EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME ITALY-MALTA
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme Italy-Malta, 37% 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 slightly higher on the Maltese side (29%) than on the Italian side of the border (25%).

There are no significant findings in relation to the level of awareness in different age groups: overall this fluctuates within a small range (between 25% and 29%).

2/ Mobility

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

There is a very large difference in mobility between both partner countries: 61% of MT respondents have been to the Italian side of the border. The opposite is true for only 13% of IT respondents.

By far, the most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism: 35% of all respondents have crossed the border for this reason. The next most frequent reason for traveling to the other side of the border is buying goods and services, but it is only mentioned by 9%. Other reasons are cited by a small share of respondents too.
Eurobarometer Results – Programme Italy-Malta

3/ Trust

In this cross-border region, **78% 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%.

There is a slight difference between the two sides of the border. 81% of IT respondents trust their Maltese neighbours, whereas 75% of MT respondents trust their IT neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

**Living near the border is seen by 52% of respondents as an opportunity** (the highest rate among EU border regions), and for 38% it is considered to have no impact. Only 4% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle.
89% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. The most frequent obstacle is **language**. It is mentioned by 50% of respondents, but this rate is lower than the EU average 57%.

With a similar frequency, **the next 2 most cited obstacles are**:
- **social and economic differences** (42%, while EU average is 46%)
- **legal and administrative differences** (42%, while EU average is 45%)

The least applicable obstacles are:
- **cultural differences** (33%, similar to EU average 32%).
- **accessibility** (32%, close to EU average 30%)