EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

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

In the regions of programme Germany (Saxony) – Czech Republic, 44% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities. This level of awareness is higher than the EU average of 31%. Awareness is higher on the Czech side (50%) than on the German side (37%).

The awareness by age groups is different in the two countries. For instance, on the German side, younger people tend to be more aware of CBC activities. In the Czech Republic, the age group 15-24 is least aware of these activities.
2/ Mobility

61% of respondents in programme Germany (Saxony) – Czech Republic have traveled to the other side of the border. This is higher than the EU average of 53%.

57% of DE respondents have traveled to the Czech side, whereas 65% of CZ respondents have traveled to the German side of the border.

The most frequent reasons for crossing the border are leisure and tourism (44% of all respondents have already crossed the border for this reason) and buying goods and services (40%). Visiting friends and work and business purposes are the next most frequent reasons to travel to the other side of the border, and are cited by 13% of respondents each.
3/ Trust

In programme Germany (Saxony) – Poland, **68% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.**

This is **one of the lowest levels of trust among all EU border regions.** The EU average is 82%.

71% of German respondents trust their Czech neighbours, and 65% of Czech respondents trust their German neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

**Living near the border is seen by 34% of respondents as an opportunity,** and for 52% it is considered to have no impact. 9% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle for them.
92% 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** (cited by 78% of respondents, higher than EU average 57%)
- **social and economic differences** (65%, higher than EU average 46%)
- **legal and administrative obstacles** (50%, higher than EU average 45%)
- **cultural differences** (36%, slightly higher than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (26%, lower than EU average 30%)