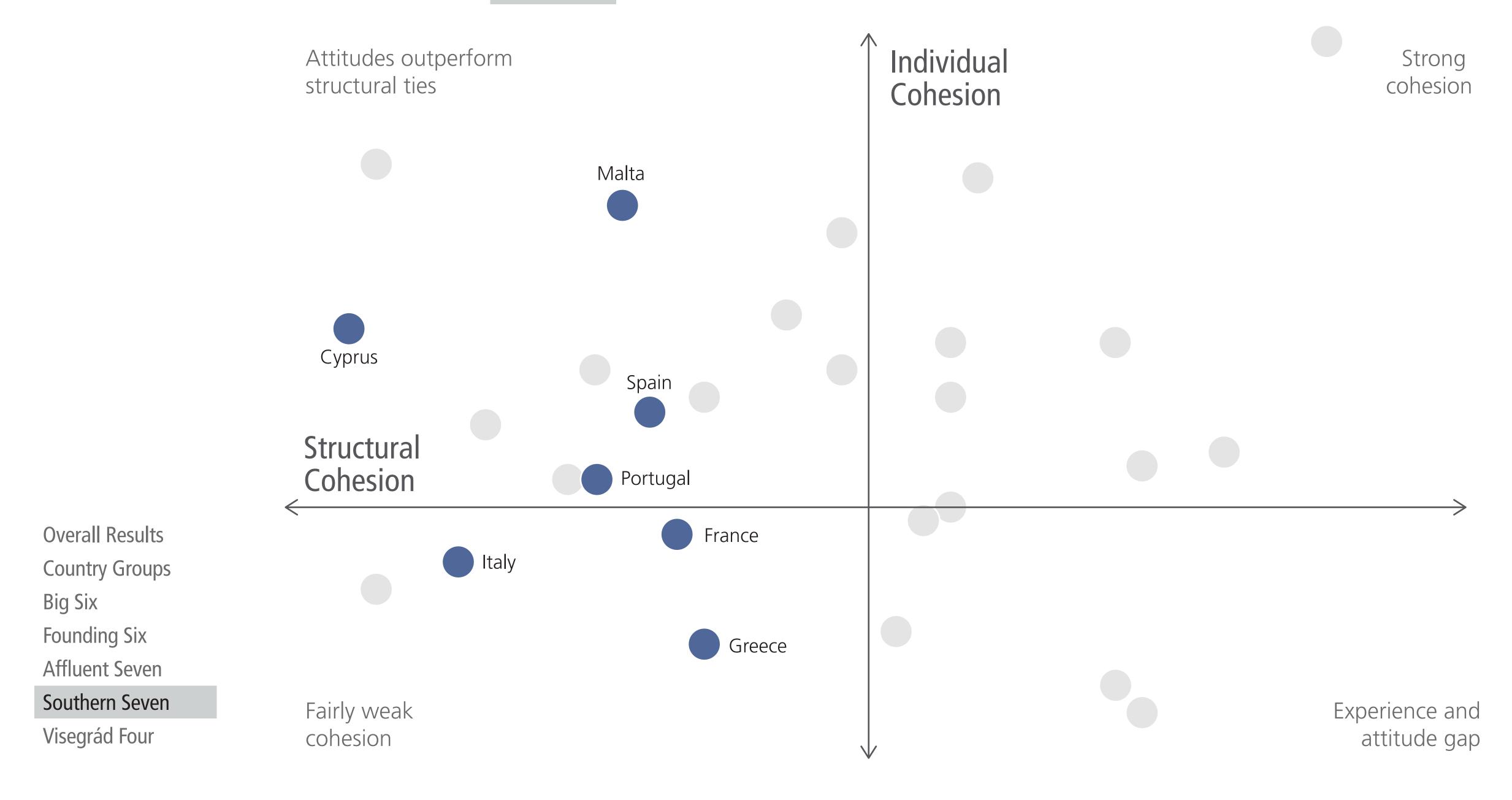
# Affluent Seven 2007 2017



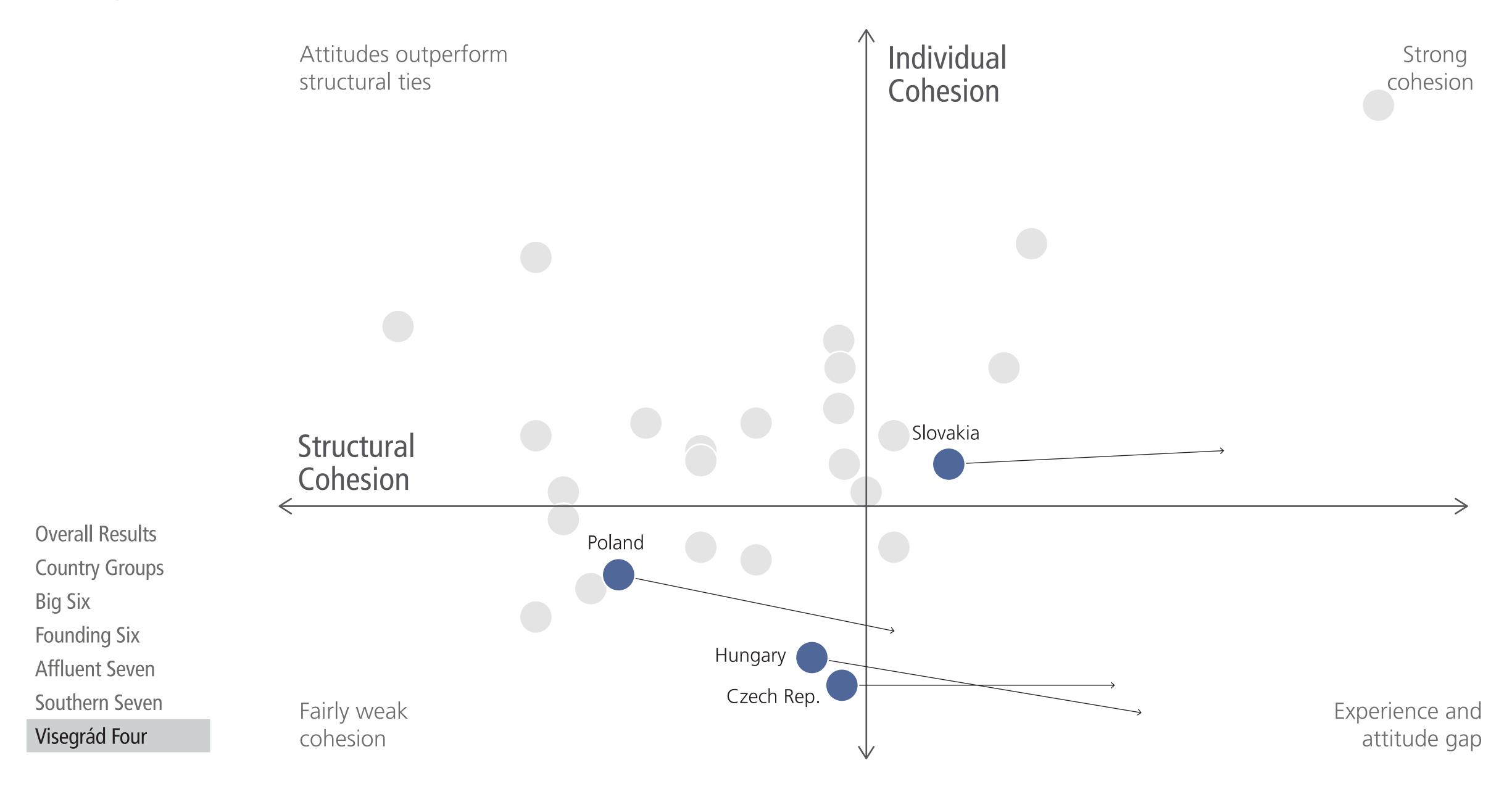
# Southern Seven 2007 2017



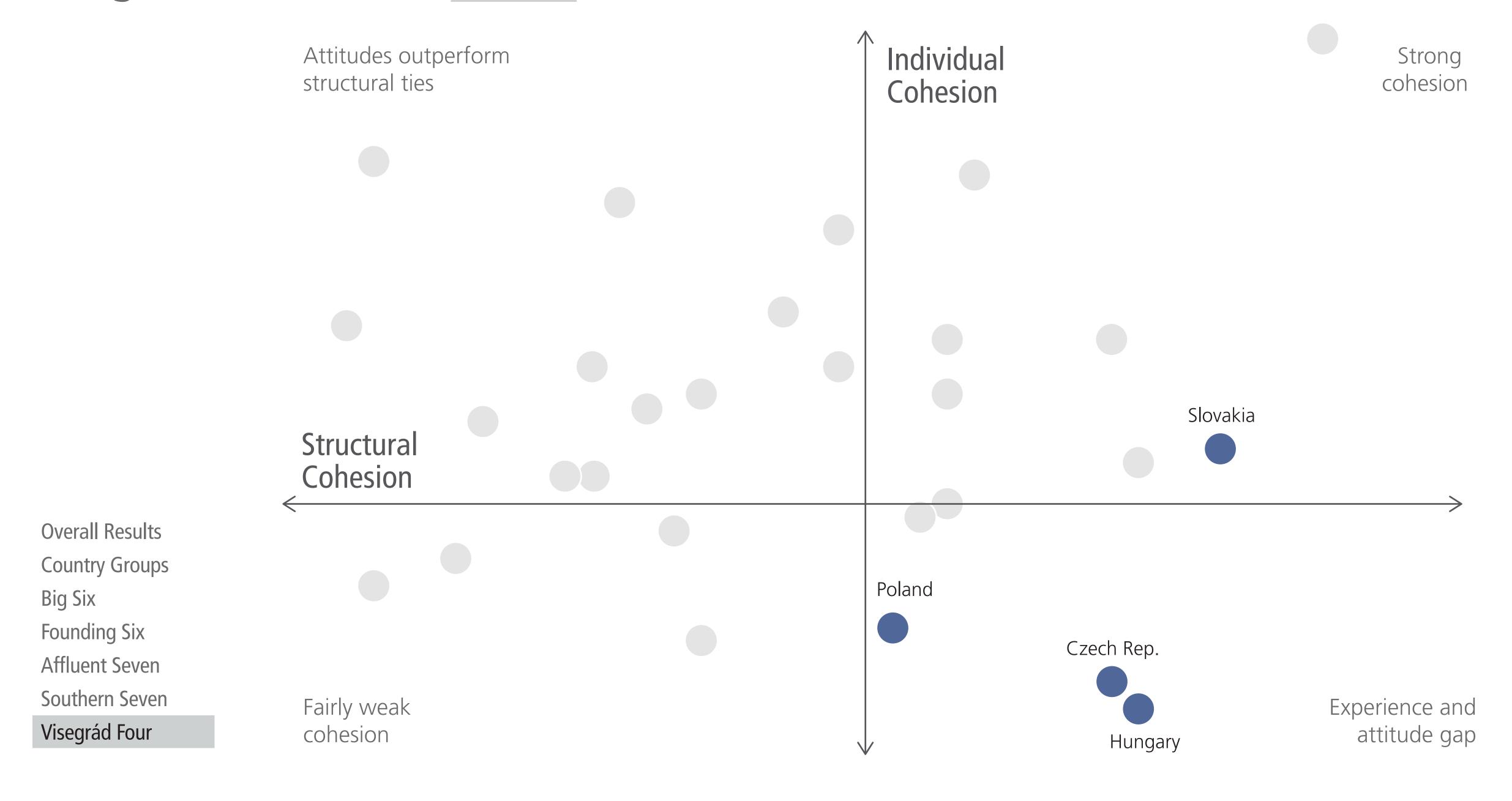
# Southern Seven 2007 2017



# Visegrád Four 2007 2017



# Visegrád Four 2007 2017



# Individual Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend



### **INDIVIDUAL** COHESION

Experience Engagement Attitudes

Approval

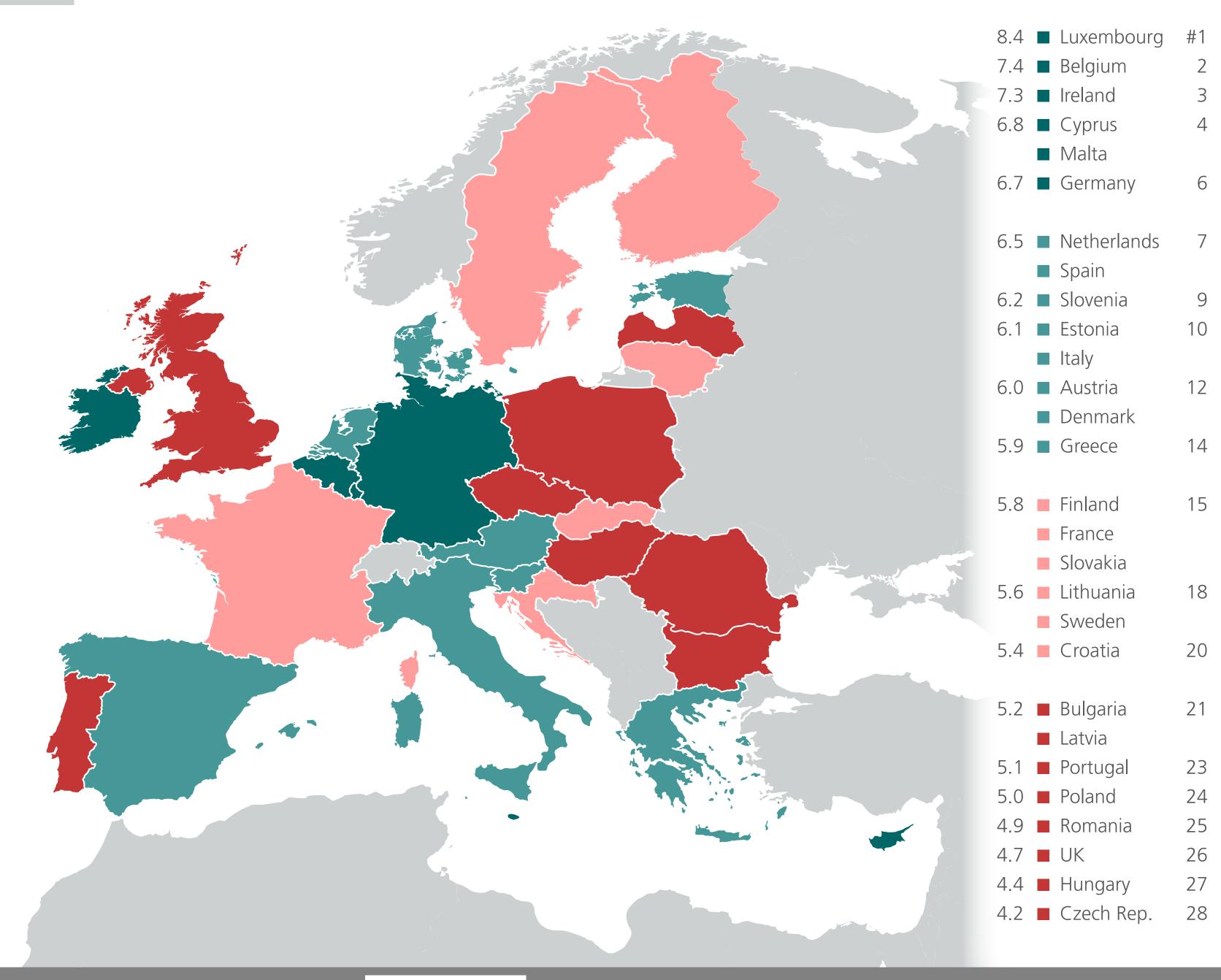
STRUCTURAL **COHESION** 

Resilience **Economic Ties** 

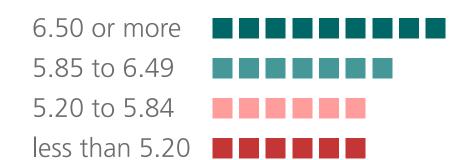
Funding

Neighbourhood **Policy Integration** 

Security



Individual Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend



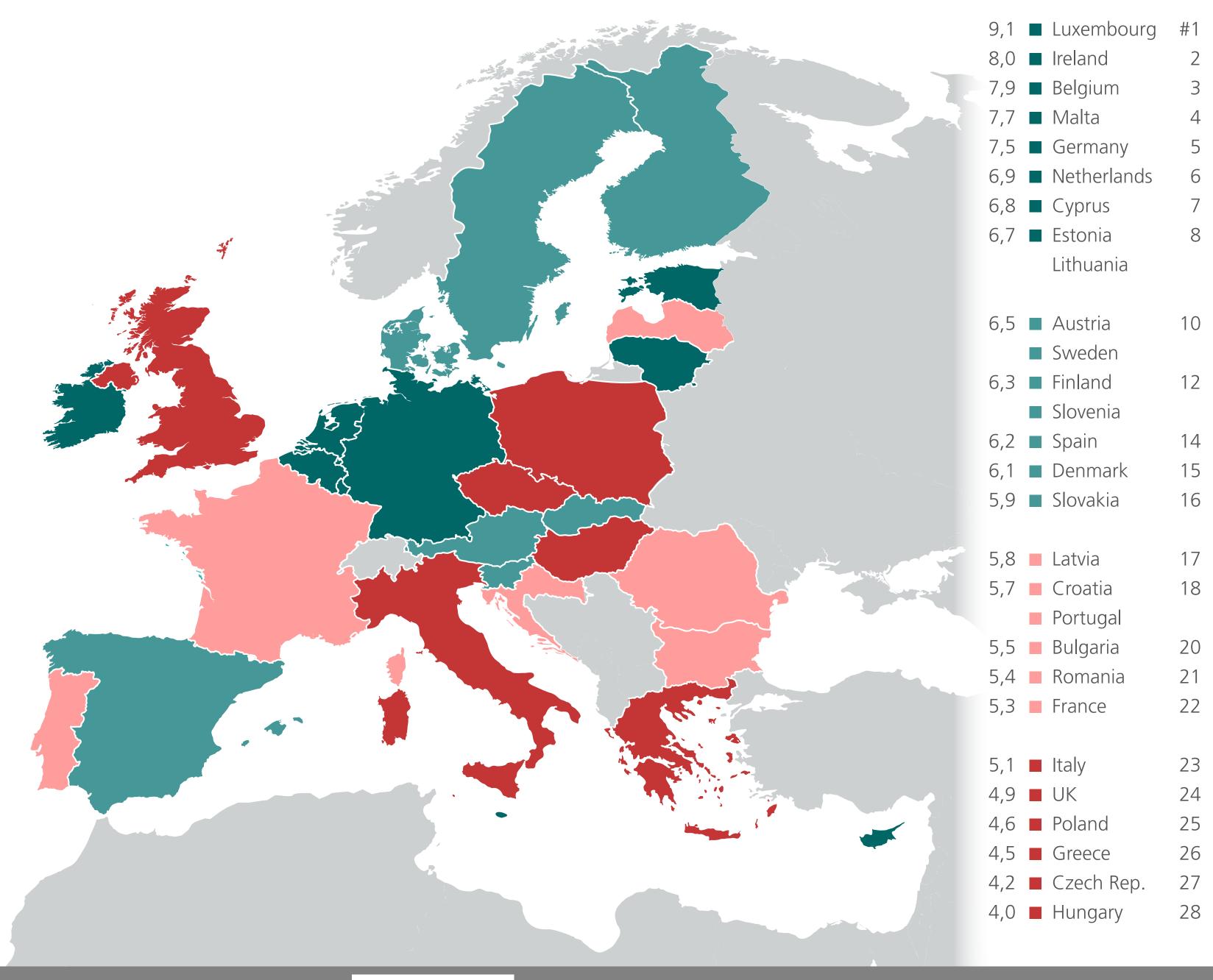
### **INDIVIDUAL** COHESION

Experience Engagement Attitudes

Approval

### STRUCTURAL **COHESION**

Resilience **Economic Ties** Funding Neighbourhood **Policy Integration** 



Security

# Individual Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend

Gains
No Change

Losses

INDIVIDUAL COHESION

STRUCTURAL COHESION

Experience Engagement

Engagement

Attitudes

Approval

Resilience

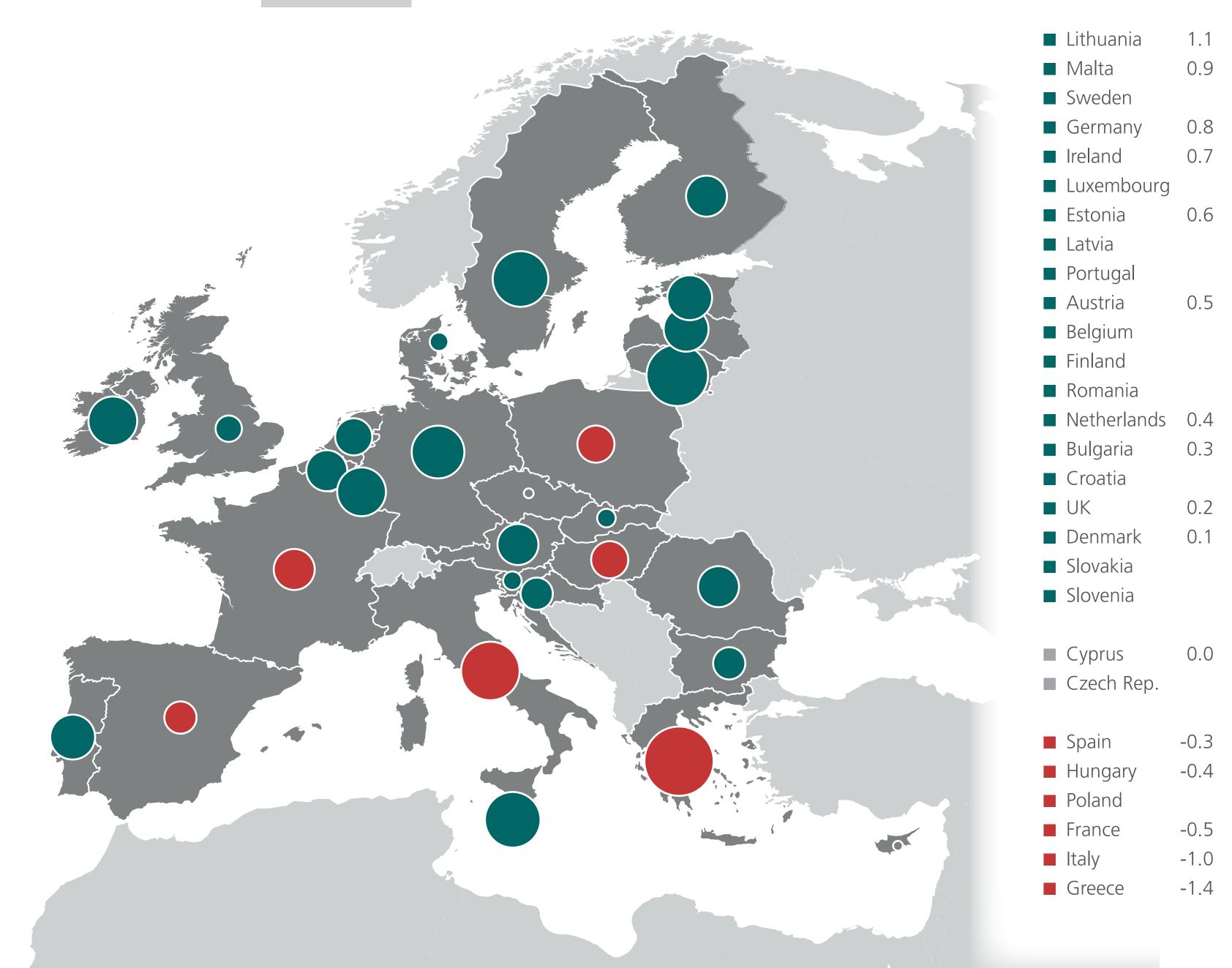
**Economic Ties** 

Funding

Neighbourhood

Policy Integration

Security



# Structural Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend

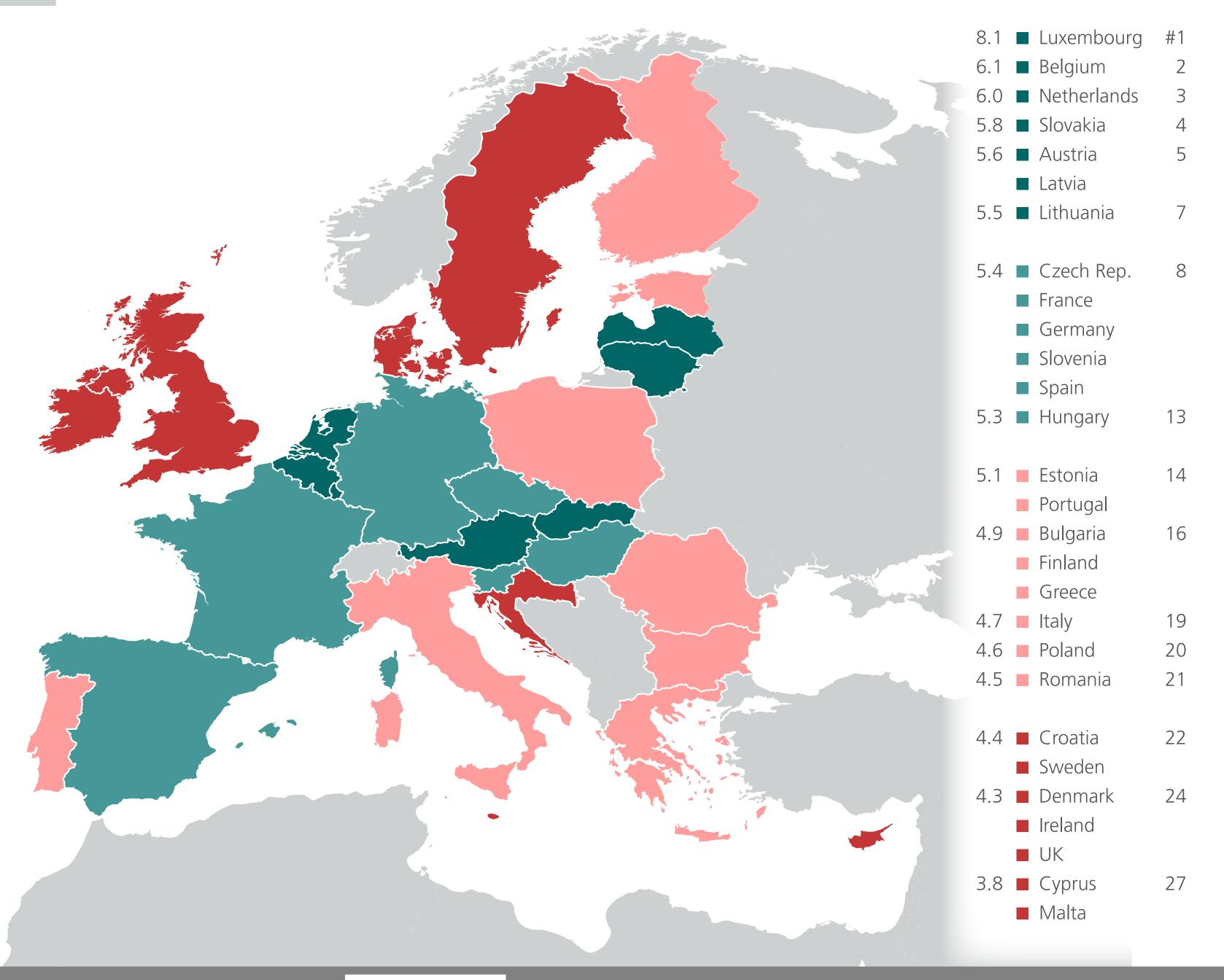
5.48 or more 5.11 to 5.47 4.43 to 5.10 less than 4.43

### **INDIVIDUAL** COHESION

Experience Engagement Attitudes Approval

### STRUCTURAL **COHESION**

Resilience **Economic Ties** Funding Neighbourhood **Policy Integration** Security



# Structural Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend

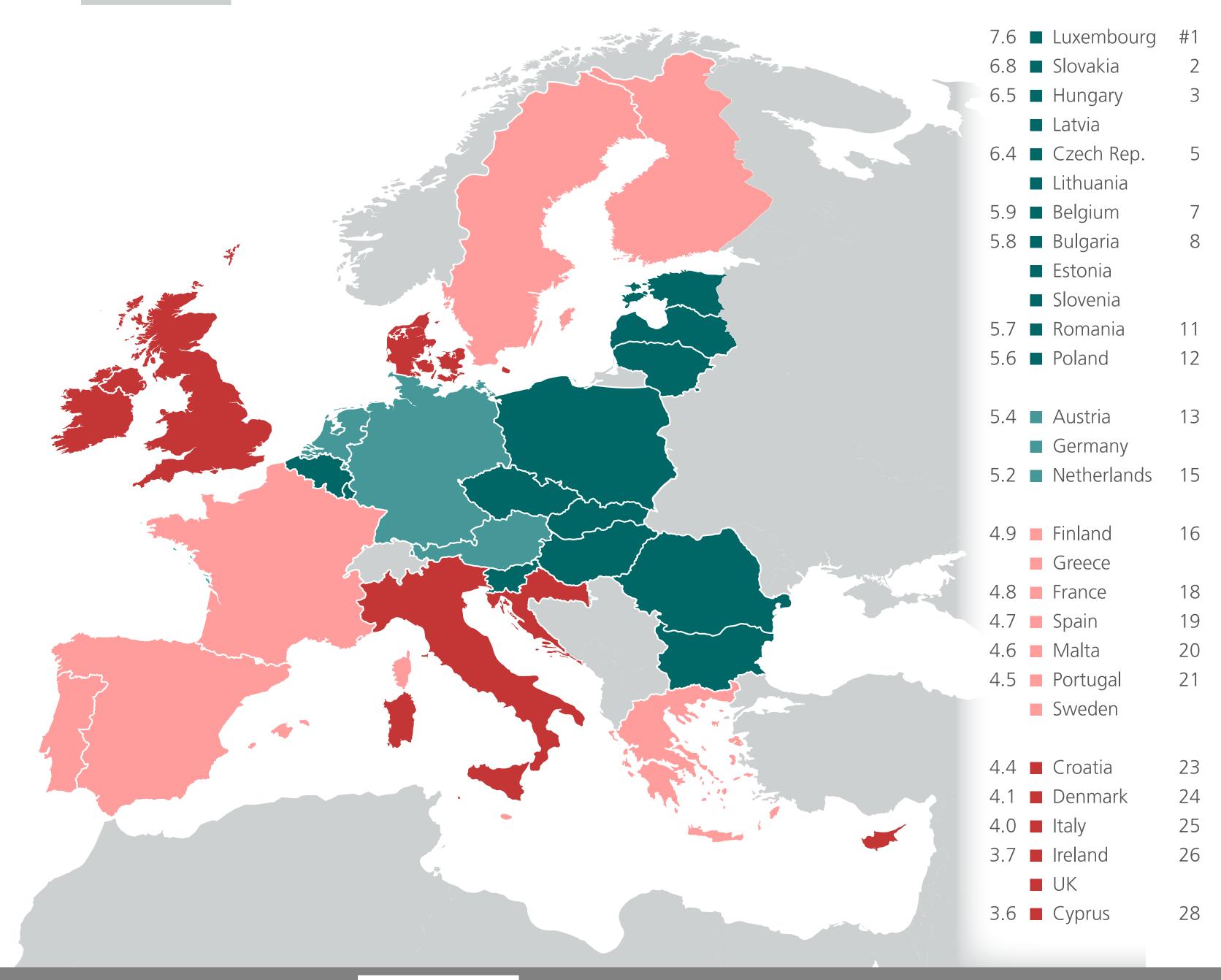
5.48 or more 5.11 to 5.47 4.43 to 5.10 less than 4.43

### **INDIVIDUAL** COHESION

Experience Engagement Attitudes Approval

### STRUCTURAL **COHESION**

Resilience **Economic Ties** Funding Neighbourhood **Policy Integration** Security



# Structural Cohesion 2007 2017 Trend

Gains
No Change
Losses

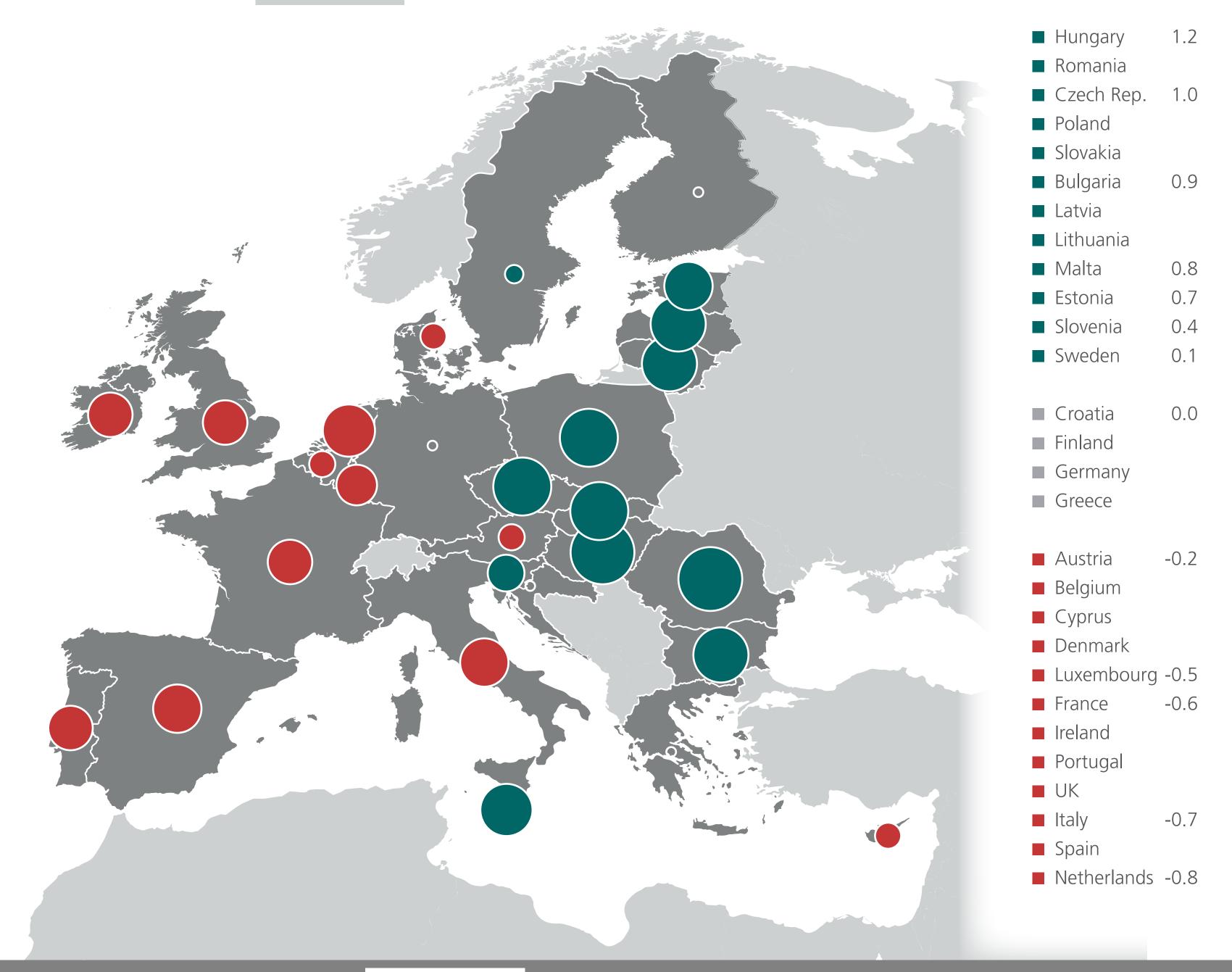


# INDIVIDUAL COHESION

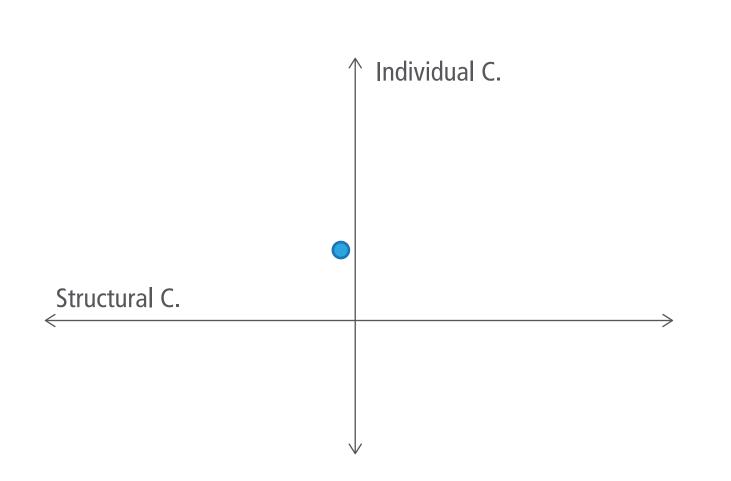
Experience
Engagement
Attitudes
Approval

# STRUCTURAL COHESION

Resilience
Economic Ties
Funding
Neighbourhood
Policy Integration
Security

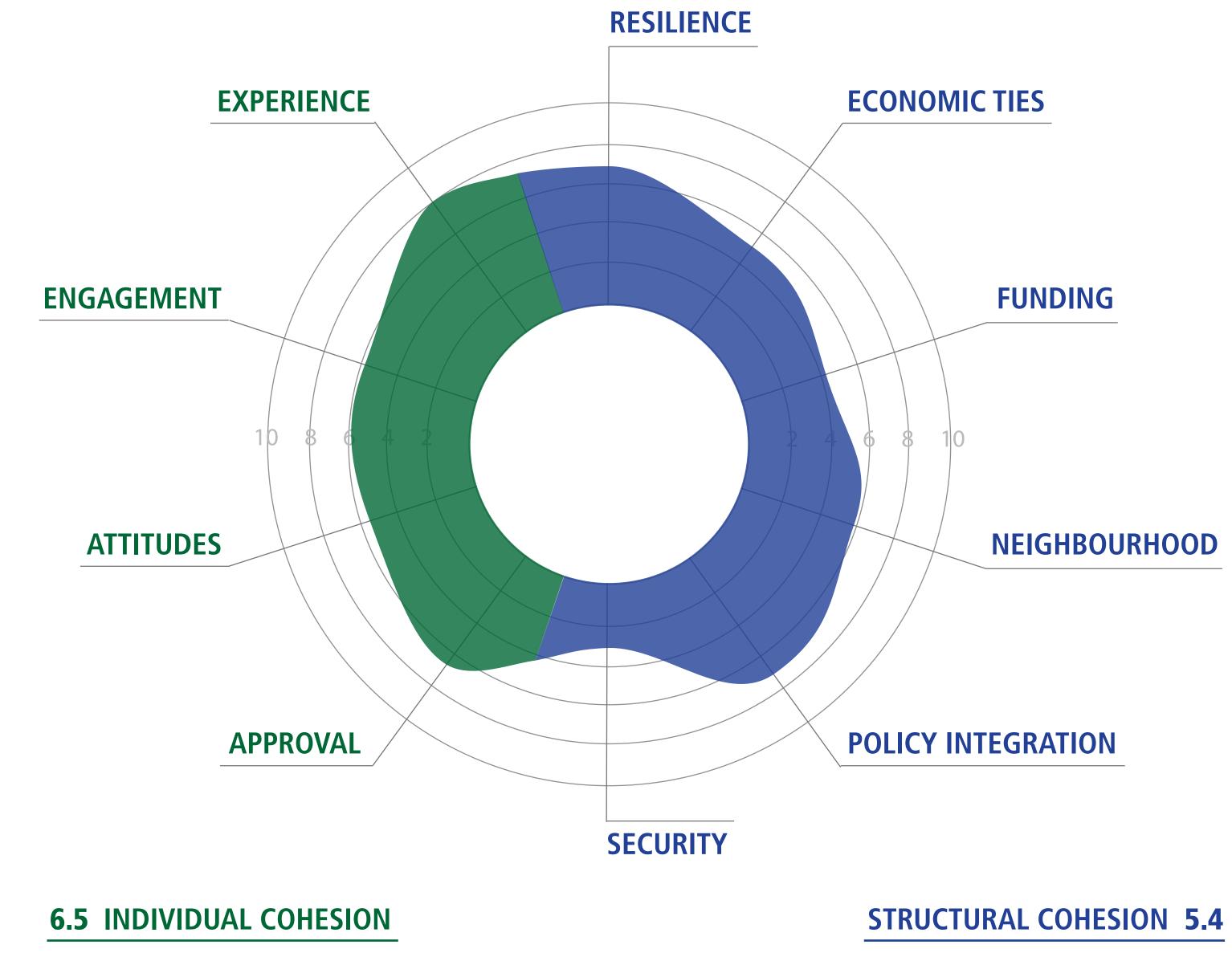


#### **Austria 2017** vs. Austria 2007 EU 2017

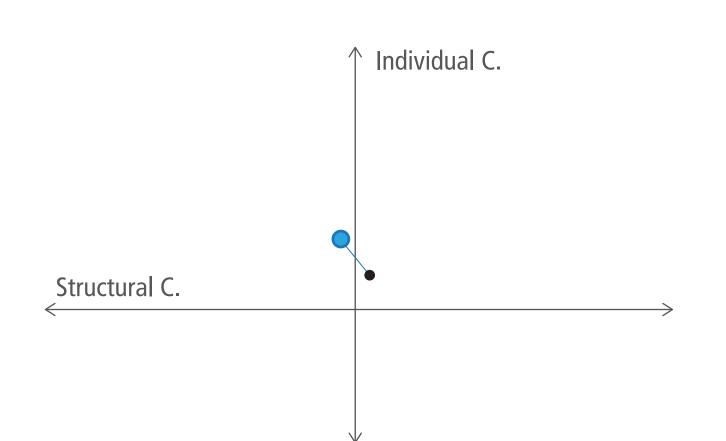


AustriaItalyBelgiumLatviaBulgariaLithuaniaCroatiaLuxembourgCyprusMaltaCzech Rep.NetherlandsDenmarkPoland

Estonia Portugal
Finland Romania
France Slovakia
Germany Slovenia
Greece Spain
Hungary Sweden
Ireland UK



## Austria 2017 vs. Austria 2007 EU 2017



Italy

Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany

Spain

UK

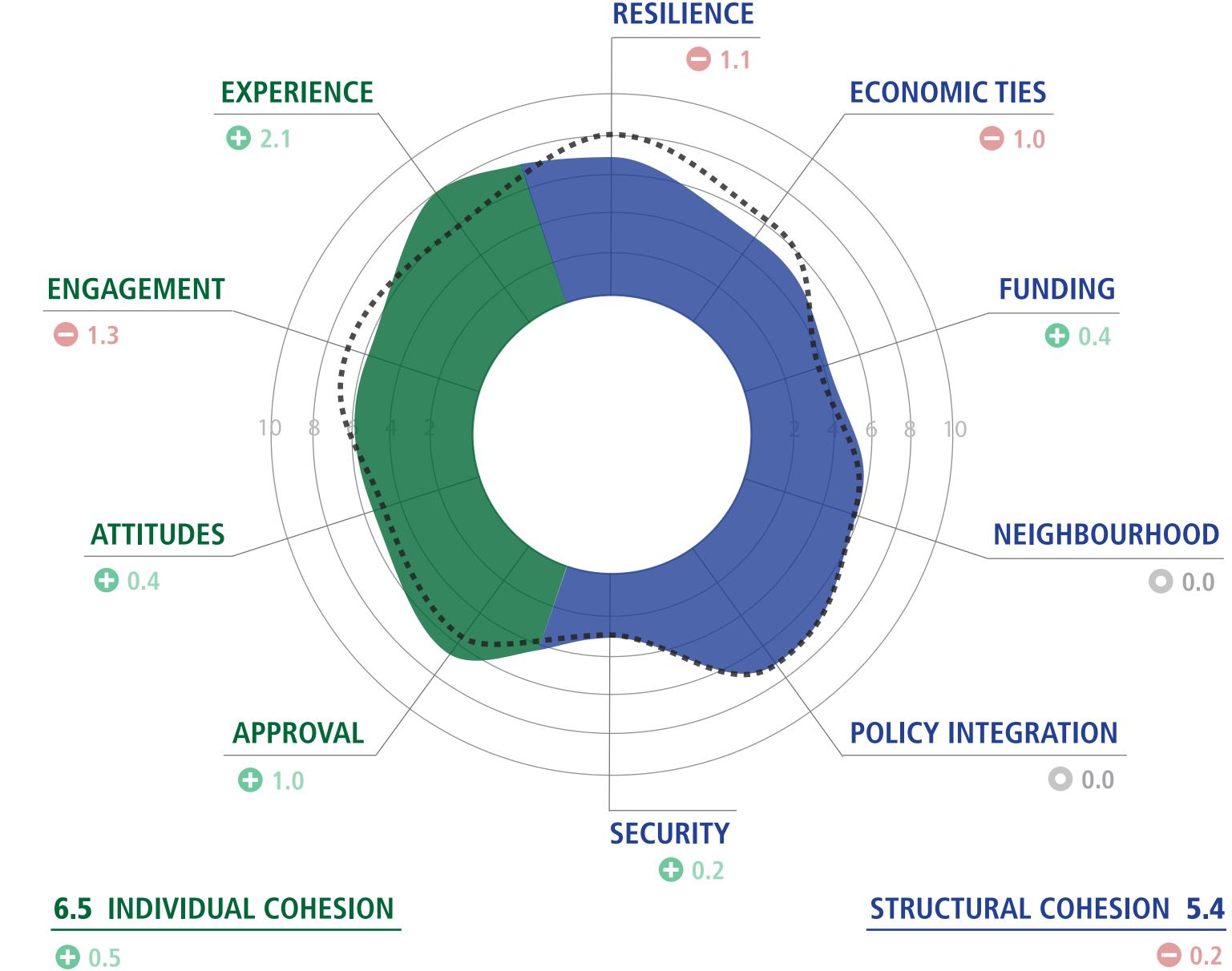
Sweden

Austria

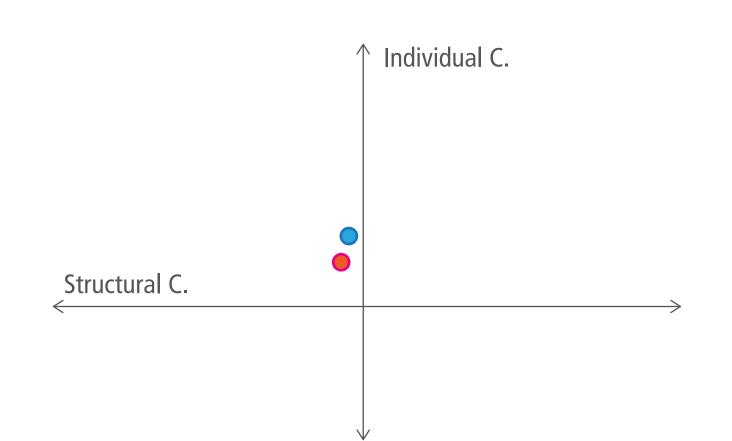
Greece

Hungary

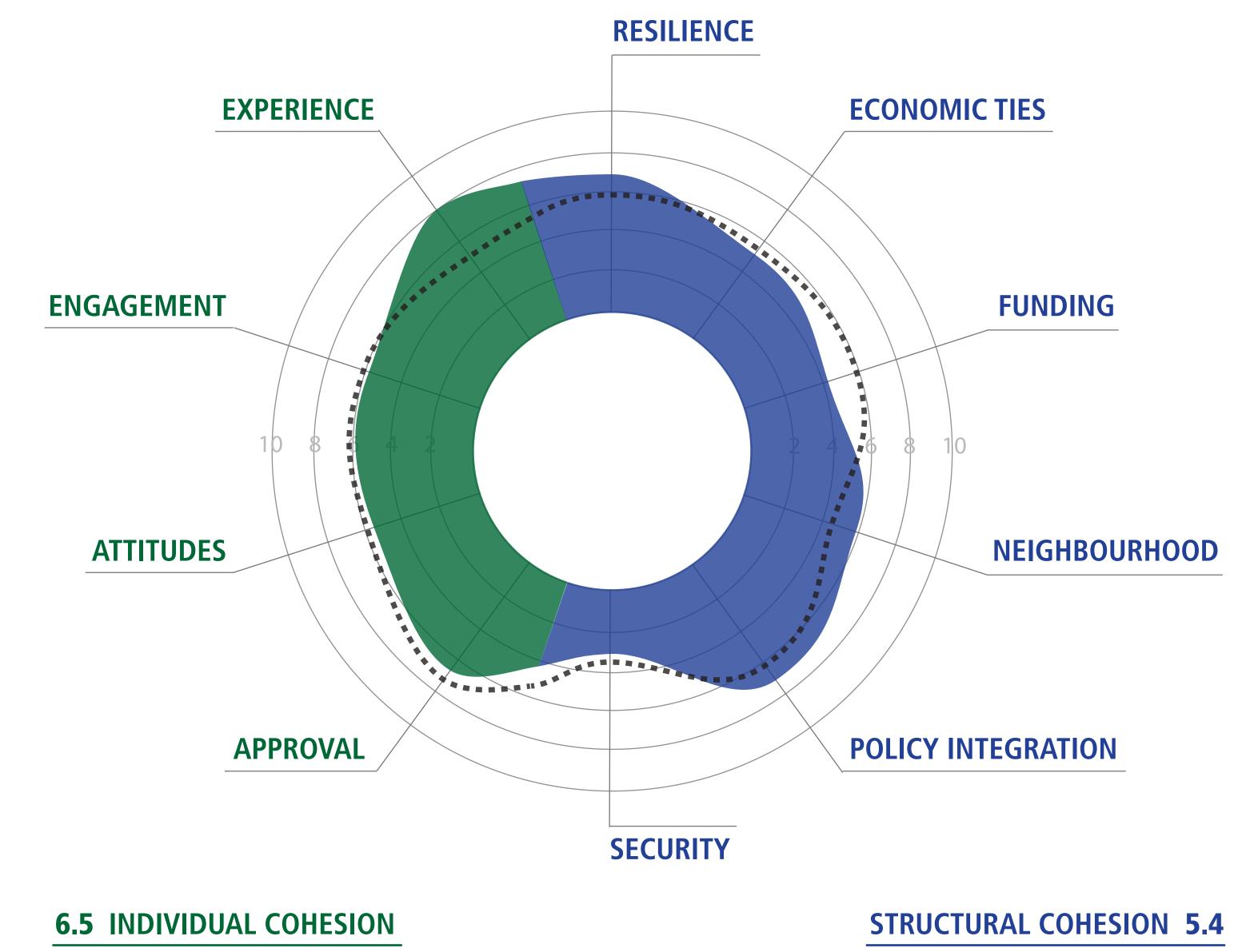
Ireland



## **Austria 2017** vs. Austria 2007 EU 2017



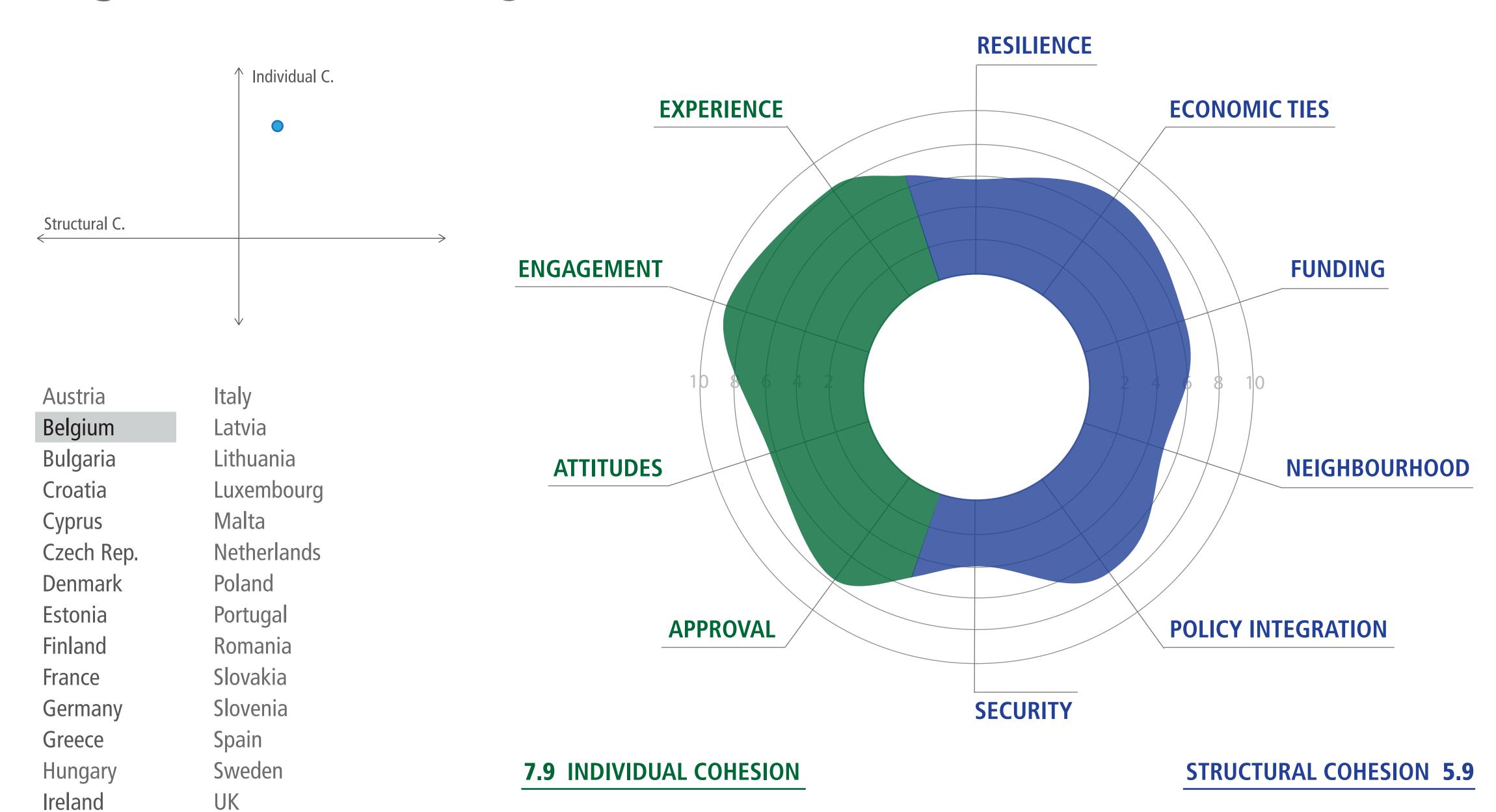
Austria Italy Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary



UK

Ireland

## **Belgium 2017** vs. Belgium 2007 EU 2017



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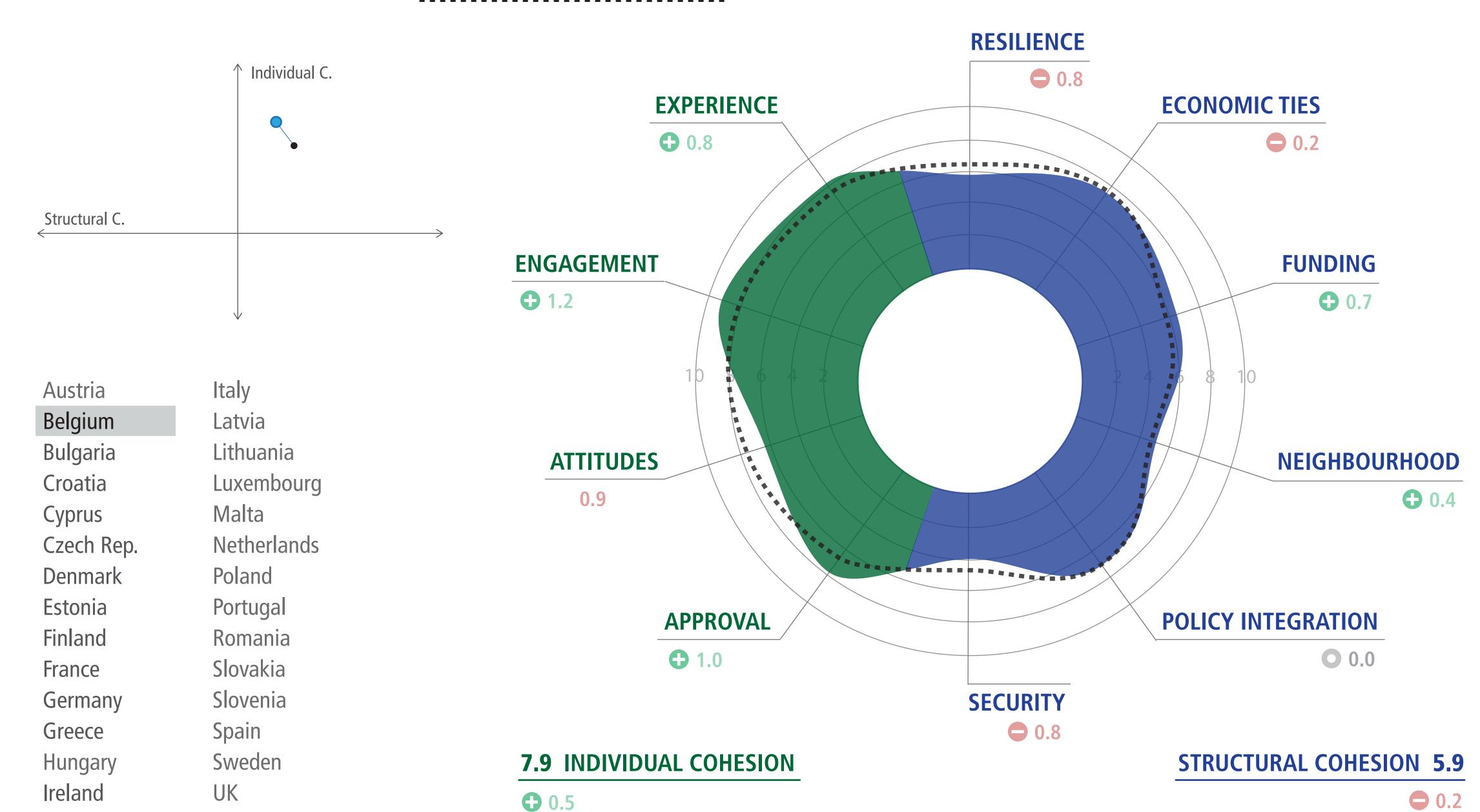
Intro

Design

Overall Results

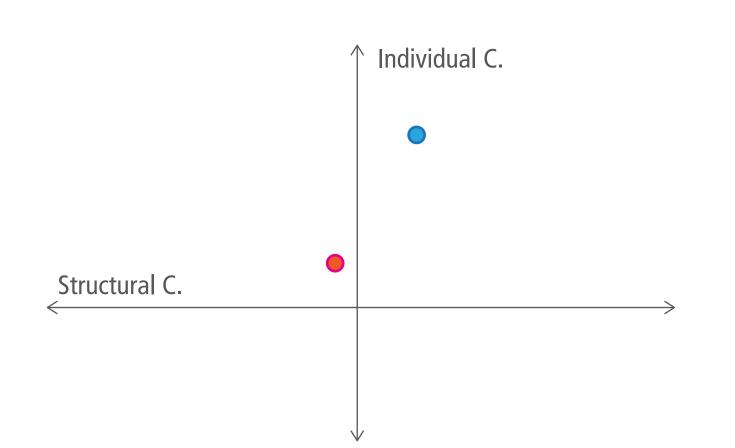
Rankings

## Belgium 2017 vs. Belgium 2007 EU 2017



## Belgium 2017 vs. Belgium 2007 EU 2017



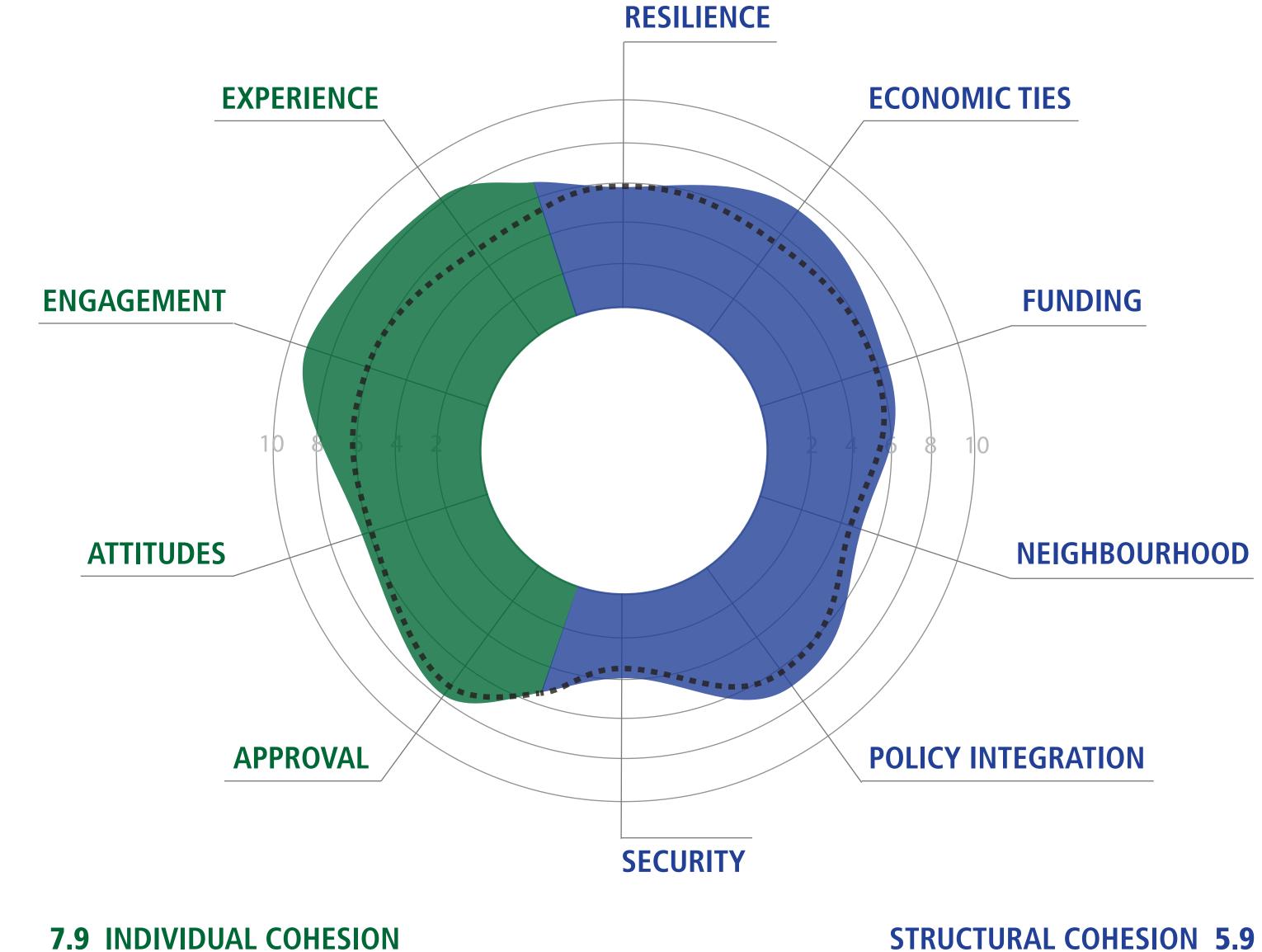


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland

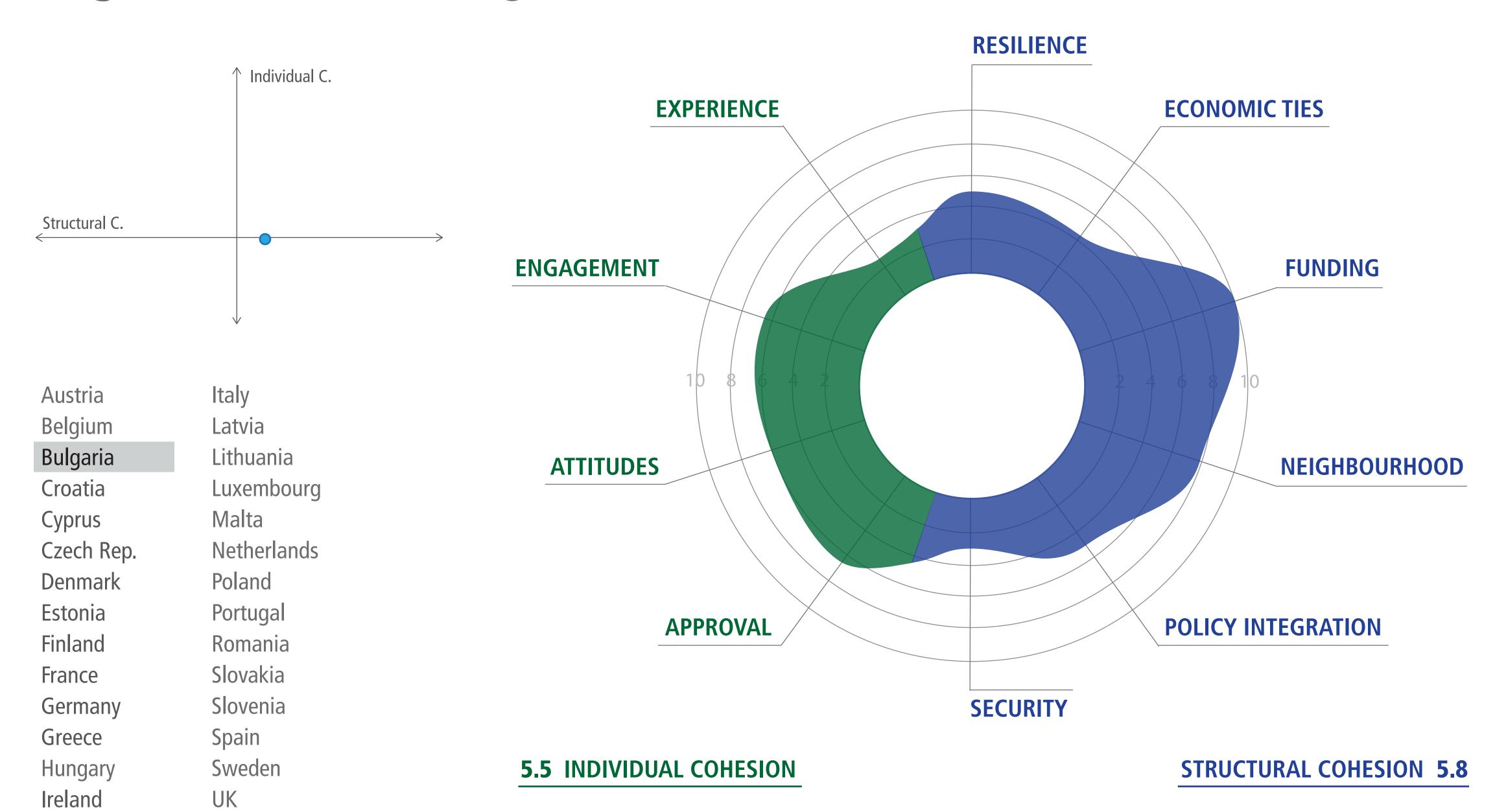
Portugal

Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK

Estonia



## Bulgaria 2017 vs. Bulgaria 2007 EU 2017



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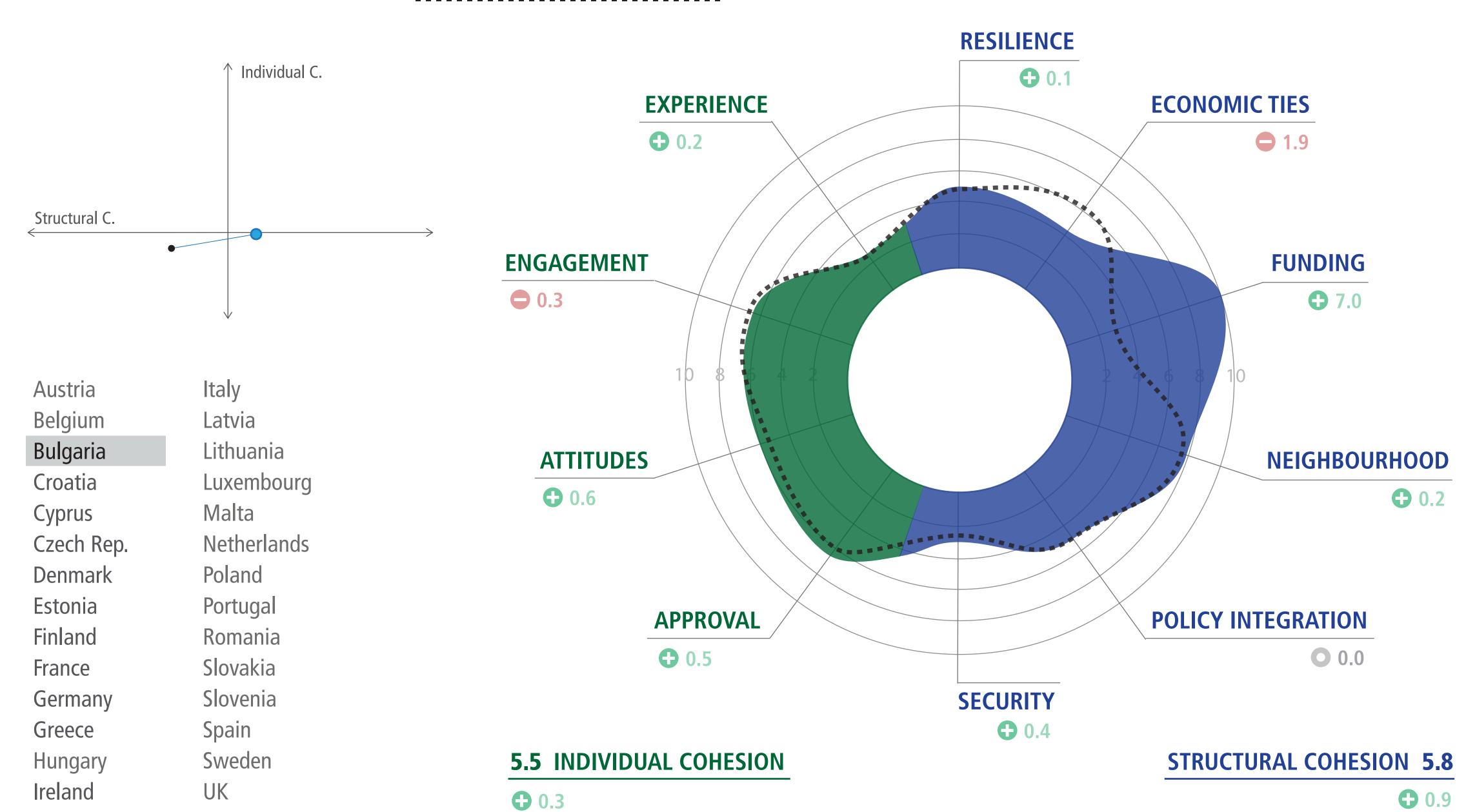
Intro

Design

Overall Results

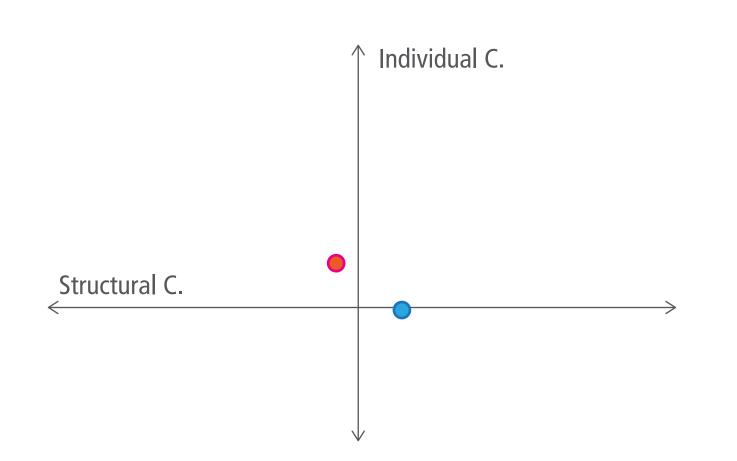
Rankings

## Bulgaria 2017 vs. Bulgaria 2007 EU 2017



## Bulgaria 2017 vs. Bulgaria 2007 EU 2017





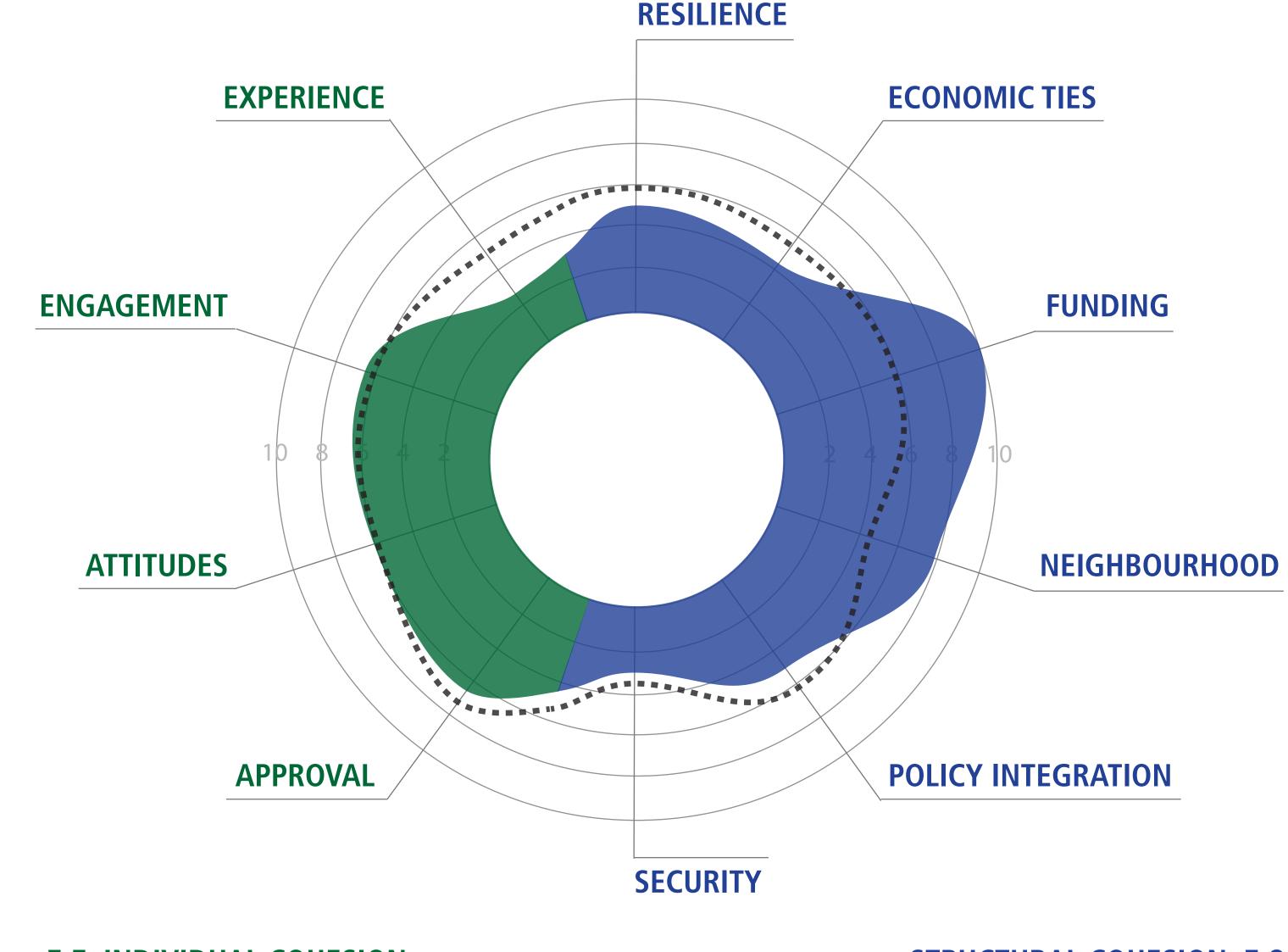
Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania

Croatia Luxembourg

Malta Cyprus

Czech Rep. Netherlands

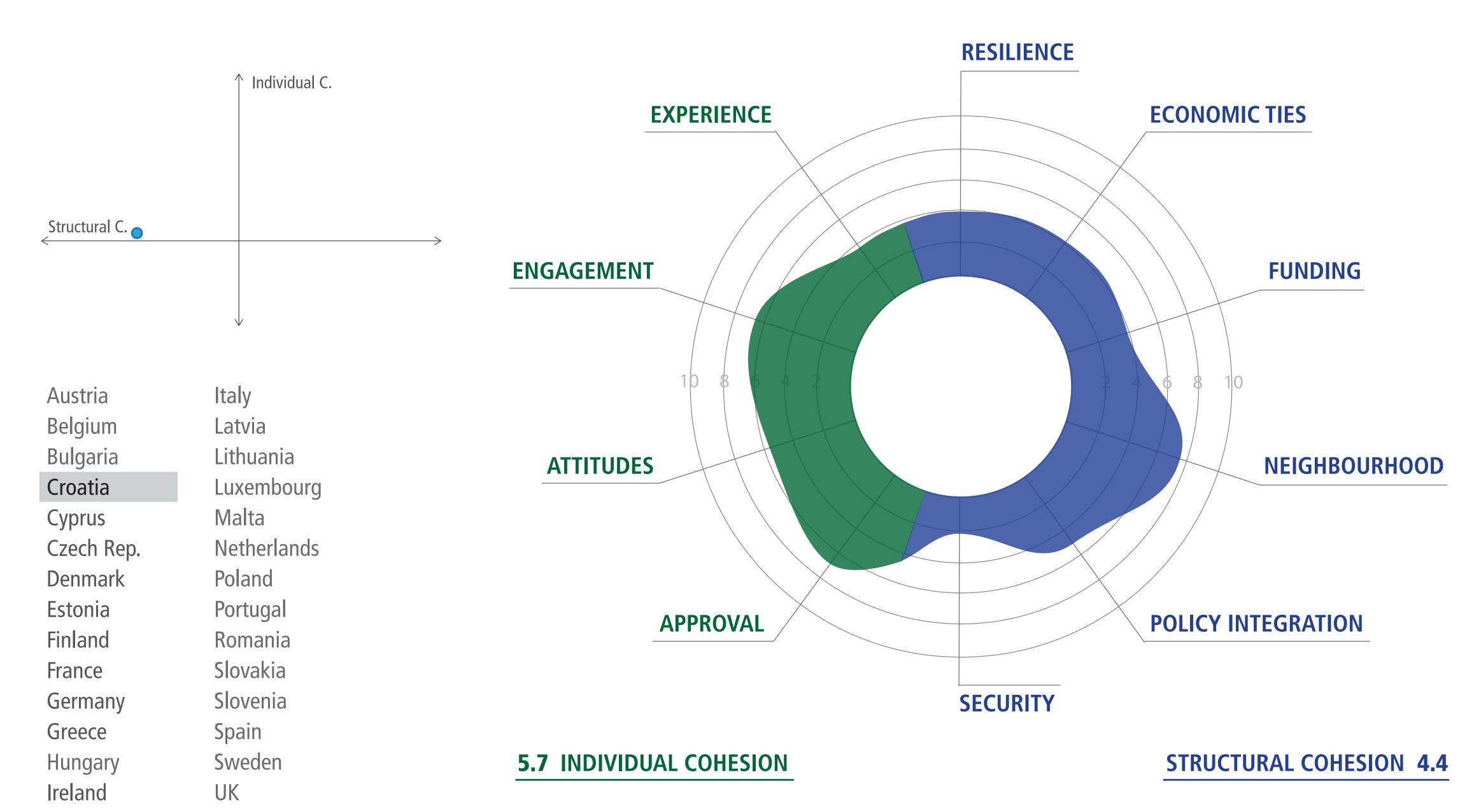
Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



**5.5** INDIVIDUAL COHESION

**STRUCTURAL COHESION 5.8** 

#### Croatia 2017 vs. Croatia 2007 EU 2017



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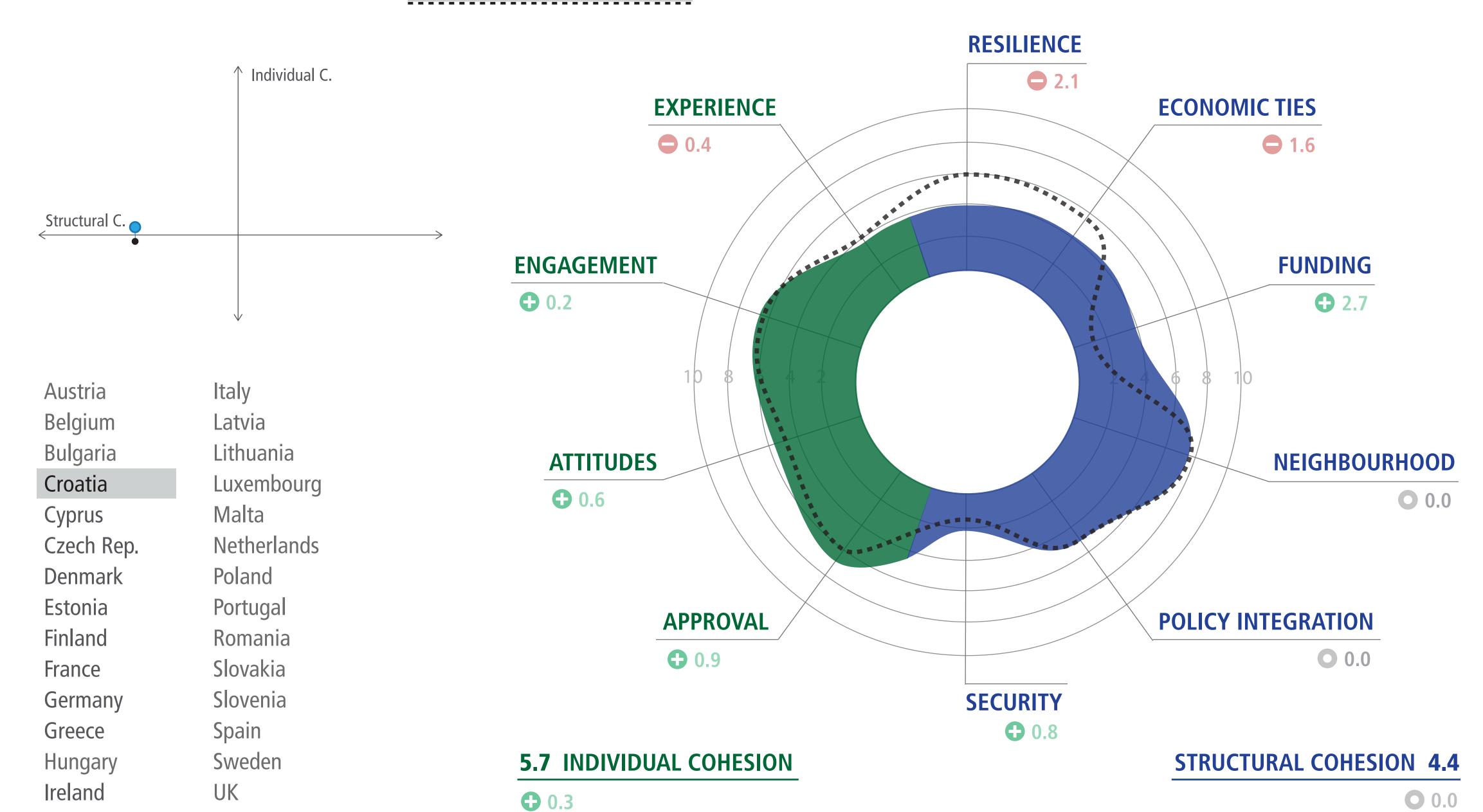
Intro

Design

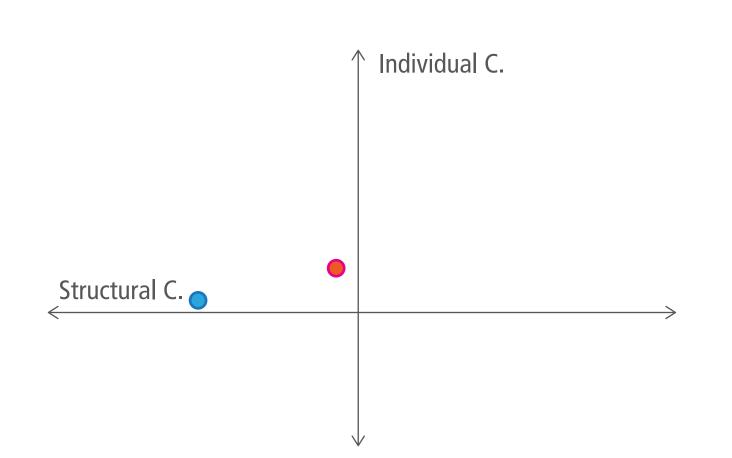
Overall Results

Rankings

## Croatia 2017 vs. Croatia 2007 EU 2017



## Croatia 2017 vs. Croatia 2007 EU 2017

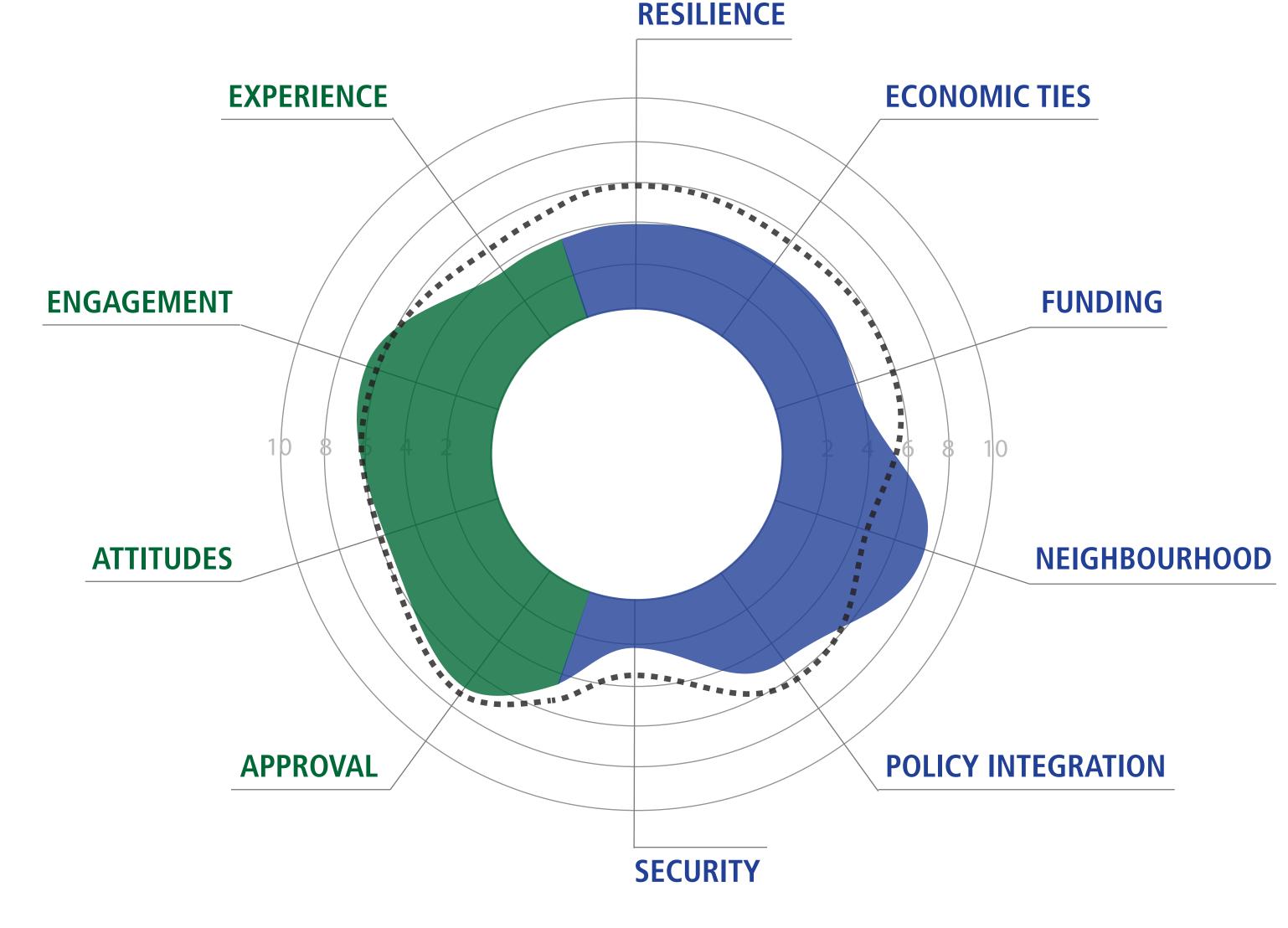


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg

Malta Cyprus

Czech Rep. Netherlands

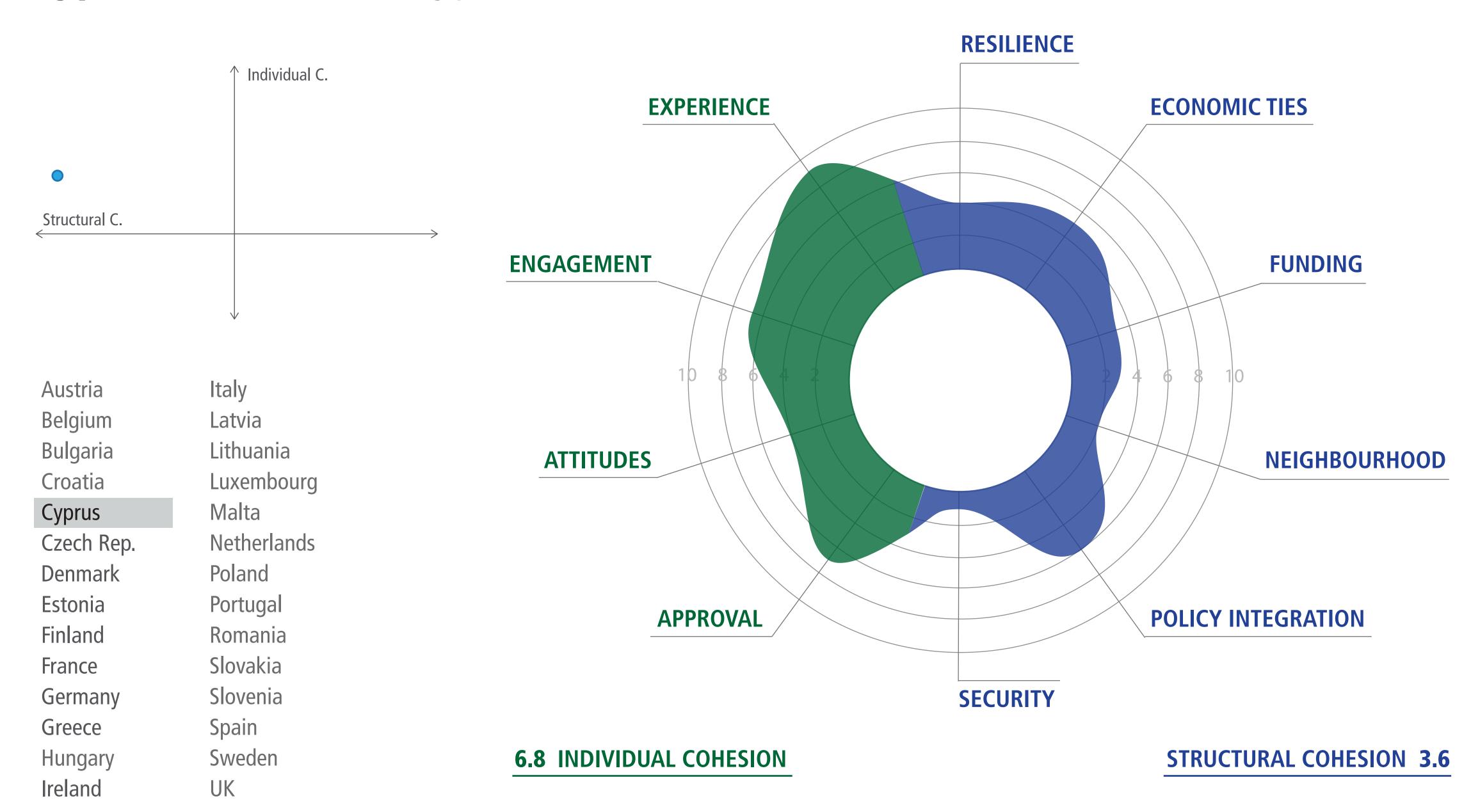
Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



**5.7** INDIVIDUAL COHESION

**STRUCTURAL COHESION 4.4** 

## **Cyprus 2017** vs. Cyprus 2007 EU 2017



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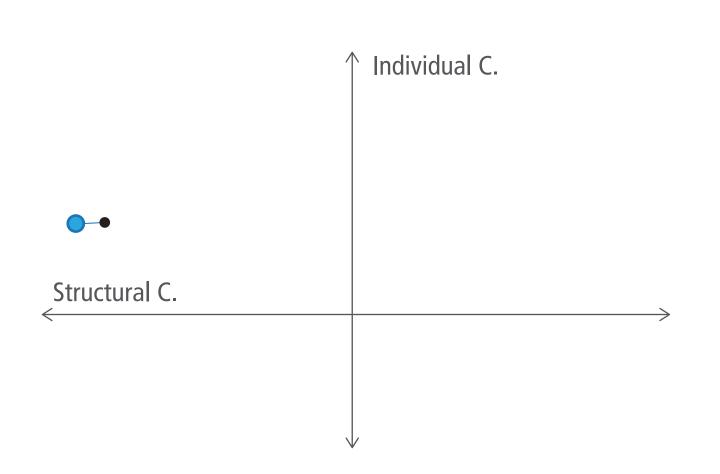
Intro

Design

Overall Results

Rankings

# **Cyprus 2017** vs. Cyprus 2007 EU 2017

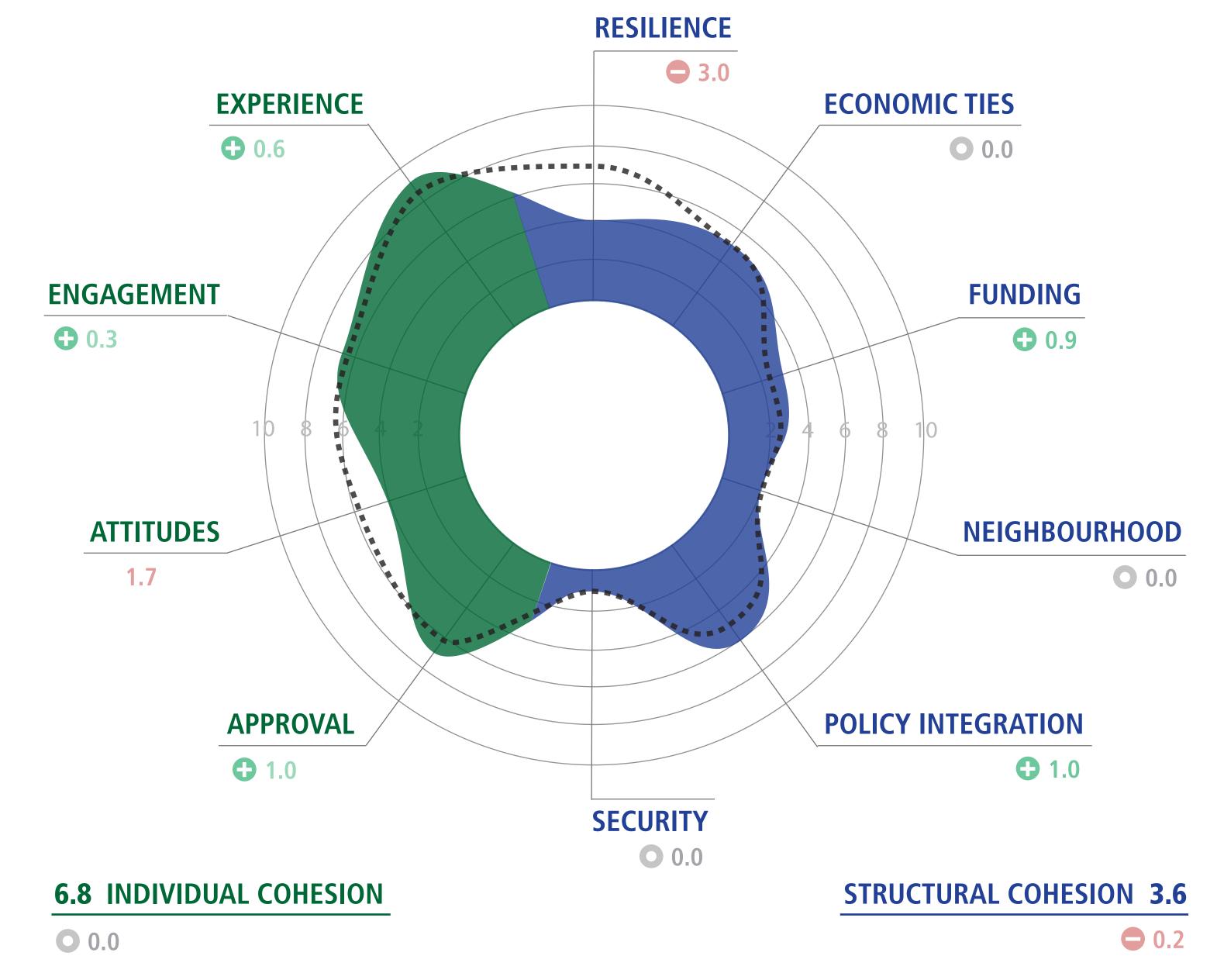


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

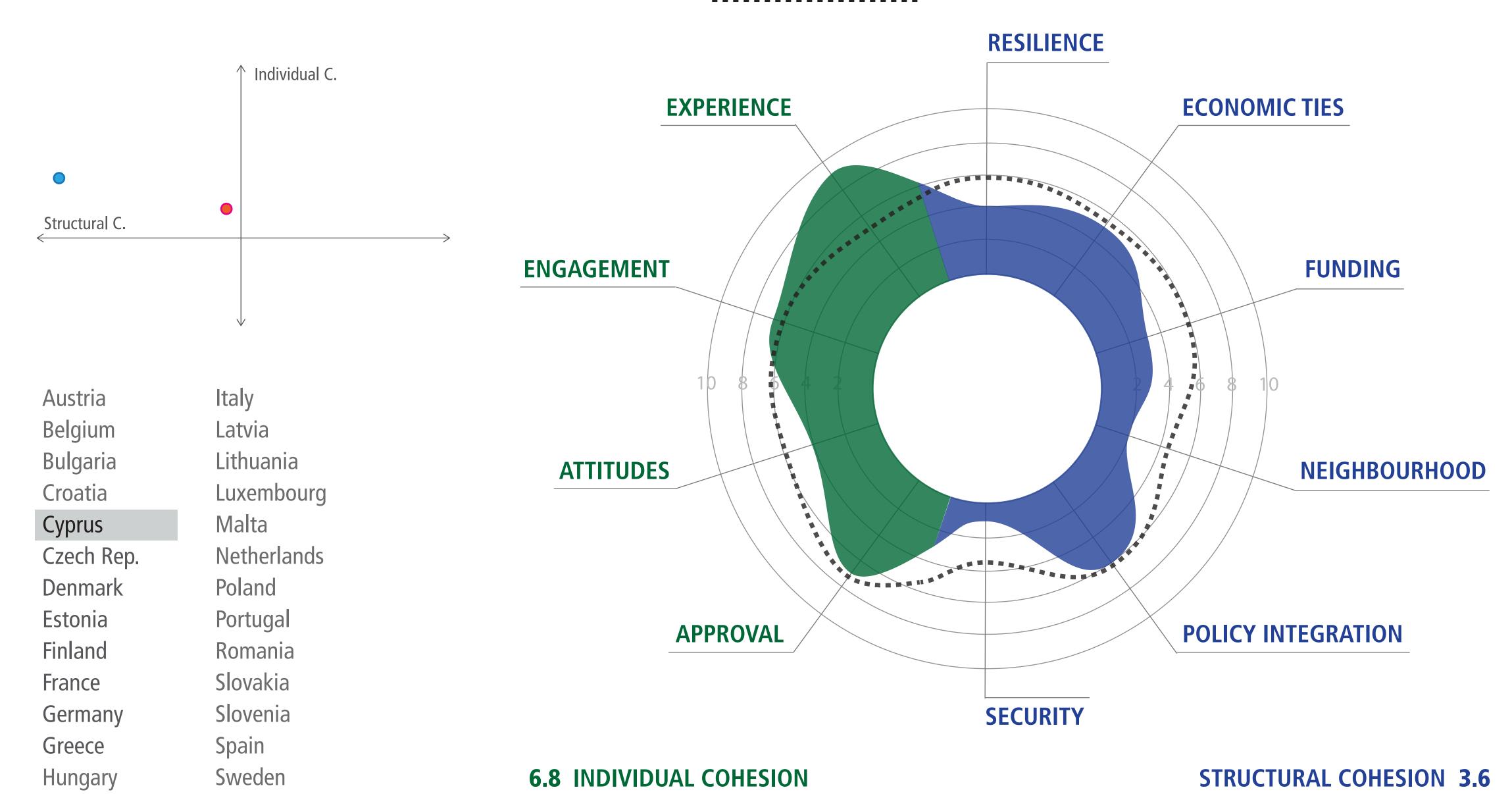
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands

Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



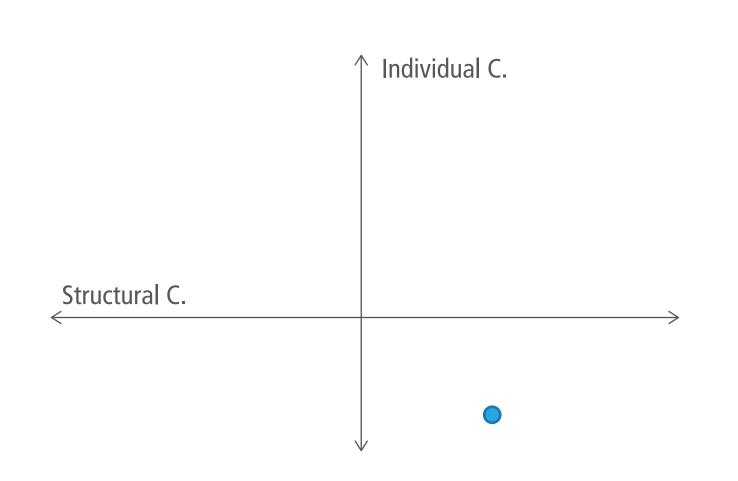
## **Cyprus 2017** vs. Cyprus 2007 **EU 2017**



UK

Ireland

### Czech Rep. 2017 vs. Czech Rep. 2007 EU 2017

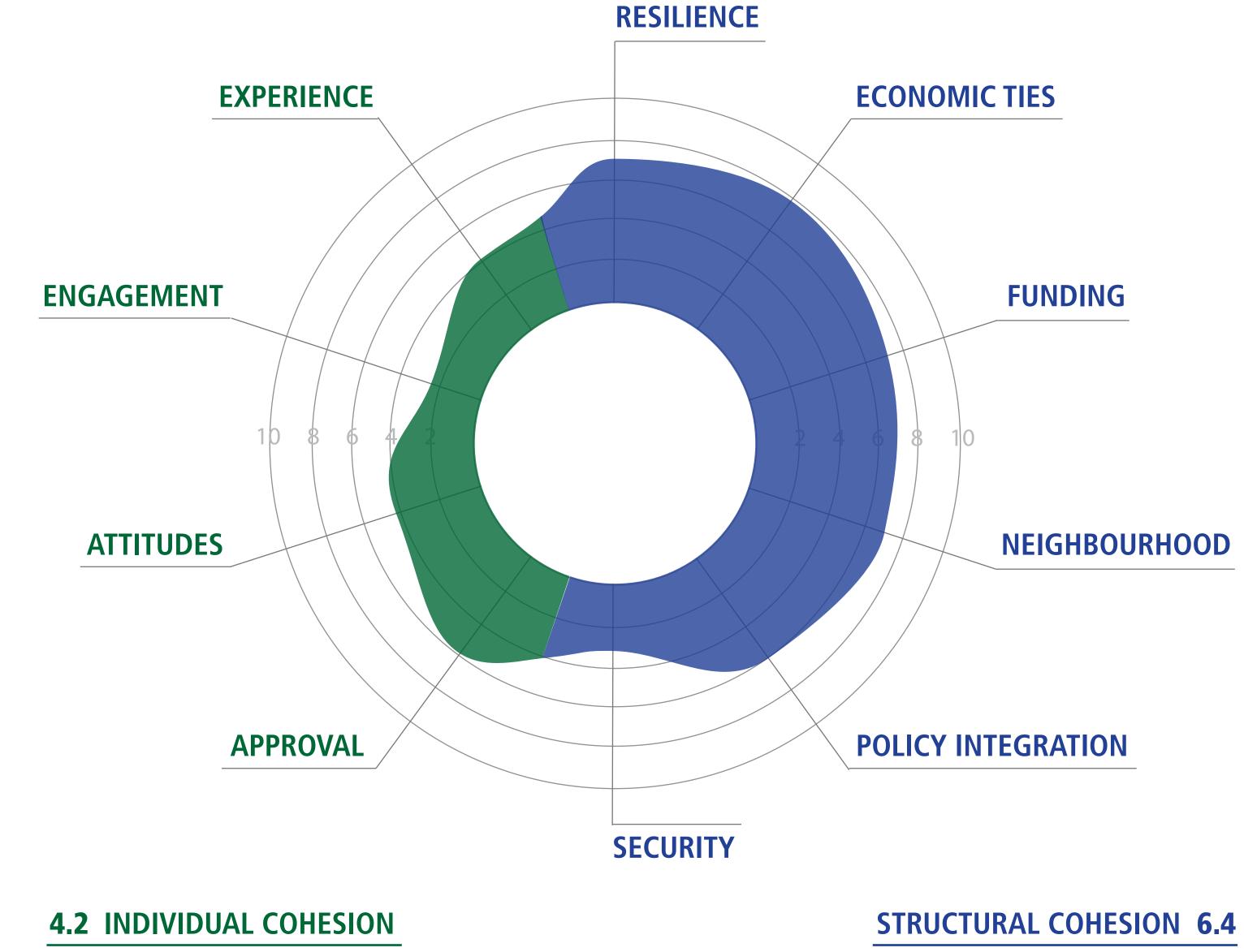


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

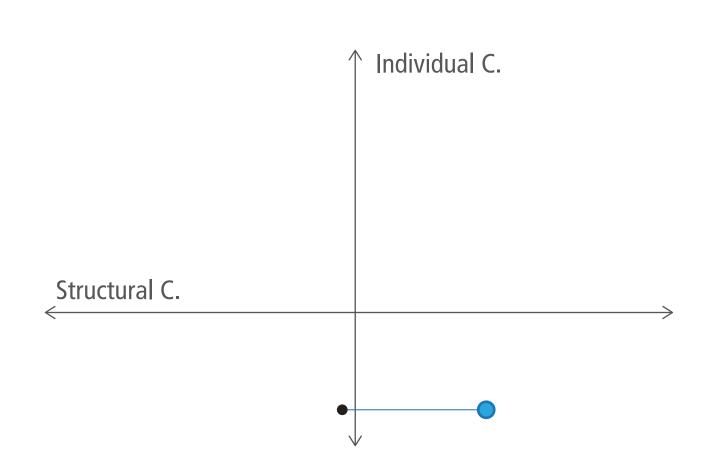
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands

Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



## Czech Rep. 2017 vs. Czech Rep. 2007 EU 2017

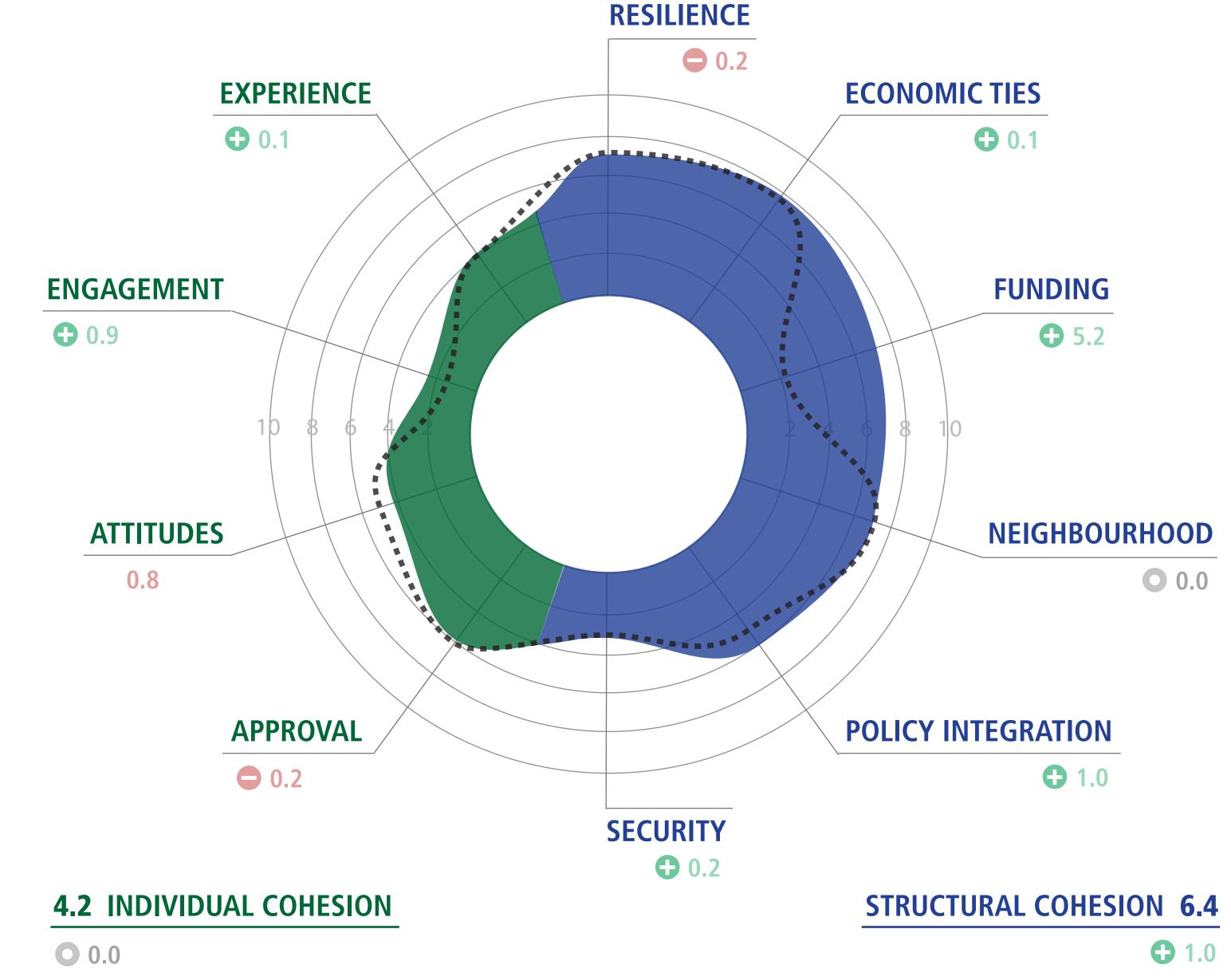


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

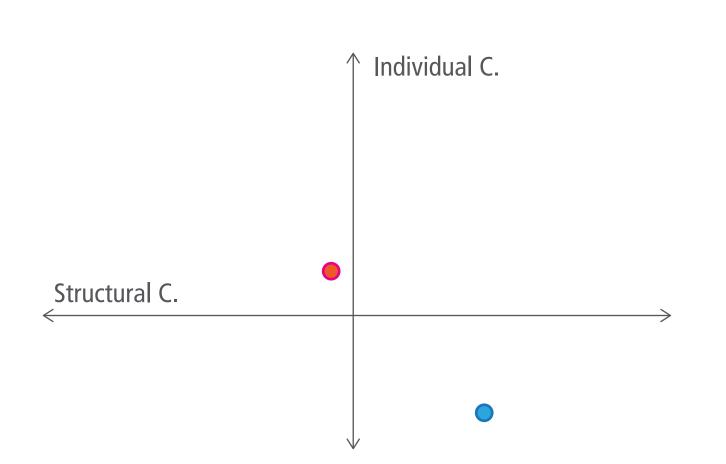
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands

Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



## Czech Rep. 2017 vs. Czech Rep. 2007 EU 2017

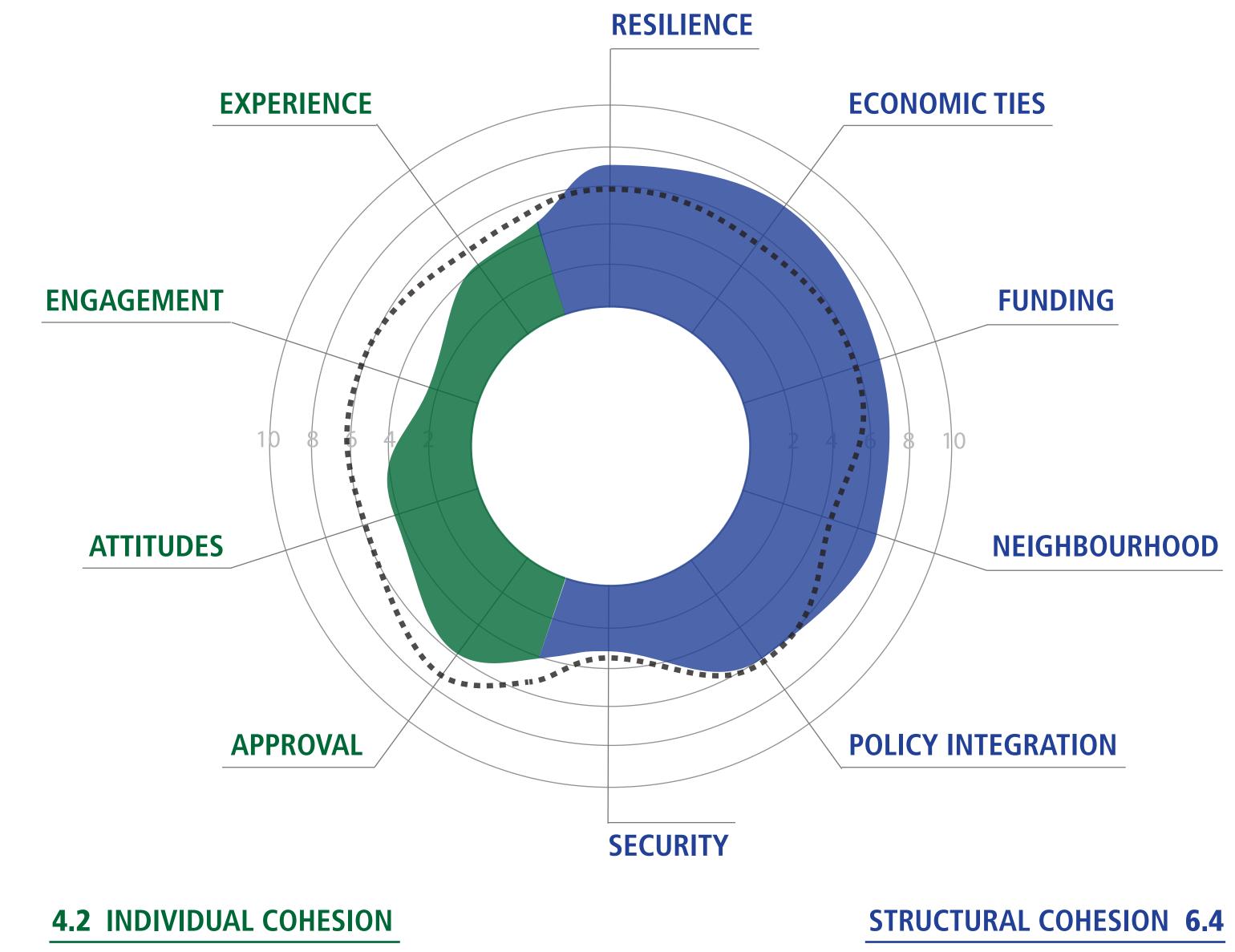


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

Cyprus Malta

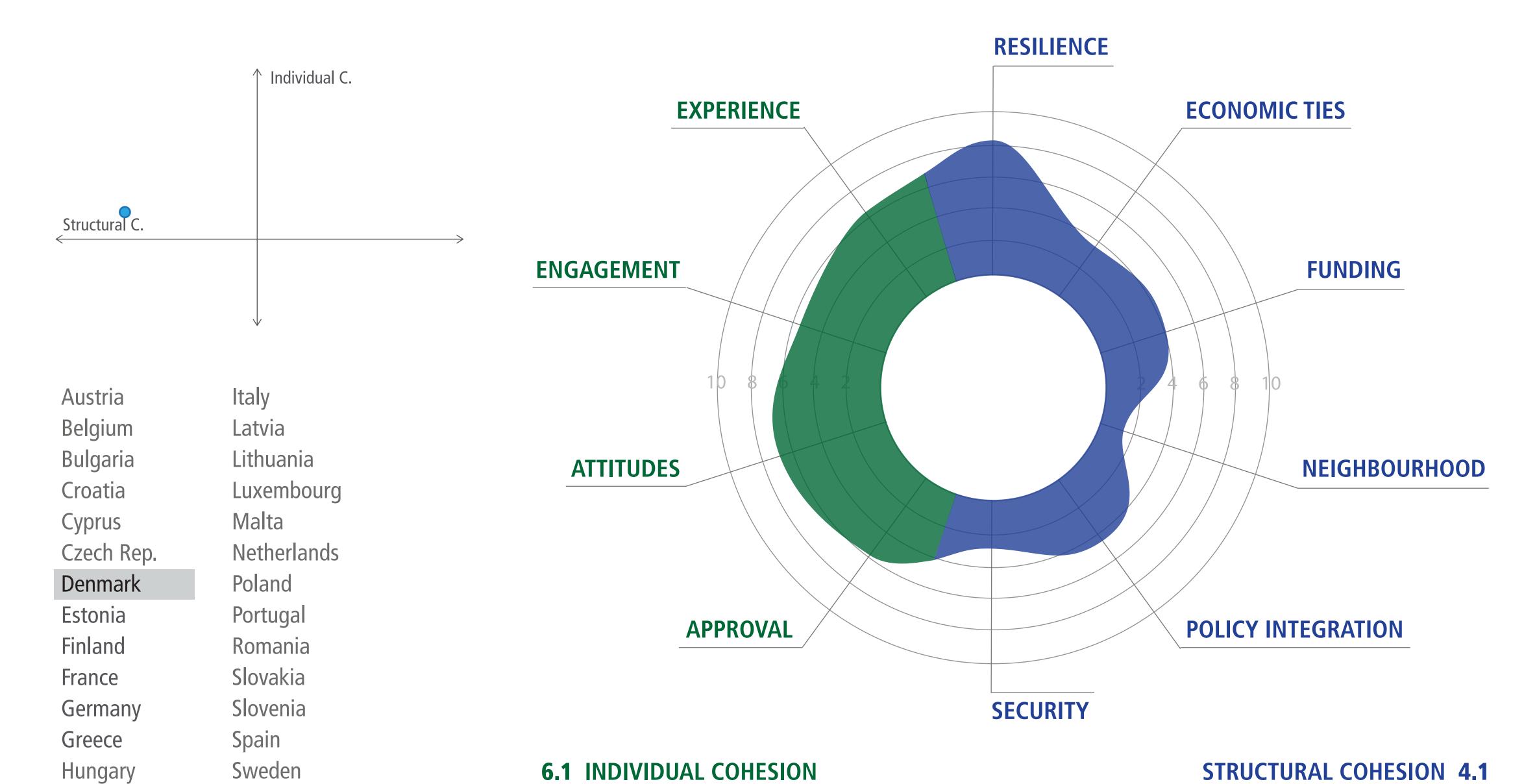
Czech Rep. Netherlands

Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



**RETHINK: EUROPE** 

#### Denmark 2017 vs. Denmark 2007 EU 2017



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UK

Ireland

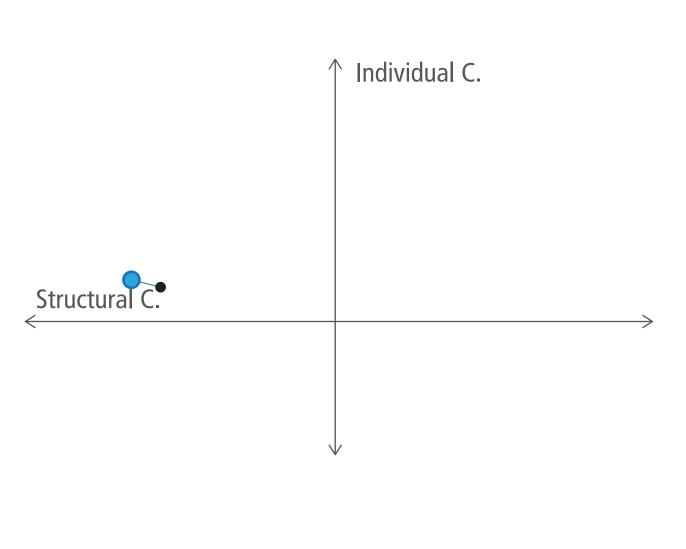
Intro

Design

Overall Results

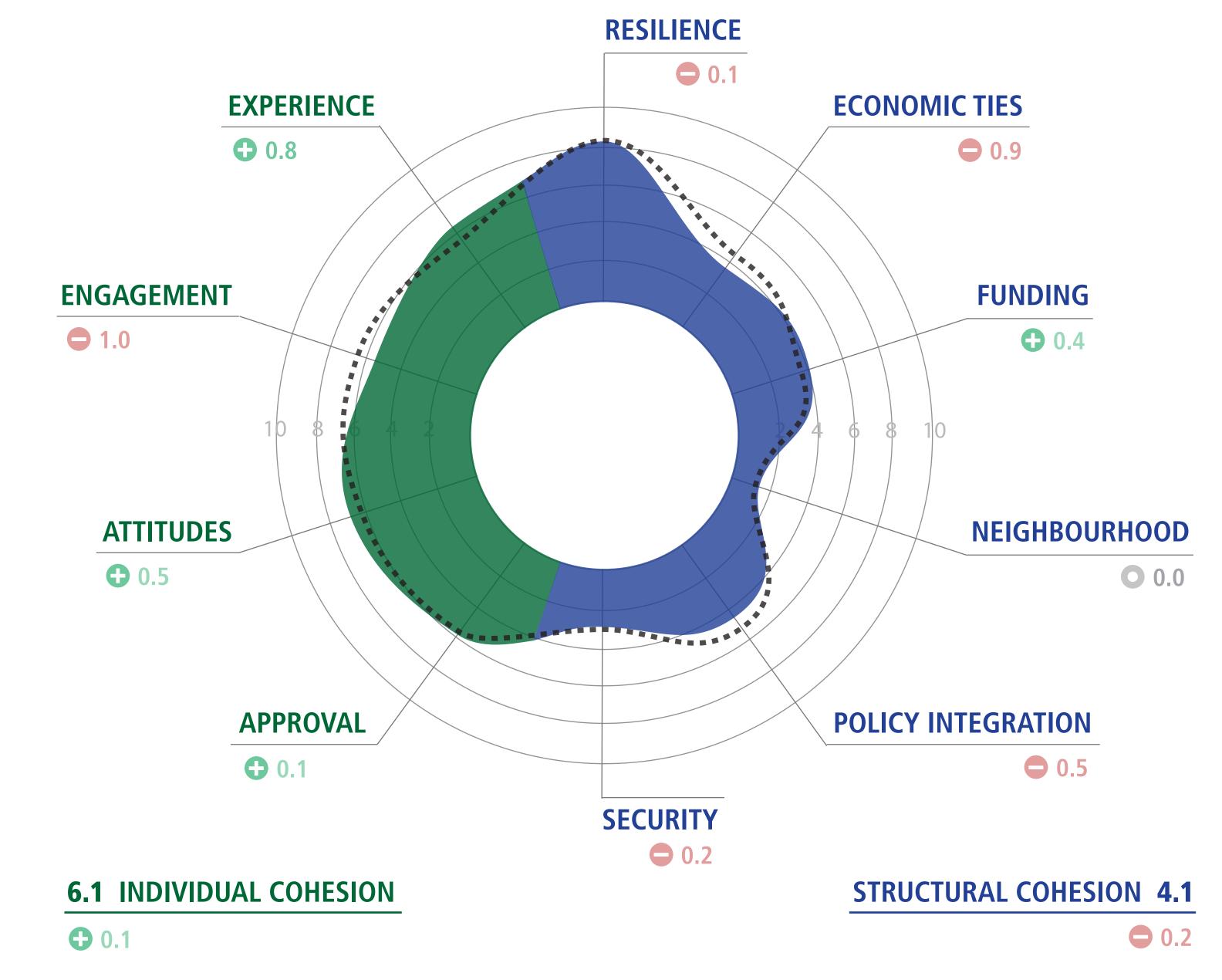
Rankings

## Denmark 2017 vs. Denmark 2007 EU 2017



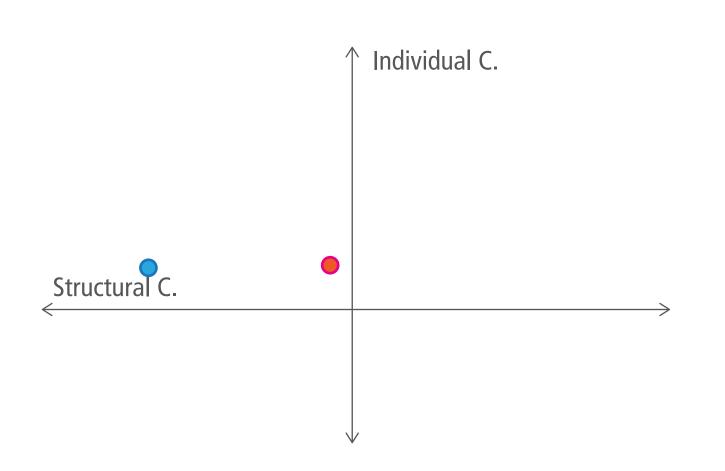
Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



### Denmark 2017 vs. Denmark 2007 EU 2017



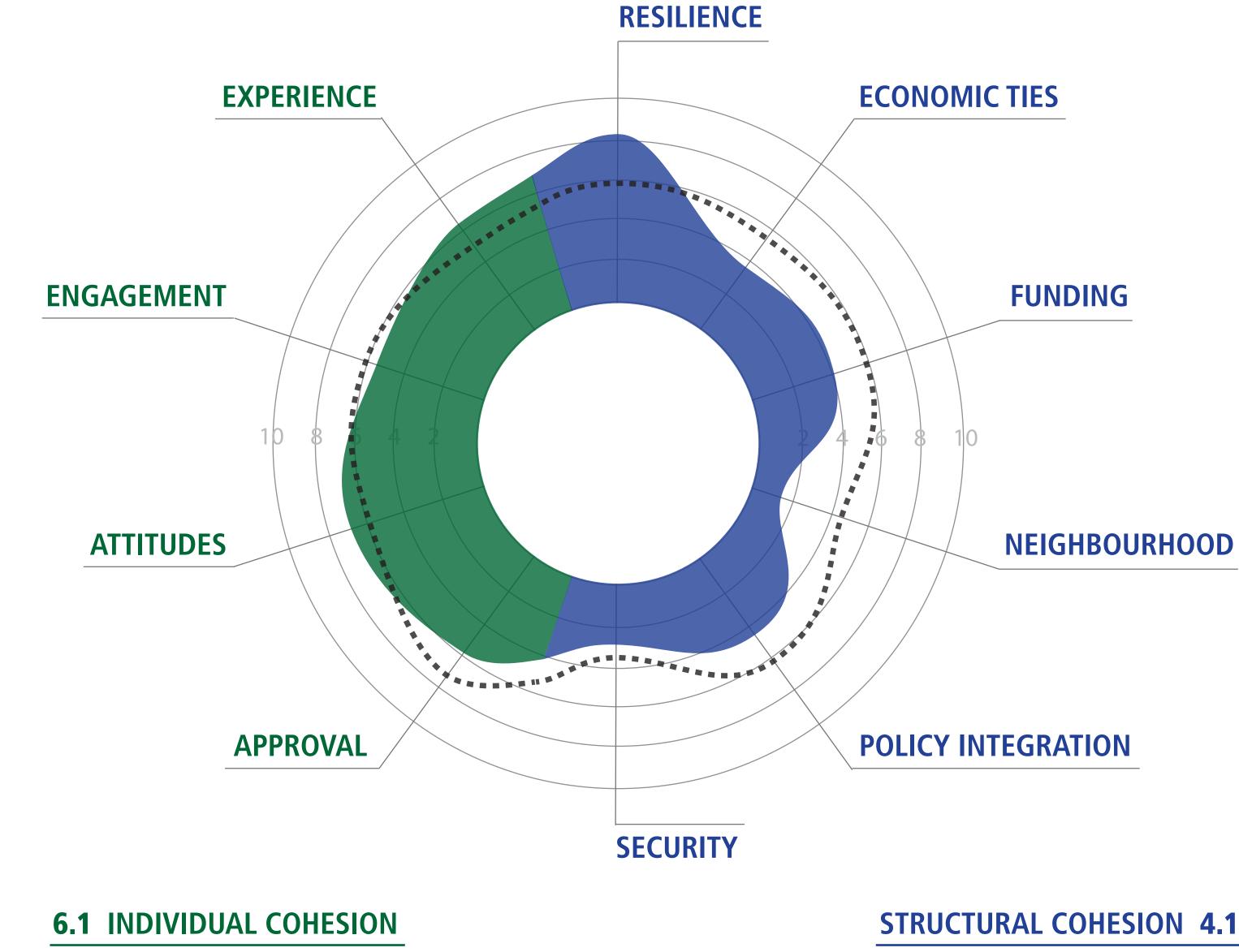


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg

Malta Cyprus

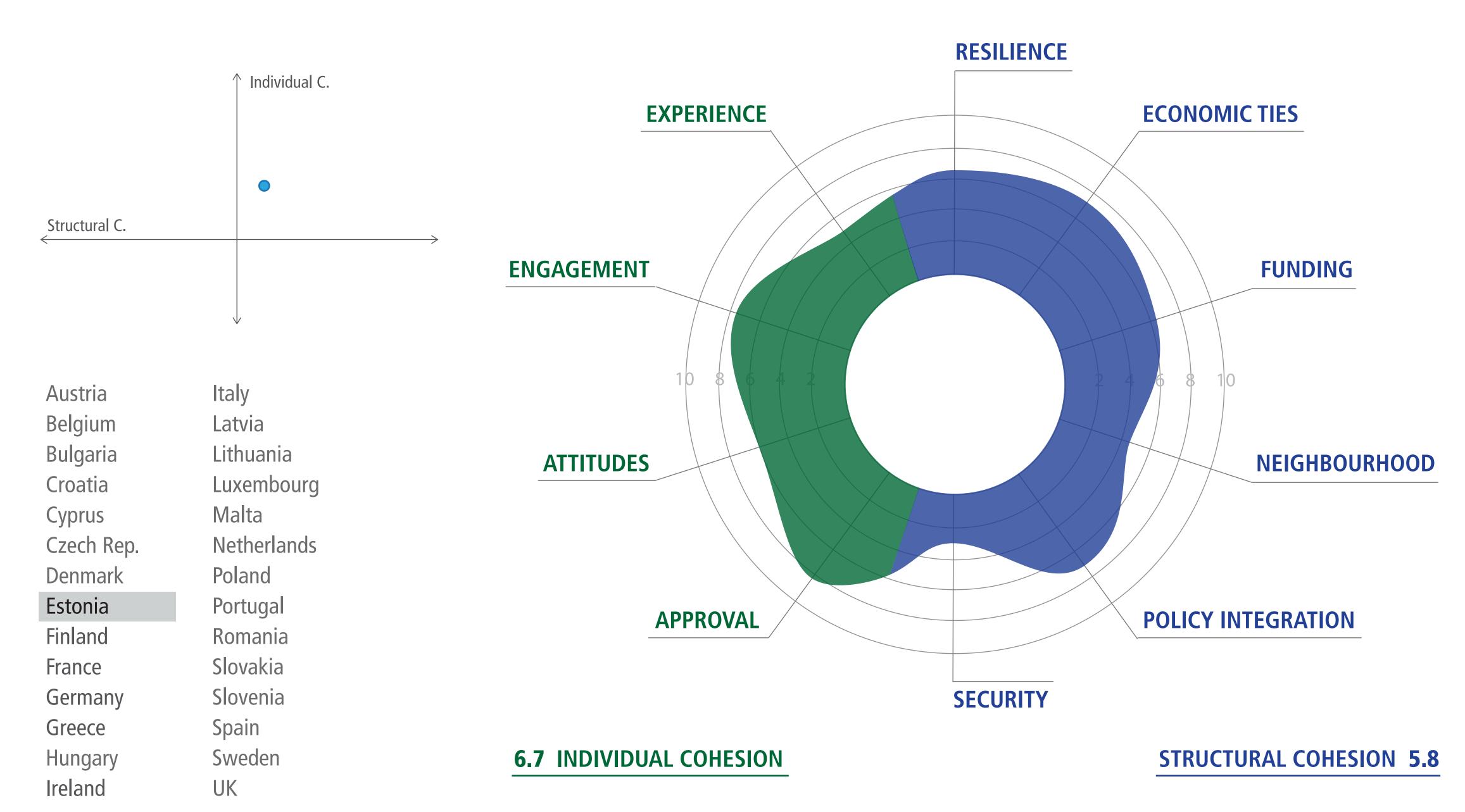
Czech Rep. Netherlands

#### Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



STRUCTURAL COHESION 4.1

#### **Estonia 2017** vs. Estonia 2007 EU 2017



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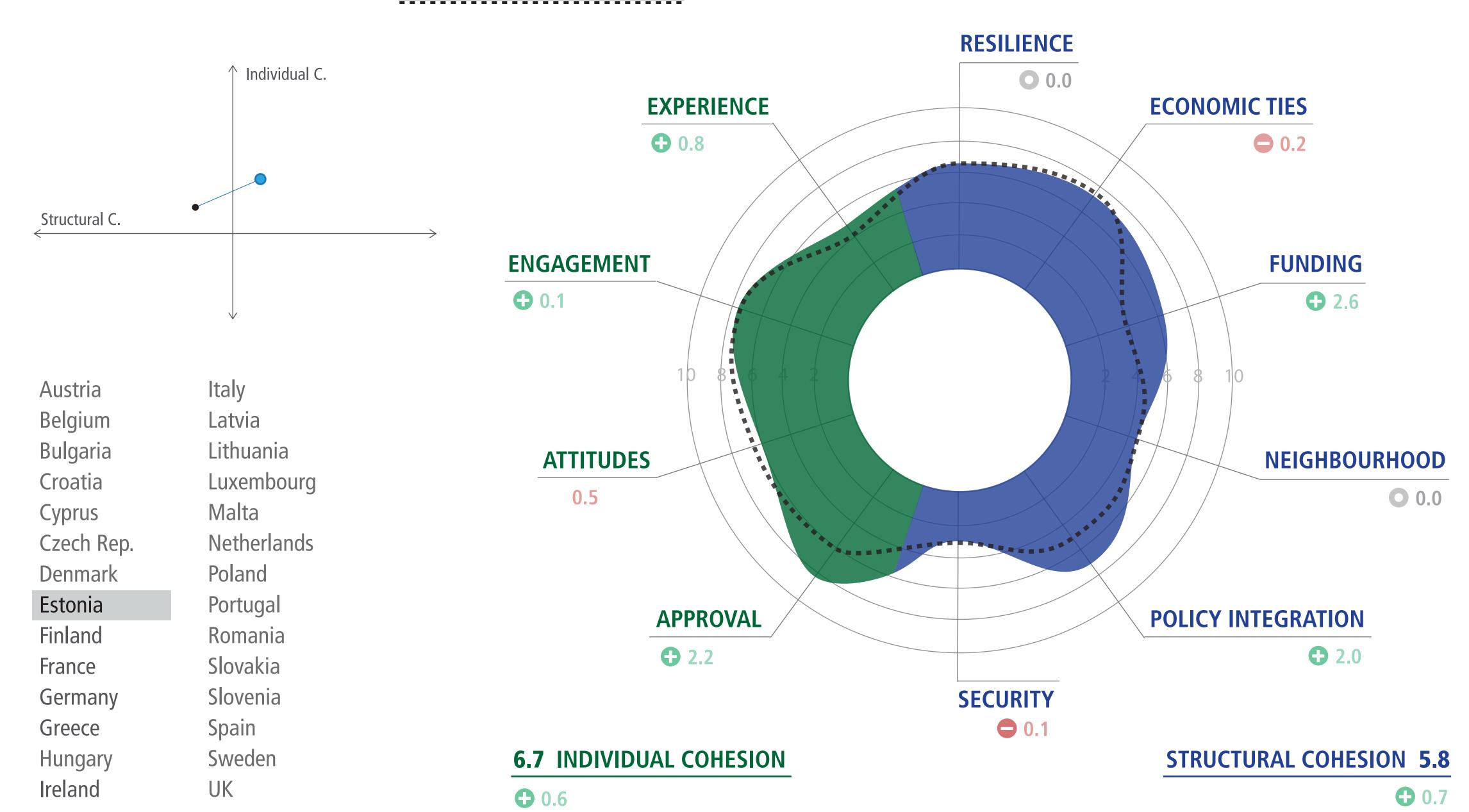
Intro

Design

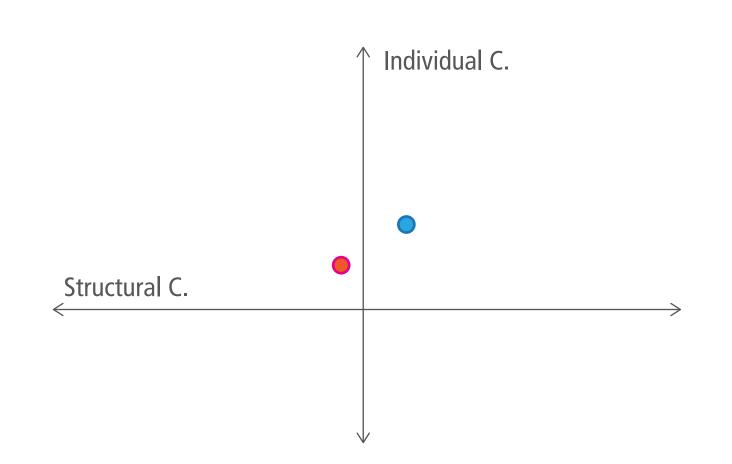
Overall Results

Rankings

## **Estonia 2017** vs. **Estonia 2007** EU 2017

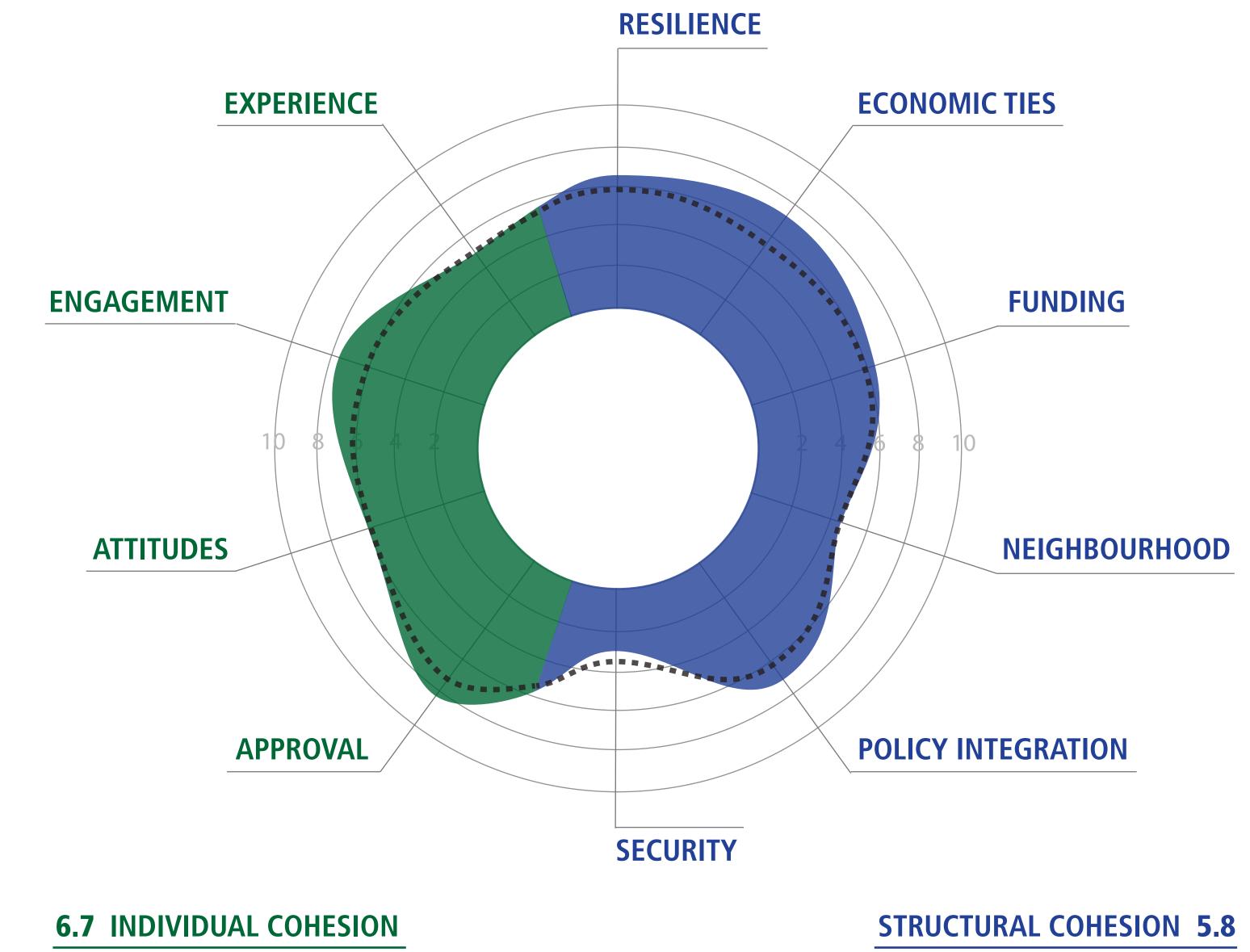


## **Estonia 2017** vs. Estonia 2007 EU 2017

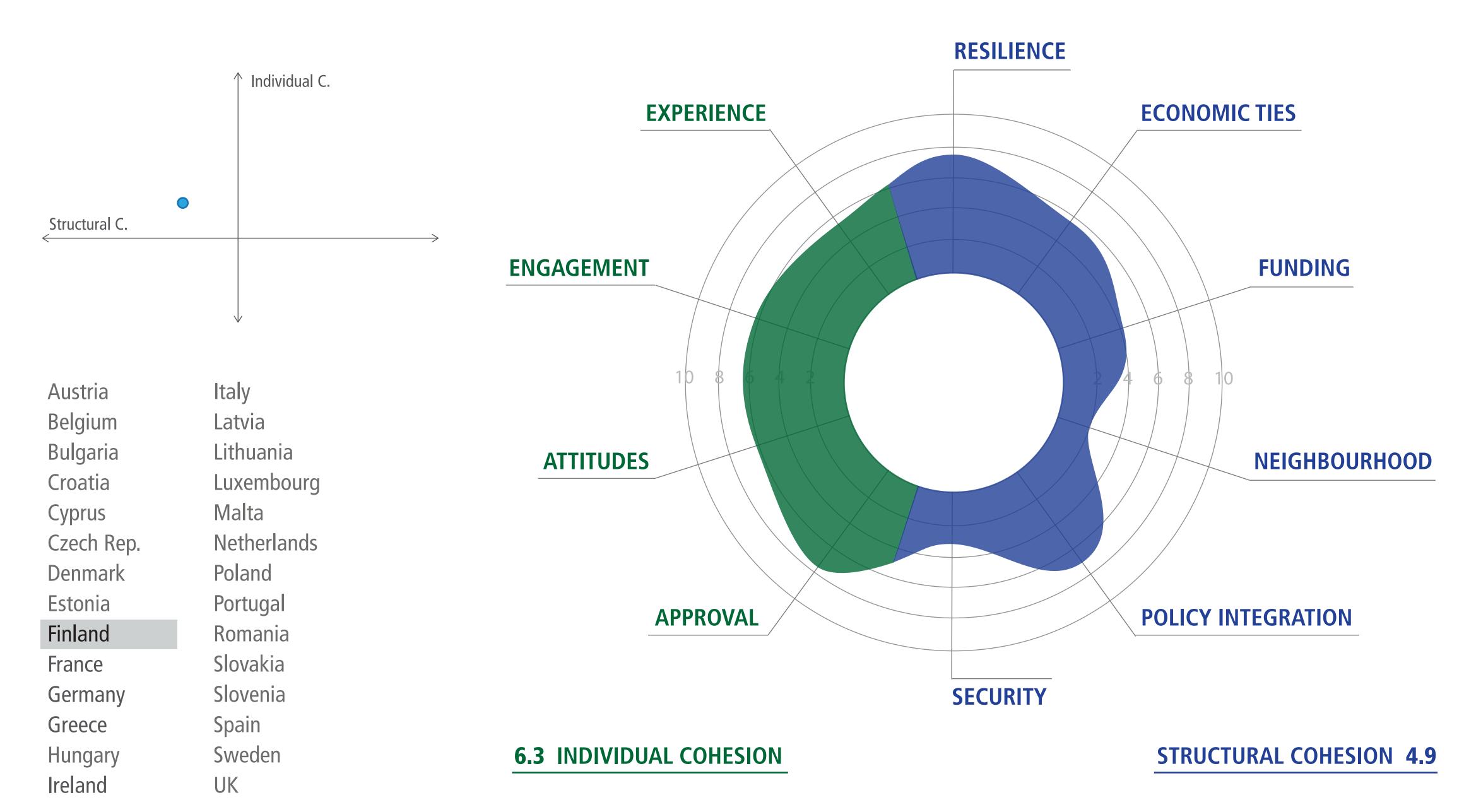


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland

Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



#### Finland 2017 vs. Finland 2007 EU 2017



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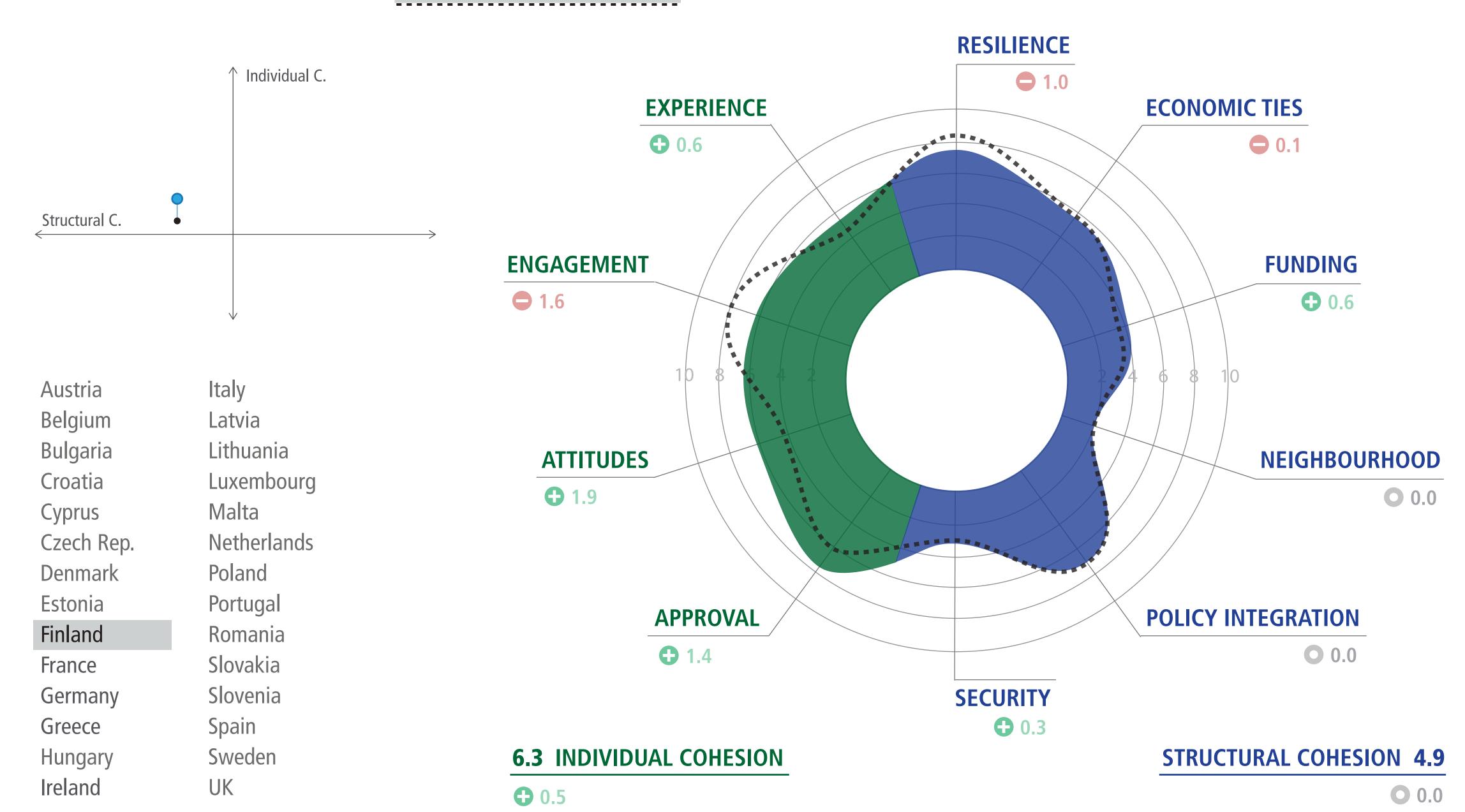
Intro

Design

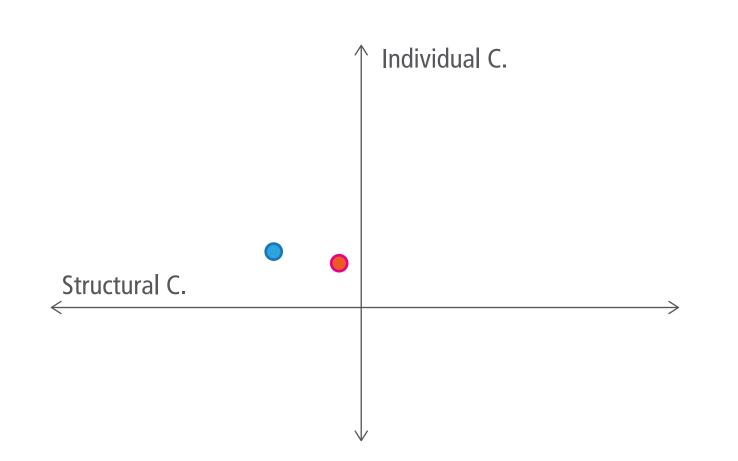
Overall Results

Rankings

## **Finland 2017** vs. Finland 2007 EU 2017

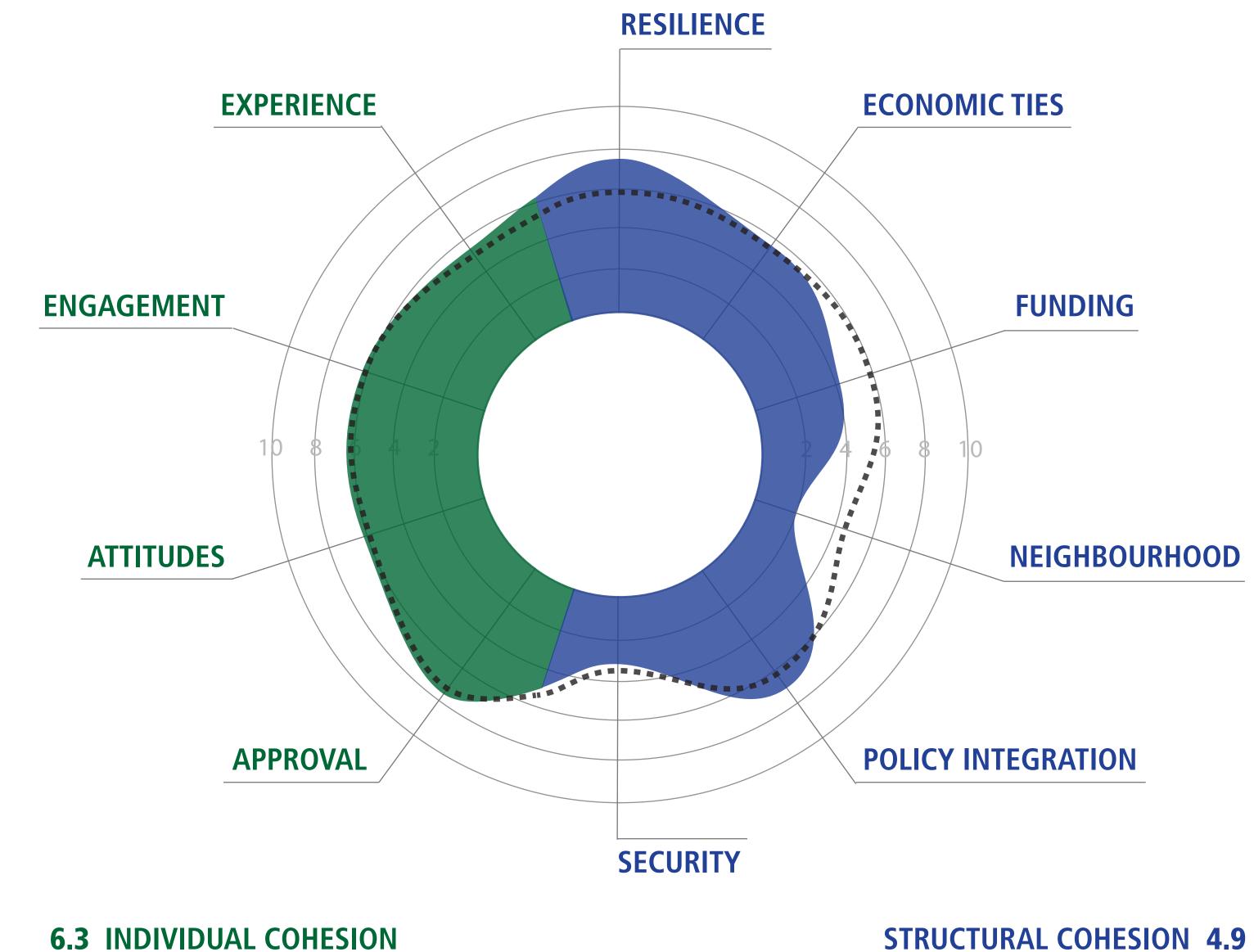


## **Finland 2017** vs. Finland 2007 **EU 2017**

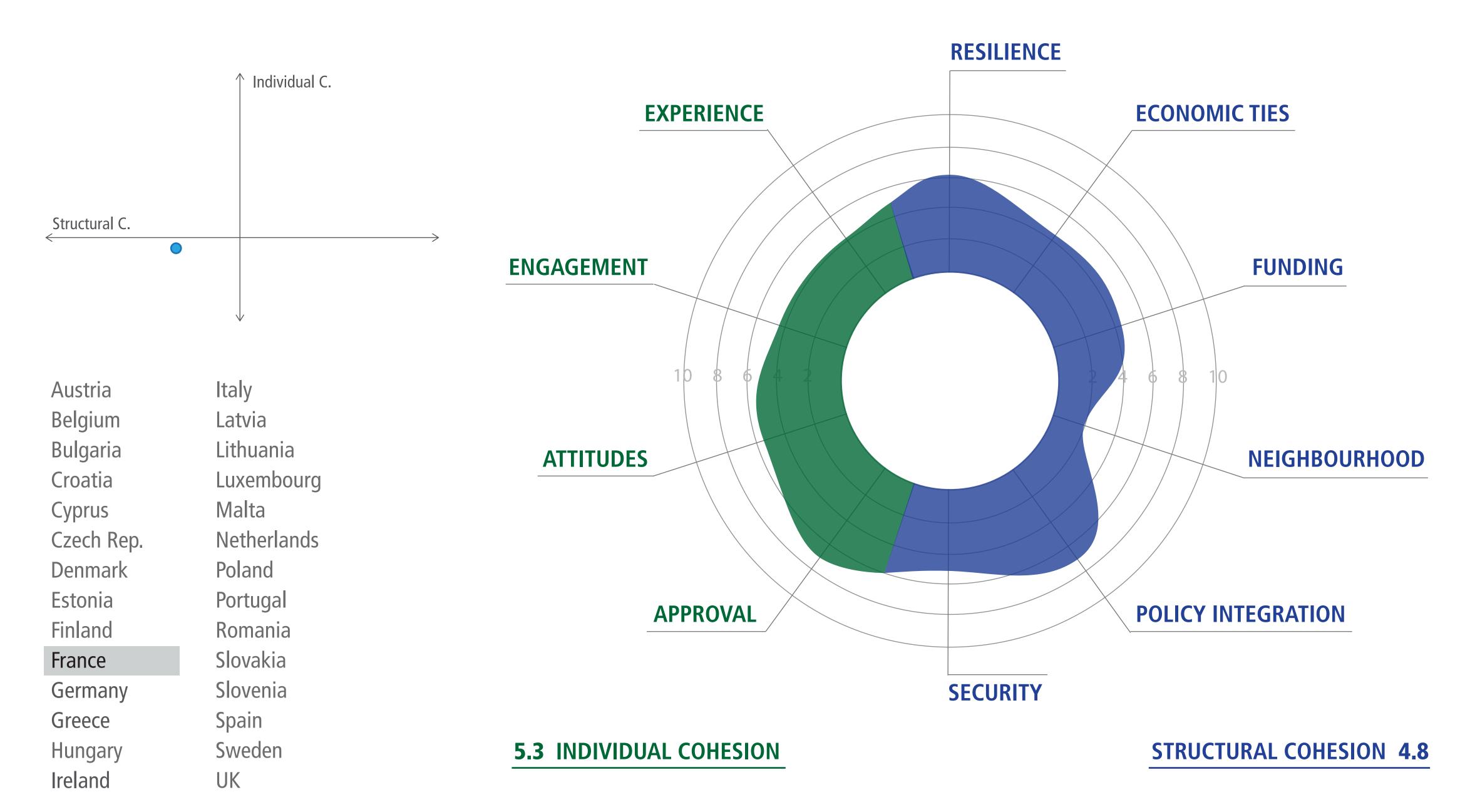


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal

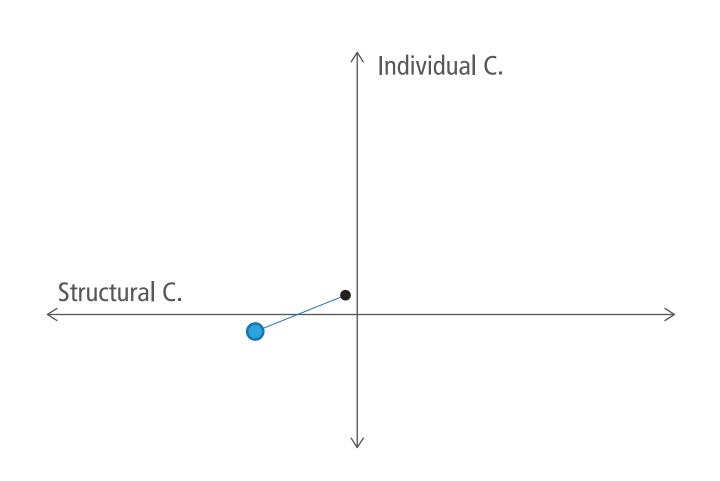
Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



#### France 2017 vs. France 2007 EU 2017

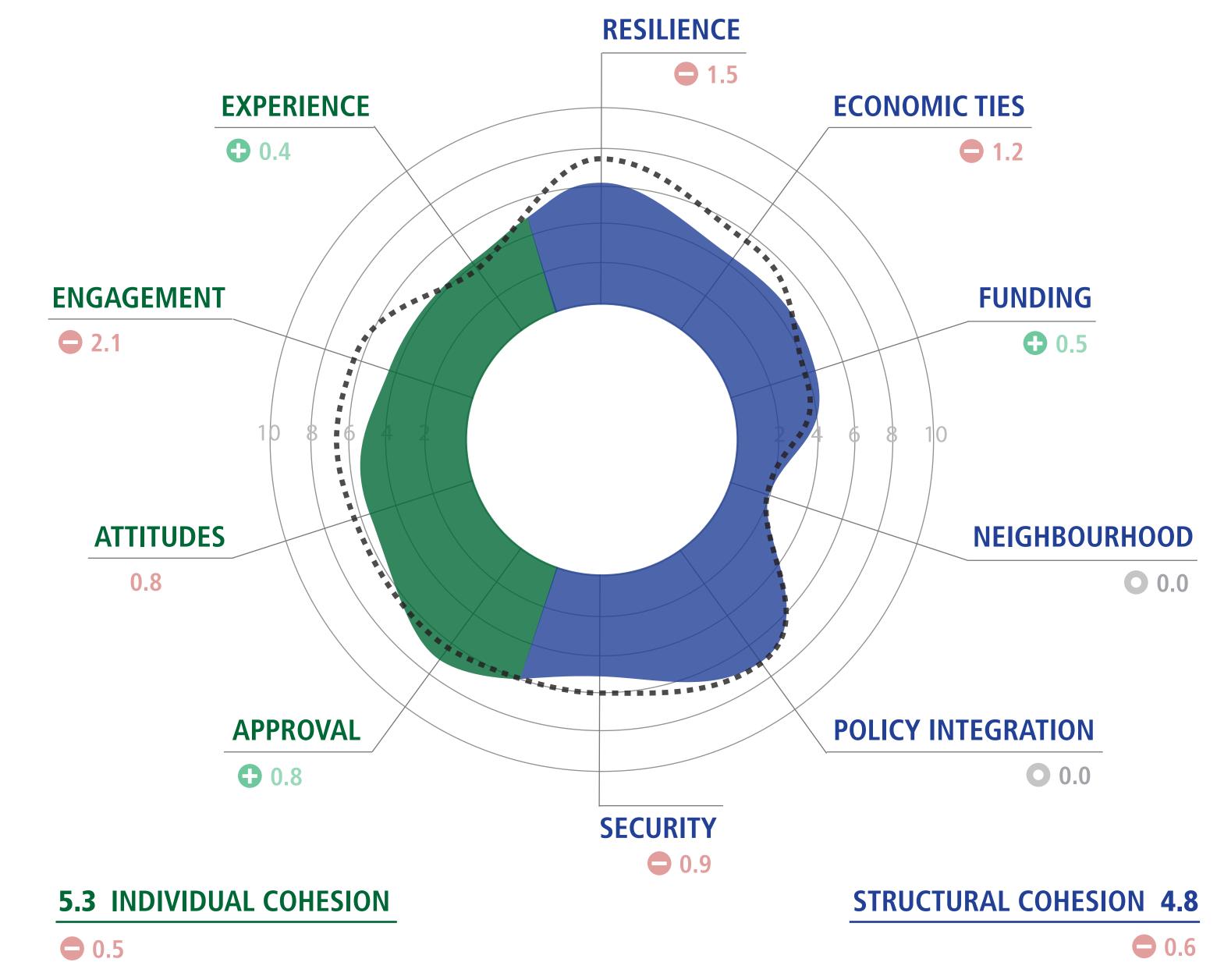


## France 2017 vs. France 2007 EU 2017

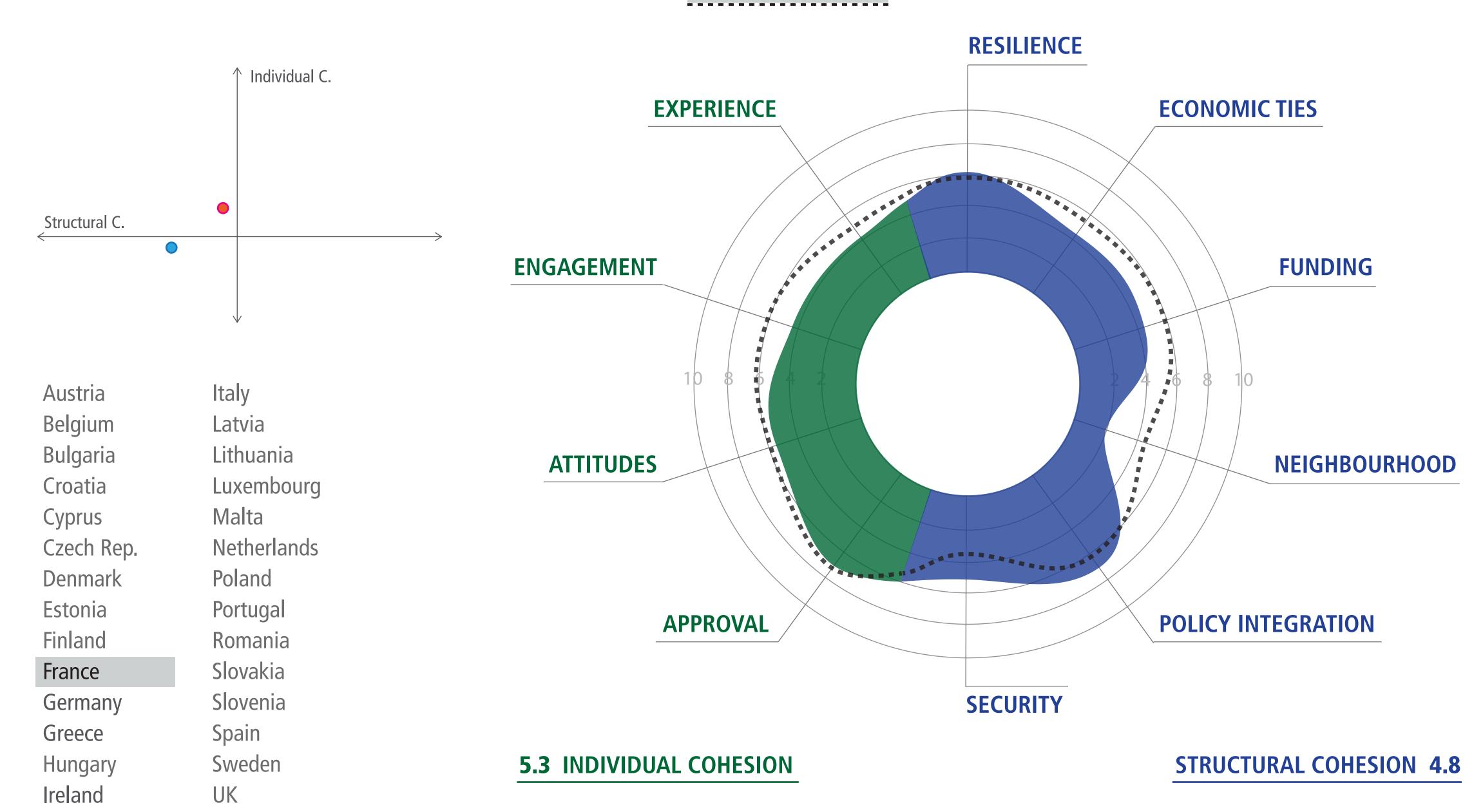


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania

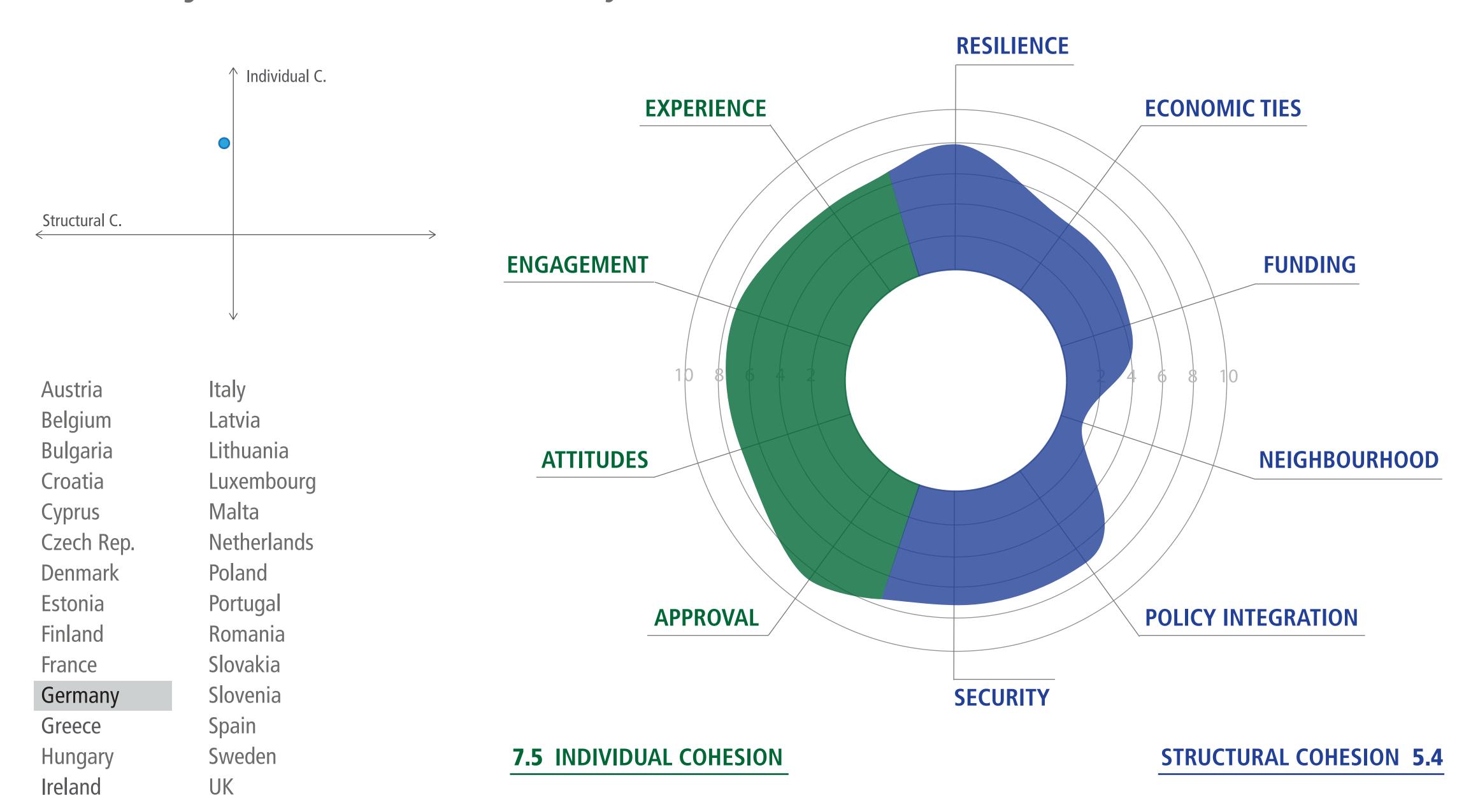
France Slovakia
Germany Slovenia
Greece Spain
Hungary Sweden
Ireland UK



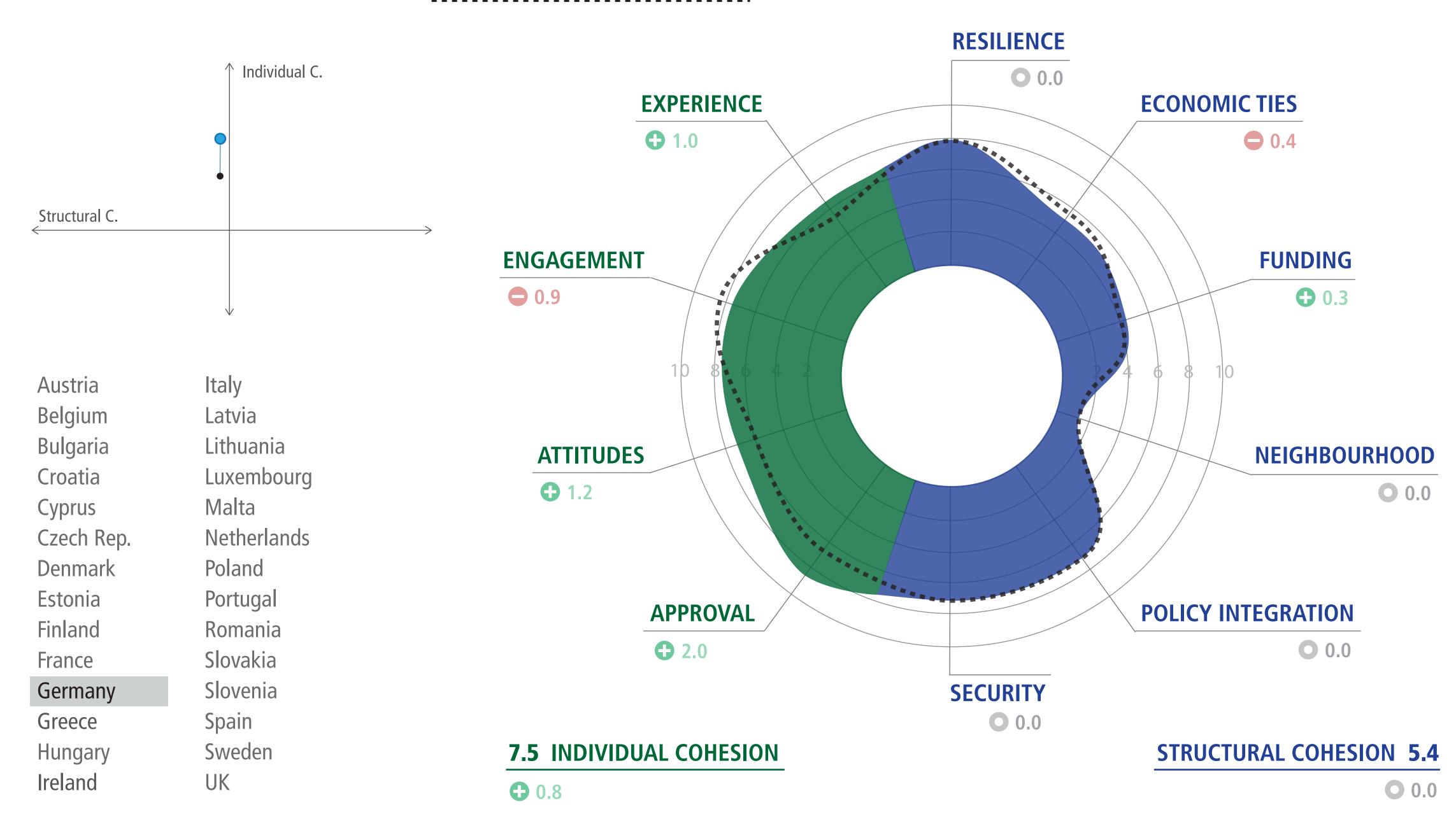
## **France 2017** vs. France 2007 EU 2017



## Germany 2017 vs. Germany 2007 EU 2017

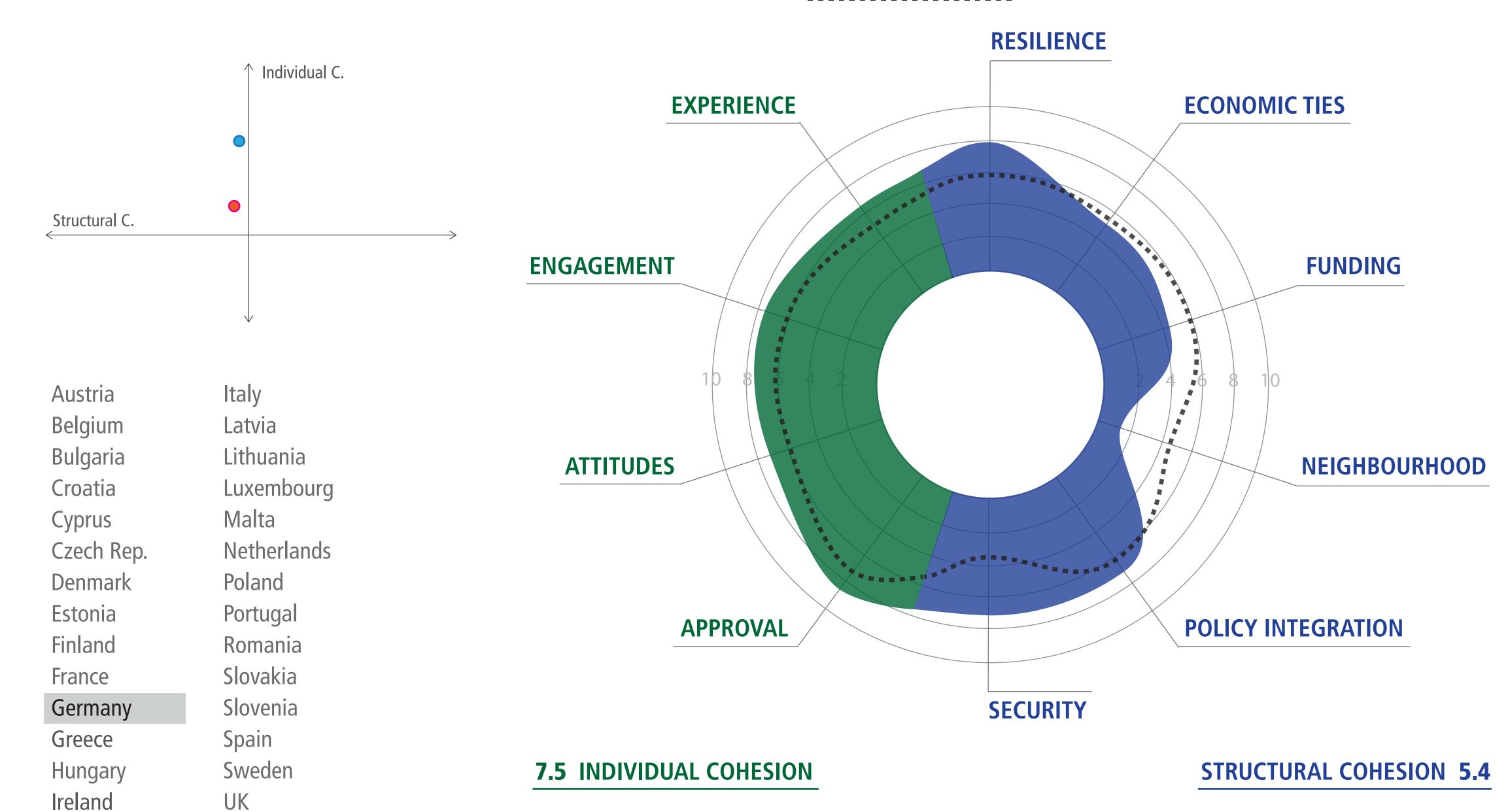


## Germany 2017 vs. Germany 2007 EU 2017

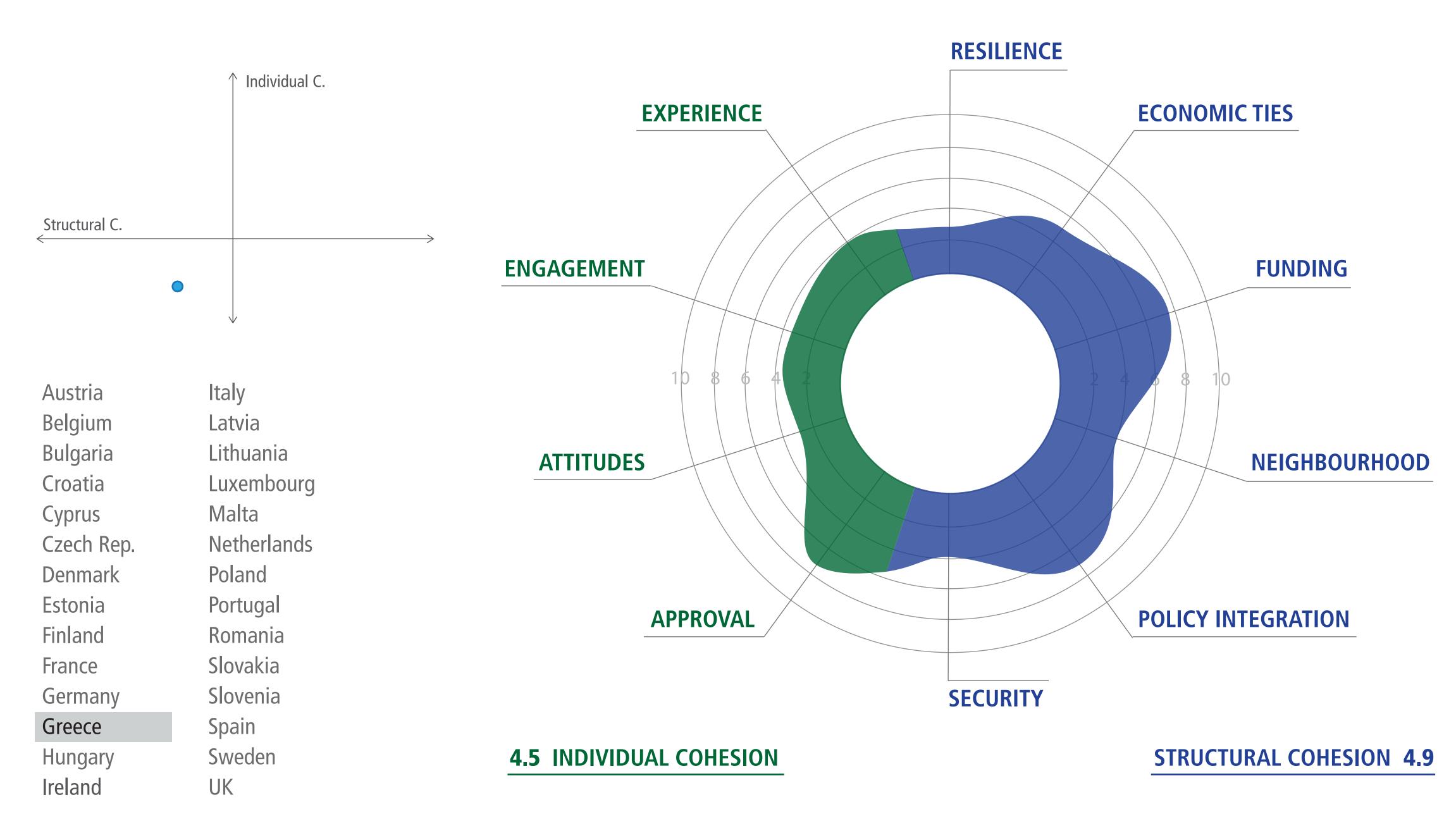


## **Germany 2017** vs. Germany 2007 EU 2017

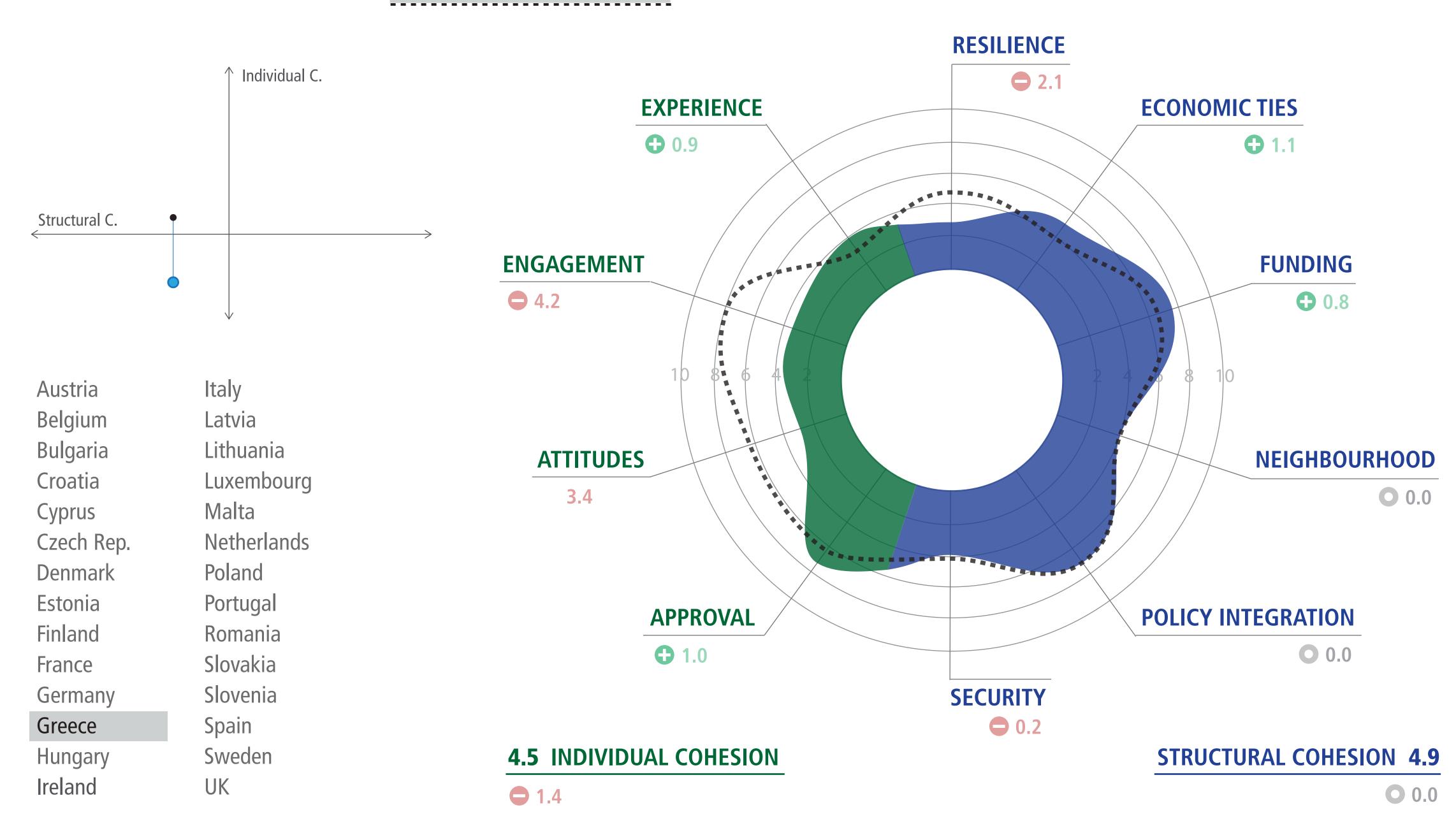




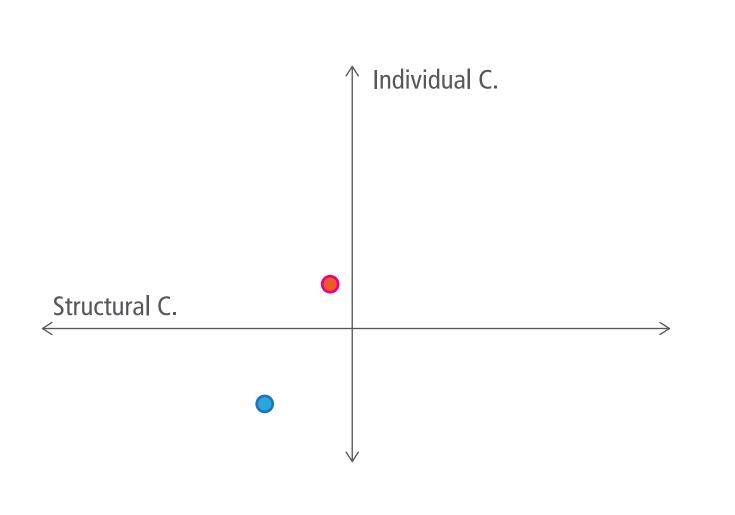
#### Greece 2017 vs. Greece 2007 EU 2017



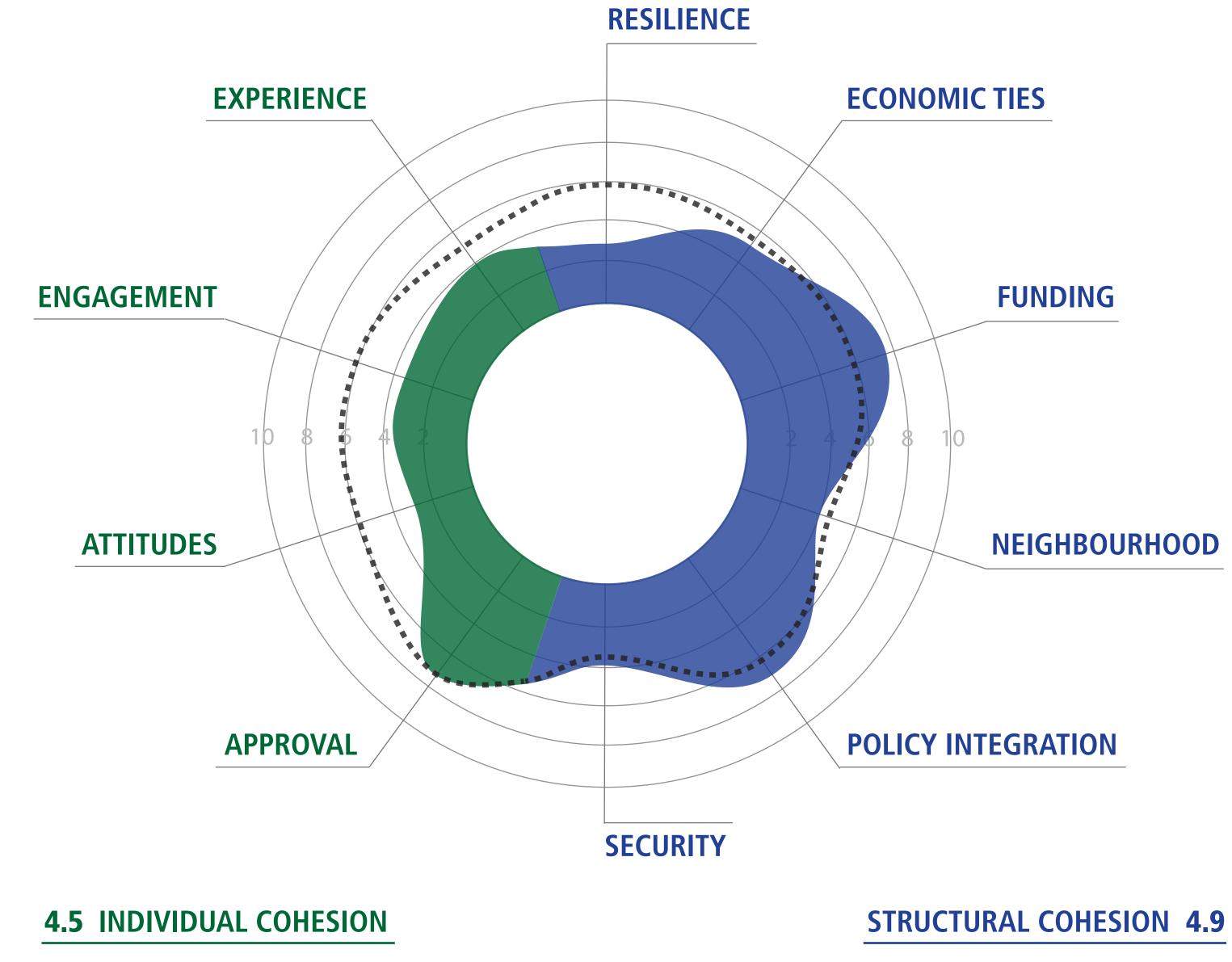
## Greece 2017 vs. Greece 2007 EU 2017



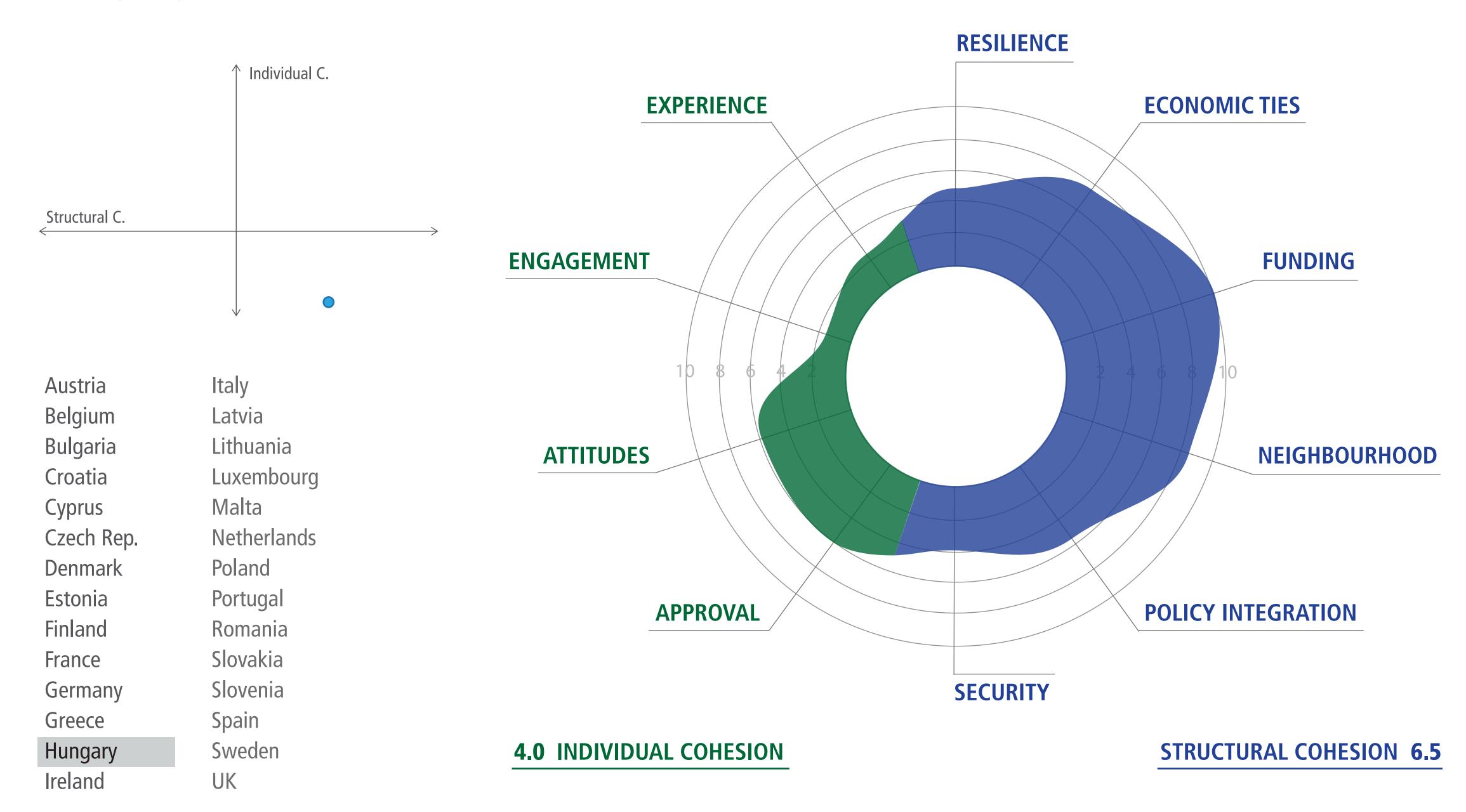
### Greece 2017 vs. Greece 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



## Hungary 2017 vs. Hungary 2007 EU 2017



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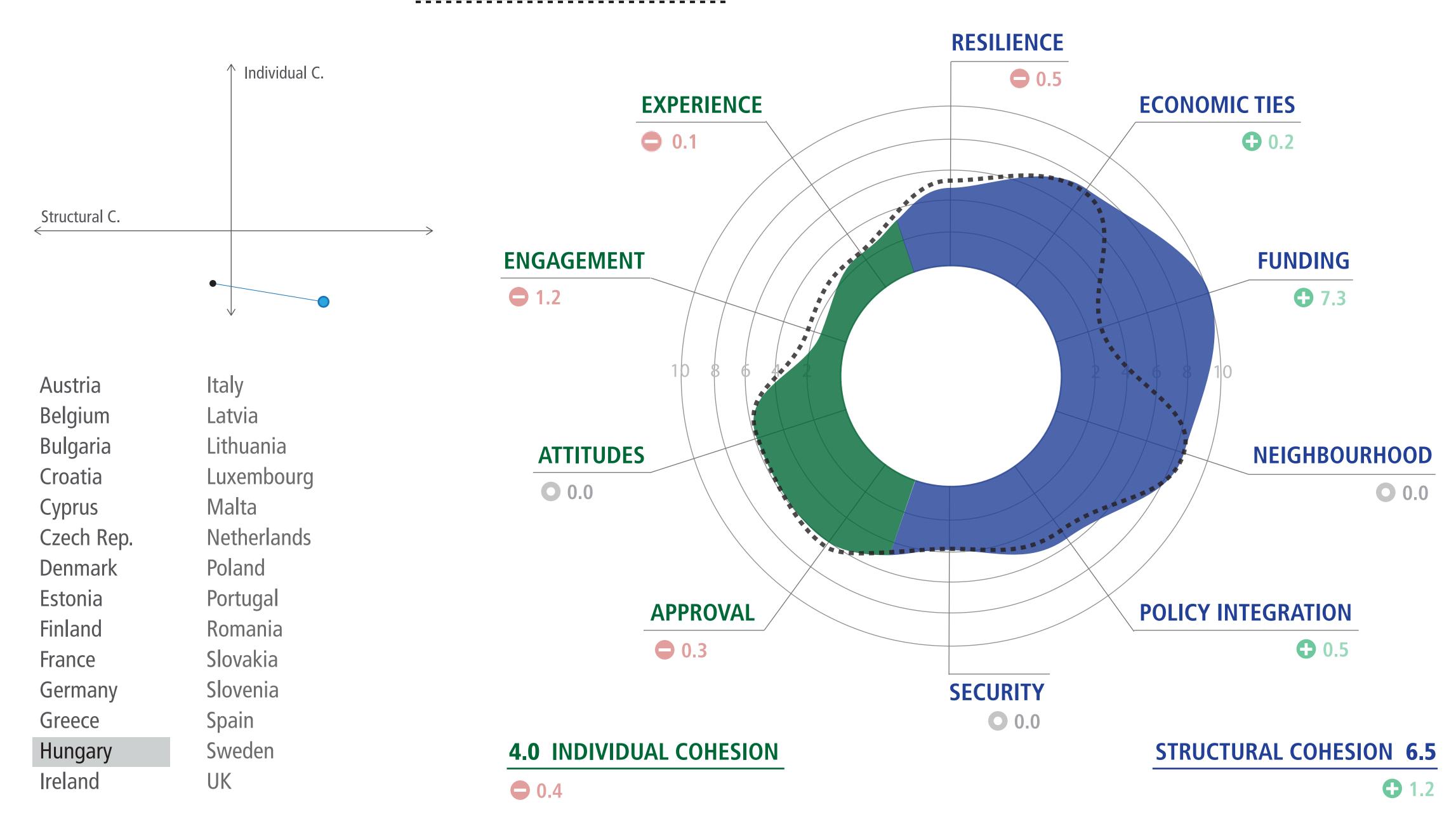
Intro

Design

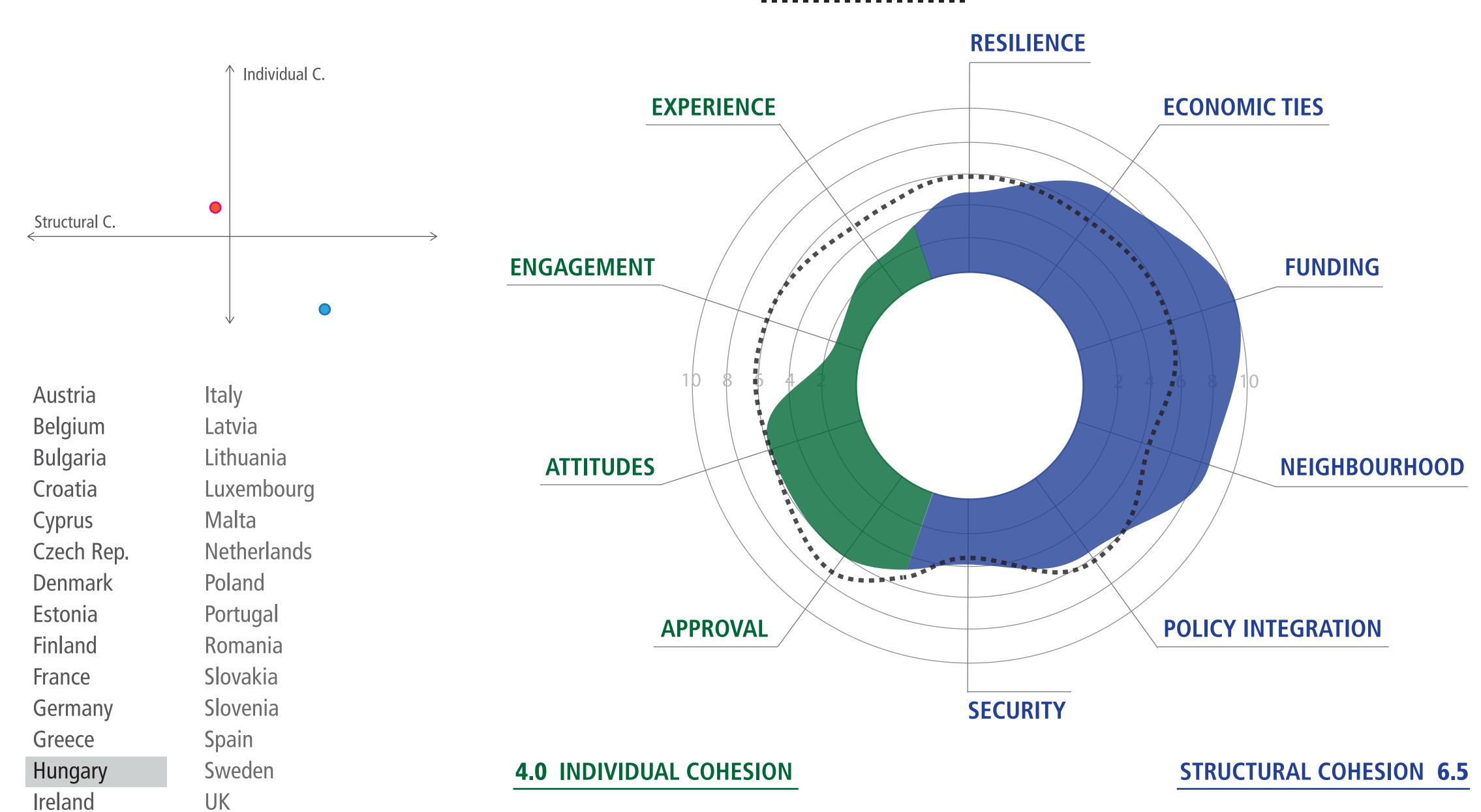
Overall Results

Rankings

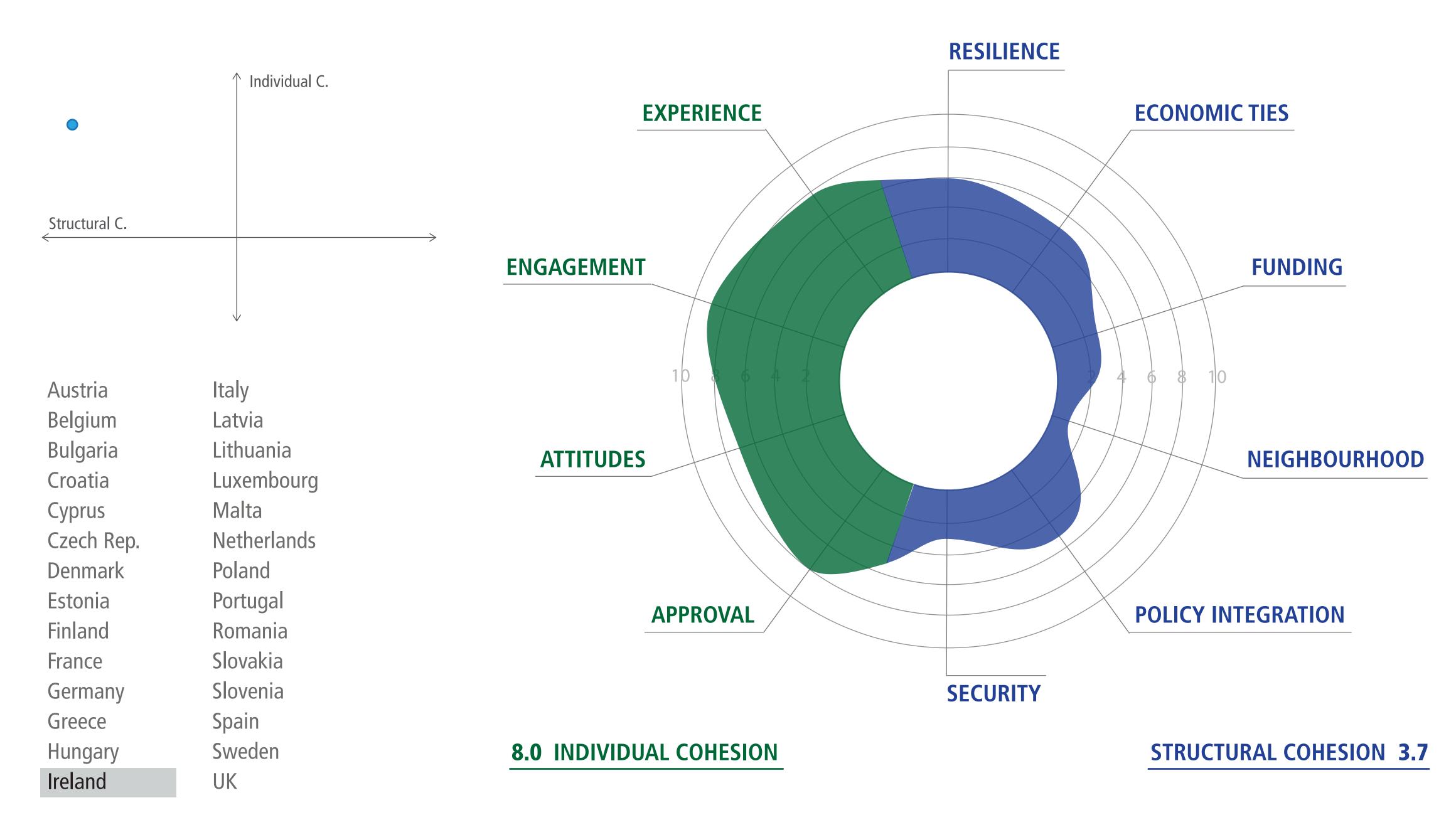
# Hungary 2017 vs. Hungary 2007 EU 2017



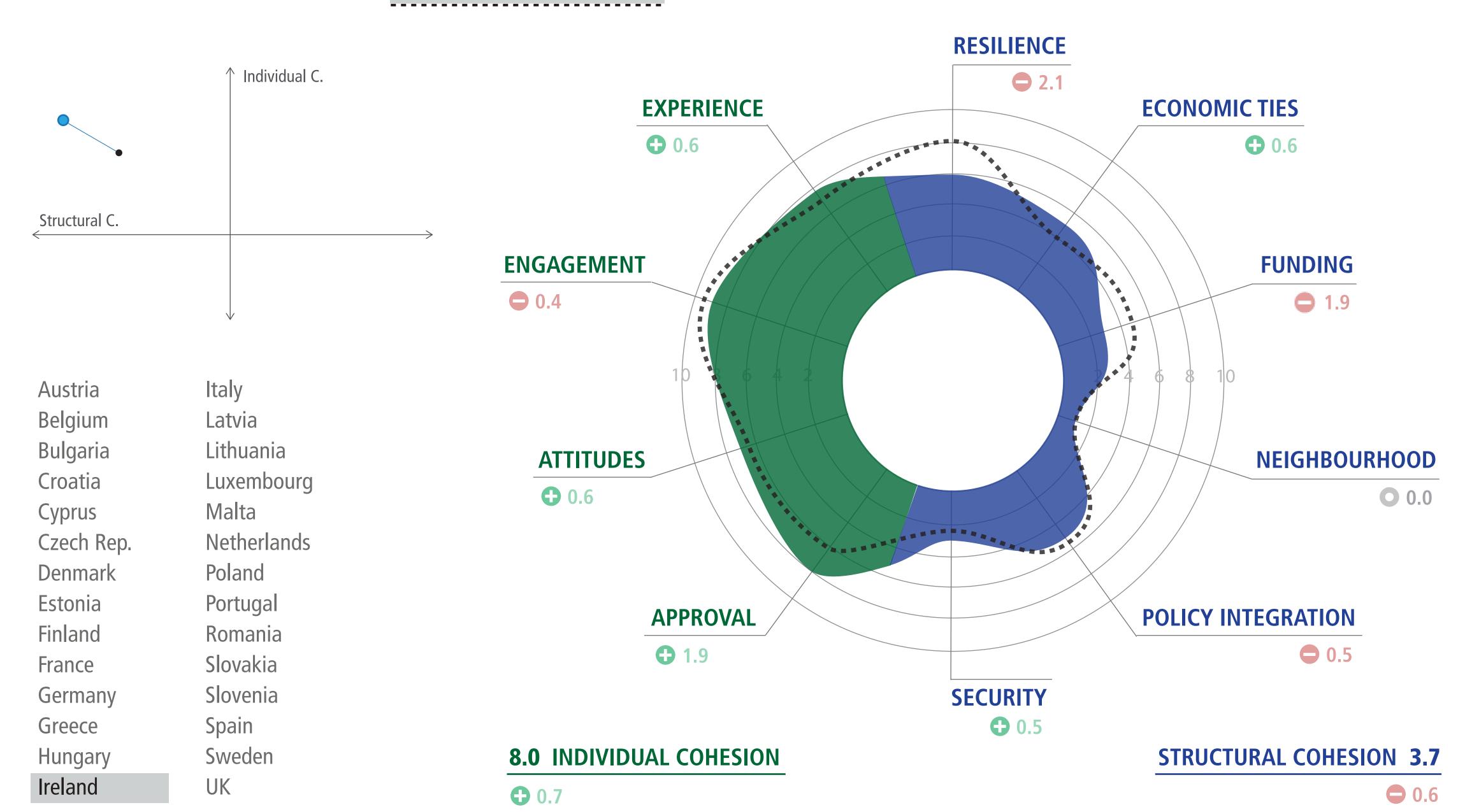
# Hungary 2017 vs. Hungary 2007 EU 2017



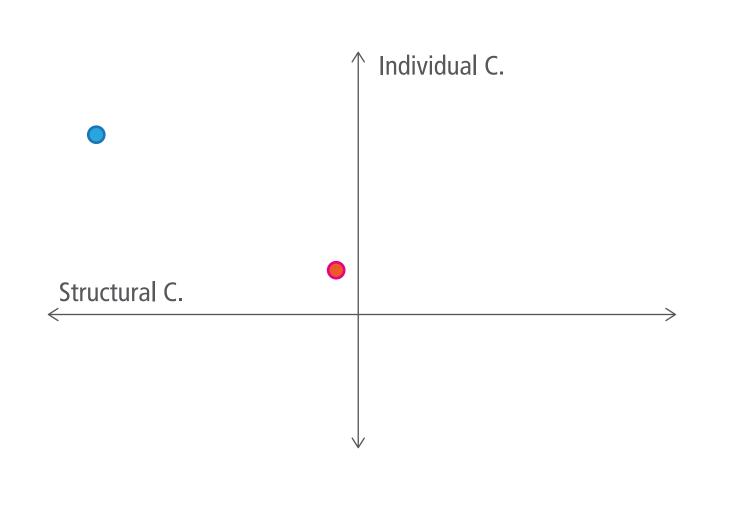
#### Ireland 2017 vs. Ireland 2007 EU 2017



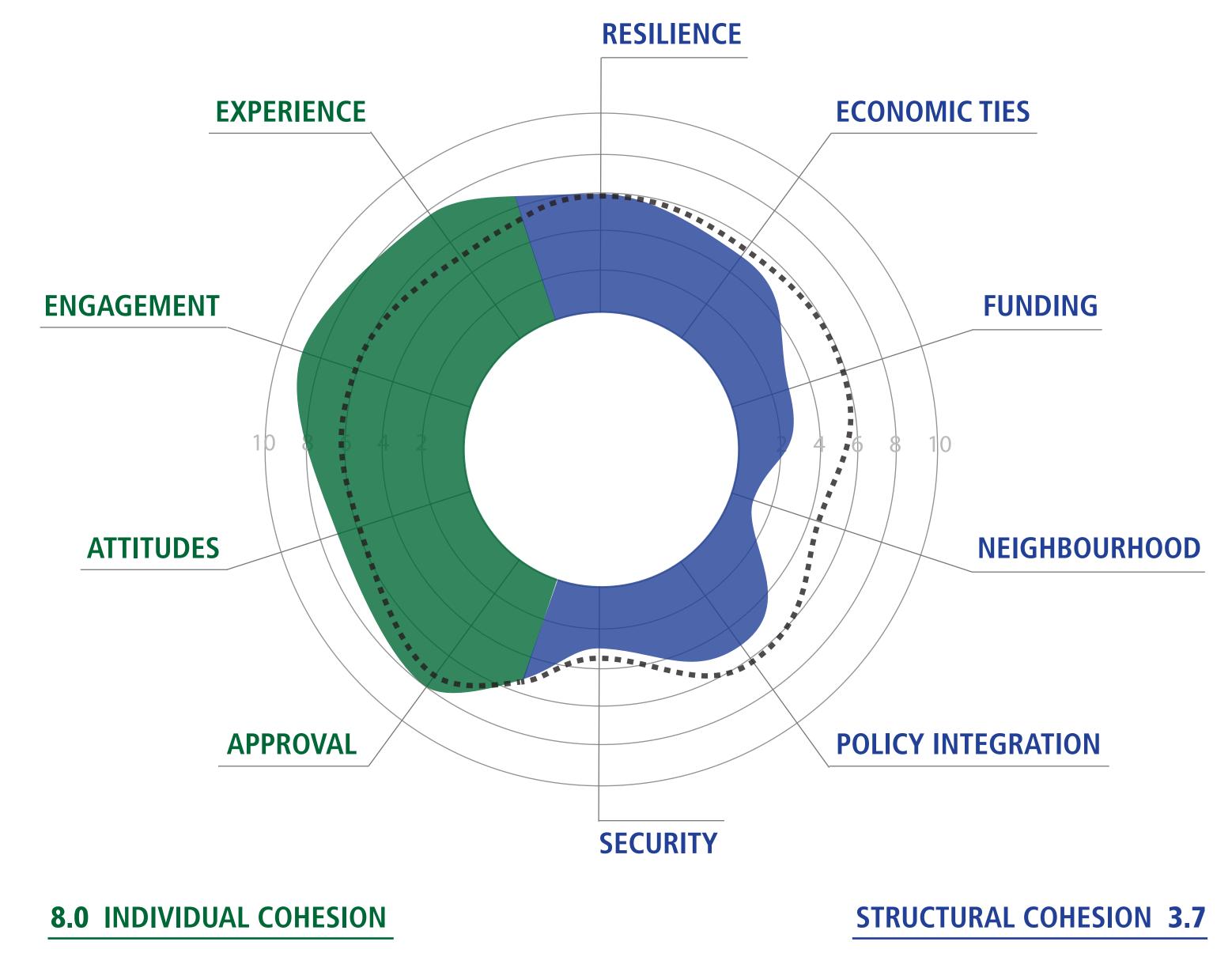
# Ireland 2017 vs. Ireland 2007 EU 2017



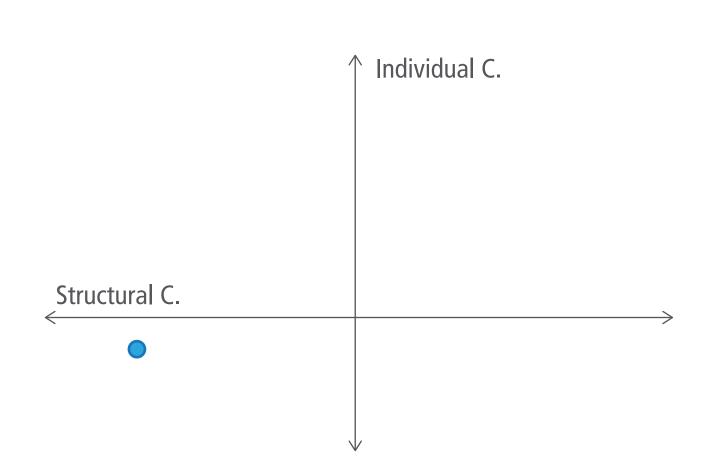
## Ireland 2017 vs. Ireland 2007 EU 2017



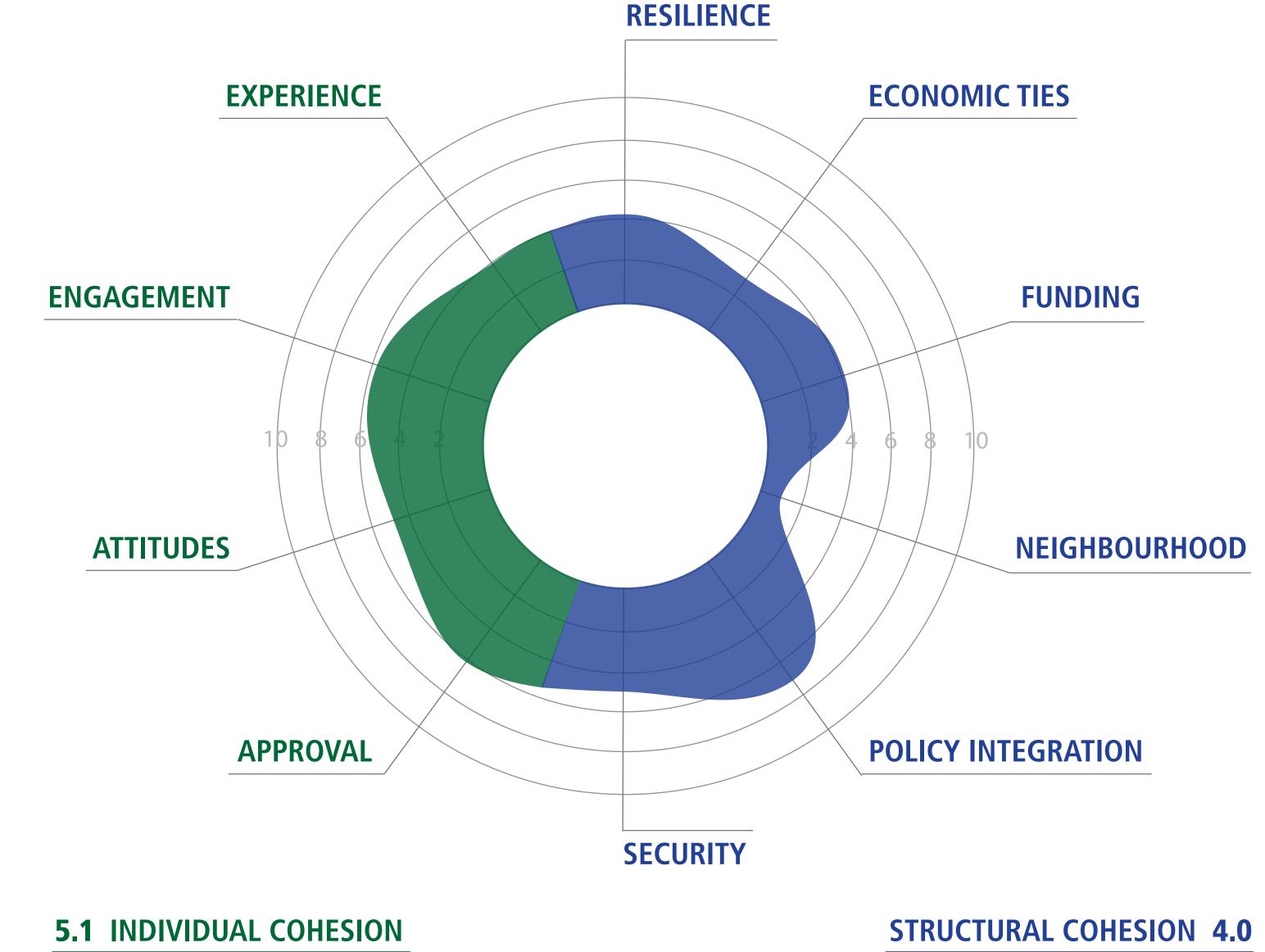
Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



# Italy 2017 vs. Italy 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



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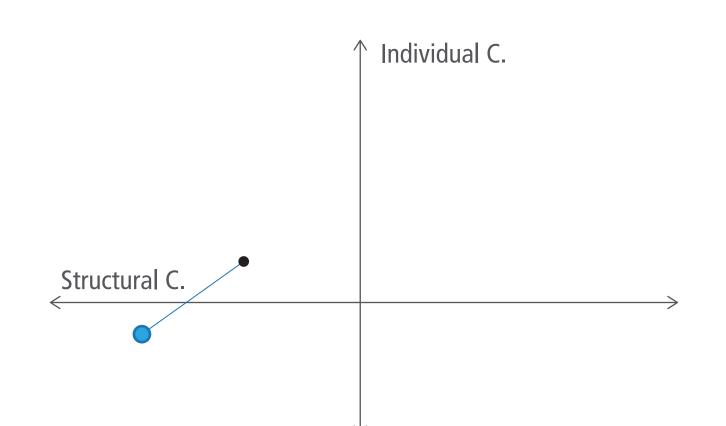
Intro

Design

Overall Results

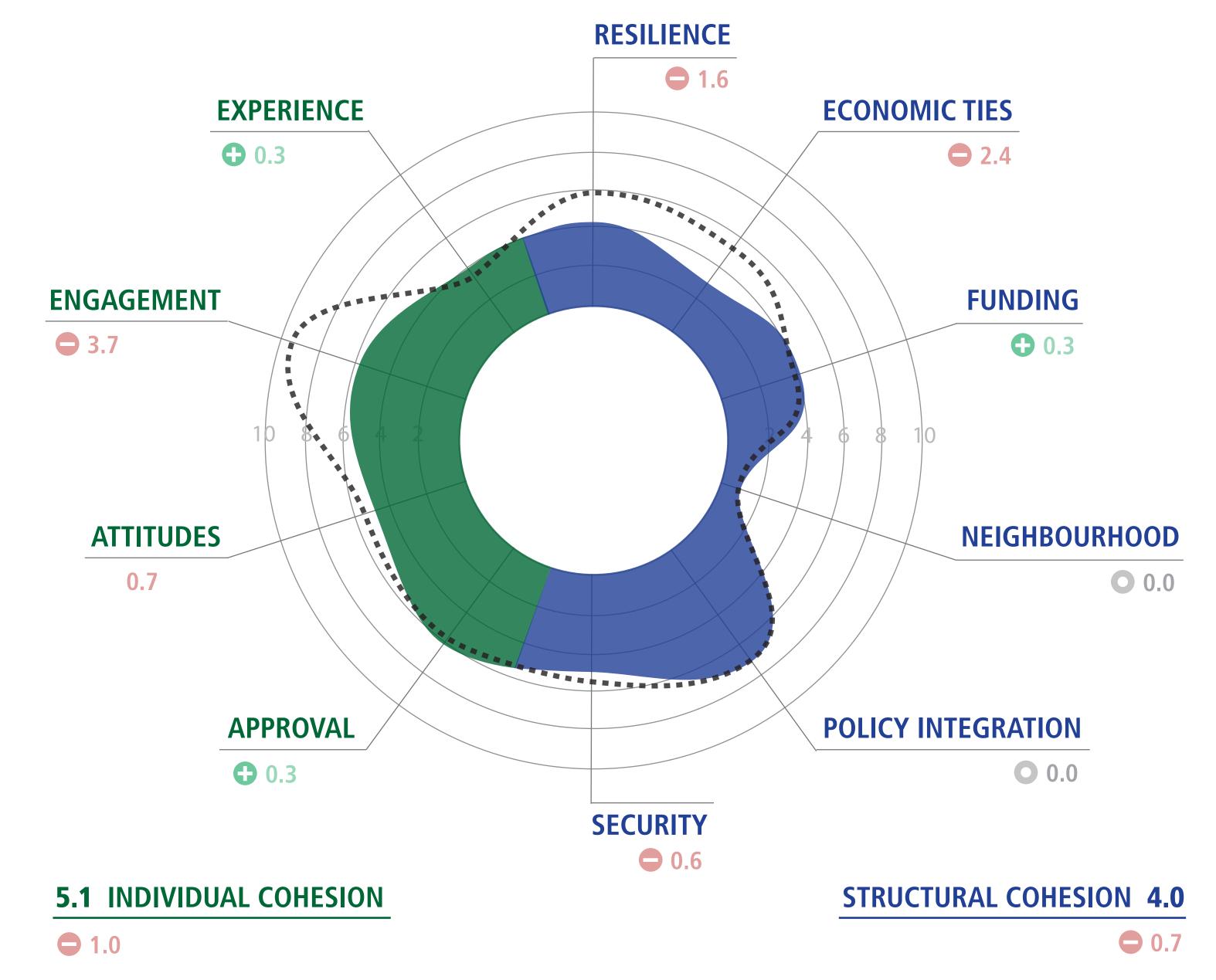
Rankings

# Italy 2017 vs. Italy 2007 EU 2017

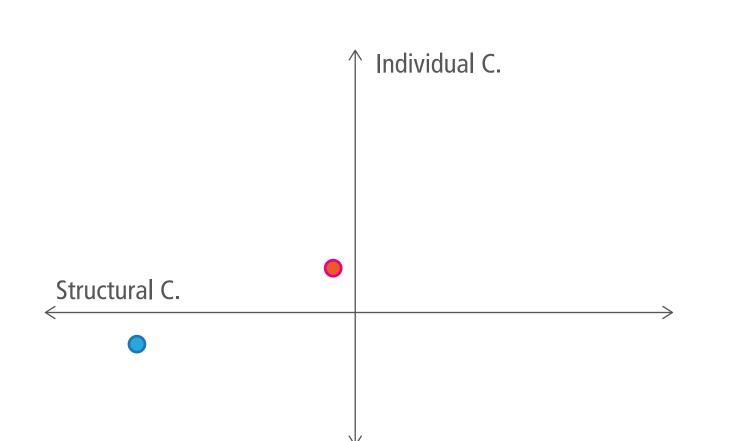


Italy Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK

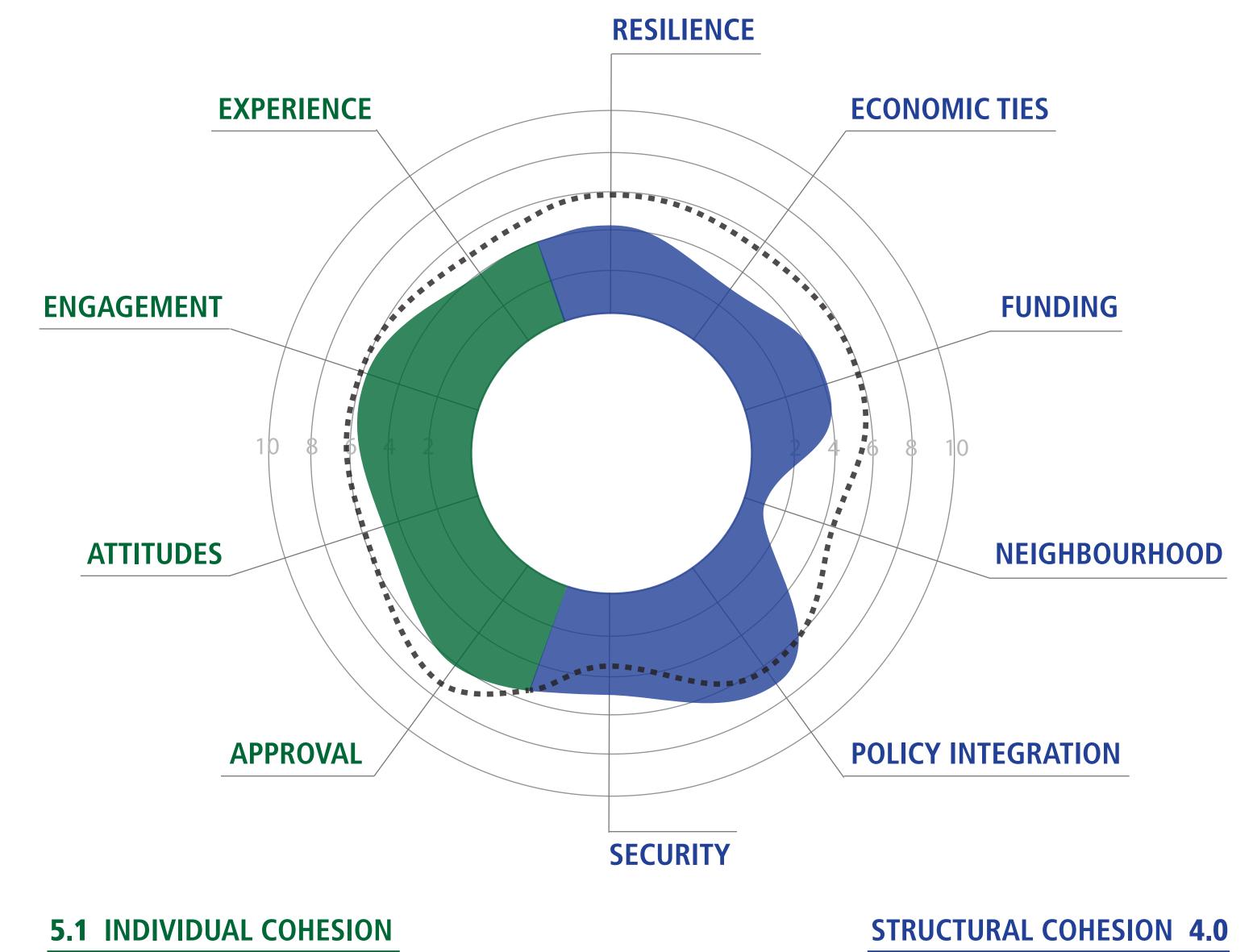
Austria



# Italy 2017 vs. Italy 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



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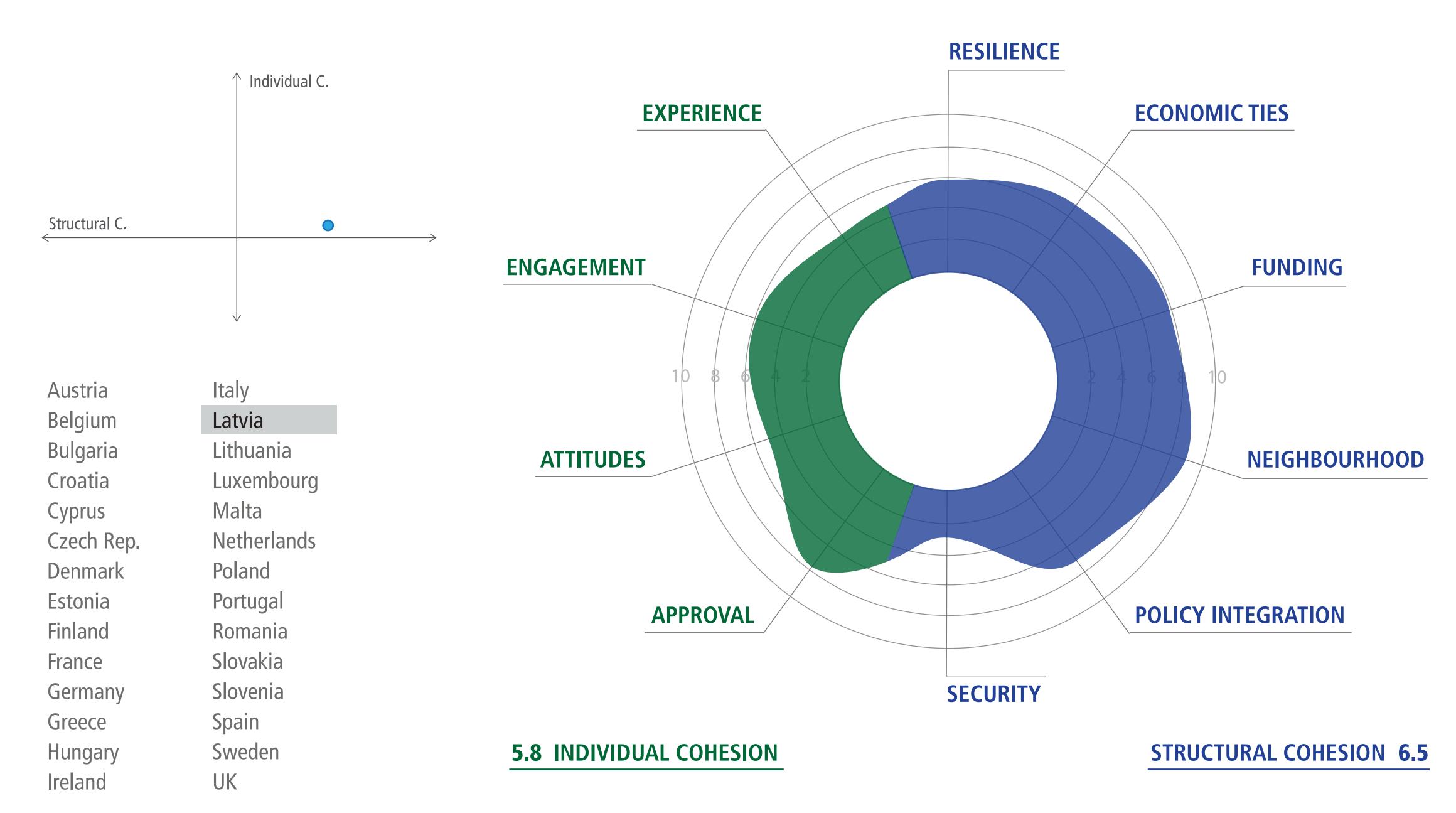
Intro

Design

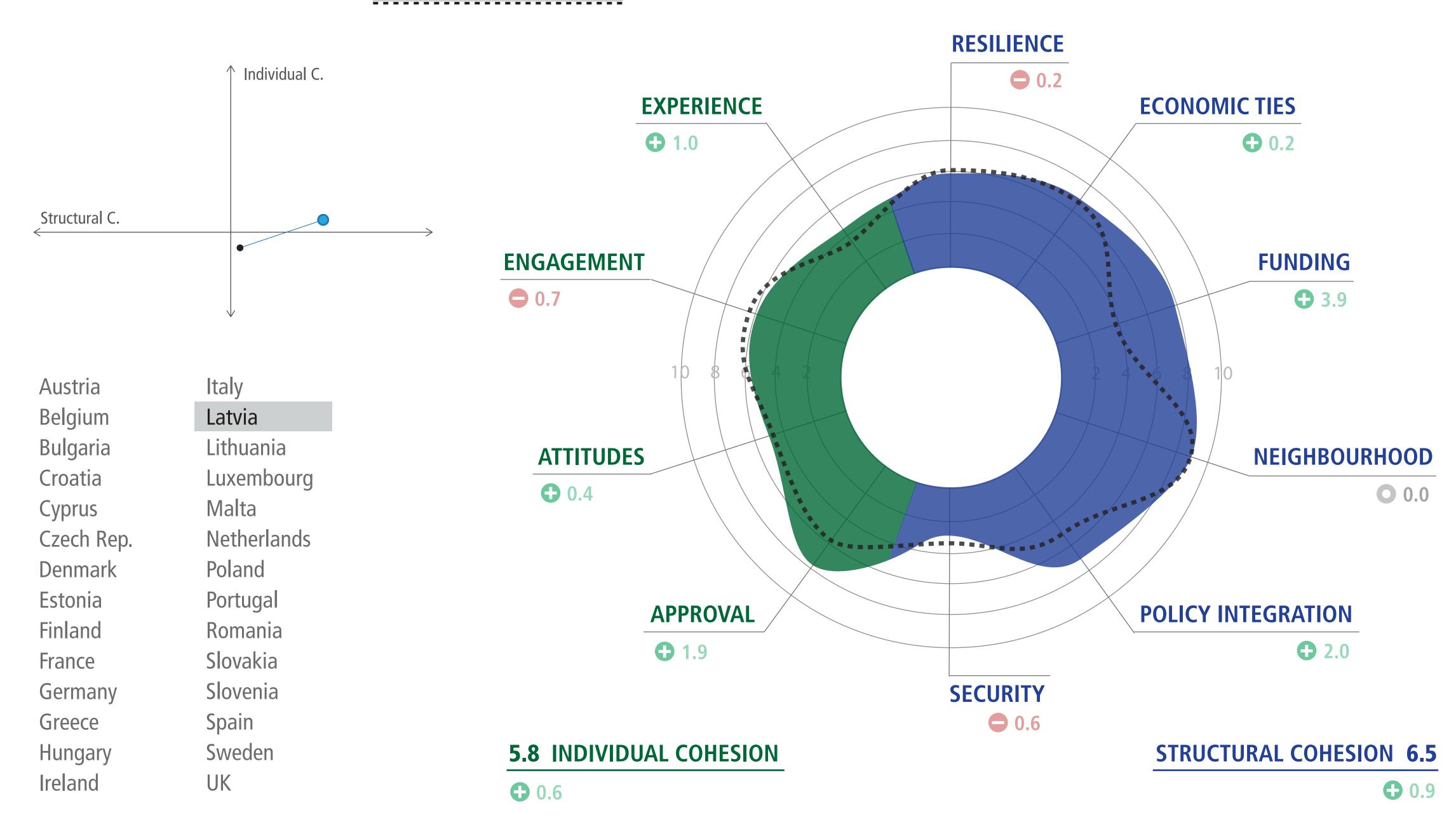
Overall Results

Rankings

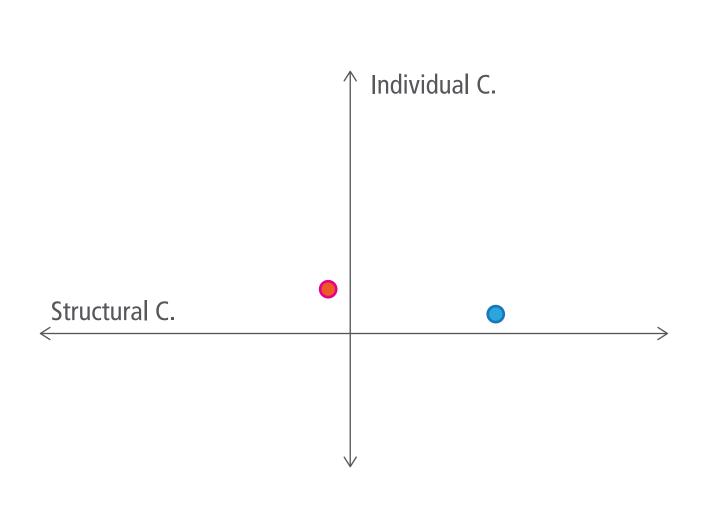
#### **Latvia 2017** vs. Latvia 2007 EU 2017



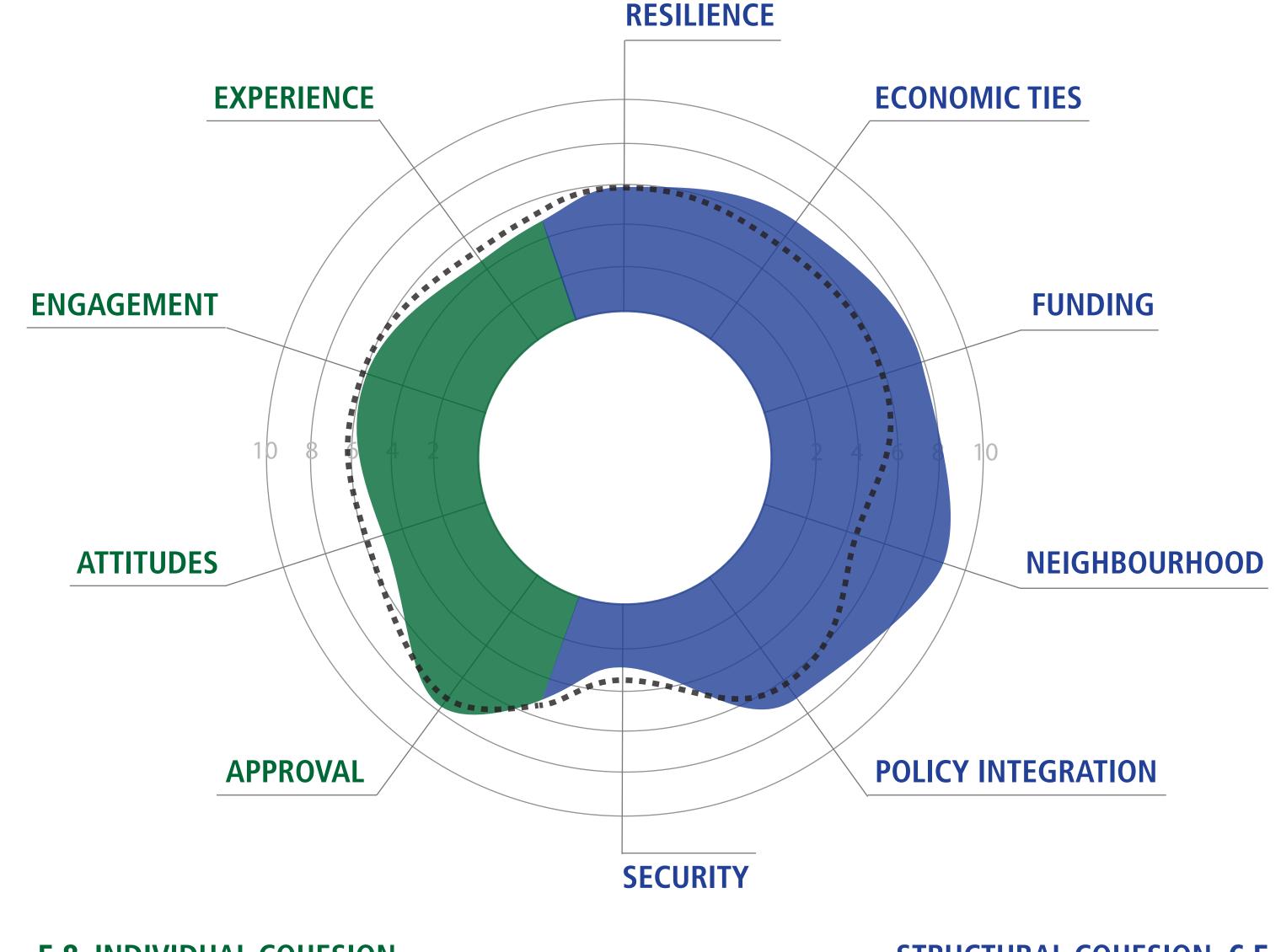
# **Latvia 2017** vs. Latvia 2007 EU 2017



## **Latvia 2017** vs. Latvia 2007 EU 2017



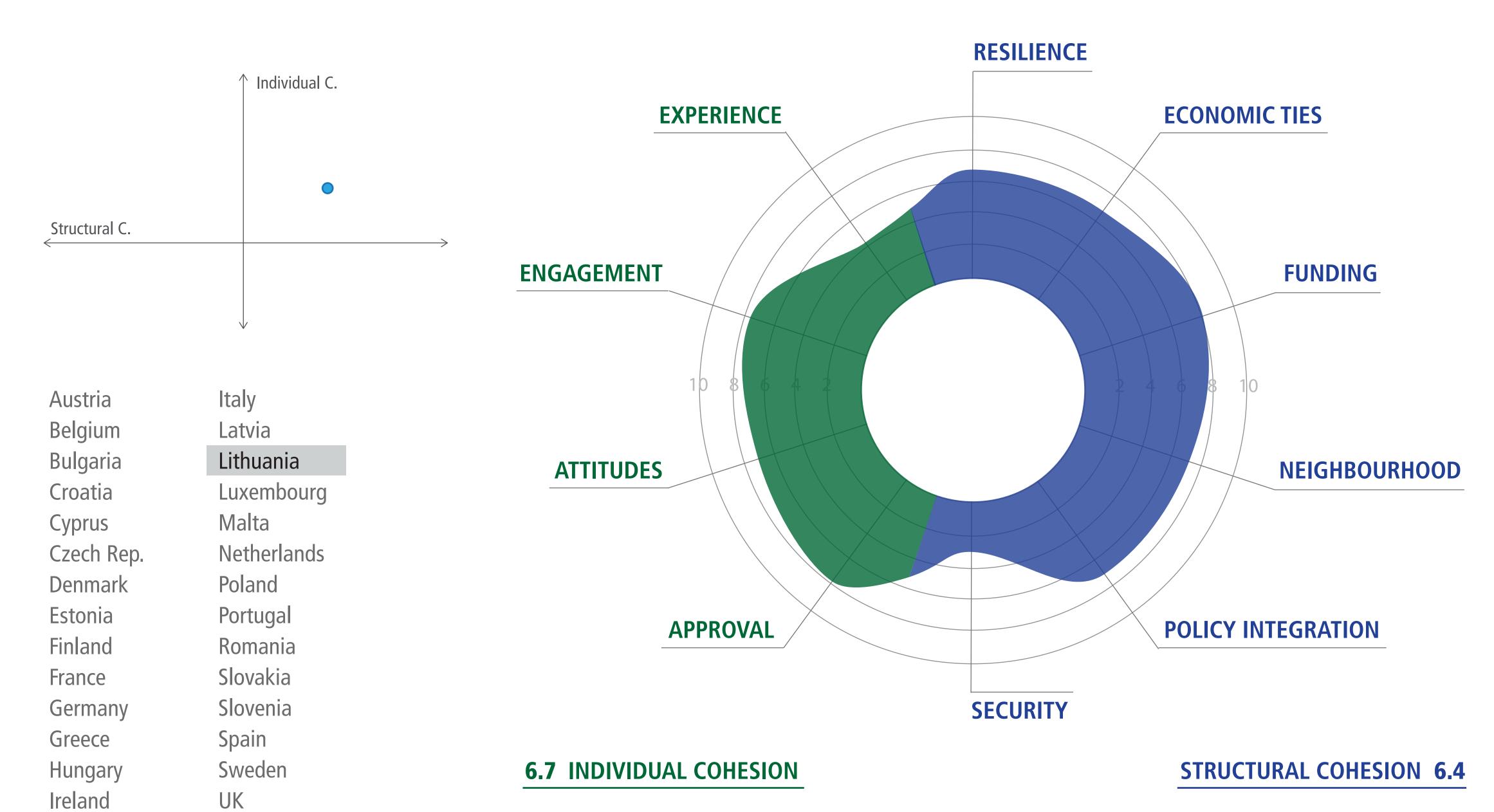
Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



**5.8** INDIVIDUAL COHESION

STRUCTURAL COHESION 6.5

#### Lithuania 2017 vs. Lithuania 2007 EU 2017



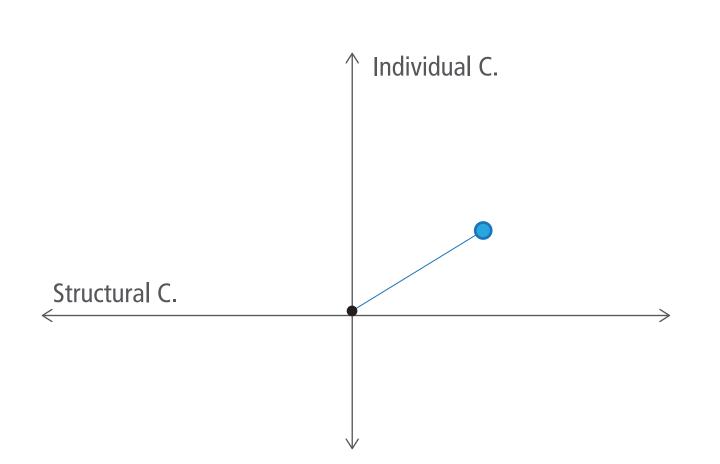
ecfr.eu/eucohesionmonitor

Design

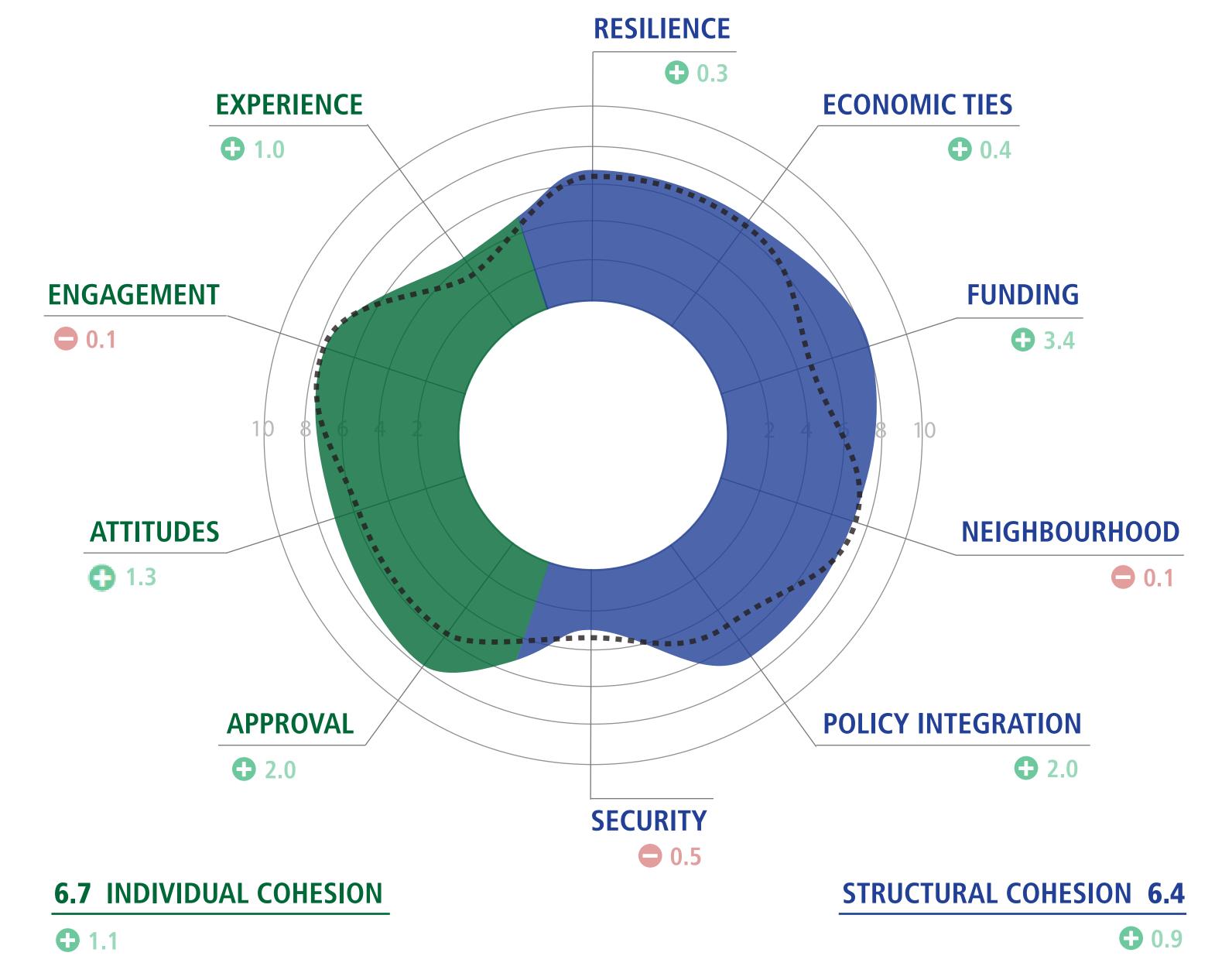
Overall Results

Rankings

# Lithuania 2017 vs. Lithuania 2007 EU 2017

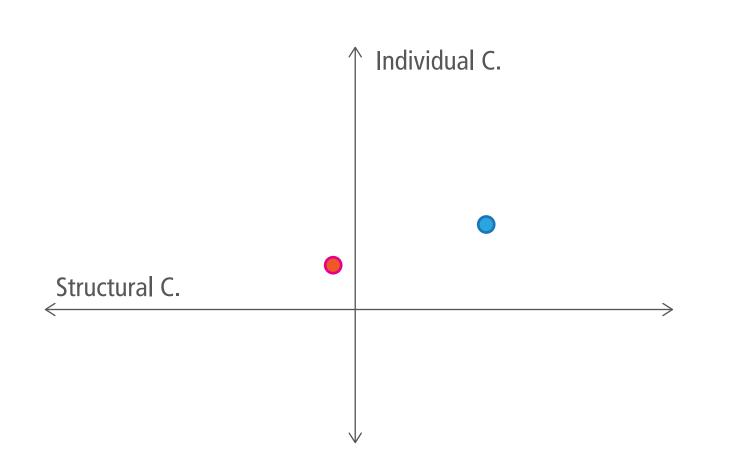


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Lithuania Bulgaria Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK

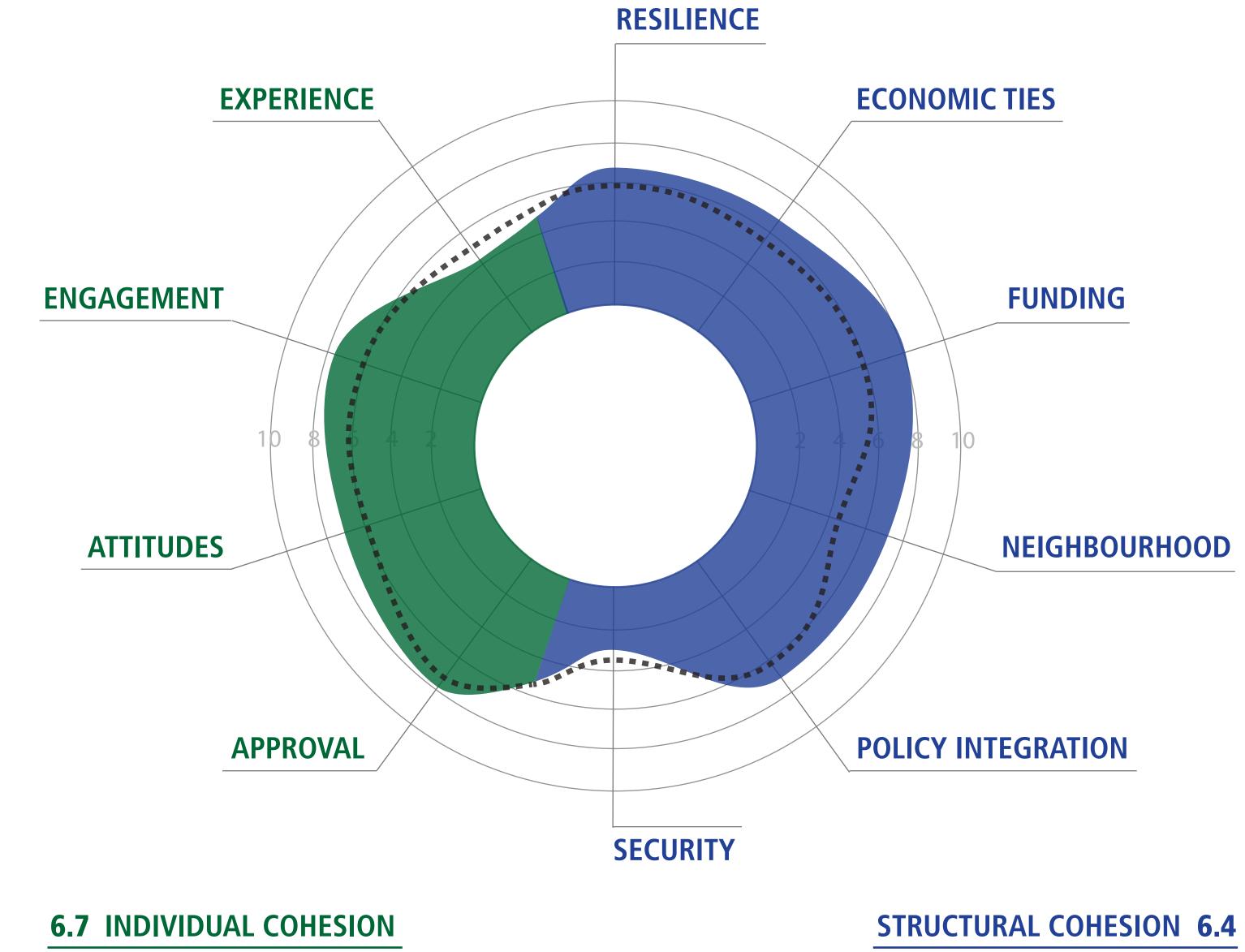


#### Lithuania 2017 vs. Lithuania 2007 EU 2017

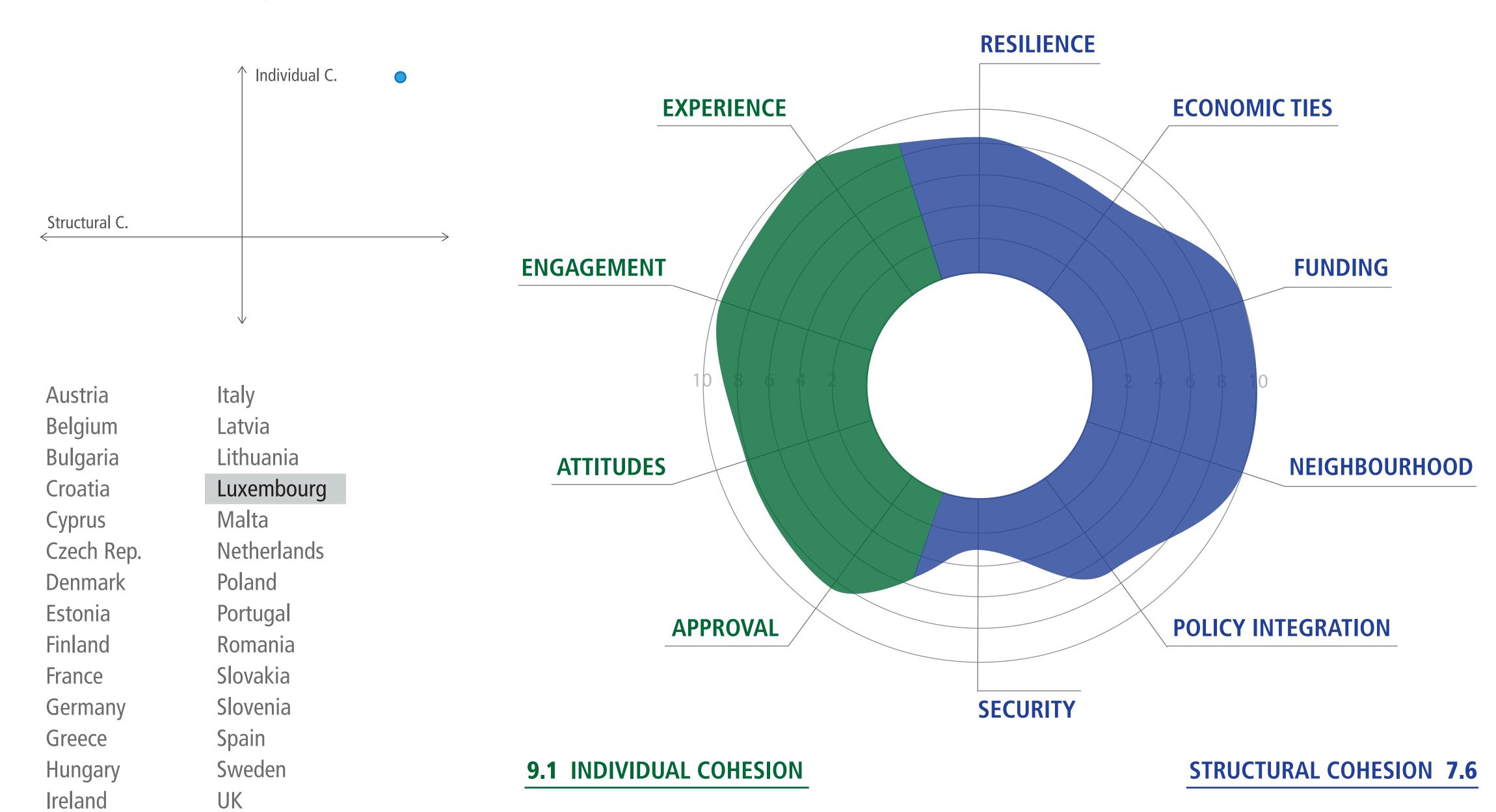




Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Lithuania Bulgaria Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



## Luxembourg 2017 vs. Luxembourg 2007 EU 2017



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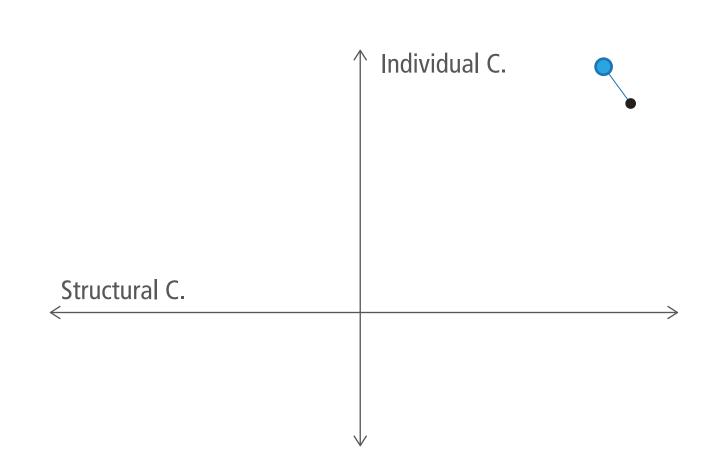
Intro

Design

Overall Results

Rankings

# Luxembourg 2017 vs. Luxembourg 2007 EU 2017



Italy

Slovenia

Spain

UK

Sweden

Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France

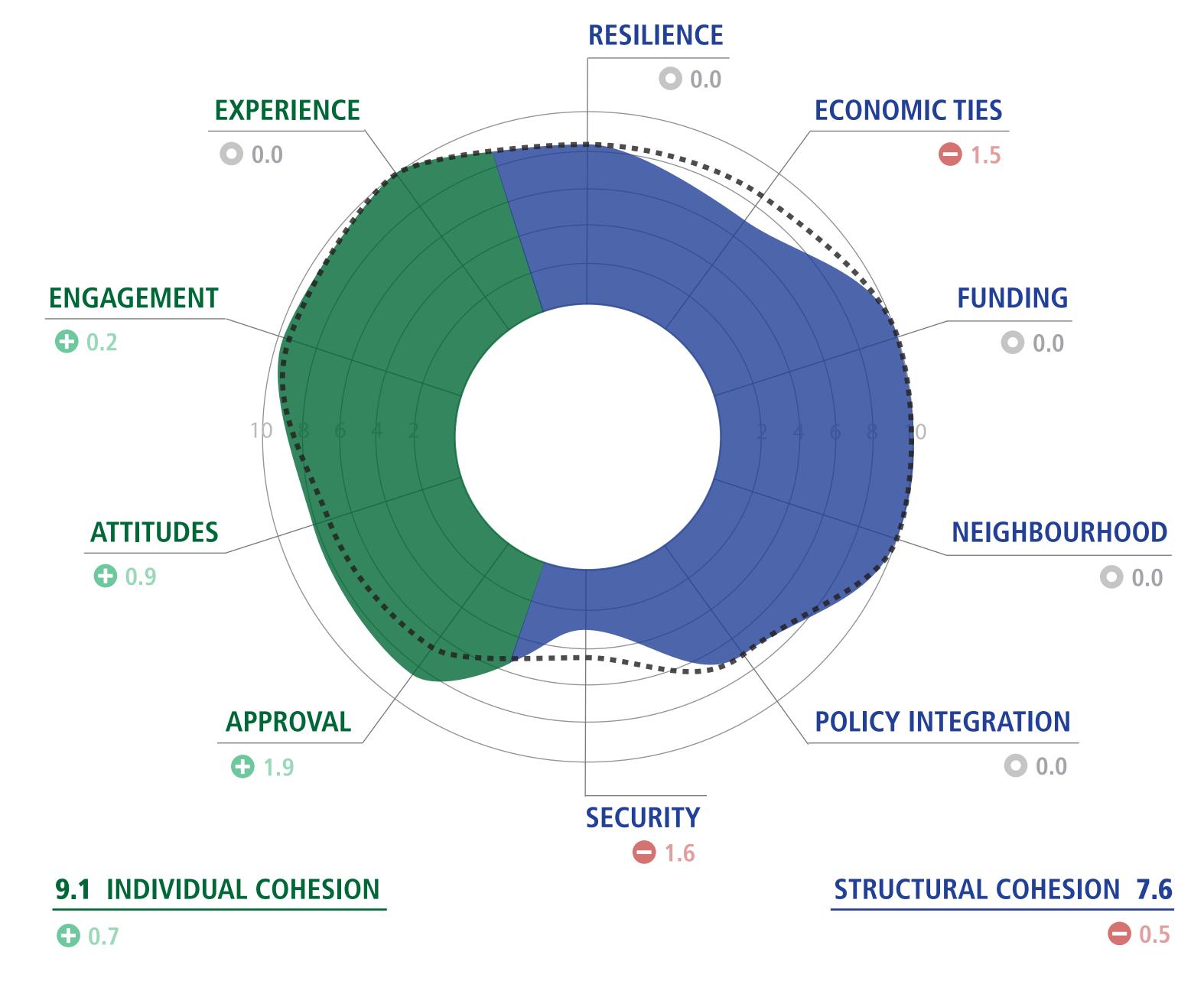
Austria

Germany

Greece

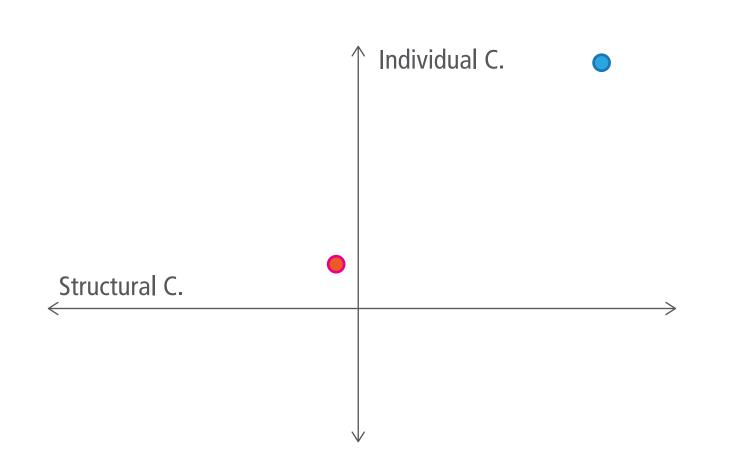
Hungary

Ireland



# Luxembourg 2017 vs. Luxembourg 2007



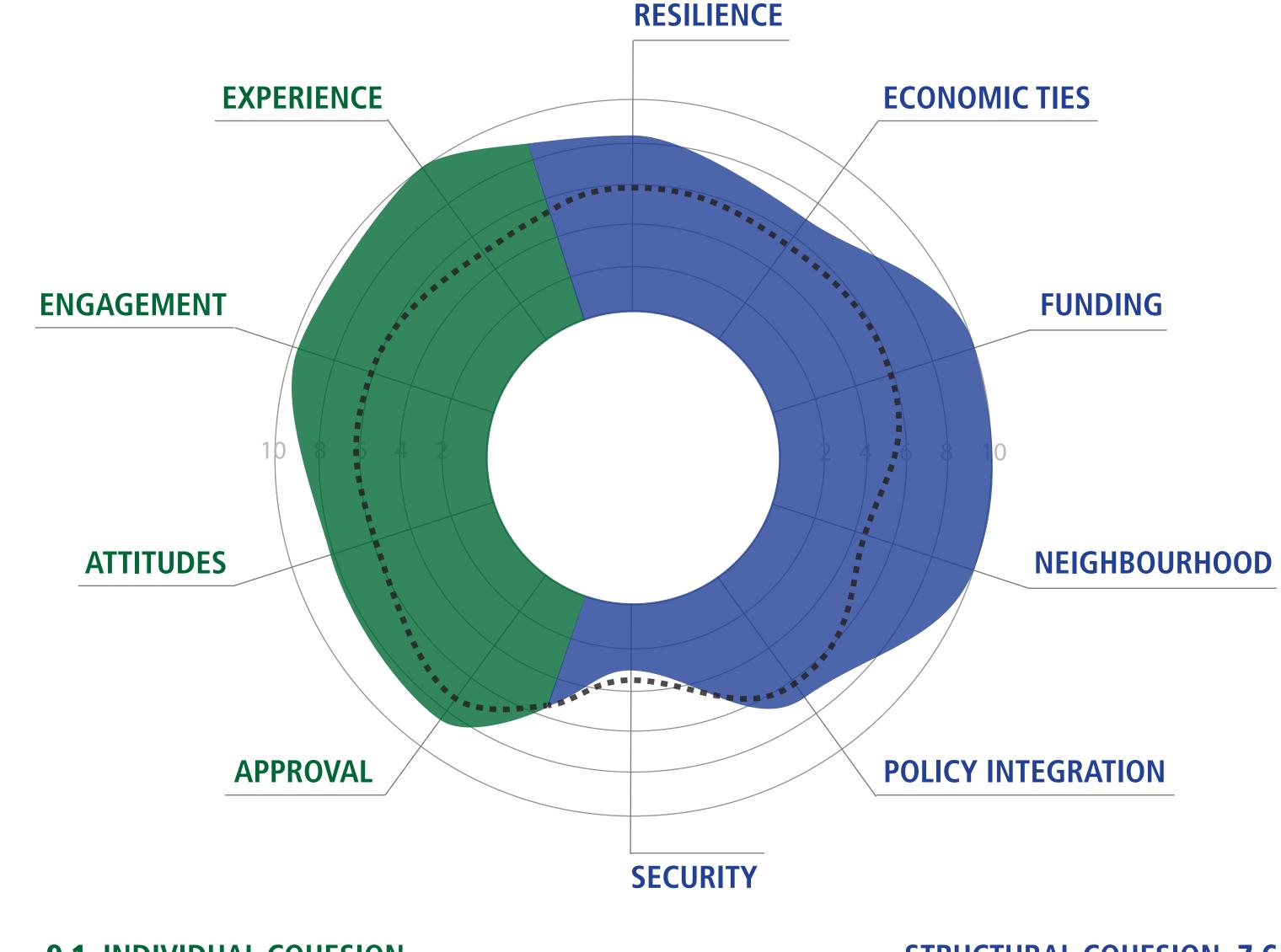


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Luxembourg Croatia

Malta Cyprus

Czech Rep. Netherlands

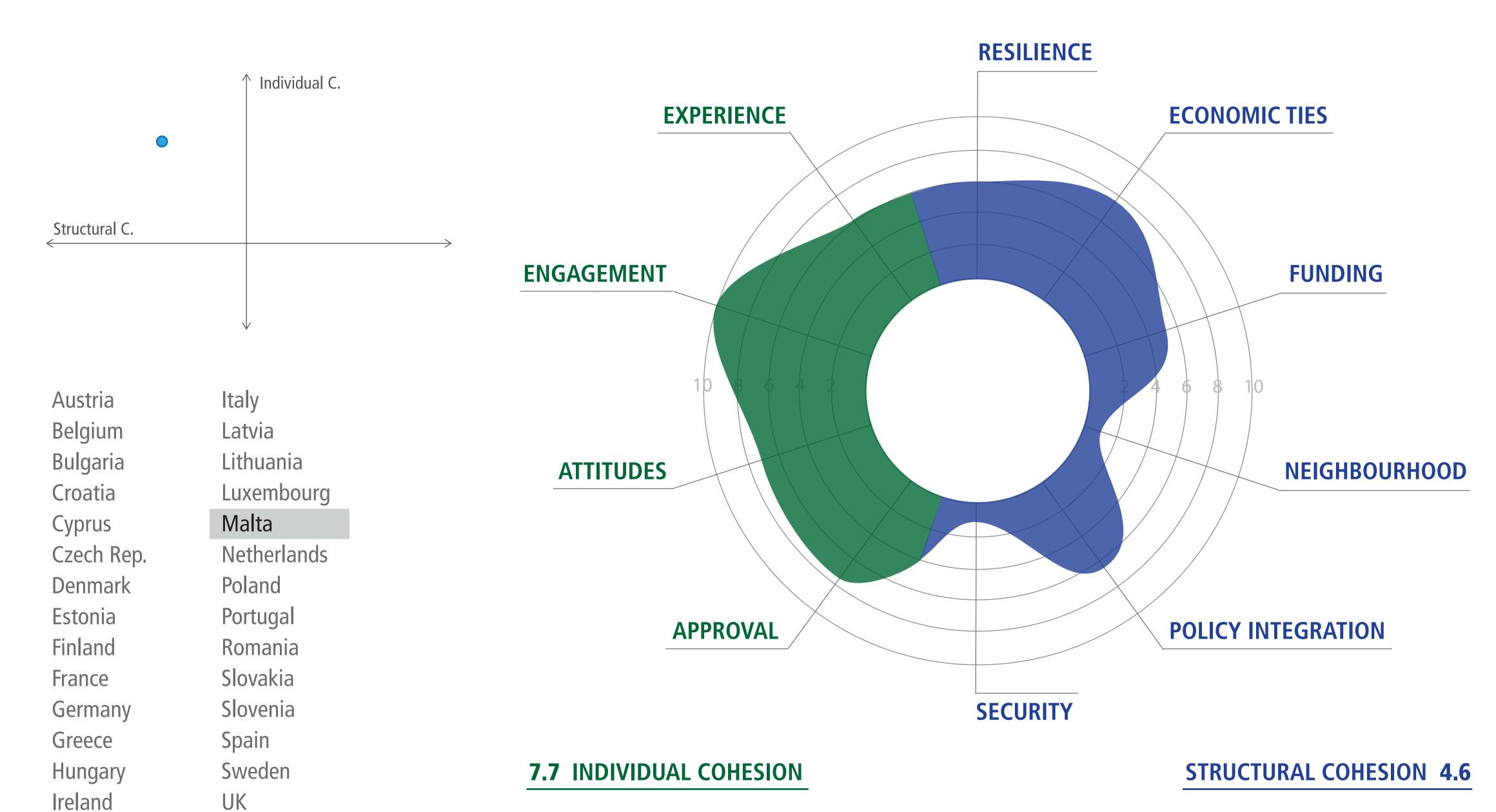
Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



9.1 INDIVIDUAL COHESION

STRUCTURAL COHESION 7.6

#### Malta 2017 vs. Malta 2007 EU 2017



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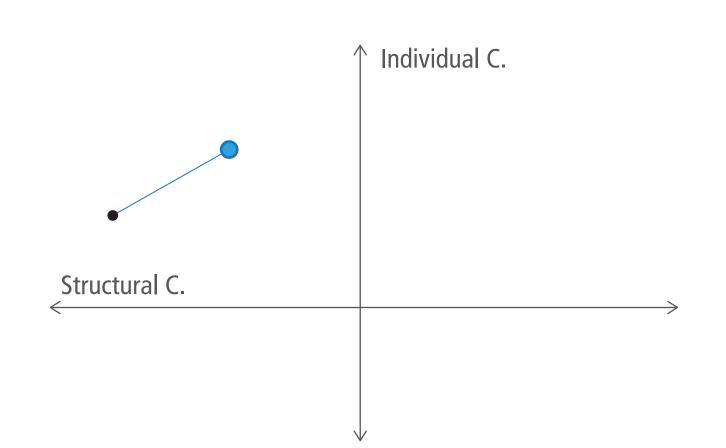
Intro

Design

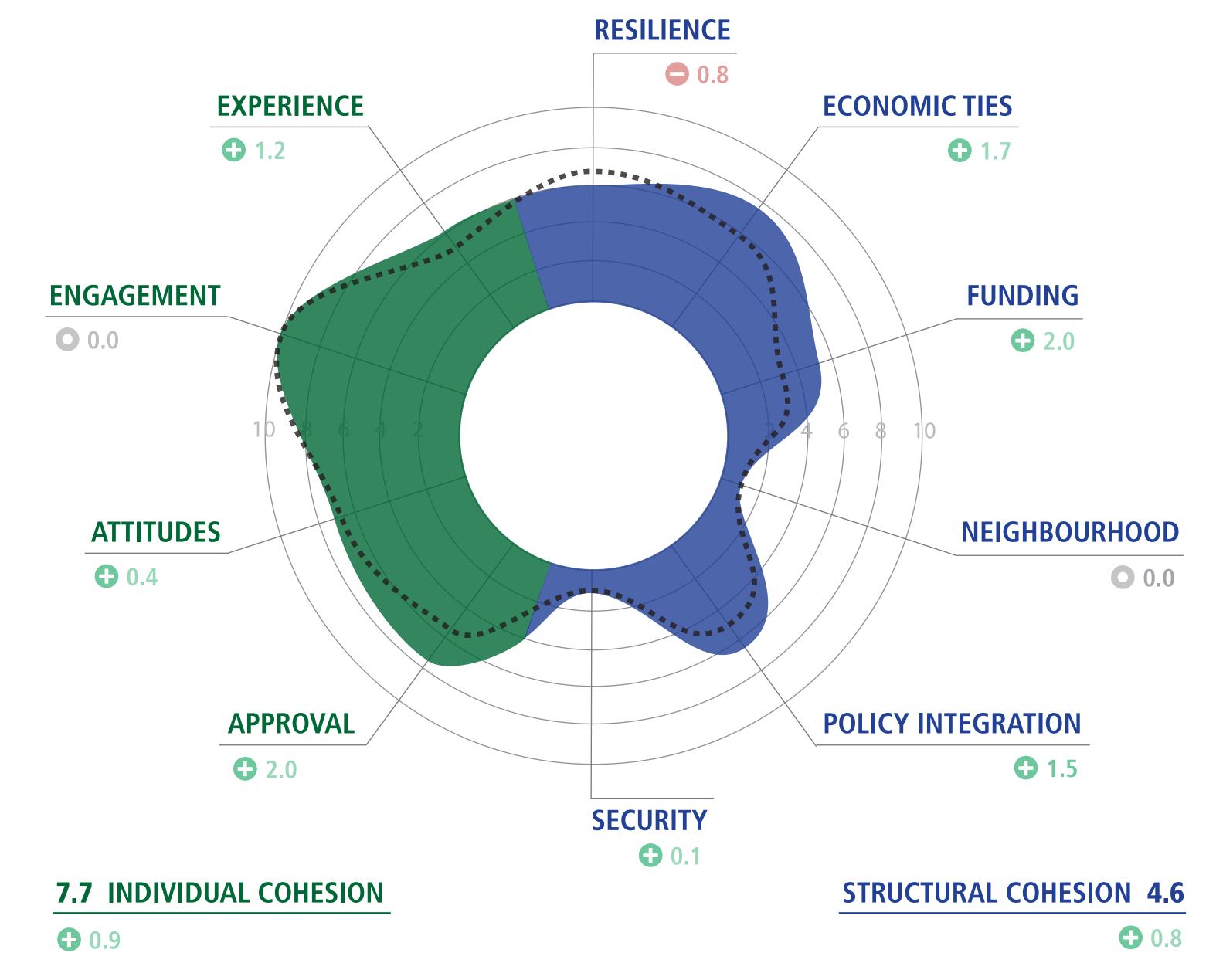
Overall Results

Rankings

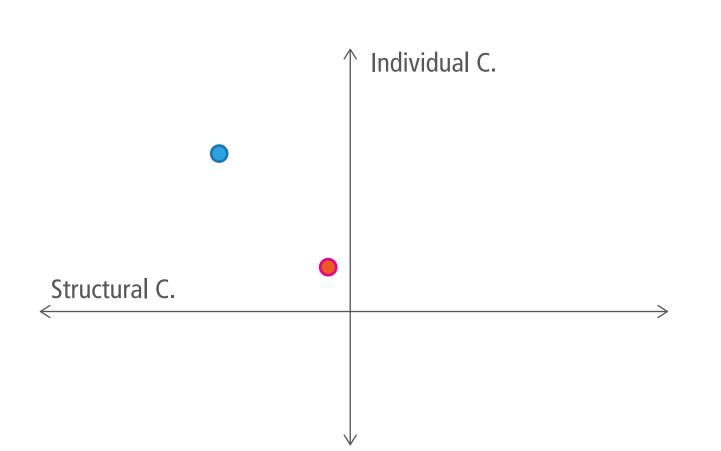
# Malta 2017 vs. Malta 2007 EU 2017



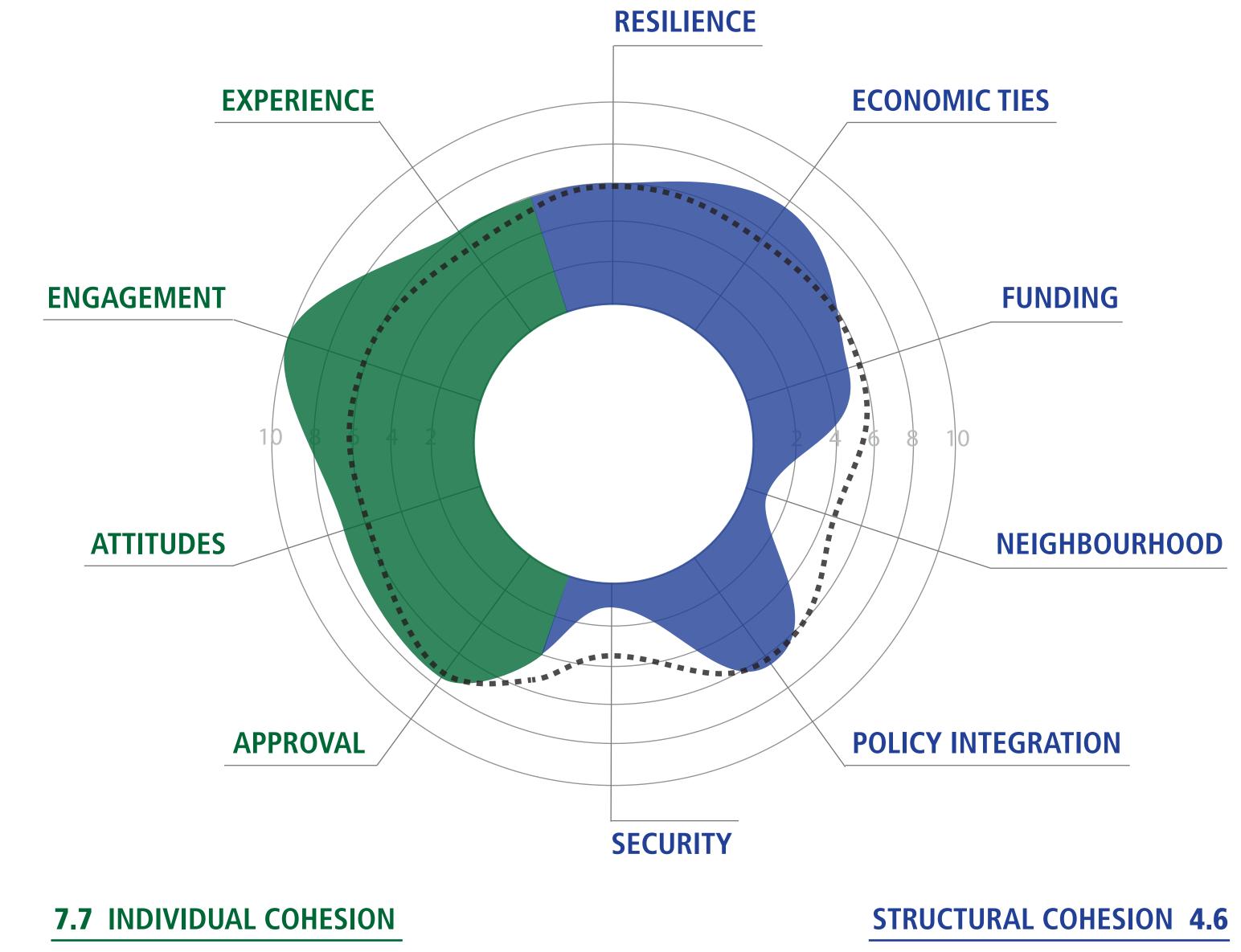
Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Netherlands Czech Rep. Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



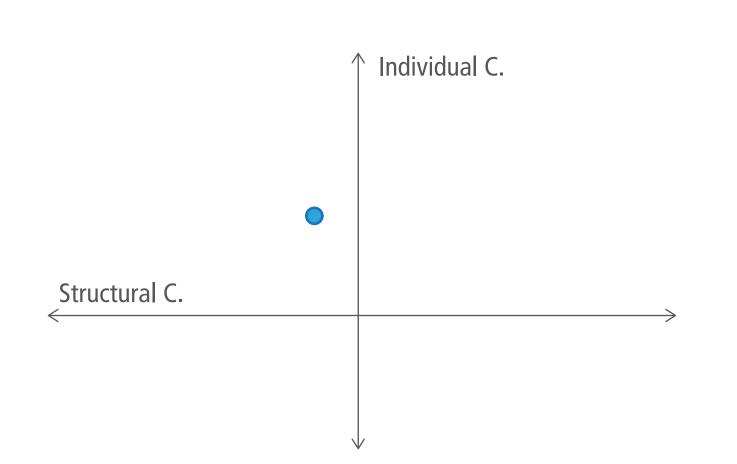
## Malta 2017 vs. Malta 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



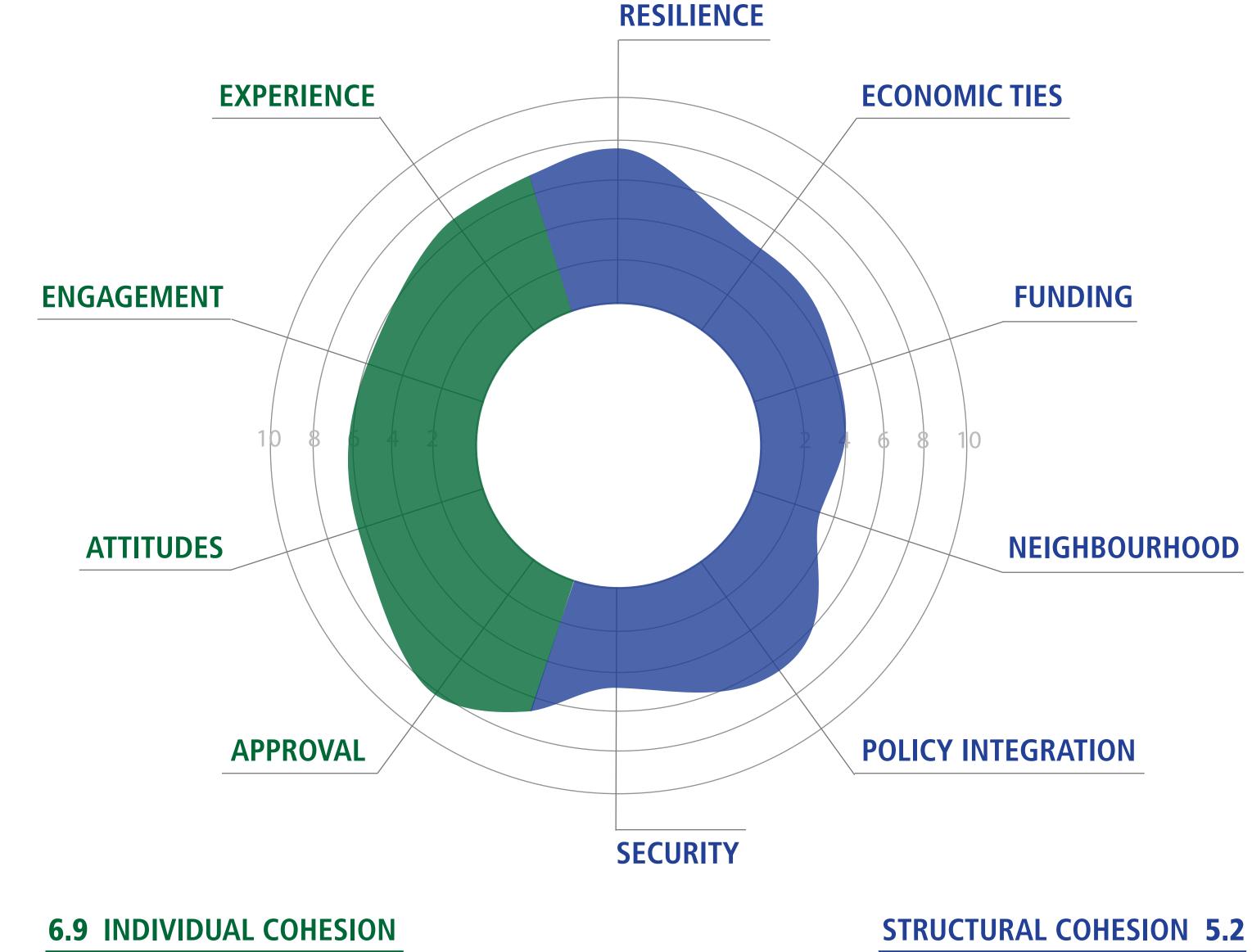
#### Netherlands 2017 vs. Netherlands 2007 EU 2017



Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

Cyprus Malta

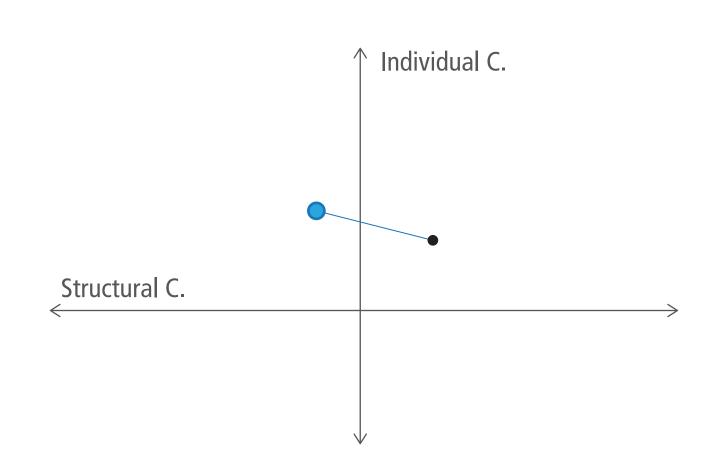
Netherlands Czech Rep. Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary



UK

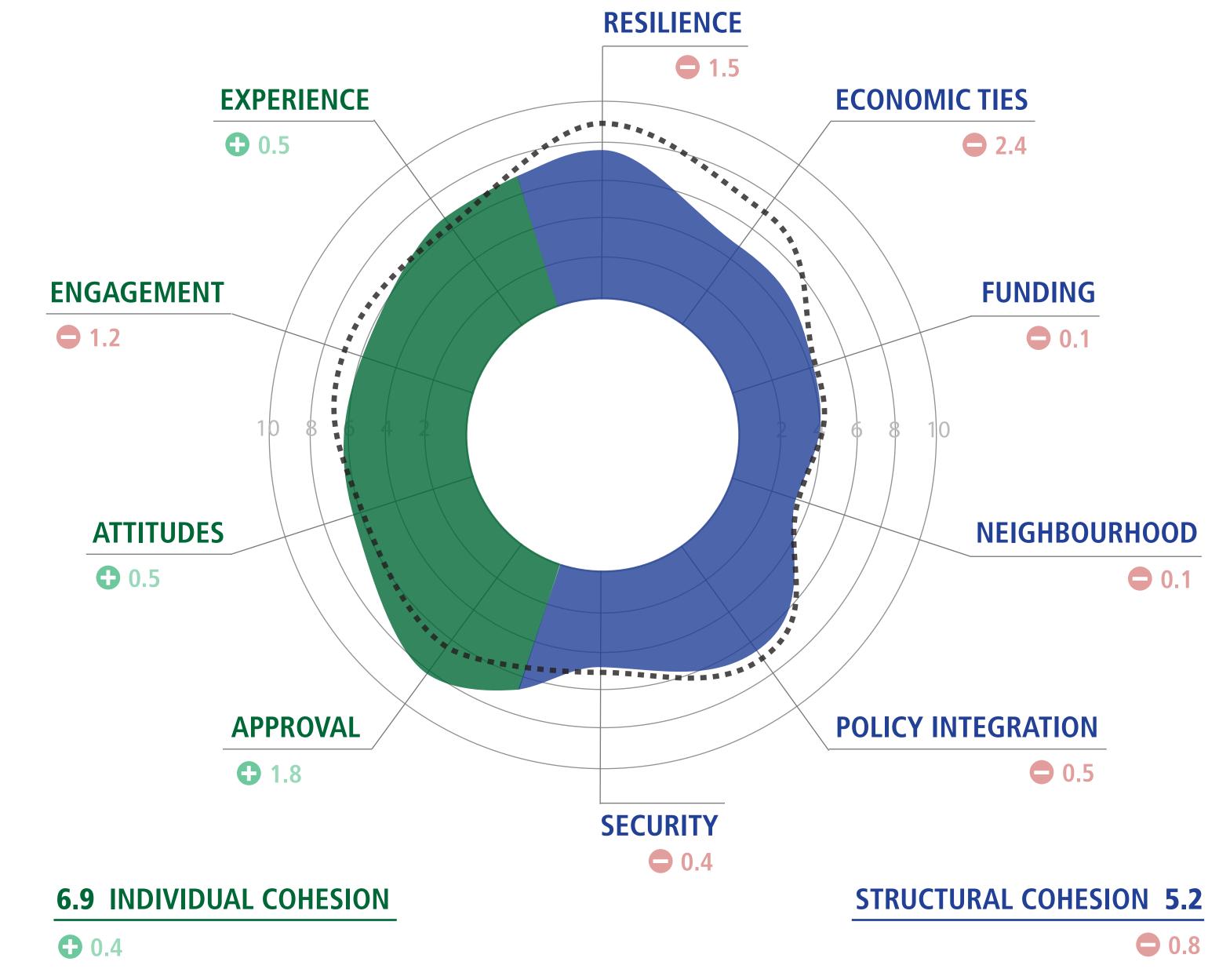
Ireland

## Netherlands 2017 vs. Netherlands 2007 EU 2017



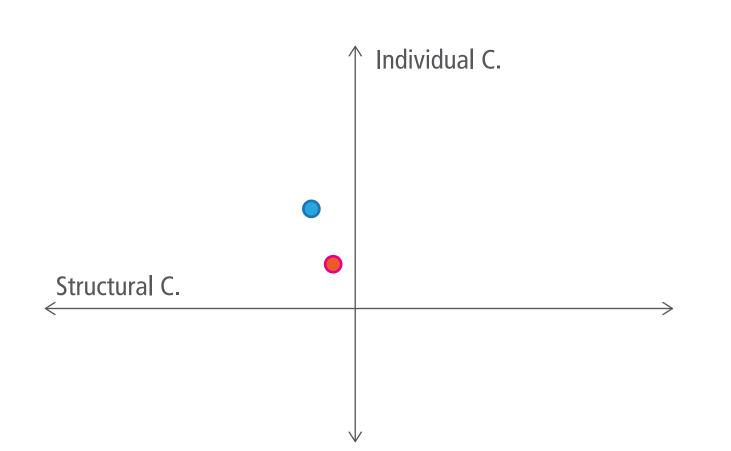
Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg
Cyprus Malta
Czech Rep. Netherlands

Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



#### Netherlands 2017 vs. Netherlands 2007



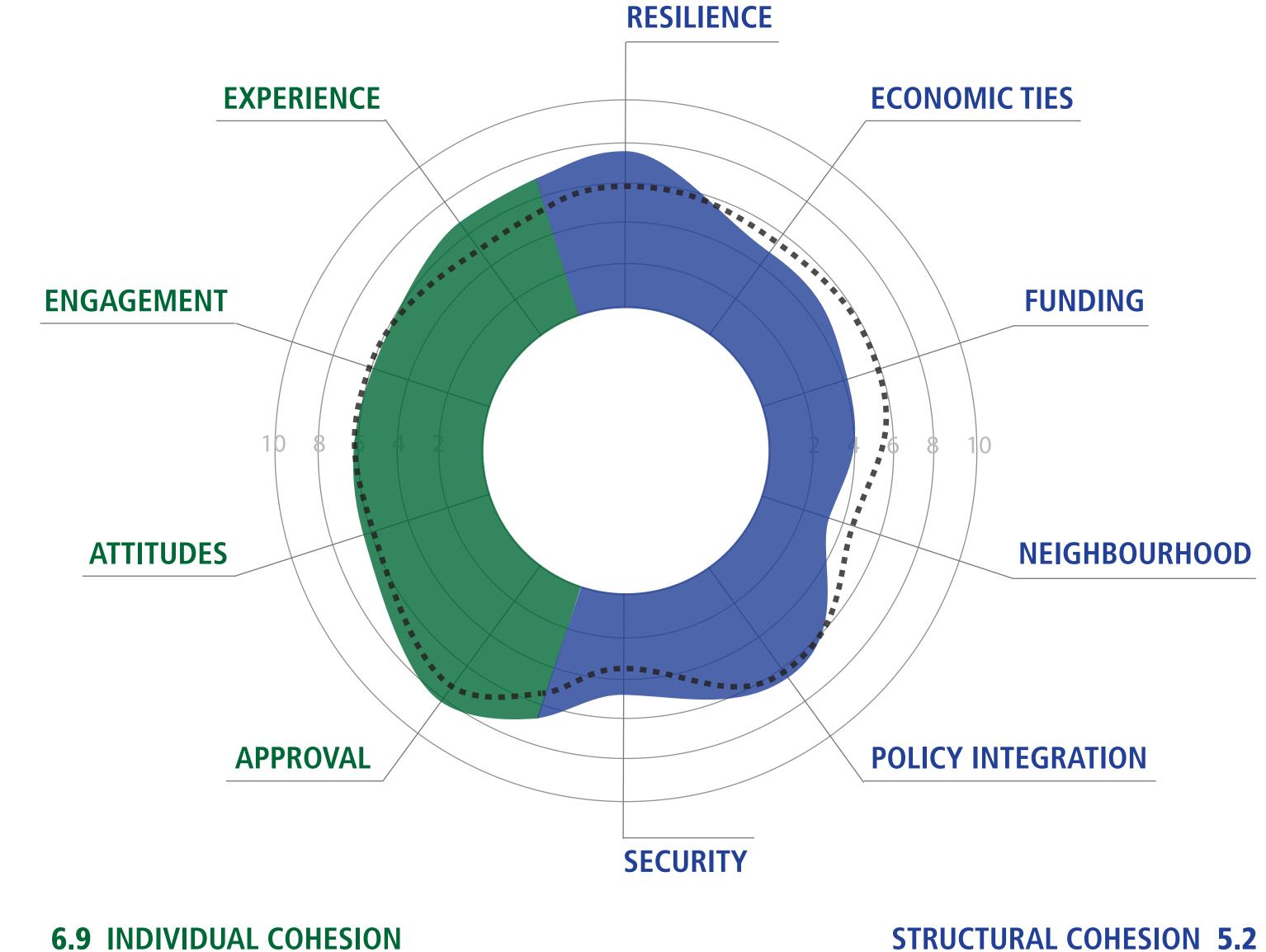


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

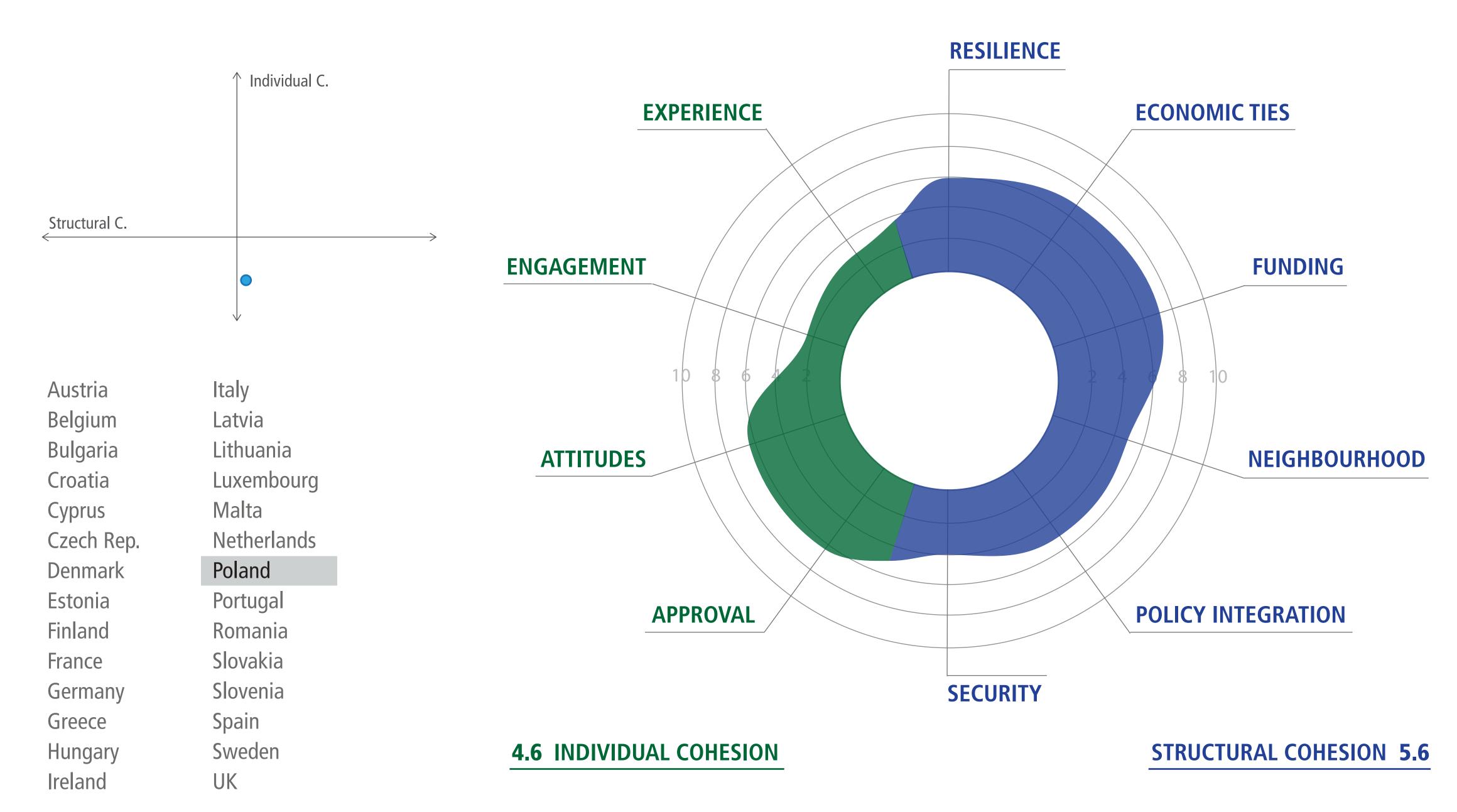
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands

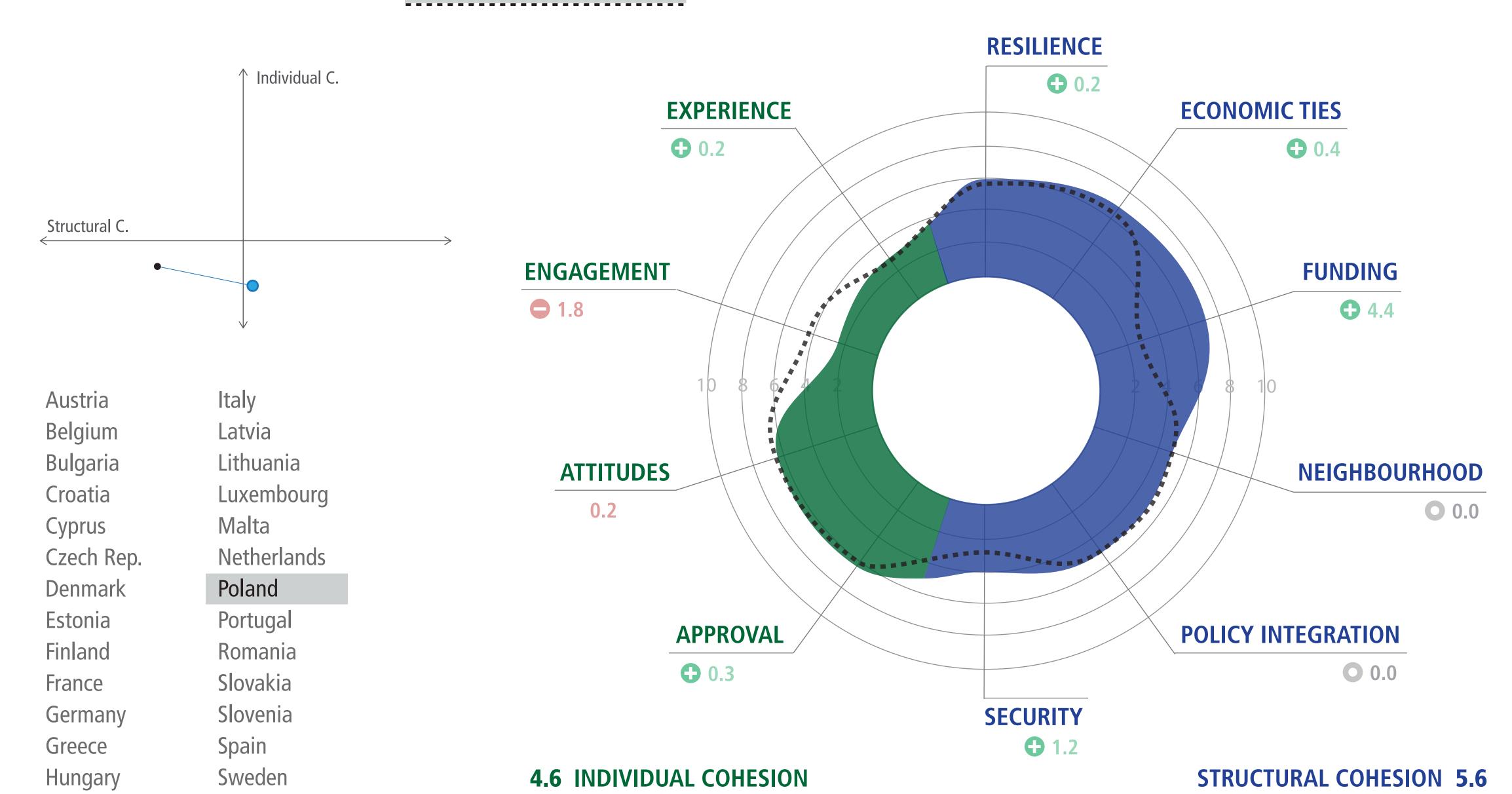
Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



#### Poland 2017 vs. Poland 2007 EU 2017



# Poland 2017 vs. Poland 2007 EU 2017



UK

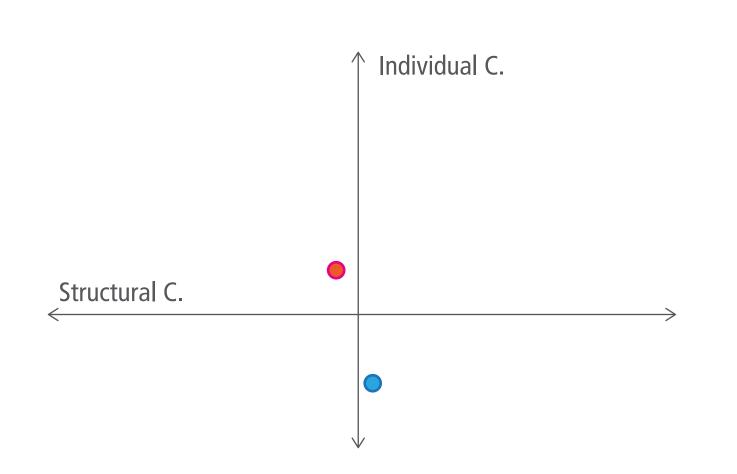
Ireland

**0**.4

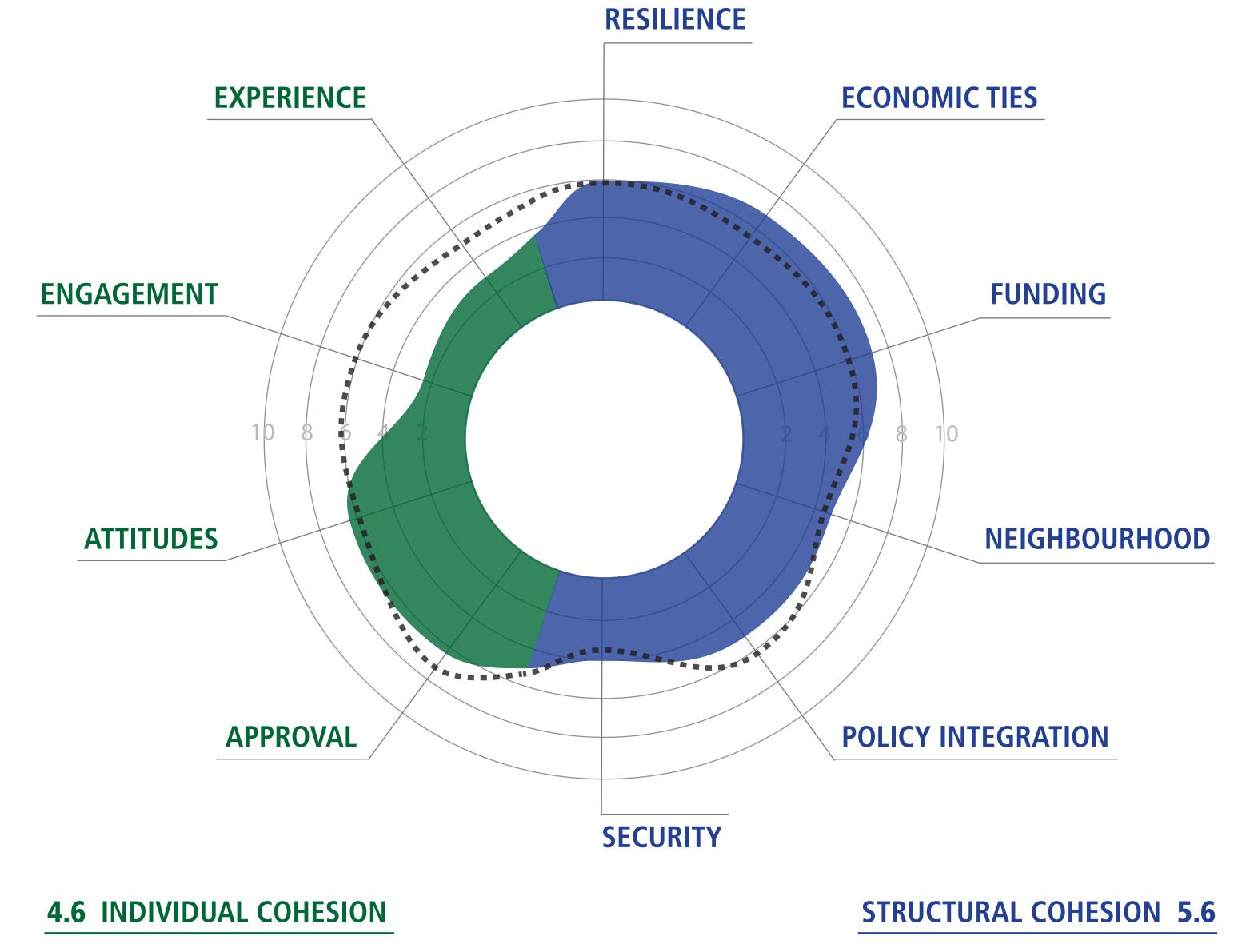
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### Poland 2017 vs. Poland 2007 EU 2017

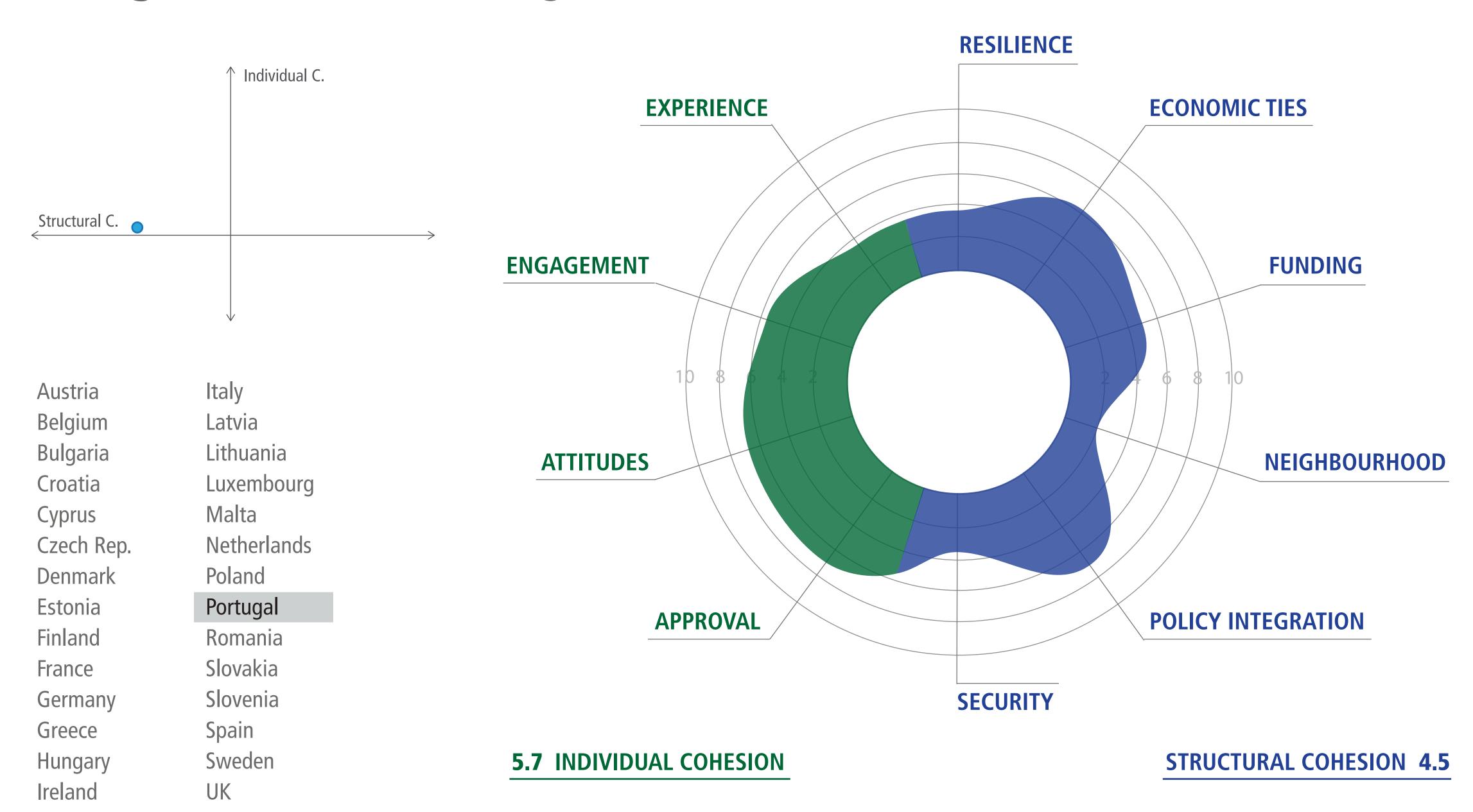




Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



## Portugal 2017 vs. Portugal 2007 EU 2017



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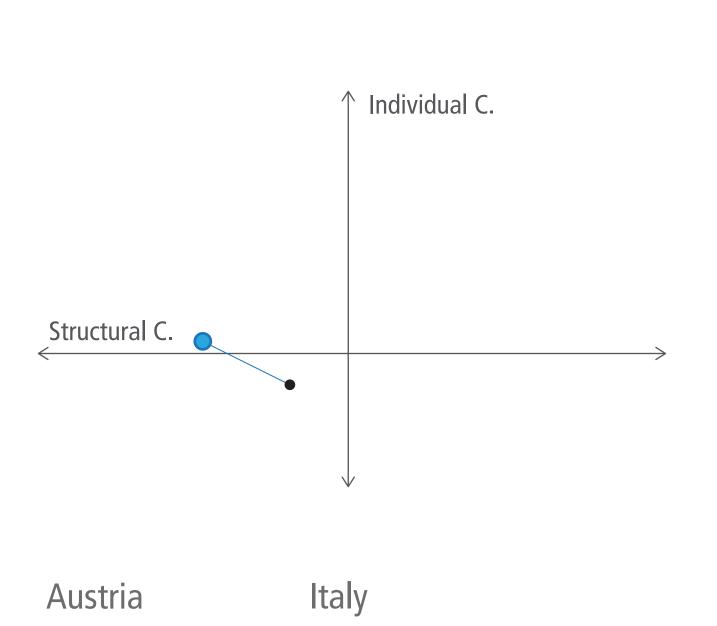
Intro

Design

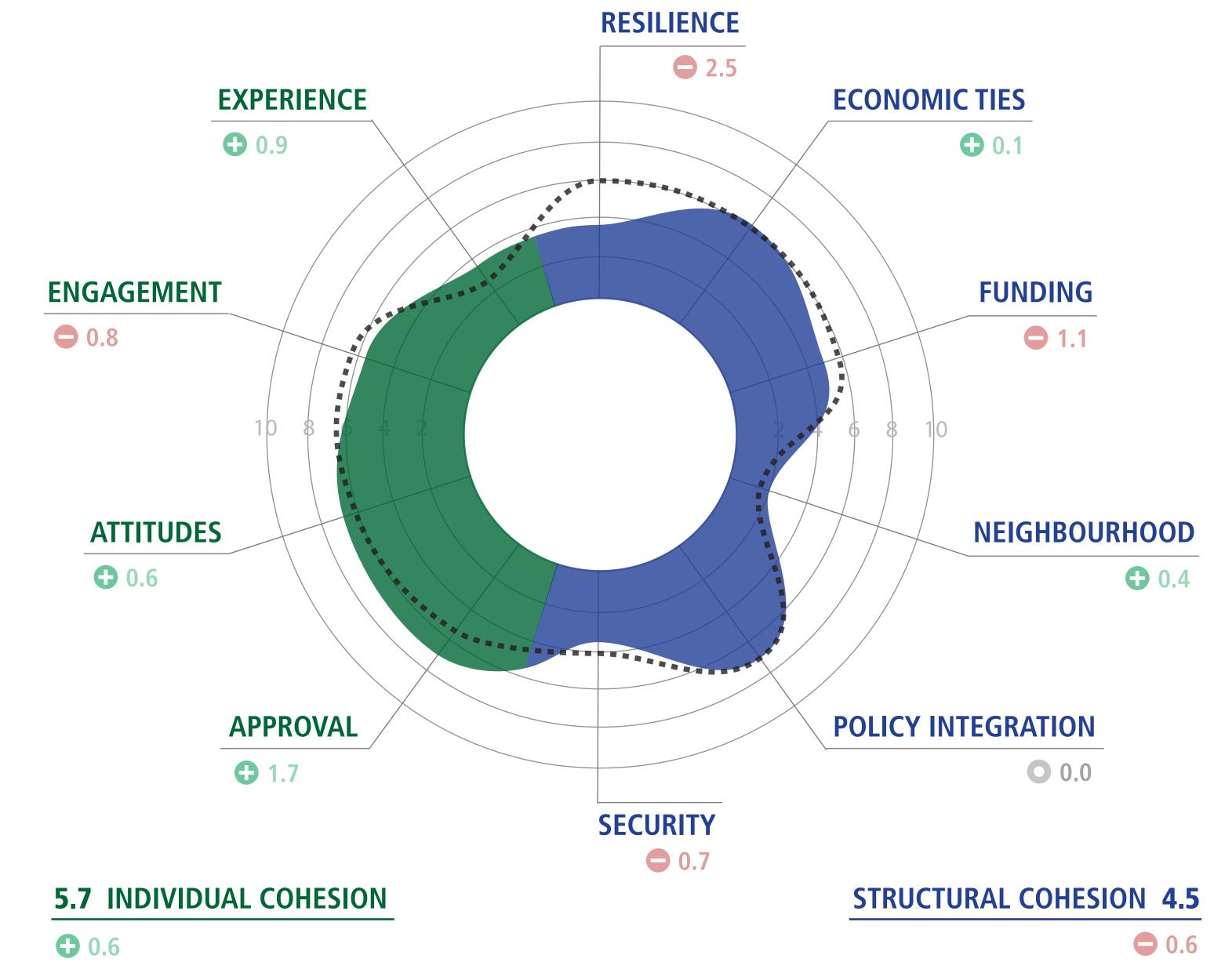
Overall Results

Rankings

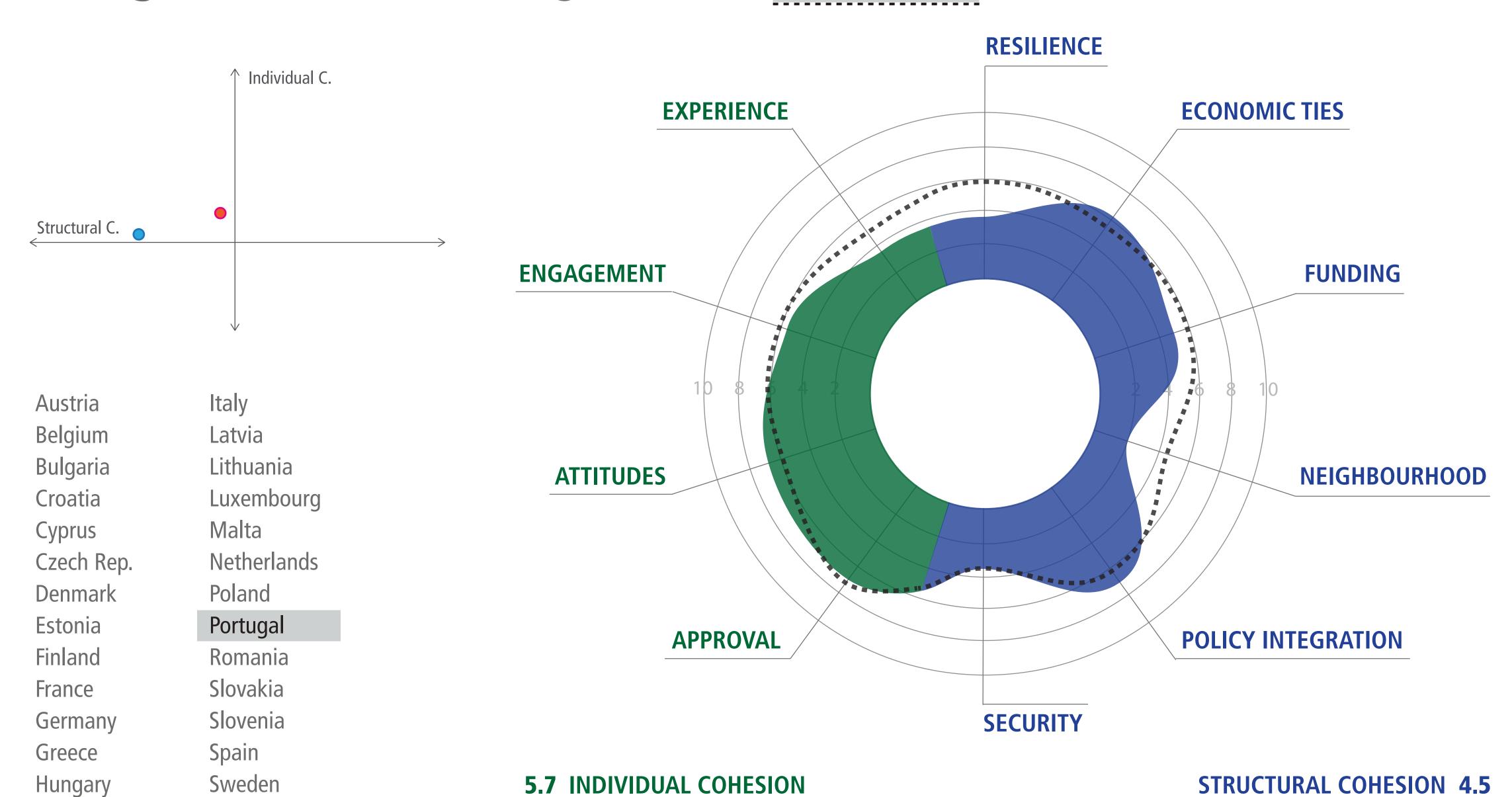
# Portugal 2017 vs. Portugal 2007 EU 2017



Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Portugal Estonia Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



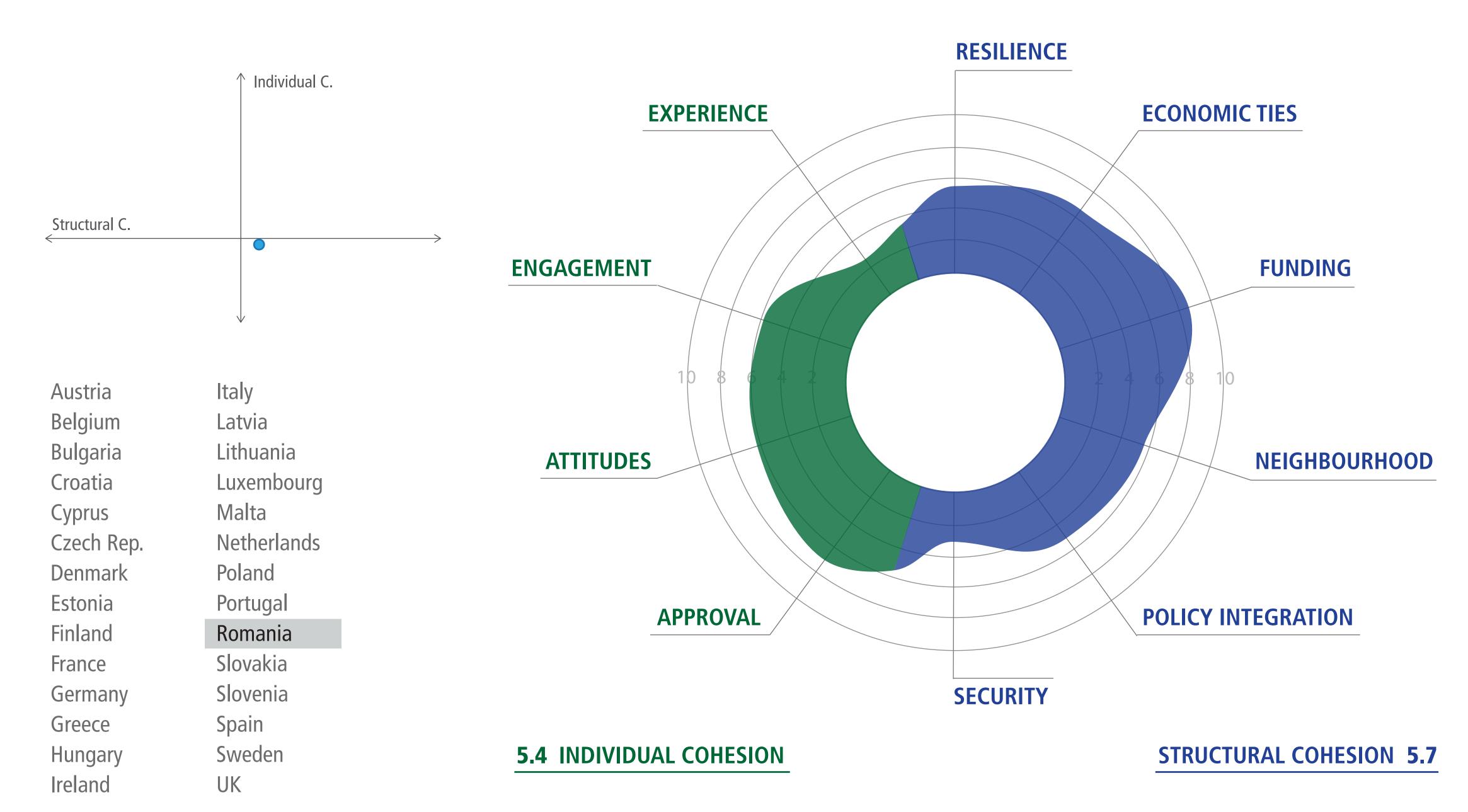
# Portugal 2017 vs. Portugal 2007 EU 2017



UK

Ireland

#### Romania 2017 vs. Romania 2007 EU 2017



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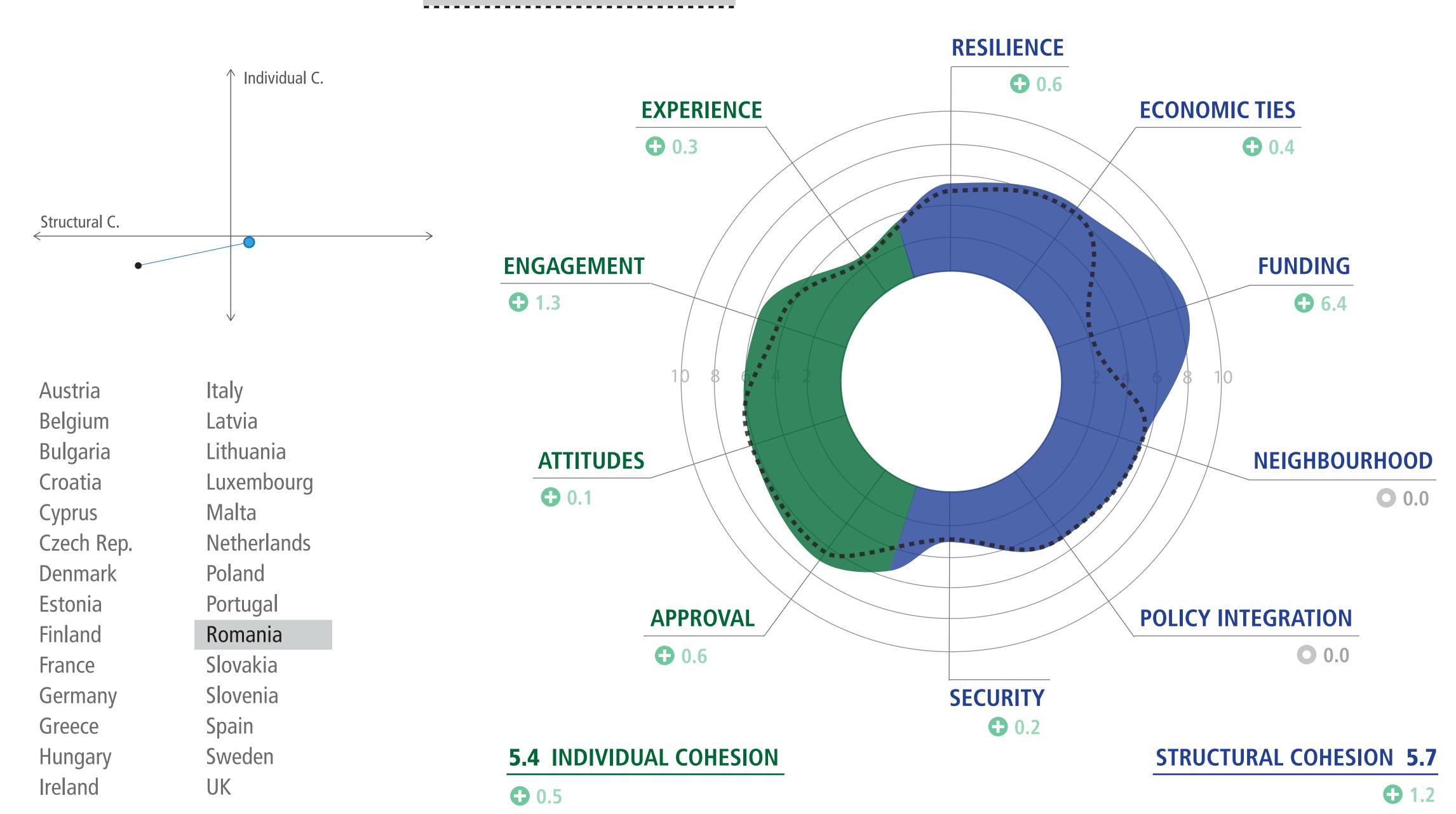
Intro

Design

Overall Results

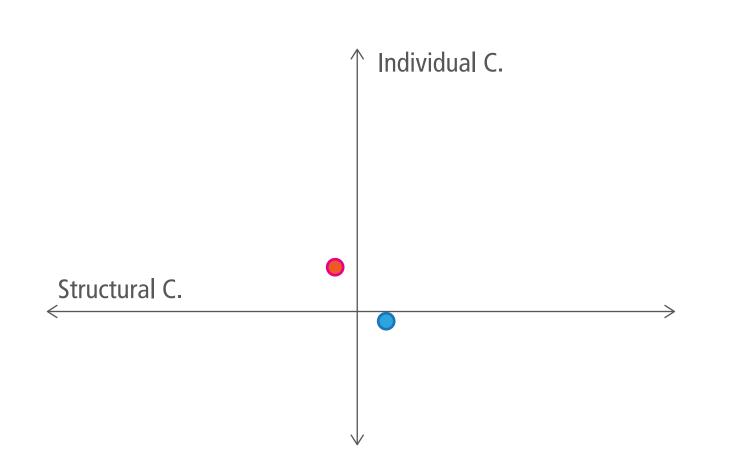
Rankings

## Romania 2017 vs. Romania 2007 EU 2017



#### Romania 2017 vs. Romania 2007 EU 2017



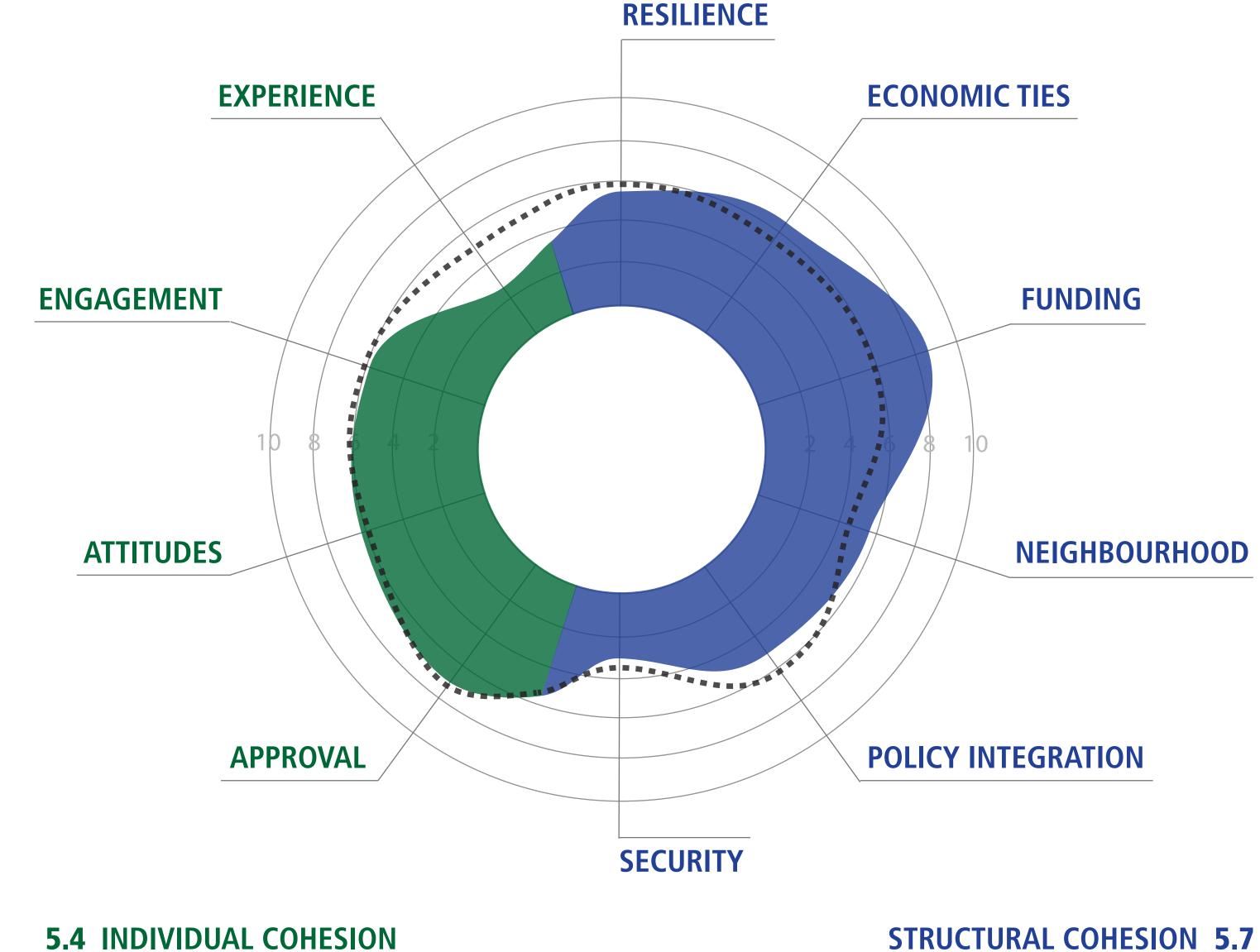


Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany

Greece

Hungary

Ireland



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Spain

UK

Sweden

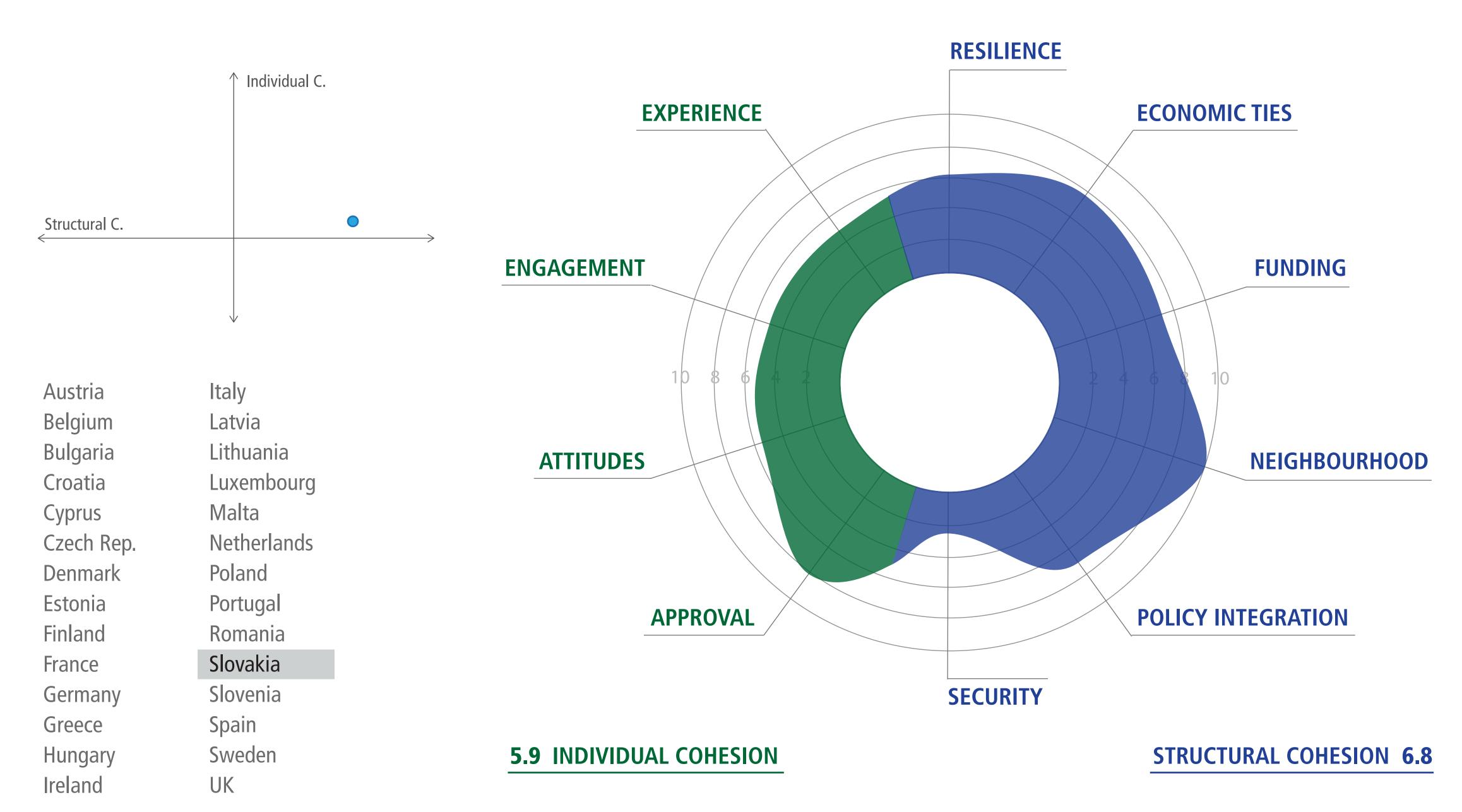
Intro

Design

Overall Results

Rankings

#### Slovakia 2017 vs. Slovakia 2007 EU 2017



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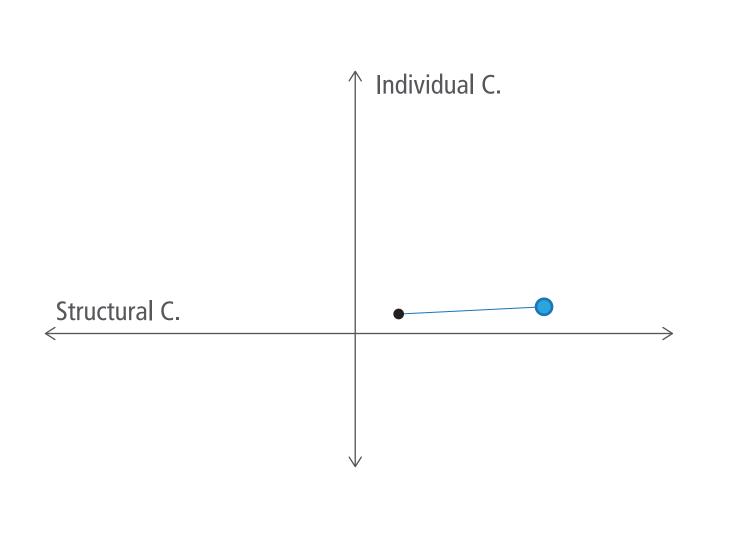
Intro

Design

Overall Results

Rankings

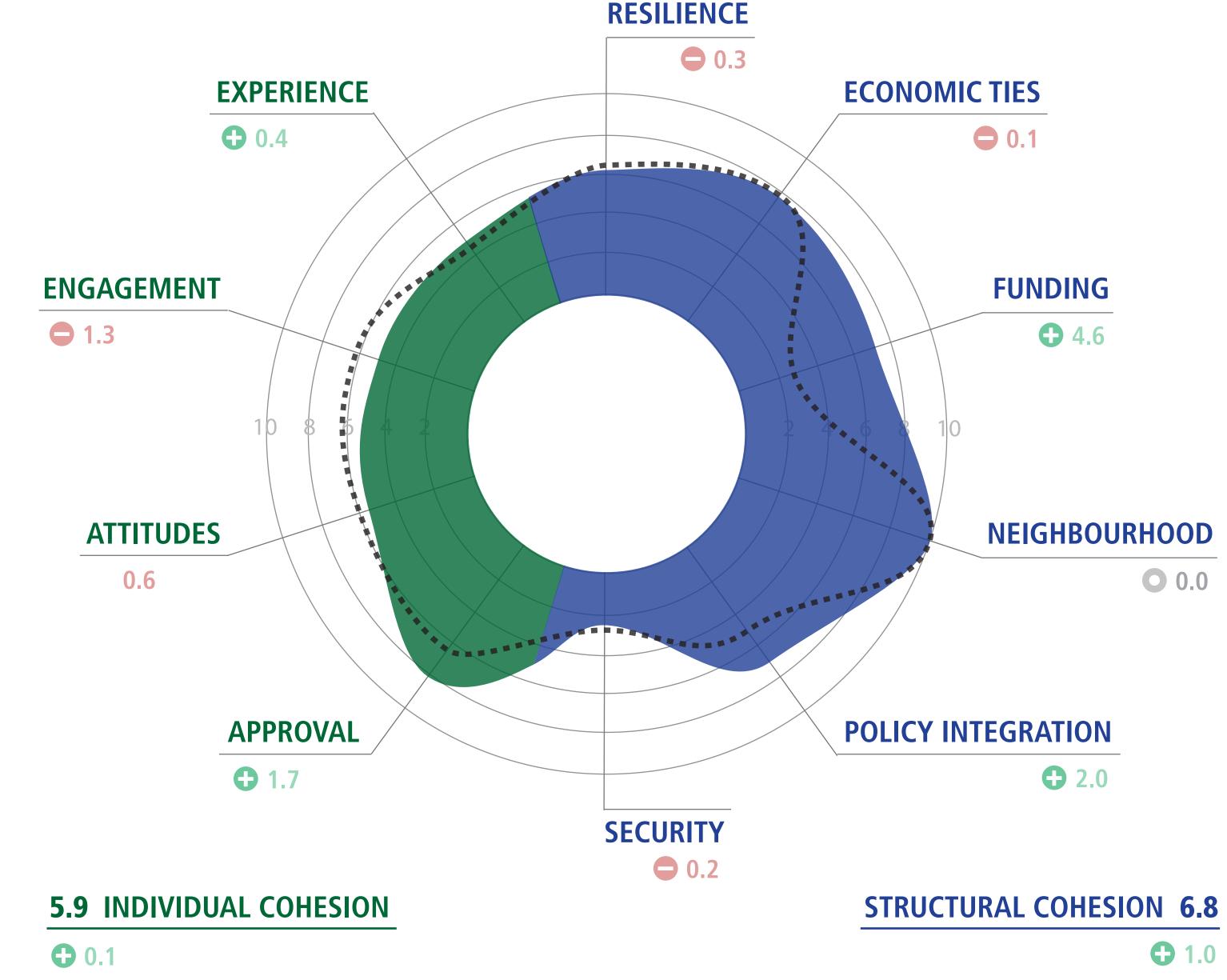
## Slovakia 2017 vs. Slovakia 2007 EU 2017



Italy

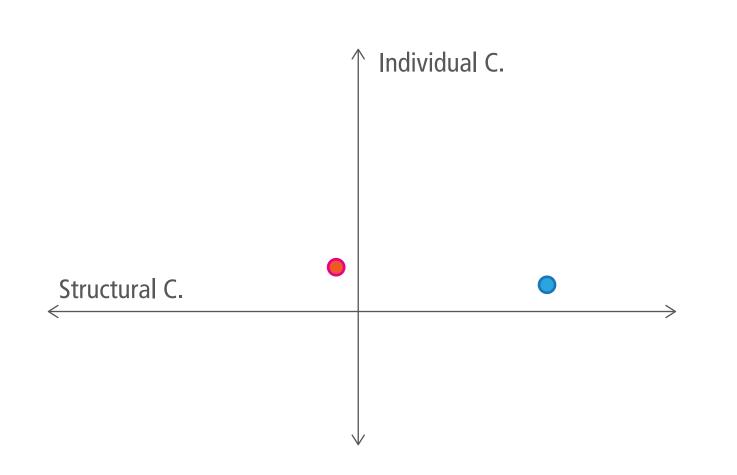
Austria

Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK

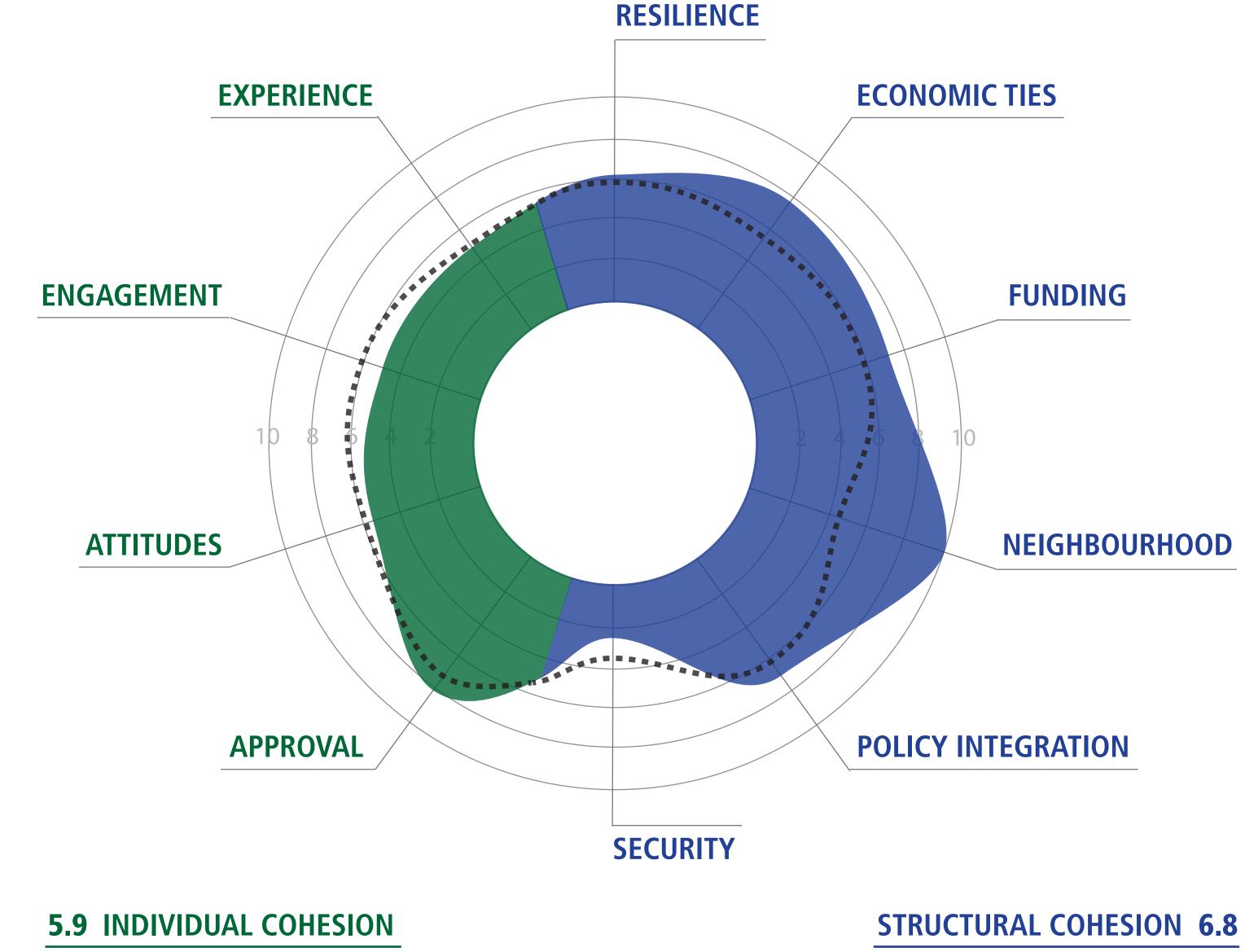


## Slovakia 2017 vs. Slovakia 2007 EU 2017





Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany



Greece

Hungary

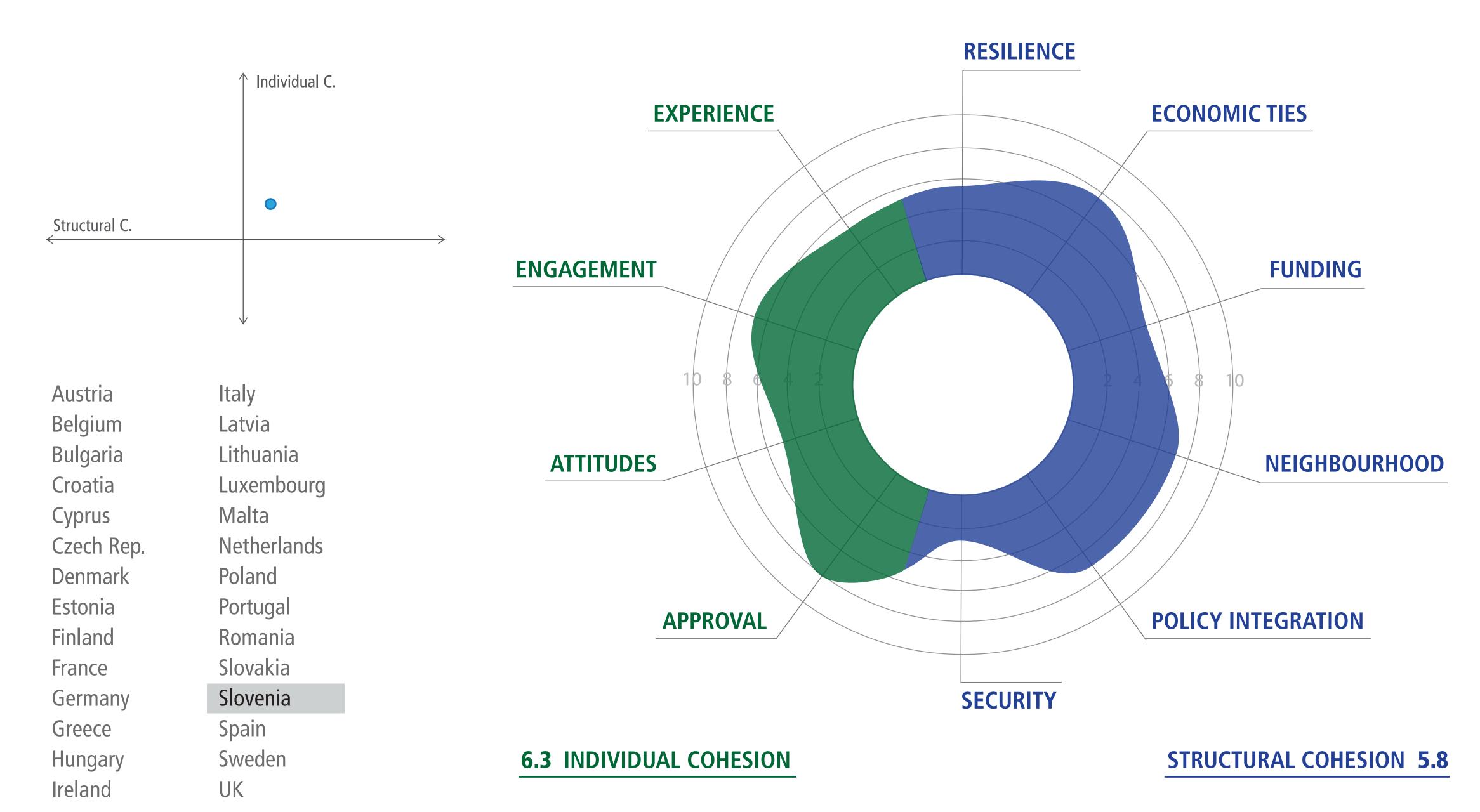
Ireland

Spain

UK

Sweden

#### **Slovenia 2017** vs. Slovenia 2007 EU 2017



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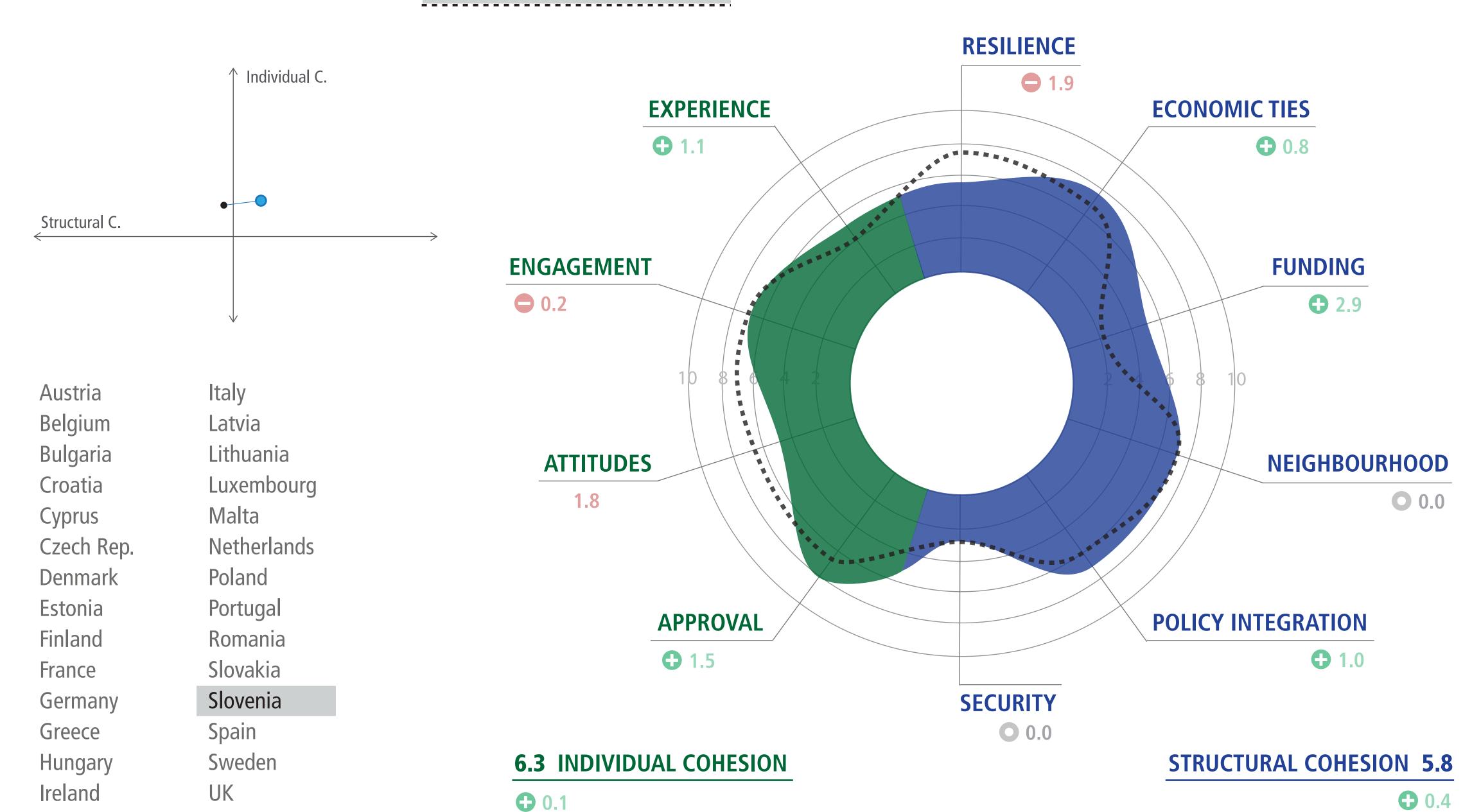
Intro

Design

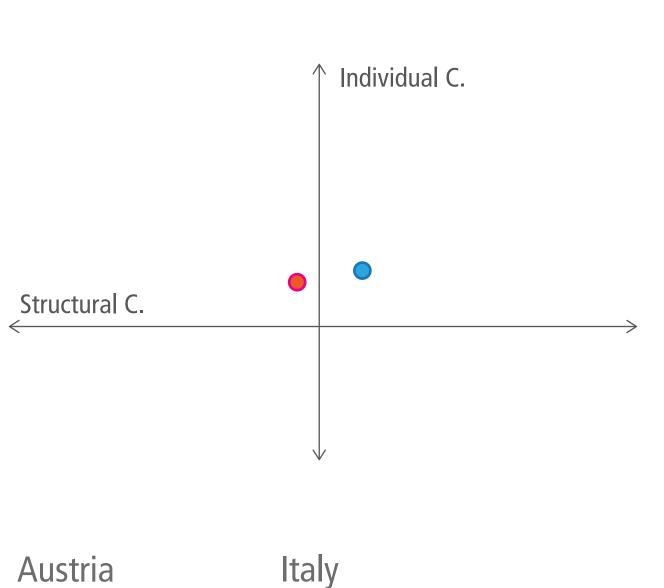
Overall Results

Rankings

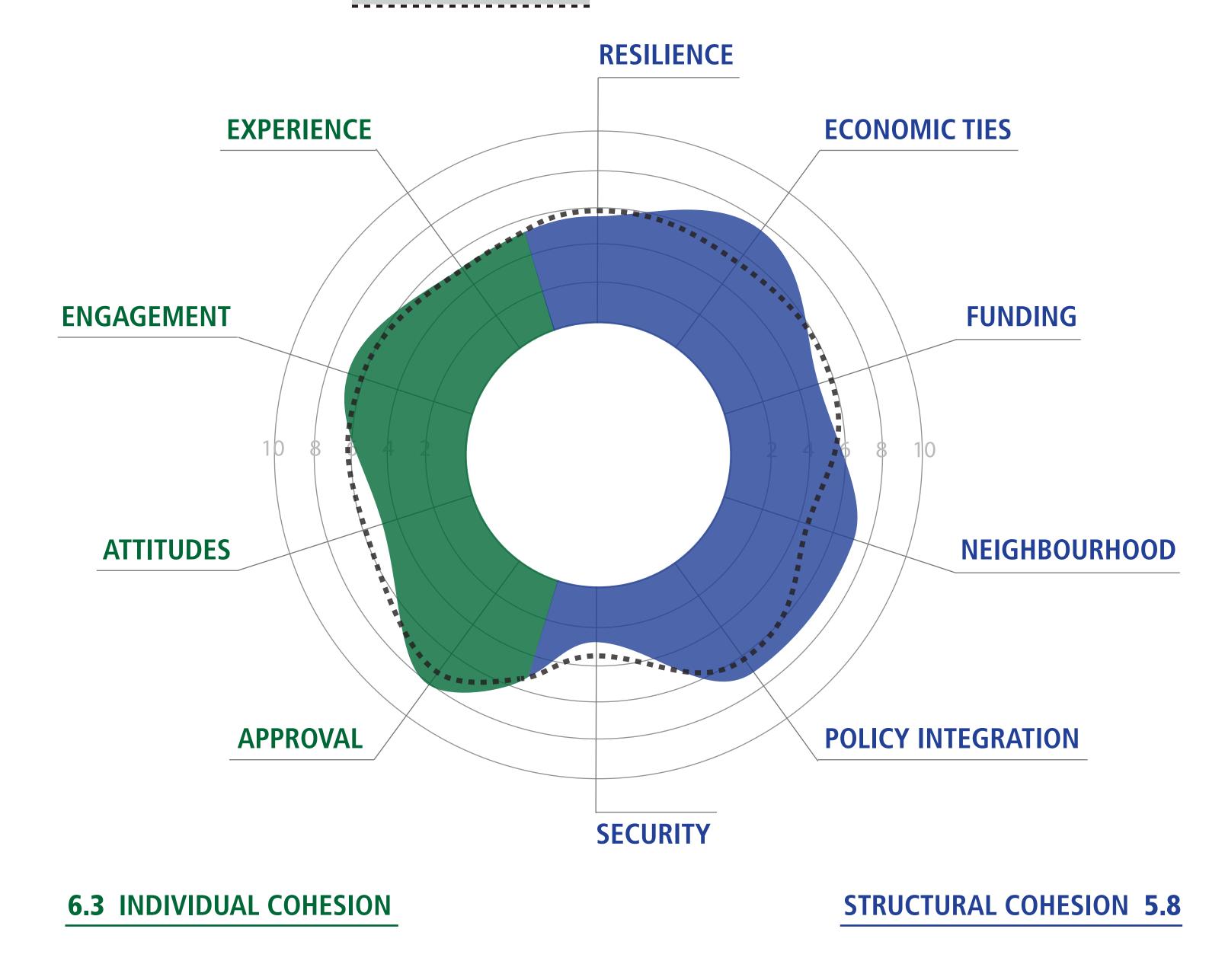
### Slovenia 2017 vs. Slovenia 2007 EU 2017



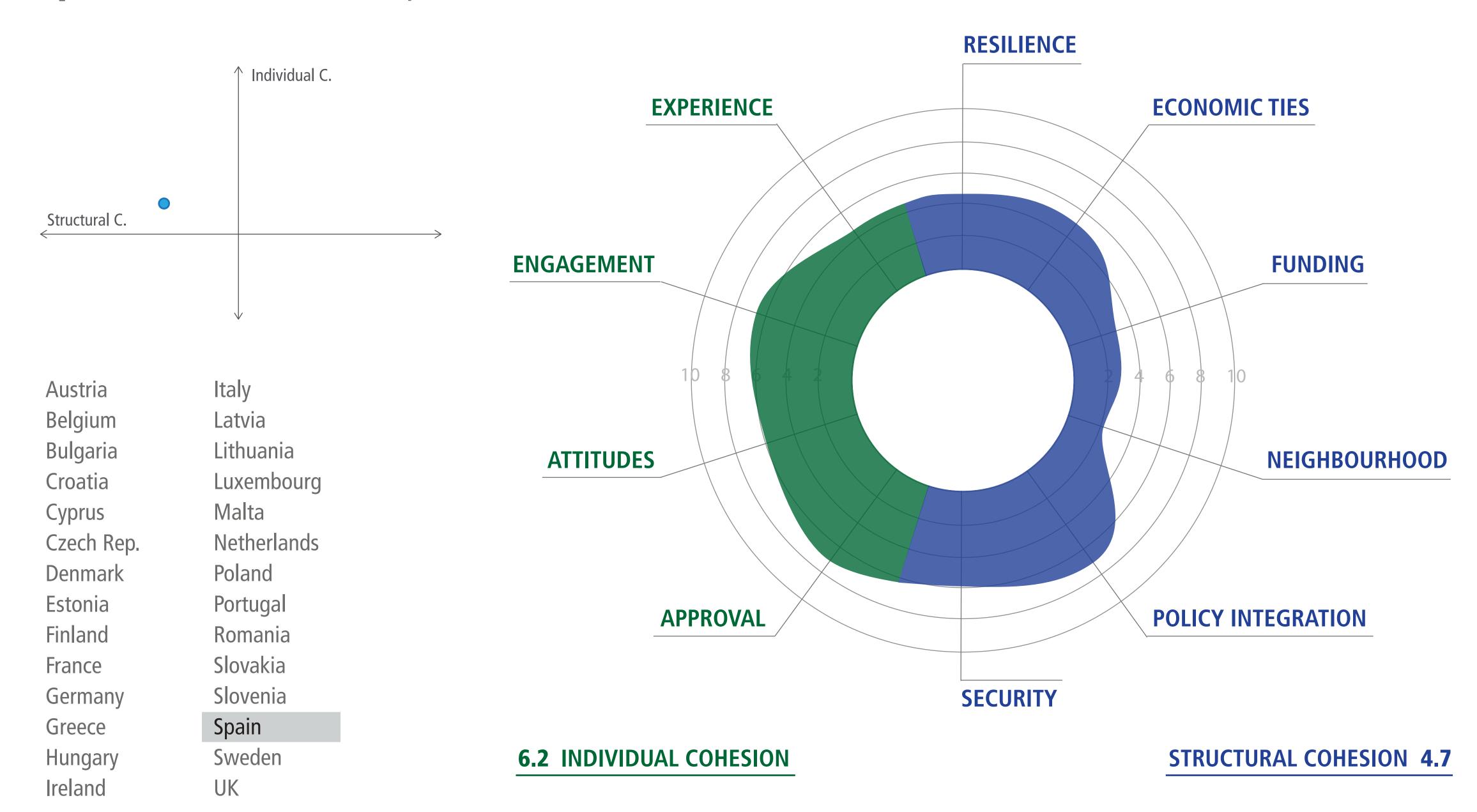
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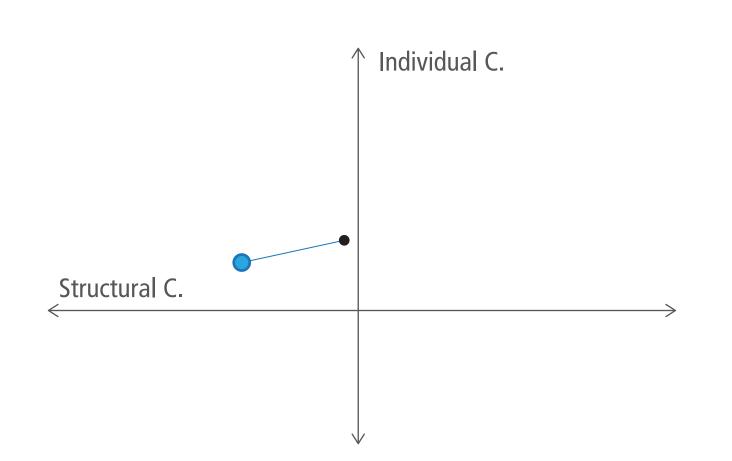
Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Greece Spain Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



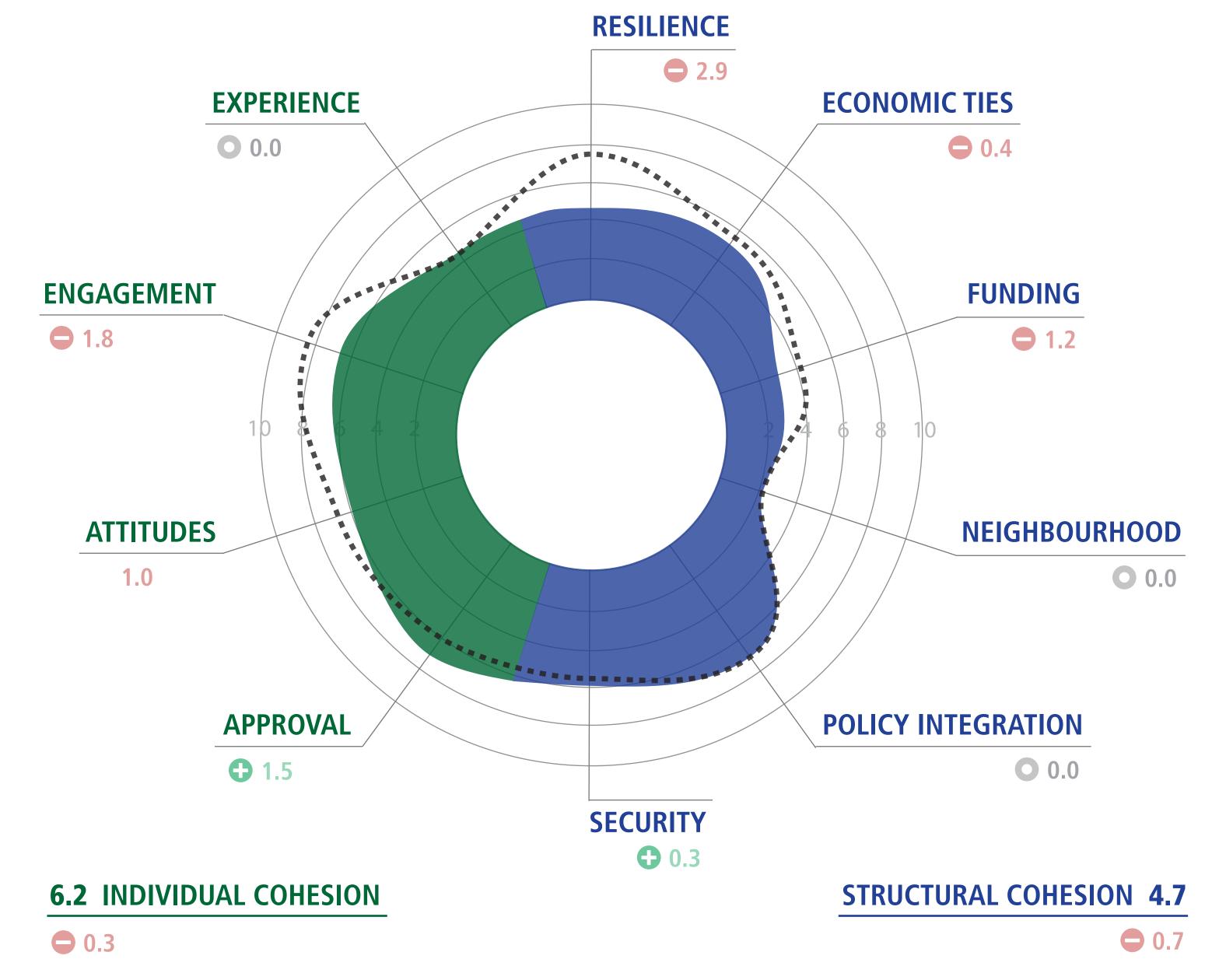
### Spain 2017 vs. Spain 2007 EU 2017



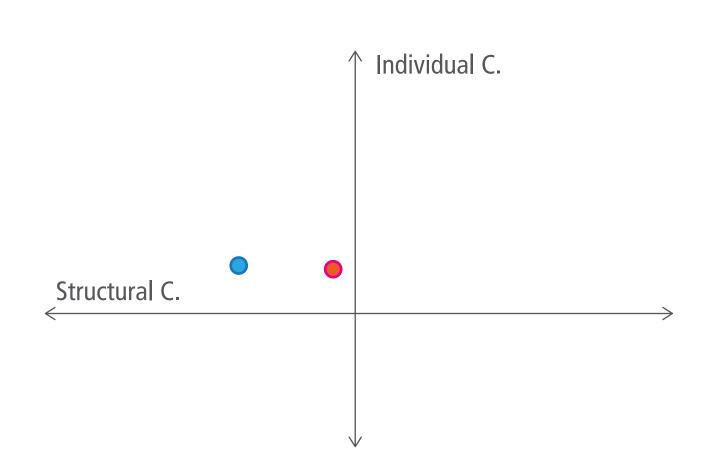
# Spain 2017 vs. Spain 2007 EU 2017



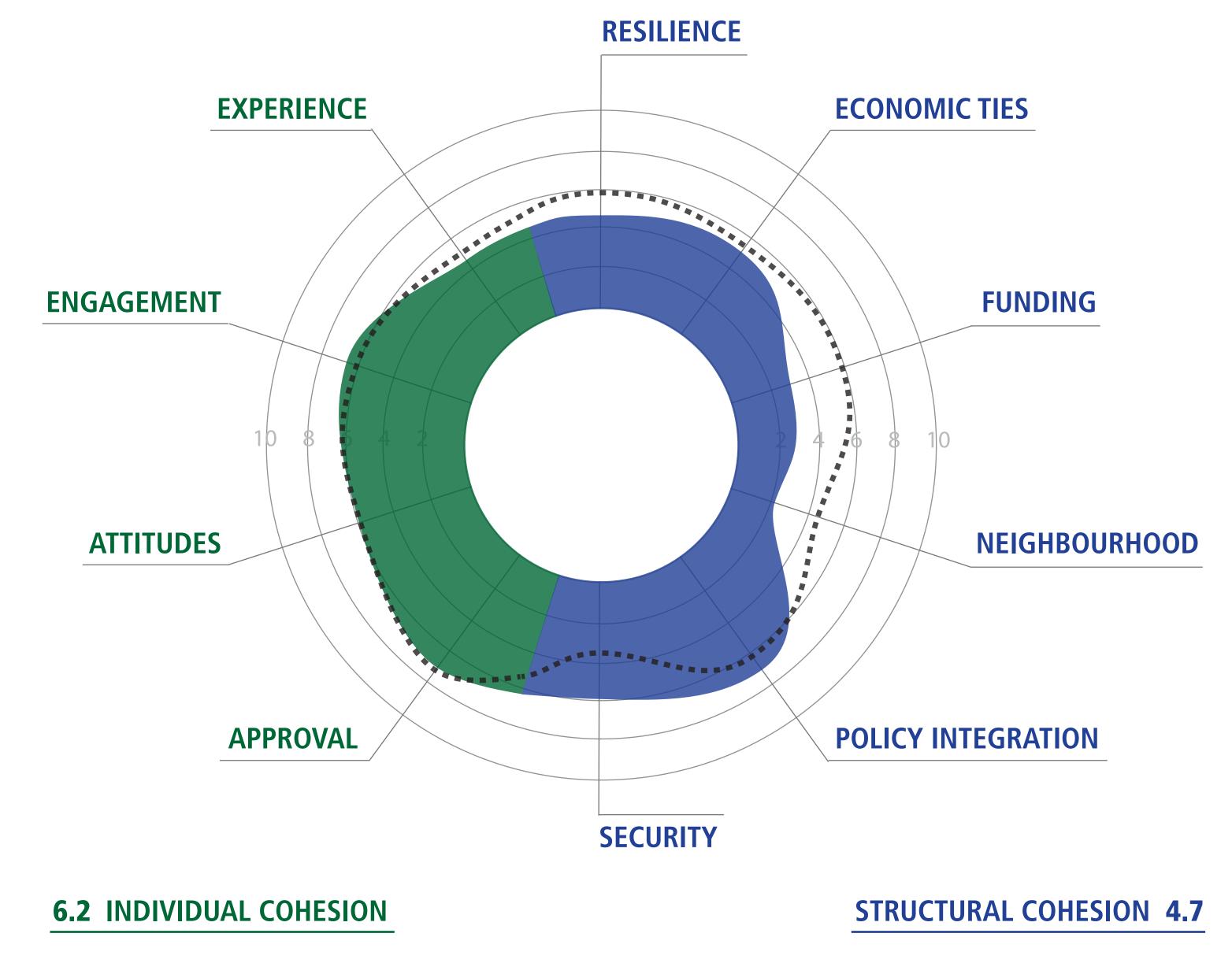
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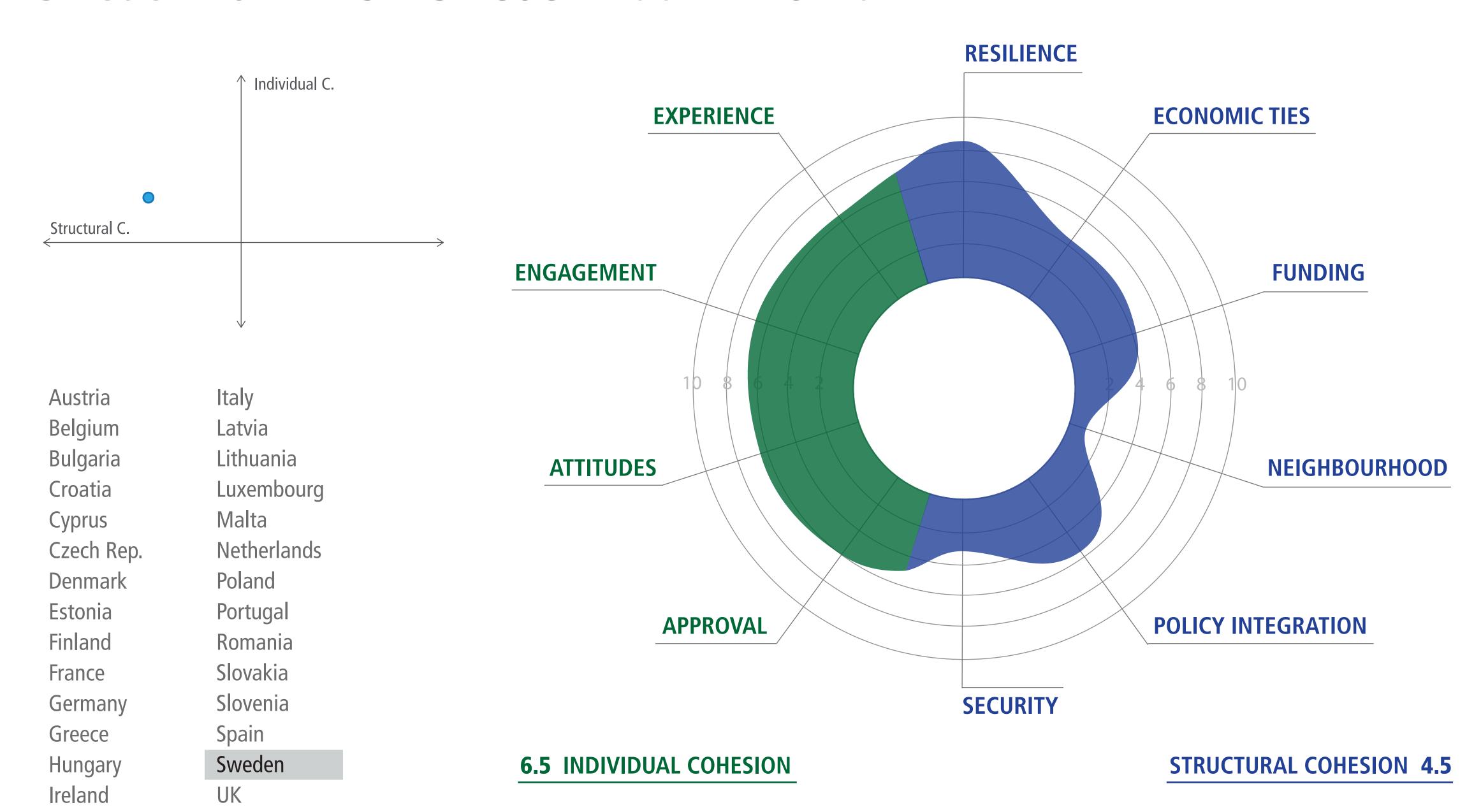
# **Spain 2017** vs. Spain 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK



#### Sweden 2017 vs. Sweden 2007 EU 2017



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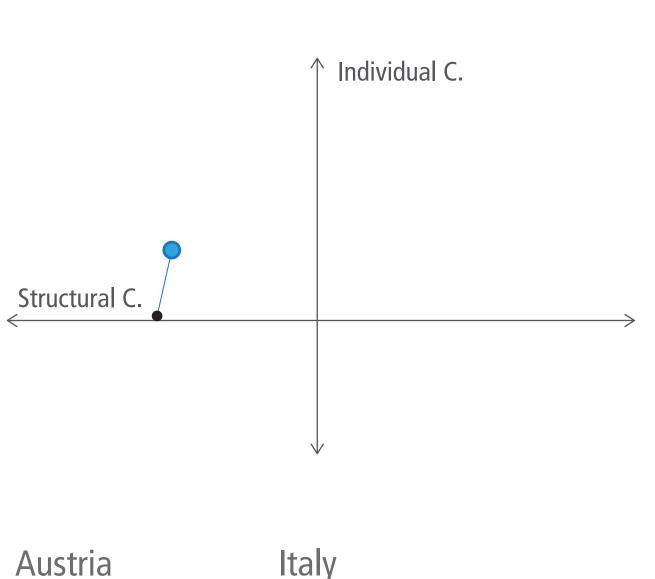
Intro

Design

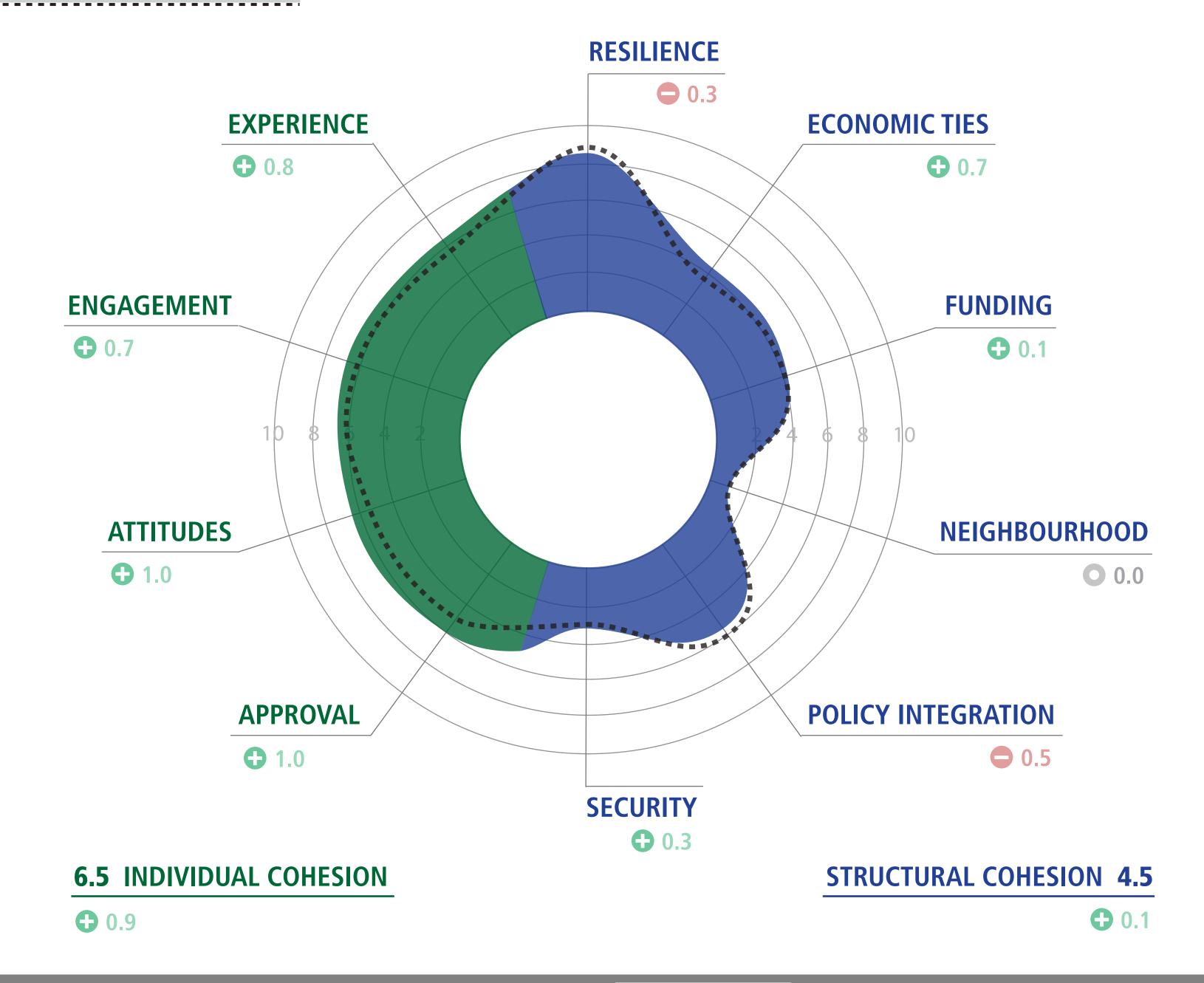
Overall Results

Rankings

### **Sweden 2017** vs. Sweden 2007 EU 2017

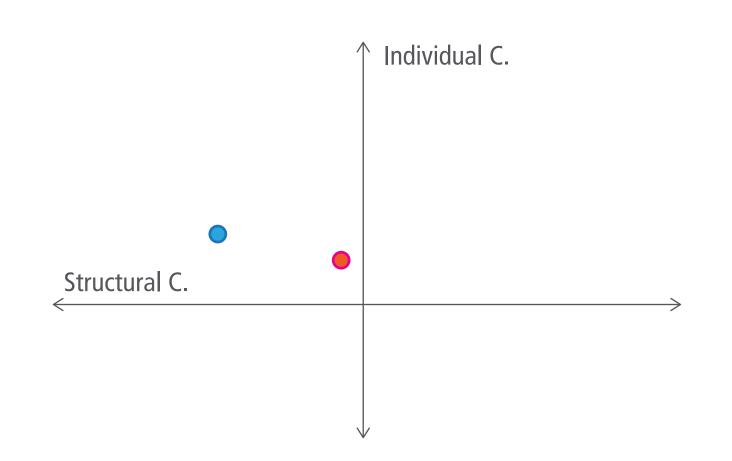


Italy Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary Ireland UK

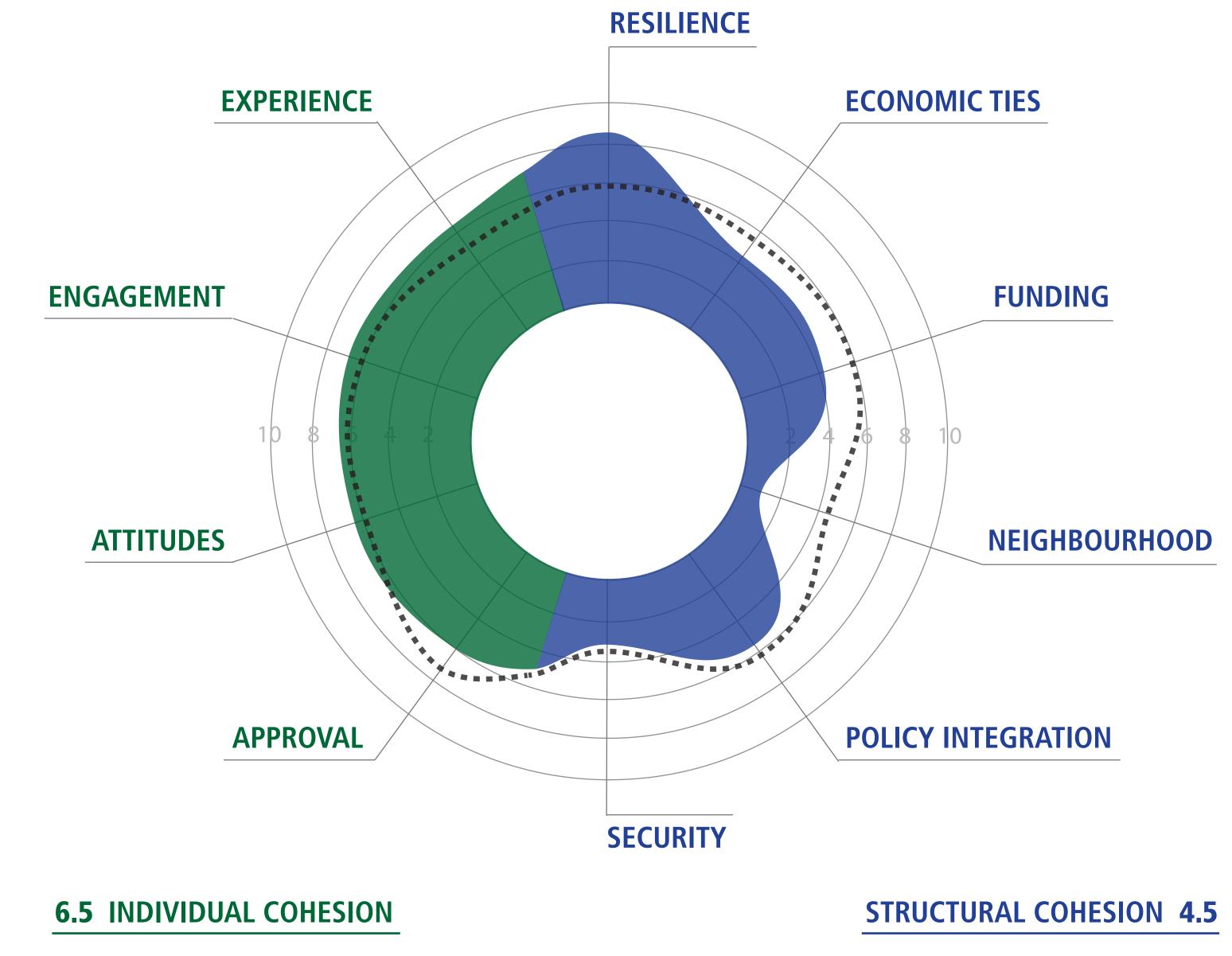


### Sweden 2017 vs. Sweden 2007 EU 2017





Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Denmark Poland Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece



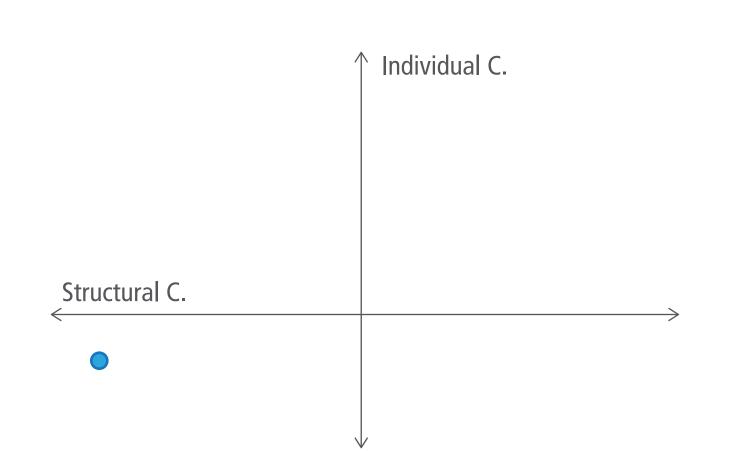
Hungary

Ireland

Sweden

UK

#### UK 2017 vs. UK 2007 EU 2017

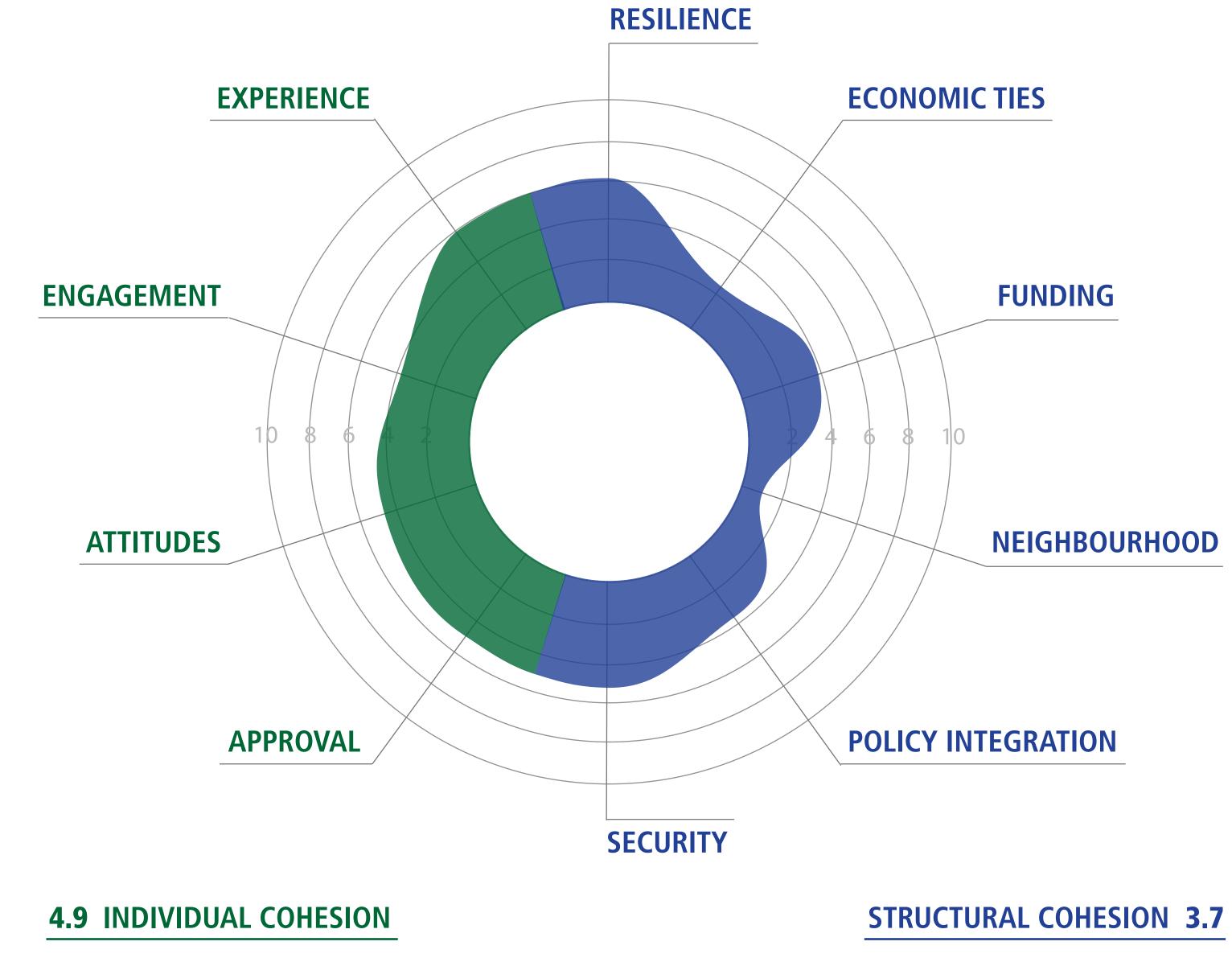


Austria Italy
Belgium Latvia
Bulgaria Lithuania
Croatia Luxembourg

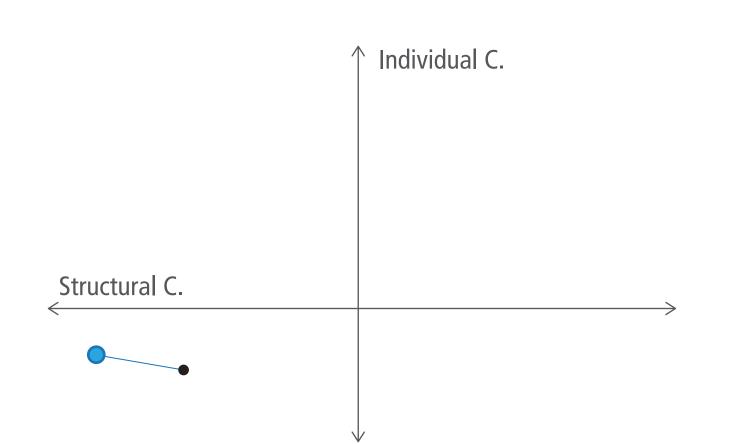
Cyprus Malta

Czech Rep. Netherlands

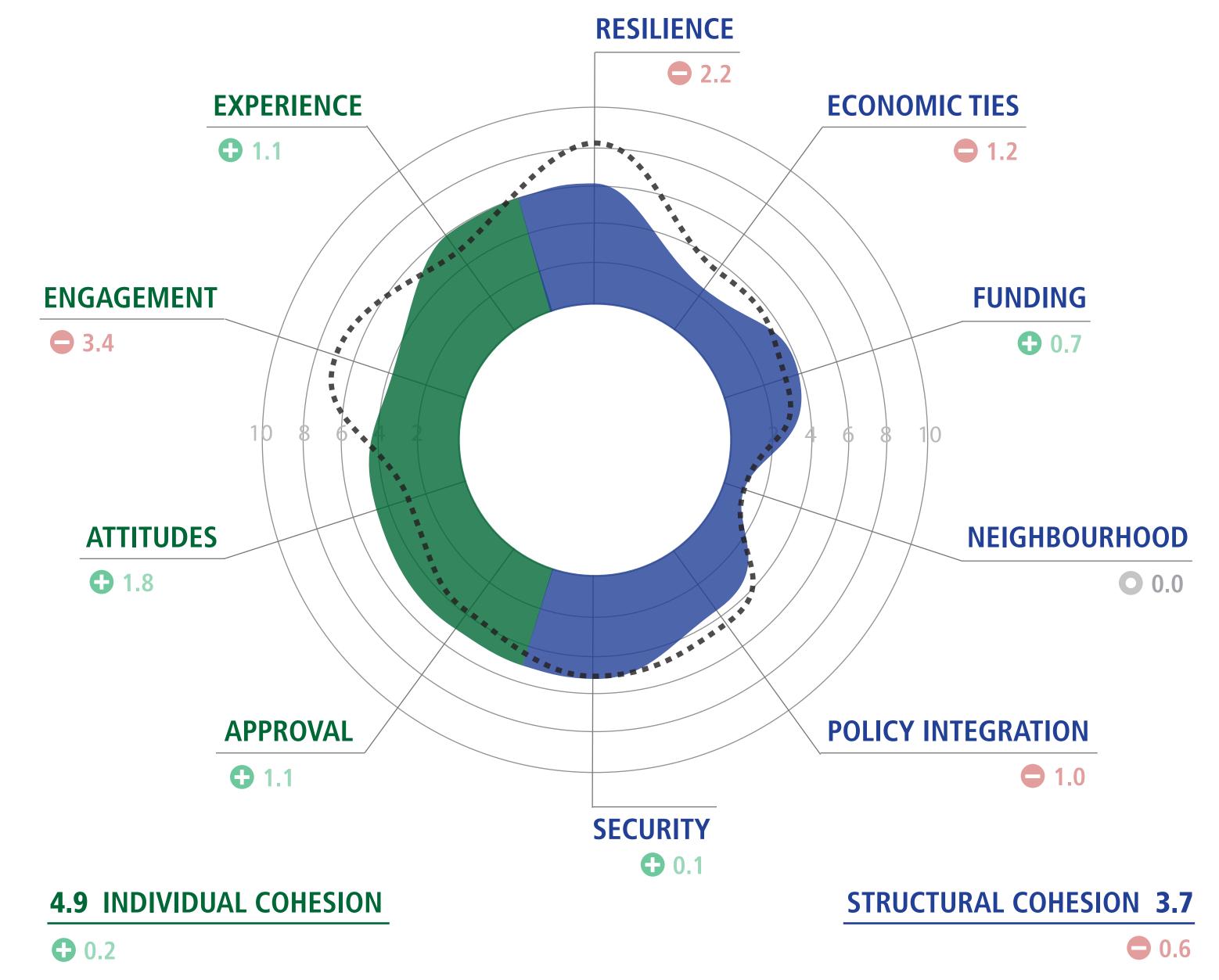
Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary UK Ireland



## **UK 2017** vs. **UK 2007** EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece



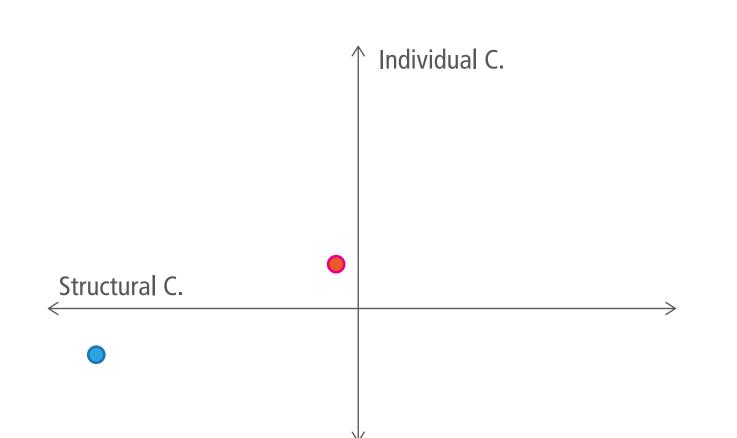
Hungary

Ireland

Sweden

UK

### UK 2017 vs. UK 2007 EU 2017



Italy Austria Belgium Latvia Bulgaria Lithuania Croatia Luxembourg Malta Cyprus Czech Rep. Netherlands Poland Denmark Estonia Portugal Finland Romania Slovakia France Slovenia Germany Spain Greece Sweden Hungary UK Ireland

