





# ICTs & democratic experimentation: The spread of Voter Advice Applications

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UN Expert Workshop on the Right to Participate in Public Affairs, Geneva, May 27

#### ICTs and democratic innovation matrix

Material dimension: e- techniques	Ideational dimension: Aspects of democracy promoted			
	Increasing Transparency	Increasing Participation	Increasing Deliberation	Increasing Contestation
Government website	x			
Accessibility	x x			
Webcasting	x x			
RSS/Podcast	x x			
Candidate's Blog	x x			
e-Voting		x		
e-Consultation		x		
e-Budgeting		x		
e-Petition		x		
e-Initiatives		x		
Forum (unmonitored)			x	
Forum (monitored)			x	
Q&A interaction (audio/visual)			x	
Alternative media (Indymedia)				x
Online enabled boycott				x
Virtual demonstration				x
Social media (mobilisation)				x

# Where VAAs currently fit in the matrix

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#### **Importance**

Highly popular tools (user numbers sometimes in millions, up to 40% electorate). Evidence that usage boosts political participation, particularly electoral turnout, especially among young people.

## Voter Advice Applications (VAAs) cont.

#### Types of VAAs and promoters

Can be either (i) Candidate based (e.g Switzerland) or (ii) Party based (e.g. Germany)

Typically promoted by civil society and/or academic (but commercial examples too); requires media partners (although sometimes exclusively via social media)

## Voter Advice Applications (VAAs) cont.

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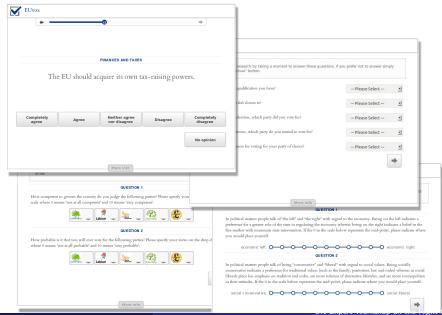
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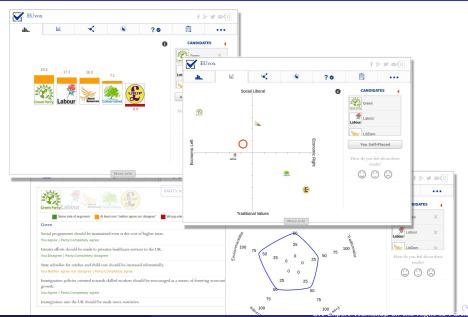
#### Results

After responding to aprox 30 policy questions, users are rewarded with an output showing how close they are to various parties/candidates (bar charts, scatterplots, etc).

## Questionnaire pages



#### Results pages



## Prospects & Perils

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  - Data protection and security issues
- (3) Future developments:
  - From VAA 1.0 > VAA 2.0 [Dynamic, rather than Static]
  - From VAA > CEP [Citizens' engagement platform, rather than an app during elections]