Populism and Civic Engagement

Reykjavíkurborg

PaCE – Populism and civic engagement

A fine-grained, dynamic, context-sensitive and forward-looking response to the negative impact of populist movements
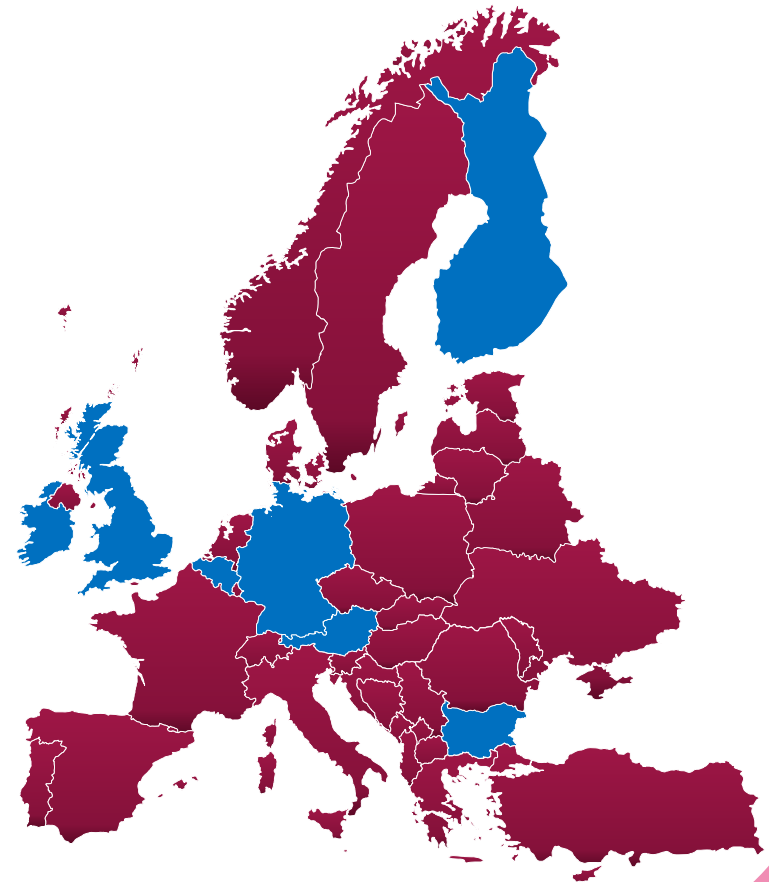
Dr. Roxana Elena Cziker

Research project manager

PaCE consortia

- PACE is a three years project financed by the Horizon 2020 programme
- The project started on February, 1st 2019

The aim of the PaCE project

- The **PaCE project** aims to **understand** and **address** the negative tendencies associated with populist politics, to **build** upon the lessons of **positive examples**, and hence play a part of **constructing** a firmer **democratic and institutional foundation** for the citizens in Europe.

populism vs **nativism**

Ten ways
to tell apart
populists and nativists

popandce.eu

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Research objectives of the PaCE project

Historical growth and political consequences

General and specific causes
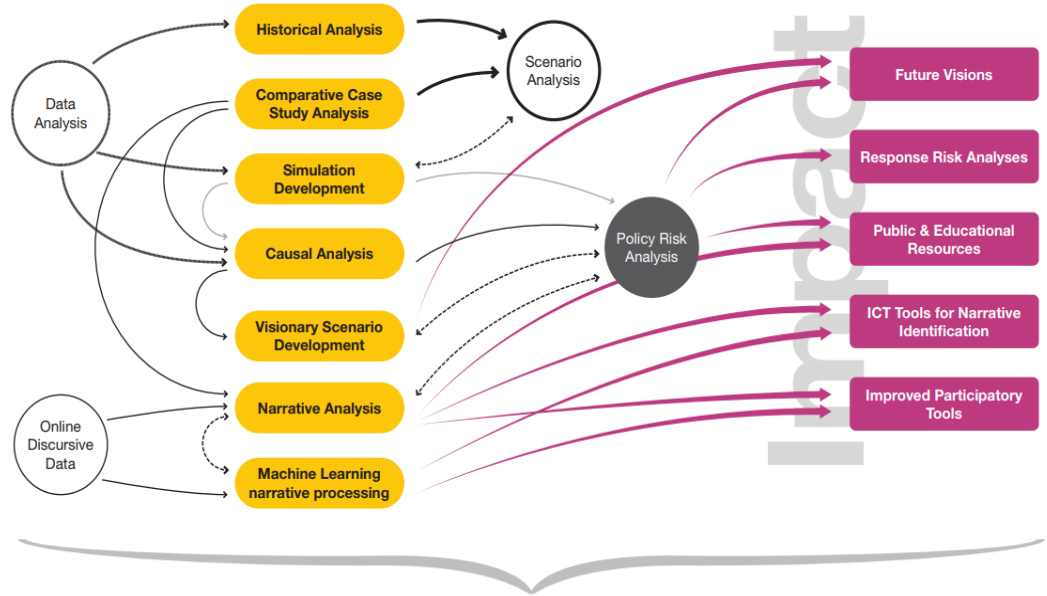
Policy-oriented responses

Strengthening democratic values and practices

Engage with stakeholders

Research

Historical Analysis

Comparative Case Study Analysis

Simulation Development

Causal Analysis

Visionary Scenario Development

Narrative Analysis

Machine Learning narrative processing

Data Analysis

Online Discursive Data

Scenario Analysis

Policy Risk Analysis

Impact

Future Visions

Response Risk Analyses

Public & Educational Resources

ICT Tools for Narrative Identification

Improved Participatory Tools

Engagement, Dissemination and Ethics

Populism and Civic Engagement

PaCE project – Deliverables&Reports

Several reports on scientific research on populism and civic engagement, quantitative and qualitative approach, will be release and submitted to the EC

Deliverable PaCE project – February 2019 – January 2022

No	Deliverable name	WP	Lead	Type	Level	M	Month
D5.2	Project website, social media accounts and press kits (Dissemination tool)	5	DEMSOC	Other	PU	2	March 2019
D7.1	Project handbook	7	MMU	R	CO	2	March 2019
D6.1	PaCE ethics handbook	6	TRI IE	R	PU	2	March 2019
D5.1	PEDR	5	DEMSOC	R	CO	2	March 2019
D7.2	Data management plan	7	MMU	ORDP open	CO	2	March 2019
D8.1	H-Requirement No. 1	8	MMU	Ethics	CO	3	April 2019
D8.2	H-Requirement No.2	8	MMU	Ethics	CO	3	April 2019
D8.3	POPD-Requirement No.3	8	MMU	Ethics	CO	3	April 2019
D8.4	POPD-Requirement No.4	8	MMU	Ethics	CO	6	July 2019
D8.5	POPD-Requirement No.5	8	MMU	Ethics	CO	6	July 2019
D8.6	POPD-Requirement No.7	8	MMU	Ethics	Co	6	July 2019
D2.1	An online catalogue of the relevant data sources	2	MMU	R	PU	7	Aug 2019
D6.4	ELSI guidance on ICT tools design	6	TRI IE	R	PU	9	Oct 2019
D6.5	ELSI guidance on public engagement	6	TRI IE	R	PU	12	Jan 2020
D2.2	First set of simulation scenarios	2	MMU	Dem	PU	17	June 2020
D4.1	Causal mechanisms of populism	4	CLS	R	PU	18	July 2020
D6.2	PaCE ethics (period - 1)	6	TRI IE	R	PU	18	July 2020
D4.2	Theoretical model of causes of populism	4	CLS	R	P	22	Nov 2020
D1.1	Historical and political development of populism in Europe	1	HU	R	PU	24	Jan 2021
D1.2	Report on the state of modern day populism in Europe	1	HU	R	PU	24	Jan 2021
D3.1	Definitions and operationalisations of populism	3	TUD	R	PU	24	Jan 2021
D3.2	Tool to identify populist narratives	3	TUD	Other	PU	24	Jan 2021
D7.3	Interim report	7	MMU		PU	24	Jan 2021
	of all simulations	2	PLUS	R	PU	25	Feb 2021
	ographics	1	HU	Other	PU	26	March 2021
	opulist movements	1	HU	R	PU	27	April 2021
	ing tools (infographics and typology)	1	HU	R	PU	27	April 2021
	ed from lab events	5	DEMSOC	R	PU	28	May 2021
	recommendations for new forms of ation	5	DEMSOC	R	PU	28	May 2021
	ed from simulation analysis	2	PLUS	R	PU	30	July 2021
	indings and assessment of risk factors	2	PLUS	R	PU	30	July 2021
	opinion dynamics	4	CLS	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	nendations	4	CLS	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	desired futures	4	CLS	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	struction methodology	4	CLS	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	of project output	5	DEMSOC	Other	PU	36	Jan 2022
	rt outlining the key findings from bs	5	DEMSOC	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	mocracy event	5	DEMSOC	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	esight programme for schools	5	DEMSOC	Other	PU	36	Jan 2022
	ence and gathering of youth	5	DEMSOC	Other	PU	36	Jan 2022
	dissemination	5	DEMSOC	Other	PU	36	Jan 2022
	eriod - 2)	6	TRI IE	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	e in policy recommendations	6	TRI IE	R	PU	36	Jan 2022
	ine experiments	3	TUD	R	PU	36	Jan 2022

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D3.1 – Definitions and operationalizations of populist narratives

By roxanacziker / In Uncategorized / 4 days ago / 1 Min Read

The report presenting the definitions and operationalization of populist narratives has been released by the research team at the Technical University in Dresden, Germany. For those of you interested in the outcomes of this report, please access the link here.

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http://popandce.eu/2021/01/31/d3-1-definitions-and-operationalizations-of-populist-narratives/

A definition of populism (Pappas, 2018)

populism
Populus

1. Liberal tradition in Europe and America
2. Stand for left or right
3. Split into two parts: „the people" and the „elites"
4. Promote illiberal democracy
5. Charismatic, predominantly male
6. Strong, under single leader authority
7. Won office in many countries
8. Radical politics
9. Strong power

nativism
Nativus

1. European nations and liberal democracy
2. Stand on the right
3. A homogenous national entity (minorities and cultures)
4. Promote liberal democracy for natives
5. Gain certain issue ownership
6. Non-charismatic with a share of women
7. Week party often prone to premature death
8. Coalition party
9. Week party

populism vs nativism

etym. from Latin *populus*, the aggregate of private persons, the plebs

etym. from Latin *nativus*, innate, produced by birth, the autochthon

Lumping together disparate challengers to liberal democracy under the ill-defined label of "populism" is wrong. Here is how to distinguish populists from nativists.

A novel political system that developed in the aftermath of World War Two, populism abides by electoral democracy but disrespects modern liberal institutions. It pledges to serve the interests of social majorities (the fabled "people"), if necessary at the expense of constitutional legality. Minimally defined as "democratic illiberalism."

Particularly developed in advanced liberal European states, nativism embraces both democracy's electoral rules and modern liberal institutions. It champions policies that protect the interests of native-born and already established inhabitants against alien populations, especially immigrants and foreigners.

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Local democracy labs in Europe (Ob5) Joint collaboration of RVK and DemSoc

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Iceland** – January 2021

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Bulgaria** – 2021

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Spain** – March 2021

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Poland** – 2021

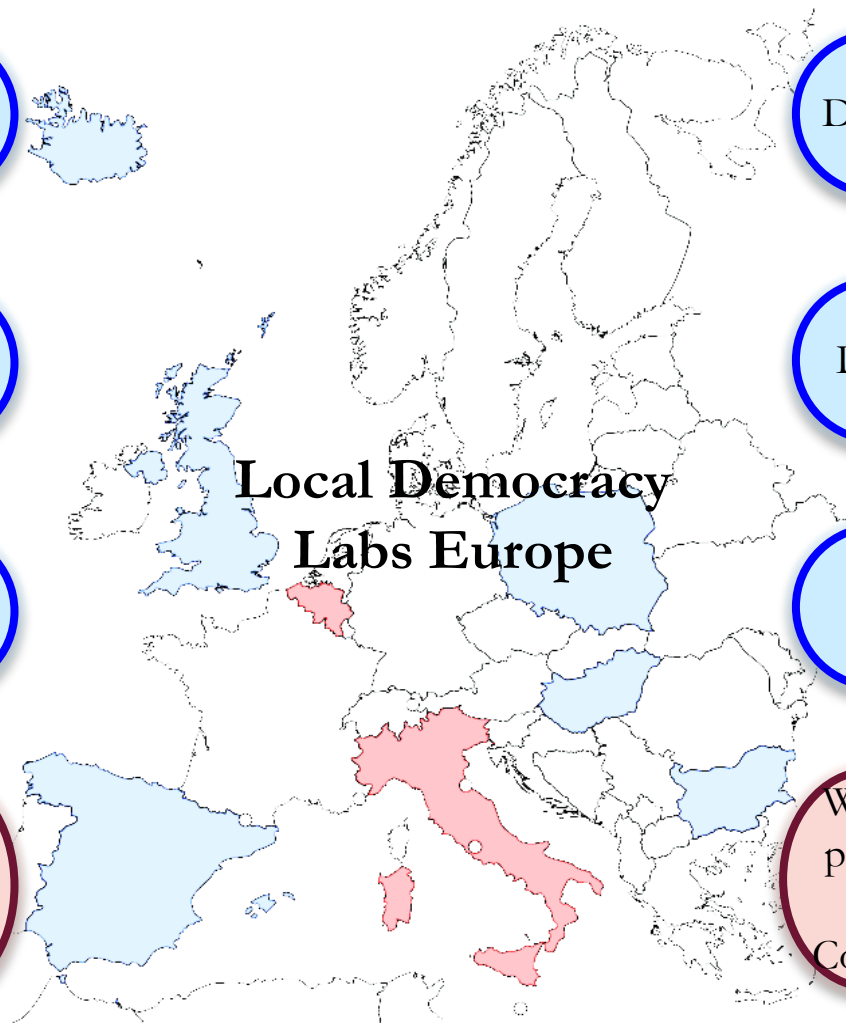**Local Democracy Labs Europe**

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Scotland** – April 2021

PaCE online Local Democracy Lab – **Hungary** – 2021

A pilot democracy lab in **Messina, Italy** in September 2019

Workshop in **Brussels** with policy makers in November 2019 (European Public Communication Conference)

European Democracy Lab (O5)

- European Democracy Lab in Brussel, by the end of the project in (2022)

- Among attendants, a group of participants from all six local democracy labs will be selected

Local Democracy Lab Iceland
Januray 30, 2021
PaCE
þakka þér fyrir!

Follow the PaCE project

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Thank you!

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