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Recruiting/Selecting Participants

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Alternatives to Random Sampling

- Substantive representation
 - Based on extent to which groups affected by decision at issue – e.g., for setting health care priorities, would want to have those with or at greater risk of serious/chronic illnesses represented more than those who are healthy
 - Representation should include adequate or disproportionate inclusion of those who tend to be poorly represented in policy decisions

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Alternatives to Random Sampling (*cont.*)

- Deliberators chosen by socially rooted groups can add value to deliberative procedures
 - Defined constituency to whom they are accountable
 - Groups' organizing capabilities can increase the power of individuals
 - Knowledge and flexibility brought to decision making

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Other Key Decisions

- Incentives
 - To have less advantaged represented, you need to compensate them for their time
- Diversity & Heterogeneity
 - Enhances deliberation (anecdotal evidence)
 - Want different points of view about issue – what experiences, groups can bring differences?