Is Europe an optimal political area?

Alberto Alesina Guido Tabellini Francesco Trebbi

Introduction

EU integration is struggling / reversing direction. Why?

- Economic integration as prelude to political integration. What went wrong?
- Was EU project too ambitious? Or inadequate institutions?

Optimal political area: tradeoff between public good provision vs heterogeneity of preferences

- Has economic integration made the tradeoff more / less favorable?
- Are Europeans just too different from each other? Focus mainly on cultural heterogeneity

Outline

- 1. Economic convergence?
- 2. Cultural convergence?
- 3. Institutional convergence?
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries
 - Heterogeneity between US states
- 5. Implications

Sample + Economic Convergence

EU 15 + Norway, 1980-2008

- Successful economic integration (trade, finance, labor)
- Economic convergence (mainly in 1980-1999) & increased synchronization of regional growth (post 1999)
- No increase in overall income inequality within Europe

Summary of main findings

- 1. Economic convergence? Yes
- 2. Cultural convergence?
- 3. Institutional convergence?
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries
 - Heterogeneity between US states

2. Cultural traits

20 questions from EVS on 5 dimensions :

- Religiosity: importance of religion, euthanasia, suicide
- Gender Equality
- Sexual Morality: abortion, homosexuality, divorce
- *Role of State:* redistribution and individual responsibility, private property, political ideology
- Values + civic capital: trust, qualities in children (obedience, hard work, unselfishness), selfdetermination

Sample and method of analysis

250 individuals x 16 countries x 4 waves (1980-2008) - Some countries missing in some waves

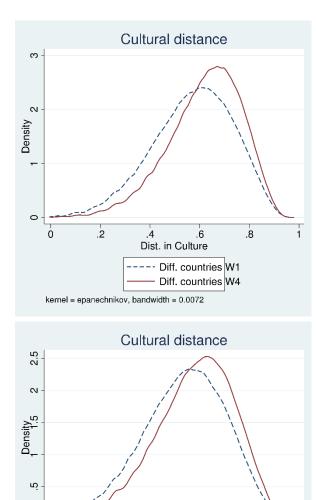
Y(i) = vector of cultural traits of individual *i*

Cultural distance between *i*, *j* based on Gaussian Kernel: $d(i,j)=1 - \exp[-\theta || Y(i) - Y(j) ||] = 1 - \exp[-\theta [\Sigma_y(y(i) - y(j))^2]^{1/2}]$ θ controls rate at which distance increases, calibrated on dimensionality of *Y*

Distance in Unconditional and Conditional culture

Conditional = distance of *residuals* of Y(i) on socio-economic covariates X(i), estimated from: Y(i) = a + bX(i) + u(i)

Distribution of cultural distance



8.

.6

Same country W4

0

0

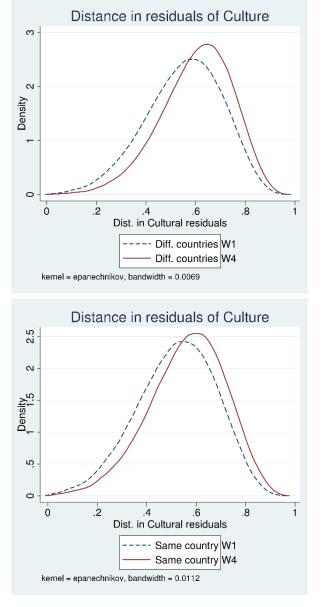
.2

kernel = epanechnikov, bandwidth = 0.0117

.4

Dist. in Culture

---- Same country W1



Specific cultural traits

Extract first principal component from each subset of 5 dimensions

Increased dispersion in almost all cultural dimensions

All EU countries have become more "modern" But they did so at different speeds => some divergence between Northern vs Southern Europe

Summary of main findings

- 1. Economic convergence? YES
- 2. Cultural convergence? NO, divergence
- 3. Institutional convergence?
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries
 - Heterogeneity between US states

3. Institutional Features

1. Quality of government and governance indicators

Survey based measures. Source: WB, ICRG, others

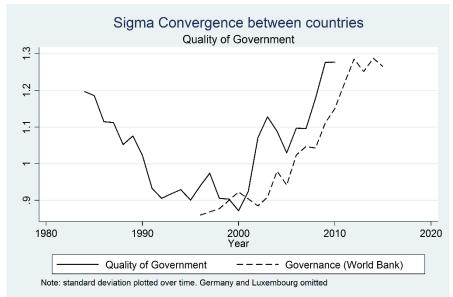
- *Quality of legal institutions*Source: Kuncic (2014), who uses data from WB, ICRG, Heritage Foundation, Fraser Institute, Freedom House
- 3. Regulatory Environment

Source: OECD data on product mkt regulation

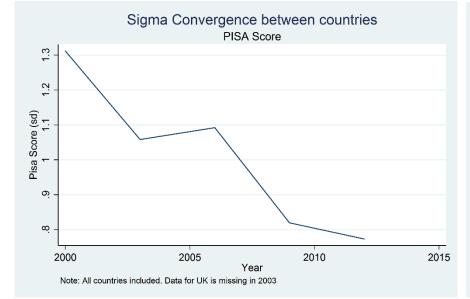
4. Education

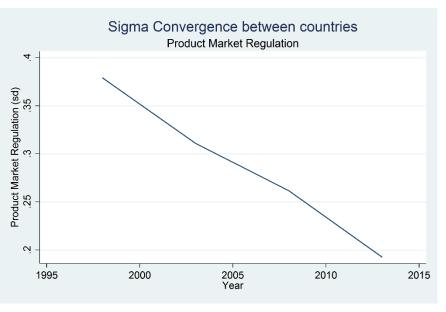
Pisa scores (math, reading, science)

Sigma convergence



Sigma Convergence between countries Quality of Legal Institutions

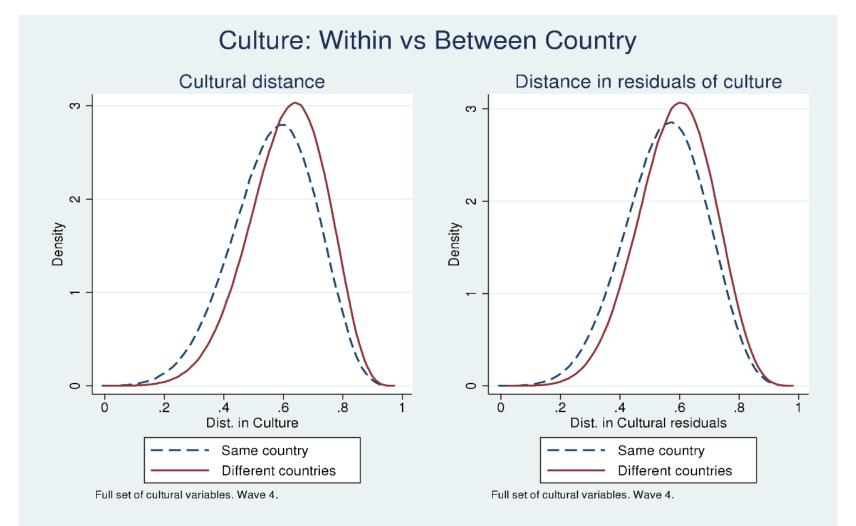




Summary of main findings

- 1. Economic convergence? YES
- 2. Cultural convergence? NO, divergence
- 3. Institutional convergence? NO, some divergence
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries
 - Heterogeneity between US states

4. How much heterogeneity?



Could it be measurement error?

Variance *within* countries 10 times larger than variance *between* countries

For this to be all measurement error, it should be that: Var (measurement error) > 9 * observed variance between countries

Implausible

Summary of main findings

- 1. Economic convergence? YES
- 2. Cultural convergence? NO, divergence
- 3. Institutional convergence? NO, some divergence
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries Not Much
 - Heterogeneity between US states

5. US vs Europe

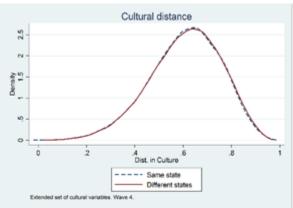
GSS data over similar period

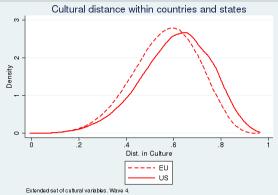
Subset of 15 (almost) identical questions, on same 5 broad issues

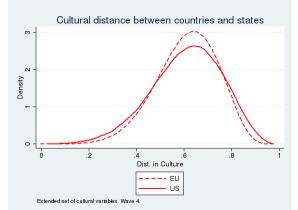
9 large states with at least 60 respondents
 California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina,
 Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas

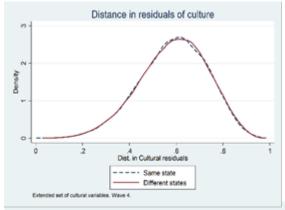
Similar results with 5 macro-regions

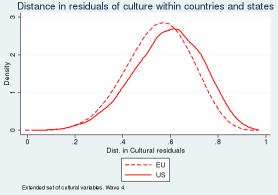
How much heterogeneity in the US?



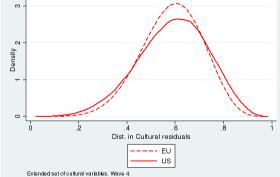












Summary of main findings

- 1. Economic convergence? YES
- 2. Cultural convergence? NO, divergence
- 3. Institutional convergence? NO, some divergence
- 4. How different are Europeans in their cultural traits? Compared to:
 - Heterogeneity within countries Not Much
 - Heterogeneity between US states About the same

Discussion

Europe is at a cross road (cf. Juncker's White Paper)

Key tradeoff in political integration:

Economies of scale & scope in public goods Vs heterogeneity of prefs and national identities

Europeans seem aware of increased benefit of global public goods:

In favor of more EU-level decision making (Eurobarometer 2016):

- Fighting terrorism (80%)
- Promoting peace and democracy (80%)
- Environment (77%)
- Immigration (71%)
- Energy (69%)

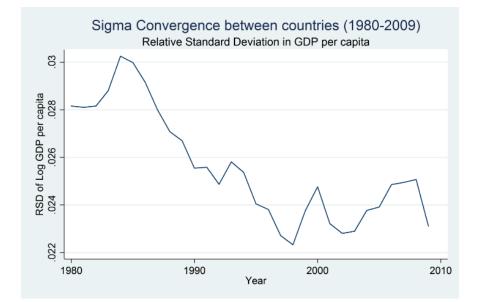
Heterogeneity of deeply held cultural traits not a stumbling block. What is it? *Strong national identities ?*

THANK YOU !

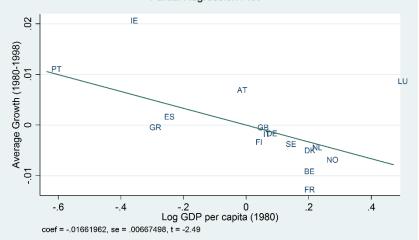
Implications

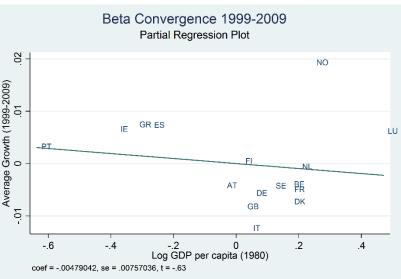
- Education
 - Expand student exchange beyond universities
 - Common European curriculum on EU institutions and history
- Inter-governmental bargaining breeds nationalism
 - Domestic political delegation => politicians have to bring home a "good deal" and blame the EU

1.a Economic convergence



Beta Convergence 1980-1998 Partial Regression Plot





1.c Output co-movement

Compare *Regional* yearly output growth before / after 2000

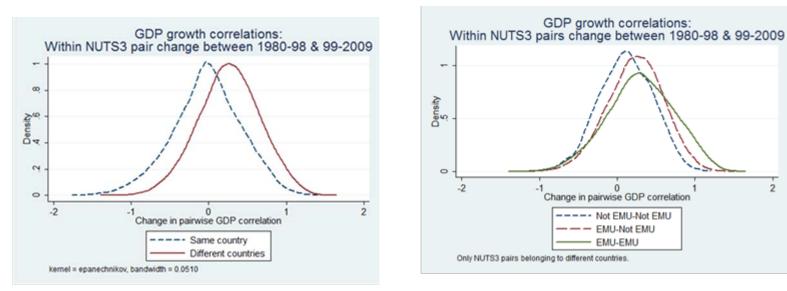
- Growth became more correlated for regions belonging to different countries
 Not just Single Currency (also between ins and outs of EMU)
- Cluster analysis: fewer clusters of regions co-moving together

i.e. more synchronization across countries

1.c Output co-movement

Estimate correlation coefficients of yearly output growth between *all pairs* of EU regions (NUTS 3)

How did correlations change over time?



Cluster analysis: fewer clusters of regions co-moving together

1.b Overall income inequality

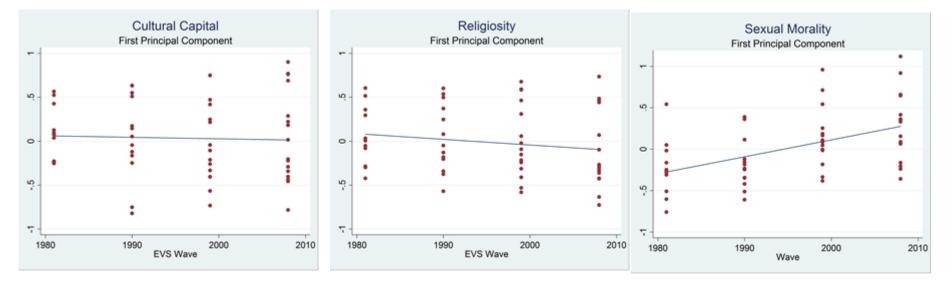


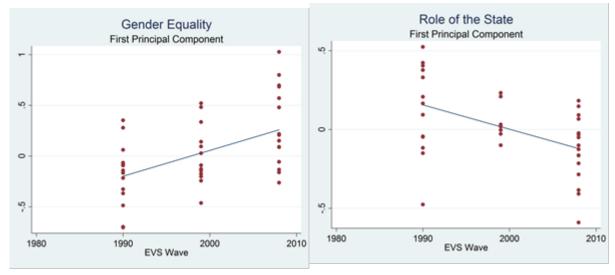
| | Between | Countries | Within Country | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| | Unconditional | Conditional | Unconditional | Conditional | | | |
| Е | 0.06*** | 0.06*** | 0.08*** | 0.07*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0012) | (0.0012) | | | |
| DE | 0.05*** | 0.05*** | 0.02*** | 0.03*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0013) | (0.0013) | | | |
| Ж | 0.01*** | 0.02*** | -0.05*** | -0.03*** | | | |
| | (0.00027) | (0.00026) | (0.0013) | (0.0012) | | | |
| ES | 0.05*** | 0.05*** | 0.05*** | 0.04*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0013) | (0.0012) | | | |
| R | 0.05*** | 0.06*** | 0.06*** | 0.06*** | | | |
| | (0.00027) | (0.00026) | (0.0012) | (0.0012) | | | |
| E | 0.06*** | 0.06*** | 0.10*** | 0.09*** | | | |
| | (0.00036) | (0.00034) | (0.002) | (0.002) | | | |
| Т | 0.08*** | 0.08*** | 0.08*** | 0.08*** | | | |
| | (0.00029) | (0.00028) | (0.0014) | (0.0013) | | | |
| NL | 0.03*** | 0.04*** | 0.02*** | 0.02*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0013) | (0.0013) | | | |
| 10 | 0.04*** | 0.04*** | 0.02*** | 0.02*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0013) | (0.0013) | | | |
| E | 0.05*** | 0.05*** | 0.02*** | 0.03*** | | | |
| | (0.00028) | (0.00027) | (0.0013) | (0.0012) | | | |
| βB | 0.06*** | 0.06*** | 0.07*** | 0.07*** | | | |
| | (0.00027) | (0.00026) | (0.0012) | (0.0012) | | | |
| All Countries | 0.05*** | 0.05*** | 0.04*** | 0.04*** | | | |
| | (0.00012) | (0.00012) | (0.0004) | (0.00039) | | | |
| Mean distance (wave 1) | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.52 | | | |

Table 3.2 - Avg. change between wave 4 and wave 1 in cultural distance

27

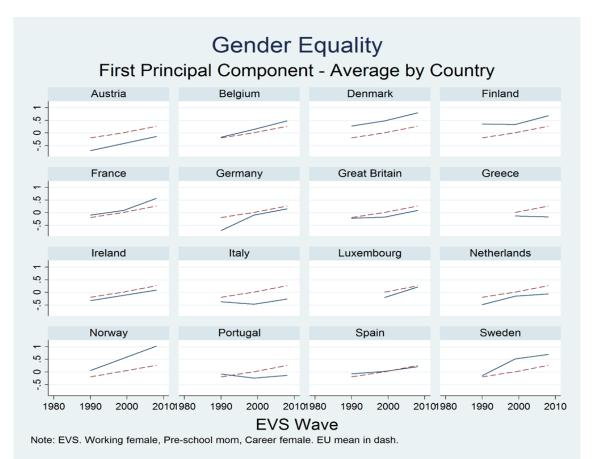
Specific cultural traits



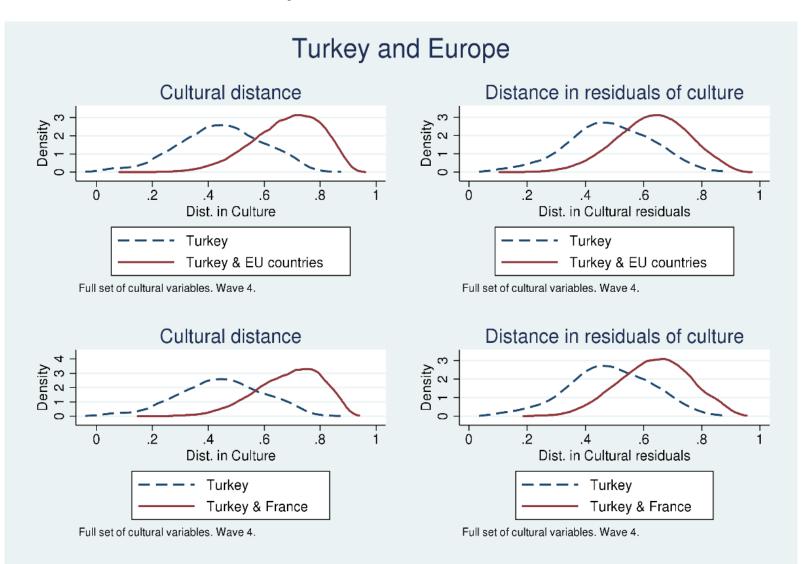


Specific cultural traits

All EU countries have become more "modern" But they did so at different speeds => some divergence between Northern vs Southern Europe



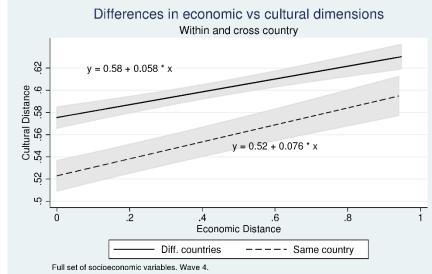
Turkey looks different

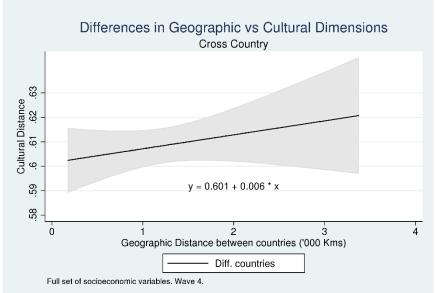


What explains cultural distance between individuals?

• Socio-Economic Distance

Geographic Distance





But mostly unexplained

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Fear of EU | | | | | | | |
| Cultural Distance | 0.1031*** (0.029) | 0.0900*** (0.028) | 0.0804*** (0.028) | 0.0652** (0.028) | | | | | |
| Controls Fixed Effects | | Х | X Country | X Region | | | | | |
| Observations R-squared | 6,555 0.002 | 6,555 0.080 | 6,555 0.142 | 6,550 0.201 | | | | | |

Table 5.2 – Fear of EU and nationalism

Average Bilateral distance between individuals of identical socioeconomic level.

| | AT | BE | DE | DK | ES | FI | FR | GB | GR | IE | IT | LU | NL | NO | РТ | SE | All EU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| AT | 0.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.59 |
| BE | 0.59 | 0.55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.57 |
| DE | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.59 |
| DK | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.63 | 0.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.57 |
| ES | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.57 |
| FI | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.55 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.56 |
| FR | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.55 | | | | | | | | | | 0.57 |
| GB | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.56 | | | | | | | | | 0.58 |
| GR | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.52 | | | | | | | | 0.59 |
| IE | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.60 | | | | | | | 0.61 |
| IT | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.52 | | | | | | 0.60 |
| LU | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.58 | | | | | 0.59 |
| NL | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.52 | | | | 0.56 |
| NO | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.50 | | | 0.55 |
| РТ | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.50 | | 0.56 |
| SE | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.55 |

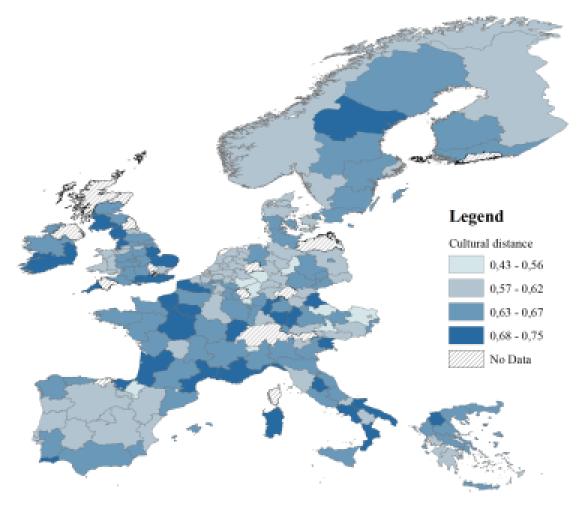
33

Where is the cultural core of Europe?

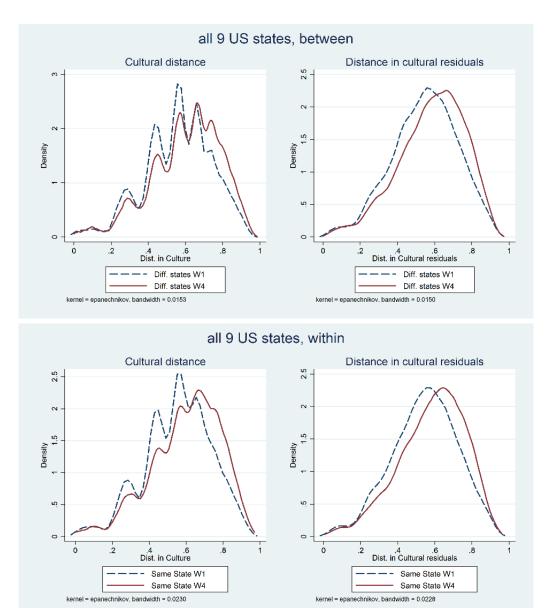
- Define the *cultural centroid* of Europe as the vector mean \underline{Y} $\underline{Y} = argmin_{Z} [|| Z - Y(i) ||]^{2}$
- Compute distance of each individual from the cultural centroid, and take regional average
- ⇒Average distance of each region from cultural center of Europe (Unconditional)

Cultural Distance from Centroid

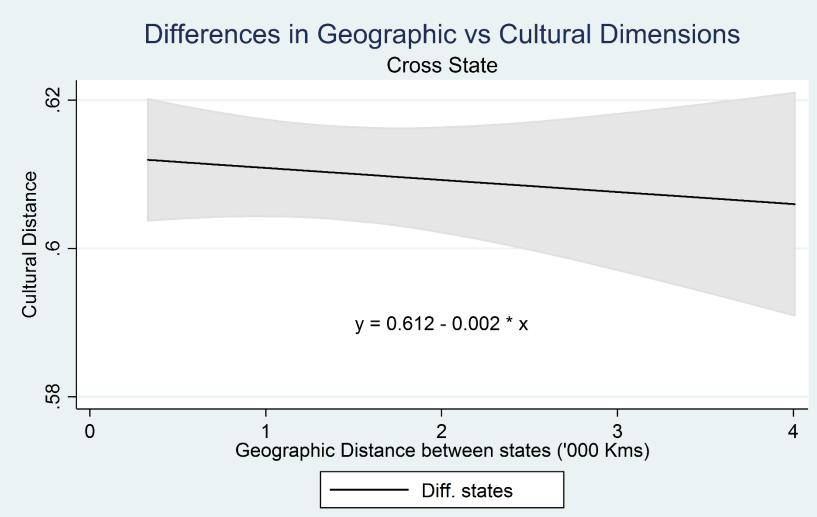
Cultural Distance From EU Centroid



Cultural convergence in the US?



Cultural and Geographic Distance



Full set of socioeconomic variables. Wave 4.

Nationalism

Table A.6 – Country Pride

| Country | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AT | - | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.48 |
| BE | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.29 |
| DE | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.20 |
| DK | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.48 | 0.49 |
| ES | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.57 |
| FI | - | 0.38 | 0.55 | 0.56 |
| FR | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.37 |
| GB | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.54 |
| GR | - | - | 0.55 | 0.67 |
| IE | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.77 |
| IT | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| LU | - | - | 0.48 | 0.52 |
| NL | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.28 |
| NO | 0.43 | 0.45 | - | 0.60 |
| PT | - | 0.42 | 0.78 | 0.65 |
| SE | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.45 |
| Mean | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.49 |