EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME GRANDE RÉGION
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme Grande Région, **29% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is slightly lower than the EU average of 31%. Awareness of CBC is higher in Luxembourg (35%) and in France (33%) than in Germany (27%) and in Belgium (23%).

Young people (15-24) are less aware of CBC than others. This is true in the whole Grande Région programme, but more particularly in France and in Luxembourg.
2/ Mobility

59% of respondents in programme Grande Région have traveled to the other side of the border. This is more than the EU average of 53%. There are a lot of contrasts. In particular, the very high mobility of the respondents from Luxembourg brings the average value upwards.

The most frequent reason for traveling to the other side is leisure and tourism: 46% of all respondents have already crossed the border for this reason. Buying goods and services is also the next most frequent reason (35%). All the other reasons are also relatively frequently mentioned, especially when compared with other EU border regions.
### 3/ Trust

In programme Grande Région, **86% 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%.

![Mutual social trust](image)

This trust is high on all sides of the border, although there are slight variations: the border with the highest trust is BE-FR, whereas trust is lowest from DE respondents regarding BE and LU neighbours.

### 4/ Obstacles

Living near the border is seen by 40% of respondents as an opportunity, and for 55% it is considered to have no impact. An extremely low number of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle for them.
85% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. With a similar frequency, the 3 most frequent obstacles are:
- **language** (53%, lower than EU average 57%)
- **legal and administrative differences** (51% of respondents consider it as an obstacle, which is higher than EU average 45%)
- **social and economic differences** (43%, while EU average is 46%)

Lower on the list, **accessibility** is mentioned by 31% of respondents (EU average is 30%) and **cultural differences** are considered as least applicable (cited by 28% of respondents, while EU average is 32%).