EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME SLOVENIA-AUSTRIA
1/ Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation

In cross-border region Slovenia-Austria, **41% 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 Slovenian side (43%) than on the Austrian side (40%).

Overall, in the Slovenia-Austria border region, **younger people (age groups 15-24 and 25-39) are less aware of EU-funded CBC activities.**

![Awareness of EU-funded CBC](image)

2/ Mobility

**59% of respondents in this cross-border region have traveled to the other side of the border.** This is higher than the EU average of 53%.

There is a very slight difference in mobility between both partner countries. 60% of SI respondents have been to the Austrian side of the border. The opposite is true for 57% of AT respondents.

By far, the most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is **leisure and tourism:** 46% 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,** which was mentioned by 29% of respondents.
3/ Trust

In this cross-border region, **84% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.**

This is slightly higher than the EU average of 82%.

87% of SI respondents trust their Austrian neighbours, whereas 81% of AT respondents trust their Slovenian neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

Living near the border is more of an opportunity for **45% of respondents**, and for **47% it is considered as having no impact**. 5% of people see the border as more of an obstacle.
87% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Listed in descending order of frequency, the obstacles to CBC in this border region are:

- **language** (mentioned by 67% of respondents, which is higher than the EU average of 57%)
- **social and economic differences** (57%, higher than EU average 46%)
- **legal and administrative differences** (47%, similar to EU average 45%)
- **cultural differences** (30%, similar to EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (25%, lower than EU average 30%)