Central European
Labour Studies
Institute

www.celsi.sk

CELSI Discussion Paper No. 36

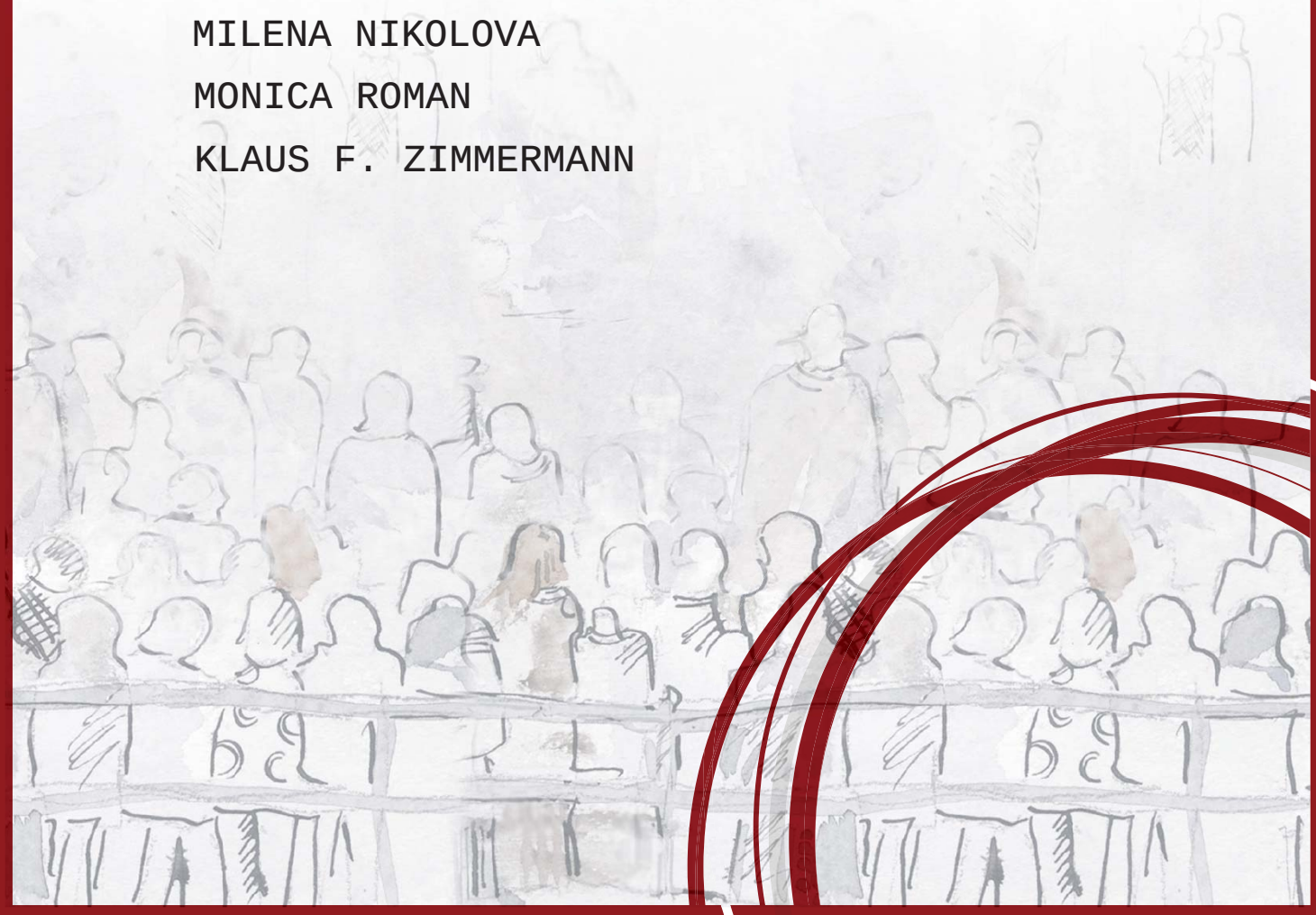
LEFT BEHIND BUT DOING GOOD? CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN TWO POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

January 2016

MILENA NIKOLOVA

MONICA ROMAN

KLAUS F. ZIMMERMANN



LEFT BEHIND BUT DOING GOOD? CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN TWO POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

CELSI Discussion Paper No. 36
January 2016

Milena Nikolova
IZA, Brookings Institution

Monica Roman
Bucharest University of Economic Studies, IZA, CELSI

Klaus F. Zimmermann
IZA, University Bonn

Central European Labour Studies Institute (CELSI)

Zvolenská 29
821 09 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Tel/Fax: +421-2-207 357 67
E-mail: info@celsi.sk
Web: www.celsi.sk

CELSI Discussion Paper No. 36
January 2016

ABSTRACT

Left Behind but Doing Good? Civic Engagement in Two Post-Socialist Countries

The fall of socialism in Central and Eastern Europe restored ordinary citizens' rights and freedoms and ended their political and social isolation. While the freedom of movement was quickly embraced, civil society revival lagged due to the eroded civic norms, declining social capital, and worsening economic conditions. In this paper, we examine the link between the out-migration of relatives and friends and the pro-social behavior of the left behinds in two post-socialist countries—Bulgaria and Romania—the EU's poorest, unhappiest, and among the most corrupt members. We show that having close contacts abroad is consistently positively associated with civic engagement and that the cultural transmission of norms from abroad could be driving the results. Specifically, the strength of the civic engagement culture of the family or friend's destination matters for the pro-social behavior of respondents in the home countries. Our results imply that the emigration of family and friends may have positive but previously undocumented consequences for the individuals and communities left behind in Bulgaria and Romania. Given civil society's role for development in post-socialist Europe and the socio-economic and institutional challenges that Bulgaria and Romania face compared with the rest of the EU, understanding the channels fostering civil society and well-being are important for national and EU policymakers.

Keywords: international migration, left behind, civic engagement, social remittances, post-socialism

JEL Classification: I30, I31, F22, P30, Z10

Corresponding Author:

Monica Roman

Department of Statistics and Econometrics, The Bucharest University of Economics

Piata Romana 6, 010374, Bucharest, Romania

T: +4-021-319-19-00

F: +4-021-319-18-99

Email: monica.roman@csie.ase.ro

* We thank Margard Ody for locating literature and to Sarah Stahlmann for research support.

1. Introduction

The fall of the socialist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union not only restored the political and civil liberties of ordinary citizens but also ended their political and social isolation. While strictly controlled before 1989, the freedom of movement was among the liberties that transition citizens promptly embraced and quickly exercised. With the liberalization of passport regulations, emigration from the post-communist countries sharply increased in the early 1990s due to the opening of the borders, as well as political and economic instability in the home countries (Nikolova & Graham, 2015; UN, 2002).[1,2]

Unlike the freedom of movement, exercising the right to association lagged behind in transition economies. First, the suppression of civil society during socialism led to a deficit of civic engagement norms. By overtly curtailing freedom of association and suppressing democratic values related to participation in public matters, socialist regimes de facto eroded the fundaments underpinning civil societies (Petrova, 2007). This is why many foreign governments and NGOs from abroad contributed monetary and non-monetary aid to support civil society formations in Eastern Europe after the collapse of the socialist regimes (Petrova, 2007). Moreover, the declining social trust (Fidrmuc & Gërxhani, 2004; Raiser, Haerpfer, Nowotny, & Wallace, 2002) and the worsening macroeconomic conditions, which accompanied the transition process, further curtailed civil society revival.

[1] The immigrant stock from transition countries increased in the main receiving countries from 1.9 million in 1990 to 3.3 million in 1995 (UN, 2002). The main receiving countries were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (UN, 2002).

[2] The literature shows that migrants from transition economies, and especially those moving to the West, not only support their home countries through remittances (León-Ledesma & Piracha, 2004) but have also been instrumental for the spread of ideas, norms, and technology (Mahmoud, Rapoport, Steinmayr, & Trebesch, 2014).

Pro-social behaviors and civic engagement are linked to positive social outcomes such economic development (Knack & Keefer, 1997), health, subjective well-being and social capital (Borgonovi, 2008; d'Hombres, Rocco, Suhrcke, & McKee, 2010; Helliwell, Huang, & Wang, 2015; Knack & Keefer, 1997; Meier & Stutzer, 2008), which can in turn enhance the quality of the social fabric and formal institutions and democratic values (Norris, 2001). Understanding what factors promote civil society in transition economies is therefore important to policymakers and scholars alike.

This paper studies the nexus between emigration and civic engagement in two post-socialist countries – Bulgaria and Romania. Specifically, we investigate the association between having family or friends abroad and engaging in pro-social behavior, defined here as donating money, volunteering, or helping a stranger in the previous month. We argue that these two countries are opportune case studies to examine the relationship between pro-social behaviors and having networks of family and friends abroad for several reasons. First, while countries' experiences varied greatly during and after socialism, Bulgaria and Romania's transition processes had similar trajectories. The two countries are often cited as the European Union's poorest and unhappiest members (Nikolova & Nikolaev, 2015) and rank among the EU's most corrupt ones as well (Transparency International, 2014).[3] Moreover, Bulgaria and Romania are the only two countries in the European Union which are subject to post-accession monitoring of the judicial reform, organized crime, and the control of corruption via the EU's Mechanism for Cooperation and Verification. Given that civil society is instrumental for social and political outcomes, understanding the factors

[3] Transparency International's corruption perception index ranks Romania as the most corrupt country in the EU and Bulgaria as the 4th most corrupt one, surpassed only by Greece and Italy (Transparency International, 2014).

fostering it can help Bulgaria and Romania diminish the quality of life gap with the rest of the EU.

Bulgaria and Romania also share common features related to civil society histories, norms, and social trust as well as similar legal frameworks underpinning civil society. First, the two countries have low levels of generalized social trust (Figure 1) (Bieri & Valev, 2015) and are among the countries with the lowest civic engagement in the world (Table A1). Both countries formally (Bulgaria) or de facto (Romania) lacked the right to form non-profit organizations until 1989, and with foreing help, witnessed the revival of the nonprofit sector in the 1990s (Bieri & Valev, 2015; Johnson & Young, 1997). Importantly, in both states, the post-socialist legal framework allowing for volunteering and donating money did not appear until the early 2000s.[4] Finally, the two countries have similar out-migration patterns with the top three destinations in 2005 being Italy, Spain, and the UK (Table A2 based on data from Sander, Abel, and Bauer (2015)).

We contribute to the nascent literature on the broad social consequences of international migration on the individuals and communities in the home countries. We find that having a family member abroad is a robust determinant of engaging in pro-social behavior among respondents in Bulgaria and Romania. We explain this result in light of the cultural transmission of civic engagement values from those abroad to loved ones in the home country. Specifically, we find that Bulgarian and Romanian

[4] Bulgaria's Law on Nonprofit Legal Entities, which relates to foundations and associations, was adopted in 2000 (active since January 1, 2001) (Gorchilova, 2010). Adopted in 2000 and substantially revised between 2001 and 2014, Romania's Nonprofit Law also covers associations and foundations. With respect to volunteering, the Romanian Volunteering Law was introduced in 2001, while in Bulgaria, a number of laws partially define or regulate volunteering but there is no legal definition of volunteering (GHK, 2010a, 2010b). In 2006, the Bulgarian Center for Not-for-Profit Law proposed a law, which to this date, has not been voted on by Parliament.

respondents with connections in destination countries with a well-defined philanthropic culture have higher civic engagement than those with connections in countries with less civically engaged societies. While they deserve further exploration in future research, our results suggest that the out-migration of family and friends may have important but previously undocumented positive social consequences.

2. Related Literature

This paper is at the nexus of several related fields of research. First, we add to the novel literature on the consequences of emigration on the well-being and behaviors of the left behind (Antman, 2010, 2013; Böhme, Persian, & Stöhr, 2015; Démurger, 2015; Stöhr, 2015). Second, we contribute to the scholarship on the determinants of civic engagement (Andreoni, 1989, 1990; Meier & Stutzer, 2008; Vesterlund, 2006). Third, we build on the studies exploring social capital and civil society in transition economies (Bartolini, Mikucka, & Sarracino, 2015; Fidrmuc & Gërxhani, 2008; Petrova, 2007; Raiser, et al., 2002).

When migrants leave their homes to live and work abroad, they typically do so with the intention to improve their own well-being and that of their children and families. The evidence to date suggests that emigration increases the incomes and, in some instances, the life satisfaction and perceived quality of life aspects of those who move (Abramitzky, Boustan, & Eriksson, 2012; Clemens, Montenegro, & Pritchett, 2008; IOM, 2013; Nikolova & Graham, 2015; Simpson, 2013; Stillman, Gibson, McKenzie, & Rohorua, 2015). The effects of migration on the left-behind could be positive or negative depending on individual circumstances, who is left behind at origin (e.g., spouses vs. elderly parents or children), and the well-being outcome. In addition,

the well-being of the families left behind is difficult to evaluate, as it requires balancing the monetary gains from remittances with the psychological costs of being separated from children, parents, or spouses. On the one hand, the economic well-being of the family left in the home country could improve if remittances ease liquidity constraints and help finance education or healthcare investments (Démurger, 2015). On the other hand, the absence of a family member could be disruptive to the household unit and may result in depression, worsened health, decreased labor supply, and others (Démurger, 2015; Lu, 2012). The literature on the well-being consequences of migration for the families left behind is still in its infancy and primarily focuses on income, consumption, school outcomes, and subjective well-being of the left behind (for overviews, see Antman (2013) and Démurger (2015)). The findings vary depending on individual circumstances and the outcome metric studied.

While important, looking at migration's effects only in terms of objective or subjective well-being furnishes an incomplete perspective about the experiences of the left behind and the broader social consequences of emigration. Much less is known about how social capital and networks, pro-social behavior, and informal exchanges are affected by the emigration of family or friends. This paper seeks to provide some of the first insights on the consequences of the out-migration of family members and friends on the civic engagement of the left behind.

3. Migration and Civic Engagement: A Theoretical Perspective

Instead of conceptualizing of emigration as a process of severing ties with the home country and immersion in another, we adopt a transnational perspective whereby emigrants continuously interact with and influence their families, friends, and

communities back home (Markley, 2011). This is especially relevant in the case of Bulgaria and Romania which share a relatively recent emigration experience, where circular migration[5] is the norm, leading to strong ties between migrants and the left behinds (Mara & Landesmann, 2013; Stanek, 2009) (Stanek, 2010; Mara & Landesmann, 2013).

Whether remittances and the out-migration of family and friends increase or decrease the civic engagement of those left behind is a priori unclear. We describe channels that could in theory lower or increase the pro-social behavior of the left behind. Testing the net effect is the empirical exercise that this paper undertakes.[6]

3.1. Mechanisms Lowering the Civic Participation of the Left Behinds

The emigration of family and friends could lower civic participation of the left behinds through several channels. First, the development the out-migration of community members may disrupt or ruin the extant community networks and structures. If out-migration is also linked to loss of community social capital and social capital is a pre-condition for community engagement, pro-social behaviors among the left behind at origin could decrease. For example, if a community's most socially pro-active members emigrate, those left behind may be unmotivated or unequipped to maintain the extant civil society structures or philanthropic culture.

[5] See Constant, Nottmeyer, and Zimmermann (2013) for an outline of the concept of circular migration.
[6] While our data do not allow us to disentangle the relative strength of each channel for the net result, we seek to document some of the first results on the topic and leave it to future research to uncover the mechanisms at work. A major challenge in obtaining causal results, however, is endogeneity related to reverse causality and that those with family and friends abroad may be different from those without in ways that are unobservable and unmeasurable. We attempt, to the extent possible, to mitigate both issues by including region fixed effects and a large set of covariates.

Second, the out-migration of a *family* member is aimed at increasing within-household well-being and its benefits may not necessarily be shared with the *community* (e.g., through donations) (Gallego & Mendola, 2013). Third, the out migration of a family member may increase the household responsibilities of those left behind such as childcare, providing for the elderly, and others, thus leaving little time and scope for philanthropic behavior. Like other labor market and non-labor market activities, pro-social behaviors such as volunteering, charitable giving, and helping others require time, which could become scarcer when family members are absent due to migration.

3.2. Channels Working to Increase the Civic Participation of the Left Behinds

The out-migration of family and friends could also increase the pro-social behavior among the left behinds through: (i) the transmission of civic engagement values from migrants; (ii) the attempt to substitute the lost social network; (iii) the income effect through remittances.

First, emigrants could contribute to the social transmission of values, norms, news, and ideas from abroad (Levitt, 1999; Levitt & Lamba-Nieves, 2011; Mahmoud, et al., 2014; Markley, 2011). Coined by Levitt (1999), the term “social remittances” refers to the transfer of norms, practices, identities, and social capital that migrants relay to their home communities. Social remittances breed new ideas and influence behaviors or social commitment among migrant sending-communities and could transform social and political life. The transfer of social remittances occurs when emigrants return back home, both temporarily and permanently, and through communication via letters,

emails, music, blogs, and telephone calls (Levitt & Lamba-Nieves, 2011).[7] Compared with values and norms, which are intangible and often abstract, concrete practices and behaviors are easier to transfer across borders (Levitt, 1999; Markley, 2011). Therefore, by comprising concrete actions, rather than abstract values, behaviors such as donating, volunteering and helping a stranger, are more likely to be systematically transferred among emigrants and their home communities and are therefore more likely to be adopted by those left behind. While the *identity* of messenger of social remittances certainly matters, the extent of impact also hinges on the socio-demographic characteristics of social remittance recipients such as age and gender, with females being more receptive to new ideas or values (Levitt, 2005). Our data allow us to test whether the civic engagement culture of the destination of the family or friend abroad matters for the pro-social behavior of the left behinds.

Second, several papers examine the relationship between out-migration of a household member and participation in community-based social groups at the origin, especially in developing regions where credit markets are dysfunctional and poverty and vulnerability are rampant (Cattaneo, 2015; Chakraborty, Mirkasimov, & Steiner, 2015; Gallego & Mendola, 2013).[8] In the developing country context, group participation is a means of coping with uncertainty and liquidity constraints, and is based on a principle of reciprocity and favor-sharing. In contrast to group-participation, our paper specifically looks at *altruistic* behavior related to donating money, volunteering, and

[7] While the transmission of values could occur from the left behinds to the emigrants and vice versa, in this paper, we focus on the consequences of having a family or a friend abroad for those in the home countries.

[8] If at the household level the decision to emigrate and to participate in social groups is motivated by an overarching strategy for improving economic welfare, then emigration and group participation are be substitutes. If social networks provide information about migration, then group participation and emigration could be complements, at least among households preparing for migration (Cattaneo, 2015).

helping a stranger. Building on this literature, we propose that the emigration of a family member or a close friend could result in a social network void or social isolation for the left behind, which they may fill through pro-social behavior. In this line of thinking, the philanthropic activities of the left-behind could be a substitute for the social network loss due to emigration. While volunteering is relatively stable over the life course (Lancee & Radl, 2014), research from the Untied States shows that certain life shocks such as divorce among males and widowhood among older individuals can increase time and labor donations (Nesbit, 2012). Like separation, widowhood, and divorce, the out-migration of a family member or a friend could trigger greater philanthropic engagement as a compensatory mechanism for the psychological costs of separation (Lancee & Radl, 2014; Pavlova & Silbereisen, 2012).

Third, the literature identifies the availability of resources, including monetary resources and health capabilities, as major determinants of volunteer activities (Lancee & Radl, 2014).[9] Remittances could improve the monetary and health well-being of the left behind (Böhme, et al., 2015), which could in turn influence their pro-social behavior. While, to our knowledge, no studies explore the link between increased income and health capabilities through remittances and pro-social behavior, we merely suggest that it could be one of the mechanisms behind the relationship.[10]

[9] Europeans tend to substitute time donations with money donations when their time spent on market activities increases (Bauer, Bredtmann, & Schmidt, 2013).

[10] Gallego and Mendola (2013) find that remittances decrease the participation costs in groups such as rotating savings and credit associations and farmer's cooperatives. Admittedly their sample includes civic communities and other groups which may include voluntary labor exchange to improve the community or agricultural voluntary labor. Yet the focus of their paper are groups that provide economic benefits to their members and are not philanthropic as is the case in this paper.

4. Data, Analysis Sample Construction, and Variables

The data in this paper are based on the Bulgaria and Romania subsamples of the Gallup World Poll (GWP). Since 2005-2006, the Poll is conducted annually in about 150 countries around the globe and is representative of 98 percent of the world's population aged 15 and older. In Bulgaria and Romania, the data were collected via face-to-face interviews lasting about an hour. Since 2006, about 1,000 respondents were polled in each survey wave except 2008. Since different individuals are polled each year, the dataset is a collection of cross-sections rather than a panel.[11] The final analysis sample consists of 12,697 observations when *relatives or friends abroad* is the focal independent variable and is 10,895 when *remittances* is the focal independent variable. Note that these number of observations decrease slightly when we include a labor force participation control as the employment status variables are available only starting in 2009.[12]

4.1. Dependent Variables

Gallup furnishes a civic engagement index constructed as the simple average of three binary variables: donated money in the past month; volunteered in the past month; helped a stranger in the past month. We conducted formal Principal Component Analysis (see Figure 2 for the scree plot) and created our own index ranging from 0 to

[11] This is an unfortunate limitation as it prevents us from using individual fixed effects and thus controlling for unobserved individual heterogeneity that could influence both the probability of having friends and relatives who go abroad and pro-social behavior.

[12] After dropping 109 foreign-born individuals, the GWP data contained 14,982 observations and spanned 2006-2014, with no observations for 2008. We further drop 1,236 observations with no civic engagement data (as it is not possible to create the civic engagement index for them) and an addition 313 observations for which the relatives or friends abroad question was not asked. For the rest of the analysis variables, to avoid systematic bias from non-response items, if "don't know" and "refused" observations were more than 5 percent of responses, we created an additional indicator for "no answer" and dropped missing observations if they were less than 5% of the missing sample.

100. Our index is closely related to the Gallup-provided index (ρ=0.99). In separate regressions, we also use each of the three subcomponents of the index, namely donating, volunteering, or helping a stranger in the past month.[13]

4.2. Focal Independent Variables

Our first focal independent variable is based on responses to the survey question *Do you have relatives or friends who are living in another country whom you can count on to help you when you need them, or not?* (Table 1).[14] We construct a binary indicator for whether the respondent has relatives and friends abroad on whom to depend. This variable captures "left behind" status in a broad sense as it relates to a network of family and friends abroad without further specifying the emigrant's relationship to the interviewee. Yet, this variable is available for all survey waves, thus making it appealing from coverage and comparability perspectives.[15] With the exception of 2008, during which Bulgaria and Romania were not polled, between 2006 and 2010, respondents with family or friends abroad were also asked to list up to three countries in

[13] The index has non-missing values for 13,692 respondents, or 91 percent of the original sample.

[14] In addition to the two proxies for left behind status that we use (Table 1), in Bulgaria and Romania, Gallup asked *Have any members of your household gone to live in a foreign country permanently or temporarily in the past five years?* The possible answers distinguish between family members who are still there, those who returned from abroad, and no family members abroad in the past 5 years. While providing the narrowest definition of left behind status among the three available questions, this item has two drawbacks: (i) it is only available for a few years thus limiting the number of observations; and (ii) it only includes information about recent migrants who left the household in the past five years. This question was only asked in Romania in survey waves 2007 and 2009 and in Bulgaria in survey wave 2009, thus severely limiting the scope for analysis. Given that employment data are only available starting in 2009, only two cross-sections are available for that part of the analysis. While only 475 respondents had household members leaving in the past five years who had not yet returned at the time of the interview, very few of the variables included in the regressions using this proxy variable were statistically significant, due to the lack of statistical power, which is why we opted for using the other two proxies of being left behind. It is also possible that the social transmission of civic engagement and pro-social behavior works in the long run while the variable captures the recent (i.e., at most 5 years) emigration of a family member.

[15] In the 2006 wave, only Bulgarians were asked this question, in the 2007 wave, only Romanians, with the question asked for both countries in the rest of the waves.

which their contacts are, which allow us to explore the transmission of civic engagement values from destinations with rather well-developed civic engagement cultures (Section 6.4).

Our second focal independent variable measures remittance receipt. Respondents were asked whether they received money or goods from another individual in the past year, with the possible answers being from (i) another individual living outside this country; (ii) inside this country; (iii) both; or (iv) neither. We constructed a binary indicator variable taking the value of 1 for respondents receiving money or goods from (i) an individual abroad and (iii) both abroad and from this country, and zero otherwise. While providing a more precise definition of being left behind which includes the aspect of receiving remittances, the question was only asked in 2009-2014, thus limiting the number of observations.

4.3. Additional Control Variables

We include standard socio-economic and demographic controls such as age (and its squared term), gender, marital status, education, whether the household has children under age 15, indicators for the number of adults in the household (aged 15 and over), and urban or rural location (Table 1). In addition, we use a set of controls for household income. The income variable in Gallup is in PPP-adjusted terms and is based on the Gallup-provided household income in international dollars, which makes it comparable across the two countries and over time. Because about 6 percent of interviewees in the original sample did not provide a response on the household income question, to prevent loss of observation due to non-reporting bias, we use household income quantile dummies based on within-country income, where 1 corresponds to the poorest

20 percent; 5 corresponds to the richest 20 percent, and 6 is an indicator for non-reported income.[16]

Next, we also include a religiosity variable which is a binary indicator for whether the respondent believes that religion is important in his or her life. The literature identifies religiosity as a component of social capital, which could be formed by attending religious services, for example (Lim & Putnam, 2010). Specifically for transition economies, religion serves as a "social insurance" alleviating the painful reforms and volatility that the transition process entailed (Popova, 2014). The religiosity variable is therefore directly related to pro-social behavior, giving, and volunteering, as part of these activities could occur through places of worship.

Finally, we include an indicator for whether the respondent has access to a social network of family and friends on whom to rely in times of need in order to control for any effects of social support above and beyond the influences from remittances and family members abroad.[17] All regressions include indicators for the within-country regional divisions in Bulgaria and Romania and survey wave controls.[18] The employment status variable was asked only starting in 2009 and its inclusion in the regressions limits the number of observations. Nevertheless, for completeness and robustness, we have included this variable in separate regressions.

[16] Note that when answering the household income questions, respondents are instructed to include all income, including remittances.
[17] Note that the Gallup World Poll question on social support is used for the "community" part of the OECD's Better Life Index.
[18] Specifically, the regions in Romania include: North-East, South-East, South, South-West, West, North-West, Central, and Bucharest. The regions in Bulgaria include: North West, North Central, North East, South West, South Central, and South East. Because about 13 percent of respondents in Romania and about 8 percent of their Bulgarian counterparts lack information on their region of residence, to prevent non-random attrition bias resulting from dropping missing observations, we included dummy variable indicators for "non-reported" regions.

5. Method

5.1. Regression Analysis

We first estimate the association between the civic engagement index (and its sub-components) and proxies for having family and friends abroad (i.e., being left behind) using a standard regression in which the civic engagement *C* of individual *i* in time period *t* living in region *r* is:

$$C_{itr} = \alpha + L_{itr}\gamma + X'_{itr}\beta + \pi_r + \tau_t + u_{itr,}$$

where *L* is a binary indicator for being left behind (proxied in separate regressions by (i) having friends or family abroad and (ii) receiving remittances), *X* is a vector of individual- and household-level characteristics (age, age squared, gender, education level, marital status, presence of children in the household, urban or rural location, household size, employment status, religiosity (i.e., whether religion is important for the respondent's life), internet access, and social support), π_j are within-country region dummies, τ_t are year dummies, and u_{itj} is the stochastic error term.

When the dependent variable is the civic engagement index (ranging from 0 to 100), the model is estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regressions. When the dependent variables are the index sub-components, namely the binary indicators for donating, volunteering, and helping a stranger, the models are estimated using logits, with regression coefficients presented as average marginal effects.

5.2. Methodological Challenges

This paper's results are correlational as opposed to causal. A lack of data on the well-being of family members prior to the migrant's departure and the difficulty of knowing what the civic engagement of the left behind would have been in the absence of

migration make it very difficult to provide a causal estimate. The main problem relates to the fact that the migration of a family member is non-random – it is likely that families with certain unmeasurable and unobservable traits such as motivation, risk tolerance, openness to the world, and others are more likely to be correlating with having a family member or a friend abroad and engaging in pro-social. The fact that our focal independent variables are defined for those who stayed rather than those who left helps mitigate this problem to some extent. In addition, by definition, our focal independent variables also include having friends abroad as opposed to family members only, which mitigates some selection issues. We also include a large set of individual- and household-level covariates which allow us to control for the influences of factors such as socio-demographic status, household size and children, urban or rural location, religiosity (i.e., the importance of religion in the respondent's life); the availability of support from family and friends in times of need, and others.

Second, endogeneity stemming from reverse causality is unlikely to be driving the results in this case as it is hard to imagine that volunteering, helping a stranger, or donating money in the last month caused the departure of a family or a friend abroad in the past. Reverse causality is theoretically possible, yet not very likely, in the relationship between remittances and civic engagement, if engaging in pro-social behavior such as donating money in the past month required household members from abroad to send remittances.

5.3. Summary Statistics

Summary statistics for the main estimation sample, i.e., when the focal independent variable is whether the interviewee has relatives or friends abroad, are

available in Table 2. Over a third (about 37 percent) of the sample reports having a relative or a friend abroad on whom they can depend in times of need, with the share among Romanians (40 percent) being higher than that among Bulgarians (33 percent) (not shown). The civic engagement index (on a scale of 0-100) is almost 9 points higher among interviewees with close friends or relatives who have emigrated than for their counterparts. Whether this unconditional difference holds once we account for the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and the regions in which they live remains to be seen in the next section.

While many of the differences in means between the observable characteristics of respondents listed in Table 2 are statistically significant, half of them are not, such as those in secondary educational attainment, marital status, gender, some of the income quantiles, and the household size variables. This suggests that those with family and friends abroad (i.e., the left behinds) may are observably similar to those without family and friends abroad. Yet, the worry is that those with relatives and friends abroad are unobservably different from those without and have traits that make both and them more likely to engage in pro-social behavior and at the same time more likely to have émigrés in their social networks. Yet, there are important differences between the two groups in terms of internet access, presences of children in the household, age, religiosity, and social support. The left behinds are slightly younger, on average, are more likely to have a tertiary education, are more likely to have kids, more likely to have internet access, and report having social support than the non-left behinds. In all analyses, we control for the socio-demographic covariates listed in Table 2 as they are practically and theoretically important.

6. Results

6.1. Main Results

Table 3 features the main results, whereby the dependent variable is the civic engagement index defined above. In Models (1)-(2) the focal independent variable is having relatives and friends abroad; and in Models (3)-(4), it is whether the respondent's household received remittances in the past year. Because the employment status variable is only available starting in 2009, which limits the number of observations, we present estimations both with and without this control (Models (2) and (4) include the personal unemployment dummy which does not change the main results much but is reported for completeness and robustness).

Models (1)-(4) show a positive and statistically significant association between being left behind and the civic engagement index. Specifically, Models (1) and (2) demonstrate that having a relative or a friend abroad corresponds to a 4.5 point increase in the civic engagement index (measured on a scale of 0 to 100). Given that the average score of the civic engagement index for the sample as a whole is 17.1 points, a 4.5-point increase on average for those with relatives and friends abroad is an economically significant effect. Receiving remittances (Models (3)-(4)) is associated with a 3.3-point increase in the civic engagement index (the average index score for the estimation sample in Model (3) is 17.7). This suggests that there is a large gap in pro-social behavior between the left behind and the non-left behind. The conditional difference in the civic engagement index is about 4.5 (compared to an unconditional difference of 9) but is still statistically and economically significant.

Overall, the coefficient estimates of the control variables have the expected signs. For example, pro-social behavior is an increasing function of age, though at a very

modest rate,[19] respondents with higher levels of education, richer respondents, religious respondents, those with internet access, and those with networks of family and friends on whom to depend are more likely to engage in pro-social behavior than their counterparts. However, there are no differences by gender, marital status, and urban location. Respondents with larger numbers of adults in the household are more likely than those with 1-2 adults to engage in pro social behavior. In Models (2) and (4), the unemployment dummy is negatively associated with civic engagement. Yet, the inclusion of the unemployment control in Models (2) and (4) does not change the coefficient estimates of the main explanatory variables.

6.2. Heterogeneity Analyses

In separate regressions, we split the sample by country, gender, age groups, income groups, education, presence of children in the household, urban/rural location, and household size. This allows us to study whether the results are driven by particular socio-demographic groups and to examine the robustness of our main finding that being left behind is associated with pro-social behavior in the studied transition economies.

Table 4 shows the results by country (Panel A), gender (Panel B), and urban/rural location (Panel C). Panel A in Table 4 demonstrates that the results for the Bulgarian and Romanian subsamples follow similar patterns as those in the combined full sample in Table 3. In both countries, having a relative or a friend abroad is

[19] The derivative with respect to age would suggest that the turning point occurs at around age 54 in model (1), for example, but a more nuanced marginal effects picture at different ages shows some volatility throughout the age groups.

associated with about a 4.5-point increase in the civic engagement index.[20] When remittances receipt is the focal independent variable, the coefficient estimates are about 1 point lower and only marginally statistically significant in Bulgaria but are statistically significant and have about the same magnitudes as in the full sample in Romania.

Panel B in Table 4 suggests that the link between being left behind and pro-social behavior is stronger among females. Remittances have no association with the pro-social behavior of males (see Panel B, Models (7)-(8)), moreover. Panel C in Table 4 reveals that rural areas in Bulgaria and Romania have roughly the same coefficient estimates for both measures of being left behind and all estimates are strongly statistically significant. The relationship in cities for the measure "relatives or friends abroad" is even stronger (the coefficient estimate is 5.3 – 5.4 compared with 3.5 – 3.7 in the rural sample), but the estimated coefficients for "remittances" are relatively small (2.3 – 2.7) and hardly statistically significant.

Table 5 continues the analyses by age and education. Civic engagement is more pronounced among the younger left behind cohorts (ages 15-35). This finding is in line with the cultural transmission hypothesis, as the youngest respondents should be the most receptive of new values and ideas from abroad. Remittances are less statistically significant for the middle-aged group and not a determinant for the civic engagement of Bulgarians and Romanians aged 60 and older. Panel B in Table 5 further reveals that social engagement is strongly associated with having relatives and friends abroad across all educational groups. It is, however, strongest for respondents with secondary education and weakest for those with elementary education. While remittances are

[20] When we control for personal unemployment, the estimate falls slightly from 4.6 in Model (1) to 4.1 in Model (2) in Bulgaria, while controlling for unemployment has the opposite result in Romania, where the magnitude of the coefficient estimate increases slightly from 4.5 in Model (5) to 4.7 in Model (6).

positively associated with pro-social behavior among individuals with secondary education, they have no association with the civic engagement among the highest skilled. Because the highly educated are more altruistic and have higher levels of giving than other education groups (Andreoni, Brown, & Rischall, 2003; Yen, 2002), they are likely to engage in pro-social behavior anyways suggesting that remittance receipt may have little value added on the margin. The relationship between remittances receipt and civic engagement is relatively weak in the elementary education sub-group.

Table 6 shows the results by income quintile. The relationship between having relatives and friends abroad and civic engagement is relatively strong, statistically significant and robust across income groups. The coefficient estimates are the largest in magnitude for the top two quintiles of the income distribution and also for the poorest 20 percent but are slightly smaller for the 2nd and 3rd quintiles. Remittances are further positively associated with civic engagement among the poorest and the richest respondents but are not associated with pro-social behavior among the middle quintiles.

The final heterogeneity analysis in Table 7 shows that having friends and family is robustly associated with pro-social behavior among respondents with and without children and for those living with or without other adults. The coefficient estimates for having fiends and family abroad are higher among respondents with children in the household (Panel A, Models (1)-(2)) than for respondents without children (Panel A, Models (5)-(6)). While remittances are positively associated with civic engagement for respondents living in households with other adults and are statistically insignificant in single-adult households, there are no such differences for households with and without kids.

6.3. Decomposing the Civic Engagement Index

The civic engagement index comprises of three distinct components – donating money, volunteering and helping a stranger. In Table 8, Panel A, we look at the associations between having family and friends abroad and each of the index sub-components (Models (1)-(3)) and receiving remittances and the index subcomponents (Models (4)-(6)). As the dependent variables in all models are binary, for ease of interpretation, we present the coefficient estimates as average marginal effects. If they were causal, the interpretation of the results would imply that having relatives and friends abroad increases the predicted probability of donating by 5.3 percentage points, of volunteering by 1.5 percentage points, and of helping a stranger by 8.7 percentage points, which are economically significant effects. Furthermore, there is no statistically significant association between remittance receipt and volunteering, but receiving remittances is linked with a 3.9 percentage point higher likelihood of reporting having donated in the past month and 5.7 percentage points higher likelihood of helping a stranger in the past month. These results suggest that the main results are driven by helping a stranger and donating money but the out-migration of family and friends seems to have little, if any, influence on the volunteering activities of the left behinds.

The results so far indicate that the positive channels of having family and friends abroad seem to dominate the negative ones discussed in Section 3 above. Contrary to expectations, the income received from the remittances does not translate into a higher engagement in volunteer activities.

6.4. Channels

The following section offers insights regarding the contribution of remittances and the social transmission of civic engagement values from family and friends to

Bulgarians and Romanians in the home countries. First, Table 8, Panel B extends the analysis presented in Panel A by simultaneously including both focal independent variables in the same regression. This allows us to discern the contribution of the financial boost from remittances for pro-social behavior *conditional on* having family and friends abroad. While the coefficient magnitudes for the relatives and friends abroad variable does not change much from Table 8, remittances have no additional contribution for donations, volunteering, or helping others above and beyond the contribution of having the social network abroad. This result is not driven by collinearity as the variance inflation factors are sufficient lower than 5 and the simple correlation coefficient between relatives and friend abroad and remittances is only 0.3.

In Table 9, we show results related to the social remittances channel. Specifically, in waves 2007, 2009, and 2010, Gallup asked respondents with family and friends abroad to list *up to three* countries in which their connections reside. Based on the civic engagement data Gallup Analytics, we ranked the destination countries of friends and family in terms of their civic engagement index score and then categorized destination countries into three categories, from the least civically engaged to the most civically engaged (Table A1 in the appendix). We then created indicator variables for whether the respondent has a relative or a friend in the least civically engaged countries; moderately civically engaged countries; and highly civically engaged countries. The three variables are not mutually exclusive as respondents could have family and friends in multiple countries. [21] Models (1)-(2) in Table 10 include respondents with and without friends and family abroad. Models (3)-(4) are estimated only for those with family and friends

[21] The coding takes into account those with relatives in multiple locations. The analyses exclude 78 observations for which no information on the location of the friends and family was available.

abroad. The regressions in Models (1) and (3) are for 2007, 2009-2010. When the employment control is included in Models (2) and (4), the regressions are for 2009-2010.

Specifically, Table 9 shows results consistent with the social remittances hypothesis. Having a family member or a friend in the most civically engaged countries is associated with a 4.5 -5 point increase in the civic engagement index, regardless of whether only those with relatives and friends abroad are considered (Models (3)-(4)) or whether all respondents in 2007, 2009-2010 are in the analysis sample (Models (1)-(2)). There seems to be tangible social benefit for those in the home countries from having family and friends in destinations with strong and vibrant civil societies. Having relatives and friends in countries which are not very civically engaged is not associated with pro-social behavior among the left behind. Having close contacts in countries with moderate levels of civic engagement contributes to the pro-social behavior of the left behinds but only when we include those with no friends and family abroad in the analysis. This result has important implications for the bottom-up formation and civic engagement in Bulgaria and Romania. Given that in both countries, civic society engagement was initially top-down, i.e., with the help of foreign NGOs and foreign governments (Bieri & Valev, 2015; GHK, 2010b; Gorchilova, 2010; Petrova, 2007) understanding the facilitators of the bottom-up process are instrumentally important for policymakers and civil society organizations in both countries. This result begs the more general question of whether the bottom-up revival of civic engagement values in post-socialist societies is possible without the influence of outsider's ideas and assistance.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

Can the out-migration of family and friends have positive effects for those who stay behind in the origin countries? To our knowledge, we are the first ones to investigate the relationship between having family and friends abroad and being civically engaged in the home country. Using individual-level data from the Gallup World Poll, we study two former socialist countries—Bulgaria and Romania—which since the fall of socialism have faced large out-migration flows but have lacked vibrant civil society cultures. In fact, the legal framework underpinning civic societies did not exist until 15 years ago. Bulgaria and Romania are also the EU's least happy, poorest, and among the most corrupt countries in the EU. A vibrant civil society underpins social trust and the quality of the social fabric and as such could be instrumental for improving economic and political institutions in the two countries. Therefore, studying what factors are associated with and shape civic engagement behavior is of instrumental importance for the EU as well as national policymakers in the two countries.

Our results show that having family and friends abroad is positively associated with pro-social behavior, a result that holds across different socio-demographic groups and across different pro-social behaviors – donating, volunteering, and helping strangers. Remittances are also a determinant of pro-social behavior but have no effect on civic engagement above and beyond the effects of having friends and family abroad and unassociated with volunteering activities. Using information on the country to which the friends and family are located and data on the strength of the civil society of these destination countries, our results provide support for the social transmission of values hypothesis. Respondents with contacts in countries with strong civil societies have higher pro-social behavior index scores at the home country compared with

respondents in countries with weaker civil societies. Given that the out-migration of skilled individuals from the two countries is often considered a major problem seen as a brain drain, our results showing evidence of induced cultural changes provide a positive story.

References

Abramitzky, R., Boustan, L. P., & Eriksson, K. (2012). Europe's Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses: Self-Selection and Economic Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration. *American Economic Review, 102*(5), 1832-1856.

Andreoni, J. (1989). Giving with Impure Altruism: Applications to Charity and Ricardian Equivalence. *The Journal of Political Economy, 97*(6), 1447-1458.

Andreoni, J. (1990). Impure Altruism and Donations to Public Goods: A Theory of Warm-Glow Giving. *The Economic Journal, 100*(401), 464-477.

Andreoni, J., Brown, E., & Rischall, I. (2003). Charitable Giving by Married Couples Who Decides and Why Does It Matter? *Journal of Human Resources, 38*(1), 111-133.

Antman, F. M. (2010). Adult Child Migration and the Health of Elderly Parents Left Behind in Mexico. *The American economic review, 100*(2), 205.

Antman, F. M. (2013). The Impact of Migration on Family Left Behind. In A. F. Constant & K. F. Zimmermann (Eds.), *International Handbook on the Economics of Migration* (pp. 293-308). Cheltenham, UK and Northhampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar.

Bartolini, S., Mikucka, M., & Sarracino, F. (2015). Money, Trust and Happiness in Transition Countries: Evidence from Time Series. *Social Indicators Research*, 1-20. doi: 10.1007/s11205-015-1130-3

Bauer, T. K., Bredtmann, J., & Schmidt, C. M. (2013). Time Vs. Money — the Supply of Voluntary Labor and Charitable Donations across Europe. *European Journal of Political Economy, 32*, 80-94.

Bieri, F., & Valev, N. T. (2015). Giving in Bulgaria: A Nonprofit Sector in Transition. In P. W. a. F. Handy (Ed.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Global Philanthropy* (pp. 118-135): Palgrave Macmillan.

Böhme, M. H., Persian, R., & Stöhr, T. (2015). Alone but Better Off? Adult Child Migration and Health of Elderly Parents in Moldova. *Journal of Health Economics, 39*, 211-227.

Borgonovi, F. (2008). Doing Well by Doing Good. The Relationship between Formal Volunteering and Self-Reported Health and Happiness. *Social Science & Medicine, 66*(11), 2321-2334.

Cattaneo, C. (2015). Opting in to Opt Out? Emigration and Group Participation in Albania. *International Migration Review*. doi: 10.1111/imre.12171

Chakraborty, T., Mirkasimov, B., & Steiner, S. (2015). Transfer behavior in migrant sending communities. *Journal of Comparative Economics, 43*(3), 690-705. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.09.004

Clemens, M. A., Montenegro, C. E., & Pritchett, L. (2008). The Place Premium: Wage Differences for Identical Workers across the Us Border. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4671*.

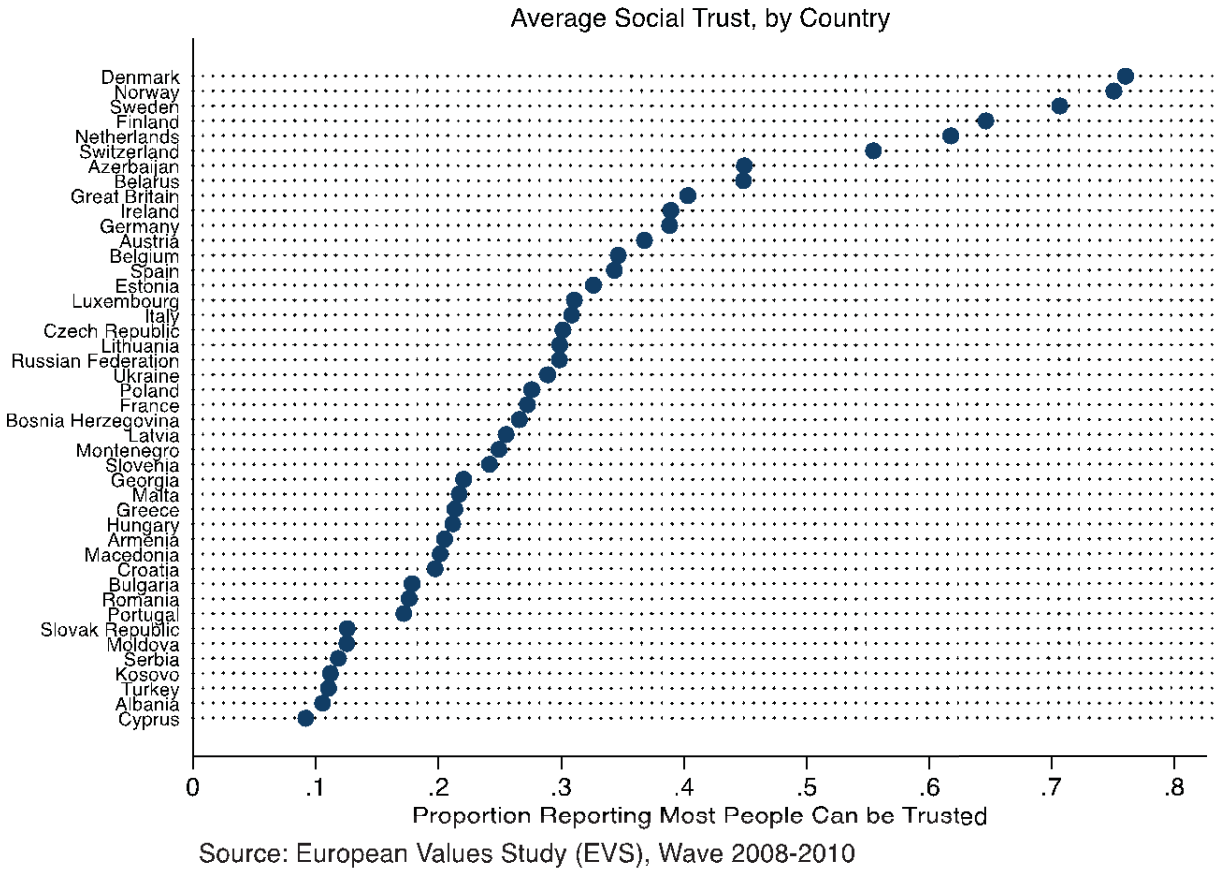
Constant, A. F., Nottmeyer, O., & Zimmermann, K. F. (2013). The Economics of Circular Migration. In A. F. Constant & K. F. Zimmermann (Eds.), *International Handbook on the Economics of Migration* (pp. 55-74). Cheltenham, UK and Northhampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar.

d'Hombres, B., Rocco, L., Suhrcke, M., & McKee, M. (2010). Does Social Capital Determine Health? Evidence from Eight Transition Countries. *Health Economics, 19*(1), 56-74.
Démurger, S. (2015). Migration and Families Left Behind. *IZA World of Labor*: *144* doi: 10.15185/izawol.144
EVS (2011): European Values Study 2008: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2008). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4800 Data file Version 3.0.0, http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.11004
Fidrmuc, J., & Gërxhani, K. (2004). Formation of Social Capital in Eastern Europe: Explaining the Gap Vis-Á-Vis Developed Countries. German Institute for Economic Research Working Paper.
Fidrmuc, J., & Gërxhani, K. (2008). Mind the Gap! Social Capital, East and West. *Journal of Comparative Economics, 36*(2), 264-286.
Gallego, J. M., & Mendola, M. (2013). Labour Migration and Social Networks Participation in Southern Mozambique. *Economica, 80*(320), 721-759.
Gallup Inc. (2015). Gallup World Poll (2005/2006 – 2014).
Gallup Inc. (2015). Gallup Analytics (2005/2006 – 2014).
GHK. (2010a). *Study on Volunteering in the European Union Country Report Bulgaria*. http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/pdf/national_report_bg_en.pdf: European Commission.
GHK. (2010b). *Study on Volunteering in the European Union Country Report Romania*. http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/pdf/national_report_ro_en.pdf: European Commission.
Gorchilova, D. (2010). Trenutni Trendovi Finansiranja Neprofitnih Organizacija U Bugarskoj. *FACTA UNIVERSITATIS-Economics and Organization*(1), 83-93.
Helliwell, J. F., Huang, H., & Wang, S. (2015). The Geography of World Happiness. In J. F. Helliwell, R. Layard & J. Sachs (Eds.), *World Happienss Report 2015* (pp. 12-41). New York.
IOM. (2013). *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-Being and Development*: International Migration Organization.
Johnson, A. K., & Young, D. R. (1997). A Profile of the Non-Profit Sector in Romania. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, 8*(3), 303-322.
Knack, S., & Keefer, P. (1997). Does Social Capital Have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 112*(4), 1251-1288.
Lancee, B., & Radl, J. (2014). Volunteering over the Life Course. *Social Forces, 93*(2), 833-862.
León-Ledesma, M., & Piracha, M. (2004). International Migration and the Role of Remittances in Eastern Europe. *International Migration, 42*(4), 65-83.
Levitt, P. (1999). Social Remittances: Migration Driven Local-Level Forms of Cultural Diffusion. *International Migration Review, 32*(4), 926-948.
Levitt, P. (2005). Social Remittances Culture as a Development Tool. *Inter-American Development Bank*, 1-6.
Levitt, P., & Lamba-Nieves, D. (2011). Social Remittances Revisited. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 37*(1), 1.
Lim, C., & Putnam, R. D. (2010). Religion, Social Networks, and Life Satisfaction. *American Sociological Review, 75*(6), 914-933.

Lu, Y. (2012). Household Migration, Social Support, and Psychosocial Health: The Perspective from Migrant-Sending Areas. *Social Science & Medicine, 74*(2), 135-142.
Mahmoud, T. O., Rapoport, H., Steinmayr, A., & Trebesch, C. (2014). *The Effect of Labor Migration on the Diffusion of Democracy: Evidence from a Former Soviet Republic*: IZA Discussion Paper No. 4389
Mara, I., & Landesmann, M. (2013). The Steadiness of Migration Plans and Expected Length of Stay–Based on a Recent Survey of Romanian Migrants in Italy. *The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies Working Paper 104*, 1-40.
Markley, E. (2011). Social Remittances and Social Capital: Values and Practices of Transnational Social Space. *Calitatea vieţii*(4), 365-378.
Meier, S., & Stutzer, A. (2008). Is Volunteering Rewarding in Itself? *Economica, 75*(297), 39-59.
Nesbit, R. (2012). The Influence of Major Life Cycle Events on Volunteering. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 41*(6), 1153-1174.
Nikolova, M., & Graham, C. (2015). In Transit: The Well-Being of Migrants from Transition and Post-Transition Countries. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 112*(0), 164-186.
Nikolova, M., & Nikolaev, B. (2015). Does Joining the Eu Make You Happy? Evidence from Eastern Europe. *Working Paper*.
Norris, P. (2001). *Making Democracies Work: Social Capital and Civic Engagement in 47 Societies*: Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government Working Paper rwp01-036.
Pavlova, M. K., & Silbereisen, R. K. (2012). Participation in Voluntary Organizations and Volunteer Work as a Compensation for the Absence of Work or Partnership? Evidence from Two German Samples of Younger and Older Adults. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 7*(4), 514-524.
Petrova, V. P. (2007). Civil Society in Post-Communist Eastern Europe and Eurasia: A Cross-National Analysis of Micro-and Macro-Factors. *World Development, 35*(7), 1277-1305.
Popova, O. (2014). Can Religion Insure against Aggregate Shocks to Happiness? The Case of Transition Countries. *Journal of Comparative Economics, 42*(3), 804-818.
Raiser, M., Haerpfer, C., Nowotny, T., & Wallace, C. (2002). Social Capital in Transition: A First Look at the Evidence. *Sociologický časopis/Czech Sociological Review*, 693-720.
Sander, N., Abel, G. J., & Bauer, R. (2015). The Global Flow of People. Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital. Available online: http://www.global-migration.info
Simpson, N. (2013). Happiness and Migration. In K. F. Zimmermann & A. F. Constant (Eds.), *International Handbook on the Economics of Migration* (pp. 393-407): Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
Stanek, M. (2009). Patterns of Romanian and Bulgarian Migration to Spain. *Europe-Asia Studies, 61*(9), 1627-1644.

Stillman, S., Gibson, J., McKenzie, D., & Rohorua, H. (2015). Miserable Migrants? Natural Experiment Evidence on International Migration and Objective and Subjective Well-Being. *World Development, 65*(0), 79-93.
Stöhr, T. (2015). Siblings' Interaction in Migration Decisions: Who Provides for the Elderly Left Behind? *Journal of Population Economics, 28*(3), 593-629.
Transparency International. (2014). Visualising the Corruption Perceptions Index 2014: European Union and Western Europe. Retrieved November 25, 2015, from http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/infographic/regional/european-union-and-western-europe
UN. (2002). *International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition : 1980-1999*: Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations Secretariat.
Vesterlund, L. (2006). Why Do People Give? In W. W. Powell & R. Steinberg (Eds.), *The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook* (2nd ed., pp. 568-587). New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
Yen, S. T. (2002). An Econometric Analysis of Household Donations in the USA. *Applied Economics Letters, 9*(13), 837-841.

Figure 1



Notes: Excludes countries with less than 1000 observations (Northern Ireland, Northern Cyprus, and Iceland). The responses are based on the question "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? "

Figure 2

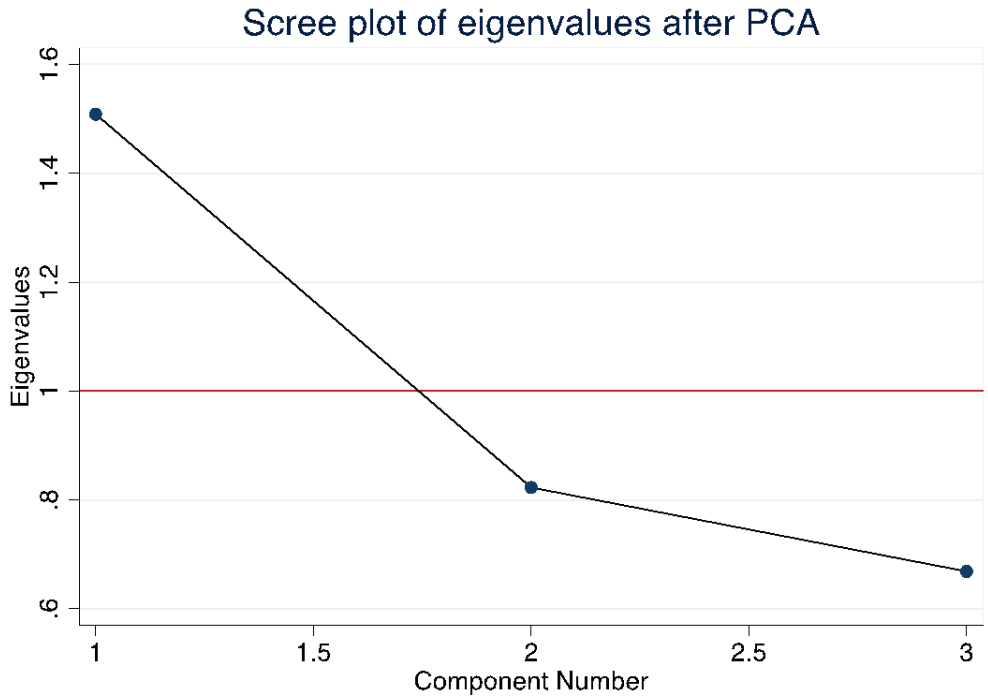

Scree plot of eigenvalues after PCA
Eigenvalues
.6
.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
Component Number

Table 1: Variables Included in the Analyses

Variable	Explanation
Dependent Variables	
Civic Engagement Index (0-100)	An index of pro-social behavior including donating money, volunteering, or helping a stranger in the past month based on principal component analysis results. Ranges from 0 (no civic engagement) to 100 (complete civic engagement).
Donate (1=Yes)	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about: DDonated money to a charity?
Volunteer (1=Yes)	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about: Volunteered your time to an organization?
Helped a Stranger (1=Yes)	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about: Helped a stranger or someone you didn't know who needed help?
Focal Independent Variables	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about: Volunteered your time to an organization?
Relatives and friends abroad (1=Yes)	Do you have relatives or friends who are living in another country whom you can count on to help you when you need them, or not?
Remittances (1=Yes)	In the past 12 months, did this household receive help in the form of money or goods from another individual?
Other Controls	
Household Income Dummies	This variable is based on the Gallup-provided household income in international dollars. Because about 6 percent of respondents did not provide a response on the household income question, we use household income quantile dummies based on within-country income, where 1 corresponds to the poorest 20 percent; 5 corresponds to the richest 20 percent, and 6 is an indicator for missing information.
Internet Access (1=Yes)	Does your home have Access to the Internet?
Social Support (1=Yes)	If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?
Household and Demographic Variables	Age, age squared, gender, education, child in the household indicator, number of adults in the household dummies, religiosity dummy, marital status dummy, and urban/rural location dummy; and a personal unemployment dummy. Note that religiosity is a binary indicator for whether religion is important in the respondent's life. Note that about 13 percent of respondents did not provide an answer about the number of adults in their household. To prevent non-random attrition bias, we included adult household size dummies and an indicator for not reported household size. Employment status is available only starting in 2009 and is included in a subset of regressions

Source: Authors based on Gallup World Poll Documentation

Table 2: Summary Statistics of Analysis Variables, By Whether Respondent Has Relatives or Friends Abroad

Variable	Overall			No Relatives and Friends Abroad			Relatives and Friends Abroad		
	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.
Relatives or Friends Abroad	12,697	0.366	0.482	8,056	0.000	0.000	4,641	1.000	0.000
Civic Engagement Index (0-100)	12,697	17.107	24.155	8,056	14.332	22.469	4,641	21.924	26.143
Donated (1=Yes)	12,697	0.190	0.392	8,056	0.158	0.365	4,641	0.246	0.431
Volunteered (1=Yes)	12,697	0.054	0.225	8,056	0.043	0.202	4,641	0.073	0.260
Helped a Stranger (1=Yes)	12,697	0.358	0.480	8,056	0.306	0.461	4,641	0.448	0.497
Age	12,697	51.910	18.674	8,056	54.264	18.148	4,641	47.825	18.870
Education (Omitted Category: Elementary Education)	12,697	0.298	0.457	8,056	0.327	0.469	4,641	0.247	0.432
Secondary	12,697	0.539	0.498	8,056	0.536	0.5	4,641	0.544	0.498
Some College or College Diploma	12,697	0.163	0.369	8,056	0.137	0.344	4,641	0.208	0.406
Married or Living with Partner (1=Yes)	12,697	0.597	0.491	8,056	0.601	0.490	4,641	0.591	0.492
Female (1=Yes)	12,697	0.588	0.492	8,056	0.593	0.491	4,641	0.581	0.493
Hhld. Income (Omitted Cat.: Poorest 20 Percent)	12,697	0.160	0.366	8,056	0.174	0.379	4,641	0.134	0.341
2nd quintile	12,697	0.192	0.394	8,056	0.202	0.401	4,641	0.176	0.381
3rd quintile	12,697	0.195	0.396	8,056	0.201	0.401	4,641	0.183	0.386
4th quintile	12,697	0.192	0.394	8,056	0.193	0.395	4,641	0.191	0.393
Richest 20 percent	12,697	0.203	0.402	8,056	0.171	0.377	4,641	0.257	0.437
Household Income Not Reported	12,697	0.058	0.234	8,056	0.058	0.233	4,641	0.059	0.236
No of Adults in HH Age 15+ (Omitted Category: 1 Member)	12,697	0.207	0.405	8,056	0.210	0.407	4,641	0.201	0.401
2	12,697	0.385	0.487	8,056	0.381	0.486	4,641	0.391	0.488
3	12,697	0.181	0.385	8,056	0.175	0.380	4,641	0.190	0.393
4	12,697	0.110	0.313	8,056	0.109	0.312	4,641	0.112	0.316
5 or more	12,697	0.046	0.210	8,056	0.045	0.208	4,641	0.048	0.213
Not Reported	12,697	0.071	0.257	8,056	0.079	0.270	4,641	0.057	0.232
Child(ren) in Household (1=Yes)	12,697	0.251	0.434	8,056	0.231	0.421	4,641	0.286	0.452
Large City (1=Yes)	12,697	0.428	0.495	8,056	0.413	0.492	4,641	0.455	0.498

Religiosity (Omitted Category: Religion Important)	12,697	0.620	0.485	8,056	0.605	0.489	4,641	0.646	0.478
Religion Not Important	12,697	0.348	0.476	8,056	0.362	0.481	4,641	0.325	0.468
No information on Religiosity	12,697	0.032	0.175	8,056	0.033	0.179	4,641	0.029	0.168
Internet Access (1=Yes)	12,697	0.422	0.494	8,056	0.356	0.479	4,641	0.537	0.499
Social Support (1=Yes)	12,697	0.797	0.402	8,056	0.750	0.433	4,641	0.880	0.325

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania, 2006-2014

Notes: The statistics are based on the estimation sample in Model (1) of Table (3), i.e., the sample where the focal independent variable is having family and friend abroad. For variable definitions, see Table 1. The differences in means between those with no relatives and friends abroad and those with relatives and friends abroad are not statistically significant for: secondary education, marital status, gender, 3rd income quantile, 4th income quantile and the non-reported household income dummy; for the number of adults in household except not reported and 5 or more and for the no information on the religiosity. They are statistically significantly different at the 0.05 level for households with 2 adults and are statistically significant for all other variables.

Table 3: Determinants of Civic Engagement

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	4.524***	4.506***		
	(0.461)	(0.517)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			3.284***	3.277***
			(0.902)	(0.946)
Age	0.321***	0.313***	0.280***	0.302***
	(0.067)	(0.076)	(0.073)	(0.076)
Age^2	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education (Omitted Category: Elementary Education)				
Secondary	3.827***	3.986***	3.831***	4.033***
	(0.488)	(0.563)	(0.538)	(0.566)
Some College or College Diploma	10.291***	10.942***	10.577***	11.151***
	(0.808)	(0.903)	(0.863)	(0.901)
Married or Living with Partner (1=Yes)	-0.381	-0.376	-0.330	-0.375
	(0.572)	(0.661)	(0.638)	(0.668)
Female (1=Yes)	0.059	0.011	-0.131	-0.114
	(0.432)	(0.493)	(0.471)	(0.495)
Household Income Quintile (Omitted Category: Poorest 20 Percent)				
2nd quintile	0.457	0.138	0.162	0.047
	(0.646)	(0.755)	(0.712)	(0.757)
3rd quintile	1.185*	1.245	1.246*	1.292
	(0.670)	(0.782)	(0.744)	(0.789)
4th quintile	3.078***	3.126***	2.845***	2.962***
	(0.724)	(0.829)	(0.786)	(0.832)
Richest 20 percent	5.246***	5.632***	5.644***	5.745***
	(0.783)	(0.892)	(0.848)	(0.898)
Household Income Not Reported	0.734	0.806	0.333	1.686
	(1.021)	(1.474)	(1.345)	(1.533)
Number of Household Members Aged 15+ (Omitted Category: 1 Member)				
2	0.651	0.767	0.686	0.854
	(0.696)	(0.769)	(0.743)	(0.771)
3	1.405*	1.991**	1.461*	2.029**
	(0.803)	(0.893)	(0.855)	(0.893)
4	0.610	1.198	0.643	1.324
	(0.884)	(0.992)	(0.949)	(0.998)
5 or more	1.944*	3.042**	2.190*	3.171**
	(1.164)	(1.320)	(1.252)	(1.333)
Not reported	-1.997*			
	(1.201)			
Child(ren) in Household (1=Yes)	0.805	1.225*	0.924	1.293*
	(0.560)	(0.657)	(0.627)	(0.665)
Large City (1=Yes)	-0.391	-0.400	-0.530	-0.430
	(0.475)	(0.538)	(0.520)	(0.540)
Religiosity (Omitted Category: Religion Important)				
Religion Not Important	-5.191***	-5.138***	-5.338***	-5.353***
	(0.499)	(0.564)	(0.543)	(0.561)
No information on Religiosity	-4.562***	-4.448***	-4.554***	-4.413***
	(1.145)	(1.322)	(1.272)	(1.353)

Internet Access (1=Yes)	3.799***	3.274***	3.974***	3.545***
	(0.554)	(0.622)	(0.591)	(0.621)
Social Support (1=Yes)	2.573***	2.648***	3.271***	3.321***
	(0.506)	(0.586)	(0.550)	(0.581)
Unemployed (1=Yes)		-2.234**		-1.916**
		(0.914)		(0.931)
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	12,697	9,997	10,895	10,012
Adj. R^2	0.099	0.104	0.095	0.099

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). Models (2) and (4) include an unemployment status dummy. See Table 1 for variable definitions.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 4: Heterogeneity Analyses 1 by Country, Gender, and Urban/Rural Location

	Panel A: By Country							
	Bulgaria				Romania			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	4.638***	4.145***			4.476***	4.727***		
	(0.667)	(0.701)			(0.639)	(0.769)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.411*	2.449*			3.703***	3.683***
			(1.321)	(1.320)			(1.220)	(1.337)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	6,295	5,414	5,491	5,491	6,402	4,583	5,404	4,521
Adj. R^2	0.114	0.118	0.112	0.112	0.091	0.088	0.084	0.083
	Panel B: By Gender							
	Females				Males			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	5.391***	5.141***			3.267***	3.544***		
	(0.598)	(0.669)			(0.722)	(0.814)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			4.232***	4.188***			1.611	1.597
			(1.126)	(1.180)			(1.515)	(1.594)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	7,472	5,862	6,341	5,861	5,225	4,135	4,554	4,151
Adj. R^2	0.104	0.110	0.099	0.102	0.096	0.105	0.095	0.101
	Panel C: By Urban/Rural Location							
	Urban				Rural			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	5.344***	5.443***			3.718***	3.511***		
	(0.707)	(0.781)			(0.605)	(0.687)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.705*	2.324			3.445***	3.607***
			(1.402)	(1.443)			(1.172)	(1.243)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	5,439	4,470	4,750	4,458	7,258	5,527	6,145	5,554
Adj. R^2	0.096	0.104	0.093	0.094	0.103	0.111	0.101	0.108

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). Models (2), (4), (6), and (8) include controls for personal unemployment. See Table 1 for variable definitions.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 5: Heterogeneity Analyses by Age Group and Education Level

Panel A: By Age Group

	Ages 15-35				Ages 36-60				Ages 60+			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	6.455***	7.008***			4.467***	4.147***			2.870***	3.056***		
	(0.895)	(1.032)			(0.775)	(0.872)			(0.732)	(0.811)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			5.442***	5.920***			3.037**	2.680*			1.400	1.466
			(1.839)	(1.925)			(1.401)	(1.469)			(1.502)	(1.591)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	2,964	2,265	2,478	2,267	4,999	3,841	4,237	3,850	4,734	3,891	4,180	3,895
Adj. R^2	0.086	0.091	0.075	0.078	0.088	0.096	0.082	0.090	0.105	0.102	0.102	0.099

Panel B: By Education Level

	Elementary				Secondary				Post-Secondary (Some College or College Diploma)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	3.170***	3.137***			5.057***	5.262***			4.572***	3.794***		
	(0.756)	(0.870)			(0.628)	(0.699)			(1.275)	(1.399)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.836*	2.997*			3.576***	3.289***			2.893	3.431
			(1.518)	(1.625)			(1.211)	(1.251)			(2.700)	(2.848)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	3,782	2,860	3,179	2,849	6,845	5,416	5,871	5,429	2,070	1,721	1,845	1,734
Adj. R^2	0.071	0.079	0.071	0.077	0.062	0.070	0.057	0.062	0.055	0.054	0.053	0.051

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). Models (2), (4), (6), (8), (10) , and (12) include controls for personal unemployment. See Table 1 for variable definitions.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 6: Heterogeneity Analyses 3, by Income Quintile

	Poorest 20 Percent				2nd Quintile				3rd Quintile			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	4.347***	4.219***			3.833***	3.839***			3.936***	4.279***		
	(1.154)	(1.303)			(0.980)	(1.101)			(0.975)	(1.097)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			5.541**	5.544**			3.860**	2.893			-1.698	-1.584
			(2.164)	(2.277)			(1.790)	(1.800)			(1.782)	(1.895)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	2,028	1,506	1,686	1,510	2,443	1,889	2,103	1,899	2,470	2,004	2,160	2,019
Adj. R^2	0.065	0.070	0.061	0.067	0.095	0.109	0.097	0.105	0.072	0.071	0.061	0.063
	4th Quintile				Richest 20 Percent				No Income Information			
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	5.238***	5.208***			5.149***	4.542***			3.827**	3.372		
	(1.137)	(1.235)			(1.091)	(1.174)			(1.847)	(3.011)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.880	3.242			6.289***	6.592***			3.053	0.005
			(2.301)	(2.417)			(2.164)	(2.249)			(5.087)	(4.931)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	2,443	2,088	2,220	2,094	2,573	2,221	2,339	2,208	740	289	387	282
Adj. R^2	0.079	0.083	0.076	0.077	0.065	0.066	0.062	0.064	0.111	0.213	0.163	0.200

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). Models (2), (4), (6), (8), (10), (12), (14), (16), (18), (20), (22), (24), (26), and (28) include controls for personal unemployment. See Table 1 for variable definitions.

Table 7: Heterogeneity Analyses 4, by Presence of Children in the Household and Household Size

Panel A: By Child(ren) in the Household								
	Children				No Children			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	6.147***	7.325***			3.862***	3.533***		
	(0.922)	(1.077)			(0.532)	(0.588)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.998*	4.032**			3.316***	2.831**
			(1.683)	(1.793)			(1.072)	(1.118)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	3,189	2,350	2,583	2,345	9,508	7,647	8,312	7,667
Adj. R^2	0.117	0.134	0.111	0.115	0.093	0.096	0.090	0.094
Panel B: By Household Size								
	No Other Adults in Household				Other Adults and Missing Information			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	3.550***	3.260***			4.663***	4.737***		
	(0.979)	(1.036)			(0.522)	(0.596)		
Remittances (1=Yes)			2.918	1.949			3.306***	3.619***
			(1.777)	(1.784)			(1.049)	(1.119)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	2,625	2,330	2,477	2,322	10,072	7,667	8,418	7,690
Adj. R^2	0.103	0.110	0.100	0.109	0.099	0.104	0.094	0.097

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). Models (2), (4), (6), and (8) include controls for personal unemployment. See Table 1 for variable definitions.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 8: Civic Engagement Sub-Components Results, Average Marginal Effects

	Panel A					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Donate	Volunteer	Help	Donate	Volunteer	Help
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	0.053***	0.015***	0.087***			
	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.010)			
Remittances (1=Yes)				0.039***	0.013	0.057***
				(0.015)	(0.009)	(0.017)
Unemployment Control	N	N	N	N	N	N
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	11,012	11,012	10,948	10,987	10,988	10,929
Pseudo R^2	0.064	0.083	0.070	0.062	0.078	0.065
	Panel B					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Donate	Volunteer	Help	Donate	Volunteer	Help
Relatives or Friends Abroad (1=Yes)	0.050***	0.016***	0.084***	0.052***	0.016***	0.080***
	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.011)
Remittances (1=Yes)	0.016	0.006	0.016	0.018	0.004	0.018
	(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.009)	(0.018)
Unemployed Control				Y	Y	Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	10,739	10,740	10,681	9,859	9,860	9,810
Pseudo R^2	0.064	0.083	0.069	0.073	0.088	0.070

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania
Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in Models (1) and (4) is whether the respondent donated money in the past one month; in Models (2) and (5), it is whether the respondent volunteered in the past month, and in Models (3) and (6) it is whether the respondent helped a stranger in the past month. The results are in terms of average marginal effects. See Table 1 for variable definitions. This estimation sample excludes the observations for missing regions as the marginal effects could not be estimated when they were included in the regressions. The difference between Panel A and Panel B is that in Panel B both "left behind" variables enter in the estimated equations at the same time. Models (4)-(6) in Panel B include controls for personal unemployment.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 9: Testing The Effects of The Location of Family Member on Civic Engagement

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Full sample	Full sample	Only those with family and friends abroad	Only those with family and friends abroad
Having Family and Friends in Destination Countries in the...				
Least Civically Engaged Tertile	2.424	1.889	2.306	1.290
	(1.526)	(1.873)	(2.228)	(2.895)
Moderately Civically Engaged Tertile	3.423***	3.644***	3.093	2.390
	(0.979)	(1.377)	(1.960)	(2.587)
Highly Civically Engaged Tertile	4.483***	4.854***	4.985**	4.694*
	(1.098)	(1.455)	(1.934)	(2.518)
Unemployed Control		Y		Y
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y
Survey Waves	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	4,441	2,660	1,380	815
Adj. R^2	0.091	0.118	0.084	0.098

Source: Authors' estimation based on Gallup World Poll data for Bulgaria and Romania

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The dependent variable in all models is the civic engagement index (0-100). See Table 1 for variable definitions. See Table A1 for classification of countries according to civic engagement. Respondents could list up to three locations of their family members and friends and therefore the variables Least Civically Engaged Tertile- Most Civically Engaged Tertile do not represent mutually exclusive categories. Models (1)-(2)f include respondents without friends and family abroad. Models (3)-(4) are estimated only for those with family and friends abroad. The regressions in Models (1) and (3) are for 2007, 2009-2010. When the employment control is included in Models (2) and (4), the regressions are for 2009-2010. All regressions include the set of individual and household-level controls as in the main models.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A1: Civic Engagement Classification, Gallup World Poll Countries, All Available Years and Countries

Country Name	Civic Engagement Index Value	Proportion Donated Money	Proportion Volunteered	Proportion Helped Stranger	Civic Engagement Rank (1=Best)	Civic Engagement Category, 1=Least; 3=Most Engaged
Myanmar	61.972	0.909	0.465	0.488	1	3
United States	60.817	0.696	0.445	0.688	2	3
New Zealand	59.846	0.703	0.437	0.667	3	3
Australia	59.018	0.746	0.389	0.645	4	3
Ireland	58.602	0.757	0.388	0.620	5	3
Canada	57.739	0.689	0.406	0.641	6	3
Cuba	56.500		0.459	0.687	7	3
Netherlands	55.430	0.776	0.378	0.521	8	3
United Kingdom	54.720	0.757	0.300	0.591	9	3
Bhutan	51.485	0.605	0.397	0.552	10	3
Sri Lanka	49.754	0.510	0.450	0.550	11	3
Austria	48.269	0.632	0.278	0.551	12	3
Malta	48.147	0.746	0.255	0.455	13	3
Switzerland	48.123	0.615	0.309	0.529	14	3
Liberia	47.906	0.161	0.469	0.821	15	3
Norway	47.898	0.567	0.374	0.507	16	3
Iceland	47.458	0.694	0.272	0.477	17	3
Denmark	47.192	0.674	0.240	0.514	18	3
Qatar	47.068	0.625	0.187	0.686	19	3
Trinidad & Tobago	46.961	0.475	0.290	0.654	20	3
Hong Kong	46.544	0.654	0.169	0.576	21	3
Northern Cyprus	46.297	0.482	0.238	0.678	22	3
Libya	46.041	0.304	0.374	0.735	23	3
Guyana	46.041	0.370	0.339	0.699	24	3
Laos	45.792	0.671	0.295	0.499	25	3

Sierra Leone	45.002	0.237	0.378	0.742	26	3
Thailand	44.374	0.759	0.155	0.424	27	3
Nigeria	44.038	0.309	0.373	0.654	28	3
Turkmenistan	43.520	0.247	0.514	0.567	29	3
Oman	43.333	0.375	0.215	0.726	30	3
Mauritius	43.317	0.545	0.347	0.409	31	3
Luxembourg	43.267	0.581	0.305	0.418	32	3
Germany	42.726	0.508	0.247	0.534	33	3
Philippines	42.324	0.300	0.378	0.596	34	3
Indonesia	41.999	0.637	0.300	0.343	35	3
Finland	41.729	0.473	0.303	0.481	36	3
Iran	41.350	0.476	0.212	0.565	37	3
Chile	41.283	0.525	0.165	0.553	38	3
Jamaica	41.193	0.255	0.304	0.688	39	3
Cyprus	41.044	0.484	0.250	0.507	40	3
Slovenia	40.975	0.444	0.325	0.464	41	3
Sudan	40.644	0.229	0.267	0.741	42	3
Guatemala	40.578	0.378	0.327	0.522	43	3
Sweden	40.566	0.600	0.140	0.486	44	3
Ghana	40.264	0.279	0.316	0.616	45	3
Kuwait	39.697	0.391	0.176	0.646	46	3
Kenya	39.663	0.284	0.281	0.627	47	3
Swaziland	39.533	0.278	0.285	0.623	48	3
Somaliland region	39.486	0.407	0.186	0.593	49	3
Dominican Republic	39.348	0.286	0.314	0.585	50	3
Costa Rica	39.238	0.361	0.230	0.593	51	3
Puerto Rico	39.200	0.368	0.212	0.606	52	3
Israel	39.149	0.536	0.213	0.435	53	3
United Arab Emirates	39.071	0.490	0.141	0.587	54	3
Zambia	38.858	0.200	0.295	0.674	55	3

Malawi	38.771	0.272	0.301	0.591	56	2
South Sudan	38.267	0.240	0.292	0.648	57	2
Haiti	37.853	0.446	0.334	0.416	58	2
Belgium	37.621	0.435	0.272	0.430	59	2
Malaysia	37.558	0.451	0.283	0.409	60	2
Somalia	37.000		0.176	0.605	61	2
Taiwan	36.984	0.433	0.190	0.494	62	2
Colombia	36.937	0.264	0.211	0.636	63	2
Uzbekistan	36.338	0.219	0.393	0.488	64	2
Honduras	36.262	0.334	0.291	0.476	65	2
Italy	36.250	0.465	0.192	0.439	66	2
Afghanistan	36.080	0.345	0.202	0.550	67	2
Panama	35.571	0.354	0.248	0.478	68	2
Bahrain	35.294	0.406	0.178	0.495	69	2
Uganda	35.289	0.191	0.255	0.614	70	2
Syria	34.736	0.371	0.129	0.665	71	2
Mongolia	34.695	0.390	0.300	0.369	72	2
Paraguay	34.533	0.395	0.241	0.403	73	2
Tajikistan	34.090	0.172	0.404	0.468	74	2
Lesotho	33.767	0.107	0.179	0.727	75	2
Belize	33.698	0.283	0.269	0.485	76	2
South Korea	33.189	0.322	0.248	0.431	77	2
Lebanon	33.004	0.378	0.122	0.523	78	2
Tanzania	32.964	0.319	0.177	0.501	79	2
Guinea	32.793	0.212	0.202	0.572	80	2
France	32.544	0.348	0.268	0.363	81	2
Botswana	32.481	0.164	0.214	0.599	82	2
Cameroon	32.449	0.172	0.178	0.626	83	2
Saudi Arabia	32.400	0.332	0.141	0.541	84	2
Spain	32.383	0.311	0.164	0.498	85	2

South Africa	32.353	0.194	0.217	0.601	86	2
Singapore	32.031	0.493	0.146	0.325	87	2
Bolivia	31.834	0.226	0.222	0.512	88	2
Namibia	31.567	0.143	0.185	0.621	89	2
Senegal	31.189	0.169	0.185	0.587	90	2
Nepal	31.154	0.319	0.232	0.402	91	2
Suriname	31.151	0.249	0.226	0.472	92	2
Central African Republic	31.100	0.157	0.278	0.502	93	2
Nicaragua	30.753	0.292	0.200	0.438	94	2
Mauritania	30.643	0.263	0.196	0.469	95	2
Comoros	30.375	0.151	0.224	0.537	96	2
Kosovo	29.553	0.363	0.130	0.408	97	2
Peru	29.544	0.220	0.204	0.468	98	2
Iraq	29.432	0.204	0.127	0.600	99	2
Argentina	29.322	0.224	0.160	0.502	100	2
Brazil	29.182	0.261	0.150	0.468	101	2
Mexico	29.113	0.241	0.187	0.468	102	2
Kyrgyzstan	28.975	0.176	0.295	0.414	103	2
Azerbaijan	28.843	0.169	0.264	0.447	104	2
Gabon	28.685	0.141	0.127	0.596	105	2
Congo Brazzaville	28.167	0.126	0.157	0.566	106	2
Pakistan	28.146	0.342	0.151	0.377	107	2
Zimbabwe	27.981	0.102	0.203	0.536	108	2
Uruguay	27.965	0.251	0.141	0.453	109	2
Djibouti	27.867	0.197	0.167	0.476	110	2
Poland	27.820	0.338	0.107	0.400	111	1
Vietnam	27.812	0.270	0.117	0.463	112	1
Angola	27.708	0.175	0.221	0.448	113	1
Bangladesh	27.494	0.178	0.120	0.533	114	1

Portugal	27.298	0.253	0.140	0.435	115	1
Ethiopia	26.407	0.170	0.149	0.479	116	1
Chad	26.274	0.165	0.215	0.412	117	1
India	26.146	0.263	0.181	0.354	118	1
Macedonia	25.938	0.310	0.106	0.376	119	1
Mozambique	25.933	0.155	0.198	0.428	120	1
Slovakia	25.689	0.319	0.132	0.326	121	1
Japan	25.487	0.256	0.251	0.259	122	1
Ivory Coast	25.454	0.137	0.085	0.542	123	1
El Salvador	25.255	0.158	0.161	0.446	124	1
Moldova	25.015	0.181	0.179	0.406	125	1
Cambodia	24.815	0.437	0.076	0.235	126	1
Kazakhstan	24.782	0.143	0.225	0.393	127	1
Belarus	24.755	0.142	0.287	0.328	128	1
Czech Republic	24.470	0.276	0.138	0.330	129	1
Egypt	24.460	0.182	0.070	0.509	130	1
Mali	24.454	0.139	0.120	0.477	131	1
Latvia	24.341	0.252	0.143	0.340	132	1
Hungary	24.304	0.240	0.087	0.406	133	1
Nagorno-Karabakh Republic	24.100	0.092	0.095	0.537	134	1
Niger	23.662	0.096	0.115	0.501	135	1
Tunisia	23.429	0.115	0.082	0.573	136	1
Ecuador	23.284	0.183	0.138	0.380	137	1
Burkina Faso	23.252	0.122	0.133	0.445	138	1
Estonia	23.095	0.153	0.172	0.374	139	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.071	0.320	0.057	0.332	140	1
Benin	22.306	0.123	0.145	0.406	141	1
Armenia	22.196	0.074	0.125	0.471	142	1
Ukraine	22.016	0.110	0.227	0.333	143	1

Congo Kinshasa	21.840	0.118	0.150	0.392	144	1
Morocco	21.817	0.068	0.080	0.513	145	1
Palestinian Territories	21.781	0.129	0.114	0.413	146	1
Albania	21.745	0.192	0.101	0.375	147	1
Yemen	21.507	0.113	0.066	0.471	148	1
Jordan	21.504	0.196	0.063	0.416	149	1
Romania	20.758	0.200	0.054	0.376	150	1
Montenegro	20.657	0.211	0.083	0.333	151	1
Venezuela	20.605	0.150	0.126	0.377	152	1
Madagascar	20.246	0.116	0.229	0.263	153	1
Algeria	20.136	0.117	0.071	0.424	154	1
Georgia	19.986	0.043	0.175	0.391	155	1
Croatia	19.872	0.196	0.082	0.323	156	1
Rwanda	19.844	0.154	0.180	0.295	157	1
Russia	19.809	0.064	0.200	0.339	158	1
Togo	19.592	0.085	0.168	0.342	159	1
Bulgaria	19.237	0.183	0.054	0.345	160	1
Lithuania	19.052	0.103	0.108	0.369	161	1
Turkey	18.609	0.128	0.071	0.368	162	1
China	17.800	0.144	0.055	0.341	163	1
Serbia	17.047	0.197	0.046	0.274	164	1
Greece	16.188	0.096	0.060	0.332	165	1
Burundi	13.208	0.072	0.099	0.225	166	1

Source: Authors' Calculation based on Gallup Analytics

Table A2: Migration Flows from Bulgaria and Romania to Top 5 Destinations

Bulgaria							
1990		**1995**		**2000**		**2005**	
Destination	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***
Turkey	230,694	Turkey	45,080	Spain	37,351	Spain	36,598
Greece	21,682	United States	21,829	Italy	8,559	Italy	10,476
Germany	20,502	Greece	20,303	United Kingdom	7,522	United Kingdom	7,193
United States	17,705	Italy	5,435	Germany	4,850	Germany	6,329
Israel	12,376	Canada	4,438	Romania	3,661	Belgium	3,927
Romania							
1990		**1995**		**2000**		**2005**	
Destination	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***	***Destination***	***Number***
Germany	179,793	Germany	179,793	Italy	144,814	Italy	103,489
Israel	68,628	United States	42,443	Spain	127,792	Spain	63,062
Hungary	59,076	Italy	55,325	United Kingdom	8,220	United Kingdom	36,598
Italy	55,325	Hungary	59,076	Portugal	2,846	Belgium	10,476
United States	42,443	Canada	23,959	Belgium	2,517	Portugal	7,193

Source: Authors' tabulations based on Global International Migration Flows (Sander, Abel, Bauer, 2015)

Notes: The table shows the number of Bulgarians and Romanians who changed their country of residence over five-year periods for the top 5 destination countries. The estimates reflect migration transitions and thus cannot be compared to annual movements flow data published by United Nations and Eurostat. The data are estimated from sequential stock tables and are comparable across countries.


CELSI