



## **Flash Eurobarometer 422**

# **CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE EU**

## **REPORT**

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

**Flash Eurobarometer 422 - TNS Political & Social**

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**Cross-border cooperation in the EU**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of the  
European Commission, Directorate-General Regional and Urban  
Policy

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and  
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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>MAIN FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>I. Awareness of EU regional policy-funded cross-border cooperation activities .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>II. Going abroad to other countries .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.1 Going abroad to other countries .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.2 Crossing the border to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>2.3 Reasons for crossing the border to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2.3.1 Leisure activities .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>2.3.2 Shopping for goods and services .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2.3.3. Visiting friends .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>2.3.4 Visiting family .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2.3.5 Work or business purposes .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>2.3.6 Using public services .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>III. Social trust of the EU population living in border regions covered by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>3.1 General trust .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>3.2 Mutual social trust among people living in border regions covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>3.3. Attitudes towards specific social categories .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>3.3.1 Neighbours .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>3.3.2 Work colleagues .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.3.3 Family members .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>3.3.4 Managers.....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>IV. Living in a border region: an obstacle or an opportunity?.....</b>	<b>100</b>

**V. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme ..... 107**

- 5.1 Language differences ..... 113**
- 5.2 Social and economic differences ..... 118**
- 5.3 Legal or administrative differences ..... 123**
- 5.4 Cultural differences ..... 128**
- 5.5 Accessibility ..... 133**

**ANNEXES**

- Technical specifications**
- Questionnaire**
- Socio-demographics**
- Charts**
- Tables**

## INTRODUCTION

For the last 25 years European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), known as Interreg, has promoted the harmonious economic, social and territorial development of the EU as a whole. Starting as a community initiative with 11 participating Member States and a budget of 1.1 billion, it has grown to benefit all 28 Member States, with a budget of 10.1 billion euros. Although initially only covering cross-border cooperation, Interreg has expanded to encompass three strands of cooperation: cross-border (Interreg A), transnational (Interreg B) and interregional (Interreg C). Interreg has become a key instrument in supporting and promoting cross-border cooperation across a range of fields including health, education and transport<sup>1</sup>.

Interreg A (cross-border cooperation) supports cooperation between adjacent NUTS III border regions in at least two different EU Member States or between EU Member States and some countries outside the EU. It aims to develop the untapped growth potential of border areas, as well as enhancing cooperation to support the harmonious development of the Union. The EU includes substantial border regions: 37.5% of the EU population live in the border areas defined by 38 international borders<sup>2</sup>.

Borders often represent barriers to harmonious development, as well as being symbols of a past, less unified Europe. A lack of trust and generally negative attitudes towards the citizens of neighbouring countries also pose a challenge. A lack of trust makes people less willing to cooperate, which leads to lost opportunities to maximise the benefits that could flow from the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes.

This survey was commissioned to improve understanding of these issues of trust and co-operation, and how they may impact on these programmes. It explores a range of issues, including:

- Awareness of cross-border cooperation programmes running in the respondent's area,
- Travel abroad in general, and to partner countries in particular,
- Reasons for travelling to partner countries,
- General trust in others,
- Attitudes towards citizens of neighbouring countries in specific social categories or situations (work, family, neighbours),
- Whether living in a border region is viewed as an opportunity or an obstacle, and
- Specific obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/fr/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/fr/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/)

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/fr/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border/](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/fr/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/cross-border/)

The survey was conducted among citizens living in the border regions covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes. In total 54 Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes were considered<sup>3</sup>.

Throughout this report results of the programmes are described in the following way:

- Programmes are identified by a number, followed by the name of the countries concerned. For example, "CB053 Slovenia-Hungary" represents the Interreg cross-border cooperation programme between Slovenia and Hungary<sup>4</sup>.
- Within programme results, it is possible to determine what the specific attitudes of people within a given country are.
- Some questions ask respondents about their opinion of people from other countries within their programme. For example, in "CB053 Slovenia-Hungary" the views of Slovenian residents towards Hungarians are represented by the abbreviation SI:HU in the charts.

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the border regions covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes of the 28 Member States of the European Union, Norway and Switzerland between 10 and 30 June 2015. Some 40 619 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed by telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, DG Regional and Urban Policy. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>5</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> The definition of programmes adopted was that of the 2013 Regulation that entered into force in 2015 and only regions marked with "\*" in the regulation were considered. (Source: [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2014.183.01.0075.01.ENG](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.183.01.0075.01.ENG)). For programmes marked by an asterisk and highlighted in the abbreviations table on the following page (only programmes involving Austria or Germany) the sampling frame included all NUTS3 regions associated with the programmes and not only those eligible for the ERDF allocation distribution.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of the two cross-border cooperation programmes "CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)" and "CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein", the survey was not conducted among respondents in Andorra and Liechtenstein.

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent could give several answers to the question.

**Note:** In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
IE	Ireland	PL	Poland
EL	Greece	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
CH	Switzerland	EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
NO	Norway		

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

**Note:** The 54 Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes referred to in this report are listed below:

ABBREVIATIONS	
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	CB029 Slovenia-Croatia
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic*	CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic
CB003 Slovakia-Austria*	CB031 Lithuania-Poland
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria*	CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	CB035 Italy-Switzerland
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic*	CB036 Italy-Slovenia
CB010 Austria-Hungary*	CB037 Italy-Malta
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland*	CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*	CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	CB041 France-Switzerland
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	CB042 Italy-Croatia
CB016 Sweden-Norway	CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic*	CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)
CB020 Greece-Italy	CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	CB049 Hungary-Romania
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	CB050 Estonia-Latvia
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands*	CB052 Italy-Austria
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*	CB053 Slovenia-Hungary
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	CB054 Slovenia-Austria*
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	CB055 Greece-Cyprus
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	CB056 Germany-Denmark
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)

\* For programmes marked by an asterisk and highlighted (only programmes involving Austria or Germany) the sampling frame included all NUTS3 regions associated with the programmes and not only those eligible for the ERDF allocation distribution

\* \* \* \* \*

*We wish to thank the people throughout Europe, Switzerland and Norway who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

## MAIN FINDINGS

### Awareness of EU regional policy-funded cross-border cooperation activities

- The majority of respondents (68%) are unaware of EU-funded cross-border cooperation activities in their region, while 12% have heard of them and know what they are, and 19% have heard of them, but do not know exactly what they are.
- Respondents living in the border regions of Eastern European countries as well as in Ireland are generally more likely to have heard about EU-funded cross-border cooperation activities.
  - Respondents in the UK, Norway, and Germany are consistently less likely to be aware of these activities than respondents in partner countries.
- At programme level, the respondents most likely to have heard about cross-border cooperation activities funded by the EU are found in the regions covered by PC001 *Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, (CB053) *Slovenia-Hungary*, CB030 *Slovakia-Czech Republic* (all 46%), CB018 *Poland-Germany/Saxony* (45%), CB052 *Italy-Austria* and CB017 *Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic* (both 44%).

### Going abroad to other countries

- Over three-quarters of respondents have travelled abroad (76%). However, just 6% travel abroad several times a month, with a further 4% travelling once a month.

### Going abroad to neighbouring countries covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme

- Just over half (53%) of all the respondents living in border regions have travelled to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme.
  - Respondents living in regions covered by the following programmes are the most likely to have travelled to another country in the same programme: CB004 *Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (80%), PC001 *Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (77%), CB024 *Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* (75%) and CB023 *Germany-The Netherlands* (74%).
  - In all but four programmes, at least a third of respondents living in a border region covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme have travelled to another country covered by the same programme.

The exceptions are respondents living in the regions covered by *CB020 Greece-Italy* (19%), *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* (27%), *CB042 Italy-Croatia* (30%), and *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)* (32%).

### **Reasons for crossing the border to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg programme**

- Respondents who have travelled abroad are most likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure activities including tourist visits (44%), while 26% have travelled to shop for goods or services, 17% to visit friends. Around one in ten have travelled to visit family and for work or business purposes (both 11%). Respondents were least like to have travelled to a partner country to use public services (7%)

### **Level of social trust in the border regions covered by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes**

- 61% of respondents agree that most people can be trusted, with 16% strongly agreeing and 45% somewhat agreeing. Just over a quarter somewhat disagree (26%), while 12% strongly disagree.
- There is little difference in the likelihood that respondents would feel comfortable about having a citizen of a partner country as a neighbour (90%), work colleague (88%) or a family member (86%). Respondents would be slightly less likely to feel comfortable about having a citizen of a partner country as a manager (80%).
- Overall more than eight out of ten respondents (82%) say they would feel comfortable if they had a citizen of a partner country as a neighbour, a work colleague, a family member or a manager, while a small proportion (15%) say they would feel uncomfortable with at least one of the categories.
  - Respondents in Scandinavian countries, Ireland, Croatia and the UK would be the most likely to feel comfortable about having a citizen from a neighbouring country as a neighbour, work colleague, family member or manager; conversely, respondents in most Eastern Member States are the least likely to feel comfortable.
  - However, a majority of respondents in each programme say they would feel comfortable with citizens from a neighbouring country in all these categories.
- There is a moderate positive correlation between those who agree that in general people can be trusted and those who would feel comfortable about having a citizen from a partner country in each of these social categories.

### Living in a border region: an obstacle or an opportunity?

- 55% say living near the border with a partner country has no impact, while 37% consider it more of an opportunity, and 4% say it is more of an obstacle.
  - The majority of respondents living in regions covered by programmes *CB056 Germany-Denmark* and *CB037 Italy-Malta* (both 52%), *CB010 Austria-Hungary* and *CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)* (both 51%) say that living near the border with a partner country represents more of an opportunity.
  - Respondents living in the regions covered by *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* (70%), *CB027 Latvia-Lithuania* and *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* (both 69%) are the most likely to say that living near the border with a partner country has no impact,
  - Respondents are most likely to say that this is more of an obstacle in the regions covered by programmes *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* and *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* (both 10%).

### Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme

- Respondents are most likely to say that language differences are a problem for cooperation between their country and a partner country (57%). More than four out of ten consider social or economic differences (46%) or legal or administrative differences as problems (45%), while at least three out of ten say cultural differences (32%) or accessibility (30%) are problems.
- Almost one in five respondents (19%) see no problems with any of these aspects of cross-border cooperation, while the majority (81%) think at least one is a problem. In fact, 59% see problems with at least two of these five aspects.
  - A majority of respondents in each programme see a problem with at least one aspect of cross-border co-operation.
  - Respondents in programmes involving Germany and Poland, and Germany and the Czech Republic are most likely to say language differences are a problem.
  - Respondents in areas covered by programmes *CB010 Austria-Hungary* and *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* are the most likely to say that social and economic differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation (both 68%), followed by those in *CB003 Slovakia-Austria* (67%) and *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* and *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* (both 66%).

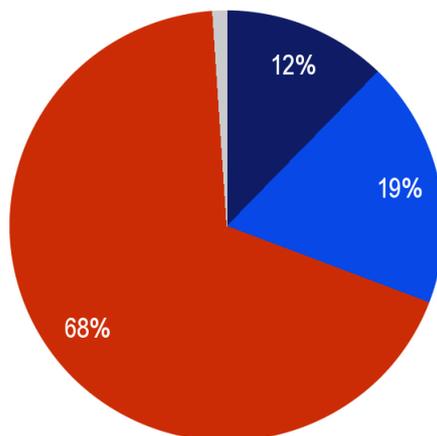
- Legal or administrative differences are more likely to be considered a problem by respondents in areas covered by programmes *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* (63%), *CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche – Channel)* (61%), *CB041 France-Switzerland* (60%), *CB052 Italy-Austria* (59%) and *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* (57%).
- Respondents living in the areas covered by *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* are the most likely to say cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation (50%), followed by those in *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* (46%), *CB035 Italy-Switzerland*, *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* and *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* (all 45%).
- The respondents most likely to identify accessibility as a problem are found in the regions covered by *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* (49%), followed by those in *CB020 Greece-Italy* (48%), *CB052 Italy-Austria* and *CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)* (both 41%).

## I. AWARENESS OF EU REGIONAL POLICY-FUNDED CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

### - The majority of the people living in EU border regions are not aware of EU-funded cross-border cooperation activities in their region -

Respondents living in the border regions of the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes<sup>7</sup> were asked whether they were aware of any EU-funded cross-border cooperation activities in their area<sup>8</sup>. Although almost one-third (31%) have heard about these activities - 12% have heard of them and know what they are, and 19% have heard of them, but do not know exactly what they are - most respondents have not heard of these activities in their region (68%).

Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?



- Yes, and you know what they are
- Yes, but you do not know exactly what they are
- No
- Don't know

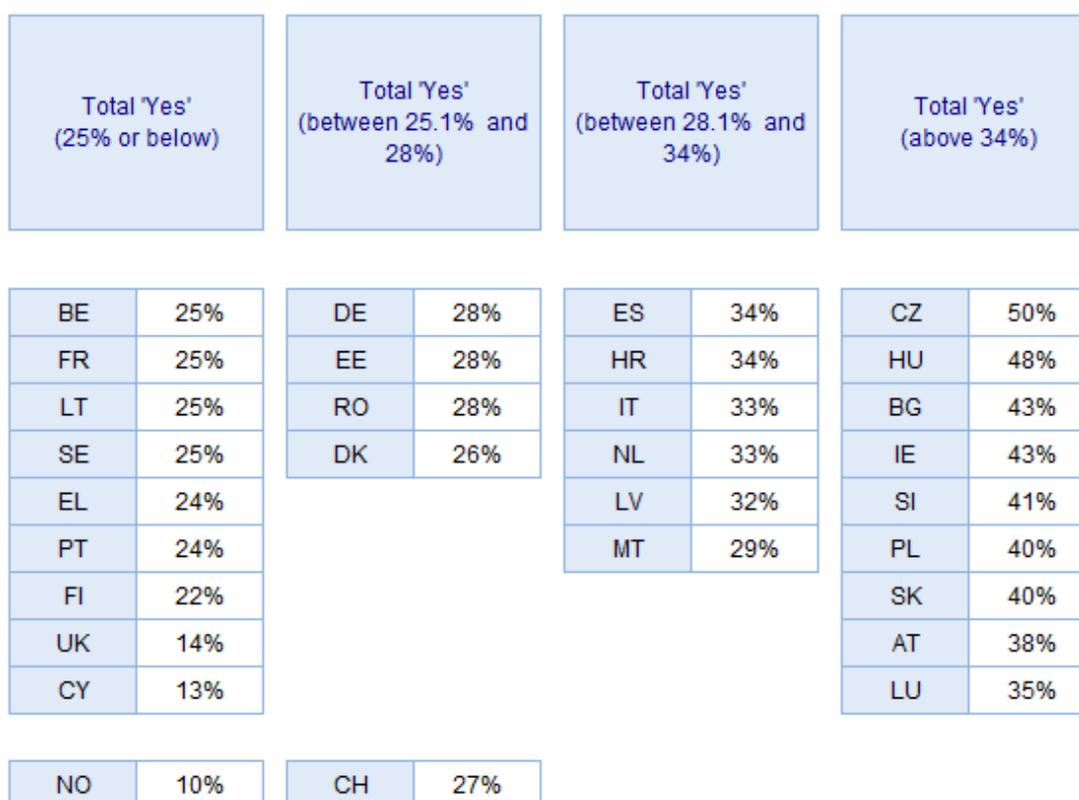
TOTAL

<sup>7</sup> Also known as Interreg CBC Programmes. These support cooperation between adjacent NUTS III border regions in at least two different EU Member States or between EU Member States and some countries outside the EU. The aim is to tackle common challenges identified jointly in the border regions and to exploit the untapped growth potential in border areas, while enhancing the cooperation process for the purposes of the overall harmonious development of the Union.

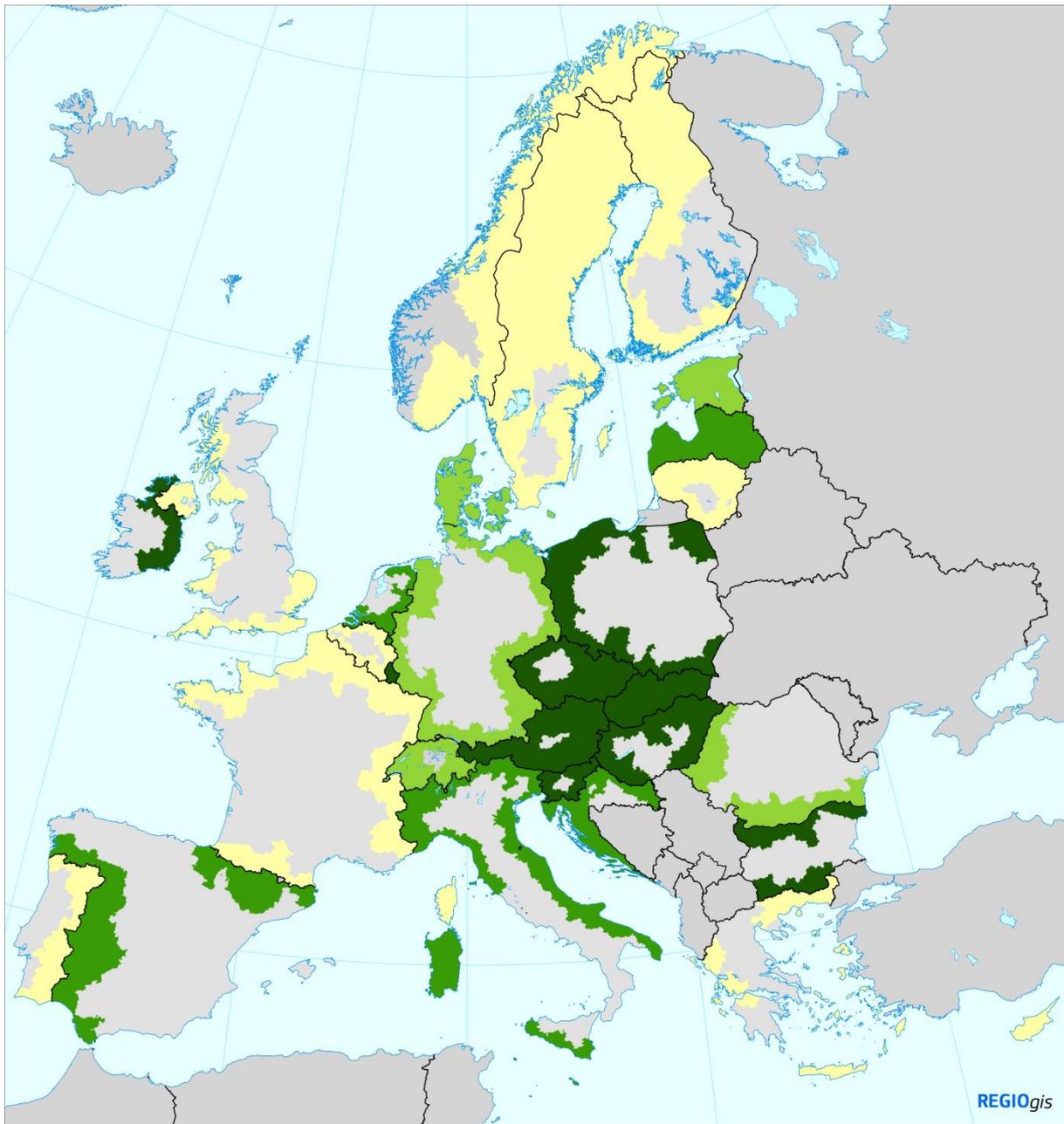
<sup>8</sup> Q1 Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live? Yes, and you know what they are; Yes, but you do not know exactly what they are; No; Don't know.

The following table and map illustrates that respondents living in border regions covered by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes in Eastern European countries and in Ireland are generally more likely to have heard about EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in their region. Awareness is highest in the Czech Republic (50%), Hungary (48%), and Ireland and Bulgaria (both 43%), and lowest in Cyprus (13%) and the UK (14%).

**Q1 Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?**



Results presented do not represent the overall view of residents in a country, but the average view of respondents in the border regions covered by cross-border cooperation programmes



**Q1: Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?**

**% yes**

- <= 25.0%
- 25.1% - 28.0%
- 28.1% - 34.0%
- > 34.0%

0 500 Km

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

An analysis of the highest and lowest levels of awareness at the overall programme level reveals that respondents are the most likely to have heard about cross-border cooperation activities in the regions covered by the following programmes: *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, *(CB053) Slovenia-Hungary*, *CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic* (all 46%), *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* (45%), *CB052 Italy-Austria* and *CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic* (both 44%).

**Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live? - %**

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	46	54	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	46	54	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	46	53	1
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	45	54	1
CB052 Italy-Austria	44	56	0
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	44	56	0
CB036 Italy-Slovenia	43	57	0
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	43	56	1
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	43	56	1
CB054 Slovenia-Austria	41	58	1
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	41	57	2
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	41	58	1
CB010 Austria-Hungary	41	59	0
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	41	58	1

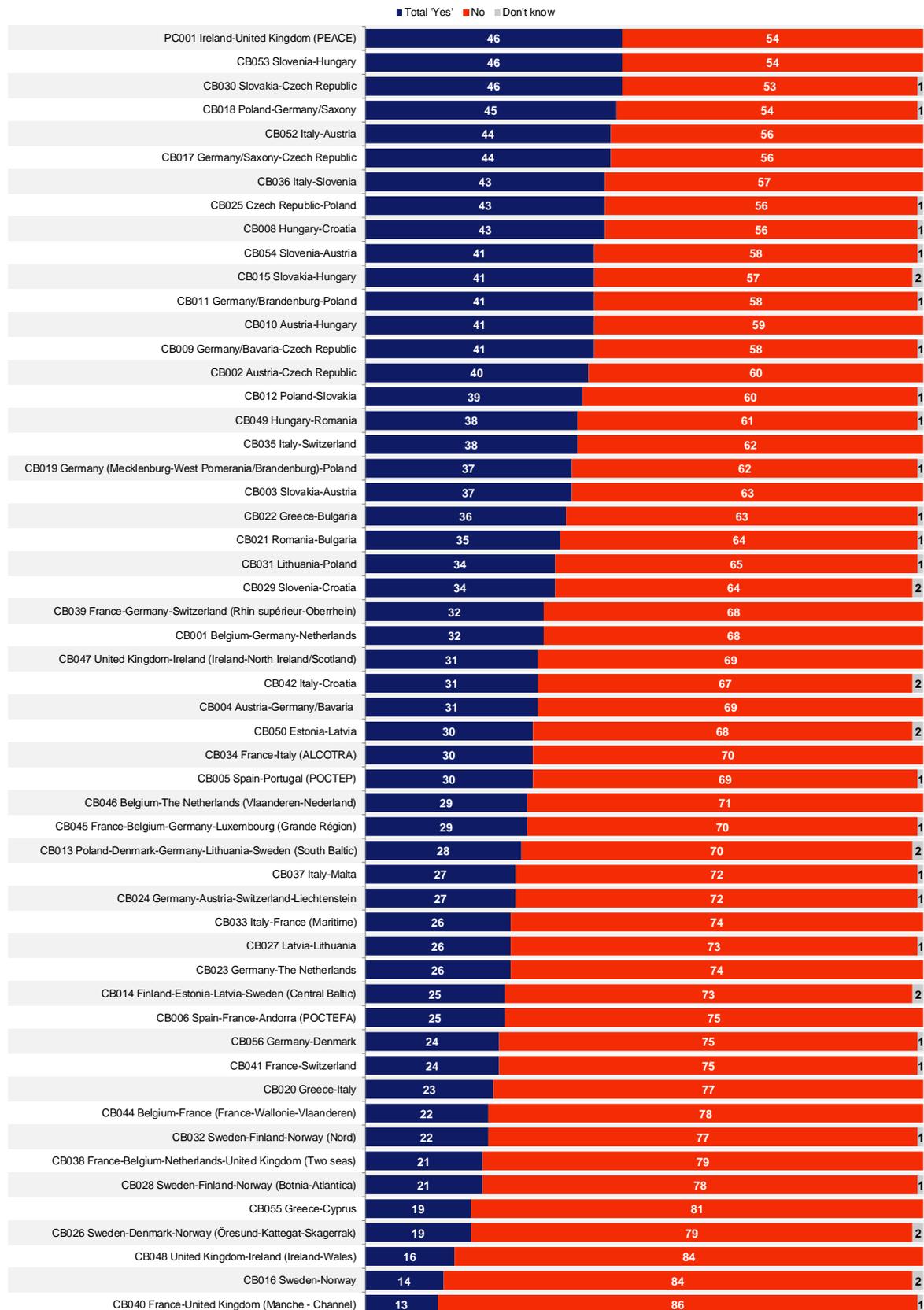
In contrast, for the programmes *CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)*, *CB016 Sweden-Norway* and *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* only 13%, 14% and 16% respectively of respondents living in these areas have heard about cross-border cooperation activities funded by the EU.

**Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live? - %**

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
CB020 Greece-Italy	23	77	0
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	22	78	0
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	22	77	1
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	21	79	0
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	21	78	1
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	19	81	0
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	19	79	2
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	16	84	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	14	84	2
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	13	86	1

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?**



It is worth mentioning that, for several programmes, awareness of cross-border cooperation activities funded by the EU differs significantly in the different regions of the partner countries covered by the same programme. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?**

	Values total 'Yes'	Difference
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	63% vs 28%	35
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	14% vs 48%	34
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	28% vs 55%	27
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	20% vs 31% vs 45%	25
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	30% vs 22% vs 11%	19
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	21% vs 39% vs 22%	18
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	40% vs 22%	18
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	27% vs 45%	18
CB049 Hungary-Romania	46% vs 29%	17
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	51% vs 34%	17
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	29% vs 24% vs 12%	17

Within the areas covered by programme *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, and by programme *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)*, respondents in Ireland are much more likely than those in the UK to have heard about cross-border cooperation activities in their region.

In fact in every programme area involving Ireland, respondents are more likely to have heard of these cross-border cooperation activities than respondents in the corresponding regions of other countries covered by the programme.

Awareness of cross-border cooperation activities is generally low amongst respondents in the UK - not just in areas sharing a programme with Ireland, but across all programmes involving the UK. For example in the case of programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*, 11% of respondents in the UK have heard about these activities, compared with at least one in five in the other three countries (21%-27%). In the case of programme *CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)* respondents in the French border region are again more likely to have heard about cross-border activities than those in the UK border region (18% vs. 9%).

In the case of programmes involving Germany, respondents living in German border regions are also significantly less likely to be aware of cross-border cooperation activities funded by the EU in their region than respondents living in the border regions of the neighbouring countries. For instance this is the case for programmes *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland (29% vs 45%)*, *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic: 28% vs. 55%*) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria: 22% vs. 40%*.

Similarly, in every programme involving Norway, respondents living in the Norwegian border region are less likely than those in the border regions of neighbouring countries to be aware of cross-border cooperation activities funded by the EU. For instance, 12% of respondents in the Norwegian border region covered by *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* have heard about these activities, compared with 24% in the Finnish and 29% in the Swedish border regions.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



## II. GOING ABROAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES

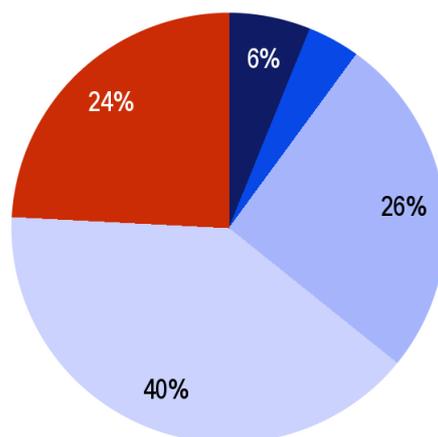
This second section considers respondents' propensity to travel abroad in general, and in particular to the country or countries covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programme in which their region participates. The reasons for travelling to other countries participating in the same programme are also analysed.

### 2.1 GOING ABROAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES

#### - Just over three-quarters of respondents living in EU border regions have travelled to another country –

Respondents were asked how often they travel abroad<sup>9</sup>. Just 6% travel abroad several times a month, with a further 4% travelling once a month. Around a quarter (26%) travel abroad several times a year, while 40% do so once a year or less often. Almost a quarter (24%) never travel abroad.

D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries?



- Several times a month
- Once a month
- Several times a year
- Once a year or less often
- Never
- Don't know

TOTAL

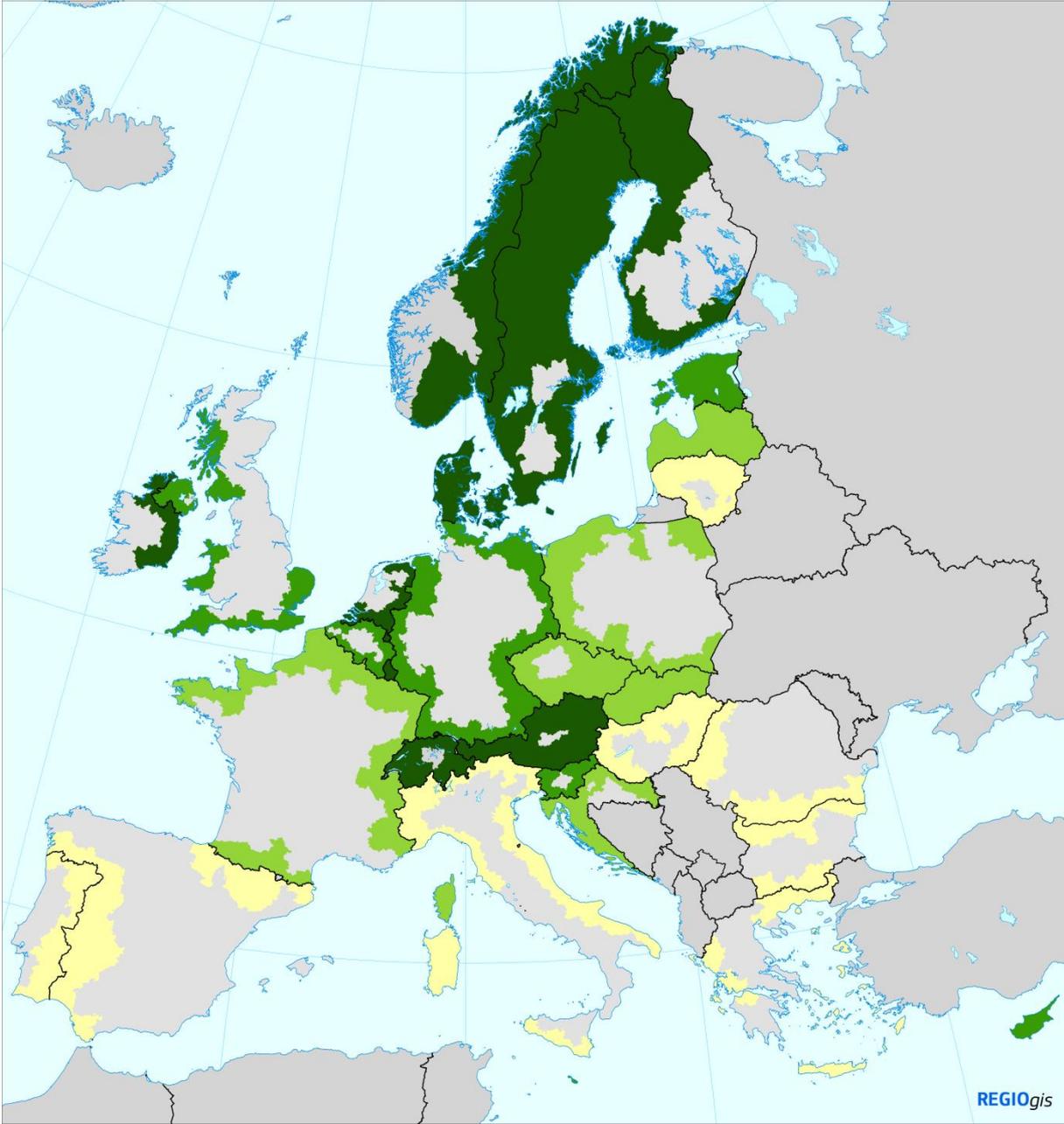
<sup>9</sup> D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries? Several times a month; Once a month; Several times a year; Once a year or less often; Never, Don't know.

The following table and map shows that respondents living in border regions covered by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes in Northern and Central European countries are more likely to travel abroad than those living in the border regions of other EU Member States. Respondents in Norway and Switzerland are the most likely to do so (both 96%), followed by respondents living in Luxembourg (95%) and Austria (91%). In contrast, only 48% of respondents in Greece and 50% in Romania have travelled abroad.

#### D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries?

Total 'Goes abroad to other countries' (65% or below)		Total 'Goes abroad to other countries' (between 65.1% and 75%)		Total 'Goes abroad to other countries' (between 75.1% and 85%)		Total 'Goes abroad to other countries' (above 85%)	
ES	62%	CZ	73%	DE	81%	LU	95%
HU	62%	SK	72%	CY	81%	AT	91%
LT	60%	LV	70%	SI	81%	DK	90%
BG	56%	FR	69%	EE	79%	FI	89%
IT	56%	PL	67%	BE	78%	NL	88%
PT	55%	HR	66%	MT	78%	IE	87%
RO	50%			UK	77%	SE	86%
EL	48%						
						NO	96%
						CH	96%

Results presented do not represent the overall view of residents in a country, but the average view of respondents in the border regions covered by cross-border cooperation programmes



D7: How often do you go abroad to other countries?

% goes abroad to other countries

- ≤ 65.0%
- 65.1% - 75.0%
- 75.1% - 85.0%
- > 85.0%

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Looking into the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, reveals that respondents living in regions covered by the following programmes are the most likely to have travelled abroad: *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*, and *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* (both 93%), *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (91%), *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* (90%) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (89%).

**D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries? - %**

	Total 'Goes abroad to other countries'	Never	Don't know
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	93	7	0
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	93	7	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	91	9	0
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	90	10	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	89	11	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	88	12	0
CB056 Germany-Denmark	87	13	0
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	87	13	0
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	86	14	0
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	85	15	0

At the other end of the scale, those living in the areas covered by *CB020 Greece-Italy* (40%) and *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* (47%) are the least likely to have travelled abroad. In fact these are the only two programmes where fewer than half the respondents living in the areas concerned have travelled abroad.

**D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries? - %**

	Total 'Goes abroad to other countries'	Never	Don't know
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	63	37	0
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	62	38	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	59	41	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	59	41	0
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	58	42	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	57	43	0
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	57	43	0
CB049 Hungary-Romania	56	44	0
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	47	53	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	40	59	1

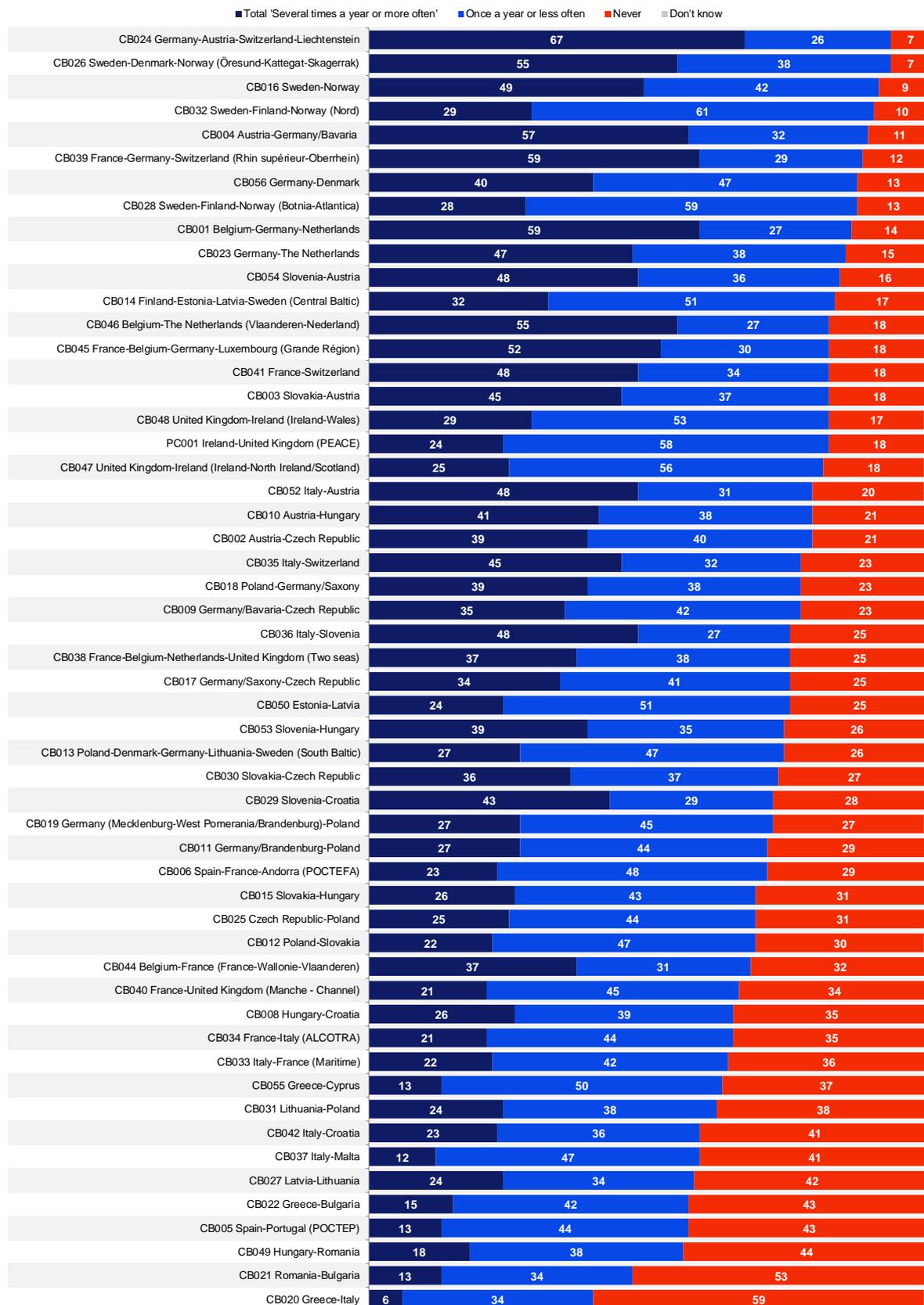
Nevertheless, the proportion of respondents travelling abroad several times a year or more is significantly lower than the overall proportions travelling abroad.

In only seven programmes do more than half the respondents say they travel abroad several times a year or more often. These programmes are: *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* (67%), *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*, *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands* (both 59%), *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (57%), *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)* (both 55%) and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*(52%).

At the other end of the scale, just 6% of respondents living in the region covered by *CB020 Greece-Italy* travel abroad several times a year or more.

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries?**



In 18 programmes, there are notable differences (more than 15 percentage points) in the proportion of cross-border travellers in the different countries covered by the same programme. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries?

	Values total 'Goes abroad to other countries'	Difference
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	57% vs 96%	39
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	44% vs 81%	37
CB037 Italy-Malta	41% vs 78%	37
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	64% vs 85% vs 74% vs 57% vs 90%	33
CB041 France-Switzerland	69% vs 95	26
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	71% vs 80% vs 83% vs 95%	24
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	62% vs 76% vs 85% vs 77%	23
CB052 Italy-Austria	69% vs 90%	21
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	56% vs 76%	20
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	90% vs 81% vs 71% vs 89%	19

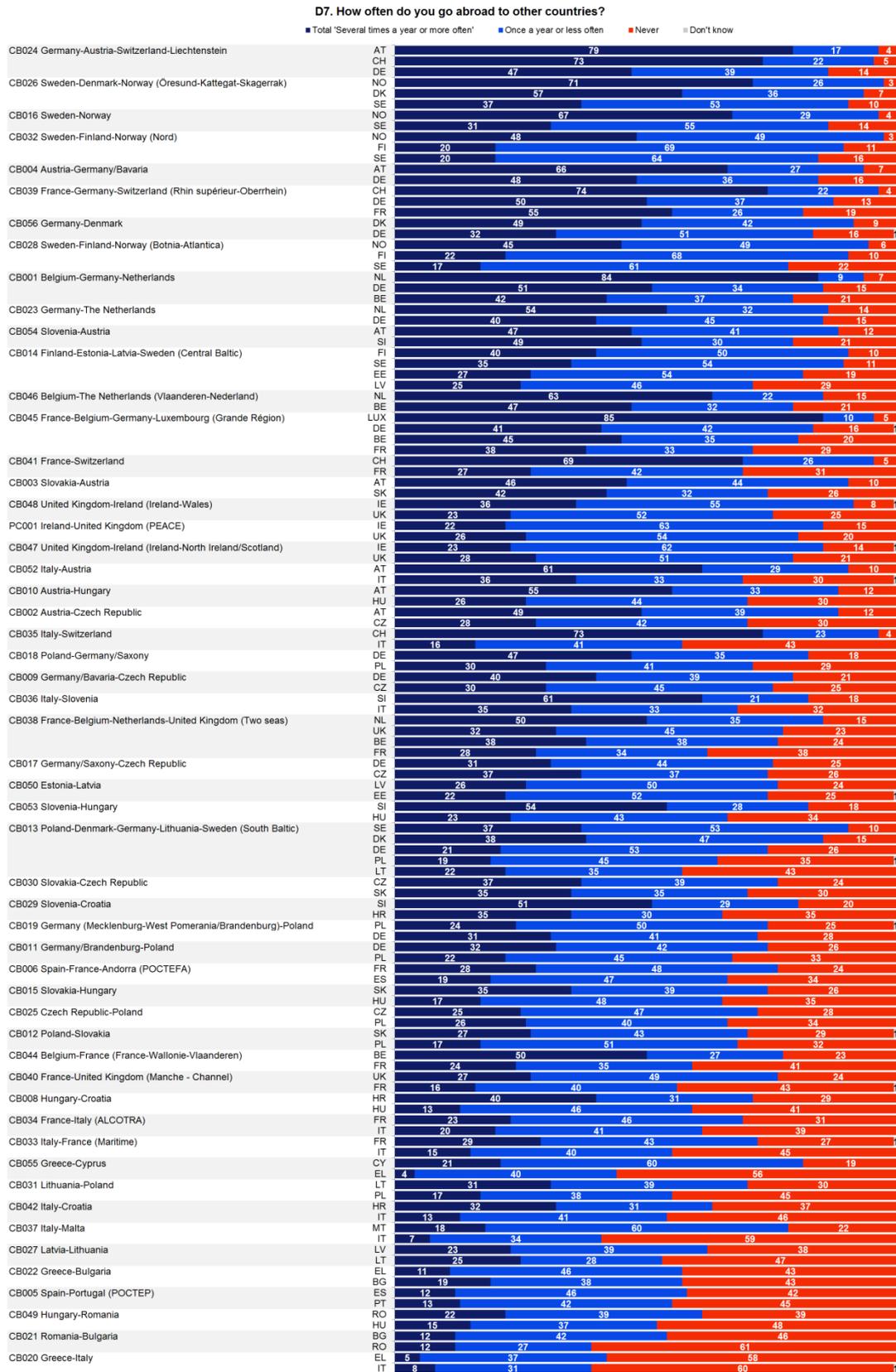
A closer analysis reveals that:

In all the programmes covering Italian regions, respondents living in Italy are less likely to have travelled abroad than their counterparts in the other regions in the same programme (for example: *CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)* 55% vs 72%).

Respondents living in Hungary show a similar pattern – they are consistently less likely to have travelled abroad than respondents living in the other regions covered by the same programmes (for example: *CB053 Slovenia-Hungary*, 82% vs 66%)

In terms of the most frequent travellers, respondents living in Slovenia, Switzerland, Norway, Austria and the Netherlands are generally much more likely to travel abroad several times a year or more than respondents living in the other regions covered by the same programmes. For example, in programme *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, 84% of those in the Netherlands travel abroad several times a year or more often, compared with 51% in Germany and 42% in Belgium.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



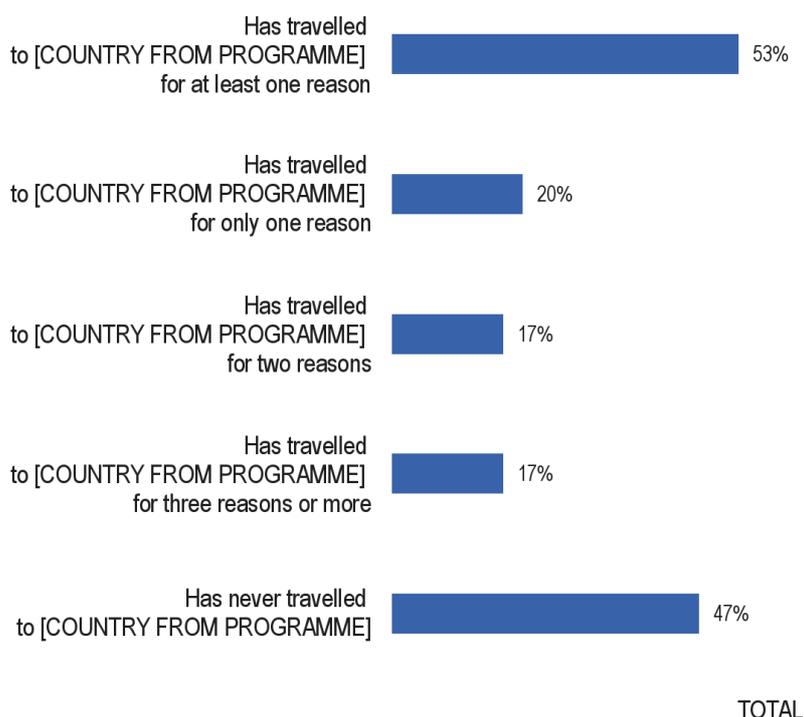
## 2.2 CROSSING THE BORDER TO A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Respondents were asked if they had travelled, for a range of reasons, to another country or countries covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme running in their region. These reasons included visiting family or friends, work, shopping, leisure, or using public services<sup>10</sup>. These results will be discussed in more detail in subsequent sections. This first section will discuss the summarised results from all of these questions.

### - The majority of people living in EU border regions have travelled to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme in their region for at least one reason-

The majority of respondents (53%) have travelled to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme running in their region, while 47% have not. Just 17% have travelled for two reasons, or for three reasons or more, while 20% have travelled to a neighbouring country for only one reason.

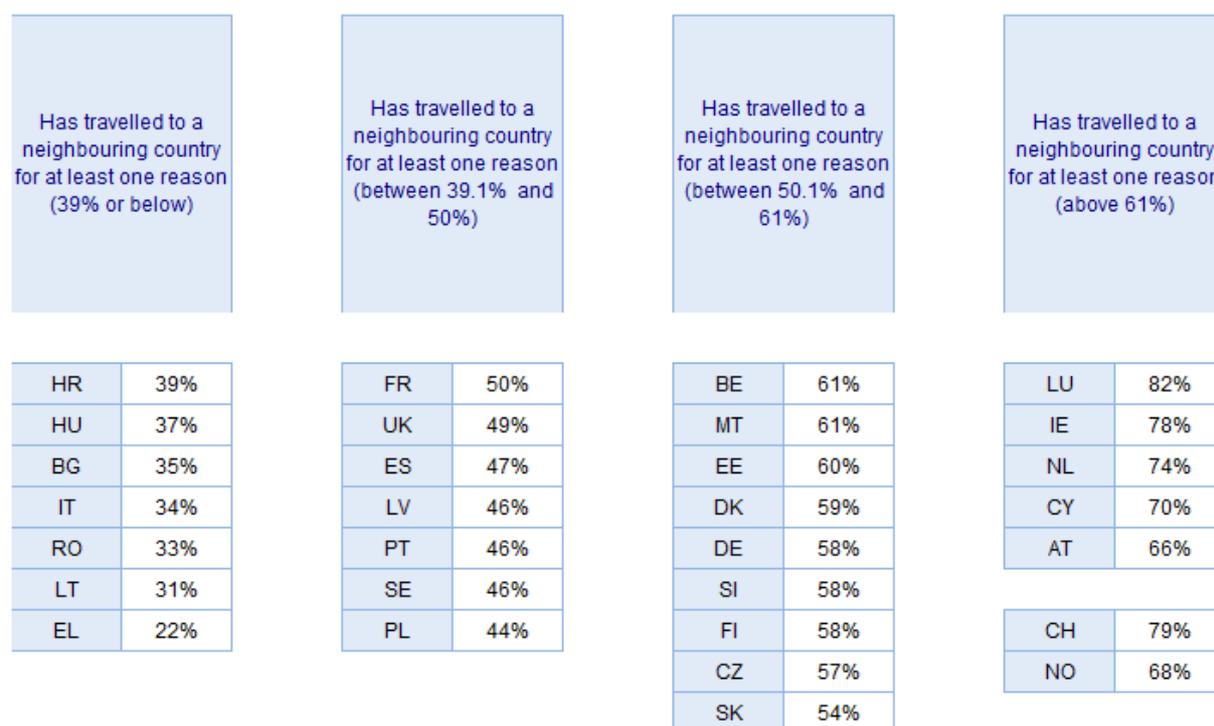
#### Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries



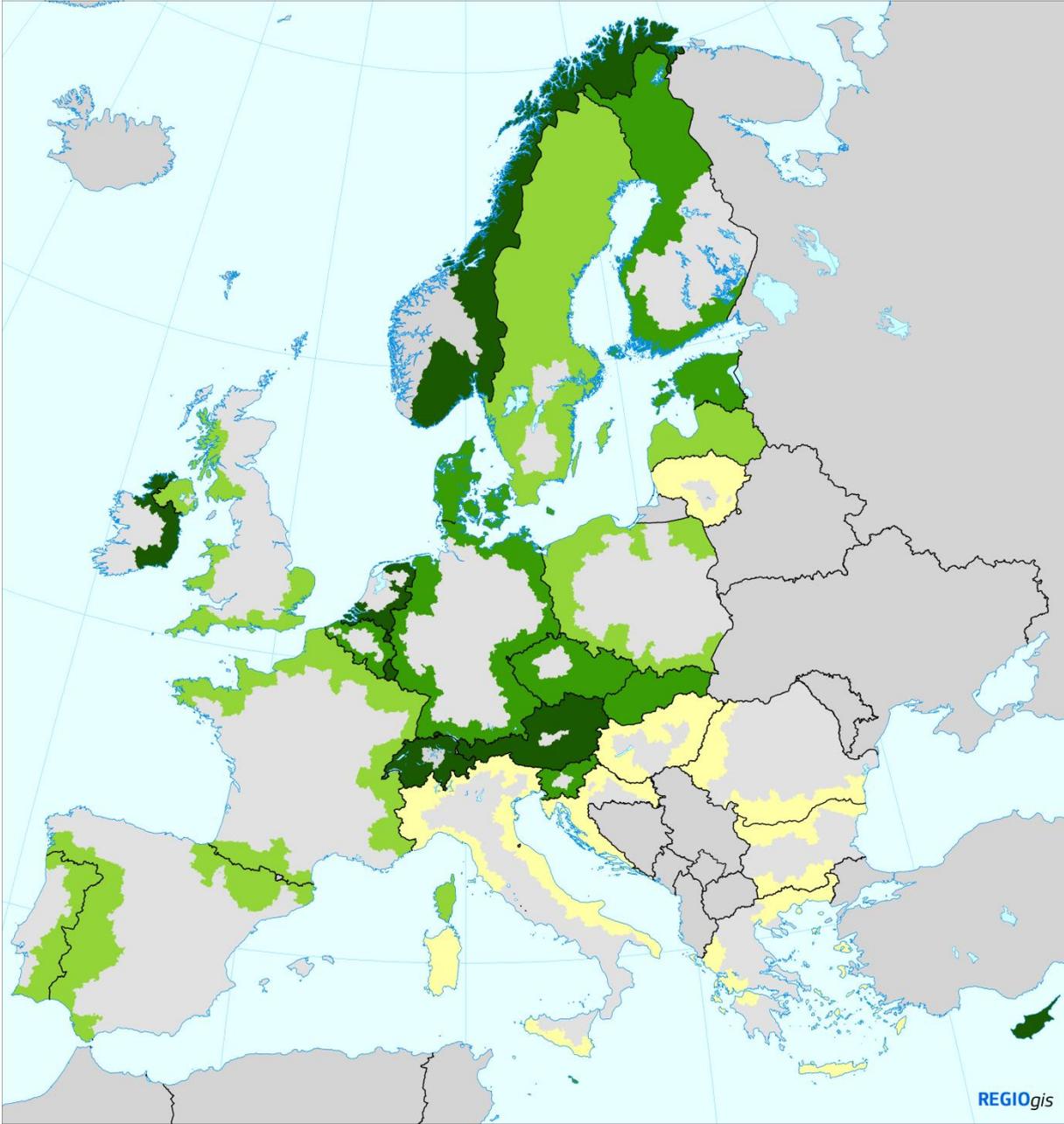
<sup>10</sup> Q2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons? To visit family; To visit friends; To use public services (for example health or education services); To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser); For work or business purposes; For leisure activities including tourist visits.

The following table and map demonstrate that respondents in Luxemburg (82%), Ireland (78%), and the Netherlands (74%) are the most likely to have travelled to a neighbouring country for at least one reason. Respondents in Switzerland living in the border regions covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes are also amongst the respondents who are most likely to travel to a neighbouring country (79%). At the other end of the scale only 22% in Greece and 31% in Lithuania have done so.

## Q2T3 Going abroad to neighbouring countries



Results presented do not represent the overall view of residents in a country, but the average view of respondents in the border regions covered by cross-border cooperation programmes



Q2T3: Has travelled to a neighbouring country for at least one reason

% of all respondents

- <= 39.0%
- 39.1% - 50.0%
- 50.1% - 61.0%
- > 61.0%

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As illustrated in the table below, respondents living in regions covered by the following programmes are the most likely to have made cross-border trips to countries in the same programme: *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria (80%)*, *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE) (77%)*, *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein (75%)*, *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands (74%)* and *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland) (73%)*.

**Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries - %**

	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason	Has never travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	80	20
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	77	23
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	75	25
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	74	26
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	73	27
CB056 Germany-Denmark	71	29
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	71	29
CB016 Sweden-Norway	71	29
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	70	30
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	70	30

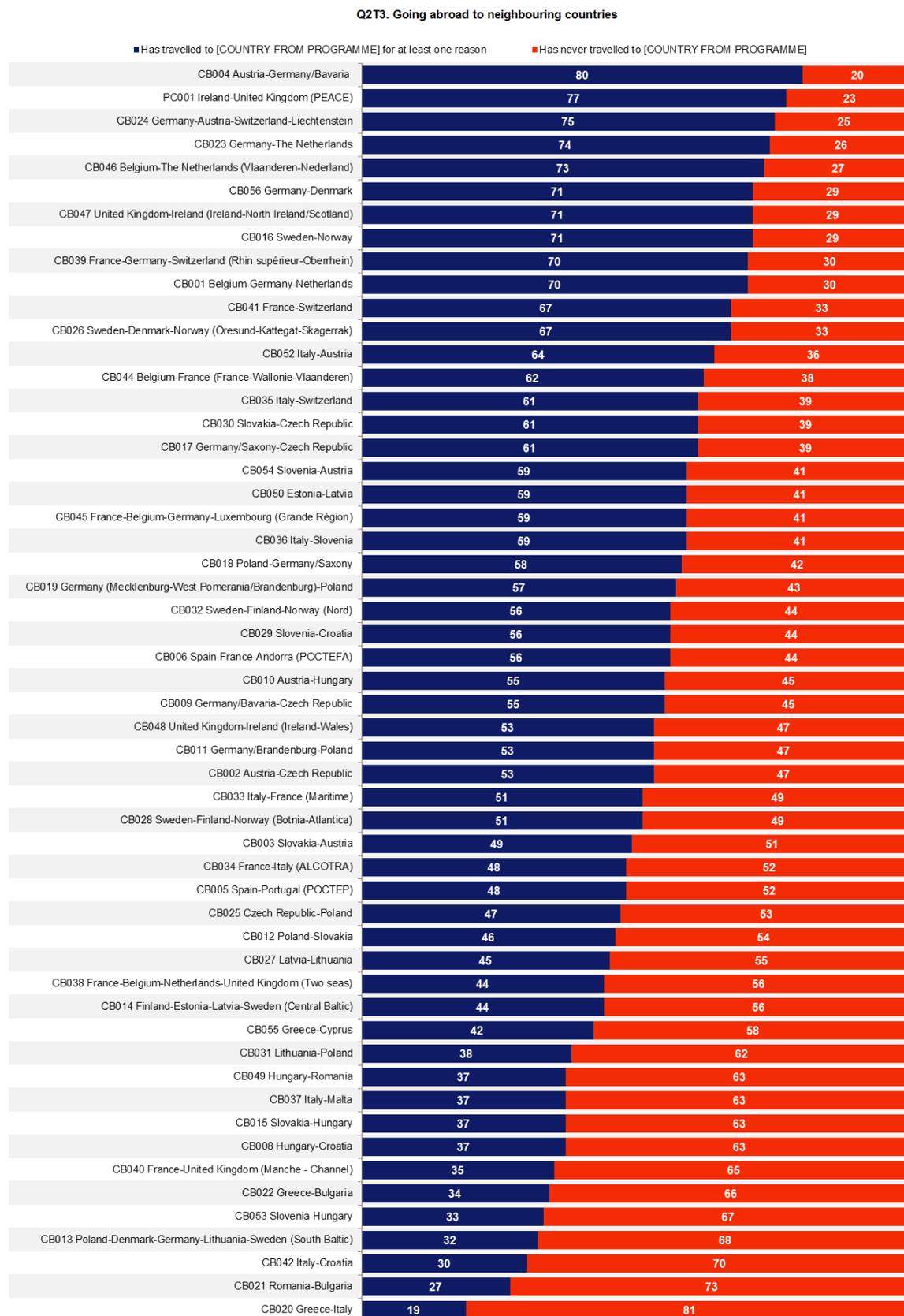
In fact, in 33 programmes, at least half of all respondents have been to another country covered by the same programme for at least one reason.

At the other end of the scale, less than a third of respondents living in regions covered by the following programmes have travelled to a neighbouring programme: These exceptions are *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic) (32%)*, *CB042 Italy-Croatia (30%)*, *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria (27%)* and *CB020 Greece-Italy (19%)*.

**Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries - %**

	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason	Has never travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]
CB049 Hungary-Romania	37	63
CB037 Italy-Malta	37	63
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	37	63
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	37	63
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	35	65
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	34	66
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	33	67
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	32	68
CB042 Italy-Croatia	30	70
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	27	73
CB020 Greece-Italy	19	81

The chart below shows the results at the overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



The table below provides a more detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for each region covered by a cross-border cooperation programme<sup>11</sup>. It highlights the most striking differences between the regions of the partner countries covered by the same programme in terms of travelling habits. The biggest difference (55 percentage points) was observed between respondents living in border regions covered by the programme *CB055 Greece-Cyprus*, where those in Cypriot regions are much more likely to have travelled to Greece for at least one reason than the other way around.

However, in several instances, large differences exist in the travel habits of respondents living in different regions covered by the same programme.

**Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries**  
**Answer: Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason**

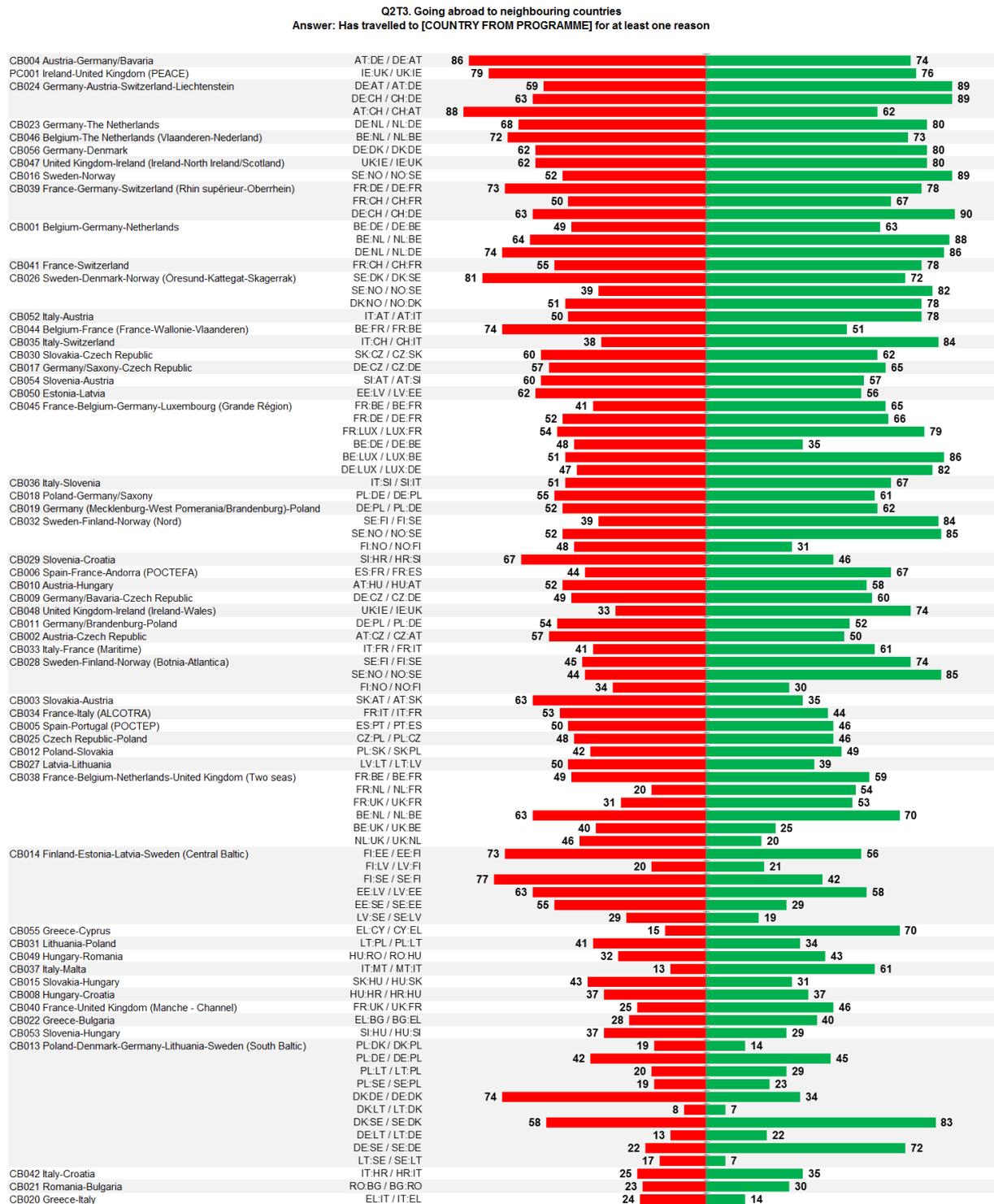
	Binary	Values	Difference
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	70% vs. 15%	55
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:DE	72% vs. 22%	50
CB037 Italy-Malta	MT:IT	61% vs. 13%	48
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	CH:IT	84% vs. 38%	46
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	FI:SE	84% vs. 39%	45
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	NO:SE	82% vs. 39%	43
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	74% vs. 33%	41
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	NO:SE	85% vs. 44%	41
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	74% vs. 34%	40
CB016 Sweden-Norway	NO:SE	89% vs. 52%	37

There are also a number of interesting differences between the regions covered by *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*. Respondents in Luxembourg are more likely to have travelled to the other countries covered by this programme than those in other countries are to have travelled to Luxembourg. For instance 47% of respondents living in the German region covered by this programme have been to Luxembourg, compared with 82% of those in Luxembourg who have been to Germany. In a similar fashion, respondents living in Belgium are more likely to have been to Germany or France, than the opposite.

There are also variations within different regions of the same country. For example, respondents in Austria are more likely to have travelled to neighbouring countries covered by programmes *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*, *CB052 Italy-Austria*, *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* and *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* than respondents in partner countries are to have travelled to Austria: 59% of respondents in the German region covered by *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* have travelled to Austria, but 89% of those in the corresponding Austrian region have travelled to Germany. However, the reverse is true for programmes *CB054 Slovenia-Austria*, *CB010 Austria-Hungary*, and *CB003 Slovakia-Austria*. Here respondents in Austria are less likely to have visited the other countries than respondents from those countries are to have visited Austria.

<sup>11</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

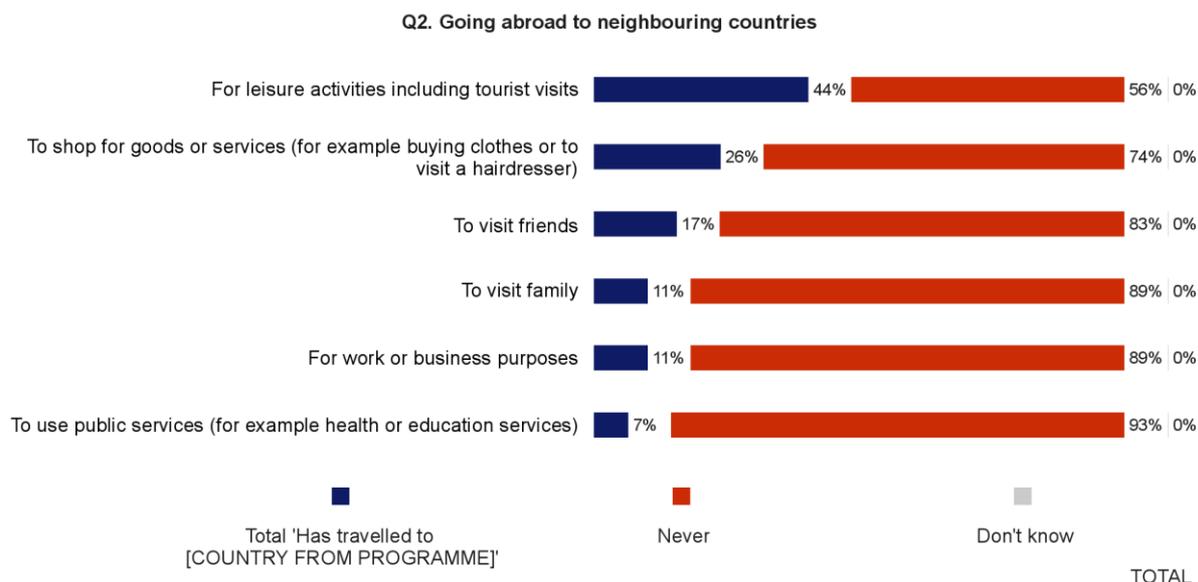
The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3 REASONS FOR CROSSING THE BORDER TO A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

This section looks in detail at the reasons why respondents go abroad to neighbouring countries covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme running in their region. Overall, respondents in these regions are most likely to travel to neighbouring countries for leisure activities including tourist visits (44%), while 26% have travelled to shop for goods or services. Just under one in five (17%) have travelled to a partner country to visit friends, while around one in ten have done so to visit family or for work or business purposes (both 11%). Respondents are least likely to have travelled to a partner country to use public services (7%).

These reasons will be discussed in detail below.



### 2.3.1 Leisure activities

Overall, less than half of all respondents living in a border region of an EU Member State have travelled to a partner country for leisure activities including tourist visits (44%), while in 16 programmes at least half of all respondents have travelled to a partner country for this reason.

An analysis of the highest and lowest figures at the overall programme level reveals that respondents are the most likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure purposes in the regions covered by the following programmes: *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (70%), *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (66%), *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands* (64%) and *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)* (63%).

**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For leisure activities including tourist visits - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	70	30	0
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	66	34	0
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	64	36	0
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	63	37	0
CB052 Italy-Austria	61	39	0
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	61	39	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	60	40	0
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	60	40	0
CB056 Germany-Denmark	59	41	0
CB041 France-Switzerland	58	42	0

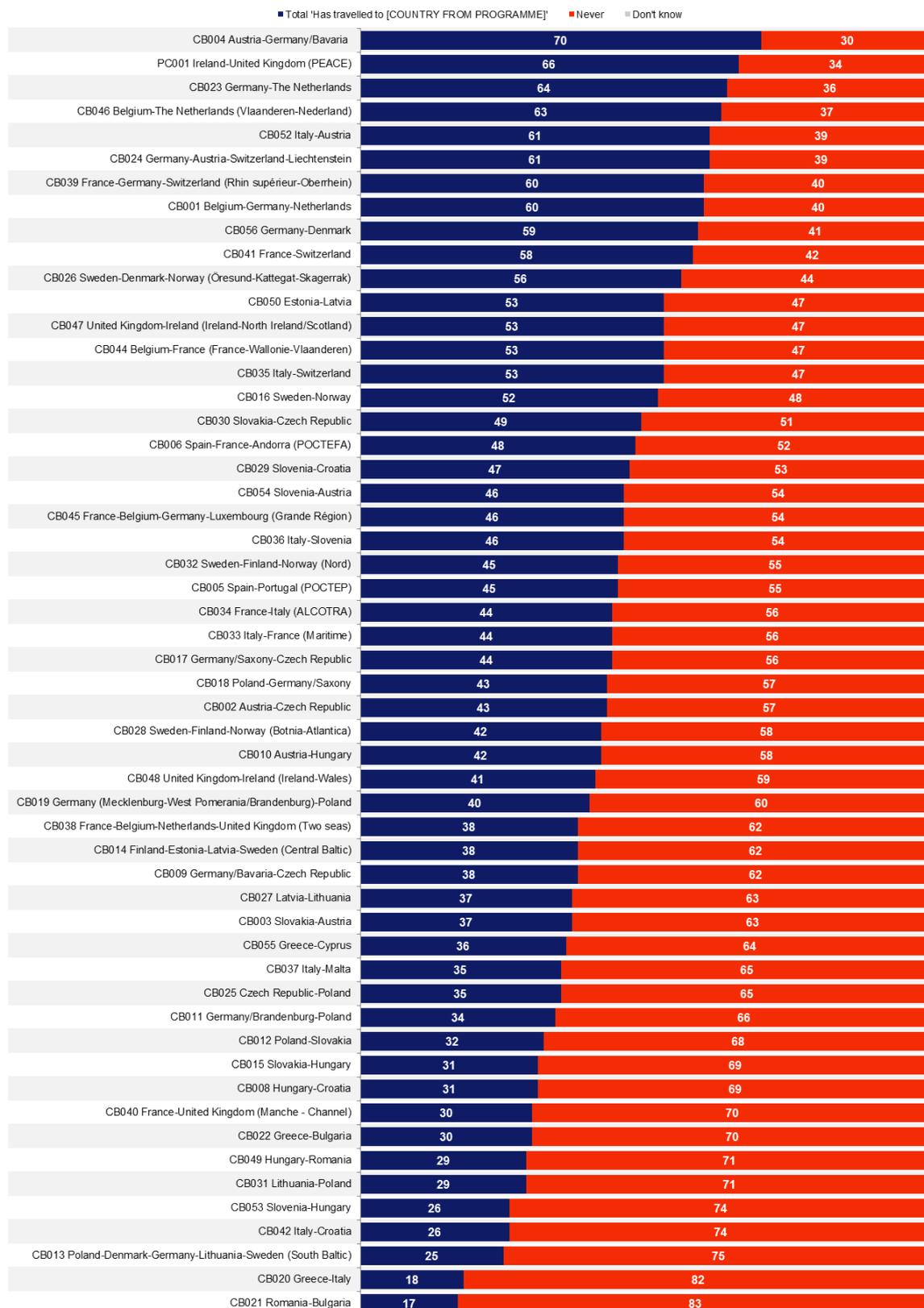
At the other end of the scale, only 17% of those living in the regions covered by programme *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria*, and 18% in the regions covered by programme *CB020 Greece-Italy* have travelled to a neighbouring country in the same programme for leisure activities including tourist visits.

**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For leisure activities including tourist visits - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	31	69	0
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	31	69	0
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	30	70	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	30	70	0
CB049 Hungary-Romania	29	71	0
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	29	71	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	26	74	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	26	74	0
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	25	75	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	18	82	0
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	17	83	0

The chart below shows the results at the overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For leisure activities including tourist visits**



In most regions, at least one in five respondents have travelled to a partner country for leisure activities<sup>12</sup>.

However, there are notable differences between countries covered by the same Interreg cross-border cooperation programme. In 33 programmes, the proportion of people in one country who have travelled to a partner country for leisure purposes is at least twenty percentage points higher than the proportion travelling in the opposite direction.

The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**For leisure activities including tourist visits**

**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	61% vs. 11%	50
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	CH:IT	75% vs. 30%	45
CB037 Italy-Malta	MT:IT	57% vs. 13%	44
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:DE	64% vs. 22%	42
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LU:BE	70% vs. 34%	36
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:FR	52% vs. 17%	35
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LU:FR	69% vs. 36%	33
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:FR	61% vs. 30%	31
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	SI:HR	62% vs. 32%	30
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:DK	76% vs. 46%	30

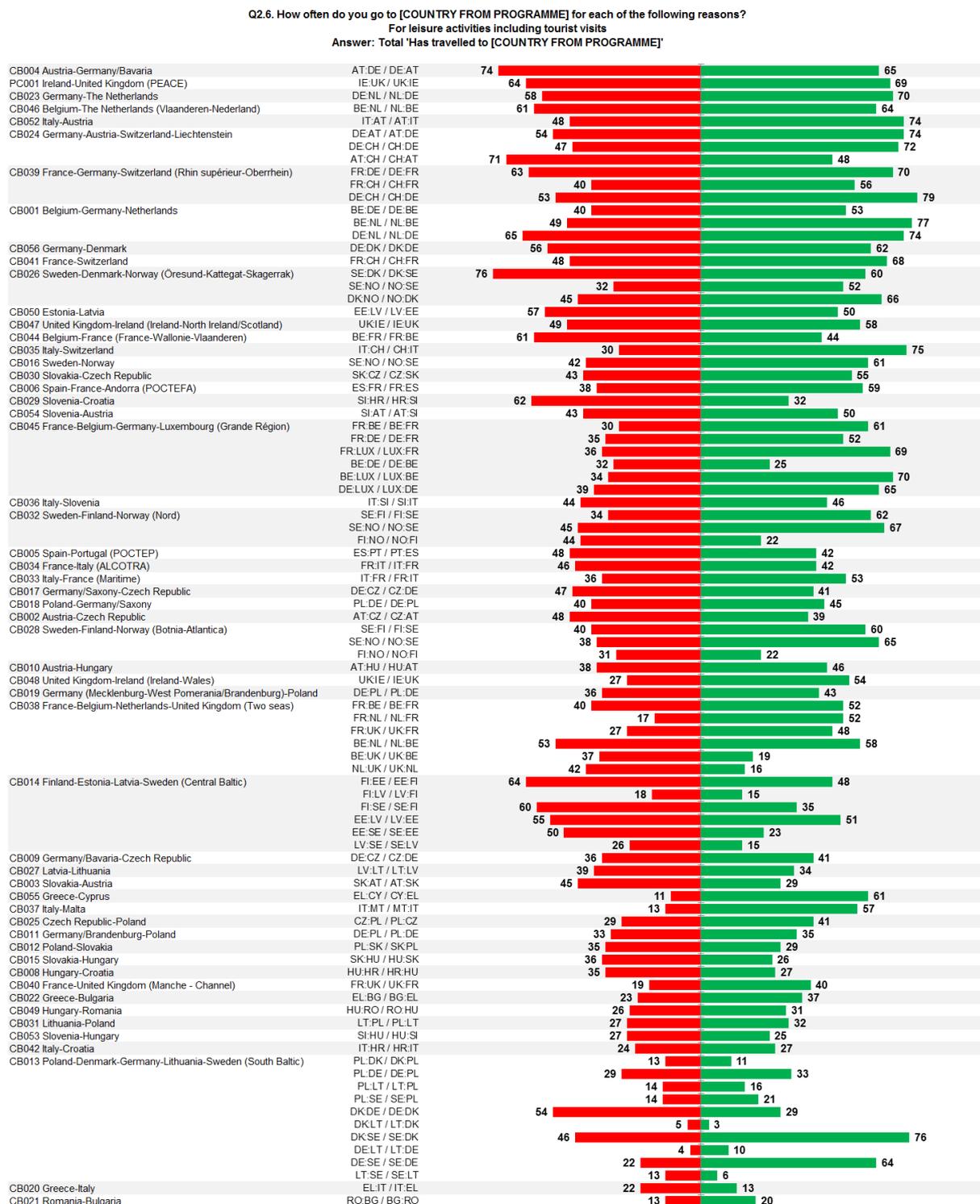
In the programmes that include Sweden and Norway, respondents in Norway are more likely to have travelled to Sweden for leisure activities than those in Sweden are to have travelled to Norway for this reason.

In programmes that include Germany and either the Czech Republic, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland or the Netherlands, respondents living in the German border regions are generally less likely to have travelled to these countries for leisure than respondents in those countries are to have travelled to Germany for this reason.

There are also regional differences in Greece. Respondents living in the Greek border regions are less likely to have travelled to Cyprus for leisure than those living in the Cyprus border regions are to have travelled to Greece. The same pattern applies in the programmes involving Greece and Bulgaria. However, in programme *CB020 Greece-Italy*, respondents in Greece are more likely to have travelled to Italy for leisure (22% vs. 13% in Italy who have travelled to Greece).

<sup>12</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3.2 Shopping for goods and services

Shopping for goods or services is the second most common reason given by respondents for visiting a partner country in a programme running in their region (26%). In most programmes, at least one in ten respondents have visited a neighbouring country to shop. A majority of respondents have done so in only one programme.

As shown in the table below, respondents living in the border regions covered by *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands* are the most likely to have visited the other countries in the same programme to shop for goods and services (51%), followed by those in *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands* (48%) and *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)* (46%).

**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser) - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	51	49	0
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	48	52	0
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	46	54	0
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	44	56	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	43	57	0
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	42	58	0
CB056 Germany-Denmark	41	59	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	41	59	0
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	40	60	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	40	60	0

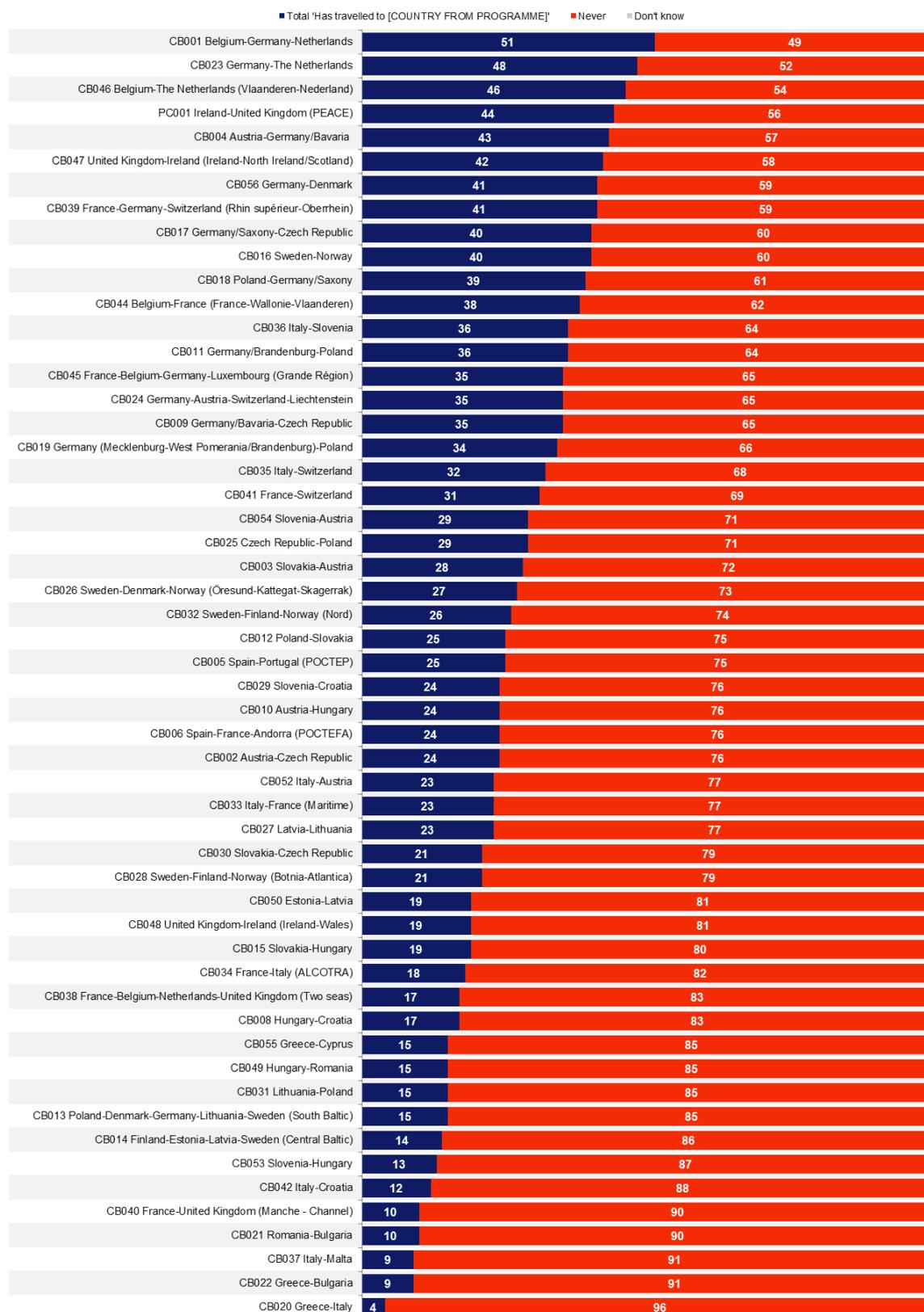
In contrast, only 4% of those living in the regions covered by programme *CB020 Greece-Italy* have visited a partner country to shop for goods and services, as have just 9% of those living in the regions covered by *CB037 Italy-Malta* and *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* and 10% of those covered by programme *CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)* and *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria*. It is interesting to note that to travel cross-border between the regions covered by these programmes, in most cases sea transport is required.

**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser) - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	15	85	0
CB049 Hungary-Romania	15	85	0
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	15	85	0
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	15	85	0
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	14	86	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	13	87	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	12	88	0
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	10	90	0
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	10	90	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	9	91	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	9	91	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	4	96	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)**



As the chart illustrates, there are some quite large differences within programmes<sup>13</sup>. In fact, almost all programmes show regional differences in the proportions of those travelling for shopping.

**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)  
Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB016 Sweden-Norway	NO:SE	74% vs. 5%	69
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	NO:SE	61% vs. 6%	55
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	NO:SE	60% vs. 5%	55
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	FI:SE	61% vs. 9%	52
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	NO:SE	54% vs. 7%	47
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	CH:DE	65% vs. 22%	43
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	48% vs. 7%	41
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	CH:IT	52% vs. 13%	39
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:DE	48% vs. 9%	39
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:DE	56% vs. 18%	38

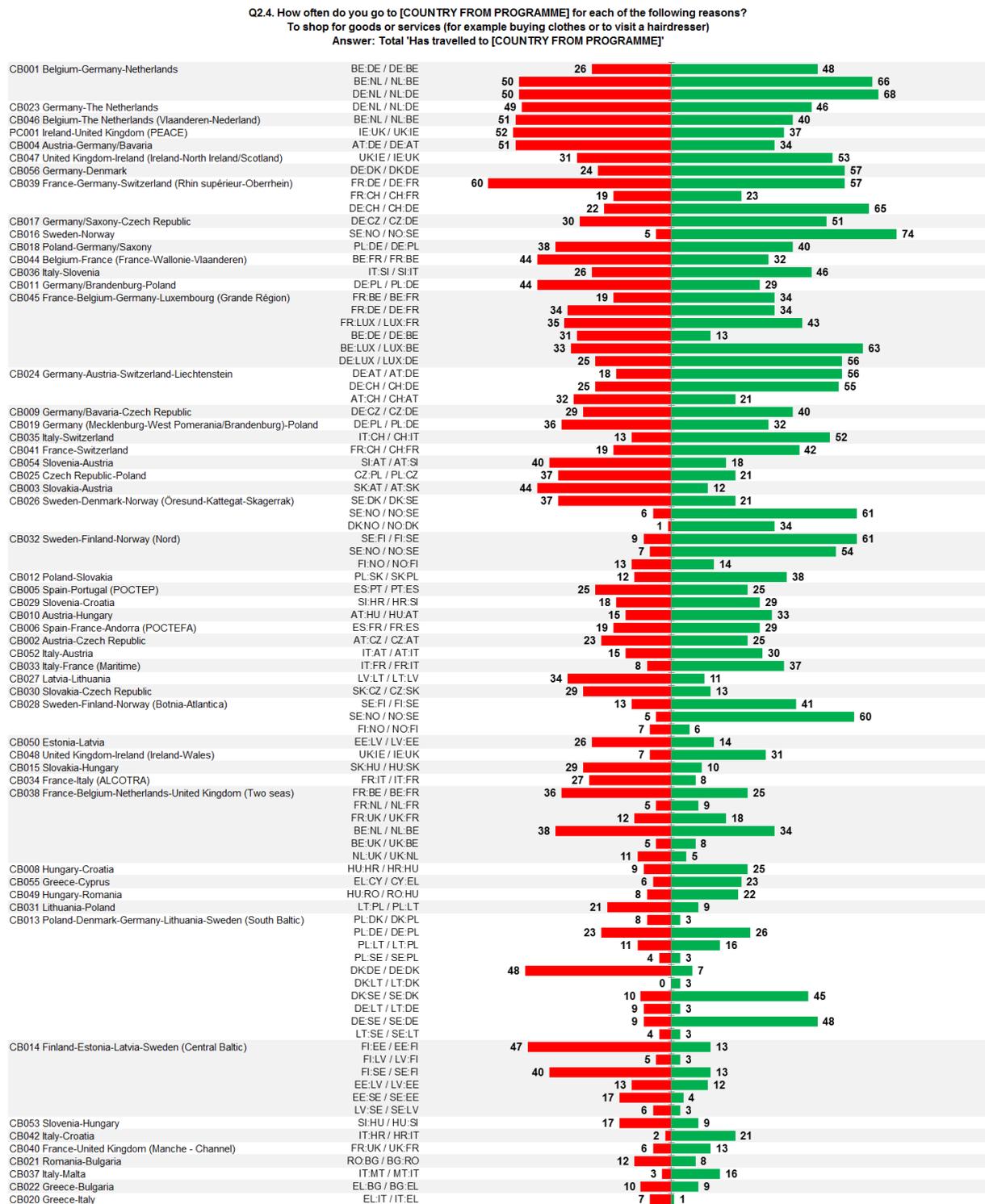
Sweden is a popular destination for shopping in programmes involving Norway and Finland; respondents in these partner countries are more likely to have travelled to Sweden to shop than those in Sweden are to have done the reverse. For example, in the case of *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)*, 60% of those in the Norwegian region have travelled to Sweden for shopping, while only 5% in Sweden have visited Norway for the same reason. The same is true in the case of Sweden and Finland within the same programme: 41% of respondents in the Finnish region have travelled to Sweden for shopping, while only 13% in Sweden have visited Finland for the same reason.

In programmes involving Austria and Eastern European countries, respondents from other regions are generally more likely to have visited Austria to shop than the other way around. For example, in the regions covered by programme *CB003 Slovakia-Austria*, 44% of respondents in the Slovakian regions travelled to Austria for shopping, while only 12% of those living in Austria have travelled to Slovakia for the same reason.

In the case of programme *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*, respondents in Switzerland are much more likely to have travelled to Germany for shopping than those in Germany are to have gone to Switzerland with the same aim (65% vs. 22%). The same pattern appears in programme *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* where 52% of respondents in Swiss regions have travelled to Italy for shopping, while only 13% of those living in Italy have travelled to Switzerland for the same reason.

<sup>13</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3.3. Visiting friends

Just under one in five respondents have travelled to a country covered by an Interreg programme running in their region to visit friends (17%).

An analysis of the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level reveals that respondents living in regions covered by the following programmes are the most likely to have visited a partner country to see friends: *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (47%) followed by *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)* (40%) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (37%).

**Q2.2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To visit friends - %**

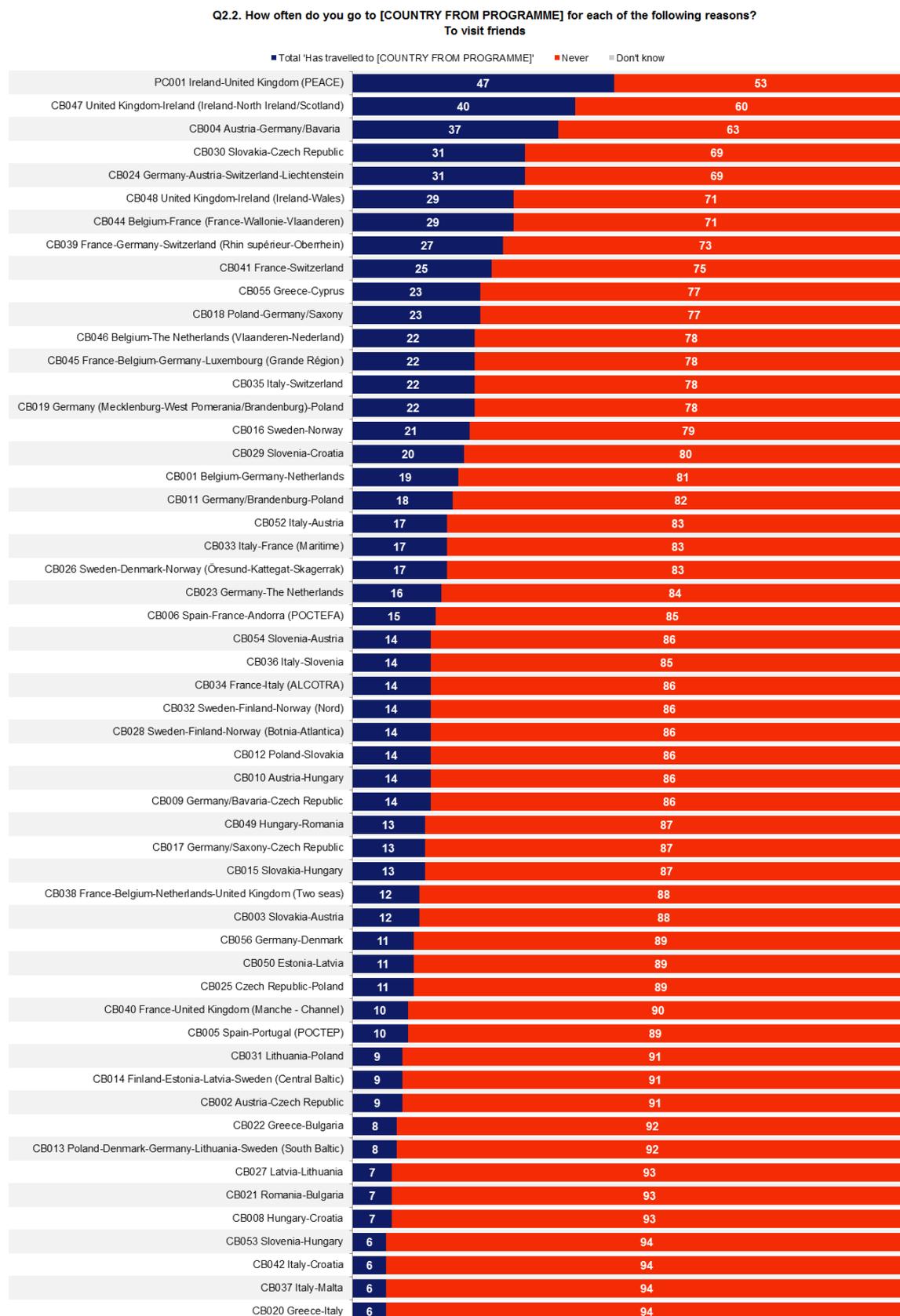
	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	47	53	0
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	40	60	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	37	63	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	31	69	0
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	31	69	0
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	29	71	0
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	29	71	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	27	73	0
CB041 France-Switzerland	25	75	0
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	23	77	0
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	23	77	0

At the other end of the scale, just 6% of respondents living in areas covered by *CB053 Slovenia-Hungary*, *CB042 Italy-Croatia*, *CB037 Italy-Malta* and *CB020 Greece-Italy*, have travelled to partner countries to visit friends.

**Q2.2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To visit friends - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	9	91	0
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	9	91	0
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	9	91	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	8	92	0
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	8	92	0
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	7	93	0
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	7	93	0
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	7	93	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	6	94	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	6	94	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	6	94	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	6	94	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



There are also some fairly significant differences within programmes in terms of travelling to a neighbouring country to visit friends<sup>14</sup>. In fact, several programmes show wide regional variations in the proportions travelling for this reason. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q2.2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**To visit friends**

**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	48% vs. 11%	37
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	38% vs. 7%	31
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	40% vs. 10%	30
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:CH	44% vs. 16%	28
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:FR	41% vs. 14%	27
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:DE	44% vs. 18%	26
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	31% vs. 7%	24
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	PL:DE	35% vs. 12%	23
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	DE:FR	27% vs. 7%	20
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	FI:SE	29% vs. 9%	20

In the three programmes that include Finland and Sweden (CB014, CB028 and CB032), respondents in Finland are much more likely to have travelled to Sweden to see friends than those in Sweden are to have visited Finland for the same reason.

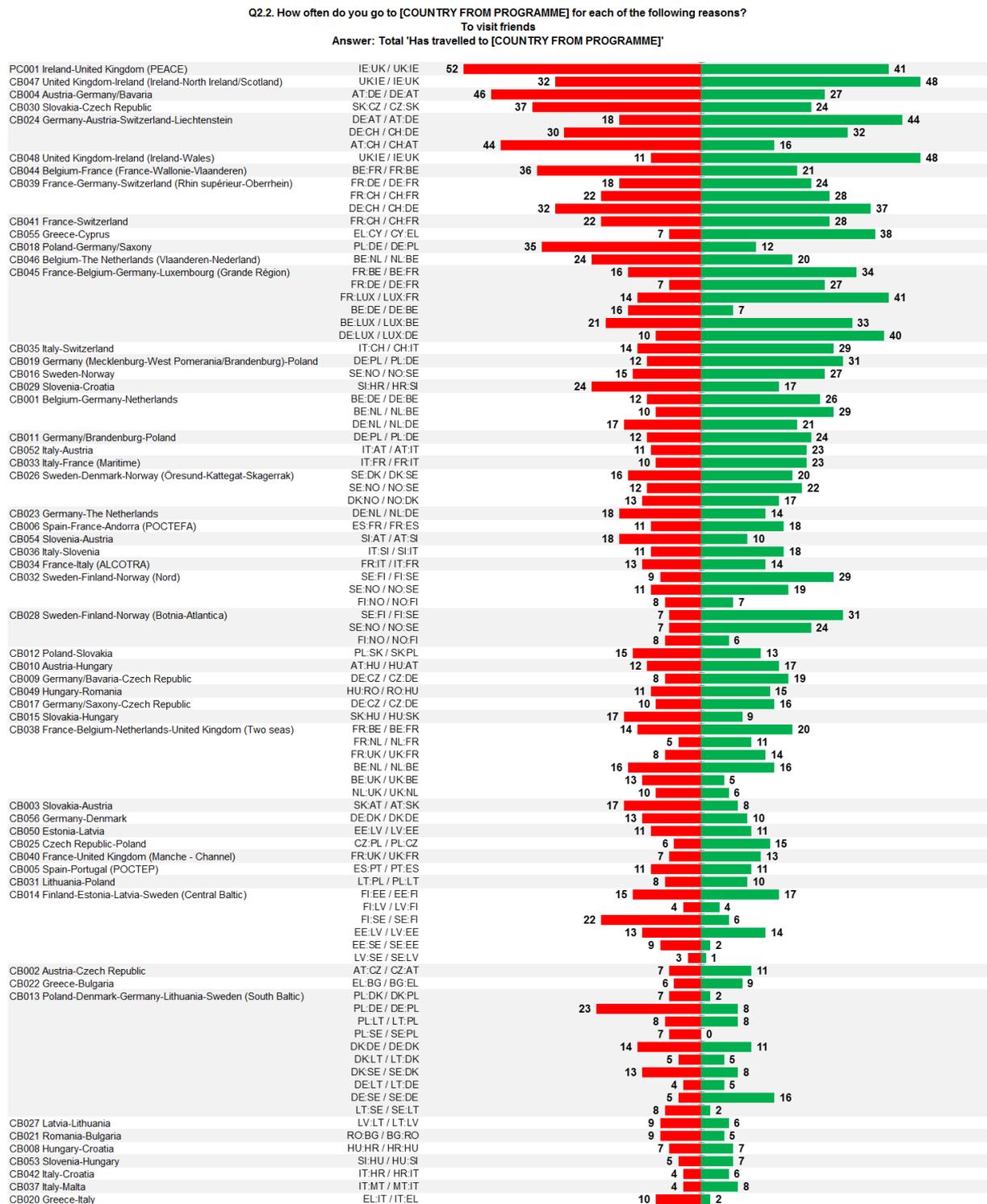
Respondents living in Polish regions that are partnered with German regions via an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme are more likely to have travelled to Germany to visit friends than respondents in Germany are to have visited Poland for this purpose. The same pattern is observed in programmes involving Poland and the Czech Republic: respondents in Poland are more likely to have been to the Czech Republic to visit friends than the other way round.

There are also notable differences between respondents in Sweden and Norway in the regions covered by Interreg programmes (CB016, CB026, CB028, CB032): people in Norway are more likely to have visited friends in Sweden than those in Sweden are to have visited friends in Norway.

There are also variations between programmes covering the same countries. For example, respondents in Austria are less likely to have travelled to partner countries in programmes involving the Czech Republic, Slovakia or Hungary (CB002, CB003 and CB010), than people in these partner countries are to have travelled to Austria. However the reverse is true for programmes involving Italy, Germany and/or Switzerland (CB004, CB024 and CB052). In these cases respondents in Austria are more likely to have travelled to partner countries to visit friends than those in the partner countries are to have visited Austria for the same reason.

<sup>14</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3.4 Visiting family

Respondents are slightly less likely to have travelled to a partner country to visit family than to visit friends (11% vs. 17%). In most instances, fewer than one in five respondents have travelled to another region covered by their programme to visit family. There are only two programmes in which more than a third of respondents have done so.

An analysis of the highest and lowest results at the overall programme level shows that respondents are the most likely to have travelled to a partner country to visit family in the regions covered by *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (40%), followed by those in *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)*(38%), *CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic* (25%), *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (23%), *CB055 Greece-Cyprus* and *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* (both 21%).

Interestingly, most of the programmes with higher proportions of respondents travelling cross-border to visit family cover countries speaking the same language.

#### Q2.1. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

##### To visit family - %

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	40	59	1
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	38	62	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	25	75	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	23	77	0
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	21	79	0
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	21	78	1
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	20	80	0
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	19	81	0
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	17	83	0
CB041 France-Switzerland	16	84	0
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	16	84	0

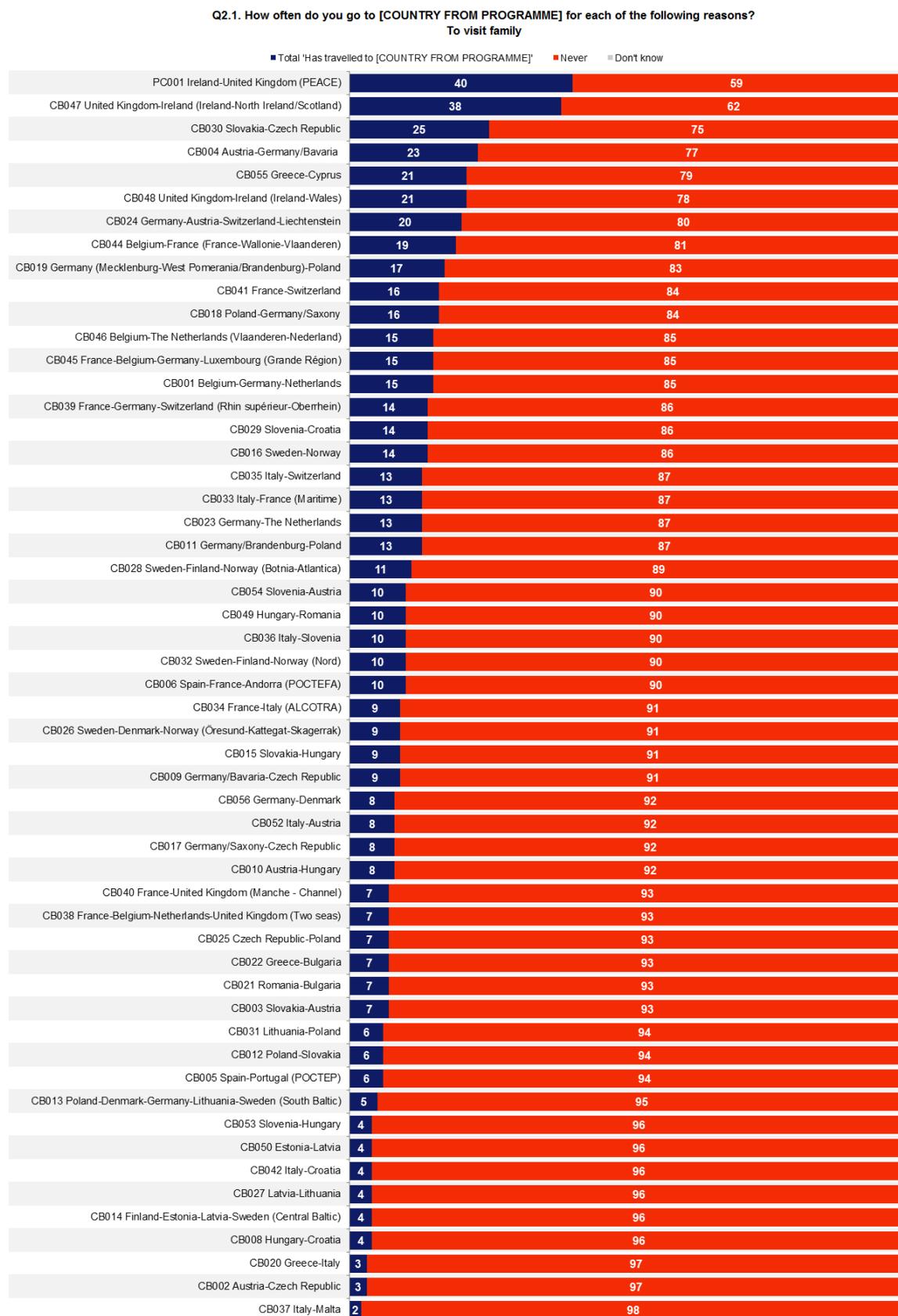
In contrast just 2% of respondents living in areas covered by *CB037 Italy-Malta*, and 3% of those in *CB020 Greece-Italy* and *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* have travelled to a neighbouring country to visit family.

#### Q2.1. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

##### To visit family - %

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	5	95	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	4	96	0
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	4	96	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	4	96	0
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	4	96	0
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	4	96	0
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	4	96	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	3	97	0
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	3	97	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	2	98	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



Overall, the proportion of respondents in each region visiting a partner country in their programme to visit family is relatively low, in many regions no more than 15% or less<sup>15</sup>.

However in a few cases, there are quite significant regional differences among countries in the same programme. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q2.1. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

To visit family

Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	38% vs. 6%	32
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	36% vs. 5%	31
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	37% vs. 7%	30
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	IE:UK	50% vs. 25%	25
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	FI:SE	28% vs. 6%	22
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:CH	34% vs. 12%	22
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	PL:DE	27% vs. 5%	22
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	PL:DE	28% vs. 7%	21
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	AT:DE	33% vs. 12%	21
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:DE	29% vs. 9%	20

There are several consistent patterns across programmes involving the same countries.

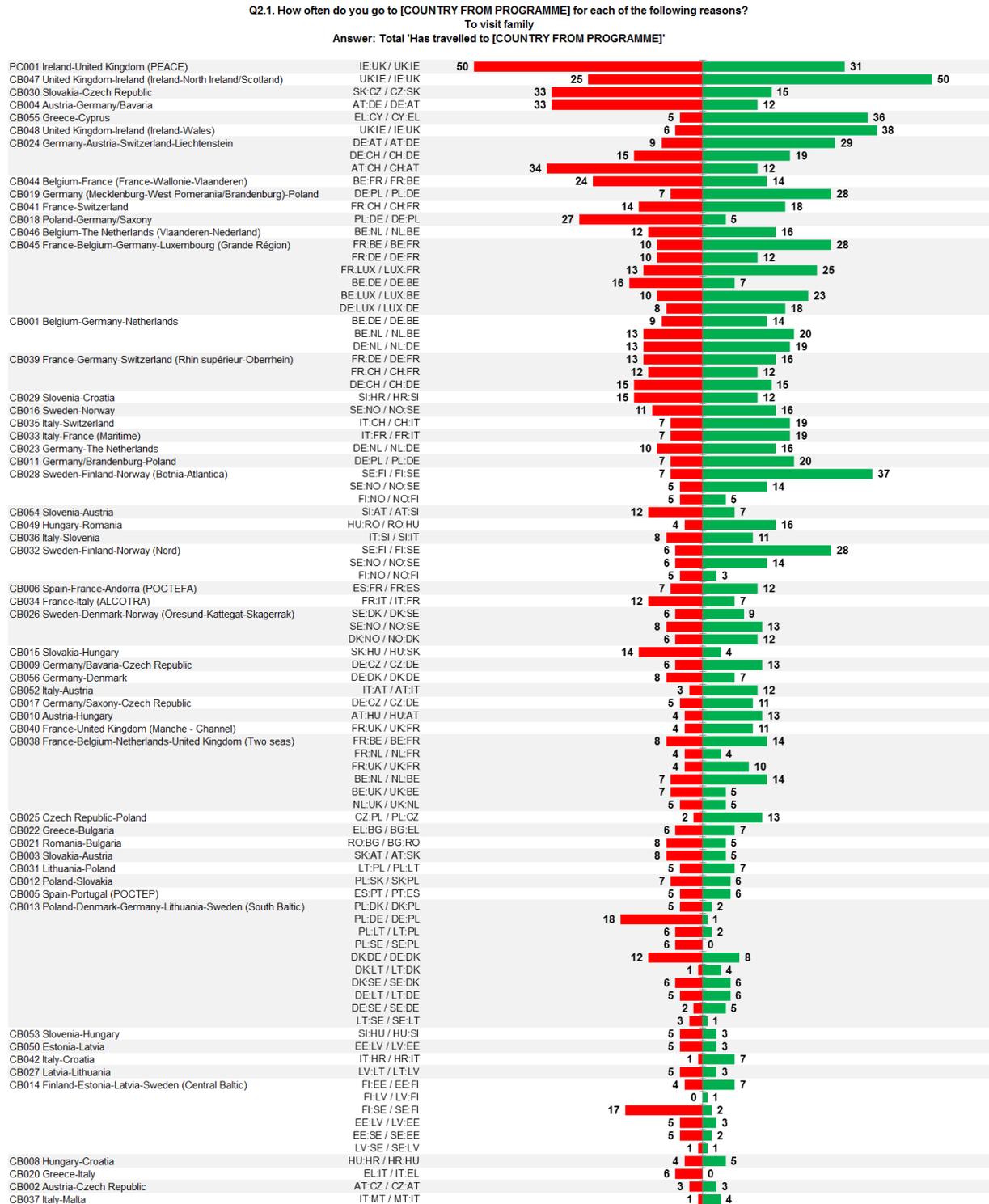
In the case of programmes that include Ireland and the UK, respondents living in the Irish regions are more likely to have been to the UK to visit family than those in the UK are to have made the reverse trip. For instance, for programme *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* 38% of those in the Irish region have been to the UK, while 6% in the UK region have been to Ireland to visit family.

In the three programmes that include Finland and Sweden (*CB014*, *CB028* and *CB032*), respondents in Finland are much more likely to have travelled to Sweden to visit family than those in Sweden are to have visited Finland for the same reason.

Respondents living in Polish regions are also significantly more likely to have travelled to partner countries to visit family than those in the partner countries are to have visited Poland for this reason. For example, in the case of programme *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* 27% of respondents in Poland have been to Germany to visit family, while just 5% of those in Germany have been to Poland for this reason.

<sup>15</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3.5 Work or business purposes

Overall, 11% of respondents have travelled to a partner country for work or business purposes. In all but two programme areas, no more than one in five respondents have visited a partner country for this reason. The only exceptions are *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* where 23% and 21% respectively have done so. This is followed by *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)* (18%), *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* and *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (both 17%).

**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For work or business purposes - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	23	76	1
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	21	78	1
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	18	82	0
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	17	83	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	17	83	0
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	16	82	2
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	16	84	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	15	85	0
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	15	85	0
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	14	86	0
CB041 France-Switzerland	14	86	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	14	86	0
CB010 Austria-Hungary	14	85	1

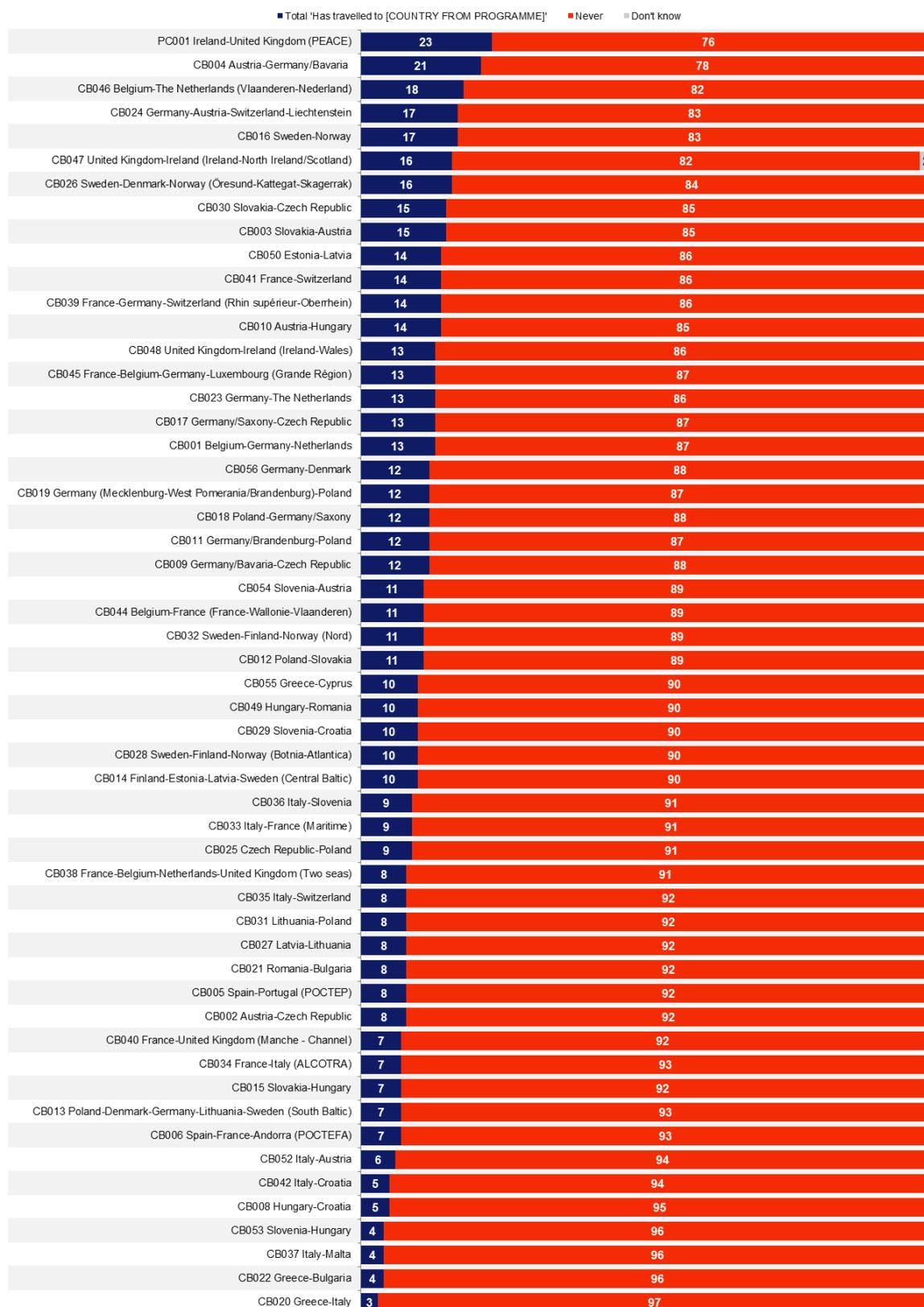
In contrast just 3% of those living in areas covered by *CB020 Greece-Italy* and 4% of those in *CB053 Slovenia-Hungary*, *CB037 Italy-Malta* and *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* have travelled cross-border for work or business purposes.

**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For work or business purposes - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	7	92	1
CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)	7	93	0
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	7	92	1
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	7	93	0
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	7	93	0
CB052 Italy-Austria	6	94	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	5	94	1
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	5	95	0
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	4	96	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	4	96	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	4	96	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	3	97	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For work or business purposes**



Overall, there are consistent patterns between countries in the same programme in terms of the propensity of their border populations to travel to a neighbouring country for work or business<sup>16</sup>. However, in 12 programmes there is a difference of at least ten percentage points between neighbouring countries in the proportions that have travelled to a partner country for work or business purposes. The table below identifies these programmes.

**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**For work or business purposes**

**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	22% vs. 3%	19
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	NO:DK	26% vs. 8%	18
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:DE	27% vs. 12%	15
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	SK:AT	21% vs. 8%	13
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:CH	21% vs. 9%	12
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	PL:DE	18% vs. 6%	12
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	16% vs. 4%	12
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	20% vs. 9%	11
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	NL:BE	17% vs. 7%	10
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	DE:FR	15% vs. 5%	10
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	18% vs. 8%	10
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	CZ:DE	17% vs. 7%	10

In most programmes involving regions in Germany, respondents in the German region are less likely to have been to a partner country for work than those in the partner country are to have travelled to Germany for this reason. For example in programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* respondents in Germany are less likely to have travelled to Luxembourg for work than those in Luxembourg are to have gone to Germany for this purpose (3% vs 22%). The same is true for programme *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* where respondents in Germany are less likely to have travelled to Austria or Switzerland for work or business purposes than the other way around.

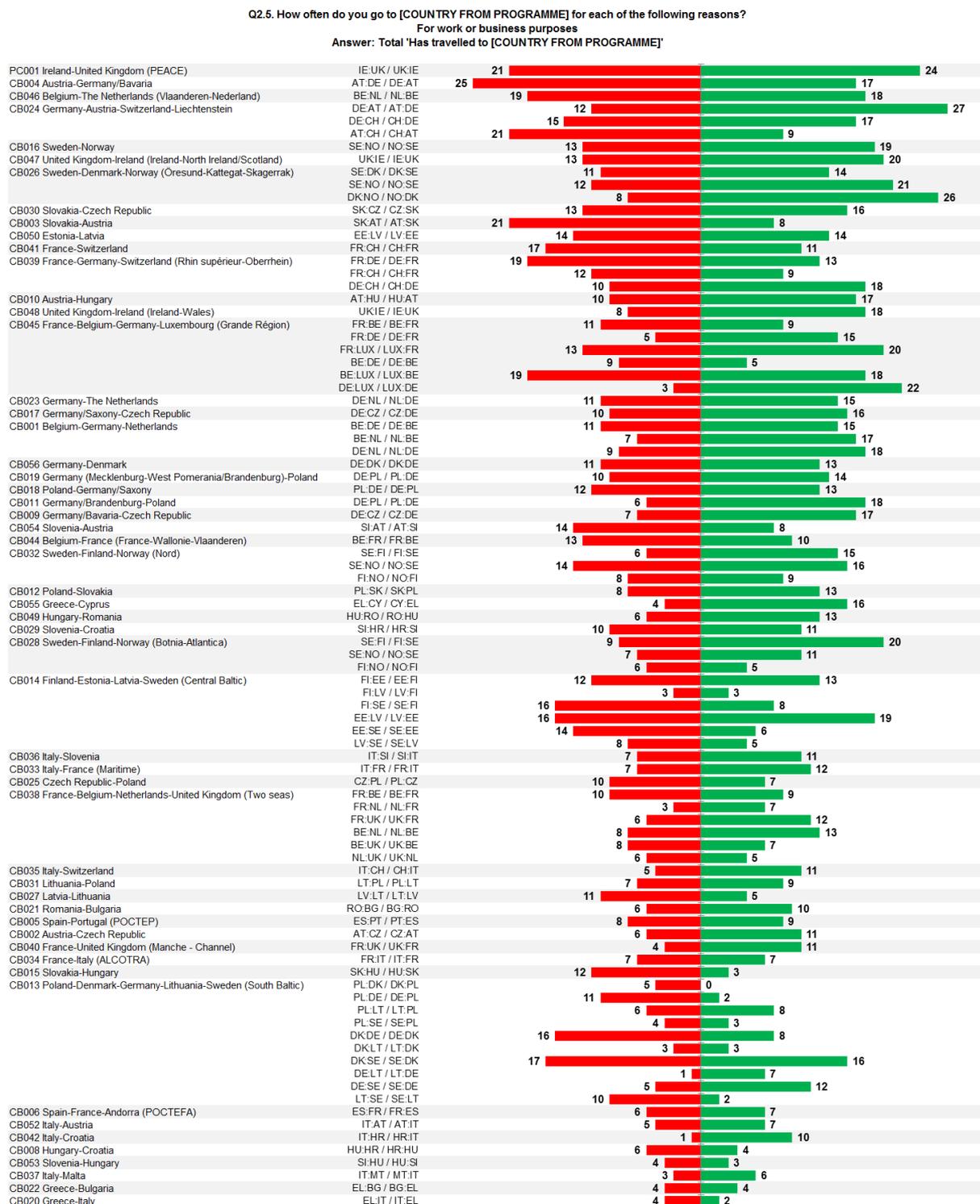
In programmes involving Hungary the responses are also region-specific. For instance in two programmes (*CB015 Slovakia-Hungary* and *CB049 Hungary-Romania*), respondents in Hungary are less likely to have travelled to the partner country for work purposes than those in the partner country are to have travelled to Hungary for the same reason (3% vs. 12% and 6% vs. 13% respectively). In programme *CB010 Austria-Hungary*, however, the pattern is reversed (17% vs. 10%), while there are no notable differences between countries in the cases of programmes *CB008 Hungary-Croatia* and *CB053 Slovenia-Hungary*.

<sup>16</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

In programmes involving Finland and Sweden (*CB014*, *CB028* and *CB032*), respondents in Finland are consistently more likely to have travelled to Sweden for work purposes than those in Sweden are to have travelled to Finland for the same reason.

Other programmes with some notable differences include *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, and *CB003 Slovakia-Austria*.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 2.3.6 Using public services

Overall, only 7% of respondents have travelled to a partner country to use public services such as health or education services. However, as shown in the table below, the proportions are notably higher in the regions covered by programmes *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (18%), *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)* and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (both 17%).

**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To use public services (for example health or education services) - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	18	81	1
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	17	83	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	17	83	0
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	13	87	0
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	11	89	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	11	89	0
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	11	89	0
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	11	89	0
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	11	89	0
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	10	90	0
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	10	90	0

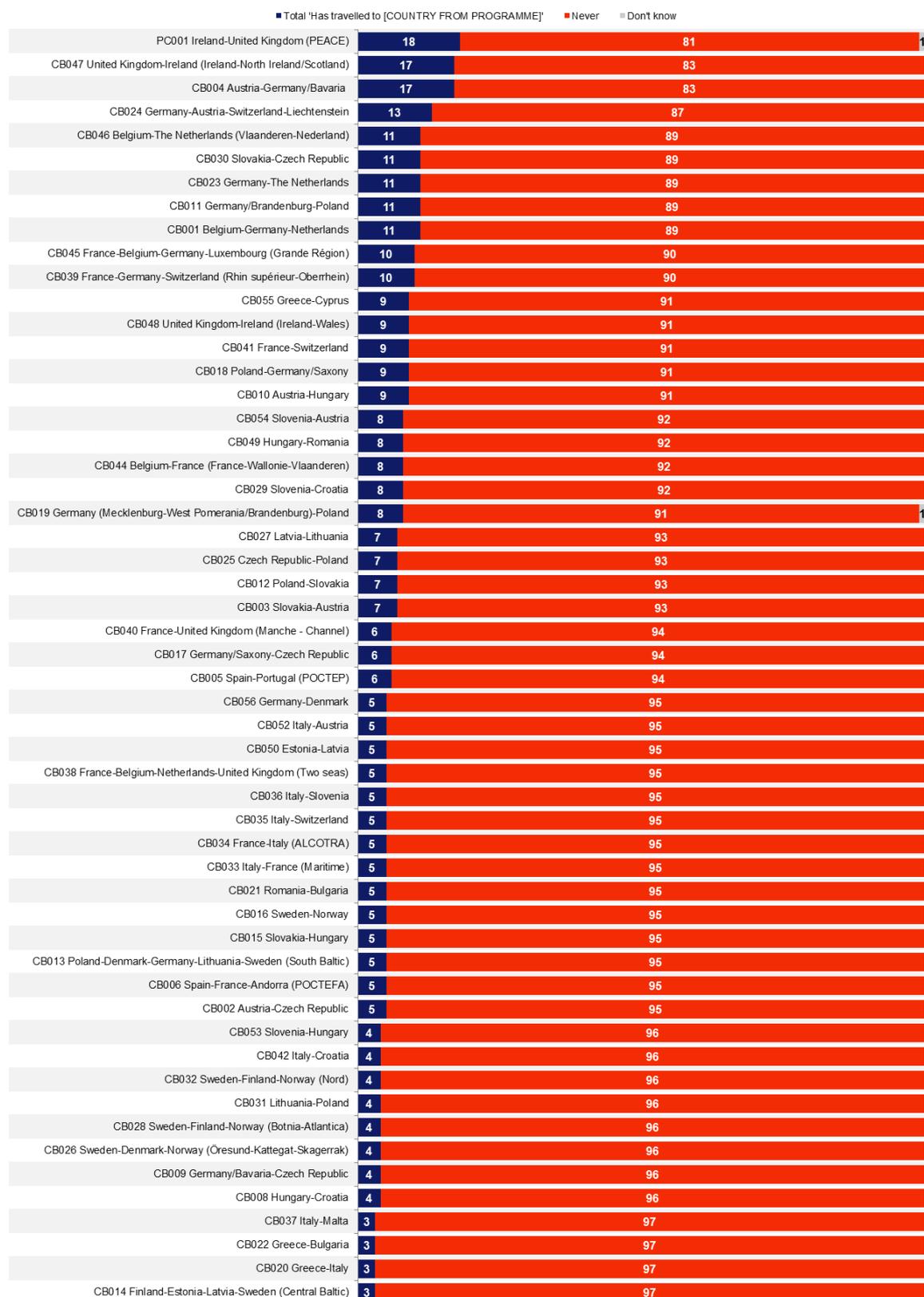
By comparison, just 3% of respondents in *CB037 Italy-Malta*, *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*, *CB020 Greece-Italy* and *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)* have travelled to a partner country to use public services.

**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To use public services (for example health or education services) - %**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never	Don't know
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	4	96	0
CB042 Italy-Croatia	4	96	0
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	4	96	0
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	4	96	0
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	4	96	0
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	4	96	0
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	4	96	0
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	4	96	0
CB037 Italy-Malta	3	97	0
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	3	97	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	3	97	0
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	3	97	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To use public services (for example health or education services)**



At the individual programme level, there are once again some interesting differences both within and across programmes involving the same country<sup>17</sup>. Nevertheless, the table below shows that there are only eight programmes in which there is a difference of ten percentage points or more between neighbouring countries in the proportions that have travelled to a partner country to use public services.

**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**To use public services (for example health or education services)**

**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:DE	23% vs. 7%	16
CB049 Hungary-Romania	RO:HU	14% vs. 2%	12
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:SE	14% vs. 2%	12
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	DE:BE	16% vs. 5%	11
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	14% vs. 4%	10
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	CY:EL	14% vs. 4%	10
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:DK	11% vs. 1%	10
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:LT	10% vs. 0%	10
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	SK:HU	9% vs. 0%	9
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	10% vs. 1%	9

In several programmes involving Slovakia (CB003, CB015, CB030), respondents from this country are more likely to have visited a partner country to use public services, than respondents in the partner country are to have travelled to Slovakia for the same reason.

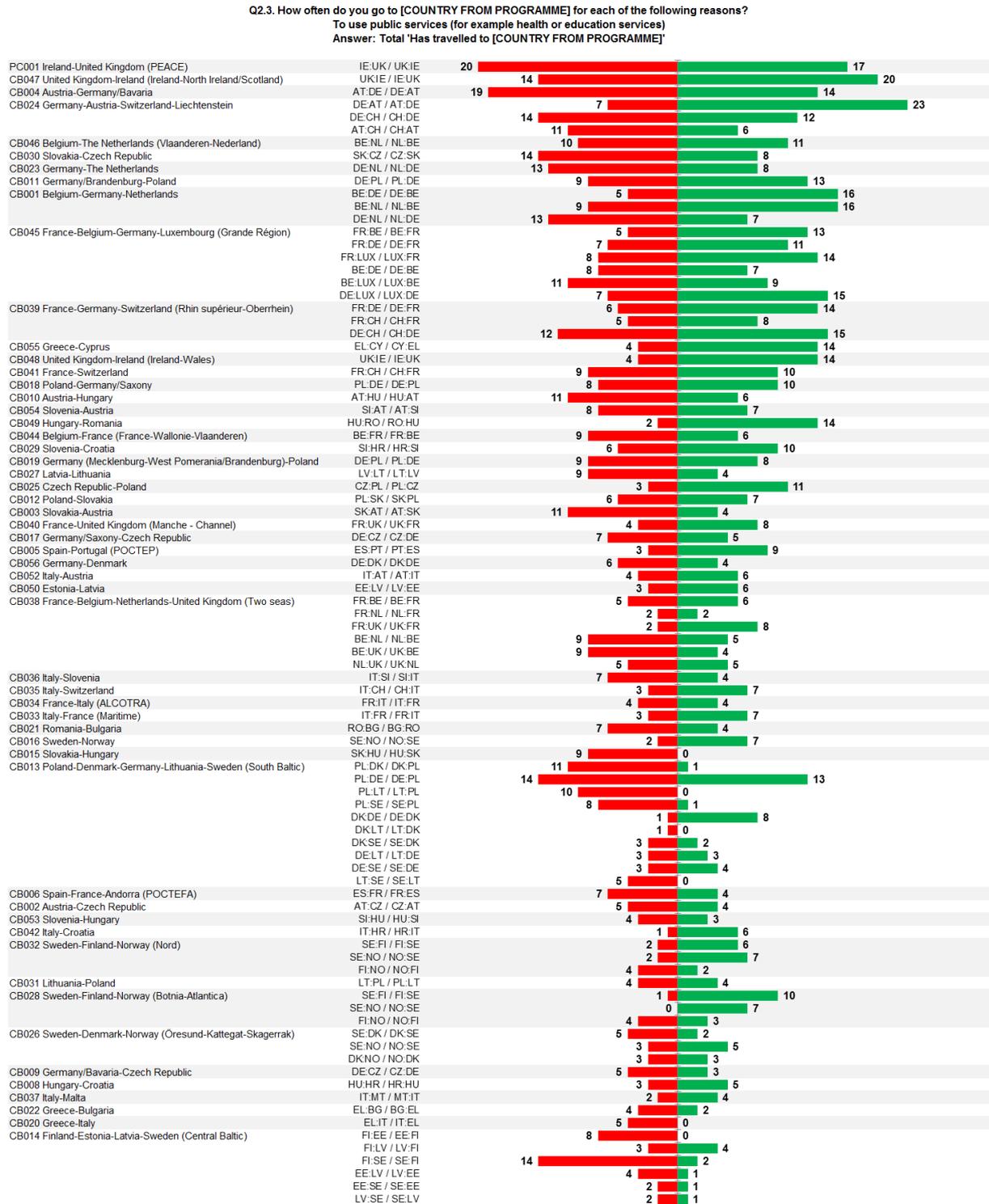
In almost all programmes involving Sweden, respondents from neighbouring regions are more likely to have travelled to Sweden to use public services than those in Sweden are to have travelled to partner countries for this reason. For instance, in the areas covered by programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)* 14% of those in Finland have travelled to Sweden to use public services while just 2% in Sweden have visited Finland for this purpose.

Some particular programmes also record striking differences. For example, in *CB049 Hungary-Romania*, respondents in Hungary are much less likely to have been to Romania to use public services than respondents in Romania are to have been to Hungary for the same reason (2% vs. 14%). In the case of programme *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, respondents in Germany are much more likely to have travelled to Belgium to use public services than the other way round (16% vs. 5%). The same pattern applies to Germany and the Netherlands in this programme – it is more likely that respondents in Germany have been to the Netherlands to use public services than the reverse (13% vs. 7%).

Finally, only 4% of respondents in Greece have visited Cyprus to use public services, but 14% of those in the Cypriot regions covered by programme *CB055 Greece-Cyprus* have visited Greece for this reason.

<sup>17</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas), and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



**III. SOCIAL TRUST OF THE EU POPULATION LIVING IN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES**

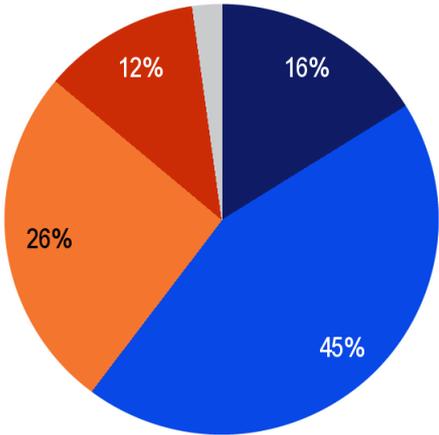
This third section explores social trust, first addressing the general level of trust in other people, and secondly the feelings of trust respondents would have towards people from programme partner countries if they were their managers, co-workers, neighbours or family members.

**3.1 GENERAL TRUST**

**- More than six out of ten agree generally most people can be trusted -**

Respondents were asked if in general they thought most people could be trusted<sup>18</sup>. Overall 61% agree, with 16% strongly agreeing and 45% somewhat agreeing. Just over a quarter somewhat disagree (26%), while 12% strongly disagree.

Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?



- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

TOTAL

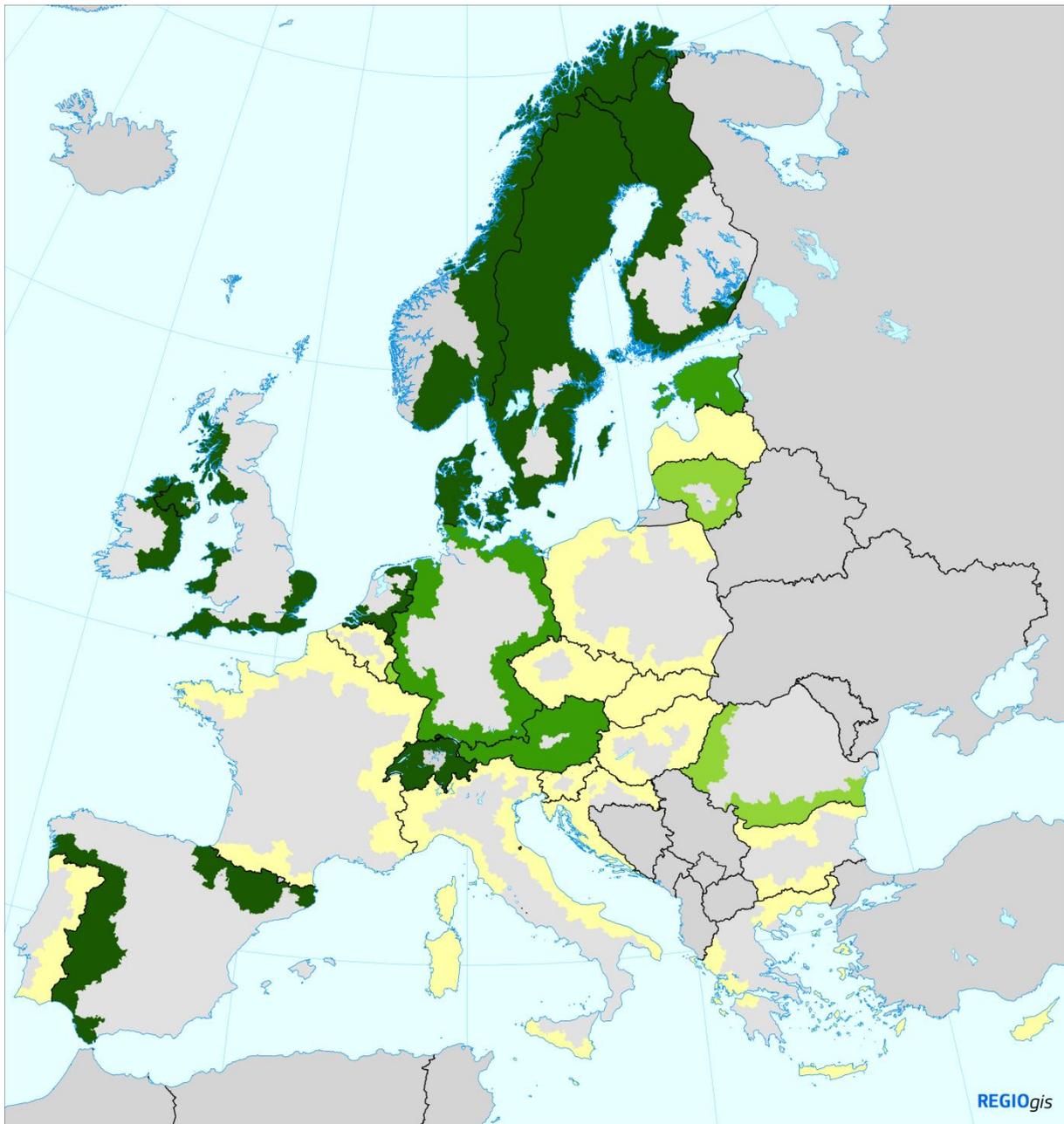
<sup>18</sup> Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted? Strongly agree; Somewhat agree; Somewhat disagree; Strongly disagree.

The following table and map illustrates that respondents living in border regions covered by Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes in Northern areas are generally more likely to agree that most people can be trusted. The agreement is highest in Sweden (90%), Denmark (86%), Finland (80%), Ireland (77%) and the UK (76%) and the lowest among respondents in Hungary (36%) and Bulgaria (38%).

**Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?**

Total 'Agree' (55% or below)		Total 'Agree' (between 55.1% and 61%)		Total 'Agree' (between 61.1% and 68%)		Total 'Agree' (above 68%)	
BE	55%	LU	61%	AT	68%	SE	90%
HR	55%	LT	60%	EE	63%	DK	86%
IT	55%	RO	57%	DE	62%	FI	80%
FR	50%					IE	77%
PL	49%					UK	76%
EL	48%					NL	71%
LV	48%					ES	69%
PT	44%						
SI	44%					NO	84%
CZ	42%					CH	73%
CY	41%						
MT	41%						
SK	41%						
BG	38%						
HU	36%						

Results presented do not represent the overall view of residents in a country, but the average view of respondents in the border regions covered by cross-border cooperation programmes



**Q4: Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?**

**% agree**

- ≤ 55.0%
- 55.1% - 61.0%
- 61.1% - 68.0%
- > 68.0%

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However, there is wide variation in agreement across the programmes as shown in the tables below. In 42 programmes at least half agree to some degree that most people can be trusted. Respondents living in regions covered by *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* (88%), *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (87%), *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* and *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* (both 85%) are the most likely to agree.

**Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted? - %**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	88	11	1
CB016 Sweden-Norway	87	12	1
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	85	14	1
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	85	14	1
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	77	21	2
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	77	21	2
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	77	21	2
CB056 Germany-Denmark	76	22	2
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	72	26	2
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	71	27	2

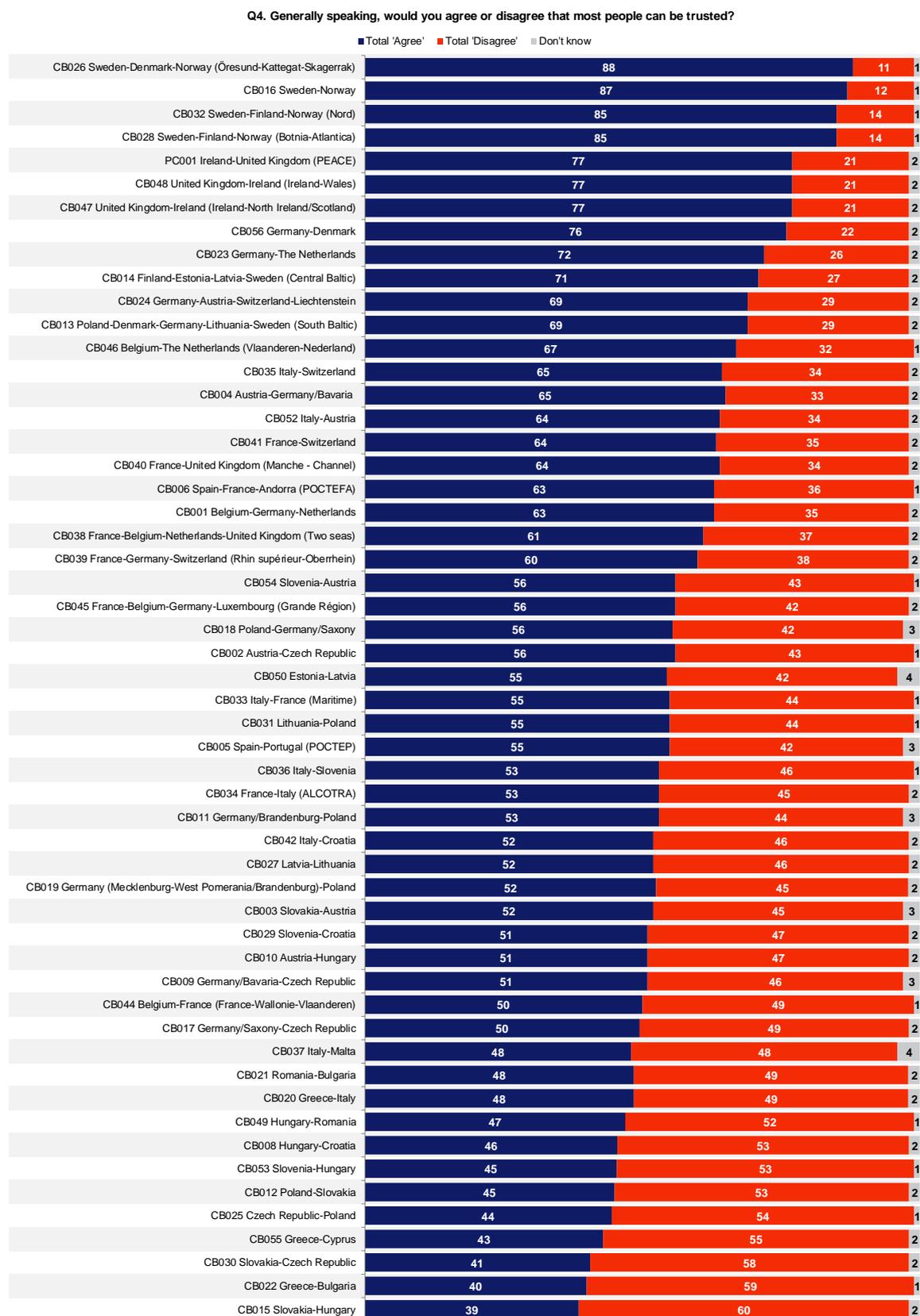
At the other end of the scale those in *CB015 Slovakia-Hungary* (39%), *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* (40%) and *CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic* (41%) are the least likely to agree that most people can be trusted.

**Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted? - %**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
CB037 Italy-Malta	48	48	4
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	48	49	2
CB020 Greece-Italy	48	49	2
CB049 Hungary-Romania	47	52	1
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	46	53	2
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	45	53	1
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	45	53	2
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	44	54	1
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	43	55	2
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	41	58	2
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	40	59	1
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	39	60	2

In general, the programmes where respondents are likeliest to say that most people can be trusted involve Scandinavian countries, the UK and Ireland. At the other end of the scale, the programmes where respondents are least likely to say the same all involve Eastern EU Member States.

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



The detailed programme level analysis shows some consistent national patterns across programmes, and also reveals that in 35 programmes there are differences in trust between partner regions of at least ten percentage points. The table below highlights the most striking differences between the regions in partner countries covered by the same programme in terms of general trust.

**Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?**

	Values total 'Agree'	Difference
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	79% vs 64% vs 51% vs 90%	39
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	52% vs 86% vs 63% vs 56% vs 90%	38
CB010 Austria-Hungary	68% vs 33%	35
CB049 Hungary-Romania	32% vs 61%	29
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	46% vs 56% vs 68% vs 72%	26
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	52% vs 77%	25
CB041 France-Switzerland	51% vs 76%	25
CB054 Slovenia-Austria	44% vs 68%	24
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	47% vs 62% vs 71%	24
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	67% vs 44%	23
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	67% vs 44%	23
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	40% vs 63%	23

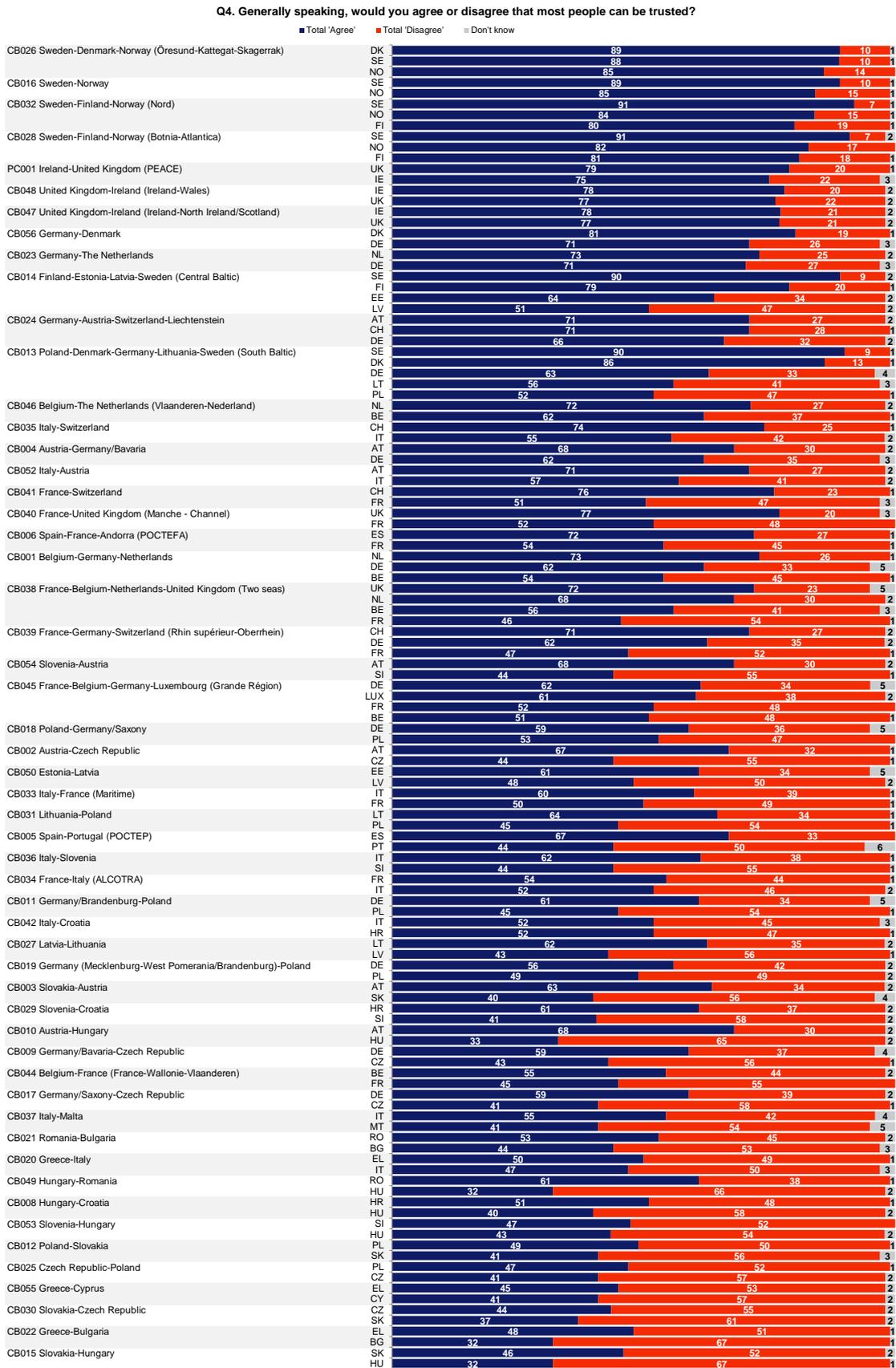
In almost all programmes involving France, respondents in the French region are much less likely than those in partner regions to agree that in general most people can be trusted. For example in *CB041 France-Switzerland* 76% of those in the Swiss region agree most people can be trusted, compared to 51% in the French region.

Respondents in Sweden are also consistently more likely to consider that in general most people can be trusted, when compared with those in partner countries. For example, in *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, 90% of respondents in Sweden agree most people can be trusted, compared to 79% in Finland, 64% in Estonia and 51% in Latvia.

Other patterns that emerge include the fact that trust levels in Slovenia are generally lower than in partner countries. For example 41% of respondents in Slovenia agree that most people can be trusted, compared with 61% in the Croatian region that is part of the same programme (*CB029 Slovenia-Croatia*). Respondents in Hungary are also generally less likely to say most people can be trusted than people in partner countries (*CB049 Hungary-Romania*: 32% vs. 61%, *CB010 Austria-Hungary*: 68% vs. 33%).

In programme *CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)*, respondents in Spain have higher levels of trust than those in Portugal (67% vs. 44%). In Italy, it depends on the programme: respondents in Italy generally have higher levels of trust than respondents in Malta, Slovenia and France (*CB037 Italy-Malta*, *CB036 Italy-Slovenia*, *CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)*), but lower levels than those in Switzerland (*CB035 Italy-Switzerland*) and Austria (*CB052 Italy-Austria*).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



### 3.2 MUTUAL SOCIAL TRUST AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

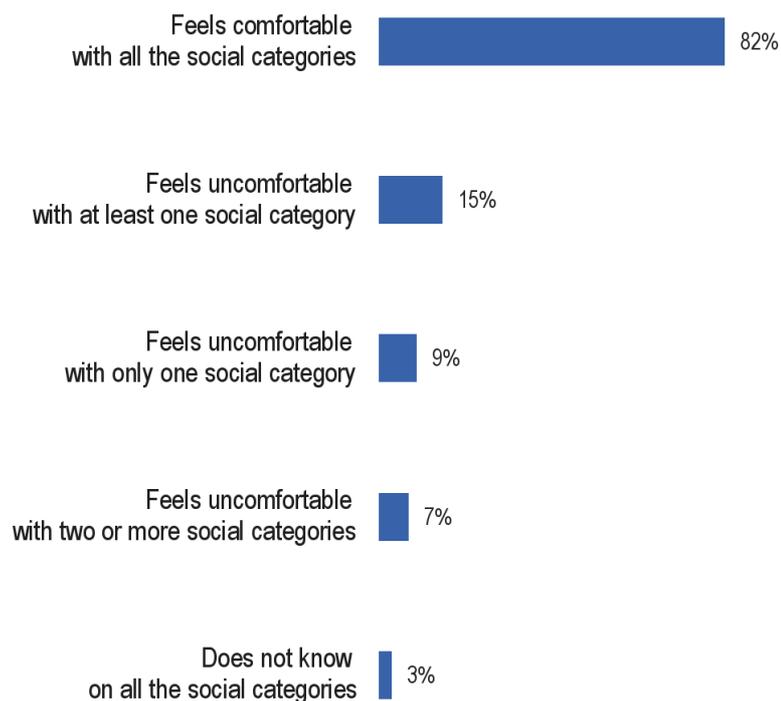
Respondents were also asked how comfortable or uncomfortable they would be about having a citizen of a neighbouring country as a manager, work colleague, neighbour or family member<sup>19</sup>. These results will be discussed in detail in subsequent sections.

This first section discusses the summarised results from all of these questions.

#### - A large majority would feel comfortable with all social categories -

More than eight out of ten respondents say they would feel comfortable about having a citizen of a partner country in any of these social categories (82%), while a small proportion (15%) say they would feel uncomfortable with at least one of the categories. Almost one in ten (9%) say they would feel uncomfortable with only one social category, while 7% would feel uncomfortable with two categories or more.

#### Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions

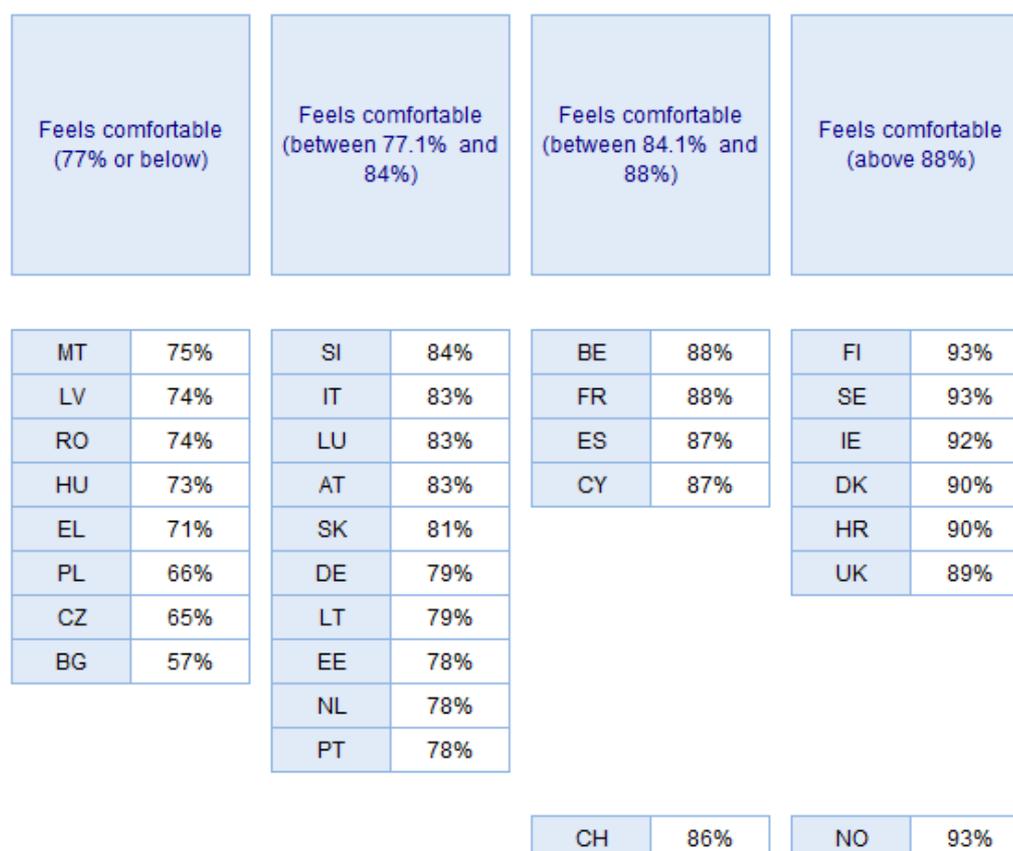


TOTAL

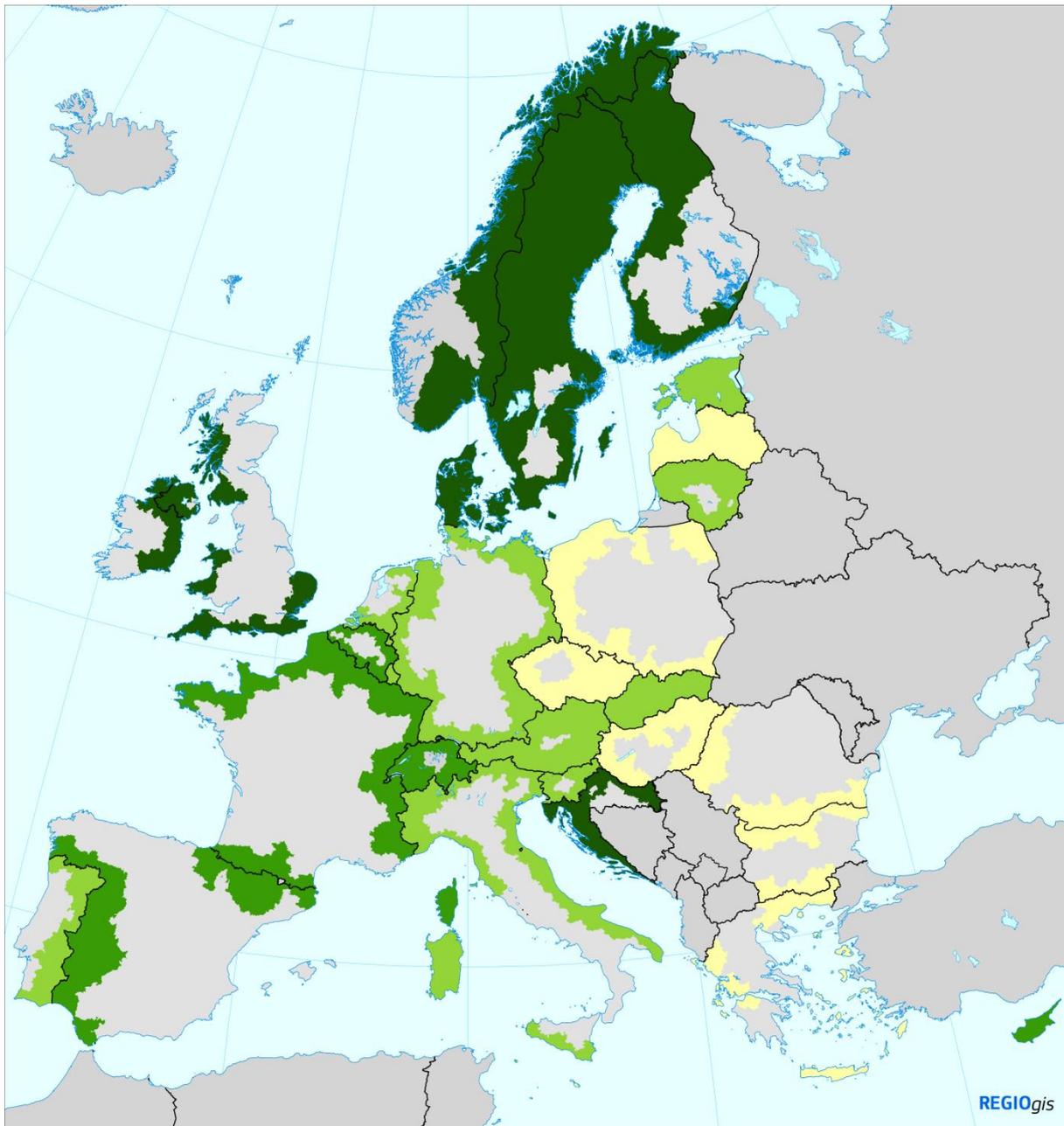
<sup>19</sup> Q3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...? Manager; Work colleague; Neighbour; Family member.

The following table and map clearly illustrate that respondents in Northern and Western areas are the most likely to say they would feel comfortable with having a citizen of a partner country as a manager, work colleague, neighbour or family member, followed by those in Central areas. More than nine out of ten respondents in Finland, Sweden and Norway (all 93%) would feel comfortable with having a citizen of a partner country in any of the social categories, as would 92% of those in Ireland. This compares with 57% in Bulgaria, 65% in the Czech Republic and 66% in Poland, highlighting that at least half of all respondents in every country would feel comfortable with all these social categories.

**Q3T1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from a neighbouring country as your neighbour/ work colleague/ family member/ manager?**



Results presented do not represent the overall view of residents in a country, but the average view of respondents in the border regions covered by cross-border cooperation programmes



**Q3T1: Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from a neighbouring country as your neighbour / work colleague / family member / manager?**

**% feels comfortable**

- <= 77.0%
- 77.1% - 84.0%
- 84.1% - 88.0%
- > 88.0%

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As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, respondents living in areas covered by programmes *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (95%), *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* and *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (all 94%) are the most likely to say they would feel comfortable having people from the neighbouring countries in all social categories.

**Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions - %**

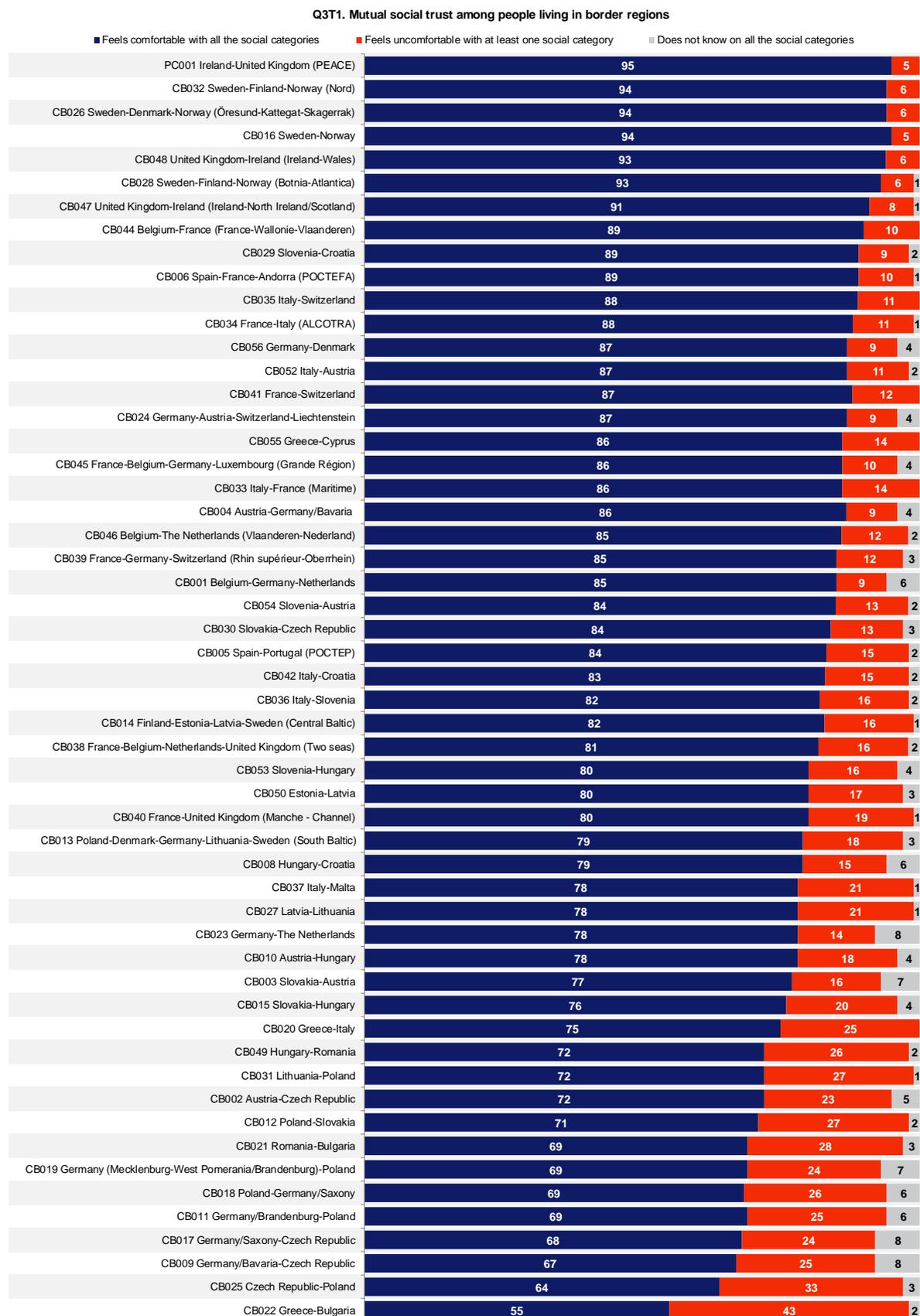
	Feels comfortable with all the social categories	Feels uncomfortable with at least one social category	Does not know on all the social categories
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	95	5	0
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	94	6	0
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	94	6	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	94	5	0
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	93	6	0
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	93	6	1
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	91	8	1
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	89	10	0
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	89	9	2
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	89	10	1

Generally high proportions of respondents say that they would feel comfortable with people in all social categories coming from neighbouring countries. In fact, a majority of respondents in every programme say they would feel comfortable, and in all but two programmes at least two-thirds say this. The exceptions are the respondents living in areas covered by programmes *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* (55%) and *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* (64%).

**Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions - %**

	Feels comfortable with all the social categories	Feels uncomfortable with at least one social category	Does not know on all the social categories
CB049 Hungary-Romania	72	26	2
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	72	27	1
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	72	23	5
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	71	27	2
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	69	28	3
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	69	24	7
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	69	26	6
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	69	25	6
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	68	24	8
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	67	25	8
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	64	33	3
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	55	43	2

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



The following table shows that there are generally smaller differences between the regions of the partner countries covered by the same Interreg cross-border cooperation programme in terms of mutual social trust than have been seen for previous questions<sup>20</sup>. Overall there are 27 programmes where there are differences of at least ten percentage points between partner countries.

**Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions**  
**Answer: Feels comfortable with all the social categories**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:NL	82% vs. 56%	26
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:LV	88% vs. 63%	25
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:LV	89% vs. 70%	19
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	DE:CZ	76% vs. 58%	18
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:PL	88% vs. 70%	18
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	LT:PL	81% vs. 63%	18
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	HR:HU	88% vs. 71%	17
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	AT:CZ	81% vs. 64%	17
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:EE	91% vs. 75%	16
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	89% vs. 74%	15
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	LT:PL	78% vs. 63%	15
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	SK:PL	79% vs. 64%	15

In the two programmes that include both Belgium and Germany (*CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg*), respondents in Belgium are more likely to say they would feel comfortable with citizens of Germany in all the social categories than those in Germany are to say this about Belgian citizens. In all but one programme involving Poland, respondents in Poland are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with citizens of the partner country in all social categories than those in the partner countries are to say this about Polish citizens. For instance, in the areas covered by *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, 64% of respondents in Poland would feel comfortable with citizens of Slovakia in all social categories, while 79% of respondents in Slovakia would feel comfortable with Polish citizens in all the social categories. The same pattern applies to programmes *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*.

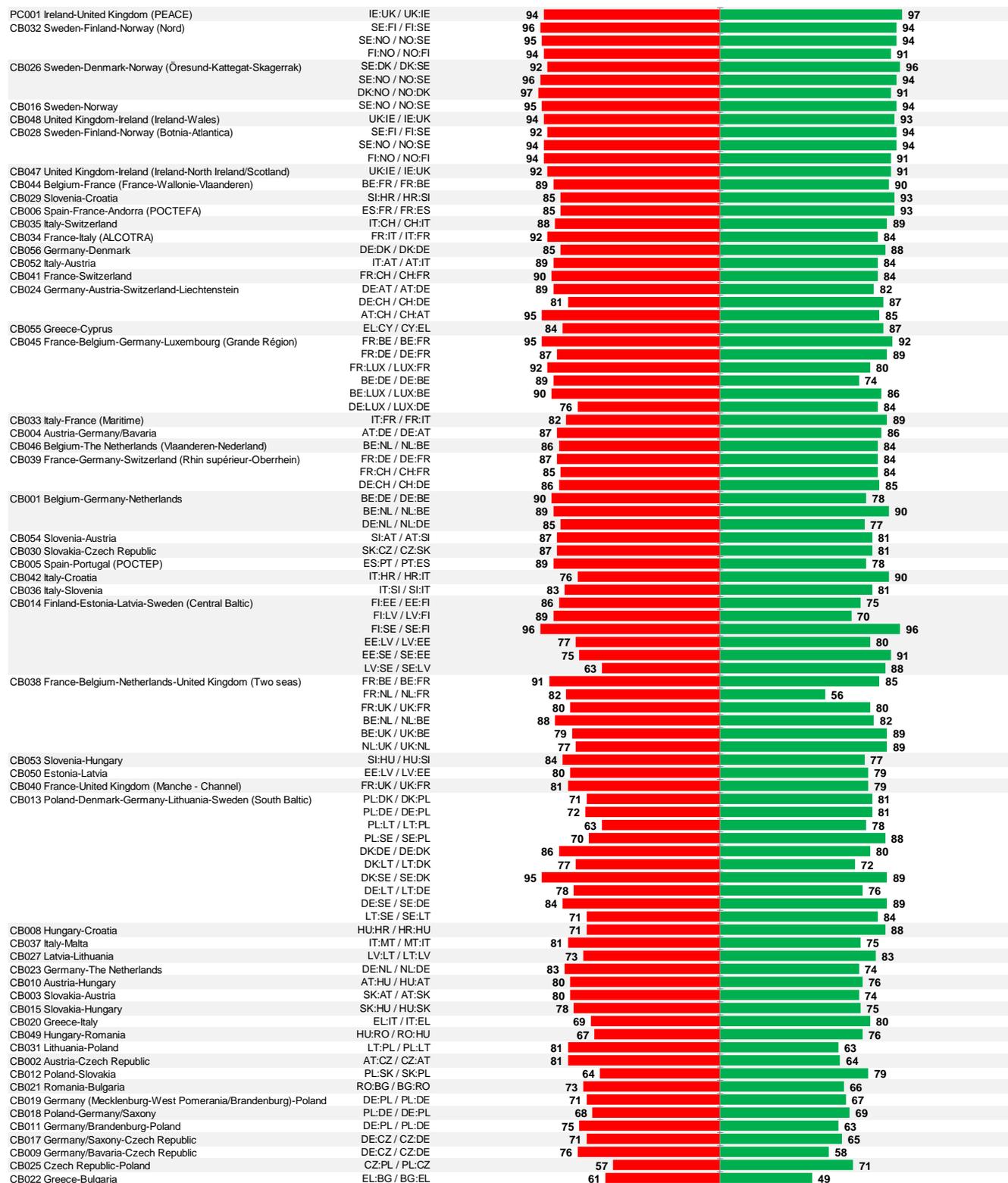
In Greece the responses depend on the programme. In *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*, respondents in Greece are more likely to say they would be comfortable with citizens of Bulgaria in all social categories than those in Bulgaria are to say this about citizens of Greece (61% vs. 49%). Conversely, in *CB020 Greece-Italy* respondents in Greece are less likely to say they would be comfortable with citizens of Italy than the other way round (69% vs. 80%).

<sup>20</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

In programmes involving Sweden, Finland and the Baltic countries, respondents in Finland and Sweden are more likely to say they would feel comfortable with all social categories coming from partner countries. For example in programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, 88% of respondents in Sweden would feel comfortable with citizens of Latvia in all social categories, but only 63% of respondents in Latvia say this about citizens of Sweden.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions**  
Answer: Feels comfortable with all the social categories

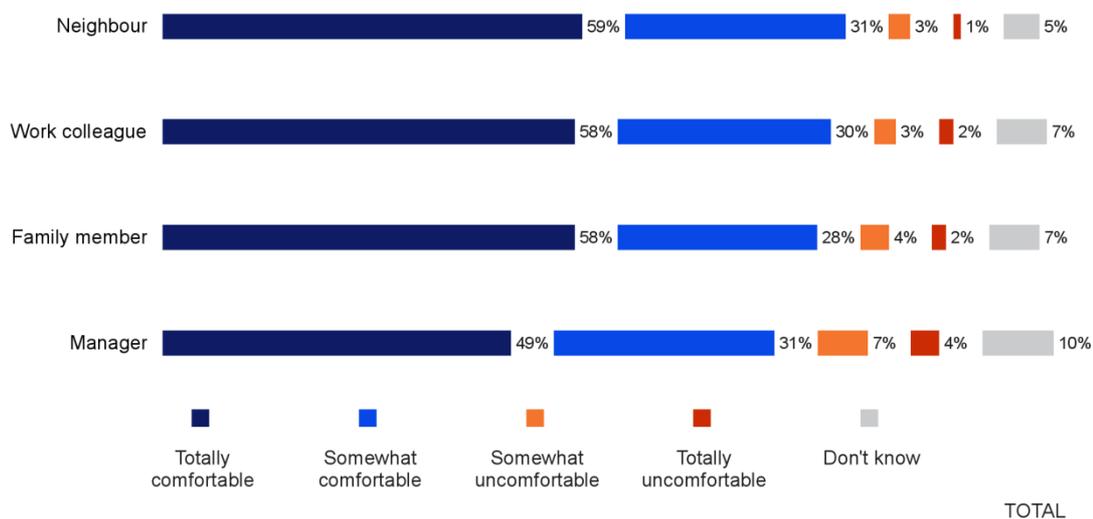


### 3.3. ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPECIFIC SOCIAL CATEGORIES

In terms of how comfortable respondents would feel about having a citizen of a partner country as a manager, work colleague, neighbour or family member, the chart below shows that at least eight out of ten respondents would feel comfortable with each of these categories. There is little difference between the degree of comfort that would be felt when having a citizen of a partner country as a neighbour (90%), work colleague (88%) or a family member (86%). Respondents would be slightly less likely to be comfortable with having a citizen of a partner country as a manager (80%).

The individual results for each social category will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Q3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ... ?



### 3.3.1 Neighbours

Nine out of ten respondents (90%) say they would feel comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a neighbour, and more than three-quarters of respondents in each programme agree.

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, almost all respondents in *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* and *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (all 98%), *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales) (Ireland-Wales)* and *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* (both 97%) would feel comfortable with a citizen of a partner country as a neighbour.

**Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Neighbour - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	98	1	1
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	98	1	1
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	98	1	1
CB016 Sweden-Norway	98	1	1
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	97	1	2
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	97	2	1
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	96	2	1
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	96	3	1
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	96	3	1
CB041 France-Switzerland	96	3	1
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	96	2	2

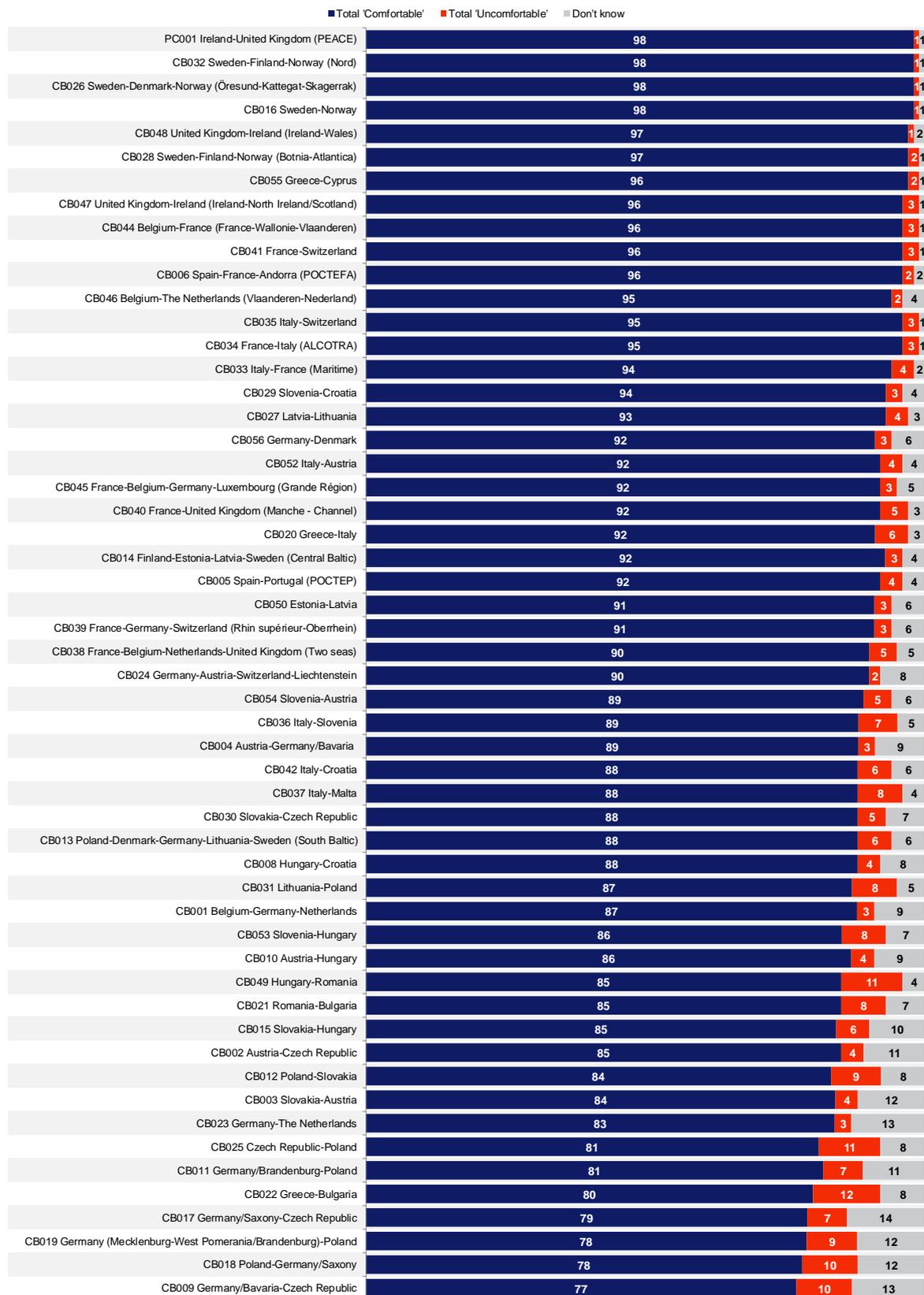
At the other end of the scale, only 77% of those in *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* would feel the same. At least one in ten respondents in *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* (12%), *CB049 Hungary-Romania*, *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* (both 11%), *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* and *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* (both 10%) say they would be *uncomfortable* with a citizen from a partner country as a neighbour.

**Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Neighbour - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	84	9	8
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	84	4	12
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	83	3	13
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	81	11	8
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	81	7	11
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	80	12	8
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	79	7	14
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	78	9	12
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	78	10	12
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	77	10	13

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...? Neighbour**



The following table highlights the most striking differences between the regions of the partner countries covered by the same programme in terms of feeling comfortable with having a citizen from a partner country as a neighbour<sup>21</sup>. The biggest difference (21 percentage points) was observed between respondents living in border regions covered by the programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* where respondents in Luxembourg are much more likely to say they would feel comfortable than those in Germany.

**Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Neighbour**

**Answer: Total 'Comfortable'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	94% vs. 73%	21
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	95% vs. 76%	19
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	LT:PL	90% vs. 72%	18
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:NL	91% vs. 75%	16
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	BE:DE	93% vs. 77%	16
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:EE	97% vs. 83%	14
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:LV	95% vs. 81%	14
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	CH:DE	96% vs. 83%	13
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	EL:BG	86% vs. 73%	13
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	RO:BG	91% vs. 79%	12

Respondents in Germany are generally less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour who was a citizen of Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Poland or Denmark than respondents in those partner regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour coming from Germany. For example, in programme *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, respondents in Germany are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of Denmark (85% vs. 95%) or Sweden (84% vs. 95%) as a neighbour than respondents in these regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour that was a citizen of Germany. In programmes involving Poland and Lithuania (*CB013* and *CB031*), respondents in Poland are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of Lithuania as a neighbour than the other way round.

Respondents in Bulgaria are less likely than those in Greece (*CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*: 86% vs. 73%) and Romania (*CB021 Romania-Bulgaria*: 91% vs. 79%) to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour from a partner country.

In programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* respondents in the Netherlands are less likely to feel comfortable with a neighbour from France than those in France would be with one from the Netherlands (75% vs. 91%). The same pattern applies when respondents in the Netherlands are compared with those in Belgium and the UK within this programme.

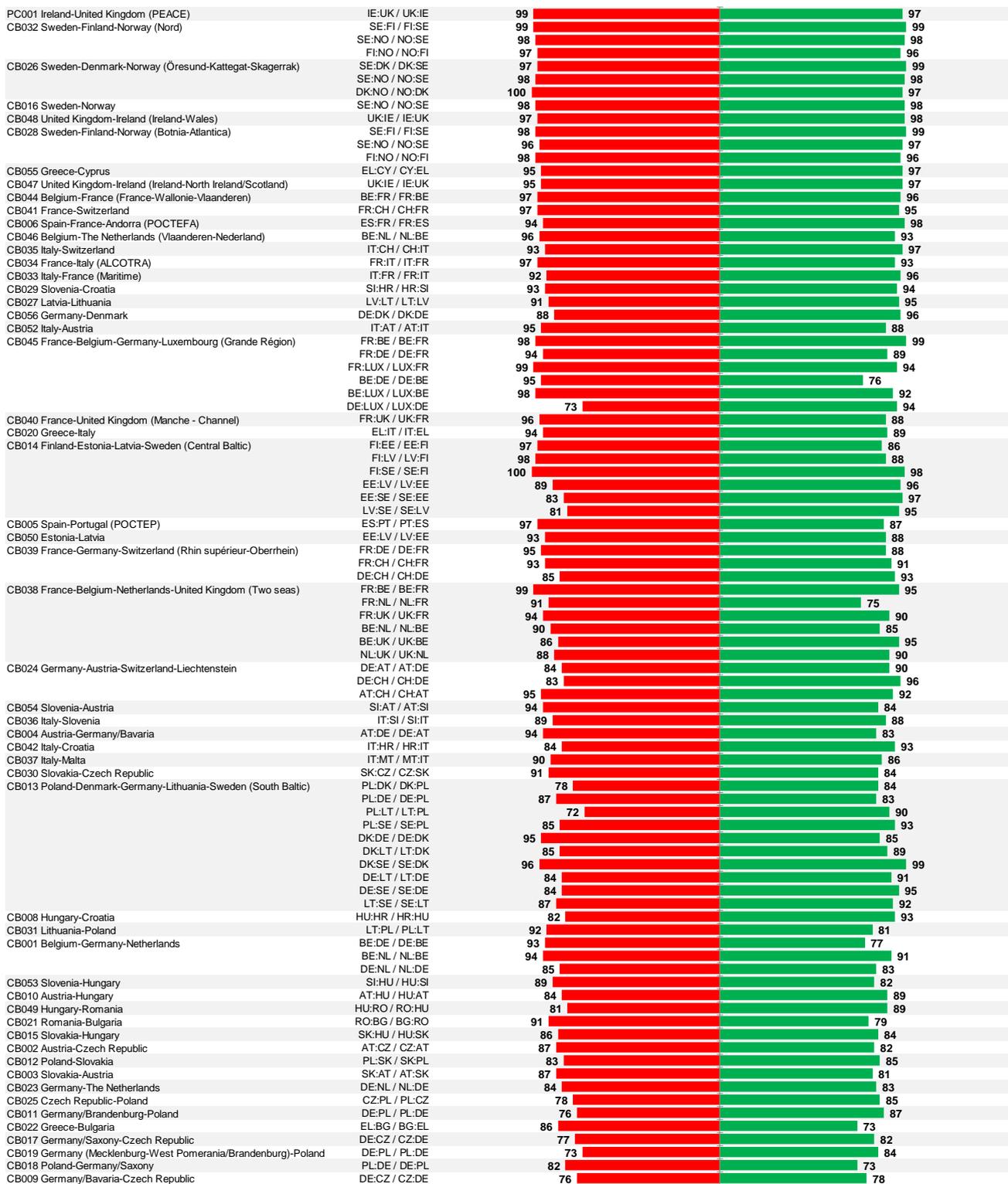
<sup>21</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

In programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)* respondents in Sweden are more likely to say they would be comfortable with a neighbour from Estonia (97% vs. 83%), or Latvia (95% vs. 81%), than respondents in those countries are to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour from Sweden.

Other programmes where there are notable differences include *CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)* (respondents in Spain are more likely to say they would be comfortable), *CB008 Hungary-Croatia* (respondents in Croatia are more likely to say they would feel comfortable), and *CB054 Slovenia-Austria* (respondents in Slovenia are more likely to say they would be comfortable).

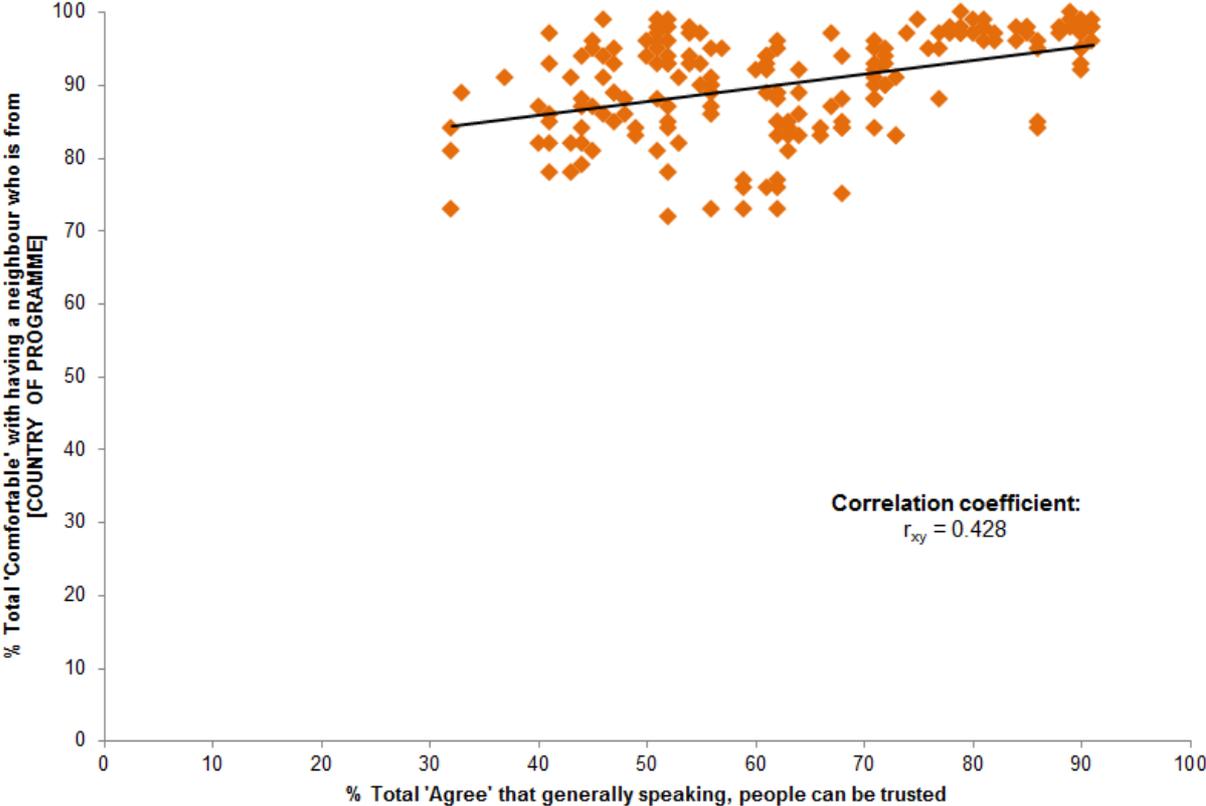
The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?  
Neighbour  
Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



The scatterplot below illustrates there is a moderate positive correlation between respondents who agree that in general people can be trusted, and those who would feel comfortable having a neighbour from a partner country.

In general the higher the proportion of respondents in a region who agree people can be trusted, the higher the proportion that would be comfortable with a neighbour from a partner country.



### 3.3.2 Work colleagues

Overall, 88% of respondents say they would feel comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a work colleague, and at least three-quarters of respondents in every programme agree.

As shown in the following tables, respondents in *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* (97%), *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)*, *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)*, and *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (all 96%) are the most likely to say they would be comfortable with a work colleague from a partner country.

**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Work colleague - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	97	2	1
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	96	2	2
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	96	2	2
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	96	2	2
CB016 Sweden-Norway	96	2	2
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	95	4	2
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	95	2	3
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	94	4	2
CB041 France-Switzerland	94	4	2
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	94	3	2

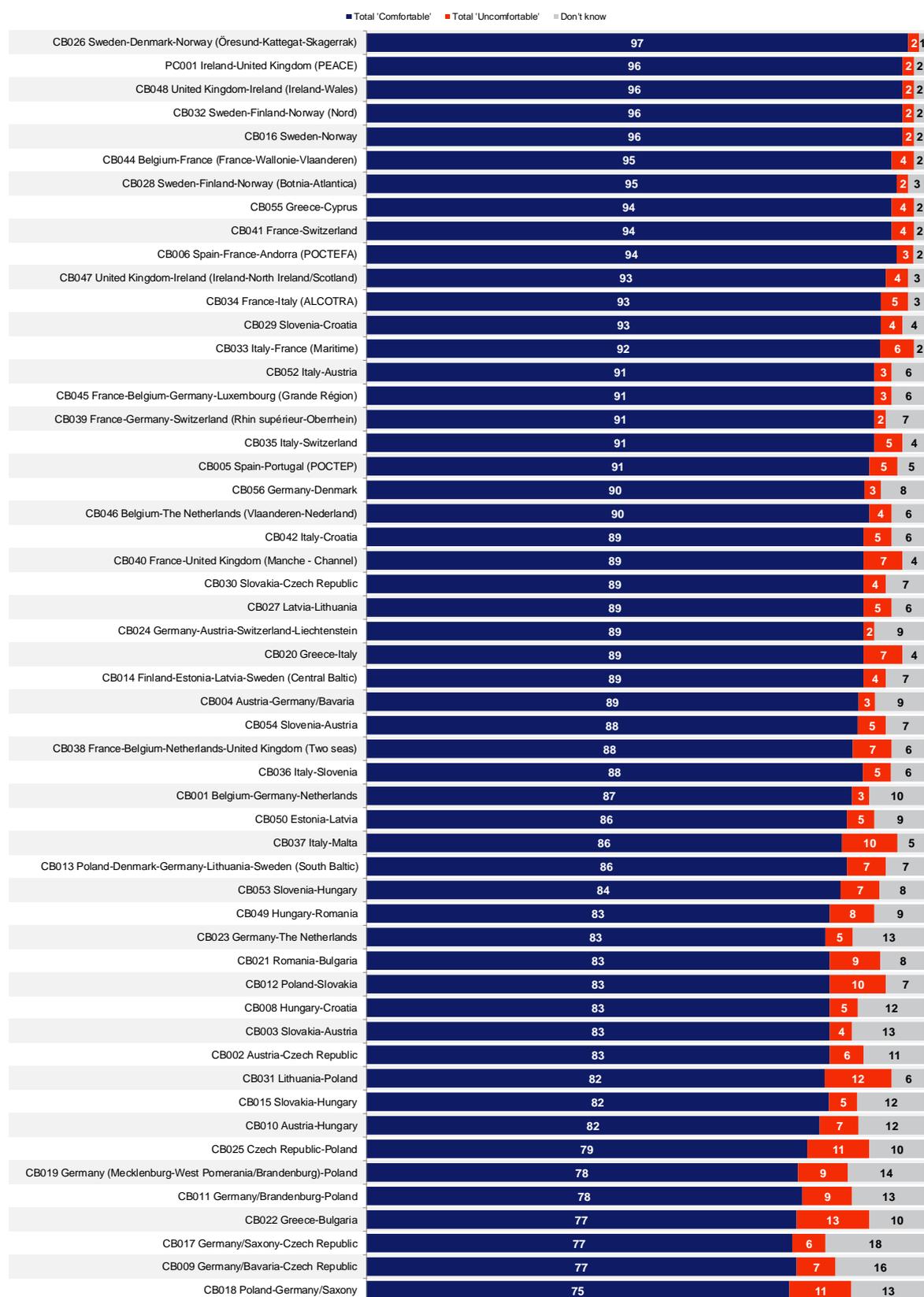
At the other end of the scale 75% in *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* also agree. At least one in ten respondents in the areas covered by *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* (13%), *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* (12%), *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland*, *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* (both 11%), *CB037 Italy-Malta* and *CB012 Poland-Slovakia* (both 10%) would feel *uncomfortable* having a citizen from a partner country as a work colleague.

**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Work colleague - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	82	12	6
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	82	5	12
CB010 Austria-Hungary	82	7	12
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	79	11	10
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	78	9	14
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	78	9	13
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	77	13	10
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	77	6	18
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	77	7	16
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	75	11	13

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Work colleague



Within all programmes, at least 69% of the respondents in each region say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of a partner country as a work colleague<sup>22</sup>.

The table below highlights the most striking differences between the regions in the programme partner countries in terms of feeling comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a work colleague. The biggest difference (24 percentage points) was observed between respondents living in border regions covered by the programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* where respondents in Luxembourg are much more likely to say they would feel comfortable than those in Germany.

**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
**Work colleague**  
**Answer: Total 'Comfortable'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	95% vs. 71%	24
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:NL	90% vs. 69%	21
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	94% vs. 74%	20
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:PL	93% vs. 73%	20
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	HR:HU	91% vs. 75%	16
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	EL:BG	85% vs. 69%	16
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	BE:DE	92% vs. 77%	15
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:LV	96% vs. 82%	14
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:EE	94% vs. 80%	14
CB049 Hungary-Romania	RO:HU	90% vs. 76%	14

There are few large differences between partner countries within programmes. In a number of programmes, respondents in Germany are generally less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague who was a citizen of a partner country than the other way round. For example, in programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* respondents in Germany are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of Belgium (74% vs. 94%) or Luxembourg (71% vs. 95%) as a work colleague than respondents in these regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague from Germany. The same pattern applies to a lesser extent in comparison with respondents in France (86% vs. 94%).

In programmes *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*, and to a lesser extent *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* and *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, respondents in Poland are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with citizens of the partner country as a work colleague than the reverse.

<sup>22</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

One of the largest differences concerns programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*. Here, respondents in the Netherlands would be less likely to feel comfortable with a work colleague from France than those in France would be with a colleague from the Netherlands (69% vs. 90%). The same pattern does not apply to a comparison of respondents in the Netherlands with those in Belgium in this same programme.

Respondents in Bulgaria are less likely than those in Greece (*CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*: 85% vs. 69%) and Romania (*CB021 Romania-Bulgaria*: 89% vs. 77%) to say they would feel comfortable with a work colleague from a partner country.

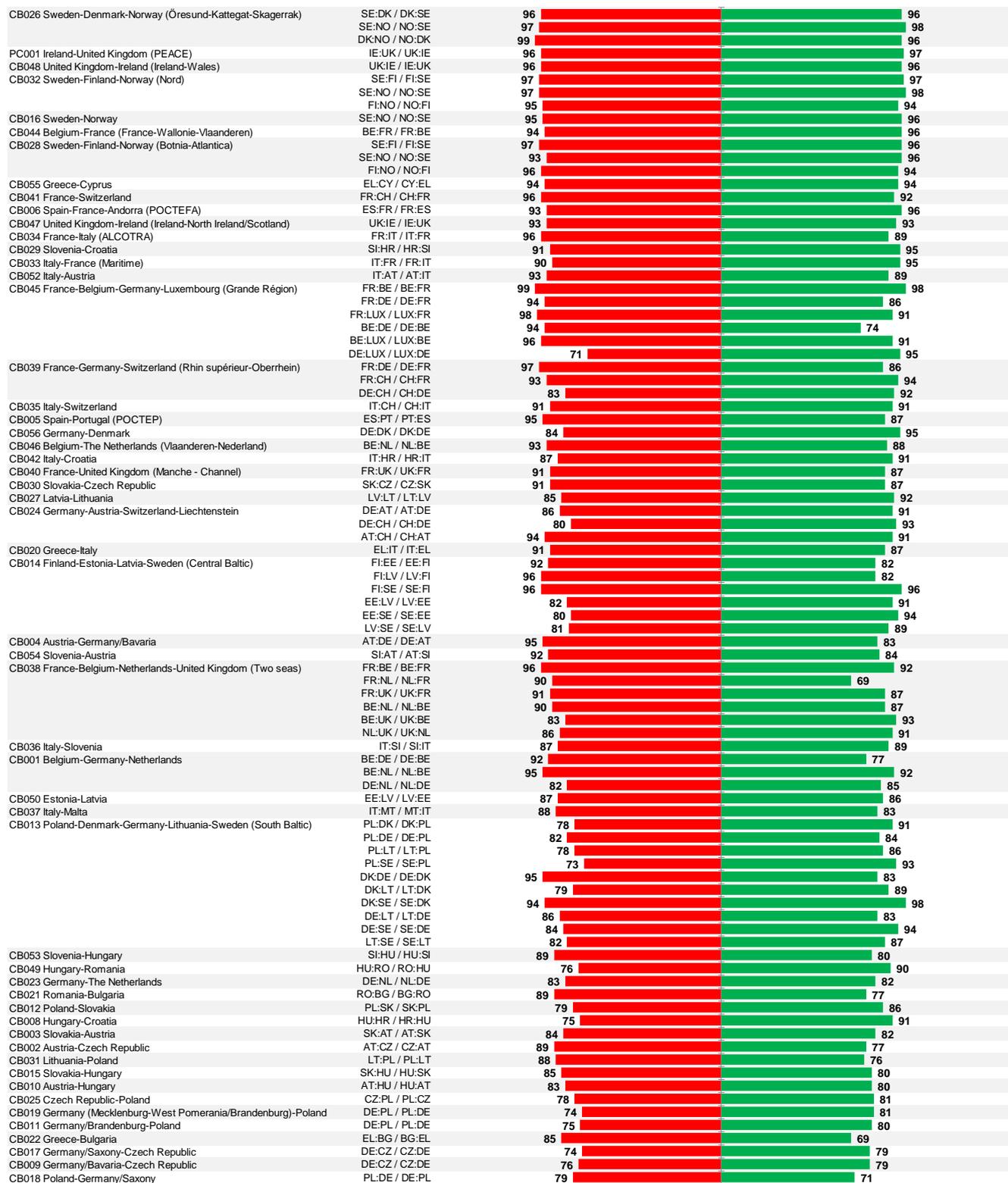
In programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, respondents in Estonia are less likely to say they would be comfortable with a work colleague from Sweden (80% vs. 94%) or Finland (82% vs. 92%), while those in Latvia would also be less likely to be comfortable with a work colleague from Finland (82% vs. 96%).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

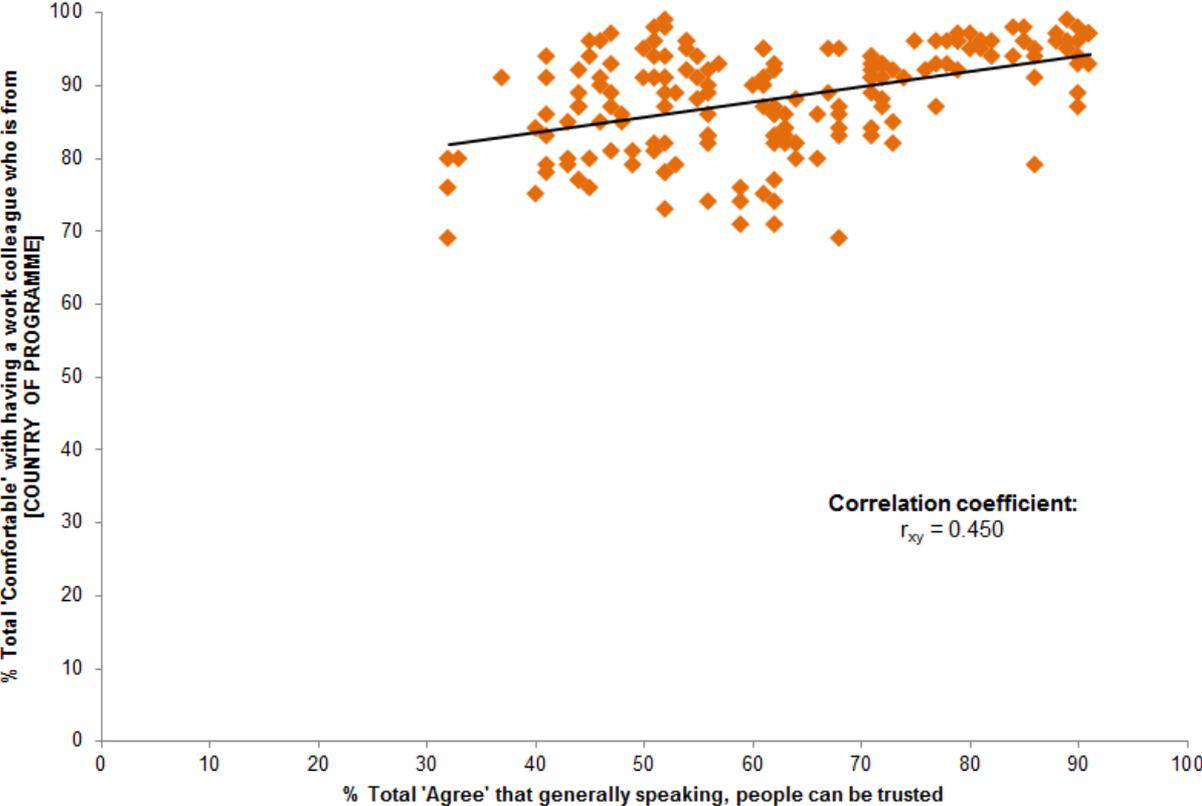
**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

Work colleague

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



As was the case for neighbours, there is a moderate positive correlation between respondents who agree that in general people can be trusted, and those who would be comfortable having a work colleague from a partner country. In general the higher the proportion of respondents in a region who agree people can be trusted, the higher the proportion who would be comfortable with a colleague from a partner country.



### 3.3.3 Family members

Overall, almost nine out of ten respondents (86%) say they would feel comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a family member, and at least six out of ten respondents in every programme agree.

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, almost all respondents in *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (both 97%), *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, *CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)* (both 96%), *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* and *CB041 France-Switzerland (both 95)* would feel comfortable with a citizen of a partner country as a family member.

**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Family member - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	97	2	1
CB016 Sweden-Norway	97	2	1
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	96	3	1
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	96	3	1
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	95	3	2
CB041 France-Switzerland	95	2	3
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	94	3	3
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	94	3	3
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	94	4	2
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	93	4	3

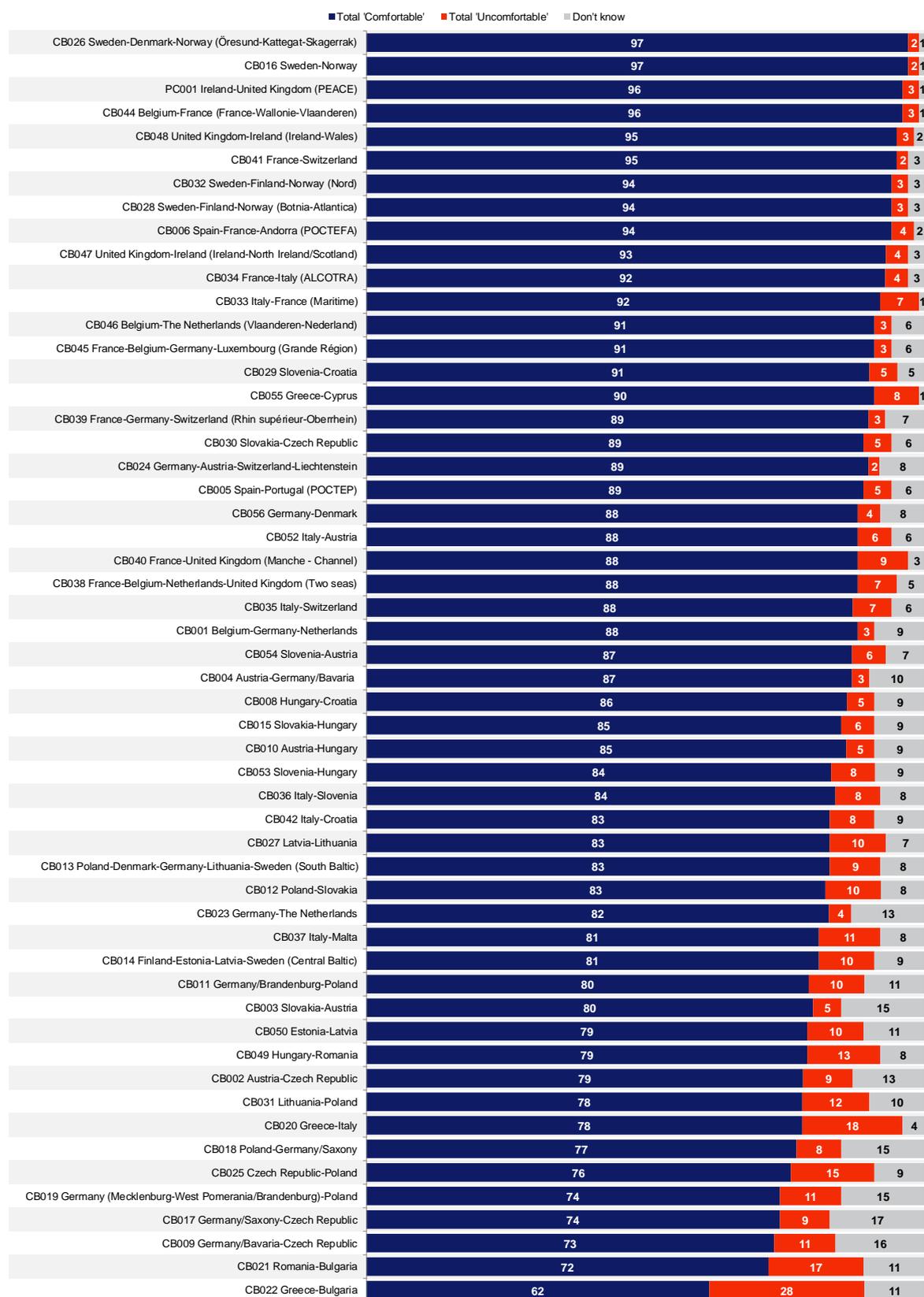
At the other end of the scale 62% of those in *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* and 72% in *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* say the same. In fact, more than a quarter of respondents in *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria* (28%), and 18% in *CB020 Greece-Italy*, 17% in *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* and 15% in *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* would feel *uncomfortable* with a citizen of a partner country as a family member.

**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Family member - %

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	79	10	11
CB049 Hungary-Romania	79	13	8
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	79	9	13
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	78	12	10
CB020 Greece-Italy	78	18	4
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	77	8	15
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	76	15	9
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	74	11	15
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	74	9	17
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	73	11	16
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	72	17	11
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	62	28	11

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
Family member



In most programmes opinions are fairly uniform across the partner countries, although there are some notable differences in a few<sup>23</sup>. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are the largest.

**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Family member**

**Answer: Total 'Comfortable'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:EE	93% vs. 67%	26
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:EE	88% vs. 66%	22
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	92% vs. 71%	21
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	SE:PL	93% vs. 73%	20
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	95% vs. 78%	17
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:LV	90% vs. 73%	17
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	RO:BG	80% vs. 63%	17
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:NL	92% vs. 76%	16
CB042 Italy-Croatia	HR:IT	91% vs. 75%	16
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	BE:DE	92% vs. 78%	14
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	HR:HU	93% vs. 79%	14
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	LT:PL	84% vs. 70%	14
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	92% vs. 78%	14
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	PL:CZ	83% vs. 69%	14

In programmes *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* respondents in Germany are generally less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a family member who was a citizen of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden or Lithuania than respondents in those regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a family member from Germany. For example, in programme *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, respondents in Germany are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of Belgium as a family member than respondents in Belgium are to say the same about a citizen of Germany (78% vs. 92%).

In programmes involving Poland and Lithuania (*CB013* and *CB031*) respondents in Lithuania would be more likely to feel comfortable with a family member from Poland than those in Poland would be with a family member from Lithuania. In programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* respondents in the Netherlands are less likely to feel comfortable with a family member from France than those in France are with one from the Netherlands (76% vs. 92%). The same pattern applies in a comparison of respondents in the Netherlands with those in Belgium and the UK in this same programme.

<sup>23</sup> Results for the following programmes should be read with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

In programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, respondents in Finland and Sweden are more likely to say they would be comfortable with a family member from Estonia or Latvia than respondents in those countries are to say they would be comfortable with a family member from Sweden or Finland.

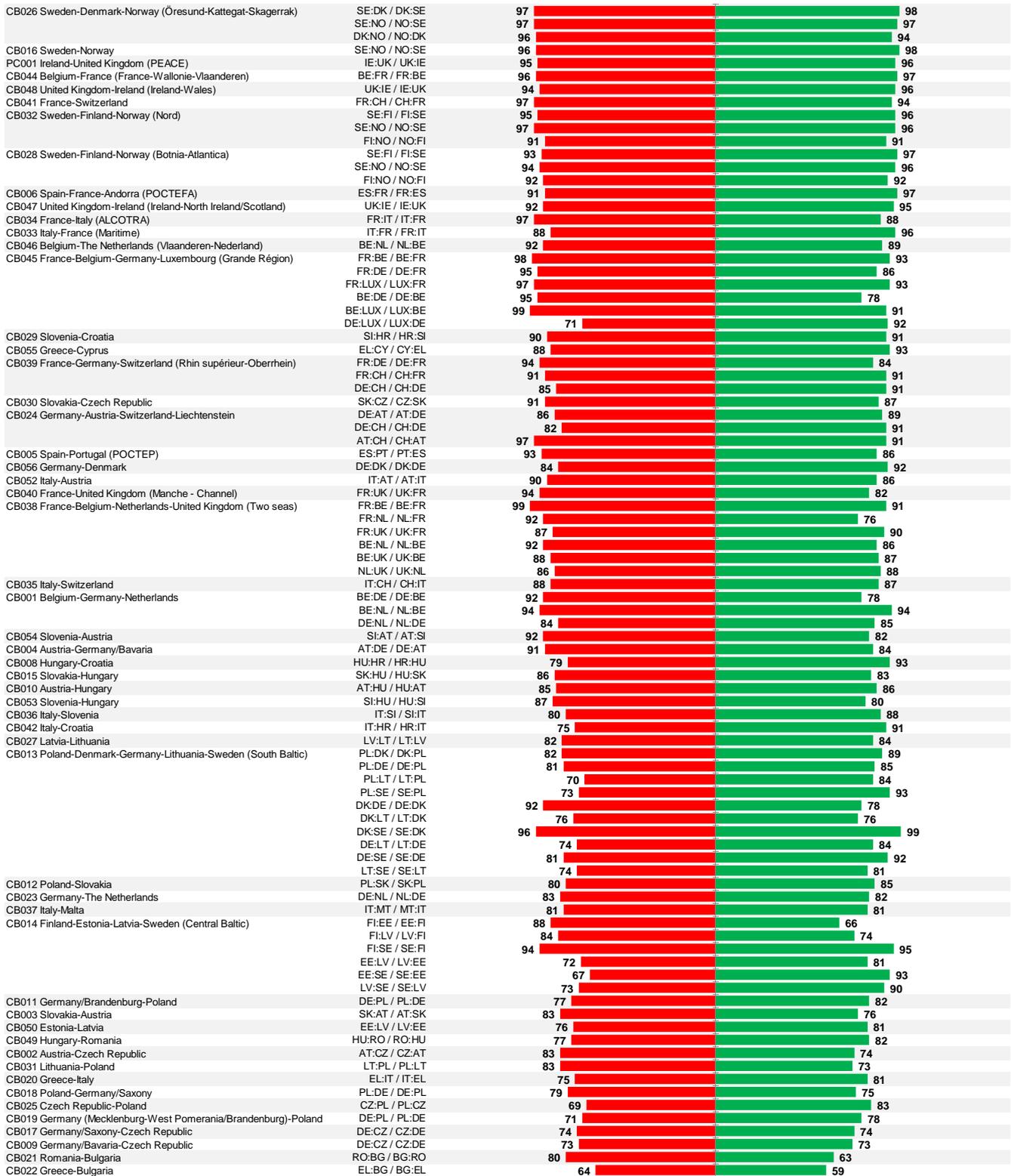
Other programmes where there are notable differences include *CB008 Hungary-Croatia* (respondents in Croatia would be more likely to be comfortable), *CB054 Slovenia-Austria* (respondents in Slovenia would be more likely to feel comfortable), *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* (respondents in Romania would be more likely to be comfortable) and *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* (respondents in Poland would be more likely to be comfortable).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

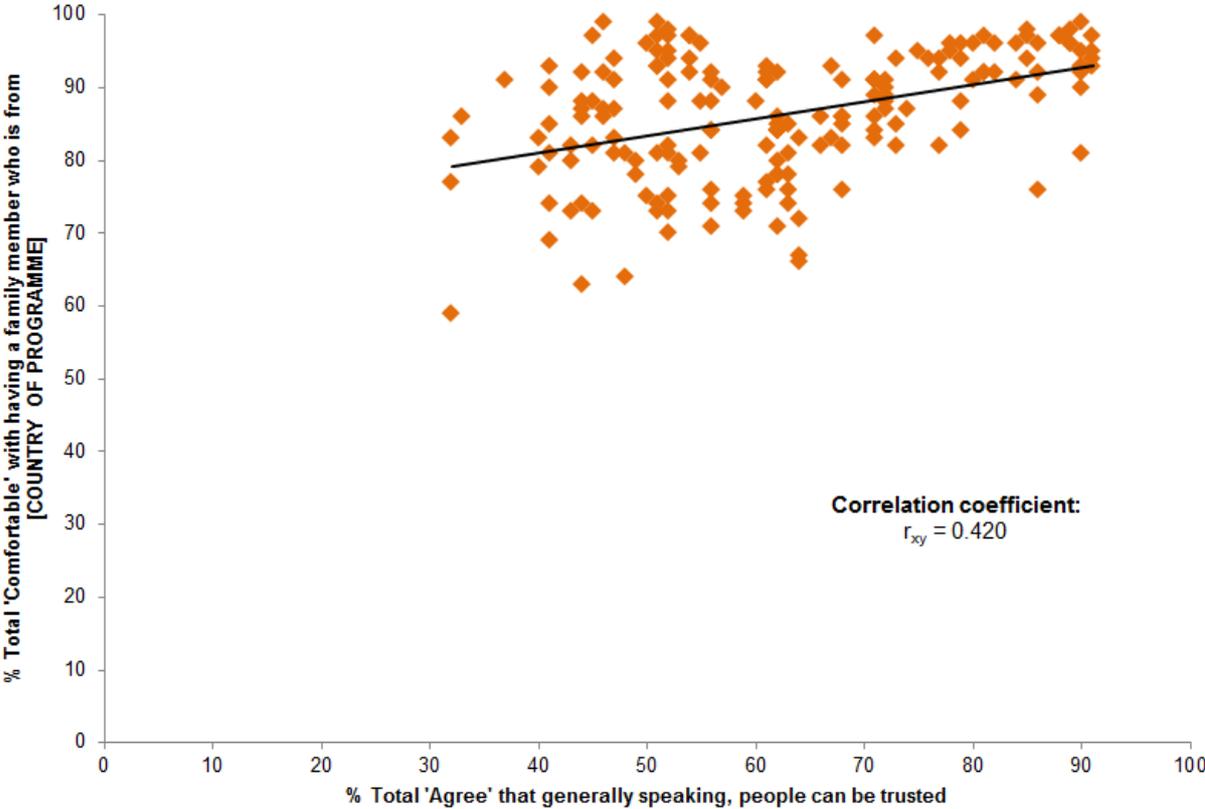
**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

Family member

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



The positive correlation between respondents who agree that in general people can be trusted and those who are comfortable having a family member from a partner country, while still moderate, is the weakest of all the social categories asked about.



### 3.3.4 Managers

Overall 80% of respondents say they would feel comfortable with a citizen from a partner country as a manager. A majority of respondents agree in each programme.

As shown in the following two tables, respondents in *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)*, *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)* (both 94%), *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* and *CB016 Sweden-Norway* (all 93%) are the most likely to say they would be comfortable with a manager from a partner country.

**Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Manager - %**

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	94	3	3
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	94	3	3
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	93	4	3
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	93	4	3
CB016 Sweden-Norway	93	4	3
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	92	4	4
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	91	7	2
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	91	4	4
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	91	6	4
CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)	89	7	5

At the other end of the scale 54% of respondents in *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*, and 61% in *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* and *CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic* also agree. In fact one-third of respondents in *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*, 23% in *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland*, and 21% in *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* and *CB012 Poland-Slovakia* say they would be *uncomfortable* having a citizen of a partner country as a manager.

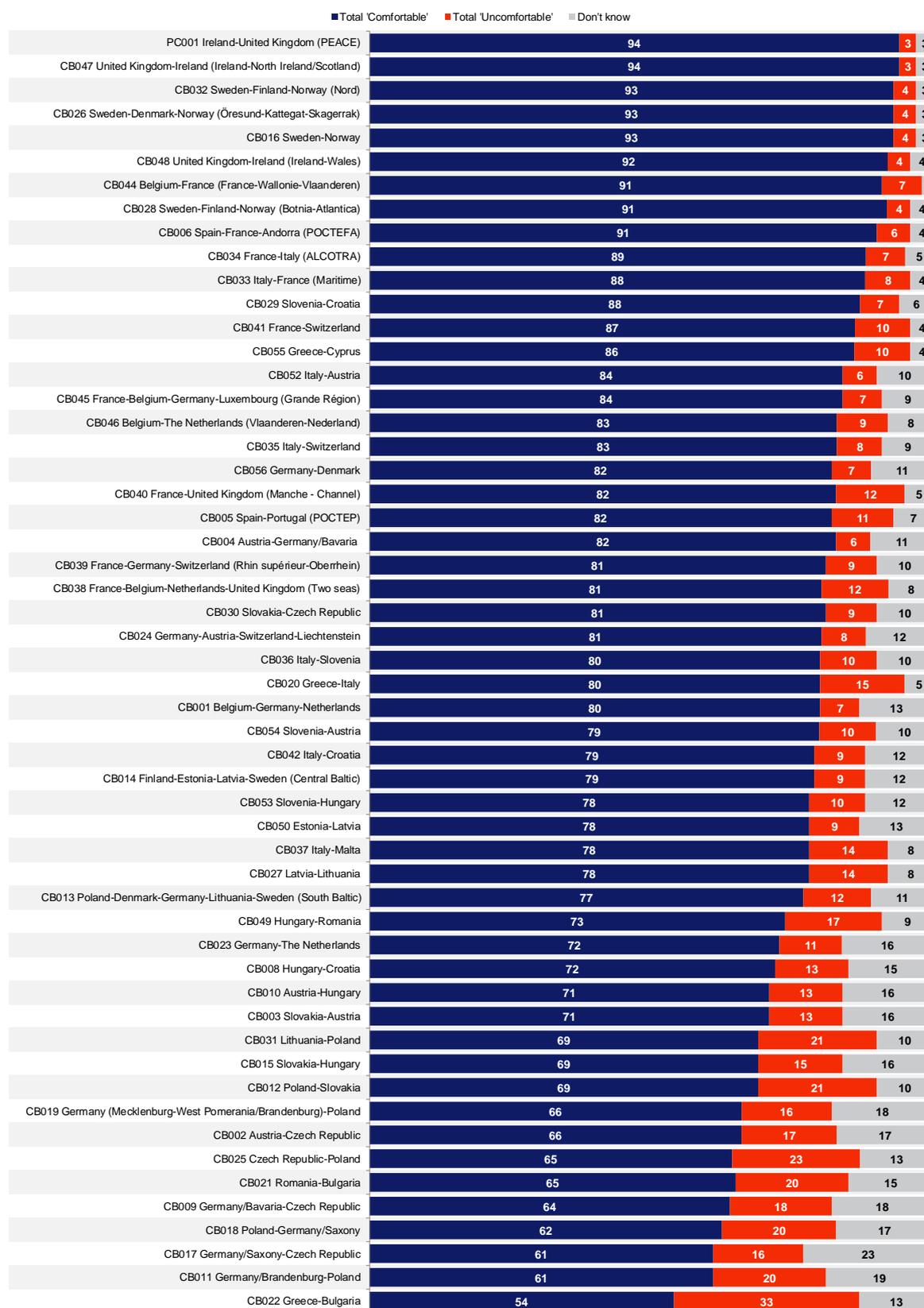
**Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Manager - %**

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	69	21	10
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	69	15	16
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	69	21	10
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	66	16	18
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	66	17	17
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	65	23	13
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	65	20	15
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	64	18	18
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	62	20	17
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	61	16	23
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	61	20	19
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	54	33	13

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?  
Manager



The following table shows the most striking differences between the regions of the programme partner countries in terms of feeling comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a manager<sup>24</sup>. The biggest difference (28 percentage points) was observed between respondents living in border regions covered by the programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)* where respondents in Sweden are much more likely to say they would feel comfortable than those in Estonia.

**Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Manager**

**Answer: Total 'Comfortable'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	SE:EE	92% vs. 64%	28
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:NL	82% vs. 55%	27
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:EE	87% vs. 63%	24
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	LUX:DE	85% vs. 62%	23
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	HR:HU	83% vs. 61%	22
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	88% vs. 67%	21
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	RO:BG	76% vs. 55%	21
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	LT:PL	78% vs. 59%	19
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	AT:CZ	75% vs. 57%	18
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	85% vs. 67%	18

There are few large differences between partner countries within programmes, although many of the differences echo those previously seen in the case of work colleagues.

In programmes where they are partners, respondents in Germany are generally less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a manager who was a citizen of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark or Lithuania than respondents in those regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a manager from Germany. For example, in programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*, respondents in Germany are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of France (76% vs. 89%), Belgium (67% vs. 88%) or Luxembourg (62% vs. 85%) than respondents in these regions are to say they would feel comfortable with a manager from Germany.

The exception is *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* where respondents in Germany are more likely to feel comfortable with a manager from the Czech Republic than the reverse (69% vs. 59%). In addition, respondents in the Czech Republic are also less likely than those in Poland (*CB025 Czech Republic-Poland*: 57% vs. 72%) and Austria (*CB002 Austria-Czech Republic*: 75% vs. 57%) to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of the partner country as a manager.

<sup>24</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas) and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

A similar pattern also applies to programmes *CB008 Hungary-Croatia*, *CB053 Slovenia-Hungary*, and to a lesser extent *CB015 Slovakia-Hungary*, where respondents in Hungary are less likely to say they would be comfortable with a manager from a partner country than those in partner countries would be about having a manager from Hungary.

In most programmes involving Poland, respondents in Poland are less likely to say they would feel comfortable with a citizen of a partner country as a manager. For instance, in the areas covered by *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*, 60% of respondents in Poland would feel comfortable with a manager from Lithuania, while 77% of respondents in Lithuania would feel comfortable with a Polish citizen in that capacity. Respondents in Bulgaria are also less likely than those in Greece (*CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*: 63% vs. 46%) and Romania (*CB021 Romania-Bulgaria*: 76% vs. 55%) to say they would feel comfortable with a manager from a partner country.

Respondents in the Netherlands are also generally less likely to feel comfortable with a manager from a partner country. For example, in programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* 55% would feel comfortable with a manager who was a citizen of France, while 82% of respondents in France would feel comfortable with a manager who was a citizen of the Netherlands.

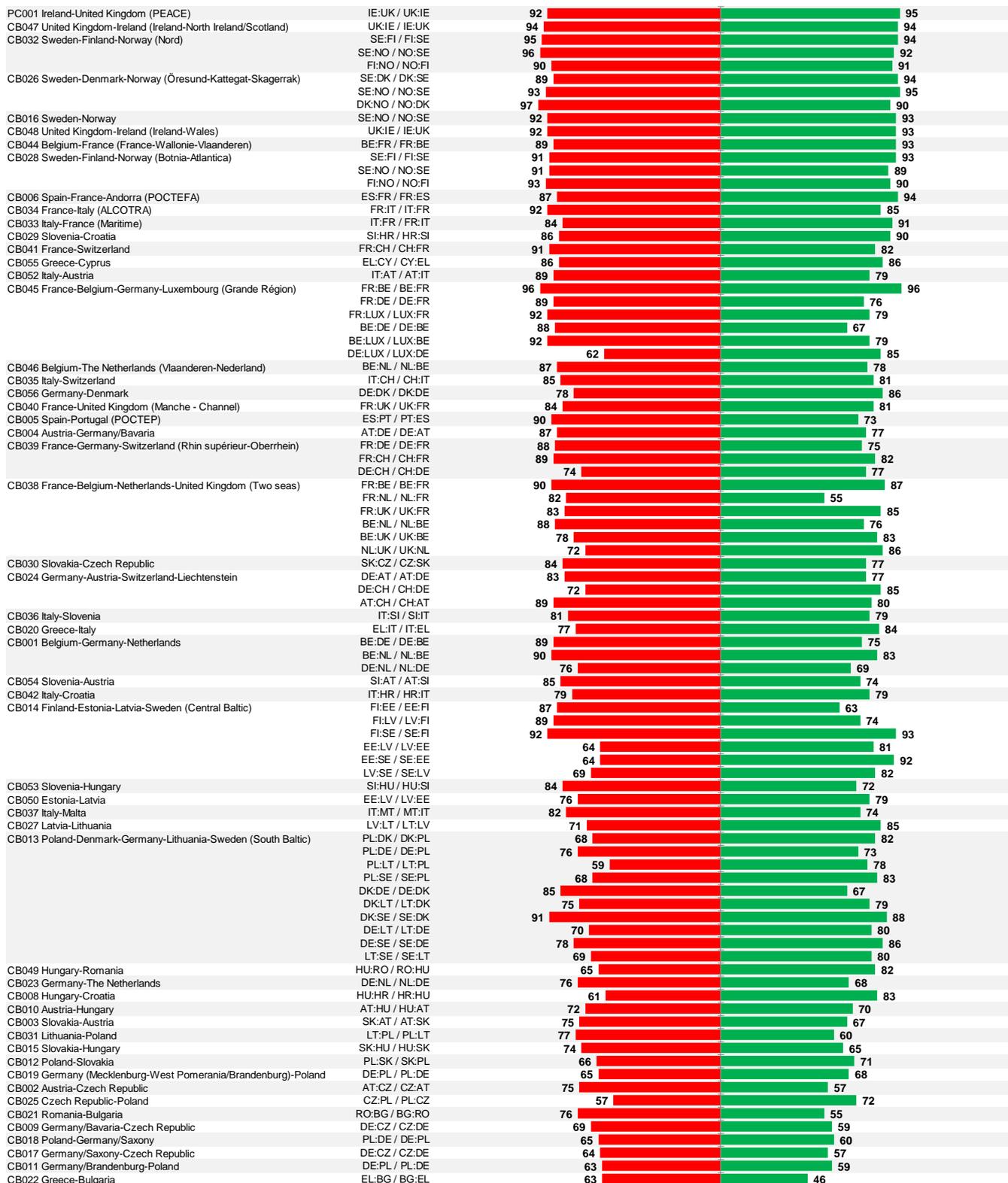
Other programmes where there are notable differences include *CB052 Italy-Austria* (respondents in Italy would be more likely to be comfortable), *CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)* (respondents in Spain would be more likely to be comfortable), *CB054 Slovenia-Austria* (respondents in Slovenia would be more likely to be comfortable).

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

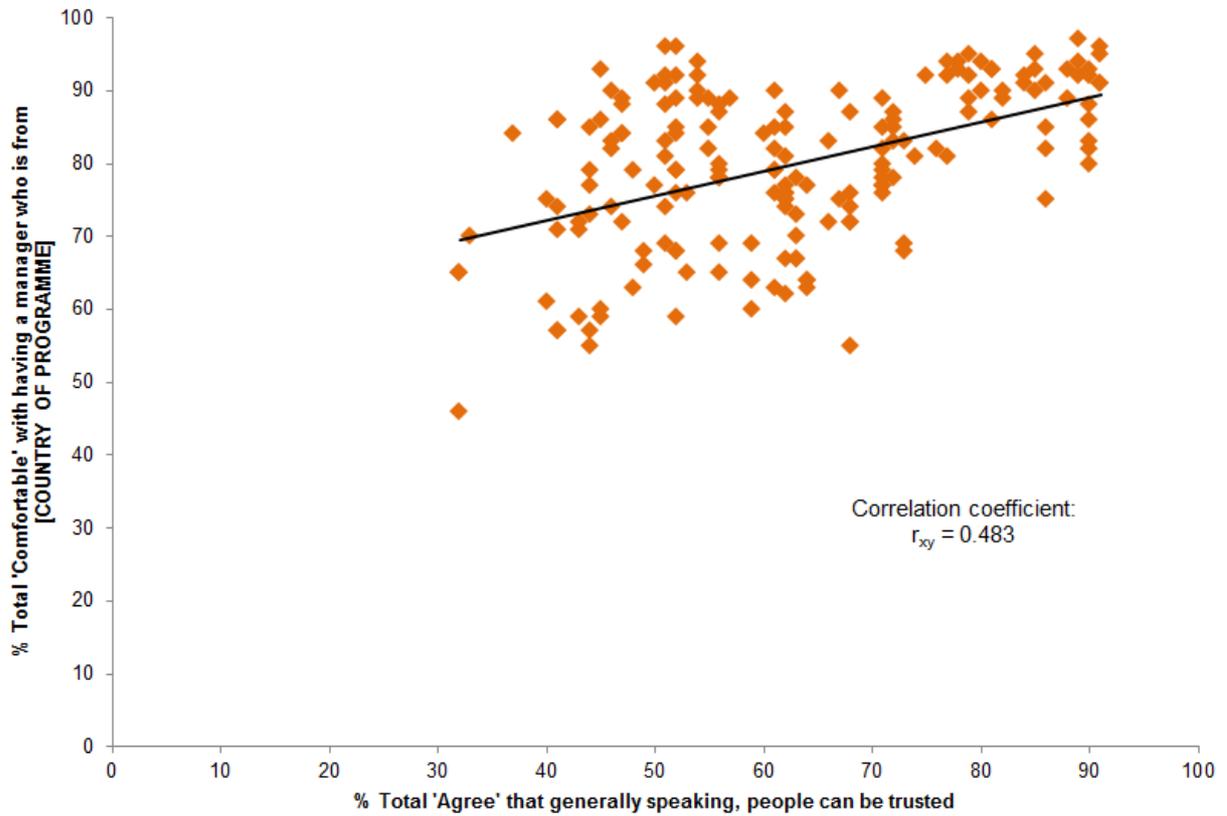
Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Manager

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



There is a moderate positive correlation between respondents who agree that in general people can be trusted, and those who are comfortable having a manager from a partner country. This is the strongest correlation of any of the categories.

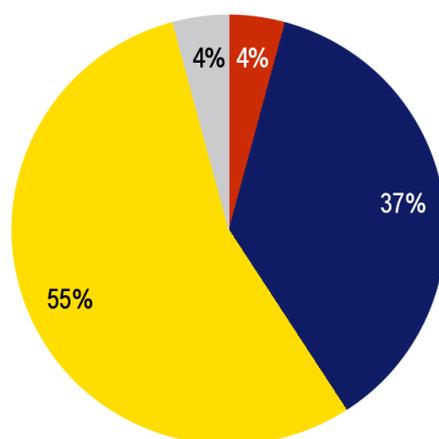


#### IV. LIVING IN A BORDER REGION: AN OBSTACLE OR AN OPPORTUNITY?

##### - Respondents are more likely to think living in a border region is an opportunity than an obstacle -

Respondents were asked whether they thought living near the border with a partner country represented more of an obstacle, more of an opportunity, or had no impact<sup>25</sup>. The majority (55%) say it has no impact, while 37% consider it more of an opportunity, and just 4% say it is more of an obstacle.

Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...



- More of an obstacle
- More of an opportunity
- It has no impact
- Don't know

TOTAL

<sup>25</sup> Q5 Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents: More of an obstacle; More of an opportunity; It has no impact; Don't Know

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, the majority of respondents living in regions covered by programmes *CB056 Germany-Denmark*, *CB037 Italy-Malta* (both 52%), *CB010 Austria-Hungary* and *CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)* (both 51%) say that living near the border with a partner country represents *more of an opportunity*.

**Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ... - %**

	More of an opportunity	More of an obstacle	It has no impact	Don't know
CB056 Germany-Denmark	52	3	42	3
CB037 Italy-Malta	52	4	38	6
CB010 Austria-Hungary	51	5	42	2
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	51	2	45	2
CB052 Italy-Austria	48	2	47	3
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	48	3	46	3
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	48	1	47	4
CB016 Sweden-Norway	48	1	48	3
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	47	10	40	3
CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)	46	4	47	3
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	46	1	51	2

At the other end of the scale, only 18% of respondents living in the regions covered by *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* and *CB055 Greece-Cyprus* say that living near the border with a partner country is *more of an opportunity*.

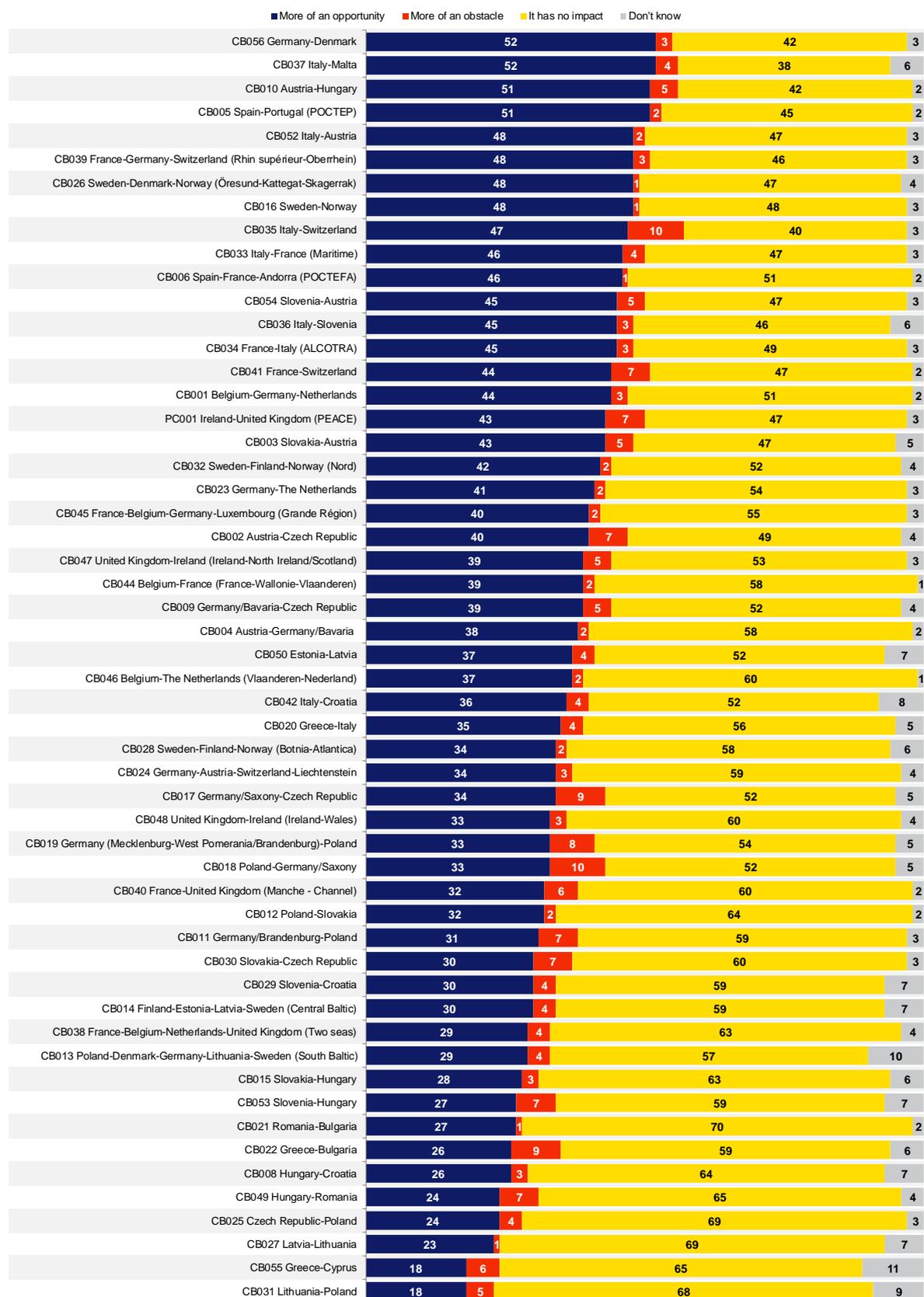
**Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ... - %**

	More of an opportunity	More of an obstacle	It has no impact	Don't know
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	28	3	63	6
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	27	7	59	7
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	27	1	70	2
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	26	9	59	6
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	26	3	64	7
CB049 Hungary-Romania	24	7	65	4
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	24	4	69	3
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	23	1	69	7
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	18	6	65	11
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	18	5	68	9

While the majority of respondents overall say that living near the border with a partner country *has no impact*, an analysis at programme level shows that those living in the regions covered by *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* (70%), *CB027 Latvia-Lithuania* and *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* (both 69%) are the most likely to say this, while those in *CB037 Italy-Malta* (38%) and *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* (40%) are the least likely to do so. It is worth noting that no more than one in ten respondents in every programme consider living near the border an obstacle; those in *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* and *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* are the most likely to say this (both 10%).

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...**



The table below highlights the most notable differences between the regions of the partner countries covered by the same cross-border cooperation programme in terms of proportions who think living in the border region is more of an opportunity<sup>26</sup>. In fact, in 42 programmes there are differences of at least 15 percentage points between partner countries, and in 10 of them the differences exceed 30 percentage points.

**Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...**  
**Answer: More of an opportunity**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB010 Austria-Hungary	HU:AT	77% vs. 25%	52
CB054 Slovenia-Austria	SI:AT	67% vs. 23%	44
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:BE	58% vs. 18%	40
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	SK:AT	62% vs. 24%	38
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	FR:LU	67% vs. 32%	35
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	CZ:DE	52% vs. 17%	35
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	IE:UK	56% vs. 22%	34
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	CZ:DE	56% vs. 22%	34
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	AT:CH	54% vs. 21%	33
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	PL:DE	49% vs. 17%	32

Some consistent patterns emerge from results within programmes. Respondents in France are consistently more likely than those in partner countries to say living near the border is more of an opportunity. For example in programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*, respondents in France are more likely than those in Belgium (51% vs. 28%), Germany (60% vs. 45%) or Luxembourg (67% vs. 32%) to say that living in a border region is more of an opportunity. The same pattern applies to a comparison of respondents in France with those in partner countries in programmes *CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)*, *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)*, *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*, *CB041 France-Switzerland* and *CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)*.

Respondents in Belgium are less likely than those in the Netherlands to say living near the border is more of an opportunity (*CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*: 34% vs. 57%; *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)*: 30% vs. 44%), but are more likely to do so than those in Luxembourg (*CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*: 43% vs. 20%).

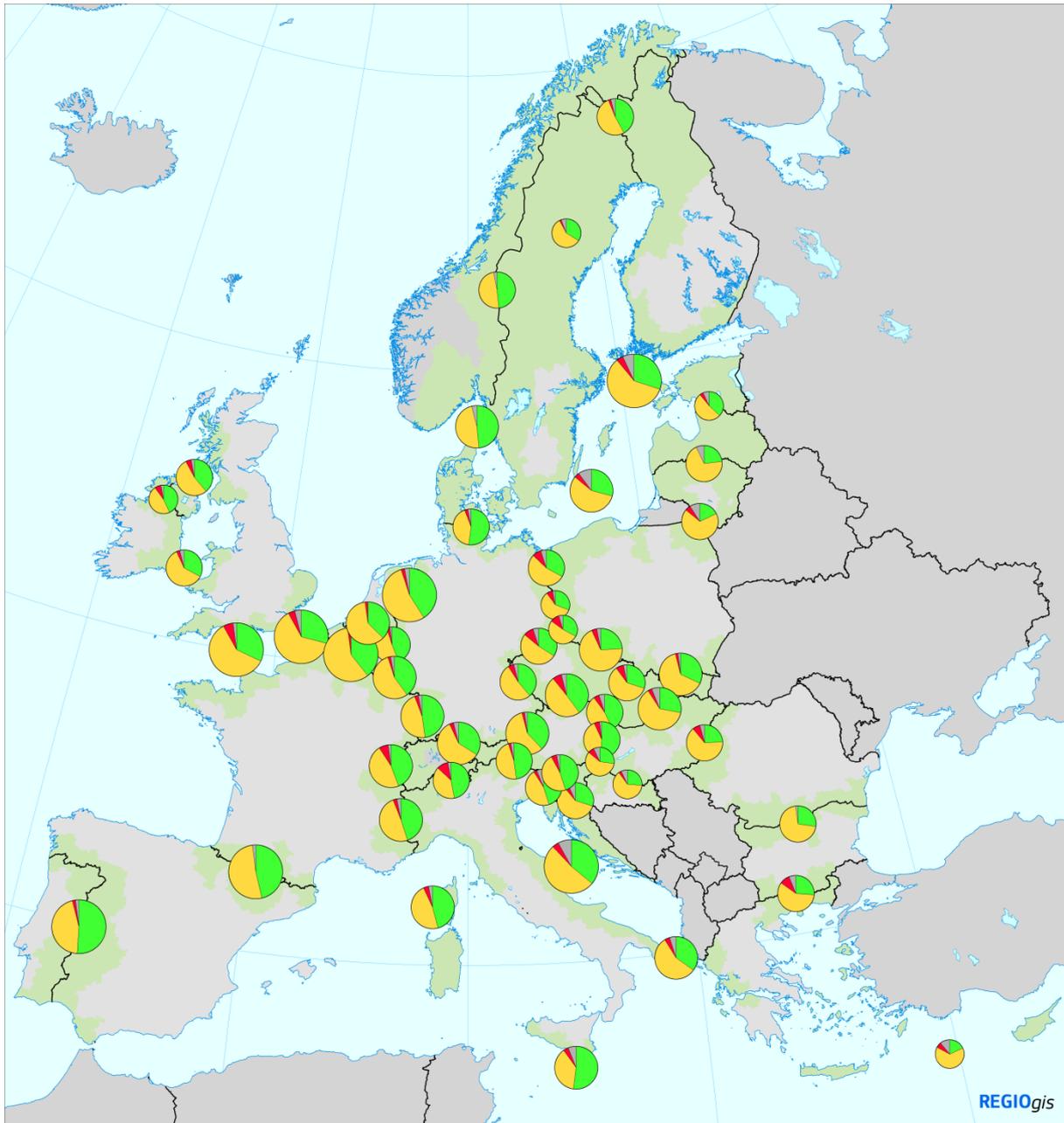
<sup>26</sup> Results for the following programmes should be read with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas) and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

However, in programmes involving Switzerland, respondents in Swiss regions are generally less likely to say that living near the border is more of an opportunity. For example in programme *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*, 21% of respondents in the Swiss region see living near the border as more of an opportunity, compared with 54% in Austria. The same pattern also applies in a comparison of respondents in Switzerland with those in Italy, Austria or France in programmes *CB035 Italy-Switzerland*, *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein* and *CB041 France-Switzerland*.

Respondents in Germany are generally less likely to say that living near the border is more of an opportunity than those in partner regions in Poland, Sweden, Denmark, the Czech Republic, The Netherlands, Austria and France. For example in programme *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* respondents in Germany are much less likely than those in Poland to say living near the border is more of an opportunity (17% vs. 49%). The same pattern applies for programmes *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria*, *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic*, *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic (Saxony)*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland*, *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands*, *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*, *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*, *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* and *CB056 Germany-Denmark*.

In programme *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)* respondents in Finland and Sweden are less likely to say living near the border is more of an opportunity than respondents in Estonia and Latvia. For example 29% of respondents in Finland say this is an opportunity, compared with 53% of those in Estonia. Respondents in Bulgaria are also more likely than those in Romania or Greece to say living near the border is an opportunity (*CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* and *CB022 Greece-Bulgaria*).

The map and chart below presents the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered



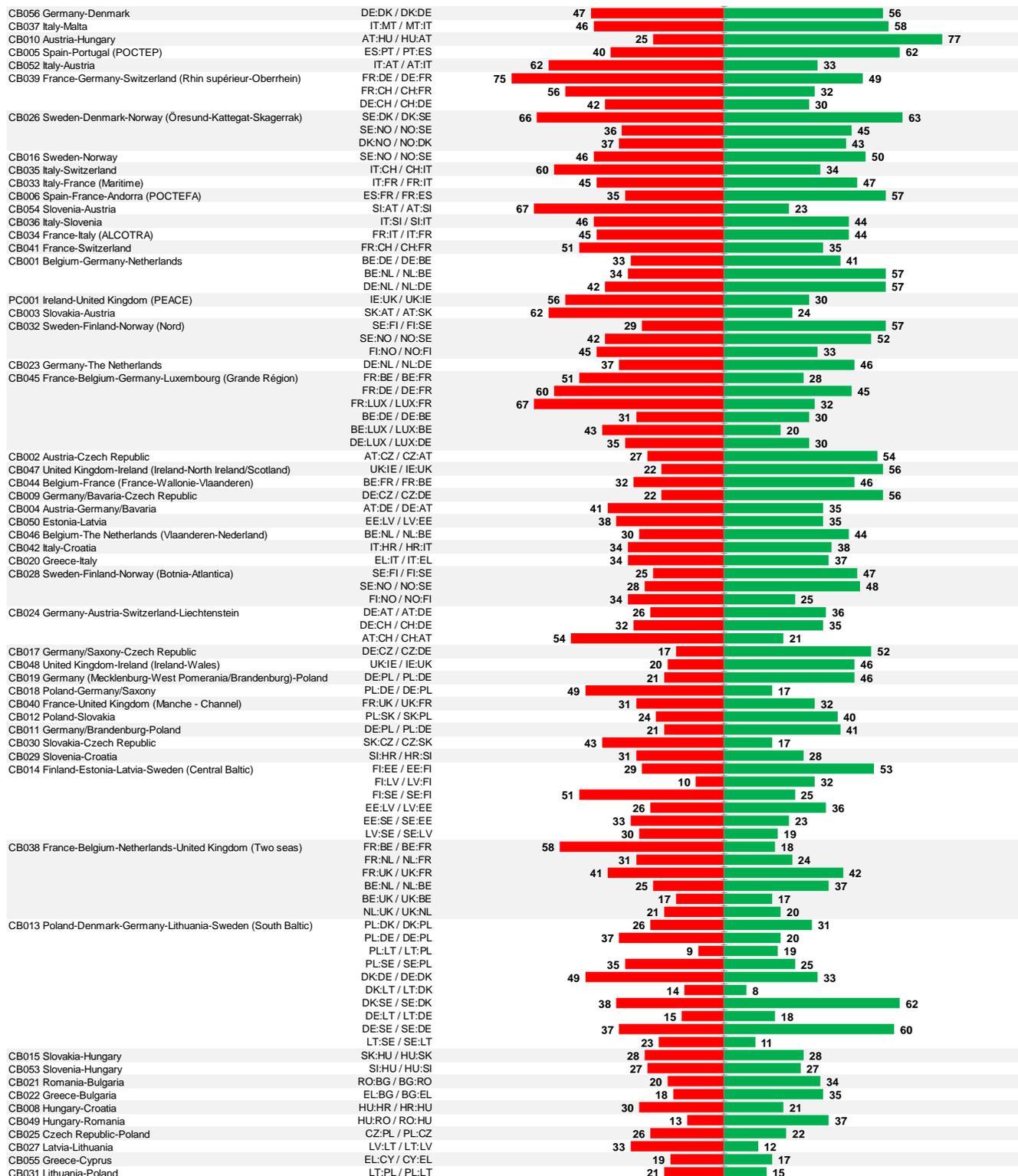
**Q5: Living near the border represents...**

- more of an opportunity
  - it has no impact
  - more of an obstacle
  - don't know / no answer
- surveyed programme areas

0 500 Km

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...  
Answer: More of an opportunity



## V. OBSTACLES TO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

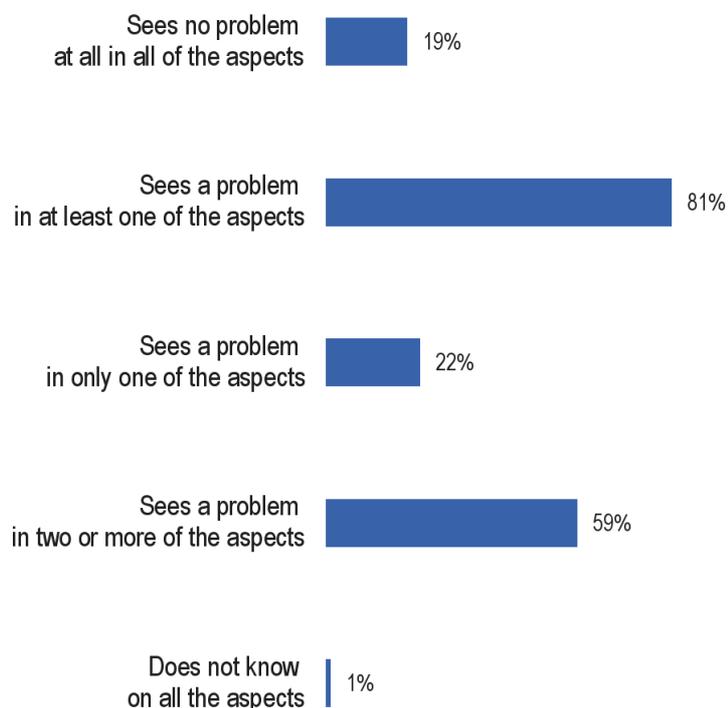
Respondents were asked the extent to which they considered a range of factors to be problems affecting cooperation between their country and partner countries<sup>27</sup>. These issues include legal or administrative differences, accessibility, language differences, social and economic differences and cultural differences. The results for these individual aspects will be discussed in more detail in subsequent sections.

This first section reviews the summarised results of all of these questions.

### - At least eight out of ten consider at least one factor to be a problem for cross-border cooperation -

Almost one in five (19%) see no problems with any of these aspects of cross-border cooperation, while the majority (81%) think at least one of them is a problem. In fact, respondents are more likely see at least two of the five aspects as problematic (59%) than they are to see a problem with just one aspect (22%).

#### Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions



TOTAL

<sup>27</sup> Q6 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...? Legal or administrative differences; Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure); Language differences; Social and economic differences; Cultural differences.

A majority of respondents in each programme see a problem with at least one aspect of cross-border co-operation. In fact there are only three programmes where at least one-third see no problems: *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* (37%), *CB016 Sweden-Norway* and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (both 36%). Just over three in ten respondents in *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)* (31%) also see no problems with any aspects.

**Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions - %**

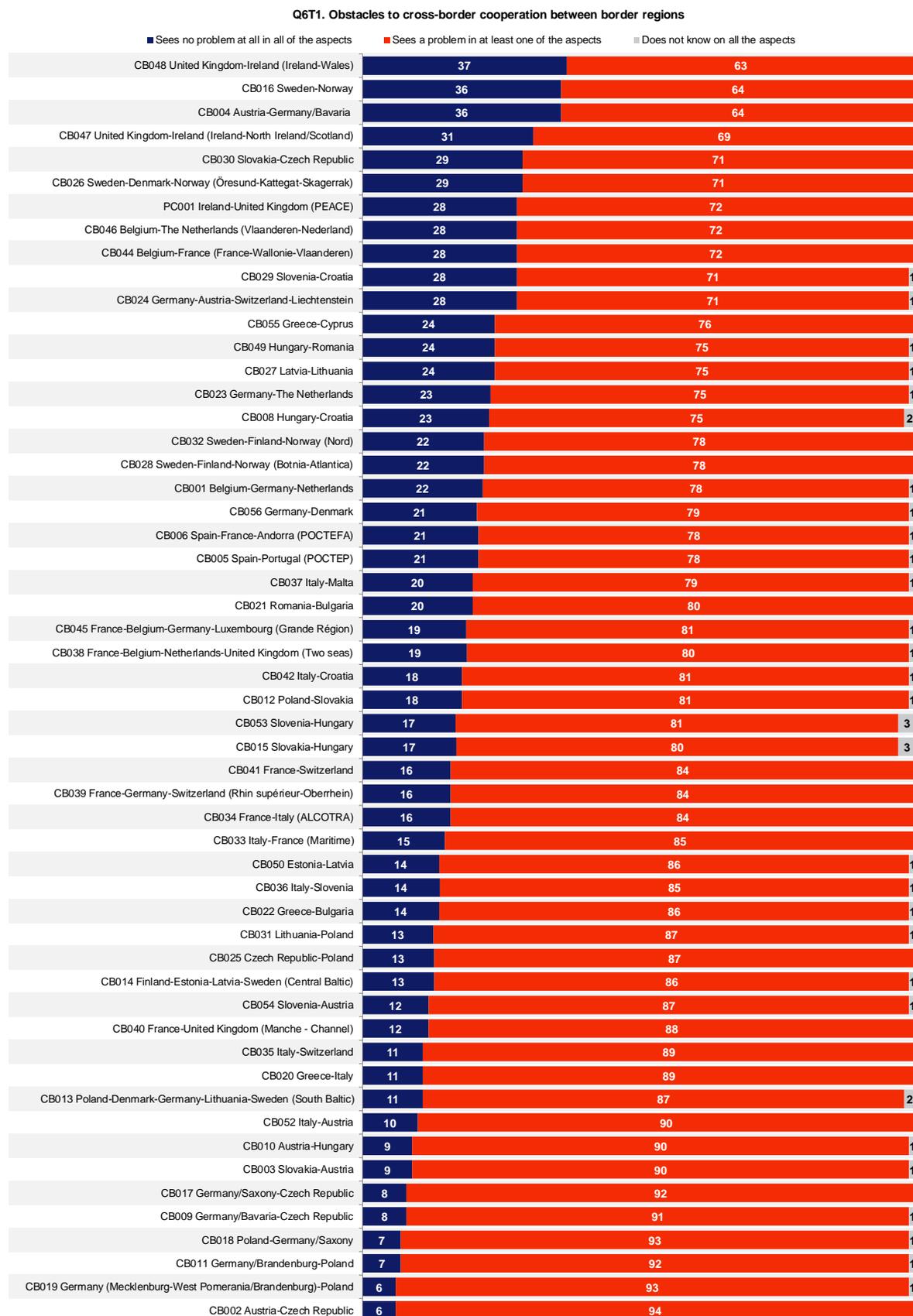
	Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects	Sees a problem in at least one of the aspects	Does not know on all the aspects
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	37	63	0
CB016 Sweden-Norway	36	64	0
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	36	64	0
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	31	69	0
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	29	71	0
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	29	71	0
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	28	72	0
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	28	72	0
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	28	72	0
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	28	71	1
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	28	71	1

At the other end of the scale very few respondents in *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* (both 6%) and *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* and *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* (both 7%) see no problems at all with any aspects.

**Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions - %**

	Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects	Sees a problem in at least one of the aspects	Does not know on all the aspects
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	11	89	0
CB020 Greece-Italy	11	89	0
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	11	87	2
CB052 Italy-Austria	10	90	0
CB010 Austria-Hungary	9	90	1
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	9	90	1
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	8	92	0
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	8	91	1
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	7	93	1
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	7	92	1
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	6	93	1
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	6	94	0

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.



There are 12 programmes with large differences (at least 15 percentage points) between partner countries in the proportions who see no problem at all in any of the aspects of cross-border cooperation<sup>28</sup>. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions**  
**Answer: Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	UK:NL	42% vs. 18%	24
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	DE:AT	47% vs. 24%	23
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	NO:SE	44% vs. 25%	19
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	SK:PL	27% vs. 9%	18
CB049 Hungary-Romania	RO:HU	33% vs. 16%	17
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	HU:SI	25% vs. 8%	17
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	LT:PL	21% vs. 4%	17
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	UK:IE	39% vs. 23%	16
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	BE:NL	38% vs. 22%	16
CB016 Sweden-Norway	NO:SE	44% vs. 29%	15
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	NO:SE	39% vs. 24%	15
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	24% vs. 9%	15

In programmes *CB048* and *CB047* respondents in the UK are more likely than those in Ireland to see no problems at all. For instance, 43% of respondents in the UK region covered by programme *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* see no problems at all with any aspects, compared with 31% of respondents in Ireland. Respondents in the UK are also more likely to say this than those in the Netherlands in programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* (42% vs. 18%).

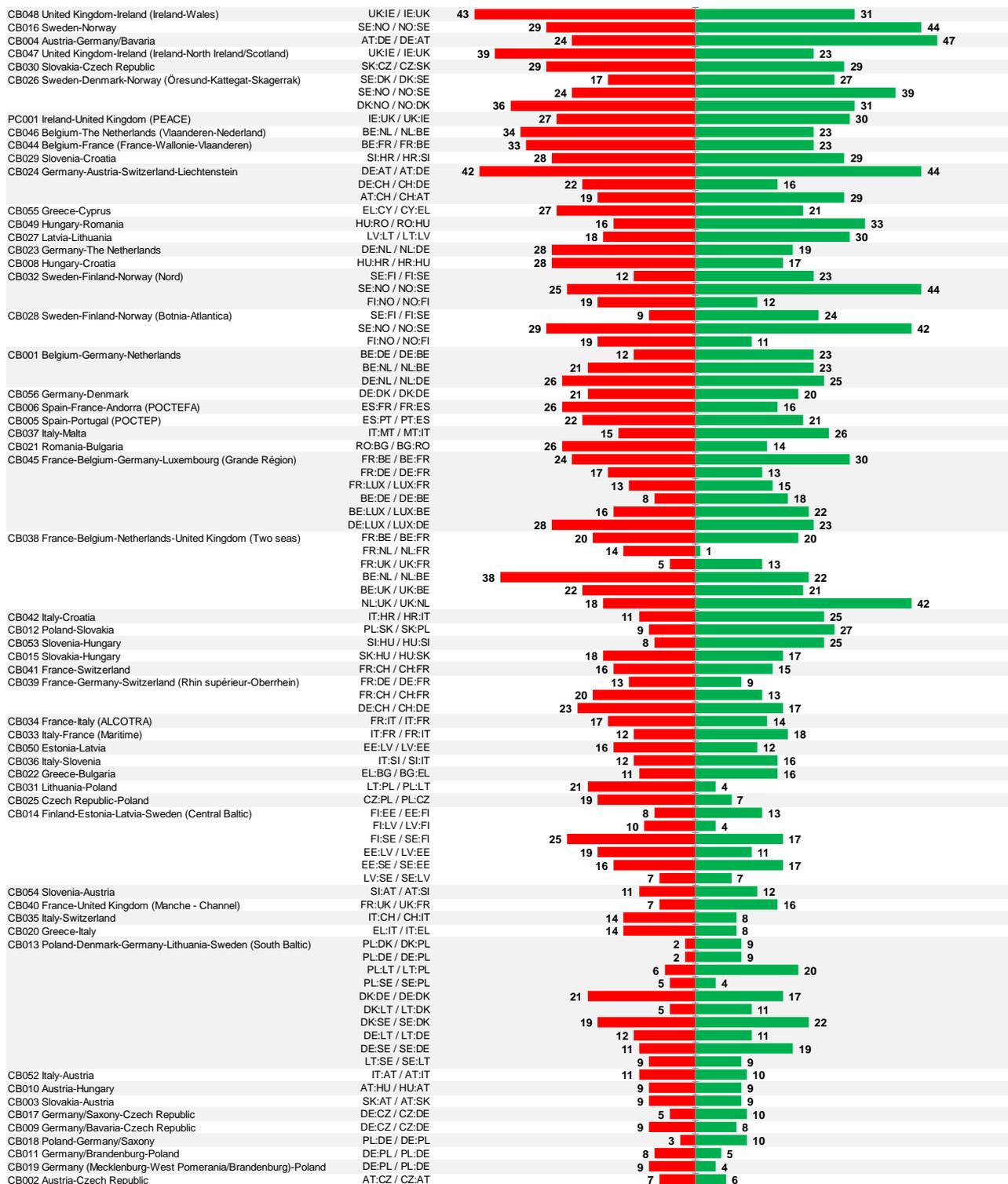
In programmes *CB016 Sweden-Norway*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* and *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* respondents in Sweden are generally less likely to say they see no problems in any of these aspects of cross-border cooperation. In programmes *CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)* and *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* respondents in the Netherlands are less likely than those in the UK, Belgium and France to see no problems in any of these aspects.

Respondents in Italy are also less likely than those in Malta (*CB037 Italy-Malta*: 15% vs. 26%) and Croatia (*CB042 Italy-Croatia*: 11% vs. 25%) to say they see no problems with any aspects of cross-border cooperation.

<sup>28</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

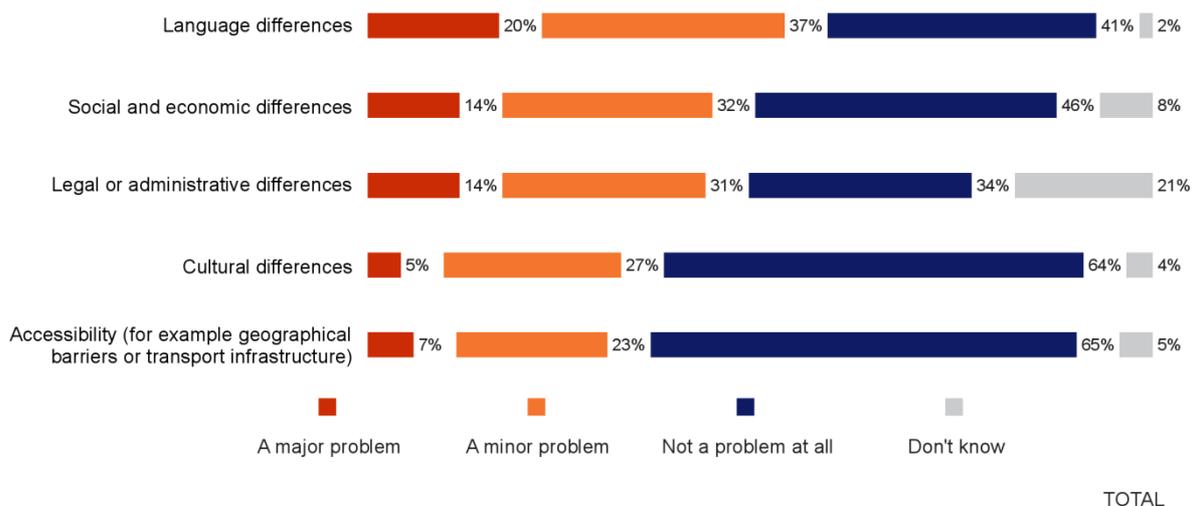
The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions**  
**Answer: Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects**



A consideration of the extent to which respondents living in border regions considered a range of factors to be problems affecting cooperation between their country and partner countries reveals that respondents are most likely to say that language differences are a problem (57%). This is the only issue identified by at least half of them. More than four out of ten consider socio-economic differences (46%) or legal or administrative differences as problems (45%), while at least three out of ten say cultural differences (32%) or accessibility (30%) are problems.

Q6. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ... ?



## 5.1 LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES

Of all these potential issues, respondents are most likely to say that language difficulties are a problem for cross-border cooperation (57%).

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, respondents in programmes involving Germany and Poland, and Germany and the Czech Republic are most likely to mention language difficulties: *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* (85%), *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony*, (84%), *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* (82%), *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* (79%), *CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic (Saxony)* and *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* (both 78%).

**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Language differences - %

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	85	13	2
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	84	14	2
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	82	16	2
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	79	19	2
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	78	19	3
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	78	19	3
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	76	22	2
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	73	23	4
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	72	24	4
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	72	25	3

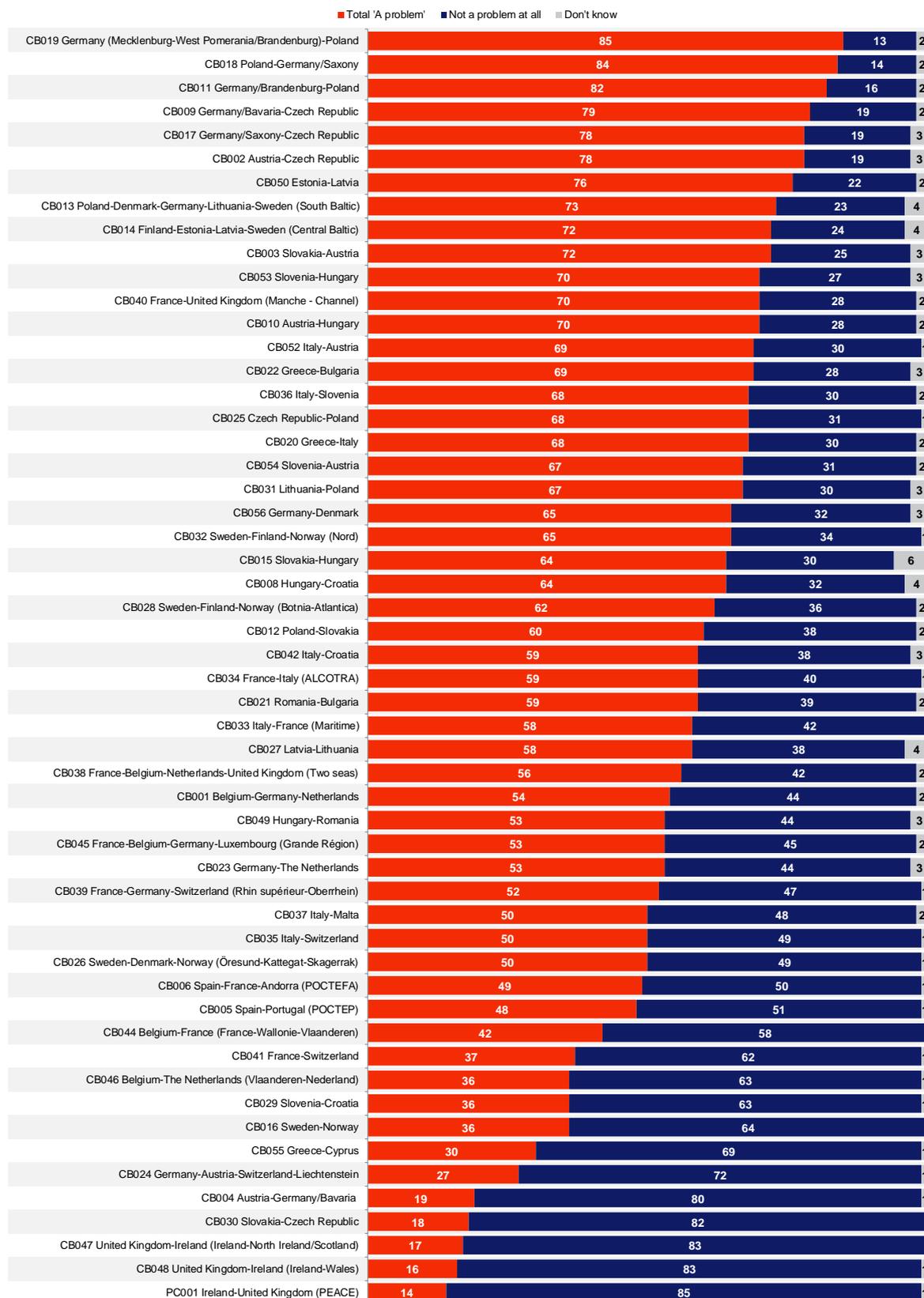
At the other end of the scale there are only five programmes where fewer than one in five respondents say language difficulties are a problem: *PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)* (14%), *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)* (16%), *CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)* (17%), *CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic* (18%) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (19%).

**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Language differences - %

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	36	63	1
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	36	63	1
CB016 Sweden-Norway	36	64	0
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	30	69	1
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	27	72	1
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	19	80	1
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	18	82	0
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	17	83	0
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	16	83	1
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	14	85	1

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Language differences



There are wide differences between partners in several programmes in the proportion who think languages differences are a problem for cooperation<sup>29</sup>. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Language differences**

**Answer: Total 'A problem'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	SE:FI	88% vs. 47%	41
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	FR:BE	51% vs. 10%	41
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:BE	55% vs. 22%	33
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	FR:BE	58% vs. 25%	33
CB049 Hungary-Romania	HU:RO	69% vs. 38%	31
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	PL:LT	82% vs. 52%	30
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	SE:NO	53% vs. 26%	27
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	UK:BE	64% vs. 37%	27
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	NL:BE	49% vs. 23%	26
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	BE:DE	77% vs. 52%	25

As was the case for previous questions, some consistent patterns appear in certain countries. In a number of programmes, respondents in Sweden are more likely than those in partner countries to say that language differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example, in programme *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* (Nord) 84% of those in Sweden say language difficulties are a problem, while 69% of respondents in Finland say the same. The same pattern applies to Sweden and Norway in this programme (53% vs. 26%). The other programmes where those in Sweden are more likely to say language difficulties are a problem are: *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, and *CB016 Sweden-Norway*.

In programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*, respondents in the Netherlands are more likely than those in France (85% vs. 72%) and Belgium (55% vs. 22%) to say language is a problem. However, in programme *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, respondents in the Netherlands are less likely to say language is a problem than those in Belgium (45% vs. 64%).

<sup>29</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic), CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic), CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas) and CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région).

In programmes involving France the pattern is also variable. Respondents in France are more likely to say language is a problem than those in Spain for programme *CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)* (54% vs. 43%), and more likely than respondents in Switzerland in the case of programme *CB041 France-Switzerland* (47% vs. 28%). The same is true for programme *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)* where respondents in France are again more likely to say language is a problem than those in Belgium (51% vs. 10%) or Luxembourg (58% vs. 44%). However, in programme *CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)* respondents in France are less likely to say language difficulties are a problem than respondents in Italy (52% vs. 64%), and this pattern also applies to programme *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*.

Respondents in Poland are often more likely to say language difficulties are a problem than those in partner countries, and this is particularly the case for programmes *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)* (vs. DK and DE), *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

Language differences  
Answer: Total 'A problem'



## 5.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

Overall almost half the respondents (46%) say that social and economic differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation, and at least a quarter of respondents agree in each programme.

As shown in the following two tables, respondents in areas covered by programmes *CB010 Austria-Hungary* and *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* are the most likely to say this (both 68%), followed by those in *CB003 Slovakia-Austria* (67%) and in *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* and *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* (both 66%).

**Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Social and economic differences - %

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB010 Austria-Hungary	68	25	7
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	68	26	6
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	67	24	9
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	66	26	8
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	66	25	9
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	65	31	4
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	65	27	8
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	64	28	8
CB041 France-Switzerland	61	34	5
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	60	32	8

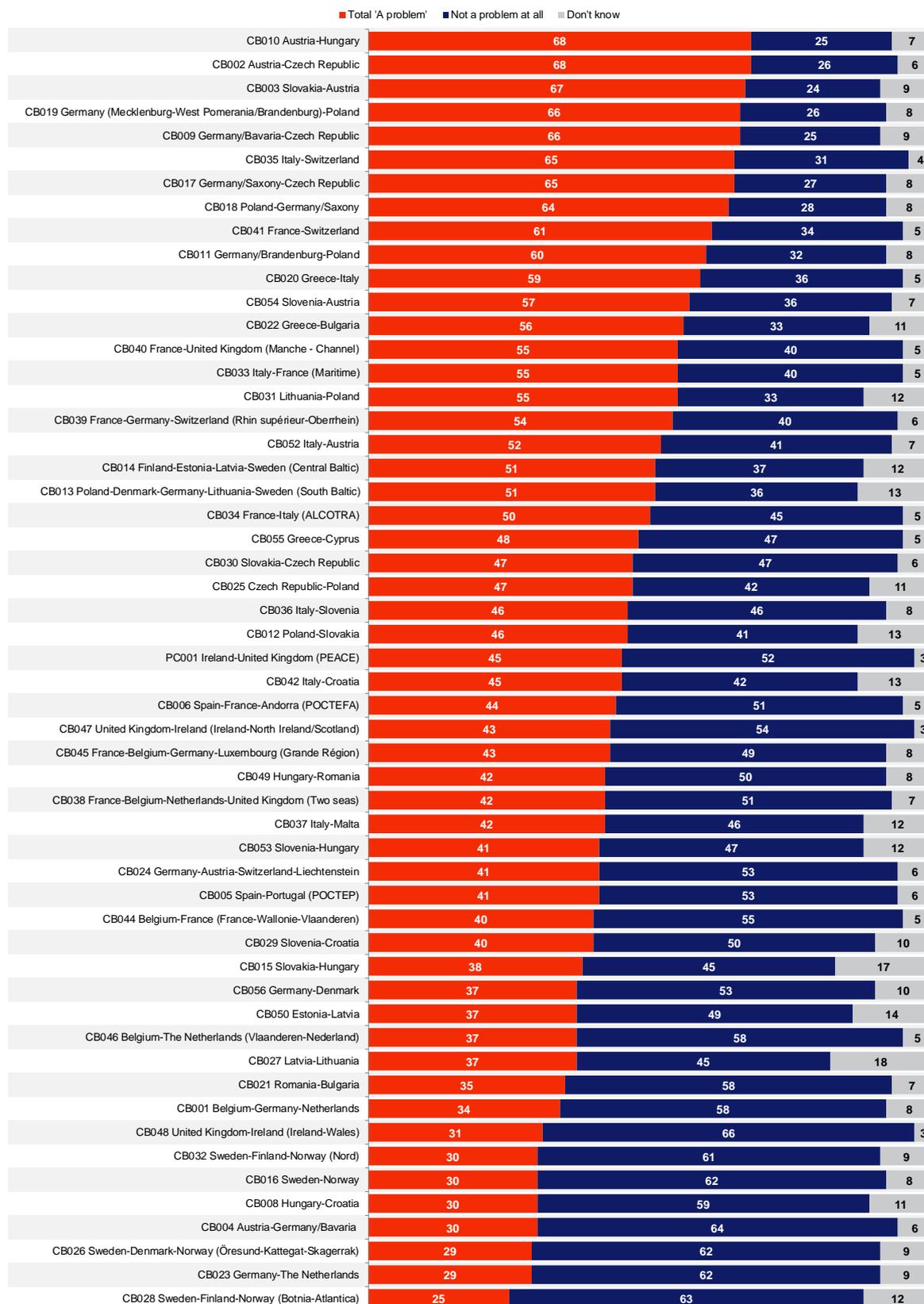
At the other end of the scale 25% of respondents in *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* and 29% in *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands* and *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* say that social and economic differences are a problem.

**Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Social and economic differences - %

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	35	58	7
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	34	58	8
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	31	66	3
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	30	61	9
CB016 Sweden-Norway	30	62	8
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	30	59	11
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	30	64	6
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	29	62	9
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	29	62	9
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	25	63	12

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered

**Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Social and economic differences



There is a wide variation between regions in the proportions who think social and economic differences are a problem, ranging from 14% in *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* to 77% in *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*<sup>30</sup>. In 24 of the programmes there are large differences (at least 15 percentage points) between partner countries. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are greatest.

**Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Social and economic differences**

**Answer: Total 'A problem'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:UK	62% vs. 38%	24
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:UK	45% vs. 21%	24
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:FR	60% vs. 37%	23
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	EL:BG	67% vs. 45%	22
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:LT	77% vs. 55%	22
CB049 Hungary-Romania	HU:RO	53% vs. 32%	21
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	BE:DE	46% vs. 25%	21
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	PL:DE	76% vs. 57%	19
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	BE:DE	46% vs. 27%	19
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	FI:SE	33% vs. 14%	19

In a number of programmes, respondents in Germany are less likely than those in partner countries to say that social and economic differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example, in programme *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* respondents in Germany are less likely to say that social and economic differences with the Czech Republic are a problem than those in the Czech Republic are to say this about Germany (57% vs. 75%). Other programmes where this pattern applies are *CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands*, *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland*, *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands*, *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*, *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein) (DE/CH)*, *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région) (BE/DE)*, and *CB056 Germany-Denmark*.

In programmes *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB027 Latvia-Lithuania* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* respondents in Lithuania are generally less likely to say social and economic differences are a problem than those in Latvia, Poland and Denmark.

<sup>30</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

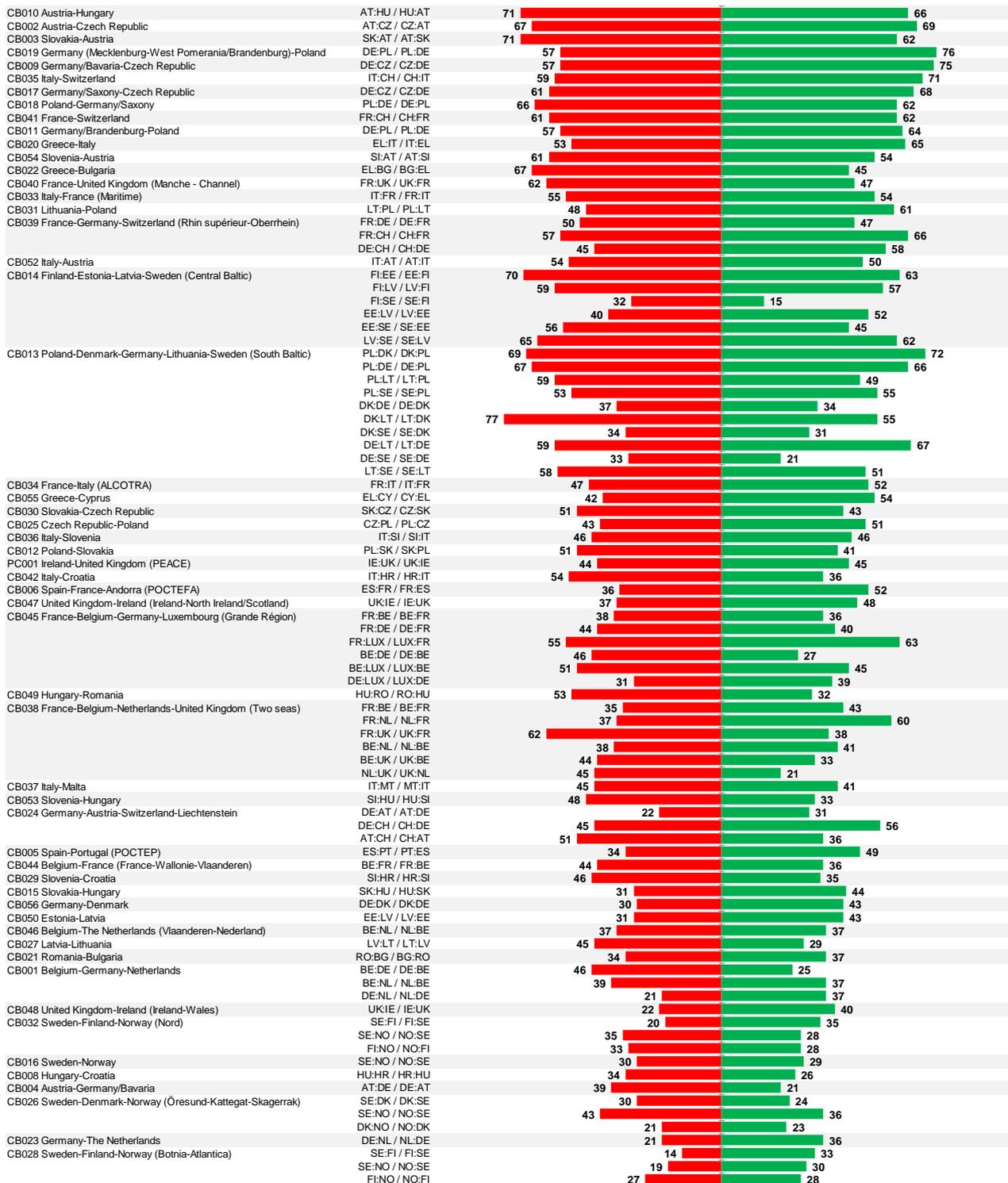
In programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*, respondents in the UK are less likely than those in France (38% vs. 62%), Belgium (33% vs. 44%) or the Netherlands (45% vs. 21%) to say that social and economic differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. Respondents in Sweden are often less likely than those in partner countries to say social and economic differences are a problem. For example, in *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* respondents in Sweden are less likely than those in Finland (14% vs. 33%) or Norway (19% vs. 30%) to say these differences are a problem.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Social and economic differences

Answer: Total 'A problem'



### 5.3 LEGAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFERENCES

Overall 45% of respondents say legal or administrative differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation, and at least a quarter of respondents in each programme say the same.

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, respondents are most likely to see these differences as problematic in *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* (63%), *CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)* (61%), *CB041 France-Switzerland* (60%) and *CB052 Italy-Austria* (59%).

**Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Legal or administrative differences - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	63	23	14
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	61	29	10
CB041 France-Switzerland	60	28	12
CB052 Italy-Austria	59	24	17
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	57	22	21
CB020 Greece-Italy	56	25	19
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	56	20	24
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	56	24	20
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)	54	31	15
CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)	54	32	14

At the other end of the scale, they are least likely to do so in *CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)* (26%), *CB016 Sweden-Norway* and *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)* (both 27%).

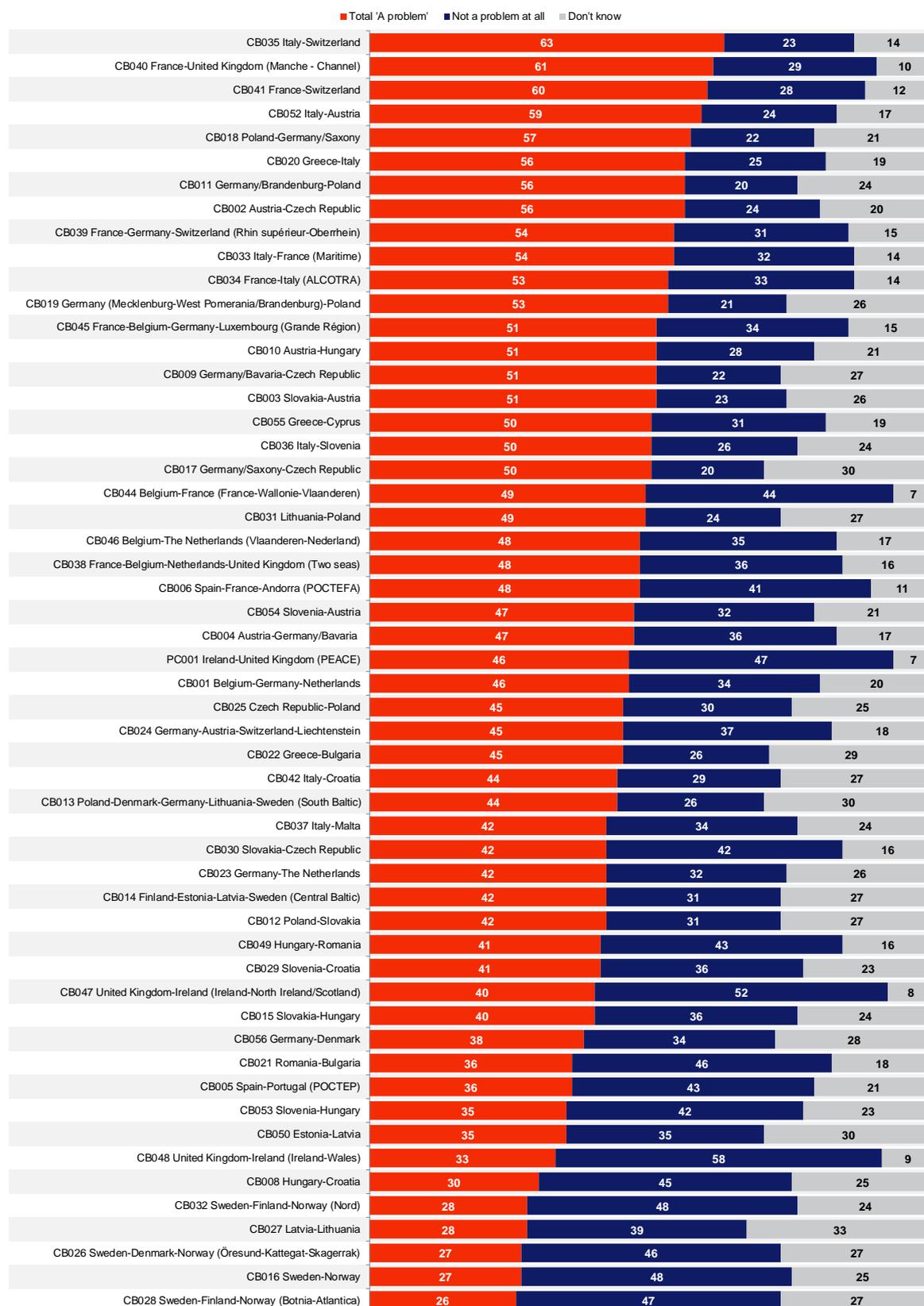
**Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Legal or administrative differences - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	36	46	18
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	36	43	21
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	35	42	23
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	35	35	30
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	33	58	9
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	30	45	25
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	28	48	24
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	28	39	33
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	27	46	27
CB016 Sweden-Norway	27	48	25
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	26	47	27

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Legal or administrative differences



Once again there is a wide variation across regions in the proportions who think legal or administrative differences are a problem, and a number of notable differences. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest<sup>31</sup>.

**Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Legal or administrative differences**

**Answer: Total 'A problem'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB042 Italy-Croatia	IT:HR	57% vs. 31%	26
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	PL:LT	61% vs. 36%	25
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	FR:UK	74% vs. 50%	24
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	AT:DE	58% vs. 35%	23
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:LT	56% vs. 35%	21
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	FR:UK	72% vs. 51%	21
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:DE	67% vs. 46%	21
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	IE:UK	44% vs. 23%	21
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	FR:ES	58% vs. 37%	21
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	BE:UK	53% vs. 33%	20
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	FI:SE	33% vs. 13%	20
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	IE:UK	50% vs. 30%	20

Many of the patterns discussed below echo those found for other aspects. In programmes *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland*, *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*, respondents in Poland are more likely to say legal and administrative differences are a problem than those in Germany, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. For example, in *CB012 Poland-Slovakia* 50% of respondents in Poland say that these differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation with Slovakia, compared with 36% of those in Slovakia who say the same about cooperation with Poland.

In a number of programmes, respondents in Germany are less likely than those in partner countries to say that legal and administrative differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example in programme *CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic* respondents in Germany are less likely to say that legal and administrative differences with the Czech Republic are a problem than the other way round (45% vs. 56%).

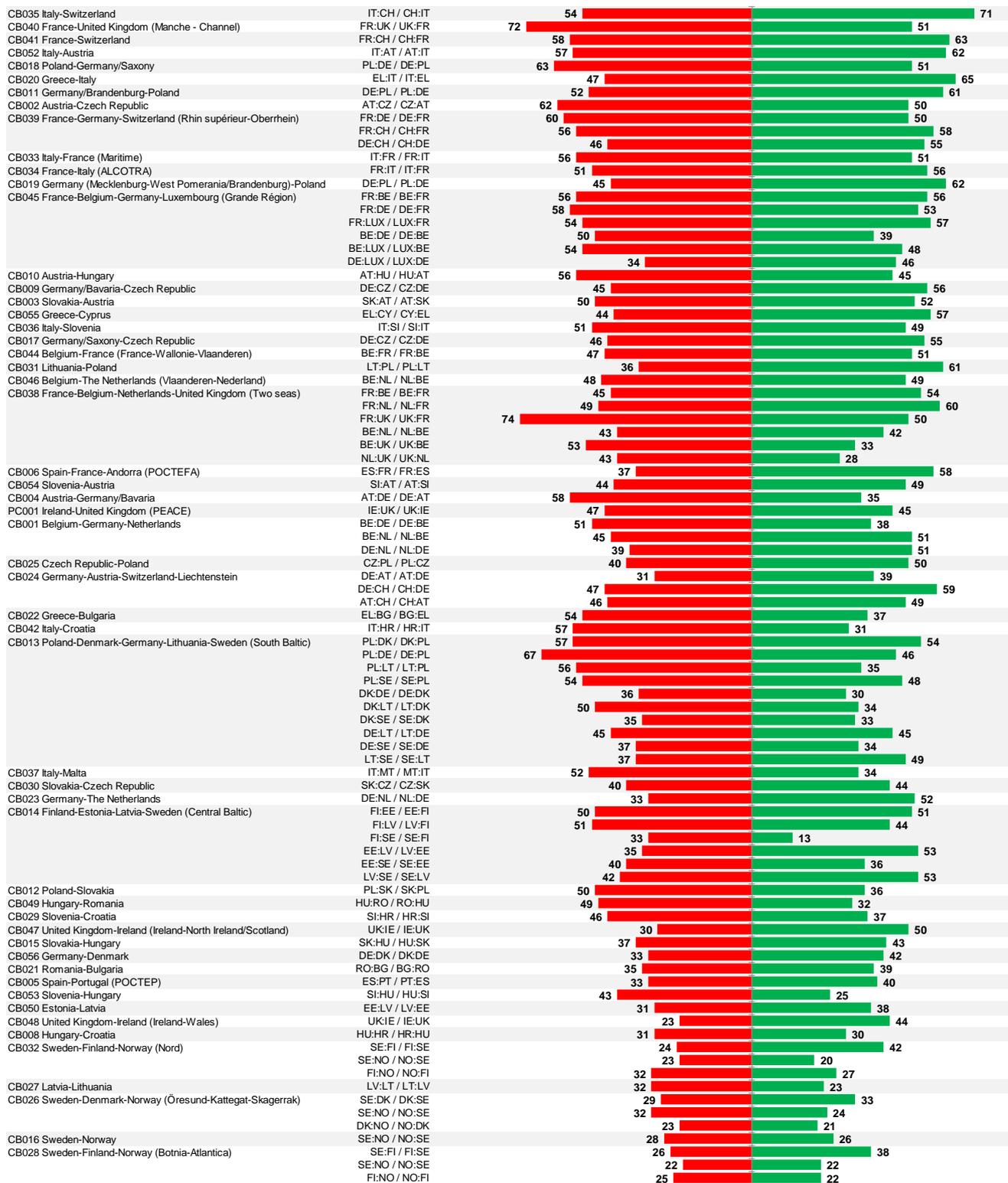
<sup>31</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

In programme *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*, respondents in the UK are less likely than those in France (50% vs. 74%), Belgium (33% vs. 53%) or the Netherlands (28% vs. 43%) to say legal and administrative differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation.

Respondents in Austria are often more likely than those in partner countries to say legal and administrative differences are a problem for cross border co-operation. This pattern can be seen in *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* (62% vs. 50%), *CB010 Austria-Hungary* (56% vs. 45%) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (58% vs. 35%)

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?  
 Legal or administrative differences  
 Answer: Total 'A problem'



## 5.4 CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Overall 32% of respondents say cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation, and between 18% and 50% agree in every programme.

As illustrated in the two tables below, respondents living in the areas covered by *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony* are the most likely to say cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation (50%), followed by those in *CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland* (46%), *CB035 Italy-Switzerland*, *CB031 Lithuania-Poland* and *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland* (all 45%).

**Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Cultural differences - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	50	45	5
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	46	49	5
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	45	53	2
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	45	48	7
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	45	50	5
CB036 Italy-Slovenia	44	52	4
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	42	54	4
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	41	50	9
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	39	60	1
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	38	61	1
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	38	60	2
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	38	56	6

At the other end of the scale 18% of those in *CB008 Hungary-Croatia*, *CB016 Sweden-Norway*, and *CB021 Romania-Bulgaria* and 19% in *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* say this is a problem.

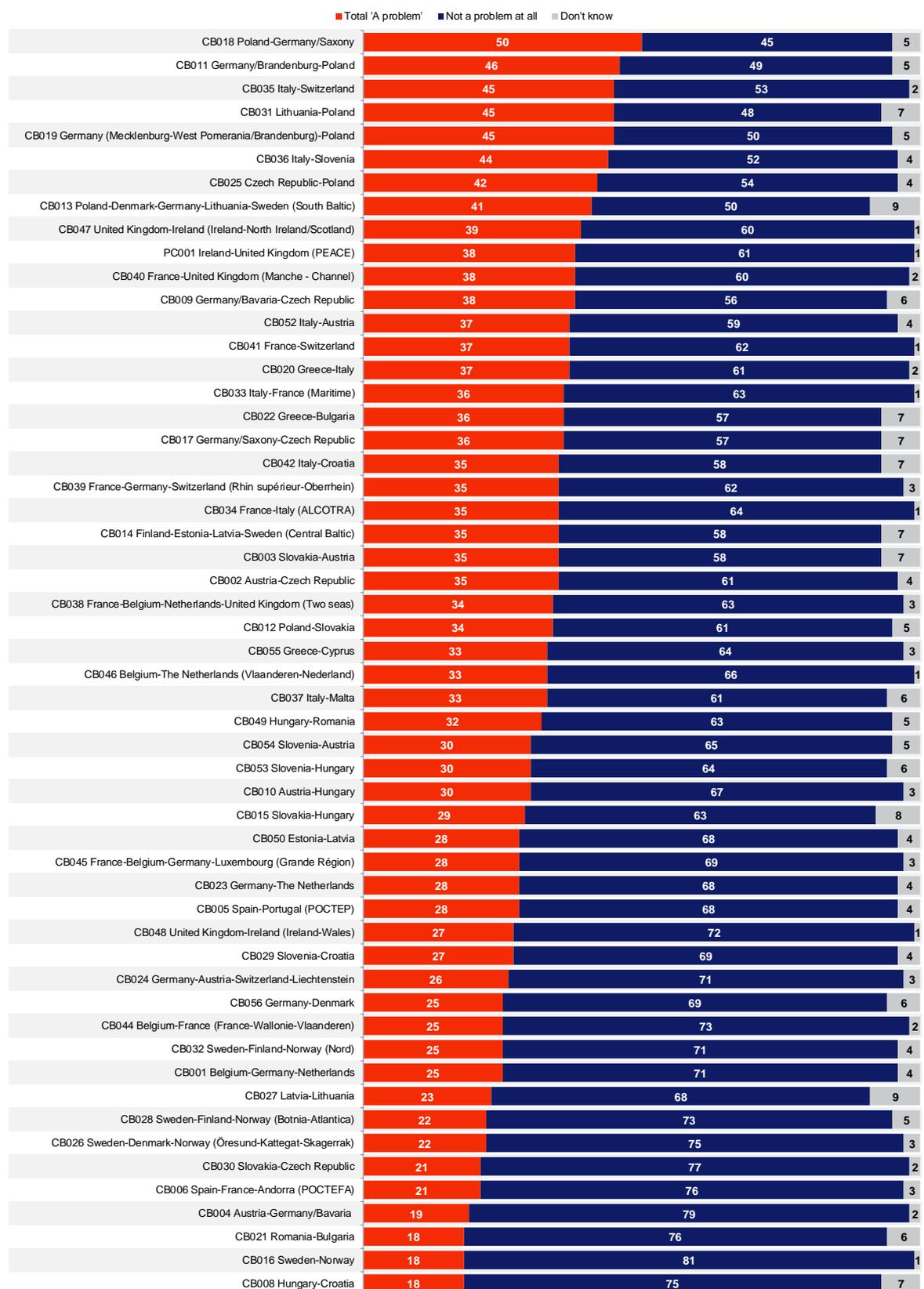
**Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Cultural differences - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB056 Germany-Denmark	25	69	6
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	25	73	2
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	25	71	4
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	25	71	4
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	23	68	9
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	22	73	5
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	22	75	3
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	21	77	2
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	21	76	3
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	19	79	2
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	18	76	6
CB016 Sweden-Norway	18	81	1
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	18	75	7

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Cultural differences



Once again there is a wide variation across regions and programmes, ranging from 13% through to 67%, depending on the region<sup>32</sup>. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Cultural differences**

**Answer: Total 'A problem'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:LT	62% vs. 25%	37
CB042 Italy-Croatia	IT:HR	50% vs. 20%	30
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	EL:BG	51% vs. 22%	29
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:FR	60% vs. 31%	29
CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)	IT:FR	49% vs. 22%	27
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	PL:DE	58% vs. 32%	26
CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)	IT:FR	47% vs. 24%	23
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	38% vs. 16%	22
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	PL:DE	57% vs. 35%	22
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	PL:LT	57% vs. 35%	22

In a number of programmes, respondents in Germany are less likely than those in partner countries to say that cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example in programme *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)* respondents in Germany are less likely to say that cultural differences with Switzerland are problematic than those in Switzerland are to say this about Germany (28% vs. 40%).

In programmes *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland*, *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*, respondents in Poland are more likely to say cultural differences are a problem than those in Germany, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia. For example, in *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* 48% of respondents in Poland say cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation with the Czech Republic, compared with 36% of those in the Czech Republic that say the same.

Respondents in Italy are more likely than those in Austria, Croatia, Malta and France to say that cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example in programme *CB052 Italy-Austria*, 43% of respondents in Italy say this is a problem, compared with 31% of those in Austria. The pattern is the same for programmes *CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)*, *CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)*, *CB042 Italy-Croatia* and *CB037 Italy-Malta*.

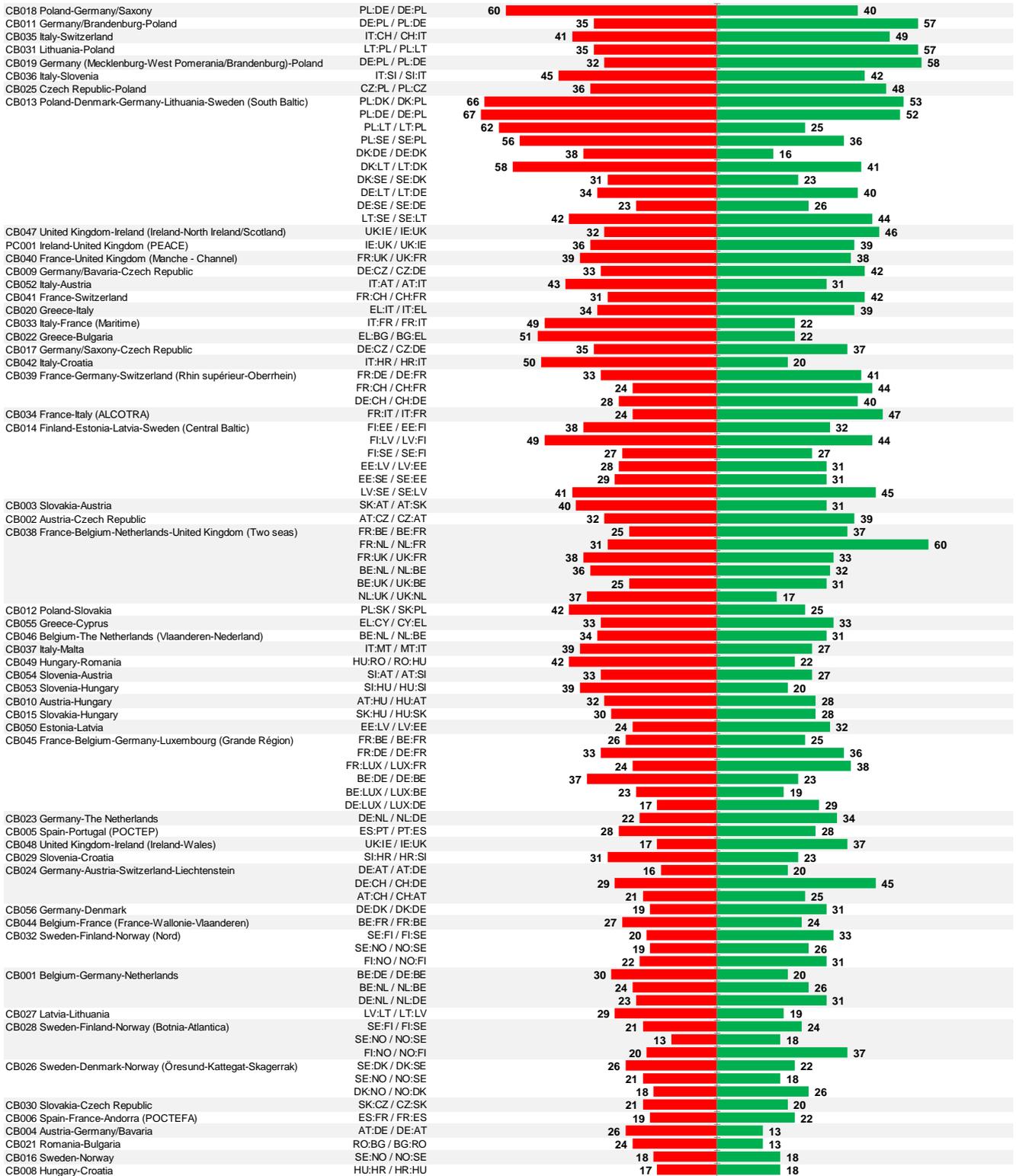
<sup>32</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

Respondents in the UK are less likely than those in Ireland (*CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)*): 32% vs. 46% and *CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales) (Ireland-Wales)*: 17% vs. 37%) and in the Netherlands (*CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)*): 17% vs. 37%) to say that cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation with a partner region.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Cultural differences  
Answer: Total 'A problem'



## 5.5 ACCESSIBILITY

Overall, accessibility (geographical barriers or transport infrastructure) is least likely to be mentioned as a problem for cross-border cooperation with a partner country (30%), although across regions the proportions range from 57% to 10%.

As illustrated in the following two tables showing the highest and lowest results at an overall programme level, respondents in the regions covered by *CB035 Italy-Switzerland* are the most likely to say accessibility is a problem (49%), followed by those in *CB020 Greece-Italy* (48%), *CB052 Italy-Austria* and *CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)* (both 41%).

**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure) - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	49	47	4
CB020 Greece-Italy	48	47	5
CB052 Italy-Austria	41	56	3
CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)	41	55	4
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	40	53	7
CB041 France-Switzerland	40	56	4
CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)	40	57	3
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	39	51	10
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	38	55	7
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	37	60	3

In contrast 15% of respondents in *CB008 Hungary-Croatia* and *CB050 Estonia-Latvia*, and 16% of those in *CB023 Germany-The Netherlands* say this is a problem.

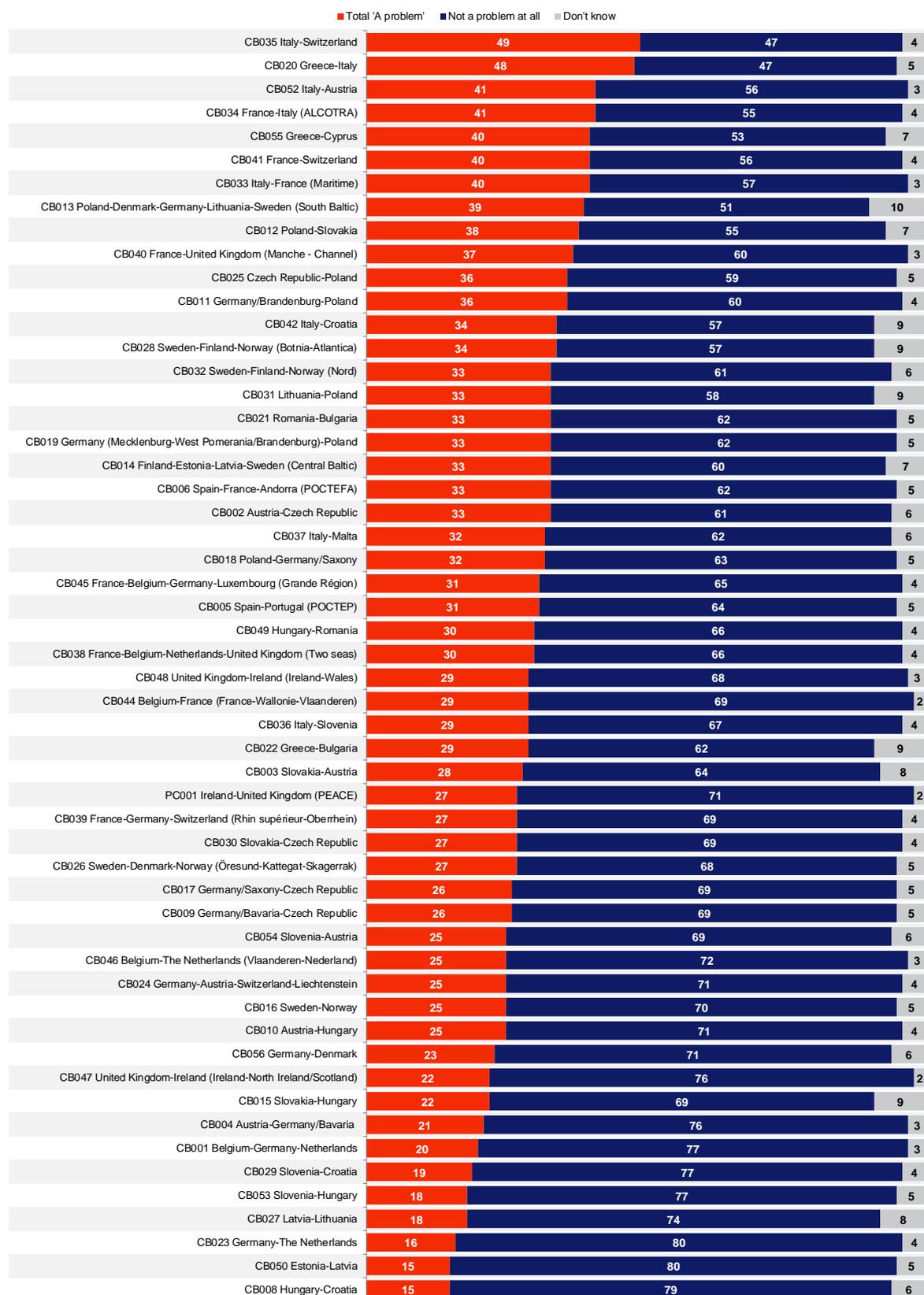
**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure) - %**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	22	76	2
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	22	69	9
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	21	76	3
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	20	77	3
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	19	77	4
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	18	77	5
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	18	74	8
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	16	80	4
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	15	80	5
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	15	79	6

The chart below shows the results at an overall programme level for all the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)



The proportion of respondents considering accessibility (geographical barriers or transport infrastructure) as a problem for cross-border cooperation differs between the different regions of partner countries covered by the same programme<sup>33</sup>. In 23 of the programmes there are wide differences (at least 15 percentage points) between partner countries. The table below identifies the programmes where these discrepancies are largest.

**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)**

**Answer: Total 'A problem'**

	Binary	Values	Difference
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:LT	57% vs. 24%	33
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	EL:BG	42% vs. 16%	26
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DE:LT	51% vs. 26%	25
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	NL:UK	50% vs. 26%	24
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:SE	52% vs. 29%	23
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	PL:DE	53% vs. 30%	23
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	PL:LT	45% vs. 22%	23
CB037 Italy-Malta	IT:MT	44% vs. 21%	23
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	PL:DE	47% vs. 25%	22
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	DK:DE	43% vs. 22%	21

In programmes *CB012 Poland-Slovakia*, *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony*, *CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland*, *CB025 Czech Republic-Poland* and *CB031 Lithuania-Poland*, respondents in Poland are more likely to say accessibility is a problem than those in Germany, Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. For example, in *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)* 57% of respondents in Poland say accessibility is a problem for cross-border cooperation with Lithuania, compared with 24% in Lithuania that say the same about cooperation with Poland.

Respondents in Switzerland are generally more likely than those in partner countries to say that accessibility is a problem for cross-border cooperation. For instance in programme *CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberrhein)*, 34% of respondents in Switzerland say this about Germany, compared with 20% in Germany that say the same about Switzerland. The pattern is similar in programme *CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein*.

<sup>33</sup> Results for the following programmes should be interpreted with caution as they are based on fewer than 150 respondents: *CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)*, *CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)*, *CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)* and *CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)*.

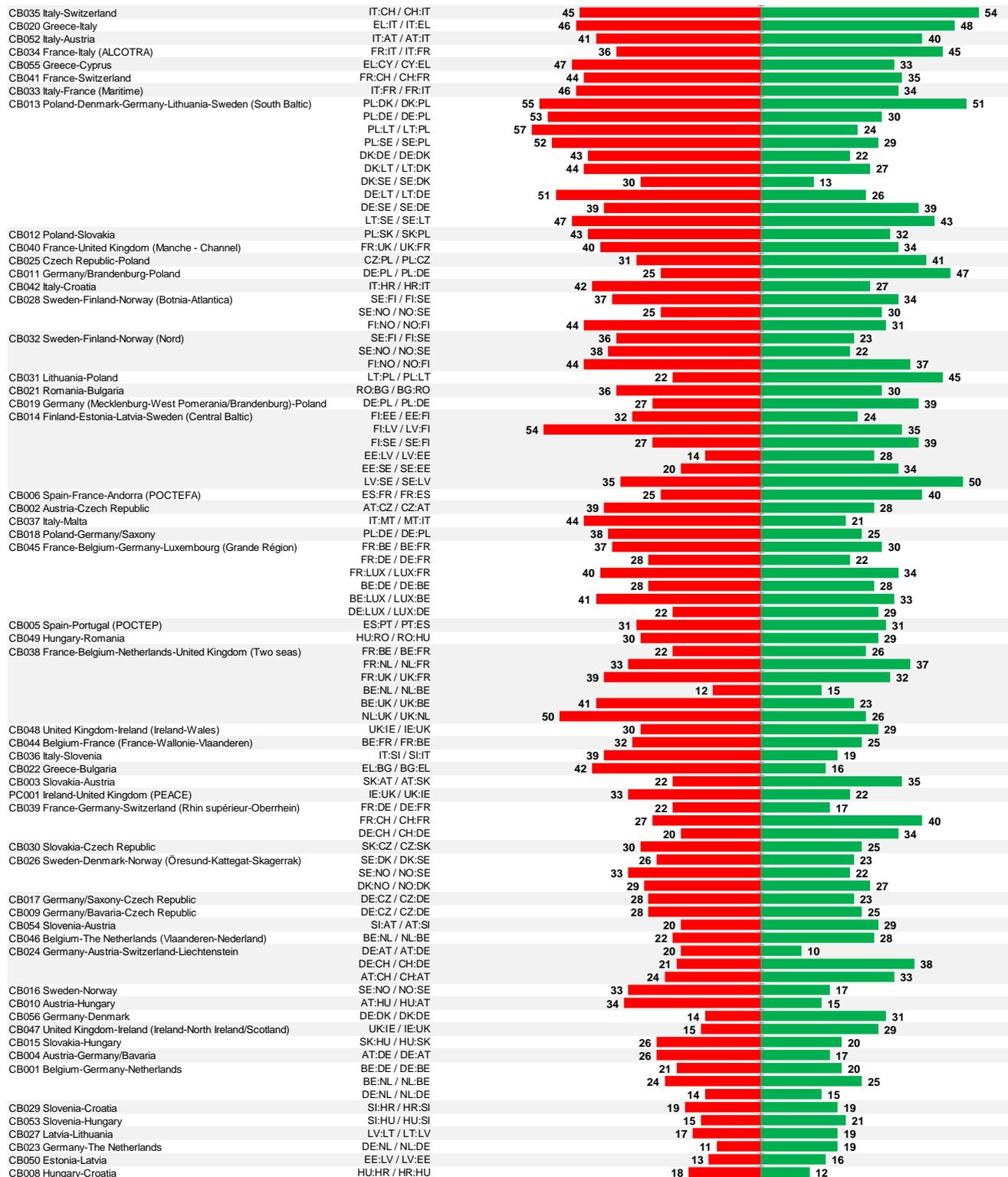
Respondents in Austria are often more likely than those in partner countries to say accessibility is a problem for cross border co-operation. This pattern can be seen in *CB002 Austria-Czech Republic* (39% vs. 28%), *CB010 Austria-Hungary* (34% vs. 15%) and *CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria* (26% vs. 17%).

In programmes *CB016 Sweden-Norway*, *CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)*, *CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)* respondents in Sweden are more likely to say accessibility is a problem than their counterparts in partner countries.

Respondents in Italy are more likely than those in Croatia, France, Malta and Slovenia to say that accessibility is a problem for cross-border cooperation. For example in programme *CB037 Italy-Malta*, 44% of respondents in Italy say this is a problem, compared with 21% in Malta. The pattern is the same for programmes *CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)*, *CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)*, *CB036 Italy-Slovenia* and *CB042 Italy-Croatia*.

The chart below provides a detailed analysis at the programme level, presenting the results for respondents living in each region covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes considered.

**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ... ?**  
**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)**  
**Answer: Total 'A problem'**



## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## **FLASH EUROBAROMETER 422**

### **"Cross-border cooperation in the EU"**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2015, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 422 about "Cross-border cooperation in the EU".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 422 covers the population living in the border regions covered by the Interreg cross-border cooperation programmes of the 28 Member States of the European Union, Norway and Switzerland and aged 15 years and over. The survey covers the national population of citizens as well as the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

For each region covered by the Intereg program a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The universe description was derived from Eurostat population. For all regions surveyed, a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all regions, gender, age and working status were introduced in the iteration procedure. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed on the next page. Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. Depending on sample sizes the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.809	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	602	10/06/2015	25/06/2015	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.506	10/06/2015	29/06/2015	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.111	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	4.410	10/06/2015	27/06/2015	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	700	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	945.733
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	903	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	900	10/06/2015	29/06/2015	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	601	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	3.025	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	47.756.439
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	902	10/06/2015	27/06/2015	3.749.400
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	2.412	10/06/2015	29/06/2015	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	302	10/06/2015	12/06/2015	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.010	10/06/2015	29/06/2015	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	400	10/06/2015	19/06/2015	434.878
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.512	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	301	10/06/2015	18/06/2015	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.406	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	2.216	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	2.215	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	300	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	609	10/06/2015	22/06/2015	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.204	10/06/2015	18/06/2015	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.210	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	4.549.956
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.204	10/06/2015	27/06/2015	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	2.314	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.622	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU28</b>			<b>37.706</b>	<b>10/06/2015</b>	<b>30/06/2015</b>	<b>412.585.684</b>
NO	Norway	TNS Gallup AS	1.507	10/06/2015	29/06/2015	3.866.395
CH	Switzerland	DemoSCOPE	1.406	10/06/2015	30/06/2015	7.012.685
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40.619</b>	<b>10/06/2015</b>	<b>30/06/2015</b>	<b>423.464.764</b>

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

ASK ALL
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D7	How often do you go abroad to other countries?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Several times a month	1
Once a month	2
Several times a year	3
Once a year or less often	4
Never	5
DK/NA	6

NEW
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Q1	Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Yes, and you know what they are	1
Yes, but you do not know exactly what they are	2
No	3
DK/NA	4

NEW
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ASK Q2 IF ' GO ABROAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES', CODES 1-4 IN D7, OTHERS GO TO Q3

Q2: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6

Q2 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA
1	To visit family	1	2	3	4	5
2	To visit friends	1	2	3	4	5
3	To use public services (for example health or education services)	1	2	3	4	5
4	To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)	1	2	3	4	5
5	For work or business purposes	1	2	3	4	5
6	For leisure activities including tourist visits	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK ALL

Q3: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 4

Q3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally uncomfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Totally comfortable	DK/NA
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1	Manager	1	2	3	4	5
2	Work colleague	1	2	3	4	5
3	Neighbour	1	2	3	4	5
4	Family member	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Strongly agree	1
Somewhat agree	2
Somewhat disagree	3
Strongly disagree	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q5: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 AND 2

Q5 Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

More of an obstacle	1
More of an opportunity	2
It has no impact	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q6: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

Q6 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA
1	Legal or administrative differences	1	2	3	4
2	Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)	1	2	3	4
3	Language differences	1	2	3	4
4	Social and economic differences	1	2	3	4
5	Cultural differences	1	2	3	4

NEW

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS**

## I. AWARENESS OF EU REGIONAL POLICY-FUNDED CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

The socio-demographic analysis, performed at an overall level, highlights the following differences:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to have heard about EU funded cross-border cooperation activities (33% vs. 28%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have heard about cross-border cooperation activities: 22% of those with the lowest education levels have heard of them, compared to 36% of those with the highest levels.
- The self-employed (37%) and employees (34%) are more likely to have heard about these activities than those who are not working (29%) or manual workers (22%).

### Q1 Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
TOTAL	31%	68%	1%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	33%	66%	1%
Female	28%	71%	1%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	22%	77%	1%
16-19	29%	70%	1%
20+	36%	63%	1%
Still studying	24%	75%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	37%	63%	0%
Employee	34%	66%	0%
Manual workers	22%	77%	1%
Not working	29%	70%	1%

- Respondents who have travelled to a country from a programme in their region are more likely to have heard of these activities than those who have never done so (31%-43% vs. 25%)<sup>1</sup>.

**Q1 Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?**

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
TOTAL	31%	68%	1%
<b>Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]</b>			
For at least 1 reason	36%	63%	1%
For only 1 reason	31%	68%	1%
For 2 reasons	35%	64%	1%
For 3 reasons or more	43%	57%	0%
Never	25%	74%	1%

<sup>1</sup> See Section II part 2 and 3 of the report for full details of these results

## II. GOING ABROAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### 2.1 GOING ABROAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES

The socio-demographic analysis reveals a number of differences:

- Men are more likely than women to have travelled abroad (80% vs. 72%).
- Those aged 55+ are significantly less likely than younger respondents to have travelled abroad (64% vs 81%-86%).
- Education seems to play a significant role: respondents with the lowest education levels (48%) are less likely to have travelled abroad compared to those who remained longer in education (70%-84%).
- Those who are not working (65%) are also less likely to have travelled abroad compared to working respondents (78%-88%).

D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries?

	Total 'Goes abroad to other countries'	Never
TOTAL	76%	24%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	80%	20%
Female	72%	28%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	86%	14%
25-39	84%	16%
40-54	81%	19%
55 +	64%	36%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	48%	52%
16-19	70%	30%
20+	84%	16%
Still studying	88%	12%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self-employed	86%	14%
Employee	88%	12%
Manual workers	78%	22%
Not working	65%	35%

- Respondents who agree most people can be trusted are more likely to have travelled abroad than those who disagree (82% vs. 66%)<sup>2</sup>.
- Respondents who feel uncomfortable with having a manager, co-worker, neighbour and a family member from another country covered by their programme are significantly less likely to have travelled abroad (49%)<sup>3</sup>.

**D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries?**

	Total 'Goes abroad to other countries'	Never
TOTAL	76%	24%
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>		
Total 'Agree'	82%	18%
Total 'Disagree'	66%	34%
<b>Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories</b>		
Uncomfortable with all	49%	51%
Comfortable with at least 1	77%	23%
Comfortable with only 1	57%	43%
Comfortable with 2 or more	78%	22%
Don't know	69%	31%

<sup>2</sup> See Section III part 1 of the report for full details of these results.

<sup>3</sup> See Section III part 2 of the report for full details of these results.

## 2.2 CROSSING THE BORDER TO A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The socio-demographic analysis at an overall level shows the following differences:

- Those aged 55+ are significantly less likely than younger respondents to have travelled to a neighbouring country covered by an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme running in their region for at least one reason (44% vs 59%-60%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have travelled to a neighbouring country: 30% of those with the lowest education levels have done this, compared to 61% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

Q2T3 Going abroad to neighbouring countries

	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason	Has never travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]
EU28	53%	47%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	60%	40%
25-39	59%	41%
40-54	59%	41%
55 +	44%	56%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	30%	70%
16-19	48%	52%
20+	61%	39%
Still studying	60%	40%

- Respondents who are familiar with EU cross-border cooperation programmes are more likely to have travelled to neighbouring countries (62% vs. 49%), as are those that agree most people can be trusted (59% vs. 44%).
- Respondents who feel uncomfortable with having a manager, co-worker, neighbour and a family member from another country covered by their programme are significantly less likely to have travelled to a partner country (28%).

## Q2T3 Going abroad to neighbouring countries

	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason	Has never travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]
EU28	53%	47%
<b>Familiar EU cross-border cooperation</b>		
Total 'Yes'	62%	38%
No	49%	51%
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>		
Total 'Agree'	59%	41%
Total 'Disagree'	44%	56%
<b>Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories</b>		
Uncomfortable with all	28%	72%
Comfortable with at least 1	54%	46%
Comfortable with only 1	35%	65%
Comfortable with 2 or more	55%	45%
Don't know	40%	60%

## 2.3 REASONS FOR CROSSING THE BORDER TO A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

### 2.3.1 Leisure activities

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following differences:

- Those aged 15-54 are more likely to have visited a partner country for leisure activities including tourist visits than the oldest respondents (49% vs. 35%).
- Respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (23%) are less likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure reasons compared to those who remained longer in education (37%-52%)
- Employees and the self-employed are more likely to have travelled for leisure purposes than those in other occupation groups (54%-51% vs. 35%-40%).

#### Q2.6 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

##### For leisure activities including tourist visits

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never
EU28	44%	56%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	49%	51%
25-39	49%	51%
40-54	49%	51%
55 +	35%	65%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	23%	77%
16-19	37%	63%
20+	52%	48%
Still studying	51%	49%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self-employed	51%	49%
Employee	54%	46%
Manual workers	40%	60%
Not working	35%	65%

- Those who have heard about cross-border cooperation programmes are more likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure than those who have not (54% vs. 39%).
- Respondents who agree that most people can be trusted are more likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure activities than those who disagree (49% vs. 35%).
- Respondents who feel uncomfortable with having a manager, co-worker, neighbour and a family member from another country covered by their programme are significantly less likely to have travelled to a partner country for leisure reasons (20%).

**Q2.6 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**For leisure activities including tourist visits**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never
EU28	44%	56%
<b>Familiar EU cross-border cooperation</b>		
Total 'Yes'	54%	46%
No	39%	61%
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>		
Total 'Agree'	49%	51%
Total 'Disagree'	35%	65%
<b>Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories</b>		
Uncomfortable with all	20%	80%
Comfortable with at least 1	45%	55%
Comfortable with only 1	26%	74%
Comfortable with 2 or more	45%	55%
Don't know	31%	69%

### 2.3.2 Shopping for goods and services

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following differences:

- Those aged 15-54 are more likely to have visited a partner country to shop for goods or services than the oldest respondents (30%-32% vs. 19%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have travelled to a neighbouring country to shop: 15% of those with the lowest education levels have done this, compared to 30% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

**Q2.4 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**

**To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)**

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never
EU28	26%	74%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	32%	68%
25-39	31%	69%
40-54	30%	70%
55 +	19%	81%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	15%	85%
16-19	25%	75%
20+	30%	70%
Still studying	31%	69%

### 2.3.3 Visiting friends

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences.

### 2.3.4 Visiting family

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences.

### 2.3.5 Work or business purposes

There are only a few socio-demographic differences worth noting:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to have travelled to a partner country for work or business purposes (15% vs. 7%).
- Respondents with the highest education levels are the most likely to have travelled to a partner country for work or business purposes (15% vs. 5%-9%).
- The self-employed are more likely to have done this than those in other occupation groups (24% vs. 5%-16%).

#### Q2.5 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

##### For work or business purposes

	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'	Never
EU28	11%	89%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	15%	85%
Female	7%	93%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	5%	95%
16-19	9%	91%
20+	15%	85%
Still studying	7%	92%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self-employed	24%	76%
Employee	16%	84%
Manual workers	11%	89%
Not working	5%	95%

### 2.3.6 Using public services

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences.

### III. SOCIAL TRUST OF THE EU POPULATION LIVING IN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

#### 3.1 GENERAL TRUST

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following differences:

- Respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (48%) are less likely to agree that in general most people can be trusted compared to those who remained longer in education (54%-68%)

**Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
TOTAL	61%	37%	2%
 Education (End of)			
15-	48%	48%	4%
16-19	54%	44%	2%
20+	68%	31%	1%
Still studying	63%	36%	1%

- Respondents that go abroad to other countries are much more likely to agree that in general most people can be trusted (66% vs. 44% who have never been abroad).
- Respondents who feel comfortable with all social categories are more likely to agree most people can be trusted than those who are uncomfortable with all social categories (65% vs. 32%).
- Respondents who do not see any problems with different aspects of cooperation are more likely to agree than those who have a problem with all of these aspects (64% vs. 54%)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> See section V of the report for full discussion of these results.

**Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
TOTAL	61%	37%	2%
<b>Goes abroad to other countries</b>			
Total 'Yes'	66%	33%	1%
Never	44%	53%	3%
<b>Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories</b>			
Comfortable with all	65%	34%	2%
Uncomfortable with all	32%	66%	2%
<b>Sees a problem/no problem with the different aspects of cooperation</b>			
No problem with all	64%	33%	3%
Problem with all	54%	45%	1%
Problem with at least 1	60%	38%	1%
Problem with only 1	64%	34%	2%
Problem with 2 or more	59%	40%	1%
Don't know	37%	49%	15%

### 3.2 MUTUAL SOCIAL TRUST AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following differences:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say they feel comfortable with all the social categories: 74% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 85% of those with the highest levels.

**Q3T1 Mutual social trust among people living in border regions**

	Feels comfortable with all the social categories
TOTAL	82%
<b>Education (End of)</b>	
15-	74%
16-19	80%
20+	85%
Still studying	87%

- Respondents who agree that in general most people can be trusted are more likely to feel comfortable with all the social categories than those who do not agree (88% vs. 73%).
- Respondents who go abroad to other countries are more likely to say they feel comfortable than those who have never done so (85% vs. 71%).

**Q3T1 Mutual social trust among people living in border regions**

	Feels comfortable with all the social categories
TOTAL	82%
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>	
Total 'Agree'	88%
Total 'Disagree'	73%
<b>Goes abroad to other countries</b>	
Total 'Yes'	85%
Never	71%

### 3.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPECIFIC SOCIAL CATEGORIES

#### 3.3.1 Neighbours

The socio-demographic analysis highlights only a few differences:

- Respondents with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say they would feel comfortable with a neighbour from a partner country (83% vs. 89%-92%).

**Q3.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

	Neighbour		
	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
TOTAL	90%	5%	5%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	83%	8%	8%
16-19	89%	5%	6%
20+	92%	3%	5%
Still studying	94%	4%	2%

### 3.3.2 Work colleagues

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- Respondents with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say they would be comfortable having a citizen of a partner country as a work colleague (78% vs. 87%-91%).

#### Q3.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

##### Work colleague

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
TOTAL	88%	5%	7%
 Education (End of)			
15-	78%	9%	12%
16-19	87%	6%	7%
20+	91%	4%	6%
Still studying	93%	4%	3%

### 3.3.3 Family members

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say they would feel comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a family member: 78% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 89% who completed education aged 20+.

#### Q3.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

##### Family member

	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Don't know
TOTAL	86%	7%	7%
 Education (End of)			
15-	78%	12%	11%
16-19	84%	8%	8%
20+	89%	5%	6%
Still studying	92%	5%	3%

- Respondents who go abroad to other countries are more likely to say they feel comfortable than those who have never done so (89% vs. 77%).

**Q3.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

<b>Family member</b>			
	<b>Total 'Comfortable'</b>	<b>Total 'Uncomfortable'</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	86%	7%	7%
<b>Goes abroad to other countries</b>			
<b>Total 'Yes'</b>	89%	5%	6%
<b>Never</b>	77%	13%	10%

### 3.3.4 Managers

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say they would feel comfortable having a citizen from a partner country as a manager: 68% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 83% who completed education aged 20+.

**Q3.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

<b>Manager</b>			
	<b>Total 'Comfortable'</b>	<b>Total 'Uncomfortable'</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	80%	11%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
<b>15-</b>	68%	15%	16%
<b>16-19</b>	77%	13%	10%
<b>20+</b>	83%	9%	9%
<b>Still studying</b>	88%	8%	4%

- Respondents who go abroad to other countries are more likely to say they feel comfortable than those who have never done so (83% vs. 70%).

**Q3.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**

**Manager**

	<b>Total 'Comfortable'</b>	<b>Total 'Uncomfortable'</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	80%	11%	10%
<b>Goes abroad to other countries</b>			
Total 'Yes'	83%	9%	9%
Never	70%	17%	13%

#### IV. LIVING IN A BORDER REGION: AN OBSTACLE OR AN OPPORTUNITY?

The main socio-demographic differences are between those who think living near the border represents more of an opportunity, and those who think it has no impact:

- Those under 55 are the most likely to say this is more of an opportunity (39%-42% vs. 31%), while those aged 55+ are more likely than younger age groups to say this has no impact (59% vs. 51%-53%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say living in a border area is more of an opportunity: 24% of those with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 42% of those with the highest levels.
- Employees and the self-employed are more likely than manual workers and those who are not working to say this is more of an opportunity (41%-42% vs. 32%-35%).

Q5 Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...

	More of an opportunity	It has no impact	More of an obstacle	DK/NA
TOTAL	37%	55%	4%	4%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	40%	53%	4%	3%
25-39	42%	51%	4%	3%
40-54	39%	53%	4%	4%
55 +	31%	59%	4%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	24%	61%	6%	9%
16-19	32%	59%	4%	5%
20+	42%	51%	3%	4%
Still studying	42%	51%	4%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	41%	51%	5%	3%
Employee	42%	51%	4%	3%
Manual workers	35%	57%	4%	4%
Not working	32%	58%	4%	6%

- Respondents who are familiar with EU funded cross-border cooperation projects are more like to say living near the border is an opportunity than those who are not aware (45% vs. 33%).
- 40% of those who agree people can be trusted say living near the border is more of an opportunity, compared to 32% of those who disagree most people can be trusted.
- Respondents that go abroad to other countries are more likely than those who have never done so to say living near the border is more of an opportunity (40% vs. 25%).
- Respondents who have travelled to a partner country for at least one reason are more likely than those who have never done so to say living in the border region is more of an opportunity (46% vs. 27%).

**Q5 Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...**

	More of an opportunity	It has no impact	More of an obstacle	DK/NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	37%	55%	4%	4%
<b>Familiar EU cross-border cooperation</b>				
Total 'Yes'	45%	48%	4%	3%
No	33%	58%	4%	5%
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>				
Total 'Agree'	40%	53%	3%	4%
Total 'Disagree'	32%	57%	6%	5%
<b>Goes abroad to other countries</b>				
Total 'Yes'	40%	52%	4%	4%
Never	25%	62%	5%	8%
<b>Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]</b>				
For at least 1 reason	46%	48%	4%	2%
For only 1 reason	39%	54%	4%	3%
For 2 reasons	48%	47%	3%	2%
For 3 reasons or more	53%	41%	4%	2%
Never	26%	62%	5%	7%

## V. OBSTACLES TO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN BORDER REGIONS COVERED BY AN INTERREG CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences at an overall level.

### 5.1 LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences.

### 5.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say social and economic differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation: 41% of those aged 55+ say this, compared to 52% of those aged 15-24.
- Respondents with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say these issues are a problem (38% vs. 46%-47%).

#### Q6.4 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

##### Social and economic differences

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	46%	46%	8%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	52%	42%	6%
25-39	49%	44%	7%
40-54	47%	46%	7%
55 +	41%	48%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	38%	46%	16%
16-19	46%	45%	9%
20+	47%	47%	6%
Still studying	52%	42%	6%

- Respondents who feel uncomfortable with having a manager, co-worker, neighbour and a family member from another country covered by their programme are more likely to say these differences are a problem than those who feel comfortable with all social categories (60% vs. 44%).

**Q6.4 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Social and economic differences**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	46%	46%	8%
<b>Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories</b>			
Comfortable with all	44%	48%	8%
Uncomfortable with all	60%	25%	15%

### 5.3 LEGAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFERENCES

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- The oldest respondents are the least likely to say legal and administrative differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation: 38% of those aged 55+ say this, compared to 47%-50% of younger age groups.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say this is a problem: 36% of those with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 47% with the highest levels.

**Q6.1 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Legal or administrative differences**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	45%	34%	21%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	49%	36%	15%
25-39	50%	32%	18%
40-54	47%	33%	20%
55 +	38%	37%	25%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	36%	37%	27%
16-19	43%	35%	22%
20+	47%	33%	20%
Still studying	49%	35%	16%

- Respondents who have heard about EU funded cross-border cooperation projects are more likely to say legal and administrative differences are a problem than those who have not heard of these programmes (51% vs. 42%).

**Q6.1 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Legal or administrative differences**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	45%	34%	21%
<b>Familiar EU cross-border cooperation</b>			
Total 'Yes'	51%	31%	18%
No	42%	36%	22%

## 5.4 CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- The older the respondent, the less likely they are to say cultural differences are a problem for cross-border cooperation: 37% of the youngest respondents say this, compared to 29% of those aged 55+.

**Q6.5 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Cultural differences**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	32%	64%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	37%	60%	3%
25-39	34%	63%	3%
40-54	32%	64%	4%
55 +	29%	65%	6%

- Respondents who feel uncomfortable with having a manager, co-worker, neighbour and a family member from another country covered by their programme are more likely to say cultural differences are a problem than those who are comfortable with all the social categories (52% vs. 30%).

**Q6.5 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

**Cultural differences**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	Don't know
TOTAL	32%	64%	4%

**Feels comfortable/uncomfortable with the different social categories**

Comfortable with all	30%	67%	3%
Uncomfortable with all	52%	37%	11%

## 5.5 ACCESSIBILITY

The socio-demographic analysis reveals only one notable difference: the oldest respondents are the least likely to say accessibility is a problem for cross-border cooperation: 25% of those aged 55+ say this, compared to 31%-35% of younger age groups.

**Q6.2 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**

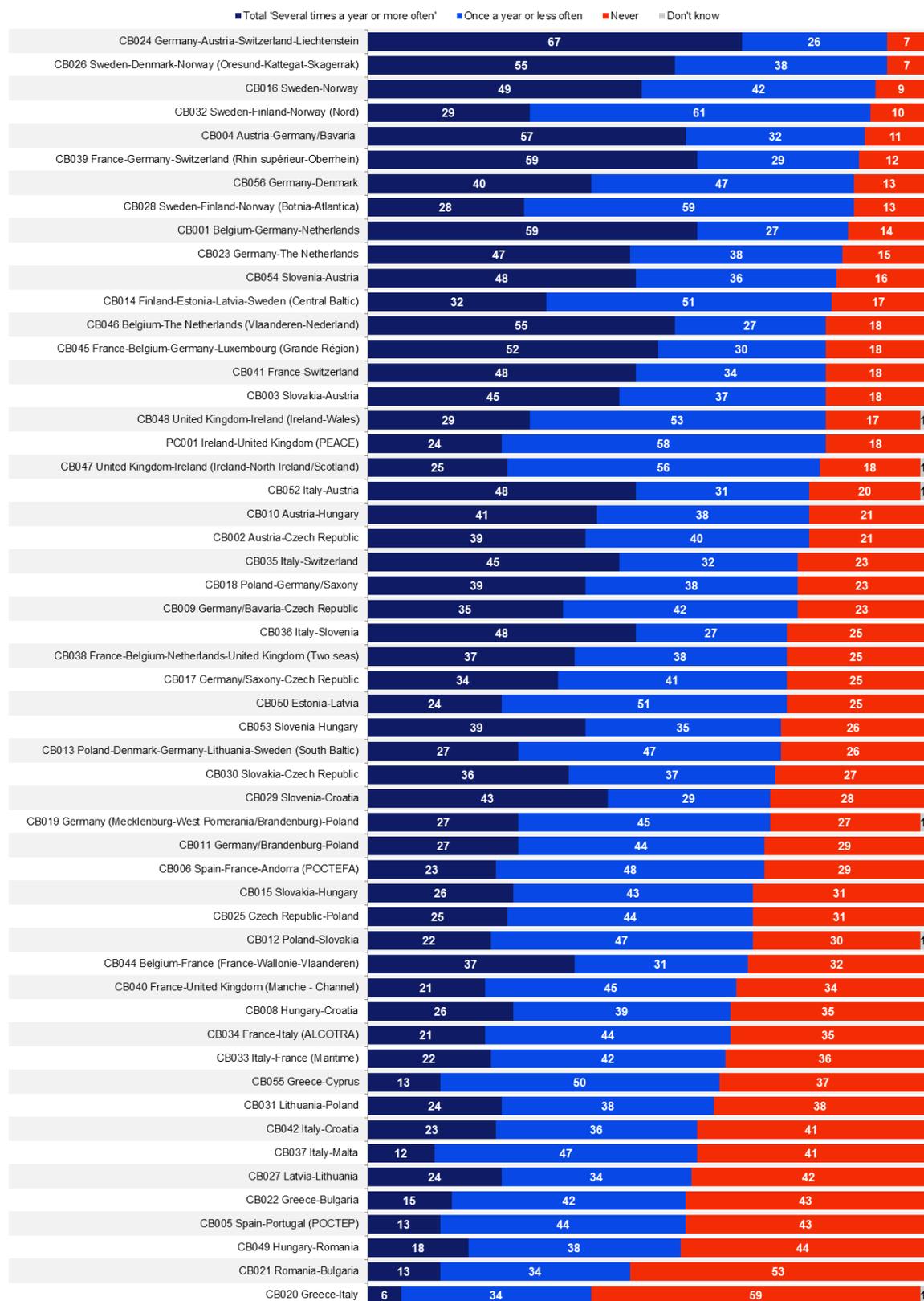
**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)**

	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	DK/NA
TOTAL	30%	65%	5%

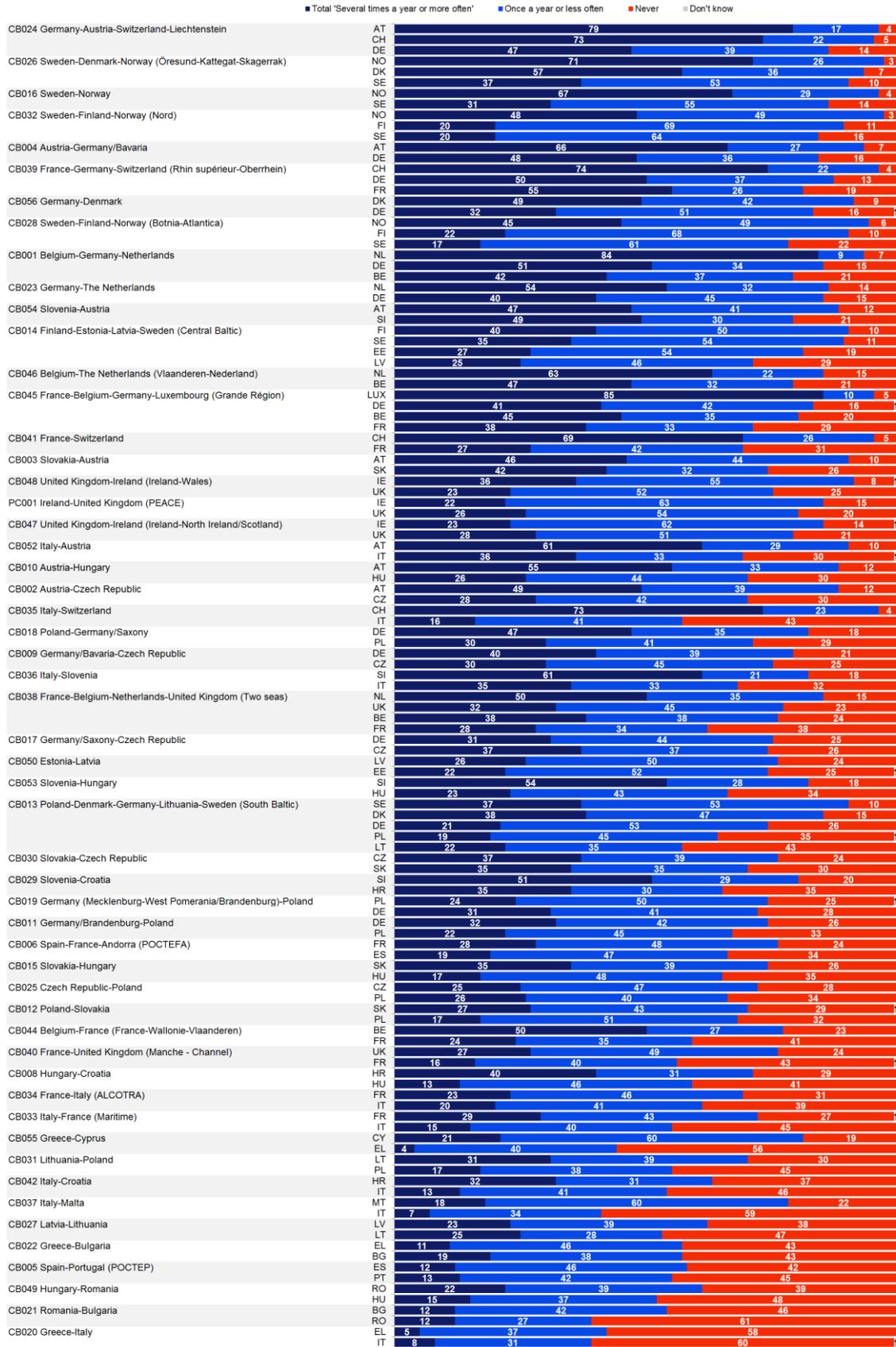
 Age	Total 'A problem'	Not a problem at all	DK/NA
15-24	35%	61%	4%
25-39	34%	62%	4%
40-54	31%	65%	4%
55 +	25%	68%	7%

## CHARTS

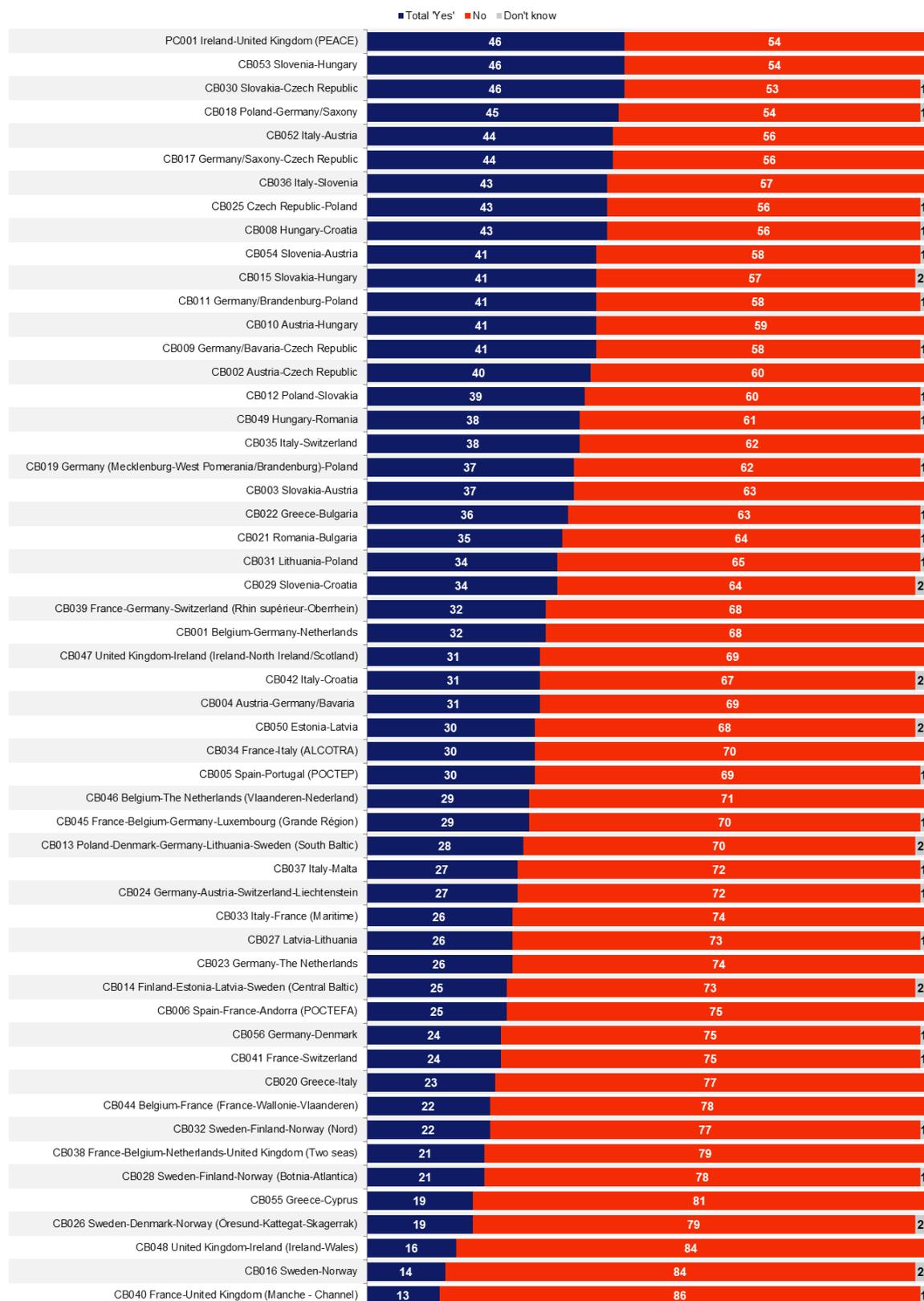
## D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries?



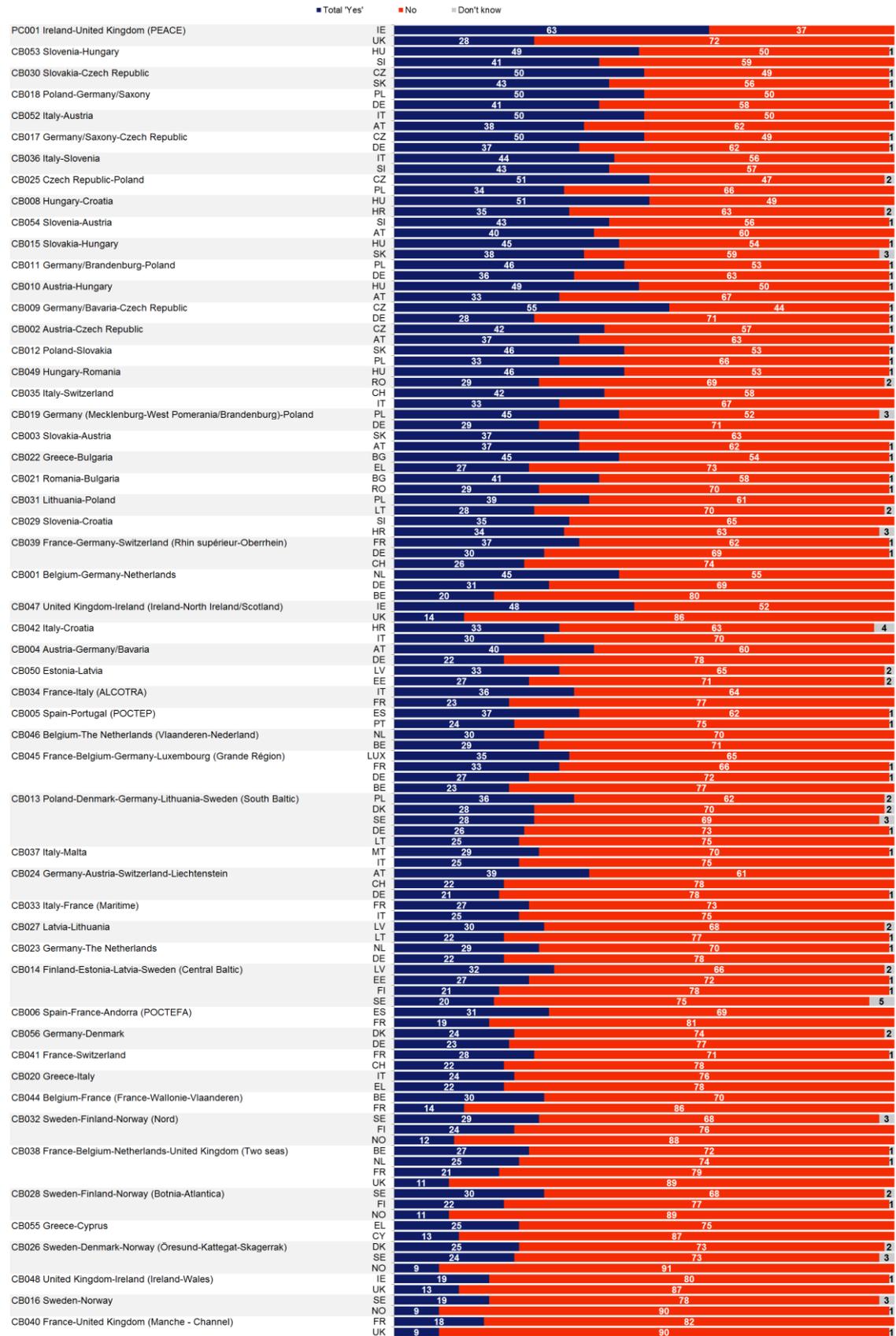
D7. How often do you go abroad to other countries?



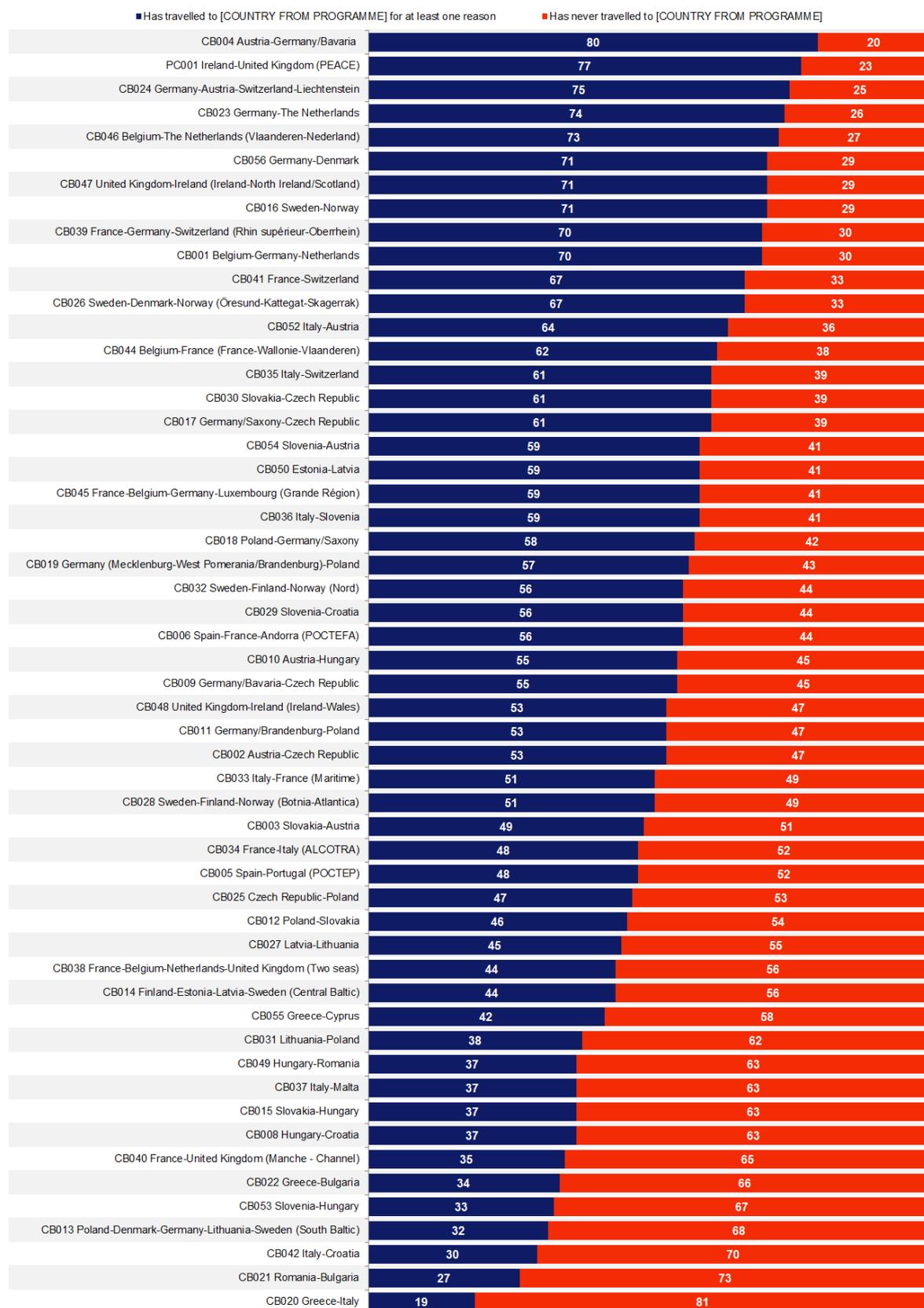
## Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?



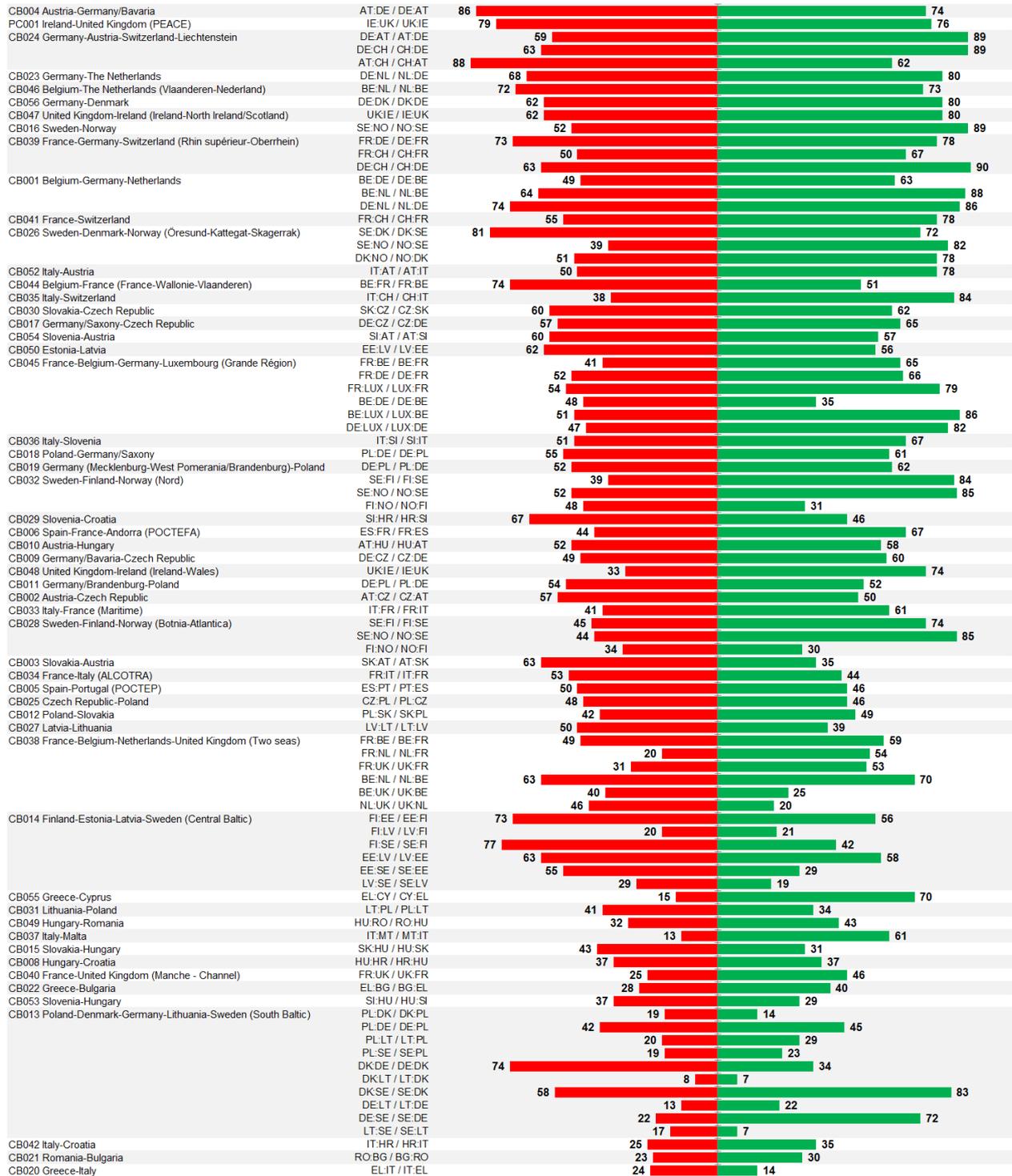
Q1. Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?



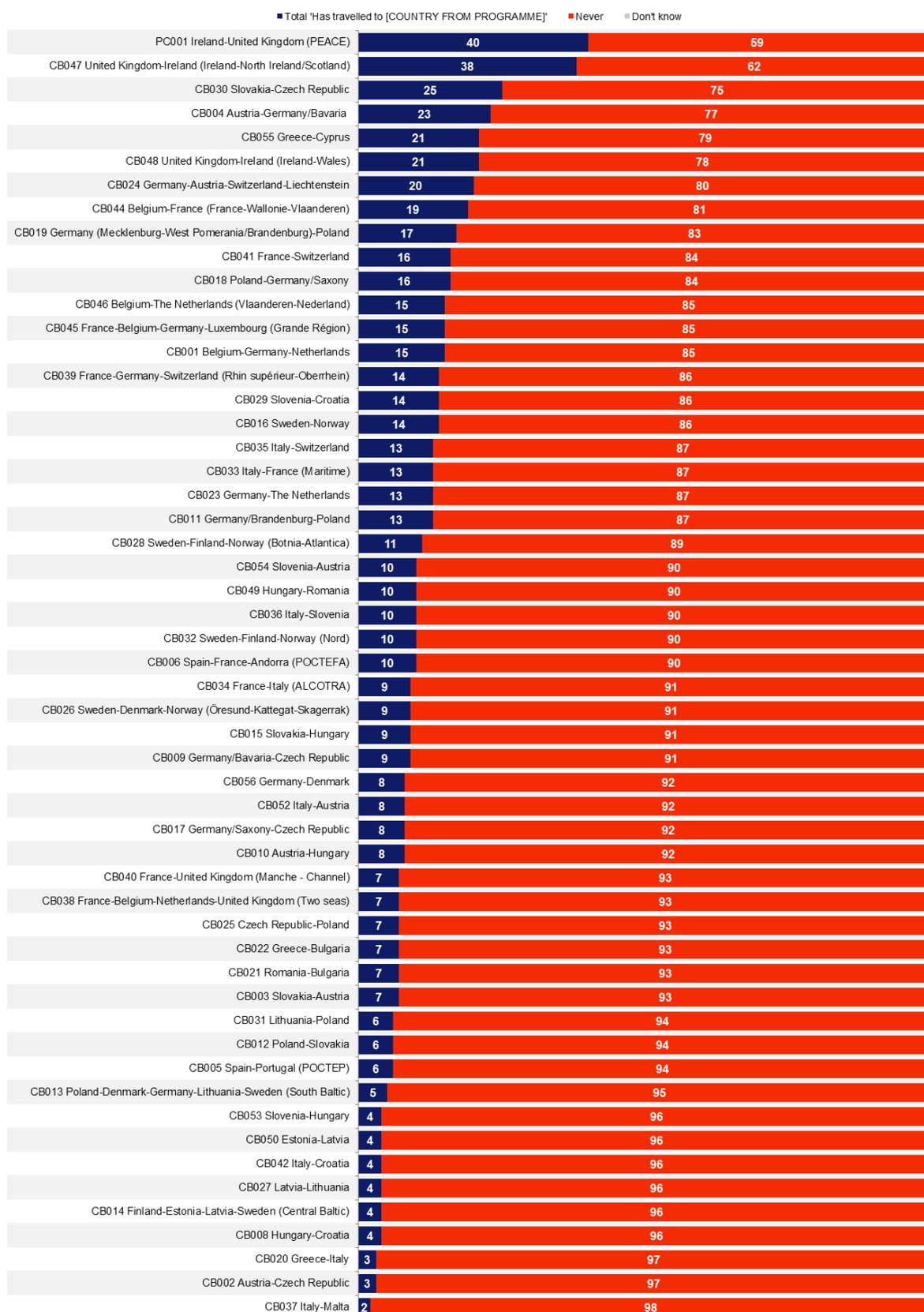
## Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries



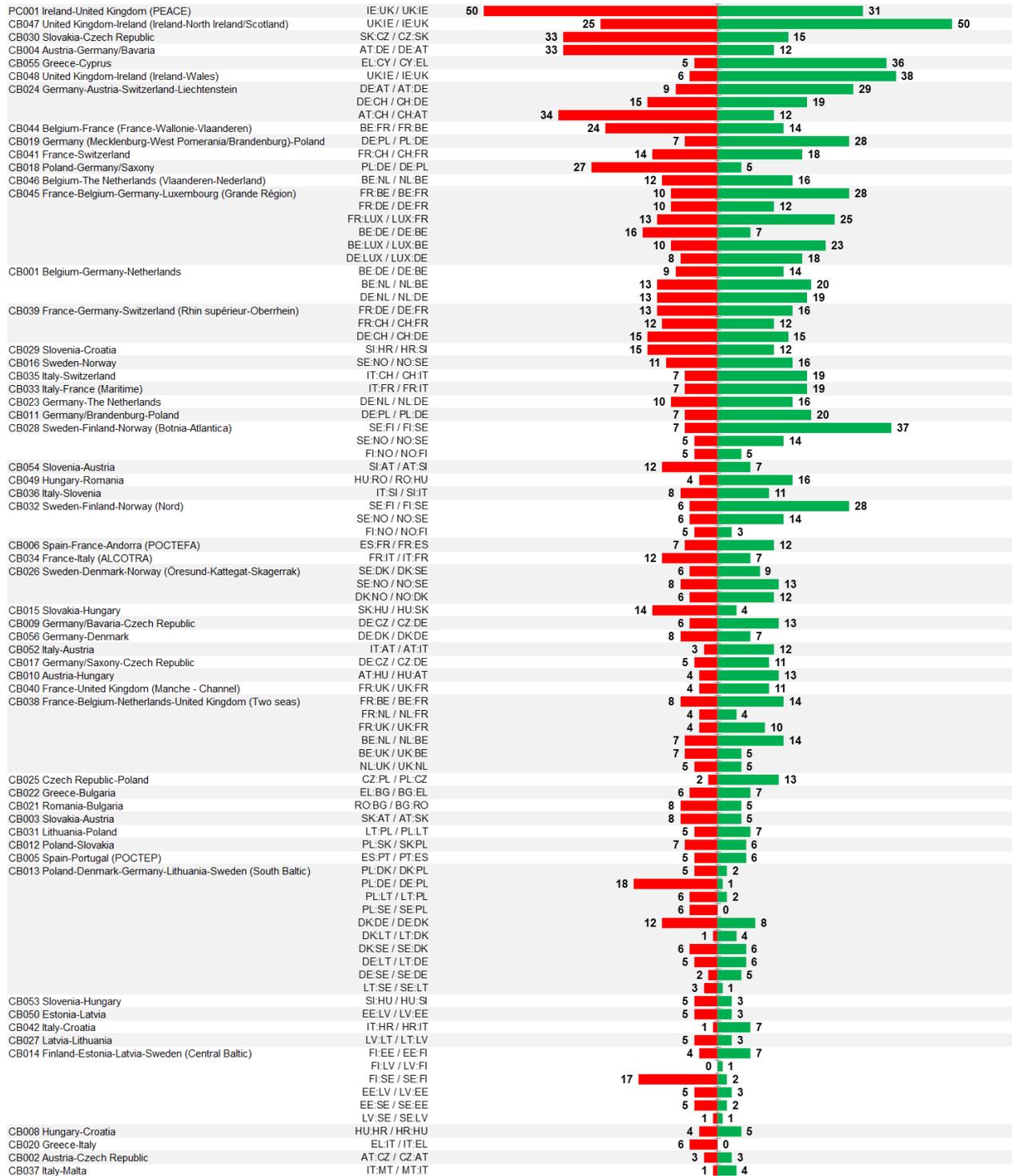
**Q2T3. Going abroad to neighbouring countries**  
**Answer: Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason**



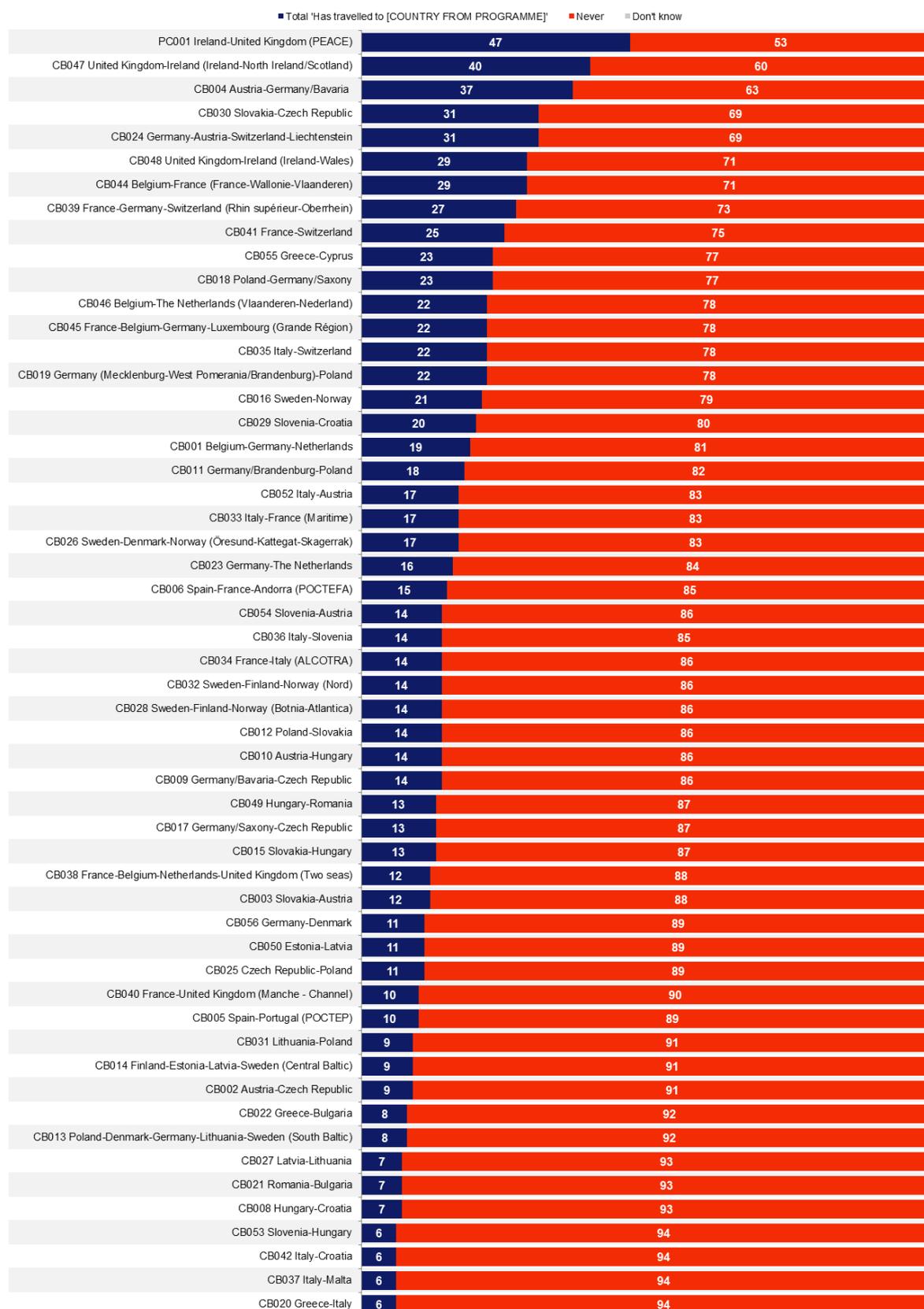
**Q2.1. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
To visit family



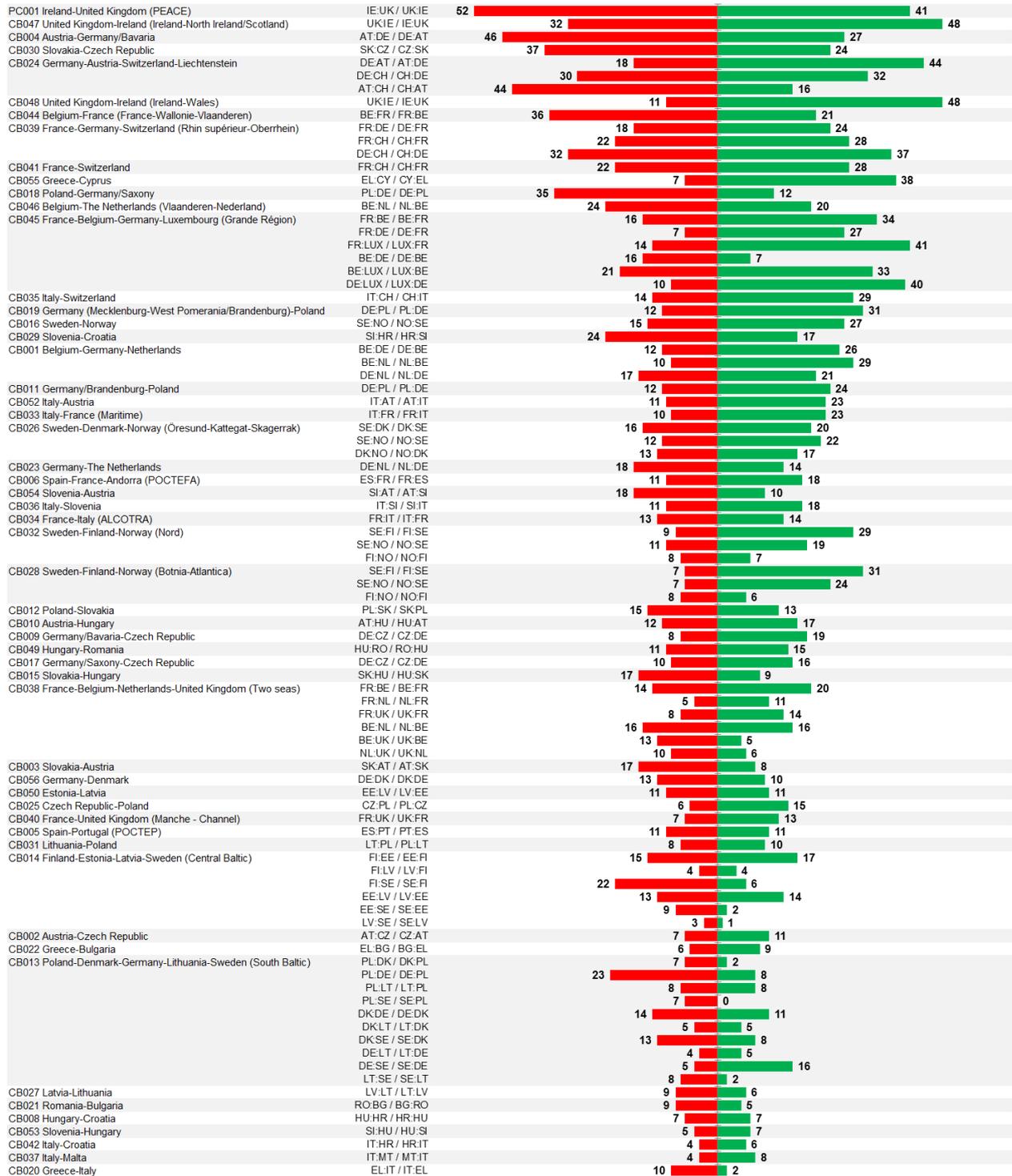
**Q2.1. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
 To visit family  
 Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'



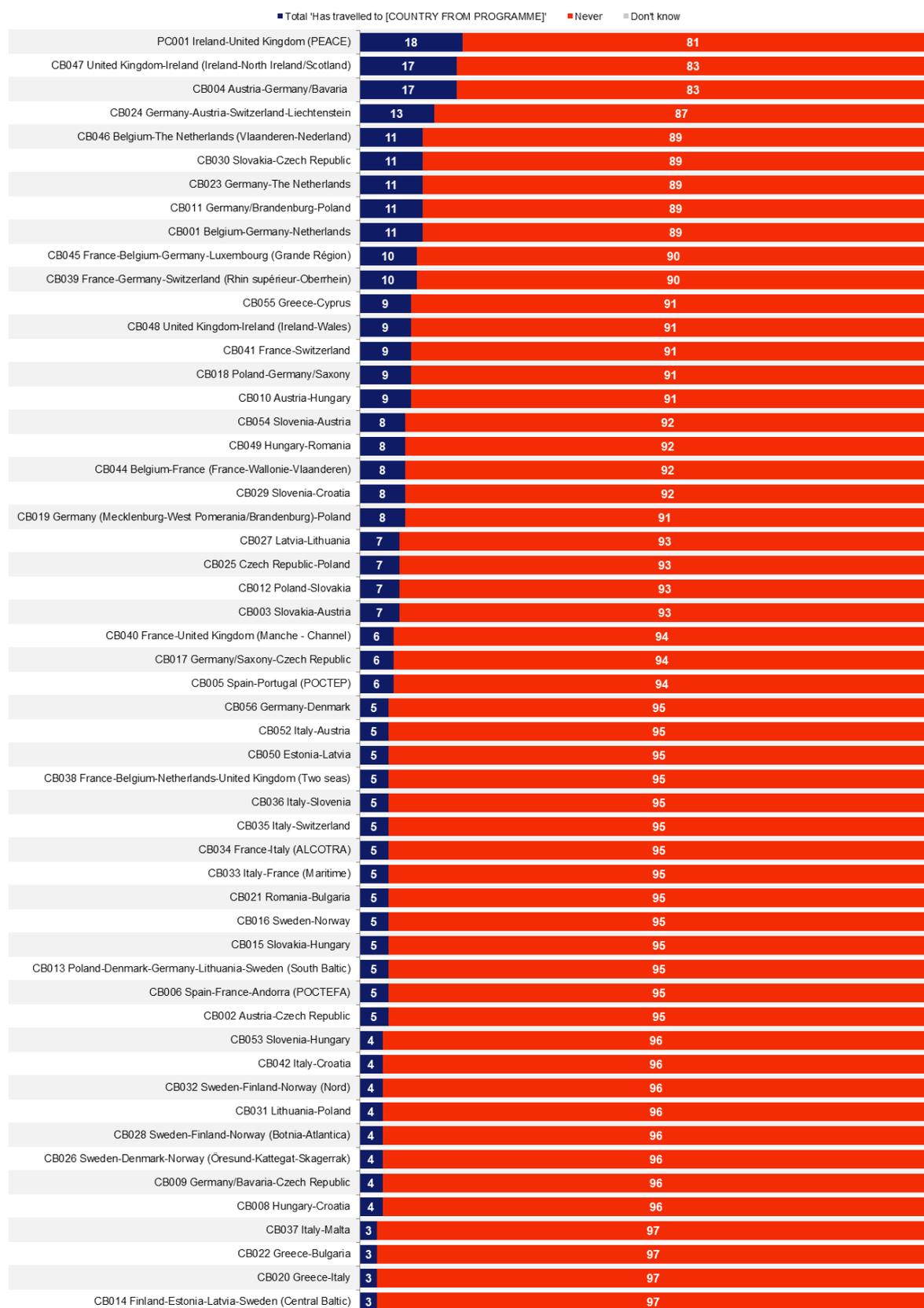
**Q2.2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
To visit friends



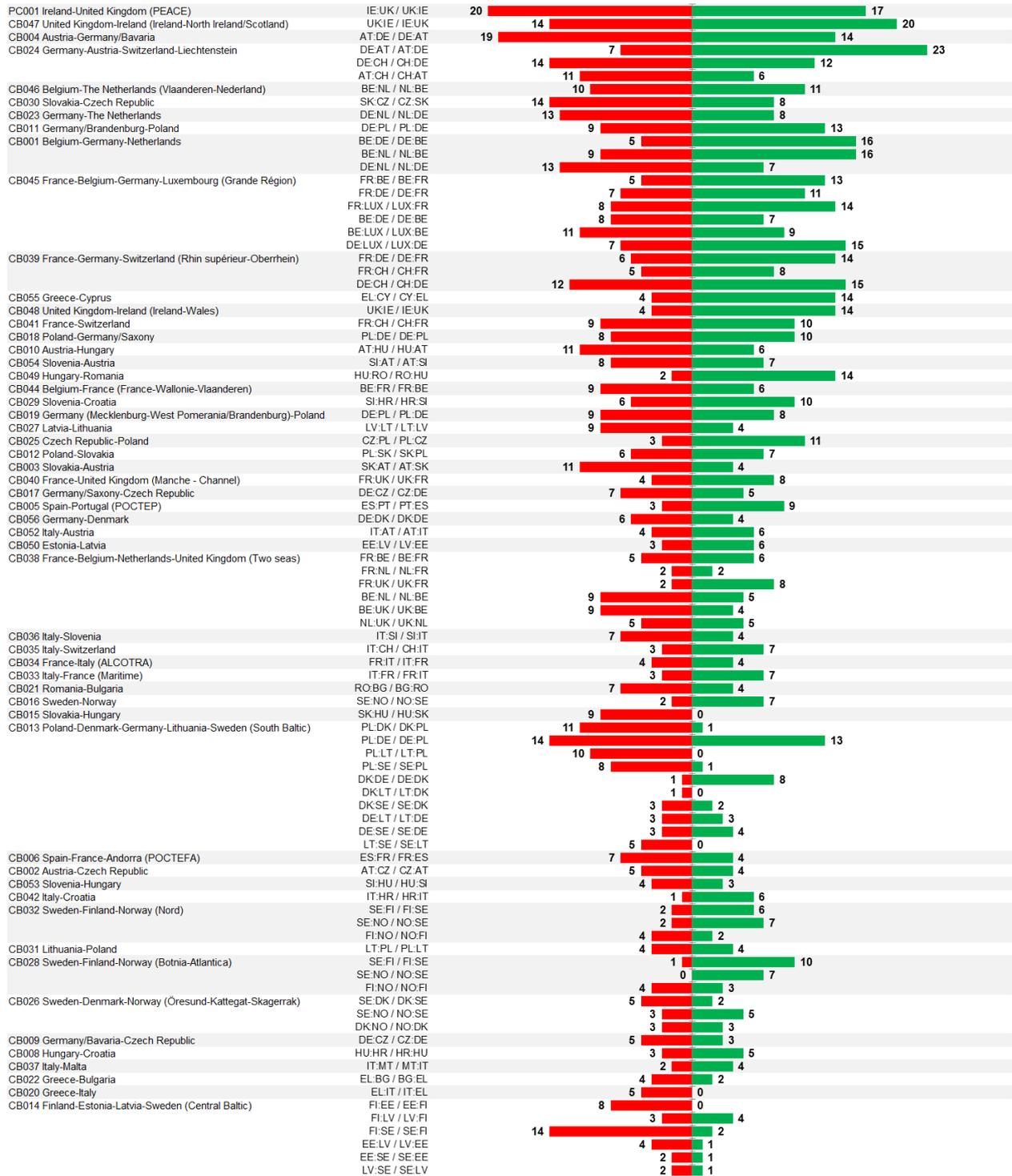
**Q2.2. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
 To visit friends  
 Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'



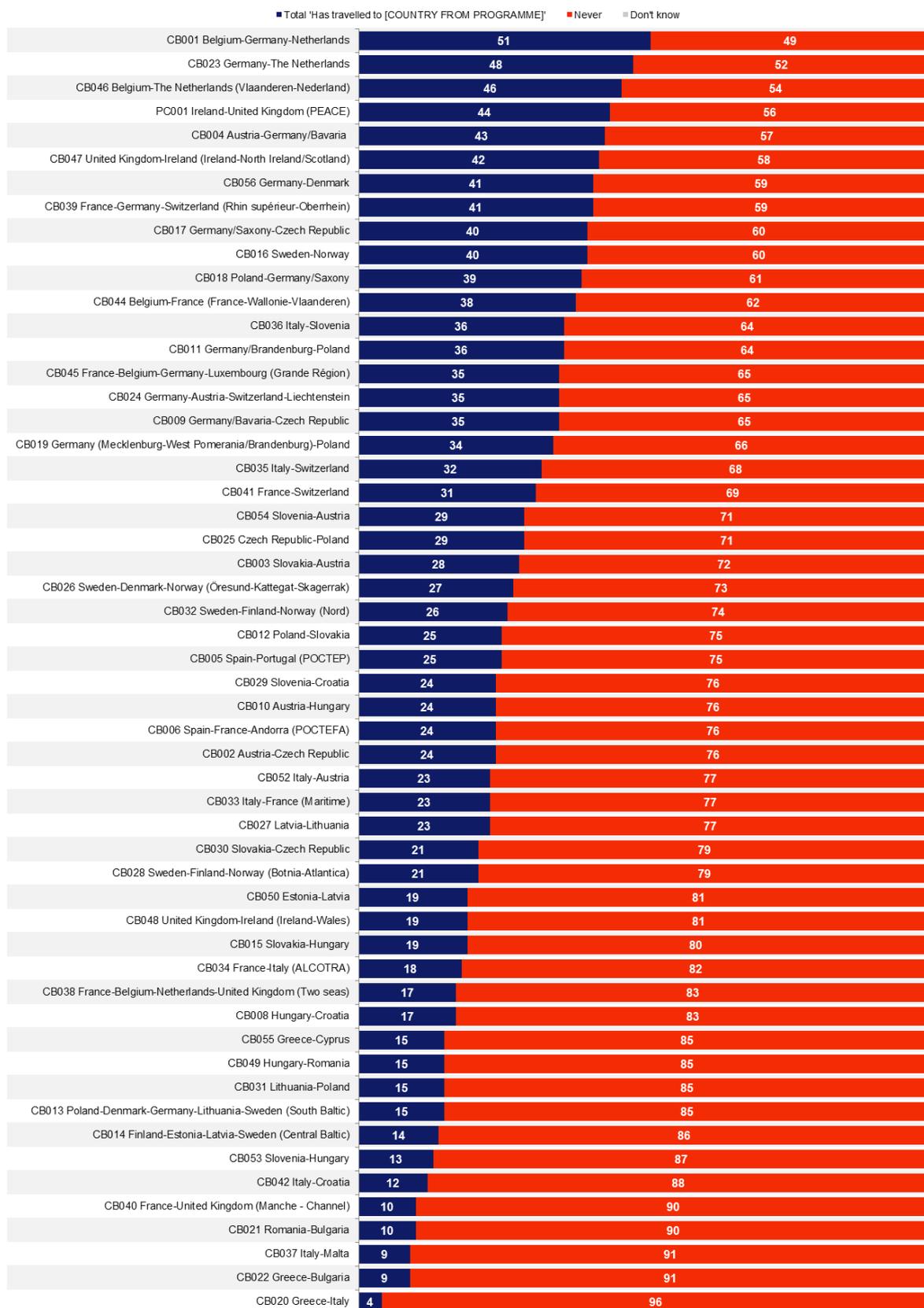
**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To use public services (for example health or education services)**



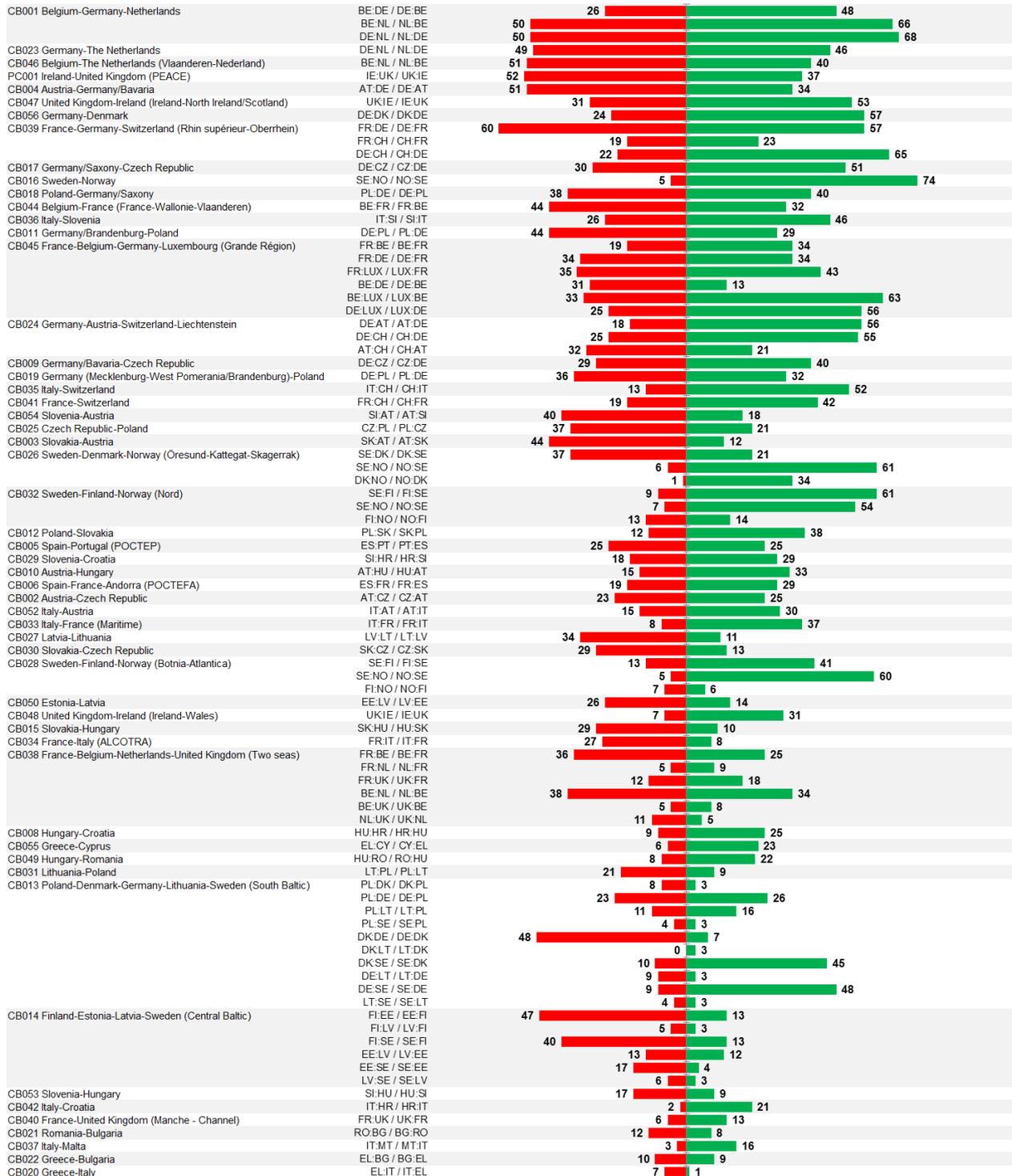
**Q2.3. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
**To use public services (for example health or education services)**  
**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**



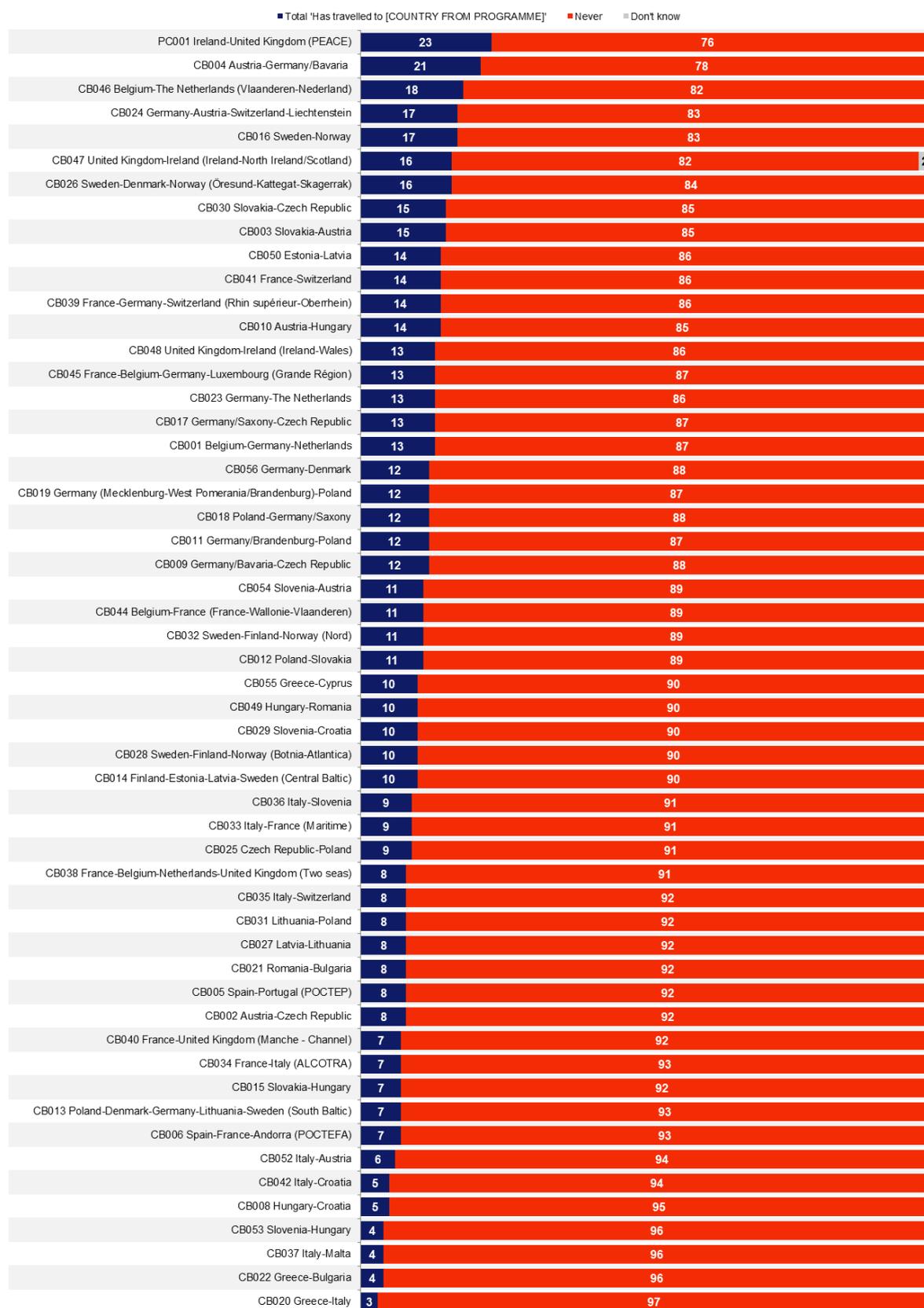
**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)**



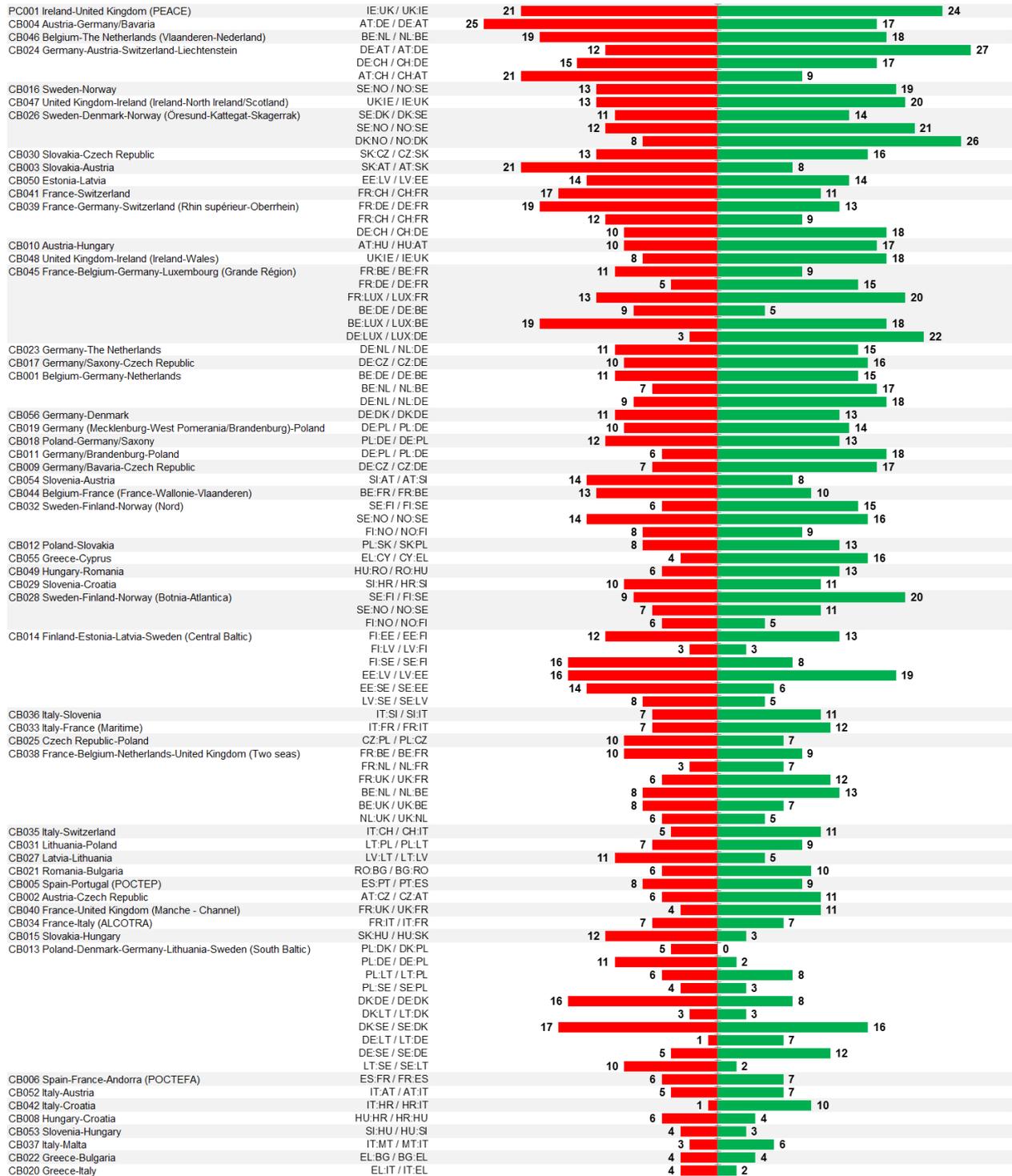
**Q2.4. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)  
Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**



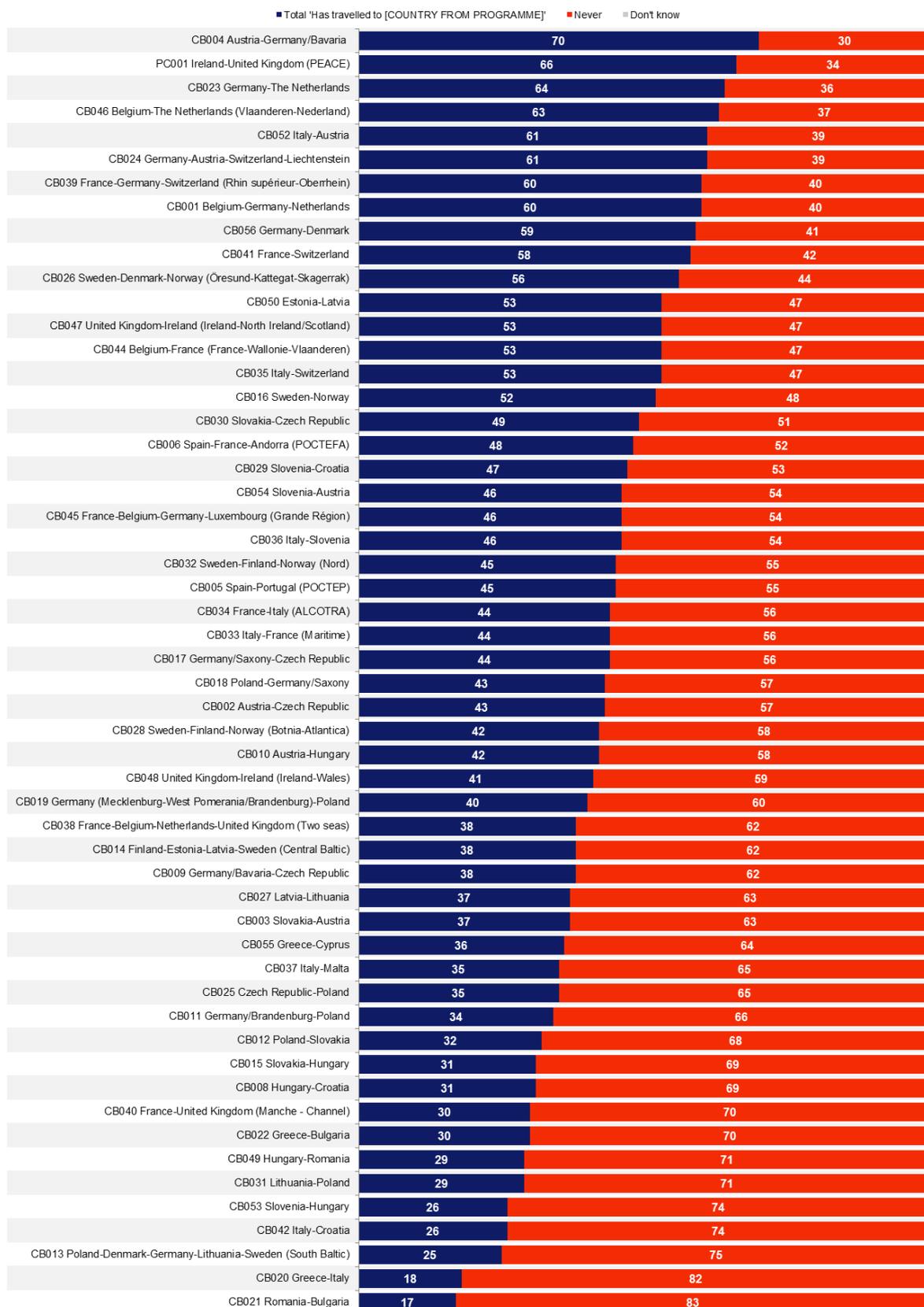
**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For work or business purposes**



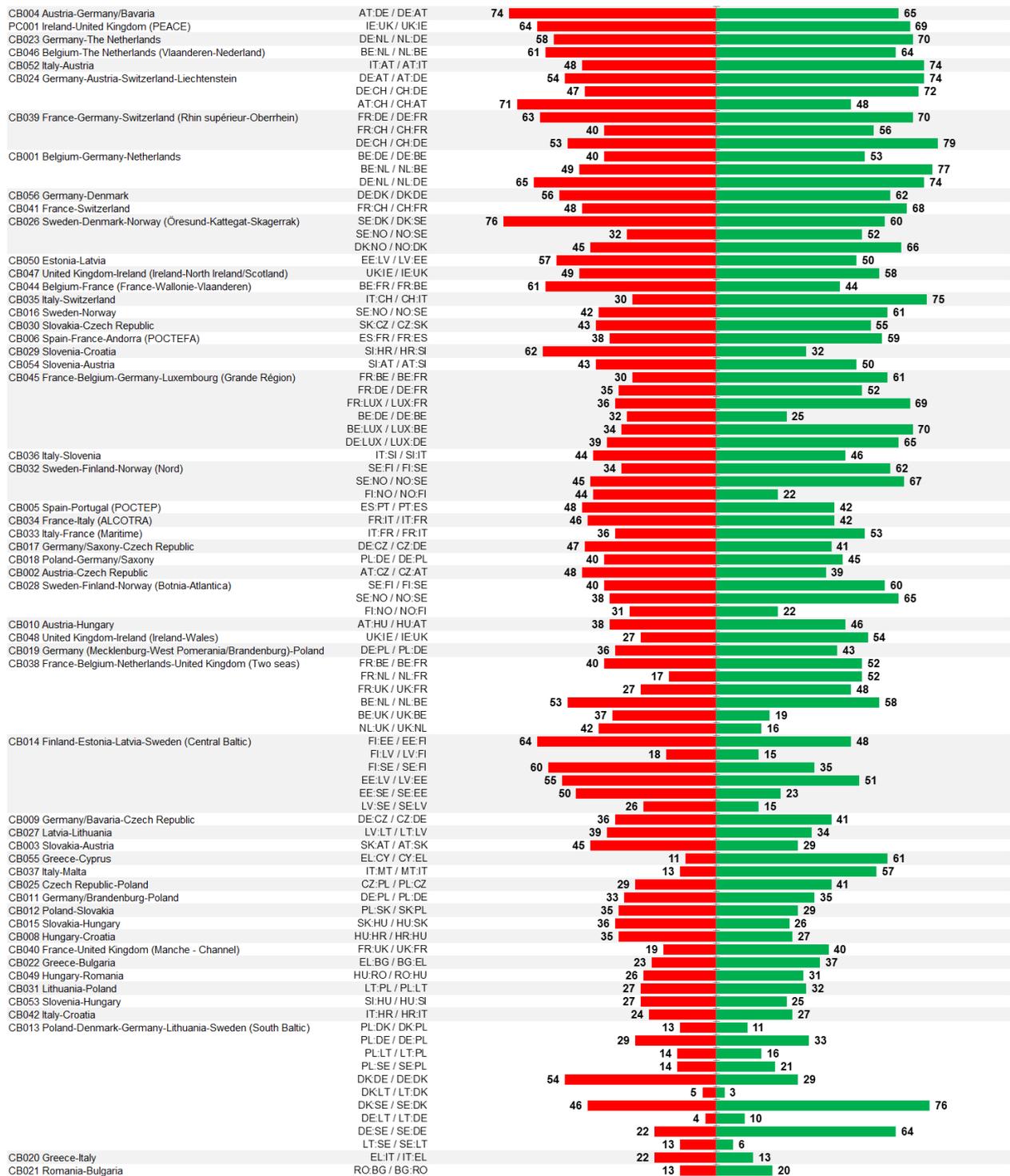
**Q2.5. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
**For work or business purposes**  
**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**



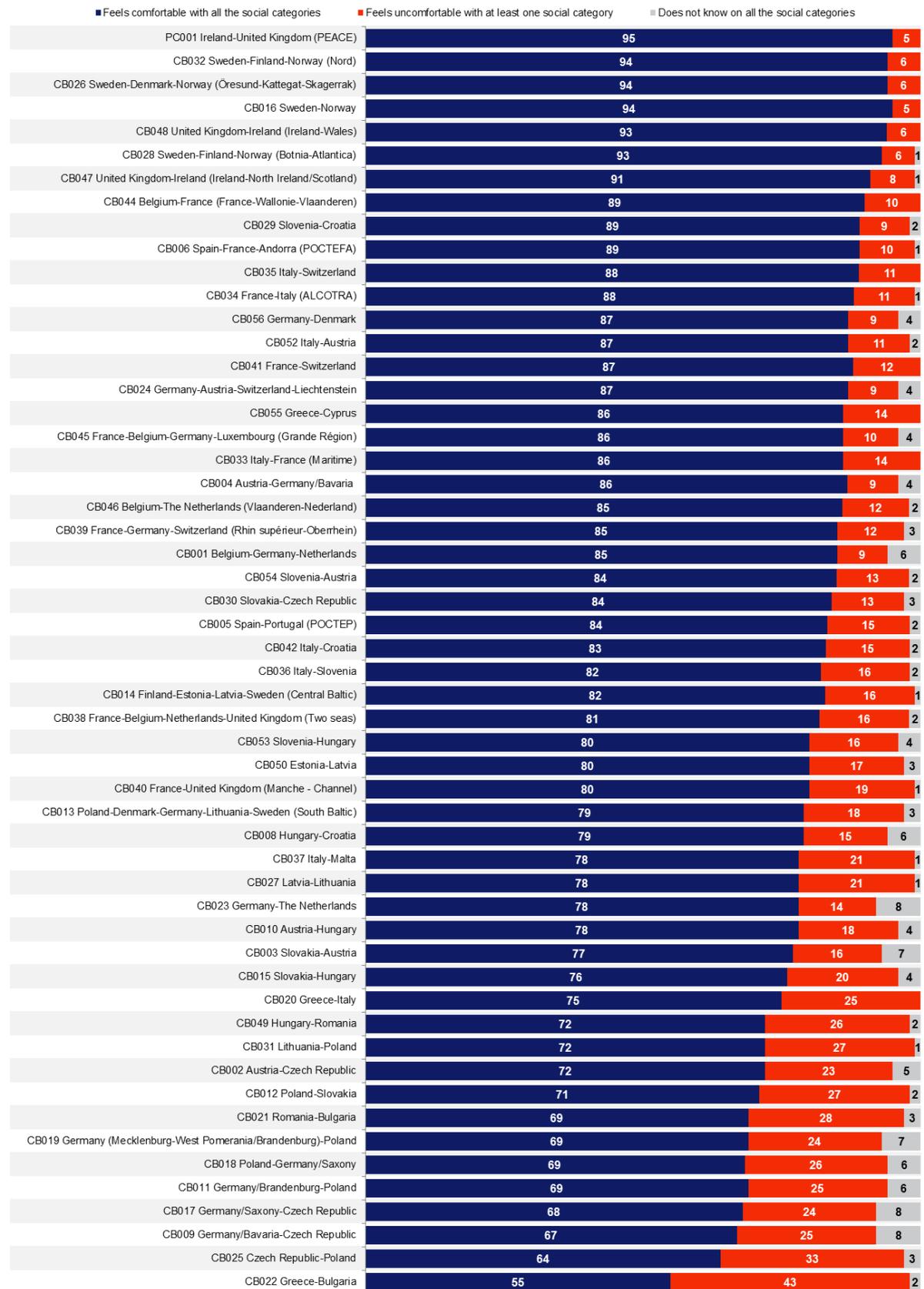
**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For leisure activities including tourist visits**



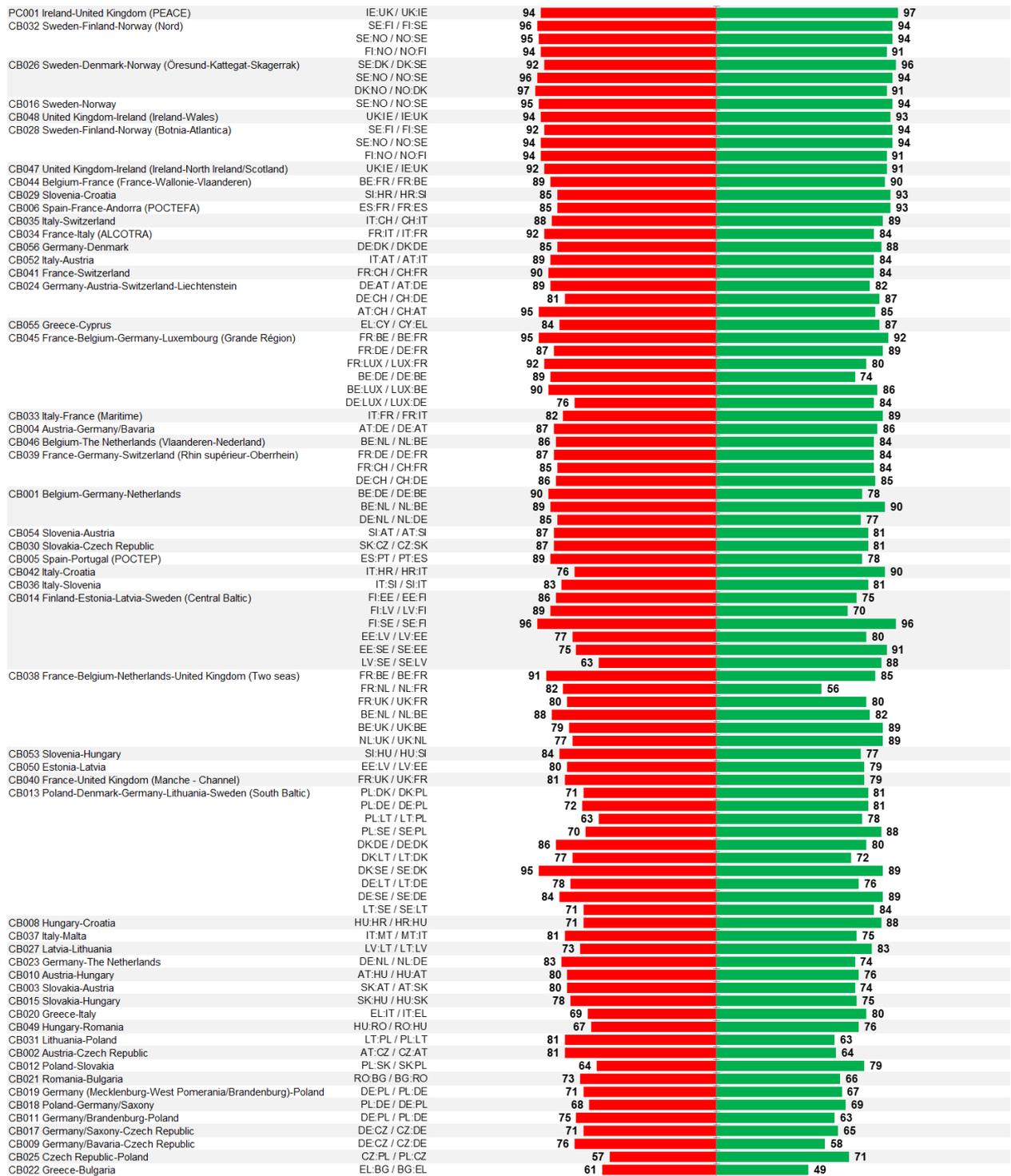
**Q2.6. How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?**  
**For leisure activities including tourist visits**  
**Answer: Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'**



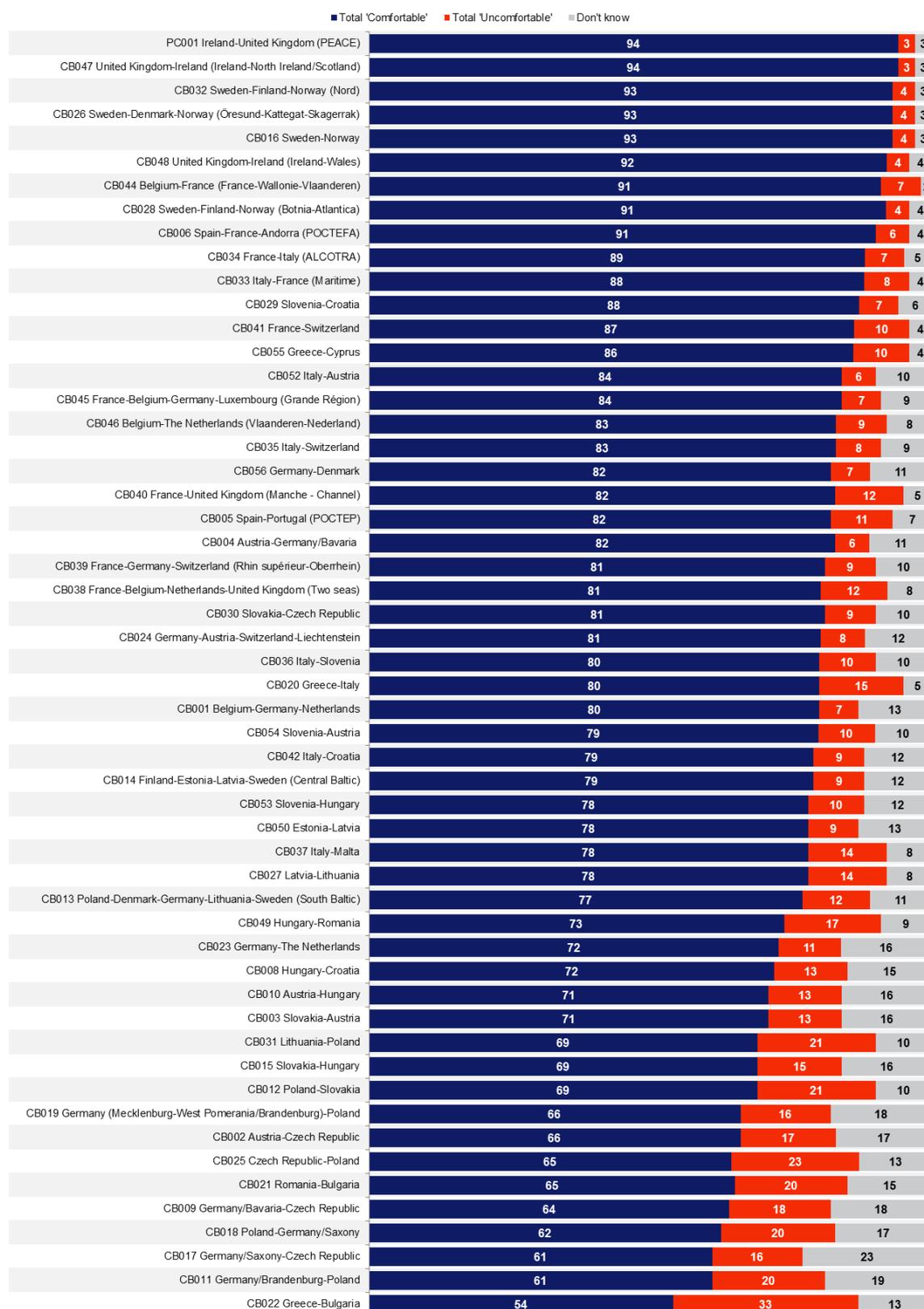
## Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions



**Q3T1. Mutual social trust among people living in border regions**  
**Answer: Feels comfortable with all the social categories**



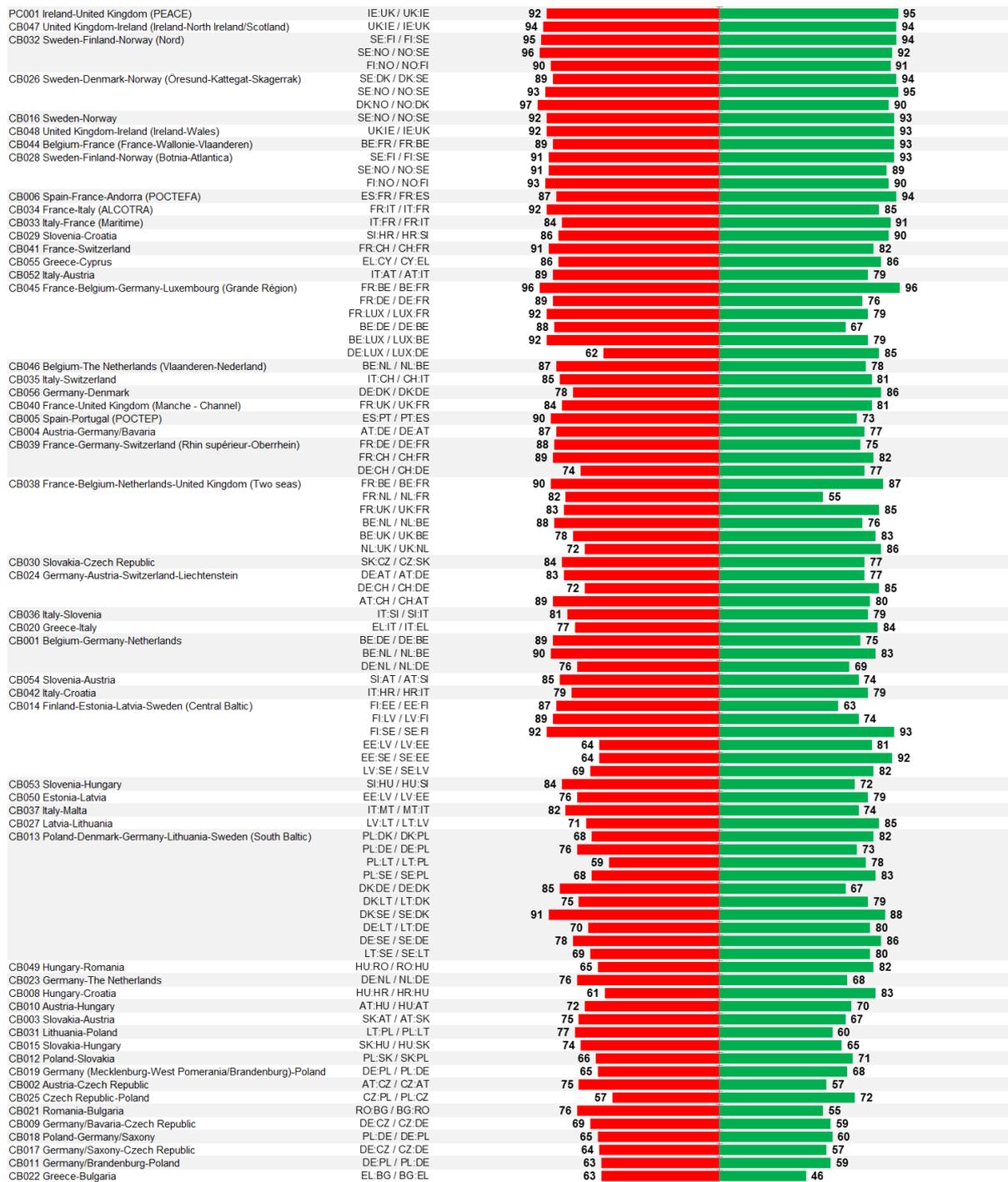
**Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
**Manager**



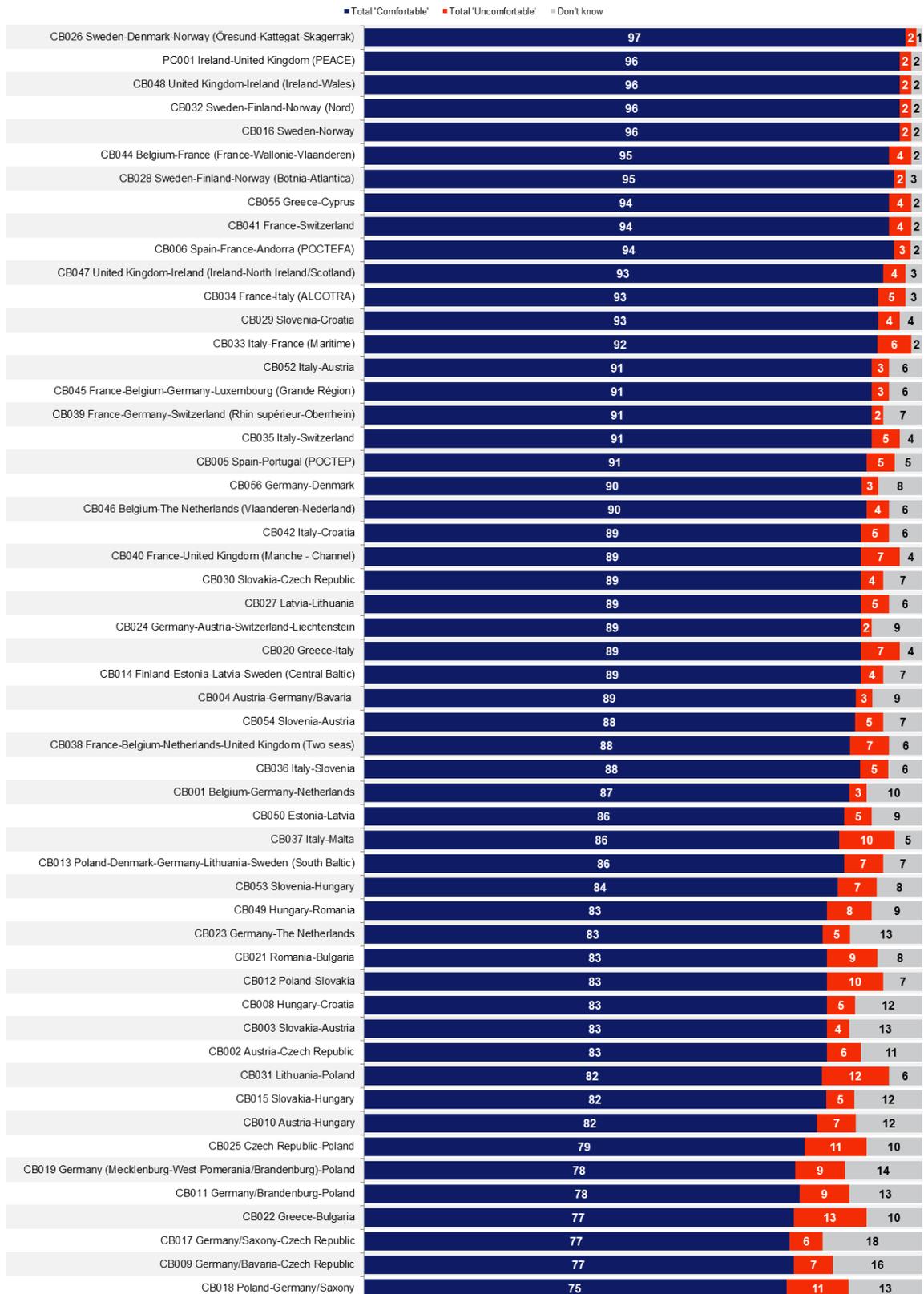
## Q3.1. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Manager

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



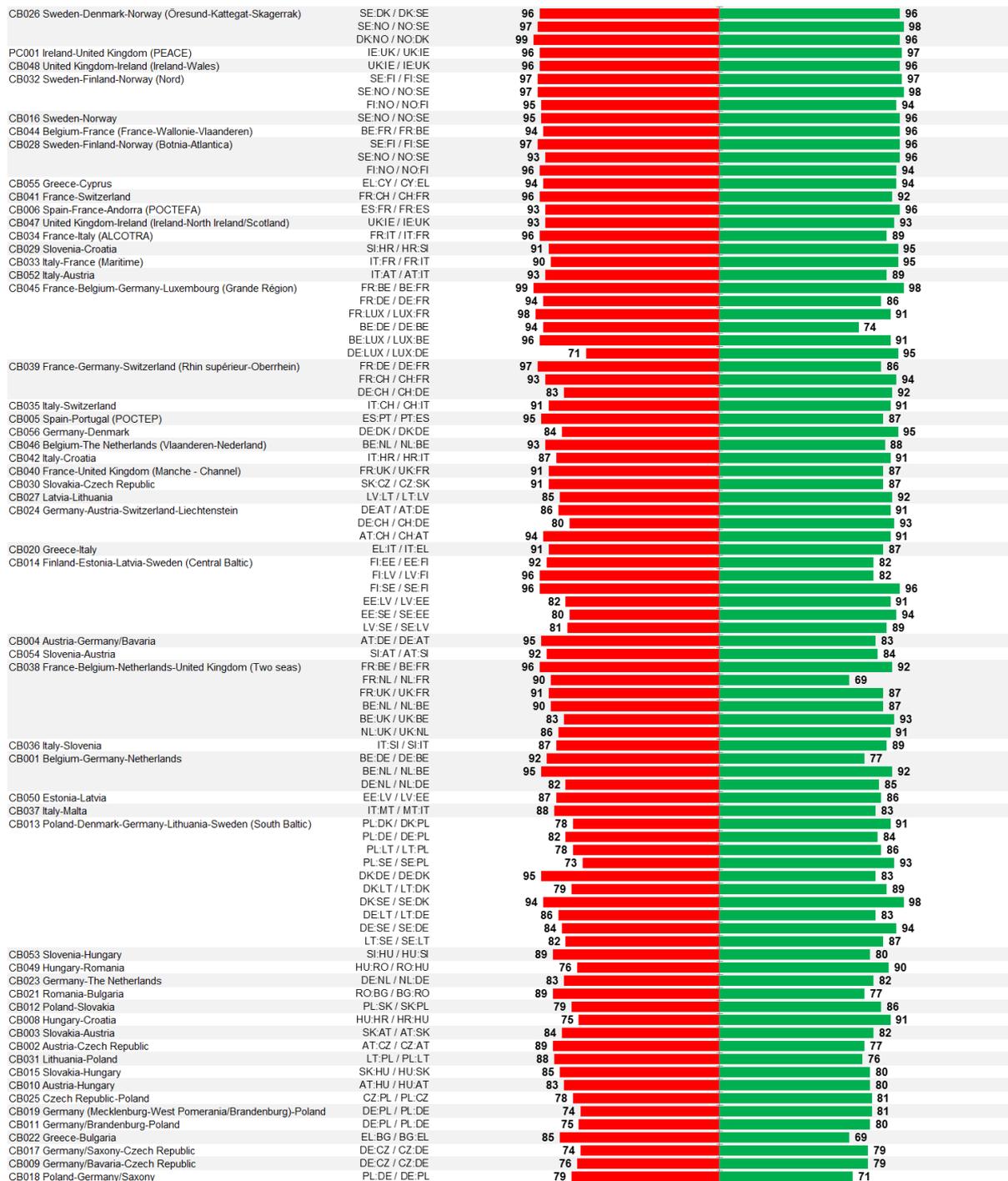
**Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
**Work colleague**



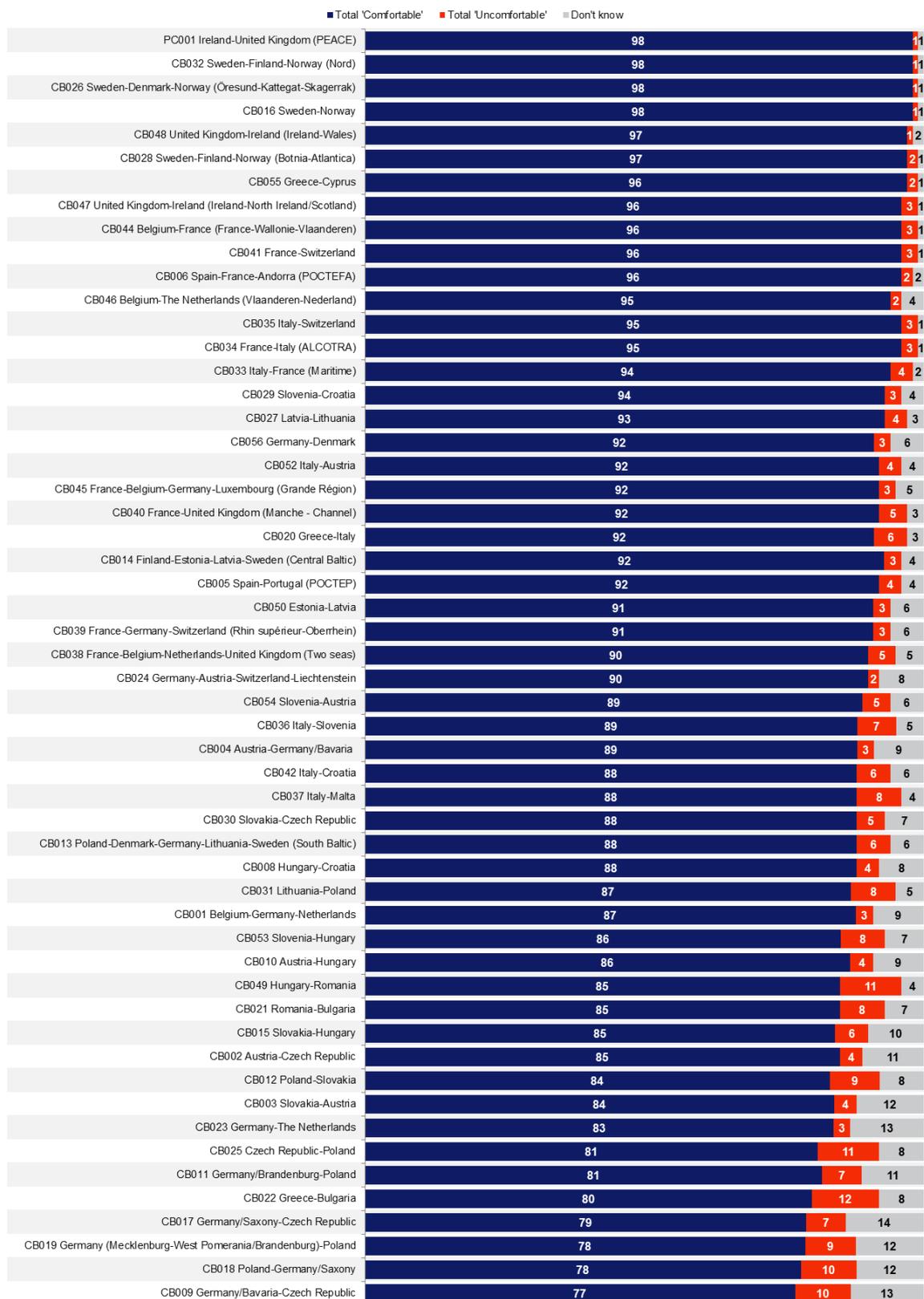
## Q3.2. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Work colleague

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



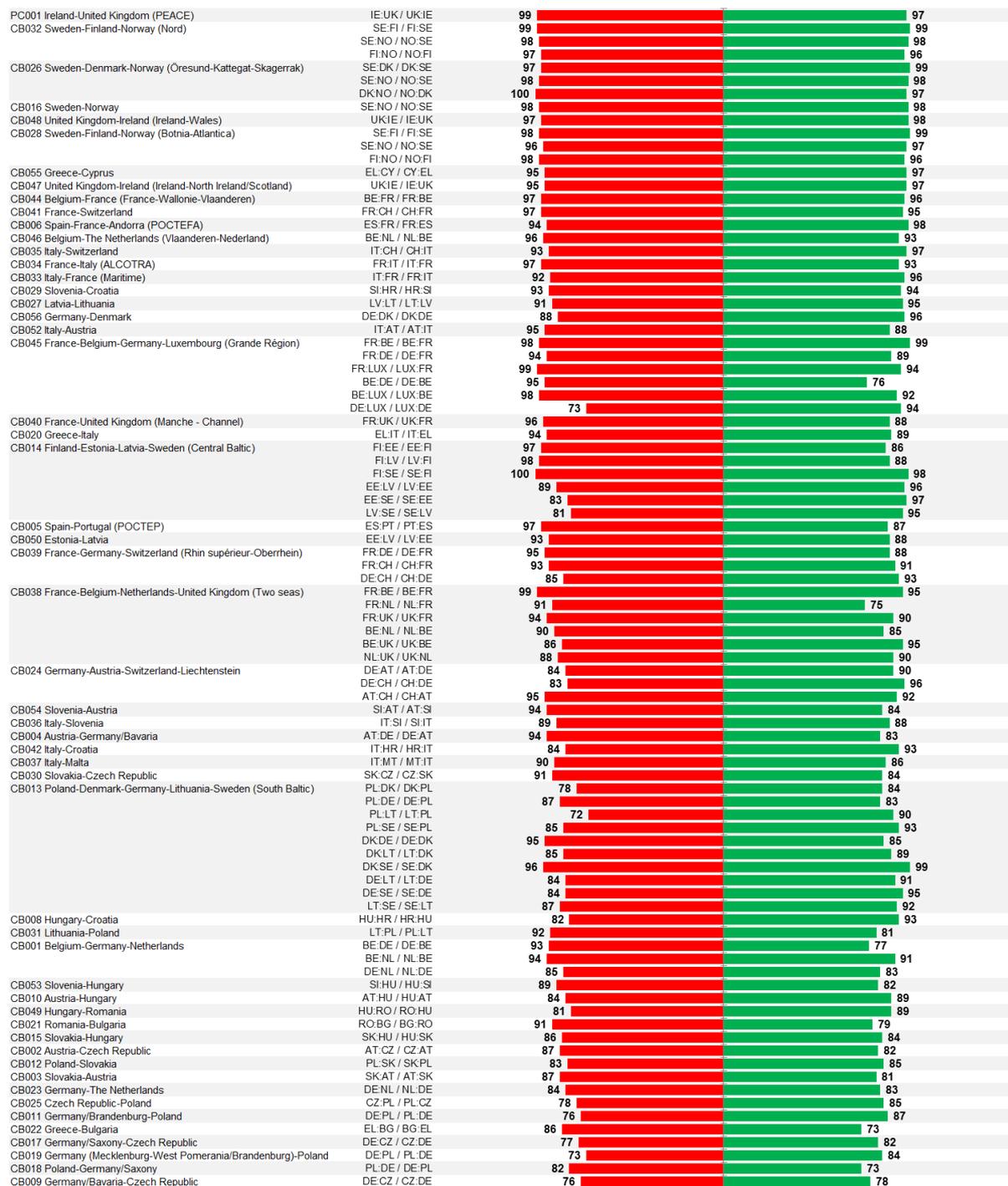
**Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?  
Neighbour**



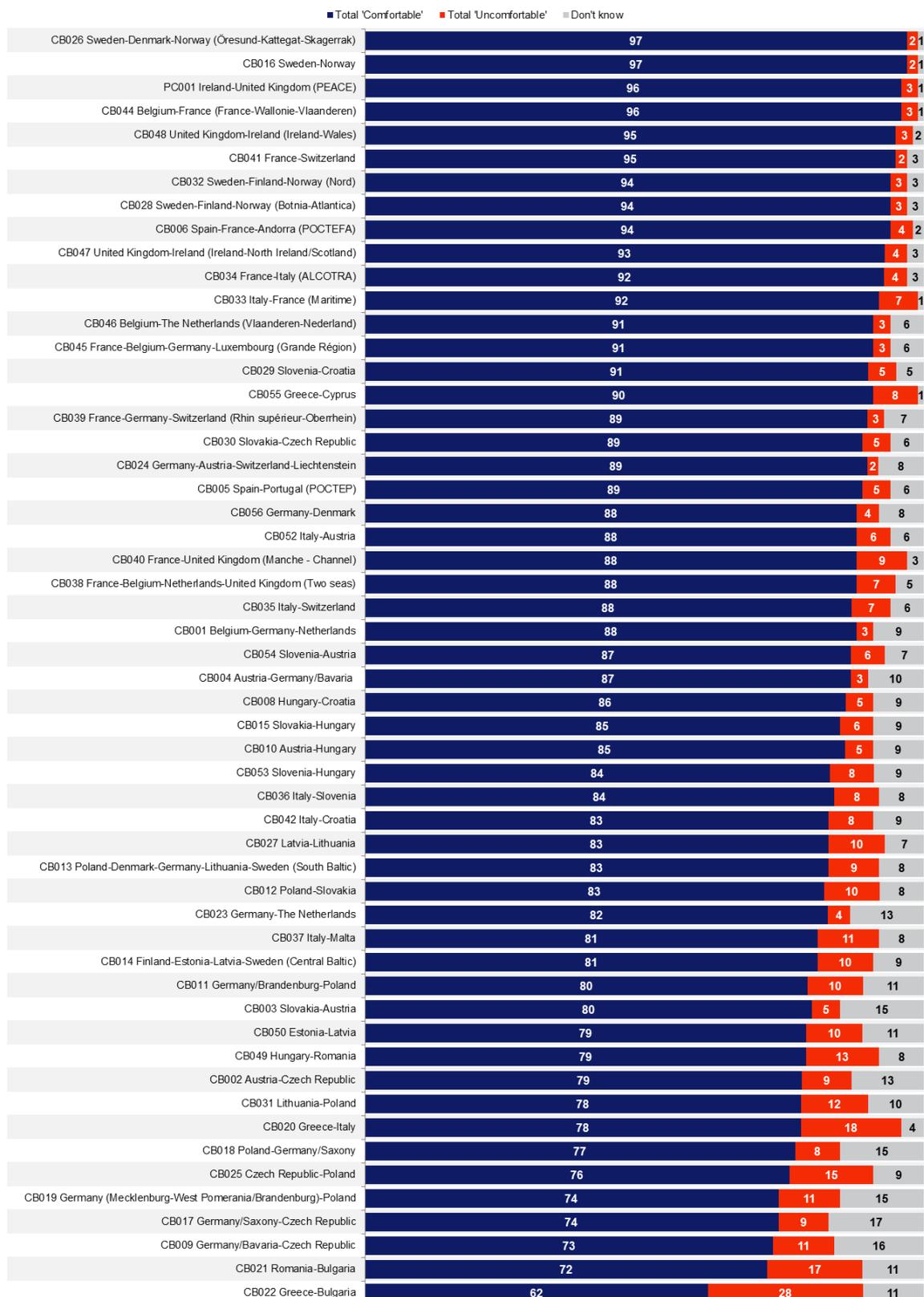
## Q3.3. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Neighbour

Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



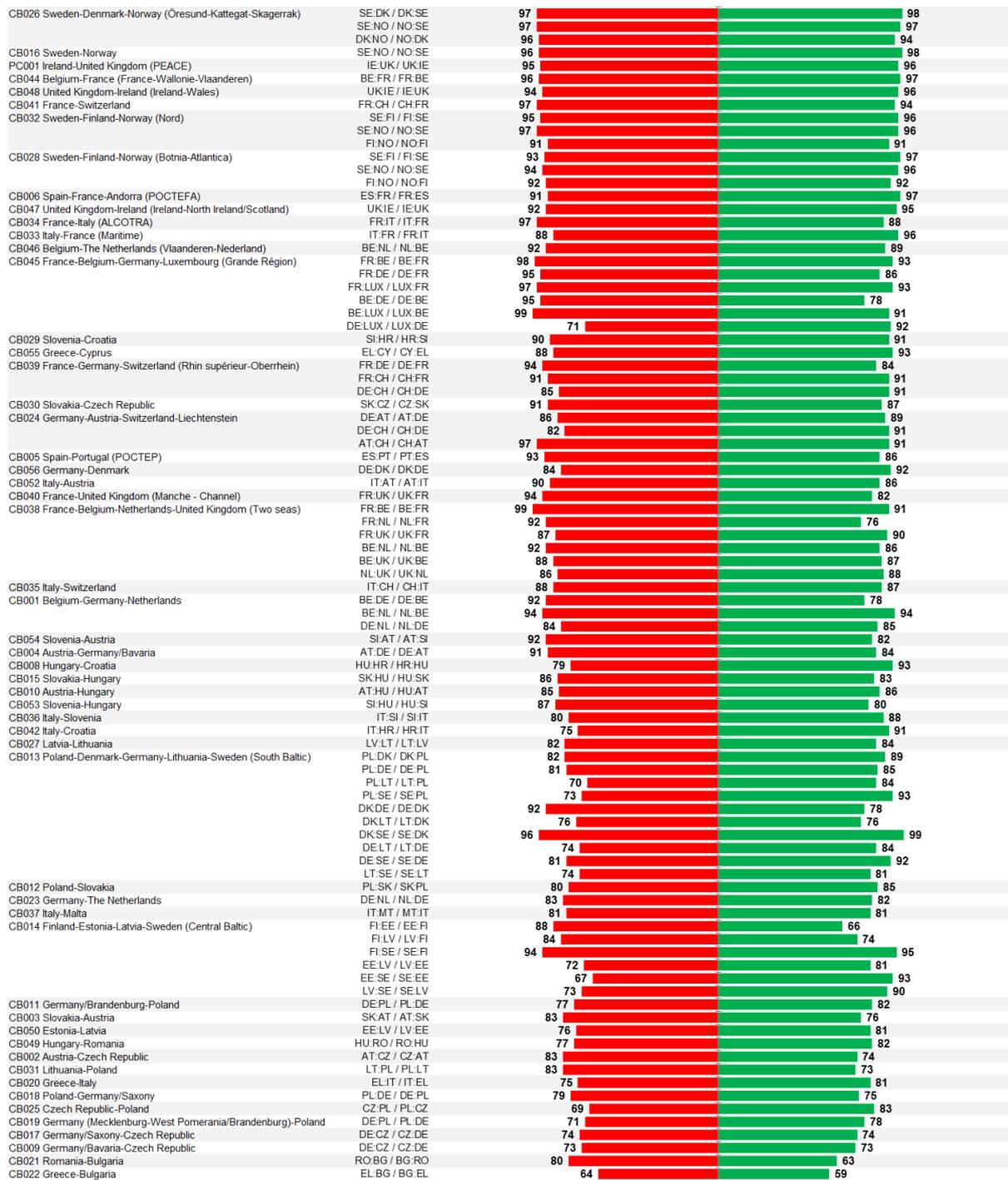
**Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?**  
**Family member**



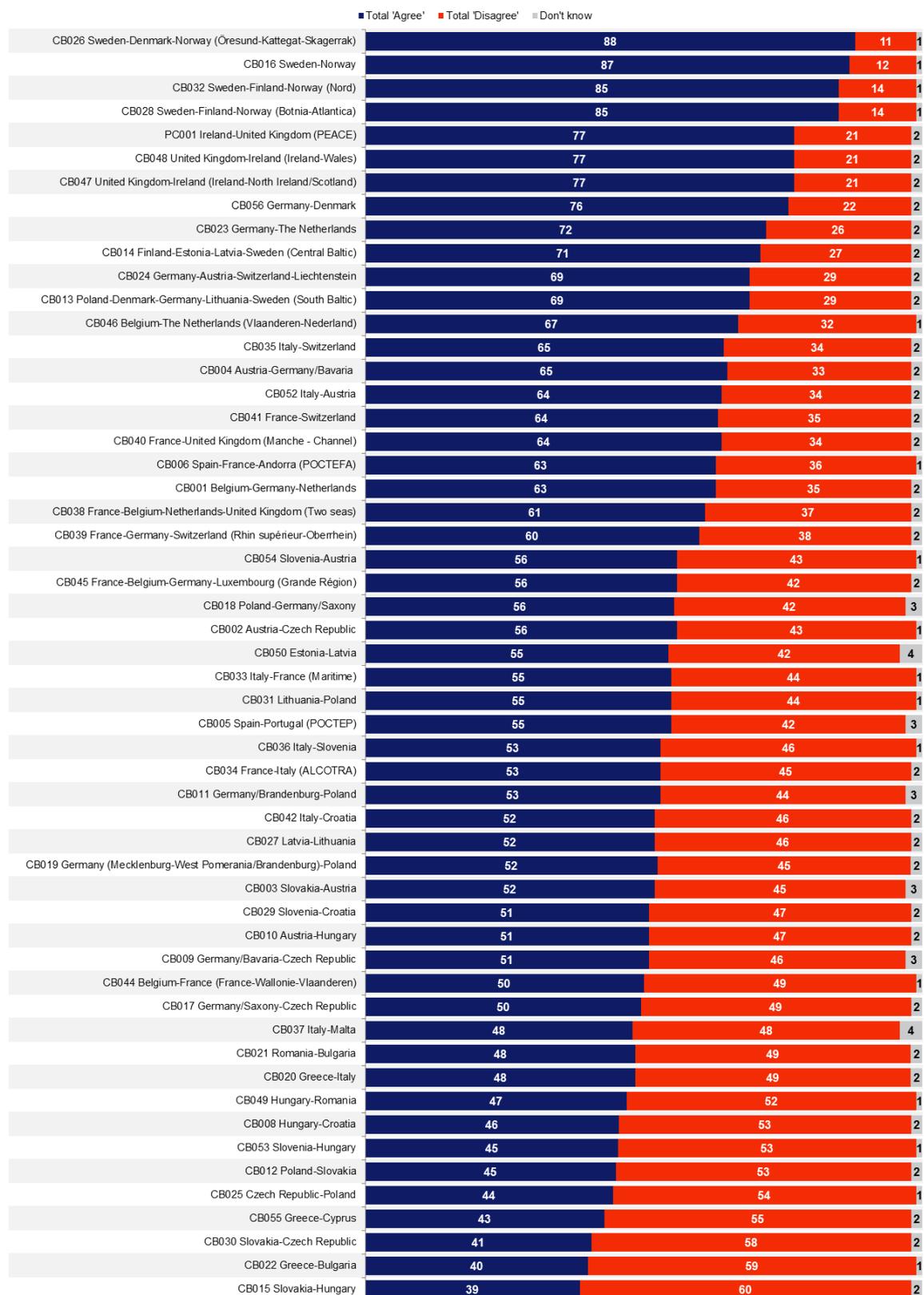
Q3.4. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Family member

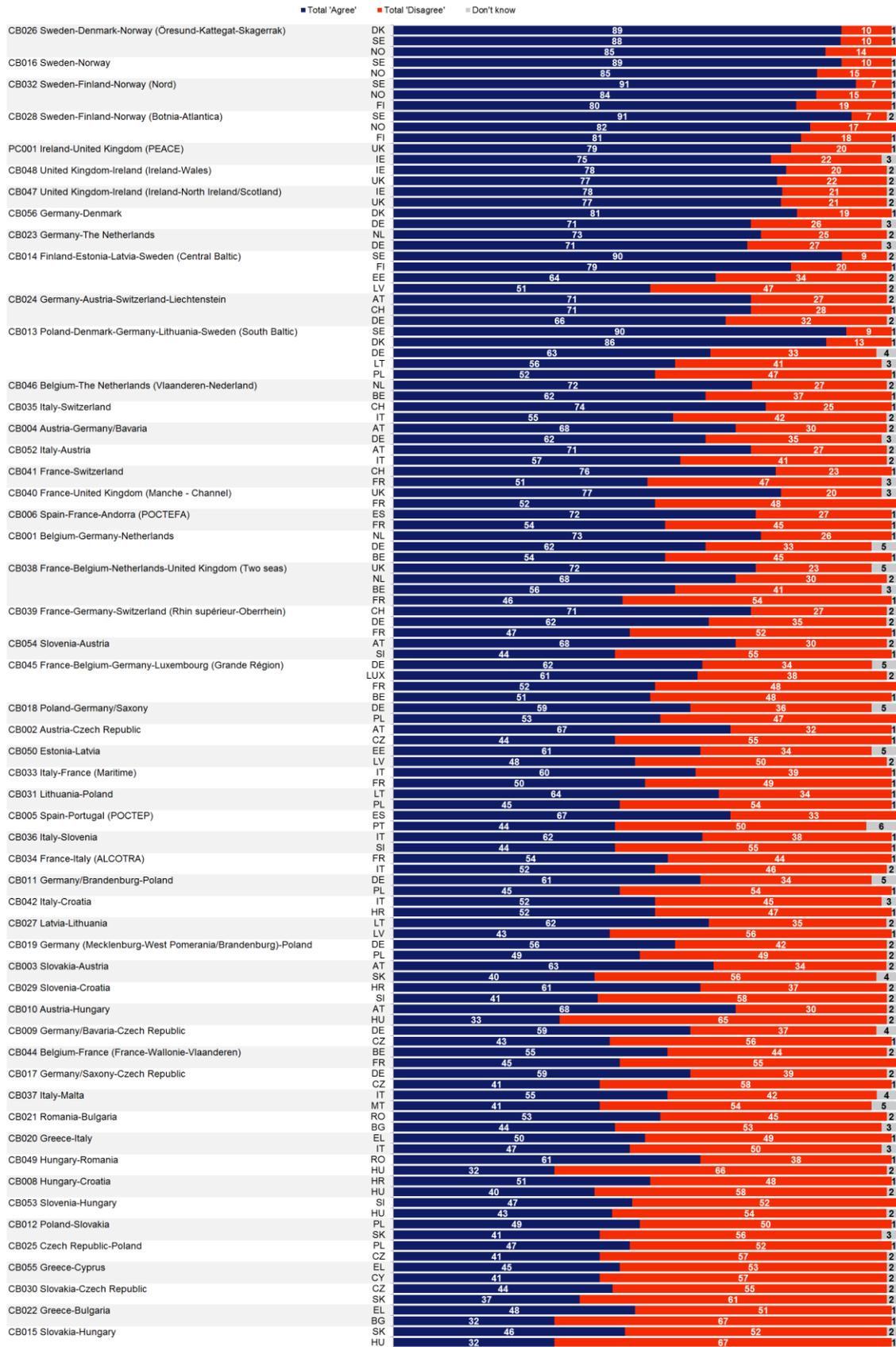
Answer: Total 'Comfortable'



## Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?



Q4. Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?

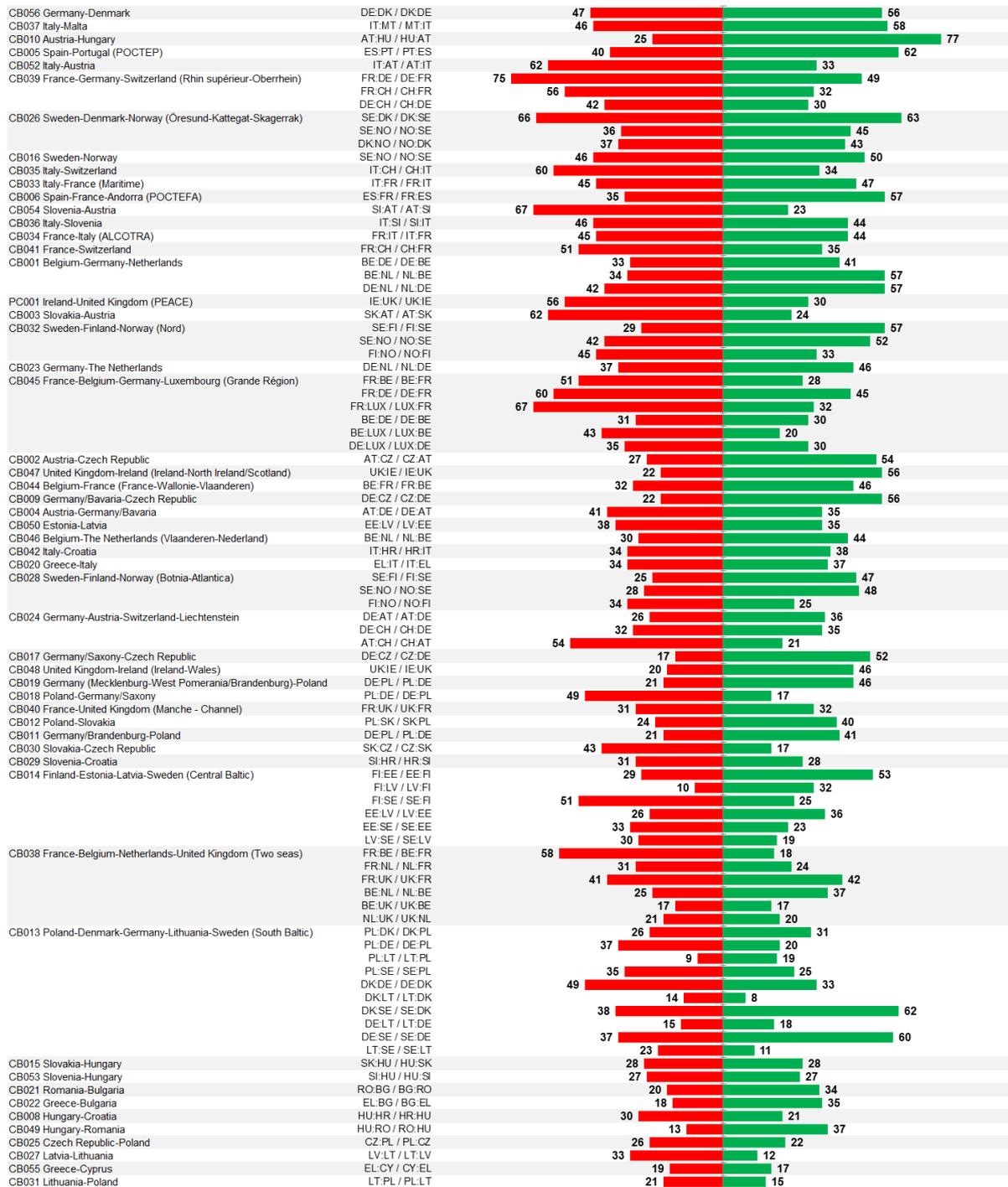


## Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...

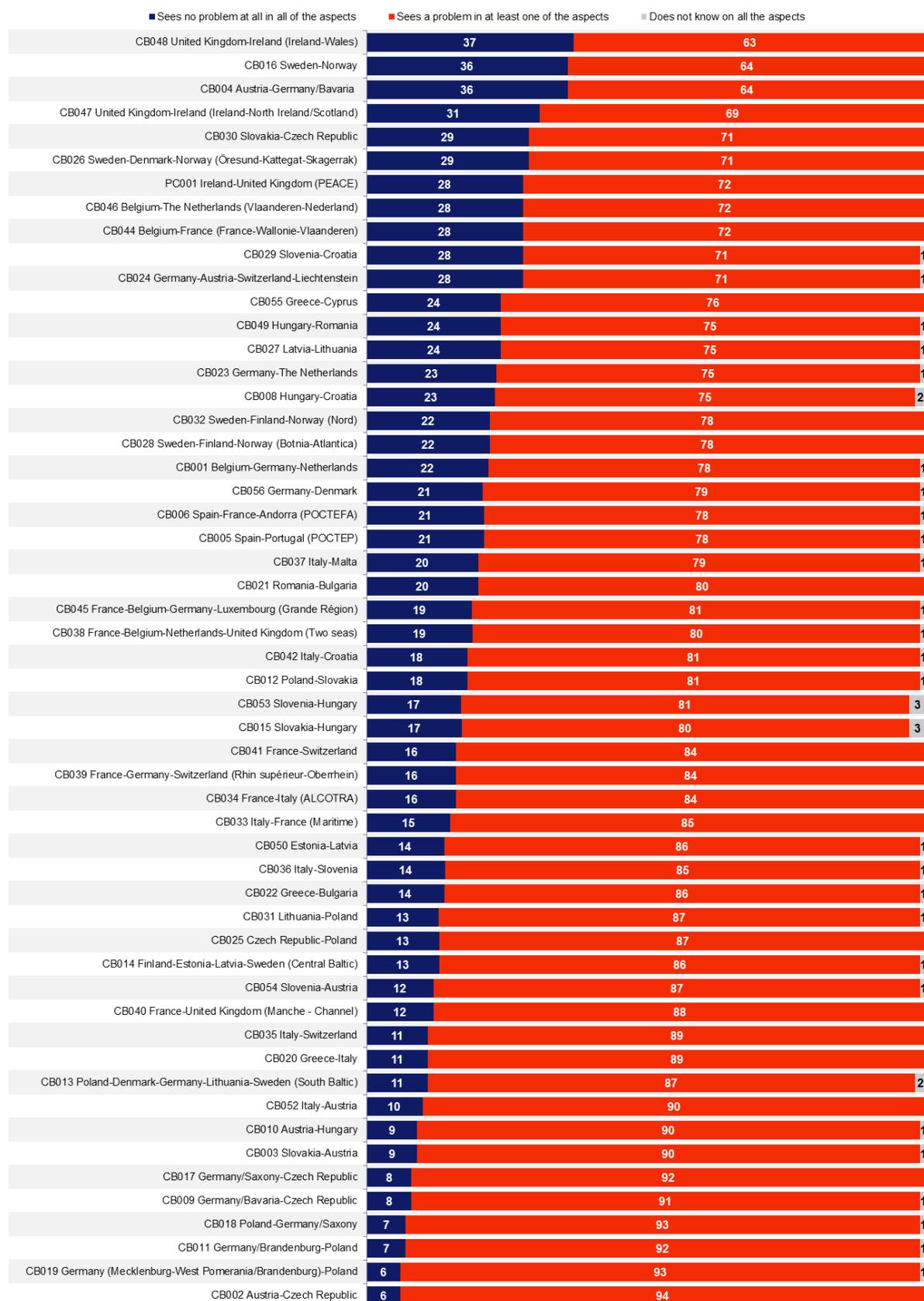
■ More of an opportunity ■ More of an obstacle ■ It has no impact ■ Don't know

Country/Region	More of an opportunity	More of an obstacle	It has no impact	Don't know
CB056 Germany-Denmark	52	3	42	3
CB037 Italy-Malta	52	4	38	6
CB010 Austria-Hungary	51	5	42	2
CB005 Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)	51	2	45	2
CB052 Italy-Austria	48	2	47	3
CB039 France-Germany-Switzerland (Rhin supérieur-Oberhein)	48	3	46	3
CB026 Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Øresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak)	48	1	47	4
CB016 Sweden-Norway	48	1	48	3
CB035 Italy-Switzerland	47	10	40	3
CB033 Italy-France (Maritime)	46	4	47	3
CB006 Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA)	46	1	51	2
CB054 Slovenia-Austria	45	5	47	3
CB036 Italy-Slovenia	45	3	46	6
CB034 France-Italy (ALCOTRA)	45	3	49	3
CB041 France-Switzerland	44	7	47	2
CB001 Belgium-Germany-Netherlands	44	3	51	2
PC001 Ireland-United Kingdom (PEACE)	43	7	47	3
CB003 Slovakia-Austria	43	5	47	5
CB032 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Nord)	42	2	52	4
CB023 Germany-The Netherlands	41	2	54	3
CB045 France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région)	40	2	55	3
CB002 Austria-Czech Republic	40	7	49	4
CB047 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-North Ireland/Scotland)	39	5	53	3
CB044 Belgium-France (France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen)	39	2	58	1
CB009 Germany/Bavaria-Czech Republic	39	6	52	4
CB004 Austria-Germany/Bavaria	38	2	58	2
CB050 Estonia-Latvia	37	4	52	7
CB046 Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland)	37	2	60	1
CB042 Italy-Croatia	36	4	52	8
CB020 Greece-Italy	35	4	56	5
CB028 Sweden-Finland-Norway (Botnia-Atlantica)	34	2	58	6
CB024 Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	34	3	59	4
CB017 Germany/Saxony-Czech Republic	34	9	52	5
CB048 United Kingdom-Ireland (Ireland-Wales)	33	3	60	4
CB019 Germany (Mecklenburg-West Pomerania/Brandenburg)-Poland	33	8	54	5
CB018 Poland-Germany/Saxony	33	10	52	5
CB040 France-United Kingdom (Manche - Channel)	32	6	60	2
CB012 Poland-Slovakia	32	2	64	2
CB011 Germany/Brandenburg-Poland	31	7	59	3
CB030 Slovakia-Czech Republic	30	7	60	3
CB029 Slovenia-Croatia	30	4	59	7
CB014 Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic)	30	4	59	7
CB038 France-Belgium-Netherlands-United Kingdom (Two seas)	29	4	63	4
CB013 Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic)	29	4	57	10
CB015 Slovakia-Hungary	28	3	63	6
CB053 Slovenia-Hungary	27	7	59	7
CB021 Romania-Bulgaria	27	1	70	2
CB022 Greece-Bulgaria	26	9	59	6
CB008 Hungary-Croatia	26	3	64	7
CB049 Hungary-Romania	24	7	65	4
CB025 Czech Republic-Poland	24	4	69	3
CB027 Latvia-Lithuania	23	1	69	7
CB055 Greece-Cyprus	18	6	65	11
CB031 Lithuania-Poland	18	5	68	9

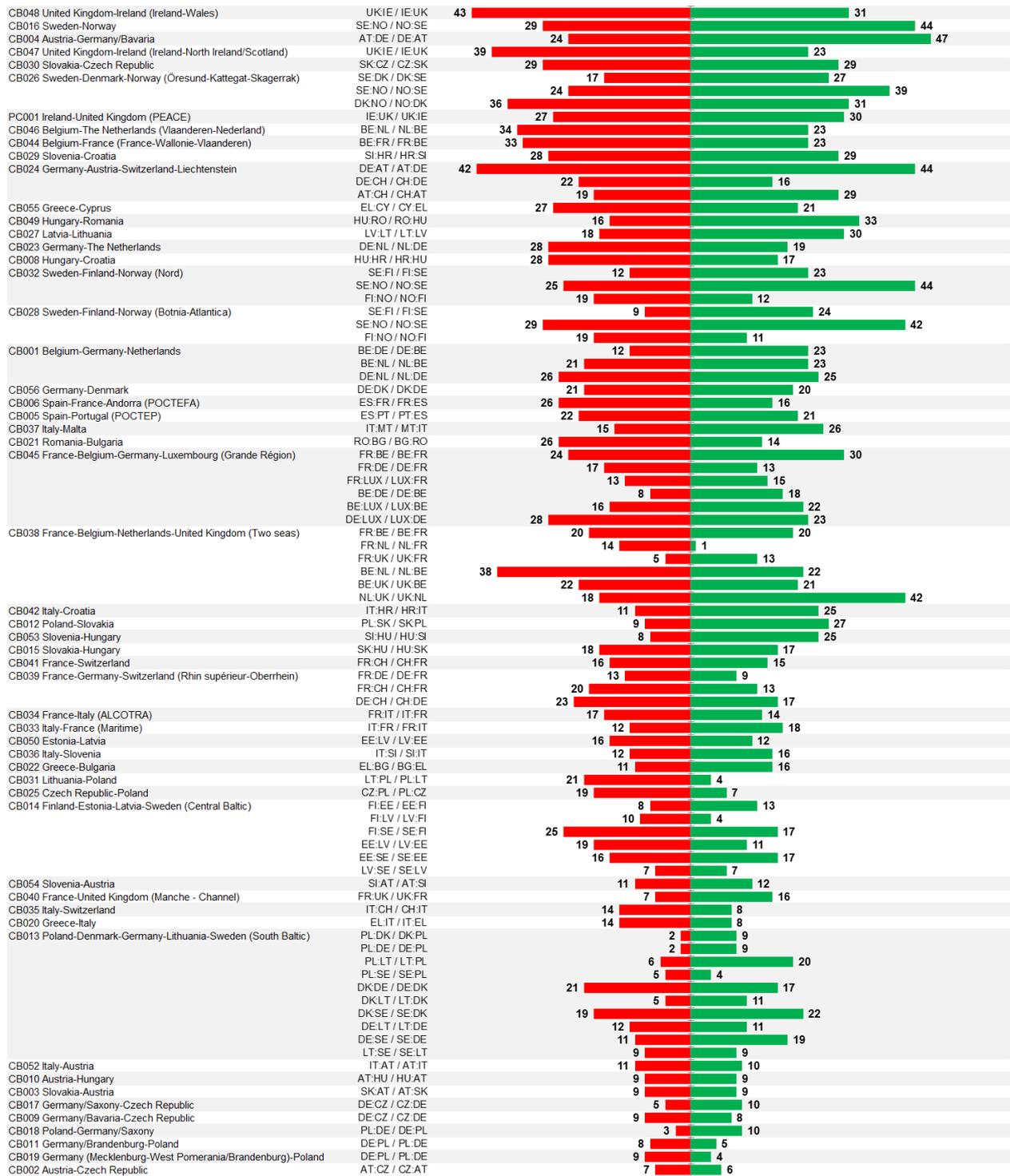
Q5. Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...  
Answer: More of an opportunity



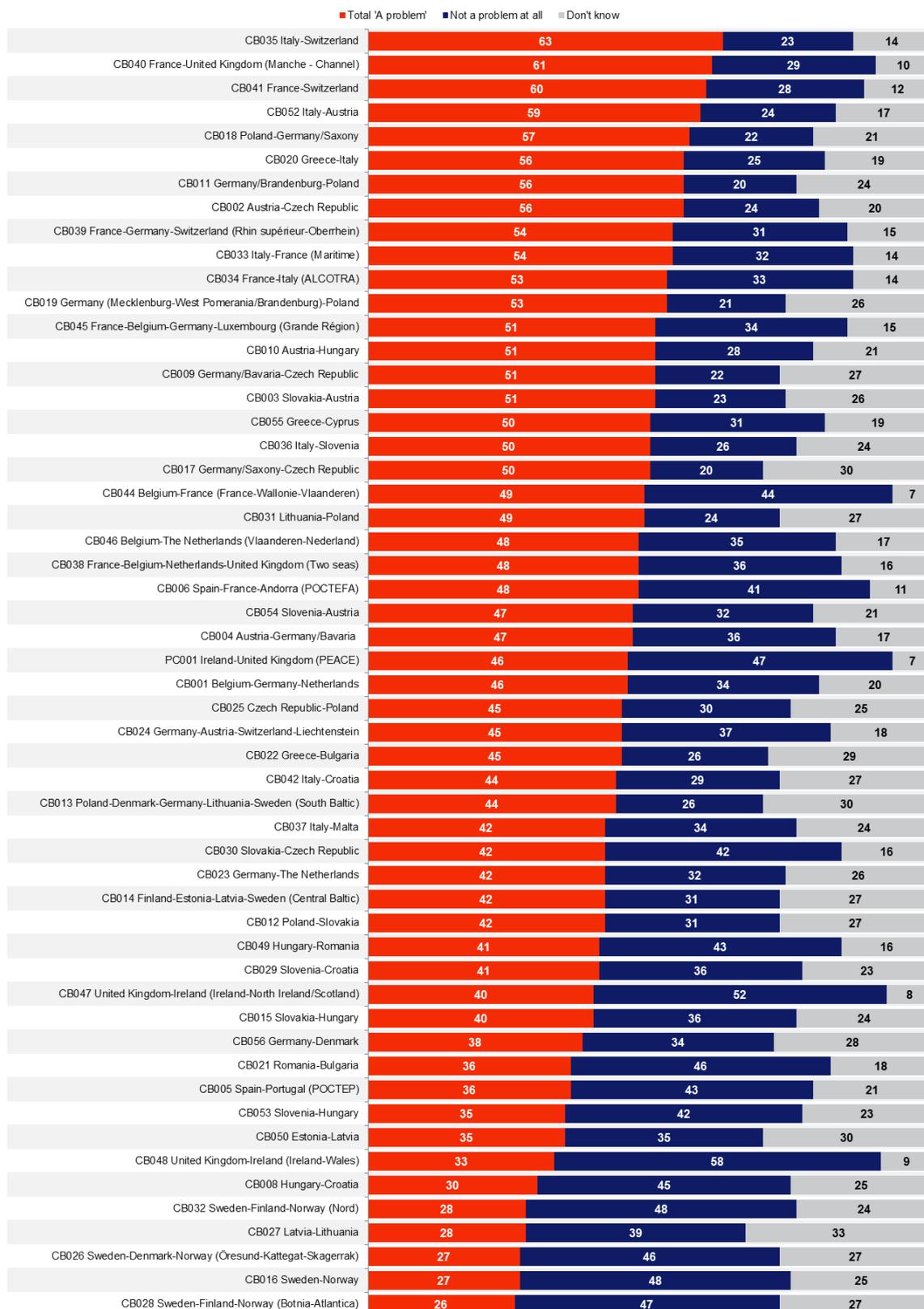
## Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions



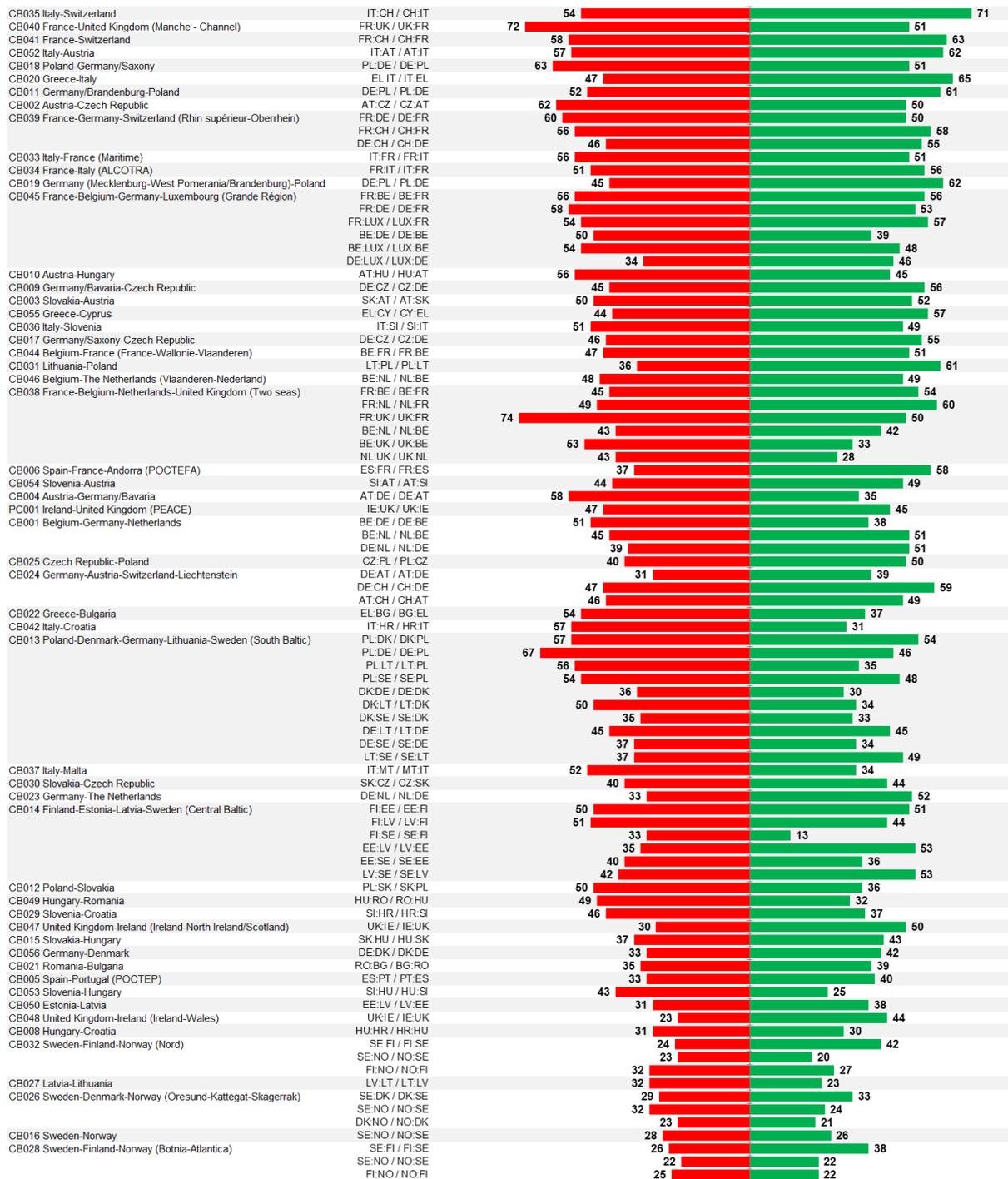
**Q6T1. Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions**  
**Answer: Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects**



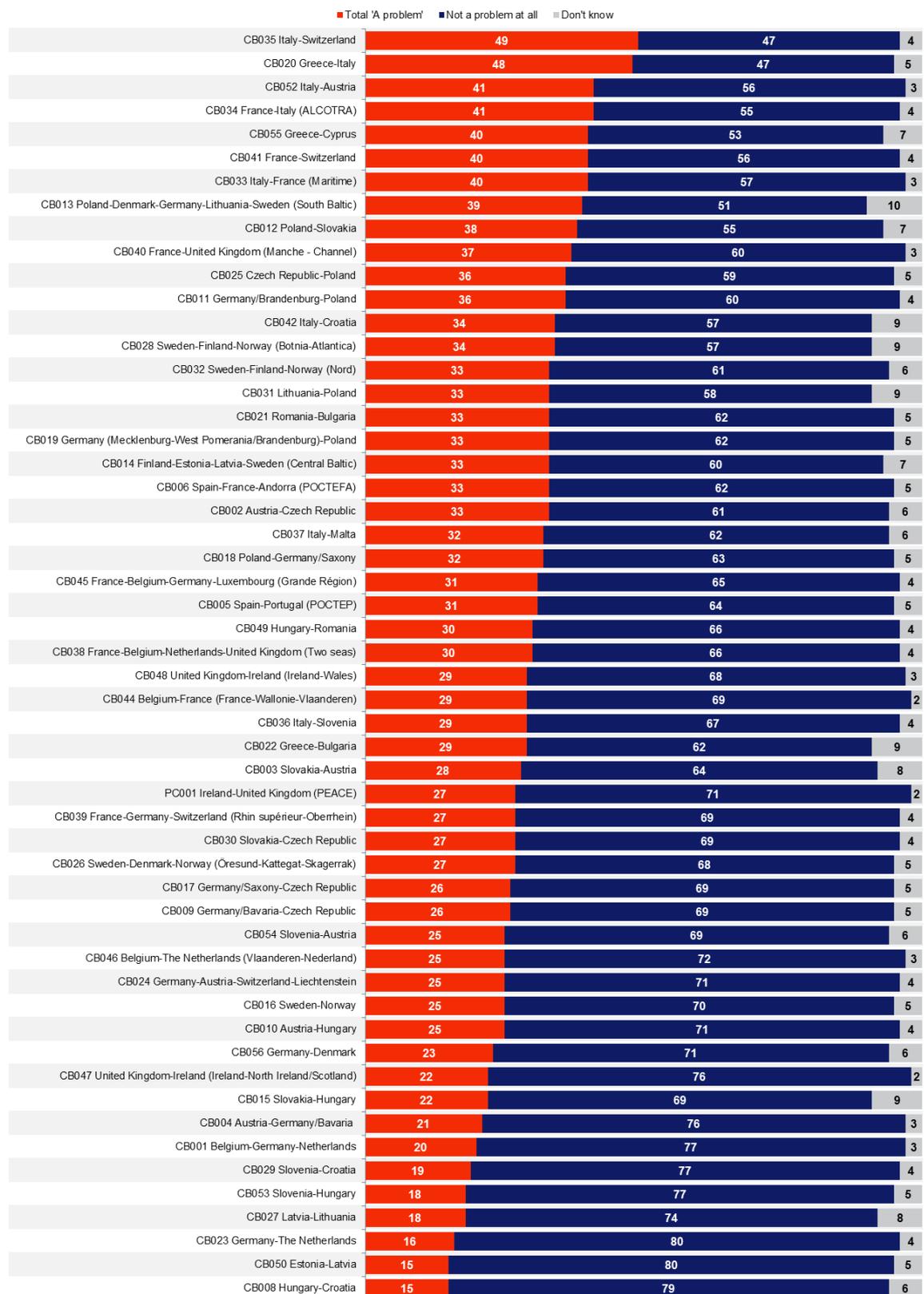
**Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
**Legal or administrative differences**



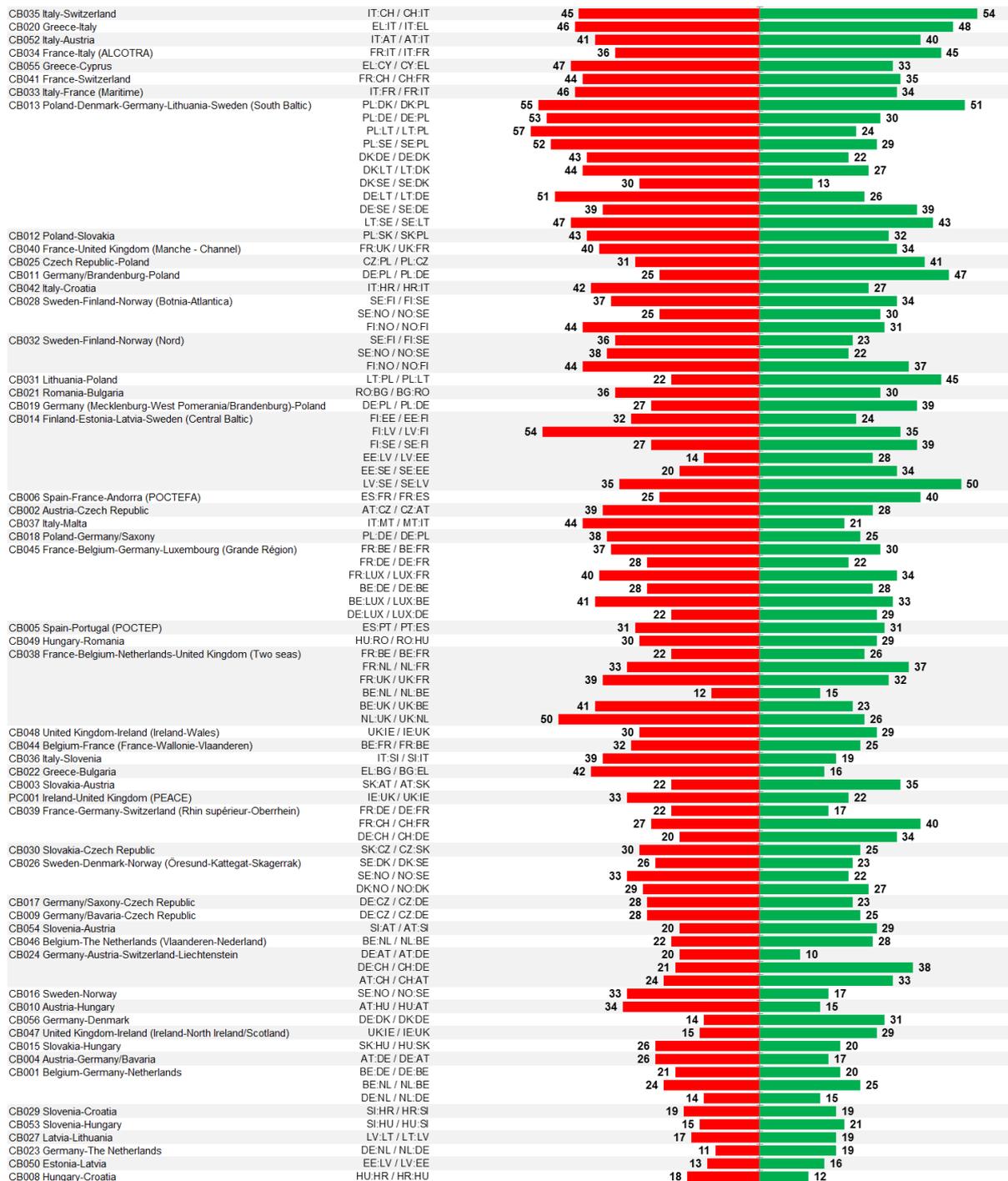
Q6.1. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?  
 Legal or administrative differences  
 Answer: Total 'A problem'



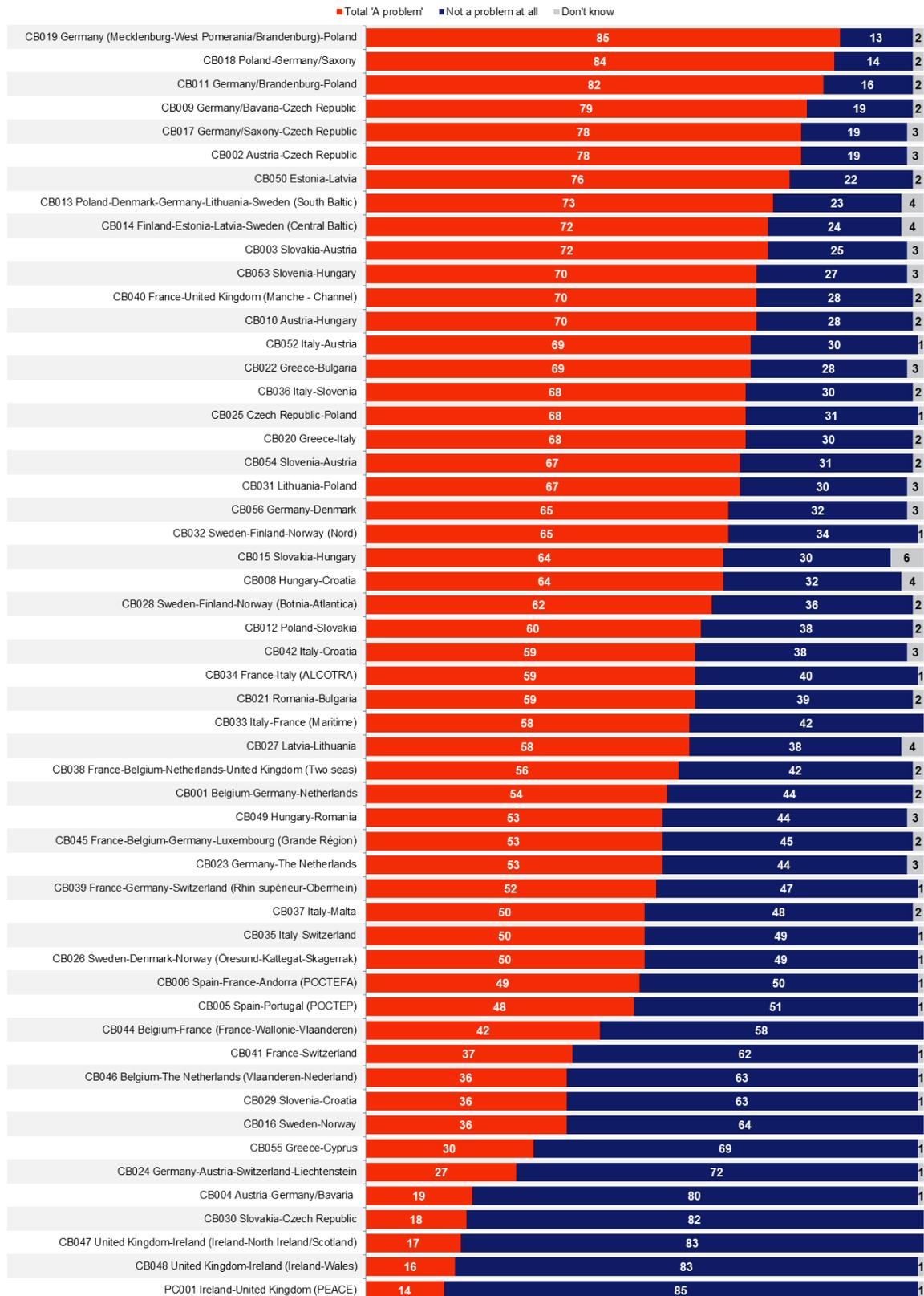
**Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
**Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)**



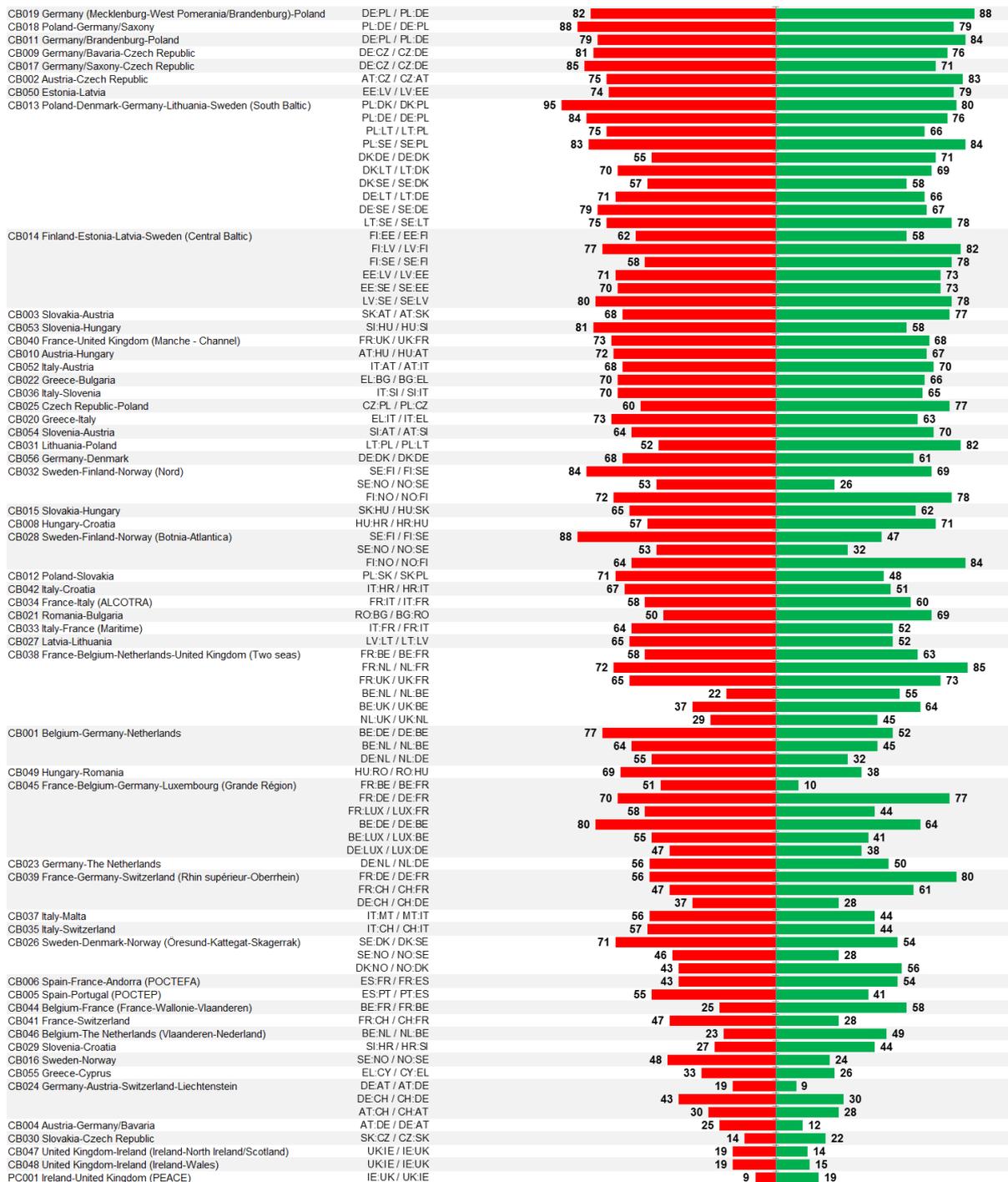
Q6.2. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?  
Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)  
Answer: Total 'A problem'



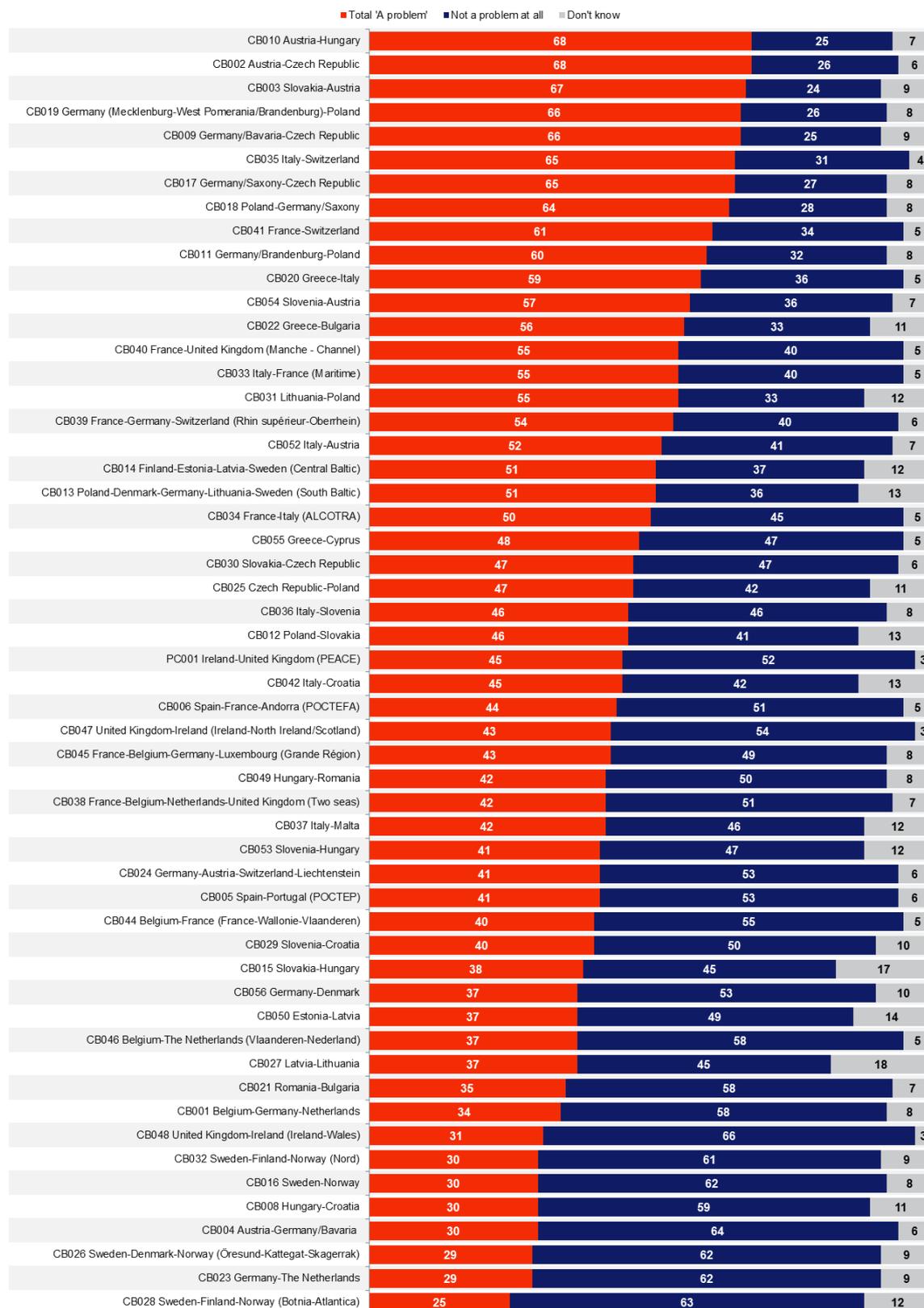
**Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
**Language differences**



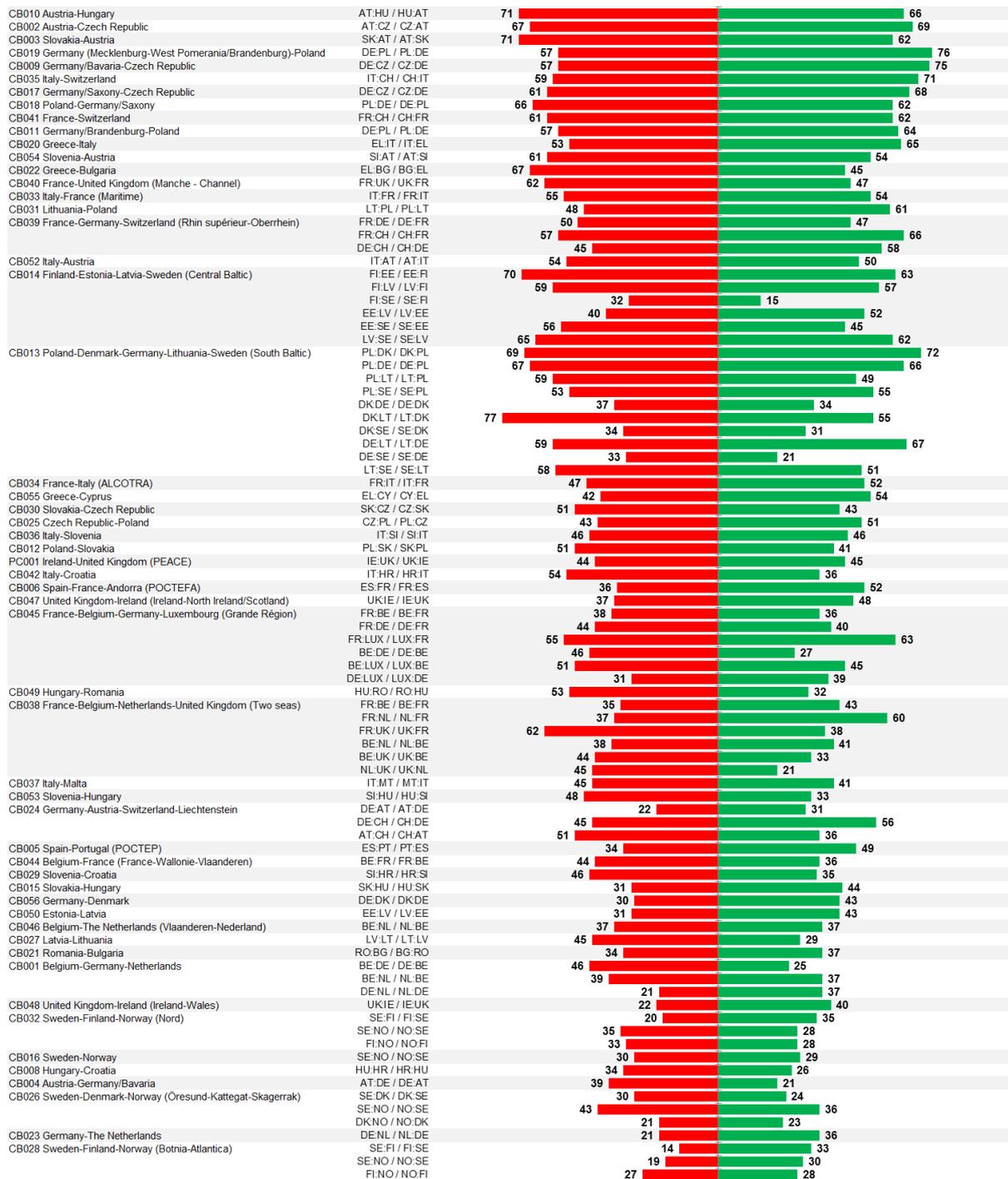
## Q6.3. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Language differences  
Answer: Total 'A problem'

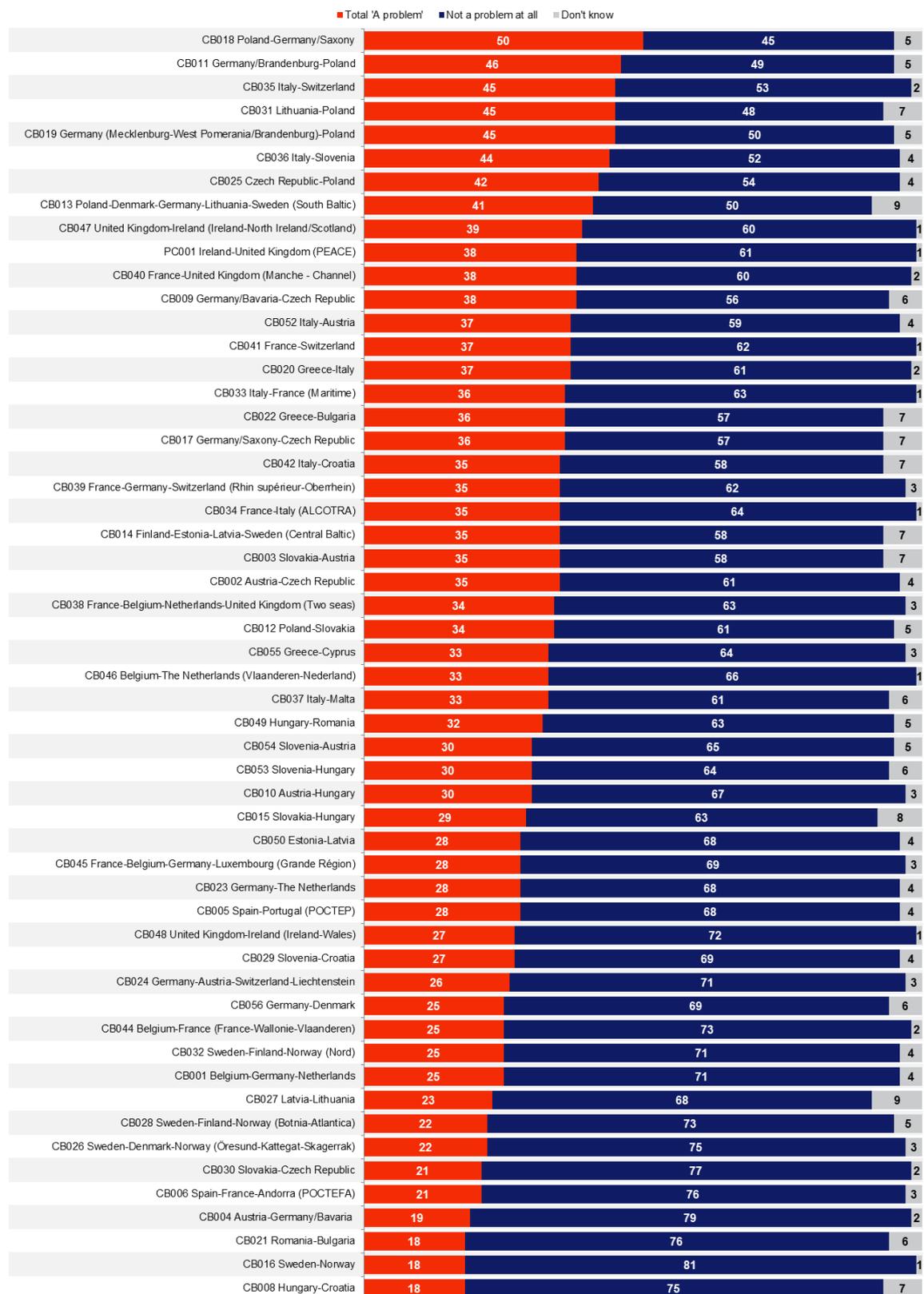
**Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
**Social and economic differences**



Q6.4. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?  
Social and economic differences  
Answer: Total 'A problem'



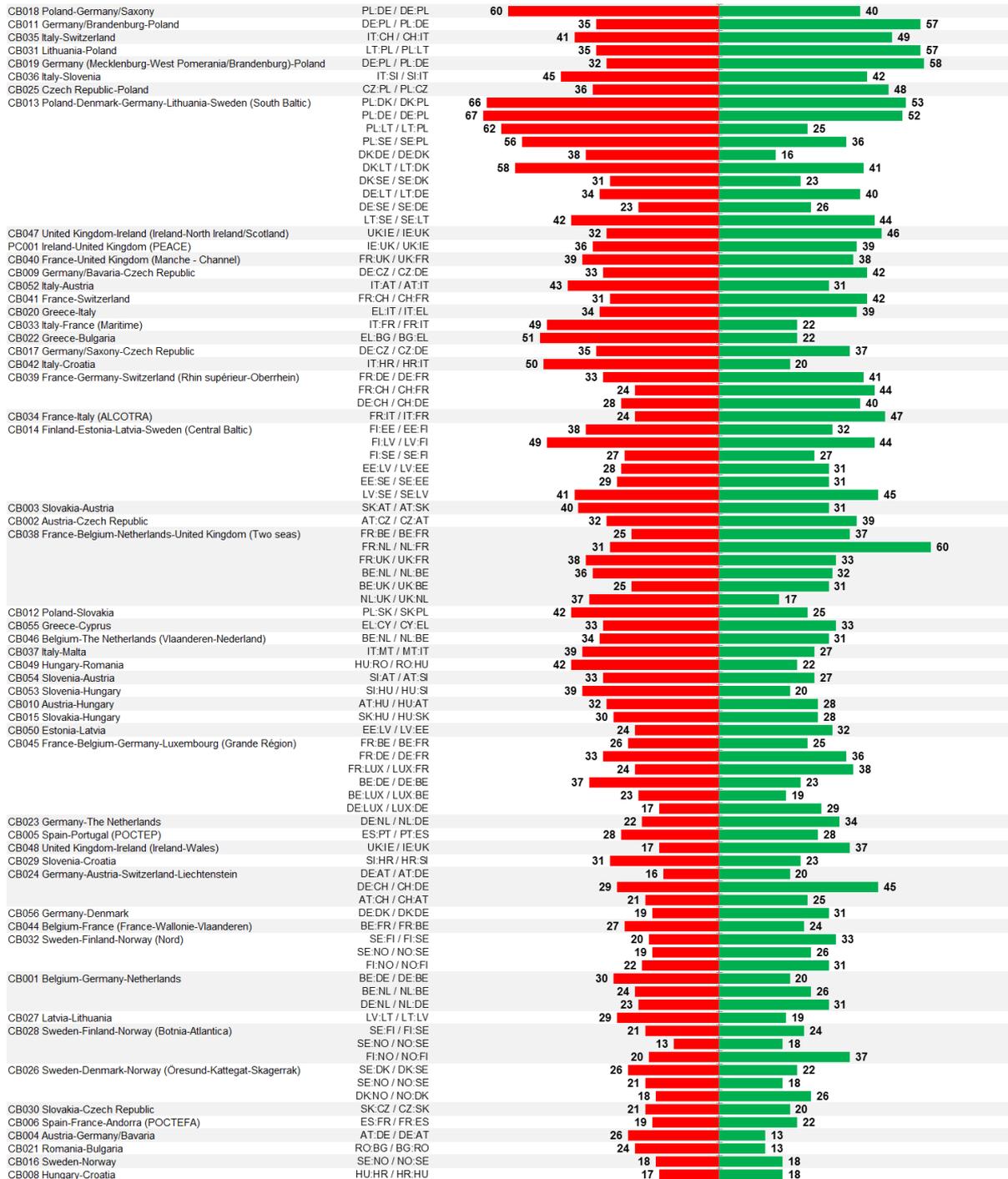
**Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?**  
**Cultural differences**



## Q6.5. Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Cultural differences

Answer: Total 'A problem'



## **TABLES**

D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries?

%		Several times a month	Once a month	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	 TOTAL	6	4	26	40	24
	 BE	10	4	30	34	22
	 BG	2	0	14	40	44
	 CZ	5	2	24	42	27
	 DK	2	2	44	42	10
	 DE	9	5	26	41	19
	 EE	3	2	21	53	21
	 IE	2	1	24	60	12
	 FR	0	1	6	41	52
	 ES	1	2	12	47	38
	 IT	9	4	18	38	31
	 HR	6	7	23	30	34
	 CY	4	2	13	37	44
	 LV	1	1	19	60	19
	 LT	2	1	22	45	30
	 LU	3	3	20	34	40
	 HU	30	13	42	10	5
	 MT	4	2	12	44	38
	 NL	0	1	17	60	22
	 AT	22	7	35	24	12
	 PL	13	9	37	32	9
	 PT	3	2	17	45	33
	 RO	2	2	9	42	45
	 SI	2	3	12	33	50
	 SK	11	6	37	27	19
	 FI	7	5	23	37	28
	 SE	2	1	24	62	11
	 UK	1	1	27	57	14
	 CH	1	1	25	50	23
	 NO	12	10	51	23	4
		4	6	47	39	4

D7 How often do you go abroad to other countries?

	%	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Goes abroad to other countries'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		0	36	76
 BE		0	44	78
 BG		0	16	56
 CZ		0	31	73
 DK		0	48	90
 DE		0	40	81
 EE		0	26	79
 IE		1	27	87
 EL		0	7	48
 ES		0	15	62
 FR		0	31	69
 HR		0	36	66
 IT		0	19	56
 CY		0	21	81
 LV		0	25	70
 LT		0	26	60
 LU		0	85	95
 HU		0	18	62
 MT		0	18	78
 NL		0	64	88
 AT		0	59	91
 PL		0	22	67
 PT		0	13	55
 RO		0	17	50
 SI		0	54	81
 SK		0	35	72
 FI		0	27	89
 SE		0	29	86
 UK		0	27	77
 CH		0	73	96
 NO		0	57	96

Q1 Have you heard about any EU funded cross-border cooperation activities in the region where you live?

		Yes, and you know what they are	Yes, but you do not know exactly what they are	No	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	12	19	68	1	31
	BE	9	16	75	0	25
	BG	17	26	56	1	43
	CZ	20	30	49	1	50
	DK	12	14	72	2	26
	DE	13	15	71	1	28
	EE	9	19	71	1	28
	IE	16	27	57	0	43
	EL	9	15	76	0	24
	ES	16	18	66	0	34
	FR	7	18	75	0	25
	HR	9	25	63	3	34
	IT	13	20	67	0	33
	CY	7	6	87	0	13
	LV	10	22	66	2	32
	LT	7	18	74	1	25
	LU	14	21	65	0	35
	HU	19	29	51	1	48
	MT	14	15	70	1	29
	NL	9	24	67	0	33
	AT	17	21	62	0	38
	PL	13	27	59	1	40
	PT	8	16	75	1	24
	RO	10	18	70	2	28
	SI	17	24	59	0	41
	SK	20	20	58	2	40
	FI	4	18	77	1	22
	SE	10	15	72	3	25
	UK	4	10	85	1	14
	CH	9	18	73	0	27
	NO	4	6	89	1	10

Q2.1 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

To visit family

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	2	3	6	89	0	5	11
	BE	5	4	6	85	0	9	15
	BG	0	1	5	94	0	1	6
	CZ	1	3	5	91	0	4	9
	DK	1	1	5	93	0	2	7
	DE	2	3	4	91	0	5	9
	EE	0	2	4	94	0	2	6
	IE	8	12	27	53	0	20	47
	EL	0	1	5	94	0	1	6
	ES	2	2	2	94	0	4	6
	FR	3	3	5	89	0	6	11
	HR	1	2	5	92	0	3	8
	IT	1	1	2	96	0	2	4
	CY	1	7	28	64	0	8	36
	LV	0	1	2	97	0	1	3
	LT	1	1	2	96	0	2	4
	LU	6	11	5	78	0	17	22
	HU	1	2	3	94	0	3	6
	MT	0	1	3	96	0	1	4
	NL	4	6	5	85	0	10	15
	AT	2	6	6	86	0	8	14
	PL	2	4	9	85	0	6	15
	PT	1	3	2	94	0	4	6
	RO	3	3	6	88	0	6	12
	SI	3	5	3	89	0	8	11
	SK	3	4	8	85	0	7	15
	FI	0	1	13	86	0	1	14
	SE	0	1	4	95	0	1	5
	UK	4	5	6	84	1	9	15
	CH	2	6	8	84	0	8	16
	NO	1	3	7	89	0	4	11

Q2.2 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

To visit friends

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	3	5	9	83	0	8	17
	BE	4	7	10	79	0	11	21
	BG	0	1	6	93	0	1	7
	CZ	2	4	9	85	0	6	15
	DK	1	3	8	88	0	4	12
	DE	4	5	7	84	0	9	16
	EE	1	2	9	88	0	3	12
	IE	9	14	27	50	0	23	50
	EL	1	1	6	92	0	2	8
	ES	2	4	5	89	0	6	11
	FR	3	6	7	84	0	9	16
	HR	1	3	6	90	0	4	10
	IT	1	3	5	91	0	4	9
	CY	1	7	30	62	0	8	38
	LV	1	2	6	91	0	3	9
	LT	1	1	4	94	0	2	6
	LU	11	18	9	62	0	29	38
	HU	2	2	6	90	0	4	10
	MT	0	1	7	92	0	1	8
	NL	4	8	6	82	0	12	18
	AT	4	8	10	78	0	12	22
	PL	3	5	12	80	0	8	20
	PT	2	3	6	88	1	5	11
	RO	2	4	6	88	0	6	12
	SI	3	7	6	84	0	10	16
	SK	4	8	9	79	0	12	21
	FI	0	2	15	83	0	2	17
	SE	0	2	7	91	0	2	9
	UK	4	7	9	80	0	11	20
	CH	3	11	15	71	0	14	29
	NO	1	4	13	82	0	5	18

Q2.3 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To use public services (for example health or education services)

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	1	2	4	93	0	3	7
	BE	2	2	5	91	0	4	9
	BG	0	1	2	97	0	1	3
	CZ	0	1	3	96	0	1	4
	DK	0	1	2	97	0	1	3
	DE	2	3	5	90	0	5	10
	EE	0	0	2	98	0	0	2
	IE	5	6	7	82	0	11	18
	EL	0	1	3	96	0	1	4
	ES	2	1	2	95	0	3	5
	FR	1	2	2	95	0	3	5
	HR	1	1	5	93	0	2	7
	IT	0	1	2	97	0	1	3
	CY	1	2	11	86	0	3	14
	LV	0	1	4	95	0	1	5
	LT	0	1	2	97	0	1	3
	LU	1	6	6	87	0	7	13
	HU	1	0	2	97	0	1	3
	MT	0	0	4	96	0	0	4
	NL	1	4	4	91	0	5	9
	AT	2	2	6	90	0	4	10
	PL	2	2	5	91	0	4	9
	PT	0	5	4	91	0	5	9
	RO	3	3	4	90	0	6	10
	SI	0	3	3	94	0	3	6
	SK	2	4	5	89	0	6	11
	FI	0	1	6	93	0	1	7
	SE	0	0	2	98	0	0	2
	UK	2	2	5	91	0	4	9
	CH	2	3	5	90	0	5	10
	NO	0	1	4	95	0	1	5

Q2.4 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
To shop for goods or services (for example buying clothes or to visit a hairdresser)

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	6	8	12	74	0	14	26
	BE	10	15	12	63	0	25	37
	BG	1	3	4	92	0	4	8
	CZ	6	12	15	67	0	18	33
	DK	2	10	14	74	0	12	26
	DE	11	10	12	67	0	21	33
	EE	2	4	13	81	0	6	19
	IE	15	14	16	55	0	29	45
	EL	1	1	5	93	0	2	7
	ES	4	8	10	78	0	12	22
	FR	8	9	9	74	0	17	26
	HR	5	6	14	75	0	11	25
	IT	2	3	4	91	0	5	9
	CY	1	3	19	77	0	4	23
	LV	1	5	11	83	0	6	17
	LT	1	3	8	88	0	4	12
	LU	15	28	11	46	0	43	54
	HU	3	3	8	86	0	6	14
	MT	0	2	14	84	0	2	16
	NL	17	16	10	57	0	33	43
	AT	6	9	13	72	0	15	28
	PL	6	6	9	79	0	12	21
	PT	5	11	9	74	1	16	25
	RO	4	5	8	83	0	9	17
	SI	6	10	14	70	0	16	30
	SK	8	12	15	65	0	20	35
	FI	1	6	23	70	0	7	30
	SE	0	3	10	87	0	3	13
	UK	6	4	9	81	0	10	19
	CH	11	17	16	56	0	28	44
	NO	6	17	22	55	0	23	45

Q2.5 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For work or business purposes

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	2	3	6	89	0	5	11
	BE	4	3	5	88	0	7	12
	BG	2	3	2	93	0	5	7
	CZ	3	5	6	86	0	8	14
	DK	1	3	7	89	0	4	11
	DE	3	3	5	89	0	6	11
	EE	2	2	10	86	0	4	14
	IE	6	6	8	79	1	12	20
	EL	1	0	3	96	0	1	4
	ES	0	3	4	93	0	3	7
	FR	3	3	4	90	0	6	10
	HR	3	2	4	91	0	5	9
	IT	1	2	2	95	0	3	5
	CY	0	4	12	84	0	4	16
	LV	1	4	7	88	0	5	12
	LT	1	2	4	93	0	3	7
	LU	5	8	7	80	0	13	20
	HU	2	2	3	92	1	4	7
	MT	0	1	5	94	0	1	6
	NL	3	6	5	85	1	9	14
	AT	3	4	6	87	0	7	13
	PL	2	3	6	89	0	5	11
	PT	2	2	5	91	0	4	9
	RO	2	3	6	89	0	5	11
	SI	2	4	4	90	0	6	10
	SK	3	5	7	85	0	8	15
	FI	1	1	9	89	0	2	11
	SE	0	2	7	91	0	2	9
	UK	3	3	6	86	2	6	12
	CH	2	5	6	87	0	7	13
	NO	1	3	12	84	0	4	16

Q2.6 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?  
For leisure activities including tourist visits

		Once a month or more often	Several times a year	Once a year or less often	Never	DK/NA	Total 'Several times a year or more often'	Total 'Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	4	12	28	56	0	16	44
	BE	4	19	27	50	0	23	50
	BG	2	10	17	71	0	12	29
	CZ	4	13	24	59	0	17	41
	DK	1	9	38	52	0	10	48
	DE	7	15	25	53	0	22	47
	EE	1	6	46	47	0	7	53
	IE	7	15	36	41	1	22	58
	EL	0	2	16	82	0	2	18
	ES	3	13	27	57	0	16	43
	FR	4	15	23	58	0	19	42
	HR	3	7	19	71	0	10	29
	IT	2	7	22	69	0	9	31
	CY	0	8	53	39	0	8	61
	LV	0	7	32	61	0	7	39
	LT	1	4	17	78	0	5	22
	LU	11	32	25	32	0	43	68
	HU	2	5	25	68	0	7	32
	MT	0	6	51	43	0	6	57
	NL	9	26	30	35	0	35	65
	AT	5	18	33	44	0	23	56
	PL	2	9	23	66	0	11	34
	PT	5	12	25	57	1	17	42
	RO	1	8	13	78	0	9	22
	SI	4	19	22	55	0	23	45
	SK	3	15	20	62	0	18	38
	FI	1	5	42	52	0	6	48
	SE	0	5	35	60	0	5	40
	UK	4	11	27	58	0	15	42
	CH	6	26	35	33	0	32	67
	NO	3	12	35	50	0	15	50

Q2T3 How often do you go to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for each of the following reasons?

		Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for at least one reason	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for only one reason	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for two reasons	Has travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] for three reasons or more	Has never travelled to [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME]
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	53	20	17	17	47
	BE	61	18	21	23	39
	BG	35	21	7	8	65
	CZ	57	20	22	15	43
	DK	59	27	21	11	41
	DE	58	21	19	18	42
	EE	60	29	20	11	40
	IE	78	11	18	49	22
	EL	22	9	6	7	78
	ES	47	21	15	12	53
	FR	50	17	17	16	50
	HR	39	12	14	13	61
	IT	34	18	9	7	66
	CY	70	17	16	36	30
	LV	46	21	15	10	54
	LT	31	16	11	5	69
	LU	82	17	27	38	18
	HU	37	18	10	9	63
	MT	61	39	14	9	39
	NL	74	24	25	25	26
	AT	66	24	19	22	34
	PL	44	14	11	19	56
	PT	46	14	17	14	54
	RO	33	10	8	15	67
	SI	58	24	18	16	42
	SK	54	14	17	23	46
	FI	58	20	19	19	42
	SE	46	25	14	8	54
	UK	49	17	12	20	51
	CH	79	25	25	29	21
	NO	68	24	24	20	32

Q3.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Manager

	%	Totally uncomfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Totally comfortable	DK/NA
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		4	7	31	49	10
 BE		2	5	36	53	4
 BG		10	18	34	17	21
 CZ		4	18	54	7	17
 DK		2	4	27	62	5
 DE		3	5	38	33	22
 EE		1	9	43	27	20
 IE		3	2	11	82	2
 EL		10	10	31	44	5
 ES		3	6	29	59	4
 FR		2	5	27	63	2
 HR		3	3	16	68	10
 IT		4	5	31	52	7
 CY		3	6	7	79	4
 LV		4	10	33	42	11
 LT		7	6	8	71	8
 LU		6	6	34	47	7
 HU		4	12	26	40	17
 MT		7	11	23	51	8
 NL		3	11	50	23	14
 AT		2	8	42	35	13
 PL		9	16	41	25	9
 PT		4	11	60	13	12
 RO		9	7	32	47	5
 SI		3	7	44	39	7
 SK		4	9	47	29	12
 FI		1	3	16	76	4
 SE		2	3	11	79	5
 UK		2	3	10	79	6
 CH		3	8	34	47	8
 NO		3	2	6	86	3

Q3.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Manager

	%	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		<b>11</b>	<b>80</b>
 BE		<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>
 BG		<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>
 CZ		<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>
 DK		<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>
 DE		<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>
 EE		<b>11</b>	<b>69</b>
 IE		<b>5</b>	<b>93</b>
 EL		<b>20</b>	<b>75</b>
 ES		<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>
 FR		<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>
 HR		<b>6</b>	<b>84</b>
 IT		<b>9</b>	<b>84</b>
 CY		<b>9</b>	<b>86</b>
 LV		<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>
 LT		<b>13</b>	<b>79</b>
 LU		<b>12</b>	<b>81</b>
 HU		<b>16</b>	<b>67</b>
 MT		<b>18</b>	<b>74</b>
 NL		<b>13</b>	<b>73</b>
 AT		<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>
 PL		<b>25</b>	<b>65</b>
 PT		<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>
 RO		<b>16</b>	<b>79</b>
 SI		<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>
 SK		<b>12</b>	<b>76</b>
 FI		<b>5</b>	<b>91</b>
 SE		<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>
 UK		<b>5</b>	<b>89</b>
 CH		<b>11</b>	<b>81</b>
 NO		<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>

Q3.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Work colleague

	%	Totally uncomfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Totally comfortable	DK/NA
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		2	3	30	58	7
 BE		1	3	31	62	3
 BG		4	9	44	29	14
 CZ		1	7	67	13	12
 DK		1	2	22	72	3
 DE		1	3	41	39	17
 EE		1	3	47	37	12
 IE		2	2	6	89	2
 EL		3	4	34	56	3
 ES		1	3	26	67	2
 FR		1	2	21	74	2
 HR		1	1	11	81	5
 IT		3	3	31	58	4
 CY		1	2	7	87	3
 LV		2	5	36	49	8
 LT		3	3	9	79	6
 LU		2	2	27	65	4
 HU		2	7	31	48	13
 MT		7	6	26	57	5
 NL		1	4	49	35	10
 AT		1	2	44	44	9
 PL		3	10	43	36	7
 PT		1	4	67	19	8
 RO		4	4	24	65	3
 SI		1	4	44	46	5
 SK		1	3	49	37	9
 FI		1	1	9	86	2
 SE		1	1	8	87	3
 UK		2	1	8	85	4
 CH		1	3	33	59	4
 NO		2	0	3	93	2

Q3.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Work colleague

	%	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		5	88
 BE		4	93
 BG		13	73
 CZ		8	80
 DK		3	94
 DE		4	79
 EE		4	84
 IE		4	95
 EL		7	90
 ES		4	94
 FR		4	95
 HR		2	92
 IT		6	89
 CY		3	94
 LV		7	85
 LT		6	88
 LU		4	92
 HU		8	78
 MT		13	83
 NL		5	85
 AT		3	88
 PL		14	79
 PT		5	87
 RO		8	89
 SI		5	90
 SK		4	86
 FI		2	96
 SE		2	95
 UK		4	92
 CH		4	92
 NO		2	96

Q3.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Neighbour

	%	Totally uncomfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Totally comfortable	DK/NA
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		1	3	31	59	5
 BE		1	2	31	64	2
 BG		3	8	42	35	13
 CZ		2	7	67	14	11
 DK		1	2	20	75	2
 DE		2	3	41	39	15
 EE		1	3	53	36	7
 IE		1	1	6	92	1
 EL		3	4	36	55	2
 ES		1	2	27	68	2
 FR		1	2	22	74	1
 HR		1	1	12	82	5
 IT		3	3	30	60	3
 CY		0	1	8	90	1
 LV		2	3	33	56	7
 LT		2	3	9	83	3
 LU		2	1	30	64	4
 HU		2	7	31	52	8
 MT		5	7	24	62	3
 NL		1	3	51	35	10
 AT		1	3	44	43	8
 PL		2	7	44	39	7
 PT		1	4	68	18	8
 RO		5	3	27	63	2
 SI		2	3	45	47	4
 SK		1	3	48	39	8
 FI		1	1	9	89	0
 SE		1	1	8	89	1
 UK		2	2	8	85	3
 CH		1	2	32	62	3
 NO		1	0	3	94	1

Q3.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Neighbour

	%	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		5	90
 BE		3	95
 BG		11	76
 CZ		9	81
 DK		3	95
 DE		5	81
 EE		4	89
 IE		2	98
 EL		7	92
 ES		3	95
 FR		3	96
 HR		2	93
 IT		6	91
 CY		1	97
 LV		4	89
 LT		5	92
 LU		3	93
 HU		8	83
 MT		11	86
 NL		4	86
 AT		4	88
 PL		10	83
 PT		5	87
 RO		8	90
 SI		5	91
 SK		4	87
 FI		1	98
 SE		2	97
 UK		3	93
 CH		2	94
 NO		2	97

Q3.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Family member

	%	Totally uncomfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Totally comfortable
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		2	4	28	58
 BE		1	3	26	67
 BG		8	15	35	26
 CZ		2	11	60	16
 DK		1	3	18	74
 DE		2	3	39	41
 EE		3	9	41	31
 IE		1	2	5	91
 EL		8	13	30	46
 ES		1	4	26	66
 FR		1	2	19	76
 HR		1	1	10	82
 IT		4	6	29	55
 CY		2	4	5	88
 LV		3	9	33	47
 LT		6	6	11	71
 LU		2	1	24	68
 HU		2	6	28	53
 MT		6	7	23	58
 NL		1	3	46	40
 AT		1	4	37	48
 PL		4	9	38	41
 PT		1	5	66	20
 RO		8	7	27	54
 SI		2	4	41	48
 SK		2	3	43	43
 FI		1	4	14	78
 SE		2	1	10	85
 UK		3	2	9	81
 CH		1	2	28	62
 NO		2	1	3	92

Q3.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable about having a citizen from [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] as your ...?

Family member

	%	Total 'Uncomfortable'	Total 'Comfortable'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		7	86
 BE		5	93
 BG		23	61
 CZ		13	76
 DK		4	92
 DE		4	79
 EE		12	72
 IE		3	96
 EL		20	76
 ES		6	92
 FR		4	95
 HR		2	92
 IT		10	84
 CY		6	93
 LV		12	79
 LT		12	82
 LU		3	92
 HU		8	81
 MT		13	81
 NL		5	86
 AT		5	86
 PL		13	79
 PT		5	86
 RO		15	81
 SI		6	89
 SK		4	86
 FI		5	92
 SE		3	94
 UK		6	90
 CH		3	91
 NO		3	95

## Q3T1 Mutual social trust among people living in border regions

		Feels comfortable with all the social categories	Feels uncomfortable with at least one social category	Feels uncomfortable with only one social category	Feels uncomfortable with two or more social categories	Does not know on all the social categories
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	82	15	9	7	3
	BE	88	11	7	5	1
	BG	57	39	19	20	4
	CZ	65	30	18	13	5
	DK	90	9	5	4	1
	DE	79	11	6	5	10
	EE	78	20	13	7	2
	IE	92	7	4	3	0
	EL	71	29	13	16	0
	ES	87	12	7	5	1
	FR	88	11	7	4	0
	HR	90	8	5	2	2
	IT	83	16	8	8	1
	CY	87	13	8	5	0
	LV	74	23	14	9	3
	LT	79	20	11	9	1
	LU	83	15	10	4	2
	HU	73	22	12	10	5
	MT	75	25	9	15	1
	NL	78	17	11	6	5
	AT	83	14	8	6	4
	PL	66	31	14	17	2
	PT	78	19	13	6	3
	RO	74	25	13	12	1
	SI	84	13	8	5	2
	SK	81	16	10	5	3
	FI	93	7	4	3	0
	SE	93	7	4	3	0
	UK	89	10	6	4	1
	CH	86	13	8	5	1
	NO	93	7	4	3	0

## Q3T2 Mutual social trust among people living in border regions

		Feels uncomfortable with all the social categories	Feels comfortable with at least one social category	Feels comfortable with only one social category	Feels comfortable with two or more social categories	Does not know on all the social categories
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	3	95	4	91	3
	BE	2	98	2	96	1
	BG	9	87	11	76	4
	CZ	5	90	7	83	5
	DK	1	97	2	96	1
	DE	2	88	5	83	10
	EE	3	95	7	88	2
	IE	1	99	1	98	0
	EL	4	96	4	91	0
	ES	2	97	2	95	1
	FR	1	99	1	97	0
	HR	1	97	2	95	2
	IT	4	95	4	92	1
	CY	1	99	2	97	0
	LV	3	94	5	90	3
	LT	3	96	5	92	1
	LU	1	97	3	94	2
	HU	5	90	6	84	5
	MT	6	93	7	86	1
	NL	3	92	4	88	5
	AT	2	94	3	91	4
	PL	7	90	7	84	2
	PT	3	94	4	90	3
	RO	4	95	3	91	1
	SI	3	94	2	92	2
	SK	3	94	5	89	3
	FI	1	99	1	98	0
	SE	1	98	1	97	0
	UK	2	97	3	95	1
	CH	1	97	3	95	1
	NO	1	98	1	98	0

Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?

		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	16	45	26	12	2
	BE	10	45	28	15	1
	BG	7	31	28	32	2
	CZ	3	39	43	13	1
	DK	34	52	10	3	1
	DE	14	48	28	6	3
	EE	10	53	24	10	3
	IE	31	46	14	7	2
	EL	15	33	28	23	1
	ES	23	46	20	10	1
	FR	9	41	31	18	1
	HR	10	44	21	23	1
	IT	13	42	29	14	2
	CY	9	32	33	23	2
	LV	8	40	38	13	2
	LT	11	49	21	16	2
	LU	14	47	27	10	2
	HU	4	32	41	21	2
	MT	11	31	35	19	5
	NL	16	56	20	7	2
	AT	15	53	23	7	2
	PL	6	43	37	13	1
	PT	3	41	40	11	6
	RO	10	47	21	21	1
	SI	8	36	36	19	1
	SK	6	35	43	13	3
	FI	18	62	16	3	1
	SE	50	40	5	3	1
	UK	29	47	14	7	3
	CH	18	55	20	6	1
	NO	38	46	9	6	1

Q4 Generally speaking, would you agree or disagree that most people can be trusted?

		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>
	BE	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>
	BG	<b>38</b>	<b>60</b>
	CZ	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>
	DK	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>
	DE	<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>
	EE	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>
	IE	<b>77</b>	<b>21</b>
	EL	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>
	ES	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>
	FR	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>
	HR	<b>55</b>	<b>44</b>
	IT	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>
	CY	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>
	LV	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>
	LT	<b>60</b>	<b>37</b>
	LU	<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>
	HU	<b>36</b>	<b>62</b>
	MT	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>
	NL	<b>71</b>	<b>27</b>
	AT	<b>68</b>	<b>30</b>
	PL	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
	PT	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>
	RO	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>
	SI	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>
	SK	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>
	FI	<b>80</b>	<b>19</b>
	SE	<b>90</b>	<b>9</b>
	UK	<b>76</b>	<b>21</b>
	CH	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>
	NO	<b>84</b>	<b>15</b>

Q5 Would you say that living near the border with [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME] represents ...

%		More of an obstacle	More of an opportunity	It has no impact	DK/NA
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	 TOTAL	4	37	55	4
	 BE	3	30	65	2
	 BG	2	35	60	3
	 CZ	4	41	52	3
	 DK	4	46	44	6
	 DE	6	31	56	7
	 EE	2	38	52	8
	 IE	6	52	40	2
	 EL	7	23	64	6
	 ES	2	37	59	2
	 FR	3	50	46	1
	 HR	2	29	60	9
	 IT	3	47	45	5
	 CY	9	17	58	16
	 LV	2	34	58	6
	 LT	2	17	66	15
	 LU	5	27	65	3
	 HU	6	35	53	6
	 MT	6	58	31	5
	 NL	4	43	51	2
	 AT	6	32	59	3
	 PL	3	31	64	2
	 PT	3	62	32	3
	 RO	2	28	68	2
	 SI	5	42	48	5
	 SK	3	43	51	3
	 FI	2	40	55	3
	 SE	3	37	54	6
	 UK	5	26	64	5
	 CH	8	32	57	3
	 NO	1	42	53	4

Q6.1 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Legal or administrative differences

	%	A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		14	31	34	21	45
 BE		15	34	41	10	49
 BG		13	24	32	31	37
 CZ		13	36	27	24	49
 DK		6	31	34	29	37
 DE		14	28	28	30	42
 EE		3	34	34	29	37
 IE		10	37	48	5	47
 EL		17	31	30	22	48
 ES		11	24	46	19	35
 FR		21	36	35	8	57
 HR		11	22	41	26	33
 IT		34	22	25	19	56
 CY		20	37	24	19	57
 LV		8	32	35	25	40
 LT		10	23	28	39	33
 LU		11	39	38	12	50
 HU		11	28	39	22	39
 MT		12	22	38	28	34
 NL		14	36	28	22	50
 AT		18	36	27	19	54
 PL		18	40	24	18	58
 PT		11	29	41	19	40
 RO		12	21	57	10	33
 SI		15	30	34	21	45
 SK		11	30	36	23	41
 FI		5	33	40	22	38
 SE		5	25	42	28	30
 UK		8	29	50	13	37
 CH		25	35	24	16	60
 NO		2	21	48	29	23

Q6.2 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Accessibility (for example geographical barriers or transport infrastructure)

	%	A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		7	23	65	5	30
 BE		6	21	70	3	27
 BG		7	16	69	8	23
 CZ		5	21	70	4	26
 DK		5	28	58	9	33
 DE		5	18	72	5	23
 EE		2	15	77	6	17
 IE		7	23	69	1	30
 EL		11	34	48	7	45
 ES		9	19	66	6	28
 FR		9	25	63	3	34
 HR		4	15	75	6	19
 IT		23	20	51	6	43
 CY		5	28	62	5	33
 LV		4	19	71	6	23
 LT		5	20	65	10	25
 LU		10	22	65	3	32
 HU		6	15	73	6	21
 MT		5	16	74	5	21
 NL		5	21	71	3	26
 AT		6	25	64	5	31
 PL		6	38	50	6	44
 PT		7	24	62	7	31
 RO		16	16	65	3	32
 SI		3	15	78	4	18
 SK		7	21	66	6	28
 FI		6	31	57	6	37
 SE		5	28	59	8	33
 UK		5	20	70	5	25
 CH		10	30	55	5	40
 NO		3	23	67	7	26

Q6.3 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Language differences

	%	A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		20	37	41	2	57
 BE		17	27	55	1	44
 BG		29	39	29	3	68
 CZ		20	42	36	2	62
 DK		14	44	40	2	58
 DE		25	37	34	4	62
 EE		17	52	28	3	69
 IE		1	11	87	1	12
 EL		21	38	39	2	59
 ES		12	37	50	1	49
 FR		20	38	42	0	58
 HR		19	36	43	2	55
 IT		31	32	35	2	63
 CY		5	21	74	0	26
 LV		32	43	23	2	75
 LT		25	34	35	6	59
 LU		11	30	58	1	41
 HU		21	42	32	5	63
 MT		11	33	55	1	44
 NL		14	35	50	1	49
 AT		23	34	42	1	57
 PL		30	52	17	1	82
 PT		11	30	57	2	41
 RO		20	24	55	1	44
 SI		30	30	38	2	60
 SK		20	29	49	2	49
 FI		17	47	33	3	64
 SE		21	45	32	2	66
 UK		9	30	59	2	39
 CH		10	26	63	1	36
 NO		13	34	52	1	47

Q6.4 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Social and economic differences

	%	A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		14	32	46	8	46
 BE		12	30	53	5	42
 BG		18	23	47	12	41
 CZ		23	36	33	8	59
 DK		8	31	49	12	39
 DE		12	30	46	12	42
 EE		8	35	44	13	43
 IE		9	35	54	2	44
 EL		18	36	40	6	54
 ES		10	25	59	6	35
 FR		17	34	45	4	51
 HR		8	24	57	11	32
 IT		26	28	39	7	54
 CY		18	36	43	3	54
 LV		14	36	37	13	50
 LT		16	31	36	17	47
 LU		13	37	46	4	50
 HU		17	29	43	11	46
 MT		10	31	45	14	41
 NL		7	33	53	7	40
 AT		16	38	40	6	54
 PL		17	44	31	8	61
 PT		20	29	46	5	49
 RO		12	21	62	5	33
 SI		14	36	41	9	50
 SK		20	29	39	12	49
 FI		6	33	51	10	39
 SE		5	27	57	11	32
 UK		7	29	58	6	36
 CH		19	40	36	5	59
 NO		2	27	62	9	29

Q6.5 Thinking about the cooperation between [OUR COUNTRY] and [COUNTRY FROM PROGRAMME], to what extent are any of the following a problem ...?

Cultural differences

	%	A major problem	A minor problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'
		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
 TOTAL		5	27	64	4	32
 BE		5	25	69	1	30
 BG		5	12	74	9	17
 CZ		5	30	62	3	35
 DK		3	29	62	6	32
 DE		4	24	65	7	28
 EE		0	27	67	6	27
 IE		4	35	60	1	39
 EL		9	30	57	4	39
 ES		3	20	73	4	23
 FR		4	24	70	2	28
 HR		4	16	73	7	20
 IT		16	28	53	3	44
 CY		5	28	63	4	33
 LV		3	30	62	5	33
 LT		5	26	56	13	31
 LU		5	24	70	1	29
 HU		6	21	66	7	27
 MT		6	21	67	6	27
 NL		5	29	63	3	34
 AT		3	25	69	3	28
 PL		9	46	41	4	55
 PT		5	23	67	5	28
 RO		7	16	74	3	23
 SI		8	28	59	5	36
 SK		7	22	65	6	29
 FI		2	27	66	5	29
 SE		1	23	72	4	24
 UK		5	25	67	3	30
 CH		8	34	56	2	42
 NO		1	24	71	4	25

## Q6T1 Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions

		Sees no problem at all in all of the aspects	Sees a problem in at least one of the aspects	Sees a problem in only one of the aspects	Sees a problem in two or more of the aspects	Does not know on all the aspects
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	19	81	22	59	1
	BE	25	75	19	56	0
	BG	15	84	29	55	1
	CZ	14	85	20	66	0
	DK	22	77	23	55	0
	DE	19	80	24	56	1
	EE	16	83	27	56	1
	IE	27	73	23	50	0
	EL	17	82	17	65	0
	ES	24	75	30	45	1
	FR	16	84	19	65	0
	HR	24	76	31	44	1
	IT	12	87	16	71	1
	CY	21	79	22	58	0
	LV	12	87	23	65	0
	LT	20	78	22	55	2
	LU	20	80	18	62	0
	HU	19	78	22	56	3
	MT	26	73	29	44	1
	NL	20	80	21	59	1
	AT	15	85	19	66	0
	PL	5	95	12	83	0
	PT	21	78	26	52	1
	RO	29	70	22	48	0
	SI	16	83	22	61	1
	SK	21	79	23	55	1
	FI	19	80	21	60	1
	SE	19	81	29	52	1
	UK	30	69	22	47	1
	CH	15	84	19	65	0
	NO	32	68	28	40	0

## Q6T2 Obstacles to cross-border cooperation between border regions

		Sees a problem in all of the aspects	Sees no problem at all in at least one of the aspects	Sees no problem at all in only one of the aspects	Sees no problem at all in two or more of the aspects	Does not know on all the aspects
%		Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422	Flash EB 422
	TOTAL	12	88	17	70	1
	BE	7	92	13	79	0
	BG	8	92	16	75	1
	CZ	11	89	22	66	0
	DK	16	83	16	68	0
	DE	10	89	19	70	1
	EE	6	93	19	74	1
	IE	4	96	11	85	0
	EL	22	78	19	59	0
	ES	6	93	16	76	1
	FR	12	88	16	73	0
	HR	7	93	13	80	1
	IT	20	79	21	59	1
	CY	9	91	16	74	0
	LV	10	89	21	68	0
	LT	14	84	21	63	2
	LU	7	93	11	82	0
	HU	10	87	16	71	3
	MT	12	88	13	74	1
	NL	9	90	14	76	1
	AT	11	89	20	70	0
	PL	24	76	29	47	0
	PT	11	89	12	77	1
	RO	8	92	9	84	0
	SI	8	90	18	72	1
	SK	12	87	15	72	1
	FI	13	86	18	68	1
	SE	10	90	16	73	1
	UK	8	92	12	79	1
	CH	15	85	18	66	0
	NO	10	89	11	78	0