

Power Preponderance, Institutional Homogeneity, and the Likelihood of Regional Integration

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[Introduction]

- Review the political science literature on regionalism
- Synthesize reliable theories into a general theory of regional integration
- Provide a preliminary method of hypothesis testing

[What is Regionalism?]

- A shifting of certain national activities toward a new center (Haas 1958).
- An “evolution over time of a collective decision making system among nations.” (Lindberg 1970)

[What is Regionalism?]

- “A series of voluntary decisions by previously sovereign states to remove barriers to the mutual exchange of goods, services, capital, or persons” (Smith 1993)
- The degree of market merger among states

[What is Regionalism?]

- The establishment of regular collective decision making among states for the intention of establishing and regulating market flows.
- Intergovernmental
- Supranational

[Regionalism Research]

- Neofunctionalism
 - Functional needs
 - Failure of the nation-state
 - Spillover
 - *Post Hoc* Theory

[Regionalism Research]

- Institutionalism
 - The role of supranational institutions
 - Role of supranational institutions outside of the European Union
- Homogeneity of domestic institutions

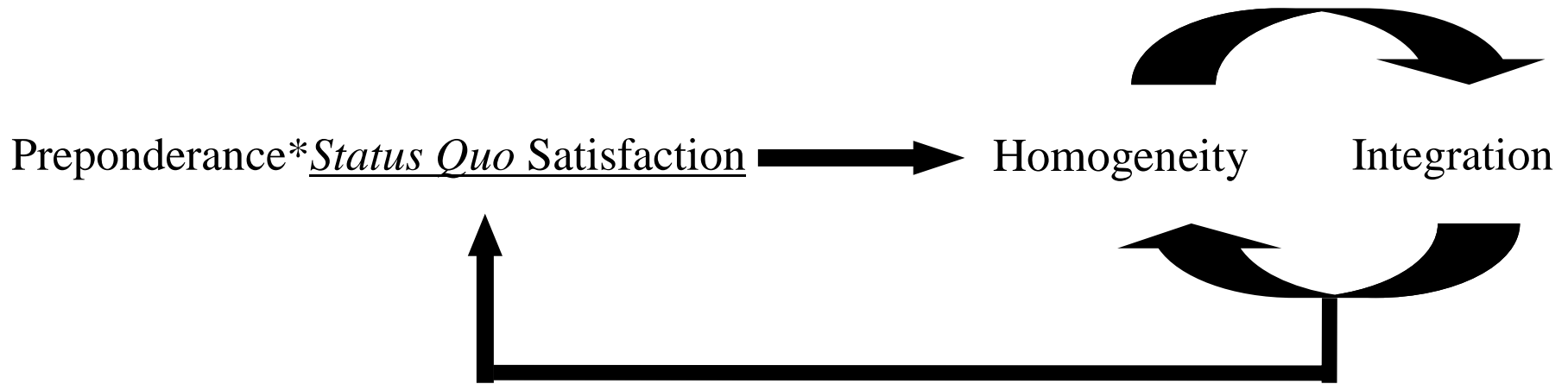
[Regionalism Research]

- Power Theories
 - The Pauperism of Neorealism
 - Defensive Realism
 - Hegemonic Stability Theory
 - Power Transition Theory

[Regionalism Research]

- Intergovernmentalism
 - Interest Group Politics
 - Two-level Games
 - Preferences of Leaders

[A General Theory of Regionalism]



[Hypotheses]

- (Preponderance*SQ Satisfaction)
Homogeneity Integration
- (Preponderance*SQ Satisfaction)
Integration Homogeneity
- Homogeneity Integration SQ
Satisfaction
- Integration Homogeneity SQ
Satisfaction

[Empirical Testing]

- Unit of analysis
- Econometric Method
- Quantifying the Variables

[Measuring Regionalism]

- Integration Achievement Score
 - Systematic
 - Global
 - Attributes of Integration

[Categories of the IAS]

- Trade in Goods and Services
- Capital Mobility
- Labor Mobility
- Supranational Institutions
- Monetary Policy Coordination
- Fiscal Policy Coordination

[Trade in Goods and Services]

- 0 = No agreements made to lower tariffs and non-tariff barriers
- 1 = Preferential Trade Agreement
- 2 = Partial Free Trade Area
- 3 = Full Free Trade Area
- 4 = Customs Union
- 5 = No barriers among member countries

[Measuring Power Preponderance]

$$PP = \frac{GDP_i}{\sum_{j=1}^j GDP_j}$$

[Measuring SQ Satisfaction]

$$SQSatisfaction = \frac{\sum Exports}{\sum GDP}$$

[Measuring Homogeneity]

- Money and Inflation
- Government Regulations
- Taxation
- International Exchange
- Standard Deviation

[Next Steps]

- Run Analysis
- Use Parameters for Simulations
- Run Forecast Models