### Poland in the System of European Differentiated Integration

Warszawa, 24.04.2023

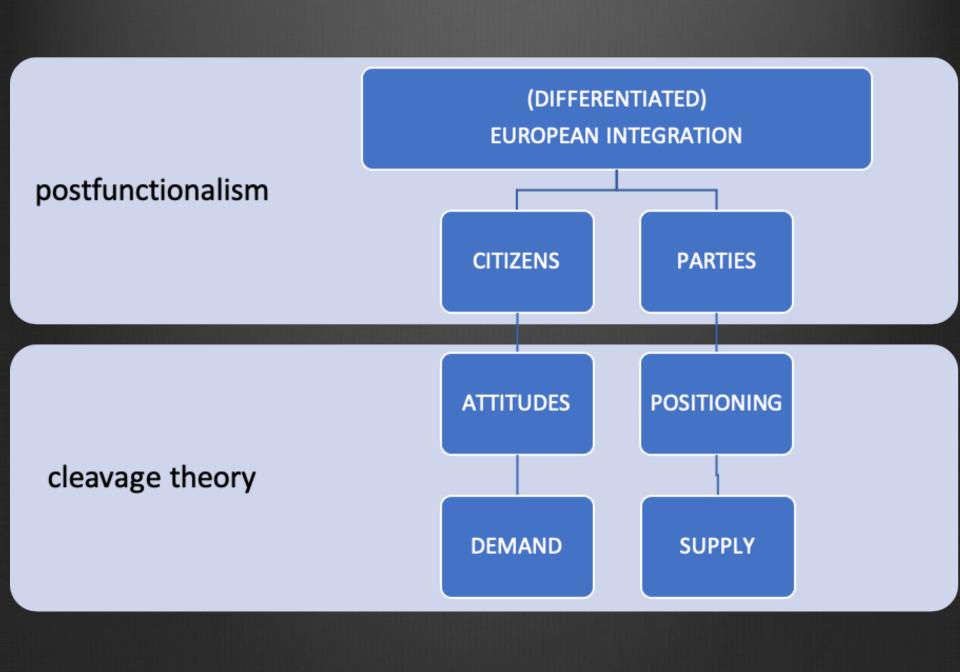
Rafał Riedel
Opole University & Vienna School of International Studies

attitudes towards DI

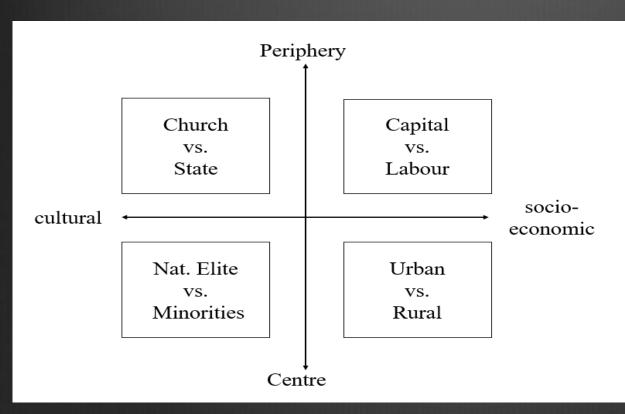
attitudes towards European unification

attitudes towards salient integration-related issues (e.g. migration, green transition, monetary union)

ideational / normative standpoints / preferences (e.g. cultural, economic,...?)



## Cleavage Theory by Lipset/Rokkan



Critical junctures for the Establishment of 20th century party systems:

- National Revolution
- Industrial Revolution

Historical lines of cleavages by Lipset/Rokkan (1967: 10-15) and Rokkan (1980: 121)

# post – Lipset-Rokkanean cleavage concepts

- \* Ronald Inglehart (1990) materialism vs post-materialism
- Grande and Kriesi (2012), Bornschier (2010)
- "As countries modernize, cognitive skills and cultural resources become more important for an individual's place in society". In consequence, it stands to reason that in the wake of societal denationalization a new profile of political parties developed along the two dimensions. The green and, with different degrees, the (neo-)liberal parties are regarded as ideal-typical representatives of cosmopolitanism and hence of European integration. Western European social democratic parties and most Christian democratic parties have also increasingly turned to the cosmopolitan pole in the wake of social changes. In response, the voters and the established parties being critical towards economic but especially cultural change took a turn to the communitarian branch, including the traditional left, right-wing populist and transformed conservative parties."
- Michael Zürn (2016) and Wolfgang Merkel (2017) winners vs. losers of globalization.

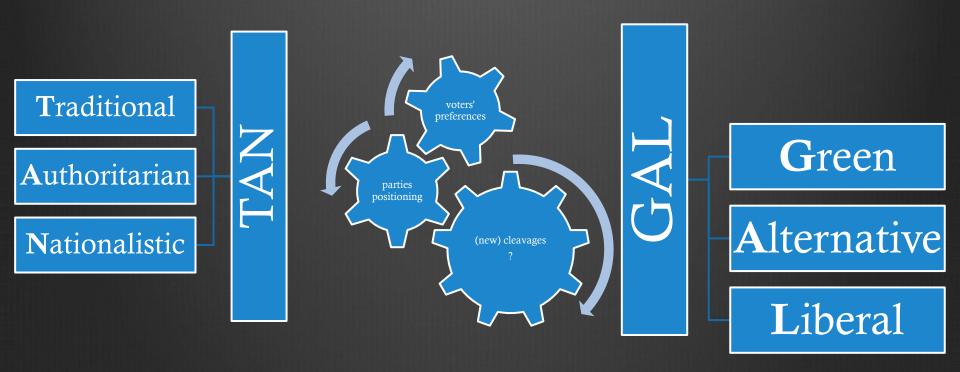
### Postfunctionalism: Integration vs. Demarcation

"The perforation of national states by immigration, integration, and trade may signify a critical juncture in the political development of Europe no less decisive for parties and party systems than the previous junctures that Lipset and Rokkan (1967) detect

in their classic article".

(Hooghe/Marks 2017: 1)

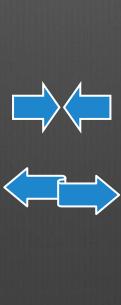
#### GAL / TAN emerging cleavages



attitudes towards "multi-speed" DI

attitudes towards "multi-menu" DI

attitudes towards "multi-tier" DI



AL - TAN neo-cleavages

attitudes towards migration

attitudes towards green transition

attitudes towards minorities

# How do (new) cleavages structures shape attitudes and positions towards enhanced European unification?

How do these cleavages manifest themselves in the European context?;

How are they linked to the citizens' attitudes towards European (differentiated) integration?;

How are these cleavages mirrored in party positions and therefore party systems?;

What can we learn from the citizens' attitudes and party positions about the ideational foundations of (differentiated) European integration?;

How do the cumulative and overlapping crises correspond with the evolution of the mentioned attitudes and positions?

#### Research Design

#### Country Selection:

POL (fear of EI deepening + fear of marginalization),

GER (need for deeper integration + staying at the fore-front)

Supply Side: Weighted Multidimensional Scaling of Party Positions

→ CHESDATA Expert survey on Party Positions ('04-'19)

Demand Side: Multiple Regression Analysis of representative Survey data

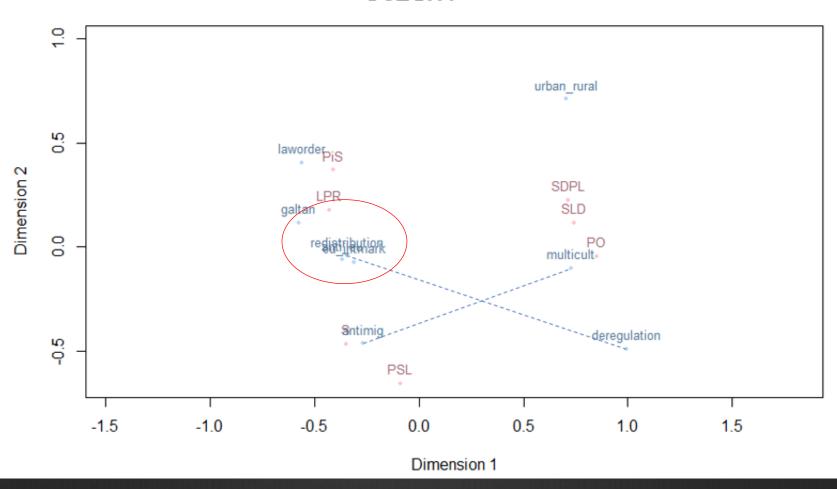
→ European Social Survey (ESS) ('04-'20)

#### Time frames

Critical Event	Demand Side: ESS Data	Supply Side: CHES Data					
		GER	POL				
	2004	2006	2006				
Constitutional							
	2008						
Euro		2010					
	2012						
Ukraine I	2014	20	14				
Schengen, Brexit							
	2018						
		2019					
(Covid-19) Ukraine II	2020 to 2022						

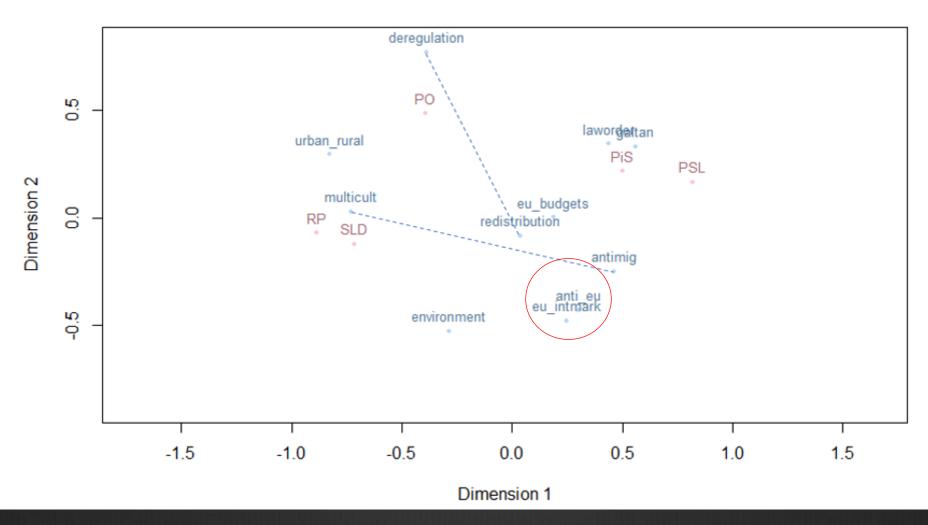
#### Supply Side

**POL 2004** 

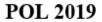


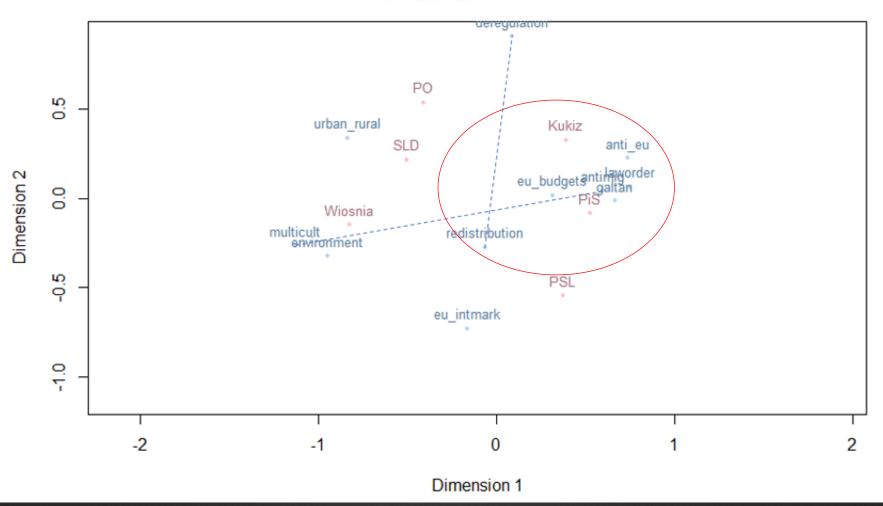
#### Supply Side

**POL 2014** 



### Supply Side





#### Demand Side

B37 CARD 14 Now thinking about the European Union, some say European unification<sup>17</sup> should go further. Others say it has already gone too far. Using this card, what number on the scale best describes your position?

Unification has already gone too far								sho	cation uld go urther	(Refusal)	(Don't know)	
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	77	88

European Social Survey 2004-2020

#### Demand Side - POL

	POL 2004			POL 2008			POL 2012			POL 2014			POL 2018		
EU attitude	Coef.	Std. Err.	P> t	Coef.	Std. Err.	P> t		Std. Err.	P> t		Std. Err.	P> t	Coef.	Std. Err.	P> t
fear migr eco	0788472	.040951	0.054	1783353	.0455663	0.000	1121207	.0406129	0.006	1194425	.0381406	0.002			
fear migr cult	1376885	.0429204	0.001				1051433	.0434771	0.016	1485424	.0400729	0.000	1800521	.0440484	0.000
Anti gay rights	2315695	.0619621	0.000	1939422	.0702634	0.006				2647974	.0652148	0.000	2491087	.0728381	0.001
Satisf. w/ dem	.1332579	.0348282	0.000	.1504407	.0361226	0.000	.3345493	.0337243	0.000	.1156829	.0335034	0.001	0851401	.0343824	0.013
strong gov.															
Red. Inc. Dif.										254114	.0770199	0.001	1800146	.0813107	0.027
Comfort inc.										.3010034	.1410463	0.033	.3795179	.1489784	0.011
environ										.2207517	.0954078	0.021			
non vote															
urban	1173719	.060294	0.052							1881075	.0683466	0.006			
education										0961113	.048547	0.048	1280757	.0493854	0.010
sector															
R2		0.0841			0.0897			0.1383			0.1366			0.1092	
N		1,086			1,084			1,275			1,029			938	

#### CONCLUSIONS

- Transnational cleavage of integration vs. demarcation among parties and votes *across* EU
- Socio-structural determinants diminish
- Socio-cultural factors increase as reliable determinants for attitudes towards EI and therefore strong drivers for EU (Dis)integration, differentiation



### THANK YOU for your attention

Rafał Riedel