

HEEL HET LAND SPREEKT

G1000

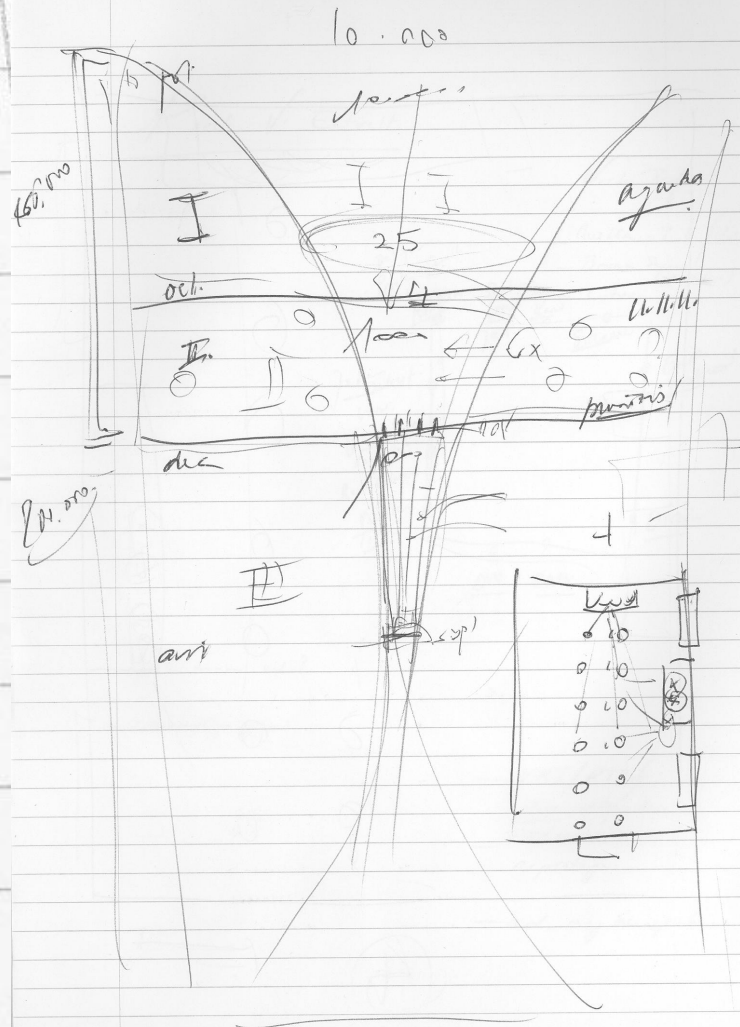
C'EST TOUT LE PAYS QUI PARLE



The macro political uptake of the G1000 in Belgium

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Input – Throughput – Output of the G1000

- Input Quality of representation → Positive
 Openness of the agenda → Positive
- Throughput Quality of decision making → Neutral
 Quality of participation → Positive
 Contextual independence → Negative
- Output Public endorsement → Neutral
 Weight of the results → **Very negative**

The macro political uptake of the G1000

Research question: what is the macro political uptake?

- Media uptake (analysis of media coverage)
- Maxi-public uptake (online survey on a representative sample of 1000 respondents, from both language groups)
- Institutional uptake
 - Institutional agenda setting (analysis of 2014 manifestos + MPs)
 - Social uptake (« children of the G1000 »)

The media uptake

- Before the G1000 (10 June 2011 – 10 November 2011)
- During the G1000 (11 November 2011 – 10 November 2012)
- After the G1000 (11 November 2012 – 31 December 2013)
- What to do next:
 - G1000 as an event
 - G1000 as the solution in Belgian context (crisis)
 - G1000 as an alternative to politics as usual

The maxi-public uptake

Support for the idea of deliberative democracy

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree nor disagree	Agree	Completely agree
Individual citizens should be able to participate in decision-making, and not leave this only to politicians.	4,9%	15,5%	24,3%	39,5%	15,8%
It would be a positive change if citizens had influence over decision-making through referenda.	1,8%	7,9%	14,4%	48,3%	27,6%
Instead of institutionalized government, it would be a good idea to let experts lead the country according to what they consider best.	14,4%	19,2%	29,0%	28,5%	8,9%

The maxi-public uptake

Support for the process of the G1000

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree nor disagree	Agree	Completely agree
The G1000 has contributed to the renewal of democracy in Belgium	7,2%	16,6%	60,1%	15,4%	0,7%
The recommendations formulated by the citizens at the G1000 should be turned into law.	3,3%	6,3%	59,7%	28,0%	2,7%
In the future, citizens should be gathered again to discuss political issues, as at the G1000.	2,8%	4,9%	32,6%	44,0%	15,7%
I would agree to participate in a G1000 if I were randomly selected in the future.	11,4%	10,9%	36,2%	29,8	11,7

The maxi-public uptake

Support for the results of the G1000

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree nor disagree	Agree	Completely agree
The labor market has to become more flexible so that employees can move more easily between companies and organizations	2,4%	5,6%	19,7%	47,3%	25,0%
Income taxes should be reduced and alternative sources of public finances must be found.	4,9%	9,6%	24,2%	40,5%	20,8%
The automatic indexing mechanism for salaries must be maintained	5,1%	11,8%	22,5%	34,5%	26,1%
To prevent future generations from having to bear the weight of the ageing population, the labor market should be opened more to retirees.	10,9%	16,7%	25,6%	34,4%	12,4%
Non-discrimination should be the main principle for getting subsidies.	5,1%	12,2%	37,0%	32,6%	13,1%
A universal basic income should be installed.	18,2%	25,6%	28,6%	21,4%	6,2%

The institutional uptake

Institutional agenda setting

- Political parties manifestos (2014):
 - 1. Absence of the topic
 - 2. Referendum.
 - 3. General statements for more (local) participation
 - 4. Strong will to implement citizen's participation
- MPs:
 - Individual positions
 - Propositions (G1000 on the Treaty on SCGEMU)

The institutional uptake

Social uptake

- G1000 in Amersfoort, a city to the south of Amsterdam
- G100 organized by the cultural house in Ath
- K35 in Kortrijk
- Participation process within OpenVLD
- G1000 in France
- G100 in Grez-Doiceau

What next?

- Further empirical analysis and concept clarification
- Input – throughput - output
- Constitutional deliberative democracy?
- And the G1000?
 - No new G1000 in preparation
 - Continued interest in the process
 - The plug-in of deliberative democracy in the institutions