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## Recruiting/Selecting Participants

Susan Dorr Goold, MD, MHSA, MA  
Professor of Internal Medicine and  
Health Management and Policy  
University of Michigan  
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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?