

EUROBAROMETER 54.2

THE SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

REPORT

DRAWN UP BY

**THE EUROPEAN OPINION RESEARCH GROUP
EEIG**

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FOR

Directorate-General "Employment and Social Affairs"

MANAGED AND ORGANISED BY

**Directorate-General Press and Communication
"Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct"**

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This opinion survey, managed and organised by Directorate-General for Press and Communication, "Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct", was carried out at the request of Directorate-General "Employment and Social Affairs".

It took place between the 2nd of January and the 6th of February 2001 in all member states of the European Union, under the general coordination of the European Opinion Research Group EEIG, who are based in Brussels.

The questionnaire, the name of the institutes associated with the research and the technical specifications can be found in the appendices.

This report in no way engages the European Commission in any responsibilities.

The original language of this report is French.

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Introduction

The opinion survey analysed in this report took place between the 2nd of January and the 6th of February 2001 in the fifteen member states, as part of Eurobarometer¹ 54.2, at the request of the Directorate-General "Employment and Social Affairs" of the European Commission.

This report tackles the perception that Europeans have of their social situation. In particular, it develops the following themes :

- Europeans' reactions to important changes taking place in the world
- The impact of new technology on daily life, leisure time, access to information, ...
- Responsibility for ethical questions raised by new technology
- The current / future vision of employment
- Geographical mobility

In each member state, these questions were asked to a representative sample of the national population aged fifteen and over. 16 014 people in total were interviewed, an average of around 1 000 people per member state, except in Germany (2 000 : 1 000 in the new Länder and 1 000 in the old Länder), the United Kingdom (1 300 : 1 000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland) and Luxembourg (600). We should point out that the figures presented in this report relating to the European Union as a whole are a weighted average of the national figures. The weighting used for each member state is the share represented by the population aged 15 and over of that country within the population aged 15 and over of the European Community as a whole².

The technical specifications, which can be found in the appendices, give details about all issues relating to the methodology such as fieldwork dates, sample selection, population covered, weighting, confidence limits, etc. We should define certain terms used in these technical specifications : the marginal weighting factor is the one based on just a single variable, such as age or sex, while the crossed weighting factor is based on two variables crossed with one another, such as age with sex for example. The NUTS regions are « a classification of the regions in the European Union according to a hierarchical structure with three levels ». The Eurobarometer is weighted on the basis of the NUTS 2 regions.

It should also be noted that the total of the percentages presented in the graphs illustrating the report and in the tables forming the appendices, might be over 100% if the respondent had the possibility of giving several answers to the same question.

It is also possible that the total doesn't add up to exactly 100%, but a number very close to it (99% or 101% for example). This is due to rounding.

¹ Eurobarometer surveys, or more precisely « standard Eurobarometer surveys », have been conducted since 1973 (EB N° 0), on behalf of the former Central Administrative Body X of the European Commission, which today is the Central Administrative Body for Education and Culture. They include Greece since autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since autumn 1985, East Germany since autumn 1990 and Austria, Finland and Sweden since spring 1995.

² Cf. the technical specifications can be found in the appendices.

The following abbreviations are used to refer to the member states :

B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
WD	Old Länder
D	Germany
OD	New Länder
GR	Greece
E	Spain
%F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

A remark should be made about the separation between the old and new Länder in Germany, which became justified when East Germany was included in the list of states covered by the Eurobarometer, in Autumn 1990. This distinction has been maintained despite the reunification, as it often brings to light clear differences of opinion between the two territories.

The abbreviation used to refer to the European Union as a whole is « EU 15 ». As to the abbreviation « DK », it signifies « Don't Know ».

A. Reaction of the European population to important changes taking place in the world.

Q.2 Would you say that there are important changes taking place in the world which have an impact on you personally ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	48.4	48.1	3.5
DK	58.2	38.1	3.7
D WEST	46.9	41.1	12.0
D TOTAL	47.0	41.3	11.7
D EAST	47.3	42.1	10.5
GR	68.3	26.6	5.1
E	56.2	39.4	4.4
F	41.6	53.4	5.0
IRL	60.4	32.6	6.9
I	59.5	33.0	7.5
L	58.9	37.2	3.9
NL	60.8	32.6	6.6
A	52.1	36.4	11.6
P	60.2	28.8	11.1
FIN	65.6	28.4	6.0
S	64.9	32.2	2.9
UK TOTAL	48.5	46.1	5.4
EU 15	52.0	40.8	7.2

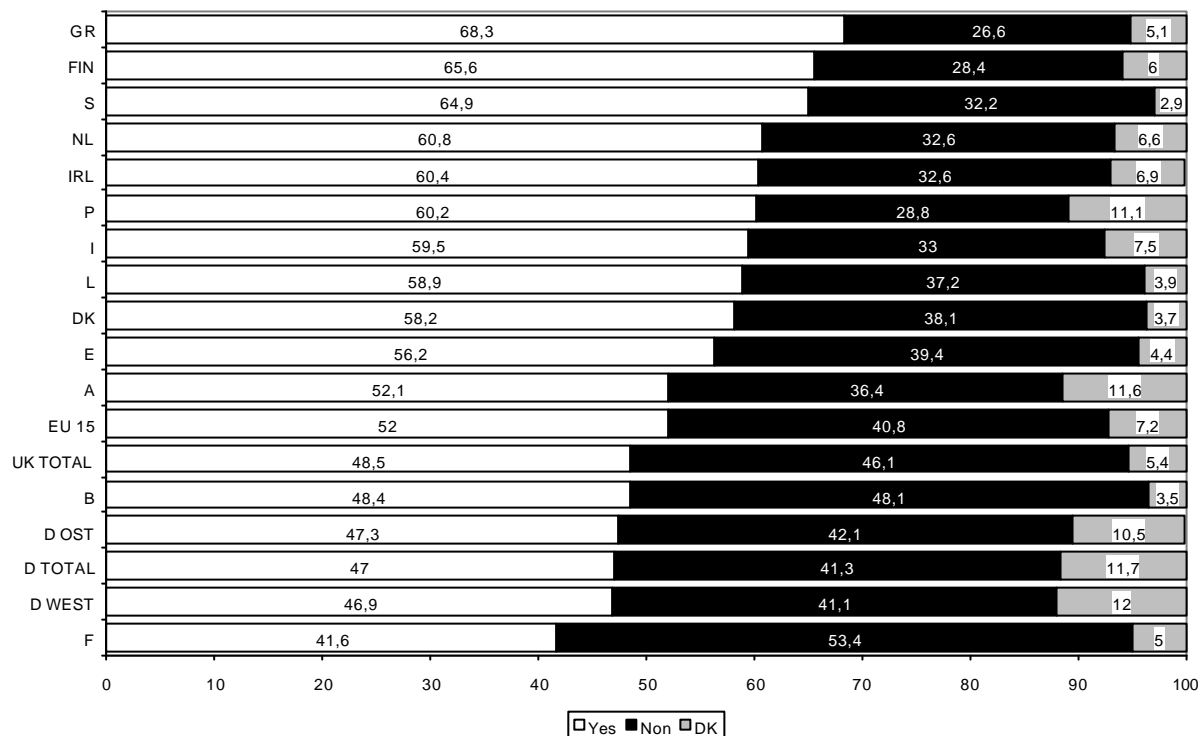
1. Changes in the world and their impact on the citizen

At a total European Union level, the proportion of citizens who consider that the major changes taking place in the world have an impact on them is only eleven points more than those who do not feel the consequences of these changes.

Only Belgium, Germany and France come under the European average. Moreover, France is the only country where the proportion of negative responses is greater than the proportion of positive ones, while in Belgium, the two types of response command almost identical proportions.

Above the 60% of positive responses mark, we observe an amalgam of countries from both the North and South of Europe, but countries which share the common trait of not being one of the five big member states. In the leading trio we find Greece, Finland and Sweden who stand out with 65% of positive responses and over.

Q.2 Would you say that there are important changes taking place in the world which have an impact on you personally ?



55 % of men and 49 % of women said yes. This response increases distinctly with both level of education and income of the people interviewed. We should point out the low rate of affirmative responses for 55 year olds and over (43 % only, versus 55 % to 57 % for the other age groups). Executive level employees (66 %), students (64 %) and self-employed people (62 %) were proportionally the most numerous to have said yes, contrary to retired people (42 %) and people at home (45 %).

2. How at ease people feel with regard to these changes

Amongst the people who say they feel the impact on their daily lives of changes taking place in the world, a third feel at ease with them because they offer them more opportunities and simplify their lives, a quarter feel somewhat shaken up by these changes, a fifth challenge whether they really are important and a sixth display resistance towards them.

Q.3 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.2) Which of the following opinions best describes what you think of the changes taking place in the world ? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. I feel at ease with the changes taking place around me because they offer me more opportunities and make my daily life easier
2. The changes taking place around me happen so quickly that I have the feeling I can't keep up with them
3. I'm indifferent to the changes taking place around me because they don't really have any impact on my life
4. I don't like the sort of changes which are taking place around me
5. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
6. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	30.5	23.5	25.4	13.4	4.0	3.2
DK	52.3	22.2	9.9	7.6	6.1	1.9
D WEST	31.7	20.9	20.5	17.2	5.6	4.2
D TOTAL	32.2	20.2	20.5	17.3	5.5	4.3
D EAST	34.1	18.0	20.4	17.5	5.3	4.7
GR	30.3	31.6	13.2	20.1	2.1	2.8
E	37.8	19.3	20.0	14.3	6.4	2.2
F	29.7	26.0	25.6	11.1	4.8	2.8
IRL	48.3	19.3	19.2	7.5	3.0	2.7
I	29.2	31.4	18.9	16.4	3.0	1.2
L	36.5	25.3	15.3	14.9	6.2	1.8
NL	39.8	25.2	13.8	13.9	5.4	1.9
A	29.5	25.6	19.8	12.0	8.0	5.1
P	36.8	26.3	16.9	10.6	2.7	6.7
FIN	35.6	32.5	14.9	9.9	4.7	2.3
S	37.7	29.8	14.8	10.4	5.0	2.3
UK TOTAL	34.2	23.3	19.5	13.3	4.5	5.1
EU 15	33.1	24.6	20.0	14.3	4.8	3.2

The most educated people, like those with the highest income levels, experience a feeling of greater comfort with regard to the different changes taking place in the world than the least educated people and those on lower incomes. We should note that the response "I feel at ease with the changes taking place around me ..." was chosen by 37 % of men versus only 29 % of women. As would be logically expected, the feeling of ease with regard to changes taking place in the world declines very distinctly with age of the people interviewed (from 50 % to 19 %). Executive level employees (51 %) form the only socio-professional group to go beyond the absolute majority for the response "feel at ease...", while amongst retired people this response only reaches 18 %.

B. Impact of new technology in the next 5 or 10 years.

1. Impact on daily life

Q.4 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your daily life in the next five or ten years ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. New technology will make my life easier and reduce my stress
2. New technology will make my life easier but will increase my stress
3. New technology will make my life more difficult and increase my stress
4. New technology will make my life more difficult but will reduce my stress
5. I don't think new technology will have any impact on my daily life in the next five or ten years
6. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK

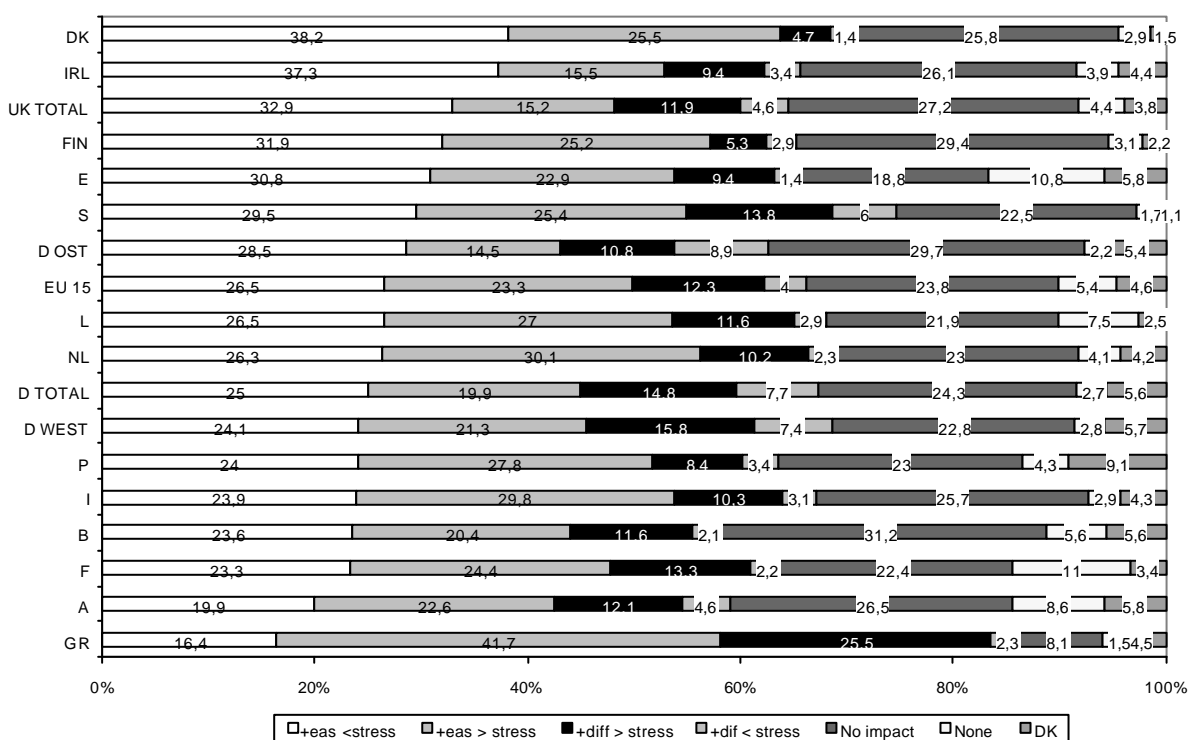
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	23.6	20.4	11.6	2.1	31.2	5.6	5.6
DK	38.2	25.5	4.7	1.4	25.8	2.9	1.5
D WEST	24.1	21.3	15.8	7.4	22.8	2.8	5.7
D TOTAL	25.0	19.9	14.8	7.7	24.3	2.7	5.6
D EAST	28.5	14.5	10.8	8.9	29.7	2.2	5.4
GR	16.4	41.7	25.5	2.3	8.1	1.5	4.5
E	30.8	22.9	9.4	1.4	18.8	10.8	5.8
F	23.3	24.4	13.3	2.2	22.4	11.0	3.4
IRL	37.3	15.5	9.4	3.4	26.1	3.9	4.4
I	23.9	29.8	10.3	3.1	25.7	2.9	4.3
L	26.5	27.0	11.6	2.9	21.9	7.5	2.5
NL	26.3	30.1	10.2	2.3	23.0	4.1	4.2
A	19.9	22.6	12.1	4.6	26.5	8.6	5.8
P	24.0	27.8	8.4	3.4	23.0	4.3	9.1
FIN	31.9	25.2	5.3	2.9	29.4	3.1	2.2
S	29.5	25.4	13.8	6.0	22.5	1.7	1.1
UK TOTAL	32.9	15.2	11.9	4.6	27.2	4.4	3.8
EU 15	26.5	23.3	12.3	4.0	23.8	5.4	4.6

At a total European Union level, the predominant opinions can be grouped into three main categories : those citizens who think new technology will make their life easier and reduce their stress (26.5%), those citizens who consider that new technology won't have any impact on their daily life (23.8%) and those who believe new technology, although making their life easier, will also increase their stress (23.3%).

In the first category, those countries which stand out are Denmark (38.2%), Ireland (37.3%), the United Kingdom (32.9%), Finland (31.9%) and Spain (30.8%). In the second category, out in the lead are Belgium (31.2%), the new Länder (29.7%) and Finland (29.4%). And in the third category, we discover Greece (41.7%), which clearly stands out from the other member states due the extent of this mixed response, followed by the Netherlands (30.1%) and Italy (29.8%) at around twelve points behind.

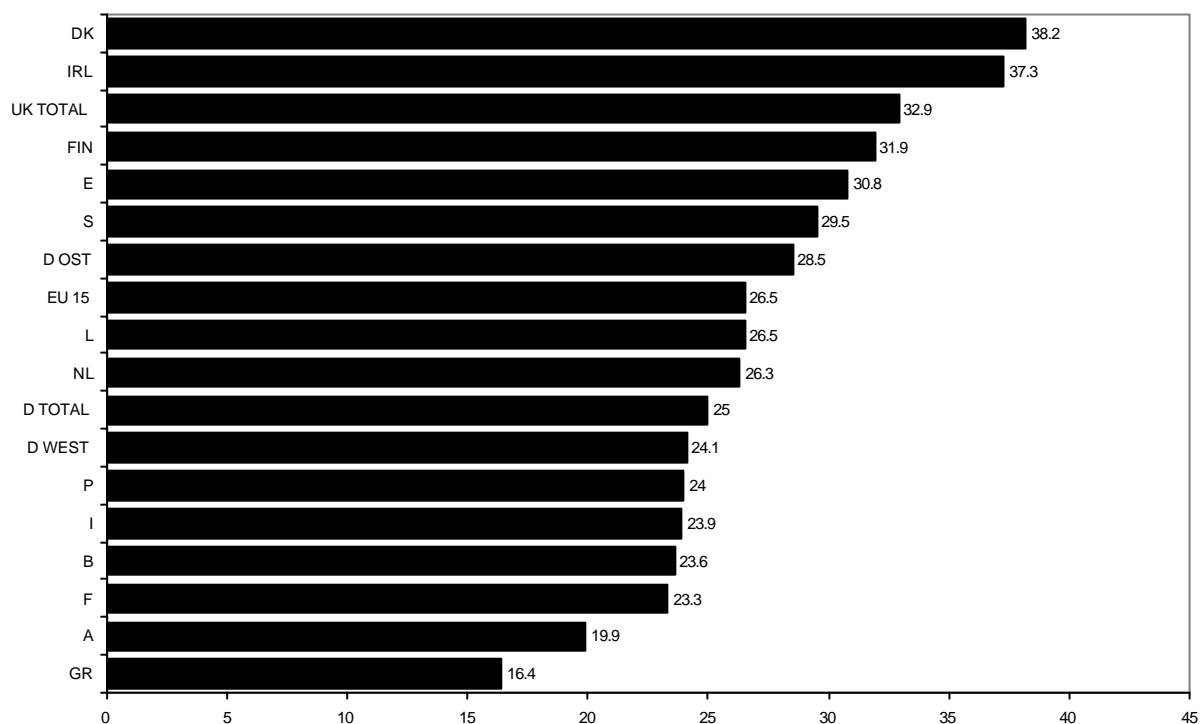
Q.4 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your daily life in the next five or ten years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. New technology will make my life easier and reduce my stress
2. New technology will make my life easier but will increase my stress
3. New technology will make my life more difficult and increase my stress
4. New technology will make my life more difficult but will reduce my stress
5. I don't think new technology will have any impact on my daily life in the next five or ten years
6. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK



Q.4 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your daily life in the next five or ten years ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

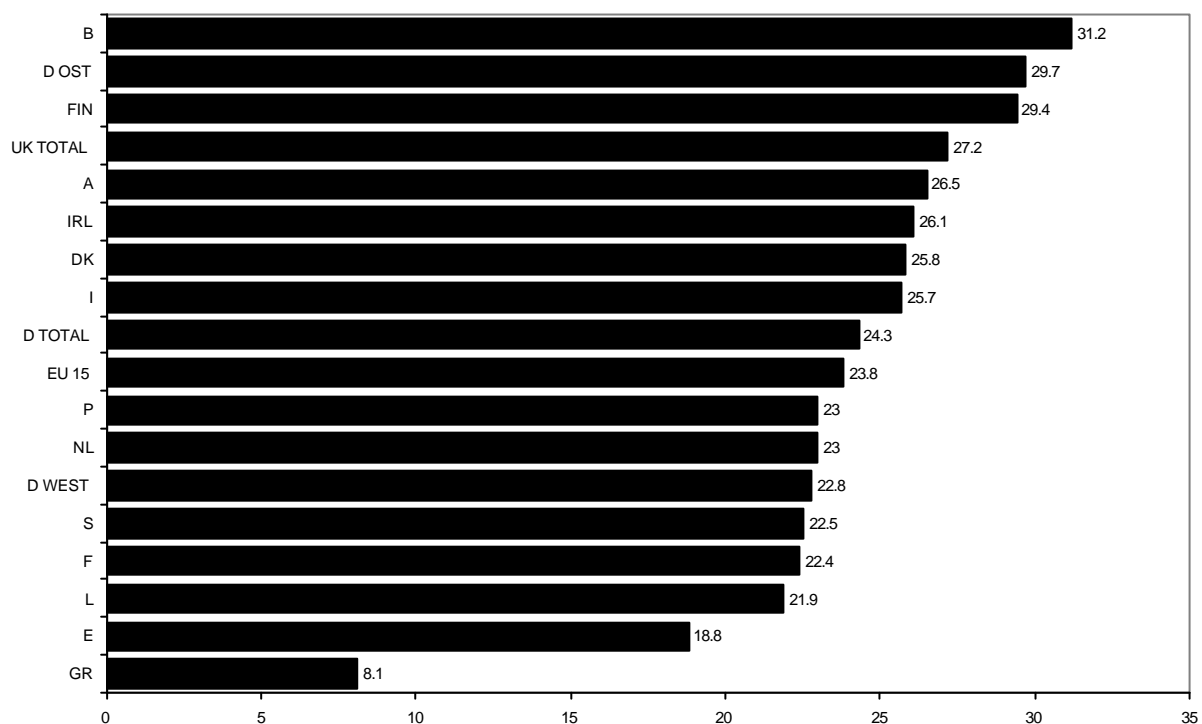
1. **New technology will make my life easier and reduce my stress**
2. New technology will make my life easier but will increase my stress
3. New technology will make my life more difficult and increase my stress
4. New technology will make my life more difficult but will reduce my stress
5. I don't think new technology will have any impact on my daily life in the next five or ten years
6. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK



It is interesting to note that this assertion convinces less than one person out of every four in the old Länder, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and Greece.

Q.4 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your daily life in the next five or ten years ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

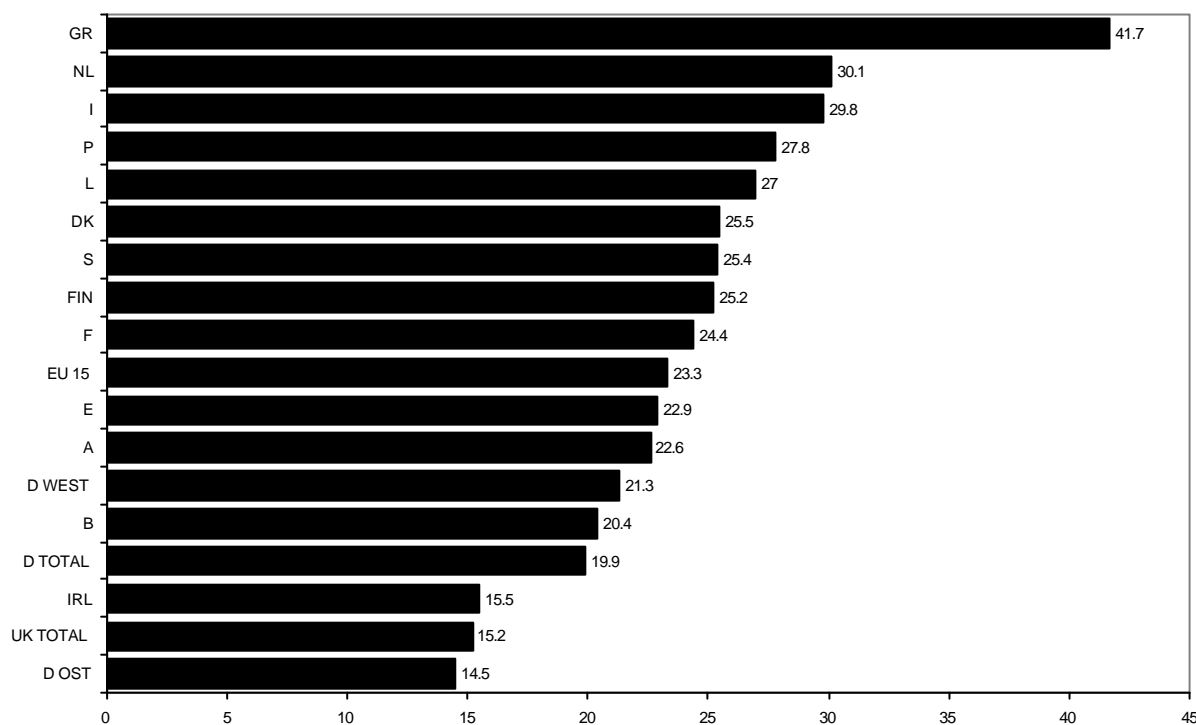
1. New technology will make my life easier and reduce my stress
2. New technology will make my life easier but will increase my stress
3. New technology will make my life more difficult and increase my stress
4. New technology will make my life more difficult but will reduce my stress
- 5. I don't think new technology will have any impact on my daily life in the next five or ten years**
6. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK



At the other end of the scale, it is interesting to note that this proposition is supported by more than a quarter of the population in Belgium, the new Länder, Finland, the United Kingdom, Austria, Ireland, Denmark and Italy.

Q.4 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your daily life in the next five or ten years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. New technology will make my life easier and reduce my stress
- 2. New technology will make my life easier but will increase my stress**
3. New technology will make my life more difficult and increase my stress
4. New technology will make my life more difficult but will reduce my stress
5. I don't think new technology will have any impact on my daily life in the next five or ten years
6. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK



As we observed earlier, Greece stands out a long way from the other countries on this response, with more than four people out of ten expressing a mixed opinion about the impact of new technology on their daily life.

More men (30 %) think that new technology will make their lives easier and reduce their stress than women (23 %). We notice that as education and income levels increase, there is also a distinct increase in this response. The opposite is true when it comes to age of the people interviewed. Students (48 %) are right out ahead for this response, contrary to retired people (12 % only).

2. Impact on access to information

Invited to choose from amongst three possible consequences regarding their access to information, resulting from the development of new information technology in the next five or ten years, European citizens mainly chose the first of these options, that is to say better information about the subjects which interest them (51.4%).

However, a fifth of the European population consider that this development will lead to a plethora of information, more likely to hinder comprehension than improve it. And another fifth reject the idea that this development will have an impact on their access to information.

Q.5 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on your access to information in the next five or ten years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. *I will be better informed about the subjects which interest me*
2. *The overload of information will make things more confused*
3. *I don't think new technology will have any impact on my access to information*
4. *None of these (SPONTANEOUS)*
5. *DK*

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	43.7	21.2	26.2	4.7	4.2
DK	66.9	10.2	20.7	1.4	0.7
D WEST	45.6	25.4	19.9	3.7	5.5
D TOTAL	45.6	24.3	20.8	3.9	5.4
D EAST	46.0	20.1	24.4	4.5	5.0
GR	44.0	32.3	13.0	3.3	7.5
E	55.9	11.9	21.1	5.8	5.3
F	46.9	24.7	18.1	7.9	2.5
IRL	62.1	8.7	20.8	3.4	5.0
I	52.2	21.0	19.4	2.8	4.6
L	47.9	21.7	21.0	5.2	4.2
NL	58.6	18.7	16.7	2.9	3.0
A	51.0	16.5	21.9	5.5	5.0
P	51.8	19.5	18.2	2.3	8.2
FIN	60.6	15.8	20.8	1.8	1.1
S	63.3	14.5	18.4	2.0	1.8
UK TOTAL	56.6	14.3	21.1	3.5	4.4
EU 15	51.4	19.9	19.9	4.3	4.4

The majority opinion is shared with most conviction in Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and Finland. It attracts the least consent in Belgium, Greece, Germany and Luxembourg.

The negative impact that an overload of information might have is mainly detected in Greece, the old Länder and France.

Rejection of the impact is especially felt in Belgium and the new Länder.

More men (56 %) think they will be better informed about the subjects that interest them thanks to new technology than women (47 %). The socio-demographic variables throw out identical conclusions to those in Q.4, as the higher the level of education and income, the much greater the proportion of this response. Once again, the opposite is true for age of the people interviewed. Students (78 %) are the clear leaders for this response, contrary to retired people (only 27 %).

3. Impact on leisure time

Q.6.a Do you think that in five to ten years time, you will have more or less leisure time thanks to new technology ?

1. More
2. Less
3. Will stay about the same (SPONTANEOUS)
4. DK
5. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	37.1	21.5	37.5	3.9	2.16
DK	25.6	13.9	57.6	2.8	2.12
D WEST	34.0	18.5	38.6	9.0	2.17
D TOTAL	35.2	18.2	37.9	8.7	2.19
D EAST	39.5	17.3	35.2	7.9	2.24
GR	30.4	46.0	18.8	4.7	1.84
E	34.4	17.3	41.9	6.4	2.18
F	38.8	13.3	44.6	3.3	2.26
IRL	45.6	15.1	33.9	5.4	2.32
I	33.3	19.9	40.9	5.9	2.14
L	38.5	20.4	35.0	6.1	2.19
NL	36.0	19.4	39.9	4.7	2.17
A	34.6	21.1	36.9	7.3	2.15
P	40.8	26.8	23.6	8.8	2.15
FIN	32.6	17.5	48.4	1.6	2.15
S	35.0	18.0	43.4	3.6	2.18
UK TOTAL	37.2	18.8	37.8	6.1	2.20
EU 15	35.7	18.9	39.4	6.0	2.18

4. Impact on the feeling of security.

Q.6.b And what about how secure you feel ?

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	20.2	46.1	29.4	4.3	1.73
DK	14.2	21.5	59.6	4.8	1.92
D WEST	19.9	38.2	29.6	12.3	1.79
D TOTAL	20.4	39.3	28.5	11.8	1.79
D EAST	22.1	43.5	24.4	10.0	1.76
GR	28.2	54.3	12.3	5.2	1.72
E	25.5	23.2	42.9	8.4	2.03
F	17.2	33.8	45.4	3.6	1.83
IRL	30.9	17.7	40.1	11.3	2.15
I	29.7	22.6	38.8	8.9	2.08
L	29.4	37.2	24.9	8.5	1.91
NL	22.6	40.0	31.4	6.0	1.82
A	31.2	23.8	37.7	7.4	2.08
P	30.3	40.3	20.5	9.0	1.89
FIN	26.8	31.0	38.5	3.7	1.96
S	28.6	29.9	35.9	5.6	1.99
UK TOTAL	28.8	23.6	38.9	8.7	2.06
EU 15	24.3	31.2	36.4	8.1	1.92

5. Impact on the risk of accidents

Q.6.c And what about the risk of accidents ?

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	40.1	18.9	34.1	6.9	2.23
DK	19.1	20.1	53.8	7.0	1.99
D WEST	25.8	26.8	32.0	15.4	1.99
D TOTAL	26.9	26.4	32.0	14.8	2.01
D EAST	31.0	24.8	32.1	12.2	2.07
GR	57.5	24.1	12.0	6.4	2.36
E	26.1	23.3	41.1	9.5	2.03
F	25.8	20.5	47.4	6.3	2.06
IRL	19.7	23.3	39.8	17.3	1.96
I	27.9	26.5	32.4	13.1	2.02
L	39.0	24.0	28.4	8.6	2.16
NL	32.3	23.0	36.8	7.9	2.10
A	32.6	23.4	34.6	9.4	2.10
P	47.8	23.8	19.5	8.9	2.26
FIN	33.7	26.5	34.8	5.0	2.08
S	29.5	33.5	27.7	9.3	1.96

Impact of new technology on leisure time, feeling of security and risk of accidents

Citizens were asked to say what they thought the likely impact of new technology, in terms of an increase or a reduction, would be on their leisure time, their feeling of security and the risk of accidents.

The graph on the following page shows the average for each country and for the European Union as a whole. It is calculated for each of the three dimensions on a three point scale going from "will increase" (3.0) to "will decrease" (1.0), passing through "will stay about the same"³ (2.0).

The countries are ranked according to their average score for the leisure time dimension.

We observe three possible situations :

- The average score for the risk of accidents dimension is inferior to that of the feeling of security dimension, which itself is inferior that of the leisure time dimension.
- The average score for the risk of accidents dimension is superior to that of the feeling of security dimension, but inferior to that of the leisure time dimension.
- The average score for the risk of accidents dimension is superior to both that of the feeling of security dimension and the leisure time dimension.

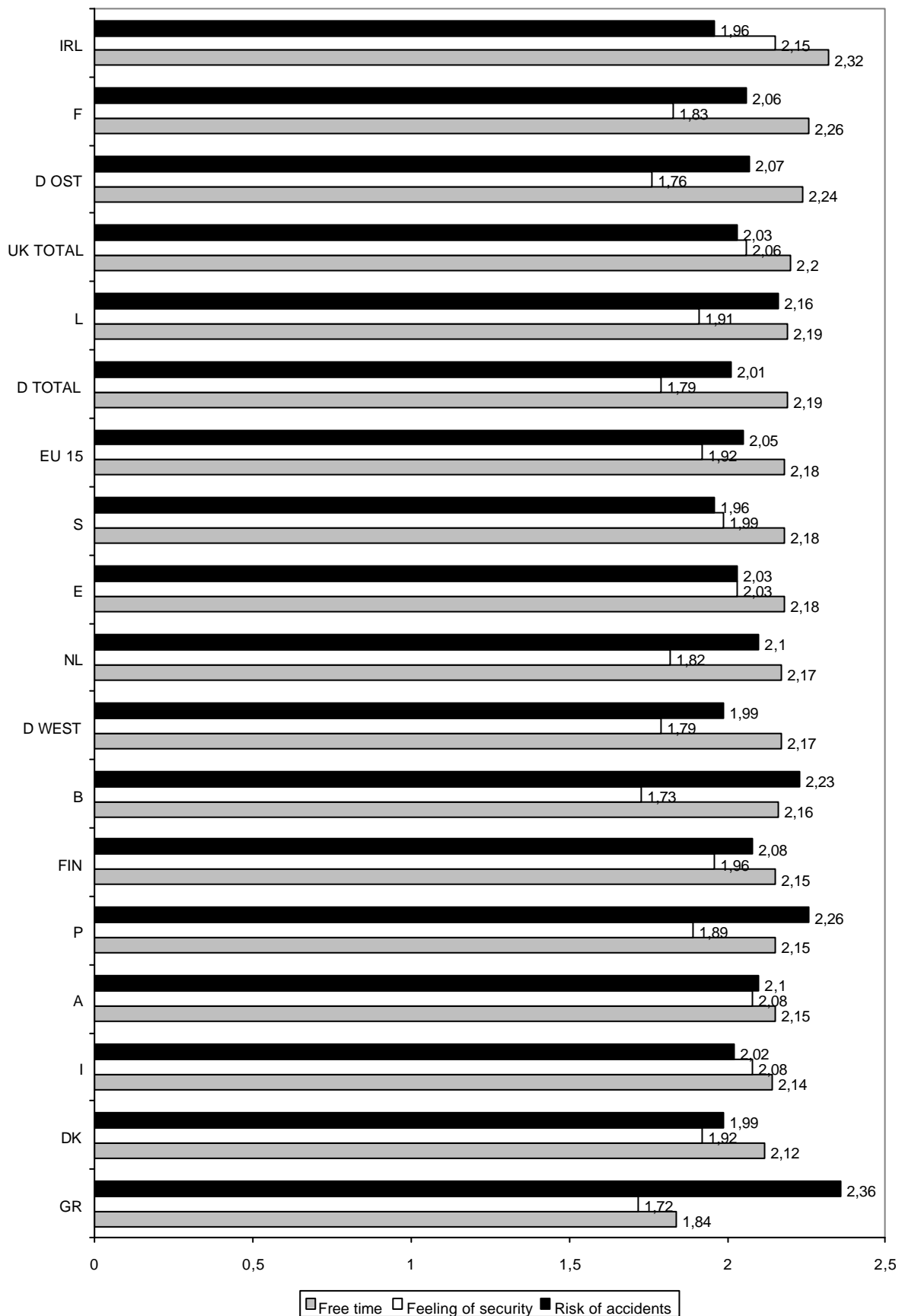
In the first situation, we find Ireland, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Italy. France, the new Länder, Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, the old Länder, Finland and Denmark are in the second situation, while in the third situation we find Belgium, Portugal, Austria and Greece.

Spain is a specific case since the average scores for the risk of accidents and feeling of security dimensions are identical, and inferior to the average score for the leisure time dimension.

³ This is a category which wasn't explicitly offered to respondents. It is there to record any citizens giving this response spontaneously.

Interpreting these average scores compared to the central point, which is two, reveals that as a general rule the public tends to expect their leisure time to increase (except in Greece, where public opinion seems to be that new technology won't have any impact on leisure time). Expectations with regard to how secure people feel, on the other hand, are close to the status quo. We should nevertheless point out a certain pessimism on this score in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal and Greece. As to expectations with regard to the risk of accidents, they are also close to the status quo, except in Luxembourg, Belgium, Portugal and Greece where respondents tend to think there will be an increase in the risk of accidents due to new technology.

Q.6.a Do you think that in five to ten years time, you will have more or less leisure time thanks to new technology ? Q.6.b And what about how secure you feel ? Q.6.c And what about the risk of accidents ? (Average)



Analysis of sociodemographic variables

Average scores for parts a and b of Q.6 increase with level of education and income, but decline with age. We observe the exact opposite for part c. For parts a and b, the average amongst men is higher than amongst women, whilst the opposite is true for part c. Executive level employees, students and white collar workers display the highest average scores for parts a and b, but the lowest ones for part c.

6. Impact on the sharing of household tasks.

Q.7 Do you think that, in the next five to ten years, new technology will have an impact on how household tasks are shared amongst household members ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	29.5	62.6	7.9
DK	23.3	72.6	4.1
D WEST	30.0	56.0	14.0
D TOTAL	29.5	57.3	13.3
D EAST	27.4	62.2	10.4
GR	49.5	38.4	12.1
E	52.3	34.7	13.0
F	34.9	55.9	9.2
IRL	33.0	51.5	15.5
I	37.8	45.6	16.6
L	36.3	52.0	11.7
NL	36.8	56.5	6.7
A	35.7	49.5	14.8
P	55.4	26.2	18.4
FIN	30.6	63.3	6.2
S	39.7	54.5	5.8
UK TOTAL	28.5	62.2	9.4
EU 15	35.8	52.3	11.9

Impact of new technology on the sharing of household tasks

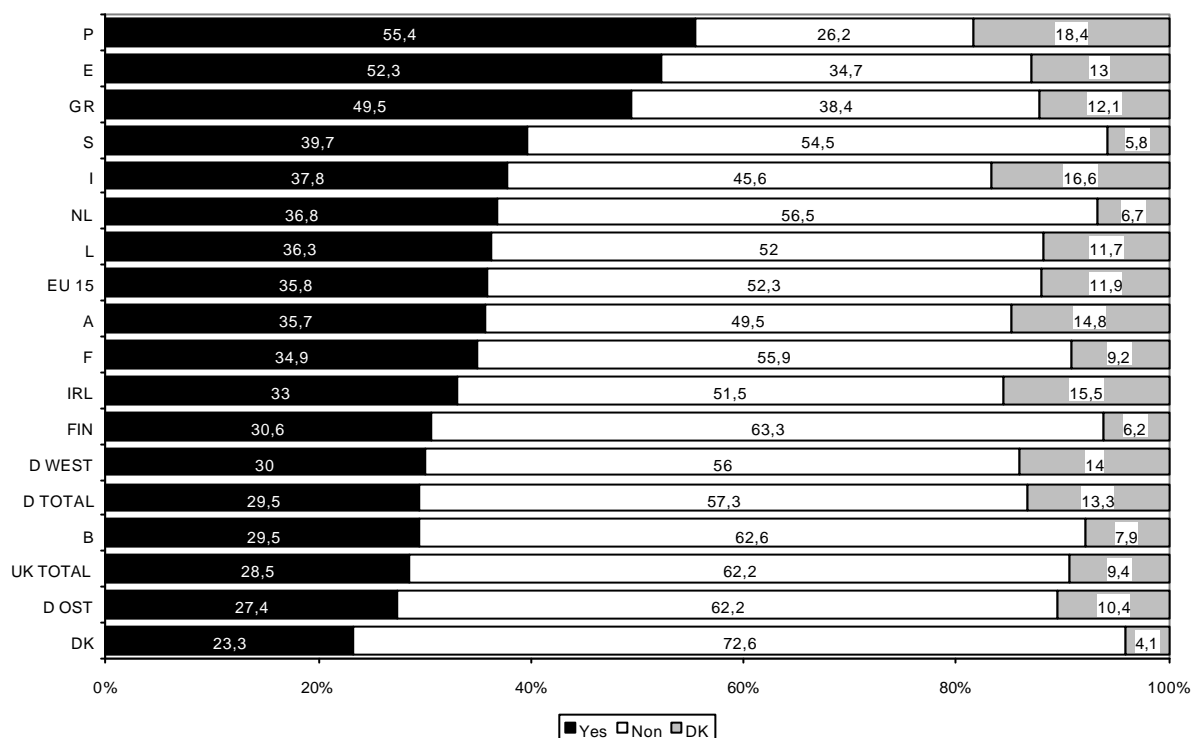
In Portugal, Spain and Greece, we observe very marked expectations about the impact that new technology will have on how household tasks are shared amongst household members.

The proportion of positive responses in these three countries is far superior to the proportion of negative ones. In all the other member states, it's the proportion of negative responses which is greater, often by a long way.

For example, in Denmark the difference between the proportion of negative and positive responses is 49 points, in the new Länder 35 points, in the United Kingdom 34 points and in both Germany and Finland 33 points.

We should also note the high level of « DK » responses in Portugal, Italy and Ireland.

Q.7 Do you think that, in the next five to ten years, new technology will have an impact on how household tasks are shared amongst household members ?



The negative response is more widespread amongst women (55 %) than men (50 %). Amongst 25 year olds and over, the negative response represents more than half of all opinions in this age bracket, whilst amongst 15-24 year olds, it only reaches 44%. 56 % of retired people and people at home chose no, versus only 39 % of students.

7. Impact on the family and social relations

Q.8 Do you think that new technology will have a positive or negative impact on your family and social relations in the next five to ten years ?

Country	Positive	Negative	No influence	DK	Average
B	36.1	18.4	37.4	8.1	2.19
DK	55.8	9.7	28.7	5.7	2.49
D WEST	29.3	21.4	32.5	16.8	2.10
D TOTAL	29.3	20.4	33.2	17.1	2.11
D EAST	29.4	16.7	35.7	18.2	2.16
GR	42.9	30.5	14.8	11.8	2.14
E	43.4	12.5	33.3	10.8	2.35
F	37.3	14.0	41.6	7.2	2.25
IRL	48.8	12.5	26.5	12.1	2.41
I	44.6	16.8	25.8	12.9	2.32
L	40.9	18.5	31.4	9.3	2.25
NL	31.7	42.1	18.8	7.3	1.89
A	38.2	19.1	29.2	13.6	2.22
P	54.7	10.4	19.2	15.7	2.53
FIN	42.0	14.6	38.2	5.2	2.29
S	52.7	16.0	26.2	5.1	2.39
UK TOTAL	45.4	17.1	27.0	10.5	2.32
EU 15	39.7	18.0	30.7	11.7	2.25

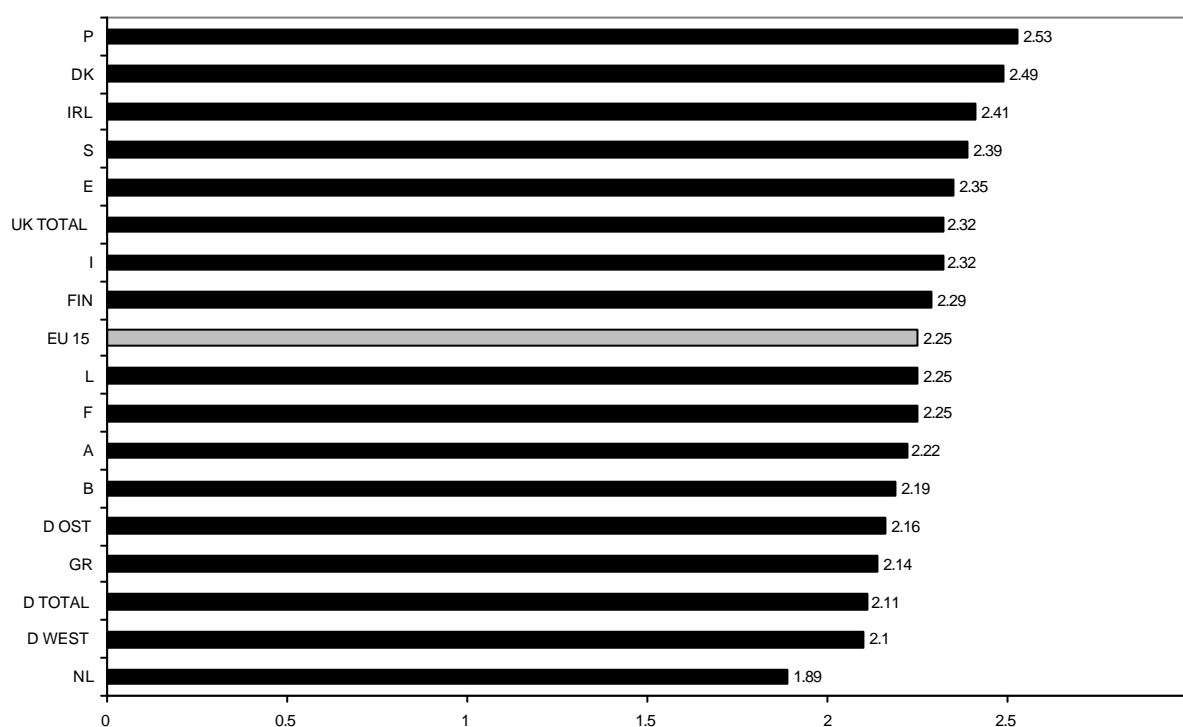
Impact of new technology on the family and social relations

Generally speaking, citizens' expectations with regard to the impact of new technology on their family and their social relations, tend to be either neutral or positive.

From the national averages presented in the graph below, we see that no country falls below the «2 » mark, apart from one, the Netherlands.

The countries which stand out as those where the citizens hope for most from new technology from the point of view of its positive impact on their family and social relations, are Portugal, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and Finland, all of which come above the European average (2.25).

Q.8 Do you think that new technology will have a positive or negative impact on your family and social relations in the next five to ten years ?



The average increases in a constant manner with both level of education and income of the people interviewed, but decreases in a similar manner with age. The average for men is very slightly higher than for women (2.27 and 2.22 respectively). Students (2.40) and executive level employees (2.30) lead the field leaving retired people (2.11) and unemployed people (2.20) some way behind.

8. Impact on criminal activity

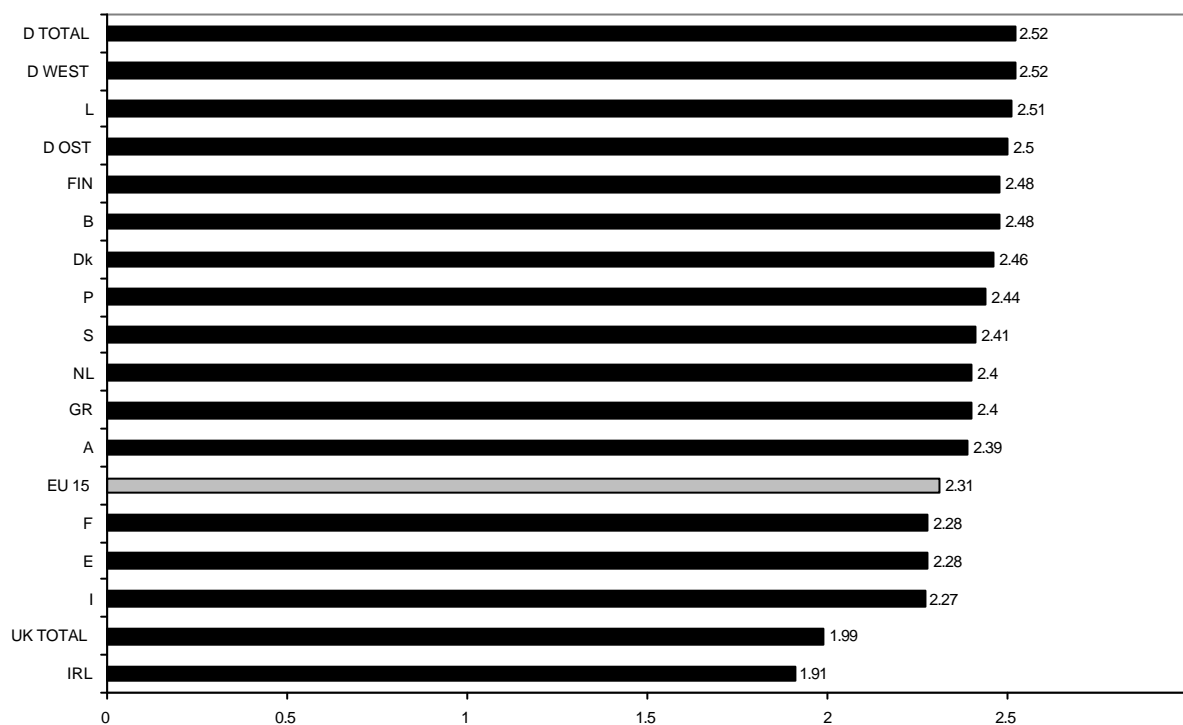
Q.9 Do you think that new technology will encourage or discourage criminal activities in the next five to ten years ?

Country	Will encourage	Will discourage	More or less the same	DK	Average
B	54.5	10.0	27.4	8.1	2.48
DK	53.1	10.5	28.9	7.5	2.46
D WEST	53.3	8.6	23.7	14.4	2.52
D TOTAL	53.5	9.1	23.4	14.0	2.52
D EAST	54.5	10.7	22.2	12.6	2.50
GR	57.5	21.5	10.7	10.2	2.40
E	36.3	13.6	32.6	17.5	2.28
F	40.8	16.0	31.8	11.4	2.28
IRL	28.3	35.9	25.1	10.7	1.91
I	41.8	18.1	28.1	12.0	2.27
L	61.9	14.0	17.3	6.8	2.51
NL	55.4	17.6	21.6	5.4	2.40
A	51.4	17.6	17.8	13.2	2.39
P	54.0	16.6	14.2	15.2	2.44
FIN	64.5	18.1	13.7	3.6	2.48
S	57.8	19.0	18.0	5.2	2.41
UK TOTAL	35.0	35.5	18.6	10.9	1.99
EU 15	45.3	17.8	24.8	12.1	2.31

Impact of new technology on criminal activity

The majority of public opinion in Europe considers that new technology will be more likely to encourage criminal activity rather than discourage it. This opinion is widespread in the member states, except in the United Kingdom and Ireland where people tend to think that new technology won't have any impact on criminal activity.

Q.9 Do you think that new technology will encourage or discourage criminal activities in the next five to ten years ?



Four hundredths of a point separate the average for women (2.33) and that for men (2.29) for this question. We observe that the average is higher amongst less educated people (2.38 versus 2.29 and 2.31 for the other levels of education). The average increases with age of the people interviewed, but declines with their level of income. Retired people (2.39) and people at home (2.36) display the highest mean scores for this question.

C. Those who benefit most from Internet

Q.10 Who, in your opinion, benefits most from Internet ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. The government and the civil service
2. Companies
3. Non governmental organisations (NGO)
4. Other interest groups
5. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
6. Everybody benefits from it (SPONTANEOUS)
7. Nobody
8. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	13.3	48.9	1.5	4.1	1.3	22.6	0.4	7.8
DK	7.8	65.7	2.7	6.7	0.8	12.3	0.3	3.7
D WEST	10.9	49.0	2.7	10.1	1.4	15.9	0.9	9.1
D TOTAL	11.5	48.4	2.5	10.1	1.5	16.1	0.8	9.0
D EAST	13.8	46.4	1.6	10.3	1.8	16.9	0.6	8.6
GR	19.9	40.5	0.6	13.0	0.8	10.1	0.7	14.6
E	19.1	33.7	0.4	3.7	1.1	26.9	0.8	14.2
F	12.7	45.0	1.8	7.2	2.8	21.3	1.2	8.1
IRL	11.2	51.9	1.8	2.4	1.3	22.8	1.3	7.3
I	13.9	37.2	3.8	9.4	1.4	23.3	0.9	10.2
L	13.1	43.6	1.5	6.6	3.5	23.6	0.8	7.3
NL	11.9	59.6	1.6	4.6	0.8	17.3	0.1	4.0
A	15.0	46.0	9.8	6.7	1.9	13.5	1.0	6.1
P	20.5	33.4	2.9	3.8	0.8	21.5	0.5	16.8
FIN	5.9	68.0	4.7	4.9	1.9	8.8	0.9	5.0
S	6.6	61.2	3.4	12.2	1.0	13.2	0.1	2.3
UK TOTAL	9.0	59.0	1.7	4.5	1.8	14.1	0.8	9.1
EU 15	12.8	46.8	2.4	7.3	1.6	18.9	0.8	9.4

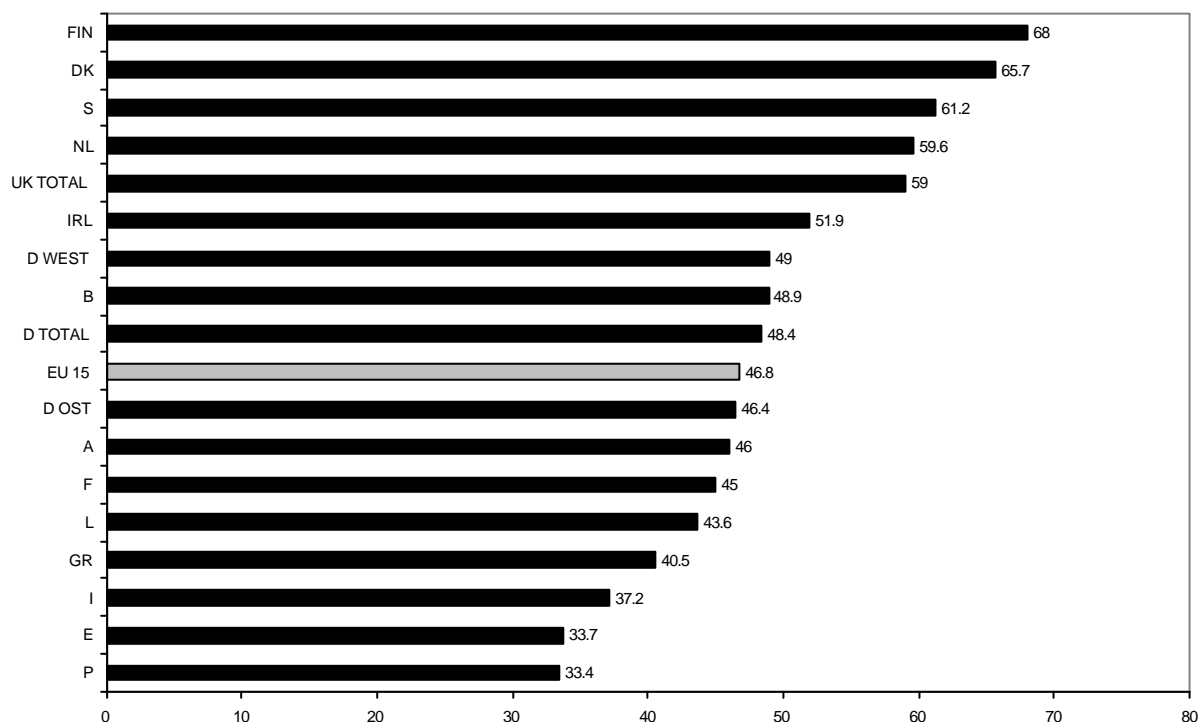
Companies benefit most from Internet

To the question of who, out of the government and the civil service, companies, non governmental organisations and other interest groups, benefits most from Internet, companies emerge as the clear winners of this quartet.

It is Scandinavian countries which attribute most weight to this response, followed by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Ireland, Germany and Belgium also come above the European average.

Q.10 Who, in your opinion, benefits most from Internet ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. The government and the civil service
- 2. Companies**
3. Non governmental organisations (NGO)
4. Other interest groups
5. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
6. Everybody benefits from it (SPONTANEOUS)
7. Nobody
8. DK



The majority response ("companies") attains 50 % amongst men but only 44 % amongst women. We notice that this response is lower amongst people with the lowest level of education (43 % versus 50 % and 49 % for the other levels of education). 45 % of 15-24 year olds and 55 year olds and over chose this majority response, whilst 25-39 year olds (48 %) and 40-54 year olds (49 %) were slightly more numerous. The spontaneous response "everybody benefits from it", increases with level of education but declines with age of the people interviewed. The response "Companies" only goes above the absolute majority in two socio-professional categories : white collar workers (52 %) and executive level employees (51 %). We should also point out that 26 % of students spontaneously gave the response "everybody benefits from it". Finally, the response "companies" reaches 56 % amongst people in the highest income group, versus only 43 % for people on the lowest incomes (48 % and 51 % for the two intermediary groups).

D. The effects of new technology

1. Opinion of European people

Q.11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

... new technology will reduce the differences in people's incomes

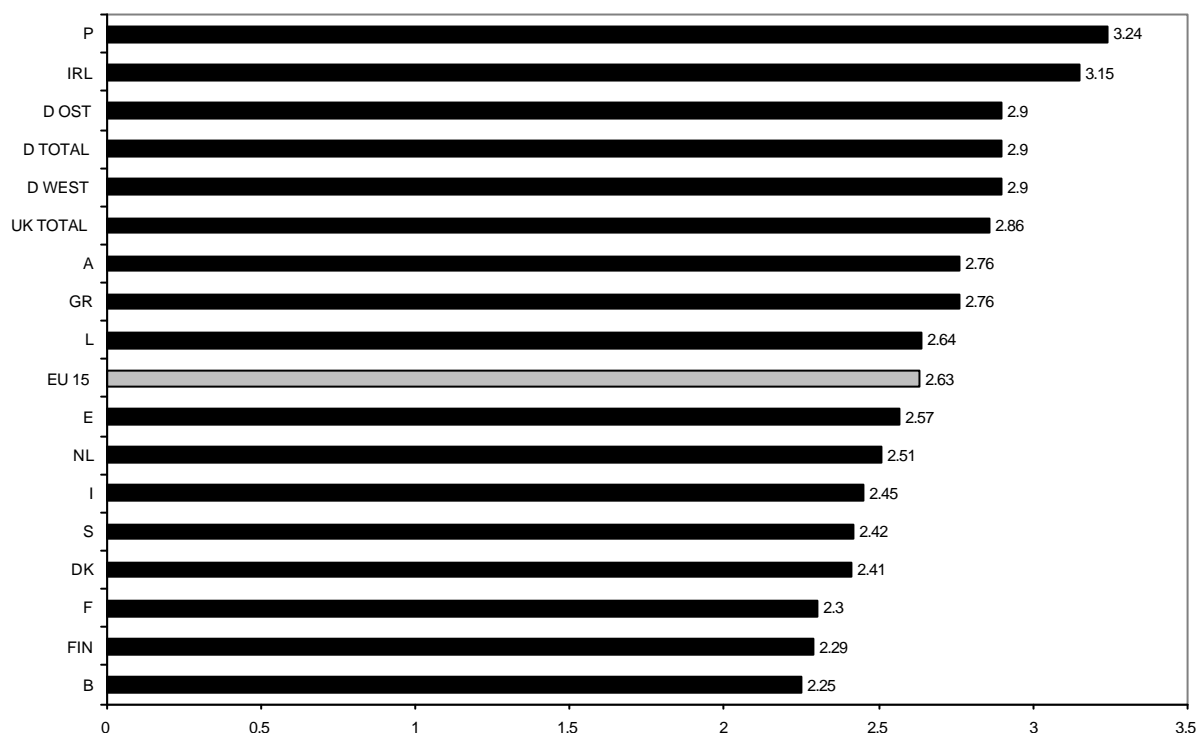
1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	5.3	11.9	13.6	29.9	30.6	8.7	2.25
DK	5.6	21.3	7.5	33.2	28.2	4.2	2.41
D WEST	7.3	15.1	36.5	23.6	7.6	10.0	2.90
D TOTAL	7.4	14.8	36.7	24.9	6.9	9.3	2.90
D EAST	8.0	13.7	37.2	29.6	4.5	6.9	2.90
GR	13.7	19.6	11.1	24.5	22.1	9.0	2.76
E	5.6	14.1	21.6	25.6	18.3	14.9	2.57
F	5.7	14.2	15.3	28.3	32.5	4.0	2.30
IRL	10.5	28.7	15.9	20.9	7.9	16.1	3.15
I	2.7	19.6	13.4	37.4	19.6	7.2	2.45
L	11.5	18.4	11.8	24.5	24.6	9.3	2.64
NL	2.9	22.1	8.8	48.8	12.7	4.7	2.51
A	13.0	19.7	14.5	25.0	21.6	6.2	2.76
P	6.6	37.4	16.6	24.7	2.5	12.3	3.24
FIN	5.3	16.9	5.1	43.0	26.8	3.0	2.29
S	5.8	16.4	19.5	25.6	29.5	3.0	2.42
UK TOTAL	5.9	27.3	13.3	24.6	13.0	15.8	2.86
EU 15	6.0	18.7	19.6	28.8	17.6	9.3	2.63

Will new technology reduce the differences in people's incomes ?

Calculating mean scores on a five point scale where "agree strongly" is worth 5, "agree a little", 4, "neither agree nor disagree", 3, "disagree a little", 2 and "disagree strongly", 1, the following conclusion stands out straight away : the European citizen thinks new technology won't tend to reduce the differences in people's incomes. Portugal and Ireland stand apart from this position, expressing an opinion close to "neither agree nor disagree".

Q.11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... new technology will reduce the differences in people's incomes (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average



Q.11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

...new technology will reduce the differences between individuals in terms of access to education and culture

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

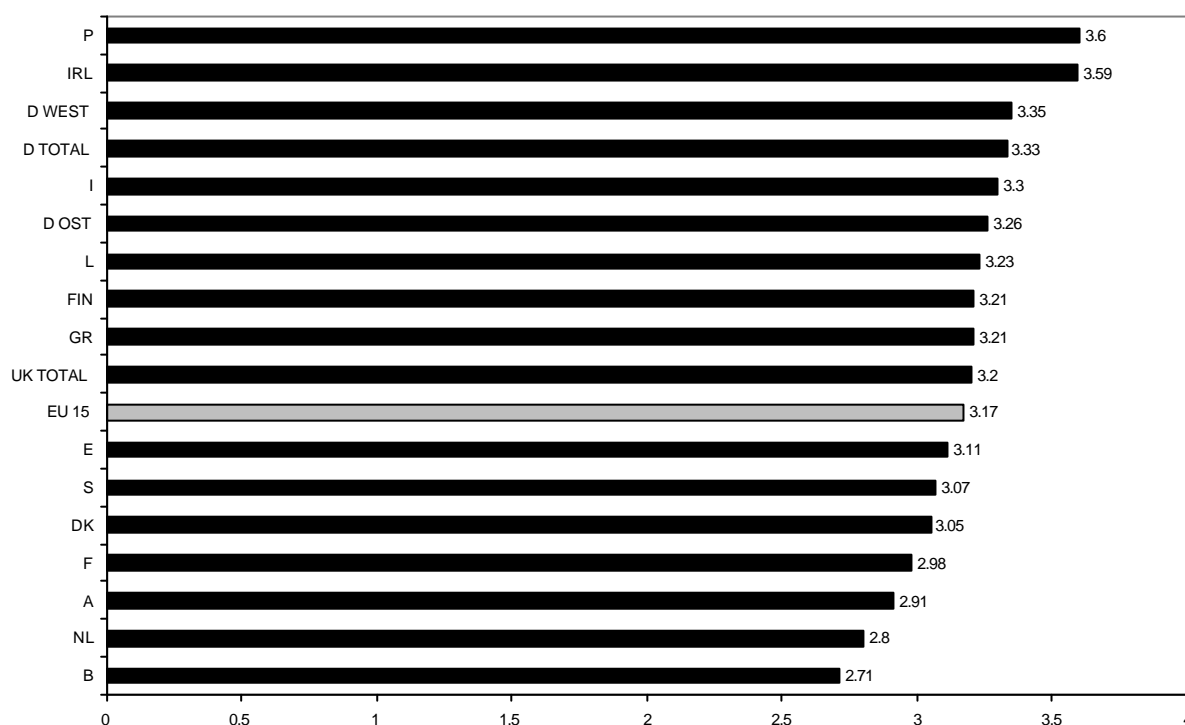
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	7.7	25.5	13.2	23.7	22.0	7.9	2.71
DK	11.7	35.8	6.4	27.8	13.6	4.7	3.05
D WEST	9.7	35.3	28.5	12.1	5.3	9.0	3.35
D TOTAL	9.7	34.2	28.9	13.4	5.0	8.8	3.33
D EAST	9.8	29.9	30.4	18.1	3.7	8.1	3.26
GR	16.9	28.7	14.8	19.6	11.7	8.2	3.21
E	8.2	34.0	16.7	17.6	11.4	12.1	3.11
F	10.0	34.7	13.9	18.6	19.3	3.5	2.98
IRL	21.0	37.9	10.6	16.6	4.9	9.1	3.59
I	9.4	43.9	13.5	19.7	7.4	6.1	3.30
L	16.8	31.8	11.3	19.7	12.3	8.1	3.23
NL	2.2	32.4	12.1	41.3	7.4	4.7	2.80
A	12.7	24.1	14.9	26.2	16.0	6.1	2.91
P	11.7	48.0	13.7	15.7	1.0	9.9	3.60
FIN	10.0	44.7	5.4	27.3	8.8	3.9	3.21
S	12.8	31.4	18.3	19.8	15.3	2.4	3.07
UK TOTAL	9.0	36.0	12.1	20.1	8.3	14.5	3.20
EU 15	9.6	35.9	17.0	19.2	10.1	8.3	3.17

Will new technology reduce the differences between individuals in terms of access to education and culture ?

The large majority of countries, with the exception of France, Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium, come above the « 3 » mark, thus expressing a certain level of expectation with regard to the positive impact that new technology will have on individuals' access to culture and education.

At the top of this scale we find Portugal and Ireland, followed by Germany and Italy.

Q.11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... new technology will reduce the differences between individuals in terms of access to education and culture (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
 - Average



Q.11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement ... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

...new technology will reduce the number of people who feel excluded from society

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

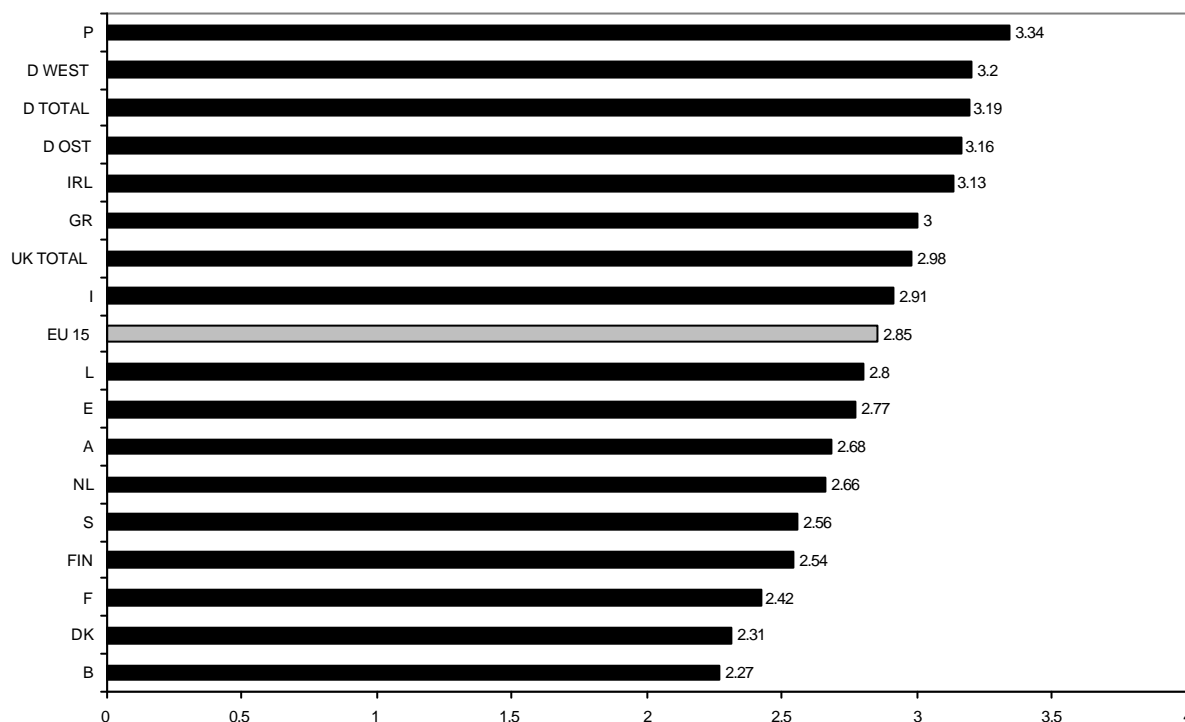
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	5.8	12.4	14.1	28.9	31.0	7.8	2.27
DK	5.5	17.0	7.4	36.3	29.0	4.7	2.31
D WEST	11.0	23.6	32.5	16.6	5.8	10.6	3.20
D TOTAL	10.7	23.6	32.4	17.7	5.3	10.3	3.19
D EAST	9.5	23.7	32.1	22.1	3.3	9.2	3.16
GR	13.5	23.7	16.8	21.6	14.6	9.8	3.00
E	6.8	23.8	16.6	23.2	17.2	12.4	2.77
F	5.9	18.9	13.7	29.2	28.4	3.9	2.42
IRL	14.5	26.6	13.1	23.5	10.5	11.9	3.13
I	7.2	31.4	14.3	26.3	13.8	7.0	2.91
L	12.1	23.9	9.3	26.5	20.0	8.2	2.80
NL	2.7	27.6	12.2	42.4	11.6	3.5	2.66
A	9.8	19.2	16.4	26.1	21.0	7.6	2.68
P	7.2	40.6	15.8	20.9	2.2	13.3	3.34
FIN	9.1	22.4	5.3	35.1	24.9	3.1	2.54
S	9.8	17.9	16.7	25.2	27.6	2.8	2.56
UK TOTAL	8.9	27.8	14.2	24.8	11.4	13.0	2.98
EU 15	8.1	24.8	18.4	24.9	15.0	8.8	2.85

Will new technology reduce the number of people who feel excluded from society ?

Only Ireland, Germany and Portugal are above the « 3 » mark. They therefore tend to have an image of the future where social exclusion will be efficiently combated by new technology.

The other member states either come at the «3 » mark or below it. There are also numerous member states who come below the European average (2.85), they are Luxembourg, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, France and Denmark with Belgium bringing up the rear.

Q.11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... new technology will reduce the number of people who feel excluded from society (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average



Q.11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement ... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

...new technology will mean that individuals will become more involved in politics

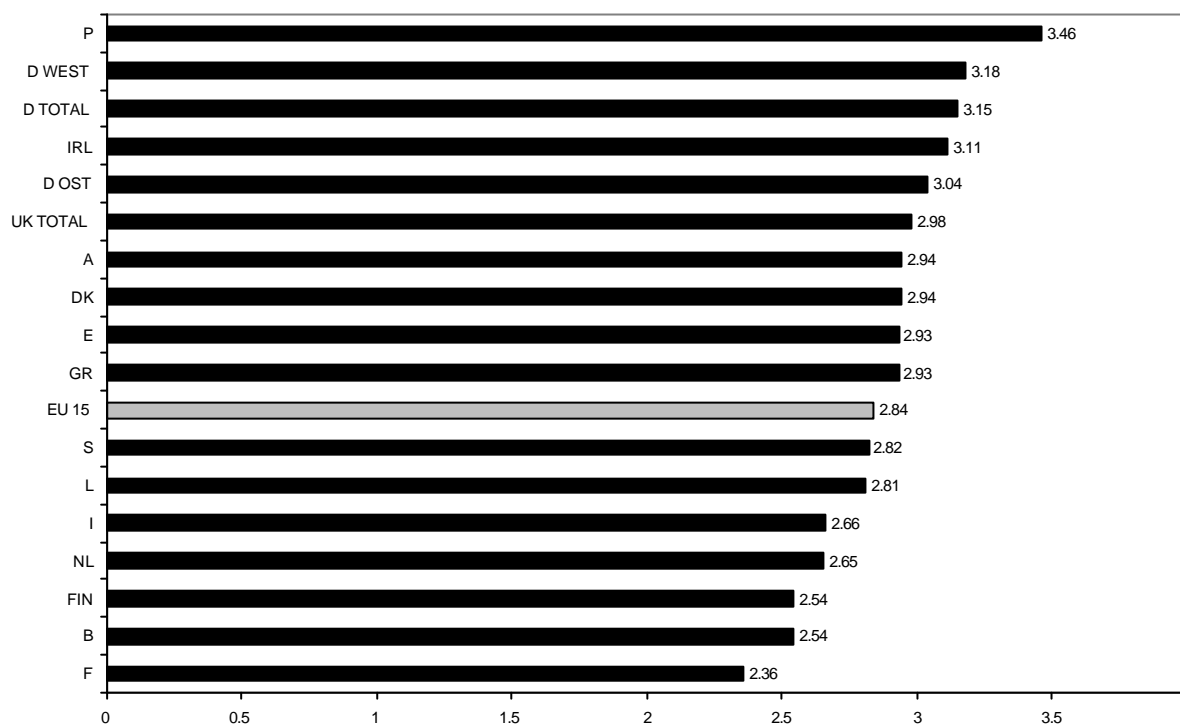
1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	4.3	18.0	20.6	23.0	22.2	11.9	2.54
DK	11.3	31.7	9.7	23.8	18.0	5.5	2.94
D WEST	10.6	25.4	29.8	13.6	8.8	11.9	3.18
D TOTAL	9.7	24.7	30.8	15.1	8.0	11.7	3.15
D EAST	6.3	22.0	34.9	20.8	5.1	10.8	3.04
GR	8.8	21.8	22.3	18.8	13.5	14.9	2.93
E	6.5	24.4	20.7	16.1	13.4	18.9	2.93
F	3.6	15.9	18.9	24.2	28.9	8.5	2.36
IRL	12.3	25.7	16.6	18.8	11.0	15.6	3.11
I	4.7	22.1	18.6	26.5	17.8	10.4	2.66
L	11.5	20.7	16.3	21.5	19.5	10.5	2.81
NL	1.6	23.6	15.6	39.7	9.0	10.4	2.65
A	10.5	24.4	19.1	23.8	13.4	8.9	2.94
P	7.6	39.7	20.4	13.8	1.3	17.3	3.46
FIN	5.4	23.6	8.4	37.1	20.5	5.0	2.54
S	8.8	24.3	23.6	18.2	20.6	4.5	2.82
UK TOTAL	5.5	27.7	18.4	21.0	9.5	17.9	2.98
EU 15	6.4	23.5	21.5	21.3	14.7	12.5	2.84

Will new technology mean that individuals will become more involved in politics ?

With the exception of Portugal, who displays a positive attitude with regard to the potential of new technology to make people become more involved in the political process, all countries adopt either a neutral position or have doubts on the subject. The most critical countries on this point are France, Belgium and Finland.

Q.11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... new technology will mean that individuals will become more involved in politics (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average



Analysis of sociodemographic variables

We observe several constant trends for all four parts of this question. Mean scores decline with level of education of the European citizens interviewed. It is the youngest respondents (15-24 year olds) who display the highest average each time. Responses to this question would not seem to differ according to gender. And the average for people in the highest income group is systematically lower than for each of the three other income groups.

For part 1 of this question, manual workers and people at home obtain the highest mean scores, while for parts 2, 3 and 4 it is always students who lead the field.

2. New forms of political participation offered

Q.12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

We should have more access to political representatives via Internet

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	17.4	30.5	20.3	12.4	11.5	8.0	3.33
DK	37.8	34.6	5.0	12.7	6.9	3.0	3.86
D WEST	19.5	35.2	15.4	8.2	9.4	12.3	3.54
D TOTAL	18.8	34.3	15.8	9.4	9.4	12.2	3.50
D EAST	16.3	31.0	17.6	13.8	9.4	12.0	3.35
GR	20.7	25.9	19.3	13.3	9.4	11.4	3.40
E	18.7	34.0	22.8	7.1	2.8	14.6	3.69
F	10.5	29.0	19.8	14.8	17.4	8.5	3.00
IRL	29.7	32.3	14.6	6.4	6.8	10.2	3.80
I	12.6	37.4	16.0	12.8	9.9	11.3	3.34
L	26.5	26.7	10.5	21.5	6.6	8.1	3.49
NL	10.2	55.3	12.2	13.4	2.5	6.4	3.61
A	27.3	30.2	18.6	10.8	4.6	8.4	3.71
P	7.0	43.5	26.1	9.8	1.2	12.4	3.52
FIN	28.1	43.6	5.4	15.2	4.9	2.9	3.77
S	27.4	29.5	20.0	7.6	9.8	5.8	3.61
UK TOTAL	22.9	41.2	9.6	9.0	4.9	12.5	3.78
EU 15	17.4	35.7	16.4	10.9	8.6	10.9	3.48

a) Access to political representatives via Internet

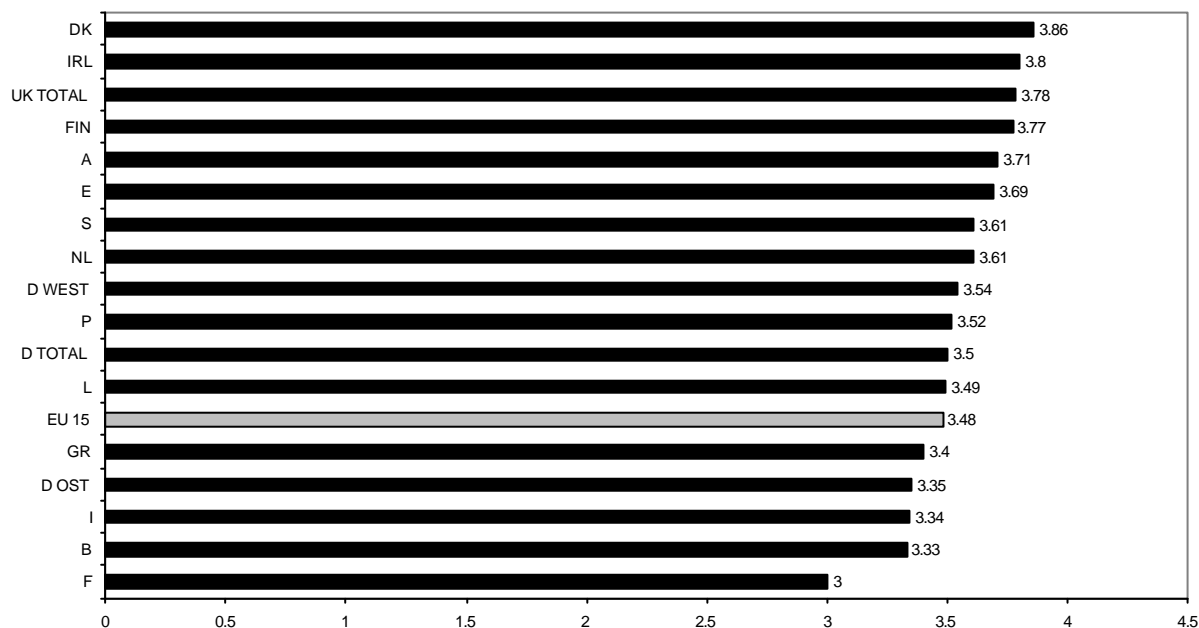
Should we have more access to political representatives via Internet ?

The average is once again calculated using a five point scale where "agree strongly" is worth 5, "agree a little", 4, "neither agree nor disagree", 3, "disagree a little", 2 and "disagree strongly", 1. We can see straight away that the national averages are, at worst, equal to 3, indicating expectations, with regard to the question raised, of greater access to political representatives via Internet.

Citizens most in favour of this evolution are to be found in Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Finland and Austria.

Q.12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average

We should have more access to political representatives via Internet.



b) Access to administrative bodies via Internet

Q.12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

There should be more direct access to administrative bodies via Internet.

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	24.2	34.5	17.4	9.5	8.0	6.4	3.61
DK	49.5	29.0	3.5	8.3	7.0	2.6	4.08
D WEST	33.6	37.1	10.7	4.2	6.4	8.1	3.95
D TOTAL	33.1	36.6	11.4	5.2	5.9	7.9	3.93
D EAST	30.9	34.8	14.0	8.9	4.0	7.5	3.86
GR	32.6	33.2	12.6	6.8	5.0	9.9	3.91
E	26.3	39.1	15.4	3.3	1.8	14.2	3.99
F	24.8	37.3	13.8	7.7	10.0	6.4	3.63
IRL	36.3	31.6	13.0	3.6	3.5	11.9	4.06
I	31.0	43.3	8.8	5.4	2.8	8.7	4.03
L	37.7	28.3	7.4	14.3	4.5	7.7	3.87
NL	12.2	58.2	10.3	10.4	2.3	6.5	3.72
A	35.3	30.7	14.4	7.8	4.6	7.2	3.91
P	11.8	47.8	19.9	6.1	0.9	13.5	3.73
FIN	34.5	43.2	4.8	10.3	4.0	3.2	3.97
S	35.0	31.0	14.5	6.3	7.3	6.0	3.85
UK TOTAL	25.1	35.8	11.8	8.8	5.3	13.2	3.77
EU 15	28.2	38.6	12.2	6.5	5.2	9.2	3.86

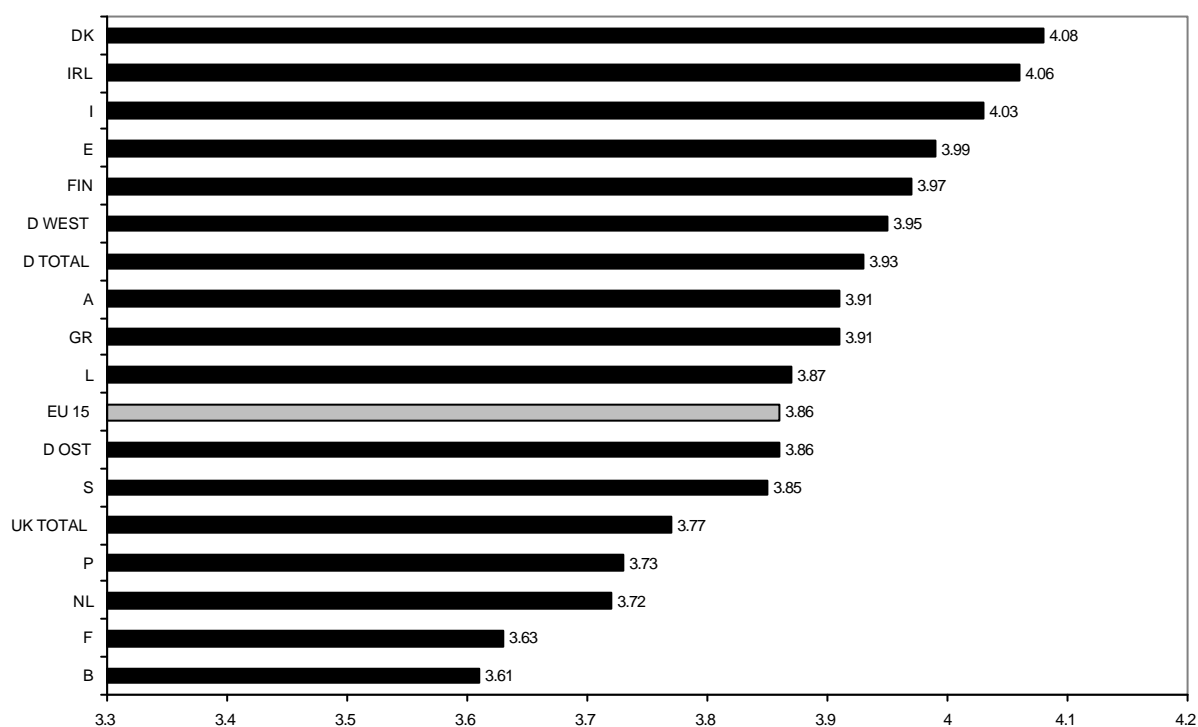
Should there be more direct access to administrative bodies via Internet ?

This proposition receives an even more pronounced degree of assent than the previous one, confirming the desire amongst European citizens for easier access to administrative bodies through Internet.

The citizens saying they are most in favour of this evolution are mainly to be found in Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Finland, Germany, Austria, Greece and Luxembourg.

Q.12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average

There should be more direct access to administrative bodies via Internet.



Q.12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

On-line voting should be used for elections and referendums.

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	18.1	23.1	12.9	18.0	20.7	7.2	3.00
DK	17.9	13.8	3.3	16.8	45.2	2.9	2.41
D WEST	16.9	22.2	18.7	26.7	6.6	8.9	3.18
D TOTAL	17.1	21.2	19.2	27.8	6.1	8.6	3.17
D EAST	17.7	17.4	21.1	32.0	4.0	7.8	3.14
GR	12.4	14.2	9.1	20.7	32.6	11.0	2.47
E	13.0	23.0	19.1	12.7	10.9	21.4	3.18
F	10.8	18.2	14.3	17.8	30.4	8.4	2.58
IRL	22.0	20.7	11.0	13.1	19.1	14.0	3.16
I	15.7	25.5	10.6	19.0	21.1	8.2	2.95
L	19.0	17.4	6.5	24.9	25.2	7.0	2.79
NL	12.9	50.6	9.2	16.3	4.6	6.3	3.54
A	19.2	15.3	13.3	15.3	28.8	8.1	2.79
P	7.2	29.8	19.3	21.8	8.2	13.6	3.07
FIN	11.6	19.8	4.8	25.4	36.9	1.6	2.43
S	25.8	17.3	10.9	10.8	33.2	1.9	2.92
UK TOTAL	19.5	24.0	10.4	14.6	20.6	11.0	3.08
EU 15	15.5	23.0	14.0	19.1	18.3	10.0	2.98

Should on-line voting be used for elections and referendums ?

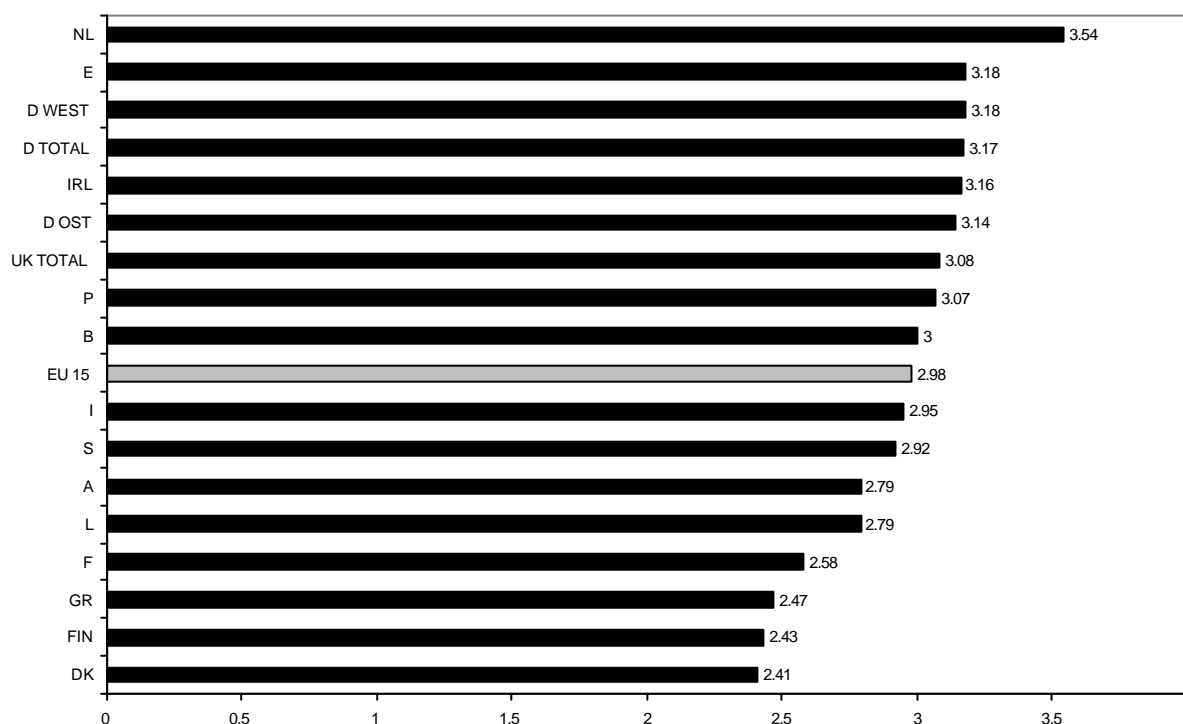
Although a good half of member states come above the point of indifference (« 3 », "neither agree nor disagree"), the other half don't seem to see this potential evolution in a good light.

The only country we could really qualify as a «supporter » is the Netherlands, while Spain, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Belgium are very much clustered around the point of neutrality, as are Italy and Sweden.

Within this context, the other countries are seen more as «opposers », as is the case for Austria, Luxembourg, France, Greece, Finland and Denmark.

Q.12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average

On-line voting should be used for elections and referendums.



Q.12.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

New technology will provide more opportunities for you to express your opinion.

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree a little
5. Disagree strongly
6. DK
7. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	18.5	29.8	17.6	12.7	12.2	9.2	3.33
DK	36.9	37.7	6.0	7.9	7.1	4.4	3.94
D WEST	20.5	39.2	14.8	6.4	6.6	12.4	3.69
D TOTAL	20.1	38.3	15.6	7.5	6.3	12.3	3.67
D EAST	18.4	34.7	18.8	11.5	5.0	11.6	3.56
GR	21.8	29.8	19.0	10.2	8.9	10.3	3.51
E	19.3	38.9	15.5	6.5	3.1	16.7	3.78
F	14.1	31.7	17.0	14.4	16.2	6.6	3.14
IRL	29.8	33.4	10.4	7.3	6.3	12.7	3.84
I	15.5	36.3	14.9	13.9	11.4	8.0	3.33
L	22.7	30.1	13.3	17.8	7.6	8.5	3.46
NL	10.7	65.3	10.0	7.4	1.6	5.0	3.80
A	25.9	30.1	16.2	14.0	6.0	7.7	3.61
P	10.5	46.7	16.8	10.5	1.5	14.0	3.63
FIN	29.9	43.4	4.6	13.5	6.3	2.2	3.79
S	27.4	28.1	15.4	10.2	15.5	3.5	3.43
UK TOTAL	22.7	39.7	12.0	8.1	5.8	11.7	3.74
EU 15	18.9	37.7	14.8	10.1	8.3	10.2	3.54

Will new technology provide more opportunities to express your opinion ?

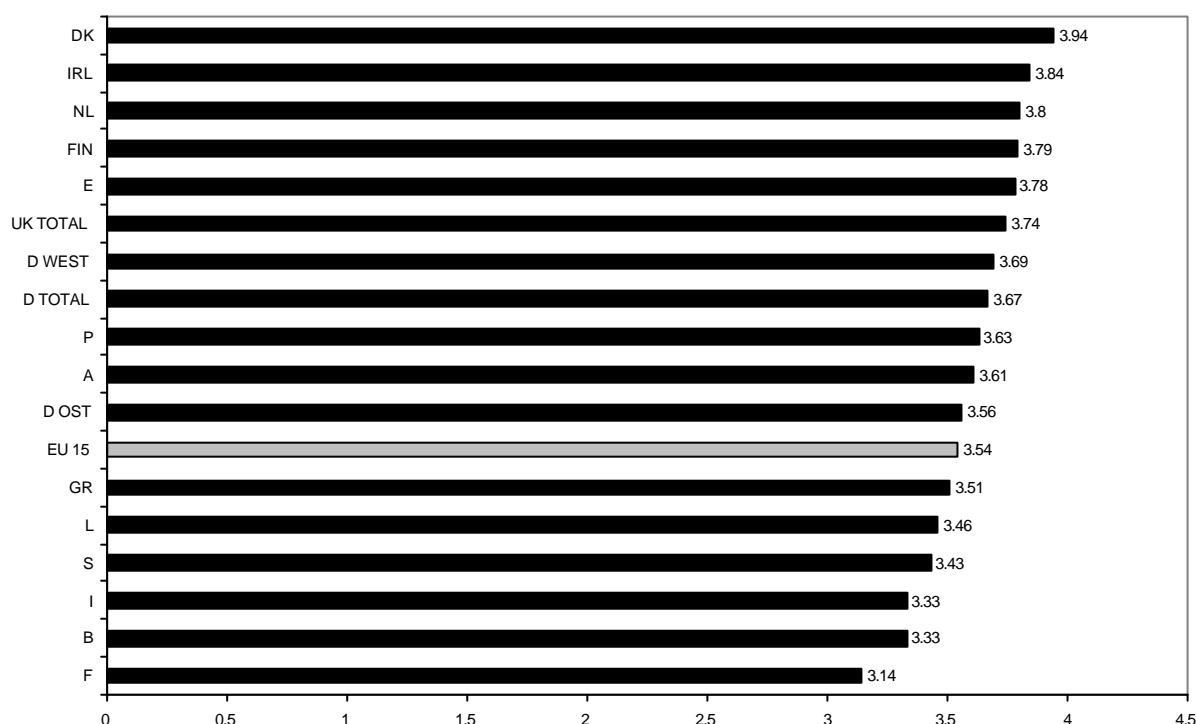
Opinion in all member states goes from the « neutral » position to that of « agree slightly ».

Falling under the European average we find Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and France.

At the top of the scale, and therefore manifesting a high degree of assent towards this proposition, come Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Finland.

Q.12.4 To what extent to you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the new forms of political participation offered by new technology ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Average

New technology will provide more opportunities for you to express your opinion.



Analysis of socio-demographic variables

For all four parts to this question, the average increases steadily and systematically with both level of education and income of European citizens, and declines just as steadily and systematically when age of the people interviewed increases. Four times out of four, men display an average score superior to that of women (more or less one tenth of a point difference). On all four occasions, students command the highest mean score, ahead of executive level employees and white collar workers, whilst retired people and people at home display the lowest mean scores for all four parts to this question.

Concerns about on-line voting

Whilst one third of citizens in the European Union are not at all worried when it comes to on-line voting, another third think it would make it easier to distort electoral results, almost a quarter think this method would be likely to exclude certain people from the vote and a fifth reckon it would make counting the actual number of votes uncertain.

The first opinion presented here is mainly expressed in the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Ireland. The second one comes in particular from Greece, Denmark and Sweden, and the third from Denmark, Finland and Sweden. As for the fourth one, it comes up above all in Germany, Luxembourg and Greece (the very low percentage for this option in Spain (7.5%) should be noted).

Q.13 Have you any concerns about on-line voting ? (IF YES) What are they ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)

1. No, I don't have any concerns.
2. Yes, it would be more difficult to be sure that the votes are counted correctly.
3. Yes, it would be easier to cheat.
4. Yes, it would exclude certain people from the vote.
5. Yes, it might reduce the quality of public debates.
6. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK.

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	35.9	23.3	32.2	23.1	8.6	2.9	5.8
DK	25.8	25.0	41.0	46.5	18.2	3.3	1.8
D WEST	29.1	28.1	37.2	24.5	9.8	4.5	7.7
D TOTAL	28.5	28.4	36.8	25.8	11.1	5.1	7.6
D EAST	26.2	29.4	35.3	30.7	15.7	7.4	7.1
GR	25.7	27.3	45.6	14.3	7.7	1.4	9.4
E	50.4	7.5	22.3	11.7	5.3	1.8	12.1
F	25.3	27.8	39.5	29.1	14.5	2.2	8.8
IRL	40.1	19.3	27.2	21.7	9.6	2.9	7.2
I	27.5	23.8	36.8	22.3	9.4	1.8	6.9
L	29.5	28.2	35.1	29.9	16.8	6.4	6.8
NL	55.1	15.3	21.6	18.8	5.4	1.6	3.6
A	26.4	21.3	39.7	35.5	14.6	3.5	5.5
P	40.8	14.9	23.0	17.1	6.0	1.3	14.2
FIN	31.9	21.0	28.8	45.9	12.8	1.5	1.5
S	24.1	26.7	40.6	43.8	12.8	2.9	3.1
UK TOTAL	40.7	19.4	31.8	19.8	7.7	3.5	7.1
EU 15	33.6	22.5	34.1	23.5	9.9	2.9	7.8

Concerns about cheating and exclusion of certain people from the vote both increase with both level of education and income, but also with age of European citizens. The response "no, I don't have any concerns" reaches 35 % amongst men and 32 % amongst women. It was chosen by 39 % of students and 37 % of unemployed people, but attracted a much lower level amongst retired people : 27 %.

E. Responsibility for ethical questions raised by new technology

Who should deal with the ethical questions created through the use of new technology ?

Although slightly less than a third of the European public think the use of new technology does not raise new ethical questions, a quarter think the opposite and consider that it is up to politicians to deal with them. Just over a fifth consider that these questions are the responsibility of technicians / engineers and a sixth that they are the responsibility of consumer organisations.

The first of these opinions is expressed mainly in the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Belgium. The second in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. The third in Denmark, Sweden and Finland. And the fourth in Denmark, and to a lesser extent in France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Q.14 Do you think that the use of new technology raises new ethical questions ? (IF YES) Who, in your opinion, should deal with these new ethical questions ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)

1. No new ethical questions
2. Yes, politicians
3. Yes, technicians / engineers
4. Yes, consumer organisations
5. Yes, unions
6. Yes, company representatives
7. Yes, representatives for the non governmental organisations involved
8. Yes, other (SPONTANEOUS)
9. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	34.0	23.0	20.9	16.2	7.4	8.2	7.5	4.1	14.6
DK	18.6	44.3	39.1	27.0	11.2	14.1	15.0	3.4	6.7
D WEST	27.5	31.0	25.7	21.6	10.5	14.8	1.7	3.3	21.4
D TOTAL	28.3	29.9	24.1	20.9	10.0	14.2	2.0	3.1	21.6
D EAST	31.1	25.6	18.1	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.1	2.7	22.4
GR	32.3	27.2	23.8	9.3	7.3	8.4	6.0	1.9	17.9
E	34.2	13.8	19.0	10.0	2.9	2.3	1.8	3.8	29.4
F	24.9	27.6	22.6	21.6	9.6	9.4	14.5	2.7	19.3
IRL	31.0	18.9	17.2	10.7	6.2	7.3	10.6	2.1	25.6
I	34.8	18.1	22.8	12.4	5.6	3.6	8.0	2.2	18.9
L	32.7	26.2	24.8	14.1	14.6	9.0	10.0	6.3	16.2
NL	24.2	38.2	30.3	20.8	10.9	15.6	13.7	6.1	12.3
A	26.1	31.3	30.3	19.3	11.1	12.2	14.1	3.7	10.6
P	23.3	20.7	16.9	11.0	3.3	5.1	3.4	2.0	36.2
FIN	17.1	34.1	35.6	15.8	11.4	15.4	17.5	5.1	10.2
S	21.0	36.3	36.8	11.9	14.2	11.8	23.5	1.8	11.1
UK TOTAL	36.8	19.1	14.5	11.7	6.6	6.2	11.3	2.2	21.4
EU 15	30.2	24.5	22.4	16.1	7.8	8.7	8.3	2.9	20.5

The response "no new ethical questions" was chosen by 32 % of men and 28 % of women. The response "yes, politicians" rises distinctly with level of education (from 20 % to 32 %), while the response "no new ethical questions" declines distinctly with age (from 37 % to 25 %). The richest people award 31 % to the response "yes, politicians", slightly more than the three other income groups (25 % to 27 %). We should highlight the 36 % of students who said "no new ethical questions" and the 32 % of executive level employees who said "yes, politicians".

F. Vision of employment tomorrow

1. Work and training

Q.15.a Overall, do you think that in the next five to ten years, people will follow more or less training courses related to their work ?

Country	More	Less	About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Average
B	83.1	5.0	8.9	3.0	2.80
DK	78.5	7.4	9.2	5.0	2.75
D WEST	82.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	2.81
D TOTAL	83.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	2.82
D EAST	85.1	5.2	5.2	4.5	2.84
GR	79.2	12.4	5.8	2.6	2.69
E	84.9	2.7	9.2	3.3	2.85
F	84.3	3.7	8.7	3.2	2.83
IRL	86.2	4.3	5.2	4.2	2.86
I	88.2	1.3	7.9	2.6	2.89
L	90.8	2.3	4.5	2.4	2.91
NL	76.0	9.2	11.0	3.8	2.69
A	85.3	6.4	6.5	1.8	2.80
P	75.5	5.8	11.1	7.7	2.75
FIN	86.4	4.3	7.8	1.5	2.83
S	80.4	9.3	7.3	3.0	2.73
UK TOTAL	76.1	11.2	6.7	6.0	2.69
EU 15	82.6	5.6	7.6	4.1	2.80

Executive level employees (2.84), just ahead of self-employed people and unemployed people (2.83), display the highest mean scores for part a of this question, contrary to manual workers (2.76) and people at home (2.78). The richest people command a mean score slightly superior to that of the other income groups (differences of 6 and 4 hundredths of a point). The other socio-demographic variables don't teach us anything valuable about this part of the question.

Q.15.b Overall, do you think that in the next five to ten years, people will suffer from more or less stress related to their job ?

Country	More	Less	About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Average
B	74.0	9.3	14.3	2.5	2.66
DK	75.4	8.1	12.9	3.6	2.70
D WEST	68.3	17.2	8.6	5.8	2.54
D TOTAL	68.8	17.3	8.2	5.7	2.55
D EAST	70.4	17.4	6.8	5.3	2.56
GR	86.6	8.8	2.8	1.7	2.79
E	69.0	11.7	13.3	6.0	2.61
F	68.9	11.4	15.9	3.8	2.60
IRL	64.9	16.2	12.1	6.8	2.52
I	66.9	12.8	15.8	4.5	2.57
L	76.6	12.1	8.2	3.1	2.67
NL	71.3	11.8	13.6	3.2	2.61
A	75.4	9.4	12.2	2.9	2.68
P	63.6	12.6	14.7	9.1	2.56
FIN	83.0	7.0	8.1	1.9	2.77
S	80.8	9.8	7.7	1.6	2.72
UK TOTAL	70.0	12.4	10.0	7.6	2.62
EU 15	70.0	12.9	12.0	5.1	2.60

Six hundredths of a point separate women (2.63) from men (2.57) for this part of the question. The mean score declines slightly with level of education (from 2.66 to 2.60), but increases more significantly with age (from 2.41 to 2.68). Retired people (2.69) command the highest average, contrary to students (2.40). Finally, people from the lowest income group (2.67) have a higher mean score than those in the other income groups.

Q.15.c Overall, do you think that in the next five to ten years, people will change jobs more or less often than today ?

Country	More	Less	About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Average
B	51.8	15.7	25.0	7.5	2.39
DK	68.5	8.2	18.2	5.1	2.64
D WEST	58.6	16.4	12.4	12.5	2.48
D TOTAL	59.4	16.7	12.3	11.6	2.48
D EAST	62.3	17.7	11.7	8.3	2.49
GR	62.8	20.2	8.1	8.9	2.47
E	50.6	14.9	25.8	8.7	2.39
F	68.0	11.6	15.1	5.2	2.60
IRL	72.6	8.9	10.8	7.7	2.69
I	66.1	9.5	15.7	8.7	2.62
L	57.6	14.7	18.3	9.3	2.47
NL	65.3	13.4	15.3	6.1	2.55
A	68.0	9.7	13.3	9.0	2.64
P	46.4	21.0	20.4	12.1	2.29
FIN	69.9	15.7	10.7	3.8	2.56
S	78.0	8.3	10.8	3.0	2.72
UK TOTAL	62.7	13.8	13.3	10.2	2.54
EU 15	62.1	13.6	15.5	8.8	2.53

Here, it's men (2.54) who display a mean score very slightly superior to that of women (2.52). The average not only increases with both level of education and income of the citizens interviewed, but also with age, a rare occurrence. Executive level employees (2.64) and retired people (2.58) have the highest mean scores, contrary to manual workers (2.44) and unemployed people (2.48).

Q.15.d Overall, do you think that in the next five to ten years, people will work more or less hours a week than they currently do ?

Country	More	Less	About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Average
B	21.4	53.5	19.7	5.4	1.66
DK	38.5	32.4	25.2	3.9	2.06
D WEST	39.6	31.0	18.8	10.6	2.10
D TOTAL	39.4	31.7	18.8	10.1	2.09
D EAST	38.7	34.4	18.6	8.4	2.05
GR	49.1	35.1	8.6	7.2	2.15
E	28.3	39.2	24.3	8.2	1.88
F	20.9	44.9	28.2	6.1	1.75
IRL	26.8	48.8	18.0	6.5	1.76
I	22.2	41.7	27.9	8.2	1.79
L	20.7	48.2	25.2	6.0	1.71
NL	30.2	45.2	20.2	4.4	1.84
A	45.1	30.7	17.8	6.4	2.15
P	22.3	44.3	23.6	9.9	1.76
FIN	57.2	23.6	15.6	3.6	2.35
S	25.4	55.3	16.1	3.2	1.69
UK TOTAL	33.3	41.4	16.7	8.6	1.91
EU 15	30.6	39.7	21.8	7.9	1.90

25-54 year olds have a mean score slightly superior to that of the age groups at either extreme. Men (1.89) display a mean score slightly inferior to that of women (1.91). We observe few differences in the education and income variables : the least educated people have a lower average score than the two other levels of education (1.87 versus 1.93 for the two highest levels of education) and the two lower income groups (1.88 for each) remain slightly below the two upper income groups. Executive level employees (1.97) and self-employed people (1.96) have the highest averages, contrary to students (1.79) and retired people (1.86).

Developments in the employment situation

There will be more training

Almost eight Europeans out of ten think that, in the next five to ten years, people will follow more training courses related to their work. This opinion is shared in a fairly homogeneous manner by all fifteen member states, responses falling within a range going from 75.5% (in Portugal) to 90.8% (in Luxembourg).

People will suffer from more stress

Seven Europeans out of ten think that, in the not too distant future, people will suffer from more stress related to their job. Once again, opinions are relatively grouped together, falling within a range going from 63.6% in Portugal to 86.6% in Greece.

People will change jobs more often than they currently do

Six Europeans out of ten believe that, in the next five to ten years, people will change jobs more often than they do now. The range within which national responses are included is wider than we've seen previously, but this response nevertheless constitutes the majority whatever the country. The lowest echelon is occupied by Portugal (46.4%) and the highest echelon by Sweden (78.0%).

People will work less hours than they currently do

At a total European Union level, the opinion which takes precedence, but by very little, is the one which says that people will work less hours than they currently do (39.7%). Just under a third of Europeans think the opposite and around one fifth think nothing will change.

This first opinion is mainly observed in Sweden, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg. The second mainly in Finland (57.2%, 26 points above the European average). And the third stands out, in particular, in France, Italy, Luxembourg and Denmark.

2. Impact of new technology on employment

Q.16 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on the employment situation in the next five to ten years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. *New technology will increase job opportunities for people in general*
2. *New technology will reduce job opportunities for people in general*
3. *I don't think new technology will have all that much impact on job opportunities*
4. *Other*
5. *DK*

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	35.4	31.4	23.3	2.2	7.7
DK	51.5	18.7	25.9	1.2	2.8
D WEST	46.5	26.2	17.8	1.4	8.1
D TOTAL	45.2	26.9	18.6	1.3	7.9
D EAST	40.3	29.5	21.7	1.2	7.3
GR	41.5	42.7	8.4	0.2	7.3
E	47.7	23.6	13.0	2.0	13.8
F	39.4	24.4	28.7	1.1	6.4
IRL	49.1	30.9	14.1	1.0	4.9
I	49.3	29.6	13.4	1.4	6.3
L	40.5	35.1	15.4	0.8	8.3
NL	42.2	29.3	22.3	1.5	4.7
A	44.5	29.7	16.3	1.3	8.2
P	37.7	36.4	12.3	0.9	12.7
FIN	40.8	29.1	25.5	1.4	3.3
S	32.5	39.8	24.1	0.5	3.1
UK TOTAL	38.6	36.4	16.8	0.9	7.3
EU 15	43.3	29.3	18.5	1.3	7.7

Job opportunities

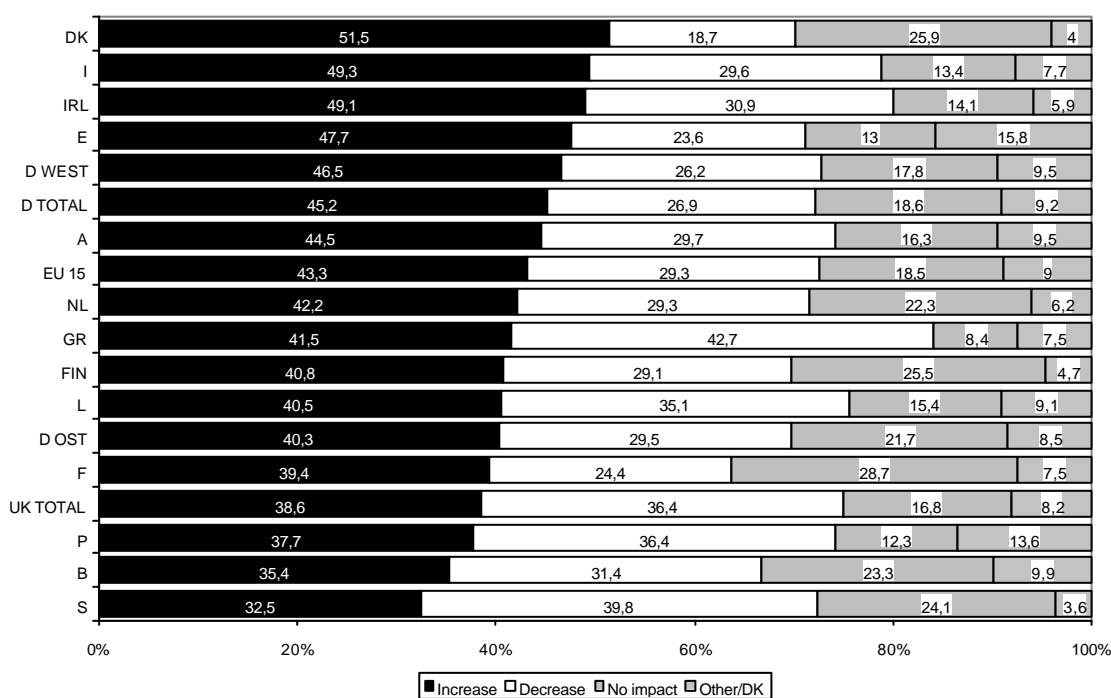
At a total European Union level, the opinion which takes precedence is the one which says that new technology will develop new job possibilities. The most fervent defenders of this vision are to be found in Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Germany and Austria.

The next most popular opinion, which says that new technology will have the opposite effect, rallies three Europeans out of ten, a figure which varies considerably depending on the member state. For example, this response has quite a bit of success in Greece (where it obtains more votes than the optimistic vision of the future), in Sweden (where the same phenomenon holds true), in Portugal and in the United Kingdom (where 1.3 and 2.2 points respectively separate it from the predominant opinion).

We shouldn't lose sight of the fact that almost one European out of every five considers that new technology won't have any impact on the job situation. This opinion is mainly expressed in France, Denmark and Finland.

Q.16 What impact, in your opinion, will new technology have on the employment situation in the next five to ten years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. New technology will increase job opportunities for people in general
2. New technology will reduce job opportunities for people in general
3. I don't think new technology will have all that much impact on job opportunities
4. Other
5. DK



46 % of men and 42 % of women chose the response "new technology will increase job opportunities for people in general". This response attracts a higher and higher proportion of votes as level of education of the people interviewed increases (from 36 % to 50 %) and also their income (from 40 % to 49 %). On the other hand, this response drops distinctly with age (from 50 % to 35 %). We observe the opposite, but in a less marked fashion, for the response "new technology will reduce job opportunities for people in general". Finally, students (55 %) and executive level employees (54 %) are the only ones to go above the absolute majority for the suggestion "new technology will increase job opportunities for people in general".

3. Retirement

Q17. Do you think that, in the next 5 to 10 years, people will generally take their retirement earlier or later than they do today ?

1. Earlier
2. Later
3. About the same time
4. DK
5. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	38.5	41.1	17.8	2.6	1.97
DK	44.1	32.4	20.9	2.6	2.12
D WEST	25.1	47.8	17.9	9.2	1.75
D TOTAL	24.4	47.8	18.4	9.4	1.74
D EAST	21.9	47.7	20.4	10.0	1.71
GR	21.0	62.3	9.9	6.8	1.56
E	42.1	22.7	27.3	7.9	2.21
F	18.2	62.4	15.3	4.1	1.54
IRL	67.2	8.8	18.6	5.4	2.62
I	10.1	68.3	12.3	9.3	1.36
L	50.3	27.6	16.8	5.3	2.24
NL	41.4	35.9	19.1	3.5	2.06
A	10.9	77.3	6.3	5.5	1.30
P	56.3	17.0	15.5	11.2	2.44
FIN	51.1	32.4	14.7	1.8	2.19
S	56.8	22.1	19.1	1.9	2.35
UK TOTAL	64.1	15.0	12.4	8.6	2.54
EU 15	32.5	43.7	16.4	7.3	1.88

Retirement age

At a European level, a slight tendency to consider that the next five to ten years will see the retirement age being pushed back emerges. 44 % agree with this opinion, however it is counterbalanced by the opposite opinion, shared by one third of the sample (33 %). 16 % of the sample think that the retirement age will coincide with what it currently is.

Overall, this last opinion varies little between one member state of the EU and another, the two extremes being Austria (6 % of Austrians think that we will retire at the same age) and Spain (27 %).

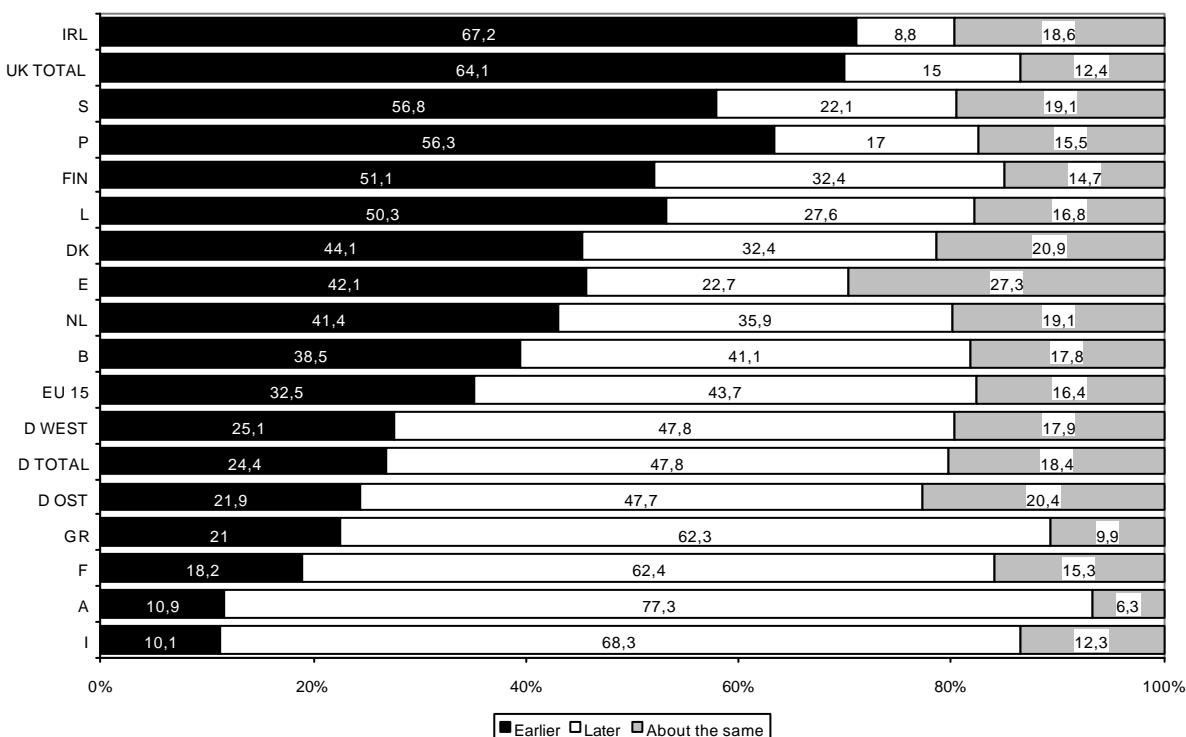
The dispersion for the other two opinions, on the other hand, is a lot greater. Only 10 % of Italians think that the retirement age will be younger versus 67 % of Irish people. As to the opinion that the retirement age will be pushed back, it is only shared (as would be expected) by 9 % of Irish people, while 77 % of Austrians advance this affirmation.

Austria is a long way ahead of other countries who think that the retirement age will be pushed back. It is followed by Italy, France and Greece, the only three other countries where the majority of citizens (more than 6 people out of every 10 interviewed in any case) adopt this point of view.

As to Europeans who think that the retirement age will be brought forward, we encounter them, as mentioned earlier on, in Ireland (67 %), followed very closely by the United Kingdom (64 %). These two Anglo-Saxon countries are followed by Portugal (who, as it turns out, adopts a different point of view from its peninsular neighbour : 56 % "earlier"), Sweden (57 %), Finland (51 %) and Luxembourg (50 %). All the other countries come under the 50 % mark for "earlier".

Q.17 Do you think that, in the next 5 to 10 years, people will generally take their retirement earlier or later than they do today ?

1. Earlier
2. Later
3. About the same time
4. DK
5. Average



The average for this question drops slightly with level of education. 15-24 year olds (2.04) display a higher mean score than the other age groups (1.87 for 25-39 year olds, 1.82 for 40-54 year olds and 1.86 for 55 year olds and over). Students (1.97) and people at home (1.93) have the highest mean scores, while self-employed people are at 1.76 and executive level employees at 1.78.

4. Mastering new technology and teaching people how to use it

Q.18.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement... ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE).

... You now have to be able to use new technology in order to find a job.

Country	Agree strongly	Agree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree strongly	DK	Average
B	44.1	37.6	7.2	6.1	1.9	3.1	4.19
DK	45.3	36.3	1.5	10.8	5.3	0.8	4.06
D WEST	56.4	36.4	2.7	0.3	2.5	1.8	4.47
D TOTAL	57.1	36.0	2.7	0.3	2.2	1.8	4.48
D EAST	59.6	34.7	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	4.54
GR	63.4	26.3	3.6	4.3	1.2	1.2	4.48
E	42.9	43.1	7.3	3.1	0.9	2.7	4.27
F	42.5	40.9	7.4	5.2	2.5	1.4	4.17
IRL	49.6	34.5	5.2	6.6	2.3	1.7	4.25
I	49.0	41.5	4.6	2.8	0.9	1.2	4.36
L	60.7	27.5	3.3	3.8	1.9	2.8	4.45
NL	22.6	55.0	7.1	13.1	0.9	1.2	3.86
A	56.6	30.8	7.2	2.9	0.9	1.7	4.42
P	20.3	58.0	9.2	7.3	0.4	4.7	3.95
FIN	42.8	42.9	2.5	8.3	2.2	1.4	4.17
S	44.8	37.8	8.8	4.6	3.7	0.4	4.16
UK TOTAL	49.8	38.2	3.3	4.3	1.2	3.1	4.35
EU 15	47.7	39.9	5.1	3.8	1.7	2.0	4.31

Q.18.2 ... You now have to be able to use new technology in order to keep your job.

Country	Agree strongly	Agree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree strongly	DK	Average
B	36.6	37.5	11.4	8.5	1.4	4.7	4.04
DK	39.4	42.2	2.6	11.0	3.7	1.1	4.04
D WEST	52.2	35.6	6.5	0.9	2.5	2.2	4.37
D TOTAL	53.3	35.6	5.9	0.8	2.3	2.1	4.40
D EAST	57.1	35.9	3.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.50
GR	62.1	27.0	4.3	4.5	0.7	1.5	4.48
E	34.4	46.6	10.3	5.0	0.6	3.1	4.13
F	38.4	40.3	9.6	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.05
IRL	47.6	34.8	6.3	7.5	1.7	2.0	4.22
I	35.5	46.9	8.9	6.7	1.0	1.1	4.10
L	49.6	35.4	4.0	5.8	1.8	3.3	4.29
NL	17.9	56.1	11.5	12.3	0.8	1.5	3.79
A	51.0	32.0	7.9	5.0	1.9	2.2	4.28
P	19.4	54.3	14.7	6.7	0.3	4.7	3.90
FIN	37.5	45.8	3.2	10.0	2.1	1.4	4.08
S	34.7	36.9	14.6	9.0	4.2	0.7	3.90
UK TOTAL	48.0	39.4	4.9	3.7	0.9	3.1	4.34
EU 15	41.8	41.2	8.0	5.3	1.6	2.1	4.19

Being able to use technology : a necessity when it comes to finding and keeping a job

New technology now forms an unavoidable part of the employment universe. For the majority of European citizens, being able to use new technology proves necessary, as much for finding a job (88 % "agree strongly" or "agree slightly") as for keeping one (83 % "agree strongly" or "agree slightly").

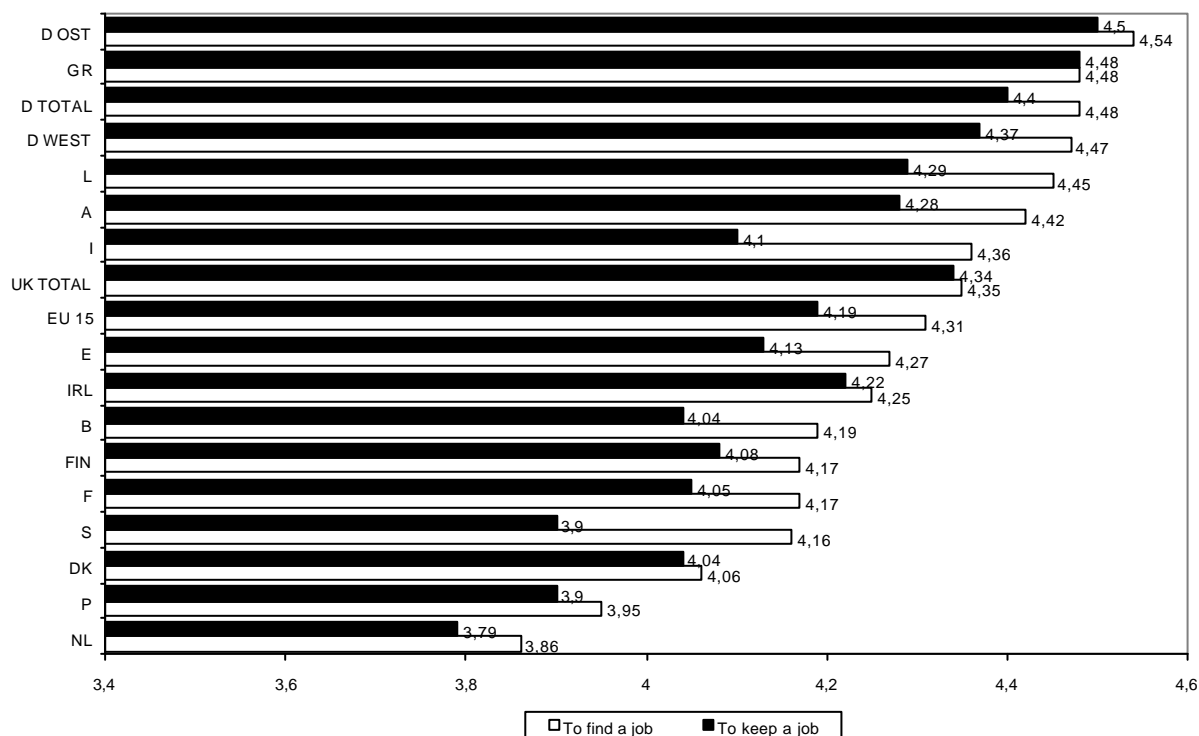
The graph below presents the averages for each country and for the European Union as a whole, calculated for both affirmations ("you now have to be able to use new technology in order to find a job" and "you now have to be able to use new technology in order to keep your job") on a scale from 1 to 5. Analysing these mean scores, we observe that the countries most sensitive to these two statements are Germany (more particularly East Germany, which obtains the highest mean score out of all fifteen states for both statements) and Greece. At the other extreme, we find the Netherlands and Portugal (with an average of less than 4 in both cases).

It should be noted that, although being able to use new technology is considered as necessary for finding a job everywhere in Europe, in two countries this feeling is even more accentuated. They are Italy and Sweden where we observe the greatest difference between the mean scores for each of the statements. In these two countries, citizens are inclined to think that being able to use new technology is a lot less necessary for keeping a job than for finding one.

Q.18.1 and 18.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement... ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE).

... You now have to be able to use new technology in order to find a job.

... You now have to be able to use new technology in order to keep your job.



Analysis of socio-demographic variables

For the first two parts of this question, the mean score is higher amongst women than men, higher amongst the least educated people than those from the other levels of education and higher amongst 55 year olds and over than people from the other age groups. The average increases steadily with income of the people interviewed. Finally, executive level employees and retired people display the highest mean scores out of all the socio-professional groups for the first two parts to this question.

Q.18.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... the current educational system is efficient at teaching pupils how to use computers and the Internet ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Country	Agree strongly	Agree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree strongly	DK	Average
B	40.4	32.6	9.3	8.0	3.2	6.6	4.06
DK	27.9	29.3	3.3	21.9	7.6	10.0	3.53
D WEST	29.1	37.1	15.4	4.3	3.7	10.4	3.93
D TOTAL	30.1	36.0	15.6	4.2	3.4	10.7	3.96
D EAST	34.1	31.9	16.4	3.6	2.1	11.9	4.05
GR	14.1	18.4	10.5	21.8	15.8	19.3	2.91
E	17.7	29.6	14.1	16.3	6.8	15.5	3.42
F	26.8	35.6	11.6	13.9	5.9	6.3	3.68
IRL	37.6	32.1	6.8	9.6	3.9	9.9	4.00
I	13.4	31.0	10.7	22.9	11.7	10.4	3.13
L	33.0	27.7	3.6	12.6	8.4	14.7	3.75
NL	9.0	50.7	12.6	12.3	2.4	12.9	3.59
A	44.0	26.7	9.7	10.0	2.0	7.6	4.09
P	7.7	45.1	13.6	16.8	0.9	15.8	3.50
FIN	42.0	41.5	2.9	8.5	1.7	3.3	4.17
S	24.6	31.1	16.9	11.6	7.0	8.7	3.60
UK TOTAL	31.9	39.2	6.6	7.6	2.4	12.3	4.03
EU 15	24.7	34.9	11.6	12.4	5.6	10.9	3.68

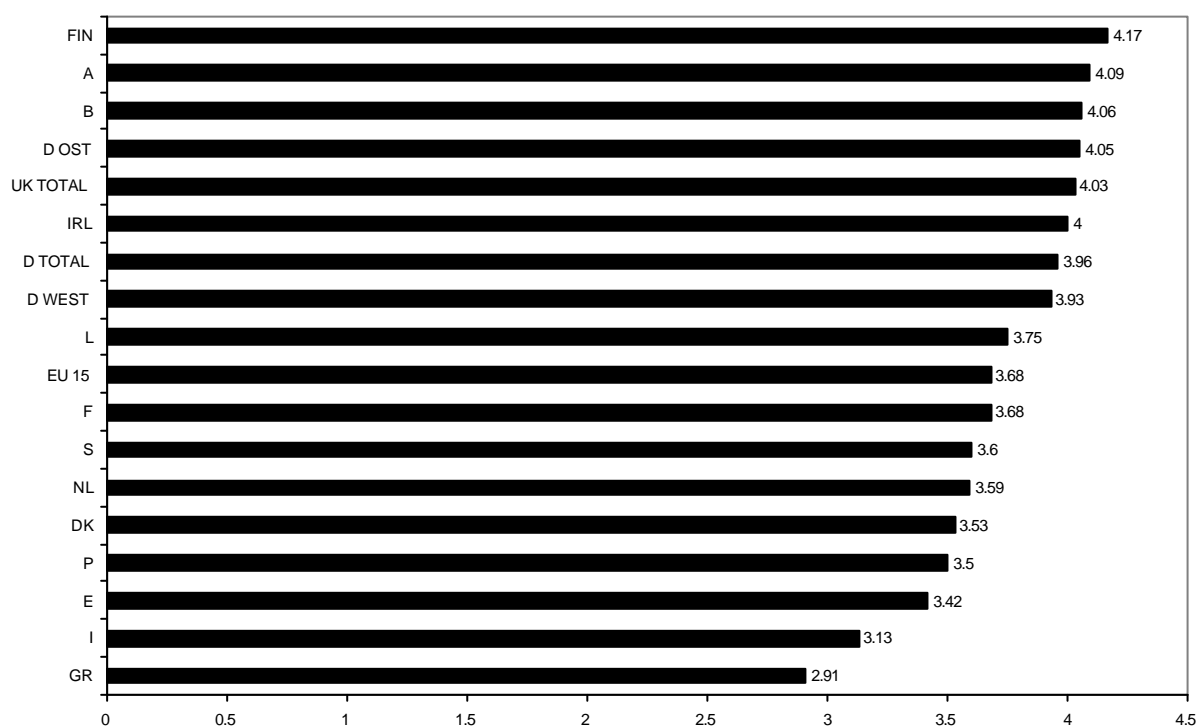
The educational system prepares students for new technology

The majority of European citizens declare that the current educational system does prepare students for new technology ("is efficient at teaching pupils how to use computers and the Internet"). 60 % of the sample share this opinion.

The graph below presents the mean scores by country and for the European Union as a whole, calculated for this statement using a scale from 1 to 5. The countries who are most favourable with regard to the capacity of their educational system to prepare pupils for new technology, are Finland (average of 4.17), Austria (4.09) and Belgium (4.06). These three countries are closely followed by a group of another three countries with averages close to 4.0 : the United Kingdom (4.03), Ireland (4.0) and Germany (3.96), which is pulled up by the Eastern Länder (4.05).

At the other extreme, amongst the most sceptical countries with regard to the capacity of their educational system to efficiently teach its pupils how to use computers and the Internet, we find Greece (with an average of 2.91 only), which is by far the most sceptical country ahead of Italy (3.13) and Spain (3.42). If we add on Portugal (3.5), we notice that it's southern European countries which display the least optimism with regard to this question. Amongst them, Greece is the only country where more citizens respond negatively than positively.

Q.18.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... the current educational system is efficient at teaching pupils how to use computers and the Internet ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)



The mean score declines steadily with level of education and income, but increases steadily with age. The difference between women (3.73) and men (3.62) is 11 hundredths of a point. Retired people (3.86) and unemployed people (3.78) have the highest averages, while the weakest mean scores are to be found amongst students (3.32) and white collar workers (3.53).

Q.18.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... it's good to give all pupils full access to new technology such as the Internet ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Country	Agree strongly	Agree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree strongly	DK	Average
B	60.2	26.5	5.2	2.9	0.9	4.3	4.49
DK	69.5	21.1	1.5	4.6	2.3	0.9	4.52
D WEST	62.7	28.2	3.9	1.2	1.5	2.6	4.53
D TOTAL	63.2	28.3	3.7	1.0	1.4	2.5	4.55
D EAST	65.0	28.5	3.0	0.3	1.0	2.1	4.59
GR	61.5	26.1	5.3	2.8	0.5	3.9	4.51
E	49.2	38.2	6.3	1.4	0.3	4.5	4.41
F	61.4	28.1	5.8	2.2	1.0	1.5	4.49
IRL	69.5	22.5	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	4.59
I	59.0	30.5	4.9	2.6	0.9	2.0	4.47
L	72.9	20.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	4.66
NL	34.1	54.4	5.8	3.3	0.7	1.7	4.20
A	64.1	20.7	6.8	3.7	1.6	3.0	4.47
P	37.0	53.1	5.1	1.5	0.2	3.2	4.29
FIN	79.3	18.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	4.77
S	78.8	13.2	3.4	2.2	2.1	0.2	4.65
UK TOTAL	68.4	22.8	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.8	4.60
EU 15	60.3	29.6	4.5	2.1	1.0	2.5	4.50

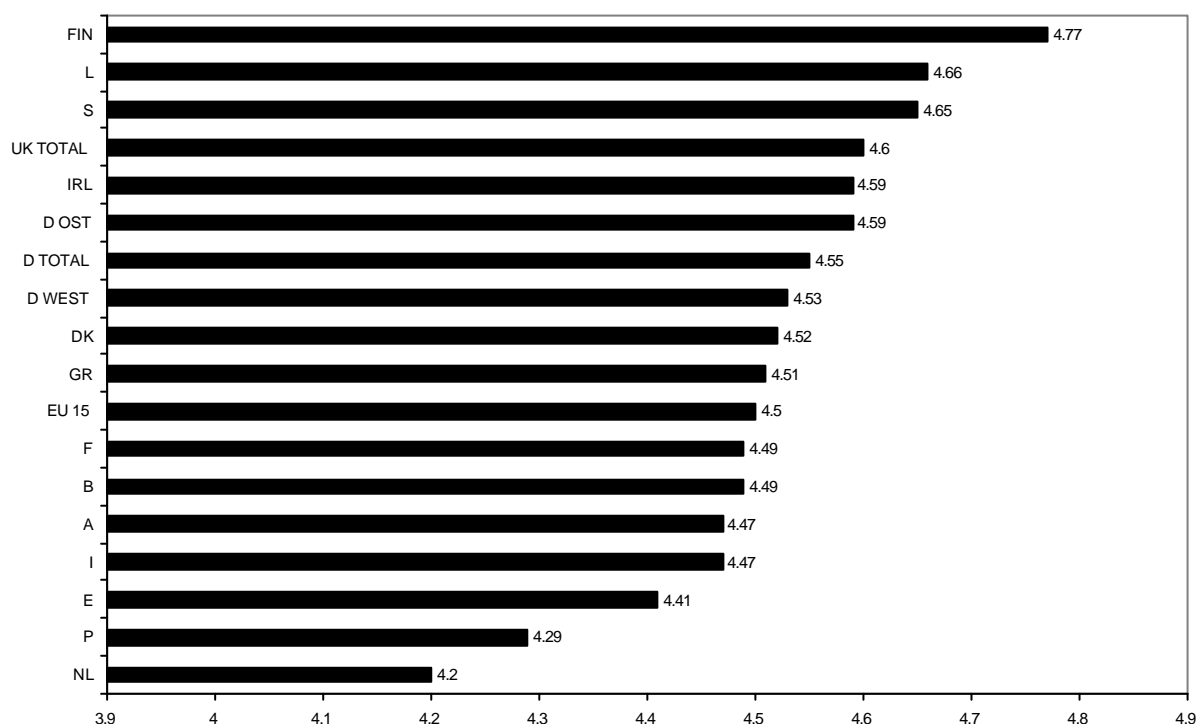
Education : pupils should have access to new technology

For a crushing majority of European citizens, "it's good to give all pupils full access to new technology such as the Internet". 9 people out of every 10 interviewed about it share this opinion (60 % "agree strongly" and 30 % "agree a little").

The graph below presents the mean scores by country and for the European Union as a whole, calculated for this statement using a scale from 1 to 5. We observe that, once again, when it's a question of education and new technology, Finland (average of 4.77) stands apart as leader of the member states. Luxembourg (average of 4.66) and Sweden (average of 4.65) complete the trio of countries who are most in favour of this opinion.

The other European countries are grouped together in a fairly tight band of average scores, with the exception, however, of Spain (average of 4.41), Portugal (4.29) and, in particular, the Netherlands (average of 4.2).

Q.18.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement... it's good to give all pupils full access to new technology such as the Internet ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)



Unlike for part 3 of this question, the mean score for part 4 increases steadily with level of education and income. The difference between men and women is only two hundredths of a point in favour of men. Within the age groups, the highest average is to be found amongst 15-24 year olds (4.61), and the lowest amongst 55 year olds and over (4.43). Students (4.64) and executive level employees (4.61) command high averages scores, which is less the case for people at home (4.39) and retired people (4.45).

Q.19 When a training course on new technology is necessary for you to be able to do your job, who, according to you, should pay for it... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. The people who need the training
2. The employer
3. The government / Civil Service
4. All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
5. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
6. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	DK
B	8.2	55.1	30.1	4.0	0.3	2.2
DK	9.7	59.6	23.9	4.0	0.4	2.4
D WEST	15.5	58.8	10.2	11.1	0.6	3.8
D TOTAL	14.2	57.9	12.6	10.7	0.5	4.1
D EAST	9.2	54.7	21.8	9.0	0.2	5.1
GR	5.4	28.6	55.2	3.7	0.4	6.7
E	11.4	35.3	34.5	13.9	1.1	3.8
F	4.5	57.1	28.9	6.5	0.4	2.6
IRL	11.4	52.6	23.7	8.8	0.1	3.4
I	9.6	46.6	37.1	3.9	0.4	2.4
L	10.2	61.9	15.7	5.0	1.8	5.4
NL	5.1	76.0	9.2	6.4	1.8	1.6
A	23.8	41.3	17.9	11.4	0.8	4.8
P	9.9	37.9	32.4	12.6	0.2	6.9
FIN	6.5	48.1	28.8	6.9	0.3	9.4
S	8.2	66.1	18.4	5.7	0.1	1.5
UK TOTAL	5.5	57.6	25.1	6.4	0.5	4.8
EU 15	9.4	52.5	25.9	7.9	0.6	3.7

Training courses on new technology, which are necessary for you to be able to do your job, should be paid for by the employer

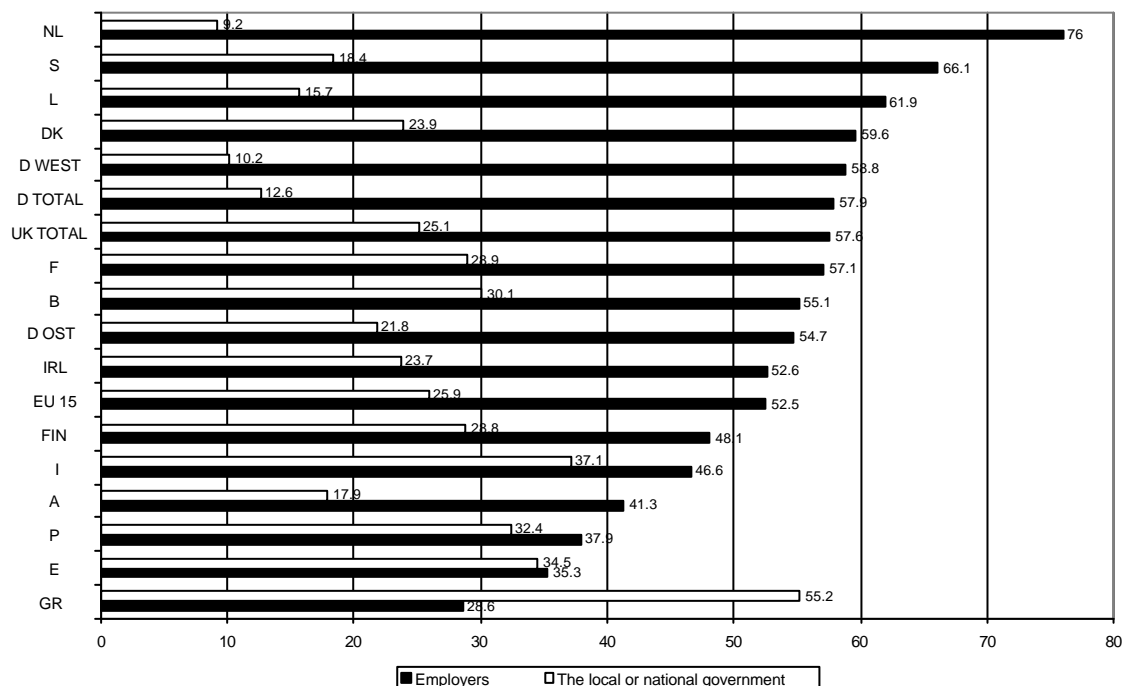
Who should finance training courses on new technology which are necessary for you to be able to do your job ? European citizens respond "employers" in first position : 53 % of them are of this opinion, a considerable way ahead of people who consider that it's the state's role (government/Civil Service : 26 %). Only one citizen out of ten considers that it is the interested parties themselves who should bear the cost of their training course.

The graph below compares the proportion of people who say it is the role of the employer with those who say it is the role of the government / Civil Service, when it comes to the financing of training courses on new technology for people who need them in order to be able to do their job.

The graph shows that the role of the employer is very much highlighted by the Dutch (76 % chose the employer versus 9 % who chose the state). The same is true in Sweden (66 % versus 18 %). There is also a big difference in Germany (59 % versus 13 %), particularly in the Western Länder (59 % versus 10 %).

Inversely, the role of the public authorities is much more brought to light in all Southern European countries. This opinion is shared by 32 % of Portuguese citizens, 35 % of Spanish citizens, 37 % of Italian citizens and, way out in the lead, 55 % of Greek citizens. Moreover, the Greeks are the only citizens out of the fifteen member states to give most votes to the government/Civil Service as being responsible.

Austria's case also merits being highlighted, as in this country, the employer and the government / Civil Service attract two of the lowest "scores" (41 % and 18 % respectively). In Austria, almost a quarter of citizens assign themselves to this role (24 %).



The response "the employer" increases distinctly with level of education (from 46 % to 59 %), while the response "the government / Civil Service" declines as level of education of the people interviewed rises (from 31 % to 20 %). With regard to the age groups, we should in particular note that 55 year olds and over (48 %) are the only group not to reach an absolute majority for the response "the employer". White collar workers (63 %) and executive level employees (59 %) give "the employer" his highest percentages. The response "the government / Civil Service" is given its highest percentage by self-employed people (32 %). 59 % of people in the highest income group chose the response "the employer", while only 21 % of them chose the suggestion "the government / Civil Service".

G. Current perception of the employment situation

In this part of the questionnaire, the survey evaluates the position of European citizens with regard to their job, through numerous factors such as level of satisfaction, perception of job security, job mobility, necessary skills...

Before entering into any detail, it is important to first define the employment situation of the sample interviewed in the survey. In doing so, we find that those who claim not to have a job are practically as numerous as those claiming to have one (49 % versus 50 %).

Q.20 Do you have a job ?

Country	Yes	No	Refusal
B	45.3	53.9	0.8
DK	58.1	41.4	0.5
D WEST	49.7	49.5	0.7
D TOTAL	49.1	49.9	1.0
D EAST	46.6	51.5	1.9
GR	41.3	58.5	0.2
E	43.7	55.5	0.8
F	53.7	45.4	0.9
IRL	40.8	56.4	2.8
I	47.1	52.4	0.6
L	49.2	48.4	2.3
NL	51.6	47.1	1.3
A	52.4	44.3	3.3
P	51.5	48.5	0.0
FIN	46.4	50.0	3.5
S	55.4	43.7	0.9
UK TOTAL	53.7	44.1	2.3
EU 15	49.7	49.2	1.1

The socio-demographic variables naturally throw up big differences for this question. 59 % of men versus 41 % of women say they have a job. 29 % of people who left school at the age of fifteen or under have a job versus 64 % for people who stopped studying between the ages of sixteen and nineteen and 73 % for people who stopped studying at the age of twenty or over. 39 % of 15-24 year olds have a job, while for 25-39 year olds, the figure is 75 %, for 40-54 year olds, 71 % and for 55 year olds and over, a mere 17 %. Only 26 % of people on low incomes have a job, versus 46 % for those on medium low incomes, 65 % for those on medium high incomes and 76 % for those on high incomes. It goes without saying that there is no point looking at the socio-professional variables for this question.

1. Degree of satisfaction with professional activity

Q.21.a Overall, how satisfied are you with your current job or professional activity ? Please tell us using a scale from 1 to 10, where "1" means that you are not at all satisfied and "10" that you are completely satisfied. You can use the numbers in between to moderate your judgement. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE FROM 1 to 10)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.1	5.6	7.4
DK	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.4	4.1	4.3
D WEST	2.3	0.2	2.6	2.9	6.3	6.0
D TOTAL	1.9	0.4	2.9	3.1	7.0	6.6
D EAST	0.7	0.9	3.8	3.9	9.6	9.4
GR	5.6	4.7	8.3	3.4	17.5	9.1
E	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	9.3	12.6
F	3.2	1.0	2.2	3.9	9.6	10.9
IRL	1.5	0.7	2.2	3.3	8.2	7.8
I	3.5	0.6	1.4	2.5	10.1	16.1
L	3.8	0.9	2.4	2.1	12.9	9.6
NL	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.4	4.8	7.2
A	1.5	0.4	3.5	3.8	6.3	8.1
P	0.8	1.9	3.7	6.3	18.2	16.4
FIN	1.3	0.3	3.5	2.5	4.9	5.3
S	1.9	3.2	4.6	1.8	5.6	6.4
UK TOTAL	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.7	9.1	9.3
EU 15	2.7	1.5	2.8	3.2	8.7	10.1

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	15.6	28.8	20.2	15.5	0.9	7.74
DK	12.1	31.2	20.8	22.9	0.0	8.11
D WEST	17.0	23.9	14.5	23.9	0.4	7.72
D TOTAL	16.4	23.3	14.6	23.4	0.4	7.68
D EAST	14.0	21.1	14.9	21.3	0.3	7.51
GR	16.3	17.7	9.6	7.6	0.2	6.15
E	20.6	20.3	10.0	15.0	0.2	7.01
F	19.9	25.6	9.7	13.9	0.2	7.12
IRL	17.6	24.1	13.7	19.8	1.0	7.56
I	22.1	23.8	9.4	10.4	0.2	7.00
L	12.0	18.2	10.6	27.1	0.5	7.42
NL	26.1	32.4	11.6	10.7	0.7	7.44
A	11.8	23.6	15.5	22.8	2.8	7.68
P	20.5	15.2	5.8	11.0	0.2	6.58
FIN	20.2	34.3	19.2	8.0	0.3	7.51
S	14.6	27.1	16.5	18.0	0.4	7.46
UK TOTAL	17.3	22.6	12.3	14.7	0.4	6.99
EU 15	18.7	23.9	12.1	15.8	0.4	7.23

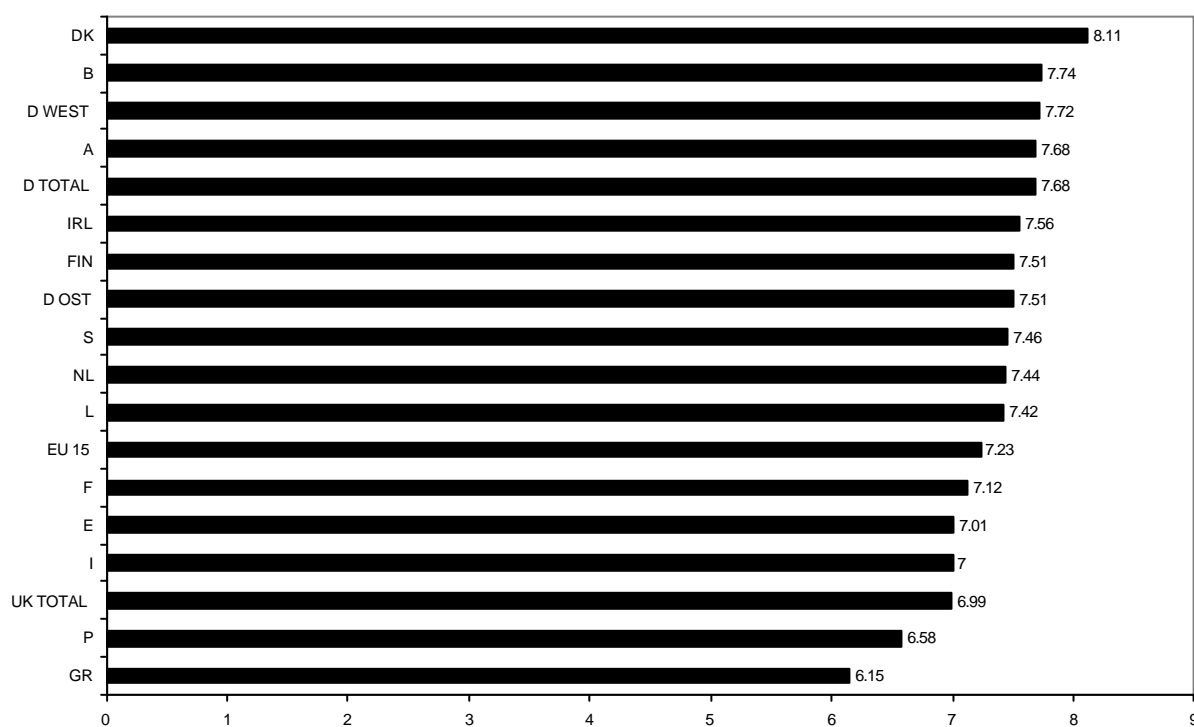
Citizens who are satisfied with their job

European citizens generally say they are satisfied with their current job or professional activity. This observation is illustrated in both the table showing the percentages for each degree of satisfaction ("1" for "not at all satisfied" up to "10" for "completely satisfied") and also the graph showing the average scores. From the table, we see that it is the upper satisfaction indexes on the scale proposed which attract the most "votes", with a peak for the numbers "7" and "8". This is reflected in the mean score of satisfaction for the fifteen member states which is 7.23.

Looking at the results split out by the member states, we see that satisfaction culminates with Denmark (average score of 8.11 out of 10). It is followed from afar by three other countries, with average scores clustered around 7.7 : Belgium (7.74), Austria (7.68) and Germany (7.68). For Germany, it is especially citizens from the Western Länder who express satisfaction with their job (7.72 versus 7.51 for their fellow citizens in the Eastern Länder).

Six countries fall beneath the European average of satisfaction : France (7.12), Spain (7.01), Italy (7.0), the United Kingdom (6.99) and, lowest of all, Portugal (6.58) and Greece (6.15). For these last two countries, peaks in the level of satisfaction are centred more around the middle values of the scale proposed.

Q.21.a Overall, how satisfied are you with your current job or professional activity ? Please tell us using a scale from 1 to 10, where "1" means that you are not at all satisfied and "10" that you are completely satisfied. You can use the numbers in between to moderate your judgement. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE FROM 1 to 10)



Q.21.b And how satisfied are you with your current job or professional activity in terms of how much you earn ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.3	9.5	12.4
DK	2.8	1.8	5.3	4.3	13.9	10.0
D WEST	0.9	1.0	4.5	6.3	11.3	13.1
D TOTAL	1.8	1.4	5.2	6.9	11.5	12.8
D EAST	5.4	3.1	8.1	9.4	12.3	11.7
GR	7.1	6.6	11.6	7.3	16.2	9.4
E	6.3	5.2	6.3	8.9	16.6	14.8
F	3.4	3.9	6.0	8.5	16.9	15.7
IRL	3.4	2.0	5.4	7.2	10.9	12.5
I	5.1	3.2	4.1	8.0	13.9	19.1
L	4.0	5.2	3.5	3.2	11.5	11.1
NL	1.6	2.5	3.0	4.8	7.6	13.5
A	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.9	10.8	12.6
P	4.6	6.2	8.7	11.7	20.3	14.1
FIN	2.3	5.3	5.2	6.6	11.9	12.7
S	13.5	8.0	6.8	7.1	12.8	7.9
UK TOTAL	4.3	4.9	7.1	8.9	14.4	10.2
EU 15	4.0	3.6	5.7	7.8	13.9	13.8

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	14.6	27.1	11.5	7.6	1.0	6.69
DK	17.6	21.9	12.7	9.8	0.1	6.80
D WEST	19.5	20.4	10.1	12.6	0.4	6.96
D TOTAL	19.0	19.4	10.0	11.4	0.7	6.78
D EAST	17.0	15.3	9.3	6.5	1.9	6.07
GR	14.7	14.0	7.8	5.1	0.2	5.59
E	15.5	14.7	5.8	5.2	0.7	5.77
F	17.9	15.2	6.1	6.1	0.2	6.07
IRL	15.7	22.4	8.2	10.8	1.3	6.62
I	17.4	18.7	5.3	5.0	0.2	6.10
L	14.0	17.8	9.6	18.0	2.1	6.83
NL	24.6	27.3	9.9	4.9	0.2	6.85
A	14.8	17.7	12.4	16.5	2.4	7.06
P	14.7	10.8	2.9	5.2	0.7	5.48
FIN	19.6	22.0	11.1	2.9	0.3	6.35
S	13.6	16.6	8.5	4.8	0.4	5.45
UK TOTAL	16.5	16.4	8.0	8.6	0.7	6.13
EU 15	17.5	17.8	7.8	7.7	0.5	6.27

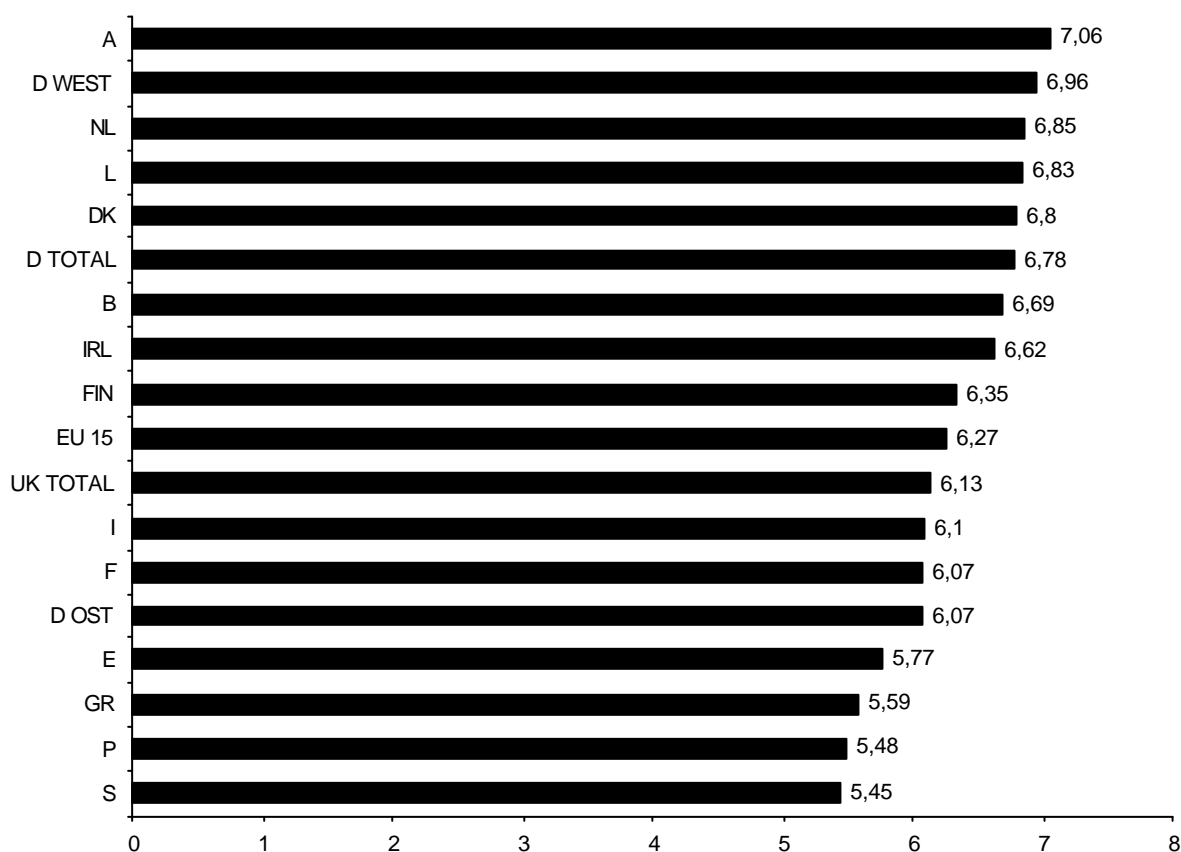
Satisfaction with level of remuneration

How much European citizens get paid for their job satisfies them less than the job itself. The average for the fifteen member states on a scale from "1" ("not at all satisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied") is 6.27 (compared to 7.23 for satisfaction with the job itself).

The Europeans most satisfied with what they earn are the Austrians (average level of satisfaction of 7.06 out of 10). They are followed by the Dutch (6.85), the Luxembourgers (6.83), the Danish (6.8) and the Germans (6.78). In the case of Germany, it is especially citizens from the Western Länder who express satisfaction for what they get paid (6.96, the second highest average out of all fifteen countries), unlike their fellow citizens from the Eastern Länder (6.07, the fifth lowest average score of satisfaction).

Amongst the European countries least satisfied with what they earn, we find three countries from the South of Europe : Spain (5.77), Greece (5.59) and Portugal (5.48). However, the country where the citizens are least satisfied of all is at the other end of the continent : Sweden (5.45). In this country, it turns out to be the citizens who gave the response "Not at all satisfied" who have tipped the scales : 14 % of them share this opinion versus only 4 % on average for all fifteen countries.

Q.21.b And how satisfied are you with your current job or professional activity in terms of how much you earn ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



Q.21.c And what about in terms of job security ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	3.9	2.4	3.2	2.9	7.0	9.4
DK	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.3	7.5	4.7
D WEST	1.9	1.0	2.9	3.6	6.8	7.9
D TOTAL	2.6	1.3	3.6	4.6	8.1	8.2
D EAST	5.4	2.8	6.7	8.3	13.4	9.6
GR	10.1	7.6	11.4	4.9	13.4	6.9
E	4.4	2.0	4.7	5.9	12.0	11.7
F	5.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	14.1	10.9
IRL	2.9	1.4	3.9	7.3	9.2	8.3
I	4.2	2.7	2.8	4.3	10.5	15.5
L	2.7	2.8	3.0	5.7	11.4	6.1
NL	2.1	1.4	1.7	3.2	6.2	7.7
A	2.7	1.2	4.3	3.5	7.2	7.4
P	2.9	3.7	4.4	7.7	13.2	14.3
Fin	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.7	6.8	6.8
S	4.1	3.4	3.2	4.1	6.8	5.0
UK TOTAL	5.0	3.4	5.5	3.9	11.8	7.6
EU 15	4.0	2.6	4.0	4.5	10.5	9.9

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	12.7	20.7	22.7	13.8	1.2	7.27
DK	10.7	24.8	17.7	28.6	0.9	8.08
D WEST	15.1	17.7	17.5	24.7	0.9	7.67
D TOTAL	14.7	17.7	16.2	22.0	1.0	7.41
D EAST	12.8	17.7	10.9	10.9	1.6	6.37
GR	13.7	15.4	8.5	7.5	0.6	5.62
E	18.0	19.6	9.8	11.1	0.7	6.64
F	13.4	16.0	11.4	15.5	1.1	6.66
IRL	12.9	19.6	12.3	21.3	0.9	7.20
I	20.2	14.8	12.5	12.0	0.6	6.77
L	9.5	16.0	10.4	31.7	0.7	7.44
NL	17.5	29.1	14.0	15.8	1.3	7.50
A	9.4	16.0	14.7	29.1	4.5	7.64
P	19.6	19.9	4.5	9.3	0.5	6.39
FIN	11.4	24.1	19.5	18.0	1.0	7.39
S	9.6	21.2	16.1	24.5	2.0	7.42
UK TOTAL	10.0	22.3	13.6	15.7	1.1	6.84
EU 15	14.6	18.8	13.4	16.6	1.1	6.98

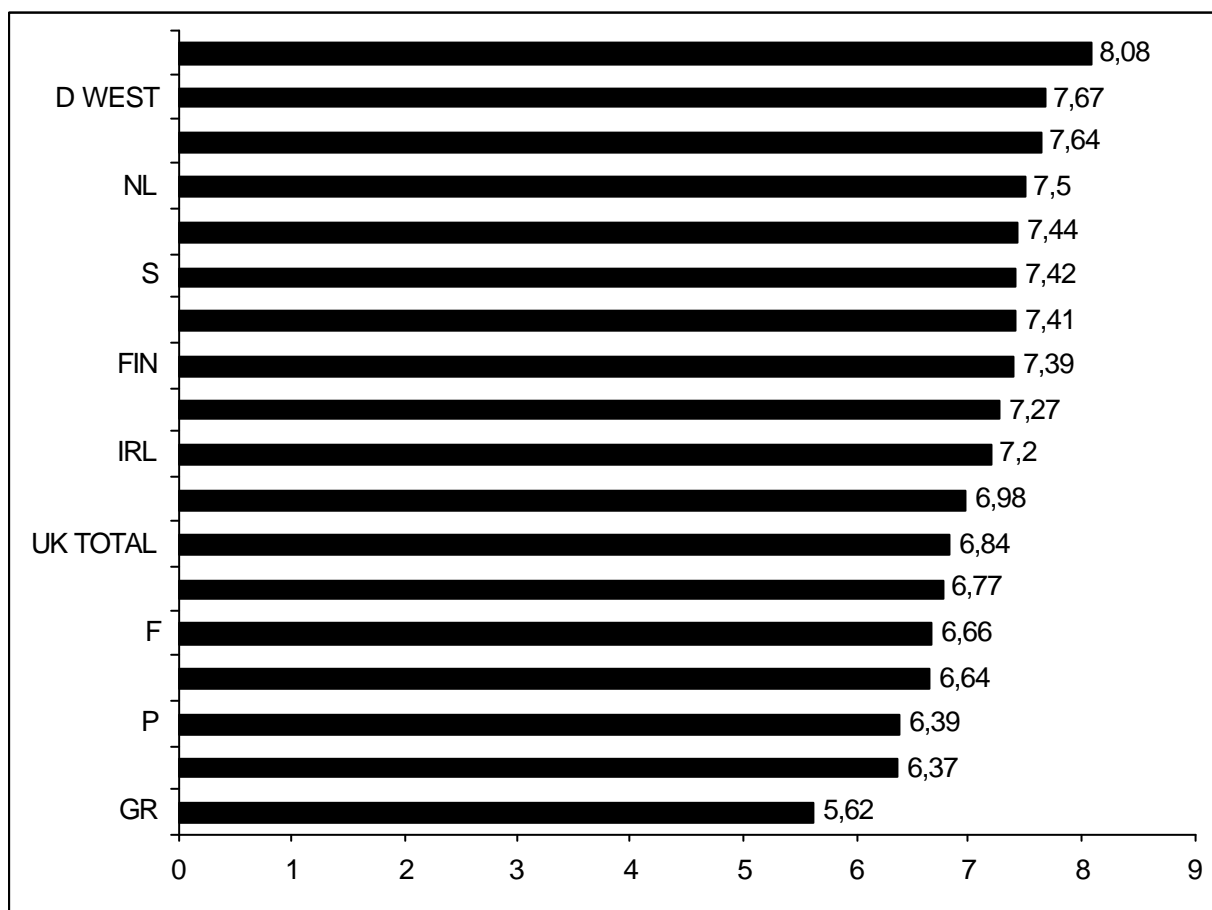
Satisfaction with regard to job security

At a total European Union level, citizens claim they are relatively satisfied with their level of job security. At 6.98, the mean score of satisfaction comes very close to the 7 out of 10 mark.

Examining the scores for each of the member states, we see that this total mean score covers up a much more contrasting situation underneath. The least anxious citizens with regard to this question are to be found in the North of the continent, with Denmark (8.08) obtaining the highest mean score. The Western Länder of Germany (7.67) and Austria (7.64) occupy second and third position in this European ranking of satisfaction with regard to job security. Once again, a strong difference of opinion divides German citizens depending on whether they belong to the Western or Eastern Länder (mean score of 6.37 for citizens from the Eastern Länder, the second lowest average out of all fifteen countries).

The countries of Southern Europe, along with France (and the Eastern Länder [see above]), obtain the weakest mean scores of satisfaction with regard to job security. The average drops sharply from 6.77 in Italy to only 5.62 in Greece.

Q.21.c And what about in terms of job security ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



Q.21.d And what about in terms of the type of work you do ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.7	5.9	4.5
DK	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.7	3.9
D WEST	0.4	0.3	3.1	1.2	5.3	8.3
D TOTAL	0.7	0.4	3.0	1.4	5.8	8.4
D EAST	1.9	0.7	2.9	2.4	8.0	8.7
GR	4.7	5.2	7.2	4.9	12.3	7.5
E	2.0	1.5	2.7	4.8	10.3	12.3
F	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	8.0	11.0
IRL	1.9	0.8	2.1	4.1	7.2	7.8
I	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.5	7.0	14.7
L	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	7.4	8.0
NL	0.4	1.5	1.2	2.4	4.0	7.8
A	0.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	6.4	7.5
P	1.0	3.0	2.7	4.3	13.4	14.0
FIN	0.7	0.6	2.7	1.8	6.5	7.9
S	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.5
UK TOTAL	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	10.0	9.4
EU 15	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.6	7.7	10.1

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	10.4	30.9	21.1	19.9	0.7	7.90
DK	8.8	23.8	22.4	31.2	0.7	8.32
D WEST	14.4	23.6	19.4	23.7	0.2	7.95
D TOTAL	13.6	23.2	19.5	23.7	0.2	7.91
D EAST	10.3	21.7	19.5	23.6	0.3	7.73
GR	12.8	18.0	13.5	13.7	0.2	6.56
E	20.0	21.7	10.9	13.2	0.5	7.05
F	15.7	26.7	11.2	16.4	0.5	7.23
IRL	13.3	19.7	14.6	28.0	0.6	7.76
I	21.4	23.4	12.3	13.8	0.4	7.30
L	11.9	17.3	11.9	32.2	1.1	7.68
NL	23.4	31.7	16.3	11.3	0.0	7.61
A	10.0	21.4	19.0	26.6	2.4	7.94
P	20.1	22.4	8.1	10.5	0.4	6.85
FIN	18.6	31.5	17.5	11.2	1.0	7.57
S	13.0	22.4	17.9	28.0	0.4	7.88
UK TOTAL	16.4	18.4	16.0	19.4	0.0	7.31
EU 15	16.6	23.3	15.0	18.3	0.4	7.46

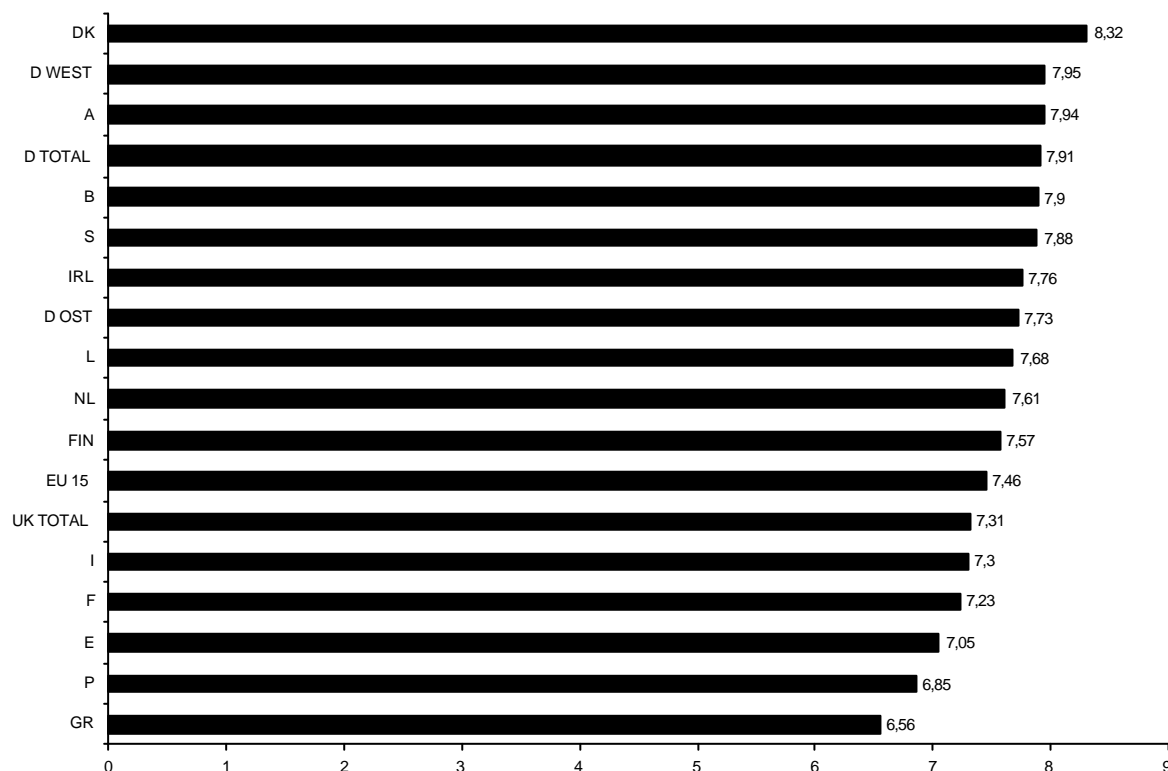
Satisfaction with regard to type of work

Satisfied with their job overall (mean score of 7.23 out of 10), European citizens express an even higher level of satisfaction when asked about the type of work they do. In this case, the average score goes up to 7.46 on a scale going from "1" ("not at all satisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

Once again, it is the countries from the North and centre of the continent who display the highest levels of satisfaction with regard to the type of work they do. The most satisfied citizens are the Danish (average of 8.32), followed by German citizens from the Western Länder (7.95) and the Austrians (7.94). Above the 7.9 out of 10 mark, we also find Belgium (7.9) and Germany (7.91). For this question, we don't observe any divide between the German Länder (Eastern Länder : 7.73).

As previously, the lowest averages for satisfaction with regard to the type of work carried out are essentially grouped in the South of Europe, going from 7.3 in Italy to 6.56 in Greece. It should be noted that the United Kingdom also falls under the European average (mean score of 7.31).

Q.21.d And what about in terms of the type of work you do ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



Q.21.e And what about with regard to the number of hours you work ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.3	7.4	6.8
DK	0.7	1.0	3.5	3.6	4.8	7.8
D WEST	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.7	7.7	9.7
D TOTAL	2.3	2.3	3.6	4.0	8.3	10.0
D EAST	2.5	2.1	6.1	5.0	10.7	11.3
GR	8.0	6.9	11.4	5.8	11.4	8.6
E	5.0	4.8	7.7	9.6	13.8	13.1
F	4.7	2.8	4.5	8.2	13.6	8.4
IRL	2.8	2.3	3.8	5.1	9.2	10.7
I	3.5	1.3	2.3	6.7	11.8	15.7
L	2.6	2.3	2.3	6.3	9.4	9.8
NL	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.3	7.8	7.8
A	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.3	7.1	5.6
P	1.9	5.2	5.3	6.8	15.9	13.6
FIN	2.0	2.5	4.9	3.3	4.4	10.5
S	3.8	4.3	5.8	4.3	12.7	7.3
UK TOTAL	2.5	3.3	2.9	5.0	10.3	8.4
EU 15	3.2	2.8	4.0	5.9	10.8	10.3

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	15.1	28.6	17.2	14.2	1.0	7.44
DK	10.3	20.3	16.5	31.2	0.3	7.96
D WEST	17.0	19.1	14.7	20.1	0.4	7.36
D TOTAL	16.8	18.8	14.5	18.9	0.5	7.26
D EAST	16.2	17.6	13.7	13.7	1.0	6.88
GR	11.7	16.3	9.5	10.3	0.0	5.89
E	15.7	16.6	5.7	7.7	0.3	5.96
F	17.6	19.9	10.1	9.8	0.4	6.49
IRL	14.3	19.3	10.6	21.2	0.7	7.16
I	20.9	16.9	10.0	9.5	1.3	6.69
L	8.7	17.9	10.6	28.3	1.7	7.40
NL	24.1	28.6	12.0	12.9	0.0	7.41
A	11.4	18.8	14.0	26.0	3.0	7.46
P	21.5	17.0	5.4	6.9	0.4	6.24
FIN	15.1	23.1	20.3	13.5	0.6	7.32
S	11.0	16.2	11.9	22.4	0.4	6.94
UK TOTAL	15.0	21.5	13.1	18.1	0.0	7.15
EU 15	17.0	19.5	11.6	14.3	0.5	6.87

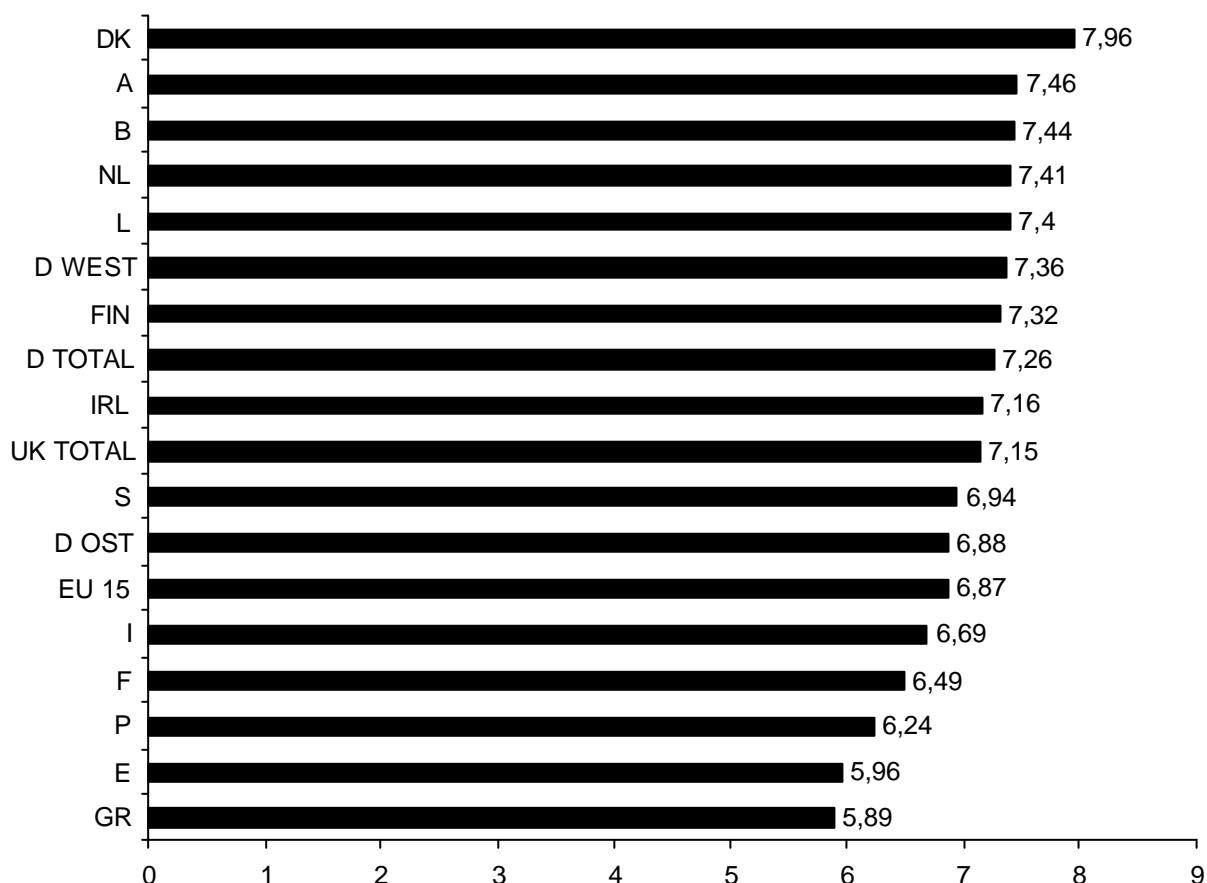
Satisfaction with regard to the number of hours worked

Although satisfied with their job overall (mean score of 7.23 out of 10), European citizens express less satisfaction when asked about the number of hours worked. In this case, the average score only reaches 6.87 on a scale going from "1" ("not at all satisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

Once again, it is the countries from the North and centre of the continent who display the highest levels of satisfaction with regard to number of hours worked. The most satisfied citizens are the Danish (mean score of 7.96), followed by the Austrians (7.46), the Belgians (7.44), the Dutch (7.41) and the Luxembourgers (7.4).

Like for the other parts to this question, the lowest averages of satisfaction with regard to the type of work done are located in the South of Europe, going from 6.69 in Italy to 5.89 in Greece. France also finds itself in this group of countries, with the fourth lowest mean score (6.49).

Q.21.e And what about with regard to the number of hours you work ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



Q.21.f And what about with regard to your work timetable ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	2.3	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.1	5.4
DK	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.9
D WEST	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.5	7.5	8.0
D TOTAL	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.8	7.9	8.8
D EAST	2.1	2.0	3.6	5.2	9.2	11.8
GR	8.4	7.9	10.5	4.9	12.1	9.0
E	3.2	3.7	4.4	6.5	12.8	12.1
F	3.1	4.3	3.7	6.5	11.3	9.2
IRL	2.4	2.0	3.4	5.3	9.1	8.1
I	2.6	1.8	2.5	5.0	11.0	16.7
L	4.4	2.1	2.4	5.9	8.5	6.8
NL	0.4	1.0	2.2	2.2	5.8	12.0
A	3.2	2.7	4.2	3.2	6.0	6.0
P	1.2	4.9	4.0	5.3	17.6	13.9
FIN	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.4	3.5	8.5
S	2.3	1.9	5.1	4.3	8.2	7.3
UK TOTAL	3.4	3.0	4.1	4.1	9.6	8.7
EU 15	2.6	2.7	3.5	4.7	9.7	10.3

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	12.3	28.1	20.8	17.3	1.2	7.65
DK	9.3	19.3	20.6	36.6	1.0	8.39
D WEST	15.0	21.5	14.5	24.3	0.5	7.66
D TOTAL	14.5	21.1	15.1	22.6	0.5	7.57
D EAST	12.4	19.6	17.7	15.9	0.5	7.20
GR	12.5	13.7	10.2	10.4	0.4	5.85
E	20.2	18.7	8.2	9.9	0.2	6.52
F	14.0	21.8	12.7	12.8	0.5	6.79
IRL	15.1	18.6	12.0	22.7	1.2	7.31
I	19.2	17.0	12.5	10.6	1.1	6.85
L	8.3	15.2	13.7	31.5	1.2	7.49
NL	20.6	29.4	13.2	13.3	0.0	7.49
A	9.0	17.0	14.8	31.2	2.8	7.65
P	21.3	18.0	6.0	7.5	0.3	6.39
FIN	14.8	25.1	18.2	17.5	1.3	7.51
S	7.4	16.7	15.7	30.6	0.4	7.59
UK TOTAL	14.6	19.6	13.5	19.4	0.2	7.13
EU 15	15.6	20.2	13.2	16.9	0.6	7.11

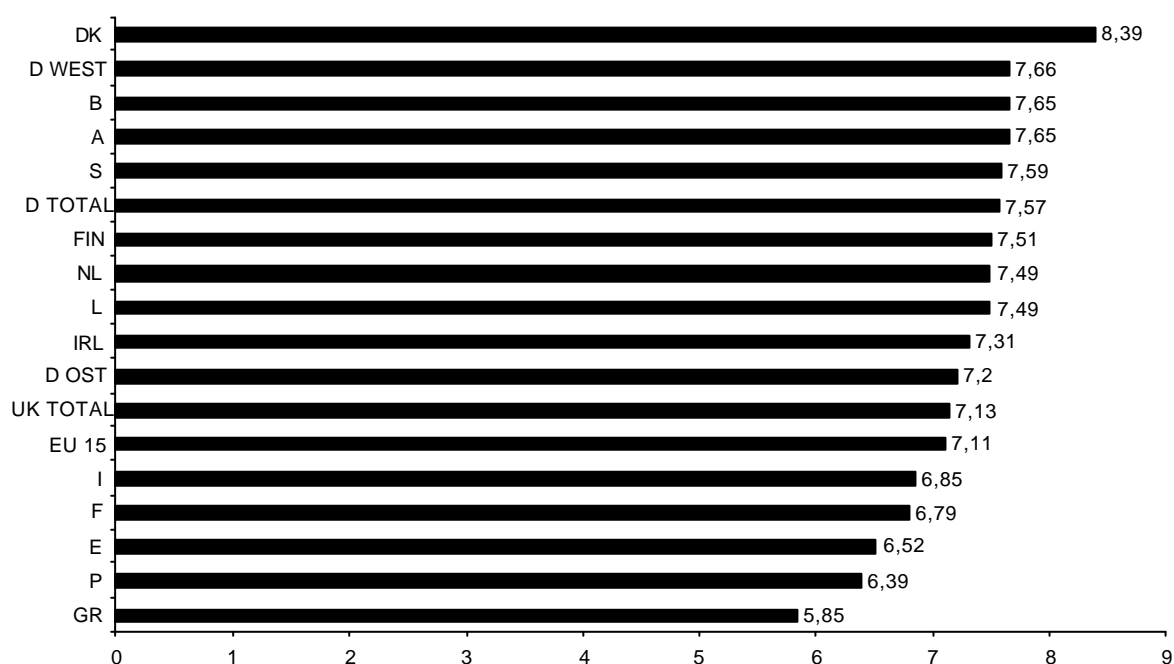
Satisfaction with regard to work timetable

Although satisfied with their job overall (mean score of 7.23 out of 10), European citizens express slightly less satisfaction with regard to their work timetable. In this case, the mean score of satisfaction is 7.11 on a scale going from "1" ("not at all satisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied"). It should be noted, however, that Europeans seem more satisfied with their work timetable than with the number of hours they work (average of 6.87).

Once again, it is countries from the North and centre of the continent who display the highest levels of satisfaction with regard to their work timetable. The most satisfied citizens are the Danish (mean score of 8.39). For this part of the question, the Danish have a clear lead over all other European citizens. They are followed by German citizens from the Western Länder (7.66), the Belgians (7.65) and the Austrians (7.65).

In the same way as for the other parts to this question, the lowest scores of satisfaction with regard to work timetable are to be found in the South of Europe. They go from 6.85 in Italy to 5.85 in Greece, the lowest score of all by a considerable way. France also finds itself in this group of countries, with the fourth lowest mean score (6.79).

Q.21.f And what about with regard to your work timetable ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



Analysis of socio-demographic variables

In terms of gender, we observe a higher mean score of satisfaction amongst men for parts a, b and d (satisfaction with "job overall", "how much get paid" and "type of work"), but a superior one for women for parts c, e and f (satisfaction with "job security", "number of hours worked" and "work timetable"). On the other hand, the average score of satisfaction rises systematically with both level of education and income of the people interviewed, for the first five parts to this question. With the exception of part e ("number of hours worked"), we observe that the youngest age group (15-24 year olds) is less satisfied than the oldest one (55 year olds and over) along with 25-39 year olds. Without exception, executive level employees are the socio-professional group with the highest level of satisfaction. Results for people at home, students, unemployed people and retired people have not been taken into account for obvious reasons.

Q.21.g And what about with regard to the time it takes you to get to work ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

Country	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6
B	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.4	5.2	5.4
DK	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.9	5.7	5.4
D WEST	2.7	0.6	2.3	3.7	5.8	6.5
D TOTAL	2.5	0.8	2.6	3.8	6.4	7.1
D EAST	1.5	1.5	3.9	4.4	8.7	9.5
GR	5.6	3.1	6.8	4.7	9.8	4.3
E	3.5	2.7	4.4	5.7	11.7	12.7
F	2.3	2.3	1.2	3.8	8.7	7.2
IRL	3.4	2.4	2.8	5.6	9.3	7.8
I	3.5	2.1	3.4	4.5	6.1	9.8
L	5.9	3.4	3.4	4.4	7.4	6.4
NL	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	5.5	9.6
A	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	5.5	6.2
P	1.9	3.1	4.5	6.5	10.4	9.7
FIN	2.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	4.2	4.2
S	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	4.6	4.1
UK TOTAL	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.7	7.5	7.8
EU 15	2.8	1.9	2.9	3.8	7.4	8.0

Country	7	8	9	Completely satisfied	DK	Average
B	9.0	20.6	21.4	28.6	1.7	7.99
DK	5.9	14.1	17.0	44.2	1.0	8.37
D WEST	15.0	15.0	17.1	31.0	0.3	7.85
D TOTAL	13.7	14.9	17.6	30.2	0.5	7.81
D EAST	8.1	14.4	20.0	26.9	1.0	7.63
GR	10.0	20.9	12.1	22.5	0.2	6.98
E	14.6	15.8	11.1	17.8	0.0	6.86
F	13.1	19.5	14.9	25.6	1.4	7.61
IRL	9.2	13.0	11.9	33.0	1.8	7.50
I	13.4	16.8	13.8	25.7	0.9	7.41
L	7.5	13.4	9.7	36.9	1.6	7.44
NL	15.8	21.5	14.8	25.0	0.3	7.72
A	6.5	15.6	14.6	41.7	2.8	8.26
P	19.3	17.4	13.9	13.1	0.2	6.89
FIN	10.0	17.4	21.1	34.1	1.1	8.15
S	4.3	10.8	14.3	48.1	0.3	8.08
UK TOTAL	9.8	18.1	17.3	27.6	1.2	7.66
EU 15	12.4	17.1	15.5	27.3	0.8	7.59

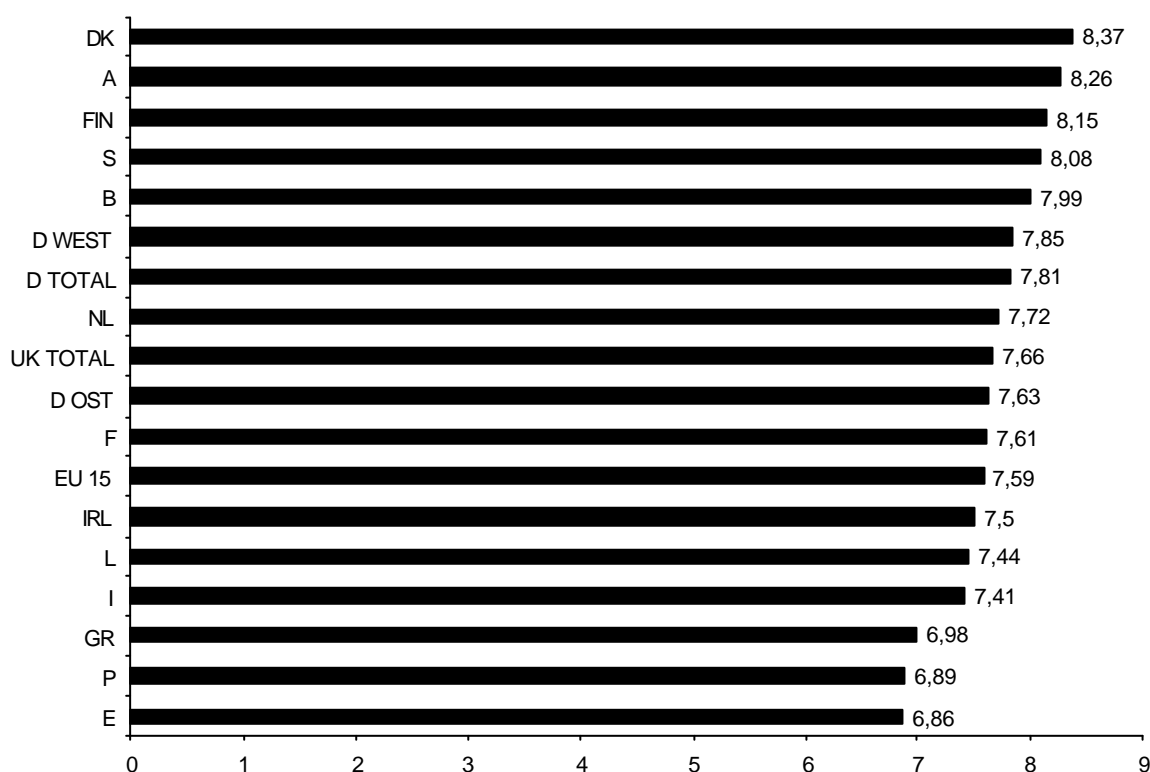
Satisfaction with regard to time taken to get to work

Satisfied with their job overall (mean score of 7.23 out of 10), European citizens express an even higher level of satisfaction with regard to how long it takes them to get to work. In this case, the mean score of satisfaction is 7.59 on a scale going from "1" ("not at all satisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

Once again, it is the countries from the North and centre of the continent who display the highest levels of satisfaction with regard to how long it takes them to get to work. The most satisfied citizens are once again the Danish (mean score of 8.37), followed by the Austrians (8.26), the Finnish (8.15) and the Swedish (8.08).

The lowest scores for this part of the question are to be found in Southern Europe. At 7.41, Italy stands slightly apart from the group of countries with the lowest scores, composed of Greece (6.98), Portugal (6.89) and last in the ranking, Spain (6.86). We should note the in-habitual presence under the European average of Luxembourg (7.5) and Ireland (7.44) for this part of the question.

Q.21.g And what about with regard to the time it takes you to get to work ? (SHOW SAME CARD)



For the sixth and last part to this question, the average score of satisfaction declines with level of education and rises with age, while being higher amongst people on middle incomes than those on high or low incomes. Two tenths of a point separate women (7.7) from men (7.5) for this part of the question. It is self-employed people who display the highest average score here.

Summary table – Averages

Country	Pay	Job security	Type of work	Number of hours	Timetable	Journey time
B	6.69	7.27	7.90	7.44	7.65	7.99
DK	6.80	8.08	8.32	7.96	8.39	8.37
D WEST	6.96	7.67	7.95	7.36	7.66	7.85
D TOTAL	6.78	7.41	7.91	7.26	7.57	7.81
D EAST	6.07	6.37	7.73	6.88	7.20	7.63
GR	5.59	5.62	6.56	5.89	5.85	6.98
E	5.77	6.64	7.05	5.96	6.52	6.86
F	6.07	6.66	7.23	6.49	6.79	7.61
IRL	6.62	7.20	7.76	7.16	7.31	7.50
I	6.10	6.77	7.30	6.69	6.85	7.41
L	6.83	7.44	7.68	7.40	7.49	7.44
NL	6.85	7.5	7.61	7.41	7.49	7.72
A	7.06	7.64	7.94	7.46	7.65	8.26
P	5.48	6.39	6.85	6.24	6.39	6.89
FIN	6.35	7.39	7.57	7.32	7.51	8.15
S	5.45	7.42	7.88	6.94	7.59	8.08
UK TOTAL	6.13	6.84	7.31	7.15	7.13	7.66
EU 15	6.27	6.98	7.46	6.87	7.11	7.59

2. Changing jobs

a) Frequency

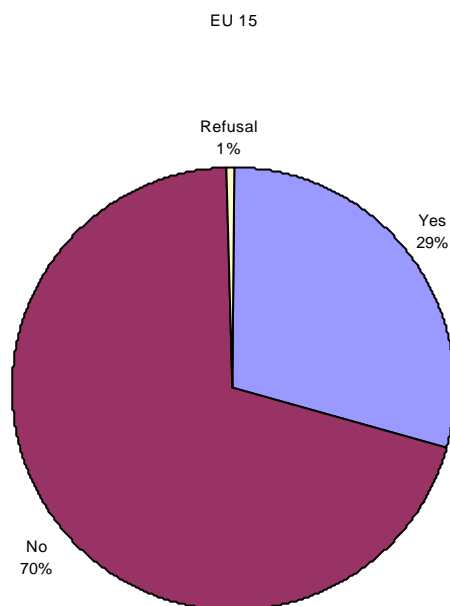
Q.22 Have you changed jobs in the last five years ?

Country	Yes	No	Refusal
B	21.4	78.3	0.3
DK	52.5	47.5	0.0
D WEST	21.3	77.6	1.1
D TOTAL	23.6	75.3	1.1
D EAST	32.8	66.2	1.0
GR	20.8	79.0	0.2
E	29.4	70.4	0.2
F	27.2	72.8	0.0
IRL	32.5	67.3	0.1
I	22.8	76.8	0.4
L	22.1	77.5	0.4
NL	40.9	59.1	0.0
A	26.4	69.0	4.6
P	24.2	75.5	0.3
FIN	38.4	60.9	0.8
S	43.9	55.8	0.4
UK TOTAL	39.0	60.8	0.2
EU 15	29.1	70.4	0.5

Job mobility

A very large majority of European citizens benefit from a high level of job stability; 70 % of them haven't changed jobs in the last five years.

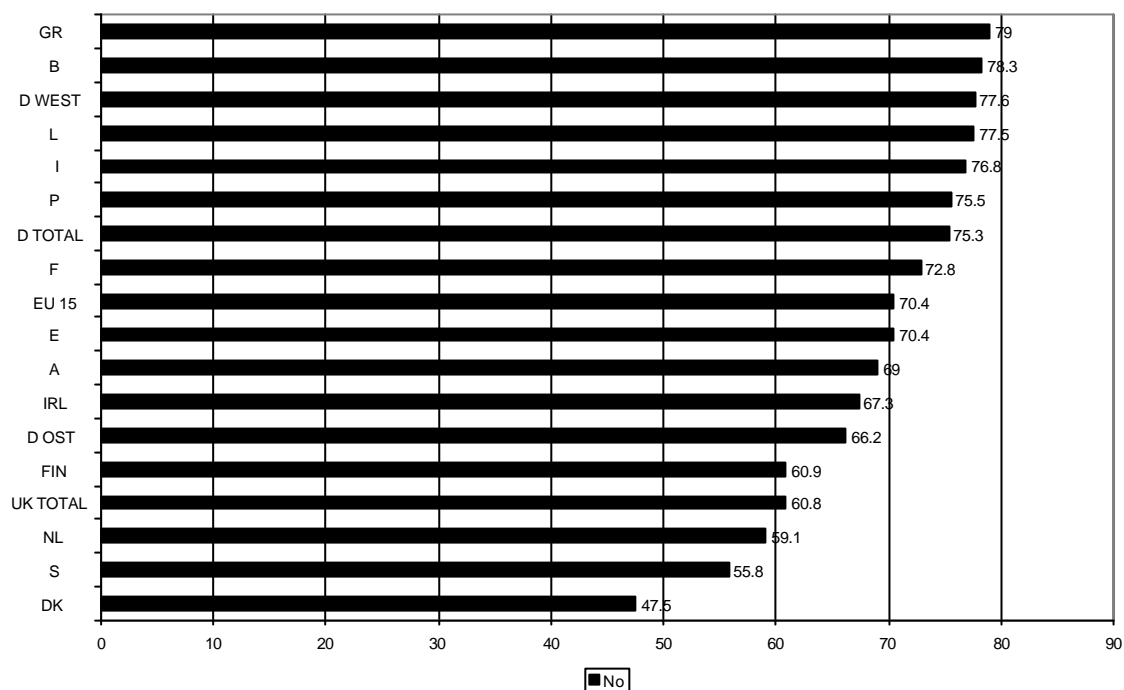
Q.22 Have you changed jobs in the last five years ?



The graph on the following page, however, shows that the situation between countries of the EU is very different when it comes to job mobility. The champions of job stability are the Greeks, of whom 79 % haven't changed jobs in the last five years. More than three quarters of citizens in the following countries are in the same position : Belgium (78.3 %), the Western Länder of Germany (77.6 %), Luxembourg (77.5 %), Italy (76.8 %), Portugal (75.5 %) and Germany (75.3 %).

Right at the bottom of the European scale, the Danish would seem to be the European citizens who change jobs most often (only 47.5 % of them haven't changed jobs in the last five years). Denmark is the only European country to fall below the 50 % mark. The Netherlands (59.1 %) and Sweden (55.8 %) complete the trio of countries with the greatest job mobility.

Q.22 Have you changed jobs in the last five years ?



30 % of women versus 28 % of men have changed jobs in the last five years. The percentage declines in a constant and distinct manner with age (from 43 % for 15-24 year olds to only 12 % for 55 year olds and over). Level of income has no effect on responses to this question. 19 % of people having left school at the age of 15 or under have changed jobs in the last five years versus 30 % of people who stopped studying between the ages of sixteen and nineteen and 32 % of people who stopped studying at twenty or over. The figure for executive level employees, manual workers and white collar workers is around 30 %, while for self-employed people, it is only 20 %.

Important note : questions 23, 24 and 25 were only asked to people who answered "Yes" to Q.22. These questions therefore only concern people who have changed jobs in the last five years.

Q.23 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.22) How many times ? (INTERVIEWER : RECORD THE NUMBER OF TIMES. IF THE RESPONDENT CAN'T REMEMBER OR DOESN'T KNOW, CODE : "99")

Country	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Five times	More than five times	DK	Average
B	55.4	14.8	13.4	3.9	1.7	6.4	4.5	2.11
DK	54.0	23.9	11.3	7.0	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.86
D WEST	52.0	29.9	12.0	2.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.74
D TOTAL	52.9	28.2	11.3	3.5	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.78
D EAST	55.2	23.8	9.4	6.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.86
GR	45.6	23.8	15.6	2.4	4.9	6.1	1.5	2.31
E	32.7	27.8	16.2	11.0	3.0	4.8	4.6	2.43
F	53.4	22.7	9.4	3.9	2.5	6.4	1.6	2.00
IRL	50.6	34.0	9.4	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.72
I	49.9	23.5	13.3	7.7	3.4	0.9	1.2	1.93
L	63.2	19.3	11.1	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.73
NL	42.3	25.3	14.4	5.4	4.0	6.4	2.1	2.31
A	57.1	16.9	12.4	5.0	4.3	1.3	2.9	1.85
P	54.5	21.1	9.6	3.7	0.9	3.2	7.0	1.77
FIN	36.4	24.8	17.3	7.4	4.2	10.0	0.0	2.70
S	53.5	19.8	12.8	6.2	5.5	1.7	0.4	1.96
UK TOTAL	53.5	21.7	12.2	6.3	2.5	3.3	0.5	1.93
EU 15	50.0	24.0	12.4	5.8	2.8	3.4	1.6	2.00

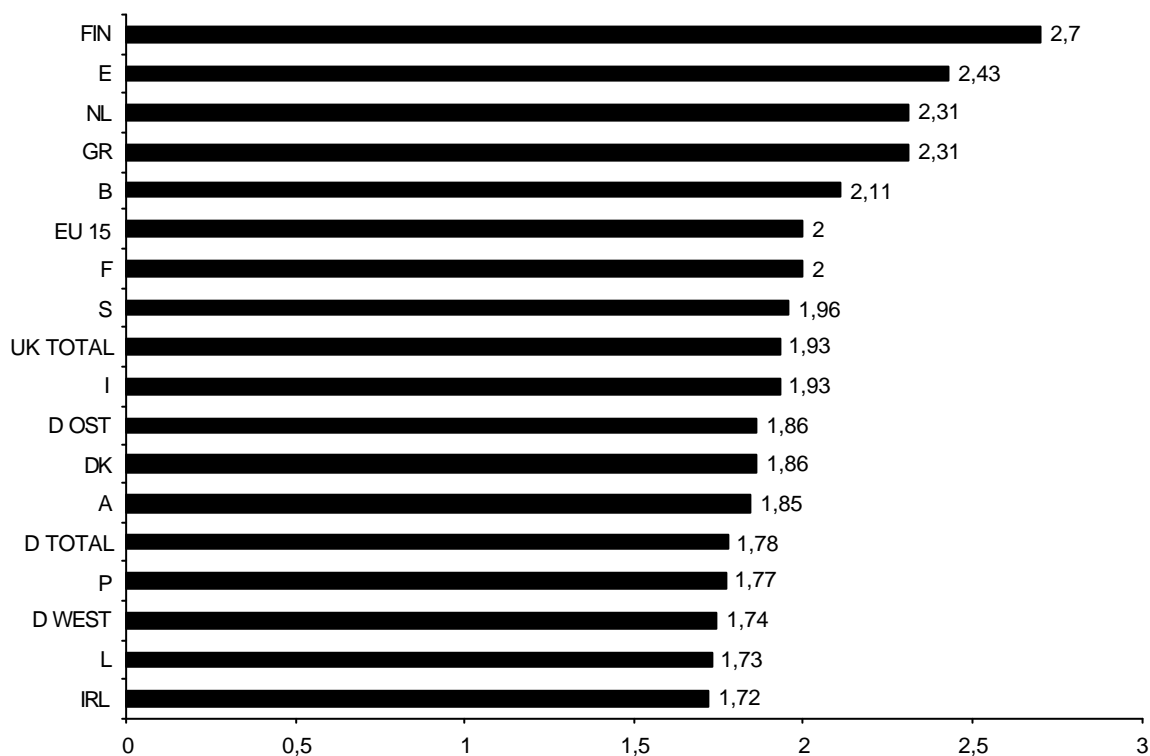
Job mobility (frequency)

Although job stability (within the last five years) would seem to be the general rule, those citizens who have changed jobs have done so twice within this period.

The graph below illustrates the diversity of situations in the member states. From this, we observe that of those who have changed jobs within the last five years, it is the Finnish who have done so with the greatest frequency (2.7 times on average). This figure is driven in particular by the 10 % of Finnish citizens who have changed jobs more than five times. Three other countries also stand out at the head of the fifteen member states : Spain (average frequency of 2.43), the Netherlands (2.31) and Greece (2.31).

The lowest frequencies when it comes to changing jobs are observed in Germany (1.78), Portugal (1.77), Luxembourg (1.73) and Ireland (1.72).

Q.23 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.22) How many times ?



The average for men (2.02) is slightly greater here than for women (1.97). The least educated citizens (2.10) display an average score which is superior to that of the two other levels of education (1.97 and 1.99). We observe that the average score falls clearly with both age and income. Manual workers (2.10) command the highest average score, contrary to self-employed people (1.65).

b) Similarity of skills

Q.24 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.22) Would you say that the skills needed to do your current job or professional activity are very similar, quite similar, quite different or very different from the ones you needed in your previous job ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Country	Very similar	Quite similar	Quite different	Very different	DK	Average
B	30.1	24.2	16.8	28.9	0.0	2.56
DK	36.8	14.7	16.0	32.1	0.3	2.56
D WEST	29.4	38.0	11.9	19.5	1.1	2.78
D TOTAL	27.9	37.0	13.4	20.7	1.0	2.73
D EAST	24.1	34.2	17.4	23.8	0.5	2.59
GR	11.4	20.9	29.3	38.4	0.0	2.05
E	24.3	33.0	11.3	30.6	0.7	2.51
F	17.9	22.8	17.8	40.4	1.1	2.19
IRL	34.9	26.6	8.7	28.7	1.1	2.68
I	15.2	23.8	21.0	40.0	0.0	2.14
L	28.4	21.8	23.8	25.0	1.1	2.54
NL	12.9	21.3	18.1	47.8	0.0	1.99
A	24.5	36.2	17.8	21.5	0.0	2.64
P	18.0	35.1	28.7	17.4	0.8	2.54
FIN	28.2	25.6	25.0	19.9	1.4	2.63
S	19.6	33.0	15.1	31.6	0.8	2.41
UK TOTAL	24.9	30.4	9.1	35.0	0.7	2.46
EU 15	22.5	28.8	15.2	32.9	0.6	2.41

Evolution of job skills

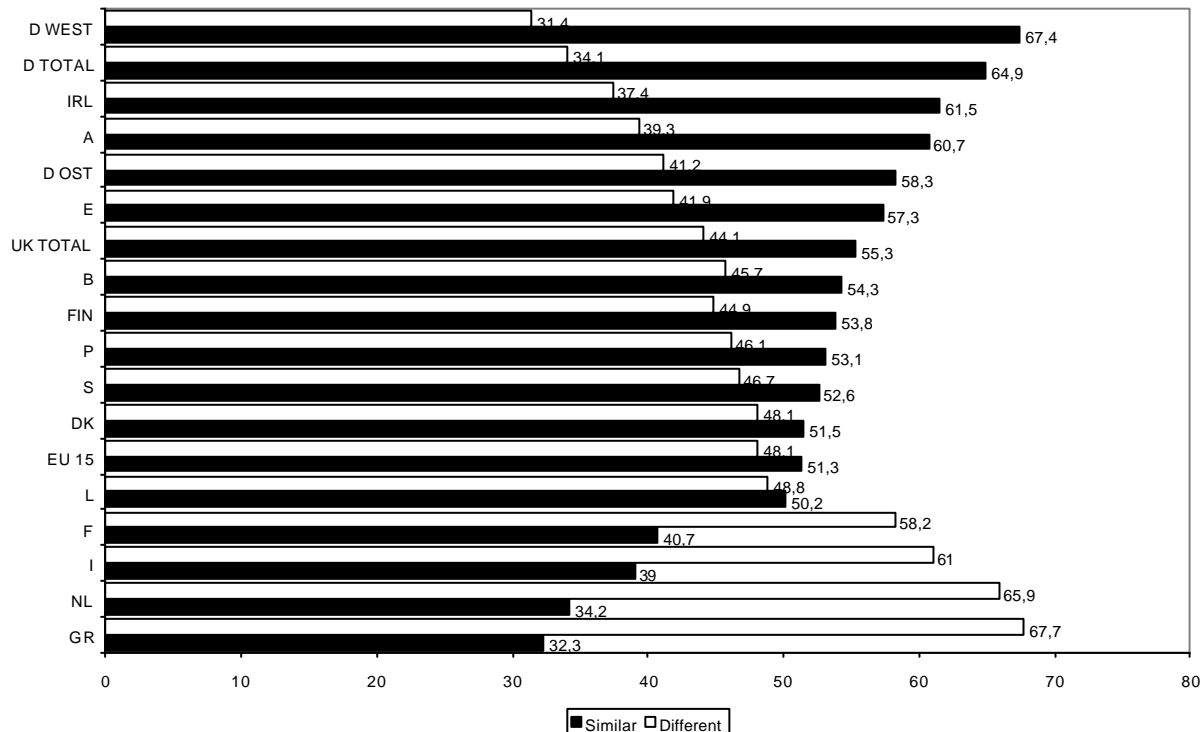
When changing jobs, European citizens find that the skills required in their new job are fairly, or indeed very, similar to those required in their previous job. This is the conclusion drawn from people in the sample who have changed jobs within the last five years. 29 % of them consider that the skills needed for their new job are "quite similar" and 23 % that they are "very similar", making a total for these two responses of 52 % for the European Union as a whole.

However, this block of citizens is offset by the 33 % of Europeans having changed jobs within the last five years (the highest percentage out of the four possible responses) who, on the contrary, consider the skills needed for their new job "very different" from those needed in their previous job.

This ambivalence is reflected in the opinions expressed in each of the member states and hence, in the graph below, we see that the countries are split into two distinct groups.

The first group is composed of those European countries where the citizens who have changed jobs within the last five years consider that the skills needed for their new job are "similar" (addition of the responses "quite similar" and "very similar") to those needed in their previous job. The most predominant countries in this group are Germany (65 %, especially the Western Länder : 67 %), Ireland (62 %) and Austria (61 %). At the other end of the scale, the prevailing opinion in four out of the fifteen countries is that the skills needed in their new job are "different" (addition of the responses "quite different" and "very different") from those needed in their previous job. These four countries are France ("different" : 58 %), Italy (61 %), the Netherlands (66 %) and Greece (68 %).

Q.24 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.22) Would you say that the skills needed to do your current job or professional activity are very similar, quite similar, quite different or very different from the ones you needed in your previous job ?



In the case of both level of education and age, it's the intermediary groups which display the highest mean scores compared to the other two groups at either extreme. It's executive level employees (2.74) who have the highest average, contrary to white collar workers (2.31). Finally, we observe that the average increases with the level of income of the people interviewed.

c) Reasons for changing jobs

Better pay and personal satisfaction are at the heart of people's motivations for changing jobs

The most important reasons for European citizens when changing jobs in the last five years were personal satisfaction and higher pay. These two criteria come out ahead of all reasons mentioned by the people concerned in the sample. They each command 35 % of all mentions (with a slight advantage for "personal satisfaction" : 35 % exactly versus 34.8 % for "better pay").

Following behind these two reasons come "better working conditions" (i.e. : working hours, flexibility, etc.) and "other reasons" as a whole, with 29 % and 26 % of all mentions respectively.

Q.25 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.22) Which of the following reasons, if any, incited you to change jobs last time ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. Better pay
2. Greater social recognition
3. Better working conditions (working time, flexibility, etc.)
4. More personal satisfaction
5. Better use of your skills and training
6. Quicker to get to work
7. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
8. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	38.4	12.6	31.4	36.0	21.2	18.0	24.2	0.0
DK	19.9	7.1	29.4	36.8	21.7	10.6	22.1	0.0
D WEST	37.1	6.7	27.7	37.3	19.1	18.5	22.0	0.0
D TOTAL	35.0	5.9	27.7	32.4	18.9	17.8	30.0	0.4
D EAST	29.6	3.7	27.7	19.6	18.5	15.9	51.0	1.4
GR	43.5	4.2	44.7	21.4	15.7	7.8	16.8	0.0
E	29.6	6.2	24.8	27.9	9.2	4.7	33.4	0.0
F	30.2	11.2	25.7	34.5	20.6	11.4	28.8	0.9
IRL	45.1	13.1	29.2	36.5	19.8	13.2	13.3	0.7
I	38.3	11.1	30.5	34.5	21.7	8.2	26.2	0.0
L	39.3	20.4	27.4	38.9	19.3	7.2	32.6	1.9
NL	27.5	7.7	34.4	39.5	20.1	16.2	28.0	0.0
A	45.6	11.5	34.3	34.3	17.8	11.5	18.6	0.0
P	45.5	5.6	27.4	30.0	8.6	5.8	19.4	0.9
FIN	34.9	16.1	26.4	39.6	35.9	12.9	24.9	1.4
S	33.5	10.8	38.2	51.6	25.3	25.6	20.2	0.3
UK TOTAL	38.7	11.2	26.2	37.2	17.2	8.6	20.2	2.1
EU 15	34.8	9.3	28.5	35.0	18.6	11.7	25.6	0.7

It should be noted, however, that the equilibrium observed between the two main responses for the European Union as a whole, is not reproduced in the different member states :

- "personal satisfaction" was clearly the most important reason for the Danish (37 %) compared to "better pay" (20 %), as it was, but to an even greater extent, for the Swedish ("personal satisfaction" : 52 % versus "better pay" : 34 %)
- many member states ranked "better pay" in first position. It was the case in the Eastern Länder of Germany (30 % versus 20 % for "personal satisfaction"), in Greece (44 % versus 21 %), in Ireland (45 % versus 37 %), in Austria (46 % versus 34 %), and in Portugal (46 % versus 30 %)

We should also note :

- the high proportion of Greek citizens who changed jobs in order to seek "better working conditions" (45 % versus 29 % for the European average)
- the strong aspiration for "greater social recognition" in the case of Luxembourgers who have changed jobs (20 % versus a European average of 9 %)
- the desire to see one's skills and training made better use of for citizens in Finland having changed jobs (36 % versus a European average of 19 %)
- the greater need in Sweden to find a job which is quicker to get to (26 % versus 12 % for the European average)

The percentages for men are greater than those for women for all the most popular responses to this question. The reason : the possibility for one person to choose several answers. The response "more personal satisfaction" increases with level of education and income. We should point out that 42 % of executive level employees chose the response "better pay" and that 52 % of self-employed people chose the response "more personal satisfaction". The responses "better pay" and "better working conditions" both decline consistently with age of the people interviewed.

3. Job stability and the reasons for it

Satisfaction at work : the main reason for not changing jobs

As we saw earlier (question 21.a), Europeans generally say they are satisfied with their job and hence very logically from this, comes their motivation not to change their professional situation.

And indeed, it is the satisfaction procured from their current job which is the most cited reason for not changing jobs by the people interviewed : this reason is way out in the lead with a percentage of 69 %. Moreover, it literally eclipses all the other responses suggested in the questionnaire. The second motivation most often put forward ("you wouldn't be able to find another job which met your expectations"), for example, is only credited with 13 % of mentions.

Q.26 (IF "NO" (CODE 2) IN Q.22) Why haven't you changed jobs in the last five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You're satisfied with your current job
2. You wouldn't be able to find another job which met your expectations
3. You don't like the idea of changing jobs
4. You've tried to find another job, but without success
5. You don't have the required skills to get a better job
6. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	75.4	8.5	12.9	3.1	5.3	10.3	2.1
DK	83.4	10.4	11.3	4.2	5.4	6.2	0.3
D WEST	77.2	12.5	11.7	2.4	3.4	8.5	0.8
D TOTAL	75.5	13.2	12.5	4.2	3.5	8.4	1.1
D EAST	67.6	16.7	16.2	12.2	3.9	7.5	2.4
GR	50.7	15.6	9.3	10.9	9.5	10.7	0.3
E	67.9	14.2	8.5	3.3	5.7	10.3	0.4
F	65.1	13.1	7.7	5.9	9.7	10.5	1.2
IRL	74.5	8.6	9.4	1.5	7.2	5.9	1.8
I	60.2	15.6	11.6	7.7	3.5	11.3	0.3
L	73.9	12.9	12.8	9.6	5.8	12.1	1.0
NL	76.2	6.2	4.8	5.9	4.7	12.6	0.9
A	74.2	10.1	11.8	3.7	3.8	6.2	3.2
P	62.7	12.9	9.3	4.8	13.0	8.2	0.4
FIN	65.7	16.0	11.2	6.8	10.4	6.9	1.1
S	70.3	16.3	9.9	8.0	14.4	5.1	0.6
UK TOTAL	69.4	10.4	6.2	4.8	4.9	9.2	2.2
EU 15	68.5	12.9	9.7	5.3	5.8	9.6	1.1

The large majority for satisfaction with current job as the reason for not changing jobs is also to be found in each of the member states. However, the following few particularities are worth pointing out :

- once again it is the Danish who seem to exhibit the highest level of satisfaction with regard to their professional life : 83 % of Danish people concerned put forward this reason for not having changed jobs. The second highest level attained for this response in Europe was in the Western Länder of Germany (77 %)

- in the Eastern Länder of Germany, Greece and Luxembourg, the suggestion "you've tried to find another job, but without success" attracts almost twice as many mentions as the European average (5 %) and sometimes more : Luxembourg (10 %), Greece (11 %) and the Eastern Länder of Germany (12 % versus, for the purposes of comparison, only 2 % in the Western Länder)
- in Greece, Portugal, Finland and Sweden, the suggestion "you don't have the required skills to get a better job" attracts almost twice as many mentions as the European average (6 %) and sometimes more : Greece (10 %), Finland (10 %), Portugal (13 %) and Sweden (14 %)

The percentage for the response "I'm satisfied with my current job" increases in a constant fashion with level of education (from 65 % to 71 %) and even more distinctly with level of income (from 54 % to 75 %). 15-24 year olds (59 %) display a much lower percentage for this response than the three other age groups (which go from 69 % to 71 %). Executive level employees (78 %) appear to be more satisfied than manual workers (64 %).

4. Prospect of changing jobs

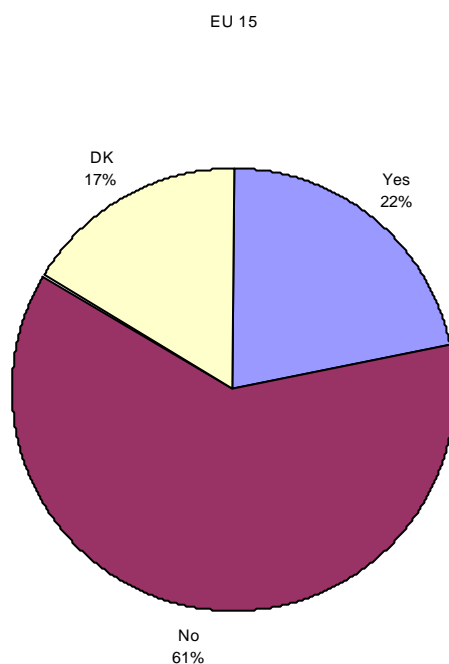
Q.27 Do you think you will change jobs in the next five years ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	15.3	74.9	9.8
DK	38.5	53.3	8.2
D WEST	10.3	63.8	25.9
D TOTAL	11.9	61.8	26.4
D EAST	18.2	53.5	28.3
GR	21.2	68.0	10.8
E	19.6	63.6	16.8
F	19.1	64.8	16.1
IRL	27.1	53.5	19.4
I	15.0	63.8	21.2
L	19.1	68.7	12.2
NL	33.4	53.0	13.6
A	15.2	63.1	21.7
P	15.2	70.8	13.9
FIN	32.8	57.9	9.3
S	36.6	52.8	10.5
UK TOTAL	40.4	55.7	3.8
EU 15	21.8	61.7	16.5

Little prospect of job mobility

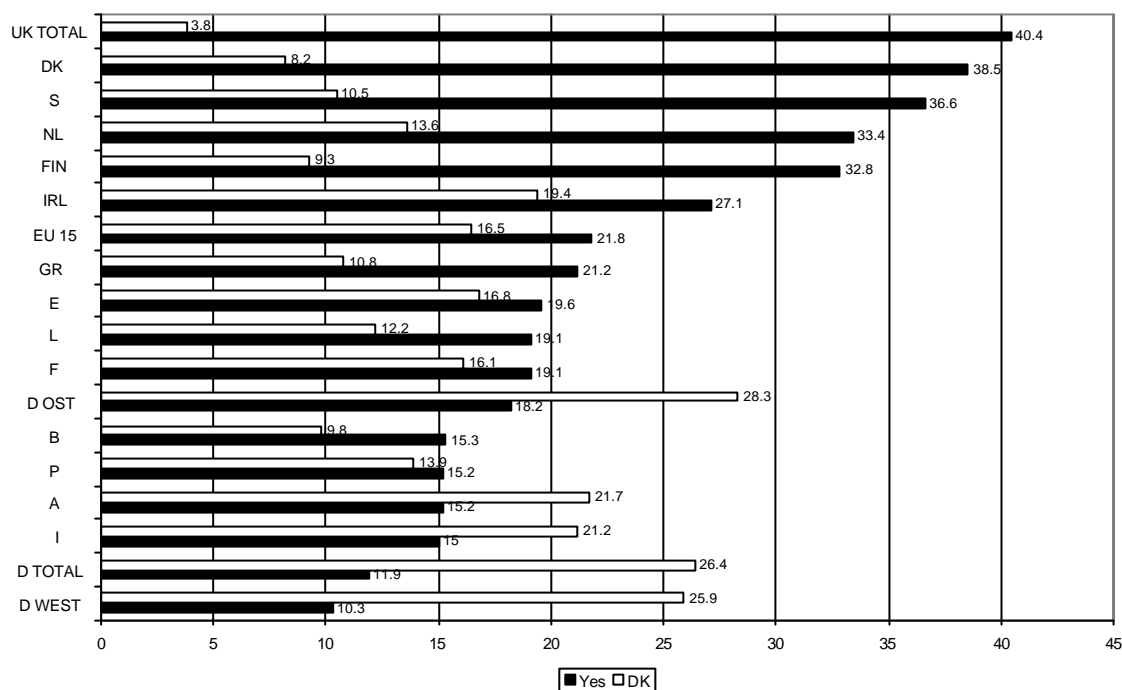
It comes out logically from the questions before that Europeans seem to have little reason to change jobs. And indeed, when asked about it, 61 % of them don't think they will "change jobs in the next five years" versus 22 % who are of the opposite opinion. It is also important to note that this question gives rise to hesitation for a significant part of the sample : 17 % of the people interviewed don't know whether they will change jobs in the next five years.

Q.27 Do you think you will change jobs in the next five years ?



The graph below, however, shows a very changeable situation between the different countries of the EU when it comes to the prospect of job mobility.

Q.27 Do you think you will change jobs in the next five years ?



The Europeans most convinced they will change jobs within the next five years are to be found in the United Kingdom and countries to the North of the continent. 40 % of British people share this conviction. Comparing this with the level of "Don't know" (4 %), which turns out to be very low for this question in the United Kingdom, strengthens this impression of certitude even more. The United Kingdom would seem to be the only country out of the fifteen member states where this question doesn't give rise to any doubts.

The same doesn't hold true in the other countries where a greater percentage of citizens than the European average think they will change jobs within the next five years :

- in Denmark, 39 % of the people interviewed think they will change jobs (8 % don't know)
- in Sweden, 37 % of the people interviewed think they will change jobs (11 % don't know)
- in the Netherlands, 33 % of the people interviewed think they will change jobs (14 % don't know)
- in Finland, 33 % of the people interviewed think they will change jobs (9 % don't know)

At the other end of the scale, the countries where the likelihood to change jobs in the next five years is considered lowest are Austria (15 % for the response "Yes"), Italy (15 %) and Germany (12 %), influenced particularly by the opinion of its citizens from the Western Länder (10 %). It should be noted that these countries are also those where we find the greatest number of undecided people : Austria (22 % "Don't know"), Italy (21 %) and Germany (26 %), of which the Western Länder (26 %).

23 % of women 21 % of men think they will change jobs in the next five years. The figure increases with level of education (from 14 % to 25 %), but declines spectacularly with age (46 % for 15-24 year olds, 23 % for 25-39 year olds, 16 % for 40-54 year olds and 7 % for 55 year olds and over). The figure is only 10 % for self-employed people, but 23 % and 24 % for the other socio-professional groups. The percentage amongst the poorest people (30 %) is higher than for the three other income groups (where it goes from 19 % to 23 %).

Important note : questions 28 and 29 were only asked to those people who answered "Yes" to Q.27. These questions therefore only concern people who think they will change jobs.

a) Similarity of skills

Q.28 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.27) Do you think the skills needed to do your new job will be very similar, quite similar, quite different or very different from the ones needed to do your current job ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

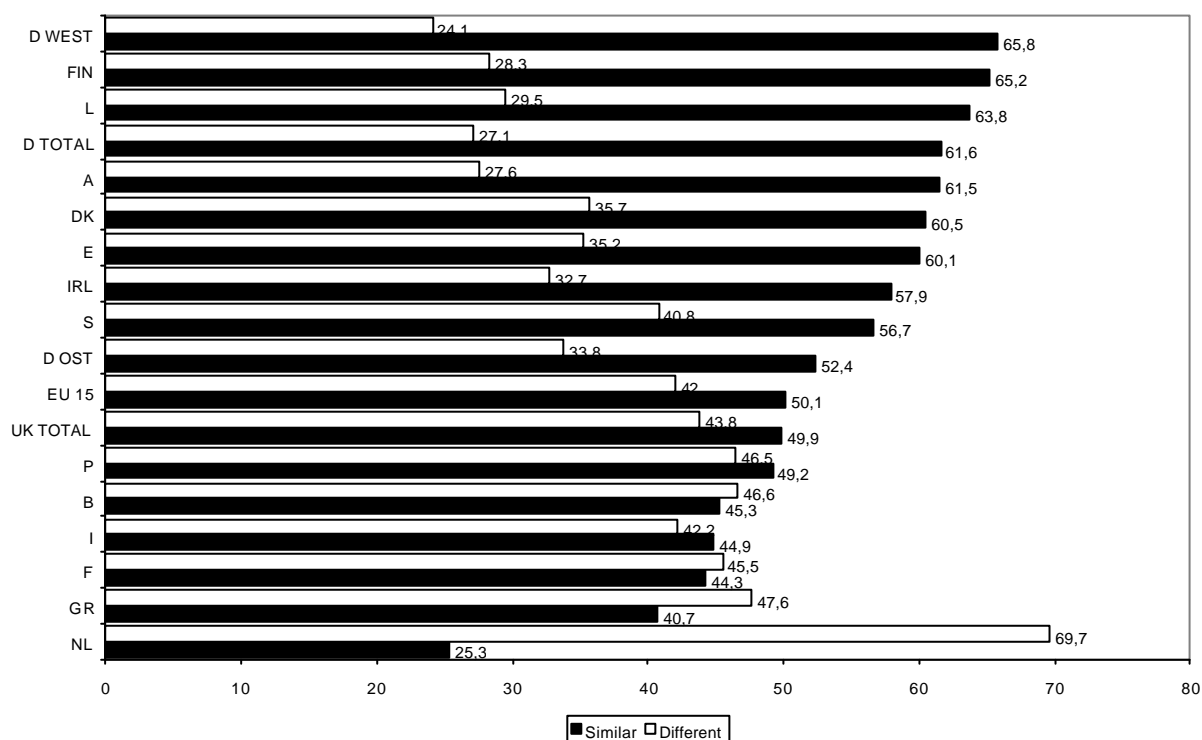
Country	Very similar	Quite similar	Quite different	Very different	DK	Average
B	15.2	30.1	22.3	24.3	8.0	2.39
DK	35.0	25.5	15.8	19.9	3.8	2.79
D WEST	22.9	42.9	9.2	14.9	10.2	2.82
D TOTAL	22.6	39.0	11.9	15.2	11.3	2.78
D EAST	22.0	30.4	17.9	15.9	13.9	2.68
GR	11.0	29.7	14.3	33.3	11.6	2.21
E	18.5	41.6	21.0	14.2	4.7	2.68
F	14.1	30.2	15.7	29.8	10.2	2.32
IRL	31.9	26.0	17.4	15.3	9.4	2.82
I	12.7	32.2	24.6	17.6	12.9	2.46
L	35.2	28.6	20.2	9.3	6.7	2.96
NL	7.2	18.1	30.4	39.3	4.9	1.93
A	23.5	38.0	16.1	11.5	10.8	2.82
P	12.3	36.9	37.1	9.4	4.3	2.54
FIN	18.6	46.6	16.3	12.0	6.6	2.77
S	13.5	43.2	22.0	18.8	2.5	2.53
UK TOTAL	18.9	31.0	20.4	23.4	6.2	2.48
EU 15	17.3	32.8	19.8	22.2	7.9	2.49

Future jobs and evolution in the skills needed

Half (50 %) of European citizens who think they will change jobs in the next five years, think they will need similar skills to those they use in their current job. We observe certain similarities for this question with responses to Q.24 ("Would you say that the skills needed to do your current job or professional activity are very similar, quite similar, quite different or very different from the ones you needed in your previous job ?") : in this case, 51 % of the people concerned by this question considered the skills to be similar.

In the present case, this block of 50 % is offset by a group representing 42 % of citizens, who think that the skills they will be expected to have in their future job will be (quite/very) different (versus 48 % for question Q.24). There would therefore seem to be some reduction in the pressure on the level of skills required, or more precisely a reduction in the potential pressure, as perceived by the people interviewed.

Q.28 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.27) Do you think the skills needed to do your new job will be very similar, quite similar, quite different or very different from the ones needed to do your current job ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)



Examining the information at a member state level, Germany (more particularly its Western Länder) perceives the least change in the skills required for a new job : 66 % of people interviewed in the Western Länder think the skills needed will be similar. It is followed by Finland (65 %), Luxembourg (64 %) and also above the 60 % mark, Germany (taken as a whole : 62 %), Austria (62 %), Denmark (61 %) and Spain (60 %).

Like in Q.24, Italy, France, Greece and the Netherlands are the countries where the conviction that the skills expected in a new job will be different, is most firmly anchored compared to the European average : Italy ("different skills" : 42 % versus the European average which is also 42 % but with a lower proportion of "similar" responses : 45 %), France ("different" : 46 % versus "similar" : 44 %), Greece ("different" : 48 % versus "similar" : 41 %) and, standing a long way apart from the other member states, the Netherlands ("different" : 70 % versus "similar" : 25 %).

The mean score is higher amongst men (2.53) than women (2.44), and also higher amongst the least educated people (2.64) compared to the two other levels of education (2.45 and 2.43). The averages for the youngest (2.26) and oldest (2.34) are inferior to those for the two intermediary age groups (2.59 and 2.56). Executive level employees (2.99) are once again in the lead and manual workers (2.34) once again the last of the four socio-professional groups taken into account. Finally, the richest people (2.51 and 2.70) have a higher mean score than poor people (2.31 both times).

Better pay and personal satisfaction are at the heart of people's motivations for changing jobs in the future

Of those European citizens who think they will change jobs in the next five years, the reasons they put forward most often for changing are remuneration and personal satisfaction. These two criteria come out at the top of all motivations cited by the people in the sample concerned, with a percentage of 60 % for "better pay" and 53 % for "personal satisfaction".

b) Reasons why people might change jobs

Q.29 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.27) Which of the following reasons might make you change jobs in the next five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. Better pay
2. Greater social recognition
3. Better working conditions (working time, flexibility, etc.)
4. More personal satisfaction
5. Better use of your skills and training
6. Quicker to get to work
7. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
8. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	51.4	23.1	29.6	56.9	22.3	13.0	9.7	0.0
DK	41.6	14.3	36.6	68.4	37.8	13.7	5.4	0.3
D WEST	58.3	13.6	54.7	41.3	38.5	16.6	10.3	0.0
D TOTAL	59.4	11.9	52.4	41.1	35.8	18.3	12.4	0.9
D EAST	62.0	7.9	47.1	40.8	29.5	22.0	17.1	2.9
GR	67.3	22.4	45.8	35.8	20.2	7.5	5.9	0.0
E	49.3	11.4	25.2	49.8	18.1	10.7	10.5	0.0
F	64.3	18.3	32.6	46.3	33.6	7.6	13.2	3.4
IRL	60.9	27.0	33.8	39.1	26.3	8.4	7.6	2.9
I	60.6	16.8	22.6	63.9	28.8	8.6	4.6	1.6
L	48.7	10.3	32.2	46.7	17.3	17.2	10.5	1.7
NL	40.4	11.5	29.1	58.6	39.4	12.2	21.8	1.0
A	60.0	10.1	32.9	54.7	37.8	8.8	7.9	0.7
P	69.7	6.6	26.8	39.0	23.6	0.0	9.5	0.0
FIN	53.7	23.7	30.4	48.6	35.3	11.4	9.9	1.1
S	70.2	22.3	47.7	70.6	41.1	19.0	2.0	0.8
UK TOTAL	65.8	21.6	38.8	55.8	31.5	14.6	6.7	1.4
EU 15	60.2	17.4	35.9	53.1	31.6	12.4	9.3	1.4

So for this question, we find the same motivations as in Q.25 (reasons for having changed jobs in the last five years), but in the inverse order and with much higher percentages (35 % for both reasons in Q.25).

Another difference is that the other motivations have more weight when it's a question of changing jobs in the future. They are "better working conditions" (36 % of mentions in Q.29 versus 29 % in Q.25) and "better use of my skills and training" (32 % of mentions in Q.29 versus 19 % in Q.25). On the other hand, an argument such as time taken to get to work has just as much weight amongst people who have changed jobs in the last five years (12 %) as amongst those who think they will do so in the next five years (12 %).

The table on the previous page illustrates the following particularities for the different member states :

- in Belgium, Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands, "personal satisfaction" constitutes the biggest motivation for changing jobs in the next five years, ahead of "better pay" : Belgium (57 % versus 51 %), Denmark (68 % versus 42 %), Italy (64 % versus 61 %), Netherlands (59 % versus 40 %)
- in Germany, especially in the Western Länder, the desire for better working conditions has more importance than at a total European Union level : Germany (52 % versus 36 % for the European average), Western Länder (55 %)
- in Denmark, Germany (especially the Western Länder), the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden, the desire to see one's skills and training made better use of has more importance than for the fifteen countries as a whole : Denmark (38 % versus 32 % for the European average), Germany (36 %), the Western Länder (39 %), the Netherlands (39 %), Austria (38 %) and Sweden (41 %).

Better pay is a motivation for which the score declines with both level of education (from 66 % to 52 %) and income (from 69 % to 51 %) of the people interviewed. This suggestion was chosen by 64 % of 25-39 year olds versus only 34 % of 55 year olds and over. 64 % of manual worker put it forward as a reason compared to only 48 % of self-employed people. The score for personal satisfaction rises with level of education, and is more appealing to 25-39 year olds (55 %) and 55 year olds and over (54 %) than to the other age groups (51 % and 52 %). This response was chosen by 59 % of white collar workers versus only 46 % of self-employed people. Finally, the response "better working conditions (working time, flexibility, etc.)" attains different levels between the two sexes : 38 % of women chose it versus 34 % of men. This suggestion rises distinctly with level of education (from 47 % to 57 %) and it was chosen by 59 % of white collar workers and 46 % of self-employed people.

Satisfaction at work is the biggest motivation for not changing jobs in the future

As we saw previously (questions 21.a and 26), Europeans generally say they are satisfied with their job and give this as the main reason why they haven't changed jobs in the last five years. The same argument also comes out at the top of all reasons for not changing jobs in the next five years.

The satisfaction provided by people's current job is indeed the most widely mentioned motivation on this score by the people interviewed : it is along way ahead of any other reason with 76 % of all mentions (a higher percentage than in Q.26 : 69 %). Here once again, this motivation literally eclipses all the others suggested in the questionnaire. The second motivation most often put forward ("You wouldn't be able to find another job which met your expectations") is only credited with 14 % of mentions for example.

c) Reasons why people wouldn't change jobs

Q.30 (IF "NO" (CODE 2) IN Q.27) Why don't you think you will change jobs in the next five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You are satisfied with your current job
2. You wouldn't be able to find another job which met your expectations
3. You don't like the idea of changing jobs
4. You've tried to find another job, but without success
5. You don't have the required skills to get a better job
6. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
7. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	84.3	9.8	12.9	5.0	8.9	0.5
DK	88.6	9.1	13.8	4.4	7.5	0.2
D WEST	81.1	11.3	12.8	4.2	8.5	0.2
D TOTAL	80.5	14.1	13.2	4.2	8.8	0.2
D EAST	77.5	27.7	14.7	4.3	10.1	0.0
GR	60.4	13.4	10.7	13.3	10.4	0.6
E	75.3	14.1	7.8	6.9	5.8	1.9
F	74.2	14.0	8.7	7.5	10.3	1.4
IRL	79.4	9.2	8.3	5.2	4.8	0.8
I	65.4	14.3	12.8	5.1	9.9	1.5
L	77.9	6.8	12.5	3.2	14.3	3.8
NL	83.4	12.3	4.6	2.9	6.6	0.0
A	84.5	10.0	14.8	3.0	6.5	0.3
P	69.6	11.2	12.5	14.7	5.4	1.2
FIN	62.8	23.3	16.6	9.3	10.0	2.6
S	77.7	18.6	12.6	12.9	5.8	0.6
UK TOTAL	80.9	12.5	2.8	6.1	6.3	0.6
EU 15	75.9	13.5	9.9	6.2	8.3	0.9

The large majority of mentions attracted by satisfaction with current job as the reason for not changing jobs, also holds true in each of the member states. From the table above, we just observe the following few particularities by country :

- once again, it is the Danish who seem to demonstrate the greatest satisfaction with regard to their professional life : 89 % of Danish people concerned here put forward this reason for not changing jobs, the second highest level to be attained by this response in Europe being in Austria (85 %) and Belgium (84 %) ;
- in the Eastern Länder of Germany and also in Finland, the suggestion "you wouldn't be able to find another job which met your expectations" attracts a far higher percentage of mentions than the European average (14 %) : Eastern Länder of Germany (28 % versus, for the purposes of comparison, only 11 % in the Western Länder), Finland (23 %) ;
- in Greece, Portugal and Sweden, the suggestion "you've tried to find another job, but without success" attracts a significantly higher proportion of mentions than the European average (6 %) : Greece (13 %), Portugal (15 %) and Sweden (13 %).

77 % of men chose the suggestion "I'm satisfied with my current job" versus 74 % of women. This response increases consistently and distinctly with level of education (from 68 % to 80 %) and income (from 65 % to 80 %), but declines with age (from 87 % to 64 %). Executive level employees (83 %) display a higher score for this response than the three other socio-professional groups.

5. New skills are key for improving career prospects

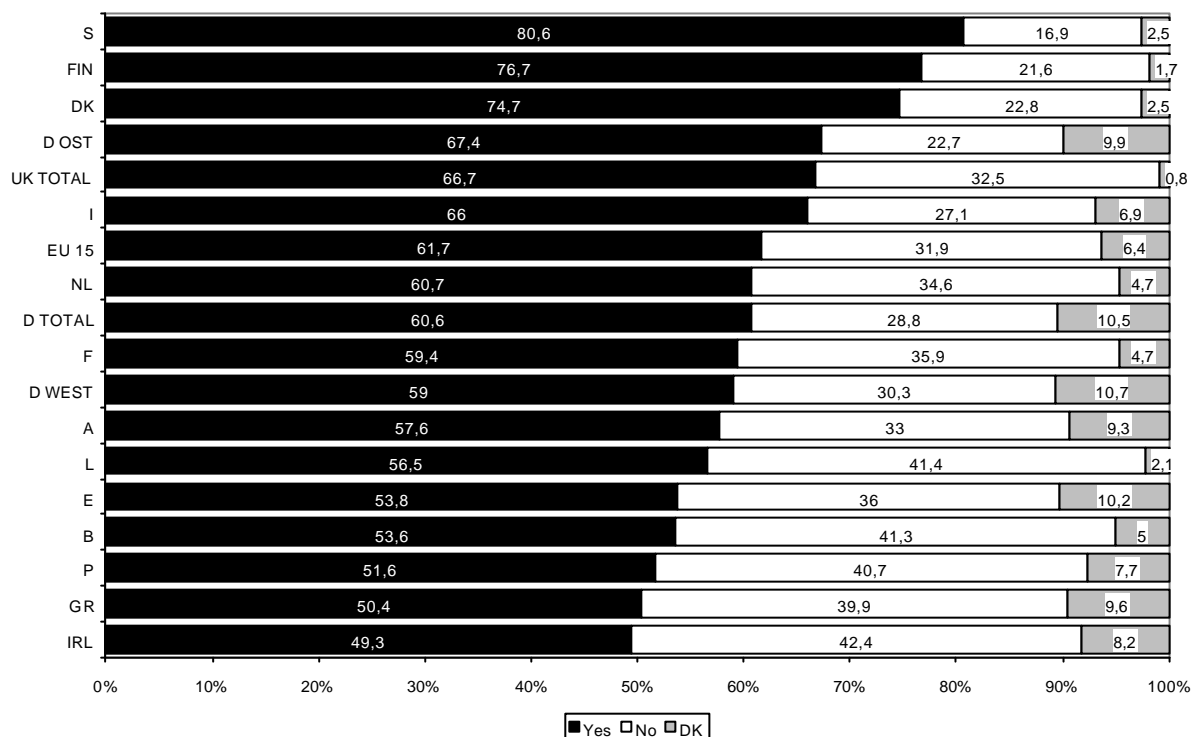
Q.31 Do you think you will need new skills in order to improve your career prospects in the future ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	53.6	41.3	5.0
DK	74.7	22.8	2.5
D WEST	59.0	30.3	10.7
D TOTAL	60.6	28.8	10.5
D EAST	67.4	22.7	9.9
GR	50.4	39.9	9.6
E	53.8	36.0	10.2
F	59.4	35.9	4.7
IRL	49.3	42.4	8.2
I	66.0	27.1	6.9
L	56.5	41.4	2.1
NL	60.7	34.6	4.7
A	57.6	33.0	9.3
P	51.6	40.7	7.7
FIN	76.7	21.6	1.7
S	80.6	16.9	2.5
UK TOTAL	66.7	32.5	0.8
EU 15	61.7	31.9	6.4

Enriching one's skills : the key to better career prospects in the future

62 % of European citizens consider they need to enrich their skill base in order to open up better career prospects. 32 % don't feel the need to do so.

Q.31 Do you think you will need new skills in order to improve your career prospects in the future ?



As the graph above reveals, the European average covers up a very fluctuating situation within the member states when it comes to the necessity to enrich one's skills in order to benefit from better career prospects.

This conviction is particularly well rooted in Northern European populations, especially Sweden (81 %). This country stands slightly apart from the two other Nordic states : Finland (77 %) and Denmark (75 %).

At the bottom of the ladder of the fifteen member states, under the 55 % mark, we find a heterogeneous group of countries composed, in descending order, of Spain (54%), Belgium (54 %), Portugal (52 %), Greece (50 %) and Ireland (49 %). The presence of three Southern European states in this group shouldn't lead us to a common conclusion for all of this part of the EU though. Indeed, Italy forms part of the group of countries where the conviction that you need to enrich your skills is the strongest (66 %, 6th in the EU, taking into account the Eastern Länder of Germany).

The proportion of "yes" responses for women (64 %) is higher than for men (60 %). This score rises with level of education but drops with age. 69 % of executive level employees said "yes", but only 55 % of self-employed people said so. Finally, the proportion of "yes" responses is higher amongst the income groups at the two extremes than amongst people in the middle income groups.

a) Training for new skills

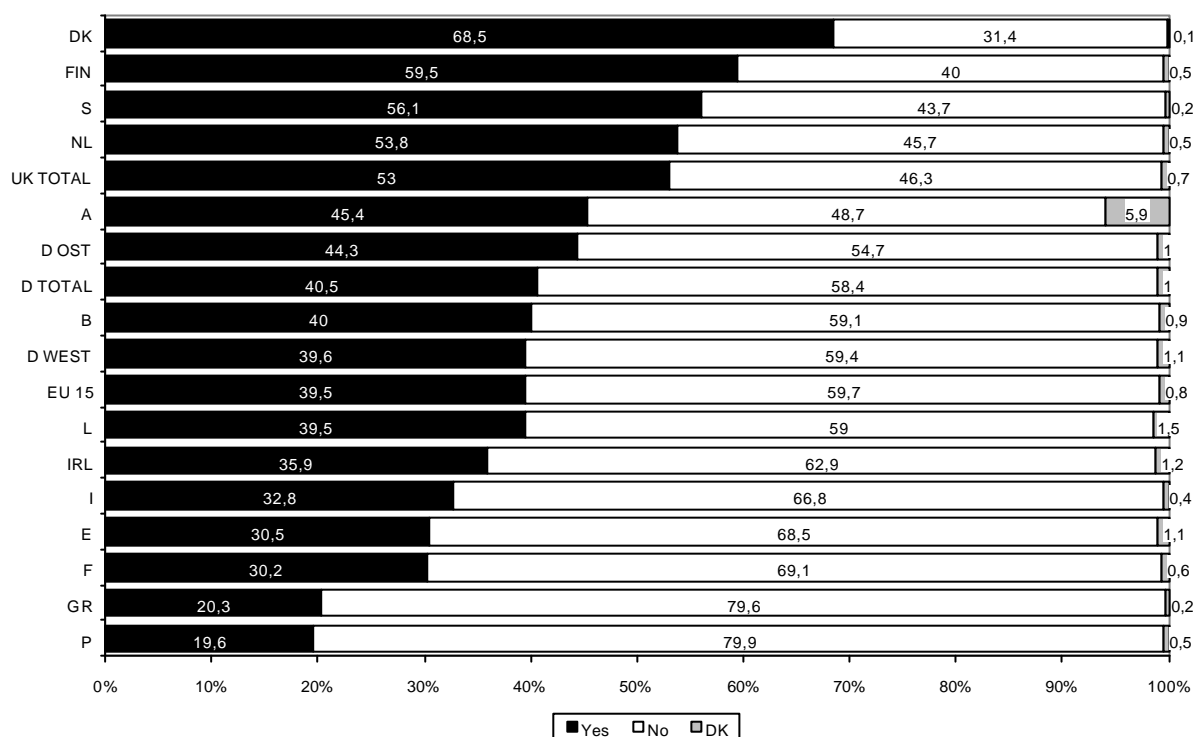
Q.32 *Did you take part in any training courses to improve your professional skills last year ?*

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	40.0	59.1	0.9
DK	68.5	31.4	0.1
D WEST	39.6	59.4	1.1
D TOTAL	40.5	58.4	1.0
D EAST	44.3	54.7	1.0
GR	20.3	79.6	0.2
E	30.5	68.5	1.1
F	30.2	69.1	0.6
IRL	35.9	62.9	1.2
I	32.8	66.8	0.4
L	39.5	59.0	1.5
NL	53.8	45.7	0.5
A	45.4	48.7	5.9
P	19.6	79.9	0.5
FIN	59.5	40.0	0.5
S	56.1	43.7	0.2
UK TOTAL	53.0	46.3	0.7
EU 15	39.5	59.7	0.8

Training : very different situations from one member state to another

Although the majority of European citizens recognise the need to enrich their skills in order to have access to better career prospects (see previous question), in practice they seem to have little opportunity to follow training courses. Only 40 % of the people interviewed took part in any training courses to improve their professional skills last year.

Q.32 Did you take part in any training courses to improve your professional skills last year ?



As the graph above shows, the European average covers up a very fluctuating situation at a member state level when it comes to taking part in training courses on a professional level.

Once again, the Nordic countries stand out from amongst the fifteen member states, with a higher level of training : it's the case in Denmark (where, as shown by several of the previous questions, the citizens are the European champions of satisfaction with regard to their job) where 69 % of the people interviewed followed a training course for professional purposes last year. Next comes Finland with 60 % and Sweden with 56 %. Only two other countries find themselves above the 50 % mark : the Netherlands (54 %) and the United Kingdom (53 %).

Inversely, the least well off European citizens with regard to training on a professional level are populations from the South of Europe along with France. In all these countries, less than a third of the people interviewed had followed a training course last year : Italy (33 %), Spain (31 %), France (30 %), Greece (20 %) and Portugal (20 %).

Therefore, for every 3.5 Danish people who followed a training course last year, only 1 Greek and 1 Portuguese person followed one.

41 % of women and 38 % of men participated in a training course to improve their professional skills. It was the case for 61 % of executive level employees versus 30 % of self-employed people and 32 % of manual workers. This score rises distinctly with level of education and income. The percentage for 55 year olds and over (28 %) is a lot lower than for the other age groups (between 40 % and 42 %).

b) Reasons for training : demands of the job and personal interest

When asked about what made them go on a training course last year, the European citizens concerned cite two main reasons :

- in response to the demands of their job : 64 % ;
- personal interest or personal development : 51 %.

In order to look for a new job, on the other hand, plays a very minor role (14 % of mentions).

Q.33 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.32) Why do you want to improve your professional skills ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. In order to respond to the demands of my job
2. In order to be able to find a new job
3. Out of personal interest or for my own personal development
4. Other (SPONTANEOUS).
5. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	61.1	7.4	51.0	4.8	0.6
DK	62.6	20.3	65.8	2.1	0.0
D WEST	63.0	13.3	54.7	3.9	0.0
D TOTAL	65.5	14.0	54.2	3.7	0.0
D EAST	74.8	16.5	52.3	3.0	0.0
GR	58.1	12.2	47.2	0.0	0.0
E	48.4	13.9	49.9	3.9	0.0
F	69.5	12.2	46.6	1.7	0.0
IRL	63.4	13.4	36.6	3.8	1.4
I	65.1	4.7	52.1	3.8	0.0
L	64.8	7.5	64.4	8.8	0.5
NL	57.6	15.0	63.3	2.2	0.0
A	68.6	9.0	57.5	0.9	0.0
P	68.7	5.1	45.7	1.2	0.0
FIN	65.5	9.3	63.4	1.6	0.8
S	66.9	16.8	70.6	0.8	0.0
UK TOTAL	66.8	21.2	40.6	1.6	0.4
EU 15	64.4	14.0	51.0	2.6	0.1

As the table above reveals, the two main reasons cited on average by European citizens are also cited in each of the member states. The only particularity we remark is that the motive "personal interest or personal development" takes first place in the following countries : Denmark (66 % versus 63 % for "in response to the demands of my job"), the Netherlands (63 % versus 58 %) and Sweden (71 % versus 67 %). These two motives are each cited by almost the same amount of people in Spain ("in response to the demands of my job" : 48 % versus "personal interest or personal development" : 50 %), Luxembourg (65 % versus 64 %) and Finland (66 % versus 63 %).

The suggestion "in order to respond to the demands of my job" was chosen by 66 % of men and 63 % of women, a percentage which reaches 72 % amongst executive level employees versus only 59 % amongst manual workers. This score increases with age (from 50 % to 72 %), while it is much lower amongst people on low incomes (55 % versus 64 % to 69 % for people in the other income groups). The response "out of personal interest or for my own personal development" reaches a higher level amongst women (52 %) than men (50 %). This suggestion, which increases distinctly with level of education (from 42 % to 58 %), was chosen by 56 % of 25-39 year olds (versus between 45 % and 48 % for the other age groups), 55 % of self-employed people and 54 % of executive level employees.

Why don't European citizens follow training courses ?

When asked about why they didn't follow any training courses last year, the European citizens concerned gave the following as the main reason : "I didn't feel the need to" (43 %). This explanation comes out a long way ahead of the arguments "I wasn't given the possibility" (28 %) and "I didn't have enough spare time" (14 %).

Q.34 (IF "NO" (CODE 2) IN Q.32) Why didn't you follow any training courses last year ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

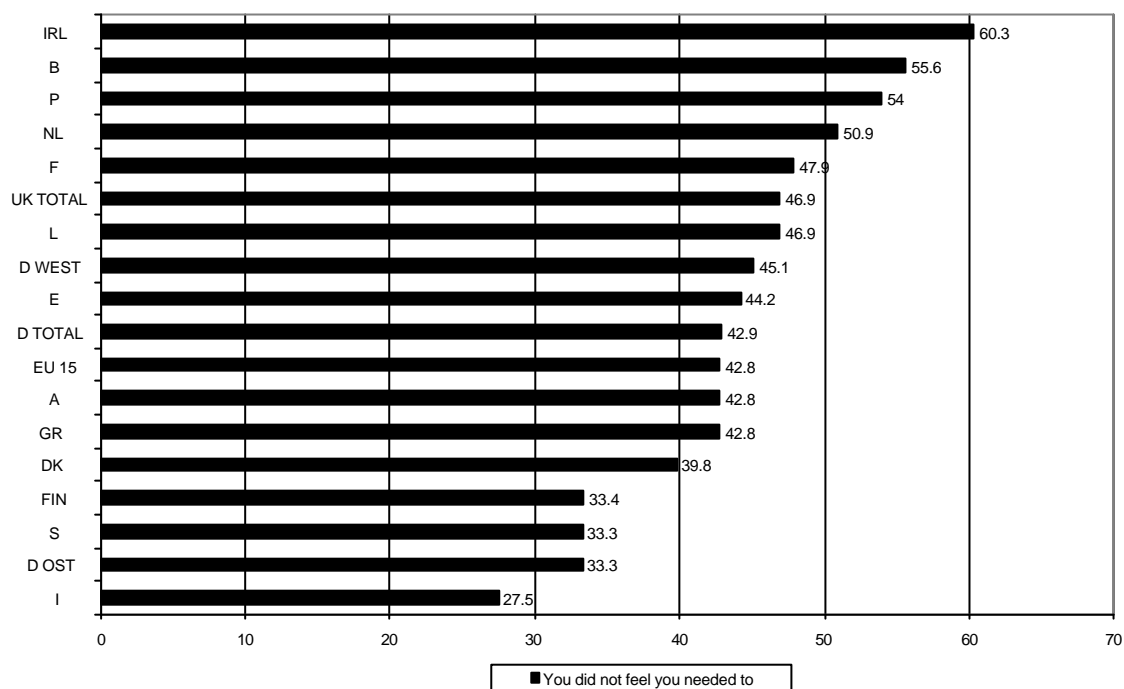
1. You didn't feel the need to
2. You didn't have enough spare time
3. You weren't given the possibility
4. You didn't have the financial means
5. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
6. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	55.6	16.6	15.7	2.9	7.6	1.6
DK	39.8	12.1	29.2	2.0	14.4	2.5
D WEST	45.1	11.6	32.2	3.1	4.7	3.3
D TOTAL	42.9	11.3	34.0	3.5	5.0	3.2
D EAST	33.3	10.2	41.8	5.5	6.3	2.9
GR	42.8	12.1	28.9	5.5	8.9	1.7
E	44.2	23.5	17.2	3.7	2.0	9.4
F	47.9	10.1	29.5	2.7	7.6	2.3
IRL	60.3	13.6	14.9	2.6	5.7	2.9
I	27.5	18.2	33.1	4.7	13.5	3.0
L	46.9	18.1	15.3	3.0	14.9	1.8
NL	50.9	9.1	20.3	4.8	12.2	2.8
A	42.8	23.5	17.8	4.1	7.5	4.3
P	54.0	10.6	22.0	6.5	5.5	1.3
FIN	33.4	10.9	49.0	1.0	5.2	0.6
S	33.3	17.0	39.0	2.5	7.1	1.0
UK TOTAL	46.9	14.0	25.7	3.4	5.4	4.7
EU 15	42.8	14.3	28.3	3.7	7.3	3.6

As the table above shows, we don't observe any correlation between frequency of training and one of the different reasons for not following a training course. Hence, the countries at the top or the bottom of the ranking in question 32 about whether people followed a training course last year, do not behave in a significantly homogenous manner with regard to the reason for their high or low frequency of training.

Indeed, as the graph below illustrates, we observe a high degree of disparity between the fifteen countries in terms of the percentage of citizens saying "I didn't feel the need" in explanation for not having followed a training course. More than one person out of every two who didn't follow a training course last year evokes this reason in Ireland (60 %), Belgium (56 %), Portugal (54 %) and the Netherlands (51 %).

Inversely, this perception of not needing to follow a training course is less present in Finland (33 %), Sweden (33 %), the Eastern Länder of Germany (33 %) and Italy (28 %). In these three countries and this region, citizens who didn't follow a training course for professional purposes last year mainly evoke that they weren't given the possibility to do so as the reason why.



44 % of men and 41 % of women say they didn't feel the need to follow a training course. This response declines with level of education and increases with age. The score for this response is higher amongst those on medium low incomes (47 %) and high incomes (44 %) than amongst those on low incomes (38 %) and medium high incomes (41 %). Self-employed people (56 %) have a clear lead for this response (between 38 % and 42 % for the three other socio-professional groups). "You weren't given the possibility" is a suggestion chosen by 29 % of men and 27 % of women and which declines in a constant manner with age. It was chosen by 32 % of people who stopped studying between the ages of 16 and 19 and by only 11 % of self-employed people versus between 31 % and 33 % for the other socio-professional groups. Finally, the score amongst the richest for this response (24 %) is much lower than amongst the other income groups (30 % to 33 %).

H. Geographical mobility

Q.35 Have you moved house in the last ten years ?

Country	Yes	No	Refusal
B	34.8	64.2	1.0
DK	57.1	42.9	0.0
D WEST	36.8	62.0	1.2
D TOTAL	36.4	62.5	1.1
D EAST	34.6	64.5	0.9
GR	28.9	70.8	0.3
E	32.2	67.5	0.3
F	41.5	58.4	0.1
IRL	28.3	70.9	0.9
I	19.9	79.9	0.2
L	39.2	60.3	0.4
NL	53.4	46.3	0.3
A	30.1	68.4	1.5
P	25.3	74.7	0.0
FIN	59.2	40.6	0.2
S	55.7	44.3	0.0
UK TOTAL	52.1	47.6	0.3
EU 15	37.5	62.0	0.5

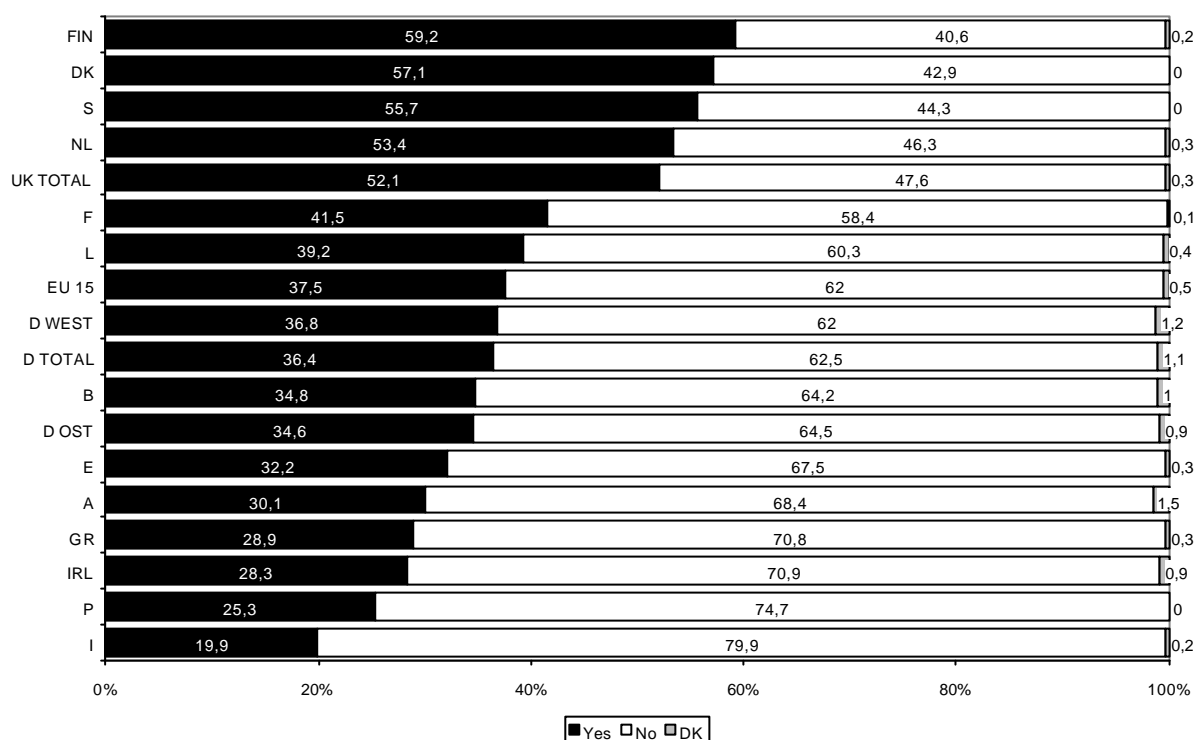
Low geographical mobility for European citizens

European citizens don't change their place of residence very often. 38 % of them, on average, have moved house within the last ten years.

This European average reflects a very variable context from one country to another. As the graph below illustrates, it is citizens from Northern Europe who have moved house most often within the last ten years. Finland has the highest level of geographical mobility (59 %), followed by Denmark (57 %), Sweden (56 %) and the Netherlands (53 %). The United Kingdom is the last member state where more than one citizen out of every two (52 %) has moved house within the last ten years.

Everywhere else in Europe, less than one citizen out of every two has moved house within the last ten years. It's especially the case of the Greeks (29 % have moved house), the Irish (28 %), the Portuguese (25 %) and the Italians (20 %).

Q.35 Have you moved house in the last ten years ?



One executive level employee out of every two (50 %) has moved house in the last ten years, versus only 21 % of retired people and 35 % of self-employed people. The figure is only 23 % for the least educated people. It is high, on the other hand, for 25-39 year olds (59 %). The most well off people (44 %) come out ahead of the other income groups.

Important note : questions 36, 37 and 38 were only asked to those people who answered "Yes" to Q.35. These questions therefore only concern those people who have moved house within the last ten years.

People have moved house just once in ten years

Of those European citizens who have moved house within the last ten years, the majority (58 %) have only done so once, with 20 % having moved house twice and 10 % three times.

Overall, the European frequency for moving house within the last ten years for the people concerned, reflects the situation within the member states. However, from the table below, we also observe that those European citizens who are the most numerous to have moved house, are also those who have moved house most often. This correlation is particularly established in the Nordic countries. In Sweden, Denmark and Finland, the percentage of people moving house just once every ten years is less than the European average, whereas the percentages of people who have moved house more often than once in ten years are greater than the European average. For example : 16 % of Finnish people who have moved house within the last ten years have done so five times (versus 7 % for the European average).

1. Frequency of geographical mobility

Q.36 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.35) How many times ? (INTERVIEWER : RECORD THE NUMBER OF TIMES, IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW OR CAN'T REMEMBER, CODE : "99")

Country	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Five times	More than five	DK
B	58.3	20.0	11.1	4.2	3.9	2.4	1.76
DK	43.9	20.0	12.3	9.8	13.7	0.4	2.49
D WEST	61.5	21.4	8.0	1.6	5.5	2.0	1.71
D TOTAL	61.7	21.4	8.3	1.9	4.8	1.9	1.69
D EAST	62.7	21.2	9.6	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.62
GR	68.1	16.8	9.7	3.2	2.2	0.0	1.59
E	64.2	16.7	7.6	3.1	5.9	2.6	1.73
F	46.3	24.0	12.7	6.1	10.4	0.5	2.21
IRL	63.8	14.7	6.4	6.1	7.1	2.0	1.84
I	71.3	19.5	3.1	3.9	1.6	0.6	1.47
L	60.7	18.8	11.1	3.7	4.0	1.7	1.72
NL	48.8	24.1	10.5	7.1	9.4	0.2	2.14
A	50.9	24.5	11.1	5.3	4.4	3.7	1.85
P	77.0	8.4	6.3	1.8	1.7	4.8	1.35
FIN	42.5	19.7	13.3	8.6	15.9	0.0	2.61
S	39.4	21.5	16.7	9.3	12.4	0.6	2.47
UK TOTAL	59.8	15.7	9.4	5.1	9.1	1.0	1.97
EU 15	57.6	19.8	9.5	4.6	7.3	1.3	1.91

The average number of times Europeans have moved house in ten years increases consistently with level of education (from 1.61 to 2.12). The figure is slightly higher amongst men (1.95) than women (1.88). In terms of age, we observe the highest average amongst 25-39 year olds (2.20) and the lowest amongst 55 year olds and over (1.38). When it comes to income, it is the poorest people who have moved most often (2.03) ahead of the richest people (1.95) versus 1.92 and 1.89 for the two intermediary income groups. Finally, the average for unemployed people is 2.25 and for students 2.13 versus 1.41 for retired people.

Europeans move house most often within their own town or village

Question 35 showed that European citizens are not particularly nomadic. Only 38 % have moved house within the last ten years and, of them, the majority (58 %) have only moved house once (Q.36).

In terms of where European citizens move house most often to, it's above all within their own town or village, as the table below, a summary of the European averages for Q.37.a to d, shows :

37.a to d And have you moved house at least once...

- Q.37.a : ...within the same town or village ?
- Q.37.b : ...to another town or village, but within the same region ?
- Q.37.c : ...to another region, but within the same country ?
- Q.37.d : ...to another country, but one within the European Union ?

Question	EU 15
Q.37.a	68.2
Q.37.b	36.3
Q.37.c	21.2
Q.37.d	4.4

The following pages contain tables and graphs which detail the responses to the five parts of question 37.

The particular case of the Luxembourgers stands out from these tables and graphs straight away. These citizens really are the European champions of "long distance nomadism".

While coming last out of the fifteen countries when it comes to moving house within the same town or village, Luxembourgers find themselves systematically in the lead for all other destinations, the difference with the average becoming more and more palpable the further the distance :

- 54 % of Luxembourgers who have moved house within the last ten years did so within the same region (versus 36 % for the European average)
- but 20 % of Luxembourgers who have moved house within the last ten years did so to another European Union country (versus 4 % for the European average).

The Austrians follow the same trend, for the more distant destinations in any case, although to a lesser extent. The same is true for the Irish, but only when it comes to expatriation to another European Union country (13 %), while at Q.35 (Have you moved house within the last ten years ?) these same Irish people figure amongst the most sedentary citizens in Europe.

Citizens from these three countries, in any case, form a group which stands out from other European citizens in terms of expatriation. This doesn't seem to be the case, on the other hand, for citizens from Southern Europe : the Portuguese, Spanish and Greeks not only figure amongst the most sedentary citizens in Europe, but only score higher than the European average for one destination; moving house within the same town or village. The only exception in this trio is the Greeks of whom a slightly greater proportion than the European average have also moved to another region of their country. As for the Italians, who are the most sedentary citizens out of the fifteen member states, they don't once come above the European average for any of the destinations.

When it comes to moving house to another country outside the EU, the citizens who most often choose this type of destination are :

- once again the Luxembourgers (7 % of Luxembourgers who have moved house within the last ten years), the Irish (7 %) and the Austrians (9 %), but in a less pronounced fashion compared to expatriation to another country within the EU
- the Danish and Swedish stand out most on a European scale when it comes to the choice of far off destinations (8 % and 9 % respectively).

We've already seen that the citizens of Scandinavian countries are the most nomadic out of all fifteen member states. This is illustrated by the greater proportion of people from these countries compared to the European average who have moved to far off destinations, but it is also the case for the closest destination : the Swedish and Finnish are the most numerous proportionally to have moved house within the same town or village.

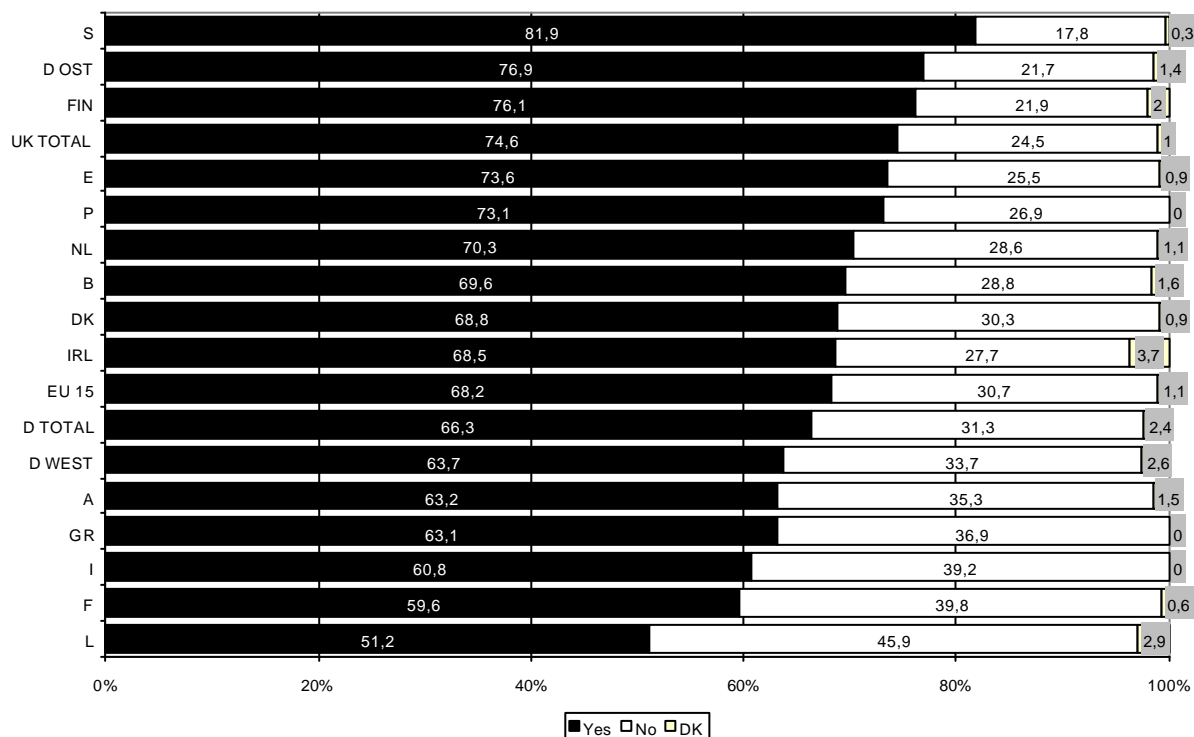
Finally, to round off our analysis of expatriation to countries outside the EU, we observe that Southern European countries once again fall either at the same level as the European average, or at the bottom of the classification : this is especially the case, once again, for the Italians of whom only 2 % of citizens having moved house within the last ten years, did so to a country outside the EU.

Q.37.a (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.35)

Have you moved house at least once in the last ten years within the same town or village ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	69.6	28.8	1.6
DK	68.8	30.3	0.9
D WEST	63.7	33.7	2.6
D TOTAL	66.3	31.3	2.4
D EAST	76.9	21.7	1.4
GR	63.1	36.9	0.0
E	73.6	25.5	0.9
F	59.6	39.8	0.6
IRL	68.5	27.7	3.7
I	60.8	39.2	0.0
L	51.2	45.9	2.9
NL	70.3	28.6	1.1
A	63.2	35.3	1.5
P	73.1	26.9	0.0
FIN	76.1	21.9	2.0
S	81.9	17.8	0.3
UK TOTAL	74.6	24.5	1.0
EU 15	68.2	30.7	1.1

Q.37.a (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.35) Have you moved house at least once in the last ten years within the same town or village ?

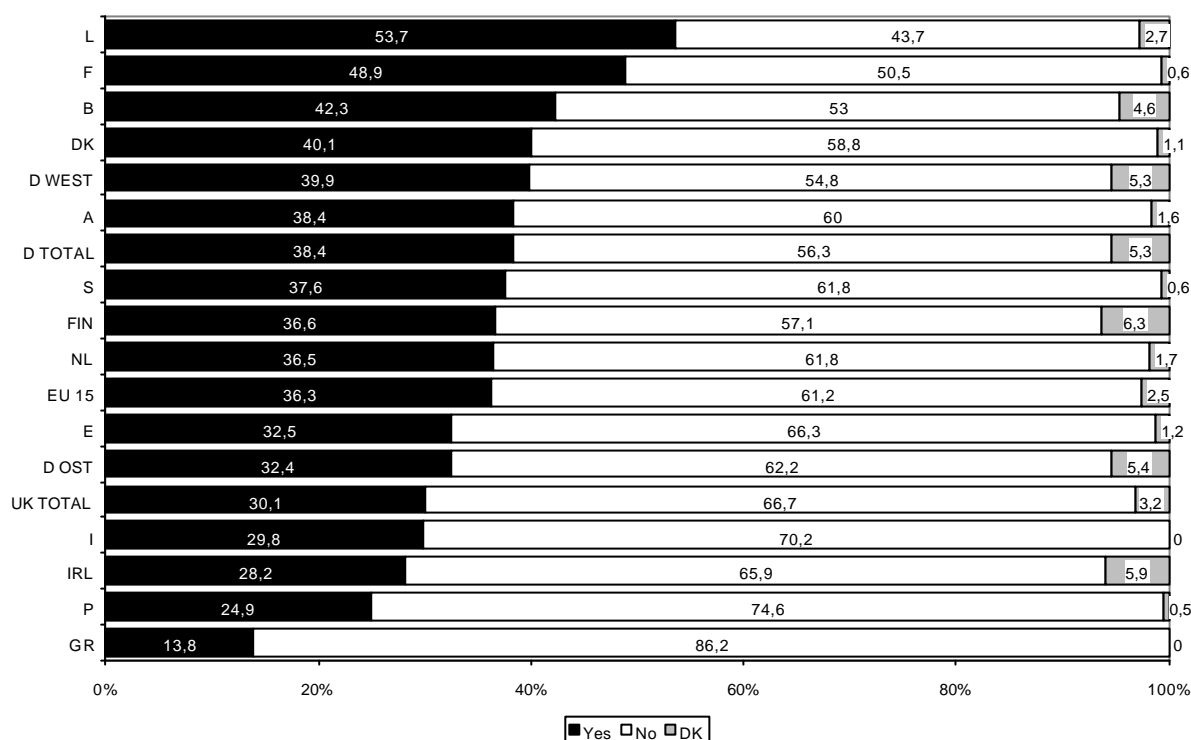


70 % of women said "yes" and 67 % of men. This response drops slightly with level of education (from 72 % to 68 %). The proportion of 15-24 year olds who said "yes" (63 %) is less than for the other age groups (between 68 % and 70 %). The score amongst people on medium high incomes (71 %) is the highest out of all the income groups. Finally, manual workers (71 %) and people at home (70 %) have the highest proportion of "yes" responses, contrary to students (at only 60 %).

Q.37.b And have you moved house at least once to another town or village, but within the same region ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	42.3	53.0	4.6
DK	40.1	58.8	1.1
D WEST	39.9	54.8	5.3
D TOTAL	38.4	56.3	5.3
D EAST	32.4	62.2	5.4
GR	13.8	86.2	0.0
E	32.5	66.3	1.2
F	48.9	50.5	0.6
IRL	28.2	65.9	5.9
I	29.8	70.2	0.0
L	53.7	43.7	2.7
NL	36.5	61.8	1.7
A	38.4	60.0	1.6
P	24.9	74.6	0.5
FIN	36.6	57.1	6.3
S	37.6	61.8	0.6
UK TOTAL	30.1	66.7	3.2
EU 15	36.3	61.2	2.5

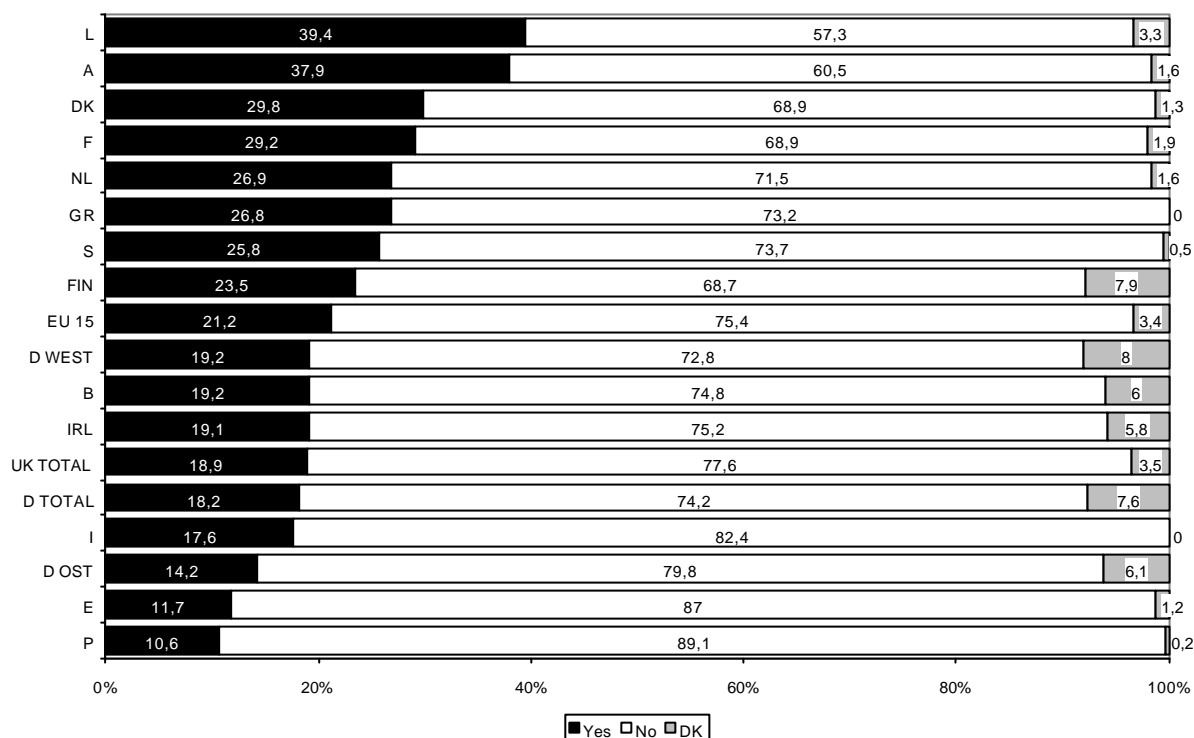
Q.37.b And have you moved house at least once to another town or village, but within the same region ?



37.c And have you moved house at least once to another region, but within the same country ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	19.2	74.8	6.0
DK	29.8	68.9	1.3
D WEST	19.2	72.8	8.0
D TOTAL	18.2	74.2	7.6
D EAST	14.2	79.8	6.1
GR	26.8	73.2	0.0
E	11.7	87.0	1.2
F	29.2	68.9	1.9
IRL	19.1	75.2	5.8
I	17.6	82.4	0.0
L	39.4	57.3	3.3
NL	26.9	71.5	1.6
A	37.9	60.5	1.6
P	10.6	89.1	0.2
FIN	23.5	68.7	7.9
S	25.8	73.7	0.5
UK TOTAL	18.9	77.6	3.5
EU 15	21.2	75.4	3.4

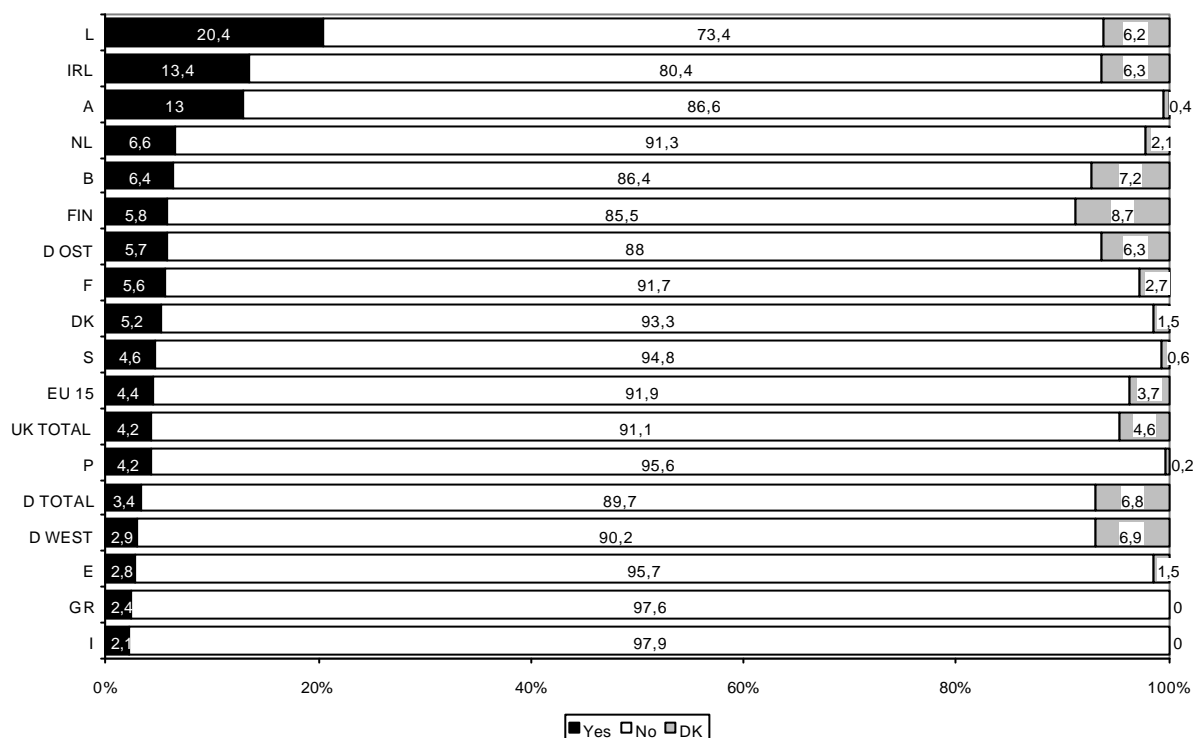
37.c And have you moved house at least once to another region, but within the same country ?



37.d And have you moved house at least once to another country, but one within the European Union ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	6.4	86.4	7.2
DK	5.2	93.3	1.5
D WEST	2.9	90.2	6.9
D TOTAL	3.4	89.7	6.8
D EAST	5.7	88.0	6.3
GR	2.4	97.6	0.0
E	2.8	95.7	1.5
F	5.6	91.7	2.7
IRL	13.4	80.4	6.3
I	2.1	97.9	0.0
L	20.4	73.4	6.2
NL	6.6	91.3	2.1
A	13.0	86.6	0.4
P	4.2	95.6	0.2
FIN	5.8	85.5	8.7
S	4.6	94.8	0.6
UK TOTAL	4.2	91.1	4.6
EU 15	4.4	91.9	3.7

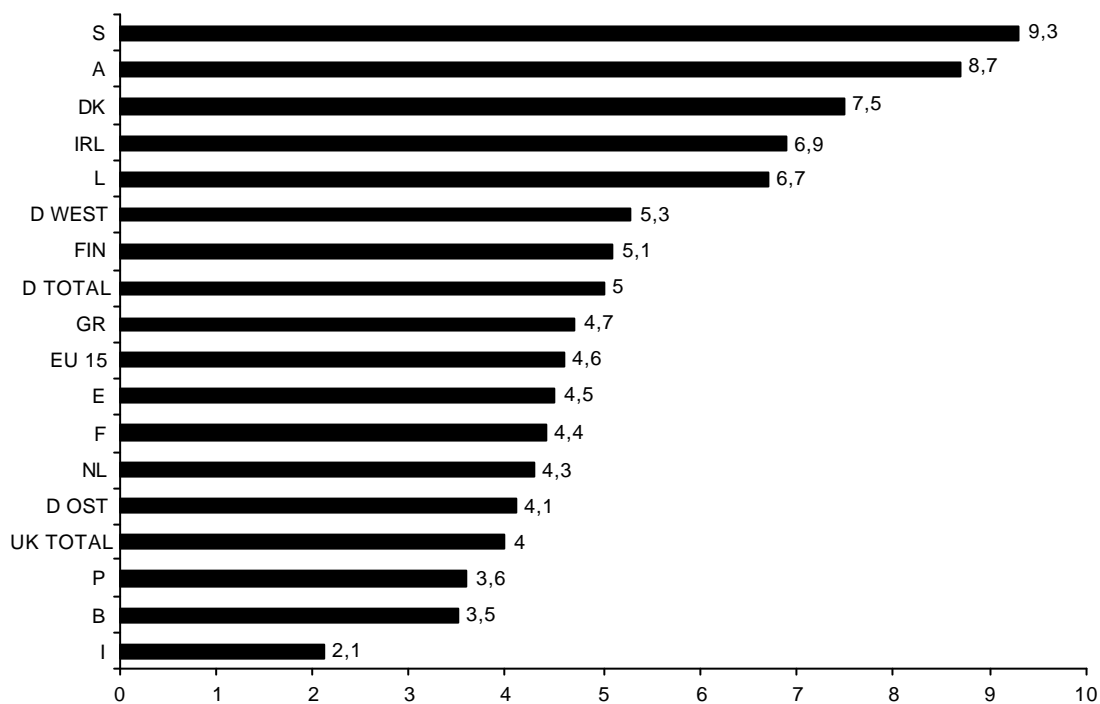
37.d And have you moved house at least once to another country, but one within the European Union ?



37.e And have you lived in a country outside the European Union ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	3.5	93.2	3.3
DK	7.5	91.0	1.5
D WEST	5.3	88.2	6.6
D TOTAL	5.0	88.4	6.6
D EAST	4.1	89.1	6.8
GR	4.7	95.0	0.3
E	4.5	94.0	1.5
F	4.4	92.3	3.3
IRL	6.9	86.0	7.1
I	2.1	97.9	0.0
L	6.7	86.6	6.7
NL	4.3	93.2	2.5
A	8.7	91.1	0.2
P	3.6	95.6	0.8
FIN	5.1	90.9	4.1
S	9.3	90.1	0.6
UK TOTAL	4.0	95.0	1.0
EU 15	4.6	92.6	2.8

37.e And have you lived in a country outside the European Union ?



Analysis of socio-demographic variables

We observe that, for the last four parts of this question, the "yes" response increases systematically with level of education of the people interviewed and is higher amongst men than women. The two youngest age categories (15 to 39 year olds) display a higher proportion of "yes" responses, four times out of four, than people in the oldest age groups (40 year olds and over). It is students who have the highest percentage of "yes" responses for the last four parts to this question. They are joined by self-employed people, executive level employees and white collar workers (39 % and 40 %) for part b only. Finally, the proportion of "yes" responses for people on medium low incomes is lower than for the three other income groups, four times out of four.

2. Reasons for geographical mobility

Europeans essentially move house for private reasons

When asked what made them move house in the last ten years, the 38 % of citizens concerned by the questions cite, above all else, motivations of a private nature :

- family and personal reasons in first position (54 % of mentions)
- domestic reasons ("not satisfied with where you were living") (18 % of mentions)

Professional reasons only come in third place in terms of importance (15 %), not taking into account "other reasons" (16 %).

Q.38 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.35) Why did you move house last time ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You weren't satisfied with where you were living
2. You didn't like the people living in your area
3. For professional reasons
4. For family or personal reasons
5. For financial reasons
6. Other reasons
7. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	14.8	2.8	9.3	55.3	13.6	24.0	0.3
DK	28.8	3.4	13.1	55.3	10.7	10.1	0.2
D WEST	6.6	3.1	21.0	61.7	8.3	13.4	0.8
D TOTAL	8.7	3.1	19.3	62.4	9.0	14.5	0.8
D EAST	16.7	3.3	12.2	65.2	11.8	19.0	0.9
GR	17.3	2.1	17.1	41.5	7.8	19.9	0.3
E	16.7	1.3	12.6	47.9	6.2	22.4	2.5
F	21.8	2.9	21.1	51.4	6.4	14.2	0.5
IRL	22.4	2.5	10.9	50.0	8.4	14.1	0.6
I	16.5	2.3	13.3	56.4	10.3	11.5	0.0
L	13.3	3.0	15.3	62.4	5.5	15.8	1.1
NL	28.0	8.1	8.5	37.1	7.3	28.4	0.0
A	17.1	7.5	18.3	62.8	7.6	9.1	0.2
P	33.8	2.7	8.9	47.2	9.7	18.8	0.5
FIN	20.5	3.0	13.7	56.2	10.1	13.5	0.6
S	24.7	6.4	11.5	60.3	12.1	12.5	0.3
UK TOTAL	19.7	3.7	11.9	53.0	8.7	15.9	1.4
EU 15	18.0	3.4	15.2	53.9	8.5	16.2	0.8

Overall, this order of importance also holds true amongst the member states, with, however, the following few particularities :

- the Dutch are proportionally the least numerous to have moved house for family or personal reasons (37 %). We don't see such a big difference versus the European average in an upwards direction (the maximum for this response is reached in the Eastern Länder of Germany with 65 % of mentions)
- the Dutch (28 % of mentions), the Danish (29 %) and particularly the Portuguese (34 %) are proportionally the most numerous compared to the European average to evoke dissatisfaction with where they were living as the reason for having moved house last time
- finally, professional reasons are most often put forward compared to the European average by citizens in the Western Länder (21 % of mentions) as well as the French (21 %)

The suggestion "for family / personal reasons" was chosen by 57 % of women and 50 % of men, while 18 % of men and 12 % of women replied "for professional reasons". The most educated people come out on top for the suggestion "I wasn't satisfied with where I was living" ahead of the other levels of education (19 % and 17 %). It is within 25-39 year olds (17 %) that we find the greatest proportion of people citing professional reasons, contrary to 55 year olds and over (8 % only). Students (49 %) are the only socio-professional group not to reach an absolute majority for the response "for family / personal reasons", while the score for this response amongst manual workers attains 57 %. People in the highest income group come out at the top for both "for professional reasons" with 20 % and "I wasn't satisfied with where I was living" with 21 %. On the other hand, it is people on medium high incomes (61 % versus between 53 % and 55 % for the other income groups) who have the highest percentage for the response "for family / personal reasons".

3. Reasons for geographical immobility

Europeans are satisfied with their place of residence

When we look at why 62 % of European citizens haven't moved house within the last ten years, we see that the people concerned reply above all that they are satisfied with where they live. Cited in 81 % of cases, this is the principle reason for their sedentary lifestyle by a long way.

This "home sweet home" attitude eclipses all other reasons which might have explained why these citizens gave up the idea of moving house. Hence, family or financial reasons are only cited in 8 % of cases. Finally, work doesn't seem to hold back the "nomadism" of European citizens at all : this reason is only cited by 2 % of people who haven't moved house in the last ten years.

Q.39 (IF "NO" (CODE 2) IN Q.35) Why haven't you moved house ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You are satisfied with where you live
2. You thought about moving house, but you didn't do it for professional reasons
3. You thought about moving house, but you didn't do it for family/personal reasons
4. You thought about moving house, but you didn't do it for financial reasons
5. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
6. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	84.3	1.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	2.5
DK	90.1	2.2	4.8	6.5	4.3	0.8
D WEST	87.3	1.4	5.7	3.6	7.8	2.2
D TOTAL	86.4	2.0	6.2	4.5	8.2	2.1
D EAST	83.2	4.0	8.1	7.7	9.7	1.5
GR	69.6	3.6	11.7	9.1	12.6	1.0
E	78.5	1.9	8.1	12.5	6.9	2.1
F	79.4	1.7	6.8	8.8	3.8	4.3
IRL	86.1	0.9	4.6	4.0	6.3	1.0
I	79.0	2.2	10.7	7.4	5.0	0.6
L	84.9	3.2	12.0	7.3	11.3	3.3
NL	84.6	1.0	5.6	6.1	7.3	2.7
A	87.6	0.8	6.1	6.3	4.6	1.3
P	76.5	0.9	7.6	19.9	5.0	0.7
FIN	82.0	2.8	7.4	6.9	6.9	2.3
S	87.6	2.9	9.2	4.5	5.5	1.4
UK TOTAL	80.5	1.9	5.3	9.3	2.9	2.9
EU 15	81.4	1.9	7.6	8.0	5.9	2.1

Due to the high degree of predominance for the argument satisfaction with one's place of residence, it is difficult to draw out any particularities at a member state level. At the very most, we can highlight that :

- the Italians (11 % of mentions), the Greeks (12 %) and the Luxembourgers (12 %) are proportionally the most numerous compared to the European average (8 %), to cite family or personal reasons as why they haven't moved house
- the Luxembourgers (11 % of mentions) and the Greeks (13 %) are proportionally the most numerous compared to the European average (6 %), to cite financial reasons as why they haven't moved house

It is least educated people (85 %) who are most likely to say they haven't moved house because they are satisfied with where they live, a slightly higher score than for people from the other education levels (81 % and 82 %). This same response increases with age of the people interviewed. The response "I thought about moving house, but didn't do it for family/personal reasons" reaches 11 % amongst 15-39 year olds but only 7 % amongst 40-54 year olds and 6 % amongst 55 year olds and over. Retired people (88 %) and people at home (85 %) have the highest scores for the response "I'm satisfied with where I live", contrary to students (66 %). It is unemployed people who come out at the top for both "I thought about moving, but didn't do it for financial reasons" with 17 % and "I thought about moving, but didn't do it for family / personal reasons" with 14 %. The proportion of people on medium low incomes who gave the response "I'm satisfied with where I live " (79 %) is lower than for the other income groups (between 82 % and 84 %).

4. Prospect of geographical mobility

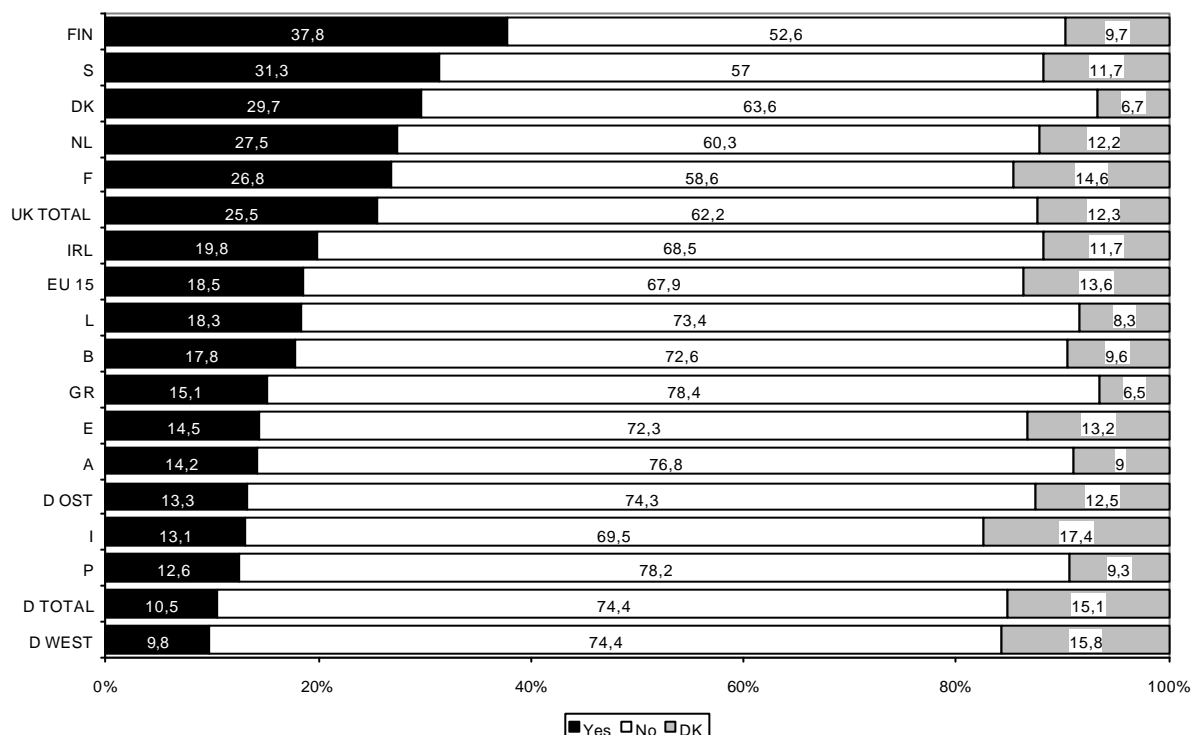
Q.40 Do you think you will move house in the next five years ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	17.8	72.6	9.6
DK	29.7	63.6	6.7
D WEST	9.8	74.4	15.8
D TOTAL	10.5	74.4	15.1
D EAST	13.3	74.3	12.5
GR	15.1	78.4	6.5
E	14.5	72.3	13.2
F	26.8	58.6	14.6
IRL	19.8	68.5	11.7
I	13.1	69.5	17.4
L	18.3	73.4	8.3
NL	27.5	60.3	12.2
A	14.2	76.8	9.0
P	12.6	78.2	9.3
FIN	37.8	52.6	9.7
S	31.3	57.0	11.7
UK TOTAL	25.5	62.2	12.3
EU 15	18.5	67.9	13.6

Little prospect of geographical mobility

38 % of European citizens have moved house within the last ten years, but even less say they will move house in the next five years. When asked about it, 19 % of European citizens say they think they will move house, versus 68 % who opt for the contrary and 14 % who didn't give an answer to this question.

Q.40 Do you think you will move house in the next five years ?



Analysis of the graph above reveals that the low prospect for geographical mobility observed for the average of European citizens also holds true at a member state level. In all countries, the negative response attracts a higher percentage than the positive one. We also observe that the level of "don't know" responses fluctuates within a restricted margin around the European average.

It's therefore the balance between positive and negative responses that throws up the most obvious particularities for the different countries.

Once again, like for moving house in the past, citizens from the Nordic countries, along with the Dutch and the British, confirm their greater propensity to move house compared to the European average. We therefore find the Finnish out in the lead in terms of intention to move house (with 38 % of positive responses, twice the European average), followed by Sweden (31 %) and Denmark (30 %).

At the other end of the graph, we find the countries where a lower proportion of citizens compared to the European average think they will move house in the five years to come. This time, the Southern European countries who were clustered around the bottom of the scale accompanied by Ireland, move up the scale when it comes to the prospect of moving house. It is true to say that Portugal and Italy remain the countries where the citizens are amongst the most sedentary, but this time the trend conforms more to the European average.

As a reminder, practically half as few Italians (20 %) had moved house in the last ten years compared to the European average (38 %). However, looking towards the future, the Italians hand over the title of 'most sedentary population' to the German citizens, more particularly those living in the Western Länder (10 % prospect of moving house).

19 % of men and 18 % of women think they will move house in the next five years. This figure increases in a very clear manner with level of education (from 8 % to 23 %), but declines with age (from 40 % to 6 %). Students (41 %) form the most important socio-professional group for this response, a considerable way ahead of unemployed people (24 %), executive level employees and white collar workers (22 % each). The scores for people in the highest (22 %) and lowest (21 %) income groups are higher than for the intermediary income groups (16 % and 17 %).

Europeans move house most often within their own town or village

Question 40 showed a reinforcement in the trend of a sedentary lifestyle for European citizens in the next few years. As a reminder, 19 % think they will move house in the five years to come.

When asked about where European citizens think they will move to, the people concerned (those who answered "yes" in Q.40) say most often that they will stay in the same town or village, as was the case for moving house in the past. The table below sets out the European averages for questions Q.41."a" to "e", which ask about where people think they will move to in the next five years, and compares these values with where people have moved to in the last ten years.

41. "a" to "e" In the next five years, do you think you will move house at least once...

- Q.41.a : ...within the same town or village ?
- Q.41.b : ...to another town or village, but within the same region ?
- Q.41.c : ...to another region, but within the same country ?
- Q.41.d : ...to another country, but one within the European Union ?
- Q.41.e : ...to another country outside the European Union ?

Question	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.41)</u>	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.37)</u>
a	50.8 %	68.2 %
b	30.7 %	36.3 %
c	26.1 %	21.2 %
d	8.1%	4.4 %
e	7.4 %	4.6 %

On analysing this table, we see straight away that there has been a reorientation of destinations. Although the existing town or village of residence maintains the majority (51 % of predicted destinations), it is now only by a single point. And the difference of 17 points versus question Q.37 (destinations in the past) highlights this reorientation even more. The data for moving house within the same region also confirms this reorientation, but to a lesser extent.

Inversely, it is the more distant destinations which have reinforced their position : "another region, but within the same country" gains 5 points, while expatriation to another EU country practically doubles (+ 4 points). Expatriation to a country outside the EU also moves forward (+ 3 points). Once again, the figures for these two destinations are almost the same.

We should also add the results from Q.41.f to these trends : "Are you sure about the place where you are going to move to ?" On average for the fifteen countries, the large majority of people who think they will move house aren't sure about their destination (70 %). 20 %, on the other hand, say they are sure about their destination and 12 % didn't know how to respond to this question.

The following pages contain tables and graphs which detail the responses to the five questions about where people will move house to in the future.

Like for the series of questions 37 "a" to "e", but in a less marked fashion, we notice that citizens from Luxembourg tend to come out at the top for the far off destinations.

At the bottom end of the ranking for the fifteen states, along with the French, when it comes to moving house within the same town or village, Luxembourgers, on the other hand, find themselves systematically towards the top for the other destinations, with a tendency for the difference with the European average to increase the further away the destination :

- 41 % of Luxembourgers who think they will move house in the next five years, think they will do so within the same town or village (versus 51 % for the European average)
- but 38 % of Luxembourgers who think they will move house in the next five years, think they will do so to another town or village within the same region (versus 31 % for the European average)
- 38 % of Luxembourgers who think they will move house in the next five years, think they will do so to another region of Luxembourg (versus 26 % for the European average)
- 19 % of Luxembourgers who think they will move house in the next five years, think they will do so to another EU country (versus 8 % for the European average) ;
- finally, 10 % of Luxembourgers who think they will move house in the next five years, think they will do so to a country outside the EU (versus 7 % for the European average).

This lower degree of homogeneity in the responses given by Luxembourgers (compared to the responses they gave in question 37), also holds true in the case of the Austrians and the Irish. These two countries also tended to privilege destinations outside their own town or village more than the European average when moving house within the last ten years.

With regard to moving house in the future :

- the Austrians only differ significantly from the European average when it comes to moving to another region but within their own country (38 % versus 26 % on average for the fifteen member states) and moving outside Austria but still within the EU (13 % versus 8 %)
- the Irish are more like than the European average to think they will move to another country in the EU (15 % versus 8 %).

Inversely, when it comes to the nearest destination, we find citizens from three Southern European countries out in front, proportionally compared to the European average. They are Portugal (64 % of the Portuguese who think they will move house in the five years to come say they will move within their own town or village), Spain (64 %) and Greece (64 %). As soon as we envisage a more distant destination though, these countries slip back down towards the bottom of the European scale. It's the case for Greece when it comes to moving house within the same region (13 %, the lowest percentage of all fifteen countries) and Portugal for the three furthest destinations ("same country" : 11 %, "another EU country" : 1 %, "country outside the EU" : 1 %).

However, the choice of nearby destinations isn't only the prerogative of southern European citizens. The counter-example comes from two countries, one also from Southern Europe, Italy as it turns out, the other country being Germany.

The Italians really would seem to be the European champions of far off destinations when moving house in the future. Proportionally compared to the European average, they are the first to consider moving to another region within their own country (39 % versus 26 % for the European average), the third country to consider moving to another EU country (13 % versus 8 %) and once again the first to consider moving outside the EU (11 % versus 7 %).

Relatively very few Germans, especially inhabitants of the Western Länder, think they will move house outside their own town or village. Only inhabitants of the Eastern Länder come out at the top of the

European scale (in the case of moving house within the same region : 45 % versus 31 % for the European average).

Finally, we should note the Greeks' strength of conviction. While the response "don't know" to these questions fluctuates between 10 and 14 % for the European average, in Greece this response never goes above 2 %. The opposite phenomenon exists within German opinion where, for the Western Länder, we observe a peak of 35 % of "don't know" responses for moving house to another region of Germany, an even higher percentage than for "yes" : 21 %.

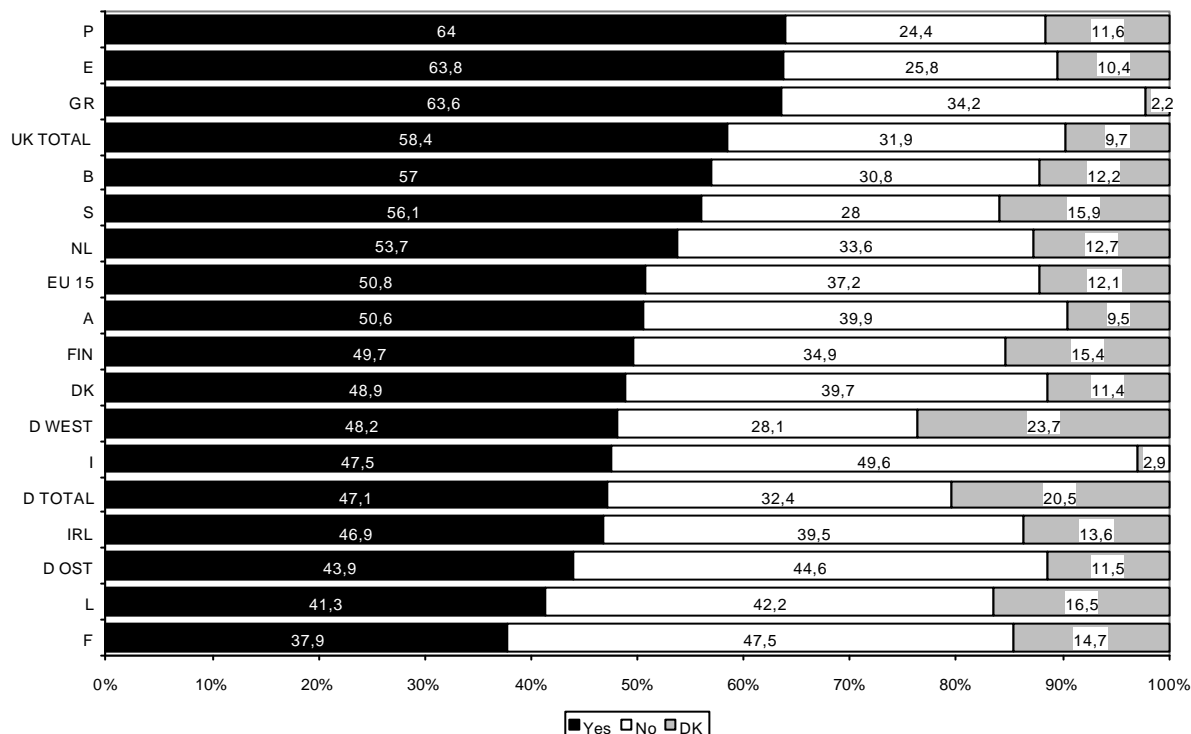
Question 41.f enables us to discern, in even more detail, the level of certitude of the people who replied to the previous questions. When asked if they are sure about the place where they are going to move to :

- the most convinced of all Europeans are the Austrians (40 % of those concerned say they are sure versus 20 % on average for all fifteen member states)
- inversely, the Greeks confess the least conviction (86 % of those concerned reply "no" to the question)
- the most hesitant are the Luxembourgers (28 % of those concerned reply "don't know" to the question)

Q.41a (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.40) In the next five years, do you think you will move house at least once within the same town or village ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	57.0	30.8	12.2
DK	48.9	39.7	11.4
D WEST	48.2	28.1	23.7
D TOTAL	47.1	32.4	20.5
D EAST	43.9	44.6	11.5
GR	63.6	34.2	2.2
E	63.8	25.8	10.4
F	37.9	47.5	14.7
IRL	46.9	39.5	13.6
I	47.5	49.6	2.9
L	41.3	42.2	16.5
NL	53.7	33.6	12.7
A	50.6	39.9	9.5
P	64.0	24.4	11.6
FIN	49.7	34.9	15.4
S	56.1	28.0	15.9
UK TOTAL	58.4	31.9	9.7
EU 15	50.8	37.2	12.1

Q.41a (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.40) In the next five years, do you think you will move house at least once within the same town or village ?

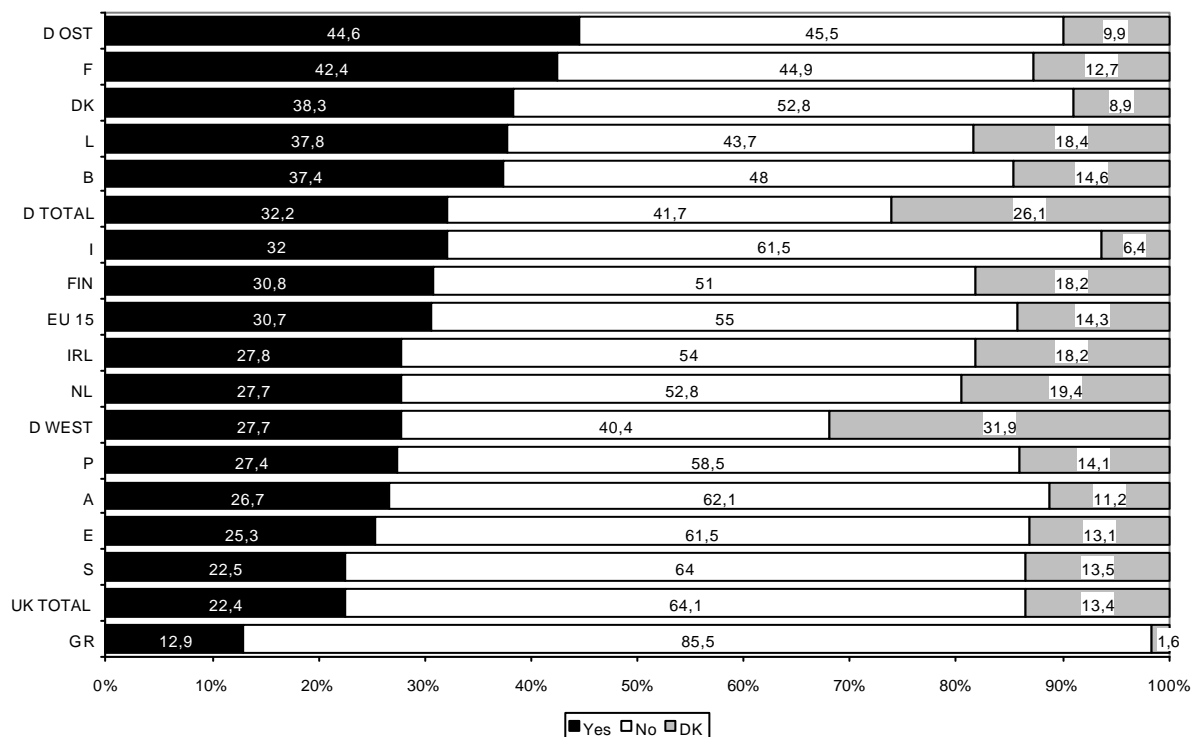


53 % of women versus 49 % of men say they think they will "move house at least once in the next five years within the same town or village". The percentage of "yes" responses for people who stopped studying at the age of twenty or over (51 %) is inferior to that for people who stopped studying at the age of nineteen or under (56 %). The proportion of "yes" responses amongst the intermediary age groups (57 % for 25-39 year olds and 56 % for 40-54 year olds) is higher than for both the youngest (43 %) and oldest (44 %) age groups. 60 % of manual workers think they will "move house at least once within the same town or village in the next five years" compared to only 37 % of students.

Q.41.b And do you think you will move house at least once to another town or village, but within the same region ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	37.4	48.0	14.6
DK	38.3	52.8	8.9
D WEST	27.7	40.4	31.9
D TOTAL	32.2	41.7	26.1
D EAST	44.6	45.5	9.9
GR	12.9	85.5	1.6
E	25.3	61.5	13.1
F	42.4	44.9	12.7
IRL	27.8	54.0	18.2
I	32.0	61.5	6.4
L	37.8	43.7	18.4
NL	27.7	52.8	19.4
A	26.7	62.1	11.2
P	27.4	58.5	14.1
FIN	30.8	51.0	18.2
S	22.5	64.0	13.5
UK TOTAL	22.4	64.1	13.4
EU 15	30.7	55.0	14.3

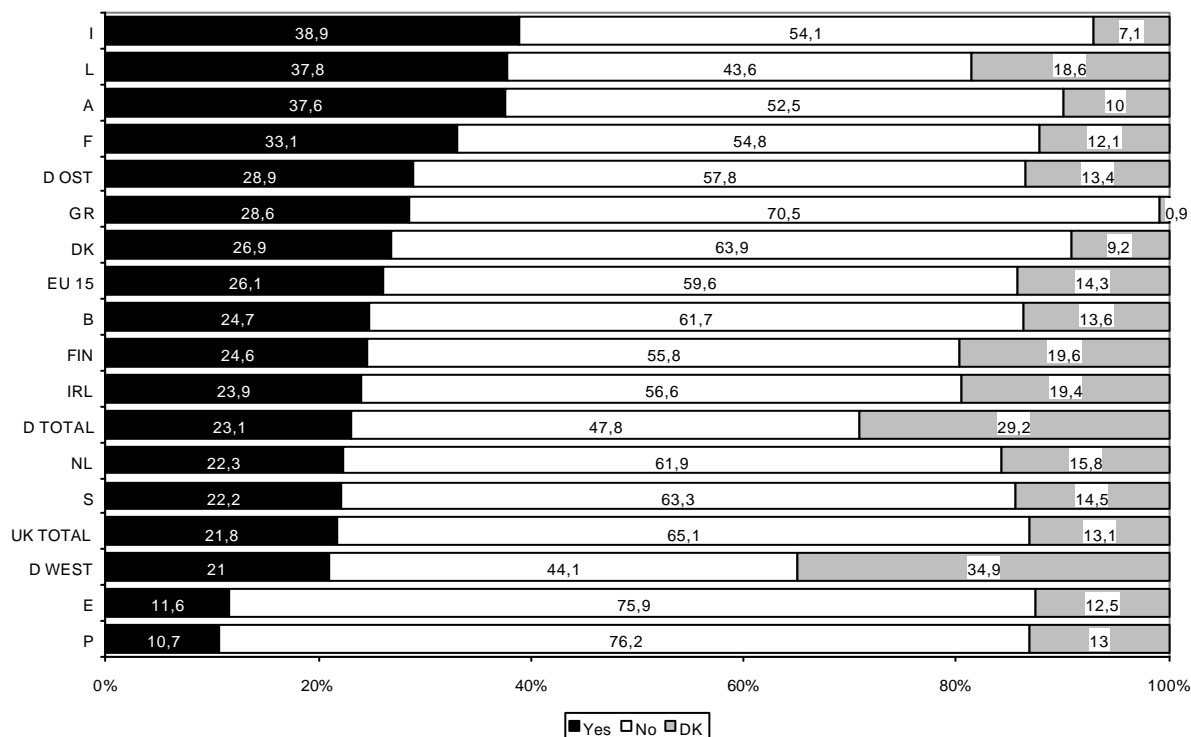
Q.41.b And do you think you will move house at least once to another town or village, but within the same region ?



Q.41.c And do you think you will move house at least once to another region, but within the same country ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	24.7	61.7	13.6
DK	26.9	63.9	9.2
D WEST	21.0	44.1	34.9
D TOTAL	23.1	47.8	29.2
D EAST	28.9	57.8	13.4
GR	28.6	70.5	0.9
E	11.6	75.9	12.5
F	33.1	54.8	12.1
IRL	23.9	56.6	19.4
I	38.9	54.1	7.1
L	37.8	43.6	18.6
NL	22.3	61.9	15.8
A	37.6	52.5	10.0
P	10.7	76.2	13.0
FIN	24.6	55.8	19.6
S	22.2	63.3	14.5
UK TOTAL	21.8	65.1	13.1
EU 15	26.1	59.6	14.3

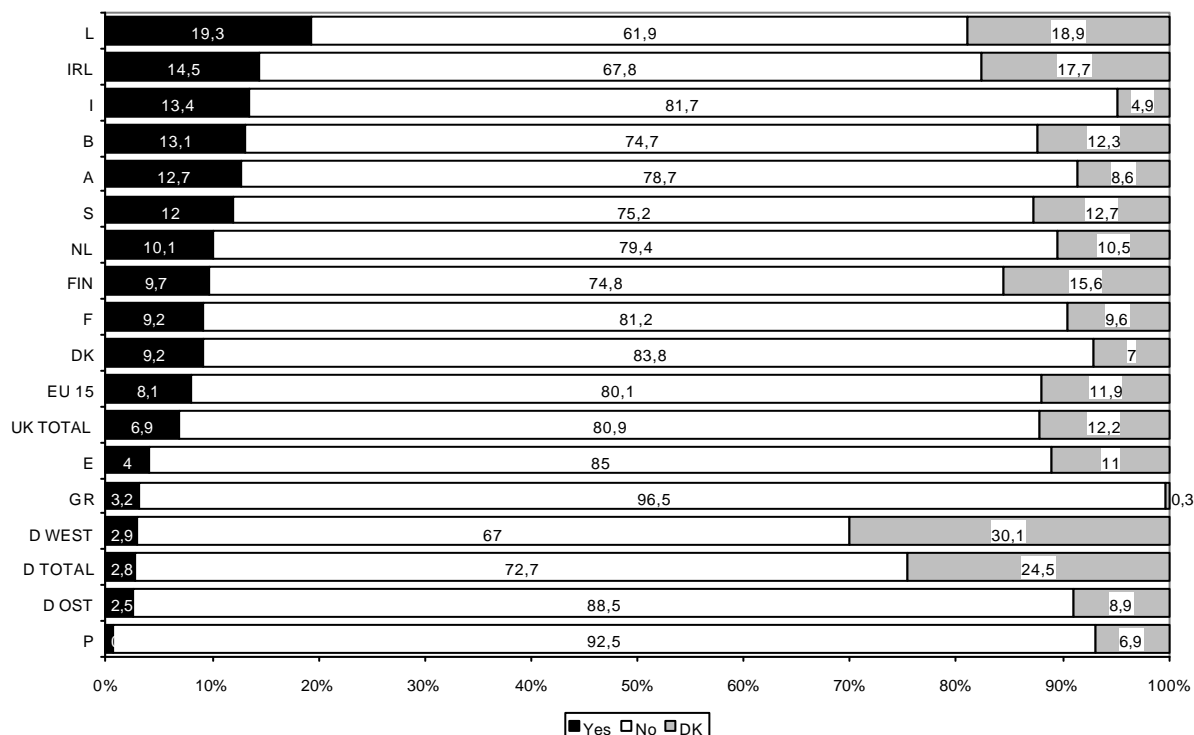
Q.41.c And do you think you will move house at least once to another region, but within the same country ?



Q.41.d And do you think you will move house at least once to another country, but one within the European Union ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	13.1	74.7	12.3
DK	9.2	83.8	7.0
D WEST	2.9	67.0	30.1
D TOTAL	2.8	72.7	24.5
D EAST	2.5	88.5	8.9
GR	3.2	96.5	0.3
E	4.0	85.0	11.0
F	9.2	81.2	9.6
IRL	14.5	67.8	17.7
I	13.4	81.7	4.9
L	19.3	61.9	18.9
NL	10.1	79.4	10.5
A	12.7	78.7	8.6
P	0.6	92.5	6.9
FIN	9.7	74.8	15.6
S	12.0	75.2	12.7
UK TOTAL	6.9	80.9	12.2
EU 15	8.1	80.1	11.9

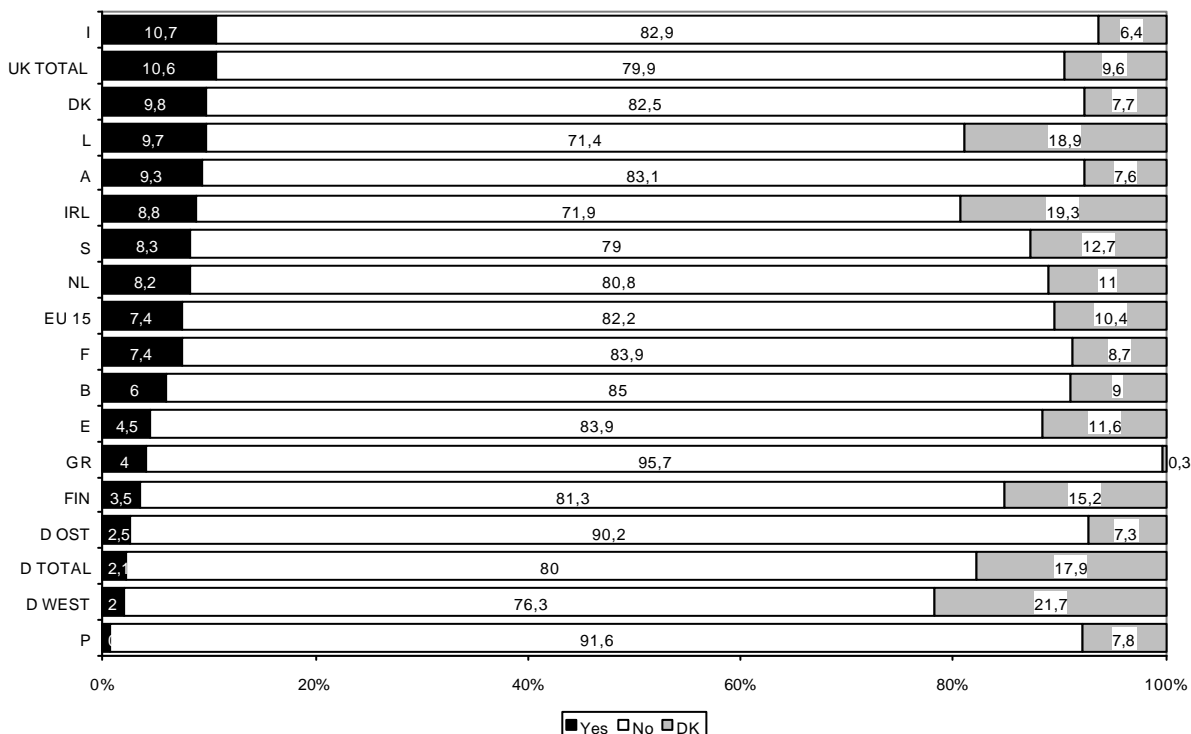
Q.41.d And do you think you will move house at least once to another country, but one within the European Union ?



Q.41.e And do you think you will live in a country outside the European Union ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	6.0	85.0	9.0
DK	9.8	82.5	7.7
D WEST	2.0	76.3	21.7
D TOTAL	2.1	80.0	17.9
D EAST	2.5	90.2	7.3
GR	4.0	95.7	0.3
E	4.5	83.9	11.6
F	7.4	83.9	8.7
IRL	8.8	71.9	19.3
I	10.7	82.9	6.4
L	9.7	71.4	18.9
NL	8.2	80.8	11.0
A	9.3	83.1	7.6
P	0.6	91.6	7.8
FIN	3.5	81.3	15.2
S	8.3	79.0	12.7
UK TOTAL	10.6	79.9	9.6
EU 15	7.4	82.2	10.4

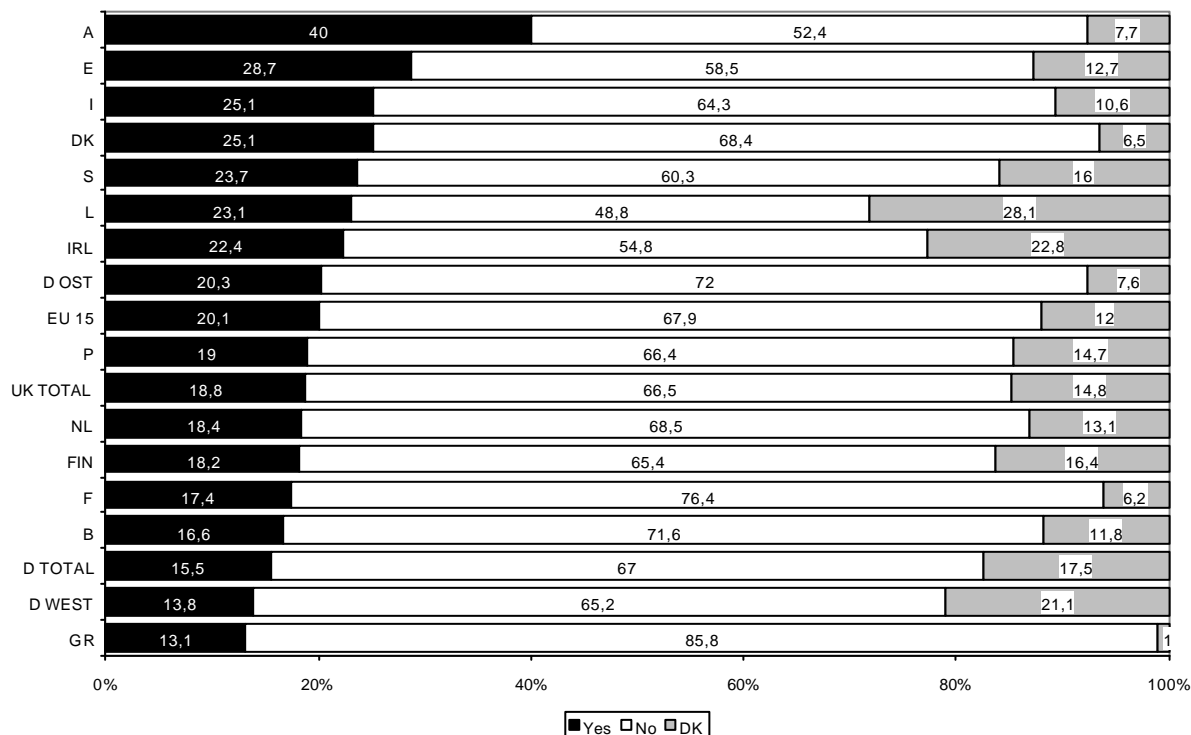
Q.41.e And do you think you will live in a country outside the European Union ?



Q.41.f Are you sure about the place you are going to move to ?

Country	Yes	No	DK
B	16.6	71.6	11.8
DK	25.1	68.4	6.5
D WEST	13.8	65.2	21.1
D TOTAL	15.5	67.0	17.5
D EAST	20.3	72.0	7.6
GR	13.1	85.8	1.0
E	28.7	58.5	12.7
F	17.4	76.4	6.2
IRL	22.4	54.8	22.8
I	25.1	64.3	10.6
L	23.1	48.8	28.1
NL	18.4	68.5	13.1
A	40.0	52.4	7.7
P	19.0	66.4	14.7
FIN	18.2	65.4	16.4
S	23.7	60.3	16.0
UK TOTAL	18.8	66.5	14.8
EU 15	20.1	67.9	12.0

Q.41.f Are you sure about the place you are going to move to ?



Analysis of socio-demographic variables

For each of the six parts to this question, men display a higher rate of "yes" responses than women. For parts b, c, d and e, the "no" response drops systematically with level of education of the people interviewed. Only for part f ("are you sure about the place where you are going to move to ?") do we see a lower proportion of "yes" responses for people who stopped studying between the ages of 16 and 19 (19 % only) compared to the least (28 %) and most (23 %) educated people. Once again, apart from for part f, the "no" response climbs continuously with age. For the part of the question "are you sure about the place where you are going to move to ?" (part f), the opposite is true as in this case it's the "yes" response which goes up with age. People at home come out at the top for the majority response ("no"), for the first four parts of the question. The only exception is, once again, part f where students (72 % of negative responses) come out at the top. Finally, the "yes" response is highest amongst those on medium low incomes for parts b, c and d. The highest score for the "yes" response for part e ("do you think you will live in a country outside the European Union ?"), on the other hand, is to be found amongst the richest people (10 %) and for part f ("are you sure about where you are going to move to ? ») amongst those on medium high incomes (27 %).

a) Reasons for future geographical mobility

Q.42 (IF "YES" (CODE 1) IN Q.40) Why do you think you will move house within the next five years ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You're not satisfied with where you live
2. You don't like the people who live in your area
3. For professional reasons
4. For family or personal reasons
5. For financial reasons
6. Other reasons
7. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	15.4	7.6	13.8	51.3	12.0	27.1	2.2
DK	25.3	6.9	32.1	41.4	15.9	13.6	1.0
D WEST	6.7	2.8	44.2	44.9	9.8	12.9	1.4
D TOTAL	8.7	3.3	44.0	45.7	12.4	13.6	1.0
D EAST	14.1	4.4	43.5	47.7	19.5	15.6	0.0
GR	13.1	4.3	22.6	46.1	15.7	14.9	0.8
E	13.8	3.2	19.0	57.7	8.1	12.3	0.7
F	19.3	6.3	29.1	45.5	5.4	17.4	1.2
IRL	9.3	1.5	38.7	29.7	11.8	19.1	4.0
I	10.7	3.7	31.8	46.1	13.7	14.1	0.9
L	20.2	8.8	21.4	38.2	8.8	29.7	1.8
NL	22.2	5.5	26.3	36.0	9.4	32.8	1.0
A	14.0	9.2	34.8	56.1	15.2	2.9	0.8
P	28.4	4.1	6.3	39.2	5.9	24.0	2.3
FIN	21.1	4.8	34.6	44.7	10.7	12.6	0.4
S	17.5	4.5	26.6	54.9	10.4	14.1	0.9
UK TOTAL	19.9	7.4	18.4	43.4	10.0	14.6	3.2
EU 15	16.6	5.4	27.4	45.9	9.9	16.2	1.6

Europeans essentially move house for private reasons

When people are asked about what makes them think they will move house within the next five years, the 19 % of citizens concerned cite the following three main reasons (in descending order) :

- family and personal reasons in first position (46 % of mentions)
- professional reasons (27 %)
- domestic reasons ("not satisfied with where I live") (17 %).

The group of "other reasons" comes to a total of 16 %.

The table below shows the European averages for this question and compares them with those obtained in the question about reasons for having moved house in the last ten years (Q.38).

	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.42)</u>	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.38)</u>
For family or personal reasons	45.9 %	53.9 %
For professional reasons	27.4 %	15.2 %
You aren't (<i>weren't</i>) satisfied with where you live	16.6 %	18.0 %
Other reasons	16.2 %	16.2 %
For financial reasons	9.9 %	8.5 %
You don't like (<i>didn't like</i>) the people living in your area	5.4 %	3.4 %

Comparing motivations according to whether the person has already moved house or thinks he will in the future, shows that family and personal reasons come out top in both cases. However, this motivation is clearly less important when it comes to moving house in the future (drop of 8 points). The motivation, for professional reasons, on the other hand has greater importance when it comes to moving house in the future (increase of 12 points). At the same time, this motivation also overtakes dissatisfaction with place of residence, for which the percentage remains more or less stable (- 1 point).

Overall, the order of importance at a European level is also observed at a member state level, for the two most cited responses in any case. We should however note the following few particularities :

- the Swedish (55 %), Austrians (56 %) and Spanish (58 %) are, proportionally compared to the European average, the citizens who cite family and personal reasons most often
- professional reasons are of greater importance than the European average (27 %) in Nordic and central European countries : Denmark (32 %), Germany (44 %), Austria (35 %) and Finland (35 %). Ireland also forms part of this group of countries (39 %) with the added particularity that it is the only country out of the fifteen where professional reasons comes out top ("family and personal reasons" : 30 %)
- the Portuguese are proportionally the most numerous to consider moving house due to dissatisfaction with their place of residence (28 %). At the other end of the scale, the Portuguese are by far the European citizens the least inclined to move house for professional reasons (6 % versus 27 % for the European average)
- the group of "other reasons" is much greater, proportionally compared to the European average, in Belgium (27 % versus the average for all fifteen countries of 16 %), Luxembourg (29 %) and, in particular, the Netherlands (33 %)
- finally, problems with the neighbourhood ("you don't like the people living in your area") are of varying importance, given a European average of 5 %, with a minimum and maximum of 2 % of mentions in Ireland and 9 % in Austria or Luxembourg

The suggestion "for family / personal reasons" was chosen by 49 % of women and 42 % of men, while 31 % of men and 23 % of women replied "for professional reasons". The least educated people (22 %) come out top for the suggestion "I'm not satisfied with where I live" ahead of the other levels of education (18 % each). 15-24 year olds (41 %) are proportionally the most numerous out of all the age groups to put forward professional reasons, a score which declines continuously with age down to only 3 % amongst 55 year olds and over. Students (36 %) display the lowest score for the response "for family / personal reasons", while amongst white collar workers it attains 55 %. People in the lowest income group (34 %) come out top for the response "for professional reasons", but are the last income group for the response "for family / personal reasons" with 43 %.

b) Reasons for future geographical immobility

Q.43 (IF "NO" (CODE 2) IN Q.40) Why do you think you won't move house in the next five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. You are satisfied with where you are living
2. You thought about moving, but you won't do it for professional reasons
3. You thought about moving, but you won't do it for family / personal reasons
4. You thought about moving, but you won't do it for financial reasons
5. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
6. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	86.1	4.1	9.0	9.3	4.1	2.5
DK	93.7	8.6	17.7	11.2	1.1	0.7
D WEST	84.7	8.7	27.7	8.8	6.3	1.2
D TOTAL	84.3	9.6	29.0	9.3	6.7	1.1
D EAST	83.1	13.0	33.9	11.0	8.0	0.8
GR	72.2	7.1	15.5	11.6	10.9	0.0
E	80.4	5.8	14.9	12.8	3.5	1.1
F	87.2	1.9	3.9	5.3	2.4	2.8
IRL	88.2	3.8	13.9	8.6	3.2	0.8
I	86.0	0.7	6.4	4.7	5.3	0.9
L	92.6	2.3	6.8	5.5	9.6	0.6
NL	91.3	4.6	7.7	6.8	1.9	1.5
A	87.2	5.7	15.6	8.0	2.5	2.2
P	75.9	2.8	11.7	20.8	5.3	0.7
FIN	83.2	12.7	16.6	9.5	3.6	1.8
S	91.4	10.5	27.5	12.3	3.5	0.4
UK TOTAL	85.9	3.7	11.2	7.6	2.5	2.0
EU 15	84.8	5.1	14.8	8.5	4.5	1.4

Europeans are also satisfied with their place of residence for the future

When we ask why 68 % of European citizens don't think they will move house in the next five years, the people concerned reply above all that they are satisfied with where they currently live. Cited in 85 % of cases, this is by far the main explanation for their sedentary lifestyle.

This "home sweet home" attitude eclipses all other reasons which might explain why European citizens won't move house, family or personal reasons only being cited in 15 % of cases. Finally, European citizens' jobs don't seem to be a barrier to their "nomadism" one bit : this reason is only cited by 5 % of the people interviewed (i.e. those who say they won't move house in the next five years).

The table below shows the European averages for this question and compares them with those obtained for the question about reasons for not having moved house within the last ten years (Q.39).

	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.43)</u>	<u>EU 15</u> <u>(Q.39)</u>
You are satisfied with where you live	84.8 %	81.4 %
You thought about moving, but you won't do it (<i>didn't do it</i>) for family / personal reasons	14.8 %	7.6 %
You thought about moving, but you won't do it (<i>didn't do it</i>) for financial reasons	8.5 %	8.0 %
You thought about moving, but you won't do it (<i>didn't do it</i>) for professional reasons	5.1 %	1.9 %
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	4.5 %	5.9 %

Comparing motivations according to whether the people interviewed haven't moved house or don't think they will, shows that satisfaction with place of residence gains in importance (increase of 4 points). At the same time, family / personal reasons also gains in importance (+ 7 points), as do financial reasons (+ 1 point) and professional reasons (+ 3 points).

With such predominance for the argument of satisfaction with place of residence, it is difficult to draw out any particularities for the member states. At most we can highlight that :

- the Danish (94 % of mentions), people from Luxembourg (93 %), the Dutch (91 %) and the Swedish (91 %) are, proportionally compared to the European average (85 %), the most numerous in putting forward satisfaction with place of residence for why they don't think they will move house in the five years to come. On the contrary, the Portuguese (76 %) cite this argument least often (the Portuguese's high level of dissatisfaction with their place of residence evoked in the previous question, is therefore confirmed here)
- the Swedish (28 % of mentions) and the Germans (29 %), especially citizens from the Eastern Länder (34 %), proportionally compared to the European average (15 %), are the most numerous to cite family / personal reasons as why they don't think they will move house in the next five years
- the Portuguese (21 % of mentions), proportionally compared to the European average (9 %), are more likely to cite financial reasons for why they don't think they will move house in the next five years
- the Swedish (11 % of mentions), the Finnish (13 %) and inhabitants of the Eastern Länder of Germany (13 %), proportionally compared to the European average (5 %), are most likely to cite professional reasons for why they don't think they will move house in the next five years

87% of the most educated people say they don't think they will move house in the next five years because they are satisfied with where they live now, a score which is just slightly higher than for the other levels of education (85 %). This same response increases in a constant manner with age of the people interviewed. The opposite is true for the response "for family / personal reasons" which declines slightly but consistently with age (from 18 % to 13 %). White collar workers and executive level employees (88 % each) have the highest scores for "I'm satisfied with where I live now", contrary to students (72 % only). These same students, but joined here by executive level employees and unemployed people (20 % for all three), display the highest percentages for the suggestion "for family / personal reasons". The proportion of those in the lowest income group who gave the response "I'm satisfied with where I live now" (83 %) is lower than for the other income groups (86 % and 87 %).

5. Employment and geographical mobility

Q.44 Would you prefer to stay in the same region and be out of work or move to another region in order to find work ?

1. Prefer to stay
2. Prefer to move
3. It depends on the work I could find elsewhere
4. DK

Country	1	2	3	4
B	33.4	37.4	17.0	12.2
DK	43.1	39.0	7.9	10.0
D WEST	32.2	37.4	17.7	12.7
D TOTAL	33.0	36.2	18.0	12.8
D EAST	36.3	31.6	18.9	13.1
GR	27.2	53.1	13.2	6.5
E	27.9	35.1	20.2	16.7
F	20.4	50.3	17.2	12.0
IRL	42.3	31.7	12.9	13.1
I	17.4	56.1	17.3	9.2
L	27.7	44.6	11.3	16.4
NL	33.1	40.1	14.8	12.0
A	38.7	31.6	17.8	11.9
P	37.1	33.9	14.9	14.1
FIN	29.0	51.8	11.7	7.5
S	56.5	27.4	8.3	7.8
UK TOTAL	66.5	9.1	10.6	13.8
EU 15	34.0	37.8	16.0	12.3

Employment and geographical mobility

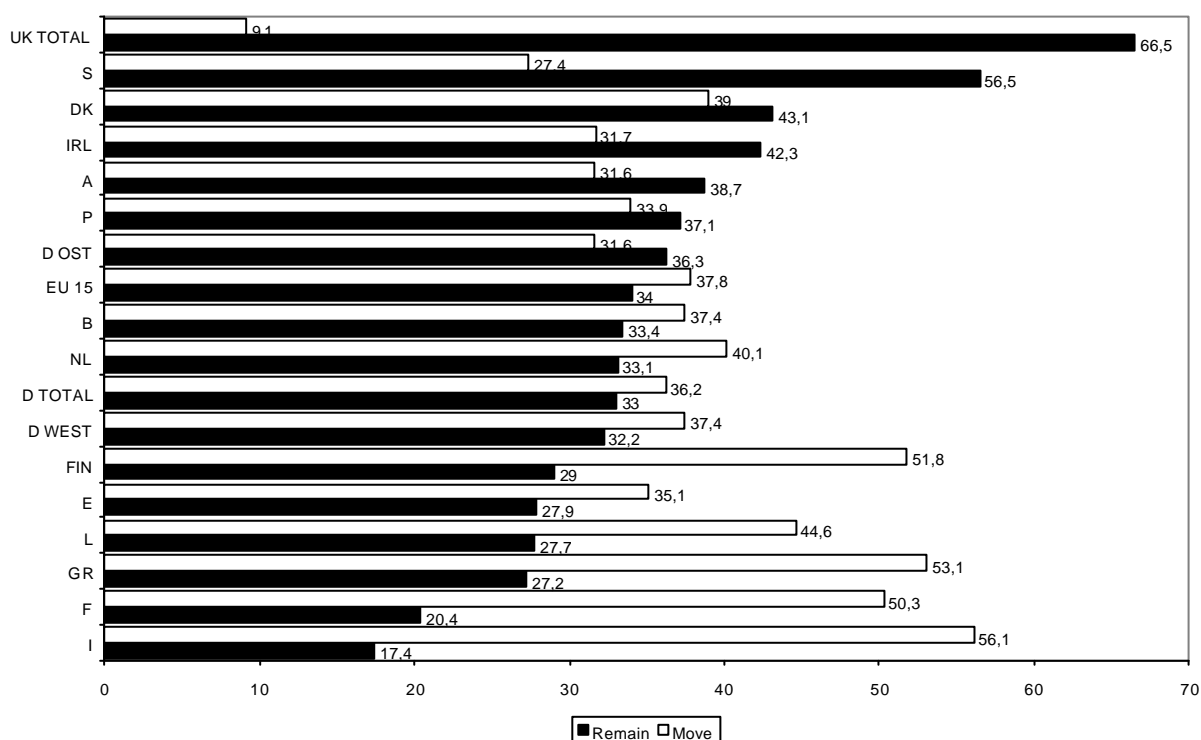
What's the relationship between place of residence and employment ? In other words, do European citizens prefer to be out of work but stay in the same region or do they prefer to move to another region in order to find work ? Faced with this question (Q.44 in the questionnaire), European citizens display a high degree of hesitation :

- 38 % put employment before place of residence and choose to move house
- 34 % of European citizens prefer to stay in the same region, even if it means being out of work

At the same time, we should note that the opinion of certain Europeans is subject to pragmatic considerations, since 16 % state that their attitude depends on the nature of the work to be found elsewhere. 12 % don't have an answer to this question.

We've already seen (Q.42 and 43) that just over a quarter of European citizens who think they will move house in the next five years, will do so for professional reasons (second reason for moving house). Professional reasons, on the other hand, aren't a motivation for not moving house (5 % of mentions).

Q.44 Would you prefer to stay in the same region and be out of work or move to another region in order to find work ?



Analysing responses to this question by country throws out two groups of countries :

- the British and the Swedish are by far the European citizens who most prefer to stay in their region, even if it means finding themselves out of work. In these two countries, "stay" responses have a clear lead over "move house" responses (United Kingdom : 67 % versus 9 %, Sweden : 57 % versus 27 %). The Irish also express the same preference, but in a less marked manner (42 % versus 32 %)
- as for the Finnish, the Luxembourgers, the Greeks, the French and the Italians, they prefer to move house. In these countries, "move house" responses have a clear lead over "stay" responses (Finland : 51 % versus 29 %, Luxembourg : 45 % versus 28 %, Greece : 53 % versus 27 %, France : 50 % versus 20 %, Italy : 56 % versus 17 %)

In the other European countries, regardless of which of the two options has the advantage, the differences are much more limited. The difference between the two options never reaches 10 points.

The response "I prefer to move house" was chosen by 42 % of men and 34 % of women. This response rises distinctly with level of education (from 27 % to 46 %), but drops even more dramatically with age (from 54 % to 25 %). Students (62 %) are the socio-professional group the most inclined to move house in order to find work, a long way ahead of self-employed people (49 %) and a considerable way from people at home (26 %), retired people (27 %) and unemployed people (31 %). A greater proportion of people in the two upper income groups (42 %) chose the response "I prefer to move house" than in the two lower income groups (35 %).

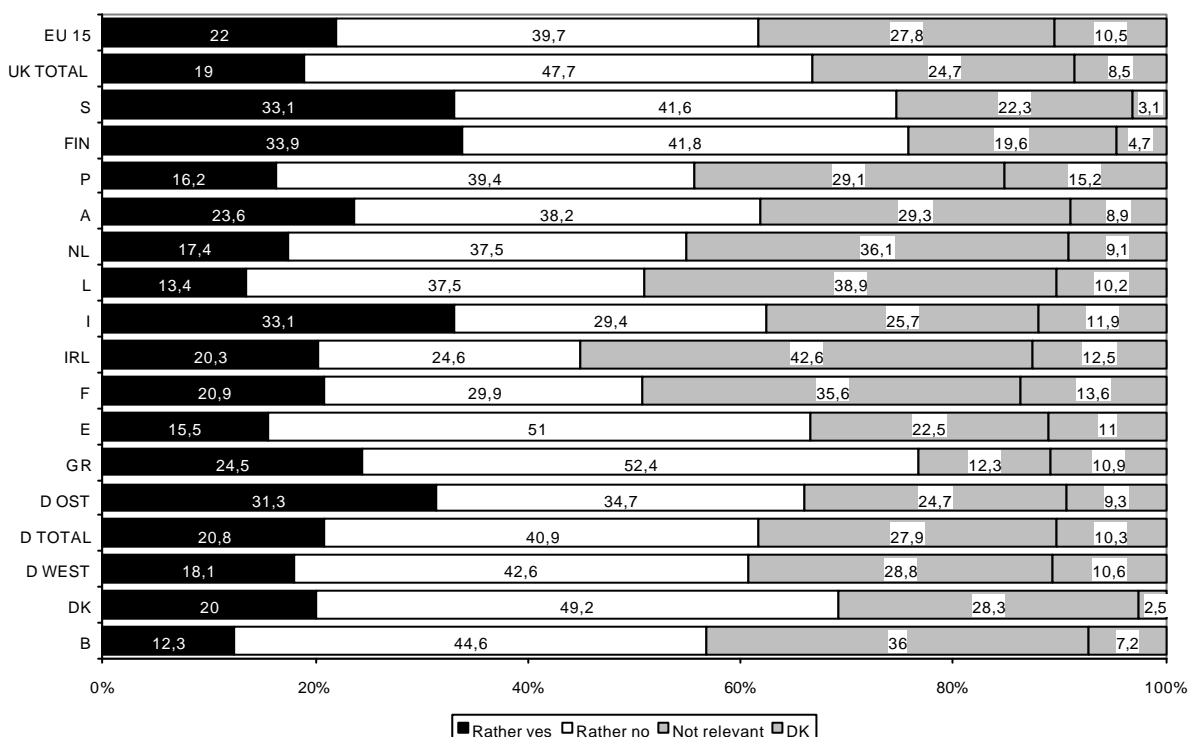
Q.45 To what extent do you think moving house will improve your professional situation in the next five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Country	<i>A lot</i>	Quite a lot	Not very much	Not at all	Doesn't apply to me	DK	Average
B	3.9	8.4	15.0	29.6	36.0	7.2	1.77
DK	6.9	13.1	19.4	29.8	28.3	2.5	1.96
D WEST	4.9	13.2	20.4	22.2	28.8	10.6	2.01
D TOTAL	5.7	15.1	20.4	20.5	27.9	10.3	2.10
D EAST	8.8	22.5	20.6	14.1	24.7	9.3	2.39
GR	8.4	16.1	20.6	31.8	12.3	10.9	2.01
E	3.8	11.7	22.5	28.5	22.5	11.0	1.86
F	6.5	14.4	10.6	19.3	35.6	13.6	2.16
IRL	8.6	11.7	10.1	14.5	42.6	12.5	2.32
I	10.1	23.0	13.8	15.6	25.7	11.9	2.44
L	5.6	7.8	5.7	31.8	38.9	10.2	1.75
NL	5.0	12.4	18.5	19.0	36.1	9.1	2.06
A	7.5	16.1	14.7	23.5	29.3	8.9	2.12
P	3.8	12.4	8.4	31.0	29.1	15.2	1.80
FIN	9.6	24.3	20.8	21.0	19.6	4.7	2.30
S	10.7	22.4	20.1	21.5	22.3	3.1	2.30
UK TOTAL	5.6	13.4	19.1	28.6	24.7	8.5	1.94
EU 15	6.5	15.5	17.1	22.6	27.8	10.5	2.09

Employment and geographical mobility (continued)

Question 45 ("To what extent do you think moving house will improve your professional situation in the next five years ?") provides confirmation of the tendency for a sedentary lifestyle amongst European citizens, as suggested by the previous question. 40 % of them think that moving house will not improve their professional situation, versus 22 % who are of the opposite opinion, while 29 % say that the such a suggestion isn't relevant for them.

Q.45 To what extent do you think moving house will improve your professional situation in the next five years ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)



Analysing responses to this question by country shows that, in all cases but one (Italy), more citizens think that moving house won't improve their professional situation than those expressing the opposite opinion.

There is therefore only evidence in Italy that moving house can improve your professional situation, but even here the evidence is weak. 33 % of Italians establish this link versus 29 % who don't and 26 % who say that the question doesn't apply to their situation. The Swedish ("a lot / quite a lot" : 33 %) and the Finnish ("a lot / quite a lot" : 34 %) are also the most numerous, proportionally compared to the European average, to establish this link, but in their cases, the proportion of negative responses is greater ("not very much / not at all" : 42 % for both countries).

Finally, the European citizens who consider most, compared to the average for the fifteen member states, that this question doesn't apply to their situation are the Irish (43 %), the Luxembourgers (39 %), the Belgians and the French (36 % for both countries). Inversely, the Europeans most concerned by this question are the Greeks (12 %) and the Finnish (20 %), the latter also possessing the characteristic of being one of the countries expressing least hesitation over this question ("don't know" : 5 % versus 11 % for the European average).

The mean score is higher amongst men (2.15) than women (2.04). It climbs in a constant and distinct fashion with level of education (from 1.78 to 2.11) and falls in an even more spectacular manner with age (from 2.58 to 1.67). Students (2.82), ahead of unemployed people (2.32), have the highest mean score, contrary to retired people (1.77) and people at home (1.91). Citizens in the lowest income groups (2.17) have a higher mean score than those in the three other income groups (between 2 and 2.07).

Employment and geographical mobility (continued)

Also in complement to question 44, question 46 ("Which of the following factors, if any, would make you move house ?") shows that European citizens give preference to improving their financial situation over better career prospects. The prospect of benefiting from a better financial situation attracts 41 % of mentions, while better career prospects is cited in 29 % of cases. The prospect of better social security benefits and better public utilities, on the other hand, only attracts 10 % and 7 % of mentions respectively. A better social life is cited in 18 % of cases. This said, the response "none of these reasons" is spontaneously cited by 28 % of European citizens, reminding us of the strong trend for a sedentary lifestyle amongst European citizens and their high degree of satisfaction with where they live.

a) Incitement to geographical mobility

Q.46 Which of the following factors, if any, would make you move house ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

1. Better career prospects
2. A better financial situation
3. Better social security benefits
4. Better public utilities
5. A better social life
6. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
7. None of these reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
8. DK

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	24.7	37.1	12.2	5.1	23.2	9.3	33.1	5.3
DK	27.6	31.7	9.7	7.5	21.5	6.2	29.7	3.3
D WEST	26.1	41.3	9.8	6.4	10.5	8.4	34.0	5.5
D TOTAL	25.5	42.7	10.6	6.7	10.7	8.7	32.6	5.9
D EAST	23.0	48.0	13.5	8.1	11.3	10.1	27.4	7.7
GR	43.4	53.4	15.0	6.9	19.4	1.5	20.7	2.9
E	35.7	37.5	11.5	6.5	19.2	7.4	24.7	5.1
F	32.5	41.9	9.7	5.6	27.0	6.7	27.9	3.1
IRL	23.8	33.0	4.6	5.8	10.1	5.7	42.5	4.8
I	27.8	45.2	8.5	8.6	23.9	6.2	16.4	4.8
L	21.7	23.2	8.5	9.3	21.4	11.4	36.3	6.3
NL	22.8	25.0	7.0	2.4	15.6	9.8	24.6	18.9
A	27.5	40.7	10.9	11.3	13.8	6.7	30.2	6.9
P	16.9	46.0	11.7	7.3	14.6	6.7	22.5	9.6
FIN	34.1	37.4	10.7	14.3	13.4	8.1	22.3	2.8
S	28.0	42.5	12.2	14.7	25.2	4.4	25.3	2.9
UK TOTAL	31.2	36.1	10.3	8.7	12.6	3.7	34.8	5.9
EU 15	29.3	40.5	10.2	7.3	17.9	6.7	27.6	5.6

Analysing responses to this question by country highlights the following particularities :

- the response "better career prospects", proportionally compared to the European average, is most often cited by the Greeks (43 % of mentions). At the other end of the scale, the Portuguese (17 % of mentions) are the least affected by this reason
- the EU citizens who are most motivated by an improvement in their financial situation are the Greeks (53 % of mentions), Germans living in the Eastern Länder (48 %) and the Portuguese (46 %)
- the Italians (24 %), the Swedish (25 %) and the French (27 %) are more likely than the average for the fifteen member states, to put forward the argument of a better social life
- the citizens least concerned by these different prospects are the British (35 %) and, in particular, the Luxembourgers (36 %) and the Irish (43 %), where the response "none of these reasons" comes out ahead of all the others

Men display a higher score than women for the four most frequently chosen responses. The reason : the possibility for each person interviewed to give several different answers. The suggestion "a better financial situation" reaches 53 % amongst 15-39 year olds to then drop right down to 42 % amongst 40-54 year olds and 22 % amongst 55 year olds and over. As for the suggestion "better career prospects", it increases continuously with level of education (from 15 % to 34 %). Students (64 %) have a clear lead for this response, ahead of executive level employees (42 %) and white collar workers (35 %). "A better financial situation" reaches 51 % amongst manual workers and white collar workers and 49 % amongst students. A larger proportion of people from the two upper income groups chose "better career prospects" (33 % and 34 %) than from the two lower income groups (26 % for both).

b) Employment and mobility to another European Union country

Q.47 How willing would you be to live in another European Union country where the language is different from your native language ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

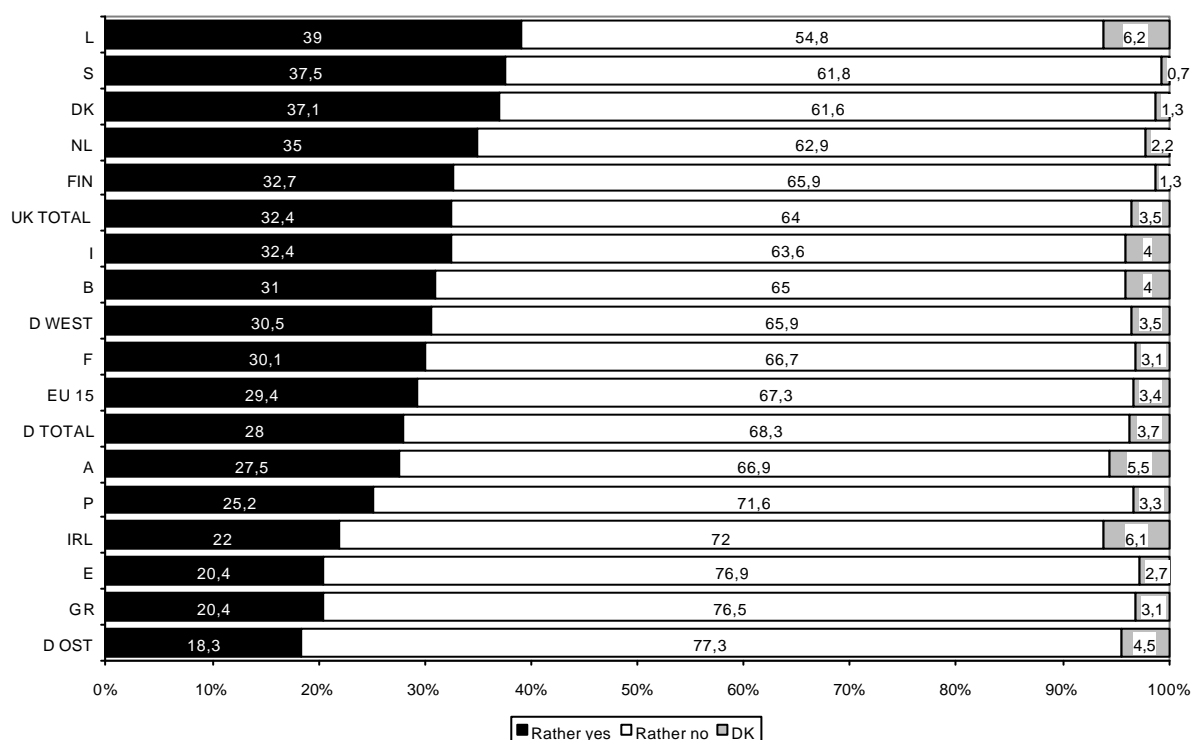
1. Very willing
2. Quite willing
3. Not very willing
4. Not at all willing
5. DK
6. Average

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	14.9	16.1	15.1	49.9	4.0	1.96
DK	12.0	25.1	21.2	40.4	1.3	2.09
D WEST	7.2	23.3	23.4	42.5	3.5	1.95
D TOTAL	6.3	21.7	23.5	44.8	3.7	1.89
D EAST	2.9	15.4	23.9	53.4	4.5	1.66
GR	7.5	12.9	17.3	59.2	3.1	1.68
E	3.9	16.5	22.4	54.5	2.7	1.69
F	14.1	16.0	19.4	47.3	3.1	1.97
IRL	9.6	12.4	15.5	56.5	6.1	1.74
I	5.4	27.0	26.9	36.7	4.0	2.01
L	18.4	20.6	16.4	38.4	6.2	2.20
NL	9.3	25.7	16.3	46.6	2.2	1.98
A	9.2	18.3	17.9	49.0	5.5	1.87
P	5.6	19.6	19.1	52.5	3.3	1.78
FIN	10.8	21.9	26.7	39.2	1.3	2.04
S	11.7	25.8	24.4	37.4	0.7	2.12
UK TOTAL	11.9	20.5	17.4	46.6	3.5	1.98
EU 15	8.7	20.7	21.4	45.9	3.4	1.92

Living in another EU country : the language barrier

Of those European citizens who think they will move house within the next five years, 8 % say they would be prepared to move to another EU country. The low level for this figure can be explained by many reasons. Certain of these reasons are very probably linked to the generally sedentary lifestyle of the European population, the majority of whom claim they are satisfied with where they live now. When it comes to expatriation to another country within the EU, the problem of the language barrier also arises. Only 29 % of European citizens say they would be willing to live in another EU country where the language was not the same as their native language.

Q.47 How willing would you be to live in another European Union country where the language is different from your native language ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)



As the table below shows, the European citizens most favourable to the idea of moving to a country with a different language, are those who expressed the greatest intention to move house within the next five years (Q. 40). Only the French (5th in the ranking out of the fifteen member states for Q.41) are missing from the ranking for Q.47. They are replaced, as it turns out, by the Luxembourgers who have hoisted themselves up to the top of the list for citizens stating their inclination to settle in another EU country where the language isn't the same as their own.

<u>Q 47</u>	<u>Q 40</u>
Luxembourg : 39 %	<i>Finland : 37.8 %</i>
Sweden : 37.5 %	<i>Sweden : 31.3 %</i>
Denmark : 37.1 %	<i>Denmark : 29.7 %</i>
Netherlands : 35 %	<i>Netherlands : 27.5 %</i>
Finland : 32.7 %	<i>France : 26.8 %</i>

On the other hand, as the table below shows, with the exception of people from Luxembourg, we don't observe any correlation between willingness to move to another EU country where the language isn't the same and intention to move to another country within the EU (Q.41.d). As a reminder, the ranking of the five countries who expressed most intention to settle in another EU country (in descending order) is : Luxembourg, Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Austria.

<u>Q 47</u>	<u>Q 41.d</u>
Luxembourg : 39 %	<i>Luxembourg : 19.3 %</i>
Sweden : 37.5 %	<i>Ireland : 14.5 %</i>
Denmark : 37.1 %	<i>Italy : 13.4 %</i>
Netherlands : 35 %	<i>Belgium : 13.1 %</i>
Finland : 32.7 %	<i>Austria : 12.7 %</i>

Some correlation exists between willingness to move to another EU country where the language isn't the same and intention to move house (without defining the destination : Q.40), but at the other end of the classification of the fifteen member states, i.e. for the countries where citizens were most resistant to these two suggestions (see table below).

<u>Q 47</u>	<u>Q 40</u>
Greece : 20.4 %	<i>Germany (total) : 10.5 %</i>
Spain : 20.4 %	<i>Portugal : 12.6 %</i>
Ireland : 22 %	<i>Italy : 13.1 %</i>
Portugal : 25.2 %	<i>Austria : 14.2 %</i>
Austria : 27.5 %	<i>Spain : 14.5 %</i>

There isn't complete correlation between question 47 and citizens with the least intention to settle in another EU country either (see below).

<u>Q 47</u>	<u>Q 41.d</u>
Greece : 20.4 %	<i>Portugal : 0.6 %</i>
Spain : 20.4 %	<i>Germany (total) : 2.8 %</i>
Ireland : 22 %	<i>Greece : 3.2 %</i>
Portugal : 25.2 %	<i>Spain : 4 %</i>
Austria : 27.5 %	<i>United Kingdom : 6.9 %</i>

For question 47, the mean score is 2.01 amongst men and 1.83 amongst women. It is 2.69 for students, ahead of executive level employees (2.38), while retired people (1.46) and people at home (1.61) command the lowest averages of all the socio-professional groups. The mean score climbs continuously with both level of education (from 1.50 to 2.20) and income (from 1.75 to 2.20) and drops continuously with age of the people interviewed (from 2.43 to 1.46).

6. Population's opinion of the presence of foreigners in their country

Q.48 Thinking about the number of foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements best describes your own point of view ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

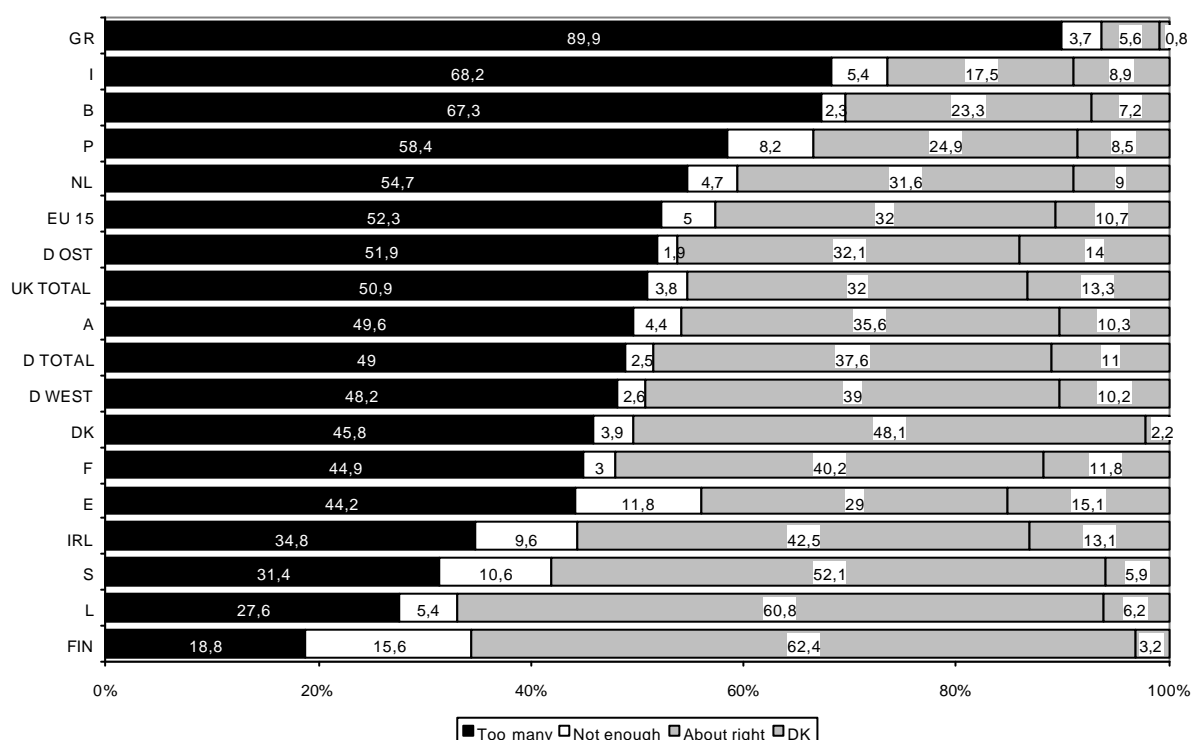
1. There are too many foreigners in our country
2. There aren't enough foreigners in our country
3. I think the number of foreigners in our country is about right
4. DK

Country	1	2	3	4
B	67.3	2.3	23.3	7.2
DK	45.8	3.9	48.1	2.2
D WEST	48.2	2.6	39.0	10.2
D TOTAL	49.0	2.5	37.6	11.0
D EAST	51.9	1.9	32.1	14.0
GR	89.9	3.7	5.6	0.8
E	44.2	11.8	29.0	15.1
F	44.9	3.0	40.2	11.8
IRL	34.8	9.6	42.5	13.1
I	68.2	5.4	17.5	8.9
L	27.6	5.4	60.8	6.2
NL	54.7	4.7	31.6	9.0
A	49.6	4.4	35.6	10.3
P	58.4	8.2	24.9	8.5
FIN	18.8	15.6	62.4	3.2
S	31.4	10.6	52.1	5.9
UK TOTAL	50.9	3.8	32.0	13.3
EU 15	52.3	5.0	32.0	10.7

Foreigners : their presence is a problem for more than one European citizen out of every two

The presence of foreigners in their country poses a problem for more than half of European citizens. 52.3 % of them exactly consider that there are "too many foreigners in [their] country". Of the remaining European citizens, 32 % think that "the number of foreigners in [their] country is about right", 5 % that there "aren't enough foreigners in [their] country" and, finally, 11 % don't know how to respond to the question ("don't know").

Q.48 Thinking about the number of foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements best describes your own point of view ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)



As the graph above illustrates, opinion within the different member states with regard to this issue is very heterogeneous. The feeling of having to mix with too many foreigners in one's own country is extremely varied between the different member states, going from 19 % of Finnish people who share this opinion to 90 % of Greeks. We observe the formation of two groups, situated at either extreme of the European scale, illustrating the intensity of feeling for this issue. In addition to the Greeks, a very high proportion of Italians (68 %) and Belgians (67 %) also say that there are too many foreigners in their country. Moreover, more than, or close to, one European citizen out of every two expresses this opinion in five other countries.

At the other end of the scale, people from Luxembourg (28 %), the Swedish (31 %) and the Irish (35 %) find themselves alongside the Finnish right at the bottom of the scale. We moreover observe that, with the exception of Luxembourg but along with Spain, these countries also possess the highest percentages of citizens who think that there "aren't enough foreigners in [their] country" : Ireland (10 %), Sweden (11 %), Spain (12 %), Finland (16 %).

When it comes to those who hold the opinion that "the number of foreigners in [their] country is about right", out in the lead we find the Finnish (62 %), the Luxembourgers (61 %), the Swedish (52 %), the Danish (48 %) as well as the Irish (43 %) and the French (40 %).

Finally, we should note that the only European citizens to express a fairly clear-cut opinion in response to this question (low level of "don't know responses") are the Finnish (3.2 %), the Danish (2.2 %) and the Greeks (0.8 %), just like – but to a lesser extent – the Swedish (5.9 %) and the Luxembourgers (6.2 %).

53 % of women and 52 % of men consider that there are too many foreigners in their country. The highest score for this opinion is to be found amongst retired people and people at home (62 % each). The lowest score, on the other hand, is to be found amongst executive level employees (32 %) and students (36 %). We observe that this opinion declines in a spectacular fashion with level of education (from 66 % to 36 %) and to a lesser extent with income level of the people interviewed (from 57 % to 43 %), and that it rises distinctly with age (from 43 % to 61 %).

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 54.2 – TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 2nd of January and the 6th of February 2001, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of market research and public opinion agencies, made up of INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, conducted wave 54.2 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication-Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct.

EUROBAROMETER 54.2 covers the population residing in the fifteen member states of the European union, aged 15 and over. The sampling method applied in all member states was random selection (probability sampling) in several stages. In each EU country, various interviewing points were selected with a probability proportional to the size of the population (in order to cover the whole country) and the density of the population.

To this end, these interviewing points were systematically drawn from each of the "regional administrative units", after having been stratified by individual unit and type of region. They thus represent the whole of the territory of the fifteen member states, according to EUREASTAT-NUTS II and the distribution of the resident national population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural regions. At each of the interviewing points selected, a starting address was drawn at random. Other addresses (each Nth address) were then selected using "random route" procedures starting from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was selected randomly. All interviews were carried out face to face at the respondent's home and in the relevant national language.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (000's)</u>
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1,043	04/01 – 25/01	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	03/01 – 04/02	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,015	05/01 – 26/01	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,007	05/01 – 26/01	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,004	06/01 – 04/02	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	08/01 – 02/02	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1,008	05/01 – 01/02	46,945
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1,001	05/01 – 02/02	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	1,001	05/01 – 02/02	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	597	03/01 – 05/02	364
Netherlands	INTOMART	1,020	05/01 – 04/02	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1,062	02/01 – 29/01	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	05/01 – 30/01	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,002	02/01 – 06/02	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	03/01 – 06/02	7,183
Great Britain	INRA UK	1,001	02/01 – 24/01	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	321	05/01 – 25/01	1,273
Total number of interviews		16,014		

The sample in each country was compared to the universe in that country. The description of the universe is based on EUROSTAT population data. For all EU member states, a weighting procedure was carried out (using marginal and crossed weighting factors), on the basis of this universe description. In all countries, at least sex, age, NUTS II regions and size of agglomeration were included in the iteration procedure. For the international weighting (i.e. the EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) used the official population figures published by EUROSTAT in the Directory of Regional Statistics (1997 or 1996 data). The total population figures used in this post-weighting procedure are indicated above.

Results from the EUROBAROMETER studies are analysed and presented in the form of tables, data and analysis files. A table of results is supplied for each question, accompanied by the complete question in English and French. The results are expressed in percentages, calculated on a total sample basis. The results from EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed by the Central Administrative Body for Press and Communication of the European Commission, Public Opinion sector, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are regularly published on the Internet site of the EC : <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. All EUROBAROMETER data files are deposited at the Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal) and are available via the CESSDA databank <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes who are members of the "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), the "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) and anybody interested in research in social sciences.

It is important to remind readers that the results from a survey are estimations of which the exactitude, all other things being equal, depends on the size of the sample and the percentage observed. For sample of around 1,000 interviews, the real percentage oscillates between the following confidence intervals :

Percentages observed	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 54.2
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Q.2. Would you say that there are important changes in the world which are having an impact on you personally or not?
 Q.3 YES..... 6 1 GO TO
 Q.3 NO..... 2 GO TO
 Q.3 DK..... 3 GO TO

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.3. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.2) Which one of the following best describes how you feel about these changes in the world?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I feel comfortable about the changes around me, as they offer me more opportunities and make my daily life easier..... 7 1
 Changes around me are happening so quickly that I feel I am unable to keep up with them. 2
 I don't care about changes around me because they don't really have an impact on my life 3
 I don't like the kind of changes happening around me..... 4
 None of these (SPONTANEOUS)..... 5
 DK..... 6

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL

Q.4. In the next 5 to 10 years, what impact do you think new technologies will have on your daily life? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

New technologies will make my life easier and reduce the amount of stress I am under.... 8 1
 New technologies will make my life easier but increase the amount of stress I am under.. 2
 New technologies will make my life more complicated and increase the amount of stress I am under..... 3
 New technologies will make my life more complicated but reduce the amount of stress I am under..... 4
 I don't think new technologies will have an impact on my daily life in the next 5 to 10 years..... 5
 None of these (SPONTANEOUS)..... 6
 DK..... 7

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.5. In the next 5 to 10 years, what impact do you think new technologies will have on your access to information?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I will become better informed about matters that interest me..... 9 1
 Information overload will make things more confusing for me..... 2
 I don't think new technologies will have an impact on my access to information..... 3
 None of these (SPONTANEOUS)..... 4
 DK..... 5

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.6. a) Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, your amount of free time will increase or decrease as a result of new technologies?
b) And your personal feeling of security?
c) And the risk of accidents?

	READ OUT	INCREASE	DECREASE	WILL STAY ABOUT THE SAME (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK					
a) Free time	10	1	2	3	4
b) Feeling of security	11	1	2	3	4
c) Risk of accidents	12	1	2	3	4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.7. Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, new technologies will have an impact on household chores between the members of the household, or not?

Yes.....	13	1
No.....		2
DK.....		3

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.8. Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, new technologies will have a positive or negative impact on your family and your social relationships?

Positive.....	14	1
Negative.....		2
No influence (SPONTANEOUS).....		3
DK.....		4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.9. Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, new technologies will encourage or deter criminal activities?

Encourage.....	15	1
Deter.....		2
They will stay about the same (SPONTANEOUS).....		3
DK.....		4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.10. Who do you think benefits most from the Internet? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The government and the civil service.....	16	1
Businesses.....		2
Non-governmental organisations or NGOs.....		3
Other interest groups.....		4
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....		5
Everybody benefits from it (SPONTANEOUS).....		6
No one (SPONTANEOUS).....		7
DK.....		8

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.11. To what extent do you agree or disagree that new technologies will ...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

		STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE (SPONTANEOUS)	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	
DK	READ OUT						
	...reduce inequalities in people's incomes	17	1 2	3	4	5	6
	...reduce the differences between people in terms of educational and cultural opportunities	18	1 2	3	4	5	6
	...reduce the number of people who feel excluded from society	19	1 2	3	4	5	6
	...improve people's participation in the political process	20	1 2	3	4	5	6

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.12. To what extent do you agree or disagree that with each of the following statements relating to the new means of political participation created by new technologies? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

		STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE (SPONTANEOUS)	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	
DK	READ OUT						
	People should have more access to political representatives via the Internet	21	1 2	3	4	5	6
	There should be more direct access to the civil service via the Internet	22	1 2	3	4	5	6
	On-line voting should be used for elections and referenda	23	1 2	3	4	5	6
	New technologies will create more possibilities for expressing your opinion	24	1 2	3	4	5	6

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.13. Do you have any concerns about on-line voting? (IF YES) Which of these concerns do you have? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

No, I don't have any concerns.....	25	1,
Yes, it would be more difficult to be sure that votes have been counted correctly.....		2,
Yes, it would be easier to cheat.....		3,
Yes, some people would be excluded from voting.....		4,
Yes, it will diminish the quality of public debate.....		5,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		6,
DK.....		7,

EB54.2 - NEW

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Q.14. Do you think that the use of new technologies raises new ethical issues, or not? (IF YES) Who do you think should deal with these new ethical issues? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

No, no new ethical issues.....	26	1,
Yes, politicians.....		2,
Yes, technicians and experts in the relevant field.....		3,
Yes, consumer organisations.....		4,
Yes, trade unions.....		5,
Yes, business representatives.....		6,
Yes, representatives of relevant non-governmental organisations.....		7,
Yes, others (SPONTANEOUS).....		8,
DK.....		9,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.15. Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, people in general will...

- a) ...undertake more or less work-related training?
- b) ...experience more or less work-related stress?
- c) ...change jobs more or less often than today?
- d) ...work more or less hours per week than today?

	READ OUT	MORE	LESS	ABOUT THE SAME (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK					
a) Work-related training	27	1	2	3	4
b) Work-related stress	28	1	2	3	4
c) Changing jobs	29	1	2	3	4
d) Hours per week	30	1	2	3	4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.16. In the next 5 to 10 years, what impact do you think new technologies will have on the employment situation? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

New technologies will increase employment opportunities for people in general.....	31	1
New technologies will reduce employment opportunities for people in general.....		2
I don't think new technologies will have that much impact on employment opportunities...		3
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....		4
DK.....		5

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.17. Do you think that, in five to ten years' time, people in general will retire from work earlier or later than today?

Earlier.....	32	1
Later.....		2
About the same (SPONTANEOUS).....		3
DK.....		4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.18. To what extent do you agree or disagree that... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
DK						
READ OUT						
		STRONGLY	SOMEWHAT	NEITHER AGREE	SOMEWHAT	STRONGLY
		AGREE	AGREE	(SPONTANEOUS)	DISAGREE	DISAGREE
-----+						
It is now necessary to master the use of new technologies to find a job	33	1	2	3	4	5 6
-----+						
It is now necessary to master the use of new technologies to keep a job	34	1	2	3	4	5 6
-----+						
The present educational system teaches how to use computers and the Internet effectively	35	1	2	3	4	5 6
-----+						
It is good to give all school pupils full access to new technologies such as the Internet	36	1	2	3	4	5 6

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.19. When training in new technologies is necessary to do a job, do you think it should be paid for by...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

...those who need the training.....	37	1
...employers.....	2	
...the local or national government.....	3	
...all of them (SPONTANEOUS).....	4	
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....	5	
DK.....	6	

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.20. Do you have a job, or not?

Q.21 Yes.....	38	1	GO TO
Q.35 No.....	2		GO TO
Q.35 Refusal (SPONTANEOUS).....	3		GO TO

EB54.2 - NEW

(IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.20 CONTINUE, OTHERS GO TO Q.35)

Q.21. a) On the whole, how satisfied are you with your current job or business? Please use the following scale from 1 to 10,
where '1' means that you are not at all satisfied and '10' means that you are totally satisfied. You can use the numbers in between. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
b) And how satisfied are you with your current job or business in terms of earnings? (SHOW SAME CARD)
c) And in terms of job security? (SHOW SAME CARD)
d) And in terms of the type of work you do? (SHOW SAME CARD)
e) And in terms of the number of hours you work? (SHOW SAME CARD)
f) And in terms of when you start and finish work? (SHOW SAME CARD)
g) And in terms of the time it takes to travel to work? (SHOW SAME CARD)

DK		NOT AT ALL										TOTALLY
	READ OUT	SATISFIED										SATISFIED
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
1	a) Current job	39	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	b) Earnings	40	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	c) Job security	41	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	d) Type of work	42	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	e) Number of working hours	43	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	f) Working	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	g) Time to travel to work	45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.22. Have you changed jobs in the last five years?
 Yes..... 46 1 GO TO Q.23
 No..... 2 GO TO Q.26
 Refusal..... 3 GO TO Q.27

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.23. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.22) How many times? (INT.: WRITE DOWN NUMBER OF TIMES, IF RESPONDANT DOESN'T KNOW OR REMEMBER, CODE: "99")

47
 | | |
 +---+---+

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.24. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.22) Are the skills required for your current job very similar, somewhat similar, somewhat different or very different from your previous job? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very similar..... 48 1
 Fairly similar..... 2
 Fairly different..... 3
 Very different..... 4
 DK..... 5

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.25. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.22) Which of the following reasons, if any, encouraged you to change jobs? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT

- SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

More money.....	49	1,
More status.....		2,
Better working conditions (working hours, flexibility, etc.).....		3,
More personal satisfaction.....		4,
Better use of your skills or educational background.....		5,
Less time to get to work.....		6,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		7,
DK.....		8,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.26. (IF "NO", CODE 2 IN Q.22) Why have you not changed jobs in the last five years? (SHOW CARD - READT OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You are satisfied with your current job.....	50	1,
You could not find another job which met your expectations.....		2,
You don't like the idea of changing jobs.....		3,
You tried to get another job, but were unsuccessful.....		4,
You don't have the skills required to get a better job.....		5,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		6,
DK.....		7,

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL PEOPLE WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A JOB (CODE 1 AT Q.20)

Q.27. Do you think you will change jobs in the next five years?

Q.28	Yes.....	51	1	GO TO
Q.30	No.....		2	GO TO
Q.31	DK.....		3	GO TO

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.28. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.27) Do you think the skills required for your new job will be very similar, somewhat similar, somewhat different or very different from your current job? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very similar.....	52	1
Somewhat similar.....		2
Somewhat different.....		3
Very different.....		4
DK.....		5

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.29. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.27) Which of the following reasons, if any, will encourage you to change job in the next five years? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- More money..... 53 1,
- More status..... 2,
- Better working conditions (working hours, flexibility, etc.)..... 3,
- More personal satisfaction..... 4,
- Better use of your skills or educational background..... 5,
- Less time to get to work..... 6,
- Other reasons (SPONTANE)..... 7,
- DK..... 8,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.30. (IF "NO", CODE 2 IN Q.27) Why do you think that you will not change job in the next five years? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- You are satisfied with your current job..... 54 1,
- You don't think you will find another job which meets your expectations..... 2,
- You don't feel comfortable with the idea of changing jobs..... 3,
- You do not have the necessary skills to get a better job..... 4,
- Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)..... 5,
- DK..... 6,

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL WHO CURRENTLY HAVE A JOB (CODE 1 AT Q.20)

Q.31. Do you think you will need new skills to improve your job prospects in the future?

- Yes..... 55 1
- No..... 2
- DK..... 3

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.32. In the last year, have you participated in training activities to improve your work skills?

- Q.33 Yes..... 56 1 GO TO
- Q.34 No..... 2 GO TO
- Q.35 DK..... 3 GO TO

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.33. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.32) Why do you want to improve your work skills? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- To respond to the demand of your current job..... 57 1,
- To be able to find a new job..... 2,
- Out of personal interest or for personal development..... 3,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 4,
- DK..... 5,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.34. (IF "NO", CODE 2 IN Q.32) Why have you not participated in training activities in the last year? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT

- ONE ANSWER ONLY)

You did not feel you needed to.....	58	1
You did not have enough free time.....		2
You were not given the opportunity.....		3
You could not afford it.....		4
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....		5
DK.....		6

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL

Q.35. Have you moved in the last ten years?

Q.36 Yes,..... 59 1 GO TO

Q.39 No..... 2 GO TO

Q.40 Refused..... 3 GO TO

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.36. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.35) How many times? (INT. WRITE DOWN NUMBER OF TIMES, IF RESPONDENTS DOESN't KNOW OR REMEMBER, CODE: "99")

60
 +---+
 | | |
 +---+

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.37. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.35)

- a) In the last ten years, have you moved once or more within the same city or town, or not?
- b) And have you moved to another city, town or village once or more within the same region, or not?
- c) And have you moved to another region once or more within the same country, or not?
- d) And have you moved to another country once or more within the European Union, or not?
- e) And have you lived in a country outside the European Union, or not?

	DK	YES	NO
a) Moved once or more within the same city, town or village	61	1	2 3
b) Moved to another city, town or village once or more within the same region	62	1	2 3
c) Moved to another region once or more within the same country	63	1	2 3
d) Moved to another country once or more within the European Union	64	1	2 3
e) Lived in a country outside the European Union	65	1	2 3

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.38. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.35) Why did you make your most recent move? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You were not satisfied with your home.....	66	1,
You did not like the people in your area.....		2,
For work reasons.....		3,
For family/personal reasons.....		4,
For financial reasons.....		5,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		6,
DK.....		7,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.39. (IF "NO", CODE 2 IN Q.35) Why have you not moved? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You are satisfied with where you live.....	67	1,
You considered moving but did not do it for work reasons.....	2,	
You considered moving but did not do it for family/personal reasons.....	3,	
You considered moving but did not do it for financial reasons.....	4,	
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....	5,	
DK.....	6,	

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL

Q.40. Do you think you will move in the next five years?

Q.41	Yes.....	68	1	GO TO
Q.43	No.....	2	GO TO	
Q.44	DK.....	3	GO TO	

EB54.2 - NEW

- Q.41. (IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.40)
- a) Do you intend to move within the same city, town or village in the next five years, or not?
 - b) And do you intend to move to another city, town or village within the same region, or not?
 - c) And do you intend to move to another region within the same country, or not?
 - d) And do you intend to move to another country within the European Union, or not?
 - e) And do you intend to live in a country outside the European Union, or not?
 - f) And are you sure where you will move to, or not?

READ OUT		YES	NO	
DK				
a)	Intend to move within the same city, town or village	69	1	2 3
b)	Intend to move to another city, town or village within the same region	70	1	2 3
c)	Intend to move to another region within the same country	71	1	2 3
d)	Intend to move to another country within the European Union	72	1	2 3
e)	Intend to live in a country outside the European Union	73	1	2 3
f)	Sure where will move to	74	1	2 3

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.42. (IF "YES" CODE 1 IN Q.40) Why do you think you will move in the next five years? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You are not satisfied with your current home.....	75	1,
You do not like people in your area.....	2,	
For work reasons.....	3,	
For family/personal reasons.....	4,	
For financial reasons.....	5,	
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....	6,	
DK.....	7,	

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.43. (IN "NO", CODE 2 IN Q.40) Why do you think you will not move in the next five years? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You are satisfied with where you live.....	76	1,
For work reasons.....		2,
For family/personal reasons.....		3,
For financial reasons.....		4,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		5,
DK.....		6,

EB54.2 - NEW

ASK ALL

Q.44. Would you prefer to be unemployed and remain in your current region of residence or to move to another region to get a job?

Prefer remain.....	77	1
Prefer move.....		2
It depends on the job I could get elsewhere (SPONTANEOUS).....		3
DK.....		4

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.45. In the next five years, to what extent do you think that moving to a different geographical location will improve your job prospects? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very much.....	78	1
To some extent.....		2
Not much.....		3
Not at all.....		4
Not relevant for me (SPONTANEOUS).....		5
DK.....		6

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.46. Which, if any, of these would encourage you to move? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Better career prospects.....	79	1,
Your financial situation.....		2,
Better social benefits.....		3,
Better public services.....		4,
Better social life.....		5,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....		6,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS).....		7,
DK.....		8,

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.47. How willing would you be to live in another country of the European Union where the language is different from your mother tongue? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very much.....	80	1
To some extent.....		2
Not very much.....		3
Not at all.....		4
DK.....		5

EB54.2 - NEW

Q.48. In relation to the number of foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements best describes your own view? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

There are too many foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY).....	81	1
There are not enough foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY).....		2
I think the number of foreigners in (OUR COUNTRY) is about right.....		3
DK.....		4

EB54.2 - NEW