

Report Workshop OIDP 2018

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Workshop title	Combining digital and face-to-face tools for an inclusive citizen participation ecosystem at city level: what do we want to achieve and how do we do it?		
Organizer	Décider ensemble		
Moderators	Tatiana de Feraudy, Décider ensemble Virgile Devile & Lucas Hamani, Open Source Politics Rosa Borge Bravo, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya		
Participants	About 40 participants.		
Summary and methodology	Many municipalities have launched digital participation platforms to allow citizens to contribute to local policies and public services. Some tools focus on citizen reporting and mapping, others propose spaces for expression and debate, others still offer combined means of participation, in the case of participatory budgeting for instance. These platforms serve different objectives, from the collection of urban data to the inclusion of marginalized publics. As municipalities start to assess the results of these experiments, we would like to focus on the criteria used to evaluate their success to rethink how these platforms are designed in combination to face-to-face tools. The workshop started with two short presentations. Virgile Devile presented what can be and what is evaluated when the Decidim platform is used. Rosa Borge Bravo then presented a first framework of indicators to evaluate participatory processes at local level. Participants were then invited to identify the indicators used to measure success and evaluate participation processes involving digital tools. They then worked in groups of 10 to link these indicators to specific objectives for participation processes, and presented their results to the participants of the workshop.		
Conclusions	A list of indicators and categories was produced. These allowed to identify objectives associated with digital tools, and how they should be combined to face-to-face mechanisms to deliver on these objectives. In addition, questions regarding the evaluation process itself were raised.		
Other/comments	Detailed workshop results: https://www.deciderensemble.com/articles/32850-compte-rendu-atelier-civic-tech-et-democratie-numerique-a-l-oidp . https://www.deciderensemble.com/articles/32850-compte-rendu-atelier-civic-tech-et-democratie-numerique-a-l-oidp .		







Combining digital and face-to-face tools for an inclusive citizen participation ecosystem at city level: what do we want to achieve and how do we do it?

Workshop 121-E organized by Décider ensemble at the 2018 OIDP conference in Barcelona.

Moderated by: Tatiana de Feraudy, Décider ensemble; Virgile Devile & Lucas Hamani, Open Source Politics; and Rosa Borge Bravo, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya.

Workshop results:

Regarding indicators used to evaluate success, participants identified three main areas of evaluation. The first was the diversity of individuals taking part in the participation process (e.g. in terms of geographical areas or social and professional characteristics). The second was the plurality represented in the participation process (e.g. the plurality of opinions represented, the degree of conflictuality and the depth of discussion). The third was the quality of engagement, ranging from an evaluation of the participation "experience" for individuals to the actual impact of the process on public action. Some indicators pertained to different categories. For instance, the diversity of policy areas covered by the participatory process related both to the diversity and the plurality aspects.

Participants also discuss the specific indicators used to evaluate digital engagement. Many metrics exists through automatic collection (number of visitors and of registrations, number and types of contributions, churn rate, return-rate...). These should however be combined with more qualitative indicators. For instance, sentiment analysis software can provide some information on the plurality of points of view represented and on the structure of discussion, while an analysis of interactions can inform an evaluation of the deliberative quality of the process. Participants also stressed that when designing the process, a combination of digital and face-to-face actions should be planned to improve the inclusiveness of the process (e.g. design for inclusion and for deliberation, acquisition strategy targeting specific groups through on-the-ground action).

Finally, many questions emerged regarding the evaluation process itself. Several participants reported that evaluations are most often not planned for, many instruments are not even assigned specific objectives before-hand. Participants stressed the importance of external evaluation (by participants, independent experts, or researchers) and of adapting indicators to the ambitions and objectives of the process. Many of the questions related to digital tools and new means to provide and manage a large amount of information, and how to evaluate their contribution to an increased transparency in participation processes.

Evaluating success: indicators	Objectives	Combining face-to-face	Additional questions
		and in-person	on how to evaluate
Diversity	- Reach more people, get	- Acquisition: effort to	Who evaluates?
- Of individuals (geography; income; education;	a more diverse group of	reach out to different	Independent party
gender; age; languages spoken)	participants	groups in person	and/or by participants?
- Of participation profiles: first-comers, regular	- Get them to work	- Provide the possibility	Role of researchers?
participants	together	to choose between	How do you measure
- Of stakeholders/ ideas/ opinions/interests	- Bring people to	online and offline	values?
represented (degree of "conflict"): are opposing	exchange in real life	- Mobilize resources in	Define indicators
opinions present or is it very consensual.	- Achieve more efficiency	the local government	according to process
- Of topics/ policy areas/ proposals (see also plurality)	for local governments	(throughout the	(e.g. how
- Diverse from in-person mechanisms' results (for all	- Different objectives for	process)	representative it is,
indicators: individuals, profiles, stakeholders and	the government,	- Online: provide	different in
ideas represented)	participants, others	different ways to	participatory budgeting
How the platform supports diversity:	- Guarantee adequate	participate	with binding decision
- Number of languages available for contribution;	information before,	- Online: design for	that can concern the
- Accessibility and inclusiveness of platform design and	during, after the	consensus	entire population, or in
content: i.e. are images inclusive (representing	process	- Online: use the	a voluntary
different populations), is the platform accessible (e.g.	 Target specific groups 	automatic indicators	consultation, a citizen
can you contribute without writing)	- Transparency	provided by the	jury)
	- Information	website.	Measure/evaluate
Plurality	- Overcome geographical	- Offline: analysis with	information provided:
- Different ideological positions reflected in content	barriers	more qualitative	 map information
(i.e. sentiment analysis)	- Enrich means of	approach can't be	flows during the
- Types of issues raised (and by whom- which user	participation (diversify,	done automatically	process
groups)	make it more regular)	- Online: input=	 allow different
- Types of issues/ policy areas concerned: project	- Increase the	feedback (amount) –	actors to provide
topics (education, green spaces), number of	transparency of	link to offline sphere	information
occurrences of the same proposal (diversity or not),	information on the	in the feedback phase.	 assess quality of
same proposal in different processes/ different	process		information
people proposing it.			provided to
- Depth and structure of discussion			participants.
- Values represented – measuring empathy?			

Quality of engagement	
 Impact on policy (binding or not)/ government response 	
Feelings of trust in the platform, the process	
Trust in the government	
Do people feel represented? Do people feel their	
values are represented?	
Social capital quality (community-building), level of	
interaction, quality and capacity for deliberation,	
depth of discussion, structure of conversation (see	
also plurality)	
Deliberation quality (results) – link to depth of	
discussion/ structure of discussion.	
Link to in-person mechanisms	
Types and levels of engagement (visits, comments,	
votes, how many and how qualitative)	
How people are interacting with the platform: how	
many visitors, where do they click, number of	
registrations, regularity/ return-rate, churn rate	
(abandon before contributing)	
- Quality of information provided (open data, how	
transparent is the manner in which contributions are	
taken into account, how transparent is the process	
and public policy itself)	

Many thanks to all the participants for their contributions! To continue the discussion, reach out to us: t.deferaudy@deciderensemble.com