

# Voting with your feet: migration flows and happiness

Helena Marques<sup>1</sup>  · Gabriel Pino<sup>2</sup> · J. D. Tena<sup>3</sup>

Received: 2 March 2017 / Accepted: 24 January 2018 / Published online: 12 February 2018  
© The Author(s) 2018. This article is an open access publication

**Abstract** We establish a nexus between migration flows and self-assessed happiness by proposing an empirical model that brings together the determinants of happiness proposed by psychology and the typical gravity variables from the economic migration literature. Taking this estimation net of the usual gravity controls we propose an alternative happiness index that is consistent with the revealed preferences about happiness determinants in countries with different development levels and institutions. The revelation of preferences is indicated by the estimated coefficients for each of the determinants of happiness such that their weights in the proposed migration-based index directly result from observed data. Finally, we compare the country classification suggested by our proposed index and two existing indexes based on self-assessed happiness, and analyse the sources of existing mismatches, with policy implications.

**Keywords** Happiness · Subjective wellbeing · Revealed preferences · Migration · Gravity models · FEVD

**JEL Classification** F22 · D60 · C23

## 1 Introduction

The happiness literature suggests that human beings set their preferences over a wide range of goods, social and moral values and institutions. In this context, worldwide

---

✉ Helena Marques  
helena.ferreira-marques@uib.es

<sup>1</sup> Department of Applied Economics, University of the Balearic Islands, Edificio Jovellanos, Cta. De Valldemossa, km. 7.5, 07122 Palma de Mallorca, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Facultad de Economía y Negocios, Universidad de Talca, 2 Norte 685, Talca, Chile

<sup>3</sup> Management School, University of Liverpool, Chatham Street, Liverpool L19 7ZH, UK

happiness surveys are widely used both in academic research and in the construction of worldwide happiness indexes that are commonly employed in cross-country comparisons of happiness levels (Kahneman and Krueger 2006; Easterlin 2001; Mentzakis and Moro 2009; Pedersen and Schmidt 2011; MacKerron 2012).

However, the fact that most of these indicators are based on answers to questionnaires subjects their results to at least two main concerns. First, they can be affected by a number of potential errors that stem from language ambiguities, scale comparability and ambiguities related to the time period on which respondents based their answers (Bertrand and Mullainathan 2001). Similarly, Kristensen and Johansson (2008) present a cross-country comparison on job satisfaction for a number of EU countries and highlight that individuals belonging to different cultures also perceive questionnaires differently, which could make any comparison misleading. A second concern is that since country-level happiness indicators can be seen as the outcome results of economic and social policies and institutions, it is plausible to think that they are potentially subject to manipulation; see for example Frey (2011).

In this paper we propose an alternative methodology based on the preferences on different happiness determinants that many millions of people reveal with their decision to migrate to some countries compared to other potential alternative destinations, measured over a number of years. In a different context, Tiebout (1956) had already suggested that people “vote with their feet” to find the community that provides their optimal bundle of taxes and public goods, and the issue has been an object of analysis in, for example, Banzhaf and Walsh (2008) and Cameron and McConnaha (2006). Here we explore how the size and direction of migration flows are affected by a number of happiness indicators. As it will be discussed in next section and reported in the “Appendix”, these indicators are publicly observed.

Consistently with this insight, our estimation of a gravity model for net migration flows using data from the OECD migration database during the period 1995–2011 reveals that migration flows respond to typical bilateral gravity variables such as income, language, common borders and migration policies, as well as variables that the happiness literature has proposed as both economic and non-economic determinants of happiness. Dolan et al. (2008) classify those factors into: absolute income, relative income, demographic and social characteristics, social development, time use, relationship with others and characteristics of the place where we live. We control for these variables and incorporate fixed effects to control for non-observable components that are not related to wellbeing such as the different size of migration across different pairs of countries and other potential idiosyncratic components, as well as time effects to allow for comparison across different years. Once all these factors are taken into account, a desirability index for cross country comparison is proposed using the estimated coefficients.<sup>1</sup> We interpreted it as a happiness index given that it is based on revealed preferences about happiness indicators. However, regardless of its name, the importance of this index is that it could be deemed as a relevant instrument to be used

---

<sup>1</sup> In a recent paper Avery et al. (2013) rank US undergraduate programs based on students’ revealed preferences. Although their focus and also their statistical models are different to ours, interestingly our insights are similar since both rankings are based on estimating how observed choices are affected by characteristics of potential alternatives.

by policy makers in order to weight, according to revealed preferences, the relative importance of a set of economic and social variables and institutions.<sup>2</sup>

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Sect. 2 describes the study design, starting with the determinants of happiness usually proposed by the happiness literature and then presenting the details on the empirical strategy, which consists of estimating a gravity model of migration to reveal preferences, using the FEVD panel estimation methodology; Sect. 3 presents and discusses the panel estimation results; Sect. 4 proposes a happiness index based on preferences revealed through migration. Finally, Sect. 5 concludes.

## 2 Study design

### 2.1 Dependent variable

Our dependent variable is the net migration flows from all over the world (see “Appendix A”) into OECD countries (plus Russia) using data from the OECD migration database during the period 1995–2011.

Due to the problem of missing values for the dependent variable we extracted two different samples: (i) Sample 1 includes countries with the least number of missing values; (ii) Sample 2 includes the larger countries as measured by GDP. Apart from missing values, there are also cases with zero migration flows. While country pairs with missing values for the dependent variable are automatically excluded from the regressions, those that have a zero value are not. We cannot be sure whether a zero value is a true zero flow or a missing value that was recorded as a zero, however for our purposes the relevant issue is whether their existence is non-random. We tested whether both missing and zero values in the dependent variable could result from a self-selection bias in each of the two samples and adjusted the estimation accordingly.

### 2.2 Explanatory variables

We introduce explanatory variables proposed by the happiness literature as well as control variables based on the gravity model literature. Our list of explanatory variables and the data sources are reported in “Appendix B”.

#### *Happiness variables*

Dolan et al. (2008) provide a very complete review of the economic literature on happiness, proposing a classification into six broad groups: (1) absolute and relative income; (2) personal characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, household size, number of children, education and marital status; (3) social development characteristics such as education, health (or life expectancy), sector of work (agriculture, manufacturing, services), and unemployment; (4) how we spend our time described by variables such as

---

<sup>2</sup> Note that we propose a happiness index, rather than a welfare index, because in our case it is not the objective value of the economic or social indicator what matters but how desirable this indicator is for people who want to move to that country.

hours worked, commuting, care for others, community involvement and volunteering, and religion activities; (5) attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life describes the characteristics of relationships with others with respect to marriage and intimate relationships, family and friends; (6) the wider economic, social and political environment, a country's institutions, and is represented by a variety of country characteristics such as inflation, welfare system and public insurance, economic freedom, climate, natural environment, safety, political freedom and nature of policies. These variables have been used in various studies of happiness, such as Easterlin (1995, 2001), Ferreri-Carbonell (2005), Mentzakis and Moro (2009), Blanchflower and Oswald (2004, 2008), Pedersen and Schmidt (2011), Peiró (2006), Roysamb et al. (2002), Realo and Dobewall (2011), Abadie (2006), Abadie and Gardeazabal (2008).

We also include as explanatory variable a traditional happiness indicator taken from survey data, in this case from the World Values Survey (<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>). This allows us to identify the relationship between the traditional survey variables and our revealed preference measure (migration) and show the impact of the additional explanatory variables. The significance of this impact demonstrates that migration decisions may be correlated with a variety of happiness determinants that are not captured by the existing survey-based happiness indicators.

### *Gravity variables*

The migration literature has traditionally used gravity models to account for the determinants of migration flows (see, for example, the recent work by Felbermayr and Toubal 2012; or Hanson and McIntosh 2012). Gravity models relate bilateral flows of trade, investment, or in our case, migration, to the size of the partner countries and the inverse of the distance between them. More generally, the gravity literature includes a number of variables capturing factors that facilitate or hinder migration. In particular, we include pairwise variables such as the distance between each pair of countries, and two dummy variables that take value 1 when the pair of countries shares a common language and a common border respectively and zero otherwise. We include origin-specific and destination-specific variables such as country GDP plus migration policies.<sup>3</sup>

## 2.3 Empirical model

Beine et al. (2011) provide a theoretical justification for deriving a gravity-type equation from the maximization of the utilities obtained by a representative agent for remaining in the country of origin or migrating to a number of alternative destinations.<sup>4</sup> These utilities are linear functions of attributes that are specific to either origin or destination, or defined bilaterally for each origin–destination pair. Here, we con-

---

<sup>3</sup> Migration policies have been widely used as explanatory variables of the migration decision (see, among others, Marques 2010 and Egger and Nelson 2012).

<sup>4</sup> The maximization of utility is implicit, but to generate Eq. (1) all that is required is that we think of a choice being made among alternative destinations.

sider that the determinants of happiness are part of these attributes and, in line with the gravity model literature, we estimate the following specification:

$$F_{ijt} = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{p_1} \beta_i' s_{it} + \sum_{j=1}^{p_2} \gamma_j' d_{jt} + \sum_{r=1}^{p_3} \delta_r' x_{rt} + \eta_t + u_{ijt} \tag{1}$$

where  $F_{ijt}$  is the net flow of people moving from country  $i$  to  $j$  at time  $t$  (migration);  $s_{it}$  is a vector of country-specific variables for the country of origin,  $d_{jt}$  is a vector of country-specific variables for the country of destination;  $x_{rt}$  is a vector of pairwise variables between the origin and destination country;  $\eta_t$  is a year fixed effect;  $\alpha_0$ ,  $\beta_i$ ,  $\gamma_j$  and  $\delta_r$  are parameters of the model; and  $u_{ijt}$  is an iid error with zero mean and  $\sigma^2$  variance for countries  $i$  and  $j$  at time  $t$ .

Note that model (1) includes, among other variables, happiness characteristics of the different countries and the associated parameters can be interpreted as individual preferences for these characteristics.

### 2.4 Estimation strategy

The estimation results are obtained using Fixed Effects Vector Decomposition (FEVD) with a first stage Heckman correction. The use of fixed effects is justified by the standard Hausman (1978) test. The use of the FEVD method (Plümper and Troeger 2007) circumvents the elimination of time-invariant variables that occurs in the traditional fixed effect model, whereas the two-stage Heckman estimation addresses the potential presence of self-selection bias (probability of having observable net flows strictly different from zero). A similar approach has been used, for example, by Helpman et al. (2008) in trade or by Beine et al. (2011) to model migration.<sup>5</sup>

Identification of the model is achieved by including in the first-stage Probit specification several variables that should have an impact on the fixed costs of migration, such as: (i) for the origin country, a dummy for being an oil producer, a dummy for authoritarian country, the country’s average fertility rate, lagged emigration policies, and an island indicator; (ii) for the destination country, the lagged introduction of restrictive migration policies, conservative policies, and liberal migration policies; (iii) finally, the existence of a common currency, common religion and free trade area.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The FEVD approach has been subject to criticism by Green (2011) on the grounds that it would be just a type of random effect model what would render the estimation inconsistent if the individual specific effects were correlated with other variables in the model. Plümper and Tröger (2011) reply that this criticism is obsolete and would only be valid in the presence of an infinite sample. It is out of the scope of this paper to provide a proper response to this discussion. Here we use the FEVD methodology as this approach has been used in a number of recent empirical applications (see, for example, Kang and Ratti 2013, and Inoue et al. 2014, among others). Moreover, as it will be shown later, the estimated parameters seem to be in line with economic intuition and are robust to different estimation approaches.

<sup>6</sup> The validity of these instruments was tested by means of an over-identifying restrictions test. The evidence shows that these instruments were not jointly significant in the main equation for migration flows at the conventional significance levels. Moreover, the test for weak instruments reveals that they are jointly significant in the probit specification. The two results put together validate the joint use of these variables as determinants of the fixed costs of migration.

Our estimation results suggest the presence of selection bias indicated by a significant inverse Mills ratio. To control for the potential correlation of the error term in the primary and the selection equation we also considered the Mundlak–Chamberlain approach, with no qualitative change in the estimated results or in the subsequent ranking of countries presented in the following section. For the sake of brevity we show in this paper our baseline specification that is based on a unique estimated inverse Mills ratio for the whole sample period.

### 3 Results and discussion

The benchmark estimation results are presented in Table 1. The table specifies clearly which variables have been used only in the first stage (selection variables) and which have been used in both stages (variables of interest). Within the group of variables of interest, it also distinguishes the bilateral variables (most of them gravity controls), the country-level characteristics considered at origin and at destination, and the individual-level characteristics of the migrants measured at their origin country. These characteristics cover physical (age, gender, life expectancy), social (marital status, number of children) and psychological (importance given to family, friends, work, nationality and politics) dimensions of the individual that may influence the decision to migrate. For completeness we insert into the empirical specification the same happiness determinants for both the origin and the destination countries, except for a few variables that did not present enough variance at the destination (OECD countries) and would become collinear with the constant term.<sup>7</sup> In those cases, those variables are included only for origin countries (worldwide sample).

The signs of the coefficients are robust across the two samples for the majority of variables. The significance of the lagged dependent variable reveals the persistence of the geography of migration flows over time, which is a common result in the migration literature. The long-run results do not differ qualitatively from those of the short-run, although the long-run impact amplifies that of the short-run due to the positive sign of the lagged dependent variable coefficient. The cumulative nature of this result confirms the high persistence and increasing impact of migration determinants over time.

Note that the inclusion of the World Values Survey happiness index measured as the difference between the values taken at the origin and at the destination countries does not affect the estimation. This index is negatively correlated to net migration flows. Furthermore, the correlation of migration flows with lagged and leading values of the survey-based happiness indexes is negligible. These values do not change much after accounting for all the other factors that impact on migration in Table 1 regressions. This result reveals that information based on standard indexes are a weak representation of observed actions in terms of country preferences revealed through migration.

---

<sup>7</sup> These variables are life expectancy and some attitudes and beliefs toward self/other lives. Given their low variance across OECD countries, their effects are absorbed into the constant term, which renders their coefficients not significant. In this case a potential identification problem is present as the lack of significance could be either to the low variability of the variables or to the fact that they are not relevant variables in the model. However, most variables in the model are significant and therefore not affected by this identification problem.

**Table 1** Regression results

Variable	Type	Sample 1		Sample 2	
		Short-term coefficients	Long-term coefficients	Short-term coefficients	Long-term coefficients
<i>Lagged dependent variable</i>					
Happiness indexes					
Happiness index WVS	Origin–destination	– 1.02(***)	– 2.02(***)	– 0.79(***)	– 1.57(***)
Gravity variables					
Distance	Bilateral	– 4.5E–5(***)	– 4.2E–5(***)	– 7.8E–5(***)	– 7.3E–5(***)
Border	Bilateral	3.79(***)	7.53(***)	7.06(***)	2.67(***)
Language	Bilateral	1.66(***)	3.29(***)	3.45(***)	1.09(***)
Landlocked country	Origin	– 1.20(***)	– 0.99(***)	– 1.97(***)	– 0.22(**)
Landlocked country	Destination	– 1.69(***)	– 1.85(***)	– 3.37(***)	– 1.53(***)
Absolute and relative income					
GDP per capita	Origin	– 5.7E–5(***)	– 4.9E–5(***)	– 1.1E–4(***)	– 9.8E–5(***)
GDP per capita	Destination	4.4E–5(***)	3.3E–5(***)	8.7E–5(***)	6.6E–5(***)
Income inequality	Origin	0.02(***)	0.03(***)	0.04(***)	0.06(***)
Income inequality	Destination	– 0.02(***)	– 0.03(***)	– 0.04(***)	– 0.06(***)
Personal characteristics					
Age mean	Origin	0.01	0.02(*)	0.01	0.03
Age SD	Origin	0.08(***)	0.04(*)	0.16(***)	0.08(*)
Married	Origin	1.88(***)	1.64(***)	3.73(***)	3.26(***)
Single	Origin	0.58(**)	0.47(**)	1.15(**)	0.93(**)
				0.42(*)	0.30
				– 4.2E–3	– 0.02(*)
				– 6.3E–5(***)	– 1.3E–4(***)
				8.5E–6(*)	3.1E–5(***)
				0.10(***)	0.11(***)
				– 0.01(*)	– 4.2E–3
				0.01	0.01
				0.08(***)	0.05(**)
				2.15(***)	1.87(***)
				0.42(*)	0.84(*)
				– 2.77(***)	– 3.04(***)
				– 1.3E–5(***)	– 1.5E–4(***)
				5.32(***)	5.02(***)
				2.18(***)	2.25(***)
				– 0.44(**)	– 0.43(**)
				– 1.53(***)	– 3.04(***)
				– 6.3E–5(***)	– 1.3E–4(***)
				8.5E–6(*)	3.1E–5(***)
				0.10(***)	0.11(***)
				– 0.01(*)	– 4.2E–3
				0.01	0.01
				0.08(***)	0.05(**)
				2.15(***)	1.87(***)
				0.42(*)	0.84(*)

Table 1 continued

Variable	Type	Sample 1		Sample 2					
		Short-term coefficients	Long-term coefficients	Short-term coefficients	Long-term coefficients				
Female percentage	Origin	-2.80(**)	-3.03(***)	-5.57(***)	-6.02(***)	-1.43	-1.75(*)	-2.85	-3.48(*)
Years of education	Origin	0.03	0.05(**)	0.06	0.10(**)	0.17(***)	0.19(***)	0.35(***)	0.38(***)
Years of education	Destination	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06
Social development characteristics									
Unemployment	Origin	-3.7E-3	1.1E-3	-0.01	2.1E-3	0.01(**)	0.02(**)	0.03(**)	0.03(**)
Square of life expectancy	Origin	-0.06(**)	-0.02	-0.11(**)	-0.03	-0.13(***)	-0.11(***)	-0.25(***)	-0.21(***)
Unemployment	Destination	-0.18(***)	-0.18(***)	-0.36(***)	-0.36(***)	-0.17(***)	-0.17(***)	-0.33(***)	-0.34(***)
Square of life expectancy	Origin	6.4E-4(***)	3.2E-4	1.3E-3(***)	6.3E-4	8.1E-4(***)	7.2E-4(***)	1.6E-3(***)	1.4E-3(***)
Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life									
Family importance	Origin	0.03	0.19	0.06	0.37	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.28
Friends importance	Origin	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.07
Work importance	Origin	-0.30(**)	0.02	-0.59(**)	0.03	-0.22(*)	0.01	-0.44(*)	0.02
Politic importance	Origin	-0.18(***)	-0.01	-0.36(***)	-0.03	-0.15(***)	-0.02	-0.31(***)	-0.03
Proud of nationality	Origin	0.37(***)	0.06	0.74(***)	0.11	0.36(***)	0.14(*)	0.71(***)	0.29(*)
Men priority	Origin	0.25(***)	0.20(**)	0.49(***)	0.40(**)	0.20(***)	0.17(**)	0.40(***)	0.34(**)
Men priority	Destination	-0.51(***)	-0.68(***)	-1.01(***)	-1.34(***)	-0.44(***)	-0.57(***)	-0.88(***)	-1.14(***)
Economic, social and political environment									
Density	Origin	1.2E-4	1.3E-3(***)	2.3E-4	2.5E-3(***)	3.2E-4(***)	2.9E-4(***)	6.3E-4(***)	5.8E-4(***)
Density	Destination	2.6E-3(***)	2.8E-3(***)	0.01(***)	0.01(***)	8.3E-4(***)	9.7E-4(***)	1.6E-3(***)	1.9E-3(***)
Pollution	Origin	3.5E-8(***)	3.9E-8(***)	7.1E-8(***)	7.9E-8(***)	3.4E-8(***)	3.1E-8(***)	6.1E-8(***)	6.2E-8(***)
Pollution	Destination	7.4E-8(***)	4.9E-8(***)	1.5E-7(***)	9.8E-8(***)	7.1E-8(***)	5.3E-8(***)	1.4E-7(***)	1.1E-7(***)
Corruption	Origin	-0.03(**)	-0.04(**)	-0.07(**)	-0.07(**)	4.8E-4	-0.01	9.5E-4	-0.02



**Table 1** continued

Variable	Type	Sample 1		Sample 2	
		Short-term coeffi- cients	Long-term coeffi- cients	Short-term coeffi- cients	Long-term coeffi- cients
Free economy	Origin	0.01	0.01	4.3E-3	0.01
Corruption	Destination	0.05(**)	0.10(**)	0.03(*)	0.07(*)
Free economy	Destination	0.02(***)	0.05(***)	0.03(***)	0.05(***)
Precipitation	Origin	-1.5E-4(***)	-3.0E-4(***)	-2.1E-4(***)	-4.3E-4(***)
Elevation	Origin	0.01(***)	0.02(***)	0.02(***)	0.05(***)
Civil liberty	Origin	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.04(***)
Precipitation	Destination	-1.8E-3(***)	-3.5E-3(***)	-1.3E-3(***)	-2.5E-3(***)
Elevation	Destination	-0.08(***)	-0.16(***)	-0.06(***)	-0.11(***)
Civil liberty	Destination	-0.46(***)	-0.91(***)	-0.37(***)	-0.73(***)
Peace index	Origin	-0.24(***)	-0.48(***)	-0.63(***)	-1.28(***)
Peace index	Destination	0.28(**)	0.55(**)	0.14	0.27
Residual stage 2	-	0.99(***)	-	0.99(***)	-
Inverse mills ratio	-	1.26(***)	1.12(***)	0.79(***)	-
Robustness tests					
R-square 1st stage		0.69		0.70	
R-square 2nd stage		0.14		0.11	
R-square 3rd stage		0.86		0.86	
F-statistic country-fixed effects		4.21(***)		4.24(***)	
F-statistic annual-fixed effects		3.67(***)		4.08(***)	
Hausman test		1973.3(***)		1916.8(***)	

(\*\*\*) , (\*\*) , and (\*) implies significance at 1, 5, and 10%, respectively

Besides migration is explained by factors that are not captured by the happiness index: traditional gravity variables, migration policy variables, and various other variables that influence happiness grouped described in Sect. 2.

In particular, all the traditional gravity model variables are significant at 1% and have the expected signs: migration depends negatively on distance but positively on common border and language. Moreover, being a landlocked country decreases migration at origin and at destination. These are country-level factors that are not considered in the two survey-based happiness indexes.

Also significant is a large number of country characteristics which are not taken into account either by the survey-based happiness indexes or by the traditional gravity variables. The happiness literature has highlighted the importance of absolute and relative income and so has the migration literature. Indeed we find that migrants flow out of poorer countries and from more unequal to less unequal countries. Presumably, this is because both absolute and relative income influence preferences as has been reported by the happiness literature.

We also control for a number of personal characteristics which are aggregated at the country level either by taking means or by calculating the percentage of population that bears such characteristic in the country. The results show that there is more emigration from origin countries with higher standard deviation of age, higher percentage of married and of single people, and higher percentage of men in the population. The contribution of education to migration is positive, both at origin and at destination. Generally, countries with higher educational levels may offer broader employment opportunities and educated people are more sought after in the labour market. This result underscores the importance of years of education in the domestic and foreign labour markets.

Next we take into account social development characteristics such as unemployment and life expectancy. It would be expected that migration would increase (decrease) with unemployment at the origin (destination). In general, these expectations are confirmed by the results. Life expectancy is a more complex variable because countries where people live longer supply more migrants over time but on the other hand provide less labour market vacancies. To account for non-linearity, the square of this variable was included as an additional explanatory variable. After carrying out these modifications, life expectancy is found to decrease migration at the origin. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that life expectancy proxies for general well-being in a country rather than representing labour market considerations.

Another group of factors influencing country preferences would be the migrant's attitudes and beliefs. For example, there is less emigration out of countries where more people attribute more importance to work and politics. Perhaps this result is due to migration being less likely the more the migrants are involved in work and political networks in their country. On the contrary, there is more emigration out of countries where higher average importance is given to nationality. The result that migration increases (diminishes) with the level of priority given to men in the origin (destination) country seems to point towards the existence of discrimination motivations to migrate.

The next group of variables concerns several general country characteristics that make them more or less attractive. The results indicate that there is more emigration out of countries with higher population density, more pollution, and higher altitude. These

are undesirable characteristics for most people. On the contrary, emigration is lower out of more peaceful countries but also out of more corrupt ones as there may be more vested interests in staying within informal networks. On the other hand, immigration is higher into countries with higher population density, higher pollution, lower rainfall, lower altitude, more civil liberties, more peaceful, and with a freer economy. Higher population density and higher pollution can be seen as proxies for a high level of economic activity and social interaction, therefore better employment opportunities. For these reason they may proxy for a location's attractiveness, even though they may also proxy for congestion diseconomies beyond certain levels. However, it is also relevant to note that due to its small magnitude the estimated coefficient associated to pollution only has a marginal influence in the index.

A relevant issue to notice regarding the estimated model is that country size is already taken into account by including pairwise country fixed effects. Other approaches such as the one proposed by Beine et al. (2011) for trade have the advantage that they are sensitive to fluctuations of country size along time. However, the empirical implementation of this framework to our particular context clashes with the important empirical problem that total potential migrant population is not directly observed for any country as it is not only dependent on age but also on a myriad of personal, social and economic reasons. Therefore changes in population in a given country could not correspond in many cases to changes in the potential migration population size. This measurement error would be especially important for developing countries with big changes in population.

In a robustness exercise, the model was re-estimated by following a similar approach to Beine et al. (2011) using total population as a measure of population size. Estimation results are not reported for the sake of brevity but they are qualitatively similar in most cases to those in Table 1. However, there are few but very relevant differences in the proposed happiness ranking as some countries with big fluctuations in their population such as Bangladesh, India, Nigeria or Tanzania are among the happiest countries in the ranking.

#### 4 A proposal for a happiness index based on revealed preferences

The previous results have shown that there are many variables that establish a relationship between happiness and migration flows. We take their values in the last available year of the sample, 2011, to construct a happiness index where the estimated long-term coefficients are used as the respective weights of the happiness determinants discussed in the previous section. Although the approach in this paper is empirical the estimated parameters in the model could be interpreted as the value that individuals give to different happiness indicators in their utility function based on their decision to migrate to one country or another. Those coefficients are averaged in two circumstances: (i) when a specific determinant is estimated both at the origin and at the destination;<sup>8</sup> (ii) when one country is included in both of the samples used. Furthermore, in order to deal

---

<sup>8</sup> The quadratic effect of life expectancy was not considered in the estimation of the happiness index given that this determinant does not cross the critical value associated to the change in the slope.

with missing values in some variables, we use the deviation from the mean among all countries, which allows us to assume that the missing values are in the sample mean, i.e. non informative, and then minimize the noise caused by these cases.

To explain the construction of the index, we start by defining the contribution to the total index of a happiness variable  $y_{it}$  that is defined both for the country of origin and destination. Assume also that  $\hat{\phi}^o$  and  $\hat{\phi}^d$  are the estimated long-run coefficients associated to origin and destination for that variable, respectively. The contribution of the variable to the happiness index for country  $i$  is obtained as

$$CV_i = \left( \frac{-\hat{\phi}^o + \hat{\phi}^d}{2} \right) (y_{i,2011} - \bar{y}_{2011}) \quad (2)$$

where  $y_{i,2011}$  is the value of the determinant for country  $i$  in 2011 and  $\bar{y}_{2011}$  is the average of the determinant among all countries in the sample for data in 2011. If the variable is not bilateral but only defined for the origin country then only  $\hat{\phi}^o$  is considered in expression (2). In this computation, coefficients and values taken by explanatory variables have being averaged across the two samples and across origin and destination countries. Note that variables are measured in deviations with respect to the mean as the relevant information for the ranking is how a country perform in each specific indicator compared to the average.

The happiness index is then constructed by adding up the contributions of all the variables belonging to the five groups of happiness determinants: absolute and relative income, personal characteristics, attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life and economic, social and political environment.<sup>9</sup> The happiness index constructed in this way in presented in Table 2. The final column of Table 2 provides the WVS survey-based happiness indexes for comparison.<sup>10</sup> The correlation between the happiness proposed in the paper and the Human Develop Index and GDP (purchasing power parity) are 0.76 and 0.78.

For most countries, a positive value of the survey-based index is matched by positive net migration flows. However, for a few cases, average self-assessed happiness and average observed net desirability are clearly at odds due to the influence of factors that are not captured by existing happiness indexes. Here we distinguish two main types of countries: those self-proclaimed happy but regarded as undesirable (14 mostly middle-income and emerging economies), and those self-proclaimed unhappy but regarded as desirable (14 mostly high-income countries, many of them transition economies). Close inspection of the five groups of determinants of happiness reveals that, in both cases, the explanation to this mismatch seems to reside in the personal characteristics of those countries' nationals, followed by the country's social development characteristics and also to some extent the nationals' attitudes and beliefs.

<sup>9</sup> The gravity variables are estimation controls that do not enter the happiness index.

<sup>10</sup> Note that results are unaffected regardless of the year considered for the WVS survey-based happiness index as there is little variation in this variable across time (the correlation between the values taken by this index in 1995 and 2011 is 0.98).

**Table 2** Happiness ranking

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
1	Hong Kong	14.70	2.23	-0.14	2.29	0.61	10.28	-0.55
2	Singapore	9.08	2.57	1.08	2.39	0.05	2.84	0.14
3	Qatar	7.10	4.39	0.28	1.91		0.52	
4	Sweden	6.09	2.13	-0.56	1.21	0.80	1.97	0.54
5	Switzerland	5.74	1.82	-0.45	2.39	0.42	1.24	0.31
6	Australia	5.27	1.71	-0.45	1.70	-0.11	2.19	0.24
7	Canada	5.19	1.88	-0.56	1.15	0.06	2.09	0.57
8	Austria	5.09	1.79	-0.24	1.96	0.09	1.37	0.11
9	Japan	4.87	1.76	-0.47	1.94	0.66	0.95	0.04
10	Finland	4.71	1.57	-0.08	1.18	0.06	1.93	0.05
11	Germany	4.62	1.96	-0.74	1.36	0.64	1.75	-0.35
12	United States	4.61	2.32	-0.17	0.45		1.74	0.27
13	Denmark	4.29	1.74	0.08	1.03	0.42	0.63	0.39
14	Norway	3.83	2.85	-0.94	2.17	-0.72	0.15	0.32
15	France	3.81	1.35	-0.49	0.94	0.61	1.22	0.18
16	Belgium	3.77	1.34	-0.60	1.29	0.52	0.96	0.26
17	United Kingdom	3.61	1.47	-0.28	1.02	-0.03	0.86	0.56
18	Korea	3.31	1.18	-0.19	1.82	0.23	0.60	-0.33
19	Italy	3.22	0.94	-0.10	1.16	0.25	1.11	-0.15
20	Ireland	2.78	1.88	-0.04	-0.23	-0.17	0.82	0.53

Table 2 continued

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
21	New Zealand	2.59	0.77	-0.55	1.28	-0.06	0.64	0.50
22	United Arab Emirates	2.11	1.35	0.03	0.92		-0.19	
23	Netherlands	1.82	2.07	-0.46	1.71	0.44	-2.39	0.44
24	Israel	1.79	0.79	-0.59	1.59	0.19	0.21	-0.40
25	Kuwait	1.51	1.70	0.45	0.36		-1.00	
26	Slovenia	1.36	0.93	-0.32	0.96		0.28	-0.49
27	Portugal	1.28	0.34	-0.33	0.15	0.15	1.35	-0.38
28	Saudi Arabia	1.28	0.57	1.15	0.48	-0.43	-0.77	0.28
29	Poland	1.12	0.18	-0.33	-0.02	-0.30	1.62	-0.04
30	Croatia	1.06	0.68	-0.31	0.05	0.28	0.91	-0.55
31	Spain	0.81	0.98	-0.58	-1.14	-0.02	1.72	-0.14
32	Greece	0.80	0.58	1.09	-0.74	0.23	0.31	-0.68
33	Oman	0.74	0.28		0.08		0.37	
34	Mexico	0.72	-0.80	-0.04	0.77	0.14	0.28	0.37
35	Slovak Republic	0.53	0.82	-0.31	-0.85	0.51	1.46	-1.10
36	Hungary	0.51	0.44	-0.34	-0.59	-0.02	1.97	-0.95
37	Uruguay	0.42	-0.90	0.22	0.50	-0.10	0.81	-0.12
38	Libya	0.26	-0.31	0.27	-0.25		0.55	
39	Argentina	0.06	-1.00	0.30	0.24	-0.06	0.51	0.06
40	Lebanon	-0.21	-0.46		0.85		-0.61	

Table 2 continued

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
41	Syria	-0.46	-1.19	0.32	-0.28		0.70	
42	Chile	-0.58	-0.96	-0.23	0.89	-0.35	0.39	-0.31
43	Lithuania	-0.64	0.10	-0.05	-1.61	1.01	0.81	-0.90
44	Côte d'Ivoire	-0.85	0.16	0.14	-0.74	0.11	0.10	-0.63
45	China	-0.99	-1.32	-0.21	0.65	0.31	0.20	-0.62
46	Turkey	-1.29	-0.61	0.27	-0.45	-0.72	0.22	0.01
47	Trinidad and Tobago	-1.30	0.69	0.13	-0.20	-0.16	-2.19	0.43
48	Ghana	-1.39	-1.50	0.53	-0.76	-0.24	0.57	0.02
49	Thailand	-1.46	-1.06	-0.38	1.07	-0.09	-1.35	0.36
50	Costa Rica	-1.48	-1.37	0.15	0.93		-1.19	
51	Belarus	-1.55	-0.05	0.10	0.48	0.44	-1.31	-1.22
52	Morocco	-1.62	-1.27	0.97	-1.04	-0.19	0.30	-0.39
53	Dominican Republic	-1.62	-1.42	2.35	-1.60	0.08	-0.56	-0.48
54	Turkmenistan	-1.69	-0.84		-1.09		0.23	
55	Jordan	-1.71	-1.08	-0.10	-0.88	-0.94	1.30	-0.02
56	Paraguay	-1.73	-1.73		0.47		-0.47	
57	Brazil	-1.79	-1.49	0.35	-0.12	0.75	-1.44	0.17
58	Kazakhstan	-1.81	-0.38	-0.08	-0.69		-0.66	
59	Romania	-1.83	-0.30	-0.52	-0.03	-0.13	0.84	-1.69
60	Bulgaria	-1.94	-0.14	-0.40	-0.79	-0.05	1.00	-1.56

Table 2 continued

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
61	Kyrgyzstan	-1.97	-1.10	0.38	-0.45	-0.21	-0.32	-0.28
62	El Salvador	-1.98	-1.46	-0.06	0.03	-0.36	-0.87	0.74
63	Malaysia	-2.04	-0.79	0.84	0.76	-0.41	-2.80	0.37
64	Sri Lanka	-2.41	-1.26	-0.13	0.43		-1.45	
65	Peru	-2.58	-1.40	0.20	0.53	0.02	-1.16	-0.78
66	Czech Republic	-2.60	-0.30	0.26	-2.53	0.25	-0.08	-0.21
67	Algeria	-2.63	-0.83	0.71	-1.17	-0.50	-0.39	-0.45
68	Tunisia	-2.72	-0.94	0.19	-1.92		-0.04	
69	Ecuador	-2.79	-1.54	0.11	0.79		-2.14	
70	Afghanistan	-2.83	-1.46	-0.01	-1.66		0.29	
71	Guatemala	-2.93	-1.95	0.96	-0.02	0.17	-2.03	-0.06
72	Tajikistan	-2.97	-1.21		-0.87		-0.90	
73	Senegal	-3.01	-1.52	-0.01	-1.32		-0.16	
74	Moldova	-3.17	-1.11	-0.18	-0.35	0.30	0.23	-2.06
75	Tanzania	-3.20	-1.36	0.86	-3.15	0.18	-0.29	0.56
76	Pakistan	-3.25	-1.08	0.57	-1.23	0.08	-1.05	-0.54
77	Cambodia	-3.36	-1.50		1.07		-2.93	
78	Iran	-3.44	-0.88	0.47	-0.87	-0.38	-1.24	-0.55
79	Honduras	-3.47	-1.76		0.57		-2.28	
80	Uzbekistan	-3.60	-1.30		-1.38		-0.93	



Table 2 continued

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
81	Venezuela	- 3.61	- 1.03	0.55	- 0.22	- 0.55	- 2.77	0.42
82	Nepal	- 3.62	- 1.77	- 0.01	0.05		- 1.90	
83	Bolivia	- 3.80	- 2.16	- 0.02	- 0.92		- 0.70	
84	India	- 3.82	- 1.26	- 0.61	- 0.91	- 0.50	- 0.05	- 0.50
85	Nicaragua	- 3.82	- 1.41		0.38		- 2.79	
86	Jamaica	- 3.98	- 1.12		- 0.90		- 1.95	
87	Russian Federation	- 4.03	- 0.35	- 0.18	- 0.87	- 0.14	- 1.41	- 1.09
88	Ukraine	- 4.12	- 0.61	- 0.15	- 0.79	0.06	- 1.83	- 0.81
89	Azerbaijan	- 4.24	- 0.74	0.32	- 0.39	- 0.57	- 2.16	- 0.70
90	Kenya	- 4.27	- 1.67	0.15	- 2.76		0.01	
91	Viet Nam	- 4.32	- 1.17	- 0.27	1.10	- 0.30	- 3.71	0.03
92	Albania	- 4.33	- 0.54	- 0.04	- 0.55	- 0.37	- 1.13	- 1.70
93	Armenia	- 4.38	- 0.74	0.05	- 1.87	- 0.21	0.22	- 1.82
94	Indonesia	- 4.41	- 1.08	0.45	- 0.63	- 0.03	- 3.24	0.12
95	Egypt	- 4.51	- 0.93	- 0.21	- 1.54	- 1.13	- 0.13	- 0.56
96	Bangladesh	- 4.69	- 1.27	0.27	- 0.39	- 0.06	- 2.57	- 0.67
97	Serbia	- 4.89	- 0.71	- 0.10	- 3.04	0.14	0.11	- 1.30
98	Ethiopia	- 4.94	- 1.18	1.44	- 3.66	0.82	- 1.40	- 0.95
99	Nigeria	- 4.95	- 1.65	1.15	- 4.32	0.26	- 1.18	0.79
100	Georgia	- 5.04	- 1.17	- 0.35	- 1.24	- 0.28	- 0.78	- 1.21

Table 2 continued

Rank	Country	Index	Absolute and relative income	Personal characteristics	Social development characteristics	Attitudes and beliefs toward self/others life	Economic, social and political environment	Happiness indexes
101	Colombia	-5.52	-1.69	0.58	-0.86	-0.59	-3.12	0.17
102	Guyana	-5.64	-1.37		-1.36		-2.90	
103	Macedonia	-5.68	-0.67	-0.46	-3.99	-0.54	0.76	-0.77
104	Haiti	-5.75	-2.20	-0.01	-1.41		-2.14	
105	Philippines	-5.75	-1.56	-0.37	-1.07	-0.36	-2.54	0.14
106	Yemen	-6.01	-1.23	0.92	-4.79		-0.92	
107	Myanmar	-6.97	-1.49	0.75	-2.80		-3.43	
108	Cameroon	-6.99	-1.71	0.25	-2.97		-2.56	
109	Iraq	-7.27	-1.28	0.28	-2.78	-0.48	-1.05	-1.96
110	South Africa	-7.32	-1.58	0.40	-6.57	-0.14	0.79	-0.22
111	Sudan	-8.54	-1.46	0.91	-5.26		-2.72	
112	Angola	-8.88	-1.20		-6.21		-1.47	

## 5 Conclusions

In this paper we propose a happiness index based on migration flows, where migration is taken as a mechanism for revealing preferences. We estimate the impact of a large and diverse number of variables on migration flows, in addition to a survey-based index widely used to rank country happiness. Using these estimated coefficients as weights, we build an alternative ranking based on revealed preferences.

The estimation results reveal that the survey-based index is weakly correlated to migration flows. In fact 14 middle-income and emerging countries are net migration senders even though they are self-proclaimed happy in surveys, whereas another 14 high-income countries, among them several transition economies, are net migration recipients, even though in surveys they are self-proclaimed unhappy. Inspection of the role played by the five groups of determinants of happiness included in the regressions reveals that the explanation seems to reside in the personal characteristics of those countries' nationals, followed by the country's social development characteristics and also to some extent the nationals' attitudes and beliefs.

Our index is based on the assumption that, on average, individuals have access to information about potential destination countries and make rational decisions based on this information. Although this is a plausible assumption, our analysis could be extended by increasing the data time period and by studying the different motivations to migrate in different individuals' clusters. Moreover, the proposed index could also be improved by increasing the quantity and quality of the variables in the econometric specification. However, in spite of this, we think that any ranking of this type should be based as much as possible on revealed preferences instead of the researchers' ad hoc postulates. Along these lines, the ranking we propose is not affected by the types of ambiguities in the existing survey based indexes that potentially make results in the different countries not comparable and is thus, we believe, a useful alternative measure to be considered for international comparisons.

**Acknowledgements** Thanks are due to two anonymous referees for incisive suggestions, the participants in the XIV Conference on International Economics and XXXVIII SAEe for their comments on a preliminary version. Juan de Dios Tena acknowledges financial support from Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, ECO2009-08100 and ECO2012-32401. We also testify that this paper complies with the ethical statements of the journal. The usual disclaimer applies.

**Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

## Appendix A

See Table 3.

**Table 3** Countries used in the samples

Countries of origin		Countries of destination
Sample 1 <sup>a</sup>	Sample 2 <sup>b</sup>	
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Viet Nam	Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Yemen	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Russian Federation

<sup>a</sup> Sample 1 considers countries with the least amount of missing data in net migrant flows

<sup>b</sup> Sample 2 considers countries with the highest GDP

## Appendix B

See Table 4.

**Table 4** Detail of variables

Variable	Detail	Source
<i>Stage 1 and Stage 2</i>		
A: Bilateral gravity variables		
Net migration	Inflow minus outflow where thousands is the unit of measure	OECD
Distance	Km between the most important economic centers	CEPII
Language	It takes value 1 if countries share common language and zero otherwise	CEPII
Border	It takes value 1 if countries share common border and zero otherwise	CEPII
B: Country characteristics defined at origin and at destination		
GDP per capita	Constant 2005 US\$	WDI
Peace index	Index that considers internal or external wars fought, number of death in external and internal conflicts, relation with neighboring countries, political instability, terrorists acts, jailed per 100,000, police/security officers per 100,000, and military capacity. It goes from 1 to 5 where 5 is the highest level of peacefulness	WDH
Landlocked country	It takes the value 1 if country is landlocked and zero otherwise	CEPII
Income inequality	Gini index	WDH
Density	Number of people/area (km <sup>2</sup> )	WDI
Unemployment	Percentage of total labor force	WDI
Free economy	Index that considers rule of law, limited government, regulatory efficiency, and open markets. It goes from 0 to 100 where 100 represents the highest level of freedom	HF
Years of education	Average years of education	BL
Civil liberty	Index based on eleven items, it goes from 1 to 7 where the highest value implies the least liberty	WDH
Elevation	Percentage of total land area where elevation is below 5 meters	WDI
Men priority	Percentage of agreement minus disagreement to the statement: Men should have more right to a job than women	WVS

**Table 4** continued

Variable	Detail	Source
Corruption	Perception of abuse of public officers for private gains where higher value indicates more corruption	WDH
Precipitation	mm per year	WDI
Pollution	(CO <sub>2</sub> + HFC + PFC + SF <sub>6</sub> ) * population/area where CO <sub>2</sub> corresponds to metric tons per capita and HFC, PFC, and SF <sub>6</sub> correspond to thousand metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	Own elaboration using data from WDI
C: Individual characteristics defined only at origin		
Female percentage	Percentage of sample	WVS
Married	Percentage of married plus living together	WVS
Proud of nationality	2 * very + rather-not very – 2 * not at all where very, rather, not very, and not at all are the respective percentages of answers to the question: How proud are you of nationality?	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Fertility rate	Percentage of births per woman	WDH
Single	Percentage of sample	WVS
Life expectancy	Years	WDI
Mean age	Mean of the sample	WVS
Politic importance	2 * very + rather-not very – 2 * not at all where very, rather, not very, and not at all are the respective percentages of answers to the statement: Politics is important in life	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Family importance	2 * very + rather-not very – 2 * not at all where very, rather, not very, and not at all are the respective percentages of answers to the statement: Family important in life	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Friends importance	2 * very + rather-not very – 2 * not at all where very, rather, not very, and not at all are the respective percentages of answers to the statement: Friends important in life	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Work importance	2 * very + rather-not very – 2 * not at all where very, rather, not very, and not at all are the respective percentages of answers to the statement: work is important in life	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Age standard deviation	Standard deviation of the sample	WVS

CEPII, WDI, WVS, WDH, BF, BL, WTO, BPB, MIS, IMM, MIPEX, and HF refers to the databases Center d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales, World Development Indicators, World Values Survey, World Database of Happiness, Benedetti Foundation, Barro-Lee, World Trade Organization, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Migration Information Source, International Migration for Migration, Migrant Integration Policy Index, and Heritage Foundation, respectively

## Appendix C

See Table 5.

**Table 5** Detail of variables (final)

Variable	Detail	Source
<b>D: Happiness differential origin minus destination</b>		
Happiness index WVS	2 * very happy + quite happy - not very happy - 2 * not happy at all where very happy, quite happy, not very happy, and not happy at all are percentages	Own elaboration using data from WVS
Happiness index WDH	4 * very happy + 3 * happy + 2 * not very happy + not happy at all where very happy, quite happy, not very happy, and not happy at all are percentages	WDH
<i>Stage 1 only (selection variables)</i>		
<b>A: Bilateral selection variables</b>		
Religion	It takes the value one for countries that have common religion	Own Elaboration using data from CIA's World Factbook
Free trade	It takes the value one for countries that have a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA)	WTO
Currency	It takes the value one for countries that have common currency	Own Elaboration using data from CIA's World Factbook
<b>B: Selection characteristics of the origin country</b>		
Oil producer	It takes the value one for countries that produce more than 100,000 barrels per day	Own Elaboration using data from CIA's World Factbook
Authoritarian country	It takes the value 1 for countries with an authoritarian regime	FH
Island	It takes the value one for countries that are islands	Own Elaboration
<b>C: Selection characteristics of the destination country</b>		
Restrictive policy	Variable that adds one to any new restrictive policy to immigration	BF, BPB, MI, IMM, and MIPEX
Liberal policy	Variable that adds one to any new liberal policy to immigration	MIPEX
Conservative country	It takes the value one for conservative government periods	Own elaboration
Emigration policy	Variable that takes the value one for a policy related to emigration	BPB, MI, IMM, and MIPEX

CEPII, WDI, WVS, WDH, BF, BL, WTO, BPB, MIS, IMM, MIPEX, and HF refers to the databases Center d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales, World Development Indicators, World Values Survey, World Database of Happiness, Benedetti Foundation, Barro-Lee, World Trade Organization, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Migration Information Source, International Migration for Migration, Migrant Integration Policy Index, and Heritage Foundation, respectively

## References

- Abadie A (2006) Poverty, political freedom, and the roots of terrorism. *Am Econ Rev Pap Proc* 96:50–56
- Abadie A, Gardeazabal J (2008) Terrorism and the world economy. *Eur Econ Rev* 52:1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2007.08.005>
- Avery C, Glickman M, Hoxby C, Metrick A (2013) A Revealed preference ranking of US colleges and universities. *Q J Econ* 128:425–467
- Banzhaf HS, Walsh RP (2008) Do people vote with their feet? An empirical test of Tiebout's mechanism. *Am Econ Rev* 98:843–863
- Beine M, Docquier F, Özden C (2011) Diasporas. *J Dev Econ* 95:30–41
- Bertrand M, Mullainathan S (2001) Do people mean what they say? Implications for subjective survey data. *Am Econ Rev* 91:67–72
- Blanchflower D, Oswald A (2004) Well-being over time in Britain and the USA. *J Public Econ* 88:1359–1386
- Blanchflower D, Oswald A (2008) Is well-being U-shaped over the life cycle? *Soc Sci Med* 66:1733–1749
- Cameron TA, McConaha IT (2006) Evidence of environmental migration. *Land Econ* 82:273–290
- Dolan P, Peasgood T, White M (2008) Do we really know what makes us happy? A review of the economic literature on the factors associated with subjective well-being. *J Econ Psychol* 29:94–122
- Easterlin RA (1995) Will raising the incomes of all increase the happiness of all? *J Econ Behav Organ* 27:35–47
- Easterlin RA (2001) Income and happiness: towards a unified theory. *Econ J* 111:465–484
- Egger PH, Nelson DR (2012) Introduction to immigration special issue of the world economy. *The World Econ* 35:107–110
- Felbermayr G, Toubal F (2012) Revisiting the trade-migration nexus: evidence from new OECD data. *World Dev* 40:928–937
- Ferrer-i-Carbonell A (2005) Income and well-being: an empirical analysis of the comparison income effect. *J Public Econ* 89:997–1019
- Frey B (2011) Tullock challenges: happiness, revolutions and democracy. *Public Choice* 148:269–281
- Green W (2011) Fixed effects vector decomposition: a magical solution to the problem of time invariant variables in fixed effects models? *Polit Anal* 19:135–146
- Hanson G, McIntosh C (2012) Birth rates and border crossings: Latin American migration to the US, Canada, Spain and the UK. *Econ J* 122:707–726
- Hausman JA (1978) Specification tests in econometrics. *Econometrica* 46:1251–1271
- Helpman E, Melitz M, Rubinstein Y (2008) Estimating trade flows: trading partners and trading volumes. *Q J Econ* 123:441–487
- Inoue A, Kuo CH, Rossi B (2014) Identifying the sources of model Misspeciation, CEPR Discussion Papers 10140
- Kang W, Ratti R (2013) Structural oil price shocks and policy uncertainty. *Econ Model* 35:314–319
- Kahneman D, Krueger AB (2006) Developments in the measurement of subjective well-being. *J Econ Perspect* 20:3–24
- Kristensen N, Johansson E (2008) New evidence on cross-country differences in job satisfaction using anchoring vignettes. *Labour Econ* 15:96–117
- MacKerron G (2012) Happiness economics from 35,000 feet. *J Econ Surv* 26:705–735
- Marques H (2010) Migration creation and diversion in the EU: any crowding-out effects from the CEECs? *J Common Mark Stud* 48:265–291
- Mentzakis E, Moro M (2009) The poor, the rich and the happy: exploring the link between income and subjective wellbeing. *J Socio Econ* 38:147–158
- Pedersen P, Schmidt T (2011) Happiness in europe: cross country differences in the determinants of satisfaction with main activity. *J Socio Econ* 40:480–489
- Peiró A (2006) Happiness, satisfaction and socio-economic conditions: some international evidence. *J Socio Econ* 35:348–365
- Plümper T, Troeger V (2007) Efficient estimation of the time-invariant and rarely changing variables panel analysis with unit fixed effects. *Polit Anal* 15:124–139
- Plümper T, Tröger V (2011) Fixed-effects vector decomposition: properties, reliability, and instruments. *Polit Anal* 19:147–164
- Realo A, Dobewall H (2011) Does life satisfaction change with age? A comparison of Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Sweden. *J Res Pers* 45:297–308



- Roysamb E, Harris J, Magnus P (2002) Subjective well-being. Sex-specific effects of genetic and environmental factors. *Pers Individ Differ* 32:211–223
- Tiebout Ch (1956) A pure theory of local expenditures. *J Polit Econ* 64:416–424

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.