気候変動政策に関する参加型プロセスにおける都市モビリティに関する一般市民 とフロントランナーによる発言の比較

Comparison of speeches on urban mobility between frontrunners and citizens in participatory processes

気候変動政策に関する参加型プロセスにはさまざまな態様が存在し、それぞれに特質がある。筆者らは、2021 年に開催された札幌市における気候市民会議と 2022 年に開催された脱炭素技術に関する参加型テクノロジーアセスメントの運営に関与しており、いずれの取り組みにおいても、都市モビリティに関連する議論が行われた。ただし、前者は札幌市民の無作為抽出で選ばれ応募した者、後者はわれわれがフロントランナーと呼ぶ、持続可能な未来を志向した活動の実践者を、参加型プロセスの参加者とした。これらの会議の議事録を用いてコーディング等の質的分析を行うことで、いわゆる一般市民とフロントランナーと呼ばれる実践者(準専門家)の発言の傾向の違いについて把握した。

Participatory processes on climate policy can assume different theories of democracy and take different forms. The authors were involved in implementing the Climate Assembly Sapporo in 2020 and a participatory technology assessment on decarbonization technology in 2022. They both deliberated on the issues of urban mobility to deal with the challenges of climate change. However, in the former, participants were randomly selected from the residents of Sapporo City. In the latter, participants were "frontrunners," who were the practitioners and activists with a vision of a sustainable future. By conducting a qualitative analysis, including coding transcripts from these meetings, we attempt to understand the differences in the patterns of speech in these meetings between the so-called general public and the practitioners (quasi-experts) called frontrunners.

Comparison of speeches on urban mobility: frontrunners and minipublics

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Studies



Contrasting cases of deliberation on mobility

- RISTEX-TA in 2022
 - "frontrunners"
 - Session on BEVs (including mobility)
- Climate Assembly (CA) Sapporo 2020
 - Randomly selected citizens (mini-publics)
 - Session #3 on mobility/city (including BEV transition)





Overall processes of Climate Assembly Sapporo 2020

Selecting the participants

Sept.-Oct. 2020

Mini-publics of Sapporo City: 20 participants

39 individuals responded

Select participants by considering age/gender

3,000 candidates

Random sampling from the city's resident registry Invitation sent from Sapporo Muni. Gov't.

Citizens of Sapporo over 16 yrs old: 1.72 mil.

Holding the assembly

Nov. 8 – Dec. 20, 2020 (4 mtg.s: online)

Climate Assembly Sapporo 2020

[Theme]

How should Sapporo achieve the transition

to carbon neutral society?

[Topics]

- 1. Future vision of carbon neutral society
- 2. Energy
- 3. Mobility, Urban Planning, and Lifestyles

Managed by the general moderator and group-based facilitators

Information provision:

Lectures/Q&A by witnesses

Discussion:

Group-based discussion (4 pers. each group)

Voting:

8 multiple choice questions and open ended questions

Witnesses: Experts (corresponding to three topics and eight questions) and municipal officer (total 11 pers.)

(Translated from 気候市民会議さっぽろ2020実行委員会(2021)「気候市民会議さっぽろ2020 最終報告書」p. 10)



Program of Climate Assembly Sapporo 2020

	Date and time	Contents
Day 1	Sun. Nov. 8 13:00~17:00	-Lecture and Q&A on Basics of climate change and decarbonization -Discussion on Topic 1: Future of Sapporo as Carbon Neutral Society
Day 2	Sun. Nov. 22 13:00~17:00	-Lecture, Q&A and discussion on Topic 2 : Energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy
Day 3	Sun. Dec. 6 13:00~17:00	-Lecture, Q&A and discussion on Topic 3 : Mobility, urban planning and lifestyle - Voting on Topic 2 and Topic 3
рау 4	Sun. Dec. 20 13:00~17:00	- Further discussion on Topic 1- Voting on Topic 1

(Adapted from Mikami (2021) "Co-creation of Public Deliberation toward Zero Carbon Society Climate Citizens' Assembly in Sapporo" Climate and Cities Conference)



Key questions

How different are these two meetings?

 What are the key characteristics of discourses on future mobility in each meeting?



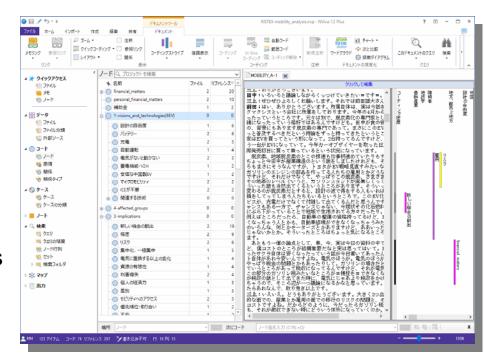
Data/Analysis

Data

- Transcripts from each meeting
 - ✓ RISTEX-TA: 2 online meetings (4 hours)
 - ✓ CA Sapporo: 8 group sessions (7.5 hours)

Analysis

- QDA using NVivo
- Coding in the original Japanese language
 - ✓ Participant's statements only
 - Not including facilitators and experts
 - ✓ Inductive -> deductive





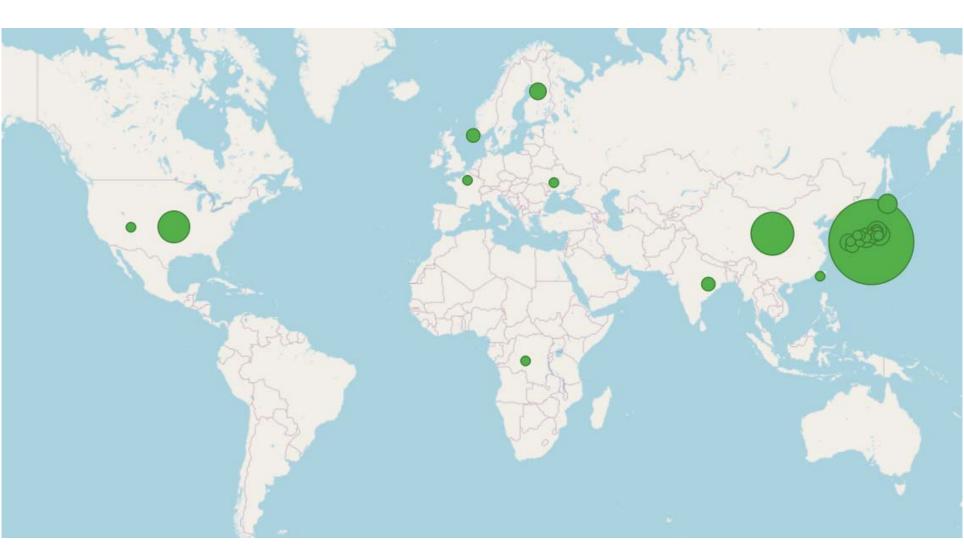
Findings

Difference in geographical scope

 Difference in the significance of costs (monetary incentives) incurred by individuals

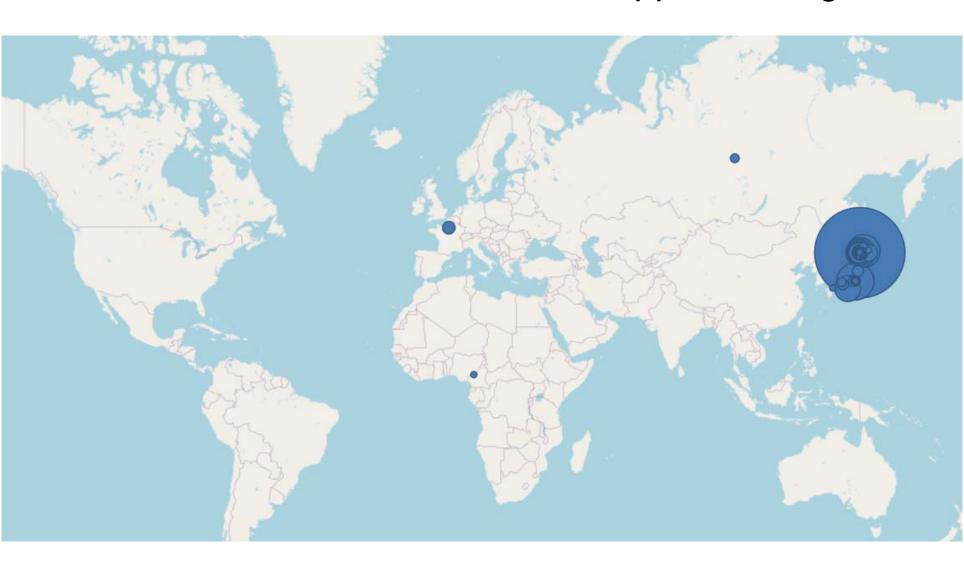


Locations mentioned in the RISTEX project BEV dialogue





Locations mentioned in the CA Sapporo dialogue









Locations mentioned in the RISTEX project BEV dialogue



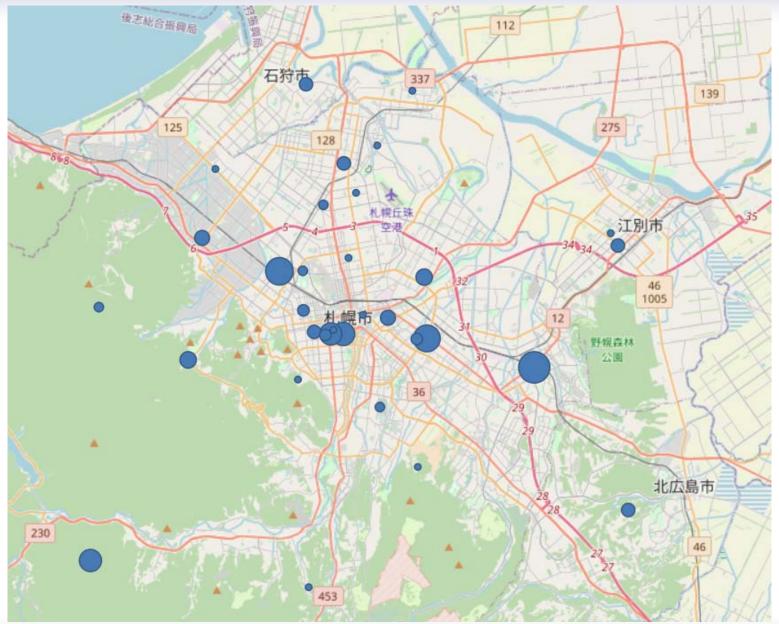


Locations mentioned in the CA Sapporo dialogue





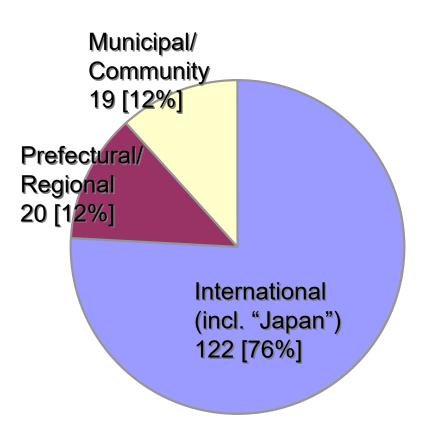
Locations mentioned in the CA Sapporo dialogue



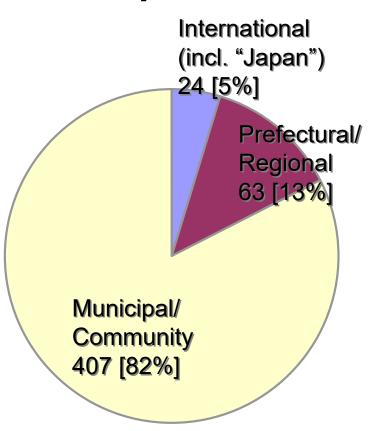


Frequency of place names in transcripts

RISTEX frontrunners



CA Sapporo mini-publics





Summary of the geographical analysis

- The frontrunner dialogue (RISTEX) adopted a broader geographical perspective.
 - Specific locations in Japan were also mentioned as part of storytelling:
 - "Actually, I live in Minakami Town. Because it's quite cold there, (my BEV) runs obviously less efficiently in the winter."
- The local climate assembly (Sapporo) adopted a granular geographical perspective.
 - Participants assume shared understandings of the names of place in Sapporo:
 - "(To the non-local facilitator) Umm, if you are not from Sapporo, maybe you don't understand. For instance, from Fushimi to the north..."



Cost sensitive mini-publics

Ratio of vignettes referring to costs (savings)

- Indeed expensive. ... One of my friends was tweeting that he was interested in purchasing an EV, but gave up because it's too expensive...
- If I drive there, I have to pay 700 or 800 yen for the parking, so I don't drive there.

CA Sapporo: 7.4% (11,742/159,201 char.s)

RISTEX: 3.6% (1,784/50,072 char.s)

1 [2.2% by one participant]



Summary

- A comparison of two instances of deliberation on mobilityrelated issues
- Frontrunners (RISTEX) adopted a broader geographical perspective.
- Mini-publics (CA Sapporo) adopted a granular perspective with focus on their own community.
- Mini-publics discussed more about the costs (monetary concerns).
- Further research is needed to explore the differences among different forms of deliberation (climate assembly and others) on mobility and climate change issues.
 - Burgeoning practice of local climate assemblies in Japan

