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Sandu, Dumitru

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**The Europeanisation of Everyday Life:
Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identifications
Among EU and Third-Country Citizens**

Patterns of social transnationalism in regional Europe

Dumitru Sandu

(EUCROSS Final Report, pp. 59-83)

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The research consortium is formed by:

- Università 'G. d'Annunzio' di Chieti-Pescara, Italy (coordinator: Ettore Recchi);
- GESIS–Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim, Germany (coordinator: Michael Braun);
- Aarhus Universitet, Denmark (coordinator: Adrian Favell);
- IBEI–Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals, Spain (coordinator: Juan Díez Medrano);
- University of York, United Kingdom (coordinators: Mike Savage, Laurie Hanquinet);
- Universitatea din Bucuresti, Romania (coordinator: Dumitru Sandu).

EUCROSS scientific coordinator: Ettore Recchi. EUCROSS project manager: Matteo Abbate.

For additional information: www.eucross.eu.

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Patterns of social transnationalism in regional Europe¹⁰

Transnationalism is a complex web of practices and habitus connecting people from paired, cross-border social-worlds (Strauss 1993) or life-worlds (Schutz & Embree 2011). The actors are different in immigrant (Levitt & Jaworsky 2007; Schiller, Basch, & Blanc-Szanton 1992) versus social transnationalism (Mau 2012). The builders of the cross-national bridges are, in the first case, migrants in destination societies and, in the second case, residents in a certain society, with or without migration experiences, promoting connection behaviours and attitudes towards people in other societies. The transnational web is constituted by practices and networks (Dahinden 2009) having behind a bipolar habitus (Vertovec 2009) of here and there.

In Europe, what do sociocultural bridges connect in both types of transnationalism, national societies or regions? What are the specific dimensions of social transnationalism that differentiate among countries and among regions? Two basic hypotheses address these questions. The first one supports the idea that transnationalism is a cross-border multiple bridge that links not only national societies but also different regions and communities as their subunits. This is the hypothesis of 'multilevel transnationalism with overlapping bridges at cross-national and cross-regional levels' (the community level of transnationalism, however, is not considered here). The second hypothesis posits that social transnationalism (STNS) has identity, consumption and networks as its key components. Immigrants' transnationalism places the focus on a web linking two container societies. This chapter questions such a view and suggests that there are various patterns of transnationalism according to regional location in the European Union. In some, very homogeneous societies, regions could be irrelevant for the specification of social transnationalism.

The regional hypothesis is tested by Eurobarometer (EB) 73.3 data and EUROSTAT data for all the NUTS 2 regions. EUCROSS data on natives are used to refine the interpretation of the EB&EUROSTAT data.

Social transnationalism as key dependent variable is measured by personal migration experience, indirect migration experience, attachment to a foreign country and consumer behaviours involving cross-border (actual or virtual) mobility. An index of transnationalism and a typology of the phenomenon are tested for significant variations in five categories of regions (poor, developed, socially poor, socially developed and of low competitiveness), controlling for a series of demographics. The results indicate the fact that social transnationalism is significantly influenced by the development pattern of the regions even if one controls for country characteristics. Once the abstract relation between transnationalism and regional characteristics is proved, it follows a detailed description on what patterns of transnationalism are specific for what regions or categories of regions. Mapping out fields of social transnationalism connecting countries of the European Union is also part of the results section. The proxy variable for measuring such fields is given by the shares of people attached to a foreign country. The methodological idea of transnational fields is converted here into a map of the main transnational social fields in Europe.

¹⁰ Dumitru Sandu.

Dimensional analysis of STNS is based on more detailed data coming from the EUCROSS survey on natives in six countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Denmark, and Romania). The hypothesis that is tested on the basis of these data stipulates that identities, cosmopolitan consumption, and social capital abroad are the basic dimensions of STNS.

Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed in the final part of the chapter.

Methodology: Measuring social transnationalism (STNS)

Transnationalism as a web of networks and practices connecting paired societies across borders is a social construction by specific mechanisms related, mainly, to mobility or migration and expressions of social choices or values. Starting from this idea we constructed two indices of *mobility* (STNSmob) and *cultural* (STNScult) transnationalism. STNSmob integrates information of four items on personal migration experience abroad (for work, school, or other reasons) of returnee migrants, indirect migration experience abroad by close relatives or friends that are in other countries, regularly spending holidays or weekends in another country and intention to emigrate. STNScult measures transnationalism by three indicators of regularly following news from another country, eating food that is typical of other countries, and by high attachment to one or two other countries. An overall index of social transnationalism is computed from all the seven previously mentioned indicators (STNSmc).¹¹ The three indices capture the quantitative side of social transnationalism. The qualitative variation of transnationalism is identified by a typology (STNSype) that is described some paragraphs below.

A first validation of the indices could result from their variation in intensity by macroregions of the European Union (Table 1). New Member States (NMS) have lower transnationalism indices compared to Western and Northern countries of the EU, consistently with the existing hierarchy of GDP. Southern European countries, surprisingly, even if they are having a much higher development level than NMS, are at the same level of STNS as these new member states.

Table 1 Mean values of social transnationalism (STNS) indices by macroregions of the EU

| | Eastern NMS | Central-Europe NMS | South EU15 | WEST EU15 | NORTH EU15 | Total |
|----------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| STNSmob | 48,2 | 47,3 | 47,2 | 51,5 | 54,2 | 50,0 |
| STNScult | 44,5 | 45,2 | 45,1 | 54,5 | 54,5 | 50,0 |
| STNSmc | 45,8 | 45,7 | 45,6 | 53,5 | 54,9 | 50,0 |
| GDP2010* | 49,0 | 68,0 | 98,0 | 117,0 | 112,0 | 100,0 |

Data source: EB73.3. Each of the data series are standardised (as to have a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 14). Eastern NMS - LT LV EE RO BG, Central Europe NMS - PL HU CZ SK SI, South EU15 IT EL ES PT, West EU15- FR BE DE AT NL, North EU15- DK SE FI UK IE. The very small countries (MT, LU, CY) are not included into analysis. *GDP per capita as % from EU average.

¹¹ All three indices are factor scores of four (for STNSmob), three (for STNScult), and seven (for STNSmc) indicators, on the set of EB73.3 for 27 EU countries. Their KMO indices, in the order given above, are 0.668, 0.610, and respectively 0.809. For easier reading of the data, each factor score is converted to have a standard deviation of 14 and a mean of 50 (Hull score).

Transnationalism is a multidimensional phenomenon and its typological measure (that captures, partially, this multidimensionality) is likely to be better connected to regional variations than the simple index measure. This methodological hypothesis is tested on a typology (STNStype) that distinguishes among migration, project, values (or values&commuting), consumption, and comprehensive STNS (see Box 1). *Migration* transnationalism is rooted in direct or indirect migration experience. Persons in this category are, all of them, returnees (from work, study, or stay abroad by other reason) and, to a high degree (over 90%), persons that have close friends or relatives abroad. Migration per se, in its direct or indirect form, has a double significance, as it yields mobility experience and network capital abroad. Each of the two components is in interaction: emigration is favoured by networks abroad and favours the increase of network capital. *Project* transnationalism is specific to persons who intend to 'move to another country within the next ten years'. The majority of them (62%) have close friends or relatives abroad, about one fifth are former migrants and about one third are young persons that are over 15 years old but still at school. *Value* transnationalism is specific for people that regularly 'follow news, cultural life or sports from another country', 'eat food at home that is typical of another country', 'spend holidays/weekends in one particular country other than the residence one' and are attached to other countries. All of them intend to leave for another country in the next 10 years and about 80% are having close connections abroad but poor personal experience as immigrants. People in this category are transnationals without experience of living abroad. Close to this category is that of *consumption* transnationalism of people that like and consume news and food specific to other countries but do not intend to leave the residence country and do not go so frequently for weekend or holidays abroad. *Comprehensive* transnationalism is for those that have very high personal experience of migration and intentions to migrate and significantly over average levels of value orientations abroad, including high declared attachments to other countries.

The dominant type of transnationalism is based on consumption (about one quarter of EU population) and this segment of population is mainly located in Western Europe (Table 2). The second type is that of migration transnationalism with dominant location in Northern Europe.

Table 2 Types of STNS by EU macroregions

| Types of STNS | Macroregions in EU (%) | | | | | | % col. | STNSmc average |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|--------|----------------|
| | Eastern NMS | Central-Europe NMS | South EU15 | WEST EU15 | NORTH EU15 | Total | | |
| value | 4,0 | 6,4 | 12,2 | 46,0 | 31,3 | 100 | 3,4 | 72,0 |
| comprehensive | 2,2 | 3,4 | 27,2 | 35,8 | 31,4 | 100 | 3,6 | 86,3 |
| project | 13,6 | 17,2 | 23,7 | 26,7 | 18,7 | 100 | 4,9 | 54,6 |
| migration | 5,5 | 9,8 | 22,3 | 38,2 | 24,1 | 100 | 7,9 | 64,6 |
| consumption | 4,2 | 9,2 | 13,1 | 52,0 | 21,5 | 100 | 24,3 | 59,1 |
| localistic (low STNS) | 9,0 | 17,1 | 34,1 | 26,9 | 12,9 | 100 | 55,9 | 39,9 |
| Total | 7,4 | 13,7 | 26,6 | 34,8 | 17,5 | 100 | 100,0 | 50,0 |

Data source: EB73.3. Highlights mark significant associations between column and row values of the variables (as indicated by adjusted standardised residuals that are not in the table). Reading example: 31.4% out of the people who experience comprehensive transnationalism are living in Northern EU15 countries and there is a significant, positive association between belonging to this type and living in Northern EU15 countries. N=26602.

The typological distribution of STNS is highly regionalised. Each out of the five regions has a profile: NMS are defined by high project transnationalism, with a higher probability of this type in the extreme Eastern part of this region; Southern European countries are similar to NMS by their large share of low transnationalism people but do not record high percentages for project transnationalism; comprehensive and migration transnationalism is specific to the North of Europe and the consumption one to Western Europe.

Box 1. Building and validating STNS typology

Social transnationalism (STNS) is a cross-border social construction process having multiple nuclei in mobility, cultural, entrepreneurial, virtual space communication or non-state institutionalized practices. Formation and support of habitus is all the time behind such practices. The typology (STNS type) we are building and using in this context considers, by data constraints, only mobility and cultural nuclei of the process. Associated indicators as specified in the table below.

| Nuclei of STNS* | Clustering criteria | Types of STNS generated by cluster analysis | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------|---------|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | migration | consumption | project | value | comprehensive | localistic |
| MOBILITY experiences | returned migrants | 2,06 | -0,29 | -0,08 | -0,11 | 3,18 | -0,35 |
| | relatives and friends abroad | 1,04 | 0,32 | 0,22 | 0,59 | 1,44 | -0,43 |
| | intentions to live in another country in next 10 years | -0,35 | -0,35 | 2,85 | 2,85 | 2,00 | -0,35 |
| | holidays abroad | 0,17 | 0,70 | -0,38 | 1,07 | 1,32 | -0,45 |
| CULTURAL practices | typical foreign food consumption | 0,38 | 0,85 | -0,24 | 1,12 | 1,11 | -0,54 |
| | follow regularly news from another country | 0,48 | 0,79 | -0,40 | 1,05 | 1,15 | -0,52 |
| | attached to other countries (two choices) | 0,42 | 0,52 | 0,26 | 0,75 | 1,10 | -0,43 |

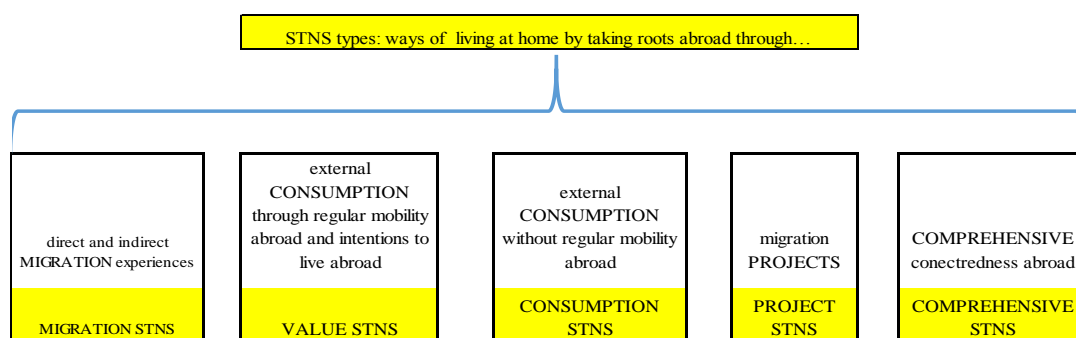
Data source: EB 73.3. K means cluster analysis with standardised variables.

Figures are cluster centers averages of the classification criterion for the class.

Classes are defined function of the criteria having the highest means for the class (highlighted cells). Each variable has a 0 mean.

*Other nuclei of STNS could not be included into analysis due to constraints of a secondary data analysis. These could refer to COMMUNICATION practices in virtual space, TRANSNATIONAL entrepreneurship or NONSTATE INSTITUTIONALISED linkages.

The specific profile of each of the six types generated by cluster analysis is indicated by the maximum values for each of the seven indicators of mobility experience and cultural practices. Migration STNS, for example, is common among people who are very rich in personal migration experience abroad (returnee migrants) cumulated with indirect migration experience by having relatives and friends abroad. Natives in this category worked abroad and are having good close connections abroad by their friends and relatives. Value transnationalism is specific to persons of high transnational habitus that is based more on indirect than direct migration experience abroad.



The validity of the cluster classification was tested by a discriminant analysis considering six predictors of STNS type - HUMAN CAPITAL, WELLOFF (see table 7), man (1 yes, 0 no), EU15 (1 yes, 0 no), regional human development index, age interval of 16-35 (1 yes, 0 no), urban residence (1 yes, 0 no).

The six STNS categories fit well into sociodemographic profiles. The comprehensive type is specific

to persons with high human capital, living in large cities and from developed regions of EU15.

| | STNS type | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|
| | comprehensive | migration | value | consumption | project | localistic |
| HUMAN CAPITAL index (mean) | 64.0 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 45.1 |
| Wellbeing index (WELLOFF) (mean) | 52.0 | 52.5 | 53.7 | 54.7 | 50.2 | 47.2 |
| youth 16-35 years old, % | 46.2 | 25.5 | 58.5 | 29.8 | 64.9 | 27.1 |
| men (%) | 53.6 | 53.0 | 55.4 | 51.2 | 54.3 | 45.1 |
| live in large cities (%) | 44.9 | 33.8 | 35.6 | 24.5 | 30.6 | 23.2 |
| residents in NMS (%) | 5.9 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 13.7 | 31.2 | 26.3 |
| regional development index (mean) | 61.2 | 55.9 | 57.7 | 55.4 | 49.8 | 49.6 |

Data source: EB73.3.

58.2% of cross-validated grouped cases are correctly classified by discriminant analysis. The proportional chance criteria (Cprob) for assessing model fit in discriminant analysis is 0.383. The model is technically validated by the standard rule of having the share of correctly classified cases larger than $Cprob * 1.25$. Multinomial regression in table 5 is also a criterion validation for the typology.

In fact, what directly validates the transnational typology is the fact that there are several territorial nuclei of transnational similarity among neighboring or high proximity countries: Bulgaria-Romania-Poland, Latvia-Lithuania for project transnationalism; Denmark-UK for comprehensive transnationalism; Belgium-Netherlands and Germany-Austria for consumption transnationalism. Italy, Greece, Spain, and Portugal are Southern countries with large shares of localistic or non-transnationalist populations. Spain, in this series, seems to be a very special case of heterogeneity, having, at the same time, a large share of localistic population but also a large segment of population of comprehensive transnationalism. Subnational analysis by NUTS2 regions could contribute to better understand such situations.¹²

A focus on the components of STNS, with more detailed data (from EUCROSS survey on natives) passes from two to three components. Instead of the simple distinction between value and mobility transnationalism, one can differentiate between consumption, identity and network transnationalism (Dahinden 2009). A factor analysis on a set of nine indicators from a sample of six countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Denmark, and Romania) identifies three latent variables as components of STNS. Consumption transnationalism is measured mainly by purchases from abroad, frequency of short trips abroad, following foreign media for sports or films, space competency¹³ (number of foreign countries the subject is familiar with), preferences for foreign cuisine (as proxy for eating foreign cuisine). Identity transnationalism is measured by European identification and by national identification. Network capital abroad and receiving money from abroad are the two indicators for network social transnationalism (Table A 2). This dimension analysis is an

¹² The findings in this paragraph are results from a table crossing transnationalism types with 24 countries of EU with the tool of adjusted standardized residuals, EB73.3 data. Technical details of the analysis are not presented into the text.

¹³ Many thanks to Ettore Recchi for suggesting the measure of spatial competence using familiarity with the country (EUCROSS sample).

exploratory one¹⁴ but consistent with the criteria involved in the typology derived from Eurobarometer data.

The fields of social transnationalism connecting countries in the European Union are identified by the use of aggregated data on 'the foreign countries people are mostly attached to'. A set of six countries in Europe are acting as major attachment or attraction poles for populations in the EU. These are France, Spain, Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, and Austria. The way fields of transnational attachment interconnect among them gives an image of the European structure of social transnationalism. The use of other countries attachments as a measure the ways transnational social fields are structured is in line with the methodological idea that transnational social fields are constituted not only by ways of being but also by ways of belonging (Levitt & Schiller 2004). Being attached to another country is, in fact, a way of belonging to another sociocultural space.

Measuring development at NUTS 2 level

NUTS2 regions are the subnational units that could have, by their development level and type, a significant impact on STNS. Their level of development is measured here by a regional human development index (RHDI), like in the standard human development index of UNDP (UNDP 2013), by aggregating the values of GDP per capita (as percentage from the mean of EU, 2007), life expectancy at birth (2007) and share of population with tertiary education (2010).

The typology of NUTS 2 results from crossing their specific values on GDP per capita with life expectancy at birth as relevant indicators for economic and, respectively, social development.¹⁵ Poor regions have low values on both indicators and comprehensive development ones are at opposite point with high values on the same indicators. Similarly, middle developed regions are defined by middle values on social and economic dimensions. What mostly define the qualitative aspects of the typology are the other two types of economically developed regions and socially developed ones. A region is considered in one or another of the two categories function of the dominant values on the two scales.

Poor regions are specific to East and Central-East parts of EU and economically developed regions to the countries from West and North Europe (Table 3). The regions that are more socially than economically developed are especially located in Southern Europe. Comprehensive development regions of high GDP and life expectancy do not have a specific location in EU.

¹⁴ A country by country factor analysis indicates a different structure of the factors especially for Denmark (four factors) and for Italy (network capital and purchasing behaviours in the same factor). It is not clear if these special cases are real or sampling effects.

¹⁵ The two variables were previously recorded as to having three classes of equal shares. The classes with fewer cases have been collapsed to their neighbours by the procedure of reduction in an attribute space (Barton 1955).

Table 3 Population of EU macroregions by development level of NUTS2

| Type of NUTS 2 regions by development profile | European macroregion (%) | | | | | Total EU (%) | Average value of RHDl |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | East | Central East | South | West | North | | |
| poor | 93.8 | 91.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 30.2 |
| socially developed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 29.9 | 17.5 | 27.1 | 53.8 |
| middle developed | 0.0 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 18.1 | 30.7 | 14.4 | 55.9 |
| economically developed | 6.2 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 34.1 | 22.7 | 18.5 | 58.7 |
| comprehensive development | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 16.1 | 29.1 | 19.7 | 65.1 |
| Total EU | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 52.4 |
| Average value of RHDl | 23.1 | 35.5 | 53.9 | 59.6 | 61.2 | 52.4 | |

Data source: EUROSTAT. N=215 sub-state regions, majority of them NUTS2. The adopted level for regional computations is consistent with the type of the regions that are reported in EB 73.3 (NUTS1 for Germany and for the UK). The paired of row-column values that are significantly associated are marked in the shadow cells (adjusted standardised residuals for $p=0.001$). Reading example: 51.2% out of the total population in the Southern countries of the EU lives in socially developed regions; the average development level for the regions in these countries is of 53.8.

Data analysis

Living transnationally by European regions and countries

The type of development of regions brings about higher probabilities for specific types of social transnationalism (STNS). Four out of the five types of transnationalism are highly associated with living in economically developed regions (Table 4) that are specific to North and West Europe. The regions with less diversity of STNS are the more socially than economically developed, located in the South of Europe. A lack of transnationalism is dominant in these regions. Very close to their profile is that of the poor regions from the Eastern and Central-Eastern Europe. It is here that one notices the prevalence of project transnationalism: people are linked to other countries or regions by their intentions to live abroad in the next ten years. Middle developed regions favour only two types of transnationalism that are based on consumption or on cross-border commuting and consumption. Comprehensive transnationalism – in the areas of consumption, value, migration, and intentions of mobility – is specific for the regions that are both socially and economically developed (i.e., in the category of comprehensive development).

Table 4 Types of social transnationalism by types of regions in EU

| STNS typology | Regional human development typology (%) | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | poor | middle developed | socially developed | economically developed | comprehensive development | |
| value | 1.7 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| comprehensive | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 3.7 |
| project | 7.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| migration | 5.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 7.9 |
| consumption | 15.6 | 32.6 | 20.1 | 34.1 | 23.0 | 24.1 |
| localistic (low STNS) | 68.7 | 47.7 | 62.7 | 44.5 | 50.0 | 55.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Data source: EB 73.3. Highlighted cells mark significant associations between column and row values.

The territorial distribution of STNS becomes clearer if one goes down from macroregions to countries (Figure 1). Comprehensive transnationalism is the key mark of the sociocultural profile for the UK, Denmark, Sweden and Ireland. Belgium-Netherlands and Germany-Austria have a more consumption profile of STNS. As one can see from the dendrogram in Figure 1, the two clusters of countries are having similar transnational profiles. Slovenia, even if not very similar, is closer to the transnational profile of Austria and Germany.

It is only Finland, out of the Nordic countries that is not in the previous grouping of comprehensive-consumption transnationalism. This country is closer to Greece and Spain, having in common with them a profile dominated by migration transnationalism. The majority of the people in these countries are rich in direct migration experience as returnees and/or indirect experience by having relatives or friends living abroad.

A third grouping is formed by countries of project transnationalism, with larger shares of people intending to go abroad. The purest examples of this category are Latvia and Lithuania. A sub-group for this type is formed by Poland, Romania and Bulgaria. Here one finds a significant segment of people practicing a project transnationalism but also large shares of people that do not adhere to any kind of transnationalism. Portugal and Italy are closer to the group of the three Eastern countries not by project transnationalism but mainly by their large shares of locality-oriented people.

The transnational profile of Southern countries is closer to the profile of the majority of former socialist countries (except Baltic countries) than to EU15 countries from the West or North of the continent. Southern European countries are having in common the presence of large segments of population of low transnationalism. Nonetheless, the two largest Southern European countries, Italy and Spain, are very different by their transnational profile. Italy is defined mainly by its huge share of low transnationalism (non-TNS), which characterizes about 80% of the total population. Spain has a large share of non-TNS people (64%) but it also has significant shares of persons in the categories of comprehensive (8%), consumption (13%), and migration (9%) transnationalism.

The highest concentration for each of the five types of STNS are for:

- Its consumption form in Netherlands (56%), Malta (48%), Luxembourg (46%), and Belgium (44%);
- The comprehensive type in Luxembourg (21%), Ireland (10%), Spain (8%), and the UK (7%);
- Value and commuting form in Luxembourg (8%), Malta (8%), Denmark (7%), and Netherlands (7%);
- Migration based STNS in Cyprus Republic (19%), Sweden (17%), Luxembourg (17%), Ireland (15%), and Netherlands (12%);
- Project transnationalism in Latvia (25%), Lithuania (19%), and Estonia (10%).

Low STNS with a dominant localistic orientation of the population has the largest shares in Italy (80%), Bulgaria (77%), Poland (74%), Greece (73%), and Romania (70%).

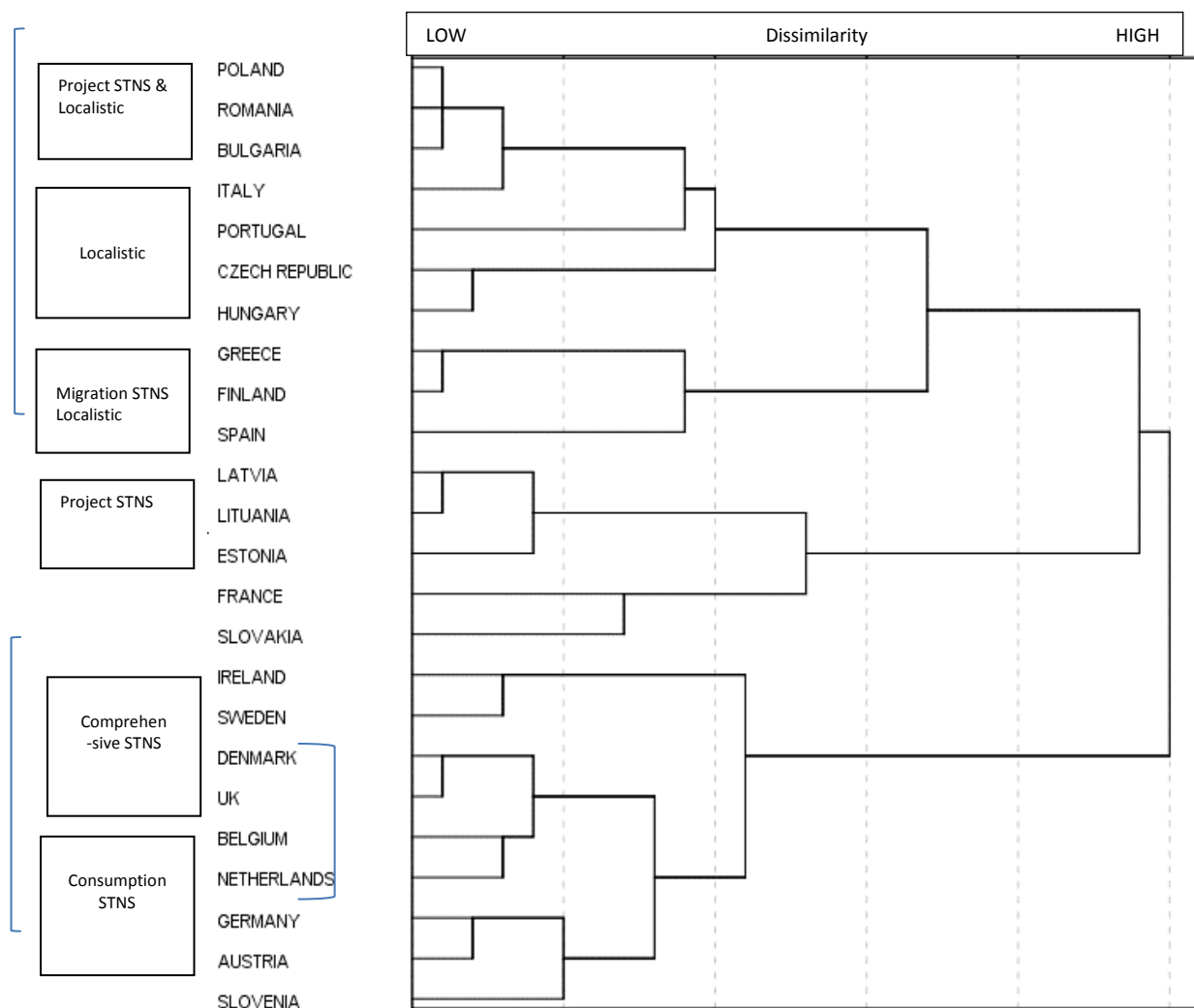


Figure 1. Similarity among countries on types of social transnationalism

Data source EB73.3. Dendrogram from cluster analysis – furthest neighbour, Pearson correlation measurement of similarity. Input data are adjusted standardised residuals in a table crossing typology of STNS with 24 countries of EU. Residuals are standardized before clustering. Labels in the left hand rectangles indicate the specific profiles of transnationalism for the interviewed people in the reference countries. Denmark, United Kingdom, Belgium, and Netherlands are forming a core of similarity by their high degree of value transnationalism.

Multilevel roots of social transnationalism

In this section, I would focus first of all on the predictors that are the most discriminant ones for the typology of Social transnationalism (STNS): human capital at personal and regional levels and GDP per capita at regional and national levels. The second part of the section will analyse the causal profile of each STNS type in order to clarify the *because reasons* (Schutz & Embree, 2011) of adopting different versions of transnationalism.

Qualitative social transnationalism (Table 2) is mainly dependent on personal and regional human capital (Table 5): all the five types of STNS are higher for people speaking at least a

foreign language and using internet. Four out of the five types of STNS are having a higher probability of existence in regions of large share of tertiary educated people. High human capital, at personal and regional level is especially effective to favour comprehensive, values, and migration transnationalism.

Table 5 Predictors of the types of social transnationalism in European Union

| | Type of social transnationalism (reference category - low STNS) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | migration | | consumption | | project | | values | | comprehensive | |
| | coef. | p | coef. | p | coef. | p | coef. | p | coef. | p |
| age | 0.006 | 0.066 | 0.003 | 0.138 | -0.046 | 0.000 | -0.030 | 0.000 | -0.019 | 0.000 |
| man* | 0.332 | 0.000 | 0.194 | 0.000 | 0.388 | 0.000 | 0.349 | 0.004 | 0.227 | 0.077 |
| higher education* | 0.531 | 0.002 | 0.712 | 0.000 | 0.343 | 0.108 | 0.422 | 0.177 | 1.347 | 0.000 |
| still at school* | -0.776 | 0.007 | 0.330 | 0.044 | 0.627 | 0.009 | 0.653 | 0.038 | 0.231 | 0.498 |
| secondary education* | 0.110 | 0.472 | 0.423 | 0.000 | 0.022 | 0.891 | 0.498 | 0.088 | 0.617 | 0.005 |
| speaks fluently a foreign language* | 2.165 | 0.000 | 1.124 | 0.000 | 0.652 | 0.000 | 1.572 | 0.000 | 3.077 | 0.000 |
| use internet* | 0.210 | 0.068 | 0.538 | 0.000 | 0.536 | 0.000 | 1.194 | 0.000 | -0.061 | 0.776 |
| subjective social class (1 low....4 higher) | -0.084 | 0.067 | -0.070 | 0.032 | -0.044 | 0.375 | -0.092 | 0.171 | -0.199 | 0.003 |
| had difficulties to paying the bills (1 no...3 most of the time) | -0.101 | 0.246 | -0.199 | 0.001 | 0.362 | 0.000 | 0.201 | 0.067 | 0.336 | 0.004 |
| urban residence* | 0.262 | 0.011 | -0.061 | 0.550 | 0.043 | 0.732 | 0.300 | 0.073 | 0.385 | 0.051 |
| population density in the region (ln) | 0.137 | 0.004 | 0.159 | 0.003 | 0.037 | 0.570 | 0.174 | 0.022 | 0.308 | 0.013 |
| GDP per capita in the region (ln) | -0.723 | 0.039 | -0.369 | 0.282 | -0.398 | 0.245 | -1.056 | 0.024 | -0.373 | 0.524 |
| life expectancy in the region (ln) | -0.091 | 0.976 | -9.915 | 0.001 | -3.433 | 0.302 | -5.243 | 0.198 | 2.830 | 0.556 |
| tertiary educated people in the region (ln) | 0.904 | 0.000 | 0.417 | 0.085 | 0.816 | 0.000 | 1.309 | 0.000 | 1.231 | 0.004 |
| GDP per capita in the country (% from EU average) | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.216 | 0.034 | 0.000 | 0.026 | 0.000 |
| Constante | -0.834 | 0.945 | 40.301 | 0.001 | 13.752 | 0.309 | 21.236 | 0.201 | -21.428 | 0.259 |
| Pseudo R2 | 0.155 | | | | | | | | | |
| N | 23491.000 | | | | | | | | | |

Data source: EB 73.3. Multinomial logistic regression in STATA, with cluster option to correct for non-independence of observations within the same region (86 clusters as given by NUTS2 or NUTS 1 for the UK and Germany), to generate robust standard errors.

Education per se plays differently for various kinds of transnationalism: higher education is specific to people oriented towards comprehensive, migration, and consumption transnationalism; secondary education is specific only for consumption transnationalism; young people of over 15 years old that are still students are mainly oriented towards consumption, values, and project transnationalism (table 5).

NUTS 2 or NUTS 1 regions affect transnationalism significantly and independently of the country or personal status effects. It is not only the high educational profile of the region that favours STNS but also its population density. NUTS 2 regions with a high number of persons per square km are more likely to host people that are in the category of comprehensive category of social transnationalism. This relation is not surprising if one

notices that territorial density is a significant predictor of regional human development¹⁶. The finding is in line with the general view that the higher the density at national or at territorial level, the higher the probability to reach high scores for development of reference territorial units (WB 2009).

High GDP per capita at national level favours four out of five types of STNS (the exception is project transnationalism). The relation is valid also for quantitative transnationalism measured on an interval scale (as a factor score STNSmob, STNScult, and STNSmc) (Table A 1): the higher the value of GDP per capita at the national level, the higher the index values for transnationalism. There is no such linear relation between regional GDP and STNS in its qualitative expressions. The empirical analysis suggests that the gap between a high national and a low regional GDP is favourable for migration and for values transnationalism. Regional frustration on level of living could be increased by living in areas that are relatively poor compared to the national average, and consequently, could stimulate migration and values linkages of transnational type.

Project transnationalism is specific for young people (average age of approximately 30 years old), large part of them still at school (over 30%) and having difficulties in paying their bills (44%). On the other hand they are having the resources for relocation by fluently speaking a foreign language, by the use of internet, and by living in areas of highly educated people. They are the least rooted type in the economic or social profile or the region (no significant connection with density, GDP or life expectancy indicators of their regional residence). One could say that they are transnational by their life-cycle, frustration, and high abilities to connect with people from other places. In terms of intensity, this is the social type with the lowest transnational orientation (excepting non-STNS category). Their mobility component of transnationalism (STNSmob) is more intense than the value one (STNScult). Project transnationals are dissatisfied with their everyday life in the local and national settings, live in rather poor or low density areas and are having the human resources to go and work abroad. The highest concentration of project type of transnationalism is in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Consumption transnationalism is specific to the secondary educated population, living in rural or rather low density areas, having low social capital abroad and no intention to leave the country. They are having the poorest personal experience of working or living abroad compared to any other STNS type. The largest share of the type is in Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

Migration type of transnationalism groups people of high personal or indirect (by relatives and friends) migration experience abroad. They are the oldest (48 years old, on the average) among the five categories of transnationalism, highly educated, speaking fluently a foreign

¹⁶ $RHDI=19.6+ \ln DENSITY*2.61+5.24*NUTSadmin-9.07*EAST+15.8*SOUTH+21.7*WEST+26.7*NORTH$, $R^2=0.74$, 199 NUTS 2 in the sample, robust standard error by cluster option function of the country, where RHDI – regional human development index, $\ln DENSITY$ – inhabitants per square kilometre in the NUTS2 region, NUTSadmin – dummy for NUTS2 having administrative status and the other predictors being dummies for macroregions of EU. All the coefficients in the OLS regression are significant at $p=0.001$ level, except for the coefficient for NUTSadmin, significant at $p=0.10$ level.

language and living in urban or high density areas. The highest concentration of people with high migration experience abroad is in Luxembourg, Cyprus Republic, Sweden, and Ireland.

Value transnationalism is specific to people of low experience abroad, rather young (33 years old, on average), frequent users of internet (about 90%), and high consumers of material and cultural goods from abroad. The highest concentration for value transnationalism is in Netherlands, the UK, Belgium, France, Sweden, and Denmark (with percentages of around 6 to 7% for each of these countries).

Comprehensive transnationalism is for highest human capital people (by education, foreign languages) living in highly dense, urban areas. Its key component is migration experience. The largest shares for people in this category are, again, in the North, with the UK, Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden (with percentages around 6% to 10%). Luxembourg, in the category of very small countries, has the largest share of comprehensive transnational people (22%).

The fact that STNS types are highly rooted in social life is supported also by the fact that subjective classes are closely associated to transnational types: comprehensive, value, and migration transnationals feel attached to upper class; consumption type is overrepresented in the categories of upper middle and upper classes; low transnational people are mostly in the lower class; people in project transnationalism type are not significantly associated with a certain subjective class category.¹⁷

Table 6 ‘Which country other than (our country) do you feel the most attached to? Firstly?’ (%)

| Attracting countries (first choice) | Attachement expressed by people from | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | NMS | EU15 | EU |
| France | 5.5 | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| Spain | 5.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Italy | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| Germany | 13.6 | 5.9 | 7.4 |
| United Kingdom | 8.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Austria | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| United States | 4.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Other EU15 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 15.1 |
| Other NMS | 20.2 | 4.8 | 7.7 |
| Other unspecified | 13.1 | 23.3 | 21.4 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 2562 | 11007 | 13569 |

Data source: EB 73.3. Reading example: 13.6% out of the persons interviewed in NMS consider Germany as the country they are most attached to; 49% out of the total interviewed people did not expressed any attachment choice.

¹⁷ Adjusted standardised residuals are the basis for assessing the relations in the paragraph. Subjective class in Eurobarometer survey is measured on a ten points scale. Recoding to get five values considered lower class for scores 1 to 4, middle for 5, upper middle for 6 and upper for 7 to 10.

Transnational social fields of Europe

Social transnationalism is not only a matter of profiles for persons, regions or countries of residence as discussed in the previous subchapters. Its determining factors are also specified by poles of attraction or connection. This is what we can capture if one adopts the reference frame of social fields that are structured across borders. The particular form of transnational habitus (Guarnizo 1997) that will be considered here is attachment to a foreign country.

The poles of attraction in social transnationalism are in a different hierarchy for population in EU15 compared to New Member States (NMS). France and Spain are the countries of maximum attraction for people from EU15 (

Table 6). NMS people are mostly attached to Germany, Italy, and the UK. United States is the fourth pole of attraction for EU15 residents. Austria is as important as France and Spain for structuring social transnationalism in NMS.

The European structure of social transnationalism is better specified by considering the attachments among all the EU countries (Figure 2). Four main fields of inter-countries attachments are easily identified in this space. The cores of the fields are France, Germany, the UK, and Sweden.

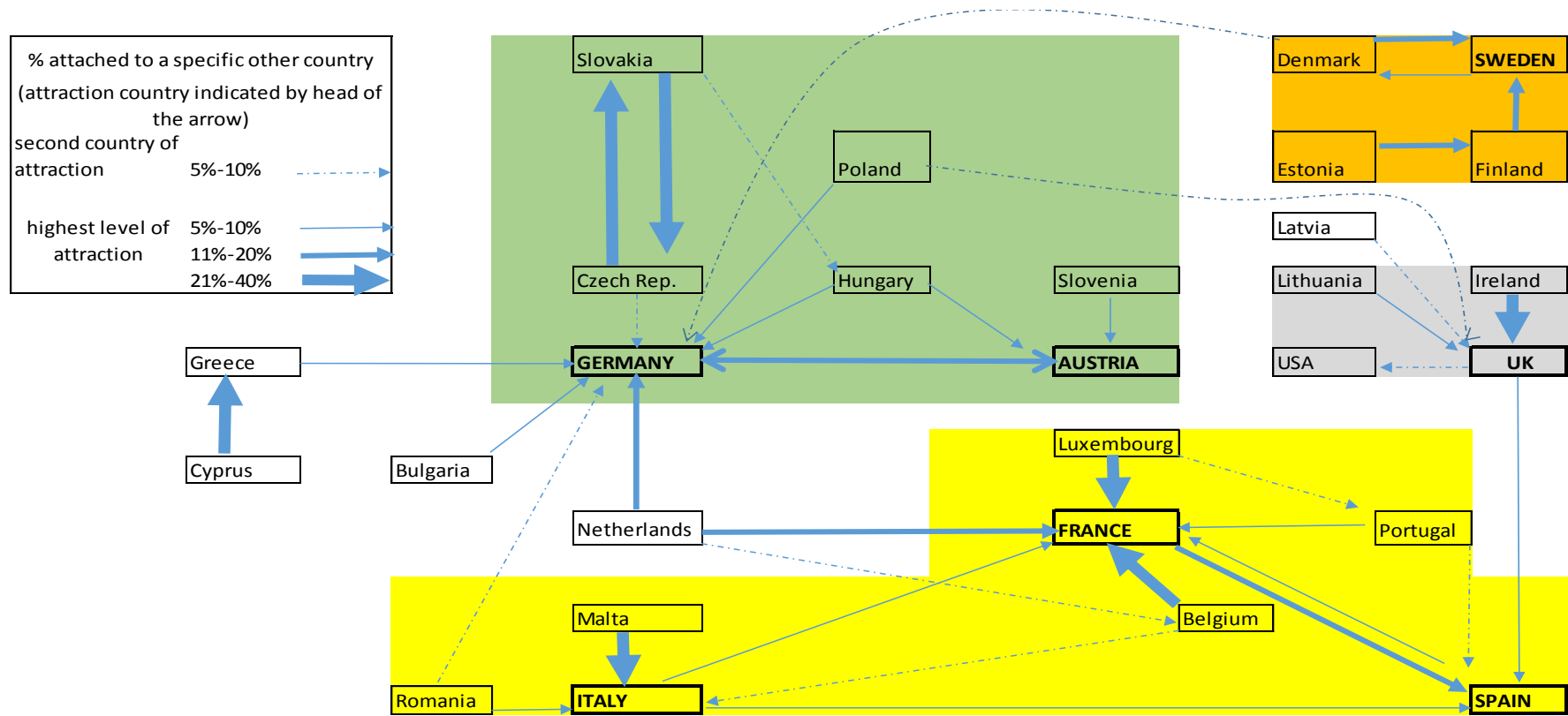


Figure 2. Intra-European fields of social attachment

Data source Eurobarometer 73.3. Reading example: the highest attraction to France is declared by people from Belgium and Luxembourg (over 21% out of the total interviewees, of over 15 years old, from each of these countries); medium level of attraction to the same country is in the case of people from Netherlands (a share in the interval of 11%-20%). The main country of attraction for Polish residents is Germany and the second is the UK. The main poles of attraction in EU are marked by bold letters in writing the country name. The most important streams of attachment were considered in the diagram only to the degree they are statistically significant to 1% in an analysis of adjusted standardised residuals.

France is at the heart of a cluster of South transnational fields connecting people from Italy, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, Malta, and Romania. Latin languages and proximity function as an important glue in this structuring. Germany and Austria are the central place of attachment for the majority of NMS. Two other small fields are formed around the UK as a pole attracting Ireland and Lithuania, and Sweden as central place for people from Denmark and Finland. Linkages among the four fields are given by secondary preferences: Poles for the UK, Romanians for Germany, Dutch for France, and Danish for Germany.

An identification of the favouring factors to choose a certain attraction field could contribute to an understanding to its dynamics (Table A4). Personal migration experience abroad of returnees is, as expected, an important factor contributing to a high attachment to a foreign country. This is mainly the case of people attached to Germany and the UK¹⁸. At the opposite side is the case for people attached to Austria and Sweden as foreign countries. These are the only two out of the eight attraction poles where attachment is not significantly conditioned by a previous direct or indirect migration experience abroad. It is not clear why attachment choices are not a outcome of migration experience for these two poles. One possible explanation for the Austrian pole is that here there is a high probability of having immigrants from the neighbouring former communist countries. Austria is the only EU15 country having as direct neighbours four NMS (Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, and Czech Republic). Short trips across border and easy physical and virtual mobility could be factors involved in the building of the transnational field that are more efficient than migration per se.

Network capital provided by friends or relatives abroad directly contributes to building social transnationalism by favouring attachments to other countries. Identification with some countries like Germany, France, or USA is favoured more by having relatives than by having friends in the attracting country. For identification to Italy and the UK, friendship counts more than relatives. It is difficult to formulate a general hypothesis for this pattern variation. Each identification pattern seems to be having specific roots for each country. The strengths of the relatives abroad in bringing identification could emerge for Germany in relation with the history of the spread of German people as minorities in Central and Eastern Europe.

Attachment to a foreign country is structured, mainly, in a four dimensional space of migration experience, human capital, material capital and age (Table 7).

¹⁸ It is for these attraction poles that the partial regression coefficients are maximum in table A4.

Table 7 Foreign country attachments in a four dimensional space

| predictors of attachment | partial regression coefficients for countries of attraction (reference 'no attachment') | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Austria | Germany | France | Italy | Spain | Sweden | UK | USA | other |
| STNSmob | 0.047*** | 0.069*** | 0.062*** | 0.056*** | 0.053*** | 0.042*** | 0.056*** | 0.065*** | 0.077*** |
| HUMAN CAPITAL | -0,008 | 0.025*** | 0.032*** | 0.02*** | 0.008 | 0.048*** | 0.059*** | 0.02*** | 0.025*** |
| WELLOFF | 0.018*** | 0.009** | 0.015*** | 0,005 | 0,006 | 0.014 | 0.012** | 0.018*** | -0,006 |
| AGE 16 to 35 (1 yes, 0 no) | -0.365** | -0,018 | -0.257* | -0,188 | 0.261* | -0.614*** | 0.522*** | 0.425*** | 0,088 |
| MAN (1 yes, 0 no) | 0,086 | 0.2* | -0,066 | -0,133 | 0,056 | 0,074 | 0,052 | 0.269* | 0.145** |
| URBAN residence (1 yes, 0 no) | -0,049 | -0,061 | -0,134 | 0,103 | -0,082 | -0,233 | 0,285 | 0.34** | -0,012 |
| Data source: EB 73.3 | Pseudo R2=- | N=25751 | Significance levels for coefficients in multinomial regression : *** p=0.001, ** p=0.01, *p=0.05. | | | | | | |
| WELLOFF factor score for goods in the household, subjective social class and having difficulties to pay bills last year; HUMAN CAPITAL - factor score for higher education, speaking fluently a foreign language and using internet. STNSmig - factor score of different forms of migration experience, as described in methodological section. | | | | | | | | | |

Migration experience (direct, or indirect, by relatives and friends abroad, and by intention to leave the country as given by STNSmob) plays much more than each of its components in moulding attraction to a foreign country. It is only in Sweden and UK fields that migration experience is less important than human and material capital in influencing attraction to a foreign country. The finding allows for the interpretation that the probability to be attached to a foreign country is higher if the person is at the same time returned migrant, has relatives or friends that emigrated abroad and has decided to migrate again. Human capital (measured by an index of higher education, use of internet, and fluently speaking a foreign language) is the second favouring factor in generating a habitus (Bourdieu, 1984) of foreign country attachment.

The models accounting for transnational identities are different between EU15 and New Member States (NSM). Migration experience (or capital) keeps a more important role than human and material capital in building identification with a foreign country in NMS compared to the process in EU15. Identification with a foreign country for residents in EU15 has a more complex determination with the involvement of material and human capital together with migration experience as conditioning factors. Identification with most developed countries (Germany, France, Sweden, UK and USA) for people from EU15 is favoured by migration, human and material capitals. Their identification with Italy and Spain is limited to the positive influence of migration and human capital.

For people from NMS, identification with a foreign country involves migration experience for all the nine migration fields. Human capital in the same category of countries of residence is an identification factor only with respect to five transnational fields (France, Sweden, UK, USA and unspecified other country). Austria is the only target country for identification for people from NMS where high material capital has a significant, positive impact.

Space competence in STNS

The familiarity with different foreign countries is a basic indicator for the STNS profile of the country. Unfortunately we do not have its values at regional level to explore its relevance

with Eurobarometer data as we had in the previous section. The information is available for the EUCROSS survey on natives in six European countries. Denmark, Germany and the UK are much richer in space competence as given by the percent of people that declare being familiar with at least two foreign countries. Tertiary educated people from Spain, Italy, and Romania are having a similar very low score on the space competence index (Table 8). As expected, the foreign country familiarity index is higher for people with high human capital (speaking foreign languages and having higher education), higher migration experience abroad (directly, at personal level, or indirectly, by friends and relatives abroad), and better material situation in the household (results of a logistic regression not shown in the text).

Table 8 Degree of social transnationalism for tertiary educated people in six European Union countries, by seven indicators (%)

| | Denmark | Germany | UK | Spain | Romania | Italy |
|--|---------|---------|----|-------|---------|-------|
| familiar with at least 2 foreign countries | 65 | 53 | 42 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| high european identity | 41 | 46 | 13 | 44 | 45 | 48 |
| received money from abroad in the last year | 4 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 6 |
| purchased from abroad in the last year | 51 | 36 | 48 | 35 | 25 | 27 |
| at least one trip abroad in the last year | 87 | 83 | 78 | 68 | 57 | 66 |
| at least once in a month follows foreign media | 79 | 65 | 55 | 72 | 78 | 56 |
| likes foreign cuisine | 44 | 55 | 44 | 57 | 35 | 33 |

Data source: EUCROSS survey on natives, national samples. Weighted data by four age categories, gender and primary education by taking reference values from Eurobarometer 78. Reading example: 65% out of the Danish interviewed people are familiar with at least two foreign countries. Table reports only tertiary educated people to make the country effects more visible on the main segment of interviewed people (38% out the total EUCROSS sample are tertiary educated).

A clearer profile of social transnationalism results from reading the values of the factor scores from the analysis in Table A 2 by each country of the sample: consumption score is maximum for Denmark and minimum for Romania; European identification score is maximum for Spain and minimum for UK; network capital abroad has its maximum for Romania and minimum for Germany.

The EUCROSS data prove, more than the Eurobarometer, that social transnationalism, by its various indicators, is highly dependent of the lifeworlds as circumscribed by status variables (age, gender, education, subjective class etc.) (Table A 3).

Conclusions

In accordance with the basic expectation of the chapter, social transnationalism (STNS) in Europe proved to be a multilevel, multidimensional, and field-dependent phenomenon. Countries do not enter in transnational networks as containers but as spaces that are structured by their regional and cross-border field configurations. Transnational behaviours of people in the regions are a direct function of the combination between their human, social, and material capital, and age structure. Higher mobility transnationalism is associated with living in areas of higher territorial densities and higher regional development in poor economic conditions. The territorial inconsistency between economic poverty and higher human capital foster emigration from the regions, irrespective of the level of development

of the country. Value compared to mobility STNS is to a lesser degree influenced by regional characteristics (Table A1, Table A5). Human capital and regional effects are more important for mobility than for cultural transnationalism (Table A5). Wellbeing is positively related to cultural transnationalism and negatively to mobility one (Table A5).

STNS phenomena are selective in socio-demographic space: there is a higher probability for young men in large urban areas from developed regions and countries to adopt the patterns of transnational social worlds (Table A5).

STNS is highly differentiated in the EU not only by degree but also by its types or qualitative variations (Table A6): comprehensive transnationalism is specific to Nordic countries; consumption type of transnationalism is typical for Germany, Austria, Netherlands and Belgium; project transnationalism is located mainly in New Member States; migration transnationalism is specific for Finland, Greece, and Spain (Figure 1). Localism or low STNS is specific for Southern Europe and NMS (Table 2).

STNS is highly structured in the EU not only by its dimensions and types but also by the fact that there is a rich causal structure that is specific for each type of transnationalism. Causal analysis using entirely different data sets (Eurobarometer and EUCROSS) and with different measurements brings forth the idea that human capital factors (higher education, speaking foreign languages and using internet) significantly contribute to an increase in social transnationalism habitus and in the multiplication of its expression practices. More education and higher abilities to speak foreign languages bring higher values for spatial competence, European identification, cosmopolitan purchasing, consumption of foreign culture and foods, more frequent short trips abroad (Table A 3).

Direct and indirect (by linkages with friends and relatives) migration experience abroad is also fundamental to favouring social transnationalism. Some facets of transnationalism are under the impact of personal experience abroad (space competence, receiving remittances and tourism abroad) and some other are not impacted by such experiences (consuming material and cultural goods from abroad, eating foreign food or identifying with Europe).

European identification seems to be more under the influence of human capital than an effect of direct or indirect migration experience abroad (Table A3). The finding is in line with results of an analysis of social transnationalism for Romania (Eurobarometer data). It was noted for this country case that transnational identification with one's own and other country is favoured by direct and indirect migration experiences but not by identification with Europe (Sandu 2014). It is likely that migration experience abroad has a mediating impact on European identification through increasing space competence, use of foreign languages, and transnational identification. All these chain or mediated relations between migration abroad and European identification need further research and analysis. European identification is, according to EUCROSS data, also a social stratification phenomenon: a higher position on the subjective scale of wellbeing brings an increased probability of European identification.

Even if limited, childhood socialization of living in a foreign country contributes to higher STNS by increasing space competence and the propensity of buying goods from abroad.

Social remittances (Levitt & Schiller 2004) as values, identities, networks, and practices proved to be not only exchanges between migrants and origin societies. They are circulating in an environment including whole societies with their structuring at national and regional level. The social transnationalism perspective could contribute to a better understanding of social remittances and territorial development. Going down from national to regional spaces to capture the real structure of social transnationalism could help for a more regionalised approach in territorial development.

The social fields of European transnationalism are structured in around four centres of attraction: France-Spain-Italy, Germany-Austria, United Kingdom, and Sweden (Figure 2). The majority of New Member States are gravitating around the German-Austrian pole of attraction. Some Eastern countries are socially attracted by two different centres. This is the case of Romanians valuing first of all the Southern-Latin attraction poles (Italy-Spain-France) and, secondly the German-Austrian centre. Polish people are mainly attracted by Germany and secondly by the UK. The configuration of cross-border social fields in Europe are first of all determined by migration experiences and secondly by human capital resources (Table 7).

Migration experience resulted from personal, friends, and relatives abroad influences is by far the most important factor in increasing the probability to enter the majority of transnational social fields in Europe. Its impact is higher for New Member States citizens compared to citizens of the EU15, for whom social transnationalism is more often an outcome of human capital.

Appendix

Table A 1. Predictors of STNS as continuous variable

| | STNSmob | | STNScult | | STNSmc | |
|--|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Coef. | P>t | Coef. | P>t | Coef. | P>t |
| age | -0.046 | 0.001 | -0.013 | 0.193 | -0.031 | 0.005 |
| man* | 0.970 | 0.000 | 1.252 | 0.000 | 1.222 | 0.000 |
| higher education* | 2.474 | 0.000 | 4.082 | 0.000 | 3.702 | 0.000 |
| still at school* | -0.514 | 0.489 | 1.452 | 0.044 | 0.440 | 0.527 |
| secondary education* | 0.482 | 0.212 | 2.404 | 0.000 | 1.643 | 0.000 |
| speaks fluently a foreign language* | 10.795 | 0.000 | 8.688 | 0.000 | 11.156 | 0.000 |
| use internet* | 1.202 | 0.020 | 2.379 | 0.000 | 2.035 | 0.000 |
| subjective social class (1 low....4 higher) | -0.230 | 0.171 | -0.600 | 0.001 | -0.439 | 0.010 |
| had difficulties to paying the bills (1 no...3 most of the time) | 0.359 | 0.229 | -0.503 | 0.057 | -0.120 | 0.670 |
| urban residence* | 1.429 | 0.019 | 0.645 | 0.249 | 1.174 | 0.051 |
| population density in the region (ln) | 1.074 | 0.004 | 0.924 | 0.003 | 1.155 | 0.001 |
| GDP per capital in the region (ln) | -2.709 | 0.052 | -2.816 | 0.129 | -3.066 | 0.058 |
| life expectancy in the region (ln) | -4.898 | 0.719 | -32.397 | 0.064 | -22.045 | 0.136 |
| tertiary educated people in the region (ln) | 4.946 | 0.000 | 3.812 | 0.002 | 4.891 | 0.000 |
| GDP per capita in the country (% from EU average) | 0.050 | 0.009 | 0.154 | 0.000 | 0.117 | 0.000 |
| Constante | 68.554 | 0.195 | 183.153 | 0.010 | 139.099 | 0.019 |
| R2 | 0.241 | | 0.259 | | 0.316 | |

Data source: EB 73.3. OLS regression with cluster option to correct for non-independence of observations within the same region (86 clusters as given by NUTS2 or NUTS 1 for UK and Germany), to generate robust standard errors.

Table A 2. The three dimensions of STNS

| indicators of STNS | STNS dimensions (rotated component matrix) | | | Communalities after factor extraction |
|--|--|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | consumption | identity | network | |
| at least one trip abroad in the last year | .712 | -.016 | -.051 | 0.51 |
| no of foreign countries that are familiar | .583 | .065 | .048 | 0.347 |
| purchased from abroad in the last year | .575 | -.058 | .085 | 0.341 |
| likes foreign cuisine | .511 | .115 | -.006 | 0.275 |
| at least once in a month follows foreign media | .404 | .109 | .270 | 0.248 |
| mainly european identification | .019 | .786 | .007 | 0.275 |
| mainly national identification | -.091 | -.777 | -.033 | 0.613 |
| received money from abroad in the last year | -.107 | -.053 | .794 | 0.645 |
| network capital abroad (no of foreign countries where he /she has friends or | .205 | .074 | .693 | 0.528 |
| % variance explained by the factor | 18.4 | 14 | 13.3 | |

Data source: EUCROSS survey on natives, 2013. KMO=.65, PCA, VARIMAX, N=6016. Weighted data.

Table A 3. Predictors for specific indicators of STNS

| Predictors | Dependent variables that are significant for social transnationalism | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|--|------|---|------|--|------|---|------|--|------|-----------------------|------|
| | high european identity | | familiar with at least 2 foreign countries | | received money from abroad in the last year | | purchased from abroad in the last year | | at least one trip abroad in the last year | | at least once in a month follows foreign media | | likes foreign cuisine | |
| | B | Sig. | B | Sig. | B | Sig. | B | Sig. | B | Sig. | B | Sig. | B | Sig. |
| lived abroad before 18 years old* | .011 | .934 | .718 | .000 | .392 | .063 | .275 | .036 | .091 | .558 | -.031 | .817 | -.151 | .225 |
| lived abroad after 18 years old* | .063 | .434 | .808 | .000 | .724 | .000 | .099 | .250 | .466 | .000 | .016 | .858 | .127 | .105 |
| has relatives or friends abroad* | .046 | .481 | .628 | .000 | .973 | .000 | .403 | .000 | .414 | .000 | .380 | .000 | .317 | .000 |
| well off (5 points scale)* | .140 | .000 | .186 | .000 | -.176 | .003 | .178 | .000 | .553 | .000 | .028 | .420 | .057 | .087 |
| primary education* | .094 | .329 | -.272 | .015 | .169 | .378 | -.708 | .000 | -.849 | .000 | -.021 | .827 | -.276 | .005 |
| knows a foreign language* | .133 | .000 | .374 | .000 | .040 | .495 | .360 | .000 | .432 | .000 | .355 | .000 | .169 | .000 |
| age | .019 | .000 | .020 | .000 | -.009 | .017 | -.024 | .000 | -.010 | .000 | -.005 | .022 | .005 | .007 |
| male* | -.147 | .014 | .399 | .000 | .103 | .357 | .621 | .000 | .326 | .000 | .840 | .000 | -.030 | .614 |
| Germany* | .122 | .208 | -.471 | .000 | -.008 | .976 | -.420 | .000 | -.222 | .070 | -.755 | .000 | .776 | .000 |
| UK* | -1.370 | .000 | -.546 | .000 | .624 | .009 | .336 | .004 | .029 | .826 | -.911 | .000 | .431 | .000 |
| Italy* | .317 | .002 | -1.318 | .000 | .219 | .382 | -.738 | .000 | -.692 | .000 | -.865 | .000 | -.339 | .002 |
| Spain* | .520 | .000 | -1.286 | .000 | .005 | .986 | -.631 | .000 | -1.001 | .000 | -.055 | .653 | .628 | .000 |
| Romania* | .504 | .000 | -1.258 | .000 | 1.933 | .000 | -1.542 | .000 | -1.640 | .000 | -.145 | .238 | -.339 | .002 |
| Constant | -1.454 | .000 | -1.193 | .000 | -3.067 | .000 | .409 | .059 | .475 | .027 | 1.604 | .000 | -.695 | .000 |
| R square Nagelkerke | 0.114 | | 0.252 | | 0.19 | | 0.219 | | 0.311 | | 0.155 | | 0.081 | |

Data source: EUCROSS survey on natives in six European countries (Germany, UK, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Romania). N=5072. Logistic regressions.

* Dummy variables. Reference category for the country of residence – Denmark. Weighted data.

Table A 4. Predictors of attachment to the main poles of European migration fields

| predictors for attachment country | categories of dependent variable: attracting country for attachment option (reference category - no attachment) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Austria | | Germany | | France | | Italy | | Spain | | Sweden | | UK | | USA | | Other | |
| | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. | coef. | sig. |
| former migrant* | 0.230 | 0.221 | 0.971 | 0.000 | 0.550 | 0.000 | 0.609 | 0.000 | 0.427 | 0.002 | 0.324 | 0.082 | 0.836 | 0.000 | 0.691 | 0.000 | 1.030 | 0.000 |
| relatives abroad* | 0.287 | 0.163 | 0.645 | 0.000 | 0.581 | 0.000 | 0.325 | 0.013 | 0.304 | 0.013 | 0.355 | 0.062 | 0.247 | 0.088 | 0.564 | 0.000 | 0.678 | 0.000 |
| friends abroad* | 0.103 | 0.586 | 0.379 | 0.001 | 0.441 | 0.000 | 0.654 | 0.000 | 0.317 | 0.008 | 0.270 | 0.178 | 0.386 | 0.002 | 0.487 | 0.003 | 0.695 | 0.000 |
| higher education* | -0.232 | 0.266 | 0.041 | 0.794 | 0.310 | 0.029 | 0.301 | 0.009 | 0.212 | 0.120 | 0.634 | 0.008 | 0.280 | 0.043 | -0.052 | 0.761 | 0.244 | 0.005 |
| secondary educ& | -0.060 | 0.658 | -0.072 | 0.545 | 0.055 | 0.658 | 0.069 | 0.495 | 0.242 | 0.035 | -0.159 | 0.615 | -0.209 | 0.122 | -0.186 | 0.226 | 0.237 | 0.001 |
| internet user* | -0.366 | 0.016 | 0.048 | 0.715 | 0.394 | 0.006 | 0.123 | 0.365 | 0.022 | 0.867 | 0.204 | 0.422 | 0.972 | 0.000 | 0.405 | 0.016 | 0.068 | 0.369 |
| fluent in a foreign lang.* | 0.419 | 0.089 | 0.888 | 0.000 | 0.844 | 0.000 | 0.450 | 0.001 | 0.221 | 0.074 | 1.102 | 0.000 | 1.291 | 0.000 | 0.556 | 0.000 | 0.880 | 0.000 |
| clasa4subjective soc.class | 0.057 | 0.414 | 0.147 | 0.002 | 0.151 | 0.003 | -0.061 | 0.254 | -0.052 | 0.340 | 0.103 | 0.336 | -0.043 | 0.432 | 0.145 | 0.007 | -0.082 | 0.022 |
| index of goods in hhd | 0.188 | 0.000 | 0.137 | 0.000 | 0.092 | 0.025 | 0.151 | 0.000 | 0.224 | 0.000 | 0.093 | 0.225 | 0.232 | 0.000 | 0.177 | 0.000 | 0.106 | 0.000 |
| age 16-35 years old* | -0.366 | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.899 | -0.270 | 0.042 | -0.199 | 0.117 | 0.217 | 0.076 | -0.575 | 0.004 | 0.373 | 0.002 | 0.339 | 0.003 | 0.135 | 0.070 |
| man* | 0.112 | 0.349 | 0.210 | 0.043 | -0.049 | 0.579 | -0.145 | 0.164 | 0.051 | 0.622 | 0.107 | 0.571 | 0.030 | 0.796 | 0.268 | 0.026 | 0.143 | 0.012 |
| urban* | 0.001 | 0.996 | -0.041 | 0.783 | -0.120 | 0.374 | 0.112 | 0.376 | -0.012 | 0.936 | -0.232 | 0.296 | 0.286 | 0.049 | 0.379 | 0.007 | -0.005 | 0.958 |
| East EU* | 1.091 | 0.011 | 0.972 | 0.001 | -0.470 | 0.122 | 1.034 | 0.004 | 0.465 | 0.062 | 0.927 | 0.031 | -0.011 | 0.954 | -0.290 | 0.225 | 0.324 | 0.143 |
| Central-East EU* | 2.327 | 0.000 | 1.344 | 0.000 | -1.072 | 0.000 | 0.501 | 0.117 | -0.393 | 0.172 | 1.027 | 0.015 | 0.241 | 0.203 | -0.318 | 0.286 | 0.771 | 0.000 |
| West EU* | 2.988 | 0.000 | 0.573 | 0.016 | -0.027 | 0.896 | 1.239 | 0.000 | 1.066 | 0.000 | 1.445 | 0.000 | -0.243 | 0.142 | -0.110 | 0.623 | 0.952 | 0.000 |
| North EU* | 0.322 | 0.453 | 0.556 | 0.017 | -0.277 | 0.223 | 0.012 | 0.967 | 0.878 | 0.000 | 1.943 | 0.000 | -0.545 | 0.212 | 0.650 | 0.003 | 0.771 | 0.000 |
| Constant | -5.599 | 0.000 | -4.873 | 0.000 | -3.578 | 0.000 | -3.897 | 0.000 | -3.988 | 0.000 | -6.347 | 0.000 | -5.099 | 0.000 | -4.876 | 0.000 | -2.803 | 0.000 |
| Pseudo R2 | 0.100 | | Multinomial logitric regression, robust standard errors, cluster option function of NUTS2 residence region, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N | 25751 | | weighted data by w22 variable in EB73.3 data set. * dummy variable. Shadow for p<0.05. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table A 5. Multilevel models for quantitative STNS as dependent variables

| | STNSmob | | STNScult | | STNSmc | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Coef. | P>z | Coef. | P>z | Coef. | P>z |
| HUMAN CAPITAL | 4.540 | 0.000 | 3.954 | 0.000 | 4.842 | 0.000 |
| Wellbeing index | -0.390 | 0.000 | 0.223 | 0.014 | -0.057 | 0.510 |
| youth of age 16-35 | 1.413 | 0.000 | 0.135 | 0.438 | 0.771 | 0.000 |
| man (1 yes, 0 no) | 0.607 | 0.000 | 1.154 | 0.000 | 0.945 | 0.000 |
| urban (1 yes, 0 no) | 0.875 | 0.000 | 0.858 | 0.000 | 0.960 | 0.000 |
| RHDI | 0.073 | 0.007 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.071 | 0.010 |
| GDP per capita ,country | 0.040 | 0.007 | 0.072 | 0.000 | 0.066 | 0.000 |
| _cons | 41.738 | 0.000 | 39.970 | 0.000 | 39.325 | 0.000 |

Data source: EB 73.3. Mixed-effects (multilevel) models with random intercepts at levels two and tree, in STATA 13. Grouping variables – country (27) and NUTS2 or NUTS1 (201).N=25426.

Table A6. Basic dimensions and types of social transnationalism

| Transnational experiences | | Types of social transnationalism (STNS) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------|-------------|--------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Dimensions | Specific forms | MIGRATION | PROJECT | CONSUMPTION | VALUES | COMPREHENSIVE | OTHER TYPES | nonSTNS (localistic) |
| PRACTICES | MOBILITY | as returned migrant | | | | | | |
| | | by relatives abroad | | | | | | |
| | | by friends abroad | | | | | | |
| | | short trips/tourism | | | | | | |
| | CONSUMPTION | cultural consumption | | | | | | |
| | | consumption of material goods | | | | | | |
| | COMMUNICATION* | personal communities | | | | | | |
| | | non-state institutions | | | | | | |
| | | practices | | | | | | |
| | ENTREPRENEURSHIP* | content | | | | | | |
| intensity | | | | | | | | |
| HABITUS (dispositions for practices) | IDENTITIES | community, region, country | | | | | | |
| | VALUES | for all forms of practices | | | | | | |
| | PROJECTS | for migration, entrepreneurship, life | | | | | | |
| | COMPETENCES* | for all forms of practices | | | | | | |

*Dimensions not covered by the data set used in empirical testing of the typology. Highlight for main items giving the profile of the type. Distinction between ‘ways of doing’ and ‘ways of belonging’ ((Wimmer & Schiller, 2002) is , in fact, the polarity between practices and habitus that is used in the dimensional analysis for typology

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