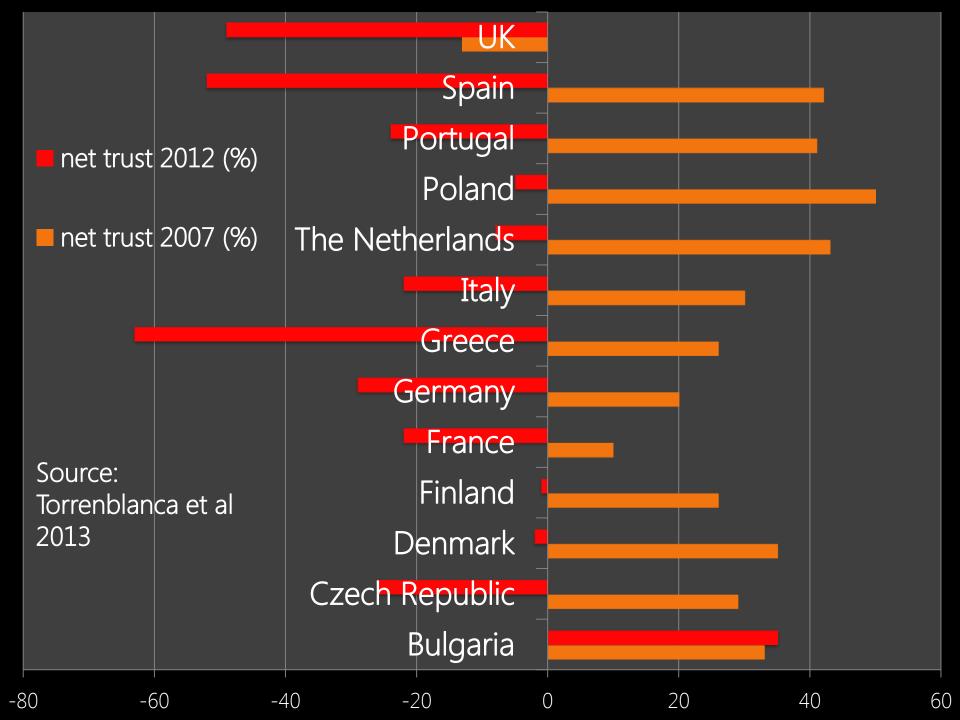
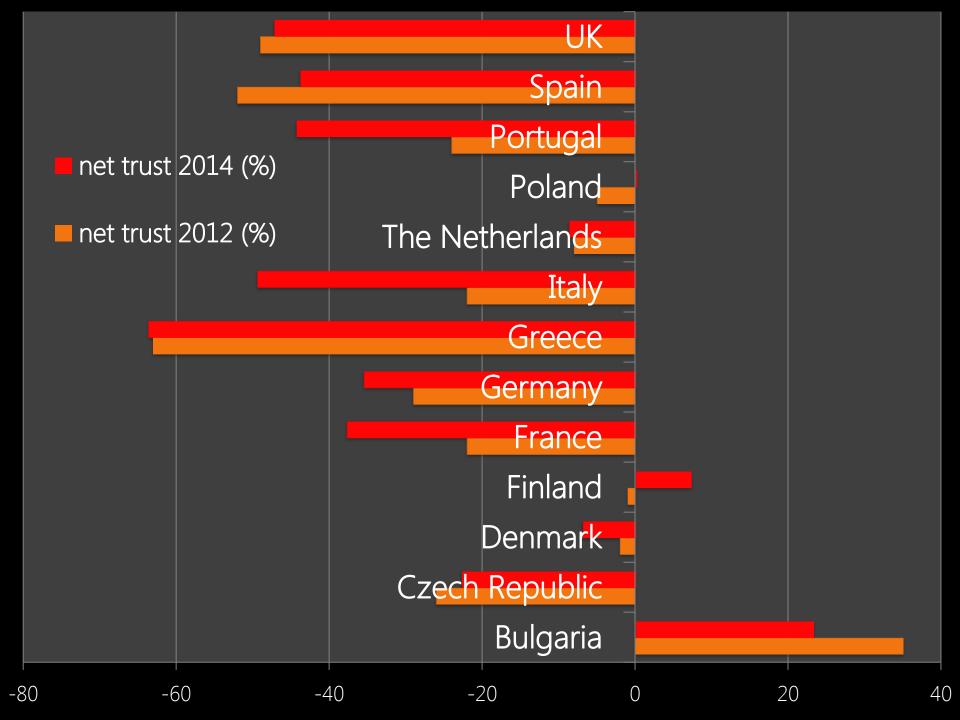
Predictors of euroscepticism on the individual level: crossnational comparative analysis

> Pavel Savchenko pavel.savchenko.hse@gmail.com 5th LCSR summer school

Why euroscepticism?

- Growing debate on the substance of euroscepticism (Lubbers & Scheepers 2010, Boomgaarden et al 2011)
- 2. Largely non-systematic current research





	Negative affection				Performance		Utilitarianism		Strengthening	
	B	SE	В	SE	В	SE	В	SE	B	SE
Intercept Gender (female) Age	.000	.023	.000	.025	.000	.024	.000	.024	.000	.025
	049*	.024	.049	.026	.028	.024	.056*	.025	.040	.025
	083**	.027	.116***	.029	043	.027	.084**	.028	.087**	.028
Education	154***	.027	.022	.030	033	.028	.154***	.028	.040	.029
Income Political interest	.007	.023	023	.026	.026	.024	.017	.024	.019	.025
	058*	.027	.088**	.030	132***	.028	.032	.028	001	.029
Government approval Positive	175***	.026	.138***	.028	.253***	.026	.205***	.027	.137***	.028
economic outlook	065**	.024	029	.027	.127***	.025	.065*	.025	.011	.026
Left ideology	012	.026	032	.029	009	.027	007	.027	057*	.028
Right ideology Anti-	.000	.026	043	.029	006	.027	.021	.028	060*	.028
immigration attitudes	.297***	.027	159***	.030	264***	.028	179***	.028	302***	.029
National identity	021	.026	.166***	.028	.065*	.026	.101***	.027	049	.028
Political knowledge	086**	.028	-124***	.031	094**	.029	.078**	.029	026	.030
Adjusted R ²		.25		.11		.21		.19		.15
F N		40.08 1390		12.62 1390		32.13 1390		27.73 1390		20.65 1390

Table 2. Predicting five EU attitude dimensions (source: Boomgaarden et al 2011)

Research question:

to what extent switching dependent variables may influence the results of the research?

Aim of the research:

comparative analysis of the eurosceptic attitudes in the European Union member states using different <u>dependent</u> variables in order to compare their effects

Theory

- approval of the local authorities (de Vries and Edwards 2009, Boomgaarden et al. 2011; for criticism see McLaren 2007)
- anti-migrant attitudes (Boomgaarden et al. 2011)
- informedness about politics (Karp et al. 2003, McLaren 2007)

Theory (1)

- left-wing and right-wing radicalism (Werts et al. 2012)
- exclusive national identity (van Klingeren, Boomgaarden and de Vreese 2013, Mclaren 2007)
- perceived situation in the economy (Hobolt et al 2011, Boomgaarden and Freire 2009, Kuhn 2011)

Hypotheses

H1: different measures of euroscepticism (as part of "standard" model) do differ in their effect and explanatory power

H2: "identity" and affective variables (like feelings about the EU membership or are stronger associated with the corresponding predictors

Data and methods

Database: Eurobarometer 81.2

Methods: logistic, linear and multinomial regression, confirmatory factor analysis

Variables

DV: trust in institutions: EU, EU meaning, EU image – positive/negative, EU future – optimistic/pessimistic, European citizenship feeling, EU in terms of shared values

Predictors: anti-migration attitudes, left-wing and right-wing radicalism, exclusive national identity, approval of the local authorities, EU informedness, perceived situation in the economy

Variables (1)

Controls: gender, age, education, occupation, marital status, life satisfaction

I hope it was not that boring



And now it is the discussion time!

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