# Working Class Parties 2.0? Electoral Competition between the Extreme Right and the Centre Left in Western Europe

Kai Arzheimer



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### Outline: Extreme Right Working Class Parties???

#### Introduction

### Theory

Political Space and the Extreme Right Centre Left / Extreme Right Competition

Data, Models, Methods Data Models & Methods

### **Findings**

The Proletarisation of the Extreme Right Left or Right?

Summary

Introduction Theory Data, Models, Methods Findings Summary

### What is this all about?

- 1. Is there a 'proletarisation' of the Extreme Right?
- 2. Does context matter for this process?
- 3. What can the Centre Left do about it?



Introduction
Theory
Data, Models, Methods
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### Why is this relevant?

- ► Extreme Right parties now permanent feature of many West European party systems
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, (Germany), Italy, Netherlands, Norway . . .



### Why is this relevant?

- ► Extreme Right parties now permanent feature of many West European party systems
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, (Germany), Italy, Netherlands, Norway . . .
- Questions:
  - ► Legitimacy?
  - Changing dimensionality of competition?
  - Electoral losses?



### What parties are we talking about?

- ▶ Proliferation of new/remodelled 'right' parties since 1980s
- ► Generally *not* simply a throwback from 1930s (but some are)



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  - Rarely (openly) anti-democratic
  - Often populist/anti-elite
  - Not fully integrated (segmentation)
  - Range of positions on economic/social issues
  - Obsessed with non-Western Immigrants (more recently Muslims)



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  - Not fully integrated (segmentation)
  - Range of positions on economic/social issues
  - Obsessed with non-Western Immigrants (more recently Muslims)
- Go by many names: Anti-Immigrant / New / Populist / Radical / Extreme Right . . .
- ▶ Mudde (1996): 'We know who they are ...'



### Who loses?

- lacktriangle Spatial and directional models ightarrow Centre-Right parties
- ► Corroborated by (highly) aggregated data (Gallagher, Laver and Mair, 2011)
- ► New Left/Greens not affected



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- Corroborated by (highly) aggregated data (Gallagher, Laver and Mair, 2011)
- ► New Left/Greens not affected
- ▶ But: Is the Centre Left safe? Would blue-collar workers turn to the Extreme Right?



### Why would workers vote for the Extreme Right?

Reaft durch Freude

1. Because they have done it in the past (Germany, Italy ...)



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- 2. As a result of dealignment



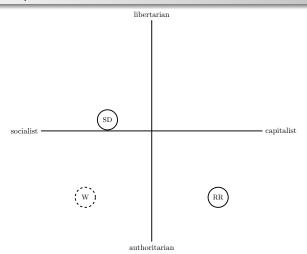
### Why would workers vote for the Extreme Right?

### Kraft durch Freude

- 1. Because they have done it in the past (Germany, Italy ...)
- 2. As a result of dealignment
- 3. Because the political landscape and the ideology of the Centre Left are changing



### Herbert Kitschelt's 1995 view of West European party competition





### Economic voting and the Extreme Right

- ► Extreme Right:
  - Flirt with 'neo-liberal' positions short-lived
  - Now more centrist or even protectionist positions
  - ► In some cases: welfare chauvinism and criticism of economic globalisation
- Centre Left.
  - Moved further to the centre
  - ► Trying to appease middle-class voters (Keman, 2011)

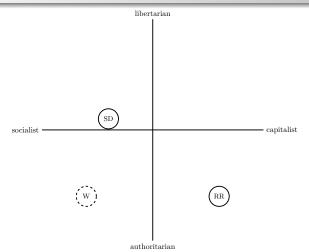


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- ▶ 'Authoritarian workers' becoming available for Extreme Right?
- Proletarisation of the Extreme Right?

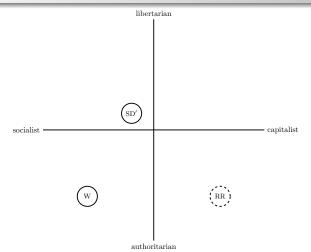


## An updated perspective on West European party competition





## An updated perspective on West European party competition





### Lifeboat Metaphor



The German Welfare State as a Lifeboat. Photocredit: Haus der Geschichte Bonn



So ...

1. Is there a proletarisation of the Extreme Right?



### So ...

- 1. Is there a proletarisation of the Extreme Right?
- 2. What factors to impact affect workers' Extreme Right / Centre Left choices?



### Micro level data

- ► Eurobarometer 1980-2003 (Mannheim Trend File)
- Good coverage of
  - ▶ XR rise in 1980s, persistence, sometimes decline
  - Centre Left shifts after end of cold war
  - Many relevant systems

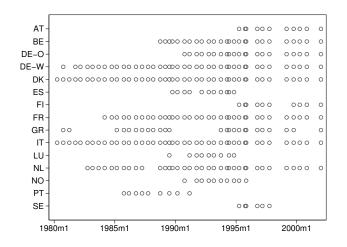


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- Eurobarometer 1980-2003 (Mannheim Trend File)
- Good coverage of
  - ▶ XR rise in 1980s, persistence, sometimes decline
  - ► Centre Left shifts after end of cold war
  - Many relevant systems
- But . . .
  - ▶ Little information on class
  - Becoming slightly outdated
  - No coverage of UK and Switzerland
  - Data for Austria, Finland, Sweden, Norway not available for whole period



### Eurobarometer coverage





### Macro/Meso level data

Unemployment rates/benefits: OECD

New asylum applications: OECD, UNHCR

Ideological positions: CMP



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Unemployment rates/benefits: OECD

New asylum applications: OECD, UNHCR

Ideological positions: CMP

- ▶ Positions of mainstream parties
- Index: internationalism, multi-culturalism, national lifestyle, law
   order (Arzheimer and Carter, 2006)
- Salience and variation



### What do the models look like?

- Multi-level binary logistic regression
- Roughly 250,000 level-1 units (respondents)
- ▶ 336 level-2 units (surveys within countries)
- Fixed country effects
- ► Estimation: xtlogit (Stata)



### What models?

- 1. Effect of class on the Extreme Right vote
  - Static
  - Dynamic



### What models?

- 1. Effect of class on the Extreme Right vote
  - Static
  - Dynamic
- 2. Extreme Right vs Centre Left vote amongst working class voters
  - Baseline
  - ► Context + party competition



### What is Proletarisation?

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Since the early 1980s, the Extreme Right has undergone a process of 'proletarization and (uneven) radicalisation' (Ignazi, 2003, p. 216).



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- ► Strict interpretation: Workers dominating electorate (+ membership + leadership + issues)?
- ► Lose interpretation: Workers increasingly likely to vote for XR (+ positive attention to welfare)



### Who is a worker / belongs to 'working class'?

**•** 



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- **.** . . .
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# Who is a worker / belongs to 'working class'?

- **.** . . .
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```
blue-collar jobs → 'workers'
farmers and small business owners → 'petty bourgeoisie'
w/o job → 'unemployed'
any other occupation → 'other'
pensioners etc → 'retired'
homemakers → like main earner
```



	(1)	(2)
Worker	0.483*** (0.0277)	
Petty bourgeoisie	0.438*** (0.0347)	
Retired	0.0546 (0.0282)	
Unemployed	0.555*** (0.0410)	
Time		
Worker $\times$ Time		
$Farmer/Owner \times Time$		
$Retired \times Time$		
${\sf Unemployed} \times {\sf Time}$		
Observations	254726	
$\sigma_u$	0.720	

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336

Groups



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 Worker/petty bourgeoisie: roughly twice as likely to vote for XR (unemployed!)



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	(0.0282)	(0.0318)
Unemployed	0.555***	0.552***
	(0.0410)	(0.0455)
Time		0.00593***
		(0.000666)
Worker × Time		0.00176***
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Farmer/Owner × Time		-0.00207***
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  - ► DK 2002: worker 13%, petty bourgeoisie 8%



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- ► Change over time
  - ▶ DK 1980: worker 2%, petty bourgeoisie 3%
  - ► DK 2002: worker 13%, petty bourgeoisie 8%
- But:
  - Both groups shrinking
  - ► Majority of workers *not* voting for Extreme Right (but Austria)



### What strategies are available for the Centre Left?

### Bale et al. (2010):

- 1. 'Hold'
- 2. 'Defuse'
- 3. 'Adopt' ((middle) elites)



### Which macro/meso variables, and why?

- Asylum/Immigration
- Unemployment and replacement rate
  - ► Classic Centre Left issue
  - Welfare chauvinism
  - Clientele hypothesis

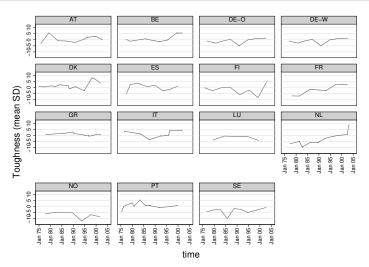


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- ► Asylum/Immigration
- Unemployment and replacement rate
  - ► Classic Centre Left issue
  - Welfare chauvinism
  - Clientele hypothesis
- ▶ Ideology of Centre Left and other parties
  - Centre Left: position (Hold vs Adopt)
  - Centre Left: salience (Defuse)
  - ▶ Most extreme other non Extreme Right party: position
  - All other non Extreme Right parties: (weighted) average salience
  - ▶ All other non Extreme Right parties: (weighted) variance



### Does the Centre Left move?





# Centre Left or Extreme Right: findings

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Male	0.445***		
	(0.0515)		
Time	0.00982***		
Time	(0.000874)		
T . ( CD)	(		
Toughness (max SD)			
Toughness (mean SD)			
Ideology Salience (SD)			
Toughness (other)			
Ideological Variance (other)			
Ideology Salience (other)			
New Asylum Applications			
Unemployment			
Replacement Rate			
•			
Observations	19858		
σ <sub>u</sub>	0.733 0.140		
ρ Groups	336		



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 Very slow shift towards Extreme Right (Centre Left vote still much more likely in most countries)



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	(0.0313)	(0.0317)	
Time	0.00982***	0.00692***	
	(0.000874)	(0.00121)	
	(0.000011)	(0.00121)	
Toughness (max SD)		0.0327	
		(0.0270)	
Toughness (mean SD)			
		-0.0437	
Ideology Salience (SD)			
		(0.0257)	
Toughness (other)		-0.00246	
roughness (other)		(0.0255)	
		()	
Ideological Variance (other)		-0.0131**	
		(0.00437)	
Ideology Salience (other)		0.119***	
		(0.0291)	
New Asylum Applications		0.0386	
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		(0.0007)	
Unemployment		0.0999**	
		(0.0374)	
		, , , ,	
Replacement Rate		0.0515***	
		(0.0138)	
Observations	19858	19663	
$\sigma_u$	0.733	0.645	
ρ	0.140	0.112	
Groups	336	327	



- Very slow shift towards Extreme Right (Centre Left vote still much more likely in most countries)
- High unemployment rates and high replacement rates help the Extreme Right
- ▶ Ideological variance: no big deal



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- ▶ Ideological variance: no big deal
- Centre Left toughness: no effect, so no 'Adopt'
- Ideological salience (of others): marked effect, so 'Defuse' conditional on other parties' co-operation
- Operationalisation of toughness makes no difference



### Summary

▶ Q: Is there a 'proletarisation'?



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- ▶ Q: What can the Centre Left do?



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- Q: Does context matter? A: A great deal, particularly what other parties say
- ▶ Q: What can the Centre Left do? A: Not too much, probably



### Conclusion

- ► Centre Left sandwiched between New Left and New Right
- ▶ 'Defuse' might work for Centre Left
  - ▶ If others co-operate
  - ▶ Which might not be in their short-term interest



### Conclusion

- ► Centre Left sandwiched between New Left and New Right
- 'Defuse' might work for Centre Left
  - ▶ If others co-operate
  - Which might not be in their short-term interest
- Thank you!
- ► Full paper here:

http://www.kai-arzheimer.com/xr-workers



## Descriptive Statistics I

	min	p25	mean	p75	max
XR vote	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.00
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	1.00
Farmer/Owner	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.00
Retired	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	1.00
Unemployed	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
Time	-131.00	-36.00	10.22	56.00	130.00
AT	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
BE	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.00
DE-E	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
DE-W	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.00
DK	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.00
ES	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
FI	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
FR	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.00
GR	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
IT	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	1.00
LU	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
NL	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.00
NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
PT	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
SE	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
N	254726				



# Descriptive Statistics II

	min	p25	mean	p75	max
XR vote	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	1.00
Male	0.00	0.00	0.60	1.00	1.00
Time	-131.00	-47.00	1.99	55.00	130.00
Toughness (max SD)	-11.71	-2.01	-0.12	1.51	13.68
Toughness (mean SD)	-11.71	-2.37	-1.02	1.12	7.45
Ideology Salience (SD)	0.00	3.45	6.83	9.19	16.08
Toughness (other)	-4.54	0.59	4.84	7.92	27.54
Ideological Variance (other)	0.00	1.87	17.18	16.50	244.60
Ideology Salience (other)	0.50	5.08	8.95	12.41	31.25
New Asylum Applications	-0.98	-0.61	0.16	0.58	4.46
Unemployment	-4.91	-1.31	0.35	1.69	12.29
Replacement Rate	-31.62	-4.19	4.07	18.48	32.96
AT	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
BE	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
DE-E	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00
DE-W	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.00
DK	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	1.00
ES	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
FI	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
FR	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	1.00
GR	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.00
IT	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
LU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.00
NO	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
PT	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.00
SE	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00

