SUBJECT INDEX

Page references followed by fig indicate an illustrated figure; followed by t indicate a table, followed by b indicate a box.

A
Accountability: how participation increases elected officials, 34; public deliberation designed to build, 278b; small “d” democratic principle on, 300
Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs), 128, 130–131, 141, 144
Action strategy, 16–17
Administrative Procedure Act (APA) [1946], 53
Adult-adult participation relationships: engaged in participation response to common health issues, 118–127t; forms of participation and attributes of an, 28, 29t; how “good” participation creates a, 25–29t; planning and land use participation, 158–166. See also Public participation
Advisory boards (participation commissions), 289–290, 318
Affiliation opportunity, 19
Affordable Care Act (ACO), 125, 128, 141, 148
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 225
Alternative dispute resolution (ADR), 291
American Academy of Pediatrics, 130
American Bar Association, 291
American Institute of Architects, 158, 160
AmericaSpeaks, 201
Appreciative Inquiry, 18b, 278b
Apps: CDC’s “Solve the Outbreak,” 137; disseminating planning and land use information on, 176; health participation, 128, 145; planning and land use, 186; public work in education, 106; reporting problems with school physical infrastructures, 98
The Architecture of Participation Infrastructure, 297t
Arnstein’s Ladder of Participation, 57t–58
Asthmapolis project (2012), 138b
Athenian Ecclesia (citizen participation), 48

B
Balancing Justice in Oklahoma (1996), 201
Ballot initiatives and referenda, 227
BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything), 159, 190
Bang the Table, 177
Baron, Mark, 79
Belo Horizonte (Brazil) Participatory Budgeting project, 311
“Best brains available” participation argument, 206–207, 210–213
Beyond Random Act report (2010), 79
Beyond the Ballot: 57 Democratic Innovations from Around the World (The Power Inquiry), 264
“Big Dig” (Boston), 158
“Big Society” (UK’s David Cameron’s vision), 63, 295
Booths (fairs and festivals) thin participation, 20b
*Boston Globe*, 87b
Boston Open Data Innovation Summit, 172
Boston’s “Big Dig,” 158
*Boyle* (Council of 500) [ancient Athens], 48
*Bowling Alone* (Putnam), 178
Brazilian Participatory Budgeting (PB) projects, 60, 291, 311
*Bringing the Gap between Public Officials and the Public* (Nabatchi and Farrar), 198
*Bringing Citizen Voices to the Table* (Lukensmeyer), 293
British Columbia Citizens’ Assembly, 294–295
Brown Act (California), 290
Buckhannon Meet and Eat lunches, 179b
Budgeting, See Funding and budgeting; Participatory Budgeting (PB)
Built environment, 155. See also Planning and land use
Bush’s Points of Light campaign, 227
C
California Endowment, 119
California Healthy Cities and Communities program, 121–122
California Speaks project (2007), 123
California’s Brown Act, 290
California’s Convergence Initiative, 132–133
CaliforniaSpeaks project, 201
“Campfire” democracies, 47
Case Western Reserve University, 278b
CAVE (Citizens Against Virtually Everything), 159, 190
Center for Advancing Health (CAH), 117, 124, 125, 126, 128
Center for Investigative Reporting (CIR), 307, 308
Center for Urban Pedagogy, 176
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): flu vaccine policy of, 32; health volunteer coordination recommendations by, 144; impact of the Congressional dynamic on budget allocation and, 203; projects that engage citizens in health policymaking, 123–124; *Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning* by the, 144; “Solve the Outbreak” app and “Zombie Pandemic” comic book series, 137; Twitter followers of, 135–136
ChangeByUs, 106, 162, 186
Change.org, 20b
Chapel Hill 2020, 18b
*Charlotte Observer*, 308
Charrettes, 274
Chicago Public Schools, 88–89
Chicago’s 49th Ward Participatory Budgeting Project, 311
Cincinnati Public Schools, 81
Citizen advisory boards, 145b
Citizen assemblies, 18b
Citizen capacity: failure of public participation to tap into, 4; the reality of rising, 3
Citizen Congresses, 196
Citizen juries, 18b
Citizens: allowing them to tell their stories, 26–27; assumptions and realities about public participation and, 36b; BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything) attitudes of, 159, 190; CAVE (Citizens Against Virtually Everything) types of, 159, 190; changing relationship between health experts and, 117–118; citizen’s academies to provide participation training to, 291–292; encouraging social connections and national dialogue among, 222–224; engaging them in health policymaking, 123–124; “good” participation by creating an adult relationship with, 25–29b; government “induced participation” versus “organic participation” by, 46; government that provides “customer service” to, 58–59; NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) accusations against, 59–60, 159, 190; and patient level of health participation, 131; polls showing dissatisfaction with political processes and institutions by, 196–197; “right to the city” of, 158; scenario on gathering public input from, 256–257, 262t, 263t; scenario on participation for problem solving driven by, 258–259, 262t, 263t; skepticism about public officials by, 3, 4–5; social media connections versus sense of social isolation of, 5–6; tensions between government and (1990s), 60–61; urban renewal (1940s) and participation limited to “blue-ribbon,” 54. See also Networks; Public meetings
Citizen’s Academies, 291–292
Citizens’ Statement (CIR), 202
CitizenScape, 265
Citizenship: “active,” 196; how online technologies have impacted, 63–65
Citizinvestor, 20b, 106, 270
City Creator, 20b
Cityzen, 265
Civic health dashboards, 221
Civic Health Index, 292–293
“Civic journalism,” 308–309
Civic Vision for the Delaware Riverfront (Philadelphia), 160
CivicEvolution, 106, 186
Civil Rights Act (1964), 54
Civil society: government participation role of, 200–202; government participations networks from the, 216–217fig; how participation encourages collaboration between government and, 36; Open the government.org list of organizations working in participation, 216; volunteerism of, 144, 258–259, 262t, 263t
Civilian Conservation Corps, 53
Civility: participation for creating, 30–31; in public discourse, 5
Classroom participation settings, 86fig, 90–91
Cleveland Clinic Foundation, 278b
Code for America, 299
Codigital, 20b, 266
Collaborative planning processes tactic, 263t, 274–275
Colorado Association of School Boards, 83, 86, 87–88, 257
Columbia University, 159
Coming to Public Judgment (Yankelovich), 277
Common Core State Standards, 81
Common Ground for Action, 18b, 277
Communication: civility and incivility discourse in, 5; deliberative, 249; one-way and two-way, 248–249
Communities: assessing state of planning and land use participation in a, 172b; assessing the state of health participation in a, 134b–134b; discussing and connecting through schools for, 96fig, 99–100; enabling education decision making by, 103–105; enabling government decision making by, 224–225; enabling health decision making by, 143–145b; “food deserts” areas in, 123, 137; gathering input and data for schools from the local, 96fig, 98–99; healthy communities movement to improve health in, 119–122; how good participation helps to solve problems of, 29–36; A Map of Online Communities, 298fig; mapping health inequities in, 122–123, 127t; participation for creating a sense of, 31–32; as planning and land use participation setting, 166fig–168; providing discrete pieces of data to identify issues for, 19; public officials developing “mutual partnerships” with, 294; ranking ideas to improve a, 19; visioning neighborhood and, 159–161, 165t
Community Action Agencies (CAAs), 55–56
Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), 122
Community-Centered Health Homes (CCHHs), 130
Community Challenge Planning Grant program (HUD), 216
Community conversations, 18b
Community dashboards, 176
Community development block grant (CDBG), 24
Community development planning, 161–162, 165t
Community Heart and Soul Field Guide (Orton Family Foundation), 264
Community Matters Partnership, 295b
Community PlanIt (community game), 17, 20b
Community Platform, 272
Community Tool Box Workstations, 186
Consensus conferences, 278b
Conventional participation: being trapped in the same old tactics of, 242–243; common procedures required for, 21–22; description of, 38; entrenched in government function, 321; photograph of conventional public meeting, 22c; why it can cause problems, 23–25
Conventional participation problems: potential for harm to administrators and public officials, 24–25; potential for harm to citizens, 24; potential for harm to policy and governance, 25
coUrbanize, 274
Create Buckhannon case study, 179b
Creating Community Solutions (CCS), 124
Creighton Elementary School District parent-teacher teams, 101, 101b
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, 161
CrowdBrite, 270
Crowdrise, 270
Crowdsourcing (crowdfunding): gathering government input and data, 222; health-based, 144–145; online platforms and tools for, 20b, 269–271; planning and land use mini-grant programs and, 186; as public participation tactic, 263t, 269–271; school-based, 106. See also Online platform tools; Public participation tactics
Cultural differences: as driving innovation in public participation, 315; equitable outcomes vs. equitable processes to accommodate, 316–318; how public meetings can be impacted by, 316–317; impact on perceived relationship with government by, 317; Knight Foundation’s Soul of the Community research findings on, 5, 31, 162, 315; participation issues related to trend of increasing, 314–318. See also Participants; Racial and ethnic differences
Dana-Farber Cancer Center, 144
Danish Board of Technology Foundation, 278b
Dashboards: civic health, 221; community and neighborhood, 176; online participation, 292–293
Data: dashboards and apps for community and neighborhood, 176–177; gathering health input and, 138b–139; information overload and having just too much, 306; providing citizens with factual information and, 26; providing discrete pieces of, 19; scenario of leaders wanting citizens to generate new ideas or, 257–258, 262t, 263t. See also Disseminating information; Information
Data collection: crowdsourcing (crowdfunding) for, 222; of health data, 138b–139; online platforms and tools for public, 20th; participation tactic of reporting problems and, 263t, 269; for planning and land use participation, 177–178; scenario on public input, 256–257, 262t, 263t; for schools from the local community, 96fig. 98–99
Data.gov, 209
"Datapaloozas" events, 211
The Death and Life of Great American Cities (Jacobs), 158
Decatur Next, 18b
Decision makers: how participants should interact with, 248–249, 252t, 262t, 263t; identifying and recruiting participants, 246–248, 252t, 262t, 263t. See also Participation leaders; Public officials
Decision making: avenues for participation in state and federal agency, 213fig, 215–216; enabling a community’s education, 103–105; enabling community health, 143–145b; enabling community planning and land use, 183–184b; enabling family and student, 96fig, 100–103; enabling government participation and, 224–227; enabling neighborhood, 180–183; enabling patient and family, 141–143; monitoring government spending and, 219–220fig; planning and land use zoning, 158–159, 165t. See also Problem solving
Deliberative communication, 249
Deliberative Democracy Consortium, 291
Deliberative Polling, 18b
Deliberative polling tactic, 267b
Democracy: barriers to successfully exporting to other countries, 321–322; creating a civic utopia by using innovative, 295b; deciding what kind we really want, 322–323; deciding what kind we want, 322–323; dictionary definitions of, 319b; encouraging artistic expressions of, 297fig–298fig; equitable outcomes vs. equitable processes and, 316–318; etymology of, 48b; Founders’ views of popular, 50b–51; founding of the United States role of republicanism and, 49–51; hunter-gatherer societies’ “tribal” or “campfire,” 47; journalism role in free exchange of information supporting, 307–309; “nanodemocracy” or “microdemocracy” forms of, 218; pre-Columbian, 49; role of education in public participation and, 77–110; roots of participation in the ancient world, 47–48; small “d” democratic planning for small “d” democratic infrastructure, 298–302
Democratic trends: regarding participatory budgeting (PB), 309–314; regarding people and cultural differences, 314–318; regarding people and information, 306–309
Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act (1966), 56
Detroit 24/7 game case study, 176b
Detroit City Futbol League, 180
Dialogue-App, 18b
Dialogue-to-change programs, 277
DiscoverBPS (Boston), 87b, 88, 103
Disseminating information: government sector, 219–221; health sector, 135–137; to participants for public participation, 249–250, 252t, 262r, 263t; planning and land use sector, 174–177. See also Data; Information; Journalism

E
E-blasting, 221
E-Deliberation, 277
E-domocracy.org, 64, 178
e-Petition, 20b
E-petition tools, 20b, 212b, 221
E-rulemaking (or electronic rulemaking), 222
Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) [1964], 55
Education: building blocks for participation in, 95–106; development of participation in, 78–85; disseminating information about schools and, 96fig–98; fundamental role in participation and democracy by, 77–78; official settings for participation in, 85–91; as public participation infrastructure component, 8; recommendations for improving participation in, 110; role of leaders and networks in strengthening participation infrastructure role of, 91–93b; systemic supports for participation in, 106–109. See also School systems; Student learning
Education participation building blocks: discussing and connecting, 96fig, 99–100; disseminating
information about schools and education, 96ff–98; enabling community decision making on education issues, 96ff, 103–105; enabling family and student decision making, 96ff, 100–103; encouraging public work, 96ff, 105–106; gathering input and data, 96ff, 98–99; strengthening the, 95–96

Educators: participation training and skill development of, 107; professional participation incentives for, 107–108

Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act (2009), 227

Elected officials. See Public officials

Electoral participation: description of, 8; Obama's presidential campaign (2008) application of, 61–63, 196

Emerson College, 307

Engagement Game Lab, 177

Engagement HQ, 18b, 277

Engagement Streams Framework (NCDD), 264

Engaging Plans, 274

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 203, 215–216, 228

Equitable outcomes vs. processes, 316–318

Ethel, 277

Ethical Guidance for Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response, 144

Ethnic differences. See Racial and ethnic differences

Eugene Decisions (Eugene city council), 34

Everyday Democracy, 16, 264, 277

F

Face-to-face processes: for thick participation, 18b; for thin participation, 20b

Facebook: used for indicating public preferences, 20b; school district presence on, 88, 89. See also Social media

Families: academic parent-teacher teams, 101, 101b; enabling decision making by students and, 96ff, 100–103; enabling health decision making by patients and, 141–143; engagement in students' participation education by, 79–80, 84t; how connections and relationships for improving health of, 139–141; parent-teacher conferences involvement by, 101; Patient-Family Advisors to, 126, 131, 143. See also Parent organizations

Farmer's Alliance (19th century), 51–52

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 204, 207, 230

Federal agencies. See Government agencies

Federal Register (online edition), 210

Feedback: online platforms and tools for public, 20b; public participation scenario on gathering public input, preferences, and, 256–257, 262t, 263t

First 5 LA initiative (Los Angeles), 99, 100, 106–107, 140

FixMyStreet, 20b, 162, 269

Focus groups: gathered by community on schools, 98–99; as public participation tactic, 263t, 268

“Food deserts” areas, 123, 137

foreignassistance.gov, 219

Fox News, 308

Free Press, 308

Fremont Street Troll (Seattle), 32, 33e

Front Porch Forum, 64

Funding and budgeting participation: government participation, 229; health participation, 148; planning and land use participation, 188; school participation, 109. See also Participatory Budgeting (PB)

Future of Big Data report (Pew Research Center), 307

Future search conferences, 274

G

Games: Detroit 24/7 case study on participation through, 176b; online platforms and tools for, 20b; as thin participation strategy, 19. See also Serious games

Ganas (equal), 47

Geomedicine technologies, 139

GIS (geographic information system): online platforms for reporting problems and gathering data, 269; participatory, 162–164b, 178

Global North: comparing Global South public participation to, 319–322; state of public participation in the, 23. See also United States

Global South: barriers to public participation in, 319–322; barriers to successfully exporting democracy to the, 321–322; Brazilian Participatory Budgeting (PB) projects in the, 60, 291, 311; efforts to increase public participation in the, 31

“Good” public participation: defined as treating citizens like adults, 25–28; how it helps to solve problems, 29–36; Lakewood public meeting (Colorado, 2004) as example of, 26

Google Alert, 265

GoogleDrive, 272

Governance: how conventional participation can harm, 25; how technology facilitates bigger, 63–65; “voice of the whole people,” 46

Subject Index 341
Government: citizen “organic participation” versus “induced participation” by, 46; conventional participation often entrenched in, 321; cultural differences impacting perceived relationship with, 317; how participation encourages collaboration between civil society and, 36; local participation ordinances of, 290–291; NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) accusations against citizens by, 59–60, 159, 190; partnerships between hospitals, 119–122; providing “customer service” to citizens, 58–59; tensions between citizens and (1990s), 60–61

Government agencies: e-rulemaking applications by, 222; Open Government requirements for participation in, 209b, 230–231; participation in local decisions made by, 213f, 215–216, 222; policies and procedures to facilitate participation with, 229–231. See also Public officials


Government participation infrastructure: building blocks for, 217–227; funding and budgeting, 229; leaders and networks, 216–217f; policies and procedures for, 229–231; professional incentives for officials, 228–229; training and skill development supporting, 228

Government participation settings: interactions with legislators, 213f–214; for local decisions made by state and federal agencies, 213f, 215–216; for state/federal agency decisions, 213f, 214–215

Gram Sabha reforms (India), 291

Granicus, 20b, 270

GrantCraft, 317–318

Great Depression, 53

Great Society program (1960s), 54–58

Group process techniques, 26

“Hackathons” events, 211

Hackpad, 272

Harvard Family Research Project report (2010), 85

Haudenosaunee Confederacy’s Great Law of Peace (pre-Columbian Native Americans), 49

Health-based crowdfunding, 144–145

“Health Happens Here” slogan (California Endowment), 119

Health inequities mappings, 122–123, 127f

Health literacy programs, 136–137

Health participation: changing relationship between experts and citizens increasing, 117–118; engaging citizens in health policymaking, 123–124, 127f; the healthy communities movement, 119–122, 127f; mapping inequities in health, 122–123, 127f; messaging and healthy behavior improved by, 118–119, 127f; patient engagement and patient-centered care, 124–126, 127f; recommendations for improving, 149

Health participation infrastructure: building blocks for, 134–145

b; funding and budgeting, 148; leaders and networks role in strengthening, 132–134; policies and procedures for participation by, 148; systemic supports for the, 146–148


Health policymaking: engaging citizens in, 123–124; the healthy communities movement of, 119–122

Health practitioners: encouraging civic engagement with patients, 147; professional incentives for health participation by, 147–148; training and skill development for health participation by, 146–147. See also Patients

Health sector: development of participation in the, 118–127f; official settings for participation in the, 128–132; participation infrastructure in the, 132–149

Healthcare Hashtag project, 136

Healthy Choices Oregon (1988), 201

Healthy Communities Access Program (HHS), 120

Healthy communities coalitions, 143

Healthy communities movement, 119–122

Healthy Shopper Rewards Program, 142b

HHS. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Homeowner associations (HOAs), 169–170, 181

Horizons project, 36

Hospital Engagement Networks (HENs), 129

Hospital/clinic participation level, 129f–131

Hull House, 52

Hurricane Katrina, 32

I

IAP2 Public Participation Toolbox (2007), 264
IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, 108, 145b, 161, 230, 250, 251fig
IBM Center for the Business of Government, 207
ICivics, 177
IdeaScale, 20b, 270
Ideenstream, 309
Ideation: how participation helps generate, 35; online platforms and tools for, 20b; scenario of leaders wanting citizens to generate new data or, 257–258, 262t, 263t
Incentives. See Professional incentives
Incivility trend, 5
Indian self-governing republics, 47–48
Indiana University, 291
“Induced participation,” 46
Industrial Workers of the World, 52
Infogagement: Citizenship and Democracy in the Age of Connection (Leighninger), 306
Information: journalism role in free exchange of, 307–309; to prepare participants for public participation, 249–250, 252t, 262t, 263t; providing citizens with factual, 26; traditional thinking about the relationship between participation and, 306–307. See also Data; Disseminating information
Information overload, 306
Institute for Family-Centered Care (IFCC), 144
Institute for Local Government, 294
Interactive maps. See Mapping
International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Spectrum of Public Participation, 108, 145b, 161, 230, 250, 251fig
International City/Management Association, 291
International Municipal Lawyers’ Association, 291
Interviews (community), 98–99
Investigative Reporting Workshop, 307
Ioby, 270
Issue framing, 16

J
Jane Addams School of Democracy (St. Paul), 100, 315
Johnstown Flood, 52
Journalism: changing trust status in, 307; collaborative practices signaling rebirth of, 307; participation as key to transformation of, 307–308; practice of participation in public or civic, 308–309. See also Disseminating information; Social media

K
Kettering Foundation, 277
Kickstarter, 20b, 270
Kirkwood city council shooting (2008), 24
Knight Foundation: Soul of the Community research by, 5, 31, 162, 315; on state of journalism, 307, 309
Knight News Challenge, 269
Knight-Ridder, 309
Kony controversy (2012), 35

L
“A Ladder of Participation” (Arnstein), 57fig–58
Lakewood public meeting (Colorado, 2004), 26
Land use. See Planning and land use
Leaders. See Participation leaders
Legislation: Administrative Procedure Act (APA) [1946], 53; Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), 125, 128, 141, 148; Civil Rights Act (1964), 54; Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act (1966), 56; Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) [1964], 55; Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act (2009), 227; Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 204, 207, 230; local participation ordinances, 290–291; Medicare, 125, 130, 148; National Environmental Policy Act, 204; No Child Left Behind Act, 81; Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 204–205; Section 508 (Rehabilitation Act), 205; Voting Rights Act (1965), 54; Workforce Investment Act (1998), 205. See also Public participation infrastructure; United States
Legislative branch participation: challenge of scale and policy connection in, 202–203; development of, 197–203; how the “mad and angry folks” contributed to, 198–199; influence of other non-governmental organizations on, 200–202
Legitimacy (political), 27
Lerner Center for Public Health Promotion (Syracuse University), 142b
LinkedIn, 20b
Listening to Toronto (serious game), 313
Local Education Funds (LEFs), 91–92
Local Health Information Networks (Ontario), 128
Local participation ordinances, 290–291
localocracy, 64
LocalWiki, 20b, 176, 272
LogoLink, 158
Loomio, 277

M
Making Democracy Fun (Lerner), 28, 271, 314
Mapit, 20b
Mapping: disseminating planning and land use through interactive maps, 176; “food deserts” interactive maps, 123, 137; health inequities of communities, 122–123, 127f; A Map of Online Communities, 298f; online platforms and tools for, 20b; participatory budgeting projects, 310f; wiki-based platforms for collaborative writing or, 263f, 272–273
Mapumental, 20b
Maryland Budget Game, 221
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 307
Measured Voice, 265
Medicare, 125, 130, 148
MetroQuest, 16, 18b, 270
“Microdemocracy,” 218
MindMixer, 20b, 270
Mini-grant programs: online platforms for, 270; as participation tactic, 263f, 270–271; planning and land use, 186; school-based crowdfunding and, 106
Montgomery County schools, 82
MSNBC, 308

N
National Coalition for Dialogue and Deliberation (NCDD), 230
“Nanodemocracy,” 218
NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), 227
National Center for Charitable Statistics, 272
National Civic League (NCL), 90, 119, 159–160, 291
National Coalition for Dialogue and Deliberation (NCDD), 254b, 264, 291
National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, 200
National Conference on Citizenship (NCoC), 195, 221, 293
National Dialogue on Chemical Exposures, 277
National Dialogue on Mental Health (2013), 124, 223b
National Environmental Policy Act, 204
National Institute for Civil Discourse, 277
National issues forums, 18b
National Issues Forums Institute, 16, 277
National League of Cities, 184, 291
National Physicians Alliance, 147
National Policy Forum for Family, School, and Community Engagement, 79
National School Public Relations Association (NSPRA), 83, 109
Neighborhood associations, 169–170, 180–183
Neighborhood councils, 169–170
Neighborhood dashboards, 176
Neighborhood online forums, 178–179
Neighborhoods: enabling decision making by, 180–183; planning and land use participation in, 166f; 168–170; public officials developing “mutual partnerships” with, 294; revitalizing groups that serve, 181b
neighbor.ly, 20b, 270
Nellie Mae Education Foundation (NMEF), 90, 93
Network-based recruitment, 16
Networks: education participation, 91–93b; government participation, 216–217f; health participation, 132–134; Hospital Engagement Networks (HENs), 129; participation tactic of using online, 263f, 273–274; patient online forums and, 140; planning and land use participation, 170–172b; public participation infrastructure empowering civic, 66. See also Citizens
New America Foundation, 264
New Deal, 53
New England Town Meetings, 50
New Jersey Coalition for the Public Good, 201
New Jersey Peoples’ Tax Assembly (2003), 201
New Jersey Tax Assembly and Citizens’ Technology Forum, 202
New York Times, 322
NextDoor, 64, 171, 172
NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard), 59–60, 159, 190
No Child Left Behind Act, 81
NoiseTube, 20b
Nojaim Brothers Supermarket (Syracuse), 142b

O
OaklandWiki, 163, 272
Obamacare (Affordable Care Act), 125, 128, 141, 148
Obama’s presidential campaign (2008): participatory breakthrough during the, 61–62; participatory principles used during the, 62–63, 196; “Stories of Self, Us, and Now” during, 62
O.J. Simpson verdict, 60, 315
One-way communication, 248–249
Online forums: neighborhood, 178–179; participation tactic of creating online networks through, 263t, 273–274; for patients, 140; school-based, 100
Online National Dialogue on Reforming Government Websites, 211
Online platform tools: “best brains” online driving government participation using, 210–213; bigger governance through, 63–65; data gathering and feedback, 20b; e-petitions, 20b, 212b, 221; games, 19, 20b, 176b; indicating preferences on social media, 20b; mapping, 20b, 122–123, 127t, 137, 176, 263t, 272–273, 298fig, 310fig; for mini-grant programs, 270; monitoring government spending and decisions, 219; for Open Government transparency, 209; participation dashboards, 292–293; participation tactic of reporting problems and gathering data, 263t, 269; for patients and families, 141, 145; planning and land use participation, 164b, 186; polls, 20b, 98–99, 196–197, 263t, 266–268; public deliberation, 277, 278b; for public work in education, 106; reporting problems and prioritizing improvements using “participatory GIS,” 162–164b, 178; school-based crowdfunding and mini-grant programs, 106; serious games, 17, 18b, 19, 177, 221, 263t, 271–272, 313; surveys, 20b, 98–99, 263t, 266; for tracking student learning progress, 102; wiki, 20b, 163, 176, 222, 263t, 272–273. See also Crowdsourcing (crowdfunding); Technology
Open houses, 20b
Open Space, 18b
OpenDataPhilly, 172
OpenStreetMap, 20b, 176
OpenTheGovernment.org, 210
OpenTownHall, 20b
Oregon Citizens’ Initiative Review (CIR), 201–202
“Organic participation,” 46
Organizing Community-Wide Dialogue for Action and Change (Study Circles Resource Center), 264
Organizing for Participatory Budgeting (Participatory Budgeting Project), 264
Orton Family Foundation, 264, 295b
Our Budget, Our Economy (OBOE), 200
Parent organizations: encouraging public work, 105–106; facilitating participation in school board meetings, 92fig, 103; Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), 88–89, 104b; participatory budgeting (PB) role by, 103–104; school council role of, 104–105. See also Families
Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), 88–89, 104b
Parent-teacher conferences, 101
Park Forest Elementary School (Pennsylvania), 89–90
Participants: adapted spectrum of participation by, 251fig; deciding how they interact with decision-making and other, 248–249, 252t, 262t, 263t; deciding on information required to prepare, 249–250, 252t, 262t, 263t; how they will impact policymaking, 250–251–253, 252t, 262t, 263t; knowing how they will impact policymaking, 250–253, 252t, 262t, 263t; recruitment of, 245b, 246–248, 252t, 262t, 263t; strategic questions and stakes for, 252t. See also Cultural differences
Participation commissions (or advisory boards): description and participation function of, 289; “racial equity lens” recommended for, 318; responsibilities of, 289–290
Participation leaders: government participation, 216–217fig; messaging healthy behavior, 118–119; mismatch between systems and participation tactics used by, 320; planning and land use participation infrastructure role of, 170–172b; professional incentives for health participation by, 147–148; public participation infrastructure empowering, 66; scenario on developing a plan or budget, 260–262t, 263t; scenario on participation and policymaking, 259–260, 262t, 263t; scenario on supporting volunteerism and citizen-driven problem solving, 258–259, 262t, 263t; scenario on wanting citizens to generate new ideas or data, 257–258, 262t, 263t; scenario on wanting to inform the public, 254–256, 262t, 263t; scenario on wanted to gather public input, 256–257, 262t, 263t; training and skill development for health participation by, 146–147. See also Decision makers
Participatory Budgeting (PB): Brazilian projects for, 60, 291, 311; Chicago’s 49th Ward project for, 311; community decision making on school district, 103–104; Eugene Decisions (Eugene city council) experience with, 34; as form of thick participation, 18b; global map of projects for, 310fig; as “good” participation, 27; Gram Sabha reforms in India on, 291; increasing participation trend of, 309–314; local ordinances supporting,
Planning and land use participation: barriers to, 155; community and neighborhood visioning, 159–161, 165; community development, 161–162, 165; Create Buckhannon case study on, 179; Detroit 24/7 case study on, 176; Detroit City Futbol League, 180; development of, 156–166; examples of online platforms for assistance, 164; funding and budgeting, 188; major zoning decisions, 158–159, 165; official settings for, 166; policies and procedures for, 188; professional incentives for planners and leaders in, 187–188; recommendations to improve, 189; reporting problems and prioritizing improvements, 162–166, 165; strengthening the infrastructure for, 170–188; tactical urbanism form of, 182–183

Planning and land use participation infrastructure: assessing state of planning and land use, 172; building blocks for, 173–186; leaders and networks, 170–172; systemic supports for, 186–188

Planning and land use participation settings: community level, 166; neighborhood level, 166; 168–170

Planning charrettes, 18

"Please, President Obama. Not Another "National Conversation" (Lozada), 223

Points of Light campaign (George H. W. Bush), 227

Policies and procedures participation: government participation, 229–231; health participation, 148; planning and land use participation, 188; school participation, 108. See also Public policies

Policy conferences, 226–227

Policy Consensus Initiative, 291

Political legitimacy, 27

Polk County health plan (Iowa), 120–121

Poll Everywhere, 266

Polls: deliberative, 267; gathered by community on schools, 98–99; online platforms for, 266; as public participation tactics, 263; 266–268; showing American dissatisfaction with political processes and institutions, 196–197; thin participation through, 20

The Populist Moment (Goodwyn), 52

Portland Press Herald, 308

Porto Alegre (Brazil) Participatory Budgeting (PB), 60, 91

Portsmouth Herald, 308

Portsmouth Listen, 18

Poway Unified School District (California), 98

The Power Inquiry, 264

Pre-Columbian democracy, 49
Public officials: citizen skepticism about, 3, 4–5; developing "mutual partnerships" with neighborhoods and communities, 294; government participation incentives for, 228–229; government participation through interactions with, 213–214; government participation training provided to, 228; how participation increases accountability of elected, 34. See also Decision makers; Government agencies

Public participation: adapted spectrum of, 251/fig; assumptions and realities about citizens and, 36f; challenge of defining, 14; deciding what kind of democracy we want, 322–323; as the democracy in our political system, 4; democratic roots in the ancient world, 47–48; distinguishing “good” from “bad,” 13; examining the future of, 8–9; health sector, 117–150; ineffective for overcoming divide of citizens and government, 3–4; information required to prepare participants for, 249–250, 252t, 262t, 263t; misunderstandings regarding the meaning of, 318–322; participatory populism in nineteenth century America, 51–52; in planning and land use, 155–190; traditional thinking about relationship between information and, 306–307; urban renewal (1940s) and increased need for, 54. See also Adult-adult participation relationships

Public participation forms: conventional, 15/fig, 21–25, 38, 242–243, 321; “good,” 25–36; illustrated diagram of the different, 15/fig; “organic” versus “induced,” 46; thick, 14–18b, 28, 29r, 38; thin, 15/fig, 18–21, 29r, 38; why “bad” participation happens to good people, 36–37

Public participation goals: description and variation in, 254b; matching tactic approaches to scenarios on, 262–277; six scenarios on matching engagers and engaged, 253–262t, 263t

Public participation infrastructure: ancient world democratic roots of, 47–48b; artistic expressions of democracy and, 297/fig–298/fig; assembling participation building blocks through, 66–67; citizen’s academies, 291–292; civic, 7–8; Community Action Agencies (CAAs), 55–56; connecting the building blocks for participation, 288–290; educational, 8, 77–111; electoral and government, 8, 61–63, 195–233; empowering and activating leaders and networks, 66; encouraging both progressive
and conservative visions, 294–295; envisioning stronger, 293–298/fig; failure of the, 6–8; founding of the U.S. democracy and republicanism, 49–51; governmental, 7; health sector, 132–148; how technology has impacted, 63–65; local participation ordinances, 290–291; participation commission role in assembling, 289–290, 318; participatory populism in 19th century America, 51–52; using plainer and more compelling language as part of, 294; pre-Columbian democratic, 49; Progressive movement influence on, 52–54, 299; providing systemic supports, 67; small “d” democratic planning for small “d” democratic, 298–302; UK’s David Cameron’s “Big Society” vision of, 63, 295; using visual aids to demonstrate and visualize, 296; War on Poverty and expansion of, 54–58. See also Legislation

Public participation scenarios: creating a plan or a budget, 260–262t, 263t; gathering public input, feedback, and preferences, 256–257, 262t, 263t; generating new ideas or data, 257–258, 262t, 263t; inform the public, 254–256, 262t, 263t; making a policy decision, 259–260, 262t, 263t; for matching goals of engagers and engaged, 253–262; matching tactics and, 262–277; supporting volunteerism and citizen-driven problem solving, 258–259, 262t, 263t

Public participation tactics: additional resources on, 264; being trapped in the same old conventional, 242–243; collaborative planning processes, 263t, 274–275; for conventional participation, 242–243; deciding who should be recruited to participate, 246–248; e-petitions, 20b, 212b, 221; focus groups, 263t, 268; information needed to prepare participants, 249–250; knowing how participation will impact policymaking, 250–253; matching scenarios and, 262–277; mismatch between system and, and, 320; online networks, 263t, 273–274; online platforms for reporting problems and gathering data, 263t, 269; planning for participation, 243–246; public deliberation, 263t, 276–278b; serious games, 17, 18b, 19, 177, 221, 263t, 271–272, 313; social media aggregation, 263t, 265–266; some variations in direct, 245b; surveys, 20b, 98–99, 263t, 266; wiki-based platforms for collaborative mapping or writing, 263t, 272–273. See also additional information under specific tactic; Crowdsourcing (crowdfunding); Participatory Budgeting (PB) Public Pathways: A Guide to Online Engagement Tools for Local Governments (New America Foundation), 264

Public policies: how conventional participation can harm, 25; providing citizens with choices in, 27. See also Policies and procedures participation

Public policymaking: challenge of connecting legislative branch participation to, 202–203; engaging citizens in health-related, 123–124; knowing how participation will impact, 250–253, 252r, 262t, 263t; participation for facilitating problem solving and, 32–36; scenario on making decisions for, 259–260, 262t, 263t

Public work: encouraging government participation and, 227; encouraging planning and land use, 185–186; encouraging school participation, 105–106

PublicStuff, 20b, 26, 106, 162, 186, 269

Q
Quad Cities, 122–123, 137
“Quantified self” technologies, 142

R
Racial and ethnic differences: resolving injustice related to, 316–318; in student achievement gaps, 82. See also Cultural differences

Racial Equity, 317–318; equitable outcomes vs. processes for, 316–318; “racial equity lens,” 317–318

Rank ideas, 19
recovery.gov, 219
Referenda and ballot initiatives, 227
A Refined Typology of Public Engagement Tools and Implements (PE2020 Project), 264
regulations.gov, 222
Republicanism, 49–51
Right Question Institute, 218
Right question process, 278b
Right Question Project, 278b
Robert’s Rules of Order, 89, 181
Robocalls, 221
Rodney King verdict (1992), 60, 315

S
San Jose Budget Game (serious game), 313
Sanghas (assembly), 47
Scenarios. See Public participation scenarios
School board meetings, 103, 104(fig
School districts: establishing participation policies and procedures, 108; participatory Budgeting (PB) for, 103–104; school board meetings, 103
School fairs, 102–103
School participation: classroom level, 86(fig, 90–91; district level, 86(fig–88; encouraging public work,
105–106; First 5 LA initiative (Los Angeles) reports on, 99, 100, 106–107, 140; funding and budgeting for, 109; parent organizations’ roles in, 88–89, 92f/g, 103–105; recommendations for improving, 110; school level, 86f/g, 88–90; school task forces and advisory committees, 105; student government and youth councils, 105; training and skill development to facilitate, 107
School systems: assessing the state of participation in a, 93b; Boston’s DiscoverBPS program for placing students in, 87b, 88, 103; Common Core State Standards goals and testing impact on student learning, 81–82, 84t; Creighton Elementary School District parent-teacher teams, 101, 101b; disseminating information about education and, 96f/g–98; how redistricting, school closures, and funding impact student learning, 80–81, 84t; official settings for participation found in, 85–93b; school-based online forums organized by, 100; social media presence by, 88, 89; student-centered learning teams organized by, 101; student learning and impact of standards and testing by, 81–82, 84t.
See also Education Section 508 (Rehabilitation Act), 205
SeeClickFix, 20b, 26, 162, 269
Serious games: description of, 17; as face-to-face process for thick participation, 18b, 19; focusing on planning issues, 177; Listening to Toronto, 313; Maryland Budget Game, 221; as participation tactic, 263t, 271–272; San Jose Budget Game (Italy), 313. See also Games Shareabouts, 106, 186, 269
Small-group facilitation, 16
Social capital–public life relationship, 178
Social media: citizens’ sense of social isolation versus constant connections of, 5–6; disseminating information about health through, 135–136; disseminating information about the government through, 220; disseminating planning and land use through, 175–176; online platforms and tools for indicating preferences on, 20b; school district presence on, 88, 89. See also Facebook; Journalism; Technology; Twitter
Social media aggregation tactic, 263t, 265–266
Social networking sites: Facebook, 20b, 88, 89; LinkedIn, 20b; percentage of adult participation on, 5–6; Twitter, 20b, 88, 135–136, 136, 175–176 “Solve the Outbreak” app (CDC), 137
Soul of the Community (Knight Foundation), 5, 31, 162, 315
Speak Up Austin, 277
Spectrum of Public Participation (IAP2), 108, 145b, 161, 230, 250, 251f/g
SpigitEngage, 20b, 270
St. Joseph’s Hospital Health Center, 142b
State agencies. See Government agencies
State and federal government. See Government State of the World report (Worldwatch, 2014), 34
Stop Online Piracy Act/Protect Intellectual Property Act (SOPA/PIPA), 35
Stories/storytelling: allowing citizens to tell their, 26–27; how it helps citizens to relate to one another and build civility, 30; “Stories of Self, Us, and Now” (Obama’s 2008 presidential campaign), 62
Street Bump, 269
Strengthening our Nation’s Democracy (SOND), 230
Student learning: achievement gaps in, 82, 84t; Common Core State Standards goals and testing of, 81–82, 84t; family engagement in, 79–80, 84t; how redistricting, school closures, and funding impact, 80–81, 84t; online tools for tracking progress of, 102; school safety and bullying issues in, 83, 84t, 85; school settings for participation and, 85–91; student-centered learning teams organized to support, 101. See also Education Study circles, 18b
Study Circles Resource Center (now Everyday Democracy), 264
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), 119, 124, 139
Sumerian primitive democracy, 47
Sunlight Foundation, 210
Super City, 20b
Superstorm Sandy, 163
SurveyConsole, 266
SurveyGizmo, 266
SurveyMonkey, 266
Surveys: gathered by community on schools, 98–99; online platforms for, 266; as public participation tactics, 263t, 266–268; thin participation through, 20b
Sustained dialogue, 18b
T
Tactical urbanism, 182–183
Tactics. See Public participation tactics
Teacher unions, 92–93
Teachers. See Educators
Technology: bigger governance through, 63–65; geomedicine, 139; GIS (geographic information system), 269; “quantified self,” 142. See also Online platform tools; Social media
Subject Index 349
TechPresident, 21
Tele-townhalls, 221
Telephone hotlines, 20b
Telephone-related participation activities, 20b
*Texas Tribune*, 309
“Text, Talk, and Act” (CCS), 124, 223b
Thick participation: as activating individual participation of people, 18–19; compared to thin participation, 19, 21; description of, 14–15, 38; face-to-face processes used for, 18b; forms of participation and attributes of an adult relationship in, 28, 29b; illustrated diagram of public participation role of, 15/fig; inside and outside tactics used for, 16–17; online and digital applications for, 18b, 20b; “serous games” category of, 17
Thick participation tactics: an action strategy, 16–17; a discussion sequence, 16; issue framing, 16; proactive network-based recruitment, 16; small-group facilitation, 16
Thin participation: compared to thick participation, 19, 21; description of, 18, 38; face-to-face or telephone activities for, 20b; forms of participation and attributes of an adult relationship in, 29b; illustrated diagram of public participation role of, 15/fig; online and digital applications for, 20b; types of activities included in, 19, 21
Tidepools project (Red Hook, Brooklyn), 163
Town All Meetings, 18b, 123
Town hall meetings: tele-townhalls, 221; traditional New England, 50; the 21st century version of, 18b, 123, 198–199, 277
Town Hall Social, 270
Training and skill development: citizen’s academies for, 291–292; education participation, 107; government participation, 228; health participation, 146–147; planning and land use participation, 187
Trayvon Martin case, 35
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, 52
“Tribal” democracies, 47
21st Century Town Hall Meetings, 18b, 123, 198–199, 221, 277
Twitter: CDC’s network on, 135–136; disseminating planning and land use through, 175–176; Healthcare Hashtag project on, 136; used for indicating public preferences, 20b; school district presence on, 88. See also Social media
Two-way communication, 248–249
Unified New Orleans Plan, 32
United States: democracy and republicanism in the founding of the, 49–50; Founders’ views of popular democracy in the, 50b–51; participation to solve policymaking and public problems in the, 32; participatory populism (19th century), 51–52; Progressives movement in the, 52–54, 299; state of public participation in the, 23; War on Poverty (1960s) in the, 54–58. See also Global North; Legislation
University of Buffalo Center for Urban Studies, 93
University of California-Berkeley, 307
Urban Institute, 272
Urban Milwaukee, 307
Urban renewal (1940s), 54
U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 204
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): health literacy programs of the, 137; health volunteer coordination recommendations by, 144; Healthy Communities Access Program of the, 120
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 210
U.S. Forest service (USFS), 204
U.S. General Services Administration, 227
U.S. Public Health Services, 119
USAspending.gov, 219
Ushahidi, 26
Village Academy (Delray Beach, Florida), 32
Visioning neighborhood and community, 159–161, 165t
Volunteerism: CDC recommendations on coordinating health, 144; scenario on supporting citizen-driven problem solving and, 258–259, 262t, 263t
Voting Rights Act (1965), 54
Walkshops, 182
War on Poverty (1960s): Arnstein’s Ladder of Participation in the, 57fg–58; Community Action Agencies (CAAs) created by the EOA during, 55–56; description of the, 54; increased participation structures created through, 54–58
Waze, 20b
“We the People” online petition platform, 212b
“What a Difference a Friend Makes” campaign (SAMHSA), 119, 139
White House Office for Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), 210
Whitman Institute, 308
Why We Engage (Gordon, Baldwin-Philippi, and Balestra), 63
Wichita Eagle, 308
Wikipedia, 299
Wikiplanning, 20b, 272
Wikis: gathering government input and data through, 222; interactive planning and land use maps on, 176; LocalWiki, 20b, 176, 272; OaklandWiki, 163; online platforms and tools for, 20b, 272–273; as participation tactic for collaborative mapping or writing, 263t, 272–273
Workforce Investment Act (1998), 205
Working Group on Legal Frameworks for Public Participation, 7, 229, 290, 291
Works Progress Administration, 53
World Café, 18b, 278b
Worldwatch Institute, 34

Z
Zilino, 18b, 277
Zócalo Public Square, 307, 308, 309
“Zombie Pandemic” comic book series (CDC), 137
Zoning decisions, 158–159, 165t