



Indicator Fiche

This fiche shows the investigation of upward convergence of Member States in the selected indicator using the methodological framework of Eurofound (2018). Where upward convergence is the process in which Member States improve their performance in relation to a particular outcome or policy objective together with a decrease in disparities among them. From a methodological point of view, there is no single measure capable of capturing all the relevant aspects of the convergence, it is therefore essential to consider more than one measure in order to obtain a more comprehensive idea of the convergence dynamics.

Fiche info

Today: 2024-06-20 09:14:34.874816

R Package: **convergEU** (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=convergEU>)

Indicator: *internet_access_est*

Indicator type: *highBest*

Measures of convergence: *all*

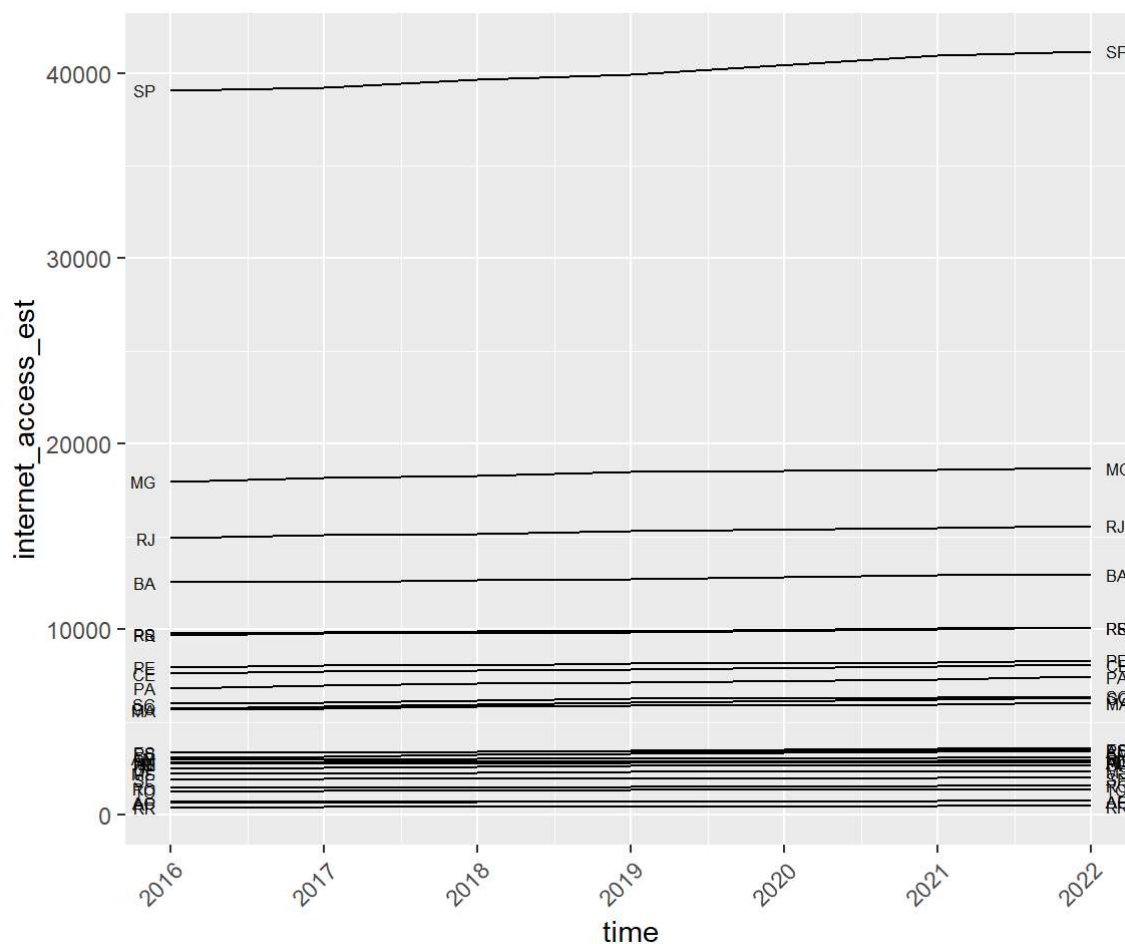
Aggregation: *custom*

Time window: *time* from 2016 to 2022

Author: *Marcus*

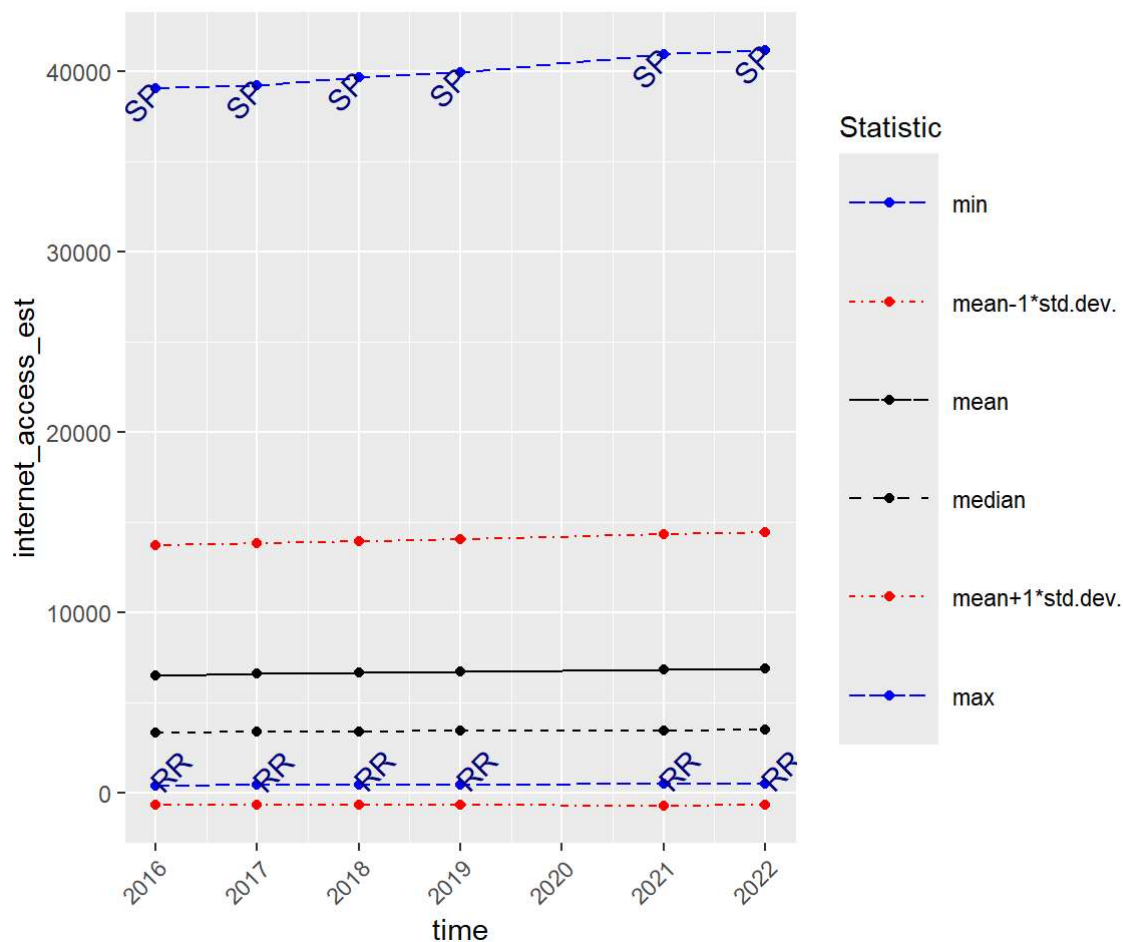
Time series overview of EU countries

The graph shows the times series trend of each Member State giving an idea of the development of the countries across time.



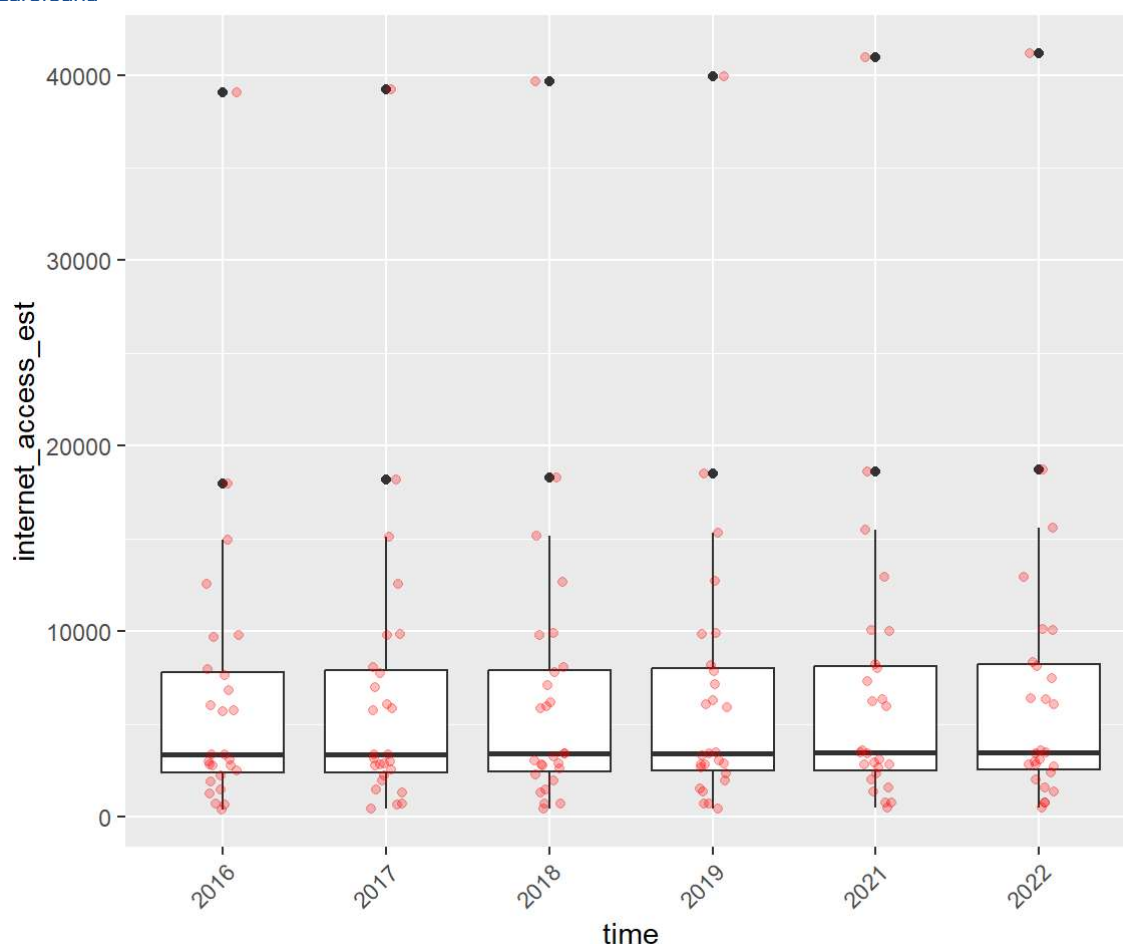
Time series summary of EU countries

The graph gives an overview of the development in some basic descriptive statistics: unweighted average, median, the minimum and the maximum value in each year.



Boxplots of EU countries over time

The graph gives an overall idea of the dispersion and some descriptive statistics of the Member States in each year.



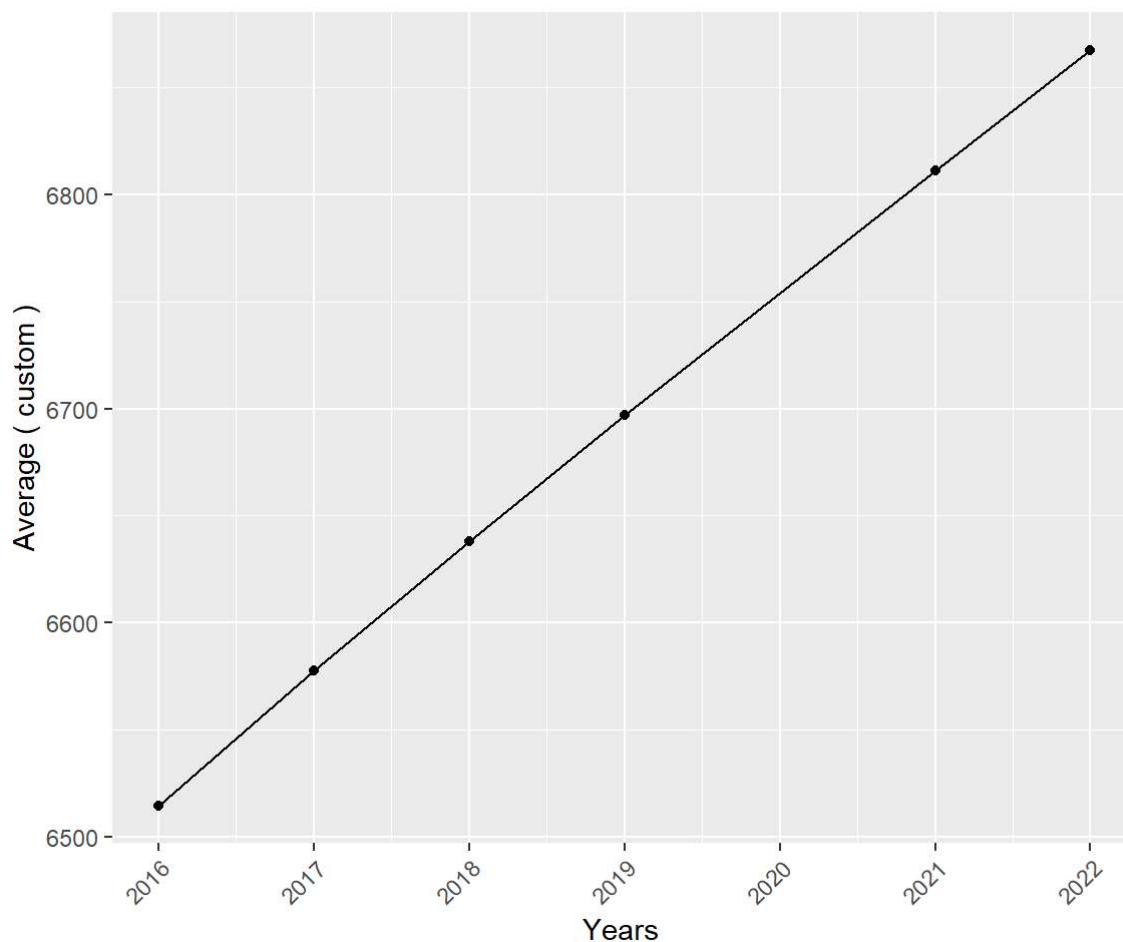
Legend:

- boxes height: first and third quartile (hinges)
- bold black horizontal segment: median
- upper whisker: $\min(\max(x), Q_3 + 1.5 * IQR)$
- lower whisker: $\max(\min(x), Q_1 - 1.5 * IQR)$

where $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$ is the box length, that is the third quartile minus the first quartile. Overlaid jittered points are shown in red.

Unweighted average by year over selected countries

The graph presents the unweighted average calculated on the aggregation of Member States selected. Below the graph there are initial and final year values and the overall change in the period. The overall change can be upward or downward depending on the objective direction of the indicator and its interpretation.



- Change in average:
 - Year 2016, average: 6514.7407407
 - Year 2022, average: 6867.3333333
 - Difference Δ between years: 352.5925926
- Overall result (interpretation): **upward change**
- Member states with increment of mean in year 2022 with respect to year 2016:
 - AC; AL; AM; AP; BA; CE; DF; ES; GO; MA; MG; MS; MT; PA; PB; PE; PI; PR; RJ; RN; RO; RR; RS; SC; SE; SP; TO
- Member states with decrement of means in year 2022 with respect to year 2016:
 - none

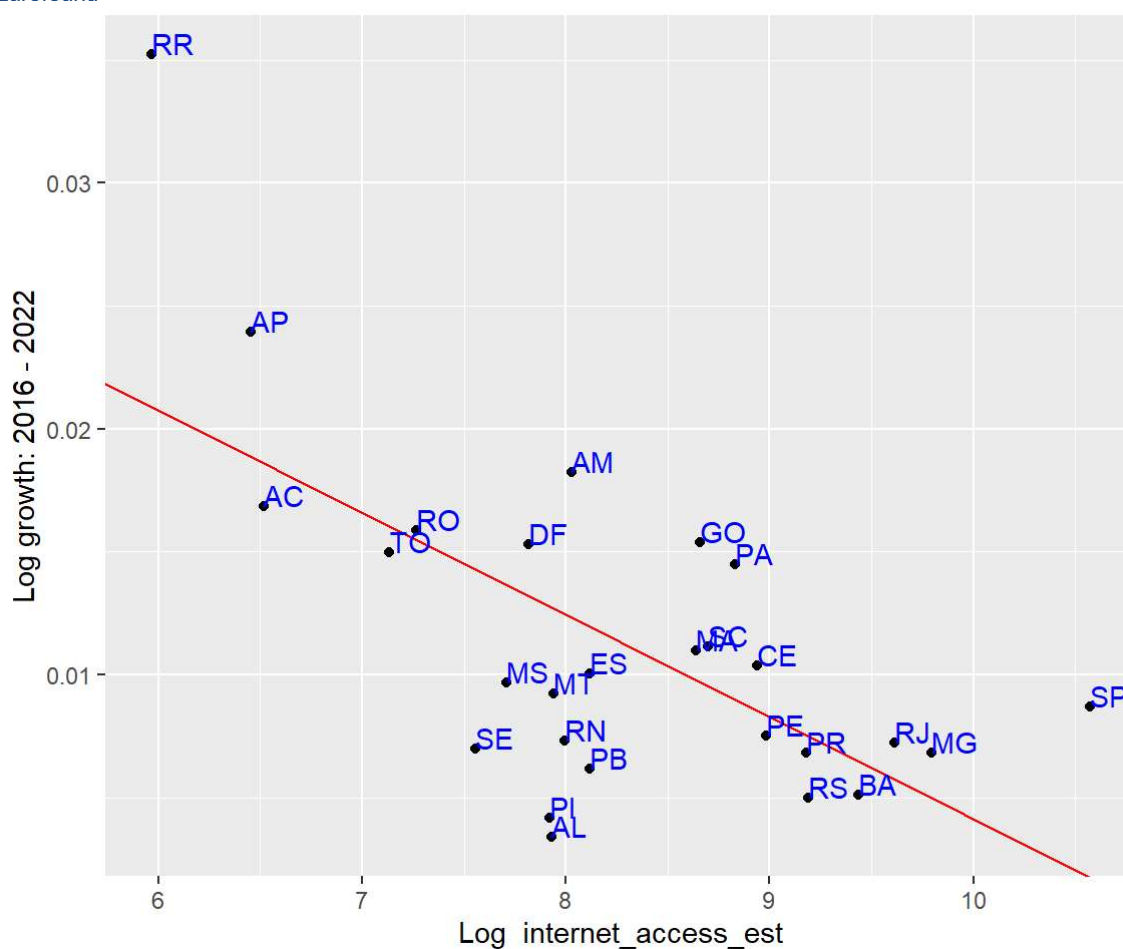
Beta convergence

Beta convergence is a catching-up process in which poorer performing countries grow faster than the best performing ones. The red line shows the relationship between the growth of an indicator over a certain period of time and its initial value. Beta convergence exists if that relation is statistically significant and negative. Its coefficient gives an indication of the speed of the process.

The calculation of beta convergence is performed according to the following linear model:

$$\tau^{-1} \ln(y_{m,i,t+\tau}) - \ln(y_{m,i,t}) = \tau^{-1} \log \left\{ \frac{y_{m,i,t+\tau}}{y_{m,i,t}} \right\} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(y_{m,i,t}) + \epsilon_{m,i,t}$$

where m represent the member state of EU (country), i refers to the indicator of interest, t is the reference time and $\tau \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$ the size of the time window.



Beta summary list:

- Indicator type: highBest

- Beta Coefficient: -0.0041553
- Change in average:
 - Year 2016, average: 6514.7407407
 - Year 2022, average: 6867.3333333
 - Difference Δ between years: 352.5925926
 - Results for year 2022 with reference year 2016:
 - For beta convergence: **convergence**

Sigma convergence

Sigma convergence is a reduction in disparities between Member States over time. It can be investigated with the standard deviation or with the coefficient of variation.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation allows for the comparison across time periods and is preferable if no comparison across indicators is needed because the measure of dispersion will not be affected by changes in its average. Sigma convergence exists if the overall change is negative.

The key concept in sigma-convergence is variability with respect to the mean. Let $Y_{m,i,t}$ be the value of indicator i for member state m at time t , and $\bar{Y}_{A,i,t}$ the average over aggregation A , then:

- the average is

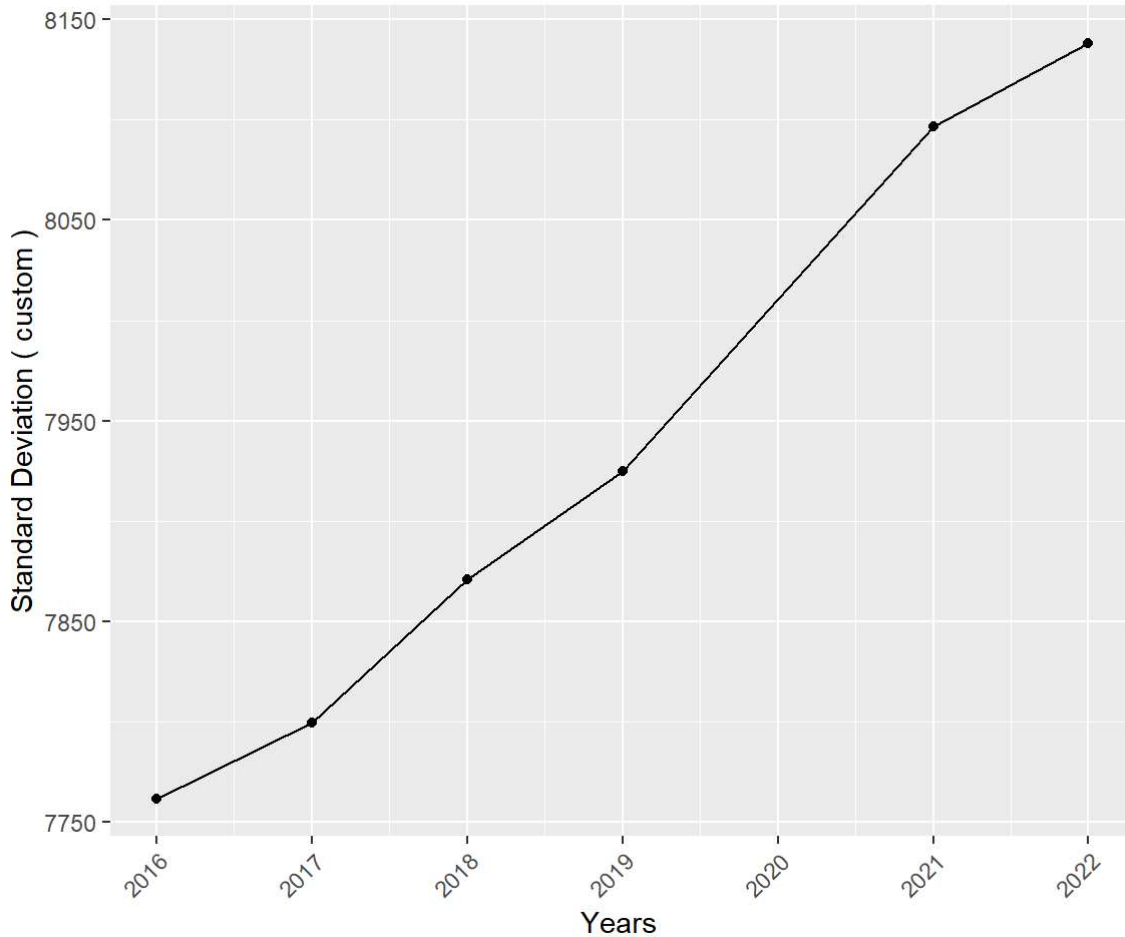
$$\bar{Y}_{A,i,t} = n(A)^{-1} \sum_{m \in A} Y_{m,i,t}$$

where $n(A)$ is the number of member states within aggregation A ;

- the standard deviation is

$$s_{A,i,t} = \sqrt{n(A)^{-1} \sum_{m \in A} (Y_{m,i,t} - \bar{Y}_{A,i,t})^2}$$

For each year, the above summaries are calculated to assess if a reduction in heterogeneity took place.



Coefficient of variation

The coefficient of variation allows for the comparison across time periods and since it is a scale invariant measure it allows the comparison among different indicators. Sigma convergence exists if the overall change is negative.

The key concept in sigma-convergence is variability with respect to the mean. Let $Y_{m,i,t}$ be the value of indicator i for member state m at time t , and $\bar{Y}_{A,i,t}$ the average over aggregation A , then:

- the average is

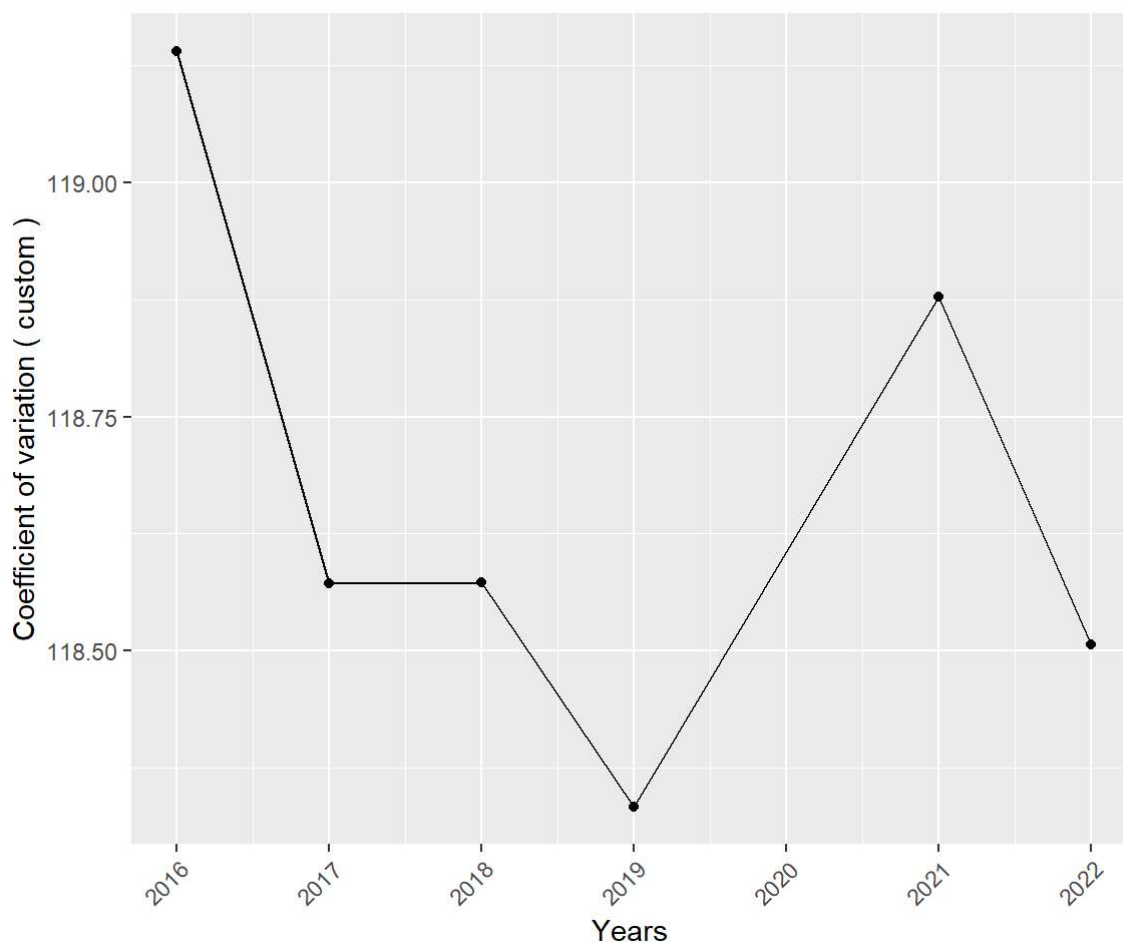
$$\bar{Y}_{A,i,t} = n(A)^{-1} \sum_{m \in A} Y_{m,i,t}$$

where $n(A)$ is the number of member states within aggregation A ;

- the coefficient of variation is

$$CV(A, i, t) = 100 \cdot \frac{s_{A,i,t}}{\bar{Y}_{A,i,t}}$$

For each year, the above summaries are calculated to assess if a reduction in heterogeneity took place.



Sigma summary list:

- Indicator type: highBest

- Change in average:
 - Year 2016, average: 6514.7407407
 - Year 2022, average: 6867.3333333
 - Difference Δ between years: 352.5925926

- Change in Standard Deviation:
 - Year 2016, standard deviation: 7761.6411714
 - Year 2022, standard deviation: 8138.2483237
 - Difference between years: 376.6071523
 - Result: divergence

- Change in Coefficient of Variation (CV):
 - Year 2016, CV: 119.1396785
 - Year 2022, CV: 118.506674
 - Difference between years: -0.6330045
 - Result: convergence

- Results for year 2022 with reference year 2016:
 - Standard Deviation: **Strict upward Divergence**
 - Coefficient of Variation: **Strict upward Convergence**

Delta convergence

Delta convergence is a reduction of a country distance from the best performing Member State. There is convergence if there is a decrease in the period considered.

Let $y_{m,i,t}$ be the value of indicator i for member state m at time t , and $y_{i,t}^{(M)}$ the maximum value over member states in the reference set A :

$$y_{i,t}^{(M)} = \max(\{y_{m,i,t} : m \in A\})$$

The distance of a member state m from the top performer at time i is:

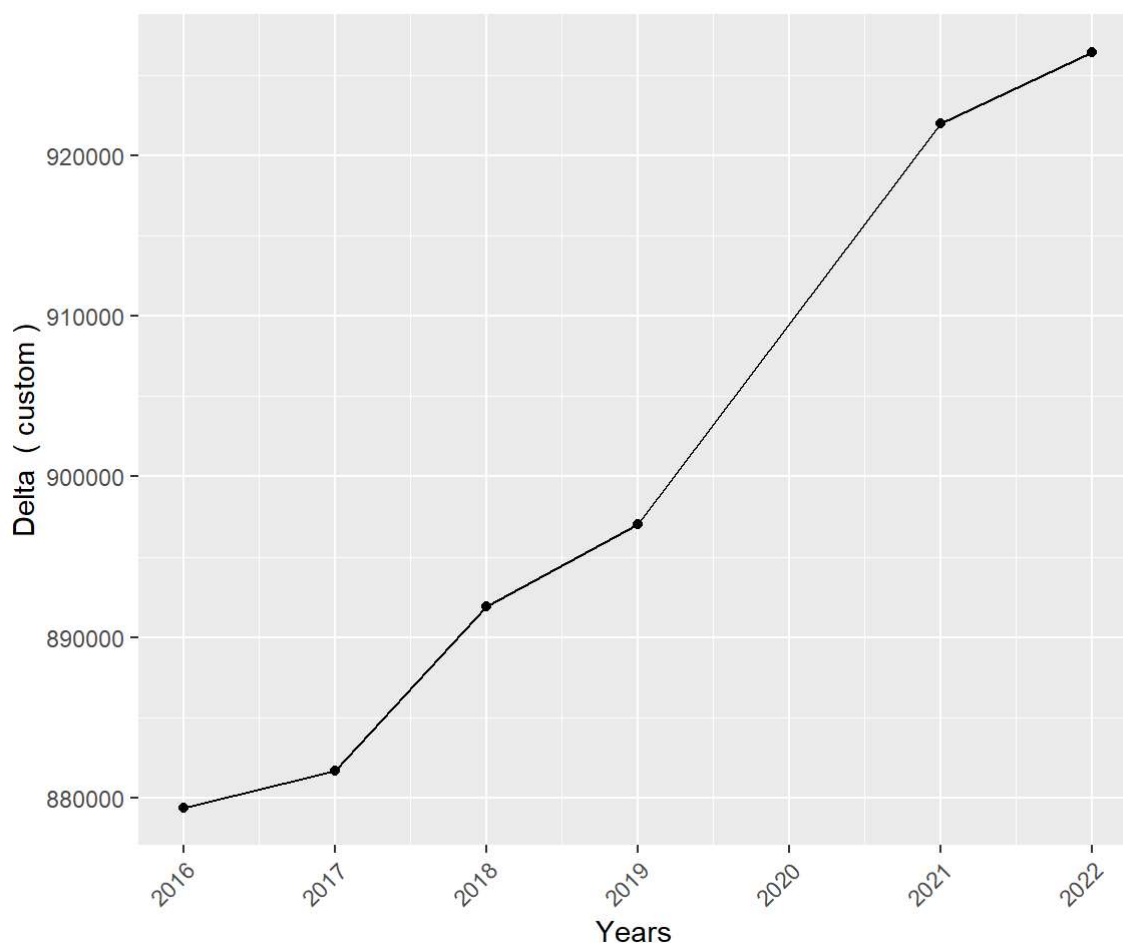
$$y_{i,t}^{(M)} - y_{m,i,t}$$

thus the overall distance at time t , called delta, is the sum of distances over the reference set A of MS:

$$\delta_{i,t} = \sum_{m \in A} (y_{i,t}^{(M)} - y_{m,i,t})$$

for the considered indicator i .

For each year, the above summaries are calculated to assess if a reduction in the amplitude on the took place.



Delta summary list:

- Indicator type: highBest
- Change in average:
 - Year 2016, average: 6514.7407407
 - Year 2022, average: 6867.3333333
 - Difference Δ between years: 352.5925926
- Change in delta values:
 - Year 2016, delta: $8.7937^{\{5\}}$
 - Year 2022, delta: $9.26469^{\{5\}}$
 - Difference between years: $4.7099^{\{4\}}$
 - **Overall: strict divergence**

Gamma convergence

Gamma convergence captures the movements of the Member States in the country ranking in different points in time. If countries in the first rank fall behind or catch up over time, convergence occurs. Changes in outcomes have been calculated with the Kendall Index (KI). The index can assume values between 0 and 1, where a low value implies that a high number of changes have occurred over time.

Gamma summary list:

- Indicator type: highBest
- Change in average:
 - Year 2016, average: 6514.7407407
 - Year 2022, average: 6867.3333333
 - Difference Δ between years: 352.5925926
- Gamma value:
 - Year 2016: reference time
 - Year 2022: last time
 - KI value: 0.7345693

Note: this measure should be complementary with the analysis of the others measures in order to check if the movements are towards an exemplary model.

Member States dynamics

The dynamics of Member States show the differences in the situation of single Member States which can be hidden under the use of a single indicator. Understanding the dynamics is also necessary to better identify possible drivers of convergence and divergence as well as structural deficiencies or sustainable recoveries.



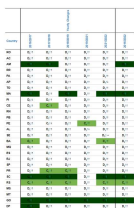
id	Cluster 2016	Cluster 2022	Change
AC	Cluster 1 (top performer)	Cluster 4 (top performer)	improved the same
AL	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same
AM	Cluster 3	Cluster 3	improved the same
AP	Cluster 1 (top performer)	Cluster 4 (top performer)	improved the same
BA	Cluster 5 (top performer)	Cluster 5 (top performer)	improved the same
CE	Cluster 4	Cluster 4	improved the same
DF	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same
ES	Cluster 3	Cluster 3	improved the same
GO	Cluster 3	Cluster 3	improved the same
MA	Cluster 3	Cluster 3	improved the same
MS	Cluster 5 (top performer)	Cluster 5 (top performer)	improved the same
MS	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same
MT	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same
PA	Cluster 4	Cluster 4	improved the same
PB	Cluster 3	Cluster 3	improved the same
PE	Cluster 4	Cluster 4	improved the same
PI	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same
PK	Cluster 4	Cluster 5 (top performer)	+1 cluster
RJ	Cluster 5 (top performer)	Cluster 5 (top performer)	improved the same
SN	Cluster 2	Cluster 2	improved the same

Please refer to member_states_cluster.csv file for the complete dataset

Convergence and divergence patterns

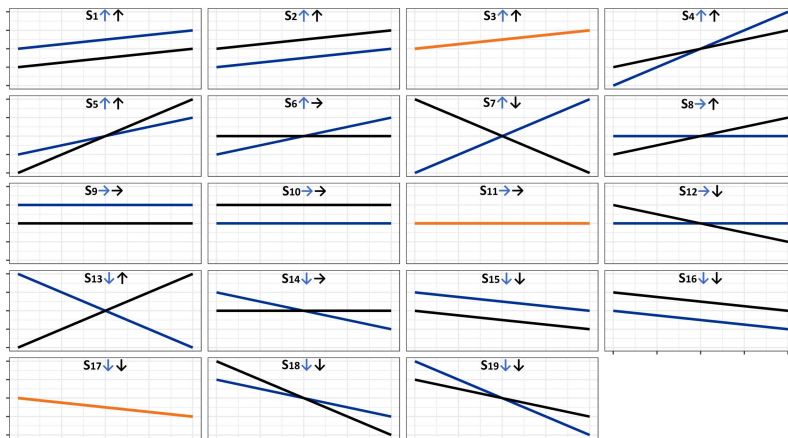
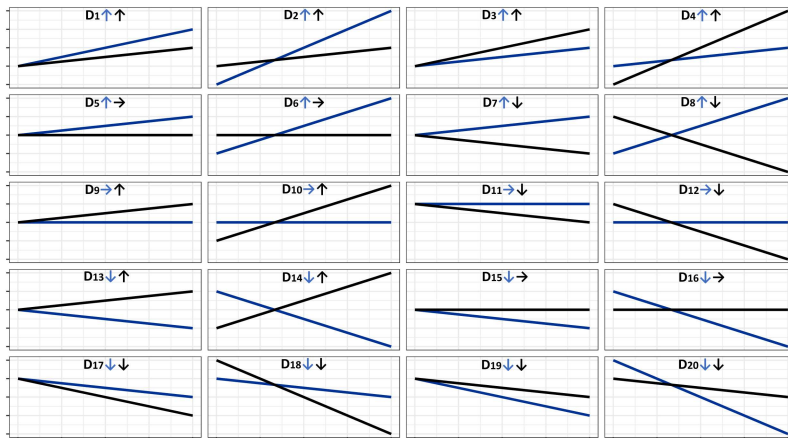
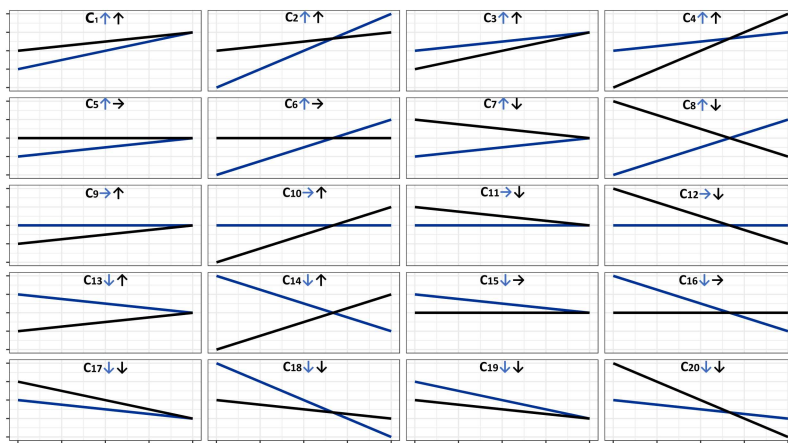
The table represents convergence patterns of the ‘aggregation’ countries in the chosen time frame. The values in the table refer to the patterns shown in the graphical legend below.

	Yearly Changes					
Country	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2021	2021/2022	2016/2022
RO	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
AC	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
AM	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑
RR	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
PA	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
AP	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₇ ↑↓	D ₁ ↑↑
TO	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
MA	C ₁ ↑	D ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑	D ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑
PI	D ₇ ↑↓	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
CE	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
RN	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₇ ↑↓	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
PB	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
PE	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₇ ↑↓	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
AL	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₇ ↑↓	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
SE	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₅ ↑→	D ₁ ↑↑
BA	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
MG	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
ES	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
RJ	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
SP	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
PR	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑
SC	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	D ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑
RS	C ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	D ₃ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑	C ₁ ↑↑
MS	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
MT	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑
GO	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑	C ₁ ↑
DF	C ₁ ↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑	D ₁ ↑↑



Legend:

- Indicator type: highBest
- solid black lines: Member States
- solid blue lines: EU average



Legend:

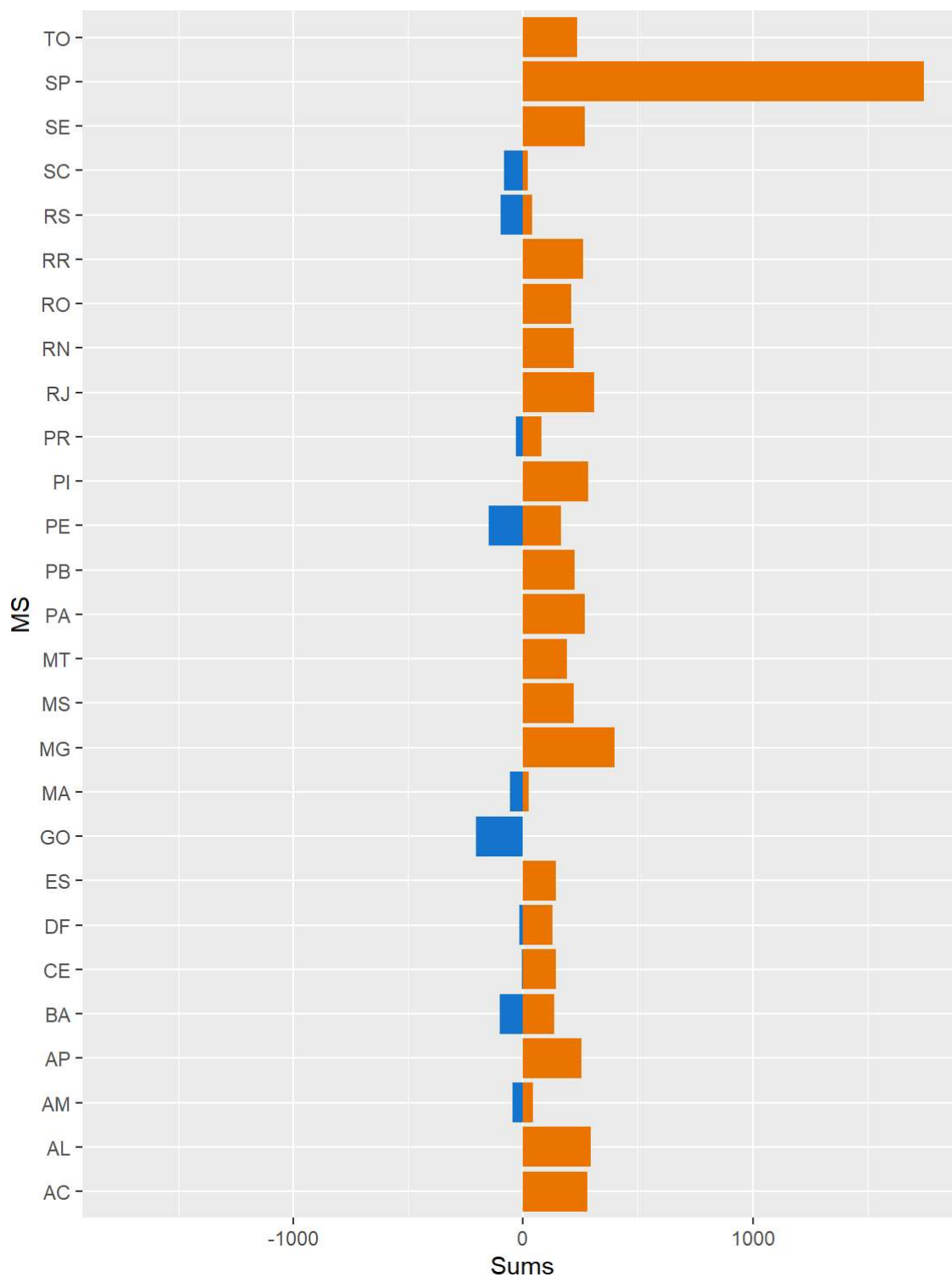
- Indicator type: highBest
- solid black lines: Member States
- solid blue lines: EU average

Total decrease and increase in the gap with the mean

The graph shows the sum of the yearly deviations from European average in each country.



Absolute gap from EU mean



Last Thu Jun 20 09:14:44 2024