EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME GERMANY-AUSTRIA-SWITZERLAND-LIECHSTENSTEIN
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein, **27% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is lower than the EU average of 31%. Awareness is higher on the Austrian side (39%) than on the Swiss (22%) and German (21%) sides of the border.

On all sides of the border and particularly on the Austrian and Swiss sides, younger people, especially age group 15-24, tend to be less aware of EU-funded CBC.
2/ Mobility

75% of respondents in this programme have traveled to the other side of the border. This is one of the highest levels of cross-border mobility among all EU border regions, and significantly higher than the EU average of 53%.

Among the most mobile subgroups, 89% of Austrian respondents have been to the German side of the border, and 88% have been to the Swiss side. 89% of Swiss respondents have traveled to the German side.

The most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism: 61% of all respondents have already crossed the border for this reason. Buying goods and services and visiting friends are the next most frequent reasons for crossing the border. They are mentioned by respectively 35% and 31% of respondents.
3/ Trust

In the area covered by this programme, **87% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.**

![Mutual social trust chart]

This is higher than the EU average of 82%.

The maximum “social trust” score in this programme is 95%: this is the percentage of AT respondents who trust their Swiss neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

**Living near the border is seen by 34% of respondents as an opportunity, and for 59% it is considered to have no impact.** Only 3% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle for them.
71% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. **Listed in descending order of frequency, the obstacles in this region are:**

- **legal and administrative obstacles** (cited by 45% of respondents, equal to the EU average)
- **social and economic differences** (41%, whereas the EU average is 46%)
- **language** (27%, much lower than EU average 57%)
- **cultural differences** (26%, lower than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (25%, lower than EU average 30%)