EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME GERMANY (BAVARIA) – CZECH REPUBLIC
**1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation**

In programme Germany (Bavaria) – Czech Republic, **41% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is higher than the EU average of 31%. Awareness is much higher on the Czech side (55%) than on the German side of the border (28%).

There is no clear and significant finding in relation to age. The difference between the lowest level of awareness, for people under 25 (38%) and the highest level of awareness, for people above 55 (43%) is relatively small.

![Graph showing awareness levels

**2/ Mobility**

**55% of respondents in programme Germany (Bavaria) – Czech Republic have traveled to the other side of the border.** This is slightly more than the EU average of 53%.

60% of CZ respondents have been to Germany, whereas 49% of DE respondents have been to the Czech Republic.
The most frequent reasons for crossing the border are leisure and tourism (38% of all respondents have crossed the border for this reason) and buying goods and services (35%).

3/ Trust

In programme Germany (Bavaria) – Czech Republic, 67% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.

This is the 3rd lowest level of trust among EU border regions, and it is significantly lower than the EU average of 82%.
A large difference can be noted: 76% of DE respondents trust their Czech neighbours, whereas 58% of CZ respondents trust their German neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

For 39% of respondents, living near the border is more of an opportunity, and for 52% it has no impact. 5% of people responded that it is more of an obstacle.

91% 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 border region are:**
- **language** (mentioned by 79%, which is higher than EU average 57%)
- **social and economic differences** (66%, higher than EU average 46%)
- **legal and administrative obstacles** (51%, higher than EU average 45%)
- **cultural differences** (38%, higher than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (26%, lower than EU average 30%)