EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME GERMANY (MECKLENBURG) - POLAND
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme Germany (Mecklenburg) - Poland, **37% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is higher than the EU average of 31%. Awareness is significantly higher on the Polish side (45%) than on the German side (29%).

Overall and on both sides of the border, awareness is lower in age group 15-24.
2/ Mobility

57% of respondents in programme Germany (Mecklenburg) - Poland have traveled to the other side of the border (higher than the EU average of 53%). In this cross-border region, Polish respondents are more mobile. 62% of them have traveled to the German side of the border, whereas 52% of German respondents have traveled to the Polish side of the border.

The most frequent reasons for crossing the border are leisure and tourism (40% of all respondents have already crossed the border for this reason) and buying goods and services (34%). Visiting friends is the next most frequent reason to travel to the other side of the border, and is cited by 22% of respondents.
3/ Trust

In programme Germany (Mecklenburg) - Poland, 69% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.

It is one of the lowest levels of mutual trust among EU border regions. The EU average is 82%. 67% of Polish respondents trust their German neighbours whereas 71% of German respondents trust their Polish neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

The border is seen by 33% of respondents as an opportunity and for 54% it is considered to have no impact. 8% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle for them.

93% 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:

- language (cited by 85% of respondents, much higher than the EU average of 57%)
- social and economic differences (66%, higher than EU average 46%)
- legal and administrative obstacles (53%, higher than EU average 45%)
- cultural differences (45%, also higher than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (33%, close to EU average 30%)