

Online Appendix to “The origins of common identity: Division, homogenization policies and identity formation in Alsace-Lorraine”

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May 3, 2017

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Table A1: Variable description and sources

Variable	Definition	Source
<i>Dependent Variables</i>		
Share Yes 1992	Share of Yes votes in the 1992 referendum (Maastricht Treaty)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
Share Yes 2005	Share of Yes votes in the 2005 referendum (European Constitution Treaty)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
Share of Le Pen votes, 1992	Share of votes for Jean-Marine Le Pen in the 2007 presidential election (first round)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
Turnout, 1992	Voter turnout in the 1992 referendum (Maastricht Treaty)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
Turnout, 2005	Voter turnout in the 2005 referendum (European Constitution Treaty)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
Turnout, 2007	Voter turnout in the 2007 presidential election (first round)	Centre de donnes socio-politiques (CDSP)
<i>Pre-treatment variables</i>		
Ruggedness	Index of variance of elevation in each commune	Global elevation data set
Elevation	Raw elevation data	NASA SRTM data set
Potato	Soil suitability for production of potatoes (medium input intensity and irrigation)	IIASA/FAO, 2012
Wheat	Soil suitability for production of wheat (medium input intensity and irrigation)	IIASA/FAO, 2012
<i>Covariates</i>		
Median income	Median income in 2008	INSEE
Mean age	Mean age in 2006	INSEE
Education	Share of people with a high school degree	INSEE
Occupation	Share of blue-collar workers	INSEE
Workers, 2006	Share of workers in 2006	INSEE
Farmers, 2006	Share of farmers in 2006	INSEE
Artisans, 2006	Share of artisans in 2006	INSEE
Executives, 2006	Share of executives in 2006	INSEE
Intermediate prof., 2006	Intermediate professionals in 2006	INSEE
Companies, 2011	Number of companies per capita in 2011	INSEE
Commercial est., 2011	Number of commercial establishments per capita in 2011	INSEE
Industrial est., 2011	Number of industrial establishments per capita in 2011	INSEE
Building est., 2011	Number of building establishments per capita in 2011	INSEE
Public est., 2011	Number of public establishments per capita in 2011	INSEE
Theatre rooms, 2013	Number of theatre rooms per capita in 2013	INSEE
Athletic centers, 2013	Number of athletic centers per capita in 2013	INSEE
Multisport fac., 2013	Number of multisport facilities per capita in 2013	INSEE
Swimming fac., 2013	Number of swimming facilities per capita in 2013	INSEE
Psychiatric est., 2013	Number of psychiatric establishments per capita in 2013	INSEE
Service houses, 2013	Number of service houses per capita in 2013	INSEE
Health care, 2013 (short)	–	INSEE
Health care, 2013 (medium)	–	INSEE
Health care, 2013 (long)	–	INSEE
Post offices, 2013	Number of post offices per capita in 2013	INSEE
Elementary schools, 2013	Number of elementary schools per capita in 2013	INSEE
High schools, 2013	Number of high schools per capita in 2013	INSEE
Vocational training, 2013	Number of secondary schools with vocational training per capita in 2013	INSEE
Tech. vocational training, 2013	Number of secondary schools with technical vocational training per capita in 2013	INSEE

Notes: Variable description and source for all variables appearing in the paper and Online Appendix.

Table A2: Survey questions (i.)

Variable	Question	Categories/Scale	Source
Regional identity	"Could you tell me whether you feel very attached, rather attached, not very attached or not attached at all to [name of region]?"	4 = very attached; 3 = rather attached; 2 = not very attached; 1 = not attached at all	OIP 99/2001 Q2a3
National identity	"Could you tell me whether you feel very attached, rather attached, not very attached or not attached at all to France?"	4 = very attached; 3 = rather attached; 2 = not very attached; 1 = not attached at all	OIP 99/2001 Q2a2
European identity	"Could you tell me whether you feel very attached, rather attached, not very attached or not attached at all to Europe?"	4 = very attached; 3 = rather attached; 2 = not very attached; 1 = not attached at all	OIP 99/2001 Q2a1
Regional relative to National identity (standardized)		Relation of two identities, standardized with standard deviation 1 and mean 0	OIP 99/2001
European relative to national identity (standardized)		Relation of two identities, standardized with standard deviation 1 and mean 0	OIP 99/2001
Democracy works well within France	"Personally, do you reckon the democracy in France to function very well, fairly well, not very well or not well at all?"	4 = very well; 3 = fairly well; 2 = not very well; 1 = not well at all	OIP 99/2001 Q4
I feel well informed about regional policies	"You personally, do you think that you are well or badly informed about the actions of the regional council of [name of region]?"	4 = very well; 3 = rather well; 2 = rather badly; 1 = very badly	OIP 99/2001 Q14
Democracy works well within the region	"And in [name of region], do you reckon the democracy to function very well, fairly well, not very well or not well at all?"	4 = very well; 3 = fairly well; 2 = not very well; 1 = not well at all	OIP 99/2001 Q5
I am concerned regional administration would increase interregional inequality	"If the region takes action in all those domains instead of the state, are you concerned about the development of interregional inequality?"	4 = Yes, very much so; 3 = Yes, somewhat; 2 = No, not very much; 1 = No, not at all	OIP 2003 Q11a2

Notes: Description of survey questions from the Observatoire Interrégional du Politique (OIP) 1999 and 2001. The values of the categories are reversed compared to the original question categories. Questions were originally in French and have been translated.

Table A3: Survey questions (ii.)

Variable	Question	Categories/Scale	Source
Power_Transfer_Region	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions?" (Average across 10 policy dimensions)	Value between 1 and 4. 1 = "Strongly in favor" and 4 = "Strongly against"	
1	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the choice in setting up high schools?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a1
2	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the management of high school teachers?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a2
3	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the management of administrative personnel in high schools?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a3
4	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the definition of school programmes and certificates?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a4
5	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the choice in setting up university centers in the region?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a5
6	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the choice of high school creation?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a6
7	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding environmental policies like for example water policy?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a7
8	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding cultural policies like for example heritage conservation?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a8
9	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding sport policies?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a9
10	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding the support of social housing?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2001 Q36a10

Notes: Description of survey questions from the Observatoire Interrégional du Politique (OIP) 2001. The values of the categories are reversed compared to the original question categories. Questions were originally in France and have been translated.

Table A4: Survey questions (iii.)

Variable	Question	Categories/Scale	Source
Autonomy_Region	"Could you tell me whether reforms empowering the regional councils are a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come?" (Average across 5 areas)	Value between 1 and 4. 1 = "It's a very bad thing." and 4 = "It's very good thing."	
1	"Here are a certain number of reforms that are under way or under discussion. Could you tell me, for each one of these, whether it is a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come? - Authorizing the regional councils to adapt the national laws and regulations in their respective regions, under the control of the Parliament."	4 = A very good thing; 3 = A rather good thing; 2 = A rather bad thing; 1 = A very bad thing	OIP2001 Q35a1
2	"Here are a certain number of reforms that are under way or under discussion. Could you tell me, for each one of these, whether it is a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come? - Authorizing the regional councils to negotiate and manage the European funding without state involvement."	4 = A very good thing; 3 = A rather good thing; 2 = A rather bad thing; 1 = A very bad thing	OIP2001 Q35a2
3	" Here are a certain number of reforms that are under way or under discussion. Could you tell me, for each one of these, whether it is a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come? - Giving the regional councils more freedom in deciding over their financial resources without depending on the state."	4 = A very good thing; 3 = A rather good thing; 2 = A rather bad thing; 1 = A very bad thing	OIP2001 Q35a3
4	"Here are a certain number of reforms that are under way or under discussion. Could you tell me, for each one of these, whether it is a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come? - Developing the study of regional languages at school."	4 = A very good thing; 3 = A rather good thing; 2 = A rather bad thing; 1 = A very bad thing	OIP2001 Q35a4
5	"Here are a certain number of reforms that are under way or under discussion. Could you tell me, for each one of these, whether it is a very good thing, a rather good thing, a rather bad thing or a very bad thing for the years to come? - Assigning new fields of competence to the regional councils."	4 = A very good thing; 3 = A rather good thing; 2 = A rather bad thing; 1 = A very bad thing	OIP2001 Q35a5

Notes: Description of survey questions from the Observatoire Interrégional du Politique (OIP) 2001. The values of the categories are reversed compared to the original question categories. Questions were originally in France and have been translated.

Table A5: Survey questions (iv.)

Variable	Question	Categories/Scale	Source	
Education_Region	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions regarding education policy and standards?" (Average across 5 questions)	Value between 1 and 4. 1 = "Strongly against" and 4 = "Strongly in favor"		
1	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions in the following field: - The choice in setting up high schools?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2003 Q12a1	
2	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions in the following field: - The management of high school teachers?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2003 Q12a2	
3	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions in the following field: - The management of administrative personnel in high schools?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2003 Q12a3	
4	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions in the following field: - The definition of school programmes and certificates?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2003 Q12a4	
∞	5	"Are you in favor of the transfer of all the power and means of the state to the regions in the following field: - The choice in setting up university centers in the region?"	4 = Strongly in favor; 3 = Somewhat in favor; 2 = Somewhat against; 1 = Strongly against	OIP2003 Q12a5
Proud of French history	"How proud are you of the History of France?"	1 = Very proud to 4 = Not proud at all	ISSP 2003 National Identity II	
Proud of French sport achievements	"How proud are you of France's achievements in sports?"	1 = Very proud to 4 = Not proud at all	ISSP 2003 National Identity II	
Proud of French science/technology	"How proud are you of France's scientific and technological achievements?"	1 = Very proud to 4 = Not proud at all	ISSP 2003 National Identity II	
More power to UN	"Thinking about the United Nations, which comes closest to your view?"	1 = The UN has too much power to 3 = The UN has too little power	ISSP 2004, Citizenship	
Intervention of the UN	"Which of these two statements comes closer to your view?"	1 = If a country seriously violates human rights, the UN should intervene, 2 = Even if human rights are seriously violated, the country's sovereignty must be respected, and the UN should not intervene	ISSP 2004, Citizenship	

Notes: Description of survey questions from ISSP 2003, National Identity (II), and ISSP 2004, Citizenship, and the Observatoire Interrégional du Politique (OIP) 2003. The values of the categories are reversed compared to the original question categories. Questions were originally in French and have been translated.

Table A6: Survey results, focusing on within Lorraine

Panel A: Identity					
Survey question	Mean, control	Δ	P-value	No. obs.	Source
Feel close to region (Regional identity)	3.398	0.159	<0.001	1334	OIP 99/01
Feel close to nation (National identity)	3.654	0.020	0.5333	1338	OIP 99/01
Feel close to EU (European identity)	2.760	0.128	0.0056	1318	OIP 99/01
Feel close region vs. nation (standardized)	-0.138	0.137	0.0043	1334	OIP 99/01
Feel close EU vs. nation (standardized)	-0.179	0.102	0.0272	1318	OIP 99/01
Panel B: Democracy and policy competences					
Survey question	Mean, control	Δ	P-value	No. obs.	Source
Democracy works well in France	2.538	-0.001	0.9887	1338	OIP 99/01
Democracy works well within region	2.630	0.102	0.0171	1292	OIP 99/01
Well informed about regional policies	2.729	0.128	<0.001	1326	OIP 99/01
In favor of transferring policy competence to region (avg. 10)	3.031	0.092	<0.001	1210	OIP 99/01
In favor of allowing more autonomy at regional level (avg. 5)	2.829	0.159	<0.001	1336	OIP 99/01
Educ. policy and standards should be set at regional level (avg. 5)	2.855	0.112	0.0237	574	OIP 03
Concerned regional admin. would increase interregional inequality	3.208	-0.172	0.0373	574	OIP 03

Notes: Sources are the Observatoire Interrégional du Politique (OIP) 1999, 2001, and 2003, using respondents in Lorraine. The parameter Δ comes from the equation: $y_i = \pi + \Delta Treatment_i + \Gamma_i' \lambda + \eta_i$, where $Treatment_i = \mathbf{1}$ [individual in treated region] and Γ comprises of controls for (reported) age, employment status and sex. A positive Δ indicates that people in the treated region agree more with the statement.

Table A7: Survey results: Relative identity differences treated vs. untreated area

	Regional/National identity lower	Regional/National identity higher
European/National identity lower	12.03%	45.89%
European/National identity higher	7.91%	34.18%

Notes: Sources are the OIP 1999, 2001, and 2003, using 2630-2654 respondents from Lorraine. Higher (lower) means that an individual in the treated area exhibited a higher (lower) ratio of Regional or respectively European Identity relative to National identity compared to the average ratios in the untreated area. We are interested in the overlap of the two which is visible in the right column.

Table A8: Descriptive statistics for control and pretreatment variables

Variable	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	Max.
Distance to Metz	83.47	44.39	1.60	203.16
Distance to Strasbourg	107.53	50.32	0.02	223.02
Distance to Nancy	73.97	34.89	0.06	164.98
Distance to Germany	50.87	35.48	0.33	141.55
Elevation	300.51	119.71	110.12	1045.90
Ruggedness	0.73	0.68	0.01	5.18
Potato	7091.57	474.12	3665.80	7848.00
Wheat	6104.37	326.52	3873.60	6687.00
Median income 2008	31.56	6.00	17.69	53.55
Mean age 2006	39.60	3.01	28.26	63.07
Education 1999	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.58
Occupation 2006	0.19	0.07	0.00	0.50

Notes: Descriptive statistics for variables used as covariates (for variables used in the main paper) and pretreatment variables. Distances are in kilometers. Potato and wheat refer to the suitability of the soil to grow the respective crop, based on FAO data. Other variables were chosen with the aim to have the date date closest to our main outcome variables.

Table A9: Covariate balancing

Variable	$\hat{\beta}_{10km}$	$\hat{\beta}_{1/2IK}^a$	Dep. var: Yes 92	Dep. var: Yes 05
Occupation				
Workers, 2006	0.009 (0.016)	0.002 (0.014)	-10.519*** (0.923)	-9.359*** (0.913)
Farmers, 2006	0.003 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.007)	-24.457*** (1.237)	30.485*** (1.249)
Artisans, 2006	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.003)	-4.197** (2.112)	2.824 (2.013)
Executives, 2006	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.007)	29.686*** (1.487)	58.089*** (1.527)
Intermediate prof., 2006	-0.006 (0.010)	-0.013 (0.009)	9.230*** (1.096)	11.015*** (1.039)
Economic activity				
Companies, 2011	-3.729 (3.715)	1.461 (2.950)	0.020** (0.008)	0.041*** (0.011)
Commercial est., 2011	-0.855 (2.921)	7.146*** (2.409)	-0.008 (0.007)	0.020** (0.009)
Industrial est., 2011	-3.344*** (1.230)	-1.916** (0.930)	0.037*** (0.011)	0.012 (0.010)
Building est., 2011	1.028 (1.607)	-0.105 (1.206)	-0.053*** (0.011)	-0.100*** (0.012)
Public est., 2011	-0.699 (0.761)	0.694 (0.618)	0.043*** (0.013)	0.003 (0.012)
Public goods				
Theatre rooms	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.334 (0.407)	-0.116 (0.218)
Athletic centers	-0.025 (0.050)	0.059 (0.040)	0.129 (0.151)	0.025 (0.134)
Multisport fac.	-0.615 (0.417)	-0.840** (0.392)	0.467*** (0.041)	0.196*** (0.040)
Swimming fac.	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.022 (0.028)	-0.010 (0.082)	-0.137 (0.085)
Psychiatric est.	0.003 (0.013)	0.006 (0.009)	1.433 (1.103)	0.968** (0.473)
Service houses	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.018** (0.009)	-0.271 (0.309)	0.052 (0.549)
Healthcare (short)	-0.002 (0.005)	0.003 (0.004)	0.433 (2.167)	0.122 (1.719)
Healthcare (medium)	-0.007 (0.020)	-0.002 (0.017)	0.684** (0.287)	1.004*** (0.259)
Healthcare (long)	-0.002 (0.019)	-0.000 (0.012)	2.227 (1.471)	1.669* (0.946)
Post offices	-0.074 (0.056)	-0.012 (0.034)	0.504*** (0.121)	-0.919*** (0.117)
Elementary schols	-0.205 (0.203)	0.011 (0.134)	0.842*** (0.054)	0.381*** (0.052)
Highschools	-0.002 (0.007)	0.011 (0.008)	2.351** (0.954)	1.496 (1.051)
Vocational training	0.001 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.007)	2.141*** (0.652)	0.485 (0.492)
Tech. vocational training	0.002 (0.002)	0.004 (0.003)	0.265 (0.231)	0.942*** (0.287)
Demographics				
Population density	-77.246 (72.426)	147.944* (84.000)	0.001*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)

Notes: This table demonstrates the balancing in our respective samples, using different bandwidths. The time period chosen are partly determined by data availability. The different public goods and population density are all measured in the year 2011. All estimations include the same distance controls as our main specification. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on Conley standard errors. There are on average no systematical differences. In the cases where we find a difference in some specifications, it would bias us against our main result as the third and fourth column show.

^a Estimates from using one half of the optimal IK bandwidth.

Table A10: Median income and mean age at the former border

Panel A: Whole border								
Variable	Median income				Mean age			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	1.138 (0.947)	1.168 (0.873)	0.953 (0.808)	1.133 (0.873)	-0.353 (0.541)	-0.427 (0.454)	-0.651 (0.396)	-0.408 (0.366)
Obs.	507	745	979	744	604	887	1150	1338
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	14.96 km	10 km	15 km	20 km	23.57 km
Panel B: Alsace versus Vosges								
Variable	Median income				Mean age			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	4.627*** (1.135)	4.345*** (0.973)	3.843*** (0.910)	4.009*** (0.910)	-1.414* (0.841)	-1.573** (0.682)	-1.406** (0.608)	-0.932* (0.561)
Obs.	196	290	391	374	210	304	406	504
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	19.3 km	10 km	15 km	20 km	24.77 km
Panel C: Within Lorraine								
Variable	Median income				Mean age			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	0.236 (1.015)	0.275 (0.982)	-0.411 (0.911)	0.086 (0.990)	0.059 (0.641)	0.056 (0.546)	-0.085 (0.488)	0.022 (0.486)
Obs.	311	455	588	387	394	583	744	752
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	12.56 km	10 km	15 km	20 km	20.23 km

Notes: Panel A uses all départements in Alsace and Lorraine, Panel B uses only Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and Vosges, Panel C uses only Moselle, Meurthe et Moselle, and Meuse. Controls added. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on Conley standard errors.

^a Estimates from using one half of the optimal IK bandwidth.

Table A11: Covariate balance test

Variable	Median income 2008		Whole border				Occupation 2006	
	(1)	(2) ^a	Mean age 2006 (3)	(4) ^a	Education 1999 (5)	(6) ^a	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	1.138 (0.947)	1.133 (0.873)	-0.353 (0.541)	-0.408 (0.366)	0.002 (0.005)	0.001 (0.004)	0.009 (0.014)	0.006 (0.011)
Obs.	507	744	604	1338	604	1311	604	950
Dist.	10 km	14.96 km	10 km	23.57 km	10 km	23.17 km	10 km	16.27 km

Notes: Using all départements in Alsace and Lorraine. Education refers to the share of people above 18 with a high school degree and occupation to the share of blue-collar workers in the total population. Controls: distance to Germany (border), distance to Metz, distance to Strasbourg, and distance to Nancy. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on Conley standard errors. Strong differences would indicate problems in the exogenous nature of our treatment assignment, or the comparability of our treatment and control group. There are no clear or significant differences in these main variables.

^a Estimates from using one half of the optimal IK bandwidth.

Table A12: Le Pen and Turnout (within Lorraine)

Variable	A: Share Le Pen 2007				B: Turnout 2007			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	-0.486 (0.961)	-0.385 (0.808)	-0.482 (0.774)	-0.600 (0.816)	0.387 (0.862)	-0.173 (0.763)	-0.552 (0.694)	-0.666 (0.674)
Obs.	394	583	744	562	394	583	744	786
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	14.56 km	10 km	15 km	20 km	21.14 km
Variable	C: Turnout 1992				D: Turnout 2005			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	-0.861 (1.229)	-1.145 (1.056)	-1.646* (0.967)	-0.934 (1.132)	0.804 (1.222)	-0.650 (1.124)	-2.413** (1.092)	-1.777 (1.128)
Obs.	394	583	744	470	394	583	744	652
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	12.1 km	10 km	15 km	20 km	17.29 km

Notes: RD estimates for within Lorraine. Controls added. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on Conley standard errors.

^a Estimates from using one half of the optimal IK bandwidth.

Table A13: Excluding Metz (within Lorraine)

A: Excluding communes within 5 km from Metz								
Variable	Share Yes 1992				Share Yes 2005			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	3.822**	5.130***	4.335***	4.774***	4.000*	3.832**	4.875***	4.325**
	(1.850)	(1.620)	(1.445)	(1.382)	(2.082)	(1.770)	(1.643)	(1.731)
Obs.	392	577	737	878	392	577	737	671
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	24.53	10 km	15 km	20 km	17.86
				km				km
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
B: Excluding communes within 10 km from Metz								
Variable	Share Yes 1992				Share Yes 2005			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ^a	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) ^a
Treatment	3.940**	4.864***	3.834***	3.639**	4.450**	3.415**	4.157***	4.951***
	(1.889)	(1.647)	(1.478)	(1.442)	(2.033)	(1.699)	(1.567)	(1.477)
Obs.	372	548	693	766	372	548	693	783
Dist.	10 km	15 km	20 km	22.41	10 km	15 km	20 km	22.99
				km				km
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Metropolitan areas might have a different history, or a very different composition of the population today. Metz is the largest metropolitan area in the Lorraine region. These specifications exclude all communes within 5 and 10 kilometres from Metz. Controls added. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on Conley standard errors.

^a Estimates from using one half of the optimal IK bandwidth.

Table A14: Share of Yes votes and Religion

	Dep. Variable: Share of Yes votes 1992			Dep. Variable: Share of Yes votes 2005		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Attend (mean)	-1.84 (1.32)			-1.77 (1.11)		
Attend: Weekly		0.11 (0.08)			0.10 (0.07)	
Attend: 2-3 times a month		0.00 (0.10)			0.02 (0.09)	
Attend: Once a month		-0.05 (0.11)			-0.10 (0.07)	
Attend: Sev. times a year		0.06 (0.04)			0.05 (0.04)	
Attend: Less freq.		0.04 (0.04)			-0.00 (0.04)	
Roman Catholic			0.03 (0.03)			0.00 (0.03)
Protestant			0.35* (0.18)			0.15 (0.15)
Christian Ortodox			0.12 (0.59)			0.27 (0.49)
Jewish			0.85 (0.53)			1.09 (1.00)
Islam			-0.09 (0.12)			0.01 (0.15)
Other Religions			-0.15 (0.23)			0.01 (0.28)
Obs.	94	94	94	94	94	94

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Notes: This table tests whether there is the clear relationship between religious affiliation and voting in the pool referenda. OLS estimates using aggregate survey results on département-level. Attend refers to how often the respondents attend religious services. *Never attending* is the omitted reference category for attendance, *no religious denomination* is the omitted reference category for religion. Controls: Sex, Age, Years of schooling, Urban vs Rural, Union membership, Degree, Income, and Household size. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors. There is no systematic effect of religion, which is reassuring as the areas in former Alsace-Lorraine has a slightly different history with regard to schooling. Accordingly, these differences and schooling should not explain our results.

Table A16: OIP Survey results, 1999 and 2001: European and regional attachments

Dep. Var: Attachment: Europe Variable	Within Lorraine		All of France	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Attachement: Region	0.186*** (0.030)	0.185*** (0.031)	0.097*** (0.007)	0.097*** (0.007)
Obs.	1388	1388	25602	25602
Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: OIP survey results from 1999 and 2001, asking question on how strong respondents attachment is to Europe, and respondent's Region. Attachment is based on a 1-4 scale, with 1 corresponds to *Disagree strongly*, and 4 corresponds to *Strongly agree*. Controls are age, sex, employment status, and survey year. ***, ** and * indicates statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, based on heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors.

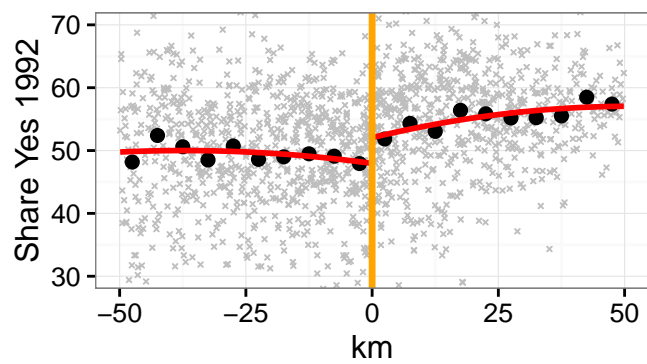
Table A15: National identity in 1789 (Cahier de doléances)

	Mean	Std. dev.	Obs.
Lorraine	2.021	0.541	24
Moselle	2.000	0.816	7
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2.000	0.598	8
Meuse	2.000	0.000	4
Vosges	2.100	0.224	5
	Difference	Std. dev. ^a	Obs.
Moselle vs. rest	-0.029	0.349	24

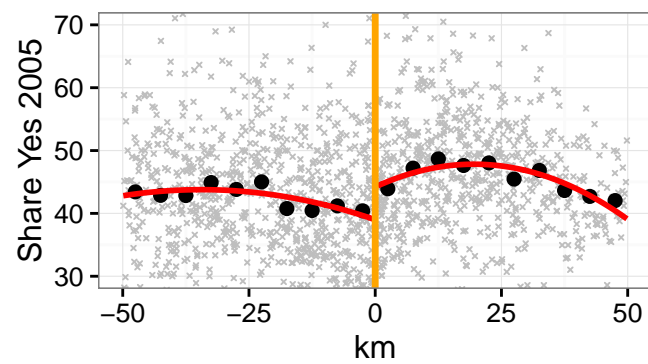
Notes: National identity in 1789 based on Cahier de doléances for each département in Lorraine. The Measures are based on an index created by Hyslop (1934), where the value 3 corresponds to "National patriotism strongest (to King, King and Nation, Nation etc.)", 2 corresponds to "Mixed loyalties: national patriotism combined with regionalism or class spirit, or both.", and 1 corresponds to "Other loyalties, regional, or class, or both, outweigh national patriotism". Hyslop (1934) Created these values at the level of selected importance municipalities to based on more disaggregate reports in verbal form.

^a Heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors.

Figure A1: RD plots, within Lorraine



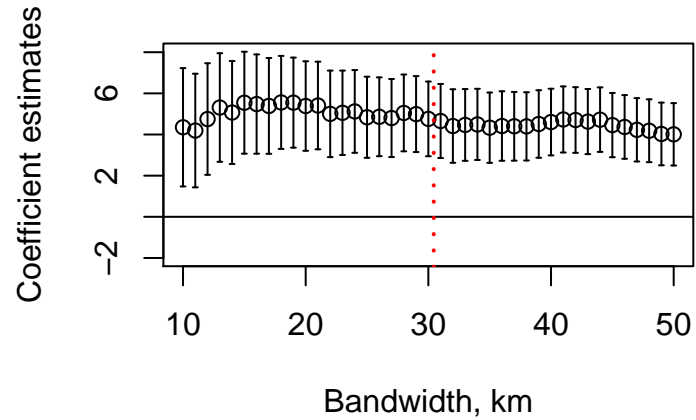
(a) Share Yes 1992



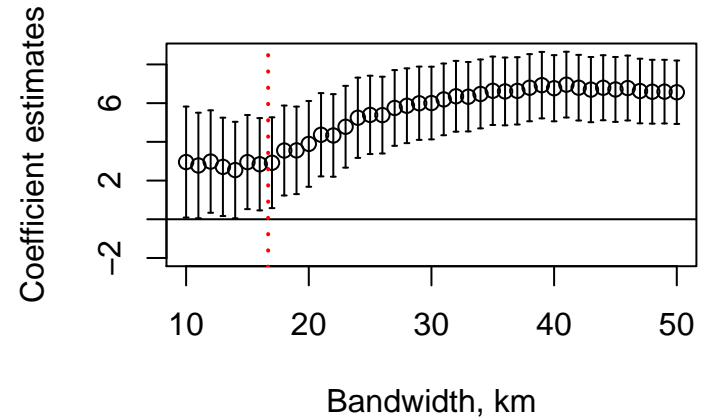
(b) Share Yes 2005

Notes: RD plots, within Lorraine. Fitted line based on 2nd degree polynomial. Black dots represent mean using 5km bins. Our main specifications are based on local linear models, the fitted lines are for illustrative purposes here.

Figure A2: Estimation plots, whole border



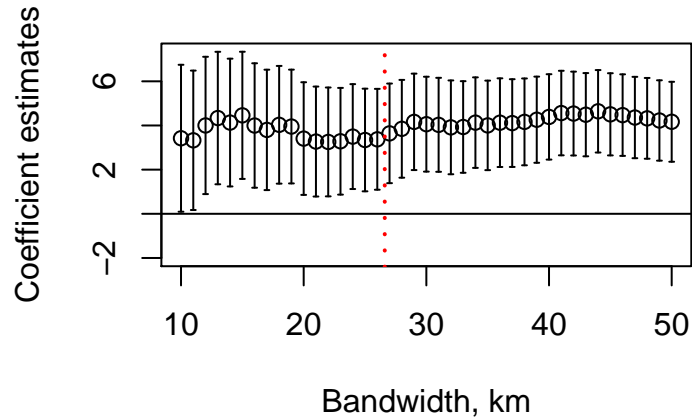
(a) Referendum 1992



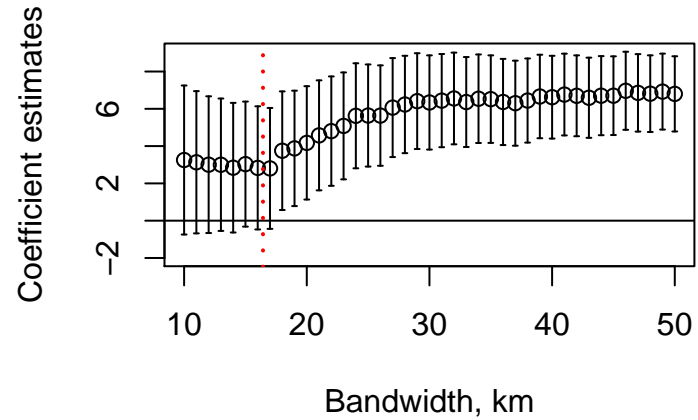
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidths varying between 10 to 50 kilometres, for the whole border. Local linear regressions, i.e. using a 1st degree polynomial. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors).

Figure A3: Estimation plots, no controls



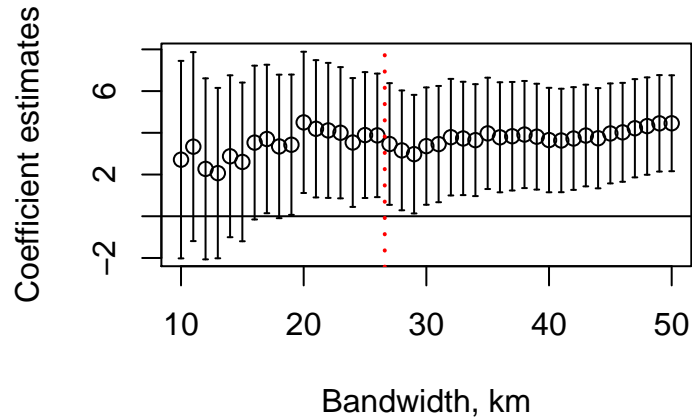
(a) Referendum 1992



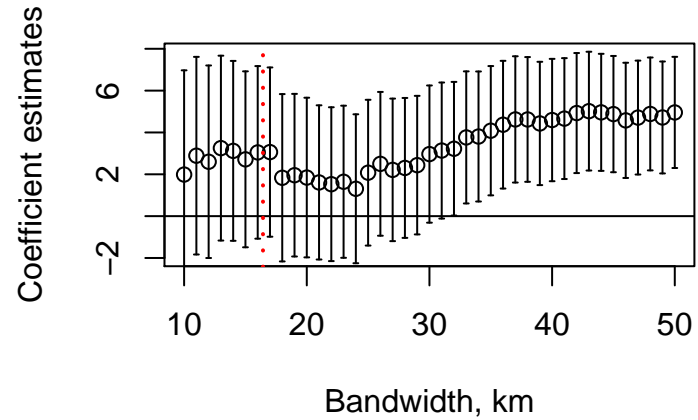
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine. Local linear regressions, i.e. using a 1st degree polynomial. This specification is including no controls to show that these are not driving our main result. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors).

Figure A4: Estimation plots, 2nd degree polynomial



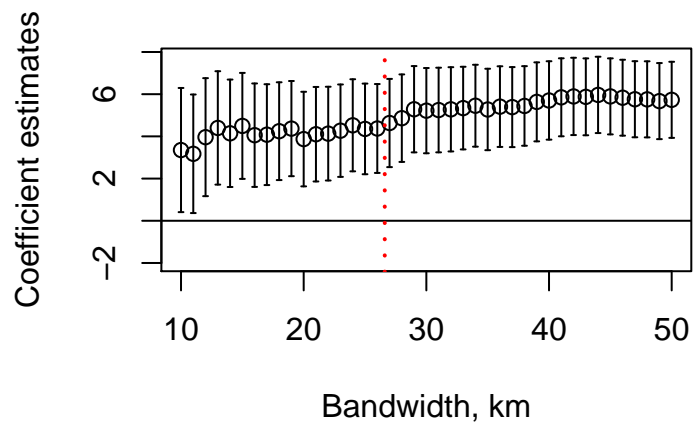
(a) Referendum 1992



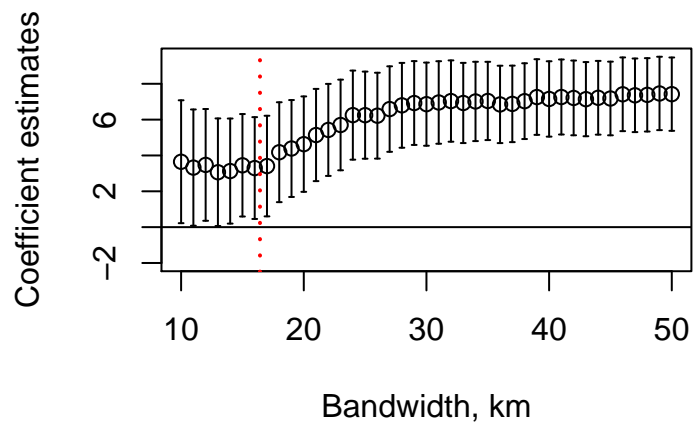
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine. These regressions are based on a 2nd degree polynomial. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors). Our preferred specification chooses a very small bandwidth, and the local linear regression design. These graphs show that for larger bandwidths we get comparable results using higher order polynomials. The coefficient estimates are similar and results become significant with larger bandwidths at conventional levels as we would expect.

Figure A5: Estimation plots, controlling for longitude and latitude



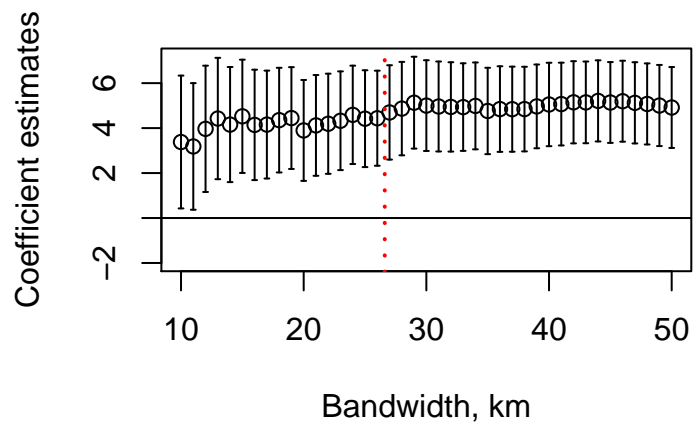
(a) Referendum 1992



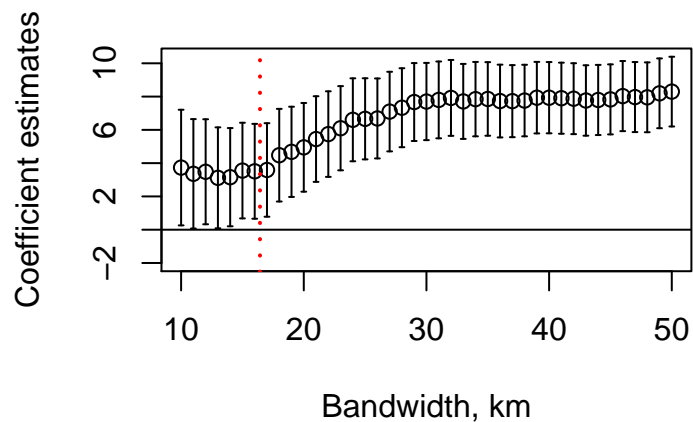
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine. These specifications are in addition controlling for longitude and latitude. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors). It is debated whether these controls should be included in these kind of regressions, but as the graphs clearly show our results are not depending on it.

Figure A6: Estimation plots, controlling for longitude, latitude and their interaction



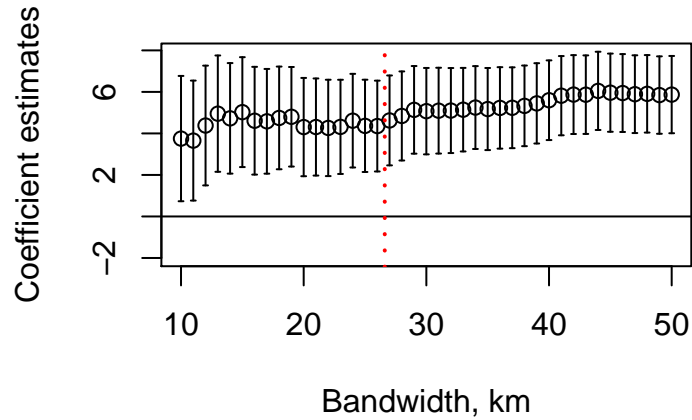
(a) Referendum 1992



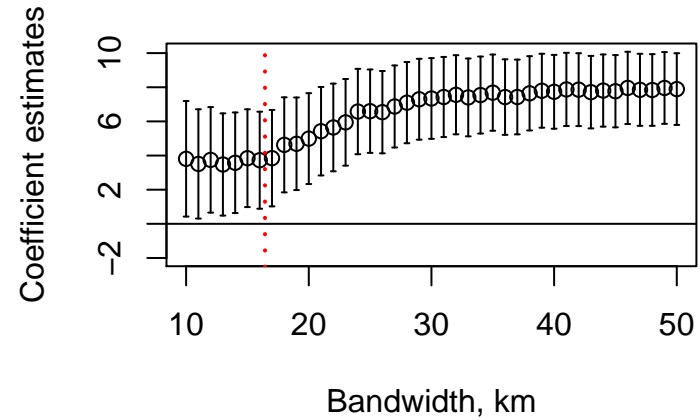
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine, controlling for longitude, latitude and their interaction. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors). It is debated whether these controls should be included in these kind of regressions, but as the graphs clearly show our results are not depending on it.

Figure A7: Estimation plots, controlling for distance to language border



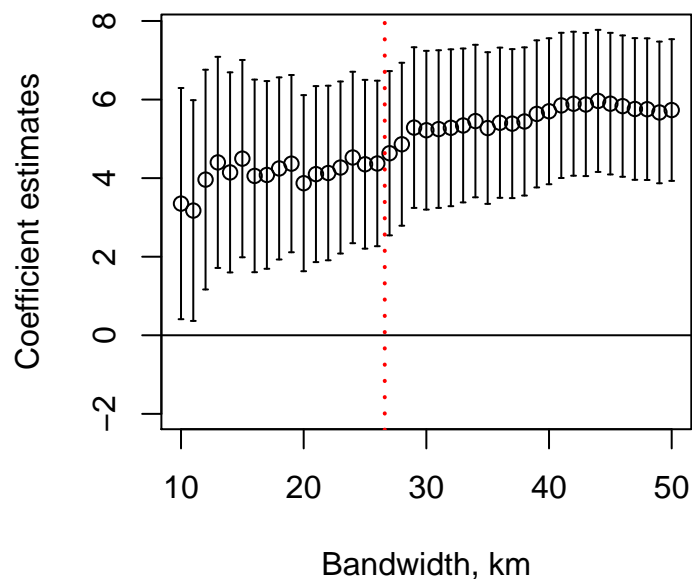
(a) Referendum 1992



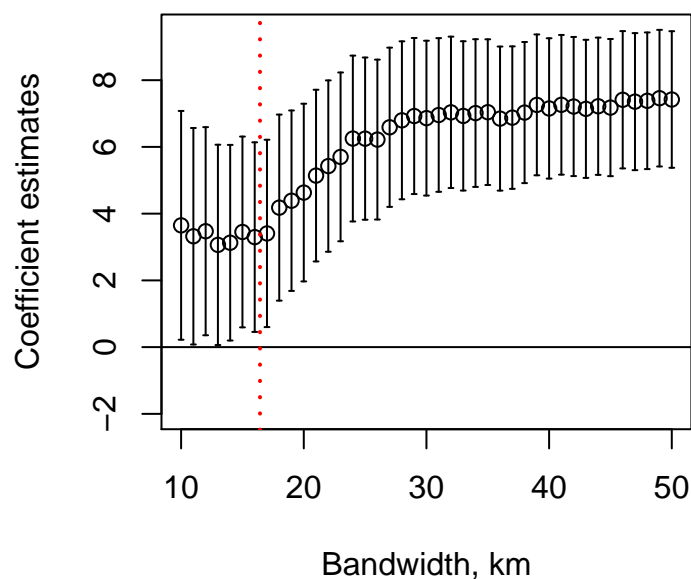
(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine, controlling for distance to the former/historical language border. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors). In addition to omitting municipalities that were formerly German-speaking, this is an additional test that our results are not driven by linguistic differences. It is also an indication that the border within the rain was truly exogenous to our outcome (and not endogenous to pre-existing linguistic differences) as the coefficients are barely affected by including the distance.

Figure A8: Estimation plots, controlling for border segments



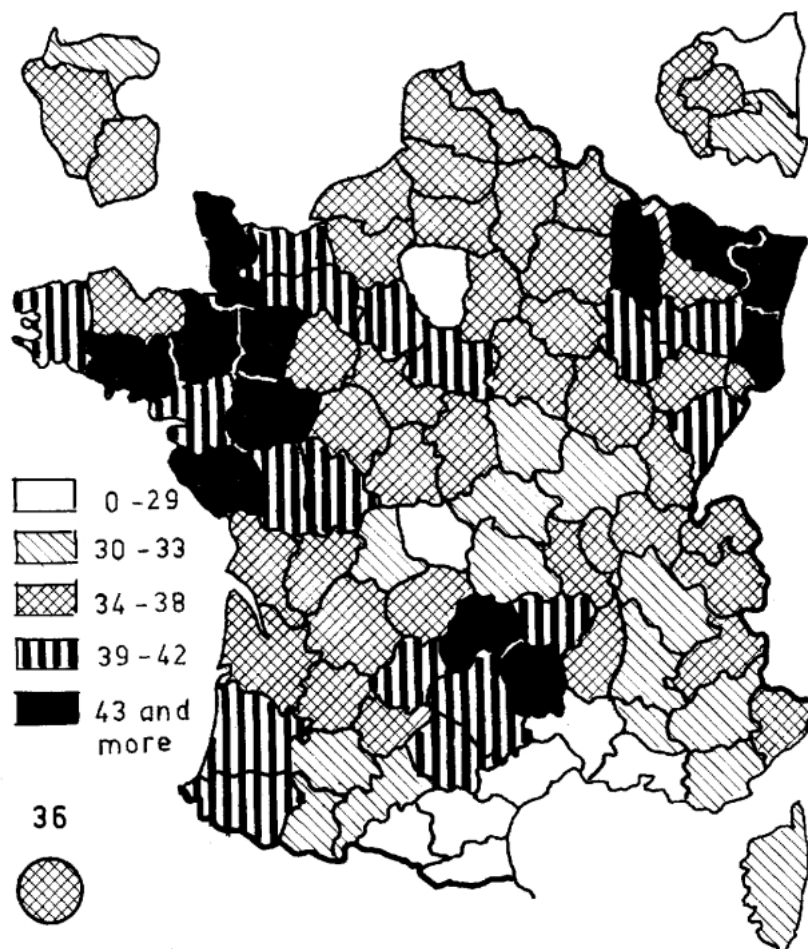
(a) Referendum 1992



(b) Referendum 2005

Notes: Estimates of treatment effect, bandwidth of 10 to 50 kilometres, within Lorraine, controlling for 4 border segments. Dashed vertical line at one half of the IK bandwidth. Solid vertical lines represent 90 percent confidence intervals (based on Conley standard errors). It is debated whether these controls should be included in these kind of regressions, but as the graphs show our results are not depending on it.

Figure A9: Referendum 1972



Map No. 4. Percentages of "Yes" votes, April 1972 referendum.

Notes: Results for the 1972 referendum, which was about "The Treaty of Accession" the question was about whether Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom should be allowed to become a member of the "European Communities", a predecessor of the European Union. France we told the accession of Great Britain in 1969, and was the only state which was already a member to hold a referendum on the treaty. Accordingly, this referendum is not exactly comparable to the two other referenda, but should still capture European identity to some degree. As in our other specifications, support is clearly higher in the three treated departments. This is reassuring in the sense that it shows that there was no sudden swing in identities between the end of the treatment and our more reasons measurement. A clearly visible swing would have been at odds with our theoretical model of identity transmission. Also obviously being only descriptive evidence, this map supports the link between treatment and our main outcomes.

Source: Leleu (1976), Map No. 4 on page 36.