

# Premises for the integration of the cohesion policy and rural development policy planning process in the regions



Przesłanki integracji procesu planowania polityki spójności i polityki rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w regionach

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# Structure

- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Conclusions

“The architecture of the CAP must be based on a common strategic and programming framework [...]. **Rural and agricultural policies must interact with the wider context of national and regional strategies and work in complementarity and coherence with other policies.**”

Cork 2.0 Declaration: A better life in rural areas

- Changes in EU budget 2021-2017..

What questions we try to answer?

- How can the EU win European hearts? And who (,Brussels', Government OR Regional/Local Authorities?) can?
  - views of citizens of several countries regarding the perception of the **regional policy effects**, current socio-economic problems and views on the functioning of the administrative institutions at various levels (regional, national and EU).
  - to find the level (and institutions) of the EU policies, where actions have **the potential to bring Cohesion Policy objectives closer to the real needs** of the population
- Are there complementarities between rural and regional policies?
  - **complementarity** of the instruments of the second pillar of the CAP and regional development programmes in Poland during the implementation period 2007-2013.

# Approach

- Acknowledging the work by Crescenzi and Giua (2014), Crescenzi et al., (2015), Collins et al. (2017) - *PERCEIVE study*, Becker, Egger, von Ehrlich, (2010), Akbulut (2014):
  - Weak proofs for synergies/trade-offs between CAP and Cohesion Policy **at th EU level**, positive per capita GDP growth effects of **Objective 1 transfers**, but **no employment growth** effects (Becker et al.), **no statistically significant effect** of CP on economic growth (Akbulut)
  - EU policy areas and their degree of compatibility with the objective of EU territorial cohesion crucially depends upon appropriate '**place-based**' **allocation mechanisms** (Crescenzi et al.)
  - **structurally disadvantaged regions attract expenditure synergies** between Total Rural policy and Total Cohesion policy (Collins et al.).
- Following approach by Shucksmith, Thomson, and Roberts, eds. (2005) and comments by Pelucha, Kveton and Jilkov (2013):
  - **Need for national approach**: relative importance of rural development measures varies widely between the EU member states - different national priorities and national budget constraints
  - Delimitation: local or microregional level and separately by each EU member state
  - extend the analyses by other relevant **socio-economic indicators** – these are available rather in national public statistics, than at EU level.
  - Statistical analyses should contain data on **actual payments**, not budget allocations:  
Real impact matters!

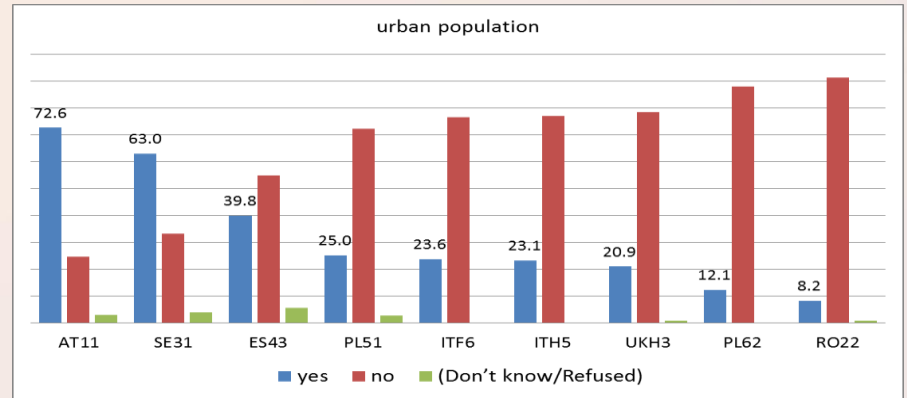
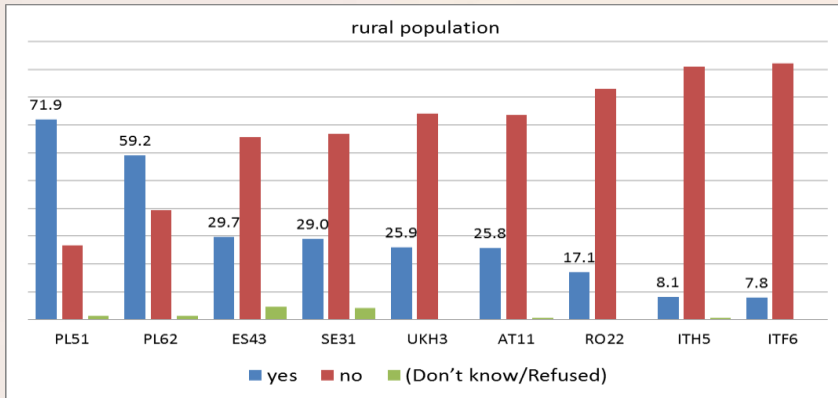
# Data

- Pan-European survey, 17,147 interviews in 15 EU Member States
  - 9 case study regions (Burgenland (Austria), Extremadura (Spain), Emilia-Romania (Italy), Calabria (Italy), Dolnośląskie (Poland), Warmińsko-Mazurskie (Poland), Sud Est (Romania), Norra Mellansverige (Sweden), Essex (United Kingdom),
  - at least 500 randomly drawn respondents were taken from each of the select regions to make a survey representative.
- Central Statistical Office Local Data Bank, SIMIK database,
  - Data on policy expenditures:
    - Rural Development Program, 2007-2013 for Poland, Total
    - 16 Regional Operational Programs, 2007-2013, Total
  - Socio-economic indicators
  - NUTS4 - powiat level

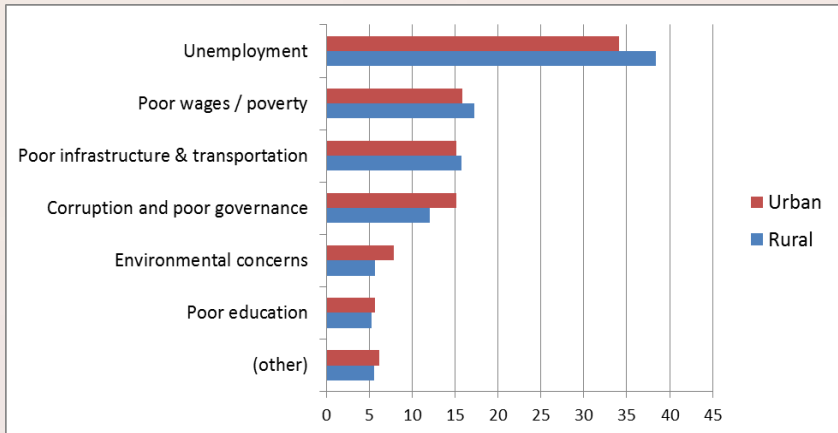
Cohesion policy - the perception

# Citizens survey

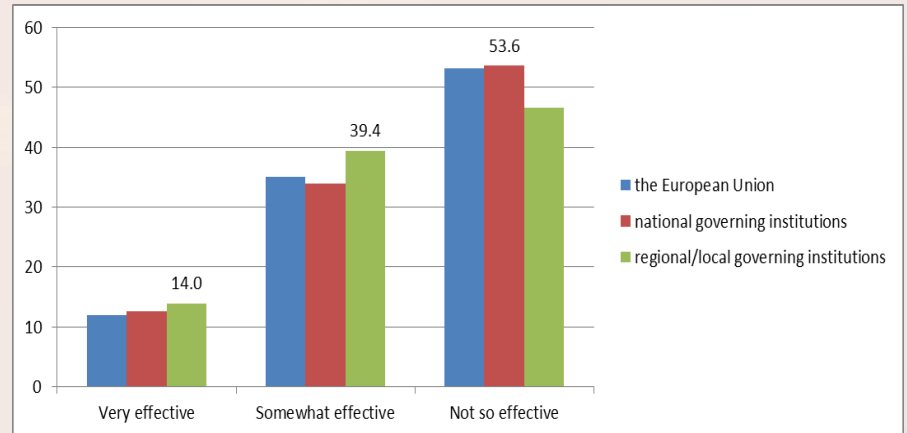
respondents benefiting from any project funded by the EU



most pressing issues



institutions solving regional 'real problems'





Number	The content of the question	Type of data
Q3	To your knowledge, <b>have you ever benefited in your daily life from any project funded by the EU?</b> 1. Yes	Binary
Q4	In the last 5 years, <b>have you ever benefited in your daily life from any project funded by the EU?</b> 1. Probably 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Error	Nominal
Q5_1	How effective do you think the following institutions (EU institutions) will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region? 1. Very effective 2. Somewhat effective 3. Not effective 4. No answer	Ordinal
Q5_2	How effective do you think the following institutions (COUNTRY's national governing institutions) will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region? 1. Very effective 2. Somewhat effective 3. Not effective 4. No answer	Ordinal
Q5_3	How effective do you think the following institutions (REGional governing institutions) will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region? 1. Very effective 2. Somewhat effective 3. Not effective 4. No answer	Ordinal
Q16_1	On a 0-10 scale, with '0' being that 'there is no corruption' and '10' being that <b>corruption</b> is widespread, how would you rate the following institution? (EU institutions)	Ordinal
Q16_2	On a 0-10 scale, with '0' being that 'there is no corruption' and '10' being that <b>corruption</b> is widespread, how would you rate the following institutions? (COUNTRY's national governing institutions)	Ordinal
Q16_2	On a 0-10 scale, with '0' being that 'there is no corruption' and '10' being that <b>corruption</b> is widespread, how would you rate the following institutions? (Your regional/local governing institutions)	Ordinal
Q17	How satisfied are you with the <b>current economic situation in the region (and comparet to 5 y. ago)</b> ? 1. Very satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Not satisfied 4. No answer	Ordinal
Q18	Compared with (5 years ago) how would you rate the following institutions? (EU institutions)	Ordinal

# Analysis of association between selected survey questions

Row	Column	$\chi^2$	p-value	LL ratio	p-value	Cont. coeff	Cramer's V
Q16_1	Q17	182.95	0.000	170.26	0.000	0.192	0.113
Q16_1	Q18					0.191	0.138
Q16_1	Q4					0.192	0.08
Q16_2	Q17					0.352	0.217
Q16_2	Q18	117.29	0.000	110.72	0.000	0.155	0.111
Q16_2	Q4					0.266	0.113
Q16_3	Q17					0.367	0.228
Q16_3	Q18					0.149	0.107
Q16_3	Q4					0.254	0.107
Q3	Q17	75.815	0.000	74.454	0.000	0.124	0.125
Q3	Q18	170.55	0.000	168.04	0.000	0.188	0.164
Q4	Q17						
Q4	Q18						
Q5	Q17						
Q5	Q18						
Q5_1	Q4	88.475	0.000	89.295	0.000	0.155	0.096
Q5_2	Q17	193.79	0.000				
Q5_2	Q18	98.553	0.000				
Q5_2	Q4	87.959	0.000				
Q5_3	Q17	390.89	0.000				
Q5_3	Q18	92.565	0.000	93.156	0.000	0.138	0.099
Q5_3	Q4				0.000	0.186	0.134
Q3	Q17				0.000	0.144	0.146
Q3	Q18				0.114	0.03	0.03
Q3	Q5_3	27.05	0.000	27.151	0.000	0.075	0.075

general lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the institutions

**the regional authorities enjoyed the greatest confidence of society**

**those who are positively assessing the capacity of regional authorities to solve problems, at the same time favourably assess the economic situation in the region**

overall lack of opportunities was noted for central governments

the beneficiaries of the EU funds are positively evaluating the economic situation in their region

The Cramer's V association coefficient analysis of 25 pairs of questions for which a correlation study was performed: Case Study regions: total, rural, urban

## Regional and Rural Policy in Poland

## Indicators

	Symbol	Variable
<b>Regional Operational Programs</b>	RPO_1	Axis 1. R&D, Technology, Innovations, Entrepreneurship
	RPO_2	Axis 2. Information society
	RPO_4	Axis 4. Environment
	RPO_6	Axis 6. Culture, Tourism, International Cooperation
	RPO_7	Axis 7. Cities, Towns, spatial revitalization,
	RPO_8	Axis 8. Technical infrastructure, incl. Transport
	RPO_10	Axis 10. Education and Human capital
	RPO_11	Axis 11. Health care and social infrastructure
	RPO	Total amount RPO
<b>Rural Development Program</b>	PROW_1	Axis 1. Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
	PROW_2	Axis 2. Improvement of the environment and the countryside
	PROW_3	Axis 3. Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of rural economy
	PROW_4	Axis 4. LEADER
	PROW	Total amount PROW

## We used the following groups of indicators for the analysis:

Entrepreneurship	p_NP	Newly registered economic entities (average total number 2008-2016)
	p_NP10k	Newly registered economic entities (on 10k population, average 2008-2016)
	p_NP_d	Newly registered economic entities (average change 2008-2016)
	p_P10	Economic entities (on 10k population, average 2008-2016)
	p_P_d	Economic entities (average change 2008-2016)
	p_OF	Natural persons conducting economic activity (average total number 2008-2016)
	p_OF10	Natural persons conducting economic activity (on 10k population, average 2008-2016)
	p_OF_d	Natural persons conducting economic activity (average change 2008-2016)
	f_do_m	Total revenues per capita (average amount in PLN 2008-2016)
	f_dw_m	Own revenues per capita (average amount in PLN 2008-2016)
Revenues and expenditures	f_do_d	Total revenues per capita (average change 2008-2016)
	f_dw_d	Own revenues per capita (average change 2008-2016)
	f_wo_m	Total expenditures per capita (average amount in PLN 2008-2016)
	f_wok_m	Total expenditures on education and culture per capita (average amount in PLN 2008-2016)
	f_wo_d	Total expenditures per capita (average change 2008-2016)
	f_wi_p	Share of investment expenditures in total expenditures (average value in PLN 2008-2016)
	f_wi_pd	Share of investment expenditures in total expenditures (average change 2008-2016)
	f_wd_p	Total expenditures on roads per capita (average amount in PLN 2008-2016)
	f_wd_pd	Total expenditures on roads per capita (average change 2008-2016)
	d_wod	Age dependency ratio (average value 2008-2016)
Demography	d_wod_p	Age dependency ratio (average change 2008-2016)
	d_sb	Unemployment rate (average value 2008-2016)
	d_sb_d	Unemployment rate (average change 2008-2016)
	d_sm	Net migration rate (migration balance) (average value 2008-2016)
	d_gz	Population density in people on km2 (average value 2008-2016)
AGRI	r_ur	Area of agricultural land in ha (2005)
	r_ur_p	Share of agricultural land in total area (2005)
Technical infrastructure	i_kan	Length of the sewerage network in km (average value 2008-2016)
	i_kan_100	Density of the sewerage network on 100 km2 (average value 2008-2016)
	i_kan_d	Length of the sewerage network in km (average change 2008-2016)
	i_wod	Length of the water supply network in km (average value 2008-2016)
	i_wod_100	Density of the water supply network on 100 km2 (average value 2008-2016)
	i_wod_d	Length of the water supply network in km (average change 2008-2016)
	i_gaz	Length of the gas network in km (average value 2008-2016)
	i_gaz_100	Density of the gas network on 100 km2 (average value 2008-2016)
	i_gaz_d	Length of the gas network in km (average change 2008-2016)
	i_wod_p	Share of population using the water supply network (average value 2008-2016)
	i_kan_p	Share of population using the sewerage network (average value 2008-2016)
	i_gaz_p	Share of population using the gas network (average value 2008-2016)
	Society and human capital	s_f2015
s_f2003		Voter turnout in EU accession referendum in 2003
s_t2003		Share of 'yes' votes in EU accession referendum in 2003
s_sr		Number of people with at least secondary education (2011)
s_wy		Number of people with higher education (2011)
s_sr_p		Share of people with at least secondary education (2011)
Size	s_wy_p	Share of people with higher education (2011)
	lud_8_16	Population (average value 2008-2016)
	w_lp	Place in the ranking in terms of area
	w_ll	Place in the ranking in terms of population
w_pkm	Area in km2	

**Entrepreneurship**

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**Society and human capital**

i_gaz_d	Length of the gas network in km (average change 2008-2016)
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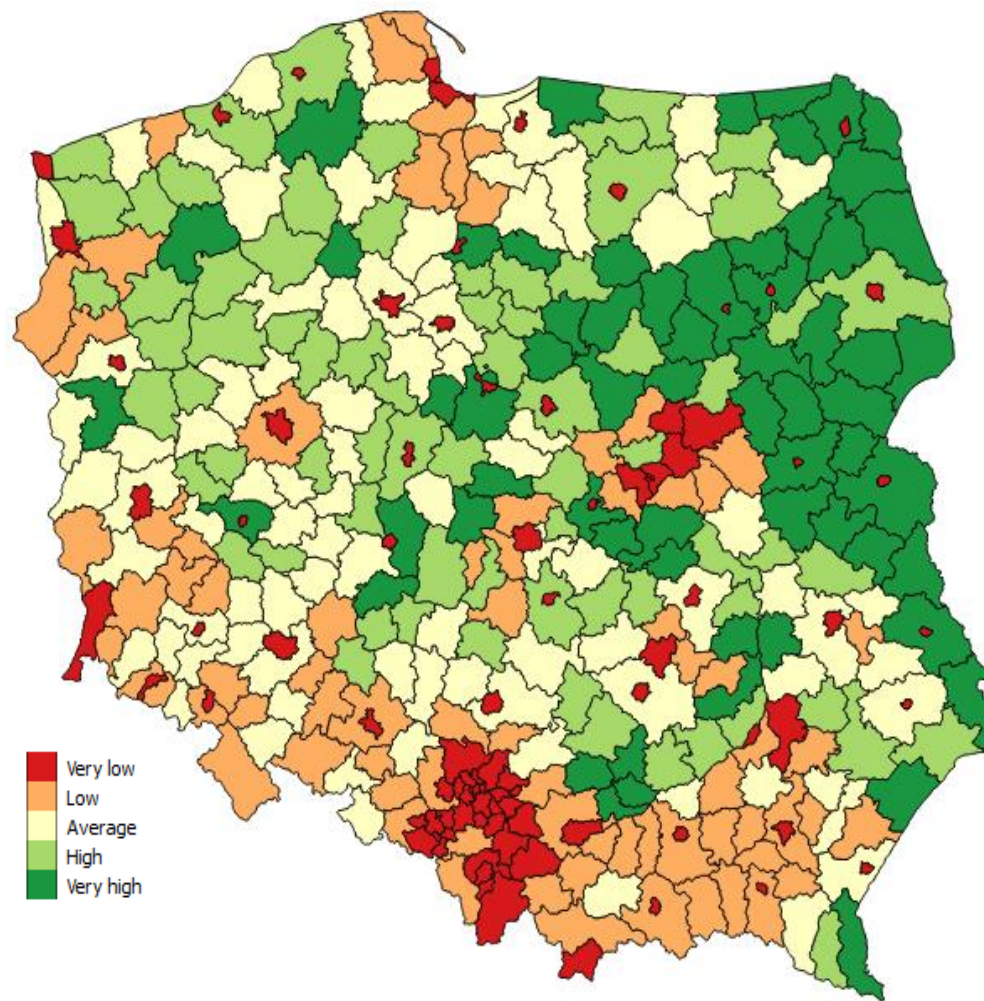
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<b>Size</b>	lud_8_16	Population (average value 2008-2016)
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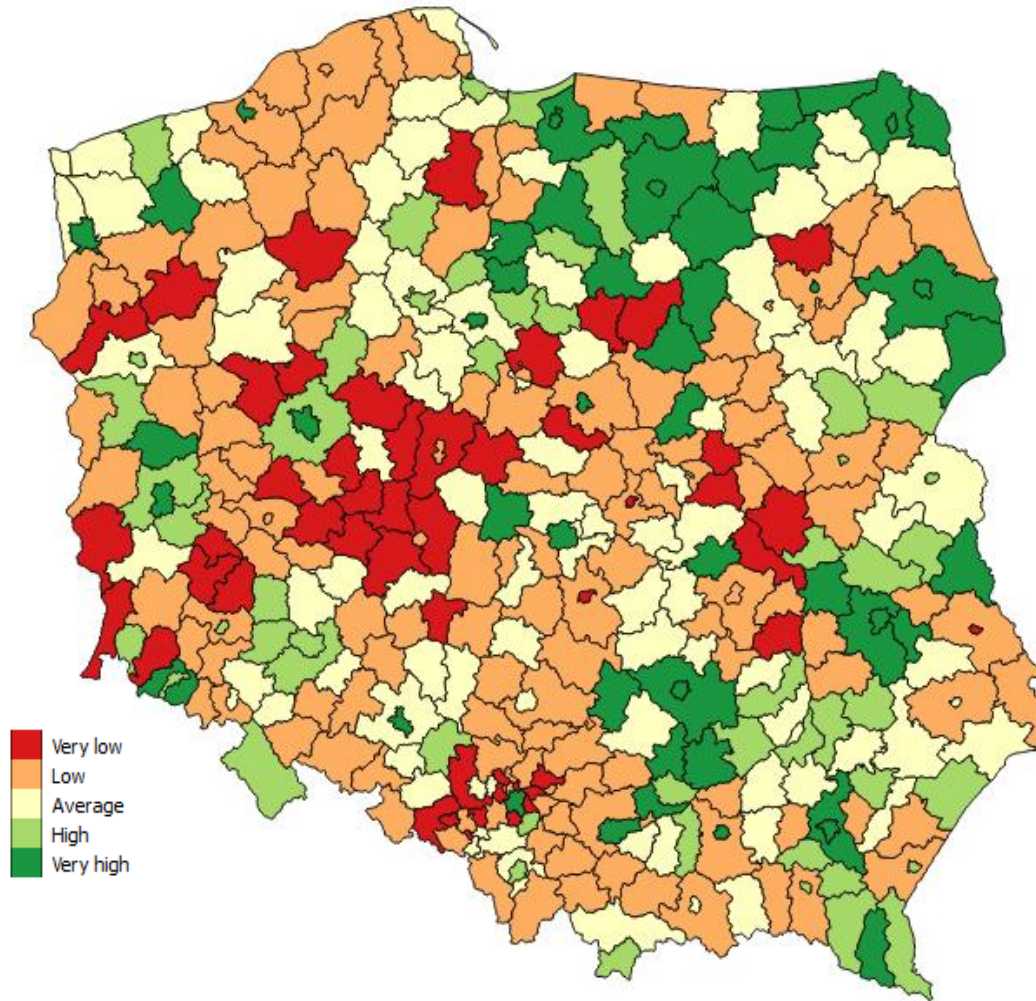
<b>Society</b>	s_sr_p	Share of people with at least secondary education (2011)
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## Rural Development Program expenditures 2007-13, per capita





# Regional Operational Programs expenditures 2007-13, per capita



## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Size and Agriculture





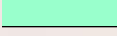
Program	Variable	Size			
		<i>lud_8_16</i>	<i>w_lp</i>	<i>w_ll</i>	<i>w_pkm</i>
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	76,78%	-28,76%	-38,30%	-15,53%
	RPO_2	61,31%	-19,60%	-23,44%	-18,68%
	RPO_4	16,14%	-4,43%	-10,41%	29,71%
	RPO_6	41,64%	-21,08%	-29,74%	-15,14%
	RPO_7	50,51%	-18,77%	-26,14%	-19,34%
	RPO_8	78,00%	-24,79%	-35,98%	-8,01%
	RPO_10	52,79%	-14,37%	-19,02%	-15,93%
	RPO_11	29,88%	-21,16%	-20,20%	-17,15%
	<b>RPO</b>	83,13%	-30,27%	-40,32%	-18,03%
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-14,06%	-3,72%	21,48%	54,42%
	PROW_2	-15,13%	-22,57%	24,96%	76,69%
	PROW_3	-8,41%	3,80%	6,43%	65,01%
	PROW_4	0,97%	8,91%	-7,50%	55,02%
	<b>PROW</b>	-15,43%	-10,09%	22,79%	76,03%

Program	Variable	Agriculture	
		<i>r_ur</i>	<i>r_ur_p</i>
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	-16,44%	-14,29%
	RPO_2	-19,25%	-12,35%
	RPO_4	33,07%	16,26%
	RPO_6	-19,56%	-10,80%
	RPO_7	-21,84%	-18,43%
	RPO_8	-8,60%	-9,08%
	RPO_10	-14,89%	-0,12%
	RPO_11	-18,05%	-12,25%
	<b>RPO</b>	-19,63%	-15,49%
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	77,44%	45,07%
	PROW_2	74,44%	16,69%
	PROW_3	78,62%	43,71%
	PROW_4	64,55%	36,40%
	<b>PROW</b>	90,69%	41,47%

Heat map	
	>85%
	70%-85%
	50%-70%
	30%-50%
	20%-30%
<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%

## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Economic activity

Program	Variable	Economic activity							
		p_NP	p_NP10k	p_NP_d	p_P10	p_P_d	p_OF	p_OF10	p_OF_d
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	67,10%	47,92%	8,62%	50,38%	38,62%	72,35%	42,14%	-1,94%
	RPO_2	55,85%	33,48%	3,63%	33,37%	27,28%	57,92%	25,09%	-0,23%
	RPO_4	9,11%	-4,65%	22,86%	-9,86%	22,71%	9,92%	-9,82%	22,92%
	RPO_6	36,78%	37,10%	1,56%	39,92%	13,30%	39,72%	35,52%	-5,87%
	RPO_7	40,48%	33,17%	1,15%	35,55%	25,75%	45,03%	26,43%	-4,94%
	RPO_8	73,51%	46,87%	12,49%	42,49%	34,92%	76,27%	36,41%	9,25%
	RPO_10	54,80%	36,29%	3,53%	40,48%	24,66%	56,00%	31,45%	-4,81%
	RPO_11	20,97%	23,56%	-5,51%	24,18%	15,28%	24,96%	19,95%	-7,78%
	<b>RPO</b>	73,91%	52,35%	8,93%	52,87%	40,19%	78,69%	43,04%	0,37%
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-14,74%	-37,25%	15,92%	-43,88%	-5,35%	-16,28%	-37,54%	31,22%
	PROW_2	-13,22%	-17,34%	16,08%	-30,84%	-12,99%	-15,26%	-24,10%	25,72%
	PROW_3	-13,41%	-26,44%	22,09%	-44,36%	5,56%	-14,57%	-32,67%	45,46%
	PROW_4	-5,72%	-13,84%	25,94%	-30,13%	8,12%	-5,60%	-17,76%	43,65%
	<b>PROW</b>	-16,30%	-33,11%	20,67%	-46,47%	-6,74%	-18,19%	-37,43%	38,30%

Heat map	
	>85%
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<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%






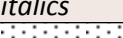
## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Financial characteristics

Program	Variable	Revenues and expenditures											
		f_do_m	f_dw_m	f_do_d	f_dw_d	f_wo_m	f_wok_m	f_wo_d	f_wi_p	f_wi_pd	f_wd_p	f_wd_pd	
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	43,98%	51,39%	16,64%	-8,34%	44,58%	36,17%	6,78%	21,20%	-8,62%	23,41%	-13,27%	
	RPO_2	37,67%	42,80%	13,95%	-7,83%	37,39%	32,28%	5,74%	6,72%	-7,28%	14,92%	-9,29%	
	RPO_4	-20,91%	-16,38%	-6,34%	-1,22%	-20,72%	-23,80%	-2,65%	25,07%	-2,85%	-2,51%	-16,05%	
	RPO_6	37,91%	39,38%	9,61%	-6,23%	38,30%	34,47%	0,04%	20,58%	-6,41%	12,74%	-11,08%	
	RPO_7	35,85%	41,49%	12,75%	-4,15%	35,89%	30,71%	4,47%	10,30%	-6,74%	9,41%	-7,71%	
	RPO_8	34,62%	42,42%	13,30%	-8,44%	35,00%	26,89%	7,06%	24,45%	-8,01%	27,80%	-14,10%	
	RPO_10	33,29%	40,99%	3,29%	-13,25%	33,59%	27,82%	-3,06%	9,18%	-11,01%	16,21%	-13,34%	
	RPO_11	30,21%	31,57%	21,03%	2,79%	31,09%	28,25%	9,99%	12,55%	1,45%	14,28%	-0,50%	
	<b>RPO</b>	48,12%	56,29%	17,71%	-8,86%	48,59%	39,83%	6,90%	23,66%	-9,43%	24,47%	-14,95%	
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-47,40%	-46,06%	-7,11%	4,41%	-47,28%	-47,02%	5,81%	10,91%	-0,04%	6,29%	-14,30%	
	PROW_2	-45,79%	-45,22%	-10,22%	14,15%	-45,62%	-48,20%	-1,22%	11,16%	2,26%	-0,92%	1,05%	
	PROW_3	-63,14%	-59,75%	-16,77%	8,38%	-62,96%	-63,31%	-2,79%	20,69%	-1,82%	-9,37%	-20,61%	
	PROW_4	-58,22%	-53,43%	-18,29%	2,84%	-57,99%	-58,62%	-6,83%	18,07%	-7,17%	-12,20%	-26,41%	
	<b>PROW</b>	-59,39%	-57,55%	-12,13%	9,96%	-59,21%	-60,21%	1,80%	15,36%	0,25%	0,65%	-12,53%	

Heat map	
	>85%
	70%-85%
	50%-70%
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<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%

## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Demography

Program	Variable	Demography					
		d_wod	d_wod_p	d_sb	d_sb_d	d_sm	d_gz
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	29,70%	35,17%	-24,54%	22,24%	17,83%	49,70%
	RPO_2	23,51%	23,12%	-15,19%	21,98%	16,40%	41,50%
	RPO_4	-7,05%	-18,88%	-4,41%	2,68%	14,20%	-14,38%
	RPO_6	20,82%	27,00%	-14,26%	10,97%	11,69%	39,52%
	RPO_7	24,72%	23,57%	-19,20%	22,12%	-5,18%	37,70%
	RPO_8	20,06%	24,85%	-24,00%	20,07%	39,85%	39,63%
	RPO_10	24,12%	25,14%	-20,59%	10,09%	12,32%	31,88%
	RPO_11	24,58%	28,31%	-11,86%	10,50%	-11,01%	33,13%
	<b>RPO</b>	31,63%	35,03%	-27,01%	25,14%	20,54%	53,27%
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-13,13%	-57,20%	3,79%	-6,61%	5,80%	-44,94%
	PROW_2	-33,28%	-48,39%	23,02%	-11,68%	13,31%	-46,48%
	PROW_3	-36,43%	-60,83%	9,73%	-8,68%	22,35%	-56,14%
	PROW_4	-32,71%	-47,51%	1,12%	-7,99%	32,94%	-49,38%
		<b>PROW</b>	-29,33%	-64,85%	13,44%	-10,41%	14,40%

Heat map	
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	70%-85%
	50%-70%
	30%-50%
	20%-30%
<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%
	negative



## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Infrastructure

Program	Variable	Technical infrastructure											
		i_kan	i_kan_100	i_kan_d	i_wod	i_wod_100	i_wod_d	i_gaz	i_gaz_100	i_gaz_d	i_wod_p	i_kan_p	i_gaz_p
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	48,65%	44,00%	-11,77%	23,81%	42,96%	4,58%	45,15%	46,09%	-1,14%	10,04%	30,50%	33,83%
	RPO_2	30,12%	36,74%	-10,88%	10,36%	34,98%	-0,16%	28,82%	37,85%	-3,62%	8,21%	21,94%	21,60%
	RPO_4	32,37%	-9,41%	11,73%	41,97%	-4,61%	4,58%	24,97%	-4,27%	1,01%	-10,14%	-16,70%	-9,17%
	RPO_6	26,59%	41,83%	-12,06%	6,42%	42,18%	11,55%	26,56%	47,45%	-2,94%	3,10%	27,45%	27,23%
	RPO_7	29,77%	31,03%	-11,54%	6,48%	28,09%	2,65%	29,52%	31,66%	-5,80%	6,29%	23,07%	25,63%
	RPO_8	58,55%	36,82%	-6,97%	32,25%	35,30%	8,18%	56,23%	39,59%	1,12%	4,24%	26,19%	31,32%
	RPO_10	22,22%	38,68%	-5,14%	11,88%	46,36%	1,08%	25,70%	46,13%	-2,62%	8,80%	18,65%	17,41%
	RPO_11	8,52%	27,66%	-11,24%	-1,13%	26,06%	3,21%	7,15%	26,21%	6,17%	11,32%	21,66%	19,15%
	<b>RPO</b>	52,29%	48,56%	-12,65%	24,30%	47,67%	6,73%	50,05%	51,89%	-1,80%	9,08%	32,46%	35,63%
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-7,41%	-47,34%	29,70%	59,76%	-32,35%	-6,87%	-5,82%	-42,31%	15,25%	-16,44%	-66,68%	-54,91%
	PROW_2	7,62%	-47,03%	6,72%	44,48%	-43,27%	12,06%	-10,80%	-45,19%	11,35%	-15,71%	-35,86%	-48,46%
	PROW_3	35,54%	-48,83%	16,92%	69,58%	-40,22%	-0,55%	24,92%	-41,51%	16,02%	-30,41%	-55,10%	-43,61%
	PROW_4	49,92%	-39,78%	17,26%	66,59%	-33,46%	4,60%	45,03%	-30,24%	8,14%	-35,02%	-45,43%	-23,65%
	<b>PROW</b>	8,27%	-56,23%	22,92%	67,18%	-44,60%	1,28%	-0,71%	-50,90%	16,43%	-22,84%	-63,64%	-59,21%

Heat map	
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	70%-85%
	50%-70%
	30%-50%
	20%-30%
<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%

## Correlation: ROP & RDP vs. Infrastructure

Program	Variable	Society and human capital									
		s_f2015	s_f2003	s_t2003	s_sr	s_wy	s_sr_p	s_wy_p	s_IOB	s_IOB10	
Regional Operational Programs	RPO_1	45,89%	36,05%	18,31%	77,50%	72,02%	41,83%	60,91%	46,33%	-1,69%	
	RPO_2	34,76%	27,17%	11,22%	62,76%	60,85%	30,88%	44,07%	43,32%	4,96%	
	RPO_4	6,57%	-8,89%	-16,64%	11,62%	6,91%	-15,51%	-11,68%	-3,98%	-14,77%	
	RPO_6	33,17%	27,69%	21,41%	42,04%	41,10%	33,18%	50,10%	31,68%	5,94%	
	RPO_7	32,11%	28,60%	16,78%	52,33%	46,42%	34,68%	44,21%	27,64%	0,81%	
	RPO_8	42,16%	31,36%	12,36%	76,19%	73,21%	27,65%	46,52%	50,05%	-3,34%	
	RPO_10	29,98%	25,06%	13,69%	55,51%	56,16%	30,28%	40,33%	37,26%	-0,56%	
	RPO_11	20,16%	25,80%	10,65%	32,32%	27,44%	30,31%	37,02%	18,16%	2,57%	
	<b>RPO</b>	49,05%	39,53%	19,19%	83,88%	78,82%	43,59%	63,57%	51,81%	-0,80%	
Rural Development Program	PROW_1	-27,14%	-52,21%	-71,30%	-19,25%	-18,87%	-52,23%	-45,73%	-20,59%	-14,95%	
	PROW_2	-38,00%	-43,21%	-32,62%	-20,87%	-19,39%	-57,88%	-44,26%	-21,45%	-15,65%	
	PROW_3	-21,03%	-40,87%	-49,79%	-18,69%	-22,51%	-62,62%	-56,53%	-26,05%	-21,74%	
	PROW_4	-4,85%	-27,06%	-36,34%	-10,14%	-15,66%	-52,87%	-47,33%	29,71%	28,08%	
		<b>PROW</b>	-34,61%	-55,24%	-63,42%	-23,10%	-23,28%	-66,61%	-56,09%	-25,97%	-19,66%

Heat map	
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	20%-30%
<i>italics</i>	not significant at 5%

# Conclusion

- Regional planning and policy effects are clearly visible and well perceived by citizens
  - the regional authorities enjoyed the greatest confidence of society, regional policy is perceived as the most effective, ie. responding to 'real needs'.
  - overall lack of opportunities was noted for central governments.
- In Poland Regional Policy (regional programs) and Rural Policy (CAP Pillar II) in 2007-2013 were complementary;
  - the correlation of funds from ROP and RDP was close to zero, which indicates that these instruments were directed to separate areas
  - **RDP (CAP Pillar II)**  
positive correlation with: **size (area) of the administrative unit, area of agricultural land, growth rate of the number of natural persons conducting economic activity, total revenues and expenditures** of territorial self-government units
  - **ROP (Regional Policy)**  
positively correlated with: **size of the poviats** measured by population, features in the category of **economic activity**, level of **investment expenditure** (but to a lesser extent), unemployment (negative correlation), state of **technical infrastructure** development and **human&civic capital**

- The EU policies **do not call for revolution** but for some fine tuning that has already been started with the 2014-2020 programming period. Its most important part should be simplification of **implementation rules accompanied by their unification**, so that common rules apply to all sources of the EU funds.
- **Place-based development is already part of cohesion, rural and urban policies but so far each of them has not been well linked to the other policies.** Improving the integration between them can be achieved by cooperation in designing policy programmes, so that the planned measures ensure maximization of synergies and create additional value.
- **The EU support policies should be better integrated with the MSs own policies** and structural reforms taking into account the country characteristics as well as the regional specificity, and ensuring that the policy mix is well tailored to developmental needs.

**Thank you!**

**Dziękujemy!**



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