



CASI

Policy of disruptive public engagement

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WHY DISRUPTION?

- For emergence or transformation of a field (Fligstein 2013)
- Innovations for the future need not be considered useful today (Christensen 1997)
- As inclusive agendas for collective transnational decision making (Dahl 1994)
- ... or simply because it's possible and might bring forward change and diversity (cf. Kahane et al. 2013)

Policy of disruptive public engagement

- Disruption as a policy is called for when public engagement **targets change**.
- As outsiders, citizens are valuable to engage in that they are **prone to challenge** incumbent stakeholder arrangements, goals and expertise.
- Engagement may then result in addition to improved quality of decisions, also to deliberation of a wide range of arguments and **plural rationalities**.

So where's the difference?

The CASI citizen engagement process introduced disruption in research and innovation priority setting:

1. In general, citizens were more concerned with **societal issues** than other stakeholders.
2. They also assessed research and innovation **priorities differently**.
3. For research and innovation agendas, citizens provide novel priorities that **challenge established stakeholders** in their viewpoints and expertise.

Social issues disruptive (!)

	Draft research priorities (1 / vision)	Elaborated research priorities	Share of elaborated priorities, %
Local needs and support	2	2	100
Energy and production	6	5	83
Urban life	4	3	75
System resources	8	5	63
Living and spaces	5	3	60
Change for the future	7	4	57
Values and politics	7	3	43
Social development and people	10	2	20
Total	49	27	55

- Experts selected a limited number priorities based on citizen visions on *'social development and people'* and *'values and politics'*

Different priorities between experts and citizens

XP	Research priority	Rating	CI	Research priority	Score
1	Improvement of European electricity transmission to increase renewable energy...	4.11	1	Supporting local/regional agricultural production, distribution and consumption...	6.67
2	Research on business models and changing institutions related to sustainable energy...	3.84	2	Holistic education for a sustainable future	6.02
3	Sustainable living environment	3.83	3	Supporting people to become producers of renewable energy	5.59
4	Holistic education for a sustainable future	3.81	4	Sustainable construction of buildings	5.55
4	A new European food culture	3.81	5	Sustainable transformation of existing traffic infrastructure in cities	4.84
6	Access to natural resources as a human right	3.71	6	New working models – new economic models	4.60
7	Co-developing green technology	3.68	7	Innovating agriculture: the sustainability option	4.35
8	Sustainable economics	3.65	8	More green in cities	4.12
8	Unified ecological grading system	3.65	9	Understanding and implementing sustainable electronics	4.06
10	Sustainable transformation of existing traffic infrastructure in cities	3.63	10	Fair and participatory access to limited resources	3.88

Experts

Citizens

Different priorities between experts and citizens (2)

XP	Research priority	Rating	CI	Research priority	Score
1	Improvement of European electricity transmission to increase renewable energy...	4.11	1	Supporting local/regional agricultural production, distribution and consumption...	6.67
2	Research on business models and changing institutions related to sustainable energy...	3.84	2	Holistic education for a sustainable future	6.02
3	Sustainable living environment	3.83	3	Supporting people to become producers of renewable energy	5.59
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Experts *Citizens*

- Only 2 priorities reached the European Top-10 for both experts and citizens
- The association between European expert and citizen rankings cannot be considered statistically significant ($r_s = .145$, $n = 27$, $p = .47$)
- The association between national citizen and expert rankings cannot be considered statistically significant for any country at the $p < .05$ level
- The association between European and national citizen rankings is strong or moderate for 9 out of 12 countries (4 countries: $r_s \geq .646$, $n = 27$, $p < .001$; 5 countries: $r_s \geq .460$, $N = 27$, $p < .001$ [$p < .05$ for one country])
- Good potential for disruption!



Recap: reasons to involve citizens

- Citizen involvement can increase **public legitimacy**
- Citizen involvement can **increase diversity**
- Citizens tend to link policy to **underlying values**
- Citizens may be **open to changing position** based on learning
- Citizen deliberation can provide insight into the learning and change that is possible for a **broader public**

(Kahane et al. 2013)



Concluding CASI insights: engage citizens when you

- **Seek change** which is not in the direct interests of incumbent stakeholders
- Try to **introduce social topics and values** on the agenda
- Want to **assess** proposed actions **differently**
- Develop futures in an **open way**



THANK YOU!

CASI

