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Análise de fatores socioeconómicos que determinam a atitude dos cidadãos para com os imigrantes: o caso da UE

Analysis of Socio and Economic Factors that Shape Citizens Attitude Towards Immigrants: EU Case

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ANALYSIS OF SOCIO AND ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT SHAPE CITIZENS ATTITUDE TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS: EU CASE

Dissertação apresentada à Universidade de Aveiro para cumprimento dos requisitos necessários à obtenção do grau de Mestre em Economia, realizada sob a orientação científica da Doutora Elisabeth Pereira, Professora Auxiliar do Departamento de Economia, Gestão, Engenharia Industrial e Turismo da Universidade de Aveiro, Portugal, e do Doutor Mindaugas Butkus, Full Professor da Faculty of Economics and Management da Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lituânia

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palavras-chave

Tolerância, imigração, factores económicos, macro factores, factores pessoais, atitudes para com imigrantes, União Europeia, modelo logit ordenado

resumo

O principal objectivo desta tese é determinar os factores sociais e económicos que têm maior impacto na tolerância da população para com os imigrantes nos países da União Europeia e analisar como essas atitudes mudaram entre 2002 e 2016. Considerando estes objectivos, foram analisados dados de 25 países europeus a partir das bases de dados do European Social Survey, OCDE, Banco Mundial e Knoema. Foram estudados e analisados vários de trabalhos científicos que permitiram identificar factores macro e factores pessoais que podem afetar a tolerância. Neste estudo foram considerados como variáveis macro: a taxa de desemprego, PIBpc, IED e situação criminal no país, enquanto que como factores pessoais foram considerados: a idade dos inquiridos, sexo, estado civil, nível de escolaridade, situação laboral, religião, interesse pela política, importância dada à tradição, sensação de segurança, satisfação na economia do país e na vida em geral. Para a análise empirica foram usados os modelos de mínimos quadrados ordinários e os modelos logit ordenado, tendo sido utilizado para o efeito o software Eviews. Os resultados demonstraram que, em geral, a tolerância em relação aos imigrantes aumentou durante o período analisado e a situação pessoal influencia mais a tolerância que os fatores macro no país de acolhimento, embora, no enatno, pese que a significância dos fatores e direcção das relações diferem nos vários países em análise.

keywords

Tolerance, Immigration, Economic factors, Macro factors, Personal factors, Attitudes towards immigrants, European Union, Ordered logit model

abstract

The main aim of this thesis is to measure social and economic factors which have the greatest impact on tolerance of population to immigrants in European Union countries and to figure out how attitudes towards immigrants changed in the period between 2002 and 2016. For this reason is analyzed data from the European Social Survey, OECD, the World Bank and Knoema databases for 25 European countries. Though the analysis of scientific works are identified macro and personal factors which could affect tolerance. As macro variables in research are considered to use the unemployment rate, GDPpc, FDI and crime situation in the country, as personal variables are considered the respondent's age, gender, marital status, level of education, work situation, religiosity, interest in politics, importance of traditions, feel of safety, satisfaction in country's economy and life in general. For calculations are used ordinary least and ordered logit econometrical models and calculations are made using Eviews software. The results demonstrated that in general tolerance towards immigrants increased during the period and personal situation is more influencing tolerance than macro factors in hosting country but the significance of factors and direction of relations differ across the countries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ESS - European Social Survey

EU - European Union

FDI - Foreign Direct Investment

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GDPpc - Gross Domestic Product per capita

ISCED - International Standard Classification of Education System

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OL - Ordered Logit

OLS - Ordinary Least Squares

USSR – The Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics

VAT - Value Added Tax

WW2 – the Second World War

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration on a daily basis is increasingly posing a challenge to the world; the population of migratory mobility affects both of these problems - the country's social life and economic prosperity. The world is becoming even more global, there are plenty of people who think of themselves not as of citizens of a particular country but as citizens of the world – to get to the other side of the world, even 24 hours are not needed nowadays.

Another, equally important and sensitive issue, especially in the developed part of the world, is the consequent aging of the working population group in comparison with the proportion of people of retirement age. This is reflected not only by migration but also by increasing life expectancy due to medical innovations. In general, the decline of natural growth is observed in the majority of European Union (EU) countries. Changing the world map in order to preserve the current social and economic system of the EU, it is necessary to adopt decisions which assimilate the challenges of migratory pressures and to allow this process to reach a positive effect.

Countries do not have many tools that could be used as strict control of the migration process itself. However, the examination of the social and economic factors that have a direct or indirect impact on the phenomenon of population mobility could affect the future of economic, social and political development of a country with the adaptation of immigrants from present-day realities angles. Many scientists, like Bonfanti (2015), Saraceno (2010), Powell (2014) and others contribute to the idea about future challenges to EU economy because of socioeconomic problems, such as asymmetry of demographic changes, income inequality, healthcare, etc. According to Hayduk (1998), in order to integrate the people coming into a country, it is necessary to reduce the hostility of indigenous populations, immigrants should be more involved in the labor market, economic processes and in the social life of inner society.

Most studies, related to migration processes and tolerance for newcomers, are examining the case of United States of America (USA); the situation in Europe is not widely studied; the situation in Europe is not widely studied. Jennissen (2004) discussed the lack of researches considering about migration in the European context. Theoretical explanations are often fragmented, focused on the problems of one country or from a

number of countries in comparison with each other. Authors on this field of studies usually examine the influence of immigrants on the country's welfare (mostly in the labour market). Several investigations (Rapp, 2017; Lyons, Cousey & Kenworthy, 2013; Erisen & Kentmen-Cin, 2017; and other authors) were done to determine the status of tolerance towards immigrants taking a snapshot in time, but do not consider the dynamics of local tolerance or discrimination in time-lapse change, taking into account the migration-related secondary changes such as GDP per capita, crime, consumption and foreign investment, an internal political situation changes in unemployment rates of increase/decrease.

Migration analysis often concentrates on a summary of different theories and concepts of previous research from a theoretical and empirical point of view, but there is a lack of analysis of prospects in the course of time. Based on this, the present work aims to highlight the complexity of international migration and socio-economic indicators for countries of the EU, what affects the migration process. Intension is to study the performance of local residents' tolerance of immigrants for the period from 2002 to 2016.

Scientific problem

Immigration is a phenomenon with a huge impact the social life of the host country and its economy. A study, dealing with social and economic change which is determined by population of immigrants, residing in the country, would make possible to develop proposals to influence public opinion, enhancing tolerance and change the approach to the migration situation in the EU. The present scientific problem issues are:

1. What social and economic factors in EU countries have the greatest impact on tolerance of population to immigrants?
2. How the tolerance towards immigrants changed in different EU countries in a period 2002-2016?

The aim of the research

On the basis of the analysis of the literature review sources, the main purposes of the present research are distinguish between the main economic and the social factors which are exposed in the migration process, explore their impact and figure out how attitudes towards immigrants changed in the EU countries in the period between 2002 and 2016.

Research objectives:

The research objectives of the present thesis are:

1. To analysis the scientific literature on tolerance towards immigrants. To find systematic social and economic factors which influence the immigration process according to other authors papers.
2. To summarize the above-mentioned factors which can be treated as essential in shaping local residents' attitudes towards immigrants.
3. To construct methodology for empirical research, taking into account the availability of data.
4. To examine of changes in the situation about tolerance to immigrants in the EU countries during the period from 2002 to 2016 as well as the weights of the social and economic factors using econometrical techniques.

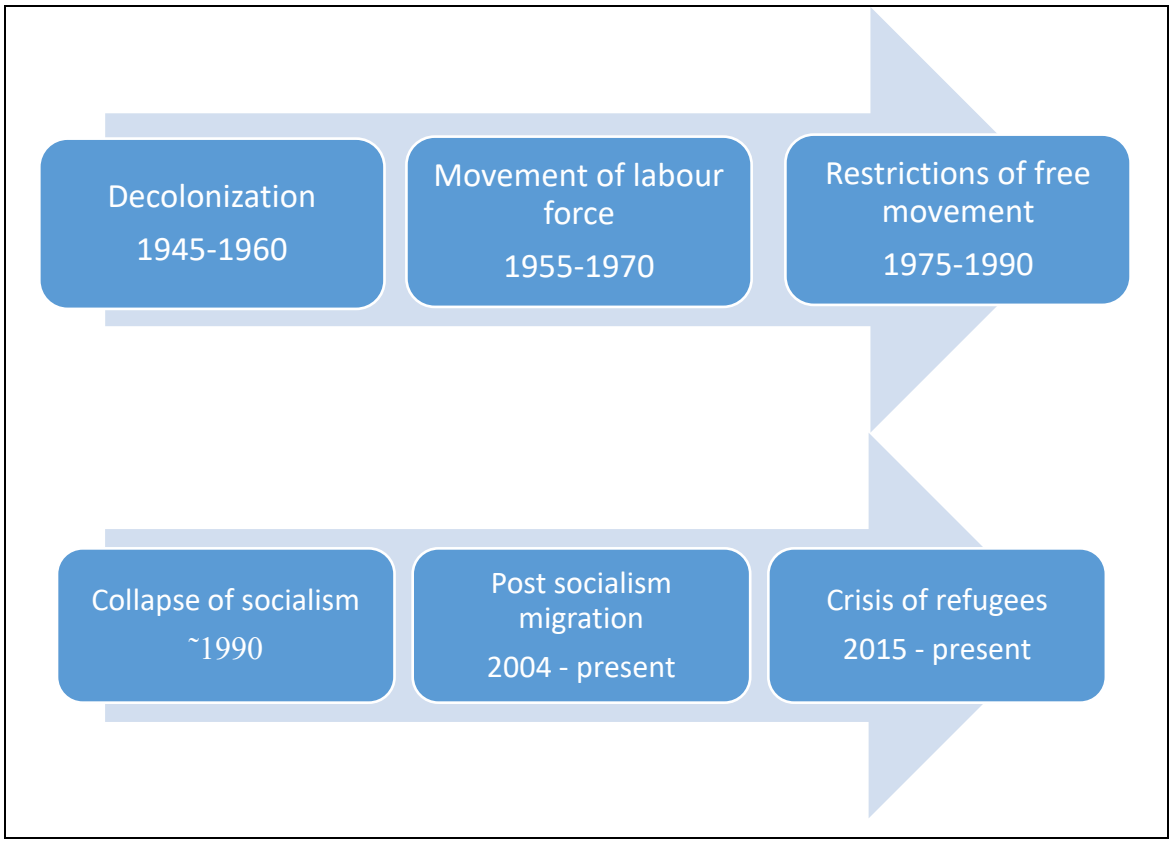
Testing methods and structure of the thesis

The first part of the research - scientific literature analysis – consists of the analysis on previous works, already carried out in international migration and tolerance, logically systematizing obtained information in order to select factors which may be important forming econometrical analysis. In the second part, the obtained data is discussed and the methodology is applied according to previous works analysed on the literature review and empirical research made. At the end of the present thesis are provided conclusions according to obtained results, shortages and recommendations for future research work.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. The concept of migration

According to the United Nations, a migrant is a person, who changes his place of living for no less than 12 months and a new country becomes his place of residence (United Nations, 1998). People migrate because of different reasons and these differences affect the entire comprehensive migration process. The formulation of a theory that could explain the nature of mgration flows is a difficult task due to complexity of the concept as well as due to possibility to interpret causes of migration on four different levels: individual, family, country and global (Massey, 1990). Citing O'Reilly (2015, p. 1), "*although migration has as long a history as human life itself, there is no doubt that international migration has increased considerably in recent decades.*" Different historical situations created some waves of migration after the Second World War (WW2), which are presented in Figure 1.



Source: created by the author, based on Ehrenberg, 2016, Smith, 2012

Figure 1. The history of migration in Europe after WW2

According to Wimalaratana and Wijitapure (2006, p.14) "*the focus of international migration has been influenced by a number of disciplines such as Economy, Sociology, Geography, Commerce, Management, Law, Political Science, Demography, and Psychology, rendering the theorizing of international migration a complex task*". Two groups of migration reasons are distinguished in the literature: the push and the pull factors. Push factors include such things as lack of food, wars, floods, etc. while pull factors are environmental, political, economical situation in the home country, as well as religion and others. Following a growth model, proposed by Lucas (1988), growth of labour force of the country leads to economic growth and increasing welfare of that country. Therefore, increase in human capital stock, which is primarily related to immigration, should have a positive impact on the economic growth due to its direct involvement in the macroeconomic production function as one of the production factors (Simeonova-Ganeva, 2010).

One important assumption is that migration is primarily driven by rational economic consideration, based on the assessment of relative costs and benefits, mainly financial, as well as psychological and social. In order to assess the decisive factors for individual migrants' decisions, one needs to look at the broader economic context of sending and receiving migrants. This implies that migration is considered as a process, which shows that countries are inclined to create a unique cluster of macroeconomic, structural and policy aspects that affect individual's decisions and vary according to the range of individual aspects, as a profession, social, family situation and age. Table 1 provides main migration factors.

Table 1. Factors of migration

	Factors
Microeconomic level	Age, gender, education, marital status
Macroeconomic level	Salary, unemployment, GDPpc in home and target countries, social security system - the base things everyone needs for life.
Non-economic	Religion, politics, criminogenic situation, way of life, believes, culture, customs. These factors are the most irrational of all provided, but sometimes can be the main impulse for migration.

Source: made by the author, based on Boswell (2002), Billari (2015), Simeonova-Ganeva, (2010).

Boswell (2002) defines three different levels of migration theories: 1) *macro level* of migration in general, where push and pull factors are discussed as objective conditions, which cause migration, 2) *meso level* where are important concepts of systems and networks, assuming migration as movement of people in group of countries, linked by economic, political and cultural ties as well as migration flows, and finally, 3) *micro level*, which focus on individual factors while making a decision about migration, comparing costs and benefits of the action.

O'Reilly (2015), Rodríguez-García, (2010), Wijitapure (2017), Gheasi and Nijkamp (2017) and some other authors systematize migration theories, based on their main features. This distinction is shown in Table No. 2.

Table 2. Main migration theories

Theory	Features
Neoclassical	Rational choice of human behaviour mainly focused on economic reasons.
New economic and dual/segmented labour market	Role of networks of family and friends basically refers to the dualistic or segmented nature of economies in the developed world.
World systems	Focuses on wider systems than on individual agents. Poorer nations provide a cheap labour force to the powerful and wealthy nations. The migration follows from the dynamics of market creation and the structure of the global economy.
Migration systems and networks	Focuses on labour migration and on a one-off move to a new destination. Considers migration as a dynamic process where regions and countries are connected by numerous types of linkages.
Assimilation and multiculturalism	Examine how migrants became assimilated into the culture and (national) society to which they had moved.
Migration flows and mobilities	Non-linear, circular, temporary flows, including diverse types of migrant such as affluent migrants and asylum seeking migration.
Unifying Migration	An integrated approach to the study of international migration as a whole.

Source: made by the author, based on the analysis of the scientific works

Moore (2015) provides a rationale focus upon investigating the meaning of migration, indicating, how existing work on migration, in a case for the inherently political nature of migration as an unfixed, contested and continually reinvented concept conditioned by multiple specific, local and transnational problems, suggesting to pay more attention into the integration of immigrants. According to O'Reilly (2015, p. 8): "*Contemporary migration theories and perspectives <…> recognize the existence of diverse flows and counter-flows, examine immigration and emigration within wider systems and networks, are able to theorise movements, mobility's and processes, rather than acts and effects, and are more likely than in the past to consider transnational phenomena."* Following him, broad studies are meaningless without daily life and historical analysis.

Despite all presented theories and factors, which cause immigration, the attitude of people towards immigrants in the hosting country is also very important. It can be considered as a pull factor – the higher the tolerance to immigrants in the hosting country, the bigger the wish for people to migrate to that country. Tolerance and acceptance create conditions and possibilities to new-comers to adapt and become members of society, creating welfare and economic growth.

As a good example of how tolerance and assimilation can work, the case of the mass migration of Jewish people from the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics (USSR) at the end of 1980s can be considered and called the natural social and economic migration experiment. This situation can be taken as a good example of how tolerance and assimilation can work. Within 10 years because of migrants and statutory base of Israel, the population rose by a fifth and immigrants came from economically underdeveloped countries, having religious and linguistic identity (Semyonov, Raijman, & Maskileyson, 2016). Moreover, many of them didn't have Jewish family, so it was difficult to integrate them into society. Thanks to these migratory Israel as a state welfare assessment on the world ranking felt by 47 seats, but during the long period, country resolved this problem (Powell, Clark & Nowrasteh, 2017). Before, Israel has never faced problems of political migration with unseen, uncontrolled mass migration in the host country and it had a huge impact on the economic and political institutions - the visitors took their traditions, language and culture. Assimilation, which happened to immigrants and local people inside Israel, can be a very good example of how to deal with similar challenges nowadays.

2.2. The impact of immigrants on hosting country

The EU, as well as the rest of the world, is increasingly facing globalization and immigration problems. During migration, it is possible to identify the two major groups of immigrants: 1) the *refugees* who are escaping from war and 2) *economic migrants*, that are searching for better economic conditions. Regardless of the causes of migration, all countries, providing immigrants choose their purpose and are faced with similar problems and similar impact on their lives, provided by hosting country society.

Three areas, which are mostly affected by immigration, can be distinguished: 1) local residents, 2) social life and 3) economic prosperity throughout the country. There are lots of studies how migration affects the host country life, but many of them are made using an American scale and only a handful of them deal with European situation (usually compare 2 countries experiences or is "snapshot"). In the scientific literature it is noted, that effects that migration has on dynamics of the host nation and its people, are poorly studied. For the 2006 year data binding, even 12 percent of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries population was born abroad (Reiche, Stahl, Mendenhall & Oddou, 2016), what represents the size scale of multicultural experience.

Looking at migration as a process that impacts the nation, it is possible to define that impact is observed in a number of areas: demography, the religious life of the country, the labour market (what was the incarnation of the scientific literature), the political situation in the country, the level of crime, economic growth, GDP per capita, and foreign investment, consumption, etc. Over the past 50 years migration dramatically affected socio-demographics in most countries, changed the workforce population age structure, business geography (Audry & Burzynski, 2015). Most authors study one or a few related factors, during the course of the investigation in order to identify existing dependencies between them.

One of the major challenges, faced by all EU member states, is decreasing birth rates and the aging of the population. This process has direct effect on decline of labour force amount in the future, what possibly will cause many economic challenges. Europe experience a continuing decrease of number of citizens due to low birth rates, so the impact of migration as a phenomenon with a population increase in economically stronger EU countries members is sufficiently significant (Welsey & Peterson, 2017;

Markova, 2019; Netto & Craig, 2017). Immigration is managing well with the aging challenge in Europe (Hansen, 2016) and in addition to direct effects an aging workforce also hinders productivity and innovation (Bacci, 2017). Since 1960 Europe migration has become a core element of the demographic change and the least predictable one as well. Following United Nations (2019), in some of the North West European and Scandinavian countries, immigration has increased population of the countries by a fith. In Germany, Austria and in Southern Europe immigration accumulates population loss, but in some Eastern European countries has a different, opposite effect – the emigration and the aging of the population increases as the main group of emigrants are young, working people. Due to population aging and declining working age, countries are concentrated on finding the solution to the problems of immigrations because they could be a potential solution for welfare in general. Number of foreigners in the country is projected to increase till 30 percent in Western European countries up to 2050 (Coleman, 2008). Coleman, (2008) gives the opinion that the successful integration of immigrants is more efficient way to increase population in country, than to intensify birth rate. To make an influence on factors that could significantly increase the birth rate is highly complicated. At the moment with the flow of migrants from the most developed Third World countries to EU countries, immigration may increase the demographic growth, but the effect on aging population makes very it little (Beaujot, 2002).

According to Beaujot (2002), unemployment – one of the major offshore immigration wave factors. Problems in the labor market are a key to many scientific works. During 2003-2013 years in Europe, 70 percent of international migrants has increased the amount of labour force. Capitalist institutions and actors (government, labour market and business) forms the basis for immigration flows and distribution, immigration policy, constitute a labour market segmentation and to liberalization to complementary subsitutionization.

It should be noted that it is important to distinguish the net migration within the EU, because the internal migration shapes not only positive and negative migration flows – from lower levels of labor mobility in the higher levels of the part, what shows massive regional income inequality. Beaujot (2002) argues that bigger immigration flows are associated with increased emigration flows, and people belonging to a higher social status are more likely to migrate because they have greater financial and employment

opportunities in countries with the higher economy. Once again, people who once emigrated can emigrate easier for the next time, compared with someone with no migration experience. The scientist also concludes that there are more important factors to consider when choosing a social essential to emigrate and the direction in which economic migration. Most people emigrate in stages of life when they are going through a major change (Kazmierska, 2003). Higher remuneration may be enough for decision to emigrate, but looking from the perspective of the family, which has 2 workers, with children, migration solely on higher compensation is unlikely. Citing Ivlevs (2014, p. 9), *"people who want to migrate are less happy than those who do not. This negative association tends to be robust to different measures of subjective well-being and to the decision to migrate. Less happy people are more likely to express a desire to migrate if they live in richer countries or are better educated."*

The statistics of developed countries show that the immigration of highly skilled workers with moderate wage rises to about 3 percent per year, that is, to make a small positive effect – a wider sense that immigration pushes down European wages gap between more and less educated people. Among the local population decline in payrolls is observed in a group of uneducated workers. According to Dosquier, Ozden and Perry (2011), immigrants are usually unskilled individuals, which is opposed to the investigator, Beaujot (2002) study says. In order to solve unskilled, cheap labour idea in the labour force, as an alternative to its consumers could be the relocation of production to less developed countries with lower wages. In most countries the immigrants are less educated and more likely to access social security systems, thereby taking advantage of the state. Today, about 20 percent of low-paid workers are immigrants (Capps, Fix, Passel, Ost & Perez-Lopez, 2003).

In the scientific literature, there is another problem about the labour market found - where the local training institutions cannot prepare for country enough sufficiently appropriate specialists, there is the need to bring those areas of workers from other countries. In this case, the government is experiencing the benefits because it does not have to allocate funds for training of these professionals; it gets them already prepared (Afonso & Devitt, 2016). Fall-back mechanism of the shortage of highly qualified workers to deal with the problem could be the appropriate integration of immigrants into the labor market, as well as in other countries, they requisite recognition of their qualifications. In some countries the system creates an educated immigrants adaptations

to help them quickly assimilate, to use their experience in the labour market and, at the same time, attract foreign investment (Tomohara, 2017). According Andriescu (2018), Tibajev and Helldgren (2019) in order to assimilate the skilled workers in the labour market, there is a problem regarding the recognition of qualifications, especially in fields as medicine, architecture, engineering, etc.

Exchange of the world migration map happens because the new, legal immigrants are more educated than the earlier immigrated ones. There are very different opportunities for skilled and unskilled immigrants a foothold in the labour market created by countries and environments (Dheer & Lenartowicz, 2017). Analyzing the immigration of unskilled, wage stagnation happens among both local and immigrant workers. Among skilled people, immigrants are more productive and more inclined to set up businesses so this is the grand total that has a positive effect on the country's productivity and wages (Peri, 2017). Immigrants tend to accept lower salaries and more difficult job conditions, so employers tend to replace domestic workers with immigrants (Edo, 2013). In the brief period that immigrants have a positive impact on the unemployment rate, however, over a long-term period effect disappears (Latif, 2015). According to Fullin (2015), successful integration into the labour market of particular country is affected by the immigrant origin, the country of origin and the immigrant’s similarity to local people. The more similar personality to hosting country immigrant has, the simpler becomes this naturalization in the labour market.

Afonso and Devitt (2016) adhere the opinion, that the migrants' economic behaviour is less influenced by local customs and institutions, what strengthens the capitalist spirit prying, local stereotypes and social norms that encourage changes in society, innovative solutions. Immigrants tend to accept more flexible employment relationships, lower pay, poorer working conditions, are more mobile, have their lives with seeking a specific geographical position. However, previously immigrated people have created links with local residents and created welfare, so they have advantages against newcomers despite the lower qualification. Most of the legal immigration wins industrialized countries with large migrant flows. Calculation of gross salary in hosting countries increases 3-4 percent because of workforce immigration, but from an economic point of view, the first who tend to suffer from this are the migrants. Labour market effect will remain limited and heterogeneous during the long term period

according to Afonso (2016). All labour force in the richer countries wins of immigration because of rises in labour productivity and wages.

Possibility of the migrant and ethnic minority entrepreneurship depends very much on the location, and it becomes important on how long a person lives in a country. As well as opportunities to build personal business develops together with educational level, skills and the ability to use information technology (Davidaviciene & Lolat, 2016). Family's successful integration in the host country is closely bound up with its financial position. Sometimes immigrants with better financial prosperity are willing to create their own business, conjuncts their national identity under the circumstances (Bird & Wennberg, 2016). The smaller and more closed economies are, the greater impact of migration exists in terms of international trade. Migration increases productivity and the migrants' passage between the more developed countries, greater well-being and, therefore, essentially rooted in economic migration is positive.

All European countries are subsidizing childcare and education. Immigrant fertility rates usually are higher than local, so in times of increasing immigration flows, increases training expenditure and costs for education. Highly skilled immigrants are vital to economic growth and the country in which they are grown up or educated suffer from looses if after graduating they immigrate to welfare developed countries (Dustmann & Frattini, 2014).

Usually immigrants are entitled to the social system of hosting country and use it to get some benefits, but the same money is returned back into the economy with consumption. In general, increasing consumption has a circle to pay sales taxes such as value added tax (VAT) (Dustmann & Frattini, 2014) and immigrants' impact on the economy is adequate for their consumption (Esses, Brochu, & Dickson, 2012). Global migration is often measured by the wealth effect of the transfer of funds and knowledge of migrants. The majority of countries with lower development levels and smaller gross domestic product per capita (GDPpc) are experiencing a drain of skilled workers to countries, which lead to higher development and better financial expectations. This effect reduces the number of low-skilled immigrant workers' salaries and raises high-skilled workers popularity (Audry & Burzynski, 2015).

Developing economies seem to be more likely to experience an increase in the GDP growth rate following changes in the degree of diversity (Bove & Elia, 2017). The direct impact of migration – earned transfer funds transfer to their birthplace for family

members who also use donor country, thus raising the GDP. Migration promotes exports of goods and services, the creation of networks of business and trade and the growth of tourism. Immigration increases GDP growth and reduces poverty by donor countries (Breznau & Eger, 2016). So far, in the short term, migration, trade and education generate GDP growth. Brain drain is considered as one more negative aspect of migration (Cantore & Cali, 2015). Educated immigrants having risen 1 percent foreign investment into their home country, increasing by about 0.5 percent it's GDP (Cantore, 2010). Scholarly sources mentioned that effect on foreign investment works not only in the short term but lasts in their home countries' for a long period, sometimes even several generations (Burchardi, Chaney, & Hassan, 2016).

Other cultural invasion increases the diversity of employees' skills, but at the same time creates social destabilization and it makes effect on GDP per capita growth. It is extremely difficult to differentiate between migration and polarization fractionation, dealing with cultural differences in GDPpc growth (Ager & Bruckner, 2010). Morley (2006) in his study has pointed out, that mainly increasing GDP per capita can attract immigrants. Considering the country, where to immigrate, priority goes to the place with bigger GDPpc. Boubtane, Dumont and Rault (2016) found that immigration has a positive effect on the GDP of all countries. In another study, d'Albis, Boubtane and Coulibaly (2016) believe that those immigrants, who come with their families, have the positive effect on GDP, especially when they come from the developing to the developed countries - they tend to work harder and make longer-term plans.

When examining the impact of immigrants makes a direct foreign investment into the country of immigration, Papadopoulos, Hamzaoui-Essoussi and El Banna (2016), it is found that the relations in the flow of skilled immigrants and foreign investment into the country are being positive but negative in the case of low-skilled workers. High-skilled migrant groups stimulate direct imports from their home country, which is linked to the need for everyday items. According to Tomohara (2017), the brief immigration in short period reduces the flow of foreign direct investment, but increases in a long. It happens because countries are more sensitive to the flow of unskilled workers; moreover, it is a significantly greater investment, namely, to bring highly qualified immigrants. Foreign investment flows dominate, compared to the increases and the flow of skilled immigrants coming changes, with the arrival of more unskilled persons (Tomohara, 2017). In his work he considered, that unskilled immigrants raise direct imports from

outside donors, and qualified – investment. Temporary migrants will stimulate foreign investment both in their homeland and hosting country, attracting potential investors by cultural characteristics, traditions, legal regulation.

For small countries, migration refletes in a small positive effect on trade. Labour market and fiscal factors in migration studies indicate that migration has a small positive impact in most countries (Audry & Burzynski, 2015). Furlanetto (2017) found that immigration reflects on a marginal positive effect on prices and in negative profitability. International commercial relations and trade increase the efficiency of the government. Performance analysis of comparative analytical works usually goes to a conclusion, that the movement of labour, immigration and emigration are the specific items. They can be influenced by the country's politics, social system, and people inside. Poverty in the country is influenced by government and culture because it is precisely that these factors lead to poor economic conditions. During the initial period, they are reluctant to adapt and maintain their usual lifestyle, complicating the life of the host country, but gradually adjusting, increasing its productivity (Powell, Clark & Nowrasteh, 2017).

However, analyzing the economic data, Peri (2017) considers working with all variables, related to the economy. According to him, they cannot be dealt with separately – precisely the labour market developments in nominal wages, production, trade, consumption and prices are related creating one commonwealth.

In general terms, the movement of people is amplifying the growth of demographic growth, technological change, political conflicts and wars. Free trade relations between the parties shall also encourage migration.

2.3. Tolerance for immigrants in society

In democratic countries official tolerance to people from anothers nationality, religion, culture, origin, or ethnic minorities are protected by law. However, in reality most of opinions are generally effected not only by the legal bases but by the disseminated information and of the media, political circumstances, rooted stereotypes, personal experience. Differing views in the EU are strongly influenced by different cultural backgrounds and the existing different regulations, so quite often immigrants have excluded from formating groups, which are difficult to assimilate.

In different cultures people develop different value systems. The attitude towards immigrants is like the event of a collision between the individual and the interests of society (Alba & Nee, 1997). As a result of the conflict of the inhabitant‘ behaviour and well-being is changing the value system (Janusauskiene, 2013). Tolerance is assumed as a positive individual attitude towards persons with different values when individuals are free to choose how to evaluate the others (positive or negative) (Dobbernack & Modood, 2011). Raising public awareness and contact with other races, religions, believes and ethnic groups can have a positive impact on the availability of local tolerance (Doebler, McAreavey & Shortall, 2017). City lifestyle encourages ideas, flexibility and increases tolerance the crack with multinationalism, reducing the impact of traditions approach (Janusauskiene, 2013). The reduction of individualism and the non domination of personality cult inside a society increases tolerance to other values and facilitates their assimilation (Dobbernack & Modood, 2011).

Many authors believe that only a very small population groups are completely against or in favour of any migration (around 6-11%). Most people have no radical approach but they would be more acceptable to the same race or ethnic group as them (Card, Dustmann & Preston, 2005). It can be seen, that immigrants from wealthier countries are treated more favourably and are more wanted than from the poorer. Same attitudes go to immigrants with different race, religion or sexual minorities.

According to Tenenbaum et al. (2018) tolerance is related with inner personal happiness – happy people tend to be more tolerant to others. Helliwell, Layard and Sachs (2018, p. 140) in their study found, that "*subjective well-being measures better incorporate the values people have because values differ across cultures and this subjectivity constitutes an advantage when making cross-cultural assessments of people's well-being*". Paas and Halapuu (2012) agree, that people who have a more positive expectation of their future well-being and whose attitudes to socio-economic risks are lower are more tolerant towards immigrants. From the other point of view, people who are disappointed with their lives wish to deny opportunities to improve one's life also to others, including immigrants (Poutvaara & Steinhardt, 2018). Basically, tolerance, as a factor of strategic importance for the successful integration of immigrants, is being able to incorporate them into the life of the hosting country. Authors define different levels of tolerance, what is presented in Table No. 3.

Table 3. Classification of tolerance

Tolerance level	Definition
Intolerance	Failure to accept and unwillingness to recognize other values and visions.
Tolerance	Clearly understood and visible differences among societies of individuals, developing a positive approach, both in private and in public.
Recognition	Other people being taken as an entirely normal phenomenon in society, respect for, and recognition and identity concept were among members of the public.

Source: made by the author, based on the analysis of the scientific work

When trying to classify what qualities immigrants are preferred, researchers find that for the local population are important: family situation, education, working experience, language, and most important - the ability to adapt to a country lifestyle, culture and customs. This idea was confirmed in Paas and Halapuu (2012), Card, Dustmann and Preston (2005), Kokkonen, Dahlberg et al. (2015), McAllister (2016), Becchetti, Rossetti and Castriota (2010). Compared to these factors, well-being, religion and race become less important. However, if immigrants belong to the Christian religion and are of the white race, they are more desirable and wanted by society (Card, Dustmann & Preston, 2005). Also, some authors notice, that when immigrants get across the border into the country, to monitor their movements become difficult, so further analysis is becoming problematic (Bandyopathyay & Pinto, 2015), so it is difficult to evaluate, how successfully process of integration goes on.

As it is found, older people have generally anti-immigrant views (Janmaat & Keating, 2019). It is not fixed at age or belonging to a different generation. The public attitudes towards immigrants and the problems associated with developing a migration policy are more important than the actual information, because the factual information itself is interpreted through the prism of the treatment.

Ponce (2017) found, that women tend to be more xenophobic, especially they were more likely to exhibit negative attitudes toward Muslim immigrants. According to him, women view Muslim immigrants as a danger. Increasing feminization of the immigrant labour force grown margin among the local population of remuneration between men

and women in work experience and education (Edo & Toubal, 2015). The integration of individuals of both sexes is vital to race (the white race / all others), while religious attitudes only affect women (Fullin, 2015). People who spend more time in female-dominated groups are likely to develop more positive attitudes towards out-groups than people who spend more time in groups that are dominated by men (Kokkonen, Dahlberg, Harteveld & van der Brug, 2014).

Religious differences between immigrants and the local population are an important indicator of how a country will accept newcomers (Hellwig & Sinno, 2016). Doebler (2013) found, that more Europeans express intolerance towards Muslims than towards immigrants. It demonstrates that ethnic and religious intolerance are highly correlated. On the other hand, McDaniel, Nooruddin and Faith Shortle (2011) found, that negative attitudes against immigrants are formed because of religious conservativism in a society. Conservativism creates criticism and less tolerance to members of society, who differs from majority, herewith to immigrants.

People professing the Islamic faith tend to showcase their religious identity, Christian Europe people who are not highly desirable and as with Islam identified terrorist groups, quite often seen as a necessary evil. It is considered appropriate that the terror attacks and the growing extremism are tightly related to Islam. The global refugee crisis has initiated research and debate as to the successful integration of religious minorities in liberal democratic societies. Western Europe is dominated by a fear of Islamic culture, it shall be considered to pose a threat to the valuables. Terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels increased hostility to Muslims. In the religion problematic of migration dominate three challenges – cultural conflict, social identity and security. Following Stonawski, Skirbekk and Potancokova (2015), in the 2010 year EU the Diasporas of non-Europeans group represented 40 percent of Muslims; most of them were in Germany and France. In view of the fact that Muslims migrate younger and tend to have more kids, it is considered that in 2030 they will form account for 8 percent of the population in these countries.

European countries are experimenting, trying to improve the integration of Muslims in the process without compromising the public order and security. Such social experiments, as Britain accepted Islamic law, otherwise known as shariatic, if it does not conflict with the local laws or the French attempt to create a "French Islam" instead of Islam in France, trying to merge the French customs and adapt them to Islamic

practice shows that countries are understanding very well the need to balance the country's religious identity with historically developed problems posed by immigration (Papademetriou & Alba, 2016). The next, opposite approach is also observed – a ban on women wearing Muslim head covers in public places in France and Belgium. Some Europeans see Islam as a direct threat to the fundamental principles of freedom of Western Europe: gender equality, freedom of speech, formerly stigmatization groups in society, such as homosexuals. Muslims from their country and culture bring archaic practices, unacceptable to Europeans, such as early marriage, suffered from a blood feud, clearly visible religious symbols in public, etc. Fear of radical Muslims rose up especially after the recent ongoing terrorist attacks (Nowrastech, 2016). Sometimes Islam is delivered as one of the main obstacles to integration – the indigenous population has a negative attitude to immigrants from the Islamic religion (Foner & Alba, 2008).

Despite the fact that the immigrants, professing Islam, very often are categorized as tended to join into communities and to dissociate themselves from the environment in the context of social life, Kranendonk, Vermeulen and van Heelsum, (2017) test results have shown that immigrants are not clearly separated. According to the De Vreese, (2017) Muslims tend to get involved in the political life of the host country, and individual views may differ significantly from the results based by community. The behaviour of different religion groups should not be considered by being artificially created for society groups.

Immigrants frequently are linked to the crime situation (Chalfin, 2014) and the political parties often tend to associate foreigners with a crime in their election programmes, with an approach to get anti-immigrant views citizen’s support, as can be seen from the politics of growing force of nationalism. This phenomenon can be associated with changes in the political forces in Europe, with proceeded France elections or voting on Brexit results. Yet Paas and Halapuu (2012) in their work concluded, that if natives would have a better knowledge of immigrants, they would not associate them with crime unless there are proven criminal incidents. Klein, Allison and Harris (2017) in their investigation found that in rural areas immigrants are not affected or related by crime, but in cities immigrants are linked with criminalization increase. Basically, the rise in the number of immigrants will increase crime, but immigrants tend to congregate in the communities in which crime decreases, so the final amount should be zero effect

(Feldmeyer, Madero-Hernandez, Rojas-Gaona & Sabon, 2017). This idea was supported by Graif and Sampson, (2009), that homicide rate in immigrants' neighbourhoods' even decreased in short and long time. On the other hand, crimes, homicides are strongly and positively related with poverty rate (Lee, Martinez & Rosenfeld, 2001) and immigrants usually tend to have lower poverty rate than locals.

The main anti-immigrant left-leaning party supporters in Europe are indigenous white working class (Afonso & Devitt, 2016). According to Card, Dustmann and Preston (2005), public attitudes towards immigration and immigrant-related issues are important for shaping migration and latent fears of immigration are often exploited in electoral campaigns. It can be seen that rich society is becoming increasingly influential in politics and seeks to increase immigration quotas. The higher the income gap between the rich and poor society becomes, the greater influence of rich society to politics, compared to those in the middle class, the greater become the middle class and poor citizens to resist for immigrants (Iturba-Ormaetxe & Romero, 2016). Paas and Halapuu (2012) found, that people who evaluate the political and legal systems of a country and its police higher (e.g. political trust) are more tolerant of other ethnicities and newcomers.

The more educated people accept immigrants more liberally what can be associated with keeping track of all novelties bigger broad-based information and superior knowledge of other cultures. In addition, better-educated take better jobs, in which immigrants work rarely (Mayda, 2006). Still, results of researches about education influence on tolerance are controversial. Some of them, like Jensen and Engesbak (2008) conclude that the highly educated people have a significantly higher conception of rights than the lower educated. It leads to a situation, that well-educated people with high job status experience economic and social stability, they are financially well-off, to compare with others, and most often feel themselves masters of their life situation. These factors influence less tolerant views of the immigrants in a better-educated society. According to others, like Hello, Scheepers and Sleegers (2006), Davidov and Meuleman (2012) the more educated adults turned out to be less inclined to keep an ethnic distance from ethnic minorities. Shushanik, Paul and Siedler (2017) found, that an additional year of schooling reduces the likelihood of being very concerned about immigration by around 20%, so education could be an important tool to increase tolerance about immigration in a receiving country.

The impact of immigration in Europe depends heavily on the country, though most of the population continues to have negative approach forms like the basis to the share of social benefits which are guaranteed to immigrants and the reflection of social security loses in GDP (Hatton, 2016). These effects are similar in different socio-economic groups all across countries and it created the opportunity for the EU to assert itself by populist parties during the last recession, there was still plenty of scepticism (Hatton, 2016). Attitudes towards immigrants depend on the country's well-being - low-income residents are more affected by the process of immigration because the immigrants with expertise in social benefits and increasing social spending in the country reduce the tolerance for immigrants (Jaime-Castillo, Marqués-Perales & Álvarez-Gálvez, 2016). About half of the citizens believe that immigrants take jobs from locals, about the 55 percent that takes advantage of the social security system. This public approach is based on a simplistic economic functioning vision. Locals in the developed economies observe in immigrants a threat to their social protection systems, rather than an incentive to grow the economy and the welfare of the country. In their view, the flow of immigrants reduces their salaries and takes away jobs. Indeed, immigrants in the labour market increase its supply (who, ceteris paribus, can have negative consequences to local workers), making a negative impact on the national economy and affecting individuals, rather than as an incentive to prosperity and competitiveness. Qualified immigrants are always desirable, but the labourer in dissatisfaction among middle-class is created (Hansen, 2016). On the other hand, Degen, Kuhn, and der Brug (2018) analysed, how immigrants themselves view the question of granting welfare state access to immigrants and how self-interest influences support for welfare state restrictiveness among natives and immigrants. Authors found, that natives are on average more restrictive than second-generation immigrants and second-generation immigrants are more restrictive than first-generation immigrants. Yet, according to Paas and Halapuu (2012) people in general do not connect their own labour market status with tolerance towards immigrants

From an economical country’s perspective, the main factors that determine how will be tolerated immigrants are GDP per capita purchasing power, the unemployment rate and the history and experience of previous waves of immigration. People who are competing in the same level than immigrants in the labour market (often poorly qualified labour), perceive immigrants negatively, while those who benefit from the

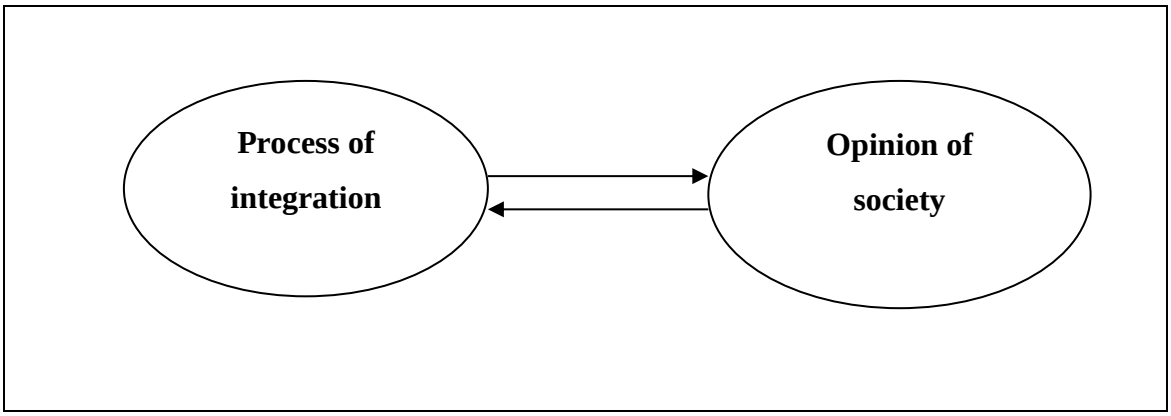
services provided by immigrants or buy their production – perceive them positively. According to Tomohara (2017), FDI inflow to country is highly influenced by unskilled immigration, so it can affect tolerance in a positive way. Lee (2018) in his work concluded, that FDI inflow usually changes the proportion of foreign firms' employees out of total employees, creating more job opportunities and potential social interactions with foreigners in workplace, what causes positive FDI impact on public opinions towards immigrants. Chilton, Milner and Tingley, (2017) supported this idea with findings, that reciprocity is an important driver between FDI and public opinion about immigrants.

With the recent global economic crisis of 2007/2008, European countries have shown a negative attitude towards all immigrants, even highly skilled, what possibly was caused by increased unemployment rate across the countries and other economic issues. After the crisis and in the recovery growing of the economy, highly skilled immigrants are becoming increasingly desirable (Cerna, 2016). It shows the variation in attitudes towards immigrants depending on the economic situation inside hosting country and cyclist, having a positive relationship with economic recessions. The wealthy local population of immigrants is more altruistic than belonging to the middle class or poor (Rueda, 2017).

Payroll variation and big differences indicate that there is a huge variety and global distribution of resources. It is important for countries to invite back emigrated individuals who are getting new talent, money and changing attitudes abroad (Docquier, 2006).

The fundamental question is – how the attitude is formed. People with different social and economic fundamentals have different looks at migration (Vacca, Solano, Lubbers, Molina & McCarty, 2016). Tolerance to immigration forms the basis of various factors over which immigration is running the economy, culture and social status of indigenous populations (Ward & Masgoret, 2008). Also, highly considerable are socioeconomic homogeneity and social relationships with other members of society (Card, Dustmann & Preston, 2005). Alike, local residents' attitudes towards immigrants are closely related to the social security scheme of the country. Huber and Oberbadernig (2011) found, that people who are supported by the state (pensioners and those on low incomes) are looking at immigrants negatively, because the social system provides money for migrants, not for the greater support of citizens. On the other hand, highly skilled people

look positively, because they are not dependent on the social security system. That shows the split of the indigenous population into classes and tolerance for immigrants' dependence on revenues. It can be concluded that immigrant integration process is directly linked with the society, the prevailing provisions, inter alia, a feedback loop between these problematic aspects. Reciprocal relations between the process of integration in country and the opinion of society are presented in a Figure 2.



Source: created by the author

Figure 2. The mutual relationship between the integration process and public opinion

To summarize previously discussed key points, immigration research can be distinguished in the direction of public opinion examinations. A curious indicator of the society's attitude about immigrants is how and what local people think about immigrants inside their country, which show the public perception (Card, Dustmann & Preston, 2005). Polavieja (2016) concluded, that values, believes and ideologies in society, as well as variation of GDP and other macro factors form opinions in many areas and one of them is tolerance. Analysis of the environment for the integration of immigrants reflects the importance and relevance of this study.

To sum up the research reviewed, the aims to codify factors which might make influence to the attitude towards immigrants in the hosting country are provided in Table 4.

According to the table 4, drawn upon the basis of the analysis of the scientific sources, most of the inquiries in macro level were about the labour market and economic welfare, while in personal religion, culture and education.

Table 4. Social and economic factors that might affect attitude towards immigrants

Factor	The authors, who studied the factor in their works
Religion	Massey and Higgins (2011); De Vreese (2017); Nowrastech (2016); Hellwig and Sinno (2016); Foner and Alba (2008); Zanakis and Newburry (2016); Deitz and Shiloh (2014); Forstenlechner and Al-Waqfi, (2010); Papademetriou and Alba, (2016); Kranendonk, Vermeulen and van Heelsum, (2017); Doebler, (2013); Stonawski, Skirbekk and Potancokova, (2015).
Policy	Taylor, (2017); Levitt, (2016); García-Faroldi, (2017); Iturba-Ormaetxe and Romero, (2016); Semyonov, Raijman and Maskileyson, (2016); Powell, Clark and Nowrasteh, (2017).
Ethnic minority, culture	Paas and Halapuu, (2012); Papademetriou and Alba, (2016); Doebler, McAreavey and Shortall, (2017); Weiner, (2017); Ward and Masgoret, (2008); Ager and Bruckner, (2010); Bird and Wennberg, (2016); Fullin, (2015); Stonawski, Skirbekk and Potancokova (2015); Almeida, Biello, Pedraza, Wintner and Wiruell-Fuentes, (2016); Afonso and Devitt, (2016); McAllister, (2016).
Wage, labour market, unemployment	García-Faroldi, (2017); Paas and Halapuu, (2012); Cantore, (2010); Forstenlechner and Al - Waqfi, (2010); Hirsch and Jahn, (2012); D' Albis Boubtane and Coulibaly, (2016); Audry and Burzynski, (2015); Dustmann and Frattini, (2014); Edoa and Toubal, (2015); Docquier, (2006); Davidavičienė and Lolat, (2016). At Bird and Wennberg, (2016); Parry, (2017); Hansen, (2016); Afonso, (2016); Afonso and Devitt, (2016); Fullin, (2015); Latif, (2015); Edo, (2013); Perry, (2017); Dosquier, Ozden and Perry, (2011); Afonso and Devitt, (2016); Dheer and Lenartowicz, (2017); Beaujot, (2002).
Education, qualification	Paas and Halapuu, (2012); Weiner, (2017); Cantore, (2010); Dustmann and Frattini, (2014); Tomohara, (2017); Cerna, (2016); Rueda, (2017); Toubal Edoa, (2015), Docquier, (2006); Davidavičienė and Lolat, (2016); Hansen, (2016); Latif, (2015); Perry, (2017); Dosquier, Ozden and Perry, (2011); Lenartowicz and Dheer, (2017); Shushanik, Paul and Siedler, (2017); Davidov and Meuleman, (2012); Todal and Engesbak, (1994).
Gender, marital status	Zanakis and Newburry, (2016); Edoa and Toubal, (2015); Fullin, (2015); Card, Dustmann and Preston, (2005); Polavieja, (2012); Ponce, (2017).
Crime	Feldmeyer, Madero-Hernandez, Rojas-Gaona, and Sabon, (2017); Klein, Allison and Harris, (2017); Dean, (2011); Papademetriou and Alba, (2016); Nowrastech, (2016); Graif and Sampson, (2009); Lee, Martinez, and Rosenfeld, (2001).
GDP, welfare	Cantore, (2010); Butkus and Matizevičiūtė, (2010); Ager and Bruckner, (2010); Morley (2006); Boubtane, Dumont and Rault, (2016); D' Albis, Boubtane and Coulibaly, (2016); Breznau and Eger, (2016); Audry and Burzynski, (2015); Hatton, (2016); Aubry, Burzynski and Docquier, (2015); Esses, Brochu and Dickson, (2012); Rapp, (2017); Card, Dustmann and Preston, (2005); Powell, Clark and Nowrasteh, (2017); Furlanetto, (2017); Dustmann and Frattini, (2014); Wesley and Peterson, (2017).
Foreign investment by FDI	Cantore, (2010); Cantore and Cali, (2015); Breznau and Eger, (2016); Papadopoulos, Hamzaoui-Essoussi and El Banna, (2016); Tomohara, (2017); Burchardi, Chaney and Hassan, (2016); Esses, Brochu and Dickson, (2012); Butkus and Matizevičiūtė, (2010); Lee, (2018); Chilton, Milner and Tingley, (2017).

Source: created by the author, on the basis of the analysis of the scientific work

Concluding literature review, were created expected relations between tolerance towards immigrants and explanatory variables, what is presented in a Table 5.

Leading to expected relations, presented in a Table 5, were constructed 3 hypothesis of this Thesis. They are introduced at the end of data review part with a goal to link them directly to explanatory variables.

Table 5. Expected relations between factor and tolerance towards immigrants

Factor	Expected relations
Unemployment	Negative, bigger unemployment decrease tolerance
FDI inflow	Positive, bigger FDI inflow increase tolerance
GDPpc	Positive, bigger GDPpc is presumed as bigger economical safety
Crime	Negative, more crimes increase fear of immigrants
Gender	Women are expected to be less tolerant
Age	Negative, younger people are expected to be more tolerant
Marital status	Married or living with spouse people are considered to be less tolerant
Children	People, having children are suspected to be less tolerant
Education	Positive, more educated people are supposed to be more tolerant
Work	Working people are supposed to be more tolerant
Politics	Negative, people, interested in politics tend to be less tolerant
Religious	Negative, people, who are more religious, are expected to be less tolerant
Traditions	Negative, people, who declare big importance in traditions are expected to be less tolerant
Feeling safety	Positive, people, feeling safe, are less afraid of others and more tolerant of them
Satisfaction about the economy	Positive, bigger satisfaction about the country's economy is related to more tolerance to immigrants
Satisfaction about life	Positive, bigger satisfaction in life is related to more tolerance to immigrants

Source: created by the author, on the basis of the analysis of the scientific work

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data description

This part of the research is constructed following an analysis of the scientific articles under the topics in analysis in the present study and taking into account the identified variables, highlighting and summarizing key factors, which, in the opinion of the authors, are related to immigration and tolerance to immigrants in the host country. Despite the fact, that the most commonly examined factor, which affects process of immigration, is labour market and its impact in the long and short term, there are more others, no less important factors, which scientists assess how relevant and important: GDP, foreign direct investment inside, the crime rate, political activity of respondent, religiosity, importance of traditions etc. as well as differences in the tolerance to the people, taking into account respondents' personal records as level of education, gender, marital status. The data is taken from different databases, so needs to be properly interpreted and summarized according to a uniform scale, in order to not distort the results and for the purpose of avoiding the informative "noise". The study aims to develop a model and find the econometric relationship between economic and social factors in the countries that are members of the EU, exploring their tolerance for immigrants and the local population to determine: 1) how people's attitudes change when changing the above name the factors, for the period since 2002 till the year 2016 (8 rounds in total), 2) which of economic and social factors are indeed important and to measure, how tolerance depends on them inside country.

In general, and based in the literature review analysis done in the previously chapter, the flows of migration are explained with some widely typical social and economic variables, such as GDPpc, Foreign direct investment (FDI), Unemployment and Crime rate in hosting country. The major problem arises measuring the size of tolerance, treatment of indicator to assess the qualitative evaluation of the interface and to construct the analysis carried out by the experts and the publicly available polls. It is easy to obtain data on economic, crime situation and the labor market of the countries of EU. An essential part of the problem is to measure the level of population's of each country's tolerance/ the level of discrimination and to find data for this. Data about tolerance is taken from the European Social Survey questionnaire-based surveys. Questionnaires are carried out every 2 years, starting in 2002, interviewing more than 40

000 respondents each time. From this research is excluded data about non EU countries (Iceland, Israel, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine). Data about Latvia, Malta and Romania is not provided in the European Social Survey, so those countries are also excluded from work. For econometrical calculations all countries were coded. Codes are presented in Annex 1. List of countries and years of data, selected for this research is provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Countries and years of ESS questionnaires, used in the present thesis

Country	Year of questionnaire							
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Austria	V	V	V				V	V
Belgium	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Bulgaria			V	V	V	V		
Croatia				V	V			
Cyprus			V	V	V	V		
Czech	V	V		V	V	V	V	V
Denmark	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
Estonia		V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Finland	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
France	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Germany	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Greece	V	V		V	V			
Hungary	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Ireland	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Italy	V					V		V
Lithuania					V	V	V	V
Luxembourg	V	V						
Netherlands	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Poland	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Portugal	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Slovakia		V	V	V	V	V		
Slovenia	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Spain	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Sweden	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
United Kingdom	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

One of the main purposes of the ESS is to explore the social structure and attitudes of inhabitants. ESS data is collected making a face-to-face interview, using random sampling. For the majority of answers, such as to describe opinion or feelings, Likert's

scale was used, in intervals 0-10, 1-6 or 1-4. Likert's scale is a psychometric scale, most usually used in research with questionnaire when responses of respondents are rated. Respondents specify their agreement or disagreement with a specific statement. For this paper are used only those questions, which are common in all rounds of questionnaires with a purpose to use as more years of data as possible, despite that 2 rounds (1st in 2002 and 7th in 2014) were more concentrated to overview migration and included specific questions about it. The total sample size is 303 783 respondents.

3.1.1. Dependent variable to measure tolerance

In all rounds of ESS were used 6 common questions about respondent's attitude towards immigrants, provided in a Table 7.

Table 7. Questions related to immigrants that are repeated in all rounds of ESS

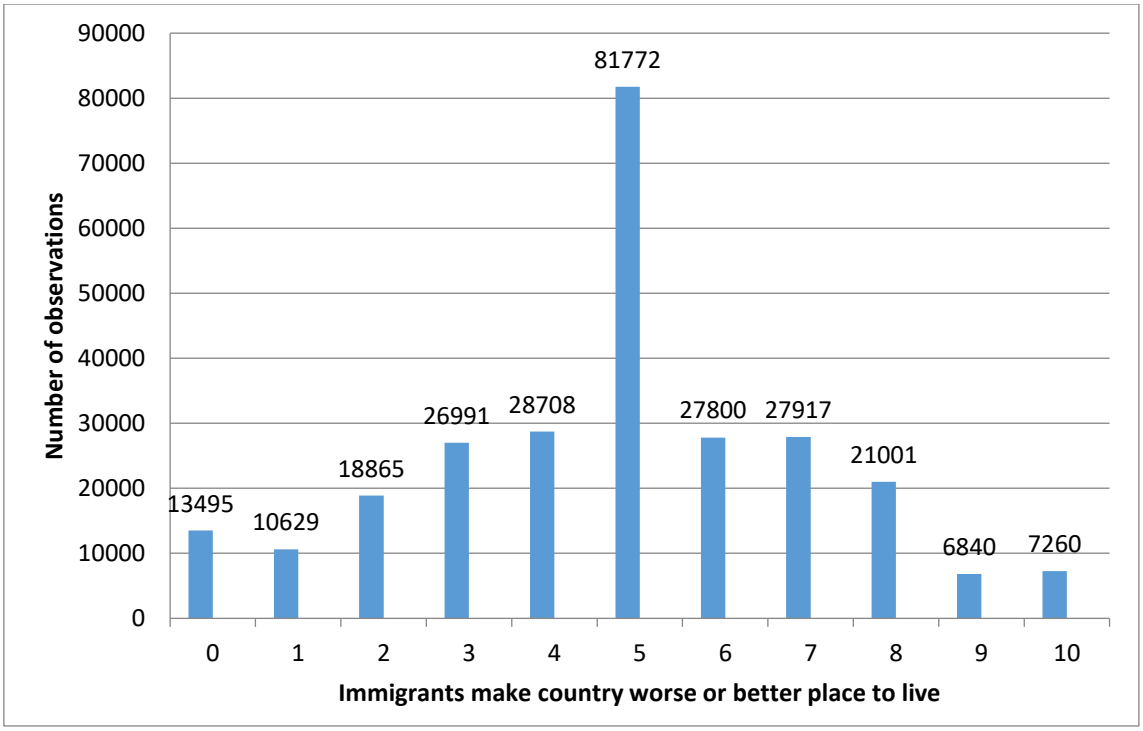
Code	Label	Question
imsmetn	Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as majority	Now, using this card, to what extent do you think [country] should allow people of the same race or ethnic group as most [country] people to come and live here?
imdfetn	Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from majority	How about people of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people?
impcntr	Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe	How about people from the poorer countries outside Europe?
imbgeco	Immigration bad or good for country's economy	Would you say it is generally bad or good for [country]'s economy that people come to live here from other countries?
imueclt	Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants	And, using this card, would you say that [country]'s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?
imwbcnt	Immigrants make country worse or better place to live	Is [country] made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries?

Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Respondents were asked to answer the questions on certain immigration relation topics, where 0 means extremely bad and 10 means extremely good. Also other possible answers there: 77 – refused to answer, 88 – do not know, 99 – no answer.

The main question of this thesis is tolerance towards immigrants in general, but not in a small scope, like similar culture or ethnicity of newcomers. Because of this intention, for this thesis as the dependent variable was chosen the answer to the most general question: "Immigrants make a country worse or better place to live". Answer to this question is considered as generalizing the main attitude of the respondent.

14559 surveys are excluded from research because of inappropriate answers to this question: option 77 was indicated in 416 surveys, option 88 in 13833, and option 99 in 310. After this excluding, 289224 surveys were left. In a Figure 3 is demonstrated the distribution of respondents' opinion about issue question.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 3. The distribution in respondents' opinions about immigrants

None the less important to mention, that interview is taken on the next year from it is dated (for ex. interview of 2002 were made on 2003), so taking into account data about GDPpc or other socio and economic variables of 2002 can show the real opinion of citizens about country's last year performance.

3.1.2. Independent variables of macro level data

Several macro socio-economic variables, as the *unemployment rate*, *GDPpc, FDI*, and *Crime* are taken from Eurostat, The World Bank and Knoema databases.

Unemployment rate

Unemployment is one the most analyzed areas considering about migration process. Data for the unemployment rate is released from EUROSTAT database. Unemployment is a percentage of the total labor force (keeping in mind age from 15 to 64 years) in a country that is not working but looking for a job. Data used in the research is annual. The year of data coincide to the year of ESS questionnaires and is provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Unemployment rate by countries and years

Country	Year of questionnaire							
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Austria	4.4	5.5	5.3				5.6	6
Belgium	7.5	8.4	8.3	7	8.3	7.6	8.5	7.8
Bulgaria			9	5.6	10.3	12.3		
Croatia				8.6	11.8			
Cyprus			4.6	3.7	6.3	11.9		
Czech	6.1	8.3		4.4	7.3	7	6.1	4
Denmark	4.6	5.5	3.9	3.4	7.5	7.5	6.6	
Estonia		10.1	5.9	5.5	16.7	10	7.4	6.8
Finland	9.1	8.8	7.7	6.4	8.4	7.7	8.7	8.8
France	7.9	8.9	8.8	7.4	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.1
Germany	8.6	10.4	10.1	7.4	7	5.4	5	4.1
Greece	10.3	10.6		7.8	12.7			
Hungary	5.6	6.1	7.5	7.8	11.2	11	7.7	5.1
Ireland	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.8	14.6	15.5	11.9	0.8
Italy	8.5					10.7		11.7
Lithuania					17.8	13.4	10.7	7.9
Luxembourg	2.6	5						
Netherlands	3.7	5.7	5	3.7	5	5.8	7.4	6
Poland	20	19.1	13.9	7.1	9.7	10.1	9	6.2
Portugal	6.2	7.8	8.9	8.8	12	15.8	14.1	11.2
Slovakia		18.4	13.5	9.6	14.5	14		
Slovenia	6.3	6.3	6	4.4	7.3	8.9	9.7	8
Spain	11.5	11	8.5	11.3	19.9	24.8	24.5	19.6
Sweden	6	7.4	7.1	6.2	8.6	8	7.9	6.9
United Kingdom	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.6	7.8	7.9	6.1	4.8

Source: created by the author, according to EUROSTAT data

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Data for FDI is obtained from the World Bank database and is described as the net inflows of investment in an economy other than that of the investor. Essentially, in World Bank it is described as the total equity capital, reinvestment of earnings and other long-term capital and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy from foreign investors and is divided by GDP (FDI inflow as a percent of GDP). Important to mention, that negative FDI values indicate a situation when FDI outflows exceed inflows. Data for FDI is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. FDI in percent of GDP by countries and years

Country	Year of questionnaire							
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Austria	0.149	1.293	3.124				0.388	-7.388
Belgium	6.985	11.975	14.355	36.740	23.057	1.342	-4.509	9.508
Bulgaria			23.072	18.925	3.641	3.317		
Croatia				7.361	2.380			
Cyprus			9.328	8.398	53.191	198.074		
Czech	10.373	5.391		3.740	4.901	4.549	3.892	5.556
Denmark	2.480	-3.502	0.843	0.620	-3.655	-4.998	1.863	
Estonia		9.010	13.041	7.743	13.303	7.759	6.791	4.025
Finland	5.791	3.441	2.139	6.838	4.934	1.922	6.325	1.887
France	3.446	1.682	3.405	2.330	1.472	1.228	0.204	1.840
Germany	2.464	-0.725	2.912	0.824	2.518	1.847	0.508	1.669
Greece	0.022	0.893		1.618	0.178			
Hungary	5.380	4.361	16.201	47.477	-15.989	8.305	9.197	54.918
Ireland	23.039	-5.671	9.514	8.457	17.014	18.159	33.617	25.970
Italy	1.359					0.002		1.056
Lithuania					2.331	1.343	1.040	2.250
Luxembourg	17.967	14.933						
Netherlands	5.470	21.493	51.625	20.849	13.837	28.923	13.367	20.800
Poland	2.059	5.436	6.229	2.730	3.838	1.471	3.627	3.882
Portugal	0.444	1.320	6.328	2.985	3.548	10.157	5.743	4.592
Slovakia		7.094	8.069	4.627	2.366	1.902		
Slovenia	7.850	2.214	1.747	1.945	0.665	0.072	2.042	3.234
Spain	5.589	2.354	2.609	4.866	2.865	1.865	2.534	3.215
Sweden	6.965	4.416	5.250	8.062	0.128	0.786	-1.503	1.538
United Kingdom	5.076	3.630	7.563	8.768	2.734	1.756	1.948	10.027

Source: created by the author, according to World Bank data

Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPpc)

Annual data of GDPpc is taken from the World Bank database. In World Bank GDP per capita is defined as a country's gross domestic product divided by the country's total population. Primarily, in economics GDPpc is considered as the best measurement of the standard of living in the country. As a constant is taken data about the USA in 2010 and measured in USA dollars and data used in this research is provided in Table 10.

Table 10. GDPpc by countries and years

Country	Year of questionnaire							
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Austria	42836	43840	45738				47681	47704
Belgium	40963	42418	43855	44993	44380	44294	44670	45308
Bulgaria			6108	7048	6843	7062		
Croatia				14779	13506			
Cyprus			31416	32652	30818	28746		
Czech	15556	16914		20479	19764	19930	20344	21707
Denmark	56191	57609	60893	60505	58041	58488	59471	
Estonia		13346	16285	16717	14639	16538	17353	17853
Finland	41994	44278	47012	49364	46202	46278	45239	45709
France	39141	39979	40988	41545	40703	41225	41431	42013
Germany	38513	38674	40457	42365	41786	44259	44875	45552
Greece	24966	27614		29875	26918			
Hungary	11380	12470	13567	13794	13025	13144	14042	14840
Ireland	47012	50249	53587	50631	48539	47704	51966	66787
Italy	36838					34885		34284
Lithuania					11985	13681	14933	15873
Luxembourg	97288	99778						
Netherlands	46510	47200	49720	52118	50338	50213	50497	52111
Poland	8815	9610	10572	11802	12600	13437	14090	15049
Portugal	21825	21878	22306	22830	22539	21353	21533	22347
Slovakia		12376	14326	16748	16601	17230		
Slovenia	19796	21218	23201	25447	23437	22860	23259	24357
Spain	29685	30504	31865	32303	30736	29413	29494	31450
Sweden	46059	48821	52046	52711	520776	52520	53562	56319
United Kingdom	36781	38617	40185	40317	38710	39226	40621	41603

Source: created by the author, according to World Bank data

Crime

The crime situation in the country in this research is measured according to the annual homicide rate, obtained using data from Knoema database. The homicide rate is

described as a number of unlawful, violent murders of people per 100 000 inhabitants per year. On the strength of World Bank (2007), murder figures are generally considered the most reliable indicator of the violent crime situation in a country, since most murders come to the attention of the police, which is not the case with crimes like robbery and domestic violence. Data for homicide rate is provided in Table 11.

Table 11. Homicide rate by country and year

Country	Year of questionnaire							
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Austria	0.8	0.7	0.5				0.5	0.7
Belgium	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Bulgaria			2.4	2.3	2	1.1		
Croatia				1.6	1.4			
Cyprus			1.4	0.8	0.7	1.9		
Czech	1.5	1.3		1.1	1	1	0.8	0.6
Denmark	1	0.8	0.5	1	0.8	0.8	1.3	
Estonia		6.7	6.7	6.4	5.3	4.8	3.1	3.1
Finland	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
France	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1.2
Greece	0.8	1		1.3	1.5			
Hungary	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.1
Ireland	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8
Italy	1.1					0.9		0.7
Lithuania					7	6.7	5.4	5.2
Luxembourg	1.4	0.4						
Netherlands	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
Poland	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1	0.7	0.7
Portugal	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6
Slovakia		2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2		
Slovenia	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Spain	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Sweden	1.4	1.2	1	0.9	1	0.7	0.9	1.1
United Kingdom	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1	0.9	1.2

Source: created by the author, according to Knoema data

Field of interest of this study is to observe respondents' attitudes towards immigrants in different macro and personal circumstances. Descriptive statistics about already discussed dependent and independent variables are shown in Table 12. It can be noticed, that meanings of independent variables vary a lot. For example, the lowest annual size

of unemployment is 7.8 percent when highest 24.8, annual GDPpc from the smallest value 6108 USD to the biggest 99778 or FDI, where diapason of changes covers the field from approximately -16 percent of GDP to almost 200 percent.

Table 12. Descriptive statistics of variables

	Tolerance	Unemployment	FDI	GDPpc	Homicide
Mean	4.856313	8.591009	7.294337	34818.69	1.512770
Median	5.000000	7.800000	3.446000	39140.71	1.200000
Maximum	10.00000	24.80000	198.0740	99778.47	7.000000
Minimum	0.000000	0.800000	-15.98900	6107.707	0.400000
Std. Dev.	2.294108	3.968687	15.42652	16016.58	1.193536
Observations	271278	271278	271278	271278	271278

Source: created by the author, according to collected data

3.1.3. Independent variables of personal data

Next part of independent variables was taken from the European Social Survey database and consists of personal and opinion information of the respondent. To clarify data, variables were divided into 2 parts. 1st part is general information about respondent, like age, gender, marital situation, children, education and employment. 2nd part is opinion information – religiosity, interest in politics, feeling of safety, importance to follow traditions to the respondent, satisfaction about economic situation and satisfaction about life in general.

General information

General information about respondent was added to a data used in research, following questions in the survey, introduced in Table 13.

Table 13. Questions, collecting general information

Code	Label	Evaluation
gndr	Gender	1 – male, 2 – female, 9 – no answer
agea	Age of respondent,	Age of respondent, calculated, 999 – no answer
partner	Lives with / partner	1 – with partner or spouse, 2 – without, 9 – no answer
chldhm	Children living at home	1 – lives with children, 2 – without, 9 – no answer
eisced	Highest level of education, ESS - ISCED	1 – less than lower secondary, 2 – lower secondary, 3, 4– upper secondary, 5 – degree, 55 – other, 77 – refusal, 88 don‘t know, 99 – no answer
pdwrk	Doing last 7 days: paid work	0 – not marked, 1 - marked

Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

General information variables were adopted next:

Gender – 1 – male, 0 – female, creating a binary variable, so women were taken as a benchmark group in calculations. Surveys with no answers were excluded – 309 respondents did not indicate their age. From the total amount of 271278 surveys, used in research, 143828 respondents were females.

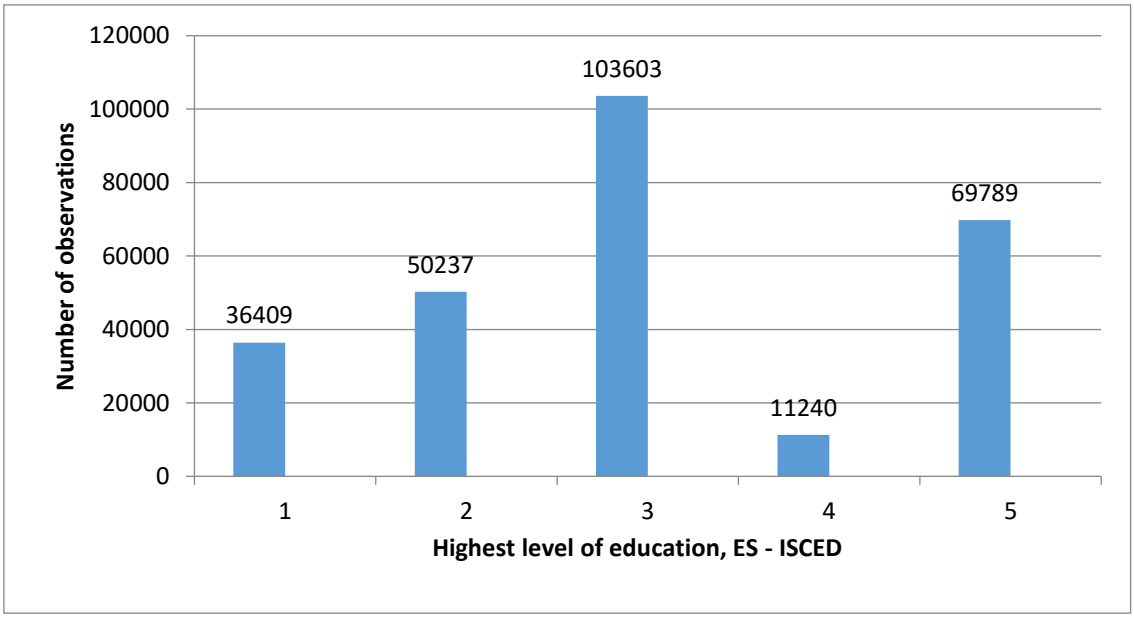
Age – were excluded surveys, where respondents declared being younger than 15 (2 ones of the age 13 and 8 ones of the age 14) and older than 100 (16 ones 101-123, 1408 ones with no answer, code 999).

Partner – respondents, living with a partner are coded 0 and without partner 1, creating a binary variable, where respondents with no partner are taken as a benchmark group. 1764 respondents did not specify if they live with partner or spouse or no, so avoiding incorrect evaluation after econometrical model those surveys were excluded from research. After data restrictions, 169745 surveys left, where respondents declare living with partner or spouse and 101533 without.

Data about living with *children* – 787 respondents did not designate about having children at home, so those surveys were excluded. As 0 were marked respondents, living without children (168729), as 1 – with children (102549). Respondents with no children are taken as benchmark group.

Education – order of education evaluation was left the same as in the ESS, excluding surveys, where interviewees mentioned education as other (code 55 – 729 surveys), refused to say (77 – 249), didn't know (88 – 410) and didn't answer at all (99 – 373). Independent variable education could obtain values in the range between 1 and 5, where the meaning of 1 was taken as lowest education according to ESS – ISCED system (lower than secondary) and 5 was taken as highest possible to have education, in general with the meaning of university degree. About 13 percent of respondents had only the lowest education, while about 25 percent highest one.

Distribution of levels of education is provided in Figure 4.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 4. Distribution in respondents' education levels

The last general independent variable was considered as a *working* person – evaluation was the same as in a survey, 0 – not working (not necessary unemployed but retired, studying or not working for other reasons as well), 129916, 1 – working, 141362 surveys respectively. Non working respondents are taken as a benchmark group.

Hereinafter is provided Table 14 with descriptive statistics about general personal data.

Table 14. Descriptive statistics of personal variables

	Gender	Age	Partner	Children	Education	Work
Mean	0.530187	47.90110	0.625723	0.378022	3.102342	0.521096
Median	1.000000	48.00000	1.000000	0.000000	3.000000	1.000000
Maximum	1.000000	100.0000	9.000000	1.000000	5.000000	1.000000
Minimum	0.000000	15.00000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.499089	18.21676	0.663641	0.484894	1.334932	0.499556
Observations	271278	271278	271278	271278	271278	271278

Source: created by the author, according to collected data

Independent variables of personal values

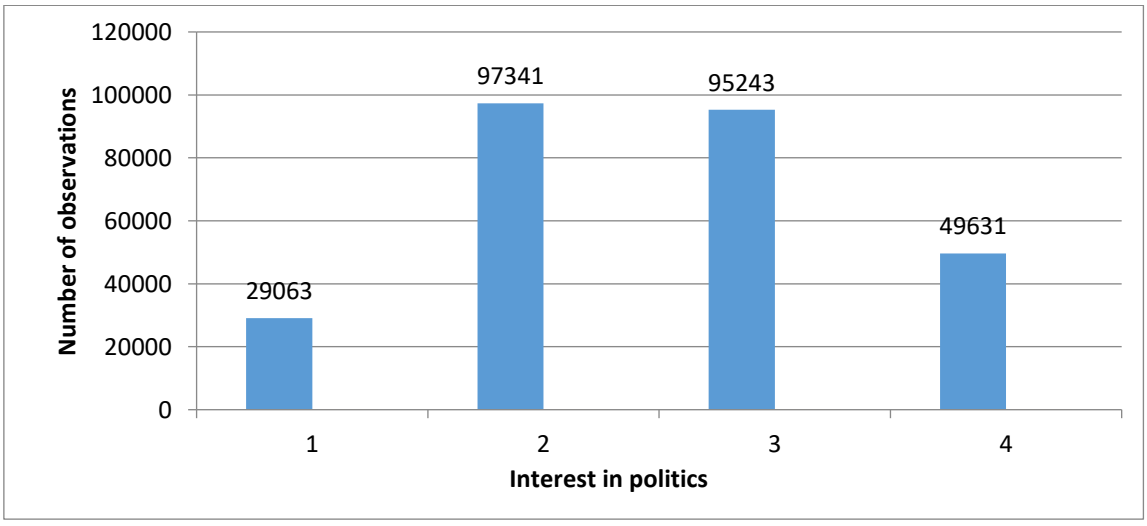
Opinion variables, provided in this research were measured in Likert's scale with 3 different variations: 0-10, 1-6, 1-4. List of questions, which were included in the research, is presented in Table 15.

Table 15. Questions, collecting opinion information

Code	Label	Question and evaluation
polintr	How interested in politics	How interested you are in politics - are you? From 1 – very interested till 4 – not interested at all, 7 – refusal, 8 – don‘t know, 9 – no answer
rlgdgr	How religious are you	Regardless of belonging to a particular religion, how religious you are? 0 – not at all, 10 – very religious, 77 – refusal, 88 don‘t know, 99 – no answer
imptrad	Important to follow traditions and customs	Now I will briefly describe some people. Please tell me how much each person is or is not like you. Tradition is important to her/him. She/he tries to follow the customs handed down by religion or family. 0 –very much like me, 6 – not like me at all. 7 – refusal, 8 – don‘t know, 9 – no answer.
aesfdrk	Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark	How safe do you - or would you - feel walking alone in this area after dark? Do - or would - you feel... From 1 – very safe till 4 – very unsafe, 7 – refusal, 8 – don‘t know, 9 – no answer
stfeco	How satisfied present state of country economy	On the whole how satisfied are you with the present state of the economy in [country]? From 0 – extremely dissatisfied to 10 – extremely satisfied, 77 – refusal, 88 don‘t know, 99 – no answer
stflife	How satisfied with life as a whole	All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? From 0 – extremely dissatisfied to 10 – extremely satisfied, 77 – refusal, 88 don‘t know, 99 – no answer

Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

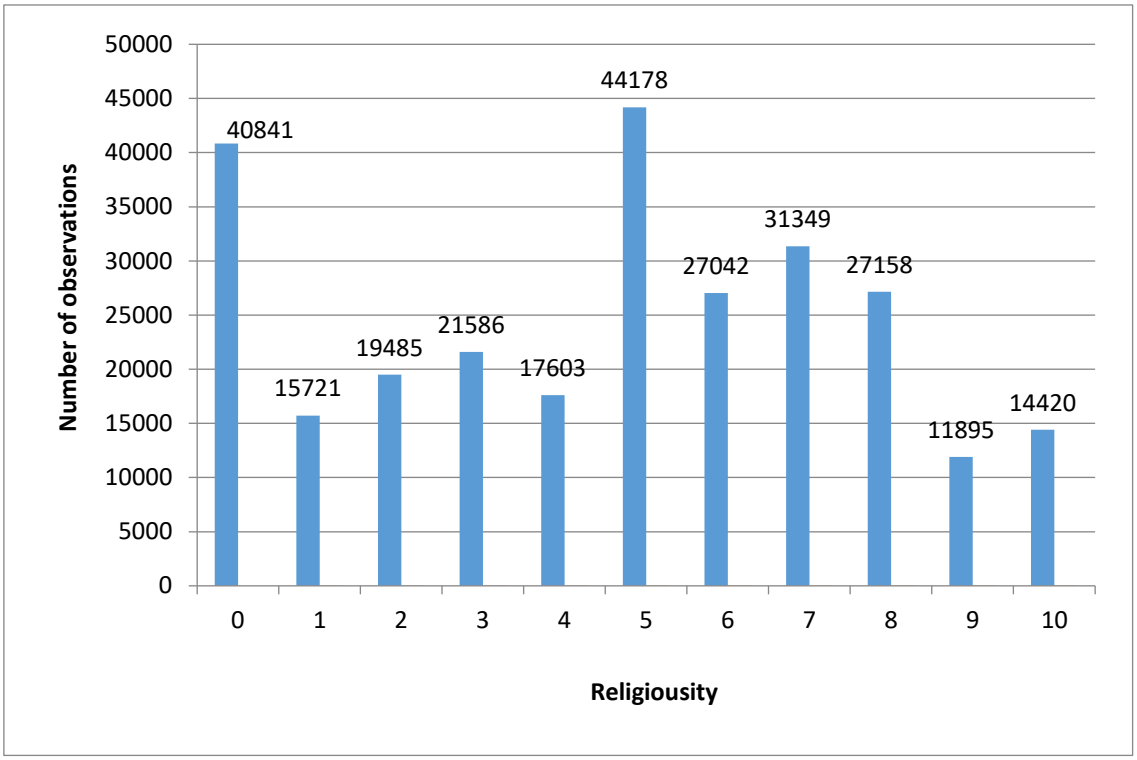
Respondents’ interest in politics was measured in the interval from 1 to 4, whereas 1 was marked option very interested and as 4 – not interested at all. Distribution in answers about interest in politics is demonstrated in Figure 5. Only a bit less than 11 percent of respondents declared that were very interested in politics, but more than 18 percent considered they not interested at all.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 5. Distribution in respondents’ interest in politics

The religiosity of the respondent was measured in the interval from 0 – no religious at all to 10 – very religious, with no interest, to what religious group respondent belonged. Prevalence of answers is presented in Figure 6.



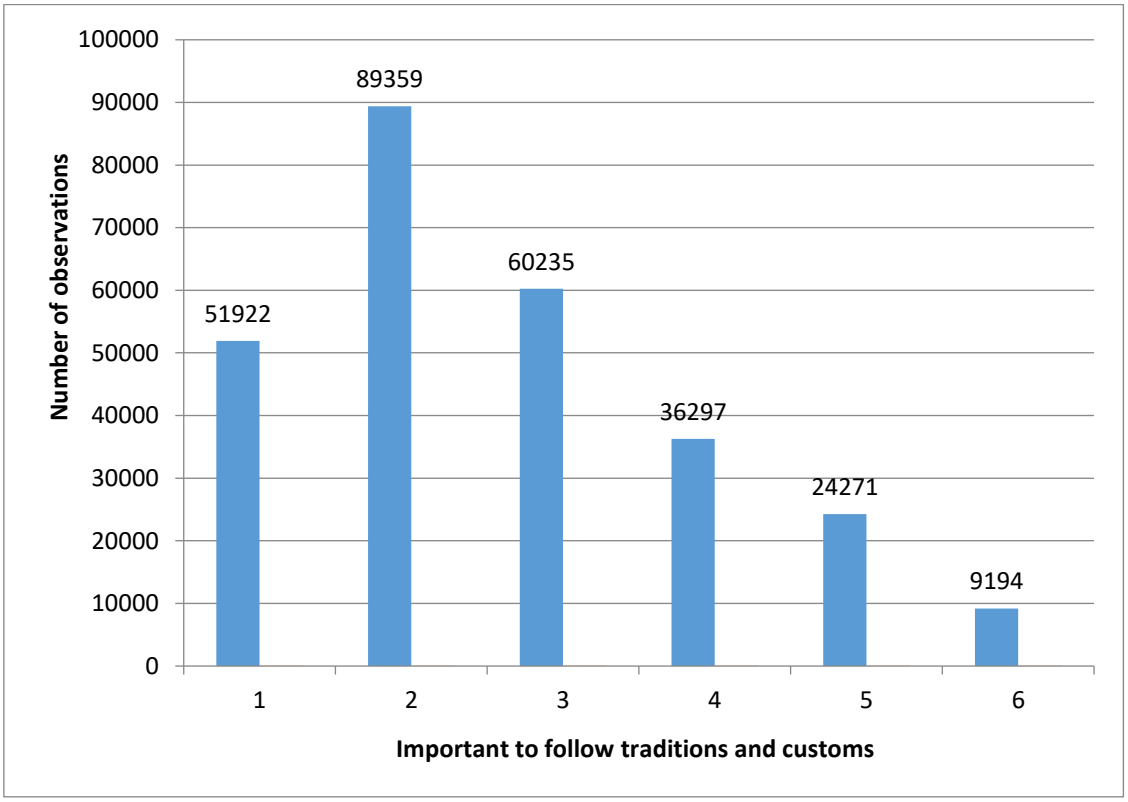
Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 6. Distribution in respondents' religiousity

Looking at the distribution of numbers in Figure 6 is clear, that most common answer was 5 (16 percent of answers), what shows that person maintained himself as being between agnostic and very religious, while 15 percent stated themselves as not religious at all and only 5 percent as very religious.

Next survey's question, taken into account doing this research, was about the importance of traditions and religion in family, to have it similar to other people and to share traditional values. Discussing the dispersion of answers is relevant to mention, that as 1 was marked answer evaluating the biggest similarity and as 6 – the smallest likeness. More than 19 percent of respondents answered that traditional values were extremely important, more than 55 percent that was important (grading of 2 and 3) and only less than 4 percent of answers were that it does not matter. Overall, about ¾ of the

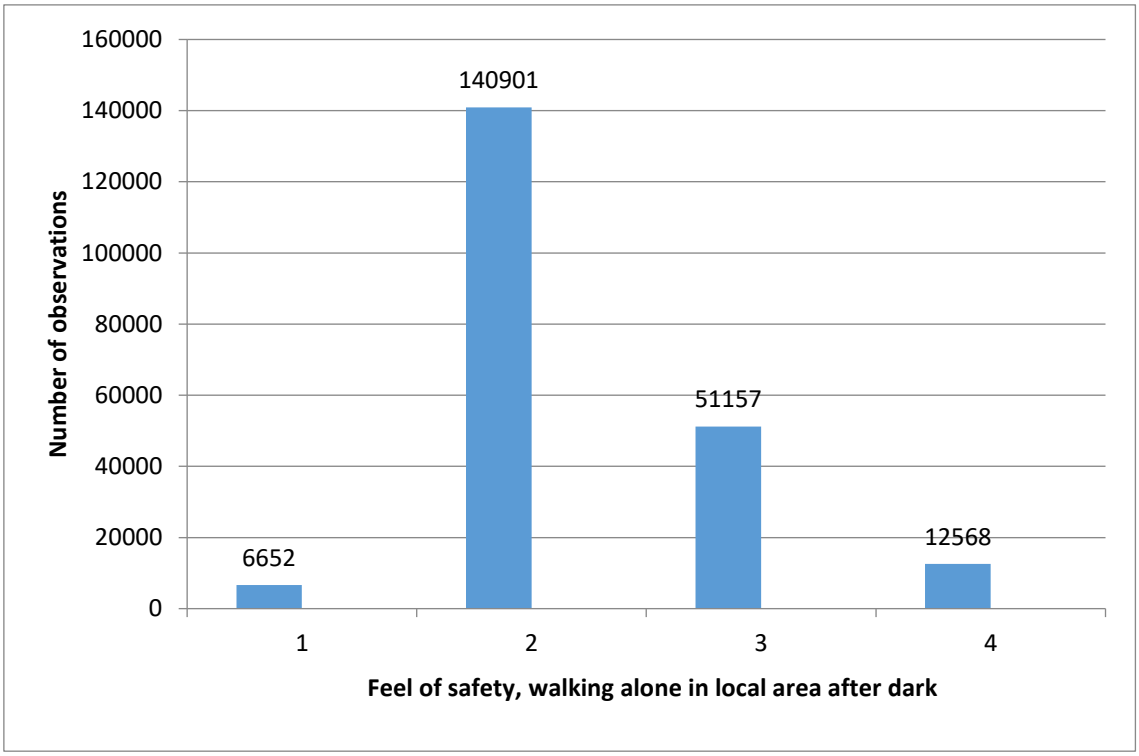
collected answers were that traditions and similarity are important. Dispersion of answers is demonstrated in Figure 7.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 7. Distribution in importance of traditions

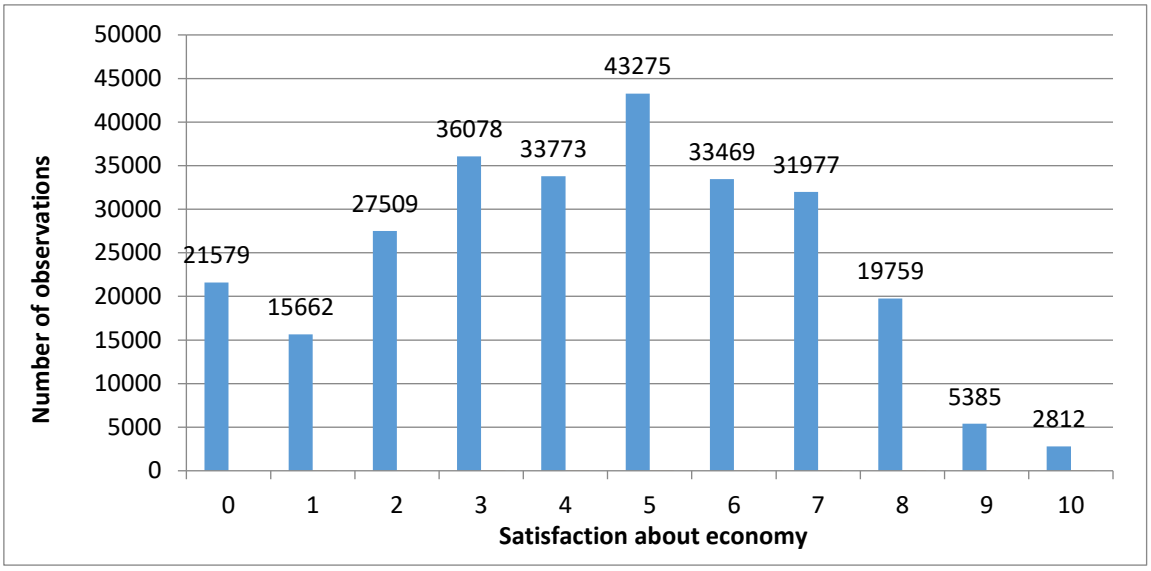
Feeling of the safety of walking alone in the local area after dark is related to the personal feeling of security and does not reverberate the real crime situation in a country. Of course, it could be related to bad personal experience, but as it was shown in the part of the analysis of scientific works, feeling of safety can have primal relation with attitudes toward immigrants. Answers about the feeling of safety in questionnaires were rated from 1 to 4, 1 considered as very safe and 4 as very unsafe. Only about 2.5 percent of respondents described that they feel very safe, while about 52 percent selected option safe (2). More than 4.5 percent indicated themselves as feeling very unsafe. Allotment of answers is shown in Figure 8.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 8. Feeling of safety

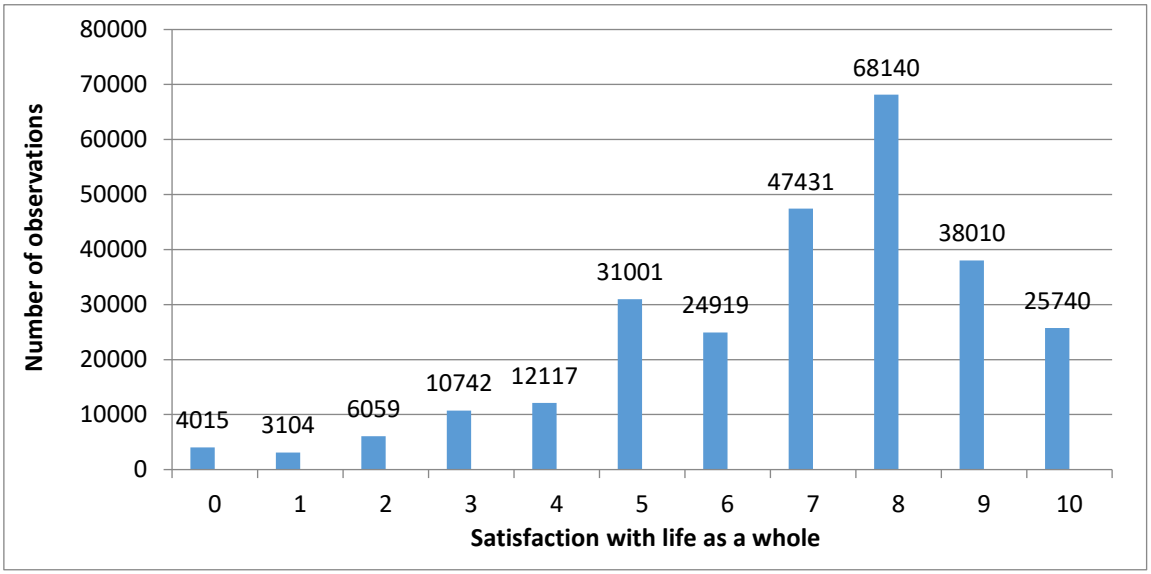
The last two independent variables, used in the research were about satisfaction in the country's and personal situation. These variables were considered as subjective because were strongly related to respondents' views to society and environment; they were not related to real welfare in the country. Personal satisfaction in the country's economy and life in general were evaluated in scale from 0 to 10 by respondents. Total dissatisfaction was marked as 0 for both variables, while total satisfaction was marked as 10. Satisfaction about the country's' economy demonstrates complacence of respondent, where about 8 percent responses showed extreme of dissatisfaction, while only about 1 percent considered themselves as extremely satisfied. Majority of respondents chose to answer 5, which represented the middle of Likert's scale. Looking at the shape of the Figure 9, is clear, that, generally, a group of unsatisfied respondents was bigger than of satisfied.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 9. Satisfaction about economy

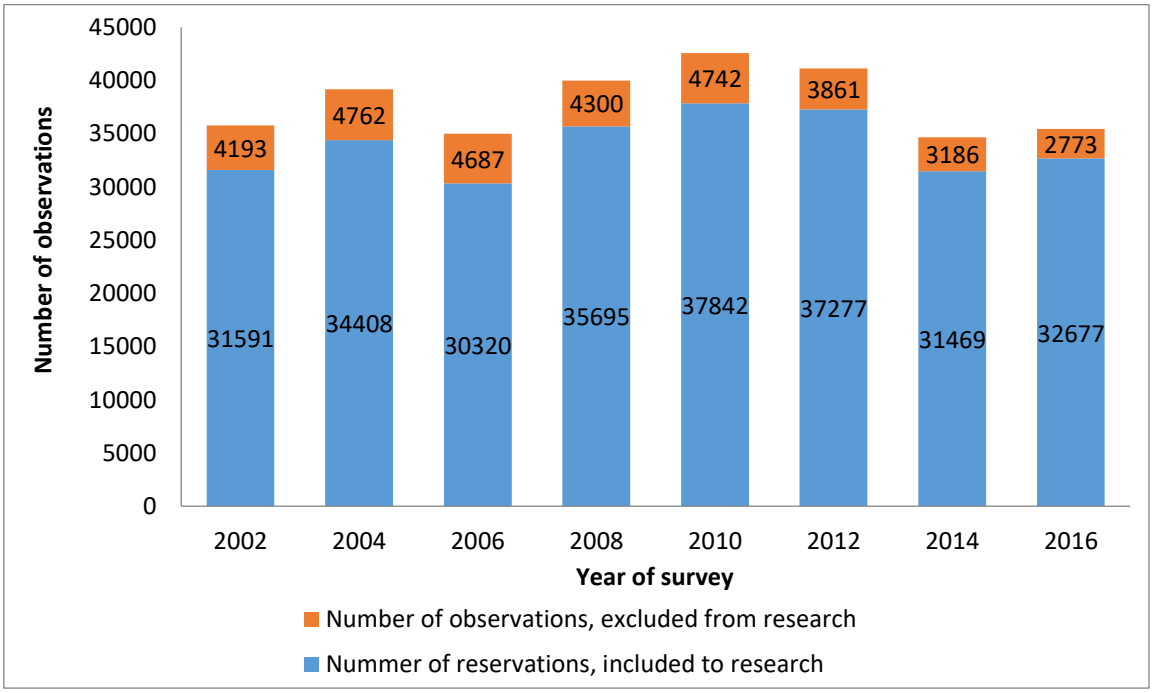
The opposite situation was sighted about satisfaction in life as a whole – only about 1.5 percent of respondents' demonstrated extreme dissatisfaction, when 6 times more respondents (about 9.5 percent) displayed extreme satisfaction in life. The distribution of answers about satisfaction with life is demonstrated in Figure 10. Keeping an eye to Figure 10 and considering the choice of answer 5 as a middle of the bridge could be generalized, that more than 75 percent reflected this question as satisfied with life.



Source: created by the author, according ESS data

Figure 10. Satisfaction with life

To summarize discussion about the data, thoroughly discussed above in this research, the Figure11 is demonstrated with a wish to show the spread of questionnaires from each round, included and excluded from research. The aim to withdraw some of the questionnaires was to exclude inappropriate responses, as when an answer to any questions which are analyzed in this research was marked as 'do not know, refuse to answer, or no answer'.



Source: created by the author, according to ESS data

Figure 11. Number of observations, included and excluded in research

With the reference to scientific papers review and data discussion were formulated three *hypotheses* for this research:

H1: In safer countries with less unemployment, bigger FDI inflow and bigger GDPpc inhabitants are more tolerant towards immigrants.

H2: Younger, educated, and working single men with no kids are more tolerant towards immigrants.

H3: Less religious, less following traditions and less involved in politics people, who feel safe and are more satisfied in the country's economy and life in general, tend to be more tolerant towards immigrants.

3.2. Methodology of the research

The pooled cross-section over time data used for this thesis is quite specific and it was the main aspect considering the appropriate econometrical model. Dependent variable Tolerance is measured as a choice in Likert's scale with possible respondents' rating from 0 to 10. Independent variables are binary (as gender, children, etc.), value (as GDPpc, FDI, etc.) and rating scale (opinion variables).

The first econometric equation was built to figure out the changes in tolerance towards immigrants from the beginning of observations, in most cases from the year 2002. To examine this variation the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was used. Therefore as a dependent variable was taken *Tolerance* and as independent – time dummies, constructed for every year of observations.

However, OLS is not suitable for analysing and observing what are the relations between variables because of the rating scale form of Tolerance. Early studies, where the dependent variable was expressed as ordered, were based on multiple regression models. McKelvey and Zavoina (1975) in their work presented the ordered logit model (OLM) for the analysis of ordered, categorical, no quantitative choices, outcomes and responses. According to them, the regression technique often fails to model with a true, nonlinear relationship in data, with possible cause of underestimating of the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable. Considering the evaluation of the ordered level of the dependent variable as arbitrary, the estimated coefficients in the regression model depend on the particular coding that is chosen. Because of that, for ordered dependent variables as appropriate models were supposed ordered logit or probit models, which take the ceiling and floor effects into account and avoids to use of the subjectively chosen scores assigned to the categories (Hanushek & Jackson, 1977). The ordered logit model is a status-based model, when the dependent variable has more than 2 categories and it requires a significantly distinct ordering between the dependent variable levels (Akkus & Ozkoz, 2016). OLM is an expansion of two-level probability (Liao, 1994) and many authors agree that ordered logit is the most popular and suitable model for ordered dependent variable (Fullerton, 2009; Golas & Kurzava, 2016; Akkus & Ozkoc, 2016; Long & Freese, 2014; Boes & Winkelmann, 2006; Greene & Hensher, 2008).

In the ordered logit models, the ordered response variable Y is viewed as "*discrete realizations of an underlying, unobservable latent continuous random variable Y*"* (Lu,

1999, p. 271). When μ_i is considered as the endpoint of the observable category, the relation between observed levels and slops can be expressed by the set of equations in (1).

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } Y^* \leq \mu_1 \\ 1 \text{ if } \mu_1 < Y^* \leq \mu_2 \\ 2 \text{ if } \mu_2 < Y^* \leq \mu_3 \\ \dots \\ J \text{ if } \mu_J < Y^* \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Summarizing, μ_i indicates after which values of the latent variable (Y*) the observations can change and direct towards other choices coded in the dependent variable. In this model, the dependent variable is discreet and takes values from a countable and finite set of values from 0 to 10, with a defined hierarchy. If assuming that i^{th} unit of observation is characterized by one level of tolerance standing, the cumulated logits will be subject to modelling, keeping in mind logarithms of the probability of i^{th} observation belonging to a category not higher than j^{th} (p_{ij}) and the opposite probability ($1– p_{ij}$). The category of explanatory variables is determined by k – a set of exogenous variables and a random component. In the case of J categories there shall be J-1 logit equations in (2):

$$logit(p_{ij}) = ln\frac{Pr(y_i \leq j)}{Pr(y_i > j)} = ln\frac{p_{ij}}{1-p_{ij}} = \beta_{0g} + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_{16} x_{16} + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Where g = 1, 2 … J-1, k is a number of explanatory variables, k = 1, 2, … 16, x_k – particular explanatory variable, β_k – coefficient of the explanatory variable. Because of impossibility to estimate the overall intercept β_0 and all the J–1 threshold β_0 "*can be counteracted by adding the same constant to each threshold*" (Grilli & Rampichini, 2014, p. 1). The parameters β_{0g} are thresholds in increasing order ($\beta_{01} < \beta_{02} < \dots < \beta_{0J-1}$). According to them, "*this identification problem is usually solved by omitting constant from the linear predictor"* (i.e. $\beta_0 = 0$).

Ordered logit model in linear form is expressed following equation (3):

$$Y_i^* = (\beta^*)'x_i + \varepsilon_i^* \qquad (3)$$

where $(\beta^*)'x_i$ – linear predictor ($\beta'x_i = \beta_0+\beta_1x_{1i}+\beta_2x_{2i}+\ldots$), considering that x_i is a vector of k covariates and β is vector of key parameters.

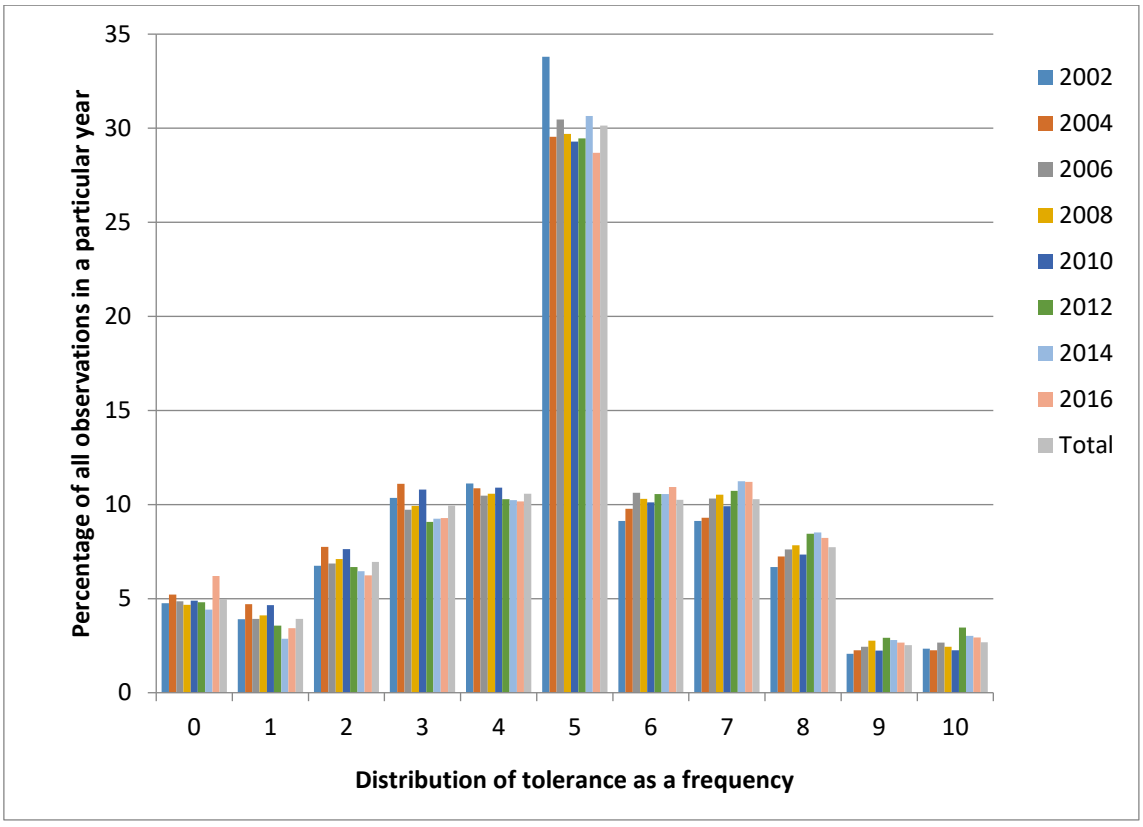
The aim of this research was not only to conclude, which explanatory variables had a statistically significant impact on the dependent variable but also to figure the germination of tolerance in the period from 2002 to 2016 years. For this purpose econometrical calculations were established with all data to observe the general influence of independent variables to dependent one and separate calculations to each year to detect the evolution of tolerance in a period of time.

All calculations were done using Excel and EVIEWS software. Results obtained were described in more detail in the following chapter.

4. ANALYSIS OF SOCIO AND ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT SHAPE CITIZENS ATTITUDE TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS: EU CASE

4.1. The general distribution of tolerance to immigrants and changes in time

The first part of the current section discusses analysis of the empirical results and which changes occurred in the distribution of respondents' tolerance over time. The distribution of tolerance is seen as a frequency (in percent) and its changes from 2002 till 2016 are presented in the Figure 12. Figure 12 is designed using calculations, provided in Annex 2.



Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

Figure 12. Division of tolerance frequency by year

Looking at the Figure 12, the allocation in the distribution is very clear and with quite small fluctuations in the different years. In all rounds of ESS about 5 percent of respondents chose the radical option, that immigrants make their country worse place to live (it is marked as 0 in answer scale), contributing to Card, Dustmann and Preston (2005) findings and about 2.5 percent chose opposite radical option (marked as 10). Majority of answers, about 30 percent, show average point ballot at point 5, which shapes the general attitude of society. Also, about 20 percent of respondents provided an answer, marked in a scale of 3 or 4, which demonstrates that they consent not totally negative view, but a little bit worse than average. The same situation goes with a little bit more positive view than average – about 20 percent of answers were at points 6 or 7.

Results of changes in tolerance between benchmark year and particular year were calculated using the OLS method and are presented in Table 16. For calculations, as a benchmark year was taken the first year of observations in every country (cell, filled with pattern), mainly data of the year 2002, except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania and Slovakia. Table 16 is designed using calculations, provided from Annex 3. Statistically significant results of calculations are marked in bold.

Table 16. Changes in tolerance according to the benchmark year

Country	Year of questionnaire								Coeff
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	
Total		**-0.0674 *****	**0.1075 *****	**0.1077 *****	**-0.0229**	**0.2368 *****	**0.2727 *****	**0.1523 *****	**4.7594 *****
Austria		**-0.3402 *****	**-0.5389 *****				**-0.4172 *****	**-0.5684 *****	**4.7662 *****
Belgium		**0.1691 *****	**0.3411 *****	**0.5814 *****	**0.3293 *****	**0.4258 *****	**0.4384 *****	**0.8012 *****	**4.3227 *****
Bulgaria				-0.1645	**-0.2795 *****	**-0.4478 *****			**5.6915 *****
Cyprus				**0.2399 ***	**-0.4928 *****	**-1.1677 *****			**4.4419 *****
Czech		-0.0728		0.0955	**-0.2014 ****	-0.0541	**-0.3631 *****	**-0.5906 *****	**4.2612 *****
Germany		**-0.2242 *****	**-0.3397 *****	**0.1861 *****	0.0787	**0.5004 *****	**0.4929 *****	**0.3606 *****	**4.8416 *****
Denmark		0.0167	**0.3356 *****	**0.2592 *****	**0.3744 *****	**0.5796 *****	**0.2260 *****		**5.4778 *****
Estonia			**0.2152 *****	**0.4200 *****	**0.3794 *****	**0.7865 *****	**0.8964 *****	**0.2864 *****	**3.9859 *****
Spain		**0.3716 *****	**0.1665 ***	0.1187	**0.3783 *****	**0.5782 *****	**0.3248 *****	**0.7077 *****	**4.7674 *****
Finland		0.0989	**0.2854 *****	**0.2940 *****	0.1131	**0.3168 *****	**0.2293 *****	**0.2891 *****	**5.3064 *****
France		-0.0946	-0.0910	**0.1715 ***	0.0562	-0.0081	**0.2971 *****	**0.2732 *****	**4.5457 *****
United Kingdom		0.0217	-0.1250	-0.0470	-0.0018	0.0606	**0.2236 *****	**0.8924 *****	**4.5467 *****

Country	Year of questionnaire								Coeff
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	
Greece		0.0140		**-0.2251 *****	**-0.5944 *****				**3.4121 *****
Croatia					0.0312				**4.8066 *****
Hungary		-0.0030	**-0.3096 *****	**-0.2453 *****	0.1354	**0.3663 *****	-0.0280	**-0.4590 *****	**4.0445 *****
Ireland		**0.3525 *****	**0.4218 *****	**0.2329 *****	**-0.2405 *****	0.0368	-0.0172	**0.6453 *****	**5.3287 *****
Italy						-0.1323		**-0.9532 *****	**4.5262 *****
Lithuania						**0.3156 *****	**0.2225 *****	-0.0840	**4.7395 *****
Luxembourg		-0.5905 ***							**5.8102 *****
Netherlands		0.1092	**0.4298 *****	**0.5077 *****	**0.5769 *****	**0.7299 *****	**0.6032 *****	**0.7611 *****	**4.6734 *****
Poland		**0.2918 *****	**0.7108 *****	**0.7484 *****	**0.6586 *****	**0.7481 *****	**0.2556 *****	**0.2341 *****	**5.2408 *****
Portugal		**-0.1470 ***	**0.2963 *****	**0.3458 *****	0.1236	-0.0544	**0.4572 *****	**1.3557 *****	**3.9530 *****
Sweden		**-0.2021 *****	0.0004	0.0963	**0.3678 *****	**0.1950 *****	**0.5004 *****	0.1026	**6.1817 *****
Slovenia		0.1187	0.1406	0.0872	0.0332	**0.3605 *****	0.1054	-0.1079	**4.4634 *****
Slovakia			**0.4042 *****	0.1218	0.0257	-0.1431			**4.3952 *****

Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

***p<0.01, **p<0.02, *p<0.05

The coefficient provided in Table 16 represents the average of respondents' attitude towards immigrants in the first year of observations. The lowest average of tolerance in 2002 was found in Greece (less than 3.5) and Portugal (less than 4) while the highest in Sweden (more than 6).

In this thesis, statistical significance of results is considered following the most popular agenda that results are significant if exists less than 5 percent likelihood that the null hypothesis (H0: no relations between variables) is true. This likelihood in Eviews is measured and presented as *standard error* distribution (showing "noises" of data), *t-statstic* and *probability*. The sufficient evidence against H0 exists if standard error distributions are less than 0.05 t-statistic value is above 2 and probability, also known as p-value less than 0.05. The main indicator of significance is considered p-value. If results of calculation fit to a significance assumption, exists probability of no less than 95 percent that results are statistically significant. The level of significance in this thesis is demonstrated by sign *, where:

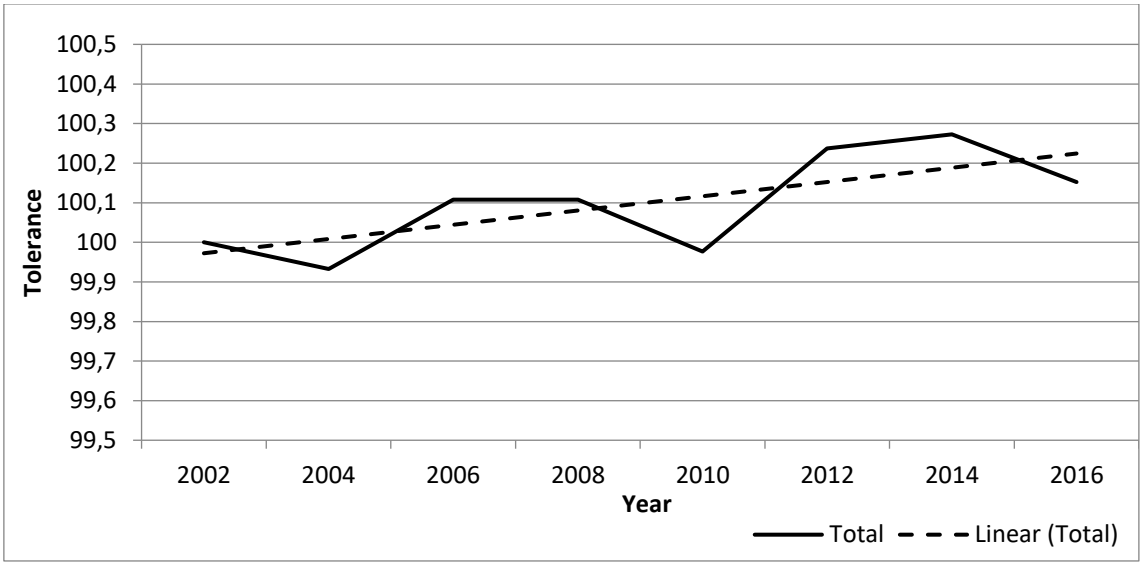
* means p-value < 0.05, significance level 95 percent,

** p-value < 0.02, significance level 98 percent,

*** p-value < 0.01, significance level 99 percent.

As it is demonstrated in the Table 16, majority of results measuring changes in society's attitudes towards immigrants were statistically significant and this significance of changes was observed in all rounds of surveys. Results of dummy variables of the years 2004 and 2010 have quite a small negative trend, compared with 2002 while the years 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014 and 2016 have a positive trend for tolerance in total. The biggest increase in positive attitudes towards immigrants, comparing with answers in 2002 was observed in calculations of 2012 and 2014 years. Looking at country level data, some statistically insignificant parameters were estimated on year dummies. However, in all countries were got statistically significant coefficients.

In Figure 13 is presented a change in tolerance across time, evaluating the total sample of questionnaires. Solid line demonstrates real data while dotted one shows general trend. 2002 were taken as a year of reference, evaluating tolerance as 100.

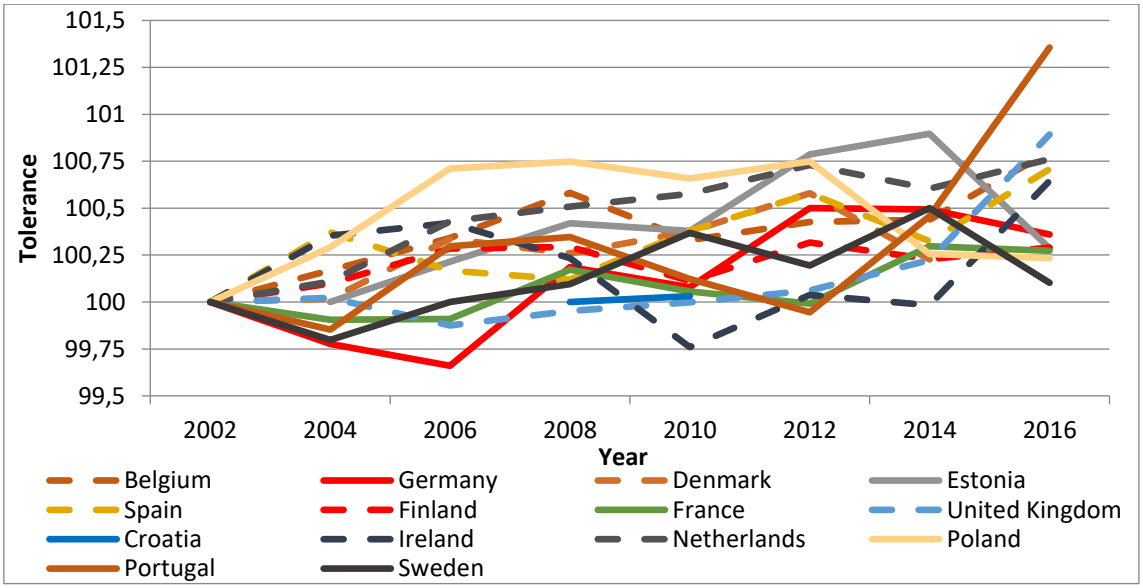


Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

Figure 13. Change in tolerance across time, total sample

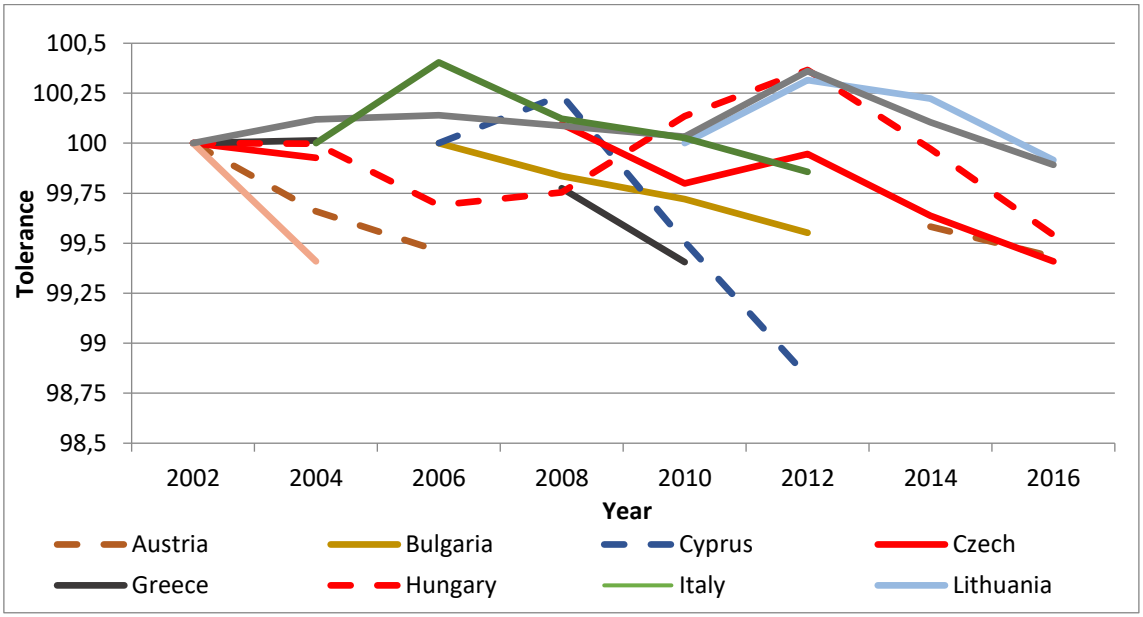
While the general trend of tolerance is increasing, results for separate countries are controversial. To illustrate this, countries were divided into two parts. First part is build of countries, where tolerance towards immigrants has incresing trend (coefficient of last dummy year has positive sign), same as in total sample. Countries, assigned to the first group, are Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Croatia, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Sweden. Second group is

made of countries, where tolerance has decreasing trend (coefficient of last dummy year has negative sign). Thee include: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Slovakia. In Figure 14 countries of the first group are presented if their results have the same trend as the total sample; while Figure 15 shows countries with the opposite trend.



Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

Figure 14. Countries, where tolerance across period increased



Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

Figure 15. Countries, where tolerance across period decreased

Looking at above-provided Figures 13, 14 and 15 is clear that tendencies of tolerance towards immigrants in different countries are various and with different directions. It could be explained not only with economic cycles or differences in macro factors but with the specificity and inner events of each country as well.

4.2. Sample size and significance of models

Further calculations were made using Ordered Logit model. Two models were constructed, one for macro variables (calculations are provided in Annex 4) and another for personal ones (calculations are provided in Annex 5). Both models were used to check hypothesis, provided in previous chapter, while checking them for total observations and observations of each country's separately. In the Table 17 there are presented numbers of observations N, pseudo R^2 for both models and probability (LR statistic) for both models as well.

Table 17. Numbers of observations, pseudo R2 and LR statistics for macro and personal regressors models

Country	N	Pseudo R^2, Macro regressors	Prob (LR statistic), Macro regressors	Pseudo R^2, Personal regressors	Prob (LR statistic), Personal regressors
Total	271278	0.0056	<0.0000	0.034851	<0.0000
Austria	9650	0.0019	<0.0000	0.037902	<0.0000
Belgium	13679	0.0028	<0.0000	0.033801	<0.0000
Bulgaria	6166	0.0011	<0.0000	0.005661	<0.0000
Cyprus	4119	0.0122	<0.0000	0.024137	<0.0000
Czech	12226	0.0026	<0.0000	0.016735	<0.0000
Germany	21998	0.0043	<0.0000	0.048112	<0.0000
Denmark	10163	0.0014	<0.0000	0.039149	<0.0000
Estonia	11977	0.0025	<0.0000	0.024153	<0.0000
Spain	14241	0.0018	<0.0000	0.026708	<0.0000
Finland	14972	0.0008	<0.0000	0.029304	<0.0000
France	14343	0.0010	<0.0000	0.048832	<0.0000
United Kingdom	16063	0.0013	<0.0000	0.052567	<0.0000
Greece	9291	0.0028	<0.0000	0.029374	<0.0000
Croatia	2534	0.0000	<0.0000	0.011245	<0.0000
Hungary	10631	0.0028	<0.0000	0.025344	<0.0000
Ireland	16617	0.0030	<0.0000	0.040015	<0.0000
Italy	4207	0.0075	<0.0000	0.040484	<0.0000
Lithuania	6555	0.0014	<0.0000	0.026301	<0.0000

Country	N	Pseudo R^2, Macro regressors	Prob (LR statistic), Macro regressors	Pseudo R^2, Personal regressors	Prob (LR statistic), Personal regressors
Luxembourg	2544	0.0036	<0.0000	0.020026	<0.0000
Netherlands	14266	0.0045	<0.0000	0.025757	<0.0000
Poland	12027	0.0024	<0.0000	0.017141	<0.0000
Portugal	13339	0.0089	<0.0000	0.036699	<0.0000
Sweden	12859	0.0014	<0.0000	0.044234	<0.0000
Slovenia	9608	0.0005	<0.0000	0.029190	<0.0000
Slovakia	7203	0.0021	<0.0000	0.017123	<0.0000

Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

***p<0.01, **p<0.02, *p<0.05

Sample size, used for each country, consisted of all surveys from country, with the rejection of surveys with not provided needed data (no answers, refused to answer etc.). Usually the value of R^2 is used to measure the strength of the model, observing dependent variable response to independent variable. Pseudo R^2 cannot be evaluated in the same way like R^2 in models, because R^2 is calculated using the predicted value and Pseudo R^2 using estimated likelihood. Also value of pseudo R^2 depends on sample size – while a very large sample size is used for this paper, even small pseudo R^2 is significant. The probability (LR statistic) is p-value of LR statistic, used to check, how well used econometrical model fits to the data. Probability (LR statistic) is expected to be between 0 and 1, where model fits if it is less than 0.05. According to this is clear that models fit in all cases of made calculations. Standard errors for every variable are presented together with obtained coefficients in further tables of results. Signs of * to demonstrate the level of significance are given to a coefficients in the same way as discussed above.

4.3. Influence of macro variables to tolerance towards immigrants

The first Ordered Logit Model (OLM) in this work was used to measure the influence of the macro factors, such as *unemployment* rate, *FDI* inflow, *GDPpc* and *crime* rate in the country to the dependent variable *tolerance*. Those macro factors, which could possibly make an impact towards inhabitants' opinion about immigrants, were determined after scientific paper analysis. Supporting hypothesis H1, the expected relations between dependent variable *tolerance* and independent macro variables after literature review

were next: negative, considering *unemployment* rate and *crime* and positive, considering about *GDPpc* and *FDI* inflow. The possible influence of factors was estimated using the total amount of observations (N) and separately to each country, with no restriction in years. It is important to mention that the obtained results of macro factors from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania and Luxembourg cannot be evaluated because of observed perfect multicollinearity in data, found during calculations. It happened because of two reasons: lack of observation years for these countries (data was only from 2 to 4 rounds) and very small variation of independent variables during observations. Statistically significant results are marked in bold. Also, values of standard errors are presented in all tables of results to demonstrate the level of data "noise" for variables.

The results of relations between *tolerance* towards immigrants and macro independent variables as the *unemployment* rate, *FDI* inflow, *GDPpc* and *crime* situation are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Influence of changes in the unemployment rate, FDI, GDPpc and crime to tolerance towards immigrants

Country		Unemployment	FDI	GDPpc	Homicide
Total	Coeff	**0.0168*** **	**-0.0050*** **	**0.000019*** **	**0.0248*** **
	Std. Error	0.0009	0.0002	0.000000	0.0030
Austria	Coeff	**-0.2444*** **	**-0.0331*** **	**-0.000082*** **	**-1.3070*** **
	Std. Error	0.0587	0.0077	0.000022	0.3613
Belgium	Coeff	-0.0509	-0.0022	**0.000263*** **	**0.4021*** **
	Std. Error	0.0358	0.0014	0.000040	0.1200
Bulgaria	Coeff	-0.0209	0.0011	-0.000243	0.0401
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	Coeff	-0.2113	0.0037	0.000067	0.2053
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech	Coeff	0.0042	-0.0164	**0.000106*** **	**1.3251*** **
	Std. Error	0.0208	0.0166	0.000038	0.1740
Germany	Coeff	**-0.1573*** **	**-0.0340*** **	**-0.000057*** **	**-0.5650*** **
	Std. Error	0.0161	0.0106	0.000015	0.1054
Denmark	Coeff	**0.0722*** **	-0.0038	**0.000070*** **	-0.1699
	Std. Error	0.0185	0.0110	0.000012	0.1048
Estonia	Coeff	**0.0244** **	0.0077	**0.000124*** **	-0.0375
	Std. Error	0.0097	0.0101	0.000026	0.0269
Spain	Coeff	0.0043	**-0.0440*** **	-0.000022	-0.3234
	Std. Error	0.0120	0.0101	0.000045	0.2534
Finland	Coeff	-0.0097	-0.0134	0.000034	**-0.0947*** **
	Std. Error	0.0446	0.0080	0.000019	0.0355
France	Coeff	0.0513	**-0.0789*** **	**0.000138*** **	**0.6126*** **
	Std. Error	0.0263	0.0216	0.000024	0.1421
United Kingdom	Coeff	**0.1575*** **	**-0.0624*** **	**0.000397*** **	**1.8233*** **
	Std. Error	0.0489	0.0154	0.000075	0.4267

Country		Unemployment	FDI	GDPpc	Homicide
Greece	Coeff	0.0166	0.0520	0.000043	-0.8261
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	Coeff	0.1186	0.1118	-0.000081	-0.3661
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	Coeff	**0.0564*****	-0.0006	**-0.000079*****	-0.1317
	Std. Error	0.0118	0.0013	0.000028	0.0780
Ireland	Coeff	**-0.0098****	**-0.0072*****	**0.000027*****	0.0839
	Std. Error	0.0041	0.0017	0.000004	0.0909
Italy	Coeff	-0.0001	-0.0469	0.000024	0.3640
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	Coeff	-0.0190	-0.2281	-0.000003	0.1468
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luxembourg	Coeff	-0.8765	0.1444	0.000034	-2.0178
	Std. Error	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	Coeff	**0.0670*****	0.0012	**0.000104*****	0.0183
	Std. Error	0.0175	0.0012	0.000000	0.1939
Poland	Coeff	**-0.0575*****	-0.0170	**-0.000271*****	**-0.9533*****
	Std. Error	0.0080	0.0172	0.000054	0.3001
Portugal	Coeff	**-0.0933*****	**0.1087*****	**0.000346*****	**-1.4741*****
	Std. Error	0.0108	0.0105	0.000035	0.0766
Sweden	Coeff	**-0.1132*****	**-0.0585*****	-0.000009	**-0.3204*****
	Std. Error	0.0425	0.0111	0.000009	0.1214
Slovenia	Coeff	-0.0019	**-0.0387*****	-0.000063	-0.1070
	Std. Error	0.0135	0.0125	0.000040	0.1664
Slovakia	Coeff	**0.3738*****	**0.6498*****	**0.001332*****	**2.1202*****
	Std. Error	0.1011	0.1517	0.000344	0.5993

Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

***p<0.01, **p<0.02, *p<0.05

Analysing the obtained empirical results for all countries in total, the relations between *tolerance* and *unemployment* rate variables surprisingly verified positive interaction, what can be associated with a higher likelihood to have a more positive perception about immigrants, having bigger *unemployment* level in the country and it denies prediction that interaction should be negative. Comparing countries separately, fluctuations were observed in coefficient signs of results, what can be explained by the specificity of countries. While in Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, France, The United Kingdom, Hungary, Netherlands and Slovakia bond between the unemployment rate and tolerance was positive, as was obtained in total sample as well, in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Finland, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Slovenia bond was negative. The highest positive statistically significant coefficient was for the United Kingdom and the lowest negative for Germany, 0.1575 and -0.1573 respectively. Using ordered logit model, coefficients cannot be interpreted directly, as measuring size of impact. Obtained coefficients need to be recalculated into odds ratio. The odds ratio demonstrate how

changes of independent variable are likely to make impact into change of level of dependent variable. The odds ratio show that if the *unemployment* rate in country would change (marginal effect), tolerance towards immigrants in a society is most likely to change in 0.85 times in United Kingdom and in 1.17 times in Germany, demonstrating that sensitivity of reaction, what in Germany is higher. The odd ratio is the effect of intervention while changes of value of independent variable affect change the ordered value of dependent variable by 1 point. The results of the *unemployment* rate influence to *tolerance* in Belgium, Czech, Spain, Finland, France, and Slovenia are considered as statistically insignificant because of the too high p – values, for Austria and Slovakia because of too high standard error. To overall results about the unemployment rate, part of hypothesis H1 talking about all observations was rejected, but looking to each country separately was not rejected for Germany, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Sweden, where direction of relations between variables was found was expected following Latif (2015) and Tomohara (2017).

Also surprisingly, negative but statistically significant relations observed between *tolerance* and *FDI* inflow in total observations, linking *FDI* inflow increase with a decrease in *tolerance* towards immigrants. According to previously analysed studies of Chilton, Milner, and Tingley (2017), Lee (2018), Tomohara (2017) and others result was supposed to be opposite. Possibly, it happened because those studies did not cover cross-country data in longitudinal perspective. Comparing the results obtained about each country separately, the majority of countries supported the same negative relations, except Estonia, Netherlands and Portugal. The lowest negative coefficient was obtained for France and the highest positive for Portugal, -0.0789 and 0.1087 respectively. After calculating the odds ratio, these coefficients can be explained as marginal effects of change of the *FDI* inflow in country: expectation to have the influence in tolerance towards immigrants in France than in Portugal differs between 1.08 and 0.9 times respectively. Results for Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Netherlands and Poland were statistically insignificant because of too high p – value and for Slovakia because of too high standard error. Summarizing the part of hypothesis H1 about *FDI*, H1 was rejected to total sample and separate results about all countries except Portugal.

In accordance with the obtained results, an increase in *GDPpc*, measured in total sample, had positive impact in the increase of *tolerance*. Positive impact was expected

following Cantore (2015), Card, Dustmann and Preston (2005), Hatton (2016), Polavieja (2016) and others. Comparing countries separately, the coefficients remained very small, but the sign varied from positive in Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, The United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia to negative in Austria, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and Slovenia. In general so small coefficients mean that odds ratios in all countries are almost 1 and tendency of tolerance reaction to GDPpc change in all countries is similar. Part of hypothesis H1 about positive relations between *GDPpc* growth and increase in *tolerance* towards immigrants was not rejected in total sample, Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia investigations, rejecting others.

Results of *homicide* in total observations were unexpectedly positive, what showed a higher likelihood to have a positive perception about immigrants having a higher *homicide* rate. Comparing countries separately, direction of relations between *homicide* and *tolerance* varied. Still obtained coefficients have high standard error distribution, so despite p – value for total sample and Austrian, Belgium, Czech, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Slovakia cases is less 0.05, results cannot be evaluated as statistically significant. The last part of hypothesis H1 consisted of the expected negative influence of increasing *crime* rate in the country to approach towards immigrants, contributing to previous works of Chalfin (2014), Lee, Martinez and Rosenfeld (2001) and others. Part of hypothesis H1 about homicide was not rejected only in Finland case (p – value and standard error are less than 0.05 and relations among variables are negative).

4.4. Personal attributes' effects on tolerance

Evaluating the results of individual, micro level model were received controlling individual and household characteristics that may be associated with attitudes towards immigrants, like *gender*, *age*, *marital* status, *education* level, *work* situation, interest in *politics*, *religiosity*, importance of *traditions*, feel of *safety*, personal satisfaction in country's *economy* and *life* in total. All personal independent variables were included in the same Ordered Logit model. To clarify the analysis of obtained findings, independent variables were divided into two parts presenting them in different tables and discussing separately. First part consists of individual personal data and second part of ordered

explanation variables, demonstrating individual respondents' believes and values. Perfect multicollinearity was no longer observed in any countrie's sample – personal variables are not constant and vary in the each country's sample, so results about all countries could be evaluated.

4.4.1. Effects of general individual characteristics

First individual variables to discuss are presented in a Table 19, demonstrating acquired results about the relations of respondents' *gender*, *age*, *marital* status, having *children*, *education* and *employment* status in forming a more positive opinion about immigrants.

Table 19. Results of respondent' gender, age, marital, children, education and employment status influence to Tolerance

Country		Gender	Age	Partner	Children	Education	Work
Total	Coeff	**0.14397 *****	**-0.00806 *****	**-0.05526 *****	-0.00014	**0.18255 *****	**-0.02177 *****
	Std.Error	0.00724	0.00021	0.00539	0.00760	0.00285	0.00778
Austria	Coeff	**0.25152 *****	**-0.01462 *****	**-0.09477 *****	0.03183	**0.25802 *****	**-0.11308 *****
	Std.Error	0.03868	0.00118	0.03010	0.04145	0.02180	0.04217
Belgium	Coeff	**0.07222 ***	**-0.00743 *****	**-0.06905 ****	-0.02038	**0.17966 *****	0.00420
	Std.Error	0.03219	0.00093	0.02780	0.03506	0.01276	0.03627
Bulgaria	Coeff	0.04980	**-0.00797 *****	-0.08394	-0.01434	-0.00477	0.09503
	Std.Error	0.04954	0.00155	0.04999	0.05058	0.02184	0.05242
Cyprus	Coeff	0.08395	**-0.00556 *****	0.01092	**-0.11627 ***	**0.07647 *****	0.01251
	Std.Error	0.06083	0.00190	0.02366	0.05799	0.02257	0.06387
Czech	Coeff	**0.22809 *****	**-0.00893 *****	-0.01793	**0.07650 ***	**0.07160 *****	-0.05418
	Std.Error	0.03426	0.00108	0.02524	0.03631	0.01962	0.03625
Germany	Coeff	**0.30703 *****	**-0.01520 *****	**-0.11664 *****	-0.02944	**0.25077 *****	-0.03683
	Std.Error	0.02611	0.00079	0.02442	0.02813	0.01239	0.02721
Denmark	Coeff	**0.47401 *****	**-0.01489 *****	**-0.11089 *****	**0.12433 *****	**0.31107 *****	0.00863
	Std.Error	0.03908	0.00113	0.03764	0.04265	0.01528	0.04208
Estonia	Coeff	**0.09392 *****	**-0.02175 *****	-0.01707	-0.06529	**0.11529 *****	-0.00760
	Std.Error	0.03516	0.00096	0.02443	0.03584	0.01509	0.03725
Spain	Coeff	-0.02605	**-0.00676 *****	-0.05067	**-0.06839 ***	**0.16615 *****	0.01304
	Std.Error	0.03148	0.00096	0.03018	0.03336	0.01172	0.03414
Finland	Coeff	**0.44337 *****	**-0.00305 *****	-0.05009	**-0.20709 *****	**0.18809 *****	-0.00348
	Std.Error	0.03199	0.00089	0.02883	0.03557	0.01152	0.03379
France	Coeff	**0.26107 *****	**-0.01430 *****	**-0.23860 *****	**0.08081 ***	**0.21543 *****	-0.05197
	Std.Error	0.03229	0.00098	0.03277	0.03635	0.01244	0.03567

Country		Gender	Age	Partner	Children	Education	Work
United Kingdom	Coeff	0.04632	**-0.01051 *****	**-0.15071 *****	-0.02637	**0.22437 *****	-0.02450
	Std.Error	0.03014	0.00090	0.03027	0.03309	0.00975	0.03225
Greece	Coeff	0.06487	-0.00124	-0.01959	-0.02682	**0.08071 *****	0.06576
	Std.Error	0.03958	0.00121	0.03173	0.04058	0.01541	0.04189
Croatia	Coeff	**0.21922 *****	-0.00287	-0.01928	-0.04033	**0.15214 *****	-0.03228
	Std.Error	0.07617	0.00221	0.04127	0.07717	0.03601	0.08236
Hungary	Coeff	**-0.08673 ****	**-0.00681 *****	**-0.08630 *****	0.05725	**0.24040 *****	**-0.14863 *****
	Std.Error	0.03593	0.00109	0.03081	0.03843	0.01804	0.03964
Ireland	Coeff	**-0.07216 ***	0.00000	-0.01434	-0.00129	**0.30011 *****	**-0.05933 ***
	Std.Error	0.02995	0.00090	0.02385	0.03025	0.01064	0.03010
Italy	Coeff	**0.32086 *****	**-0.00522 *****	-0.01556	-0.07885	**0.15266 *****	-0.05580
	Std.Error	0.04931	0.00164	0.02407	0.05790	0.02724	0.06104
Lithuania	Coeff	**0.13448 *****	**-0.01094 *****	-0.05875	-0.01410	-0.00733	**-0.11757 ***
	Std.Error	0.04860	0.00149	0.03202	0.05002	0.01976	0.05087
Luxembourg	Coeff	-0.00896	-0.00280	0.00661	-0.08724	**0.07109 ****	**0.16800 ***
	Std.Error	0.07611	0.00225	0.04580	0.07565	0.02782	0.07794
Netherlands	Coeff	**0.23731 *****	-0.00132	**-0.21574 *****	0.02323	**0.13355 *****	0.01713
	Std.Error	0.03188	0.00101	0.03302	0.03573	0.01236	0.03597
Poland	Coeff	**0.08509 *****	**-0.00665 *****	0.00273	-0.01313	**0.07520 *****	**0.13716 *****
	Std.Error	0.03513	0.00104	0.03939	0.03870	0.01701	0.03753
Portugal	Coeff	-0.04250	-0.00154	-0.05766	-0.06719	**0.19184 *****	-0.00720
	Std.Error	0.03333	0.00100	0.02970	0.03515	0.01345	0.03612
Sweden	Coeff	**0.44983 *****	**-0.00801 *****	0.01287	0.00913	**0.25664 *****	0.03732
	Std.Error	0.03409	0.00094	0.03484	0.03791	0.01342	0.03746
Slovenia	Coeff	**0.17883 *****	**-0.00538 *****	-0.02535	-0.05246	**0.28268 *****	0.03883
	Std.Error	0.03856	0.00116	0.02075	0.04011	0.01903	0.04368
Slovakia	Coeff	0.04555	**-0.01048 *****	-0.00642	0.07844	**0.07890 *****	-0.02657
	Std.Error	0.04572	0.00137	0.01360	0.04440	0.02568	0.04822

Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

***p<0.01, **p<0.02, *p<0.05

Looking at the results of total observations it is visible, that men demonstrated more positive attitude towards immigrants than women. The same trend was also observed while looking to majority of countries separately. The highest coefficients values, at almost 0.5, were found in Denmark, Finland and Sweden, demonstrating marginal effect of influence to change at about 0.6. Yet in Spain, Hungary, Ireland and Portugal results were opposite, demonstrating men having a more negative attitude about immigrants

than women, as in works of Fullin (2015), Ponce (2017). Results for Bulgaria, Cyprus, Spain, United Kingdom, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia were statistically insignificant. Hypothesis H2 was formulated about men having a more positive view towards immigrants than women, so it was not rejected in all countries, except Hungary and Ireland.

Obviously, variable *age* had expected negative relation with *tolerance* in all countries, same as findings of Janmaat and Keating (2019), Zanaakis and Newburry (2016) and others. Yet in the case of Greece, Croatia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Portugal results are statistically insignificant. It demonstrates that *age* is a meaningful factor in the composition of opinion about immigrants, presenting a falling trend in *tolerance* while the respondent is older. These results supported part of the hypothesis H2, that younger people are more likely to accept immigrants, with the exception of countries with insignificant results.

As it is clearly visible, almost all results of relations between *marital* status of respondent and positive attitude towards immigrants are statistically insignificant and negative. However, in total sample case results are significant, same as in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary and Netherlands. As a benchmark group were taken married or having partner respondents, so it demonstrates that people, living without a partner, had a more positive opinion about immigrants than married or having partner ones, not rejecting part of hypothesis H2. According to earlier formed hypothesis H2, respondents with no children were supposed to have more positive provision towards immigrants than respondents with children, so coefficient by independent variable *children* was supposed to be negative. Looking at the total observations, expected relationship was confirmed, but the coefficient was insignificant and very small, only at a value approx. 0.0001 (odds ratio in this case is almost equal to 1). Evaluating separately demonstrated countries' results, in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Finland, The United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia results supported expectations, with the highest coefficient represented in Finland at approx. -0.21 and the weakest in Ireland with a coefficient at approx. -0.001. Though, in some countries were found reverse relations between variables than expected, while Denmark evinced the highest value of coefficient at approx. 0.12. Exceptionally, none significant results were found not only in majority of countries but also in total observations case. According to significance

and signs of obtained coefficients, part of hypothesis H2 about *children* is not rejected only for Cyprus, Spain and Finland.

By earlier formulated hypothesis H2, *education* was assumed to have a positive relation with *tolerance*. According to Davidov and Meuleman (2012) Hello et al. (2006), Shushanik et al. (2017), education not only gives higher financial and labour security but also leads to better social and economic development, at the same time increasing tolerance. The results of Ordered Logit model strongly and positively responded to hypothesis measuring the results of all sample of observations and in the majority of countries. The biggest coefficient for *education* level was observed in Denmark and Ireland, with the values, higher than 0.30, demonstrating high sensitivity of odds ratio at about 0.75, while the lowest coefficients were observed for Bulgaria and Lithuania. These countries were exceptions because negative and statistically insignificant relations were found. Part of hypothesis H2 about education is rejected in Bulgaria and Lithuania cases.

Earlier in this research results were provided of the macro factor *unemployment* rate in the country to a formation of respondent's positive attitude to immigrants. Independent variable about real *work* situation was taken to research for the reason to evaluate the particular personal situation and its importance to the possible change of dependent variable, with no consideration about the country's *unemployment* rate. Yet earlier findings in this thesis demonstrated controversial results about the unemployment rate relations with tolerance in country. Corresponding to formulated hypothesis H2, working people were expected to be more tolerant towards immigrants, so the relations between variables were likely to be positive, as demonstrated many authors, as Paas and Halapuu (2012), Card, Dustmann and Preston (2005), Kokkonen, Dahlberg et al. (2015), McAllister (2016) and others. Surprisingly, only the results for total sample, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Poland were statistically significant and in majority cases opposite. Total sample results represented evidence, that working people were less likely to have positive views towards immigrants than non working ones. The same negative trend was demonstrated in Austria, Czech, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, The United Kingdom, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal and Slovakia. The variation of coefficients took place from the lowest one in Finland with approx. -0.003 till the highest one in Hungary at almost -0.15, demonstrating difference in odds ratio 1.17 and 1.03 respectively. Yet in Belgium, Denmark, Spain,

Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Slovenia the direction of relations between variables supported hypothesis H2, showing that working people were more likely to have positive attitudes towards immigrants, representing coefficients in the scale of values between approx. 0.04 in Belgium and 0.14 in Poland. Because of significance and sign of coefficient, hypothesis H2 is not rejected only for Luxembourg and Poland.

4.4.2. Effects of individual values and variables of opinion

The last part of results represent, what are the relations between independent variables about values and opinion, as respondents' interest in *politics*, *religiosity*, importance of *traditions*, feeling of *safety*, satisfaction in country's *economy* and *life* with *tolerance* towards immigrants. Accordingly, to earlier raised hypothesis H3, the bigger respondents' interest in *politics* should induce less likely to have a positive attitude towards immigrants, so coefficient should have a negative sign if the hypothesis is approved. Supporting the same H3 hypothesis, the less *religious* person is, the more *tolerance* towards immigrants he should have, so the sign of the coefficient of is supposed to be negative if the hypothesis is correct. Further following hypothesis H3, signs of coefficients, leading explanatory variable *traditions* are supposed to be positive and *safety* - negative, if hypothesis approved and person, less following *traditions* and feeling *safer* is supposed more likely to have positive attitudes towards immigrants. Personal satisfaction in the country's *economy* and *life* in general were evaluated in scale from 0 to 10 by respondents. Leading hypothesis H3, relations between *economy* and *life* satisfaction and tolerance were supposed to be positive. Empirical results to accept or deny that hypothesis are presented in a Table 20.

Table 20. Results of respondent' interest in politics, religion, traditions feeling of safety, personal satisfaction in the country's economy and life in total influence to Tolerance

Country		Politics	Religious	Traditions	Safety	Economy	Life
Total	Coeff	**-0.26227 *****	**0.03268 *****	**0.08841 *****	**-0.27245 *****	**0.13910 *****	**0.05764 *****
	Std.Error	0.00414	0.00126	0.00280	0.00470	0.00163	0.00177
Austria	Coeff	**-0.34447 *****	**0.04321 *****	**0.15989 *****	**-0.35176 *****	**0.15809 *****	-0.01670
	Std.Error	0.02264	0.00725	0.01532	0.02509	0.00911	0.00985
Belgium	Coeff	**-0.26359 *****	**0.05039 *****	**0.03892 *****	**-0.28210 *****	**0.19895 *****	**0.02934 *****
	Std.Error	0.01844	0.00548	0.01327	0.02316	0.00857	0.00944

Country		Politics	Religious	Traditions	Safety	Economy	Life
Bulgaria	Coeff	**-0.08190 *****	**0.03789 *****	0.01482	-0.05254	**0.04697 *****	**0.04728 *****
	Std.Error	0.02690	0.00969	0.02211	0.02864	0.01345	0.01056
Cyprus	Coeff	**-0.06722 ***	-0.02622	0.03993	**-0.32447 *****	**0.15319 *****	**0.03546 ****
	Std.Error	0.02989	0.01385	0.03068	0.03564	0.01203	0.01466
Czech	Coeff	**-0.19087 *****	**0.05088 *****	**0.08773 *****	**-0.21881 *****	**0.12009 *****	**0.05156 *****
	Std.Error	0.02323	0.00608	0.01305	0.02636	0.00782	0.00858
Germany	Coeff	**-0.34605 *****	**0.05434 *****	**0.11094 *****	**-0.36327 *****	**0.15760 *****	**0.06996 *****
	Std.Error	0.01623	0.00433	0.00951	0.01729	0.00554	0.00628
Denmark	Coeff	**-0.41292 *****	**0.03795 *****	**0.13036 *****	**-0.28788 *****	**0.05937 *****	**0.07116 *****
	Std.Error	0.02476	0.00746	0.01409	0.02560	0.00875	0.01265
Estonia	Coeff	**-0.07970 *****	**0.07551 *****	**0.03933 *****	**-0.09490 *****	**0.08341 *****	**0.05043 *****
	Std.Error	0.02183	0.00621	0.01287	0.02207	0.00861	0.00889
Spain	Coeff	**-0.31695 *****	0.00816	**0.02806 ***	**-0.28750 *****	**0.07665 *****	**0.02986 *****
	Std.Error	0.01751	0.00609	0.01232	0.02028	0.00685	0.00815
Finland	Coeff	**-0.37872 *****	**0.02684 *****	**0.09811 *****	**-0.22136 *****	**0.15182 *****	**0.08355 *****
	Std.Error	0.01984	0.00631	0.01234	0.02384	0.00851	0.01077
France	Coeff	**-0.30471 *****	**0.03450 *****	**0.09383 *****	**-0.35172 *****	**0.14947 *****	**0.05230 *****
	Std.Error	0.01739	0.00550	0.01076	0.01776	0.00846	0.00705
United Kingdom	Coeff	**-0.33479 *****	**0.07166 *****	**0.13673 *****	**-0.25529 *****	**0.18935 *****	**0.06624 *****
	Std.Error	0.01669	0.00531	0.01079	0.01774	0.00692	0.00753
Greece	Coeff	**-0.09321 *****	**-0.09265 *****	-0.01458	**-0.31105 *****	**0.16840 *****	**0.05401 *****
	Std.Error	0.02058	0.00883	0.01917	0.02168	0.00905	0.00872
Croatia	Coeff	-0.02094	0.01234	**0.10222 *****	**-0.17385 *****	0.02656	**0.08864 *****
	Std.Error	0.03923	0.01470	0.03136	0.04957	0.01815	0.01686
Hungary	Coeff	**-0.14701 *****	**0.03392 *****	**0.07864 *****	**-0.17061 *****	**0.13331 *****	**0.08075 *****
	Std.Error	0.02046	0.00626	0.01458	0.02562	0.00874	0.00814
Ireland	Coeff	**-0.24750 *****	**-0.01437 ****	**0.08233 *****	**-0.21493 *****	**0.13143 *****	**0.09802 *****
	Std.Error	0.01544	0.00614	0.01156	0.01802	0.00584	0.00732
Italy	Coeff	**-0.29962 *****	0.00230	**0.13932 *****	**-0.28004 *****	**0.24138 *****	0.02529
	Std.Error	0.03217	0.01129	0.02988	0.03523	0.01381	0.01381
Lithuania	Coeff	-0.06087	**0.03385 *****	0.00689	**-0.07726 ***	**0.16996 *****	**0.11404 *****
	Std.Error	0.03128	0.00965	0.01972	0.03475	0.01296	0.01247
Luxembourg	Coeff	**-0.11130 *****	0.01691	-0.02690	**-0.23164 *****	**0.19590 *****	0.01644
	Std.Error	0.04109	0.01258	0.02614	0.04534	0.01939	0.01916
Netherlands	Coeff	**-0.22711 *****	**0.02004 *****	**0.07378 *****	**-0.25611 *****	**0.18643 *****	**0.08425 *****
	Std.Error	0.02036	0.00526	0.01304	0.02469	0.00924	0.01068
Poland	Coeff	**-0.17958 *****	**-0.02790 *****	0.00160	**-0.09769 *****	**0.12702 *****	**0.07075 *****

Country		Politics	Religious	Traditions	Safety	Economy	Life
	Std.Error	0.02164	0.00747	0.01762	0.02436	0.00842	0.00805
Portugal	Coeff	**-0.22019 *****	-0.00303	**0.06551 *****	**-0.27297 *****	**0.20106 *****	**0.04924 *****
	Std.Error	0.01811	0.00683	0.01430	0.02339	0.00866	0.00766
Sweden	Coeff	**-0.43867 *****	**0.05425 *****	**0.16324 *****	**-0.22501 *****	**0.13687 *****	**0.06047 *****
	Std.Error	0.02100	0.00610	0.01231	0.02231	0.00843	0.01028
Slovenia	Coeff	**-0.17931 *****	0.00832	**0.10982 *****	**-0.28459 *****	**0.13785 *****	**0.04669 *****
	Std.Error	0.02271	0.00664	0.01625	0.03124	0.00883	0.00937
Slovakia	Coeff	**-0.12778 *****	**0.02755 *****	**0.06026 *****	**-0.20198 *****	**0.11565 *****	**0.06615 *****
	Std.Error	0.02899	0.00769	0.02140	0.03259	0.01038	0.01035

Source: created by the author, according to obtained results

***p<0.01, **p<0.02, *p<0.05

While variable *politics* demonstrated statistically significant results in the total sample and separate countries' case, except Croatia and Lithuania cases, a sign of coefficient was as expected (negative). The part of hypothesis H3, which was constructed following Chalfin (2014), De Vreese (2017), Iturba-Ormaetexe and Romero (2016) and others, is not rejected – people with less interest in politics are more likely to have positive attitude towards immigrants. Values of coefficient varied from the highest at approx. -0.44 in Sweden (odds ratio about 1.55) to lowest at approx. -0.02 (odds ratio about 1.02) in Croatia, demonstrating huge, more than 50 percent difference in sensitivity to changes of the influence of independent variable to respondents' tolerance towards immigrants. Yet results for Croatia and Lithuania are statistically insignificant.

The total sample results, considering about relations between *religiosity* and *tolerance*, were statistically significant, but relationship positive. It demonstrates tendency to be more tolerant being more religious. Part of hypothesis H3 is rejected for total sample, same as for Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden and Slovakia. Cyprus, Spain, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovenia results are statistically insignificant. Hypothesis is not rejected only in Greece, Ireland and Poland cases, where are observed statistically significant and negative relations, supporting findings of Hellwing and Sinno (2016), McDaniel, Nooruddin and Faith Shortle, (2011) and others.

Evaluating results about the importance of *traditions*, obtained results were statistically significant, except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Poland. In all

statistically significant result cases sign of coefficient is positive and hypothesis H3 is not rejected.

The hypothesis about *safety* is supported in all cases, except Bulgaria, while values of coefficient varied from approximately -0.08 in Lithuania to more than -0.35 in Austria. It demonstrates strong evidence that if the respondent is feeling safer, he is likely to be more tolerant towards immigrants. While earlier discussed relations between homicide rate and tolerance were varying between countries and insignificant, results about personal feeling are more certain and with expected direction. However, hypothesis H3 is rejected for Bulgaria case because of statistically insignificant results.

Empirical results demonstrated, that inhabitants' satisfaction about the situation in *economy* of a country was positively related with an opinion, that immigrants make a country better place to live in all calculations – looking to total observations results and individual countries results, what was expected. In countries as Belgium, The United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Portugal coefficient of positive relation was about 0.20 and the biggest was observed in Italy, reaching 0.24 (odds ratio 0.79). The smallest coefficients were found in Croatia, only at about 0.03 (odds ratio 0.97), Bulgaria at about 0.05 and Spain at about 0.08. The results for all countries, except Croatia, were statistically significant. Part of hypothesis H3 about expected positive relations between personal satisfaction in the country's *economy* and personal positive attitude towards immigrants is not rejected in total observations results and all separate countries' results, following Degen, Kuhn and der Brug, (2018), Hansen (2016) and others, but rejected in Croatia case.

The influence of satisfaction in *life* in total, considering about total amount of observations, had also positive impact on *tolerance*. The coefficients for separate countries were statistically significant, except Austria, Luxembourg and Italy cases. Notwithstanding all countries also demonstrated the same positive relationship trend, except Austria. Satisfaction in *life* is tightly related with inner personal happiness and positive expectations of future. Many previously discussed authors, as Helliwell, Layard and Sachs (2018), Poutvaara and Steinhardt (2018), Tenenbaum, Capelos et al. (2018) happiness related with higher tolerance, what is demonstrated in a results and supports Hypothesis H3.

4.5. The synthesis of results

Generalizing results, obtained measuring impact of macro and personal variables to *tolerance* towards immigrants for total sample all explanatory variables have statistically significant coefficients, except variable *children*, but not all directions of relations between variables are as expected. After calculations, for total sample were not rejected next parts of hypothesis:

- *H1*: Positive relation between *GDPpc* and *tolerance.*
- *H2*: Negative relation between *age*, *partner* and *tolerance*, positive between *education* and *tolerance.*
- *H3*: Positive relation between *traditions* and *tolerance*, negative relation between *politics, safety* and *tolerance*, positive relation between satisfaction in *economy* and *tolerance*, positive relation between satisfaction in *life* and *tolerance.*

To sum up total sample results: younger, not working, single and educated men; living in a country with bigger GDPpc, bigger unemployment and crime rate but less FDI inflow; being less traditional, less religious, less interested in politics but feeling more safe, more satisfied in country's economy and life tend to be more tolerant towards immigrants.

It is difficult to resume some results for separate countries, because they are very controversial and vary a lot, as it was discussed above. This gives direction for further investigations trying to figure the reasons, what causes specificity of particular countries. Also taking into account significance of coefficients, macro factors and real economical or social situation in country has less influence in opinion towards immigrants than personal factors, especially gender, age, education, interest in politics, religiosity, importance of traditions, feeling of safety, satisfaction in economy and life.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The migration process is one of the biggest challenges to the nowadays world, effecting many areas of life, as economy, demography, social etc. in personal and on the level of society. The stream of immigration is closely related with tolerance in hosting country and the question is how attitudes towards immigrants are formed. Tolerance towards immigrants in a society can be influenced by various macro and social factors. Many authors have been trying to distinguish key explanatory variables, but since most of the researches were case studies employed variables, estimation methods and obtained results tend to differ between them. This fact reinfornces the relevance of the present studty developed in the present master thesis.

In the first part of this thesis were discussed the theoretical contribution to the literature about migration, tolerance towards immigrants and pointed out factors which can possibly make influence to tolerance, responding to the raised scientific problem. In the second part were described the data used in the thesis and the applied econometric models. Data consisted from macro and personal data levels, cover 25 EU countries, in a time period from 2002 to 2016, taken every 2 years. Macro data, as the Unemployment rate, FDI inflow, GDPpc and homicide rate was taken from Eurostat, the World Bank and Knoema databases. For individual level data espondents' answers from the European Social Survey were used. According to Card et al. (2005), ESS questionnaire is unique because of amount of the questions and representative samples from a large number of countries. The total sample, used in this thesis is of 271278 responses. As the dependent variable was taken respondents' answer to a question in ESS questionnaire: "Immigrants make country worse or better place to live", where answer was possible as evaluation of opinion in Likert's scale from 0 to 10. Data was computed applying two different econometrical models: ordinary least squares and ordered logit.

First model was used to determine the changes in tolerance within a period of time. Results presented, that tolerance towards immigrants increased during period since 2002 till 2016, observing total sample, but for different countries results are not the same – in some countries tolerance increased and in others decreased, comparing with benchmark year. Yet distribution of tolerance as a frequency remains the same in all years of

observations, about 30 percent of respondents' choosing option 5 in Likert's scale (middle). Extremes of opinion towards immigrants also remained the same during period, about 5 percent of respondents presenting very negative view and about 2.5 percent very positive.

Second model was used to measure the impact of macro and personal variables to tolerance towards immigrants. Macro and personal variables were calculated separately and discussed in the same way, as were presented hypotheses for this work. The obtained results for total sample demonstrated, that measuring macro variables people are more tolerant towards immigrants, when the unemployment rate, GDPpc and homicide rate in country is bigger and FDI inflow smaller. Yet personal variables were found as more important shaping attitudes towards immigrants. According results, person, who tends to be more tolerant, could be described as young, single, educated, unemployed, religious man less interested in traditions, but feeling safe and satisfied about the economy of the country and life in general.

The results in cross-country level showed, that in different countries direction of impact of macro explanatory variables to tolerance vary a lot, while impact of individual variables remained more stable. Still many coefficients of macro variables were statistically insignificant.

Different results may be obtained because of specificity of countries. This leads to conclusion that individual qualities and values are more important, shaping attitudes, especially gender, age, education, personal safety, interest to politics, following traditions, religiosity and feel of happiness.

Some of findings were expected after analysis of scientific works but some are controversial so theme of this thesis should be continuing. This thesis can be taken as a tool for further works, while the limitations of it can be considered:

1. Limitation of the data, only 8 periods of data were used, for some countries even 2 or 4 periods.
2. Were not evaluated global effects as terrorism or economical crisis.
3. For future researches more economic and socio factors, effecting tolerance could be concluded. Also, reasons, why the results of countries vary so much, could be distinguished (for example, specific economic or political features in those countries).

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ANNEXES

Annex 1

Table A1. 1. Coding of countries in database.

Country	Country number / Code
Austria	1
Belgium	2
Bulgaria	3
Cyprus	4
Czech	5
Germany	6
Denmark	7
Estonia	8
Spain	9
Finland	10
France	11
United Kingdom	12
Greece	13
Croatia	14
Hungary	15
Ireland	16
Italy	17
Lithuania	18
Luxembourg	19
Netherlands	20
Poland	21
Portugal	22
Sweden	23
Slovenia	24
Slovakia	25

Source: created by the author

Annex 2

Table A2. 1. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in total sample (all years)

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Included observations: 271278
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	13495	4.97
1	10629	3.92
2	18865	6.95
3	26991	9.95
4	28708	10.58
5	81772	30.14
6	27800	10.25
7	27917	10.29
8	21001	7.74
9	6840	2.52
10	7260	2.68
Total	271278	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 2. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2002

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2002=1
Included observations: 31590
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1499	4.75
1	1236	3.91
2	2131	6.75
3	3270	10.35
4	3512	11.12
5	10675	33.79
6	2882	9.12
7	2885	9.13
8	2110	6.68
9	650	2.06
10	740	2.34
Total	31590	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 3. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2004

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2004=1
Included observations: 34408
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1792	5.21
1	1620	4.71
2	2666	7.75
3	3820	11.10
4	3741	10.87
5	10168	29.55
6	3360	9.77
7	3196	9.29
8	2491	7.24
9	775	2.25
10	779	2.26
Total	34408	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 4. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2006

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2006=1
Included observations: 30320
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1474	4.86
1	1192	3.93
2	2083	6.87
3	2949	9.73
4	3177	10.48
5	9234	30.46
6	3222	10.63
7	3128	10.32
8	2309	7.62
9	741	2.44
10	811	2.67
Total	30320	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 5. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2008

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2008=1
Included observations: 35695
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1667	4.67
1	1468	4.11
2	2535	7.10
3	3545	9.93
4	3776	10.58
5	10602	29.70
6	3679	10.31
7	3758	10.53
8	2799	7.84
9	990	2.77
10	876	2.45
Total	35695	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 6. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2010

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2010=1
Included observations: 37842
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1854	4.90
1	1762	4.66
2	2888	7.63
3	4083	10.79
4	4120	10.89
5	11085	29.29
6	3827	10.11
7	3751	9.91
8	2776	7.34
9	843	2.23
10	853	2.25
Total	37842	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 7. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2012

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2012=1
Included observations: 37277
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1792	4.81
1	1327	3.56
2	2489	6.68
3	3385	9.08
4	3837	10.29
5	10983	29.46
6	3935	10.56
7	4000	10.73
8	3146	8.44
9	1089	2.92
10	1294	3.47
Total	37277	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 8. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2014

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2014=1
Included observations: 31469
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	1388	4.41
1	904	2.87
2	2033	6.46
3	2908	9.24
4	3223	10.24
5	9646	30.65
6	3320	10.55
7	3537	11.24
8	2680	8.52
9	880	2.80
10	950	3.02
Total	31469	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A2. 9. Distribution of tolerance evaluation in 2016

Tabulation of TOLERANCE
Sample: 271278 IF TIME2016=1
Included observations: 32677
Number of categories: 11

Value	Count	Percent
0	2029	6.21
1	1120	3.43
2	2040	6.24
3	3031	9.28
4	3322	10.17
5	9379	28.70
6	3575	10.94
7	3662	11.21
8	2690	8.23
9	872	2.67
10	957	2.93
Total	32677	100.00

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Annex 3

Table A3. 1. Least squares model, changes of tolerance during time, total countries

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278
Included observations: 271278

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.067393	0.017854	-3.774678	0.0002
TIME2006	0.107466	0.018421	5.833875	0.0000
TIME2008	0.107686	0.017699	6.084209	0.0000
TIME2010	-0.022924	0.017462	-1.312787	0.1893
TIME2012	0.236810	0.017522	13.51496	0.0000
TIME2014	0.272741	0.018249	14.94578	0.0000
TIME2016	0.152296	0.018079	8.423963	0.0000
C	4.759354	0.012891	369.1887	0.0000
R-squared	0.002507	Mean dependent var		4.856313
Adjusted R-squared	0.002481	S.D. dependent var		2.294108
S.E. of regression	2.291260	Akaike info criterion		4.496110
Sum squared resid	1424133.	Schwarz criterion		4.496420
Log likelihood	-609839.9	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.496200
F-statistic	97.39592	Durbin-Watson stat		1.634303
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 2. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 1

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=1
Included observations: 9650

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.340230	0.071091	-4.785837	0.0000
TIME2006	-0.538901	0.070255	-7.670657	0.0000
TIME2014	-0.417185	0.074455	-5.603158	0.0000
TIME2016	-0.568407	0.072303	-7.861442	0.0000
C	4.766174	0.050578	94.23450	0.0000
R-squared	0.008364	Mean dependent var		4.393782
Adjusted R-squared	0.007953	S.D. dependent var		2.249852
S.E. of regression	2.240888	Akaike info criterion		4.452139
Sum squared resid	48433.12	Schwarz criterion		4.455857
Log likelihood	-21476.57	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.453400
F-statistic	20.33744	Durbin-Watson stat		1.764332
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 3. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 2

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=2
Included observations: 13679

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.169137	0.072308	2.339133	0.0193
TIME2006	0.341084	0.072099	4.730792	0.0000
TIME2008	0.581414	0.072470	8.022817	0.0000
TIME2010	0.329313	0.072877	4.518743	0.0000
TIME2012	0.425796	0.071197	5.980499	0.0000
TIME2014	0.438378	0.072099	6.080250	0.0000
TIME2016	0.801210	0.072198	11.09745	0.0000
C	4.322704	0.052269	82.70157	0.0000
R-squared	0.011698	Mean dependent var		4.713356
Adjusted R-squared	0.011192	S.D. dependent var		2.081416
S.E. of regression	2.069735	Akaike info criterion		4.293303
Sum squared resid	58563.88	Schwarz criterion		4.297703
Log likelihood	-29356.05	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.294770
F-statistic	23.11675	Durbin-Watson stat		1.878923
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 4. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 3

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=3
Included observations: 6166

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2008	-0.164488	0.100773	-1.632255	0.1027
TIME2010	-0.279479	0.098985	-2.823440	0.0048
TIME2012	-0.447817	0.100112	-4.473162	0.0000
C	5.691466	0.080996	70.26823	0.0000
R-squared	0.003737	Mean dependent var		5.437236
Adjusted R-squared	0.003252	S.D. dependent var		2.452706
S.E. of regression	2.448715	Akaike info criterion		4.629652
Sum squared resid	36948.61	Schwarz criterion		4.634016
Log likelihood	-14269.22	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.631166
F-statistic	7.704711	Durbin-Watson stat		1.557648
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000039			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 5. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 4

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=4
Included observations: 4119

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2008	0.239893	0.110026	2.180326	0.0293
TIME2010	-0.492822	0.115097	-4.281781	0.0000
TIME2012	-1.167722	0.112091	-10.41765	0.0000
C	4.441886	0.082465	53.86411	0.0000
R-squared	0.046962	Mean dependent var		4.089828
Adjusted R-squared	0.046268	S.D. dependent var		2.550070
S.E. of regression	2.490378	Akaike info criterion		4.663717
Sum squared resid	25521.17	Schwarz criterion		4.669858
Log likelihood	-9600.925	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.665891
F-statistic	67.59105	Durbin-Watson stat		1.490125
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 6. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 5

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=5
Included observations: 12226

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.072769	0.084580	-0.860357	0.3896
TIME2008	0.095493	0.087360	1.093100	0.2744
TIME2010	-0.201374	0.084309	-2.388523	0.0169
TIME2012	-0.054079	0.088214	-0.613042	0.5399
TIME2014	-0.363054	0.087582	-4.145303	0.0000
TIME2016	-0.593063	0.084248	-7.039530	0.0000
C	4.261146	0.070091	60.79484	0.0000
R-squared	0.010939	Mean dependent var		4.067725
Adjusted R-squared	0.010453	S.D. dependent var		2.162554
S.E. of regression	2.151222	Akaike info criterion		4.370521
Sum squared resid	56546.54	Schwarz criterion		4.374765
Log likelihood	-26710.00	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.371944
F-statistic	22.52282	Durbin-Watson stat		1.644685
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 7. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 6

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=6
Included observations: 21998

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.224182	0.060378	-3.712974	0.0002
TIME2006	-0.339744	0.060114	-5.651665	0.0000
TIME2008	0.186076	0.060608	3.070152	0.0021
TIME2010	0.078676	0.059311	1.326507	0.1847
TIME2012	0.500378	0.059425	8.420351	0.0000
TIME2014	0.492864	0.058822	8.378916	0.0000
TIME2016	0.360576	0.059760	6.033761	0.0000
C	4.841606	0.042295	114.4723	0.0000

R-squared	0.017345	Mean dependent var	4.980135
Adjusted R-squared	0.017032	S.D. dependent var	2.233030
S.E. of regression	2.213931	Akaike info criterion	4.427780
Sum squared resid	107783.8	Schwarz criterion	4.430689
Log likelihood	-48693.16	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.428728
F-statistic	55.44953	Durbin-Watson stat	1.852435
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 8. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 7

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=7
Included observations: 10163

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.016720	0.082892	0.201703	0.8402
TIME2006	0.335637	0.082192	4.083560	0.0000
TIME2008	0.259192	0.080478	3.220655	0.0013
TIME2010	0.374444	0.080857	4.630957	0.0000
TIME2012	0.579608	0.080029	7.242513	0.0000
TIME2014	0.226028	0.081850	2.761482	0.0058
C	5.477753	0.058463	93.69570	0.0000

R-squared	0.007558	Mean dependent var	5.742005
Adjusted R-squared	0.006972	S.D. dependent var	2.172305
S.E. of regression	2.164719	Akaike info criterion	4.383147
Sum squared resid	47591.10	Schwarz criterion	4.388124
Log likelihood	-22265.96	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.384830
F-statistic	12.89071	Durbin-Watson stat	1.943942
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 9. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 8

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=8
Included observations: 11977

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2006	0.215215	0.080191	2.683773	0.0073
TIME2008	0.420038	0.076398	5.498005	0.0000
TIME2010	0.379423	0.074212	5.112700	0.0000
TIME2012	0.786537	0.069858	11.25914	0.0000
TIME2014	0.896437	0.072073	12.43797	0.0000
TIME2016	0.286486	0.071355	4.014931	0.0001
C	3.985915	0.052659	75.69321	0.0000

R-squared	0.019475	Mean dependent var	4.440260
Adjusted R-squared	0.018984	S.D. dependent var	2.148455
S.E. of regression	2.127964	Akaike info criterion	4.348793
Sum squared resid	54202.92	Schwarz criterion	4.353112
Log likelihood	-26035.74	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.350242
F-statistic	39.62492	Durbin-Watson stat	1.918222
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 10. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 9

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=9
Included observations: 14241

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.371601	0.080701	4.604662	0.0000
TIME2006	0.166511	0.077632	2.144890	0.0320
TIME2008	0.118686	0.072475	1.637618	0.1015
TIME2010	0.378284	0.076947	4.916132	0.0000
TIME2012	0.578233	0.076928	7.516544	0.0000
TIME2014	0.324764	0.076957	4.220059	0.0000
TIME2016	0.707664	0.076851	9.208297	0.0000
C	4.767363	0.056919	83.75690	0.0000

R-squared	0.009968	Mean dependent var	5.096552
Adjusted R-squared	0.009481	S.D. dependent var	2.202403
S.E. of regression	2.191938	Akaike info criterion	4.408011
Sum squared resid	68383.75	Schwarz criterion	4.412260
Log likelihood	-31379.24	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.409424
F-statistic	20.47120	Durbin-Watson stat	1.909880
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 11. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 10

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=10
Included observations: 14972

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.098897	0.062462	1.583328	0.1134
TIME2006	0.285427	0.065339	4.368434	0.0000
TIME2008	0.294018	0.062877	4.676072	0.0000
TIME2010	0.113085	0.065295	1.731908	0.0833
TIME2012	0.316772	0.060912	5.200471	0.0000
TIME2014	0.229305	0.061730	3.714646	0.0002
TIME2016	0.289108	0.062860	4.599230	0.0000
C	5.306410	0.044184	120.0971	0.0000

R-squared	0.003242	Mean dependent var	5.511087
Adjusted R-squared	0.002776	S.D. dependent var	1.938248
S.E. of regression	1.935557	Akaike info criterion	4.159201
Sum squared resid	56060.82	Schwarz criterion	4.163269
Log likelihood	-31127.78	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.160551
F-statistic	6.953031	Durbin-Watson stat	1.921861
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 12. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 11

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=11
Included observations: 14343

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.094606	0.080857	-1.170030	0.2420
TIME2006	-0.091007	0.077831	-1.169283	0.2423
TIME2008	0.171449	0.077473	2.213010	0.0269
TIME2010	0.056150	0.080451	0.697948	0.4852
TIME2012	-0.008080	0.078266	-0.103237	0.9178
TIME2014	0.297063	0.078806	3.769551	0.0002
TIME2016	0.273228	0.077572	3.522253	0.0004
C	4.545646	0.059105	76.90741	0.0000

R-squared	0.004296	Mean dependent var	4.627205
Adjusted R-squared	0.003810	S.D. dependent var	2.234659
S.E. of regression	2.230398	Akaike info criterion	4.442795
Sum squared resid	71311.98	Schwarz criterion	4.447018
Log likelihood	-31853.50	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.444199
F-statistic	8.835729	Durbin-Watson stat	1.951439
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 13. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 12

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=12
Included observations: 16063

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.021729	0.081747	0.265805	0.7904
TIME2006	-0.125018	0.076061	-1.643655	0.1003
TIME2008	-0.046968	0.075791	-0.619713	0.5355
TIME2010	-0.001834	0.076224	-0.024054	0.9808
TIME2012	0.060627	0.077405	0.783249	0.4335
TIME2014	0.223598	0.077026	2.902904	0.0037
TIME2016	0.892442	0.079618	11.20908	0.0000
C	4.546744	0.055636	81.72272	0.0000
R-squared	0.014400	Mean dependent var		4.662703
Adjusted R-squared	0.013970	S.D. dependent var		2.444815
S.E. of regression	2.427678	Akaike info criterion		4.612246
Sum squared resid	94622.11	Schwarz criterion		4.616073
Log likelihood	-37035.25	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.613511
F-statistic	33.50884	Durbin-Watson stat		1.860811
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 14. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 13

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=13
Included observations: 9291

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.013978	0.066198	0.211159	0.8328
TIME2008	-0.225141	0.068731	-3.275668	0.0011
TIME2010	-0.594346	0.064215	-9.255592	0.0000
C	3.412109	0.046333	73.64252	0.0000
R-squared	0.012525	Mean dependent var		3.200840
Adjusted R-squared	0.012206	S.D. dependent var		2.281465
S.E. of regression	2.267498	Akaike info criterion		4.475662
Sum squared resid	47749.56	Schwarz criterion		4.478734
Log likelihood	-20787.69	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.476706
F-statistic	39.26633	Durbin-Watson stat		1.575233
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 15. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 14

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=14
Included observations: 2534

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2010	0.031190	0.094703	0.329345	0.7419
C	4.806588	0.069124	69.53599	0.0000
R-squared	0.000043	Mean dependent var		4.823204
Adjusted R-squared	-0.000352	S.D. dependent var		2.378081
S.E. of regression	2.378499	Akaike info criterion		4.571606
Sum squared resid	14324.18	Schwarz criterion		4.576213
Log likelihood	-5790.224	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.573277
F-statistic	0.108468	Durbin-Watson stat		1.616650
Prob(F-statistic)	0.741922			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 16. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 15

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=15
Included observations: 10631

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.002974	0.082986	-0.035836	0.9714
TIME2006	-0.309578	0.084492	-3.663986	0.0002
TIME2008	-0.245274	0.083359	-2.942395	0.0033
TIME2010	0.135351	0.082953	1.631663	0.1028
TIME2012	0.366279	0.077582	4.721195	0.0000
TIME2014	-0.027998	0.082055	-0.341212	0.7330
TIME2016	-0.459014	0.083410	-5.503080	0.0000
C	4.044477	0.057870	69.88922	0.0000
R-squared	0.014002	Mean dependent var		3.997460
Adjusted R-squared	0.013352	S.D. dependent var		2.139819
S.E. of regression	2.125486	Akaike info criterion		4.346630
Sum squared resid	47991.42	Schwarz criterion		4.352102
Log likelihood	-23096.51	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.348477
F-statistic	21.55070	Durbin-Watson stat		1.663695
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 17. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 16

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=16
Included observations: 16617

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.352498	0.077784	4.531782	0.0000
TIME2006	0.421812	0.086958	4.850735	0.0000
TIME2008	0.232891	0.081713	2.850121	0.0044
TIME2010	-0.240540	0.076397	-3.148549	0.0016
TIME2012	0.036755	0.074899	0.490736	0.6236
TIME2014	-0.017224	0.076885	-0.224030	0.8227
TIME2016	0.645309	0.074162	8.701370	0.0000
C	5.328737	0.057014	93.46360	0.0000

R-squared	0.013242	Mean dependent var	5.504182
Adjusted R-squared	0.012826	S.D. dependent var	2.443339
S.E. of regression	2.427620	Akaike info criterion	4.612181
Sum squared resid	97882.46	Schwarz criterion	4.615897
Log likelihood	-38312.31	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.613408
F-statistic	31.83991	Durbin-Watson stat	1.681636
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 18. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 17

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=17
Included observations: 4207

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2012	-0.132280	0.109545	-1.207538	0.2273
TIME2016	-0.953234	0.087352	-10.91262	0.0000
C	4.526219	0.071957	62.90144	0.0000

R-squared	0.034515	Mean dependent var	3.980271
Adjusted R-squared	0.034055	S.D. dependent var	2.413869
S.E. of regression	2.372410	Akaike info criterion	4.566403
Sum squared resid	23661.50	Schwarz criterion	4.570927
Log likelihood	-9602.428	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.568002
F-statistic	75.14352	Durbin-Watson stat	1.896160
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 19. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 18

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE Method: Least Squares Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=18 Included observations: 6555				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2012	0.315590	0.076948	4.101341	0.0000
TIME2014	0.222504	0.075922	2.930707	0.0034
TIME2016	-0.084018	0.076388	-1.099882	0.2714
C	4.739542	0.058282	81.32080	0.0000
R-squared	0.006205	Mean dependent var		4.860717
Adjusted R-squared	0.005750	S.D. dependent var		2.080536
S.E. of regression	2.074546	Akaike info criterion		4.297972
Sum squared resid	28193.81	Schwarz criterion		4.302114
Log likelihood	-14082.60	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.299404
F-statistic	13.63374	Durbin-Watson stat		1.433697
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 20. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 19

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE Method: Least Squares Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=19 Included observations: 2544				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.590536	0.094118	-6.274431	0.0000
C	5.810238	0.070093	82.89284	0.0000
R-squared	0.015251	Mean dependent var		5.482704
Adjusted R-squared	0.014864	S.D. dependent var		2.377079
S.E. of regression	2.359347	Akaike info criterion		4.555433
Sum squared resid	14150.09	Schwarz criterion		4.560025
Log likelihood	-5792.511	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.557099
F-statistic	39.36849	Durbin-Watson stat		1.882255
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 21. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 20

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=20
Included observations: 14266

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.109173	0.060076	1.817258	0.0692
TIME2006	0.429752	0.060122	7.147954	0.0000
TIME2008	0.507720	0.061337	8.277614	0.0000
TIME2010	0.576905	0.060841	9.482168	0.0000
TIME2012	0.729884	0.060226	12.11910	0.0000
TIME2014	0.603196	0.060731	9.932282	0.0000
TIME2016	0.761096	0.062071	12.26179	0.0000
C	4.673387	0.040072	116.6259	0.0000

R-squared	0.019698	Mean dependent var	5.117692
Adjusted R-squared	0.019216	S.D. dependent var	1.911600
S.E. of regression	1.893144	Akaike info criterion	4.114916
Sum squared resid	51100.61	Schwarz criterion	4.119159
Log likelihood	-29343.70	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.116327
F-statistic	40.92737	Durbin-Watson stat	1.957378
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 22. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 21

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=21
Included observations: 12027

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.291811	0.071664	4.071947	0.0000
TIME2006	0.710830	0.071417	9.953225	0.0000
TIME2008	0.748385	0.073161	10.22929	0.0000
TIME2010	0.658563	0.071782	9.174432	0.0000
TIME2012	0.748141	0.070043	10.68116	0.0000
TIME2014	0.255589	0.073341	3.484921	0.0005
TIME2016	0.234059	0.073042	3.204432	0.0014
C	5.240761	0.048322	108.4560	0.0000

R-squared	0.018595	Mean dependent var	5.690114
Adjusted R-squared	0.018024	S.D. dependent var	2.060777
S.E. of regression	2.042121	Akaike info criterion	4.266520
Sum squared resid	50122.35	Schwarz criterion	4.271439
Log likelihood	-25648.72	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.268170
F-statistic	32.53338	Durbin-Watson stat	1.979887
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 23. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 22

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=22
Included observations: 13339

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.147016	0.072666	-2.023187	0.0431
TIME2006	0.296316	0.072891	4.065173	0.0000
TIME2008	0.345783	0.071129	4.861365	0.0000
TIME2010	0.123616	0.071650	1.725269	0.0845
TIME2012	-0.054407	0.071571	-0.760192	0.4472
TIME2014	0.457175	0.080706	5.664692	0.0000
TIME2016	1.355668	0.080545	16.83126	0.0000
C	3.952995	0.055458	71.27912	0.0000

R-squared	0.037621	Mean dependent var	4.197466
Adjusted R-squared	0.037115	S.D. dependent var	2.052575
S.E. of regression	2.014124	Akaike info criterion	4.238846
Sum squared resid	54079.83	Schwarz criterion	4.243343
Log likelihood	-28262.98	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.240346
F-statistic	74.44654	Durbin-Watson stat	1.699423
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 24. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, country coded 22

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=23
Included observations: 12859

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	-0.202077	0.071113	-2.841624	0.0045
TIME2006	0.000397	0.075128	0.005281	0.9958
TIME2008	0.096259	0.074932	1.284609	0.1990
TIME2010	0.367790	0.076422	4.812592	0.0000
TIME2012	0.195044	0.071731	2.719103	0.0066
TIME2014	0.500447	0.072477	6.904936	0.0000
TIME2016	0.102564	0.075501	1.358442	0.1743
C	6.181668	0.050222	123.0862	0.0000

R-squared	0.009637	Mean dependent var	6.307567
Adjusted R-squared	0.009098	S.D. dependent var	2.153551
S.E. of regression	2.143732	Akaike info criterion	4.363595
Sum squared resid	59057.88	Schwarz criterion	4.368238
Log likelihood	-28047.74	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.365147
F-statistic	17.86480	Durbin-Watson stat	1.967393
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 25. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, results for country, coded 24

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=24
Included observations: 9608

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2004	0.118731	0.085563	1.387635	0.1653
TIME2006	0.140620	0.084293	1.668235	0.0953
TIME2008	0.087149	0.087434	0.996741	0.3189
TIME2010	0.033160	0.086269	0.384381	0.7007
TIME2012	0.360456	0.086808	4.152321	0.0000
TIME2014	0.105408	0.087714	1.201716	0.2295
TIME2016	-0.107913	0.085179	-1.266895	0.2052
C	4.463433	0.058953	75.71195	0.0000

R-squared	0.003374	Mean dependent var	4.552664
Adjusted R-squared	0.002647	S.D. dependent var	2.160890
S.E. of regression	2.158028	Akaike info criterion	4.377099
Sum squared resid	44708.00	Schwarz criterion	4.383069
Log likelihood	-21019.58	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.379124
F-statistic	4.642863	Durbin-Watson stat	1.861628
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000033		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A3. 26. Least squares model, changes of tolerance in time, results for country, coded 25

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=25
Included observations: 7203

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TIME2006	0.404240	0.080493	5.022080	0.0000
TIME2008	0.121773	0.079282	1.535954	0.1246
TIME2010	0.025646	0.079455	0.322773	0.7469
TIME2012	-0.143072	0.078136	-1.831060	0.0671
C	4.395199	0.060683	72.42907	0.0000

R-squared	0.008493	Mean dependent var	4.473830
Adjusted R-squared	0.007942	S.D. dependent var	2.004986
S.E. of regression	1.997008	Akaike info criterion	4.221871
Sum squared resid	28705.92	Schwarz criterion	4.226649
Log likelihood	-15200.07	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.223515
F-statistic	15.41451	Durbin-Watson stat	1.673250
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Annex 4

Table A4. 1. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for total countries

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278, Included observations: 271278				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.016784	0.000935	17.95969	0.0000
FDI	-0.004970	0.000224	-22.14537	0.0000
GDPPC	1.86E-05	2.49E-07	74.89003	0.0000
HOMICIDE	0.024816	0.002993	8.292274	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-2.190235	0.017525	-124.9805	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-1.564245	0.016597	-94.24853	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-0.901819	0.016095	-56.03155	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-0.282140	0.015896	-17.74918	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	0.221856	0.015860	13.98825	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	1.488734	0.016122	92.34456	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	2.006596	0.016337	122.8233	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	2.727797	0.016799	162.3765	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	3.732535	0.018080	206.4507	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	4.424621	0.019858	222.8077	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.005577	Akaike info criterion		4.267341
Schwarz criterion	4.267884	Log likelihood		-578803.9
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.267499	Restr. log likelihood		-582050.0
LR statistic	6492.191	Avg. log likelihood		-2.133619
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 2. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 1

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=1, Included observations: 9650				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.244375	0.058651	-4.166592	0.0000
FDI	-0.033062	0.007674	-4.308139	0.0000
GDPPC	-8.21E-05	2.19E-05	-3.746314	0.0002
HOMICIDE	-1.307030	0.361343	-3.617147	0.0003
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-8.479656	1.112376	-7.623015	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-7.955992	1.111991	-7.154729	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-7.350226	1.111549	-6.612599	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-6.693109	1.111115	-6.023779	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-6.167571	1.110790	-5.552419	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-4.702949	1.110094	-4.236531	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-4.214731	1.110074	-3.796801	0.0001
LIMIT_8:C(12)	-3.548671	1.110216	-3.196378	0.0014
LIMIT_9:C(13)	-2.697551	1.110819	-2.428434	0.0152
LIMIT_10:C(14)	-2.162141	1.111612	-1.945050	0.0518
Pseudo R-squared	0.001878	Akaike info criterion		4.155526
Schwarz criterion	4.165935	Log likelihood		-20036.41
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.159055	Restr. log likelihood		-20074.12
LR statistic	75.40937	Avg. log likelihood		-2.076312
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 3. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 2

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=2 Included observations: 13679				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.050896	0.035775	-1.422657	0.1548
FDI	-0.002237	0.001434	-1.559829	0.1188
GDPPC	0.000263	4.00E-05	6.576650	0.0000
HOMICIDE	0.402099	0.120025	3.350127	0.0008
LIMIT_1:C(5)	8.832881	2.102430	4.201273	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	9.447306	2.102260	4.493880	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	10.21730	2.102240	4.860194	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	10.90994	2.102371	5.189349	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	11.47398	2.102555	5.457162	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	12.82818	2.103179	6.099426	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	13.44796	2.103427	6.393356	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	14.29635	2.103738	6.795687	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	15.55436	2.104341	7.391560	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	16.44739	2.105271	7.812481	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.002781	Akaike info criterion		4.117956
Schwarz criterion	4.125656	Log likelihood		-28150.76
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.120522	Restr. log likelihood		-28229.26
LR statistic	156.9925	Avg. log likelihood		-2.057955
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 4. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 3

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=3 Included observations: 6166 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.020879	NA	NA	NA
FDI	0.001095	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	-0.000243	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	0.040087	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-5.009986	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-4.269753	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-3.748717	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-3.257271	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-2.756935	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-1.503068	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-0.970935	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	-0.352928	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	0.212624	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	0.704887	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.001080	Akaike info criterion		4.344742
Schwarz criterion	4.360015	Log likelihood		-13380.84
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.350039	Restr. log likelihood		-13395.30
LR statistic	28.92120	Avg. log likelihood		-2.170101
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000008			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 5. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 4

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=4 Included observations: 4119 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.211251	NA	NA	NA
FDI	0.003684	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	6.70E-05	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	0.205280	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-1.321453	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-0.429133	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	0.341398	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	0.891818	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	1.375623	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	2.203277	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	2.688354	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	3.361081	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	4.157449	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	4.943440	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.012201	Akaike info criterion		4.495001
Schwarz criterion	4.516494	Log likelihood		-9243.455
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.502608	Restr. log likelihood		-9357.629
LR statistic	228.3475	Avg. log likelihood		-2.244102
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 6. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 5

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=5 Included observations: 12226				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.004183	0.020832	0.200807	0.8408
FDI	-0.016413	0.016636	-0.986572	0.3239
GDPPC	0.000106	3.81E-05	2.770347	0.0056
HOMICIDE	1.325132	0.174030	7.614396	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	0.752105	1.055907	0.712284	0.4763
LIMIT_2:C(6)	1.468276	1.055694	1.390816	0.1643
LIMIT_3:C(7)	2.140033	1.055598	2.027317	0.0426
LIMIT_4:C(8)	2.822713	1.055675	2.673847	0.0075
LIMIT_5:C(9)	3.451504	1.055811	3.269054	0.0011
LIMIT_6:C(10)	4.742089	1.056175	4.489871	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	5.367589	1.056408	5.080981	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	6.087791	1.056779	5.760702	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	7.000414	1.057708	6.618477	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	7.817101	1.059600	7.377408	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.002624	Akaike info criterion		4.203860
Schwarz criterion	4.212346	Log likelihood		-25684.19
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.206704	Restr. log likelihood		-25751.77
LR statistic	135.1595	Avg. log likelihood		-2.100785
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 7. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 6

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=6 Included observations: 21998				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.157322	0.016134	-9.750929	0.0000
FDI	-0.033996	0.010610	-3.204154	0.0014
GDPPC	-5.65E-05	1.47E-05	-3.846262	0.0001
HOMICIDE	-0.565006	0.105405	-5.360347	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-7.204582	0.790589	-9.112932	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-6.715171	0.790302	-8.496965	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-6.027305	0.789992	-7.629577	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-5.347812	0.789739	-6.771617	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-4.831668	0.789559	-6.119455	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-3.460013	0.789234	-4.384014	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-2.972819	0.789215	-3.766807	0.0002
LIMIT_8:C(12)	-2.265676	0.789257	-2.870645	0.0041
LIMIT_9:C(13)	-1.236306	0.789555	-1.565827	0.1174
LIMIT_10:C(14)	-0.587201	0.790010	-0.743284	0.4573
Pseudo R-squared	0.004312	Akaike info criterion		4.182795
Schwarz criterion	4.187886	Log likelihood		-45992.56
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.184453	Restr. log likelihood		-46191.74
LR statistic	398.3536	Avg. log likelihood		-2.090761
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 8. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 7

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=7 Included observations: 10163				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.072214	0.018462	3.911556	0.0001
FDI	-0.003769	0.010970	-0.343581	0.7312
GDPPC	7.00E-05	1.24E-05	5.635925	0.0000
HOMICIDE	-0.169883	0.104751	-1.621785	0.1048
LIMIT_1:C(5)	0.507657	0.769129	0.660041	0.5092
LIMIT_2:C(6)	1.135019	0.767764	1.478344	0.1393
LIMIT_3:C(7)	1.898073	0.766950	2.474833	0.0133
LIMIT_4:C(8)	2.581409	0.766651	3.367124	0.0008
LIMIT_5:C(9)	3.091610	0.766618	4.032790	0.0001
LIMIT_6:C(10)	4.389307	0.767269	5.720688	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	4.817495	0.767559	6.276381	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	5.551360	0.768013	7.228210	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	6.770060	0.768865	8.805265	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	7.610474	0.769894	9.885096	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.001445	Akaike info criterion		4.172063
Schwarz criterion	4.182018	Log likelihood		-21186.34
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.175430	Restr. log likelihood		-21217.00
LR statistic	61.32110	Avg. log likelihood		-2.084654
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 9. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 8

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=8 Included observations: 11977				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.024426	0.009674	2.524809	0.0116
FDI	0.007739	0.010067	0.768793	0.4420
GDPPC	0.000124	2.55E-05	4.838644	0.0000
HOMICIDE	-0.037531	0.026873	-1.396609	0.1625
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-0.883723	0.559772	-1.578720	0.1144
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-0.122955	0.559097	-0.219918	0.8259
LIMIT_3:C(7)	0.596914	0.558967	1.067887	0.2856
LIMIT_4:C(8)	1.323399	0.559110	2.366974	0.0179
LIMIT_5:C(9)	1.836576	0.559256	3.283960	0.0010
LIMIT_6:C(10)	3.252243	0.559724	5.810438	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	3.822904	0.559963	6.827064	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	4.575296	0.560449	8.163622	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	5.496634	0.561780	9.784315	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	6.087348	0.563551	10.80176	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.002502	Akaike info criterion		4.145449
Schwarz criterion	4.154089	Log likelihood		-24811.02
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.148348	Restr. log likelihood		-24873.27
LR statistic	124.4876	Avg. log likelihood		-2.071556
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 10. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 9

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=9 Included observations: 14241				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.004268	0.012031	0.354726	0.7228
FDI	-0.044034	0.010053	-4.380018	0.0000
GDPPC	-2.17E-05	4.50E-05	-0.481581	0.6301
HOMICIDE	-0.323378	0.253387	-1.276223	0.2019
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-4.457589	1.802720	-2.472702	0.0134
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-3.811969	1.802439	-2.114895	0.0344
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-3.004564	1.802344	-1.667031	0.0955
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-2.307294	1.802366	-1.280147	0.2005
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-1.800920	1.802328	-0.999219	0.3177
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-0.517447	1.802246	-0.287112	0.7740
LIMIT_7:C(11)	0.010772	1.802267	0.005977	0.9952
LIMIT_8:C(12)	0.714717	1.802296	0.396559	0.6917
LIMIT_9:C(13)	1.753826	1.802437	0.973030	0.3305
LIMIT_10:C(14)	2.524664	1.802741	1.400459	0.1614
Pseudo R-squared	0.001766	Akaike info criterion		4.228376
Schwarz criterion	4.235812	Log likelihood		-30094.15
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.230849	Restr. log likelihood		-30147.40
LR statistic	106.4934	Avg. log likelihood		-2.113205
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 11. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 10

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=10 Included observations: 14972				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.009704	0.044624	-0.217469	0.8278
FDI	-0.013403	0.008008	-1.673718	0.0942
GDPPC	3.36E-05	1.86E-05	1.806915	0.0708
HOMICIDE	-0.094660	0.035548	-2.662916	0.0077
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-2.842421	1.235973	-2.299744	0.0215
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-2.157644	1.235199	-1.746798	0.0807
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-1.428877	1.234782	-1.157190	0.2472
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-0.692881	1.234578	-0.561229	0.5746
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-0.026665	1.234487	-0.021600	0.9828
LIMIT_6:C(10)	1.392620	1.234608	1.127986	0.2593
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.998153	1.234724	1.618300	0.1056
LIMIT_8:C(12)	2.859125	1.234868	2.315329	0.0206
LIMIT_9:C(13)	4.195769	1.235300	3.396558	0.0007
LIMIT_10:C(14)	5.319283	1.236405	4.302218	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.000782	Akaike info criterion		3.999850
Schwarz criterion	4.006969	Log likelihood		-29928.88
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.002212	Restr. log likelihood		-29952.29
LR statistic	46.82520	Avg. log likelihood		-1.998990
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 12. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 11

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=11 Included observations: 14343				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.051325	0.026305	1.951148	0.0510
FDI	-0.078888	0.021605	-3.651284	0.0003
GDPPC	0.000138	2.38E-05	5.787006	0.0000
HOMICIDE	0.612564	0.142133	4.309783	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	4.174905	1.186168	3.519657	0.0004
LIMIT_2:C(6)	4.643373	1.186071	3.914921	0.0001
LIMIT_3:C(7)	5.281189	1.186059	4.452719	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	5.839134	1.186146	4.922780	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	6.315914	1.186288	5.324099	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	7.854382	1.187049	6.616732	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	8.364675	1.187278	7.045253	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	9.077569	1.187548	7.643962	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	10.00899	1.188049	8.424726	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	10.55676	1.188579	8.881831	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.000979	Akaike info criterion		4.102516
Schwarz criterion	4.109906	Log likelihood		-29407.19
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.104973	Restr. log likelihood		-29436.02
LR statistic	57.66286	Avg. log likelihood		-2.050282
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 13. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 12

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=12 Included observations: 16063				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.157546	0.048901	3.221714	0.0013
FDI	-0.062439	0.015425	-4.047957	0.0001
GDPPC	0.000397	7.46E-05	5.323446	0.0000
HOMICIDE	1.823259	0.426685	4.273078	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	15.92568	3.673813	4.334918	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	16.55862	3.673819	4.507194	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	17.21475	3.673887	4.685705	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	17.77469	3.674009	4.837956	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	18.26598	3.674168	4.971460	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	19.26708	3.674490	5.243471	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	19.75606	3.674609	5.376369	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	20.49265	3.674788	5.576552	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	21.46696	3.675015	5.841325	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	22.20693	3.675220	6.042342	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.001347	Akaike info criterion		4.452143
Schwarz criterion	4.458840	Log likelihood		-35743.38
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.454357	Restr. log likelihood		-35791.61
LR statistic	96.44465	Avg. log likelihood		-2.225200
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 14. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 13

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=13 Included observations: 9291				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.016572	NA	NA	NA
FDI	0.051971	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	4.26E-05	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	-0.826097	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-1.371250	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-0.553977	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	0.073057	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	0.651468	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	1.145329	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	2.330739	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	2.906561	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	3.609436	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	4.449645	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	5.202777	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.000000	Akaike info criterion		4.218238
Schwarz criterion	4.228991	Log likelihood		-19581.82
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.221891	Restr. log likelihood		-19636.72
LR statistic	2.11E-05	Avg. log likelihood		-2.107612
Prob(LR statistic)	1.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 15. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 14

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=14 Included observations: 2534 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.118636	NA	NA	NA
FDI	0.111769	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	-8.13E-05	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	-0.366064	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-2.703671	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-2.096422	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-1.483048	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-0.959940	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-0.558504	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	0.758391	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.294531	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	1.947151	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	2.779325	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	3.440576	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.000000	Akaike info criterion		4.304108
Schwarz criterion	4.336360	Log likelihood		-5439.305
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.315809	Restr. log likelihood		-5439.305
LR statistic	2.17E-05	Avg. log likelihood		-2.146529
Prob(LR statistic)	1.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 16. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 15

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=15 Included observations: 10631				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.056426	0.011819	4.774016	0.0000
FDI	-0.000589	0.001299	-0.453680	0.6501
GDPPC	-7.93E-05	2.80E-05	-2.831656	0.0046
HOMICIDE	-0.131738	0.077955	-1.689928	0.0910
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-3.128930	0.294301	-10.63173	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-2.585783	0.293606	-8.806969	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-1.970321	0.293128	-6.721700	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-1.358671	0.292786	-4.640494	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-0.873475	0.292514	-2.986095	0.0028
LIMIT_6:C(10)	0.735727	0.292564	2.514754	0.0119
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.447443	0.293321	4.934676	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	2.200449	0.294954	7.460307	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	3.290311	0.301243	10.92246	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	3.825453	0.307852	12.42629	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.002810	Akaike info criterion		4.027878
Schwarz criterion	4.037453	Log likelihood		-21396.18
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.031109	Restr. log likelihood		-21456.48
LR statistic	120.5977	Avg. log likelihood		-2.012622
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 17. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 16

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=16 Included observations: 16617				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.009751	0.004093	-2.382215	0.0172
FDI	-0.007152	0.001745	-4.099442	0.0000
GDPPC	2.74E-05	4.19E-06	6.537877	0.0000
HOMICIDE	0.083909	0.090946	0.922626	0.3562
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-1.919611	0.293875	-6.532076	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-1.310455	0.292686	-4.477342	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-0.626071	0.291986	-2.144186	0.0320
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-0.045750	0.291693	-0.156845	0.8754
LIMIT_5:C(9)	0.414607	0.291586	1.421901	0.1551
LIMIT_6:C(10)	1.372528	0.291764	4.704237	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.859579	0.292010	6.368199	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	2.559838	0.292393	8.754778	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	3.576132	0.293160	12.19859	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	4.277479	0.294210	14.53885	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.003019	Akaike info criterion		4.441804
Schwarz criterion	4.448306	Log likelihood		-36890.73
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.443950	Restr. log likelihood		-37002.44
LR statistic	223.4226	Avg. log likelihood		-2.220059
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 18. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 17

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=17 Included observations: 4207 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-5.30E-05	NA	NA	NA
FDI	-0.046904	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	2.37E-05	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	0.364021	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-1.107779	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-0.671978	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-0.116160	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	0.441963	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	0.927846	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	1.991167	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	2.685600	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	3.516044	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	4.522686	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	5.249213	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.007541	Akaike info criterion		4.314270
Schwarz criterion	4.335383	Log likelihood		-9061.067
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.321735	Restr. log likelihood		-9129.918
LR statistic	137.7036	Avg. log likelihood		-2.153807
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 19. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 18

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=18 Included observations: 6555 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.019024	NA	NA	NA
FDI	-0.228109	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	-3.23E-06	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	0.146773	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-3.207235	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-2.381356	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-1.663092	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-1.011227	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-0.403404	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	1.017103	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.614748	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	2.377856	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	3.466914	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	4.081536	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.001414	Akaike info criterion		4.105037
Schwarz criterion	4.119535	Log likelihood		-13440.26
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.110049	Restr. log likelihood		-13459.29
LR statistic	38.06776	Avg. log likelihood		-2.050383
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 20. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 19

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=19 Included observations: 2544 WARNING: Singular covariance - coefficients are not unique				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.876462	NA	NA	NA
FDI	0.144380	NA	NA	NA
GDPPC	3.38E-05	NA	NA	NA
HOMICIDE	-2.017766	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-2.712970	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-2.268566	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-1.616498	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-0.929650	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-0.505726	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_6:C(10)	0.840806	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_7:C(11)	1.252255	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_8:C(12)	1.845707	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_9:C(13)	2.710458	NA	NA	NA
LIMIT_10:C(14)	3.278864	NA	NA	NA
Pseudo R-squared	0.003575	Akaike info criterion		4.261031
Schwarz criterion	4.293178	Log likelihood		-5406.032
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.272692	Restr. log likelihood		-5425.426
LR statistic	38.78803	Avg. log likelihood		-2.125013
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 21. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 20

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=20 Included observations: 14266				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.067011	0.017462	3.837628	0.0001
FDI	0.001221	0.001194	1.022582	0.3065
GDPPC	0.000104	1.69E-05	6.166730	0.0000
HOMICIDE	0.018274	0.193859	0.094263	0.9249
LIMIT_1:C(5)	1.846200	1.055177	1.749659	0.0802
LIMIT_2:C(6)	2.446379	1.054602	2.319717	0.0204
LIMIT_3:C(7)	3.232390	1.054267	3.066008	0.0022
LIMIT_4:C(8)	4.025156	1.054262	3.817985	0.0001
LIMIT_5:C(9)	4.791318	1.054439	4.543949	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	6.017618	1.054923	5.704319	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	6.739623	1.055202	6.387042	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	7.857795	1.055594	7.443957	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	9.252024	1.056636	8.756114	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	10.21102	1.058715	9.644723	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.004496	Akaike info criterion		4.016592
Schwarz criterion	4.024017	Log likelihood		-28636.35
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.019062	Restr. log likelihood		-28765.67
LR statistic	258.6439	Avg. log likelihood		-2.007315
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 22. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 21

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=21 Included observations: 12027				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.057502	0.008048	-7.144490	0.0000
FDI	-0.016976	0.017246	-0.984359	0.3249
GDPPC	-0.000271	5.35E-05	-5.072707	0.0000
HOMICIDE	-0.953333	0.300064	-3.177095	0.0015
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-9.138982	1.021334	-8.948083	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-8.419315	1.020207	-8.252558	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-7.742390	1.019661	-7.593099	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-7.125788	1.019335	-6.990625	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-6.627591	1.019082	-6.503494	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-4.996200	1.018389	-4.905985	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-4.475436	1.018209	-4.395401	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	-3.728947	1.017957	-3.663168	0.0002
LIMIT_9:C(13)	-2.687973	1.017986	-2.640482	0.0083
LIMIT_10:C(14)	-1.960050	1.018392	-1.924653	0.0543
Pseudo R-squared	0.002390	Akaike info criterion		3.998476
Schwarz criterion	4.007084	Log likelihood		-24030.84
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.001363	Restr. log likelihood		-24088.41
LR statistic	115.1513	Avg. log likelihood		-1.998074
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 23. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 22

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=22 Included observations: 13339				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.093326	0.010824	-8.622201	0.0000
FDI	0.108683	0.010508	10.34247	0.0000
GDPPC	0.000346	3.50E-05	9.881823	0.0000
HOMICIDE	-1.474054	0.076564	-19.25255	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(5)	2.519877	0.809723	3.112023	0.0019
LIMIT_2:C(6)	3.189592	0.809457	3.940411	0.0001
LIMIT_3:C(7)	4.023472	0.809510	4.970258	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	4.771763	0.809739	5.892961	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	5.315453	0.809995	6.562331	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	6.866602	0.810875	8.468135	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(11)	7.513916	0.811203	9.262679	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	8.255349	0.811707	10.17036	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	9.316463	0.813186	11.45674	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	9.936306	0.815031	12.19132	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.008870	Akaike info criterion		4.022283
Schwarz criterion	4.030153	Log likelihood		-26812.61
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.024909	Restr. log likelihood		-27052.58
LR statistic	479.9262	Avg. log likelihood		-2.010092
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 24. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 23

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=23 Included observations: 12859				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.113240	0.042483	-2.665537	0.0077
FDI	-0.058474	0.011077	-5.278751	0.0000
GDPPC	-9.03E-06	8.63E-06	-1.046669	0.2953
HOMICIDE	-0.320449	0.121395	-2.639733	0.0083
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-6.221091	0.776948	-8.007083	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-5.569659	0.774976	-7.186881	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-4.805392	0.773819	-6.209972	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-4.065562	0.773281	-5.257546	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-3.512038	0.773050	-4.543089	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-2.236670	0.772745	-2.894446	0.0038
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-1.780066	0.772680	-2.303756	0.0212
LIMIT_8:C(12)	-1.042892	0.772584	-1.349874	0.1771
LIMIT_9:C(13)	-0.019365	0.772612	-0.025064	0.9800
LIMIT_10:C(14)	0.651365	0.772815	0.842846	0.3993
Pseudo R-squared	0.001447	Akaike info criterion		4.160100
Schwarz criterion	4.168224	Log likelihood		-26733.37
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.162816	Restr. log likelihood		-26772.11
LR statistic	77.47951	Avg. log likelihood		-2.078961
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 25. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 24

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=24 Included observations: 9608				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.001857	0.013539	-0.137157	0.8909
FDI	-0.038652	0.012461	-3.101914	0.0019
GDPPC	-6.25E-05	4.01E-05	-1.556333	0.1196
HOMICIDE	-0.107000	0.166430	-0.642910	0.5203
LIMIT_1:C(5)	-4.529328	1.097055	-4.128623	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(6)	-3.858600	1.096646	-3.518548	0.0004
LIMIT_3:C(7)	-3.187334	1.096410	-2.907063	0.0036
LIMIT_4:C(8)	-2.536794	1.096205	-2.314159	0.0207
LIMIT_5:C(9)	-2.082867	1.096071	-1.900302	0.0574
LIMIT_6:C(10)	-0.568230	1.095855	-0.518527	0.6041
LIMIT_7:C(11)	-0.028117	1.095892	-0.025657	0.9795
LIMIT_8:C(12)	0.714642	1.096080	0.651998	0.5144
LIMIT_9:C(13)	1.780213	1.096966	1.622851	0.1046
LIMIT_10:C(14)	2.394696	1.098173	2.180619	0.0292
Pseudo R-squared	0.000475	Akaike info criterion		4.099155
Schwarz criterion	4.109603	Log likelihood		-19678.34
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.102698	Restr. log likelihood		-19687.68
LR statistic	18.68731	Avg. log likelihood		-2.048120
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000905			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A4. 26. Ordered logit model, macro variables, results for country, coded 25

Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps) Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=25 Included observations: 7203				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.373833	0.101139	3.696217	0.0002
FDI	0.649786	0.151659	4.284520	0.0000
GDPPC	0.001332	0.000344	3.873132	0.0001
HOMICIDE	2.120204	0.599334	3.537600	0.0004
LIMIT_1:C(5)	29.22619	8.374461	3.489919	0.0005
LIMIT_2:C(6)	29.99922	8.374588	3.582173	0.0003
LIMIT_3:C(7)	30.61956	8.374749	3.656177	0.0003
LIMIT_4:C(8)	31.26301	8.374983	3.732904	0.0002
LIMIT_5:C(9)	31.79066	8.375281	3.795772	0.0001
LIMIT_6:C(10)	33.62754	8.376473	4.014522	0.0001
LIMIT_7:C(11)	34.26710	8.376625	4.090800	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(12)	35.00616	8.376670	4.179006	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(13)	35.81191	8.376789	4.275135	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(14)	36.41588	8.377026	4.347114	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.002101	Akaike info criterion		3.862159
Schwarz criterion	3.875535	Log likelihood		-13895.56
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.866761	Restr. log likelihood		-13924.81
LR statistic	58.49912	Avg. log likelihood		-1.929136
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Annex 5

Table A5. 1. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for total countries

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278
Included observations: 271278
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.143970	0.007236	19.89684	0.0000
AGE	-0.008058	0.000208	-38.66032	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.055258	0.005394	-10.24343	0.0000
CHILDREN	-0.000135	0.007597	-0.017790	0.9858
EDUCATION	0.182552	0.002852	64.00826	0.0000
WORK	-0.021773	0.007775	-2.800236	0.0051
POLITICS	-0.262267	0.004137	-63.39048	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.032682	0.001259	25.96201	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.088413	0.002802	31.55653	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.272451	0.004704	-57.92265	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.139096	0.001625	85.60068	0.0000
LIFE	0.057635	0.001774	32.48448	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.803970	0.029801	-94.08912	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.150439	0.029262	-73.48895	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.446823	0.028965	-49.95076	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.777008	0.028829	-26.95234	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.227904	0.028779	-7.919083	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.151363	0.028860	39.89507	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.706016	0.028967	58.89515	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.465411	0.029215	84.38853	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.499668	0.029957	116.8238	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.201206	0.031057	135.2760	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.034851	Akaike info criterion		4.141780
Schwarz criterion	4.142633	Log likelihood		-561765.0
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.142028	Restr. log likelihood		-582050.0
LR statistic	40570.12	Avg. log likelihood		-2.070809
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 2. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 1

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=1
Included observations: 9650
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.251517	0.038679	6.502603	0.0000
AGE	-0.014618	0.001183	-12.35229	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.094768	0.030099	-3.148538	0.0016
CHILDREN	0.031834	0.041448	0.768039	0.4425
EDUCATION	0.258020	0.021797	11.83741	0.0000
WORK	-0.113078	0.042170	-2.681463	0.0073
POLITICS	-0.344467	0.022644	-15.21213	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.043206	0.007248	5.961535	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.159891	0.015318	10.43803	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.351761	0.025089	-14.02044	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.158085	0.009114	17.34473	0.0000
LIFE	-0.016702	0.009853	-1.695066	0.0901
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.726383	0.168115	-16.21741	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.169866	0.166547	-13.02851	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.516009	0.165446	-9.163148	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.797450	0.164754	-4.840254	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.215686	0.164540	-1.310837	0.1899
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.400877	0.165213	8.479208	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.924912	0.165827	11.60797	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.626998	0.167420	15.69103	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.505505	0.171832	20.40072	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.051219	0.177116	22.87326	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.037902	Akaike info criterion		4.007309
Schwarz criterion	4.023666	Log likelihood		-19313.26
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.012855	Restr. log likelihood		-20074.12
LR statistic	1521.702	Avg. log likelihood		-2.001375
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 3. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 2

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=2
Included observations: 13679
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.072224	0.032186	2.243948	0.0248
AGE	-0.007429	0.000932	-7.973034	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.069045	0.027804	-2.483228	0.0130
CHILDREN	-0.020376	0.035059	-0.581189	0.5611
EDUCATION	0.179663	0.012761	14.07947	0.0000
WORK	0.004196	0.036269	0.115694	0.9079
POLITICS	-0.263586	0.018436	-14.29717	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.050392	0.005482	9.192244	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.038922	0.013267	2.933809	0.0033
SAFETY	-0.282100	0.023163	-12.17882	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.198945	0.008568	23.21868	0.0000
LIFE	0.029343	0.009438	3.108934	0.0019
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.829670	0.141301	-20.02587	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.184710	0.138683	-15.75326	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.359811	0.137053	-9.921815	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.602270	0.136407	-4.415260	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.017453	0.136223	0.128122	0.8981
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.488453	0.136752	10.88434	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.143636	0.137411	15.60019	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.022761	0.139111	21.72910	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.298074	0.145725	29.49433	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	5.194645	0.157992	32.87909	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.033801	Akaike info criterion		3.991091
Schwarz criterion	4.003192	Log likelihood		-27275.07
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.995124	Restr. log likelihood		-28229.26
LR statistic	1908.375	Avg. log likelihood		-1.993937
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 4. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 3

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=3
Included observations: 6166
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.049796	0.049535	1.005281	0.3148
AGE	-0.007974	0.001548	-5.151166	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.083937	0.049996	-1.678869	0.0932
CHILDREN	-0.014339	0.050576	-0.283520	0.7768
EDUCATION	-0.004770	0.021839	-0.218418	0.8271
WORK	0.095029	0.052418	1.812898	0.0698
POLITICS	-0.081896	0.026901	-3.044390	0.0023
RELIGIOUS	0.037888	0.009686	3.911505	0.0001
TRADITIONS	0.014823	0.022107	0.670515	0.5025
SAFETY	-0.052537	0.028641	-1.834361	0.0666
ECONOMY	0.046971	0.013454	3.491215	0.0005
LIFE	0.047280	0.010563	4.475994	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.489257	0.197218	-17.69240	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.742451	0.191911	-14.29023	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-2.214053	0.189917	-11.65803	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-1.714502	0.188790	-9.081518	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-1.206526	0.188051	-6.415935	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	0.064815	0.187211	0.346213	0.7292
LIMIT_7:C(19)	0.603614	0.187300	3.222717	0.0013
LIMIT_8:C(20)	1.226956	0.187792	6.533606	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	1.793998	0.188890	9.497595	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	2.286216	0.190774	11.98390	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.005661	Akaike info criterion		4.327432
Schwarz criterion	4.351433	Log likelihood		-13319.47
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.335756	Restr. log likelihood		-13395.30
LR statistic	151.6540	Avg. log likelihood		-2.160148
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 5. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 4

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=4
Included observations: 4119
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.083954	0.060828	1.380179	0.1675
AGE	-0.005557	0.001899	-2.925695	0.0034
PARTNER	0.010922	0.023657	0.461710	0.6443
CHILDREN	-0.116268	0.057991	-2.004941	0.0450
EDUCATION	0.076467	0.022573	3.387465	0.0007
WORK	0.012505	0.063867	0.195804	0.8448
POLITICS	-0.067222	0.029888	-2.249097	0.0245
RELIGIOUS	-0.026217	0.013850	-1.892900	0.0584
TRADITIONS	0.039931	0.030684	1.301353	0.1931
SAFETY	-0.324467	0.035640	-9.103905	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.153190	0.012030	12.73426	0.0000
LIFE	0.035456	0.014658	2.418992	0.0156
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.593113	0.254839	-10.17551	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.670856	0.252071	-6.628521	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.867670	0.250984	-3.457074	0.0005
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.291953	0.250555	-1.165223	0.2439
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.213729	0.250460	0.853343	0.3935
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.067964	0.250787	4.258442	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.562389	0.251284	6.217627	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.243835	0.252935	8.871181	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.043100	0.257505	11.81765	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	3.830212	0.267657	14.31014	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.024137	Akaike info criterion		4.444652
Schwarz criterion	4.478425	Log likelihood		-9131.760
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.456606	Restr. log likelihood		-9357.629
LR statistic	451.7378	Avg. log likelihood		-2.216985
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 6. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 5

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=5
Included observations: 12226
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.228088	0.034264	6.656754	0.0000
AGE	-0.008929	0.001078	-8.285781	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.017931	0.025241	-0.710419	0.4774
CHILDREN	0.076499	0.036308	2.106968	0.0351
EDUCATION	0.071598	0.019615	3.650220	0.0003
WORK	-0.054181	0.036253	-1.494532	0.1350
POLITICS	-0.190872	0.023229	-8.216809	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.050879	0.006083	8.364081	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.087727	0.013046	6.724698	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.218808	0.026363	-8.299811	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.120088	0.007818	15.36033	0.0000
LIFE	0.051559	0.008576	6.012076	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.632424	0.160620	-16.38913	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.895250	0.158983	-11.92106	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.195492	0.158256	-7.554144	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.481408	0.157948	-3.047885	0.0023
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.172181	0.157832	1.090916	0.2753
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.504006	0.158325	9.499486	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.142510	0.159185	13.45926	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.871263	0.161194	17.81249	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.789721	0.166927	22.70290	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.609558	0.178413	25.83646	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.016735	Akaike info criterion		4.145724
Schwarz criterion	4.159060	Log likelihood		-25320.81
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.150193	Restr. log likelihood		-25751.77
LR statistic	861.9278	Avg. log likelihood		-2.071063
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 7. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 6

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=6
Included observations: 21998
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.307027	0.026111	11.75869	0.0000
AGE	-0.015201	0.000786	-19.34802	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.116641	0.024415	-4.777347	0.0000
CHILDREN	-0.029444	0.028130	-1.046695	0.2952
EDUCATION	0.250765	0.012389	20.24140	0.0000
WORK	-0.036830	0.027214	-1.353333	0.1759
POLITICS	-0.346048	0.016228	-21.32386	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.054344	0.004326	12.56123	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.110943	0.009510	11.66599	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.363267	0.017294	-21.00505	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.157601	0.005538	28.45980	0.0000
LIFE	0.069957	0.006282	11.13625	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.888921	0.105853	-27.29180	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.367956	0.104100	-22.74694	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.623154	0.102740	-15.79870	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.870540	0.102133	-8.523594	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.290403	0.101923	-2.849228	0.0044
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.260565	0.102222	12.33170	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.800913	0.102582	17.55583	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.568976	0.103432	24.83738	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.649803	0.106054	34.41445	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.315194	0.109516	39.40226	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.048112	Akaike info criterion		3.999578
Schwarz criterion	4.007577	Log likelihood		-43969.35
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.002183	Restr. log likelihood		-46191.74
LR statistic	4444.768	Avg. log likelihood		-1.998789
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 8. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 7

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=7
Included observations: 10163
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.474007	0.039081	12.12893	0.0000
AGE	-0.014893	0.001134	-13.13387	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.110889	0.037642	-2.945853	0.0032
CHILDREN	0.124328	0.042647	2.915264	0.0036
EDUCATION	0.311070	0.015281	20.35644	0.0000
WORK	0.008629	0.042083	0.205048	0.8375
POLITICS	-0.412922	0.024762	-16.67550	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.037948	0.007456	5.089448	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.130364	0.014092	9.250997	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.287880	0.025600	-11.24524	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.059373	0.008747	6.787621	0.0000
LIFE	0.071162	0.012650	5.625618	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.412101	0.177630	-19.20899	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.767687	0.171549	-16.13347	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.972369	0.167847	-11.75101	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-1.244493	0.166331	-7.482048	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.688714	0.165780	-4.154384	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	0.755057	0.165518	4.561775	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.229882	0.165739	7.420587	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.032585	0.166560	12.20331	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.324149	0.169334	19.63076	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.189134	0.173582	24.13349	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.039149	Akaike info criterion		4.016212
Schwarz criterion	4.031855	Log likelihood		-20386.38
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.021503	Restr. log likelihood		-21217.00
LR statistic	1661.238	Avg. log likelihood		-2.005941
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 9. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 8

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=8
Included observations: 11977
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.093922	0.035158	2.671473	0.0076
AGE	-0.021746	0.000961	-22.62214	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.017073	0.024425	-0.698999	0.4846
CHILDREN	-0.065294	0.035841	-1.821795	0.0685
EDUCATION	0.115288	0.015094	7.638039	0.0000
WORK	-0.007598	0.037245	-0.203995	0.8384
POLITICS	-0.079701	0.021832	-3.650660	0.0003
RELIGIOUS	0.075510	0.006211	12.15794	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.039334	0.012874	3.055209	0.0022
SAFETY	-0.094895	0.022074	-4.298942	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.083410	0.008612	9.684969	0.0000
LIFE	0.050432	0.008894	5.670391	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.073334	0.142145	-21.62112	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.293503	0.139194	-16.47697	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.545110	0.137884	-11.20589	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.776815	0.137219	-5.661125	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.231203	0.137005	-1.687553	0.0915
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.269237	0.137411	9.236782	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.864662	0.138088	13.50338	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.640860	0.139923	18.87360	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.577986	0.145138	24.65223	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.172246	0.151829	27.47983	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.024153	Akaike info criterion		4.056861
Schwarz criterion	4.070436	Log likelihood		-24272.51
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.061415	Restr. log likelihood		-24873.27
LR statistic	1201.514	Avg. log likelihood		-2.026594
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 10. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 9

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=9
Included observations: 14241
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	-0.026054	0.031482	-0.827595	0.4079
AGE	-0.006764	0.000962	-7.029967	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.050668	0.030183	-1.678706	0.0932
CHILDREN	-0.068393	0.033355	-2.050491	0.0403
EDUCATION	0.166146	0.011720	14.17667	0.0000
WORK	0.013038	0.034137	0.381936	0.7025
POLITICS	-0.316949	0.017505	-18.10610	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.008155	0.006087	1.339802	0.1803
TRADITIONS	0.028059	0.012319	2.277783	0.0227
SAFETY	-0.287495	0.020277	-14.17857	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.076653	0.006849	11.19155	0.0000
LIFE	0.029864	0.008145	3.666779	0.0002
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-4.389383	0.132317	-33.17325	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-3.729828	0.128425	-29.04294	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-2.893843	0.125898	-22.98558	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-2.156323	0.124670	-17.29620	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-1.612249	0.124056	-12.99610	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	-0.228322	0.123339	-1.851174	0.0641
LIMIT_7:C(19)	0.333804	0.123418	2.704656	0.0068
LIMIT_8:C(20)	1.071119	0.123996	8.638306	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	2.137191	0.126726	16.86462	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	2.917436	0.131779	22.13892	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.026708	Akaike info criterion		4.123901
Schwarz criterion	4.135585	Log likelihood		-29342.23
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.127787	Restr. log likelihood		-30147.40
LR statistic	1610.324	Avg. log likelihood		-2.060405
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 11. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 10

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=10
Included observations: 14972
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.443373	0.031987	13.86115	0.0000
AGE	-0.003048	0.000885	-3.445295	0.0006
PARTNER	-0.050085	0.028832	-1.737139	0.0824
CHILDREN	-0.207089	0.035569	-5.822170	0.0000
EDUCATION	0.188093	0.011522	16.32486	0.0000
WORK	-0.003484	0.033788	-0.103129	0.9179
POLITICS	-0.378715	0.019837	-19.09131	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.026841	0.006305	4.256818	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.098107	0.012343	7.948238	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.221361	0.023836	-9.286639	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.151820	0.008510	17.83966	0.0000
LIFE	0.083547	0.010768	7.758894	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.966891	0.151682	-19.55990	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.266877	0.145564	-15.57303	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.512962	0.142366	-10.62724	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.739207	0.140949	-5.244495	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.027966	0.140545	-0.198983	0.8423
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.503501	0.141151	10.65168	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.149940	0.141696	15.17296	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.057105	0.142750	21.41580	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.435847	0.146318	30.31647	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	5.575252	0.155435	35.86875	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.029304	Akaike info criterion		3.886796
Schwarz criterion	3.897984	Log likelihood		-29074.55
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.890508	Restr. log likelihood		-29952.29
LR statistic	1755.467	Avg. log likelihood		-1.941929
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 12. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 11

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=11
Included observations: 14343
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.261065	0.032288	8.085476	0.0000
AGE	-0.014297	0.000984	-14.53295	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.238599	0.032773	-7.280268	0.0000
CHILDREN	0.080810	0.036348	2.223226	0.0262
EDUCATION	0.215425	0.012436	17.32305	0.0000
WORK	-0.051969	0.035665	-1.457148	0.1451
POLITICS	-0.304705	0.017386	-17.52610	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.034503	0.005498	6.275892	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.093828	0.010763	8.717562	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.351716	0.017764	-19.79971	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.149470	0.008455	17.67732	0.0000
LIFE	0.052301	0.007046	7.422537	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.211702	0.125890	-25.51201	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.707732	0.124404	-21.76563	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-2.002278	0.123158	-16.25776	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-1.368848	0.122543	-11.17031	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.820669	0.122242	-6.713454	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	0.934583	0.122320	7.640450	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.494783	0.122752	12.17725	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.258472	0.124012	18.21179	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.223872	0.127864	25.21320	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	3.781342	0.132418	28.55613	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.048832	Akaike info criterion		3.907216
Schwarz criterion	3.918829	Log likelihood		-27998.60
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.911078	Restr. log likelihood		-29436.02
LR statistic	2874.845	Avg. log likelihood		-1.952074
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 13. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 12

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=12
Included observations: 16063
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.046320	0.030135	1.537050	0.1243
AGE	-0.010510	0.000904	-11.63193	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.150711	0.030267	-4.979332	0.0000
CHILDREN	-0.026365	0.033091	-0.796762	0.4256
EDUCATION	0.224374	0.009749	23.01485	0.0000
WORK	-0.024504	0.032248	-0.759860	0.4473
POLITICS	-0.334785	0.016686	-20.06423	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.071657	0.005310	13.49462	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.136727	0.010792	12.66881	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.255288	0.017739	-14.39149	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.189347	0.006921	27.35912	0.0000
LIFE	0.066240	0.007531	8.796137	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.302260	0.118062	-19.50040	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.610918	0.116471	-13.83103	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.876336	0.115773	-7.569446	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.234047	0.115608	-2.024487	0.0429
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.335928	0.115656	2.904539	0.0037
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.504086	0.116197	12.94432	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.065555	0.116646	17.70794	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.881772	0.117693	24.48541	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.914567	0.120698	32.43271	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.675318	0.125624	37.21669	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.052567	Akaike info criterion		4.224884
Schwarz criterion	4.235408	Log likelihood		-33910.16
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.228364	Restr. log likelihood		-35791.61
LR statistic	3762.902	Avg. log likelihood		-2.111072
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 14. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 13

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=13
Included observations: 9291
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.064874	0.039575	1.639273	0.1012
AGE	-0.001239	0.001213	-1.021525	0.3070
PARTNER	-0.019589	0.031731	-0.617354	0.5370
CHILDREN	-0.026822	0.040584	-0.660885	0.5087
EDUCATION	0.080710	0.015411	5.237335	0.0000
WORK	0.065759	0.041887	1.569933	0.1164
POLITICS	-0.093207	0.020577	-4.529559	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	-0.092649	0.008829	-10.49354	0.0000
TRADITIONS	-0.014580	0.019174	-0.760397	0.4470
SAFETY	-0.311054	0.021679	-14.34839	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.168398	0.009047	18.61387	0.0000
LIFE	0.054011	0.008719	6.194715	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.593071	0.159055	-16.30294	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.719954	0.157701	-10.90642	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.038878	0.157114	-6.612250	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.409873	0.156854	-2.613082	0.0090
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.125278	0.156778	0.799080	0.4242
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.379825	0.157835	8.742218	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.972143	0.159506	12.36408	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.688630	0.163487	16.44556	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.537866	0.173543	20.38613	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.294199	0.191900	22.37728	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.029374	Akaike info criterion		4.107612
Schwarz criterion	4.124511	Log likelihood		-19059.91
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.113353	Restr. log likelihood		-19636.72
LR statistic	1153.621	Avg. log likelihood		-2.051438
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 15. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 14

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=14
Included observations: 2534
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.219219	0.076167	2.878138	0.0040
AGE	-0.002872	0.002211	-1.299242	0.1939
PARTNER	-0.019281	0.041272	-0.467180	0.6404
CHILDREN	-0.040332	0.077167	-0.522656	0.6012
EDUCATION	0.152136	0.036008	4.225096	0.0000
WORK	-0.032284	0.082361	-0.391986	0.6951
POLITICS	-0.020944	0.039230	-0.533869	0.5934
RELIGIOUS	0.012339	0.014699	0.839422	0.4012
TRADITIONS	0.102215	0.031358	3.259609	0.0011
SAFETY	-0.173854	0.050568	-3.438003	0.0006
ECONOMY	0.026559	0.018147	1.463558	0.1433
LIFE	0.088642	0.016859	5.257886	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-1.835616	0.320197	-5.732768	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.220362	0.316174	-3.859778	0.0001
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.594968	0.314497	-1.891809	0.0585
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.055200	0.313904	-0.175851	0.8604
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.362364	0.313761	1.154906	0.2481
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.728742	0.315718	5.475597	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.278932	0.317034	7.188288	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.942981	0.319239	9.218752	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.785426	0.324937	11.64972	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.451651	0.333752	13.33819	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.011245	Akaike info criterion		4.262148
Schwarz criterion	4.312829	Log likelihood		-5378.142
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.280535	Restr. log likelihood		-5439.305
LR statistic	122.3262	Avg. log likelihood		-2.122392
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 16. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 15

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=15
Included observations: 10631
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	-0.086731	0.035934	-2.413638	0.0158
AGE	-0.006809	0.001086	-6.270124	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.086299	0.030806	-2.801393	0.0051
CHILDREN	0.057254	0.038431	1.489793	0.1363
EDUCATION	0.240399	0.018036	13.32920	0.0000
WORK	-0.148630	0.039642	-3.749314	0.0002
POLITICS	-0.147012	0.020455	-7.186955	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.033919	0.006263	5.415793	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.078638	0.014575	5.395536	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.170605	0.025618	-6.659707	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.133308	0.008742	15.24854	0.0000
LIFE	0.080745	0.008143	9.915749	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-1.702392	0.146746	-11.60096	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.136577	0.145642	-7.803895	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.486673	0.145065	-3.354863	0.0008
LIMIT_4:C(16)	0.163920	0.144900	1.131258	0.2579
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.677814	0.144931	4.676818	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	2.378026	0.146604	16.22070	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	3.118336	0.148374	21.01671	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.888088	0.151875	25.60063	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.987289	0.163936	30.42211	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	5.524049	0.175800	31.42236	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.025344	Akaike info criterion		3.938423
Schwarz criterion	3.953471	Log likelihood		-20912.69
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.943501	Restr. log likelihood		-21456.48
LR statistic	1087.590	Avg. log likelihood		-1.967142
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 17. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 16

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=16
Included observations: 16617
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	-0.072155	0.029952	-2.409054	0.0160
AGE	-3.83E-06	0.000898	-0.004264	0.9966
PARTNER	-0.014342	0.023850	-0.601331	0.5476
CHILDREN	-0.001288	0.030249	-0.042590	0.9660
EDUCATION	0.300106	0.010643	28.19727	0.0000
WORK	-0.059334	0.030097	-1.971391	0.0487
POLITICS	-0.247497	0.015444	-16.02513	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	-0.014373	0.006141	-2.340419	0.0193
TRADITIONS	0.082329	0.011555	7.124978	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.214931	0.018020	-11.92736	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.131425	0.005835	22.52422	0.0000
LIFE	0.098021	0.007317	13.39687	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.319459	0.118922	-19.50406	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.681957	0.116139	-14.48222	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.955000	0.114529	-8.338514	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.323831	0.113948	-2.841913	0.0045
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.186599	0.113843	1.639095	0.1012
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.263094	0.114299	11.05078	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.807742	0.114727	15.75684	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.575671	0.115503	22.29958	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.655502	0.117382	31.14186	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.378479	0.119915	36.51323	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.040015	Akaike info criterion		4.278003
Schwarz criterion	4.288222	Log likelihood		-35521.79
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.281377	Restr. log likelihood		-37002.44
LR statistic	2961.291	Avg. log likelihood		-2.137678
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 18. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 17

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=17
Included observations: 4207
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.320860	0.058309	5.502754	0.0000
AGE	-0.005215	0.001636	-3.186664	0.0014
PARTNER	-0.015560	0.024072	-0.646397	0.5180
CHILDREN	-0.078849	0.057898	-1.361850	0.1732
EDUCATION	0.152662	0.027243	5.603701	0.0000
WORK	-0.055799	0.061036	-0.914192	0.3606
POLITICS	-0.299622	0.032169	-9.314041	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.002301	0.011294	0.203752	0.8385
TRADITIONS	0.139321	0.029877	4.663149	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.280037	0.035231	-7.948657	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.241379	0.013813	17.47427	0.0000
LIFE	0.025293	0.013813	1.831152	0.0671
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-1.997053	0.231839	-8.613954	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.520006	0.230744	-6.587415	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.904829	0.230059	-3.933037	0.0001
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.288471	0.229785	-1.255396	0.2093
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.242096	0.229730	1.053825	0.2920
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.401231	0.230728	6.073083	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.144821	0.232345	9.231198	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.008579	0.236165	12.73933	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.032766	0.247804	16.27402	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.764064	0.266404	17.88286	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.040484	Akaike info criterion		4.175090
Schwarz criterion	4.208268	Log likelihood		-8760.301
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.186820	Restr. log likelihood		-9129.918
LR statistic	739.2337	Avg. log likelihood		-2.082316
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 19. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 18

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=18
Included observations: 6555
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.134481	0.048597	2.767269	0.0057
AGE	-0.010944	0.001487	-7.361613	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.058752	0.032022	-1.834723	0.0665
CHILDREN	-0.014104	0.050016	-0.281998	0.7779
EDUCATION	-0.007326	0.019763	-0.370710	0.7109
WORK	-0.117572	0.050869	-2.311257	0.0208
POLITICS	-0.060869	0.031276	-1.946183	0.0516
RELIGIOUS	0.033847	0.009654	3.506189	0.0005
TRADITIONS	0.006886	0.019720	0.349219	0.7269
SAFETY	-0.077257	0.034754	-2.222961	0.0262
ECONOMY	0.169962	0.012955	13.11910	0.0000
LIFE	0.114044	0.012469	9.146138	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.000680	0.221835	-13.52662	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.152737	0.216020	-9.965441	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.403399	0.213873	-6.561849	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.713109	0.213169	-3.345280	0.0008
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.067306	0.212958	-0.316054	0.7520
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.456668	0.213823	6.812491	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.094450	0.214656	9.757261	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.889525	0.216351	13.35572	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.002375	0.222212	18.01152	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.624126	0.229462	20.15206	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.026301	Akaike info criterion		4.005278
Schwarz criterion	4.028060	Log likelihood		-13105.30
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.013154	Restr. log likelihood		-13459.29
LR statistic	707.9886	Avg. log likelihood		-1.999283
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 20. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 19

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=19
Included observations: 2544
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	-0.008959	0.076110	-0.117714	0.9063
AGE	-0.002804	0.002249	-1.246649	0.2125
PARTNER	0.006611	0.045801	0.144351	0.8852
CHILDREN	-0.087243	0.075647	-1.153291	0.2488
EDUCATION	0.071086	0.027818	2.555371	0.0106
WORK	0.168000	0.077936	2.155618	0.0311
POLITICS	-0.111297	0.041087	-2.708819	0.0068
RELIGIOUS	0.016905	0.012583	1.343406	0.1791
TRADITIONS	-0.026901	0.026136	-1.029250	0.3034
SAFETY	-0.231643	0.045342	-5.108741	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.195904	0.019393	10.10193	0.0000
LIFE	0.016442	0.019160	0.858135	0.3908
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.583839	0.310797	-8.313596	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.132449	0.305212	-6.986771	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.464180	0.300464	-4.873069	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.753352	0.297982	-2.528184	0.0115
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.313946	0.297188	-1.056391	0.2908
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.101497	0.297692	3.700127	0.0002
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.535479	0.298513	5.143765	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.155636	0.300240	7.179720	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.043533	0.304225	10.00423	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	3.620388	0.308786	11.72458	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.020026	Akaike info criterion		4.197153
Schwarz criterion	4.247669	Log likelihood		-5316.778
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.215476	Restr. log likelihood		-5425.426
LR statistic	217.2956	Avg. log likelihood		-2.089928
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 21. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 20

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=20
Included observations: 14266
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.237308	0.031882	7.443246	0.0000
AGE	-0.001323	0.001006	-1.315426	0.1884
PARTNER	-0.215735	0.033023	-6.532796	0.0000
CHILDREN	0.023230	0.035726	0.650248	0.5155
EDUCATION	0.133545	0.012356	10.80774	0.0000
WORK	0.017126	0.035969	0.476120	0.6340
POLITICS	-0.227113	0.020359	-11.15559	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.020037	0.005264	3.806339	0.0001
TRADITIONS	0.073777	0.013040	5.657563	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.256110	0.024694	-10.37131	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.186432	0.009235	20.18680	0.0000
LIFE	0.084249	0.010679	7.889541	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.583434	0.154752	-16.69406	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.966834	0.150723	-13.04935	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.150841	0.148199	-7.765532	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.317294	0.147297	-2.154108	0.0312
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.493984	0.147197	3.355934	0.0008
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.791998	0.147863	12.11935	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.546676	0.148492	17.15030	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.697259	0.150335	24.59348	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	5.107183	0.157089	32.51146	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	6.069835	0.170322	35.63743	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.025757	Akaike info criterion		3.931972
Schwarz criterion	3.943639	Log likelihood		-28024.76
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.935853	Restr. log likelihood		-28765.67
LR statistic	1481.833	Avg. log likelihood		-1.964444
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 22. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 21

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=21
Included observations: 12027
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.085093	0.035127	2.422420	0.0154
AGE	-0.006649	0.001040	-6.395650	0.0000
PARTNER	0.002730	0.039388	0.069304	0.9447
CHILDREN	-0.013125	0.038703	-0.339117	0.7345
EDUCATION	0.075202	0.017007	4.421723	0.0000
WORK	0.137155	0.037529	3.654612	0.0003
POLITICS	-0.179576	0.021637	-8.299557	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	-0.027898	0.007469	-3.735310	0.0002
TRADITIONS	0.001597	0.017616	0.090647	0.9278
SAFETY	-0.097691	0.024359	-4.010541	0.0001
ECONOMY	0.127023	0.008418	15.08938	0.0000
LIFE	0.070750	0.008048	8.791015	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.914572	0.159806	-24.49583	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-3.184994	0.152552	-20.87805	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-2.493854	0.149022	-16.73484	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-1.859334	0.147284	-12.62411	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-1.344539	0.146492	-9.178268	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	0.353898	0.145942	2.424915	0.0153
LIMIT_7:C(19)	0.894410	0.146143	6.120121	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	1.662473	0.146732	11.33000	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	2.721405	0.148825	18.28599	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	3.455874	0.152226	22.70222	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.017141	Akaike info criterion		3.940721
Schwarz criterion	3.954248	Log likelihood		-23675.52
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.945258	Restr. log likelihood		-24088.41
LR statistic	825.7763	Avg. log likelihood		-1.968531
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 23. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 22

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=22
Included observations: 13339
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	-0.042501	0.033328	-1.275235	0.2022
AGE	-0.001542	0.001000	-1.540839	0.1234
PARTNER	-0.057660	0.029696	-1.941645	0.0522
CHILDREN	-0.067191	0.035146	-1.911735	0.0559
EDUCATION	0.191839	0.013452	14.26077	0.0000
WORK	-0.007195	0.036119	-0.199199	0.8421
POLITICS	-0.220188	0.018114	-12.15594	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	-0.003033	0.006828	-0.444239	0.6569
TRADITIONS	0.065508	0.014300	4.581149	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.272971	0.023385	-11.67291	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.201060	0.008664	23.20515	0.0000
LIFE	0.049244	0.007655	6.432823	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.048588	0.135897	-22.43301	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.352446	0.133568	-17.61238	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.469837	0.132079	-11.12850	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.661091	0.131464	-5.028667	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.072179	0.131302	-0.549719	0.5825
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.588212	0.132177	12.01581	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.264172	0.133349	16.97924	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.026281	0.135874	22.27268	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.104159	0.144201	28.46137	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.729679	0.154301	30.65225	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.036699	Akaike info criterion		3.910605
Schwarz criterion	3.922972	Log likelihood		-26059.78
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.914732	Restr. log likelihood		-27052.58
LR statistic	1985.596	Avg. log likelihood		-1.953653
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 24. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 23

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=23
Included observations: 12859
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 5 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.449834	0.034089	13.19598	0.0000
AGE	-0.008012	0.000940	-8.527712	0.0000
PARTNER	0.012872	0.034836	0.369506	0.7118
CHILDREN	0.009125	0.037910	0.240706	0.8098
EDUCATION	0.256640	0.013423	19.11968	0.0000
WORK	0.037323	0.037457	0.996431	0.3190
POLITICS	-0.438670	0.021001	-20.88782	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.054246	0.006103	8.888578	0.0000
TRADITIONS	0.163243	0.012305	13.26614	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.225012	0.022307	-10.08710	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.136866	0.008432	16.23126	0.0000
LIFE	0.060468	0.010279	5.882697	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-3.465330	0.160980	-21.52647	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.797108	0.151307	-18.48636	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-2.003170	0.145524	-13.76520	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-1.219744	0.142965	-8.531762	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.623782	0.142088	-4.390100	0.0000
LIMIT_6:C(18)	0.790845	0.141836	5.575786	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	1.307049	0.142112	9.197347	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.137527	0.142861	14.96226	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.257956	0.144484	22.54892	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	3.966915	0.146220	27.12985	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.044234	Akaike info criterion		3.983183
Schwarz criterion	3.995949	Log likelihood		-25587.88
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.987451	Restr. log likelihood		-26772.11
LR statistic	2368.456	Avg. log likelihood		-1.989881
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 25. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 24

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE				
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)				
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=24				
Included observations: 9608				
Number of ordered indicator values: 11				
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations				
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.178830	0.038557	4.638058	0.0000
AGE	-0.005383	0.001163	-4.628356	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.025354	0.020754	-1.221610	0.2219
CHILDREN	-0.052457	0.040105	-1.307999	0.1909
EDUCATION	0.282675	0.019032	14.85291	0.0000
WORK	0.038825	0.043681	0.888842	0.3741
POLITICS	-0.179311	0.022706	-7.896956	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.008319	0.006637	1.253412	0.2101
TRADITIONS	0.109823	0.016250	6.758497	0.0000
SAFETY	-0.284593	0.031242	-9.109416	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.137847	0.008831	15.60853	0.0000
LIFE	0.046690	0.009372	4.981607	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.175259	0.163572	-13.29846	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-1.479326	0.160867	-9.195977	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-0.770156	0.159585	-4.825979	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.070668	0.159144	-0.444051	0.6570
LIMIT_5:C(17)	0.420710	0.159129	2.643835	0.0082
LIMIT_6:C(18)	2.058728	0.160445	12.83135	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.632161	0.161378	16.31057	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	3.407648	0.163534	20.83758	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	4.496835	0.170099	26.43662	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	5.117373	0.177896	28.76614	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.029190	Akaike info criterion		3.983138
Schwarz criterion	3.999557	Log likelihood		-19113.00
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.988707	Restr. log likelihood		-19687.68
LR statistic	1149.374	Avg. log likelihood		-1.989279
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews

Table A5. 26. Ordered logit model, personal variables, results for country, coded 25

Dependent Variable: TOLERANCE
Method: ML - Ordered Logit (Newton-Raphson / Marquardt steps)
Sample: 271278 IF COUNTRYCODE=25
Included observations: 7203
Number of ordered indicator values: 11
Convergence achieved after 3 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using observed Hessian

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
GENDER	0.045548	0.045722	0.996175	0.3192
AGE	-0.010475	0.001372	-7.637286	0.0000
PARTNER	-0.006418	0.013598	-0.471994	0.6369
CHILDREN	0.078439	0.044403	1.766542	0.0773
EDUCATION	0.078901	0.025684	3.072004	0.0021
WORK	-0.026567	0.048220	-0.550967	0.5817
POLITICS	-0.127781	0.028992	-4.407479	0.0000
RELIGIOUS	0.027554	0.007689	3.583680	0.0003
TRADITIONS	0.060263	0.021396	2.816506	0.0049
SAFETY	-0.201976	0.032585	-6.198414	0.0000
ECONOMY	0.115647	0.010382	11.13887	0.0000
LIFE	0.066151	0.010349	6.392175	0.0000
LIMIT_1:C(13)	-2.957388	0.204724	-14.44575	0.0000
LIMIT_2:C(14)	-2.168811	0.201028	-10.78860	0.0000
LIMIT_3:C(15)	-1.529479	0.199651	-7.660744	0.0000
LIMIT_4:C(16)	-0.862385	0.198961	-4.334450	0.0000
LIMIT_5:C(17)	-0.316266	0.198687	-1.591777	0.1114
LIMIT_6:C(18)	1.589604	0.199641	7.962306	0.0000
LIMIT_7:C(19)	2.246388	0.200870	11.18327	0.0000
LIMIT_8:C(20)	2.998184	0.203600	14.72583	0.0000
LIMIT_9:C(21)	3.811021	0.209988	18.14873	0.0000
LIMIT_10:C(22)	4.417767	0.219188	20.15511	0.0000
Pseudo R-squared	0.017123	Akaike info criterion		3.806298
Schwarz criterion	3.827318	Log likelihood		-13686.38
Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.813530	Restr. log likelihood		-13924.81
LR statistic	476.8674	Avg. log likelihood		-1.900094
Prob(LR statistic)	0.000000			

Source: created by the author using Eviews