

STANFORD
UNIVERSITY



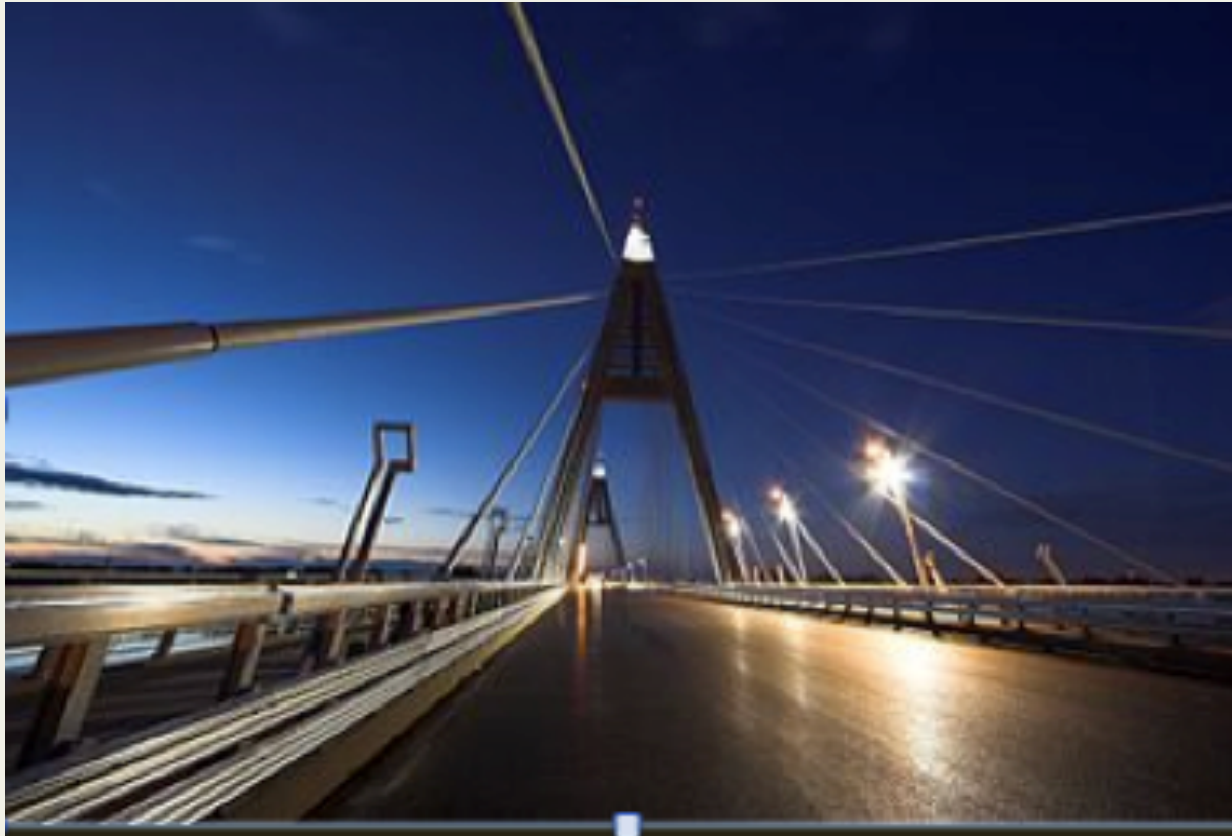
Center for Deliberative Democracy
Deliberative Polling ®

Four Democratic Theories

	Competitive Democracy	Elite Deliberation	Participatory Democracy	Deliberative Democracy
Political equality	+	?	+	+
Participation	?	?	+	?
Deliberation	?	+	?	+
Non-tyranny	+	+	?	?

■ Eight Forms of Public Consultation

	Method Of Selection			
Public Opinion	Self-selection	Non-random	Random sample	“Everyone”
Raw	<i>SLOPS</i>	<i>Some polls</i>	<i>Most polls</i>	<i>Ref. democracy</i>
Refined	<i>Discussion groups</i>	<i>Citizens, Juries, etc.</i>	<i>Deliberative Polls</i>	<i>“Deliberation Day”</i>



- Public consultation:
Two basic questions

- Who is consulted?
- What kind of opinion is solicited?

■ Public Opinion: Three Problems

- Rational Ignorance
- Phantom Opinions
- Selectivity of Sources

- Key components:

- Balanced information
- Small group deliberation
- Expert Q & As

■ Key components:

- Random sampling/
representative samples
- Control groups who do not
deliberate

Projects Around the World

- Deliberative Polls have been conducted in 28 countries (plus some additional jurisdictions): Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Greece, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Macao, Macedonia, Malawi, Mongolia, the Netherlands, N. Ireland, Poland, Senegal, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UK, and US.
- In addition, European-wide with all 27 countries (twice)
- Multiple DPs, in the UK, US, China, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Australia, Uganda and Hungary.



China - April 2005







Greek Deliberative Poll for Candidate Selection Preliminary Results June 2006



National Issues Convention 1996





- 将来のエネルギー政策を決める流れ
- 6月29日 政府が3案を提示
 - 7月14日 意見聴取会を開始
 - 8月4日 意見聴取会が終了
 - 4.5日 討論型世論調査
 - 12日 パブリックコメント締め切り
 - 8月中旬以降 討論型世論調査、パブリックコメント結果発表
 - 8月末? 2030年の原発比率などを決定

記者会見で質問に答える米スタンフォード大のジェームズ・フィッシュキン教授（右）ら（5日午後、東京都港区で）＝守谷遼平撮影

◆客観性重視
「日本は資源がない。再生可能エネルギーと、原発の火力のバランスが必要」
「原子力は安全ではないことはすでに証明された」
討論型世論調査の2日目となった5日も将来の原子

力発電のあり方を巡る討論は白熱した。討論後のグループの代表と専門家との質疑応答では、「原発ゼロを目指す場合、廃炉費用はいくらかかるか」など具体的な質問も寄せられた。最後のアンケート調査では、2030年の原発依存度「0%」、「15%」、「20〜25%」の3案について、それぞれ「強く反対」から「強く賛成」まで10段階で尋ねた。4日まで全国11か所で開催した意見聴取会では、意見表明を希望した7割が、12日まで募集しているインタ

専門家と質疑 白熱

原発比率 世論調査

2030年時点の原子力発電など電源比率目標について国民の考えを聞く「討論型世論調査」が5日、終わった。2日間の討論や専門家との質疑応答を経て、意見を変える参加者もみられた。政府は8月中旬にまとめる分析結果と、4日まで開いた意見聴取会の結果などを参考に月内にも新たなエネルギー戦略を決める方針だが、割れる世論への対応に苦慮しそうだ。（山内竜介、上地洋実、本文記事2面）

◆討論型世論調査に参加した人の主な意見

	支持する原発比率		理由
	参加前	参加後	
福岡県の主婦(39)	0%	→ 0%	今すぐではなくとも将来は原発ゼロを目指すべきだ
東京都の会社経営男性(64)	0%	→ 0%	福島で事故で原発への意識が変わった
広島県の病院職員女性(22)	15%	→ 0%	東北の人と話して意識が変わった
北海道の会社員女性(35)	15%	→ 0%	電力使用量を抑えれば原発ゼロは実現できる
沖縄県の男性保護司(72)	0%	→ 15%	化石燃料はいつか枯渇するので、原発は必要
佐賀県的主婦(43)	15%	→ 15%	国も借金を抱える中、再生エネにコストはかけられない
東京都の公務員男性(54)	15%	→ 20〜25%	再生エネの普及の難しさが分かったから
埼玉県の無職男性(74)	15%	→ 20〜25%	生活水準や経済を維持するには原発が必要
大阪府の会社員男性(34)	20〜25%	→ 20〜25%	再生エネの普及がどのくらい進むかも見通せない
神奈川県会社員男性(36)	20〜25%	→ 20〜25%	環境への影響が大きい火力への依存に反対

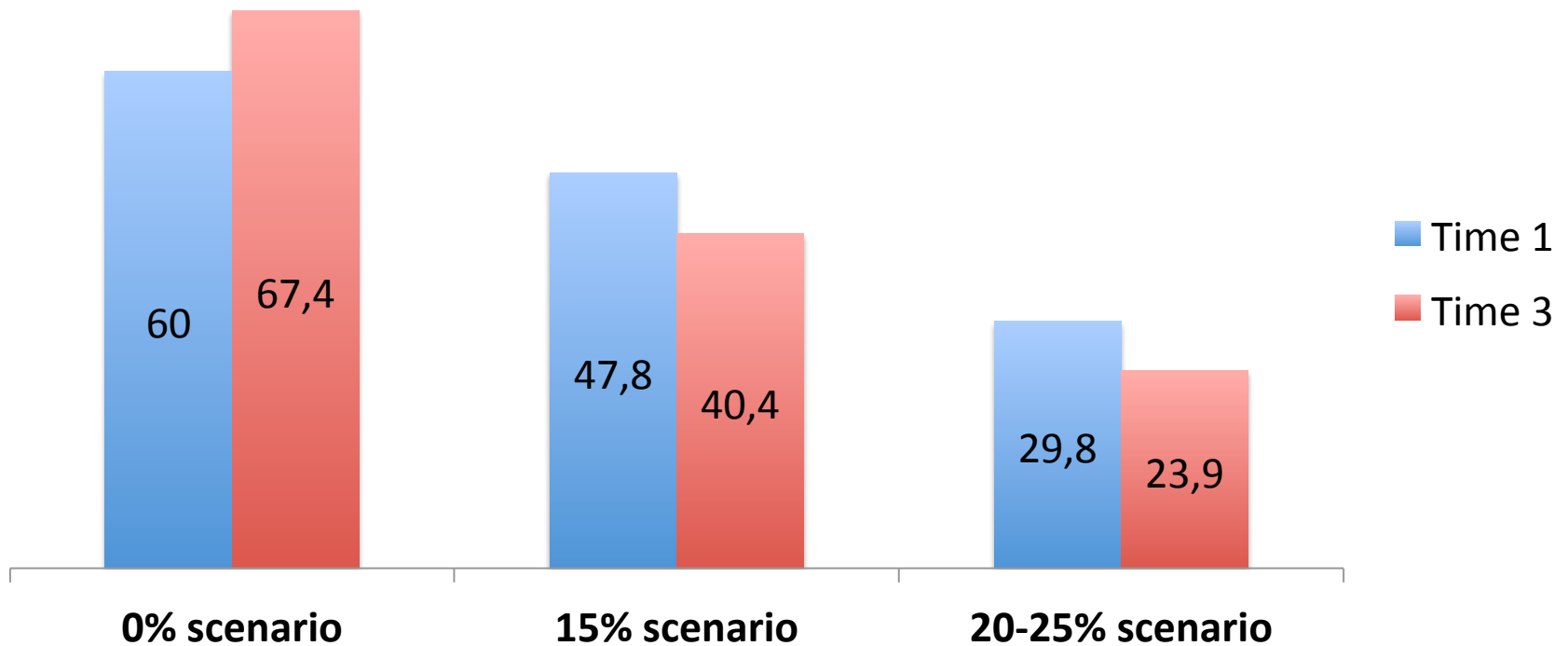
討論経て意見変化も

Japan (2011)

- National Project on Pensions
 - Support for the “funded” (private account) system decreased from 69 to 35 percent
 - Increase in consumption taxes – Agreement increased from 64 to 75 percent and Disagreement fell from 32 to 19 percent

Japan, National DP on Energy

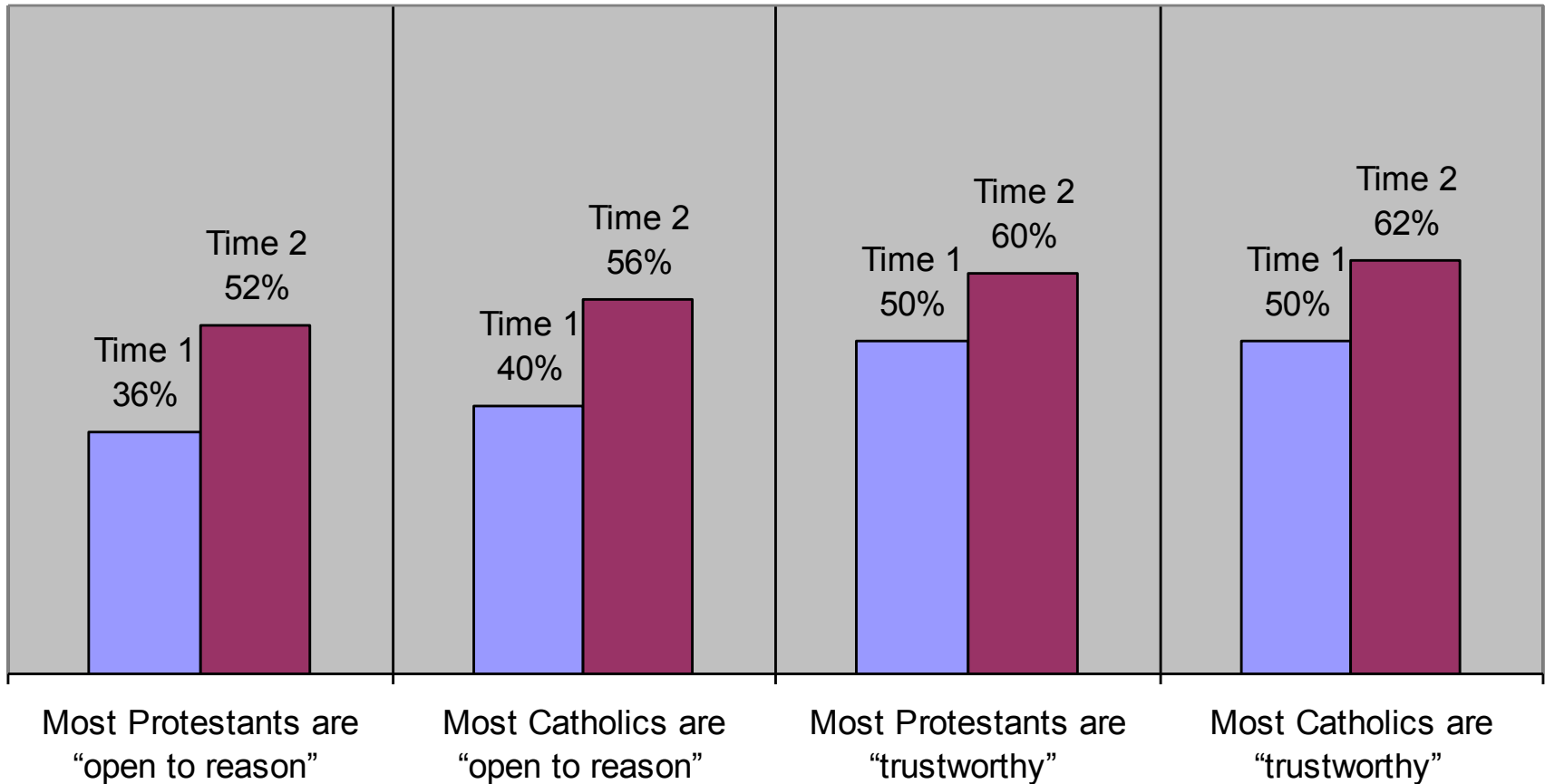
% Support for Three Nuclear Energy Scenarios



Northern Ireland Deliberative Poll®

Omagh, January 27, 2007

Community Perceptions



Bulgaria (2007)

- National Project on Policies Toward the Roma
 - “The Roma schools should be closed and *all* the children should be transported by buses to their school.” Agreement rose from 42 to 66 percent.
 - “Roma schools should be preserved.” Agreement fell from 46 to 24 percent.

Utility Deliberative Poll®



Illustrative Preference Changes

Average of 8 Utility Deliberative Polls

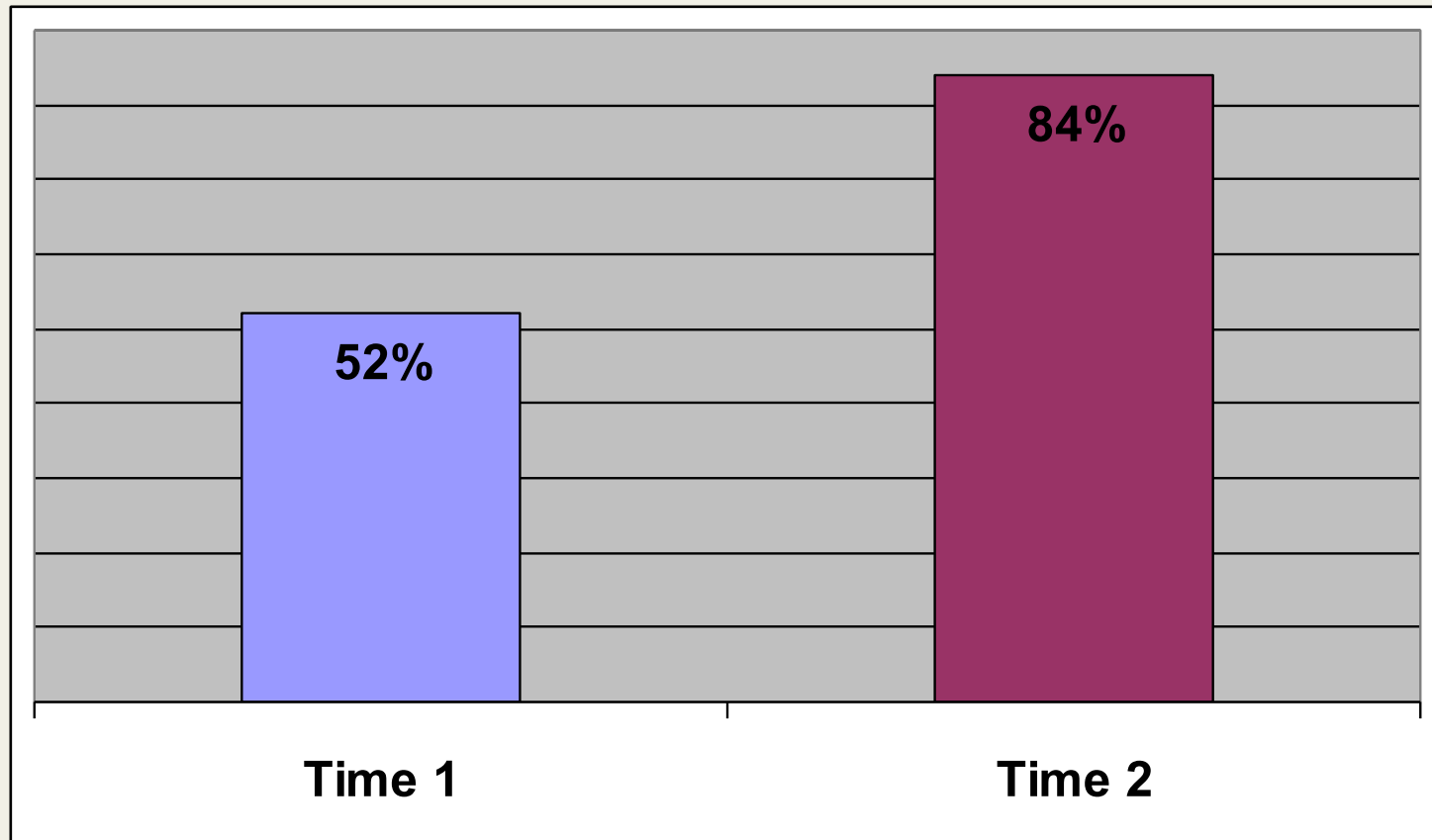
Time 1

Time 2

Percentage willing to pay extra for
increased wind and solar power.

52%

84%



Illustrative Preference Changes

Average of 8 Utility Deliberative Polls

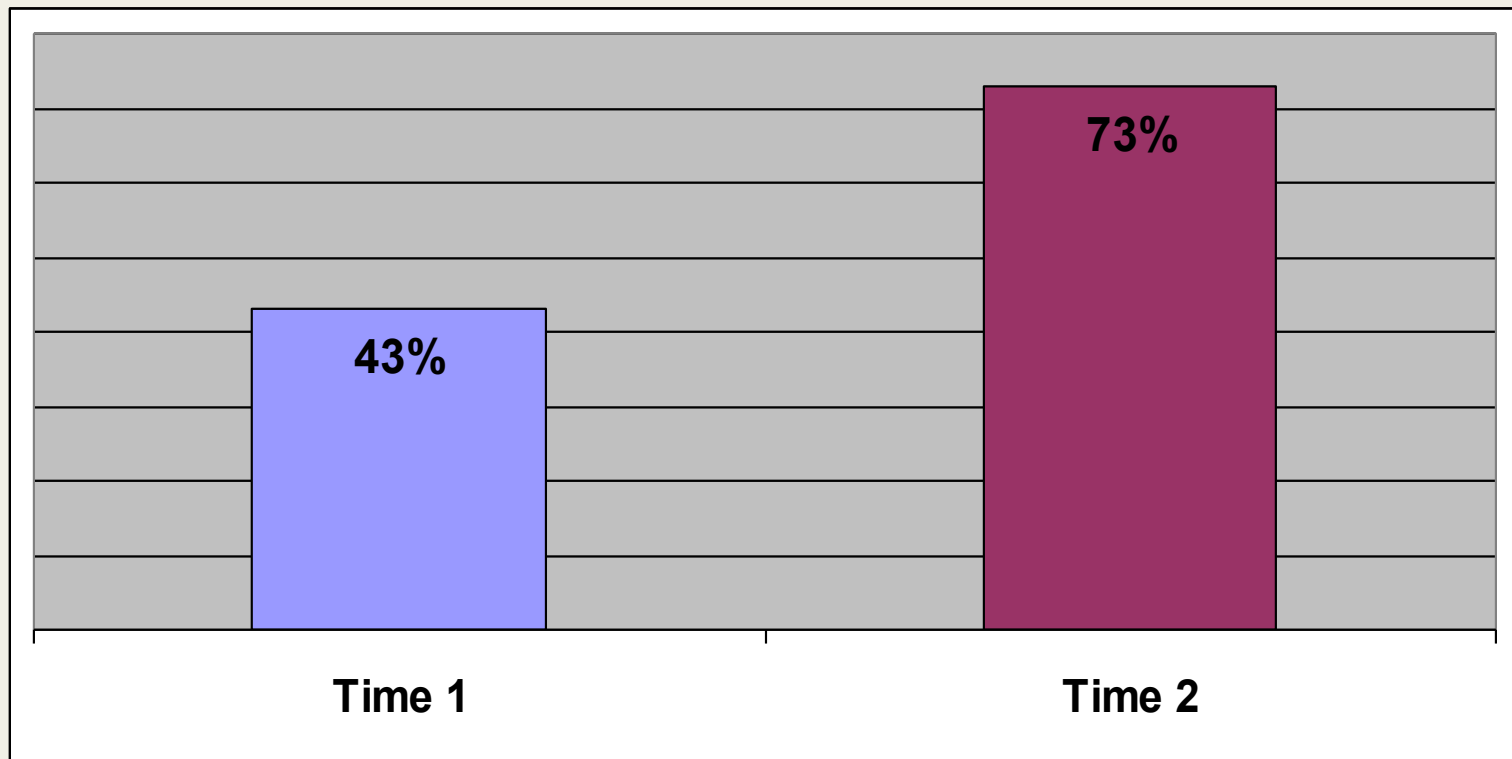
Percentage willing to pay more to reduce the need for electricity (demand side management)

Time 1

43%

Time 2

73%



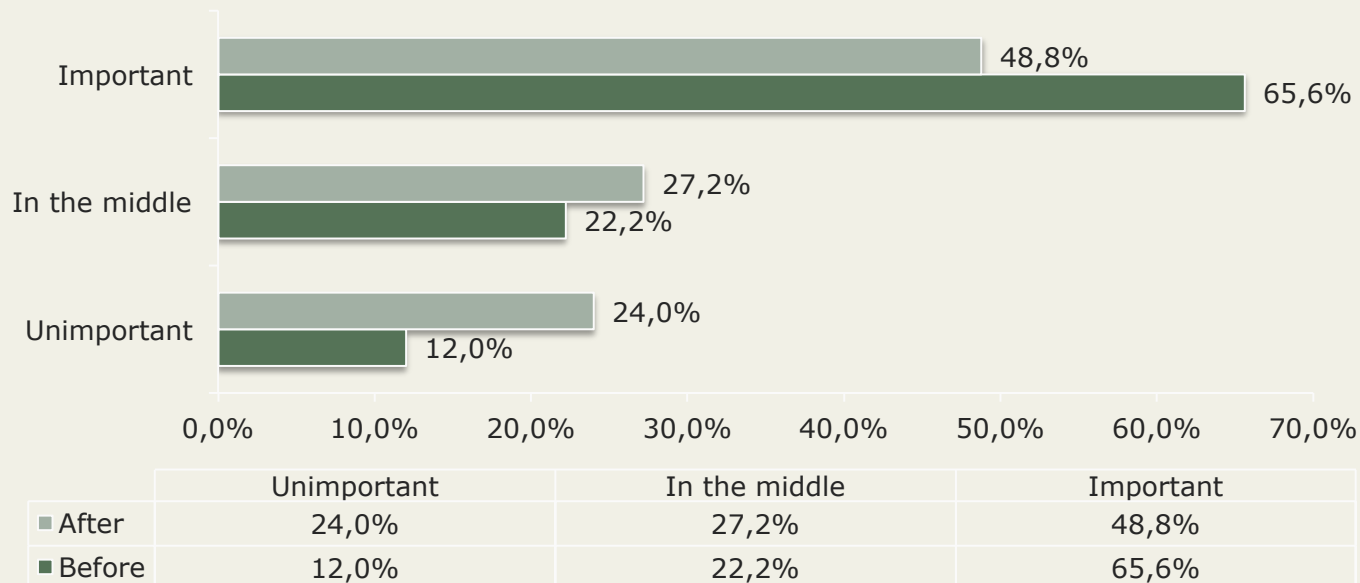
Brazil

Rio Grande do Sul

2009

Career reform results

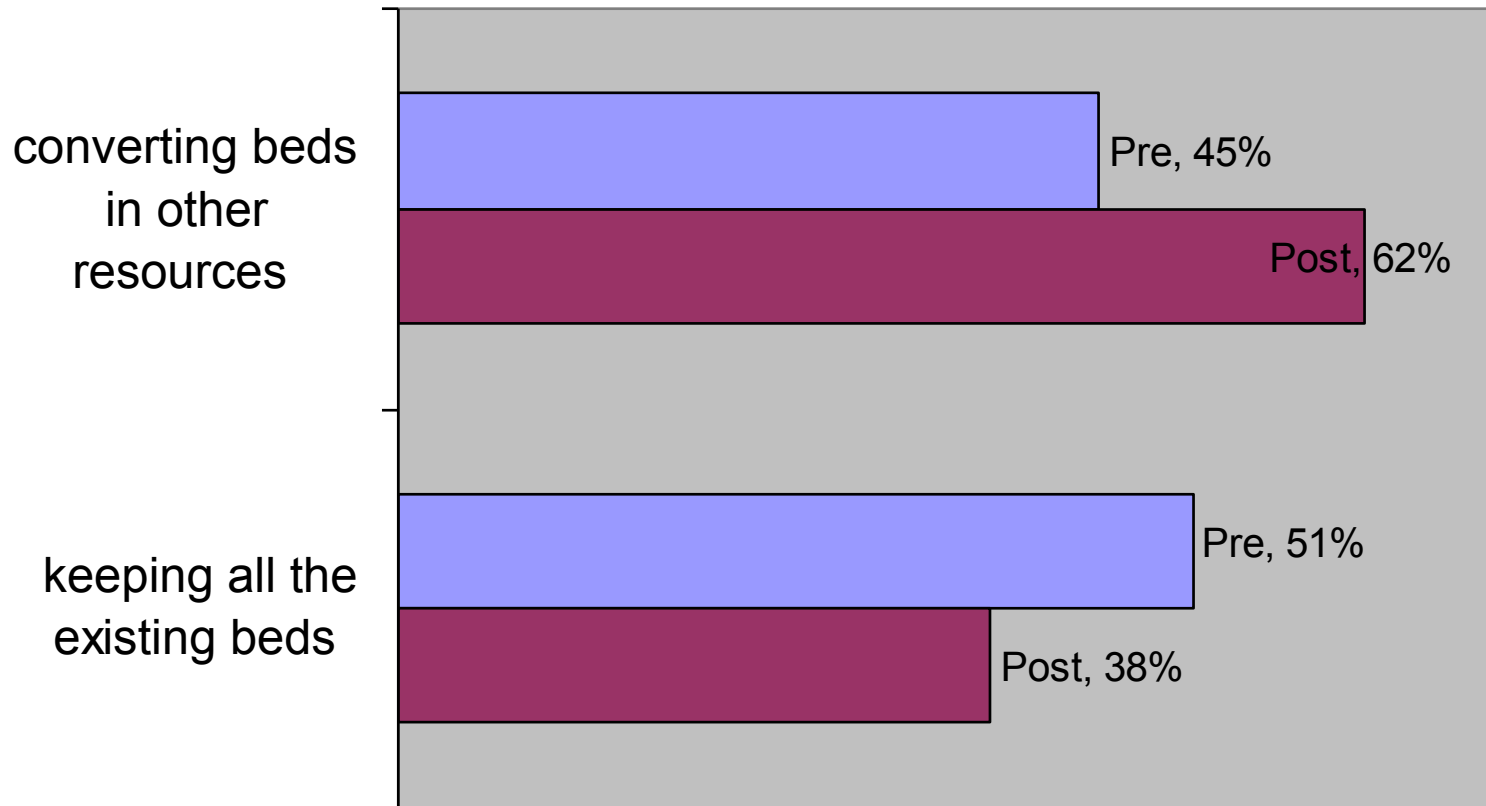
- The percentage thinking "years in service" was important in awarding pay increases went from 65.6% before deliberation to 48.8% afterward ($p < .01$).



Rome Deliberative Poll

Italy December 2006

**% who said they
strongly or somewhat prefer:**





Tamale, Ghana – Deliberative Poll

Dates: January 10-11, 2015

Topics

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- Food Security and Livelihood

Scientific random sample of 243 individuals

Random selection of households, random selection within the households.

Only two respondents selected did not take the initial survey

- 208 Participants
- Highly representative sample
 - Male: 47.6% of participants
 - Average age: 33.7 years
 - 27.9% of participants had never been to school; 3.9% first degree holders
- 35 non-participants; individuals did not attend the event or did not complete both surveys



CENTER FOR STRATEGIC &
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

USAID
Higher Education
Solutions Network

Policy Attitudes

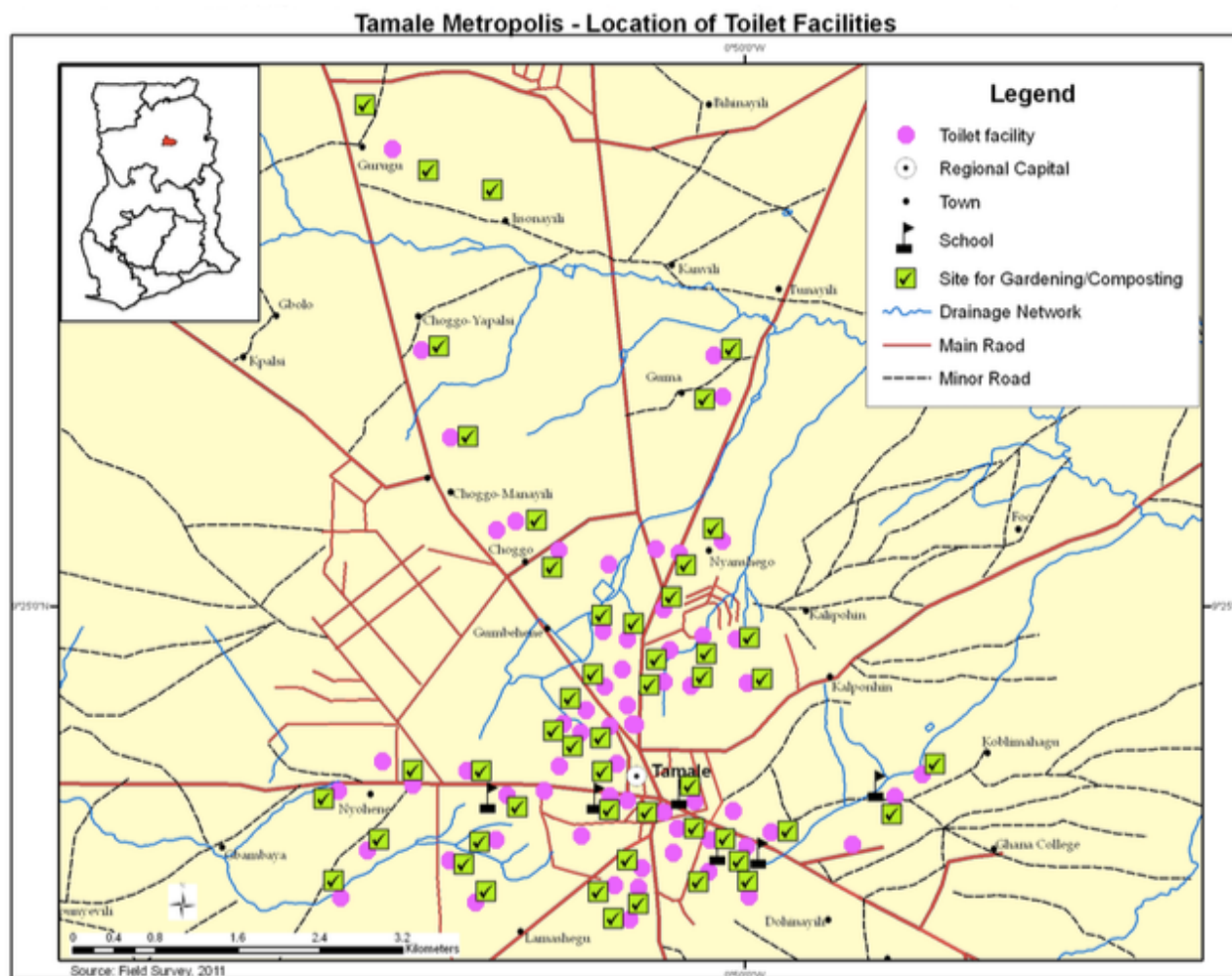
- 39 policy proposals
- 29 changed significantly with deliberation



CENTER FOR STRATEGIC &
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

USAID
Higher Education
Solutions Network

Figure 1 Map depicting location of toilet facilities and vegetable gardens



Mongolia's First National Deliberative Poll

Constitutional Amendments

April 29-30, 2017

**Mongolia's First National Deliberative Poll on
Constitutional Amendments – April 29-30, 2017**

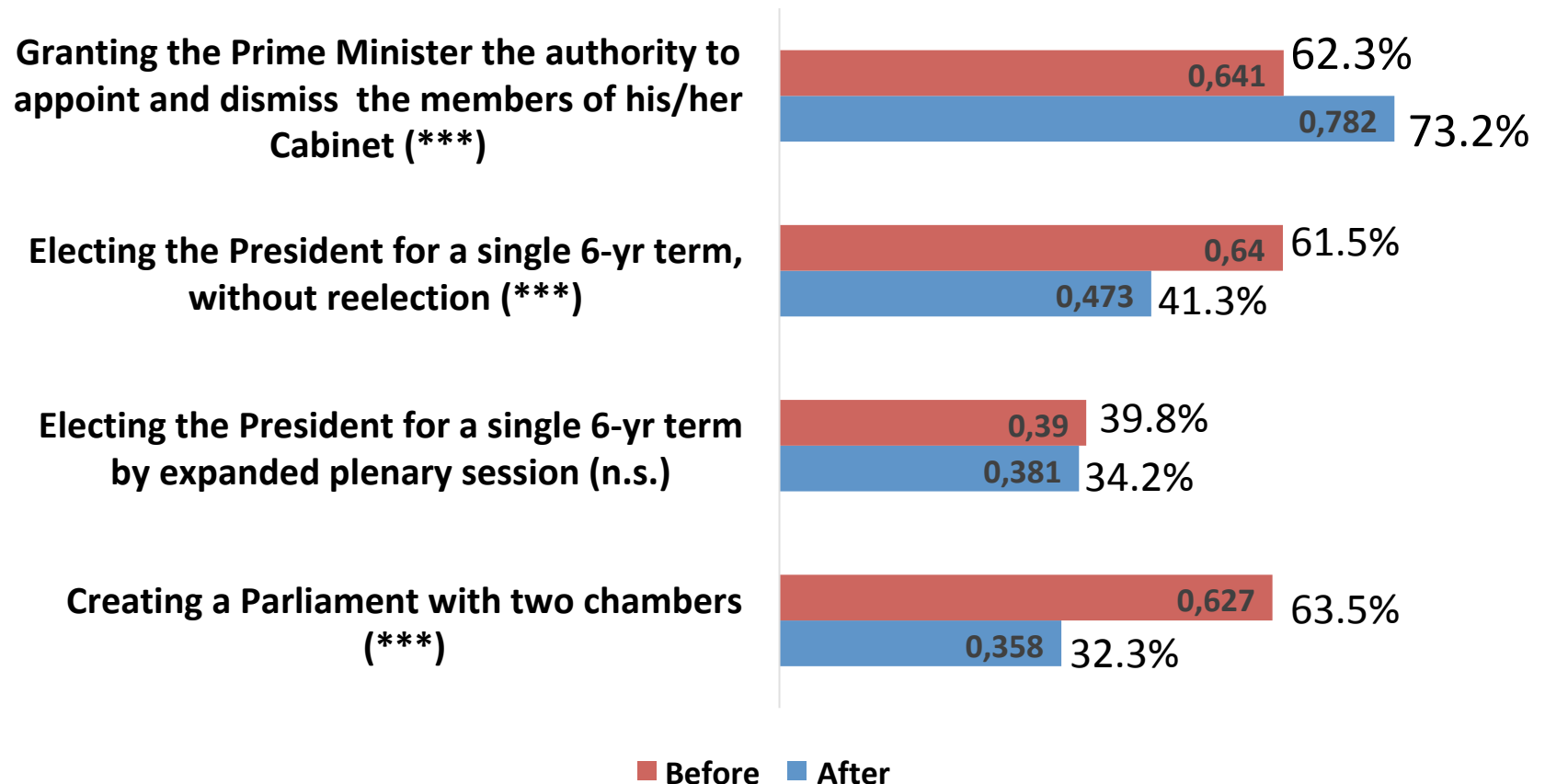


Topic: Constitutional Amendments

- A law was passed in February 2017, requiring the use of Deliberative Polling to consult the public for any constitutional amendments
- As such, led to the first national Deliberative Poll on constitutional amendments in Mongolia, held April 29-30, 2017
- Six categories of proposals for constitutional amendments:
 - Maintaining the balance of authority and oversight of the Parliament and Government
 - Clarifying the role of the President
 - Establishing an independent public service
 - Establishing structure to administrative and territorial units
 - Creating mechanisms for state responsibility and accountability
 - Creating two chambers of Parliament

Participants

- High rate of participation
 - 785 were invited to participate, **669 participated = 85%**
 - 1568 in initial sample, 1515 completed baseline survey; only 53 people refused to complete the survey
 - National Statistical Office of Mongolia was responsible for recruitment; they employed stratified random sampling, with randomization within households
- Representativeness
 - Demographics: slight differences in gender and employment; no differences in income, age or marital status
 - Attitudes: 15 of 18 policy proposal questions were not significant



Note: Percentages reported are percentage of support; the means reported are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 is strongly support.

Top Ten Proposals After Deliberations

(% support)

1. *Adding that the Public Service Commission should regulate recruitment, promotion, and security of tenure based on merit (91.4%)*
2. *Adding that public servants cannot be dismissed because of election results or on the basis of their political views (90.4%)*
3. *Adding that the public service should be professional, merit-based, and independent from political interference (87.9%)*
4. *Creating mechanism in the Constitution for state responsibility and accountability (89.4%)*
5. *Creating more clear procedures and principles for appointment of judges and chief justice (83.2%)*
6. *Adding a clause to the constitution that protects the independence of the Public Service Commission (78.6%)*
7. *Adding the structure of the Cabinet ministries in the Constitution (79.3%)*
8. *Establishing a parliamentary body to strengthen state accountability and ensure implementation of anti-corruption policies (76.4%)*
9. *Granting the Prime Minister the authority to appoint and dismiss the members of his/her Cabinet (73.2%)*
10. *Expanding membership of the General Judicial Council responsible for ensuring the autonomy of the judiciary (72.5%)*

Criteria For Evaluation

- representativeness
- opinion change
- information gain
- avoiding distortions
- impact on policy
- better citizens