

## Participatory Value Evaluation (PVE): a novel assessment process for transport policies aiming at climate change mitigation

### Project aims:

- Identifying transport measures that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while also enjoying a high level of acceptance among citizens
- Identification of criteria that are important for acceptance, examples include:
  - Cost effectiveness,
  - Distributional impacts,
  - Environmental impacts, etc.
- Conduction of the first PVE in Austria: **elicitation of citizen preferences** for (bundles) of climate change mitigation measures in the Austrian transport sector
  - Respondents are asked to choose measures that meet 2030 climate goal → otherwise penalty payments are required (see figure below)
  - Case studies: Vienna (3 districts) & Innviertel
- Recommendations for (bundles) of measures and their implementation

### 1 In-depth literature study

- Scientific articles
- Policy reports

### 2 Expert & citizen workshops

- Two workshops with **experts**, NGOs, public administration in Vienna and Ried im Innkreis
- One **citizen** workshop (online)

### 3 Several expert interviews

- Goal: discuss PVE design

### 4 Delphi study among experts

- Goal: generate insights reg. **expected effects** of the measures at diff. intensities
- Complements literature study
- 31 completed Delphi studies

### Steps so far

**Contacts to other research groups**

- E.g. QUALITY project team

**Numerous stakeholder contacts**

- Civil society
- NGOS
- Politicians
- Public administration

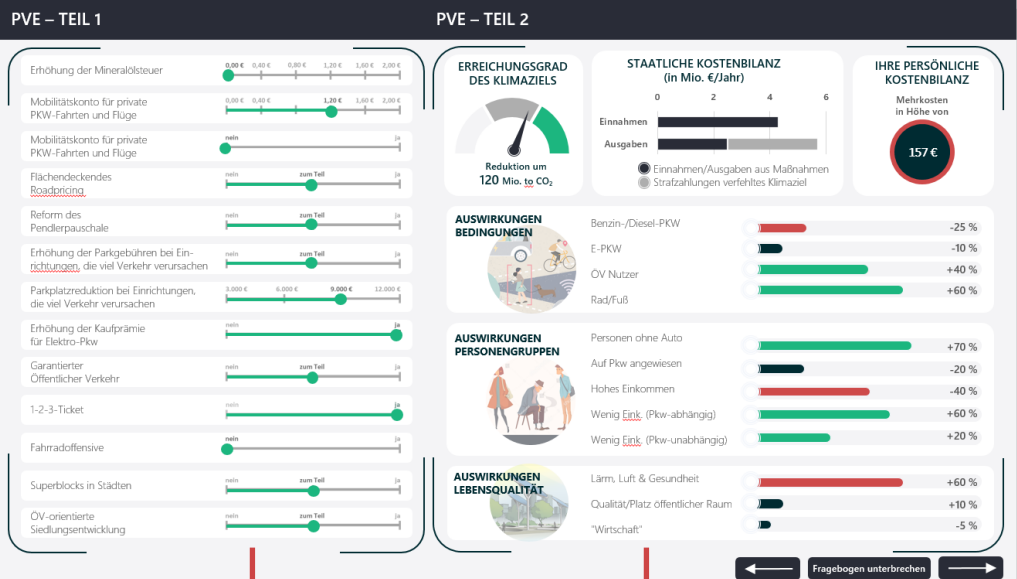
### Main focus since start of the project (Nov. 2019):

- (Participatory) design of the PVE
- Which measures to include in the PVE?
- Which **acceptance criteria** to include?
- Expected effects of (bundles) of measures?

Current  
PVE design

### Further steps for the PVE:

- Finalize programming
- Pre-test with citizens
- Recruitment (via panel provider and stakeholder)
- Launch (~June 2021)



### Part 1 – selection of measures

In the first stage, people see all 13 measures and their intensities. The only visible effect is the combined CO<sub>2</sub> reduction of their selected measures.

### Part 2 – selection of measures

In the second stage, people see, how their selected bundle of measures affects different population segments, the economy, quality of life etc. They can adjust their selection based on this information.

Project start: November 2019  
Project duration: 32 months  
International partners: TU Delft, VU Amsterdam



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NACHHALTIGE LEBENSQUALITÄT –  
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