EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME HUNGARY-ROMANIA
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In cross-border region Hungary-Romania, **38% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is higher than the EU average of 31%. Awareness of CBC is higher on the Hungarian side (46%) than on the Romanian side (29%).

Overall, in the Hungary-Romania border region, **people in age group 25-39 and, to a lesser extent, in age group 15-24, are less aware of EU-funded CBC activities.**
2/ Mobility

37% of respondents in this cross-border region have traveled to the other side of the border. This is significantly lower than the EU average of 53%.

There is a difference in mobility between both partner countries. 43% of RO respondents have been to the Hungarian side of the border. The opposite is true for 32% of HU respondents.

The most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism, but only 29% 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 15% of respondents) and visiting friends (13%).
3/ Trust

In this cross-border region, 72% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.

This is lower than the EU average of 82%.

76% of RO respondents trust their Hungarian neighbours, whereas 67% of HU respondents trust their Romanian neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

Living near the border is seen by a majority of respondents (65%) as having no impact. 24% considered that it is more of an opportunity and 7% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle.

75% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. The first obstacle is language, mentioned by 53% of people, which is lower than the EU average of 57%.

The next 2 most cited obstacles are:
- social and economic differences (42%, which is slightly lower than the EU average of 46%)
- legal and administrative differences (41%, whereas EU average is 45%)
The least relevant obstacles are **cultural differences** and **accessibility** (mentioned by respectively 32% and 30% of respondents, both equal to EU averages).