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Survey instruments and survey data on migration aspirations

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1 Introduction

The study of migration has benefitted from collecting and analysing survey data on individuals' thoughts and feelings regarding the possibility of moving elsewhere. In line with recent developments in migration theory, we use *migration aspirations* as the umbrella term to cover these mental constructs in their various forms, including desires, intentions, plans and expectations for migration (Carling & Schewel, 2018; de Haas et al., 2020).

Data on migration aspirations have in part been used in attempts to predict or forecast migration flows. Even though most prospective migrants face daunting obstacles and end up staying, variations in the incidence of migration can shed light on the evolution of migration flows. Moreover, there are additional reasons for studying migration aspirations (Carling, 2019; Aslany et al. 2021). First, if we want to understand what *motivates* migration, it is insufficient to study actual migration. Factors such as poverty, corruption, crime, or environmental degradation could affect peoples' wish to move elsewhere. Whether or not they lead to people crossing borders is a separate issue, governed not least by restrictive migration policies and other obstacles. Second, migration aspirations could affect behaviour in other ways than migration, especially when the desire to leave remains unfulfilled for many years. People who wait for a chance to leave could, for instance, be less inclined to invest in local livelihoods, skills or relationships, with consequences for their own lives and societies.

From a policy perspective, insights on migration aspirations are essential for influencing migration flows and reducing the negative consequences of migration. As we will show, many surveys specifically target health workers and medical students and could provide insights that help stem the loss of human capital through emigration. More generally, factors that are strongly associated with a wish to leave can help set priorities for social policy.

In this paper we make three targeted contributions to the study of migration aspirations. First, we present a systematic *survey compilation* of 212 surveys that have collected data on migration aspirations. This is the first of its kind, providing an inventory of existing data to encourage further use and inform future research. The survey compilation identifies data that is reportedly available, online or upon request.

Second, we contribute a comprehensive question bank of survey items that have been used to measure various dimensions of migration aspirations. The collection includes, first and foremost, 276 questions that relate directly to the matter of migrating or not, such as 'Do you have any wish to move within the next year?', 'Are you planning to emigrate?', and 'Do you expect to live in your community in five years?'

Third, we use the question bank to elaborate on previous work (Carling & Schewel, 2018; Carling 2019) on the conceptual analysis of survey question on migration aspirations. We break down the variation between the 276 survey items into a small number of components which help clarify what, exactly, is being asked about. These distinctions help set priorities for survey instruments, quality assure translations, and improve the quality of data analysis.

These contributions feed into a broader trend in migration theory towards analysing migration as a two-step process, starting with the *formation of migration aspirations* and continuing with their *conversion into actual migration*. The theoretical rationale and analytical benefits of this disaggregation are discussed elsewhere (Carling, 2020; Carling & Schewel, 2018; Docquier, Peri, & Ruysen, 2014). The two-step analytical approaches differ in their vocabulary and conceptual anchoring but share a common feature: the first step is defined primarily by mental states—*aspirations, preferences, desires, intentions or plans for migration*. In quantitative research, data on the first step comes almost exclusively from surveys.

A separate QuantMig deliverable presents a systematic literature review on the determinants of migration aspirations, as they have been identified by means of survey data (Aslany et al., 2021). The current paper is

also related to other ongoing work within *QuantMig* as well as in the projects *Aligning Migration Management and the Migration–Development Nexus (MIGNEX)*, also funded under Horizon 2020, and *Future Migration as Present Fact*, funded by the ERC. Information on related publications will be found on www.quantmig.eu, www.mignex.org and www.prio.org/fumi, respectively.

Theoretical and methodological advances in the study of migration aspirations touch upon several areas of migration research. This diversity is reflected in our references. In the survey compilation and the question bank we cite a total of 250 sources, of which 205 are journal articles. The articles are spread across 72 journals of which only 24 occur more than once. Table 1 lists them with their respective number of articles. Not surprisingly, the largest number of articles using data on migration aspirations are published in major migration journals. Other journals represent the fields of population studies, urban studies, development studies, rural studies and health policy.

Table 1 Journals with two or more articles cited in the survey compilation or question bank

<i>Cities</i>	2	<i>Journal of Happiness Studies</i>	2
<i>Demography</i>	7	<i>Journal of International Migration and Integration</i>	5
<i>Economic Development Quarterly</i>	2	<i>Journal of Population Economics</i>	4
<i>Economic Thought</i>	2	<i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>	2
<i>Environment and Planning A</i>	4	<i>Population and Environment</i>	7
<i>Health Policy</i>	4	<i>Population Research and Policy Review</i>	2
<i>Human Resources for Health</i>	7	<i>Population Studies</i>	2
<i>International Migration</i>	12	<i>Population, Space and Place</i>	6
<i>International Migration Review</i>	12	<i>Rural Sociology</i>	4
<i>IZA Journal of Migration</i>	3	<i>Social Forces</i>	2
<i>Journal of Development Economics</i>	5	<i>Sustainability</i>	4
<i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i>	6	<i>World Development</i>	2

The remainder of this paper consists of four parts. In section 2 we briefly account for the methodology of compiling and organizing information about the surveys and survey instruments. Thereafter, section 3 gives an empirical overview of the 212 surveys in terms of characteristics such as their geographical coverage, target population and sample size. In section 4 we turn to the individual survey items, or questions, and start by laying out the analytical framework. We then address each component of the framework with examples and summary figures from the 276 questions in the question bank. Finally, in section 5 we conclude by proposing a series of recommendations for survey research on migration aspirations. Appendix A and B contain the survey compilation and the question bank, respectively.

2 Data and methods

In general, survey data sets exist in a variety of forms, with disparate degrees of public documentation and data availability. As a rule, they are not systematically indexed in databases in the way that, for instance, journal articles are. These factors make a review of surveys very different from a systematic review of literature.

In order to establish an overview of surveys, we used publications as a gateway. We conducted a search through Web of Science for literature that is survey-based and includes migration aspirations or related terms such as migration intentions or desires in the title or abstracts.¹ This search produced 287 hits, which were subsequently screened to identify publications that used relevant data. In addition, we searched the authors' reference library of several thousand migration-related references, of which many relate specifically to migration aspirations. This library contains both articles, books, reports, and other publication types. Finally, the reference list of selected articles was reviewed to identify additional potentially pertinent

¹ The exact search string was TS=((aspiration* OR desire* OR intention* OR plan* OR willing* OR potential) NEAR/2 (migrat* OR emigrat*)) AND survey*.

literature. Throughout the process, we did not discriminate by publication type or publication year. In total, we identified 288 publications that used survey data on migration aspirations, stemming from 212 surveys.

Although the search has been extensive and the list of surveys is long, we cannot assume that it is exhaustive. In particular, surveys carried out by international organizations, civil-society organizations, or private-sector actors are less likely to be used in scientific publications, and could therefore more easily have been missed.

The title of this paper refers to *survey items*, which is the most correct label for the individual components of a survey instrument. However, we use the terms 'survey item' and 'question' interchangeably in the text. Most of the relevant survey items are, indeed, individual questions, and we present them under the conventional heading 'question bank'.

Our data is summarized in two appendices: the survey compilation and the question bank. We now describe the compilation and organization of each dataset in greater detail. Substantive aspects of the survey data's coverage and the formulation of survey items are addressed in sections 3 and 4, respectively.

2.1 The survey compilation

The survey compilation covers 212 surveys that enquire about migration aspirations. Each row in the table (Appendix A) represents one survey, which may contain multiple rounds. The columns present selected metadata about each survey and are described below and in section 3.

Inclusion in the survey compilation is contingent on three requirements. First, the survey must be of a quantitative nature, meaning that it must be structured with pre-formulated, standardised questions. However, no threshold concerning sample size was set to distinguish quantitative from qualitative surveys.

Second, the survey must contain at least one question inquiring about respondents' migration aspirations. The question could concern residential mobility, domestic migration, international migration or migration at different geographical thresholds. It must, however, address the prospect of future migration, not respondents' experience with migration in the past.

Third, it must be possible to obtain a minimum of information about the survey and survey instrument. When the only available information is that a survey was conducted, it has been excluded. However, for the purpose of gaining an overview of relevant surveys, we included surveys with satisfactory survey-level information even if the information about specific survey items was insufficient for inclusion in the question bank.

It is not always easy to determine what constitutes one survey round. Many surveys have multiple rounds that vary in methodology, sample size, geographic coverage, or content of the survey instrument. Consequently, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between rounds and independent surveys. This difficulty is compounded by the uneven availability of metadata, depending on how various rounds or parts of surveys have been used in publications. We have coded surveys as multi-round whenever they are described as such in the reference or survey documentation.

The survey compilation contains the best information available in the referenced publications or survey documentation, when available. Metadata on surveys is occasionally missing for data collection method (16%), sampling method (10%), data collection period (6%), survey design (6%) and sample size (1%).

The columns in the survey compilation that concern identification and documentation of surveys are described below while remaining columns are discussed in section 3.

2.1.1 Survey ID

Each survey is given a numeric ID, assigned in the order of the first year of data collection, and then alphabetically by survey name among surveys with the same start year. If publications did not contain information about the data collection period, we assigned IDs with the assumption that data was collected three years before the publication year. In a few cases, information about additional rounds emerged during the review, with the result that not all IDs reflect the chronology of data collection.

2.1.2 Survey name

Each survey in the compilation has a unique descriptive name. Some, like Afrobarometer or the Gallup World Poll, have well-established official names. Others – especially one-off surveys carried out for a specific project – often lack a specific designation. In these cases we have used the available information to formulate a name, such as ‘Migration Intentions among University Students in Slovakia’ or ‘Hubei Province Migration Survey’.

2.1.3 Reference

The survey compilation includes references to publications that have used each survey, typically the publication(s) through which each survey was identified in the first place. Some publications use several surveys and are therefore listed in several rows. The column does not offer an exhaustive list of all publications that have used data from each survey.

2.2 The question bank

The question bank (Appendix B) contains an overview of relevant questions from the surveys. The main table covers *276 core questions* on migration aspirations while six smaller tables cover a total of 80 *supplementary questions* on issues such as preferred destinations and motivations for migration.

Some of the surveys in the survey compilation contain more than one relevant question and therefore contribute to more than one row in the question bank. If question-level data was inadequately reported in the reference, the survey is included only in the survey compilation, as mentioned above, and not represented in the survey bank. Some questions are identical but used in several surveys. We included such items only once, citing the earliest use.

The question bank has been constructed primarily to support the development of survey instruments. In combination with the survey compilation, it also outlines the existence and coverage of data from specific questions. However, this is not necessarily an accurate picture of available data. For multi-round surveys it has not been possible to consistently verify whether every round included the same questions, or how they varied. Similarly, the content of survey instruments could have differed between countries in multi-country surveys.

The columns in the question bank that concern identification and documentation are described below while remaining columns are discussed in section 34.

2.2.1 Question ID

The survey compilation and question bank are linked through the survey ID. When the bank includes only one question from a survey, its ID is the same as that of the survey. When several questions are included from the same survey, they are distinguished by appended letters (e.g. 102a and 102b). In the cases where a single question has appeared in several surveys, the ID is based on the earliest survey.

2.2.2 Reference

This column resembles the reference column in the survey compilation (see section 2.1.3), but the two are not identical. In the survey compilation, all references from the review that have used a survey are listed. In the question bank, by contrast, the references are those that have paraphrased or quoted a specific survey item.

3 Overview of surveys

The survey compilation contains 212 surveys that were identified through the review of literature. As we discuss them in this section, we refer to examples by their ID number, and refer to Appendix A for the full reference. The surveys vary in geographic and temporal coverage, methods, budget size and focus. Some, such as the Afrobarometer (168) and the Gallup World Poll (76), are large-scale, multinational surveys with multiple rounds and varying themes. These surveys are typically used by many researchers on various

topics. Other surveys, such as the Workers' Mobility Intentions Hong Kong (32) and the Survey of Egyptian Physicians Residing in Jordan (98), were created as part of a specific research project and are single-round with smaller samples.

In addition to the above-mentioned variations, the surveys serve different purposes in the references. Most of the literature treat migration as a two-step model and use the surveys to study aspects of this model. Some references use the surveys to study determinants of migration aspirations (see Aslany et al., 2021 for a review of determinants of migration aspirations). Another group of references focus on the conversion of migration aspirations into actual migration (see Aslany et al., 2021 for a discussion of this literature). In this case, the migration aspirations item is either studied as a determinant for actual migration, or it is used to single out individuals with migration aspirations, and in turn, determinants for actual migration are studied among this group. Additionally, the surveys have been employed to study the effect of migration aspirations on non-migration factors, or in descriptive analyses. Moreover, the surveys are often combined with qualitative data in mixed methods analyses.

No matter the use of the survey items, the references that use the surveys speak to different parts of the migration literature. Most references focus on migration aspirations of the general population (see section 3.3). Yet, some themes reoccur. Much of the literature focus on out-migration of high-skilled individuals, and particularly students and health workers (see section 3.3). Moreover, a number of referenced works studies out-migration from rural to urban areas, and particularly of youth and young adults. Furthermore, some geographic areas have gained more attention than others, such as migration from Mexico to the United States (see section 3.1.2).

In what follows, we assess the geographic, temporal and population coverage, survey methods and data availability of the surveys detected in the literature review.

3.1 Geographic coverage

The survey compilation includes several measures of geographic coverage. We first address differences in geographic scale and the number of countries covered. Subsequently we turn to the geographical distribution of surveys across countries and world regions.

3.1.1 Geographic scale

We have classified the geographic scale of surveys as *subnational*, *national*, *multi-subnational*, *multinational*, and *other*, as defined in Table 2. This variation in geographical scale cuts across variation in the *survey population*, which we discuss in section 3.3.1. In other words, a national survey can target a highly specific population, such as British doctors in New Zealand (112) or Russian-origin immigrants in Israel (165). When we classify surveys as national or multinational—that is, with the aim of being nationally representative—we rely on descriptions in the cited publications or other survey documentation and have not evaluated the actual representativeness. However, surveys differ in the compromises they must make in the attempt to be representative at the national level.

The largest group of surveys are subnational, followed by the national ones. Only one in five cover more than one country. This distribution is unsurprising in light of the lower resource requirements for subnational surveys. Some are products of graduate research, for instance.

The multinational surveys cover between 2 and 155 countries, with a median of 6. Three surveys have a globally diverse coverage: the Gallup World Poll (76), which covers more than 150 countries, the International Social Survey Programme (18), which covers 42 countries and the Pew Global Attitudes Survey (51), which covers 25 countries. Almost all the remaining multinational surveys span a set of neighbouring countries within the same region.

Very few multinational surveys concentrate on migration issues. All those that cover more than 7 countries are thematically broad surveys that have, at most, a handful of migration-related questions. By contrast, most of the multi-subnational surveys—which cover 2–8 countries—are surveys that focus on migration or migration aspirations.

Table 2. *Distribution of surveys by geographic scale*

Geographic scale	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
Subnational	85	40	The survey covers one or more geographical areas within a country. Subnational surveys include those that cover only rural or urban populations, as well as surveys that use institutional samples that are not nationally representative.
National	76	36	The survey aims to be nationally representative of the survey population. National surveys include those that use institutional sampling to reach a nation-wide population, such as all medical doctors in the country.
Multinational	37	17	The survey covers more than one country and aims to be nationally representative within each country.
Multi-subnational	10	5	The survey includes more than one country but covers subnational populations within each country.
Diasporic	4	2	The survey covers migrants from the same country of origin who reside in various destination countries, sampled in diverse ways.

N = 212.

The variation in geographic scale is partly linked to differences in the form of migration that is the focus of the survey. Many surveys explicitly address international migration, while others address internal migration or local residential mobility, and yet others do not discriminate between internal and international destinations.

3.1.2 Coverage of regions and countries

The surveys cover countries from all parts of the world, though with clear imbalances. Classifying the geographical coverage of surveys is, in most cases, straight forward, though not always in surveys that cover migrant populations or vary across rounds.²

To map the distribution across regions we use the World Bank's regional classification, presented in Table 3. The multiregional category describes surveys that include countries from more than one region, though they are, in some cases, a contiguous group of countries. The Afrobarometer (168), for instance, is multiregional because it spans the regions Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East and North Africa.

Table 3 also displays the distribution of surveys across world regions. Europe and Central Asia top the list and strikingly account for half of all the surveys. At the bottom of the list is South Asia, which is represented by only three surveys: two from Pakistan and one from Afghanistan. South Asia, like other seemingly underrepresented regions, is also covered in multi-regional surveys.

Figure 1 offers a more fine-grained picture, displaying the country-level frequency of coverage. Of the 20 countries that appear in 10 or more surveys, only three are non-European: The United States, Mexico, and China. In fact, the United States is the single most studied country, represented in 30 surveys. Next are the United Kingdom and Romania, with 20 surveys each. In addition to Romania, five other Central and Eastern European countries are among the ten most frequently represented (Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia). This concentration of surveys partly reflects the policy-related interest in monitoring and forecasting East-West migration within Europe, triggered by the collapse of communist regimes, and later, by the expansion of the European Union. Many of the surveys in Central and Eastern Europe are multinational or multi-subnational and tend to cover the same countries. For instance, Hungary and the Czech Republic appear together in 13 surveys.

² For diasporic surveys (see Table 1) we use the code for the country of origin. For surveys of migrants in a single country of destination, we use the code for the country of destination. When the geographic coverage varies across rounds in a single survey, we list all the countries that, to our knowledge, have been included in at least one round.

Table 3. Regional classification

Abbreviation	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
ECS	106	50	Europe and Central Asia
EAS	28	13	East Asia and Pacific
NAC	25	12	North America
SSF	14	7	Sub-Saharan Africa
LCN	12	6	Latin America and the Caribbean
MEA	10	5	Middle East and North Africa
SAS	3	1	South Asia
MR	14	7	Multiregional (including two or more of the regions listed above)

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding. $N = 212$.

We mentioned in a previous section that it is not always easy to determine what constitutes one survey. This ambiguity can affect the country-level coverage. Six surveys are part of the Eurobarometer programme, but are designed so differently that they count as separate surveys, by the criteria we applied. In contrast, the Afrobarometer and Latinobarómetro, for instance, are each counted as one multi-round survey.

Beyond Europe, most countries are covered by fewer than 5 surveys. And very often, those surveys are standardized multi-national surveys. These surveys are immensely valuable for studying regional trends and making international comparisons but tend to be less attuned to context-specific dynamics. In Figure 2, we therefore display the frequency to which each country appear in national and subnational surveys. Here we see that much of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia are not covered in any national or subnational survey. In contrast, the United States and China stand out with particularly many surveys of this type. Most of these surveys address internal migration. In the case of the United States, some focus on residential mobility in a single metropolitan area.

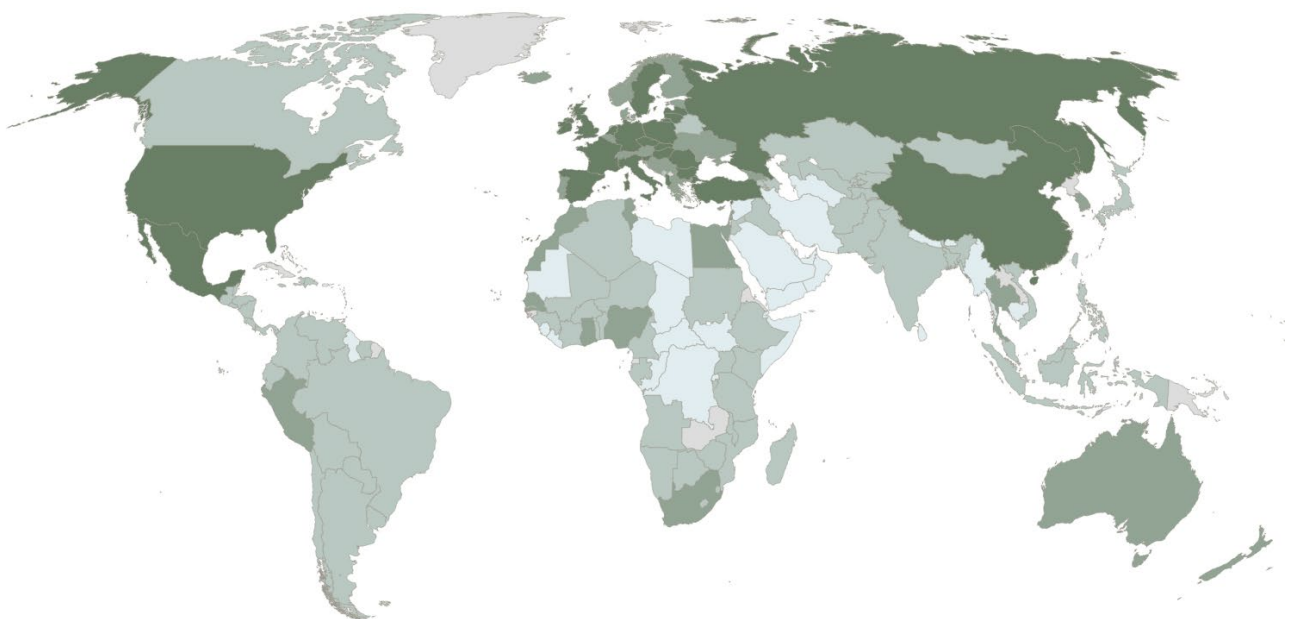


Figure 1 Frequency of coverage in surveys on migration aspirations

Legend: ■ 10 surveys or more; ■ 5–9 surveys; ■ 2–4 surveys; ■ 1 survey; ■ No surveys.

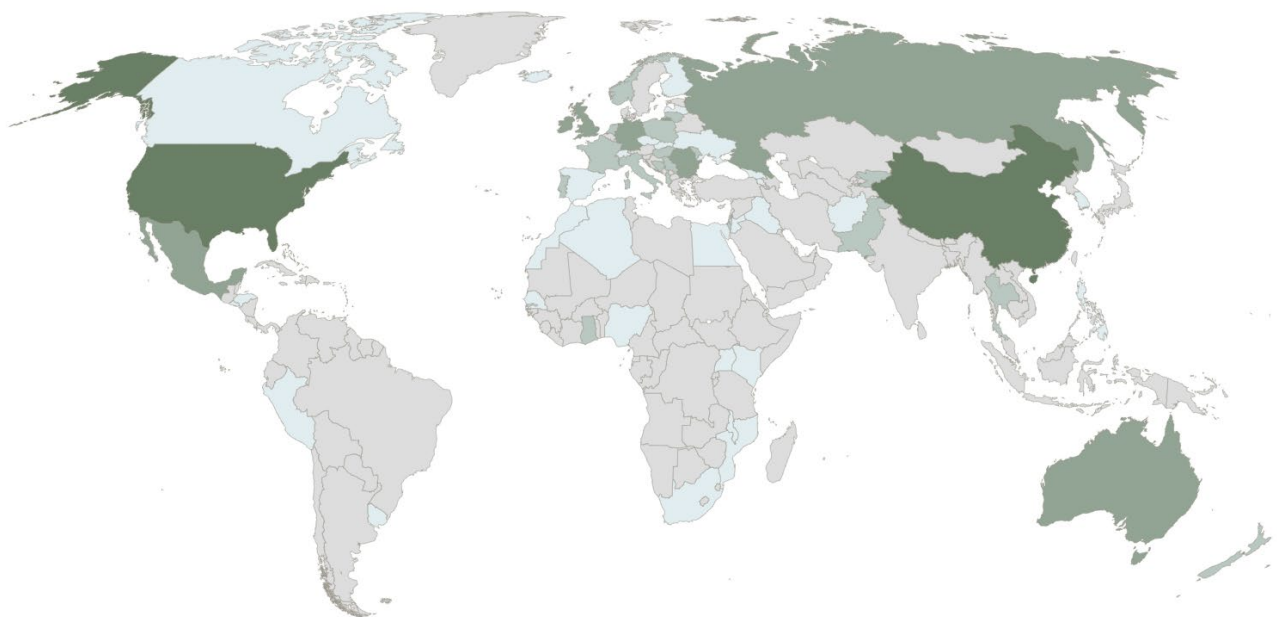


Figure 2 Frequency of coverage in national and subnational surveys on migration aspirations

Legend: ■ 10 surveys or more; ■ 5–9 surveys; ■ 2–4 surveys; ■ 1 survey; ■ No surveys.

3.2 Temporal coverage

The surveys compilation covers data that has been collected from the 1960s until 2020. Most collect data in a single round only, which could take anywhere from a few weeks to several years to complete. Other surveys collect data on the same population in multiple rounds – an aspect of survey design that we will discuss in section 3.4.1. Data collection for such surveys can cover much longer periods, up to several decades. In the survey compilation we have included the first and last year of data collection, to the best of our knowledge.³

Figure 3 displays the data collection period for each survey. The period is the interval between the first and last year of data collection, regardless of the frequency of data collection in between. In multi-round surveys, data might be collected annually during this time span, or less often, or at less regular intervals.

All surveys covering a time span of ten years or more are labelled in the figure. Two thirds of these long-running surveys cover either Europe and Central Asia or North America. The two longest-running surveys are the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (2) and the American Housing Survey (7), both of which are national surveys in the United States.

3.3 Survey population

Most of the surveys cover general populations, but almost as many target specific groups. In the following we account for these differences in population profile. Thereafter we address the variation in age range of respondents.

3.3.1 Population category

Each survey draws a sample from a pre-defined population with certain characteristics, and the differences in population is a key form of variation between the surveys. Table 4 lists the categories of population we distinguish between. Just over half of the surveys cover the general population, though some are limited to specific age groups. General-population surveys are particularly valuable for understanding overall migration dynamics.

³ A few of the multi-round surveys have an unknown total timespan. These are marked with an asterisk in Appendix A.

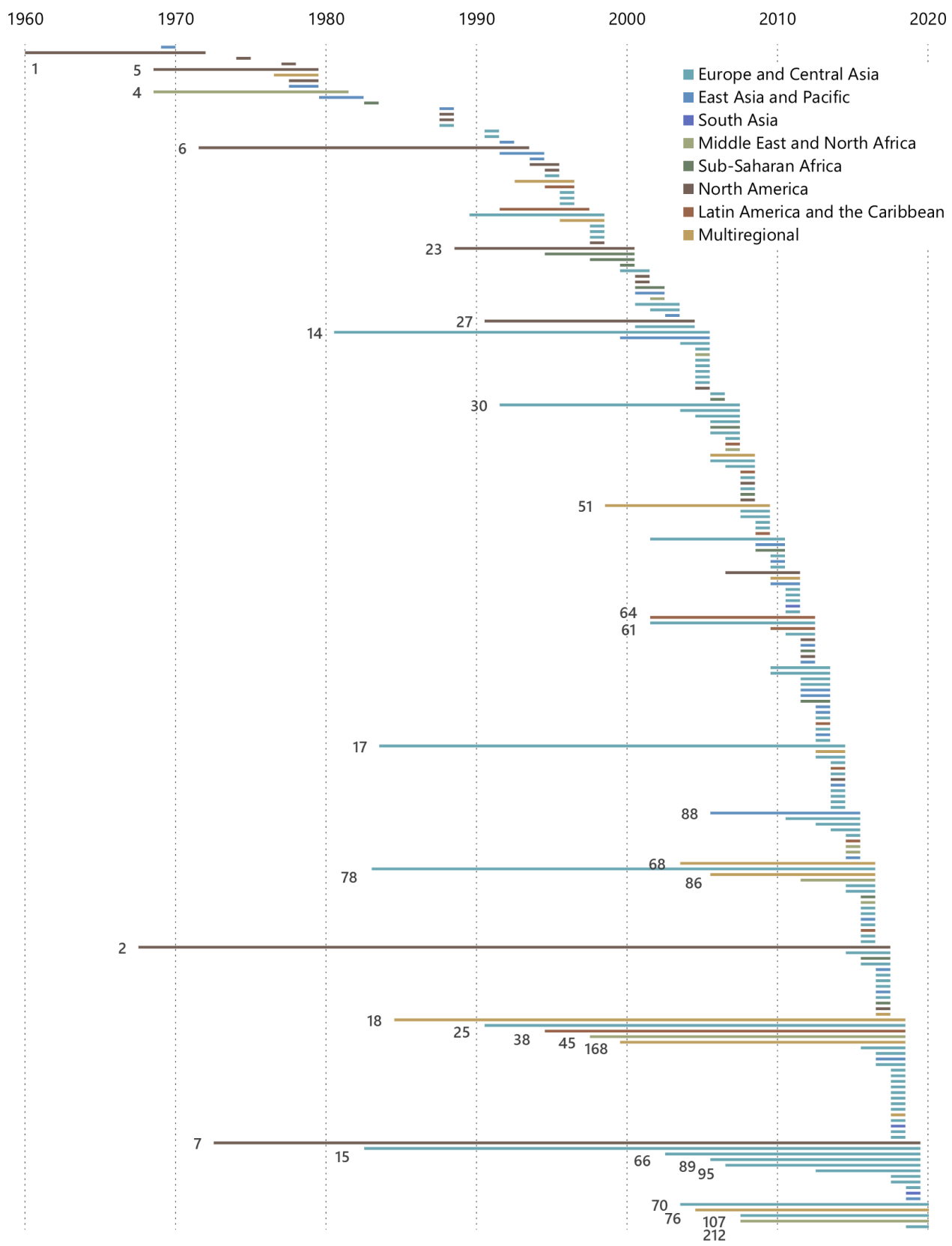


Figure 3 Data collection periods by region

Only surveys with a data collection period of at least ten years are labelled. Where the data collection period is not reported, we have estimated it by assuming that data was collected three years before the publication year of the reference. See Appendix A for details on each survey.

Table 4 Distribution of surveys by population category

Population category	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
General population	115	54	All residents in the geographic area covered. In some cases, data is obtained from heads of households, but also cover other household members.
Students	41	19	Pupils or students at any level of education, from high school to graduate programs. Populations are often restricted to specific grades or disciplines. Surveys of recent graduates are included in this category.
Migrant population	18	8	Migrants, and sometimes children of migrants, or others with a migrant background. The populations may be defined by either internal or international migration and may cover migrants from a single origin country or of multiple origins.
Health workers	12	6	Professionals within the health sector, primarily physicians and nurses.
Health worker migrants	5	2	Defined by the overlap of the 'migrant population' and 'health workers' categories (all four surveys in this category cover physicians who live in a country other than their country of citizenship or training).
Health sciences students	4	2	University students in health sciences (all four surveys in this category cover medical students).
Other	17	8	Populations not covered by any of the above groups. Examples include married women, employees at a particular company, or individuals who identify as LGBT.

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding. $N = 212$.

The most common specific population category is *students*. The prominence of students has several possible explanations. Some surveys are linked to the growing interest in international student mobility, especially in Europe. Other surveys among students may be motivated by concerns about human capital losses ('brain drain'). Finally, student populations can be appealing for logistical and financial reasons when sampling and recruitment can be organized through schools, universities or associations. Migration aspirations is particularly prominent among youth and young adults, who, in many countries, are likely to be students. Consequently, a sample of students could reflect an interest in the age group, combined with logistical sampling considerations, rather than a specific emphasis on respondents being students.

A second prominent category is *migrant populations*, which in some surveys include children of migrants (78, 90, 127). It is common in surveys of migrants to include questions about plans or wishes for return or onward migration, which can be seen as a particular form of migration aspirations.

The third most frequent category is *health workers*, often defined as physicians or nurses. The emigration of health workers is a major policy concern in many countries, and understanding their migration aspirations, and the underlying motivations can therefore be important. The majority of these surveys were undertaken in European countries with significant out-migration, such as Ireland, Poland and Portugal.

The prominence of student, migrant, and health worker populations was reflected in several overlaps between these categories. We have therefore singled out health worker migrants and health sciences students as population categories.

3.3.2 Age range

The surveys differ considerably in the age limits of their samples as well as in the level of detail that is provided in publications. We have used the available information to classify the surveys into three broad groups (Table 5). The most important difference between surveys is the upper bound of the age range, which we use as the criteria for distinguishing between *adult*, *young adult*, and *youth* samples. The lower bound of the age range also varies, though not always in expected ways. For instance, some surveys covering the adult population include individuals down to the age of 14.

Table 5. Distribution of surveys by age range

Age range	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
Adults	147	69	Surveys where the upper bound is larger or equal to 40 years
Young adults	48	23	Surveys where the upper bound is equal to or between 25 and 39 years
Youth	17	8	Surveys where the upper bound is lower than 25 years

N = 212.

Almost one third of the surveys are limited to youth or young adults. Many of these surveys cover students, and some focus on migration aspirations of youth and young adults from rural districts. Migration aspirations decline with age (Aslany et al., 2021), and surveys that specifically address this topic can therefore benefit from concentrating available resources on a younger sample.

3.4 Survey methodology

In this section we address four aspects of survey methodology: the overall design in terms of data collection in one or more rounds over time, the method of sampling respondents, the size of the sample, and the form in which respondents provide information.

3.4.1 Survey design

A fundamental aspect of survey design is the way of which data is collected over time. There can be one or more rounds of data collection, and if there are several rounds, respondents can be the same or be replaced in each round. For simplicity, we use three main categories, presented in Table 6: *single-round* surveys, *multi-round* surveys, and *longitudinal* surveys. In addition, a few surveys have a mixed design with consecutive, disconnected panels. For about a dozen surveys, there is insufficient information about the survey design to allow for categorization.

Overall, about a third of the surveys have a multi-round or longitudinal designs, allowing for analyses of trends or dynamics over time. These are primarily surveys of the general population. There is only one such survey among the 21 that cover workers and students in the health sector.

Table 6 Survey design

Survey design	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
Single-round	132	62	The survey is conducted once, as a cross-sectional survey, with one instance of data collection from each respondent.
Multi-round	34	16	The survey is conducted several times, as a series of cross-sectional rounds with new samples. The population is the same, or similar across rounds, but each respondent provides information only once.
Longitudinal	31	15	The survey is conducted in two or more rounds with the same panel of respondents. Each respondent provides information at least twice.
Mixed	2	1	The survey combines aspects of multi-round and longitudinal designs by drawing two or more consecutive panels.
Missing	13	6	The survey design was not possible to verify based on the information provided in publications or survey documentation.

N = 212.

Comparability and continuity across multiple rounds of a survey vary. First, the selection of countries or other aspects of the target population could differ. Afrobarometer (168) for instance, has collected data in multiple rounds since 1999 and covered a total of 40 countries, but the first round covered only 12. Similarly, the survey Living Conditions among Immigrants in Norway (78) has been carried out roughly every decade, covering a selection of immigrant groups that has changed from round to round. Second, questions about migration aspirations are not necessarily included, or formulated in the same way, in every round.

3.4.2 Sampling method

Survey respondents can be sampled in diverse ways, which we have classified in three broad categories (Table 7). *Random or quasi-random* sampling methods seek to give each individual in the population the same probability of being included in the sample. In practice, randomness is a matter of degree, depending on compromises that are made in the design and execution of the survey. At the same time, standards for describing a survey as ‘random’ vary across research communities. We therefore use a broad category that also includes quasi-random designs in which the deviations from randomness are explicit. Two thirds of the surveys in the survey compilation fall into this category.

The second method is what we have called *institutional* sampling, in which individuals are sampled on the basis of an institutional affiliation. Examples include students at a university, employees of a company, members of an association, and similarly aggregated samples from multiple institutions of the same type. In some cases, the gross sample is the same as the population. For instance, if the population is defined as all medical students in a country, the entire population might be contacted via their universities, and the difference between the population and the sample would be accounted for by non-response. Overall, 17 per cent of the surveys used institutional sampling. This proportion was twice as high in surveys of students and represented the vast majority of surveys on health workers.

Third, several surveys used explicitly *non-random* sampling methods. These include snowball sampling, by which respondents refer to other potential respondents. Surveys that authors describe as non-probabilistic have been placed in this category. Non-random sampling was used in only 6 per cent of the surveys.

Basic information about sampling methods was missing for 10% of the surveys. In most cases, the publications or documentation mentioned sampling but described it too briefly or superficially for classification. Without proper information about sampling method, it is impossible to assess the representativity of surveys.

Table 7 Sampling method

Sampling method	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
Random or quasi-random	142	67	The survey uses sampling that approximates the ideal that each individual in the population has the same probability of being included in the sample.
Institutional sampling	36	17	The survey recruits respondents via institutional affiliation, sometimes with a gross sample that is the same as the population.
Non-random	13	6	The survey samples respondents in ways that cannot be described as random, for instance through respondent-to-respondent referrals (snowball sampling).
Missing	21	10	The sampling method was not possible to verify based on the information provided in publications or survey documentation

N = 212.

3.4.3 Sample size

The sample size of the surveys varies by a factor of 4000 from the smallest (40 respondents) to the largest (161 000 respondents). For multi-round surveys we have recorded the sample size as reported in the publications that are cited as sources for each survey. If information is available for more than one round, we have used the largest sample size.

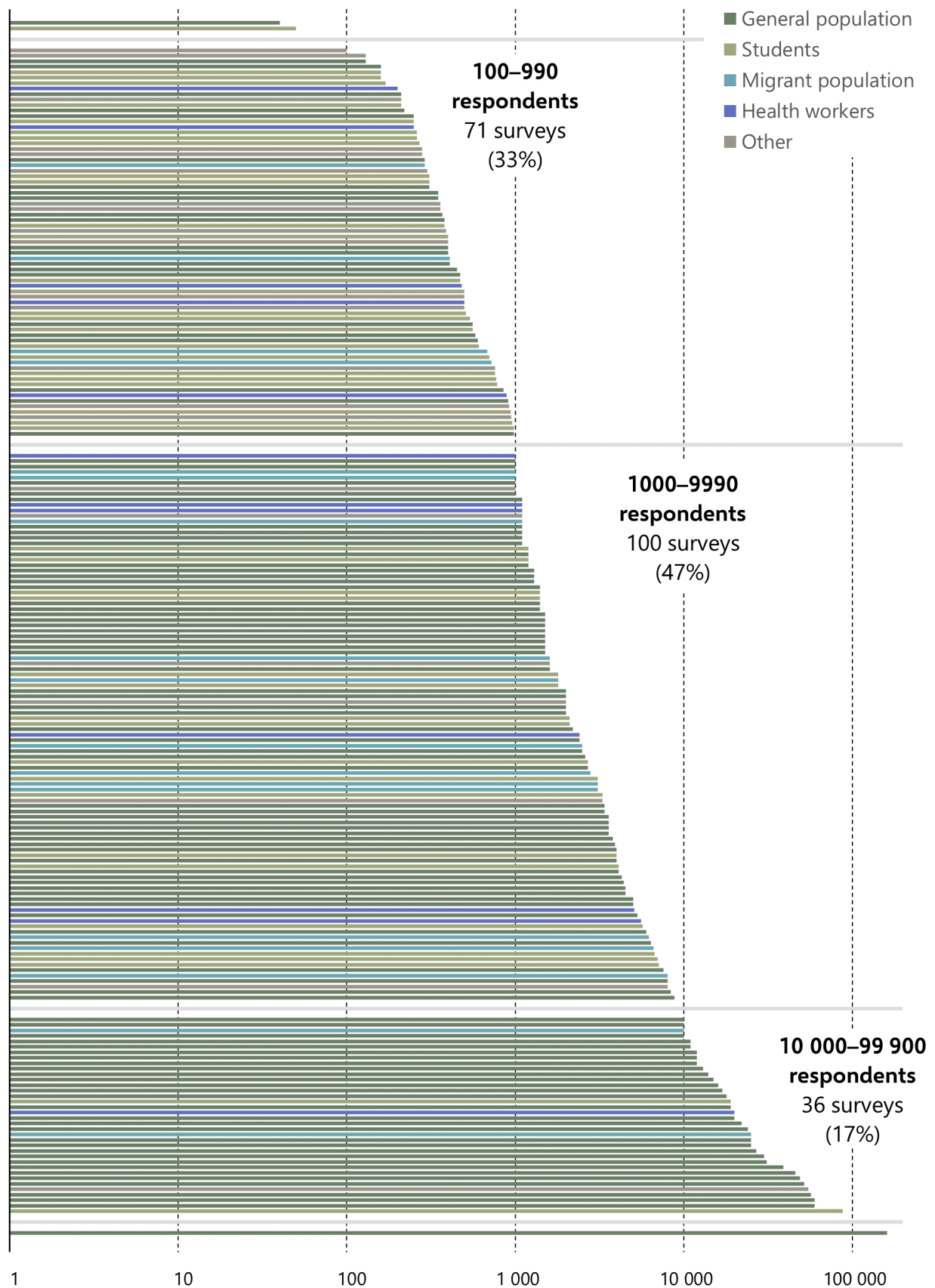


Figure 4 Distribution of surveys by sample size and population

Note: In the classification of survey populations 'students' include health sciences students and 'other' include health worker migrants. N = 212.

Figure 4 displays the distribution of surveys by sample size and population category. Only one survey (76, the Gallup World Poll) has a sample of more than 100 000 respondents, while another 36 surveys have samples of 10 000 respondents or more. As can be seen in Figure 4, surveys of the general population dominate among these large surveys, although there are surveys of every other main population category with samples of at least 10 000 respondents. Several of the largest surveys are multinational and their samples for each country are not necessarily large.

3.4.4 Data collection method

Survey data can be collected in a number of ways that have diverse benefits and disadvantages, for instance in terms of costs and accuracy. The distinction that matters most for data content and reliability is whether the data was collected in conversation with an enumerator or entered directly by the respondent in a questionnaire or on a screen. We have classified the surveys based on this distinction and labelled the data collection method as either *interview* or *self-administered* (Table 8).

The majority of surveys collect data by means of interviews, either in person or by phone. Compared to self-administered data collection, interviews provide greater opportunities for quality assurance, though this potential depends on interviewer skills and training. The feasibility of self-administered data collection depends, among other things, on the qualifications of respondents and the complexity of the survey.

Even with a simple distinction between two broadly defined data collection methods, 33 surveys (16%) were not possible to classify based on the available information. A few surveys combined the two formats. In some such cases, publications stated that data was collected by means of questionnaires but failed to specify whether they were completed by interviewers or respondents.

Table 8 Data collection method

Data collection method	Frequency		Description
	N	%	
Interview	114	54	Data was collected through interviews, which were either face-to-face or conducted by phone, and either computer-assisted or paper-based.
Self-administered	62	29	Data was entered directly by respondents, either electronically or on a paper questionnaire.
Mixed	3	1	Data was collected by a combination of interviews and self-administered responses.
Missing information	33	16	The data collection method was not possible to verify based on the information provided in publications or survey documentation

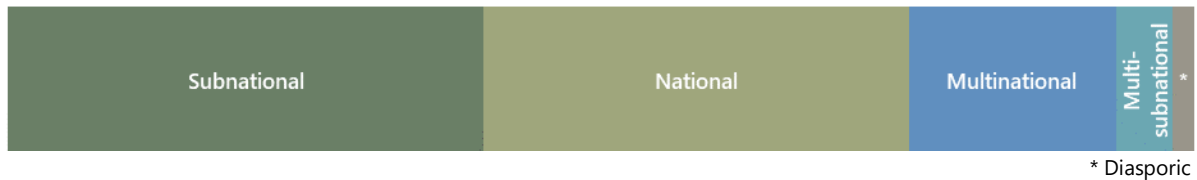
N = 212.

3.5 Summary of survey characteristics

We have so far addressed key characteristics one by one and presented frequency distributions across categories in a series of tables. Figure 5 provides a visual display of these frequency distributions. For each characteristic, the most common category accounts for more than half of the surveys. So a ‘typical’ survey that combines all the modal categories would be a single-round sub-national survey in Europe or Central Asia that covers the general population of adults with random or semi-random sampling and collects data through interviews. However, only five surveys (81, 157, 188, 200, 210) share this combination of characteristics.

To explore variation across characteristics, we present Figure 6, which displays all 212 surveys by geographic scale and population, differentiated by regional coverage. The figure also identifies surveys that used random or quasi-random sampling methods and gathered responses through interviews rather than self-administration. Table 9 lists the surveys in the same order as the figure for easy reference.

Geographic scale



Regional coverage



Population



Age group



Survey design



Sampling method



Data collection method

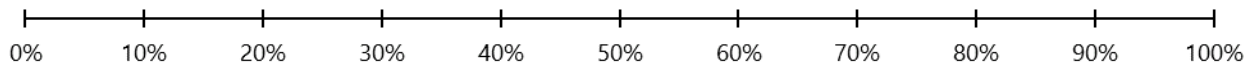


Figure 5 Overview of survey characteristics

Note: Grey hatching represents missing data. *N* = 212.

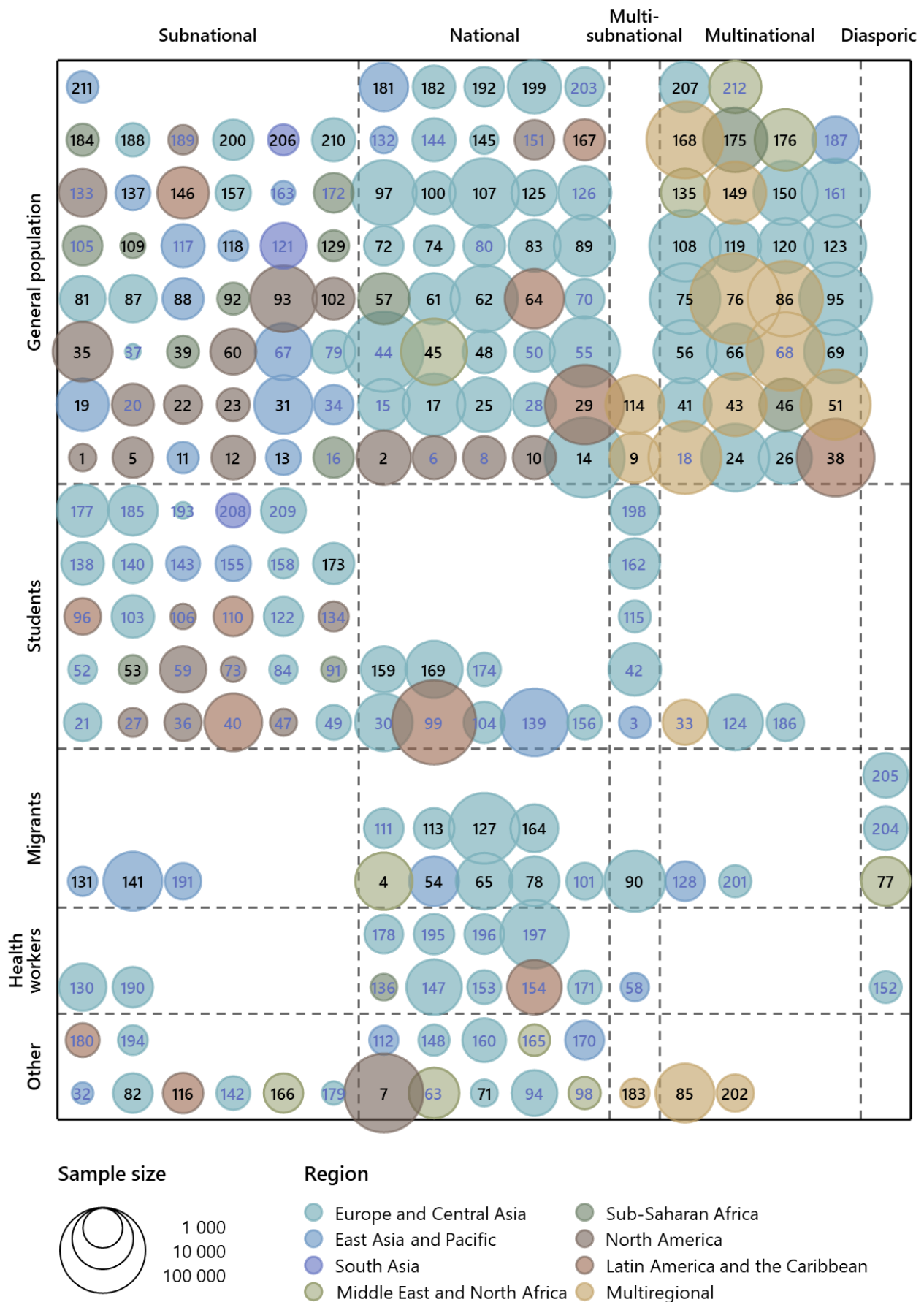


Figure 6 Surveys by survey population and geographic scale

Note: Numbers are survey IDs. Black type represents surveys with random or semi-random sampling and data collection by interviews. Blue type represents other surveys. In the classification of survey populations ‘students’ include health sciences students and ‘other’ include health worker migrants.

Table 9. Surveys listed in the order of display in Figure 6

Asterisks indicate official names. See Appendix A for additional information.

Subnational | General population	31. National Migration Survey of Thailand*	49. Survey of Students in two larger cities in Bulgaria
211. Moving Intentions among Residents in Renovated Chinese Historical Blocks	23. Iowa Youth and Family Project*	47. Migration Intentions among Master of Business Administration Graduates
210. Migration Intentions Survey in Tirana, Albania	22. Utah Migration Telephone Survey	40. School Student Migration Aspirations Mexico
206. Survey of Youth Urban Migration Intentions in Khushab, Pakistan	20. Mobility Expectations among Residents in Phoenix	36. Alaska Youth Studies
200. PAPI Survey on Life Quality in Lublin*	19. Hubei Province Migration Survey	27. Pittsburgh Student Survey
189. Sense of Community and Migration Intentions of Rural Youth in Ohio	16. Survey in rural Kenya	21. Survey of Shetland and Orkney High School Students
188. Place Attachment among Residents of Belgrade	13. The Philippine Migration Study*	
184. Household Survey of the Upper River Region in the Gambia	12. Residents of Seattle Mobility Survey	Subnational | Migrants
172. Migration Intention Survey of Slum Dwellers in Lagos, Nigeria	11. Northeast Thailand Village Survey	191. Survey of Rural-Urban Migrants in Beijing and Jinzhou
163. Poverty, Urban Attraction and Migration in Northern China	5. Mobility and Residential Satisfaction Survey Rhode Island	141. Intended Place of Residence in Old Age of Internal Migrants in Shanghai
157. Survey of Personal Plans for Migration in the City of Stabropol	1. Migration Survey Durham, North Carolina	131. Migration Intentions of Resettled People in West China
146. National Adolescence and Youth Survey*	Subnational | Students	Subnational | Health workers
137. Survey of households located in Areas at risk for Tsunami	209. Migration Intentions of Romanian Engineering Students	190. Survey of physicians, nurses, residents, and medical students in Lithuania
133. Quality of Life of Residents in South Dakota	208. Migration Aspirations among Students at the University of Lahore	130. Migration Intentions among Physicians in Germany
129. Household Survey in Volta River Delta in Ghana	193. Career Orientation among Students at a Boarding School	
121. Afghanistan Household Survey	185. Intention to Migrate to Western Europe among Students in Romania	Subnational | Other
118. Questionnaire of households in Minqin County	177. Study of the Factors that Cause Young Specialists to Leave the Russian Arctic	194. Intention to Migrate among Employees in Kosovo
117. Migration Aspirations in Abkhazia and South Ossetia	173. Migration Intentions after Graduation among Students in Romania	180. Youth Outreach Centers in El Salvador
109. Malawi Wet-Season Migration Survey	158. Survey of Students in Barnaul from Rural Parental Municipalities in Altai Krai	179. Youth Entrepreneurship and Emigration Intentions
105. Survey from two provinces in the South of Mozambique	155. Perceptions of English-Medium Instruction and Migration Intentions in Hong Kong	166. Survey of Potential Refugees in Baghdad
102. Rural Utah Community Study*	143. Migration Intentions among Students in Nanjing	142. Migration and Unemployment in Ukraine
93. Carsey Institute's Community and Environment in Rural America*	140. Emigration Intentions of Future Romanian Physicians	116. Migrant Border Crossing Survey*
92. Willingness to Migrate Illegally in Dakar, Senegal	138. Survey of Spanish Students Studying German in Spain	82. Survey of Married Women in Rural Armenia
88. Rural Household Survey in Hubei Province China	134. Rural Youth Community Survey*	32. Workers Mobility Intentions Hong Kong
87. Magdeburg and Freiburg Survey	122. Belgrade Students of Medical Faculty Survey	
81. Resettlement Pattern in the North Caucasus	110. Migration Intentions among Mexican Adolescents	National | General population
79. Migration Intentions in Kyrgyzstan after the Tulip Revolution	106. Survey of College Students in Appalachia, Kentucky	203. Survey of Migration Intentions of Employed Romanian Citizens
67. Youth Intentions to Stay in Home Communities	103. Study abroad survey of students in Brighton, Sussex, Leicester and Leicestershire in England	199. National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina*
60. The Northern Plains Survey*	96. Mexican High School Students Survey	192. Tárki Omnibus Survey*
39. Observatório de Migrações e Emprego*	91. Uganda Nursing School Study	182. European Values Study Albania*
37. Experimental Study of Portuguese Teenagers and their Migration Aspirations	84. CYFLO Project Survey	181. Community Wellbeing National Survey*
35. Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhood*	73. Chinese Students in Canada Survey	167. Willingness to Conduct Undocumented Migration in Honduras
34. Household survey of Tongans and Western Samoans in Sydney	59. Migration Patterns of Graduate Students in Pittsburgh	151. Internet Survey on Migration Aspirations in a Global North Sending Country
	53. Student Survey Cape Verde	145. Migration Survey Moldova
	52. Identity and Migration Intentions Student Survey University of Sussex	144. Migration plans in Hungary among the 18-40 aged population*
		132. New Zealand Mobility Intentions
		126. Online Survey of UK Population on Past and Future Migration

125. Nationally Representative Household Survey in Kyrgyzstan
107. Trajectoires et Origines*
100. Kosovo Emigration Intentions Survey
97. Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey*
89. The Panel Study Labour Market and Social Security*
83. CBSAXA Survey*
80. NIDI emigration survey*
74. Emigration Intentions of Latvians
72. Bulgaria Household Survey
70. Italy Labour Force Survey*
64. Mexican Family Life Survey*
62. Early Warning System Project
61. Albanian Living Standards Measurement Survey*
57. HSRC Migration Survey *
55. Bulgaria Census
50. Survey on Economic Expectations and Attitudes
48. Migration Intentions in Albania
45. Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey*
44. The Spanish Labour Force Survey*
29. Encuesta Nacional de Dinámica Demográfica*
28. Social Atlas of Romania
25. British Household Panel Survey*
17. German Socio-Economic Panel*
15. British Social Attitudes Survey*
14. Housing Demand Survey*
10. Quality of Employment Survey*
8. NORC Amalgam Survey*
6. Preference and Residence
2. Panel Study of Income Dynamics*
-
- National | Students**
174. Migration Intentions among University Students in Slovakia
169. Assessment of Migration Potential of Graduate Students of Higher Educational Institutions of CIS Countries*
159. Transition from School to Work survey*
156. Survey of Agricultural Students in Bulgaria
139. Chinese Education Panel Study*
104. Study of medical students in five universities in Poland
99. Exámenes de la Calidad y el Logro Educativos*
30. Icelandic Youth Migration Intentions Surveys
-
- National | Migrants**
164. Settlement or Mobility?*
127. Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens*
113. Causes and Consequences of Early Social and Cultural Integration Processes among Recent Immigrants to Europe*
111. Survey of Estonian Origin Migrants in Finland
101. Riinvest Migrant's Survey*
78. Living Conditions among Immigrants in Norway*
65. Passage à la Retraite des Immigrés*
-
54. The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia*
4. Immigration Absorption Survey*
-
- National | Health workers**
197. Migration Intentions among Health Professionals in Portugal
196. Migration Intentions among Doctors in Hospitals in Poland
195. Migration Intention Survey of Junior Hospital Doctors in Ireland
178. Your Training Counts Survey*
171. MadTreck Study*
154. National Survey of Health Users*
153. Migration Intentions among Medical Residents in Portugal
147. Online Survey of Physicians and Dentists Working in Hungary
136. Study of actively practicing physicians in Ghana
-
- National | Other**
170. Hong Kong Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Consideration of Emigration
165. Survey of Immigrants in Israel with Russian Background
160. Duration of stay for Migrant Physicians in Germany
148. Survey of Foreign Doctors Working in Ireland
112. UK Doctors in New Zealand
98. Survey of Egyptian Physicians Residing in Jordan
94. Dutch Potential Workforce Survey
71. Potential Migrants from Expat Fair Netherlands Survey
63. L'enquête algérienne sur la Santé de la Famille*
7. American Housing Survey*
-
- Multi-subnational | General pop.**
114. EUMAGINE*
9. Mobility Intentions in Thailand, Egypt and Colombia
-
- Multi-subnational | Students**
198. Migration Intentions among Students in Romania and Moldova
162. Future Migration Plans of University Graduates in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium
115. Ireland Student Survey
42. Cross-Cultural Study of Rural Youth's Migration Intentions
3. Australasian Undergraduate Students Survey
-
- Multi-subnational | Migrants**
90. TIES Project Survey*
-
- Multi-subnational | Health workers**
58. Migration of doctors and nurses from South Pacific Island Nations
-
- Multi-subnational | Other**
183. Household Survey in the Marshall Islands
-
- Multinational | General population**
212. Arab Youth Survey
207. YOUNIG*
187. Migration Survey from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines
176. SAHWA Youth Survey*
-
175. Nationwide Migration Surveys in West Africa
168. Afrobarometer*
161. European Young Adult Online Survey
150. Eurobarometer (Flash 395)*
149. Young Lives Project*
135. School-to-Work Transition Survey*
123. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Youth Studies in East Europe*
120. Willingness to Migrate or Commute in Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary
119. The Effects of Migration on Children and the Elderly Left Behind in Moldova and Georgia*
108. Eurobarometer (Special 337)*
95. Eurobarometer*
86. Life in Transition Survey*
76. Gallup World Poll*
75. Eurobarometer (Mobility Survey)*
69. Austrian Labor Market Monitoring Survey*
68. AmericasBarometer*
66. Caucasus Barometer*
56. Eurobarometer (Candidate Countries)*
51. Pew Global Attitudes Survey*
46. Migration and Health Survey
43. Multicountry Migration Study
41. Central-Eastern Europe Migration Potential Survey
38. Latinobarómetro*
26. Migration Intentions Survey in Former Soviet Block Countries
24. Eurobarometer (Central and Eastern Europe)*
18. International Social Survey Programme*
-
- Multinational | Students**
186. Migration Intentions among Master Students in Portugal and the Netherlands
124. Intra-European Student Mobility Survey
33. Migration desires among college students in four countries
-
- Multinational | Migrants**
201. Past and Future Plans of Migrants in five EU countries
128. Asian International Students in South Korea, Japan and China
-
- Multinational | Other**
202. Return Aspirations among Syrian Refugees in Turkey and Lebanon
85. ETF Potential Migration Survey
-
- Diasporic | Migrants**
205. Survey of Romanians Living Abroad
204. Survey of Romanian Migrants in Western Europe
77. Les Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger*
-
- Diasporic | Health workers**
152. Migration Intentions among Irish Medical Professionals Abroad

3.6 Data availability

It is increasingly the norm to make research data publicly available, though this is far from universally the case. We have coded the availability of survey data based on information in the publications or other documentation, in two broad categories. The survey data are deemed *available* if, according to the publications, it can either be downloaded or obtained upon request, with or without a fee, and with or without specific restrictions or conditions. Data from the remaining surveys are deemed *not available* (the two classifications are coded as 'yes' and 'no' in the data availability column of Appendix A). Overall, data was reported to be available for 25% of the surveys.

The data availability information is an indication, but no guarantee either way. When a publication from several decades ago states that data is available upon request, they might not be possible to obtain today. Likewise, if publications do not state explicitly that data is available, they could, nevertheless, be possible to obtain upon request.

Data availability varies systematically by survey type. To illustrate, Figure 7 replicates Figure 6 and use data availability instead of regional coverage. We see that data is more likely to be available for surveys of the general population as opposed to specific population groups. Moreover, data availability is highest for national and multinational surveys. It is only among multinational surveys of the general population that a majority of datasets are available.

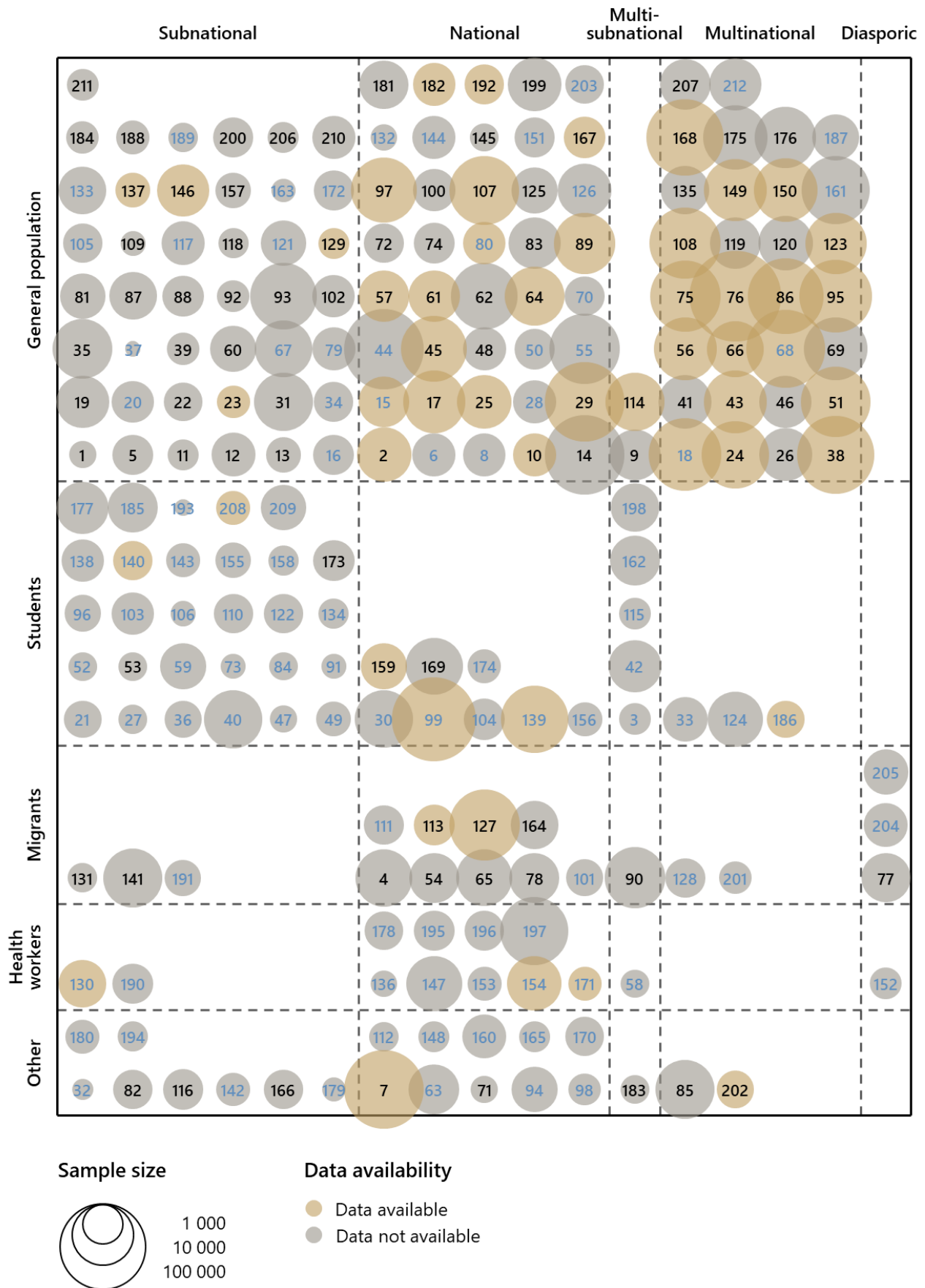


Figure 7 Data availability by survey population and geographic scale

Note: Numbers are survey IDs. Black type represents surveys with random or semi-random sampling and data collection by interviews. Blue type represents other surveys. In the classification of survey populations 'students' include health sciences students and 'other' include health worker migrants.

4 Overview of survey items

Survey items related to migration aspirations can be divided into two types. First are what we call *core questions* on migration aspirations, which relate to the issue of staying or leaving. These questions take a variety of forms, but all generate data that is relevant to the first step in two-step approaches to analysing migration. The tables and mentions of frequencies that follow refer only to the core questions.

Second, there are supplementary questions, which address preferred destinations, specific motivations, preparatory steps taken, and other issues related to the respondent's possible migration. These are addressed briefly in section 4.8 and included in a separate part of the survey bank but are not the focus of this paper.

4.1 Reporting and coding

In what follows we first account for how the questions and the information about them are reproduced in the survey bank (Appendix B). Thereafter we address the formulation of survey questions with an analytical perspective.

Three quarters of the 276 core questions were either quoted verbatim in publications or could be retrieved from the original questionnaire. The remaining quarter of the questions were not possible to reproduce word by word with certainty and have been marked with an asterisk in the question bank. In most cases, they were merely paraphrased or partially reproduced in publications and were not easily available from referenced original documentation. In these cases we assembled the question on the basis of the paraphrasing. For instance, Shamsuddin and Katsaiti (in press) write that the survey 'asked migrants whether they intend to stay in Germany forever', which we recast in question form as 'Do you intend to stay in [current country] forever?'. In other cases, uncertainty arises because the same question is reproduced inconsistently across different publications. In these instances, we have selected the version that appears most credible.

We have, as far as possible, replaced context-specific words in the questions and response alternatives with generic formulations in square brackets. The replacement of 'Germany' with '[current country]' in the above-mentioned example is a case in point.

Response alternatives are listed as they were reported in publications or survey instruments and coded with respect to their format. The most common is *binary*, which is used in half of the 276 core questions. These are questions that are answered with 'yes' or 'no', or with two specific options such as either 'stay here' or 'prefer to move'. The second-most common format is a *Likert scale*, a symmetrical ordinal scale with substantive labels, such as 'Very likely; Somewhat likely; Little likely; Unlikely'. In total 29% of the core questions used Likert scales, primarily with 4 or 5 points. Another 19% of the questions used other forms of categorical response alternatives. For instance, question 103 asks respondents if they have considered applying for a university abroad offers the alternatives 'yes, and I am applying', 'yes, but in the end I decided not to apply', and 'no'. Finally, a small number of questions (8) used numerical scales.⁴

The lists of response alternatives do not include options such as 'don't know' and 'refuse to answer' which should always be available but might not be reported as alternatives under each survey item.⁵ Importantly, answers of 'don't know' can nevertheless have substantive value and should not automatically be regarded as missing values. For instance, the binary question 'Do you wish to emigrate or not?' (39) suggests two possible answers, but will inevitably lead some respondents to reply 'I don't know'. If interviewers are trained to record such responses properly, the data from this question might best be treated as a categorical variable with three values.

The questions in the question bank are a mixed bag. Some are carefully worded while others are seemingly not, and across this divide, they differ with respect to clarity and other qualities. A number of questions appear to be poorly translated into English from the original language and might therefore have worked

⁴ Scales of 10 points or more are coded as *scale* rather than *Likert* even if the end points are labelled.

⁵ 'Don't know' and similar expressions are listed if they are included as an integrated part of a series of response alternatives, e.g. in the middle position of a Likert scale.

better in data collection than the English wording would suggest. Regardless of the differences in quality, the diversity of questions in the bank is a very valuable resource for analysing the ways in which questions on migration aspirations can and should be asked.

4.2 Analytical framework

We draw upon the framework developed by Carling (2019) to deconstruct and analyse survey questions on migration aspirations.⁶ The framework breaks down the formulation of questions into a small number of abstract variable components, illustrated in Figure 8. Later sections address each component in greater detail. First, we account for the deconstruction itself, by using the following example:

Do you intend to emigrate in the near future? (van Dalen & Henkens, 2008)

Each question such as this one contains reference to a *mindset* and an *action*. We use the term ‘mindset’ to denote the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, or judgements that the question enquires about. Here, the mindset is *intention*. The *action* is what the mindset refers to. In the example, the action is represented by ‘emigrate in the near future’.

The *mindset–action* pair resembles the *attitude–object* pair that is well established in public opinion research (Tourangeau & Galešić, 2008). In the context of migration aspirations, it is more appropriate to speak of mindsets than attitudes, since not all the relevant thoughts and feelings are evaluative. On the other side of the pair, we propose ‘action’ rather than ‘object’, since the questions invariably concern respondents’ own spatial behaviour.

The mindset and action are both defined by their *nature* and their *timeframe*. These distinctions give rise to the first four abstract components, labelled 1–4 in the figure. In the question we use to illustrate, the nature of the mindset is represented by the word ‘intend’. Replacing it with ‘desire’ or ‘expect’, for instance, would change the nature of the mindset. Similarly, ‘emigrate’ could be replaced with an action of a different nature, such as ‘staying here’.

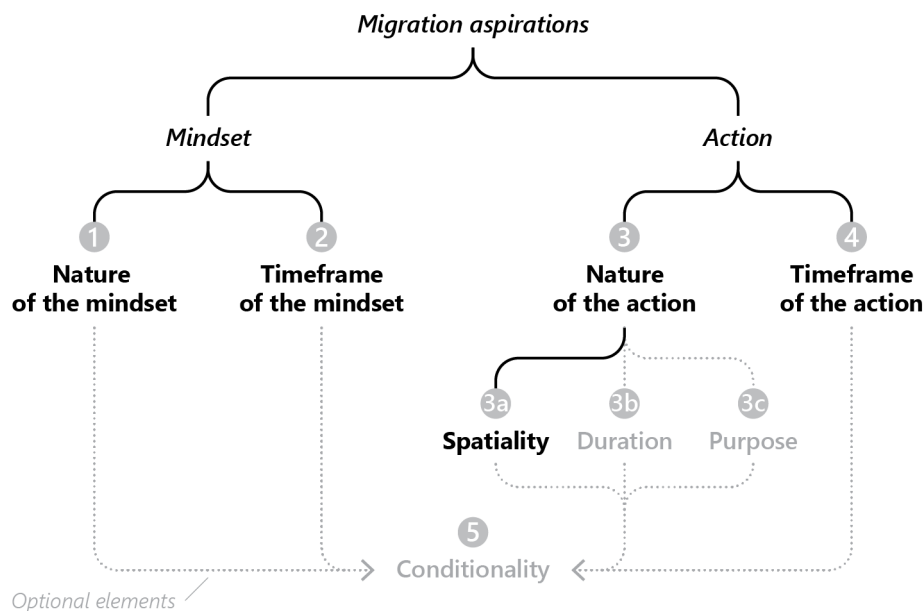


Figure 8. Deconstruction of survey questions on migration aspirations

See text for details. Source: Developed from Carling (2019).

⁶ This section and the ones succeeding it draws heavily on Carling (2019). This publication is cited where it serves as further reading, in the sense it contains discussion beyond what is included here.

The nature of the action can be differentiated in many ways, but it always has a particular *spatiality* (labelled 3a in the figure). A question that gauges migration aspirations must necessarily be phrased in terms of leaving, staying, or some other reference to alternative spatial behaviours. The nature of the action *may* be differentiated in additional ways, of which two occur several times in the questions we reviewed (labelled 3b and 3c).

Both the action and the mindset have a temporal element, which may or may not be explicit in the question. In the example, the temporality of the action is expressed as ‘in the near future’. The temporality of the mindset is implicit, but nevertheless clear: the wording ‘do you intend’ refers to the present. It differs from formulations such as ‘have you considered’ (Hoppe & Fujishiro, 2015), which refer to the past.

The ‘nature’ and ‘timeframe’ elements can be analytically separated but are not fully independent of each other. In particular, the *nature of the mindset* can be explicitly future-oriented – as with hope, expectation, or planning – and therefore linked to the *timeframe of the action*.

Finally, the questions contain variable *conditionality*. The initial example (‘do you intend’) has no conditionality, whereas other questions relate the mindset or the action to more or less specific hypothetical conditions:

If, at this moment, you had the means and opportunity to go live in the United States, would you go? (Pew Global Attitudes Project, 2009)

Such elements of conditionality have weighty implications for how the data should be interpreted and connected to migration theory and policy.

The analytical framework relates to nuances in meaning that are expressed through words. Consequently, differences between languages and shifts in meaning during translation can make a difference. As we will show in later sections, this volatility poses a greater risk with some words and question types than others.

All 276 core questions have been coded by means of the framework presented in Figure 8. In the following we discuss each element in greater detail.

4.3 Nature of the mindset

The *nature of the mindset* can broadly be described as a person’s thoughts and feelings about the prospect of migration. ‘Migration’ is here a placeholder for the nature of action, which, in the examples we referred to in the previous section, was specified as ‘emigrate’ and ‘go live in the United States. In a later section (4.5) we elaborate on how the action can be specified or defined in diverse ways.

The nature of the mindset can be sorted into eight categories: *consideration*, *preference*, *willingness*, *necessity*, *planning*, *intention*, *expectation*, and *likelihood*. These were originally identified by Carling (2019) and their utility was confirmed as we used them to code a much larger number of questions. In many cases, the questions include the specific words that designate the mindset, as in ‘do you consider migrating to another country?’ (99). However, the same type of mindset can also be described with other formulations. For instance, ‘have you ever thought about leaving here to go and live somewhere else?’ (16a) is also enquiring about consideration. Only 4% of the questions could not be classified within the eight types of mindset.⁷

Table 10 provides a definition of each type of mindset and Table 11 displays their frequency of use and offers examples. While each mindset is distinct, some are similar to each other. These affinities are illustrated by the dashed lines in Table 10.

Consideration is unique in that it usually refers to the fact of having done something specific in the past (e.g. ‘seriously considered’ migration), and not to an opinion or evaluation. There is obvious ambiguity in how much thinking is required to count as consideration, but this category of mindset can nevertheless be useful in identifying individuals who have not even seen migration as an option worth considering, be it because they see no reason to leave or because they lack the experience or exposure that makes it possible to imagine.

⁷ Most of these questions combined several mindsets within the formulation of the question or across the response alternatives. If there were discrepancies between the question on the one hand and the response alternatives on the other, the mindset was coded on the basis of the response alternatives (e.g. 113). A few additional questions used formulations that expressed ambiguous overlaps with two or more categories.

Table 10. Definitions of the eight categories of mindset

Nature of the mindset	Definition (with the action defined as 'migration')
Consideration	The act of reflecting on the feasibility or desirability of migration
Preference	The evaluative conclusion that migrating would be preferable to staying
Willingness	The preparedness to migrate despite assumed disadvantage or hardship
Necessity	The assessment that migration is the only option
Planning	The preparation of a course of action towards migration
Intention	The will or commitment to pursue a course of action towards migration
Expectation	The belief that migration will most probably take place
Likelihood	The assessment of the probability that migration will take place

Dashed lines indicate closely related mindsets.

Table 11. Specifications of the nature of the mindset

Nature of the mindset	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Consideration	38	14	Have you, in recent times, seriously considered moving abroad for an extended period or forever? (17e)
Preference	69	25	Would you like to move from your current location to a different place at some point within the next 10 years? (149a)
Willingness	27	10	How willing would you be to live in another [current world region] country where the language is different from your mother tongue? (56f)
Necessity	3	1	I feel that I'm going to have to migrate to [main destination country] when I graduate in order to find a job to support myself or my family (110)
Planning	27	10	Are you planning to move permanently to another country in the next 12 months, or not? (76c)
Intention	52	19	Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years? (68)
Expectation	25	9	Do you think you will ever move back to your country of origin, or that of your parents, to live there permanently? (78a)
Likelihood	25	9	How likely is it that you might move out of the present community in the next three years? (8)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. An additional 10 questions (4%) were not possible to classify, primarily because they combine several types of mindset in the same question and/or response categories (e.g. 'Are you currently planning or considering moving to another country?' (132)). Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding. $N = 276$.

Preference, *willingness* and *necessity* are all evaluative mindsets that reflect some form of comparison between the expected outcomes of leaving and staying. If migration is seen to be 'necessary' it could be interpreted as an extreme version of preference in which the option of staying is so firmly rejected that it is considered impossible.

Intention and *planning* both represent the next step, from evaluation towards action. They therefore appear to be more tangible than preferences, for instance (Tjaden et al., 2019; van Dalen & Henkens, 2008). However, they are imbued with particular ambiguities that give several reasons to be sceptical (Carling, 2019). First and foremost, intentions and plans are ambiguous blends of the desirability and feasibility of migration. When someone has a burning desire to migrate but knows that doing so is next to impossible, what does it take to assert an 'intention' to migrate? Intending or planning to migrate implies a degree of control that is often illusory. You can intend or plan to do something that requires great effort on your part, but perhaps

not something that is largely determined by others – such as being granted a visa. Of the two words, ‘intention’ signals a greater awareness of an uncertain outcome. However, this word is rare in normal conversation and easily sounds clunky and potentially alienating in an interview setting. In multi-language surveys, it is also a challenge that ‘intend’ is not easy to translate. Similar meanings might only be possible to express with words or phrases that introduce unknown sources of variation. In some languages, translations must resort to noun-based constructions like ‘do you have the intention’ which renders the question even less conversational. In other languages, the word ‘intention’ is excessively technical and would be replaced by idiomatic expressions that can introduce differences in meaning.

Finally, *expectation* and *likelihood* stand out because they concern beliefs about future outcomes. Regardless of whether individuals would prefer to migrate and intend to do so, they could see it as most likely that they end up staying. Questions about expectations are most often binary while questions about likelihood typically use Likert scales.

4.4 Timeframe of the mindset

Most survey questions on migration aspirations elicit thoughts or feelings at the time of the interview, simply by formulating questions in the present tense. But some questions ask about mindsets of the past, especially ‘consideration’. Table 12 displays examples. The past can then be described in three different ways, which we label *recent* (referring to a timeframe such as in the past year or recently), *undefined* (without any specification) and *expansive* (stressing open-endedness or long duration, often with the construction ‘have you ever...’).

Table 12. Specifications of the timeframe of the mindset

Timeframe of the mindset	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Present	253	92	If you could choose, would you stay here in your present home or would you prefer to move somewhere else? (25a)
Recent past	7	3	Have you, in recent times, seriously considered moving abroad for an extended period or forever? (17e)
Undefined past	9	3	Have you and your family seriously considered (given concrete thought to) living in another country? (38a)
Expansive past	6	2	Have you ever thought of moving one day out of the locality which you are now living in? (64a)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. One additional question (90) was not possible to classify because it combined two timeframes. $N = 276$.

4.5 Nature of the action

The action that survey questions on migration typically refer to, is ‘migration’. But this is not the only option, and even ‘migration’ can be described in diverse ways. We first address the *spatiality* that is a necessary element of any question about migration aspirations and then discuss the optional elaborations on the timing, duration or purpose of migration that sometimes feature in survey questions.

4.5.1 Spatiality

The vast majority (83%) of questions elicit respondents’ thoughts and feelings about *leaving* their current place or country of residence (Table 13). The act of leaving is expressed in diverse ways, including ‘migrating’, ‘emigrating’, ‘moving’, ‘working abroad’ or ‘living in another country’. The framing is reversed when survey items are anchored in *staying*. Question 84c, for instance, presents respondents with the statement ‘I always want to live in my area’. Recent developments in migration theory supports the understanding of staying as a form of agency rather than simply the default, residual behaviour (Schewel, 2020).

Table 13. Specifications of the nature of the action in terms of its spatiality

Nature of the action: spatiality	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Leaving	228	83	Do you expect to work abroad for a couple of years in the next 10 years? (94)
Staying	23	8	Do you think that in the future you will continue to live in [current country]? (165)
Balanced	17	6	Would you prefer to live and work in another country or stay in your country? (175)
Neutral	7	3	What type of community will you most likely live in in the future? (30b)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. One additional question (189) was not possible to classify. $N = 276$.

If the survey aims to give an unbiased picture of the prevalence of migration aspirations, questions should be formulated in a *balanced* way, with explicit identification of both leaving and staying. Only 6% of questions follow this norm. An unbalanced question such as ‘do you consider emigrating?’ (63) is prone to acquiescence bias i.e. the tendency to agree with questions regardless of their content (Lelkes & Weiss, 2015). The results could make migration aspirations appear artificially common, even if they make distinctions that can shed light on the determinants of migration aspirations (Carling, 2019).

‘Balanced’ is a matter of degree, in the sense that even when staying and leaving are both explicit options, one could be given more attention than the other. For instance, there are questions with many response alternatives of which one entails staying while all the others entail moving to different destinations or for different reasons (134, 142a).

A final form of spatiality is the *neutral* one, in which respondents are presented with a birds-eye view of alternative locations, or types of location, without special reference to their current place of residence. For instance, respondents anywhere can be asked if they would prefer to live in an urban or rural area in the future.

A couple of surveys (78, 107) offered a third choice beyond leaving or staying: living partly in one country and partly in another. This is particularly relevant in surveys of migrant populations, for whom the question of returning to the country of origin or not is often met with a wish to split one’s time between the two countries (Carling et al. in press)

4.5.2 Duration

The vast majority of questions (82%) refer to staying or migrating without specifying whether it is temporary, permanent, or of a specific duration (Table 14). A few additional questions (4%) are *balanced* in the sense that they either make it explicit that the duration is unspecified or lay out several possible durations as response alternatives.

Table 14. Specifications of the nature of the action in terms of its duration

Nature of the action: duration	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Unspecified	227	82	Are you planning to migrate in the future? (210a)
Balanced	11	4	How long are you intending to stay here (destination country) for? (152a)
Temporary	10	4	Are you planning to go abroad to work for a few months/years? (192b)
Minimum	4	1	To what extent would you be willing to move to this country for more than 3 years? (86b)
Permanent	23	8	Would you like to move permanently out of the village? (82)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. One additional question (73) was not possible to classify. Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding. $N = 276$.

The remaining questions use specific durations to adjust the threshold for the migration aspirations that are measured. In particular, several questions ask specifically about permanent migration. This is the case with the question used by the Gallup World Poll: ‘Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?’ (76a). The proportion of affirmative responses is considerably lower than for surveys carried out in the same countries with a similar question that does not specify that migration must be permanent (Carling & Schewel, 2018). This is not surprising, since most migrants initially intend their migration to be temporary, even if they eventually end up settling permanently abroad.

4.5.3 Purpose

The purpose of migration, just like the duration of migration, is an element that is specified in a minority of questions (Table 15). But many surveys address migration as an aspect of labour market dynamics and therefore ask specifically about working elsewhere. In addition, a number of surveys enquire about studying abroad. These two purposes – working and studying – are sometimes included in the same question.

We also identify return migration as a specific purpose. Many surveys of migrant populations include questions about plans for return to the country of origin. These data and analyses represent a separate distinct aspect of the study of migration aspirations.

Table 15. Specifications of the nature of the action in terms of its purpose

Nature of the action: purpose	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Unspecified	214	78	How likely is it that you will move away in the next two years? (9a)
Work	39	14	Do you plan to work abroad in the following one or two years? (147a)
Study	2	1	Would you like to study in [main destination country] someday? (40c)
Work or study	5	2	How likely in the current and following years: You would go abroad to work/study for several months (55a)
Return	16	6	For how long do you intend to remain in [current country]? (17b)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding. $N = 276$.

4.6 Timeframe of the action

In the previous section we noted that specifications of the *duration* of migration are optional and usually omitted from questions. By contrast, all questions indicate a timeframe for the migration itself, either implicitly or explicitly. Since questions on migration aspirations concern migration that has not yet taken place, the timeframe of the action is invariably in the future. But the specifications of the future differ (Table 16). Most often, the fact that migration would take place in the future is simply implied. Almost as often, questions refer to a specific timeframe in the near future, such as the next year, two years, five years, or ‘in the near future’. Another set of questions enquire about the expansive future, either with an unlimited reference to ‘the future’ or with long-term descriptions such as ‘the majority of your adult life’.

As we discussed in a previous section, some questions enquire about mindsets in the past. This is primarily the case with questions about *consideration* of migration, such as ‘have you thought about living in a foreign country?’ (146). When the timeframe of the *mindset* is in the past, the timeframe of the *action* must be related to this point in the past rather than to the time of the interview. This is what we classify as *relative future*.

Table 16. Specifications of the timeframe of the action

Timeframe of the action	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
Implicit future	119	43	Would you accept a job offer that required a change of residence? (44)
Near future	105	38	Do you consider migrating in the next three years? (46a)
Expansive future	33	12	Where would you like to live for the majority of your adult life (27)
Relative future	19	7	Have you ever thought about leaving here to go and live somewhere else? (16a)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. $N = 276$.

4.7 Conditionality

The preceding sections examined the mindset, the action, and their respective timeframes, which together account for much of the variation in survey questions about migration aspirations. The final decisive source of variation is the conditional or hypothetical nature of questions. Roughly one fifth of the questions enquire about respondents' thoughts or feelings about migration *under specific circumstances* that may be counterfactual (Table 17). A case in point is the question used by the Gallup World Poll: 'ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?' (76a). Several other questions link migration to possibilities for employment, such as 'would you accept a job offer that required a change of residence?' (44). A possible challenge with questions like these is that they lack the detail and context of an actual decision-making process and easily invite more questions rather than answers (Carling, 2019).

In some cases, the conditionality is implicit, typically signalled by the word 'would'. For instance, 'would you leave country forever to live somewhere else?' (66b) suggests that this would be prompted by certain circumstances but leaves open what they might be.

Elements of conditionality probably work better the more specific they are. People's ability to migrate is often curtailed by migration regulations, and it is possible to enquire about migration aspirations in the absence of such restrictions (e.g. 114a, included in Table 17). This might be easier to imagine as a particular counterfactual situation, than the more abstract 'if you had the opportunity'.

Table 17. Specifications of conditionality

Conditionality	Frequency		Example
	N	%	
None	223	81	Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years? (68)
Implicit	8	3	Would you be willing to take a job (a) only in your own town, (b) in a neighbouring town, (c) anywhere? (70)
Explicit	45	16	If somebody gave you the necessary papers for going to live or work in [main destination world region], would you go? (114a)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. $N = 276$.

4.8 Supplementary questions

So far we have covered the core questions on migration aspirations, which, in different ways, relate to the issue of migrating or not. Many surveys include additional questions, often as follow-up questions to respondents who have already indicated a wish or plan to migrate. As mentioned initially, these questions are not a focus of this paper, but are included in separate tables in the survey bank (Appendix B). Table 18 presents the six categories of supplementary questions.

Table 18. Supplementary questions

Aspect	N	Example
Preferred destination	20	If you were to move, where would you be most likely to move to? (149c)
Timing and duration	19	What is the desired length of the intended stay abroad? (72)
Motivation	13	If you do not plan to leave, what retains you in the rural area? (163c)
Preparatory steps	10	Have you already taken any preparative measures in order to work abroad? (147b)
Perceptions	5	Do you think that you will be better or worse off when you return than now? (85k)
Other aspects	13	Do you plan to take the entire family with you? (19b)

Question IDs for the examples are shown in parentheses. See Appendix B for details on each question. $N = 80$.

The supplementary questions on timing and duration differ from the time-related question that we have addressed in previous questions. Time-related aspects of the core questions are still linked to the issue of migrating or not, for instance asking respondents if they plan to migrate within five years or not, or if they want to move permanently to another country or to stay. By contrast, the supplementary questions on timing and duration follow up on expressed migration aspirations and inquire about preferences for when, and for how long, to migrate.

5 Recommendations

Based on the review of surveys instruments and survey items, we have formulated a set of recommendations for designing and reporting on surveys that cover migration aspirations. The recommendations draw upon our engagement with the literature and survey documentation beyond the specific discussions in earlier sections of this paper. Additional discussion about the formulation of survey items, in particular, are presented by Carling (2019).

5.1 Designing the survey instrument

1. *Measure migration aspirations by means of several complementary questions, if possible.* Migration aspirations are a multi-dimensional and elusive phenomenon that can best be assessed with several variables. This concerns the basic issue of leaving versus staying, which warrant several questions in its own right, regardless of follow-up questions about preferred destinations or preparatory steps, for instance.
2. *Prioritize the combination of questions that address (a) consideration, (b) preference and (c) expectation.* With respect to our analytical framework, we recommend complementary questions that cover the extent to which respondents have thought seriously about migration or not (consideration), whether they would prefer to stay or move elsewhere (preference) and where they think they will most likely live at a specified point in the near future (expectation).
3. *Include a retrospective question about consideration of migration.* Retrospective questions have two key advantages: they give few ambiguous responses,⁸ and they are relatively robust to short-term fluctuations in sentiments about migration. Questions about consideration of migration serve to identify those who are *least* inclined to migrate – by virtue of not having considered it – and additional questions are needed to differentiate between the respondents who have considered migrating but differ in their current aspirations.
4. *Keep the timeframe for retrospective questions short.* Questions that use an expansive past timeframe, such as ‘have you ever considered...’ generate data that are more susceptible to recall bias and complicate comparisons between individuals. For instance, the likelihood that respondents lived elsewhere when they considered migration is higher with a longer timeframe. A period of one year may be best, in the

⁸ See Carling (2019) for the empirical background to this claim.

sense that it is a standard unit of time, and neither too short nor too long for this purpose. Shorter timeframes could increase the influence of seasonal factors, including fluctuations in transnational practices and migrants' return visits.

5. *If there is only one item on migration aspirations, prioritize 'preference'.* In broad surveys that can only include a single question on migration aspirations, the best differentiation might be achieved with a question that evaluates the mindset we call preference. This is the evaluative conclusion that migrating would be preferable to staying and can be expressed with diverse terms, including 'wish', 'like' or 'prefer' (see section 4.3).
6. *Be wary of questions that ask about intention or planning.* 'Migration intentions' is a frequently used concept, but blurs elements of desirability, feasibility, and personality in unpredictable ways. This is especially the case in settings – like much of the Global South – where migration desires are widespread but generally curtailed by restrictive policies.
7. *Consider including a question with a clear conditional element.* Since international migration is out of reach for so many people, it is valuable to ask respondents about their preferences in the absence of constraints. But such a question works best if the major constraints can be explicitly identified. This is possible in many parts of the world, where migration is curtailed by borders, laws and regulations. The EUMAGINE (38) and MIGNEX⁹ surveys, for instance, ask respondents if they would migrate 'if someone were to give you the necessary papers', which is a specific scenario that is possible to imagine.
8. *Avoid ambiguous elements of conditionality.* While an explicit counterfactual scenario can be a valuable reference point, many survey items are conditional upon nebulous factors that may be hard to interpret. For instance, the introductory phrase 'ideally if you had the opportunity...' in a question on migration aspirations raises knotty questions about how this ideal situation differs from the present. Questions about migration preferences should either relate to respondents' actual situation or to a precisely defined counterfactual situation.
9. *Include explicit reference to both leaving and staying.* Questions that inquire only about wishes or plans for leaving, can introduce acquiescence bias and make migration aspirations appear artificially common. Rather than asking 'Would you prefer to live in another country?' we would suggest 'Would you prefer to live in another country or to stay in this country?' (See section 4.5.1).
10. *Use series of binary questions rather than fewer but more complex questions.* The burden of a survey instrument is not proportional to the number of questions, but to the difficulty of responding. Several binary questions can provide more reliable differentiation than a single question with complex categorical or Likert scale response alternatives (see Dolnicar et al., 2011 for a discussion).
11. *For multi-language surveys, pay attention to translatability as well as to translation quality.* Questions on migration aspirations can be highly sensitive to wording. Certain problems need to be averted at the stage of formulating questions. For instance, distinctions between waiting, hoping and expecting are easily lost in translation to Latin languages if the original is formulated without considering translatability.

5.2 Collecting data

12. *Develop protocols and documentation that can accompany publications.* Decisions that are made about sampling, recruitment, and interviewing should be documented in ways that are suitable for sharing, for instance as online appendices to publications. Too often, the survey-based publications cited here lack precise information about the survey design, population parameters, geographic coverage, sampling procedures, data collection method and data collection period.
13. *Avoid asking heads of household about migration aspirations of other household members.* Some surveys (76, 131) enquire about the possible relocation of the entire household, which can be meaningful. But it should not be assumed that individual migration aspirations are shared within the household.

⁹ The MIGNEX survey is currently being carried out in 10 low- and middle-income countries. See www.mignex.org.

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14. *Minimize the need for clarification but prepare enumerators for providing it.* Even if questions are as simple as possible, enumerators should be trained to request clarification and have relevant prompts at hand. For instance if the question ‘Do you expect to live in your community in five years?’ (60) is answered with ‘I hope not!’ the enumerator should recognize that this is mainly an expression of preference, and use a prompt such as ‘Do you think it is most likely that you will still live here, or not?’
 15. *Emphasize response encoding in enumerator training.* Even with well-formulated questions on migration aspirations, respondents might give answers that are challenging to encode. A possible training component is to record several realistic practice interviews and use encoding challenges as case studies for feedback to the entire team.
 16. *Prepare for analytical use of ‘don’t know’ responses.* For some questions, especially about expectations and preferences, ‘don’t know’ responses have substantive value. Interviewers should be trained to use differentiated codes for non-standard responses, for instance differentiating correctly between ‘don’t know’ and ‘refuse to answer’.

5.3 Interpreting and reporting results

17. *Treat data from ‘don’t know’ responses in deliberate, item-specific ways.* Data from binary questions on migration aspirations (like other attitude questions) could meaningfully be analysed with ‘don’t know’ as a third, in-between variable value. Alternatively it might be appropriate to merge ‘don’t know’ with one of the two standard responses to produce a dummy variable. These treatments differ from factual questions where ‘don’t know’ responses might need to be excluded from analysis.
18. *Ensure consistency between the text and the survey instrument.* Publications should not refer to migration desires or intentions, for instance, if the relevant survey item was phrased in terms of consideration or expectation for instance. Similarly, publications should not infer likelihood to migrate from survey data on migration aspirations. Such misinterpretations are surprisingly common.
19. *Be sceptical about descriptive results.* The *proportion* of respondents who express migration intentions is extremely sensitive to question formulations. Still, this percentage typically receives exaggerated attention, especially in media coverage, and sometimes with a sensationalist angle. Sturdier and more interesting results could lie in comparisons between groups and relationships with other variables. For instance, differences in migration aspirations between genders or socio-economic groups could be less sensitive to question wording.
20. *Always give readers access to the exact formulation of survey items.* Analyses of survey data on migration aspirations should quote the exact question and response alternatives for key variables. It is unfortunate that a quarter of the core questions in the question bank were not properly documented in publications or available documentation.
21. *Report on data availability.* Publications should make clear whether the survey data is available and how it might be obtained, also when this is not a requirement from the journal.¹⁰ Far too often, the publications cited here did not provide any information about data availability.



¹⁰ See <https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/data-sharing-policies/data-availability-statements> for suggested formulations that cover different situations.

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Appendix A. Survey compilation

Note: An asterisk appended to the *survey name* indicates an official name. Other surveys are named on the basis of descriptive information. An asterisk appended to the data collection period indicates a multi-round survey that may have had additional rounds before or after this time span. Two periods (..) indicate missing data. Country codes follow ISO 3166-1 alpha 3. See sections 2.1 and 3 for additional information and definitions.

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
1	Migration Survey Durham, North Carolina	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1960-1971	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	220	Interview	No	Bach and Smith (1977)
2	Panel Study of Income Dynamics*	National	NAC	1	USA	1968-2017	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	5000	Interview	Yes	Duncan and Newman (1976); Kan (1999)
3	Australasian Undergraduate Students Survey	Multi-sub-national	EAS	2	AUS, NZL	..	Students	Young adults	..	..	380	Self-admin.	No	Johnston (1972)
4	Immigration Absorption Survey*	National	MEA	1	ISR	1969-1981	Migrant population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	6600	Interview	No	Beenstock (1996)
5	Mobility and Residential Satisfaction Survey Rhode Island	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1969-1979	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	1100	Interview	No	Speare (1974); Speare et al. (1982)
6	Preference and Residence	National	NAC	1	USA	1972-1993	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	..	No	Brown et al. (1997)
7	American Housing Survey*	National	NAC	1	USA	1973-2019	Other	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	55000	Interview	Yes	Deane (1990); Lu (1998); Lu (1999)
8	NORC Amalgam Survey*	National	NAC	1	USA	1974	General population	Adults	..	..	1400	..	No	Heaton et al. (1979)
9	Mobility Intentions in Thailand, Egypt and Colombia	Multi-sub-national	MR	3	COL, EGY, THA	1977-1979	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3400	Interview	No	McDevitt et al. (1986); McDevitt and Gadalla (1985)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
10	Quality of Employment Survey*	National	NAC	1	USA	1977*	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	Interview	Yes	Bielby and Bielby (1992)
11	Northeast Thailand Village Survey	Sub-national	EAS	1	THA	1978-1979	General population	Young adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	370	Interview	No	Fuller et al. (1986)
12	Residents of Seattle Mobility Survey	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1978-1979	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	1600	Interview	No	Landale and Guest (1985)
13	The Philippine Migration Study*	Sub-national	EAS	1	PHL	1980-1982	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	580	Interview	No	de Jong et al. (1986); Gardner et al. (1986); Root and de Jong (1991)
14	Housing Demand Survey*	National	ECS	1	NLD	1981-2005	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	60000	Interview	No	de Groot, Mulder, Das, and Manting (2011); de Groot, Mulder, and Manting (2011)
15	British Social Attitudes Survey*	National	ECS	1	GBR	1983-2019	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	3600	Self-admin.	Yes	Drinkwater (2003a); Drinkwater and Ingram (2009)
16	Survey in rural Kenya	Sub-national	SSF	1	KEN	..	General population	Youth	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	1100	..	No	Sly and Wrigley (1986)
17	German Socio-Economic Panel*	National	ECS	1	DEU	1984-2014	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	11000	Interview	Yes	Bettin et al. (2018); Dustmann (1996); Shamsuddin and Katsaiti (in press); Tezcan (2019); Uebelmesser (2005)
18	International Social Survey Programme*	Multi-national	MR	42	AUS, AUT, BGD, BGR, CHL, CHN, HRV, CZE, DNK, EST, FIN, FRA, GEO, DEU, HUN, ISL, IND, ISR, ITA, JPN, LTU, MEX, NZL, NOR, PHL, POL, RUS, SVK, SVN, ZAF, KOR, ESP, SUR, SWE, CHE, TWN, THA, TUN, TUR, USA, GBR, VEN	1985-2018	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	31000	Mixed	Yes	Drinkwater (2003a); Drinkwater (2003b); Drinkwater and Ingram (2009)
19	Hubei Province Migration Survey	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	1988	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4100	Interview	No	Goldstein et al. (1997); Yang (2000)
20	Mobility Expectations among Residents in Phoenix	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1988	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1300	Self-admin.	No	McHugh et al. (1990)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
21	Survey of Shetland and Orkney High School Students	Sub-national	ECS	1	GBR	1988	Students	Youth	Single-round	Institutional sampling	780	Self-admin.	No	Seyfrit and Hamilton (1992)
22	Utah Migration Telephone Survey	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1988	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	850	Interview	No	Stinner and van Loon (1992)
23	Iowa Youth and Family Project*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1989-2000	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	450	Interview	Yes	Elder et al. (1996)
24	Eurobarometer (Central and Eastern Europe)*	Multi-national	ECS	19	ALB, ARM, BGR, BLR, CZE, EST, GEO, HRV, HUN, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, MKD, POL, ROU, RUS, SVN, UKR	1990-1998	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	19000	Interview	Yes	Papapanagos and Sanfey (2001)
25	British Household Panel Survey*	National	ECS	1	GBR	1991-2018	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	5000	Interview	Yes	Coulter (2013); Coulter et al. (2011)
26	Migration Intentions Survey in Former Soviet Block Countries	Multi-national	ECS	6	CZE, HUN, LTU, POL, RUS, SVK	1991	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4300	Interview	No	Brym (1992)
27	Pittsburgh Student Survey	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1991-2004	Students	Young adults	..	..	270	..	No	Frieze et al. (2006)
28	Social Atlas of Romania	National	ECS	1	ROU	1991	General population	Adults	..	..	1500	..	No	Sandu and de Jong (1996)
29	Encuesta Nacional de Dinámica Demográfica*	National	LCN	1	MEX	1992-1997	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	57000	Interview	Yes	Mckenzie and Rapoport (2007)
30	Icelandic Youth Migration Intentions Surveys	National	ECS	1	ISL	1992-2007	Students	Youth	Multi-round	Institutional sampling	7000	Self-admin.	No	Bjarnason and Thorlindsson (2006); Seyfrit et al. (2010); Bjarnason (2014)
31	National Migration Survey of Thailand*	Sub-national	EAS	1	THA	1992-1994	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	7600	Interview	No	de Jong (2000); de Jong et al. (1996)
32	Workers Mobility Intentions Hong Kong	Sub-national	EAS	1	HKG	1992	Other	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	100	Self-admin.	No	Abrams et al. (1999)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
33	Migration desires among college students in four countries	Multi-national	MR	4	ALB, CZE, SVN, USA	1993-1996	Students	Young adults	Single-round	..	1800	..	No	Boneva et al. (1998)
34	Household survey of Tongans and Western Samoans in Sydney	Sub-national	EAS	1	AUS	1994	General population	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	980	..	No	Ahlburg and Brown (1998)
35	Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhood*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1994-1995	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	8800	Interview	No	Oh (2003)
36	Alaska Youth Studies	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	1995	Students	Youth	Single-round	..	760	..	No	Seyfrit et al. (1998)
37	Experimental Study of Portuguese Teenagers and their Migration Aspirations	Sub-national	ECS	1	PRT	..	General population	Youth	Single-round	..	40	Interview	No	Neto and Mullet (1998)
38	Latinobarómetro*	Multi-national	LCN	19	ARG, BOL, BRA, CHL, COL, CRI, DOM, ECU, ESP, GTM, HND, MEX, NIC, PAN, PER, PRY, SLV, URY, VEN	1995-2018	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	49000	Interview	Yes	Chindarkar (2014); Graham and Markowitz (2011); Wood et al. (2010)
39	Observatório de Migrações e Emprego*	Sub-national	SSF	1	CPV	1995-2000	General population	Adults	..	Random or quasi-random	400	Interview	No	Carling (2002)
40	School Student Migration Aspirations Mexico	Sub-national	LCN	1	MEX	1995-1996	Students	Youth	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	7100	Self-admin.	No	Kandel and Massey (2002); Kandel and Kao (2000)
41	Central-Eastern Europe Migration Potential Survey	Multi-national	ECS	4	CZE, HUN, POL, SVK	1996	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4400	Interview	No	Fassmann and Hintermann (1998)
42	Cross-Cultural Study of Rural Youth's Migration Intentions	Multi-sub-national	ECS	3	GBR, NOR, SWE	1996	Students	Youth	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4100	Self-admin.	No	Glendinning et al. (2003); Kloep et al. (2003)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
43	Multicountry Migration Study	Multi-national	MR	7	EGY, ESP, GHA, ITA, MAR, SEN, TUR	1996-1998	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	12000	Interview	Yes	Heering et al. (2004); de Haas and Fokkema (2011); Schoorl et al. (2000); van Dalen et al. (2005); van Dalen et al. (2005); Groenewold et al. (2012)
44	The Spanish Labour Force Survey*	National	ECS	1	SPA	..	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	..	60000	..	No	Ahn et al. (1999)
45	Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey*	National	MEA	1	EGY	1998-2018	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	16000	Interview	Yes	David et al. (2019)
46	Migration and Health Survey	Multi-national	SSF	2	ETH, ZAF	1998-2000	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4000	Interview	No	Djamba (2007)
47	Migration Intentions among Master of Business Administration Graduates	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	..	Students	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	210	Self-admin.	No	Prehar (2001)
48	Migration Intentions in Albania	National	ECS	1	ALB	1998	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	Interview	No	Kule et al. (2002)
49	Survey of Students in two larger cities in Bulgaria	Sub-national	ECS	1	BGR	1998	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	560	Self-admin.	No	Ådnanes (2004)
50	Survey on Economic Expectations and Attitudes	National	ECS	1	CZE	1998	General population	Adults	..	Random or quasi-random	1100	..	No	Fidrmuc and Huber (2007)
51	Pew Global Attitudes Survey*	Multi-national	MR	25	ARG, BRA, CAN, CHN, DEU, EGY, ESP, FRA, GBR, IDN, IND, ISR, JOR, JPN, KEN, KOR, LBN, MEX, NGA, PAK, POL, PSE, RUS, TUR, USA	1999-2009*	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	24000	Interview	Yes	Pew Global Attitudes Project (2009)
52	Identity and Migration Intentions Student Survey University of Sussex	Sub-national	ECS	1	GBR	2000-2001	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	260	Self-admin.	No	King and Ruiz-Gelices (2003)
53	Student Survey Cape Verde	Sub-national	SSF	1	CPV	2000	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	260	Interview	No	Carling (2002)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
54	The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia*	National	EAS	1	AUS	2000-2005	Migrant population	Adults	Mixed	Random or quasi-random	3100	Interview	No	Khoo et al. (2011); Sapeha (2017)
55	Bulgaria Census	National	ECS	1	BGR	2001-2003	General population	Adults	Multi-round	..	25000	..	No	Mintchev et al. (2004)
56	Eurobarometer (Candidate Countries)*	Multi-national	ECS	13	BGR, CYP, CZE, EST, HUN, LTU, LVA, MLT, POL, ROU, SVK, SVN, TUR	2001-2004	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	12000	Interview	Yes	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
57	HSRC Migration Survey*	National	SSF	1	ZAF	2001-2002	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3600	Interview	Yes	de Jong and Steinmetz (2006); Gubhaju and de Jong (2009); van Zyl (2006); Wentzel et al. (2006);
58	Migration of doctors and nurses from South Pacific Island Nations	Multi-sub-national	EAS	5	AUS, FJI, NZL, TON, WSM	2001-2002	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	250	..	No	Brown and Connell (2004)
59	Migration Patterns of Graduate Students in Pittsburgh	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2001	Students	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2100	Self-admin.	No	Hansen et al. (2003)
60	The Northern Plains Survey*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2001	General population	Adults	..	Random or quasi-random	2000	Interview	No	von Reichert (2006)
61	Albanian Living Standards Measurement Survey*	National	ECS	1	ALB	2002-2012	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	3600	Interview	Yes	Castaldo et al. (2007)
62	Early Warning System Project	National	ECS	1	BIH	2002-2010	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	18000	Interview	No	Efendic (2016)
63	L'enquête algérienne sur la Santé de la Famille*	National	MEA	1	DZA	2002*	Other	Young adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	3300	..	No	Hammouda (2008)
64	Mexican Family Life Survey*	National	LCN	1	MEX	2002-2012	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	8400	Interview	Yes	Chort (2014); Creighton (2013); Creighton and Riosmena (2013)
65	Passage à la Retraite des Immigrés*	National	ECS	1	FRA	2002-2003	Migrant population	Adults	..	Random or quasi-random	6200	Interview	No	de Coulon and Wolff (2006)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
66	Caucasus Barometer*	Multi-national	ECS	3	ARM, AZE, GEO	2003-2019	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	6000	Interview	Yes	Gugushvili (2011)
67	Youth Intentions to Stay in Home Communities	Sub-national	EAS	1	AUS	..	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	6400	Self-admin.	No	Pretty et al. (2006)
68	AmericasBarometer*	Multi-national	MR	29	ARG, BLZ, BOL, BRA, CAN, CHL, COL, CRI, DOM, ECU, GTM, GUY, HND, HTI, JAM, KNA, LCA, MEX, NIC, PAN, PER, PRY, SLV, SUR, TTO, URY, USA, VCT, VEN	2004-2016	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	52000	Mixed	Yes	Hiskey, Malone, and Orcés (2014); Hiskey, Montalvo, and Orcés (2014)
69	Austrian Labor Market Monitoring Survey*	Multi-national	ECS	3	CZE, HUN, SVK	2004-2007	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	12000	Interview	No	Huber and Nowotny (2013)
70	Italy Labour Force Survey*	National	ECS	1	ITA	2004-2020	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	..	..	..	No	Faini et al. (1997)
71	Potential Migrants from Expat Fair Netherlands Survey	National	ECS	1	NLD	2004-2005	Other	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	210	Interview	No	van Dalen and Henkens (2007); van Dalen and Henkens (2008); van Dalen and Henkens (2013)
72	Bulgaria Household Survey	National	ECS	1	BGR	2005	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	Interview	No	Mintchev and Boshnakov (2007)
73	Chinese Students in Canada Survey	Sub-national	NAC	1	CAN	2005	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	160	..	No	Lu et al. (2009)
74	Emigration Intentions of Latvians	National	ECS	1	LVA	2005	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1100	Interview	No	Ivlevs (2013)
75	Eurobarometer (Mobility Survey)*	Multi-national	ECS	29	AUT, BEL, BGR, CYP, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, IRL, ITA, LTU, LUX, LVA, MLT, NLD, POL, PRT, ROU, SVK, SVN, SWE, TUR	2005	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	25000	Interview	Yes	Fouarge and Ester (2007)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
76	Gallup World Poll*	Multi-national	MR	155	AFG, AGO, ALB, ARE, ARG, AUT, AZE, BDI, BEL, BEN, BFA, BGD, BGR, BHR, BIH, BLR, BLZ, BOL, BRA, BTN, BWA, CAF, CAN, CHE, CHL, CHN, CIV, CMR, COD, COG, COL, COM, CRI, CYP, CZE, DEU, DJI, DNK, DOM, DZA, ECU, EGY, ESP, EST, ETH, FIN, FRA, GAB, GBR, GEO, GHA, GIN, GRC, GTM, HKG, HND, HRV, HTI, HUN, IDN, IND, IRL, IRN, IRQ, ISL, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, JPN, KAZ, KEN, KGZ, KHM, KOR, KOV, LBN, LBY, LKA, LSO, LTU, LUX, LVA, MAR, MDA, MDG, MEX, MKD, MLI, MLT, MMR, MNE, MNG, MOZ, MRT, MUS, MWI, MYS, NAM, NER, NGA, NIC, NLD, NOR, NPL, NZL, OMN, PAK, PAN, PER, PHL, POL, PRI, PRT, PRY, PSE, QAT, RNR, ROU, RUS, RWA, SAU, SDN, SDN, SEN, SGP, SLV, SOM, SRB, SUR, SVK, SVN, SWE, SWZ, SYR, TCD, TGO, THA, TJK, TKM, TTO, TUN, TUR, TWN, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, USA, UZB, VEN, VNM, YEM, ZAF, ZWE	2005-2020	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	161000	Interview	Yes	Bertoli and Ruysen (2018); Böhme et al. (2020); Cai et al. (2014); Clemens and Mendola (2020); Dao et al. (2018); Docquier et al. (2014); European Commission Joint Research Centre (2018); Graham and Nikolova (2018); Lovo (2014); Manchin and Orazbayev (2018); Migali et al. (2018); Migali and Scipioni (2019); Ruysen and Salomone (2018); Sadiddin et al. (2019); Smith and Floro (2020); Tjaden et al. (2019); Dustmann and Okatenko (2014); Carlsen (2005)
77	Les Marocains Résident à l'Étranger*	Diasporic	MEA	1	MAR	2005	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2800	Interview	No	de Haas et al. (2015)
78	Living Conditions among Immigrants in Norway*	National	ECS	1	NOR	1983-2016	Migrant population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	3100	Interview	No	Carling and Pettersen (2014); Holmøy and Wiggen (2017)
79	Migration Intentions in Kyrgyzstan after the Tulip Revolution	Sub-national	ECS	1	KGZ	2005	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	..	No	Agadjanian et al. (2008)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
80	NIDI emigration survey*	National	ECS	1	NLD	2005*	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	..	1300	Interview	Yes	van Dalen and Henkens (2007); van Dalen and Henkens (2008); van Dalen and Henkens (2013)
81	Resettlement Pattern in the North Caucasus	Sub-national	ECS	1	RUS	2005	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2000	Interview	No	Eldarov et al. (2007); O'Loughlin et al. (2007)
82	Survey of Married Women in Rural Armenia	Sub-national	ECS	1	ARM	2005-2007	Other	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	Interview	No	Agadjanian and Sevoyan (2014)
83	CBSAXA Survey*	National	ECS	1	MDA	2006	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3900	Interview	No	Hagen-Zanker et al. (2009)
84	CYFLO Project Survey	Sub-national	ECS	1	GBR	2006-2007	Students	Young adults	..	..	250	..	No	Cairns and Smyth (2011)
85	ETF Potential Migration Survey	Multi-national	MR	4	ALB, EGY, MDA, TUN	2006-2008	Other	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	8000	Interview	No	Sabadie et al. (2010); Gèdeshi and King (2018)
86	Life in Transition Survey*	Multi-national	MR	35	ALB, ARM, AZE, BGR, BIH, BLR, CZE, DEU, EST, FRA, GBR, GEO, HRV, HUN, ITA, KAZ, KGZ, KOV, LTU, LVA, MDA, MKD, MNE, MNG, POL, ROU, RUS, SRB, SVK, SVN, SWE, TJK, TUR, UKR, UZB	2006-2016	General population	Adults	Mixed	Random or quasi-random	39000	Interview	Yes	Berlinschi and Harutyunyan (2019); Huber and Nowotny (in press); Ivlevs (2015); Huber and Mikula (2019)
87	Magdeburg and Freiburg Survey	Sub-national	ECS	1	DEU	2006-2008	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	2400	Interview	No	Kley (2011); Kley and Mulder (2010)
88	Rural Household Survey in Hubei Province China	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2006-2015	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	1200	Interview	No	Meng (2020)
89	The Panel Study Labour Market and Social Security*	National	ECS	1	DEU	2006-2019	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	10000	Interview	Yes	Abraham et al. (2019)
90	TIES Project Survey*	Multi-sub-national	ECS	8	AUT, BEL, CHE, DEU, ESP, FRA, NLD, SWE	2006-2007	Migrant population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	10000	Interview	No	Groenewold and de Valk (2017)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
91	Uganda Nursing School Study	Sub-national	SSF	1	UGA	2006	Health sciences students	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	160	Self-admin.	No	Nguyen et al. (2008)
92	Willingness to Migrate Illegally in Dakar, Senegal	Sub-national	SSF	1	SEN	2006-2007	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	400	Interview	No	Mbaye (2014)
93	Carsey Institute's Community and Environment in Rural America*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2007-2011	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	17000	Interview	No	Ulrich-Schad et al. (2013)
94	Dutch Potential Workforce Survey	National	ECS	1	NLD	2007*	Other	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	2000	..	No	van Dalen and Henkens (2009); van Dalen and Henkens (2012)
95	Eurobarometer*	Multi-national	ECS	36	ALB, AUT, BEL, BGR, CHE, CYP, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, IRL, ISL, ITA, LTU, LUX, LVA, MKD, MLT, MNE, NLD, NOR, POL, PRT, ROU, SRB, SVK, SVN, SWE, TUR	2007-2019	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	30000	Interview	Yes	Golovics (in press); Otrachshenko and Popova (2012); Otrachshenko and Popova (2014); Vandenbrande et al. (2006); Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008)
96	Mexican High School Students Survey	Sub-national	LCN	1	MEX	2007	Students	Youth	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	700	Self-admin.	No	Hoffman (2013); Hoffman et al. (2015); Nieri et al. (2012)
97	Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey*	National	ECS	1	NOR	2007-2008*	General population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	15000	Interview	Yes	Dommermuth and Klüsener (2019)
98	Survey of Egyptian Physicians Residing in Jordan	National	MEA	1	JOR	2007	Health worker migrants	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	400	Interview	No	Malik et al. (2014)
99	Exámenes de la Calidad y el Logro Educactivos *	National	LCN	1	MEX	2008*	Students	Youth	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	88000	Self-admin.	Yes	Jensen et al. (2016)
100	Kosovo Emigration Intentions Survey	National	ECS	1	KOV	2008	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1400	Interview	No	Ivlevs and King (2012); Ivlevs and King (2015)
101	Riinvest Migrant's Survey*	National	ECS	1	KOV	2008-2009	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	720	Interview	No	Krasniqi and Williams (2019)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
102	Rural Utah Community Study*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2008	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1300	Interview	No	Erickson et al. (2012)
103	Study abroad survey of students in Brighton, Sussex, Leicester and Leicestershire in England	Sub-national	ECS	1	GBR	2008-2009	Students	Youth	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1400	Self-admin.	No	King et al. (2011)
104	Study of medical students in five universities in Poland	National	ECS	1	POL	2008	Health sciences students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1200	Self-admin.	No	Krajewski-Siuda et al. (2012)
105	Survey from two provinces in the South of Mozambique	Sub-national	SSF	1	MOZ	2008	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	..	No	Friebel et al. (2013)
106	Survey of College Students in Appalachia, Kentucky	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2008	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	170	Self-admin.	No	Vazzana and Rudi-Poloshka (2019)
107	Trajectoires et Origines*	National	ECS	1	FRA	2008-2020	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	22000	Interview	Yes	Caron (in press); Safi (2017)
108	Eurobarometer (Special 337)*	Multi-national	ECS	33	AUT, BEL, BGR, CHE, CYP, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, IRL, ISL, ITA, LTU, LUX, LVA, MKD, MLT, NLD, NOR, POL, PRT, ROU, SVK, SVN, SWE, TUR	2009	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	27000	Interview	Yes	European Commission (2010)
109	Malawi Wet-Season Migration Survey	Sub-national	SSF	1	MWI	2009-2010	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	160	Interview	No	Suckall et al. (2017)
110	Migration Intentions among Mexican Adolescents	Sub-national	LCN	1	MEX	2009	Students	Youth	Single-round	Non-random	980	Self-admin.	No	Becerra et al. (2010); Becerra (2012)
111	Survey of Estonian Origin Migrants in Finland	National	ECS	1	FIN	2009	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	..	No	Anniste and Tammaru (2014)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
112	UK Doctors in New Zealand	National	EAS	1	NZL	2009-2010	Health worker migrants	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	280	Self-admin.	No	Sharma et al. (2012)
113	Causes and Consequences of Early Social and Cultural Integration Processes among Recent Immigrants to Europe*	National	ECS	1	NDL	2010-2013	Migrant population	Adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	1100	Interview	Yes	Geurts and Lubbers (2017)
114	EUMAGINE*	Multi-sub-national	MR	4	MAR, TUR, SEN, UKR	2010-2011	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	8000	Interview	Yes	Carling (2013); Jolivet (2015); Timmerman et al. (2014)
115	Ireland Student Survey	Multi-sub-national	ECS	2	GBR, IRL	2010	Students	Youth	..	..	400	..	No	Cairns (2014)
116	Migrant Border Crossing Survey*	Sub-national	LCN	1	MEX	2010-2012	Other	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1100	Interview	No	Martínez et al. (2018)
117	Migration Aspirations in Abkhazia and South Ossetia	Sub-national	EAS	1	GEO	2010	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	..	No	Kolossov and O'Loughlin (2011)
118	Questionnaire of households in Minqin County	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2010-2011	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	310	Interview	No	Li et al. (2014)
119	The Effects of Migration on Children and the Elderly Left Behind in Moldova and Georgia*	Multi-national	ECS	2	GEO, MDA	2010-2013	General population	Youth	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3600	Interview	No	Bastianon (2019)
120	Willingness to Migrate or Commute in Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary	Multi-national	ECS	3	CZE, HUN, SVK	2010	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	5300	Interview	No	Nowotny (2014)
121	Afghanistan Household Survey	Sub-national	SAS	1	AFG	2011	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2000	..	No	Loschmann and Siegel (2014)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
122	Belgrade Students of Medical Faculty Survey	Sub-national	ECS	1	SRB	2011	Health sciences students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	940	Self-admin.	No	Santric-Milicevic et al. (2014)
123	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Youth Studies in East Europe*	Multi-national	ECS	9	ALB, BGR, BIH, HRV, KOV, MKD, ROU, SRB, SVN	2011-2015	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	10000	Interview	Yes	Roman and Vasilescu (2016); Roman et al. (2020)
124	Intra-European Student Mobility Survey	Multi-national	ECS	6	AUT, BEL, GBR, ITA, NOR, POL	2011	Students	Young adults	..	..	5700	Self-admin.	No	van Mol and Timmerman (2014)
125	Nationally Representative Household Survey in Kyrgyzstan	National	ECS	1	KGZ	2011	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2000	Interview	No	Agadjanian (2020)
126	Online Survey of UK Population on Past and Future Migration	National	ECS	1	GBR	2011	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4500	Self-admin.	No	Williams and Baláz (2014)
127	Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens*	National	ECS	1	ITA	2011-2012	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	25000	Interview	Yes	Bonifazi and Paparusso (2019)
128	Asian International Students in South Korea, Japan and China	Multi-national	EAS	3	CHN, JPN, KOR	2012-2013	Migrant population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	..	No	Yoon et al. (2013)
129	Household Survey in Volta River Delta in Ghana	Sub-national	SSF	1	GHA	2012	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	350	Interview	Yes	Codjoe et al. (2017)
130	Migration Intentions among Physicians in Germany	Sub-national	ECS	1	DEU	2012-2013	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	2400	Self-admin.	Yes	Pantenburg et al. (2018)
131	Migration Intentions of Resettled People in West China	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2012	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	290	Interview	No	Tan (2017)
132	New Zealand Mobility Intentions	National	EAS	1	NZL	2012-2013	General population	Adults	..	..	210	..	No	Tabor et al. (2015)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
133	Quality of Life of Residents in South Dakota	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	2012	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2500	Self-admin.	No	Jacquet et al. (2017)
134	Rural Youth Community Survey*	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	..	Students	Youth	Single-round	Institutional sampling	310	..	No	Theodori and Theodori (2015)
135	School-to-Work Transition Survey*	Multi-national	MEA	5	EGY, JOR, LBN, PSE, TUN	2012-2016	General population	Young adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	2600	Interview	No	Ramos (2019)
136	Study of actively practicing physicians in Ghana	National	SSF	1	GHA	2012-2013	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	200	Self-admin.	No	Opoku and Apenteng (2014)
137	Survey of households located in Areas at risk for Tsunami	Sub-national	EAS	1	THA	2012	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	560	Interview	Yes	Witvorapong et al. (2015)
138	Survey of Spanish Students Studying German in Spain	Sub-national	ECS	1	ESP	2012-2013	Students	Young adults	Longitudinal	Institutional sampling	1400	Self-admin.	No	Hoppe and Fujishiro (2015)
139	Chinese Education Panel Study*	National	EAS	1	CHN	2013*	Students	Young adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	19000	..	Yes	Tong et al. (in press)
140	Emigration Intentions of Future Romanian Physicians	Sub-national	ECS	1	ROU	2013-2015	Health sciences students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	960	Self-admin.	Yes	Suciu et al. (2017)
141	Intended Place of Residence in Old Age of Internal Migrants in Shanghai	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2013	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	8000	Interview	No	Zhao et al. (2019)
142	Migration and Unemployment in Ukraine	Sub-national	ECS	1	UKR	2013-2019	Other	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	500	Self-admin.	No	Ryndzak (2019); Ryndzak et al. (in press)
143	Migration Intentions among Students in Nanjing	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2013	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	510	Self-admin.	No	Cui et al. (2016)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
144	Migration plans in Hungary among the 18-40 aged population*	National	ECS	1	HUN	2013	General population	Adults	..	..	1500	..	No	Gödri and Feleky (2014)
145	Migration Survey Moldova	National	ECS	1	MDA	2013-2014	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	250	Interview	No	Bogdan (2018)
146	National Adolescence and Youth Survey*	Sub-national	LCN	1	URY	2013	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3800	Interview	Yes	Méndez (in press)
147	Online Survey of Physicians and Dentists Working in Hungary	National	ECS	1	HUN	2013	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	5600	Self-admin.	No	Gyorffy et al. (2018)
148	Survey of Foreign Doctors Working in Ireland	National	ECS	1	IRL	2013	Health worker migrants	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	360	Self-admin.	No	Brugha et al. (2016)
149	Young Lives Project*	Multi-national	MR	4	ETH, IND, PER, VNM	2013-2014	General population	Young adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	11000	Interview	Yes	Schewel and Fransen (2020)
150	Eurobarometer (Flash 395)*	Multi-national	ECS	28	AUT, BEL, BGR, CYP, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, IRL, ITA, LTU, LUX, LVA, MLT, NLD, POL, PRT, ROU, SVK, SVN, SWE	2014	General population	Young adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	13000	Interview	Yes	van Mol (2016)
151	Internet Survey on Migration Aspirations in a Global North Sending Country	National	NAC	1	USA	2014	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	Self-admin.	No	Marrow and Klekowski von Koppenfels (2020)
152	Migration Intentions among Irish Medical Professionals Abroad	Diasporic	ECS	1	IRL	2014	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	390	Self-admin.	No	McAleese et al. (2016)
153	Migration Intentions among Medical Residents in Portugal	National	ECS	1	PRT	2014	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	500	Self-admin.	No	Ramos and Alves (2017)
154	National Survey of Health Users*	National	LCN	1	PER	2014	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	5100	..	Yes	Anduaga-Beramendi et al. (2019)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
155	Perceptions of English-Medium Instruction and Migration Intentions in Hong Kong	Sub-national	EAS	1	HKG	2014	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	610	Self-admin.	No	Tsui and Ngo (2017)
156	Survey of Agricultural Students in Bulgaria	National	ECS	1	BGR	2014-2015	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	540	Self-admin.	No	Traikova et al. (2018)
157	Survey of Personal Plans for Migration in the City of Stabropol	Sub-national	ECS	1	RUS	2014	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	600	Interview	No	Blakkisrud and Kolstø (2017)
158	Survey of Students in Barnaul from Rural Parental Municipalities in Altai Krai	Sub-national	ECS	1	RUS	2014	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Non-random	310	Self-admin.	No	Bednarřiková et al. (2016)
159	Transition from School to Work survey*	National	ECS	1	BGR	2014	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2100	Interview	Yes	Stoilova and Dimitrova (2017)
160	Duration of stay for Migrant Physicians in Germany	National	ECS	1	DEU	2015-2016	Health worker migrants	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1600	..	No	Becker and Teney (2020)
161	European Young Adult Online Survey	Multi-national	ECS	9	DEU, ESP, GBR, IRL, ITA, LVA, ROU, SVK, SWE	2015-2016	General population	Young adults	Longitudinal	Random or quasi-random	20000	Self-admin.	No	Williams et al. (2018)
162	Future Migration Plans of University Graduates in the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium	Multi-sub-national	ECS	3	BEL, DEU, NLD	2015-2017	Students	Young adults	Longitudinal	Institutional sampling	3300	Self-admin.	No	Hooijen et al. (2017); Hooijen et al. (in press)
163	Poverty, Urban Attraction and Migration in Northern China	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	..	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	130	Self-admin.	No	Gao et al. (2018)
164	Settlement or Mobility?*	National	ECS	1	CHE	2015	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	2500	Interview	No	Steiner (2018)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
165	Survey of Immigrants in Israel with Russian Background	National	MEA	1	ISR	..	Other	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	360	Self-admin.	No	Amit (2018)
166	Survey of Potential Refugees in Baghdad	Sub-national	MEA	1	IRQ	2015	Other	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	950	Interview	No	Ozaltin et al. (2020)
167	Willingness to Conduct Undocumented Migration in Honduras	National	LCN	1	HND	2015	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1200	Interview	Yes	Quijada and Sierra (2019)
168	Afrobarometer*	Multi-national	MR	40	AGO, BDI, BEN, BFA, BWA, CIV, CMR, CPV, DZA, EGY, ETH, GAB, GHA, GIN, GMB, KEN, LBR, LSO, MAR, MDG, MLI, MOZ, MUS, MWI, NAM, NER, NGA, RNR, SDN, SEN, SLE, SSD, STP, SWZ, TGO, TUN, TZA, UGA, ZAF, ZWE	1999-2018	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	46000	Interview	Yes	Appiah-Nyamekye and Selormey (2018); Sanny et al. (2019)
169	Assessment of Migration Potential of Graduate Students of Higher Educational Institutions of CIS Countries*	National	ECS	1	RUS	..	Students	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	6700	Interview	No	Oksinenko (2019)
170	Hong Kong Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Consideration of Emigration	National	EAS	1	HKG	2016	Other	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	920	Self-admin.	No	Suen and Chan (in press)
171	MadTreck Study*	National	ECS	1	IRL	2016-2018	Health workers	Young adults	Longitudinal	Institutional sampling	480	Self-admin.	Yes	Cronin et al. (2019)
172	Migration Intention Survey of Slum Dwellers in Lagos, Nigeria	Sub-national	SSF	1	NGA	2016	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	..	..	No	Badmos et al. (2020)
173	Migration Intentions after Graduation among Students in Romania	Sub-national	ECS	1	ROU	2016-2017	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1200	Interview	No	Plopeanu, Homocianu, Sandu, and Jaba (in press)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
174	Migration Intentions among University Students in Slovakia	National	ECS	1	SVK	..	Students	Young adults	Single-round	..	470	Self-admin.	No	Hajduch et al. (2019)
175	Nationwide Migration Surveys in West Africa	Multi-national	SSF	6	BFA, CIV, MLI, NER, NGA, SEN	2016-2017	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	14000	Interview	No	Kirwin and Anderson (2018)
176	SAHWA Youth Survey*	Multi-national	MEA	5	DZA, EGY, LBN, MAR, TUN	2016	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	10000	Interview	No	Boucherf and Souaber (2017); Etling et al. (2020)
177	Study of the Factors that Cause Young Specialists to Leave the Russian Arctic	Sub-national	ECS	1	RUS	2016	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4000	Self-admin.	No	Zaikov et al. (2018)
178	Your Training Counts Survey*	National	ECS	1	IRL	2016	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	890	Self-admin.	No	Clarke et al. (2017)
179	Youth Entrepreneurship and Emigration Intentions	Sub-national	ECS	1	LTU	..	Other	Young adults	Single-round	..	130	Interview	No	Petronytė and Ulbinaitė (2019)
180	Youth Outreach Centers in El Salvador	Sub-national	LCN	1	SLV	2016	Other	Youth	Single-round	Institutional sampling	500	Self-admin.	No	Roth and Hartnett (2018)
181	Community Wellbeing National Survey*	National	EAS	1	KOR	2017*	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	2700	Interview	No	Lee and Lee (2019)
182	European Values Study Albania*	National	ECS	1	ALB	2017*	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	1400	Interview	Yes	Gëdeshi and King (2018)
183	Household Survey in the Marshall Islands	Multi-sub-national	MR	2	MHL, USA	2017	Other	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	280	Interview	No	van der Geest et al. (in press)
184	Household Survey of the Upper River Region in the Gambia	Sub-national	SSF	1	GMB	2017	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	410	Interview	No	Bah and Batista (2020)
185	Intention to Migrate to Western Europe among Students in Romania	Sub-national	ECS	1	ROU	2017-2018	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Non-random	3100	Interview	No	Plopeanu, Homocianu, Bodea, et al. (in press)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
186	Migration Intentions among Master Students in Portugal and the Netherlands	Multi-national	ECS	2	NLD, PRT	2017-2018	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	770	Self-admin.	Yes	de Jong and Fonseca (2020)
187	Migration Survey from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines	Multi-national	EAS	3	IDN, MYS, PHL	2017-2018	General population	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	2200	Self-admin.	No	Zander et al. (2019)
188	Place Attachment among Residents of Belgrade	Sub-national	ECS	1	SRB	2017	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	470	Interview	No	Tournois and Rollero (2020)
189	Sense of Community and Migration Intentions of Rural Youth in Ohio	Sub-national	NAC	1	USA	..	General population	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	290	Self-admin.	No	Wolfe et al. (2020)
190	Survey of physicians, nurses, residents, and medical students in Lithuania	Sub-national	ECS	1	LTU	2017	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1100	Self-admin.	No	Goštautaitė et al. (2018)
191	Survey of Rural-Urban Migrants in Beijing and Jinzhou	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2017	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	680	Interview	No	Li (2020)
192	Tárki Omnibus Survey*	National	ECS	1	HUN	2017*	General population	Adults	Multi-round	Random or quasi-random	1000	Interview	Yes	Koltai et al. (2020)
193	Career Orientation among Students at a Boarding School	Sub-national	ECS	1	RUS	2018	Students	Youth	Single-round	..	50	..	No	Rožanova (2019)
194	Intention to Migrate among Employees in Kosovo	Sub-national	ECS	1	KOV	2018	Other	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	300	Self-admin.	No	Grabner-Kräuter et al. (in press)
195	Migration Intention Survey of Junior Hospital Doctors in Ireland	National	ECS	1	IRL	2018	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1100	Self-admin.	No	Brugha et al. (in press)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
196	Migration Intentions among Doctors in Hospitals in Poland	National	ECS	1	POL	2018	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1000	Self-admin.	No	Domagała and Dubas-Jakóbczyk (2019); Dubas-Jakóbczyk et al. (2020)
197	Migration Intentions among Health Professionals in Portugal	National	ECS	1	PRT	2018	Health workers	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	20000	Self-admin.	No	Ferreira et al. (2020)
198	Migration Intentions among Students in Romania and Moldova	Multi-sub-national	ECS	2	MDA, ROU	2018-2019	Students	Young adults	Single-round	..	2700	..	No	Plopeanu et al. (2019)
199	National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	National	ECS	1	BIH	2018	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	4500	Interview	No	MEASURE-BiH (2018)
200	PAPI Survey on Life Quality in Lublin*	Sub-national	ECS	1	POL	2018	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1100	Interview	No	Maleszyk and Kędra (2020)
201	Past and Future Plans of Migrants in five EU countries	Multi-national	ECS	5	DEU, ESP, GBR, ITA, SWE	2018	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	410	Self-admin.	No	Dubow et al. (2019)
202	Return Aspirations among Syrian Refugees in Turkey and Lebanon	Multi-national	MR	2	LBN, TUR	2018	Other	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	760	Interview	Yes	Müller-Funk and Fransen (2020)
203	Survey of Migration Intentions of Employed Romanian Citizens	National	ECS	1	ROU	2018	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	910	Mixed	No	Crisan et al. (2019)
204	Survey of Romanian Migrants in Western Europe	Diasporic	ECS	1	ROU	2018	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1600	Self-admin.	No	Plopeanu and Homocianu (2020)
205	Survey of Romanians Living Abroad	Diasporic	ECS	1	ROU	2018	Migrant population	Adults	Single-round	Non-random	1800	Self-admin.	No	Gherghina and Plopeanu (2020); Gherghina et al. (2020)
206	Survey of Youth Urban Migration Intentions in Khushab, Pakistan	Sub-national	SAS	1	PAK	2018	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	350	Interview	No	Urooj et al. (2020)

ID	Survey name	Geographic scale	Regional coverage	Number of countries	Countries	Data collection period	Population category	Age range	Survey design	Sampling method	Sample size	Data Collection Method	Data availability	Reference
207	YOUMIG*	Multi-national	ECS	6	BGR, HUN, ROU, SRB, SVK, SVN	2018-2019	General population	Young adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	3400	Interview	No	Skoglund and Csányi (2019)
208	Migration Aspirations among Students at the University of Lahore	Sub-national	SAS	1	PAK	2019	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	500	Self-admin.	Yes	Jalil and Fischer (in press)
209	Migration Intentions of Romanian Engineering Students	Sub-national	ECS	1	ROU	2019-2020	Students	Young adults	Single-round	Institutional sampling	1800	Self-admin.	No	Gherhes et al. (2020)
210	Migration Intentions Survey in Tirana, Albania	Sub-national	ECS	1	ALB	2019	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	1500	Interview	No	Beine et al. (2020)
211	Moving Intentions among Residents in Renovated Chinese Historical Blocks	Sub-national	EAS	1	CHN	2019	General population	Adults	Single-round	Random or quasi-random	380	Interview	No	Jiang et al. (2020)
212	Arab Youth Survey*	Multi-national	MR	17	ARE, BHR, DZA, EGY, IRQ, JOR, KWT, LBN, LBY, MAR, OMN, PSE, SAU, SDN, SYR, TUN, YEM	2008-2020	General population	Youth	Multi-round	..	4000	Interview	No	ASDA'A BCW (2020)

Appendix B. Question bank

Core questions on migration aspirations

See sections 2.2 and 4 for definitions and explanations. Questions that are have an asterisk (*) appended are paraphrased based on available information in publications.

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
2a	Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Duncan and Newman (1976); Kan (1999)
3	Assuming that you have complete freedom of choice in selecting your home, would you order each of these suburbs as to their residential desirability for you?	A list of districts in the relevant city	Categorical	Preference	Present	Neutral	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Johnston (1972)
4	Do you intend to remain in [current country]?	Very certain of staying; [...]; Almost certain of leaving	Likert (5-point)	Intention	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Beenstock (1996)
5a	Do you have any wish to move within the next year?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Speare (1974); Speare et al. (1982)
5b	Do you have any specific plans to move within the next year?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Speare (1974)
6a	We are also interested in the kind of community you would prefer to live in now, if you had your choice. Thinking in terms of both size and location, which of these types of community would you like best to live in?	In a large metropolitan city (over 500,000 population); In a medium-sized city (50,000 to 500,000 population); In a smaller city or village, but within 30 miles of a large or medium-sized city (under 50,000population); In a smaller city or village, more than 30 miles from a large or medium-sized city (under 50,000population); In the country, outside of any city or village, but within 30 miles of a large or medium-sized city; In the country, outside of any city or village, more than 30 miles from a large or medium-sized city.	Categorical	Preference	Present	Neutral	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Heaton et al. (1979); Brown et al. (1997)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
7	Five years from now, would you prefer to be living in this house (or apartment) or someplace else?; Where would you prefer to live in five years?	Same house (or apartment); Someplace else	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Lu (1998); Lu (1999); Deane (1990)
8	How likely is it that you might move out of the present community in the next three years?*	Definitely would move; Probably would move; Might move (50-50 chance); Probably would not move; Very unlikely to move	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Heaton et al. (1979)
9a	How likely is it that you will move away in the next two years?	It is a certainty; Will probably move; Might move; Will not move	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	McDevitt et al. (1983); McDevitt and Gadalla (1986)
10a	Suppose you were offered a job that is much better than your present one, but located in another community at least 100 miles away. How willing would you be to move to the other community to take this job?	Not at all willing; Not too willing; Depends on the circumstances; Somewhat willing; Very willing	Likert (5-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Bielby and Bielby (1997)
11	During the next five years, do you think you will go to live in [capital city] or not?	Definitely would not go to [capital city] within the next five years; [...]; Definitely would go to [capital city] within the next year	Likert (7-point)	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Fuller et al. (1986)
12	Are you currently thinking seriously about moving from this residence?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Landale and Guest (1985)
13	Do you intend to move away from this [local area] within the next two years?	Do not intend to move; Intend to move	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	de Jong et al. (1986); Gardner et al. (1986); Root and de Jong (1991)
14	Do you want to move within the next two years?	Most certainly not; Possibly yes, maybe; I would like to, but I cannot find anything; Most certainly yes	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	de Groot, Mulder, Das, and Manting (2011); de Groot, Mulder, and Manting (2011)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
15	If you could improve your work or living conditions, how willing or unwilling would you be to move to [another neighborhood/village; town/city; county; another country]?	Very willing; Fairly willing; Neither willing nor unwilling; Fairly unwilling; Very unwilling	Likert (5-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Dustmann and Okatenko (2014); Drinkwater (2003a); Drinkwater and Ingram (2009)
16a	Have you ever thought about leaving here to go and live somewhere else?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Expansive past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Sly and Wrigley (1986)
16b	Do you expect to move from here in the next seven or eight months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Sly and Wrigley (1986)
17a	Would you consider moving to another country?	No; Rather not; Yes, if necessary; Yes, easily	Likert (4-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Uebelmesser (2005)
17b	For how long do you intend to remain in [current country]?	I intend to return in the next 12 months; I would like to remain some more years in [current country]; I would like to remain in [current country] for ever	Categorical	Intention	Present	Staying	Balanced	Return	Implicit future	None	Dustmann (1996); Bettin et al. (2018)
17c	Do you intend to stay in [current country] forever?*	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Shamsuddin and Katsaiti (in press)
17e	Have you, in recent times, seriously considered moving abroad for an extended period or forever?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Recent past	Leaving	Balanced	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Terzcan (2019)
19a	Do you consider leaving for other places within a period of 3 months to 2 years from now?*	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Yang (2000)
21	Do you expect to live most of the rest of your life away from [current country region]?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Seyfrit and Hamilton (1992); Seyfrit et al. (1998)
22	If you could live in any size community you wanted, which one of the following would you like best?	A large city (over 500 thousand people); A medium city (between 50 thousand and 500 thousand); A small city (between 10 thousand and 50 thousand); A town (Under 10,000 thousand); In the country	Categorical	Preference	Present	Neutral	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Stinner and Van Loon (1992)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
24a	How likely is it that you will move to [main destination world region]?	Definitely move to [main destination world region]; Probably; Probably not; Definitely not	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Papapanagos and Sanfey (2001)
24b	Have you considered working in [main destination world region]?	Yes; No; Already Worked there	Categorical	Consideration	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Relative future	None	Papapanagos and Sanfey (2001)
25a	If you could choose, would you stay here in your present home or would you prefer to move somewhere else?	Stay here; Prefer to move	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Coulter (2013); Coulter et al. (2011)
25b	(Even though you may not want to move). Do you expect you will move in the coming year?	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	British Household Panel Survey (Living in Britain/Scotland/Wales - Coversheet - Wave 18) R
25c	Do you expect you will move in the coming year?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Coulter et al. (2011)
26	Would you like to go with your family to one of the developed countries of [main destination region] for some months? A year or two? Five to ten years? Forever?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Balanced	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Brym (1992)
27	Where would you like to live for the majority of your adult life*?	In this general location; Within 100 miles of here; In another part of this country; In another country	Categorical	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Expansive future	Implicit	Frienze et al. (2006); Boneva et al. (1998)
28	Do you intend to leave this locality?	No; Yes, but I'm undecided; Yes	Likert (3-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Sandu and de Jong (1996)
30a	What type of community do you want to live?*	Capital region; Fishing village; Other town; Farming area; Abroad	Categorical	Preference	Present	Neutral	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Seyfrit et al. (2010)
30b	What type of community will you most likely live in in the future?*	Capital region; Fishing village; Other town; Farming area; Abroad	Categorical	Likelihood	Present	Neutral	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Seyfrit et al. (2010)
30c	Do you think you will most likely live somewhere else in the future?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Bjarnason and Thorlindsson (2006); Bjarnason (2014)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
31	Have you ever thought about moving from your current residence sometime in the past three years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Recent past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	de Jong et al. (1996); de Jong (2000)
32	I intend to leave Hong Kong after 1997 <Context-specific question>	Not at all; [...]; Definitely	Likert (7-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Abrams et al. (1999)
34	Do you ever intend to return to your "home country", to live there permanently, at some or any time in the future?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Return	Near future	None	Ahlburg and Brown (1998)
35	Are you very likely, likely, neither likely/unlikely, unlikely, or very unlikely to move in next five years?	[Unspecified]	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Oh (2003)
37a	Migration is a major societal feature in [current country]. Do you feel that migration is totally out of question for you?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Neto and Mullet (1998)
37b	If you could go to a country where there were [almost no/low/some/many] many job opportunities, where the pay was [slightly lower/the same/twice as high/four times as high/six times as high] as salaries in [current country] and where you currently [had/had no] friends or relatives, would you be willing to migrate?	I am sure I would not; [...]; I am sure I would	Likert [scale not reported]	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Neto and Mullet (1998)
38a	Have you and your family seriously considered (given concrete thought to) living in another country?*	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Wood et al. (2010); Graham and Markowitz (2011); Chindarkar (2014)
39	Do you wish to emigrate or not?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Carling (2002)
40a	Would you like to go to [main destination country] some day to work?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Expansive future	None	Kandel and Massey (2004)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
40b	Would you like to go to [main destination country] some day to live?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Kandel and Massey (2004)
40c	Would you like to study in [main destination country] someday?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Study	Expansive future	None	Kandel and Kao (2000)
41a	I have thought of going abroad	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Fassmann and Hintermann (1998)
42a	After having completed your school career, would you like to stay in the area where you live?*	Yes; Unsure; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Kloep et al. (2003)
42b	After having completed your school career, would you like to move away for some years, then come back?*	Yes; Unsure; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Unspecified	Near future	None	Kloep et al. (2003)
42c	After having completed your school career, would you like to move away permanently?*	Yes; Unsure; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	None	Kloep et al. (2003)
42d	When I've finished school I'd like to stay in the area where I live now, if I can	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Glendinning et al. (2003)
42e	When I've finished school I'd like to move away for a few years, then come back	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Unspecified	Near future	None	Glendinning et al. (2003)
42f	When I've finished school I'd like to move away from here, and not come back	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	None	Glendinning et al. (2003)
43a	Do you intend to migrate abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	van Dalen et al. (2005); van Dalen et al. (2005); Heering et al. (2004); Groenewold et al. (2012)
43c	Do you intend to stay in this country, to return to [country of origin], to migrate to another country, or don't you know?	Stay in this country; Return to your country of origin; Migrate to another country	Categorical	Intention	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Return	Implicit future	None	de Haas and Fokkema (2011)
44	Would you accept a job offer that required a change of residence?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Ahn et al. (1999)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
45	Do you intend to travel to any country to work/live/study within the next five years*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	David et al. (2019)
46a	Do you consider migrating in the next three years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Djamba (2007)
47a	If offered, I would probably accept a relocation offer within the next 12 months	Likely; [...]; Unlikely	Likert (7-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Prehar (2001)
47b	How likely are you to accept a relocation offer in the next 12 months?	Likely; [...]; Unlikely	Likert (7-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Prehar (2001)
48	Do you intend to emigrate sometime in the future to live or work?*	Definitely not; Probably not; Probably yes; Definitely yes	Likert (4-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Kule et al. (2002)
50	In case you would not have a job but you would have a possibility to get a job and a flat in another, distant municipality, would you be ready to move?	Definitely yes; Rather yes; Rather not; Definitely not	Likert (4-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Fidrmuc and Huber (2007)
51a	If, at this moment, you had the means and opportunity to go live in [main destination country], would you go?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Pew Global Attitudes Project (2009)
51b	And would you be inclined to go work and live in [main destination country] without authorization?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Pew Global Attitudes Project (2009)
52a	Would you be prepared to migrate abroad in order to pursue your career?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	Implicit	King and Ruiz-Gelices (2003)
52b	Where do you think your next career move might take you?	Home country; [main destination world region]; [main destination world region]; Other	Categorical	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	King and Ruiz-Gelices (2003)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
53	I will now show you four options for your future. Please tell me which one you would prefer.	Stay in [current region]; Move to another [part of country]; Emigrate and stay abroad; Emigrate and return	Categorical	Preference	Present	Balanced	Balanced	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Carling (2002)
54a	Do you expect to ever return permanently to your former country of residence?	Expect to leave; Don't expect to leave; Not sure/Don't know	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Return	Expansive future	None	Khoo et al. (2011)
54b	Do you intend to move to another city or town in the next twelve months?*	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Sapeha (2017)
55a	How likely in the current and following years: You would go abroad to work/study for several months	Very likely; Somewhat likely; Little likely; Unlikely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Work or study	Near future	None	Mintchev et al. (2004)
55b	How likely in the current and following years: You would go abroad to work/study for more than one year	Very likely; Somewhat likely; Little likely; Unlikely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Minimum	Work or study	Near future	None	Mintchev et al. (2004)
55c	How likely in the current and following years: You would migrate and settle in another country.	Very likely; Somewhat likely; Little likely; Unlikely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Implicit	Mintchev et al. (2004)
56a	Do you intend to move in the next five years?*	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006); Otrachshenko and Popova (2012); Otrachshenko and Popova (2014); Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008); Vandenbrande et al. (2006)
56b	In the next five years, do you intend to move to another city, town, or village within the same region?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
56c	In the next five years, do you intend to move to another region within the same country?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
56d	In the next five years, do you intend to move to another country within [current world region]?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
56e	In the next five years, do you intend to live in a country outside [current world region]?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
56f	How willing would you be to live in another [current world region] country where the language is different from your mother tongue?	Very much; To some extent; Not much; Not at all	Likert (4-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
56g	Do you intend to go to live and work - for a few months or for several years - in a [world region] country in the next five years?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Work	Near future	None	Bahna (2008); Krieger and Maître (2006)
57a	How unlikely is it that you will never move away from this area?	Very likely; Likely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Unlikely; Very unlikely	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Gubhaju and de Jong (2009)
57c	Would you like to move to another area in [current country] or abroad, whether for a long time or only temporarily, for whatever reason or irrespective of whether it is likely that you may move there or not?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Balanced	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Van Zyl (2006)
58	Do you intend to migrate in the near future?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Brown and Connell (2004)
60	Do you expect to live in your community in five years?	Likely leave; 50/50; Likely stay	Likert (3-point)	Expectation	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	von Reichert (2006)
61	Do you consider migrating abroad?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Castaldo et al. (2007)
62	If you have a chance, would you be willing to leave [current country] and settle abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Efendic (2016)

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63a	Do you consider emigrating?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Hammouda (2008)
64a	Have you ever thought of moving one day out of the locality which you are now living in?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Expansive past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Chort (2014); Creighton (2013)
64b	Have you thought about moving in the future, outside the locality/community where you currently live?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Creighton and Riosmena (2013)
65	At the time of your retirement, would you like to:	Stay in [current country]; Return to the origin country; Perform the 'va-et-vient' between [current country] and the origin country; Do not know yet	Categorical	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Return	Near future	None	de Coulon and Wolff (2006)
66a	If you had a chance, would you leave country for a certain period of time to live somewhere else?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Gugushvili (2011)
66b	Would you leave country forever to live somewhere else?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	Implicit	Gugushvili (2011)
67	If I could get a job here or go to University/College here, I would choose to stay in this town/city for the foreseeable future.	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Pretty et al. (2006)
68	Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Hiskey, Malone, and Orcés (2014); Hiskey, Montalvo, and Orcés (2014); Roth and Hartnett (2018)
69a	Do you consider working abroad/consider continuing to work abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Huber and Nowotny (2013)
70	Would you be willing to take a job (a) only in your own town, (b) in a neighbouring town, (c) anywhere?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Willingness	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Implicit	Faini et al. (1997)

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71	Do you intend to emigrate in the near future?*	No, certainly not; No, probably not; Maybe; Yes, probably; Yes, very probably	Likert (5-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	van Dalen and Henkens (2007); van Dalen and Henkens (2013); van Dalen and Henkens (2007); van Dalen and Henkens (2008); van Dalen and Henkens (2013)
72	How likely is it for you to go abroad again?	Very likely; Somewhat likely; Little likely; Not likely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Mintchev and Boshnakov (2007)
73	[Unspecified]	I strongly intend to obtain permanent residence in [current country]; I may apply for permanent residence, but am not quite sure yet; I have no intention to apply for permanent residence in [current country]	Categorical	Planning	Present	Leaving	Other	Unspecified	Near future	None	Lu et al. (2009)
74	How high is the probability that you will go working abroad during the next 2 years?'	Very low; Rather low; Rather high; Very high	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Ivlevs (2013)
75	If you were unemployed and had difficulties finding a job here, would you be ready to move to another region or country to find one?*	Yes, to another region within this country only; Yes, to another country only; Yes, to another country or another region; No, you would not be ready to move	Categorical	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	Explicit	European Commission (2010); Fouarge and Ester (2007); Vandenbrande et al. (2006)
76a	Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move permanently to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Böhme et al. (2020); Cai et al. (2014); Clemens and Mendola (2020); Dao et al. (2018); Graham and Nikolova (2018); Docquier et al. (2014); Lovo (2014); Manchin and Orazbayev (2018); Ruysen and Salomone (2018); Bertoli and Ruysen (2018); European Commission Joint Research Centre (2018); Migali et al. (2018); Migali and Scipioni (2019); Sadiddin et al. (2019); Smith and Floro (2020)
76b	In the next 12 months, are you likely or unlikely to move away from the city or area where you live?	Likely to move; Unlikely to move	Binary	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Cai et al. (2014); Dustmann and Okatenko (2014); European Commission Joint Research Centre (2018); Lovo (2014); Manchin and Orazbayev (2018)

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76c	Are you planning to move permanently to another country in the next 12 months, or not?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	None	Böhme et al. (2020); Cai et al. (2014); Clemens and Mendola (2020); Graham and Nikolova (2018); European Commission Joint Research Centre (2018); Sadiddin et al. (2019); Manchin and Orazbayev (2018); Tjaden et al. (2019)
76f	Has the household specific plans to exit the municipality during the next two years?	Yes; No	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Carlsen (2005)
77	Do you consider to return to [country of origin]?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Implicit future	None	de Haas et al. (2015)
78a	Do you think you will ever move back to your country of origin, or that of your parents, to live there permanently?	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Return	Expansive future	None	Carling and Pettersen (2014)
78b	If you think about where you would like to live in the future, do you wish to...	Remain in [country of destination]; Move to your/your parents' country of origin; Live partly in [country of destination] and partly in your/your parents' country of origin; Move to another country	Categorical	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Holmøy and Wiggen (2017)
79	Do you intend to migrate?*	Have firm plans to migrate; Have wishes to migrate; Have no plans or wishes to migrate	Categorical	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Agadjanian et al. (2008)
81a	If you had the opportunity to move to another [country region] or community in the next two years, would you do so?	Very likely to move; Likely to move; Would not move in such a circumstance	Categorical	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Eldarov et al. (2007)
81d	Do you wish to move in the succeeding two years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	O'Loughlin et al. (2007)
82	Would you like to move permanently out of the village?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Agadjanian and Sevoyan (2014)
84a	I see myself always living in [current country] in the future	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Cairns and Smyth (2009)

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84c	I always want to live in my area	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	None	Cairns and Smyth (2009)
85a	Are you thinking seriously to move abroad to live and work at the moment?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
85f	How likely or unlikely is it that you would move to (name MLD) to live and work?	Very unlikely; Quite unlikely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Quite likely; Very likely	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
86a	Do you intend to move abroad in the next 12 months?*	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Berlinschi and Harutyunyan (2019); Ivlevs (2015)
86b	Would you be willing to move elsewhere in our country for employment reasons?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Huber and Nowotny (in press); Huber and Mikula (2019)
86c	Would you be willing to move abroad for employment reasons?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Huber and Nowotny (in press); Ivlevs (2015); Huber and Mikula (2019)
87a	Have you recently thought about moving away from [current country region] to live somewhere else?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Recent past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Kley (2011); Kley and Mulder (2010)
88a	If the government changes its policy so that you can now choose any city to live without any restrictions and at the same time receive identical welfare as the local urban residents, would you permanently exit the countryside in the next two to three years?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Meng (2020)
89	Willingness to relocate to take up a new job*	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Abraham et al. (2019)
90	Is it likely that you, in the future, intend to live in [main destination country] for one year or longer?*	Certainly not; [...]; Most certainly	Likert (5-point)	Other	Other	Leaving	Minimum	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Groenewold and de Valk (2017)

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91a	I would move to another country if the country is more stable.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Nguyen et al. (2008)
91b	I would move to another country if the financial offer is better.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Nguyen et al. (2008)
91c	I would move to another country if the financial offer is better but the country is less stable.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Nguyen et al. (2008)
91d	I would move to another country if the financial offer is worse but the country is more stable.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Nguyen et al. (2008)
91e	Moving abroad has been a desire of mine since I was a kid.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Expansive past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Nguyen et al. (2008)
91f	Moving abroad has been a desire of mine before I started nursing school.	[Ambiguous]	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Expansive past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Nguyen et al. (2008)
92a	Are you willing to migrate?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Mbaye (2014)
92b	If you are not able to migrate legally, are you willing to migrate illegally?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Mbaye (2014)
93	Do you intend to leave your community within the next five years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Ulrich-Schad et al. (2013)
94	Do you expect to work abroad for a couple of years in the next 10 years?	Highly unlikely; Unlikely; Neither likely, nor unlikely; Likely; Highly likely	Likert (5-point)	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Work	Near future	None	van Dalen and Henkens (2009); van Dalen and Henkens (2012)
95a	Do you intend to move within country or to another country?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Otachshenko and Popova (2012); Otrachshenko and Popova (2014); Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008); Vandenbrande et al. (2006)
95c	How likely do you think it is that you will move to another country within the next ten years, to live there?	Very likely; Fairly likely; Not very likely; Not at all likely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Golovics (in press)

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96a	Would you like to live in [main destination country] some day?*	Not at all; [...]; Yes, a lot	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Hoffman (2013); Hoffman et al. (2015); Nieri et al. (2012); Becerra (2012); Becerra et al. (2010)
96b	I am thinking about migrating to [main destination country] some day	Not at all; [...]; Yes, a lot	Likert (4-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Expansive future	None	Hoffman (2013); Hoffman et al. (2015); Nieri et al. (2012); Becerra (2012); Becerra et al. (2010)
96c	Would you like to work in [main destination country] some day?*	Definitely not; [...] Definitely	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Hoffman (2013); Hoffman et al. (2015)
97a	Do you intend to move within the next three years?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Dommermuth and Klüsener (2019)
99	Do you consider migrating to another country?	No; Maybe; Yes	Likert (3-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Jensen et al. (2016)
100a	How high is the probability that you will go to work and live outside of [current country] within the next year?	Very low; Rather low; Rather high; Very high	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Ivlevs and King (2012); Ivlevs and King (2015)
101	Are you planning to return in [country of origin] in the future?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Expansive future	None	Krasniqi and Williams (2019)
102a	Which of the following statements best describes how well you like living in your present community?	I would do everything possible to stay here; I would prefer to stay in this community; I would reluctantly move to another community; I would probably be more satisfied living in another community; I would really like to leave this community if I had the opportunity	Categorical	Other	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Erickson et al. (2012)
102b	I really want to leave this community	Strongly agree; [...]; Strongly disagree	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Erickson et al. (2012)
102c	Do you have any plans to move in the next few years?	Definitely will move; [...]; Definitely will not move	Likert (4-point)	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Erickson et al. (2012)
103	Have you thought of applying to a non-[current country] university?	Yes, and I am applying; Yes, but in the end I decided not to apply; No	Categorical	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	King et al. (2011)

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104	Can you estimate the probability of migrating on a scale from 0 to 100?*	Scale from 0 to 100	Scale (100-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Study	Implicit future	None	Krajewski-Siuda et al. (2012)
105a	Do you or any member of your household have any intention to migrate to [main destination country] in the next 6 months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Friebel et al. (2013)
105b	Did you or any member of your household have any intention to migrate to [main destination country] in the last year?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Friebel et al. (2013)
105c	Did you or any member of your household have any intention to migrate to [main destination country] in the last 6 months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Recent past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Friebel et al. (2013)
106a	How likely is it that you will live in [current country region] after graduation	Very likely; [...]; Very unlikely	Likert (4-point)	Likelihood	Recent past	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Vazzana and Rudi-Poloshka (2019)
106b	To what extent do you agree with the following statement?: "I want to live in [current country region] upon graduation."*	A great extent; [...]; No extent	Categorical	Preference	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Vazzana and Rudi-Poloshka (2019)
107	Do you think you will live one day in [another country]?*	Yes; Maybe; No	Likert (3-point)	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Caron (in press); Safi (2017)
108a	Do you envisage working in a country outside [current country] at some point in the future?	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Dustmann and Okatenko (2014)
109a	Would you like to move away from this village?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Suckall et al. (2017)
110	I feel that I'm going to have to migrate to [main destination country] when I graduate in order to find a job to support myself or my family	Strongly disagree; Disagree; Agree; Strongly agree	Likert (4-point)	Necessity	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Becerra (2012); Becerra et al. (2010)

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111	Do you intend to stay in [current country], to return to [country of origin], or do you not know?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Expectation	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Anniste and Tammaru (2014)
112	Apart from temporary visits away from [current country], do you intend to practise medicine in [current country] for the foreseeable future?	Yes, definitely; Yes, probably; Undecided; No, probably not; No, definitely not	Likert (4-point)	Intention	Present	Staying	Permanent	Return	Implicit future	None	Sharma et al. (2012)
113	What is your preference regarding the duration of your stay in [current country]?	I expect to stay in [current country] to live; I expect to travel between [current country] and my country of origin on a regular basis; I live here now, but I expect to return to my country of origin to live there in the future; I live here now, but I expect to live in another country in the future.	Categorical	Expectation	Present	Balanced	Balanced	Work	Expansive future	None	Geurts and Lubbers (2017)
114a	If somebody gave you the necessary papers for going to live or work in [main destination world region], would you go?*	Would go to [main destination world region]; Would not go to [main destination world region]	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Expansive future	Explicit	Jolivet (2015)
114b	Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to go abroad to live or work	[Unspecified]	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Timmerman et al. (2014)
115	In the future, I see myself always living in [current country]	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Cairns (2014)
116a	Do you plan on crossing the border within the next week?	Yes; No; Undecided	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Martínez et al. (2018)
116b	Do you think you'll cross the border again in the future?	Yes; No	Binary	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Martínez et al. (2018)
117	Would you like to move?*	Definitely not; Probably not; Don't know; Probably; Definitely	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Kolossov and O'Loughlin (2011)
118	Do you have the intention to migrate out of your hometown?*	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Li et al. (2014)

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119	Do you have aspirations to live or work abroad?*	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Bastianon (2019)
120a	Would it be conceivable for you to work abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Nowotny (2014)
122a	I am considering working abroad	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Santric-Milicevic et al. (2014)
122b	I have a firm plan to work abroad	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Santric-Milicevic et al. (2014)
122c	I have a vague decision or I am contemplating working abroad	[Unspecified]	Binary	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Santric-Milicevic et al. (2014)
123a	Do you intend to emigrate?*	Intend to emigrate; Do not intend to emigrate	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Roman and Vasilescu (2016)
123b	How strong is your desire to leave the country?	Very strong; Much; Some; None	Categorical	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Roman et al. (2020)
124	Do you intend to spend some time abroad during the remainder of your degree?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Van Mol and Timmerman (2014)
126	Please tell us about your intentions to live or work abroad in future (tick one only):	I have never considered this; I considered this but dropped the idea; I am considering this but have not yet made any arrangements; I am firmly determined to do so and have already made arrangements (e.g. looking for information on jobs, housing abroad, applying for visa)	Categorical	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Williams and Baláž (2014)
127	At the moment, do you think you will remain in [current country]?	Yes, I think I will remain in [current country]; No, I think I will return to my country of origin or to my country of citizenship; No, I think I will go to live in another country	Categorical	Expectation	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Bonifazi and Papparusso (2019)

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128a	What do you plan to do within a year after completing your study abroad?	Return home to study further; Return home to get a job; Stay in host country to study further; Stay in host country to get a job; Study further in another country; Get a job in another country; Other	Categorical	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Implicit future	None	Yoon et al. (2013)
128b	What do you plan to do within five years after completing your study abroad?	Return home to study further; Return home to get a job; Stay in host country to study further; Stay in host country to get a job; Study further in another country; Get a job in another country; Other	Categorical	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work or study	Near future	None	Yoon et al. (2013)
129a	Do you intend to leave this community in the next year?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work or study	Near future	None	Codjoe et al. (2017)
130a	How much do you currently wish you could go abroad for [type of profession] work?	Not at all; Rather not; Rather yes; Absolutely	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Pantenburg et al. (2018)
130b	How likely do you think it is that you will go abroad for a limited or unlimited period of time during the next 5 years?	Impossible; Rather not; Indecisive; Rather yes; Definitely	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Balanced	Work	Implicit future	None	Pantenburg et al. (2018)
131	To what extent does your whole household intend to relocate in the next two years (2013-14) because of experienced impact of climatic hazards in 2011?	No intention; [...]; Very strong intention	Scale (11-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Tan (2017)
132	Are you currently planning or considering moving to another country?	Yes; No	Binary	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Tabor et al. (2015)
133a	Do you plan to move from your community in the next five years?	Have plans to move within the next year; Considering a move within the next five years; Have no plans to move within the next five years; Have no plans to move; Not sure	Categorical	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Jacquet et al. (2017)

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134	Where do you WANT to live when you are 30 years old?	Same town as now; Nearby town; Somewhere else in rural [current country region]; Small city in [current country region]; Large city in [current country region]; Small city in another [country region]; Large city in another [country region]; Rural area in another [country region]; Another country	Categorical	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Theodori and Theodori (2015)
135a	Are you willing to move to another part of the country to find work?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	Implicit	Ramos (2019)
135b	Are you willing to move to a foreign country to find work?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	Implicit	Ramos (2019)
136	I do not see myself practicing medicine in [current country] in the next 5 years	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Expectation	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Opoku and Apenteng (2014)
137	Have you or your family members thought about moving to other areas after the [recent disaster]?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Witvorapong et al. (2015)
138	Have you considered migrating to [main destination country]?*	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Recent past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Hoppe and Fujishiro (2015)
139	Where do you expect to work and live when you grow up?*	In rural areas; Small-to-mid size cities; Major cities like [major cities in current country]; Abroad (outside [current country]); No preference	Categorical	Expectation	Undefined past	Neutral	Permanent	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Tong et al. (in press)
140a	Please estimate your probability of leaving [current country] on a scale ranging from 0 to 100	[Numerical scale]	Scale (100-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Expansive future	None	Suciu et al. (2017)
140b	Also please mark the following categories where you estimate your probability of leaving the country	0% means I don't want to leave; 25% It is unlikely that I will leave; 50% It is very likely I will leave; 100% I am certain I will leave	Categorical	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Suciu et al. (2017)
141	Where do you wish to live during your old age?*	Stay in [current city]; Remigrate to hometown; Undecided	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Zhao et al. (2019)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
142a	If you had an opportunity to be employed abroad, what would you prefer?	Would move abroad for permanent residence; Would move abroad for a few years to improve financial situation; Would move abroad for temporary work; Would move abroad only for learning or entertaining experience; Would not move abroad; Not sure	Categorical	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Expansive future	Explicit	Ryndzak et al. (in press)
142b	If you had the opportunity, what would you prefer to do?	Would move abroad for permanent residence; Would move abroad for a few years to improve financial situation; Would move abroad for temporary work; Would move abroad only for learning or entertaining experience; Would not move abroad; Not sure	Categorical	Preference	Present	Balanced	Balanced	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Ryndzak (2019)
142c	Are you planning to be employed abroad in the nearest 5 years?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Ryndzak (2019)
142d	Are you ready to be employed abroad in the near term?*	Yes; No	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Ryndzak et al. (in press); Ryndzak (2019)
143a	I expect to stay in [current city] after graduation	Fully disagree; [...]; Fully agree	Likert (7-point)	Expectation	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Cui et al. (2016)
143b	I want to stay in [current city] after graduation	Fully disagree; [...]; Fully agree	Likert (7-point)	Preference	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Cui et al. (2016)
143c	I intent to stay in [current city] after graduation	Fully disagree; [...]; Fully agree	Likert (7-point)	Intention	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Cui et al. (2016)
143d	If I cannot find a satisfied job, I will leave [current city]	Unlikely; [...]; Agree	Likert (7-point)	Necessity	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Cui et al. (2016)
143f	If I feel I will not be able to afford a proper house in [current city], I will leave [current city]	Unlikely; [...]; Agree	Likert (7-point)	Necessity	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Cui et al. (2016)
145	Would you like to move and live abroad, given the opportunity?	Yes; Maybe; No	Likert (3-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Bogdan (2018)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
146	Have you thought about living in a foreign country?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Méndez (in press)
147a	Do you plan to work abroad in the following one or two years?	Yes; No	Binary	Planning	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Gyorffy et al. (2018)
148	In terms of your future plans, do you intend to 'remain in [current country] permanently' or 'remain in [current country] temporarily' or 'remain in [current country] temporarily'?	Remain in [current country] permanently; Remain in [current country] temporarily	Binary	Intention	Present	Staying	Balanced	Work	Near future	None	Brugha et al. (2016)
149a	Would you like to move from your current location to a different place at some point within the next 10 years?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Schewel and Fransen (2020)
150	You want to study, undergo training or work in another [world region] country than [current country]	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Van Mol (2016)
151	Have you ever thought about living outside [current country]?*	No, I have not and realistically do not expect to do so; No, I have not but if a special opportunity arose to do so I would consider it; Yes, I have but I do not realistically think it will happen; Yes, I have and if a special opportunity arose to do so I would consider it; Yes, I have and I want to find a way to make it happen someday; Yes, I have and have already begun making plans to do so	Categorical	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work or study	Implicit future	None	Marrow and Klekowski von Koppenfels (2020)
152a	How long are you intending to stay here (destination country) for?	Up to 1 year; Up to 3 years; Up to 5 years; Permanently; Uncertain; Other	Categorical	Intention	Expansive past	Leaving	Balanced	Unspecified	Relative future	None	McAleese et al. (2016)
152b	In the future, do you intend to return to practice in [country of origin]?	Yes; No; Maybe; Other	Categorical	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Implicit future	None	McAleese et al. (2016)
153	Are you considering working abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Expansive future	None	Ramos and Alves (2017)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
154a	Do you have plans to migrate to another place?	Yes; No	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Anduaga-Beramendi et al. (2019)
155a	I have thoughts about moving to another country.	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Tsui and Ngo (2017)
155b	I am planning to leave the place where I grew up	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Tsui and Ngo (2017)
155c	I am searching for a study/employment opportunity in a foreign country.	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Tsui and Ngo (2017)
156a	You receive a credible job offer as a [respondent's profession] in [main destination country]. Would you apply for such a job?	Very unlikely; [...]; Very likely	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Traikova et al. (2018)
156b	If you received an actual offer to work as a qualified specialist in your professional field in [main destination country], how likely is it that you would migrate within 5 years?	Very unlikely; [...]; Very likely	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	Explicit	Traikova et al. (2018)
156c	I would go to work as a qualified [respondent's profession] in [main destination country] and stay longer (at least 4 years).	Fully disagree; [...]; Fully agree	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Minimum	Work	Near future	Implicit	Traikova et al. (2018)
157	Are you thinking of leaving [current country region] within the next five years?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Blakkisrud and Kolstø (2017)
158	Do you want to migrate out of your parental municipality after completing university?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Bednarříková et al. (2016)
159	Do you plan to go to work abroad in the next six months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Stoilova and Dimitrova (2017)
162a	Do you intend to move to another town/city after your studies?	Yes; No; Don't know yet	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Hooijen et al. (2017); Hooijen et al. (in press)
163a	Do you plan to migrate in the future?	Yes; No	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Gao et al. (2018)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
163b	If you have not migrated, do you have such an intention?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Gao et al. (2018)
164a	How often have you considered moving away from [current country] in the last three months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Steiner (2018)
165	Do you think that in the future you will continue to live in [current country]?	I'm sure I will stay in [current country]; [...]; I'm sure I will leave [current country]	Likert (5-point)	Expectation	Recent past	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Amit (2018)
166	Do you intend to migrate in or outside [current country] within 3 years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Ozaltin et al. (2020)
167a	Are you willing to migrate to [main destination country] with documents, but not without documents?*	Yes; Maybe; No	Likert (3-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Quijada and Sierra (2019)
167b	Are you willing to migrate to [main destination country] without documents?*	Yes; Maybe; No	Likert (3-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Quijada and Sierra (2019)
168	How much, if at all, have you considered moving to another country to live?	A lot; Somewhat/a little bit; Not at all	Likert (3-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Appiah-Nyamekye and Selormey (2018); Sanny et al. (2019)
170a	Have you ever considered moving away from [current country] because of the absence of these policies?	Yes; No; Not sure/do not know	Binary	Consideration	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	Explicit	Suen and Chan (in press)
171	What are your intentions to migrate?*	Remain in [current country] to practice medicine; Go abroad to practice medicine, but return to [current country] to continue my medical career; Go abroad to practice medicine and not return to [current country]	Categorical	Intention	Expansive past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Cronin et al. (2019)
173	Do you intend to migrate to [main destination world region] after graduation?	No, I will not migrate; I do not know if I will migrate; Yes, I will migrate	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Plopeanu, Homocianu, Sandu, and Jaba (in press)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
175	Would you prefer to live and work in another country or stay in your country?	Stay; Leave	Binary	Preference	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Kirwin and Anderson (2018)
176	Would you like to emigrate or re-emigrate?	Yes; No; Undecided	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Boucherf and Souaber (2017); Etling et al. (2020)
177	Would you like to leave the region after completing your education?	Yes; Rather yes; Rather no; No; Difficult to answer	Likert (4-point)	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Zaikov et al. (2018)
178	Do you intend to practice medicine in [current country] for the foreseeable future?*	No definitely not; No probably not; Undecided; Yes probably; Yes definitely	Likert (4-point)	Intention	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Clarke et al. (2017)
179a	Do you have specific emigration plans? *	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Expansive future	None	Petronyté and Ulbinaité (2019)
179b	Do you have specific emigration plans within the next 12 months? *	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Petronyté and Ulbinaité (2019)
181	How willing are you to continue to live in your current region?	Very low; [...]; Very high	Scale (10-point)	Willingness	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Lee and Lee (2019)
182a	Do you think to migrate?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Gêdeshi and King (2018)
183a	Do you intend to migrate in the next 10 years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	van der Geest et al. (in press)
183b	Do you intend to migrate abroad in the next 10 years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	van der Geest et al. (in press)
184	Ideally, if you have the opportunity, are you willing to migrate elsewhere inside [current country]?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Bah and Batista (2020)
185	Do you intend to migrate in [main destination world region] after graduation?	Yes; No	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Plopeanu, Homocianu, Bodea, et al. (in press)
186a	To what extent would you be willing to move to this country for a maximum of one year?	Not at all; [...]; Very much	Scale (10-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Unspecified	Near future	None	de Jong and Fonseca (2020)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
186b	To what extent would you be willing to move to this country for more than three years?	Not at all; [...]; Very much	Scale (10-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Minimum	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	de Jong and Fonseca (2020)
187a	When you think of all possible reasons for moving or staying where you are, such as employment, family or education, would you move away from your current location of residence because of heat?	Very unlikely; [...]; Very likely	Scale (10-point)	Willingness	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	Explicit	Zander et al. (2019)
187b	Do you intend to move within the next 10 years?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Zander et al. (2019)
188	I would like to stay in [current city] indefinitely	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Preference	Present	Staying	Permanent	Unspecified	Near future	None	Tournois and Rollero (2020)
189	Please describe your housing plans for the next five years	[Unspecified]	Categorical	Planning	Present	..	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Wolfe et al. (2020)
190a	I often think of leaving [current country].	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Goštautaitė et al. (2018)
190b	I will probably leave this [job] and look for a job abroad in the next year.	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Goštautaitė et al. (2018)
190c	I plan to stay in [current country] to develop my career for a long time	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Planning	Present	Staying	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Goštautaitė et al. (2018)
192a	Are you planning to go abroad to work for a few weeks?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Work	Expansive future	None	Koltai et al. (2020)
192b	Are you planning to go abroad to work for a few months/years?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Temporary	Work	Implicit future	None	Koltai et al. (2020)
192c	Are you planning to emigrate?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Koltai et al. (2020)
193	Where do you see your future—in the city or in the countryside?	I'm sure that in a city; Probably in a city; Don't know; Probably in a rural area; I'm sure that in a rural area	Likert (4-point)	Expectation	Present	Balanced	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Rozanova (2019)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
						Spatiality	Duration	Purpose			
194a	How strong is your intention to go to live and work in another country in the next three years?	I don't have this intention at all; [...]; I do have a very strong intention	Likert (7-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Expansive future	None	Grabner-Kräuter et al. (in press)
194b	Do you have any desire to move to another country (e.g., in [main destination world region]) to live and work?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Near future	None	Grabner-Kräuter et al. (in press)
196	Are you currently considering practicing medicine abroad?	Definitely no; Probably no; Probably yes; Definitely yes	Likert (4-point)	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Domagała and Dubas-Jakóbczyk (2019); Dubas-Jakóbczyk et al. (2020)
197	Have you emigrated or thought about migrating?	I have emigrated and I came back to [current country]; I am preparing to emigrate; I have not thought about emigrating	Categorical	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Work	Implicit future	None	Ferreira et al. (2020)
198	After graduation, do you want to migrate to [main destination world region]?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Relative future	None	Plopeanu et al. (2019)
199a	Are you interested in moving abroad?	Definitely planning; Thinking about it; Definitely not going abroad; Haven't thought about it yet	Categorical	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	MEASURE-BiH (2018)
200	Do you consider moving to: (a) another district in [current city], (b) other municipalities close to [city], (c) a city outside the [province], (d) another country?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Maleszyk and Kędra (2020)
201a	Do you have plans to re-migrate to another country in the next 12 months*	Yes; No; Undecided	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Dubow et al. (2019)
201b	Do you have plans to re-migrate to another country in the next 5 years *	Yes; No; Undecided	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	None	Dubow et al. (2019)
202	Have you reflected about returning to [country of origin] under the current conditions?*	Yes; No	Binary	Consideration	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Near future	Explicit	Müller-Funk and Fransen (2020)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Nature of the mindset	Timeframe of the mindset	Nature of the action			Timeframe of the action	Conditionality	Reference
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204	How would you appreciate the chances to return to live in [country of origin] in the next two years?	Yes; No	Binary	Preference	Undefined past	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Relative future	None	Plopeanu and Homocianu (2020)
205	How likely is it for you to return to live in [country of origin] in the following two years?	Very low likelihood; [...]; Very high likelihood	Scale (10-point)	Likelihood	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Near future	None	Gherghina and Plopeanu (2020); Gherghina et al. (2020)
209a	To what extent are you determined to migrate?	Very little extent; Little extent; Some extent; Large extent; Very large extent	Likert (5-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Return	Near future	None	Gherhes et al. (2020)
210a	Are you planning to migrate in the future?	Yes; No	Binary	Planning	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Beine et al. (2020)
211	Intention to move within the next five years*	Extremely so not want to move; [...]; Extremely want to move	Likert (7-point)	Intention	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	Jiang et al. (2020)
212a	As you know, some people leave their country and emigrate to another country. Which of the following best describes you?	I am actively trying to emigrate to another country; I have considered emigrating to another country, but I am not actively trying to leave; I have not considered emigrating to another country, but could do so in the future; I would never leave my country	Categorical	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Implicit future	None	ASDA'A BCW (2020)
212b	Now thinking about the next 10 years, what are you personally most looking forward to?	Emigrating to a new country; Establishing a successful professional career; Finishing your education; Starting and/or raising a family; Pursuing something you are passionate about; Starting a business; Travelling the world; Buying a home; Making a meaningful difference in the world	Categorical	Other	Present	Leaving	Unspecified	Unspecified	Explicit future	None	ASDA'A BCW (2020)

Supplementary questions

Preferred destination

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
6b	If smaller than a medium sized city: In terms of location, would you like that place to be within 30 miles of a large- or medium-sized city, or would you rather be farther away from such a city?	Within 30 miles; Farther away	Binary	Brown et al. (1997)
9b	If you moved, where would you go?	Nowhere; A rural destination; An urban destination; The national capital	Categorical	McDevitt et al. (1983); McDevitt and Gadalla (1986)
38b	To which country are you considering emigrating to?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Wood et al. (2010); Graham and Markowitz (2011); Chindarkar (2014)
46b	Where would you like to go?*	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Djamba (2007)
59	What area would you prefer to live in if you were to relocate?*	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Hansen et al. (2003)
64c	Where do you think you could move to?*	Specify (Locality/Community, Municipality/District, State, Country); Same mun/state/country than the current one	Categorical	Creighton and Riosmena (2013)
64d	To where do you think you will move to?	Specify (Locality/Community, Municipality/District, State, Country); Same mun/state/country than the current one	Categorical	Mexican Family Life Survey (2009)
76e	To which country would you like to move?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Böhme et al. (2020); Dao et al. (2018)
81b	If you could move, where would you like to move?	Would like to move within [current country region]; Would like to move to areas outside of [current world region]	Binary	Eldarov et al. (2007)
85j	After that time, do you think you will come home or go to another country?	Return home; Move to another country	Binary	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
88b	If the government fully lifts restrictions on permanent settlement anywhere in [current country], where are you willing to go and permanently settle down [...]?"	Home village; Home township center; Home city center; Nearby Large city [...]; Nearby small cities; Capital city of the home province; Cities outside the home province; Other places (include rural areas outside the home province).	Categorical	Meng (2020)
97b	Where do you intend to move?*	Within the same municipality; To another municipality in [current country]; Abroad	Categorical	Dommermuth and Klüsener (2019)
109b	Where would you like to go?	A different rural location; Move to the city	Categorical	Suckall et al. (2017)
133b	Where do you intend to move?*	A large city in [current country region]; A small city or town within [current country region]; A rural area of [current country region]; Outside [current country region]	Categorical	Jacquet et al. (2017)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
149b	Do you know where you would like to move?	Yes; No	Binary	Schewel and Fransen (2020)
149c	If you were to move, where would you be most likely to move to?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Schewel and Fransen (2020)
154b	What department or countries have you planned to migrate to?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Anduaga-Beramendi et al. (2019)
162b	Where do you plan to live?	Stay in the [current world region]; Leave the [current world region]	Binary	Hooijen et al. (in press)
170b	Could you indicate your desired migration destination(s)*	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Suen and Chan (in press)
210b	Imagine that you will have the opportunity to migrate only to one of the [current world region] countries (where you can work and live). In case you want to leave [current country], rate the first 4 countries that you would prefer to visit. Please rank them from the most preferred to the least one.	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Beine et al. (2020)

Timing and duration

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
17d	For how many years do you plan to stay in [current country]?*	1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years	Categorical	Shamsuddin and Katsaiti (in press)
43d	When do you intend to return?*	Within a year; Between on and two years from now; After more than two years	Categorical	de Haas and Fokkema (2011)
72	What is the desired length of the intended stay abroad?	Few months; About 1 year; Few years; Emigration for good	Categorical	Mintchev and Boshnakov (2007)
78b	When would you like to move?	Within 0-4 years; Within 5-10 years; When I am old	Categorical	Carling and Pettersen (2014)
85b	How likely or unlikely is it that you would leave [current country] within the next 6 months?	Very unlikely; Quite unlikely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Quite likely; Very likely	Likert (5-point)	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
85c	How likely or unlikely is it that you would leave [current country] within the next 2 years?	Very unlikely; Quite unlikely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Quite likely; Very likely	Likert (5-point)	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
85i	How long do you think you are likely to stay in (name MLD)?	Less than 1 year; 1-2 years; 3-5 years; 5-10 years; >10 years but not forever; Forever	Categorical	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
87b	Do you plan to move away from [current country region] within the next 12 months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Kley (2011); Kley and Mulder (2010)
95b	How long do you expect to stay abroad?	For a few weeks; Few months; Few years; For more than a few years but not indefinitely; For the rest of my life	Categorical	Otrachshenko and Popova (2012); Otrachshenko and Popova (2014); Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008); Vandenbrande et al. (2006)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
99	If you consider one day migrating, when would you do it?	I will not migrate; Immediately; After middle school; After high school; After college	Categorical	Jensen et al. (2016)
100b	If you go outside of [current country] for work, for how long do you think you would stay?	Forever; Longer than 5 years; 3-5 years; 1-3 years; up to 1 year	Categorical	Ivlevs and King (2015)
108b	How soon are you likely to work there?*	During the next 6 months; In 6 to 11 months; In 1 to 2 years; In 3 to 5 years; Later; Don't know yet	Categorical	Dustmann and Okatenko (2014)
140c	If you want to leave [current country], when do you plan to leave?	I don't want to leave the country; Immediately after graduation, I don't pass the residency in [current country]; In the first year if residency; After 2-3 year as resident; After I finish my residency; After I will practice medicine 2-3 year in [country] to see if I can manage	Categorical	Suciu et al. (2017)
140d	If you plan to leave [current country], how long to you think will be abroad?	I don't leave the country; I'm planning to stay abroad a few years then come back in [current country]; I'm planning to do my specialization abroad then came to practice in [current country]; I will emigrate permanently	Categorical	Suciu et al. (2017)
156d	Do you plan to emigrate within the next 5 years?	Not at all; [...]; Very seriously	Likert (5-point)	Traikova et al. (2018)
160	What is the planned duration of your stay in [current country]?*	Temporary; Permanent	Binary	Becker and Teney (2020)
164b	Do you plan to move away from [current country] within the next twelve months?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Steiner (2018)
182b	Do you intend to emigrate...*	Within the current year; In the next three years; In the next ten years; More than ten years	Categorical	Gèdeshi and King (2018)
209b	What is the intended period of stay abroad for work reasons?*	Permanently; More than 5 years; 4-5 years; 1-3 years; Less than 1 year; I do not intend to leave	Categorical	Gherhes et al. (2020)

Motivation

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
2b	Why might you move?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Duncan and Newman (1976)
10b	Why wouldn't you be willing to move?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Bielby and Bielby (1997)
43b	Why do you intend to emigrate?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	van Dalen et al. (2005)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
57b	In thinking about whether you intend to move or stay here, on which of the following, if any, will you base your decision (to move or stay)?	On what would be best for your own future; On the household's need for a higher income; On reducing the risk of bad things happening to this household; On what is best for family members who are not currently part of this household	Categorical	Gubhaju and de Jong (2009); de Jong and Steinmetz (2006)
63b	Why do you consider emigrating?*	To find a job; To marry; To undergo training; To achieve a better standard of living; Other	Categorical	Hammouda (2008)
64e	For what reasons would you move?	(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY), Related to work/to improve standards of living; Related to education/training; Go back to your place of birth; Due to your own or spouse's/partner's health; Due to your parents'/parents' in law health; Due to somebody else's health; To be closer to the family; Due to lack of safety; Because of political issues or disturbances; Due to natural disasters; To become independent from the family; Due to marriage/domestic partnership; Due to problems or to improve housing standards; To get to know new places; Other (specify)	Categorical	Mexican Family Life Survey (2009)
81c	Why would you like to move?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Eldarov et al. (2007)
108d	Regardless of whether you have worked in another country or might do or not so in the future, what reasons might encourage you to work in another country?	Better chances of finding employment; Better working conditions; Better career or business opportunities; To be closer to relatives or friends who live abroad; To discover something new and meet new people; To improve your qualifications (e.g. learn a new language); Better quality of life abroad; Better political situation abroad; Better economic climate abroad; Better social and health care system; Other; None	Categorical	European Commission (2010)
108e	And what would be the reasons which might discourage you from working abroad?	Your home is here; You would not want to impose big changes on your family and/or children; You do not want to leave your friends behind; You do not want to give up your house or other property; You already have a good job here; It is too much of an effort to go and work abroad; It is difficult to learn a new language; The cost of living is too high abroad; Yourself or your friends/relatives have made bad experiences abroad; You don't feel qualified enough to work abroad; The quality of life abroad is worse; The political situation abroad is worse; The economic climate abroad is worse; The attitude towards foreigners abroad is hostile; Other; None	Categorical	European Commission (2010)
129b	If so, what will be the reason for your intention to leave?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Codjoe et al. (2017)
163c	If you do not plan to leave, what retains you in the rural area?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Gao et al. (2018)
174a	How frequently have you thought about working or living in another country for the following reasons: Overseas education; Better job prospects; Setting up a business; To work and live in another country for an extended period of time; Emigrating to another country to live there permanently*	Never; [...]; All the time	Likert (5-point)	Hajduch et al. (2019)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
212c	Which of the following, if any, is the main reason why you might consider emigrating to another country?	Economic reasons; Corruption in my country; Education opportunities; New experience; Security reasons; Lack of personal freedoms in my country; Political reasons; Reuniting with family members living abroad; Religious reasons	Categorical	ASDA'A BCW (2020)

Preparatory steps

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
41b	I have at least gathered information about the target country in question	[Unspecified]	Binary	Fassmann and Hintermann (1998)
41c	I have already applied for a residence permit or a work permit	[Unspecified]	Binary	Fassmann and Hintermann (1998)
69c	Have you already taken any concrete steps to realize your goal of working abroad (multiple answers possible)?	I currently work abroad; No; Not yet, but I plan to; Yes, I have gathered information about my preferred host country; Yes, I already have a job abroad; Yes, I have improved my qualifications; Yes, I have sold property; Yes, I have learned the language; Yes, I have applied for a job; Yes, I have applied for a residence permit; Yes, I have applied for a work permit; Yes, I have already found accommodation abroad	Categorical	Huber and Nowotny (2013)
76d	Have you done any preparation for this move (for example, applied for residency or a visa, purchased the ticket, etc.)?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Böhme et al. (2020); Cai et al. (2014); European Commission Joint Research Centre (2018); Migali et al. (2018); Migali and Scipioni (2019); Sadiddin et al. (2019); Tjaden et al. (2019)
85h	Would you attend any training here in (name survey country) specifically to prepare for living or working abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
100c	What have you done to pursue your intention of moving outside of [current country]?	[Unspecified]	Open-ended	Ivlevs and King (2012)
108c	Have you taken any of the following steps to prepare a move to another country?	Learned a language; Improved your skills or qualifications; Sold/let out your property or cancelled your rental contract; Obtained information about moving; Applied for jobs; Looked for a place to live; Applied for a work permit; No steps taken yet; Other	Categorical	European Commission (2010)
147b	Have you already taken any preparative measures in order to work abroad?*	Yes, I have written contract with a foreign institution'; Yes, I have oral contract with a foreign institution'; 'Yes, I am in contact with a foreign institution (via mail or phone)'; 'I do not have a contract yet'; 'I have already inquired about the working options'; 'It is among my future plans'.	Categorical	Gyorffy et al. (2018)
164c	Have you already undertaken steps to move away?	[Unspecified]	Binary	Steiner (2018)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
199b	Did you make any concrete steps towards emigration?	No; Contacted friends/relatives abroad; Collected information about moving abroad; Applied for a job; Submitted residence visa application; Found a job; Applied for education or scholarship abroad; Accepted to a university; Other	Categorical	MEASURE-BiH (2018)

Perceptions

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
85g	Are you able to finance your move abroad?	Yes; No	Binary	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
85k	Do you think that you will be better or worse off when you return than now?	Much better off; Better off; About the same; Worse off; Much worse off	Likert (5-point)	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
174b	If I wanted, I could easily live abroad	Completely disagree; [...]; Completely agree	Likert (5-point)	Hajduch et al. (2019)
174c	I am convinced that I would manage the process of living abroad	Completely disagree; [...]; Completely agree	Likert (5-point)	Hajduch et al. (2019)
174d	I am convinced that I would manage my stay abroad	Completely disagree; [...]; Completely agree	Likert (5-point)	Hajduch et al. (2019)

Other aspects

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
18	How important do you think it is to have lived in your own country for most of one's life?	Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not important at all	Likert (4-point)	Drinkwater (2003b)
19b	Do you plan to take the entire family with you?*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Yang (2000)
69b	Which mode would you choose (when working abroad)?	Daily commuting to work from my hometown; Weekly commuting to work from my hometown; Monthly commuting to work from my hometown; Living and working abroad	Categorical	Huber and Nowotny (2013)
84b	I would not consider having a relationship with someone from another country if it meant having to leave [current country]	Yes; No	Binary	Cairns and Smyth (2009)
85d	Do you think the decision to move abroad would be made by you, or by others?	Entirely by you; Made entirely by others; Both	Categorical	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)
85e	Who else might influence your decision?	Parents; Spouse; Brothers/sisters; In-laws; Employer; Friend; Other (specify)	Categorical	Sabadie et al. (2010); Kuddusov et al. (2010)

ID	Question	Responses	Response type	Reference
120b	Which of the following alternatives would you prefer*	Daily commuting; Weekly commuting; Monthly commuting; Living and working abroad	Categorical	Nowotny (2014)
143e	I am not confident that I can find a satisfied job in [current city] after graduation	Unlikely; [...]; Agree	Likert (7-point)	Cui et al. (2016)
143g	It is difficult for me to afford a proper housing in [current city].	Unlikely; [...]; Agree	Likert (7-point)	Cui et al. (2016)
190d	I may not have a good future if I stay in [current country].	Strongly disagree; [...]; Strongly agree	Likert (5-point)	Goštautaitė et al. (2018)
191	No hukou conversion intentions to current cities, but with specific locations intended for hukou registration <Context-specific question>*	[Unspecified]	Binary	Li (2020)
212d	If you were to emigrate, you would be leaving your country...?	Permanently without plans to return; Temporarily for some time	Binary	ASDA'A BCW (2020)
212e	Thinking about the impact of COVID-19, has it made you more or less likely to emigrate to another country?	[Unspecified]	Binary	ASDA'A BCW (2020)