

# How participatory democracy works? Mobilization: who participate and how.

**ERNESTO GANUZA FERNÁNDEZ**  
[eganuza@iesa.csic.es](mailto:eganuza@iesa.csic.es)

**FRANCISCO FRANCES GARCIA**  
[francisco.frances@ua.es](mailto:francisco.frances@ua.es)

## MAIN FEATURES OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN SPAIN

- DELIBERATIVE PROCESS LINKED TO PUBLIC DECISION MAKING PROCESS (technical and social justices criteria)
- THEY USE TO HAVE CLEAR RULES, MADE BY PARTICIPANTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
- MOST PB DOES AN INFORMATIVE PROCESS TO DELIVER INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUDGET
- THERE IS AN ACCOUNTABILITY PROCESS TO GIVE ANSWER OF PUBLIC DECISIONS ONCE PB IS FINISHED
- MOS OF THE TIME IT HAS BEEN CREATED A NEW STRUCTURE (PB COUNCIL) IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS CAN MONITOR PUBLIC DECISIONS

## WHY PEOPLE DOES OR DOESN'T PARTICIPATE?

- PEOPLE DON'T REALLY WANT! (PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS)
- PEOPLE CAN'T DO IT! (EXTERNAL AND SIMBOLIC CONSTRAINTS: lack of money, lack of political resources, lack of skills, lack of time, etc)
- NOBODY INVITE THEM TO PARTICIPATE (MOBILIZATION)

## TIPOLOGY OF PB IN SPAIN

1. REPRESENTATIVE MODEL: Participants role: qualified and deliberative one. Participants implication: extremely long. People target is just organized people.
2. ADMINISTRATIVE MODEL: Participants role: just to deliver the needs, without deliberation. Participants implications: extremely short. All people is targeted.
3. PARTICIPATORY MODEL: Participants role: qualified and deliberative one. Participants implications: it's variable: it can be short (3-4 hours) or longer (some days), but never as long as representative model. All people is targeted.

### Who is targeted?

Organized and Expert Citizens

Ordinary and Active Citizens

Ordinary and Active Citizens

## WHICH ARE THE MEANS TO INVITE PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE?

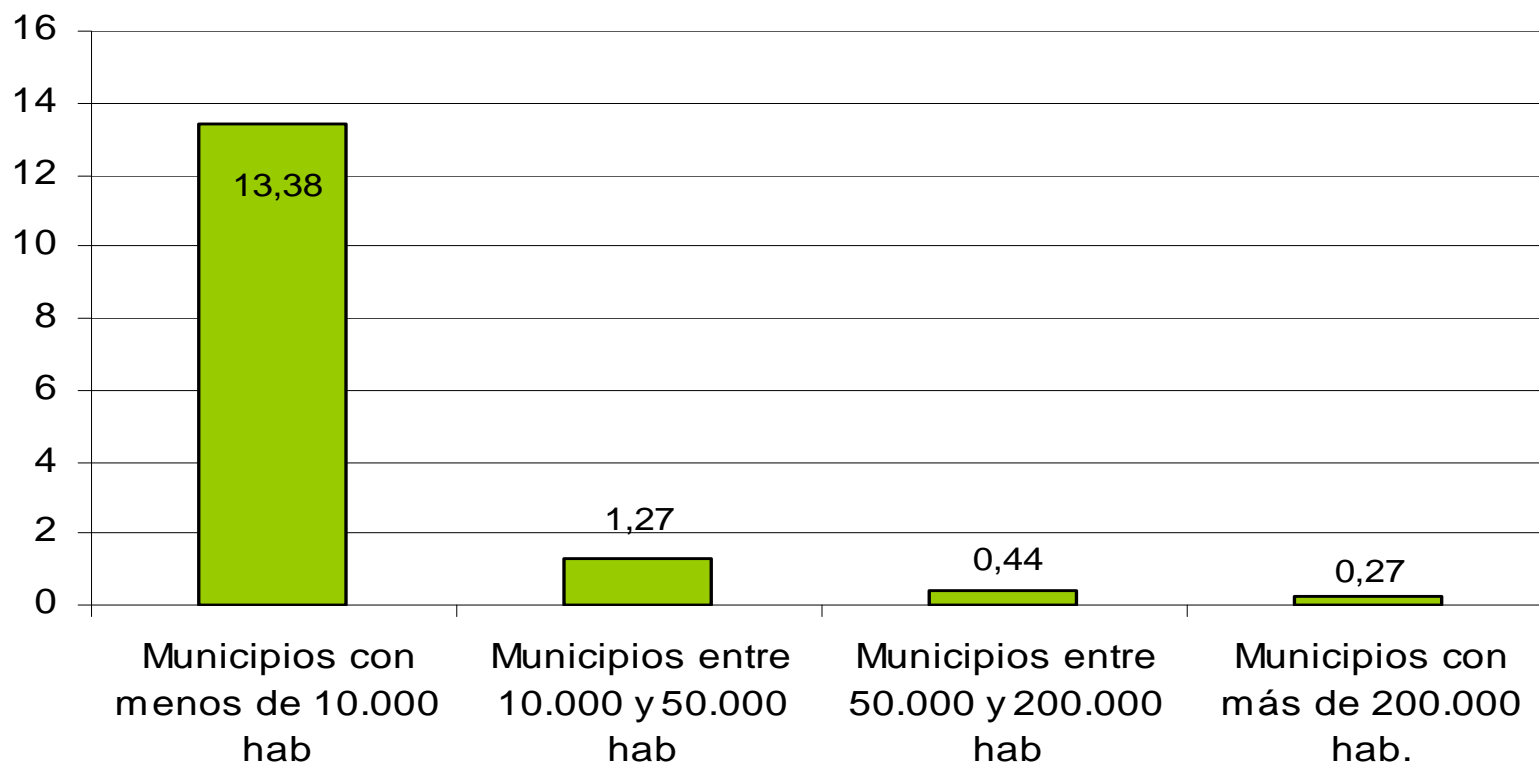
- TRADITIONAL CHANNELS OF PARTICIPATION  
(associations and asociative structures)
- ADVERTISING (local tv, radio, newspaper advertisement)
- RANDOM SELECTION
- NEW TECHNOLOGIES (internet, sms)
- PARTICIPATORY MEANS (motivation groups, participatory meetings, etc.)

## MOBILIZATION LEVEL AND PEOPLE TARGETED

	ORDINARY CITIZENS	ACTIVE CITIZENS (with participatory background and interest on politics)	ORGANIZED AND EXPERT CITIZENS
TRADITIONAL CHANNELS OF PARTICIPATION		LOW	HIGH
PUBLICITY	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW
RANDOM SELECTION	HIGH		
NEW TECHNOLOGIES		HIGH	LOW
PARTICIPATORY MEANS	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

## AND WHO IS FINALLY MOBILIZED...

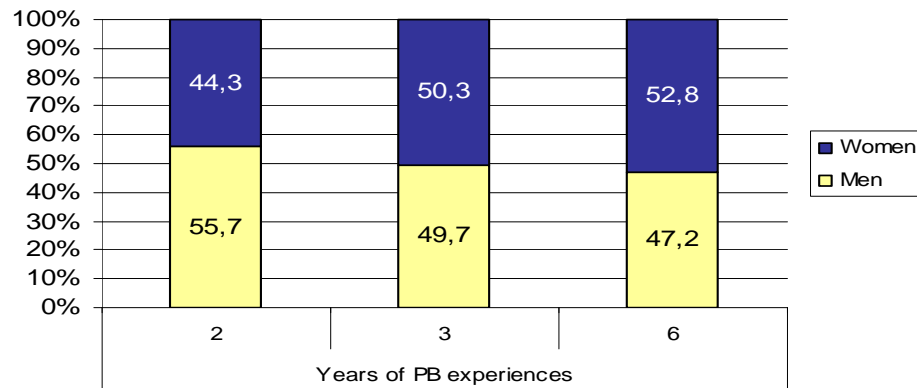
PEOPLE USE TO PARTICIPATE MUCH MORE IN SMALL CITIES



# SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

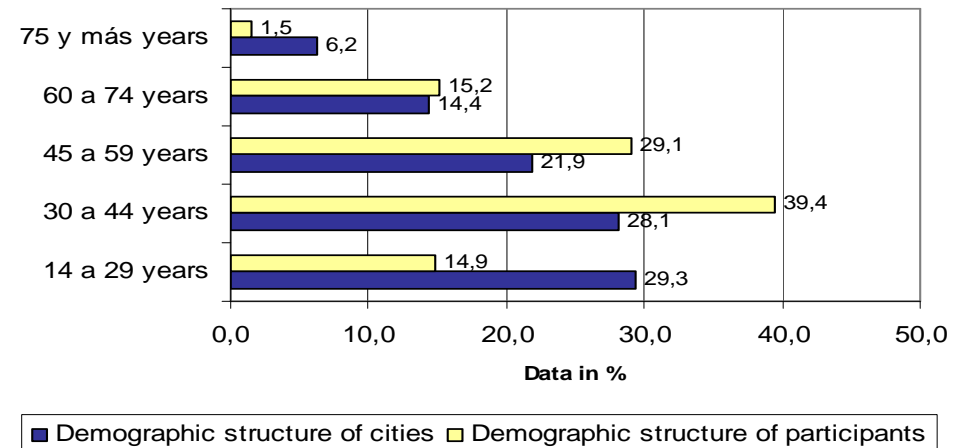
## GENDER

Years of PB experience and gender



## AGE

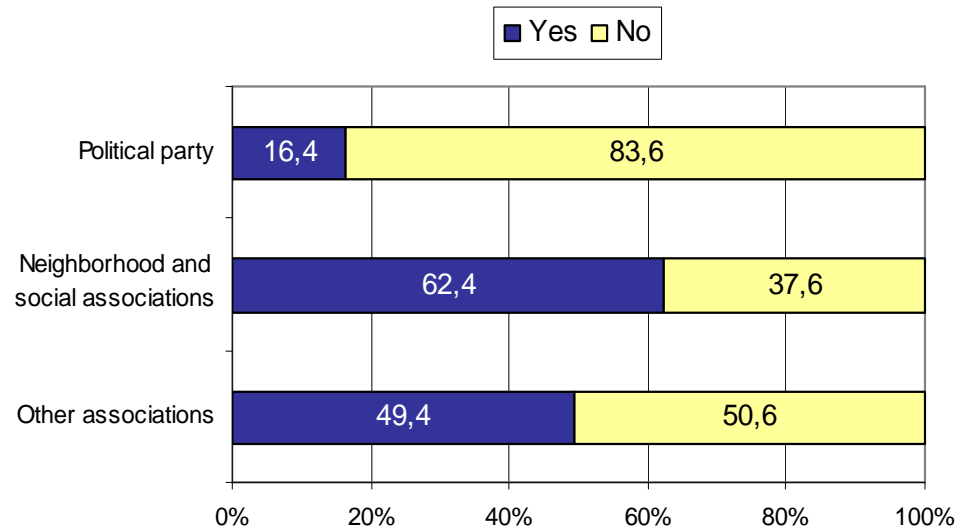
Differences between population structure and participants in PB



# SOCIOPOLITIC PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

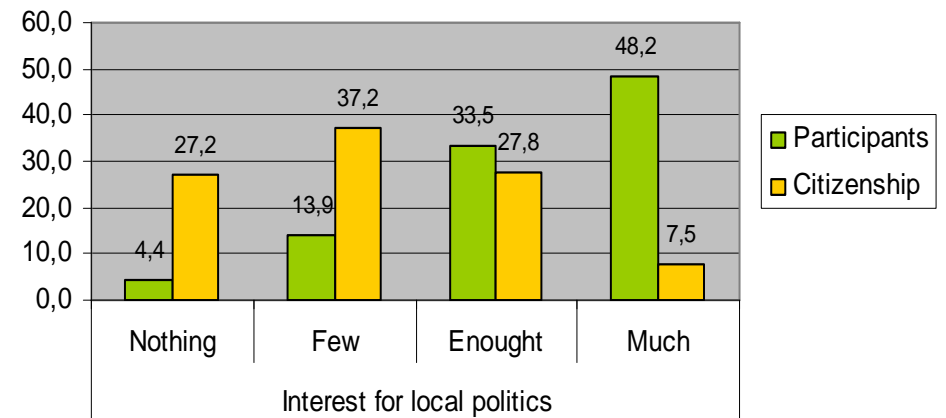
## MEMBERSHIP

Membership of organizations

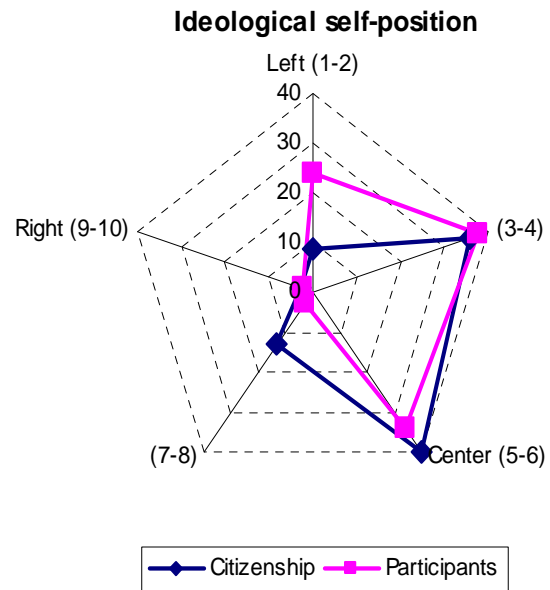


## INTEREST FOR POLITICS

Interest for local politics of participants and citizenship

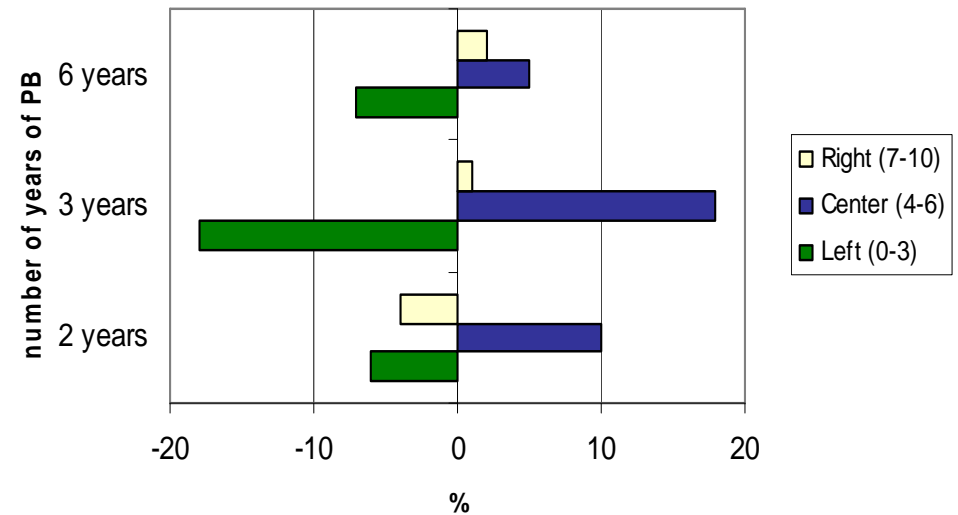


## IDEOLOGICAL POSITION OF PARTICIPANTS



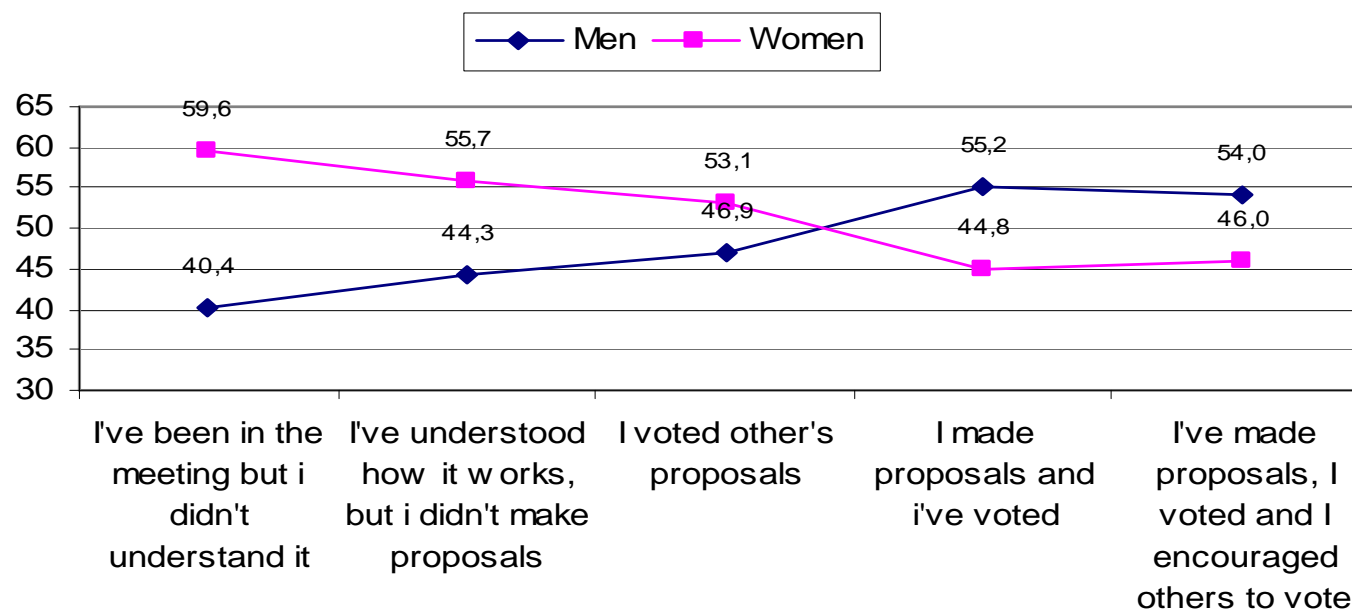
## IDEOLOGICAL CHANGES IN TIME

**Ideological changes of participants (between new and old participants)**

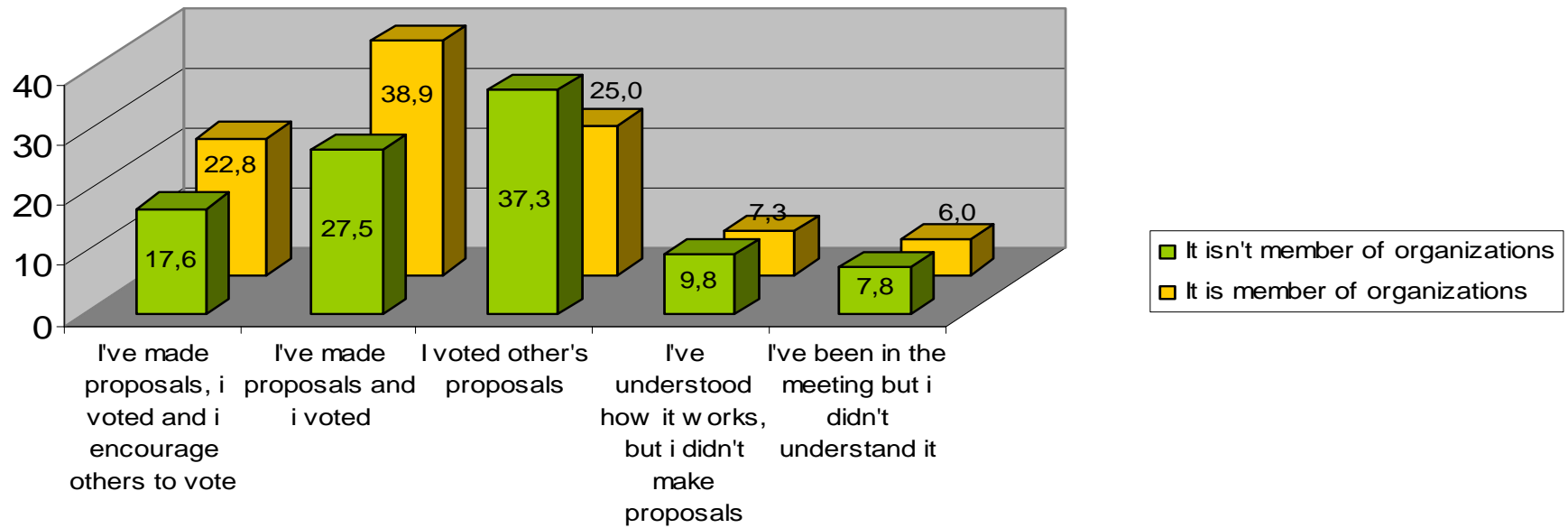


## MOBILIZATION PROFILE IN PUBLIC MEETINGS: WHO PROPOSES

### Gender and mobilization in public meetings



## Mobilization by membership of organizations



## Sociological influence on mobilisation in PB

	<i>Influence on participation in public meetings</i>	<i>Influence on active role in public meetings</i>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Studies</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Ideology</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Interest for politics</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Experience in PB</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Membership of organizations</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>

## Expected mobilization level for non-participants

	Youth	Conservative ideology	Few interest for politics	Non membership	No vote
<b>Traditional channels of participation</b>					
<b>Publicity</b>					
<b>Random selection</b>					
<b>New technologies</b>					
<b>Participatory meetings</b>					