

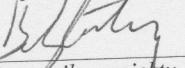
**ZGŁOSZENIE PRZYGOTOWANIA WNIOSKU
FINANSOWANEGO ZE ŚRODKÓW ZAGRANICZNYCH
DO BIURA ds. BADAŃ NAUKOWYCH SWPS**

AKRONIM I TYTUŁ PROJEKTU	Measuring populism: a pilot survey to improve current questions
NAZWA PROGRAMU	MINIATURA 2
INFORMACJE O KONKURSIE (konkurs, temat konkursu, identyfikator/numer konkursu, typ projektu) np. Nanotechnologies advanced materials; NMP-06-2015 Novel nanomatrices and nanocapsules, H2020-NMP-PILOTS-2015, Innovation Action	MINIATURA 2, Narodowe Centrum Nauki
DATA ZAMKNIĘCIA KONKURSU	31.12.2018
ROLA SWPS W PROJEKCIE (np. partner, koordynator, podwykonawca)	Koordynator
JEDNOSTKA SWPS (Wydział, Centrum Badawcze)	WNHiS, Centrum Studiów nad Demokracją
KIEROWNIK PROJEKTU W SWPS (tytuł, imię i nazwisko, telefon, e-mail)	Dr Benjamin Stanley, SWPS, 798814801, bstanley@swps.edu.pl
PLANOWANY SKŁAD POLSKIEGO ZESPOŁU (tytuł, imię i nazwisko, afiliacja, telefon, e-mail)	Dr Benjamin Stanley, SWPS, 798814801, bstanley@swps.edu.pl
SKŁAD KONSORCJUM (nazwy instytucji uczestniczących w projekcie; kraj; typ instytucji; rola w projekcie)	SWPS.
PLANOWANY CZAS TRWANIA PROJEKTU (w miesiącach)	6 miesięcy
PLANOWANY BUDŻET PROJEKTU (w całości)	44000
PLANOWANY BUDŻET PROJEKTU (dla SWPS)	44000
KOSZTY POŚREDNIE	w procentach: 10%
WKŁAD WŁASNY (jeśli dotyczy)	kwota: nie dotyczy procent budżetu: nie dotyczy źródło finansowania: nie dotyczy
OSOBA DO KONTAKTU z Biurem ds. Badań Naukowych (jeśli inna niż kierownik projektu) (tytuł, imię i nazwisko, telefon, e-mail)	

Załączniki:

1. streszczenie projektu (max. 1 strona)

14.12.18


data i podpis kierownika projektu

Data wpływu do Biura ds. badań naukowych:

podpis pracownika Biura

Measuring populism: a pilot survey to improve current questions

In recent years, much progress has been made in the measurement of populist attitudes. As populist parties have become more prominent in contemporary democracies, researchers have begun to conceptualise, develop and test measurements of populist attitudes, based on the theory that populism is a latent attitudinal tendency among citizens that is ‘activated’ in propitious circumstances by the appeals of political parties, social movements and charismatic leaders.

These efforts have led to the development of cross-nationally validated batteries of questions for use in surveys of public opinion and vote intention, greatly improving our ability to measure populism across political contexts, make inferences about its socio-demographic and ideological correlates, and ascertain its impact on voting behaviour, among a great many other important questions. The most significant of these is the 9-item scale developed by Castanho Silva et al (2018), which has been tested in a variety of different countries and found to outperform previous cross-national attempts at measuring populism.

However, while the Castanho Silva et al (2018) scale functions well in many cases, it suffers from an important drawback in countries where populists are currently in power. Its measures of anti-establishment attitudes (one of the three key components of populism, along with people-centrism and a Manichaean outlook) are susceptible to the “incumbency problem”. If populists are in opposition, the nature of “the establishment” is clear. If, however, populists are in power, the definition of the establishment is much more ambiguous. This results in the populism scale performing less well in countries such as Hungary, where populists are in government. It is therefore necessary to develop and test additional survey items which are resistant to the incumbency problem.

This project will consist in the development – in consultation with Castanho Silva and his team – of an additional set of questions (approximately 10) that are theoretically less sensitive to the incumbency problem. These questions will then be tested alongside the Castanho Silva et al (2018) 9-item battery of questions in a representative survey of the Polish voting-age population which also includes standard socio-demographic measures, measures of ideological attitudes, and two measures of vote choice: a retrospective one for the 2015 parliamentary election, and a prospective one for the 2019 parliamentary election. This will make it possible to (a) establish which of the new populism items scale together with the established 9-item scale, and (b) assess the extent to which both the existing items and the new items are susceptible to the aforementioned incumbency problem.

This project will be a pilot study whose findings will be integrated into a project I intend to submit to the NCN OPUS 17 competition in mid-2019. This project will focus on ascertaining how vulnerable the generally pro-EU attitudes of Polish citizens are to Eurosceptic arguments, and a robust measure of populism will be a vital element of the quantitative analyses I intend to undertake within the scope of this proposed project. The project will also result in a journal article summarising the findings and their implications for the measurement of populism, to be submitted to a leading international journal with a research methodology focus, such as *Research and Politics* or *Political Analysis*.

Reference: Castanho Silva, Bruno, Ioannis Andreadis, Eva Anduiza, Nebojša Blanuša, Yasmin Morlet Corti, Gisela Delfino, Guillem Rico, Saskia P. Ruth-Lovell, Bram Spruyt, Marco Steenbergen, and Levente Littvay. 2019. "Public opinion surveys: a new scale." In *The Ideational Approach to Populism: Concept, Theory and Analysis*, ed. K. A. Hawkins, R. E. Carlin, L. Littvay and C. R. Kaltwasser. Abingdon: Routledge.