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
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
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?