

# How can web-platforms for citizen involvement be utilized to support sustainable and attractive climate adaptation?

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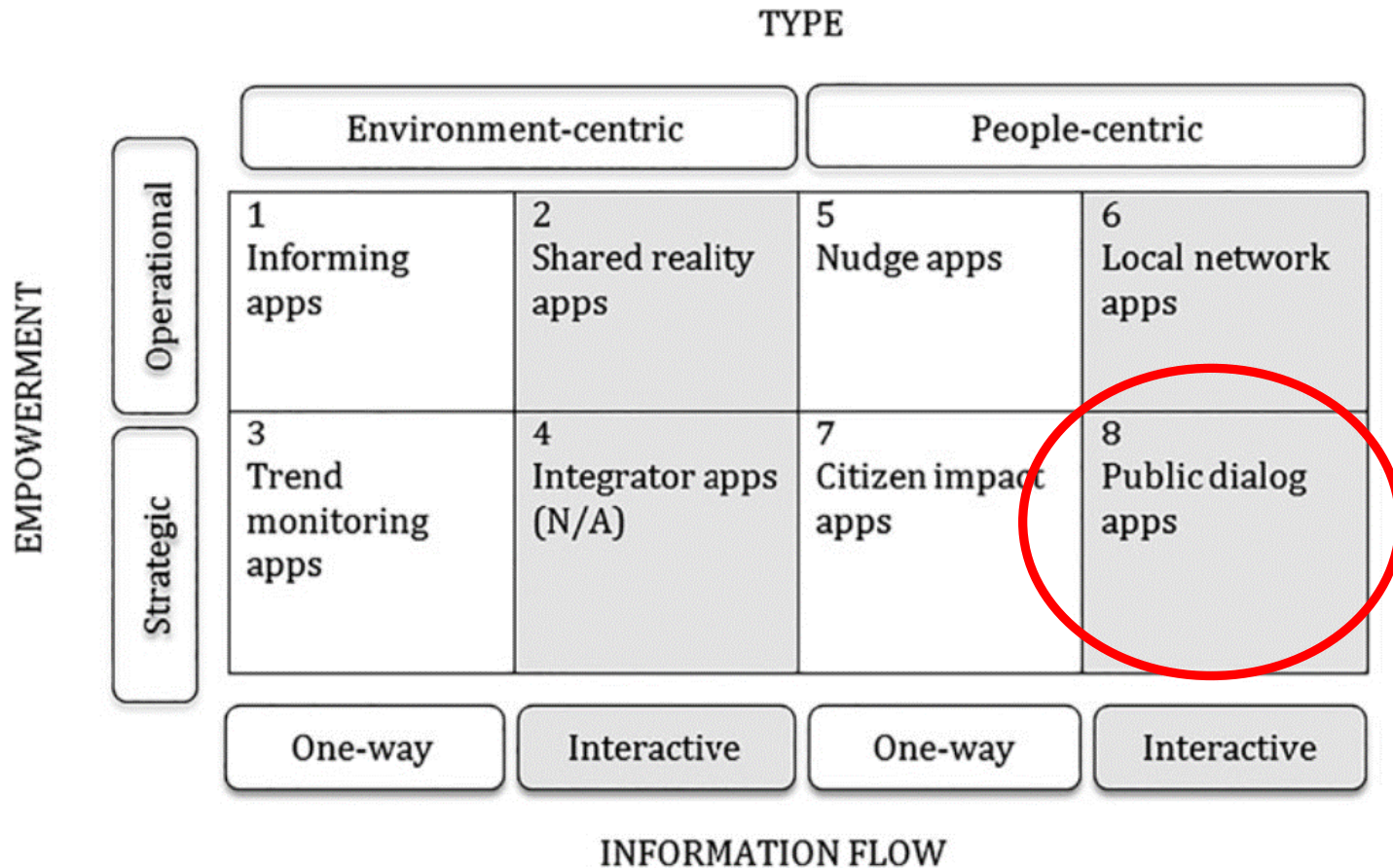
# Background

- Studies have shown that citizen participation in planning is often not effective and that methods used (e.g. hearings) is ill-adapted
  - Low spread in who participates
  - Hard and time-consuming for planners to use collected inputs
  - Low level of transparency (of inputs and how they are used)
  - Not open for discussion
  - Used too late in the planning process – which makes planners defend rather than discuss plans



- Thus; the amount of Online Participatory Tools (OPTs) for citizen participation has increased during the last years

# Types of OPTs



- Ertiö T-P. (2015) Participatory Apps for Urban Planning—Space for Improvement, *Planning Practice & Research*, 30:3, 303-321, DOI: 10.1080/02697459.2015.1052942

# Aim

- Assess how ten applications of the OPT CityPlanner effect the normative, substantive and instrumental values of citizen participatory planning in Swedish cities
- discuss the pros and cons of using OPTs in strategic planning



# Do the OPT generate more citizen suggestions?

Application	Number of proposals via the OPT	Number of proposals via conventional methods*	Share of proposals submitted by women	number of comments/pr proposal
Avesta-Krylbo	74	44	24%	1.1
Koppardalen/Avesta	17	2	41%	3.0
Fagersta	66	48	15%	3.6
Årummet/Falun	226	29	62%	3.0
Urban Vision/Norrköping	162	23	44%	3.1
Trädgårdsstaden	150	5	58%	-
Hageby/Norrköping				
Framtidens resor/Norrköping	25	8	23%	0.8
Sociotopkarta/Norrköping	58	0	69%	-
Kolkajen/Stockholm	209	20	27%	3.9
Vision	367	23	28%	-
Industrilandskapet/Norrköping				
All applications	median: 112	median: 21.5	Median: 42%	Median: 3.0

# Can we see a bigger spread among participants?

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# Do people comments on each others comments?

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# What topics are discussed?

## Do people add constructive comments?

Proposal concerning:	All	Proposing something:	
Traffic and street	23%	New, concrete	64%
Recreation and culture	19%	New, to be avoided	4%
Park and nature	13%	New, unspecified	6%
Housing and real estates	16%	Current, complemented	16%
Commercial services	9%	Current, maintain	5%
Public services	4%	Current, restore	1%
Other	16%	No proposal	4%



# Conclusions

- OPTs appears to have a large potential for improving normative values through:
  1. generating more proposals than conventional methods
  2. engaging a wider age-range and more even gender distribution
  3. increasing the interaction between citizens by facilitating the sharing of ideas on city improvement.

However; OPTs may risk technical lockouts of e.g. elderly and have (as conventional methods) difficulties attracting younger age groups.

- The majority of proposals included concrete suggestions for how and why to improve a location or urban function
- The OPT do increase transparency (easy to see all added proposals) and do start debate among citizens – open up complexity
- Yet, the OPT lack functions for summarizing comments and reporting back to citizens on how inputs are used

# Thanks!

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