



Students Scientific Conference

Title

HOW FAR IS BRUSSELS FROM OUR HOME TOWNS?

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HOW FAR IS BRUSSELS FROM OUR HOME TOWNS?

Introduction

The goal of our joint paper is to show how far Brussels is from our home towns. Our interpretation is not based on geography – although Gyomaendrőd is 1528 km, Kisbér is 1271 km ; Paks is 1450 km and Tarcsl is 1579 km from Brussels. Our analysis is related to the EU-funds which are allocated in a very complex system from Brussels to the regions, counties, micro-regions and the towns.

We are from different parts of the country but we study together at the International Business Administration BA programme, Budapest and for the invitation of the Faculty of Economics, Matej Bel University we decided to prepare a joint project for this scientific event.

Having studied the EU cohesion policy and EU funded project development we were interested in getting to know how much fund has already been allocated specifically to our towns since 2007 (2007-2013).

Two basic aims were defined:

- 1) To show the significance or insignificance of EU funds in the development of the towns in relation to their budget, and make cross-comparisons between the towns.
- 2) To reveal the citizens' opinion on the EU funded projects and the communication of the EU supported investments.

The method of our joint paper was partly desk research - gathering data on different projects – and we managed a primer – small – survey, developing together a questionnaire to measure if the citizens know EU supported projects and asking them about the project –communication. We use the available modern way – Facebook - to keep the necessary rates between different groups, although we cannot say that our sample was representative. In each town 50 citizens were asked. We evaluated our questionnaires by towns and make the necessary comparisons according to our hypotheses.

Our hypotheses were:

- H1: Citizens in our town are aware of the development projects supported by EU funds
- H2: It is expected that younger people know the development of the town better than the elder generation

H3:It is assumed that higher qualified people find the development supported by EU funds more important

H4:It is expected that the citizens obtain their information about the development projects from the local media

The results of the joint research will be shown in three main parts.

1. Home towns and their characteristics
2. Home towns and their EU projects
3. EU projects and local public opinion
4. Future of the EU projects

1.Home towns and their characteristics

We live in different towns which are located in different parts of Hungary. In this part we would like to show the main characteristics of our town and justifying how the EU funds were and still are important for the development of our home towns. We use alphabetic order to underline the special features of our towns and for diagnosis of the towns SWOT method is used in each case.

Table 1: Basic facts

Towns	Gyomaendrőd	Kisbér	Paks	Tarcal
Population (persons)	14 680	5 746	20 058	4 254
Unemployment rate: (%) 2010: National rate : 9%	9%	9%	7,8	18%
Income/ person, HUF (2010) National: 800.000 HUF/person	650 000	760 000	950 000	550 000
Income/ person, EUR * 266,6	216,6	253,3	316,6	183,3
Utility networks (sewer, drinking water..) National rate: 76%	70	55	74	75

1 EUR=300 HUF

Sources: https://teir.vati.hu/rqdist/main?rq_app=um&rq_proc=mainuj_nd

1.1.Gyomaendrőd - town at backwaters

The beautiful city of Gyomaendrőd lies on the bank of the river Hármas-Körös, in the north-eastern region of Békés county. It is almost 160 kilometres away from Budapest, which is a 2 hour-journey by train. In the past there used to be two villages, Gyoma and Endrőd, but in 1982 they were joined together, and in 1989 they became one official city. My town is a favoured place for people both from Hungary and abroad desiring for peace and calm, and a lot of people have weekend houses here. Because of the many backwaters, my city is a popular tourist destination for lovers of fishing, water sports and nature. But still most of the tourists are attracted by the 62°C degrees hot thermal water, which can be taken home for free, and anyone can enjoy its healing power. Also we have a famous spa built on this source, where you can find sunbeds, sauna, therapy massages and of course swimming pools for every age. We also have different kinds of festivals here, like the Cheese and Cottage Cheese Festival and fish soup cooking competition, but if you are looking for excitement I recommend you the water sport and motocross races.

SWOT-analysis of Gyomaendrőd:

Strengths: ➤ Favourable geographic location ➤ Special touristic attraction (backwaters) ➤ Traffic importance (Budapest-Romania)	Weaknesses: ➤ Lack of job opportunities ➤ Because of the city's shape, it does not have a city centre ➤ Low town budget for development
Opportunities: ➤ EU funds for development ➤ Government support for ➤ Investment opportunities – fairly educated people	Threats: ➤ Increasing social problems ➤ Surrounding developed cities gain more support ➤ Lack of resources

According to the SWOT-analysis, Gyomaendrőd's main strength reveals in its geographical location because of the natural gifts and traffic importance. Thanks to this, the city attracts both tourists and investors. Our city has won many EU tenders in the last five years, these were mainly infrastructural developments.

On the other hand, many citizens leave the city due to the lack of job and studying opportunities, because there is no college nor university in Gyomaendrőd. Over about 25% of the population belongs to a Roma minority that is uneducated and struggles with unemployment.

1.2. Kiskőrös – town famous for horse-breeding

Kiskőrös is lying on the south-west part of Komárom-Esztergom county in an idyllic environment. The territory is rich in natural resources, bays, lakes close round the city. It is the centre of the Kiskőrös micro-region in disadvantaged area. It is known as the city of horse-breeding. Kiskőrös was home to the Imperial-Royal Stud, where world-famous racehorses like Imperial, Kincsem were bred.

SWOT analysis

Strengths: ➤ Centre of an urban agglomeration ➤ It serves as an interchange between cities of innovation ➤ Within the agglomeration the most of the enterprises are here	Weaknesses: ➤ The area is made up of little villages ➤ It is in an underprivileged/depressed area ➤ Skilled workers migrate to other cities, the rate of the unskilled people is high
Opportunities: ➤ Profiting from EU resources ➤ Capital attraction is increasing ➤ Boosting the tourism	Threats: ➤ Developments will not be finished ➤ Rate of unskilled people will increase ➤ Brain-drain effect of the biggest cities

Considering the main elements of the SWOT analysis it can be stated that Kibér's main strength and main weakness lie in its geographical location. As the only town serves as the centre of the micro-region, important transport hub, but there are only small villages in its agglomeration. Thanks to the natural resources boosting the tourism can be a possible breaking point to develop the competitiveness of the city. With the help of EU funds several touristic and educational developments have been carried out in the last five-seven years. Considering the high number of school-aged children in the micro-region, modernisation of schools in Kibér was the most significant project by improving the effectiveness of 21st century education.

On the other hand many skilled citizens migrate to big cities to get a better job. Besides due to the increasing rate of Roma minority that belongs to the population of Kibér, the number of uneducated and unemployed people is getting higher and higher.

1.3. Paks – famous for nuclear power plant

The city of Paks is located on the right bank of the river Danube. It is in the county of Tolna in the south of Hungary. Paks is the centre of the Paks micro-region which includes one other city and twelve villages. The reason why Paks is famous for in Hungary is the country's only nuclear power plant (NPP). They started to build it in 1969 that's when this village was put on the map and became a city and a dominant city in the country but especially in the county as the biggest employer.

SWOT analysis

Strengths: ➤ Centre of an urban agglomeration with high income/person ➤ It is on the bank of the river Danube ➤ NPP the biggest employer in the region and has a long term future	Weaknesses: ➤ New ideas (bad reputation) on nuclear energy ➤ The soil quality is decreasing ➤ The water quality of the Danube is being spoilt
Opportunities: ➤ Improving marketing -> tourism ➤ Capital attraction is increasing ➤ EU resources are available	Threats: ➤ Increasing social problems ➤ Lack of infrastructural development ➤ Brain-drain effect

We can clearly see that a nuclear power plant can be a blessing and a curse at the same time. It is no doubt that the people who live here see it as a potential employer but it can also be a hindrance for businesses who don't want to be in the shadow of a nuclear facility. Although the agriculture is not very efficient, the NPP will be expanded so the economical growth in the area is granted.

Since the geoworks started for the nuclear power plant in Paks, the city's position is quite stable. With the EU accession new development resources are available which are used up well in the city.

1.4. Tarcal with unique culture in wine production

Tarcal is a small historic town located between Szerencs and Tokaj, two of the most significant towns of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, in the north-east of Hungary. It can be found in the Tokaj-Hegyalja Wine Region, which is famous for its white wine all over the world and has been part of the World Heritage since 2002. The town has a population of approximately 3,000 people, many of whom have a job related to wine production. Although the name of the wine produced in the region refers to Tokaj, the majority of the vineyards are in Tarcal and other neighbouring towns and villages. Tourism also plays an important role in the life of the town, a proof of which is the two newly-built four- and five-star hotels. So Tarcal is an ideal place for those wishing to spend some time in a tranquil town with unique culture and history.

SWOT analysis

Strengths: ➤ A strong touristic centre of the region ➤ Interconnector of central cities ➤ Spread of Tokaji wine's fame	Weaknesses: ➤ Decreased number of population, ➤ Limited job opportunities ➤ Current budget resources are low
Opportunities: ➤ Increasing amount of EU sources ➤ Rising interests of investors ➤ Capital attraction capability	Threats: ➤ Increasing number of unskilled people ➤ Low budget-area ➤ Counterfeiting of famous wine products

According to the SWOT analysis, it can be seen that Tarcal is a tourism-oriented village with rich natural resources, especially vineyards, the base of Tokaji wine, and despite the fact that the capital attraction ability is relatively low, it is increasing because of the spreading fame of the brand name and the structural investments related to it. In the last few years EU sources helped financing almost the whole construction of infrastructural developments. On the other

hand, the population is continuously decreasing proportionally with the potential workers because the youth is moving to foreign cities to find more opportunities and only unskilled people stay who cannot fill up the scope of activities. Additionally, one of Tarcál's main problems is that nowadays many cheap copies of the Tokaji Wine get into the market and worsen the fame of its quality, which can cause business partners to diverge from the bargain.

In summary we all live in small towns with different characteristics. The SWOT analysis shows that each town has its own special features which could serve as a unique basis for their future development. Every town has to deal with increasing social problems and decreasing community budget. In order to achieve further development, these towns need external resources and EU funds could be accessible resources for this purpose.

2.Home towns and their EU projects

In this part we would like to answer those questions how the projects - have been supported from EU funds since 2007 (in the EU budgeting period (2007-2013) - are important in our towns' life and how these developments are known and evaluated by the citizens. First financial data were gathered, used mainly the towns' balance sheet and the national database on EU projects. EU funds can be used not only for self-governments' developments but private actors/companies, civil societies, public and private institutions can apply for funds with different aims in accordance with the National Strategic Reference Framework and its operational programmes. Our research basically focused on the projects initiated by the self-governments. Major projects supported by the EU in each of our home towns can be seen in ANNEX IV, and the graphs also show how the people are familiar with these projects.

We gained information on the public opinion about our home town's projects from our questionnaires (See Annex I: Questions No 4 -5- 6)

The largest projects of each town in its micro-regions are shown in the following table:

Table 2: Among the largest projects in the home towns' micro-regions

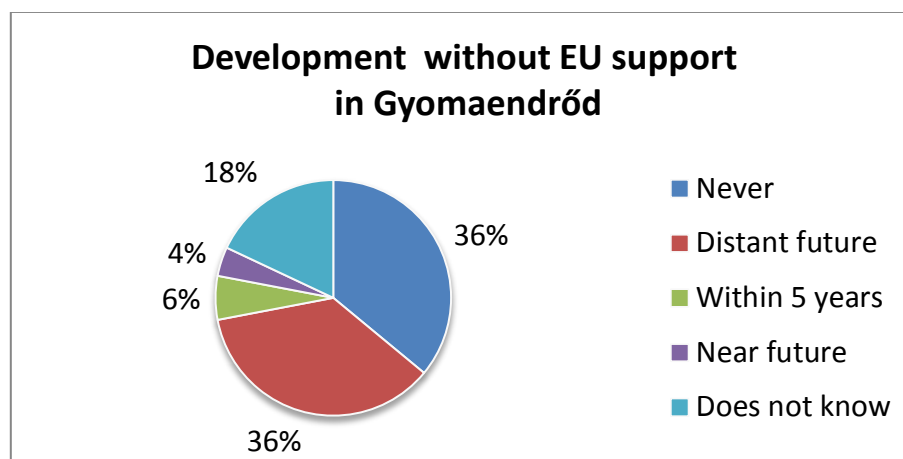
Towns	Projects	Year	Financial resources million HUF	
			Total costs	EU support
Gyomaendrőd	Sewage plant	2010	859	700
Kisbér	Equal opportunity for children and youth	2009	559	500
Paks	Stabilisation of Duna embankment	2010	341	290
Tarcal	Renovation and extension of kindergarten	2010	213	194

Sources: VATI

2.1. Gyomaendrőd: without EU funds no city investments

As being a relatively small city, Gyomaendrőd's budget is usually around 3-4 billion HUF annually. This amount is just enough to cover the necessary operational payments and to fulfil the mandatory state functions. If it wasn't for the European Union's financial support, Gyomaendrőd could not allow innovation and development in the city. Even though the amount of money the city receives from the EU is quite small compared to the annual budget, there have been a lot of investments since 2007. The EU resources is more than 0,5 billion but less than 1 billion HUF/year. The city budget and EU funds can be seen in ANNEX III.

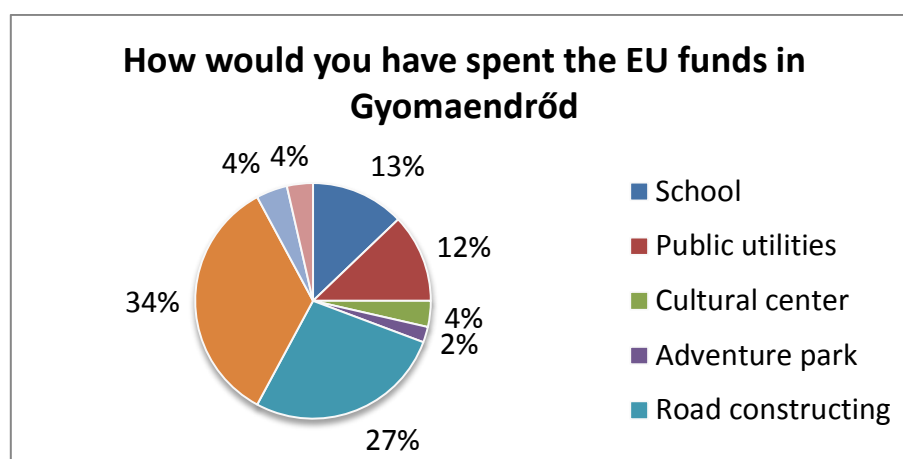
50 local residents – older than 18 - were asked, 25 women and 25 men, about the European Union's fund and Gyomaendrőd's development. Question No 4 in the questionnaire was about 5 main EU investments in the city, a sewage works, a bicycle path construction, the innovation of the city's main square, 5 road reconstructions and some infrastructural developments for the handicapped people.



Source: Questionnaire No 5

This pie chart shows, that 36% of the residents think that these developments would have never been made without the help of the EU. Also 36% percent say that there would be improvements without EU support, but only in the distant future, which means more than 5 years. From the chart we can say, that most people think that the city needs the European Union's support. But still 18% say that they do not know about it, which is quite high.

We also asked the people what they would improve from the EU funds.



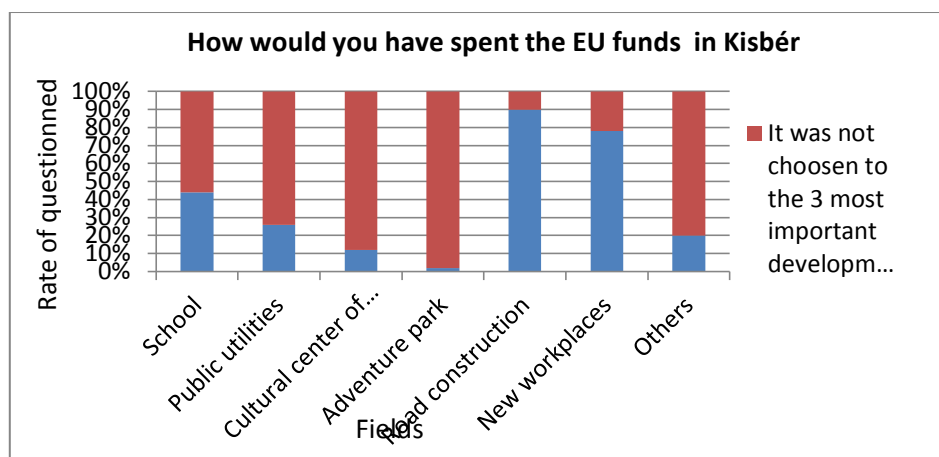
Source: Questionnaire Q No6

As this chart shows, most of the people would generate new workplaces with the money. This shows that the lack of workplaces in Gyomaendrőd is a significant problem, as I already

mentioned it in the SWOT-analysis. Road construction would be the second most important target sector to spend money on according to the respondents.

2.2. Kisbér – EU investment in education

Considering the annual budget of Kisbér, it can be determined, that proportionally a very small amount of EU sources have been utilized compared to the budget in the last five years. One of the main reasons is the lack of contribution from the the city's side. As Kisbér is thoroughly indebted, only a minimum amount is available for EU projects as the town's contributions. It limits the number of projects supported by the EU. As there are no many companies taxes are limited can be source of development for the city. As Kisbér is the center of the micro-region, the town Kisbér has to maintain a lot of institutions - hospital, schools, fire departments, social home - without the contribution of the other villages of the region. The city tries to take advantage of the opportunities given by the EU funds. In 2007 a touristic publication was made including the most important sights of Kisbér. In 2008 the Castle of Kisbér was renovated with 99 million HUF of EU sources. In 2010 the most significant investment was to rebuild the schools and kindergarten of the city. By improving the effectiveness of the 21 century education, students get the chance to learn in well-equipped schools and get equal chances compared to those students living in big cities. The building of the Mini Mondus was a touristic development in 2011. In 2012 the total renovation of the social home and the rebuilding of a street were the main projects subsidized by the EU. These projects would have never come to effect without the EU sources, also claimed by 60% of the people asked in Kisbér. Projects, have been effected in the last 5 years, were subsidized by 83% of the EU.



Source: Questionnaire Q No 6

Citizens are aware of the importance of EU sources but they would use them to develop other fields. Based on the questionnaire the development of public roads was considered to the most important field. In this depressive economic situation 80% of the questioned people believed that creating new jobs could be the most important aim. As the future of the children lies in the education, the modernisation of the schools stays in the third place.

2.3.Paks - main investment from EU funds

Paks in the South Transdanubial Region is not only a major industrial centre but is the biggest employer in its own micro-region. Hence the fact it has a great capital attraction capability. Since the accession to the European Union things have accelerated with the establishment of the Paks Industrial Park and the construction of the M6 motorway. In the graph ANNEX III show the city's budget has only a relatively small amount of EU money. But the figures can be misleading because in our study we concentrate mainly on the investments by the town that were financed jointly by the city and the European Union. In this respect we excluded projects that were funded by companies, although those were also subsidised by the EU as well and those projects add the most to the economical development of the city in form of taxes and creating jobs. Some of the projects initiated by the city were inevitable to maintain the safety of the citizens and the city itself for example the buttress for the loess wall or decreasing the water damage threat caused by the river Danube. Others were important in the sense of increasing life standards. Projects like these were for example reconstruction of streets, expanding the sewage works or improving waste management. Each of these projects were subsidized by the EU with billions of HUF in total. The proportion of the EU subvention was never under 50%, on average it was between 70 and 100 percent.

Learning these figures we can assume that these project couldn't have been carried out without EU support. In our questionnaire we asked the people if they think these projects would have been carried out without the subvention of the European Union. These were the answers in Paks:

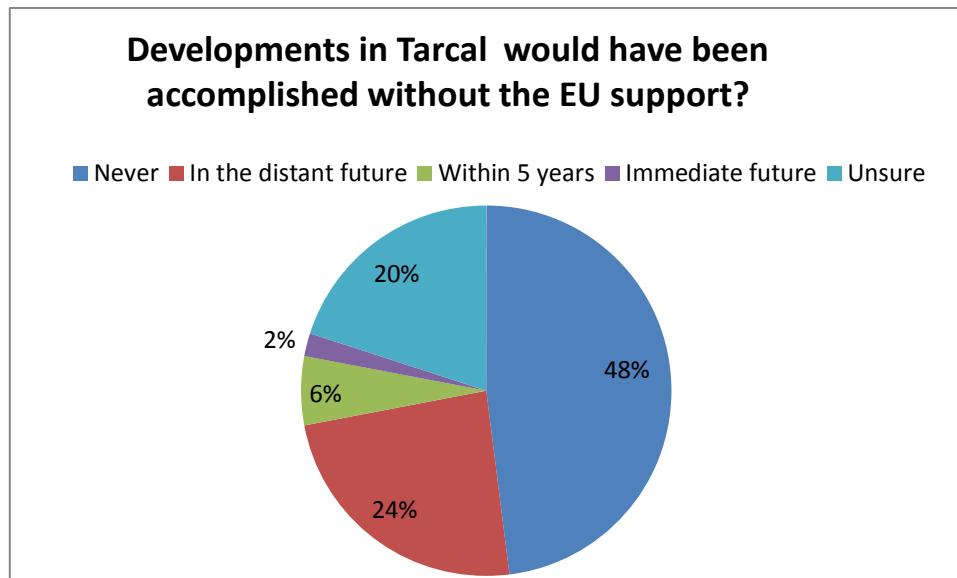
Q - No 5: Do you think that the developments mentioned in question 4 would have been accomplished without the EU support as well?

	Persons	%
Never	3	6
Yes, but only in the far future	3	62
Yes, within five years	5	10
Yes, without EU support as well (in short terms	2	4
No answer	9	18

From these answers we can see that a major part of the questioned people think that the project would have been carried out in the far future and 70% of this group don't have higher level of education. Only 4% say that we don't need EU sources and none of them have higher level of education so our hypothesis was proven to be true, namely that people with higher level of education are more aware of the importance of the EU funds.

2.4. Tarcál – public investments just from EU funds

In the case of Tarcál, it can be seen that the budget is really low here. It has many reasons, but we can emphasize the two main ones. The first one is that it lies in one of the poorest regions of the country, and the other is the clear fact that Tarcál is the smallest unit of the four mentioned. The chart in ANNEX III shows the annual budgets from 2007. We can state that the budget's value is between 650 and 850 million HUF. Compared to the three other cities discussed above the European Union's financial support is especially high here. In some years, it covers less than one third of the budget but in others, it reaches almost half of it. Its main reason as I already mentioned is that Tarcál does not have own resources to finance public investments, so the biggest share of these investments financed from EU funds. Furthermore, our small town's projects almost totally financed by the EU and utilizes them as much as possible. These resources are mainly invested in infrastructure. According to the statistics of the budget between 2007 and 2012 we can see that the greatest amount of money was in 2007 and the smallest was in 2010. This is not enough for starting its own projects to develop the village or to serve the public interest in a wider range. It is sufficient to provide the basic roles. In this study we focus on the tenders initiated by the local government and financed by the EU.



Sources: Questionnaire

Based on the questionnaire, Q NO 5 we can see that 48% of the people questioned think that developments could never come true without the EU's supports. Almost the quarter of them have the opinion that it would be only possible in the distant future. 20% of the population asked are unsure about the answer. Further 6% were in the view that it may be possible in 5 years. Only 2% of them say that these developments could be done in the near future even with no EU funds.

3. EU projects and public opinion

In this part we evaluate the people's answers to our questions relating to (see ANNEX I)

Q7 : How they got information (from which media) about the EU projects

Q8 : How they evaluate the information

Q9 : Their opinion on if it is important to know about the EU projects

Q10: Their opinion how the efficiency of information can be improved

Q11: Which could be the most effective means to inform the public

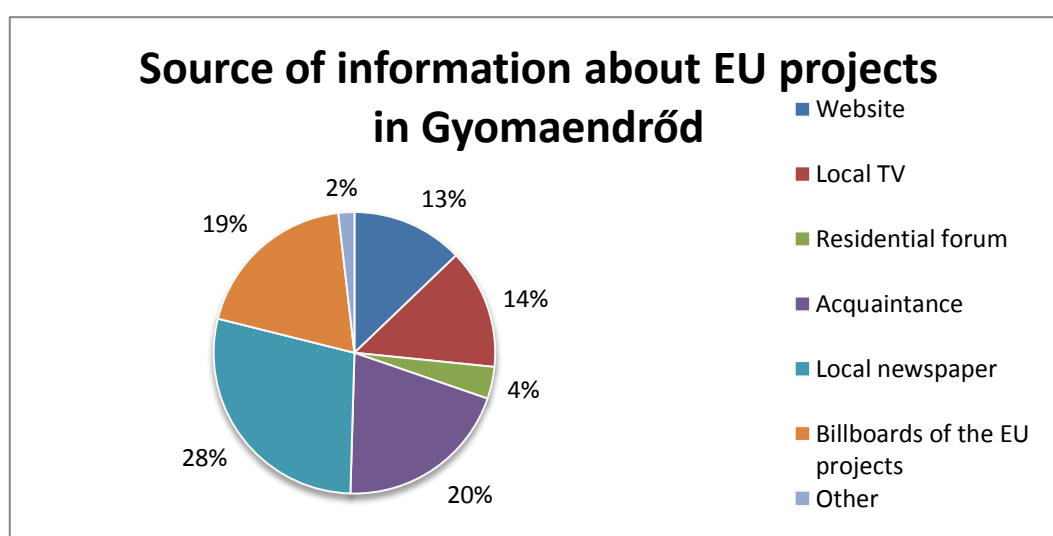
Our hypothesis relating to this part of our survey was:

H4: It is expected that citizens obtain their information about the development projects from the local media

3.1. Gyomaendrőd – information is not enough

The pie chart shows that 28% of the people in Gyomaendrőd get the information about the EU projects from the local newspaper. The second highest is rate 20% means that the residents mainly get information about the investments from their relatives, friends or neighbours.

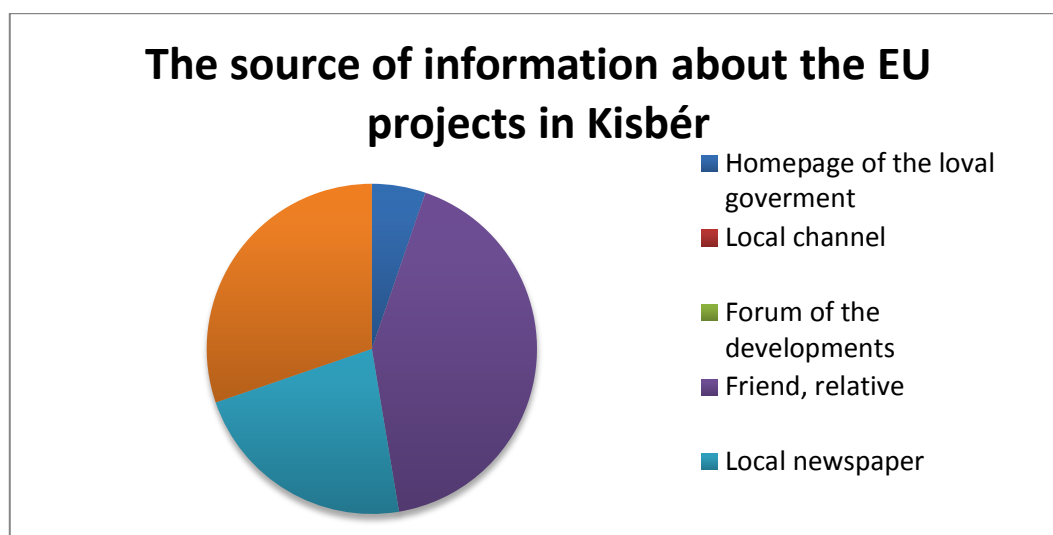
Only 4% of the people were absolutely satisfied with the public information. 54% said it was sufficient but only those know about the EU projects who are interested in it. 18% percent chose that the given information is not enough and 10% told they did not get any information about the developments in the city. Still there is 14% who cannot judge, mainly from the senior group.



Source: Questionnaire

3.2.Kisbér – new methods are efficient

Our hypothesis that citizens are informed of the projects through the local media proved to be false in Kisbér. There is no local channel, only an online newspaper is available. Most of the people answered my questions were informed of the projects by friends, relatives or through the billboards of the EU projects.



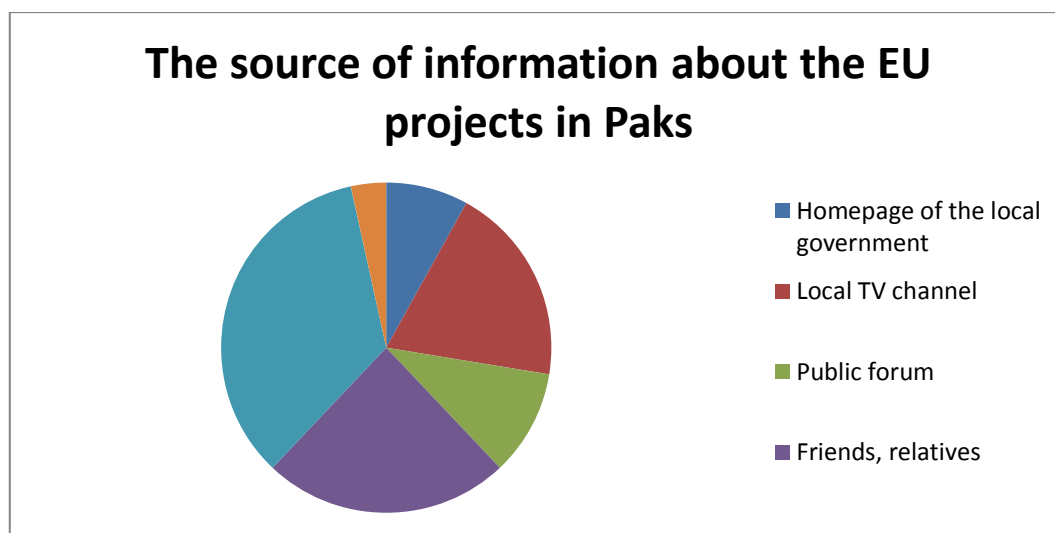
Source: Questionnaire

We also would like to know – Question No 8 - how citizens appreciate the public information related to the projects and how these media are efficient - Question No 9. Half of the people find that public information on the EU projects satisfactory, only the senior people did not agree. 80 % of the respondents agree on that it important to supply the citizens with the public information related to the EU projects - Question No 9. In our opinion the most efficient way to inform the people could be achieved in the preparation/ planning phase of a new projects- Question 10. In order to familiarize citizens with the future projects young citizens would use the power of the social media like facebook. Elder age group named newspaper advertisements and local TV channel as the most effective tools. In total, 70% of the people who answered consider the social media as the most effective tool to inform citizens about EU projects.

3.2. Paks – local media are the most important

Our hypothesis – H4 – in Paks was proven to be true. We got 47 answers for the local TV channel and the local newspaper together. In my opinion EU billboards are not as effective as they should be. People simply don't stop to read the boards, instead they ask someone else. 21

people claimed that they know about the projects by either friends or relatives. This is not quite a surprise, people do care about these investments.



Sources: Questionnaire

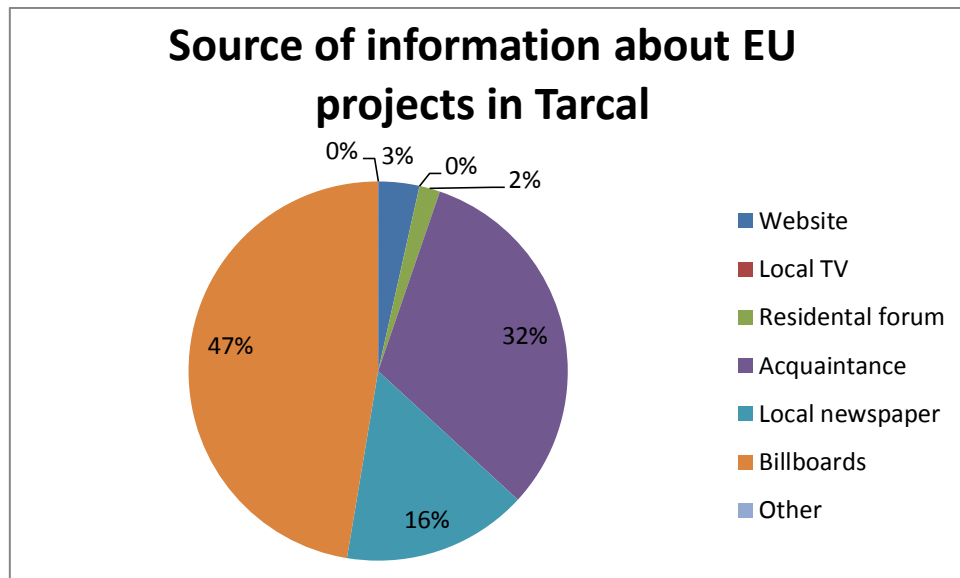
70 percent of the respondents considered the coverage of the project good or even satisfactory. Only the other 30 percent said it is either not good or they don't know anything about the developments or even they had no answer at all.

On the basis of the data we got from the questionnaires we can state that in Paks the local media is quite effective and also people talk about the projects. We also asked them if they think that knowing about the development of the city and EU subvention is important or not. We got no answer that said it is not important to know about the developments and only 4 percent of the respondents thought that knowing about the EU subvention is not important.

So the conclusion is that in Paks most of the people do want to know about the development of the city and the also want to know who funds the projects and the local media at making people know about it is rather good.

3.3.Tarcal – old means of media are not useful

We assumed that the main source of the information can be the local media – Hypothesis d. In Tarcal, it turned out that it cannot be confirmed. Its main reason is the lack of local television and radio stations and no local newspaper in the village. The two main sources were: the EU billboards and friends, neighbours, family members.



Sources: Questionnaire

By Question 8 we would like to know how people were satisfied with the information available. From the answers it is clear that 58% of the people believe that quality and quantity of information are satisfactory; 26% of them find it correct enough since those interested in the project can easily get to know about it. Only 10% of the residents questioned think it isn't really effective. The remaining 6% is unsure about the answer.

4. Future of the EU project

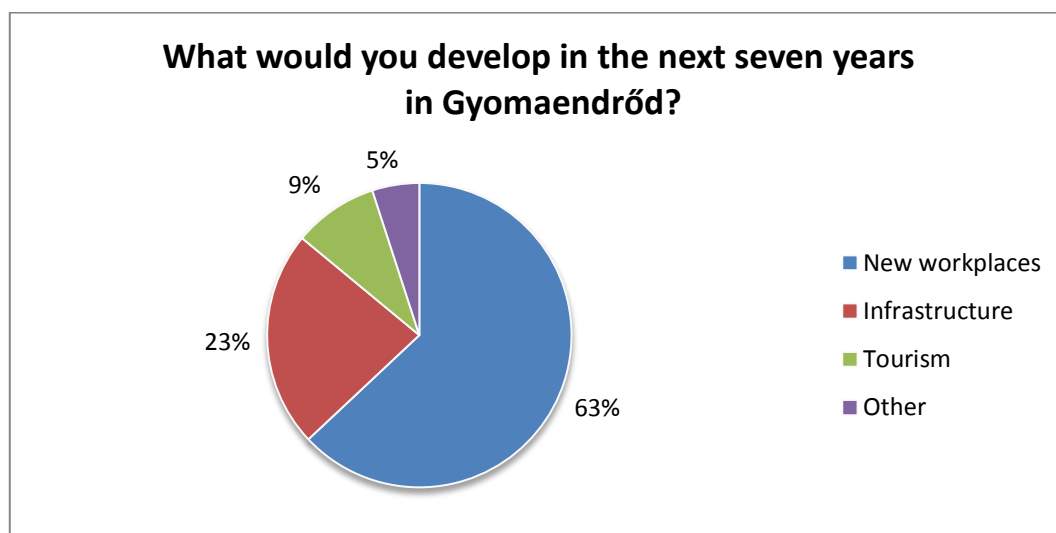
Finally the last two questions related the EU projects future:

Q12: Do you believe that the town will get more EU sources in the next seven years compared to the previous period?

Q13: What would you develop in the first place in the next seven years? Please name one field to be developed!

4.1. Gyomaendrőd – EU funds for jobs

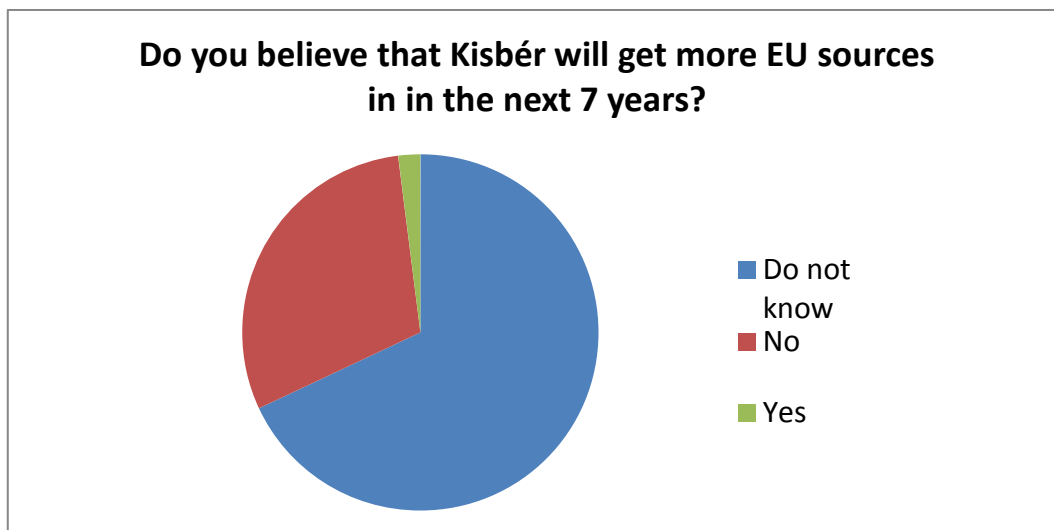
As it can be seen, a more than half of the representatives, 63% would spend the money on creating workplaces in the city. As I already mentioned the lack of workplaces is one of main weaknesses of Gyomaendrőd. However 23% of the citizens would develop the infrastructure of the city despite of having many road reconstructions in the last 5 years. 9% would spend money on the tourism sector and would build more attractions for the tourists. Still 5% of the people would improve other sectors like health care and the competitiveness of the city.



Source: questionnaire

4.2. Kiskér – public roads are to be developed

Questions related to the future of the EU projects were interesting. Most of the people in Kiskér has no idea about the future of the EU funds. But they were ready to express their opinion what would be the most important area to be developed. It can be seen on the graph, which are the two main areas at the present that affect the community and that should be developed: the public roads and the bus station. Hopefully there will be more projects with subsidy in those fields, which are needed to reach the base standard of life in a city.



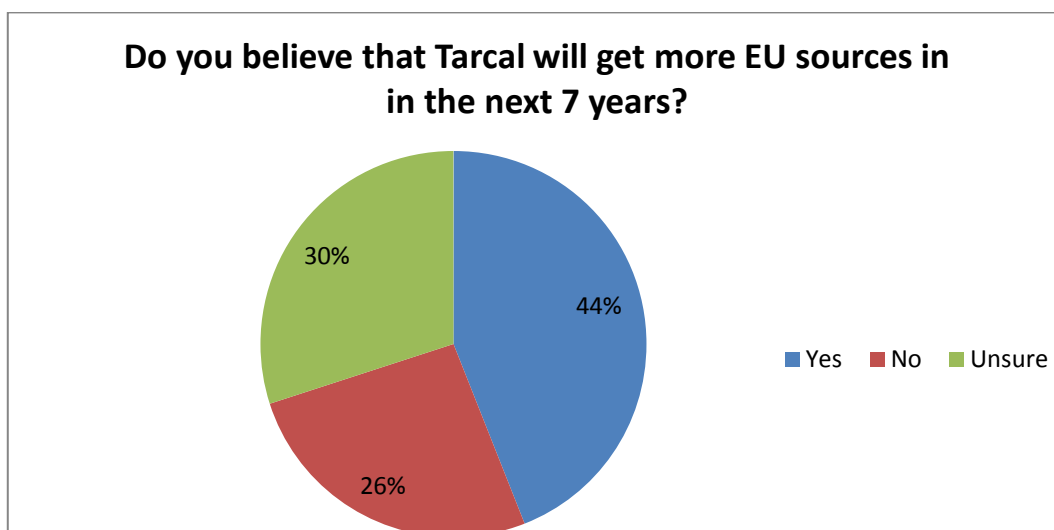
Sources: Questionnaire

4.3. Paks – people hope EU funds will be available

We can see that no matter what your highest level of education is, people can't really judge if the city will get more of the EU funds or not. If we concentrate on the definite Yes/No answers we can see that people with higher level of education are more pessimistic than those are with secondary school graduation in connection with the amount of money the city can receive from the European Union in the next seven years.

4.4.Tarcal – Jobs are needed

We asked residents if they think that there will be more EU supported projects available in the next 7 years or not. The answers are quiet divided because 44% of them say yes, 30% think that it couldn't come true and 26% of those questioned are of the opinion that it cannot be predicted.



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Finally, the residents were asked what area they would develop in the next 7 years. Only 76% answered this question. 71% of them would lay more emphasis on the establishment of new workplaces, whereas 21% gave the answer that reconstructing roads would be the most important. 8% declared that investing in tourism should take the first place.

Conclusion

The our joint project was really an exciting task. Finally we would like to underline the main points learnt during our research and validate our 4 hypotheses.

In conclusion **Gyomaendrőd** is a better place since we joined the European Union. EU projects have been important until now and remain in the near future. While I was doing this project it also improved me, so to speak, and now I can see more clearly my city's conditions. In **Kisbér** I found especially interesting the differences between the answers on the basis of their age and education. I find useful to know the people's opinion what should be developed in the future. I think, this could be an important indication for the local government: People have to be involved in EU projects from the planning phase this is the only way to make the citizens patriots.

Paks is really a special place in Hungary. Though our questionnaire was not representative it clearly showed that people do care about what's happening to their city. Most of people agreed on the areas that should be developed: public roads and we need more jobs. Living standards are higher than in other towns with approximately the same population. That is why the letters "EU" have fewer negative connotations.

It is notable that **Tarcal** has developed a lot since 2007 thanks to EU supported projects.

Having conducted our research, we can state that most of the people find it important to make use of EU supports as it was really beneficial for the public. None of the projects could have been carried out without EU funds.

Four hypotheses were set up at the beginning of our survey:

H1: ... has been validated

In each town the local citizens – in general – are aware of the results of the EU projects.

H2: ... it has been also proved.

Young people knew more about the EU supported investments in their town than the elderly citizens.

H3: ... has not been validated

Higher qualified people did not show greater interests in the EU projects than the others.

H4: ... it has not been proved

People obtain their information about EU projects not from the local media (except in Paks).

The EU billboards are known

Completing such questionnaires could contribute to learning the people's needs and preferences which is necessary for a more effective development.

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ANNEX I.

FILLING IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS NOT MANDATORY!

With your answers you are helping the survey of the students of the Edutus College!

Questionnaire on development and investments subvented by the European Union and their reputation

1. Please indicate your gender:

1. Male
2. Female

2. Please indicate your age:

1. 18-30
2. 31-50
3. 51-65
4. 66 and over

3. Please indicate your highest level of education:

1. Primary school
2. Secondary school
3. University

4. In our town the following **major developments were accomplished using EU funds since 2007. Please indicate your answers to the questions in the table with an X.**

	Do you know these investments?		Do you think these investments were important?		
Development	Yes 1	No 2	Very important 3	Moderately important 4	Not important 5
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

5. Do you think that the developments mentioned in question 4 would have been accomplished without the EU support as well? Please indicate your answer!

1. Would have never been accomplished
2. Yes, but only in the far future
3. Would have been accomplished in five years (in medium term)
4. Would have been accomplished without the support as well in the near future
5. No answer

6. How would you have spent the EU funds in your town since 2007? Please indicate the 3 most important! (maximum 3 answers)

1. School development
2. Development of the infrastructure
3. Cultural centre
4. Themepark
5. Developments of the roads
6. Creating new jobs
7. Recovery of the town centre
8. Other.....(Please name it!)

7. How did you get information on/ knowledge about the accomplished/being accomplished developments in your town? More than one answer may be keyed!

1. Local government's website
2. Local TV channel
3. Public forum
4. Acquaintances, neighbours
5. Local newspaper
6. EU notice boards by the construction sites
7. Other(Please name it!)

8. How do you evaluate the information on EU developments? Please indicate your answer!

1. Broad coverage, satisfactory
2. Good, who wants to, can get to know everything
3. Not satisfactory, little is heard about the developments
4. Not good, we don't know anything about the developments
5. No answer

9. How important do you think for the people to know about the developments and the EU subvention? Please indicate your answer in the following table

	The development of the town 1	The EU subvention 2
1. Very important		
2. Important		
3. Not important		
4. No answer		

10. I think people would know more about the developments and the EU subvention if... (maximum 3 answers)

1. They were asked while planning
2. There was broad coverage before the accomplishment of the investment
3. There was news coverage during the accomplishment of the investment
4. There was a bigger event when opening
5. There was constant coverage on the investment and its particularities

11. What do you think are the most effective means of promotion to get people know about the developments? Please indicate your answer! (max. 3

1. Newspapers
2. Local government forums
3. Local TV
4. Local radio stations
5. Facebook – social media
6. Other.....(Please name it!)

12. Do you believe that the town will get more subvention in the next seven years compared to the previous period?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No answer

13. What would you develop in the first place in the next seven years? Please name one field to be developed!

.....

March, 2013

Thank you for your answers!

ANNEX II.

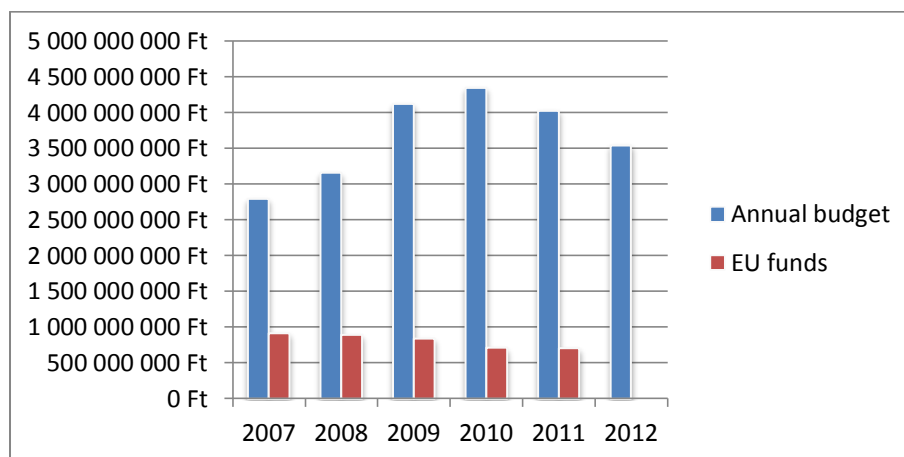
Towns and micro regions

KISBÉR „KISBÉR MICRO-REGION”		TARCAL „MICRO-REGION TOKAJ																														
																																
<table><tr><th>Towns</th><th>Gyomaendrőd</th><th>Kisbér</th><th>Paks</th><th>Tarcal</th></tr><tr><td>Population (persons)</td><td>14 680</td><td>5 746</td><td>20 058</td><td>4 254</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployment rate: (%) 2010: National rate : 9%</td><td>9%</td><td>9%</td><td>7,8</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>Income/ person, HUF (2010) National: 800.000 HUF/person</td><td>650 000</td><td>760 000</td><td>950 000</td><td>550 000</td></tr><tr><td>Income/ person, EUR * 266,6</td><td>216,6</td><td>253,3</td><td>316,6</td><td>183,3</td></tr><tr><td>Utility networks (sewer, drinking water..) National rate: 76%</td><td>70</td><td>55</td><td>74</td><td>75</td></tr></table> 1 EUR=300 HUF Sources: https://teir.vati.hu/rqdist/main?rq_app=um&rq_proc=mainuj_n			Towns	Gyomaendrőd	Kisbér	Paks	Tarcal	Population (persons)	14 680	5 746	20 058	4 254	Unemployment rate: (%) 2010: National rate : 9%	9%	9%	7,8	18%	Income/ person, HUF (2010) National: 800.000 HUF/person	650 000	760 000	950 000	550 000	Income/ person, EUR * 266,6	216,6	253,3	316,6	183,3	Utility networks (sewer, drinking water..) National rate: 76%	70	55	74	75
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ANNEX III

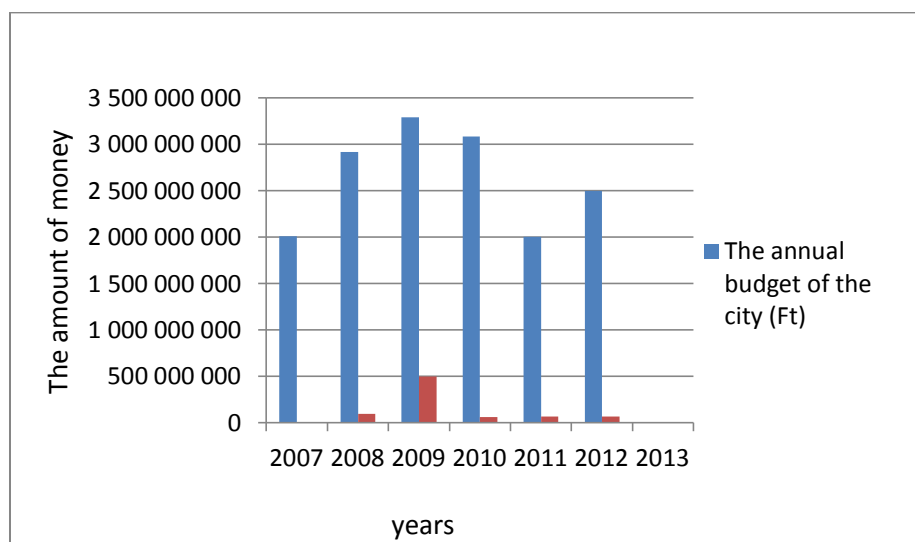
The city budget and EU funds

Gyomaendrőd



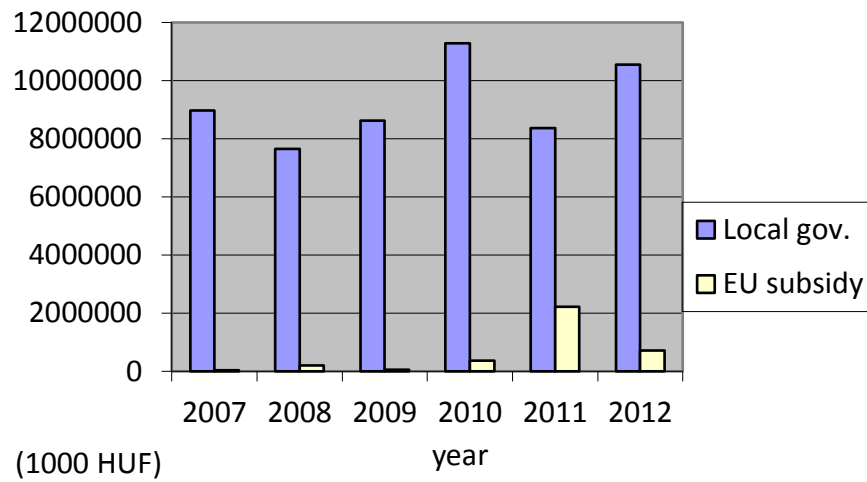
Source: www.gyomaendrod.hu

Kisbér



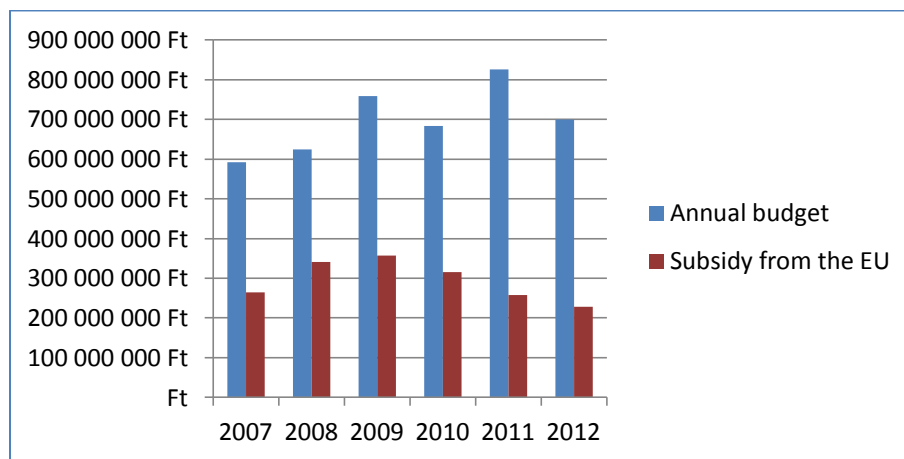
Sources: annual budget, Kisbér

Paks



Sources: Annual budget of Paks

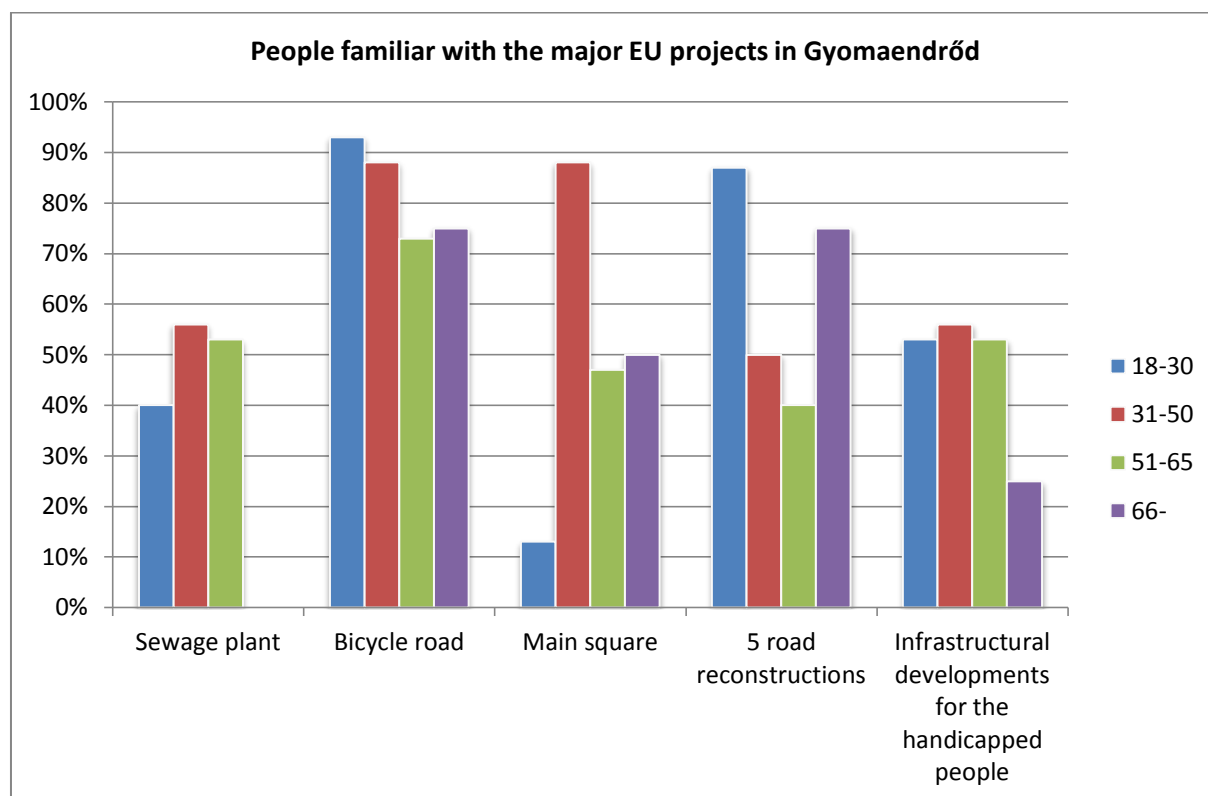
Tarcal



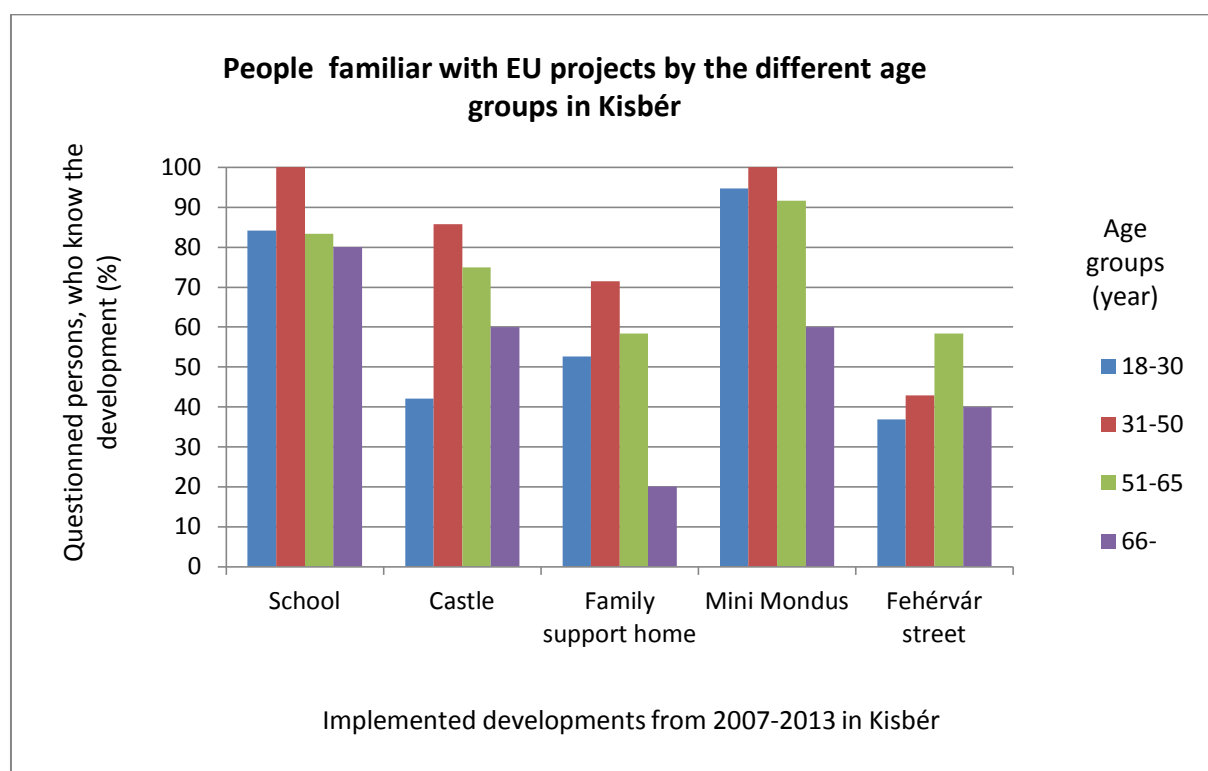
Source: The annual budget of the local government of Tarcal

ANNEX IV

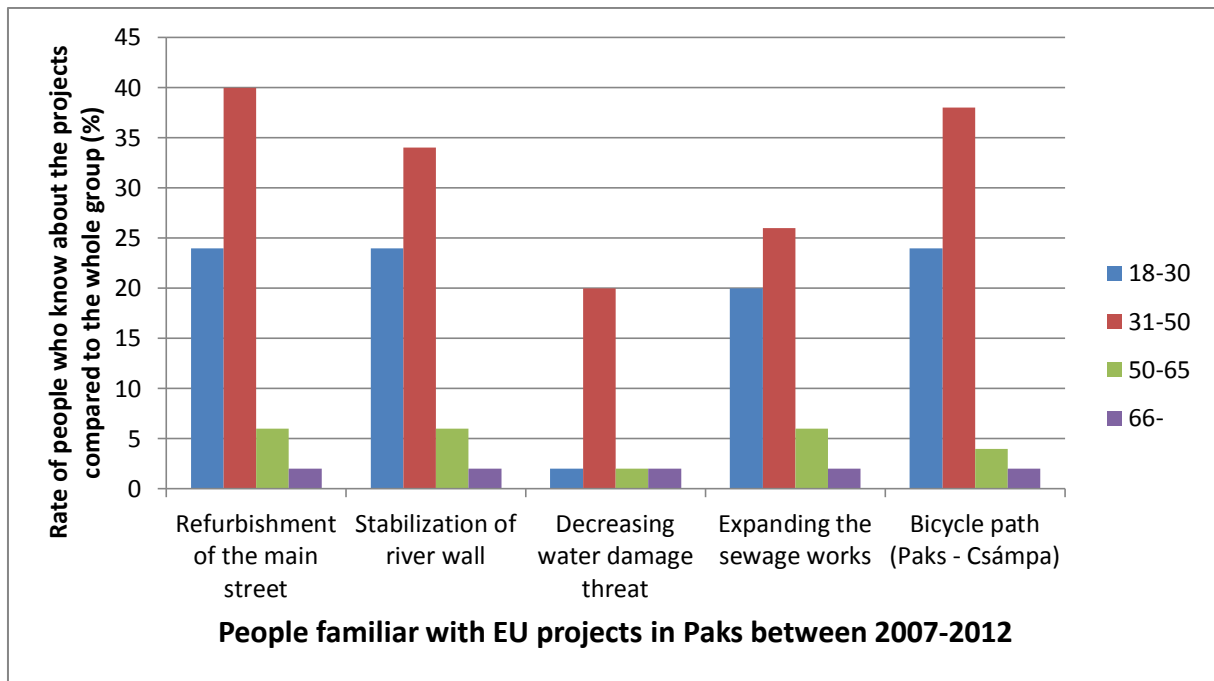
MAJOR PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY the EU (2007-2013)



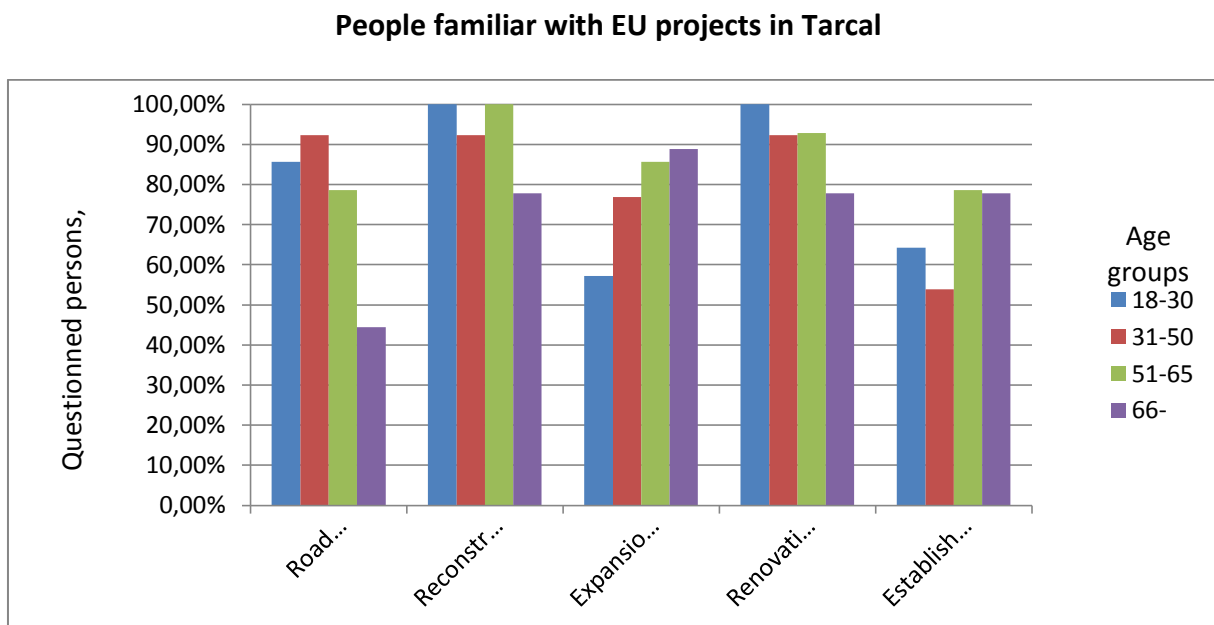
Source: questionnaire



Source: questionnaire



Source: questionnaire



Source: questionnaire