



MIGNEX Background Paper

Effects of involuntary immobility on development

Jergen Carling Peace Research Institute Oslo

Mathias Czaika Danube University Krems

Carlos Vargas-Silva University of Oxford

Melissa Siegel Maastricht University

Suggested citation

Carling J., Czaika M., Vargas-Silva C. and Siegel M. (2024) Effects of involuntary immobility on development. MIGNEX Background Paper. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Available at www.mignex.org/d073.

MIGNEX

MIGNEX (Aligning Migration Management and the Migration-Development Nexus) is a fiveyear research project (2018-2023) with the core ambition of creating new knowledge on migration, development and policy. It is carried out by a consortium of nine partners in Europe, Africa and Asia: the Peace Research Institute Oslo (coordinator), Danube University Krems, University of Ghana, Koç University, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Maastricht University, ODI, the University of Oxford and Samuel Hall.

See www.mignex.org.



MIGNEX has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 770453.

MIGNEX Background Papers

The MIGNEX Background Papers are scientific papers containing the documentation and analyses that underpin the project results. Selected insights from background papers are also presented in non-technical form in other formats, including **MIGNEX Policy Briefs and MIGNEX** Reports.

Acknowledgements

This document was reviewed by Jessica Hagen-Zanker (ODI), Katrin Marchand (Maastricht University and UNU-MERIT), Ilsa Ruyssen (Gent University, UNU-CRIS) as part of MIGNEX quality assurance and review procedures. The authors are also grateful to Julia van Neerrijnen for helpful research assistance. The content of the document, including opinions expressed and any remaining errors, is the responsibility of the authors.

Publication information

This work is licenced under the Creative Commons CC BY NC 4.0 Licence. You are free to share and adapt the material if you include proper attribution (see suggested citation), indicate if changes were made, and do not use or adapt the material in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. You may not use the material for commercial purposes.

Peace Research Institute Oslo, Oslo, Norway

February 2024

ISBN (print): 978-82-343-0543-6

ISBN (online): 978-82-343-0544-3

The views presented are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the institutions with which they are affiliated. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information herein.

History of changes

Version	Date	Changes
1	29 February 2024	Version submitted as official deliverable to the EC.

Contents

Introduction 1 Data 4 Key concepts and operationalisation 5 Operationalising involuntary immobility 5 **Operationalising inaction 7** Economic initiative 8 *Community engagement 11* Political participation 12 **Control variables 13** Gender 13 Age 14 Migrant background 15 Educational attainment 15 Governance and quality of public services 16 Well-being and life satisfaction 17 Household wealth (index) 17 Attitudes towards risk and uncertainty 19 *Future prospects 20* **Correlation between variables 22 Empirical strategy 22**

Results 24

Economic initiative 26 Community engagement 30 Political participation 32 Other influences on inactivity 34 Discussion and Conclusion 37 References 38

Appendix 41

Tables

Table 1. Measures of involuntary immobility, % by research area 7

Table 2. Frequencies of labour force participation, dissatisfaction, and search for new work, by research area (%) 10

Table 3. Measures of inaction across domains (%) 12

Table 4. Descriptive statistics, control variables 14

Table 5. Socioeconomic status summary statistics 18

Table 6. Uncertainty acceptance summary statistics 20

Table 7. Future prospects summary statistics 21

Table 8. Correlations between variables 23

Table 9. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects) 25

Table 10. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to specific combinations of migration aspirations and expectations (average marginal effects) 26

Figures

Figure 1. The 26 MIGNEX research areas 5

Figure 2. Proportion of those who are in the labour force and dissatisfied who are not actively seeking new work 9

Figure 3. Inaction in terms of seeking new work 29

Figure 4. Inaction in terms of community engagement 31

Figure 5. Inaction in terms of protest 33

Figure 6. Inaction in terms of voting 35

MIGNEX Background Paper

Effects of involuntary immobility on development

Although we might expect negative effects of involuntary immobility on development, we find evidence to the contrary. In general, individuals with strong aspirations to migrate but limited ability to do so are more active in searching for jobs, more active in their community and more likely to participate in protests.

Contrary to expectations, individuals with strong migration aspirations but limited mobility opportunities exhibit higher levels of economic and social initiative. Individuals who expect to migrate within the next five years and are dissatisfied with their current work are less inclined to seek new work. Unfulfilled migration aspirations influence political engagement to a limited extent, with a stronger impact observed in participation in protests as opposed to voting.

Introduction

In recent years, scholarly attention has increasingly focused on the multifaceted interactions between migration and development, examining the direct and indirect consequences of mobility on diverse aspects of societal progress (Andersson and Siegel, 2020; Bove and Elia, 2017; Adger et al., 2019; Sørensen, 2016; Gheasi and Nijkamp, 2017). Amidst this burgeoning discourse, the phenomenon of involuntary immobility emerges (broadly defined as the condition of having the aspiration to migrate but lacking the ability to do so) as a compelling yet underexplored dimension with potentially profound implications for development (Carling 2002; Gruber, 2021; Schewel, 2020; Mata-Codesal, 2015; Champion et al., 2018; McCollum et al., 2020; Cooke, 2011). This paper undertakes the pioneering task of systematically investigating the relationship between involuntary immobility and development-enhancing behaviours, delving into the intricate dynamics shaping individual engagement across economic, social, and political domains. As we navigate this uncharted terrain, our aim is to unravel the complexities surrounding those who, despite harbouring aspirations for migration, find themselves constrained by circumstances beyond their control. By scrutinizing the relationship of involuntary immobility with active participation in key areas of community life, economic endeavours, and political engagement, this research seeks to contribute nuanced insights that bridge the existing gaps in our understanding of the intricate interplay between involuntary immobility and its implications for developmentrelated behavioural actions and inactions.

For instance, actively pursuing new opportunities during periods of unemployment or dissatisfaction with one's current job has been proven to have a positive impact on personal development (Liu et al., 2014). Research, such as the study by Wanberg et al. (1996), underscores that reduced jobseeking correlates with diminished employment prospects, thus impeding developmental progress.

Engaging in community involvement is recognised as a catalyst for personal and social development. This involvement fosters the creation of an active community, where people meet and collaborate to cultivate solidarity and trust among residents (Checkoway and Gutiérrez, 2006; Kilpatrick, 2009). Consequently, this contributes to heightened social cohesion, enhancing the overall fabric of communal life.

Political participation contributes positively to development in an indirect but crucial manner -- it serves as a way for ordinary individuals to actively influence their community. Those who actively engage in politics tend to be more attuned to what is happening in their society and are well informed about governmental decisions. This awareness empowers them to voice their opinions on matters of importance to them, transforming political understanding into effective political action (Ikeda et al., 2008; Augsberger et al., 2017).

This dynamic process allows ordinary citizens to exert pressure on those in positions of power, compelling them to address pressing political, social, or economic problems (Boyte, 2004). As highlighted by Harrison (2017), political engagement becomes a mechanism through which individuals can directly impact the course of their community's development by making their voices heard and advocating for change.

As highlighted by Andersson and Siegel (2019), individuals who have aspirations to migrate abroad may exhibit a reduced interest in actively participating and investing in their current place of residence. This diminished engagement is assumed to stem from their anticipation of a future life elsewhere. The impact of this phenomenon can be even more pronounced when individuals are thwarted in their attempts to realise their migration goals, leading to growing frustration and subsequent disengagement from their immediate surroundings. For example, in a setting with low returns to foreign education in the migration destination country,

migration aspirations can instead lower the incentives to attain education in the country of origin (McKenzie and Rapoport, 2011). People who want to migrate generally exhibit greater emphasis on work, possessing elevated levels of achievement and power motivation. In contrast, they tend to manifest lower levels of affiliation motivation and family centrality compared to individuals opting to remain in their home country (Boneva and Frieze, 2001).

Building upon the work of Czaika and Vothknecht (2014), it is essential to recognise that migrants often possess premigration life aspirations, driven by hope and the promise of improved prospect abroad. However, when these individuals, driven by aspirations to migrate, encounter barriers preventing them from doing so, they often experience a phenomenon known as the aspiration trap (Ray, 2006). This phenomenon places them in a cycle where they curtail their aspirations to migrate which can lead to prolonged dissatisfaction arising from unrealised dreams.

Regrettably, the adjustment in aspirations downward can lead to diminished socioeconomic investment in both individual and household spheres, jeopardising domestic well-being and prospects. Importantly, the repercussions of involuntary immobility extend beyond the individual and household spheres. As elucidated by Czaika and Vothknecht (2014), the adverse effects transcend to the broader community, manifesting in decreased collective engagement and investment. Consequently, this can impede the overall development of these communities as they grapple with the repercussions of reduced aspirations and limited socioeconomic participation (Blondin, 2020).

We hypothesise that involuntary immobility has the potential for detrimental effects on the social, economic, and political development of communities. When a significant number of people are forced to stay in a location due to an inability to leave and their motivation to induce positive change in their lives, communities and society diminishes, it becomes a concerning aspect within the migration–development nexus. This reduced inclination to take proactive measures may impede the dynamic interplay between migration and development, hindering the overall progress and well-being of individuals and the broader society (Caldera Sánchez and Andrews, 2011).

Our analysis resonates with other research that sees migration in the context of alternative forms of participation in society, inspired by Hirschman's (1970) *exit, voice and loyalty* model (Duquette-Rury, 2020; Hoffman, 2010; Möllers et al. 2017). The scenario in our context is that the exit option is blocked, and individuals may or may not respond in terms of voice and loyalty. However, the survey was not designed to yield data that neatly map onto these concepts. We know whether individuals have taken part in demonstrations and elections, for example, but not whether they did so in support or opposition to authorities. This is of less importance in our analysis since our focus is on the *degree* of engagement in society.

In the subsequent section of this paper, we look at the intricate dynamics between involuntary immobility and development-enhancing behaviours. The next sections outline the data, crucial concepts, and methodologies employed

to operationalise the variables under investigation. This involves a detailed exploration of the framework used to understand the nuances of involuntary immobility and associated inaction, setting the stage for a comprehensive empirical analysis. In the results section, we unravel how thwarted migration aspirations impact individual engagement and investment in communities across diverse geographical regions. The interplay between aspirations, immobility, and development-enhancing behaviours becomes apparent as we unveil patterns and variations within and across the 25 research areas. Finally, we synthesise the key insights from our investigation. We conclude with an exploration of the broader implications of these findings for understanding the influence of migration on development.

Data

This paper uses data from the MIGNEX survey, an in-person survey that covers approximately 13,000 young adults (aged 18-39) across 25 local areas in Afghanistan, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Tunisia and Turkey (Figure 1).¹

The specific areas were selected to provide a theoretically relevant diversity of contexts. They differ, for instance, in terms of security, livelihoods, living standards, infrastructure, and migration networks. The selection ensured contrasting conditions within each country, as well as a good spread of conditions across the selection as a whole. Research areas include towns, city segments, rural areas, and islands, and generally have a population in the range of 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.



¹ We use the MIGNEX survey Dataset restricted-access variant, Version 1. See Hagen-Zanker et al., 2020 and Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023 for details. One area, Kombolcha (ETH1) is excluded from the analysis because the survey data collection was halted prematurely for security reasons.

Figure 1. The 26 MIGNEX research areas

The survey covers a range of topics related to migration and development and was designed to allow comparison between research areas, with more than 95% of the survey items directly comparable, both in terms of wording of the survey item and response options.

The sampling was household-based and designed to be representative of the 18 to 39-year-old population in each research area. Enumerators visited a household up to three times in order to interview the randomly selected household member, and made appointments to do so when possible. However, in some areas, women were over-represented in the net sample.

Key concepts and operationalisation

Operationalising involuntary immobility

The concept of involuntary immobility stems from the aspiration-ability model (Carling 2002), which distinguishes between the formation of migration aspirations and their realisation in actual migration. Involuntary immobility is broadly defined as the condition of having the aspiration to migrate, but lacking the ability to do so.

The aspiration/ability model uses binaries as theoretical reference points: individuals are assumed to *either have or not have* migration aspirations and to *either have or not have* the ability to migrate. This is a simplification that highlights the implications of separating aspiration from ability. However, the model recognises that 'the aspiration to migrate can vary in degree and in the balance between choice and coercion' (Carling 2002: 12). There is no corresponding flexibility in the ability to migrate, since the model treats actual migration as the proof of ability. In other words, people who have not (yet) migrated but have the aspiration to do so are involuntarily immobile.

This is a very broad conception of involuntary immobility that results in classifying almost half of the population in MIGNEX research areas as involuntarily immobile (Table 1).² If we want to analyse involuntary immobility as a potentially distressing experience that affects behaviour, a narrower definition is required.

First, we use the *typology of three-dimensional migration aspirations* (Carling et al. 2023) to differentiate between forms of migration aspirations. This typology is based on combinations of questions about having seriously considered migration, preferring to migrate, and being ready to seize a hypothetical opportunity to migrate. Although the typology produces five categories, we use a simplified version here to distinguish between three groups:

 Individuals with no migration aspirations are those who (a) say they would prefer to stay rather than move to another country during the

² This measure is based on survey question C03 'Would you like to go and live in another country some time during the next five years, or would you prefer to stay in [this country]?' The proportion expressing a preference for going is 47% on average.

next five years and (b) say that if someone were to offer them a ticket and visa to migrate, they would not go.

- Individuals with resolute migration aspirations are those who (a) have seriously considered migrating during the past year, (b) would prefer to migrate to another country during the next five years, and (c) would be ready to migrate if offered a ticket and a visa.³
- Individuals with indeterminate migration aspirations are those who do not fall into either of the two extreme categories. They include, for instance, respondents who would prefer to migrate but are not ready to seize the opportunity if it appeared, and respondents who express both a readiness and preference for migration, but say that it is not something they have seriously considered.

Since resolute migration aspirations include the explicit willingness to grasp an opportunity to leave, it seems reasonable to see resolute migration aspirations as the basis of involuntary immobility. In other words, we do not measure the ability to migrate, but assume that this ability is absent for respondents who express such a clear determination to leave but have not left. In the MIGNEX research areas, the proportion of respondents with resolute migration aspirations ranges from less than 2% in Keti Bandar (PAK3) to 45% in Enfidha (TUN1) (Table 1).

The effect of involuntary immobility is reflected in the contrast between people with resolute migration aspirations and people with no migration aspirations. The in-between group of individuals with indeterminate migration aspirations have more unpredictable behavioural preferences.

Another factor that might be important for behaviour is whether individuals *expect* to migrate. We hypothesise that involuntarily immobile people are less likely to take economic, social, and political initiatives within their communities, and the mechanisms at work could be different depending on this expectation. Those who are eager to leave, but do not expect to succeed, might become apathetic and consequently disengage. By contrast, those who foresee succeeding might sense that investing their efforts locally is not worthwhile.⁴ We therefore include expectation to migrate as an independent variable of interest. It is based on survey question C2, 'Do you think you'll still be living in [this country]?' It follows another question that has established the time frame as five years into the future.

Expectations to migrate are somewhat less prevalent than resolute migration aspirations for the sample as a whole, at 17% versus 22%. The extreme values are found in the same two research areas as for resolute migration aspirations, Keti Bandar (PAK3) and Enfidha (TUN1); see Table 1. At the

³ The exact survey questions were as follows: C6. During the past year, have you thought seriously about leaving [COUNTRY] to live or work in another country? C3. Would you like to go and live in another country some time during the next five years, or would you prefer to stay in [COUNTRY]? C8. If someone were to give you the necessary papers to live and work in a richer country, would you go, or would you stay in [COUNTRY]?

⁴ This is merely a hypothesis. Many migrants remain strongly committed to their communities of origin and are not less motivated to contribute.

individual level, the correlation between resolute migration aspirations and the expectation of migration is 0.314.

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Mig	Expectation		
Research area	No migration aspirations	Indeterminate migration aspirations	Resolute migration aspirations	to migrate within five years
São Nicolau (CPV1)	16.4	55.5	28.1	19.4
Boa Vista (CPV2)	27.2	45.3	27.4	19.6
Boffa (GIN1)	13.5	47.5	39.0	20.2
Dialakoro (GIN2)	33.1	50.0	16.9	14.7
Gbane (GHA1)	13.4	59.0	27.7	10.1
Golf City (GHA2)	19.0	44.8	36.3	17.6
New Takoradi (GHA3)	11.6	47.8	40.6	23.9
Down Quarters (NGA1)	9.9	57.8	32.3	22.0
Awe (NGA2)	32.7	59.1	8.2	5.1
Ekpoma (NGA3)	6.7	48.0	45.3	38.3
Batu (ETH2)	32.3	51.2	16.5	23.2
Moyale (ETH3)	49.3	43.6	7.1	9.3
Erigavo (SOM1)	42.9	44.2	12.8	18.3
Baidoa (SOM2)	30.9	61.9	7.2	11.1
Enfidha (TUN1)	17.4	36.3	46.3	42.5
Redeyef (TUN2)	22.4	43.0	34.6	30.7
Hopa (TUR1)	32.5	40.4	27.1	17.3
Yenice (TUR2)	48.6	35.9	15.5	12.2
Kilis (TUR3)	50.3	39.6	10.2	13.8
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	29.4	51.3	19.3	18.1
Behsud (AFG2)	27.6	51.4	21.0	7.2
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	18.4	61.7	19.8	11.4
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	61.7	32.4	5.8	14.7
Youhanabad (PAK2)	67.1	28.4	4.4	12.0
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	75.4	23.0	1.7	0.6
Total	31.6	46.4	22.0	17.3
Minimum	6.7	23.0	1.7	0.6
Maximum	75.4	61.9	46.3	42.5

Table 1. Measures of involuntary immobility, % by research area

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. N=12,966 for migration aspirations and 12,971 for expectation to migrate. Specifications: mxs-desc-d073-jorgen-2023-06-11.do.

Operationalising inaction

We examine the possible adverse consequences of involuntary immobility on economic, social and political engagement. This manifests as a lack of action to address grievances, overcome hardships, or take advantage of opportunities to influence and participate.

Our analysis centres on various types of inactions as dependent variables that represent a failure to respond when a response is anticipated. The repercussions of "doing nothing" has consequences at the individual, community, and national levels. For instance, individuals discontent with their job not only diminishes personal job satisfaction but also tends to hamper worker productivity, thereby impacting local and, potentially, national economies (Cropanzano and Wright Peiro et al., 2019). Individual inaction can involve multiple aspects of social life. In our analysis, we focus on three types of inaction that may pose potential drawbacks to development: economic, community and political disengagement.

First, lack of action or initiative in economic matters, particularly in addressing issues that may affect worker productivity, can have far-reaching consequences for the economy. Economic inaction refers to the failure to take the necessary steps or measures to address economic challenges or improve economic conditions. This could be due to various factors, such as lack of motivation, inadequate resources, or unfavourable working conditions. The decline in worker productivity, due to economic inaction, can negatively impact the efficiency and competitiveness of businesses, which, in turn, affects the broader economic landscape.

Second, when a community lacks active participation and involvement from its members, several negative consequences can arise, such as erosion of social cohesion, increased likelihood of social tensions, and conflict, but also decreased cooperation during detrimental events (Pandey, 2019). Lack of community engagement can lead to gradual breakdown or weakening of social bonds and connections among community members. Active engagement often serves as a platform for communication, mutual understanding, and collaboration among community members. Without such engagement, misunderstandings can escalate into tensions and unresolved issues can lead to conflicts within and beyond the community. This can also hinder the ability of a community to collectively address and overcome challenges and hardships.

Third, the absence of political action can result in a decline in the quality of governance and a reduction in government accountability (Davenport, 2010). This implies that without active political participation, the overall effectiveness and efficiency of governing bodies may suffer. Political action is often a means by which citizens express their expectations, concerns, and demands, holding governments accountable for their actions. When there is no political engagement, there may be a diminished mechanism for ensuring that a government remains accountable and transparent in its actions and decisions.

The subsequent sections elaborate on these three domains of (dis-) engagement and on how we derive our metrics for economic inaction, lack of community engagement, and political inaction.

Economic initiative

In the realm of economic activity, we examine inaction in the form of not actively looking for new work if one is in the labour force and dissatisfied with the situation. Figure 2 displays how this measure varies across the research areas. (The corresponding values are presented in Table 3, in a later section, together with other measures of inaction.) The remainder of this section describes how the measure was constructed.



Figure 2. Proportion of those who are in the labour force and dissatisfied who are not actively seeking new work

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Number of observations: 4,793. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d073-jorgen-2023-06-11.do.

This definition is based on three survey questions. First, respondents were asked about their 'work situation' with eight response options and the opportunity to specify other answers. Based on MIGNEX survey question B2 'What is your own current work situation?', we regard being 'in the labour force' as all those who are employed and receive a salary, do farming, fishing, or rearing animals, work on their own account or run a business, unemployed, do casual work, do volunteer work, or do an apprenticeship. We exclude those who are studying, not working because of long-term sickness or disability, doing unpaid housework, or caring for children or other people.

Next, all respondents were asked in MIGNEX survey question B3 if they were 'mostly satisfied or dissatisfied' with the situation they had just reported. Note that this is neither 'job satisfaction' (since it also refers to non-work activities) nor general life satisfaction (which is a separate variable, used as a control).

For the sample, the level of dissatisfaction with current activity was highest among the unemployed (82%) and lowest among those who were studying (21%). Among the categories we include in the labour force, the lowest level of dissatisfaction was reported by those who were employed or received a salary (27%).

All respondents were then also asked if they were 'actively looking for new work' (MIGNEX survey question B4), to which roughly half said yes. For our measure of inactivity, we focus only on the subset of people who were in the labour force and dissatisfied with their situation (Columns 1 and 2 in Table 2, which comprise 38% of the total sample). Among this group, roughly three-quarters were seeking new work while roughly one-quarter (105) was, in terms of our analysis, 'inactive'.

	In t	he labour fo	rce		
	Dissa	tisfied		-	
Research area	Not actively seeking new work	Actively seeking new work	Satisfied	Not in the labour force	Ambiguou s situation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
São Nicolau (CPV1)	9.5	36.7	43.8	9.6	0.4
Boa Vista (CPV2)	18.4	35.1	41.2	4.8	0.5
Boffa (GIN1)	9.4	22.0	38.1	29.3	1.4
Dialakoro (GIN2)	21.8	34.4	29.8	12.8	1.3
Gbane (GHA1)	8.9	45.5	25.7	19.5	0.3
Golf City (GHA2)	7.1	29.1	46.2	15.4	2.2
New Takoradi (GHA3)	10.9	29.2	40.5	16.0	3.5
Down Quarters (NGA1)	22.4	45.2	18.4	12.7	1.3
Awe (NGA2)	15.1	28.4	37.9	16.2	2.4
Ekpoma (NGA3)	9.2	32.9	19.0	36.7	2.2
Batu (ETH2)	6.0	37.2	34.9	20.5	1.4
Moyale (ETH3)	27.0	34.4	16.5	22.0	0.0
Erigavo (SOM1)	4.1	27.5	37.5	29.6	1.4
Baidoa (SOM2)	3.4	43.8	23.7	29.1	0.0
Enfidha (TUN1)	7.1	26.5	30.6	33.7	2.1
Redeyef (TUN2)	11.5	25.5	27.9	34.7	0.4
Hopa (TUR1)	8.2	18.4	45.2	27.1	1.1
Yenice (TUR2)	4.7	6.5	57.9	29.9	0.9
Kilis (TUR3)	11.9	23.6	28.7	22.0	13.7
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	9.6	36.5	28.6	25.4	0.0
Behsud (AFG2)	3.1	32.3	28.6	35.5	0.5
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	3.1	23.2	28.6	44.8	0.2
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	1.3	4.1	27.7	66.7	0.2
Youhanabad (PAK2)	3.8	4.3	45.3	46.5	0.0
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	3.2	15.5	60.8	18.9	1.6
Total	9.6	27.9	34.5	26.4	1.6
Minimum	1.3	4.1	16.5	4.8	0.0
Maximum	27.0	45.5	60.8	66.7	13.7

Table 2. Frequencies of labour force participation, dissatisfaction, and search for new work, by research area (%)

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Number of observations: 12,973. The sum of each row is 100%. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d073-jorgen-2023-06-11.do.

Many people who were not in the labour force but studying or doing unpaid housework, for example, were also seeking new work. This reflects the ambiguity of 'the labour force'. For our purposes, however, this is mainly a shorthand term for people who, if dissatisfied, might resolve some of their grievances with new work. If students are dissatisfied with their situation, it might be due to the quality of teaching or facilities, for instance, which new work would not resolve. Similarly, respondents who do unpaid housework might be dissatisfied for many reasons without wishing to do paid work outside the home. In contrast, those who do unpaid work may often be apprentices or interns who seek paid work.

Table 2 shows how responses to the three survey questions combine to produce the basis for our measure of inaction. (Columns 3, 4 and 5 were not part of the measure.) Together, they represent 63% of the sample, and therefore understanding these exclusions is important to gauge the strengths and limitations of the measure.

In general, 1.6% of the respondents were in an ambiguous situation (column 5), meaning that they did not know or refused to answer one of the three survey questions. It is a small category in all research areas except Kilis (TUR3) where it exceeds 13%. The high number reflects a large proportion of respondents who cannot say whether they are satisfied or dissatisfied with their current work situation. This answer was primarily given by Syrian refugees, who make up roughly half of the population in this border city (Ensari et al. 2022).

Another 26% of the overall sample are not in the labour force (column 4). This proportion ranges from 5% in Boa Vista (CPV2), which is a destination for internal and international labour migrants, to 67% in Chot Dheeran (PAK1), a village where very few women work outside the home.

The last excluded category is those who are in the labour force and report being satisfied with their current work situation (column 3), which represents 34% of the sample. Again, there is great variation across the research areas.

For our measure of inaction, the numerator is column 1, representing individuals who are not actively seeking new work, and the denominator is the sum of columns 1 and 2, encompassing everyone in the labour force who is dissatisfied. Where the percentages in columns 1 and 2 are very small, such as in Keti Bandar (PAK3), the number of observations used to construct the measure is also very low. Therefore, the foundations for this measure of inaction are weaker in such research areas. Consequently, any effect of involuntary immobility on inaction might not be statistically significant, even if it is large. Exact sample sizes are reported in Appendix table A.

Community engagement

To measure community engagement, we use MIGNEX survey item E12 which asks if the respondent 'has participated in any kind of volunteering or community group' during the past year. This could include mutual support groups, education committees, neighbourhood committees, NGOs, etc. We created a variable to reflect that the respondent stated not to have participated in any of these activities.

	Work	Community	Protest	Voting
	Is in the labour force and dis- satisfied, but not actively	Has not participated in any voluntary	Would not participate in protest, even	Was eligible to vote in the last
Research area	seeking new work	or community group	if they cared about issue	elections but did not
São Nicolau (CPV1)	20.6	85.8	10.2	15.3
Boa Vista (CPV2)	34.4	85.7	10.1	23.9
Boffa (GIN1)	29.9	55.0	55.0	19.0
Dialakoro (GIN2)	38.8	75.0	77.5	11.3
Gbane (GHA1)	16.4	53.5	17.2	14.1
Golf City (GHA2)	19.6	72.8	60.8	28.8
New Takoradi (GHA3)	27.2	57.5	69.4	25.7
Down Quarters (NGA1)	33.1	90.0	67.2	23.9
Awe (NGA2)	34.6	84.9	79.9	16.5
Ekpoma (NGA3)	21.8	87.8	59.4	46.0
Batu (ETH2)	13.8	57.4	35.5	24.5
Moyale (ETH3)	44.0	70.0	40.6	12.6
Erigavo (SOM1)	13.0	76.5	66.0	10.0
Baidoa (SOM2)	7.2	79.5	66.0	6.0
Enfidha (TUN1)	21.1	80.7	44.6	49.0
Redeyef (TUN2)	31.1	81.9	34.1	49.0
Hopa (TUR1)	30.8	84.0	44.0	6.5
Yenice (TUR2)	41.9	90.7	60.4	2.1
Kilis (TUR3)	33.6	93.2	79.7	9.1
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	20.8	90.0	36.1	25.8
Behsud (AFG2)	8.7	71.9	32.5	25.6
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	11.7	87.5	28.0	25.8
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	24.5	93.7	78.5	15.9
Youhanabad (PAK2)	46.9	95.1	90.7	30.6
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	16.9	90.6	67.4	9.7
Total	25.6	79.6	52.4	21.5
Minimum	7.2	53.5	10.1	2.1
Maximum	46.9	95.1	90.7	49.0
N	4,793	12,948	12,765	9,337

Table 3. Measures of inaction across domains (%)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d073-jorgen-2023-06-11.do.

As reported in Table 3, for our entire sample, 80% of the respondents indicated that they did not participate in these activities during the previous year. This varies from 54% in Gbane (GHA1) to 95% in Youhanabad (PAK2).

Political participation

For political participation, we created two different variables. The first variable combines two different questions to reflect that a respondent would not participate in a protest, even if they cared about the issue. This variable is created from three different questions.

First, MIGNEX survey question J3 asks 'If you heard about a demonstration for an issue you care about, would you go?'. Those who answer 'Yes' are given the value of zero and those who answer 'No' are given the value of one. MIGNEX survey question J1 asks whether the respondent 'has heard of any demonstrations or protest marches in the research area in the past year'. For those who heard about protests, there is a follow-up question (J2) indicating whether they personally participated in the protest. Those who participated in the protests, and those that are missing a response for the variable (those that did not have the opportunity to participate in a protest) are given a value of zero. As shown in Table 3, an average of 52% of respondents in our sample are inactive in terms of protesting. This ranges from 10% in São Nicolau (CPV1) and Boa Vista (CPV2) to 91% in Youhanabad (PAK2).

The second variable that we used reflects whether someone was eligible to vote, but did not vote in the last election. This variable is also constructed from two different questions. The first question enquires whether the person was eligible to vote in the last election, and, for those eligible, the second question enquires whether they voted. There is substantial variation in the percentage of respondents who were eligible to vote, even between research areas in the same country. For instance, in Baidoa (SOM2) we are only left with 12 observations from the 519 people interviewed. Yet, in Erigavo (SOM1) of 491 people interviewed, only 56 were not eligible to vote.

Focusing on those who were eligible to vote in the last election, on average, 22% did not vote (see Table 3). However, there is also substantial variation in this regard across research areas. In Yenice (TUR2) only 2% of those eligible did not vote, while this increases to 49% in the case of Enfidha (TUN1) and Redeyef (TUN2).

Control variables

In our regression models, we incorporate control variables for crucial purposes, such as reducing omitted variable bias and isolating the impact of our key variables of interest. In our analysis, these controls clarify the relationship between involuntary immobility and engagement, thus reducing bias and facilitating accurate inferences. Table 4 reports the descriptive statistics of all variables included in the estimation (means, minimums and maximum).

Gender

Gender serves as a fundamental control variable (survey item O20) with the potential to influence an individual's degree of involvement in political, economic, and social spheres. Research has demonstrated the existence of gender-based disparities within these domains, manifesting as distinct patterns of engagement among individuals of different genders (Verba et al. 1997). Recognising the importance of gender in shaping these disparities, we incorporate it as a control variable in our study.

As reported in Table 4, the proportion of female respondents in our sample is 52.7% with some significant variation across research areas between 33% in Keti Bandar (PAK3) and 77% in Chot Dheeran (PAK1). The distribution provides a foundation for further exploration, allowing us to assess the extent to which gender dynamics come into play within the context of our analysis.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics, control variables

		Ext re	treme va search-	lues at t area lev	he el
	Mean	Minir	num	Maxi	mum
Gender (% female)	52.7	33.7	PAK3	77.0	PAK1
Age (years)	27.2	25.3	NGA3	29.3	CPV2
Place of growing up (%)					
In the research area	66.7	23.8	GHA2	96.2	PAK3
Elsewhere in the country	29.8	3.8	PAK3	75.2	GHA2
In another country	3.6	0.0	GHA1	33.3	TUR3
Years of completed education	8.7	2.4	GIN2	12.8	NGA3
Has been expected to pay a bribe (%)	17.9	2.1	CPV1	38.3	NGA3
Household health problems and care (%)					
No serious health problem	61.9	11.9	AFG2	89.0	PAK2
Serious problem with formal care	6.5	0.6	GHA3	34.1	PAK3
Serious problem without formal care	31.6	6.1	PAK3	73.3	GIN2
Life satisfaction (1–10)	4.9	2.8	GIN2	6.6	SOM1
Acceptance of uncertainty (%)					
Would never accept uncertainty	57.6	28.9	SOM1	87.5	NGA2
Would sometimes accept uncertainty	19.9	5.7	NGA2	30.5	PAK2
Would often accept uncertainty	14.1	3.3	NGA2	31.7	SOM1
Would always accept uncertainty	8.4	1.2	GIN1	21.7	PAK3
Children's expected standard of living (%)					
Worse than the respondent's is now	13.1	0.6	SOM2	39	AFG2
About the same as the respondent's is now	9.5	0.4	GHA1	32.7	GIN2
Better than the respondent's is now	77.4	43.6	PAK3	98.3	CPV2
Degree of worrying about local future (0–1)	0.6	0.3	SOM1	0.8	GIN1
Household wealth index (0–100)	41.9	14.9	PAK3	64.4	CPV2

MIGNEX Background Paper

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. See Table 1 for specifications.

Age

Age is a key demographic variable with implications for the analysis of economic, social and political engagement. Across various age groups, distinct patterns may emerge, reflecting differing degrees of participation in political activities, influence over economic and labour market decisions, and interactions within the social sphere.

Ensuring the precision of our sample through survey item A1 ('How old are you'), we restrict our analysis to young adults aged 18-39. As reported by Table 4, respondents have an average age of 27.2 years. The variation across research areas is relatively modest, spanning from 25.3 years in Ekpoma (NGA3) to 29.3 years in Boa Vista (CPV2).

To control for nonlinear lifecycle effects, we also incorporate the squared age variable. This addition facilitates a nuanced exploration of the potential dynamics that underlie the relationship between age and activities in the economic, social, and political spheres throughout the young adult life cycle. By controlling for nonlinear age effects, we gain a deeper understanding of how age may shape engagement with these vital facets of society, shedding light on the intricate interplay between age and societal involvement.

Migrant background

We further control for our respondents' migration experience, distinguishing between individuals with a "migrant background" and those who can be categorised as "locals". The term "locals" refers to individuals who grew up in the research area (as reported by survey item H1). We further subdivide the "migrant background" group into two categories: those who grew up in another region outside the research area, and those who grew up abroad.

Across all 25 research areas, the largest group is composed of non-migrants, i.e., individuals who grew up in the research area, making up approximately two-thirds of all household respondents. Those who grew up outside the research area make up nearly 30% of the total respondents. The smallest group by far is those who grew up abroad, constituting only 3.6% of the total 13,000 respondents.

However, it should be noted that there are significant variations between different research areas. The percentage of the local population who grew up in another country varies widely, ranging from 0% in Gbane (GHA1) to as much as a third in Kilis reflecting the large Syrian refugee sample in this research area (TUR3). These variations underscore the diversity of migration experiences within the geographic scope of the study.

Educational attainment

We also account for the level of educational attainment among our respondents, using a variable that quantifies the number of years of completed education. This variable encompasses a spectrum of educational achievements and is based on the survey item (MIGNEX survey item A6): *'What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?*'. The response options for this survey item are the following:

- 0 Quranic Recitation
- 1 None/no formal education
- 2 Religious schooling only
- 3 Primary school (started without completing)
- 4 Primary school (completed)
- 5 Lower/junior secondary
- 6 Upper/senior secondary
- 7 Tertiary (Bachelors)
- 8 Tertiary (Masters)
- 9 Tertiary (PhD)
- 10 (Other) Vocational school
- 11 (Other) Polytechnic
- 12 (Other) 14th class degree
- 999 Other

Based on each of the ten countries' education systems, we determine the number of years each level of education corresponds to. See Carling et al., 2023 for further details.

Approximately 47% of young adults in the 25 research areas have successfully completed lower or upper secondary education, making it the

most prevalent educational level in our study. This trend is mirrored by the average number of years spent in school, which is 8.7 years on average across all research areas.

In contrast, approximately one-fifth of respondents have received no formal education, and an additional 17% have acquired only incomplete or complete primary education. This lower level of education is particularly pronounced in Dialakoro (GIN2), where a substantial 71% of young adults have not received formal education, and the average number of years of school is 2.4.

Conversely, in Ekpoma (NGA3), 60% of young adults have achieved lower or upper secondary education, and the average number of years of education is 12.8, indicating a significant proportion of respondents with tertiary education credentials. This wide range of educational backgrounds highlights the diverse educational landscape within our research areas, shedding light on the educational disparities between different regions.

Governance and quality of public services

To enhance the comprehensiveness of our analysis, we also incorporate controls related to public governance, specifically focussing on two critical aspects: the prevalence of corruption and the reported quality of healthcare services. These factors can significantly influence economic, social and political participation and therefore warrant inclusion as control variables.

In examining corruption, we draw on the experiences of respondents with having to pay bribes (MIGNEX survey item J14: '*In the past year, has anyone in the RA asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services*?'). Corruption has the potential to deter people from fully participating in various aspects of life, making it an important variable to account for. Our data reveals that approximately 18% of all respondents have personally encountered corruption, by having been asked to pay bribes. However, the prevalence of such experiences varies significantly across research areas. For instance, in São Nicolau (CPV1), only about 2% of the respondents reported such encounters, whereas in Ekpoma (NGA3), more than 38% of the respondents had faced instances of corruption.

In addition, we consider the quality of public services, especially focussing on healthcare services. To gauge this, we examine information related to household access to healthcare and the degree to which households encounter difficulties in addressing their healthcare needs (Mignex survey item D2: '[...] *did the person who was sick or injured receive formal health care*?'). Although most households do not encounter significant problems in accessing healthcare services, around one-third of the respondents report facing substantial problems without access to formal healthcare services. Yet again, this aspect exhibits substantial variation across different research areas, with percentages ranging from 6.1% in Keti Bandar (PAK3) to a staggering 73.3% in Dialakoro (GIN2).

We acknowledge that other public services beyond healthcare (e.g., education, transport, policing) are relevant, but these are largely controlled for by the area fixed effects that we include in the estimations.

Well-being and life satisfaction

To control for overall life satisfaction, we rely on the MIGNEX survey item 'B17.' This question asks individuals to rate their contentment with life as a whole, using a scale ranging from 1 (indicating '*complete dissatisfaction*') to 10 (reflecting '*complete satisfaction*').

Across the 25 research areas, 59% of the respondents report a life satisfaction score of 5 or higher. This suggests that a substantial majority of respondents find themselves at least moderately content with their lives. The overall average score for life satisfaction across research areas is 4.9, underscoring a moderate level of contentment among respondents on average.

There exists variability in life satisfaction levels when examined on a research area basis. The lowest average life satisfaction score is found in Dialakoro (GIN2), where respondents report an average score of 2.8, indicating a relatively low level of contentment. Conversely, the research area of Erigavo (SOM1) emerges as a standout, boasting the highest level of life satisfaction, with an average score of 6.6, and where 90% of respondents express high levels of satisfaction, that is, a score of 5 or higher. These findings shed light on the diverse perspectives and levels of contentment experienced by different communities, providing valuable insight into the overall well-being of our respondents.

Household wealth (index)

Different economic measures can evoke distinct reactions, particularly in the context of migration aspirations. Higher socioeconomic status often drives higher professional ambitions and a desire to migrate, while lower socioeconomic groups may perceive migration as a means to access more opportunities, fostering their own migration aspirations (Aslany et al., 2021).

To gauge the influence of economic well-being on engagement, we assess household wealth. The MIGNEX survey includes a 'Poverty and Wealth' module (module I), collecting objective and subjective economic well-being data, ranging from income sources to asset ownership, and even experiences of hunger. We construct a household wealth index (HWI), following Smits and Steendijk's methodology (2015), revealing material well-being's correlation with human development, life expectancy, national income, and poverty indicators.

Our wealth index comprises measures in six dimensions:

- Ownership of ten assets (e.g., television, car)
- Quality of water source
- Toilet facility quality
- Floor material quality
- Number of rooms in the house
- Access to electricity

Based on these indicators, we employ polychoric principal component analysis (PPCA) from which we extract the first component and obtain a wealth score. The resulting HWI is then rescaled from 0 to 100 based on the distribution across 25 research areas. A higher index signifies greater

economic well-being. We also include the squared wealth index to account for non-linear relationships with migration aspirations. For further details on the computation of the wealth index, refer to Section 10.11.5 of the MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 10 on survey data collection (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023).

In Table 5, we observe that research areas typically have an average HWI of 41.9, but there are significant variations. Keti Bandar (PAK3) has the lowest HWI at 14.9, while Boa Vista (CPV2) has the highest at 64.4. Some research areas within countries exhibit more homogeneity, while others display substantial variation. For instance, in Ghana, Gbane (GHA1) has a low HWI of 26.1, while Golf City (GHA2) boasts an HWI of 59, reflecting diverse levels of economic well-being across the 25 research areas, likely influencing economic, civic, and political engagement, and migration aspirations (Carling et al., 2023).

Table 5. Socioeconomic status summary statistics

	Household
	wealth
Research area	index
São Nicolau (CPV1)	57.6
Boa Vista (CPV2)	57.5
Boffa (GIN1)	34.8
Dialakoro (GIN2)	28.3
Gbane (GHA1)	26.1
Golf City (GHA2)	59.0
New Takoradi (GHA3)	48.8
Down Quarters (NGA1)	48.8
Awe (NGA2)	34.2
Ekpoma (NGA3)	50.5
Batu (ETH2)	46.7
Moyale (ETH3)	34.3
Erigavo (SOM1)	47.9
Baidoa (SOM2)	39.9
Enfidha (TUN1)	81.8
Redeyef (TUN2)	78.2
Hopa (TUR1)	76.9
Yenice (TUR2)	76.1
Kilis (TUR3)	64.6
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	52.8
Behsud (AFG2)	34.0
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	44.3
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	44.5
Youhanabad (PAK2)	57.9
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	15.2
Total	49.6
Minimum	15.2
Maximum	81.8
N	12,873

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,873. Data are weighted

Attitudes towards risk and uncertainty

We further assume that a key factor in influencing economic, social and political participation is a person's 'personality', reflected in the willingness to embrace uncertainty and take risks. We have devised a composite measure using MIGNEX survey items N01-N03 to gauge the extent to which respondents are willing to tolerate uncertainty. These questions are as follows:

- Imagine that a kind man came to give you a gift. He said that 'you can choose between either receiving [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now or playing a game of tossing a coin. If we play and it's heads, you receive nothing. But if we play and it's tails, you receive [3 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY].' Would you play the game or take the [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY]?
- Now imagine that he gave you a different choice. He said that 'either you can receive [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now, or you can receive [3 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] in one year.' What would you choose?
- Finally, imagine a different type of choice. He said that 'you can choose between either receiving [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now or playing a game of tossing a coin. If we play and it's heads, you receive nothing. But if we play and it's tails, you receive [6 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] in one year.' Would you play the game or take the [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY]?

The responses to these questions are binary: 'Take the certain amount' or 'Play the game'. Each item measures different aspects of how respondents view uncertainty. Our analysis does not aim to distinguish the nature of uncertainty (present value vs. future value or magnitude of loss). Instead, it quantifies how often respondents accept uncertainty in various situations.

We aggregated responses from these three survey questions to create an uncertainty measure. The resulting score ranges from 0 (indicating no willingness to play any of the three risk games) to 3 (indicating a willingness to play all three games. We rescaled this measure from 1 to 4 for consistency with other indices and ease of interpretation, resulting in four categories:

- Would never accept uncertainty
- Would sometimes accept uncertainty
- Would often accept uncertainty
- Would always accept uncertainty.'

Table 6 illustrates that, on average, most respondents would 'never accept uncertainty' (58%). However, the acceptance of uncertainty varies significantly across different research areas. In certain areas (e.g., Boffa (GIN1) and Awe (NIG2)), more than 80% of the respondents would 'never accept uncertainty'. Conversely, in some research areas, a larger proportion of the sample is more inclined to accept uncertainty. For example, 22% of the Keti Bandar (PAK3) respondents would 'always accept uncertainty' and 32% of those from Erigavo (SOM1) would 'often do so'.

	Novor	Somotimoo	Ofton	Alwaya	Total
Research area	Never	Sometimes	Untern	Always	rotal
São Nicolau (CPV1)	50	29	14	6	100
Boa Vista (CPV2)	61	24	11	4	100
Boffa (GIN1)	83	10	5	1	100
Dialakoro (GIN2)	73	15	6	6	100
Gbane (GHA1)	65	21	10	4	100
Golf City (GHA2)	59	18	16	7	100
New Takoradi (GHA3)	68	19	5	8	100
Down Quarters (NGA1)	76	15	7	3	100
Awe (NGA2)	88	6	3	3	100
Ekpoma (NGA3)	70	15	9	6	100
Batu (ETH2)	52	19	15	14	100
Moyale (ETH3)	69	19	9	4	100
Erigavo (SOM1)	29	29	32	11	100
Baidoa (SOM2)	48	25	21	6	100
Enfidha (TUN1)	57	23	15	4	100
Redeyef (TUN2)	60	24	11	4	100
Hopa (TUR1)	40	25	21	14	100
Yenice (TUR2)	38	24	19	19	100
Kilis (TUR3)	66	17	10	7	100
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	36	18	28	18	100
Behsud (AFG2)	74	15	5	6	100
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	46	26	16	13	100
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	57	14	17	12	100
Youhanabad (PAK2)	35	31	25	9	100
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	38	17	23	22	100
Total	58	20	14	8	100
Minimum	29	6	3	1	
Maximum	88	31	32	22	
N					12,657

Table 6. Uncertainty acceptance summary statistics

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design.

While we only have controls for attitudes towards risk and uncertainty, we acknowledge that other personality traits might influence the choices people make. This could include a tendency for optimism (vs pessimism), openness to new experiences and ambitiousness.

Future prospects

We also control for respondents' perspectives and confidence in the future of their local communities. This is an important variable, as it can affect community or political involvement. For example, those who are more optimistic about the future prospects of their community may feel less of a need to engage in the community or politically.

To account for this, we used two distinct measures. The first metric, 'Expectation for children's living standards', is derived from MIGNEX survey item I07, which asked respondents the following question:

When your children reach your current age, do you believe their standard of living will be (a) worse, (b) roughly the same, or (c) better than your own standard of living?

A prevailing sense of optimism pervades regarding the future standard of living of children. More than three-quarters of the respondents conveyed the belief that their offspring's prospects for a higher standard of living surpass their own present circumstances. This general optimism ranges from 44% in Keti Bandar (PAK3) to 98% in Boa Vista (CPV2).

This variable is combined with a measure that captures degrees of worry about the future. The measure draws upon responses to questions that ask respondents whether or not they are worried about each of the following:

				Worr	ies abou	it the f	uture	
	Exp child standc to	ectation dren's li ards cor one's o	n for iving mpared wn	ease or poor alth	nflict and lence	nate Change	sing traditions d customs	mmary measure worry (0-1)
Research area	Worse	Same	Better	Dis hea	cio Co	Cli	Lo: and	of
São Nicolau (CPV1)	1	1	98	93	67	75	75	0.70
Boa Vista (CPV2)	1	0	98	96	82	81	77	0.74
Boffa (GIN1)	10	8	82	92	85	87	86	0.80
Dialakoro (GIN2)	13	33	55	69	47	40	53	0.50
Gbane (GHA1)	2	0	97	70	60	84	61	0.62
Golf City (GHA2)	4	8	88	45	25	46	54	0.41
New Takoradi (GHA3)	2	4	95	56	37	51	49	0.45
Down Quarters (NGA1)	4	9	88	76	69	43	49	0.63
Awe (NGA2)	16	11	73	71	59	34	42	0.53
Ekpoma (NGA3)	5	7	87	58	58	40	29	0.54
Batu (ETH2)	10	9	82	41	62	58	51	0.45
Moyale (ETH3)	13	5	82	61	75	66	62	0.62
Erigavo (SOM1)	8	9	83	33	21	39	42	0.29
Baidoa (SOM2)	1	7	92	43	25	49	26	0.33
Enfidha (TUN1)	17	7	76	73	49	41	58	0.60
Redeyef (TUN2)	21	8	72	79	61	54	60	0.67
Hopa (TUR1)	31	9	60	71	51	78	58	0.62
Yenice (TUR2)	27	13	61	68	52	73	64	0.58
Kilis (TUR3)	23	18	59	63	32	45	49	0.50
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	14	8	77	77	89	70	64	0.66
Behsud (AFG2)	39	16	45	96	77	83	85	0.77
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	11	6	83	79	96	82	69	0.72
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	16	17	67	65	42	37	45	0.43
Youhanabad (PAK2)	18	12	70	64	35	31	36	0.40
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	35	22	44	88	45	84	61	0.68
Total	14	10	77	69	56	59	56	0.57
Minimum	1	0	44	33	21	31	26	0.29
Maximum	39	33	98	96	96	87	86	0.80
N		11,743				12,973		

Table 7. Future prospects summary statistics

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,657. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design.

- Disease or poor health (B20)
- Conflict and violence (B21)
- Climate Change (B22)
- Losing traditions and customs (B23)

These concerns are largely unrelated to each other in substantive terms. Therefore, individuals who express worry about many of these concerns might be predisposed to general anxiety about the future. The sum of 0–4 concerns is rescaled to 0–1 to produce the variable. Its average values range from 0.3 in Erigavo (SOM1) to 0.8 in Boffa (GIN1). This diverse range of scores provides a comprehensive understanding of the varying degrees of faith and apprehension that different communities have regarding their future trajectories (Table 7).

Correlation between variables

Table 8 reports pairwise correlation coefficients for all variables, weighted to reflect the survey design. Only three coefficients have an absolute value larger than 0.2. These are between *no migration aspirations* (typenma_d) and *resolute migration aspirations* (typerma_d); between *migration expectations* (expmig_dn) and *resolute migration aspirations* (typerma_d); and between *household wealth* (hwira_n) and *years of schooling* (yrssch_n).

Empirical strategy

In our three separate analyses of the three binary inaction variables, we run logistic regression models in which the logit of the underlying probability π_i of inaction is a linear function of the predictors,

 $logit(\pi_i) = x'_i\beta$,

where x_i is a vector of covariates and β is a vector of regression coefficients.

We carried out the analysis of each dependent variable in two ways. First, we used the *pooled dataset*, which included respondents from all 25 research areas. These data are weighted so that each research area represents an equal share of the total.⁵ In the analyses of the pooled data, we include research area fixed effects as one method of controlling for unobserved contextual variables. The results thus show the overall average effect of, say, the expectation of migration, given the community of residence of a respondent and other personal characteristics. For each relationship between an independent and dependent variable (e.g., the impact of expectation to migrate on voting participation), we obtain an estimated effect size (the average marginal effect) and a measure of confidence (*p*-value).

⁵ The weighting applies to the total samples. Since some of our dependent variables apply to specific sub-populations, and some of the control variables have missing values, the research areas do not always have the same influence on results of the analyses.

Second, we run identical analyses for each research area separately. All variables remain consistent, except for the omission of the research area as a control variable.

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 8. Correlations between variables

	inactwork_d	inactpart_d	inactprot_d	inactvote_d	typerma_d	typenma_d	expmig_dn	o20female_d
inactwork_d	1.000							
inactpart_d	0.078	1.000						
inactprot_d	0.113	0.110	1.000					
inactvote_d	-0.006	0.053	-0.030	1.000				
typerma_d	-0.123	-0.091	-0.112	0.082	1.000			
typenma_d	0.095	0.063	0.123	-0.074	-0.358	1.000		
expmig_dn	0.007	-0.036	-0.022	0.046	0.335	-0.174	1.000	
o20female_d	0.120	0.159	0.086	0.037	-0.137	0.107	-0.074	1.000
a01age_n	0.064	-0.020	0.014	-0.085	-0.037	0.043	-0.064	-0.080
yrssch_n	-0.108	-0.040	-0.037	0.067	0.188	-0.161	0.177	-0.062
j14corruptbribe_d	-0.025	-0.156	0.000	0.027	0.111	-0.079	0.028	-0.138
b17lifesat_n	-0.014	0.021	-0.064	-0.008	-0.074	0.086	-0.057	0.074
uncertainty_c4	-0.064	-0.028	-0.103	-0.020	0.047	-0.004	0.010	0.002
i07lvgstanchn_c3	0.011	0.015	-0.005	0.003	0.013	-0.044	-0.006	0.143
raworry_n	-0.002	0.022	-0.108	0.030	0.055	-0.100	0.004	-0.005
hwira_n	-0.007	0.004	-0.066	0.017	0.099	-0.052	0.149	-0.046
	a01age_n	yrssch_n	j14corruptbribe_d	b17lifesat_n	uncertainty_c4	i07lvgstanchn_c3	raworry_n	hwira_n
a01age_n	1.000							
yrssch_n	-0.131	1.000						
j14corruptbribe_d	0.058	0.086	1.000					
b17lifesat_n	-0.106	0.116	-0.133	1.000				
uncertainty_c4	-0.061	0.115	-0.030	0.099	1.000			
i07lvgstanchn_c3	-0.074	0.041	-0.087	0.112	0.007	1.000		
raworry_n	0.073	0.013	0.059	-0.023	-0.040	-0.078	1.000	
hwira_n	-0.053	0.253	-0.049	0.200	0.120	0.082	0.002	1.000

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,657. Correlation coefficients are calculated with weights that reflect the survey design.

inactwork_d	Is in the labour force and dissatisfied, but not seeking new work
inactpart_d	Has not participated in voluntary or community group
inactprot_d	Has not participated in protests, and would not participate
inactvote_d	Was eligible to vote in last election, but did not
typerma_d	Resolute migration aspirations
typenma_d	No migration aspirations
expmig_dn	Expects to migrate to another country within five years
o20female_d	Is female
a01age_n	Age
yrssch_n	Years of completed formal education

j14corruptbribe_d b17lifesat_n uncertainty_c4 i07lvgstanchn_c3 raworry_n hwira_n

Has been expected to pay a bribe Life satisfaction Level of acceptance of uncertainty Children's future standard of living compared to one's own Degree of worrying about research area future Household Wealth Index RA (PPCA)

From these analyses, we obtain 25 results for each relationship between an independent and dependent variable, one for each research area. The rationale for doing these analyses reflects the fundamental role of research areas in the MIGNEX project design. We recognise that the migration–development nexus might operate in locally specific ways, and that it is therefore not only the overall, average picture that is interesting. For example, the expectation to migrate might have no discernible effect on voting in the pooled dataset, but a pronounced positive effect in some research areas and a pronounced negative effect in others. In the discussion of results, we therefore address both the overall findings from the pooled data and the distribution of effects at the research area level.

Finally, it is important to note that our analysis involves conditional correlations between our dependent variables of interest, reflecting key development outcomes, and our measure of immobility, but does not show causal effects necessarily running in one direction.

Results

Our main analyses examine whether involuntary immobility – measured as unfulfilled resolute migration aspirations – is related to a higher likelihood of economic, social, or political inaction. We include two other key variables of interest: indeterminate migration aspirations to capture somewhat 'weaker' migration aspirations that indicate that the respondent is not involuntary immobile according to our definition, migration aspirations, and the individual's expectation of migration in the near future.

As a reminder, we examine inaction in three broad areas:

- Economic initiative, measured by the extent to which respondents who are dissatisfied with their main activity are actively seeking new work. We hypothesise that involuntary immobility reduces the willingness to actively seek new or better job opportunities.
- Community engagement, measured by the degree to which respondents have participated in voluntary community work. We hypothesise that involuntary immobility is associated with reduced levels of motivation to engage socially with their immediate community.
- Political participation, measured by two indicators: (1) whether respondents have participated in any demonstration or protests during the past year, or would participate if they heard about a demonstration for an issue that they cared about, and (2) whether respondents who were eligible to vote during the past elections actually voted. We hypothesise that involuntary immobility reduces political participation.

This multidimensional approach allows us to explore the complex interplay between migration aspirations, expectations, and various domains of engagement, shedding light on the motivations and behaviours of different segments within the population. MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 9. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntaryimmobility (average marginal effects)

		Domain o	f inaction	
	Work	Community	Protest	Voting
Independent variables of interest				
Migration aspirations (simplified)				
No migration aspirations [R]				
Indeterminate migration aspirations	-0.039*	-0.011	-0.116***	0.006
Resolute migration aspirations	-0.114***	-0.055***	-0.160***	0.009
Expects to migrate	0.066***	0.003	0.011	0.008
Control variables				
Is female	0.072***	0.076***	0.112***	0.039***
Age	-0.038***	-0.013*	0.007	-0.019**
Age (squared)	0.001***	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Place of growing up				
In the research area [R]				
Elsewhere in the country	-0.002	0.008	0.029*	0.059***
In another country	0.064	-0.023	0.082**	0.145***
Educational attainment	-0.013**	0.005*	-0.007	0.000
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	-0.001***	0.000	-0.000
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.007	-0.101***	-0.045**	-0.007
Household health care experience				
No serious problem [R]				
Serious problem, received care	0.031	-0.053**	0.018	0.035
Serious problem, no care	-0.026	-0.063***	-0.081***	0.008
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.006*	-0.003	-0.003	0.004*
Acceptance of uncertainty				
Never [R]				
Sometimes	-0.040*	-0.007	-0.116***	0.001
Often	-0.077***	-0.037**	-0.123***	-0.013
Always	-0.013	-0.042**	-0.070**	-0.007
Expectation for children's living std.				
Worse [R]				
About the same	0.000	0.013	0.065**	-0.014
Better	0.016	-0.011	0.010	-0.007
Worries about research area future	-0.009	-0.012	-0.078***	0.032
Household wealth index	0.000	0.000	-0.003**	-0.002**
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	-0.000	0.000***	0.000
Research area fixed effects [0]				
Number of observations	4,207	11,158	11,037	8,205

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. [R]: Reference category. [O]: Output omitted. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 9 shows regression results for specific *combinations* of migration aspirations and expectations. Respondents were first divided by their type of migration aspirations into three groups, and then each group was divided into those who expect to stay in the country and those who expect to migrate

within the next five years. The coefficients in the table compare each group to the reference category, which is respondents who have no migration aspirations and expect to stay.

Table 10. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to specific
combinations of migration aspirations and expectations (average
marginal effects)

	Domain of inaction							
	Work	Community	Protest	Voting				
No migration aspirations								
and expecting to stay [R]								
and expecting to migrate	0.041	-0.221	0.099	-0.105				
Indeterminate migration aspirations								
and expecting to stay	-0.253**	-0.103	-0.475***	0.022				
and expecting to migrate	0.278	-0.042	-0.353***	0.117				
Resolute migration aspirations								
and expecting to stay	-0.681***	-0.405***	-0.605***	0.050				
and expecting to migrate	-0.344**	-0.358***	-0.653***	0.104				
Other independent variables [0]								
Number of observations	4,207	11,158	11,037	8,205				

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. [R]: Reference category. [O]: Output omitted. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Economic initiative

The results of the analyses on the pooled dataset are shown in Table 9. The upper section of the table shows the impact of our three key independent variables of interest on the four different outcomes. Notably, in the domain of work, a strong association emerges concerning individuals' *expectation to migrate* within the next five years. Specifically, those anticipating migration tend to be less active in seeking new employment opportunities, particularly when dissatisfied with their current situation. This finding aligns with our expectations, suggesting that people who perceive realistic migration prospects are less inclined to engage in domestic labour market activities.

In contrast, *migration aspirations* affect economic initiative in an unexpected direction. Individuals with resolute migration aspirations are *not* more inactive, as anticipated, but are, in fact, 11% less likely to be inactive compared to those without any migration aspirations. Indeterminate migration aspirations have a similar association, although to a smaller extent and with a lower level of significance.

The intersection of expectation and aspirations, as reported in Table 10, that yields a total of six distinct groups, shows that the most pronounced (negative) association within the group of potential migrants is characterised by unwavering aspirations but lacking a (realistic) expectation of migration. Compared to individuals firmly committed to staying put, that is, our reference group of individuals with no aspirations and expectations to migrate, the group with resolute migration aspirations but no realistic expectation to migrate exhibits a striking 68% greater likelihood of actively participating in the labour market by actively seeking new or improved job

26

Background Paper opportunities. Within the categories of those individuals with undetermined or without migration aspirations, the presence of an expectation to eventually leave does not produce significant effects on economic activity.

We now turn to the effects of involuntary immobility on inaction in the domain of work *within each of the MIGNEX research areas*, as shown in Figure 3. This figure consists of three panels that display the effects of indeterminate migration aspirations, resolute migration aspirations, and expectation to migrate, respectively. We first explain how to read the figure, before addressing the substance of the results.

Each circle in the figure represents a distinct research area, with the colour indicating whether the estimated effect is positive or negative. The higher a research area is positioned on the Y-axis, the *greater is the estimated effect.*⁶ Research areas with marginal effects below 1% are not shown. The effects that are displayed in the first panel of Figure 3 measure how a shift from no migration aspirations to indeterminate migration aspirations affects the likelihood of inaction in the work sphere.

Moreover, rightward placement signifies a higher level of statistical confidence in the result.⁷ The research areas that are *labelled* are those with a confidence level of at least 90% (i.e., p<0.1). Larger effects generally boast higher confidence levels. As a result, research areas tend to be distributed along an arc from the lower left corner towards the upper right corner.

The size of each bubble represents the sample size in the respective research area. The circle representing the pooled sample is not proportional to the sample size, as the overall sample size is significantly larger than the average research area sample. Although the overall samples for the research areas were similar (approximately 500), the samples included in the regressions differ. This is primarily because some of the measures of inaction only apply to certain individuals, e.g., those who are in the work force and dissatisfied, and those who were eligible to vote. The number of people who meet the inclusion criteria differs between research areas. Partly for this reason, not all models were possible to run in every research area.

The placement and colour of the bubbles give an overall picture of the consistency of the effects. When the bubbles in the research area cluster in the lower left corner, it indicates a weak overall relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Conversely, an abundance of bubbles towards the upper right indicates a stronger relationship.

Regarding the substantive findings in Figure 3, individuals with *resolute migration aspirations* are generally less likely to be inactive when it comes to seeking new employment in many research areas, except Yenice (TUR2). However, in about half of the research areas the effect is small and statistically insignificant. For *indeterminate migration aspirations*, we see a modest but statistically significant effect in the pooled data, which is largely influenced by the exceptional research area of Gbane (GHA1). In the

⁶ Measured as marginal effects, using Stata's command margins,dydx().

⁷ Since the survey is based on a random sample, there is a quantifiable possibility that an effect occurs by chance and is unlikely to occur in another random sample. The figure does not distinguish between confidence levels beyond 99.999%. The percentages represent 1 - p.

remaining research areas, no clear pattern of negative or positive effects emerges. In other words, the effect of migration aspirations seems most pronounced when transitioning from indeterminate to resolute migration aspirations.





Effect of indeterminate migration aspirations



Effect of expectation to migrate



Confidence that the effect is not occurring by chance (1-p)

- Research areas
 Positive effects
 Pooled sample
 Negative effects
 - Bubble sizes are proportional to research area samples.

Figure 3. Inaction in terms of seeking new work

Dependent variable: Is in the labour force and dissatisfied, but not seeking new work. Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. See Table 1 for specifications.

In the pooled data, we found that the expectation of migration increases the likelihood of inaction in the work sphere. This effect is consistently evident in many research areas, except Erigavo (SOM1), where the effect is the opposite.

It is essential to acknowledge that the bubbles in the lower left corner often display a mix of orange-red (negative) and purple (positive), representing small effects with considerable uncertainty due to random variation. But if the bubbles further from this corner are of different colours, this means that the independent variable has *divergent effects* in different research areas, as seen in the second panel of Figure 3. We see that, in many research areas, people with resolute migration are less likely to be inactive in terms of seeking new work (top panel 1). But in Yenice (TUR2), the effect is the opposite. This is even one of the strongest effects in any research area. It is a result with moderate confidence, though, which is unsurprising when the sample is small, reflected in the small size of the bubble.

The circle representing the pooled sample always appears to the right of research-area bubbles with similar effect sizes because of the larger sample and consequently higher confidence. In cases of divergent research-area effects, the average effect in the pooled sample will be smaller.

Community engagement

When we shift our focus to community engagement, we find intriguing and somewhat unexpected effects of migration aspirations. Specifically, individuals with resolute migration aspirations exhibit a noteworthy pattern – they are 6% less likely to be inactive in terms of participation in voluntary or community groups (Table 9). However, it is important to note that having indeterminate migration aspirations also appears to reduce inaction, albeit to a much lesser extent and without reaching statistical significance. In particular, the expectation of migration has no discernible association with community engagement. If combined with unwavering aspirations, expectations to stay (to migrate) increase the likelihood of community engagement by 40 (35) percent (Table 9). However, within the category of those determined to stay put, that is, individuals with no migration aspirations, the presence of an expectation to eventually leave does not yield any significant effects on economic activity.

In terms of specific research areas, we see that the effect of resolute migration aspirations is relatively consistent (Figure 4). Those people who express a strong determination to leave are also more likely to actively engage in their community. Importantly, we do not observe any large or significant effects in the opposite direction - meaning there is not a significant increase in inaction for those with resolute migration aspirations.

However, the effects of indeterminate migration aspirations and expectations of migration do not exhibit the same level of clarity. Regarding the expectation to migrate, the findings of the pooled data did not show any discernible effect. This is reflected in the placement of the circle representing the results of the pooled data in the lower panel of Figure 4. Nevertheless, it is crucial to understand that the absence of large and significant effects does not imply a uniform result – instead, the effects are simply divergent.





Effect of indeterminate migration aspirations



Effect of expectation to migrate



Research areas
 Positive effects

O Pooled sample

Negative effects

Bubble sizes are proportional to research area samples.

Figure 4. Inaction in terms of community engagement

Dependent variable: *Has not participated in a voluntary or community group*. Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. See Table 1 for specifications.

For example, in Moyale (ETH3) and New Takoradi (GHA3), people who expect to leave are *less likely* to be inactive in their community. In contrast, in São Nicolau (CPV1) and Down Quarters (NGA1), they tend to be *more* inclined toward inactivity within their community. This example shows the risk of prematurely concluding that a variable 'has no effect' based solely on the pooled sample, as it is evident that the impact of such variables can manifest differently in various research areas.

Political participation

Our exploration of political participation through two key measures, participation in protests and voting, reveals different impacts of involuntary immobility (Figure 5). We address each individually.

First, with regard to participation in protests, the analysis of the pooled dataset reveals a pattern similar to what we observed in economic initiative and community engagement. Individuals with resolute migration aspirations are 16% less likely to be inactive in terms of political protest. Those with indeterminate migration aspirations are 12% less likely to be inactive. The expectation of migrating does not appear to exert any significant influence on this form of political participation.

However, in the realm of political activism and protest, we observe the most pronounced correlation with migration aspirations and expectations. Specifically, individuals with even modest aspirations for migration are more inclined to participate in protests compared to those without migration aspirations. Compared to individuals firmly committed to staying put (i.e., those with no migration aspirations), the group with resolute migration aspirations is 60% more likely to participate in various forms of protest. Intriguingly, we do not detect any statistically significant association between any configuration of aspiration and expectation to migrate (to stay), and the participation in elections (Table 9).

When we delve into the effects at the research area level, as depicted in Figure 5, we find further confirmation of the consistent influence of migration aspirations. Both individuals with resolute and indeterminate migration aspirations are less prone to be inactive with respect to political protest. This suggests that it is those without any migration aspirations who stand out by displaying a decreased inclination to participate in political protest.

The effect of expectations of migration remains inconclusive. Nevertheless, the figure suggests that, with larger samples, we might have seen a positive effect. In other words, people who expect to leave are more likely to be inactive in terms of protest. This is suggested by the cluster of substantial positive effects, which would have yielded more robust and confident results had the samples been larger.





Effect of indeterminate migration aspirations



Effect of expectation to migrate



Research areas
 Pooled sample
 Pooled sample
 Negative effects

Bubble sizes are proportional to research area samples.

Figure 5. Inaction in terms of protest

Dependent variable: *Has not participated in protests, and would not participate even if cared about issue*. Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. See Table 1 for specifications.

Turning to our second indicator of political participation, having voted in the most recent election if eligible, our analysis of the pooled sample revealed that it remained unaffected by both migration aspirations and migration expectations. However, when we zoom in on the research area level, as illustrated in Figure 6, we encounter a more complex and diverse landscape set of findings.

In this analysis, we observe a mixed picture of effects emanating from resolute migration aspirations, indeterminate migration aspirations, and expectations to migrate. These effects exhibit a diverse mix of positive and negative effects, generally at a relatively low level of statistical significance or not significant at all. It is worth noting that this intricate pattern underscores the contextual specificity of voting as a form of political participation, making it unlikely that a consistent pattern will emerge in all research areas.

What is particularly striking is that resolute migration aspirations, even within the same countries such as Nigeria and Ethiopia, exhibit statistically significant and opposite effects on voting. This paradoxical observation highlights the nuanced and multifaceted nature of voting behaviour, demonstrating that it can be significantly influenced by various localised factors and circumstances.

Other influences on inactivity

Our analytical focus is on the possible consequences of involuntary immobility, which we have now accounted for. As previously explained, the analyses included an extensive array of control variables. Doing so allowed us to estimate the isolated effects of migration aspirations and expectations, that is, the effect of, say, the expectation to migrate, *given* the gender, age, and other characteristics of the respondent.

These control variables also provide important context. By examining their results, we can see which factors affect levels of inaction, alongside the effects of involuntary immobility. One of the most consistent and robust indicators across all four outcomes is gender: women tend to exhibit lower levels of engagement. Whether this outcome is primarily culturally determined cannot be answered by this analysis.

Furthermore, whether or not an individual grew up in the research area does not appear to significantly impact their level of involvement in most domains. However, it is worth noting an exception in the realm of political participation, specifically voting, where people who migrated to the research area appear to be less engaged compared to the 'local' residents of the area.

The level of educational attainment exhibits only a weak correlation with the levels of participation in the three domains we examined. It shows a slight positive correlation with engagement in the labour market, a slight negative correlation with social engagement in local communities, and no correlation with political engagement. The latter finding is surprising, as conventional wisdom suggests that higher education should lead to greater political involvement (Galston, 2001).







Confidence that the effect is not occurring by chance (1-p)

Research areas
 Positive effects
 Pooled sample
 Negative effects

Bubble sizes are proportional to research area samples.

Figure 6. Inaction in terms of voting

Dependent variable: Was eligible to vote in last election but did not. Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. See Table 1 for specifications.

What seems to be driving increased engagement is not educational attainment but rather the presence of poor governance. Specifically, individuals who have experienced the need to pay a bribe, which serves as a measure of corruption levels, are more likely to engage socially within their communities and participate in protests. Interestingly, corruption does not seem to undermine participation in elections or engagement in the labour market. Furthermore, the quality and accessibility of healthcare services also have an impact on engagement in these two domains: social engagement and political activism through protesting.

Furthermore, the level of well-being, measured by life satisfaction on a tenpoint scale, has only weak implications for engagement levels. A one-unit increase in life satisfaction corresponds to a mere 3% increase in the likelihood of inaction in the labour market and in voting, but not in the other domains of engagement.

An interesting aspect of our analysis is the inclusion of risk attitudes and tolerance of uncertainty as a unique feature to explain inclination toward economic, social, and political engagement. Here, we discover that individuals with more tolerance of uncertainty, a more risk-accepting attitude, tend to exhibit higher levels of engagement in all three domains, except voting, which does not show a statistically significant association with risk attitudes. This finding supports our earlier observation that individuals with aspirational personalities, often characterised by a willingness to take risks and a willingness to tolerate uncertainty, are more inclined toward proactive behaviour.

Notably, the domain of protesting is particularly relevant in this context. It is not solely those with a more risk-friendly, uncertainty-tolerating disposition but also those who express greater concerns about the future in general who tend to engage more actively in this form of civic involvement compared to other forms of engagement.

We delved deeper into understanding the factors influencing economic, social, and political engagement by incorporating additional engagement indicators in our regressions. This approach allowed us to investigate the interconnections between these three engagement domains, addressing the question of whether inaction is a general behaviour not confined to a specific domain, or is rather domain specific. Our analysis (Appendix C) unveiled the link between economic and social activism on the one hand, and political activism on the other.

To ensure the robustness of our main findings, we conducted additional tests to account for the unbalanced dataset and potential sample selection bias. For instance, running the four core models with a balanced yet reduced dataset of 3,184 households confirms our main results, which remained largely consistent and statistically robust, reinforcing the reliability and validity of our findings (cf. Appendix C).

Discussion and Conclusion

In conclusion, our study sheds light on the intricate relationship between migration aspirations and active engagement in the economic, social, and political domains, revealing a nuanced and somewhat distinct pattern that challenges conventional expectations. Although people with strong migration aspirations exhibit greater involvement in economic, social, and political spheres, voting stands out as an exception not affected by migration aspirations. This finding prompts an investigation of the underlying factors that influence this positive association between migration aspirations and *increased* domestic participation in various domains, with the notable exception of voting behaviour.

Our interpretation posits that individuals actively engaging in economic, social, or political domains are positively selected based on a personal disposition characterised by profound life aspirations, a personality trait that manifests in substantive migration aspirations (Blais and St-Vincent, 2011). This heightened activity is *not merely a consequence* of limited or constrained migration opportunities; rather, it underscores that individuals with strong migration aspirations represent a more active segment of the population, *irrespective* of the realisation of their migration goals.

However, our study acknowledges the limitation of not assessing whether involuntarily immobile individuals become less active due to mobility constraints. To investigate this cause-effect relationship, future research with longitudinal data is necessary to compare involuntarily immobile individuals with those who realise migration aspirations, a task beyond the scope of our current study.

A notable reduction in activity is observed among people anticipating migration, particularly those actively seeking new employment. This can be explained by the fact that an expected upcoming out-migration move may make the continued search for new employment obsolete. However, this tendency toward inaction loses statistical relevance when interacted with low levels of migration aspirations, revealing the complex interplay between expectation, aspirations, and inaction.

Our exploration of the factors influencing economic, social, and political engagement further illuminates the interconnected nature of these domains. The positive correlation between economic and political activism, as well as the association between social engagement and political activism, underscores the intricate dynamics that shape multifaceted engagement.

While active economic behaviour aligns with political engagement, the limited association with social engagement within the community adds another layer to this complexity. This association suggests that individuals actively participating in economic activities are also more likely to engage politically in terms of participating in protests (however, not in elections), but their involvement in social activities in the community remain limited. Similarly, social engagement is positively associated with political activism. However, this correlation did not extend to voting. It suggests that individuals, engaged in political activism through protests, tend to also

exhibit active involvement in economic and social spheres, but may not necessarily participate in voting.

Voting behaviour remains statistically uncorrelated with other engagement domains, challenging assumptions of interdependence. Individuals who participate in elections appear to do so independently of their engagement in economic, social, or political activism, highlighting the uniqueness of the voting decision-making process. In particular, voting behaviour is independent of migration aspirations and the existence of migration prospects.

In summary, our findings challenge expectations, revealing that individuals with greater aspirations to migrate, but unable to realise them, are more actively engaged in various domains. This prompts a re-evaluation of assumptions about the impact of involuntary immobility on developmentenhancing behaviours. As we conclude this study, it is evident that the relationship between migration aspirations and active engagement is intricate, demonstrating the need for continued exploration and nuanced understanding within the broader context of migration and development.

References

- Adger, W., Boyd, E., Fábos, A., Fransen, S., Jolivet, D., Neville, G., Campos, R., and Vijge, M. (2019). Migration transforms the conditions for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. *The Lancet. Planetary health*, 3 11, e440e442. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/s2542-5196(19)30213-x</u>.
- Andersson, L. and Siegel, M. (2019) Empirical Assessments of the development impacts of migration. MIGNEX Background Paper. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Available at www.mignex.org/d024.
- Andersson, L. and Siegel, M. (2020) The Impact of Migration on Development in Developing Countries: A Review of the Empirical Literature, in: Glenn Rayp, Ilse Ruyssen and Katrin Marchand (eds), Regional Integration and Migration Governance in the Global South, Springer, Dordrecht, 131-150. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43942-2_6</u>.
- Aslany, M., Carling, J., Bålsrud Mjelva, M. and Sommerfelt, T. (2021) Systematic review of determinants of migration aspirations. QuantMig deliverable: 2. Southampton: University of Southampton.
- Augsberger, A., Collins, M., and Gecker, W. (2017). Best Practices for Youth Engagement in Municipal Government. *National Civic Review*, 106, 9-16. <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/NCR.21304</u>.
- Blais, A., and St-Vincent, S. L. (2011). Personality traits, political attitudes and the propensity to vote. *European Journal of Political Research*, *50*(3), 395-417.
- Blondin, S. (2020). Understanding involuntary immobility in the Bartang Valley of Tajikistan through the prism of motility. *Mobilities*, 15, 543 -558. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2020.1746146</u>.
- Boneva, B., and Frieze, I. (2001). Toward a Concept of a Migrant Personality. *Journal of Social Issues*, 57, 477-491. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-4537.00224</u>.
- Bove, V. and Elia, L. (2017). Migration, diversity, and economic growth. *World Development*, 89, 227-239. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/J.WORLDDEV.2016.08.012</u>.
- Boyte, H. C. (2004). Everyday politics: Reconnecting citizens and public life. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Caldera Sánchez, A. and D. Andrews (2011), To Move or not to Move: What Drives Residential Mobility Rates in the OECD?, *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 846, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/5kghtc7kzx21-en.

- Carling J. (2002) Migration in the age of involuntary immobility: theoretical reflections and Cape Verdean experiences. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 28(1):5-42.
- Carling, J., Caso, N., Hagen-Zanker, J. and Rubio, M (2023) The multi-level determination of the migration process. MIGNEX Background Paper.
- Champion, A. G., Cooke, T., and Shuttleworth, I. (2018) *Internal migration in the developed world: Are we becoming less mobile?*, Routledge, London, New York.
- Checkoway, B., and Gutiérrez, L. (2006). Youth Participation and Community Change. *Journal of Community Practice*, 14, 1 -9. <u>https://doi.org/10.1300/I125v14n01_01</u>.
- Cooke, T. J. (2011) It is not Just the Economy: Declining Migration and the Rise of Secular Rootedness: Secular Rootedness, *Popul. Space Place*, 17, 193– 203, <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.670</u>.
- Cropanzano, R. and Wright, T. A. (2001) "When a" happy" worker is really a "productive" worker: A review and further refinement of the happy-productive worker thesis." *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research* 53.3 (2001): 182.
- Czaika, M. and Vothknecht, M., (2014) Migration and aspirations are migrants trapped on a hedonic treadmill? *IZA J. Migr.* 3, 1. https://doi.org/10.1186/2193-9039-3-1
- Davenport, Tiffany C (2010). "Public accountability and political participation: Effects of a face-to-face feedback intervention on voter turnout of public housing residents." *Political Behavior* 32: 337-368.
- Duquette-Rury L. (2020) Exit and Voice: The Paradox of Cross-Border Politics in Mexico. Oakland: University of California Press.
- Galston, W. A. (2001). Political knowledge, political engagement, and civic education. *Annual review of political science*, *4*(1), 217-234.
- Gheasi, M., and Nijkamp, P. (2017). A Brief Overview of International Migration Motives and Impacts, with Specific Reference to FDI. *Economies*, 5, 31. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/ECONOMIES5030031</u>.
- Gruber, E. (2021) Staying and immobility: new concepts in population geography? A literature review, *Geogr. Helv.*, 76, 275–284, <u>https://doi.org/10.5194/gh-76-275-2021</u>.
- Hagen-Zanker, J., Hennessey, G., Carling, J., and Memon, R. (2023). Survey data collection, MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 7 (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Available at <u>https://www.mignex.org/d031</u>.
- Harrison, Z. (2017) The importance of your political participation. Right for Education, <u>https://rightforeducation.org/2017/10/27/political-participation/</u>
- Hirschman, A. O. (1970) Exit, Voice, and Loyalty: Responses to Decline in Firms, Organizations, and States. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Hoffmann, B. (2010) Bringing Hirschman back in: "exit", "voice", and "loyalty" in the politics of transnational migration. *The Latin Americanist*, 54(2):57-73.
- Ikeda, K. I., Kobayashi, T., and Hoshimoto, M. (2008). Does political participation make a difference? The relationship between political choice, civic engagement and political efficacy. *Electoral Studies*, *27*(1), 77-88.
- Kilpatrick, S. (2009). Multi-level rural community engagement in health.. *The Australian journal of rural health*, 17 1, 39-44 . <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1584.2008.01035.x</u>.
- Liu, S., Huang, J. L., and Wang, M. (2014). Effectiveness of job search interventions: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(4), 1009–1041. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035923</u>
- Mata-Codesal, D. (2015) Ways of Staying Put in Ecuador: Social and Embodied Experiences of Mobility-Immobility Interactions, *J. Ethn. Migrat.* Stud., 41, 2274– 2290, https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1053850
- McCollum, D., Ernsten-Birns, A., Feng, Z., and Everington, D. (2020) Mobile no more? The innovative use of administrative data linked to a census-based longitudinal study to investigate migration within Scotland, *Popul. Space Place*, e2312, <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2312</u>.

- McKenzie, D., Rapoport, H.(2011) Can migration reduce educational attainment? Evidence from Mexico. *J. Popul. Econ.* 24, 1331–1358. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-010-0316-x</u>
- Memon, R., Marchand K., Hagen-Zanker J., Rubio M. and Siegel M. (2023) Indirect effects of migration on development. MIGNEX Background Paper. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Available at <u>www.mignex.org/d0712</u>.
- Möllers J., Arapi-Gjini A., Herzfeld T. and Xhema S. (2017) Exit or Voice? The Recent Drivers of Kosovar Out-migration. *International Migration*, 55(3):173-186.
- Pandey, C. L. (2019) "Making communities disaster resilient: Challenges and prospects for community engagement in Nepal." *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 28.1: 106-118.
- Ray, D. (2006). Aspirations, poverty, and economic change. In: Understanding poverty (eds. A.V. Banerjee, R. Benabou, and, D. Mookherjee), ch. 28, pp. 409-421. Oxford University Press, Oxford
- Schewel, K. (2020). Understanding Immobility: Moving beyond the mobility bias in migration studies. *International Migration Review*, 54(2), 328–355. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918319831952</u>
- Smits, J. and R. Steendijk (2015). The International Wealth Index (IWI). Social Indicators Research, 122(1), 65-85.
- Sørensen, N. (2016). Migrants, Remittances and Hometown Associations in Promoting Development.333-345. <u>https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-42724-3_19</u>.
- Wanberg, C. R., Watt, J. D., and Rumsey, D. J. (1996). Individuals without jobs: An empirical study of job-seeking behavior and reemployment. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 81(1), 76–87. https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.81.1.76

Appendix

Appendix table A reports sample sizes; tables B–G are the full regression tables for all models that use the pooled sample. Each of these tables displays four models (one for each dependent variable), and the table captions specify what characterises each set of four models.

All models include research areas as controls, i.e., research area fixed effects. The output for each research area is omitted from the table. This is not only to save space, but also because the output measures only the difference from an arbitrarily selected research area (the first) and therefore has limited analytical value.

For categorical (factor) variables, [R] denotes the reference category. Empty rows are included for the omitted variables in each table to facilitate comparative reading of the tables.

Appendix table A. Sample sizes for measures of inaction

	Wo	rk	Comm	Community		Protest		ing
	N	%	N	%	Ν	%	N	%
São Nicolau (CPV1)	219	44	503	100	501	100	477	95
Boa Vista (CPV2)	281	54	516	100	513	99	430	83
Boffa (GIN1)	154	30	510	100	507	99	392	77
Dialakoro (GIN2)	252	50	500	100	493	98	479	95
Gbane (GHA1)	281	55	511	100	479	94	372	73
Golf City (GHA2)	182	35	514	100	508	99	404	79
New Takoradi (GHA3)	204	41	500	100	495	99	376	75
Down Quarters (NGA1)	330	66	501	100	482	96	418	83
Awe (NGA2)	217	43	502	99	498	98	427	84
Ekpoma (NGA3)	202	40	501	100	494	99	369	74
Batu (ETH2)	234	43	537	100	534	99	462	86
Moyale (ETH3)	326	62	529	100	528	100	424	80
Erigavo (SOM1)	160	32	501	99	488	97	435	86
Baidoa (SOM2)	284	54	523	100	523	100	12	2
Enfidha (TUN1)	167	33	508	100	505	99	349	69
Redeyef (TUN2)	181	35	519	100	516	99	402	77
Hopa (TUR1)	138	25	544	100	532	97	415	76
Yenice (TUR2)	83	15	549	100	539	98	431	79
Kilis (TUR3)	176	33	523	99	509	96	204	38
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	237	45	529	100	520	98	362	68
Behsud (AFG2)	186	33	566	100	547	96	388	68
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	140	26	537	100	534	99	371	69
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	26	5	497	100	492	99	307	62
Youhanabad (PAK2)	39	7	533	100	533	100	301	56
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	94	19	495	100	495	100	330	67
Total	4,793	37	12,948	100	12,765	98	9,337	72

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Percentages relate the number of observations to the total sample for each research area.

Appendix table B. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects). Main models

Model number	(1) (2)		(3)		(4)		
Dependent variable (domain)	Wo	rk	Comm	unity	Protest		Voti	ing
Marginal effects, p-values	ME	р	ME	р	ME	р	ME	р
Independent variables of interest								
Migration aspirations (simplified)								
No migration aspirations [R]								
Indeterminate migration aspirations	-0.039	0.087	-0.011	0.313	-0.116	0.000	0.006	0.691
Resolute migration aspirations	-0.114	0.000	-0.055	0.000	-0.160	0.000	0.009	0.598
Expects to migrate	0.066	0.001	0.003	0.786	0.011	0.584	0.008	0.585
Migration aspirations/expectations								
NMA, not expecting to leave								
NMA, expecting to leave								
IMA, not expecting to leave								
IMA, expecting to leave								
RMA, not expecting to leave								
RMA, expecting to leave								
Control variables								
Is female	0.072	0.000	0.076	0.000	0.112	0.000	0.039	0.001
Age	-0.038	0.003	-0.013	0.052	0.007	0.459	-0.019	0.028
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.145	-0.000	0.597	0.000	0.257
Place of growing up								
In the research area [R]								
Elsewhere in the country	-0.002	0.898	0.008	0.467	0.029	0.095	0.059	0.000
In another country	0.064	0.252	-0.023	0.403	0.082	0.048	0.145	0.001
Educational attainment	-0.013	0.015	0.005	0.059	-0.007	0.132	0.000	0.926
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	0.496	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.439	-0.000	0.355
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.007	0.710	-0.101	0.000	-0.045	0.021	-0.007	0.580
Household health care experience								
No serious problem [R]								
Serious problem, received care	0.031	0.423	-0.053	0.028	0.018	0.536	0.035	0.181
Serious problem, no care	-0.026	0.128	-0.063	0.000	-0.081	0.000	0.008	0.491
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.006	0.093	-0.003	0.124	-0.003	0.298	0.004	0.062
Acceptance of uncertainty								
Never [R]								
Sometimes	-0.040	0.051	-0.007	0.521	-0.116	0.000	0.001	0.967
Often	-0.077	0.001	-0.037	0.012	-0.123	0.000	-0.013	0.411
Always	-0.013	0.685	-0.042	0.033	-0.070	0.011	-0.007	0.721
Expectation for children's living std.								
Worse [R]								
About the same	0.000	0.996	0.013	0.531	0.065	0.040	-0.014	0.563
Better	0.016	0.577	-0.011	0.474	0.010	0.680	-0.007	0.707
Worries about research area future	-0.009	0.770	-0.012	0.490	-0.078	0.006	0.032	0.111
Household wealth index	0.000	0.945	0.000	0.656	-0.003	0.029	-0.002	0.047
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	0.775	-0.000	0.142	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.104
Inactivity (work)								
Inactivity (civil society)								
Inactivity (protest)								
Inactivity (voting)								
Research area fixed effects	Output d	omitted						
Number of observations	4,2	07	11,1	58	11,0	37	8,2	05

Appendix table C. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects). Models with six combinations of migration aspirations and expectation to migrate

Model number	(5) (6)		(7)	(8)			
Dependent variable (domain)	Wo	rk	Comm	unity	Protest		Voti	ing
Marginal effects, p-values	ME	р	ME	p	ME	р	ME	р
Independent variables of interest								
Migration aspirations (simplified)								
No migration aspirations [R]								
Indeterminate migration aspirations								
Resolute migration aspirations								
Expects to migrate								
Migration aspirations/expectations								
NMA, not expecting to leave								
NMA, expecting to leave	0.008	0.891	-0.030	0.459	0.024	0.653	-0.015	0.741
IMA, not expecting to leave	-0.046	0.044	-0.013	0.232	-0.118	0.000	0.003	0.816
IMA, expecting to leave	0.057	0.194	-0.005	0.768	-0.087	0.004	0.018	0.476
RMA, not expecting to leave	-0.110	0.000	-0.058	0.000	-0.150	0.000	0.007	0.676
RMA, expecting to leave	-0.061	0.033	-0.051	0.011	-0.162	0.000	0.016	0.459
Control variables								
Is female	0.073	0.000	0.076	0.000	0.112	0.000	0.039	0.001
Age	-0.038	0.003	-0.013	0.054	0.007	0.447	-0.019	0.028
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.148	-0.000	0.586	0.000	0.256
Place of growing up								
In the research area [R]								
Elsewhere in the country	-0.002	0.908	0.008	0.466	0.029	0.094	0.059	0.000
In another country	0.063	0.257	-0.024	0.397	0.083	0.044	0.145	0.001
Educational attainment	-0.013	0.014	0.006	0.058	-0.007	0.133	0.000	0.922
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	0.486	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.449	-0.000	0.349
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.008	0.697	-0.101	0.000	-0.044	0.023	-0.007	0.578
Household health care experience								
No serious problem [R]								
Serious problem, received care	0.030	0.434	-0.053	0.027	0.018	0.544	0.035	0.183
Serious problem, no care	-0.026	0.129	-0.063	0.000	-0.081	0.000	0.008	0.491
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.006	0.093	-0.003	0.117	-0.003	0.301	0.004	0.063
Acceptance of uncertainty								
Never [R]								
Sometimes	-0.040	0.047	-0.007	0.520	-0.116	0.000	0.001	0.971
Often	-0.077	0.001	-0.037	0.011	-0.123	0.000	-0.013	0.405
Always	-0.013	0.691	-0.041	0.033	-0.071	0.011	-0.007	0.719
Expectation for children's living std.								
Worse [R]								
About the same	0.001	0.978	0.013	0.516	0.064	0.042	-0.014	0.563
Better	0.016	0.582	-0.011	0.471	0.010	0.673	-0.007	0.684
Worries about research area future	-0.009	0.760	-0.013	0.480	-0.078	0.006	0.031	0.117
Household wealth index	0.000	0.931	0.000	0.658	-0.003	0.028	-0.002	0.048
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	0.776	-0.000	0.144	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.104
Inactivity (work)								
Inactivity (civil society)								
Inactivity (protest)								
Inactivity (voting)								
Research area fixed effects	Output d	omitted						
Number of observations	4,2	07	11,1	58	11,0	37	8,2	05

Appendix table D. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects). Models with inaction variables included as independent variables

Model number	- (9)	9) (10)		(11)		(12)
Dependent variable (domain,	W	ork	Comr	nunity	Pro	Protest		ting
Marginal effects, p-values	s ME	p	ME	р	ME	p	ME	р
Independent variables of interest								
Migration aspirations (simplified)								
No migration aspirations [R]								
Indeterminate migration aspirations	-0.020	0.440	-0.021	0.291	-0.091	0.009	0.016	0.455
Resolute migration aspirations	-0.116	0.000	-0.055	0.032	-0.137	0.001	0.036	0.147
Expects to migrate	0.081	0.001	-0.029	0.205	0.013	0.699	-0.023	0.275
Migration aspirations/expectations								
NMA, not expecting to leave								
NMA, expecting to leave								
IMA, not expecting to leave								
IMA, expecting to leave								
RMA, not expecting to leave								
RMA, expecting to leave								
Control variables								
Is female	0.075	0.000	0.099	0.000	0.119	0.000	0.017	0.326
Age	-0.029	0.098	-0.035	0.032	0.044	0.049	-0.017	0.256
Age (squared)	0.001	0.059	0.001	0.036	-0.001	0.056	0.000	0.556
Place of growing up								
In the research area [R]								
Elsewhere in the country	0.009	0.702	-0.006	0.777	0.037	0.226	0.047	0.021
In another country	0.046	0.496	-0.037	0.583	-0.062	0.450	0.190	0.011
Educational attainment	-0.015	0.023	0.008	0.177	0.007	0.413	0.002	0.767
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	0.389	-0.001	0.009	-0.000	0.444	-0.000	0.488
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.018	0.425	-0.091	0.000	-0.025	0.413	0.002	0.925
Household health care experience								
No serious problem [R]								
Serious problem, received care	0.037	0.423	-0.035	0.342	0.091	0.063	0.033	0.405
Serious problem, no care	-0.016	0.452	-0.066	0.002	-0.058	0.034	0.029	0.133
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.003	0.519	0.000	0.935	-0.003	0.603	0.003	0.490
Acceptance of uncertainty								
Never [R]								
Sometimes	-0.022	0.367	0.019	0.406	-0.176	0.000	-0.009	0.690
Often	-0.065	0.023	-0.020	0.526	-0.115	0.004	-0.005	0.850
Always	-0.001	0.980	-0.050	0.228	-0.075	0.142	0.006	0.858
Expectation for children's living std.								
Worse [R]								
About the same	0.004	0.918	0.015	0.733	0.151	0.009	-0.018	0.662
Better	0.022	0.524	0.010	0.705	0.068	0.097	-0.023	0.380
Worries about research area future	-0.007	0.843	0.027	0.431	-0.005	0.914	0.035	0.269
Household wealth index	-0.001	0.397	-0.001	0.621	0.000	0.895	-0.002	0.183
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	0.261	0.000	0.838	0.000	0.518	0.000	0.326
Inactivity (work)			0.023	0.267	0.079	0.009	0.007	0.716
Inactivity (civil society)	0.021	0.368			0.126	0.000	0.041	0.062
Inactivity (protest)	0.056	0.014	0.086	0.000			-0.012	0.541
Inactivity (voting)	0.009	0.697	0.044	0.060	-0.019	0.545		
Research area fixed effects	Output	omitted	Output	omitted	Output	omitted	Output	omitted
Number of observations	3,	177	3,	184	3,'	184	3,'	184

45

Model number	(13)		(14)		(1	5)	(16)	
- Dependent variable (domain)	Wo	rk	Community		Protest		Voting	
Marginal effects, p-values	ME	р	ME	р	ME	р	ME	р
Independent variables of interest								
Migration aspirations (simplified)								
No migration aspirations [R]								
Indeterminate migration aspirations	-0.025	0.334	-0.025	0.192	-0.096	0.006	0.016	0.460
Resolute migration aspirations	-0.123	0.000	-0.066	0.011	-0.154	0.000	0.034	0.174
Expects to migrate	0.082	0.001	-0.029	0.212	0.018	0.590	-0.023	0.264
Migration aspirations/expectations								
NMA, not expecting to leave								
NMA, expecting to leave								
IMA, not expecting to leave								
IMA, expecting to leave								
RMA, not expecting to leave								
RMA, expecting to leave								
Control variables								
Is female	0.083	0.000	0.110	0.000	0.140	0.000	0.021	0.235
Age	-0.029	0.097	-0.034	0.037	0.037	0.091	-0.019	0.210
Age (squared)	0.001	0.058	0.001	0.043	-0.001	0.105	0.000	0.484
Place of growing up								
In the research area [R]								
Elsewhere in the country	0.010	0.652	-0.001	0.957	0.036	0.240	0.047	0.021
In another country	0.044	0.517	-0.031	0.634	-0.060	0.463	0.189	0.012
Educational attainment	-0.014	0.026	0.008	0.175	0.006	0.451	0.002	0.730
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	0.440	-0.001	0.008	-0.000	0.373	-0.000	0.421
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.014	0.549	-0.092	0.000	-0.037	0.234	-0.002	0.931
Household health care experience								
No serious problem [R]								
Serious problem, received care	0.043	0.364	-0.026	0.483	0.090	0.062	0.033	0.396
Serious problem, no care	-0.020	0.333	-0.069	0.002	-0.067	0.016	0.028	0.150
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.003	0.521	0.000	0.987	-0.003	0.630	0.003	0.490
Acceptance of uncertainty								
Never [R]								
Sometimes	-0.030	0.215	0.008	0.748	-0.176	0.000	-0.007	0.752
Often	-0.070	0.014	-0.030	0.348	-0.124	0.002	-0.006	0.846
Always	-0.007	0.877	-0.054	0.220	-0.080	0.130	0.004	0.920
Expectation for children's living std.								
Worse [R]								
About the same	0.013	0.759	0.024	0.584	0.153	0.008	-0.018	0.645
Better	0.026	0.441	0.016	0.557	0.071	0.078	-0.022	0.404
Worries about research area future	-0.008	0.832	0.030	0.382	-0.005	0.913	0.036	0.263
Household wealth index	-0.001	0.418	-0.001	0.524	0.000	0.990	-0.002	0.180
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	0.261	0.000	0.698	0.000	0.462	0.000	0.332
Inactivity (work)								
Inactivity (civil society)								
Inactivity (protest)								
Inactivity (voting)								
Research area fixed effects	Output o	omitted	Output o	omitted	Output o	omitted	Output o	omitted
Number of observations	3,1	77	3,1	84	3,1	84	3,18	84

Appendix table E. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects). Main models with constant sample

Appendix table F. Regression (logit) of inaction in response to involuntary immobility (average marginal effects). Models with constant sample and six combinations of migration aspirations and expectation to migrate

Model number	(17)		(18)		(19	?)	(20))
Dependent variable (domain)	Wo	rk	Comm	unity	Protest		Vot	ing
Marginal effects, p-values	ME	р	ME	р	ME	р	ME	p
Independent variables of interest								
Migration aspirations (simplified)								
No migration aspirations [R]								
Indeterminate migration aspirations								
Resolute migration aspirations								
Expects to migrate								
Migration aspirations/expectations								
NMA, not expecting to leave								
NMA, expecting to leave	0.036	0.589	-0.012	0.843	0.122	0.168	-0.063	0.165
IMA, not expecting to leave	-0.033	0.219	-0.027	0.192	-0.082	0.021	0.011	0.620
IMA, expecting to leave	0.091	0.083	-0.034	0.347	-0.102	0.079	-0.003	0.944
RMA, not expecting to leave	-0.118	0.000	-0.056	0.064	-0.148	0.001	0.031	0.278
RMA, expecting to leave	-0.056	0.095	-0.110	0.002	-0.126	0.008	0.008	0.778
Control variables								
Is female	0.084	0.000	0.110	0.000	0.139	0.000	0.021	0.224
Age	-0.029	0.096	-0.034	0.036	0.037	0.090	-0.019	0.210
Age (squared)	0.001	0.058	0.001	0.043	-0.001	0.105	0.000	0.483
Place of growing up								
In the research area [R]								
Elsewhere in the country	0.010	0.651	-0.001	0.962	0.036	0.240	0.046	0.021
In another country	0.045	0.509	-0.031	0.643	-0.060	0.461	0.188	0.012
Educational attainment	-0.014	0.024	0.008	0.191	0.006	0.441	0.002	0.729
Educational attainment (squared)	0.000	0.431	-0.001	0.009	-0.000	0.369	-0.000	0.417
Has been expected to pay a bribe	0.015	0.535	-0.091	0.000	-0.037	0.229	-0.002	0.927
Household health care experience								
No serious problem [R]								
Serious problem, received care	0.043	0.365	-0.025	0.488	0.091	0.062	0.033	0.399
Serious problem, no care	-0.020	0.337	-0.068	0.002	-0.068	0.015	0.028	0.147
Life satisfaction (1-10)	0.003	0.520	0.000	0.979	-0.003	0.637	0.003	0.487
Acceptance of uncertainty								
Never [R]								
Sometimes	-0.030	0.208	0.008	0.748	-0.176	0.000	-0.007	0.742
Often	-0.070	0.015	-0.029	0.370	-0.124	0.002	-0.006	0.846
Always	-0.006	0.882	-0.052	0.229	-0.081	0.125	0.003	0.925
Expectation for children's living std.								
Worse [R]								
About the same	0.014	0.735	0.024	0.578	0.152	0.009	-0.018	0.655
Better	0.027	0.429	0.017	0.545	0.070	0.081	-0.022	0.406
Worries about research area future	-0.009	0.809	0.030	0.381	-0.003	0.943	0.035	0.280
Household wealth index	-0.001	0.422	-0.001	0.516	-0.000	0.995	-0.002	0.185
Household wealth index (squared)	0.000	0.260	0.000	0.679	0.000	0.456	0.000	0.338
Inactivity (work)								
Inactivity (civil society)								
Inactivity (protest)								
Inactivity (voting)								
Research area fixed effects	Output o	omitted	Output a	omitted	Output a	omitted	Output d	omitted
Number of observations	3,1	77	3,18	34	3,18	84	3,18	34