

E-participation in local climate initiatives:

Participants' assessments of process and impacts

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"e2democracy": Environmental Electronic Democracy

- (E-)participation of citizen panels in local climate policies
- European collaborative project (<u>www.e2democracy.eu</u>)
- Sponsored via ESF programme by grants from:
 - Austrian Science Fund (FWF): I 169-G16,
 German Research Foundation (DFG), Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation







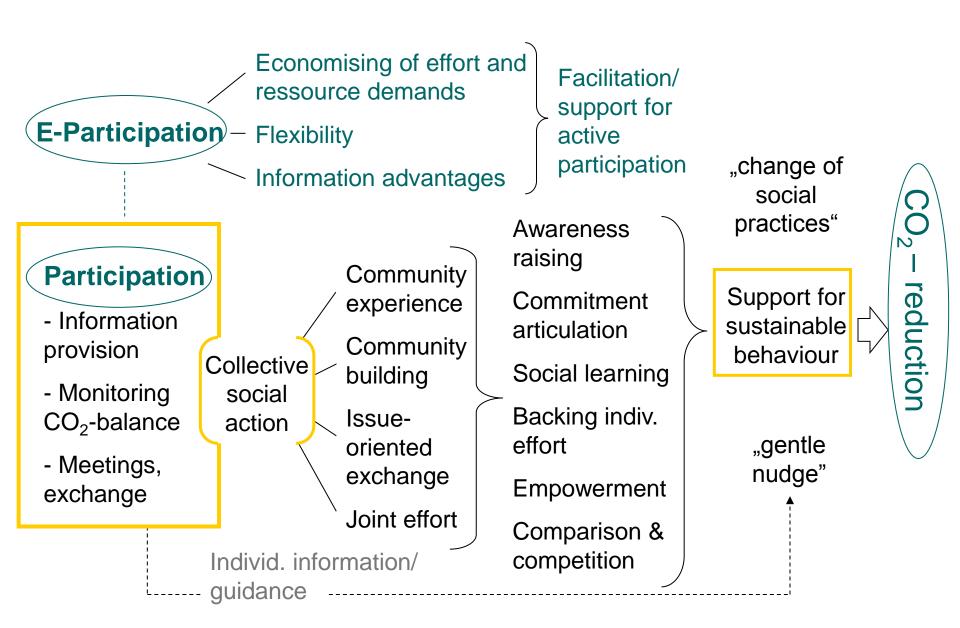


Introduction



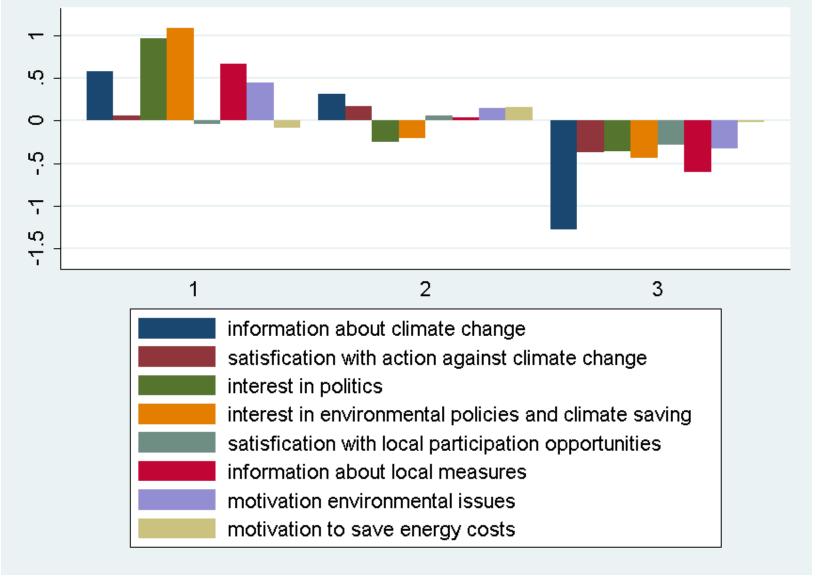
- View on participants' views and assessments
- Data base: panel surveys; local population surveys
- Links to current debates on role of behaviour change
 - "sustainable consumption", "sustainable citizenship"
- Cleavage in theoretical discourse on effective response to climate change
 - "individualist" versus "systemic" approaches
 - rational choice models (e.g. Thaler/Sunstein 2008) versus
 - theories of social practice and system transition (e.g. Shove 2012)
- Focus here is on exploring participation potentials, partly against this background

Hypotheses on participation effects



Exploring panel profiles (cluster analysis)









Cluster differences by country

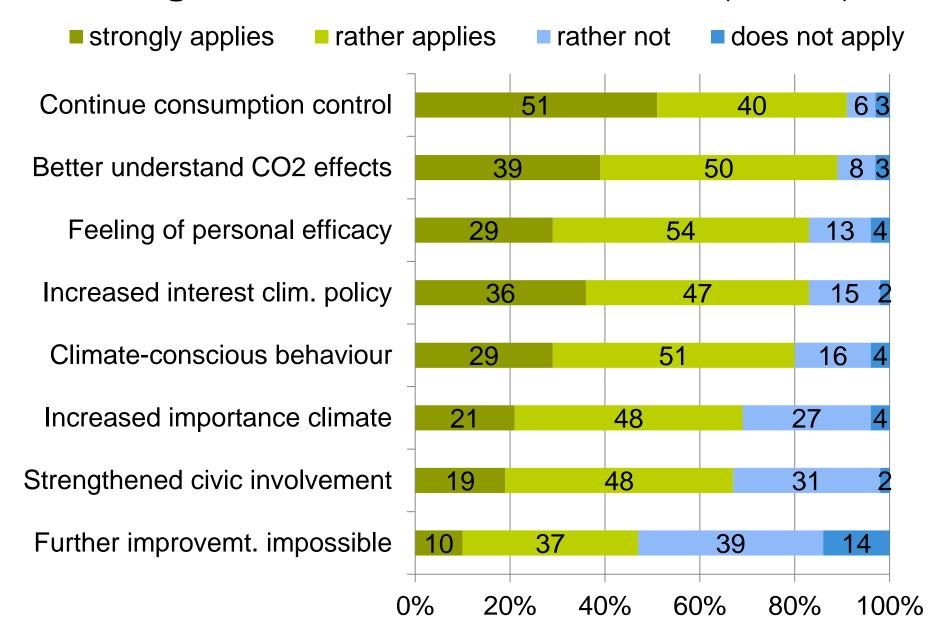
	Austria	Germany	Spain	Total
Cluster 1	61% (19)	43% (51)	13% (26)	28% (96)
Cluster 2	29% (9)	41% (49)	60% (118)	51% (176)
Cluster 3	10% (3)	16% (19)	27% (52)	21% (74)
Total	100% (31)	100% (119)	100% (196)	100% (346)

Self-assessments of participation effects

(% agreeing "to a great / very great extent")

	t ₁ (N=372)	t ₂ (N=342)
CO ₂ -balancing shows relevance of my behaviour	89%	
provides action guidance	82%	
Community experience	67%	
Collective strengthens individual efforts	78%	
alleviates individual barriers	76%	46%
is irrelevant for personal CO ₂ reduction	54%	
Comparison with others is important		61%
strengthens my efforts	57%	50%
shows I have contributed enough	40%	51%
Learned from exchange with others		30%

Changes of attitudes and behaviour (N=342)



Top and bottom items of behaviour change (N=342)

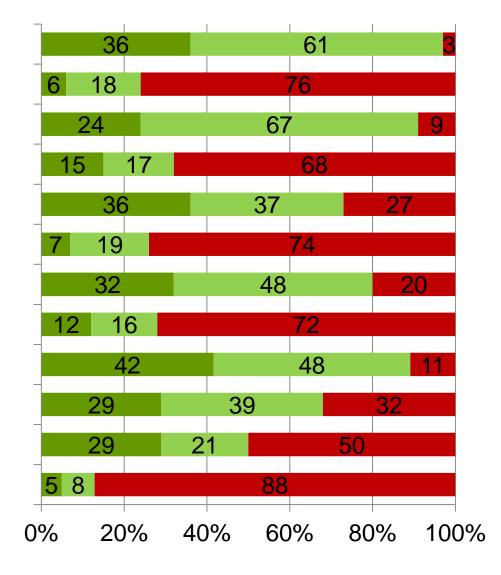
since participation

before participation

■ no change

Electricity top: switch off Electricity bottom: invest in production Water top: showering habits Water bottom: measure individually Heating top: ventilation habits Heating bottom: replaced heating Travel top: avoid car Travel bottom: avoid flight Food top: buy regional/seasonal Food bottom: less meat Consume top: higher efficiency

Consume bottom: eco investment







Validation of behaviour change / impacts

- a) Consistency within survey data prelatively high
 - E.g. Correlation between field-specific reports and general reports
- b) Correlation between reported behaviour change (surveys) and CO₂ calculator data in mixed / low
 - Highly significant for Bremerhaven, Wennigsen; low among rest
- b) Comparison with trends in general local population (control group) some supporting evidence
 - E.g. with power consumption:

		2010/2011
Bregenz	population	- 1.4%
	panel	- 6.1%
Mariazell reg.	population	- 2.7%
	panel	- 2.9%



Conclusions



- Participation approach with eco-feedback can foster sustainable behaviour and local climate protection
 - positive effects on attitudes, behaviour; mixed on CO₂ balances
- Attracts population sections with higher issue awareness and "sustainable citizenship", less easily "mainstream"
- Offering choice and media-mix are important though e-participation is crucial and clearly preferred
- Major challenges:
 - widening and deepening participation
 - measuring and validating material impacts
 - impact on social practices and policies





Thank you for your attention!

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