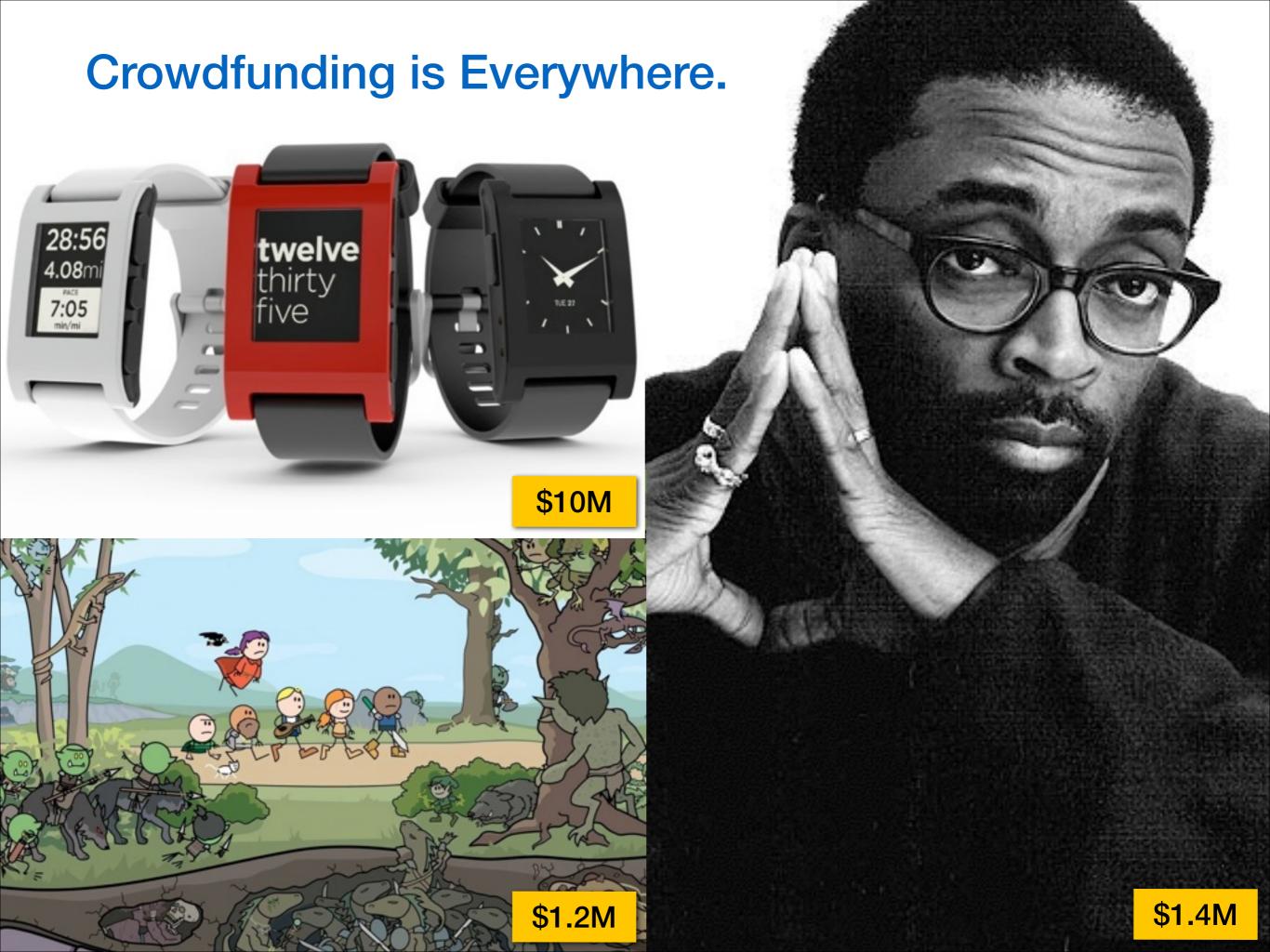
Civic Crowdfunding, Community Assets and the New Economy

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1. The field 2. Models 3. History and Theory 4. Implications 5. Questions

1. The field



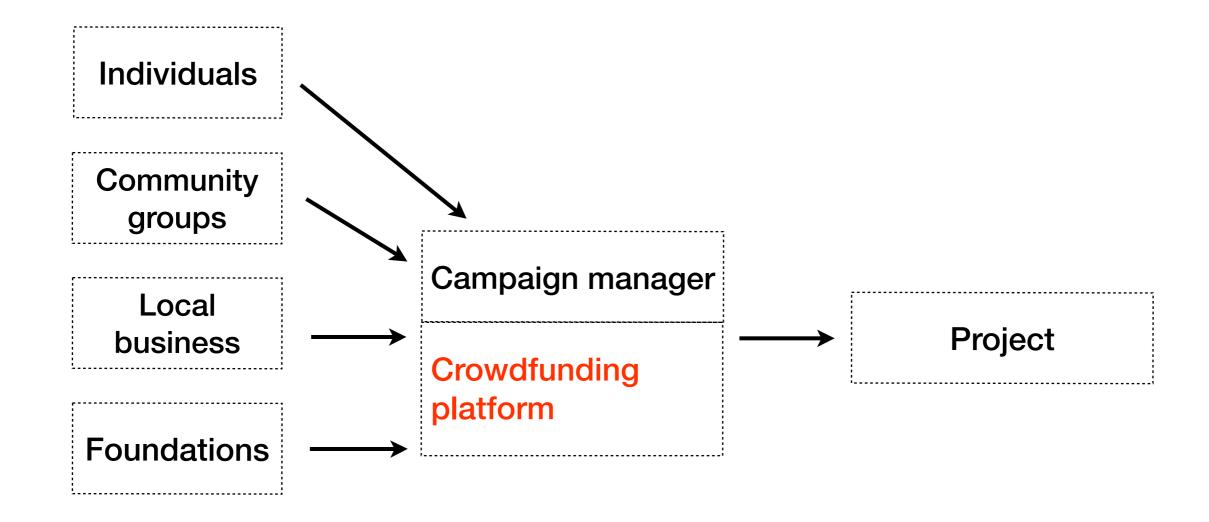
2000	Donors Choose.org Teachers ask. You choose.
2001	
2002	PayPal IPO
2003	artistShare [®]
2004	PayPal launches Merchant Services
2005	
2006	SELL®BAND
2007	Amazon Payments launches Avaaz, change.org founded
2008	indiegogo WePay founded
2009	KICKSTARTER Now in your backyard ROCKETHUB
2010	Donors Choose becomes self-financing
2011	Spacehive catarse
2012	neighbor.ly Citizinvestor STARTER Elevation Dock raises \$1M

The 'civic

era'

2. Models

The typical crowdfunding model



Pledge system (provision-point mechanism) 4-5% platform fee + 4-5% payment processing fee Reward structure

What defines crowdfunding?

Urgency and short time frame

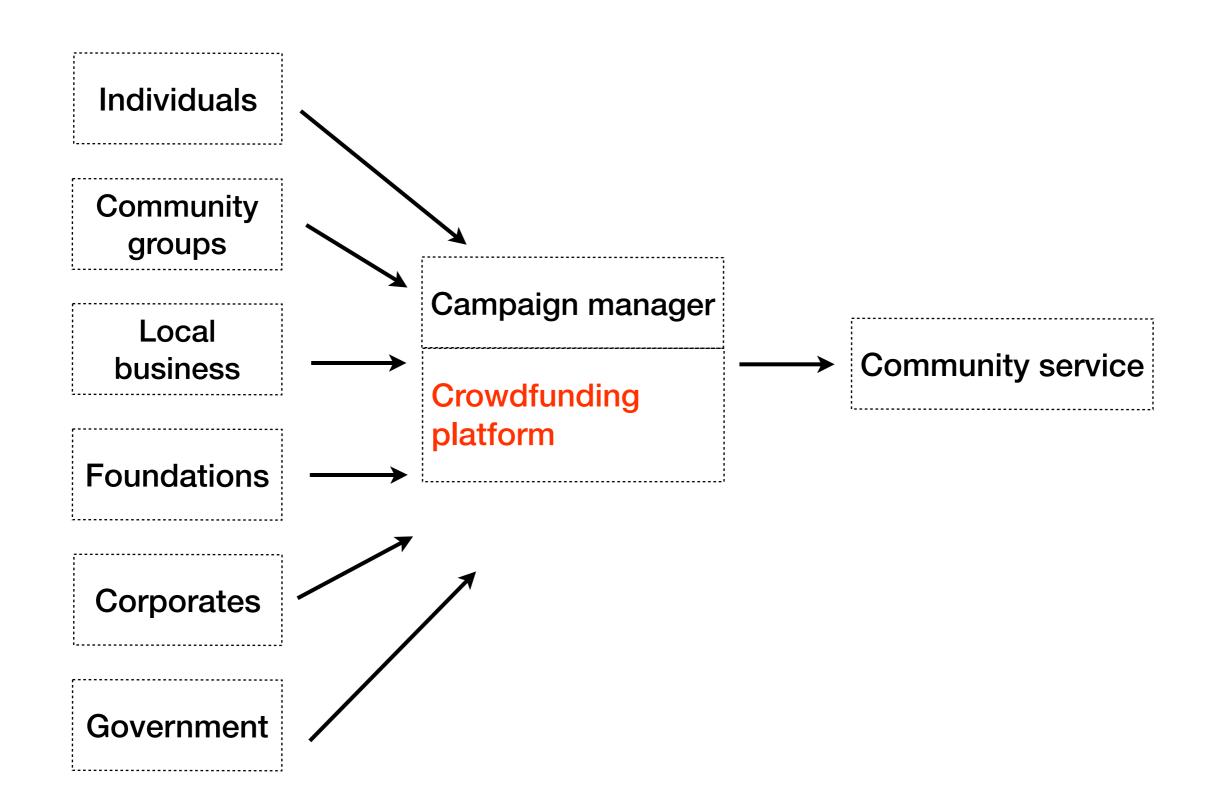
Diverse range of sponsors

Pledges, not donations

Rewards

Symbolic ownership

Crowdfunding + civic projects =



Civic Crowdfunding = crowdfunding projects that provide services to communities

How civic crowdfunding models differ

Donation

Citizinvestor

Reward







'Crowdresourcing'





How civic crowdfunding models differ

Individuals and community groups





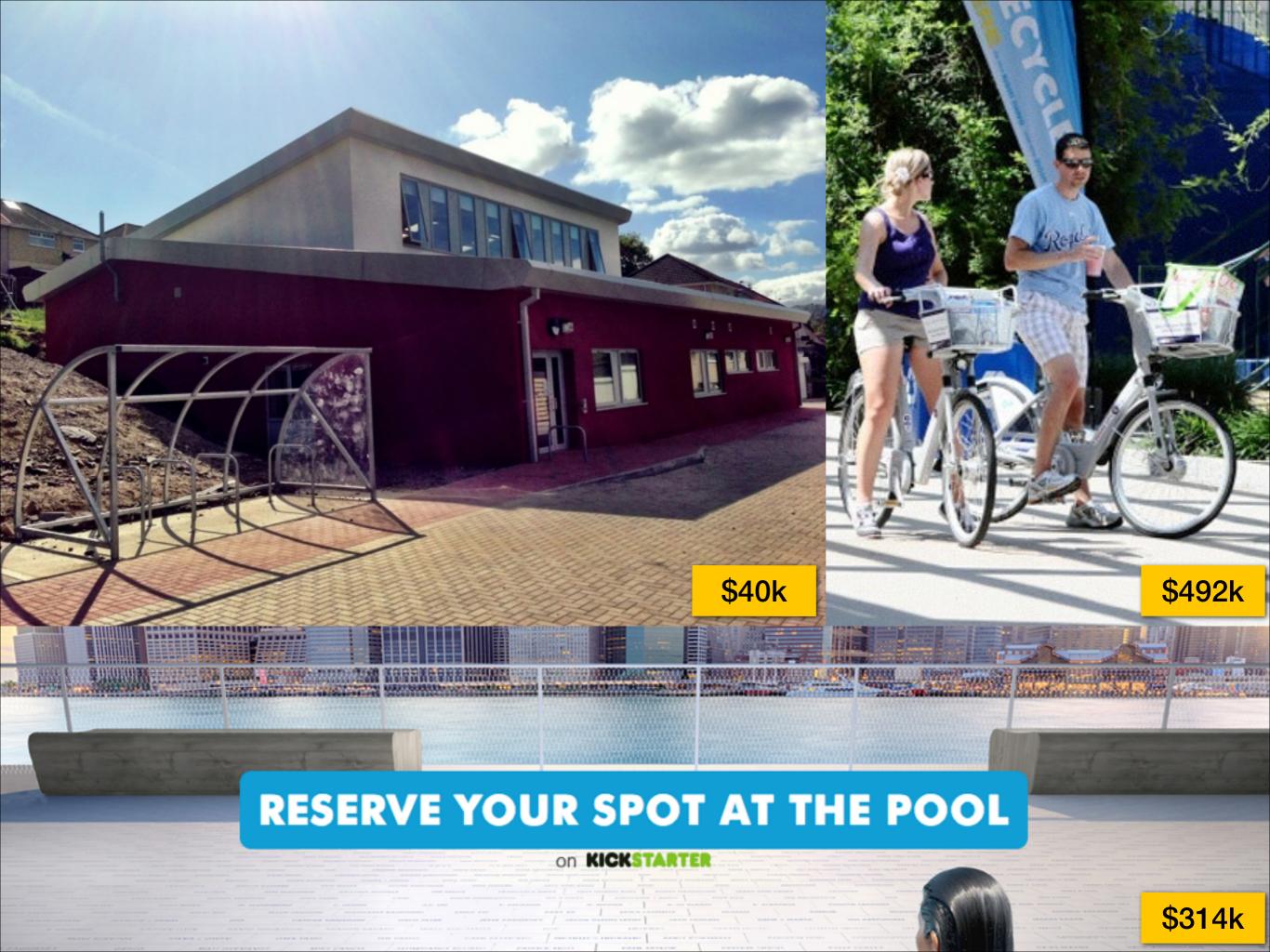


Officials and institutions



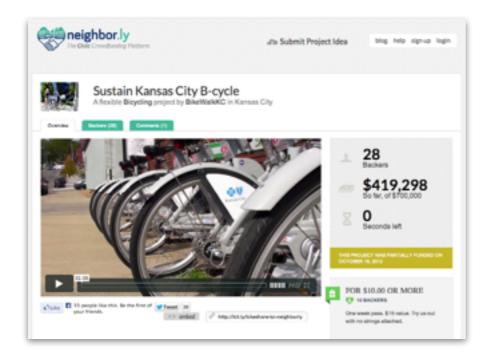






Civic crowdfunding for civic organizations

Promoter



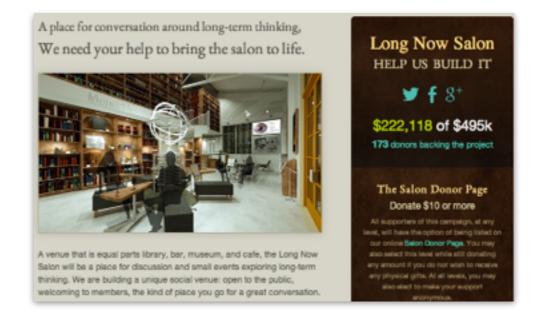
Facilitator



Curator



Platform



3. History and Theory

What's new?

March-August 1885

Raised \$100,000

120,000 donors

Central collection point

Daily accounts

Populist rhetoric

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NTS.

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

TRIUMPHANT COMPLETION OF THE WORLD'S FUND FOR THE LIBERTY PEDESTAL.

Story of the Greatest Popular Subscription Ever Raised in America—How the Republic Was Saved from Lasting Disgrace—An Event for Patriotic Citizens to Rejoice Over—A Roll of Honor Bearing the Names of 120,000 Generous Patriots—The Flags of France, and the American Union Floating in Sisterly Sympathy—Over \$2,300 Received Yesterday—The Grand Total Foots Up \$102,006.39—A Generous Lady Pays \$130 for the Washington Cent.



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Three competing visions

An extension of participatory planning?

Agency and self-determination
An input to Participatory Budgeting
CoOp-style organization

Entrepreneurialism / 'venture labor'

Democratization of access to capital Risk appetite and awareness Still a gift exchange?

Decline of public institutions

Filling a gap / replacing a service Libertarian precedent Gentrification and access

4. Implications

Can crowdfunding kickstart the New Economy?

Open access to capital

Reduces risk to entrepreneurs

Build on existing community support

More, faster, cheaper (smaller)

Create a community around projects

Reach a new audience

What are the downsides to crowdfunding?

How can we ensure fairness?

Does it favor better-off communities?

How concentrated are the opportunities?

How can projects be sustainable?

Does it set a precedent for disinvestment?

Can we protect transparency and fulfillment?

What are the limits of ownership?

5. Questions

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- How can we promote fairness and equity?
- Where do we draw the line between 'desirable' and 'undesirable' civic projects?
- Should public institutions and governments be involved in crowdfunding? How?







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Thanks.

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