

Geographical and labour market mobility

Report

Fieldwork November - December 2009

Publication June 2010

This survey was requested by Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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.

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
1. MOBILITY INTENTIONS AND VIEWS ABOUT WORKING ABROAD	9
1.1 Mobility intentions	9
1.1.1 Statistical significance of differences in future mobility	18
1.1.2 Influence of past mobility on future mobility	19
1.2 Firm vs. general intentions	22
1.3 Preferred type and length of employment	28
1.3.1 Preferred type and length of employment.....	28
1.4 Preferred countries	31
1.4.1 Preferred countries for working abroad, and why Europeans would choose them.....	31
1.5 Moving alone or with family and friends	39
1.6 Finding work abroad	41
2. PAST MOBILITY EXPERIENCES	50
2.1 Europeans' past experiences of living and working in another country	50
2.2 Europeans' past experiences of studying in another country	53
2.3 Knowing people with experience abroad	58
2.4 The experiences of Europeans that lived abroad	61

2.4.1 Destination and duration of stay	61
2.4.2 Type of employment and how employment was found.....	66
3. EUROPEANS' ATTITUDES TO MOBILITY.....	72
3.1 Why do Europeans value the freedom of mobility?	72
3.2 Is mobility good for families?.....	76
3.3 Is mobility good for the economy?	79
3.4 Is mobility good for the labour market?	83
3.5 Is mobility good for European integration?	86
4. MOTIVATIONS AND DISINCENTIVES TO MOVE FOR WORK.....	89
4.1 Why would Europeans consider working abroad?.....	89
4.1.1 Would unemployment encourage mobility?.....	89
4.1.2 Financial incentives required to move for work	95
4.1.3 Move or commute?	101
4.2 Factors which encourage and discourage Europeans from working abroad.....	105
4.2.1 Encouraging factors	105
4.2.2 Discouraging factors.....	111
4.2.3 Practical difficulties expected or encountered	116
CONCLUSION.....	120
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

There is a long history of Europeans moving to another country in search of a better place, a good education, a job, higher income and moving to a nice place for retirement has been a choice for many Europeans. However, it is only a relatively recent phenomenon that people have been granted the right to move to and work freely in another EU country without having to get a residence or work permit. The free movement of EU workers within the then "European Common Market" first became possible in 1968 and was the first of the four basic economic freedoms of the European market to be implemented. The other principles covering the free movement of goods, services and capital were to follow only 25 years later with the emergence of the single European Market in 1993.

Subsequent to the adoption of the principle of free movement of workers, restrictions to the principle were only applied for limited periods of time at different stages of the European Union's enlargements.¹ For the enlargements of May 2004 when 10 countries joined the Union and the 2007 enlargement for Bulgaria and Romania, transitional arrangements for the free movement of workers were put in place that must come to an end at the latest by May 2011 and January 2014 respectively.²

Since its implementation, the free movement of people and labour has become a symbol for European integration. In fact, a 2007 Eurobarometer showed that Europeans consider the free movement of people, goods and services within the EU as the most positive result of European integration³. The current survey reinforces this result, finding that 60% believe mobility is good for European integration. Moreover, almost half of Europeans say that geographic mobility is a good thing for the individual, with only 17% saying that it is a bad thing (whilst 31% are neutral and 4% did not know).

¹ The only enlargement for which transitional arrangements for the free movement of workers were not applied was in 1995, when Austria, Finland and Sweden joined.

² Transitional arrangements do not apply to workers from Cyprus and Malta. For more details concerning the application of transitional arrangements on the free movement of workers see <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=466&langId=en>.

³ Standard Eurobarometer 67 (Spring 2007), see http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb67/eb67_en.htm.

This generally positive attitude toward mobility was already noted in the 2005 mobility survey that was carried out in preparation for the European Year of Workers Mobility.

However, while people express rather positive opinions about mobility, actual mobility levels within Europe tend to be relatively low. On average, only slightly more than two percent of EU citizens currently live in another EU Member State, compared to almost four percent of the EU-27 population who are non-EU nationals⁴. And, as this survey finds, only ten percent of Europeans have lived and worked abroad (EU and/or non EU) at some point in their life.

It is in this context that this Eurobarometer survey aims to take a closer look at Europeans' mobility experiences and intentions. It also wants to help to explore the reasons that make people move or, indeed, stay home. It should be noted that the Eurobarometer surveys the population of the European Union aged 15 and over. As such, the survey makes it possible to estimate the mobility rate among EU citizens. The survey consequently does not target specifically the mobile population. Since past mobility and future mobility intentions are low, the sampled mobile population on the Eurobarometer is small which limits the possibility to carry out extensive and statistically reliable analyses of specific target groups, in this case mobile Europeans.

This survey follows the themes of the 2005 and 2007 Eurobarometer mobility surveys⁵, but has been modified and expanded to cover a range of areas relating to cross-border mobility, particularly in relation to working abroad.

Topics covered include:

- ◆ Respondent's opinions about the impact of people moving across regions or countries within the EU on individuals, families, the economy, the labour market and European integration.
- ◆ Respondents' experiences of living, working and/or studying abroad

⁴ See European Commission, Geographic labour mobility in the context of EU enlargement, Chapter 3, Employment in Europe 2008 report. Available at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=113&newsId=415&furtherNews=yes>

⁵ Eurobarometer waves 64.1 and 67.1, respectively.

- ◆ Respondents' plans to work abroad in future
- ◆ Positive and negative experiences of those who have already worked abroad
- ◆ Motivations and disincentives for working abroad
- ◆ Perceived issues to be faced when working abroad
- ◆ Ways respondents think they would find work abroad
- ◆ Respondents' knowledge of EURES (European Employment Services), and the services they would look for in an employment service

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. The current survey has been significantly modified since previous surveys but where possible results will be compared with 2005 results. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables - such as respondents' gender, age, education and occupation - have been used to provide additional analysis. Many of the questions listed as topics above have also been used as key variables in the analysis to gain a deeper insight into Europeans' views on mobility.

Throughout this report comparisons will be made also between pre-2004 Member States (EU15) and those countries that joined the Union after 2004 (NMS12). The main reasons for this distinction are historic and economic differences between the EU15 and the NMS 12 that influence patterns of past mobility and future mobility intentions in different ways. Moreover, the freedom of movement of workers from most of the NMS12⁶ is still restricted under transitional arrangements applied by a number of EU15 countries.

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, and was coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. It was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 13 September and 9 October 2009. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)⁷. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS

⁶ With the exception of Cyprus and Malta.

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals⁸.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI, UK
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

⁸ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ◆ The majority of Europeans think that moving countries or regions is good for European integration; half think that it is good for the economy, the labour market, and individuals, but fewer think mobility is good for families.
- ◆ In spite of these views, a relatively small share of ten percent of respondents has actually lived and worked abroad, 13% have been abroad for education or training, but 41% have a friend or relative that has experienced living and working in another country.
- ◆ Experience abroad, be it for work or study, makes people more likely to consider moving abroad for work in the future. Having a relative or friend who has lived or worked abroad also predisposes people to consider moving abroad.
- ◆ Around a third of Europeans (34%) rate the chances of finding a job in another country better than those in their own country; close to one in five (17%) envisages working abroad at some point in the future.
- ◆ Most Europeans who envisage working abroad plan to do so in a few years time, although when they do move the most common desire is to get a permanent position, and to stay for as long as possible.
- ◆ As a result of their longer term view, the majority of those planning to work abroad are yet to make any concrete preparations, although 26% have learned a new language.
- ◆ The United States, the United Kingdom and Australia are the three most popular destinations for those considering working abroad.
- ◆ Personal contacts and the Internet are the most likely sources of information Europeans would use to find a job abroad. 21% would use a public employment agency, and 12% have heard of EURES (European Employment Services).
- ◆ Europeans living in NMS12 countries are more likely to be motivated to work abroad, and in their choice of country by economic considerations, whilst those in EU15 countries are more drawn by lifestyle and cultural factors.
- ◆ Unemployment is also a powerful motivator for mobility - almost half would consider moving regions or countries to find work if they were to be out of work. However, financial incentives are not the dominant consideration for all Europeans - 28% of Europeans would not work abroad no matter the money on offer.

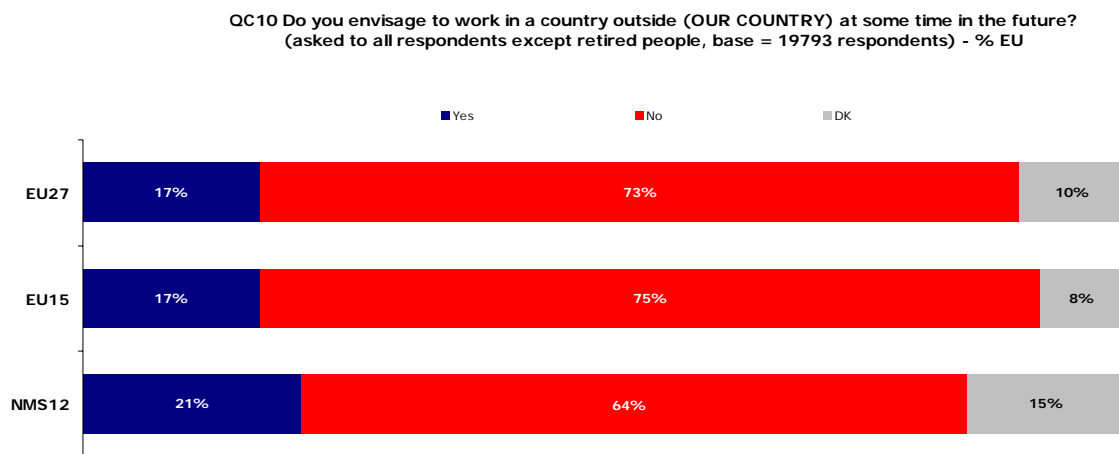
1. MOBILITY INTENTIONS AND VIEWS ABOUT WORKING ABROAD

1.1 Mobility intentions

- Close to one in five Europeans envisage working abroad in the future -

European Union citizens can move freely between Member States to live, work, or just to travel.

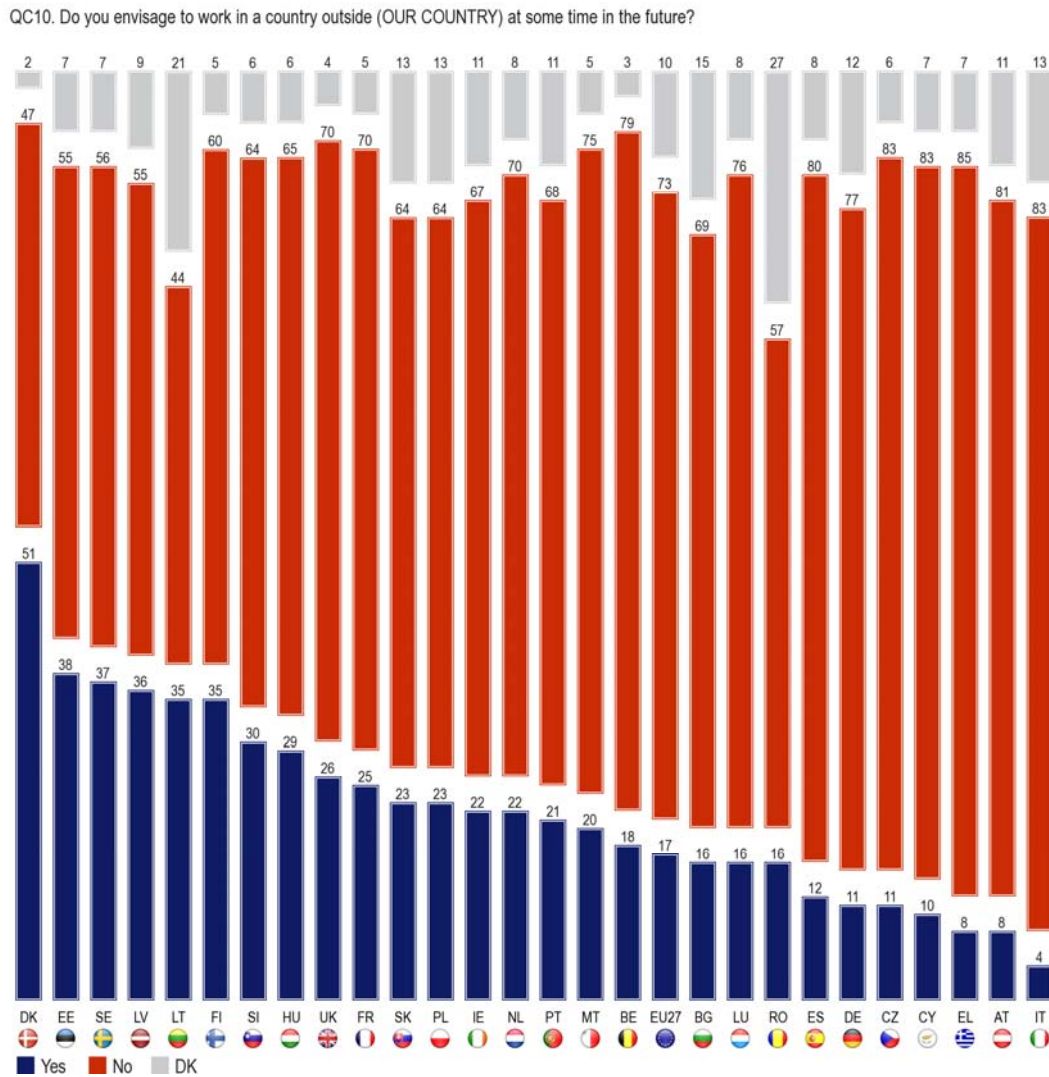
Close to one European in five (17%) envisages working abroad at some time in the future⁹. Almost three quarters do not plan to work abroad in future, whilst 10% are unsure. Those living in NMS12 countries are more likely to envisage working abroad than those in the EU15 (21% vs. 17%) and less likely to say no (64% vs. 75%). They are also more likely to be unsure (15% vs. 8%). (See also section 1.1.1 below).



Denmark is the only country where a majority (51%) say they envisage working abroad at some time in the future. After Denmark there is then a large drop - 13 percentage points - to the next group of countries (Estonia: 38%; Sweden: 37%; Latvia: 36% and Lithuania and Finland: 35%). Romania has the highest proportion of

⁹ QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?

people who are unsure - with 27% unable to say whether they envisage working abroad in the future.



* Note. Asked to all respondents except retired people, base = 19793 respondents

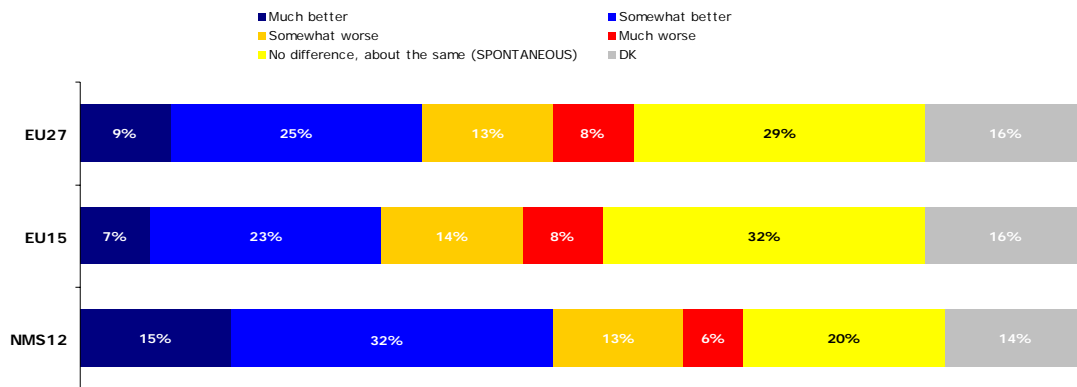
At the other end of the spectrum only 4% of Italians, and 8% of Austrians and Greeks said they could see themselves working in another country in the future.*

IS IT EASIER TO FIND WORK ABROAD?

Prolonged economic difficulties resulting from the global financial crisis may be leading Europeans to think that the "grass is greener on the other side of the fence" - 34% of Europeans think that chances of finding a job abroad are actually better than the chances of finding a job in their own country¹⁰. In fact nine percent think chances are much better - almost the same proportion that consider the chances to be much worse (8%). Just under one third - 29% - think that the probability of finding a job abroad are about the same as finding a job at home, 21% think the chances are worse, and 16% say they don't know.

Respondents living in NMS12 countries are much more likely to consider the chances of finding work abroad better than at home, with almost half saying they are better while less than a third of those living in EU15 countries say the same (47% vs 30%). In fact, 15% of those living in NMS12 say the chances of finding a job abroad are much better, compared to only 7% of those in EU15. About one third (32%) of those living in EU15 Member States say that the chances finding work abroad and at home are the same, compared to only 20% of those living in NMS12.

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)? - % EU

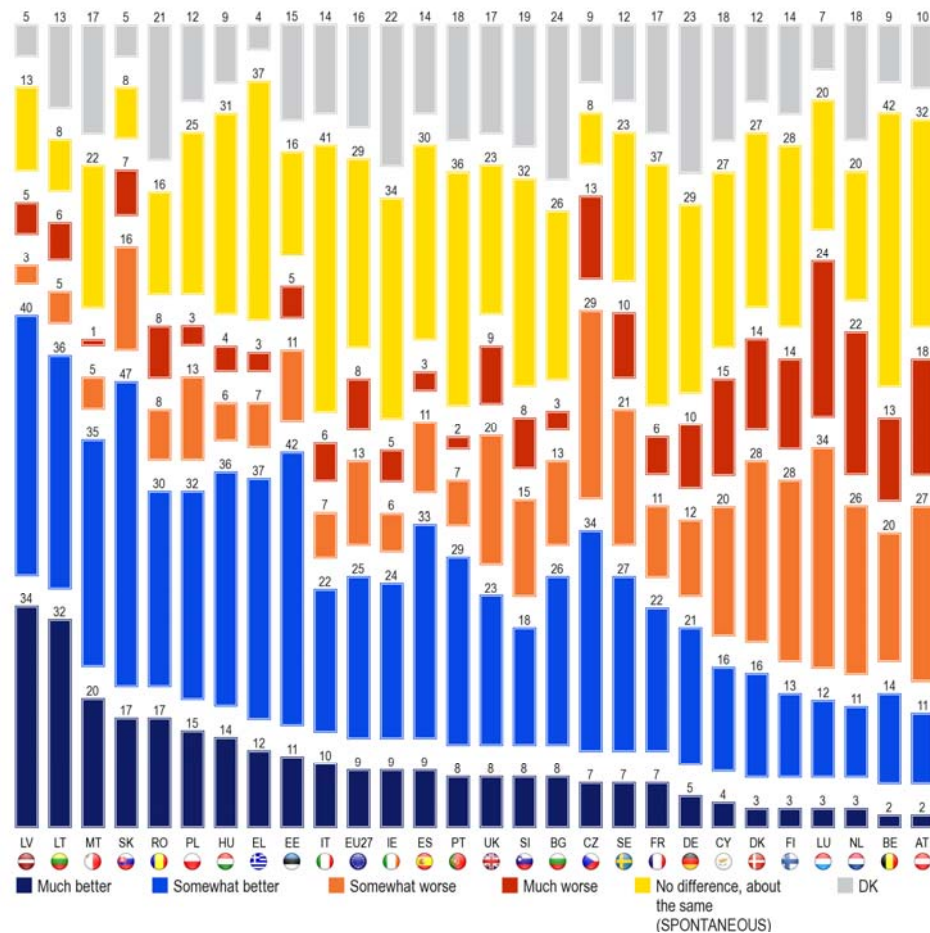


¹⁰ QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)? Much better; Somewhat better; Somewhat worse; Much worse; No difference, about the same (SPONTANEOUS); Don't Know

There are large differences at country level. Three quarters (74%) of Latvians and 68% of Lithuanians say the chance of finding work abroad is better - in fact in each case about one third say chances are "much better". Other countries where at least 50% of respondents say chances of finding work abroad are better are Slovakia (64%), Malta (55%), Estonia (53%) and Hungary (50%).






Luxembourg is the only country where the majority of respondents think that chances of finding a job abroad are worse than at home (58%), although a large proportion of those living in the Netherlands (48%) and Austria (45%) agree. Opinions in the Czech Republic are almost equally divided, with 41% thinking that the chance of finding a job overseas is better, and 42% thinking that chances would be worse. In Belgium (42%), Italy (41%) and France (37%) the majority view is that the chances at home are the same as abroad.

QC23. In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Age and education are important dividers of opinion and the older people are the less optimistic they tend to be about finding a job abroad. Equally, the longer respondents stayed in education, the more likely they are to say that the chance of finding a job abroad is better. The survey also shows that the unemployed are more likely than other occupations to say the chances of finding work abroad are better than of finding work in their own country.

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Better	Worse	No difference, about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	34%	21%	29%	16%
Sex				
 Male	36%	22%	28%	14%
 Female	32%	21%	30%	17%
Age				
 15-24	46%	18%	23%	13%
25-39	39%	22%	28%	11%
40-54	32%	24%	31%	13%
55 +	26%	20%	31%	23%
Education (End of)				
 15-	26%	20%	32%	22%
16-19	32%	23%	30%	15%
20+	36%	23%	28%	13%
Still studying	50%	16%	21%	13%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	35%	20%	33%	12%
Managers	33%	26%	30%	11%
Other white collars	34%	26%	28%	12%
Manual workers	35%	24%	29%	12%
House persons	29%	21%	32%	18%
Unemployed	38%	22%	27%	13%
Retired	27%	19%	30%	24%
Students	50%	16%	21%	13%

It is not surprising to find that respondents who envisage working abroad are far more likely to consider the chances of finding a job abroad better, when compared with those who have no plans to work abroad (56% vs 31%). Those who have already lived and worked abroad (38% vs 33%), and those with a friend/relative who has done so (39% vs 30%) are also more likely to say the chances of finding a job abroad are better. Those who have no plans to work abroad are more likely to say the chances of finding a job abroad are worse (24% vs 16%). The experience of studying abroad does not have much influence on respondents' opinions about the chances of finding a job abroad compared to their own country.

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Better	Worse	No difference, about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	34%	21%	29%	16%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad				
Yes	38%	23%	28%	11%
No	33%	21%	29%	17%
Educational experience abroad				
Yes	37%	20%	30%	13%
No	33%	22%	29%	16%
A relative lives/works abroad				
Yes	39%	22%	26%	13%
No	30%	21%	31%	18%
Envisage to work abroad				
Yes	56%	16%	21%	7%
No	31%	24%	31%	14%

Moving intentions are strongly linked to the perceived chances of finding a job abroad. Overall, 27% of Europeans who feel that the chance of finding a job is better abroad than in their own country have moving intentions, compared to 13% who feel their chances abroad are the same or worse than in their own country.

QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?
(asked to all respondents except retired people, base = 19793 respondents)





























	Yes	No	DK
EU27	17%	73%	10%
Chances to find a job outside (OUR COUNTRY)			
Better	27%	62%	11%
The same	13%	79%	8%
Worse	13%	80%	7%

At country level, the share of people with moving intentions who feel the chance of finding a job abroad is better than in their own country varies from 14% in Greece to 64% in Denmark. This is partially explained by the earlier finding that Danes are generally more likely than average to want to move abroad (51%) whilst the intention to move is very low among Greek respondents (8%). However, as noted earlier, 49% of Greek respondents feel that their chance of finding a job is higher than it is in their country, compared to only 19% of Danes.

The following table shows the share that finds the chance of finding a job abroad is better than in their own country followed by the share of these respondents that envisage moving abroad some time in the future¹¹.

¹¹ Please note that the figures in the first column do not include the views of retired respondents as they were not asked if they envisage moving abroad in the future for work. Furthermore, it should be noted that due to statistical reliability, we are only showing results if for a particular category (country or socio-demographic group) at least 50 respondents envisage working abroad. This means that Italy and Cyprus are not included in the tables.






The propensity to move abroad for Europeans who feel that chances to find work are better abroad than at home

		% Better	% of "better" envisaging to move abroad
	EU27	39%	30%
	LV	76%	41%
	LT	72%	40%
	SK	66%	25%
	EE	57%	47%
	HU	55%	38%
	MT	55%	30%
	EL	52%	14%
	RO	51%	25%
	PL	51%	31%
	ES	44%	18%
	PT	42%	36%
	CZ	42%	17%
	BG	36%	31%
	IE	35%	43%
	SE	34%	48%
	UK	33%	39%
	FR	33%	38%
	IT	33%	10%
	SI	31%	48%
	DE	29%	19%
	CY	23%	25%
	DE	19%	64%
	FI	18%	51%
	BE	17%	39%
	LU	17%	29%
	NL	15%	45%
	AT	12%	31%

This analysis highlights that in countries where relatively few people feel that the chances are better abroad, those who do hold this view show an above average intention to want to move abroad.

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (22%) are more likely than women (14%) to envisage working abroad in future. Those aged 15 - 24 are most likely to envisage working abroad (36%), and as age increases this likelihood decreases to only 4% of the 55+ age group. The analysis also shows that the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to consider working in another country in the future. Proportions increase from 7% for those who finished education prior to 16, to 21% for those that stayed in education until age 20 or more. The unemployed (20%) and managers (19%) are the occupation groups most likely to think they will work abroad in the future.

QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?
(asked to all respondents except retired people, base = 19793 respondents)

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	17%	73%	10%
Sex			
 Male	22%	67%	11%
 Female	14%	78%	8%
Age			
 15-24	36%	45%	19%
25-39	19%	70%	11%
40-54	11%	83%	6%
55 +	4%	93%	3%
Education (End of)			
 15-	7%	88%	5%
16-19	12%	80%	8%
20+	21%	70%	9%
Still studying	42%	37%	21%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	14%	78%	8%
Managers	19%	72%	9%
Other white collars	13%	78%	9%
Manual workers	14%	78%	8%
House persons	5%	90%	5%
Unemployed	20%	70%	10%
Retired	N/A	N/A	N/A
Students	42%	37%	21%

1.1.1 Statistical significance of differences in future mobility

Having examined what proportion of Europeans envisage moving abroad, we next analyse to what extent country and socio-demographic results show a statistically significant difference from the EU average¹².

The next table shows the countries for which the share of citizens envisaging to work abroad is statistically above or below the EU-average.

Statistically significant differences with EU average in % envisaging to work abroad in the future		
Country	%	
DK	51%	<i>Mobility intentions above the EU average</i>
EE	38%	
SE	37%	
LV	36%	
LT	35%	
FI	35%	
SI	30%	
HU	29%	
UK	26%	
FR	25%	
PL	23%	
SK	23%	
IE	22%	
NL	22%	
EU27	17%	EU average
ES	12%	<i>Mobility intentions below the EU average</i>
CZ	11%	
DE	11%	
EL	8%	
AT	8%	

The envisaged mobility of respondents in Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Romania does not differ statistically for the EU average.

¹² Please note that due to statistical reliability, we are only showing results if for a particular category (country or socio-demographic group) at least 50 respondents envisage working abroad. This means that certain countries and socio-demographic sub-groups are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the socio-demographic groups for which the share of citizens envisaging to work abroad is statistically above or below the EU-average.

Statistically significant differences with EU average in % envisaging to work abroad in the future		
SD Category	%	
Students	42%	<i>Mobility intentions above the EU average</i>
Aged 15-24	36%	
Single Household without children	28%	
Male	22%	
Lives in large town	22%	
TEA 20+	21%	
Unemployed	20%	
Aged 25-39	19%	
EU27	17%	EU average
Female	14%	<i>Mobility intentions below the EU average</i>
Self-employed	14%	
Manual workers	14%	
Other white collars	13%	
TEA 16-19	12%	
Aged 40-54	11%	
Household with children	11%	
TEA 15-	7%	
House persons	5%	
Aged 55 +	4%	

The table indicates that factors such as age, household situation, education, urbanisation and employment situation influence people's propensity to seek work abroad. A further analysis of the socio-demographic factors – this time broken down for EU15 and NMS12 reveals statistically significant differences for those aged 15-24, those who stayed in school until age 16-19, manual workers, the unemployed and those living alone. For all these categories, NMS12 respondents have a higher propensity to seek work abroad than those in the EU15. The difference is largest for the unemployed (26% vs. 19%).

1.1.2 Influence of past mobility on future mobility

We next analyse the influence of past mobility on respondents' future intentions. It is perhaps not surprising that those who have been abroad for study or training for at least two months are more likely to envisage working abroad (29% vs. 16%), as are

those with a relative or friend living or working abroad (28% vs. 9%). The differences are even more marked when comparing those with experience of living/working abroad - 38% of this group envisage working abroad in the future, compared to only 14% of those without this experience. These results clearly indicate that personal experience of being abroad, or that of a friend or relative, makes people more likely to imagine working abroad.

**QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?
(asked to all respondents except retired people, base = 19793 respondents)**

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	17%	73%	10%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad			
Yes	38%	50%	12%
No	14%	77%	9%
Educational experience abroad			
Yes	29%	60%	11%
No	16%	75%	9%
A relative lives/works abroad			
Yes	28%	62%	10%
No	9%	82%	9%

Within the group of Europeans that have educational experience abroad the analyses show that those who studied abroad at university more often envisage working abroad than those who participated in training abroad or who went to high school abroad.

QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?

Educational experience abroad:	Yes	No	DK
University (n=784)	37%	52%	11%
Training (n=855)	33%	55%	12%
High School (n=1816)	26%	63%	11%

Furthermore, the survey allows us to see that when people have had a foreign educational experience they are more likely to also have work experience abroad: 32% of those who studied abroad indicate that they worked abroad, against only six percent of those that did not study abroad.

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) (asked to all respondents)

Educational experience abroad:	Yes	No/DK
Yes	32%	68%
No	6%	94%

However, as already noted, the propensity to work abroad in the future is more likely when Europeans have already worked abroad than when they studied abroad (38% vs. 29%).

Overall then, the analyses show that Europeans who have obtained both educational and work experience abroad are most likely to envisage working abroad in the future (43%), just ahead of Europeans who are still in school (42%).

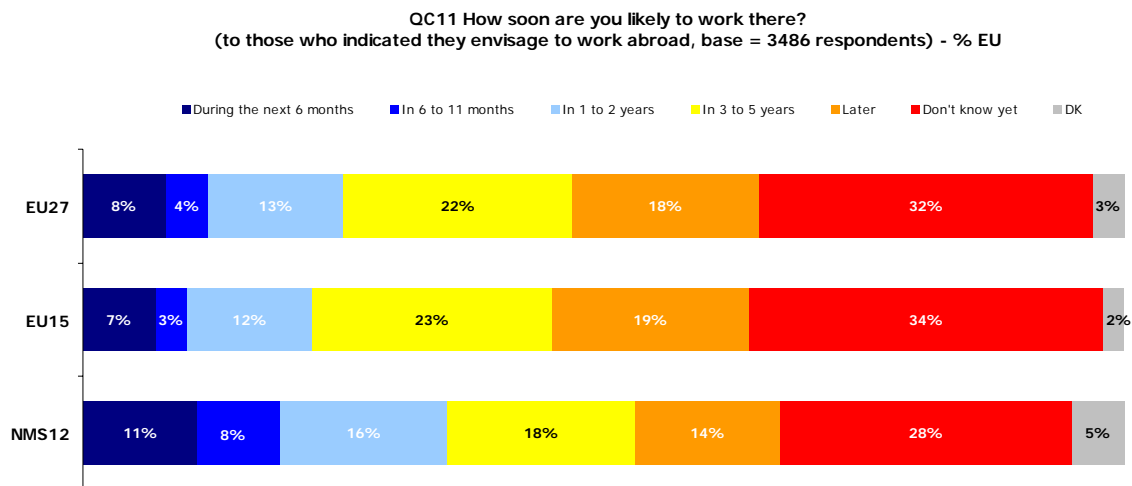
1.2 Firm vs. general intentions

Respondents who envisage working abroad were asked a range of additional questions. The first two we will consider allow us to see whether people have firm or only general intentions to move abroad.

- Foreseen timeframe of move is more distant than immediate -

Most respondents are unsure about when they will work abroad (32% say "don't know yet" and 3% don't know)¹³. For those that are able to give a timeframe, most think they will be working abroad in the next 3-5 years (22%) or even later (18%). Only 12% envisage working abroad within a year.

Those living in NMS12 are more likely than those in EU15 to think they will be working abroad sometime within a year, whilst those in EU15 are more likely to have a later time frame in mind.



¹³ QC11 (N=3486) How soon are you likely to work there? During the next 6 months; In 6 to 11 months; In 1 to 2 years; In 3 to 5 years; Later; Don't know yet

Respondents who have already lived/worked abroad are more likely to say they will go in the next 6 months than those who have not (15% vs. 4%). They are also less likely than those who have not lived/worked abroad to be considering a timeframe of three years or later. There is no consistent pattern of difference between those who do and do not have a relative or friend living/ working abroad, although those that do are more likely to say in 3-5 years and less likely to say they don't know. There are not any notable differences between those who have and have not completed some education abroad.

QC11 How soon are you likely to work there?
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)

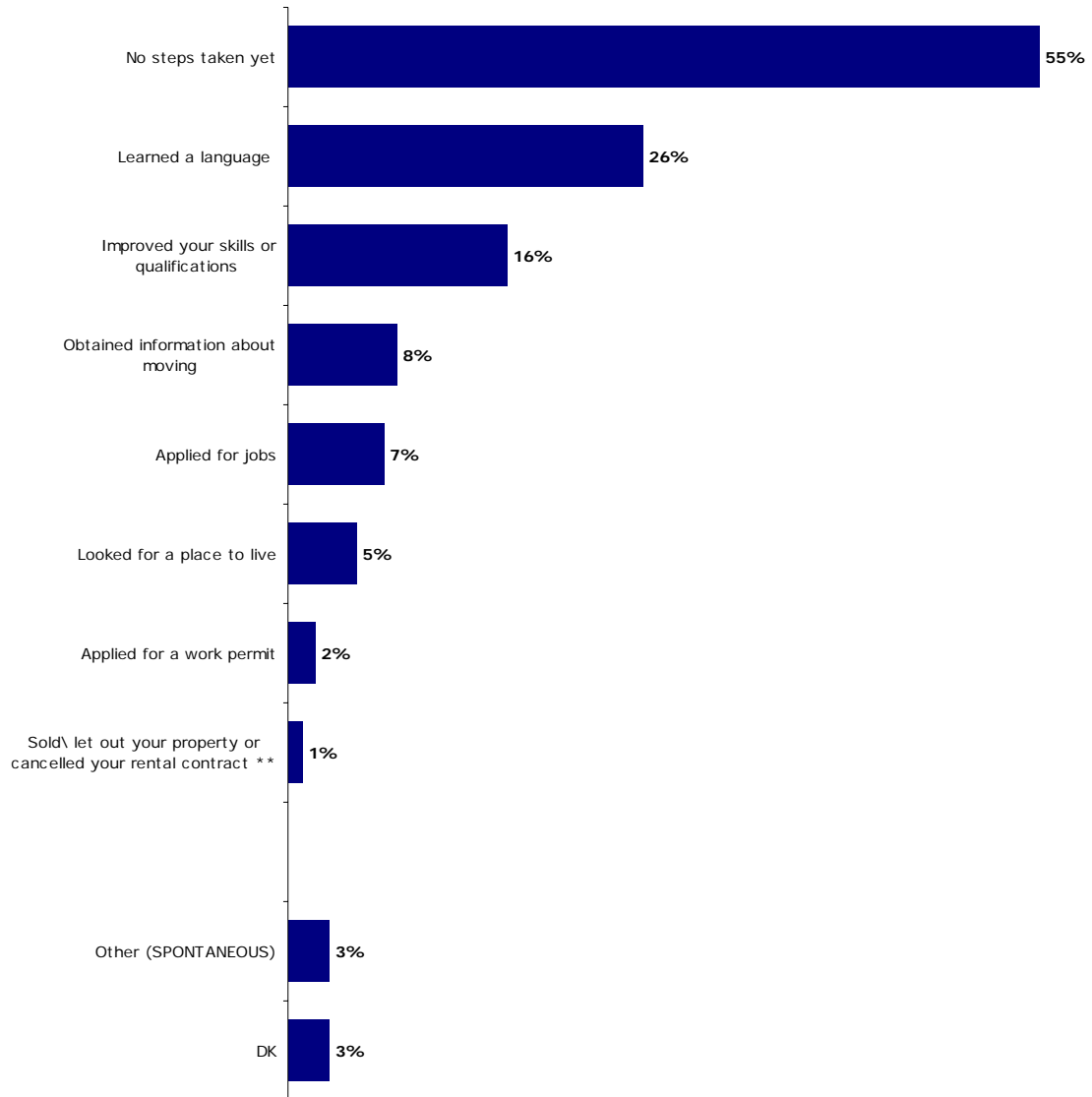
	2 years or less	More than 2 years	Don't know yet	DK
EU27	25%	40%	32%	3%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad				
Yes	35%	27%	35%	3%
No	19%	47%	31%	3%
Educational experience abroad				
Yes	29%	35%	34%	2%
No	24%	41%	32%	3%
A relative lives/works abroad				
Yes	27%	40%	31%	2%
No	21%	39%	36%	4%

- Learning a new language is the most common preparation for a move abroad -

Of those planning to work abroad, just over one quarter (26%) have prepared by learning another language, and 16% have taken steps to improve their skills and qualifications¹⁴. Fewer than 10% have actually obtained information about moving, or applied for jobs. Even fewer have actually looked for a place to live, applied for a work permit, or sold or rented their property.

¹⁴ QC16 (N=3486) Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Learned a language; Improved your skills or qualifications; Sold\ let out your property or cancelled your rental contract; Obtained information about moving; Applied for jobs; Looked for a place to live; Applied for a work permit; No steps taken yet; Other (SPONTANEOUS)

QC16 Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) ? % EU
 (to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)



When it comes to preparing for a move, those living in NMS12 countries are much more likely to have learned a language (41% vs. 22%), and are more likely to have taken steps to improve their skills and qualifications (19% vs. 14%). Those living in

EU15 countries are much more likely to say they have not taken any steps to prepare (59% vs. 44%).

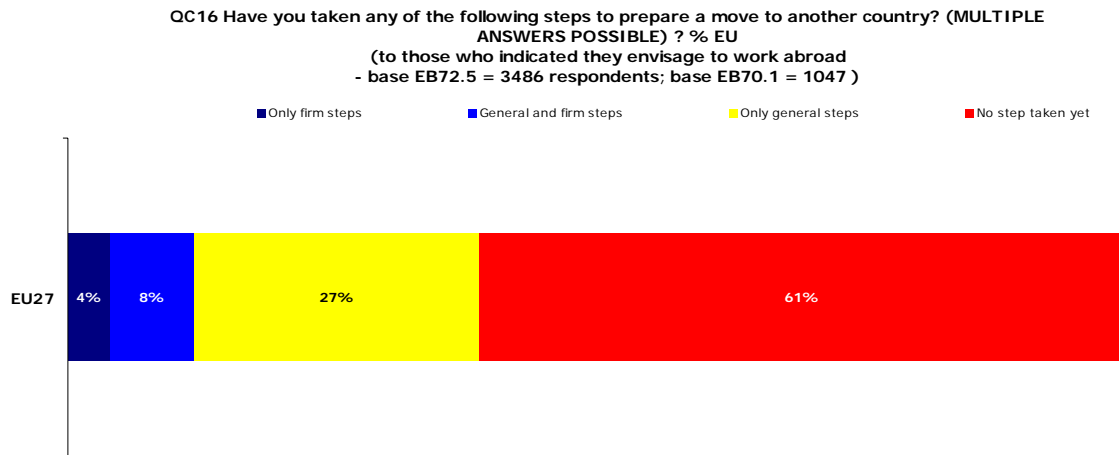
QC16 Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)* - % EU
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)

		Learned a language	Improved your skills or qualifications	Sold\ let out your property or cancelled your rental contract	Obtained information about moving	Applied for jobs	Looked for a place to live	Applied for a work permit	No steps taken yet	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EB72.5	EU27	26%	16%	1%	8%	7%	5%	2%	55%	3%	3%
(Nov. - Dec. 2009)	EU15	22%	14%	2%	8%	7%	6%	2%	59%	3%	3%
	NMS12	41%	19%	0%	7%	6%	5%	3%	44%	1%	3%

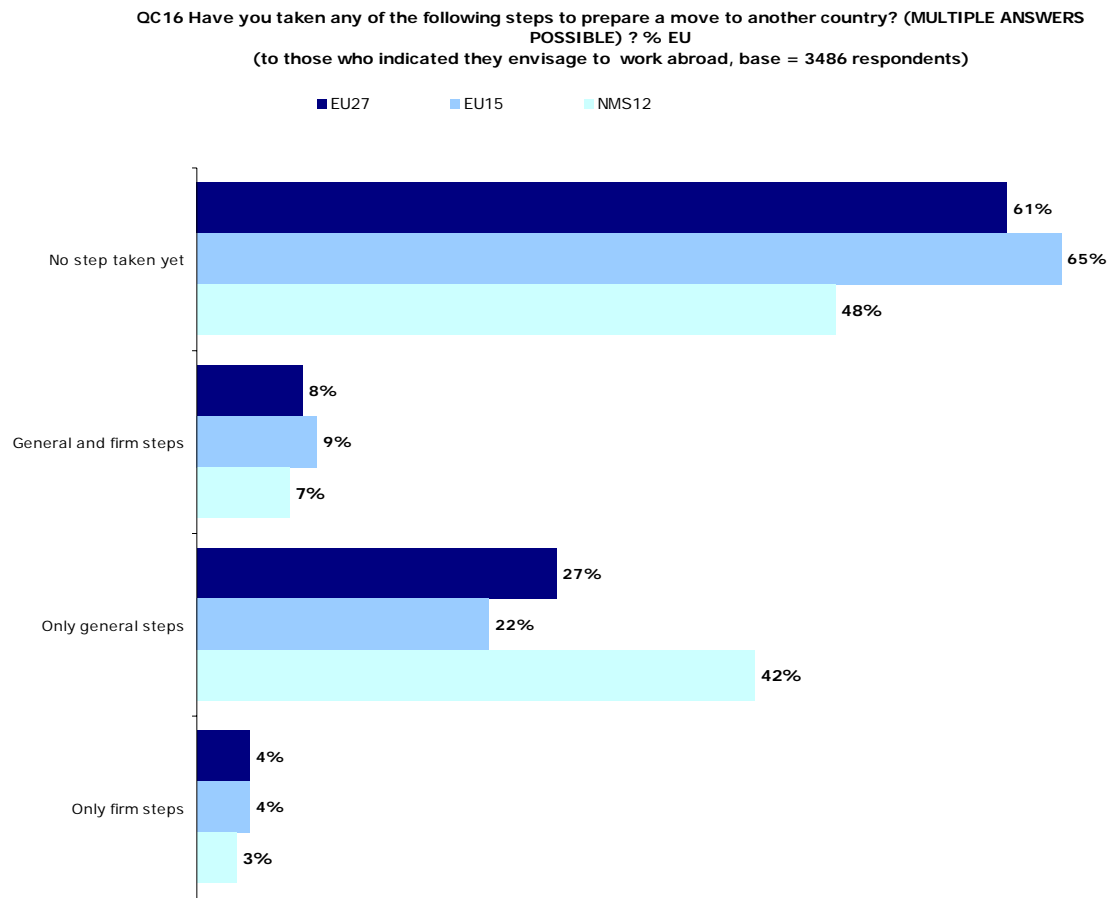
To give a clearer picture of what preparations respondents actually make to move abroad, we divided the results into general and firm intentions, based on the actions taken. Learning a language, improving skills or qualifications and obtaining information about moving have been classified as indicators for respondents' general moving intentions. Preparations that require more concrete actions from respondents, including applying for jobs or work permits, looking for places to live or selling properties are classified as firm moving intentions.

These results show that very few Europeans - in fact only four percent - who plan to work abroad have taken any firm steps towards this goal. A slightly larger proportion, eight percent, have taken firm and general steps, 27% have taken general steps, whilst the majority (61%) have not taken any steps towards working abroad¹⁵.

¹⁵ In this instance "No steps taken" also includes those who responded "Don't know" and "Other steps", in order to be able to make like-for-like direct comparisons with the previous wave.



Comparing the responses of those living in NMS12 and EU15 Member States illustrates that those in NMS12 countries are much more likely to have taken general steps to prepare for a move (42% vs. 22%), whilst those living in EU15 countries are more likely to say they haven't taken any steps (65% vs. 48%). The proportion who have taken firm steps towards making a move abroad for work is almost the same (EU15: 4%, NMS12: 3%)



It is furthermore interesting to note a distinction in the timing of the planned move depending on the firmness of the intention. Respondents who have already taken firm steps are far more likely to move sooner (within two years) than those who have taken only general steps. Respondents who have not taken any steps are less inclined to know when they will move.

1.3 Preferred type and length of employment

1.3.1 Preferred type and length of employment

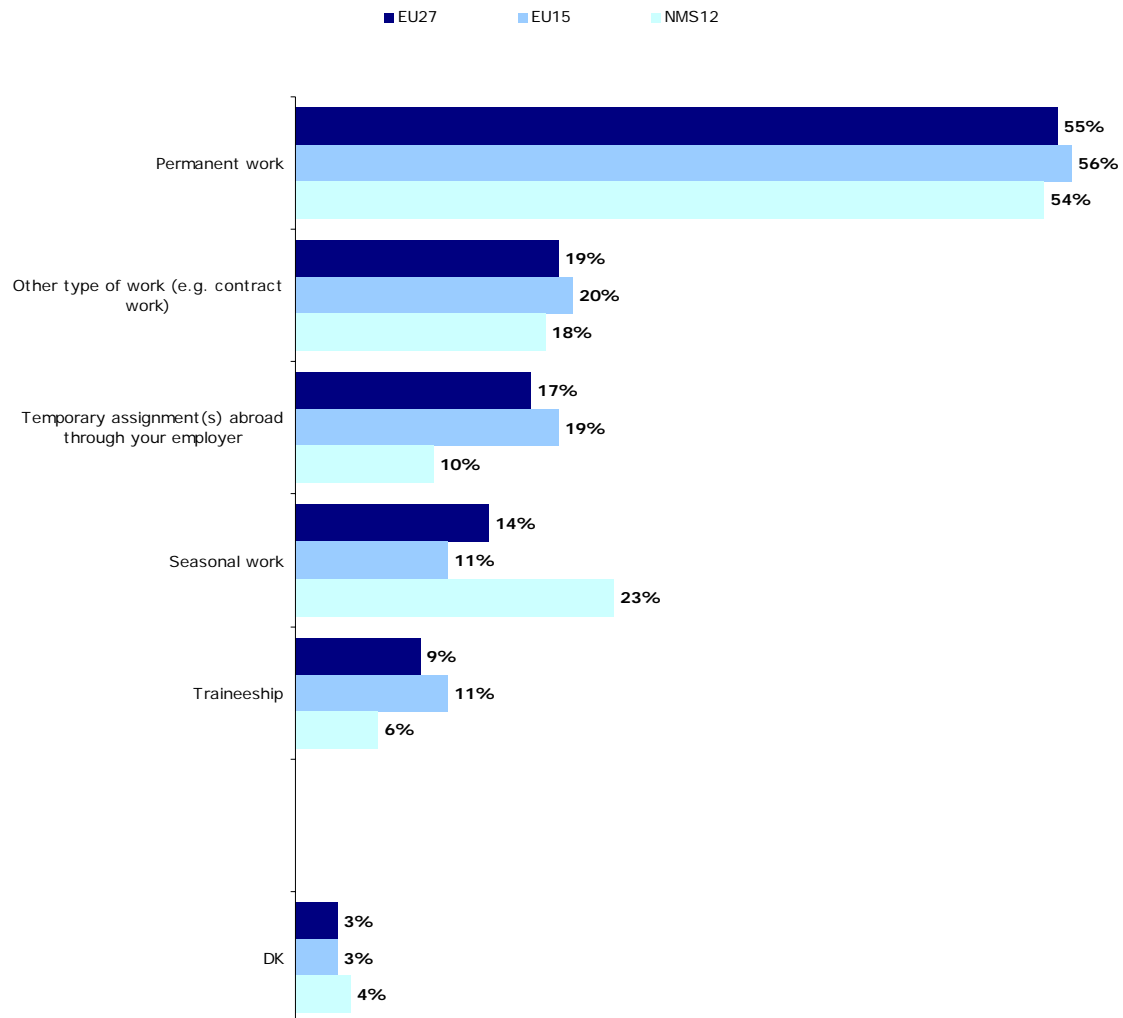
- Preference for a permanent position -

Europeans who envisage working abroad are most likely to be interested in a permanent position in another country (55%), followed at a distant second by other types of work (such as contract) (19%) and a temporary assignment with an employer (17%)¹⁶. Seasonal work and traineeships are less popular.

Respondents living in NMS12 countries are much more likely to be interested in taking seasonal work abroad (23% vs. 11%), but are less likely to be interested in a temporary assignment from their employer (10% vs. 19% for EU15).

¹⁶ QC12 (N=3486) What kind of employment in another country might you be interested in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Seasonal work; Traineeship; Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer; Permanent work; Other type of work (e.g. contract work)

QC12 What kind of employment in another country might you be interested in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents) - % EU



Men are more likely than women to be interested in a temporary assignment with their employer (20% vs. 13%). Those under 25 are more likely to be interested in seasonal work and traineeships. Those aged 25-39 are most likely to be interested in permanent work, whilst those aged 40-54 are most likely to be interested in a temporary assignment with their employer. Those who stayed in education until at least 20 are most likely to be interested in "other" work, and least likely to be interested in permanent work.

The self-employed are more likely than other occupations to be interested in contract and other types of work, whilst managers and white collar workers are most likely to be interested in a temporary assignment with their employer. Inactive people not in retirement or education (labelled as housepersons in the tables)¹⁷ and the unemployed are most likely to be interested in seasonal work.

Respondents who undertook some education abroad are more likely than those who have not to be interested in permanent work (60% vs. 54%). This group is also less likely to be interested in seasonal work. Those who have already experienced living and or working abroad are more likely to be interested in a temporary assignment and other kinds of work such as contract, as are those who have a relative or friend living/working abroad.

QC12 What kind of employment in another country might you be interested in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)

	Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	DK
EU27	14%	9%	17%	55%	19%	3%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad						
Yes	12%	5%	21%	58%	23%	2%
No	15%	12%	15%	54%	18%	4%
Educational experience abroad						
Yes	10%	9%	18%	60%	20%	3%
No	15%	10%	17%	54%	19%	3%
A relative lives/works abroad						
Yes	14%	9%	20%	56%	21%	3%
No	13%	11%	12%	54%	16%	5%

¹⁷ This category consists of Europeans who are neither retired, nor students, nor in work, nor unemployed.

- Preference for long-term employment –

In line with the finding above that respondents prefer permanent positions when they move abroad, one in five Europeans who envisage working abroad plan to do so for as long as possible.¹⁸ A further 17% think they would stay 2-5 years, whilst only 7% think they would stay in another country for the rest of their life. There are no significant differences in the way Europeans living in EU15 or NMS12 countries respond.

1.4 Preferred countries

1.4.1 Preferred countries for working abroad, and why Europeans would choose them

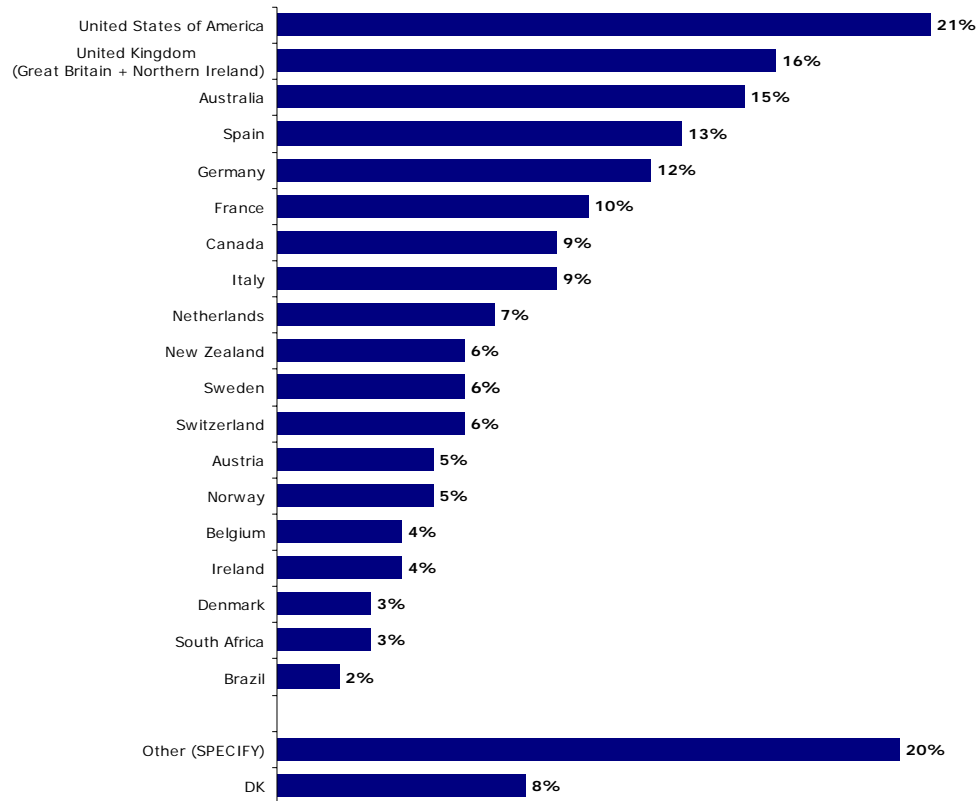
- The US is the most popular choice for those who envisage working abroad -

When considering moving abroad, the United States is the most popular choice (21%), followed by the UK (16%), Australia (15%), Spain (13%) and Germany (12%)¹⁹. Many respondents (20%) also mentioned other countries, ranging across the globe from Thailand to Russia, and Japan to India and Jamaica. Yet, these were not named frequently enough to form a separate category and are therefore grouped together under "other".

¹⁸ QC15 (N=3486) If you do have an intention to work outside (OUR COUNTRY), how long do you think you will be working there? A few weeks or less; A few months to less than 1 year 1 year to less than 2 years; 2 years to less than 5 years; 5 years to less than 10 years; 10 years or more As long as possible; Until you retire; For the rest of your life

¹⁹ QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
- % EU
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)



There are marked differences in the pattern for the top 5 destinations between EU15 and NMS12 member nations. Those living in NMS12 countries have a marked preference for Germany as a work destination - 26% express an interest in working there compared to only 8% of those in other EU15 countries. The UK is also more popular with NMS12 respondents. Austria is the third most popular potential destination for those in NMS12, but does not rank among the top five preferences for respondents in other EU15 countries.

Top 5 Preferred countries for work

EU27	EU15	NMS12
USA 21%	USA 25%	Germany 26%
UK 16%	Australia 17%	UK 21%
Australia 15%	UK / Spain 14%	Austria 11%
Spain 13%	Canada 11%	Italy 10%
Germany 12%		USA/Spain/ Netherlands 9%

- The prospect of earning more money motivates the choice of country -

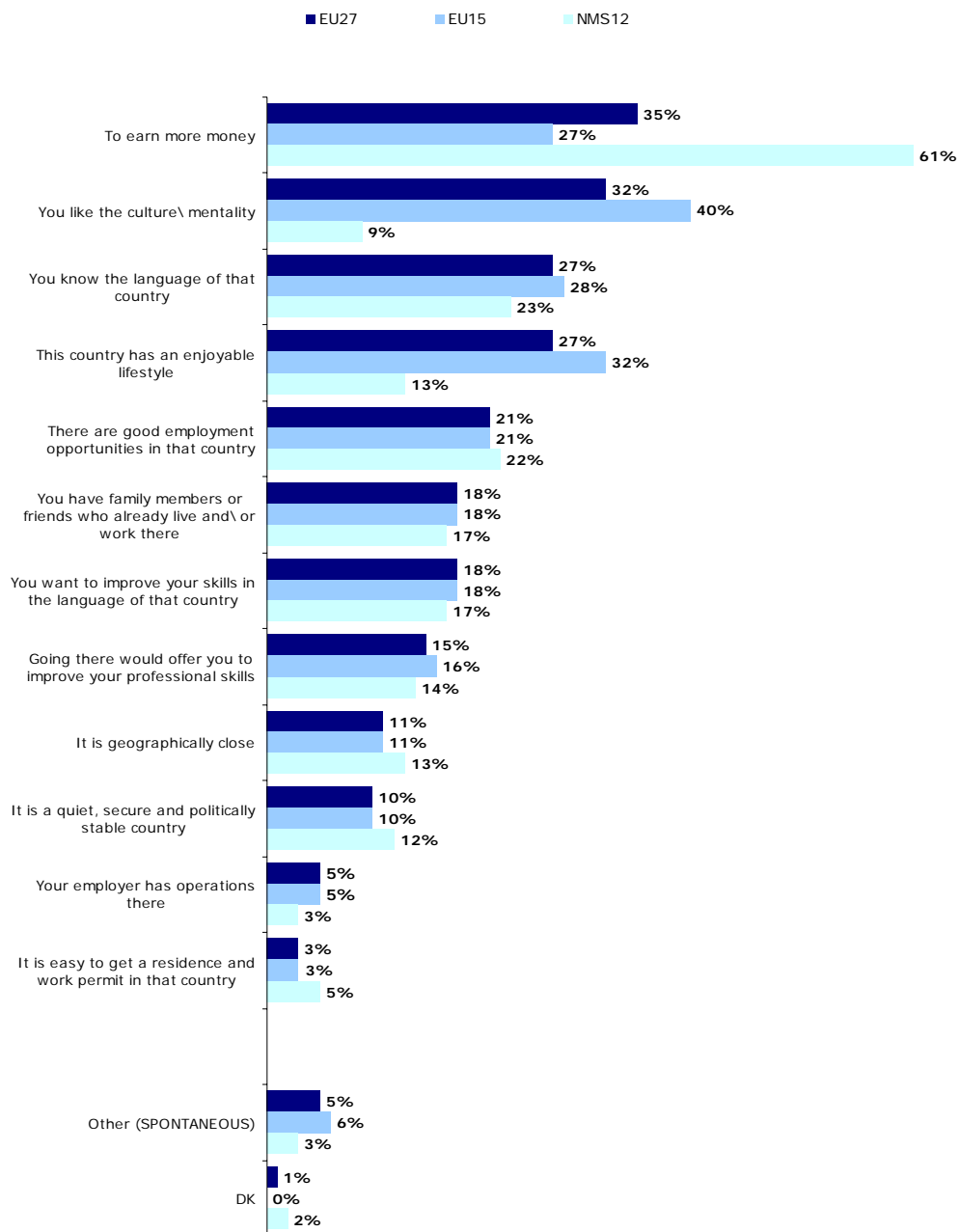
The possibility of earning more money is the main reason Europeans made their country selection/s (35%), followed by a liking of the culture (32%), knowing the language (27%) and the belief that the country has an enjoyable lifestyle (27%)²⁰.

Across these top 4 reasons there are significant differences in the way those living in EU15 and NMS12 countries respond. Those in NMS12 are much more likely to choose a country because there is a chance to earn more money (61% vs. 27%). Liking the culture (9% vs. 40%) and the country's lifestyle (13% vs. 32%) are much less important. Across the other reasons there aren't any other major differences.

²⁰ QC14 (N=3204) Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) To earn more money; It is geographically close; Your employer has operations there; You have family members or friends who already live and\ or work there; You know the language of that country; You want to improve your skills in the language of that country; It is easy to get a residence and work permit in that country; There are good employment opportunities in that country; It is a quiet, secure and politically stable country; Going there would offer you to improve your professional skills; You like the culture\ mentality; This country has an enjoyable lifestyle; Other (SPONTANEOUS)

As previous surveys have already shown, the general theme that emerges from these results is that economic reasons are more motivating for those living in NSM12, whilst culture and lifestyle issues are more motivating for those living in EU15 countries.






QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this (these) particular country (ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad in a specific country, base = 3204 respondents) - % EU



The socio-demographic analysis reveals a range of interesting differences. Men are more likely to make a choice based on the possibility of earning more money whilst women are more likely to choose because they have a friend or family member working there, or because they want to improve their language skills. Europeans aged 15 to 24 are most likely to be motivated by personal and professional development reasons, and those below 40 are more likely to believe there are good employment opportunities in their chosen country/ies than those aged 40+.

Manual workers and the unemployed most likely to say it is "because they can earn more money" and managers are the most likely occupation group to say it is "to improve professional skills". Culture and lifestyle are more of a factor for the self-employed than other occupations. Full details are given in the table below.

QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad in a specific country, base= 3204 respondents)

	To earn more money	You like the culture\ mentality	This country has an enjoyable lifestyle	You know the language of that country	There are good employment opportunities in that country	You have family members or friends who already live and\ or work there	You want to improve your skills in the language of that country	Going there would offer you to improve your professional skills	It is geographically close	It is a quiet, secure and politically stable country	Your employer has operations there	It is easy to get a residence and work permit in that country	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27 respondents' base	35% 1133	32% 1040	27% 875	27% 860	21% 686	18% 576	18% 575	15% 485	11% 356	10% 333	5% 156	3% 100	5% 163	1% 30
Sex														
 Male	39%	33%	28%	27%	22%	15%	15%	16%	10%	9%	6%	3%	5%	1%
 Female	30%	32%	25%	27%	20%	23%	23%	14%	13%	12%	4%	4%	5%	0%
Age														
 15-24	36%	32%	25%	32%	23%	17%	27%	19%	9%	7%	3%	3%	5%	1%
25-39	36%	32%	28%	24%	22%	18%	14%	13%	13%	13%	5%	3%	5%	1%
40-54	33%	34%	30%	22%	17%	20%	7%	13%	12%	12%	9%	3%	6%	0%
55 +	38%	33%	34%	24%	15%	21%	12%	8%	12%	11%	8%	4%	6%	5%
Education (End of)														
 15-	58%	30%	19%	17%	25%	24%	6%	10%	9%	4%	3%	3%	1%	0%
16-19	42%	27%	26%	18%	20%	18%	11%	11%	14%	13%	5%	3%	5%	1%
20+	27%	38%	33%	28%	20%	16%	15%	15%	10%	13%	7%	3%	7%	1%
Still studying	34%	33%	23%	36%	24%	18%	31%	20%	10%	7%	3%	3%	4%	1%
Respondent occupation scale														
 Self- employed	31%	43%	40%	29%	24%	18%	11%	14%	11%	10%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Managers	22%	34%	28%	25%	23%	13%	13%	19%	8%	12%	11%	3%	4%	3%
Other white collars	34%	36%	31%	26%	21%	18%	15%	8%	10%	20%	8%	2%	6%	0%
Manual workers	44%	29%	28%	21%	15%	19%	13%	13%	13%	10%	5%	4%	4%	1%
House persons	32%	21%	28%	12%	17%	33%	9%	7%	13%	16%	1%	3%	10%	1%
Unemployed	43%	26%	20%	21%	24%	16%	12%	12%	16%	7%	3%	4%	10%	1%
Retired	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Students	34%	33%	23%	36%	24%	18%	31%	20%	10%	7%	3%	3%	4%	1%

Respondents who have studied abroad are less likely to base their choice on making more money than those who have not (28% vs. 38%). Those with experience abroad - either studying or living/working - are more likely to choose because they have friends or family in the country, and on the basis of the culture of the country. Those who have friends or relatives who have lived/worked abroad are also more likely to choose for these reasons.

Those that have not had personal experience abroad and those who have no friends or relatives who have lived/worked abroad are more likely to choose on the basis of good employment opportunities.

QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad in a specific country, base= 3204 respondents)

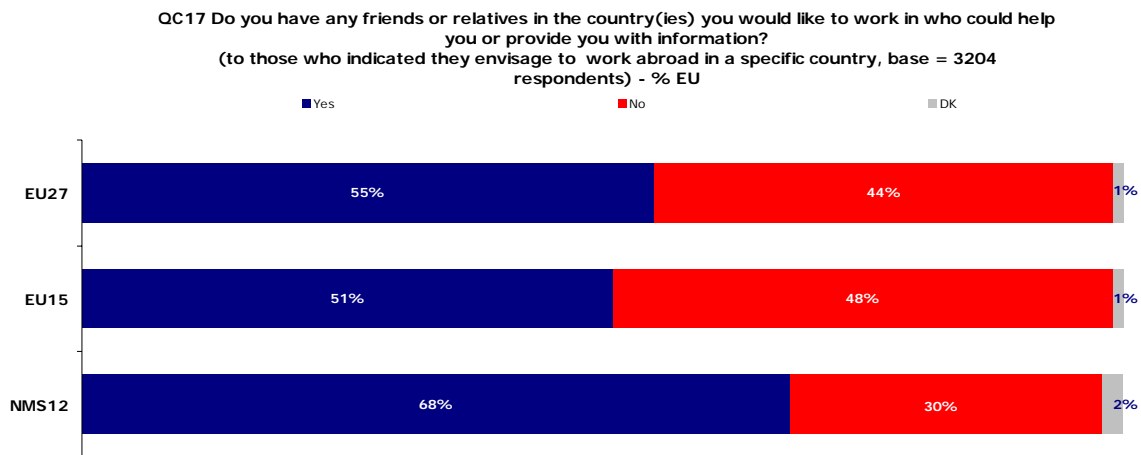
	To earn more money	You like the culture\ mentality	This country has an enjoyable lifestyle	You know the language of that country	There are good employment opportunities in that country	You have family members or friends who live there and/or work there	You want to improve your skills in the language of that country	Going there would offer you to improve your professional skills	It is geographically close	It is a quiet, secure and politically stable country	Your employer has operations there	It is easy to get a residence and work permit in that country	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27 respondents' base	35%	32%	27%	27%	21%	18%	18%	15%	11%	10%	5%	3%	5%	1%
	1133	1040	875	860	686	576	575	485	356	333	156	100	163	30
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad														
Yes	33%	32%	28%	28%	19%	25%	13%	13%	12%	9%	7%	4%	5%	1%
No	36%	33%	27%	26%	23%	14%	21%	16%	11%	11%	4%	3%	5%	1%
Educational experience abroad														
Yes	28%	37%	28%	35%	16%	25%	17%	16%	9%	8%	6%	3%	5%	1%
No	38%	31%	27%	24%	23%	16%	18%	15%	12%	11%	4%	3%	5%	1%
A relative lives/works abroad														
Yes	35%	34%	28%	27%	20%	22%	17%	15%	12%	10%	5%	3%	5%	1%
No	36%	28%	25%	26%	25%	7%	21%	14%	9%	11%	4%	4%	5%	1%

- More than half of those planning to move have friends or family in their chosen country -

Although only 18% of those who envisage working abroad would explicitly pick a country because they have friends or relatives there, the majority say they do actually have friends or relatives in their chosen country.

In fact just over half (55%) of those Europeans who envisage working abroad have friends or relatives in their chosen countries who could help them with information²¹, 44% do not, and one percent are unsure.

Those living in NMS12 countries are much more likely to know someone already living in the country/countries of their choice than those in EU15 (68% vs. 51%).



Once again it is the extent of a respondent's experience abroad that is the most descriptive. As we might expect those who studied or did training abroad are more likely to have friends or family in their chosen country (65% vs. 52%), as are those who have already lived and/or worked abroad (67% vs. 49%). Those who have a friend or relative who has experienced living/working abroad are also more likely to know someone in their chosen country (63% vs. 36%). However, as results in an

²¹ QC17 (N=3204) Do you have any friends or relatives in the country(ies) you would like to work in who could help you or provide you with information? Yes; No; Don't Know

earlier section have shown knowing someone in another country is not the main reason people want to work abroad, as seen here by the fact that 36% don't have friends or family already in their chosen country that could give them information.

1.5 Moving alone or with family and friends

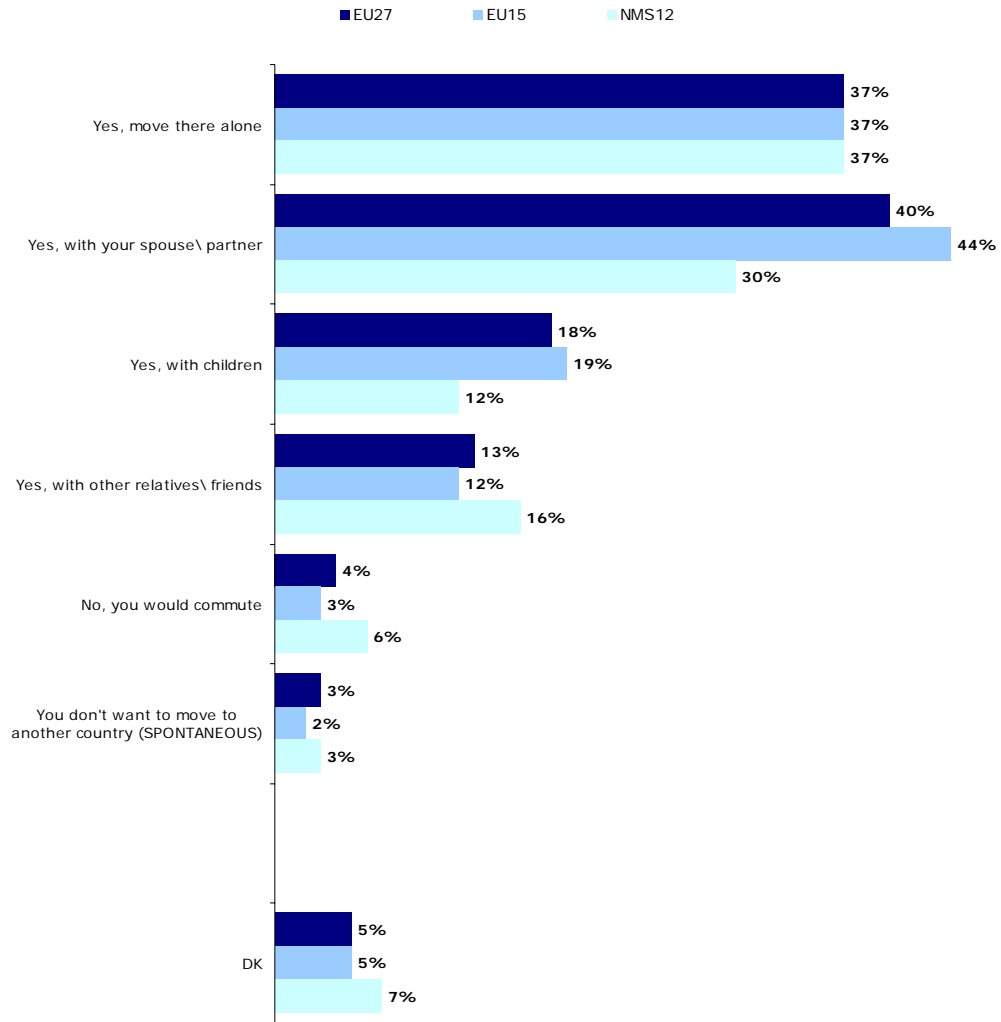
- Europeans tend to envisage a move abroad with the whole household -

The survey indicates that moving intentions tend to encompass a move of the entire household.

Who Europeans would move with when going abroad for work very much depends on their household situation²². Considering that the majority of respondents live with a spouse or partner (62%), it is not surprising to find that those who envisage working abroad are most likely to move with their spouse or partner (40%). However, as noted earlier the propensity to move is higher among those living alone. Thus 37% of interviewees responded that they would move alone. 18% indicated that they would move with children, 13% with friends or relatives, and four percent wouldn't move but would commute abroad.

²² QC18 (N=3486) If you wanted to work in another country, would you move there alone or together with other people? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE); Yes, move there alone; Yes, with your spouse\ partner; Yes, with children; Yes, with other relatives\ friends; No, you would commute; You don't want to move to another country (SPONTANEOUS)

**QC18 If you wanted to work in another country, would you move there alone or together with other people?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents) - % EU**



1.6 Finding work abroad

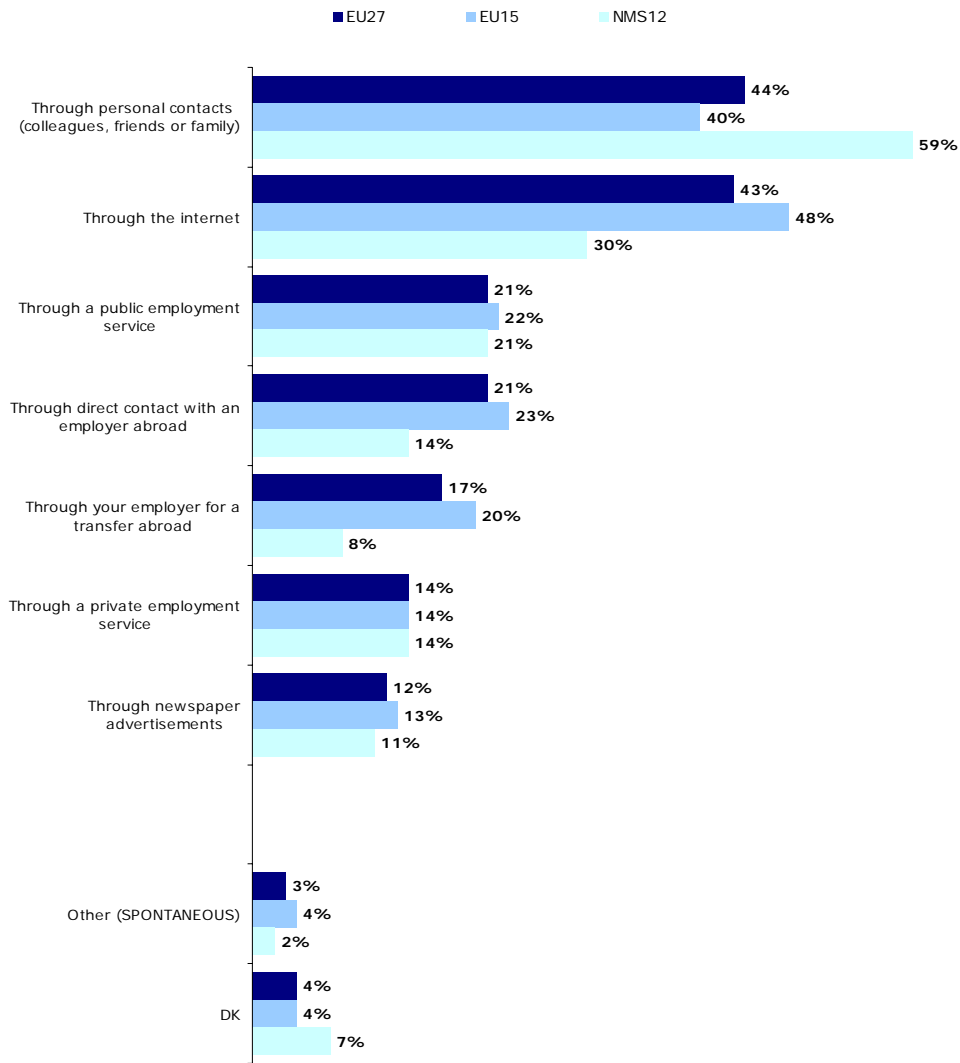
- Personal contacts and the Internet most likely avenues for finding work abroad -

How do Europeans who envisage working abroad think they would find a job²³? Most will turn to their personal contacts (44%) and the Internet (43%). About one in five would enlist the help of a public employment service or make direct contact with an employer in another country. Newspapers (12%) and private employment services (14%) are less popular options.

Those living in NMS12 countries are much more likely to rely on personal contacts (59% vs. 40%), but all the other options are more popular with those living in EU15 countries - in particular the Internet (48% vs. 30%), and an employer transfer (20% vs. 8%).

²³ QC19 (N=3486) How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE); Through a public employment service; Through a private employment service; Through the internet; Through newspaper advertisements; Through personal contacts (colleagues, friends or family); Through your employer for a transfer abroad; Through direct contact with an employer abroad; Other (SPONTANEOUS).

QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents) - % EU



Clearly people’s answers depend on their employment situation. The analyses also show that respondents who consider the chances of finding a job abroad are better than in their own country are far less likely to use their current employer (13% vs. 24% “same chances” or “worse chances”). As noted earlier, the unemployed slightly more often than the average European consider the chances of finding a job abroad better than in their own country (38% vs. 34%).

QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)

	Through a public employment service	Through a private employment service	Through the internet	Through newspaper advertisements	Through personal contacts (colleagues, friends or family)	Through your employer for a transfer abroad	Through direct contact with an employer abroad	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	21%	14%	43%	12%	44%	17%	21%	3%	4%
Chances to find a job outside (OUR COUNTRY)									
Better	22%	15%	45%	13%	46%	13%	19%	3%	4%
The same	23%	13%	44%	14%	43%	24%	23%	4%	5%
Worse	19%	15%	40%	12%	43%	24%	21%	3%	3%

Those with a friend or relative living/working abroad are more likely to say they will use personal contacts (49% vs. 34%). Those who have already lived/worked abroad are less likely to use the internet than those who have not (38% vs. 47%), whilst - those who have lived/worked abroad are in turn more likely to make direct contact with an employer abroad (25% vs. 18%).

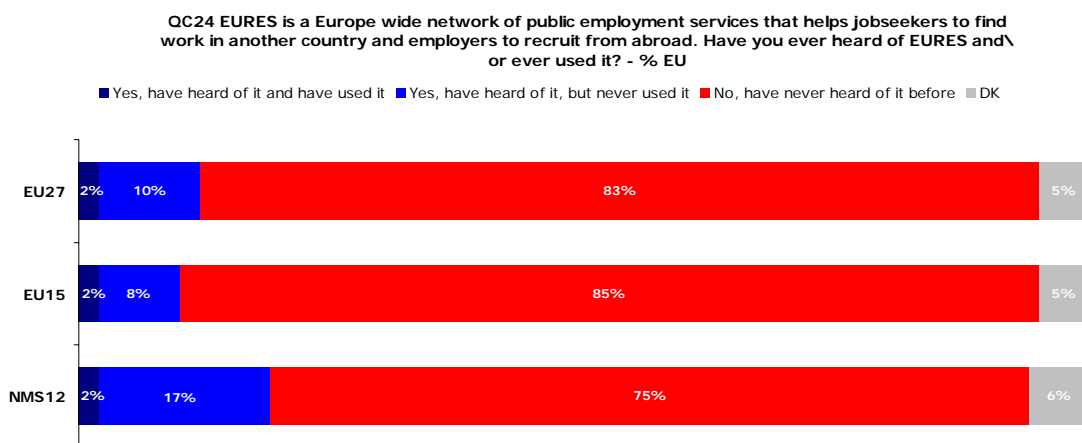
QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(to those who indicated they envisage to work abroad, base = 3486 respondents)

	Through a public employment service	Through a private employment service	Through the internet	Through newspaper advertisements	Through personal contacts (colleagues, friends or family)	Through your employer for a transfer abroad	Through direct contact with an employer abroad	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	21%	14%	43%	12%	44%	17%	21%	3%	4%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad									
Yes	17%	13%	38%	14%	47%	20%	25%	4%	3%
No	24%	15%	47%	12%	43%	16%	18%	3%	5%
Educational experience abroad									
Yes	20%	15%	46%	13%	47%	16%	22%	3%	5%
No	22%	14%	43%	12%	43%	18%	20%	3%	4%
A relative lives/works abroad									
Yes	21%	14%	43%	12%	49%	19%	23%	3%	3%
No	24%	15%	45%	13%	34%	13%	16%	4%	7%

-One in five Europeans would use a public employment service to find work abroad, and 12% have heard of EURES²⁵ -

As discussed earlier, 34% of Europeans think that their chances of finding a job abroad are better than finding a job in their own country. Earlier results also illustrate that 21% of Europeans would use a public employment service to help them find a job in another country, and 12% of Europeans have heard of EURES, the European network of public employment services designed to help both jobseekers find positions in other European countries, and employers to recruit from abroad²⁴. Two percent of respondents have actually used EURES

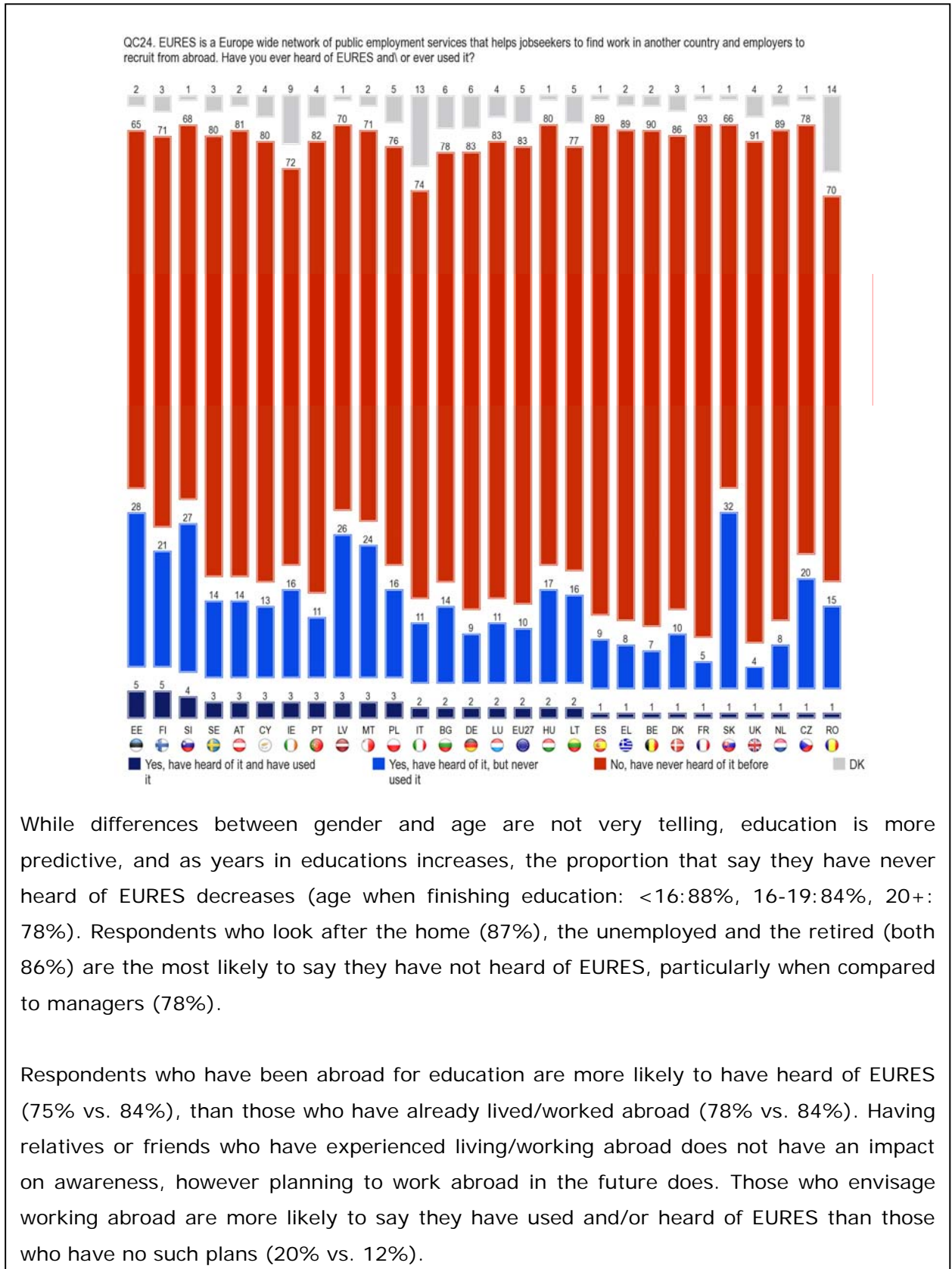
Awareness of EURES is higher in NMS12 Member States, where 19% have at least heard of it, compared to only 10% in the EU15. The proportion that have actually used EURES is the same in both (2%). Those living in EU15 countries are more likely to say they have never heard of EURES (85% vs. 75%).



Around one third of respondents living in Estonia, Slovakia (33%) and Slovenia (31%), have heard of EURES - the highest levels for any Member State. At the other end of the spectrum at least nine out of ten people in France (93%), the UK (91%), and Belgium (90%) have never heard of EURES. Five percent of respondents in Finland and Estonia say they have used EURES - the highest levels of any countries in the EU.

²⁴ QC24 EURES is a Europe wide network of public employment services that helps jobseekers to find work in another country and employers to recruit from abroad. Have you ever heard of EURES and/or ever used it? Yes, have heard of it and have used it; Yes, have heard of it, but never used it; No, have never heard of it before; Don't Know

²⁵ EURES was established in 1993 as a co-operation network between the European Commission and the Public Employment Services of the EEA Member States, Switzerland and other partner organisations. The purpose of EURES is to provide information, advice and recruitment/placement (job-matching) services for the benefit of workers and employers. The EURES network consists of 800 advisors across Europe and provides an online portal with access to all available vacancies from public employment services.



While differences between gender and age are not very telling, education is more predictive, and as years in education increases, the proportion that say they have never heard of EURES decreases (age when finishing education: <16:88%, 16-19:84%, 20+: 78%). Respondents who look after the home (87%), the unemployed and the retired (both 86%) are the most likely to say they have not heard of EURES, particularly when compared to managers (78%).

Respondents who have been abroad for education are more likely to have heard of EURES (75% vs. 84%), than those who have already lived/worked abroad (78% vs. 84%). Having relatives or friends who have experienced living/working abroad does not have an impact on awareness, however planning to work abroad in the future does. Those who envisage working abroad are more likely to say they have used and/or heard of EURES than those who have no such plans (20% vs. 12%).

QC24 EURES is a Europe wide network of public employment services that helps jobseekers to find work in another country and employers to recruit from abroad. Have you ever heard of EURES and/or ever used it?

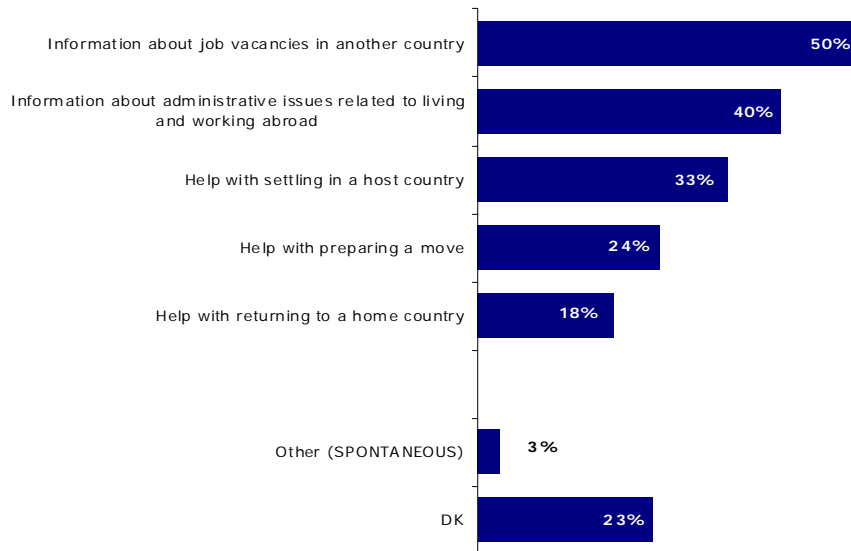
	Yes, have heard of it and have used it	Yes, have heard of it, but never used it	No, have never heard of it before	DK
EU27	2%	10%	83%	5%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad				
Yes	4%	14%	78%	4%
No	1%	10%	84%	5%
Educational experience abroad				
Yes	4%	14%	75%	7%
No	1%	10%	84%	5%
A relative lives/works abroad				
Yes	2%	13%	82%	3%
No	1%	9%	84%	6%
Envisage to work abroad				
Yes	4%	16%	78%	2%
No	2%	10%	84%	4%

-Job vacancies and resettlement advice the most sought after from employment services -

What kinds of services do Europeans want employment services like EURES to provide? Not surprisingly, half consider information about job vacancies abroad a useful service from a job agency¹. Four out of ten would like to receive information about the administrative issues that would come with living and working abroad, and one third would like help settling into another country. One quarter (24%) would like help preparing for their move, and 18% would like help when it comes time to return home.

In general respondents in EU15 and NMS12 Member States have similar views, although those living in EU15 countries more often say they would find assistance in preparing for a move helpful (26% vs. 17%).

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU



Respondents living in Sweden (79%), Greece (73%) and Estonia (70%) are the most likely in the EU to say information about job vacancies would be a useful service to receive from an employment service. Interestingly, only 31% of respondents in Luxembourg, 35% of Italians and 37% of Romanians say so.

Those living in Sweden are also most likely to want information about the administrative issues they might encounter living and working abroad (72%), as are those in Finland (63%) and Denmark (61%), whilst this is of less interest to respondents living in Malta, Romania and the UK (28%). Help settling in to a new country would be appreciated by 46% of Czechs and 44% of French respondents, but only 17% of those living in Luxembourg think this would be a useful service.

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Information about job vacancies in another country	Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad	Help with settling in a host country	Help with preparing a move	Help with returning to a home country	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	50%	40%	33%	24%	18%	3%	23%
	BE	47%	41%	35%	22%	17%	8%	19%
	BG	59%	45%	41%	28%	20%	1%	22%
	CZ	69%	59%	46%	20%	20%	0%	8%
	DK	59%	61%	41%	29%	24%	4%	12%
	DE	52%	43%	29%	28%	27%	3%	28%
	EE	70%	52%	35%	23%	24%	1%	18%
	IE	51%	35%	22%	24%	11%	4%	31%
	EL	73%	49%	41%	34%	16%	2%	10%
	ES	57%	48%	39%	24%	24%	3%	15%
	FR	46%	41%	44%	26%	17%	3%	19%
	IT	35%	32%	36%	23%	12%	3%	24%
	CY	59%	39%	30%	23%	13%	10%	18%
	LV	60%	36%	35%	26%	21%	2%	17%
	LT	63%	35%	31%	20%	14%	4%	19%
	LU	31%	30%	17%	9%	12%	3%	20%
	HU	61%	54%	32%	14%	11%	1%	15%
	MT	43%	28%	26%	35%	10%	0%	34%
	NL	50%	46%	30%	16%	14%	7%	25%
	AT	55%	49%	35%	33%	27%	3%	20%
	PL	45%	32%	24%	14%	13%	1%	32%
	PT	47%	31%	22%	25%	14%	2%	29%
	RO	37%	28%	25%	15%	15%	3%	40%
	SI	58%	42%	27%	27%	22%	17%	12%
	SK	61%	51%	37%	14%	14%	3%	9%
	FI	60%	63%	39%	27%	18%	5%	8%
	SE	79%	72%	36%	42%	25%	1%	5%
	UK	47%	28%	24%	27%	17%	5%	29%

Highest percentage by country: SE (79%)
 Highest percentage by item: Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad (63%)
 Lowest percentage by country: LU (31%)
 Lowest percentage by item: Help with preparing a move (9%)

Although socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any differences between men and women there is a definite age related trend. In general, the younger age groups are more likely to say each of the possible services provided by employment agency services would be useful. There is a similar trend for time in education - the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think the different services would be useful. Managers and white collar workers are the occupation groups most likely to be interested in each of the proposed services.

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Information about job vacancies in another country	Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad	Help with preparing a move	Help with settling in a host country	Help with returning to a home country	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
EU27	50%	40%	24%	33%	18%	3%	23%
Sex							
Male	52%	41%	25%	33%	19%	4%	21%
Female	48%	39%	23%	32%	18%	3%	26%
Age							
15-24	60%	42%	29%	38%	18%	2%	15%
25-39	56%	48%	28%	36%	20%	3%	16%
40-54	51%	44%	24%	34%	19%	3%	21%
55+	39%	31%	20%	27%	17%	5%	35%
Education (End of)							
15-	38%	28%	21%	29%	18%	4%	36%
16-19	50%	40%	24%	32%	20%	4%	23%
20+	58%	50%	26%	36%	18%	3%	15%
Still studying	62%	46%	29%	40%	16%	2%	12%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	51%	44%	22%	31%	15%	4%	20%
Managers	60%	51%	29%	39%	20%	2%	13%
Other white collars	55%	47%	27%	36%	18%	2%	15%
Manual workers	53%	43%	26%	34%	21%	4%	19%
House persons	41%	33%	21%	30%	19%	2%	31%
Unemployed	51%	40%	27%	33%	20%	4%	21%
Retired	38%	30%	19%	27%	17%	4%	37%
Students	62%	46%	29%	40%	16%	2%	12%

Experience of studying abroad does not have a notable influence on opinion. However, those who have already lived and worked abroad more often say they would like information about overseas job vacancies (61% vs. 48%), and administrative details about living and working abroad (47% vs. 39%) when compared to those who have not lived/worked abroad. There is a similar pattern when comparing those with and without a friend or relative who has experienced living/working abroad.

Those who envisage working abroad in the future are much more likely to say they would like an employment service to provide information about jobs in other countries than those who do not (70% vs. 49%). They are also more likely to want information about living and working abroad, and help with moving to and settling in to new country.

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Information about job vacancies in another country	Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad	Help with preparing a move	Help with settling in a host country	Help with returning to a home country	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
EU27	50%	40%	24%	33%	18%	3%	23%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad							
Yes	61%	47%	27%	32%	21%	3%	14%
No	48%	39%	24%	33%	18%	3%	25%
Educational experience abroad							
Yes	52%	40%	25%	28%	18%	3%	18%
No	49%	40%	24%	33%	19%	3%	24%
A relative lives/works abroad							
Yes	58%	47%	26%	37%	19%	3%	16%
No	44%	35%	23%	30%	18%	3%	28%
Envisage to work abroad							
Yes	70%	51%	30%	38%	16%	2%	6%
No	49%	41%	25%	33%	20%	3%	22%

2. PAST MOBILITY EXPERIENCES

Having examined the propensity to move in the future, we next look at the extent to which Europeans have lived abroad in the past. When interpreting these results, the following needs to be borne in mind: the survey does not capture many of those who are currently still in another country. Therefore, there is a degree of under-reporting and actual mobility levels will be higher. Furthermore, for citizens from the countries that joined the European Union from 2004 onwards, freedom of movement is only a relatively recent possibility.

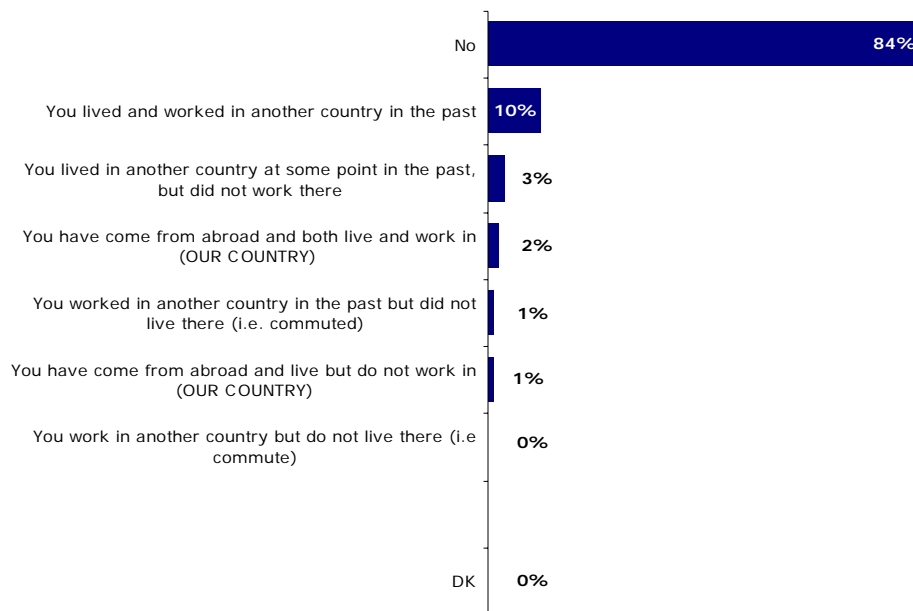
2.1 Europeans' past experiences of living and working in another country

- The majority of Europeans have not lived or worked in another country -

Ten percent of Europeans say they have lived and worked in another country (inside or outside the EU) at some point in their past, whilst three percent have lived in another country but did not work there, and one percent worked in another country before but did not live there²⁶. Less than one percent of respondents currently commute to another country for work. Of those surveyed, two percent have come from abroad to live and/or work in their current country. This means that the vast majority of Europeans (84%) have no experience of living or working in another country. Respondents living in NMS12 countries are slightly more likely to say they have never lived/worked abroad than those living in EU15 countries (88% vs. 83%), something which may be explained by the fact that for those living in many NMS12 Member States the ability to move to other countries has only happened fairly recently.

²⁶ QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY) (multiple answers possible)? You lived and worked in another country in the past; You lived in another country at some point in the past, but did not work there; You worked in another country in the past but did not live there (i.e. commuted); You have come from abroad and both live and work in (OUR COUNTRY); You have come from abroad and live but do not work in (OUR COUNTRY); You work in another country but do not live there (i.e commute)

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU



The table below illustrates that Luxembourg²⁷, the Scandinavian EU countries and Ireland - with its long history of migration to other countries - have had the most mobile populations. To date, respondents in Italy, Malta and the band of eastern Member States of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia are most likely to say that they have never lived or worked abroad.

Respondents in Luxembourg are most likely to have lived and worked in another country (24%), followed by the Irish (21%) and the Danes (20%). Conversely, only two percent of Italian respondents say they have lived and worked in another country, and less than one percent report having worked in another country without living there.

²⁷ Luxembourg is different from most EU countries when it comes to mobility as many of its residents are foreign. In fact, only 65% of the Luxembourg respondents hold that country's nationality. In the other Member States, this share is 95% or higher. It should also be noted that until recently Luxembourgiens had to go abroad for further education, a factor which further influences the different past mobility figures for Luxembourg.

Equally, respondents in Luxembourg are most likely to have lived abroad without working there (13%), followed by the Cypriots and the Swedes (both 9%). Dutch and Danish respondents are most likely to have worked in another country without living there, but the percentage is very small, at just four and three percent respectively. Luxembourg (6%) and Spain (5%) have the highest number of respondents saying they have come from abroad to live and work there.

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		You lived and worked in another country in the past	You lived in another country at some point in the past, but did not work there	You have come from abroad and both live and work in (OUR COUNTRY)	You worked in another country in the past but did not live there (i.e. commuted)	You have come from abroad and live but do not work in (OUR COUNTRY)	You work in another country but do not live there (i.e commute)	No	DK
	EU27	10%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	84%	0%
	BE	8%	6%	1%	2%	1%	1%	83%	0%
	BG	9%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	89%	0%
	CZ	4%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	93%	0%
	DK	20%	7%	2%	3%	0%	1%	72%	0%
	DE	8%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	86%	0%
	EE	13%	3%	1%	2%	0%	1%	78%	1%
	IE	21%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	74%	1%
	EL	10%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%
	ES	10%	3%	5%	1%	1%	0%	81%	0%
	FR	12%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	82%	0%
	IT	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
	CY	12%	9%	2%	0%	2%	0%	78%	0%
	LV	11%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	0%
	LT	11%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	85%	0%
	LU	24%	13%	6%	2%	1%	0%	54%	0%
	HU	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	94%	0%
	MT	8%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	88%	1%
	NL	16%	5%	1%	4%	0%	0%	75%	0%
	AT	8%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	86%	0%
	PL	11%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	85%	1%
	PT	11%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	85%	0%
	RO	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	90%	0%
	SI	10%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	86%	0%
	SK	7%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	87%	0%
	FI	17%	5%	1%	2%	0%	0%	76%	0%
	SE	19%	9%	3%	2%	0%	1%	71%	0%
	UK	16%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	77%	0%

Highest percentage by country
Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by country
Lowest percentage by item

Socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- ◆ Women (87%) more often than men (81%) indicate that they have neither lived nor worked in another country, nor come from another country to live/work.
- ◆ Of all the age groups, those aged 15 - 24 have the lowest proportion who say that they have lived/worked abroad, but given relatively short time they could have been in employment this is not surprising. Those aged 25 - 39 more frequently say they have never lived / worked abroad, nor are they from another country when compared to other age groups.
- ◆ Those who completed their education aged 20+ have the highest proportion of respondents who have lived and worked in another country in the past (20+: 17%, 16-19: 9%, <16: 8%).
- ◆ Managers more frequently say they have lived and worked in another country in the past (16%), particularly compared to inactive people not in retirement or education. (7%).

Those few respondents that said they commuted to another country for work in the past were also asked how often they commuted²⁸. As only a small number of respondents across Europe - one percent - commuted in the past no detailed analysis is possible, however at a European level 34% said they made or make a monthly commute, 27% a weekly commute, and 20% said a daily commute.

2.2 Europeans' past experiences of studying in another country

As already noted in chapter 1, educational experiences abroad strongly increases the likelihood that somebody becomes mobile later in life. Europeans who studied or did some training abroad for at least two months have more often lived and worked abroad (32%) compared to those who have not (6%)

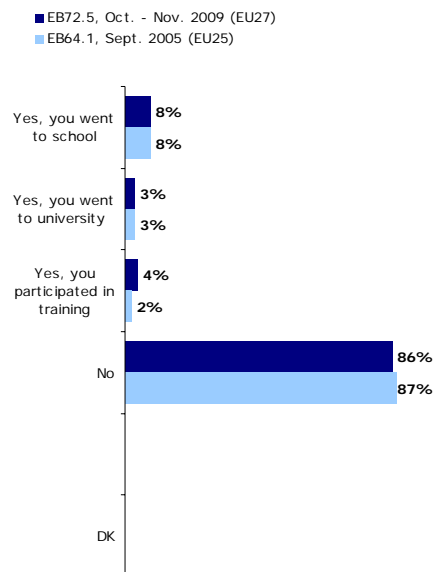
²⁸ QC4 (N=358) How often did\ do you commute to work across the border? (IF 'YES, COMMUTED/COMMUTE', CODE 3 OR 6 IN QC3)

- 13% of respondents have gone abroad for education or training -

In line with the reported experience of living abroad, not many respondents report that they have gone abroad for education or training in the past (13%)²⁹. Those who have studied or undertaken training abroad are most likely to have gone to school in another country (8%), whilst three percent have attended university abroad, and four percent have done some form of extended training (more than two months) abroad. There has been no significant change in these proportions since autumn 2005.

Respondents living in EU15 countries are slightly more likely to say they have been abroad for education or training (14%), compared to those from NMS12 countries (nine percent).

QC2 Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU



²⁹ QC2 Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE); Yes, you went to school; Yes, you went to university; Yes, you participated in training No.





























Please note that the first three items are "multiple choice" ones, while "no" is a "single choice" answer. This means that each respondent can make more than one choice amongst the first three items; while if a respondent picks up the item "no", the interviewer will pass directly to the following question. 13% represents the number of respondents that chose *at least* one of those three items. The total percentage of *replies* for the three items is 15%.

Respondents living in Luxembourg have most often gone abroad for education - in fact 48% have done so – three times more than the EU average of 13%. As Luxembourg has a high proportion of foreign residents, this figure is not surprising, and is in line with previous surveys³⁰. The majority of these respondents went to school (30%) abroad, but a considerable 20% went to university abroad³¹. Cypriots follow at a distant second, with 26% going abroad for education or training, whilst one in five Italians have also gone abroad for some kind of extended study. At the other end of the spectrum, going abroad for education or training is extremely uncommon in the Czech Republic (5%), Latvia, Bulgaria (both 6%) and Malta (7%).

³⁰ As noted earlier, Luxembourg also has few facilities for tertiary education.

³¹ Please note percentages will not add to 100 as multiple responses were possible

QC2 Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes, you went to school	Yes, you went to university	Yes, you participated in training	Total Yes	No	DK
 EU27	8%	3%	4%	13%	86%	0%
 BE	8%	3%	4%	14%	86%	0%
 BG	3%	1%	2%	6%	94%	0%
 CZ	1%	1%	3%	5%	95%	0%
 DK	11%	7%	7%	19%	81%	0%
 DE	7%	2%	2%	10%	89%	1%
 EE	6%	3%	7%	13%	87%	0%
 IE	8%	6%	5%	14%	86%	1%
 EL	8%	4%	2%	14%	86%	0%
 ES	7%	3%	4%	10%	90%	0%
 FR	6%	4%	5%	12%	88%	0%
 IT	14%	4%	4%	20%	79%	1%
 CY	12%	15%	7%	26%	74%	0%
 LV	2%	2%	3%	6%	94%	0%
 LT	4%	1%	3%	8%	92%	0%
 LU	30%	20%	6%	48%	52%	0%
 HU	7%	2%	3%	12%	88%	0%
 MT	2%	2%	4%	7%	93%	0%
 NL	7%	4%	3%	13%	87%	0%
 AT	9%	4%	6%	14%	86%	0%
 PL	7%	2%	4%	11%	88%	1%
 PT	12%	2%	4%	16%	84%	1%
 RO	7%	1%	3%	9%	90%	1%
 SI	4%	2%	4%	10%	90%	0%
 SK	3%	1%	5%	9%	91%	0%
 FI	8%	5%	6%	17%	83%	0%
 SE	9%	7%	7%	17%	83%	0%
 UK	12%	4%	6%	19%	81%	0%

Highest percentage by item





Lowest percentage by item

Only three countries have seen a significant change in the proportion of respondents spending time abroad for education or training since autumn 2005. In the UK, 19% say they have been abroad for education or training - an increase of 11 percentage points since autumn 2005 (up from 8%). In Denmark, the proportion spending time abroad in education has increased from 9% to 19%, and the proportion of Finns studying abroad has also increased by 10 points from 7% to 17%.

It is to be expected that Europeans who continued in education until at least the age of 20 more often have been to university in another country (10% vs. 0% for those that finished education prior to the age of 16, and one percent for those who finished aged 16-19), and are also more likely to have done some training abroad (8% vs. 2-3% for those who finished their education earlier).

Managers, white collar workers and the self employed are more likely than other occupation groups to have studied or trained abroad. Those with a friend or relative living abroad are also more likely to have gone abroad for education or training (18% vs. 10%).

QC2 Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

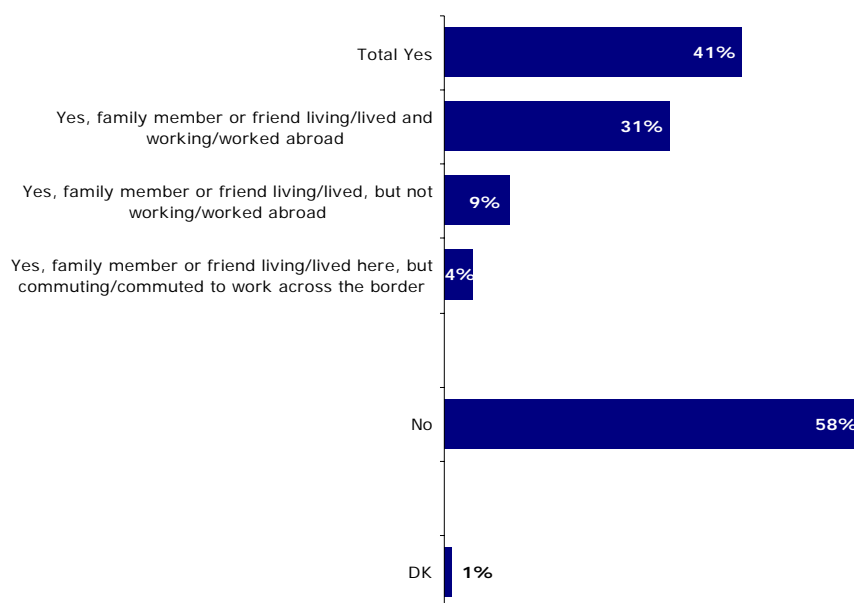
	Yes, you went to school	Yes, you went to university	Yes, you participated in training	No	DK	Yes
EU27	8%	3%	4%	86%	0%	13%
Sex						
 Male	9%	4%	5%	85%	0%	14%
Female	8%	3%	4%	87%	1%	13%
Age						
 15-24	9%	3%	3%	86%	1%	13%
25-39	10%	5%	6%	83%	0%	17%
40-54	9%	4%	4%	86%	0%	14%
55 +	7%	2%	4%	89%	0%	10%
Education (End of)						
 15-	8%	0%	2%	90%	0%	10%
16-19	9%	1%	3%	88%	0%	11%
20+	8%	10%	8%	79%	0%	20%
Still studying	9%	5%	2%	85%	1%	14%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self- employed	9%	5%	5%	83%	0%	17%
Managers	8%	10%	7%	79%	1%	20%
Other white collars	11%	5%	6%	81%	0%	18%
Manual workers	8%	2%	3%	89%	0%	11%
Respondents looking after the home	10%	2%	3%	87%	1%	13%
Unemployed	10%	2%	4%	85%	0%	14%
Retired	6%	1%	3%	90%	1%	9%
Students	9%	5%	2%	85%	1%	14%

2.3 Knowing people with experience abroad

- Four out of ten Europeans have friends or family that have experienced living and/or working abroad -

Almost one third (31%) of Europeans have a friend or family member that has experienced living and working in another country³². Four percent have a friend or family member that commutes/commuted across a border to work, whilst 9% have a friend or family member living but not working abroad. In total, 41% of Europeans have a friend or family member that lives and/or works in another country, 58% do not, and one percent could not answer.

QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU



³² QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Yes, family member or friend living/lived, but not working/worked abroad; Yes, family member or friend living/lived and working/worked abroad; Yes, family member or friend living/lived here, but commuting/commuted to work across the border; No; Don't Know

Once again, Scandinavian EU countries top the list, with three quarters of Danes and Swedes having friends or family that have lived and/or worked abroad, closely followed by the Dutch (67%). Those living in the three Baltic countries next most frequently say they have friends or family who have experienced life abroad (Latvia 66%, Estonia 65%, Lithuania, 62%). This contrasts dramatically to the situation in Italy (27%), and Germany and the Czech republic (both 29%) where a much smaller proportion know someone that has experiences living and/or working in another country.

QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes, family member or friend living/lived and working/worked abroad	Yes, family member or friend living/lived, but not working/worked abroad	Yes, family member or friend living/lived here, but commuting/commuted to work across the border	No	Total Yes	DK
EU27	31%	9%	4%	58%	41%	1%
BE	28%	8%	4%	61%	38%	1%
BG	29%	3%	4%	63%	36%	1%
CZ	24%	3%	5%	71%	29%	0%
DK	63%	21%	7%	24%	75%	1%
DE	19%	9%	4%	70%	29%	1%
EE	48%	11%	15%	34%	65%	0%
IE	40%	18%	1%	41%	56%	3%
EL	25%	11%	1%	65%	35%	1%
ES	33%	11%	1%	59%	41%	0%
FR	41%	7%	5%	51%	49%	0%
IT	16%	9%	2%	72%	27%	2%
CY	42%	11%	1%	48%	51%	1%
LV	60%	6%	4%	33%	66%	0%
LT	52%	8%	6%	38%	62%	0%
LU	39%	15%	2%	43%	55%	2%
HU	24%	4%	5%	68%	32%	0%
MT	41%	6%	2%	52%	48%	1%
NL	52%	15%	4%	33%	67%	0%
AT	24%	8%	5%	68%	32%	0%
PL	41%	7%	4%	49%	50%	2%
PT	34%	10%	3%	54%	44%	1%
RO	28%	7%	4%	55%	38%	7%
SI	36%	7%	5%	55%	45%	0%
SK	31%	2%	11%	57%	43%	0%
FI	48%	13%	5%	43%	57%	0%
SE	60%	21%	8%	24%	76%	1%
UK	36%	11%	2%	52%	48%	0%

Highest percentage by country
Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by country
Lowest percentage by item

Socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any significant differences between men and women, or across different age groups. Managers (54%) more frequently have friends or family that have or currently live and/or work abroad, particularly when compared to inactive people (not in retirement or education) and the retired (both 34%).

It is interesting to note that there is a strong relationship between living and working abroad, and knowing people that do. Those who have personally lived and/or worked abroad more often have a friend or relative who has done the same when compared to those who have never lived/worked abroad (72% vs. 36%). A similar relationship holds for those who plan to work abroad - they more frequently have a friend or relative who has lived/worked abroad (69% vs. 37%) (see Chapter 2 for more details). Those who studied abroad also more often have friends or family that lived abroad (17% vs. 8%) or lived and worked abroad (41% vs. 30%).

QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Total	Yes	No	DK
EU27		41%	58%	1%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad				
Yes		72%	27%	1%
No		36%	63%	1%
Educational experience abroad				
Yes		56%	43%	1%
No		39%	60%	1%
Envisage to work abroad				
Yes		69%	30%	1%
No		37%	62%	1%

2.4 The experiences of Europeans that lived abroad

2.4.1 Destination and duration of stay

- Europeans have resided in a wide range of foreign countries -

Next we briefly analyse the results for a question that analyses in which country those who have lived/worked abroad last resided³³. It should be stressed that the focus is specifically on the "last" foreign experience and that people who at the time of the survey still were abroad are unlikely to be included in the survey.

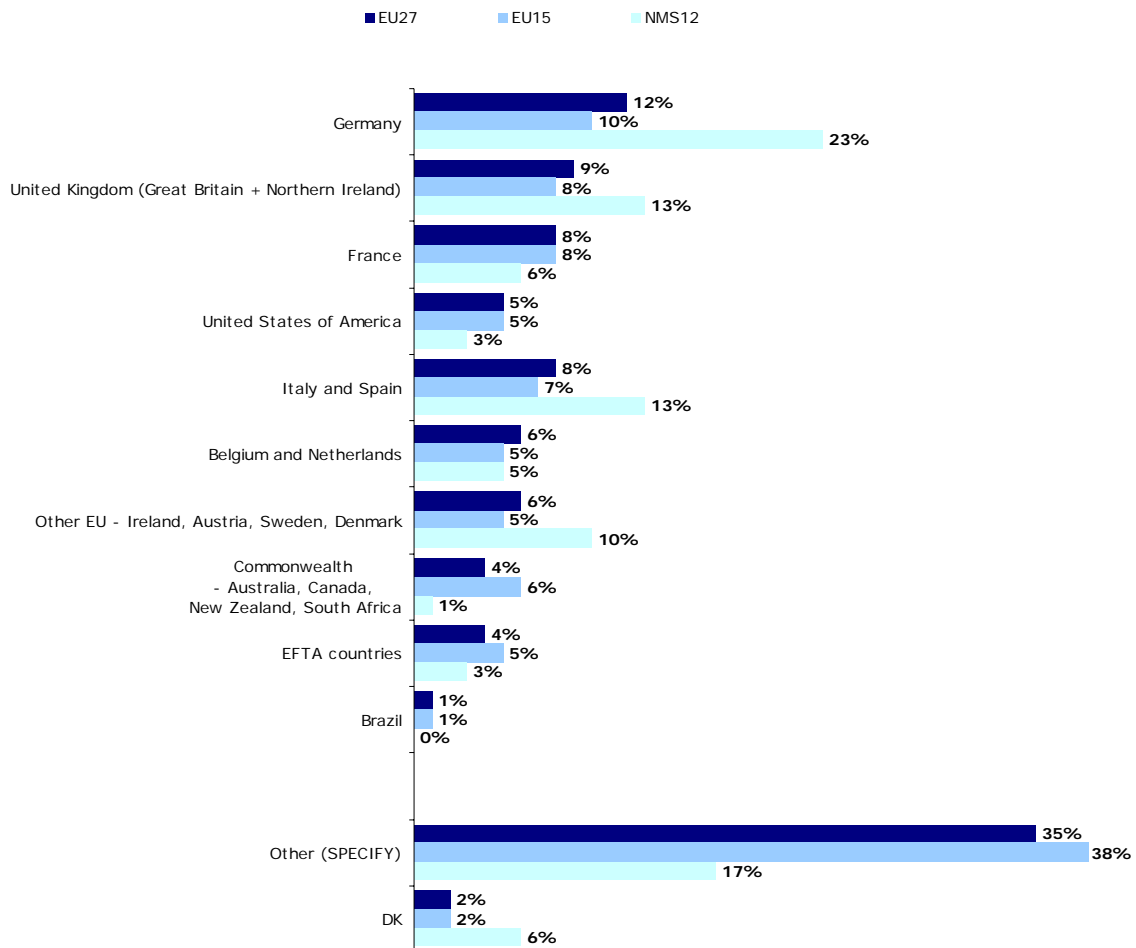
Germany, the UK, France and the USA received enough responses to be analysed separately. Other destinations were grouped together to allow for more meaningful and statistically reliable analysis. These groupings are:

- ◆ Netherlands and Belgium
- ◆ Italy and Spain
- ◆ Other EU - Ireland, Austria, Sweden, Denmark
- ◆ Commonwealth - Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa
- ◆ EFTA countries - Norway and Switzerland
- ◆ Other: Any other country not listed above³⁴

³³ QC6 (N=4103) In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work?

³⁴ QC6 In total, 36% of respondents mentioned other countries but the list is different in each Member State. This collective category contains all mentions that received less than 1% at EU27 level.

QC6 In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work? (DO NOT READ OUT)
(to those who indicated to have lived and/or worked abroad, base = 4103 respondents)



Germany is the most popular “last” destination, with 12% nominating it as the country where respondents last lived and/or worked abroad. A further nine percent nominated the UK, whilst France and Italy/Spain came next at eight percent. Four percent of respondents mentioned one of the four countries that are part of the Commonwealth or one of the two countries belonging to EFTA.

Comparing EU15 and NMS12 countries shows significant differences in the countries where people have last lived/worked. Those from NMS12 countries more frequently say they last lived/worked in Germany (23% vs. 10%), Italy/Spain (13% vs. 7%) the UK (13% vs. 8%) or another EU country (10% vs. 5%). Respondents living in EU15

countries, on the other hand, far more frequently named an "other" country (39% vs. 17%).

Some individual countries showed particularly strong results for certain destinations. For example, 54% of Estonians stated an "other" country - most of these had been to Finland to live/work. Russia was another frequently named "other" destination in a number of countries, including Bulgaria, whilst almost all the Cypriots who had lived/worked abroad had been in either Greece or the UK.

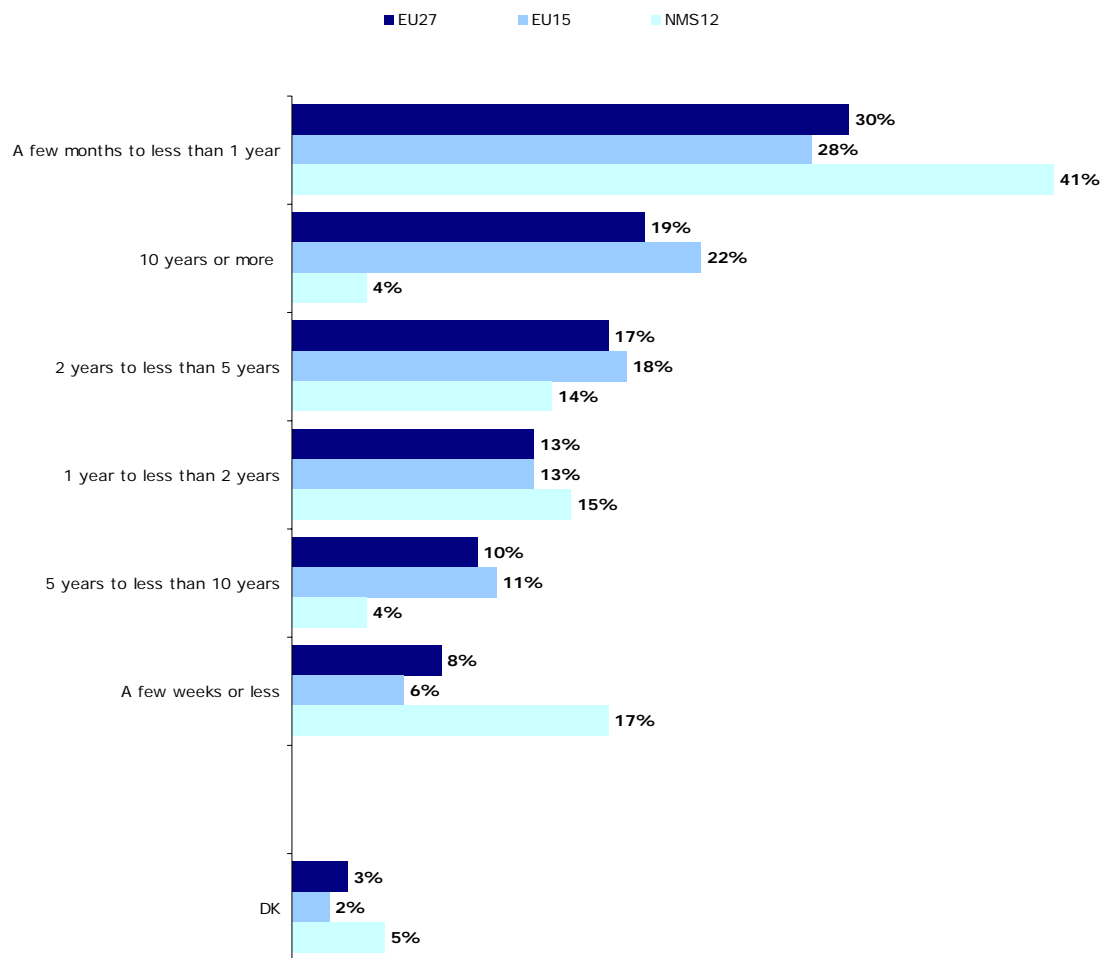
- One in five lived/worked abroad for 10 years or more -

Most Europeans who worked abroad did so for at least a few months, but less than a year (30%). However, one in five spent 10 years or more working abroad, and a further 17% spent between two and five years.³⁵ It should be stressed that here again respondents were asked about their last experience.

Those living in the EU15 countries are more likely to have lived/worked abroad for at least five years, with 22% spending 10 years or more working abroad compared to only four percent of those in NMS12 Member States. This may well be related to the difficulty in securing work permits for people living in these countries during this timeframe, as well as travel restrictions imposed by the political regimes of the time. Those in NMS12 countries are more likely to have spent a few weeks working abroad (17% vs. six percent), or a few months to less than one year (41% vs. 28%).

³⁵ QC7 (N=4103) How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.

QC7 How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.
 (to those who indicated to have lived and/or worked abroad, base = 4103 respondents)



Looking at the socio-demographic analysis, men more often say they have worked abroad for less than one year, whilst woman more often say they have worked abroad for 10 years or more. As years spent in education increases, the proportion who worked abroad for 10+ years decreases, whilst those who completed their education aged 16+ are more likely to have worked abroad for less than one year than those who finished education prior to the age of 16. Comparing occupation groups shows that managers and white collar workers are more likely to have worked abroad for a few months to one year - perhaps due to transfers with their employers.

QC7 How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.

(to those who indicated to have lived and/or worked abroad, base = 4103 respondents)

	A few weeks or less	A few months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more	DK
EU27	8%	30%	13%	17%	10%	19%	3%
Sex							
Male	10%	32%	13%	17%	9%	16%	3%
Female	5%	27%	13%	17%	12%	24%	2%
Age							
15-24	10%	34%	8%	15%	12%	18%	3%
25-39	8%	37%	14%	15%	10%	14%	2%
40-54	9%	28%	15%	18%	9%	18%	3%
55 +	7%	23%	12%	20%	11%	25%	2%
Education (End of)							
15-	7%	17%	9%	19%	13%	34%	1%
16-19	8%	27%	13%	17%	12%	20%	3%
20+	9%	37%	15%	17%	7%	13%	2%
Still studying	11%	38%	8%	11%	14%	15%	3%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	10%	32%	17%	22%	9%	9%	1%
Managers	11%	40%	13%	17%	7%	10%	2%
Other white collars	10%	37%	18%	12%	5%	14%	4%
Manual workers	7%	28%	12%	15%	12%	24%	2%
House persons	4%	20%	13%	23%	11%	27%	2%
Unemployed	6%	30%	14%	16%	12%	18%	4%
Retired	7%	23%	11%	20%	11%	26%	2%
Students	11%	38%	8%	11%	14%	15%	3%

The analysis also shows that those who studied or trained abroad for at least two months have more often spent between five and 10 years (14% vs. 7%), and 10+years (26% vs. 13%) than those who did not go to another country for education or training. In addition, those who have a relative living/working abroad have more frequently worked abroad for 10+ years (21% vs. 15%), and for a stay of a few months to a year (32% vs. 26%).

QC7 How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.

(to those who indicated to have lived and/or worked abroad, base = 4103 respondents)

	A few weeks or less	A few months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more	DK
EU27	8%	30%	13%	17%	10%	19%	3%
Educational experience abroad							
Yes	4%	25%	13%	16%	14%	26%	2%
No	12%	35%	13%	18%	7%	13%	2%
A relative lives/works abroad							
Yes	8%	32%	12%	16%	10%	21%	1%
No	9%	26%	16%	18%	11%	15%	5%

2.4.2 Type of employment and how employment was found

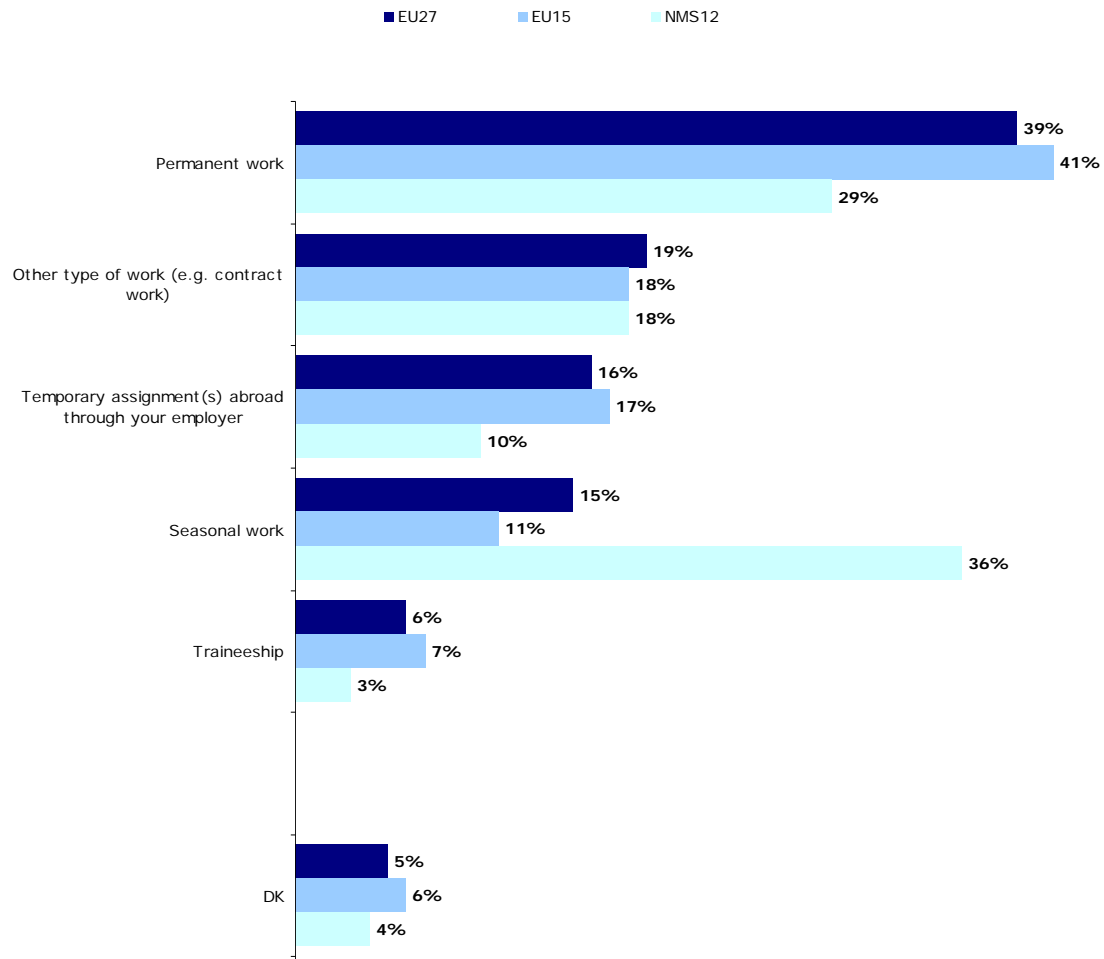
- Permanent position the most common employment type to take people abroad for work -

Most Europeans who went abroad for work did so to take up a permanent position (39%)³⁶. The share of other types of work, such as contract work, was 19% , whilst 16% had a temporary assignment through their employer, and 15% went for seasonal work. Only 6% worked abroad in a traineeship. There are marked differences in the work patterns of residents of EU15 and NMS12 countries. Those in the NMS12 countries are more likely to have taken up seasonal work abroad (36% vs. 11%), whilst those in EU15 nations are more likely to have taken a temporary assignment with their employer (17% vs. 10%), or moved abroad for a permanent job (41% vs. 29%).

³⁶ QC8 (N=3326) When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)? Seasonal work; Traineeship; Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer; Permanent work; Other type of work (e.g. contract work)






QC8 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)?

(to those who indicated to work/have worked abroad , base = 3326 respondents)



Although the socio-demographic analysis does not reveal consistent patterns, there are a few noteworthy differences. Men were more frequently sent on a temporary assignment by their employer (21% vs. 8%), whilst women more frequently went abroad for a permanent job (43% vs. 36%). As we might expect, as age increases, so does the proportion of people that took up a permanent position abroad. Managers are most likely to have received a temporary assignment from work, whilst the unemployed and the self-employed are most likely to have taken contract or other forms of work.

QC8 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)?
(To those who indicated to work/have worked abroad, base = 3326 respondents)

	Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	DK
EU27	15%	6%	16%	39%	19%	5%
Sex						
 Male	15%	6%	21%	36%	18%	4%
 Female	16%	7%	8%	43%	19%	7%
Age						
 15-24	23%	12%	9%	18%	20%	18%
25-39	19%	8%	13%	36%	20%	4%
40-54	17%	4%	16%	40%	18%	5%
55 +	7%	5%	21%	46%	17%	4%
Education (End of)						
 15-	12%	-	17%	50%	16%	5%
16-19	17%	5%	14%	41%	18%	5%
20+	12%	9%	20%	34%	21%	4%
Still studying	41%	20%	3%	13%	7%	16%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self-employed	15%	7%	13%	35%	28%	2%
Managers	8%	11%	25%	34%	17%	5%
Other white collars	21%	10%	18%	30%	17%	4%
Manual workers	17%	3%	12%	43%	19%	6%
House persons	15%	11%	10%	46%	10%	8%
Unemployed	21%	2%	10%	34%	25%	8%
Retired	9%	2%	22%	47%	16%	4%
Students	41%	20%	3%	13%	7%	16%

Respondents with educational experience abroad more frequently worked abroad in a permanent position when compared to those who have not been abroad for education. A similar pattern also holds when comparing those with a friend or relative living or working abroad to those who have neither.

QC8 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)?
(To those who indicated to work/have worked abroad, base = 3326 respondents)

	Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	DK
EU27	15%	6%	16%	39%	19%	5%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad						
Yes	15%	6%	16%	39%	19%	5%
No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Educational experience abroad						
Yes	9%	12%	12%	43%	17%	7%
No	20%	2%	19%	36%	19%	4%
A relative lives/works abroad						
Yes	16%	6%	15%	41%	18%	4%
No	13%	6%	19%	33%	20%	9%

- Personal contacts most likely source for finding work abroad -

Personal contacts are a key factor for finding work abroad. Not only is this the most common way in which those who worked abroad found their job (36%)³⁷, as noted earlier it is also the preferred method of 44% of those who intend to move abroad³⁸.

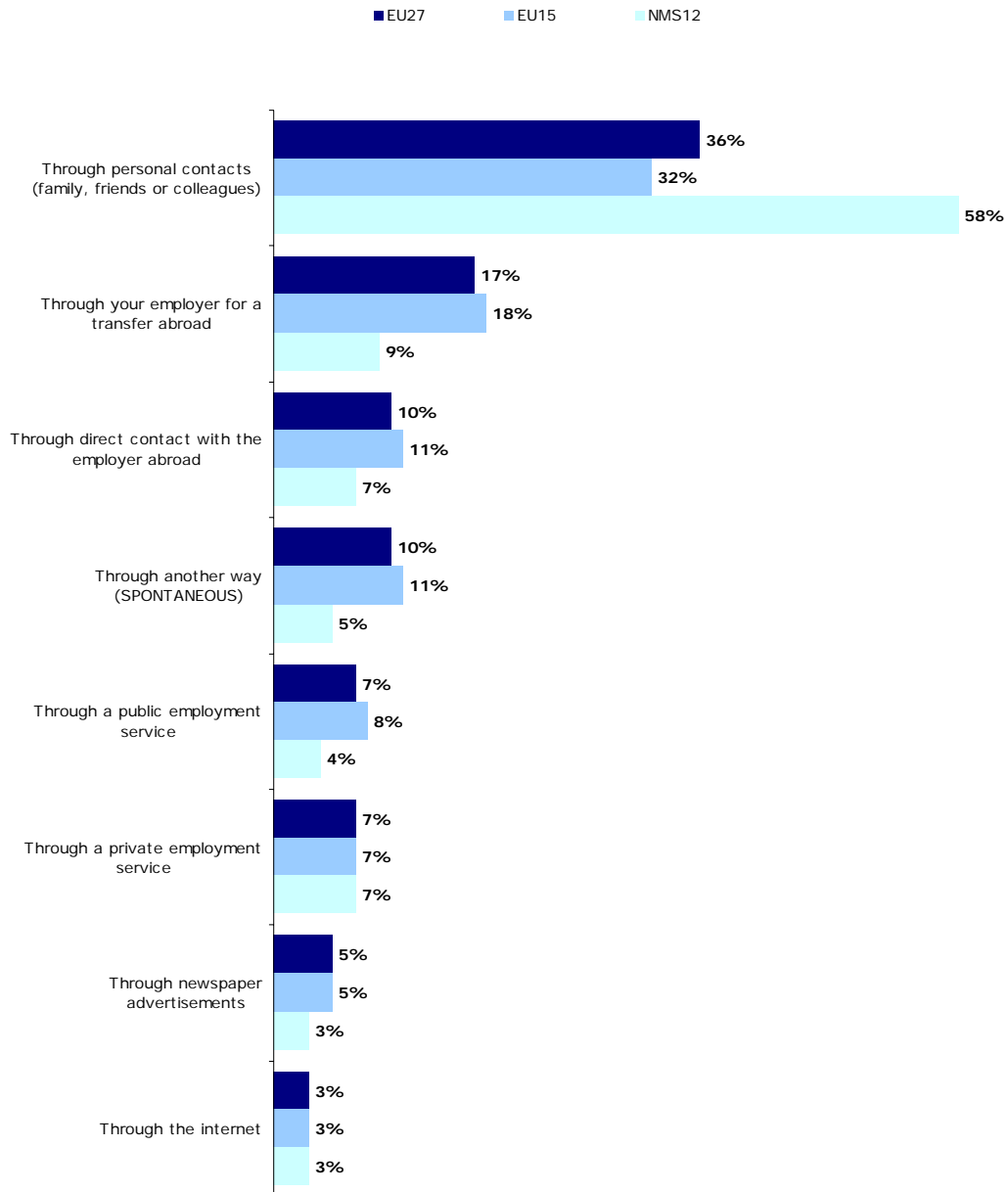
A transfer from an employer is the next most common way in which those who worked abroad found their job (17%), followed by direct contact with an employer abroad (10%), and other methods (10%). Public and private employment services were less likely sources for finding work abroad (7%), whilst only a few found work via newspaper ads (5%) or the Internet (3%).

Those living in NMS12 countries more frequently report having used personal contacts to find work than those in EU15 (58% vs. 32%), whilst those in EU15 countries more often say they found work abroad via an employer transfer (18% vs. 9%).

³⁷ QC9 (N=3326) When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY))? Through a public employment service; Through a private employment service; Through the internet; Through newspaper advertisements; Through personal contacts (family, friends or colleagues); Through your employer for a transfer abroad; Through direct contact with the employer abroad; Through another way (SPONTANEOUS).

³⁸ See section 1.6 above.

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(to those who indicated to work/have worked abroad, base = 3326 respondents)



The socio-demographic analysis shows that men more frequently than women transferred abroad with their employer (23% vs. 6%). Respondents aged 55+ have transferred abroad with their employer more often than other age group, but have the lowest proportion when it comes to having found a job abroad via friends, family or

colleagues. Those who completed their education prior to age 20 more frequently used personal contacts to find a job abroad than those who completed their education later.

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(to those who indicated to work/have worked abroad, base = 3326 respondents)

	Through personal contacts (family, friends or colleagues)	Through your employer for a transfer abroad	Through direct contact with the employer abroad	Through another way (SPONTAN EOUS)	Through a public employment service	Through a private employment service	Through newspaper advertisements	Through the internet	DK
EU27	36%	17%	10%	10%	7%	7%	5%	3%	5%
Sex									
Male	35%	23%	11%	9%	6%	6%	3%	3%	4%
Female	39%	6%	9%	11%	9%	8%	9%	3%	6%
Age									
15-24	39%	6%	9%	8%	10%	3%	2%	10%	13%
25-39	40%	13%	11%	8%	9%	7%	5%	4%	3%
40-54	42%	16%	9%	9%	6%	8%	4%	2%	4%
55 +	28%	23%	10%	13%	6%	7%	7%	1%	5%
Education (End of)									
15-	45%	13%	9%	12%	7%	3%	5%	-	6%
16-19	40%	16%	9%	9%	6%	8%	4%	3%	5%
20+	29%	20%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	3%	3%
Still studying	48%	3%	13%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	13%
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	47%	9%	14%	10%	5%	9%	3%	2%	1%
Managers	24%	29%	12%	7%	9%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Other white collars	32%	17%	8%	11%	12%	8%	4%	5%	3%
Manual workers	41%	11%	8%	9%	8%	9%	5%	4%	5%
House persons	46%	11%	8%	7%	10%	9%	4%	2%	3%
Unemployed	48%	6%	11%	13%	5%	6%	2%	4%	5%
Retired	28%	26%	11%	12%	5%	3%	9%	-	6%
Students	48%	3%	13%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	13%

As might be expected, managers are the occupation group that most often transferred abroad with their employers, followed by those who are now retired. Students, the unemployed and the self-employed are the groups who most often used personal contacts to find work abroad.

Perhaps not surprisingly those with a relative that has lived/worked or currently lives/works abroad are more likely to have found work through personal contacts (39% vs. 31%).

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(to those who indicated to work/have worked abroad, base = 3326 respondents)

	Through a public employment service	Through a private employment service	Through the internet	Through newspaper advertisements	Through personal contacts (family, friends or colleagues)	Through your employer for a transfer abroad	Through direct contact with the employer abroad	Through another way (SPONTAN EOUS)	DK
EU27	7%	7%	3%	5%	36%	17%	10%	10%	5%
Educational experience abroad									
Yes	10%	8%	4%	5%	31%	12%	11%	13%	6%
No	6%	6%	2%	5%	40%	20%	10%	7%	4%
A relative lives/works abroad									
Yes	8%	6%	3%	6%	39%	16%	10%	9%	3%
No	6%	9%	3%	4%	31%	18%	11%	11%	7%

3. EUROPEANS' ATTITUDES TO MOBILITY

As noted in the introduction to this report, Europeans highly value the right to move freely within the European Union. Even if reported future and past mobility rates are low, Europeans cherish the possibility that if so desired they are free to move to any other Member State. In this chapter we analyse the attitudes of Europeans toward mobility in more detail.

3.1 Why do Europeans value the freedom of mobility?

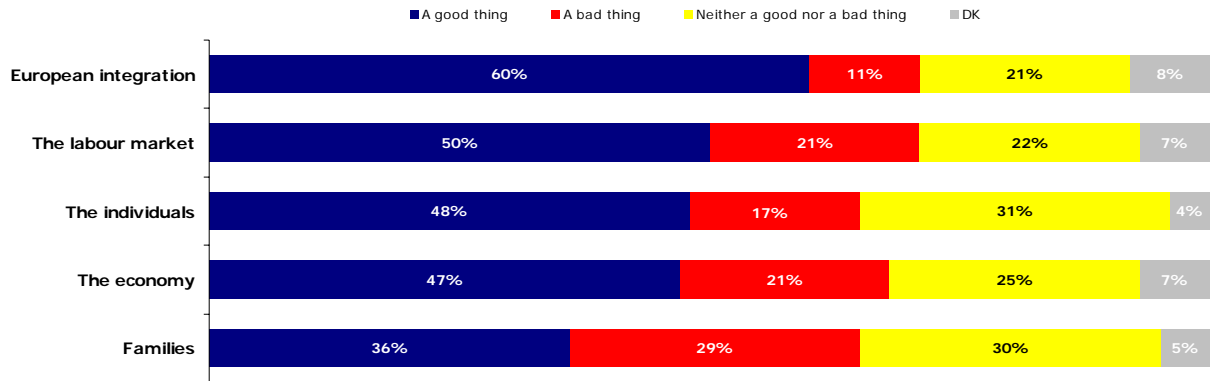
- **The majority of Europeans think moving countries or regions is good for European integration, but only one third think it is good for families -**

Respondents were asked to give their opinion about the impact of people moving across regions or countries within the EU on individuals, families, the economy, the labour market and European integration³⁹.

Europeans are most likely (60%) to think that people moving within the EU is a good thing for European integration, 50% think it is a good thing for the labour market, and 47% think it is a good thing for the economy. Although 48% think moving around is a good thing for individuals, when it comes to the impact on families people are less certain. Only 36% say this kind of mobility is a good thing for families, and 29% say that it is a bad thing.

³⁹ QC1 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for... individuals; families; the economy; the labour market; European integration

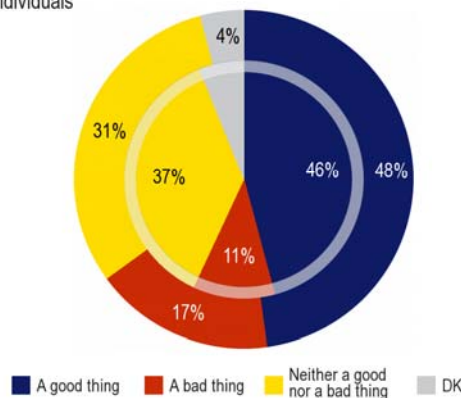
QC1 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for... - % EU



Is moving regions or countries a good thing for individuals? As the chart below illustrates almost half of Europeans say that it is. Only 17% say that it is a bad thing, whilst 31% are neutral. There has been no significant change since autumn 2005 in the proportion that think mobility it is a good thing, however the proportion that are neutral has decreased by 6 percentage points, whilst the number saying it is a bad thing has increased by 6 points. Respondents in the EU15 countries somewhat more often consider moving countries a good thing for individuals than is the case in the NMS12 Member States (49% good vs. 45% good).

QC1.1. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The individuals



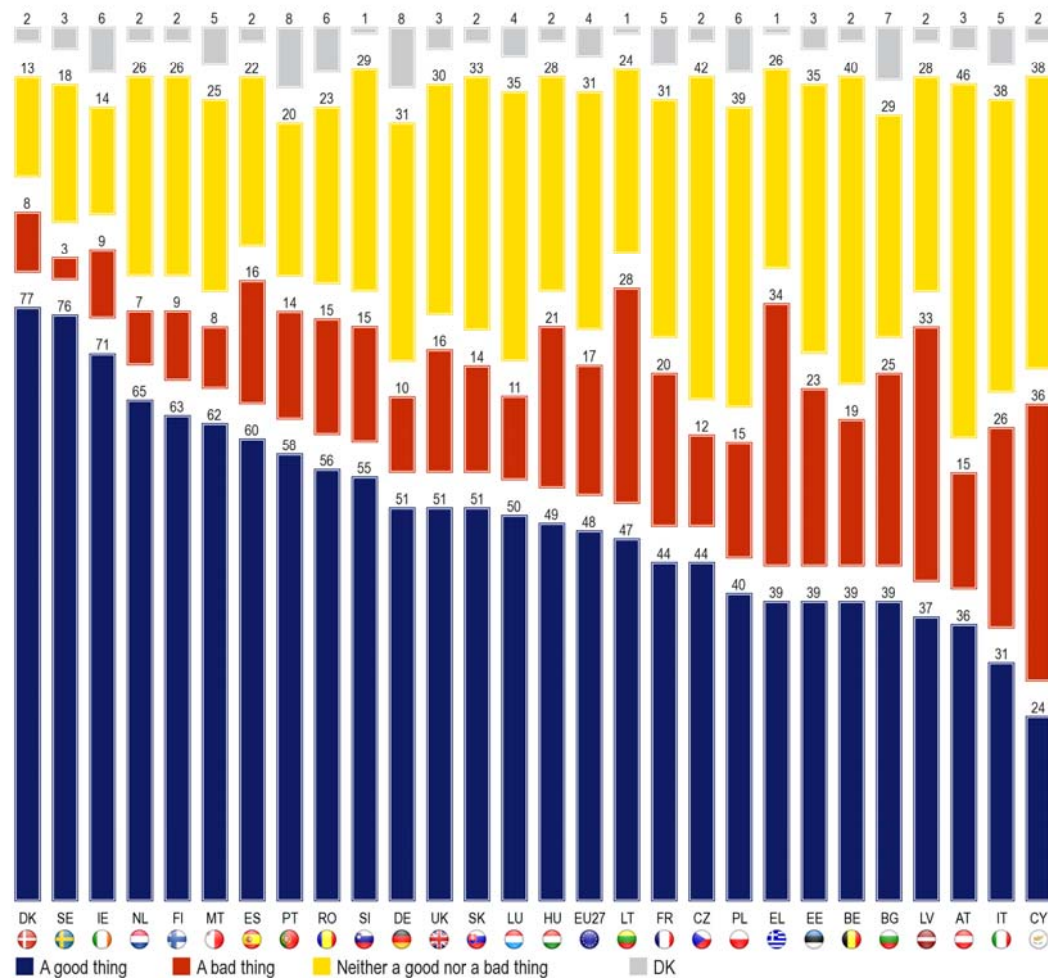
Inner pie : EB64.1, September 2005, EU25
Outer pie : EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009, EU27

EU27

When it comes to individual Member States opinion varies. More than seven out of ten Danes (77%), Swedes (76%) and Irish (71%) respondents agree that moving is a good thing for individuals. This contrasts sharply with the opinion of those in Cyprus and Italy where fewer than one third say that mobility is a good thing for individuals (Cyprus: 24%, Italy:31%). In fact, more than one third of those in Cyprus (36%) say that mobility is a bad thing for individuals - the highest level in Europe. Austrians are most likely to think mobility is neither good nor bad for individuals (46%), followed by the Czechs (42%).












QC1.1. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The individuals



Since autumn 2005 some countries have seen significant shifts in opinion. Respondents in a number of countries have become more positive, including Denmark, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. However, public opinion has become more negative in Slovakia, France, Italy and Austria. Full details are given in the table below.

**QC1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...
The individuals - % A good thing**

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	46%	48%	+2
	NL	51%	65%	+14
	DK	64%	77%	+13
	ES	47%	60%	+13
	LU	37%	50%	+13
	FI	50%	63%	+13
	SE	63%	76%	+13
	FR	49%	44%	-5
	AT	41%	36%	-5
	IT	38%	31%	-7
	SK	62%	51%	-11

Socio-demographic analysis shows that the proportion of those who agree that individual mobility is a good thing decreases as age increases - 56% of 15-24 year olds say that mobility is good for individuals, compared to only 42% of those aged 55+. Years in education also has an impact on opinions with those who completed their studies aged 20+ much more likely to say individual mobility is a good thing (60%) when compared to those who finished education aged 16-19 (45%) or those who completed their education prior to the age of 16 (37%). The analysis also shows that managers (62%) and students (60%) are most likely to think individual mobility is a good thing, whilst the retired (41%) and inactive people not in retirement or education (42%) are least likely.

As we might expect, respondents who have lived/worked abroad more frequently say that mobility is good for individuals compared to those who have not (65% vs. 45%).

A similar pattern applies for those who have gone abroad for education or training (58%) vs. those who have not (47%). In addition, those who think that moving is good for the economy, the labour market and EU integration all more frequently say moving countries or regions is good for individuals (75%, 71% and 67%, respectively).

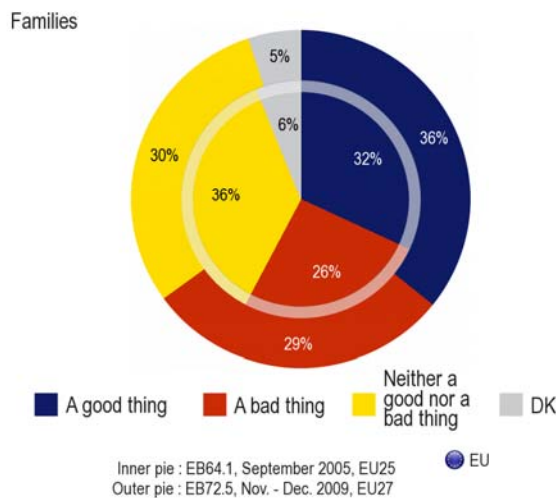
3.2 Is mobility good for families?

- Just over one third of Europeans say that mobility is a good thing for families -

When it comes to the impact on families Europeans are less certain that mobility is desirable, and opinions are more divided. 36% agree that moving regions or countries within the EU is good for families, 29% say it is a bad thing, and 30% are neutral. There have been no major shifts in opinion since autumn 2005, just slight increases in both good (32% to 36%) and bad (26% to 29%) responses matched by a 6 point decrease in the proportion that are neutral (36% down to 30%).

Those living in NMS12 are more likely to say that mobility is bad for families (37%) than those in the EU15 (27%), and less likely to say that it is a good thing (30% vs. 38%).

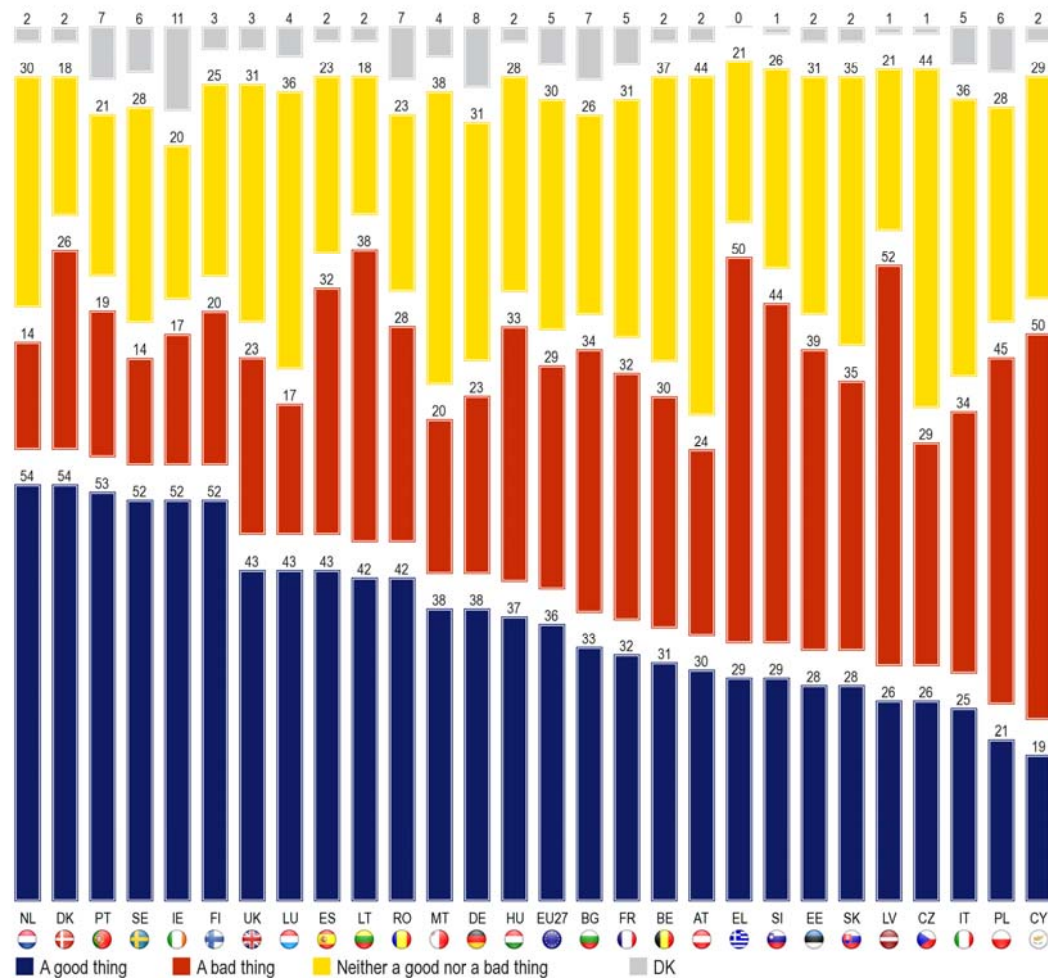
QC1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...



There are only six Member States where a majority hold the opinion that mobility is good for families (The Netherlands and Denmark: 54%, Portugal: 53%, Finland, Sweden and Ireland: 52%). This compares to only 19% of Cypriots and 21% of those in Poland. In fact, half of all respondents in both Cyprus and Greece (50%) say that mobility is a bad thing for families. The proportion in Latvia is slightly higher at 52%. Respondents in the Czech Republic and Austria are most likely to be neutral (both 44%).











QC1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

Families



Since autumn 2005, the largest increases in the view that mobility is good for families have been in Luxembourg (25% up to 43%), and Finland (up from 35% to 52%). In the case of Luxembourg there has been a similar decrease in the proportion responding negatively to this question. Increases of 10-15 percentage points are also seen in Ireland and Greece (both +14), Denmark (+13), Spain (+12) and Sweden and Austria (+11).

**QC1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...
Families - % A good thing**

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	32%	36%	+4
	LU	25%	43%	+18
	FI	35%	52%	+17
	IE	38%	52%	+14
	EL	15%	29%	+14
	CZ	29%	26%	-3
	LV	29%	26%	-3
	SK	31%	28%	-3
	PL	25%	21%	-4
	IT	31%	25%	-6

The view that mobility is a bad thing for families is now much more prevalent in the Baltic region: Latvia (up from 37% to 52%), Lithuania (up from 26% to 38%) and Estonia (up from 25% to 39%).

Looking at socio-demographic differences we see that those aged 55+ are least likely to say that mobility is good for families (32%), particularly when compared to those aged 15-24 (41%) and 25 - 39 (40%). Rather than a direct age effect, this may be a result of a generational effect, reflecting the different attitudes of the generations when it comes to families and family life. Europeans who completed their studies aged 20+ are much more likely to say mobility is a good thing for families (46%) when

compared to those who finished education aged 16-19 (33%) or those who completed their education prior to the age of 16 (29%). Managers most frequently say that mobility is good for families (46%), particularly when compared to the retired (31%) and inactive people not in retirement or education (33%). As we saw in previous sections, managers are the occupation group that most often say they have lived/worked and/or studied abroad.

As might be expected, respondents who have lived/worked abroad are much more likely to say that mobility is good for families than those who have not (51% vs. 33%), as are those who did some education abroad (46% vs. 35%). A similar pattern is also seen for those who plan to live/work abroad (51% vs. 35%) and those who have a relative or friend abroad (41% vs. 33%).

Those who think that moving is good for the economy, labour market and EU integration are all more likely to say mobility good for families.

3.3 Is mobility good for the economy?

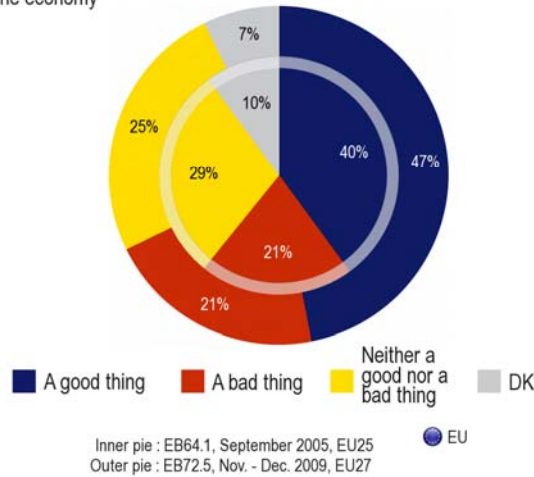
- Close to one European in two considers mobility good for the economy -

Almost half of all Europeans (47%) believe that people moving to other regions or countries is good for the economy, one in five (21%) consider it to be a bad thing, and 25% are neutral on the issue. This represents a shift in public opinion since autumn 2005, when only 40% said mobility was good for the economy. This may be a reaction to the global financial crisis and the resulting difficult economic times in Europe since the survey was last conducted. The proportion that says mobility is bad for the economy has not changed significantly, so this shift predominantly comes from a decrease in neutral responding.

In general, those living in NMS12 Member States are less likely to say mobility is good for the economy (40%) than those in EU15 (49%) and more likely to say it is a bad thing (25% vs. 20%).

QC1.3. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

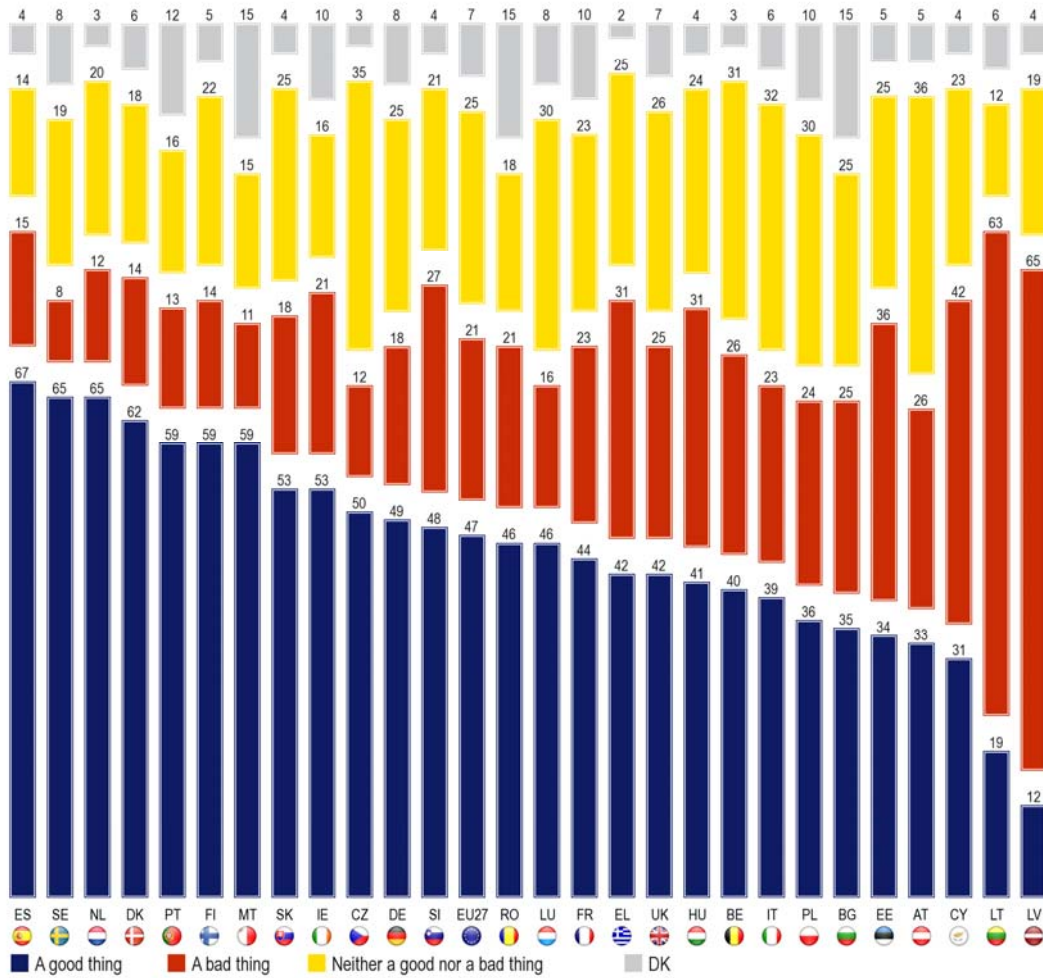
The economy



Once again individual Member States hold quite divergent views. The Spanish are the most positive, with 67% of the opinion that mobility is a good thing for the economy - 65% of Dutch and Swedish respondents also agree, as do 62% of Danes. In stark contrast, only 12% of Latvians and 19% of Lithuanians believe that mobility is good for the economy, and in both of these countries more than 60% are of the opinion that mobility is bad for the economy. Austrians are most likely to be neutral, with 36% saying mobility is neither a good nor a bad thing for the economy - a similar level of neutral responding is seen in the Czech Republic (35%)











QC1.3. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The economy



Since autumn 2005 there has been a significant increase in those who think mobility is good for the economy across the Nordic region. In Denmark there has been an increase of 20 points (up from 42% to 62%), and both Finland (up from 44% to 59%) and Sweden (up from 50% to 65%) have seen increases of 15 points. Seven countries recorded increases of 10-15 percentage points: Spain (+14), Luxembourg (+14), Germany (+13), Netherlands (+13), Hungary (+12), Greece (+11), and Malta (+10). However, not all significant changes have been positive - Estonians are now more likely to say that mobility is a bad thing for the economy (up from 24% to 36%).

**QC1.3 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...
The economy - % A good thing**

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	40%	47%	+7
	DK	42%	62%	+20
	FI	44%	59%	+15
	SE	50%	65%	+15
	ES	53%	67%	+14
	LU	32%	46%	+14
	CZ	51%	50%	-1
	EE	35%	34%	-1
	IE	54%	53%	-1
	IT	44%	39%	-5

Men are more likely than women to have a positive attitude towards the impact of mobility on the economy (50% vs. 44%), whilst those aged 55+ are least likely to say that mobility is good for the economy (44%), particularly when compared to those aged 25 - 39 (50%). Europeans that completed their studies aged 20+ are much more likely to say mobility is a good thing for the economy (58%) when compared to those who finished education aged 16-19 (43%) or those who completed their education prior to the age of 16 (41%). Once again it is managers (57%) who are most likely to say mobility is good for the economy, whilst the retired (42%) are least likely.

As seen in previous sections, those who have lived/worked abroad are much more likely to say that mobility is good for the economy than those who have not (62% vs. 44%), as are those who did some education or training abroad (57% vs. 45%). And once again those who think that moving is good for the labour market or for European integration are more likely to say it is good for the economy.

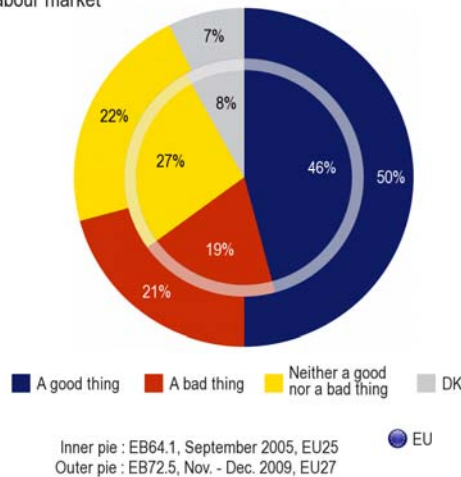
3.4 Is mobility good for the labour market?

- One European in two thinks that mobility is good for the labour market -

Half of Europeans say that moving either regions or countries within Europe is a good thing for the labour market, whilst 21% say it is a bad thing, and 22% are neutral (saying it is neither a good nor bad thing). Views on this have not changed significantly since autumn 2005. There are no significant differences between EU15 and NMS12 countries on this issue.

QC1.4. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

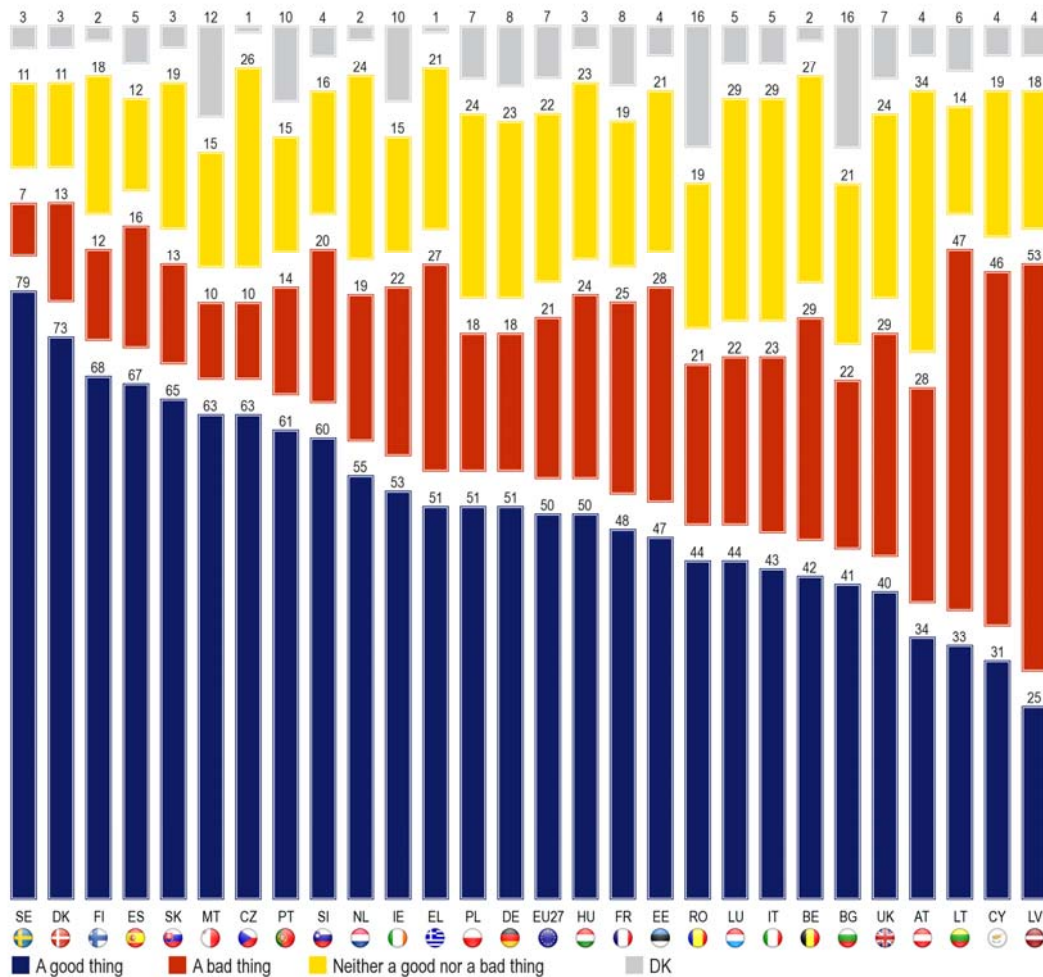
The labour market



The variations between countries in opinion on this issue are also less dramatic - Sweden stands out at one end of the scale with 79% of respondents saying that mobility is a good thing for the labour market, but all other countries are clustered in the range between 25% (Latvia) and 51% (Germany, Greece, Poland). Those living in the Baltic nations of Latvia (53%), and Lithuania (47%) are amongst the most negative on the impact of mobility on the labour market - they are joined by Cyprus, where 46% say it mobility is bad for the labour market. Once again Austrians have the highest level of neutral responses (34%) - in fact this is the same proportion that say mobility is good for the labour market.

QC1.4. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...












The labour market



Since autumn 2005, opinions have become much more positive in several countries, with increases of more than 15 percentage points in Greece (up from 36% to 51%), Spain (up from 52% to 67%) and Sweden (up from 60% to 79%). Increases of 10-15 points are seen in Finland, Germany and Slovakia (all +12), and Denmark, Hungary and Lithuania (all +10). However, there has been a significant increase in the proportion saying that mobility is bad for the labour market in the UK (up from 18% to 29%), and in Cyprus (up from 32% to 46%).

QC1.4 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The labour market - % A good thing

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	46%	50%	+4
	SE	60%	79%	+19
	EL	36%	51%	+15
	ES	52%	67%	+15
	DE	39%	51%	+12
	SK	53%	65%	+12
	FI	56%	68%	+12
	IE	54%	53%	-1
	LV	26%	25%	-1
	UK	41%	40%	-1
	IT	49%	43%	-6

Social demographic analysis illustrates that men (53%) are more likely than women (48%) to say mobility is good for the labour market. Older Europeans are less likely to be positive, with only 47% of those aged 55+ saying mobility is good for the labour market, compared to those aged 25-39 (54%). The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think mobility is good for the labour market. (20+: 61%; 16-19:47%; less than 16:43%). Managers (59%) are most likely to say mobility is a good thing, the retired and the unemployed (both 46%) are least likely.

Following the pattern of previous sections, those who have lived/worked abroad are much more likely to say that mobility is good for the labour market than those who have not (64% vs. 48%), as are those who did some education or training abroad (59% vs. 49%). Analysis once again illustrates that those who think that moving is good for the economy or EU integration are more likely to say it is good for the labour market

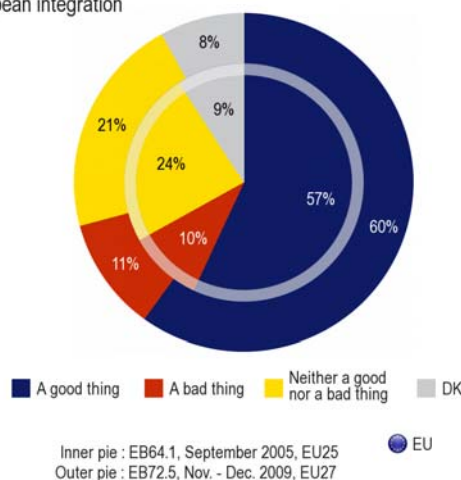
3.5 Is mobility good for European integration?

- The majority of Europeans think that mobility is good for European integration -

Is mobility a good thing for European integration? The majority (60%) think that it is. Only 11% say that it is a bad thing, whilst 21% are neutral. There has not been a significant shift in opinion since autumn 2005. Those living in EU15 Member States are more likely to consider mobility a good thing for EU integration (62%) compared to those living in NMS12 (54%) However, the proportion that say it is a bad thing is almost the same (11% vs. 10%) so this difference reflects the fact that more people in NMS12 are neutral or unable to give an opinion.

QC1.5. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

European integration

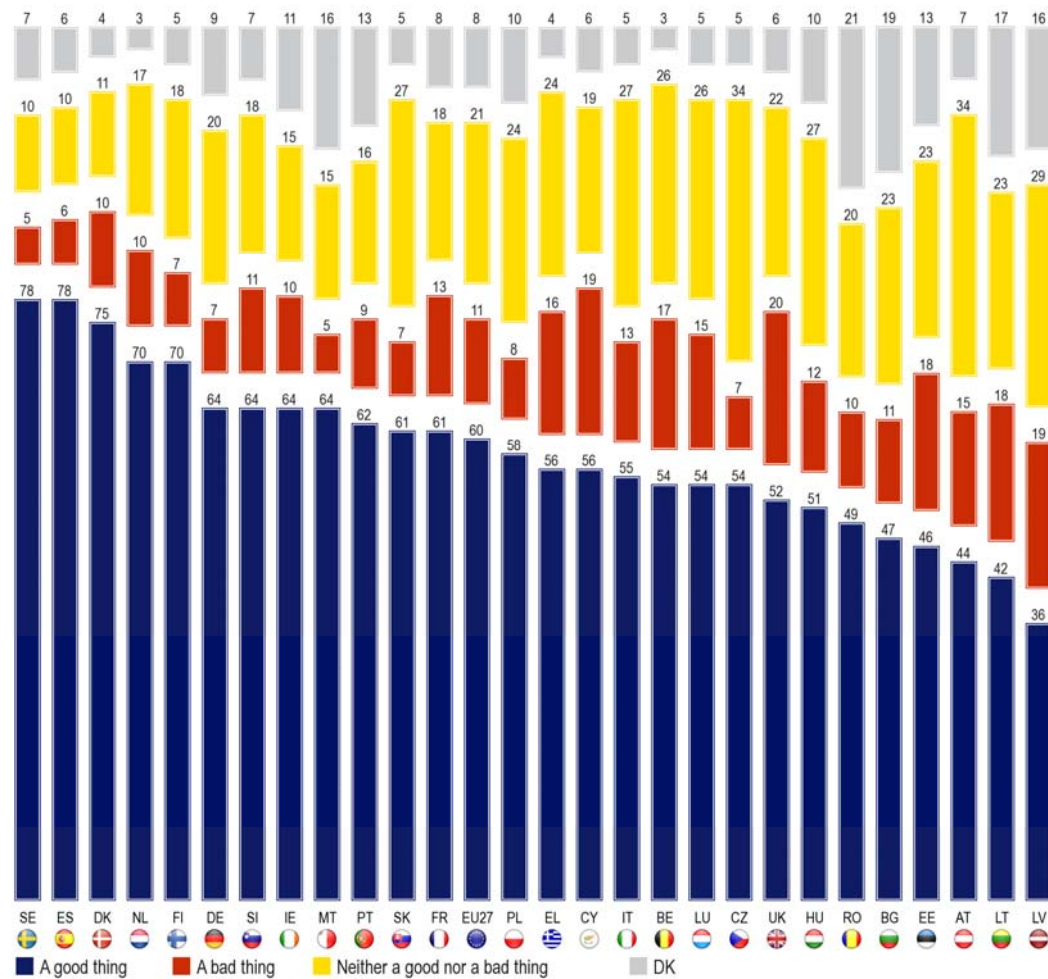


Respondents in Sweden and Spain are the most positive about the impact of mobility on European integration, with 78% saying that it is a good thing. Seven out of ten Dutch and Finnish respondents agree. In fact, this is the majority view in all countries. Once again the Latvians and Lithuanians are least likely to say that mobility is good for integration (36% and 42% respectively). Austrians are similarly unenthusiastic, with only 44% agreeing, and 34% neutral.

In general however, relatively few Europeans explicitly think mobility is bad for integration - overall in Europe the percentage is only 11%, and the highest individual country level response is 20%, in the UK.

QC1.5. Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...









European integration



There has been a significant shift in public opinion in several Member States since autumn 2005. In particular many more Greeks (up from 40% to 56%) and Spaniards (up from 56% to 78%) now find that mobility is good for integration. There have also been significant increases in positive responses in Germany (up from 53% to 64%), Lithuania (up from 31% to 42%), the Netherlands (up from 59% to 70%), Slovakia (up from 48% to 61%) and Sweden (up from 67% to 78%).

No countries saw large (10 points or more) increases in the proportion that think mobility is a bad thing for integration.

QC1.5 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for... European integration - % A good thing

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	46%	60%	+4
	ES	56%	78%	+22
	EL	40%	56%	+16
	SK	48%	61%	+13
	DE	53%	64%	+11
	LT	31%	42%	+11
	NL	59%	70%	+11
	SE	67%	78%	+11

Continuing the trend from previous sections, men (62%) are slightly more likely than women (58%) to say mobility is good for EU integration. Once again it is the oldest Europeans who are least positive - those aged 55+ are least likely to say that mobility is good for integration (55%), particularly when compared to those aged 15 - 24 and 25 - 39 (both 65%).

There is also a clear relationship between years in education and opinion. Those who completed their studies aged 20+ are much more likely to say mobility is a good thing for integration (73%) when compared to those who finished education aged 16-19 (57%) or those who completed their education prior to the age of 16 (49%). Managers (72%) are most likely to say it is a good thing, retired (53%) and the unemployed (54%) least likely.

As might be expected, those who have lived/worked abroad are much more likely to say that mobility is good for integration than those who have not (75% vs. 57%), as are those who did some education or training abroad (68% vs. 59%). Those who think that moving is good for the economy or for the labour market are more likely to say it is good for integration.

4. MOTIVATIONS AND DISINCENTIVES TO MOVE FOR WORK

4.1 Why would Europeans consider working abroad?

4.1.1 Would unemployment encourage mobility?

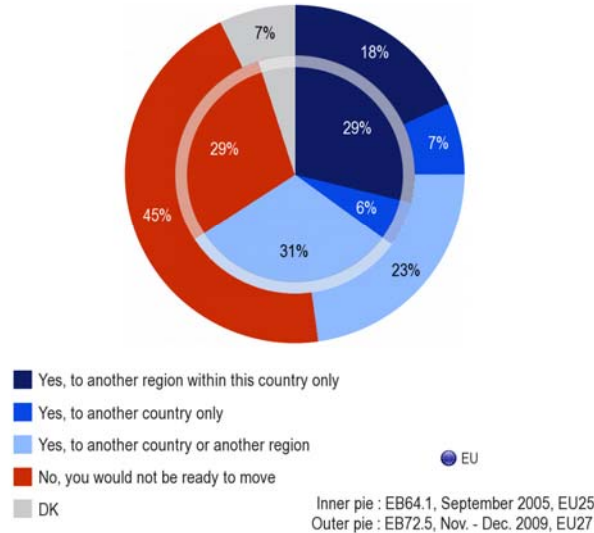
- Almost half of all respondents would consider moving regions or countries to find work if they were unemployed -

Almost half of all Europeans would consider moving to another region or country if they were unemployed⁴⁰. Almost one quarter (23%) would be ready to move to another country or region, 18% would only move to another region in their country, and 7% would only consider moving to another country.

In spite - or perhaps due to the worsening economic climate since autumn 2005, in general Europeans are now less willing to move if they become unemployed and are unable to find a job where they live. In fact, the proportion willing to move to another region and/or country has decreased from 66% to 48%. The most dramatic decrease has been among those willing to move to another region within the same country - down from 29% in autumn 2005 to 18%.

⁴⁰ QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one? Yes, to another region within this country only; Yes, to another country only; Yes, to another country or another region; No, you would not be ready to move; Don't know

QC20. If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?



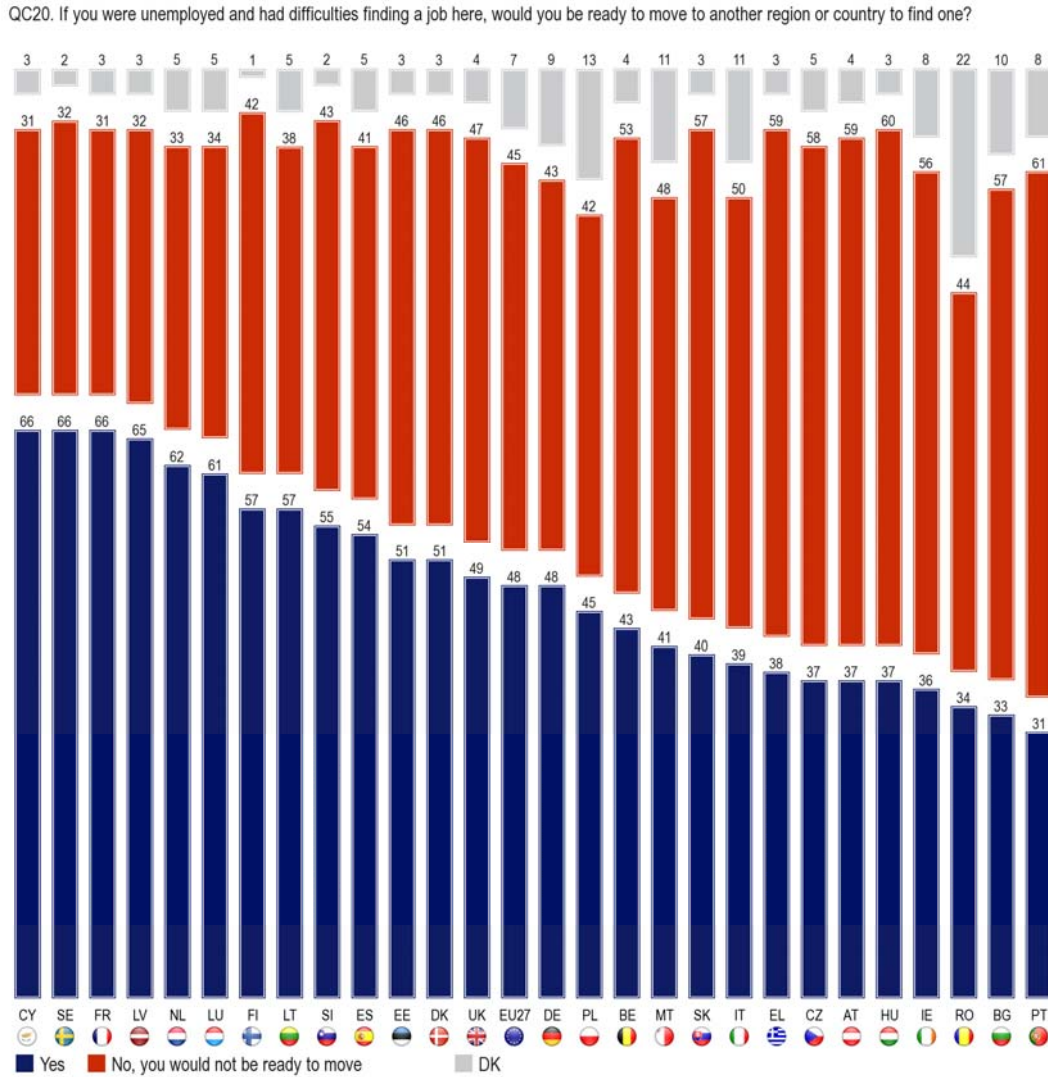
Respondents in the EU15 are more likely to consider moving to another region or country if they had trouble finding a job than those in NMS12 (50% vs. 41%). Those in NMS12 are more likely to say they don't know (12% vs. 6%). It is interesting that those in NMS12 are more likely to say they would *only* consider moving to another country when compared with EU15 (12% vs. 6%)⁴¹. This seems to confirm findings from the European Labour Force Survey which shows that the NMS tend to have relatively low internal mobility rates⁴². Those in EU15 are more likely to consider moving to another region of their country (19% vs. 12%) or to consider moving either regions or to another country (25% vs. 17%).

Looking first at an overall willingness to move either region, country or both - two thirds of those living in France, Cyprus and Sweden are willing to move to another region or country (66%) if they became unemployed and had trouble finding a job. They are closely followed by those living in Latvia (65%), the Netherlands (62%) and Luxembourg (61%). Conversely, the Portuguese (31%), Bulgarians (33%) and

⁴¹ See also box on page 93.












⁴² See for example "Emigration, labour shortages, brain drain in the new EU Member States: some descriptive evidence" in "The Integration of European Labour Markets", pp 163-176, Österreichische Nationalbank (2009).

Romanians (34%) are the least willing to move to find work - although Romania has the highest level of "don't know" responses - at 22%.



Since autumn 2005 overall willingness to move has decreased most dramatically in Greece (down from 67% to 38%), Italy (down from 68% to 39%) and Poland (down from 73% to 45%). A further five countries saw decreases of 15-25 percentage points: Portugal (down 22 points), Belgium (down 20 points), Germany and the Czech Republic (down 18 points) and Slovakia (down 17 points).

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?

		EB64.1, Sept. 2005 (EU25)	EB72.5, Nov. - Dec. 2009 (EU27)	Evolution 2005-2009
	EU27	66%	48%	-18
	CY	57%	66%	+9
	LT	54%	57%	+3
	LV	63%	65%	+2
	CZ	55%	37%	-18
	DE	66%	48%	-18
	BE	63%	43%	-20
	PT	53%	31%	-22
	PL	73%	45%	-28
	EL	67%	38%	-29
	IT	68%	39%	-29

Respondents living in Cyprus are most likely to say they are only willing to move to another region (40%), followed by the French (32%) and the Dutch (28%). In the case of Cyprus this is actually an increase of 11 points since autumn 2005. Across 13 of the 27 Member States the willingness to move regions has decreased by at least 10 points: Greece (-20 points); Italy (-19 points); Belgium, Germany, Latvia and Austria (-12 points); Ireland and Slovakia (-11 points); and Poland, Slovenia and Finland (-10 points).





Latvians (32%) and Lithuanians (28%) are most likely to only consider moving to another country. In both countries, this option has become more popular since autumn 2005 (both up from 20%).

Swedes (39%), Slovenians (32%), and Finns (30%) are most likely to say they would move either region or country if they were unemployed and having trouble finding work.

Socio-demographic analysis highlights the following differences:

- ◆ Men are more likely than women to say they are willing to move either region or country to find work if they were unemployed (54% vs. 43%).
- ◆ As age increases, willingness to move to find work decreases.
- ◆ The longer a respondent stayed in education, the more willing they are to consider moving to find work.
- ◆ Of the occupational groups, students and managers are the most willing to move to find work if they become unemployed.

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?

	Yes, to another region within this country only	Yes, to another country only	Yes, to another country or another region	Total Yes	No, you would not be ready to move	DK	Yes
EU27	18%	7%	23%	48%	45%	7%	48%
Sex							
 Male	18%	9%	27%	54%	39%	7%	54%
Female	17%	6%	20%	43%	49%	8%	43%
Age							
 15-24	18%	13%	38%	69%	22%	9%	69%
25-39	20%	9%	28%	57%	37%	6%	57%
40-54	20%	6%	22%	48%	46%	6%	48%
55 +	14%	4%	15%	33%	58%	9%	33%
Education (End of)							
 15-	15%	3%	15%	33%	59%	8%	33%
16-19	18%	6%	20%	44%	49%	7%	44%
20+	21%	9%	31%	61%	33%	6%	61%
Still studying	17%	14%	42%	73%	16%	11%	73%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	14%	10%	26%	50%	42%	8%	50%
Managers	24%	7%	31%	62%	32%	6%	62%
Other white collars	20%	7%	24%	51%	42%	7%	51%
Manual workers	21%	7%	24%	52%	43%	5%	52%
House persons	15%	5%	14%	34%	58%	8%	34%
Unemployed	18%	9%	22%	49%	47%	4%	49%
Retired	14%	4%	16%	34%	57%	9%	34%
Students	17%	14%	42%	73%	16%	11%	73%

Analysis of socio-demographic results for EU15 and NMS12

Is the finding that respondents in the NMS12 are more likely than those in EU15 to *only* consider moving to another country should they be unemployed a general phenomenon in these countries or does it apply specifically to certain socio-demographic groups

The analysis shows that respondents in the NMS12 are in general more likely than those in EU15 to *only* consider moving to another country. The only exception applies to retired people (including older people in general): any differences between NMS12 and EU15 for these respondents are not statistically significant.

The most striking differences are as follows:

- Nearly a quarter of young European living in NMS12 countries (24%) would consider moving abroad under these circumstances compared to just 10 % of their EU15 counterparts. Similar findings apply to students (24% vs. 11%)
- 15% of unemployed residents in the NMS12 would consider such a move should they have difficulties finding a job, compared to 7% of similar EU15 residents.
- Twice as many men and those who completed their education aged 20+ living in the NMS12 consider moving abroad than in the EU15 (14% vs. 7%) should they become unemployed and have difficulties finding a job

The analysis is based on the proportion of Europeans stating that they would *only* consider moving abroad (EU15 N=928; NMS12 N=1298)

A respondent's experience abroad once again provides some of the most dramatic differences. Those who have lived and/or worked abroad, or who have friends/relatives that have done so are much more likely to consider moving to find work. A similar pattern holds for those who went abroad for education or training.

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?

	Yes, to another region within this country only	Yes, to another country only	Yes, to another country or another region	Total Yes	No, you would not be ready to move	DK	Yes
EU27	18%	7%	23%	48%	45%	7%	48%
Experience abroad							
Yes	15%	12%	28%	55%	38%	7%	55%
No	18%	7%	23%	48%	45%	7%	48%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad							
Yes	12%	14%	38%	64%	30%	6%	64%
No	19%	6%	21%	46%	47%	7%	46%
A relative lives/works abroad							
Yes	18%	10%	33%	61%	33%	6%	61%
No	17%	5%	17%	39%	53%	8%	39%

Furthermore, those who think that the chances of finding work in another country is better are also more likely to be willing to move to find work if they become unemployed

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?

	Yes, to another region within this country only	Yes, to another country only	Yes, to another country or another region	Total Yes	No, you would not be ready to move	DK	Yes
EU27	18%	7%	23%	48%	45%	7%	48%
Chances to find a job outside (OUR COUNTRY)							
Better	17%	13%	32%	62%	32%	6%	62%
The same	16%	5%	20%	41%	52%	7%	41%
Worse	21%	5%	21%	47%	49%	4%	47%

4.1.2 Financial incentives required to move for work

- More than one quarter unwilling to work abroad no matter what the financial incentive -

More than one third of Europeans (36%) would want to be offered at least 50% more money than they do or could earn in the place where they are currently located in order to consider taking a job in another country or region⁴³. Only two percent would consider it for less money, and only 10% would take a job in another region or country if the money being offered was the same. Just over one quarter (28%) of respondents

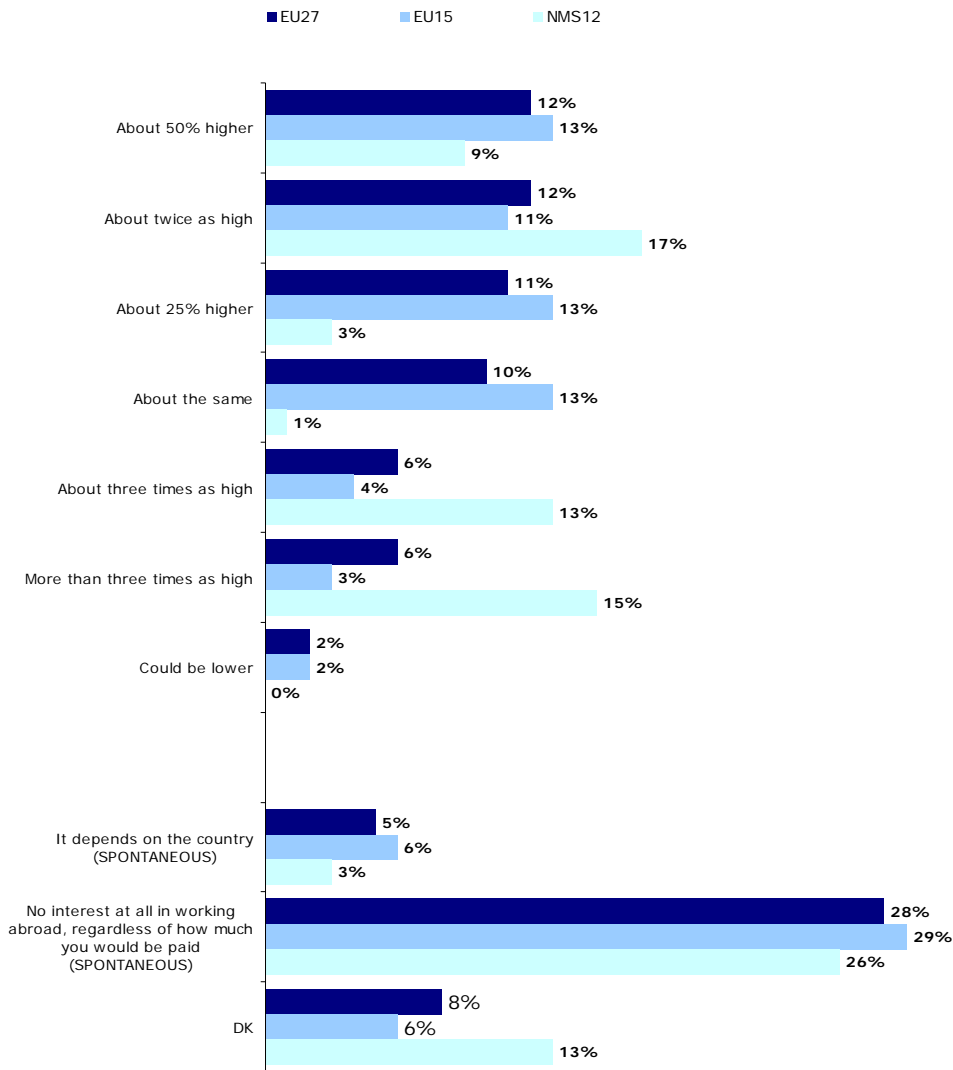
⁴³ QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region? Could be lower; About the same; About 25% higher; About 50% higher; About twice as high; About three times as high; More than three times as high; It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS); No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS); Don't Know

spontaneously indicated that they would not work abroad no matter what the financial incentive was.

Those living in NMS12 countries require considerably more financial incentive to consider taking a job in another country or region - 44% would need to be offered at least twice as much as they could or do currently earn, compared to only 18% of those in EU15 countries. In fact, 15% of those in NMS12 countries say that they would have to be offered more than three times what they earn to consider taking a job in another region or country - compared to only 3% of those living in EU15 countries. The proportion that say they are not willing to move for any amount does not differ significantly (EU15: 29% vs. NMS12: 26%), which indicates a real difference in the required financial incentives between the two groups a countries.

This is further confirmed by the finding that 39% of those in EU15 say they would take up a job if offered either the same money, or up to 50% more than they could or do currently earn - only 13% of those living in NMS12 countries would take a job in another region or country for these amounts.

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?



The country results further highlight the need to look at the results in the context of the question wording. There is much variation across Member States for the financial incentives that would be required for someone to move to take up a job. No incentive would be enough to encourage about half of those living in Portugal (52%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 45%) to take a job in another region or country - considerably higher than the EU average of 28%. Those living in Malta (43%) Ireland (42%) and Austria (41%) feel the same.

If the offer was for the same amount of money as they currently earn, the Dutch would be most likely to take up a job in another region or country (31%), followed by the Danes (26%), those living in Luxembourg (24%) and Sweden (22%). In fact, 7% of those in Luxembourg would even consider taking a job for less than their current earning capabilities.

Those living in Sweden (36%) are most likely to say they would need to be offered 25-50% more, followed by 34% of the French. At least one quarter of those living in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK would move if offered 25-50% more money.

Those living in Slovakia (42%), the Czech Republic (38%), Poland (36%) and Lithuania (32%) are most likely to look for 2-3 times what they could earn before taking a job in another region or country. However, for at least one out of five Latvians (23%), Slovaks, Lithuanians (both 21%) and Czechs (20%) it would take an offer of more than three times their current money to take a job abroad or in another region.

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?

	Could be lower	About the same	25%-50% higher (25% + 50%)	2-3 times as high (2 times + 3 times)	More than three times as high	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	2%	10%	23%	18%	6%	5%	28%	8%
NL	4%	31%	26%	9%	4%	5%	15%	6%
DK	3%	26%	26%	11%	3%	4%	25%	2%
LU	7%	24%	14%	11%	3%	8%	27%	6%
SE	3%	22%	36%	14%	5%	5%	12%	3%
DE	2%	19%	25%	8%	2%	7%	31%	6%
FI	4%	15%	28%	12%	4%	6%	29%	2%
BE	1%	14%	26%	13%	3%	5%	35%	3%
UK	2%	14%	27%	13%	4%	7%	23%	10%
FR	3%	13%	34%	18%	3%	4%	22%	3%
IE	2%	12%	16%	6%	1%	10%	42%	11%
ES	0%	7%	26%	21%	3%	6%	30%	7%
AT	0%	6%	20%	14%	3%	12%	41%	4%
CY	0%	5%	23%	27%	5%	10%	27%	3%
EE	0%	4%	19%	29%	13%	3%	19%	13%
IT	1%	4%	26%	16%	3%	5%	38%	7%
EL	0%	3%	21%	24%	6%	7%	37%	2%
MT	0%	3%	13%	21%	4%	7%	43%	9%
SI	1%	3%	23%	29%	10%	6%	26%	2%
CZ	0%	2%	18%	38%	20%	1%	19%	2%
LV	0%	2%	17%	25%	23%	5%	24%	4%
LT	0%	2%	14%	32%	21%	5%	13%	13%
PT	0%	2%	10%	15%	5%	8%	52%	8%
RO	1%	2%	8%	18%	14%	8%	33%	16%
SK	0%	2%	13%	42%	21%	2%	18%	2%
HU	0%	1%	9%	27%	12%	4%	45%	2%
PL	0%	1%	14%	36%	13%	-	16%	20%
BG	0%	0%	7%	18%	16%	6%	45%	8%

Highest percentage by country
Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by country
Lowest percentage by item

Socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- ◆ Men are more likely than women to take a job for the same or 25 - 50% more, whilst women are more likely to say they would not move for any amount of money.
- ◆ Those under 40 are more likely to accept 25 - 50% more, or 2-3 times more. As age increases, interest in working abroad (no matter the money) decreases.
- ◆ As years in education increase, so does the willingness to move for the same or 25 - 50% higher, whilst those who completed education prior to age 16 are most likely to say no financial incentive would get them to move.
- ◆ Managers and students are most likely to say they would move for the same money, managers and white collar workers most likely to move for 25 - 50% more.

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?

	Could be lower	About the same	About 25% higher	About 50% higher	About twice as high	About three times as high	More than three times as high	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	2%	10%	11%	12%	12%	6%	6%	5%	28%	8%
Sex										
Male	2%	11%	12%	14%	13%	6%	6%	6%	23%	7%
Female	1%	9%	10%	11%	11%	6%	6%	5%	33%	8%
Age										
15-24	2%	14%	15%	14%	14%	8%	6%	7%	11%	9%
25-39	1%	11%	13%	15%	15%	9%	7%	5%	19%	5%
40-54	2%	10%	10%	13%	14%	5%	7%	6%	27%	6%
55 +	1%	8%	9%	10%	8%	3%	4%	4%	43%	10%
Education (End of)										
15-	-	7%	9%	11%	9%	4%	3%	4%	44%	9%
16-19	2%	9%	11%	12%	13%	6%	6%	5%	30%	6%
20+	2%	14%	13%	14%	14%	6%	6%	7%	18%	6%
Still studying	2%	17%	15%	13%	13%	7%	6%	8%	8%	11%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self- employed	2%	10%	10%	13%	13%	7%	7%	5%	26%	7%
Managers	3%	16%	15%	13%	15%	5%	6%	8%	16%	3%
Other white collars	2%	10%	13%	15%	12%	9%	7%	5%	22%	5%
Manual workers	1%	10%	13%	13%	14%	8%	6%	5%	25%	5%
House persons	1%	6%	8%	10%	12%	4%	5%	4%	42%	8%
Unemployed	2%	9%	10%	15%	14%	7%	8%	7%	22%	6%
Retired	1%	8%	9%	10%	8%	3%	3%	4%	43%	11%
Students	2%	17%	15%	13%	13%	7%	6%	8%	8%	11%

Personal experiences also influence the way people respond. Those who envisage working abroad are much more likely to take a job for the same money (21% vs. 9%) or 25 - 50% (34% vs. 23%) more than those who do not. Not surprisingly 31% of those who do not envisage working abroad say that no financial incentive would encourage them to work abroad.

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?

	Could be lower	About the same	About 25% higher	About 50% higher	About twice as high	About three times as high	More than three times as high	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	2%	10%	11%	12%	12%	6%	6%	5%	28%	8%
Envisage to work abroad										
Yes	5%	21%	19%	15%	14%	8%	6%	8%	0%	4%
No	1%	9%	10%	13%	13%	6%	7%	4%	31%	6%

4.1.3 Move or commute?

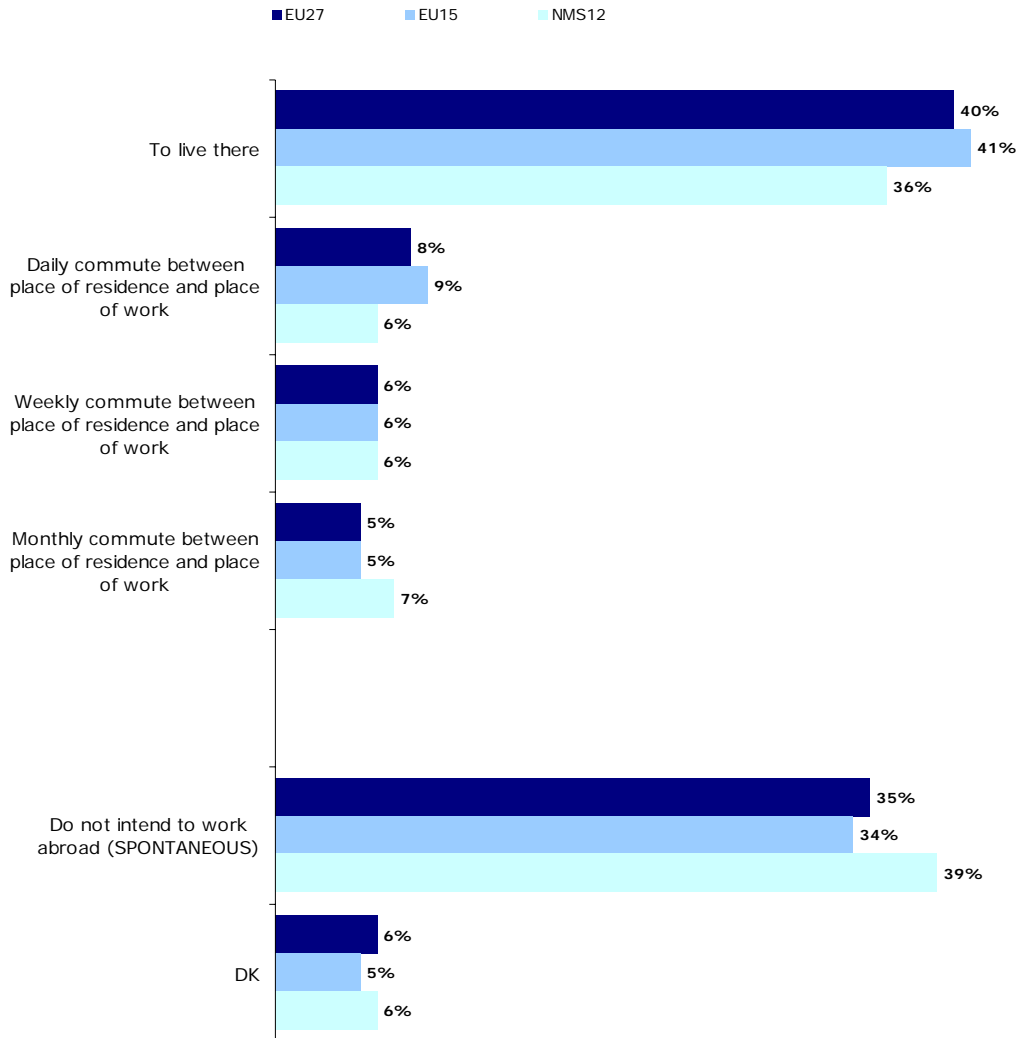
- Europeans prefer to live where they work, rather than commute from another country -

If working in another country and given the choice to live there or commute 40% of Europeans would live where they worked, 19% would commute, 6% are unsure, and 35% spontaneously say they would not work abroad⁴⁴. Those living in EU15 countries are slightly more likely to say they would live abroad (41% vs. 36%) whilst residents of NMS12 are slightly more likely to say they would not work abroad (39% vs. 34%)⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer? Daily commute between place of residence and place of work; Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work; Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work; To live there; Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

⁴⁵ It should be noted that responses are dependent on how far from the border people live. As border regions tend to be less populated, this is reflected in the sampling. The majority of respondents do not live close enough to a border to consider commuting.

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?







Men are more likely to say they would live abroad rather than commute (43% vs. 38%) whilst women are more likely to say they do not intend to work abroad (39% vs. 30%). In line with previous findings, those aged 55+ are least likely to pick a commuting option - in fact as age increases the proportion that says it does not plan to work abroad also increases. The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say they would live abroad.

The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say they would live abroad, and the less likely they are to say they do not intend working abroad. Students and managers are most likely to say they would live abroad, whilst

the retired (not surprisingly) and inactive people not in retirement or education are most likely to say they do not intend working abroad.

As the chart below shows, the main demographic differences are in the "to live there" and "do not intend not work abroad" categories - there are no major differences in the number that say they would commute.

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?

	Daily commute between place of residence and place of work	Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work	Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work	To live there	Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	8%	6%	5%	40%	35%	6%
Sex						
 Male	8%	8%	6%	43%	30%	5%
Female	8%	5%	4%	38%	39%	6%
Age						
 15-24	8%	6%	6%	58%	15%	7%
25-39	10%	8%	6%	45%	27%	4%
40-54	8%	7%	5%	39%	36%	5%
55 +	7%	4%	4%	29%	50%	6%
Education (End of)						
 15-	7%	4%	4%	28%	51%	6%
16-19	8%	7%	6%	38%	37%	4%
20+	10%	7%	5%	48%	25%	5%
Still studying	8%	6%	6%	61%	10%	9%
Household composition						
1	7%	5%	5%	38%	40%	5%
2	8%	6%	4%	37%	39%	6%
3	8%	6%	6%	42%	32%	6%
4+	9%	7%	6%	43%	30%	5%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self- employed	7%	8%	6%	39%	35%	5%
Managers	11%	8%	5%	50%	22%	4%
Other white collars	10%	9%	5%	43%	29%	4%
Manual workers	10%	6%	6%	41%	33%	4%
House persons	6%	4%	3%	33%	47%	7%
Unemployed	8%	6%	6%	45%	31%	4%
Retired	7%	4%	4%	29%	50%	6%
Students	8%	6%	6%	61%	10%	9%

Respondents who have received some education abroad, or have lived/worked abroad, or have a relative or friend that does are more likely to say they would live in the country where they worked. This group of respondents are also less likely to say they would not work abroad. The same response pattern applies for those who envisage working abroad compared to those who do not.

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?

	Daily commute between place of residence and place of work	Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work	Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work	To live there	Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	8%	6%	5%	40%	35%	6%
Experience abroad						
Yes	8%	7%	5%	49%	26%	5%
No	8%	6%	5%	39%	37%	5%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad						
Yes	8%	6%	7%	57%	18%	4%
No	8%	6%	5%	37%	38%	6%
A relative lives/works abroad						
Yes	9%	6%	6%	52%	23%	4%
No	8%	6%	4%	32%	44%	6%

Finally, we find this response pattern for respondents who believe the chances of finding a job are better abroad than at home compared to those who believe the chances abroad are worse.

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?

	Daily commute between place of residence and place of work	Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work	Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work	To live there	Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	8%	6%	5%	40%	35%	6%
Chances to find a job outside (OUR COUNTRY)						
Better	10%	7%	7%	52%	21%	3%
The same	7%	5%	3%	32%	49%	4%
Worse	9%	9%	7%	42%	30%	3%

4.2 Factors which encourage and discourage Europeans from working abroad

4.2.1 Encouraging factors

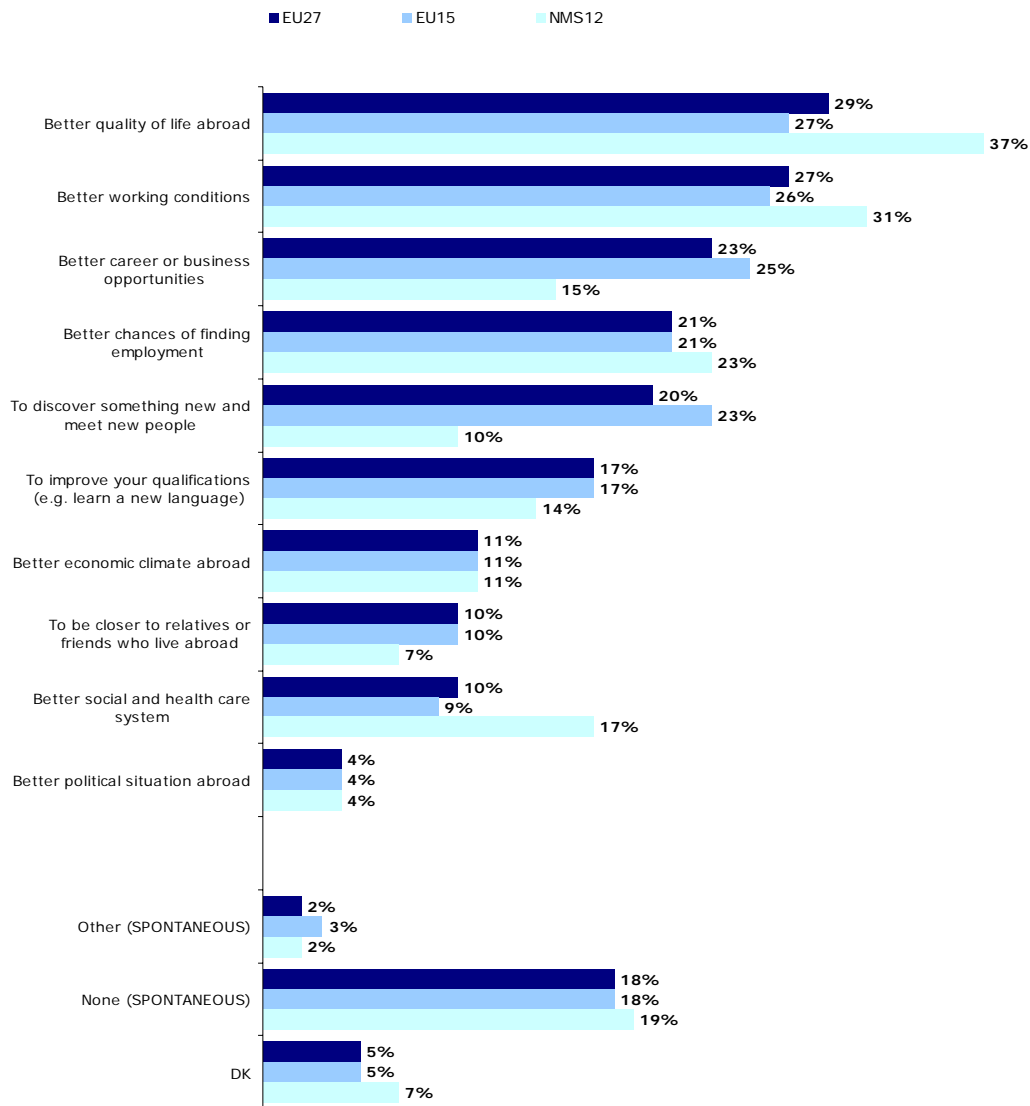
- Better quality of life and better working conditions encourage people to work abroad -

All respondents were asked what might encourage them to work abroad in the future - regardless of whether they had done so in the past.⁴⁶ Better quality of life was the most common reason given (29%), closely followed by better working conditions (27%) and better career opportunities (23%). A country's more favourable economic, social and political situations are less important factors.

Once again there are real differences in the views of those living in EU15 and NMS12 countries. Better career or business opportunities are more likely to encourage Europeans living in EU15 countries than those in NMS12 (25% vs. 15%). Those in EU15 are also more attracted to the idea of meeting new people and discovering new things (23% vs. 10%). Those in NMS12 countries are more likely to be attracted by a better quality of life (37% vs. 27%), better social and health care (17% vs. 9%), and better working conditions (31% vs. 26%).

⁴⁶ QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? Better chances of finding employment; Better working conditions; Better career or business opportunities; To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad; To discover something new and meet new people; To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language); Better quality of life abroad ; Better political situation abroad; Better economic climate abroad; Better social and health care system; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't Know

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)



Better quality of life is the most common reason people gave for considering working abroad, and this is likely to have the most influence on Hungarians (47%) and those living in the UK (43%). It is interesting to note that the UK is the only EU15 country that appears in the top 10 for the number of respondents picking this option. A better quality of life is least likely to influence those in the Nordic region (Denmark: 8%, Finland: 19%, Sweden: 20%).

Better working conditions are most motivating for the Spanish (48%), Maltese (41%) and the Slovaks (39%), but would have little influence on the Danes (7%), Swedes or the Dutch (both 10%). Better career opportunities are most motivating for the Swedes (36%), French (32%) and Italians (30%), but least important for the Poles (12%), Romanians (13%) or Hungarians (14%). Better chances of finding a job are most likely to attract the Maltese (37%) and Spanish (36%), whilst a better economic climate abroad appeals most to the Latvians (33%). The prospect of meeting new people and discovering new things appeals most to those living in the Nordic region (Sweden: 56%, Denmark: 52%, Finland: 46%) and the Netherlands (42%).

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)

	Better chances of finding employment	Better working conditions	Better career or business opportunities	To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad	To discover something new and meet new people	To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language)	Better quality of life abroad	Better political situation abroad	Better economic climate abroad	Better social and health care system	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	21%	27%	23%	10%	20%	17%	29%	4%	11%	10%	2%	18%	5%
BE	16%	24%	21%	11%	22%	13%	30%	5%	16%	10%	3%	18%	3%
BG	25%	29%	18%	8%	7%	10%	38%	7%	16%	18%	2%	21%	5%
CZ	23%	31%	22%	10%	18%	29%	31%	7%	17%	17%	1%	10%	2%
DK	9%	7%	27%	11%	52%	43%	8%	2%	10%	4%	4%	19%	2%
DE	22%	23%	20%	10%	21%	18%	25%	4%	8%	13%	2%	18%	10%
EE	21%	32%	16%	8%	18%	23%	36%	4%	14%	21%	1%	16%	6%
IE	30%	21%	19%	14%	12%	10%	30%	2%	18%	11%	2%	21%	12%
EL	21%	36%	27%	7%	10%	9%	32%	3%	28%	23%	0%	20%	2%
ES	36%	48%	27%	5%	17%	15%	23%	1%	6%	4%	2%	12%	3%
FR	20%	23%	32%	14%	36%	22%	22%	3%	10%	4%	2%	15%	3%
IT	20%	31%	30%	11%	13%	12%	23%	5%	9%	7%	2%	21%	4%
CY	15%	32%	25%	12%	12%	12%	36%	4%	25%	14%	2%	26%	0%
LV	34%	24%	16%	7%	6%	13%	34%	5%	33%	23%	1%	14%	1%
LT	35%	34%	17%	8%	8%	10%	35%	5%	28%	15%	2%	14%	4%
LU	18%	20%	26%	19%	27%	19%	24%	1%	5%	7%	1%	17%	6%
HU	24%	24%	14%	5%	10%	22%	47%	2%	14%	11%	2%	19%	3%
MT	37%	41%	25%	4%	14%	10%	24%	2%	3%	4%	4%	19%	6%
NL	11%	10%	25%	14%	42%	23%	29%	6%	9%	7%	2%	16%	4%
AT	23%	24%	28%	14%	17%	19%	26%	6%	9%	12%	3%	28%	3%
PL	19%	32%	12%	6%	10%	11%	37%	3%	6%	20%	2%	24%	6%
PT	19%	33%	20%	10%	9%	7%	26%	3%	7%	14%	1%	24%	7%
RO	26%	32%	13%	9%	4%	7%	37%	5%	9%	12%	1%	19%	15%
SI	27%	32%	26%	6%	19%	18%	27%	3%	8%	12%	8%	19%	1%
SK	33%	39%	16%	10%	17%	24%	37%	4%	9%	22%	3%	7%	2%
FI	13%	15%	19%	9%	46%	40%	19%	1%	8%	7%	2%	19%	1%
SE	26%	10%	36%	11%	56%	54%	20%	2%	16%	10%	1%	5%	2%
UK	13%	17%	19%	10%	21%	11%	43%	4%	18%	10%	4%	21%	3%

Highest percentage by country: **48%** (Better working conditions, ES)
 Lowest percentage by country: **4%** (To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad, MT)
 Highest percentage by item: **56%** (To discover something new and meet new people, SE)
 Lowest percentage by item: **1%** (Better political situation abroad, FI)

In general, men and women have similar views on reasons that would encourage them to work in another country - the main difference being to have better career or business opportunities and better working conditions, which are more appealing to men. Younger age groups, in particular the 15-24 year olds, are more likely to be attracted by better employment opportunities, better working conditions, better career or business opportunities, improving qualifications, and to meet new people and learn something new. Those aged 55+ are least likely to be attracted by a better quality of life abroad.

Better career opportunities and the chance to improve qualifications are most likely to appeal to those that stayed in education until at least age 20 - those who finished education prior to age 16 are least likely to be influenced by a better quality of life abroad. Career or business opportunities are also most likely to appeal to managers, who are also most likely to be attracted to a better quality of life abroad. Manual workers and the unemployed are most likely to be attracted by better working conditions.

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)

	Better chances of finding employment	Better working conditions	Better career or business opportunities	To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad	To discover something new and meet new people	To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language)	Better quality of life abroad	Better political situation abroad	Better economic climate abroad	Better social and health care system	Other (SPONTAN EOUS)	None (SPONTAN EOUS)	DK
EU27	21%	27%	23%	10%	20%	17%	29%	4%	11%	10%	2%	18%	5%
Sex													
Male	23%	29%	26%	8%	21%	17%	30%	4%	12%	10%	3%	16%	4%
Female	20%	25%	20%	11%	20%	16%	28%	3%	10%	11%	2%	20%	6%
Age													
15-24	29%	32%	34%	10%	31%	25%	31%	5%	12%	9%	1%	6%	4%
25-39	23%	31%	29%	11%	22%	20%	35%	4%	12%	12%	2%	11%	3%
40-54	21%	27%	22%	10%	20%	15%	32%	4%	13%	12%	2%	17%	4%
55 +	18%	22%	15%	9%	15%	11%	21%	3%	8%	9%	3%	29%	8%
Education (End of)													
15-	21%	27%	15%	8%	11%	8%	22%	2%	9%	9%	3%	30%	7%
16-19	22%	28%	21%	9%	18%	14%	31%	3%	11%	12%	2%	18%	5%
20+	18%	25%	29%	11%	29%	24%	31%	4%	12%	10%	2%	11%	4%
Still studying	27%	32%	37%	11%	35%	30%	30%	5%	11%	8%	1%	4%	4%
Respondent occupation scale													
Self-employed	19%	26%	26%	8%	21%	15%	30%	6%	12%	11%	3%	17%	5%
Managers	16%	23%	30%	10%	30%	23%	37%	4%	11%	10%	2%	11%	3%
Other white collars	20%	29%	30%	12%	22%	19%	34%	4%	15%	11%	2%	12%	3%
Manual workers	22%	32%	23%	10%	20%	16%	31%	4%	12%	13%	2%	15%	4%
House persons	25%	25%	16%	11%	15%	12%	27%	2%	10%	10%	2%	23%	6%
Unemployed	34%	32%	21%	8%	18%	15%	30%	4%	10%	11%	2%	14%	3%
Retired	18%	21%	14%	8%	14%	11%	22%	2%	8%	9%	3%	30%	9%
Students	27%	32%	37%	11%	35%	30%	30%	5%	11%	8%	1%	4%	4%

Turning to the extent of a respondent's experience abroad, some interesting patterns emerge. Looking first at whether respondents envisage working abroad, results show that the chance to discover new things and meet new people is much more motivating for those who envisage working abroad (41% vs. 19%), as is the prospect of a better quality of life abroad (39% vs. 29%). From a career perspective, those who envisage

working abroad are also more likely to be influenced by the chance to improve their qualifications (27% vs. 16%), better career opportunities (33% vs. 23%), and better chances of finding employment (26% vs. 21%).

There is little differentiation according to whether a person has studied or done some education in another country other than that those who have done so are slightly more likely to be motivated by moving closer to friends or relatives who are abroad (14% vs. 9%).

Those who have already lived and/or worked abroad are more motivated by the chance to meet new people and discover new things (28% vs. 19%). They are also more likely to be influenced by a better quality of life abroad (34% vs. 28%), and by improving their qualifications (20% vs. 16%).

Those with friends or relatives who have experienced living or working abroad are more likely to be influenced by the chance to meet new people and discover new things (27% vs. 16%), and for a better quality of life (34% vs. 26%) than those who don't. Those with friends or relatives who have experienced living/working abroad are also more influenced by improving their qualifications (20% vs. 14%), and better career opportunities (26% vs. 21%).

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)

	Better chances of finding employment	Better working conditions	Better career or business opportunities	To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad	To discover something new and meet new people	To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language)	Better quality of life abroad	Better political situation abroad	Better economic climate abroad	Better social and health care system	Other (SPONTAN EOUS)	None (SPONTAN EOUS)	DK
EU27	21%	27%	23%	10%	20%	17%	29%	4%	11%	10%	2%	18%	5%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad													
Yes	21%	27%	26%	14%	28%	20%	34%	4%	13%	11%	3%	9%	3%
No	21%	27%	22%	9%	19%	16%	28%	3%	11%	10%	2%	20%	6%
A relative lives/works abroad													
Yes	22%	28%	26%	12%	27%	20%	34%	4%	13%	11%	3%	12%	3%
No	21%	26%	21%	8%	16%	14%	26%	3%	10%	10%	2%	22%	7%
Envisage to work abroad													
Yes	26%	29%	33%	10%	41%	27%	39%	5%	15%	9%	3%	1%	1%
No	21%	28%	23%	11%	19%	16%	29%	4%	11%	11%	2%	18%	4%

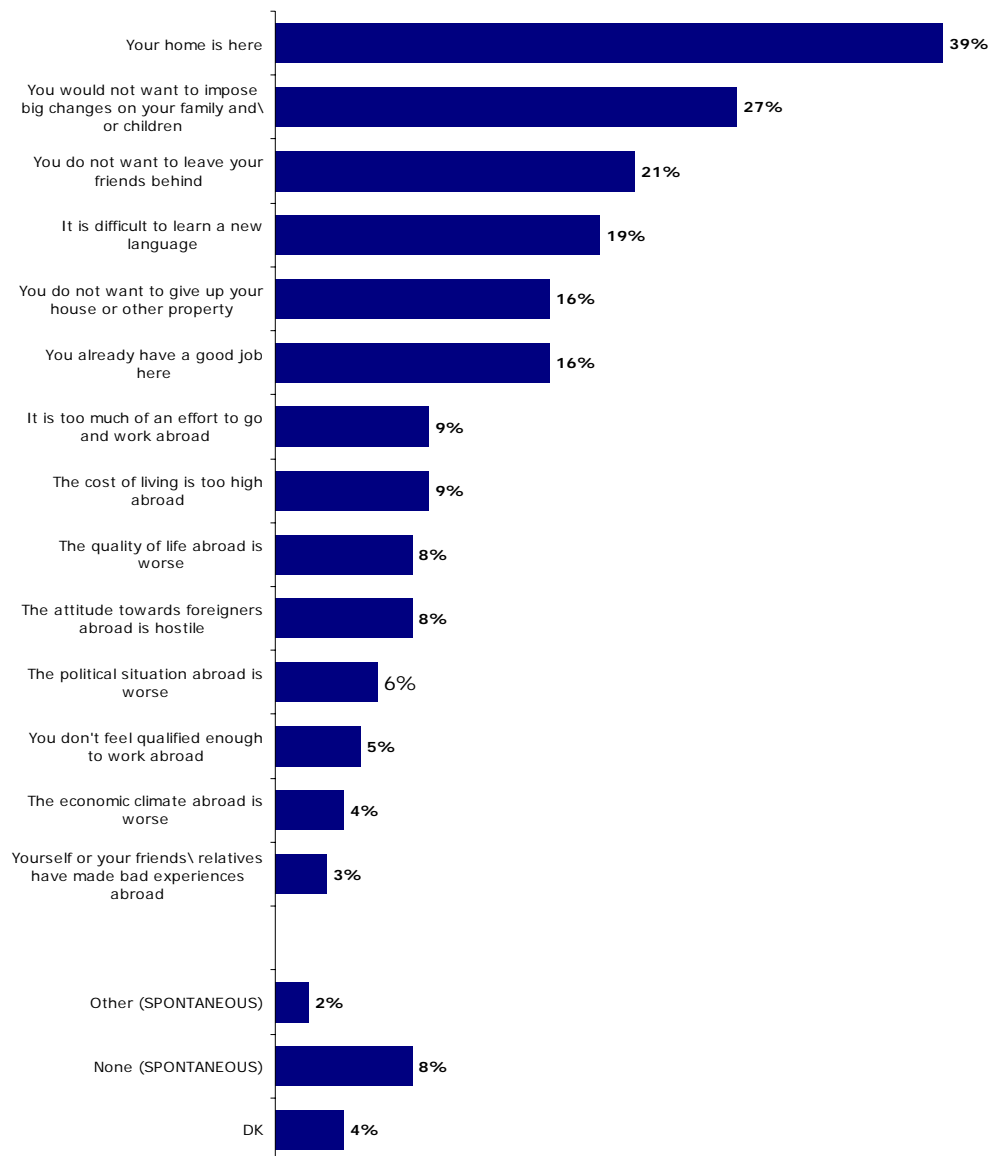
4.2.2 Discouraging factors

- Leaving home is the main disincentive for working abroad -

Home is certainly where the heart is - 39% of Europeans are discouraged from working abroad because it would mean leaving home⁴⁷. Concern for family and friends is also key - 27% do not want to impose large changes on their families, whilst 21% do not want to leave their friends. Problems learning a new language is a disincentive for 19% of Europeans. Least important factors are that friends / family have had a bad experience abroad (3%), and believing that the economic climate abroad is worse than in one's own country (4%).

⁴⁷ QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Your home is here; You would not want to impose big changes on your family and\ or children; You do not want to leave your friends behind; You do not want to give up your house or other property; You already have a good job here; It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad; It is difficult to learn a new language; The cost of living is too high abroad; Yourself or your friends\ relatives have made bad experiences abroad; You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad; The quality of life abroad is worse; The political situation abroad is worse; The economic climate abroad is worse; The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS)

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU



Looking first at the top three reasons at an EU level: Bulgarians and the Irish are most likely to say that their home is in their current country and this would discourage them from working abroad (both 60%), and 57% of Estonians and Spanish agree. In all cases these proportions are significantly higher than the EU average of 39%. The French (29%), Italians (31%) and Germans (33%) are least likely to be put off by leaving home.

Those living in Cyprus (57%) and Malta (51%) are most likely to say they do not want to impose big changes on their families, but this is not a major discouraging factor for those in Poland (16%) and Portugal (19%). Leaving friends behind is most likely to discourage those living in Sweden (32%), Ireland (31%) and Greece (30%), but is least likely to be an issue for Romanians (11%), the Portuguese and Bulgarians (both 4%).

Difficulties in learning a new language is most likely to discourage the Czechs from moving (31%), reluctance to give up house or property is most likely to be an issue for Greeks (29%) and Austrians (25%), whilst 40% of Swedes say they already have a good job - this is much higher than the EU average of 16% for this issue. High cost of living abroad is most likely to concern Slovaks (19%), and they are also most likely to be concerned by a hostile attitude against foreigners abroad (19%), as are 18% of Romanians.

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Your home is here	You would not want to impose big changes on your family and/or children	You do not want to leave your friends behind	You do not want to give up your house or other property	You already have a good job here	It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad	It is difficult to learn a new language	The cost of living is too high abroad	Yourself or your friends' relatives have made bad experiences abroad	You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad	The quality of life abroad is worse	The political situation abroad is worse	The economic climate abroad is worse	The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	39%	27%	21%	16%	16%	9%	19%	9%	3%	5%	8%	6%	4%	8%	2%	8%	4%
BE	35%	23%	22%	16%	19%	9%	13%	10%	3%	7%	15%	9%	8%	6%	2%	10%	3%
BG	60%	37%	14%	17%	10%	13%	21%	9%	2%	8%	2%	0%	1%	14%	2%	5%	6%
CZ	47%	21%	27%	22%	15%	8%	31%	13%	2%	13%	3%	4%	3%	13%	0%	3%	1%
DK	37%	37%	24%	15%	30%	7%	10%	3%	2%	7%	8%	12%	4%	10%	4%	7%	2%
DE	33%	27%	21%	22%	18%	10%	19%	8%	3%	5%	11%	10%	5%	6%	2%	7%	6%
EE	57%	24%	20%	16%	19%	8%	20%	7%	3%	8%	7%	2%	2%	4%	3%	9%	5%
IE	60%	31%	31%	16%	12%	8%	9%	8%	2%	5%	9%	2%	5%	4%	3%	8%	10%
EL	51%	25%	30%	29%	12%	7%	20%	11%	3%	8%	9%	2%	5%	7%	2%	6%	2%
ES	57%	44%	22%	18%	13%	7%	18%	7%	1%	2%	4%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	1%
FR	29%	28%	17%	12%	20%	7%	25%	7%	2%	6%	13%	10%	6%	10%	1%	8%	2%
IT	31%	27%	20%	19%	15%	12%	18%	10%	4%	5%	8%	4%	4%	7%	3%	10%	4%
CY	53%	57%	28%	23%	19%	5%	12%	5%	2%	5%	15%	2%	6%	4%	2%	11%	-
LV	47%	21%	17%	21%	18%	9%	17%	7%	5%	5%	2%	2%	4%	7%	5%	7%	1%
LT	50%	23%	18%	13%	12%	10%	29%	5%	5%	6%	3%	2%	2%	11%	5%	5%	1%
LU	39%	36%	19%	20%	26%	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%	13%	4%	4%	3%	2%	13%	5%
HU	49%	22%	17%	19%	8%	10%	28%	10%	3%	9%	2%	2%	1%	10%	2%	12%	4%
MT	54%	51%	18%	19%	12%	16%	6%	5%	1%	4%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	8%	4%
NL	37%	32%	29%	19%	25%	6%	7%	4%	2%	4%	10%	14%	8%	5%	2%	8%	3%
AT	41%	27%	26%	25%	21%	13%	19%	12%	4%	8%	18%	9%	12%	9%	3%	5%	1%
PL	35%	16%	19%	10%	10%	7%	19%	13%	3%	6%	2%	1%	1%	8%	2%	15%	9%
PT	36%	19%	14%	11%	11%	11%	17%	8%	3%	3%	6%	3%	4%	4%	5%	13%	7%
RO	50%	26%	11%	15%	9%	11%	10%	5%	5%	4%	2%	1%	1%	18%	3%	7%	13%
SI	55%	37%	23%	23%	15%	9%	13%	9%	1%	2%	7%	4%	4%	12%	4%	5%	0%
SK	43%	22%	20%	23%	15%	20%	19%	19%	5%	10%	6%	3%	3%	19%	2%	1%	1%
FI	50%	23%	22%	15%	26%	9%	17%	5%	1%	8%	7%	9%	3%	6%	4%	9%	1%
SE	39%	43%	32%	20%	40%	8%	10%	7%	1%	8%	7%	9%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%
UK	35%	21%	24%	9%	14%	6%	23%	9%	3%	4%	7%	8%	6%	9%	2%	12%	4%

Highest percentage by country
Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by country
Lowest percentage by item

Women are more likely than men to say home is here (41% vs. 36%), whilst men are more likely to be discouraged by the fact they already have a good job (19% vs. 13%). Looking at age factors, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to say home is here, but the younger they are the more likely they are to say they don't want to leave friends behind. The earlier a respondent finished education, the more likely they are to be put off by leaving home, whilst those who finished aged 20+ are most likely to say they already have a good job. Those who finished education aged less than 20 are most likely to worry about difficulties learning a new language. Inactive respondents not in retirement or education are most likely to say their home is here (46%), whilst managers are most likely to say they already have a good job.

Respondents who envisage working abroad are less likely to be put off by leaving home, giving up property, by making changes for their family, or by learning a new language. They are slightly more concerned about the political situation abroad, and about the possibly hostile attitude abroad to foreigners.

Experience of living or studying abroad also has an impact on respondent's concerns. Those who have experience living, working or studying abroad are less concerned by leaving home, by language difficulties or by leaving friends. Those who have relative or friends working abroad are more likely to worry about imposing changes on friends/family (31% vs. 25%), and say they already have a good job.

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Your home is here	You would not want to impose big changes on your family and/or children	You do not want to leave your friends behind	You do not want to give up your house or other property	You already have a good job here	It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad	It is difficult to learn a new language	The cost of living is too high abroad	Yourself or your friends/relatives have made bad experiences abroad	You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad	The quality of life abroad is worse	The political situation abroad is worse	The economic climate abroad is worse	The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	39%	27%	21%	16%	16%	9%	19%	9%	3%	5%	8%	6%	4%	8%	2%	8%	4%
Lived/live - Worked/work abroad																	
Yes	27%	27%	17%	15%	19%	7%	12%	9%	3%	4%	8%	10%	7%	8%	3%	12%	4%
No	41%	28%	22%	17%	16%	9%	20%	8%	3%	6%	8%	5%	4%	8%	2%	8%	4%
Educational experience abroad																	
Yes	27%	25%	18%	14%	16%	8%	15%	10%	3%	4%	9%	11%	7%	8%	3%	12%	3%
No	41%	28%	21%	17%	16%	9%	20%	9%	3%	6%	7%	5%	4%	8%	2%	8%	4%
A relative lives/works abroad																	
Yes	36%	31%	22%	15%	19%	8%	17%	9%	3%	5%	8%	8%	5%	9%	3%	8%	3%
No	41%	25%	20%	18%	14%	9%	21%	8%	3%	6%	8%	5%	4%	7%	2%	9%	5%
Envisage to work abroad																	
Yes	22%	22%	25%	8%	15%	7%	13%	12%	3%	4%	9%	13%	8%	12%	2%	11%	3%
No	43%	31%	23%	18%	21%	10%	20%	9%	3%	6%	8%	5%	4%	7%	2%	5%	3%

4.2.3 Practical difficulties expected or encountered

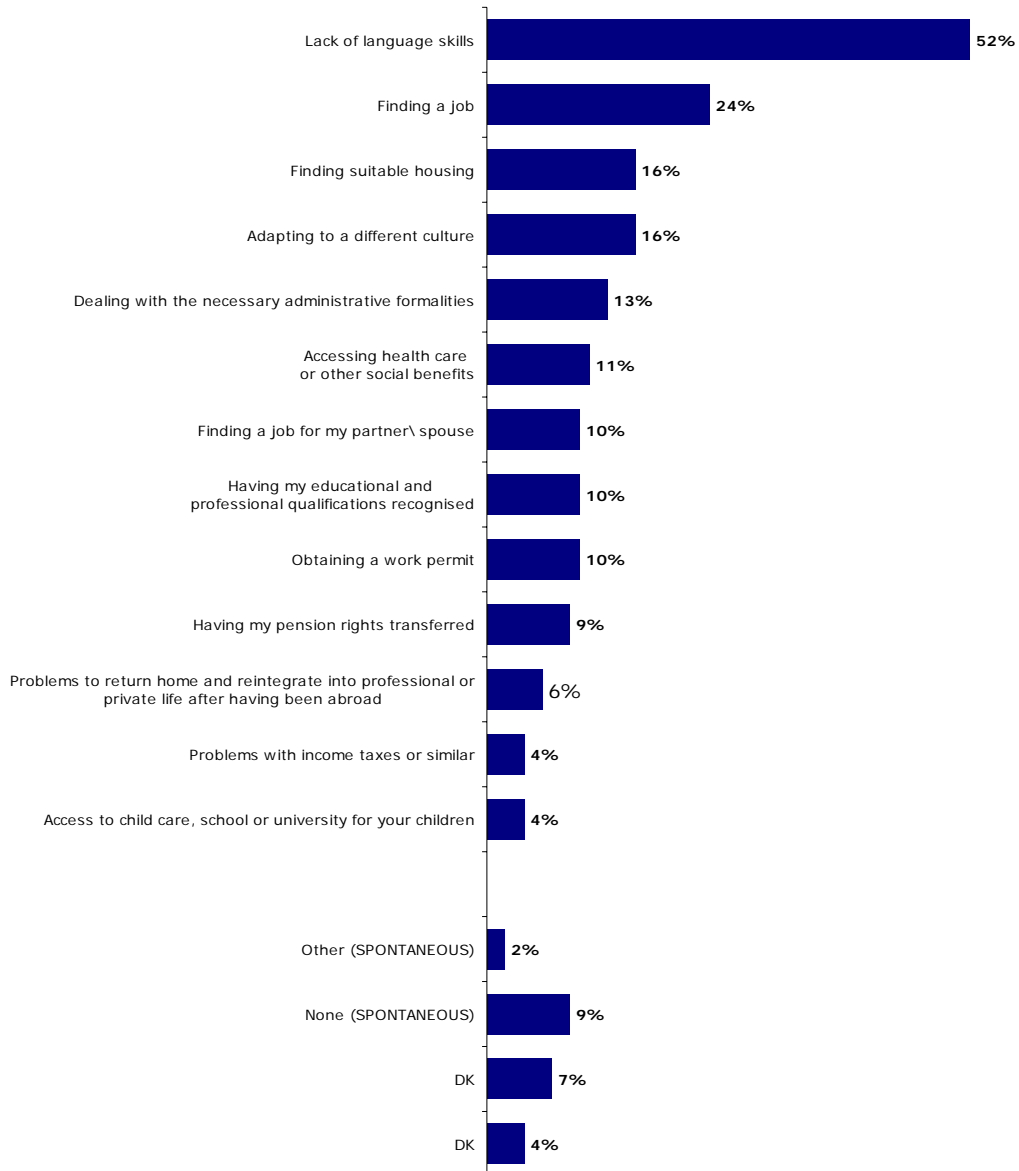
- Language issues are seen as most likely difficulty encountered if working abroad -

Just over half of Europeans expect that a lack of language skills will be a difficulty they encounter when working abroad⁴⁸. Just under one quarter (24%) expect to or have encountered problems finding a job, whilst 16% expect difficulties finding suitable housing and/or adapting to a different culture. Europeans are least likely to expect problems with taxes or accessing education or care for their children. In general the expectation that any of these problems will be encountered is fairly low, with most under the 20% and many under 10%.

In general there are no major differences in concerns of EU15 and NMS12 respondents although those in EU15 countries are slightly more worried about adapting to a different culture (17% vs. 12%)

⁴⁸ QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? Lack of language skills; Finding a job; Finding a job for my partner\ spouse; Having my educational and professional qualifications recognised; Dealing with the necessary administrative formalities; Having my pension rights transferred; Problems with income taxes or similar; Obtaining a work permit; Finding suitable housing; Accessing health care or other social benefits; Access to child care, school or university for your children; Adapting to a different culture; Problems to return home and reintegrate into professional or private life after having been abroad; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU



Almost two thirds of Latvians expect to have difficulties due to a lack of language skills if they worked abroad, but those living in Luxembourg (21%), Malta (24%) are the Europeans least likely to be worried about this. Greeks are much more likely than other Europeans to worry about finding a job (48%), particularly compared to the EU average of 24%, but only 16% of Swedes and 17% of French expect to encounter this problem. Swedes (27%) and Danes (20%) are most likely to worry about finding a job for their spouse or partner - compared to only 2% of Germans.

Respondents in Cyprus (34%) and in Malta (27%) are most likely to expect problems finding suitable housing, and Maltese are also most likely to expect problems adapting to a different culture (32%) which compares starkly to the lowest country - Hungary - where only 6% expect to have these problems. Those living in Sweden (27%) and the Netherlands (22%) are most likely to anticipate problems dealing with administrative formalities, whilst the French (24%), Swedes and Austrians (22%) are most likely to anticipate difficulties accessing health care or social benefits. Slovaks are most likely to worry about having their qualifications recognised (22%).

Full results are detailed in the table below.

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Lack of language skills	Finding a job	Finding suitable housing	Adapting to a different culture	Dealing with the necessary administrative formalities	Accessing health care or other social benefits	Obtaining a work permit	Finding a job for my partner\ spouse	Having my educational and professional qualifications recognised	Having my pension rights transferred	Problems to return home and reintegrate into professional or private life after having been abroad	Problems with income taxes or similar	Access to child care, school or university for your children	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
EU27	52%	24%	16%	16%	13%	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%	6%	4%	4%	2%	9%	7%
BE	37%	25%	20%	14%	20%	19%	8%	13%	9%	12%	5%	6%	4%	2%	12%	4%
BG	54%	45%	15%	12%	14%	7%	17%	8%	16%	6%	2%	7%	7%	1%	5%	14%
CZ	60%	30%	23%	21%	16%	8%	17%	11%	16%	7%	7%	4%	6%	0%	4%	3%
DK	41%	20%	11%	15%	18%	19%	15%	20%	12%	8%	14%	5%	9%	3%	9%	3%
DE	54%	20%	10%	13%	15%	14%	9%	2%	11%	10%	11%	4%	4%	1%	12%	9%
EE	52%	28%	26%	14%	7%	6%	11%	12%	12%	6%	3%	5%	3%	1%	10%	9%
IE	37%	43%	21%	15%	12%	9%	16%	10%	9%	7%	6%	7%	7%	2%	8%	14%
EL	51%	48%	25%	28%	13%	5%	15%	12%	10%	9%	5%	4%	4%	0%	4%	3%
ES	63%	35%	17%	18%	10%	2%	9%	12%	9%	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%
FR	55%	17%	18%	17%	16%	24%	8%	16%	8%	15%	6%	3%	3%	1%	8%	5%
IT	50%	22%	22%	25%	16%	6%	7%	13%	10%	8%	7%	7%	4%	3%	7%	5%
CY	55%	38%	34%	30%	6%	7%	8%	13%	10%	5%	4%	4%	7%	1%	12%	1%
LV	57%	29%	17%	18%	7%	6%	9%	5%	13%	5%	6%	3%	6%	1%	10%	6%
LT	65%	31%	14%	18%	6%	10%	12%	5%	17%	6%	6%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%
LU	21%	26%	15%	10%	17%	14%	9%	17%	11%	16%	10%	8%	7%	2%	15%	6%
HU	56%	34%	14%	9%	11%	9%	18%	12%	14%	10%	4%	3%	5%	1%	9%	6%
MT	24%	20%	27%	32%	5%	6%	6%	7%	7%	5%	5%	3%	7%	2%	7%	16%
NL	34%	18%	10%	19%	22%	15%	11%	13%	11%	14%	11%	7%	5%	2%	10%	6%
AT	46%	33%	25%	12%	19%	22%	17%	6%	15%	14%	10%	7%	5%	10%	-	4%
PL	40%	22%	10%	10%	8%	5%	9%	7%	7%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%	18%	14%
PT	33%	30%	13%	15%	8%	4%	7%	8%	7%	4%	2%	3%	3%	1%	15%	12%
RO	51%	33%	16%	10%	7%	6%	13%	10%	15%	8%	7%	3%	2%	2%	4%	17%
SI	39%	21%	24%	12%	10%	7%	15%	15%	13%	10%	8%	4%	6%	9%	10%	4%
SK	49%	25%	29%	16%	19%	8%	11%	12%	22%	8%	9%	7%	7%	2%	3%	3%
FI	52%	22%	11%	20%	11%	15%	10%	20%	7%	11%	5%	3%	12%	3%	9%	1%
SE	52%	16%	17%	13%	27%	22%	13%	27%	16%	11%	7%	5%	9%	1%	3%	3%
UK	59%	21%	16%	16%	10%	11%	14%	6%	7%	7%	4%	6%	6%	1%	13%	5%

Highest percentage by country
Highest percentage by item

Lowest percentage by country
Lowest percentage by item

CONCLUSION

Most Europeans agree that mobility is good for European integration, and about half also think that living or working in other EU countries is good for the economy, the labour market, and individuals. However, Europeans are less certain about the benefits of mobility on families, and this may go some way to explaining why only ten percent have lived or worked abroad in the past. Moreover, 17% of Europeans can envisage working outside their own country at some time in the future, and the share of those who are want to do so any time soon and are actually taking concrete steps to move is much lower still.

It is interesting that a relatively small proportion consider working abroad, particularly as more than one third of Europeans consider that the prospects of finding a job in other countries are better than in their own. Not surprisingly, those who think the chances are better abroad are more inclined to move. Motivation obviously plays a part in the decision as well - when unemployment is included into the equation almost half of Europeans would consider moving to another region or country to find work.

Those Europeans that do consider working abroad are yet to translate this idea into firm preparations for making a move such as looking for a job. However they do see it as a serious commitment - most who plan to work abroad want to work in a permanent position, and to do so for as long as possible. This is in line with the findings that those who have already worked abroad normally did so in a permanent position, and one in five stayed abroad for 10 years or more.

The USA, the UK and Australia are the most popular destinations for working abroad, but Spain and Germany also rank highly. The chance to make more money and a liking for culture and lifestyle of the destination are the main motivating factors. People are also drawn to living and working abroad by the prospect of improved quality of life and working conditions, but put off moving by having to leave home, uproot their families and leave friends behind. Problems with language are seen as a key obstacle to overcome when moving to work in another country.

When it comes to finding work, most of those who have already worked abroad used personal contacts or their current employers to find their positions. Those who envisage working abroad are also most likely to turn to personal contacts, followed by the Internet and public employment services.

In the case of NMS12, respondents are more likely to consider that the chance of finding a job abroad is better than the chance at home, and more willing to consider taking seasonal work. They are also more likely to have actually taken concrete steps to prepare for a move, such as learning a new language, and improving their skills.

Europeans in NMS12 countries are in general more likely to be motivated in move and choice of country by economic s and career opportunities such as the chance to earn more money, whilst for EU15 residents it is lifestyle and cultural factors that hold more sway. However, what also emerges from these results is that moving countries or regions for work is not just about financial gain - in fact more than one quarter of Europeans would not move for any amount of money.

Although some demographic characteristics showed general trends, with the older less inclined to move for work, and men and the young and those in single households more inclined to move, it is a respondent's past experience that appears to have the most influence on both future intentions and views in general. Those who studied abroad are more likely to have already lived and worked abroad, and are more likely to envisage doing so in future.

Furthermore, those who have already worked abroad, or who know people that have are also more likely to see themselves working in another country, so both first and second hand experience of life abroad makes people more receptive to the idea of moving themselves.

So although Europeans in general agree mobility is a good thing, and value their right to live and work in another country within the EU, the majority have no plans to exercise this right in the near future.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 337

“Geographical and labour market mobility”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 13th of November and the 9th of December 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.5 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Speechwriting”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°337 is part of wave 72.5 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	19/11/2009 07/12/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.007	13/11/2009 23/11/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.096	14/11/2009 27/11/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	14/11/2009 09/12/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.522	13/11/2009 02/12/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	13/11/2009 06/12/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.014	13/11/2009 29/11/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	14/11/2009 03/12/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.023	13/11/2009 06/12/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	13/11/2009 08/12/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	13/11/2009 29/11/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	13/11/2009 04/12/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.004	13/11/2009 30/11/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.027	13/11/2009 29/11/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	13/11/2009 05/12/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.017	13/11/2009 30/11/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	13/11/2009 04/12/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	13/11/2009 06/12/2009	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	13/11/2009 01/12/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	14/11/2009 02/12/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.038	17/11/2009 08/12/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.008	14/11/2009 27/11/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.017	13/11/2009 06/12/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.047	14/11/2009 27/11/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.041	17/11/2009 08/12/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.014	13/11/2009 06/12/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	13/11/2009 03/12/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.761	13/11/2009 09/12/2009	406.827.648

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

Never did any paid work	19
-------------------------	----

EB72.4 D15a D15b

QC1	Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for... (M)
-----	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither a good nor a bad thing	DK
--	------------	--------------	-------------	--------------------------------	----

1	The individuals	1	2	3	4
2	Families	1	2	3	4
3	The economy	1	2	3	4
4	The labour market	1	2	3	4
5	European integration	1	2	3	4

EB64.1 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

QC2	Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (M)
-----	--

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, you went to school	1,
Yes, you went to university (M)	2,
Yes, you participated in training	3,
No	4,
DK	5,

EB64.1 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée	19
--	----

EB72.4 D15a D15b

QC1	D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ... (M)
-----	--

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose	Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose	NSP
--	--------	-----------------	--------------------	------------------------------------	-----

1	Les individus	1	2	3	4
2	Les familles	1	2	3	4
3	L'économie	1	2	3	4
4	Le marché de l'emploi (M)	1	2	3	4
5	L'intégration européenne	1	2	3	4

EB64.1 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

QC2	Avez-vous déjà fréquenté une école, une université ou participé à une formation (p.e. linguistique, professionnelle ou un stage) dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) durant plus de deux mois ? (M)
-----	---

(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Oui, vous avez été à l'école (M)	1,
Oui, vous avez été à l'université (M)	2,
Oui, vous avez participé à une formation (M)	3,
Non	4,
NSP	5,

EB64.1 QA16 TREND MODIFIED

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You lived and worked in another country in the past	1,
You lived in another country at some point in the past, but did not work there	2,
You worked in another country in the past but did not live there (i.e. commuted)	3,
You have come from abroad and both live and work in (OUR COUNTRY)	4,
You have come from abroad and live but do not work in (OUR COUNTRY)	5,
You work in another country but do not live there (i.e commute)	6,
No	7,
DK	8,

NEW

ASK QC4 IF YES "COMMUTED\COMMUTE", CODES 3 OR 6 IN QC3 (codes 3 OR 6) - OTHERS GO TO QC5

QC4 How often did\ do you commute to work across the border?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Daily commute across country border to workplace	1
Weekly commute	2
Monthly commute	3
DK	4

NEW

QC3 Avez-vous déjà vécu et\ ou travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) ou êtes-vous venu(e) de l'étranger pour vivre et\ ou travailler en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Vous avez vécu et travaillé dans un autre pays dans le passé	1,
Vous avez vécu dans un autre pays dans le passé, mais vous n'y avez pas travaillé	2,
Vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays dans le passé, mais n'y avez pas vécu (vous commutiez, c'est-à-dire que vous franchissiez la frontière pour aller travailler)	3,
Vous venez de l'étranger et vous vivez et travaillez en (NOTRE PAYS)	4,
Vous venez de l'étranger et vous vivez mais ne travaillez pas en (NOTRE PAYS)	5,
Vous travaillez dans un autre pays mais n'y vivez pas (vous commutez, c'est-à-dire que vous franchissez la frontière pour aller travailler)	6,
Non	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

POSER QC4 SI OUI « A COMMUTE \COMMUTE », CODES 3 OU 6 EN QC3 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC5

QC4 A quelle fréquence traversez\ traversiez-vous la frontière (commuter) pour vous rendre sur votre lieu de travail ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière chaque jour pour vous rendre sur votre lieu de travail	1
Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière toutes les semaines	2
Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière tous les mois	3
NSP	4

NEW

ASK ALL

QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, family member or friend living/lived, but not working/worked abroad	1,
Yes, family member or friend living/lived and working/worked abroad	2,
Yes, family member or friend living/lived here, but commuting/commuted to work across the border	3,
No	4,
DK	5,

NEW

A TOUS

QC5 Est-ce que quelqu'un de votre famille ou l'un de vos amis est déjà parti vivre et\ ou travailler dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait mais ne travaille/ne travaillait pas à l'étranger	1,
Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait et travaille/travaillait à l'étranger	2,
Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait ici mais traverse/traversait la frontière pour travailler à l'étranger	3,
Non	4,
NSP	5,

NEW

ASK QC6 AND QC7 IF "LIVED\LIVE AND\OR WORKED\WORK ABROAD", CODE 1 TO 6 IN QC3 - OTHERS GO TO QC10 (except "retired")

From QC6 to QC10: we are talking about the most recent living and\ or working experience abroad of the respondent

QC6 In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work?

(DO NOT READ OUT - PRE-CODED OPENED QUESTION - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Australia	1,
Austria	2,
Belgium	3,
Brazil	4,
Canada	5,
Denmark	6,
France	7,
Germany	8,
Ireland	9,
Italy	10,
Netherlands	11,
New Zealand	12,
Norway	13,
South Africa	14,
Spain	15,
Sweden	16,
Switzerland	17,
United Kingdom (Great Britain + Northern Ireland)	18,
United States of America	19,
Other (SPECIFY)	20,
DK	21,

NEW

POSER QC6 ET QC7 SI "A VECU\ VIT ET\OU A TRAVAILLE\TRAVAILLE A L'ETRANGER", CODE 1 A 6 EN QC3 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC10 (sauf les "retraités")

De QC6 à QC10 : nous évoquons l'expérience de vie et\ ou de travail à l'étranger la plus récente du répondant

QC6 Dans quel pays en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS) avez-vous vécu et\ ou travaillé en dernier lieu ?

(NE PAS LIRE - QUESTION OUVERTE PRE-CODEE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Australie	1,
Autriche	2,
Belgique	3,
Brésil	4,
Canada	5,
Danemark	6,
France	7,
Allemagne	8,
Irlande	9,
Italie	10,
Pays-Bas	11,
Nouvelle Zélande	12,
Norvège	13,
Afrique du Sud	14,
Espagne	15,
Suède	16,
Suisse	17,
Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne + Irlande du nord)	18,
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	19,
Autre (PRECISER)	20,
NSP	21,

NEW

ASK QC6o ONLY IF "OTHER" IN QC6 - CODE 20 IN QC6 - OTHERS GO TO QC7

QC6o Which other?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

NEW

QC7 How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A few weeks or less	1
A few months to less than 1 year	2
1 year to less than 2 years	3
2 years to less than 5 years	4
5 years to less than 10 years	5
10 years or more	6
DK	7

NEW

POSER QC6o SEULEMENT SI "AUTRE" EN QC6 - CODE 20 EN QC6 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC7

QC6o Quel autre?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

NEW

QC7 De quelle durée fut votre dernier séjour pour vivre et\ ou travailler à l'étranger (ou depuis combien de temps êtes-vous ici si vous venez de l'étranger) ? Nous parlons ici de votre dernière expérience de vie et\ ou de travail à l'étranger, pas d'un voyage d'affaires ou touristique.

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Quelques semaines ou moins	1
Quelques mois à moins d'un an	2
1 an à moins de 2 ans	3
2 ans à moins de 5 ans	4
5 ans à moins de 10 ans	5
10 ans ou plus	6
NSP	7

NEW

ASK QC8 AND QC9 IF YES "WORKED\ WORK ABROAD", CODES 1, 3, 4, OR 6 IN QC3 - OTHERS GO TO QC10 (except "retired")

QC8 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Seasonal work	1
Traineeship	2
Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	3
Permanent work	4
Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	5
DK	6

NEW

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY))?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Through a public employment service	1
Through a private employment service	2
Through the internet	3
Through newspaper advertisements	4
Through personal contacts (family, friends or colleagues)	5
Through your employer for a transfer abroad	6
Through direct contact with the employer abroad	7
Through another way (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

NEW

POSER QC8 ET QC9 SI OUI "A TRAVAILLE\ TRAVAILLE A L'ETRANGER", CODES 1, 3, 4, OU 6 EN QC3 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC10 (sauf les "retraités")

QC8 Quand vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le passé (ou quand vous êtes venu(e) d'un autre pays pour travailler ici), de quel type est le dernier emploi que vous avez exercé là-bas (ou quel type d'emploi exercez-vous actuellement si vous venez d'un autre pays) ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Un travail saisonnier	1
Un stage	2
Une (des) affectation(s) temporaire(s) par votre employeur	3
Un emploi permanent	4
Autre type d'emploi (par exemple contrat à durée déterminée)	5
NSP	6

NEW

QC9 Quand vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le passé, comment avez-vous trouvé cet emploi (ou, si vous venez de l'étranger, comment avez-vous trouvé votre emploi actuel en (NOTRE PAYS)) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Par un service public pour l'emploi	1
Par un service privé pour l'emploi	2
Sur Internet	3
Par les annonces dans les journaux	4
Par des contacts personnels (famille, amis ou collègues)	5
Par votre employeur, pour une mutation dans un autre pays	6
Par un contact direct avec l'employeur à l'étranger	7
D'une autre façon (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW

DO NOT ASK QC10 TO QC19 TO THE "RETIRED", CODE 4 IN D15a - THE RETIRED GO TO QC20

QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW

ASK QC11 TO QC19 ONLY IF "ENVISAGE TO WORK IN A COUNTRY OUTSIDE", CODE 1 IN QC10 - OTHERS GO TO QC20

QC11 How soon are you likely to work there?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

During the next 6 months	1
In 6 to 11 months	2
In 1 to 2 years	3
In 3 to 5 years	4
Later	5
Don't know yet	6
DK	7

NEW

NE PAS POSER QC10 A QC19 AUX "RETRAITES", CODE 4 IN D15a - LES RETRAITES ALLER EN QC20

QC10 Envisagez-vous de travailler dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le futur ?

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

NEW

POSER QC11 A QC19 SEULEMENT SI "ENVISAGE DE TRAVAILLER DANS UN AUTRE PAYS", CODE 1 EN QC10 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC20

QC11 Dans combien de temps est-il probable que vous alliez travailler à l'étranger ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Au cours des 6 prochains mois	1
Dans 6 à 11 mois	2
Dans 1 à 2 ans	3
Dans 3 à 5 ans	4
Plus tard	5
Je ne sais pas encore	6
NSP	7

NEW

--

QC12 What kind of employment in another country might you be interested in?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Seasonal work	1,
Traineeship	2,
Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	3,
Permanent employment	4,
Other type of work (e.g contract work)	5,
DK	6,

NEW

--

QC12 Par quel type d'emploi dans un autre pays pourriez-vous être intéressé(e) ?

(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Un travail saisonnier	1,
Un stage	2,
Une (des) affectation(s) temporaire(s) par votre employeur	3,
Un emploi permanent	4,
Autre type d'emploi (par exemple contrat à durée déterminée)	5,
NSP	6,

NEW

--

QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work?

(DO NOT READ OUT - PRE-CODED OPENED QUESTION - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Australia	1,
Austria	2,
Belgium	3,
Brazil	4,
Canada	5,
Denmark	6,
France	7,
Germany	8,
Ireland	9,
Italy	10,
Netherlands	11,
New Zealand	12,
Norway	13,
South Africa	14,
Spain	15,
Sweden	16,
Switzerland	17,
United Kingdom (Great Britain + Northern Ireland)	18,
United States of America	19,
Other (SPECIFY)	20,
DK	21,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF6

--

QC13 Dans quel(s) pays préféreriez-vous travailler ?

(NE PAS LIRE - QUESTION OUVERTE PRE-CODEE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Australie	1,
Autriche	2,
Belgique	3,
Brésil	4,
Canada	5,
Danemark	6,
France	7,
Allemagne	8,
Irlande	9,
Italie	10,
Pays-Bas	11,
Nouvelle Zélande	12,
Norvège	13,
Afrique du Sud	14,
Espagne	15,
Suède	16,
Suisse	17,
Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne + Irlande du nord)	18,
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	19,
Autre (PRECISER)	20,
NSP	21,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF6

ASK QC13o ONLY IF "OTHER" IN QC13 - CODE 20 IN QC13 - OTHERS GO TO QC14

QC13o Which other?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

NEW

POSER QC13o SEULEMENT SI "AUTRE" EN QC13 - CODE 20 EN QC13 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC14

QC13o Quel(s) autre(s)?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

NEW

ASK QC14 IF SPECIFIC COUNTRY NAMED UNDER QC13, CODE 1 TO 20 EN QC13

QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| To earn more money | 1, |
| It is geographically close | 2, |
| Your employer has operations there | 3, |
| You have family members or friends who already live and\ or work there | 4, |
| You know the language of that country | 5, |
| You want to improve your skills in the language of that country | 6, |
| It is easy to get a residence and work permit in that country | 7, |
| There are good employment opportunities in that country | 8, |
| It is a quiet, secure and politically stable country | 9, |
| Going there would offer you to improve your professional skills | 10, |
| You like the culture\ mentality | 11, |
| This country has an enjoyable lifestyle | 12, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 13, |
| DK | 14, |

NEW

POSER QC14 SI PAYS SPECIFIQUE CITE EN QC13, CODE 1 A 20 EN QC13

QC14 Pour quelle(s) raison(s) préféreriez-vous travailler dans ce(s) pays en particulier ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPNSES)

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Pour gagner plus d'argent | 1, |
| C'est un pays géographiquement proche | 2, |
| Votre employeur exerce des activités dans ce pays | 3, |
| Des membres de votre famille ou des amis vivent et\ ou travaillent déjà dans ce pays | 4, |
| Vous maîtrisez la langue de ce pays | 5, |
| Vous souhaitez améliorer vos connaissances de la langue de ce pays | 6, |
| Il est aisé d'obtenir un permis de séjour et de travail dans ce pays | 7, |
| Ce pays offre de bonnes opportunités d'emploi | 8, |
| C'est un pays paisible, sûr et politiquement stable | 9, |
| Votre installation dans ce pays vous permettrait d'améliorer vos compétences professionnelles | 10, |
| Vous en appréciez la culture\ la mentalité | 11, |
| Ce pays offre un style de vie agréable | 12, |
| Autre (SPONTANE) | 13, |
| NSP | 14, |

NEW

QC15 If you do have an intention to work outside (OUR COUNTRY), how long do you think you will be working there?

QC15 Si vous avez l'intention de travailler dans un pays autre que (NOTRE PAYS), à combien de temps estimez-vous la durée de cet emploi ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

A few weeks or less	1
A few months to less than 1 year	2
1 year to less than 2 years	3
2 years to less than 5 years	4
5 years to less than 10 years	5
10 years or more	6
As long as possible	7
Until you retire	8
For the rest of your life	9
DK	10

Quelques semaines ou moins	1
Quelques mois à moins d'un an	2
1 an à moins de 2 ans	3
2 ans à moins de 5 ans	4
5 ans à moins de 10 ans	5
10 ans ou plus	6
Aussi longtemps que possible	7
Jusqu'au moment de votre retraite	8
Pour le reste de votre vie	9
NSP	10

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF7

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF7

QC16 Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (M)

QC16 Avez-vous entrepris l'une des démarches suivantes afin de préparer votre départ vers un autre pays ? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Learned a language (M)	1,
Improved your skills or qualifications (N)	2,
Sold\ let out your property or cancelled your rental contract (M)	3,
Obtained information about moving	4,
Applied for jobs	5,
Looked for a place to live	6,
Applied for a work permit	7,
No steps taken yet	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

Vous avez appris une langue (M)	1,
Vous avez amélioré vos compétences ou qualifications (N)	2,
Vous avez vendu\ loué votre logement ou résilié votre contrat de bail (M)	3,
Vous avez obtenu des informations au sujet d'un déménagement (M)	4,
Vous avez postulé à des emplois (M)	5,
Vous avez cherché un lieu où vivre (M)	6,
Vous avez demandé un permis de travail (M)	7,
Vous n'avez encore fait aucune démarche (M)	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB70.1 QF8 TREND MODIFIED

EB70.1 QF8 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QC17 IF SPECIFIC COUNTRY NAMED UNDER QC13, CODE 1 TO 20 IN QC13

QC17 Do you have any friends or relatives in the country(ies) you would like to work in who could help you or provide you with information?

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF9

QC18 If you wanted to work in another country, would you move there alone or together with other people?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, move there alone	1,
Yes, with your spouse\ partner	2,
Yes, with children	3,
Yes, with other relatives\ friends	4,
No, you would commute	5,
You don't want to move to another country (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

POSER QC17 SI PAYS SPECIFIQUE CITE EN QC13, CODE 1 A 20 EN QC13

QC17 Avez-vous des amis ou de la famille dans le(s) pays dans lequel(lesquels) vous souhaiteriez travailler et qui pourraient vous aider ou vous fournir des informations ?

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF9

QC18 Si vous souhaitez travailler dans un autre pays, y déménageriez-vous seul(e) ou avec d'autres personnes ?

(LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Oui, vous y déménageriez seul(e)	1,
Oui, avec votre conjoint\ partenaire	2,
Oui, avec vos enfants	3,
Oui, avec d'autres parents\ amis	4,
Non, vous traverseriez la frontière pour travailler (commuteriez)	5,
Vous ne voulez pas déménager vers un autre pays (SPONTANE)	6,
NSP	7,

NEW

QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region?

QC19 Comment procéderiez-vous pour trouver un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

- Through a public employment service 1,
- Through a private employment service 2,
- Through the Internet 3,
- Through newspaper advertisements 4,
- Through personal contacts (colleagues, friends or family) 5,
- Through your employer for a transfer abroad 6,
- Through direct contact with an employer abroad 7,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 8,
- DK 9,

- Par un service public pour l'emploi 1,
- Par un service privé pour l'emploi 2,
- Sur Internet 3,
- Par les annonces dans les journaux 4,
- Par des contacts personnels (collègues, amis ou famille) 5,
- Par votre employeur, pour une mutation dans un autre pays 6,
- Par un contact direct avec un employeur à l'étranger 7,
- Autre (SPONTANE) 8,
- NSP 9,

NEW

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one? (M)

QC20 Si vous étiez sans emploi et que vous aviez des difficultés à trouver un emploi ici, seriez-vous prêt(e) à déménager dans une autre région ou un autre pays pour trouver un travail ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

- Yes, to another region within this country only (M) 1
- Yes, to another country only 2
- Yes, to another country or another region (M) 3
- No, you would not be ready to move 4
- DK 5

- Oui, dans une autre région dans ce pays uniquement (M) 1
- Oui, dans un autre pays uniquement (M) 2
- Oui, dans un autre pays ou une autre région (M) 3
- Non, vous ne seriez pas disposé(e) à déménager (M) 4
- NSP 5

EB64.1 QA23 TREND MODIFIED

EB64.1 QA23 TREND MODIFIED

--

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Could be lower	1
About the same	2
About 25% higher	3
About 50% higher	4
About twice as high	5
About three times as high	6
More than three times as high	7
It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	8
No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS)	9
DK	10

NEW

--

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Daily commute between place of residence and place of work	1,
Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work	2,
Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work	3,
To live there	4,
Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

NEW

--

QC21 En comparant à ce que vous gagnez ou pourriez gagner ici, quel revenu faudrait-il vous offrir pour que vous acceptiez un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Il pourrait être inférieur	1
Environ le même	2
Supérieur d'environ 25%	3
Supérieur d'environ 50%	4
Environ le double	5
Environ trois fois plus élevé	6
Plus de trois fois plus élevé	7
Cela dépend du pays (SPONTANE)	8
Vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) du tout par un travail à l'étranger, quel que soit le salaire qui peut vous être payé (SPONTANE)	9
NSP	10

NEW

--

QC22 Si vous deviez travailler à l'étranger et que vous aviez le choix entre y vivre ou franchir la frontière pour aller travailler (commuter), laquelle des formules suivantes préféreriez-vous ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Traverser la frontière chaque jour entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail	1,
Traverser la frontière toutes les semaines entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail	2,
Traverser la frontière tous les mois entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail	3,
Vivre là-bas	4,
Vous n'avez pas l'intention de travailler à l'étranger (SPONTANE)	5,
NSP	6,

NEW

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QC23 D'une manière générale, comment évaluez-vous actuellement les chances de trouver un emploi en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS), par rapport aux chances de trouver un emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Much better	1
Somewhat better	2
Somewhat worse	3
Much worse	4
No difference, about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

Bien meilleures	1
Un peu meilleures	2
Un peu moins bonnes	3
Bien moins bonnes	4
Pas de différence, environ autant de chances (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

NEW

QC24 EURES is a Europe wide network of public employment services that helps jobseekers to find work in another country and employers to recruit from abroad. Have you ever heard of EURES and\ or ever used it?

QC24 EURES est un réseau européen de services publics pour l'emploi qui aide les demandeurs d'emploi à trouver du travail dans un autre pays et les employeurs à recruter à l'étranger. Avez-vous déjà entendu parler d'EURES et\ ou y avez-vous déjà eu recours ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes, have heard of it and have used it	1
Yes, have heard of it, but never used it	2
No, have never heard of it before	3
DK	4

Oui, vous en avez entendu parler et vous y avez déjà eu recours	1
Oui, vous en avez entendu parler mais vous n'y avez jamais eu recours	2
Non, vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler	3
NSP	4

NEW

NEW

--

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Information about job vacancies in another country	1,
Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad	2,
Help with preparing a move	3,
Help with settling in a host country	4,
Help with returning to a home country	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

--

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)

Better chances of finding employment	1,
Better working conditions	2,
Better career or business opportunities	3,
To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad	4,
To discover something new and meet new people	5,
To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language)	6,
Better quality of life abroad	7,
Better political situation abroad	8,
Better economic climate abroad	9,
Better social and health care system	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF10

--

QC25 En ce qui concerne la mobilité du travail, lesquels, parmi les types de services suivants, estimeriez-vous utile de recevoir de la part d'un service de l'emploi ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Des informations à propos des postes vacants dans un autre pays	1,
Des informations à propos des problèmes administratifs liés à la vie et au travail à l'étranger	2,
Une aide pour préparer le déménagement	3,
Une aide pour vous installer dans le pays d'accueil	4,
Une aide pour retourner dans votre pays d'origine	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
NSP	7,

NEW

--

QC26 Indépendamment du fait que vous ayez déjà travaillé dans un autre pays ou que vous pourriez ou pas le faire à l'avenir, quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous encourager à travailler dans un autre pays ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

De meilleures chances de trouver un emploi	1,
De meilleures conditions de travail	2,
De meilleures opportunités de carrière ou d'affaires	3,
Vous rapprocher de la famille ou d'amis qui vivent à l'étranger	4,
Découvrir quelque chose de nouveau et rencontrer d'autres personnes	5,
Améliorer vos qualifications (p.e apprendre une nouvelle langue)	6,
De meilleures conditions de vie à l'étranger	7,
Une meilleure situation politique à l'étranger	8,
Un meilleur climat économique à l'étranger	9,
Un meilleur système social et de santé	10,
Autre (SPONTANE)	11,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF10

--

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Your home is here	1,
You would not want to impose big changes on your family and\ or children	2,
You do not want to leave your friends behind	3,
You do not want to give up your house or other property	4,
You already have a good job here	5,
It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad	6,
It is difficult to learn a new language	7,
The cost of living is too high abroad	8,
Yourself or your friends\ relatives have made bad experiences abroad	9,
You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad	10,
The quality of life abroad is worse	11,
The political situation abroad is worse	12,
The economic climate abroad is worse	13,
The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF11

--

QC27 Et quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous décourager de travailler à l'étranger ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE– ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Vous êtes chez vous ici	1,
Vous ne souhaitez pas imposer de changements importants à votre famille et\ ou à vos enfants	2,
Vous ne voulez pas quitter vos amis	3,
Vous ne voulez pas abandonner votre maison ou autre bien immobilier	4,
Vous avez déjà un bon travail ici	5,
Partir travailler à l'étranger nécessite un effort trop important	6,
Apprendre une nouvelle langue est difficile	7,
Le coût de la vie est trop élevé à l'étranger	8,
Vous ou vos amis\ votre famille avez vécu de mauvaises expériences à l'étranger	9,
Vous ne pensez pas être suffisamment qualifié(e) pour travailler à l'étranger	10,
Les conditions de vie à l'étranger sont moins bonnes	11,
La situation politique est moins bonne à l'étranger	12,
Le climat économique est moins bon à l'étranger	13,
L'attitude à l'égard des étrangers est hostile à l'étranger	14,
Autre (SPONTANE)	15,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16,
NSP	17,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF11

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Lack of language skills	1,
Finding a job	2,
Finding a job for my partner\ spouse	3,
Having my educational and professional qualifications recognised	4,
Dealing with the necessary administrative formalities	5,
Having my pension rights transferred	6,
Problems with income taxes or similar	7,
Obtaining a work permit	8,
Finding suitable housing	9,
Accessing health care or other social benefits	10,
Access to child care, school or university for your children	11,
Adapting to a different culture	12,
Problems to return home and reintegrate into professional or private life after having been abroad	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF12

QC28 Quelles difficultés pratiques avez-vous rencontrées ou pensez-vous rencontrer en allant travailler à l'étranger ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Le manque de compétences linguistiques	1,
Trouver un emploi	2,
Trouver un emploi pour votre partenaire\ conjoint	3,
Voir vos qualifications académiques et professionnelles reconnues	4,
Effectuer les formalités administratives nécessaires	5,
Assurer le transfert de vos droits à la retraite	6,
Les problèmes relatifs à l'impôt sur les revenus ou autres taxes similaires	7,
Obtenir un permis de travail	8,
Trouver un logement adéquat	9,
Accéder aux soins de santé ou à d'autres avantages sociaux	10,
Accéder aux services de garde d'enfants, aux écoles ou universités pour vos enfants	11,
S'adapter à une autre culture	12,
Les problèmes liés au retour dans votre pays d'origine et la réintégration dans la vie professionnelle ou privée après avoir vécu à l'étranger	13,
Autre (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW BASED ON EB70.1 QF12

QC29 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: If you have worked in more than one European Union country and finally retire, only the pension contributions paid in your last country of work will count towards your pension.

QC29 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Si vous avez travaillé dans plusieurs pays de l'Union européenne et que vous prenez finalement votre retraite, seules les contributions de retraite payées dans le dernier pays dans lequel vous avez travaillé seront prises en compte pour votre retraite.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| TRUE. | 1 |
| FALSE. | 2 |
| DK | 3 |

- | | |
|---------|---|
| VRAIE. | 1 |
| FAUSSE. | 2 |
| NSP | 3 |

QC30 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: After you retire, you may move to another European Union country and keep your pension payments and health care cover.

QC30 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Après avoir pris votre retraite, vous pouvez déménager vers un autre pays de l'Union européenne tout en conservant votre retraite et votre couverture des soins de santé.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| TRUE. | 1 |
| FALSE. | 2 |
| DK | 3 |

- | | |
|---------|---|
| VRAIE. | 1 |
| FAUSSE. | 2 |
| NSP | 3 |

QC31 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: If you are on vacation\work\study in another European Union country, and fall ill, you are entitled to reimbursement for medical treatment by your national health service.

TRUE.	1
FALSE.	2
DK	3

NEW

In three countries of the European Union (Austria, the Czech Republic and Italy) the card was sent to all insured people (that is, almost every resident); thus there this question is about whether they remember having it or not; in all other countries the card is sent only on request and in most of them only 20-30% of the citizens have it.

QC32 The European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) entitles the holder to necessary medical care when travelling in the European Union. Do you currently have this European Health Insurance Card?

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW

QC31 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Si vous êtes en vacances\ que vous travaillez\ que vous étudiez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne et que vous tombez malade, vous avez droit au remboursement du traitement médical par votre service de soins de santé national.

VRAIE.	1
FAUSSE.	2
NSP	3

NEW

Dans trois pays de l'Union européenne (Autriche, République tchèque et Italie) la carte a été envoyée à toutes les personnes assurées (c'est-à-dire pratiquement à tous les résidents) ; dans ces pays, cette question porte donc sur le fait qu'ils se souviennent l'avoir reçue ou pas ; dans tous les autres pays, la carte est envoyée uniquement à la demande et dans la plupart d'entre-eux, seuls 20-30% des citoyens en dispose.

QC32 La carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) donne droit à son détenteur qui voyage dans l'Union européenne aux soins médicaux nécessaires. Possédez-vous cette carte européenne d'assurance maladie?

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

NEW

ASK QC33a IF "NO" OR "DK" IN QC32, CODES 2-3 IN QC32 - OTHERS GO TO QC33b

QC33a Why don't you have this European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|--|----|
| You never heard of it, and knew nothing about it | 1, |
| You don't need it, because you have\ take separate travel insurance | 2, |
| You don't need it, because you could be reimbursed even without it | 3, |
| You could not be bothered with it (including if you forgot to apply\ keep it reliably) | 4, |
| You had it, but lost it | 5, |
| You had one, and it expired | 6, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

NEW

POSER QC33a SI "NON" OU "NSP" EN QC32, CODES 2 ET 3 EN QC32 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC33b

QC33a Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas cette carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

- | | |
|---|----|
| Vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler et vous ne la connaissiez pas | 1, |
| Vous n'en avez pas besoin, car vous disposez d'une assurance voyage distincte | 2, |
| Vous n'en avez pas besoin, car vous pouvez être remboursé(e) sans posséder cette carte | 3, |
| Vous n'aviez pas envie de vous préoccuper de cela (y compris si vous avez oublié de la demander\ conserver) | 4, |
| Vous en possédiez une mais vous l'avez perdue | 5, |
| Vous en possédiez une mais elle a expiré | 6, |
| Autre (SPONTANE) | 7, |
| NSP | 8, |

NEW

ASK QC33b IF "YES" IN QC32, CODE 1 IN QC32 - OTHERS GO TO QD1a

QC33b Did you have your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) with you on trips abroad within the European Union in the past two years?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

You had the card always with you	1
You had the card with you on some of the trips	2
You never had the card with you on your trips	3
You did not travel abroad within the EU in the past 2 years	4
You did not have the card then (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

ASK QC34 IF "THE PERSON HAS TRAVELLED ABROAD AND DID NOT ALWAYS HAVE THE CARD WITH THEM", CODES 2 OR 3 IN QC33b - OTHERS GO TO QD1a

QC34 Why did not you have your card on you on your trips abroad (within the European Union in the past two years)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You forgot to take it with you	1,
You did not need it, because you took separate travel insurance	2,
You did not need it, because you could be reimbursed even without it	3,
You could not be bothered	4,
You lost it	5,
You did not have one then (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

POSER QC33b SI "OUI" EN QC32, CODE 1 EN QC32 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD1a

QC33b Au cours des deux dernières années, emportiez-vous votre carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) durant vos voyages dans l'Union européenne ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Vous aviez toujours la carte avec vous	1
Vous aviez la carte avec vous durant certains voyages	2
Vous n'aviez jamais la carte avec vous lors de vos voyages	3
Vous n'avez pas voyagé à l'étranger au sein de l'UE au cours des 2 dernières années	4
Vous n'aviez pas la carte à ce moment-là (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

POSER QC34 SI "LA PERSONNE A VOYAGE A L'ETRANGER ET N'AVAIT PAS A CHAQUE FOIS LA CARTE SUR ELLE", CODES 2 OU 3 EN QC33B - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD1a

QC34 Pourquoi n'aviez-vous pas la carte avec vous au cours de ces voyages à l'étranger (au sein de l'Union européenne, durant les deux dernières années) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Vous aviez oublié de l'emporter	1,
Vous n'en aviez pas besoin, car vous disposiez d'une assurance voyage	2,
Vous n'en aviez pas besoin, car vous pouviez vous faire rembourser sans cette carte	3,
Vous ne souhaitiez pas vous en préoccuper	4,
Vous l'avez perdue	5,
Vous n'aviez pas la carte à ce moment-là (SPONTANE)	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

TABLES

QC1.1 D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ...




























Les individus

QC1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The individuals

QC1.1 Wenn Leute zwischen Regionen und Ländern innerhalb der Europäischen Union umziehen, glauben Sie, dass das ganz allgemein gesprochen eine gute Sache, eine schlechte Sache oder weder gut noch schlecht ist für ...?

Die Einzelnen

%		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose		NSP	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good nor a bad thing		DK	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache oder		weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
	EU 27	48	2	17	6	31	-6	4	-2
	BE	39	4	19	8	40	-14	2	2
	BG	39		25		29		7	
	CZ	44	0	12	4	42	-2	2	-2
	DK	77	13	8	2	13	-13	2	-2
	DE	51	4	10	1	31	-7	8	2
	EE	39	3	23	8	35	-4	3	-7
	IE	71	3	9	4	14	-5	6	-2
	EL	39	12	34	5	26	-15	1	-2
	ES	60	13	16	4	22	-10	2	-7
	FR	44	-5	20	13	31	-8	5	0
	IT	31	-7	26	10	38	-2	5	-1
	CY	24	2	36	12	38	-11	2	-3
	LV	37	-1	33	10	28	-4	2	-5
	LT	47	5	28	11	24	-11	1	-5
	LU	50	13	11	-7	35	-4	4	-2
	HU	49	5	21	6	28	-7	2	-4
	MT	62	7	8	2	25	-6	5	-3
	NL	65	14	7	-1	26	-9	2	-4
	AT	36	-5	15	7	46	6	3	-8
	PL	40	4	15	2	39	-3	6	-3
	PT	58	0	14	3	20	-1	8	-2
	RO	56		15		23		6	
	SI	55	9	15	1	29	-9	1	-1
	SK	51	-11	14	7	33	7	2	-3
	FI	63	13	9	-1	26	-12	2	0
	SE	76	13	3	0	18	-11	3	-2
	UK	51	0	16	9	30	-7	3	-2

QC1.2 D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ...





























Les familles

QC1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

Families

QC1.2 Wenn Leute zwischen Regionen und Ländern innerhalb der Europäischen Union umziehen, glauben Sie, dass das ganz allgemein gesprochen eine gute Sache, eine schlechte Sache oder weder gut noch schlecht ist für ...?

Familien

	%	Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose		NSP	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good nor a bad thing		DK	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache oder		weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
 EU 27		36	4	29	3	30	-6	5	-1
 BE		31	9	30	-2	37	-9	2	2
 BG		33		34		26		7	
 CZ		26	-3	29	7	44	-2	1	-2
 DK		54	13	26	4	18	-14	2	-3
 DE		38	10	23	-8	31	-5	8	3
 EE		28	3	39	14	31	-9	2	-8
 IE		52	14	17	-5	20	-9	11	0
 EL		29	14	50	4	21	-16	0	-2
 ES		43	12	32	-1	23	-5	2	-6
 FR		32	-1	32	9	31	-7	5	-1
 IT		25	-6	34	9	36	-2	5	-1
 CY		19	8	50	4	29	-9	2	-3
 LV		26	-3	52	15	21	-6	1	-6
 LT		42	2	38	12	18	-10	2	-4
 LU		43	18	17	-16	36	0	4	-2
 HU		37	9	33	1	28	-7	2	-3
 MT		38	7	20	-3	38	-2	4	-2
 NL		54	4	14	2	30	-5	2	-1
 AT		30	11	24	-5	44	4	2	-10
 PL		21	-4	45	9	28	-3	6	-2
 PT		53	9	19	-4	21	-2	7	-3
 RO		42		28		23		7	
 SI		29	7	44	3	26	-8	1	-2
 SK		28	-3	35	8	35	-2	2	-3
 FI		52	17	20	-6	25	-12	3	1
 SE		52	11	14	-1	28	-9	6	-1
 UK		43	4	23	7	31	-8	3	-3

QC1.3 D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ...




























L'économie

QC1.3 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The economy

QC1.3 Wenn Leute zwischen Regionen und Ländern innerhalb der Europäischen Union umziehen, glauben Sie, dass das ganz allgemein gesprochen eine gute Sache, eine schlechte Sache oder weder gut noch schlecht ist für ...?

Die Wirtschaft

%		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose		NSP	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good nor a bad thing		DK	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache oder		weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
	EU 27	47	7	21	0	25	-4	7	-3
	BE	40	6	26	2	31	-9	3	1
	BG	35		25		25		15	
	CZ	50	-1	12	-1	35	6	3	-4
	DK	62	20	14	2	18	-16	6	-6
	DE	49	13	18	-6	25	-7	8	0
	EE	34	-1	36	12	25	-1	5	-10
	IE	53	-1	21	9	16	-3	10	-5
	EL	42	11	31	0	25	-7	2	-4
	ES	67	14	15	6	14	-10	4	-10
	FR	44	6	23	4	23	-9	10	-1
	IT	39	-5	23	2	32	5	6	-2
	CY	31	3	42	6	23	-6	4	-3
	LV	12	2	65	5	19	0	4	-7
	LT	19	4	63	6	12	-3	6	-7
	LU	46	14	16	-11	30	0	8	-3
	HU	41	12	31	-1	24	-6	4	-5
	MT	59	10	11	0	15	-6	15	-4
	NL	65	13	12	-7	20	-5	3	-1
	AT	33	2	26	0	36	4	5	-6
	PL	36	9	24	-14	30	6	10	-1
	PT	59	1	13	-1	16	-1	12	1
	RO	46		21		18		15	
	SI	48	2	27	4	21	-3	4	-3
	SK	53	9	18	-2	25	-1	4	-6
	FI	59	15	14	1	22	-17	5	1
	SE	65	15	8	1	19	-12	8	-4
	UK	42	1	25	7	26	-5	7	-3

QC1.4 D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ...





























Le marché de l'emploi

QC1.4 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...

The labour market

QC1.4 Wenn Leute zwischen Regionen und Ländern innerhalb der Europäischen Union umziehen, glauben Sie, dass das ganz allgemein gesprochen eine gute Sache, eine schlechte Sache oder weder gut noch schlecht ist für ...?





























Den Arbeitsmarkt

	%	Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose		NSP	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good nor a bad thing		DK	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache oder		weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
 EU 27		50	4	21	2	22	-5	7	-1
 BE		42	4	29	3	27	-8	2	1
 BG		41		22		21		16	
 CZ		63	4	10	-4	26	4	1	-4
 DK		73	10	13	1	11	-9	3	-2
 DE		51	12	18	-6	23	-8	8	2
 EE		47	1	28	9	21	-2	4	-8
 IE		53	-1	22	8	15	-3	10	-4
 EL		51	15	27	-1	21	-9	1	-5
 ES		67	15	16	6	12	-11	5	-10
 FR		48	3	25	8	19	-12	8	1
 IT		43	-6	23	4	29	4	5	-2
 CY		31	0	46	14	19	-10	4	-4
 LV		25	-1	53	5	18	2	4	-6
 LT		33	10	47	-5	14	-1	6	-4
 LU		44	8	22	-8	29	2	5	-2
 HU		50	10	24	1	23	-4	3	-7
 MT		63	9	10	-3	15	-3	12	-3
 NL		55	1	19	-2	24	2	2	-1
 AT		34	5	28	-3	34	5	4	-7
 PL		51	4	18	-5	24	4	7	-3
 PT		61	1	14	2	15	-3	10	0
 RO		44		21		19		16	
 SI		60	8	20	2	16	-7	4	-3
 SK		65	12	13	-2	19	-5	3	-5
 FI		68	12	12	-3	18	-7	2	-2
 SE		79	19	7	-1	11	-11	3	-7
 UK		40	-1	29	11	24	-6	7	-4

QC1.5 D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que le déménagement des personnes d'une région ou d'un pays à l'autre au sein de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose pour ...
L'intégration européenne

QC1.5 Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions or countries within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad thing for...
European integration

QC1.5 Wenn Leute zwischen Regionen und Ländern innerhalb der Europäischen Union umziehen, glauben Sie, dass das ganz allgemein gesprochen eine gute Sache, eine schlechte Sache oder weder gut noch schlecht ist für ...?
Die europäische Integration

	%	Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose		NSP	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Neither a good nor a bad thing		DK	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache oder		weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
	EU 27	60	3	11	1	21	-3	8	-1
	BE	54	-9	17	6	26	1	3	2
	BG	47		11		23		19	
	CZ	54	3	7	-2	34	3	5	-4
	DK	75	5	10	2	11	-4	4	-3
	DE	64	11	7	-5	20	-7	9	1
	EE	46	6	18	4	23	0	13	-10
	IE	64	-4	10	5	15	0	11	-1
	EL	56	16	16	3	24	-13	4	-6
	ES	78	22	6	-1	10	-14	6	-7
	FR	61	-2	13	5	18	-5	8	2
	IT	55	-6	13	4	27	3	5	-1
	CY	56	2	19	1	19	1	6	-4
	LV	36	-2	19	4	29	8	16	-10
	LT	42	11	18	0	23	-2	17	-9
	LU	54	-1	15	0	26	4	5	-3
	HU	51	8	12	2	27	-2	10	-8
	MT	64	6	5	-2	15	-2	16	-2
	NL	70	11	10	-2	17	-8	3	-1
	AT	44	3	15	0	34	2	7	-5
	PL	58	1	8	0	24	4	10	-5
	PT	62	1	9	1	16	-2	13	0
	RO	49		10		20		21	
	SI	64	9	11	1	18	-7	7	-3
	SK	61	13	7	-1	27	-3	5	-9
	FI	70	5	7	-1	18	-4	5	0
	SE	78	11	5	0	10	-9	7	-2
	UK	52	-5	20	7	22	-1	6	-1

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC2 Avez-vous déjà fréquenté une école, une université ou participé à une formation (p.e linguistique, professionnelle ou un stage) dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) durant plus de deux mois ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC2 Have you ever gone to school, university or participated in some form of training (e.g. language, professional, traineeship) in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) for more than two months? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC2 Haben Sie jemals länger als zwei Monate in einem anderen Land als (UNSER LAND) die Schule besucht, studiert oder an einer Form beruflicher Weiterbildung (Sprachkurs, Schulung oder Praktikum) teilgenommen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Oui, vous avez été à l'école		Oui, vous avez été à l'université		Oui, vous avez participé à une formation		Non		NSP		Oui	
		Yes, you went to school		Yes, you went to university		Yes, you participated in training		No		DK		Yes	
		Ja, Sie haben in einem anderen Land die Schule besucht		Ja, Sie haben in einem anderen Land studiert		Ja, Sie haben in einem anderen Land an einer Form beruflicher Weiterbildung teilgenommen		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Ja	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
EU 27		8	0	3	0	4	2	86	-1	0	0	13	1
BE		8	0	3	1	4	2	86	-3	0	0	14	4
BG		3		1		2		94		0		6	
CZ		1	0	1	1	3	-3	95	2	0	0	5	-2
DK		11	7	7	4	7	3	81	-10	0	0	19	10
DE		7	-1	2	-1	2	0	89	1	1	1	10	-2
EE		6	5	3	3	7	3	87	-8	0	0	13	8
IE		8	6	6	1	5	1	86	-1	1	-2	14	4
EL		8	5	4	1	2	1	86	-7	0	0	14	8
ES		7	-4	3	-1	4	2	90	7	0	0	10	-7
FR		6	-1	4	0	5	2	88	1	0	0	12	-1
IT		14	-4	4	-1	4	1	79	4	1	0	20	-4
CY		12	5	15	3	7	3	74	-9	0	0	26	9
LV		2	0	2	1	3	1	94	-1	0	0	6	1
LT		4	-1	1	0	3	1	92	-1	0	0	8	1
LU		30	-3	20	3	6	-3	52	-4	0	0	48	4
HU		7	5	2	2	3	2	88	-8	0	0	12	8
MT		2	1	2	0	4	1	93	-1	0	0	7	2
NL		7	4	4	1	3	1	87	-7	0	0	13	7
AT		9	1	4	2	6	3	86	-2	0	-1	14	2
PL		7	2	2	1	4	2	88	-5	1	1	11	4
PT		12	1	2	1	4	1	84	5	1	-5	16	1
RO		7		1		3		90		1		9	
SI		4	2	2	1	4	0	90	-4	0	0	10	4
SK		3	1	1	-1	5	3	91	-1	0	-2	9	3
FI		8	5	5	3	6	3	83	-10	0	0	17	10
SE		9	5	7	4	7	3	83	-8	0	0	17	8
UK		12	7	4	2	6	5	81	-11	0	0	19	11

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC3 Avez-vous déjà vécu et\ ou travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) ou êtes-vous venu(e) de l'étranger pour vivre et\ ou travailler en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC3 Haben Sie jemals in einem anderen Land als (UNSER LAND) gelebt und/oder gearbeitet, oder sind Sie aus dem Ausland nach (UNSER LAND) gezogen, um hier zu leben und/oder zu arbeiten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		1/2						
		Vous avez vécu et travaillé dans un autre pays dans le passé	Vous avez vécu dans un autre pays dans le passé, mais vous n'y avez pas travaillé	Vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays dans le passé, mais n'y avez pas vécu (vous commutiez, c'est-à-dire que vous franchissiez la frontière pour	Vous venez de l'étranger et vous vivez et travaillez en (NOTRE PAYS)	Vous venez de l'étranger et vous vivez mais ne travaillez pas en (NOTRE PAYS)	Vous travaillez dans un autre pays mais n'y vivez pas (vous commutez, c'est-à-dire que vous franchissez la frontière pour aller travailler)	Non
		You lived and worked in another country in the past	You lived in another country at some point in the past, but did not work there	You worked in another country in the past but did not live there (i.e. commuted)	You have come from abroad and both live and work in (OUR COUNTRY)	You have come from abroad and live but do not work in (OUR COUNTRY)	You work in another country but do not live there (i.e. commute)	No
		Sie haben in der Vergangenheit in einem anderen Land gelebt und gearbeitet	Sie haben in der Vergangenheit eine Zeit lang in einem anderen Land gelebt, aber nicht dort gearbeitet	Sie haben in der Vergangenheit eine Zeit lang in einem anderen Land gearbeitet, aber nicht dort gelebt (d.h. Sie sind gependelt)	Sie sind aus einem anderen Land gekommen, um in (UNSER LAND) zu leben und zu arbeiten	Sind Sie aus einem anderen Land gekommen, um in (UNSER LAND) zu leben, aber Sie arbeiten nicht in (UNSER LAND)	Sie arbeiten in einem anderen Land, leben aber nicht dort (d.h. Sie pendeln)	Nein
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	10	3	1	2	1	0	84
	BE	8	6	2	1	1	1	83
	BG	9	1	1	0	0	0	89
	CZ	4	1	2	0	0	0	93
	DK	20	7	3	2	0	1	72
	DE	8	3	1	2	1	0	86
	EE	13	3	2	1	0	1	78
	IE	21	2	1	3	1	0	74
	EL	10	3	0	2	0	0	85
	ES	10	3	1	5	1	0	81
	FR	12	4	1	1	1	0	82
	IT	2	1	0	0	0	0	95
	CY	12	9	0	2	2	0	78
	LV	11	3	0	0	0	0	86
	LT	11	2	1	0	0	1	85
	LU	24	13	2	6	1	0	54
	HU	3	0	2	0	0	0	94
	MT	8	2	0	2	1	0	88
	NL	16	5	4	1	0	0	75
	AT	8	3	1	3	1	0	86
	PL	11	2	1	0	0	0	85
	PT	11	2	1	0	0	1	85
	RO	7	1	0	0	0	1	90
	SI	10	2	1	2	0	0	86
	SK	7	2	2	1	0	1	87
	FI	17	5	2	1	0	0	76
	SE	19	9	2	3	0	1	71
	UK	16	4	1	3	1	1	77

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC3 Avez-vous déjà vécu et\ ou travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC3 Did you ever live and/or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY) or have you come from abroad to live and/or work in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC3 Haben Sie jemals in einem anderen Land als (UNSER LAND) gelebt und/oder gearbeitet, oder sind Sie aus dem Ausland nach (UNSER LAND) gezogen, um hier zu leben und/oder zu arbeiten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		NSP	
		DK	
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	
	EU 27	0	
	BE	0	
	BG	0	
	CZ	0	
	DK	0	
	DE	0	
	EE	1	
	IE	1	
	EL	0	
	ES	0	
	FR	0	
	IT	0	
	CY	0	
	LV	0	
	LT	0	
	LU	0	
	HU	0	
	MT	1	
	NL	0	
	AT	0	
	PL	1	
	PT	0	
	RO	0	
	SI	0	
	SK	0	
	FI	0	
	SE	0	
	UK	0	

QC4 A quelle fréquence traversez\ traversiez-vous la frontière (commuter) pour vous rendre sur votre lieu de travail ?

QC4 How often did\ do you commute to work across the border?

QC4 Wie oft pendeln Sie über die Grenze / sind Sie über die Grenze gependelt?

		Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière chaque jour pour vous rendre sur votre lieu de travail	Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière toutes les semaines	Vous traversez\ traversiez la frontière tous les mois	NSP
		Daily commute across country border to workplace	Weekly commute	Monthly commute	DK
		Täglich, um zum Arbeitsplatz im Ausland zu gelangen	Wöchentlich	Monatlich	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	20	27	34	19
	BE	45	26	15	14
	BG	0	20	49	31
	CZ	34	14	41	11
	DK	15	38	37	10
	DE	14	26	27	33
	EE	2	20	68	10
	IE	0	56	22	22
	EL	0	27	73	0
	ES	10	47	43	0
	FR	35	23	18	24
	IT	27	16	33	24
	CY	0	0	100	0
	LV	0	0	72	28
	LT	6	15	65	14
	LU	31	43	26	0
	HU	5	14	68	13
	MT	0	0	46	54
	NL	29	35	23	13
	AT	36	31	33	0
	PL	19	8	46	27
	PT	25	23	52	0
	RO	0	0	25	75
	SI	57	19	11	13
	SK	21	39	32	8
	FI	22	33	45	0
	SE	16	52	26	6
	UK	2	23	56	19

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC5 Est-ce que quelqu'un de votre famille ou l'un de vos amis est déjà parti vivre et\ ou travailler dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC5 Has anyone of your family or friends ever gone to live and\ or work in a country other than (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC5 Hat jemand aus Ihrer Familie oder einer Ihrer Freunde jemals in einem anderen Land als in (UNSER LAND) gelebt und/oder gearbeitet? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait mais ne travaille/ne travaillait pas à l'étranger	Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait et travaille/travaillait à l'étranger	Oui, un membre de votre famille ou un ami vit/vivait ici mais traverse/traverse la frontière pour travailler à l'étranger	Non	NSP	Oui
		Yes, family member or friend living/lived, but not working/worked abroad	Yes, family member or friend living/lived and working/worked abroad	Yes, family member or friend living/lived here, but commuting/comuted to work across the border	No	DK	Yes
		Ja, ein Familienmitglied oder ein Bekannter lebt im Ausland, arbeitet aber nicht dort oder hat dort gelebt, aber nicht dort gearbeitet	Ja, ein Familienmitglied oder ein Bekannter lebt und arbeitet im Ausland oder hat dies in der Vergangenheit getan	Ja, ein Familienmitglied oder Bekannter wohnt hier, pendelt aber zum Arbeitsplatz im Ausland bzw. hat dies in der Vergangenheit	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Ja
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	9	31	4	58	1	41
	BE	8	28	4	61	1	38
	BG	3	29	4	63	1	36
	CZ	3	24	5	71	0	29
	DK	21	63	7	24	1	75
	DE	9	19	4	70	1	29
	EE	11	48	15	34	0	65
	IE	18	40	1	41	3	56
	EL	11	25	1	65	1	35
	ES	11	33	1	59	0	41
	FR	7	41	5	51	0	49
	IT	9	16	2	72	2	27
	CY	11	42	1	48	1	51
	LV	6	60	4	33	0	66
	LT	8	52	6	38	0	62
	LU	15	39	2	43	2	55
	HU	4	24	5	68	0	32
	MT	6	41	2	52	1	48
	NL	15	52	4	33	0	67
	AT	8	24	5	68	0	32
	PL	7	41	4	49	2	50
	PT	10	34	3	54	1	44
	RO	7	28	4	55	7	38
	SI	7	36	5	55	0	45
	SK	2	31	11	57	0	43
	FI	13	48	5	43	0	57
	SE	21	60	8	24	1	76
	UK	11	36	2	52	0	48

QC6 Dans quel pays en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS) avez-vous vécu et\ ou travaillé en dernier lieu ? (NE PAS LIRE)

QC6 In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work? (DO NOT READ OUT)





























QC6 In welchem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) haben Sie zuletzt gelebt und/oder gearbeitet? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE)

1/3		Australie	Autriche	Belgique	Brésil	Canada	Danemark	France
		Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Denmark	France
		Australien	Österreich	Belgien	Brasilien	Kanada	Dänemark	Frankreich
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	2	2	3	1	1	1	8
	BE	0	1	0	0	1	0	18
	BG	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	CZ	1	4	2	0	0	0	2
	DK	3	1	0	0	3	0	3
	DE	0	6	1	3	1	0	6
	EE	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
	IE	9	0	0	0	1	0	3
	EL	3	1	5	1	1	0	2
	ES	0	1	2	1	0	0	20
	FR	0	1	7	0	2	0	0
	IT	3	2	5	2	0	0	12
	CY	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LV	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
	LT	0	2	1	0	0	6	2
	LU	1	0	18	0	0	0	17
	HU	0	17	2	0	0	0	2
	MT	20	0	0	0	11	0	4
	NL	2	1	8	0	1	0	7
	AT	3	0	1	0	1	1	5
	PL	0	2	2	0	2	1	7
	PT	1	0	3	3	1	0	26
	RO	0	2	1	0	2	0	8
	SI	1	11	2	0	1	1	3
	SK	0	24	0	0	1	0	3
	FI	1	2	1	0	1	2	4
	SE	3	1	2	0	2	3	7
	UK	5	1	1	0	3	1	7

QC6 Dans quel pays en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS) avez-vous vécu et\ ou travaillé en dernier lieu ? (NE PAS LIRE)

QC6 In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work? (DO NOT READ OUT)





























QC6 In welchem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) haben Sie zuletzt gelebt und/oder gearbeitet? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE)

2/3		Allemagne	Irlande	Italie	Pays-Bas	Nouvelle Zélande	Norvège	Afrique du Sud
		Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	South Africa
		Deutschland	Irland	Italien	Niederlande	Neuseeland	Norwegen	Südafrika
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	12	1	4	3	0	1	1
	BE	11	1	4	12	0	1	3
	BG	8	1	11	0	0	0	0
	CZ	42	4	2	7	2	0	0
	DK	13	0	0	2	1	10	1
	DE	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
	EE	7	4	2	1	0	5	0
	IE	7	0	1	3	0	0	0
	EL	41	0	4	5	0	1	1
	ES	8	0	5	1	0	0	0
	FR	14	1	3	0	0	0	2
	IT	15	3	0	3	0	0	3
	CY	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	LV	9	9	3	2	0	1	0
	LT	10	13	1	1	0	6	0
	LU	7	1	7	3	0	0	0
	HU	37	0	1	0	0	2	0
	MT	5	0	0	4	0	0	3
	NL	17	1	2	0	1	2	1
	AT	35	1	3	2	0	0	1
	PL	32	1	4	8	0	3	0
	PT	13	1	2	1	0	0	1
	RO	8	0	33	0	0	1	0
	SI	24	0	9	0	0	0	2
	SK	10	5	2	2	0	0	0
	FI	9	0	3	1	0	4	0
	SE	6	0	1	2	0	10	0
	UK	7	3	2	3	1	0	4

QC6 Dans quel pays en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS) avez-vous vécu et\ ou travaillé en dernier lieu ? (NE PAS LIRE)





























QC6 In which country outside (OUR COUNTRY) did you last live and\ or work? (DO NOT READ OUT)

QC6 In welchem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) haben Sie zuletzt gelebt und/oder gearbeitet? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE)

3/3		Espagne	Suède	Suisse	Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne + Irlande du United Kingdom (Great Britain + Northern Vereinigtes Königreich (Großbritanni en +	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Autres (PRECISER)	NSP
		Spain	Sweden	Switzerland		United States of America	Other (SPECIFY)	DK
		Spanien	Schweden	Schweiz		Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika	Sonstige, und zwar...	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	4	2	3	9	5	35	2
	BE	4	2	2	3	3	28	6
	BG	9	0	1	1	4	53	6
	CZ	1	0	1	9	2	18	3
	DK	2	6	5	17	9	23	1
	DE	5	1	3	8	5	47	4
	EE	0	7	1	6	3	54	3
	IE	3	0	0	47	14	11	1
	EL	2	1	1	6	6	16	3
	ES	0	0	8	9	4	41	0
	FR	6	0	2	16	6	38	2
	IT	5	0	8	9	2	24	4
	CY	0	0	0	29	6	58	0
	LV	6	4	0	29	4	29	0
	LT	5	5	0	19	4	21	4
	LU	1	2	2	4	2	30	5
	HU	5	1	2	5	2	24	0
	MT	0	0	0	38	0	12	3
	NL	4	3	4	7	7	31	1
	AT	2	1	7	5	4	28	0
	PL	2	5	0	19	2	8	2
	PT	12	1	14	3	1	15	2
	RO	9	0	0	5	3	8	20
	SI	0	1	4	3	0	38	0
	SK	3	0	0	12	8	27	3
	FI	3	28	1	9	3	27	1
	SE	5	0	1	14	13	30	0
	UK	5	1	2	0	5	48	1

QC7 De quelle durée fut votre dernier séjour pour vivre et\ ou travailler à l'étranger (ou depuis combien de temps êtes-vous ici si vous venez de l'étranger) ? Nous parlons ici de votre dernière expérience de vie et\ ou de travail à l'étranger, pas d'un voyage d'affaires ou touristique.





























QC7 How long was the duration of your stay the last time you lived and\ or worked abroad (or how long have you already been here, if you are from abroad)? We are talking here about your last experience of living and\ or working abroad, not of a leisure or business trip.
 QC7 Wie lange haben Sie zuletzt im Ausland gelebt und/oder gearbeitet (bzw. wie lange sind Sie schon hier, wenn Sie aus dem Ausland hierher gekommen sind)? Bei dieser Frage geht es um Ihren letzten Auslandsaufenthalt, um dort zu leben und/oder zu arbeiten, und nicht um Urlaubs- oder Geschäftsreisen.

		Quelques semaines ou moins	Quelques mois à moins d'un an	1 an à moins de 2 ans	2 ans à moins de 5 ans	5 ans à moins de 10 ans	10 ans ou plus	NSP
		A few weeks or less	A few months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more	DK
		Einige Wochen oder weniger	Einige Monate, aber weniger als 1 Jahr	1 Jahr oder länger, aber weniger als 2 Jahre	2 Jahre oder länger, aber weniger als 5 Jahre	5 Jahre oder länger, aber weniger als 10 Jahre	10 Jahre oder länger	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	8	30	13	17	10	19	3
	BE	8	20	13	20	5	29	5
	BG	8	37	22	21	6	1	5
	CZ	12	31	20	20	4	9	4
	DK	9	51	16	12	5	5	2
	DE	5	23	9	14	11	37	1
	EE	11	51	9	10	6	11	2
	IE	4	15	18	25	15	20	3
	EL	4	15	13	27	15	26	0
	ES	7	22	13	21	16	20	1
	FR	9	35	11	18	9	16	2
	IT	9	20	22	13	8	24	4
	CY	2	6	12	36	13	31	0
	LV	10	52	13	12	4	8	1
	LT	12	47	13	19	2	3	4
	LU	6	6	11	19	12	42	4
	HU	9	47	20	10	6	8	0
	MT	10	10	11	25	16	25	3
	NL	8	36	12	21	7	14	2
	AT	4	19	13	16	9	35	4
	PL	25	44	14	9	4	2	2
	PT	5	19	19	13	14	28	2
	RO	11	43	13	16	2	0	15
	SI	9	29	9	17	9	24	3
	SK	6	34	20	25	10	1	4
	FI	6	45	21	12	7	9	0
	SE	12	44	19	11	6	7	1
	UK	5	28	11	19	15	20	2

QC8 Quand vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le passé (ou quand vous êtes venu(e) d'un autre pays pour travailler ici), de quel type est le dernier emploi que vous avez exercé là-bas (ou quel type d'emploi exercez-vous actuellement si vous venez d'un autre pays) ?

QC8 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past (or when you have come from abroad to work here), what general type of work did you do there last (or what type of work do you currently do if you are from abroad)?





























QC8 In welchem Beschäftigungsverhältnis standen Sie, als Sie zuletzt in einem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) gearbeitet haben? Oder, wenn Sie aus dem Ausland stammen und derzeit hier leben, in welchem Beschäftigungsverhältnis stehen Sie?

		Un travail saisonnier	Un stage	Une (des) affectation(s) temporaire(s) par votre employeur	Un emploi permanent	Autre type d'emploi (par exemple contrat à durée déterminée)	NSP
		Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	DK
		Saisonarbeit	Ausbildung	Befristete Entsendung ins Ausland durch Ihren Arbeitgeber	Festanstellung	Andere Beschäftigung (z.B. Werkvertrag)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	15	6	16	39	19	5
	BE	3	7	17	52	14	7
	BG	34	1	13	25	23	4
	CZ	25	2	14	35	21	3
	DK	11	9	19	30	28	3
	DE	10	9	18	38	13	12
	EE	24	4	20	25	22	5
	IE	12	5	8	56	16	3
	EL	23	3	9	64	1	0
	ES	21	5	6	36	28	4
	FR	7	10	21	30	27	5
	IT	14	6	23	31	26	0
	CY	11	3	15	65	6	0
	LV	26	2	12	41	18	1
	LT	28	2	8	43	15	4
	LU	4	10	8	58	9	11
	HU	38	5	16	35	4	2
	MT	3	0	10	68	15	4
	NL	8	11	21	31	28	1
	AT	12	20	14	35	12	7
	PL	41	2	7	29	20	1
	PT	16	2	14	60	5	3
	RO	42	3	10	14	18	13
	SI	9	4	18	45	21	3
	SK	23	6	12	40	17	2
	FI	16	10	18	50	4	2
	SE	9	5	34	29	21	2
	UK	7	4	19	53	11	6

QC9 Quand vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le passé, comment avez-vous trouvé cet emploi (ou, si vous venez de l'étranger, comment avez-vous trouvé votre emploi actuel en (NOTRE PAYS)) ?

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY))?





























QC9 Wie haben Sie den Job gefunden, als Sie das letzte Mal in einem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) gearbeitet haben (oder, falls Sie aus dem Ausland stammen, wie haben Sie Ihren derzeitigen Job in (UNSER LAND) gefunden)?

1/2		Par un service public pour l'emploi Through a public employment service Über eine öffentliche Arbeitsvermittlung	Par un service privé pour l'emploi Through a private employment service Über eine private Arbeitsvermittlung	Sur Internet Through the internet Im Internet	Par les annonces dans les journaux Through newspaper advertisements Über eine Zeitungsannonce	Par des contacts personnels (famille, amis ou collègues) Through personal contacts (family, friends or colleagues) Über persönliche Kontakte (Familie, Freunde oder	Par votre employeur, pour une mutation dans un autre pays Through your employer for a transfer abroad Über Ihren Arbeitgeber, der auch im Ausland geschäftlich	Par un contact direct avec l'employeur à l'étranger Through direct contact with the employer abroad Durch den direkten Kontakt mit einem ausländischen
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	7	7	3	5	36	17	10
	BE	10	5	2	6	27	17	13
	BG	6	6	4	2	59	11	4
	CZ	0	10	5	1	52	18	9
	DK	5	4	2	13	33	24	11
	DE	9	5	4	7	19	24	9
	EE	5	7	4	2	53	14	5
	IE	12	15	5	11	29	7	12
	EL	6	7	1	7	62	4	8
	ES	13	8	2	3	48	3	9
	FR	8	5	3	4	28	19	9
	IT	6	11	0	6	43	17	14
	CY	3	6	0	6	58	13	9
	LV	4	8	13	3	53	3	5
	LT	3	8	0	3	68	6	4
	LU	5	2	1	9	46	8	7
	HU	9	11	0	5	57	10	0
	MT	8	9	0	5	48	12	5
	NL	2	1	1	7	30	24	23
	AT	5	6	8	6	41	12	11
	PL	3	7	4	4	59	8	9
	PT	1	3	0	1	70	10	5
	RO	7	3	1	1	64	1	3
	SI	5	2	0	2	45	24	9
	SK	5	13	8	2	45	15	8
	FI	8	2	1	3	41	26	12
	SE	6	4	4	9	33	21	12
	UK	8	10	4	6	24	23	11

QC9 Quand vous avez travaillé dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le passé, comment avez-vous trouvé cet emploi (ou, si vous venez de l'étranger, comment avez-vous trouvé votre emploi actuel en (NOTRE PAYS)) ?

QC9 When you worked in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) in the past, how did you find that job (or, if you are from abroad, how did you find your current job in (OUR COUNTRY))?





























QC9 Wie haben Sie den Job gefunden, als Sie das letzte Mal in einem Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) gearbeitet haben (oder, falls Sie aus dem Ausland stammen, wie haben Sie Ihren derzeitigen Job in (UNSER LAND) gefunden)?

		D'une autre façon (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Through another way (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Spontan: Auf andere Art und Weise	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	10	5
	BE	16	4
	BG	5	3
	CZ	3	2
	DK	6	2
	DE	13	10
	EE	7	3
	IE	6	3
	EL	5	0
	ES	12	2
	FR	17	7
	IT	3	0
	CY	5	0
	LV	5	6
	LT	4	4
	LU	10	12
	HU	6	2
	MT	6	7
	NL	10	2
	AT	7	4
	PL	5	1
	PT	4	6
	RO	8	12
	SI	12	1
	SK	3	1
	FI	6	1
	SE	9	2
	UK	8	6

QC10 Envisagez-vous de travailler dans un autre pays que (NOTRE PAYS) dans le futur ?

QC10 Do you envisage to work in a country outside (OUR COUNTRY) at some time in the future?





























QC10 Beabsichtigen Sie, irgendwann in der Zukunft in einem anderen Land als in (UNSER LAND) zu arbeiten?

		Oui	Non	NSP
		Yes	No	DK
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	17	73	10
	BE	18	79	3
	BG	16	69	15
	CZ	11	83	6
	DK	51	47	2
	DE	11	77	12
	EE	38	55	7
	IE	22	67	11
	EL	8	85	7
	ES	12	80	8
	FR	25	70	5
	IT	4	83	13
	CY	10	83	7
	LV	36	55	9
	LT	35	44	21
	LU	16	76	8
	HU	29	65	6
	MT	20	75	5
	NL	22	70	8
	AT	8	81	11
	PL	23	64	13
	PT	21	68	11
	RO	16	57	27
	SI	30	64	6
	SK	23	64	13
	FI	35	60	5
	SE	37	56	7
	UK	26	70	4

QC11 Dans combien de temps est-il probable que vous alliez travailler à l'étranger ?

QC11 How soon are you likely to work there?





























QC11 Wie bald werden Sie aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach dort arbeiten?

		Au cours des 6 prochains mois	Dans 6 à 11 mois	Dans 1 à 2 ans	Dans 3 à 5 ans	Plus tard	Je ne sais pas encore	NSP
		During the next 6 months	In 6 to 11 months	In 1 to 2 years	In 3 to 5 years	Later	Don't know yet	DK
		Innerhalb der nächsten 6 Monate	In den nächsten 6 bis 11 Monaten	In den nächsten 1 bis 2 Jahren	In den nächsten 3 bis 5 Jahren	Zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt	Weiß ich jetzt noch nicht	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	8	4	13	22	18	32	3
	BE	4	3	10	17	27	37	2
	BG	19	12	17	14	6	22	10
	CZ	2	6	14	26	26	26	0
	DK	4	3	9	25	28	30	1
	DE	5	3	18	32	20	20	2
	EE	12	9	12	23	9	34	1
	IE	9	6	30	23	7	25	0
	EL	6	1	20	24	15	34	0
	ES	7	8	16	11	10	46	2
	FR	10	3	6	25	21	35	0
	IT	5	9	11	31	14	25	5
	CY	0	2	17	31	29	18	3
	LV	25	13	16	14	4	27	1
	LT	19	9	19	17	8	27	1
	LU	15	0	13	14	15	43	0
	HU	1	4	23	19	18	35	0
	MT	11	1	6	15	22	23	22
	NL	6	2	11	23	35	23	0
	AT	4	6	15	40	16	18	1
	PL	8	7	17	23	16	22	7
	PT	14	2	10	4	14	46	10
	RO	24	12	11	7	11	28	7
	SI	4	4	4	15	19	52	2
	SK	7	4	11	13	9	55	1
	FI	4	2	14	29	30	20	1
	SE	9	2	11	29	30	17	2
	UK	6	3	11	21	13	43	3

QC12 Par quel type d'emploi dans un autre pays pourriez-vous être intéressé(e) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC12 What kind of employment in another country might you be interested in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC12 An welcher Art von Beschäftigungsverhältnis wären Sie interessiert, wenn Sie ins Ausland gehen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Un travail saisonnier	Un stage	Une (des) affectation(s) temporaire(s) par votre employeur	Un emploi permanent	Autre type d'emploi (par exemple contrat à durée déterminée)	NSP
		Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment(s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	DK
		Saisonarbeit	Ausbildung	Befristete Entsendung ins Ausland durch Ihren Arbeitgeber	Festanstellung	Andere Beschäftigung (z.B. Werkvertrag)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	14	9	17	55	19	3
	BE	2	9	17	72	18	4
	BG	25	9	10	48	12	5
	CZ	16	10	14	47	24	3
	DK	8	12	45	39	34	1
	DE	7	15	13	53	19	6
	EE	23	16	22	40	34	2
	IE	15	8	8	53	19	7
	EL	10	16	10	60	3	2
	ES	14	7	17	59	27	4
	FR	8	13	16	62	19	2
	IT	15	20	24	27	11	5
	CY	5	16	21	53	8	2
	LV	19	6	13	56	23	2
	LT	21	4	11	62	6	4
	LU	3	3	18	71	6	5
	HU	26	8	9	62	5	0
	MT	3	3	6	65	26	6
	NL	6	17	26	47	29	3
	AT	11	14	20	49	12	5
	PL	25	2	9	54	22	4
	PT	15	9	19	64	2	12
	RO	24	8	10	53	18	6
	SI	15	12	18	62	28	1
	SK	23	8	9	44	20	5
	FI	23	11	31	53	16	2
	SE	18	7	46	51	20	1
	UK	12	5	15	59	20	2

QC13 Dans quel(s) pays préféreriez-vous travailler ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC13 In welchem Land / welchen Ländern würden Sie gerne arbeiten? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/3		Australie	Autriche	Belgique	Brésil	Canada	Danemark	France
		Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Denmark	France
		Australien	Österreich	Belgien	Brasilien	Kanada	Dänemark	Frankreich
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	15	5	4	2	9	3	10
	BE	11	2	0	1	13	1	32
	BG	4	4	4	1	2	2	7
	CZ	8	13	3	0	6	6	6
	DK	23	4	3	5	12	0	15
	DE	13	8	3	6	9	3	7
	EE	12	3	2	0	2	6	3
	IE	35	0	1	1	14	0	7
	EL	2	3	9	3	0	2	27
	ES	5	3	3	1	4	2	23
	FR	17	2	7	3	20	2	0
	IT	9	5	0	3	0	0	8
	CY	8	0	0	2	2	0	2
	LV	4	1	2	1	6	5	2
	LT	2	2	1	0	2	9	2
	LU	15	3	5	0	20	2	12
	HU	10	30	3	0	3	1	5
	MT	9	2	8	0	2	0	4
	NL	25	4	6	9	15	4	7
	AT	16	0	3	2	9	6	16
	PL	6	5	4	1	4	5	8
	PT	1	1	5	3	2	0	26
	RO	4	8	5	1	1	2	8
	SI	17	28	5	3	8	3	8
	SK	11	26	1	0	5	1	9
	FI	6	1	3	2	5	2	8
	SE	14	4	5	2	11	13	14
	UK	28	2	2	1	12	3	11

QC13 Dans quel(s) pays préféreriez-vous travailler ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC13 In welchem Land / welchen Ländern würden Sie gerne arbeiten? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/3		Allemagne	Irlande	Italie	Pays-Bas	Nouvelle Zélande	Norvège	Afrique du Sud
		Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	South Africa
		Deutschland	Irland	Italien	Niederlande	Neuseeland	Norwegen	Südafrika
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	12	4	9	7	6	5	3
	BE	3	5	9	4	2	2	4
	BG	18	1	7	3	2	6	0
	CZ	34	2	6	8	5	1	2
	DK	15	6	12	5	12	14	5
	DE	0	9	3	7	9	9	8
	EE	14	5	5	3	3	16	0
	IE	5	0	6	2	7	1	1
	EL	28	2	11	7	0	5	0
	ES	16	1	14	10	1	2	0
	FR	5	5	8	5	2	1	6
	IT	7	3	0	0	0	0	6
	CY	5	0	15	0	0	0	2
	LV	17	11	3	2	1	17	0
	LT	10	16	4	4	2	25	0
	LU	13	4	20	2	3	0	0
	HU	36	1	4	10	0	1	0
	MT	7	1	15	3	0	0	0
	NL	13	5	7	0	15	8	7
	AT	14	6	14	8	11	3	2
	PL	32	6	7	15	1	9	1
	PT	12	1	2	3	0	1	0
	RO	11	5	27	0	0	4	0
	SI	31	5	14	14	7	6	4
	SK	29	13	9	9	2	6	0
	FI	21	3	10	6	1	6	1
	SE	12	7	12	4	7	19	6
	UK	4	2	9	7	15	3	3

QC13 Dans quel(s) pays préféreriez-vous travailler ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC13 In which country(ies) would you prefer to work? (DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)




























QC13 In welchem Land / welchen Ländern würden Sie gerne arbeiten? (NICHT VORLESEN - OFFENE VORKODIERTE FRAGE - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

3/3		Espagne	Suède	Suisse	Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne + Irlande du United Kingdom (Great Britain + Northern Vereinigtes Königreich (Großbritanni en +	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Autres (PRECISER)	NSP
		Spain	Sweden	Switzerland		United States of America	Other (SPECIFY)	DK
		Spanien	Schweden	Schweiz		Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika	Sonstige, und zwar...	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	13	6	6	16	21	20	8
	BE	10	4	6	17	23	27	8
	BG	13	4	3	17	17	14	10
	CZ	10	3	4	26	16	1	4
	DK	16	17	6	31	36	22	9
	DE	15	12	10	12	20	22	10
	EE	7	19	4	21	10	37	6
	IE	5	4	1	22	25	10	7
	EL	11	11	2	31	20	10	1
	ES	0	4	4	22	19	22	5
	FR	18	2	8	14	23	34	8
	IT	25	6	3	25	25	3	9
	CY	2	0	2	57	13	23	0
	LV	3	11	4	35	9	13	10
	LT	5	12	2	28	13	4	10
	LU	9	9	10	12	16	19	0
	HU	5	3	8	26	9	7	8
	MT	2	0	0	54	4	10	16
	NL	13	11	4	20	21	33	4
	AT	10	6	10	4	10	9	10
	PL	8	7	3	21	6	5	9
	PT	13	1	16	16	3	10	15
	RO	16	3	5	6	7	0	17
	SI	11	10	15	15	15	9	5
	SK	10	5	10	30	12	9	3
	FI	19	20	3	18	15	22	5
	SE	14	0	6	32	38	27	3
	UK	16	3	3	0	32	26	8

QC14 Pour quelle(s) raison(s) préféreriez-vous travailler dans ce(s) pays en particulier ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC14 Warum würden Sie gerne in diesem Land / diesen Ländern arbeiten? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

1/2		Pour gagner plus d'argent	C'est un pays géographiquement proche	Votre employeur exerce des activités dans ce pays	Des membres de votre famille ou des amis vivent et\ ou travaillent déjà dans ce pays	Vous maîtrisez la langue de ce pays	Vous souhaitez améliorer vos connaissances de la langue de ce pays	Il est aisé d'obtenir un permis de séjour et de travail dans ce pays
		To earn more money	It is geographically close	Your employer has operations there	You have family members or friends who already live and\ or work there	You know the language of that country	You want to improve your skills in the language of that country	It is easy to get a residence and work permit in that country
		Um mehr Geld zu verdienen	Aufgrund der geografischen Nähe	Ihr Arbeitgeber ist dort geschäftlich tätig	Sie haben Familienangehörige oder Freunde, die dort bereits leben und/oder arbeiten	Sie kennen die Landessprache	Sie möchten Ihre Kenntnisse der Landessprache verbessern	Es ist leicht, dort eine Arbeits- und Aufenthaltserlaubnis zu erhalten
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	35	11	5	18	27	18	3
	BE	32	9	4	24	20	16	2
	BG	58	11	4	32	23	7	6
	CZ	65	19	4	9	25	39	5
	DK	9	9	9	20	40	23	3
	DE	19	10	3	29	49	28	1
	EE	55	21	4	21	33	16	4
	IE	39	11	5	33	33	2	7
	EL	47	13	3	14	45	4	2
	ES	48	21	3	16	27	18	2
	FR	28	15	7	9	21	25	3
	IT	35	6	6	10	23	29	0
	CY	44	5	2	25	34	29	8
	LV	55	6	3	33	24	14	2
	LT	61	6	6	38	22	10	6
	LU	14	11	5	33	30	14	3
	HU	85	16	1	13	20	25	3
	MT	27	11	5	21	40	6	7
	NL	17	9	7	17	18	15	2
	AT	58	4	4	26	34	19	4
	PL	73	13	3	17	27	15	3
	PT	72	15	4	28	12	4	3
	RO	4	10	5	1	2	3	10
	SI	57	18	4	10	25	17	3
	SK	68	14	1	22	37	34	5
	FI	12	11	11	15	34	24	2
	SE	30	12	11	21	39	24	4
	UK	19	3	4	21	25	8	4

QC14 Pour quelle(s) raison(s) préféreriez-vous travailler dans ce(s) pays en particulier ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC14 Why would you prefer to work in this(these) particular country(ies)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC14 Warum würden Sie gerne in diesem Land / diesen Ländern arbeiten? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

2/2		Ce pays offre de bonnes opportunités d'emploi	C'est un pays paisible, sûr et politiquement stable	Votre installation dans ce pays vous permettrait d'améliorer vos compétences	Vous en appréciez la culture\ la mentalité	Ce pays offre un style de vie agréable	Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		There are good employment opportunities in that country	It is a quiet, secure and politically stable country	Going there would offer you to improve your professional skills	You like the culture\ mentality	This country has an enjoyable lifestyle	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Das Land bietet gute Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten	Das Land ist ruhig, sicher und politisch stabil	Der Aufenthalt würde Sie beruflich weiterbringen	Ihnen gefällt die Kultur/Mentalität der Menschen	Der Lebensstil der Menschen des Landes sagt Ihnen zu	Spontan: andere Gründe	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	21	10	15	32	27	5	1
	BE	18	15	12	23	35	9	0
	BG	53	13	10	8	12	2	1
	CZ	23	9	17	8	31	2	0
	DK	16	14	32	46	21	8	1
	DE	22	6	22	44	24	0	0
	EE	14	15	17	20	23	3	0
	IE	33	8	20	19	23	10	3
	EL	47	4	25	27	9	3	0
	ES	22	13	7	19	16	6	0
	FR	21	9	13	54	40	5	0
	IT	38	0	22	40	7	3	0
	CY	36	14	34	17	12	3	0
	LV	30	15	12	11	12	4	0
	LT	13	24	3	16	8	4	0
	LU	19	10	16	36	47	2	3
	HU	23	12	14	7	12	0	0
	MT	38	1	23	31	13	3	0
	NL	12	14	18	60	51	4	0
	AT	31	13	21	42	30	4	0
	PL	20	13	6	12	15	1	0
	PT	23	11	14	6	7	2	0
	RO	13	5	33	0	0	12	17
	SI	17	10	26	18	26	7	0
	SK	24	9	13	6	13	0	0
	FI	17	10	16	41	32	7	1
	SE	17	5	36	47	18	8	0
	UK	21	12	9	35	44	9	1

QC15 Si vous avez l'intention de travailler dans un pays autre que (NOTRE PAYS), à combien de temps estimez-vous la durée de cet emploi ?

QC15 If you do have an intention to work outside (OUR COUNTRY), how long do you think you will be working there?





























QC15 Falls Sie beabsichtigen, in einem anderen Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) zu arbeiten, was meinen Sie, wie lange werden Sie dort arbeiten ?

1/2		Quelques semaines ou moins	Quelques mois à moins d'un an	1 an à moins de 2 ans	2 ans à moins de 5 ans	5 ans à moins de 10 ans	10 ans ou plus	Aussi longtemps que possible
		A few weeks or less	A few months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more	As long as possible
		Einige Wochen oder weniger	Einige Monate, aber weniger als 1 Jahr	1 Jahr oder länger, aber weniger als 2 Jahre	2 Jahre oder länger, aber weniger als 5 Jahre	5 Jahre oder länger, aber weniger als 10 Jahre	10 Jahre oder länger	So lange wie möglich
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	3	13	15	17	6	2	21
	BE	0	7	8	7	3	3	47
	BG	0	17	17	15	5	3	18
	CZ	3	13	12	28	10	0	28
	DK	1	27	30	21	4	2	7
	DE	1	12	17	18	7	3	20
	EE	1	21	19	19	5	2	24
	IE	1	7	19	15	7	0	19
	EL	0	5	9	15	15	11	24
	ES	4	14	13	21	6	1	19
	FR	2	10	16	21	5	1	28
	IT	13	17	8	20	10	0	12
	CY	0	0	12	30	14	3	18
	LV	0	21	19	14	4	1	24
	LT	2	20	12	17	6	3	23
	LU	1	1	20	18	4	1	27
	HU	0	10	26	20	5	1	23
	MT	2	7	10	7	12	7	14
	NL	4	16	14	14	4	5	21
	AT	0	9	14	25	0	6	15
	PL	6	17	14	11	6	1	16
	PT	1	6	8	5	4	1	35
	RO	0	12	18	10	6	2	32
	SI	1	10	11	12	7	6	29
	SK	0	20	10	24	6	2	29
	FI	4	21	31	20	4	1	13
	SE	5	17	22	28	8	1	11
	UK	4	13	11	14	6	3	15

QC15 Si vous avez l'intention de travailler dans un pays autre que (NOTRE PAYS), à combien de temps estimez-vous la durée de cet emploi ?

QC15 If you do have an intention to work outside (OUR COUNTRY), how long do you think you will be working there?





























QC15 Falls Sie beabsichtigen, in einem anderen Land außerhalb (UNSER LAND) zu arbeiten, was meinen Sie, wie lange werden Sie dort arbeiten ?

2/2		Jusqu'au moment de votre retraite	Pour le reste de votre vie	NSP
		Until you retire	For the rest of your life	DK
		Bis Sie in Rente gehen	Für den Rest Ihres Lebens	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	4	7	12
	BE	7	13	5
	BG	3	3	19
	CZ	4	1	1
	DK	2	4	2
	DE	5	6	11
	EE	3	3	3
	IE	3	4	25
	EL	8	2	11
	ES	1	4	17
	FR	5	6	6
	IT	2	5	13
	CY	0	15	8
	LV	2	6	9
	LT	1	7	9
	LU	9	8	11
	HU	0	3	12
	MT	1	4	36
	NL	6	9	7
	AT	8	8	15
	PL	2	4	23
	PT	0	1	39
	RO	3	2	15
	SI	8	8	8
	SK	1	1	7
	FI	1	1	4
	SE	2	2	4
	UK	5	15	14

QC16 Avez-vous entrepris l'une des démarches suivantes afin de préparer votre départ vers un autre pays ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC16 Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC16 Haben Sie einen oder mehrere der folgenden Schritte unternommen, um Ihren Umzug in ein anderes Land vorzubereiten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2		Vous avez appris une langue	Vous avez amélioré vos compétences ou qualifications	Vous avez vendu\ loué votre logement ou résilié votre contrat	Vous avez obtenu des informations au sujet d'un déménagement	Vous avez postulé à des emplois	Vous avez cherché un lieu où vivre	Vous avez demandé un permis de travail
		Learned a language	Improved your skills or qualifications	your property or cancelled your rental contract	Obtained information about moving	Applied for jobs	Looked for a place to live	Applied for a work permit
		Eine Sprache gelernt	Ihre Kenntnisse und Qualifikationen verbessert	verkauft oder den Mietvertrag gekündigt	Informationen zum Umzug besorgt	Sich um Arbeitsplätze beworben	Eine Unterkunft gesucht	Eine Arbeitserlaubnis beantragt
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	26	16	1	8	7	5	2
	BE	16	11	2	5	5	3	1
	BG	21	11	0	19	4	3	2
	CZ	63	26	0	7	13	3	3
	DK	27	17	0	2	5	1	0
	DE	40	17	1	5	10	7	2
	EE	33	17	0	10	6	3	2
	IE	7	12	2	11	9	0	2
	EL	32	14	2	7	3	4	0
	ES	13	11	2	3	4	2	5
	FR	17	11	3	4	6	8	0
	IT	39	23	6	18	11	3	3
	CY	38	19	0	19	2	7	3
	LV	38	14	1	23	8	7	4
	LT	25	6	1	10	14	7	6
	LU	15	4	2	6	13	9	2
	HU	42	20	0	5	5	4	4
	MT	19	14	0	19	8	5	2
	NL	19	14	1	6	4	8	0
	AT	33	26	0	17	6	9	4
	PL	46	22	0	1	6	5	1
	PT	20	9	0	10	5	3	0
	RO	32	18	0	16	4	4	4
	SI	32	17	0	10	3	3	1
	SK	44	21	0	2	4	4	6
	FI	21	9	1	7	2	2	0
	SE	32	26	4	17	12	11	5
	UK	15	15	1	12	7	5	2

QC16 Avez-vous entrepris l'une des démarches suivantes afin de préparer votre départ vers un autre pays ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC16 Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC16 Haben Sie einen oder mehrere der folgenden Schritte unternommen, um Ihren Umzug in ein anderes Land vorzubereiten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		Vous n'avez encore fait aucune démarche	Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		No steps taken yet	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Noch keine Schritte unternommen	Spontan: Sonstiges	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	55	3	3
	BE	60	6	7
	BG	59	0	0
	CZ	27	0	0
	DK	64	1	0
	DE	55	0	0
	EE	51	2	1
	IE	66	5	2
	EL	56	2	0
	ES	66	6	4
	FR	63	5	5
	IT	25	0	11
	CY	49	5	0
	LV	40	1	1
	LT	55	4	4
	LU	65	0	2
	HU	49	1	0
	MT	61	0	0
	NL	66	3	1
	AT	46	4	0
	PL	43	0	4
	PT	64	2	7
	RO	41	2	8
	SI	55	4	0
	SK	42	2	0
	FI	66	3	0
	SE	42	5	1
	UK	60	2	2

QC17 Avez-vous des amis ou de la famille dans le(s) pays dans lequel(lesquels) vous souhaiteriez travailler et qui pourraient vous aider ou vous fournir des informations ?

QC17 Do you have any friends or relatives in the country(ies) you would like to work in who could help you or provide you with information?





























QC17 Haben Sie Freunde oder Verwandte in dem Land/ den Ländern, in dem/denen Sie gerne arbeiten würden und die Ihnen helfen oder Ihnen Informationen geben könnten?

		Oui	Non	NSP
		Yes	No	DK
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	55	44	1
	BE	59	39	2
	BG	63	36	1
	CZ	49	51	0
	DK	40	60	0
	DE	49	51	0
	EE	67	33	0
	IE	68	28	4
	EL	61	39	0
	ES	47	53	0
	FR	48	51	1
	IT	38	54	8
	CY	76	24	0
	LV	76	24	0
	LT	78	21	1
	LU	72	27	1
	HU	59	40	1
	MT	45	55	0
	NL	46	53	1
	AT	61	39	0
	PL	74	25	1
	PT	69	28	3
	RO	71	23	6
	SI	45	55	0
	SK	65	34	1
	FI	48	52	0
	SE	52	48	0
	UK	56	43	1

QC18 Si vous souhaitiez travailler dans un autre pays, y déménageriez-vous seul(e) ou avec d'autres personnes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC18 If you wanted to work in another country, would you move there alone or together with other people? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC18 Falls Sie die Absicht hätten, in einem anderen Land zu arbeiten, würden Sie dann alleine oder zusammen mit anderen Personen dorthin ziehen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2		Oui, vous y déménageriez seul(e)	Oui, avec votre conjoint\ partenaire	Oui, avec vos enfants	Oui, avec d'autres parents\ amis	Non, vous traverseriez la frontière pour travailler (commuteriez)	Vous ne voulez pas déménager vers un autre pays You don't want to move to another country (SPONTANEO Spontan: Sie haben nicht die Absicht, in ein anderes Land zu)	NSP
		Yes, move there alone	Yes, with your spouse\ partner	Yes, with children	Yes, with other relatives\ friends	No, you would commute		DK
		Ja, alleine	Ja, mit Ihrem Partner/Ehepartner	Ja, mit Ihren Kindern	Ja, mit Verwandten/Freunden	Nein, Sie würden pendeln		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
 EU 27		37	40	18	13	4	3	5
 BE		29	54	22	7	7	4	4
 BG		38	34	8	18	3	8	1
 CZ		47	26	7	12	13	0	3
 DK		31	50	25	19	2	1	5
 DE		40	40	13	11	4	2	8
 EE		34	41	17	18	11	3	2
 IE		33	30	12	25	3	2	9
 EL		58	34	14	10	2	0	2
 ES		39	36	17	17	0	1	6
 FR		35	54	30	7	3	2	2
 IT		49	36	3	13	0	3	6
 CY		56	19	5	16	0	0	11
 LV		32	36	16	32	2	1	1
 LT		37	32	21	17	2	0	6
 LU		35	62	31	3	3	0	0
 HU		32	30	10	16	12	1	7
 MT		34	46	25	11	2	0	7
 NL		29	49	18	7	11	2	5
 AT		55	36	6	0	1	0	4
 PL		36	29	14	12	6	5	10
 PT		47	28	18	13	1	3	7
 RO		38	31	5	23	0	0	9
 SI		48	37	16	9	5	2	3
 SK		36	19	10	25	14	0	3
 FI		44	57	22	5	0	1	2
 SE		39	46	18	18	3	1	5
 UK		33	40	18	13	4	4	5

QC18 Si vous souhaitez travailler dans un autre pays, y déménageriez-vous seul(e) ou avec d'autres personnes ?
 (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC18 If you wanted to work in another country, would you move there alone or together with other people? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC18 Falls Sie die Absicht hätten, in einem anderen Land zu arbeiten, würden Sie dann alleine oder zusammen mit anderen Personen dorthin ziehen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2
Yes
Ja
EB 72.5
 88
 85
 88
 84
 92
 86
 84
 86
 96
 93
 92
 91
 89
 97
 91
 97
 80
 91
 82
 95
 80
 90
 91
 89
 83
 97
 91
 87

QC19 Comment procéderiez-vous pour trouver un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC19 Wie würden Sie versuchen, in einem anderen Land oder einer anderen Region einen Job zu finden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2		Par un service public pour l'emploi Through a public employment service Über eine öffentliche Arbeitsvermittlung	Par un service privé pour l'emploi Through a private employment service Über eine private Arbeitsvermittlung	Sur Internet Through the internet Im Internet	Par les annonces dans les journaux Through newspaper advertisements Über eine Zeitungsannonce	Par des contacts personnels (collègues, amis ou Through personal contacts (colleagues, friends or Über persönliche Kontakte (Kollegen, Freunde oder	Par votre employeur, pour une mutation dans un autre pays Through your employer for a transfer abroad Über Ihren Arbeitgeber, der auch im Ausland geschäftlich	Par un contact direct avec un employeur à l'étranger Through direct contact with an employer abroad Durch den direkten Kontakt mit einem ausländischen
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
 EU 27		21	14	43	12	44	17	21
 BE		18	11	40	14	38	16	23
 BG		25	22	33	10	58	5	18
 CZ		22	37	37	7	46	16	22
 DK		13	12	49	12	41	42	28
 DE		19	11	62	13	47	22	27
 EE		23	7	47	19	70	11	17
 IE		24	19	48	15	35	6	16
 EL		15	11	38	19	43	13	19
 ES		40	21	35	18	35	11	12
 FR		20	11	49	10	38	24	28
 IT		20	20	43	10	23	14	5
 CY		19	7	42	14	54	2	18
 LV		20	8	29	7	69	5	10
 LT		16	11	20	6	72	5	9
 LU		6	0	30	1	40	13	9
 HU		27	24	29	9	50	8	8
 MT		18	12	63	15	30	3	21
 NL		14	5	45	12	48	23	32
 AT		34	25	65	18	52	4	22
 PL		16	11	33	15	58	7	16
 PT		29	18	23	20	57	10	10
 RO		26	11	12	5	67	11	8
 SI		22	9	54	9	45	16	29
 SK		22	10	43	12	65	10	21
 FI		25	14	50	7	29	34	28
 SE		27	15	55	14	57	30	43
 UK		19	16	47	13	34	16	17

QC19 Comment procéderiez-vous pour trouver un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC19 How would you go about finding a job in another country or region? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC19 Wie würden Sie versuchen, in einem anderen Land oder einer anderen Region einen Job zu finden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Spontan: Auf andere Art und Weise	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	3	4
	BE	7	5
	BG	3	3
	CZ	2	0
	DK	4	1
	DE	0	3
	EE	0	0
	IE	4	6
	EL	1	2
	ES	6	3
	FR	6	2
	IT	0	8
	CY	0	3
	LV	0	2
	LT	1	4
	LU	2	2
	HU	2	7
	MT	6	5
	NL	4	2
	AT	1	0
	PL	1	11
	PT	1	7
	RO	3	7
	SI	5	2
	SK	0	3
	FI	3	2
	SE	2	2
	UK	4	5

QC20 Si vous étiez sans emploi et que vous aviez des difficultés à trouver un emploi ici, seriez-vous prêt(e) à déménager dans une autre région ou un autre pays pour trouver un travail ?

QC20 If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?

QC20 Wenn Sie arbeitslos wären und Schwierigkeiten hätten, hier einen neuen Arbeitsplatz zu finden, wären Sie da bereit, in eine andere Region oder ein anderes Land zu ziehen, um dort einen Arbeitsplatz zu finden?

	%	Oui, dans une autre région dans ce pays uniquement		Oui, dans un autre pays uniquement		Oui, dans un autre pays ou une autre région		Non, vous ne seriez pas disposé(e) à déménager		NSP		Oui	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 64.1
EU 27		18	-11	7	1	23	-8	45	16	7	2	48	-18
BE		14	-12	8	0	21	-8	53	17	4	3	43	-20
BG		12		11		10		57		10		33	
CZ		20	-7	4	0	13	-11	58	19	5	-1	37	-18
DK		21	-9	5	0	25	-3	46	14	3	-2	51	-12
DE		19	-12	5	0	24	-6	43	13	9	5	48	-18
EE		15	-7	14	4	22	-4	46	8	3	-1	51	-7
IE		12	-11	10	4	14	-7	56	15	8	-1	36	-14
EL		16	-20	7	4	15	-13	59	30	3	-1	38	-29
ES		15	-8	4	2	35	1	41	7	5	-2	54	-5
FR		32	-7	7	3	27	-5	31	10	3	-1	66	-9
IT		13	-19	6	0	20	-10	50	24	11	5	39	-29
CY		40	11	8	2	18	-4	31	-9	3	0	66	9
LV		11	-12	32	12	22	2	32	-2	3	0	65	2
LT		10	-1	28	8	19	-4	38	1	5	-4	57	3
LU		13	-4	12	7	36	-7	34	1	5	3	61	-4
HU		12	-9	10	2	15	-4	60	11	3	0	37	-11
MT		6	-4	17	4	18	-8	48	8	11	0	41	-8
NL		28	-4	5	0	29	-9	33	11	5	2	62	-13
AT		18	-12	4	1	15	-3	59	18	4	-4	37	-14
PL		13	-10	11	-1	21	-17	42	21	13	7	45	-28
PT		7	-17	10	5	14	-10	61	23	8	-1	31	-22
RO		8		13		13		44		22		34	
SI		15	-10	8	4	32	-2	43	10	2	-2	55	-8
SK		10	-11	11	5	19	-11	57	23	3	-6	40	-17
FI		22	-10	5	3	30	-7	42	14	1	0	57	-14
SE		18	-9	9	7	39	-4	32	8	2	-2	66	-6
UK		18	-8	7	1	24	-7	47	14	4	0	49	-14

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC21 En comparant à ce que vous gagnez ou pourriez gagner ici, quel revenu faudrait-il vous offrir pour que vous acceptiez un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ?

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?

QC21 Welches Gehalt müsste Ihnen, im Vergleich zu dem, was Sie hier verdienen oder verdienen könnten, angeboten werden, damit Sie bereit wären, einen Job in einem anderen Land oder einer anderen Region anzunehmen?

		Il pourrait être inférieur	Environ le même	Supérieur d'environ 25%	Supérieur d'environ 50%	Environ le double	Environ trois fois plus élevé	Plus de trois fois plus élevé
		Could be lower	About the same	About 25% higher	About 50% higher	About twice as high	About three times as high	More than three times as high
		Könnte weniger sein	Etwa gleich viel	Etwa 25% mehr	Etwa 50% mehr	Etwa das doppelte Gehalt	Etwa das dreifache Gehalt	Mehr als das dreifache Gehalt
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	2	10	11	12	12	6	6
	BE	1	14	13	13	10	3	3
	BG	0	0	1	6	9	9	16
	CZ	0	2	5	13	22	16	20
	DK	3	26	15	11	6	5	3
	DE	2	19	14	11	7	1	2
	EE	0	4	6	13	19	10	13
	IE	2	12	9	7	4	2	1
	EL	0	3	7	14	15	9	6
	ES	0	7	11	15	16	5	3
	FR	3	13	17	17	14	4	3
	IT	1	4	11	15	12	4	3
	CY	0	5	9	14	20	7	5
	LV	0	2	5	12	13	12	23
	LT	0	2	4	10	18	14	21
	LU	7	24	9	5	9	2	3
	HU	0	1	2	7	14	13	12
	MT	0	3	3	10	13	8	4
	NL	4	31	16	10	6	3	4
	AT	0	6	9	11	10	4	3
	PL	0	1	3	11	21	15	13
	PT	0	2	3	7	9	6	5
	RO	1	2	2	6	9	9	14
	SI	1	3	7	16	18	11	10
	SK	0	2	4	9	23	19	21
	FI	4	15	14	14	9	3	4
	SE	3	22	21	15	10	4	5
	UK	2	14	16	11	9	4	4

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC21 En comparant à ce que vous gagnez ou pourriez gagner ici, quel revenu faudrait-il vous offrir pour que vous acceptiez un emploi dans un autre pays ou une autre région ?

QC21 Compared to what you earn or could earn here, what income would one need to offer to you in order to take up a job in another country or region?





























QC21 Welches Gehalt müsste Ihnen, im Vergleich zu dem, was Sie hier verdienen oder verdienen könnten, angeboten werden, damit Sie bereit wären, einen Job in einem anderen Land oder einer anderen Region anzunehmen?

		Cela dépend du pays (SPONTANE)	vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) du tout par un travail à l'étranger, quel que soit le salaire qui peut vous être payé (SPONTANE) No interest at all in working abroad, regardless of how much you would be paid (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP
		It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	Spontan: Kein Interesse, einer Beschäftigung im Ausland nachzugehen, egal wie hoch das Gehalt wäre	DK
		Spontan: Es kommt auf das Land an		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	5	28	8
	BE	5	35	3
	BG	6	45	8
	CZ	1	19	2
	DK	4	25	2
	DE	7	31	6
	EE	3	19	13
	IE	10	42	11
	EL	7	37	2
	ES	6	30	7
	FR	4	22	3
	IT	5	38	7
	CY	10	27	3
	LV	5	24	4
	LT	5	13	13
	LU	8	27	6
	HU	4	45	2
	MT	7	43	9
	NL	5	15	6
	AT	12	41	4
	PL	0	16	20
	PT	8	52	8
	RO	8	33	16
	SI	6	26	2
	SK	2	18	2
	FI	6	29	2
	SE	5	12	3
	UK	7	23	10

QC22 Si vous deviez travailler à l'étranger et que vous aviez le choix entre y vivre ou franchir la frontière pour aller travailler (commuter), laquelle des formules suivantes préféreriez-vous ?

QC22 If you were to work abroad and had a choice between living there or to commute, which of the following would you prefer?





























QC22 Falls Sie die Möglichkeit hätten, im Ausland zu arbeiten und sich entscheiden könnten, ob Sie zur Arbeit pendeln oder dorthin ziehen, welche der folgenden Optionen würden Sie bevorzugen?

		Traverser la frontière chaque jour entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail Daily commute between place of residence and place of work Täglich zwischen dem Wohnort und dem Arbeitsplatz pendeln	Traverser la frontière toutes les semaines entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail Weekly commute between place of residence and place of work Wöchentlich zwischen dem Wohnort und dem Arbeitsplatz pendeln	Traverser la frontière tous les mois entre le lieu de résidence et le lieu de travail Monthly commute between place of residence and place of work Monatlich zwischen dem Wohnort und dem Arbeitsplatz pendeln	Vivre là-bas To live there Dort leben	Vous n'avez pas l'intention de travailler à l'étranger (SPONTANÉ) Do not intend to work abroad (SPONTANEOUS) Spontan: Beabsichtige nicht, im Ausland zu arbeiten	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Commuter Commute Zwischen
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	8	6	5	40	35	6	19
	BE	13	5	1	38	40	3	19
	BG	2	2	5	35	50	6	9
	CZ	11	21	13	36	18	1	45
	DK	6	9	3	50	29	3	18
	DE	5	6	4	37	41	7	15
	EE	2	8	28	33	21	8	38
	IE	4	4	1	40	42	9	9
	EL	3	2	7	39	48	1	12
	ES	4	2	7	46	34	7	13
	FR	27	5	2	32	30	4	34
	IT	4	7	4	35	42	8	15
	CY	3	1	6	50	38	2	10
	LV	2	4	12	55	25	2	18
	LT	10	4	5	57	13	11	19
	LU	17	4	2	37	33	7	23
	HU	3	7	9	27	52	2	19
	MT	8	2	5	39	42	4	15
	NL	12	8	5	54	16	5	25
	AT	9	10	5	27	47	2	24
	PL	8	4	5	40	40	3	17
	PT	5	2	3	30	55	5	10
	RO	4	1	2	28	50	15	7
	SI	15	8	2	46	26	3	25
	SK	11	17	21	34	15	2	49
	FI	2	6	9	53	29	1	17
	SE	5	16	6	57	13	3	27
	UK	5	8	8	54	22	3	21

QC23 D'une manière générale, comment évaluez-vous actuellement les chances de trouver un emploi en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS), par rapport aux chances de trouver un emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?





























QC23 Wie bewerten Sie die Chancen, einen Job außerhalb (UNSER LAND) zu finden, verglichen mit den Chancen, einen Job in (UNSER LAND) zu finden?

1/2		Bien meilleures	Un peu meilleures	Un peu moins bonnes	Bien moins bonnes	Pas de différence, environ autant de chances No difference, about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	(SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Viel besser	Etwas besser	Etwas schlechter	Viel schlechter	Spontan: Kein Unterschied, Chancen sind etwa gleich	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	9	25	13	8	29	16
	BE	2	14	20	13	42	9
	BG	8	26	13	3	26	24
	CZ	7	34	29	13	8	9
	DK	3	16	28	14	27	12
	DE	5	21	12	10	29	23
	EE	11	42	11	5	16	15
	IE	9	24	6	5	34	22
	EL	12	37	7	3	37	4
	ES	9	33	11	3	30	14
	FR	7	22	11	6	37	17
	IT	10	22	7	6	41	14
	CY	4	16	20	15	27	18
	LV	34	40	3	5	13	5
	LT	32	36	5	6	8	13
	LU	3	12	34	24	20	7
	HU	14	36	6	4	31	9
	MT	20	35	5	1	22	17
	NL	3	11	26	22	20	18
	AT	2	11	27	18	32	10
	PL	15	32	13	3	25	12
	PT	8	29	7	2	36	18
	RO	17	30	8	8	16	21
	SI	8	18	15	8	32	19
	SK	17	47	16	7	8	5
	FI	3	13	28	14	28	14
	SE	7	27	21	10	23	12
	UK	8	23	20	9	23	17

QC23 D'une manière générale, comment évaluez-vous actuellement les chances de trouver un emploi en dehors de (NOTRE PAYS), par rapport aux chances de trouver un emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QC23 In general, how do you currently rate the chances of one finding a job outside (OUR COUNTRY), compared to the chances of finding a job in (OUR COUNTRY)?





























QC23 Wie bewerten Sie die Chancen, einen Job außerhalb (UNSER LAND) zu finden, verglichen mit den Chancen, einen Job in (UNSER LAND) zu finden?

2/2		Meilleures	Moins bonnes
		Better	Worse
		Besser	Slechter
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	34	21
	BE	16	33
	BG	34	16
	CZ	41	42
	DK	19	42
	DE	26	22
	EE	53	16
	IE	33	11
	EL	49	10
	ES	42	14
	FR	29	17
	IT	32	13
	CY	20	35
	LV	74	8
	LT	68	11
	LU	15	58
	HU	50	10
	MT	55	6
	NL	14	48
	AT	13	45
	PL	47	16
	PT	37	9
	RO	47	16
	SI	26	23
	SK	64	23
	FI	16	42
	SE	34	31
	UK	31	29

QC24 EURES est un réseau européen de services publics pour l'emploi qui aide les demandeurs d'emploi à trouver du travail dans un autre pays et les employeurs à recruter à l'étranger. Avez-vous déjà entendu parler d'EURES et\ ou y avez-vous déjà eu recours ?

QC24 EURES is a Europe wide network of public employment services that helps jobseekers to find work in another country and employers to recruit from abroad. Have you ever heard of EURES and\ or ever used it?

QC24 EURES ist ein europaweites Kooperationsnetz öffentlicher Arbeitsverwaltungen, das Arbeitssuchenden hilft, Arbeit in einem anderen Land zu finden und Arbeitgeber bei der Suche nach qualifiziertem Personal unterstützt. Haben Sie schon einmal von EURES gehört und/oder EURES genutzt?

		Oui, vous en avez entendu parler et vous y avez déjà eu recours	Oui, vous en avez entendu parler mais vous n'y avez jamais eu	Non, vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler	NSP	Oui
		Yes, have heard of it and have used it	Yes, have heard of it, but never used it	No, have never heard of it before	DK	Yes
		Ja, Sie haben schon davon gehört und dieses auch genutzt	Ja, Sie haben schon davon gehört, es aber noch nie genutzt	Nein, Sie haben noch nie etwas davon gehört	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Ja
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	2	10	83	5	12
	BE	1	7	90	2	8
	BG	2	14	78	6	16
	CZ	1	20	78	1	21
	DK	1	10	86	3	11
	DE	2	9	83	6	11
	EE	5	28	65	2	33
	IE	3	16	72	9	19
	EL	1	8	89	2	9
	ES	1	9	89	1	10
	FR	1	5	93	1	6
	IT	2	11	74	13	13
	CY	3	13	80	4	16
	LV	3	26	70	1	29
	LT	2	16	77	5	18
	LU	2	11	83	4	13
	HU	2	17	80	1	19
	MT	3	24	71	2	27
	NL	1	8	89	2	9
	AT	3	14	81	2	17
	PL	3	16	76	5	19
	PT	3	11	82	4	14
	RO	1	15	70	14	16
	SI	4	27	68	1	31
	SK	1	32	66	1	33
	FI	5	21	71	3	26
	SE	3	14	80	3	17
	UK	1	4	91	4	5

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC25 En ce qui concerne la mobilité du travail, lesquels, parmi les types de services suivants, estimeriez-vous utile de recevoir de la part d'un service de l'emploi ? (PLUSIEURS REponses POSSIBLES)

QC25 Thinking about labour mobility, which of the following services would you find useful to receive from an employment service? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC25 Welche der folgenden Leistungen würden Sie sich von einer Arbeitsagentur/Arbeitsverwaltung zum Thema Arbeitskräftemobilität wünschen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des informations à propos des postes vacants dans un autre pays	Des informations à propos des problèmes administratifs liés à la vie et au travail à l'étranger	Une aide pour préparer le déménagement	Une aide pour vous installer dans le pays d'accueil	Une aide pour retourner dans votre pays d'origine	Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Information about job vacancies in another country	Information about administrative issues related to living and working abroad	Help with preparing a move	Help with settling in a host country	Help with returning to a home country	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Informationen über Jobangebote in anderen Ländern	Informationen über verwaltungstechnische Angelegenheiten bezüglich des Arbeitens und Wohnens im Ausland	Unterstützung bei den Umzugsvorbereitungen	Unterstützung bei der Eingewöhnung in einem fremden Land	Unterstützung bei der Rückkehr ins Heimatland	Spontan: Andere	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	50	40	24	33	18	3	23
	BE	47	41	22	35	17	8	19
	BG	59	45	28	41	20	1	22
	CZ	69	59	20	46	20	0	8
	DK	59	61	29	41	24	4	12
	DE	52	43	28	29	27	3	28
	EE	70	52	23	35	24	1	18
	IE	51	35	24	22	11	4	31
	EL	73	49	34	41	16	2	10
	ES	57	48	24	39	24	3	15
	FR	46	41	26	44	17	3	19
	IT	35	32	23	36	12	3	24
	CY	59	39	23	30	13	10	18
	LV	60	36	26	35	21	2	17
	LT	63	35	20	31	14	4	19
	LU	31	30	9	17	12	3	20
	HU	61	54	14	32	11	1	15
	MT	43	28	35	26	10	0	34
	NL	50	46	16	30	14	7	25
	AT	55	49	33	35	27	3	20
	PL	45	32	14	24	13	1	32
	PT	47	31	25	22	14	2	29
	RO	37	28	15	25	15	3	40
	SI	58	42	27	27	22	17	12
	SK	61	51	14	37	14	3	9
	FI	60	63	27	39	18	5	8
	SE	79	72	42	36	25	1	5
	UK	47	28	27	24	17	5	29

QC26 Indépendamment du fait que vous ayez déjà travaillé dans un autre pays ou que vous pourriez ou pas le faire à l'avenir, quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous encourager à travailler dans un autre pays ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)





























QC26 Welche Faktoren könnten Sie dazu veranlassen, in einem anderen Land zu arbeiten, unabhängig davon, ob Sie bereits in einem anderen Land gearbeitet haben, dies in der Zukunft beabsichtigen oder nicht beabsichtigen? (ROTIEREN - BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

1/2		De meilleures chances de trouver un emploi	De meilleures conditions de travail	De meilleures opportunités de carrière ou d'affaires	Vous rapprocher de la famille ou d'amis qui vivent à l'étranger	Découvrir quelque chose de nouveau et rencontrer d'autres personnes	Améliorer vos qualifications (p.e apprendre une nouvelle langue)	De meilleures conditions de vie à l'étranger
		Better chances of finding employment	Better working conditions	Better career or business opportunities	To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad	To discover something new and meet new people	To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language)	Better quality of life abroad
		Bessere Beschäftigungschancen	Bessere Arbeitsbedingungen	Bessere Karriere- oder Geschäftsmöglichkeiten	Nähe zu Freunden oder Verwandten, die bereits im Ausland leben	Entdecken neuer Dinge und Kennenlernen neuer Menschen	Verbesserung Ihrer Qualifikationen (z.B. Erlernen einer neuen Sprache)	Bessere Lebensqualität im Ausland
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	21	27	23	10	20	17	29
	BE	16	24	21	11	22	13	30
	BG	25	29	18	8	7	10	38
	CZ	23	31	22	10	18	29	31
	DK	9	7	27	11	52	43	8
	DE	22	23	20	10	21	18	25
	EE	21	32	16	8	18	23	36
	IE	30	21	19	14	12	10	30
	EL	21	36	27	7	10	9	32
	ES	36	48	27	5	17	15	23
	FR	20	23	32	14	36	22	22
	IT	20	31	30	11	13	12	23
	CY	15	32	25	12	12	12	36
	LV	34	24	16	7	6	13	34
	LT	35	34	17	8	8	10	35
	LU	18	20	26	19	27	19	24
	HU	24	24	14	5	10	22	47
	MT	37	41	25	4	14	10	24
	NL	11	10	25	14	42	23	29
	AT	23	24	28	14	17	19	26
	PL	19	32	12	6	10	11	37
	PT	19	33	20	10	9	7	26
	RO	26	32	13	9	4	7	37
	SI	27	32	26	6	19	18	27
	SK	33	39	16	10	17	24	37
	FI	13	15	19	9	46	40	19
	SE	26	10	36	11	56	54	20
	UK	13	17	19	10	21	11	43

QC26 Indépendamment du fait que vous ayez déjà travaillé dans un autre pays ou que vous pourriez ou pas le faire à l'avenir, quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous encourager à travailler dans un autre pays ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPOSES)

QC26 Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country? (ROTATE – MAX .3 ANSWERS)





























QC26 Welche Faktoren könnten Sie dazu veranlassen, in einem anderen Land zu arbeiten, unabhängig davon, ob Sie bereits in einem anderen Land gearbeitet haben, dies in der Zukunft beabsichtigen oder nicht beabsichtigen? (ROTIEREN - BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

2/2		Une meilleure situation politique à l'étranger	Un meilleur climat économique à l'étranger	Un meilleur système social et de santé	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Better political situation abroad	Better economic climate abroad	Better social and health care system	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Bessere politische Situation im Ausland	Besseres Wirtschaftsklima im Ausland	Besseres Sozial- und Gesundheitssystem	Spontan: andere Gründe	Spontan: stimme keiner der Aussagen zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	4	11	10	2	18	5
	BE	5	16	10	3	18	3
	BG	1	16	18	2	21	5
	CZ	7	17	17	1	10	2
	DK	2	10	4	4	19	2
	DE	4	8	13	2	18	10
	EE	4	14	21	1	16	6
	IE	2	18	11	2	21	12
	EL	3	28	23	0	20	2
	ES	1	6	4	2	12	3
	FR	3	10	4	2	15	3
	IT	5	9	7	2	21	4
	CY	4	25	14	2	26	0
	LV	5	33	23	1	14	1
	LT	5	28	15	2	14	4
	LU	1	5	7	1	17	6
	HU	2	14	11	2	19	3
	MT	2	3	4	4	19	6
	NL	6	9	7	2	16	4
	AT	6	9	12	3	28	3
	PL	3	6	20	2	24	6
	PT	3	7	14	1	24	7
	RO	5	9	12	1	19	15
	SI	3	8	12	8	19	1
	SK	4	9	22	3	7	2
	FI	1	8	7	2	19	1
	SE	2	16	10	1	5	2
	UK	4	18	10	4	21	3

QC27 Et quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous décourager de travailler à l'étranger ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC27 Und welche Gründe könnten Sie davon abhalten, im Ausland zu arbeiten? (ROTIEREN - BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

		Vous êtes chez vous ici	Vous ne souhaitez pas imposer de changements importants à votre famille et\ ou à vos	Vous ne voulez pas quitter vos amis	Vous ne voulez pas abandonner votre maison ou autre bien immobilier	Vous avez déjà un bon travail ici	Partir travailler à l'étranger nécessite un effort trop important	Apprendre une nouvelle langue est difficile
		Your home is here	You would not want to impose big changes on your family and\ or children	You do not want to leave your friends behind	You do not want to give up your house or other property	You already have a good job here	It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad	It is difficult to learn a new language
		Ihre Heimat ist hier	Sie würden Ihrer Familie und/oder Ihren Kindern eine solche Veränderung nicht zumuten	Sie würden Ihre Freunde nicht zurücklassen wollen	Sie möchten Ihr Haus oder anderes Eigentum nicht aufgeben	Sie haben bereits einen guten Job	Ins Ausland zu ziehen, um dort einer Arbeit nachzugehen, ist mit zu viel Aufwand verbunden	Es ist schwierig, eine neue Sprache zu erlernen
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	39	27	21	16	16	9	19
	BE	35	23	22	16	19	9	13
	BG	60	37	14	17	10	13	21
	CZ	47	21	27	22	15	8	31
	DK	37	37	24	15	30	7	10
	DE	33	27	21	22	18	10	19
	EE	57	24	20	16	19	8	20
	IE	60	31	31	16	12	8	9
	EL	51	25	30	29	12	7	20
	ES	57	44	22	18	13	7	18
	FR	29	28	17	12	20	7	25
	IT	31	27	20	19	15	12	18
	CY	53	57	28	23	19	5	12
	LV	47	21	17	21	18	9	17
	LT	50	23	18	13	12	10	29
	LU	39	36	19	20	26	5	4
	HU	49	22	17	19	8	10	28
	MT	54	51	18	19	12	16	6
	NL	37	32	29	19	25	6	7
	AT	41	27	26	25	21	13	19
	PL	35	16	19	10	10	7	19
	PT	36	19	14	11	11	11	17
	RO	50	26	11	15	9	11	10
	SI	55	37	23	23	15	9	13
	SK	43	22	20	23	15	20	19
	FI	50	23	22	15	26	9	17
	SE	39	43	32	20	40	8	10
	UK	35	21	24	9	14	6	23

QC27 Et quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous décourager de travailler à l'étranger ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC27 Und welche Gründe könnten Sie davon abhalten, im Ausland zu arbeiten? (ROTIEREN - BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

2/3		Le coût de la vie est trop élevé à l'étranger	Vous ou vos amis\ votre famille avez vécu de mauvaises expériences à l'étranger	Vous ne pensez pas être suffisamment qualifié(e) pour travailler à l'étranger	Les conditions de vie à l'étranger sont moins bonnes	La situation politique est moins bonne à l'étranger	Le climat économique est moins bon à l'étranger	L'attitude à l'égard des étrangers est hostile à l'étranger
		The cost of living is too high abroad	Yourself or your friends\ relatives have made bad experiences abroad	You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad	The quality of life abroad is worse	The political situation abroad is worse	The economic climate abroad is worse	The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile
		Die Lebenshaltungskosten im Ausland sind zu hoch	Sie oder Ihre Freunde/Verwandten haben schlechte Erfahrungen im Ausland gemacht	Sie fühlen sich nicht qualifiziert genug, um im Ausland zu arbeiten	Der Lebensstandard im Ausland ist schlechter	Die politische Situation im Ausland ist schlechter	Das Wirtschaftsklima im Ausland ist schlechter	Die Stimmung gegenüber Fremden ist im Ausland feindselig
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	9	3	5	8	6	4	8
	BE	10	3	7	15	9	8	6
	BG	9	2	8	2	0	1	14
	CZ	13	2	13	3	4	3	13
	DK	3	2	7	8	12	4	10
	DE	8	3	5	11	10	5	6
	EE	7	3	8	1	2	2	4
	IE	8	2	5	9	2	5	4
	EL	11	3	8	9	2	5	7
	ES	7	1	2	4	1	1	3
	FR	7	2	6	13	10	6	10
	IT	10	4	5	8	4	4	7
	CY	5	2	5	15	2	6	4
	LV	7	5	5	2	2	4	7
	LT	5	5	6	3	2	2	11
	LU	4	2	3	13	4	4	3
	HU	10	3	9	2	2	1	10
	MT	5	1	4	2	2	0	2
	NL	4	2	4	10	14	8	5
	AT	12	4	8	18	9	12	9
	PL	13	3	6	2	1	1	8
	PT	8	3	3	6	3	4	4
	RO	5	5	4	2	1	1	18
	SI	9	1	2	7	4	4	12
	SK	19	5	10	6	3	3	19
	FI	5	1	8	7	9	3	6
	SE	7	1	8	7	9	2	3
	UK	9	3	4	7	8	6	9

QC27 Et quelles raisons seraient susceptibles de vous décourager de travailler à l'étranger ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC27 And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC27 Und welche Gründe könnten Sie davon abhalten, im Ausland zu arbeiten? (ROTIEREN - BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

3/3		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Spontan: andere Gründe	Spontan: Nichts davon	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	2	8	4
	BE	2	10	3
	BG	2	5	6
	CZ	0	3	1
	DK	4	7	2
	DE	2	7	6
	EE	3	9	5
	IE	3	8	10
	EL	2	6	2
	ES	3	4	1
	FR	1	8	2
	IT	3	10	4
	CY	2	11	0
	LV	5	7	1
	LT	5	5	1
	LU	2	13	5
	HU	2	12	4
	MT	3	8	4
	NL	2	8	3
	AT	3	5	1
	PL	2	15	9
	PT	5	13	7
	RO	3	7	13
	SI	4	5	0
	SK	2	1	1
	FI	4	9	1
	SE	2	4	2
	UK	2	12	4

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC28 Quelles difficultés pratiques avez-vous rencontrées ou pensez-vous rencontrer en allant travailler à l'étranger ? (MAX. 3 REponses)

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC28 Welche praktischen Schwierigkeiten haben Sie bei der Arbeit im Ausland erlebt oder würden Sie erwarten? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

		Le manque de compétences linguistiques	Trouver un emploi	Trouver un emploi pour votre partenaire\ conjoint	Voir vos qualifications académiques et professionnelles reconnues	Effectuer les formalités administratives nécessaires	Assurer le transfert de vos droits à la retraite	Les problèmes relatifs à l'impôt sur les revenus ou autres taxes similaires
		Lack of language skills	Finding a job	Finding a job for my partner\ spouse	Having my educational and professional qualifications recognised	Dealing with the necessary administrative formalities	Having my pension rights transferred	Problems with income taxes or similar
		Das Fehlen von Sprachkenntnissen	Einen Arbeitsplatz zu finden	Einen Partner/Ehepartner zu finden	Die Anerkennung schulischer/universitärer und beruflicher Qualifikationen	Die Erledigung der erforderlichen behördlichen Formalitäten	Die Übertragung meiner Rentenansprüche	Probleme mit der Einkommens-/Lohnsteuer oder Ähnlichem
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	52	24	10	10	13	9	4
	BE	37	25	13	9	20	12	6
	BG	54	45	8	16	14	6	1
	CZ	60	30	11	16	16	7	4
	DK	41	20	20	12	18	8	5
	DE	54	20	2	11	15	10	4
	EE	52	28	12	12	7	6	5
	IE	37	43	10	9	12	7	7
	EL	51	48	12	10	13	9	4
	ES	63	35	12	9	10	5	2
	FR	55	17	16	8	16	15	3
	IT	50	22	13	10	16	8	7
	CY	55	38	13	10	6	5	4
	LV	57	29	5	13	7	5	3
	LT	65	31	5	17	6	6	3
	LU	21	26	17	11	17	16	8
	HU	56	34	12	14	11	10	3
	MT	24	20	7	7	5	5	3
	NL	34	18	13	11	22	14	7
	AT	46	33	6	15	19	14	7
	PL	40	22	7	7	8	4	2
	PT	33	30	8	7	8	4	3
	RO	51	33	10	15	7	8	3
	SI	39	21	15	13	10	10	4
	SK	49	25	12	22	19	8	7
	FI	52	22	20	7	11	11	3
	SE	52	16	27	16	27	11	5
	UK	59	21	6	7	10	7	6

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC28 Quelles difficultés pratiques avez-vous rencontrées ou pensez-vous rencontrer en allant travailler à l'étranger ? (MAX. 3 REponses)

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC28 Welche praktischen Schwierigkeiten haben Sie bei der Arbeit im Ausland erlebt oder würden Sie erwarten? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

2/3		Obtenir un permis de travail	Trouver un logement adéquat	Accéder aux soins de santé ou à d'autres avantages sociaux	Accéder aux services de garde d'enfants, aux écoles ou universités pour vos enfants	S'adapter à une autre culture	Les problèmes liés au retour dans votre pays d'origine et la réintégration dans la vie professionnelle ou privée après avoir vécu à l'étranger	Autre (SPONTANE)
		Obtaining a work permit	Finding suitable housing	Accessing health care or other social benefits	Access to child care, school or university for your children	Adapting to a different culture	Problems to return home and reintegrate into professional or private life after having been abroad	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Erhalt einer Arbeitserlaubnis	Eine angemessene Wohnung zu finden	Zugang zum Gesundheitswesen oder anderen Sozialleistungen	Zugang zu Kinderbetreuungseinrichtungen, Schul- oder Universitätsplätzen für Ihre Kinder	Die Anpassung an eine andere Kultur	Probleme bei der Rückkehr nach Hause und der Wiedereingliederung ins Berufs- oder Privatleben im Anschluss an den Auslandsaufenthalt	Spontan: andere Gründe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	10	16	11	4	16	6	2
	BE	8	20	19	4	14	5	2
	BG	17	15	7	1	12	2	1
	CZ	17	23	8	6	21	7	0
	DK	15	11	19	9	15	14	3
	DE	9	10	14	4	13	11	1
	EE	11	26	6	3	14	3	1
	IE	16	21	9	7	15	6	2
	EL	15	25	5	4	28	5	0
	ES	9	17	2	2	18	1	2
	FR	8	18	24	3	17	6	1
	IT	7	22	6	4	25	7	3
	CY	8	34	7	7	30	4	1
	LV	9	17	6	6	18	6	1
	LT	12	14	10	3	18	6	5
	LU	9	15	14	7	10	10	2
	HU	18	14	9	5	9	4	1
	MT	6	27	6	7	32	5	2
	NL	11	10	15	5	19	11	2
	AT	17	25	22	5	12	10	10
	PL	9	10	5	3	10	2	1
	PT	7	13	4	3	15	2	1
	RO	13	16	6	2	10	7	2
	SI	15	24	7	6	12	8	9
	SK	11	29	8	7	16	9	2
	FI	10	11	15	12	20	5	3
	SE	13	17	22	9	13	7	1
	UK	14	16	11	6	16	4	1





























Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC28 Quelles difficultés pratiques avez-vous rencontrées ou pensez-vous rencontrer en allant travailler à l'étranger ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC28 What practical difficulties have you encountered or would you expect to encounter when going to work abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC28 Welche praktischen Schwierigkeiten haben Sie bei der Arbeit im Ausland erlebt oder würden Sie erwarten? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

		Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Spontan: Nichts davon	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	9	7
	BE	12	4
	BG	5	14
	CZ	4	3
	DK	9	3
	DE	12	9
	EE	10	9
	IE	8	14
	EL	4	3
	ES	4	4
	FR	8	5
	IT	7	5
	CY	12	1
	LV	10	6
	LT	4	4
	LU	15	6
	HU	9	6
	MT	7	16
	NL	10	6
	AT	0	4
	PL	18	14
	PT	15	12
	RO	4	17
	SI	10	4
	SK	3	3
	FI	9	1
	SE	3	3
	UK	13	5

QC29 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Si vous avez travaillé dans plusieurs pays de l'Union européenne et que vous prenez finalement votre retraite, seules les contributions de retraite payées dans le dernier pays dans lequel vous avez travaillé seront prises en compte pour votre retraite.

QC29 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: If you have worked in more than one European Union country and finally retire, only the pension contributions paid in your last country of work will count towards your pension





























QC29 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die folgende Aussage Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist: "Wenn Sie in mehr als in einem Land der Europäischen Union gearbeitet haben und in Rente gehen, werden Ihnen nur die Rentenbeiträge zu Ihrem Rentenanspruch angerechnet, die Sie in dem Land eingezahlt haben, in dem Sie zuletzt gearbeitet haben."

		Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
		TRUE	FALSE	DK
		Richtig	Falsch	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	22	43	35
	BE	25	57	18
	BG	19	14	67
	CZ	23	52	25
	DK	18	50	32
	DE	22	43	35
	EE	19	53	28
	IE	19	36	45
	EL	26	53	21
	ES	32	36	32
	FR	13	57	30
	IT	21	35	44
	CY	10	45	45
	LV	22	44	34
	LT	17	38	45
	LU	14	69	17
	HU	24	43	33
	MT	21	33	46
	NL	14	55	31
	AT	44	27	29
	PL	22	41	37
	PT	26	38	36
	RO	20	19	61
	SI	21	59	20
	SK	30	50	20
	FI	15	63	22
	SE	10	74	16
	UK	27	43	30

QC30 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Après avoir pris votre retraite, vous pouvez déménager vers un autre pays de l'Union européenne tout en conservant votre retraite et votre couverture des soins de santé

QC30 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: After you retire, you may move to another European Union country and keep your pension payments and health care cover.





























QC30 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die folgende Aussage Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist: "Wenn Sie in Rente gegangen sind, haben Sie die Möglichkeit, in ein anderes Land der Europäischen Union zu ziehen und haben weiterhin Anspruch auf Ihre Rente und Gesundheitsversorgung."

		Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
		TRUE	FALSE	DK
		Richtig	Falsch	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	58	14	28
	BE	67	20	13
	BG	34	5	61
	CZ	60	19	21
	DK	77	9	14
	DE	69	8	23
	EE	68	8	24
	IE	54	8	38
	EL	69	16	15
	ES	64	8	28
	FR	57	18	25
	IT	40	15	45
	CY	60	7	33
	LV	52	18	30
	LT	49	9	42
	LU	73	15	12
	HU	56	14	30
	MT	57	5	38
	NL	64	21	15
	AT	70	8	22
	PL	55	13	32
	PT	54	11	35
	RO	32	10	58
	SI	75	10	15
	SK	62	20	18
	FI	68	16	16
	SE	83	11	6
	UK	59	20	21

QC31 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse : Si vous êtes en vacances\ que vous travaillez\ que vous étudiez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne et que vous tombez malade, vous avez droit au remboursement du traitement médical par votre service de soins de santé national.

QC31 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false: If you are on vacation\work\study in another European Union country, and fall ill, you are entitled to reimbursement for medical treatment by your national health service.

QC31 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die folgende Aussage Ihrer Ansicht nach richtig oder falsch ist: "Wenn Sie in krank werden, während Sie in einem Mitgliedstaat der Europäischen Union Urlaub machen/arbeiten/studieren, haben Sie Anspruch auf die Erstattung medizinischer Behandlungskosten durch das Gesundheitssystem/die Krankenkassen Ihres Landes."

		Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
		TRUE	FALSE	DK
		Richtig	Falsch	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	56	16	28
	BE	76	13	11
	BG	35	3	62
	CZ	70	15	15
	DK	70	22	8
	DE	63	11	26
	EE	65	14	21
	IE	51	9	40
	EL	64	21	15
	ES	64	11	25
	FR	66	14	20
	IT	41	16	43
	CY	62	7	31
	LV	40	29	31
	LT	43	15	42
	LU	80	14	6
	HU	50	19	31
	MT	68	6	26
	NL	90	5	5
	AT	67	7	26
	PL	45	17	38
	PT	46	12	42
	RO	27	12	61
	SI	80	10	10
	SK	67	18	15
	FI	59	23	18
	SE	81	12	7
	UK	49	34	17

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC29QC30QC31 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse

Moyenne

QC29QC30QC31 Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false

Average

QC29QC30QC31 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse

Durchschnitt

		Moyenne des bonnes réponses	Moyenne des mauvaises réponses	NSP
		Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
		Durchschnitt der richtigen Antworten	Durchschnittlich falsche Antworten	WN
	%	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	53	17	30
	BE	67	19	14
	BG	28	9	63
	CZ	61	19	20
	DK	66	16	18
	DE	58	14	28
	EE	62	14	24
	IE	47	12	41
	EL	62	21	17
	ES	55	17	28
	FR	60	15	25
	IT	38	18	44
	CY	56	8	36
	LV	45	23	32
	LT	43	14	43
	LU	74	14	12
	HU	50	19	31
	MT	53	11	36
	NL	70	13	17
	AT	55	20	25
	PL	47	18	35
	PT	46	16	38
	RO	26	14	60
	SI	71	14	15
	SK	60	23	17
	FI	63	18	19
	SE	79	11	10
	UK	50	27	23

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC29QC30QC31 - Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse

QC29QC30QC31 - Please tell me if you think that the following statement is true or false





























QC29QC30QC31 - Pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'affirmation suivante est vraie ou fausse

		Au moins une bonne réponse	1 bonne réponse	2 bonnes réponses	3 bonnes réponses	Au moins une mauvaise réponse	Au moins une réponse NSP
		At least one correct answer	1 correct answer	2 correct answers	3 correct answers	At least one wrong answer	At least one answer DK
		Mindestens ein richtige Antwort	1 richtige Antwort	2 richtige Antworten	3 richtige Antworten	Mindestens ein falsche Ant	Mindestens ein Antwort WN
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	77	22	32	24	40	45
	BE	89	15	35	38	44	23
	BG	47	19	21	8	24	78
	CZ	86	22	32	32	42	31
	DK	94	22	42	30	41	37
	DE	81	15	36	29	34	43
	EE	83	15	32	36	34	36
	IE	65	14	28	24	30	53
	EL	88	21	35	32	46	27
	ES	82	21	39	22	43	47
	FR	86	23	31	31	35	43
	IT	64	25	25	14	40	58
	CY	72	12	27	34	20	54
	LV	70	22	31	18	48	46
	LT	63	17	27	20	34	55
	LU	94	16	28	50	32	21
	HU	74	20	33	21	42	45
	MT	80	25	31	24	29	56
	NL	96	22	36	39	32	36
	AT	82	20	41	21	50	38
	PL	72	23	29	20	39	50
	PT	69	19	30	20	38	49
	RO	48	24	19	6	33	75
	SI	93	15	33	44	34	27
	SK	85	21	35	29	49	27
	FI	88	21	32	35	40	33
	SE	97	10	33	54	28	22
	UK	80	29	33	18	57	40

QC32 La carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) donne droit à son détenteur qui voyage dans l'Union européenne aux soins médicaux nécessaires. Possédez-vous cette carte européenne d'assurance maladie?

QC32 The European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) entitles the holder to necessary medical care when travelling in the European Union. Do you currently have this European Health Insurance Card?





























QC32 Die Europäische Krankenversicherungskarte berechtigt alle Inhaber zur Inanspruchnahme medizinischer Leistungen bei Auslandsaufenthalten innerhalb der Europäischen Union. Besitzen Sie diese Europäische Krankenversicherungskarte?

		Oui	Non	NSP
		Yes	No	DK
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	26	67	7
	BE	36	60	4
	BG	5	89	6
	CZ	56	39	5
	DK	42	56	2
	DE	23	67	10
	EE	22	74	4
	IE	34	56	10
	EL	8	87	5
	ES	17	78	5
	FR	16	83	1
	IT	41	42	17
	CY	15	82	3
	LV	11	83	6
	LT	13	70	17
	LU	68	28	4
	HU	11	83	6
	MT	45	54	1
	NL	29	66	5
	AT	78	14	8
	PL	9	87	4
	PT	8	88	4
	RO	6	64	30
	SI	35	63	2
	SK	44	53	3
	FI	16	83	1
	SE	48	49	3
	UK	39	60	1

QC33a Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas cette carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC33a Why don't you have this European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC33a Warum besitzen Sie keine Europäische Krankenversicherungskarte? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2		Vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler et vous ne la connaissiez pas	Vous n'en avez pas besoin, car vous disposez d'une assurance voyage distincte	Vous n'en avez pas besoin, car vous pouvez être remboursé(e) sans posséder cette carte	Vous n'aviez pas envie de vous préoccuper de cela (y compris si vous avez oublié de la demander)	Vous en possédiez une mais vous l'avez perdue	Vous en possédiez une mais elle a expiré	Autre (SPONTANE)
		You never heard of it, and knew nothing about it	You don't need it, because you have\ take separate travel insurance	You don't need it, because you could be reimbursed even without it	You could not be bothered with it (including if you forgot to apply\ keep it reliably)	You had it, but lost it	You had one, and it expired	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Sie haben noch nie davon gehört und wussten nicht, dass es diese überhaupt gibt	Sie benötigen sie nicht, da Sie eine gesonderte Reisekrankenversicherung haben oder abschließen	Sie benötigen Sie nicht, da Ihnen etwaige medizinische Behandlungskosten auch so erstattet werden	Sie hatten keine Lust, sich darum zu kümmern (einschließlich Sie haben vergessen, diese zu	Sie hatten eine, haben sie aber verloren	Sie hatten eine, die aber nicht mehr gültig ist	Spontan: Sonstiges
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	68	11	5	5	0	2	6
	BE	77	9	4	1	1	3	5
	BG	57	10	1	7	0	1	5
	CZ	63	32	3	3	1	2	2
	DK	10	37	26	20	0	4	12
	DE	70	13	8	4	0	1	4
	EE	45	27	7	3	0	9	10
	IE	65	9	1	3	0	3	5
	EL	88	2	4	2	0	1	1
	ES	74	6	2	6	1	3	8
	FR	71	7	5	6	0	5	8
	IT	67	11	7	3	2	0	1
	CY	66	12	4	6	0	0	16
	LV	66	10	2	7	0	2	10
	LT	65	14	1	2	0	1	11
	LU	65	3	11	3	0	1	6
	HU	67	10	4	7	0	1	6
	MT	51	8	1	12	1	3	23
	NL	73	16	12	2	0	1	5
	AT	69	7	3	2	0	1	6
	PL	67	11	2	6	0	2	4
	PT	79	6	4	7	0	1	2
	RO	59	7	2	3	0	2	4
	SI	19	38	6	7	0	16	18
	SK	32	24	6	24	1	3	7
	FI	62	28	5	5	0	1	8
	SE	62	15	5	14	1	5	6
	UK	62	12	2	5	1	4	11

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC33a Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas cette carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC33a Why don't you have this European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC33a Warum besitzen Sie keine Europäische Krankenversicherungskarte? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		NSP
		DK
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5
	EU 27	8
	BE	3
	BG	20
	CZ	5
	DK	3
	DE	7
	EE	6
	IE	14
	EL	4
	ES	2
	FR	4
	IT	15
	CY	3
	LV	5
	LT	7
	LU	11
	HU	7
	MT	3
	NL	4
	AT	14
	PL	10
	PT	4
	RO	25
	SI	3
	SK	6
	FI	2
	SE	4
	UK	6

QC33b Au cours des deux dernières années, emportiez-vous votre carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM) durant vos voyages dans l'Union européenne ?

QC33b Did you have your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) with you on trips abroad within the European Union in the past two years?

QC33b Hatten Sie die Europäische Versicherungskarte bei sich, wenn Sie in den vergangenen 2 Jahren innerhalb der Europäischen Union auf Reisen waren?

		Vous aviez toujours la carte avec vous	Vous aviez la carte avec vous durant certains voyages	Vous n'aviez jamais la carte avec vous lors de vos voyages	Vous n'avez pas voyagé à l'étranger au sein de l'UE au cours des 2 dernières	Vous n'aviez pas la carte à ce moment-là (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
		You had the card always with you	You had the card with you on some of the trips	You never had the card with you on your trips	You did not travel abroad within the EU in the past 2 years	You did not have the card then (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sie hatten die Karte immer bei sich	Sie hatten die Karte nur auf einigen Reisen bei sich	Sie hatten die Karte nie bei sich, wenn Sie auf Reisen waren	Sie sind innerhalb der letzten zwei Jahre nicht ins EU-Ausland gereist	Spontan: Sie hatten die Karte damals nicht	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	66	4	2	22	4	2
	BE	81	9	1	5	3	1
	BG	38	4	0	46	1	11
	CZ	57	1	1	40	1	0
	DK	78	7	3	8	3	1
	DE	67	4	1	16	6	6
	EE	75	6	2	14	3	0
	IE	75	7	4	9	2	3
	EL	35	1	4	43	17	0
	ES	57	11	4	26	1	1
	FR	78	6	2	10	4	0
	IT	44	2	2	47	3	2
	CY	79	2	0	7	12	0
	LV	30	4	7	29	21	9
	LT	51	5	8	19	14	3
	LU	91	2	1	5	1	0
	HU	47	7	4	24	12	6
	MT	86	1	1	8	4	0
	NL	84	2	3	5	4	2
	AT	84	4	1	11	0	0
	PL	42	9	5	29	14	1
	PT	40	12	16	19	12	1
	RO	32	10	6	13	1	38
	SI	85	8	0	4	2	1
	SK	80	7	2	11	0	0
	FI	71	4	3	16	4	2
	SE	85	7	1	6	1	0
	UK	79	2	1	13	4	1

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC34 Pourquoi n'aviez-vous pas la carte avec vous au cours de ces voyages à l'étranger (au sein de l'Union européenne, durant les deux dernières années) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC34 Why did not you have your card on you on your trips abroad (within the European Union in the past two years)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC34 Warum hatten Sie die Karte nicht immer bei sich (wenn Sie während der letzten 2 Jahre in der EU auf Reisen waren)? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2		Vous aviez oublié de l'emporter	Vous n'en aviez pas besoin, car vous disposiez d'une assurance voyage	Vous n'en aviez pas besoin, car vous pouviez vous faire rembourser sans cette carte	Vous ne souhaitiez pas vous en préoccuper	Vous l'avez perdue	Vous n'aviez pas la carte à ce moment-là (SPONTANE)	Autre (SPONTANE)
		You forgot to take it with you	You did not need it, because you took separate travel insurance	You did not need it, because you could be reimbursed even without it	You could not be bothered	You lost it	You did not have the card then (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Sie haben vergessen, sie mitzunehmen	Sie haben sie nicht benötigt, weil Sie eine gesonderte Reisekrankenversicherung abgeschlossen hatten	Sie haben sie nicht benötigt, da Ihnen etwaige medizinische Behandlungen auch so erstattet werden	Sie hatten keine Lust, sie mitzunehmen	Sie haben sie verloren	Spontan: Sie hatten zu dem Zeitpunkt keine	Spontan: Sonstiges
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	28	25	8	10	2	12	10
	BE	31	24	15	2	0	11	13
	BG	0	45	0	0	0	0	55
	CZ	45	22	31	5	0	0	0
	DK	27	27	11	5	0	16	16
	DE	35	20	0	13	0	13	15
	EE	12	18	13	5	14	0	0
	IE	37	40	2	0	2	7	8
	EL	0	49	0	26	0	25	0
	ES	5	28	12	19	0	6	20
	FR	27	9	0	0	0	29	6
	IT	50	12	6	5	6	6	8
	CY	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LV	19	33	0	24	0	34	9
	LT	30	26	6	5	0	10	11
	LU	24	10	20	0	0	13	0
	HU	23	23	10	19	0	23	0
	MT	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NL	36	0	18	0	0	46	0
	AT	42	35	9	2	2	0	12
	PL	19	36	21	18	0	0	0
	PT	11	18	23	10	5	29	0
	RO	0	26	0	0	0	35	0
	SI	45	24	3	0	0	21	11
	SK	30	45	15	4	0	0	6
	FI	11	60	8	0	0	7	14
	SE	61	0	6	15	0	14	11
	UK	15	50	5	16	8	7	6

Special Eurobarometer 339 – Mobility



QC34 Pourquoi n'aviez-vous pas la carte avec vous au cours de ces voyages à l'étranger (au sein de l'Union européenne, durant les deux dernières années) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC34 Why did not you have your card on you on your trips abroad (within the European Union in the past two years)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC34 Warum hatten Sie die Karte nicht immer bei sich (wenn Sie während der letzten 2 Jahre in der EU auf Reisen waren)? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		NSP
		DK
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5
	EU 27	10
	BE	7
	BG	0
	CZ	11
	DK	14
	DE	10
	EE	38
	IE	11
	EL	0
	ES	10
	FR	29
	IT	7
	CY	0
	LV	0
	LT	12
	LU	33
	HU	21
	MT	42
	NL	0
	AT	1
	PL	6
	PT	4
	RO	39
	SI	0
	SK	0
	FI	0
	SE	6
	UK	0