EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

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

In programme Slovenia-Croatia, **34% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. There is almost no difference between the level of awareness in Slovenia (35%) and in Croatia (34%).

Profiles according to age groups differ on the two sides of the border, as illustrated in the graphs below. However, one common is the fact that in both cases, people aged 15-24 are least likely to have heard about EU-funded CBC.
2/ Mobility

56% of respondents in programme Slovenia-Croatia have traveled to the other side of the border. This is slightly higher than the EU average of 53%.

SI respondents are more mobile than their HR counterparts across the border: 67% of them have been to Croatia, whereas 46% of HR respondents have been to Slovenia.

The most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism: 47% 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 and visiting friends. These reasons were mentioned by respectively 24% and 20% of respondents.
3/ Trust

In programme Slovenia-Croatia, **89% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.**

This is a high level of trust in comparison with other EU border regions, and it is higher than the EU average of 82%.

85% of SI respondents trust their Croatian neighbours, whereas 93% of HR respondents trust their Slovenian neighbours.

4/ Obstacles

For a majority of respondents (59%), living near the border has no impact at all and for 30%, it is more of an opportunity. 4% responded that it is more of an obstacle.

71% of respondents identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region.

Respondents could select several obstacles. **Here are the obstacles to CBC in this region, listed in descending order of frequency:**

- **legal and administrative obstacles** (mentioned by 41% of respondents, but lower than the EU average of 45%)
- **social and economic differences** (40%, lower than EU average 46%)
- **language** (36%, lower than EU average 57%)
- **cultural differences** (27%, lower than EU average 32%)
- **accessibility** (19%, lower than EU average 30%)