

Annotated Bibliography: Participatory Processes

Research Question: Do equitable processes lead to equitable built environment outcomes?

Attia, S., & Ibrahim, A. (2017). Accessible and Inclusive Public Space: The Regeneration of Waterfront in Informal Areas. *Urban Research & Practice*, 11(4), 314-337. doi: 10.1080/17535069.2017.1340509

This paper discusses a methodological decision making approach for local waterfront development plans in informal areas, with a focus on the participatory planning approach. The paper discusses challenges related to conflict of interest between stakeholders and the local community. The authors found that the use of participatory approaches created a sustainable vision, a momentum for action and political attention within the project.

Barten, F., Mitlin, D., Mulholland, C., Hardoy, A., & Stern, R. (2007). Integrated Approaches to Address the Social Determinants of Health for Reducing Health Inequity. *Journal Of Urban Health*, 84(5), 735-735. doi: 10.1007/s11524-007-9209-z

This paper concludes that in order to properly address the social determinants of health, issues of participation, politics of power and empowerment need to be addressed.

Bennington, M. (2017). Co-Creating Neighbourhoods for Health: An Inverted Socio-Ecological Approach. *Journal Of Transport & Health*, 5, S54. doi: 10.1016/j.jth.2017.05.346

This abstract introduces the Active Neighborhoods Canada project and discusses the socio-ecological levels which the project works within to empower local residents and engage marginalize voices.

Boisjoly, G., & Yengoh, G. (2017). Opening the door to social equity: local and participatory approaches to transportation planning in Montreal. *European Transport Research Review*, 9(3). doi: 10.1007/s12544-017-0258-4

The purpose of this study was to identify the barriers and opportunities of participatory planning approaches to actually promote changes in transportation planning. The results of the study found that the process of participatory planning requires the inclusion of clear social equity goals and the use of skilled facilitation processes.

Corburn, J., Curl, S., & Arredondo, G. (2014). A Health-In-All-Policies Approach Addresses Many Of Richmond, California's Place-Based Hazards, Stressors. *Health Affairs*, 33(11), 1905-1913. doi: 10.1377/hlthaff.2014.0652

The city of Richmond California attempted to reverse the poor health outcomes of poor and minority residents with a health in all policies strategy for community development. The city implemented a series of participatory planning projects. The process led to rising levels of resident satisfaction with personal health and the quality of neighborhood development.

Manzini, E., & Rizzo, F. (2011). Small projects/large changes: Participatory design as an open participated process. *Codesign*, 7(3-4), 199-215. doi: 10.1080/15710882.2011.630472

This paper examines participatory design ability to create large scale sustainable changes. The authors found that in order to do so, it should integrate the concept of social innovation and use an open process where local projects and municipality interact to achieve a larger vision.

Schulz, A., Israel, B., Coombe, C., Gaines, C., Reyes, A., & Rowe, Z. et al. (2011). A Community-Based Participatory Planning Process and Multilevel Intervention Design. *Health Promotion Practice*, 12(6), 900-911. doi: 10.1177/1524839909359156

Community based participatory research is an approach that can promote health equity. This paper describes a CBPR approach that was used to conduct a community assessment and action planning process.