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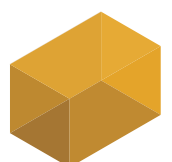
The importance of social capital/social innovation in macroeconomics

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL/SOCIAL INNOVATION IN MACRO ECONOMICS

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Abstract

This paper contributes to the literature of social capital and social innovation by showing the relevance of social capital and innovation in macroeconomics. By referring to the economic analysis of social capital, we improve the understanding of social innovation and the mechanisms through which it impacts the economy. Furthermore country level estimates of social capital are generated based on the European Value Survey. These estimates can serve to gain deeper understanding in social innovation on country level.

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Introduction

The renewed European Social Agenda, which was adopted by the European Commission in June 2008, contains the directions to shape Europe's response to new social challenges and phenomena. A stronger focus on the social dimension of Europe is of topical interest in the light of the global economic crisis and its consequences on society. Both the crisis and long-standing economic issues such as population ageing, rising inequalities and the switch to a green economy brought to light new needs and the awareness that institutions as they currently are seem incapable of dealing with the complexity of the challenges ahead. While putting innovation, entrepreneurship and the knowledge society at the core of the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs resulted insufficient to cope with such societal challenges, the focus on the relatively new phenomenon (at least in its current scale) of social innovation can offer one way forward for policy makers.

When speaking about social innovation, one must realize that there exist multiple definitions of what social innovation exactly is and which drivers relate to social innovation. For an elaborate discussion regarding these issues, we refer to the paper 'Social Innovation: An Overview' [Konings & Marcolin (Working paper Sympatic consortium)]. They define social innovation as *changes in patterns and regularities in relations among individuals (i.e. social capital) which affect the agents' abilities to attain individual or collective goals*. This definition permits to draw information from the literature on social capital and thus achieve a deeper understanding of social innovation and the channels through which this affects the economy. The definition moreover highlights the relation between social capital and social innovation. This relation between social capital and social innovation underlies the rest of the paper.

The first chapter of this paper presents some evidence from the economic literature on the link between social capital and economic growth. In doing so, the impact of social capital (whether or not through social innovation) in the macro-economic context is illustrated. The second chapter of this paper addresses the matter of social capital measurement and attempts the creation of a ranking in social capital for European countries based on the European Value Survey (2008).

I - Social capital and economic growth

The economic and sociological literatures discuss several reasons why which social capital can impact economic growth. Social capital, by implying the existence of repeated interaction among individuals, contributes to lower the risk of free riding, thus reducing opportunism [Moesen, Van Puyenbroeck & Cherchye 2000] and increasing the chances to escape from the coordination failure emerging from a prisoner-dilemma type of interaction [Knack & Keefer 1997]. It therefore lowers transaction costs by increasing the quantity and quality of information available to the agents involved in the economic transaction, or by reducing the very same need of such information in case the agents share a common trust. Similarly, communities with higher social capital need not rely on formal institutions, complete contracts, and legal dispute resolution as much as where trust is less present [Dincer & Uslaner 2010; Tura & Harmaakorpi 2005]. The implied high trust and density of human relations in realities with high social capital also favors the creation and diffusion of knowledge, hence innovation [Hauser, Tappeiner & Walde 2007]. Finally, the presence of social capital increases the feeling of mutual identification among the counterparties, thus increasing the willingness to collaborate and trade [Nahapiet & Ghoshal 1998; Dincer & Uslaner 2010].

A number of channels through which social capital impacts economic growth have been more explicitly highlighted in the literature: according to the model and evidence in [Zak & Knack 2001], by reducing people's monitoring cost over the action of financial brokers, trust increases savings and investment possibilities, which in turn increase economic growth. The presence of informality, reversely, decreases growth because it increases the possibility for brokers to cheat on the investors. A positive impact of social capital on financial depth is also found by [Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2004] for Italy. In particular, households in provinces with low social capital are found to see their loan requests rejected more frequently, and to hold greater amounts of cash and fewer stocks (which are the financial asset requiring respectively the least and most trust in others). [Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2009] also analyzed how bilateral trust between trade partner countries increased exports and FDIs between European countries in the 1970-1996 period. In particular, one standard deviation increase in the importer country trust in the exporter country raises is found to raise export by 10 to 40% (OLS and IV respectively). In neither of the last two mentioned articles, however, the connection between trust, the composition of household financial portfolios or increased export, and general economic growth has been explicitly investigated. This was on the contrary the case for [Akçomak & Ter Weel 2009], who find evidence that social capital affects growth through innovation. Similarly in spirit to [Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2004], they hypothesize that higher social capital increases the propensity of venture capitalists to finance risky projects, since it lowers monitoring costs over the firms they decide to finance, and it decreases the probability of cheating by scientists, who care more about their reputation when social capital is more present. Social capital is hence found to relevantly impact patenting activities, which in turn explains 15% of GDP per capita growth in European regions between 1990 and 2002. Finally, other channels are mentioned in [Knack and Keefer 1997]: in countries which are endowed with more social capital, public policies are more

credible and effective, thus improving the investment climate and enhancing innovation. Similarly, education policies develop better human capital, and provide greater access to finance, which both in turn raise growth possibilities. Finally, social capital delivers better politicians by reducing corruption and raising the return of reputation. Social capital is found to have a positive impact on bureaucratic efficiency, property rights security, contract enforceability and confidence in the government.

All the reported studies which analyze the link between GDP (per capita) growth and social capital, as well as other empirical contributions, find a positive correlation between the two phenomena, although they vary greatly in the used controls and sample of covered countries. In particular, [Knack and Keefer 1997] report that a 10% increase in trust (respectively, civic participation) increases per capita average growth (1980-1992) of 29 world economies by 0.8% to 1.9% (respectively, 2 to 2.7%). This holds especially in countries which are not polarized by race or income, since polarization tends to strengthen identification within groups but to lower it between them. [Zak & Knack 2001] find that increasing trust by 10% would have yielded 0.4% to 0.6% higher growth on average over 41 world countries between 1970 and 1992, while this reaches only 0.3% on average for 28 European regions and countries in [Moesen, Van Puyenbroeck & Cherchye 2000]. Similar results are reported by [Dincer & Uslaner 2010] (for OLS and 2SLS respectively: +0.5% to 1% GDP growth, +1.3% to 1.8% manufacturing employment growth over 5 years). Finally, [Beugelsdijk, de Groot & van Schaik, 2004] conducted a robustness analysis for the same relationship by experimenting with different years, countries and controls. In 99.9% of regressions, significance and sign of the trust-growth relationship are confirmed. The size of the coefficient is also robust to the experimented changes in controls.

A concern which may have tainted the credibility of these results is the endogeneity of the social capital-growth relationship. Indeed a more secure environment can develop at the same time a more trusting society and higher economic growth; what is more, reverse causality might be in play: better economic results may lead to more optimism and trust. To solve this issue, the literature reports several instrumental variables for social capital: the percentage of Catholic, Muslim and Christian orthodox in the population (according to the authors these are hierarchical religions which provide disincentive for trust) [Zak & Knack 2001], the percentage of the population with Nordic, British or German origin (which are found to be more trustable) [Dincer & Uslaner 2010], the percentage of people being part of the biggest ethno-linguistic group, [Knack & Keefer 1997], the level of trust in the household (rather than general trust) [Moesen, Van Puyenbroeck & Cherchye 2000], the genetic distance between indigenous populations of trading countries [Guido, Sapienza & Zingales 2009]. The literature also exploited historical data for certain institutions affecting social capital and not directly current economic growth: the percentage of law students over total university students far in the past [Knack & Keefer 1997], literacy rates in the 1870s, number of universities per inhabitant of a region around 1850 and years from the foundation of the university of the region [Akçomak & Ter Weel 2009].

II - Measuring Social Capital across Countries

The robustness of the correlation between social capital and economic growth has also been explored by using different proxies for social capital. A widely used measure of social capital is trust, or the percentage of respondents stating that people can mostly be trusted, as derived from the World Value Surveys or European Value Survey, where the question is specified as a 0-1 variable or on a scale from 1 to 10 [Knack and Keefer 1997; Moesen, Van Puyenbroeck & Cherchye 2000; Zak & Knack 2001; Beugelsdijk, de Groot & Van Schaik, 2004 and 2006; Hauser, Tappeiner & Walde 2007; Akçomak & Ter Weel 2009; Dincer & Uslaner 2010; Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2009]. Trust has also been measured by the number of behaviors (such as cheating on taxes, keeping money found on the street) which can (always/sometimes/never) be justified [Knack & Keefer 1997], the probability that a wallet containing 1000 Euros is returned [Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2009], the number of immoral acts committed on average by co-nationals according to the interviewed subjects [Hauser, Tappeiner & Walde 2007]. Measures of civic cooperation as proxy for social capital are proposed by [Glaeser, Laibson & Sacerdote 2002] in terms of number of organizations joined by the interviewee, and by [Guiso, Sapienza & Zingales 2004] as percentage of the province population donating blood or voting in referenda.

This variety of indicators for social capital reflects the debate in the literature on the matter of social capital measurement. Social capital is a multi-faceted concept covering various phenomena which are related but not identical one another, as discussed extensively by [Grottaert & Van Bastelaer 2002], [Uslaner 2002], [Adler & Kwon 2002], and many others. The literature has also extensively discussed the willingness to adopt proxies of social capital which are rather outcomes of social capital itself ([Productivity Commission 2003]), such as civic participation or blood donations in the survey of economic literature presented above. The very same cross-country indicator of social capital which is most used still today, i.e. trust, is not uncontroversial. Trust is the belief that people do what they are expected to do or said they would do¹, but it is operationalized in surveys such the WVS or EVS with the question: “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”. This phrasing leaves wide space for interpretation, both on the meaning of “most people” (referring to family, neighbors or strangers), and of “trust” (which depends on the specific context and action performed). [Beugelsdijk 2006] also claims that the VWS trust is an indication of strength of institutions in a country, rather than a proxy for social capital.

We abstract here from these debates and focus on the indicators used by the economic literature exploring the correlation between growth and social capital. We aim at presenting a ranking of European countries in terms of social capital. We thus exploit the last available

¹ [Healey 2002] defines it the “belief about good intentions and expected behavior of others” .

data of the European Value Survey (EVS - 2008 round), which contains responses from 67,786 individuals over 47 countries. More information on the survey and sample covered is presented in the Annex, including [Table 1](#), which reports the sample composition by country. By exploiting survey data at international level we expose our description to a “desirability bias” in the responses, i.e. the bias due to the interviewee’s propensity to answer the questions according to what they think will make them more “socially desirable” by the interviewer, rather than according to their own beliefs. This bias has different magnitude for different nations, depending on the importance of social judgment in the countries. Nevertheless, the researcher has very little choice on the use of such surveys: administrative data fail to capture the informal aspects of society which are needed to proxy social capital; furthermore, few datasets cover multiple countries with an homogeneous set of questions and methodology. Taking these constraints in consideration, the EVS fits our purposes well.

We concentrated on four dimensions of social capital which are stated by the OECD [Healy 2002]:

- 1) Trust;
- 2) Community participation through membership and volunteer work in civil society organizations (associations, unions, religious communities, sport clubs etc.);
- 3) Informal networks (family and friends, neighbors);
- 4) Political participation (voting, personal involvement in politics, trust in political institutions).

These also correspond to the proxies of social capital used in the economic literature which could be found in the EVS. The list of chosen indicators with their exact meaning is included in the Annex, and corresponds to the column labels of [Table 2](#).

In particular, TRUST refers to the question reported shortly before, while HELPFUL and FAIR refer to the degree with which people are perceived to be helpful and fair towards the interviewee, rather than self-interested. POLITICS (a) to (c) capture the extent of the involvement and confidence of the subject in politics and its institutions, while ORGANIZATIONS and VOLUNTEER respectively refer to membership and unpaid work in civic society organizations which are active in culture, sport, environment, welfare etc.. NEIGHBOR and COUNTRYMEN are proxies for point (3) in the list above and are calculated on the basis of the interviewee’s level of confidence in neighbors and fellow countrymen. Finally, RELIGION is added, in the light of the special attention this variable has received in the economic literature related to growth ([Barro & McCleary 2006], [Glaeser & Sacerdote 2008]).

We thus produced a ranking of countries in descending order of social capital endowment for each of these indicators, by aggregating individual responses at the country level. Although aggregation causes us to lose some information, social capital is an inherently societal phenomenon, rather than an individual one: as a consequence, a relevant measure of social capital needs to be computed at a higher aggregation level than the individual. The aggregation took into account stratification and sampling weights provided in the EVS. The ranking for TRUST is not entirely surprising: Northern European countries (Denmark

Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland), together with the Netherlands and Switzerland, display the highest percentage of respondents which have trust in people. “Younger” states, often with a past or a present of local conflict, perform worst in trust: Northern Cyprus, Cyprus, Albania, Turkey, Kosovo, Serbia.

The top 7 countries mentioned above are also consistently ranking in the top 10 positions for most other proxies of social capital. Notable exceptions are the percentage of people interested in politics (POLITICS(a)) and confidence in neighbors and compatriots. Religious affiliation (RELIGION) also yields significantly different ranking of countries with respect to trust: Northern European countries are placed in different parts of the distribution, while Cyprus, Turkey and Northern Cyprus rank among the top six countries for this indicator. Northern Ireland, on the contrary, ranks rather low in the level of trust as well as political involvement, but very high for trust in neighbors and compatriots as well as in volunteering and civil society participation. If the ranking of countries at the top of the distribution is rather coherent across indicators, this is not necessarily the case for the “bottom” countries, except for Turkey, which performs rather badly in all indicators. Political participation seems to be rather important in Northern Cyprus, Kosovo and Cyprus (although only for POLITICS(a)), despite the lack of trust. Participation to civil society also matters a lot in Albania and Kosovo.

All in all, however, it seems that the rankings by different proxies of social capital are coherent one with each other, except for RELIGION. Although further statistical analysis will be required to isolate the different components of social capital, TRUST does not perform badly with respect to the four mentioned dimensions of social capital, and can hence be considered a good indicator for the phenomenon. It is therefore possible to imagine a country level measure of social innovation using changes in social capital, which provides two advantages with respect to the current literature on social innovation: i) cross country comparable data on social capital is already available; ii) social capital has been subject of widespread analysis by Social Sciences, Economics included. Linking social innovation to changes in social capital provides the researcher with an established analytical framework to expand.

CONCLUSION

This paper provides an economic approach towards social innovation by identifying social innovation as the result of changes in social capital. This approach has two advantages relative to the current literature: it enhances the measurement of social innovation, which has long been an open issue, and it clarifies the interpretation of the economic impact of social innovation.

As far as measurement is concerned, our definition permits to exploit indicators for social capital: trust in family members, neighbors or other citizens; participation to political activity or social organizations of different nature; volunteering. We therefore created a ranking of European countries in terms of social capital based on the 2008 round of the European Value Survey. Although we used different proxies for social capital, country rankings seem to be mostly coherent with the one derived using 'trust', which has been extensively used in the economic literature so far and we therefore adopt as benchmark. It is hence possible to approximate social innovation with changes in levels of trust in the population.

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ANNEX

The European Value Survey

The survey was run in five waves (1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008). We exploited the last available wave. It contains a representative stratified random sample of the adult population of the country being 18 years old and older (except Armenia (15 and older) and Finland (18 to 74 years)). Table 1 contains sample size both weighted and unweighted. The unweighted size is 1500 respondents per country, except for Northern Cyprus and Northern Ireland (500 interviews each), Iceland (808), Cyprus (1000), Ireland (1013), Norway (1090), Finland (1134), Sweden (1187), Switzerland (1272), France (1501) and Germany (2075).

Used Variables

(correspondence to variable in dataset) [actual measure on which ranking is constructed]

- **TRUST** (v62): People can be trusted or one can't be too careful?
- **FAIR** (v63): Most people try to take advantage of you or try to be fair? [% people saying that people mostly try to be fair (score 5 to 10)]
- **HELPFUL** (v64): Most of the time people try to be helpful or mostly looking out for themselves? [% people saying that people mostly try to be helpful (score 5 to 10)]
- **NEIGHBOR** (v285): Are you concerned with people in the neighborhood? [% people being not so much or not at all concerned].
- **COUNTRYMEN** (v287): Are you concerned with fellow countrymen? [% people being not so much or not at all concerned].
- **RELIGION** (v105): Do you belong to a religious denomination?
- **POLITICS(a)** (v186): How interested in politics are you? [% people being very or somewhat interested].
- **POLITICS(b)** (v187-191): Political action (signing a petition, joining in boycotts, attending lawful demonstrations, joining unofficial strikes, occupying buildings or factories). [% people who did or might have done action].
- **POLITICS(c)** (v187-191): Political action (signing a petition, joining in boycotts, attending lawful demonstrations, joining unofficial strikes, occupying buildings or factories). [% people performing 3 or more actions].
- **ORGANIZATIONS(a)** (v10-24): Do you belong to organization: welfare, cultural activities, religious, trade unions, local community action, 3rd world-development/human rights, professional, youth work, sports/recreation, women's groups, peace movement, voluntary health. [% people who mentioned it]
- **ORGANIZATIONS(b)** (v10-24): Do you belong to organization: welfare, cultural activities, religious, trade unions, local community action, 3rd world-development/human rights, professional, youth work, sports/recreation, women's groups, peace movement, voluntary health. [% people who mentioned at least 3 organizations]
- **VOLUNTEER(a)** (v28-42): Do you work unpaid for organizations: welfare, cultural activities, religious, trade unions, local community action, 3rd world-development/human rights, professional, youth work, sports/recreation, women's groups, peace movement, voluntary health. [% people who mentioned it]
- **VOLUNTEER(b)** (v28-42): Do you belong to organization: welfare, cultural activities, religious, trade unions, local community action, 3rd world-development/human rights, professional, youth work, sports/recreation, women's groups, peace movement, voluntary health. [% people who mentioned at least 3 organizations]

Table 1: sample composition by country

	N	Weighted N	Weighted %
<i>Albania</i>	1,534	1,534	2.27
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1,505	1,505	2.23
<i>Austria</i>	1,510	1,510	2.24
<i>Armenia</i>	1,500	1,477	2.19
<i>Belgium</i>	1,509	1,507	2.23
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	1,512	1,512	2.24
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1,500	1,500	2.22
<i>Belarus</i>	1,500	1,500	2.22
<i>Croatia</i>	1,525	1,498	2.22
<i>Cyprus</i>	1,000	999	1.48
<i>Northern Cyprus</i>	500	495	0.73
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1,821	1,793	2.66
<i>Denmark</i>	1,507	1,507	2.23
<i>Estonia</i>	1,518	1,518	2.25
<i>Finland</i>	1,134	1,134	1.68
<i>France</i>	1,501	1,501	2.22
<i>Georgia</i>	1,500	1,498	2.22
<i>Germany</i>	2,075	2,039	3.02
<i>Greece</i>	1,500	1,498	2.22
<i>Hungary</i>	1,513	1,513	2.24
<i>Iceland</i>	808	808	1.2
<i>Ireland</i>	1,013	982	1.46
<i>Italy</i>	1,519	1,519	2.25
<i>Latvia</i>	1,506	1,506	2.23
<i>Lithuania</i>	1,500	1,499	2.22
<i>Luxembourg</i>	1,610	1,609	2.38
<i>Malta</i>	1,500	1,497	2.22
<i>Moldova</i>	1,551	1,551	2.3
<i>Montenegro</i>	1,516	1,516	2.25
<i>Netherlands</i>	1,554	1,552	2.3
<i>Norway</i>	1,090	1,090	1.62
<i>Poland</i>	1,510	1,479	2.19
<i>Portugal</i>	1,553	1,553	2.3
<i>Romania</i>	1,489	1,489	2.21
<i>Russian Federation</i>	1,504	1,490	2.21
<i>Serbia</i>	1,512	1,512	2.24
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	1,509	1,509	2.24
<i>Slovenia</i>	1,366	1,366	2.02
<i>Spain</i>	1,500	1,497	2.22
<i>Sweden</i>	1,187	1,174	1.74
<i>Switzerland</i>	1,272	1,271	1.88
<i>Turkey</i>	2,384	2,326	3.45
<i>Ukraine</i>	1,507	1,507	2.23
<i>Macedonia</i>	1,500	1,493	2.21
<i>Great Britain</i>	1,561	1,549	2.3
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	500	495	0.73
<i>Kosovo</i>	1,601	1,601	2.37
Total	67,786	67,489	100

Table 2: Ranking of European countries by proxy of social capital (descending order by row).

TRUST	HELPFUL	FAIR	NEIGHBOR	COUNTRYMEN	RELIGION
Denmark	Iceland	Denmark	Finland	Latvia	Cyprus
Norway	Norway	Norway	North. Ireland	North. Ireland	Turkey
Sweden	Ireland	Netherlands	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Georgia
Finland	Denmark	Iceland	Ireland	Finland	Romania
Netherlands	Great Britain	Sweden	Great Britain	Kosovo	Malta
Switzerland	North. Ireland	Switzerland	Latvia	Ireland	North. Cyprus
Iceland	Netherlands	Ireland	Russia	Austria	Greece
Azerbaijan	Switzerland	Finland	France	Albania	Poland
Belarus	Finland	Russia	Croatia	Croatia	Armenia
Great Britain	Spain	Belgium	Azerbaijan	Great Britain	Moldova
Ireland	Sweden	North. Ireland	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Macedonia
Germany	Germany	Great Britain	Austria	Slovak Republic	Iceland
Austria	Russia	France	Belarus	France	Kosovo
Belgium	Malta	Luxembourg	Malta	Serbia	Azerbaijan
Spain	Luxembourg	Germany	Serbia	Netherlands	Denmark
Estonia	Estonia	Latvia	Ukraine	Malta	Ireland
Luxembourg	Belgium	Austria	Denmark	Belgium	Lithuania
Italy	Latvia	Estonia	Iceland	Estonia	Croatia
North. Ireland	Austria	Georgia	Cyprus	Hungary	Austria
<u>Total</u>	France	Ukraine	Romania	Russia	Italy
Czech Republic	Ukraine	Poland	Kosovo	Poland	Portugal
Lithuania	Azerbaijan	<u>Total</u>	Spain	Ukraine	Norway
Russia	<u>Total</u>	Slovenia	<u>Total</u>	Montenegro	North. Ireland
Ukraine	Slovenia	Italy	Italy	Romania	Bosnia Hrzg
Poland	Poland	Belarus	Lithuania	Bosnia Hrzg	Slovak Republic
France	Czech Republic	Spain	Slovak Republic	Lithuania	Ukraine
Bosnia Hrzg	Bosnia Hrzg	Czech Republic	Slovenia	Italy	<u>Total</u>
Latvia	Kosovo	Hungary	Estonia	Azerbaijan	Finland
Montenegro	Montenegro	Lithuania	Hungary	<u>Total</u>	Spain
Slovenia	Hungary	Portugal	Moldova	Cyprus	Luxembourg
Georgia	Italy	Serbia	Norway	Belarus	Bulgaria
Malta	Belarus	Malta	Albania	Macedonia	Germany
Greece	Armenia	Slovak Republic	Macedonia	Iceland	Switzerland
Hungary	Macedonia	Montenegro	Montenegro	Sweden	Belarus
Armenia	Georgia	Croatia	Greece	Spain	Slovenia
Macedonia	Romania	Moldova	Bosnia Hrzg	Norway	Albania
Croatia	Serbia	Bosnia Hrzg	Bulgaria	Slovenia	Serbia
Bulgaria	Slovak Republic	Armenia	Poland	Bulgaria	Sweden
Romania	Croatia	Bulgaria	Sweden	Moldova	Latvia
Portugal	Turkey	Kosovo	Belgium	Denmark	Russia
Slovak Republic	Lithuania	Romania	Portugal	Greece	Montenegro
Moldova	Cyprus	Macedonia	Switzerland	Armenia	Belgium
Serbia	Moldova	Albania	Netherlands	Germany	Great Britain
Kosovo	North. Cyprus	North. Cyprus	Armenia	Portugal	Hungary
Turkey	Portugal	Greece	Germany	North. Cyprus	France
Albania	Albania	Turkey	North. Cyprus	Switzerland	Netherlands
Cyprus	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Georgia	Turkey	Estonia
North. Cyprus	Greece	Azerbaijan	Turkey	Georgia	Czech Republic

Table 2: (continued)

POLITICS(a)	POLITICS(b)	POLITICS(c)	ORGANIZATIONS(a)	ORGANIZATIONS(b)	VOLUNTEER(a)	VOLUNTEER(b)
Norway	France	Iceland	Netherlands	Denmark	Italy	Italy
Germany	Iceland	Kosovo	Denmark	Netherlands	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Denmark	Kosovo	France	Iceland	Iceland	Albania	Netherlands
Georgia	Macedonia	Macedonia	Norway	Norway	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Iceland	Sweden	Sweden	Finland	Finland	Kosovo	North. Ireland
Netherlands	Croatia	Norway	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Ireland	Albania
Austria	Norway	Denmark	Sweden	Switzerland	North. Ireland	Denmark
Armenia	Denmark	Croatia	Belgium	Belgium	Switzerland	Slovenia
Luxembourg	Bosnia Hrzg	Finland	Ireland	Sweden	Denmark	Kosovo
Latvia	Finland	Bosnia Hrzg	North. Ireland	North. Ireland	Finland	Finland
Kosovo	Italy	Luxembourg	Switzerland	Ireland	Slovenia	Portugal
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Switzerland	Albania	Slovenia	Sweden	Ireland
Malta	Switzerland	Slovenia	Slovenia	Austria	Norway	Austria
Bulgaria	Belgium	Italy	Kosovo	Great Britain	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Greece	Slovenia	Belgium	Great Britain	Albania	Belgium	Sweden
North. Cyprus	Ireland	Serbia	Austria	Estonia	Austria	Macedonia
Estonia	Netherlands	Germany	Germany	<u>Total</u>	Iceland	Belgium
Turkey	Germany	North. Cyprus	<u>Total</u>	Czech Republic	Macedonia	Estonia
Ukraine	Spain	Netherlands	Czech Republic	Kosovo	Estonia	Latvia
Azerbaijan	Serbia	Portugal	Estonia	Italy	<u>Total</u>	Norway
Slovak Republic	Great Britain	Ireland	France	Germany	Portugal	Iceland
France	Austria	Austria	Italy	Macedonia	Latvia	<u>Total</u>
Ireland	North. Ireland	Spain	Croatia	North. Cyprus	France	Slovak Republic
Switzerland	Poland	Great Britain	Macedonia	France	Azerbaijan	Romania
<u>Total</u>	Portugal	<u>Total</u>	Belarus	Portugal	Germany	Cyprus
Macedonia	<u>Total</u>	North. Ireland	Azerbaijan	Croatia	Great Britain	North. Cyprus
Slovenia	Montenegro	Poland	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	France
Belarus	Czech Republic	Montenegro	North. Cyprus	Slovak Republic	Romania	Azerbaijan
Sweden	North. Cyprus	Malta	Portugal	Latvia	Moldova	Bulgaria
Czech Republic	Malta	Czech Republic	Serbia	Serbia	Croatia	Great Britain
Finland	Azerbaijan	Greece	Slovak Republic	Azerbaijan	Slovak Republic	Croatia
Great Britain	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia	Romania	Greece	Greece
Bosnia Hrzg	Greece	Georgia	Moldova	Moldova	Bulgaria	Moldova
Moldova	Georgia	Estonia	Romania	Montenegro	Lithuania	Montenegro
Poland	Lithuania	Moldova	Montenegro	Greece	Malta	Serbia
Italy	Estonia	Albania	Lithuania	Bulgaria	Montenegro	Germany
Hungary	Moldova	Lithuania	Greece	Belarus	Serbia	Armenia
Serbia	Albania	Turkey	Spain	Lithuania	North. Cyprus	Malta
Russia	Slovak Republic	Slovak Republic	Bulgaria	Armenia	Belarus	Lithuania
Spain	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Malta	Spain	Spain	Belarus
North. Ireland	Turkey	Ukraine	Ukraine	Russia	Hungary	Hungary
Croatia	Cyprus	Azerbaijan	Hungary	Hungary	Turkey	Spain
Romania	Ukraine	Armenia	Russia	Malta	Armenia	Turkey
Portugal	Armenia	Russia	Bosnia Hrzg	Bosnia Hrzg	Ukraine	Bosnia Hrzg
Belgium	Russia	Romania	Poland	Turkey	Bosnia Hrzg	Russia
Lithuania	Hungary	Hungary	Armenia	Poland	Poland	Ukraine
Albania	Romania	Cyprus	Turkey	Ukraine	Russia	Poland
Montenegro	Belarus	Belarus	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia