

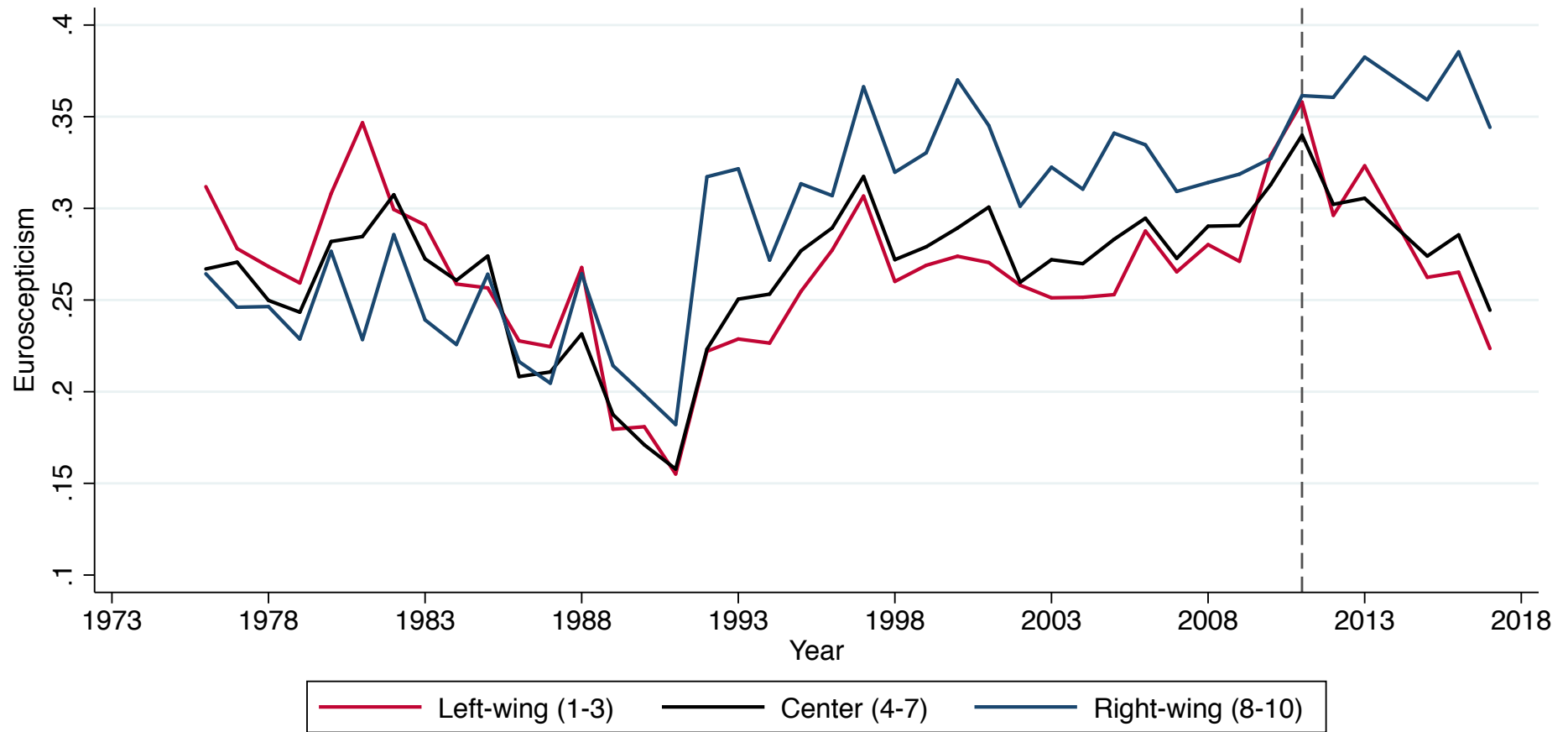
**Politically integrated, perceptually disintegrated?**  
Divergent dimensions of Euroscepticism across  
member states and ideological segments

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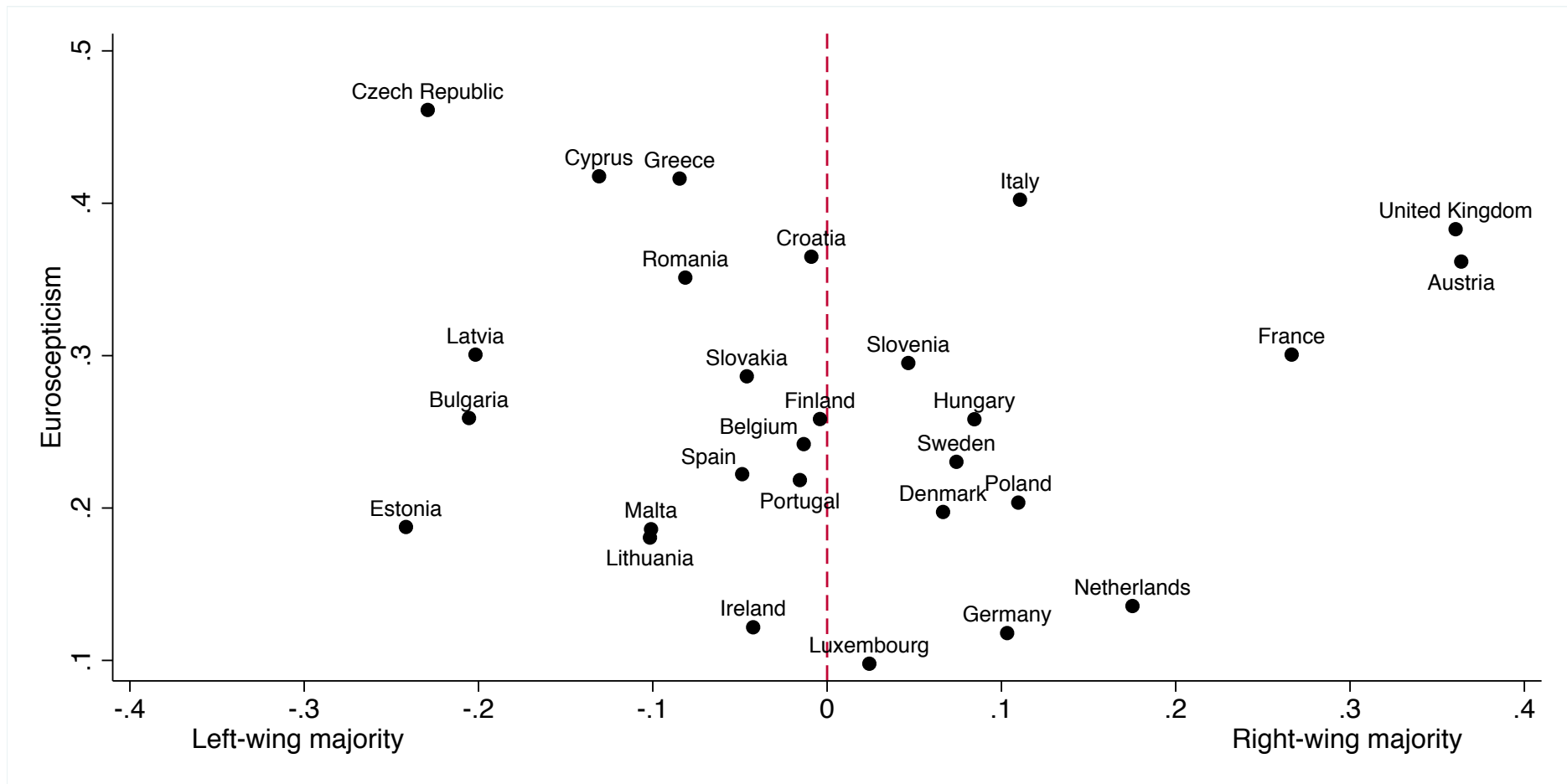
University of Copenhagen & Think-tank EUROPA

# Polarization in Euroscepticism among left- & right-wing citizens (EU-trend, 1976-2017)



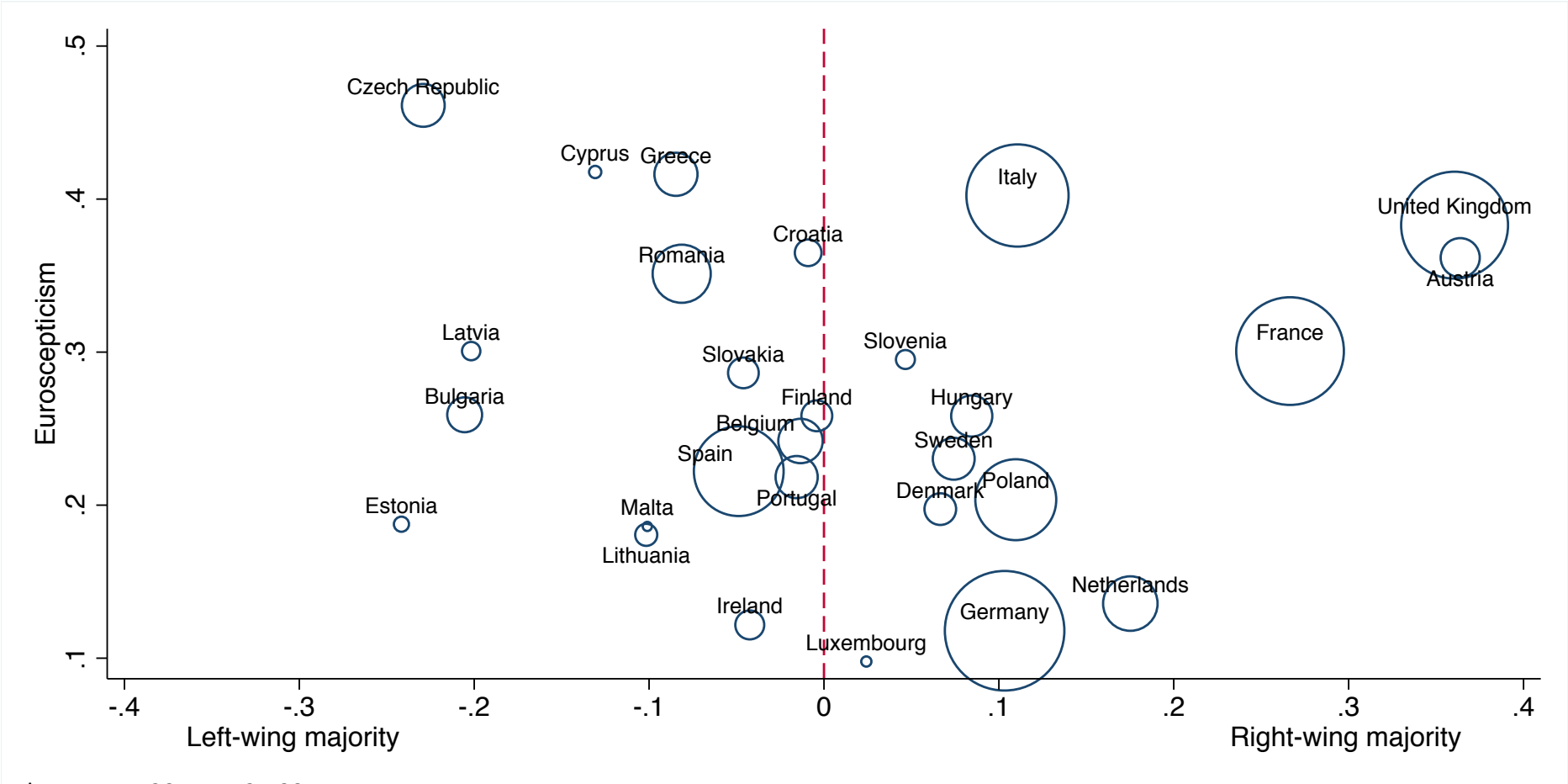
Source: Eurobarometer 1976-2017, n=1,886,538, Weighted average

# Divergent trends across EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurobarometer 2017, n=25,097

# Euroscepticism stronger among the right-wing in countries with larger populations

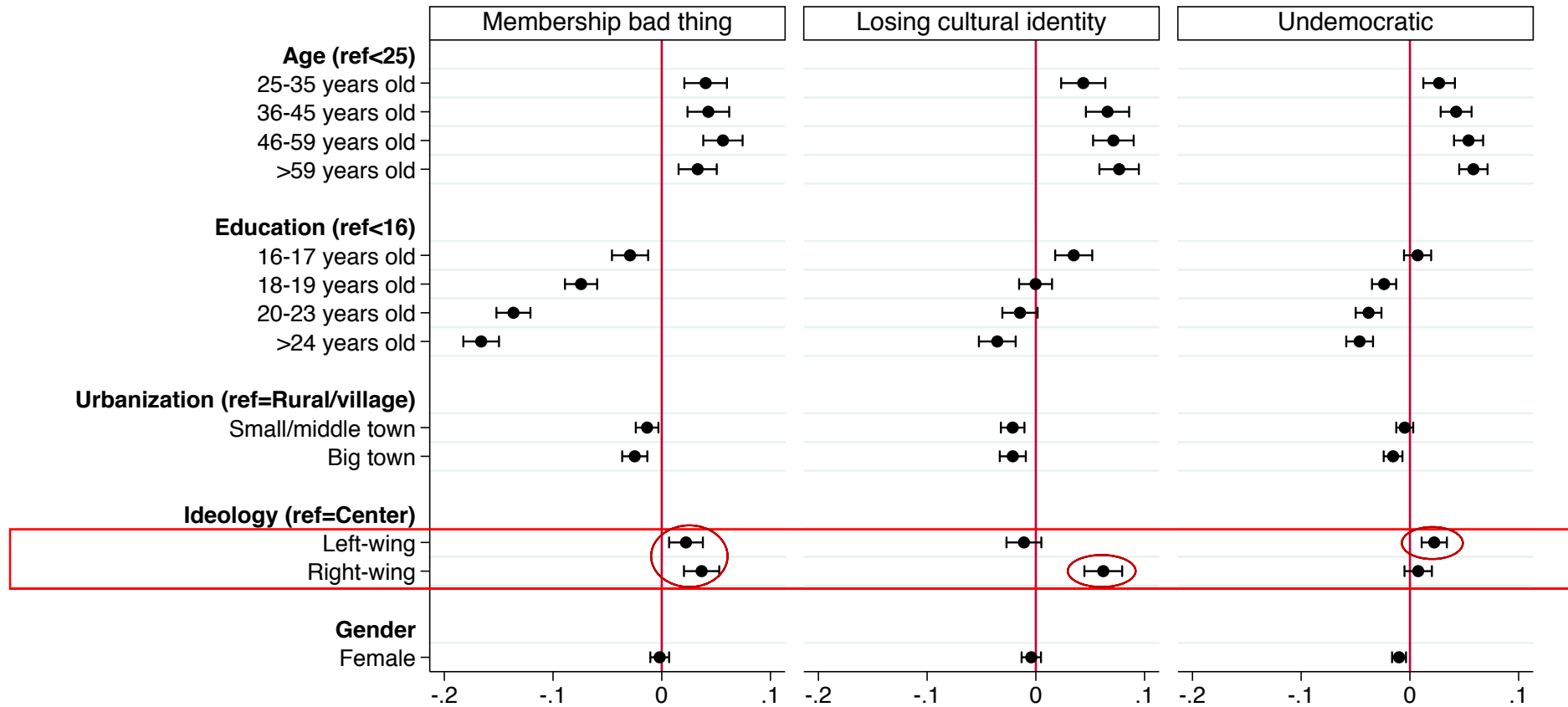


Source: Eurobarometer 2017, n=25,097

# Dimensions of Euroscepticism

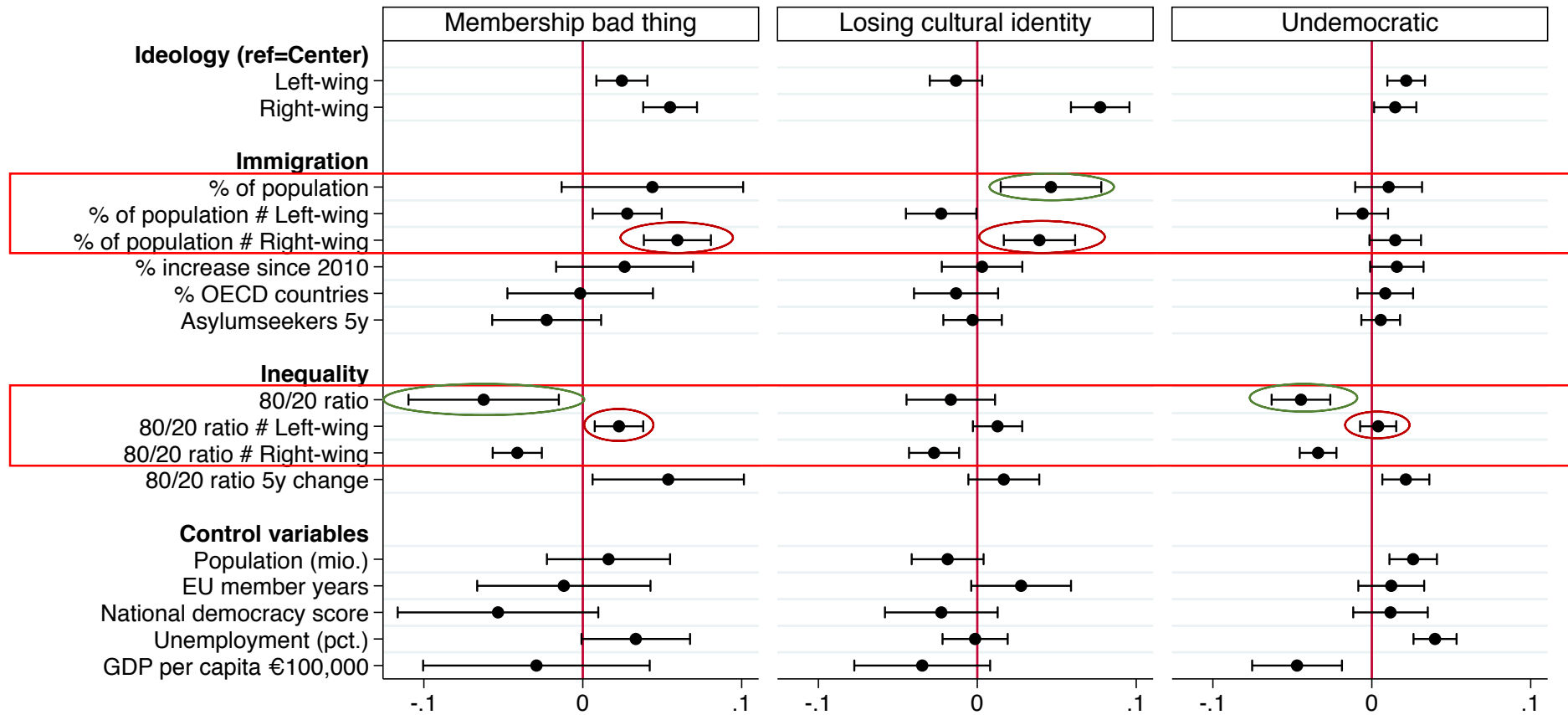
	Degree of Euroscepticism				
	0: Lowest				1: Highest
<b>MEMBERSHIP BAD THING:</b> <i>'Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?'</i>	Good thing (0)		Neither (.5)		Bad thing (1)
<b>LOSING CULTURAL IDENTITY:</b> <i>'What does the EU mean to you personally? Loss of our cultural identity'</i>	No (0)				Yes (1)
<b>UNDEMOCRATIC:</b> <i>'On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in EU?'</i>	Very (0)	Fairly (1/3)		Not very (2/3)	Not at all (1)

# Multilevel Regression (Individual Level)



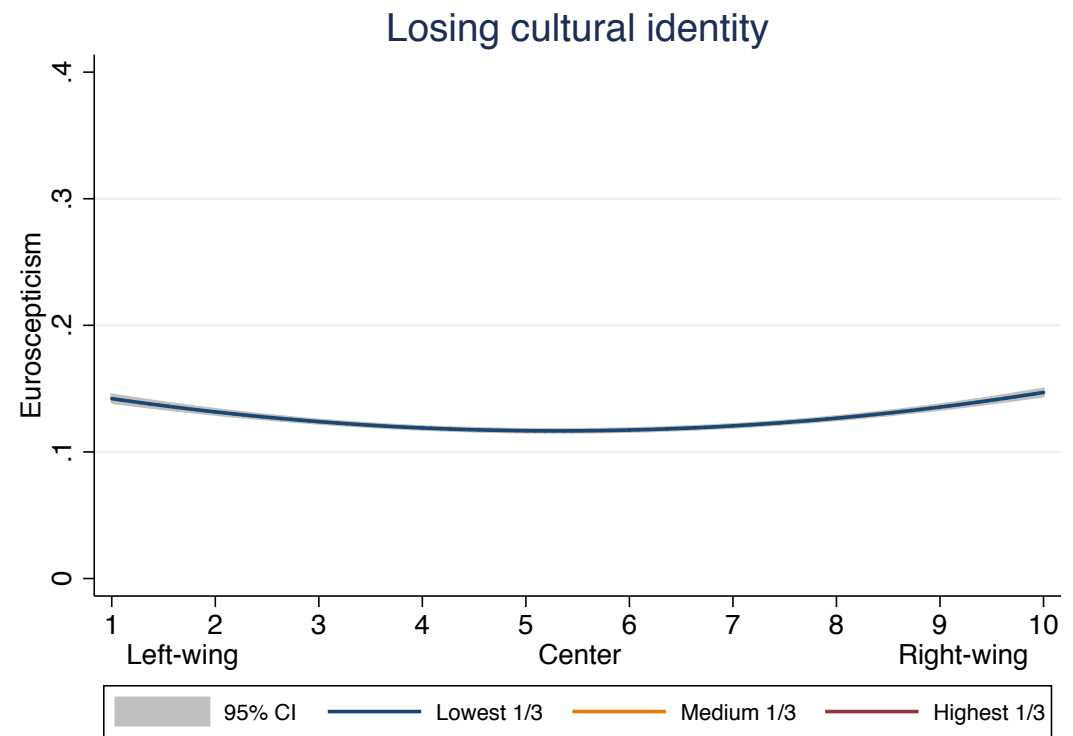
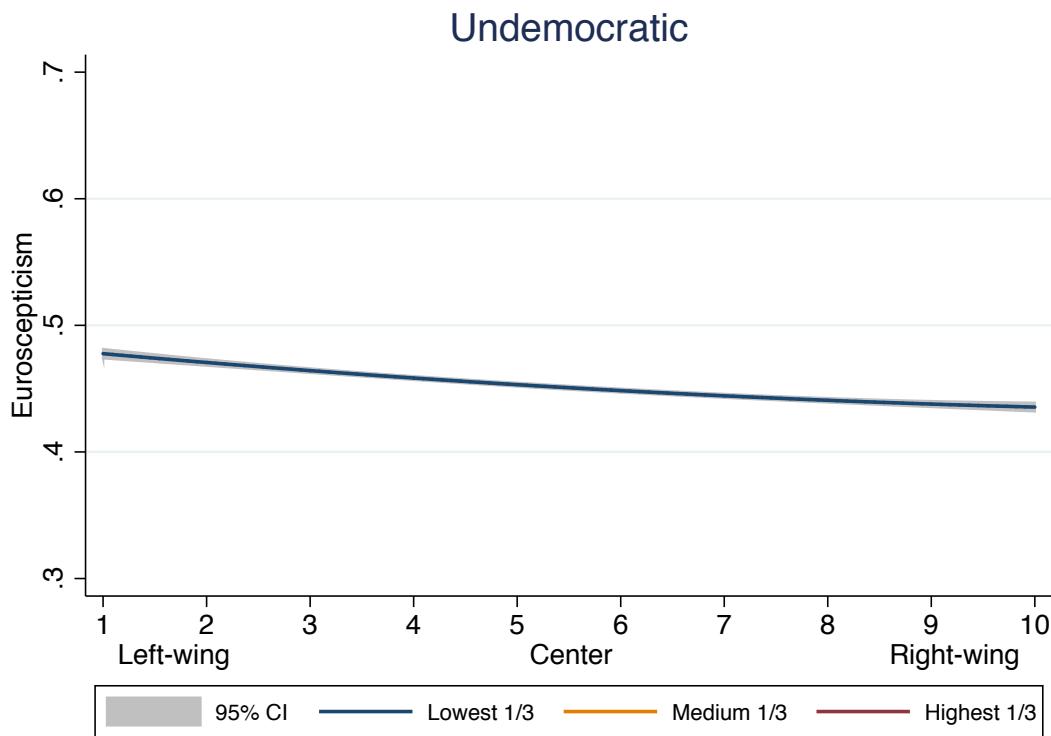
Source: Eurobarometer 2017 & 2018, n=25,097 (individuals) || n=28 (countries), standardized coefficients

# Multilevel Regression – Cross Level Interaction



Source: Eurobarometer 2017 & 2018, n=25,097 (individuals) || n=28 (countries), standardized coefficients

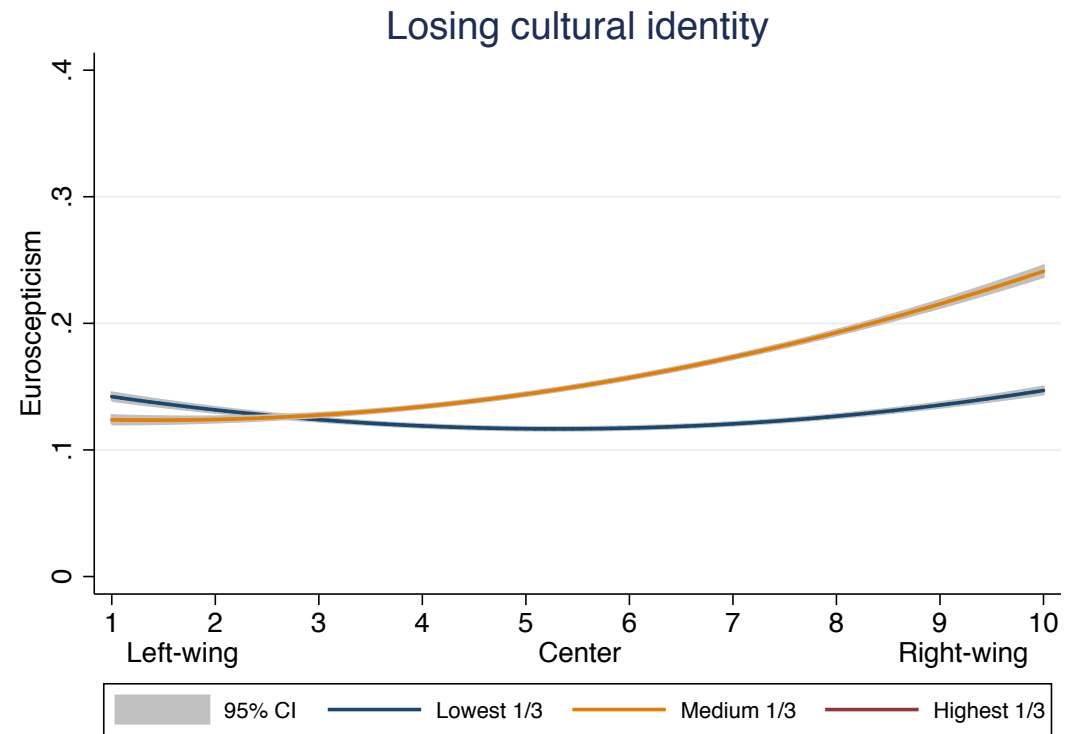
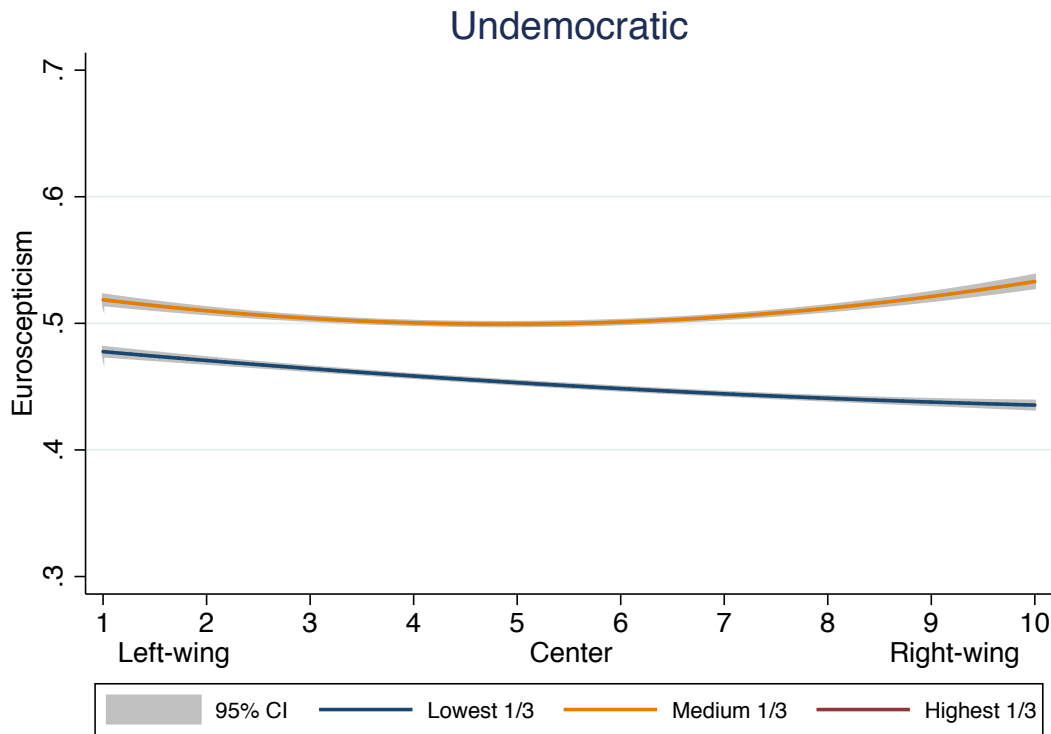
# Immigration moderate relationship between Left/right-position and Euroscepticism



Source: Eurobarometer 2018, n=25,097 (individuals) || n=28 (countries), standardized coefficients

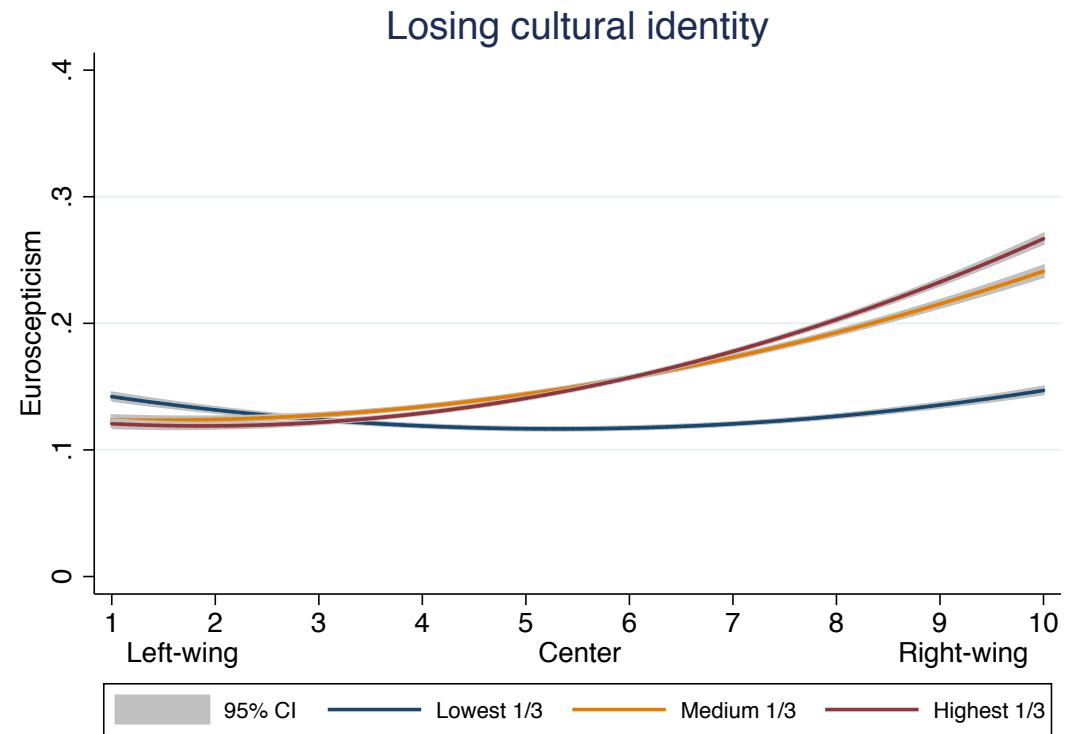
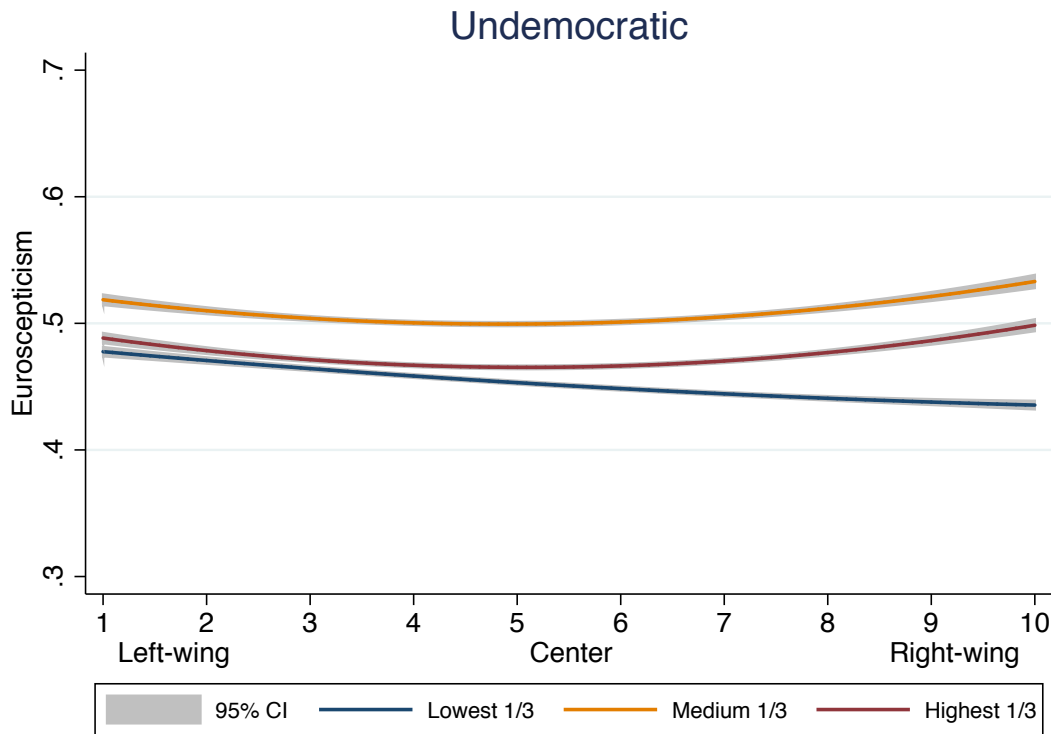


# Immigration moderate relationship between Left/right-position and Euroscepticism



Source: Eurobarometer 2018, n=25,097 (individuals) || n=28 (countries), standardized coefficients

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Source: Eurobarometer 2018, n=25,097 (individuals) || n=28 (countries), standardized coefficients

# Conclusion

## Key empirical findings:

1. Euroscepticism is not just a right-wing phenomenon.
2. Right-wing citizens associate EU with losing cultural identity while left-wing citizens perceive EU as being Undemocratic.
3. A higher immigrant population increases perception of losing cultural identity among the right-wing and not among the left-wing citizens. Does not influence perception of EU as undemocratic.

## General learnings:

1. Differentiation between dimensions of Euroscepticism increases understanding what causes Euroscepticism – because we can compare differences between countries and segments of populations.
2. Significant differences in what causes dimensions of Euroscepticism indicate that citizens – to some extent – are able to distinguish dimensions from each other.