

Networks Abroad and Culture: Global Individual-Level Evidence Online Appendix

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Appendix OA Descriptive Statistics

Table OA-I: List of origin countries (157)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Northern Cyprus, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestina, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Congo, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Table OA-II: Cultural variables available in the GWP

Variable	GWP Domain		Description	Code	Kept
Core Questions					
Confidence national government	Government	and Politics	In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about national government?	WP139	
Confidence national elections	Government	and Politics	In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about honesty of elections?	WP144	
Approval national leadership	Government	and Politics	Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of this country?	WP150	
Approval local leadership	Government	and Politics	Do you approve or disapprove of the leadership of the city or area where you live?	WP90	
Confidence in the police	Law and Order		In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force, or not?	WP112	
Donate money to charity	Citizen	Engagement	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?	WP108	✓
Volunteering	Citizen	Engagement	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization?	WP109	✓
Help Strangers	Citizen	Engagement	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?	WP110	✓
Voice opinion	Citizen	Engagement	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about voiced your opinion to a public official?	WP111	
Confidence financial institutions	Business and Economics		In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about financial institutions or banks?	WP141	
Confidence in the media	Communications and Technology		In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about quality and integrity of the media?	WP143	
Good place for migrants	Social Issues		Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?	WP106	(✓)
Dealing with the poor	Social Issues		In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to deal with the poor?	WP131	(✓)
Women treated with respect	Social Issues		Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?	WP9059	(✓)
Religiosity	Religion	and Ethics	Is religion an important part of your daily life?	WP119	✓
Active Religiosity	Religion	and Ethics	Have you attended a place of worship or religious service within the past seven days?	WP120	(✓)
Confidence in religious institutions	Religion	and Ethics	In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about religious organizations (churches, mosques, temples, etc.)?	WP142	(✓)
Confidence in the health care system	Health		In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about healthcare or medical systems?	WP140	
Not Core Questions					
Women equal rights	Social Issues		Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Women and men should have equal legal rights.	WP1140	✓
Women take a job	Social Issues		Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Women should be allowed to hold any job for which they are qualified outside the home.	WP1145	✓
Women initiate a divorce	Social Issues		Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Women should have the right to initiate a divorce.	WP3966	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Variables included in the main analysis are marked with ✓, while the ones analyzed in the online [Appendix OD1](#) are marked with (✓)

Table OA-III: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	(1) Obs	(2) Mean	(3) Std.Dev.	(4) Min	(5) Max
Connect	545873	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00
Education	666723	0.15	0.35	0.00	1.00
Female	675018	0.53	0.50	0.00	1.00
Married	671205	0.54	0.50	0.00	1.00
Child	664503	0.54	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	671640	40.45	17.31	15.00	90.00
Urban	648825	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.00
Family size	662055	3.24	1.89	0.00	78.00
Unempl.	625220	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
Income	653766	0.02	6.21	0.00	5014.63
Family Net.	420061	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00
Previous Mig.	84406	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00
Migration Int.	606767	0.20	0.40	0.00	1.00
Migration Plan.	606767	0.02	0.13	0.00	1.00
Migrant	675020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Internet	655484	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00
Landline Phone	637487	0.47	0.50	0.00	1.00
Social Behavior	594015	-0.00	1.00	-1.10	2.63
Religiosity	569223	0.74	0.44	0.00	1.00
Gender-Egalitarian	134291	-0.00	1.00	-3.02	0.81

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Polls.

Table OA-IV: Multiple Correspondence Analysis - Social Behavior

<i>Estimation</i>	(1) Answer	(2) MCA	(3) Sq. Corr.	(4) Contribution
Donate money (SB_1)	No (0)	-0.656	0.987	0.101
	Yes (1)	1.551	0.987	0.238
Volunteer (SB_2)	No (0)	-0.519	0.969	0.072
	Yes (1)	2.041	0.969	0.281
Helped stranger (SB_3)	No (0)	-0.905	1.037	0.145
	Yes (1)	1.021	1.037	0.163
<i>Post Estimation</i>	(1) Number	(2) Inertia		
Dimension(s)	1	0.055		
Cronbach's α	0.7645			

Table OA-V: Multiple Correspondence Analysis - Gender-Egalitarian Attitudes

<i>Estimation</i>	(1) Answer	(2) MCA	(3) Sq. Corr.	(4) Contribution
Women same right as men (GE_1)	No (0)	-2.064	0.956	0.283
	Yes (1)	0.514	0.956	0.071
Women right to hold job (GE_2)	No (0)	-2.336	0.940	0.307
	Yes (1)	0.474	0.940	0.062
Women right initiate divorce (GE_3)	No (0)	-1.012	1.083	0.153
	Yes (1)	0.822	1.083	0.124
<i>Post Estimation</i>	(1) Number	(2) Inertia		
Dimension(s)	1	0.089		
Cronbach's α	0.7746			

Table OA-VI: Pearson's Correlation across cultural questions

Variable	(1) <i>Social Behavior</i>	(2) <i>Religiosity</i>	(3) <i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>
Social Behavior (ind.)	1.0000		
Religiosity (RE_1)	0.0420***	1.0000	
Gender-egalitarian (ind.)	-0.0046*	-0.0206***	1.0000
Donate money (SB_1)	0.7087***	-0.0045***	-0.0169***
Volunteer (SB_2)	0.7111***	0.0258***	0.0163***
Helped stranger (SB_3)	0.6781***	0.0685***	-0.0099***
Women same right as men (GE_1)	-0.0045*	-0.0273***	0.7583***
Women right to hold job (GE_2)	0.0052*	0.0043	0.7684***
Women right initiate divorce (GE_3)	-0.0082***	-0.0277***	0.6634***

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Polls. The table shows Pearson's correlations across indicators and questions related to culture. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Appendix OB Representativeness and variables of GWP

The GWP is designed to be representative at the national level, not at the regional level. Since I mainly use individual level information in the analysis, that should be less of an issue. To properly verify the degree of representativeness of GWP at the regional level, I should compare it with an alternative reliable source of data which covers the whole world with a similar fine geographical dimension. To the best of my knowledge, such source of data does not exist. Nevertheless, for a subset of 19 European countries¹ I compare the GWP with EULFS data, which are meant to be representative both at the national and regional level. I compare the following demographic characteristics of the population, both at country and regional level: share of females, age, share of individuals with a child, share of married individuals and share of unemployed individuals. The results are available in Table OA-VII. Although the differences between the two datasets are statistically significant, they are similar whether I compare country or NUTS2 units. If anything, this evidence suggests that the GWP does not provide a systematic bias associated with the regional geographical unit compared to the country level.

Table OA-VII: Validation GWP data versus EULFS data

(1) Geo. Unit	(2) Variable	(3) Obs.	(4) <i>GWP</i>	(5) <i>EULFS</i>	(6)=(4)-(5) Diff.	(7) S.D.	(8) 95% Conf. Interval
Country	Female	70	0.530	0.512	0.017***	0.012	[0.014; 0.020]
Country	Age	70	46.40	46.68	-0.278*	1.192	[-0.563; 0.006]
Country	Child	57	0.294	0.266	0.028***	0.032	[0.020; 0.037]
Country	Marital	70	0.543	0.513	0.020***	0.033	[0.013; 0.028]
Country	Unemp.	69	0.054	0.050	0.004*	0.017	[-0.001; 0.007]
Region	Female	544	0.529	0.512	0.017***	0.085	[0.009; 0.024]
Region	Age	544	46.52	46.98	-0.465***	3.885	[-0.792; -0.138]
Region	Child	474	0.286	0.265	0.021***	0.098	[0.012; 0.030]
Region	Marital	544	0.545	0.524	0.021***	0.096	[0.013; 0.030]
Region	Unemp.	536	0.055	0.052	0.003	0.059	[-0.002; 0.008]

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll and EULFS data. This table shows the values of some socio-demographic characteristics at country and regional level using GWP and EULFS data. The respective means are presented in columns (4) and (5). The variables are the share of women in the population, the age, the share of individuals who has at least one child, the share of married individuals and the share of unemployed individuals. Over the 2009-2012 period, the table shows the differences of demographic characteristics between GWP and EULFS data (col. (6)). Positive values imply higher values from GWP data compared to EULFS data. The stars represent the significance of the t-test for each difference being different from 0 (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$). Col. (7) shows the standard deviation of the difference, while the lower and upper bound of the confidence interval are presented in col. (8).

¹EULFS data provides regional (NUTS II) identifiers only for a subset of countries. The sample of countries include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Using GWP and Özden et al. (2011) data, Table OA-VIII shows the partial correlations between the share of bilateral connections and the share of bilateral stocks. The estimated partial correlations are always positive and statistically significant. Moreover, the size of the estimates is smaller when comparing older origin-specific shares.

Table OA-VIII: Bilateral Connections and Bilateral Migration Shares

Dep. Var.	(1) OLS	(2) OLS	(3) OLS	(4) OLS	(5) PPML	(6) PPML	(7) PPML	(8) PPML
	Bilateral Connections (%)							
<i>Bil Share</i> ₂₀₀₀	0.604*** (0.034)				0.068*** (0.003)			
<i>Bil Share</i> ₁₉₉₀		0.567*** (0.033)				0.062*** (0.003)		
<i>Bil Share</i> ₁₉₈₀			0.500*** (0.034)				0.058*** (0.003)	
<i>Bil Share</i> ₁₉₇₀				0.391*** (0.032)				0.057*** (0.003)
Observations	24442	24442	24442	24442	24442	24442	24442	24442
Countries	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Adj. R-squared	0.63	0.61	0.55	0.44				
Pseudo R-squared					0.64	0.63	0.62	0.59
Origin F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Destination F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll and Özden et al. (2011) data. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. Standard errors are clustered at the origin country level. The table shows the partial correlations between the bilateral share of emigrants and the bilateral share of connections abroad. Columns (1) to (4) show OLS estimates, while columns (5) to (8) presents PPML estimates.

Appendix OC Cultural Traits: correlation with alternative sources

Three cultural traits (social behavior, religiosity and gender-egalitarian views) are the focus of this paper. GWP is an ideal data source for these cultural traits due to the geographical coverage and availability of questions related to connections abroad. However, it is not the only data set available which encompasses these cultural aspects. Over a smaller sample of countries, the World Values Survey (WVS) makes similar inquiries. Using the sixth wave of the WVS to compute country averages of similar cultural traits, I can test whether the cultural traits in the analysis are indeed correlated with other similar data sources. Related to inter-personal trust and social behavior, the WVS asks: (i) "*Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?*" Concerning religiosity, four questions from WVS are particularly relevant: (i) "*How important in life is religion?*"; (ii) "*How often do you attend religious service?*"; (iii) "*How often do you pray?*" and (iv) "*Are you a religious person?*" Concerning gender-egalitarian attitudes, WVS submits to the respondents' judgment three statements on gender-egalitarian views: (i) "*When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women*"; (ii) "*On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do*"; and (iii) "*On the whole, men make better business executives than women do*". I code and normalize these questions² to have the same order as the GWP and also an overall index of gender-egalitarian views is created from the three above-mentioned questions. Table OA-IX shows the correlation of the country averages of each cultural trait from the GWP with the related trait measured with the WVS. The maximum number of countries available in the sixth wave of WVS is 60, and only 25 of them overlap with the sample of countries that covers gender-egalitarian views. The reported correlations are all positive and statistically significant, suggesting measurement consistency across different data sources.

The focus on these cultural traits is driven by their power to shape societies, economic development and personal well-being. However, to test their economic relevance, I investigate whether these cultural traits are also related with deep individual economic preferences. Data on deep economic preferences are available for the 2012 wave of GWP, thanks to the Global Preferences Survey (GPS). Through the framework of the 2012 wave of GWP, Falk *et al.*, (2018) provide six measures of individual economic preferences: patience, risk-taking, positive reciprocity, negative reciprocity, altruism and trust.³ I regress these six measures of economic preferences on social behavior and religiosity. Since GPS is available only for 2012, I am unable to test the relation between gender-egalitarian attitudes and economic preferences.

²These questions are coded in the sixth wave of the WVS as follows: V24, V9, V25, V146, V147, V45, V51 and V53. All the answers are coded as dummies, which take values of one when respondent trusts others, is religious and shares gender-egalitarian views. The three questions related to gender-egalitarian attitudes are combined using a MCA.

³Almost all the preferences are measured through a combination of qualitative and quantitative items, to validate respondent answers to the survey with behavioral experiments. "Patience" measures the propensity of the respondent to give up on something today to gain more in the future. "Risk-taking" measures the respondent's propensity to taking a risk through lottery experiments. "Positive reciprocity" indicates the propensity to thank a stranger that helped them and to return favors. "Negative reciprocity" indicates the willingness to take revenge after being unjustly treated. "Altruism" quantifies how much the respondent would act for a good cause without expecting anything in return. How strongly other people have good intentions is measured by "trust".

Table OA-X shows the partial correlation of social behavior (panel A) and religiosity (panel B) with economic preferences. Each column has a different economic preference as dependent variable and includes a set of individual socio-demographic characteristics.⁴ The estimates in the top panel show that the index of social behavior has a positive and significant relation with all the measures of economic preferences, except for negative reciprocity. On average, an increase of one standard deviation in the index of social behavior is associated with a 10% standard deviation increase in the measures of economic preferences. Estimates relative to religiosity, presented in the lower panel of Table OA-X, show that being religious is significantly associated with a lower level of patience and negative reciprocity. Moreover, religious people are more altruistic. Two conclusions can be drawn from the previous results. First, the cultural traits in analysis are indeed related with deep individual economic preferences. Knowing the importance of deep individual economic preferences on individual behaviors, outcomes and decisions, the correlations confirm the economic relevance of focusing on these specific cultural aspects. Second, the relation between cultural traits and economic preferences is trait specific. Social behavior is positively related with all the economic preferences which produce a positive economic outcome, like being patient or being risk-taking. Religiosity is, on one hand, negatively related with patience, which is recognized by Falk *et al.*, (2018) as the most relevant economic preference to explain economic development. On the other hand, religiosity is associated with lower levels of negative reciprocity and more altruistic preferences, which are both beneficial for social cohesion and peaceful relationships.⁵

Table OA-IX: Cultural traits Correlations - GWP and WVS

WVS Questions	(1) Social Behavior	(2) Religiosity	(3) Gender-Egalitarian	(4) Countries
Trust People (V24)	0.292**	-	-	60
Religion Important (V9)	-	0.948***	-	60
Active Rel. Participation (V25)	-	0.498***	-	60
Active Prayer (V146)	-	0.857***	-	60
Religious Person (V147)	-	0.787***	-	60
Women have Job (V45)	-	-	0.702***	25
Women be politicians (V51)	-	-	0.782***	25
Women able run business (V53)	-	-	0.745***	25
Gender-Egalitarian Index (WVS)	-	-	0.795***	25

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data and the sixth wave of the World Values Survey. The significance of the correlations are presented as follow: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Each column show the correlation with a specific trait computed from the GWP: social behavior (col. 1), religiosity (col. 2) and gender-egalitarian views (col. 3). Column 4 shows the number of countries.

Although I cannot explore the relationship between gender-egalitarian views and deep economic preferences due to a mismatch in the time dimension of the two datasets, I explore the cross-country

⁴Each regression includes dummies on gender, marital status, parental status, education and a continuous measure of age. Moreover, each dependent variable is standardized with mean zero and standard deviation equal to one.

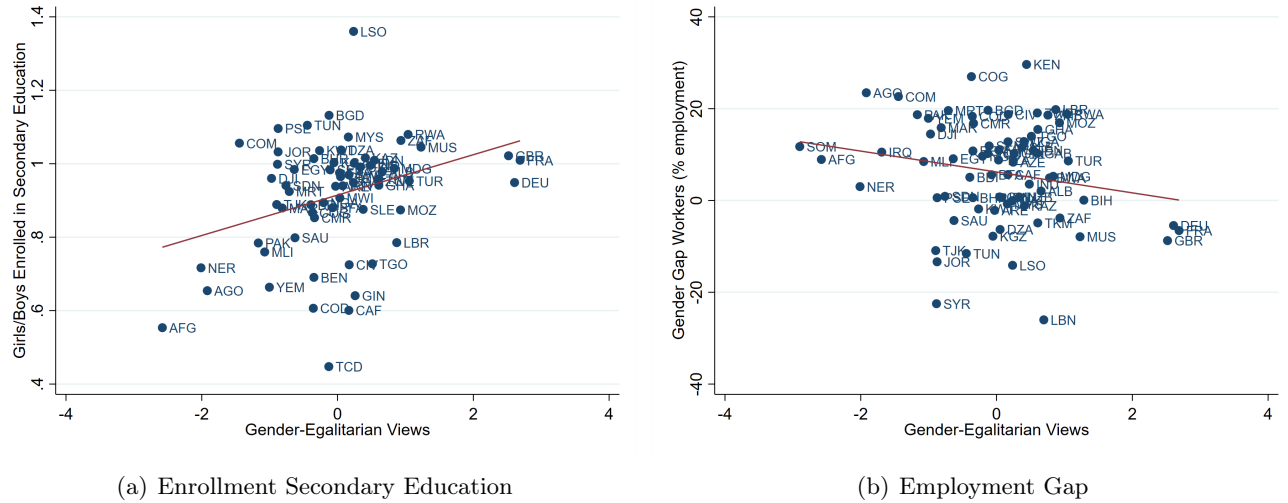
⁵Those results confirm the Campante and Yanagizawa-Drott (2015) findings, where religious practices have a negative economic effect a positive effect on individual satisfaction.

Table OA-X: Cultural traits and Economic preferences
Global Preferences Survey

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS
Year	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
Econ. Pref.	Patience	Risk Taking	Pos. Recipr.	Neg. Recipr.	Altruism	Trust
Panel A - Social Behavior						
<i>Social Behavior</i>	0.120*** (0.021)	0.101*** (0.012)	0.097*** (0.017)	0.004 (0.014)	0.179*** (0.021)	0.051*** (0.016)
Observations	56739	56736	57029	55863	56800	55989
Countries	59	59	59	59	59	59
Adj. R-squared	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
Panel B - Religiosity						
<i>Religiosity</i>	-0.269*** (0.061)	0.006 (0.041)	0.084* (0.049)	-0.121*** (0.035)	0.256*** (0.050)	-0.010 (0.042)
Observations	57886	57864	58196	56947	57952	57086
Countries	60	60	60	60	60	60
Adj. R-squared	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data and Global Preferences Survey. Standard errors are clustered at country level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. Each regression also includes respondents' ages and dummies for education, gender, marital status, and parental status.

Figure OA-I: Gender-Egalitarian views and Economic Indicators



Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data and World Bank Data. The Figure plots for each country the average gender-egalitarian views and: (a) the ratio of female over male pupils in secondary school, (b) the difference in the percentage of paid workers over the gender-specific employment force between female and male. The correlation is statistically significant at 5% level in panel (a), while at 10% level in panel (b).

relationship between gender-egalitarian views and economic outcomes. Using World Bank data, and averaging them over the period 2010-2016, I explore the cross-country relation between gender-egalitarian attitudes and: (i) the ratio of female over male pupils in secondary school, and (ii) the difference in the percentage of paid workers over the gender-specific employment force between female and male. The correlations are presented in Figure OA-I. Figure OA-I(a) shows a positive relationship between gender-egalitarian views and the ratio of female over male pupils in secondary education. Societies characterized by more equal gender-attitudes do not discourage female education, which has important positive implication not only for women self-realization and independence, but for the overall society. Along the same line, Figure OA-I(b) presents a negative correlation between gender-egalitarian views and the difference between female paid workers and male paid workers over the gender-specific employment population. Indeed, even though women are able to participate to the workforce and being employed, women in less gender-equal countries have less favorable contractual conditions. Gender-egalitarian views are positively related with human capital formation and labor market dynamics, which are relevant for countries economic development

Appendix OD Robustness Checks

Appendix OD1 Active Religious participation and Discrimination

This section investigates even further the implication and potential causes of the estimated relationship between connectedness and cultural traits. The results presented in Section 4 show that having a connection abroad is associated with higher social behavior, religiosity and gender-egalitarian views. However few questions still remain. The positive relationship of connectedness on religiosity requires further explanations: does connectedness relate to religious activities? Does it vary across religious groups? Moreover individuals can react differently to the information given by their connection due to their social context: does perceived discrimination towards social outcasts and women influence the relationship between connectedness and social behavior or gender-egalitarian views?

Table OA-XI: Religiosity: Practicing and Religious groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	LPM	LPM	LPM	LPM	LPM	LPM	LPM	LPM
	Practicing		Religiosity & Religious Groups					
	Place of Worship	Trust Rel. Organiz.	Christians	Muslims	Hinduists	Buddhists	Agnostics	Other Religion
<i>Connect</i>	0.013*	0.004	0.008***	0.018***	0.022	0.009	0.003	0.012
	(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.017)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.023)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.021	0.003	-0.020***	-0.002	-0.049	0.019	0.008	-0.032
	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.045)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.044)
Observations	159753	325915	110926	191823	21377	18037	18245	5893
Regions	1656	1900	795	1604	79	234	751	383
Adj. R-squared	0.26	0.19	0.28	0.30	0.17	0.34	0.22	0.27
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. The dependent variable is: being to a place of worship dummy (col. (1)), trust religious organizations dummy (col. (2)) and religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(8)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of individual is split by religious groups between columns (3) and (8): Christians (col. (3)), Muslims (col. (4)), Hinduists (col. (5)), Buddhists (col. (6)), agnostics (col. (7)) and a residual group of other religions (col. (8)).

I address the issues related to the more religious stance of connected individuals in two ways. First, I exploit two questions available in the GWP concerning active participation to religious life and confidence in religious organizations. The questions are the following: (i) "*Have you attended a place of worship or religious service within the past seven days?*" and (ii) "*In this country, do you have confidence in religious organizations (churches, mosques, temples, etc.)?*". They are coded as dummy variables which take value of one if individual answer affirmatively. These item is available only over 2009-2011 period and on a subset of countries. I use them as alternative dependent variable, to investigate the whether connectedness is related to actual religious practices. Second,

I perform a subsample analysis based on individual religious groups to understand whether the pro-religiosity stance of connectedness is enhancing individuals belonging to some specific religious groups or is affecting all individuals indiscriminately. Table OA-XI presents the estimates using the benchmark equation (2) as a model but with different dependent variables and on different subsamples. Columns (1) and (2) show the estimates on active religious participation and confidence towards religious organization, respectively, while columns (3) to (8) shows the coefficient of connectedness on religiosity across different religious groups. Two main findings emerge from this table. First, there is no or mild statistically significant relationship between connectedness and an active implication with religious organizations. These results are in line with the arguments of Wuthnow (1998) and Inglehart *et al.* (2017), which point out that individual allegiance towards religious institutions is declining but not spiritual concerns. Second, the pro-religiosity stance of connected individuals is stronger among Christians and Muslims, and not statistically significant among other religious groups or among agnostic individuals. Such result suggest that connectedness is reinforcing religiosity of individuals who already belong to a religious group, rather than affecting individuals who are far from a religious life.

Table OA-XII: Social Behavior and Gender-egalitarian views: perceived discrimination

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) OLS 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
Dep. Var.	<i>Social Behavior</i>				<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
	Poor People		Migrants		Women	
Treated	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Good Place	Good Place	Not Respect	Respect
<i>Connect</i>	0.189*** (0.008)	0.210*** (0.012)	0.169*** (0.009)	0.195*** (0.008)	0.046** (0.021)	0.051*** (0.014)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.081*** (0.018)	0.083*** (0.024)	0.116*** (0.027)	0.077*** (0.018)	0.118* (0.061)	0.017 (0.056)
Observations	158666	92745	127323	207058	22685	59660
Regions	1919	1871	2030	2067	636	659
Adj. R-squared	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.29	0.25
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. Each regression includes regional and country-year fixed effects. The estimates are computed on the subsample of individuals who: is not satisfied/satisfied (col. (1)/(2)) with the effort to deal with the poor in the country, think that the city/area is not a good place/good place (col.(3)/(4)) to live for immigrants from other countries, believe that women are not treated/treated (col. (5)/(6)) with respect and dignity in the country.

Concerning the positive relationship between connectedness and pro social behavior or gender-egalitarian views, individual's perception of the society may influence the size of the estimates.

Individuals who perceive an unequal society towards social outcasts and women could have a strong cultural reaction after interacting with the new source of information given by his/her connection abroad. I test whether perceived justice towards people/migrants and discrimination towards women influence the estimated coefficient of connectedness by performing a subsample analysis at individual level. Using three questions⁶ available in GWP, I split the sample of individuals between who is satisfied on how poor people/migrants/women are treated in the country and who, instead, think that they are treated poorly or without respect. Table OA-XII presents the estimates using social behavior index (col. (1) to (4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)) as dependent variable. Overall, the estimates are positive and significant across all the subsamples, suggesting a stable and robust relationship with cultural traits and connectedness after accounting for perceived discrimination and unfairness.

Appendix OD2 Individual Openness and Migration Experience

The measure of connectedness could simply capture an overall individual's general taste and preference for foreign knowledge. In that case, the positive relation between connectedness and cultural traits is not driven by interactions with the connection abroad, but captures a broader individual propensity to be exposed and assimilate extra-national norms.

I test the robustness of the estimates to a broader taste and exposure to foreign experiences in two steps. I first include in the regression model additional individual controls which capture an open attitude towards the international world or higher exposure to global information. As proxies for openness towards foreign societies, I include whether the individual would like to move abroad permanently or is actually planning to move abroad permanently. GWP includes questions on migration intentions which are included as dummy variables. These variables take the value of one when the respondent answers either of the following questions affirmatively: "*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?*" (Migration Int.); "*Are you planning to move permanently to that country in the next 12 months, or not?*" (Migration Plan.). Descriptive statistics of those variables are available in Table OA-III. To capture the exposure to not local information I include dummies on whether the individual has internet or land-line telephone in his/her house. Around 37% of the population has an internet connection, while 47.8% of the population has a land-line telephone at home. The estimates are presented in Table OA-XIII. Overall, the estimated relationship between connectedness and cultural traits remain fairly stable across specifications and subsamples.

Second, I explore whether the results are driven by the previous migration experience. The GWP provides for a variable capturing previous migration experience which has been framed by the following questions: "*Have you ever lived in a foreign country (including countries of the former Soviet Union) for more than six months?*" (WP9549). This question is asked only in a subset

⁶The question associated with poor people is: "In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to deal with the poor?". Concerning immigrants, GWP asks the following question: "Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?". Finally, concerning discrimination towards women: "Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?".

Table OA-XIII: Connectedness or Openness - Individual controls

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) LPM 2009-2012	(6) LPM 2009-2012	(7) OLS 2009-2011	(8) OLS 2009-2011	(9) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>			<i>Religiosity</i>			<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>		
Additional Controls	Migration	Communication	Both	Migration	Communication	Both	Migration	Communication	Both
<i>Connect</i>	0.189*** (0.006)	0.175*** (0.006)	0.172*** (0.006)	0.015*** (0.002)	0.016*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.002)	0.042*** (0.012)	0.035*** (0.012)	0.035*** (0.012)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.094*** (0.013)	0.081*** (0.013)	0.083*** (0.013)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	0.072* (0.041)	0.067 (0.044)	0.065 (0.044)
Observations	406429	402736	398794	387951	384258	380316	88304	87352	86402
Regions	2077	2081	2071	2054	2058	2048	723	722	717
Adj. R-squared	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.24	0.23	0.23
Migration Controls	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Means of Communication		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(3)), religiosity dummy (col. (4)-(6)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (7)-(9)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. As additional migration controls I include: willingness to migrate permanently abroad and planning to migrate permanently abroad. As additional means of communications controls I include: having internet and having land-line telephone in the house.

of sub-national regions by GWP: European Union, Balkans, Commonwealth Independent State, Middle East & North Africa. I rely on this provided information to explore whether the estimated relationship is driven by those that have previous migration experience. Table OA-XIV shows that, once excluded individuals with previous migration experience, the relationship between having a network abroad and cultural traits remain robust and stable with respect to the benchmark estimates.

Table OA-XIV: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Previous Migration Experience

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) LPM 2009-2012	(6) LPM 2009-2012	(7) OLS 2009-2011	(8) OLS 2009-2011	(9) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>			<i>Religiosity</i>			<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>		
Sample	Full Sample	Not Lived Abroad	Lived Abroad	Full Sample	Not Lived Abroad	Lived Abroad	Full Sample	Not Lived Abroad	Lived Abroad
<i>Connect</i>	0.181*** (0.011)	0.170*** (0.011)	0.161*** (0.027)	0.021*** (0.006)	0.023*** (0.007)	0.020 (0.015)	0.063** (0.024)	0.079*** (0.024)	-0.111 (0.082)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.116*** (0.037)	0.110*** (0.040)	0.148* (0.078)	-0.001 (0.023)	0.003 (0.023)	-0.009 (0.063)	-0.124 (0.160)	-0.069 (0.157)	-0.463 (0.433)
Observations	75229	67011	8048	75229	67011	8048	8564	7731	825
Regions	662	661	465	662	661	465	54	54	48
Adj. R-squared	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.23
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(3)), religiosity dummy (col. (4)-(6)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (7)-(9)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample includes all the individuals on which GWP provides information on whether they lived in a foreign country.

Appendix OD3 Additional Robustness Checks

Table OA-XV: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Unconditional and Conditional Estimates

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	No <i>Connect</i>		Benchmark	Fixed Effects					
	No Individual Controls	Individual Controls	No Controls	Region-Year Gender	Region-Year Gender-Age	Region-Year Gender-Age Educ	Region-Year Gender-Age Educ-Urban	Region-Year Gender-Age Educ-Urban Marital	Region-Year Gender-Age Educ-Urban Marital-Child
Panel A - Social Behavior (OLS)									
<i>Connect</i>			0.209*** (0.006)	0.192*** (0.006)	0.195*** (0.006)	0.195*** (0.006)	0.192*** (0.006)	0.189*** (0.006)	0.188*** (0.007)
<i>Interaction</i>			0.090*** (0.013)	0.093*** (0.013)	0.090*** (0.013)	0.086*** (0.014)	0.090*** (0.014)	0.093*** (0.015)	0.093*** (0.015)
Observations	411355	411355	473327	411283	409992	403037	393981	374406	351816
Regions	2095	2095	2219	2095	2093	2091	2090	2084	2079
R-squared	0.184	0.194	0.189	0.222	0.273	0.292	0.328	0.366	0.401
Adj. R-squared	0.173	0.182	0.178	0.199	0.217	0.219	0.235	0.243	0.251
Panel B - Religiosity (LPM)									
<i>Connect</i>			0.006*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)	0.014*** (0.002)	0.014*** (0.002)	0.016*** (0.002)	0.017*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.003)
<i>Interaction</i>			-0.003 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.006)
Observations	391893	391893	451693	391816	390566	383786	374921	355825	332297
Regions	2064	2064	2189	2063	2062	2059	2058	2053	2048
R-squared	0.384	0.398	0.383	0.415	0.461	0.480	0.505	0.537	0.564
Adj. R-squared	0.375	0.389	0.374	0.398	0.418	0.425	0.436	0.445	0.453
Panel C - Gender-Egalitarian (OLS)									
<i>Connect</i>			0.046*** (0.011)	0.043*** (0.011)	0.043*** (0.011)	0.044*** (0.011)	0.046*** (0.012)	0.042*** (0.012)	0.038*** (0.013)
<i>Interaction</i>			0.055 (0.034)	0.068 (0.042)	0.070* (0.042)	0.068 (0.042)	0.054 (0.041)	0.050 (0.042)	0.054 (0.045)
Observations	90238	90238	113307	90229	89816	88946	87577	84547	80009
Regions	736	736	862	736	736	736	736	736	730
R-squared	0.209	0.253	0.210	0.287	0.329	0.336	0.373	0.412	0.441
Adj. R-squared	0.199	0.243	0.200	0.269	0.285	0.283	0.303	0.315	0.323
Connect/Interaction			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individual Controls		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓						
Region-Year-Female FE				✓					
Region-Year-Female -Age FE					✓				
Region-Year-Female -Age-Educ FE						✓			
Region-Year-Female -Age-Educ-Urban FE							✓		
Region-Year-Female -Age-Educ-Urban -Marital FE								✓	
Region-Year-Female -Age-Educ-Urban -Marital-Child FE									✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (Panel A), religiosity dummy (Panel B) and gender-egalitarian index (Panel C). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. Each column estimates the benchmark model in equation (2) with a different set of controls and fixed effects: only region-year fixed effects (col. 1), region-year fixed effects and controls (col. 2), benchmark equation without individual controls (col. 3). The table then report the estimates with a more rich structure of fixed effects: region-year-gender (col. 4), region-year-gender-age group (col. 5), region-year-gender-age group-education (col. 6), region-year-gender-age group-education-urban (col. 7), region-year-gender-age group-education-urban-marital status (col. 8), and region-year-gender-age group-education-urban-marital status-having a child fixed effects (col. 9).

Table OA-XVI: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Robustness Checks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Geographical F.E.		Regional Classification			
	Destination Clean	Country & Year F.E.	Region & Year F.E.	No Imputation	Broad Regions	No Single Regions	No Small Regions
<u>Panel A - Social Behavior (OLS)</u>							
<i>Connect</i>	0.192*** (0.006)	0.204*** (0.009)	0.198*** (0.006)	0.190*** (0.006)	0.196*** (0.006)	0.193*** (0.006)	0.192*** (0.006)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.093*** (0.013)	0.061*** (0.017)	0.059*** (0.014)	0.107*** (0.015)	0.096*** (0.013)	0.092*** (0.013)	0.096*** (0.014)
Observations	411355	448138	411367	369470	417899	396886	372419
Regions/Countries	2095	144	2097	1747	1074	1905	1311
Adj. R-squared	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.18
<u>Panel B - Religiosity (LPM)</u>							
<i>Connect</i>	0.012*** (0.002)	0.016*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.003)
<i>Interaction</i>	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.012 (0.009)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.001 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.006)
Observations	391893	428132	391901	350008	398437	378620	353011
Regions/Countries	2064	141	2065	1716	1045	1887	1284
Adj. R-squared	0.39	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.39
<u>Panel C - Gender-Egalitarian (OLS)</u>							
<i>Connect</i>	0.051*** (0.011)	0.038** (0.017)	0.046*** (0.012)	0.043*** (0.012)	0.039*** (0.014)	0.044*** (0.012)	0.044*** (0.012)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.106 (0.096)	0.095 (0.065)	0.081* (0.043)	0.070 (0.043)	0.083** (0.041)	0.065 (0.041)	0.066 (0.044)
Observations	90238	93148	90239	87387	90222	84775	84520
Regions/Countries	736	58	736	593	390	685	513
Adj. R-squared	0.24	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓			✓		✓	✓
Country FE		✓					
Region FE			✓				
Year FE		✓	✓				
Broad Region-Year FE					✓		

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level, apart from column (3), where they are clustered at country level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (Panel A), religiosity dummy (Panel B) and gender-egalitarian index (Panel C). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. Each columns estimates the benchmark model in equation (2) by: not imputing the average culture of country of residence of connection (col. 1), removing region-year fixed effects and including country and year fixed effects (col. 2) or region and year fixed-effects (col. 3), removing by the sample all the individuals whose region I impute (col. 4), performing the analysis on broad region-year rather than decomposing them (col. 5), performing the analysis on the subsample of regions that appears twice (col. 6) and removing regions with fewer than 100 observations (col. 7).

Table OA-XVII: Benchmark Estimates - Probit and Ordered Probit Model

	(1) Oprobit 2009-2012	(2) Probit 2009-2012	(3) Oprobit 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>	<i>Religiosity</i>	<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>
<i>Connect</i>	0.235*** (0.007)	0.061*** (0.011)	0.057*** (0.015)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.087*** (0.015)	-0.006 (0.030)	0.087* (0.050)
Observations	411367	361352	90239
Regions	2097	1937	736
Pseudo- R^2	0.07	0.34	0.09
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)), religiosity dummy (col. (2)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (3)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. Coefficients are estimated using a Probit model (col. (2)) and Ordered Probit Model (col. (1) and (3)).

Table OA-XVIII: Analysis on Subcomponents of Social Behavior and Gender-Egalitarian attitudes

	(1) LPM 2009-2012 Donate (SB_1)	(2) LPM 2009-2012 Volunteer (SB_2)	(3) LPM 2009-2012 Stranger (SB_3)	(4) LPM 2009-2011 Women as man (GE_1)	(5) LPM 2009-2011 Women Job (GE_2)	(6) LPM 2009-2011 Women Divorce (GE_3)
<i>Connect</i>	0.057*** (0.003)	0.040*** (0.003)	0.080*** (0.003)	0.009** (0.005)	0.014*** (0.005)	0.030*** (0.007)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.028*** (0.008)	0.065*** (0.013)	0.020** (0.009)	-0.005 (0.014)	0.001 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.016)
Observations	411355	410361	411355	90238	90238	85873
Regions	2095	2093	2095	736	736	712
Adj. R-squared	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.21
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. The dependent variables are dummy whether an individual: donated money in the last month (col. 1), volunteered time to an organization (col.2) helped a stranger (col. 3), believe that women and men should have the same rights (col. 4), believe that women should have the right to hold a job (col. 5) and believe that women should have the right to initiate a divorce. The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income.

Table OA-XIX: Benchmark Analysis - Countries Land

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) LPM 2009-2012	(6) LPM 2009-2012	(7) OLS 2009-2011	(8) OLS 2009-2011	(9) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>			<i>Religiosity</i>			<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>		
Land KM^2	>50000	>100000	>200000	>50000	>100000	>200000	>50000	>100000	>200000
<i>Connect</i>	0.199*** (0.007)	0.201*** (0.007)	0.210*** (0.008)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.007** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.012)	0.036*** (0.013)	0.038** (0.015)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.097*** (0.016)	0.099*** (0.018)	0.092*** (0.020)	0.004 (0.006)	0.005 (0.007)	0.011 (0.008)	0.068 (0.044)	0.098** (0.044)	0.179*** (0.044)
Observations	345932	291418	240215	327979	279008	230750	77814	71910	58286
Regions	1785	1553	1338	1754	1529	1314	668	617	545
Adj. R-squared	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.25	0.26	0.28
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(3)), religiosity dummy (col. (4)-(6)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (7)-(9)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of countries in analysis is based on countries area of land in KM^2 : above 50000 KM^2 (col. (1), (4) and (7)), above 100000 KM^2 (col. (2), (5) and (8)) and above 200000 KM^2 (col. (3), (6) and (9)).

Table OA-XX: Connectedness and Culture - Multiple Connections

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) LPM 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>		<i>Religiosity</i>		<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
$\sum Connect$	0.151*** (0.005)		0.010*** (0.002)		0.026*** (0.009)	
$Connect_1$		0.174*** (0.006)		0.013*** (0.002)		0.045*** (0.012)
$Connect_2$		0.079*** (0.014)		-0.025** (0.010)		-0.044 (0.041)
$Connect_3$		0.123*** (0.021)		-0.006 (0.014)		0.015 (0.059)
$Interaction_1$	0.059*** (0.013)	0.061*** (0.013)	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	0.061 (0.041)	0.062 (0.041)
$Interaction_2$	-0.012 (0.020)	0.040* (0.021)	-0.015* (0.008)	0.032** (0.014)	0.054 (0.042)	0.101** (0.049)
$Interaction_3$	-0.013 (0.031)	0.042 (0.033)	-0.004 (0.011)	0.024 (0.019)	-0.049 (0.056)	-0.019 (0.069)
Observations	412124	412124	392645	392645	90315	90315
Regions	2095	2095	2064	2064	736	736
Adj. R-squared	0.19	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.24	0.24
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(2)), religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The table report the coefficients associated with the total number of connections (max 3), to the first, second and third connection and their interaction term with the average culture of connection's country of residence.

Appendix OE Dealing with Omitted Variable bias

Appendix OE1 Selection on Unobservables

Concerning selection into unobservables, I test whether the threat of selection driven by unobserved factors is significant enough to undermine the estimates. Oster (2019) provides a methodology to measure the degree of selection on unobserved variables. Based on the seminal paper by Altonji et al. (2005), Oster’s approach assumes that the relationship between treatment (in this case, having a network abroad) and unobserved factors can be inferred from the relationship between treatment and observables. The main empirical assumption is that unobserved factors are, to a certain extent, related to the observed and measurable characteristics included in the benchmark model.

Given this assumption, Oster’s methodology allows for the computation of two relevant indicators of bias driven by selection on unobservables in linear models. Using the amount of variation in the dependent variable that the benchmark model aims to explain (defined by the value of R-squared: $R_{max} \in [0, 1]$), Oster’s methodology first computes the degree of selection on unobservables (δ) relative to observables for which the estimated coefficient of connectedness is equal to zero. To provide some insight, if $\delta = 3$, then unobserved factors would need to be three times as important as observed characteristics to produce a partial correlation between connectedness and culture equal to zero. As a rule of thumb, if $\delta > 1$, the threat of selection on unobservables is minimized.⁷ The robustness of the estimates regarding selection on unobservables increases with a higher δ .

A relevant parameter for computing δ is the amount of variance in the dependent variable that the model aims to explain (R_{max}). Following Oster (2019), I set $R_{max} = 1.3\tilde{R}$, where $\tilde{R}$ is the variance explained by the fully specified model. This threshold, defined on a sample of RCT-based empirical works, avoids excessive correction due to unobservables and mitigates other factors such as measurement error. Oster (2019) establishes proper bounds for R_{max} based on a set of randomized results from top journals, ensuring that at least 90% of randomized results are robust to selection on unobserved factors. The suggested cutoff is 1.3 times the estimated R-squared. I test using both the 1.3 and 2 times the estimated R-squared cutoffs.

Oster’s methodology then defines the bounding values of the treatment effect after correcting for selection on unobservables (δ) and after determining the amount of variance explained (R_{max}). Specifically, it computes the identification set of the partial correlation of connectedness without adjusting for unobservables ($\delta = 0$) and when selection on unobservables is as important as selection on observables ($\delta = 1$).⁸ If the bounding set of the effect of connectedness does not include zero, the estimates are robust after correcting for selection on unobservables. I compute the degree of selection on unobservables (δ) and the identification set for both the cultural effect of connectedness

⁷A value of $\delta = 1$ implies that selection on unobservables is as important as selection on observables in producing estimates equal to zero. A value of δ close to zero implies that minimal selection on unobservables compared to observed covariates makes the estimated effect equal to zero. The value of δ can also be negative, depending on the relationship between observables and unobservables. The intuition remains the same: if $\delta < -1$, the threat from unobservables is minimized.

⁸Both Oster (2019) and Altonji et al. (2005) suggest that equal selection ($\delta = 1$) is an appropriate upper bound on δ . If the estimated δ is negative, I correct for selection on unobservables with $\delta = -1$.

and the interaction term (namely, β and γ in equation (2)). These results are present in Table 2. Moreover, Table OA-XXI presents the results based on the baseline model of equation (1), hence excluding the interaction term.

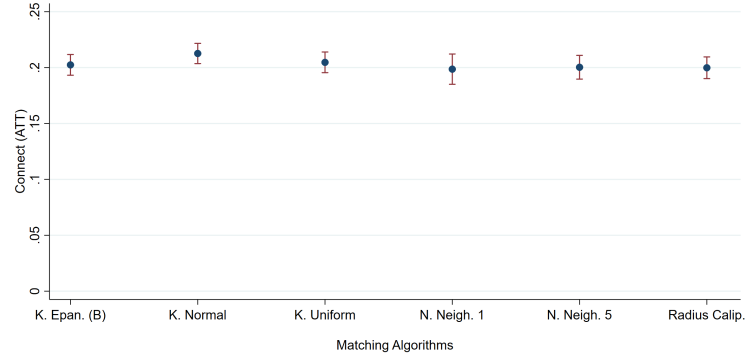
Table OA-XXI: Selection on Unobservables - No interaction

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		$R_{max} = 1.3\tilde{R}$		$R_{max} = 2\tilde{R}$	
	Benchmark	δ	<i>Id. Set</i>	δ	<i>Id. Set</i>
Panel A - Social Behavior (OLS)					
<i>Connect</i>	0.201*** (0.006)	5.086	[0.175; 0.201]	1.648	[0.100; 0.201]
Adj. R-Square ($\tilde{R}$)	0.189				
Panel B - Religiosity (LPM)					
<i>Connect</i>	0.011*** (0.002)	-3.878	[0.008; 0.011]	-1.164	[0.001; 0.012]
Adj. R-Square ($\tilde{R}$)	0.389				
Panel C - Gender-Egalitarian (OLS)					
<i>Connect</i>	0.052*** (0.011)	-3.918	[0.036; 0.052]	-1.180	[0.007; 0.054]
Adj. R-Square ($\tilde{R}$)	0.243				

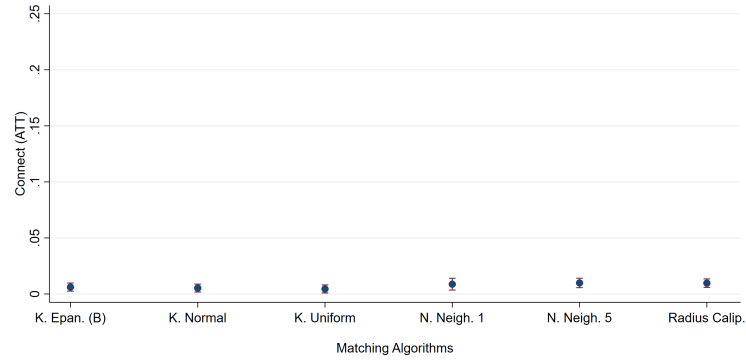
Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level in column (1). * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (Panel A), religiosity dummy (Panel B) and gender-egalitarian index (Panel C). Column (1) show the estimates of the model presented in equation (1). Columns (2) and (4) shows the value of selection on unobservables (δ) which produces $\beta = 0$ given the value of R_{max} . Columns (3) and (5) shows the identified set of the estimated β when $\delta = 0$ (no bias-adjustment) and $\tilde{\beta}$ when $\delta = 1/ - 1$ (observables as important as unobservables) given the value of R_{max} . Columns (2) and (3) shows the results for the suggested level of R_{max} by Oster (2019).

Appendix OE2 Matching Results

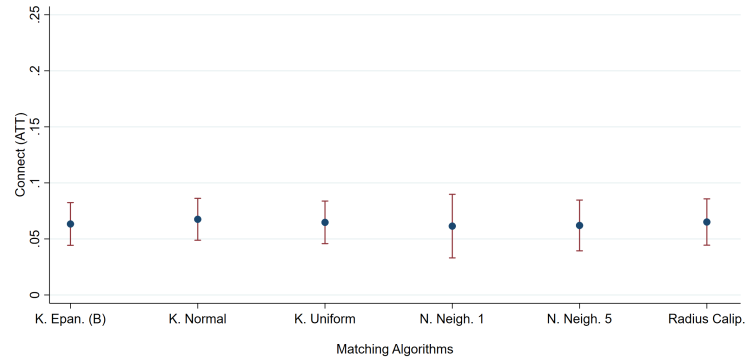
Figure OA-II: Average Effect of Connection - Different Matching Algorithms



(a) Social Behavior



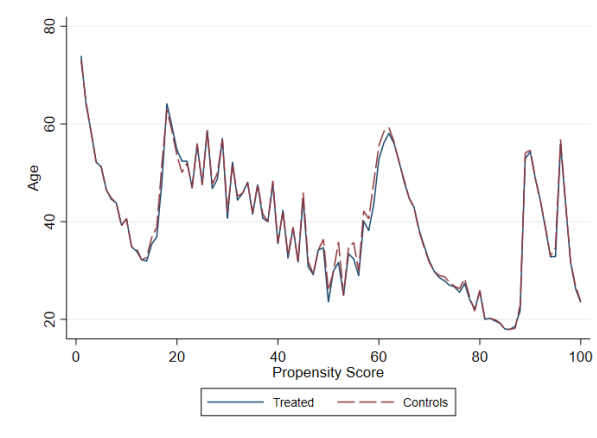
(b) Religiosity



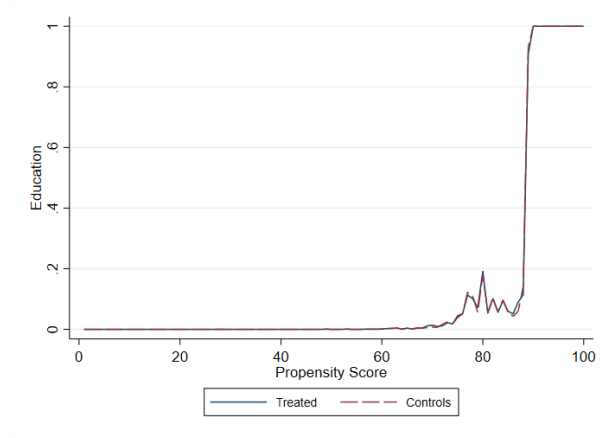
(c) Gender-Egalitarian

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the average effect of having a connection abroad after a propensity score matching on three different cultural traits: Social Behavior (Figure a), Religiosity (Figure b) and Gender-Egalitarian (Figure c) and the interval of confidence at 99% level. Each figure shows the results using the propensity score computed in column (2) in Table C-1 and different matching algorithms: Kernel (Epanechnikov, Normal and Uniform) matching, Nearest Neighbour Matching (1 and 5 individuals with replacement) and Radius Matching.

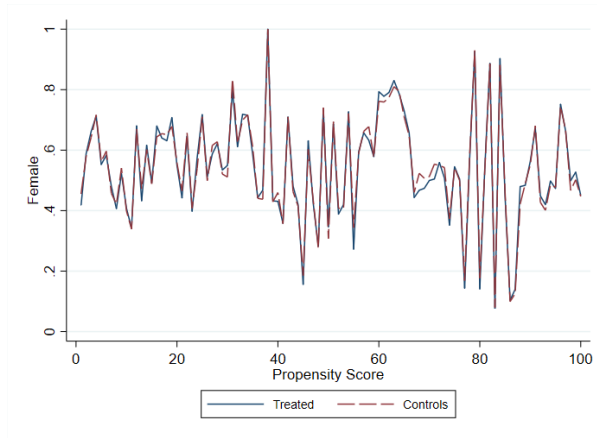
Figure OA-III: Distribution Covariates after PSM - Social Behavior



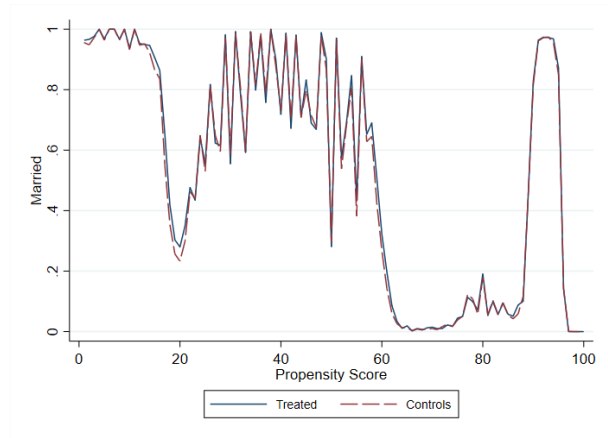
(a) Age



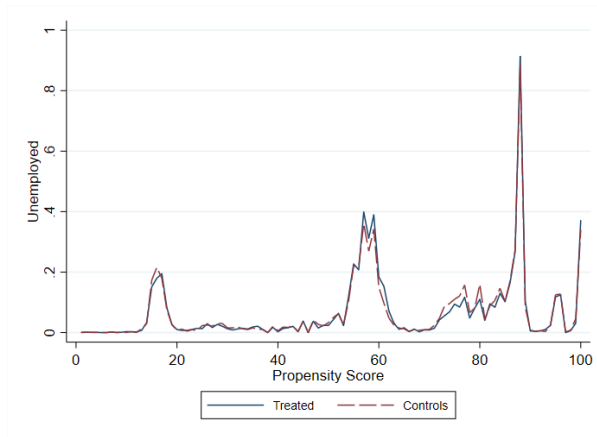
(b) Education



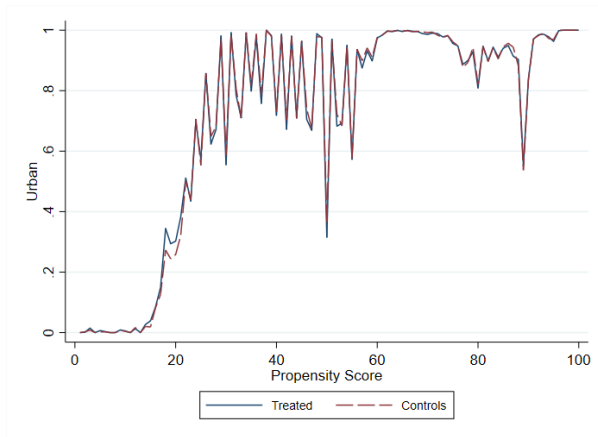
(c) Gender



(d) Marital



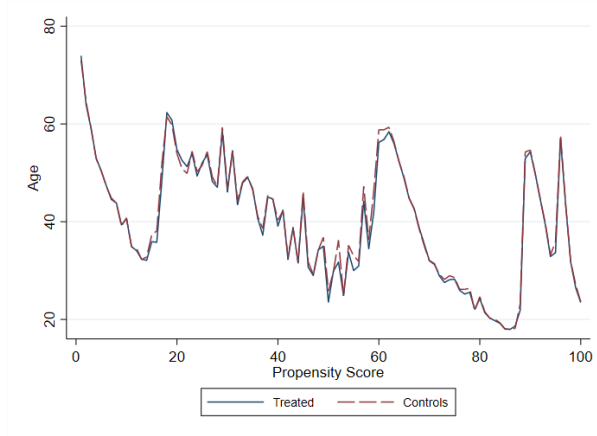
(e) Unemployment



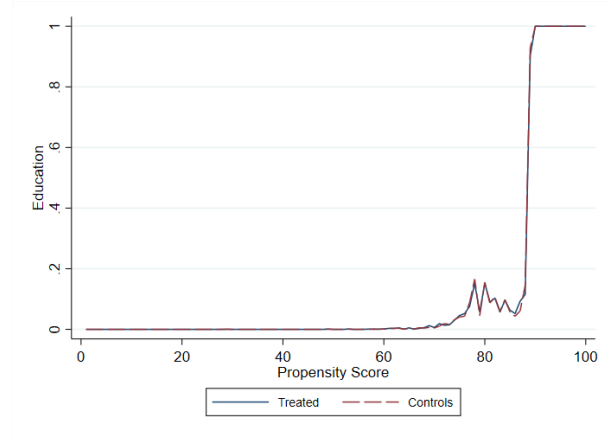
(f) Urban

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the distribution of covariates by centiles of propensity score.

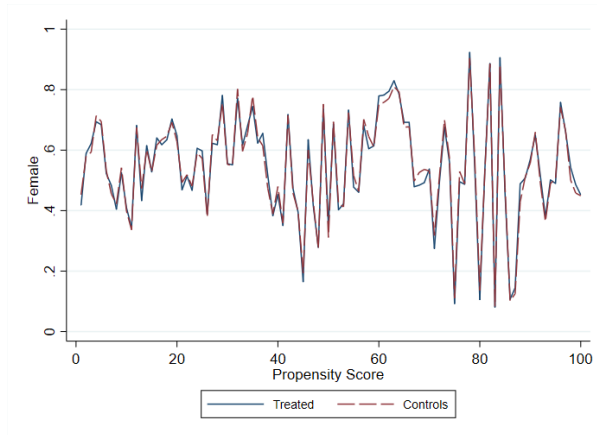
Figure OA-IV: Distribution Covariates after PSM - Religiosity



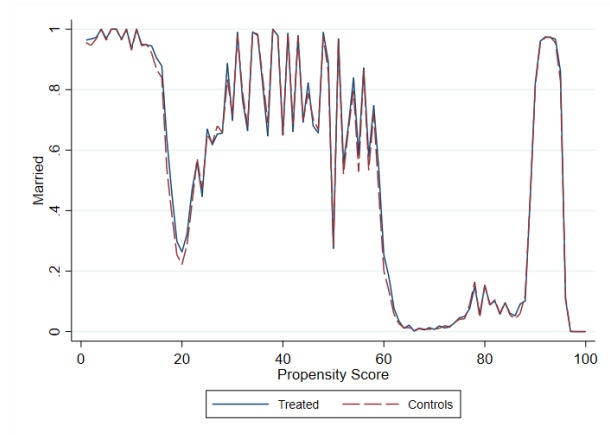
(a) Age



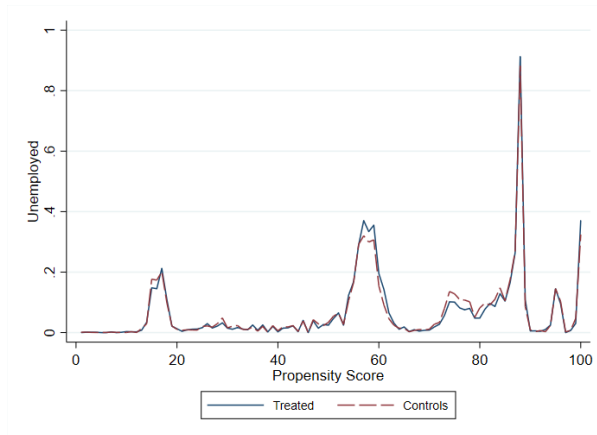
(b) Education



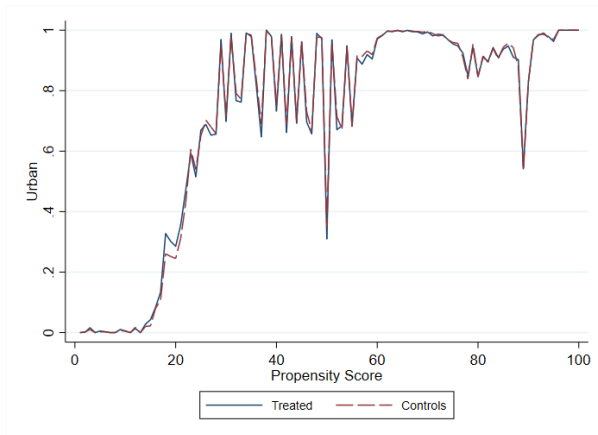
(c) Gender



(d) Marital



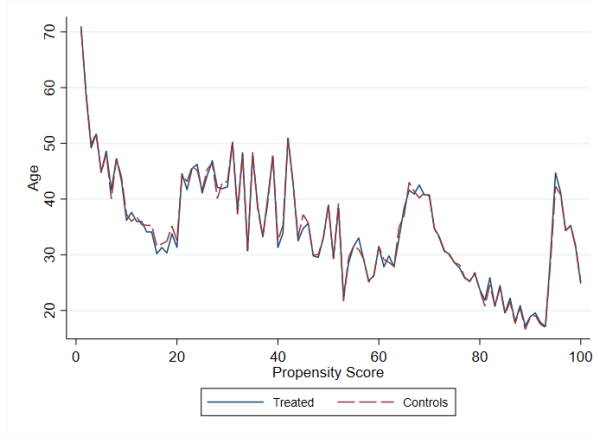
(e) Unemployment



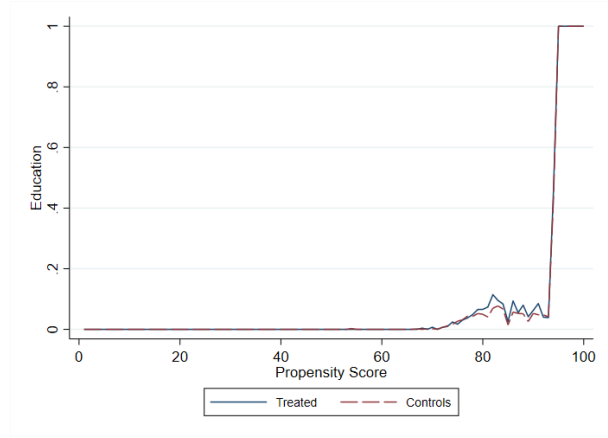
(f) Urban

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the distribution of covariates by centiles of propensity score.

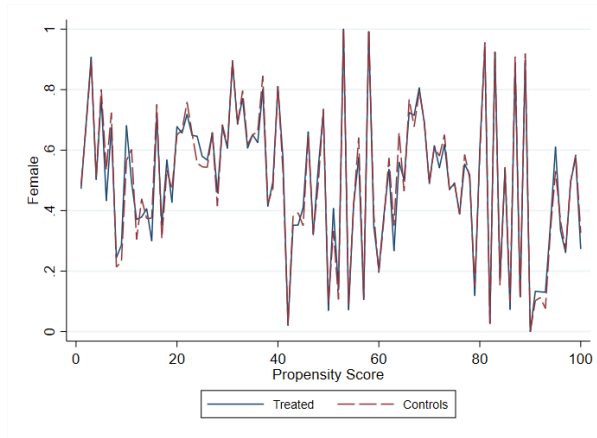
Figure OA-V: Distribution Covariates after PSM - Gender-Egalitarian



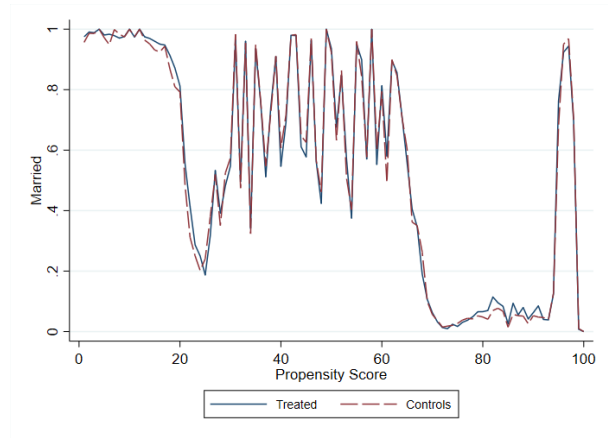
(a) Age



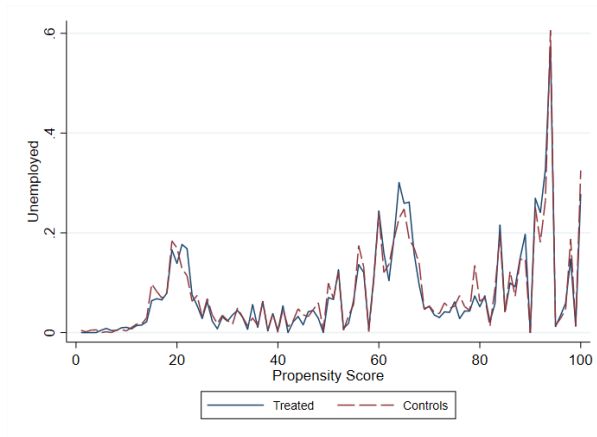
(b) Education



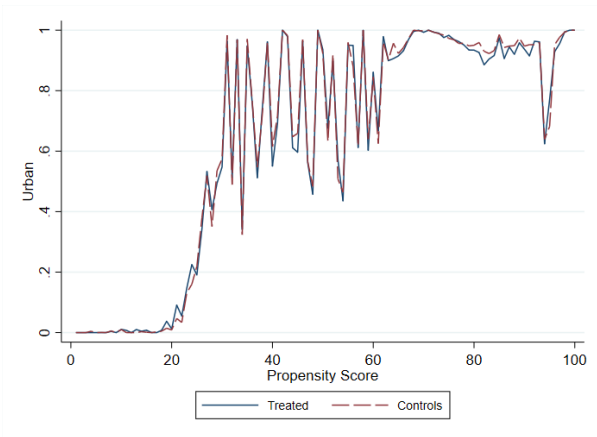
(c) Gender



(d) Marital



(e) Unemployment



(f) Urban

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the distribution of covariates by centiles of propensity score.

Appendix OE3 Controlling for General Connectedness

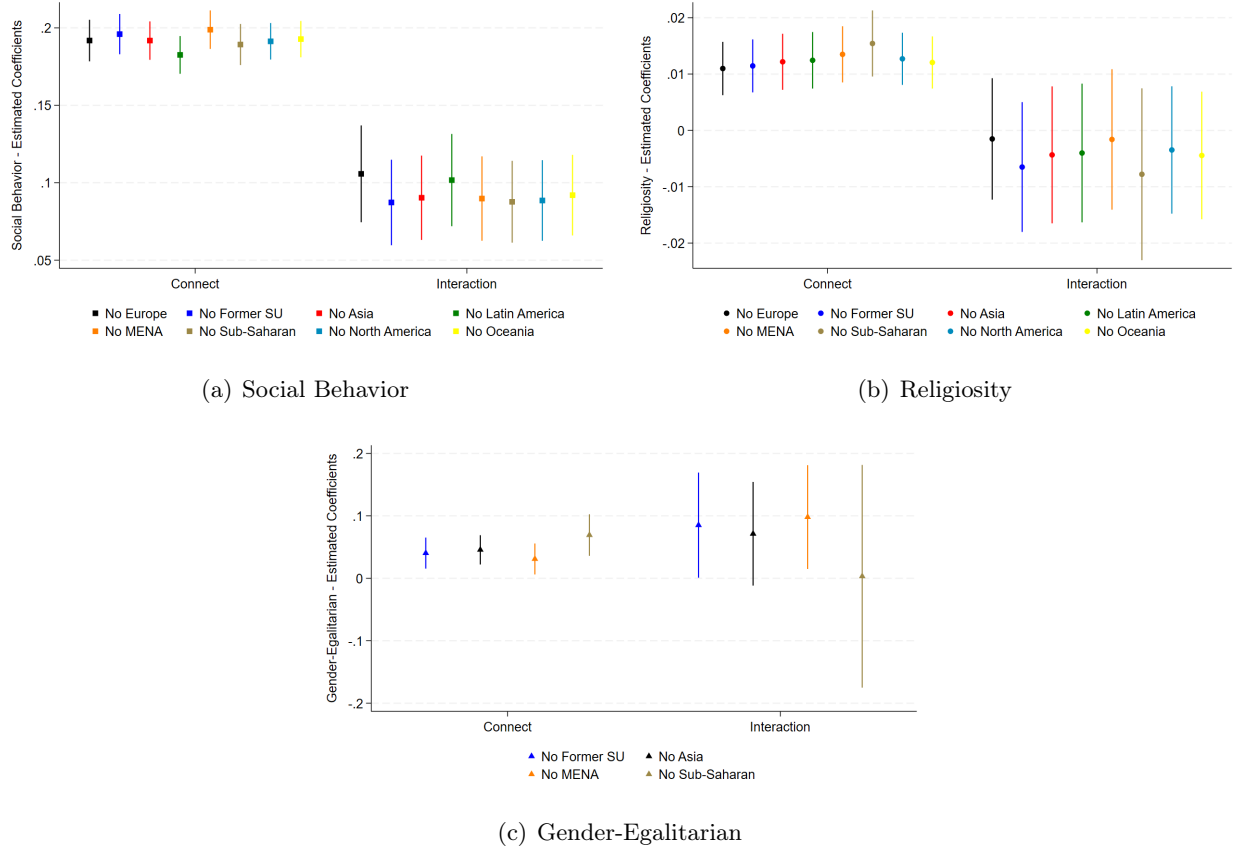
Table OA-XXII: Controlling for General Connectedness - Subsamples

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) LPM 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>		<i>Religiosity</i>		<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
Rel. Connection	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<i>Connect</i>	0.186*** (0.014)	0.185*** (0.006)	0.011** (0.005)	0.011*** (0.003)	0.037 (0.028)	0.030** (0.013)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.051 (0.043)	0.093*** (0.014)	0.007 (0.014)	-0.002 (0.007)	0.023 (0.106)	0.063 (0.051)
Observations	75879	301735	71961	289551	19462	56273
Regions	1921	2082	1886	2044	651	707
Adj. R-Square	0.21	0.19	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.25
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Columns (1), (3) and (5) show the estimates from the specification presented in equation (1) while columns (2), (4) and (6) show the estimates from the specification presented in equation (2). The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(2)), religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The analysis is performed on subsamples based on whether individuals have a reliable connection in general: individuals without a connection (col. (1), (3) and (5)) and individuals with a connection (col. (2), (4) and (6)).

Appendix OF Country-level Evidence: Additional Results

Figure OA-VI: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Excluding Global Sub-Regions



Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data and World Bank Data. The Figure plots for each cultural trait the estimated partial correlations (and 95% confidence intervals) following equation (2) associated with having a network abroad (*Connect*) and the culture at the country of residence of the connection (*Interaction*) after excluding one global sub-region at the time.

Table OA-XXIII: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Country-level Heterogeneity
Subsample by the Median level Prevailing norm

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) LPM 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>		<i>Religiosity</i>		<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
Median Trait	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
<u>Panel A - Average</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.179*** (0.007)	0.207*** (0.010)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.005** (0.002)	0.053*** (0.014)	0.025 (0.019)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.065*** (0.019)	0.104*** (0.018)	-0.015 (0.012)	0.004 (0.005)	0.044 (0.054)	0.150*** (0.052)
Observations	248590	162765	193157	198736	54273	35965
Regions	1136	959	1154	910	340	396
Adj. R-Square	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.09	0.22	0.14
<u>Panel B - Distance</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.176*** (0.008)	0.219*** (0.010)	0.021*** (0.003)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.044*** (0.015)	0.035** (0.017)
<i>Distance</i>	0.043*** (0.016)	0.099*** (0.019)	0.081*** (0.016)	0.012 (0.008)	0.066* (0.036)	0.156** (0.064)
Observations	248590	162765	193157	198736	54273	35965
Regions	1136	959	1154	910	340	396
Adj. R-Square	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.09	0.22	0.14
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(2)), religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of regions is split by cultural traits median, respectively: below the median (col. (1),(3),(5)) and above the median (col. (2),(4),(6)). Panel A shows the estimates using the specification presented in equation (2), while Panel B replace the average culture of connection's country of residence with a measure of cultural distance.

Table OA-XXIV: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Country-level Heterogeneity
Subsample by Quartile level Prevailing norm

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) OLS 2009-2012	(5) LPM 2009-2012	(6) LPM 2009-2012	(7) LPM 2009-2012	(8) LPM 2009-2012	(9) OLS 2009-2011	(10) OLS 2009-2011	(11) OLS 2009-2011	(12) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>				<i>Religiosity</i>				<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>			
Trait Quartile	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
<u>Panel A - Average</u>												
<i>Connect</i>	0.169*** (0.009)	0.188*** (0.011)	0.201*** (0.013)	0.217*** (0.016)	0.030*** (0.006)	0.016*** (0.005)	0.009** (0.005)	0.002 (0.002)	0.073*** (0.020)	0.031 (0.020)	0.036 (0.022)	0.006 (0.032)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.065** (0.027)	0.065** (0.027)	0.112*** (0.023)	0.091*** (0.028)	0.010 (0.018)	-0.044*** (0.014)	0.005 (0.011)	0.004 (0.005)	0.122* (0.070)	-0.042 (0.078)	0.054 (0.070)	0.280*** (0.086)
Observations	127176	121414	100983	61782	98583	94574	96664	102072	28460	25813	18684	17281
Regions	665	471	517	442	549	605	468	442	137	203	207	189
Adj. R-Square	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.11
<u>Panel B - Distance</u>												
<i>Connect</i>	0.165*** (0.009)	0.185*** (0.011)	0.206*** (0.013)	0.239*** (0.014)	0.028*** (0.005)	0.015*** (0.005)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.003* (0.002)	0.059*** (0.022)	0.031 (0.019)	0.038* (0.022)	0.034 (0.028)
<i>Distance</i>	0.036* (0.020)	0.063** (0.025)	0.113*** (0.024)	0.091*** (0.032)	0.073*** (0.027)	0.069*** (0.021)	0.019 (0.018)	0.006 (0.007)	0.087** (0.043)	-0.039 (0.074)	0.132* (0.077)	0.203* (0.119)
Observations	127176	121414	100983	61782	98583	94574	96664	102072	28460	25813	18684	17281
Regions	665	471	517	442	549	605	468	442	137	203	207	189
Adj. R-Square	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.11
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(4)), religiosity dummy (col. (5)-(8)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (9)-(12)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of regions is split by cultural traits quartiles, respectively: first quartile (col. (1),(5),(9)), second quartile (col. (2),(6),(10)), third quartile (col. (3),(7),(11)) and fourth quartile (col. (4),(8),(12)). Panel A shows the estimates using the specification presented in equation (2), while Panel B replace the average culture of connection's country of residence with a measure of cultural distance.

Table OA-XXV: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Country-level Heterogeneity
Subsample by the Median level Connectedness Diffusion

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) LPM 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>		<i>Religiosity</i>		<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
Median Connect	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
<i>Connect</i>	0.196*** (0.009)	0.189*** (0.008)	0.011*** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.031** (0.015)	0.062*** (0.018)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.143*** (0.021)	0.068*** (0.017)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.008)	0.118** (0.055)	0.023 (0.061)
Observations	241773	169582	226518	165375	60959	29279
Regions	1221	874	1211	853	577	159
Adj. R-Square	0.20	0.17	0.40	0.37	0.23	0.26
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(2)), religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of countries is split by median based on the regional share of connected individuals: below median (col. (1),(3),(5)) and above median (col. (2),(4),(6)).

Table OA-XXVI: Connectedness and Cultural Traits - Country-level Heterogeneity
Subsample by the Quartile level Connectedness Diffusion

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) OLS 2009-2012	(4) OLS 2009-2012	(5) LPM 2009-2012	(6) LPM 2009-2012	(7) LPM 2009-2012	(8) LPM 2009-2012	(9) OLS 2009-2011	(10) OLS 2009-2011	(11) OLS 2009-2011	(12) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>				<i>Religiosity</i>				<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>			
Connect Quartile	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
<i>Connect</i>	0.209*** (0.012)	0.181*** (0.013)	0.196*** (0.010)	0.181*** (0.013)	0.012** (0.005)	0.011** (0.005)	0.017*** (0.005)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.016 (0.022)	0.041** (0.020)	0.059** (0.024)	0.059** (0.025)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.161*** (0.033)	0.124*** (0.028)	0.026 (0.023)	0.111*** (0.023)	0.000 (0.012)	0.004 (0.011)	-0.009 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.014)	0.159** (0.081)	0.093 (0.075)	-0.067 (0.090)	0.143** (0.058)
Observations	150003	91770	98088	71494	142310	84208	95446	69929	34723	26236	16738	12541
Regions	813	408	463	411	812	399	450	403	374	203	90	69
Adj. R-Square	0.23	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.48	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.32
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(4)), religiosity dummy (col. (5)-(8)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (9)-(12)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of countries is split by quartiles based on the regional share of connected individuals: first quartile (col. (1),(5),(9)), second quartile (col. (2),(6),(10)), third quartile (col. (3),(7),(11)) and fourth quartile (col. (4),(8),(12)).

Table OA-XXVII: Connectedness or Openness - Country subsamples by development and trade exposure

	(1) OLS 2009-2012	(2) OLS 2009-2012	(3) LPM 2009-2012	(4) LPM 2009-2012	(5) OLS 2009-2011	(6) OLS 2009-2011
	<i>Social Behavior</i>		<i>Religiosity</i>		<i>Gender-Egalitarian</i>	
Median Characteristic	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
<u>Panel A - GDP per Capita</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.172*** (0.007)	0.217*** (0.009)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.017*** (0.004)	0.036*** (0.013)	0.076*** (0.024)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.120*** (0.022)	0.055*** (0.016)	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.012)	0.076 (0.048)	0.047 (0.111)
Observations	230407	171323	217141	167048	69916	16444
Regions	1010	1066	986	1059	526	191
Adj. R-Square	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.29	0.24	0.13
<u>Panel B - Import</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.195*** (0.009)	0.192*** (0.009)	0.006* (0.004)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.039** (0.016)	0.048*** (0.017)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.095*** (0.019)	0.086*** (0.019)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.008 (0.008)	0.060 (0.051)	0.089 (0.071)
Observations	210609	190457	204504	180008	50081	36214
Regions	1087	969	1086	941	488	218
Adj. R-Square	0.20	0.18	0.41	0.37	0.22	0.28
<u>Panel C - Export</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.190*** (0.009)	0.197*** (0.008)	0.008** (0.003)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.034** (0.016)	0.056*** (0.018)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.122*** (0.019)	0.061*** (0.018)	-0.000 (0.007)	-0.010 (0.010)	0.071 (0.049)	0.093 (0.090)
Observations	214062	187004	210711	173801	54676	31619
Regions	1071	985	1072	955	494	212
Adj. R-Square	0.21	0.17	0.43	0.34	0.27	0.20
<u>Panel D - Remittances</u>						
<i>Connect</i>	0.219*** (0.009)	0.169*** (0.007)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.014*** (0.003)	0.074*** (0.022)	0.037** (0.014)
<i>Interaction</i>	0.070*** (0.018)	0.096*** (0.019)	0.011 (0.011)	-0.014* (0.007)	0.137 (0.099)	0.027 (0.052)
Observations	178825	208935	171337	200137	26538	51812
Regions	1107	923	1098	901	323	353
Adj. R-Square	0.20	0.17	0.39	0.34	0.29	0.21
Individual Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Region-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Standard errors are clustered at the regional level. * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. The dependent variable is: social-behavior index (col. (1)-(2)), religiosity dummy (col. (3)-(4)) and gender-egalitarian index (col. (5)-(6)). The set of individual controls includes dummies for education, gender, marital status, parental status, living in an urban area, employment status and continuous variables for age, family size and income. The sample of countries is split by the median level of GDP per capita (Panel A), import (Panel B), export (Panel C), and remittances (Panel D) as share of GDP: below the median (col. (1),(3),(5)) and above the median (col. (2),(4),(6)).

Appendix OG Region Cultural Heterogeneity & Connectedness

To explore and quantify how much of the diversity in cultural values can be explained by identity choice, I use the measurement framework proposed by Desmet and Wacziarg (2021), which allows to describe the degree of cultural heterogeneity and to quantify the size of heterogeneity explained by identity cleavages and choices.

Let's consider a cultural trait $t = \{SB, RE, GE\}$, which can take values $n_t = m_t, \dots, M_t$, where m_t and M_t are respectively the minimum and the maximum value of each trait. I define x^{n_t} as the share of the total population which holds the value n_t of cultural trait t . Given the set of regions $r = 1, \dots, R$, I can then compute the regional overall heterogeneity of cultural trait t as a simple measure of cultural fractionalization:

$$CF_r^t = 1 - \sum_{n_t=m_t}^{M_t} (x_r^{n_t})^2. \quad (\text{OA-I})$$

Namely, CF_r^t measures the probability to randomly drawing two individuals from the population of region r who hold different values of cultural trait t . To evaluate how much of the overall heterogeneity can be explained by the divide between connected and unconnected individuals, I compute a measure of regional cultural fixation F_{ST} , which measures the share of overall heterogeneity explained by the heterogeneity between defined groups or cleavages of the society. Considering the individual characteristic $g = 1, \dots, G$, which determines groups $z_r^g = 1, \dots, Z_r^g$ in the population of region r (e.g. g can be connectedness, and the groups are connected and unconnected individuals), I can compute the overall cultural heterogeneity of cultural trait t in group z^g in region r as follows:

$$CF_{z_r^g}^t = 1 - \sum_{n_t=m_t}^{M_t} (x_{z_r^g}^{n_t})^2 \quad (\text{OA-II})$$

where $x_{z_r^g}^{n_t}$ is the share of individuals in region r belonging to group z^g who hold value n_t of cultural trait t . After defining the share of each group z_r^g in the population of region r as $s_{z_r^g}$, I can compute the within-group heterogeneity of cultural trait t as a weighted average over groups:

$$CF_{g_r}^t = \sum_{z_r^g=1}^{Z_r^g} s_{z_r^g} CF_{z_r^g}^t \quad (\text{OA-III})$$

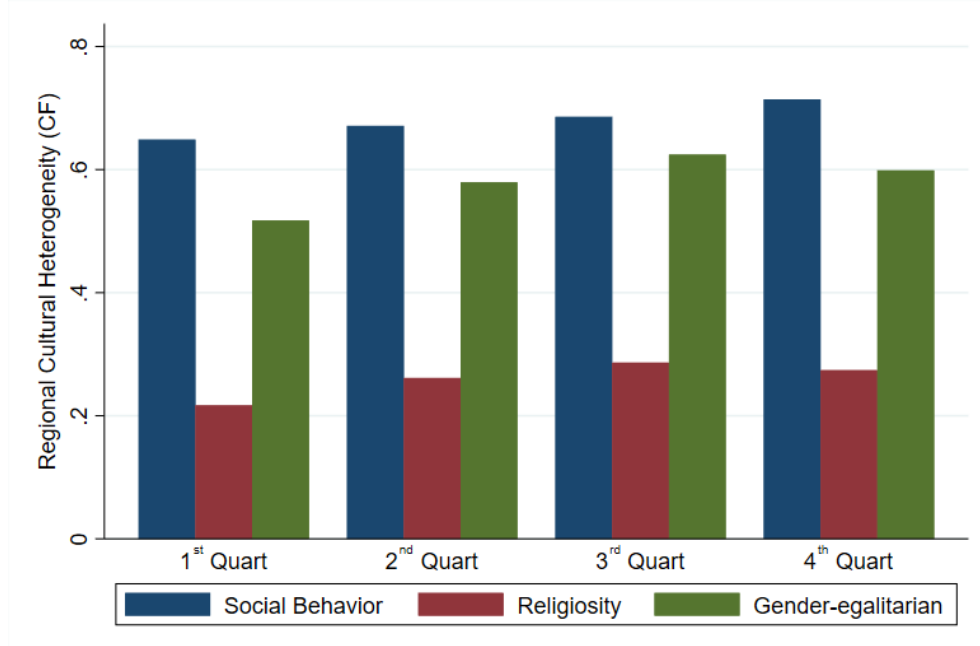
Finally, F_{ST} for a cultural trait t defined over the characteristic g in region r is just the share of the overall heterogeneity which is not explained by the within-group heterogeneity:

$$(F_{ST})_r^t = 1 - \frac{CF_{g_r}^t}{CF_r^t} \quad (\text{OA-IV})$$

The index $(F_{ST})_r^t$ takes values between 0 and 1. When it is equal to 0, the overall cultural heterogeneity is explained by within-group heterogeneity. When it is equal to 1, the overall cultural heterogeneity is explained by the between-groups g heterogeneity. Hence, knowing the individual

characteristic g is equivalent to knowing the individual's cultural trait. As mentioned by Desmet and Wacziarg (2021), if individuals can choose their identity I should expect a large F_{ST} .

Figure OA-VII: Within Regions Cultural Heterogeneity - Overall Heterogeneity



Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The figure plots the average regional cultural heterogeneity computed over subsamples of regions based on quartiles of shares of connected people. Trait specific graphs with associated confidence interval are available in Figure OA-VIII in the on-line Appendix.

Table OA-XXVIII provides a full set of statistics associated with the overall heterogeneity and between-group heterogeneity computed over the three cultural traits and the three individual characteristics. I first compute the overall regional heterogeneity for each cultural trait. I aggregate all the waves for each region to get a time-invariant measure of cultural heterogeneity for each trait. To investigate whether the presence of connected individuals influences the regional cultural diversity, Figure OA-VII shows the average regional cultural diversity of each trait computed over the subsamples of regions splitted by quartiles based on the share of connected people. These results suggest two primary findings. First, the overall regional diversity is trait-specific. Social behavior and gender-egalitarian attitudes are characterized by a higher level of within-region diversity compared to religiosity. However, part of this effect is driven by the nature of the variables: since religiosity is a dummy variable, there is less variation in responses, which implies less variation in the shares used to compute the measure of cultural heterogeneity presented in equation (OA-I). Second, the degree of within-region cultural diversity is positively related with the share of connected individuals in the region. The overall diversity is on average higher for each trait in regions characterized by a higher presence of connected individuals. Figure OA-VIII shows the traits specific plots with the associated confidence interval. While the confidence interval may overlap between the second and third quartiles, the averages between the first and the fourth quartiles are always statistically differ-

Table OA-XXVIII: CF by Trait and F_{st} by Cleavage

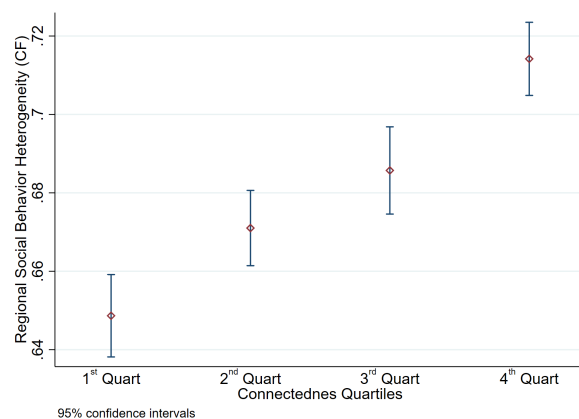
	(1) # Regions	(2) Mean	(3) SD	(4) Min	(5) Max
<u>Panel A - Social Behavior</u>					
CF	2197	0.677	0.124	0	0.894
F_{st} Connectedness	2197	0.025	0.038	0	0.556
F_{st} Education	2197	0.016	0.028	0	0.645
F_{st} Unemployed	2197	0.016	0.030	0	0.540
<u>Panel B - Religiosity</u>					
CF	2041	0.255	0.170	0	0.499
F_{st} Connectedness	2041	0.021	0.054	0	1
F_{st} Education	2041	0.017	0.055	0	1
F_{st} Unemployed	2041	0.016	0.045	0	1
<u>Panel C - Gender-egalitarian</u>					
CF	805	0.562	0.188	0	0.857
F_{st} Connectedness	805	0.031	0.055	0	1
F_{st} Education	805	0.009	0.026	0	0.321
F_{st} Unemployed	805	0.021	0.041	0	0.421

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World poll data. Each panel presents the results related to: social behavior (A), religiosity (B) and gender-egalitarian attitudes (C). Each panel shows the average regional total heterogeneity (CF) and the share of the total heterogeneity which is not attributable to within-groups heterogeneity. The three groups-cleavages are based on: connectedness, education and employment status.

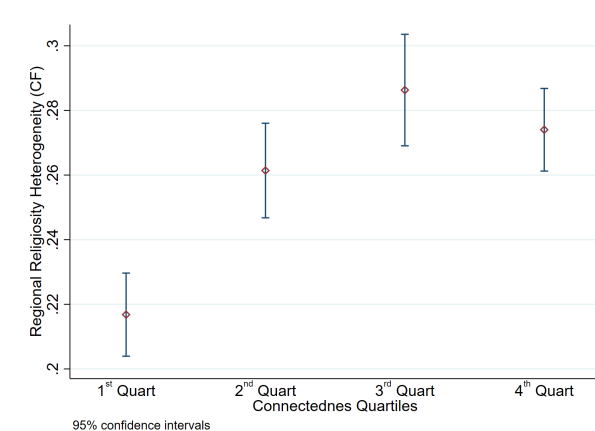
ent. This result suggests that connectedness contributes to an higher level of within-region cultural heterogeneity rather than homogeneity.

To explore the salience of the choice of identity channel, I compute the amount of overall regional cultural diversity not explained by the within-groups heterogeneity but rather by between-groups heterogeneity. Namely, I compute the F_{ST} index for each trait using connectedness as an identity cleavage/group characteristic. Additionally, I compute the amount of overall heterogeneity explained by the between-groups heterogeneity based on two other characteristics: education and employment status. Desmet and Wacziarg (2021) show that these identity cleavages have an high cultural divide, compared to other cleavages like gender or urbanicity. Figure OA-IX plots the average regional F_{ST} index over each cultural trait and characteristic. Two main suggestive evidence can be drawn. First, I find a low level of average regional cultural heterogeneity explained by between-groups heterogeneity based on connectedness, which is on average between 2% and 3%. These results suggest that cultural heterogeneity is not explained by choice of identity. Second, compared to other potential identity cleavage, connectedness explains on average 47% more than other identity cleavages, like education or employment status. These evidence suggest that, although explaining more than other individual level characteristics, the choice of the connectedness identity is not a relevant mechanism to explain

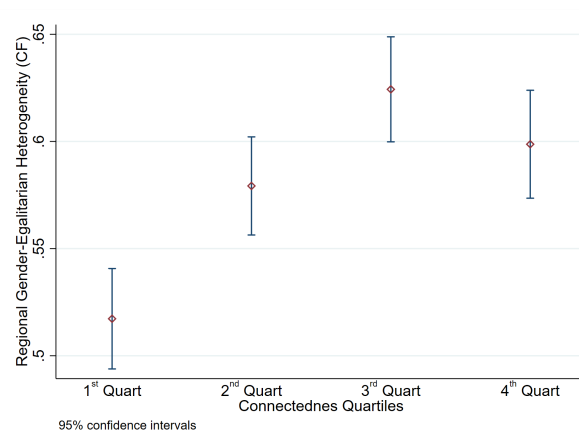
Figure OA-VIII: Within Regions Cultural Heterogeneity - Overall Heterogeneity



(a) Social Behavior



(b) Religiosity

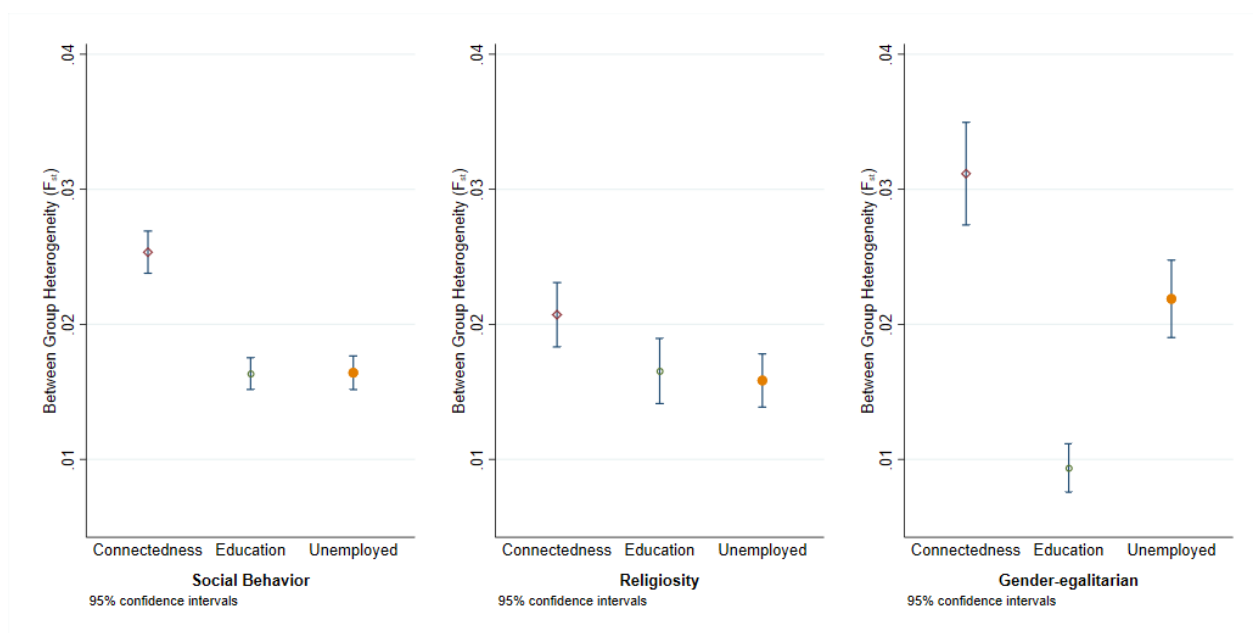


(c) Gender-Egalitarian

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The figure plots the average regional cultural heterogeneity computed over subsamples of regions based on quartiles of shares of connected people.

within region cultural diversity.

Figure OA-IX: Within Regions Cultural Heterogeneity - Between Groups Heterogeneity



Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. Each figure shows the average amount of total regional heterogeneity associated with each trait (CF^t) which is not attributable to within-group heterogeneity, but rather is related to between-group heterogeneity. Each region has the same weight. The defined group cleavages are based on: connectedness, education and employment status.

Appendix OH How much does it count?

The results provide a new understanding of the individual cultural effect of having a connection in a foreign country who shares novel experiences and information. Particularly, I show that connectedness makes individuals more active in society, associated with an increase in their social behaviors, religiosity and with egalitarian gender attitudes. Although the effect is positive and robust across different specifications and methodologies, questions about the relevance and the size of this effect still remain: is it a big or a small effect? In this section I produce some back-of-the-envelope calculations of the effects based on the estimates, both at the individual and global level.

At the individual level I consider, as a benchmark, the predicted culture of the average unconnected individual by the coefficients estimated in Table 1. Using the same estimates, I predict the average culture of connected individuals, disregarding the connection's location, and also accounting for the interaction effect. Lastly, for each cultural trait I compute the relative distance (in percentage) using unconnected individuals as benchmark. Figure OA-X shows the simulated individual relative cultural distance due to connectedness on social behavior, religiosity and gender-egalitarian views. These simulations display two main results. First, average connected individuals have a distinctive set of cultural traits compared to unconnected individuals. The size of the relative distance varies significantly across cultural traits: social behaviors almost triple for connected individuals compared to unconnected ones, while it increases around 37% for gender-egalitarian attitudes and around 10% for the probability of being religious. Second, the inclusion in the predictions of the effect driven by the interaction with the average culture of the connection's country of residence has only a marginal additional effect.

After simulating the effect between unconnected and connected individuals, I produce some simulations at the global level. As a benchmark for each cultural trait, I consider the world level of culture if each country of the world were composed only of unconnected individuals. I compute the benchmark as a weighted average of the culture of unconnected people in each country, using countries' population as weight. I define this benchmark as follows:

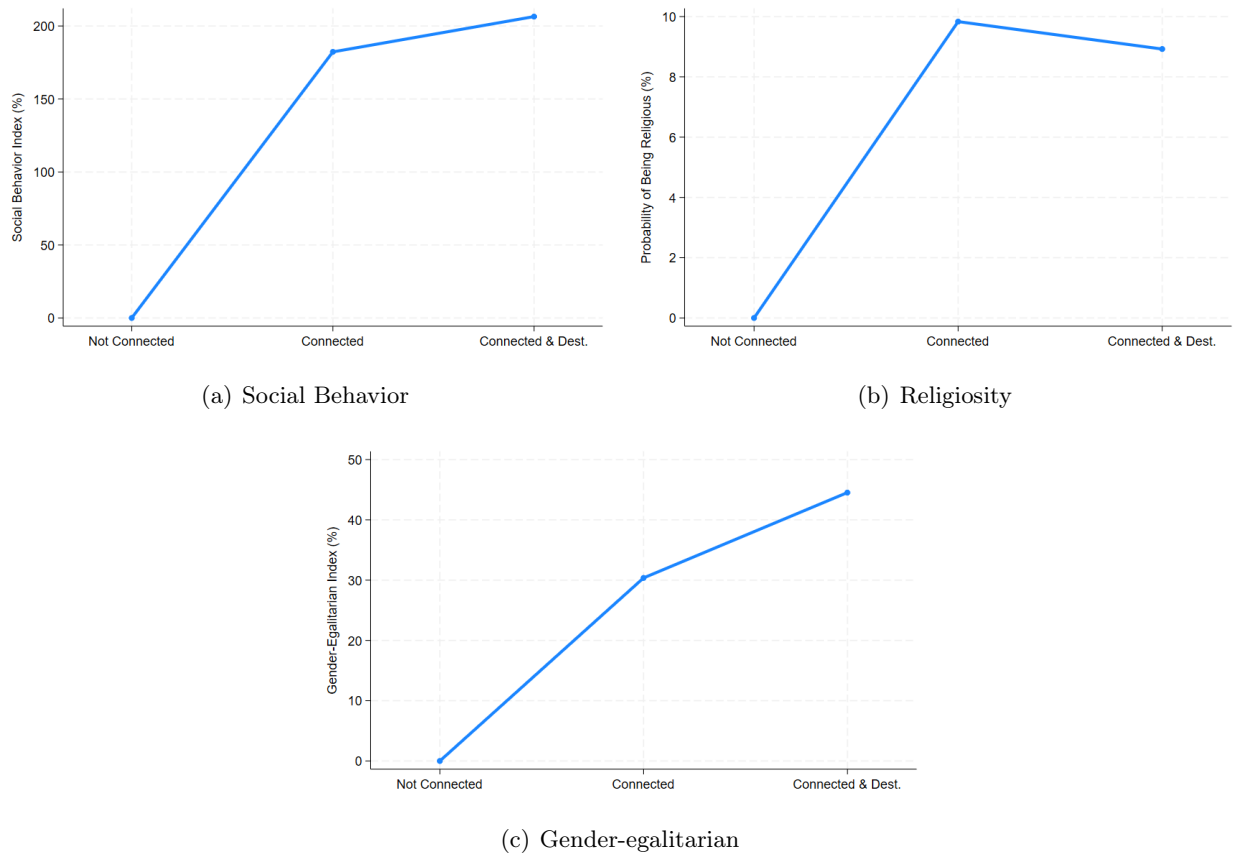
$$\overline{Cult}_0^W = \frac{1}{Pop^W} \sum_{o \in W} \overline{Cult}_{NC}^o * Pop^o \quad (OA-V)$$

where $\overline{Cult}_{NC}^o$ and Pop^o are the average culture of unconnected people and the population in 2010 in country o , respectively. Then I compute the world cultural effect of connectedness by firstly defining, for each country, the share of connected people as γ^o . Assuming that connectedness is the only determinant of the cultural difference between connected and unconnected individuals, and defining $\hat{\beta}_C$ as the estimated coefficient of the effect of connectedness on culture, I calculate the global effect of connectedness as follow:

$$\overline{Cult}_1^W = \frac{1}{Pop^W} \sum_{o \in W} (\overline{Cult}_{NC}^o + \gamma^o \hat{\beta}_C) * Pop^o. \quad (OA-VI)$$

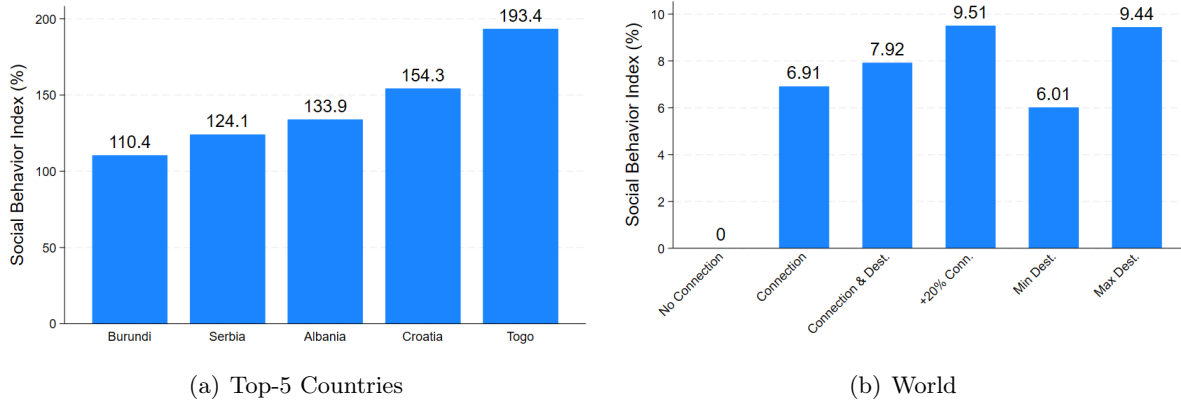
I also compute the level of culture after including the interaction effect with the culture of the

Figure OA-X: Relative deviation from the No-connection Scenario - Individual Level

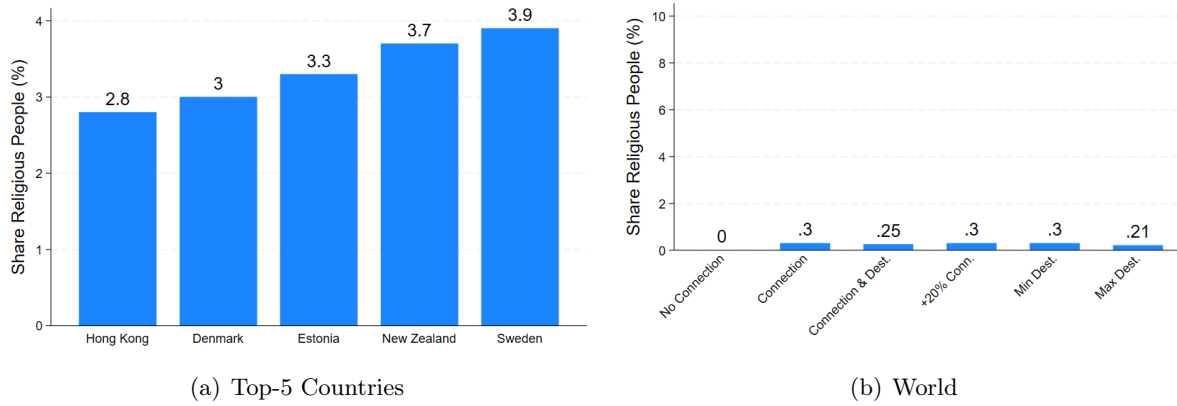


Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the simulated cultural effect of connectedness on each cultural trait. Figures (a), (b) and (c) shows the relative deviation each cultural trait between individuals who has no connection and who has a connection abroad. The effects are simulated using coefficients from Table 1

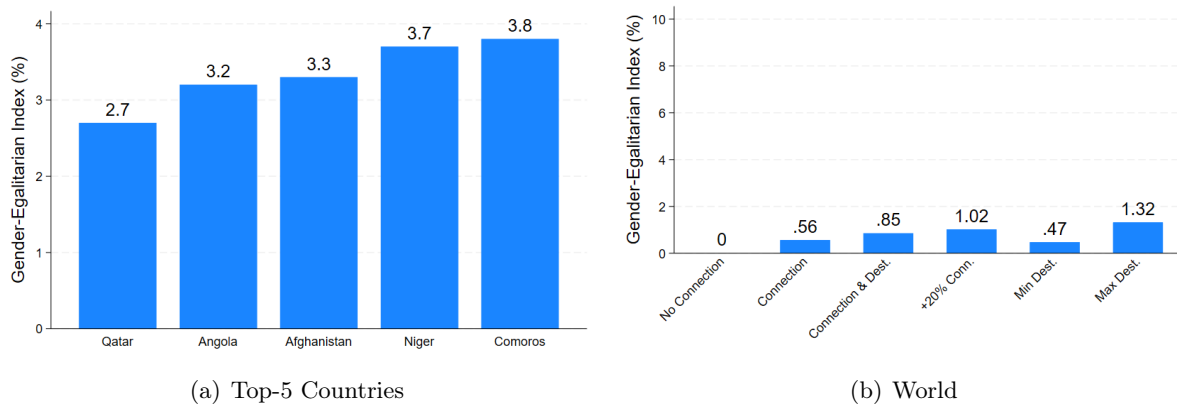
Figure OA-XI: Relative deviation from the No-connection Scenario - Country Level



(I) Social Behavior



(II) Religiosity



(III) Gender-egalitarian views

Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The Figure plots the simulated cultural effect of connectedness on each cultural trait. Figures (Ia), (IIa) and (IIIa) shows the top five countries that perform the highest relative distance compared to the no-connection scenario. Figures (Ib), (IIb) and (IIIb) show the simulated cultural effect of connectedness at the world level using the estimates presented in Table 1. Moreover it shows the simulated effects if the size of connected population increases by 20% in each country, and if all the connections reside in the country with the lowest and highest level of cultural trait.

connection's country of residence. Defining $\hat{\beta}_C^{Int}$ as the estimated coefficient associated with the interaction term in equation (2), I compute the cultural effect of connectedness, including the effect driven by the connection's country of residence, as follows:

$$\overline{Cult}_2^W = \frac{1}{Pop^W} \sum_{o \in W} [\overline{Cult}_{NC}^o + \gamma^o(\hat{\beta}_C + \hat{\beta}_C^{Int} * \overline{Cult}_d^o)] * Pop^o. \quad (OA-VII)$$

Figures OA-XI(Ib), OA-XI(IIb) and OA-XI(IIIb) show the predicted global changes of each cultural trait, by computing the relative deviation between the benchmark (i.e. a world without connected people) and the predicted values computed in equations (OA-VI) and (OA-VII). Moreover, they also display the world cultural change due to connectedness under three hypothetical scenarios: increasing the share of connected people by 20% within each country and replacing the average culture of connections' country of residence (namely $\overline{Cult}_d^o$) with the minimum or maximum computed level across all countries of the world.

Figure OA-XI(Ib) shows the simulation on the social behavior index. The predicted global effect of connectedness on social behavior generates an increase of 7.04/8.14% from the benchmark scenario. Among the hypothetical scenarios, increasing the country share of connected individuals or associating to all the countries the highest value of social behavior of the connections' country of residence give similar results, generating an increase in the global level of social behavior of 9.77% compare to the benchmark scenario. However, it is important to recall that there is extensive cross-country heterogeneity, as is reported in Table OA-XXIX in the Online Appendix. Figure OA-XI(Ia) shows the top five countries in terms of relative deviation from the benchmark scenario (i.e. a country without connected individuals): for those countries, the distance is sizeable, ranging from 110% (Burundi) to 197% (Togo). These sizeable effects are explained by both a low initial value of social behavior and an high share of connected individuals.

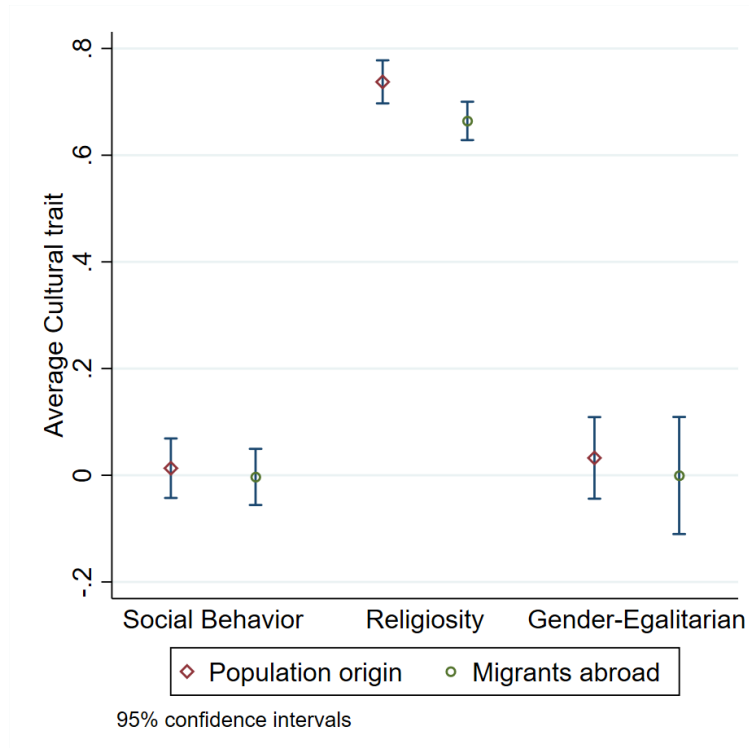
Concerning religiosity, the predicted global effect of connectedness is smaller. Figure OA-XI(IIb) shows that it accounts for an increase in the share of religious people of 0.3% compared to the benchmark scenario, and it reaches its maximum level for few countries like Sweden and New Zealand, around 3.5/3.9% (see OA-XI(IIa)). Increasing the size of the connected population or the average culture of the connections' country of residence does not significantly influence the predictions, which remain small at the global level.

Figure OA-XI(IIIb) displays the predicted global effect on gender-egalitarian attitudes. Gender-egalitarian attitudes' relative distance from the benchmark scenario is around 0.58/0.8%. This predicted effect is smaller than the predicted effect on social behavior. Among the hypothetical scenarios, those associated with the extreme culture of the connections' country of residence plays a significant role. Replacing $\overline{Cult}_d^o$ with the minimum and the maximum values in the sample, displayed by Tajikistan(-0.103) and Algeria(0.941), the predicted global increase in gender-egalitarian attitudes varies between 0.52% and 1.14%. In line with the simulations at the individual level, the effect of having a connection abroad on pro-gender-egalitarian attitudes is significantly influenced by the culture of the connection's country of residence. Among the countries most influenced by connectedness, Figure OA-XI(IIIa) shows that Comoros and Niger are the countries which will benefit

the most from their connections abroad.

Nevertheless, the results presented in Figure OA-XI should be interpreted cautiously and with a few caveats in mind. These results implicitly assume that all other individuals and regional factors do not change or otherwise influence the average culture of countries. In particular, if the increase of the share of connected individuals is due to emigration flows from countries of origin, then the average culture of the population can change if emigrants are culturally selected. However, as Figure OA-XII shows, such a specific issue should not be overemphasized: the average culture of people in the origin countries and their diaspora abroad is similar across cultural traits.

Figure OA-XII: Average Trait by country of birth - Population and Migrants abroad



Note: Author's calculations on Gallup World Poll Data. The figure plots the average cultural trait for the population in the origin countries and their migrants abroad.

Table OA-XXIX: Simulations: country values

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Social Behavior				Religiosity				Gender-Egalitarian			
Country	Connect	Actual	No Con.	Con.	Inter.	Actual	No Con.	Con.	Inter.	Actual	No Con.	Con.	Inter.
Afghanistan	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	-0.90	-0.90	-0.89	-0.89
Albania	0.46	-0.52	-0.54	-0.45	-0.45	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.32	0.22	0.25	0.27
Algeria	0.39	-0.40	-0.51	-0.43	-0.43	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.10	-0.01	0.01	0.04
Angola	0.32	0.05	-0.07	-0.01	-0.01	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.81	-0.65	-0.65	-0.63	-0.63
Argentina	0.23	-0.12	-0.19	-0.15	-0.14	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.63	.	.	.	.
Armenia	0.40	-0.33	-0.35	-0.27	-0.28	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.74	.	.	.	.
Australia	0.42	0.87	0.84	0.93	0.95	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	.	.	.	.
Austria	0.39	0.39	0.29	0.37	0.38	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	.	.	.	.
Azerbaijan	0.16	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	-0.04	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16
Bahrain	0.22	0.11	-0.11	-0.07	-0.07	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	-0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04
Bangladesh	0.25	-0.26	-0.30	-0.25	-0.24	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08
Belarus	0.27	-0.13	-0.19	-0.14	-0.14	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	.	.	.	.
Belgium	0.33	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.31	.	.	.	.
Benin	0.25	-0.45	-0.51	-0.46	-0.46	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	-0.06	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06
Bolivia	0.57	-0.01	-0.16	-0.05	-0.05	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.36	-0.38	-0.44	-0.37	-0.36	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.62
Botswana	0.25	-0.14	-0.22	-0.17	-0.17	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41
Brazil	0.14	-0.12	-0.16	-0.13	-0.12	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	0.31	-0.46	-0.52	-0.45	-0.45	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	.	.	.	.
Burkina Faso	0.45	-0.37	-0.41	-0.32	-0.33	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.18
Burundi	0.08	-0.58	-0.60	-0.58	-0.58	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06
Cambodia	0.15	-0.10	-0.14	-0.11	-0.10	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	.	.	.	.
Cameroon	0.32	-0.04	-0.13	-0.07	-0.06	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03

Canada	0.34	0.79	0.66	0.73	0.74	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	.	.	.	.
Central African Republic	0.23	-0.18	-0.23	-0.18	-0.18	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.15
Chad	0.28	-0.19	-0.25	-0.20	-0.19	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04
Chile	0.30	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	.	.	.	.
China	0.03	-0.51	-0.52	-0.51	-0.51	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	.	.	.	.
Colombia	0.48	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.20	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	.	.	.	.
Comoros	0.52	-0.05	-0.13	-0.03	-0.03	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	-0.47	-0.46	-0.43	-0.40
Costa Rica	0.39	0.22	0.14	0.21	0.24	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	.	.	.	.
Croatia	0.27	-0.54	-0.58	-0.52	-0.51	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	.	.	.	.
Cyprus	0.65	0.34	0.15	0.28	0.29	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.80	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	0.15	-0.20	-0.24	-0.21	-0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	.	.	.	.
Côte d'Ivoire	0.13	-0.41	-0.44	-0.41	-0.41	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.27	-0.42	-0.46	-0.40	-0.40	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03
Denmark	0.39	0.46	0.41	0.49	0.50	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	.	.	.	.
Djibouti	0.26	-0.21	-0.34	-0.29	-0.28	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	-0.29	-0.40	-0.38	-0.37
Dominican Republic	0.68	0.23	0.14	0.28	0.32	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.89	.	.	.	.
Ecuador	0.41	-0.28	-0.35	-0.27	-0.26	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	.	.	.	.
Egypt	0.19	-0.29	-0.32	-0.29	-0.28	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	-0.12	-0.29	-0.28	-0.28
El Salvador	0.37	-0.26	-0.32	-0.25	-0.22	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	.	.	.	.
Estonia	0.42	-0.20	-0.38	-0.29	-0.28	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	.	.	.	.
Ethiopia	0.19	-0.33	-0.36	-0.32	-0.32	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	.	.	.	.
Finland	0.46	0.37	0.24	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	.	.	.	.
France	0.34	-0.03	-0.13	-0.06	-0.05	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.23	.	.	.	.
Gabon	0.32	-0.16	-0.22	-0.15	-0.15	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.30
Georgia	0.29	-0.38	-0.44	-0.38	-0.38	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83	.	.	.	.
Germany	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	.	.	.	.
Ghana	0.28	0.19	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.35
Greece	0.22	-0.58	-0.61	-0.57	-0.56	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	.	.	.	.

Guatemala	0.41	0.31	0.16	0.25	0.28	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	.	.	.	.
Guinea	0.31	-0.06	-0.11	-0.04	-0.04	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.17	0.28	0.30	0.30
Haiti	0.39	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	.	.	.	.
Honduras	0.45	0.11	-0.06	0.03	0.06	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.82	.	.	.	.
Hong Kong	0.54	0.53	0.36	0.46	0.50	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	.	.	.	.
Hungary	0.24	-0.24	-0.32	-0.27	-0.26	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	.	.	.	.
India	0.05	-0.20	-0.25	-0.24	-0.23	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.41
Indonesia	0.09	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
Iran	0.20	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16
Iraq	0.22	-0.23	-0.23	-0.19	-0.18	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84	-0.57	-0.69	-0.68	-0.67
Ireland	0.72	0.88	0.78	0.92	0.97	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	.	.	.	.
Israel	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.25	0.26	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53	.	.	.	.
Italy	0.24	0.17	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	.	.	.	.
Jamaica	0.68	0.24	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.81	.	.	.	.
Japan	0.14	-0.18	-0.22	-0.19	-0.18	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	.	.	.	.
Jordan	0.29	-0.38	-0.36	-0.30	-0.29	.	.	.	.	-0.21	-0.23	-0.21	-0.21
Kazakhstan	0.28	-0.20	-0.26	-0.20	-0.21	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Kenya	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.25
Kosovo	0.40	-0.04	-0.12	-0.04	-0.03	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.47
Kuwait	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03
Kyrgyzstan	0.36	-0.14	-0.20	-0.12	-0.13	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.06	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02
Laos	0.22	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.56	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	.	.	.	.
Latvia	0.47	-0.18	-0.27	-0.18	-0.16	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	.	.	.	.
Lebanon	0.45	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.03	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.29
Lesotho	0.51	-0.04	-0.05	0.06	0.06	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.16
Liberia	0.34	0.53	0.47	0.54	0.56	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.44
Libya	0.27	0.47	0.45	0.51	0.51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	0.38	-0.39	-0.46	-0.38	-0.36	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	.	.	.	.

Luxembourg	0.61	0.44	0.33	0.46	0.47	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.36	.	.	.	.
Macedonia	0.39	-0.32	-0.40	-0.32	-0.30	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	.	.	.	.
Madagascar	0.10	-0.39	-0.45	-0.42	-0.42	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Malawi	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.21	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09
Malaysia	0.13	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	-0.04	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06
Mali	0.26	-0.31	-0.35	-0.30	-0.30	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	-0.33	-0.39	-0.38	-0.37
Malta	0.57	0.46	0.32	0.44	0.47	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	.	.	.	.
Mauritania	0.37	-0.04	-0.12	-0.04	-0.04	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	-0.26	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21
Mauritius	0.46	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.56
Mexico	0.31	-0.02	-0.10	-0.04	-0.02	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.63	.	.	.	.
Moldova	0.54	-0.14	-0.23	-0.12	-0.13	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.73	.	.	.	.
Mongolia	0.29	0.19	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	.	.	.	.
Montenegro	0.28	-0.47	-0.53	-0.48	-0.47	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.60	.	.	.	.
Morocco	0.40	-0.36	-0.39	-0.31	-0.30	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	-0.23	-0.34	-0.32	-0.29
Mozambique	0.41	-0.31	-0.43	-0.34	-0.34	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.40
Myanmar	0.15	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	.	.	.	.
Nepal	0.39	-0.11	-0.19	-0.11	-0.10	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	0.39	0.75	0.66	0.74	0.76	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.33	.	.	.	.
New Zealand	0.72	0.80	0.72	0.87	0.92	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.24	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua	0.53	-0.12	-0.30	-0.19	-0.17	0.83	0.81	0.82	0.82	.	.	.	.
Niger	0.37	-0.32	-0.35	-0.28	-0.27	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	-0.64	-0.66	-0.64	-0.64
Nigeria	0.21	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	-0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03
Oman	0.51	0.39	0.24	0.34	0.34	.	.	.	.	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.09
Pakistan	0.15	-0.07	-0.08	-0.05	-0.04	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	-0.33	-0.34	-0.33	-0.32
Palestina	0.31	-0.40	-0.46	-0.40	-0.40	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	-0.26	-0.28	-0.26	-0.26
Panama	0.28	0.10	-0.02	0.04	0.06	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	.	.	.	.
Paraguay	0.57	0.23	0.10	0.22	0.21	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91	.	.	.	.
Peru	0.40	-0.14	-0.30	-0.22	-0.21	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	.	.	.	.

Philippines	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.35	0.37	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	.	.	.	.
Poland	0.32	-0.15	-0.22	-0.15	-0.14	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.69	.	.	.	.
Portugal	0.41	-0.22	-0.32	-0.23	-0.23	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.64	.	.	.	.
Qatar	0.68	0.52	0.44	0.57	0.57	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15
Republic of Congo	0.38	-0.18	-0.22	-0.15	-0.15	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.87	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.04
Romania	0.40	-0.37	-0.48	-0.40	-0.40	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	.	.	.	.
Russia	0.15	-0.37	-0.41	-0.38	-0.38	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	.	.	.	.
Rwanda	0.12	-0.49	-0.52	-0.50	-0.50	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49
Saudi Arabia	0.19	-0.04	-0.15	-0.11	-0.11	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	-0.14	-0.18	-0.17	-0.17
Senegal	0.37	-0.16	-0.22	-0.14	-0.14	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06
Serbia	0.26	-0.50	-0.57	-0.52	-0.51	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	.	.	.	.
Sierra Leone	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.24
Singapore	0.30	-0.06	-0.12	-0.06	-0.05	0.59	0.56	0.57	0.57	.	.	.	.
Slovakia	0.30	-0.18	-0.23	-0.17	-0.16	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	0.44	0.26	0.19	0.28	0.29	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.46	.	.	.	.
Somalia	0.53	0.25	-0.01	0.10	0.13	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	-1.03	-1.18	-1.15	-1.12
South Africa	0.10	-0.09	-0.12	-0.10	-0.10	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45
South Korea	0.26	0.08	-0.02	0.03	0.05	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	.	.	.	.
Spain	0.34	-0.04	-0.17	-0.10	-0.09	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.46	.	.	.	.
Sri Lanka	0.19	0.63	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	.	.	.	.
Sudan	0.33	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	-0.21	-0.33	-0.31	-0.31
Suriname	0.53	0.00	-0.02	0.08	0.08	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.76	.	.	.	.
Swaziland	0.46	0.11	-0.02	0.07	0.07	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.12
Sweden	0.40	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.13	.	.	.	.
Switzerland	0.49	0.49	0.34	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.43	0.43	.	.	.	.
Syria	0.20	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	-0.26	-0.33	-0.32	-0.31
Tajikistan	0.27	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.17	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	-0.26	-0.28	-0.26	-0.26
Tanzania	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11

Thailand	0.10	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	.	.	.	.
Togo	0.24	-0.55	-0.59	-0.54	-0.54	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.26
Trinidad and Tobago	0.57	0.44	0.28	0.40	0.40	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.90	.	.	.	.
Tunisia	0.29	-0.23	-0.22	-0.16	-0.15	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04
Turkey	0.17	-0.45	-0.48	-0.45	-0.44	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.41
Turkmenistan	0.19	0.53	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.28
Uganda	0.19	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25
Ukraine	0.21	-0.31	-0.37	-0.32	-0.33	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	.	.	.	.
United Arab Emirates	0.24	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.14
United Kingdom	0.46	0.69	0.57	0.66	0.69	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24	.	.	.	.
United States	0.19	0.89	0.80	0.84	0.85	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	.	.	.	.
Uruguay	0.39	-0.13	-0.27	-0.19	-0.18	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	.	.	.	.
Uzbekistan	0.13	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.23
Venezuela	0.16	-0.29	-0.33	-0.30	-0.30	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	.	.	.	.
Vietnam	0.07	-0.31	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	.	.	.	.
Yemen	0.20	-0.37	-0.50	-0.46	-0.45	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	-0.31	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31
Zambia	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.40
Zimbabwe	0.45	-0.11	-0.18	-0.09	-0.08	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.30	0.21	0.23	0.25

Note: author calculation on Gallup World Poll Data. Column (1) shows the average share of people with connection abroad in the country. Columns (2), (6) and (10) show the average level of each cultural trait. Columns (3), (7) and (11) show the average level of each cultural trait in the population without connection. Columns (4), (8) and (12) show the predicted level of each cultural trait in the population after including the effect of the connection estimated in Table 1. Columns (5), (9) and (13) shows the predicted level of each cultural trait in the population after including the effect of the connection and interaction with the cultural trait in the destination country estimated in Table 1