EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME FRANCE-SWITZERLAND
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme France-Switzerland, 24% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities. This level of awareness is lower than the EU average of 31%. Awareness of CBC is higher on the French side (28%) than on the Swiss side of the border (22%).

Overall, in the France-Switzerland border region, younger people tend to be less aware of EU-funded CBC activities.
2/ Mobility

67% of respondents in this cross-border region have traveled to the other side of the border. This is higher than the EU average of 53%.

There is a large difference in mobility between both partner countries: 78% of CH respondents have been to the French side of the border. The opposite is true for 55% of FR respondents.

![Mobility Chart]

The most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism: 58% of all respondents have crossed the border for this reason. The next most frequent reasons for traveling to the other side of the border are buying goods and services, mentioned by 32% of respondents, and visiting friends (25%).

![Reasons for traveling Chart]
3/ Trust

In this cross-border region, **87% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.**

This is higher than the EU average of 82%.

There is a slight difference between both partner countries: 90% of FR respondents trust their Swiss neighbours, whereas 84% of CH respondents trust their French neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

**Living near the border is seen by 47% of respondents as an opportunity** (one of the highest rates among EU border regions), and for another 47% it is considered to have no impact. 7% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle.

84% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. **The 2 most frequent obstacles are:**
- **social and economic differences** (mentioned by 61% of respondents, which is significantly higher than EU average 46%)
- **legal and administrative differences** (60%, the 3rd highest rate among EU border regions, while EU average 45%)
Next come, again with similar percentages:

- **accessibility** (40%, higher than EU average 30%, and one of the highest rates in the EU)
- **cultural differences** (37%, while EU average is 32%)
- **language** (37%, significantly lower than EU average 57%)