EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME LITHUANIA–POLAND
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In programme Lithuania-Poland, **34% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities.** This level of awareness is slightly higher than the EU average of 31%. Awareness of CBC is significantly higher on the Polish side (39%) than on the Lithuanian side of the border (28%).

Overall, in this programme, younger people tend to be less aware of EU-funded CBC activities.
**2/ Mobility**

38% of respondents in programme Lithuania-Poland have traveled to the other side of the border. This is less than the EU average of 53%.

Lithuanian respondents are slightly more mobile across the border: 50% of them have been to Poland, whereas 34% of PL respondents have been to Lithuania.

By far, the most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is **leisure and tourism**: 29% of all respondents have crossed the border for this reason. The next most frequent reason is **buying goods and services** (15%).
3/ Trust

In programme Lithuania-Poland, **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 one of the lowest levels of trust among EU border regions. The EU average is 82%.

There is a discrepancy in this “mutual trust” indicator between both sides of the border. 81% of LT respondents trust their Polish neighbours, whereas 63% of PL respondents trust their Lithuanian neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

**For a large majority of respondents (68%), living near the border has no impact at all** (one of the highest rates in Europe for this response), and for 23%, it is more of an opportunity (one of the lowest rates for this response). Only 5% of people responded that it is more of an obstacle.
87% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. **Listed in descending order of frequency, these are the obstacles in this region:**

- **language** (mentioned by 67% of respondents, higher than the EU average of 57%)
- **social and economic differences** (55%, higher than EU average 46%)
- **legal and administrative obstacles** (49%, higher than EU average 45%)
- **cultural differences** (45%, higher than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (33%, higher than EU average 30%)