

Context: South European democracies (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece) have been experiencing significant changes in their party systems since the last decade. In most cases the nature of parties, the format of party competition and the subsequent political and institutional outcomes have modified to a certain extent the very physiognomy of party democracy. What is the ongoing dynamics of current political change in the area? What kind of new interaction between politics and society?



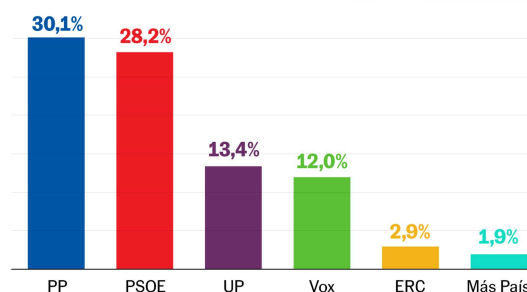
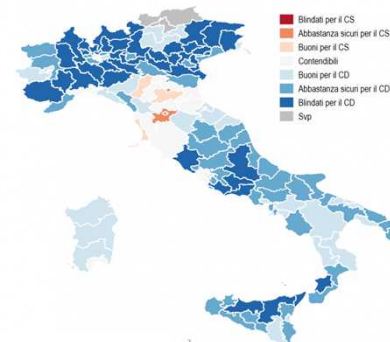
Aim: analyzing party and voter mobilization within the context of political strain.

Methods: any empirical method suited with the research question and connected to the literature in the field

Expected insights about:

- Nature and magnitude of party change
- Shifting party ideologies
- Institutional outcomes: working of parliamentary systems, government (in)stability
- Turnout and abstention
- Dynamics of public opinion
- Democratic resilience and populism
- Political campaigning
- Impact of social movements
- Shifts in public policy, including environment and Covid

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How?