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The Representative Claims of Deliberative Mini-Publics

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Abstract

Deliberative mini-publics are increasingly recognized as representative institutions; however, their nature of representation remains undertheorized. This dissertation seeks to contribute to the discourse by examining the representative claims arising from the selection process of deliberative mini-publics, particularly focusing on the utilization of stratification categories.

Adopting a constructivist approach to representation based on Michael Saward's framework, this study scrutinizes the claim-making process within deliberative mini-publics and evaluates the representative claims presented by their designers and organizers. The analysis carefully examines the claims emerging from the application of stratification categories during the sampling process.

The dissertation employs a classical approach to typology creation, engaging in classification and subsequent identification. In the classification phase, a typology of representative claims invoked by mini-public designers is developed, based on various stratification categories utilized in the selection process. Based on different justificatory foundations, and roles of the claim, these types include a demographic claim, an effective audience claim, an expansive claim, a most-affected claim, a diversity of views claim, and a policy opinion(s) claim.

In the identification phase, Qualitative Comparative Analysis is utilized to sort the claims of 329 deliberative mini-publics using the typology. The analysis reveals that deliberative mini-publics are dominated by claims of demographic representation, but there are also some diversities of claims especially with different models of deliberative mini-publics making different types of claims. The dissertation also considers the types of representation that deliberative mini-publics do not engage in.

Based on the empirical findings, this dissertation argues for three primary considerations. Firstly, there is a need to rethink representation in deliberative mini-publics as there are clear limitations with the demographic representative claims that most deliberative mini-publics make. Secondly, there is a need to rethink practice in the selection process, emphasizing transparent justification and reflective institutional design. Lastly, there is a need to rethink the definition of deliberative mini-publics; it is necessary to move beyond random selection as the core defining feature of deliberative mini-publics, due to geographical and representation shortcomings.

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Introduction

This dissertation is a product of a curiosity about a very specific form of democratic innovation, called deliberative mini-publics (DMPs). Since starting to follow these developments back in 2012, there has been a dramatic rise in public awareness and interest in DMPs. DMPs have now gone mainstream. This heightened interest is also clearly evident in Norway, where the author has actively participated in the design and execution of multiple DMPs conducted in recent years.[1]

During the process of designing DMPs, interest in the mini-publics' representative claims grew. Given that DMPs use sortition[2] in their selection process, there seemed to be notably limited theorization, reflection, or problematization of the procedure. The connection between this aspect and the representative claims of DMPs became quite clear when a participant from one of the mini-publics organized by the author turned around and said:

> "In the next deliberative mini-publics that is organized, I think you really should make sure to have categories of selection to make sure the ones that are the less fortunate are represented." (Participant A 2020)

This remark left an impression. Specifically, two aspects captured attention. First, DMPs should be seen as a form of representation. Second, how these mini-publics are designed plays a crucial role in determining the representative claims that can be made. The selection process with the selection of the criteria and categories used to choose participants, significantly influences the mini-publics' ability to claim to speak for, or represent, the public.

The first aspect of this, that they are a form of representation, follows from a broader trend in democratic theory, called "the representative turn". Before, participatory and deliberative

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[1] For overview over the deliberative mini-publics in Norway, see Ohren (2022)

[2] Sortition is "the selection of citizens by lottery for engagement in political or policy discussions" (Farrell and Stone 2019, 228). The dissertation will use the terms sortition, random selection, and selected by lot interchangeably.

democrats did not pay much attention to the issue of political representation; there was a tendency to follow Rousseau's assumption that "representative democracy is, at best, an instrumental substitute for stronger forms of democracy" (Urbinati and Warren 2008, 388). Since the late 1990s, this changed, and representation is now seen as essential to the working of democracy (Brito Vieira 2017; Näsström 2011b; Urbinati and Warren 2008). With this, the view of looking at participation and representation as opposites, has disappeared:

> "the opposite of representation is not participation. The opposite of representation is exclusion. And opposite of participation is abstention…. Representation is not an unfortunate compromise between an ideal of direct democracy and messy modern realities. Representation is crucial in constituting democratic practices" (Plotke 1997a, 19).

This development has contributed to rich innovation in the field of political representation, and especially to theories around new forms of representation, like citizens' representation, where lay citizens represent other citizens (Warren 2008; 2013). This view is well captured by André Bächtiger and Parkinson when they write, "there is no way of getting public perspectives and values without representation of one form or another: every method of direct public engagement entails a selection of people who are expected to speak for others like them, or others who chose them, or who instructed them, or who endorsed their claims in some way" (André Bächtiger and Parkinson 2019, 11). Similarly, Mark Warren writes that "participatory venues are replete with representative claims by individuals and groups, on behalf of any number of interests, identities, and ideals. We have little understanding of what these kinds of representative claims add to (or subtract from) democracy, in spite of their growing presence and importance" (Warren 2009a, 29). The importance of understanding these institutions' representative claim is still an important issue today. To address Mark Warren's second point, one must properly answer the question: *What kind of representation is this?*

Who or what is being represented in these processes or institutions? Who have the organizers invited to influence policies, and who are they supposed to represent? Viewed in this way, representation becomes a key element of these democratic innovations. As will be seen, one

important response to democratic deficits has been to increase the participation of citizens. However, if this participation is not considered carefully, the resulting participatory spaces can heighten inequality in society, allowing another space and channel for resourceful people to influence policy (Mansbridge 1983). As Mark Warren writes, "more participation may increase overrepresentation of those who already are well represented, generating a paradox that increasing citizens opportunities for participation may increase political inequality" (Warren 2008, 56). Participatory processes should therefore be measured by the "nature and quality of democratic representation achieved through these forms" (Warren 2013, 270). This touches upon the second aspect previously mentioned, namely that the design of mini-publics, and other forms of citizens' engagement, has a big impact on the representative claims that they make.

The question of representation is therefore an important one when discussing DMPs. However, as will be noted later, these forms of representation have been much undertheorized in the field (Landemore 2020, 75). To evaluate the role that DMPs could or should have in a democratic system, there must be an understanding of their representative quality and potential. This dissertation is a contribution to that discussion, by asking: *What are the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics?*

In particular, there is a need to understand and map the different representative claims for a DMP. To help with this mapping, this dissertation creates a typology of different representative claims. This typology will then be used to map the different representative claims in different DMPs to find out what type of claims are most/least common.

Research question and research goal

First, it is important to clearly state the research question for this dissertation. The dissertation asks a simple but essential question:

"*What are the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics?*"

As will be evident, mini-publics invoke different claims at different times, and the representative claims are very closely linked to the selection process. Hence, in the discussion of the representative claims of DMPs, the selection of categories for guiding the stratified random sampling is central to the representative claim, but it is often implicit and/or hidden. From the perspective of someone involved in designing and organizing DMPs, this aspect of the literature on DMPs appears to be surprisingly underdeveloped.

The primary objective of this dissertation is to critically examine the claims that arise from the selection process of DMPs and their reliance on stratification categories. These claims, which are closely linked to the nature of representation in mini-publics, are mostly absent in the existing literature. To shed light on this important aspect, this dissertation will thoroughly analyze and evaluate the claims that emerge as a result of employing stratification categories during the sampling process.

Consequently, an even more detailed research question could be as follows:

> *"What representative claims do mini-publics make, based on their selection processes?"*

The research question is in the form of a *what*-question, or what Gerring calls a descriptive argument, which "aims to answer *what* questions about a phenomena or a set of phenomena" (Gerring 2012a, 722).

What-questions tend to be underappreciated in political science, which prefers more analytical approaches (so-called "why"-questions) (Blaikie 2000; Gerring 2012b and 2012a). However, social science still needs good answers to *what*-questions—especially in those areas that have received little attention and research (Blaikie 2000, 62). This is precisely the case with regard to representation and DMPs. As noted at the outset, there is little attention paid to the problem of representation in the work on DMPs. As Michael Saward writes, "the dilemma of representation – who is in the forum, and who should be in it – has too often been sidelined" (Saward 2010, 165). Warren writes that the forms of representation that DMPS have, is "increasingly common in practice, but almost untheorized in democratic theory" (Warren 2013, 269) , and this is also something Landemore agrees with: "this form of democratic representation is very undertheorized" (Landemore 2020, 75). Before moving on to other

questions regarding representation and DMPs, one must first develop a proper understanding of the representative claims being forwarded in this field of work. In other words, before forming other questions on the topic surrounding representation and DMPs, a foundational descriptive question must be asked: *What, exactly, are these representative claims?*

Social scientists have a range of approaches to describe and make sense of the complexities of social reality. As Gerring writes, "what arguments do we employ in our attempts to bring order to the great blooming, buzzing confusion of the world?" (Gerring 2012b, 141). A descriptive generalization of this sort "provides a 'formula' or 'theory' with which to describe some part of the world" (Gerring 2012a, 726). As the aim in this dissertation is to generalize across a population, the description is "likely to take the form of an indicator, a syntheses, a typology, or an association" (Gerring 2012b, 154). Description in this sense constitutes an inferential act. This follows what King, Keohane and Verba (1994, 55) called "descriptive inference".

The typology is an important tool for simplification and establishing order. By employing typologies, researchers can categorize and organize complex social phenomena into distinct types or categories, facilitating a clearer understanding of their characteristics and patterns. Typologies are therefore a useful tool in social science, albeit often undervalued. They "have served as conceptual tools to simplify and order complex social phenomena" (Lehnert 2007, 62). As Collier, Laporte and Seawright (2012, 217) write, typologies "make crucial contributions to diverse analytic tasks: forming and refining concepts, drawing out underlying dimensions, creating categories for classification and measurement, and sorting cases". For all these reasons, the dissertation will develop a typology of the representative claims in DMPs, and then examine the literature on DMPs to fill the sundry types. This, in a nutshell, is the dissertation.

There are many different ways to create a typology. This task is elaborated upon in section 4.1 "Typology Creation". However, at this point, four main distinctions when it comes to typologies will be highlighted: classification and identification, deductive and inductive, conceptual/descriptive and explanatory, and multidimensional and unidimensional. The choices between these distinctions depend on the aim of the research. The typology created in this

dissertation is a deductively-formed typology that aims for classification and identification. It is also conceptual/descriptive, and multidimensional.

Given the way that the typology is created and used, the dissertation can be said to employ a deductive approach. However, the line separating inductive and deductive approaches is quite "blurred". For example, deductive approaches also have clear inductive elements. Like Mansbridge (2022, 480) writes:

> "Even Kant must have built on what he saw in himself. Rawls also built not only on what he saw in himself but also on what he learned in deliberative academic forums about the empirical world and other peoples' underlying conceptions of justice".

Likewise, the typology in this dissertation necessarily draws from the author's direct experience with deliberative mini-publics, both as an observer and as a designer. These experiences not only lead to the research question, but they also guided the typology-creation. In this regard, the approach is more in line with Landemore's thinking of "inductive political theory":

> "Many of the ideas that I advance under the umbrella of open democracy actually come from fundamentally direct empirical observation of so-called democratic innovations (Smith 2009) that are occurring now, on the ground, across the world, one of which I was directly involved in designing. In this sense I see this project as, in large part, "inductive political theory"—a form of political theory that builds on the generalization, refinement, and deeper exploration of collective intuitions already widely shared in the public as well as those tested on the ground by activists" (Landemore 2020, 20).

In other words, the approach to the typology is predominantly deductive, but includes clear elements of induction. It is deductive in the sense that it starts with the typology creation, and then takes on an empirical examination. However, it has clear elements of induction, in that the experience of designing and observing these processes, has had clear effects on the typology itself. This has influenced the typology itself. A "purer" deductive approach to the typology creation (if that is possible) would probably lead to a different type of typology, than what is created in this dissertation.

However, as many things in social science, much depends on the goal of the research. The aim of this dissertation is theory-development and to understand more about the representative claims of DMPs, but the dissertation also aims towards developing practice. The usefulness of the approach taken in this dissertation, is then the foundation it has from practical experience.

Structure of the dissertation

The dissertation is structured in two parts. Part I produces a theoretical framework aimed at developing the typology, and part II is dedicated to the empirical examination, that uses the typology to systematize the literature and generate a truth-table.

Part I introduces the theory and the approach to typology development. Chapter 1 starts with the points of departures and the concepts. In this chapter, the dissertation positions itself in a larger context. To understand the interest in this democratic innovation, one must talk about the discussion around democratic deficits, and the role that democratic innovations are given in solving them. The chapter proceeds to provide a description of deliberative democracy and introduces the concept of DMPs. Each of these topics is huge, and all of them are worthy of a dissertation length study. However, the chapter aims to offer an introduction to the significant concepts surrounding the subject of interest: democratic deficits, democratic innovations, and deliberative democracy, and then a deeper description of the concepts of deliberative mini-publics.

Chapter 2 provides the theoretical foundation of the dissertation and introduces two main theories of representation, the standard account of representation, and the constructivist approach. A large part of this chapter will be dedicated to a more constructivist approach to representation and especially Michael Saward's (2010, 2020) theory of claim-making, which this dissertation adopts as its main theoretical framework. The aim is to demonstrate the applicability and value of using the claim-making framework to analyze DMPs. By adopting a more constructivist approach to representation, the focus is directed at the process of creating the representative claim. Designers and organizers of deliberative mini-publics, and the choices made in the design process, have a significant influence on the resulting representative claims.

Subsequently, the chapter explores one of the most vital design aspects of a deliberative mini-public, namely the selection process and its influence on the representative claim.

Chapter 3 starts by elaborating on the reasons for examining DMPs as representative institutions. It demonstrates that this perspective is aligned with a broader trend in democratic theory known as the "representative turn". From there, the chapter looks into the kinds of representative claim that are usually talked about when discussing DMPs. The dissertation divides these claims into two main types, namely process-generated claims, and selected-generated claims. The chapter shows that the main claim of representation comes from the selection process, namely random selection. The chapter ends with a look at stratified random sampling as a claim-making activity. It concludes that stratified random sampling plays a central role in the representative claim of most DMPs. More to the point, this chapter demonstrates that the choices and design of mini-publics, along with the use of stratified random sampling, has been under-theorized in the field of DMPs, requiring closer scrutiny.

Chapter 4 is dedicated to creating a typology, and the explanation behind this typology. Building on the previous chapters, and the representative theoretical glasses that are looked through, the typology takes the form of a multidimensional typology, with a focus on the representative claim-making by DMPs, based on their selection process. This chapter opens with a discussion on how to create typologies in political science, and their usefulness. It also introduces different types of typologies, and the way they are usually created. This section is not meant to contribute to a deeper understanding, or recipe, for typology-creation. Rather, the creation of typologies is often ignored in the literature, and this section is meant as a corrective and to explain some of the challenges involved. The main contribution of Chapter 4 is the creation of the typology itself. The resulting typology offers a selection of types of representative claims, based on the selection processes in DMPs. These types are "demographic representation", "effective audience representation", "expansive representation", "most-affected representation", "diversity of view representation", and "policy opinion(s) representation". The chapter ends with a hypothetical DMP, to show how this typology can be used in practice.

Part II of the dissertation is dedicated to the process of classifying cases, using the typology developed in Part I. In other words, Part II provides the empirical part of the dissertation. Here the typology guides the empirical examination. Chapter 5, on methods, describes how the dissertation sorts and classifies the empirical examples as types in the typology. The chapter illustrates how the research question plays a pivotal role in driving the research towards a comparative and case-based approach, as it is best answered with the use of methods and techniques that "allow systematic cross-case comparisons, while at the same time giving justice to within-case complexity" (Rihoux and Ragin 2009, xviii). The chapter highlights the usefulness of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) in examining the differences in these cases and is the method that is subsequently adopted in this dissertation. More familiar topics within case-based research methods, such as casing and case selection, are addressed.

Chapter 6 introduces the data themselves. Firstly, there is a presentation of the population of cases. The cases were mainly drawn from four main datasets, namely Participedia, OECD, POLITICIZE and LATINNO, in addition to finding cases through the author's network, and discoveries from platforms like Twitter, emails, forums, academic articles, and more. This presentation shows that DMPs have a limited geographical spread; they are mainly a western phenomenon. The second part of this chapter presents a truth-table made from classifying the cases. Here we see which representative claim are the most common and how they differ. The mapping shows that there is some diversity of claims depending on the selection process. Most interesting, it shows that different models of DMPs make different kinds of claims. Although some diversity is evident, the overarching trend is a clear domination of the demographic form of representation.

Chapter 7 offers the main findings of the dissertation. First, the chapter examines the main discoveries connected to the initial research question posed at the start of the dissertation—essentially, the empirical revelations regarding the representative claims of DMPs. There is a clear domination of demographic representation, but there are also some diversities of claims especially with different models making different type of claims. Second, the chapter scrutinizes the empirical insights concerning the types of representation that DMPs do not engage in, namely the logical remainders; no cases make an expansive claim; no cases make a pure

effective audience claim; the disappearance of pure Policy Opinion(s) representation; the lack of cases making use of discourse representation; and finally, the limitations of hybrid claims.

Chapter 8 rethinks DMPs and their future direction based on the empirical findings. Three key issues emerge from the investigation: limited diversity in DMP claims, unclear justifications and selection processes, and geographical constraints. These concerns are addressed in three sections in this chapter: "Rethinking Representation", "Rethinking Practice", and "Rethinking the Definition". In "Rethinking Representation", the chapter addresses limitations in demographic representation, stressing the need for diversity, and emphasizing "most-affected" representation and "diversity of views" representation. In the "Rethinking Practice" section, the focus shifts to practical aspects, emphasizing two key points: that there is a need for careful justification and transparent presentation of category selection in DMPs to ensure legitimacy, and the importance of selection criteria emerging from a deliberative process, promoting reflective institutional design. The final section, "Rethinking the Definition", shows why it is necessary to move beyond random selection as the core DMP defining feature, due to geographical and representation shortcomings.

Chapter 9, the conclusion, addresses the main contributions of the dissertation, and points out limitations and avenues for future research. The first section discusses the main contributions and divide them up into three: the theoretical contribution, the methodological contribution, and the empirical contribution. The second and last part of the dissertation will point towards weakness and avenues for further research. It will discuss the limitations with the choices of the case-selection, the limitations of giving up some intimacy of the cases, and lastly, that the dissertation did not consider the success of some claims over others.

PART I

Theory

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1. Points of departure and concepts[3]

What are deliberative mini-publics, and where do they come from? This chapter addresses these questions. The inquiry begins by trying to understand why DMPs have become so popular and, consequently leading to the dissertation's research focus. This exploration is intricately linked to the present context, marked by the so-called crisis of democracy, which has contributed to the rise of democratic innovations in general. Consequently, the first part of this chapter is a short discussion on democratic deficits and democratic innovations. The chapter then moves on and provides a brief description of deliberative democracy, which serves as a crucial foundation for understanding DMPs. As the name suggests DMPs draw their main inspiration from the democratic theory of deliberative democracy. This section aims to elucidate the theoretical underpinnings that underlie the design and functioning of DMPs and their connection to broader democratic ideals rooted in deliberative democracy.

Then the chapter moves on to define DMPs. While there has been some disagreement about how to define DMPs in the past, a consent seems to be forming. In particular, one can say that DMPs have two necessary and main attributes, namely random selection and deliberation. In other words, for a process to be called a DMP, it has to include both random selection of its participants and engage those participants in a deliberative process. The chapter then moves on to describe the different models of DMPs, namely Citizens' Panels, Planning Cells, Consensus Conferences, Citizens' Assemblies, and Deliberative Polls. In the end, the chapter also notes the importance of the organizers of DMPs.

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[3] Part of this chapter has been published in Ohren and Aars (2022) and Ohren (2022).

1.1.   Democratic deficits

It is now commonplace to hear warnings about democracy in crisis. In recent years, there has been books with ominous titles, such as *Democracy and Crisis* (Merkel and Kneip 2018), *Liberal Democracy in Crisis* (Toplišek 2019), *Crisis of Democracy* (Przeworski 2019), *The people vs democracy* (Mounk 2019) and *How democracies die* (Levitsky and Ziblatt 2019). As Hélèn Landemore (2020, 25) writes, if the number of books and articles on the topic are any indication that democracy are in a crisis (or not), then the answer is yes. This is not a new phenomenon, however, as is evident in the title of Laski's 1933 book, *Democracy in Crisis*. It is, however, problematic to make statements like "democracy in crisis," as the existence and level of any potential crisis will vary with the form of democracy. This is well illustrated by Ercan and Gagnon (2014). In their introductory article to the special issue in *Democratic Theory*, where they write that "one person's idea of a democratic act might be viewed by another as counter-democratic or as a contributing factor to the crisis" (Ercan and Gagnon 2014, 2). In other words, since democracy is a contested concept in the first place, finding any sort of agreement on what type of crisis, or whether a crisis is currently unfolding, becomes almost impossible.

Even though there is disagreement over whether a crisis in democracy is occurring or not, it is not an exaggeration to suggest that our current democratic system faces a number of challenges. Worrying signs include a decrease in election turnout (Franklin 2004), declines in party memberships (Van Biezen, Mair, and Poguntke 2012), declining trust in institutions and actors (Armingeon and Ceka 2013; Dalton 2017), etc. The storming of the US Congress in 2020 does not provide grounds for optimism.

It is important to keep some things separated in this debate. Democracy, as a principle of government, is still widely supported (Pew Research Center 2017). In this sense, the democratic principle has not experienced a crisis. However, our current practices and institutions are struggling, as there is a dissatisfaction with its practice (Pew Research Center 2021). Democratic institutions and practices seem somewhat out of date, and it seems that these tried and true institutions may no longer suffice (Ryan 2021, 5).

Another way of framing the debate about the challenges connected to today's democratic systems is to talk about *democratic deficits*. The term "democratic deficit" originated with studies on the European Union, but it can be usefully exported to other contexts (Nabatchi 2010; Norris 2011; Warren 2009a). Democratic deficits refer to a "situation where democratic organizations, institutions, and governments are seen as falling short of fulfilling the principles of democracy in their practices or operation" (Nabatchi 2010, 378). Democratic deficits therefore state that there is a "misalignment between citizen capacities and demands, and the capacities of political institutions to aggregate citizen demands and integrate them into legitimate and effective governance" (Warren and Pearse 2008, 2). Pippa Norris (2011, 5) writes that "the most plausible potential explanations for democratic deficits suggest that this phenomena arises from some combination of growing public expectations, negative news, and/or failing government performance." Based on a problem-based approach to democracy (Warren 2017a), Lacelle-Webster and Warren (2021) identify three main types of deficits: deficits of inclusion, deficits of deliberativeness, and deficits of collective capacity. Deficits of inclusion refer to the difficulties associated with representing those "who are less educated or less wealthy or who belong to ethnic, religious, racial, or other minorities" (Lacelle-Webster and Warren 2021, 1). Deficits of deliberativeness refer to the fact that many governments can fail to learn from experts and everyday citizens; and deficits of collective capacity refer to the inability of many governments to solve problems (Lacelle-Webster and Warren 2021, 1).

All this talk of democratic deficits does not necessarily add up to a democratic crisis. A democratic deficit does not constitute a "crisis", but the concept does identify "long-term problems that, if left unattended, are likely to gradually erode the legitimacy and capacities of governments" (Warren and Pearse 2008, 2). Consequently, such deficits should not be considered part of a general systemic crisis. Rather, these deficits will show up in "issue by issue and policy by policy, in protests over airport expansion, medical coverage, poverty issues, changes in regulation of genetically-modified organisms, forest management, struggles over neighborhood development, energy pricing, and so on" (Warren 2009b, 7).

Finding solutions to these deficits can be considered the most important challenge for contemporary democracies. There is no reason to believe that contemporary democracies are

unable to address these deficits. As Newton writes, "one of the distinguishing features of democracy, and one that makes it more flexible and durable than other forms of government, is a capacity for changing itself" (Newton 2012, 4). Democracy is up for the challenge. In addition, the work aimed at changing and addressing these deficits has been going on for years, introducing several democratic innovations. Hence, we do not start from scratch.

1.2.   Democratic innovations

In response to the threat posed by democratic deficits, there has been a rise in democratic innovations. Interest in democratic innovations has increased steadily.[4] This can be seen in the growing literature that uses the term "democratic innovations". A scoping review done by Escobar and Elstub found that prior to the early 2000s there was a limited use of the term "democratic innovation". 75 % of relevant entries "were from the year 2010 onwards" (Escobar and Elstub 2019a, 12). This illustrates the recent increase in focus on democratic innovations, and there is no reason to suspect that this interest will subside any time soon.

The most influential definition of democratic innovation can be found in Graham Smith's book *Democratic Innovations: Designing Institutions for Citizens Participation.*[5] In it, Smith defines democratic innovations as "institutions that have been specifically designed to increase and deepen citizens' participation in the political decision-making process" (Smith 2009, 1). Building on Smith's definition, Escobar and Elstub come with a more expansive definition, with "processes or institutions that are new to a policy issue, policy rule, or level of governance, and developed to reimagine and deepen the role of citizens in governance processes by increasing opportunities for participation, deliberation and influence" (Escobar and Elstub 2019a, 14).

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[4] For more on democratic innovations see Escobar and Elstub (2019b); Geissel and Newton (2012); and Smith (2009).

[5] Graham Smith has recently stated that he does not really like the term «Democratic Innovations». Mostly because it makes us always aim for innovations, that new is always better, and maybe not examine what we already have. A side point to this is that when does a democratic innovation stop being innovative? Deliberative mini-publics have been conducted since the 1970s, and Participatory Budgeting since the late 1980s. This is also something that Elstub and Escboar note (2019a, n. 4).

Democratic innovations have been mainly influenced by two underlying theories of democracy: participatory democracy, and deliberative democracy (Escobar and Elstub 2019a, 16). The relationship between participatory and deliberative democracy is complicated.[6] Even though most seem to be in agreement that deliberative democracy evolved out of participatory democracy, there is disagreement about whether the two theories are compatible, mutually supportive, incompatible, or agnostic to each other (Elstub 2018, 187). What can be said is that the two theories have different foci, and consequently different democratic innovations are aimed at solving different types of problems. Further elaboration on this point will be provided below, but for the time being, one can rely on Cohen's useful distinction. For Cohen, the underlying idea of participatory democracy "is that citizens in a democracy are to engage with the substance of law and policy, and not simply delegate responsibility for such substantive engagement to representatives" (Cohen 2009, 248). For deliberative democracy, the focus is on will-creation, in the sense that "citizens address public problems by reasoning together about how to best solve them" (Cohen 2009, 248). Cohen holds that deliberative democracy is a distinct interpretation of democracy, in that "no matter how fair, no matter how informed, no matter how participatory, [democracy] is not deliberative unless reasoning is central to the process of collective decision-making" (Cohen 2009, 250).

The central point to note is that different democratic innovations have different foci and different potentials. Escobar and Elstub note that democratic innovations vary in their participant selection method, their mode of participation, mode of decision-making, and the extent of power and authority (Escobar and Elstub 2019a). Despite these differences, all democratic innovations share a desire to "reimagining and deepening the role of citizens in governance processes" (Escobar and Elstub 2019a, 18). In other words, all democratic innovations try to design institutions or processes for greater and better participation in the policymaking process.

From this, Escobar and Elstub identify different families of democratic innovations. For them, these are deliberative mini-publics, participatory budgeting, referenda and citizens initiatives,

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[6] For example, Goodin (2008, 266) writes that "most deliberative democrats tend to be participatory democrats, too". However, this idea is something Pateman is very much in disagreement with (Pateman 2012, 8).

and collaborative governance (Escobar and Elstub 2019a). Digital participation is not listed as a distinct family of democratic innovations, but rather is seen as an important element for hybridization between the different families.

This dissertation is about a specific family of democratic innovations, namely DMPs. While the focus is on DMPs, it is essential to clarify that this choice does not imply that they possess greater potential than other forms of democratic innovations. Instead, the aim is to highlight that DMPs have the potential to address some of the democratic deficits currently faced.

1.3.   Deliberative democracy

As observed earlier, there is an abundance of democratic innovations. These innovations focus on different aspects and try to solve different democratic problems. This dissertation is about one particular form of democratic innovation: deliberative mini-publics. As mini-publics rest on a foundation provided by theories of deliberative democracy, the following section provides a brief description of deliberation and deliberative democracy, before DMPs.

As Gutman and Thompson wrote back in 2004, "no subject has been more discussed in political theory in the last two decades than deliberative democracy" (2004, vii). Dryzek has written that deliberative democracy is the "most active area of political theory in its entirely" (Dryzek 2007, 237), and Diana Mutz (Mutz 2008, 235) wrote that "It is difficult to exaggerate the current enthusiasm for deliberation". One can say that we have experienced a deliberative turn in democratic theory (Dryzek 2002), and deliberative democracy has almost gotten an hegemonic hold on democratic theory. What exactly is deliberative democracy? Even though it is a contested field, the key focus of deliberative democracy could be seen to be that it is "necessary to alter radically the perspective common to liberal theories and democratic thought: the source of legitimacy is not the predetermined will of individuals, but rather the process of its formation, that is, deliberation itself" (Manin, Stein, and Mansbridge 1987, 351–52). This focus came as a response to the view of a more elitist model of democracy, a view that deliberative theorists sought to reject "in favor of one that could allow ordinary people, especially those at the margins, a much more effective say" (O'Flynn 2021, 16). In its essence,

deliberative democracy is grounded in a political ideal where "people come together, on the basis of equal status and mutual respect to discuss the political issues they face and, on the basis of those discussions, decide on the policies that will then affect their lives" (Andre Bächtiger et al. 2018, 2).

As already mentioned, deliberative democracy is a contested field. There is not only disagreement inside the field itself, on different aspect of deliberative democracy, but the concept has its fair share of critics.[7] Addressing all the differences inside the field, is way beyond the scope of this dissertation. However, a clear definition of how this dissertation views deliberation and deliberative democracy is needed.

Central to deliberative democracy, is a democracy that "emphasizes the importance of deliberation" (O'Flynn 2021, 2). A key concept is therefore deliberation itself. The author's experiences working closely with municipalities and other non-academic actors have revealed the challenges associated with understanding the term deliberation.[8] For clarity, a minimalistic definition of deliberation can be used, which defines it as:

> "mutual communication that involves weighing and reflecting on preferences, values, and interests regarding matters of common concern" (Andre Bächtiger et al. 2018, 2).

With this definition, deliberation is perceived to be rather neutral. It is possible to have both "bad" deliberation and "good" deliberation. Secondly, deliberative democracy, is defined as "any practice of democracy that gives deliberation a central place" (Andre Bächtiger et al. 2018). As James Bohman (1998, 401) writes, "deliberative democracy, broadly defined, is thus any one of a family of views according to which the public deliberation of free and equal citizens is the core of legitimate political decision making and self-government". Consequently, deliberative democracy combines the two elements, both deliberation and democracy, and "neither are reducible to the other" (Cohen 2007, 220). This can be summed up by Simone Chambers:

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[7] For a summary of the critics of deliberative democracy, see Bächtiger et al. (2018).
[8] In Norwegian, the term «deliberasjon» is used infrequently. It is referenced almost exclusively in the field of Law.

"I take deliberation to refer to the weighing of reasons or considerations in relation to a practical decision and democratic deliberation to involve the equal participation in this process. Deliberative democracy envisions the equal participation in the weighing of reasons as a political process directed at collective judgment on public matters" (Chambers 2018, 55).

Achieving these ideals requires institutions and rules that can guide deliberation (O'Flynn 2021), and they are needed to be built around what could be considered "standards for good deliberation" (Mansbridge 2015). These standards for good deliberation have evolved over the years. Some have been unchanged, while others have been revised. These standards can be summed up as a "classical core" of deliberation, and involve "rational argument, common good orientation, listening and interactivity, respect, equal participation, and authenticity" (André Bächtiger and Parkinson 2019, 22).

A good deliberative process would therefore try to achieve such standards for good deliberation. As John Gastil (2008, 8) writes, when people deliberate, "they carefully examine a problem and arrive at a well-reasoned solution after a period of inclusive, respectful considerations of diverse points of views". As outlined in table 1.1, Gastil includes nine different key features, organized under into two key rubrics: analytical processes, and social processes.

How does this work in practice? One important concern has been the effect of group size on deliberation (Goodin 2008, 11). It is in this context that one can understand the rise of DMPs.

Even though DMPs have received increased attention, it is important to note that some scholars have voiced valid concerns that the field of deliberative democracy will focus only on small-scale venues, like deliberative mini-publics, and give up on its broader project for deliberative democracy (Chambers 2009; Lafont 2019). This criticism came to the fore in a special issue of the *Journal of Deliberative Democracy*. It is therefore important to address this. By focusing on DMPs, this dissertation does not take the view that DMPs are the only form of deliberative democracy. In other words, DMPs are not the same thing as deliberative democracy. For deliberative democracy, there is a need to explore many other ways to get closer to the ideals of deliberative democracy as well. However, even the more critical voices

see the benefits of DMPs (Lafont 2019; O'Flynn 2021). As Ian O'Flynn (2021, 69–70) writes, DMPs "should have an important role to play, but they must be located within a broader set of democratic decision procedures".

Table 1.1 Key Features of a Deliberative Process Involving Citizens

Analytical Process	
Create a solid information base.	Combine expertise and professional research with personal experiences to better understand the problem's nature and its impact on people's lives.
Prioritize the key values at stake.	Integrate the public's articulation of its core values with technical and legal expressions and social, economic, and environmental costs and benefits.
Identify a broad range of solutions.	Identify both conventional and innovative solutions, including governmental and nongovernmental means of addressing the problem.
Weigh the pros, cons, and trade-offs among solutions.	Systematically apply the public's priorities to the alternative solutions, emphasizing the most significant tradeoffs among alternatives.
Make the best decision possible.	Identify the solution that best addresses the problem, potentially drawing on multiple approaches when they are mutually reinforcing.
Social Process	
Adequately distribute speaking opportunities.	Mix unstructured, informal discussion in smaller groups with more structured discussion in larger groups. Create special opportunities for the reticent.
Ensure mutual comprehension.	Ensure that public participants can articulate general technical points and ensure that experts and officials are hearing the public's voice.
Consider other ideas and experiences.	Listen with equal care to both officials and the general public. Encourage the public to speak in their authentic, unfiltered voice.
Respect other participants.	Presume that the general public is qualified to be present, by virtue of their citizenship. Presume officials will act in the public's best interest.

Taken from Gastil (2008, 185).

DMPs are therefore seen as a "distinct contribution to building deliberative democracy"(Curato et al. 2021, 11), and can be seen as a potentially valuable supplement to today's institutions in addressing democratic deficits (Beauvais and Warren 2019; Lacelle-Webster and Warren 2021).

1.4. Deliberative Mini-Publics

The modern idea of mini-publics was introduced by Robert Dahl. Dahl (1989, 340) wrote that these "minipopulus", as he called them, could supplement existing institutions, and would involve citizens dealing with a public issue. Citizens would be randomly selected and brought together to deliberate on a topic in order to inform public opinion and decision-making. The more contemporary history of experimentation with DMPs in the west, can be traced back to the 1970s, when Ned Crosby developed the Citizens' Jury-model in USA, and Pieter Dienel developed the Planning Cell-model in Germany (Smith and Setälä 2018). From those early experiments, we can trace some other important developments, like in the 1990s, when James Fishkin developed his Deliberative Poll-model, the Citizens Assembly in British Columbia in 2003-2004, the Oregon Citizens Initiative Review in 2008, and the Irish Citizens Assembly in 2016.

1.4.1. Definition

Interest in DMPs increased after the deliberative turn in democratic theory (Dryzek 2002). Along with this rise in interest came disagreement over its definition. Following Ryan and Smith (2014) we can roughly divide the different definitions into three categories: restrictive, intermediate and expansive. The restrictive definition is mostly used by James Fishkin (2018), and in this definition, the Deliberative Poll is the only institution that warrants the term mini-public. The most expansive definition is used by Fung (2003). In Fung's article, he focuses on five different mini-public designs: deliberative polls, America Speaks Citizens Summit, Oregon Health Plan, Chicago community policing, and participatory budgeting (Fung 2003, 354–62). However, Fung's definition could be seen as *too* expansive, as some of the institutional designs examples are more under the umbrella of democratic innovations, rather than mini-publics (see previous section on democratic innovations) (Ryan and Smith 2014, 14).

Goodin and Dryzek (2006), and Smith (2009) provide examples of the intermediate definition, that falls between Fishkin's restrictive, and Fung's expansive definitions. Here, the definition includes institutional designs such as Citizens' Juries, Citizens Assemblies, Planning Cells, Consensus Conferences, and 21st Century Town Meetings. The difference between Goodin and Dryzek's, and Smith's definition, is the inclusion or not of 21st Century Town Meetings.

When Ryan and Smith wrote their section on DMPs in 2014, the concept of DMPs was still a "contested field" (Ryan and Smith 2014, 11), as described above. However, the concept is a bit more settled in the field today. Democratic theorists seem to have landed on the shared features of DMPs, as found in the intermediate definition:

> "independent and facilitated group discussion among a (near) random sample of citizens who take evidence from experts and interested parties" (Smith and Setälä 2018).

This definition is shared by other authors in the field of deliberative democracy (Escobar and Elstub 2017; Farrell et al. 2019). Consequently, the intermediate definition of DMPs is also used in this dissertation, as it is the most common definition (OECD 2020). In the recent book by Curato et al. (2021, 3), an intermediate definition is also used, and is stated as following:

> "DMPs are defined as carefully designed forums where a representative subset of the wider population come together to engage in open, inclusive, informed and consequential discussions on one or more issues."

From these definitions, we can find two main features: 1) the group of people that participate are randomly selected, through a process called sortition, and 2) that these people then participate in a deliberative process (Paulis et al. 2021). This is also touched on by Graham Smith, who states that deliberative mini-publics are different from other forms of democratic innovations in that "their mode of selection and the form of interaction between citizens help realise the goods of inclusiveness and considered judgement to an impressive extent" (Smith 2009, 109). In other words, it is possible to have deliberative processes that do not qualify as DMPs, and conversely, there can be processes that employ random selection but do not adhere to the standards of deliberative democracy (see previous section on deliberative democracy).

In short, deliberative mini-publics are processes and institutions that share both of these features. Another way of stating this is to say that both attributes are necessary-condition attributes for the concept of DMPs (Gerring 2012b, 122–23). This can be illustrated by the Venn diagram in figure 1.1. It is these necessary attributes that make DMPs distinct and different from other ways of engaging citizens and democratic innovations.

Figure 1.1 Venn diagram of features of deliberative mini-public
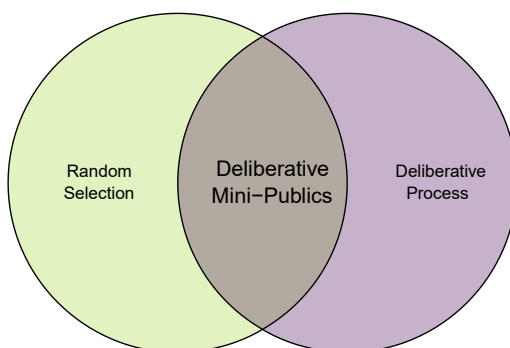
The core features of random selection and deliberation are therefore always there in a DMP. As they are central parts of the concept, these two features require closer attention.

The selection of citizens by lottery for engagement in political or policy discussions, or sortition, has a long tradition that dates back to Ancient Greece.[9] In recent years, we have experienced a renewed interest in random selection in politics, that has been partly fueled by works inside deliberative democracy and especially with the experimentation in DMPs.

It is though important to notice that in one of the definitions of DMPs, it is stated "(near) random selection". This will be discussed in more detail later in the dissertation, but most DMPs do use stratified random sampling in the selection process. Using a stratified sample makes sense because the number of participants in certain processes can vary. For instance, some DMPs may have only 16 participants. If these 16 participants were chosen entirely at random

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[9] The history behind the use of random selection in politics is well beyond the scope of this dissertation. One of the most important works in this could be seen as Mogen H. Hansen's (1999) seminal work on Ancient Athens. In addition, see Lopez-Rabatel and Sintomer (2020) and Manin (1997).

through a lottery, it could inadvertently result in a panel dominated by one gender, like 15 men and just 1 woman. To avoid this, different categories are used in the lottery to ensure the panel does not lead to such inequal distribution. However, larger ones, such as Deliberative Polls, also use stratification because it is voluntary to accept the invitation to participate or not. Consequently, selection in DMPs is always facing discrepancies due to self-selection. Stratified sampling is therefore introduced to help with these problems, working to prevent a situation where increased participation could worsen political inequality.

With stratified sampling, the population is divided into groups (strata), and participants are selected from each group. This is usually done in a so-called a two-stage lottery. What happens then is that a certain number of invitations are sent out to completely random individuals. Those who receive the invitation then respond whether they want to participate or not. Among those who accept, a new lottery is conducted after categorizing them into groups (gender, age, geography, education, etc.) to ensure that the citizen panel, as best as possible, represents the diversity of the demos.

However, it is important to notice that while stratified sampling aims to enhance selection accuracy, it does come with its own set of challenges. Specifically, using stratified random selection "brings human judgement and biases back into the selection process, thus potentially undermining the legitimizing force of using random selection in the first place" (MacKenzie 2023, 25). This dissertation is about exactly these types of challenges.

Citizens that are selected must then go through a deliberative process that involves standards to achieve good deliberation. The process is guided by principles that should enforce norms of inclusiveness, create opportunities for equal consideration of reason, demonstrate the integrity of the process, and enable informed decision-making (Curato et al. 2021, 49).

This can then be directly translated into a DMP, in which the participants come together to deliberate on an issue. Even there are different types of mini-publics, they roughly are designed in the same type of phases: an information phase, a deliberation phase, and a decision phase, as seen in figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 Phases in a deliberative mini-public
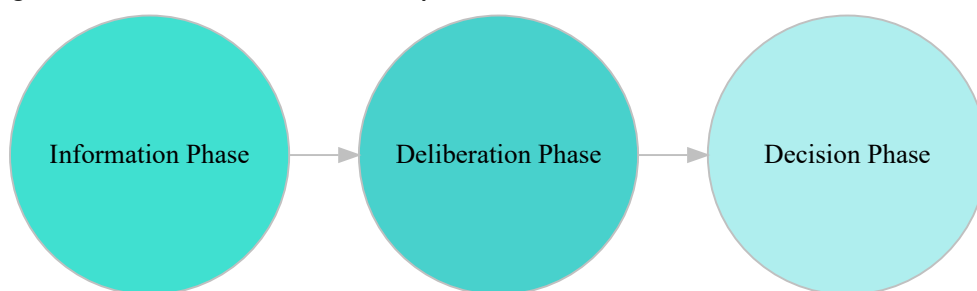
The first phase is the information phase—an important aspect of DMPs. Most mini-publics include this phase (Harris 2019). The learning phase can happen in the form of individual information packages that are sent out beforehand or handed out during the event. Additionally, there is what Escobar and Elstub calls group learning, where citizens are:

> "exposed to a range of evidence, views and testimonies covering the topic from various angles. Depending on the topic, this may include experts, officials, politicians, activists, and stakeholder representatives of various sorts (e.g. business, third sector, communities). Participants are empowered to interrogate these 'witnesses', and sometimes to choose them from a list prepared by the Stewarding Committee – who oversees that the mini-public is exposed to a balanced range of evidence and views" (Escobar and Elstub 2017, 4–5).

This learning phase is important as it builds "the capacity of participants to process complex information" (Curato et al. 2021, 71). One of the key elements here is that the information should be fair and balanced. For this reason, a citizen will hear from a range of experts, stakeholders etc, on the topic of the DMP. This usually involves extended Q&A between the citizens, where interaction between the citizens and the experts is encouraged (i.e. not a unidirectional lecture format).

The second phase is what we refer to as the "deliberation phase". This is not to say that deliberation does not happen in other phases (information is part of deliberation) However, specifically here is reference to facilitate dialogue and debate between members to critically

engage the information received during the information phase before coming to a shared, workable decision. The deliberation phase often mixes between small-group discussions, and plenary discussions, allowing participants to work together on the problem or question that the DMP is addressing.

The final phase is the decision phase. As seen in the next section, the outcome of DMPs will vary to some degree. Citizens might end up answering a survey, voting, or helping to create a report, written together with other participants. However, all DMPs "present the considered judgements of their participants on the matters before them, and many also provide valuable insights into the reasoning underlying these judgements" (Curato et al. 2021, 103).

Presented here are therefore the different phases of deliberative mini-public. Of course, it is neatly presented here as a linear process: information – deliberation – decision. In practice, the phases can overlap and are done at the same time. However, in most DMPs, you could recognize these phases to some extent.

1.4.2. Models of Deliberative Mini-Publics[10]

Recall that the defining features of DMPs are that they are randomly selected, and that they embrace a deliberation process. With this in mind, it is possible to distinguish between different types of mini-publics, as presented in table 1.2.

The table present five different models of DMPs. There can be problems in talking about different models, as "designing mini-publics often involves adjustments and innovations to suit their purpose and context" (Curato et al. 2021, 7). The model-based approach to DMPs could therefore have less practical weight, as "the theoretical design characteristics of these models often overlap, and their implementation in practice often diverges from the initial theoretical model" (Vrydagh 2023, 4). This dissertation agrees with this sentiment, but as a tool in comparative research, these models are very useful.

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[10] This section is taken from the author's section from the handbook on "How to conduct a Deliberative Mini-public" (Ohren and Aars 2022).

Table 1.2 Models of deliberative mini-publics

Type of mini-public	Number of participants	Time	Output
Citizens' Panel	12 - 50	2 - 5 days	Recommendation in a citizens' report
Planning Cell	25 in each cell, but multiple cells. Total 100 - 500	2 - 7 days	Survey opinions and a collective position report from all cells
Consensus Conference	10 - 25	3 - 8 days	Recommendation in a citizens' report
Citizens' Assembly	99 - 150	Over multiple weekends	Detailed recommendation
Deliberative Poll	100 - 500	One weekend	Post-deliberation survey

Based on Escobar and Elstub (2017); Farrell and Stone (2019); Smith and Setala (2018).

DMPs come in different sizes, occupy different amount of time, and they produce different outputs.

1.4.2.1. Citizens' Panel

The first model of DMPs is the Citizens' Panel.[11] Usually, it is stated that the model was developed by Ned Crosby in the USA in the 1970s under the name of "Citizens Juries" and was inspired by the jury system. In this model, anywhere from 12 to 50 people are invited. Those selected are then gathered for 2-5 days, either spread over a longer period or consecutive days.

This model follows similar phases as previously described. First, there is a phase of knowledge and learning, followed by a phase of reflection and discussion, before bringing it all together and concluding in a report.

The central focus is what comes out of the process, namely the report. As we can see from Table 1.2, a citizen panel aims to produce a comprehensive document in the form of a citizen report. This report often contains recommendations on what the citizen panel believes is best for society as a whole. The goal is not necessarily consensus among the participants, but rather to write a report that most can support, allowing room for dissenting views to be included.

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[11] The model is often also called Citizens' Juries, Reference Panels, and so on. However, in this dissertation the term Citizens' Panel is used to capture this type, as that is also the term that is being used in Norway.

Sometimes, there may also be voting on various proposals. However, more importantly, this report presents arguments for why the citizen panel has reached its conclusions. This is essential because the aim of a citizen panel (and the methods that produce a report) is to inspire deliberation even among those who do not participate. Those who do not participate in the citizen panel can read the report and form their own opinions based on the facts, information, and arguments presented by the citizen panel. Often, those who have commissioned the citizen panel are also expected to respond to the proposal and provide reasons for either following or not following the recommendations. This process can contribute to a broader discussion in society as a whole.

1.4.2.2. Planning Cell

The Planning Cell was developed by Pieter Dienel in Germany and was conducted for the first time in 1972 (Dienel and Renn 1995). It was developed at the same time as the Citizens' Panel-model, but without the two models influencing each other. Up to today, it has been conducted over 170 times mainly in Germany (Participedia 2010). Planning Cells usually consists of six to ten cells, with each cell typically having around twenty-five citizens. To simplify the process, two cells are usually conducted at the same location, but with a one-hour time difference between them (Hendriks 2005). Consequently, the Planning Cells usually involved in total of 100 to 500 people.

The process itself follows quite well the already mentioned different phases: It is usually organized into three components, with firstly, the reception of information, then processing information through group discussions, and then evaluating the impacts of options through small group discussions (Dienel and Renn 1995, 123). It is interesting that Planning Cell also were influenced by the jury-system, as Dienel and Renn (1995, 122) write that "the idea is to conduct a process similar to a jury trial".

After all the individual cells have finished their deliberations, the organizers of the Planning Cell gather and compile the outputs generated by the citizens. They then synthesize this information into a comprehensive report known as a citizens' report, and it is then sent over to

a group of citizens who have been nominated from each cell. These nominated citizens review the drafts, provide feedback, and ultimately approve the final version of the report (Hendriks 2005).

1.4.2.3. Consensus Conference

In the 1980s, the Danish Board of Technology developed its own model called a "Consensus Conference". This model was developed to deliberate on controversial scientific and/or technological developments (Ryan and Smith 2014), but it has also addressed other types of topics. The aim of this model was twofold: the outcomes of the deliberation should provide decision-makers with a better understanding of the social context of emerging technologies, and the process should stimulate informed public debate on technology issues (Hendriks 2005, 82).

As seen from Table 1.2, a Consensus Conference usually involves 10-25 randomly selected citizens who participate, and the process lasts from three to eight days.

The process itself can be divided into two phases. The first phase is called the preparatory phase. In this phase, the focus is on learning about the conference topic. However, what is different here is that the aim is not only to acquire knowledge and learn about the topic, but also to discuss and determine the type of questions that the Consensus Conference should address. In a Consensus Conference, there may not necessarily be a specific question posed to the participants from the beginning, but rather a broad theme, such as "genetic technology" (Fixdal 1997). Through the preparatory phase, participants gain knowledge and learn about the topic in order to identify the question they will bring forward in the second phase. In this way, the Consensus Conference sets its own agenda to a much greater extent than in other types of DMPs.

In the second phase, participants gather again, where experts and others present in a public forum and are questioned by the participants in the Consensus Conference. This is followed by participants withdrawing to talk and discuss what has been said, and whether anything needs further clarification. In the final part, they come together to produce a report. As the name

suggests, one of the distinguishing features of Consensus Conferences from other models is the attempt to reach consensus. The outcome of the conference is therefore often a consensus statement. However, it is important to note that consensus is not forced, but participants are "encouraged to explore how far they can follow each other's arguments" (Fixdal 1997, 370). If the group does not reach agreement, a split statement will be produced.

1.4.2.4. Citizens' Assembly

In the academic literature, the Citizens' Assembly-model has been seen as the "most radical and democratically robust of all the mini-publics types" (Elstub 2014, 169). According to Fournier et al. (2011, 10), it is the only model that manages to combine having a large group of ordinary people, a long period of learning and deliberation, and a collective decision that has significant consequences for the entire political system.

These are extensive processes, often inviting 99-150 individuals who meet over several weekends, and in some cases, several years. The participants often tackle complex issues such as constitutional changes, climate policy, and so on. Often, these processes are linked to other democratic innovations, especially referendums. The most well-known citizens' assembly is probably the Irish Citizens' Assembly in 2016. There, 99 randomly selected individuals sat for two years and addressed a range of issues, from climate change to the abortion question.

The process in a citizens' assembly is not unlike what we see in citizens' panels. Here too, there are often the same phases of knowledge and learning, reflection and discussion, and decision-making. However, they are often much more thorough. This is also the only model that has incorporated a phase of public hearings into the process (Curato et al. 2021, 9–10). This can be done through public hearings or an online portal where individuals can submit their input, which is then taken into account by the citizens' assembly and discussed. In this way, there may be a much stronger connection between the citizens' assembly and society as a whole through the process than in other citizen councils.

Citizens' assemblies are extensive processes, and they are very costly and extremely demanding. This may be due to involving a larger group of participants than in other processes

discussed here but maintaining the same requirements for the process itself. This is probably why we have seen them predominantly at the national level in recent times.

1.4.2.5. *Deliberative Poll*

The first Deliberative Poll was done in the UK in 1994 (Luskin, Fishkin, and Jowell 2002), and since then, Deliberative Polls have been conducted in multiple countries. Deliberative Polls usually have between 100-500 participants which makes this model one of the bigger DMPs in participation size.

Once the sample is selected, the participants are invited to come together for a weekend of deliberation. The deliberation process has a similar design as the already mentioned phases. In a deliberative poll, the main engagement with experts and political leaders as the learning phase, is "based on questions they develop in small group discussions with trained moderators" (Deliberative Democracy Lab n.d.).

One of the central elements of a Deliberative Poll, is the output. The participants are surveyed before and after the deliberation process to capture any shifts or changes in their views. Consequently, the goal of Deliberative Polls is not to reach a collective decision or consensus among the participants, but rather to get a "representation of informed public opinion on the topics" (Smith and Setälä 2018, 303). This is also why they aim for a big sample size, as the aim is to get to know what the population would have thought, if they have gone through the same process.

1.4.3. Organizers of Deliberative Mini-Publics

Before proceeding, it is important to address a crucial aspect of DMPs. As demonstrated by one of the definitions of DMPs: they are *carefully designed forums*. The question then is: Who is designing them? In this dissertation, the discussion will frequently revolve around the designers and organizers of DMPs. When doing so the approach taken follows Volkan Gül (2022) when he writes that it involves all the actors who take part in the organization of mini-publics. These include the initiators, the project managers, the field staff, and so forth. In other words, there could be a multitude of different actors that fall under the umbrella of organizers. Just to take

examples from Norway, one DMP was done completely "in-house" within a municipality, with their own "participation team". Others employ researchers and municipalities together. Still others have been organized by people at the municipality and so-called "deliberative consultants". Deliberative consultants are "individuals and businesses that provide assistance with public deliberation and engagement for a fee" (Hendriks and Carson 2008, 299). Organizers could also employ a number of other ways, for example civil society organizations or citizens themselves organizing, to mention some. In this dissertation, the organizers and designer of DMPs are those who are responsible for the design and decisions around the DMPs' structure and process.

This is significant for this dissertation since it becomes evident that in the DMP process, several important choices are made. Among the most relevant of these are: questions about the agenda of the mini-public (if it is not agenda setting by itself); the way the question is formed; the decision about what kind of decision power it should have; the decision about the information that the participants need; and, central to this dissertation, how the selection process is done.

All these choices are important for the process itself, and it is the organizers that set the constrains and the rules for the process. To illustrate the power that rests with the design of DMPs, one can take an example from Aasen and Vatn's (2013) research concerning a citizens' jury on genetically-modified organisms in Denmark. In it, the participants reported significant unhappiness with the process and the constraints. There was a constraint on the agenda, as the participating citizens felt the agenda limited the scope of the discussions. They also pointed out that the participants felt there was bias in the composition of the experts that were invited, and that the citizens felt that there was not enough time for proper reflection.

This example suggests that this was a poorly designed mini-public, and the experience is that most participants in mini-publics do value the process very highly. But defining a well-designed mini-public is also problematic, as such a definition would need to prescribe a certain process. This could lead to public deliberation becoming homogenized. As Hendriks and Carson (2008,

307) note: "too much standardization can make process design inflexible". This is also pointed out by Curato et al. (2019, 84). Regarding DMPs, they write that:

> "They must be dynamic and responsive to the context in which they operate. Otherwise there is nothing that sets mini-publics apart from the rituals of public consultation and opinion polling, rendering them prone to being abused as instruments of, not checks on, illegitimate noumenal power."

The role of organizers of deliberative mini-publics are therefore of utmost importance, and there is a need to be aware of the power they yield over design and organization. This dissertation is about one part of this power: the selection process; but other aspects are also incredibly important.

2. Political Representation

"Representation is everywhere in the state of society. Before the representative system there was nothing but usurpation, superstition and folly."

Abbé Sieyès (Cited in Brito Vieira and Runciman 2008, 3)

Representation is a word that is used in many different settings, from representation in arts, to representation in the legal system. The concept seems to be simple in that everyone seems to have some understanding of what it is. This is also the case with political representation, as representation has become such a central part in our concept of democracy. However, this simplicity, as Suzanne Dovi points out, is misleading: "everyone seems to know what it is, yet few can agree on any particular definition" (Dovi 2018).

This chapter will focus on two different views on representation. These are the standard account of representation, represented by Hannah Pitkin, and the constructivist approach, represented by Michael Saward. The reason for this is not to say that these are the only views on representation worth addressing. Rather, these two different directions have specific importance to DMPs. Hannah Pitkin's standard account of representation provides a foundation, a point of reference, which has shaped the discourse on representation for decades. It offers a baseline understanding against which one can evaluate and appreciate the innovations brought by more recent developments, such as Saward's constructivist approach. On the other hand, Michael Saward's constructivist perspective not only had a huge impact on the representation literature, but it also provides the theoretical framework that this dissertation will adopt.

The chapter is divided in three main sections. The first section addresses what is commonly referred to as the standard account of representation. The main source for representing the standard account, will be Hannah Pitkin's important work on representation. This perspective is an important one, as it describes the main way of looking at representation for decades. This

section will quickly go through the four main types of representation found in Pitkin's work on representation. However, in recent years, the standard account of representation has come under increased pressure. Many political issues are difficult to address with the territorial-restricted standard account of representation, like for example climate change. In addition, many new forms of representation are not captured by the standard account, like non-electoral representation. Consequently, this section will argue that the standard account is unsatisfactory as a theoretical lens through which we can evaluate DMPs.

The chapter then moves on to a short background on the so-called representative turn in democratic theory. The representative turn has been important, in that it has opened the space on representation, and contributed to rich theoretical innovation. Especially interesting is the erasing of the historical division between participation and representation. This is a crucial component of the representative turn and is central to this dissertation, as it constitutes one of the primary reasons for the examination of DMPs as representative institutions, that will be expanded on in the next chapter. The shortcomings of the standard account and the representative turn in democratic theory have given rise to alternative views on representation.

The last section is dedicated to one of the alternative views of representation, namely the constructivist approach to representation, represented by Michael Saward and his notion of the "representative claim". The strength of the claim-making framework that Saward developed, lies in its "event"-approach to representation. He changed that debate on representation from "what it is", to "how it is made". Looking at representation through the lenses of the constructivist approach, allows us to focus-in on the claim-making aspect of representation in DMPs. The dissertation therefore follows the argument by Volkan Gül (2019) and argues that Saward's framework is the best suited for understanding representation in DMPs, as it allows us to look closely at claim-making.

2.1.   Standard account of representation

Usually, the standard account of representation is tethered to the work of Hannah Pitkin. The importance and influence of Hannah Pitkin's work cannot be overstated in the field of political representation. This fact is well formulated by Rehfeld (2006, 3 n6):

> "Despite some important disagreements around symbolic and descriptive representation, few historical treatments have been so completely accepted as a standard account of a concept in all areas of political science. Pitkin's work quickly became the point of departure for anyone writing on the topic, whether in political theory or elsewhere in the field, and has shaped the debate ever since it was published."

Pitkin's work on representation has "bordered upon hegemonic in political science" (Kuyper 2016, 309), and stood as the "last word on representation within democratic theory for three decades" (Urbinati and Warren 2008, 393). The later representative turn in democratic theory, could also be seen has Hannah Pitkin's triumph (Hayat 2019). Consequently, any work on representation needs to address Hannah Pitkin's work.

The difficulties with the concept of representation are something that Hannah Pitkin addressed in her hugely influential book *The Concept of Representation*. Pitkin describes representation "as a rather complicated, convoluted, three-dimensional structure in the middle of a dark enclosure" (Pitkin 1967, 10). Further she states that political theorists provide glimpses of this structure through different perspectives, like "flash-bulb photographs of the structure taken from different angles" (Pitkin 1967, 10). Consequently, for Pitkin, representation was something out there; something that could be found. In other words, for Pitkin, representation has an essence that political theorists can try to capture. This essence has become the most cited version of representation, namely that "representation, taken generally, means the making present in some sense of something which is nevertheless not present literally or in fact" (Pitkin 1967, 8).

With the concept of representation in Pitkin's eyes, one ends up facing a paradox. Mainly that representation required being both present and not present (Dovi 2015). The question then

becomes, how does one achieve this? As Michael Saward (2020, 16) writes, "what sort of thing, in what sorts of arrangements, can make the absent ('in some sense') present?"

In her book, Pitkin identifies four different views on representation. These are formalistic representation, descriptive representation, symbolic representation, and substantive representation. Each of these views has "distinct features of representation and thereby different parameters for identifying and evaluating representation" (Dovi 2015, 5).

Formalistic representation focuses on the institutional aspect of representation. What is central to this view, is the processes of authorization and accountability. For authorization, "a representative is someone who has been authorized to act. This means that he has been given a right to act which he did not have before, which the represented has become responsible for the consequences of that action as if he had done it himself" (Pitkin 1967, 38–39). For accountability, "a representative is someone who is to be held to account, who will have to answer to another for what he does" (Pitkin 1967, 55). Representation seen in this way, becomes transactional. The main focus from this view, is placed on the process by which the representative comes to power, and what ability the constituency has on punishing the representative (Dovi 2018). The focus here is on "the presence of the formal features of authorization (by the 'principal') and/or accountability (of the 'agent')" (Castiglione and Warren 2019, 26). In general, the mechanisms of authorizations and accountability are mainly a formal feature of representation, and they say nothing about the activity of the representative. As Pitkin writes herself, authorization and accountability do not "tell us anything about what goes on *during* representation, how a representative ought to act or what he is expected to do, how to tell whether he has represented well of badly" (Pitkin 1967, 58).

Pitkin's second view of representation entails *descriptive representation*. Pitkin (1967) defines descriptive representation as the act of representatives 'standing for' their constituents. As John Adams stated, it should be "an exact portrait, in miniature, of the people at large, as it should feel, reason and act like them" (Pitkin 1967, 60). This view of representation is very different from the formalistic view, notes Pitkin: "representing is not acting with authority, or acting before being held account, or any kind of acting at all. Rather, it depends on the

representative's characteristics, on what he *is* or is *like* on being something rather than doing something" (Pitkin 1967, 61).

In the end of the chapter on descriptive representation, Pitkin comes forward with a critique of descriptive representation. Citing Griffiths, she writes that "a lunatic may be the best descriptive representative of lunatics, but one would not suggest that they be allowed to send some of their numbers to the legislature" (Pitkin 1967, 89). Further, she writes that "if we are interested in information about the public, the ideal of perfect reflection or resemblance does no harm, but if our concern is with political action by our representatives, the idea of accuracy is likely to mislead" (Pitkin 1967, 89). For Pitkin then, assessing the representatives for what they look like, is not as importance as assessing them on what work they do.

The third view of representation is *symbolic representation*. As with descriptive representation, this is a "standing for" form of representation. Here Pitkin writes that symbols "are often said to represent something, to make it present by their presence, although it is not really present in fact" (Pitkin 1967, 92). Examples of this form of representation, could then be inanimate objects, like a flag, or humans like a king in a constitutional monarchy. What is central here, is the perception of the represented. Symbolic representation therefore rests "on emotional, affective, irrational psychological responses rather than on rationally justifiable criteria" (Pitkin 1967, 100).

The final view of representation is *substantive representation*. This is probably the most important view of representation from Pitkin (Dovi 2015), and it can also be considered her own concept of representation (Russo and Cotta 2020, 8). Her definition of substantive representation is stated as "acting in the interest of the represented, in a manner responsive to them" (Pitkin 1967, 209). As Dovi (2015, 8) writes, "substantive representation refers to the behavior of acting on behalf of, in the interest of, as an agent of, or as a substitute for the represented". Consequently, substantive representation is about the action of the representative itself.

Pitkin then goes on to merge the substantive view of representation, with the more formalistic view of representation, mentioned above. For substantive representation to be democratic, it

has to be institutionalized, so that "there is not merely occasional response when he pleases, but regular, systemic responsiveness" and only then "does he become a representative" (Pitkin 1967, 234). Even though the substantive definition of representation does not require election, this logic was not something she explored in her account (Saward 2009b, 4). Instead, Pitkin continued by saying that the way to ensure responsiveness, was through elections, and the mechanisms of authorizations and accountability that follows from this. Without these electoral mechanisms, "the ideal of representation would remain an empty dream" (Pitkin 1967, 239). She writes that:

> "Our concern with elections and electoral machinery and particularly with whether elections are free and genuine, results from our conviction that such machinery is necessary to ensure systemic responsiveness" (Pitkin 1967, 234).

Consequently, Pitkin's own concept of political representation centers on the electoral relationship and she frames her analysis "primarily as principal-agents problems" (Dovi 2015, 9).

What can be observed in Pitkin's concept of representation is what has come to be known as the standard account of representation. It has shaped the way people have thought about representation for decades. The standard account of representation consequently sees representation as mainly a principal-agent relationship, in which the principals, the constituency (mostly formed on a territorial basis) elects agents to stand for and act in accordance with their interests and opinions. Electoral mechanisms ensure responsiveness to the people with mechanisms of authorization and accountability, while the universal franchise ensures that electoral representation has important elements of political equality (Castiglione and Warren 2019; Urbinati and Warren 2008).

2.1.1. The limits of the standard account

The standard account of representation has come under increased pressure in recent years. Many contemporary political issues, such as the climate crisis, migration, global trade, diseases, etc, are issues that are difficult to address with the territorial-restricted standard account of

representation. Alongside these new political developments, several new venues of representation with other constituencies have popped up, like the United Nations and the World Bank (Urbinati and Warren 2008). There is also a growing reliance on specialized and expert bodies, who are granted more authority and voice in collective decision-making areas and issues (Castiglione and Warren 2019). The standard account of representation has trouble dealing with so-called non-elected representatives, or informal representation, like NGOs and civil society organizations, such as the International Red Cross. These types of organizations claim to represent people, even when these people do not have any say in the selection of their representatives. Consequently, since these forms of representation are not authorized nor are they held accountable to territorial based constituencies, and therefore they "[raise] deep theoretical questions about the way we understand the nature of political representation outside the traditional framework of electoral democracy" (Kuyper 2016, 308). In other words, the standard account is unable to deal with these forms of representation. As Rehfeld (2006, 1) writes:

> "Given the lack of any democratic structures by which those represented can authorize and hold these actors to account, given the fact that they may or may not actually be pursuing the interests of those they purportedly represent, are these even cases of political representation?"

Further on self-appointed representatives, Laura Montanaro (2019, 187) writes:

> "Self-appointed representatives are a practical political reality, and yet our theories of representation have not been very good at conceptualizing such actors and are ill equipped to assess potential legitimacy, generally dismissing any unelected, informal actor as undemocratic."

In short, the standard account does not identify these new kinds of non-electoral representation. These developments have contributed to a situation with "the standard account has been stretched to the breaking point" (Urbinati and Warren 2008, 390).

This is not to say that this standard view of representation is not important. Elected representation is still an important part of our democratic system, and our understanding of

political representation. However, this view cannot provide the only focus of representation, as it has in the past. The sole focus of political representation on election could be troubling:

> "[R]ecognising the strengths of electoral representation should not prevent us from acknowledging how elections can, in some circumstances, act to restrict the nature and range of representative perspectives and voices, and that these restrictions can be democratically troubling" (Saward 2009b, 2).

In other words, the standard account of representation can restrict the understanding of representation, as well as efforts to make representation more democratic and inclusive.

By focusing on electoral representation, the standard account of representation is not very well suited for the evaluation of DMPs. As Kuyper (2016, 310) writes, "it is theoretically necessary to decouple representation from electoral democracy to understand how nonelectoral representation should be understood and evaluated". This decoupling has been done in recent years, by the so-called representative turn.

2.2.   The representative turn

In recent years there has been a «representative turn» in democratic theory (Montanaro 2017a; Näsström 2011b). Increased interest in the topic of political representation in the field of contemporary democratic theory has come from two main sources. Firstly, is the already mentioned conflict between what has been called the standard account of democratic representation, and the increasingly complex political terrain (Urbinati and Warren 2008).

The second reason can be found in the field of democratic theory itself. As Urbinati and Warren write (2008, 388): "participatory and deliberative democrats paid little attention to political representation, leaving the topic to neo-Schumpeterian theorists who viewed democracy as primarily about the selection and organization of political elites". This division of labour has a history that stretches back to Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In *The Social Contract*, Rousseau famously stated that "sovereignty cannot be represented, for the same reason that it cannot be transferred; it consists essentially in the general will, and the will cannot be represented; it is itself or it is something else; there is no other possibility" (Rousseau 2008 [1758], 127). This

critical view of representation is evident in the work conducted by figures such as Benjamin Barber. In his book *Strong Democracy,* he states that a democracy in which people can participate and influence political issues is incompatible with representation (Barber 1984, 145–46).[12]

In the last couple of decades, this division has been somewhat erased. In the 1990s, scholars in the area of social justice, in particular, started to take interest in representation again. The question for them became more about how to improve representation and make it fairer. The focus here was therefore better representation, especially for marginalized groups (Mansbridge 1999; Phillips 1995; Williams 1998; Young 1990).

This increased interest then contributed to what we call the representative turn. The turning point is well summarized by David Plotke when he stated that:

> "the opposite of representation is not participation. The opposite of representation is exclusion. And opposite of participation is abstention…. Representation is not an unfortunate compromise between an ideal of direct democracy and messy modern realities. Representation is crucial in constituting democratic practices" (Plotke 1997b, 19).

A shift has taken place from an agreement that "representative democracy" is an oxymoron (Urbinati 2006, 4), to seeing it as a tautology (Näsström 2006). There has been a movement toward seeing that representation is democracy (Plotke 1997b), and there seems therefore to be an increasingly large share of political theorists that sees representation as essential to democracy (Castiglione and Warren 2019; Landemore 2020; Näsström 2006; Urbinati 2006; Urbinati and Warren 2008).

Consequently, the recent trends, both in democratic theory itself, as well as in "the real world", have all contributed to increased interest in political representation, and have stimulated a more fundamental and descriptive debate about what representation is, and what it is not. This

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[12] In an more recent interview with Michael Saward, Benjamin Barber has changed his view somewhat, and he does not necessarily see representation as opposed to democracy (Saward 2009a).

discussion with the representative turn has therefore challenged the focus on electoral politics as the sole arena of political representation, and encouraged us to look at other forms of representation and their contribution (Disch 2015).

As the standard account is not a sufficient framework by itself, it has become important to "rethink representation" (Mansbridge 2003), or as Saward puts it "we must make democracy weird again" (Saward 2010, 167). The next section offers just such a different take on representation, one that grew from this rethinking around representation; namely, a constructivist approach.

2.3.   A constructivist approach to representation

The representative turn in democratic theory has contributed to rich theoretical innovation within democratic theory on the concept of political representation (Castiglione and Warren 2019). Michael Saward's *The Representative Claim,* published in 2010, is considered one of the most influential writings in this period of innovation and is "the most influential statement of the constructivist position on political representation today" (Disch 2015, 487). For this reason, the choice of Michael Saward's framework on representation serves as the point of departure for the dissertation.

Michael Saward starts his book, *The Representative Claim*, addressing Pitkin's work on representation head-on. For Saward, the concept of representation is not just there, a thing, for us to explore. Saward states that "it is made, it is constructed, by someone, for someone, and for a purpose" (Saward 2010, 13). He further illustrates the contrast between two perspectives of representation, the standard account (representation as presence) and his own perspective (representation as an event) and he states that this distinction informs his whole analysis (Saward 2010, 43).

The center of the standard account is an attempt to provide a suitable definition of representation and to pin down its meaning, as is evident in Pitkin's writings. Consequently, the presence approach offers stipulative definitions of representation (Saward 2010, 39). However, Saward writes that in defining representation, the presence approach "importantly defines

what it is not" (Saward 2010, 40–41), and that this leads to binary thinking about representation.

Saward's main contribution in the debate about representation is to introduce an "event" approach. He tries to move the debate about representation away from "what it is", to "how it is made": "representation as a phenomenon that is itself an object of dispute in politics rather than as a phenomenon that is accepted as factually present according to certain definitional criteria" (Saward 2010, 26). Saward writes that representation in the event-approach still has a thingness, but that this "derives from its invocation within, or from being an unstable effect of an event, a practice, or a process" (Saward 2010, 42). For him then, the concept of representation is a dynamic process of claim-making.

The concept of representation is therefore defined by the event of claim-making. Rather than being linked up to an institution (like the presence approach), the world of representation is a world of claim-making. A representative claim is then "a claim to represent or to know what represents the interests of someone or something" (Saward 2010, 38).

From this perspective, representation is seen as an ongoing process of making and receiving, accepting and rejecting claims, rather than a static end-state of post-elections. Consequently, it is important to notice here that it would be wrong to suggest that to "make a representative claim is to be (a) representative" (Saward 2020, 58). Many claims fail and are rejected. However, Saward's main point is that "any case that is reasonably described as representation is a result, in some way, of representative claim-making" (Saward 2020, 57). From the concept of representative claim, Saward then puts forward his theoretical framework that involves these relationships:

> "A maker of representations ('M') puts forward a subject ('S') which stands for an object ('O') that is related to a referent ('R') and is offered to an audience ('A')" (Saward 2010, 37).

Representation is often seen as a "triangular in conception – subject, object, and referent" (Saward 2010, 45). For Saward, this is incomplete, and there is a need to add to this triangular conception, especially with the "maker" and the "audience".

One of the most important aspects on Michael Saward's framework, is therefore the idea of a maker of claims. As representation does not just happen, someone must make it happen, and it is here that the makers of claims come in. As Saward writes:

> "A sense of the absent being present requires a *maker*, someone who *claims* – maintains, alleges or asserts – that some A re-present some B" (Saward 2020, 16, emphasis in original).

These claims could be good claims, in the sense that they are successful and accepted by the audience, however they could also be bad, unacceptable, claims (Saward 2010, 45–46). One of the most important elements of adding a maker of claims into the mix, is the differences between maker and subject. In other words, a maker and a subject of a claim could be the same person, or they need not. For example, an individual could present themselves (maker and subject) forward to representing all male PhD Candidates in Political Science at NTNU (object). In this claim, the individual assumes the roles of both claim maker and subject. However, the same individual could also put forward the head of the university as representing all male PhD Candidates at NTNU. In this way, the individual (maker) put forward the head of the university (subject) as representing all male PhD candidates at NTNU (object). Both claims should be challenged by the audience. The acceptance or rejection of these claims relies on the strength of their persuasiveness. The importance of adding the makers of claim, is quite evident, and adds a political dynamic to representation:

> "In politics, creative agents or actors, such as makers and audiences, mould and build representative relationships" (Saward 2010, 48).

The other aspect that Saward adds to the triangular conception, is the audience. Without an audience to accept or acknowledge the claims, representative claims do not exist. Without an audience, a representative claim would be empty:

> "There is little political point in a claim that does not seek to address a specified (national, local, ethnic, religious, linguistic, class, or other) audience" (Saward 2010, 48).

It is important to notice that the constituency and the audience do not always overlap, and that there are different forms of constituency and audience. Let us take the example of the individual offering himself as representing all male PhD candidates at NTNU. The intended constituency is all male PhD candidates at NTNU. This is the "group that a maker claims to speak *for,* it is the *object* of the claim" (Saward 2010, 49). The actual constituency in this claim, would then be all that recognize this claim as "being made about and for them, or who see their interests as being implicated in the claim" (Saward 2010, 49). For example, could male PhD candidates at other universities also see that this individual would represent them? If so, then the actual constituency of the claim of representation would be all male PhD candidates in Norway. The intended constituency is driven by the maker, and the actual constituency is driven by the recipient.

The audience is just that, the audience for the claim: the group to which the claim is addressed. In the example above, the target audience to which the claim is directed would be other employees at NTNU. These are the individuals required to either endorse or reject the claim. This includes not only the specific constituency being addressed, the object, but extends to other individuals as well. Hence, the intended audience encompasses the broader group of NTNU employees. Even though the intended audience is all other employees at NTNU, it would rarely happen that all of them would hear or read the claim. As Saward writes, "claimants will have varied, and never complete, control over how their claims are communicated, who receives or is receptive to them, or indeed how they are interpreted" (Saward 2010, 49). Consequently, the actual audience is therefore the one that hears or reads the claim, and then accepts, rejects, contests, or ignores it.

It is noticeable that in Saward's framework representation does not need to be democratic. This was an assumption that Pitkin took for granted in her book, and that she later reflected over when she called it an "uneasy alliance" (Pitkin 2004). The question then is when is a claim democratic or not? The concept of democratic legitimacy is dealt with by Saward toward the end of his book. As noted, Saward stresses that representation could be democratic and undemocratic, so the framework needs a way to evaluate if a representative claim is democratic or not. He notes that he is not after some universal standards for political

legitimacy, but he is looking at democratic legitimacy, "as acceptance by appropriated constitutions, and perhaps audiences, under certain conditions" (Saward 2010, 144). A claim could then be considered to be democratically legitimate, if "there is evidence of sufficient acceptance of claims by appropriate constituencies under reasonable conditions of judgement" (Saward 2010, 145). These conditions of judgements should be evaluated based on their "reach and quality of public deliberation" (Saward 2010, 151). Here Saward introduces another term, the appropriate constituency, which is "the intended plus the actual constituency" (Saward 2010, 148).

Consequently, representative claims are not democratic if they are not accepted by their appropriate constituency. Returning to the example given, if a substantial number of the employees at NTNU were to accept the claim that the claimant is speaking on behalf of male PhD candidates at NTNU, yet the evaluation does not involve the appropriate constituency (male PhD candidates), then the claimant could be recognized as a representative, but this does not qualify as democratic representation in Saward's framework.

For Saward, democratic representation is therefore one type of political representation, and representative democracy is one type of democratic representation (Saward 2020, 37). Furthermore:

> "we can posit *(a)* a wide and encompassing domain of *political* representation, containing *(b)* narrower domain of societal *democratic* representation, containing in its turn *(c)* a narrower still domain of state-based 'representative democracy'" (Saward 2010, 141–42, emphasis in original).

This points toward a more systemic view of representation. Since this view opens up representation, and give place for variability and ubiquity of representation, then the point for Saward is that there is a need "to judge the quality of representation on a systemic, not just an individual, basis" (Saward 2010, 164). This aspect will be revisited in the dissertation's

discussion, but it does follow other recent thinkers on systemic representation[13] (Castiglione and Pollak 2019; Kuyper 2016; Mansbridge 2003; Urbinati 2006), and it follows from a larger trend inside democratic theory itself, with the systemic approach to deliberative democracy as an example (Parkinson and Mansbridge 2012).

The representative claim framework puts representation in a dynamic process with aesthetic and performative dimensions. Whereas the standard account of representation sees a linear relation between "pre-existing constituencies (the represented) and their representatives" (Brown 2018, 179), for Saward, the relationship is "better understood as a circular relation" (Saward 2010, 36). As Brown points out, in Saward's approach, "representation involves making claims not only about what the represented want or need, but also who they are (e.g. 'hard-working people,' 'forgotten Americans')" (Brown 2018, 180). However, this does not mean that they make constituencies out of thin air. Instead, they rely on a diverse range of resources to substantiate their claims. While this will be expanded on in subsequent sections of the dissertation, it is worth noting that representative claims of mini-publics currently draw upon deeper forms of justification. These justifications, whether implicit or explicit, play a pivotal role in shaping the assertion of a deliberative mini-public. These forms of justifications are what Saward calls resources for representative claims.

For Saward, one important issue concerns the representative role and resources. He writes that political representation "has all too often been analyzed in terms of roles that representatives might perform, which is very close to the types of representatives that they are (or would like to be)" (Saward 2010, 70). He further writes that research on representation in the modern area has been focused on mapping different representative typologies and binary distinctions. Examples of this are the mandate-trustee debate, and descriptive and substantive representation (Saward 2010, 71).

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[13] Pitkin (1967, 221–22) also pointed to this systemic view : "What makes it representation is not any single action by any one participant, but the over-all structure and functioning of the system, the patterns emerging for the multiple activities of many people."

For Saward, these types of representation would be better conceived of as roles and resources that build up the claim:

> "In addition to treating the terms in these distinctions as denoting types of representation, we can fruitfully regard them as resources for representation (or more precisely, in the making of representative claim)" (Saward 2010, 71).

One should refrain from viewing these aspects as exclusive or in contrast to each other, as is often done in the mandate-trustee debate. Within the framework of the representative claim, the maker of the representative claim can draw upon various roles and resources simultaneously.

Representative claims are backed by many different types of resources. They "may either (a) be unspoken background factors that facilitate the making of effective claims or (b) speak or presented foreground factors that make up a good part of the character of the claim itself (the invocation of one role does not exclude invoking the other)" (Saward 2010, 72–73). As an example, you could claim to represent women by virtue of descriptive similarity (being a woman), substantive capability and orientation (knowing women's interests and being motivated to act upon them), claiming to be mandated by women to act in a certain capacity, or claiming to be a trustee for the interests of women possibly regardless of what many women may think of as constitution their interests (Saward 2010, 73).

2.4.   The usefulness of the constructivist approach

Michael Saward develops an expansive concept of representation, perhaps too expansive (Schweber 2016). One problem with concept formation could be that it leads to conceptual stretching (Gerring 1999, 360). In itself, this is not a problem, as it could lead to innovation and open up for new way of thinking. However, problems do arise should his approach lead to vague conceptualization (Sartori 1970, 1034). It can be posited that such is not the case for Michael Saward's concept of representation. It could be argued that Michael Saward aims to solve a problem within the standard account and their concept of representation, namely that the concept was not expansive enough, covering only a few instances of political

representation, and ignoring others (Gerring 1999, 360). The problem of the standard account of representation, as mentioned earlier, is that is has become challenged, and it struggles to capture forms of representation that are outside the electoral domain. This is what the claim-making framework aimed to solve. By turning the focus of representation to the act of claim-making, Saward's framework facilitates an examination of representative practices in many difference contexts, from a wide array of local, national and international groups and individuals, elected or chosen, or non-elected and rejected.

At the beginning of this chapter, it was noted that this dissertation will use a constructivist approach to representation. The usefulness of the constructivist approach for evaluating the representative claim of deliberative mini-publics, lies in the fact that it provides a strong theoretical framework for looking at *claims* of representation. When evaluating representation, one ends up looking at different aspects depending on the theoretical glasses we wear. Adopting a more standard account of representation would lead to looking at the authorization and accountability aspects of DMPs. In other words, evaluation occurs through a standard principal-agent framework. These are, indeed, important elements. However, adopting a more standard account overlooks one crucial element when evaluating a claim of representation. Namely, the claim-making process.

The utility and rationale for adopting the constructivist approach will be demonstrated in the subsequent chapter. At this point, the section concludes with an illustrative example. As the reader will recall, the dissertation began with a quote from a participant in a Citizens' Jury in Norway, one that the author was involved in designing. The usefulness of a constructivist approach becomes evident when reconsidering this quote:

> "In the next deliberative mini-publics that is organized, I think you really should make sure to have categories of selection to make sure the ones that are the less fortunate are represented." (Participant A 2020)

The participant directed this recommendation specifically to the author, the individual recognized behind the design of the deliberative mini-public. The participant's remark was aimed at the author, who fulfilled the role of the maker of the representative claim.

3.   Representation and Deliberative Mini-Publics

In the previous chapter, the constructivist approach to representation was adopted as the theoretical lens. This lens enables an exploration of the claim-making process. The focus now shifts directly to the topic of representation and DMPs. This chapter addresses several questions related to this. Why is the discussion centered around representation in DMPs? And what kinds of representative claims are linked to DMPs, and how are these claims built up? This chapter provides answers to these questions.

As will be observed, representative claims made in connection to DMPs are usually considered as a form of descriptive representation. There are strong and important reasons for this, as representative claims based on the selection method, provide a key source of its democratic legitimacy. However, this understanding is rather simplistic. There is more going on in DMPs when it comes to representative claims. Firstly, there are other claims being made about DMPs that are not directly linked to their ability to generate descriptive representation. And secondly, by adopting a constructivist approach to representation, an analysis of the creation of descriptive representation becomes feasible. In a deliberative mini-public, descriptive representation is mainly created through the use of stratification categories.

This chapter provides the foundation for an argument that to understand the representative claim of DMPs, we must look at the stratification categories as an activity of claim-making. This is because the key source of a DMP's representative claim, comes from its use of stratification categories. Before making this argument, the chapter must do several things.

Firstly, the chapter begins by arguing that DMPs should be conceived as forms of representation. The rationale for discussing DMPs in the context of representation stems from the broader shifts in democratic theory that have expanded the scope of representation. This section shows the effect of this, with the increasing interest in representation and DMPs. Consequently, the dissertation follows a larger trend in democratic theory in general, and in the

literature on DMPs specifically, in viewing them as a form of representation. While there is increased recognition of this fact, this section shows that it is quite undertheorized in the literature.

The chapter then maps the different representative claims that are connected to a DMP. As mentioned, there are many claims being made about DMPs. These claims can be broadly categorized into two groups: "process-generated claims" and "selection-generated claims". Process-generated claims are representative claims that have their foundation in the *deliberativeness* of a mini-public. An example of a claim that fits into this family is the claim that DMPs could represent future generations. Selection-generated claims are representative claims that are grounded in the *selection mechanism*. While a handful of process-generated claims may exist, the chapter contends that the predominant claims are intricately linked to the selection process employed, particularly emphasizing the role of random selection. Consequently, the last part of this chapter will focus on representative claims based on random selection.

The chapter ends with a look at stratified random sampling as an activity of claim-making. It concludes that stratified random sampling is a central aspect of the representative claim in most DMPs. More to the point, this chapter demonstrates that the choices and design of mini-publics, along with the use of stratified random sampling, have been under-theorized in the field of DMPs. To address the research question at hand, a detailed examination of the employed stratification categories within DMPs becomes imperative.

3.1.   Participation as Representation

Before going any further, it is important to address why it is necessary to consider DMPs in the framework of political representation. As evidenced by the prior chapter, a noticeable shift has materialized, characterized by a "representative turn" in democratic theory. One of the elements from this turn, is to decouple representation from elections and to start looking at other forms of representation. Following this, it is now quite common to look at deliberative

mini-publics through the lenses of political representation (James Bohman 2012; Brown 2006, 2018; Farrell and Stone 2019; Gül 2019; Lacelle-Webster and Warren 2021; Landemore 2020; Parkinson 2006; Stephan 2004; Urbinati and Warren 2008; Warren 2008, 2013). This dissertation shares that perspective.

This focus is evident in some the most influential authors in this tradition, e.g. Urbinati and Warren, who argue that "the more important properties of these forms of citizens participation, we think, are representative" (Urbinati and Warren 2008). One of the main contributions has been Warren's concept of "citizen representatives." For Warren, citizen representation can be found in referendums and citizens engagement in decision-making processes. When seen from the perspectives of representation, these acts become forms of citizen representatives. Referendums provide examples of citizens representing themselves, while citizen engagement "involves citizens themselves serving in *representatives capacities:* lay citizens represent other citizens" (Warren 2013, 269, emphasis in original). When applied to DMPs, Warren states that since most citizens do not participate in them "subject, as they are, to the same constraints of scale and complexity as other institutions – we should be conceiving of them as representatives bodies" (2008, 56–57). In her book *Open Democracy*, Landemore also takes a representative perspective, and places it center stage:

> "I argue that new forms of participation in the political process that are often nested under the label of 'direct democracy' (also 'participatory democracy', 'deliberative', or even 'citizens' democracy') should be conceptualized instead as new forms of democratic representation" (Landemore 2020, 79–80).

She goes on to call the form of representation in DMPs "lottocratic representation" (Landemore 2020, 80). In other words, citizen representatives are selected through lotteries, or by random selection.

There is also some evidence that suggest the participants themselves see their role as being representatives (Landemore 2020, 119–20). In a survey on the Citizens' Jury in Trondheim, participants were asked if there was some groups or perspectives that they felt were important

to talk for, or to highlight. The top two answers from this survey, was that they talked for their district, and that they talked for future generations.[14]

It is also common to treat DMPs as a representative institution or process outside academia. For example, in their report, the OECD calls DMPs as "representative deliberative processes", and this refers to:

> "a randomly selected group of people who are *broadly representative of a community* spending significant time learning and collaborating through facilitated deliberation to form collective recommendations for policy makers" (OECD 2020, 10, emphasis added).

With the previously-mentioned representative turn in democratic theory, participatory spaces have been increasingly examined through the magnifying glass of political representation. The reasoning for this is the simple fact that not everyone can participate. There is a need for a division of labor in participatory processes, with some citizens representing others. Consequently, participatory spaces are filled with representative claims (Warren 2009a).

There are additional benefits for looking at participation through the lenses of representation. As Stephan (2004, 122) writes, the biggest advantage of this framing, is to get a better understanding of the positives and the negatives of citizen involvement: "framing citizen involvement in terms of representation helps to problematize the value placed on participation". The question then revolves around whether this citizen involvement enhances the quality of representation.

> "By asking whether active citizens are legitimate representatives, I put aside the question of whether citizens *do* influence policy and ask explicitly whatever they *should* influence it" (Stephan 2004, 122, emphasis in original).

Consequently, looking at DMPs through the lenses of political representation brings the question of who is (or is not) represented in the deliberation to the forefront.

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[14] 16 people participated in the Citizens' Jury, so one can't put too much weight on such a survey-response. However, it does point towards a need to properly understand how participants see their role, and that this should be addressed further in future research.

Curiously, and with just a few exceptions,[15] this form of representation has been sidelined or undertheorized in the literature on deliberative mini-publics (Landemore 2020; Saward 2010; Warren 2013). When establishing DMPs as a form of representation, careful consideration must be given to what precisely is being represented. The question then becomes, as Mark Brown (2006, 203) writes: "[I]t seems clear that citizen panels are representative in some sense—but which?" The rest of this chapter is dedicated to mapping the representative claims made about DMPs.

3.2. Mapping of Representative Claims in Deliberative Mini-Publics

With a constructivist approach to representation, the study narrows its focus to the realm of claim-making within Deliberative Mini-Publics (DMPs). The dissertation delves into the types of representative claims that arise in connection with DMPs and how are these claims built up.

In the literature on DMPs there are several types of representative claims. The dissertation argues that the primary differentiation of these claims arises from the way by which DMPs acquire their legitimacy to function as political representatives. Following James (2008), mini-publics have mainly two sources of legitimacy: firstly, their descriptive similarity to the electorate, and secondly, the quality of their deliberations. Mark Brown also touches upon this, as he writes that DMPs "are not directly authorized or held accountable through election, so their primary claim to serve as representative institutions themselves rests on their descriptive representativeness of diverse social perspectives and forms of knowledge" (Brown 2018, 176). This is also supported by Graham Smith, who writes that "their mode of selection and the form of interaction between citizens help realise the goods of inclusiveness and considered judgement to an impressive extent" (Smith 2009, 109).

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[15] For example, see Brown (2006); Gül (2019); Landemore (2020); Parkinson (2006); Stephan (2004); and Warren (2008, 2013).

In this light, "citizens representatives" can claim "we are ordinary citizens, just like you, and after gaining sufficient expertise on the topic and deliberated, we have concluded and recommend that this is what we think is the best for ordinary citizens just like us."[16] This then touches upon the two core features of a deliberative mini-public: random selection and deliberation. Interestingly, these two core features also produce different families of representative claims. By mapping this out, we can delineate the family of claims in mini-publics, as illustrated in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Family of claims of representation in mini-publics
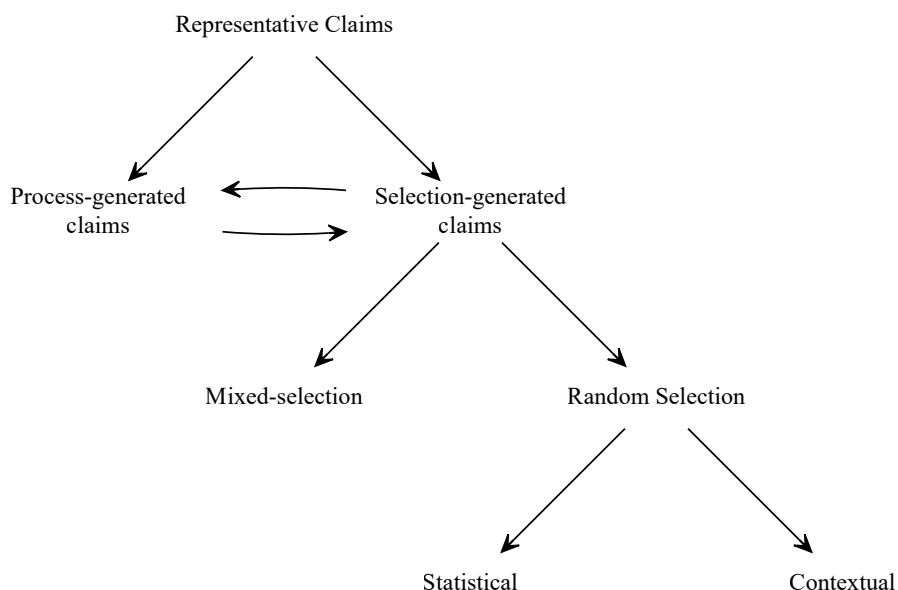
The suggestion is that the division of representative claims within mini-publics can be categorized into two distinct groups: "process-generated claims" and "selection-generated claims". "Process-generated claims" are representative claims that have their bases in a DMP's *deliberativeness.* "Selection-generated claims" are representative claims that have their bases in the *selection mechanism.* These two categories of claims are inherently linked in the representative claims of DMPs. The feedback loop illustrated in the figure highlights how

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[16] Adopted from James (2008).

process-generated claims and selection-generated claims influence each other, establishing a symbiotic relationship. This interdependence will be further expanded upon later in this section.

Additionally, "selection-generated claims" have in addition two subcategories, namely "mixed selection" and "random selection". The last one, "random selection" can be further subdivided into "statistical" and "contextual". It's important to note that these classifications are not meant to capture specific properties of only DMPs; rather, they serve as a comprehensive framework that can be applied to other contexts, such as parliaments or expert bodies.[17] The intent here is to map the different types of representative claims within the domain of DMPs.

Subsequently, there will be an examination of the components that constitute these distinct claim families.

3.2.1. Process-generated claims[18]

As mentioned above, and in chapter 1 of this dissertation, deliberativeness is one of the core features of DMPs. These are specific institutions that are designed to uphold the standard of deliberation from deliberative democracy. This feature provides a main source of legitimacy to be a representative institution, and this feature also generates a specific form of representative claim, given its deliberativeness. To illustrate this point, consider the sentence mentioned earlier: "we are ordinary citizens, just like you, and after gaining sufficient expertise on the topic and deliberated, we have concluded and recommend that this is what we think is the best for ordinary citizens just like us." In this, the claim is not only that they are "ordinary people", but also that they have gained "sufficient expertise on the topic and deliberated". The claim here is therefore one of the process itself, a deliberative form of representation (Frinken 2023). This is similar to what Brown writes in his article on the Citizens Panel when he states that "by developing technically and ethically informed judgments of the public interests, citizens panels

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represent their constituents as trustees" (Brown 2006, 221). These ideas align with what is categorized as "process-generated claims."

The process-generated claim is therefore central to DMPs. This can facilitate claims to represent objects and/or people that would not otherwise be possible to represent. The best way of explaining these, is by way of example. The next illustration involves the representation of future generations.

The relationship between deliberation and environmental issues has been noted by a range of scholars, and the earliest and best-known of these is John Dryzek.[19] Dryzek states that deliberative democracy is likely to be more ecological rational than other participation mechanisms, including current liberal democratic institutions, in that it has the ability to respond to the high level of complexity, uncertainty, and collective action problems associated with wicked problems. In recent years, deliberative democracy has come to dominate in environmental political thought (Stevenson and Dryzek 2013, 13), and deliberation has been mentioned as a "remedy for the tendencies towards short-termism in representative systems" (Kulha et al. 2021, 1). Linked up to this debate has been the question of representing future generations.

The interest from political theory in representing future generations falls beyond the scope of this dissertation,[20] but it has been the scene of an ongoing debate for decades. Discussions around representing future generations have also considered institutional designs, and are being tested out through for example the use of so-called "Offices for Future Generations" (Smith 2020), but also a wide range of institutional designs have been discussed to represent future generations (González-Ricoy and Gosseries 2016).

DMPs are one of the institutions mentioned that could represent future generations. For example, Niemeyer and Jennstål (2016, 248) write that "the conditions that can be created in a mini-public closely model the prerequisites for recognizing the interests of future generations".

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[19] See Dryzek (1987; 2002; 2012) and Dryzek and Pickering (2018). For others, see Baber and Bartlett (2005; 2018), Bäckstrand et al. (2010), and Smith (2003).
[20] For more, see Dobson (1996), Ekeli (2005), and Thompson (2010) to mention some.

Their proposal is "for institutionalization of deliberative mini-publics, designed so as to take seriously the role of emotions in cognition, offers considerable promise as an institution for dealing with intergenerational interests in decision-making" (Niemeyer and Jennstål 2016, 261). Their argument rests particularly on the view that emotions play an important role in deliberation. In other words, the "recognition of the cognitive and affective dimensions of deliberative reasoning" (Niemeyer and Jennstål 2016, 251). This ability of DMPs to create these deliberative situations allows them to potentially represent future generations. This relationship between the possibility of representing future generation through deliberative bodies, has become a topic of interest in empirical research in recent years (Harris 2021; Kulha et al. 2021).

This is an example of a representative claim. It is, for the most part, a theoretical claim, and is now being tested out in practice. Putting this in the context of Saward's claim-making framework: the theorist (maker) puts forward DMPs (subject) as representing future generations (object) with respect to presumed future people (referent) to the human political audience (audience).[21] It remains uncertain whether this representative claim can or will be accepted by the audience.

This is a type of representative claim for a mini-public that is generated by the process—by its *deliberativeness.* As seen by Niemeyer and Jennstål, it is the mini-public's ability to create a deliberative situation that provides it with the main source of this representative claim. This is a good example of the family of claims that is called "process-generated claims."

A point that needs to be emphasized here, is the claims-making status of the theorists involved. Why does this matter when mapping the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics? In his book, Saward points to the important role of theorists in claim-making. For Saward, theorists create potentially powerful political arguments that "can be picked up, disputed, developed, molded, and deployed" (Saward 2010, 117). This aspect's significance is evident, especially in DMPs and the broader realm of democratic innovations. There is a close connection between normative theorists, empiricists, and practitioners in the field of DMPs. In

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[21] Adopted from Michael Saward (2010, 112).

other words, a representative claim from theorists about DMPs, could easily move from theory to practice. Consequently, a claim like "representing future generations" is a claim that could be picked up, and then used, by organizers and designers of DMPs.

It is possible there are other sub-types found under the family of "process-generated claims". However, for the current scope of this dissertation, delving extensively into this realm is not required. The focus will primarily be on the "selection-generated claims". This is done mostly because of the importance of the selection-generated claims. As observed in both literature and practice, the main source of the representative claim prescribed to DMPs usually comes from the way participants are selected. In addition, in figure 3.1, it is important to notice the two-way arrow between process-generated claims, and selection-generated claims. These claims are not produced independently from each other. The selection-generated claim is especially relevant for the process-generated claim. For example, using random selection, the organizer ensures that a range of diverse views are heard, and that it increases the cognitive diversity of the group (Landemore 2013b). This then provides a higher quality of deliberation in DMPs. So, by using random selection, the organizer can increase the quality of deliberation in a DMP. It is this quality of deliberation that allows a DMP to make such a process-generated claim, and this quality is highly dependent on the diversity that is generated by the selection mechanism.

Hence, a process-generated claim is dependent on the selection mechanisms. Consequently, it can be argued that the representative claim of deliberative mini-publics is strongly linked to its selection mechanisms, and especially then with the use of random selection. This is so because descriptive similarities are the source of legitimacy itself. At the same time, the quality of deliberation and its epistemological quality also depend on the descriptive representation. Then, as James writes, the problem of descriptive representation becomes central to assessing DMPs (James 2008, 109). Consequently, a further examination of the selection-generated claims of deliberative mini-publics is needed.

3.2.2. Selection-generated claims

When talking about the representative claims of DMPs, the focus tends to be on the selection method; in particular, that the participants are randomly selected to generate descriptive representation. Consequently, the last part of the chapter will be dedicated to random selection. However, prior to delving into the discussion on the random selection claim, a preliminary examination of mixed-selection claims will be addressed (see figure 3.1). This hybrid selection mechanism entails the combination of randomly selected participants with those who are self-selected, purposively selected, or elected. Some general points need to be addressed about mixed selection. Firstly, in both the literature and in practice, mixed selection approaches are not spoken about a lot in terms of the representative claims connected to DMPs. Secondly, these selection methods should not be taken as representative claims in DMPs alone, but rather, they should be seen as representative claims *mixed* with claims from DMPs. By definition, a DMP is characterized by the inclusion of participants who are either randomly selected or possess a near-random selection process, as established in the introductory sections. As a result, adhering to this definition, a DMP cannot exclusively employ selection methods based solely on self-selection or purposive selection. However, there are instances of hybrid processes that integrate random selection with other categories of selection mechanisms. Therefore, these need to be addressed specifically in the context of DMPs before moving on to the random selection.

3.2.2.1. Mixed selection

In this context, mixed selection refers to DMPs that have one part of their participants randomly selected, but other parts of their participants selected by other means. This "other" could, in theory, be that participants are self-selected, purposely selected, or elected. Consequently, in using mixed-selection, the organizer ends up with mixed-bodies.

In these scenarios, a DMP can incorporate a participant composition achieved through a blend of self-selection and random selection mechanisms. It can be a bit confusing to talk about self-selection claims when talking about DMPs. This is because self-selection is central to random selection. DMPs are not like jury-duty, in that they can choose *not* to participate in the

randomly-selected process. Consequently, there is a lot of focus on self-selection biases in DMPs. For example, Boulianne (2018) found that in four cases of DMPs, all of them had selection biases. As O'Flynn (2021, 62) writes, the selection bias gives rise to "systemic patterns to who chooses to participate."[22]

However, the self-selection referred to here would manifest if a DMP encompassed features reminiscent of an open call, resembling a townhall-style arrangement. A DMP could then be made in a way that 50% of the participants were randomly selected, and the rest were self-selected through an open call. In other words "self-selection of interested individuals and groups into open participatory venues" (Fung and Warren 2011, 356).

The author is not aware of any instances where a deliberative mini-public seamlessly combines random selection and self-selection in a "pure way". Still, some tangential examples come to mind. One that comes close, is the Student Council at Vika VGs in Oslo, in which the author took part in designing the process (Vika Videregående Skole 2021).[23] Instead of selecting all the students into the student council purely by way of a lottery, the school adopted a hybrid-method. From each class, they sought four representatives. Two of them were selected from a group of students that had put their name forward and wanted to be student representatives. In other words, they were self-selected. To decide which of the self-selected would get the place, they randomly selected between them. And then the other two representatives were randomly selected through a lottery including all students. Said in another way, they first divided the school into two groups. Group 1 is the students that have put their name forward. These are the self-selected. In this group, let us say that student A, B, C, and D want to be a student representative. To decide between the self-selected in group 1, the school conducted a lottery, resulting in students A and C getting selected. Students B and D (that were not selected) go into group 2. Group 2 then is all the students that did not put their names forward, plus the ones that were not selected from group 1. From group 2, they then conducted a lottery and

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[22] For more on the issues around self-selection in mini-publics, see for example Smith (2009, 80–81).
[23] The process was inspired by the work done in Bolivia by Democracy in Practice. Here they experimented in selecting the student council by lot. A huge thank you to Simon Pek for help in the Oslo design-process. For more on the work in Bolivia, see Pek et al. (2018).

selected an additional two students for each class. In the end then, a class has four representatives, namely students A and C (that got selected from group 1), and then two other students (that got selected from group 2).

Of course, this is not a completely self-selected randomly-selected hybrid, as the school also decided to randomly select between the self-selected. A pure self-selection was therefore not present in this process,[24] even though it did have elements of a hybrid DMP.

Mixing self-selection and random selection can introduce some issues. One thing is that the problem of self-selection again becomes central here:

> "when faced with opportunities to take part in political activities, we find differential rates of participation across social groups. Self-selection may well simply replicate existing inequalities" (Smith 2009, 21).

Another problem lies in the effects that mixing has on the deliberative process. If self-selection generated a skewed group of participants, would that wash out the benefits from random selection?

What would be the representative claim from such a process? As mentioned above, this is a hybrid claim, with two main claims mixed. The question becomes, as a maker of this claim (the designer of such a process): should the representative claim be presented together, or would it be two separate claims? In other words, is the object of the claim the "mini-public"? Or would it be two objects: one for the self-selected, and one for the randomly selected?

For example, let's say a municipality has a townhall meeting to address issues with poverty in the area. At the same time, the municipality also randomly selects people that live in the area and experience poverty, to make sure they are represented. This raises the question of whether randomly selected represents the poor in the townhall, or if the townhall represent the people in the municipality on this issue. And probably more relevant, would this be considered a DMP

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[24] The term "pure self-selection" refers to a scenario in which all individuals who expressed interest by putting their names forward are included in the process. However, the application of random selection from the group of students who volunteered prevents it from being categorized as purely self-selected.

at all? These questions become even more central when we move to the issue of purposive selection.

Of the mixed selection, it is the mix between random selection and purposive selection that is most common in practice. What is purposive selected? In this context, these are people that have been specifically selected to be part of the DMP because of "their interest or knowledge in the topic, because of the impact the decision will have on them, because of their employment, or because they represent, or are representative of, a particular interest or identity group or community" (Escobar and Elstub 2019a, 20).

An example of this mix-selection with purposive selection, is the different hybrid models of DMPs, in which part of the participants are randomly selected, while the other part includes politicians. Two examples of this, are the Irish Constitutional Convention (Farrell et al. 2020a), and The Brussels Deliberative Committees Model (Moskovic, Saintraint, and Redman 2020). It might be argued that politicians are a form of elective selection, which they are. However, from the perspective of creating a DMP, the politicians are purposively selected. Their selection is driven not by their election to the mini-public but rather by their proximity to decision-making and their role as representatives. In other words, they are purposively selected to be part of a mini-public because of their position.

The most recent example of this, is the Brussels Deliberative Committees Model:

> "Deliberative Parliamentary Committees feature Members of Parliament (MPs) and a
> random sample of everyday people working in collaboration like an ordinary
> parliamentary committee" (Moskovic, Saintraint, and Redman 2020, 1).

The model is created to address issues of deliberation inside parliamentary committees. Even though these parliamentary committees are geared towards having a considerable amount of deliberation, this is not really the case. As Moskovic et al. (2020, 1) write:

> "these committees often fall along party lines without incentives to find agreement.
> This, paired with the limited way they involve the public in their considerations, means
> that they actually are not very deliberative at all."

The solution to these problems is a mixed body, injecting the parliamentary committees with randomly-selected citizens. The strengths to this approach can be seen in that "the public and MPs are given opportunities to work together it builds trust between the two groups, helping to tackle a wider global trend of growing mistrust between people and politicians" (Moskovic, Saintraint, and Redman 2020, 3).

The Brussels Deliberative Committees Model is very much influenced by the example in Ireland. The Irish Constitutional Convention is also the most famous example of a DMP with a mixed selection claim. The membership of the Constitutional Convention was "as a mini-public, its membership was a mix of 66 citizens (randomly selected) and 33 politicians (self-selected)"(Farrell et al. 2020b, 1).

Even though the politicians were self-selected (the ones that wanted to be part of it, could), the reason for involving politicians in a mixed-body was the experience from previous DMP, and then especially from the Citizens' Assemblies in Canada and in Netherland, and the limited influence they ended up having on policy outcomes. In the Irish case, it was argued there was a "disconnect between the citizen members and the wider political class who were excluded from the deliberative process and who therefore neither paid much heed to it nor supported its outcomes" (Farrell et al. 2020b, 2). Consequently, politicians were purposively selected to be part of the DMP because of their position.

Creating hybrids, with mixed selection, creates obvious power dynamic problems. In the case of Ireland, subsequent research showed that the politicians did not necessarily dominate the discussions. However, "the inclusion of politician members may have had a distinct (and potentially detrimental) impact on the process of deliberation" (Farrell et al. 2020b, 16). Farrell et al. (2020b, 16) note that "the presence of politician members does appear to have affected the outcome – on the issue of electoral reform, a matter of considerable personal interest to politicians."

From the dissertation's perspective, the emphasis lies in exploring the representative claims associated with these hybrids. Upon examining these hybrids, a complex blend of representation becomes evident.

At the bottom of all these different mixed-selection claims (both self-selection and purposive selection) lies an important question: is the representative claim a sum of the two component parts, or two separate claims? In other words, does a randomly-selected body, mixed with politicians, have a representative claim for both mini-publics and politicians? Or are they separate claims? For example, by mixing politicians and randomly-selected citizens together, would the audience evaluate the claim of this body as one entity, or would the audience evaluate two separate claims: one for elected politicians, and one for the randomly selected?

Consider the representative claims of the mixed-selection used in the Irish Constitutional Convention. Farrell et al. (2020a) suggest that this convention was a form of "directly representative democracy", and reference the work of Neblo et al. (2018). Neblo and his colleagues did an interesting experiment, in which they designed an online deliberative townhall "that brings average citizens into dialogue with their elected legislators on important policy matters, *directly as citizens,* rather than only as voters, campaign contributors, or members of interest groups" (Neblo, Esterling, and Lazer 2018, 13, emphasis in original). The citizens were randomly selected and invited to participate in a "35-minute session with other constituents and their member of Congress" (Neblo, Esterling, and Lazer 2018, 41). The experiments done by Neblo and his colleagues are an example of more recursive representation, which offers a new ideal of the representative role, "based on an aspiration for iterative, ongoing communication between constituents and their representatives" (Mansbridge 2018, 299). There is a noticeable difference between the experiment of Neblo and the Irish Constitutional Convention. While the "directly representative democracy" is trying to create ongoing communication between representatives and their constituencies, such a relationship was not in focus for the Irish Constitutional Convention. The citizens of the Irish Constitutional Convention were not there as constituents to the elected representatives. They played the role of citizens representatives. This relationship is also absent when taking into account that the citizens and the politicians created the output together.

The above mapping illustrates the potential complexity of representative claims in just one type of democratic innovation. The examples above also show the difficulties in evaluating such a representative claim. The claims can be complex and built with many parts. However, DMPs

with mixed selection, are not very common (as far as I know). The complexity of a claim of representation in a mini-public will become even more evident when we consider random selection.

3.2.2.2. Random Selection

Random selection is, as previously mentioned, one of the key features of a deliberative mini-public. It is what makes it a deliberative *mini-public*. This feature provides the basis for its most common representative claim, namely a mini-public's ability to generate descriptive representation.

The representative claims of mini-publics are therefore usually stated as a form of descriptive representation (Brown 2006 and 2018; Farrell and Stone 2019; Gül 2019; Harris 2019). As previously mentioned, Pitkin (1967) defines descriptive representation as the act of representatives 'standing for' their constituents. As Mansbridge writes: "In "descriptive" representation, representatives are in their own persons and lives in some sense typical of the larger class of persons whom they represent" (Mansbridge 1999, 629). Taken in the context of a DMP, the descriptive claim can be seen in statements like "we are ordinary citizens, just like you" (James 2008, 108). The general idea is that a person can look at the people in a mini-public, and then state that "someone like me is present in the mini-public". That participants are randomly selected has been a major reason for the increase in attention in DMPs, and this appeal stems "from their ability to generate descriptive representation" (Farrell and Stone 2019, 8–9).

The ability to generate descriptive representation through random selection is therefore an important element. For example, Mark Brown (2006, 221) holds that in a democracy, the main contribution of DMPs to a representative system lies in its resemblance elements. Fournier et al. (2011, 54) state that there is a very strong connection between random selection and descriptive representation: "the descriptive part is obvious: the selection process is designed to produce an assembly that reflects the society from which it is drawn".

The idea of descriptive representation is also central to claims made by organizers and designers of deliberative mini-publics. For example, the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change in Scotland stated that:

> "The Assembly brought together a representative group of people, a 'mini-Scotland', and by working together they have answered their remit with clarity, rigour, imagination and urgency" (Scotland's Climate Assembly 2021, 102).

The claim of representation that was presented in the Scottish Climate Assembly, is a descriptive one. It is a "mini-Scotland", and the basis here is that someone can look at the assembly and see someone like them being there. This claim is seen in many other DMPs. The very ambitious and interesting Global Assembly, state that "the Assembly should be a microcosm of the globe" (Global Assembly 2021). This claim is also found in the French Citizens' Convention for Climate:

> "For the first time, a panel representative of the diversity of French citizens, will be directly involved in the preparation of the law" (The Citizens' Convention on Climate 2019).

Consequently, the idea of DMPs as forms of descriptive representation enjoys strong appeal in the academic literature, but most importantly, this is also how it is presented in practice. It seems to be the representative claim that are being presented by organizers and designers of mini-publics. However, this is too simplistic, and this dissertation highlights the representative claims of DMPs are more complex than first assumed, with different models of mini-publics making different claims. Broadly, the dissertation makes the distinction between statistical claim and contextual claims.

3.2.2.2.1.   Statistical

The emphasis on statistical representation, as highlighted in this dissertation, is most evident in the work of James Fishkin and his "Deliberative Poll". Fishkin has argued for the use of random sampling and the importance of a statistical representative sample. Ideally, for Fishkin, the sample should be "large enough that its representativeness can be evaluated statistically, but

small enough that each participant can speak" (Fishkin 2009, 81). To achieve statistical representation, you must have a big enough sample size to minimize the sampling-error. As Fishkin writes (2018, 165): "the so-called 'margin of error' or the confidence intervals would render many results meaningless within standard assumptions". Here, there is a focus on the use of a "pure" random selection.

For Fishkin, statistical representation is important, and it is connected to the aim of a Deliberative Poll. In a Deliberative Poll, it is important to draw conclusions back to the general population by using an experimental design with pre- and post-deliberation opinion surveys. For Fishkin, Deliberative Polls offer a picture of what people would think under good conditions (Fishkin 2009, 194). In other words, the Deliberative Poll is a proxy for an ideally deliberative society.

> "To support the hypothetical inference that the population as a whole would likely come to similar conclusions if it were to deliberate under comparably good condition, the microcosm needs to be representative from the start" (Fishkin 2018, 73).

Given the goals of statistical representation, Fishkin makes a very distinct and strong representative claim. The goal here is to "enhance the poll's recommending force" (Brown 2018, 177). Taken into the representative claim-framework, we can see a strong and distinct representative claim: A maker presents the Deliberative Poll to represent how a society would think if it had gone through a similar process. Consequently, the claim here would be a counterfactual claim. It is a claim about someone that does not exist and will never exist. It's a claim about how the society would think in an ideal situation. Brown (2018, 178) notes that statistical representation is similar to a claim to speak for not-yet existing future generations. Consequently, the connection between the process-generated claim and the selection-generated claims is evident in this context, as previously discussed.

Statistical representation is therefore a distinct form of representative claim. It is a form that is very different from other types of representative claims generated by other DMPs. Since the numbers are not there, and the goal is different, other types of DMPs cannot rely on statistical representation in the same way, and therefore have a very different form of representative

claim. Other DMPs do not claim that this is what the population would think if they all went through a similar process, and their goal is not to draw conclusions back to the society. Deliberative Polls have been incredibly important for research on deliberation. The experimental nature, combined with the striving for statistical representation, has given the field plenty of interesting data.

To achieve the statistical claim, Deliberative Polls use either pure random selection or the use of stratified random selection, as for example the Deliberative Poll on multistakeholder internet governance: «Stratified random sampling of the relevant population is employed as the mechanism of inclusion to recruit a representative sample of deliberative netizens» (Fishkin et al. 2018, 1544). This is because of the already mentioned limitations with the fact that there is not always have a proper list or database to draw from, and the problem of self-selection when accepting or not the invitation (Smith 2009). Extra measures are therefore added in order to achieve a representative sample. However, when stratified random sampling is used, it is always done to improve statistical representation.

3.2.2.2.2.   Contextual

The other type of claims is what this dissertation calls contextual claims. By far, most DMPs do not aim for statistical representation, as they are too small and have a different goal. Even though they do not aim for statistical representation, there are still claims of descriptive representation connected to these mini-publics, and the claims are heavily connected with the use of stratified random sampling. Citizens' Panels, Consensus Conferences and Citizens' Assemblies all use stratified random sampling in their selection process. Stratified random sampling is the most common way of selecting participants in DMPs (Curato et al. 2021, 23).

The use of this technique is to ensure that DMPs "reflects the diversity of the demos" (Curato et al. 2021, 41). In other words, "the division of the list into categories to increase the likelihood that the sample selected will indeed be representative. This reduces the size of the Assembly necessary to give a particular degree of representativeness" (Gibson 2002, 10). Consequently, the use of stratification is a central tool for the claim of descriptive representation in DMPs, and

the use of stratification is therefore an important feature and is directly linked to DMPs representative claim.

Some questions naturally arise with the use of stratified random sampling. The use of stratified random sampling is not a method that just automatically achieves descriptive representation. Important questions and choices are made in the design of these DMPs, and these have a direct impact on their type of representative claim. To sum this up, James wrote in his chapter on the British Columbia Citizens' Assembly:

> "Which identity characteristics are generally relevant within a society? Of the generally relevant identity characteristics within a society, which ones are particularly relevant to the specific issue addressed? And how many members of a specific identity characteristic must be included?" (James 2008, 114).

Here James touches upon central aspects that complicates the representative claims of DMPs. These problems are familiar to the literature on descriptive representation. Firstly, what and who should be represented? For example, Grofman writes, "One difficulty with the mirror view [i.e. "descriptive similarity"] is that it is not clear what characteristics of the electorate need to be mirrored to insure a fair sample" (Mansbridge 1999, 634). Taking this back to a mini-public, the question then becomes: What stratification categories should be used? Should it be demographic categories? If so, what types of categories? Should it be attitudinal questions? Another aspect is proportionality. Should representation always be proportional to the percentage of the population? Sometimes, over-and underrepresentation is defendable. For example, there could be good reasons to argue for overrepresentation (Mansbridge 1999). In other words, there could be a value in the use of oversampling in groups that have traditionally been marginalized and excluded from the policy-making process. For example, could the utilization of stratification categories be employed to ensure that marginalized groups are overrepresented in the mini-public?

These questions highlight the challenges associated with using stratification categories and demonstrate how the choices made regarding representation impact the representative claim itself. Depending on the selected categories and their implementation, the nature of the claim

can significantly vary, especially when the size of the DMP is small. For instance, choosing to overrepresent certain groups in a mini-public leads to a fundamentally different claim compared to not doing so. In other words, the representative claims here are contextual, as it highlights the importance of context in shaping the claims and how specific choices, especially regarding stratification, influence the representative claims within DMPs.

Considering this, several important choices must be made in the process of designing a mini-public. In the discourse concerning the representative claims of DMPs, the choice of categories to guide the stratified random sampling, are therefore central to this claim, but are often implicit and/or hidden. Revisiting the quote from participants in the DMPs held in Trondheim, the significance of these choices becomes apparent. Nevertheless, from the perspective of a designer and organizer of DMPs, this aspect of the DMP literature appeared to be inadequately addressed.

The previous section suggests that the representative claims of mini-publics are more complicated than is usually recognized. At the most general level, a distinction can be made between process-generated claims and selection-generated claims. The most important source for a DMP's representative claim comes from the selection method. Notably, a form of "claim-making" is evident in both forms of representation (whether statistical or contextual), and especially with the use of stratified random sampling. Consequently, the applicability of a constructivist approach to representation becomes apparent. As Gül writes "representation in mini-publics is better understood if we use Michael Saward's claim-making framework" (Gül 2019, 31).

Applying this framework to a DMP, it can be stated that: a designer/organizer (M) puts forward a mini-public (S) to stand for the demos (O). The design choices in a DMP can therefore be seen in the view of claim-making. As Gül writes, organizers and designers of DMPs are claim-makers (Gül 2019, 41). This perspective underscores that the designers chose relevant selection criteria to represent based on their understanding of the represented, representation, and their motivation for organizing mini-publics (Gül 2019).

The framework from Saward places the claim-making center stage. Its focus is trained on the designer and organizers in the process of making a DMP, and the role they play is an important part of the process of representation. The question that then arise is what exactly guides the choices made by designers and organizers in their claim-making process? What justification is given for the use of some, over others? These arguments and justifications for the use of the categories, then together make up the implicit and, sometimes, explicit, representative claim that are made about a DMP.

The inquiry has made significant progress toward addressing the question of "What the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics?"—as it is now known that there is a need to better understand how stratification categories are used. It is evident that these categories are central in the mini-publics' representative claim as well as in its legitimacy. They are central to the activity of claim-making.

4. Typology of claims[25]

The previous chapter started to map the many different representative claims that are connected to DMPs. By using the claim-making framework it showed that the organizers of DMPs play a crucial role in forming the claims with the use of these stratification categories. Consequently, the previous chapter ended with questions regarding the selection of stratification categories in mini-publics: how are participants selected, and what guides the use of some stratification categories, versus others?

This chapter addresses these important issues around stratification categories. As they are a central aspect of the representative claims in DMPs, a deeper dive into them is needed. To help with this process, this chapter develops a typology of types of representation based on the stratification categories, and this typology will guide the empirical examination in the later chapters.

Consequently, this chapter has three sections. The first section addresses the various methodological challenges around the act of typology-creation. The second, and the longest section, is dedicated to the creation of the typology used in this dissertation. The third section focuses on a hypothetical case of a mini-public, to show the usefulness of the typology.

The first section in this chapter is dedicated to a discussion around the process of creating a typology. Making a typology means making important choices. As other choices in a research project, these choices need to be explained and argued for, which is the main reason for this section of the chapter. In addition, typology creation is often a confusing area with multiple

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[25] This chapter is based on an earlier paper presented at the NEXT GDC Symposium in 2021, the Swiss Summer School in Democracy in Studies in 2021, the Summer School in Deliberative Democracy in 2022, and the Against Lottocracy Workshop in Mainz in 2023. The author wants to thank all the participants for their useful comments. Special thanks to Hans Asenbaum, André Bächtiger, Mark Brown, Alice el-Wakil, Julian Frinken, Michael James, Cristina Lafont, Claudia Landwehr, Friedel Marquardt, Marco Steenbergen, Nivek Thompson, Nadia Urbinati, and Mark Warren for their helpful and detailed comments.

labels and terms, that are often mixed up and used differently. Consequently, before moving on to the typology that this dissertation creates, there was a need for more general background discussion around the act of creating a typology. This is done to contribute more clarity to the process of typology creation, and to argue for the choices that have been made in this dissertation. In the doing, there are four distinctions in typology creation: classification versus identification, deductive versus inductive, unidimensional versus multidimensional, and conceptual/descriptive versus explanatory. These distinctions all point towards different approaches, aims, and outcomes, and these distinctions will be shortly addressed in this section.

In this dissertation, the aim is to confront empirical reality with counterfactuals, in order to challenge existing practices. To do this, the dissertation develops a deductive approach to typology creation,[26] with the aim of using this typology to identify particular cases. The aim of the typology is not theory-testing, and consequently, the result is a conceptual/descriptive typology. Although the process began with a unidimensional typology, it soon became clear that the types became too expansive, and that a multidimensional typology would be better suited for the work done in this dissertation. This section will therefore build a general framework for creating the typology that is the focus of the rest of this chapter.

The second part of this chapter is dedicated to the creation of a typology of the different types of claims that are invoked when creating DMPs, using different stratification categories. Firstly, it would argue that the different types are based on different justificatory foundations, as well as the different roles that the claims have, which then are the two dimensions of the typology. The types then are formed related to their position in the property space, and the different types of claims include demographic representation, effective audience representation, expansive representation, most-affected representation, diversity of view representation, and policy opinion(s) representation. These will be expanded upon in this chapter.

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[26] The line between a deductive or inductive approach is often blurred and has been discussed in the introduction of the dissertation.

The last part of the chapter takes this typology and uses it on a hypothetical case of establishing a mini-public for a municipality in Norway. In this thought experiment, the choices of an organizer and designer of a deliberative mini-public comes to the forefront, and by using the different types in the typology, it allows us to see the impacts that these choices have on a mini-public's representative claim. It also shows how the typology is used in practice, and how it could guide both practical design-aspects, as well how it could be used in the empirical examination.

4.1.   Typology creation[27]

Classification assumes a pivotal role in various facets of human existence. In grouping entities by their similarities, a clearer understanding of the world can be achieved. In everyday life, everything is subject to classification, from men and women, to animals, and to vegetables. Without classification, "there could be no advanced conceptualization, reasoning, language, data analysis or, for that matter, social science research" (Bailey 1994, 1). Even though it is a central aspect, classification is poorly understood:

> "It is almost the methodological equivalent of electricity—we use it every day, yet often consider it to be rather mysterious" (Bailey 1994, 1).

Typologies are one method of classification, and they have been used extensively in the social sciences.[28] From Aristotle's typology of political systems (Aristotle 1998 [350 B.C.E]), Dahl's (1971) typology of regimes, or Weber's (1949) ideal type of bureaucracy.[29] Typologies are consequently an established and well-used method to help make sense of the complex world:

> "It scarcely needs saying that the purpose of the typology, like that of the common noun in general is to enable the observer to perceive order in the 'infinite complexity' of the universe" (Winch 1947, 68).

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[27] The author wants to thank David Collier for some insightful inputs to this section.
[28] For more on the historical use of typologies in general, see Tiryakian (1968).
[29] For a list of some typologies in political science, see Collier et al. (2008, 154–55).

Typologies is a useful tool in social science, albeit one that is often undervalued. They "have served as conceptual tools to simplify and order complex social phenomena" (Lehnert 2007, 62). As Collier, Laporte and Seawright (2012, 217) write, typologies "make crucial contributions to diverse analytic tasks: forming and refining concepts, drawing out underlying dimensions, creating categories for classification and measurement, and sorting cases."

For this dissertation, typology is therefore a helpful tool to be able to order and unpack the complexity connected to the representative claims with the use of different stratification categories.

Even though there seems to be an agreement on the purpose of typologies, there is a lack of an agreement on how this is done (Bailey 1973). Typologies can be created in many ways, serving different roles, and the literature on typologies can be seen as confusing at times. Firstly, the terms "classification", "typology" and "taxonomy" are often used interchangeably (Gerring 2012b, 144n19). Secondly, it is easy to be confused by the many different labels used in the different types of typologies. As Elman (2005, 295) writes, "mastering this literature is made difficult by the proliferation of labels for different kinds of types, including extreme, polar, ideal, pure, empirical, classificatory, constructed, and heuristic."

To address the first confusing element, this dissertation follows Bailey (1994) and Gerring (2012b) and sees classification as more generic and general process of "grouping entities by similarity" (Bailey 1994, 4). A typology is one way of classifying, with the general rule of resolving cases into "discrete categories that are mutually exclusive and exhaustive" (Gerring 2012b, 144), and are mainly "understood as organized systems of types" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2008, 152). In other words, a typology is a "theoretically or empirically derived concept which systematically orders complex phenomena according to a limited number of attributes" (Lehnert 2007, 63). A taxonomy is one specific form of typology, that "stretch[es] in a hierarchical fashion across several levels of analysis" (Gerring 2012b, 147).[30]

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[30] An example of a taxonomy, is the Linnaean taxonomy, developed by Carl Linnaeus.

To address the second confusing element, a starting point involves looking at the most important distinctions between the different types of typologies. From the literature (Bailey 1973; 1994; Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2008 and 2012; Elman 2005; Lehnert 2007), we can see four main distinctions when it comes to typologies: classification and identification, deductive and inductive, conceptual/descriptive and explanatory, and multidimensional and unidimensional. The first three distinctions (classification and identification, deductive and inductive, and conceptual/descriptive and explanatory) are elements that are largely guided by the aim of the research and these need to be addressed before the typology creation. The last distinction, multidimensional and unidimensional, is a distinction that can come into play during the creation process. In other words, these distinctions points to different ways of forming a typology, as well as different goals and outcomes. These different distinctions can be mapped into a diagram, as we can see in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distinctions in typology-creation

Distinctions			
Classification	Deductive	Conceptual/descriptive	Multidimensional
Identification	Inductive	Explanatory	Unidimensional

Starting with the first distinction, namely classification and identification, the focus primarily lies on the typology's purpose, which constitutes two distinct operations. One is about classification, or conceptualization, while identification is the act of "assignment of empirical objects to the several cells of an established classification" (Bailey 1973, 19). It is important to recognize that with a typology, one could work with pure classification without identification, and vice versa. A pure classification in these settings might be "hypothetical or imaginary constructs, with no empirical counterparts. Even if the constructs are not hypothetical, no empirical cases are identified for the respective types" (Bailey 1994, 30–31). For example, Weber's ideal type "economic man" had classification, but did not have identification (i.e., assigns cases to types). Similarly, there can be identification and no classification. This would then be a pure empirical typology, with "no theoretical counterpart" (Bailey 1994, 31).

An observant reader would notice that the next distinction of typologies is deductive and inductive approaches, and this reader might ask if the classification and identification is not basically captured by that distinction. However, this is not necessarily the case. One could also engage in a process involving classification and then go on to identification (classification→identification)[31] and vice versa (identification→classification). For example, working with first classification and then identification, the typologist "first constructs a type concept or entire typology in his mind, and then sets out for the field to see how many specimens he can find to fit each cell" (Bailey 1973, 19). As seen here, both the pure classification, and a classification and then identification, are both deductive approaches but are different in the sense of the goal and use of the typology.

The main point here is that classification and identification are two separate operations. Although the same typology could be used to first classify and define types, and then identify cases, "these are separate operations" (Elman 2005, 297). Consequently, the first distinction, classification and identification, is different than the deductive and inductive distinction, even though they are closely related. Due to their close relationship, the second distinction will be addressed before clarifying the choices made in this dissertation.

The second distinction is between typologies that are created deductively or inductively (Lehnert 2007, 62).[32] This is probably one of the most fundamental difference in approaches to typology creation (Bailey 1973; Lehnert 2007). In a deductive approach, the typology is conceptually derived, while in an inductive approach, the typology is a result of empirical observation.

The choice between the two approaches, again depends on the aim of the research. A deductive approach to typology creation starts with the conceptual. It is not sufficient to order phenomena according to some aspects, but it could be "to confront empirical reality and

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[31] The classification→identification-approach is what Bailey (1973, 1994) call the classical approach to typology creation.
[32] This is what Bailey call the heuristic-empirical distinction (1994). Bailey (1973) also makes the observation that this core distinction have been made by other authors, like Hempel's ideal versus classificatory types (1965) and McKinney's ideal versus extracted types (1966). These are captured well with the deductive-inductive distinction which is the terminology adopted in this dissertation.

theoretical construction" (Lehnert 2007, 63). This approach to typology creation opens the potential for more counterfactual reasoning, theoretical development, and, if having the classification→identification approach, it would also be possible to give attention to differences between the empirical observations, and the conceptually-derived types. Consequently, the researcher can ask the question: What observations could be made? The danger with a deductive approach lies in abstraction: the research can lose the link to the features that distinguishing real cases (especially if the researcher is working with pure classification).

With an inductive approach, researchers stay close to the empirical realities, and the typology is created out of an exploration of these realities. This is clearly a strength. Here the approach is different: rather than focusing on crucial features, inductive typologies usually combine features that the cases have in common (Lehnert 2007, 63). Consequently, in an inductive approach, the researcher groups "together those individuals within a particular sample which have the greatest number of shared features" (Bailey 1973, 21). However, a potential drawback of this approach lies in its reliance on the selection of cases, which may increase the risk of failing to include all theoretical possible types. In addition, with an inductive approach, the researcher will lose the potential for more counterfactual reasoning.

As noted earlier, the first two distinctions (classification-identification, and deductive-inductive) are closely related. Consequently, the choices made in typology-creation also then are linked. The question then is what the aim and goal of the dissertation is. The interest here is to work with the concepts themselves, to develop the typology deductively, before then moving on to identifying the cases with the help of this typology. In this sense, this is a classical deductive approach to typology creation (classification→identification, and deductive). The strength of this approach lies in its capacity to enable extensive counterfactual reasoning concerning representative claim concepts and the utilization of theoretical constructs to engage with empirical realities. This is a major strength when working with the representative claim framework, as it can, as Rehfeld (2011, 633) writes, "challenge existing normative relationships and practices". It is also worth noticing that an inductive approach could present challenges within this dissertation. Mapping just the stratification categories, would not really be of any use without the arguments behind, and without sorting the arguments in containers of some

sort, the inductive approach could have been very challenging. Consequently, to make a good typology in this dissertation, it is imperative to initially construct appropriate data containers that can subsequently be used for the empirical examination (Sartori 1970).

The third distinction lies in the difference between conceptual/descriptive typologies, versus explanatory typologies. In a conceptual/descriptive typology "the cells correspond to specific types or instances of a broader concept" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2008, 153). The cells therefore are defined by their position in the typology in the rows and columns. This can be seen as a "property space", developed by Lazarsfeld (1937) and Barton (1955). Here the meaning of the types is defined by their coordinates in a space, made up by two or more dimensions (Barton 1955).

An explanatory typology is different. Here the "cell types are the outcomes to be explained and the rows and columns are the explanatory variables" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2012, 218). Consequently, in an explanatory typology, the cells contain hypothesized outcomes.

The difference between these two approaches comes down to the aim of the researcher. The aim of a conceptual/descriptive typology is to define the conceptual borders between different types, and then sorting them. An explanatory typology is aimed towards theory testing.[33] With an explanatory typology, the researcher asks the question "if my theory is correct, what do I expect to see? Do I see it?" (Elman 2005, 297). Consequently, when making a typology, the researcher must then ask if the aim is for more of a conceptual understanding, or if it is more directed towards prediction and theory testing. The first, would then lean to a conceptual/descriptive typology, and the other would lean towards an explanatory typology.

In this dissertation, the choice between these two distinctions is clear. The dissertation is not about prediction and theory-testing in the same way as in an explanatory typology. Consequently, an explanatory typology does not make sense in this dissertation, as the aim is different. Here the aim is to create data containers that can help the empirical examination, it is to define conceptual borders between different types. In other words, it aims to "explicate the

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[33] For more on explanatory typologies, see George and Bennett (2005).

meaning of a concept by mapping out its dimensions, which correspond to the rows and columns in the typology" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2012, 218). Consequently, this dissertation develops a conceptual/descriptive typology.

The three distinctions that have been addressed (classification-identification, deductive-inductive, and conceptual/descriptive-explanatory), are distinctions that needs to be addressed in the start of the typology process. As seen, they depend largely on the aim of the researcher, and points towards very different processes of typology-creation.

The fourth distinction is between multidimensional and unidimensional typologies.[34] This distinction is a bit different than the other, as this one does not necessarily need to be decided on before starting to create the typology. Unidimensional typologies "are categorical variables organized around a single dimension" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2008, 153n2), while multidimensional typologies "deliberately capture multiple dimensions and are constructed by cross-tabulating two or more variables" (Collier, LaPorte, and Seawright 2012, 218). As a result, multidimensional typologies often end up in the form of a matrix, and the "categories of a typology are the product of an intersection of several categorical variables" (Gerring 2012b, 146).

The difference between these two approaches, goes back to the balance between how parsimonious the types will be in a typology, and the discriminatory capacity of the typology. The fewer dimensions you have, the fewer variations, and consequently, the "broader the applicability of each type" (Lehnert 2007, 64). However, fewer variations within the typology result in coarser forms of information on individual cases (Lehnert 2007, 64).

Consequently, a unidimensional typology would create more parsimonious types, however, it would also loose information about the cases, the typology would lose some of its discriminatory capacity. Multidimensional typologies are dealing with the same balance.

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[34] As Gerring (2012a) writes, some have argued that to be considered a typology at all, it has to be multidimensional. For example, Bailey (1994, 4) writes that "a typology is generally multidimensional and conceptual". This dissertation follows more the arguments by other authors, and see also unidimensional typologies, as typologies. See Gerring (2012b and 2012a), and Collier, LaPorte and Seawright (2008 and 2012).

Increasing the dimensions on a typology, would mean it would increase its descriptive quality, but it could also lead to empty, or scarcely populated cells.

As previously mentioned, the choice between a unidimensional or multidimensional typology does not necessarily need to be addressed before starting to create a typology. This is evident in the work done with the typology in this dissertation. Early in the process, the typology was unidimensional. However, it became evident that certain claims could be grouped together despite their dissimilarities. Consequently, within the process, a unidimensional typology lost some of its descriptive power, potentially resulting in a loss of case-specific information and reduced discriminative capability. Through the process, it therefore became obvious that there was a second dimension here, that could create additional types, and therefore the typology developed into a multidimensional typology. While one could have adhered to a unidimensional typology, this approach would have considerably reduced the insights derived from individual cases. It is important to note that the problem of empty spaces in a multidimensional typology is not necessarily a weakness in this dissertation, as these then can be considered as counterfactual cases.

Consequently, the typology created in this dissertation is a deductively-formed typology, that aims for classification and identification. It is also conceptual/descriptive, and multidimensional. The reasoning behind these choices, have been explained in the previous section, and are in line with what the goal and the aim of this dissertation.

With an exploration of the different distinctions, and the different elements in typology creation, and having argued for the type of typology that is made in this dissertation, the subsequent step involves delving into the typology of claims.

4.2.   Typology of claims

As mentioned in the previous chapter, organizers and designers of DMPs use different types of representative claims in the claim-making process, depending on the different stratification categories used.

A typology is therefore created in this section, to help with classifying the diverse claims and better document their use in the field. This typology provides an organizing structure for the subsequent empirical study.

"Representative claims" is the overarching concept for this typology, and it is based on the stratification categories used in the selection process. Examples of different stratification categories include gender, age, ethnicity, education, salary, opinions, etc. There are, in theory, an unlimited number of stratification categories that can be used in a selection process. To map this information, the raw data could be very cumbersome and tedious.

However, by thinking about these different categories and the justifications behind them, one could start sorting these data into different piles, depending on explicit and specific features. These features are the dimensions of the typology.

4.2.1. Typology dimensions

To get an idea of the breath of the different claims made, they can be organized along two dimensions: 1) the justifications used to base these claims (referred to as the justificatory foundation); and 2) the role of the claim itself. The explanation for these dimensions follows.

The first dimension concerns justification. Here the idea is to capture the reasons for including some categories in the stratified random sampling in a DMP, reasons that build on deeper forms of justifications, which are used, either explicitly or implicitly, to build the representative claims of that mini-public. These are "resources to support their claim", and are a way to "link the subject and the object of the representative claim" (Gül 2019, 31). Consequently, these deeper forms of justifications can be seen as like what Michael Saward calls resources for claims, previously discussed in chapter 2. To summarize, for Saward, resources for representative claims may "either *(a)* be unspoken background factors that facilitate the making of effective claims or *(b)* spoken or presented foreground factors that make up a good part of the character of the claim itself" (Saward 2010, 72–73).

To illustrate this, consider an example including the category of "gender" in a DMP. The inclusion of this category can be argued for in different ways. The maker of a DMP could argue that they want an equal distribution of gender, so that the mini-public could reflect the population in the area, from which it is picked. In another context, the maker of a mini-public would want to overrepresent women in the mini-public, as they might be more affected by a particular issue.

Both approaches use the category of gender, but the two choices lean on very different forms of justification. The first rests on a jurisdictional idea (i.e. a desire to mirror the area). In this context, the intention is to ensure that the mini-public is a proportional mirror of the population in an area it is linked to. To achieve this, categories are chosen that can best capture the demographic features of the area. For example, gender then would be used, together with other stratification categories to make a representative claim of the area. The second approach rests on what can be called the all-affected principle (i.e., a desire to include those who are more affected by the issue). Here the argument for including the category is not a desire to represent the area, but it is included due to a notion of affectedness. It is argued that because women are more affected by a particular issue, gender should be used as a category to make sure women are represented. It is justified in another way.

Consequently, to justify the inclusion of the category "gender", organizers of a mini-public might use different justificatory foundations to link the mini-public to the constituency. These are the resources, which are referred to as the *justificatory foundation*, that makers of claims use in a DMP. The dissertation argues that representative claims in mini-publics use justificatory foundations in three different ways: by jurisdiction; by the all-affected principle; and by the politics of ideas. These justificatory foundations will be expanded on later.

The second dimension used by designers of mini-publics concerns the role of the claim. This dimension captures the aim of the claim itself. For example, is the claim aiming to represent the whole: a broad representative claim? Or is the role of the claim more of a narrow form, for

example that the role of the claim is more to "correct" for some shortcoming in the population? Consequently, there are two different types of roles behind the representative claims in mini-publics: a broad role and a narrow role.

To illustrate this, let us go back to the example of the category of "gender". As mentioned in that example, a designer could include the gender category based on the desire for equal distribution, or to overrepresent a particular gender because they are more affected by the issue under discussion in the mini-public. Not only do these two different strategies have different justificatory foundations, as previously explained, but the role of the claim is also different. In trying to secure an equal distribution, the maker of the mini-public aims to represent the whole constituency. In other words, the role of the claim is "broad". Here "gender" would then probably be used together with other stratification categories (e.g. age, income) to achieve this broad representative claim—to capture the whole constituency. On the other hand, the designer of the mini-public may want to make a narrower claim: e.g., to overrepresent women in the mini-public because they are more affected by an issue. In this case, the claim is not directed towards representing the whole constituency, but it is more specific and directed to represent women because they are more affected. Here, the claim is not to represent all who are affected by the issue (a broad role), but it is specifically aimed to represent women because they are the most affected by the issue. In other words, the role of the claim in the overrepresenting of women would therefore be different and would be a narrower claim.

Consequently, two dimensions of representation come into play, intersecting to create six distinct categories of representation, as detailed in Table 4.2. The justification foundation has three variations: "jurisdictional", "all-affected principle", and "politics of ideas". The role of the claim has two variations: broad and narrow. Using these two dimensions and its variations, a typology for the various claims within DMPs can be formulated.

Table 4.2: Typology of claims in deliberative mini-publics[35]

Role of claims

		Broad	Narrow
Justificatory foundation	Jurisdictional	Demographic (C_1)	Effective audience (C_2)
	All-affected principle	Expansive (C_3)	Most-Affected (C_4)
	Politics of ideas	Diversity of views (C_5)	Policy opinion(s) (C_6)

4.2.2. Types of representation

The resulting typology creates six different types of representative claims for DMPs based on the use of stratification categories. The claims are based on different justificatory foundations and have different roles. These types of representative claims can be demographic, effective audience, expansive, most-affected, diversity of views, and policy opinion(s). To illustrate this, the dissertation will work its way, row-wise, through the typology. It will start with the variations on the justificatory foundation, and the two different types based on the broad and narrow role of the claim. This will be also done for the row of the all-affected principle, and the politics of ideas.

4.2.2.1. Jurisdictional foundation

A jurisdictional foundation is the first foundation and has two types of representation based on the broad and narrow roles. These types are "demographic representation" and "effective audience representation". The jurisdictional foundation might be thought of as the default

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[35] A sincere thank you to Mark Warren for the assistance in forming the typology.

approach in representative democracy. The foundation for the justification is therefore based on the jurisdiction in which it is based. Political jurisdictions can be nation-states, states, provinces, municipalities, cities, schools etc. It is an "area-focus" form of justification (Eulau et al. 1959). In other words, a representative claim that builds on the jurisdictional foundation has a strong territorial focus (Mansbridge 2011), and the territories are usually strongly linked to established jurisdictional levels. This of course, as seen previously, is part of the standard account of representation. As Urbinati and Warren (2008, 389) write, "the central feature of the standard account is that constituencies are defined by territory". The main part then is that it is the jurisdictions that should be the basis for the representation.

In the "broad role" of this variation, the assembly should represent the demographic characteristics of the relevant jurisdiction and are therefore called "demographic representation". Consequently, the broad type of this foundation is similar to the mirror approach to representation. As Pitkin (1967, 60) writes, "a representative body is distinguished by an accurate correspondence or resemblance to what it represents, by reflecting without distortion". The broad concept here is that the "representative body ought to appear as a copy of the whole polity" (Young 2002, 142). Another aspect of this, is that it also needs to be proportional. With this, another metaphor is used, and that is that of a map. As Mirabau (cited in Pitkin 1967, 62) stated "a representative body is for a nation what a map drawn to scale is for the physical configuration of its land; in part or in whole the copy must always have the same proportions as the original". Using these metaphors, we can then see that this type of representation does need to be a mirror of something, and a map of something. That something is the people in the jurisdiction, or the area.

From this view, the mini-public should contain people based on demographic features in proportion to how they are in the jurisdiction or area that they are taken from, and that should be represented. The main point here is then that the mini-public should look like the people in the area it is drawn from. In theory, any demographic category could be used (age, gender, hair-color, geography, height, job, etc.). What matters here is that the claim-makers decides the

categories that they feel are best to "capture" the people in the jurisdiction. If the categories are accepted to capture the jurisdiction, is up to the audience and the constituency to judge.

Using demographic representation, the questions that need to be addressed by the mini-public designer are what demographic categories are important in achieving the demographic similarity that the designer wants. Going back, and putting this form of representation in the framework created by Michael Saward, the claim for a mini-public based on demographic representation would look like this:

> C_1: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing jurisdiction B (O).

In the narrow form of the jurisdictional foundation, the designer aims to include groups to make sure that groups that are influential in that jurisdiction and connected to the issue, are "included into the process". It is important to note in this context that when referring to inclusion into the process, it signifies being present within the deliberation as participants. Most DMPs have stakeholders and people of authority included in the process, but they are invited as authorities or experts to give evidence to the participants (Harris 2019, 47). However, in the form of representation being discussed in this section, the stakeholders, authority, or influential groups are included as participants and are part of the deliberation process. In other words, they are a stratification category from which people are selected. This form of representation has the narrow role, and the argument follows that some groups are included, often to heighten their legitimacy, and make sure there is a buy-in from these groups. In other words, it is to make sure influence in the jurisdiction is represented in the deliberative mini-public.

This type of representation is similar to stakeholder representation, but with some important differences. To see these differences, we can look at the definition of stakeholder from business management scholarship, in which the term originated: "a stakeholder in an organization is (by definition) any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the

organization's objectives" (Freeman 1984, 46). This definition of a stakeholder illustrates a bit of the problem with using the term. There is a central difference between including a group or individual that is affected, and a group or individual that can affect. The first is relaying on the all-affected principle (that will be explained a bit later), while the latter, those who can affect, are more in line what the thinking behind the type of representation in this section. Representing those who can affect, has a more strategic political consideration behind it. Taking this into the claim-making framework, these groups or individuals are central to the claim of a mini-public being accepted or not. The argument for including them, as stated before, is to make sure you have buy-in from these in the process. These groups and individuals are "audiences" in Saward's framework, and more specifically, they are effective audiences: "effective audiences may be those with resources or influence which can make them opinion-shapers with respect to claims" (Saward 2010, 186). Consequently, this type of representation in a mini-public is called "effective audience representation".

Effective audience representation leads the designer of the claim to ask questions about what influential groups or people of authority are important to involve. It leads to a question about "who can affect the decision and are central for the claim of the mini-public to be accepted" and are included on more strategic terms. Where groups or individuals can effectively block the uptake of the recommendations, there "may be strong argument for including them as participants" (Kahane et al. 2013, 10). Using the claim-making framework in this context demonstrates that when the effective audience is included, it results in the transformation of the audience into part of object of the claim. This is an aspect of Saward's theory, as he writes: "a claim for and about an intended constituency and to an intended audience may play a key role in shaping a conscious sense of being part of that constituency or audience in its targeted members" (Saward 2010, 51). The organizers of mini-publics then, by including the effective audience as part of the claim, form it in such a way that the effective audience see that they are part of the mini-public, and in that regard, maybe have higher chances of accepting the claim of a mini-public.

A claim that leans on the "effective audience representation", would then be:

C_2: *Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing the effective audience (O).*

4.2.2.2. All-affected interest principle foundation

The all-affected interest principle (AAIP) is the second variation along the justificatory foundation dimension. It has two types of representative claims, also based on a broad or narrow role. The types of representation are "expansive representation", and "most-affected representation".

The AAIP has received increased attention and important status in more recent theoretical discussions on democracy (Fung 2013; Goodin 2007; Näsström 2011a; Warren 2017b; Young 2002). The AAIP has a long tradition and can be dated back to the Codex of Justinian in the 5th Century: "*quod omnes similiter tangit, ab omnibus comprobetur*" ("What touches all similarly must be approved by all") (Warren 2017b). In its most general form, the principle states that all who are affected by a decision should have a right to participate in making it (Dahl 1990, 49). As Young (2002, 23) writes, this "simple formulation opens up many questions about the way in which they are affected, and how strongly; it might me absurd to say that everyone affected by decisions in any trivial way ought to be a party to them." Consequently, there are disagreement with its formulation, which have spurred considerable debate.[36]

Even though there are disagreements and discussions around the AAIP, the argument could be made that the principle could be often used by claim-makers to justify their representative claim, and it could be an effective basis for a claim. The reason for this is also probably the reason for why it has become increasingly popular in democratic theory in general: it lies in its

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[36] To properly summarize the debates around the principle of the all-affected interest is way beyond the scope of this dissertation. For more, read Fung (2013); Goodin (2007); Näsström (2011a); Warren (2017b); and Young (2002).

simple, but powerful intuition that "individuals should be able to influence decisions that affect them" (Fung 2013, 237). As a principle of inclusion, it has already been used across various domains. Mark Warren observes a range of institutions and practices that emphasize affectedness, "from differentially provided welfare services—for example entitlements for schooling limited to school age children, cancer treatments for those who have cancer" (Warren 2017b, 3). As mentioned earlier, stakeholder engagement rests on the idea of including those who can affect or are affected by the matter, resulting in the widespread adoption of the AAIP in such engagements. Revisiting a statement by the participant in the mini-public that the author designed, the individual emphasized the necessity to encompass categories for the less fortunate in the next mini-public. His thought here was that in his area (Trondheim South) they had a lot of municipal housing, in which he specifically noted that there was a lot of ex-drug users. For him, when the mini-public was discussing sustainability, and specifically, issues around social sustainability, the mini-public should include those who are more affected by these issues (which he argued included those people living in municipal housing). For him, a mini-public should then make sure to represent those who are the most-affected (see below).

Claim-makers can then justify different stratification categories in a mini-public, leaning on the AAIP. The representative claims that build on this justification begins by asking questions about who is affected by the issue at stake that is being discussed by the DMP. The two forms of representation that are based on the AAIP, broad and narrow, would vary a great deal when it comes to categories used in the stratification, as they would depend largely on the issue. This dynamic feature of the principle is a central aspect of it, and as Whelan writes, the AAIP requires "a different constituency of voters or participants for every decision (cited in Fung 2013, 251). In other words, people are affected differently on different issues, and this can guide the selection process of categories.

The broad type of a claim based on the AAIP is an expansive version of the AAIP. A mini-public with an expansive type of representative claim, would then take an issue and state that all that

have their interests affected by that issue, are represented in the mini-public. This expansive version of the AAIP, looks at the AAIP as a principle of equality: if some are affected, then they should be represented. It is similar to the "one person, one vote" concept. Here, the AAIP states that a person that is affected above a certain threshold, or sufficiently affected, should be given a say equal to the others that also are affected above the same threshold (Rosenberg 2019). In other words, the principle recognizes the right of all affected individuals to participate in deciding the issue. It does not differentiate between individuals based on the degree of their affectedness. Thus, all individuals affected by the issue should have equal influence on the decision-making process.[37]

Consequently, a broad claim based on the AAIP, "expansive representation", demands that *all* that are affected, are represented. The claim is, by its nature, based on the principle of equality. No person affected (above the threshold of affectedness) is excluded; all are represented.

When using expansive representation, the designer of a deliberative mini-public consequently must ask: whose interests are affected by the issue addressed by the mini-public? The designer then makes sure that all these interests are represented in the mini-public, by choosing stratification categories that match their understanding of all the affected on the issue. The claim for this form of representation, would then be:

> *C₃: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing all that are affected (O).*

To secure the narrow type of a claim based on the all-affected principle, the designer would choose to represent those that are the most affected by the issue. Consequently, this type of representation is called the "most-affected representation". Instead of aiming to represent all

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[37] Of course, influence here does not necessarily mean direct influence. Fung (2013) writes that there are several ways to exercise influence, including through representation.

those that are affected, as the expansive claim would hold, the focus here is on making sure that the people most affected are included in the process.

This claim type is based on AAIP as a principle of equity. Unlike the broad claim, which aims to represent all individuals above a certain threshold of affectedness (equality), looking at AAIP through the principle of equity acknowledges varying levels of affectedness among individuals. This perspective recognizes the importance of including those who are most significantly affected by the issue within collective decision-making processes. Applying this logic can lead to the unexpected conclusion that democratic inclusion should "be proportional to the nature and extend of affectedness for these essential interests" (Warren 2017b, 15).

This line of thinking follows the proportionality principle developed by Brighouse and Fleurbaey (2010, 138) that states that "power in any decision-making process should be proportional to individual stakes". Taken this way, the AAIP not only emphasizes the participation of those who are affected (equality principle) but also recognizes that individuals with higher levels of affectedness should have a greater influence on the issue at hand (equity principle).

This claim can include those who are disempowered, marginalized, or have experienced historical injustice, as they can also be considered most-affected. This interpretation relies on Afsahi's (2022) refinement of the AAIP. Afsahi suggests a perspective that involves the inclusion of those who are most affected "by both *current* decision in question and the *historical* process and practices shaping the decision available" (Afsahi 2022, 40–41, emphasis in original). This refinement does "ensure sensitivity, the background conditions and the subsequent (degrees of) vulnerability of individuals and groups" (Afsahi 2022, 44). As she writes, looking at the AAIP as a principle of equality then assumes that people are equally able to influence decision or demand justifications on issues that affect us (Afsahi 2022, 44). This is not necessarily the case, and she writes that we need to consider historical injustice, process of minoritization, and the state establishment of boundaries and worthy citizenship. In other words, some groups and individuals that have fewer resources or face higher hurdles, are more affected.

One important aspect of the "most-affected" type of representation claim is the realization that an organizer can overrepresent (in reference to the population in general) the most-affected in the mini-public. The resulting mini-public could end up with representatives that are proportionally represented in reference to their affectedness. Seen in this way, it would then make sense to overrepresent some categories, as they are more affected by the issue.

In the most-affected forms of representation, the maker of a claim must consider who is the most affected by the issue. The claim of this form of representation, would then be:

> C_4: *Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing those who are the most-affected (O).*

4.2.2.3. Politics of ideas foundation

The last justificatory foundation is based on the politics of ideas and has two types of representative claims: "diversity of views representation", which are based on the broad role, and "policy opinion(s) representation", which is based on the narrow role. Phillips refers to the politics of ideas where "difference is regarded as primarily a matter of ideas, and representation is considered more or less adequate depending how well it reflects voters' opinions or preferences or beliefs" (Phillips 1995, 1). Of course, Anne Phillips wrote about this in a different setting, but it frames the justificatory foundation on these types of representative claims quite well. The justification for these types of claims leans on the assumption that "representation cannot make individuals present in their individuality" (Young 2002, 133). What is central to this justificatory foundation, is therefore that it is the opinions, perspectives and/or discourses, that should be represented. In other words, "an individual in the population can be represented by several participants to the extent that they each present elements of arguments and hold underlying beliefs that are in keeping with the individual's own position" (Davies, Blackstock, and Rauschmayer 2005, 608). It is people's ideas, not individuals, that should be the central focus of a representative claim.

The "broad type" tries to capture a diversity of views. This form of representation states that we should be focusing on different opinions, perspectives, and/or discourses, as these can greatly contribute to a more comprehensive form of representation. It acknowledges that these differences in thinking can lead to productive discussions, critical thinking, and a broader exploration of ideas, and therefore this should be in the center of the representative claim. This claim recognizes that there are multiple ways to capture the diversity of views. An opinion, a perspective, and a discourse are all different concepts. An opinion is " the principles, values, and priorities about what policies should be perused and ends sought" (Young 2002, 135). Consequently, an opinion reflects individual judgments or viewpoints on a particular matter. A discourse "can be understood as a set of categories and concepts embodying specific assumptions, judgments, contentions, dispositions, and capabilities" (Dryzek and Niemeyer 2008, 481). Therefore, discourses encompass broader conversations and exchanges of ideas. And perspectives "consist in a set of questions, kinds of experience, and assumptions with which reasoning begins, rather than the conclusions drawn" (Young 2002, 137). Perspectives can be seen as the lens or framework through which individuals perceive and interpret information. Even though these concepts are different, they all try to capture different ideas that people hold, and consequently they are all relying on the same justificatory foundation. One of the major differences between them is the object and method of selection. Some of these claims require some form of pre-mapping. For example, in the form of surveys. This would allow the designer to map people's different opinions on a range of topics connected to the issue of the mini-public. Alternatively, an organizer could involve mapping of the different discourses, by using for example Q-methodology.[38] The reasoning behind representing discourses, and not say opinions, are that "discursive representation is a conceptually simpler matter than the complex representations of perspectives, interests, opinions, and groups" (Dryzek and Niemeyer 2008, 483).

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[38] More on how this is done, see for example Davies, Blackstock, and Rauschmayer (2005).

The type of representation that I call "diversity of views" has therefore the same justificatory foundation. Importantly, this form of representation is broad in nature, emphasizing the importance of including as many opinions, discourses, and/or perspectives as possible. As Dryzek and Niemeyer state "the key consideration here is that all the vantage points for criticizing policy get represented—not that these vantage points get represented in proportion to the number of people who subscribe to them" (Dryzek and Niemeyer 2008, 482). This is also pointed out by Hainz, Bossert, and Stretch (2016, 7) who write that:

> "An organizer of a public participation activity who aims to include a public of 20 people that qualitatively represents the diverse religious beliefs in the relevant region would realize this goal by including at least one individual for each existing religious belief."

Consequently, proportionality is not necessarily a defining feature of this form of representation. The primary focus is to capture the diversity of views.

The claim of this type of representation would therefore be:

> C_5: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing the diversity of views (O).

While the broad type of politics of ideas-foundation tries to represent the diversity of views, the narrow type has a different role in that it includes just one or a few opinions that are the most relevant to the issue. It is important to notice that with this narrower form of the claim, discursive representation falls away. As already mentioned, discursive representation is per definition a broad claim, it aims to represent all discourses. Representing one or two discourses does not make sense in that setting, and therefore it cannot be a narrow claim. Related to this, perspectives also fall away from the narrow form of the politics of ideas. The argument for representing just one or two perspectives necessitates an alternate justification, likely rooted in the all-affected principle.

Consequently, the claim has a more limited role, i.e., it is not claiming to represent all the opinions, discourses, or perspectives on the issue. In its narrower form, this form of representation is therefore about making sure the opinion specifically regarding the policy that are under discussion, is represented in the mini-public (Boulianne 2018).

With regards to policy opinion(s) representation, designers of a deliberative mini-public must ask themselves which opinions are the most important in representing the mini-public. Putting this in the context of the claim-framework:

> C_6: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing the opinion on the issue (O).

The development of the typology unveils six distinct categories of representative claims (C1-C6), based on the stratification categories utilized in the selection process. The typology will be the basis for the empirical part of the dissertation, playing a key role in uncovering the various layers of representative claim in DMPs.

In addition, as the basis for the upcoming empirical study, the typology invites a closer look at how it can be used in practical situations. To show how useful it is, the chapter turns to a hypothetical example. This helps highlight how well the typology can unravel and understand the complex workings of making claims.

Consequently, the dissertation not only advances a comprehensive theoretical framework but also bridges the gap between theory and practice, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the interplay between representation, selection, and the broader societal context. The analysis of the hypothetical case, guided by the typology's framework, not only represents a significant advancement in the research effort in this dissertation, but also serves as a pivotal point for linking theoretical foundations to practical implementations.

4.3.   The Deliberative Mini-Public of a school in Norway

To illustrate these different types of claims, a hypothetical case of a DMP in Norway can be used. The use of hypothetical cases are useful in this, as they allow "isolating the factor that we want to examine—it is, as it were, a method of isolation" (Bengtson 2020, 16). Through the adoption of a hypothetical case, the representative claim based on stratification categories is singled out, with various types from the typology taking center stage. Consequently, this approach offers an effective means of testing the typology's applicability.

Imagine that a school, for example, a primary or a junior high school, should adopt one of Norway's two formal languages ("nynorsk" or "bokmål") as the main written language in the school. In Norway, the municipal authorities can decide what the main language should be in each school. In this example, the hypothetical case is a school in a particular municipality. It is a new school and is created by the merger of two old schools, one of which previously had "nynorsk" and one of which had "bokmål" as their main language. The new school district for the new school covers exactly the two old school districts. The municipality wants to establish a mini-public to deliberate on this issue, on what kind of language the school should adopt as its main language. It is a quite sensitive issue, as the merging between the two schools can be seen as controversial. The merger not only means that each district lost its school, but the two areas are also divided with respect to the prominent dialect used. In other words, the issue has strong cultural, political, and historical dimensions.

This case might be approached in six different ways. Each approach focuses on one specific claim in the typology, and the depiction will follow the structure in the way they were introduced in the previous section. In other words, it will move from left to right in the typology, starting in the upper-left corner with demographic representation. The following discussion will show how leaning on different types of representative claims lead to very different conversations and arguments. It is important to notice that the different sections are

not meant to exhaust all potential possibilities under each type of representation and the possible stratification categories that might be used. The point of this exercise is to show how different approaches lead to different arguments and discussions that need to be addressed.

4.3.1. Demographic

In the first approach to the mini-public, it leans on demographic claim (C_1). This is the broad claim based on the jurisdictional foundation. The first question is then, what jurisdiction should the mini-public represent? Here there is a potential for several jurisdictions, but three are considered in detail: the whole municipality, the new school district, and the school itself. The municipality decides that the jurisdiction should be the new school district. As seen from the previous section, in the demographic type of representation, the aim here is to appear as a mirror of the whole jurisdiction. The municipality discuss, and they find that three demographic features will capture the area quite well. The first one, age, is important, as this school area has a very distinct age-distribution, with a lot of young and old adults, and not that many in the age-bracket of 40-60. Age is therefore considered an important feature of the area and are included. Another important feature is gender, as there is almost exactly 50/50 in the distribution of gender in this area, and for the mini-public to properly mirror the area, this feature needs to be added. Another category they find important, is to have a category of where the participants live. This area has some very distinct scattered rural settlements ("bygder"), and proportionally representing these in the mini-public, is considered important.

Consequently, a mini-public based on a demographic representative claim, would consider using the stratification categories of age, gender, and geography.

4.3.2. Effective Audience

The narrow version of the jurisdictional foundation would develop a claim based on inclusion of the effective audience (C_2). The municipality wants to make sure that influential groups and/or individuals are included from both areas, so that the mini-publics are accepted. As already mentioned, the topic is sensitive, and the debate around the issue have already become quite polarized, with powerful actors with substantive power over the discourse. Especially related to this is that both of the old school districts have well-organized local community organizations (so-called "bygdelag"), common in rural Norway. To make sure that the process will have legitimacy, they find it important that these are in some way included in the process. The "bygdelag" has been very active in forming the debates and hold considerable power in the framing. Because of this, and to make sure they are not seriously challenged by the "bygdelag", the municipality decides that they should include the bygdelag into the process as a stratification category. However, the municipality is afraid that the deliberation will become quite skewed, and to prevent this the municipality think that teachers at the new school should also be present. This is central, as they could give indications on the resources the school will have on the different forms of language. The municipality therefore decides that teachers should participate in the deliberation.

An approach to the mini-public that leans on the effective audience representative claim, would then consider adding stratification categories for members of "bygdelag", as well as teachers.

4.3.3. Expansive

As an approach, the broad role of the all-affected principle mini-public would focus on representing all those that are affected by the issue and have an expansive type (C_3). With this approach, the municipality decides that they are going to include people from the entire municipality. The reason for this, is that the establishment of the new school and the choice of language has a significant impact on the larger community in the municipality. The municipality is quite divided, and the choice of language is about the cultural and historical heritage of the

municipality. Consequently, the choice of language is not only about the people that live in the school district but will impact the municipality as a whole. To capture that all in the municipality are affected, and how this leans on the geographical cultural differences in the municipality it seems important to have a stratification category for geography. To make sure all areas in the municipality are included, the municipality decides that at least one person per rural settlement in the municipality should be part of the deliberative mini-public. This could lead to some skewness in the mini-public, and you could end up with the unfortunate aspect that people using one language is in a big majority in the mini-public. Therefore, the municipality wants to make sure to have equal representation of people that use bokmål and nynorsk, and therefore add this as a stratification category.

One aspect might be the neighboring municipality did not have a school with the main language of nynorsk, and some parents from that municipality had special permission to send their children to the old school with nynorsk as the main language. If this school changes to bokmål, all the people from the old school will not only lose the option to go on a school with nynorsk as the main language, but so too will all those from the other municipality. The municipality therefore finds it important to have the group of people from the other municipality represented in the mini-public. They therefore also conduct random selection of some seats for people that live outside the municipality.

Leaning on the expansive representative claim in this scenario, would then include categories of geography, language, and people outside the municipality.

4.3.4. Most-affected

A different approach would be then to lean on the narrow role of the all-affected principle, in which the municipality focus on representing the ones that are most affected (C_4). With this the municipality discuss who are the most affected by the issue. The first is that they found that the people that are the most affected, are the ones that live in the school district. This realization prompts a pivotal question: should the mini-public be confined solely to the school district, or should it encompass the entire municipality with stratification categories to make sure the people from the school district are represented in larger numbers? They end up with the last option, and to be able to capture this in the mini-public, geography is a central stratification category to be considered, as it would allow the municipality to add more places to people that live inside the school district.

The municipality also wants to make sure that the children going to the school, as well as their parents, are represented in the mini-public, as they are the most affected by the issue. Consequently, the category of "parents" is introduced as a stratification criterion. Crucially, this is not only the case for current parents, but also for future possible parents. To address this, the municipality then also add "age" as a category, but then add more places for people from the younger age-groups.

The municipality then notes that they have some people that identify as Sami, and this leads to a discussion about the role of the Sami language. As a marginalized group in Norway, it is important that the Sami are represented in the mini-public, and this discussion in the municipality makes them reorganize the mandate for the mini-public. The municipality decide that not only should the mini-public make a recommendation on what the main language should be, but also on how the other two languages (nynorsk/bokmål and Sami) should be taught in the school and given enough resources to enable this.

A most-affected representative claim, would therefore involve the representation of the most affected ones, with the use of stratification categories of geography, parents, age, as well as representation of people that identify as Sami.

4.3.5. Diversity of views

The hypothetical municipality notices that there are a lot of different views around the issue. Consequently, in this scenario they decide on a representative claim based on the politics of ideas foundation.

From the perspective of a broad claim, diversity of views representation (C_5), the municipality can follow different strategies. Firstly, they could try to include as many discourses as possible in the mini-public. They might start by mapping the different discourses on the issue and discover that it can be divided into several different areas. One area of discourse concerns the cultural aspect. The focus here is on the differences between the two old school districts. Another area is on the language itself, focusing more on the differences of difficulties on learning one or the other language, as well as touching on the usefulness of each language. The third major discourse that the municipality identifies concerns an historical aspect. It is similar to the cultural one but touches upon a quite different discussion on disagreement on what actually is the "correct" historical language in the area.

Another option would be to make sure that all opinions are included. The municipality therefore starts a major process with surveys to map out the different opinions connected to the issue. Are they for "nynorsk" or "bokmål"? The importance of having enough resources available for teaching the non-main language?, etc. The last option is that the try to represent as many perspectives as possible, by including many different demographic categories, but do not aim to proportionally represent them.

Consequently, the approach on the diversity of views representation depends a bit on what road the municipality choose to follow. Either discourses, opinions or perspectives are represented, with the related selection categories connected to these.

4.3.6. Policy opinion(s)

A narrower claim of the politics of ideas-foundation, is the policy opinion(s) claim (C_6). With this approach the municipality sees that it is important for the legitimacy of the mini-public that one opinion is fairly represented, namely if they believe the school should use "nynorsk" or "bokmål". The inclusion of this opinion for the basis of the claim, is to make sure that each part can see that there is equal representation on this opinion, and consequently there could be seen as a way to increase the trust and the legitimacy of the mini-public.

The policy opinion(s) approach leads the municipality to include a stratification category, based on the responses citizens have to a survey question regarding what they think the main language should be at the school.

4.3.7. Summary

The pervious section aimed to illustrate what the different dimensions of the typology might mean in practice, using a hypothetical case. The case reveal that distinct approaches give rise to different claims and depend on the choices made during the claim-making process. Consequently, the representative claim also changes, and it influences the constituency of the mini-public. For example, the foundation of the all-affected expands the constituency to include people from the other municipality. The different choices based on the different types of representation can be summed up in the table 4.3.

This hypothetical case underscores how the typology can be used in the design process of the mini-public. It helps with organizing the different claims that could be made with a DMP, and the consequences that have on the use of different stratification categories. The typology makes is clear, that the representative claim that are being made, should be front and central

when designing the mini-public, and the organizer is responsible for making the resulting representative claims.

Table 4.3: Different categories in the hypothetical case

		Role of claims	
		Broad	**Narrow**
	Jurisdictional	Age, gender, geography	Bydelag, teachers
Justificatory foundation	All-affected principle	Geography, language, outsiders	Geography, parents age, identify as Sami
	Politics of ideas	Discourses, opinions, perspectives	Survey

Additionally, the hypothetical cases demonstrate the typology's utility in categorizing claims made from previously conducted mini-publics. By starting with the stratification categories, and then working backwards while examining the arguments and the discussions behind the different stratification categories, a systematic mapping of the representative claims made through the typology's framework becomes possible.

Furthermore, practical implementation suggests the likelihood of organizers mixing claim types across different dimensions, resulting in a mini-public having several representative claims at the same time. For example, stratification categories such as gender, age, geography (that leans on the demographic representative claim) could be used together with a stratification category that leans on policy opinion(s) representative claim. In such an instance, the outcome would end up as a (demographic-policy opinion(s)) hybrid claim.

4.4.   Sorting the complexity

In this chapter, the dissertation addressed the issue of how to conceptualize and operationalize the representative claims that lie beneath stratification in mini-publics. As seen, the stratification categories hold a crucial role within a DMP's representative claim. These categories serve as pivotal elements contributing to the descriptiveness that characterizes the majority of DMPs. However, as argued before, descriptiveness is made: it is created, and so too are the representative claims. Using the claim-making framework shows that the organizers of deliberative mini-publics play a crucial role in forming the claims with the use of these stratification categories.

This chapter offers a framework to comprehend the diverse representative claims emerging in DMPs, founded upon the utilization of stratification categories. To help with this the chapter developed a typology that clarifies the different types of claims found in DMP creation and illustrated the complexity of the representative claims of DMPs. The type of claims that organizers invoke can be based on different justificatory foundations, as well as the different roles that the claims have. The types of representative claims include demographic, effective audience, expansive, most-affected, diversity of views, and policy opinion(s).

The chapter concluded with a hypothetical mini-public case study in Norway, showcasing the intricate dynamics of representative claims. Along the way, different choices are made, and these choices change the representative claim that is made, and its constituency. The different approaches that are illustrated here each focus on one specific variation in the typology. The mixing of the claims would probably be much more varied, with hybrid claims like for example demographic-most-affected-claim, and/or a diversity of view-effective audience-claim. However, these hybrid claims can be mapped in a more efficient way, with the use of the typology made in this chapter.

The mapping of these claims, using the typology, on real-world cases, is the next task of the dissertation.

PART II

Empirical

5. Method[39]

The preceding chapters have highlighted that the representative claim of DMPs is complex and varied, and a typology was created to better understand and sort this complexity. This typology will now guide the empirical research that follows. In short, the initial step involved defining the types, and the subsequent phase involves assigning cases to types (Elman 2005, 297). An important step involves figuring out how to assign cases to types. This chapter provides an overview of the methods used in this dissertation.

As Bent Flyvbjerg (2006, 242) stated, "good social science is problem driven and not methodology driven in the sense that it employs those methods that for a given problematic, best help answer the research question at hand". In short, there is a need to start with the problem at hand and move on from there. Since the representative claim of DMPs are tied up to the different uses of stratification categories, the representative claim of DMPs will also vary a lot. Even though two DMPs could have basically the exact same design principles (as they usually do), differences in the chosen stratification categories can result in considerable differences in the representative claim. To answer the research question, there is a need to investigate the differences and similarities in how DMPs use stratification categories. Comparison is therefore crucial in answering the research question in this dissertation. Also, since it is not enough to just look at the stratification categories, but also the *arguments behind them*, some deeper knowledge into the DMPs is needed, and a case-based approach seems to be the best way forward. Consequently, this dissertation's research question, and its goal, seems to be best answered with the use of methods and techniques that "allow systematic cross-case comparisons, while at the same time giving justice to within-case complexity" (Rihoux and Ragin 2009, xviii). Therefore, this dissertation employs a comparative analysis of DMPs, using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to examine the differences in these cases.

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[39] A sincere thank you to Matthew Ryan for the help with this chapter.

This chapter will explain the reasoning behind these choices, and the methodological challenges that come with these.

The first section is dedicated to QCA as an approach. This is not meant as an introduction to QCA,[40] but it is dedicated to show the usefulness of the approach when working with a typology. This is because QCA uses a set-theoretic approach and sees cases as configurations. This section also addresses the logical operators and notation system, as these are often mixed and matched in practice. Finally, this section will argue for the need to employ a crisp-set approach, as the concepts used in this dissertation are inherently binary, and since the intent is to map the different claims made (difference-in-kind, and not difference-in-degree).

Using QCA comes with two methodological challenges for this dissertation. The first one is around calibration, and the second is around case-selection.

The second section of this chapter therefore addresses calibration. One of the key questions in such a process concerns the choices behind the membership scores. In the context of crisp-sets, the establishment of decision rules becomes essential to discern whether a case fully belongs to the set (i.e., condition) or is entirely outside of it. In essence, the thresholds for the inclusion or exclusion of each set need to be explicitly defined. This section will therefore establish these thresholds for each set, namely each type of representation: "demographic", "effective audience", "expansive", "most-affected", "diversity of views", and "policy opinion(s)".

This leads to questions about how the calibration and the data should be presented in the dissertation. Here, there can be a conflict between transparency, comprehensiveness, and conciseness. To make sure the dissertation upholds the standards of transparency to enable standardization and replication (Gerring 2012b, 94), the dissertation creates a "membership evaluation template" that will be used for each case, basically a case scorecard. However, to make sure not to overload the reader with information, the scorecard for each case will be accessible in the appendix. The data presented in the main part of the dissertation are

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[40] For an introduction to QCA, notable recommendations encompass books such as Ragin (2000 and 2014), Rihoux and Ragin (2009), Schneider and Wagemann (2012), Mello (2021) or other sources, like www.compasss.org.

therefore the final set membership scores for each case (in a truth table), and not the reasoning behind each score.

The last section of the chapter is dedicated to casing and case-selection. This is a fundamental part of any qualitative research, including QCA. Basically, this section describes the cases, how many cases are involved, and how the cases were picked. The casing will build upon the definition of DMPs, which was established in the introduction of the dissertation. Another aim is to look at DMPs that use stratification as part of their selection-process. The research project can renounce some intimacy of the cases, in the aim for descriptive inference. However, some depth is needed, as there is a need to evaluate each case and their arguments used behind their discussion on representation. Consequently, the dissertation remains quite «case-based», but it will lean towards intermediate-N or larger-N (covering a vast diversity of cases) – when the data allow. The dissertation aims towards selecting the entire universe of cases. However, in practice, there are elements that will limit the case selection. Two main limits are a product of case-selection, namely language, and information, and these issues and how the dissertation will deal with these issues, will be addressed in this chapter.

Consequently, the aim of this chapter is to provide a framework for the empirical examination that follows.

5.1.   Qualitative Comparative Analysis

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is considered one of the major methodological innovations in recent years, and as Gerring writes, "arguably the first since 1843" (Gerring 2001, 209). It was first developed by Charles Ragin in his influential book *The Comparative Method* in 1987. One of the key motivations behind developing QCA, was a methodological challenge: "The methodological challenge I faced was to formalize an approach that would enable researchers to systematically integrate within-case and cross-case analysis" (Ragin 2014, xix).

QCA is usually aimed at causal interpretations, in other words, it is a tool that is mainly aimed towards answering "why"-research questions (see introduction). However, as an approach, it is also well suited for other types of research questions. These other set-theoretic approaches can

be "interpreted as either specialization or extensions of specific elements of QCA" (2012, 9). Further Schneider and Wagemann write:

> For instance, the use of set theory for classifying cases in multidimensional typologies can be interpreted as specialized QCA without an outcome and this without any causal interpretation" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 9).

This dissertation follows this approach, and consequently, it could be called a specialized form of QCA. It uses a set-theoretical approach to classifying cases in a multidimensional typology.

The reasons that QCA is so useful when working with a typology, is because it uses a set-theoretic approach, and because of the way it views cases. Typologies, by definition, are set-theoretical (Büchel et al. 2016), which makes QCA particularly useful. The main idea behind QCA is the "notion of comparing wholes as configurations of parts" (Ragin 2014, 84). For Mello, this definition captures the essence of QCA as "a comparative method that regards cases as combinations of conditions" (Mello 2021, 1). Therefore, QCA is an analytic tool that compare cases "as configurations of set memberships and for elucidating their patterned similarities and differences" (Ragin 2000, 120).

Consequently, an important aspect of QCA is its set-theoretic approach, and the following view of taking cases as configurations. To see the usefulness of this when working with a typology, a short description of these follows.

5.1.1. Set-Theory, Configurations, and Property-Space

One of the confusing elements here, is the many different labels used. Discussions often involve terms such as "case-based"- (Byrne and Ragin 2009), "set-theoretic"- (Schneider and Wagemann 2012) and "configurative comparative"- (Rihoux and Ragin 2009) method, and they can all be seen as terms used on roughly the same methodological umbrella (Ryan 2014, 44). The term used in this dissertation, will follow Schneider and Wagemann (2012) who refer to a "set-theoretical approach". A set-theoretic approach is the big tent, under which lie a whole family of approaches (Mello 2021, 149).

What are sets, and what is then special about a set-theoretic approach? For Mahoney, sets can be seen as "boundaries that define zones of inclusion and exclusion" (Mahoney, cited in Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 24). As Mello (2021, 45) writes, sets can be understood as "a group of elements that share certain characteristics". Consequently, a set is a list of objects, that relate to a rule that determines the membership or nonmembership in that set. An example taken from Smithson and Verkuilen (2006) is that we have set A that contains orange, lemon, grapefruit and tangerine. The rule that could connect these are "commonly available fruits". A set could be "democracy", and that set includes Norway, Denmark, Canada. The rule that connects these could then be countries that have free and fair elections. A set-theoretic approach, therefore, employs "set membership in order to define whether a case can be described by the concept or not" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 24). In this sense, at the heart of set-theoretic approach, is classification.

This then enables cases to be viewed as configurations. This means that "each individual case is considered as a complex combinations of properties, a specific 'whole' that should not be lost or obscured in the course of the analysis" (Berg-Schlosser et al. 2009, 6). As Ragin writes:

> The key to understanding cases as configurations is to view them in terms of the different *combinations* of relevant attributes they exhibit. By grouping cases into the relatively small number of configurations of attributes, the researcher establishes a basis for specifying different 'kinds' of cases. In this way, the researcher can understand types of cases as different configurations of attributes" (Ragin 2000, 66, emphasis in original).

Consequently, a case is made up of different attributes, different properties, or in other words, different membership scores in sets. This way of viewing cases as configurations resonates well with the "property space" developed by Lazarsfeld (1937) and Barton (1955), as an approach to typology creation (as mentioned earlier).

As Ragin writes, "Lazarsfeld argued that most 'type concepts' involve sets of attributes that make sense together as a unitary construct" (Ragin 2000, 77). The sets then create a property space, in which each set constitutes one dimension of the property space. Following Lazarsfeld (1972, 44):

"Whenever a set of objects is characterized by a multiple of data one would talk of them in terms of points in a space. This space would have as many dimensions as the data needed to characterize each of the objects under consideration."

The cases are therefore given coordinates, given by the scores in the sets (Barton 1955). This view can then be employed on the typology created in this dissertation. From the previous chapter, a typology of claims was developed. Here we can see that a representative claim based on stratification can be divided up in six types: "demographic", "effective audience", "expansive", "most-affected", "diversity of views", and "policy opinion(s)". These then together make the property space of the representative claims. The property space is illustrated in figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Venn diagram of the property space

Taking then the typology of claims, and using terminology of sets, results in $2^6 = 64$ possible combinations of different combinations of different membership scores on the sets (logical

AND, and the logical NOT[41]). In other words, these combinations are coordinates in the property space. Consequently, from the typology of representative claims, there are 64 possible combinations of claims. All of these 64 combinations form the property space of the representative claims based on stratification categories. Six of these we can then establish as pure types.[42] These are types that are only a member of one set and are not a member in any of the other. In other words, these are representative claims that make one claim, and consequently the claims only invoke one of the types in the typology. The other combinations then are hybrids. They invoke multiple representative claims based on the stratification categories.

Of course, some combinations would probably be empty without any cases, or what in the literature is called logical remainders (Schneider and Wagemann 2012). In crisp-set (more on this later), logical remainders are easy to spot. Since each case can only be part of one of the 2^k rows of the truth table, logical remainders are simply the rows without enough cases in them. For this specific study, logical reminders are any rows without *any* cases. These are then either pure types, or hybrid types, that may not be found in the empirical world of existing DMPs. Various categories of logical outcomes can be aggregated. Within the scope of this study, a distinction can be made between *clustered remainders* and *impossible remainders.* The reasons for clustered reminders are that "a type of case does not exist in social reality as we know it, for this reality is structured by historical, social, cultural, and other processes" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 154). The reason for impossible reminders are that "a particular case is impossible in the light of what we know of the world" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 155).

What is central here, is that clustered reminders can be treated as counterfactuals, and would be accessible for thought experiments. Going back to the previous chapter, when discussing the strength of a deductive approach to typology creation, it is exactly these logical remainders that could be of interest and enables the opportunity to "confront empirical reality and theoretical construct" (Lehnert 2007, 63). These are then "thought experiments"(Ragin 2000, fn3), on what could exist, and prompting inquiries into why they do not exist. The logical remainders in this

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[41] More on the logical operators and notation system used in this dissertation in the next section.
[42] Term inspired by Hudson and Kühner (2010).

analysis will therefore lead to ask some intriguing questions. Why do they not exist in the real world? Why are mini-publics not making these claims?

Consequently, the set-theoretic approach, and the way of looking at cases as configurations, makes QCA especially well-suited for working with typologies. This is because the foundation of the approach has a close connection to the work typologies by Lazarsfeld and Barton. This also includes the use of the truth table, as a way of showing different membership scores.

Before moving on, the chapter needs to address two elements. Firstly, when applying QCA, it is important to make clear on the logical operations and notation system that will be used. Secondly, there is not one type of QCA, but many, and the more fundamental divide is between a QCA that build on crisp-set, and another that builds on fuzzy-set. Even though they are closely related (fuzzy can be seen as an extension of crisp), clarification is required regarding the chosen set type for this dissertation.

5.1.2. Logical operators and notation system

QCA is built on Boolean algebra, the algebra of sets and logic. Each of these, has their own notation system (see table 5.1). There is a tendency to mix these different operations and notations in applied QCA, which can cause confusion (Mello 2021, 50; Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 54). Consequently, it is important to just make clear the notations and system used in this dissertation, and the dissertation will follow Schneider and Wagemann (2012).

Table 5.1 Logical Operators and Notation system (Adopted from Mello 2021)

Logical Operator	Boolean Algebra	Set Theory	Propositional Logic
AND	Multiplication: $A * B$	Intersection: $A \cap B$	Conjunction: $A \wedge B$
OR	Addition: $A + B$	Union: $A \cup B$	Disjunction: $A \vee B$
NOT	Negation: $1 - A$	Complement: $\sim A$	Negation: $\neg A$

The logical operator "AND" is the intersection of sets. This regards two cases that share two or more features. For example, if a case has both the features A and B, the dissertation will then use the symbol *. In this example, the intersection between sets A and B will then be written as A*B and is read as "A AND B".

"OR" is the logical operator for the union of sets. For example, sometimes we could be interested in cases that have one of A and B, but also cases that have both. In other words, cases that have "one or the other, or both" (Mello 2021, 51). In this dissertation this is noted with a "+", and is then written as for example "A+B", which is then the union of the sets A and B. This is read as "A OR B".

Another important symbol is the logical "NOT" and is the negation of a set. For example, a case could be the member of set B, but not set A. This is then noted with a tilde, i.e., as B~A, and is read as "B NOT A".

Applying these logical operators to the example of defining DMPs, the dissertation's chosen definition asserts that a DMP must have two key attributes: random selection and a deliberative process. This definition is then an intersection between the sets "random selection" and "deliberative process" and could therefore be written as "random selection AND deliberative process." Additionally, one could designate random selection as set A and deliberative process as set B, leading to the notation of the definition as A*B. For it to be a mini-public, it must have both features.

If DMP was defined differently, and it was said for example that DMPs could have one, or both, of these features. This then is the union of the sets. This will then read that a DMP must have random selection OR a deliberative process.

5.1.3. Crisp-set and fuzzy-set

When Ragin first developed QCA, it was in a binary-version: the crisp-set. Here the decision was about whether a "case is a member of the set or not" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 24), with the presence of a condition, indicated by the score 1, and the absence of a condition,

indicated by 0. This "dichotomization" has its strengths, and its weaknesses.[43] Crisp-set was then expanded upon, with the development of fuzzy-sets with Ragin's book *Fuzzy-Set Social Science* in 2000. In the context of fuzzy-set methodology, the approach preserves "the capability of establishing difference-in-kind between cases (qualitative difference) and add to this the ability to establish difference-in-degree (quantitative difference) between qualitatively identical cases" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 27).

Consequently, there is a choice here on different set types, and this choice has direct implications on the empirical analysis. To state from the start, this dissertation uses crisp-set instead of fuzzy-set. Surprisingly, the choice of using crisp-sets or fuzzy-sets is often not explained by researchers using QCA.[44] This is problematic, as these choices should be defended. For Rohlfing, this choice should be guided by three aspects: "the nature of the concepts (inherently binary vs. gradual), the availability of sufficient data for the calibration of fuzzy sets, and the research interest in set relations between differences in kind (crisp) as opposed to differences in degree (fuzzy)" (Rohlfing 2020, 86). There are two main reasons for the choice of crisp-set in this dissertation.

Firstly, it does not really make sense to use a fuzzy-sets approach. This is because a claim is either made or is it not, and to differentiate between the claims on how much they are or not, is difficult. Take for example the claim of demographic representation. Claim A uses the categories of age, gender, and education, while claim B uses categories of age and geography. Is claim A more in the set of demographic representation then claim B? For example, do the higher numbers of categories used make the claim closer to the ideal? That is not necessarily the case. The problem becomes more illustrative when examining the membership scores below the 0,5 threshold. Does it make sense to say that claim A is more out of the type "effective audience representation" then claim B? No, that does not make sense, given that either there are categories for that claim, or if not, then it is *fully* out. In other words, a claim is either included in the set or entirely outside of it.

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[43] For more, see Schneider and Wagemann (2012, 24–31).
[44] In a review of 26 empirical QCA studies published in 2016, Rohlfing (2020) found that 17 articles did not explain their choice of set type.

For this dissertation, it makes more sense to see if a claim is made or not, and not to differentiate between the same type of claims. Either a designer of a mini-public makes a representative claim based on the categories, or the designer does not. It follows more of the Aristotelian logic of the excluded middle (Kvist 2006): either A or ~A. In other words, the nature of the concepts under discussion in this context, it could be argued, are inherently binary. In addition, in this dissertation, the interest is to map the different claims made, and are mostly interested in looking at difference-in-kind, and not the ability to look at difference-in-degree (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 27).

Consequently, the choice of crisp-set in this dissertation is made based on this element, as it is arguably best suited for the analysis. However, it should be acknowledged that utilizing fuzzy-sets, if feasible, could end up scoring the cases very different and might be better suited for other types of analysis of the representative claims. Despite this consideration, the decision to employ crisp-set is made confidently, as it aligns with both the inherent nature of the concepts and the aim of the dissertation.

In this section, the approach has been stated. The aim was not to provide an exhaustive summary of QCA or set-theoretic approaches in general, but to show how useful this approach is for this dissertation in the work of mapping cases in the typology. The view of sets and cases as configurations makes this approach especially well-suited for typology work. Additionally, the choice of logical operators and the notation system was made clear, along with the rationale for using crisp-set.

Summed up, this section shows the benefits of taking a set-theoretic approach in a comparative analysis in this dissertation. For Mahoney, set-theoretic analysis (like QCA) is well suited for constructivist research, as it "requires the analysis to engage in an ongoing exchange between ideas in the mind and evidence from the world" (Mahoney 2021, 4). For Mahoney, it is especially the process of calibration that makes it well suited, as it makes the categories in the set-theoretic approach "infused with substantive knowledge; they explicitly embody the beliefs of the researcher, who calibrates the boundaries of the categories included in the analysis"

(Mahoney 2021, 5). Mahoney then illustrates the importance of calibration, and it is "crucial for any set-theoretic method" (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 32).

Therefore, the focus now shifts to this aspect.

5.2. Calibration

One of the crucial steps in QCA is about assigning set membership scores to cases, or calibration (Ragin 2008a). One of the key questions in such a process is what guides the choices behind the membership scores. In crisp-sets, decision rules need to be established to determine whether a case is fully in the set (i.e., condition) or fully out of the set. Consequently, it can be observed that calibration "follows condition selection in particular and is linked to the definition of sets" (Ryan 2014, 126). This process of calibration distinguishes QCA from other methods, since there is a distinct difference between measurement and calibration (Ragin 2000).

One of the classical examples of the difference between measurement and calibration concerns temperature. Temperature measurements can be taken and sorted in ascending order, yet this alone does not provide insight into the concepts of "hot" and "cold" temperatures. To assess this aspect, external information beyond the temperature sample is required. Hence, during the process of collecting data and generating membership scores, researchers uses knowledge that are external from the data (Ragin 2008a and 2008b). The external knowledge could be in the form of obvious facts, generally accepted notions in the social sciences, or knowledge that the researcher accumulated in a specific field of study or specific cases (Schneider and Wagemann 2012, 32). What is absolute key, is that these criteria should be "stated explicitly, and they also must be applied systematically and transparently" (Ibid). This is a central aspect, as Gerring (2012b, 94) writes "standardization and replication are possible only insofar as procedures employed in empirical analysis are transparent to scholars".

Consequently, this section of the chapter is dedicated to calibration. It will operate as a codebook for the data collection in the next chapter. In the calibration process, the dissertation has two main aspects. The first concerns establishing clear thresholds for inclusion and exclusions in the sets. The second concerns the calibration process, and how the data should be

presented in the dissertation. The question then becomes, how is the data calibrated, and how is it presented? These two points are the focus of the next section.

5.2.1. Threshold for inclusion and exclusion in sets

Based on the previously developed typology, six types of representative claims emerged. These six types would also be six sets that each case could score memberships on. From the typology, the different sets are therefore "demographic", "effective audience", "expansive", "most-affected", "diversity of views", and then "policy opinion(s)". Clearly defining the boundaries between them is extremely important. This is what basically decides if one case is part of one set, or not.

One important aspect that influences the calibration, is the type of data that are used. Further elaboration on the data will be provided later in the chapter, but what is central here is that the data used are all qualitative in nature. The data are official reports, webpages, interviews, and conversations, that show the stratification categories that are used in the mini-publics and offers an argument for why organizers and designers of mini-publics have used the stratification categories they have. With calibration of qualitative data, the main challenge is to find "a consistent and systematic way of linking information to numbers" (Mello 2021, 90). Interestingly, in QCA most literature on calibration addresses the case of transforming quantitative data, and there is not that much focus on transforming qualitative data. For example, as De Block and Vis (2019, 504) write, "Ragin (2008b, Chap. 5) focuses exclusively on the issue, while providing no practical advice for researchers on how to calibrate *qualitative* data. The same holds for Schneider and Wagemann (2012, 32–41)."

To establish the thresholds between inclusion and exclusion of sets, a link to the conceptualization of the different sets (the conditions) is needed. Consequently, this section leans heavily on the work in the previous chapter, on the typology creation. As Wagemann and Schneider (2010, 7) write, this process should "primarily rests on prior knowledge external to the data." In addition, as Matthew Ryan (2021, 108) writes, "calibrating and coding cases is an informative, inductive process. There is a constant interplay here between case knowledge and theoretical understanding". This is key to a good calibration process.

In this dissertation, there are two key questions that guide the coding to all the sets: what stratification categories are used? And what argument do the claim-makers use when choosing different stratification categories? The first question is essential and must be answered to categorize a case, as it is impossible to do so without knowing the stratification categories. The second question, concerning the underlying arguments, may not always be present.

Consequently, there are two important elements in the calibration. Firstly, starting with the more obvious one, is what kind of argument needs to be present to be part of the set or not. In other words, in cases where the stratification categories are all justified and argued for, what guides the coding? This constitutes an explicit claim. An example of such an explicit claim is to state that the categories are age, gender, and geography, because the mini-publics wants to represent demographically area X.

Then there are cases in which we know the stratification categories, but not all are justified or argued for. For example, a statement like: "in the selection, we used the stratification categories of age, gender, and geography" have no justifications. This is an implicit claim and could be more difficult to categorize.

Consequently, the calibration needs to address both of these types of cases.

5.2.1.1. Demographic

To go back to the conceptualization of the type in the previous chapter, the demographic set is formed from two elements; it is based on a jurisdictional justificatory foundation, and the role of the claim is broad. In other words, the reasoning behind using some stratification categories is to proportionally represent the population of an area, in the sense that it is a mirror of that areas demographic make-up, and that it aims to represent the whole of that area. In theory, any demographic category could be used (age, gender, hair-color, geography, height, job etc.). What matters here is that the claim-makers decides the categories that they feel best "capture" the jurisdiction with regards to the issue. In other words, the stratification categories are demographic features, and the arguments behind them are that they together can proportionally represent an area in a broad sense.

An explicit claim based on this, justifies the stratification categories on the fact that the designer wants to proportionally represent an area, as good as can be done. An implicit claim around this would not include the justification, but the analyst can read the report and see that the designers tried to make the mini-public proportional to the general population in general by using demographic categories.

The cases are therefore inside the set if it fits into this sentence:

> C_1: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing jurisdiction B (O).[45]

5.2.1.2. Effective audience

As seen in the preceding chapter, an "effective audience" type of representation is about capturing political considerations. In other words, some groups are included to make sure that groups that are important in that jurisdiction, are "part of the process". This could be interest groups, stakeholders, etc, that have considerable political influence on the process.[46] This influence is either directly on the process (like decision-makers), or indirectly (framing the public debate). The arguments behind including categories that are members of this set must touch on a political consideration. Consequently, stratified random sampling that are based on this claim, choose participants based on their position in society as influential groups regarding the issue. The argument therefore is built around the importance of including them to make sure there is a buy-in from these groups into the process. This may be stated explicitly, with a justification provided, such as "categories x and y have been included to ensure the involvement of these important groups in the process." Evaluating an implicit claim in this form of representation (one without the justifications behind the stratification categories) is a bit more challenging. Here a bit more context around the case is needed, and there needs to be an evaluation of the purpose of such stratification categories. In cases where a direct justification

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[45] Recall that this formulation builds on Saward's claim-making framework, that state "A maker of representations ('M') puts forward a subject ('S') which stands for an object ('O') that is related to a referent ('R') and is offered to an audience ('A')" (Saward 2010, 37).

[46] These groups can be of varying degrees of structure, both informal and formal.

was not present, communication with the designer was necessary to get an understanding on why this category was included. If the reasons are as mentioned above, then this was scored as an "effective audience" claim.

Consequently, they have to fit into the sentence:

> C_2: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing an effective audience (O).

5.2.1.3. Expansive

This type of representative claim, builds on the all-affected principle, and the idea for the broad type, is that a DMP aims to represent all who are affected by the issue. Arguments would look like: "to make sure that all the affected by the issue are represented in the mini-publics, we have added categories x, y….". To be part of the expansive set, arguments and claims of representing all who are affected by the issue, needs to be present in some way. In other words, mini-publics that do not have arguments and claims of representing all that are affected, would lie outside this set. Although the arguments can take many different forms, a reference to "all" and "affected" in some variations, needs to be present. Without this reference, the cases lie outside the set.

Evaluation of implicit claims connected to the expansive representation is more tricky. This is, potentially, the most expansive form of representation of all the other types, and it is also, the one that potentially could go the furthest away from the mode of representation that is known today. Cases that fall under this set, would therefore have multiple stratification categories, that are potentially linked to affectedness of the question at hand. In these cases, there is no differentiating between the different categories, in the sense that they are all represented if they are over a certain threshold of affectedness. By looking closer into the case, it is possible to find what the designers have based their selection on. For example, there could have been some analysis beforehand in which there was a mapping of all the potential affected of this issue, and consequently this was then the basis of the selection categories.

The claims, and arguments behind the choices of stratification categories needs to fit into the statement:

C₃: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing all-affected on the issue (O).

5.2.1.4. Most-affected

Inclusion in this set depends largely on whether the arguments and claims behind the stratification categories touch the idea of "most". In other words, here the arguments are not about making sure all that are affected are included but focusing more on the inclusion of those that are the most affected. This also includes arguments about including those who are disempowered or marginalized. Since these have fewer resources or face higher hurdles, they are also "more affected". Also, since they have historically been marginalized, they probably have not been included in issues that affect them. The arguments could then take the form of "to make sure those who are the most affected by the issue are included into the process, we have categories of x and y into the stratification process", or related, "to make sure to represent marginalized groups, we have included categories of x and y". As you can see, the difference between the "expansive"-set, and the "most-affected"-set, is all in the way the claim is argued for: the role that the claim has. If it is a claim that all the affected are represented, then a broad claim is present, and consequently is part of the expansive set. If such a claim is not present, then the arguments have to be built up and justified on the grounds that they are including those who are the most affected.

In cases lacking explicit justification, it becomes imperative to analyze the stratification categories within the context of the mini-public and its subject matter. Often, there has been an active choice to overrepresent a particular group (compared to the general population), and from that choice it is possible to evaluate if this is done because of the topic and that they are more affected by this issue. Additionally, it is possible to look at the category itself. For example, a national mini-public in Canada could have stratification categories on age, gender,

and identify as indigenous. Looking at the report could reveal that these categories are proportionally aligned with the general population. However, a choice has been made in selection these categories. There is no category to proportionally represent ethnicity in Canada, but it has been specifically chosen to represent people that identify as indigenous. In such an example, the category has been chosen to make sure those who have (and still) experienced historical injustice, as represented in the mini-public. Consequently, analyzing the category itself offers an avenue for assessing a potentially implicit claim related to the most-affected group.

Therefore, to be part of the "most-affected"-set, it must fit into this sentence:

C_4: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing those who are the most-affected on the issue/the marginalized (O).

5.2.1.5. Diversity of views

Thresholds for inclusion and exclusion for this set, and the next (policy opinion(s)) can be easier to define clearly. Some of them are easier to spot in the sense that they do not aim to represent people per se, but opinions, discourses, and perspectives. The arguments and claims here are therefore very specific. And secondly, it is easier to spot because some of the categories for stratification that invoke these claims, require an extra step in the recruitment phase. There could be a pre-mapping phase, including either a survey or—for example, the use of a q-methodology.

Arguments about representing discourses are broad by definition, as we have seen in the previous chapter.[47] Consequently, when a DMP adds categories to include discourses as part of the selection process, it is then a broad claim and is part of this set. The claim will also require

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[47] This was pointed out by Dryzek and Niemeyer (2008, 482) when they write that "the key consideration here is that all the vantage points for criticizing the policy get represented."

some sort of pre-mapping, that probably will be discussed in detail. For example, in a form of Q-methodology.[48]

When it comes to representing opinions, this then is done with the use of surveys. To be a member of the set "diversity of views", the arguments need to be broad. In other words, the arguments might take the form of "we include the categories of x, y… to make sure that all opinions/preferences/beliefs are represented". If this broad element is not present in the argument (i.e., the claim to represent all), the claim is not part of the set. Alternatively, this can be done with some proxy-questions. Take, for example, questions related to voting behavior in the previous election or self-placement on a conservative-liberal axis. These questions act as proxies aimed at capturing an individual's opinions, preferences, or beliefs. However, these inquiries do not pertain to a singular opinion or preference; instead, they seek to encompass a spectrum of viewpoints through a single proxy. These types of question would therefore be a way to aim for a broad representative claim based on the politics of ideas, without having multiple survey questions trying to do the same.

Dealing with perspectives is trickier than the other sub-types. A designer might use demographic categories for this form of representation. Using demographic categories in this way would have no reference to either proportionally representing an area, or to including the affected. The primary focus pertains to the utilization of stratification categories to ensure the designer achieves a diversity of views. This can be exemplified by Heinz et al. (2016, 7), who states that mini-publics that "aim to include a public of 20 people that qualitatively represents the diverse religious beliefs in the relevant region would realize this goal by including at least one individual for each existing religious belief". A mini-public using this could therefore use demographic categories to try to maximize the diversity of views, rather than trying to proportionally represent an area. In that way, the justification is the politics of ideas, and are part of this set. An implicit claim of perspectives, are DMPs that use demographic categories, but there is no aim to try to mirror the population in any way. Consequently, even though there

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[48] Q-methodology is a research approach that blends qualitative and quantitative methods to explore individuals' subjective viewpoints on a specific topic, aiming to identify and describe diverse perspectives. For more, see Parry (2022).

are no explicit claims about diversity, through the design of the selection process one could see that the choices have been made to use demographic categories to unsure the sample is diverse.

Consequently, it needs to fit into the sentence:

C_5: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as diversity of views (O).

5.2.1.6. Policy Opinion(s)

This is probably the easiest form of representation when it comes to calibration. Cases that are part of this set include one or more opinions that are directly relevant to the issue, or the policy that is being discussed. The arguments behind these claims are then not broad in the sense that they claim to represent *all* opinions*,* but more that the claim is to ensure that the mini-public represents one or more key opinions. This could then take the form of "we included category x,y... to make sure that the mini-public represents the opinion of the general population on this issue". An implicit claim of this sort would have no justification behind it but might include a survey question about the issue added to the recruitment as a stratification category. Consequently, it needs to fit into this sentence:

C_6: Designer (M) of deliberative mini-public A (S) put it forward as representing the opinion on the issue (O).

5.2.2. Presentation

With the set boundaries now defined, the focus shifts to presenting the calibration process and the data. As previously mentioned, this should be transparent and clear, to facilitate standardization and replication. However, the goals of transparency, comprehensiveness, and conciseness can often be in conflict with each other (de Block and Vis 2019, 508).

In this dissertation, inspired by Tóth et al. (2017), each cased will be scored on the sets with the use of a membership evaluation template. So as to not overload the reader, the evaluation for each case will be listed in the appendix. This membership evaluation template will have the following structure with explanation:

Table 5.2: Explanation of the Membership Evaluation Template

Case	The name of the case
Country	Country where the case was organized
Case number:	In each will get their own case number. This will be given as a two-letter country code, and then the number of the case in that country. So, for example, NO01 would be a case in Norway, and it would be the first one from that country in the dataset.
Topic:	Topic of the mini-public will be documented in the same way as the general issues in Participedia's case description.[49]
Information:	A webpage in which one could find more information about the case. Most of the times this will be in form of a webpage from Participedia.
Year:	The year the case happened.
Institutionalized	A little note if the mini-public is institutionalized or not.
Numbers of participants	The number of participants that are in the mini-publics.
Numbers of meetings	The number of meetings that the mini-publics had.
Comments	There will be a quote or a comment to explain how the number of meetings has been counted as that could be the more difficult one to count.
Model	Number of participants and the number of meetings, and how these meetings have been done, a decision is then made to put it into one of the different models of mini-publics, as seen in the introduction.
Stratification categories used:	Here there will be a list of all the stratification categories that are used in that mini-public.
Argumentation:	Here the argumentation and justifications behind the different stratification categories will be quoted/referenced.
Information online	An indication if this information is found or not.
Argument and info found	Where this information has been found.
Justifications	If there is a justification or not.
Special notes	Here there are some special notes. For example, if there has been in contact with the organizers behind the mini-public, or if others have been contacted to learn more about the case, as well as translation-related things.
Demographic:	
Effective Audience	
Expansive:	In this section, each stratification category will be sorted into the different sets, based on the justifications and information that is found.
Most-affected:	
Discursive:	
Opinion(s):	
Set-membership	This will be the set-membership scored, so just simple 0-0-0-0-0, or 1-1-1-1-1 etc.
Reason for set-membership	Here is the rationale for the scoring decisions made regarding the case's set-memberships.

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[49] These are "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries", "Arts, Culture, & Recreation", "Business", "Economics", "Education", "Energy", "Environment", "Governance & Political Institutions", "Health", "Housing", "Human Rights & Civil Rights", "Identity & Diversity", "Immigration & Migration", "International Affairs", "Labor & Work", "Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections", "Media, Telecommunications & Information", "National Security", "Planning & Development", "Science & Technology", "Social Welfare", and "Transportation".

By moving this detailed information into the appendix, the dissertation makes the scoring and calibration as open and transparent as possible, without overloading the reader. The data presented in the dissertation itself are limited to each case membership score, which is the "conclusion" for each case. They will be presented with their case-number, which will be assigned in the membership evaluation template. These results will then be showed in the form of a truth table.

This section of the chapter has taken up two important aspects when conducting QCA, and concerning the issue of calibration, namely establishing the threshold for inclusion and exclusion in sets, and the issue of presentation. The focus now shifts to another essential aspect of QCA, specifically addressing the definition of cases and the process of case selection.

5.3.   Casing and case-selection

In QCA, key questions need to be addressed when it comes to case-selection. These are mainly: "What are the cases? How many cases should be included? Should the cases be sampled from a population or comprise the entire universe of cases?" (Mello 2021, 21). These are important questions that will be addressed in this section.

5.3.1. Casing

The casing-operation is very linked to the conceptual definition of DMPs. Going back to the definition, we can see that it has two main elements: the selection mechanism being (near) random selection, and deliberation, with often facilitated group discussion. To be considered part of the population, it must fulfil the criteria that is set for a DMP. Thus, the population includes all DMPs that share these features.

It is important to point out that there is a difference between DMPs that use complete random selection, and those that rely on near random selection. By near random selection, the literature refers to the use of stratified random sampling. As the previous discussion showed, the typology in the dissertation is applied to cases of stratified random sampling. We are looking at representative claims that are made from the different uses of stratification

categories. Consequently, this dissertation will not evaluate Deliberative Polls and Planning Cells. This is because they are part of the statistical representation claim (see chapter 3). As Mark Brown (2006, 209 n24) writes "planning cells and deliberative polls use pure random sampling to make their panels statistically representative of the population". Even though there are instances of them using stratification categories, a different claim is being made than the one being examined in this dissertation. Thus, the focus here revolves around the representative claim derived from various stratification categories in the other DMPs.

It is relatively easy to see if a case has random selection with the use of stratified random sampling. The other feature, namely that there is deliberation, is more difficult. How much is enough deliberation to be considered a case of DMP? The amount of deliberation that can be conducted in such a small time, is debatable. Because of these cases, the OECD (2020) in their report on DMPs, added other criteria that the mini-public should last for a minimum of one full day of meetings. This excluded some cases, like the "Bergen byborgerpanel". Here 87 people were selected randomly, so the first criteria for a case is there. However, the event itself lasted no longer than a half day, so it was excluded from the OECD data. The criteria of deliberation for the cases, makes it more difficult for the casing-process. However, the dissertation relied on databases that had previously compiled different DMPs. When they were classified as DMPs within those databases, a closer look was taken, and decisions were made about their inclusion or exclusion.

Consequently, a case in this dissertation is a DMP, previously defined, that uses stratified random sampling in its recruitment.

5.3.2. Case-selection

The next central aspect concerns the number of cases selected. In other words, is the researcher sampling from the population, or is the researcher trying to look at the entire universe of cases?

QCA was developed mainly with small- or medium-N research in mind (Ragin 2000, 2014). This led to thinking of QCA as mainly a small- and medium-N research method.[50] However, Ragin and others have noted that this distinction is not really that helpful anymore. As Ragin (2008b, 7) writes: "it became clear to me that the set-theoretic methods I had developed for small- and medium-N research could be productively extended to large-N research." Consequently, an increasing number of intermediate-N and large-N studies utilizing QCA have been observed. (Rihoux et al. 2009, 174).

What becomes significant in this context is the consideration of a trade-off: the choice between depth and breadth (Gerring 2017, 245). To get the "right" balance is important. One question is then: how much depth is needed in each case? In this research, the need for medium to low depth becomes apparent. The research project can therefore renounce some intimacy of the cases, in the aim for generally descriptive inference. However, some depth is needed, as there is a need to evaluate each case and their arguments used behind their discussion on representation. Consequently, the dissertation remains quite «case-based», but it will approach intermediate-N or larger-N (covering a vast diversity of cases) – when data allow. Also, the aim of the research is to use the typology of the representative claims, and to see how these claims are invoked in practice and descriptive inference. Consequently, an intermediate-N or large-N comparison is attractive.

The cases selected will be ones that are considered inside the definition of DMP, previously defined. As the research aims for an intermediate or large-N comparison, it will encompass all cases meeting this criterion. In essence, the intention is to encompass the entire universe of cases. The dissertation utilized four primary datasets: Participedia, OECD, LATINNO, and Politicize.[51] These datasets were put together and cross-referenced to eliminate duplicate DMPs, resulting in a list of potential DMPs. The author also incorporated additional cases sourced from their network, including discoveries from platforms like Twitter, emails, forums,

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[50] It has also been noted that some have argued for using QCA just on the fact that it is a medium-N study.
[51] More on these datasets a bit later in this section.

academic articles, and more. This iterative approach ensured a continually evolving list of potential DMPs throughout the research process.

As stated, the aim was to encompass the entire universe of cases. However, in practice, there are elements that limit the case selection. The two most important limits are language and information.

Language is a major challenge. As information about DMPs are naturally given in their native language, information on mini-publics in languages the author cannot understand, can be a challenge. Another aspect is that it will be difficult to find all cases. Not all DMPs are well known, and information on how to look for this, will be difficult. These two problems are well illustrated by the example of the Citizens' Jury in Norway that the author designed. When conducting this experiment, it was decided to translate the concept of a DMP to "Borgerråd". However, other in Norway have called it "Innbyggerjury", "borgerjury", "innbyggerpanel" etc. In addition, there is no information about this process anywhere online (because of websites being moved, causing information to be lost). To find information about this, the researcher basically must know about the process already. And, the information that the researcher would find, is in Norwegian. This highlights the existence of challenges related to language and information in this context.

It would be challenging, if not impossible, to include all cases of the population in the comparison. This is what Gerring (2017, 44) notes as a logistical feature of case-selection, as case-selection can be directed by available information and language. There is also a danger here that the case-selection in this dissertation could be skewed to English/Nordic-countries. As Matt Ryan states in his new book on Participatory Budgeting, *Why Citizen Participation Succeeds or Fails*, there is a "familiar issue of accumulation of research knowledge that is biased by global power-structures within the academy and research and governance professions worldwide" (Ryan 2021, 79). However, there are things the researcher can do to overcome these limitations. In particular, the research can rely on international data sources, such as those from the OECD, the POLITICIZE dataset, Participedia, and the LATINNO-project.[52] These

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[52] These databases overlap to a large extent.

datasets constitute a tremendous source for comparative work on DMPs. A great source for comparative work on democratic innovations is Participedia. Participedia is an "open-source, participatory knowledge", and is "the first effort in the social sciences to build a large data set through a method that is both crowd-sourced and structured to produce relatively high quality, comparative information" (Fung and Warren 2011). Consequently, often it is the organizers of the DMPs themselves that write the case sections. The Participedia-project have expanded in recent years, with the second phase of the project (which the author is a part of). Because this project is continuous and ongoing, and even strengthening in recent years, the dissertation linked every case that was found to a Participedia-entry if one is available. Another source is the OECD-database, as they have published a database on DMPs that has detailed information regarding contact information and links to more information. The OECD has also been very successful in building a network of practitioners, designers, academics, researchers, civil servants, and curators (which the author is also a part of) to help with this mapping. However, OECD-database is of course only focused on OECD countries. In addition, other databases like the POLITICIZE (European database on DMPs) and the LATINNO-project (database on democratic innovations in Latin America) are excellent sources. The limitation of finding the cases, and the language issue can therefore be addressed with the use of these datasets.

Gathering the information regarding the selection-process, and especially the arguments behind the selection-process, can still pose a challenge (as databases do not usually include the arguments behind the stratification categories). To overcome this challenge reliance was placed on the researcher's affiliations. The researcher is a member of Participedia's research cluster on democratic representation and the OECD's Innovative Citizen Participation Network. These affiliations enabled direct communication with the organizers, many of whom were network members, making it possible to retrieve the missing information.

However, some restrictions had to be made, and one is directly connected to databases that will be used. Both the OECD and POLITICIZE collect cases of DMPs that are directly linked to a policy process. The OECD report "excludes deliberative processes conducted purely for academic or experimental purposes without a direct link to public decisions" (OECD 2020, 14), and POLITICIZE writes that one of their criteria is that "public authorities (government,

parliament, president) must be the organisers of the DMP" (Paulis et al. 2021, 523). Consequently, these databases could exclude grassroot DMPs that are not formally connected to existing institutions.

The dissertation makes the same decision: it focuses on DMPs that have an official link to public decisions. This is done partly because of the choices done by the data available (OECD and POLITICIZE), but also because it makes sense in the context of representative claims. When officially connected to a policy process, the claims must be justified and defended, and therefore these DMPs are more directly put into a situation of evaluation from the audience about their claim.

In this light, excluding DMPs that are research projects is not seen as problematic. These projects do not necessarily have to consider justifying their representative claims to an audience. However, more questions can be asked about excluding DMPs that are initiated by civil society organizations, and ones that have a more bottom-up approach. Excluding these types of DMPs could have an impact on the diversity of representative claims, as the bottom-up approaches might produce a greater diversity of claims. In addition, bottom-up approaches could be responding to either a lack of action from current institutions or to a representational deficit. An example of this, is the Global Citizens Assembly, that had a very bottom-up approach: "The Global Assembly has been co-designed with institutions, scientists, citizens and social movements from around the world and built entirely from the ground-up" (Global Assembly 2021). There was no direct link to public authorities from the start (this was only established late in the process when it was connected to the United Nations).

These points on excluding bottom-up DMPs are all valid, and the response to these are unsatisfactory. The main reason behind this decision revolves around constraints related to resources and time. Some cut-offs must be made in the case-selection, as it is not possible to document the entire universe of cases. Additionally, there is an impression that a bias exists within the field towards highlighting the mini-publics that have an official role in the policy process. This is more of an observation from the information that gets shared. It can be a challenge to get information and to learn about mini-publics that are more bottom-up.

Even though the academic field of democratic innovations is good at sharing information, the limitations of case selection still needed to be considered. Consequently, certain cases were not chosen due to these constraints. When such issues arose, it was important to revisit the research question and the defined population to assess whether any adjustments to the descriptive inference were necessary. In this sense, the population boundary needed to be flexible, and the resulting research can be seen as a fluid dialogue between concept-formation, population-definition, and case-selection.

Further on case-selection will be addressed in the next chapter, in which more in detail the case-selection and the challenges faced, will be addressed. However, as for now, the dissertation includes a total of 329 cases that are coded into the typology.

5.4. Summary

The aim of this chapter is to establish the framework for the empirical examination that follows. It does so by firstly stating the usefulness of QCA as an approach when working with typologies. This is mainly because the logic behind both a typology and QCA is set-theoretical. Treating concepts as sets, and cases as configurations of these sets, is extremely valuable when working with a typology.

However, using QCA comes with some methodological challenges, and these challenges were also addressed in this chapter. Mainly these challenges concern the calibration process, of establishing thresholds of inclusion and exclusions for the sets, while also discuss the challenges of properly presenting the process in a clear matter, to uphold the standards of transparency. In addition, the chapter also addressed the more familiar challenges around casing and case-selection. In the end, this chapter provides a solid foundation for the empirical task of mapping the representative claims of DMPs, with their use of stratification categories.

6. Data

This chapter presents the results from the empirical examination. Consequently, it will present the population of cases included and the results of the categorizations of these cases into the previously made typology.

The chapter begins with some further discussion on case-selection. This is important and stresses the iterative process of case-selection (Berg-Schlosser and Meur 2009). Ragin (2000, 53) states that in case-oriented research "populations are seen as working hypotheses that may be revised at any point in the research process". Instances may arise where cases or even entire categories of cases are omitted, changing the research focus. Specifically in this dissertation some cases have been dropped because of a lack of information and language limitations. This was stressed as a possible limitation in the method chapter (5) and was to be expected. However, this limitation is important to address in more detail especially considering the importance of transparency in the choices we make as a researcher (Gerring 2012b). It is important to note that despite language barriers and information gaps, the descriptive inference remains robust.

Secondly, the chapter presents the population of cases in this dissertation, which are 329 cases. It shows the geographical spread of these cases, the different topics they have addressed, and also the number of different models. It shows the geographical limitation of the current definition of DMPs in general, as a mostly Global North phenomenon. It shows that there is diversity in the type of models used, but that the Citizens' Panel model dominates. And lastly, it shows that DMPs are used in a wide arrange of topics, but with four main topics, namely health, environment, planning & development, and governance & political institutions.

The last part is dedicated to the truth table and the property space of the cases. In other words, all 329 cases and their coding will be presented. The truth-table shows that even though there is some diversity of claims with regards to mini-publics, it is mostly dominated by some form of the demographic claim. When dividing these cases based on different models of DMPs, it

becomes evident that different models of mini-publics have different representative claims, potentially fulfilling different representative functions.

This chapter shows the (lack of) diversity of the representative claims of DMPs. It also triggers some questions that will be addressed in the next chapter.

6.1.   Further on case-selection

After consolidating the four datasets, excluding Planning Cells and Deliberative Polls, and adding the ones the author found through different sources, 480 cases remained. Each case was meticulously reviewed, eliminating those outside the defined scope or lacking sufficient information etc. In the end a total of 329 cases were coded in this dissertation. All the 329 cases can be found in their individual Membership Evaluation Template, found in the appendix. There are several cases that were found but had to be taken out from the data-set. In total, 151 cases were removed. There were several reasons for dropping cases, but one prominent reason was that the cases were found, after closer examination, to be outside the population of cases, as earlier defined (i.e., not using stratification in their selection or being part of a research project). For example, the "Berlin city districts peoples' climate change assembly" was dropped after contact with the organizers and help from Julien Frinken. This contact confirmed that stratification was not used in the selection process.

However, most of the cases were dropped because of information and language shortcomings. Information has been a major difficulty. For example, in the UK, there were several DMPs that was announced by Gordon Brown in 2007. Efforts were made to gather information about these cases, without much luck. Other cases were also dropped. For example, multiple Consensus Conferences done by the Danish Board of Technology had to be dropped, because the report and the information on them did not include information on the selection process specifically on stratification categories. Despite having extensive knowledge about the typical selection process followed by the Danish Board of Technology, specific clarification for each individual case proved to be unattainable. In addition, many French cases had to be dropped. Gaining information about the selection process for these cases proved to be quite challenging,

even after attempting to reach out to different researchers, organizations, and designers, without successfully obtaining this information.

Other cases were dropped because of language limitations. An example of this are cases in Japan, and even with the help from Motoki Nagano, it was very difficult to get information about the different cases there and how the selection was done with the language limitations. However, as noted by Nagano (2020), it does seem that most Citizen Deliberation Meetings (Shimin Tougikai) did not use stratified random sampling but tended to rely on pure random selection, and therefore would lie outside my case-selection criteria.

Even though coding could have been applied to some of these cases based on information from previous instances, as well as conversations with designers and organizers about their "idea behind the mini-public" the decision was made to exclude them due to the lack of detailed information for each category. An example of this is in the previously mentioned Danish Consensus Conferences, where it was observed that designers seemed to follow a particular recipe.

These are just some examples of cases that were dropped from the final coding. However, it can be stated that the external validity of the remaining data is not limited because of this. The dissertation has coded 329 cases and effectively capture the main trends in representative claims. As noted, several Consensus Conferences have been dropped, because of the lack of information. Nonetheless, as will be demonstrated, a distinct trend is apparent in the representative claim established by the Consensus Conference model, with each case appearing to closely adhere to this "CC-model." Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the exclusion of these cases would not have altered the overarching conclusion regarding their representative claims. The same can be said of the Citizens' Council model, which also seem to follow the same kind of recipe. In other words, there does not seem to be a wide variation within the Citizens' Council-model.

Cases that are classified as Citizens' Panels could have some interesting representative claims that we would not find anywhere else. This is because, as will be evident, the Citizens' Panel-model is very diverse, making several claims. However, it is also the model that is documented

the most in this dissertation. Consequently, even if cases were dropped that would have made an interesting claim, the overarching conclusion would not change that much in this dissertation. Therefore, it can be stated that the dissertation findings derived from this data enjoy strong external validity, even with the limitations mentioned.

6.2. Presentation of cases

The dataset contains 329 cases of DMPs. Before turning to the resulting truth-table, this section will present the cases included in the dissertation. It will look at the geographical spread, the different topics for the DMPs, and the different models of DMPs.

6.2.1. Geographical spread

The population of cases in the dissertation are spread over 31 countries. This can be seen in the histogram (figure 6.1) and the map (figure 6.2) below.

Figure 6.1 Histogram of cases
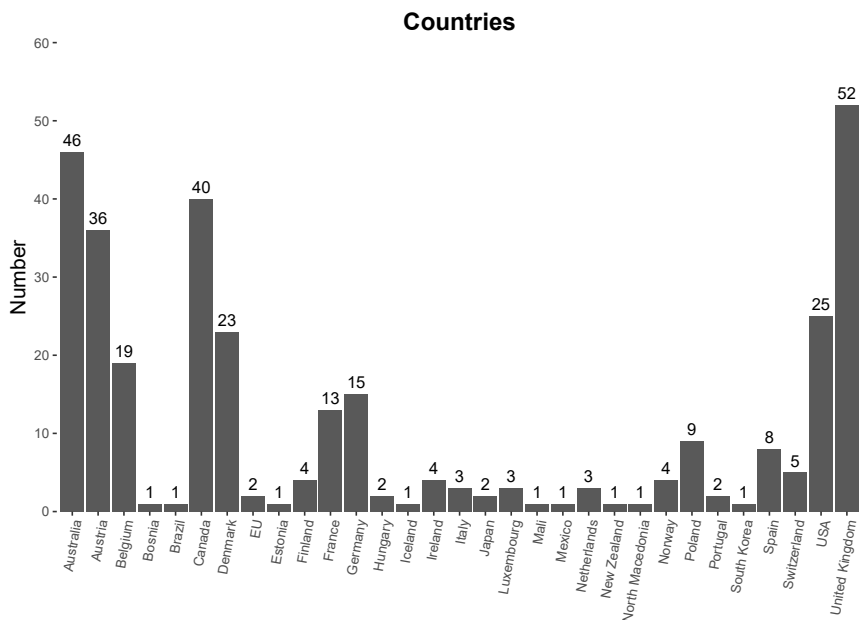
Figure 6.2 Map of cases
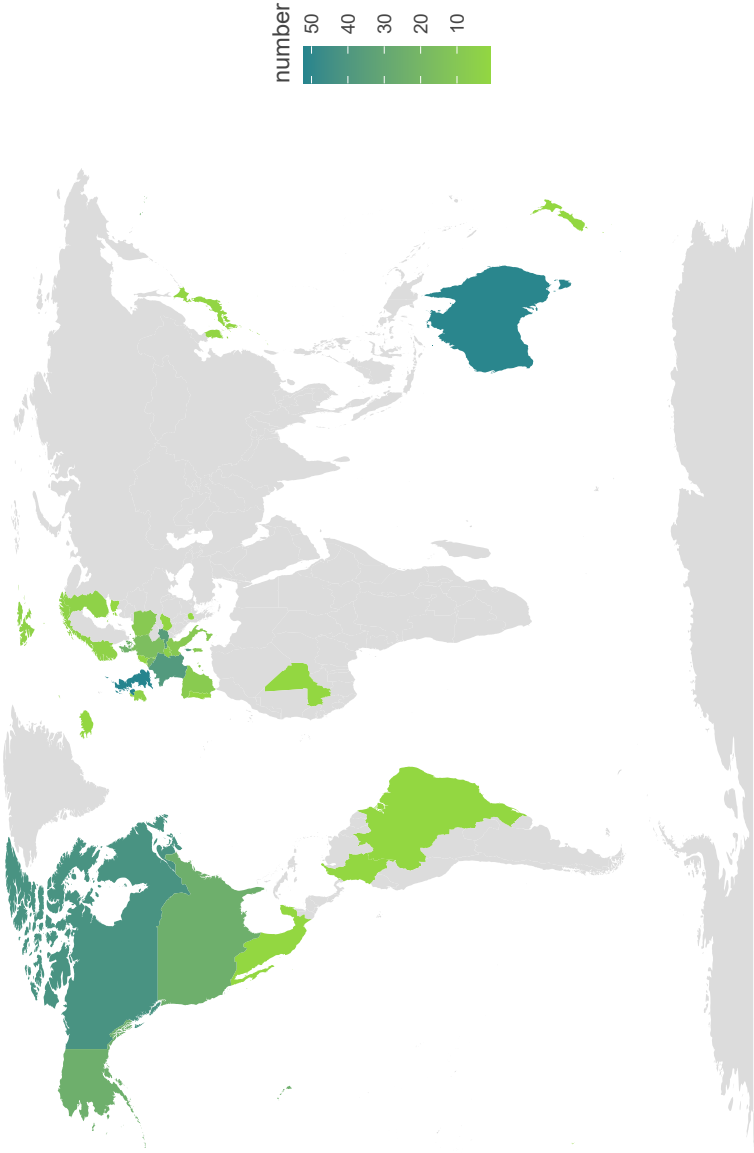
There is a clear bias in the data towards the Global North. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, DMPs are mostly used in Global North countries. In addition, nine countries do stick out, with Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, United Kingdom, and USA all having more than 10 cases each. In total, those nine countries contribute to more than 80% of all the cases. Another country that probably would have been up there with the number of cases, is Japan, however because of the limitation of the information previously discussed, many Japanese cases are missing. In addition, it was difficult to get a hold of information on some older cases of Consensus Conferences.

It is important to clarify that the cases examined in this dissertation do not include all models of DMPs. Deliberative Polls and Planning Cells have not been included in the data for this dissertation, as previously explained. Deliberative Polls would have expanded the map to include countries like China, Mongolia, Ghana, Tanzania, and other countries. In addition, the exclusion of cases that were organized by civil society organization, NGO, research institutions etc, that did not have a public authority as one of the organizers of the DMP, also had an impact on the geographical reach. For example, the "Prajateerpu" and other DMPs in India has been mainly organized by civil society organizations, NGO, and research institutions (Pimbert and Wakeford 2002). And in the Philippines there has been DMPs organized by research institutions (Participedia 2021), just to mention some.

The number of cases was also limited by my strict definition of DMPs (i.e., using random selection as a defining feature). For example, as Thamy Pogrebinschi (2021, 2022) writes, Latin America has been experimenting with deliberation for three decades, making it the primary means of democratic innovation in the region. However, deliberative innovations in Latin America don't typically include random selection. As this dissertation is specifically focused on the use of random selection, expanding this definition did not make sense in this context. However, upon reviewing the data and observing the limited geographic distribution among the cases, the limitation of this definition became apparent.

Consequently, the strict definition with a focus on random selection, together with some choices in the case-selection, has limited the geographic spread of the cases. This issue will be revisited and addressed in chapter 8.

6.2.2. Topics

The cases in the dissertation cover a wide variety of topics as seen in figure 6.3. Still, four topics are considerably more popular than others. These are "environment", "governance & political institutions", "health", and then "planning & development". This is similar to the findings in other datasets, like POLITICIZE.[53] These findings are not surprising, as of all the 2381 cases registered in Participedia (not only deliberative mini-publics), 1512 of them dealt with the same four topics. These are clearly popular topics in participatory political processes in general. Explaining why this is the case lies beyond the scope of this dissertation, but it is an interesting side point.

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[53] POLITICIZE have six issues that are more frequently used then others. These are "environment", "health", "planning", "all types of issues", "science, technology, innovation", and then "political institutions" (Curato et al. 2021, 30). These differences can be explained by the differences in cases, but also on the different coding of "issues."

Figure 6.3 Topics of Deliberative Mini-Publics
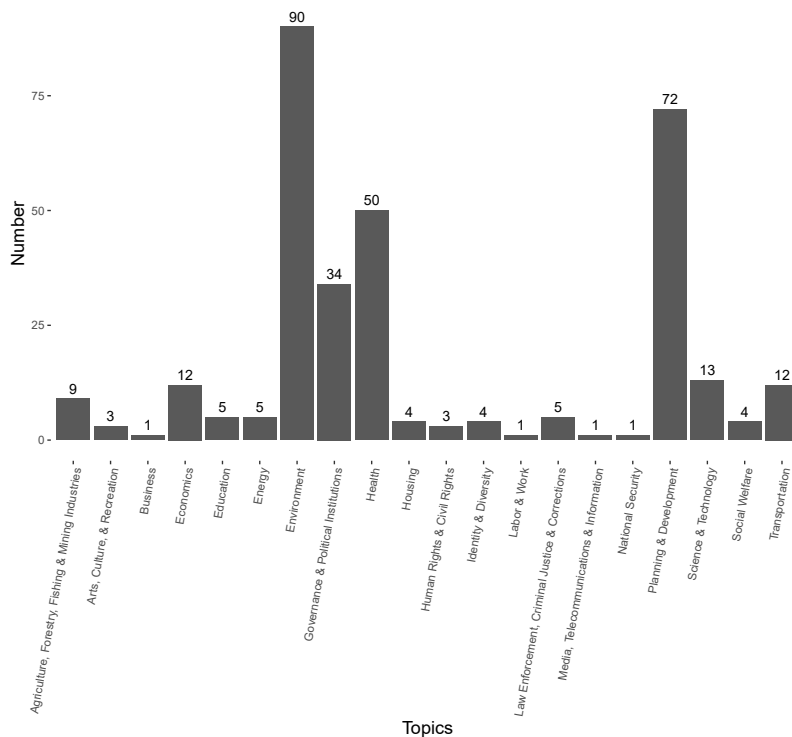
It is interesting to note that the environment is the most popular topic for DMPs. As we will see, environmental topics have become increasingly popular for DMPs, and this popularity is especially strong with regard to climate crisis issues. This popularity has even created a sub-group of DMPs, called "Climate Assemblies."[54] However, these are not treated as distinct models in this dissertation, as they are essentially variations of the Citizens' Assembly/Citizens' Panel model.

6.2.3. Models

Another noteworthy element is the variety of models employed by the cases. Of course, there are some issues here. Theoretical models on DMPs do not always fit perfectly with the "real

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[54] See for example The Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies, KNOCA (knoca.eu).

world out there". Nonetheless, these models can prove valuable for purposes of comparison, as will be demonstrated.

Figure 6.4 Models of Deliberative Mini-Publics
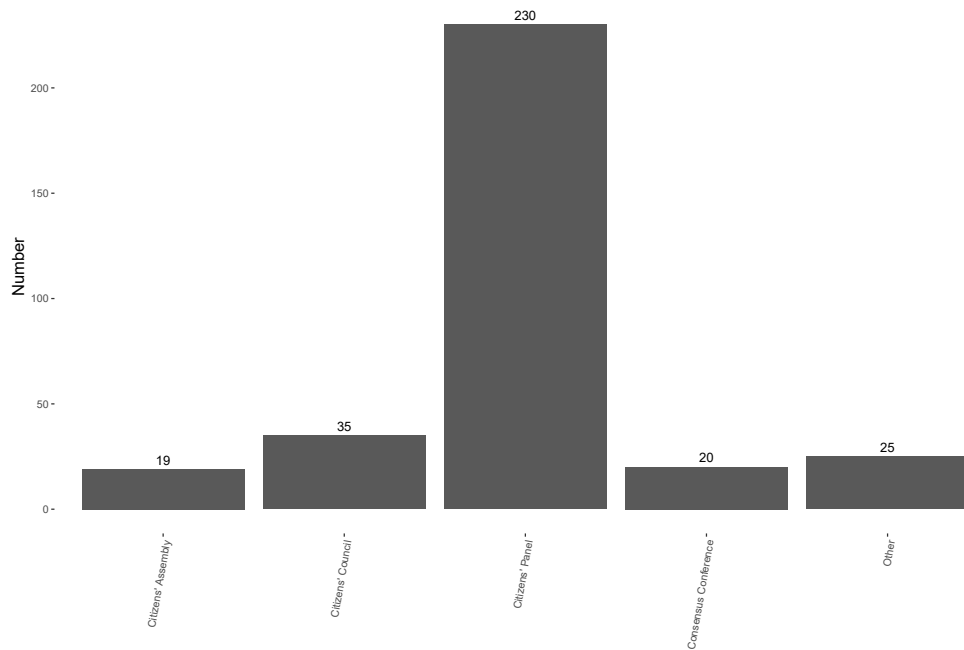
Figure 6.4 illustrates the different type of models covered in this dissertation. By far the most popular one, is the Citizens' Panel-model. There is a natural explanation for this big difference in popularity that will be further elaborated upon.

Interestingly, the various models of DMPs first described in the introduction, had to be updated through the coding process. Citizens' Council is now coded as a separate model. Initially, the assumption was that Citizens' Councils were like Citizens' Panels, and consequently could be coded similarly. In gathering the data, however, it became obvious that this was a different model, often with a different representative function.

Citizens' Councils, or "Bürgerrat", were first developed in 2006. Central to the model is the application of "Dynamic Facilitation". This is a model that is inspired by the so-called "Wisdom Councils" developed by consultant Jim Rough (Participedia 2018). The idea spread to the Austrian state of Vorarlberg.

The model has a different approach then many of the other DMPs, especially in that there are no distinct "learning phases" which are present in the other models. As Martina Handler notes, "knowledge is not the main focus. […] That is why we do not invite any experts" (cited in Asenbaum 2016). The focus is more on the personal experiences of the participants.

Connected to this difference is the idea of dynamic facilitation. The main idea here is that in the start of the process, the moderators ask the participants what topics they currently find important. The topic considered to be the most important is then discussed over the next 2-3 days. Consequently, this is a much more open process, giving the decision of the Citizens' Council to the participants themselves. This also explains the lack of a structured information phase, as this cannot be designed beforehand.

Consequently, Citizens' Councils was added as a separate DMP model. The updated typology of mini-publics is thus:

Table 6.1 Updated Models of Deliberative Mini-Publics

Type of mini-public	Number of participants	Time	Output
Citizens' Panel	12 - 50	2 - 5 days	Recommendation in a citizens' report
Planning Cell	25 in each cell, but multiple cells. Total 100 - 500	2 - 7 days	Survey opinions and a collective position report from all cells
Consensus Conference	10 - 25	3 - 8 days	Recommendation in a citizens' report
Citizens' Council	10 - 16	2 - 3 days	Joint statement presented to the public
Citizens' Assembly	99 - 150	Over multiple weekends	Detailed recommendation
Deliberative Poll	100 - 500	One weekend	Post-deliberation survey

Based on (Escobar and Elstub 2017; Farrell and Stone 2019; Smith and Setala 2018; Asenbaum 2016).

The different models can now be examined more closely. This can be exemplified by observing their applications in different countries.

Figure 6.5 Models of deliberative mini-publics in different countries
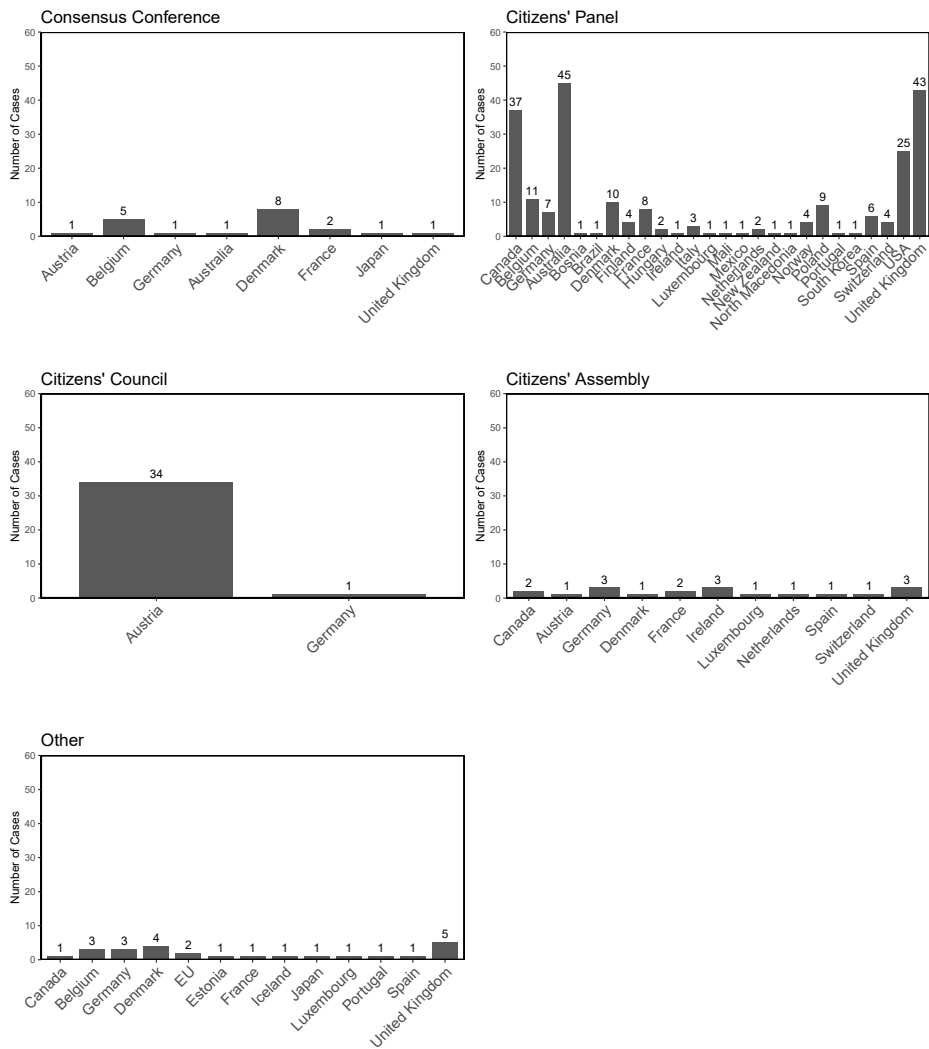
Not surprisingly, Consensus Conferences have been mainly conducted in Denmark. However,

they have been conducted in other places as well. Belgium is interesting here. Some

organizations seem to have been particular inspired by the Consensus Conference in Denmark, like King Baudouin Foundation, noted by Vrydagh et al. (2020, n. 140). The geographical spread of Consensus Conferences could have been even wider, but since these events usually were organized in the 1990s – early 2000s, it has been tricky to find sufficient information about them and the selection process used. In addition, some Consensus Conferences have been conducted as scientific experiments, and no public authority has been linked to the process. It is also important no notice that the Consensus Conference as a model almost disappeared in Denmark, the main driver for the Consensus Conference-model. This is mostly likely the result of a change in funding to the Danish Board of Technology.

The Citizens' Council-model is mostly an Austrian phenomenon, with only one case outside of Austria, in Germany. It could here be noted that a few cases of the Wisdom Council, the main inspiration, have also been conducted in the USA. However, these cases have mostly relied on bottom-up processes, and therefore lie outside the scope of the case-selection in this dissertation.

Citizens' Assemblies are one of the most geographically diverse models. Most countries have just one example, with a maximum of four. As this model is the most expensive and comprehensive, and (as a consequence) this model is usually conducted at the national level (not regional or county level), it is not surprising that they are relatively limited in number.

Also noticeable is the spread of models included under the "other" rubric. These are events that usually have one day of deliberation, named "deliberative workshops", "deliberative dialogues", etc. These are deliberative processes that used random selection with stratification in their selection, but they are designed differently than the other models.

As previously noted, the most popular model is the Citizens Panel model and is the dominating model in many countries. The popularity of this model seems to be driven by mostly four countries, namely Canada, Australia, USA, and United Kingdom. However, it is a model that is the most geographically diverse of all the models. The popularity of the Citizens' Panel-model, it can be argued, is rather straightforward. Citizens' Councils seems to have had currently a limited spread, as it is currently almost only in Austria. Consensus Conferences are a very

particular model, that specifically aimed to "provide policymakers with an improved understanding of the social context of emerging technologies, and the process should stimulate informed public debate on technology issues" (Hendriks 2005 Kindle Locations 1439-1440). Consequently, the Consensus Conferences have been usually tied to topics that have a technological focus. The Citizens' Assembly is like the Citizens' Panel but as described in the introduction it is by far the most comprehensive and costly model. The popularity of the Citizens' Panel model is likely the result of its ability to handle different/diverse topics while also being relative cheap (compared to the Citizens' Assembly).

This section was meant to give an indication of the descriptive information about the cases included in the dataset. Now we can turn to the data using the typology.

6.3. Truth table

The main result of this dissertation is the truth table seen below. The truth table only shows the 16 combinations that are found in the cases analyzed.

Table 6.2 Truth Table

Row	Demographic (A)	Effective Audience (B)	Expansive (C)	Most-Affected (D)	Diversity of views (E)	Policy Opinion(s) (F)	n
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	152
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	55
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	40
4	1	0	0	0	0	1	30
5	1	0	0	0	1	0	23
6	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
10	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
11	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
12	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
13	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
14	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
15	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
16	1	1	0	1	0	0	1

The dissertation will now go through each row, i.e. each combination found.

The first two rows present pure-types. In other words, the combination in each row makes one type of representative claim, and only one. The first row offers a pure demographic claim (A ~B ~C ~D ~E ~F).[55] Of the cases coded in the dissertation, 152 of them displayed this combination. This is by far the most common type of representative claim made by DMPs. A common way of presenting this claim, is by stating that the mini-public "broadly represent area x".

An example of this is the case FR08, "Citizens' Convention on Climate (Convention citoyenne pour le climat)"(see page A-181). This case used the following stratification categories: gender, age, education, socio-professional categories, residency, and geography. The aim for the assembly was "to obtain a panel representative of the French population". The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are clearly linked up to the demographic representation claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

The second row includes another pure-type: the pure diversity of views representation (~A ~B ~C ~D E ~F). 55 cases of mini-publics make this type of claim. Here we can find different types of argumentations and methods. For example, the most common uses stratification categories like age, gender, etc, to make sure the mini-public is diverse. In other words, the organizers are not trying to mirror the jurisdiction and make the mini-public proportional, but rather they are using the stratification categories to make sure the mini-publics have a diversity of views and perspectives.

An example of this is the case DK04 "Conference on drinking water" (see page A-147). In this case, the designer used the stratification categories of age, gender, geography. The goal here was to "spread the participants as much as possible in terms of age, gender, and where they come from in the country". In other words, they do not try to mirror the area on the categories, but rather use the categories to ensure a diversity of views in the panel.

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[55] Recall that an asterisk (*) refers to an intersection (e.g. A*B is read as "A AND B") and a tilde (~) represent the logical NOT (e.g., B~A is read as "B NOT A"). In the dataset these configurations are digitalized and listed in order. Hence A ~B ~C ~D ~E ~F would be the same as "10000".

The following four rows contain hybrid claims, with a combination of a demographic claim (A~B~C*D~E~F; A~B~C~D~E*F; A~B~C~D*E~F; and A~B~C*D~E*F). In other words, these mini-publics all make a demographic claim, and then have some other claim linked to them.

The first one, in row 3, is the demographic-most-affected hybrid (A~B~C*D~E~F). 40 cases are part of this set. Usually, these cases use stratification categories to make a demographic claim of the jurisdiction, with then some added adjustments to make sure those who are the most affected, are represented. An example of this, is case UK34 "Scotland Panel on Covid-19 crisis". The stratification categories used were gender, age, region, index of multiple deprivation and ethnicity. This argument was justified by stating that "it comprised of 19 randomly selected individuals who were broadly representative of Scotland's population". Consequently, these stratification categories are then part of the demographic set. In addition, they also write that "Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds should be slightly overrepresented because otherwise there would be only 1 participant representing BAME communities, which was considered insufficient in light of the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on these communities." Ethnicity is therefore also part of the most-affected-set. This is done because the category was mainly used to proportionally represent the ethnicity in the jury, while some groups in the category were then overrepresented because they were more affected by covid.

The second hybrid is the demographic-policy opinion(s)-hybrid (A~B~C~D~E*F) found in row 4. 30 cases are part of this set. Again, these cases make a demographic claim with some stratification categories, while then also included some stratification categories to make sure they have representation on a policy opinion. An example of this is case UK40, "Devon Climate Assembly". The categories used were age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation, and level of concern about climate change. The justification was that the assembly should "be broadly representative of the demographic characteristics of the population of Devon and to reflect the range of views held across the country about climate change". Here you then can see the two different types of representation, one is the demographic, while the attitudes to climate change are in the policy opinion(s).

The third hybrid is the demographic-diversity of views (A~B~C~D*E~F) in row 5. 23 cases are part of this set. Here the mini-public makes both a demographic claim and a diversity of view claim. An example of this is case US11, "Metro Solid Waste Citizens' Jury" (see page A-316). The categories used in this case were gender, age, education, race, geography, and political alignment. The justification was that "one of the goals of any Citizens Jury is to be demographically reflective of the community" and "the final eighteen jurors were carefully selected to be representative of the state of six-county metro region represented by the SWMCB." These categories justify the demographic claim. However, in addition, the inclusion of "political alignment" adds a "politics of ideas" dimension, as the designers are trying to capture more a "package of ideas" rather than just policy opinion(s). Consequently, this is part of the diversity of views set.

The fourth hybrid, in row 6, is a bit different, since here there are three types of representation. This is the demographic-most-affected-policy opinion(s) (A~B~C*D~E*F). 10 cases are part of this set. An example here is case UK07, "Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury" (see page A-260). The stratification categories were gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change and how deprived or not the neighborhood is in which people live (with additional recruitment from some inside these categories). The argument behind adding gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived or not the neighborhood is in which people live is linked up to the demographic representation claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. These are young people, women, all the main ethnic groups except White British people, and residence from deciles 1 and 2. The argument here lies in the all-affected principle, as it was justified with: "inevitably such groups will and are already bearing the brunt of the effects of climate change." Consequently, this is put in the most-affected-set.

Rows 7 and 8 include two other pure types in the truth table. The first one, in row 7, is the pure most-affected (~A~B~CD~E~F). 7 cases are part of this set. These are mini-publics that only

make a claim of representing the most-affected. An example of this is case ML01, "Citizen's Space for Democratic Deliberation on GMOs and the future of farming in Mali." Here the stratification categories were type of farm, geography, age, and affiliations. This was a Citizens' Panel designed to involve farmers on the debate on GMOs, and the justification was that "the absence of farmers' voices in decisions which affect their lives reflects deeply unjust power relations and a politics of exclusion that effectively silences a majority of men and women in rural West Africa".

Row 8 has another pure type, this time for pure policy opinion(s) (~A~B~C~D~EF). 2 cases are part of this set. These are mini-publics that only make a claim of representing the policy opinion(s). An example of this is the case US01, "Agricultural Impacts on Water Quality" (see page A-306). The stratification category was attitude to agriculture, and it was stated that "the approach used by CNDP is to balance the Panels according to attitudes of the participants". The earlier version of the Citizens' Juries developed by Ned Crosby, only used an attitudinal question as a stratification category. After a while the model moved away from this. We can compare the statement from US28 (1986), to a statement from US03 (1996): "The group is selected to be representative of the community as a whole. We therefore assess the demographics of the community". The reasoning behind this change, is summed up by John Gastil:

> "First, he (Ned Crosby) worried about pre-deliberation attitude Qs anchoring people's beliefs. If I tell the pre-deliberation interviewer I'm against a proposal, that might make me stand firm on that position during the deliberation. Second, Ned came to recognize that attitudinal sampling was more subject to strategic manipulation. That is, I might say that I'm pro-gun control even though I hold opposing views. That way, the deliberation will skew in favor of my actual (anti-gun control) views (John Gastil, personal communication, 04.08.2022)."

The rest of the rows include combinations that are either a combination of adding the effective audience representation or claims that make demographic-most-affected-diversity of views, or most-affected-diversity of views. Due to a limited number of instances per combination, these

will not be addressed individually. However, one case will be examined to demonstrate the utilization of an effective audience claim, as this type of representation is not found in the other combinations, and this case will serve as an illustration for the other cases making an effective audience claim. Case CA15, "Citizens' Panel on Edmonton's Energy & Climate Challenges" (see page A-118), is a good example of the effective audience, which are in row 14. Here the stratification categories were age, gender, education, ethnicity, household with children, disability, income, resident ward, employed or family member employed by energy industry, and attitudinal questions. The categories of age, gender, education, ethnicity, household with children, disability, income, resident ward are clearly linked to the demographic claim, as the designers considered which categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Attitudinal is in the policy opinion(s) set, as it was selected based on surveys on people's attitude towards climate change. The employed or family member employed by energy industry was added because of politicians that stated that if these were not part of the panel, people from that sector would reject the claim of the panel. Because of this, it was added because of a political consideration, and because they wanted them to buy into the process (Shelley Boulianne, personal communication, 22.08.2022). Consequently, this is a category that is part of the effective audience-set.

From the truth table, we can therefore state that the demographic claim is the most common representative claim made by DMPs. Either as a pure type (152 cases) or as a hybrid with other forms of representation added to it (108 cases). In total, 260 cases out of the 329 cases made a demographic claim in some way. That is roughly 79 % of all the cases coded in this dissertation. It is also noticeable that in the (108) hybrid-cases it could be seen from the reports and how the recruitment was done, that the demographic claim remained the dominant claim. In other words, the demographic claim was the main representative claim presented, with the other claims added on. Consequently, it can be stated that the demographic claim is dominating. The domination of demographic representation in DMPs is something that will be further addressed in the next chapter.

6.3.1. Development over time

Interestingly, there appears to have been an evolution in the representative claim of DMPs over time. This is evident from the analysis of the heat map in Figure 6.6. In the heat map, stronger blue hues indicate a higher frequency, while lighter green hues indicate a lower frequency.

Figure 6.6 Development over time
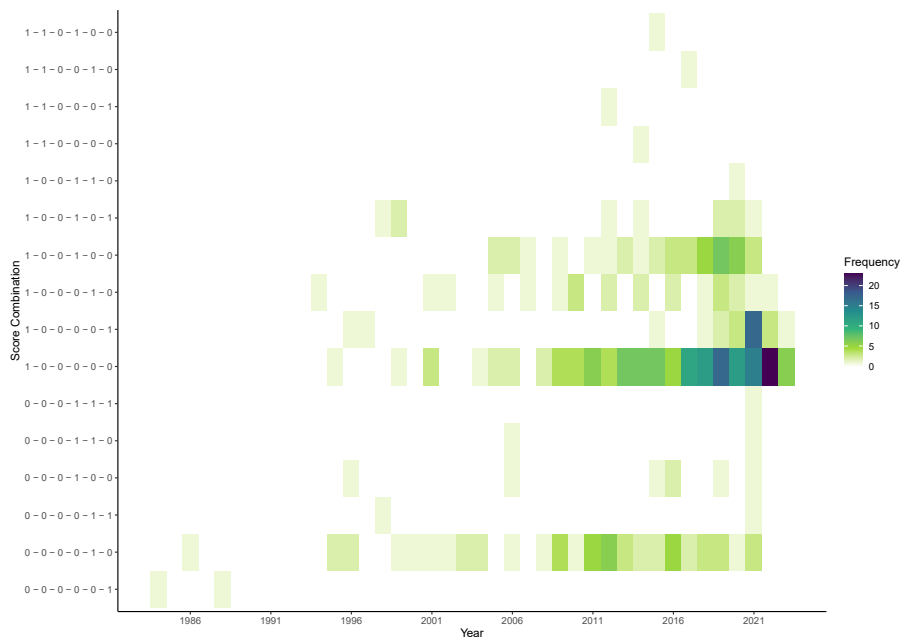
In the early years, the Citizens' Panels that Ned Crosby designed were mostly aimed at selecting people based on their opinions. As a result, the dominance of two distinct types becomes evident during this initial period: the pure "policy opinion(s)" representation, and the pure "diversity of views" representation (0-0-0-0-0-1 and 0-0-0-0-1-0). Interestingly, the pure "policy opinion(s)" representation disappeared after the 1980s, and there has been no observed cases

of it since. The "diversity of views" came back, mostly in the Consensus Conference model and in the Citizens' Councils. However, they are a bit different then the "diversity of view" type. Even though the claim can be stated to be the same, they are done differently. While the Consensus Conferences and the Citizens' Councils use mostly demographic categories in their stratification to ensure the panels have a diversity of views and perspectives, the first pure version of the "diversity of views" representation in the 1980s, used political alignment as the only stratification category.

The demographic claim started in the mid-1990s, and has been consistently present, with some variations, from then on. Interestingly, one can observe a notable increase in the popularity of demographic-policy opinion(s) representation (1-0-0-0-0-1) in recent years. This can be seen in combination with the so-called climate assemblies, in which this type of hybrid representation has been quite popular.

6.4.   Property Space

For enhanced clarity in illustrating the findings, a Venn diagram can be employed to visually represent the property space (as discussed in the preceding chapter). Here, it becomes straightforward to see the identified combinations as well as the ones that are missing.

Figure 6.7: Property Space of the Mini-Publics
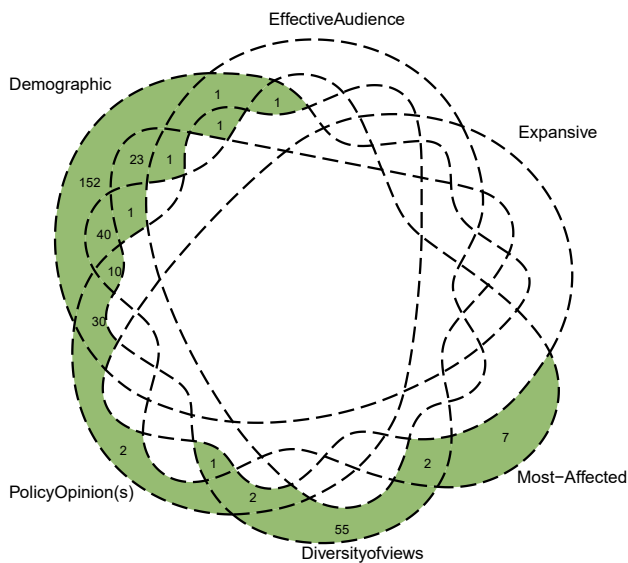
In this context, one can clearly observe the diversity (or lack thereof) in the representative claims made by DMPs in terms of stratification categories.

Out of the 64 potential combinations, 16 were identified. Notably, there's a distinct absence of both the pure "effective audience" type and the "expansive" type. It's interesting to point out that the expansive set is entirely missing, whether in its pure or hybrid forms. This is of course something that will be discussed in the next chapter.

The truth table reveals that at the most there are cases that make three hybrid claims at once. This trend aligns with the observation that cases exclusively appear in the outer layer of the property space, with no presence in the most inner layers. Notably, no case includes four or more sets, and a 1-1-1-1-1-1 case is absent from the dataset.

To comprehend these differences, one can examine two primary indicators: the model used and the topics for the DMP, both of which could play significant roles.

6.5. Different claims in models and topics

The differences in the claims made by DMPs is clear when divided up in the different models of DMPs, the different topics they address, and the differences between the countries where they are conducted.

6.5.1. Models of mini-publics

As we dig deeper into the findings, clear patterns start to emerge. One key aspect to consider is the variety of DMP models. As established in the introduction, DMPs constitute a family of different models, that share the two features of random selection and a process of deliberation. However, they differ in size, duration, outcomes, and, as the findings in this dissertation show, their representative claims.

Next, the analysis will focus on each model and the specific type of claim it puts forth.

6.5.1.1. Consensus Conferences

The presentation of each model will include its respective property space. To begin, the focus will be on Consensus Conferences.

Figure 6.8: Property space for Consensus Conferences
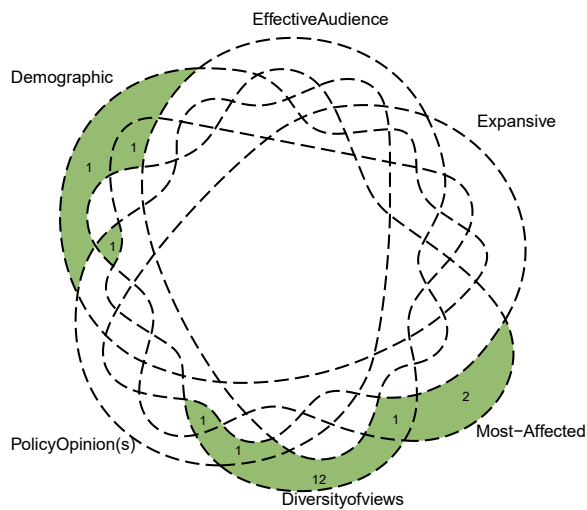
As observed in the property space, Consensus Conferences usually make a "diversity of views" claim. This is an important design feature of the Consensus Conference-model, as noted by Lars Klüver:

> "The methodology we have used is based on diversity rather than mimicking representative sampling. The reason is the demand for full consensus in this method. This is for practical reasons very difficult to develop with a large group. By creating as diverse group as possible the idea is that assessment and recommendations from them will be supported by a diverse part of the population, which potentially embraces wider than a representative sample would (Lars Klüver, personal communication, 18.08.2022)."

This is also highlighted in the book from 1995 that a Consensus Conference following the Danish model "should ensure that the panel should reflect as many different views as possible" (Klüver 1995, 46). This emphasis is further evident in certain selection processes, in which the candidates (in the Danish model at least) write a personal letter. This letter is also part of the selection criteria, as those who have chosen an unusual path in life (for example) were selected. This is a more qualitative element to the selection process.

There are some exceptions in the Consensus Conference model. One is the fishery panel, case DK03, "Consensus Conference on the Future of Fishing"(see page A-146), which makes a pure most-affected-claim. This process had two linked Consensus Conferences: one was the layman panel, and the other was the fisher panel. The fishery panel was included to make sure that those who were the most affected by the issue were represented in the process, and consequently is a pure "most-affected" type. However, it does seem that this is more of an exception in the model, and it seems that the model is mainly aiming towards making a "diversity of views" claim, with some small variations.

6.5.1.2. Citizens' Council

With respect to the representative claim, the Citizens' Council model is similar to the Consensus Conference model. This we can see from the property space in figure 6.9.

Figure 6.9: Property space for Citizens' Councils
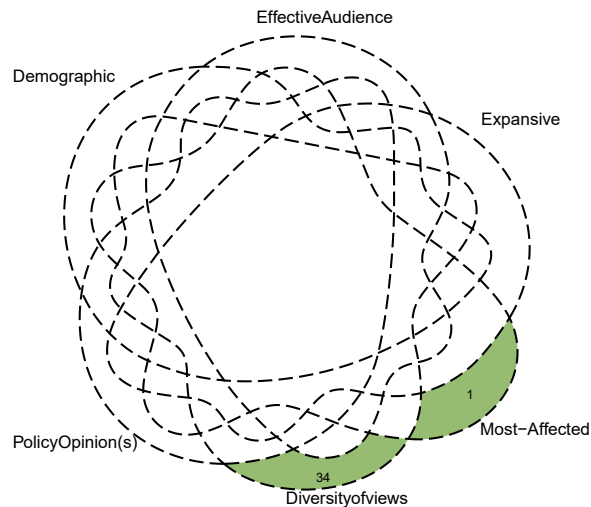
Almost all Citizens' Councils that were documented in the dissertation, made the "diversity of views" claim. In other words, there are no claims to represent proportionally in comparison to the population in an area, but the stratification categories are used to ensure that there is diversity of view in the councils.

There is however, one case that is different. Case AT31, "Citizens' council on the future of agriculture in Vorarlberg" (see page A-77) also included two panels, one for layman, and one for farmers. The argument used for the farmer panel was to make sure the voices of the farmers were heard; they designed a panel for the ones that were most affected by the issue (Michael Lederer, personal communication, 05.08.2022).

However, even with this exception, the representative claim of the Citizens' Council is to represent the diversity of views.

6.5.1.3. Citizens' Panels

Citizens' Panels stand out as the most used model, with the property space in figure 6.10 indicating that they are also the model with the most variations.

Figure 6.10: Property space of Citizens' Panels

The property space reveals examples of four distinct pure representation types, along with multiple combinations between them (including instances of "effective audience" claims). However, the majority of cases primarily involve a demographic claim, often in combination with other connected claims. Since this is by far the most used model, it is useful to also see a separate truth table with only Citizens' Panel. This can be seen in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Truth table of Citizens' Panels

Row	Demographic (A)	Effective Audience (B)	Expansive (C)	Most Affected (D)	Diversity of views (E)	Policy Opinion(s) (F)	n
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	120
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	37
3	1	0	0	0	0	1	27
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	19
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
6	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
7	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
11	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
12	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
14	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
15	1	1	0	1	0	0	1

In the earlier truth table (table 6.2), we observed a total of 16 distinct combinations throughout the dissertation. Among these combinations, 15 are present within the Citizens' Panel model, as detailed in table 6.3. Only combination that is not present, is the 0-0-0-1-1-1. Notably, this model uniquely incorporates instances where three claims are made simultaneously. These instances are evident in rows 6, 11, 13, and 14 of the truth table.

It's unsurprising that this model boasts significant diversity, given its widespread popularity. It has been used in a number of different countries, and the model has probably therefore got influenced and redesigned in the context of the area that it was made. However, it is noticeable that the model is quite heavily tied to the demographic claim, even though there are some exceptions. Of the 230 cases of Citizens' Panels, only 15 of them did *not* make a demographic claim of some sort. So even though there are variations to this model, it does seem that it is mainly a model making demographic representation. However, there is variation that points towards a potential for flexibility.

6.5.1.4.   Citizens' Assemblies

As mentioned before, the Citizens' Assembly model has been seen as the most robust and sophisticated model of DMPs (Elstub 2014). As Fournier Henk Van Der Kolk et al. (2011) write, this is the only model that manages to combine the fact that it has a large group of ordinary people, a long period of learning and deliberation and a collective decision that has great significance for the entire political system. If these could be considered features of the Citizens' Assembly model, then another one would also be that it does make demographic representative claim, as seen in figure 6.11.

Figure 6.11: Property space of Citizens' Assembly
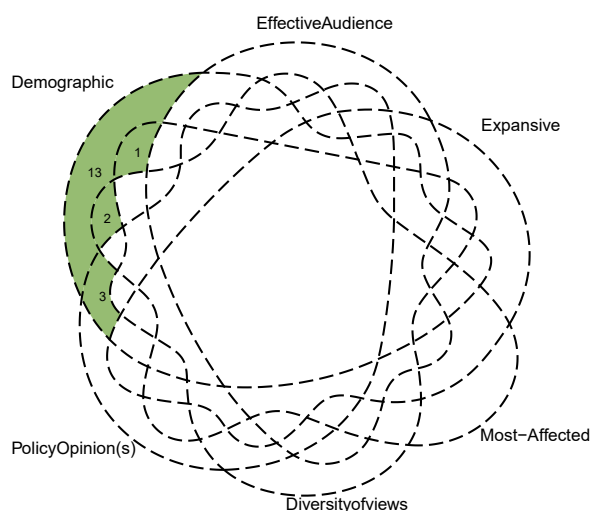
Clearly, the Citizens' Assembly model is closely associated with claims related to demographic representation, as observed from the cases studied in the dissertation. All cases mapped in the dissertation make this claim, with some hybrid claims.

Looking at the different models of DMPs, one can mostly place them into two different types: the "demographic" type (with Citizens' Panels and Citizens' Assemblies) and the "diversity of view" type (Consensus Conferences and Citizens' Councils). Even though the different models also make other type of claims, they are clearly dominated by one type of representative claim. This observation leads to the identification of two distinct traditions of representation within the DMPs analyzed in this dissertation.

The prevailing representative claim, by a substantial margin, is the demographic one—either in its pure form or in hybrid iterations. This predominance can be attributed to the widespread adoption of the Citizens' Panel model.

The different traditions evident in these models will be explored further in the subsequent chapter, as they signify the distinct functions these DMP models can and should fulfill within a democratic system. Furthermore, it's interesting to observe that while demographic

representation dominates, the existence of the alternative tradition, as well as other cases introducing diverse claims, shows that DMPs do have some flexibility when it comes to their ability to make different representative claims.

6.5.2. Topics

To explore this possibility, attention can be turned to the four most common topics: "health", "environment", "planning and development", and "governance and political institutions." Figure 6.12 illustrates the property space corresponding to each topic. While disparities between the topics are not extensive, two noteworthy observations emerge. On the topic of environment, there is an increasing use of the hybrid claim of policy opinion(s). Roughly 30 % of all cases on environment makes a policy opinion(s) claim in some way. Considering the heat map of the development of time earlier (figure 6.6), this illustrates the effect that there has been an increase in policy opinion(s) representation in recent years, especially connected to issues related to the climate crisis.

Furthermore, a substantial number of mini-publics centered around planning and development gravitate towards the pure form of the "diversity of views" claim. Looking at the data, it does seem that all of these come from the Citizens' Council model, and that this model is very much linked to issues that are related to planning and development.

Figure 6.12: Topics and their property space

Health

Planning & Development

Environment

Governance and Political institutions
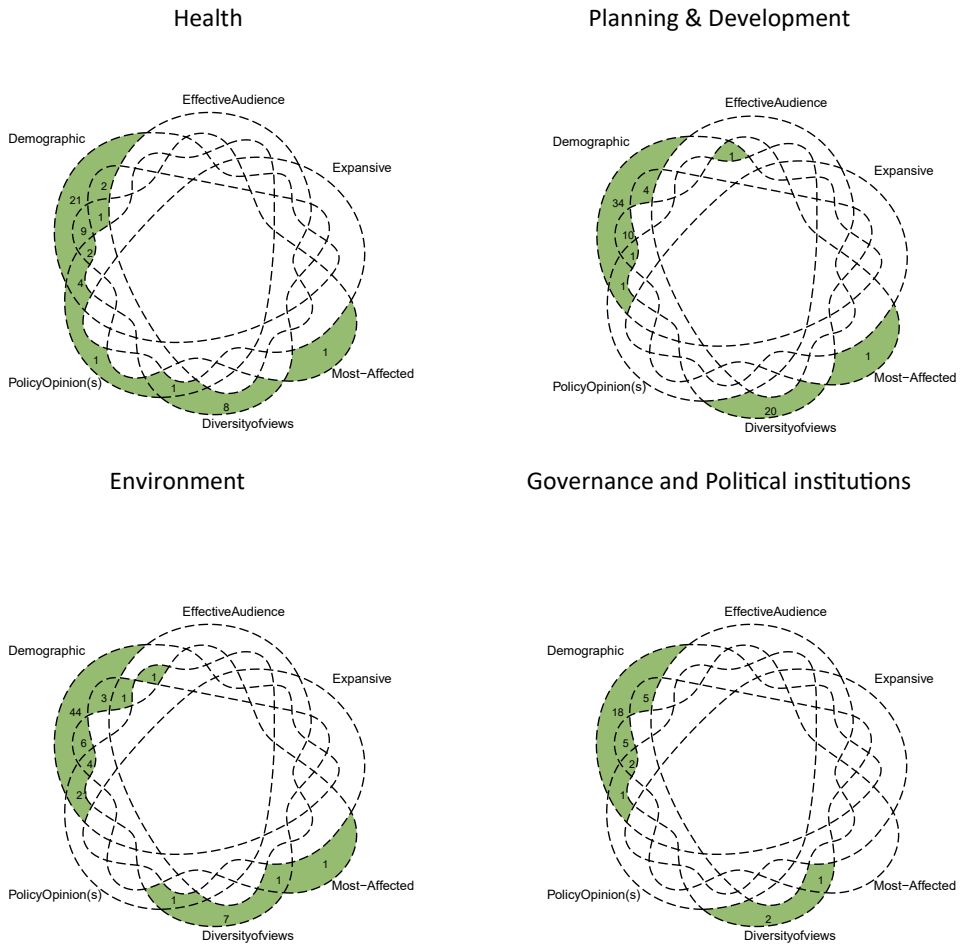
7. Findings

This chapter delves into the pivotal findings of the dissertation. It is dedicated to addressing two critical aspects. Firstly, it examines the main discoveries connected to the initial research question posed at the start of the dissertation—essentially, the empirical revelations regarding the representative claims of DMPs. Secondly, it scrutinizes the empirical insights concerning the types of representation that DMPs do not engage in.

The first part starts with the research question in this dissertation, namely *what are the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics?* Even though the previous chapters have shown us that the representative claim of DMPs is more complicated than first seen, one of the main findings of the dissertation is that demographic representation is the dominating type of representation found in DMPs. Given this finding, a more detailed exploration of the characteristics of demographic representation becomes essential.

Simultaneously, the subsequent subsection shifts focus to another crucial representative claim that emerged during the empirical examination. Even though demographic representation is dominating, there was a second distinct family of DMP making diversity of view-claims. Consequently, this sub-section addresses the diversity of view-representation that was found and emphasizes that DMPs can be classified into two distinct families of representation, notwithstanding the overarching prevalence of demographic representation.

The latter part of this chapter discusses the logical remainders of the dissertation, or the counterfactuals. The empirical examination showed that there are several interesting aspects here, and in this section, five of them will be addressed. First, there are no cases that make an expansive representation claim, either as a pure or hybrid claim. Second, effective audience representation only exists through hybrid claims, and there is not a single case making a pure claim of this type. Third, the Policy Opinion(s) type was the main type of representation in the early days of Citizens' Panels, but this type has now disappeared. Fourth, the sub-category

under Diversity of Views, Discursive Representation, was only present in a single case. And fifth, there are noticeable limitations in the hybrid claims, as no case made more than three claims at the same time, making the property space sparsely population in the center.

In conclusion, this chapter presents a comprehensive summary of the primary findings concerning both representative claims and the logical remainders unveiled through empirical investigation. These insights are central in the understanding of DMPs' representative claims.

7.1.   The representative claims of mini-publics

The research question guiding this dissertation was "what are the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics?" Given the work presented, the short answer to this question must be: "It depends". As seen, there is some variation of representative claims connected to DMPs. This variation can be mapped as a tree, as shown in figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1 Representative claims of deliberative mini-publics
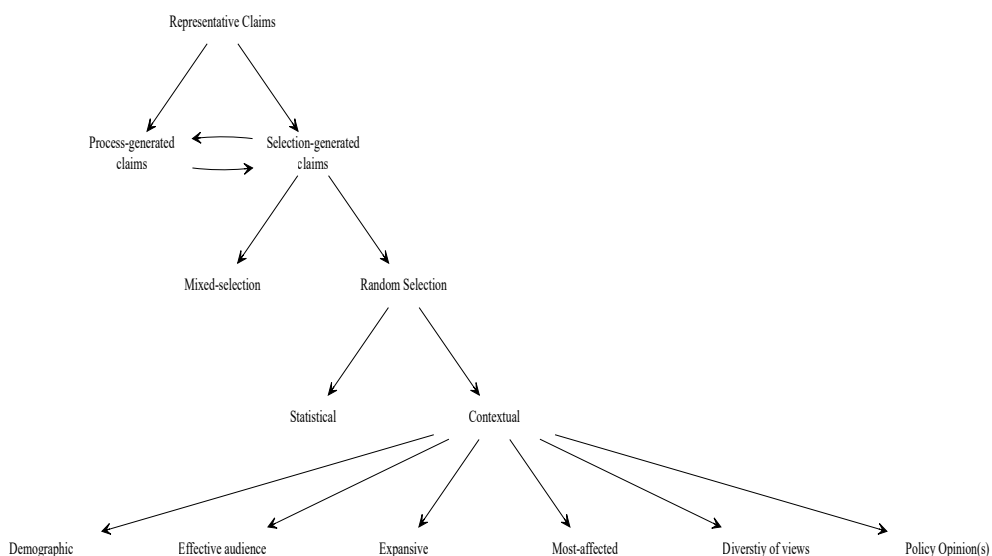
The representative claims of DMPs are more complex than first assumed, with different models of mini-publics making different claims. As shown in figure 7.1, the representative claims of DMPs can be roughly divided in two. First are the process-generated claims (see chapter 4). These are claims of representation that are generated *because* of a deliberative process. These types of claims are about representing for example future generations.

Then there are the selection-generated claims. These are the primary source of most of the claims made by DMPs. These types of claims can also be separated into different types, with a difference between statistical claim and contextual claims. A further division of contextual claims are added, with the types of representation offered in the dissertation.

The empirical examination revealed that different models of DMPs adopt varying types of claims. Citizens' Panels and Citizens' Assemblies rely mostly on demographic representation, while Consensus Conferences and Citizens' Councils rely on "diversity of view" representation. Nonetheless, the mapping conducted in this dissertation underscores the domination of the demographic representative claim. A closer look at what kind of claim these two types of representation is, is therefore warranted.

7.1.1. The domination of demographic representation

The cases in the dissertation make a demographic claim in two main ways: by either a pure demographic claim, or often with hybrid, "smaller" claims attached to them. Of the 329 cases studied, 152 cases were cases of a pure demographic claim, and 108 had demographic as part of the claim. In total, 260 of the 329 cases make a demographic claim in some way. Only 69 cases had different claims that did not make a demographic claim in any way (most of them were Consensus Conferences and Citizens' Councils). In other words, the predominant representative claim of DMPs is centered around demographic representation.

Consequently, demographic representation is by far the most popular form of representative claim in DMPs. It is therefore valuable to take a closer look at this type of representation. What kind of claim is it and what are the arguments behind such a claim?

Let's begin by addressing the definition of demographic representation in the dissertation. Going back to the typology of the dissertation, the demographic type of representation was formulated as follows:

> the mini-public should contain people based on demographic features in proportion to how they are in the jurisdiction or area that they are taken from, and that should be represented. The main point here is then that the mini-public should look like the people in the area from which it is drawn.

Two main aspects are therefore central to this claim: demographic categories and proportionality. The main point of this type of representation is to use stratification categories to try and mirror the society. To see that "someone like me is present in the deliberative mini-public". These demographic categories are then captured proportionately in relation to the larger population. This claim is clearly connected to the literature on descriptive representation. As Pitkin (1967, 60) wrote, descriptive representation "requires that the legislature be so selected that its composition corresponds accurately to that of the whole nation; only then is it really a representative body."

How does demographic representation fare when compared against the idea of descriptive representation? The ability of random selection to achieve descriptive representation relies on the law of large numbers (Stone 2011). As Farrell and Stone (2019, 235) note:

> "Under ideal conditions, random selection accomplishes this effortlessly, without any decision regarding which characteristics are 'worthy' of representation. Should society employ random selection to ensure descriptive representation with respect to race, gender, and socio-economic class, and then later decide that descriptive representation with respect to sexual orientation is also important, it will discover that it has been achieving this form of descriptive representation all along."

There are two main things worth noting in this passage. First, this is only true in ideal conditions. Reality is of course not like that, and random selection cannot fix these issues by itself with the discrepancies previously mentioned. This is why stratification categories have been introduced in DMPs.

The second point is that the claim of descriptive representation is of course extremely difficult to achieve. It is noticeable in that the average size of the DMPs that make a demographic claim in this dissertation, is 59 people, with the median being 35. As a result, these types of DMPs cannot claim to represent the whole of the jurisdiction. Such a claim is just not mathematically possible.

However, the empirical examination in this dissertation shows that many DMPs do not state such a claim directly or boldly. The most common claim in the dataset is something in the line of "broadly represent the area". One example of many, is case CA22 "Halton Region Citizens' Reference Panel on Strategic Priorities", in which the panel "was composed in such a way as to deliver demographic diversity and to ensure that it was broadly representative of the region". This suggests that the consideration of descriptive representation in DMPs is not in a yes-or-no matter, but one in terms of degree—a larger sample means more proportionality and therefore could have a better claim to speak with the voice of the people.[56] In using stratification categories, mini-publics tend to be broadly representative, in the sense that they can roughly mirror the population on exactly those demographic categories that they choose. This we can also see in the data, as many DMPs reference that they are specifically representative only on those categories. An example of this, is case UK31, "Croydon's Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change", that stated that "broadly representative of the borough by age, gender, ethnicity and geography." Other categories that are not selected or other forms of representation are then left to chance. Consequently, if descriptive representation can be seen as the ideal in a scale, demographic representation in mini-publics is not close to that ideal. It is "more descriptively representative than bodies populated by election or self-selection" (Warren and Gastil 2015, 568), but it is far from achieving this ideal.

Even though DMPs are unable to achieve perfect descriptive representation, it's crucial not to disregard the significance of demographic representation in DMPs. Even though mini-publics cannot achieve perfect proportionality, the claim presented could be powerful to citizens. Such claims could touch on an intuitive idea of legitimacy, that the body "kind of" looks like the

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[56] Thanks to Peter Stone for pointing this out.

public in the eyes of the citizens. This points to more a visual element of this form of representation. It is not *like* society, but it roughly *looks like* society. This is an aesthetic form of representation.

Consequently, this intuitive idea of legitimacy can be a reason for the popularity and the domination of demographic representation in DMPs. This could be why, writing about the British Columbia Citizens' Assembly, Dennis F. Thompson (2008, 42) notes that "to maintain its legitimacy, the Assembly needed to have this kind of descriptive representation."

However, even though there could be an intuitive idea of legitimacy behind this form of representation, it does also have some challenges. This will be expanded upon in the next chapter.

7.1.2. Different families

Even though there is a clear domination of demographic representation, it is important to emphasize that there also other types of claims found in this dissertation. On just the selection-generated claims, based on stratified random sampling, the dissertation uncovered 16 different types of claims in total (see table 6.3 from last chapter), both pure- and hybrid-types.

Especially interesting is that other models of DMPs rely less on the demographic claim. Consensus Conferences and Citizens' Councils usually make a "diversity of view" claim. As mentioned above, 69 cases made non-demographic claims. Of these 69, 60 cases made a diversity of view-claim, either as a pure-type (55 cases), or as a hybrid claim, but then the diversity of view as the main claim (5 cases). The model of DMPs is clearly linked to the different claims, as seen in the previous chapter, as 49 of the total 60 cases were either Consensus Conference or Citizens' Council. Consequently, the finding in this dissertation points towards two distinct families of representation with the use of stratified random sampling in deliberative mini-publics. This is the family of demographic representation, and the family of diversity of view representation.

The diversity of view representation that is found in this dissertation is mainly in the form of the sub-category of representing different perspectives. With this approach, as seen in a previous

chapter, demographic categories are also used, but they are proportionally of little importance. In other words, organizers of DMPs that are making a diversity of view-claim in this way, use demographic categories to ensure the panel is diverse of viewpoints. This can be seen in statements from cases. In case BE16, "My DNA: all concerned!", used the categories of language, gender, professional situation, family situation, age, level of education and link with the health sector, and stated that "the focus is less on the representativeness of forum participants than on efforts to ensure that all relevant points of view on the topic are present in the discussions". Case UK01 "Consensus conference on radioactive waste management", used categories of gender, education, geography, and stated that the DMP "should nevertheless represent a genuine cross-section of the general public, reflecting a wide a range of views as possible".

Consequently, this type of representation is using different categories to ensure a diversity of views through the different perspectives that the different demographic categories bring. This type of representation is well summed up by Goodin and Dryzek (2006, 221):

> "All 'some claim to representativeness' need mean is that the diversity of social characteristics and plurality of initial points of view in the larger society are substantially present in the deliberating mini-public. Social characteristics and viewpoints need not be present in the same proportions as in the larger population, nor need members of the mini-public be accountable to the larger population in the way elected representatives are."

As seen here, the importance of this type of representation is therefore diversity and the plurality of viewpoints. The core rationale for favoring this type of representation over demographic representation lies in its emphasis on maintaining a variety of perspectives during deliberation. By doing so, it ensures that no single viewpoint can dominate the discourse, even if it holds a more significant presence within the larger population (Steel et al. 2020, 47).

What becomes evident is a distinction between demographic representation and diversity of viewpoints regarding the significance of proportionality. In the context of demographic representation, the core principle is the notion of jurisdictional resemblance, implying that the

DMPs should mirror the demographics of the jurisdiction to some extent, thereby placing a strong emphasis on proportionality. On the other hand, within the framework of diversity of view representation, proportionality is not seen as an ideal; in fact, it may contradict the essence of this type of representation as the foundational principle here is to encompass as many diverse ideas as possible. However, in both cases, the organizers decide which representative characteristics are important to achieve this representative claim.

As a result, we can identify distinct families of representation within DMPs. These families are defined by their justificatory foundation, with the primary difference revolving around their perspective on proportionality.

Therefore, despite the prevailing emphasis on demographic representation, the findings presented in this dissertation suggest that DMPs have the potential to accommodate various forms of representation. This underscores the (untapped) flexibility in their representative claim. This aspect will be explored further in the subsequent chapter.

7.2. Logical Remainders

The empirical examination in this dissertation reveals the absence of multiple different combinations. As previously discussed, the dissertation found (only) 16 out of a possible 64 combinations. The remaining 48 combinations that are not found in the empirical examinations, are therefore the logical remainders, or the counterfactuals. The question is: Why are these types of combinations missing? Furthermore, it is vital to consider combinations that are almost non-existing. Some appear sporadically, indicating their rarity in DMPs. This scarcity suggests potential challenges or contextual factors that limit their feasibility. In addition to the limited and absent combinations, certain once-prominent representative claims have seemingly vanished. Looking at these shifts offers valuable insights into the dynamic nature of DMPs' representative claims and the factors shaping their evolution.

These finding needs therefore to be addressed more in detail. Even though there are 48 combinations missing, some are more interesting than others, and the following sections will address five aspects that are of particular interest.

7.2.1. Expansive representation

The results reveal the absence of any case that employs the expansive form of representation. To remind the reader, the expansive-type is based on the all-affected interest principle (AAIP), which essentially states that if an issue affects someone beyond a certain point, they should be part of the decision-making process. This broader version considers the AAIP as a principle of equality: if some are affected, then they should be represented, and therefore you can make the expansive claim that all that are affected should be represented in the mini-public. This understanding is similar to the "one person, one vote" logic.

The problem with expansive-type of representation is well-known from work on the AAIP, namely that on every issue, it could "mean giving virtually everyone everywhere a vote on virtually everything decided anywhere" (Goodin 2008, 153). The expansive type of representation does not differentiate between the different ways one can be affected by the issue and opens up the argument that if someone is affected by the issue, they have an equal right to be represented in the mini-public (compared to others that are also affected by the issue). For instance, consider the application of the expansive model to a mini-public addressing the construction of windfarms in Norway. In this example, the designer would want to include the local population, nearby the construction, as it is obviously affected by this. However, people in the larger region and in the country are also affected, as building windfarms affects electricity prices, and the country's goal to achieve its climate goals, to mentioned some. It also affects other countries, through its ability of affect climate change. In thinking through this example, it is easy to see how literally everyone might be affected by the issue.

For this reason, it can be difficult to claim to represent all who are affected. The expansive form of representation faces a formidable challenge in terms of its justifiability and practical implementation. This complexity could potentially account for its scarcity within mini-publics. Basically, it is a bit too broad and tricky to effectively implement and justify.

However, even though it is not found empirically, it is crucial to recognize the potential value of the expansive form of representation. It aims to prevent the neglect of any viewpoint and tackles the problem of leaving certain voices unheard. This representation becomes particularly

effective when dealing with issues that have broad impacts, leveling the decision-making field for those affected. From the hypothetical case in chapter 4, it shows that this type of representation can play an important role in the selection process, mainly to identify different constituencies that would not otherwise be included. As in the hypothetical case, expansive representation led to expanding the constituency, including citizens over the jurisdictional lines. Consequently, the hypothetical case shows how expansive representation could be used as a lens in the designing phase, helping designer uncover important affected constituencies, that could be left out from the DMP if not using the perspective of expansive representation.

7.2.2. Effective Audience Representation

The empirical mapping also failed to uncover a pure type of the "effective audience" representation. To refresh the reader's memory, this type of representation adds stratification categories to make sure those who can affect the decision and are central for the claim of the mini-public to be accepted or not, are represented in the process. Basically, these are powerful actors and representing them in a mini-public entails a strategic political consideration.

The empirical mapping did reveal hybrid claims using the effective audience, in combination with other types. However, it did not uncover a pure version of this type of representation. This may not be surprising, as such a type of representation probably stretches the definition of DMPs. After all, most DMPs are designed to supplement formal decision-making processes, not to ensure that those who can affect the decision are included as part of the process. If this was the objective, a designer might choose a form of stakeholder engagement, rather than a mini-public. In other words, such a pure type may not exist because making such a claim would push it away from being a DMP.

In addition, to design such a process with a pure "effective audience" claim (including only those who can affect), then raises a question about whether random selection is the best tool to select them. While random selection can certainly prevent precise cherry-picking of group representatives, there are situations where this kind of selection is what is wanted. This we can see in other types of representation found in this dissertation, namely the mixed-selection type (see figure 7.1, and chapter 3). One example of the mixed-selection-type was the Irish

Constitutional Concentration that had randomly selected citizens that deliberated together with politicians. These politicians were purposively selected because of their position to affect the decision-making.

Consequently, the Irish Constitutional Convention were a hybrid type of demographic-effective audience representation, with the effective audience being purposively selected.

7.2.3. Policy Opinion(s) Representation

Regarding the pure form of "policy opinion(s)" representation, an interesting development was observed in the previous chapter, where it becomes evident that this type vanished entirely during the 1980s. This shift away from the "policy opinion(s)" approach, as pointed out by John Gastil, stemmed from Ned Crosby's recognition that it was not good to anchor the selection in individuals' personal beliefs and this could potentially be susceptible to manipulation beforehand. After moving away from this, no other mini-public has adopted the pure form of this representative claim. One of the mitigating strategies against manipulation could be to ask plenty of questions beforehand, making it unsure on what kind of topic the DMPs was addressing. Of course, this comes with some of its own issues related to that, as keeping the topic hidden is not ideal.

It is also an issue about forming the questions to be able to correctly capture the policy opinion. An example of this problem could be seen in one of the hybrid-claims from the data. In the recruitment for the Citizens' Panel on Edmonton's Energy & Climate Challenges (CA15), 12 different questions were asked, most of them related to the topic. When addressing this, Shelley Boulianne (2018, 121) writes that:

> "While the public opinion data was useful in assessing attitudinal diversity, the data presents a challenge in trying to determine which attitudes to focus upon to ensure representation".

In other words, forming and selecting the right questions are therefore an important element, and opens for the same problems as in the survey literature in general.

It is also worth noting, that using policy opinions could cause problems, as in some issues can be scientifically complex that "people might not have clear pre-deliberation opinions" (André Bächtiger, Setälä, and Grönlund 2014, 231).

Interestingly, the concern raised is not necessarily confined to the pure-type alone. It also extends to hybrid claims that incorporate a policy opinion(s)-claim. DMPs using policy opinion(s) could still be susceptible to manipulation, and there is a problem with anchoring participation in people's pre-deliberation beliefs. This concern raises questions about the trend in using Policy Opinion(s) representation in DMPs, particularly the escalating prominence of hybrid demographic-policy opinion(s) representation, particularly evident in contexts such as DMPs addressing climate change. In other words, the disappearance of the pure type is a potential warning about this type of representation with regards of anchoring selection on people's pre-deliberation beliefs as well as the danger for manipulation.

7.2.4. Discourse Representation

The consideration of discursive representation also merits attention. As outlined in the typology chapter, discursive representation falls within the "diversity of views" representation, suggesting the inclusion of individuals representing distinct discourses within the mini-public. However, the mapping effort reveals a notably limited presence of this specific sub-type. Only one instance of a DMP aiming to incorporate discourse representation in their claim was identified, and even in this case, it was introduced as a supplementary element in the form of a hybrid claim.

The reason for the lack of representation of discourses in practice may stem from its relatively recent emergence and inherent complexity, particularly when compared to more established forms of representation. While a favorable view is held by the author towards the concept of representing discourses, the challenge lies in its intricacy, which may prove more convoluted than other, more straightforward representation models. Notably, the challenge arises due to the nature of "selection seems to be left to social scientists" (James Bohman 2012, 77), indicating that this type of representation poses a considerable explanatory challenge when

presented to the citizens. In other words, explaining this type of representation to citizens is quite complex, making it a tough claim to evaluate thoroughly.

However, there is one important aspect of this kind of representation that should be considered, and that is related to another logical remainder, namely expansive representation. As Dryzek and Niemeyer (2008, 481) writes:

> "Discursive representation is one way to redeem the promise of deliberative democracy when the deliberative participation of all affected by a collective decision is infeasible."

Consequently, discursive representation could be seen as a promising approach to address the challenges of expansive representation. Because the justificatory foundation is different, it creates a potential where all the important discussions are expressed and easily accessible to the public or the relevant groups. In other words, discursive representation could therefore be a way to achieve the claim of expansive representation.

7.2.5. Limitations of hybrid claims

The last point that needs to be addressed, concerns the limitations of hybrid claims. As seen in the property space from the last chapter (figure 6.7), the most common cases were found in the outer areas. Meaning, most DMPs make one or two claims, and at most, three claims. There are no cases that made four or more claims at the same time.

Consequently, there seems to be a limit to the hybrid claims in DMPs. Even though these hybrids are theoretically possible, there could be two main practical reasons for their absence. Firstly, in a random selection using stratification categories, the more stratification categories that are used, the more complicated the random selection becomes. This is because in smaller mini-publics, individuals must fit into multiple categories at once. For example, having categories for age, gender, and geography, is relatively easy, as a profile would be age: 20-36, male, and from Norway. It's more difficult to find a profile of age: 20-36, male, Norway, believes in climate change, from an important stakeholder, voted liberal in the previous election, fit into one discourse, and identifies as part of an indigenous community.

Consequently, there is a clear limitation on how many of these hybrid claims that could be made, as the selection process itself has its clear limitations.

The second possible reason for the limitation is that the more types of claims a DMP makes, the more complicated they can be to evaluate. A demographic-type is easier to evaluate than the demographic-effective audience-most-affected-policy opinion(s)-type. Explaining and justifying such multifaceted claims involves more complexity, making it challenging to fully understand and evaluate how these different claims interact, and the process on how it is made. This complexity adds extra difficulty to the evaluation process, possibly causing confusion and making it less clear to determine how well the DMP truly represent and serve different perspectives.

In summary on the logical remainders, the two pure types that are absent are the result of being too expansive (expansive representation) or because the pure type would end up being something other than a mini-public (effective audience representation). The pure Policy Opinion(s) form of representation has completely disappeared because of the dangers and limitations with the approach. Discursive representation is still quite an obscure form of representation for most citizens, making it a difficult claim to make. And lastly, the limitations for DMPs in making hybrid claims, seems to be a cut-off point on a maximum of three claims.

This chapter delved into the pivotal findings of the dissertation, presenting a comprehensive understanding of the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics (DMPs) and shedding light on the logical remainders or counterfactual scenarios that emerged from the empirical examination.

The next chapter will build upon these findings, delving into the implications and the potential for flexibility in DMPs' representative claims, as well as discussing the theoretical and broader implications for DMPs.

8. Rethinking Deliberative Mini-Publics

This chapter provides a broader perspective on DMPs and looks at their future trajectory based on the findings. The discussion focuses on three main issues derived from the empirical investigation. These issues include the limited diversity of representative claims of DMPs, the absence of transparent justifications and information regarding the selection process, and the geographical limitations of DMPs. Each of these concerns is addressed in three separate sections in this chapter: "Rethinking Representation," "Rethinking Practice," and finally, "Rethinking the Definition."

The first section, "Rethinking Representation", looks at the representative function of DMPs, and it is structured in three parts. Firstly, the discussion looks at the limitation of demographic representation. It emphasizes the need for DMPs to extend beyond demographic claims and embracing diversity in their claims. Different types of representation hold distinct advantages depending on the context. Secondly, the focus shifts towards the importance of "most-affected" representation to effectively address representative deficits. This means designing DMPs to ensure the inclusion of those directly affected by the issues at hand. Lastly, the section touches upon the necessity of pursuing "diversity of views" representation in specific cases. All in all, this section suggests the need to rethink representation in DMPs: moving it away from being too dominated by demographic representation and leaning more in the direction of allowing for greater flexibility.

In the second section, "Rethinking Practice," the focus shifts to the practical implications and design considerations and focuses on two main things. Firstly, the selection of categories in a DMP needs to be justified carefully, and the choices and justifications need to be presented to the general public in a transparent way. In other words, there is a need for transparency and justifications. It may seem that these points are obvious, however during the mapping of the cases in this dissertation, these points have often been missing. For DMPs to have legitimacy they must, at the very least, have selection processes that are justified and transparent. The

second point addresses the need for the selection criteria to be a product of a deliberative process itself, and points towards a reflective institutional design.

The last section of the chapter, "Rethinking the Definition", introduces a wider debate on the definition of DMPs themselves. It argues that there is a need to move away from random selection as a key defining element. This is not to say that random selection does not have a role to play, but that the need for more variation in the types of representation may be more pressing. The reasoning here is twofold. Firstly, when researchers in the field of DMPs define them primarily based on random selection, they unintentionally narrow down the geographical focus of their study. As evident in the dissertation, this framing tends to depict DMPs as mostly occurring in Western countries, with a few major nations contributing the bulk of the cases. However, this approach poses a problem because it restricts the diversity of cases available for in-depth exploration when studying DMPs. Secondly, if the goal of DMPs is to effectively tackle representation shortcomings, a direction this dissertation is leaning towards, restricting the focus solely to cases of random selection becomes insufficient. This is particularly true when crafting representation for the most-affected groups: alternative selection processes may prove necessary.

8.1.   Rethinking Representation

Having gone through the cases, and looked at the representative claim of DMPs, what does this work tell us about DMPs and representation? This section takes a closer look at the value of the demographic claim, before moving on to address other types of representation that could play a larger role in DMPs.

It may appear counter-intuitive to evaluate these claims, given the constructivist approach to representation adopted in this dissertation. This point has been made by Michael Saward: it is the constituency that is the ultimate judge of the legitimacy of representative claims, "not the theorists or other observers" (Saward 2010, 145).

This is a fair point. However, the subsequent discussion does not center on evaluating the individual claim of any one DMP. The aim here is to take a broader look at the claims present

and to see what kind of contribution they can make. In order to adopt this broader perspective, this section will draw upon the systemic shift within democratic theory. Specifically, emphasis will be placed on Mark Warren's problem-based approach as a guiding framework.

The problem-based approach is grounded in the central question of "what problems must a political system solve to count as a democracy?" (Warren 2017b).

> "What must a political system accomplish to count as "democratic?" I suggest that there are three broad functions, which I shall call empowered inclusion, collective agenda and will formation, and collective decision making" (Warren 2017b, 43).

Consequently, this approach outlines three core requirements for a political system to qualify as 'democratic.' First, it must empower the inclusion of the potentially affected. Second, it should foster open deliberation and effective communication for better understanding of issues and choices. Lastly, it must facilitate collective decision-making, enabling people to regulate their affairs and shape their society together (Beauvais and Warren 2019).

Adopting this approach prompts the inquiry: What kind of functions do, and can, DMPs have in a democratic system? A key aspect to explore is the potential for empowered inclusion through representation. This exploration aligns with Michael Saward's emphasis on a systemic view of representation:

> "The quality of representation needs to be judged on a systemic, and not just an individual, level" (Saward 2010, 167).

Consequently, it becomes essential to adopt a more holistic view of DMPs and their representative functions. DMPs need to be viewed as part of a broader democratic system. By rethinking DMPs as part of a systemic process—rather than an individual event that represents the whole of the jurisdiction—it is easier to recognize the need for other types of representation; i.e. the need for more DMPs with more flexible forms of representation. Specifically, this dissertation looks at two other types of representation and how they can contribute to a democratic system, namely the "most-affected" type of representation, and the "diversity of views" type of representation. This dissertation has uncovered both types of

representation in the practice of DMPs. The diversity of views is a quite common approach, while the most-affected is less common. Before addressing these, it is necessary to further explore the topic of demographic representation. In other words, this section aims to achieve three primary goals: first, to critically examine the limits of demographic representation; second, to explore the intricacies of the most-affected representation; and finally, to delve into the significance of diversity of views representation.

8.1.1. The limits of Demographic Representation

Adopting a systemic view on demographic representation allows for looking at how such a form of representation can contribute to the overarching democratic system. At a time when there is a lot of focus on the disproportional nature of representative institutions, it is important to notice that this form of representation has come as a response to this disproportionality. Consequently, this type of representation can act to adjust the political system to becoming more like society in a visual way, and in a way that addresses democratic deficits.

It is possible to think of types of issues where such visual representation is especially important. For example, in issues that affect the whole jurisdiction equally, it could be useful to have a mini-public that makes a demographic claim, if those demographic categories used are agreed upon to be relevant to achieve the demographic claim. On such issues, it would be valuable to get a rough sense of what a considered public opinion would look like. Demographic representation offers this type of claim, as the body is visually like the public in a rough way, which could offer stronger forms of legitimacy in the eyes of the public. Of course, this type of claim is much stronger when increasing the number of participants in the mini-publics (as previously discussed). This could explain why the Citizens' Assemblies model is closely connected to the demographic claim, as they are bigger processes that often are used at the national level addressing complex issues that are affecting the whole nation.

Consequently, the demographic type of representation is useful for the democratic system in addressing deficits of representation. Its ability to generate descriptive representation, though, should not be overstated as discussed in the previous chapter.

However, there are inherent flaws in demographic representation, as well as in the supporting arguments. A notable drawback in this regard is that it is very majoritarian. To elaborate, while demographic representation might lead a mini-public to roughly look like society, this is mostly true for the majority. Unless specifically addressed, a social minority would not necessarily feel that the mini-public looks representative as it would be too small to capture the relevant (minority) group. This points to the difference between stating that "someone like me is present", versus stating that the mini-public roughly "looks like society". The last one points towards proportionality, while the first one does not necessarily do that. This is the difference between proportionality and diversity. And proportionality in such a case can work against the claim of "someone like me is there". A good example of the problem of this can be found in the British Columbia Citizens' Assembly. In their initial selection process they did not have a category that included a "profoundly disadvantaged and marginalized group in Canadian society, Aboriginals" (James 2008, 111).

This points towards another discussion in the literature on descriptive representation concerning the difference between proportional representation and threshold representation. Threshold representation states that "there should be a threshold number of representatives, sufficient to ensure that the group's views and interests are effectively expressed" (Kymlicka 1995, 146). Consequently, threshold representation does not hold that proportionality is important, but rather that a critical mass is needed "to communicate a group's perspective to the broader assembly" (James 2008, 122). This suggests that the number of participants for effective presentation of their views may exceed the numbers of participants that is required for proportionality (Kymlicka 1995, 147). As a result, the literature concerning descriptive representation also highlights the significance of overrepresentation. This line of thought is grounded in the concept the dissertation has coined as the "most-affected" representation.

In this view, relying on the demographic type of representation can lead to a type of representation that could be considered unjust. A minority is still a minority in a DMP with demographic representation. This is pointed out by Parkinson (2006, 33–34):

"The argument for proportionality is similar to the argument for descriptive representation: that the deliberative body should mirror the wider population. However, proportionality can conflict with equality of voice, a fundamental procedural requirement of deliberation. So long as group representatives are present in proportion to their numerical strength, identities and views which command the allegiance of the many will always dominate those of the few, regardless of the reasonableness of those views."

Consequently, proportionality is not always desirable. As pointed out by Parkinson (ibid.), proportionality can come into conflict with equality.

For this reason, it can be problematic to use the literature on descriptive representation to provide justification for demographic representation. The argument for demographic representation cannot rely on arguments for descriptive representation in a strong sense—only in a very limited sense.

Before progressing further, it is important to acknowledge additional arguments in favor of this type of representation, particularly one grounded in an epistemic perspective. While limited attention will be dedicated to this aspect due to its close association with descriptive representation, it remains worthwhile to explore as this viewpoint can be perceived as both a supportive argument and a counterpoint to demographic representation.

The epistemic argument leans on the "Diversity Trumps Ability Theorem", and states that "the presence of cognitive diversity in a group actually matters more than the average ability of its individual members for the group's collective competence" (Landemore 2013a, 1212). This leads Helen Landemore to state that random selection is the selection method that ensures as much cognitive diversity as possible in a representative assembly. Specifically, it is random selection's ability to generate descriptive representation that is particularly good here. It is to generate an "exact portrait, in miniature, of the people at large" (Charles Adams, cited in Landemore 2013a, 1218). It is important to note that Helen Landemore is writing about a different setting. Her argument is about a permanent body, replacing the elected chambers

with random selection. Consequently, it is a bit different from DMPs, as they are not made to replace elected chambers (and are much smaller in size).

However, it is worth considering this argument and the demographic claim, as this kind of argument can be used for DMPs as well. It is probably true that demographic representation would lead to more diversity compared to using other forms of selection to the mini-public. For example, it would lead to more diverse group of people than if they were elected. However, if comparing demographic representation with the other forms of representation generated using random selection, then it is not clear if the epistemic argument is an argument for demographic representation. After all, if the goal is to achieve maximum diversity, why opt for proportionality (as seen in demographic representation)? As Landemore (2013a, 1219) writes:

> "If the goal is to maximize the cognitive diversity of representative assemblies, an even better method than random lotteries, which simply reproduce in the larger group the diversity existing in the larger group, would seem to be to oversample the cognitive minorities existing in the larger group."

Relying upon an epistemic argument for the current uses of DMPs would encourage designers to maximize diversity, rather than proportionality. Proportionality would limit the diversity in the mini-public, making it weaker in an epistemic way, and consequently, making an argument against demographic representation. Another form of representation that better achieves the representative function that comes from this line of epistemic thinking, is the "diversity of view" representation (see below).

As seen, demographic representation is the main claim of most DMPs, and this domination is usually defended as a form of descriptive representation. However, this dissertation raises questions about the validity of this argument. As it is often defended as a way to "broadly represent" an area with a few demographic categories, this achieves descriptive representation in only a narrow sense. It ends up being a visual form of representation, where the mini-public roughly "looks like" the public.

Taking a more systemic approach, it is valid to question the value of this approach to representation. In issues that affects the jurisdiction equally, then there is a considerable value

in finding an approximation of the counterfactual public will (Steel et al. 2020). In this type of issue, demographic representation is valuable, as it signals to the public what a mini-public that roughly "looks like" the public would mean if it could deliberate. In this way, demographic representation does contribute to more descriptive representation when compared to other types of representation (that do not rely on stratified random selection).

However, if compared to other forms of representation that can be achieved in a DMP, the contribution of demographic representation in a democratic system becomes more complicated. This line of inquiry questions whether demographic representation is always something to be strived for. As Karpowitz and Raphael (2014, 94) write, DMPS "may not always need to strive for convening a proportional microcosm or representation of the whole polity, or of all who are affected by an issue under consideration, as long as the forum is connected well to other elements of the political system." This also points to some of the deficits of representation that we are seeing in democratic systems today:

> "as elected governments often represent majorities that exclude those who lose and often poorly represent those who are less educated or less wealthy or who belong to ethnic, religious, racial, or other minorities. These kinds of deficits are reflected in disaffected, distrustful, and often angry citizens" (Lacelle-Webster and Warren 2021, 1–2).

Is demographic representation the best way of addressing these specific deficits? The answer, it appears, is not a straightforward yes or no, but rather depends on the context. This argument points towards a more diverse role for mini-publics, as the representative claims would be influenced by the political system and its needs. On some issues and in some contexts, demographic representation is not needed, or desirable, and other forms of representation may be better suited. This then points to the more flexible potential of DMPs and their representative function.

One of the key findings from this dissertation is that DMPs have the ability to generate different representative claims, but that this ability is not properly realized or recognized in the current practice. As seen from the empirical examination, DMPs are dominated by demographic forms

of representation, often in a knee-jerk manner. This section argues that despite the domination of demographic representation in deliberative mini-publics, the justification for this type of representation is not strong enough to support its dominance. In other words, the reasons, or justifications, for primarily relying on demographic representation to form DMPs are not compelling enough to warrant such domination. To enhance the effectiveness of DMPs in addressing democratic deficits, DMPs need to be more flexible and aware in their approach to representation. This means moving away from a strict reliance on demographic representation and exploring alternative types of representation as they could be better suited in some contexts and areas. This requires greater diversity of claims in DMPs and by doing so, DMPs can better fulfil their potential to address deficits of representation. The dissertation therefore suggests that other forms of representation—e.g. most-affected representation and diversity of view—could play a more important role in DMPs, than what they currently do.

8.1.2. Most-affected representation

The previous discussion on demographic representation suggests that it is not necessarily the gold standard of representative claims that mini-publics should always aim for. An argument can be made for diversity in the representative claims made by mini-publics.

There are strong arguments for mini-publics to make more representative claims in the form of "most-affected" representation. To remind the reader, the most-affected type of representation is the position that people should be represented in proportion to the nature and extent of how affected they are (Brighouse and Fleurbaey 2010; Warren 2017b). Importantly, due consideration should be given to the inclusion of those who are most affected by both the current decision in question and the historical processes and practices shaping the decision-making process (Afsahi 2022, 40–41).

The fact is that certain issues disproportionately impact some parts of the public more frequently and more deeply than others (Karpowitz and Raphael 2016). Proportional representation, like demographic representation, is insensitive to this and does not ensure that individuals who are the most affected are represented in the DMP.

DMPs could play an important function, in addressing deficits of representation around making sure the most-affected are represented in certain issues. This is of course a central element to the problem-based approach in which "political systems should empower inclusions of those affected (especially the most affected) by potential collective decisions" (Beauvais and Warren 2019, 895). This type of representation then creates the question "How many are here from group X, Y, or Z relative to how much this issue impacts groups X, Y, or Z?" (Moscrop and Warren 2016, 6).

The value of this type of representation should not be understated. One of the main reasons why the standard account of representation has been stretched in recent years is due to its connection to the territorial approach to representation. Demographic representation does not necessarily address these deficits, as it is linked to a jurisdictional idea of mirroring a people in that area. Such an approach to representation could create blind spots, making it difficult to solve representational deficits. Most-affected representation does not necessarily lead to the same kind of jurisdictional approach. Of course, affectedness often follows the jurisdiction, but it does expand the possible constituency beyond this approach as well.

Most-affected representation can offer guidance "on how to think about these considerations" (Moscrop and Warren 2016, 7). It challenges the idea that representation is solely about mirroring a specific geographical area or jurisdiction. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of representing those most directly impacted by political decisions and social issues. By prioritizing the voices of the most affected, this form of representation provides a more comprehensive and inclusive understanding of representation, going beyond the limitations of a purely territorial framework.

Furthermore, representing the most-affected in DMPs could also help address representation deficits for marginalized voices. Marginalized communities often face limited access to traditional political platforms and may have their own concerns and perspectives overlooked. As Lafont writes (2019, 147) one of the most valuable contributions that a mini-publics could make is to secure effective inclusion of marginalized voices. Mini-publics could be a way to help some social groups in their political struggles to contest the views of consolidated majorities on

specific political issues (Lafont 2019, 148). This function of DMPs is also argued for by Karpowitz and Raphael:

> "One of our main arguments will be that political equality in the deliberative system as a whole can sometimes be served best by asking the least powerful citizens to deliberate among themselves in their own forums, or as one stage in forums that are more representative of the larger public" (Karpowitz and Raphael 2014, 6).

For Karpowitz and Raphael, it is important to allow for "enclave deliberation", which is basically that "deliberation among like-minded people who talk or even live, much of the time, in isolated enclaves" (Sunstein 2002, 177). Of course, some may be concerned that this would create problems as enclave deliberation can cause polarization. However, polarization is not an inherently undesirable outcome. As noted by Karpowitz and Raphael (2014, 139), "to reject all instances of polarization within disempowered groups would be to adopt a conservative bias against innovative views or a centrist bias against 'extreme' positions. In at least some instances, polarization among disempowered groups may be a sign of deliberative breakthrough, not deliberative dysfunction". In addition, it depends on how "like-minded" is defined (Karpowitz and Raphael 2014, 101). The point they are addressing is not to make sure people with the same preferences or opinions deliberate in enclave, but rather that like-mindedness means that they share social perspectives. As Iris Young (2002) writes, perspectives are experiences, history, and social knowledge that people share because of their position in society. These do not determine a particular opinion or interest, but rather that "social perspectives consist in a set of questions, kinds of experience, and assumptions with which reasoning begins, rather than the conclusions drawn" (Young 2002, 137).

Viewed it this way, enclave deliberation has clear benefits. As members of historically and situationally disempowered groups engage with the diversity of their lived experiences, they can develop a deeper understanding of politics. This process allows them to envision themselves as active participants in their community, expressing ideas and arguments that might be difficult to raise in mixed groups initially. As a result, it broadens the range of

perspectives considered in public discourse, benefiting both privileged and marginalized groups equally (Abdullah, Karpowitz, and Raphael 2016, 27).

As current systems have clear deficits of representation, "most affected" type of representation can address these deficits by making sure those who are the most affected are better represented:

> "Decreasing representation of privileged groups can bolster the representation of historically disadvantaged groups" (Dovi 2009, 1172).

Most-affected type of representation can therefore "help us diagnose problems or help us track down unequal or asymmetrical power between and among peoples" (Montanaro 2017a, 216–17). This is the major strengths of this type of representation.

Consequently, most-affected representation can channel DMPs into addressing specific deficits of representation. It could add an important source of representation into democratic systems, as it functions to represent those who are the most affected, presently, and historically. As discussed earlier, this kind of function is important in some questions and in some contexts.

The question then becomes more on how is this done in practice? To address this, one can examine the data collected for this dissertation.

Figure 8.1 Different approaches to most-affected representation
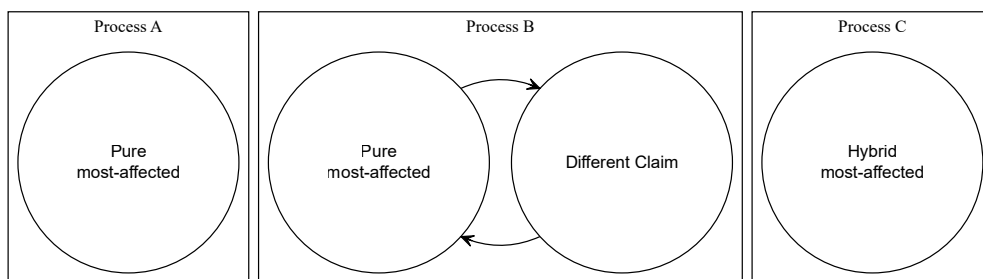
Figure 8.1 illustrates three different approaches to the most-affected-type representation, and how a process could be designed.

Let's take "Process A" first: the pure "most-affected". Here a designer can create a mini-public that is randomly selected of the most-affected. The outcome of this process then feeds into the policy process as the view of the most-affected. An example of this can be found in case ML01, "Citizen's Space for Democratic Deliberation on GMOs and the future of farming in Mali". This was a pure farmer panel made to address a deficit of representation in the debate and decision-making around this issue. As Pimbert and Barry (2021, 1098) write, "the absence of farmers' voices in decisions which affect their lives reflects deeply unjust power relations and a politics of exclusion that effectively silences a majority of men and women in rural West Africa".

The second approach would work differently. Here the designer creates two mini-publics. One is a mini-public with a different claim (demographic, diversity of views, etc). To this process, another mini-public is connected, with a pure "most-affected" approach. In this way, the views of the most-affected could be linked to another process. Either the output from the most-affected mini-public could feed into the work of the demographic mini-public, or the other way around. An example of this can be found in case DK03 and DK05, "Consensus Conference on the Future of Fishing" (see A-146 and A-148). This process included two linked Consensus Conferences: one with a layman panel and the other with a fisher panel. The fisher panel was specifically included to ensure that those who were most affected by the issue were represented in the process, resulting in a pure most-affected-type approach. The process was designed as usual, with a preparation weekend in which the main questions were formulated. In this variation though, the two panels were separated and formulated their own questions before coming together and merging these questions for the expert panel later. In this way, the most-affected group could formulate their own positions beforehand.

The third approach, Process C in figure 8.1, is what is the most common way of conducting mini-publics with "most-affected" representation. This is the hybrid "most-affected". In other words, this is a mini-pubic that merges two different representative claims, like for example the demographic and the most-affected. An example of this, is the AU36 "Green Wedge Management Plan Community Panel" (see page A-36). Here the panel is a demographic-most-affected hybrid. In this context, the population of rural areas constituted less than half of the total population. However, the Council decided to assign 50% of the positions on the

community panel to individuals residing in rural areas. This decision was made considering the significant impact of the Green Wedge Management Plan on the rural population. In other words, the Council decided to overrepresent people from the rural area since they were considerable affected by this issue.

Figure 8.1 illustrates three ways that most-affected representation could be designed in mini-publics. In the empirical mapping, there are quite a few cases of DMPs that make a most-affected claim. 62 of the 330 cases made a most-affected claim in some way. As we have seen in the mapping, the hybrid-type of representation (process C) is quite often used by DMPs. 52 out of the 330 cases made a demographic-most-affected hybrid claim. Consequently, there is a clear tendency to couple the most-affected type of claim with a demographic claim. Less common are attempts to create pure "most-affected" representation, either as in process A or in process B.

Before moving on, it is also important to notice that this type of representation also contains challenges. In particular, three challenges are noteworthy: most-affected representation could be seen as political unsustainable; the challenge of deciding who is the most affected; and the challenge that the appropriate constituency needs to be able to evaluate the claim.

One can wonder whether a wider population would accept some of these processes. Considering the current situation, pursuing for example a pure-type of most-affected representation could be considered politically unsustainable. As observed from the debates on affirmative action, this could spark considerable debate.[57] In such situations, demographic representation might be seen as a safer option. This example illustrates the power of the audience. As Laura Montanaro (2017a, 217) writes, the audience "has an active involvement in judgement, sometimes from outside the claim. The audience may be the constituency, but it may be independent, and so we should be wary". This brings the discussion back to the theory chapter of the dissertation, highlighting the fact that to make a representative claim democratic, it must be evaluated by the appropriate constituency. The audience does have a role in accepting or rejecting the claims "through processes of debate, deliberation, or

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[57] Thanks to Alice el-Wakil for pointing this out.

dissemination". However, as noted by Saward (2010, 150), "they are not necessarily part of the appropriate constituency." Consequently, it is important to be cautious of the role of the audience. While public acceptance is a significant consideration, it is essential to approach it with awareness and care, understanding that the audience's views and reactions may vary.

There is also a challenge in deciding on who is actually the most affected. Sometimes this choice seems clear. For example, case FR04 covered a mini-public on breast cancer. In this mini-public, only women were included as part of the process. On the other hand, there are instances where this determination becomes less straightforward, necessitating careful justification. The challenge here lies in pinpointing the most affected parties and offering robust reasoning for their inclusion or exclusion.

Finally, there could be an issue that the appropriate constituency must be able to evaluate the claim. It could be that the most-affected would be very vulnerable and would find it extremely hard to actually be able to evaluate a claim or not. For instance, when designing a mini-public that incorporates homeless people, one might question whether evaluation of the claim from non-participants can be done in a genuine fashion.

These challenges point to an underlying motivation behind the dissertation, one that extends beyond the discourse on the most-affected type of representation Specifically, every claim of representation must be adequately justified and transparent, and there is a need for the claim-making process to be deliberated on itself. Further elaboration on these aspects will be provided in greater detail in section 8.2 of this chapter.

In short, "most-affected" representation injects a valuable type of representation into the democratic system. As many issues no longer follow established jurisdictional lines, basing representation on affectedness allows designers to address democratic blind spots. Using this, designers can direct DMPs to address specific forms of representational deficits in the system.

8.1.3. Diversity of view representation

The last form of representation to be addressed is the "diversity of view" type. In this dissertation, the "diversity of view" type represents opinions, discourses, or perspectives. This

approach can be realized through diverse methods, including survey questionnaires and discourse analyses. It is also possible to use different categories to achieve a diversity of views, as the designer can assume that different characteristics "entail different backgrounds and experiences and hence represent different views, experiences, and discourses" (Hainz, Bossert, and Strech 2016, 7). Central to this type of representation is the idea of diversity. A designer may not want to focus on proportionality, if the main concern is to secure as much diversity as possible when it comes to people's viewpoints.

There is value in this type of representation, and it is particularly useful when employed on emerging issues. Emerging issues are issues that people do not necessarily have an opinion about just yet. In these situations, it could also be difficult to establish anyone that is more affected by the future. As Lafont points out, mini-publics could in these settings, function as anticipatory. Specifically, some policies "concern technological innovations with *unpredictable consequences* so the public does not know what may be at stake" (Lafont 2019, 156, emphasis in original). In these types of topics, a very good argument can be made for the "diversity of view" type of representation.

It is therefore not surprising that the Consensus Conference as a model aims towards the "diversity of view" type of representation. Consensus Conferences are mainly created to "assess controversial and technological developments" (Grundahl 1995, 31). This is also evident in the data in this dissertation, and can be seen in particular case examples such as case AU01 "Consensus conference: gene technology in the food chain", case DK01 "Consensus conference on chemical substances in food and the environment", case BE05 "Citizens' Conference on the Long-term Management of Radioactive Waste", and case AT01 "Consensus conference on genetic data." It is interesting to note that all these examples address issues in the realm of technology, in some way or form.

Consequently, in these types of issues, it is probably especially important to consider the epistemic arguments discussed previously. The more diversity that a designer includes in such a process, the more alternative views will be represented and this will improve the resulting understanding of the problem (Brown 2009). In such areas, a focus on demographic

representation (i.e. making sure the panel is proportional to the population on different demographic categories) might limit the diversity of the panel.[58] In many cases, a good argument can be made for maximizing the diversity of views.

As with other types of representation, this approach is not without problems. The same problem with demographic representation is also present in most of the "diversity of view" forms of representation that we find in mini-publics. Namely: the designer cannot claim that the mini-public represents *all* perspectives and views, except maybe discourse representation. The designer can aim to maximize diversity; but if diversity is on a scale, and absolute diversity is the ideal, then the mini-public can never be close to that ideal. However, this type of representation might be closer than other types of representation, and diversity of view is also more diverse than demographic representation.

In addition, there should be more experimentation with one of the sub-categories of diversity of views-representation, namely discursive representation. There is a potential upside with this type of representation, especially in its ability to achieve expansive representation. It is potential though needs to be further explored, as there are challenges with this type of representation as noted in the previous chapter.

This section shows that there is potential for more flexibility when it comes to the representative claim of DMPs. It also shows that some types of representation are good at some things, but not necessarily good at other things. Consequently, representative claims should depend on the context and the needs of the democratic system.

8.2. Rethinking Practice

One of the key points addressed by this dissertation is how complicated it is to use stratified random sampling in selecting for a DMP. The process not as simple and straightforward as initially perceived, as it involves making significant choices when selecting the categories and

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[58] For example, in a heavy urbanized jurisdiction, the panel will overwhelmingly be made up of people living in urban areas, maybe losing some valuable perspectives from the rural areas.

making the diverse representative claims. As the design of the mini-public produces a representative claim that requires presentation and acceptance by the audience, it has implications for the design process itself. If DMPs are to play a vital role in democratic systems, it is necessary to establish principles for the selection process. Based on the findings and discussions in this dissertation, three principles for the selection process can be proposed: transparency, justification, and reflectivity.

While these principles might seem obvious to some, the research conducted in this dissertation has revealed that their significance is not widely acknowledged in practice. Thus, there exists a need to establish distinct and explicit principles to guarantee a robust and effective selection process for DMPs.

The principles outlined in this section aim to address some of the questions surrounding how this selection process should be conducted. These principles provide guidance on the approach to be taken. This section sequentially delves into the three key principles. Firstly, it addresses the closely intertwined principles of transparency and justification. Subsequently, the spotlight turns to the significance of reflectivity.

8.2.1. Transparency and justification

The first two principles are closely connected and are therefore addressed together. The selection process itself should be transparent and the choices that are made in the selection process, must be presented, and justified. The importance of this is well illustrated by Laura Montanaro (2017b, 57) when she writes about self-appointed representatives that "for the purpose of democratic assessment, a representative claim must be made known not only to the audience and authorizing constituency, but also to the claimed constituency so that it can guide and sanction the claims."

One of the strengths of using the representative claim-framework is exactly how it points towards the need for justifications and transparency. If a DMP does not have information regarding the selection process and justification behind the choices that have been taken, the

public cannot evaluate the legitimacy of the DMP. It becomes impossible for them to evaluate the representative claim. This is also pointed out by Karpowitz and Raphael when they write that "If a sample of citizens is to deliberate on behalf of the larger polity and aims to influence it, the group's legitimacy depends upon the criteria and process used to select it" (Karpowitz and Raphael 2014, 231).

Consequently, the selection process and the justifications behind the choices, needs to be clearly presented to the public. While analyzing the cases, it became clear that finding information about the selection process and its reasoning was quite challenging in many cases. Of course, in older cases this is understandable (information can be lost when moving webpages, etc.), but this was also the case for many newer cases. Indeed, several cases were removed from the final sample in this dissertation because of the lack of information and/or justifications.

The recommendations are straightforward. As a minimum, the report from the mini-public should include a clear section dedicated to explaining the selection process. It should provide a clear explanation of the claim being made and how the selection process was carried out in an attempt to achieve that claim. A major problem often arises when the selection process is outsourced to big polling companies. In reports when this has been done, there is often a lack of transparency on the exact way in which the DMP has been selected. This generates major legitimacy issues. Also, there was a tendency to oversimplify the representative claim itself with cases in which the mini-public aimed to be "broadly representative", and it achieved this with "using some demographic categories, like age, gender, etc.". This is far too vague as it leaves the exact categories unspecified and fails to provide a clear explanation of what "broadly representative" truly means. It is also important not to exaggerate the representative claim beyond what can be achieved in a DMP (Karpowitz and Raphael 2014). It is only a strength, not a weakness, when reports are completely honest about the limits of random selection.

Some organizations have a clear policy with regards to this. These organizations can produce reports that document the various choices made and add a lot of information about if they were able to achieve the goals they have set (for example, was there 20% people from the age-

group 16-25). However, even in these cases, there was often a lack of justification. There is an absence of justifications as to why certain demographic factors, such as age, are important, and also why it is important for the mini-public to achieve a demographic claim on this issue. Consequently, the presentation of justifications is frequently missing to a greater extent than the precise selection categories themselves.

8.2.2. Reflectivity[59]

The third principle, called "reflectivity," emphasizes that the way participants are chosen should come from deliberation. This concept aligns with the idea of meta-deliberation, which refers to deliberation about the process of deliberation.

The recommendation here is more ambitious. When the representative claim is made and created, it is crucial to involve input from local political leaders, civil society groups and others in the development of the claim itself. Furthermore, once the initial selection is made, they should be subject to revision based on feedback. Consequently, the creation of the representative claim with the selection of the categories in the stratified random sampling can be seen as part of a broader agenda-setting process. While political leaders and/or the organizers of the mini-public should initiate the agenda, it is ideal for the wider audience of the mini-public to have the opportunity to revise it. The representative claim of a mini-public should not be solely understood in terms of the claim itself, but as the temporary outcome of a political process.

Consequently, the claim-making process needs to be a deliberative process itself. Ideally this should be *"*with the proviso that what counts as relevant differences in the stratification process is itself open to democratic deliberation and not predetermined by organisers" (Parkinson 2003, 189). This points to the need for meta-deliberation. As Dryzek (2010, 12) write, meta-deliberation is "deliberation about how the deliberative system itself should be organized". This is what Landwehr (2015) calls "reflective institutional design": a reflective claim-making process.

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[59] This section builds on a conversation with Mark Brown, which I am indebted to for this principle.

This reflective institutional design becomes even more important when looking at institutionalization of DMPs. This was evident in the previous discussion on rethinking representation. For example, it would be difficult to have a standing panel based on a pure "most-affected" representation. This is mainly because the all-affected-principle states that there needs to be "a different constituency of voters or participants for every decision" (Fung 2013, 251). In other words, the "most-affected" could change from issue to issue, making the argument that there is a need to change the panel from issue to issue, which then goes against having a standing body. This fluid approach is difficult if you want to maintain a standing panel, addressing multiple issues over a period of 1-2 years.

However, there are ways to address this, and central to this is reflectivity. An especially interesting example can be found in the BE17, Permanent Citizen Council of the German-speaking Community of Belgium (see page A-99)). Here, there is a standing assembly that makes demographic claims. This standing assembly has a mandate to decide what topics should be addressed in other mini-publics. Consequently, the standing DMP has the power to decide the mandate for other DMPs. Even though DMPs that addresses different topics also do make a demographic claim, this type of institutionalization can then allow for a greater diversity of claims. This can be illustrated in figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2 Model for Institutionalization
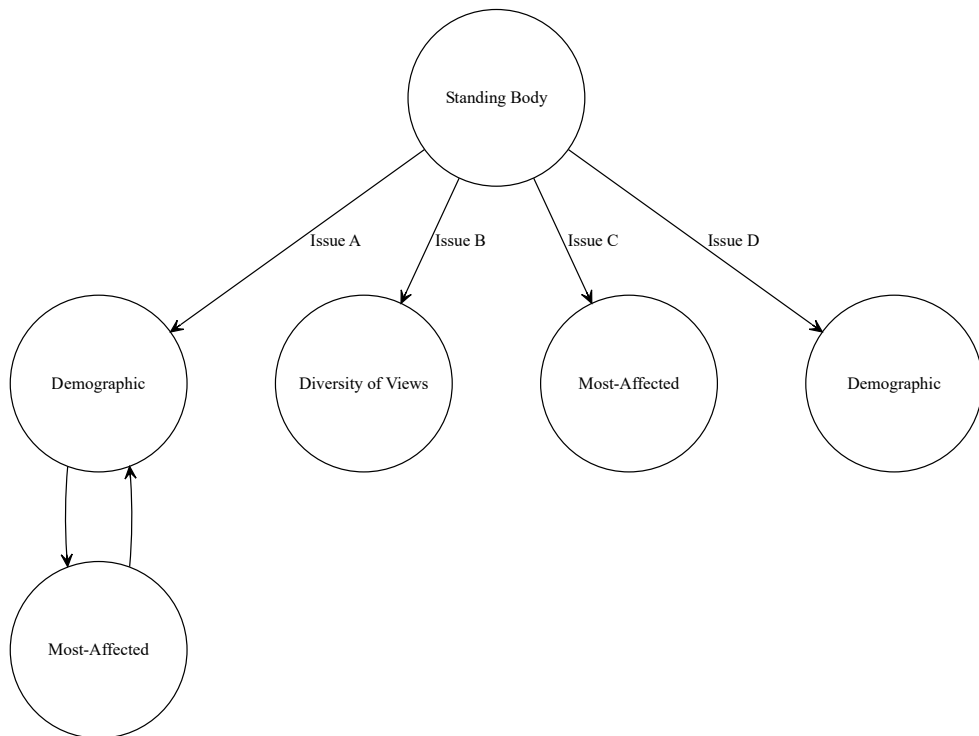
As seen in figure 8.2, different issues can be farmed out to different kinds of representation in the different mini-publics. For example, we can see that issue A is on a topic that requires demographic representation as well as most-affected representation. Consequently, two mini-publics could be assigned to make these claims, and these can feed into one another. Issue B could be on a more technological topic, and consequently, there might be a need for a greater diversity of views. Issue C is a very specific area that requires reflection from a "most-affected" approach. Issue D is a broad topic, that needs to be addressed by a demographic claim.

The main strength of such a model, is that the claim-making process becomes part of the deliberation process in the standing body. In this particular model, it is up to the standing body to discuss and decide what kind of representation is required by the issue. Of course, this standing body is not alone, and is linked to several other interests, like civil society organizations, interest organizations and so on. In other words, there needs to be a deliberation

on what kind of representation that are needed on issues. Reflectivity is therefore necessary if DMPs are to be successfully institutionalized with a standing body.

This principle of reflectivity could be criticized for being inefficient, for having issues of infinitive regress, and for introducing politics into the selection process. Each of these criticisms can be addressed briefly.

The first criticism concerns efficiency, or the lack thereof. Many mini-publics are created with a strict time schedule; including a reflective claim-making process could be seen as an unnecessary burden. The counterargument to inefficiency, can be supported through two key points. Firstly, it can be stated that many mini-publics already engage in this form of reflective claim-making process. There is of course discussion about who should be part of the process, how the selection should be done, and how the lottery should be designed. Conversations around the globe with various organizers regarding different cases often revealed the inclusion of several categories based on the preferences of the mini-public's authorizing authority. The idea here is that the process can be improved, making sure it is made transparent and properly deliberated upon. Second of all, it is possible to recognize the inefficiency, but point to the lack of any clear alternative. If the selection process lacks careful deliberation, it could result in an illegitimate mini-public. In other words, it can undermine the credibility and legitimacy of the mini-public as a representative body. Consequently, the entire deliberative process may become irrelevant or ineffective. Thus, this emphasizes the importance of a reflective selection process to maintain the legitimacy and effectiveness of the mini-public and its deliberations.

The second criticism involves encountering the challenge of infinite regress (Landwehr 2015). If a reflective claim-making process is necessary for the mini-public, then who should be part of that reflective process? This issue is familiar in democratic theory with the paradox that "the democratic demos cannot define its own borders" (Landwehr 2015, 51). It is important to note that this issue extends beyond the scope of this dissertation. Focusing specifically on mini-publics, the resolution might be somewhat simpler. DMPs are, usually, authorized by elected officials. The regress could thus be argued to cease there, as these officials are elected by the population. Within this context, one could potentially extend the regress further and assert that

the demos that elected the officials has not been determined through a deliberative process. However, in practice, this problem does not appear to be highly noticeable.

The last criticism addresses the potential for introducing politics in the claim-making process into DMPs. For example, there is the possibility that politicians will attempt to manipulate the composition of deliberative mini-publics to ensure that their own interests or viewpoints are overrepresented. The point is that politics has always been a part of the process, even if there is a tendency to perceive the selection process as neutral. As this dissertation highlights, the selection process is far from as impartial as might be hoped or assumed. Recognizing this reality sooner rather than later is beneficial. In essence, there is a strong emphasis on the need to acknowledge the influence of politics in the selection process of mini-publics, along with a caution against assuming neutrality. Understanding and addressing these political dynamics can lead to improved and more transparent deliberative processes.

8.3.   Rethinking the definition

The last section of this chapter addresses the issues concerning the defining features DMPs. It seems that there is now an agreement to have random selection as one of the key features that defines DMPs (Escobar and Elstub 2019a; Smith and Setälä 2018). However, within this section, this consensus is challenged on two distinct grounds. First, random selection creates blind spots because of its geographical limitations. Second, random selection constrains the designer's ability to address deficits of representation.

The mapping in this dissertation shows the geographic limits to DMPs. They are usually done in western countries, with some countries making up most of the cases. This geographic limitation is a problem. This is especially true since the overarching goal of DMPs, and broader democratic innovations, is addressing democratic deficits. It is problematic to limit the area that researchers are looking at, as doing so will have the effect of prescribing what a "good deliberative process is." My argument here is well summarized by Melissa Ross (cited in Feurté 2022):

"What we are witnessing is the growing consolidation of the 'civic lottery', or sortition, into a guarantee of representation and legitimacy in deliberation. This can lead to two main problems: first, ignoring vibrant forms of participation and deliberation beyond the global North because they do not fit those principles, and second, attempting to root formal and institutionalized deliberation that does reflect those principles in contexts where they might make little sense, ignore existing forms of community governance, or even erase the agency of those working in the territories and on the ground."

Consequently, it is important to question the central role that random selection has played in the way we define DMPs. By embracing random selection, researchers and practitioners are limiting the possible range of examinations and because of this a broader definition of DMPs should be aimed for, one that Matt Ryan and Graham Smith wrote about in 2014:

"The primary aim is clearly to engage an inclusive group of participants from the affected population, from which no social group or perspective, particularly those who are traditionally politically marginalized, is excluded" (Ryan and Smith 2014, 20).

This also is illustrated by a recent handbook on deliberative mini-publics, whose authors write that they use the term "as a generic term for all participatory institutions which brings together an inclusive group of lay citizens who deliberate together on a public issue so as to exert a public influence" (Vrydagh 2023, 3). This opening up of the definition would also open the range of different cases. As mentioned earlier, the excellent LATINNO-project document 3,744 democratic innovations in Latin America (Pogrebinschi 2023), which in 43 % of all cases, deliberation is the main means of citizen participation.

This opening of the deliberative movement is quite important. For researchers studying DMPs with the intention of addressing critical democratic deficits, restricting the scope to only cases that rely on random selection is not helpful. It is acknowledged that certain readers might suggest renaming other processes and preserving random selection as a distinctive characteristic of DMPs. This argument is not particularly convincing for a couple of reasons. In the past, definitions of DMPs were not purely based on random selection, and consequently there is precedence for this. Furthermore, DMPs have gained widespread popularity, making it

a powerful concept both in practice and in academia. Consequently, the geographic limitation is quite noticeable and is driven by a too restrictive definition.

The second argument for expanding the definition comes from the role mini-publics can/should play in specifically addressing deficits of representation. If deliberative mini-publics are to take a role in addressing deficits of representation, then in some cases, random selection is not the correct way of selecting participants. This is not a surprise for people working in the field of public engagement. For example, in creating a panel on policies that affect homeless people particularly hard, it will be difficult to represent the homeless using random selection.

As this dissertation shows, DMPs have the potential to serve multiple representational functions, depending on the context and the aim of the process. By exclusively making DMPs about random selection, this flexibility is reduced. Taking a more systemic approach would lead to a more varied form of representative claims, depending on the situations and issues. Random selection should be part of that claim-making process, but so, in some areas, should (for example) purposive selection.

This is also pointed out by Steel et al. (2020, 54):

> "recruitment strategies used by deliberative minipublics may vary with their aims, and consequently that random sampling of participants should not be viewed as a *sine qua non*."

The appeal to broaden the scope of DMP definitions is made with the belief that DMPs possess a significant and valuable potential within the future democratic system. Concerns arise that adhering to a narrow definition might result in overlooked aspects, thereby hindering efforts to address democratic deficits.

9. Conclusion

DMPs have become increasingly popular in recent years, both in practice and in academia. With increased interest there is also a need for increased scrutiny. This dissertation has contributed to this scrutiny. The motivation behind this inquiry was rooted in an interest to scrutinize the representative claim of DMPs.

The dissertation began with a simple yet complicated question: What are the representative claims of deliberative mini-publics? In answering this question, the aim has been to offer a greater understanding of the complexity of representation in DMPs. As mentioned in the start of the dissertation, this understanding is a prerequisite before starting to evaluate its proper usefulness in a democratic system. Consequently, this dissertation offers a starting point for addressing the complexities of the representative claim of DMPs. As noted, there has been a representative turn in democratic theory, there will be a need for further evaluations of representation in democratic innovations.

This concluding chapter has two main tasks. Firstly, it will address the main contributions of this dissertation. The main contributions will be divided up into three: the theoretical contribution, the methodological contribution, and the data contribution. The second and last part of the dissertation will point towards weaknesses and avenues for further research. It will discuss the limitations with regard to the choices in case-selection, the limitations of giving up some intimacy of the cases, and lastly, that the dissertation did not look at the success of some claims over others.

9.1. Key Contributions

This section delves into the significant contributions made by this dissertation. These contributions come from various angles—offering theoretical insights, methodological

innovations, and empirical resources. Together, they deepen the understanding of representation in DMPs.

9.1.1. Theoretical Contribution

This dissertation makes a significant theoretical contribution that adds depth to the discussion about representative claims in DMPs. It does not just stop at categorizing and labeling different types of claims; it digs deeper into the process of how these claims come about, and in this process, develops new concepts and triggers several normative questions.

Essentially, the dissertation provides a closer look at the core of representative claims in DMPs. It does so by breaking down the selection process as a central element of claim-making. By doing this, it challenges a more traditional notion of representative claims as fixed statements of descriptive representation in DMPs. Instead, this dissertation reveals that the process of selecting the participants, with the use of stratification categories, plays an important role in shaping and presenting these representative claims. In that way, it follows the argument made by Volkan Gül (2019) that adopting the claim-making framework is particularly useful when looking at representation in DMPs. When adopting different lenses in which the world is seen through, does "bring into focus different actors, institutions, questions and problems" (Saward 2019). This we can see in this dissertation, as it goes further and structures the different types of claims and how they are made in connection with a DMP. Consequently, the perspective in this dissertation enriches the debates on representation in DMPs, encouraging researchers to look at representative claims as a dynamic interplay between selection strategies, fundamental principles, and the resulting statement of representation. By using the theoretical framework of claim-making on DMPs, the dissertation develops new concepts, mainly through a more hierarchical model of representation in DMPs, and the typology of claims based on the selection criteria.

In the hierarchical model of representation in DMPs (see figure 7.1), the dissertation offers a theoretical innovation by dividing the different types of claims in DMPs into process-generated claims and selected-generated claims. As seen in this dissertation, these concepts are linked to the two core features of DMPs, namely deliberation and random selection. These concepts allow for a better understanding of the different claims connected to DMPs. This is important, as the representation literature on DMPs has focused on two different sources of representation, without specifically stating so. A good example is the difference between the discussion on representing future generations that lean more on a deliberative form of representation, and the talk about the descriptive representation of DMPs that lean more on the selection form. Although these concepts are interconnected and a comprehensive view of representation in DMPs requires considering both, process-generated claims and selected-generated claims have different weights put on one part over the other. This clear division can therefore open up for more theorization as well as empirical work that will be touched upon in the next section.

The biggest theoretical contribution of this dissertation concerns the discussion of representation in DMPs by creating a much-needed typology of claims based on the selection criteria used. This typology provides a structured framework for understanding and categorizing various claims within the context of DMPs based on their selection criteria. Through the establishment of this typology, the dissertation not only addresses an existing gap in the literature, but also offers a novel perspective that enhances the understanding of how representation is both formulated and potentially evaluated in DMPs. The typology creates six types of representation with different justifications and aims, all of them addressing representation in a different manner.

This advancement of representation in DMPs also has practical implications. It holds the potential to enhance the overall design, assessment, and efficacy of DMPs across various contexts, as seen for example in the hypothetical case in section 4.3 and the consideration of various counterfactual scenarios. By providing a systematic approach to discerning and

categorizing the different types of claims, the typology offers a valuable tool for practitioners, scholars, and policymakers striving to optimize the functioning of DMPs. In short, by establishing this typology, the dissertation offers a new perspective that enriches the understanding of how representation is created and potentially assessed.

By using the typology and the six types of representation, the dissertation looks at the empirical findings to answer the question posed by this dissertation, namely. What are the representative claims of DMPs? However, the findings of the dissertation also trigger a broader normative question about how DMPs can be adapted to new conditions and challenges, and how they could contribute to a democratic system. Consequently, the dissertation also contributes to new theoretical developments by recognizing that the ideal of demographic representation is not strong enough to back up its domination (in practice). The dissertation argues that for DMPs to contribute to addressing deficits of representation, more diversity and flexibility in its representative function is needed. Specifically, by taking a more systemic perspective, it looks at the potential benefits for pursuing most-affected representation as well as diversity of view-representation. In addition, by emphasizing the needs to establish principles in the selection process, the dissertation establishes the ideals of justification, transparency, and reflectivity. By calling for more diversity as well as establishing ideals in the selection process, the dissertation contributes to more normative theorizing.

9.1.2. Methodological contribution

The dissertation also makes a significant methodological contribution by exemplifying how the principles underlying Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) can be effectively applied in large-N descriptive studies, particularly connected to the use of typologies. To the best of current knowledge, this work is one of the first to use a set-theoretical approach to classical deductive typology creation.

The dissertation demonstrates how to use Boolean analysis for categorization and comparison. Because of the set-theoretical approach, together with looking at cases as configurations, QCA is well suited for organizing and comparing information in studies with lots of cases. This is also very useful, especially with the link to the concept of the property space. Essentially, it shows how this combined approach can be a useful method for sorting cases into different types. The property space concept helps researchers organize cases based on their unique characteristics, leading to more detailed and insightful comparisons.

An important element is that this dissertation uses QCA without an outcome. In other words, it is a work of descriptive research. As mentioned in the introduction, descriptive work in the field seems to have been seriously undervalued and has lead almost to the disappearance of descriptive work (Gerring 2012a)**.** This is problematic, as it is a hindrance for "timely documentation of potential important new descriptive discoveries, at least by political scientists, with the skills and insights they could bring to such research" (Lieberman 2020, 57)**.** As Lieberman (2020, 58) further writes:

> "The point is not that political scientists should be reporting the news. They should be using their conceptual, analytical, and measurement skills to describe patterns and phenomena about contemporary and historical political life that would otherwise go unrecognized".

In essence, the purpose of descriptive research extends beyond simply conveying information; it involves employing analytical capabilities to see patterns and phenomena that might remain concealed without a deliberate effort to bring them to light. This demonstrates the significance of descriptive research. Descriptive research can therefore stand as a valuable pursuit in its own right, or descriptive research could serve as a steppingstone for various other types of research endeavors. For example, it can lay the groundwork for deeper investigations, inform the development of hypotheses, and contribute to the generation of new theoretical frameworks.

This dissertation is an example of the former. It stands alone as a descriptive work, examining a previous area that has not received enough attention. However, it could also be laying groundwork for future research on the representative claim of DMPs. Importantly, this work shows the value of using QCA in descriptive research, as already mentioned, the principles behind it allows for large-n comparison, while still keeping some intimacy of the cases. By illustrating the significance of descriptive work within political science, this dissertation emphasizes the necessity of embracing and reinstating the role of descriptive research in order to foster a more comprehensive understanding of political dynamics and developments. It shows that political science has powerful tools at its disposal, with the use of for example QCA, and that descriptive work should therefore use these tools.

9.1.3. Data Contribution

The third significant contribution of this dissertation lies in its empirical work. Through extensive research, this dissertation has created the most comprehensive database available on the specific selection criteria and methodologies used in DMPs. This comprehensive database constitutes a valuable resource that will undoubtedly serve as a cornerstone for future research endeavors focused on interconnected topics.

By cataloging the selection criteria and methods utilized in DMPs, this database offers researchers, scholars, and policymakers an unparalleled tool for comparative analysis and in-depth investigation. It grants access to a repository of information that sheds light on the many selection strategies employed by various DMPs. The significance of this database goes beyond the immediate scope of this dissertation. Researchers can draw from this database to discover patterns, identify best practices, and evaluate the effectiveness of different approaches within the realm of DMPs. In other words, this database and this dissertation contributes, and is an answer, to the call for more comparative work on DMPs in general (Minsart and Jacquet 2023). The whole database is of course available in the appendix, but there is also a plan to publish the database online, to be accessible for everyone.

Consequently, the dissertation makes theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions to the field. It therefore exemplifies a holistic approach to research where theoretical insights, methodological innovations, and empirical resources converge to create a more profound understanding of DMPs and their potential role in contemporary democracies.

9.2.   Limitations and Avenues for Future Research

While these contributions are important, it is also necessary to address some of the limitations in this study. Three shortcomings will be focused on; the problems with case-selection, the problems of depth in case-knowledge; and the problem of not looking at the success (or not) of the claims made.

One of the early choices in this dissertation was to include only cases that were directly linked to a public authority in some way. As previously mentioned, this choice was made because the main databases also made this choice, but the main reason is basically resources and time. Some cut-offs must be done in the case-selection process. Even though this choice is defendable, it probably limited the diversity of the representative claims that are found in this dissertation. This is especially true since the use of DMPs led by civil society is on the rise (Bussu and Fleuß 2023). These bottom-up processes are often less concerned with specific designs "and instead provide opportunities for participants to influence both the content and direction of the process" (Bussu and Fleuß 2023, 143). Consequently, such flexibility in design could be a hot spot for innovation and important contributions in representation. One question that arises is whether the representative function changes if DMPs are made from the bottom-up, rather than from the top-down. In addition, it would be interesting to see if bottom-up processes conduct more reflective institutional design, as one of the main principles in this dissertation.

Second, given the aim of the dissertation, deciding to pursue large-n comparisons meant sacrificing some intimate knowledge of the cases. Consequently, the examination of deliberative mini-publics and their representative claims often occurred in isolation. A holistic

view over the entire policy process (and the needs of each political process in which it was situated) is therefore lost because of this. Evaluating the representative functions of each type of representation was therefore done in relative isolation. By not considering the wider political, social, and institutional context of each case, it is possible that the dissertation could not draw sufficiently comprehensive conclusions about the functioning of different types of representation. A broader and more systemic approach from the start should be something that might be considered in future research.

Third, and related to this point: the dissertation did not aim to see if some types of representation were more successful than others. This limitation opens up opportunities for future research to dive into the impact of different types of representation based on stratification categories. By examining whether certain representational approaches are more or less likely to be accepted in, we can gain a deeper understanding of how different forms of representation contribute to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the outcomes from deliberative mini-publics. In addition, future research should also consider the success of process-generated claims.

This dissertation argues that there is a need to move away from random selection as a defining feature. This is because random selection limits the area of research, making it too narrow, thus sidelining other important deliberative processes, and limiting—geographically—the study of deliberative mini-publics. In addition, if deliberative mini-publics are to play an important role in addressing deficits of representation, then they cannot always use random selection as their selection mechanism. There is a need for research to look at different forms of mobilization techniques and to see what kinds of mobilization strategy have an effect on the response rate to participate in such deliberative processes. This response is evident in other, parallel, research agendas, such as the many get-out-to-vote-experiments. By identifying effective mobilization methods, it should be possible to promote broader and more diverse participation in deliberative mini-publics, leading to greater representation.

10. Literature

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11. Appendix

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Case	Consensus conference: gene technology in the food chain
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4260
Year:	1999
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"six working days in total" from Research Article
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	geographic location, gender, age, ethnicity, aboriginality, questions on gene technology
Argumentation:	"The market research company employed to do the recruiting were required to select a group reflecting a range of gender, age, education, occupation, and geographic location consistent with the Australian population (as per the 1996 census)." and "Respondents were narrowed down to 90 through a screening process determined by socio-demographic criteria such as geographic location, gender, age, ethnicity and aboriginality. A second step, shortlisting, was undertaken during the first week of November and involved respondents undertaking a personal values and attitude assessment questionnaire which included questions on gene technology buried amongst other questions. Again, the task or the topic was not revealed. A random selection further narrowed the field to include a cross-section of socio-demographic features, values and attitudes towards gene technology"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.abc.net.au/science/slab/consconf/consens.html and Mohr, A. 2003. A new policy-making instrument? The First Australian Consensus Conference. PhD thesis Griffith University School of Humanities, Faculty of Arts
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	geographic location, gender, age, ethnicity,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	aboriginality
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	questions on gene technology
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding geographic location, gender, age, ethnicity, are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The category of including a place for someone that identifies as Aboriginal, is part of the most-affected set, as it was specifically aimed to ensure representation from a group that have experienced historical injustice. The survey question was added to being able to represent "values and attitudes" on gene technology, and is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Reid Highway Extension Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU02
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4528
Year:	2001
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	From article.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, location
Argumentation:	"the Steering Team requested that juror selection be stratified so there would be equal numbers from each suburb; no more than one participant per household; one per street (to maximize geographic dispersion); approximately 50 percent male and 50 percent female; and with a reasonable range across age groups"
Information online	Found in article
Argument and info found	Hartz-Karp, J. (2007). 'Understanding Deliberativeness, Bridging Theory with Practice', *International Journal of Public Participation, 1(2):* 2–23
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Older mini-public. Justification found in mentioned article by Hartz-Karp
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The information that is found, all point towards a jurisdictional justification, and a broad claim, by using three categories to make sure they are proportional represented. Consequently, it is part of the demographic set.

Case	Container deposit legislation in New South Wales, Australia
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	http://www.activedemocracy.net/articles/cj_handbook.pdf
Year:	2001
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The citizens' forum took place on 9-11 February at the Women's College, University of Sydney"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, area of residence, household structure, ethnicity, employment.
Argumentation:	"to ensure the panel matched the demographics of the NSW community as far as possible"
Information online	Found in handbook
Argument and info found	http://www.activedemocracy.net/articles/cj_handbook.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Older mini-public. Limited information available
Demographic:	age, gender, education, area of residence, household structure, ethnicity, employment.
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information is a bit lacking on this case. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the demographic-set.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Community Engagement and Deliberative Democracy
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU04
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6669
Year:	2005
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	16
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"demonstrate the five-day Citizens' Jury process"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, political inclination
Argumentation:	"Soft quotas were used for age, gender, education and political inclination to ensure a representative and balanced final group."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/2000s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political inclination
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are clearly linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political affiliation is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Local Environmental Plan Review Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU05
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2005
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	16
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	From OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, location, gender
Argumentation:	Criteria included geographic, gender and age representation, among others.
Information online	Found in OECD database
Argument and info found	https://www.oecd.org/gov/innovative-citizen-participation-and-new-democratic-institutions-339306da-en.htm
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	The information online was missing. Checked with the designers, and got a good explanation
Demographic:	age, location, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Capital Region Climate Change Forum
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU06
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Riedy, C, AM Atherton, and J Lewis. 2006. *Capital Region Climate Change Forum: Citizens' Report*. Sydney: Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS.
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"was held in Canberra from Friday 1st to Sunday 3rd December"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type, employment status, jurisdiction
Argumentation:	"a randomly selected and demographically representative panel of citizens meets to carefully examine an issue of public significance"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	Riedy, C, AM Atherton, and J Lewis. 2006. *Capital Region Climate Change Forum: Citizens' Report*. Sydney: Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS.
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type, employment status, jurisdiction
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury on disability in the Australian capital territory
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU07
Topic:	Health
Information:	OECD
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, location, gender, lived experience of disability
Argumentation:	"used similar criteria/stratification (as Local Environmental Plan Review Panel), but we also deliberately engaged a proportion of jurors with lived experience of disability. From memory it was one third of participants.
Information online	Found in OECD database
Argument and info found	https://www.oecd.org/gov/innovative-citizen-participation-and-new-democratic-institutions-339306da-en.htm
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	The information online was missing. Checked with the designers, and got a good explanation
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	lived experience of disability
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The first three categories are clearly linked to the demographic claim, while the last category leans on the AAIP, and the most-affected. No expansive claim was made, and they specifically did choose the category because they were the most affected

Case	City of Canada Bay Citizens' Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU08
Topic:	Social Welfare
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/715
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"This Citizens' Panel met five times across 2½ months "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, ethnic background, rates status (residential, business, tenant) etc
Argumentation:	"The objective is to achieve a group descriptively representative of the community even if one subset of the community responds disproportionately to the initial invitation"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2013/03/30/city-of-canada-bay/
Justifications	Not clear
Special notes	Not certain that all stratification categories are listed (see "etc" in argumentation)
Demographic:	age, gender, education, ethnic background, rates status (residential, business, tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Even though the information is somewhat lacking (with the "etc."), there is no other arguments used then to descriptively represent the community. The categories are justified with "the objective is to achieve a group descriptively representative of the community". Consequently, the membership of being part of demographic representation, and no other, is justified.

Case	New South Wales Citizens' Jury on Energy Generation
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU09
Topic:	Energy
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/754
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from the process design
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, residential location
Argumentation:	"Random selection will be used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2013/03/30/citizens-jury-on-energy-generation/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two citizens' juries, with identical approach
Demographic:	age, residential location.
Effective Audience	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Bayside Child Care Future Options Community Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU10
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4472
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	26
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	No full days. From report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	households with/without children, geography
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure a representative sample of the Bayside community was chosen, ABS statistics were used to identify the correct mix of social demographic factors."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	Report from Helen Christensen
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Information from Helen Christensen
Demographic:	geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	households with/without children
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The category of geography is linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not specifically stated, the category of household with/without children is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is done because of the topic, as this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected by this topic.

Case	Citizens Jury on Creating a Safe and Vibrant Nightlife in Sydney
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU11
Topic:	Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4367
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The jury will meet in-person five times between February and April 2014 for full day meetings"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"to make up a Citizens' Policy Jury of people not representing any political party, lobbyists or interest groups, ensuring a mix (matched to the census data) of age and gender"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/tp/files/22786/Vibrant%20and%20Safe%20Sydney%20Nightlife.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens Jury on Creating a Safe and Vibrant Adelaide Nightlife
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU12
Topic:	Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4364
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The jury will meet in-person five times between July and October for full day meetings, and be complemented by an ongoing private discussion area and online library"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, and location.
Argumentation:	"Random selection is a key tool used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2013/05/29/premier-s-project-in-sa-a-vibrant-and-safe-nightlife-for-adelaide/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	City of Melbourne: Future Melbourne
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU13
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4562
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Prior to meeting in person, jurors had deliberated online for three weeks"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"The jury was comprised of a randomly selected and demographically balanced panel of citizens that deliberated online for more than three weeks, and met in person for three and a half day-long sessions."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.mosaiclab.com.au/project-long-term-community-planning and https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/about-melbourne/future-melbourne/creating-the-plan/Pages/creating-the-plan.aspx
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Even though it is not specifically stated, from the reports it seems that the stratification categories were age and gender and were used to "broadly representing the municipal demographic". Consequently, the membership of being part of demographic representation, and no other, is justified.

Case	City of Canada Bay Policy Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU14
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4379
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Participants will be asked to commit to meet once per month for a six month period. The likely duration of a meeting is two hours, and scheduling is on a weekday evening."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, rates status
Argumentation:	"The objective is to achieve a group descriptively representative of the community even if one subset of the community responds disproportionately to the initial invitation"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/03/17/city-of-canada-bay-policy-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, rates status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Moorebank Intermodal Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU15
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4386
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The Moorebank Intermodal Citizens' Jury will meet five times across July, August and September"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	"Random selection is a key tool used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/07/07/moorebank-intermodal-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Darebin Participatory Budgeting Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU16
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4385
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The Darebin Participatory Budgeting Citizens' Jury meet over four months for four full days "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	"Random selection is a key tool used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/02/20/darebin-participatory-budgeting-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Marrickville Infrastructure Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU17
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4387
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The jury will meet five time in September and October 2014"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ratepayer status
Argumentation:	"The key descriptive mix NDF will seek to achieve is one that is visually representative of who you see walking the streets in Marrickville."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/09/24/marrickville-infrastructure-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ratepayer status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Community Panel for South East Drainage
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU18
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4392
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Meetings are for three weekends with all meals provided"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, employment type, Aboriginal
Argumentation:	"The participant number is designed to be sufficiently large to achieve the goals of descriptive representation: does a diverse community look at the panel and see "people like me" involved in the decision, which NDF suggests occurs insufficiently in our parliaments." 1. Geographic by postcode, clustered into regional (i.e. an economic centre with other services) and rural (agricultural). We also drew widely across the full agricultural basin (300-400km from north to south from memory which also drags through different types of crops with differing needs for water) 2. Employment type, to ensure we had people directly working on the land (as the group most affected, and feasibly a group where much of the financial burden would fall) 3. Indigenous status, which was a terrible idea. There's no databases against which to check this so we get old, angry white farmers ticking the box… and then there's nothing you can do. 4. Basics – age and gender, per the most recent Census data."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/10/08/south-australian-minister-for-the-environment/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	The information online was a bit difficult to understand. Checked with the designers, and got a good explanation
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Employment type, Aboriginal
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories of age, gender and location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. In addition, the category of including a place for someone that identifies as Aboriginal, is part of the most-affected set, as it was specifically aimed to ensure representation from a group that have experienced historical injustice. The argument for employment type was also considered because they wanted to make sure to have people directly working on the land represented.

Case	Sharing the Roads Safely: Citizens Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU19
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4355
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	47
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, housing status (ratepayer/ tenant)
Argumentation:	"The selection of jurors is deliberately independent from government and aims to ensure the jury is representative of the broader South Australian population."
Information online	Found in OECD database
Argument and info found	https://www.oecd.org/gov/innovative-citizen-participation-and-new-democratic-institutions-339306da-en.htm
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Info of stratification taken from OECD-database
Demographic:	age, gender, housing status (ratepayer/ tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Melbourne People's Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU20
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4372
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from process design
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, location, resident and business
Argumentation:	"a random stratified process was undertaken by newDemocracy Foundation to identify a panel of 43 members that reflected the demographic make-up of the City of Melbourne (age, gender, location, resident and business). The 50:50 mix of business and residents (including students) was considered fair and equitable given the financial nature of the problem and the diverse make-up of the City of Melbourne community - businesses provide a majority of rates revenue, however residents make up a vast percentage of the city's population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/08/05/city-of-melbourne-people-s-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, location,
Effective Audience:	Business/resident
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding age, gender, and location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. With business-resident variable, the panel wanted to be able to represent the business owners (and they were overrepresented in comparison to the general population), since this group was considered an important group on this topic as they contributed 87% of the revenue in the city, and consequently adds to an effective audience representation.

Case	Noosa Community Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU21
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7164
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	in the invitation letter. Not full days
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ratepayer status, location
Argumentation:	"a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2014/10/01/noosa-community-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two citizens' juries, with identical approach
Demographic:	age, gender, ratepayer status, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Penrith City Community Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU22
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4408
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	34
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"met six times between September and December 2015"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Argumentation:	"Random selection is a key tool used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2015/08/24/penrith-city-community-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury: Reducing the numbers of Unwanted Dogs and Cats
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU23
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4353
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The Jury sat for 5 sessions over a 2 month period."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, socio-economic status, pet owners/non-pet owners
Argumentation:	
Information online	Missing
Argument and info found	
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	Information from DemocracyCo - personal communication. They did not do the recruitment on this, but the information is from the memory of the case
Demographic:	age, gender, socio-economic status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	pet owners/non-pet owners
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information, the categories of age, gender, socio-economic status are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The category of pet owners/non-pet owners is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because looking at the topic, this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected. It was also considered important to have an equal number of pet owners and non-pet owners in the jury

Case	Victoria's Citizens' Jury on Obesity
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU24
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4409
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	78
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	had additional meetings online beforehand
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), survey question
Argumentation:	"The participant number is designed to be sufficiently large to achieve the goals of descriptive representation: does a diverse community look at the panel and see "people like me" involved in the decision" and " a registration question concerning personal engagement to food is necessary to ensure a diversity of views toward food is present in the room"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2015/09/25/vichealth-victoria-s-citizens-jury-on-obesity-2015/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	survey question
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding age, gender, household are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The survey question was added to "ensure diversity of food is present in the room". This is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	City of Greater Bendigo Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU25
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4557
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from invitation
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household tenure (owner/tenant), postcode
Argumentation:	"the wider community will clearly see "people like me" in a sample drawn evenly in this way. Descriptively, we will secure people from all walks of life." and "We value the importance of achieving "people like me" descriptive (visual) representativeness"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2016/05/06/city-of-greater-bendigo-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household tenure (owner/tenant), postcode
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Eurobodalla Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU26
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4556
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	27
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"who meet over six sessions (with an additional two sessions they elected to hold)"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household tenure (owner/tenant), postcode
Argumentation:	"a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2016/05/06/eurobodalla-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household tenure (owner/tenant), postcode
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Infrastructure Victoria Citizens' Juries
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU27
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4561
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	" over a period of six Saturdays during May, June and July 2016"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Argumentation:	"Jurors have been selected as a group which is broadly representative of all Victorians"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2016/02/01/infrastructure-victoria-meeting-victoria-s-infrastructure-needs/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two citizens' juries, with identical approach
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Geelong Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU28
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4563
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from debrief. Some online discussions as well
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	"Random selection is the key tool used to identify participants as a means of securing a descriptively representative sample of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2016/07/10/local-government-victoria-democracy-in-geelong/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Yarra Valley Water Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU29
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5870
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"a 35 person citizens jury meeting over 5 days is the best method of engagement"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupiers, landlords and tenants), geographic locality, business-resident variable, qualitative personas
Argumentation:	"In order to achieve a descriptively representative sample, nDF recommends using the four standard stratification variables of age, gender, household type (owner occupiers, landlords and tenants) and geographic locality." and " nDF will also include a business-resident variable, the purpose of which is to descriptively represent the unique way in which commercial business engages with Yarra Valley Water." and "These qualitative personas will deliver discursive representation of the different ways various individuals relate to their community – further reinforcing the diversity of perspectives in public deliberation (see Dryzek and Niemeyer 2008)"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2017/02/21/yarra-valley-water-price-submission-process/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupiers, landlords and tenants), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	business-resident variable
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	qualitative personas
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The general argument was to achieve a descriptive representative sample of the jurisdiction, with the use of the first four variables, and consequently this is part of the demographic set. With business-resident variable, the jury wanted to be able to represent the business owners, since this group was considered an important costumer group for YVW, and consequently adds to an effective audience representation. Using qualitative personas, was specifically argued to achieve "discursive representation", and are therefore part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Customer Service Charter Refresh Community Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU30
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5930
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	34
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The community panel met in person over 2.5 days"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"Using census data to ensure the final panel is broadly representative of the City of Kingston in terms of age, gender and geography" and "the panel was chosen to be a representative of the demographics of the wider Kingston community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.yourkingstonyoursay.com.au/customerservice
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	A clear goal to achieve demographic representation of the jurisdiction, as illustrated by the arguments.

Case	Nuclear Fuel Cycle Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU31
Topic:	Energy
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4558
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	350
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"The 328-person jury was run over six days, on three weekends, on both Saturdays and Sundays."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	" jurors were selected based on their age, gender, location, and whether they lease or own a property"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2017/09/03/learnings-nuclear-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two panels, with same recruitment.
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Gender Equality Bill Citizens' Jury
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU32
Topic:	Identity & Diversity
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5933
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	83
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The Jury met over a weekend for a structured series of workshops designed to ensure all voices were heard"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, linguistic diversity, housing tenure, sexual identity, disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity, location
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Jury was initiated by DHHS and was selected by an independent body through a randomised process to represent the population profile of Victoria (gender, age, linguistic diversity, sexual identity, disability and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and location). "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://engage.vic.gov.au/gender-equality
Justifications	No
Special notes	Information from Nivek Thompson
Demographic:	age, linguistic diversity, housing tenure, disability, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	sexual identity, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, linguistic diversity, housing tenure, disability, location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The category of sexual identity was added to make sure they included people that were more affected by the issue. Consequently, it is part of the most-affected-set. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity is specifically aimed towards ensuring representation from a group that have experienced historical injustice, and are also considered part of the most-affected.

Case	ACT Collaboration Hub
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU33
Topic:	Housing
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5874
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	31
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"who will meet 5 times between May and July to produce recommendations that will be handed unedited to the Minister for a direction response."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	"Simple demographic filters (age, gender, location) are used to help stratify this sample to represent broader demographics"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2018/03/13/act-government-housing-choices/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' jury on Compulsory Third Party (CTP) insurance
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU34
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5880
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The jury, made up of a representative group of Canberrans, first met on 14-15 October and 28-29 October 2017."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, owner/tenant, diversity of road users
Argumentation:	"The jury of 50 people were selected through a process of random stratification to reflect Canberra's demographics" and "This process has ensured the jury is made up a mix of people according to criteria such as age, gender and location that broadly corresponds with the demographics of the ACT population. The selection process has also sought to involve a diversity of types of road users and people with a diversity of knowledge of the CTP system."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://yoursayconversations.act.gov.au/ctp
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from DemocracyCo - personal communication
Demographic:	age, gender, owner/tenant, diversity of road users
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Byron Shire Council – Trialling a community solutions panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU35
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5872
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The CSP met over four sessions in March 2018."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Argumentation:	"Required Panel membership to reflect local demographics"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2018/01/19/byron-shire-council-trialling-a-community-solutions-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Green Wedge Management Plan Community Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU36
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5931
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	39
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"38 everyday Nillumbik residents at the centre of a 6-day conversation"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, rural/urban, business, household type (owner occupier or tenant), location,
Argumentation:	"44 people were chosen based on their demographic profile and where they reside, representative of the Nillumbik population", further, "whilst the proportion of people living in rural areas is less than 50% Council decided to allocate 50% of positions on the community panel to people from rural areas because of the impact of the Green Wedge Management Plan on people living in the rural area"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://participate.nillumbik.vic.gov.au/gwmp/community-panel
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from Nivek Thompson
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	rural, business
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding age, gender, location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The rural category was argued to be included to make sure there was an overrepresentation of participants from the rural area, as the plan affected them the most, and are therefore included in the most-affected-set. Business category was added because they "would be impacted by decisions, especially farmers". Consequently, this category is also added to the most-affected -set

Case	Better Suburbs Citizens' Forum
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU37
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5881
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	46
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The Forum met on five occasions - two weekends and a stand alone day at CIT Reid, 37 Constitution Avenue, Canberra:"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, family composition, employment status, tenant status, road user type
Argumentation:	"The representative group of 46 community members worked with up to 25 senior representatives from government, industry and non-government organisations, to plan for the right mix of city services for Canberra into the future."
Information online	Missing
Argument and info found	https://yoursayconversations.act.gov.au/BetterSuburbs/citizens-forum
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from DemocracyCo - personal communication
Demographic:	age, gender, family composition, employment status, tenant status, road user type
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Palmerston Community Plan
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU38
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5929
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The forum met over three days in September/October 2018."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, location
Argumentation:	
Information online	Missing
Argument and info found	
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	Information from DemocracyCo - personal communication
Demographic:	age, gender, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information, the categories of age, gender, location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Vision 2030 Living Darwin Summit
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU39
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5920
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	From website
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, location, tenant status, self-identified as ATSI
Argumentation:	
Information online	Missing
Argument and info found	
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	Information from DemocracyCo - personal communication
Demographic:	age, gender, location, tenant status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identified as ATSI
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information, the categories of age, gender, location, tenant status, are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. It was noted the importance of the ATSI-category (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) as this area has a large ATSI-population. Self-identified as ATSI is therefore part of the most-affected set, as it was specifically aimed to ensure representation from a group that have (and still is) experienced historical injustice. An additional process was also run with aboriginal people that fed into the broader process

Case	The Sunbury's Water Future community panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU40
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6666
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over five, full-day sessions in May and June 2019"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, location (town), household tenure (owner/tenant), concession card holders, disability, linguistically diverse people
Argumentation:	"a cross-section of customers from across Sunbury and surrounds"
Information online	Found in OECD database
Argument and info found	https://yoursay.melbournewater.com.au/Sunburys-Water-Future/community-engagement
Justifications	No
Special notes	Information from Nivek Thompson
Demographic:	age, gender, location (town), household tenure (owner/tenant), disability, culturally, linguistically diverse
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	concession card holders
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, location (town), household tenure (owner/tenant), disability, culturally, linguistically diverse are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The category of "concession card holders" was added to make sure they "included people who might be financially disadvantaged as decisions made by the panel could have cost implications". Consequently, this category is in the most-affected-category

Case	Hervey Bay Esplanade Community Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU41
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5935
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Six day community panel deliberations on wider community engagement report"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"Census data is then used to ensure the final panel is descriptively representative of the Fraser Coast Region" and "the panel will be broadly representative of the demographics of the wider Fraser Coast community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/homepage/49/hervey-bay-esplanade-community-enagagement
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Byron Shire Council: The Byron Model
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU42
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6818
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"They will meet on 6 occasions to learn and deliberate on what methods of involvement and what amount of power for community members works here in Byron"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, locality, education level
Argumentation:	"The participants in deliberative initiatives should be randomly selected to broadly reflect the local community (demographics from Census data)"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2019/01/13/byron-shire-council-the-byron-model-of-democracy/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, locality, education level
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' jury Sydney 2050
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU43
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6417
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"who will meet 6 times between August and November to produce recommendations that will be handed unedited to the Lord Mayor for a direct response"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality, city use
Argumentation:	"In order to achieve a descriptively representative sample, newDemocracy recommends using the four standard stratification variables of age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant – a surrogate indicator for income and education) and geographic locality. As well as these variables, we will use the specific variable of City-use (live, work or play)" and "A random sample of the community is actively recruited to participate. Simple demographic filters (age, gender, owner/renter, location, City use-type) are used to help stratify this sample to represent broader demographics."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/2019/07/24/city-of-sydney-planning-for-2050/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	The information online was a bit difficult to understand. Checked with the designers, and got a good explanation
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant), geographic locality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Glen Eira Community Vision Deliberative Citizens' Panel
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU44
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	42
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	in addition, because of covid, 4 online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, household type, employment status, geography, disability, carer, LGBTIQ, culturally and linguistically diverse
Argumentation:	"This resulted in the recruitment of a 42 member panel broadly representative of the demographic profile of the Glen Eira community."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gleneira.vic.gov.au/media/8984/glen-eira-2040-community-vision.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, household type, employment status, geography, disability, carer, LGBTIQ, culturally and linguistically diverse
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Kingston City Council - Your Kingston, Your Future
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU45
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://www.yourkingstonyoursay.com.au/yourfuture/news_feed/the-your-kingston-your-future-community-panel
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, home suburb, gender
Argumentation:	"People who registered their expression of interest were randomly stratified through an online stratification tool, based on age, home suburb and gender, to form a descriptively representative sample of our community."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.yourkingstonyoursay.com.au/yourfuture/news_feed/the-your-kingston-your-future-community-panel
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, home suburb, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Mornington Peninsula Shire, Imagine Peninsula 2040
Country	Australia
Case number:	AU46
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://shape.mornpen.vic.gov.au/citizens-panel-2022
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Argumentation:	"A citizens' panel is a randomly selected group of people who broadly represent their entire community."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://shape.mornpen.vic.gov.au/citizens-panel-2022
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, household type (owner occupier or tenant)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Consensus conference on genetic data
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT01
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6874
Year:	2003
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	Also preperation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Argumentation:	"The selection was done with a random sample; however, the organizer just made sure that they had at least one person from each strata, and therefore was not really trying to "mirror" Austria on diverse categories."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	Conversation with Alexander Bogner
Justifications	
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Talking to Alexander Bogner, that observed the process, there was not an aim to mirror the area. This follows more the standard CC-model, and the aim is to achieve a diversity of views.

Case	Wolfurt Citizens' Council
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6861
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"Therefore, on September 22nd and 23rd, 2006, the very first citizens' council of this kind in Europe took place in Wolfurt with eleven randomly selected participants."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/1-buergerrat-wolfurt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	1st Citizens' council Bregenz
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT03
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2008
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On March 28th and 29th, 2008, the citizens' council took place in Bregenz with 12 randomly selected participants. "
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-bregenz-das-leben-in-der-stadt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council Hohenems
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT04
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	11
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The citizens' council took place on November 20th and 21st, 2009 with eleven randomly selected participants in Hohenems"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-hohenems-zukunftsentwicklung-und-belebung-der-innenstadt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	5th Citizens' council Bregenz
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT05
Topic:	Health
Information:	OECD
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The citizens' council took place on June 5th and 6th, 2009 in Bregenz in the Capuchin monastery with twelve randomly selected participants"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-bregenz-sauberkeit-in-der-stadt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	4th Citizens' council Bregenz
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT06
Topic:	Arts, Culture, & Recreation
Information:	OECD
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	11
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On March 13th and 14th, 2009, a citizens' council took place in Bregenz with 11 randomly selected participants."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-bregenz-kulturstadt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	3rd Citizens' council Bregenz
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT07
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On January 9th and 10th, 2009, the third Citizens' Council took place in Bregenz with 12 randomly selected participants"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-bregenz-seestadt/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Sulzberger Citizen Council
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT08
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6828
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://vorarlberg.at/-/buergerraete-in-vorarlberg
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council on "was brennt?" in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT09
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	OECD
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On March 18th and 19th, 2011, twelve randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg took part in the Citizens' Council"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/was-brennt-uns-unter-den-naegeln/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council Krumbach "Grenzen-Los"
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT10
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On November 4th and 5th, 2011, 14 randomly selected participants from Krumbach developed proposed solutions to the question: "What effects does the "New Living" project have on village development? What opportunities arise from this?" "
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/regionaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-krumbach-grenzen-los-engagementfoerderung/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council Montafon
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT11
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	9
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"Therefore, on May 27th and 28th, 2011, the first Montafon citizens' council took place in Gantschier. "
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/regionaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-montafon-raumentwicklung/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	How to ensure long-term living quality in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT12
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7264
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	13
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On October 7th and 8th, 13 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg worked on solutions"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/wie-gelingt-es-uns-lebensqualitaet-langfristig-zu-sichern/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Mödling Citizens' Council
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT13
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6826
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	13
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	From OECD
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"we try to compile a diverse group. No mirroring of the jurisdiction" and " The random selection is to ensure that "normal" citizens have their say and that the group is diverse"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.arbter.at/pdf/BuergerInnenrat_Moedling_Raumdialog_1_2012_Arbter.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from conversation with Kerstin Arbter
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Vorarlberg citizens' council on neighbourhood
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT14
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	11
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On November 9th and 10th, eleven randomly selected citizens from Vorarlberg worked on ideas for a good neighborhood."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/wie-gelingt-gute-nachbarschaft/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Attractive space for future generation in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT15
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7283
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	16
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On June 1st and 2nd, 16 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg worked on solutions."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/gemeinsame-vision-fuer-zukuenftige-generationen/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council Rankweil
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT16
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	17
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The citizens' council took place on February 3rd and 4th, 2012 with 17 participants in Rankweil"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-rankweil-leitbild/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council Feldkirch
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT17
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The citizens' council took place on November 9th and 10th, 2012 with 14 participants in Feldkirch."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-feldkirch/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council WITUS municipalities
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT18
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	15
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On March 30th and 31st, 2012, 15 participants from the region worked out proposed solutions in Bizau"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/regionaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-der-witus-gemeinden-staerkung-der-region/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Mini-Public on the Future of Agriculture in Austria
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT19
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7257
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to reach them, 1,200 people were randomly selected from an address database in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the provincial capitals. 50% of the random selection were women, 50% were men. 1/3 belonged to the age group of 18-39 year olds, 1/3 to the age group of 40-60 year olds and 1/3 to the age group of 61-75 year olds. A diverse group should come together for discussion."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20210618125255/https://partizipation.at/fileadmin/media_data/Downloads/methoden/Buerat_Zukunft_LW_Endbericht_endg_2.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Limited information
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Not quite clear what the stratification categories here are or the justifications. However, it does seem that the aim was not to mirror Austria based on the selection criteria of age and gender, but rather aim for diversity. Consequently, this is coded as a diversity of view-claim

Case	Citizens' council "Nenzing-Frastanz"
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT20
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	11
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On April 26th and 27th, 2013, eleven randomly selected participants worked on proposed solutions in a citizens' council in Nenzing."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/regionaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-nenzing-frastanz-gemeinsames-zukunftsbild/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Vorarlberg citizens' council on education
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT21
Topic:	Education
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7289
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On May 24th and 25th, a total of 20 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg worked on proposed solutions"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/wie-sieht-zukunftstaugliche-bildung-aus/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Development of Vorarlberg as a region
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT22
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7291
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"Thus, on November 8th and 9th, 2013, the sixth state-wide citizens' council took place. Due to the high number of participants of 28 people, two citizen councils were held in parallel for the first time"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/vorarlberg-als-erfolgreiche-region/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	National Citizens' Council for asylum and refugees in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT23
Topic:	Human Rights & Civil Rights
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5383
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	23
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On June 12th and 13th, 2015, 23 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg developed a joint statement"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/asyl-und-fluechtlingswesen-in-vorarlberg/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens Council on the Future Use of the Barrack Site in Klosterneuburg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT24
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	Kerstin Arbter
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, born in city or moved here
Argumentation:	"we try to compile a diverse group. No mirroring of the jurisdiction" and "When filling the 12 available places, attention was paid to a balanced distribution of women and men and of different age groups"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://docplayer.org/59874653-Buergerinnenbeteiligung-zur-nachnutzung-des-klosterneuburger-kasernenareals-buergerinnenrat-und-buergerinnen-cafe-bericht.html
Justifications	limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Kerstin Arbter
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views	age, gender, born in city or moved here
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizens' council on center development in Egg (Vorarlberg)
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT25
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	23
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On September 30th and October 1st, 2016, 23 randomly selected Eggers spent one and a half days developing their common perspective on the Egger Center"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-egg/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council on future chances for Vorarlberg´s youth
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT26
Topic:	Housing
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7292
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	21
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"21 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg took part in the eighth state-wide Citizens' Council on May 20th and 21st, 2016 in the Landhaus in Bregez"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/jugend-zukunft-chancen/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council on the revision of Rankweil´s REK (Vorarlberg)
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT27
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	15
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On January 22nd and 23rd, 2016, 15 randomly selected residents of Rankweil worked out their shared statement"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-rankweil-ueberarbeitung-des-raumentwicklungskonzepts/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' Council for dealing with land in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT28
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6863
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	27
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On September 22nd and 23rd, 2017, 27 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg worked out a joint statement on this topic in one and a half days in Freihof Sulz - supported by basic information on land in Vorarlberg"
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/umgang-mit-grund-und-boden-in-vorarlberg/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' council on affordable living in Göfis (Vorarlberg)
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT29
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	19
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"As a result, on February 23rd and 24th, 2018, the first citizens' council on the subject of "affordable housing" took place in Göfis. "
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/kommunaler-buergerrat/buergerrat-goefis-leistbares-wohnen/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens Council concerning the redesign of Kaiser-Josef-Platz in the City of Wels
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT30
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	Kerstin Arbter
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	geography, age, gender
Argumentation:	"we try to compile a diverse group. No mirroring of the jurisdiction" and "The aim was for as diverse a group as possible to come together. That's why at the Random selection from the population register and the allocation of places paid attention to a balanced distribution of women and men as well as different age groups."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.wels.gv.at/lebensbereiche/verwaltung-und-service/buergerservice/buergerrat-kaiser-josef-platz/ergebnisse-1-welser-buergerrat-zur-neugestaltung-des-kaiser-josef-platzes/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from conversation with Kerstin Arbter
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	geography, age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizens' council on the future of agriculture in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT31
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7307
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	17
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The citizens' council itself took place on October 4th and 5th, 2019 with 17 randomly selected citizens."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/buergerrat-zukunft-landwirtschaft/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	Citizens' Council on mobility in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT32
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6864
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On June 15th and 16th, 2018, 28 randomly selected citizens from all over Vorarlberg worked on the basis of specialist input and an exchange with state governor Rüdisser in one and a half days to jointly develop results on the MKV in the Landhaus in Bregenz."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/mobilitaetskonzept-vorarlberg/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	City development in Neusiedl am See
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT33
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	Kerstin Arbter
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from news
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"we try to compile a diverse group. No mirroring of the jurisdiction"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.bvz.at/neusiedl/stadtentwicklungsplan-neusiedl-mit-der-drohne-ueber-die-stadt-der-zukunft-neusiedl-am-see-stadtentwicklungsplan-stadtentwicklungskonzept-2030-174558443
Justifications	Not known
Special notes	Information from conversation with Kerstin Arbter
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizens' council on the future of agriculture in Vorarlberg - Farmer panel
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT34
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7307
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	In three workshops (Egg 09/24/19 / Bludenz 09/25/19 / Hohenems 09/26/19) the perspectives of 32 randomly selected farmers on challenges and future visions were obtained.
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	farmers
Argumentation:	"In three workshops (Egg 09/24/19 / Bludenz 09/25/19 / Hohenems 09/26/19) the perspectives of 32 randomly selected farmers on challenges and future visions were obtained." and "For example, recently we have organised a Citizens' Council on agriculture. Statistically, when we select participants randomly, there are no farmers in a final sample. As they were key stakeholders in this case, we were free to organise workshops comprised of randomly selected farmers prior to the Citizens' Council, to gather their opinions that later fed into the information presented to the randomly selected citizens"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/buergerrat-zukunft-landwirtschaft/
Justifications	limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Farmers
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	A separate panel linked to another Citizens Council. Here they randomly selected farmers, to make sure the voices of the farmers were heard, as they were more affected by the issue. Consequently, this is part of the most-affected-set.

Case	Citizens' council on "climate-future" in Vorarlberg
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT35
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://vorarlberg.at/-/b%C3%BCrgerrat-klima-zukunft
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"On July 2nd and 3rd, 2021, 20 randomly selected citizens came together for one and a half days to develop joint recommendations for more climate protection for politicians."
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	income, age, gender, region, working background, level of education, language (mother tongue).
Argumentation:	"In order to ensure that Vorarlberg society is as broad and qualitative as possible, criteria such as age, gender and place of residence are taken into account in the selection. Due to the random selection, the participants are people with everyday knowledge who do not have any special expertise or qualifications. They therefore represent their personal opinion and not interest groups."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.net/at/vorarlberg/landesweiter-buergerrat/buergerrat_klima-zukunft-vorarlberg/
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	Information from conversation with Michael Lederer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	income, age, gender, region, working background, level of education, language (mother tongue).
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the organizers, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Citizens Council in Austria.

Case	The Austrian Citizens' Climate Assembly
Country	Austria
Case number:	AT36
Topic:	Environment
Information:	KNOCA
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, urban/rural, region, income-level, citizenship
Argumentation:	"randomly selected citizens from all regions and parts of society dealt with this question. Together they were the Climate Council. As a kind of "mini-Austria" "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://klimarat.org/faq/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, urban/rural, region, income-level, citizenship
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' panel on genetically modified crops (Beernem & Gembloux)
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE01
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7179
Year:	2003
Institutionaliz ed	No
Numbers of participants	12
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	From homepage. Plus the traditionally preparation weekend in Consensus Conferences to create questions
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, professional profiles, geography
Argumentati on:	"If the number of candidates exceeds 12, the group will be composed taking into account the balance between men and women, the balance of generations, the professional profiles, the distribution on the territory of the municipality"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.futuregenerations.be/sites/www.futuregenerations.be/files/200404_fgf_panelsdecitoyensogmauc hamps2003.pdf
Justifications	Not known
Special notes	Contacted organizer
Demographi c:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, professional profiles, geography
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Food safety : at what cost?
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE02
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7183
Year:	2004
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, language, age, profession, family situation, place of residence, type of education, nationality
Argumentation:	"a sample of 30 people is generated taking into account socio-demographic criteria such as gender, language, age, profession, family situation, place of residence, type of education and nationality."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.yumpu.com/fr/document/read/20756262/la-securite-alimentaire
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, language, age, profession, family situation, place of residence, type of education and nationality
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julien Vrydagh, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizen panel on consumer rights
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE03
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7258
Year:	2004
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	From report. It's a mix of deliberative poll with citizens' panel-approach
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, language, sex, profession, family situation, housing, level of education, type of consumption
Argumentation:	"The criteria for the composition of the panel were balance and diversity"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://adoc.pub/v-in-dialoog-over-labels-verkoopcontracten-en-prijstranspara.html
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, language, sex, profession, family situation, housing, level of education, type of consumption
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julien Vrydagh, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Belgium regional panel of European Citizens' Panel on the Future of Rural Areas
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE04
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	OECD
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72. It has a clear Consensus Conference-model, with the first phase is a preparation weekend to create questions, second stage with asking the question to experts, and then a third process to form recommendations from the answers and deliberations
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, socio-economic status, urban/rural, working in agriculture
Argumentation:	"Among these people recruited, 40 were selected according to following a logic of diversification of profiles on the criteria usual age, gender, socio-professional status. A balance was also sought between people living in urban areas and people living in rural areas. The committee support of the panel also wished the presence of two people active in the agricultural sector."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.yumpu.com/fr/document/read/37428729/telechargement-fgf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	urban/rural, working in agriculture
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, socio-economic status
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Consensus Conference. In addition, even though not specifically stated, the categories of urban/rural, and working in agriculture is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is done because of the topic, as this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected.

Case	Citizens' Conference on the Long-term Management of Radioactive Waste
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE05
Topic:	Energy
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7261
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age, place of residence, life expeience, education,
Argumentation:	"The foundation chose to use a citizens' conference, representative of the diversity of Belgian society"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.ondraf.be/sites/default/files/2020-05/ONDRAFNIRAS%20Research%2C%20Development%20and%20Demonstration%20%28RD%26D%29%20Plan.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, education, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	life experience
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julien Vrydah, the categories of age, place of residence, education are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Life experience is different. It was used more to get diversity of views in the panel. It seems this would be the same as the letter that is used in some of the Consensus Conferences.

Case	LaboCitoyen
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE06
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7254
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	From homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, language, residence, professional situation
Argumentation:	"the idea was not to constitute a representative sample of the population. But rather to have as many different profiles as possible that could be found in the population."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	http://www.citizensandhealthcare.be/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, language, residence, professional situation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizens' panel on aging - Our Future
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE07
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7262
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, number of dependent children and grandparents, habitat, geographical and sociological dispersion, political affinities, indicators of well-being, the degree of risk of precariousness.
Argumentation:	"Rather than focusing solely on traditional sociodemographic criteria, our objective was to recruit in such a way as to diversify the profile of the participants as much as possible, while having a good representation of the relevant "scenarios" in relation to the criteria determined: age , gender and language of course, but also the number of dependent children or (grand)parents, habitat, geographical and sociological dispersion, political affinities, indicators of well-being, degree of risk of precarity, etc."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://www.futuregenerations.be/en/project/our-future
Justifications	Not known
Special notes	Contacted organizer
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, number of dependent children and grandparents, habitat, geographical and sociological dispersion, political affinities, indicators of well-being, the degree of risk of precariousness.
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizen Climate Parliament in the Province of Luxembourg
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE08
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7255
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, territorial distribution, professional occupation
Argumentation:	"A collective of citizens representative of the population of the Province of Luxembourg shares its experiences, discusses and deliberates on climate and energy issues."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://events.ulg.ac.be/parlement-citoyen-climat/le-forum/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, territorial distribution, professional occupation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Climacteurs - 100 voix pour le Climat
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE09
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6915
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	geography, level of education, age, gender
Argumentation:	"Climacteurs – 100 votes for the climate! » is a deliberative project of the Brussels regional government and the Brussels-Environment agency, organized by Particitiz, aiming to bring together a panel of young people from Brussels to discuss climate change issues , on the sidelines of COP21."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://particitiz.eu/projects/climacteurs/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	geography, level of education, age, gender
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	This was a youth panel on climate. Even though they used stratification categories to mirror the jurisdiction, there was only youth invited. Consequently, this panel is of the most-affected-set, as youth voices on climate is argued for in that way

Case	Ouderpanel
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE10
Topic:	Education
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72. A more Citizens' Panel-approach it seems, with no preparational weekend like the Consensus Conference.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, level of education, professional situation, number of children and age(s), school of children, type of education and orientation of children, motivation, origin geographic (rural/urban)
Argumentation:	"made every effort to address both the socio-demographic and to incorporate ideational diversity into the design. That is – given the design of the Consensus Conference was followed and consequently a small number of participants became invited – not an easy task"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.kbs-frb.be/nl/ouderpanel-over-de-toekomst-van-het-secundair-onderwijs-vlaanderen-evaluatierapport
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, level of education, professional situation, number of children and age(s), school of children, type of education and orientation of children, motivation, origin geographic (rural/urban)
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julien Vrydagh, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This also make sense, since there is a reference to the Consensus Conference-method

Case	Citizen panels' on 'the excellence of education'
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE11
Topic:	Education
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72. It has a clear Consensus Conference-model, with the first phase is a preparation weekend to create questions, second stage with asking the question to experts, and then a third process to form recommendations from the answers and
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age
Argumentation:	"The composition of the panel aims to be diversified, without being representative, the essential criterion being to bring together citizens directly concerned by the theme of education. Thus, the organizers wanted two-thirds of the participants to be aged under 40 and for there to be few teachers or student-teachers (in order to avoid expertise bias)."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cairn.info/revue-courrier-hebdomadaire-du-crisp-2020-32-page-5.htm
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Age
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Two thirds of the panel here was under-30, and it was argued for doing that because "they would be more affected by the issue". Confirmed by Julien Vrydagh

Case	Citizens' panel on the challenges of ageing
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE12
Topic:	Health
Information:	OECD
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, genders, socio-economic profiles
Argumentation:	"A survey carried out by the company Sonecom, the Walloon Institute for Evaluation, Foresight and Statistics (IWEPS) and UCLouvain was sent to a representative sample of 1,023 people residing in Wallonia. A draw is made among the candidates to arrive at a panel of 30 people (who will turn out to represent Wallonia correctly in terms of ages, genders and socio-economic profiles)."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.parlement-wallonie.be/panel-citoyen-vieillissement
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	ages, genders, socio-economic profiles
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	We Are Molenbeek "WAM1080"
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE13
Topic:	Identity & Diversity
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4970
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	112
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, level of education, professional occupation, language
Argumentation:	"A draw is carried out in order to retain 110 of the 220 potential participants, taking care to respect five socio-demographic criteria: age, gender, level of education, professional occupation and language (French/Dutch)."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://particitiz.eu/en/projects/wam1080/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Limited information
Demographic:	age, gender, level of education, professional occupation, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information, the categories of age, gender, level of education, professional occupation, language are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Make your Brussels Mobility Citizens' Panel
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE14
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6914
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, level of education, professional status, family composition, nationality, language, mode of travel, municipality of residence
Argumentation:	"At the end of this final step, we have a random panel of 40 people most diversified and representative as possible of the Brussels population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://weblex.brussels/data/annexes/uploads/jp20180517143116rapport_dactivite_particitiz_-_make_your_brussels_-_mobility_.pdf_.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, level of education, professional status, family composition, nationality, language, mode of travel, municipality of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen Panel for Youth in Wallonia
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE15
Topic:	Labor & Work
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7308
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, profession, social background, territorial origin
Argumentation:	"On the occasion of the survey, 30 citizens were selected so as to reflect the Walloon population. They were identified respecting the balance of gender, age, profession, social background and territorial origin, from respondents who indicated their availability. Half of the panel will be made up of young people between the ages of 18 and 30."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.parlement-wallonie.be/panel-citoyen-jeunes
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, profession, social background, territorial origin
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	age
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, profession, social background, territorial origin are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. They also overrepresented the young in this panel. Consequently, the category of "age" is then also considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is done because of the topic, as this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected by this topic, the young. However, they also proportionally represented above 30 in the panel, and consequently the category is then part of both sets.

Case	Panel citizen 'My DNA: all concerned!'
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE16
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7410
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	From Vrydagh, Julien et al. 2020. 'Les mini-publics en Belgique (2001-2018) : expériences de panels citoyens délibératifs'. Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP 2477–2478(32–33): 5–72. It seems to have elements of a Consensus Conference-model, with the first phase is a preparation weekend to create questions, second stage with asking the question to experts, and then a third process to form recommendations from the answers and deliberations
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	language, gender, professional situation, family situation, age, level of education and link with the health sector
Argumentation:	"Unlike opinion polls, the focus is less on the representativeness of forum participants than on efforts to ensure that all relevant points of view on the topic are present in the discussions"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.kbs-frb.be/fr/la-connaissance-du-genome-influence-les-soins-de-sante-les-citoyens-demandent-une-politique-pour
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	language, gender, professional situation, family situation, age, level of education and link with the health sector
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julien Vrydagh, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim, and therefore part of the diversity of view-set.

Case	Permanent Citizen Council of the German-speaking Community of Belgium
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE17
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5770
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	ongoing
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, place of residence
Argumentation:	" From the "yes" answers a second stratified sample was pulled at random by a specific software. The stratification criteria were: gender, age, education and place of residence. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerdialog.be/en/inform/lottery
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Future Forum Sweet Water
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE18
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	From OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, district, education level
Argumentation:	"The second draw will then be made from this via an algorithm, so that the final group is a representative reflection of our municipality, with a balanced mix of ages, district, etc."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.zoetwater.be/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, district, education level
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Wallonië Citizen Panel for the Climate
Country	Belgium
Case number:	BE19
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8227
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	13
Comments	from homepage. Virtual meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography, age, socio-professional status, level of education
Argumentation:	"Aware of the diversity present in Wallonia – in terms of gender, geography, age, socio-professional status or level of education –, it seemed essential to ensure the diversification of the profiles of the people taking part in the panel. The target population was people over 18 living in the Walloon Region."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.leswallonsnemanquentpasdair.be/methodologie
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, geography, age, socio-professional status, level of education
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Justification somewhat lacking. However, from the website, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim.

Case	Citizens' Assembly of Mostar
Country	Bosnia
Case number:	BA01
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8009
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, city district areas, economic criteria, ethnicity
Argumentation:	"These criteria were specifically identified to ensure that the assembly was composed of a diverse group of individuals, taking into consideration the specifics of Mostar, so that members can learn about, understand, and connect with people who have different backgrounds and experiences"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://mostargradimo.ba/en/how-it-works/how-are-members-selected-and-what-is-their-role/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, city district areas, economic criteria, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Fortaleza Citizens' council on waste management
Country	Brazil
Case number:	BR01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, occupation, education, type of home
Argumentation:	"profile controls to ensure the socio-demographic representation of the population of Fortaleza."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://deliberabrasil.org/projetos/conselho-cidadao-de-fortaleza/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, occupation, education, type of home
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Dialogue on Public Health Goals in Canada
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/630
Year:	2005
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	102
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from report
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	geography, gender, age, income, education level, aboriginal, disability, visible minority
Argumentation:	"Each session was attended by roughly 20 participants, randomly recruited to be representative of the region, according to gender, age, income and education level."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20190719175339/http://www.ekospolitics.com/articles/cd-phg_e.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	geography, gender, age, income, education level
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	aboriginal, disability, visible minority
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given and information is lacking. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued that with the use of the categories of geography, gender, age, income, education level the organizers wanted demographic representation. With the aboriginal, disabled, visible minority, these categories can be argued to fall under the AAIP as most affected.

Case	British Columbia Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/1
Year:	2005
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	160
Numbers of meetings	24
Comments	from report. In addition many public hearings
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender. Geography, self-identified aboriginal
Argumentation:	"be broadly representative of the adult population of British Columbia, particularly respecting age, gender, and geographical distribution."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://citizensassembly.arts.ubc.ca/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identified Aboriginal
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age and geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform (Ontario)
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA03
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/46
Year:	2007
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	103
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	from report. In addition many public hearings
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography, self-identified Aboriginal
Argumentation:	
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://www.citizensassembly.gov.on.ca/en-CA/home%20page.html
Justifications	No
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identified Aboriginal
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given and information is lacking. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued that with the use of the categories of geography and gender the organizers wanted demographic representation. With the self-identified aboriginal it can be argued to fall under the AAIP as most affected.

Case	Mississauga-Halton LHIN Citizens' Reference Panel on Regional Health Priorities
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA04
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/72
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"The goal was to get a group that represented the population of the LHIN, as closely as possible, out of the random draw for each region of the LHIN."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/04MHLHIN.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Northumberland Hills Hospital Citizens' Advisory Panel on Health Service Prioritization
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA05
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/634
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Five full-day sessions occurred between the end of October and the beginning of December"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"It brought together a group of community members, chosen at random through a civic lottery, to learn about the issues, represent the interests of their neighbours and fellow citizens, and make informed recommendations" and " nearly one hundred residents volunteered. Ultimately, twenty-eight residents were selected during a random draw that ensured that the panel would match the age, gender, and geographic profile of the region"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/06NHH.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the demographic-set.

Case	Citizens' Reference Panel on Health Services and Integration
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA06
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/111
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"These calculations set demographic quotas that ensure the selection process will produce a representative sample of the South East LHIN's population. For the Citizens' Reference Panel, the lottery controlled for three demographic features: gender, age and geography."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.dropbox.com/s/a7b3shfgy3zysiy/02.SELHIN.pdf?dl=1
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Edmonton Citizen Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA07
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/54
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	" In the months of February, March, and April of 2009, the Citizen Panel met for six full Saturdays."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, length of residence in the city, education, income, aboriginal, disabled, visible minority
Argumentation:	No
Information online	Found in article
Argument and info found	Mao, Y., and M. Adria. 2013. "Deciding who will decide: Assessing random selection forparticipants in Edmonton's Citizen Panel on budget priorities."Canadian Public Adminis-tration56 (4): 610–37
Justifications	Lacking
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, length of residence in the city, education, income,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	aboriginal, disabled, visible minority
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given and information is lacking. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued that with the use of the categories gender, age, length of residence in the city, education, income, the organizers wanted demographic representation. With the aboriginal, disabled, visible minority, these categories can be argued to fall under the AAIP as most affected.

Case	Champlain LHIN Citizens' Advisory Panel on Clinical Hospital Services Distribution Plan
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA08
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6759
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"which would meet on three Saturdays in February and March"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"24 members were randomly selected in such a way that ensured that the panel reflected the age, gender and geographic profile of the region."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/07Champlain.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the demographic-set.

Case	Halton Region Citizens' Reference Panel on Strategic Priorities
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA09
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4616
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	From report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Age, gender, geographic location, household tenure, short or long-term residency of region
Argumentation:	"From the pool of respondents who said yes, were blindly selected to fulill certain attributes, including age, gender, geographic location, whether they rented or owned their homes, and short or long-term residency in the Region. Together, they represent a diverse group of people from across Halton, "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/08Halton1.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	Age, gender, geographic location, household tenure, short or long-term residency of the region
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	There is no explicit statement besides "they represent a diverse group of people from across Halton". However, that argumentation can be stated as demographic representation claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	TCHC Tenant Communications Strategy and Tenants' Reference Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA10
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6819
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Tenants' Reference Panel took place over three Saturdays in August and September 2011"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, rental status, geography
Argumentation:	"From among the responses, 28 were randomly selected to match the age, gender, rental status, and geographical profile of TCH's tenants. Together, the twenty-eight panellists represent a wide range of ages, backgrounds and personal experience." and "the Tenants ' Reference Panel who represented the 164,000 residents of Toronto Community Housing"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.torontohousing.ca/events/Documents/Archives/7738Item%208%20Tenant%20Communications%20Strategy%20Update.pdf
Justifications	Not clear
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, rental status, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, even though a clear justification is lacking, there is a claim to represent the area. Consequently, the membership of being part of demographic representation, and no other, is justified.

Case	Ottawa Hospital Patients' Reference Panel on Clinical Services Transformation
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA11
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4617
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Patients' Reference Panel met during three Saturdays in March and April 2011"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, language, distribution of cancer types
Argumentation:	" Consideration was given to ensure gender parity, and to ensure that the Panel was broadly representative of the age, geography, and language profile of the community. The lottery also produced a Panel that was broadly representative of the distribution of cancer types among the Cancer Program's patient population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/10TOH.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	distribution of cancer types
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, geography, language are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The distribution of cancer types-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of those most affected

Case	Hamilton Citizens' Reference Panel on Cultural Policy and Planning
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA12
Topic:	Arts, Culture, & Recreation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6769
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"Over the course of three Saturdays, spanning December 2010 and January 2011, 30 citizens were randomly invited to form a Citizens' Reference Panel on Cultural Planning and Policy."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	" In short, the Panel was composed in such a way to deliver good demographic diversity and ensure that it was broadly representative of all Hamilton's residents."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20160408123402/http://www2.hamilton.ca/NR/rdonlyres/CA29FB48-0C1E-4C3B-A908-E22901B68944/0/Jun20EDRMS_n319390_v1_7_4__PED12117.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services Reference Panel on the Condominium Act
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA13
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4614
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"We spent three full Saturdays in fall 2012 in Toronto"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Gender, age, geography, condominium type, renter/residence/owner status
Argumentation:	"We represent a cross-section of Ontario's condominium population, based on gender, age, geography, condominium type, and renter/resident/owner status. We are board members and landlords, renters and owner-residents, people who have lived in condominiums for decades and people who have just moved in. We became residents of condominiums for different reasons: lifestyle, affordability, community, location, and many others." and "Panel members may not necessarily agree that each of these recommended directions reflect their own personal positions, but they believe that their role on the panel is to do their best to represent the needs and interests of all condominium residents and owners and to work on their behalf"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://files.ontario.ca/residents_panel_report_en.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	Gender, age, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	condominium type, renter/residence/owner status
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The first three categories (age, gender and geography) are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The last two last category leans on the AAIP, and the most-affected, as it is there to make sure you have representation for people directly affected by the decision

Case	The Edmonton Citizens' Jury on Internet Voting
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA14
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5037
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	17
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Citizens' Jury process took place for two and a half days from November 23 to 25, 2012"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, sex, ethnicity, education, presence of a disability, children in the household, personal income, municipal ward, attitudinal questions
Argumentation:	"The selection process was conducted carefully to ensure participants were a close reflection of the Edmonton public in both demographic and attitudinal respects." and "The Jury was assembled by bringing together a group of Edmonton citizens who were representative of the city in socio-demographic and geographic terms, and also reflective of the community's values and attitudes toward Internet voting. " and " Targeted recruitment was also undertaken to ensure the inclusion of representatives of visible minorities and other underrepresented groups"
Information online	Taken from evaluation
Argument and info found	http://www.revparl.ca/36/2/36n2_13e_Kamenova-Goodman.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information also from a conversation with Shelley Boulianne
Demographic:	age, sex, education, children in the household, personal income, municipal ward, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	presence of a disability
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudinal
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, sex, education, children in the household, personal income, municipal ward are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Presence of disability is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of people that are more affected. Attitudinal is in the policy opinion(s)-set. Even though there are more attitudes taken, it was specifically noted that this was used to ensure it was proportionally representation of the values and attitudes on internet voting

Case	Citizens' Panel on Edmonton's Energy & Climate Challenges
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA15
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/982
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	56
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Over the course of six full day sessions, the Panel was given the task of providing recommendations to the City of Edmonton about future energy use. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Age, gender, education, Ethnicity, Household with children, Disability, Income, Resident ward, employed or family member employed by energy industry, attitudinal questions
Argumentation:	"Final recruitment was completed to establish a Citizens' Panel that was as representative as possible of interlocking demographic and attitudinal criteria"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.edmonton.ca/sites/default/files/public-files/assets/PDF/CitizensPanel-EnergyClimateChallenge.pdf?cb=1661235605
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Information also from a conversation with Shelley Boulianne
Demographic:	age, gender, education, Ethnicity, Household with children, Disability, Income, Resident ward
Effective Audience:	employed or family member employed by energy industry
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudinal
Set-membership	1 - 1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, ethnicity, household with children, disability, income, resident ward are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Attitudinal is in the policy opinion(s)-set, as it was selected based on surveys on people's attitude towards climate change. The employed or family member employed by energy industry was added because of politicians that stated that if they were not part of the panel, people from that sector would reject the claim of the panel. Because of this, it was added because of a political consideration, and because they wanted them to buy in to the process. Consequently, this is a category that are part of the effective audience-set.

Case	Calgary Arts Development Citizens' Reference Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA16
Topic:	Arts, Culture, & Recreation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6674
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"the Panel met over four Saturdays in September and October 2012"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"We are 36 randomly selected Calgarians, chosen to represent each of the city's quadrants and, ultimately, the city as a whole." and "In short, it's reasonable to say that the Panel was broadly representative of all Calgary's residents. " and "The lottery was conducted to ensure gender parity and that the thirty-six Panel members would be broadly representative of both the age distribution of the city's population and the geographical distribution of residents throughout the city's quadrants"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://calgaryartsdevelopment.com/living-a-creative-life/what-is-living-a-creative-life/citizens-reference-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	BC Services Card User Panel on Digital Services
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA17
Topic:	Identity & Diversity
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4612
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"The User Panel met over two weekends in November 2013"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Age, gender, geography, disability, aboriginal
Argumentation:	"Starting in late September 2013, thousands of randomly selected households across the province received packages inviting them to be part of the BC Services Card User Panel. From the responses to this package, 35 panel members were randomly selected in a draw that balances for age, gender and geography. A minimum of one seat each was held for an Aboriginal BC resident and for a person with disabilities."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/impact/digital-services-consultation-results/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	Age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Aboriginal, disability
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. In addition, there was minimum one seat reserved for someone that identifies as Aboriginal and a person with disability. The reasoning behind including minimum one person with disability is specifically important in this case, as this is about for example disability services. Including minimum one person that identified as Aboriginal could also probably be argued for directly connected to the topic, but it is not mentioned in the report. It is though not mirrored on other ethnicities, and consequently it can be coded as part of the most-affected as well, as it is a way to ensure representation of a historically marginalized group.

Case	Metrolinx Regional Reference Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA18
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4613
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"which met over five days between March and May 2017"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"The thirty-six randomly selected members of the Residents' Reference Panel on Regional Transportation Investment broadly match the demographic profile of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area." and "the selection guaranteed gender parity, matched the age profile of the GTHA, and broadly reflected the geographic distribution of the region's population, based on Canadian census data from 2011"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.metrolinx.com/en/aboutus/inthecommunity/theplan/default.aspx
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Metrolinx Regional Residents' Reference Panel on Transportation Investment
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA19
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4613
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over four Saturdays in February and March 2013"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"This innovative initiative brought together thirty-six randomly selected residents to represent the region" and "We were randomly selected from the 410 applicants who responded, and we represent the diverse demographics and perspectives of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20180319233456/https://www.metrolinx.com/en/regionalplanning/funding/IS_Appendix_E_EN.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Prince Edward County Citizens'Assembly
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA20
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/1863
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	23
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"twenty-three residents of the County met on three Saturdays in July and August 2013"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"The method was designed to maximize the randomness of invitation, rigour of methodology, while also ensuring that the Assembly would be representative of the community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.thecounty.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Final-Report-of-the-Prince-Edward-County-Citizens-Assembly-Size-of-Counci.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Residents' Reference Panel on Supervised Injection Services
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA21
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4609
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The Residents Panel members volunteered their time over the course of 4 Saturdays "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"we were the lucky thirty-six individuals randomly selected to represent the residents of the Toronto Central LHIN on the Toronto Residents' Reference Panel on Supervised Injection Services. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.westnh.org/toronto-residents-panel-on-supervised-injection-services/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Halton Region Citizens' Reference Panel on Strategic Priorities
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA22
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4615
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"Thirty-six randomly selected residents met on three occasions, including a public roundtable meeting that included more than 100 local residents."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"the Panel was composed in such a way as to deliver demographic diversity and to ensure that it was broadly representative of the region"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.masslbp.com/s/21Halton2.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Metrolinx Residents' Reference Panel on the Davenport Community Rail Overpass
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA23
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4605
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over four Saturdays in April, May, and June 2015"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	" In short, the panel was composed in such a way as to deliver good demographic diversity and to ensure that it was broadly representative of the residents of the Davenport neighbourhood Study Area" and "Over four Saturdays in April, May, and June 2015, the Panel met to "represent the Davenport community and propose a series of recommendations to inform the design and delivery of the Davenport Community Rail Overpass project and any potential community benefits"."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://masslbp-demo.squarespace.com/s/Davenport_Panel_Report_EN.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	St. Joseph's Health Centre Community Reference Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA24
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6768
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"to volunteer for three full-Saturdays and one Wednesday"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"the panel was composed in such a way as to deliver good demographic diversity and to ensure that it was broadly representative of the residents of St. Joseph's community."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6005ceb747a6a51d636af58d/t/601c19ab843d0350af22349f/1612454339445/19.SJHC.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	Gender, age, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Reference Panel on the Mental Health Action Plan for Canada
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA25
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4604
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"to offer five days of their time to help the Mental Health Commission of Canada create a national Mental Health Action Plan"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, language, visible minorities and Aboriginal people
Argumentation:	"We are 36 ordinary people who have been asked to represent 36 million Canadians" and "They were selected randomly in such a way that the Panel matched the demographic profile of Canada, and they travelled to Ottawa for five days where they worked to represent all thirty-six million Canadians."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55af0533e4b04fd6bca65bc8/t/588f9834cd0f687201a0b472/1485805648820/MHCC+Final+Report+EN.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	visible minorities and Aboriginal people
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, geography, are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous and visible minority-categories are in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected.

Case	Calgary Commission on Municipal Infrastructure
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA26
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4606
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Six weeks later, 250 people had volunteered to devote six Saturdays, over three months to serve on the Commission. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, renters/homeowners, geography, self-identifies as Aboriginal, own a business
Argumentation:	"Members were charged with representing all Calgarians, and, in that spirit, they were asked to recommend the best use and mix of revenue tools to support the city's infrastructure. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://aref.ab.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2015-10-CCMI_Report_FINAL_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, renters/homeowners, geography
Effective Audience:	own a business
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identifies as Aboriginal
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 1 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, renters/homeowners, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Self-identifies as Aboriginal is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected. The category of "business" is part of the effective audience-set.

Case	Grandview-Woodland Citizens' Assembly
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA27
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4228
Year:	2015
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	48
Numbers of meetings	14
Comments	from report. 11 meetings and 3 public roundtables
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, self-identified as aboriginal, owners/renters/co-op, geography, owners of business,
Argumentation:	"We, the members of the Grandview-Woodland Citizens' Assembly, represent a wide range of income groups, age brackets, and forms of tenure. We brought a diverse range of life experiences and perspectives to our work as an assembly" and "Assembly members will be selected to broadly represent the demographics of Grandview-Woodland."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6005ceb747a6a51d636af58d/t/601c00a0e5d3c43b515e6e62/1612448066772/Final+Report_GW+June+2015+spreads.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, owners/renters/co-op, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identified as aboriginal, owners of business
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, owners/renters/co-op, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Self-identifies as Aboriginal is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected. The category of "business" is also part of the most-affected, as this was argued by the designers

Case	Citizens' Reference Panel on Pharmacare in Canada
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA28
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5991
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, identification as an Indigenous person or as a member of a visible minority, proportion of Canadians who are covered by any form of public or private prescription drug insurance, amount spent out of pocket for prescription drugs in a year
Argumentation:	"This stratified sampling methodology ensures that panelists are selected at random, but in a way that broadly represents the demographics of Canada" and "We are a group of 35 volunteers randomly selected from across the provinces and territories of Canada. We represent the population, geography, and languages of Canada, and we range in age from 15 months to over 65 years." and "To ensure the group's recommendations were not skewed by panelists' levels of coverage, members of the Reference Panel were also selected to approximately represent the proportion of Canadians who are covered by any form of public or private prescription drug insurance, and for the amount spent out of pocket for prescription drugs in a year."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20180811224423/http://www.crppc-gccamp.ca/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, proportion of Canadians who are covered by any form of public or private prescription drug insurance, amount spent out of pocket for prescription drugs in a year
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	identification as an Indigenous person or as a member of a visible minority,
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of visible minorities. The two categories of proportion of drug insurance coverage, and amount of spent on prescription drugs is also part of the demographic-set, as it is there to make sure the sample was not skewed in some way on these categories

Case	Residents Health Services Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA29
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4697
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	"asking them to advise the hospital over the course of eight meetings on how best to improve health services for its entire urban community"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, household tenure, patient status, visible minority and indigenous status.
Argumentation:	"28 were randomly selected so that together they represent the demographics of those living in St. Michael's diverse local geography. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20170403192350/http://www.stmichaelshospital.com/partners/residents-health-services-panel.php
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, household tenure,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	patient status, visible minority and indigenous status.
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography, household tenure are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of visible minorities. The patient-category is also in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation from previous patients

Case	Lethbridge Citizens' Assembly on Councillor Employment and Compensation
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA30
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5990
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Each member was asked to attend each of the three full-day sessions as well as an evening public roundtable meeting"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, identified as Indigenous
Argumentation:	"The members of the Lethbridge Citizens' Assembly were randomly selected, and we believe we fairly represented all Lethbridge residents both demographically and geographically."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.lethbridge.ca/City-Government/Pages/CitizensAssembly.aspx
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	identified as Indigenous
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected

Case	Residents' Reference Panel on the Regional Transportation Plan
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA31
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6766
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	From report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography
Argumentation:	"The Panel was designed as an impartial, voluntary advisory body that worked to represent all GTHA residents and exemplify high standards of transparency, accountability, and civic participation" and "We are representative of the communities in which we live, and a true reflection of today's GTHA."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.metrolinx.com/en/aboutus/inthecommunity/theplan/default.aspx
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Toronto Pearson Residents' Reference Panel on Airport Growth and Noise Fairness
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA32
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6770
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"During their four meetings together, the 36 members of the Panel learned from a range of experts and stakeholders. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Gender, age, indigenous, visible minority, residence, proximity
Argumentation:	"We are people who live, work, and play in the neighbourhoods and region surrounding Toronto Pearson International Airport. Many of us are residents who are affected by noise. Most of us are also airport users. We are people who are concerned with the general welfare of the community. We want to fairly represent people impacted by noise, as well as all GTHA residents and airport users"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.torontopearson.com/en/community/get-involved/community-conversations/airport-growth-noise-fairness
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	Gender, age, residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	indigenous, visible minority, proximity
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, residence are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The identify as visible minorities, and indigenous is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected. The proximity-category is also in the most-affected, as it is specifically stated it is added "to ensure representation by residents of neighbourhoods that are strongly impacted by aircraft noise"

Case	Duncan-North Cowichan Citizens' Assembly
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA33
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6677
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Thirty-six area residents served on the Assembly, which met over six days between January and April, 2017"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, self-identify as Indigenous
Argumentation:	"the thirty-six members of the Assembly were randomly selected to broadly represent the population and communities that make up the two municipalities. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5834c7ecbe6594c371bf9412/t/592463ca414fb5f591ed451c/1495557071797/DNCReportfinal+%282%29.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	self-identified Aboriginal
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected

Case	Toronto Planning Review Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA34
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/4594
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	11
Comments	Institutionalized panel
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Age, gender, household tenures, geography, racialized people, indigenous, disability
Argumentation:	"32 were randomly selected to sit on the Panel, in a manner that ensured proportionate representation of Torontonians of different ages, genders, household tenures, and geographies, proportionate representation of racialized people, as well as guaranteed inclusion of Indigenous and disabled individuals. The Panel's recruitment method reaches out beyond those who usually participate in a standard public meeting, and brings in the voices of individuals who often do not."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-development/outreach-engagement/toronto-planning-review-panel/toronto-planning-review-panel-about/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Institutionalized with the same selection criteria
Demographic:	Age, gender, household tenures, geography, racialized people,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	indigenous, disability
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The reasoning behind including people with disability is specifically important in this case, considering the topic, and is part of the most-affected-set. Including minimum one person that identified as indigenous could also probably be argued for directly connected to the topic, but it is not mentioned in the report. It is though not mirrored on other ethnicities, and consequently it can be coded as part of the most-affected as well, as it is a way to ensure representation of a group that have (and still is) experience historical injustice.

Case	Sidewalk Toronto Residents Reference Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA35
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6760
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Across six Saturday sessions, spread over nine months and dozens of hours, the panelists received an in-depth look at many aspects of the Sidewalk Toronto project"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, homeowner/renter, identify as visible minorities, indigenous
Argumentation:	"Civic Lotteries are conducted in such a way that ensures the selected members of the panel will broadly match the city's demographics and include people of different genders and ages, homeowners as well as renters, people who identify as visible minorities, and at least two Indigenous members. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://quaysideto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Residents-Reference-Panel-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, homeowner/renter
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	identify as visible minorities, indigenous
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, homeowner/renter are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The identify as visible minorities, and indigenous is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected.

Case	Groupe consultatif de citoyens de l'ARTM sur la mobilité
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA36
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6767
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, way of transport
Argumentation:	"Among the eligible candidates, 36 members were randomly selected to represent the entire population living and working in the region3."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.artm.quebec/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/ARMT_RapportFinal_AUG26.1.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, way of transport
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Flats Arterial Community Panel
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA37
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5818
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	37
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	"The Community Panel met for 8 full day sessions, with 7 sessions devoted to learning and deliberation and 1 session devoted to a guided tour of the neighborhood, from January"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, business/residence/vancouver, geography
Argumentation:	"the Flats Arterial Community Panel were selected at random, but in such a way that they broadly represented the demographics of False Creek Flats area — in terms of gender, age, location of residence or business, ethnicity, and other criteria."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://jefferson-center.org/flats-arterial-community-panel/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Information from designer
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, business/residence/vancouver, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	geography, business
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The arguments for including age, gender and ethnicity are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. In the selection, they also made sure that they had representation from Vancouver as a whole, but local residents "were oversampled because they were more directly affected". Consequently, geography is also placed in the most-affected-set. In addition, business was also selected as they were directly affected by the different route options, and consequently also in the most-affected-set

Case	TransformTO Reference Panel on Climate Action
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA38
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6782
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Panel met for three full-day meetings in July and August, 2019."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	geography, age, gender, housing tenure, identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority, attitudinal question
Argumentation:	"The Panel —composed of 30 randomly selected Torontonians who broadly represent the demographics of Toronto— spent three days learning and deliberating about ways that, in the coming years, their City government could help reduce Toronto's greenhouse gas emissions." and
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmentally-friendly-city-initiatives/transformto/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	geography, age, gender, housing tenure,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudinal
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of geography, age, gender, housing tenure are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of visible minorities. Attitudinal is in the policy opinion(s)-set, as it was selected based on one survey question on climate change

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Democratic Expression
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA39
Topic:	Media, Telecommunications & Information
Information:	https://www.commissioncanada.ca/
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	42
Numbers of meetings	18
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, language, indigenious communities
Argumentation:	"This stratified sampling methodology ensured that members were selected at random, but in a way that broadly represented the demographics of Canada — balancing for gender parity, geographic representation from all ten provinces and three territories, and representations of age groups, native language (English and French), and Indigenous communities" and "The result is a group of volunteers that broadly match the demographics of the jurisdiction they represent."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.commissioncanada.ca/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Three assemblies with the same model. Last one in 2022
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	indigenious communities
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography, language are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected

Case	Ontario Financial Regulatory Authority: Residents' Reference Panel on Auto Insurance in Ontario
Country	Canada
Case number:	CA40
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://www.fsrao.ca/newsroom/fsra-receives-residents-reference-panels-final-report-automotive-insurance-ontario
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	23
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"Over the course of six days in October and November, 36 individuals from across the province met virtually to learn about the challenges and opportunities facing the automotive insurance sector. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	geography, age, gender, housing tenure, identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority, license and vehicle status
Argumentation:	"From a pool of approximately 150 candidates, 36 residents were randomly selected in a blind process, which also ensured the panel broadly represented the demographics of Ontario."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.fsrao.ca/media/2811/download
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Argument for demographic, but no further argument
Demographic:	geography, age, gender, housing tenure
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	identification as an Indigenous person or visible minority, license and vehicle status
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The self-identified as Indigenous-category is in the most-affected-category, as it is used to ensure representation of a group that have historically been the most affected. The category of license and vehicle status is also in the most-affected category, as it is there to make sure you have representation for people directly affected by the decision

Case	Consensus conference on chemical substances in food and the environment
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK01
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6970
Year:	1995
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report. Also two preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Argumentation:	"sammensatte på baggrund af de indkomne henvendelser et bredt panel efter køn, alder, bopæl, erhverv og uddannelse"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/953.pdf
Justifications	limited
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim, part of the diversity of view-set. This seems to be the model of the Consensus Conference

Case	Consensus Conference on Gene Therapy
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK02
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6954
Year:	1995
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	11
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report. Also two preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Argumentation:	"På baggrund af de indkomne svar blev der sammensat et bredt panel efter køn, alder, bopæl, erhverv og uddannelse"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/956.pdf
Justifications	limited
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim, part of the diversity of view-set. This seems to be the model of the Consensus Conference

Case	Consensus Conference on the Future of Fishing
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK03
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6963
Year:	1996
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	9
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report. Also preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, profession, education
Argumentation:	"Spørgepanelerne er blevet udvalgt på baggrund af annoncering efter interesserede i landsdækkende aviser og i Fiskeri Tidende. Lægmandspanelet er sammensat efter køn, alder, bopæl, erhverv og uddannelse, mens fiskerpanelet er sammensat, således at de forskellige former for erhvervsfiskeri vi har i Danmark så vidt muligt er repræsenteret i relation til fiskerimetoder, størrelse af fartøj mm."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/968.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, geography, profession, education
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim. This seems to be the model of the Consensus Conference

Case	Conference on drinking water
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK04
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6971
Year:	1996
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from OECD
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"Udvælgelsen er sket ved lodtrækning, men sådan at deltagerne er spredt mest mulig i forhold til alder, køn og hvor i landet de kommer fra."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/p97_drikkevand.pdf
Justifications	Limited
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, geography
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The main focus here, is to create a "spread" as they write. This is also like the CC-model, in which they seem to aim for diversity, rather than correctly represent the jurisdiction. Consequently, it is part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Consensus Conference on the Future of Fishing - Fisher panel
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK05
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6963
Year:	1996
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	10
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report. Also preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	fishing methods, size of vessel etc
Argumentation:	"Spørgepanelerne er blevet udvalgt på baggrund af annoncering efter interesserede i landsdækkende aviser og i Fiskeri Tidende. Lægmandspanelet er sammensat efter køn, alder, bopæl, erhverv og uddannelse, mens fiskerpanelet er sammensat, således at de forskellige former for erhvervsfiskeri vi har i Danmark så vidt muligt er repræsenteret i relation til fiskerimetoder, størrelse af fartøj mm."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/968.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	fishing methods, size of vessel etc
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	A separate panel linked to another Consensus Conference. Here they randomly selected fishers, to make sure their voices were heard, as they were more affected by the issue. Consequently, this is part of the most-affected-set.

Case	Consensus Conference on Traffic and driving charges
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK06
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7310
Year:	2001
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	15
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	from report. Also preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, place of residence, education, occupation
Argumentation:	"De interesserede skal skrive en ansøgning. Ud fra ansøgningen udvælger planlægningsgruppen et panel på 16 personer, som efter demografiske data (køn, alder, bopæl, uddannelse, beskæftigelse) og de oplysninger, som ansøgningen iøvrigt giver, er så blandet som muligt."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/rapport_printopti.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, place of residence, education, occupation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The main focus here, is to create a "spread" as they write. This is also like the CC-model, in which they seem to aim for diversity, rather than correctly represent the jurisdiction. Consequently, it is part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Consensus conference: testing our genes
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK07
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6952
Year:	2002
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report. Also preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Argumentation:	"Borgerpanelet sammensættes af åbensindede lægfolk med forskellig baggrund" and Blandt de, der ønsker at deltage i konferencen, udvælger en planlægningsgruppe 16 borgere - blandet mest muligt med hensyn til alder, køn, uddannelse, beskæftigelse og hvor i landet de kommer fra."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/p02_gentest-rapport.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, geography, education, profession
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	This one follows the standard model of CC. Here there is not aimed to mirror the jurisdiction, but to maximize the diversity of perspectives. Consequently, it is part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Citizens' jury on genetically modified plants
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK08
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6969
Year:	2005
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	16
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography, age, education, work
Argumentation:	"Det blev tilstræbt at sammensætte borgerjuryen, så den afspejlede befolkningen i forhold til køn, bosted, alder, uddannelse og beskæftigelse"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2018/12/p05_GM-planter_rapport.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography, age, education, work
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' summits on health care services
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK09
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6951
Year:	2008
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	834
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from report
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"De 6.000 borgere der blev inviteret kan betegnes som et repræsentativt udsnit af regionens befolkning. På den måde er deltagerne blandet mest muligt og kan dermed siges at være et godt udtryk for regionens samlede befolkning. I alt mere end 1.600 borgere blandt de inviterede ønskede at deltage i borgertopmøderne. En del af tilmeldingerne måtte derfor afvises. Tre kriterier er brugt til at udvælge deltagerne blandt de tilmeldte: Geografisk spredning udtrykt i bopælskommune, spredning på alder og kønsfordeling"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2019/01/Borgerkatalog_WEBVERSION.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The Region of Zealand citizens' summit on climate
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK10
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6960
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	200
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from homepage
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	geography, age
Argumentation:	"the final participants were selected from amongst the citizens who had accepted the invitation in order to insure that the final group of 200 participants reflected the varied regional citizenship as much as possible. Citizens from the 17 municipalities within the region were invited in accordance with the number of inhabitants in each municipality and of course, equally divided across gender."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/project/the-region-of-zealand-invites-both-citizens-and-politicians-to-discuss-climate/?lang=en
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography
Effective Audience	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' summit on the development of the North Denmark Region
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK11
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6946
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	200
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	"Lørdag den 10. september 2011 dannede Vodskov Hallen nord for Aalborg rammen om Region Nordjyllands borgertopmøde om fremtidens Nordjylland"
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	"Blandt de inviterede, som ønskede at deltage, blev borgertopmødets deltagere udvalgt, så de bedst muligt repræsenterer regionens borgere hvad angår køn, alder og bopælskommune"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2014/12/p11_RegionNord_Topmoederapport.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen workshop on future research areas in Denmark
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK12
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6947
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from report
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, education, occupation
Argumentation:	"så de repræsenterede et bredt udsnit af den danske befolkning fordelt på alder, køn, bopæl, uddannelsesniveau og erhvervsmæssig baggrund. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://tekno.dk/app/uploads/2020/06/Teknologir%C3%A5det_FORSK2025_BorgereH%C3%B8res.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, education, occupation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen jury on the medieval city of Copenhagen
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK13
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	" De 36 repræsentative københavnere, der blev udvalgt på baggrund af kriterierne indgik i 5 udviklingsworkshops med brug af ekspertbidrag, partsindlæg, udforskning af scenarier og fælles rådslagning (deliberate)"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, housing type, car/non-car
Argumentation:	"Moderator introducerede de udvalgte borgere for rollen som repræsentanter for deres by" and Udtrækningen af de tilmeldte borgere sikrede, at Borgersamlings endelige sammensætning statistisk afspejler København's befolkning på hver parameter på nær geografi (75 % deltagere fra Middelalderby, 25 % fra øvrig København).
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.wedodemocracy.dk/borgersamling-i-middelalderbyen
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, housing type, car/non-car
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	geography
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, housing type, car/non-car are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Geography is used differently. Here they oversampled people living in the medieval city. Consequently, this category is therefore part of the most-affected-set, as it is used to ensure the most affected are overrepresented in the panel

Case	Citizen jury on the Future of Albertslund
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK14
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"I Albertslund består borgersamlingen af 36 tilfældigt udvalgte borgere som mødes 6 gange og drøfter et udvalgt, komplekst spørgsmål, som Kommunalbestyrelsen ønsker hjælp til at besvare"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography, seniority (year for moving to the municipality)
Argumentation:	"Lodtrækningen skal samtidig sikre en spredning i deltagerne, så borgersamlingens endelige sammensætning bliver repræsentativ for Albertslunds befolkning, så forskellige perspektiver og behov indgår i dialogen og anbefalingerne til byens udviklin"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20201124083228/https://www.borgersamlingalbertslund.dk/om-borgersamlingen
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography, seniority (year for moving to the municipality)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Danish citizen assembly on climate change
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK15
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8007
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	99
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, region
Argumentation:	"trækker en stratificeret stikprøve på 99 personer og 99 suppleanter, der bedst muligt skal spejle den danske befolkning"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://kefm.dk/klima-og-vejr/borgertinget-
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, region
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Consensus Conference on our ocean
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK16
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://tekno.dk/
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage. Also preparation weekends
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, residence, education, interests
Argumentation:	"Vi udvælger et borgerpanel på 14 personer, der varierer på tværs af interesse, alder, køn, bopæl og uddannelse"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://voreshav.dk/hvordan/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, residence, education, interests
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking with the designer, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim, and therefore part of the diversity of views-set. This seems to be the model of the Consensus Conference

Case	Citizen jury on SDG's and sustainable development in the Municipality of Rudersdal
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK17
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	37
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography
Argumentation:	"Borgersamlingen bestod af 37 borgere fra Rudersdal Kommune. De 37 borgere var repræsentativt udvalgt blandt alle, der bor i Rudersdal Kommune"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://borgersamling.rudersdal.dk/infosider/deltagere
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Green intergenerational citizen jury
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK18
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, geography and political orientation
Argumentation:	"For at gøre det medtager vi ikke alle aldersgrupper men fokuserer på de to grupper, der formodes at have mest forskellige behov og drømme for de meningsfulde liv. Forhåbningen er, at vi ved at samles om kontrasten sammen kan finde løsninger, der giver plads til begge generationer i den grønne omstilling."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.radikale.dk/aktuelt/fokus/gront-generationsrad/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	This is a special case, in which the representation was of two generations, excluding another generation
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	age
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, education, geography and political orientation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The case is tricky. Mostly because it aimed to represent two different generations, and therefore excluding another one to make sure they are distinct. The younger generation was argued for inclusion because they are going to live with the consequences of climate change, consequently leaning on a most-affected-claim. However, the other was to ensure we tapped into the vast experiences and perspectives of the older generations. This was also argued for the other categories. Consequently, I will argue for this is part of the most-affected-set and the diversity of view-set.

Case	Climate Assembly Greve municipality
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK19
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography
Argumentation:	"Lodtrækningen skal ske på en måde, så de udtrukne deltagere repræsenterer borgerne i Greve Kommune ift. fordelingen på alder, køn, uddannelse og geografi."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://greve.dk/Klimaborgersamling
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Klimaborgersamling Hørsholm
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK20
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://borgerlab.horsholm.dk/da-DK/projects/klimaborgerpanel
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"borgerpanelet mødtes fire gange over en periode på en måned for at drøfte det spørgsmål, som kommunalbestyrelsen havde stillet dem"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography
Argumentation:	Den stratificerede lodtrækning sikrede et grundlæggende princip for et legitimt borgerpanel; en spredning i medlemmerne, på den måde blev borgerpanelets endelige sammensætning så repræsentativ for Hørsholms befolkning som muligt.
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://borgerlab.horsholm.dk/uploads/0fa5c99d-8610-4468-baa5-fa23bcf425e3/project_file/file/dc9cfdcd-f774-4d57-940d-4a7305153d60/Klimaborgerpanelets_Anbefalinger__H%C3%B8rsholm._28.11.2022.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Klimaborgersamling Aarhus
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK21
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://klimaborgersamling.aarhus.dk/
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	34
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"36 repræsentative borgere mødes 6 gange (i alt ca. 40 timer)"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography
Argumentation:	"Medlemmerne af Klimaborgersamlingen udgør tilsammen en repræsentativ gruppe, der på køn, alder, uddannelse og bopæl afspejler befolkningen i Aarhus Kommune."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://klimaborgersamling.aarhus.dk/hvem-er-med/#4
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Borgersamling Bæredygtigt Forbrug
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK22
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://baeredygtigtforbrug.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/folders/baeredygtigtforbrug
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	66
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education
Argumentation:	"Borgersamlingen vil bestå af 66 medlemmer, der vil blive fundet på baggrund af en stratificeret borgerlodtrækning, der afspejler Danmarks population. Lodtrækningen vil tage højde for kriterierne: alder, køn og uddannelse, og således sikre at borgersamlingen udgør et tilstræbt, repræsentativt udsnit af Danmarks borgere på disse tre kriterier."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://baeredygtigtforbrug.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/projects/hvem-kommer-til-at-deltage-1
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Borgersamling om Lynetteholm
Country	Denmark
Case number:	DK23
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	66
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography
Argumentation:	"Borgerne er inviteret og lodtrukket af Danmark Statistik, så de repræsenterer Københavns Kommunes borgere ift. køn, alder og uddannelse."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/pages/borgersamling-om-lynetteholm
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Estonia's People's Assembly 'Rahvakogu' on Elections, Political Parties and Citizen Engagement
Country	Estonia
Case number:	EE01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/1462
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	314
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from homepage
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, ethnicity, occupation, gender, place of residence
Argumentation:	"This group broadly reflected the Estonian population in terms of age, ethnicity, occupation, and gender."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://rahvakogu.ee/peoples-assembly-in-2013/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, ethnicity, occupation, gender, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe
Country	EU
Case number:	EU01
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6917
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	96
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from evaluation. Not sure this can be qualified as a Citizens' Panel.
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, employment, economic status
Argumentation:	"Panelists were selected to create an audience that broadly reflected the European population in terms of gender, age, employment, and economic status"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20220120142132/https://www.europe-kbf.eu/~/media/Europe/Highlights/Changes-2018_11_21/Evaluation-Report_The-European-Citizen-Consultations.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, employment, economic status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Conference on the Future of Europe
Country	EU
Case number:	EU02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8254
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	800
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from report
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	geographical origin, socio-economic background, education, gender, age
Argumentation:	"Each group of 200 persons should be a representative sample of the EU population when it comes to geographical origin, socio-economic background, education, gender and age"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://futureu.europa.eu/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/20890/Specific_Contract_1_-_selection_citizens_panels.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	geographical origin, socio-economic background, education, gender, age
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Referendum Options in Korsholm
Country	Finland
Case number:	FI01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6437
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	21
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, place of residence, language, attitude to municipal merger
Argumentation:	"Av dem valdes 24 personer med i rådet så att sammansättningen på bästa möjliga sätt skulle motsvara Korsholms befolkning i miniatyr vad gäller språk, ålder, kön, boendeort och ståndpunkt i kommunfusionsfrågan."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://paloresearch.fi/medborgarrad/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, place of residence, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to municipal merger
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, place of residence, language are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to municipal merger is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' jury on climate actions in Finland
Country	Finland
Case number:	FI02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	37
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Citizens' Jury convened a total of three times via Zoom: on Thursday evening, 22 April as well as during the weekend on 24 and 25 April."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, area of residence, level of education, Sámi
Argumentation:	"The criteria for the Citizens' Jury quotas were age, gender, area of residence and level of education. Additionally, one place on the Jury was reserved for the Sámi people to ensure the representation of the indigenous people in a vulnerable position due to climate actions."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/163766/YM_2022_2.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, area of residence, level of education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Sámi
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding age, gender, area of residence, level of education are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The Sámi-category was added to ensure representation of the indigenous people in a vulnerable position due to climate actions. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, and falls under a narrow claim, and therefore are in the most-affected-set.

Case	Citizens' panel on freedom of expression in Finland
Country	Finland
Case number:	FI03
Topic:	Human Rights & Civil Rights
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	29
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Citizens' Panel met virtually for one evening and two entire days"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, place of residence, language, education
Argumentation:	"A citizens' panel with about 30 people is so small that it cannot reach a perfect sociodemographic representation in relation to Finland's adult population as a whole. The aim was therefore to form a panel as diverse as possible with people from different backgrounds."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://vm.fi/en/-/publication-of-final-report-of-citizens-panel-on-freedom-of-expression-implementation-of-panel-s-recommendations-to-begin-
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, place of residence, language, education
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Not quite clear what justifications are. However, it does seem that the aim was not to mirror Finland based on the selection criteria, but rather aim for diversity from the report. Consequently, this is coded as a diversity of view-claim.

Case	Lapland Forest Council
Country	Finland
Case number:	FI04
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://sites.utu.fi/factor/en/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	33
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, educational background, place of residence
Argumentation:	"The composition of the jury itself was formed from among the volunteers by stratified random sampling so that the composition of the jury was as diverse as possible and the selected group represented the residents of the province of Lapland as well as possible in terms of age, gender, educational background and place of residence"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://sites.utu.fi/factor/kansalaiskeskustelut/metsaraati/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, educational background, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen conference on GMO
Country	France
Case number:	FR01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7317
Year:	1998
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from report
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, occupations, cultural background, political bent and religious affiliations, geography, opinions re biotechnology
Argumentation:	"Clearly, in any event, the fifteen people chosen were not supposed to make up a representative sample of the French population in the statistical sense of the term. But the survey organization was asked to adhere to a certain number of diversification criteria: equal number of men and women, age brackets reflecting the French population respected, a variety of occupations, cultural backgrounds, political bents and religious affiliations represented, as well as a variety of geographical regions and township sizes. Care was also taken that the panel members held a variety of opinions with regard to science and more especially to biotechnology."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20210430030316/http://www.loka.org/French_Gene_Food.html
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, occupations, cultural background, political bent and religious affiliations, geography
Policy Opinion(s):	opinions re biotechnology
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1
Reason for set-membership	This one follows the standard model of Consensus Conference. Here there is not aimed to mirror the jurisdiction, but to maximize the diversity of views, and gender, age, occupations, cultural background, political bent and religious affiliations, geography are part of that set. In addition, the opinion on biotechnology is part of the policy opinion-set

Case	Citizens jury on transportation policies
Country	France
Case number:	FR02
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7328
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	34
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	From Flamand, Amélie. 2015. 'La fabrique d'un public régional : Observation participante du premier jury citoyen en Poitou-Charentes'. In *La démocratie participative au-delà de la proximité : Le Poitou-Charentes et l'échelle régionale*, Res publica, eds. Yves Sintomer and Julien Talpin. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 75–90.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories
Argumentation:	To do this, it uses France Telecom telephone lists and relies on INSEE data for the region. The criteria used by the participatory democracy team to constitute the sample are the following: representativeness of the four departments that make up the region, representativeness in terms of size of the agglomeration, representativeness of age groups (from 18 years old), representativeness of socio-professional categories (in 8 categories), and 50% men/50% women.
Information online	No
Argument and info found	Flamand, Amélie. 2015. 'La fabrique d'un public régional : Observation participante du premier jury citoyen en Poitou-Charentes'. In *La démocratie participative au-delà de la proximité : Le Poitou-Charentes et l'échelle régionale*, Res publica, eds. Yves Sintomer and Julien Talpin. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 75–90.
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Mini-public on end of life care
Country	France
Case number:	FR03
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7329
Year:	2013
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from POLITICIZE
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, profession, education, region of residence, category of agglomeration
Argumentation:	"the panel was recruited in such a way as to best reflect the diversity of the French population and to illustrate the variety of points of view that may exist within the public on the subject of the end of life." and "To put it another way, the originality of the panel lies in its "universality": in order to achieve this diversity objective, the group of citizens was balanced according to several socio-demographic criteria: sex, age, profession, level of diploma, region of residence and the category of agglomeration. Ifop ensured that this distribution was consistent with the structure of the population French reference as defined by the latest INSEE census."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.aspfondatrice.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/20131214_Actualites_elements_ifop_conference_de_presse_du_16_decembre_2013.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, profession, education, region of residence, category of agglomeration
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Even though it seems to be an argument for diversity of views here, there was an aim to mirror the jurisdiction, with census. Consequently, the argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Concertation citoyenne sur le dépistage du cancer du sein
Country	France
Case number:	FR04
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6817
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	27
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, geography, socio-professional categories
Argumentation:	"We are a group of 27 French citizens, volunteers and drawn by lot from all over the country, of all ages and all social categories, non-specialists in the subject of breast cancer screening."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://www.concertation-depistage.fr/la-concertation-comment-ca-marche/#etape2
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	age, geography, socio-professional categories
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Here they randomly selected women and used the different categories to get a diversity of women represented in the panel. I argue this is therefore part of the most-affected-set, as it was used in a way to make sure you have a diversity of the ones that are the most affected by the issue.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Vaccination
Country	France
Case number:	FR05
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6989
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from OECD
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, socio-professional category
Argumentation:	"The participants were selected randomly, while ensuring gender parity and great diversity in terms of age group, place of residence, and socio-professional category"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20180831040341/http://concertation-vaccination.fr/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/avis-citoyen-vaccination.pdf
Justifications	
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	age, gender, socio-professional category
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	From the justification, it seems that there are more on making sure the panel is diverse, then mirroring the jurisdiction. Because of this, this is coded as part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Mini-public in the framework of a national debate on bioethics
Country	France
Case number:	FR06
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7332
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography, socio-professional category
Argumentation:	"selected 22 people representative in several respects of the French population, in terms of gender (man, woman), age, geographical origin (Paris , province, Overseas) and socio-professional category"
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20210516045047/https://www.etatsgenerauxdelabioethique.fr/blog/focus-sur-le-comite-citoyen
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography, socio-professional category
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Convention for Occitanie Region
Country	France
Case number:	FR07
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	103
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories, education, urban-rural
Argumentation:	"The IRS.Quality team composed the convention based on objectives allowing to have participants from the 13 departments, in proportion to their real weight in the regional demography, of all ages, and with respect for the gender parity. Care has also been taken to obtain a diversity of profiles in terms of socio-professional categories, level of diploma and type of habitat (urban, peri-urban, rural)"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20201201232507/https://jeparticipe.laregioncitoyenne.fr/project/convention-citoyenne-occitanie/presentation/les-membres https://jeparticipe.laregioncitoyenne.fr/pages/convention-citoyenne-occitanie-les-membres
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	socio-professional categories, education, urban-rural
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The categories of socio-professional categories, education, urban-rural is argued about in a different way, and it seems here from the justification that is was more about achieving diversity of views on those categories, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Convention on Climate (Convention citoyenne pour le climat)
Country	France
Case number:	FR08
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6044
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	150
Numbers of meetings	21
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, socio-professional categories, residency, geography
Argumentation:	"The aim is to obtain a panel representative of the French population, according to the following criteria"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr/en/how-are-the-participants-selected/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, socio-professional categories, residency, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' convention of Nantes Metropole
Country	France
Case number:	FR09
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7180
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	80
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, place of residence, socio-professional category, point of view on the crisis
Argumentation:	"TMO has formed a panel representative of the population in terms of age, gender, place of residence, socio-professional category and point of view on the crisis."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://conventioncitoyenne-nantesmetropole.fr/membres/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, place of residence, socio-professional category
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	point of view on the crisis
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, place of residence, socio-professional category are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The point of view on the crisis is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Panel on Covid-19 Vaccination Campaign
Country	France
Case number:	FR10
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7380
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography, age, socio-professional categories, rural-urban, education, question about wanting to take vaccine or not
Argumentation:	To form this collective, 35 citizens were selected by lottery based on representativeness criteria. Finalized on January 11, 2021, this panel consists of 18 women and 17 men. All regions, including overseas territories, are represented, as well as all age groups (from 18 to over 65 years old), all socio-professional categories, all types of habitats (rural territories, more or less populated cities), and all levels of education (no diploma, vocational certificates, high school diploma, bachelor's degree, master's degree). The selection also takes into account the candidates' positions on the vaccine. In response to the question "Do you intend to get vaccinated against Covid-19 in 2021?", candidates had to place themselves on a scale from 1 to 5. This expression of their position, which will not be disclosed, aims to gather opinions and recommendations reflecting the positions present within French society.
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/debut-des-travaux-du-collectif-citoyen-sur-la-vaccination, https://missionspubliques.org/pf/le-collectif-citoyen-sur-la-campagne-vaccinale-covid-19/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, geography, age, socio-professional categories, rural-urban, education
Policy Opinion(s):	question about wanting to take vaccine or not
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Justification is missing, but from the webpages and newspapers, it seems to be argued around diversity of views, rather than to mirror a jurisdiction. Consequently, they are part of the diversity of views-set. In addition, the question about wanting to take the vaccine or not, is part of the policy opinion-set.

Case	Citizens' Conference on Radioactive Waste (La conférence de citoyens sur le stockage des déchets radioactifs)
Country	France
Case number:	FR11
Topic:	Energy
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	from report
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, geography, socio-economic categories, parents, concerned about radioactive waste
Argumentation:	"The 17 participants come from different regions, all age groups (from 18 to over 65), socio-professional categories, types of habitat (rural areas, more or less populated cities) are represented. The group is also diversified in terms of study levels (CAP or BEP, baccalaureate, Bac +2, Bac +3). Particular attention was paid to the younger generations by over-representing people under the age of thirty with children. The selection also took into account the degree to which the participants feel concerned by the issue of radioactive waste in order to reflect different positions within French society."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://concertation.andra.fr/pages/la-conference-de-citoyens-sur-la-phase-industrielle-pilote-de-cigeo
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	age, parents
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, education, geography, socio-economic categories
Policy Opinion(s):	concerned about radioactive waste
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1
Reason for set-membership	On the website, there are no specific justifications or reference to the census. However, there seem to be more on diversity of views, so from this it does not seem to be an aim to mirror the jurisdiction, but rather to aim for diversity of views. The "concerned about radioactive waste" is in the policy opinion-set. In addition, there was overrepresentation of younger generations under the age of thirty with children. There is no specific argument for this, but it seems to be because of argument that they are more affected by this.

Case	Rouen citizens assembly on climate change
Country	France
Case number:	FR12
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8231
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories, level of education
Argumentation:	"A panel of 30 citizens randomly recruited. It represents the diversity of the territory (recruitment mission entrusted to a specialized institute). The representativeness of the panel relates to the criteria of gender, age, place of residence (district), CSP, level of diploma"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://rouen.fr/convention-citoyenne#h2-3
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, socio-professional categories, level of education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information given, it seems that there was a wish to make the panel representative of the area. Consequently, it is coded demographic representation

Case	Citizens' convention on the end of life
Country	France
Case number:	FR13
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	150
Numbers of meetings	27
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, urban/rural, geography, education, profession
Argumentation:	"In order to guarantee a panel representing the diversity of French society, the Governance Committee has decided to retain 6 recruitment criteria"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.lecese.fr/convention-citoyenne-sur-la-fin-de-vie
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, urban/rural, geography, education, profession
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Rom the report, it seems that there was a clear wish for demographic representation, and consequently it is part of that set.

Case	Consensus conference on genetic diagnosis (Dresden, Germany)
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7336
Year:	2001
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	19
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from POLITICIZE. It says preparation weekend, plus one day.
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, occupation
Argumentation:	"The composition of the group was meant to mirror the composition of the population at large, including employed and unemployed, older and younger people, men and women, students and pensioners."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	Braun, K., & Schultz, S. (2010). "… a certain amount of engineering involved": Constructing the public in participatory governance arrangements. Public Understanding of Science, 19(4), 403–419.
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, occupation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' forum on pensions in Baden-Württemberg
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE02
Topic:	Economics
Information:	OECD
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	27
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"BACES collected these registrations and evaluated them according to the specified quotas (age, gender, administrative district)."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.landtag-bw.de/files/live/sites/LTBW/files/dokumente/ausschuesse/B%c3%bcrgerforum/Dokumentation_Rekrutierung_LTBW17.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Not quite sure if these are proportionally to the areas, but it does seem so. This is also checked with Julian Frinken that agreed with this assessment
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information found, the categories can be stated as being linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen Councils for the Integrated Environmental Program 2030
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7031
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	79
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from webpage
Model	Citizens' Council
Stratification categories used:	gender, age
Argumentation:	"In each of the 6 cities 1200 to 1400 random citizens contacted. From those who responded willing to participate, a stratified random sample selected in each city, taking in to account gender and age" and from Julien: "größtmögliche Heterogenität der Gruppe ist von Vorteil" ("the greatest possible heterogeneity of the group is advantageous") and later it says that the group was so small (12-16 people) that there is no statistical significance, but it is about putting together a group that is as heterogeneous as possible
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20210613113302/https://partizipation.at/bmub.html
Justifications	Not clear
Special notes	Multiple Citizens' Councils with identical approach. Checked with Julian Frinken
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	After talking to Julian Frinken, it seems the goal in this selection is not in mirroring the jurisdiction. The claim here was more on to use the categories in ensuring you had a diversity of views. Consequently, this is in the politics of ideas-justification, and is a broad claim and is part of the diversity of views-set.

Case	Regional citizen conferences on the future of Bavaria
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE04
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7342
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	240
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from Participedia
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, place of residence, education, migration background
Argumentation:	"we used stratification categories (mirroring the Bavarian population) as far as the original invitations were concerned. Since participation was obviously not obligatory, the final composition of actual participants who followed our invitation did not mirror the Bavarian population exactly"
Information online	No
Argument and info found	from designer
Justifications	No
Special notes	Talked to Constantin Schäfer
Demographic:	age, gender, place of residence, education, migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Germany's Role in the World
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE05
Topic:	National Security
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	160
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age group, level of education, size of residential area, and possible migration background
Argumentation:	"All regions of Germany and the different sizes of municipalities should be represented. All people with German citizenship aged 16 and over could be drawn. During the draw, care was taken to ensure that the citizens' assembly participants represented the population as accurately as possible by gender, age group, level of education, size of place of residence and any migration background."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://deutschlands-rolle.buergerrat.de/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age group, level of education, size of residential area, and possible migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' forum Corona
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE06
Topic:	Health
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	11
Comments	from homepage. Shorter online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, migration background, geography
Argumentation:	"they were then invited to participate through mail. Over 250 people reacted to the invitation. 50 had been selected by sex, age, education, migration background and territory. " and the focus is that the panel should "show the population in terms of socio-demographic characteristics. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://beteiligungsportal.baden-wuerttemberg.de/de/mitmachen/lp-16/buergerforum-corona/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, migration background, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Climate Assembly in Germany
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE07
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	160
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	From KNOCA
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, size of place of residence, origin by federal state, migration background, attitude towards climate protection
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Assembly on Climate gathers 160 randomly selected citizens, representative of the whole of society, to discuss how Germany can meet its climate protection targets in a way that is fair to all."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://buergerrat-klima.de/english-information
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, size of place of residence, origin by federal state, migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude towards climate protection
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, size of place of residence, origin by federal state, migration background are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude towards climate protection is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Biesenthal: Citizens' Jury "Biesenthal City Forest"
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE08
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	19
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	from homepage. Short online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, level of education
Argumentation:	"It consists of 19 citizens of the city of Biesenthal, who were selected as representatively as possible by Civilog eV in a data protection-compliant and independent process. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.civilog.de/waldbrandenburg/buergerinnenrat-stadtwaldbiesenthal
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, level of education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Constance: Citizens' Jury on the participatory Budget
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE09
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from report. One day
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, nationality
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Council is a body made up of randomly selected citizens, which roughly reflects the composition of the population of Konstanz."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.konstanz.de/stadt+gestalten/buergerengagement/buergerbudget
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, nationality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Research
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE10
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	"The Citizens' Council for Research held seven meetings. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, level of education, migration background, urban-rural
Argumentation:	"The group of participants should represent the population in Germany in the broadest sense"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.bmbf.de/bmbf/de/ueber-uns/wissenschaftskommunikation-und-buergerbeteiligung/buergerbeteiligung/buergerraete/buergerrat-fuer-forschung/buergerrat-fuer-forschung.html
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, level of education, migration background, urban-rural
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Climate Assembly Berlin
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE11
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/local-citizens-assemblies-in-germany/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, district, migration background
Argumentation:	"100 people are selected using a random algorithm in such a way that they represent Berlin society as accurately as possible (the criteria taken into account are: age, gender, educational qualifications, migration experience)."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.berlin.de/klimabuergerinnenrat/zum-verfahren/#losverfahren
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, district, migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Advisory Council on Health
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE12
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/local-citizens-assemblies-in-germany/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	28
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, migration background, community affiliation
Argumentation:	"municipalities are represented, we put together the citizens' advisory council - again with the help of a random algorithm, of course - in such a way that the members represent the population in the district as well as possible"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.dachauplus.de/buergerbeirat-zufallsauswahl/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, migration background, community affiliation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury "Smart Kassel"
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE13
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/local-citizens-assemblies-in-germany/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, district, education, migration background
Argumentation:	"30 people are then selected using a random algorithm in such a way that they represent Kassel's urban community as accurately as possible."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.kassel.de/einrichtungen/smartkassel/buergerrat-smart-kassel/buergerrat-kassel.php
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, district, education, migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Saxony: Forum Covid-19
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE14
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/local-citizens-assemblies-in-germany/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, size of residence, migration background
Argumentation:	"In their composition, the participants reflect the society in the Free State in all its diversity - this is how a miniature Saxony is created"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.forum-corona.de/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, size of residence, migration background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Arnsberg: Citizens' Jury "Tackling the Energy Crisis together"
Country	Germany
Case number:	DE15
Topic:	Energy
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	27
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from homepage. One day.
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, net household income, household size, districts
Argumentation:	"For each citizens' council, the participants are drawn again with the aim of bringing together representative people who, due to their socio-demographic characteristics, represent Arnsberg's diverse urban society on a small scale."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.arnsberg.de/gemeinschaft-nachhaltigkeit/buergerdialog/buergerrat
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, net household income, household size, districts
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Budapest citizens' assembly
Country	Hungary
Case number:	HU01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Argumentation:	"From the 333 people who responded to the invitation, we randomly chose 50 individuals, looking to ensure that they reflect the adult population in Budapest in terms of age, sex, level of education and place of residence."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://demnet.hu/en/citizens-assembly-in-budapest-2020/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Miskolc citizens' assembly
Country	Hungary
Case number:	HU02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Argumentation:	" we randomly selected 50 people who represent the population of Miskolc over 18 in terms of gender, age group, neighborhoods of Miskolc, and educational level."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://kozossegigyules.demnet.hu/kozossegi-gyules-miskolc-2021/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The National Forum
Country	Iceland
Case number:	IS01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/130
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	950
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from POLITICIZE
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"Those thousand people should be selected by means of random sampling from the National Population Register, with due regard to a reasonable distribution of participants across the country and an equal division between genders, to the extent possible. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://www.thjodfundur2010.is/english/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The Irish Citizens' Assembly
Country	Ireland
Case number:	IE01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5316
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	99
Numbers of meetings	24
Comments	From OECD
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, region, social class
Argumentation:	"Members were chosen at random to represent the views of the people of Ireland, and were broadly representative of society as reflected in the Census, including age, gender, social class, regional spread etc" "The Members were chosen at random and are broadly representative of demographic variables as reflected in the Census"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://2016-2018.citizensassembly.ie/en/About-the-Citizens-Assembly/Who-are-the-Members/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, region, social class
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on gender equality
Country	Ireland
Case number:	IE02
Topic:	Identity & Diversity
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8194
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	The exact number of meetings are a bit unclear
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, region, gender, social class
Argumentation:	"so as to be broadly representative of Irish society (using the 2016 Census for guidance)." and "Detailed demographic quotas were also set to ensure the sample was representative of all adults based on Census 2016, with quotas based on gender, age and region." in the report: "While our Assembly members were representative of the Irish population in terms of gender, age, region and social class"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.citizensassembly.ie/en/previous-assemblies/2020-2021-citizens-assembly-on-gender-equality/about-the-citizens-assembly/about-the-members/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, region, gender, social class
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity Loss
Country	Ireland
Case number:	IE03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.citizensassembly.ie/en/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	99
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, socioeconomic status
Argumentation:	"Secretariat to the Citizens' Assemblies used key demographic information gathered during the registration process to select members using a stratified random selection process, which ensured that that the overall composition of both assemblies broadly mirrored wider Irish society in terms of gender, age, geography and socioeconomic status."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.citizensassembly.ie/recruitment/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, socioeconomic status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Dublin Citizens' Assembly
Country	Ireland
Case number:	IE04
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://www.citizensassembly.ie/en/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	67
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, socioeconomic status
Argumentation:	"Secretariat to the Citizens' Assemblies used key demographic information gathered during the registration process to select members using a stratified random selection process, which ensured that that the overall composition of both assemblies broadly mirrored wider Irish society in terms of gender, age, geography and socioeconomic status."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.citizensassembly.ie/recruitment/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, socioeconomic status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Oltre le circoscrizioni: per un nuovo regolamento partecipato
Country	Italy
Case number:	IT01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://web.comune.carrara.ms.it/pagina0_home-page.html
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, geography
Argumentation:	"The jury will be composed of a sample of 50 citizens selected by random sampling from the University of Siena. Citizens drawn by lot will be called to represent their territory and will confront each other in small working groups moderated by facilitators."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.comune.carrara.ms.it/pagina2261_tavolo-di-garanzia-e-criteri-di-selezione-della-giuria.html
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Partecipiamo al Patto dei Sindaci; Foiano 2010/20
Country	Italy
Case number:	IT02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://comune.foiano.ar.it/contenuti/133629/patto-sindaci#descrizione
Year:	2011
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education
Argumentation:	"Overall, the citizens who were part of the jury was varied and overall representative of the Foiano community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://mycovenant.eumayors.eu/docs/seap/2244_1336377311.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Valsamoggia Citizens' Initiative Review on Local Council Amalgamation
Country	Italy
Case number:	IT03
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5937
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	from participedia
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, education
Argumentation:	"The 20 participants in the CIR were decided by lot on the basis of a sample aiming at producing a small group of people in line with social and demographic profiles of the interested areas (gender, age, level of scholarly education, electoral provenience)."
Information online	unknown
Argument and info found	Information taken from Participedia
Justifications	unknown
Special notes	An administrative ruling was made that prevented the mail-out to the voters from occurring. However, as written on Participedia, the citizens' report was available online and promoted via posters in the town hall, so it can be defended to be included as a case
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information found, the categories can be stated as being linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Japanese Consensus Conference on Genetically Modified Crops
Country	Japan
Case number:	JP01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/542
Year:	2000
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, occupation
Argumentation:	"The steering committee then selected 18 people (nine male and nine female) from across Japan to avoid possible selection bias in terms of geographical location, sex, age and occupation. The ages of the lay panel, for instance, ranged widely from 20 to 74. Their occupations varied as well: there were civil servants, office workers, a physician, a selfemployed person and a student (STAFF, 2001a)."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	From Nishizawa, Mariko. 2005. 'Citizen Deliberations on Science and Technology and Their Social Environments: Case Study on the Japanese Consensus Conference on GM Crops'. *Science and Public Policy* 32(6): 479–89.
Justifications	Not found
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, age, geography, occupation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the different articles and description of the panel, it seems here the aim was to ensure diversity of views, and there are no claims of representing the jurisdiction. In that regard, it seems to follow the Consensus Conference approach also in the recruitment.

Case	Shinjuku Citizen Deliberation Meeting on basic local ordinance
Country	Japan
Case number:	JP02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	57
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography
Argumentation:	table in report
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.city.shinjuku.lg.jp/content/000071376.pdf
Justifications	somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the table it does seem that the categories can be stated as linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. This is also confirmed by Motoki Nagano

Case	Civilex
Country	Luxembourg
Case number:	LU01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7346
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from POLITICIZE
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, nationality, opinion on referendum issues
Argumentation:	"27 citizens were chosen to form a group reflecting the population of Luxembourg"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20180830022448/https://chaireparlementaire.com/projet-de-recherche-civilux-2013-2014/, and argument from Eerola and Reuchamps 2016
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, nationality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	nationality
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	opinion on referendum issues
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, nationality are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The opinion on referendum issues is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set. Even though not specifically stated, nationality is part of the most-affected. This because of other panels in Luxembourg in which they specifically have added this stratification category and argued for it because they want to ensure representation of the most affected.

Case	Citizen comittee 'Luxembourg 2050 (Luxembourg in Transition)'
Country	Luxembourg
Case number:	LU02
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	20
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, level of education, professional background, country of origin
Argumentation:	"TNS Ilres has assembled a group of people who best reflect the diversity of the Luxembourgish population by taking age, gender, level of education, professional background, and country of origin into account."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://luxembourgintransition.lu/en/citizens-committee/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, level of education, professional background
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	country of origin
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, level of education, professional background are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The country of origin is argued for in a different way. It is stated that: "5 of the 30 participants are cross-border commuters since they are also affected by current spatial planning decisions". Consequently, the justification for this specific category is based on the AAP. It is not a broad claim made, so here it is placed in the most-affected-category

Case	National citizen assembly on climate
Country	Luxembourg
Case number:	LU03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	11
Comments	from KNOCA. Probably more meetings here as well
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, occupation, level of education, nationality, cross-border commuter
Argumentation:	" bringing together a representative sample of 100 people living or working in Luxembourg. "
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/climate-assembly-in-luxembourg/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, occupation, level of education, nationality, cross-border commuter
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizen's Space for Democratic Deliberation on GMOs and the future of farming in Mali
Country	Mali
Case number:	ML01
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	Pimbert, Michel P., and Boukary Barry. 2021. "Let the People Decide: Citizen Deliberation on the Role of GMOs in Mali's Agriculture." *Agriculture and Human Values* 38(4): 1097–1122.
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	From article.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	type of farm, geography, age, affiliations,
Argumentation:	"The absence of farmers' voices in decisions which affect their lives reflects deeply unjust power relations and a politics of exclusion that effectively silences a majority of men and women in rural West Africa"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	Pimbert, Michel P., and Boukary Barry. 2021. "Let the People Decide: Citizen Deliberation on the Role of GMOs in Mali's Agriculture." *Agriculture and Human Values* 38(4): 1097–1122.
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	type of farm, geography, age, affiliations,
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Here they randomly selected farmers, to make sure the voices of the farmers were heard, as they were more affected by the issue. Consequently, this is part of the most-affected-set.

Case	Jurado Ciudadano de la Política Estatal Anticorrupción
Country	Mexico
Case number:	MX01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, region, indigenous, disability
Argumentation:	"Group of people representing the state in terms socio-demographic selected through a process random selection" and "Sociodemographic representation and inclusion of subjects of law who have historically and systematically been excluded from processes to combat corruption and public decision-making."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ftaLeImZQDNwvUW6KlhefCwseVY8YVvK4DKS9s23zV4/edit#gid=543365576
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, region, disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	indigenous
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argument behind the selection was to ensure for sociodemographic representation and inclusion of subjects of law who have historically and systematically been excluded from processes to combat corruption and public decision-making. Consequently, the categories of age, gender, region, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Indigenous is part of the most-affected, as it is argued to for inclusion of them to ensure representation of a group that have (and currently is) experienced historical injustice

Case	Citizens' advisory board Rustenburg-Oostbroek
Country	Netherlands
Case number:	NL01
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2004
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	55
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from POLITICIZE
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"the composition is as representative as possible and that the participants are selected at random."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/3322433/1/RIS120738
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The Netherlands' Electoral System Civic Forum
Country	Netherlands
Case number:	NL02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6775
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	143
Numbers of meetings	20
Comments	"The learning phase on electoral systems was spread over six weekends (in The Hague and Zeist), and it overlapped a public consultation phase which involved eighteen local meetings in May and June. Four weekends in the fall were then dedicated to the decision-making phase."
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	geography, gender
Argumentation:	"the Dutch minister of Administrative Renewal asserted: 'for the legitimacy of the proposal produced by the Burgerforum, it is important that the assembly is made up broadly. Ideally, the members of the assembly should form an exact mirror image of Dutch society'"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	Fournier, Patrick et al. 2011. When Citizens Decide. Oxford. Oxford University Press.
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	geography, gender
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Amsterdam Citizens Council
Country	Netherlands
Case number:	NL03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.hva.nl/kmr/gedeelde-content/projecten/projecten-algemeen/psychologie-voor-een-duurzame-stad/mini-burgerberaad-gemeente-amsterdam.html
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"100 Amsterdammers were invited to devise additional measures for reducing CO2 emissions in 6 sessions."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, geography
Argumentation:	"A form of stratified lottery has been applied in the approach of the Citizens' Council to ensure that the participants are a reflection of the residents of Amsterdam. To achieve a balanced distribution twice as many young people (under the age of thirty) and residents of Amsterdam Noord, Southeast, and New West were randomly selected out of the Personal Records Database"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.hva.nl/kmr/gedeelde-content/projecten/projecten-algemeen/psychologie-voor-een-duurzame-stad/mini-burgerberaad-gemeente-amsterdam.html
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Talked to authors of the evaluation report
Demographic:	age, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Watercare Citizens' Assembly
Country	New Zealand
Case number:	NZ01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.complexconversations.nz/citizens-assembly/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	37
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"We brought 36-40 citizens together for four days."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	ethnicity, age, gender, education
Argumentation:	"From those who accept the invitation, we will select a sample that is demographically representative of Auckland in terms of ethnicity, age, gender, and education"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.complexconversations.nz/citizens-assembly/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	ethnicity, age, gender, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on COVID-19
Country	North Macedonia
Case number:	MK01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnic affiliation, educational attainment, economic activity, whether or not they would take the Covid-19 vaccine
Argumentation:	"We will recruit 40 participants stratified and matched the population to form a group that is representative of the population in miniature meaning the Assembly will present a diverse mix of people who will be chosen randomly from all walks of life"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newdemocracy.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Citizens-Assembly-Process-Design.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnic affiliation, educational attainment, economic activity,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	whether or not they would take the Covid-19 vaccine
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, ethnic affiliation, educational attainment, economic activity are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The question whether or not they would take the Covid-19 vaccine is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set

Case	Borgerkraft
Country	Norway
Case number:	NO01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://trondheim2030.no/2020/06/23/trondheim-tester-borgerpanel/
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	16
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	two meetings happened before covid. After the shut-down, it moved online.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	
Information online	No
Argument and info found	Designed by author
Justifications	
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Ungt Borgerpanel
Country	Norway
Case number:	NO02
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://www.stavanger.kommune.no/samfunnsutvikling/smartbyen-stavanger/smartby-prosjekter/ungtborgerpanel/
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	25
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Ungdommene som ble valgt ut deltok på fem samlinger etter skoletid."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender
Argumentation:	"Et lotteri sikrer et tilfeldig utvalg elever og representativitet i forhold til kjønn, klassetrinn og skole" and, as quoted by a participant: "Viktig at de unge blir hørt, det er vi som skal vokse opp i nabolaget og bruker nabolaget masse."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.stavanger.kommune.no/samfunnsutvikling/smartbyen-stavanger/smartby-prosjekter/ungtborgerpanel/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	age, gender
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The main argument in the design of this mini-public, was to represent the youth into the process. This because the youth were more affected by the issue discussed, and consequently, this is part of the most-affected-set

Case	Trondheimspanelet
Country	Norway
Case number:	NO03
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://borgerkraft.no/?locale=no
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography
Argumentation:	"Deltakerne i Trondheimspanelet skal gjenspeile byen."
Information online	Somewhat
Argument and info found	https://borgerkraft.no/assemblies/trondheimspanelet/f/413/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Borgerpanel: Revisjon av småhusplanen
Country	Norway
Case number:	NO04
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://magasin.oslo.kommune.no/byplan/medvirkning-i-smahusplanen#gref
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	21
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Borgerpanelet møttes til fem samlinger høsten 2021 og vinter 2022."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education level, geography, housing type
Argumentation:	"Blant de 275 som takket ja, ble det gjort et representativt utvalg basert på alder, kjønn, boligtype, bosted og utdanningsnivå"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://magasin.oslo.kommune.no/byplan/medvirkning-i-smahusplanen#gref
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education level, geography, housing type
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The first Gdansk Citizens' Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6697
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	48
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	This is taken from one of the organizers webpage: "the composition of a citizens' assembly broadly matches the demographic profile of the community participating in the process"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gdansk.pl/panel-obywatelski/pierwszy-panel-jak-lepiej-przygotowac-gdansk-na-wystapienie-ulewnych-opadow-deszczu,a,2812
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The second Gdansk Citizens' Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6695
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	56
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"To reflect the demographic structure of Gdaÿsk in the panel, the following criteria have been adopted:"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gdansk.pl/panel-obywatelski/drugi-gdanski-panel-obywatelski-jak-poprawic-jakosc-powietrza,a,2864
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The third Gdansk Citizens' Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL03
Topic:	Human Rights & Civil Rights
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6696
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	56
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"To reflect the demographic structure of Gdaÿsk in the panel, the following criteria have been adopted"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gdansk.pl/panel-obywatelski/trzeci-panel-jak-wspierac-aktywnosc-obywatelska-w-gdansku,a,108003
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Lubin City Citizens' Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL04
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from webpage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"The process of selecting panelists involves a two-stage vote, the purpose of which is to select 60 people who reflect "Lublin in a nutshell" - in terms of gender, age of education and place of residence "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://lublin.eu/mieszkancy/partycypacja/panel-obywatelski/jak-wylaniani-sa-panelisci-i-panelistki/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Wrocław citizens' assembly
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL05
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	75
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, sex, education, the most common means of transport in everyday travel, the place of residence
Argumentation:	"at the local level, a group of residents of a given city is selected randomly to participate in the citizens' assembly, taking into account demographic criteria such as gender or age. It is a "city in a nutshell" ."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.wroclaw.pl/rozmawia/panel-obywatelski-komentarz-urzedu-miejskiego-i-raport-zespolu-koordynujacego
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	age, sex, education, the most common means of transport in everyday travel, the place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Warsaw Climate Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL06
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	90
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"The composition of the Panel is selected in a two-stage draw in such a way as to be as precise as possible reflected the socio-demographic structure of Warsaw in terms of the following criteria"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://eko.um.warszawa.pl/-/warszawski-panel-klimatyczny
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	The Citizens' Assembly of Łódź
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL07
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	67
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"This group is supposed to reflect the general population of the city"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://uml.lodz.pl/panel-obywatelski/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Krakow Climate Panel
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL08
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	70
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from invitation
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, district, education
Argumentation:	"Assumptions were developed to ensure the representativeness of the composition of the Panel, taking into account specific socio-demographic and spatial criteria: gender, age group, district of residence and level of education."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://ipp.expert/krakowski-panel-klimatyczny/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	gender, age, district, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Poznań Citizens' Assembly
Country	Poland
Case number:	PL09
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	65
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from report. Short online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, geography, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	""group representativeness" means that the composition of the panel reflects the structure of a given community - in this case the community of Poznań residents - in terms of certain key demographic criteria, such as gender, age or level of education. The aim is to create a "city in a nutshell" and to jointly develop recommendations on the topic of the panel during a series of meetings."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.poznan.pl/panelobywatelski/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	age, gender, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Consultation of citizens - Lisbon
Country	Portugal
Case number:	PT01
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	Politicize
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	from POLITICIZE.
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	region, gender, age, social class
Argumentation:	"Representativeness at the socio-demographic level would be responsible for ensure the political diversity that characterizes Portuguese society."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://oqd.ics.ulisboa.pt/webwp/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/relatoriofinalconsultacidadaosxxigoverno.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	region, gender, age, social class
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information found region, gender, age, social class can be stated as linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Lisbon: Conselho de Cidadãos
Country	Portugal
Case number:	PT02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://cidadania.lisboa.pt/participacao/conselho-de-cidadaos
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, academic qualifications, profession and parish of residence, work or study
Argumentation:	"This group of 50 selected people will represent the population of Lisbon in terms of age, level of education, gender, professional situation and parish"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cidadania.lisboa.pt/participacao/conselho-de-cidadaos
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, academic qualifications, profession and parish of residence, work or study
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury on the National Pandemic Response System
Country	South Korea
Case number:	KR01
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6865
Year:	2008
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	14
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	From Hee Lee, Young, and Dal Yong Jin. 2014. 'Technology and Citizens'. *Javnost - The Public* 21(3): 23–38.
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, occupation, geography
Argumentation:	"Media Research stratified them into homogenous sub-groups in order to improve the representations of the sample. In other words, the 118 were grouped by demographic characteristics, and a final list of 59 was sent to the project management team."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-THUR1YBQ?&language=eng
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, occupation, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the demographic-set.

Case	Madrid G1000
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES01
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7102
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	279
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	From OECD
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	political leaning, gender, education, geographic area, age, occupation, country of origin
Argumentation:	"stratified according to political leaning, gender, education, geographic area, age, occupation, country of origin."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	OECD
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, education, geographic area, age, occupation, country of origin
Effective Audience;	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	Political leaning
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Information lacking, but from the information found, gender, education, geographic area, age, occupation, country of origin can be stated to be linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The political leaning is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Observatorio de la Ciudad
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES02
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6895
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	49
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from report. Was plan for them to meet eight Saturdays a year
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	residential zone, gender, age
Argumentation:	"With all of the letters received, 49 members are selected by the City Council, meeting quotas proportionate to the city's population and following the criteria of age, gender and residential area."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://archive.org/details/FutureDemocraciesLCPD/page/n87/mode/2up
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	residential zone, gender, age
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Besaya Citizens' Jury
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://besayaeuropa.es/pages/juradociudadano
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	35
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	"we established 12 relatively short sessions (2h 30 on Fridays and 4h on Saturdays), with only one week in between"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, municipality, values related to environment and participation
Argumentation:	"Five criteria were defined forstratification: gender, age, education, municipality and values related to environment and participation. The final sample of participants was descriptive of the Besaya basin."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.oecd.org/gov/open-government/besayas-citizens-jury-process-report-by-deliberativa.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, municipality
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	values related to environment and participation
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, education, municipality are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The values related to environment and participation is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	The Spanish Citizen Assembly for the Climate
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES04
Topic:	Environment
Information:	KNOCA
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	13
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, geography, residence in urban or rural areas
Argumentation:	"The Assembly will be made up of 100 people who reflect the diversity of Spanish society." and "allows preserving the quality and representativeness of the sample and based on criteria such as age, gender, educational level, geographical origin, and residence in the area. urban or rural, among others."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es/la-asamblea-por-el-clima/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, geography, residence in urban or rural areas
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Mental Health
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES05
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	70
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, income level, urban/rural, health department of residence
Argumentation:	"This Convention will bring together a group of 70 randomly selected people who make up a descriptive sample of the population of the Valencian Community,"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://comissionatsalutmental.gva.es/va/que-es
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, income level, urban/rural, health department of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Gipuzkoa Citizen Assembly
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES06
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.gipuzkoa.eus/es/web/herritarrenbatzarra/que_es
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, district, language, education, attitudinal questions
Argumentation:	"The independent and non-profit organization Sortition Foundation will carry out this raffle that is combined with a stratification and thus a demographically and socially descriptive sample of the population of Gipuzkoa will be generated."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gipuzkoa.eus/es/web/herritarrenbatzarra/que-esta-pasando
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, district, language, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudinal question
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, district, language, education are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitudinal question is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	The Citizens' Assembly for the Climate of Mallorca
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES07
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.assembleapelclima.net/
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, socio-economic level, education, geographical origin
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Assembly group will be made up of 60 people over the age of 16, randomly selected from a civic draw. The people chosen represent a representative sample of the population of Mallorca in terms of gender, age, socio-economic level, education and geographical origin."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.assembleapelclima.net/faq/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, socio-economic level, education, geographical origin
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly of Tolosa
Country	Spain
Case number:	ES08
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/background/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2023
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	32
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, place of residence, level of education
Argumentation:	"32 citizens and 32 alternates will be selected to participate in the Citizens' Assembly from all the citizens of Tolosa who have registered. A random draw will be guaranteed through the software of the International Sortition Foundation. In this second draw, the sex, age, place of residence and level of education will try to adapt as much as possible to the reality of the population of Toulouse. In this way, the aim is to create a work group that is representative of the socio-demographic characteristics of the people of Tolosa."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://partaidetza.tolosa.eus/eu/detalle/-/visualizarProcesos/detail/viewPhases/123
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, place of residence, level of education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Demoscan Sion
Country	Switzerland
Case number:	CH01
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, level of education, participation in elections/popular votes, placement on left-right political axis
Argumentation:	"By drawing lots, we form a group of about twenty citizens, as representative as possible of the population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://demoscan.ch/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, level of education, participation in elections/popular votes
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	placement on left-right political axis
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, level of education, participation in elections/popular votes are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Placement on left-right political axis is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Demoscan Geneva
Country	Switzerland
Case number:	CH02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7467
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	21
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, level of education, frequency of participation in elections and popular votes, income
Argumentation:	"The public draw for the panel of 20 people representing the population of Geneva took place face-to-face and was broadcast live"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.ge.ch/teaser/tests-faire-evoluer-brochure-votations-cantonales
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, level of education, frequency of participation in elections and popular votes, income
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Forum citoyen in Geneva
Country	Switzerland
Case number:	CH03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, municipality of residence, nationality, owner or tenant, level of education, income.
Argumentation:	"The Citizen Forum is an assembly of 30 people whose composition reflects the diversity of the Geneva population"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.ge.ch/dossier/concertation/faire-avec/forum-citoyen
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, municipality of residence, nationality, owner or tenant, level of education, income.
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	From the report and the methodology, it is clear that the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Uster Citizens' Panel for more climate protection
Country	Switzerland
Case number:	CH04
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8249
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, level of education, political views, voting frequency
Argumentation:	"We, the citizen panel, consist of 20 randomly drawn people from Uster, who represent the average composition of the population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.uster.ch/klimawandel/39928
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, level of education, voting frequency
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political views
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, level of education, voting frequency are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political views is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Food Policy
Country	Switzerland
Case number:	CH05
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/citizens-assemblies-worldwide/
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	80
Numbers of meetings	12
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, language
Argumentation:	"The participants in the Citizens' Council are 80 people randomly selected from the Swiss resident population. They come from a wide variety of locations (city, agglomeration, country) in Switzerland and are as representative as possible of the Swiss resident population in terms of age, gender and language."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.buergerinnenrat.ch/de/der-buergerinnenrat/#Teilnehmende
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, language
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Consensus conference on radioactive waste management
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK01
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6698
Year:	1999
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	15
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	"They were asked to give up their time voluntarily to attend the two preparatory weekends in March and April and the four days of the conference in May"
Model	Consensus Conference
Stratification categories used:	gender, education, geography
Argumentation:	" should nevertheless represent a genuine cross-section of the general public, reflecting a wide a range of views as possible"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://inis.iaea.org/collection/NCLCollectionStore/_Public/32/003/32003137.pdf
Justifications	No
Special notes	
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	gender, education, geography
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the diversity of views-set. This is because mainly it states "reflecting a wide a range of views as possible". Since this is tied to the Danish-model of CCs, then it is defensible to put it as a "diversity of views"-claim, as this model is not so much about mirroring an area, but to maximize the diversity of views

Case	Citizens' Jury on Air Quality
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK02
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6684
Year:	2006
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The jury process involved three hearings. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethic mix, people particular concerned about air quality, car drivers and non-car drivers
Argumentation:	"The recruitment questionnaire ensured a sample profile that was a cross-section of the UK population in terms of age, gender and ethic mix. Drawing on the findings from the literature review, it also ensured the involvement of groups who have been found to have particular concerns about air quality – for example those with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders or heart disease. Both car drivers and non-drivers were included."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/0711011358_citizensjury-finalreport.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethic mix,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	people particular concerned about air quality, car drivers and non-car drivers
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	Justification somewhat lacking. There is a reference to a cross-section of the UK, and from that it can be argued that with the use of the categories age, gender, ethic mix, the organizers wanted demographic representation. With people particular concerned about air quality ("for example those with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders or heart disease") and car drivers and non-car drivers these categories can be argued to fall under the AAIP as most affected.

Case	UK Climate Change Citizens' Summit (March 2007)
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK03
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7354
Year:	2007
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	174
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	"Defra held a Citizens Summit in London on 12 May 2007 to provide 150 members of the public the opportunity to discuss climate change with senior government and industry figures."
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, BME status, socio-economic status, consumer typologies based on climate change attitudes and behaviour, environmental issues important
Argumentation:	"The participants were recruited by Opinion Leaders' network of professional recruiters using a recruitment questionnaire to provide a mix of age groups, gender, black and ethnic minority and socio-economic groups to reflect the general population profile from urban and rural areas in each region where workshops were held." and "In order to get a range of opinions on climate change, minimum recruitment quotas were also set using consumer typologies based on climate change attitudes and behaviour" and "The target was to recruit at least two people from each of Defra's segments for each workshop; these segments were defined as: greens, consumers with a conscience, wastage focused, currently constrained, basic contributors, long term restricted and disinterested" and "The aim in recruitment was to provide a diversity of views rather than a rigorously representative demographic sample of the UK or regional population. This diversity was achieved overall."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20090731144051/http:/www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/individual/summit/index.htm
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Six workshops.
Demographic:	age, gender, BME status, socio-economic status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	consumer typologies based on climate change attitudes and behavior, environmental issues important
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, BME status, socio-economic status are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The "consumer typologies based on climate change attitudes and behavior", and "environmental issues important" is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas. Here though, the justification is more on the broader version, as the aim was the represent a diversity of views on the issue, and consequently is part of the diversity of view-set.

Case	Deliberative workshops on the Collaborative Economy
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK04
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6694
Year:	2017
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	52
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"were commissioned to design and deliver two deliberative public engagement workshops focused on the collaborative economy"
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, working status, social grade, ethnicity
Argumentation:	"The participants were recruited to be a mini-public, representative of the population of each city, with the added criteria that they had each engaged with the collaborative economy in some way during the past 12 months."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/minutes/2017/12/expert-advisory-panel-on-the-collaborative-economy-october-2017/documents/involve-final-report-consumer-participation-collaborative-economy-2017-pdf/involve-final-report-consumer-participation-collaborative-economy-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/Involve%20Final%20report%20-%20Consumer%20Participation%20-%20Collaborative%20Economy%20-%202017.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, working status, social grade, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Assembly on Social Care
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK05
Topic:	Social Welfare
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6088
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	47
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"who came together over two weekends to consider how adult social care should be funded in England in the future"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, place of residence, opinion on taxes
Argumentation:	"We randomly selected individuals from this pool to be representative of the English population in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, place of residence, and their opinion on whether government should cut, maintain or increase taxes"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/resources/publications/project-reports/citizens-assembly-social-care-how-fund-social-care
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, place of residence
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	Opinion on taxes
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, place of residence are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The "opinion on taxes" is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Forest of Dean District Citizens Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK06
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5866
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The citizens' jury will run from approximately 13.00 to 17.00 on 30 July, and from 09.30 to 17.00 on the following four days"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age range, ethnicity, educational attainment, geography
Argumentation:	"In a citizens' jury, a broadly representative sample of citizens is selected to come together for a period of days, hear expert evidence, deliberate together, and reach conclusions about questions they have been set."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://citizensjuries.org/citizens-juries-2/forest-of-dean-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age range, ethnicity, educational attainment, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued to put the use of the stratification categories as part of the demographic-set.

Case	Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK07
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7001
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	25
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	"The citizens' jury commenced on 12 September 2019 and ran for a total of 30 hours over nine sessions, ending on 3 November."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change, and how deprived or not the neighbourhood is in which people live (with additional recruitment from some inside these categories)
Argumentation:	"Although the jury is a small sample of the public of Leeds, it is a representative sample, and the results can be relied upon to give crucial insights into the way that people in Leeds think about climate change and what we should do about it."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk/leeds-climate-change-citizens-jury
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived or not the neighbourhood is in which people live.
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	young people, women, all the main ethnic groups except White British people, and residence from deciles 1 and 2
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived or not the neighbourhood is in which people live are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. These are young people, women, all the main ethnic groups except White British people, and residence from deciles 1 and 2. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, as they state "Inevitably such groups will and are already bearing the brunt of the effects of climate change." Consequently, this is put in the most-affected-set.

Case	Citizen's Jury on Land Management and the Natural Environment
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK08
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7358
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"On the 29th-31st March 2019, 21 randomly selected citizens from all over Scotland came to the Scottish Parliament to spend the weekend learning about and discussing the question"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, education
Argumentation:	"We received 205 responses, a 6.8% response rate, and the information provided by potential jury members was then used to select a sample that is broadly representative of the Scottish population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://external.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/110917.aspx
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Primary Care Public Panels
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK09
Topic:	Health
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"Each group of 10-15 people met twice on two different Saturdays"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education
Argumentation:	"Recipients were invited to register their interest in participating and the final groups were selected to be broadly representative based on gender, age and educational attainment level"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://external.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/111480.aspx
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	Three panels
Demographic:	gender, age, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Kingston Citizens' Assembly on air quality
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK10
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6076
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"brought together 38 randomly selected residents from the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames for two weekends during November and December 2019"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, socio-economic group
Argumentation:	"Their aim was to ensure the citizens' assembly was broadly representative of the Kingston upon Thames community." and "randomly selected individuals from this pool to be broadly representative of the RBK population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, and socio-economic group."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachemnt/RBK%20Citizens%27%20Assembly%20on%20Air%20Quality%20-%20Full%20Report%20-%20Final_14012020.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, socio-economic group
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	National Assembly for Wales Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK11
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6087
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	"The Citizens' Assembly met on the weekend of 19-21 July and, following two days of deliberation and discussion, a detailed report was compiled to show their findings and present their recommendations "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, educational level, ethnicity, gender, geographical spread, Welsh language skills, voters and non-voters in the 2016 National Assembly for Wales election
Argumentation:	"In July this year 60 people from across the country representative of the Welsh population, gathered at Gregynog Hall in Newtown to form a Citizens' Assembly – a first for Wales. They tackled the issue of how people in Wales can shape their future through the work of the National Assembly for Wales." and "To ensure the people of Wales were best represented at the Citizens' Assembly, organisers went to great lengths to select people who accurately reflected the makeup of the Welsh public. This included age; educational level; ethnicity, gender, geographical spread, Welsh language skills and voters and non-voters in the 2016 National Assembly for Wales election."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/resources/blog/project-update/wales-first-citizens-assembly-reports-back
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, educational level, ethnicity, gender, geographical spread, Welsh language skills, voters and non-voters in the 2016 National Assembly for Wales election
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	TfGM Driverless Vehicles
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK12
Topic:	Transportation
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	57
Numbers of meetings	1
Comments	"It was run for one day on Saturday 19 October 2019 at the Bright Building in Manchester Science Park"
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography, occupation, disability
Argumentation:	"For this citizens' conversation 57 members of the Greater Manchester public, who were broadly representative of the population of the area, were selected to take part. This was done using a process called sortition. They were recruited to be broadly representative of the Greater Manchester public based on age, gender, ethnicity, geography, occupation and disability"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/practice/what-could-future-driverless-vehicles-look-greater-manchester
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography, occupation, disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, ethnicity, geography, occupation, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Greater Cambridge Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK13
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8264
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	53
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The Greater Cambridge Citizens' Assembly took place over two weekends in September and October, as follows:"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, socio-economic group, regular travellers
Argumentation:	" randomly selected individuals from this pool to be broadly representative of the Greater Cambridge population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, and socio-economic group. As the assembly topic was on congestion, air quality and public transport the random selection process also considered whether selected individuals were 'regular travellers'. This was considered a minimum target rather than a stratification target. In terms of geographic spread the recruitment focused on Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire and the wider Travel to Work area. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.greatercambridge.org.uk/city-access/greater-cambridge-citizens-assembly
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, socio-economic group
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	regular travellers
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, socio-economic group are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The regular travellers-category was justified because the " topic was on congestion, air quality and public transport the random selection process also considered whether selected individuals were 'regular travellers". This justification is therefore in the all-affected principle, to ensure those who are affected by the topic are included. It is also a narrow claim, ending therefore up in the "most-affected"-claim.

Case	Dudley People's panel
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK14
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7435
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, household type, occupation, disability, ethnicity
Argumentation:	"The Sortition Foundation then randomly selected 50 individuals from the pool of responses who broadly represented a cross-section of Dudley's demographic profile in terms of age, gender, geography, household type, occupation, disability and ethnicity."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.dudley.gov.uk/council-community/peoples-panel/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, household type, occupation, disability, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Romsey's Citizens' Assembly (Test Valley borough council)
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK15
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"met over two weekends in November to discuss the issues and question experts before coming up with detailed recommendations to present to councillors"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, occupation, travel frequency, ethnicity
Argumentation:	"The Sortition Foundation then randomly selected 50 individuals from the pool of responses who broadly represented a cross-section of Romsey's demographic profile in terms of age, gender, geography, occupation, travel frequency and ethnicity."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.romseyfuture.org.uk/citizens-assembly
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, occupation, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	travel frequency
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography, occupation, ethnicity are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not clearly justified, the regular travellers-category is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because the question that was given to the mini-public was about the development of the bus station and the area around, and consequently the category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected.

Case	Camden's Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK16
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6975
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	55
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"Over three sessions, Assembly members considered evidence from climate scientists, environmentalists and community energy practitioners, before developing their proposals on how Camden should address the climate crisis. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, housing tenure
Argumentation:	" Residents invited to participate in the Assembly were then selected through a process of "random stratified sampling" to be representative of Camden's demographic profile."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.camden.gov.uk/citizens-assembly-climate-crisis
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, housing tenure
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury on shared decision-making in health and social care
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK17
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5925
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"Participants developed a set of recommendations through a series of small- and large-group activities over 3 days between the end of October and the end of November 2018."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography (urban/rural), those identifying as having a long-term health condition
Argumentation:	"The stratified sampling profile was agreed by the Oversight Panel and aimed to ensure there was representation that reflected the general population across age, gender, ethnicity, geography (urban/rural) and those identifying as having a long-term health condition. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	http://scottishhealthcouncil.org/our_voice/citizens_jury.aspx#.XR4B8v57mot
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography (urban/rural)
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	those identifying as having a long-term health condition
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, ethnicity, geography (urban/rural) are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not clearly justified, the identifying as having a long-term health condition-category is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because the question that was given to the mini-public was about the shared decision-making in health and social care, and consequently the category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected.

Case	Citizens' Forum on Scottish Rural Priorities
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK18
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6685
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	49
Numbers of meetings	2
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, social grade, Urban-rural
Argumentation:	"The 49 individuals that participated in the Forum were recruited to be broadly representative of the demographics on the population. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gov.scot/publications/citizens-forums-attitudes-agriculture-environment-rural-priorities/documents/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two forums with identical approach
Demographic:	age, gender, social grade
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	urban-rural
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, social grade are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The category of urban-rural is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because in the report, it is noted that "given the topic", it was important to seek an overrepresentation of rural, and therefore can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected.

Case	Brent Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK19
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7002
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	53
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"The Assembly met at Brent Civic Centre over three Saturdays in November and December 2019"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, geography
Argumentation:	"It was crucial for the credibility of the process that Assembly members were drawn from across the local community, so that the Assembly 'looked and felt' like a microcosm of Brent." and "Assembly Members were recruited to reflect the population of Brent."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://legacy.brent.gov.uk/media/16416373/climate_assembly_report2020.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic group, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Oxford Citizens Assembly on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK20
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8263
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The Oxford Citizens Assembly on Climate Change took place on the weekends of Saturday 28 September and Sunday 29 September, and Saturday 19 and Sunday 20 October 2019. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, area
Argumentation:	"In line with best practice, 50 Assembly participants were recruited through a stratified random process, creating a 'mini-public' broadly representative of the demographics of the city's population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.oxford.gov.uk/info/20011/environment/1343/oxford_citizens_assembly_on_climate_change
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, area
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens Juries on Artificial Intelligence
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK21
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5820
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"No. of Days: 5 days each"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, education, attitude towards AI
Argumentation:	"18 people were selected for each jury to provide a broadly representative sample of resident adults in England"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://jefferson-center.org/citizens-juries-artificial-intelligence/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Two juries with identical approach
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude towards AI
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, education are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to AI is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Lancaster people's jury on climate change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK22
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8268
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	"To help them form their recommendations the jury will hear from a series of experts at each of the nine sessions, which started on Monday February 3rd 2020."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived (with additional recruitment from some inside these categories)
Argumentation:	"The Foundation then selected 30 people to reflect the diversity of the population, in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change and from a range of locations based on measures of deprivation'." and "The Oversight Panel agreed that in terms of ethnicity the jury should over-recruit so that 3 people on the jury were Asian/Black."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://sharedfuturecic.org.uk/lancaster-district-peoples-jury-on-climate-change/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	ethnicity
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived, ethnicity is in which people live are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. This was done with the ethnicity category. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, as they state "Inevitably such groups will and are already bearing the brunt of the effects of climate change." Consequently, the category of ethnicity I put into the demographic-set, and in the most-affected-set. This is done because the category was mainly used to proportionally represent the ethnicity in the jury, while some groups in the category was then overrepresented.

Case	Kendal Climate Change Citizens' Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK23
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8187
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	"The 20-person jury will attend nine online sessions "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived
Argumentation:	" The oversight panel agreed that the profile of the 20 people selected should intentionally reflect local diversity in terms of gender, age, geography, deprivation and attitude to climate change." and "The Oversight Panel agreed that in terms of ethnicity the jury should over-recruit so that 2 people on the jury were not white."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.kendalclimatejury.org/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	ethnicity
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived, ethnicity is in which people live are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. This was done with the ethnicity category. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, as they state "Inevitably such groups will and are already bearing the brunt of the effects of climate change." Consequently, the category of ethnicity i put into the demographic-set, and in the most-affected-set. This is done because the category was mainly used to proportionally represent the ethnicity in the jury, while some groups in the category was then overrepresented.

Case	Newham Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK24
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7005
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The Citizens' Assembly brought together 36 independently and randomly selected local residents for three evenings and a weekend to develop recommendations in response to the question:"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, profession, geography, attitudes towards climate change
Argumentation:	"The members of the citizens' assembly were recruited as a representative group of people living in the Borough of Newham"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.newham.gov.uk/public-health-safety/newham-climate-now/1
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, profession, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, profession, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Climate Assembly UK
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK25
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6080
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	108
Numbers of meetings	13
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, ethnicity, geography, urban/rural, attitudes to climate change
Argumentation:	"Climate Assembly UK had 108 members selected through a process known as 'sortition' or a 'civic lottery' to be representative of the UK population"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.climateassembly.uk/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, ethnicity, geography, urban/rural
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, ethnicity, geography, urban/rural are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Waltham Forest Citizens Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK26
Topic:	Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7008
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, tenure, disability
Argumentation:	"randomly selected individuals from this pool to be diverse and broadly representative of the Waltham Forest population" and "Some changes were made to the target percentages for gender, housing tenure and ethnicity to ensure a broad and diverse group of assembly members"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/practice/how-can-we-stop-hate-and-ensure-everyone-feels-equally-welcome-and
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, geography, tenure, disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	sexual orientation
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, tenure, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not clearly justified, the category on sexual orientation is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because the task that was given to the mini-public was about developing "recommendations on how to stop hate in the borough and ensure everyone feels equally welcome and safe", and consequently the category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected.

Case	Adur & Worthing Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK27
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8188
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	43
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over five sessions taking place between September and December 2020, the 45 residents met to listen to evidence from expert speakers, deliberate and then make recommendations"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, occupation, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"It was important for participants selected to be diverse and broadly representative of the area's population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, occupation and attitude to climate change."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/climate-assembly/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, occupation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, occupation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	West Midland Combined Authority on Covid-19 recovery
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK28
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7085
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	from report. Shorter online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, socio-economic group, ethnicity, health, location, life stage, employment, voting history/ intention, shielded
Argumentation:	"Participants were recruited using professional market research recruiters using tailored screening materials to ensure we achieved a balanced sample that reflects the diversity of the region."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.wmca.org.uk/media/4053/final-report-wmrcg-citizens-panel-on-post-covid-recovery.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, socio-economic group, ethnicity, location,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	health, location, life stage, employment, shielded
Diversity of Views:	voting history/ intention
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	This case is a bit difficult to place exactly on each category. The categories of gender, age, socio-economic group, ethnicity, location are put in the demographic category, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The categories of health, location, life stage, employment, shielded are put in the most-affected set. This is because these categories seem to be selected because of the topic (Covid-19-recovery) and could be seen to ensure you have representation of those who are most-affected by covid-19. It could also be argued that ethnicity is part of this set, but it does not seem to be used in that way, with overrepresentation. The last category is the voting history/intention. This is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	The Brighton and Hove Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK29
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7414
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The climate assembly took place over 5 sessions."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, long-term illness or disability, occupation, car ownership, geography
Argumentation:	"In line with best practice, assembly members were recruited through a stratified random process, creating a group of 50 people reflecting the demographics of the city's population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/brighton-hove-climate-assembly
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, occupation, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	long-term illness or disability, car ownership
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, occupation, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The categories of long-term illness or disability, and car ownership is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is because the question that was given to the mini-public was about how they could reduce transport in the city, and consequently the categories can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected by this topic.

Case	Camden Health and Care Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK30
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7429
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	ward, age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, housing status, disability, unpaid caring responsibilities
Argumentation:	"We had to recruit a representative sample of the local population (of Camden)"
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://www.camden.gov.uk/health-and-care-citizens-assembly
Justifications	No
Special notes	Talked to organizers
Demographic:	ward, age, ethnicity, gender, housing status, disability,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	sexual orientation, unpaid caring responsibilities
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of ward, age, ethnicity, gender, housing status, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Sexual orientation and unpaid caring responsibilities was argued for in a different way by the organizer, and it was more justified in that they wanted to have those who were more affected by the issue. Consequently, these two categories are part of the most-affected-set.

Case	Croydon's Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK31
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8186
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	42
Numbers of meetings	3
Comments	"These 42 members met on three occasions in January and February 2020 to review evidence and explore the options for reducing carbon emissions across the borough."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography
Argumentation:	"These Assembly members were recruited to be broadly representative of the borough by age, gender, ethnicity and geography. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://democracy.croydon.gov.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=22183
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	North of Tyne Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK32
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8262
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	" It ran for a total of thirty hours over eight sessions, at which the Assembly members shared ideas, deliberated on the issues, and then came up with a set of thirty recommendations."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"Fifty participants were chosen to reflect the diversity of the local population, including views on climate change. The Assembly can be seen as a mini version of the North of Tyne"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.northoftyne-ca.gov.uk/projects/citizens-assembly-on-climate-change/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area,
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Warwick District Citizens Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK33
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8265
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	"in our case there have been 10 online sessions"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"We received more than 500 responses from which we selected a thirty people who reflected the district's population in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, geography and attitude to climate change."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20468/climate_change/1636/warwick_district_people_s_climate_change_inquiry
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Scotland Panel on Covid-19 crisis
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK34
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7381
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	19
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, region, index of multiple deprivation, ethnicity
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Panel met virtually over four Saturdays in January and February 2021. It comprised of 19 randomly selected individuals who were broadly representative of Scotland's population. " and "Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds should be slightly over represented because otherwise there would be only 1 participant representing BAME communities, which was considered insufficient in light of the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on these communities"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://archive2021.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/currentcommittees/116947.aspx
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, region, index of multiple deprivation, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	Ethnicity
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, region, index of multiple deprivation, ethnicity are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. This was done with the ethnicity category. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, as they state "disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on these communities". Consequently, the category of ethnicity is put into the demographic-set, and in the most-affected-set. This is done because the category was mainly used to proportionally represent the ethnicity in the jury, while some groups in the category was then overrepresented.

Case	Scottish Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK35
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5997
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	17
Comments	from report. Some meetings moved online in the end
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	geography, age, gender, ethnic group, education, limiting long term conditions/disability, Attitudes towards Scottish independence, attitudes to the UK's membership of the EU, Scottish Parliament voting preferences.
Argumentation:	"We, the people of Scotland, present this report to the Scottish Government and to the Scottish Parliament for consideration, action and delivery" and "participants represent the Scottish adult population (age 16 and over) as a 'mini public' proportionally in terms of robust socio-demographic, geographic and attitudinal criteria based on the most recent available official statistics and polling data."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://web.archive.org/web/20220308083930/https://www.citizensassembly.scot/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	geography, age, gender, ethnic group, education, limiting long term conditions/disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	Attitudes towards Scottish independence, attitudes to the UK's membership of the EU, Scottish Parliament voting preferences
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of geography, age, gender, ethnic group, education, limiting long term conditions/disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitudinal questions are part of the Politics of Ideas-justification, and the aim is not narrow, in the sense that it tries to capture an opinion related to the policy. Especially with the added "Scottish Parliament voting preferences" leads to a more broader claim, to capture the diversity of views in Scotland, and are therefore put in that set.

Case	Digital Ethics Public Panel
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK36
Topic:	Science & Technology
Information:	https://www.involve.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/pioneering-innovation-practice/how-should-scotland-best-respond-digital
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	from OECD. It seems here this is a bit different set-up, and consequently, put in as a "other"
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	age, parliamentary region, gender, education, urban/rural, level of digital literacy
Argumentation:	"a broadly representative group of 30 people from across Scotland to learn, discuss and deliberate on key aspects of digital ethics." and "The Sortition Foundation worked with us to undertake a stratified selection of the members, designed to best match the latest Scottish data on six dimensions: age, parliamentary region, gender, education level, urban / rural classification, and level of digital literacy. Given the topic area ensuring the membership accoutned for self-declared digital literacy was particualrly important, and during the on-boarding process selected members who did not have access to suitable equipment and/or low levels of digital literacy were given further individual support to ensure they could participate."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.involve.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/pioneering-innovation-practice/how-should-scotland-best-respond-digital
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, parliamentary region, gender, education, urban/rural, level of digital literacy
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Note that the category of digital literacy seem to be more used to a way to map the needs of the participants and on-boarding, rather than towards building a representative claim

Case	Jersey Assisted Dying Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK37
Topic:	Social Welfare
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8190
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	23
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	"The Jury met over 10 two to two-and-a-half hour sessions" Short online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, location, socio-economic status, place of birth, attitude towards assisted dying
Argumentation:	"A process called sortition was used to randomly select which of the 477 interested Islanders would participate, ensuring that those selected would broadly represent the Island's population "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gov.je/Caring/AssistedDying/pages/citizensjuryonassisteddying.aspx
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, location, socio-economic status, place of birth
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude towards assisted dying
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	No clear justification given. However, from the information that is available, it can be argued that the categories of age, gender, location, socio-economic status, place of birth are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude towards assisted dying is a category based on the politics of ideas, and is here a narrow claim, in that it is about opinion on the policy issue. Consequently, that one is put in the Policy Opinion(s)-set

Case	Bristol Citizens' Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK38
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7218
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	8
Comments	"The citizens' assembly met over four weekends from January to March 2021" There was more sessions, all online
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, sex, disability, ethnicity, geography, deprivation, employment
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Assembly was a group of 60 people broadly reflective of the population of Bristol" and "The 60 assembly members closely reflect Bristol's local diversity in terms of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, geography, deprivation, and employment. Where there are some small differences between the demographics of participants and the population, these are to avoid under-representing groups who make up a small proportion of the population."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://files.smartsurvey.io/2/0/T2H0LYNZ/BD13941__BCA_Report_V4_PRINT.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, sex, disability, ethnicity, geography, deprivation, employment
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. They do write that there are some small differences between the demographics of participants and the population. However, this is mostly done to avoid under-representing some groups in the assembly, and consequently, it does not go away from the demographic claim.

Case	Citizens' Assembly in Jersey
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK39
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8222
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	45
Numbers of meetings	15
Comments	"The Citizens' Assembly members took part in 15 virtual meetings between March and May 2021. Each of the sessions lasted around two and a half hours". Short meetings online
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, country of birth, gender, geography, socio-economic: tenure, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Assembly was made up of a representative cross-section of Jersey's population, randomly selected under a process known as sortition. " and "This has been Jersey's first experience of a Citizens' Assembly, where a group of people who broadly represent the Island's population meet to understand and discuss a complex policy challenge and come up with recommendations. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://statesassembly.gov.je/assemblyreports/2021/r.95-2021.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, country of birth, gender, geography, socio-economic: tenure
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, country of birth, gender, geography, socio-economic: tenure are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Devon Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK40
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8260
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	70
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	"The Assembly met for three blocks of online meetings in June and July 2021. In total this involved 9 meeting days, and a total of 25 hours together, typically made up of 2 hours on a Wednesday evening, 4.5 hours on a Saturday (with a 90-minute lunch break) and 2.5 hours on a Sunday."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation, level of concern about climate change
Argumentation:	"The members of the Devon Climate Assembly were recruited, using a civic lottery process, to be broadly representative of the demographic characteristics of the population of Devon and to reflect the range of views held across the country about climate change."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.devonclimateemergency.org.uk/citizens-assembly/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation, level of concern about climate change
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	level of concern about climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The justification here was "broadly representative of the demographic characteristics of the population of Devon and to reflect the range of views held across the country about climate change". Consequently, the categories are in the demographic-set, and in the policy opinion(s)-set.

Case	Blackpool Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK41
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8267
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	40
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"The Assembly took place over four virtual sessions in January and February. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, ethnicity, locale, index of multiple deprivation, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://wearefuturegov.com/case-study/blackpool-climate-assembly
Justifications	Missing
Special notes	Information from FutureGov - personal communication
Demographic:	gender, age, ethnicity, locale, index of multiple deprivation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, ethnicity, locale, index of multiple deprivation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Newham's Permanent Citizens Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK42
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	OECD
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	Yes
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, occupation, geography, disability, ethnicity
Argumentation:	" Fifty people have been randomly selected to represent the area to discuss key issues and recommend ways the Council should tackle them."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://sites.google.com/demsoc.org/newhamcitizenassembly/whos-who/assembly-members
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, occupation, geography, disability, ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Scotland's Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK43
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8217
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	14
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Assembly
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, geography, household income, ethnicity, rurality, disability, attitude towards climate change
Argumentation:	"Assembly members were selected to be broadly representative of Scotland's population in terms of age, gender, disability, household income, geography, ethnicity, rurality and attitudes towards climate change" and "the citizens assembly is a panel made up of such persons as the Scottish Ministers consider to be representative of the general populace of Scotland"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.climateassembly.scot/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, geography, household income, ethnicity, rurality, disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude towards climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, geography, household income, ethnicity, rurality, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Copeland People's Panel on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK44
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8218
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	30
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	from report. Meetings online
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"It's an opportunity to engage meaningfully with a representative sample of the public and listen to what they have to say – and I would encourage anyone who has received an invitation to accept it."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://sharedfuturecic.org.uk/copeland-council-peoples-panel/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	The Blaenau Gwent Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK45
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8261
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, ethnicity, gender, geography, residence status, relative deprivation of an area, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"This random selection combined with representative sampling meant that the wider community could be confident that assembly members were fellow citizens and were not representing special interests."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cynnalcymru.com/blaenau-gwent-climate-assembly/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, ethnicity, gender, geography, residence status, relative deprivation of an area
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, ethnicity, gender, geography, residence status, relative deprivation of an area are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Test and Trace Public Advisory Group
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK46
Topic:	Health
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	100
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"The PAG met online across five 3-hour workshops throughout June 2021"
Model	Other
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, geography, occupation, ethnicity, trust in government, index of multiple deprivation
Argumentation:	"Sortition used a randomised stratification process that reflected the demographics of England's population, including age, socio-economic status, gender demographics and trust in government. Ethnic Minority groups and respondents living in Indices of Multiple Deprivation 1 to 3 areas were significantly over-sampled to ensure a stronger representation of the experiences of these communities given the adverse impact of the virus on these groups – for example, in shifting the balance of ethnic minorities from 13% in the general population to 40% in this sample. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/nhs-test-and-trace-public-advisory-group#workshops
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, geography, occupation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	ethnicity, index of multiple deprivation
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	trust in government
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	Argument behind adding gender, age, geography, are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The trust in government is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing an opinion directly related to the issue, and are therefore part of the policy opinion(s)-set. In addition, this panel set up additional places for some groups inside some stratification categories. This was done with the ethnicity category and index of multiple deprivation. The argument here is in the all-affected principle, as they state "ensure a stronger representation of the experiences of these communities given the adverse impact of the virus on these groups " Consequently, they are part of the most-affected-set

Case	Lambeth's Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK47
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	50
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from homepage. Short meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	sex, age, ethnicity, housing status, disability, location within the borough, level of climate concern
Argumentation:	"; to bring together a group of Lambeth residents broadly representative of our borough to consider the issues and their solutions through a lens of fairness and equity, and to make recommendations relevant for us all to deliver on."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://beta.lambeth.gov.uk/lambeths-citizens-assembly-climate-crisis/citizens-assembly-report
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	sex, age, ethnicity, housing status, disability, location within the borough
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	level of climate concern
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of sex, age, ethnicity, housing status, disability, location within the borough are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The level of climate concern is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Glasgow Citizens' Assembly on the Climate Emergency
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK48
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	55
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	From report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, city area, ethnicity, sexual orientation, long-term ilness or disability, Scottish Index or Multiple Deprivation, Climate Change Attitude
Argumentation:	"For any citizens' assembly to have legitimacy in the eyes of the public and the media, the recruitment process needs to be methodologically robust and representative of the chosen population." and "a stratified random sample was selected for the assembly using quotas to ensure the assembly was broadly reflective of the Glasgow population"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.ipsos.com/en-uk/glasgow-citizens-assembly-report-climate-emergency
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, city area, ethnicity, sexual orientation, long-term ilness or disability, Scottish Index or Multiple Deprivation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	Climate Change Attitude
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, city area, ethnicity, sexual orientation, long-term illness or disability, Scottish Index or Multiple Deprivation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The Climate Change attitude is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	The Southwark Citizens' Jury on Climate Change
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK49
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2021
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	25
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"In November 2021, a representative group of 25 people from the local community came together to learn, discuss and make decisions on Climate Change in Southwark." and "Bringing together a group of people who represent our borough's diverse demographics, was a core principle from the outset"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/climate-emergency/our-work/your-citizens-jury
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Furness Climate Change Citizens' Jury
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK50
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	25
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	"The jury met for ten Tuesday evening sessions over a three-month period starting on 16 November, 2021, and finishing on 8 February, 2022, with a three week break over the Christmas period. "
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"The Citizens' Jury was a small but representative sample of our population which provides crucial insights into how we should respond to the climate emergency."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://sharedfuturecic.org.uk/furness-climate-citizens-jury/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geography, relative deprivation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Herefordshire Citizens' Climate Assembly
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK51
Topic:	Environment
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	48
Numbers of meetings	10
Comments	from homepage. Shorter, online meetings
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, ethnicity, urban/rural, socio-economic background, disability, attitude to climate change
Argumentation:	"A citizens' assembly brings together a randomly selected group of people who broadly represent the entire community. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/council/citizens-assembly
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, ethnicity, urban/rural, socio-economic background, disability
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to climate change
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, ethnicity, urban/rural, socio-economic background, disability are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude to climate change is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Qcovid
Country	United Kingdom
Case number:	UK52
Topic:	Health
Information:	Sortition Foundation
Year:	2022
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	25
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	"The jury of 25 people from across Scotland met online across six three-hour workshops throughout February and March 2022"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, region, ethnicity, disability, deprivation, attitude toward personal health data
Argumentation:	"A Citizens' Jury brings together a randomly selected group of people who broadly represent the entire community."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.gov.scot/publications/citizens-jury-qcovid-report-jurys-conclusions-key-findings/documents/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, region, ethnicity, disability, deprivation
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude toward personal health data
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, region, ethnicity, disability, deprivation are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The attitude toward personal health data is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Agricultural Impacts on Water Quality
Country	USA
Case number:	US01
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/1980s/
Year:	1984
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	60
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	attitude to agriculture
Argumentation:	"the approach used by CNDP is to balance the Panels according to attitudes of the participants"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1980s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Five regional panels of 12 persons
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude to agriculture
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	There was one stratification category used in the last selection process, which was attitude to agriculture. This is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Panel on Organ Transplants in Minnesota
Country	USA
Case number:	US02
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6903
Year:	1986
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	Political views
Argumentation:	"our aim is to select a Panel which is balanced on an attitude which is relevant to the question at hand. We do not try, however, to balance the Panel on sex, age, and education" and "In this project, there was no good recent survey data from Minnesota on attitudes regarding transplant policy, so we used a standard question on political views" "we can be sure that there is the same proportion of conservatives, liberals, and moderates on the panel"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1980s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Note that there was stratification on the intitial pool of people regarding age, gender and education. However, as noted, this was not considered in the last part when selecting the panalist
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	Political views
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	There was one stratification category used in the last selection process, which was political views. This linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views. Consequently, this case is part of only the diversity of views-set

Case	Policy Jury on School-based clinics
Country	USA
Case number:	US03
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6901
Year:	1988
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	96
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	attitudes on school-based clinics
Argumentation:	"a random sample of 100 people was taken in each district and the jurors were picked from this group so as to reflect the district's attitudes on school-based clinics"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1980s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	In total, this process had 8 panels, one for each Congressional District in Minnesota.
Demographic:	No
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudes on school-based clinics
Set-membership	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	There was one stratification category used in the last selection process, which was attitudes on school-based clinics. This is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Welfare Reform
Country	USA
Case number:	US04
Topic:	Social Welfare
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Year:	1994
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	6
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, education, race, geographic locale, political preferences, experience with welfare
Argumentation:	Was chosen to be "a microcosm of the district in terms of age, gender, education, race, geographic locale, political preferences and experience with welfare"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cndp.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Welfare-Reform.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, education, race, geographic locale, experience with welfare
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political preferences
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, education, race, geographic locale, experience with welfare are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political preferences is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Traffic Congestion Pricing
Country	USA
Case number:	US05
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Year:	1995
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, race, gender, education, geography, commuting patters
Argumentation:	"twenty-four jurors have been selecxted to represent the region in terms of age, race, gender, education, geography, and commuting patters"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cndp.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Traffic-Congestion-Pricing.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, race, gender, education, geography, commuting patters
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Citizens' Jury on comparing environmental risks
Country	USA
Case number:	US06
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6904
Year:	1996
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, race, education, geography, opinion about state's involvement in dealing with our environment
Argumentation:	"The group is selected to be representative of the community as a whole. We therefore assess the demographics of the community" and "the sixth variable is usually an attitudinal response to the issue at hand" "to ensure a group of jurors with a diversity of opinions on the Jury"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, race, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	opinion about state's involvement in dealing with our environment
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, race, education, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The opinion about state's involvement in dealing with our environment is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Dakota County's Comprehensive Plan
Country	USA
Case number:	US07
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6905
Year:	1997
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, race, education, geography, opinion about population growth in county
Argumentation:	"The group is selected to be representative of the community as a whole. We therefore assess the demographics of the community" and "the sixth variable is usually an attitudinal response to the issue at hand" "to ensure a group of jurors with a diversity of opinions on the Jury"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, race, education, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	opinion about population growth in county
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, race, education, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. The opinion about population growth in county is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Orono MN Public Schools
Country	USA
Case number:	US08
Topic:	Education
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Year:	1998
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, location, age, education, educational status of children, attitudes towards the Orono School Board
Argumentation:	"brought together twenty-four jurors who served as a microcosm of the Orono School District community"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cndp.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Orono-Public-Schools.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, location, age, education
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	educational status of children
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitudes towards the Orono School Board
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, location, age, education are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not specifically stated, the category of educational status of children is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is done because of the topic, as this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected by this topic. The attitude towards the school board is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Citizens' Jury on Minnesota property tax reform
Country	USA
Case number:	US09
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6902
Year:	1999
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	17
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, race, residence, tax status
Argumentation:	"The final eighteen jurors were carefully selected to be representative of the state of Minnesota as a whole"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, race, residence, tax status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

Case	Chatfield public schools Citizens' Jury
Country	USA
Case number:	US10
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6906
Year:	1999
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, location, parents, attitude towards tax increase to remodel or expand school facilities
Argumentation:	"The final eighteen jurors were carefully selected to be representative of Chatfield Public School District"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/1990s/
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	parents
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	attitude towards tax increase to remodel or expand school facilities
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 - 1
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, education, location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Even though not specifically stated, the categories of parents is considered here as part of the most-affected-category. This is done because of the topic, as this category can be seen as being used to ensure representation of those most affected by this topic. The attitude towards tax increase to remodel or expand school facilities is linked to the justification of the politics of ideas, and are about representing on the policy opinion, and are therefore part of that set.

Case	Metro Solid Waste Citizens' Jury
Country	USA
Case number:	US11
Topic:	Planning & Development
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/6899
Year:	2001
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	gender, age, education, race, geography, political alignment
Argumentation:	"one of the goals of any Citizens Jury is to be demographically reflective of the community" and "the final eighteen jurors were carefully selected to be representative of the state of six-county metro region represented by the SWMCB"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://www.cndp.us/2000s/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	gender, age, education, race, geography
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political alignment
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of gender, age, education, race, geography are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political alignment is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Global Climate Change
Country	USA
Case number:	US12
Topic:	Environment
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/2000s/
Year:	2002
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	18
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, education level, gender, race, geographic location, political party affiliation
Argumentation:	"The jurors collectively represented the mid-Atlantic region (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC and West Virginia) in terms of age, education level, gender, race, geographic location, and political party affiliation."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cndp.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Global-Climate-Change.pdf
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, education level, gender, race, geographic location
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political party affiliation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, education level, gender, race, geographic location are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party affiliation is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Election Recounts
Country	USA
Case number:	US13
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://www.cndp.us/2000s/
Year:	2009
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	9
Comments	from report
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, race/ethnicity, congressional district, educational attainment, partisan affiliation
Argumentation:	one of the key goals "was to be demographically reflective of the state of Minnesota's voting population"
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://cndp.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Election-Recounts.pdf
Justifications	Somewhat
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, race/ethnicity, congressional district, educational attainment
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	partisan affiliation
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, gender, race/ethnicity, congressional district, educational attainment are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Partisan affiliation is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 74
Country	USA
Case number:	US14
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/597
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over a period of five days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based upon location of residence, age, gender, party affiliation, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 73
Country	USA
Case number:	US15
Topic:	Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/593
Year:	2010
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over a period of five days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based upon location of residence, age, gender, party affiliation, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 85
Country	USA
Case number:	US16
Topic:	Education
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/689
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over a period of five days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based upon location of residence, age, gender, party affiliation, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 82
Country	USA
Case number:	US17
Topic:	Economics
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/718
Year:	2012
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	24
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	"Over a period of five days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based upon location of residence, age, gender, party affiliation, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 92
Country	USA
Case number:	US18
Topic:	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining Industries
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5921
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over a period of three and a half days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based on location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 90
Country	USA
Case number:	US19
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/8179
Year:	2014
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	19
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over a period of three and a half days the panel heard from initiative proponents, opponents, and background witnesses"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based on location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Proposition 205
Country	USA
Case number:	US20
Topic:	Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice & Corrections
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5942
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	22
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"This Citizens' Statement is authored by an independent panel of 22 voters who participated in the Arizona Citizens' Initiative Review, Aug. 11-14, 2016 in Phoenix"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"CIR Panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Arizona and balanced to fairly reflect the state's electorate and population"
Information online	No
Argument and info found	OECD
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Citizens' Initiative Review: Measure 97
Country	USA
Case number:	US21
Topic:	Business
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5943
Year:	2016
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over a period of three to five days, panelists evaluate information from initiative proponents, opponents and independent experts"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in Oregon and balanced to fairly reflect the state's voting population based on location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, ethnicity, and likelihood of voting. "
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Oregon Citizens' Initiative Review (CIR) on Measure 26-199: Portland Metro Region Affordable Housing Bond
Country	USA
Case number:	US22
Topic:	Housing
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/5946
Year:	2018
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"Over a period of four days, the panel heard from measure proponents and opponents, as well as independent policy experts"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, race/ethnicity, renter/homeowner status.
Argumentation:	"The panelists were randomly selected from registered voters in the Portland Metro district and anonymously balanced to reflect its electorate, based on these factors: location of residence, party registration, age, gender, education, race/ethnicity, and renter/homeowner status."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/programs/citizens-initiative-review/cir-in-oregon/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, race/ethnicity, and renter/homeowner status
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, race/ethnicity, and renter/homeowner status are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Milwaukie Citizens' Jury
Country	USA
Case number:	US23
Topic:	Governance & Political Institutions
Information:	OECD
Year:	2019
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	20
Numbers of meetings	4
Comments	"In the course of the 4-day process, panelists obtained information from a wide range of issue and policy experts, deliberated on the evidence they had gathered, evaluated various alternatives, and then concluded by providing a recommendation to the City Council at their November 12 meeting."
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, education level, gender, location of residence, political party registration, race/ethnicity
Argumentation:	"One essential similarity with the traditional jury process is that the people who serve on these panels are randomly selected – but for this program the selection process will also create a group that is more representative of the general public in several ways, such as age, gender, political party, education, etc."
Information online	No
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/what-we-do/local-government-work/2019-milwaukie-citizens-jury-pilot-project/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	Personal communication with Healthy Democracy
Demographic:	age, education level, gender, location of residence, race/ethnicity
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	political party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of age, education level, gender, location of residence, race/ethnicity are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Oregon Citizens' Assembly on Covid recovery
Country	USA
Case number:	US24
Topic:	Health
Information:	https://participedia.net/case/7114
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	36
Numbers of meetings	7
Comments	"The panel has been meeting for two hours/week for seven weeks on Thursdays from 6–8PM, starting on July 9 and will conclude on Aug. 20,"
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic location, political party registration, educational attainment, voter frequency
Argumentation:	" Panelists were randomly selected from across the state of Oregon, to reflect a microcosm of the state on age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic location, political party registration, educational attainment, and voter frequency."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/what-we-do/local-government-work/oregon-assembly-on-covid-recovery/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	party registration
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The categories of location of residence, age, gender, education, ethnicity, likelihood of voting are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction. Political party registration is different, as it leans more on the politics of ideas, and more on a broad claim, on diversity of views.

Case	Eugene Review Panel
Country	USA
Case number:	US25
Topic:	Housing
Information:	OECD
Year:	2020
Institutionalized	No
Numbers of participants	29
Numbers of meetings	5
Comments	from homepage
Model	Citizens' Panel
Stratification categories used:	age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic location of residence, disability status, renter/homeowner status, educational attainment
Argumentation:	"Panelists were randomly selected from across the city (including the unincorporated areas within its Urban Growth Boundary), to reflect a microcosm of the city in terms of age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic location of residence, disability status, renter/homeowner status, and educational attainment."
Information online	Yes
Argument and info found	https://healthydemocracy.org/what-we-do/local-government-work/2020-eugene-review-panel-on-housing/
Justifications	Yes
Special notes	
Demographic:	age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic location of residence, disability status, renter/homeowner status, educational attainment
Effective Audience:	No
Expansive:	No
Most-affected:	No
Diversity of Views:	No
Policy Opinion(s):	No
Set-membership	1 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
Reason for set-membership	The argumentation used behind the stratification categories are linked to the demographic claim, as it considered what categories to include to best mirror the jurisdiction.

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