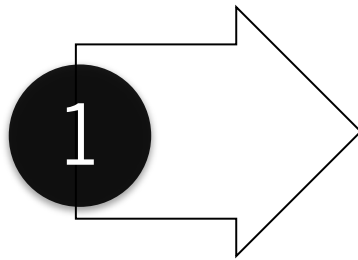


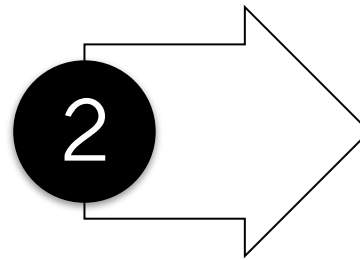
The Challenge of Becoming “Smart”: Parsing the Limits of citizen participation

Jérémy Diaz (UQÀM) & Sandra Breux (INRS)

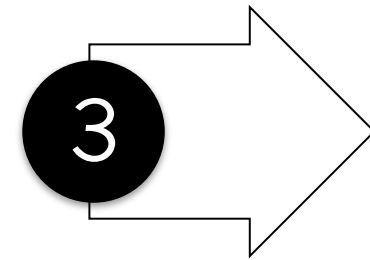
Introduction



**A city run by
data**



**A physical
access to
cyberspace**



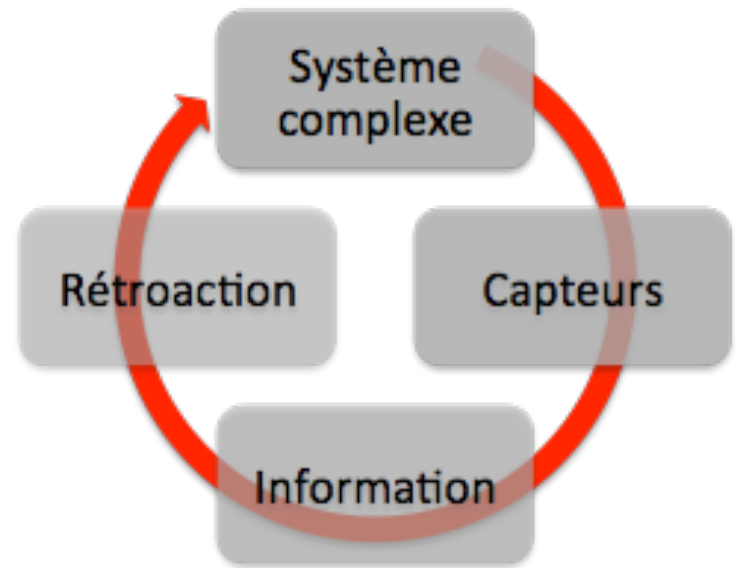
**Reinforcing the
role of citizens**

Introduction

- In what way is the citizen a stakeholder in these smart cities ?

Smart Cities and Cyberspace : a common origin

- Cybernetics project (Wiener, 1948)
- An absence of consensus on the definition
- Similar cultural aspects



Smart Cities and Cyberspace

Cyberspace

- Technical sophistication is the origin of all social change;
- Pooling problems by citizens within digital forums;

Smart Cities

- Technology is the answer all current woes in urban society Its functioning is the measure of its effectiveness;
- Technology encourages the multiplication of initiatives to engage citizens in the processes of creating innovative solutions;

The Citizen in the cyberspace

Where do humans fit in?

- Anthropocentric vision (Loiseau, 2016)
- Human = human factor = errors
- Human = afterthought of cyberspace

Active player	Hacktiviste
Additional player	Enjoys cyberspace but has no control
Subjected player	Cybercriminality

(Loiseau, 2016)

The Citizen in the smart city

Aspects	Characteristics	Examples
Active	Entrepreneur-hacker/ produces technical solutions	Human capital Hacking and commercial logic
Additional	User provides and creates information without control over it	Consumer-players Imposed limitations Weak cooperation
Subjected	Victim of cybercrime	Multiplication of connected objects Ransomware technological advancements

Conclusion

- Humans should not change to meet the technology that has been developed, technology needs to be developed that can be modelled on our aspirations and needs instead.

“We want cities to work relatively well and be open to change, to uncertainty and to the disorder of real life”

(Sennett, 2012)