

## **EuComMeet - Developing Participatory Spaces using a Multi-stage, Multi-level, Multi-mode, Multi-lingual, Dynamic Deliberative approach (M4D2)**

### **D1.4 Revised Report Observer Survey of Selected Cases**

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#### **1. Introduction**

The following report presents results of the observer survey conducted within the framework of WP 1 of the EuComMeet project, funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. Part of WP1 is the provision of a comprehensive dataset on representative deliberative events in Europe that are EU-wide, national or regional. The dataset is built using information from the public and open-source Participedia platform ([participedia.net](https://participedia.net)) for collaborative co-production of knowledge about democratic innovations (see Participedia 2022). The Participedia database includes content to worldwide public participation and is open for anyone interested to explore, conduct research with, as well as to contribute to it by expanding it through publishing entries. One of its intended goals is to overcome selection bias (Spada and Ryan 2017, 776). Therefore, the Participedia project represents a promising starting point to obtain information and broaden our understanding on deliberative minipublics and their impacts.

When compiling our dataset on deliberative minipublics "D1.2 - Aggregated Deliberative Dataset", it became clear that in most cases, we have reliable information from the Participedia platform on many variables, such as "*Country*", "*Scope of influence*", "*Issue*", "*General issue*", "*Initiative*", "*Size*", "*Format*", "*Composition*", "*Knowledge and attitudinal changes*". Thus, the dataset can draw from some of Participedia's key independent variables, as well as on structured narrative description of the cases which can be used to code variables such as "*Initiative/Agenda setting*". The observer survey, on which this report (D1.4) focuses, is an adequate tool to obtain information that is scattered or not available on the Participedia platform. The report is complemented by the questionnaire used for the European cases. The questionnaires for other countries are identical, with the exception of cases presented to country observers. Moreover, a D1.3 Dataset Observer Survey and a respective Codebook are available.

The remainder of this report is structured as follows: chapter 2 introduces the methodological approach of the observer survey. Chapter 3 contains selected results from the observer survey, namely from the Irish, Finnish as well as from the European cases.

#### **2. Methodological Section**

An observer survey reproducing information that is easily available would be redundant. Therefore, we decided to set up the observer survey in a way to obtain missing information in a targeted manner via an online survey. This mainly concerns variables about outcomes and political alignment. In concrete, we asked experts to code the variables "*Visibility*", "*Changes in public policy*", "*Changes in institutional operation*" as well as "*Support from key political actors*". Not only are these crucial variables of interest, they are also very hard to assess without expert knowledge.

- "*Visibility*" refers to the public "visibility" of the deliberative event, of course depending on scale (national or subnational). Experts are made aware of that the amount of newspaper articles, possibly broadcasting, etc. can be used as a proxy to estimate the visibility for a specific case (see Codebook, page 3).

- *“Changes in public policy”* captures if the proposed recommendations/opinions from a mini-public were implemented by the public authorities or not. Following Font et al. (2018) the middle category “recommendations partly implemented” captures middle ground between the dichotomy “no implementation of the recommendations” and the full implementation of the recommendations. The middle category therefore includes cases where only some recommendations were implemented and not all, as well as those cases where the recommendations were reshaped/alterd by the policy makers (see Codebook, page 4).
- *“Changes in institutional operation”* refers to changes in how institutions operate and is measured in a dichotomous way: Did it change? Yes/no (see Codebook, page 4).
- *“Support from key political actors”* captures whether there was support from key political actors or not. The term “key political actors” means influential policy makers/elected public officials as well as parties and governmental actors (see Codebook, page 5).

Overall, the advantage of our observer survey is that it presents experts with a highly structured set of questions while simultaneously allowing them to do the task in an “asynchronous” way (thus avoiding “fatigue” in synchronous settings such as telephone interviews). Moreover, it is possible that the contacted experts are not knowledgeable about all cases presented to them. In this case, they are asked to name a further expert.

#### Recruitment of experts

The strategy for conducting the observer survey is to get feedback from two or three observers per country. Observers are experts expected to have a broad amount of knowledge about a multitude deliberative events in the respective country of interest. This allows us to obtain crucial information on critical variables. Note that we are committed to include critical views on these processes; however, this proves difficult since we need observers with a high degree of knowledge on our cases, usually ruling out critics of deliberative forums who lack specific knowledge about the cases.

Table 1 shows the updated and current status of the number of contacted country observers per country (September 2022). It also displays how many observers have completed the survey. “Pending” means that we received a positive response to our request and a stated commitment that it will be filled out. Non-response, by contrast, means that we did not receive a confirmation to participate yet.

Table 1: Current Status of Contact and Response Observer Survey

COUNTRY	CONTACTED	SURVEY COMPLETED	PENDING	NON-RESPONSE
GERMANY	4	3	-	1
FRANCE	3	3	-	-
IRELAND	2	2	-	-
EU-WIDE	1	1	-	-
DENMARK	4	1	-	3
GREAT BRITAIN	3	1	1	1
FINLAND	2	2	-	-

<b>NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSEMBLIES (EU-WIDE)</b>	1	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL N</b>	20	13	2	5

After a pretest of the observer survey for German cases, we subsequently programmed the observer survey for different countries and send it out to the respective country experts. Depending on the received information we added cases that were mentioned as missing, contacted more observers on the basis of a “snowball-principle”.

Notice again, that the data presented in this report is not exhaustive or “finished”. Indeed, the observer survey is a tool that allows for further updating of cases and obtain better information for the variables mentioned above for the countries chosen to be included in the "D1.2 - Aggregated Deliberative Dataset". Consequently, we are still in the course of sending out surveys to new observers recommended by experts who have filled out the survey. In the following, we concentrate on Ireland, the European cases and Finland since we are confident that the assessments obtained by the observer surveys are sufficient to make a final assessment in the Deliberative Data Set. In countries like Germany and France, we find partially diverging assessments of experts, requiring that we contact experts again (or recruit additional ones) to clarify the disagreements. Hence, we do not present the results in the current report.

### Setup of the Survey

After an introduction to the online survey, the contacted individuals are presented with a list of the cases that so far have been collected for the specific country (see questionnaire page 1 for EU-wide observer survey questionnaire). *Notice that experts are presented with the entire list of cases per country, not only individual cases.* We created a filter variable that excludes cases that observers are not knowledgeable of; experts only code cases they know “well” or at least “a bit”. The survey starts with the variable “*Visibility*”. After a short explanation what the variable represents, experts give an answer but also indicate their level of confidence (see illustration 2). This procedure is a feature that we adopted from V-Dem expert surveys. The observer’s level of confidence can be given in percent from 0 to 100 percent with the help of a slider. Below the confidence scale, experts have an optional comment field to state their potential remarks, clarifications, examples, etc. (see questionnaire page 4 and 5). Subsequently, this procedure is repeated for the variables “*Changes in public policy*”, “*Changes in institutional operation*” and “*Support from key political actors*”. Having finished coding on these variables, the experts have the possibility to add cases that are missing in the databank (see illustration 3). After making an entry for a missing case, the option to enter another case opens up (and so forth). This is a very valuable function of the observer survey, since it allows adding cases to the database that are not yet part of *Participedia* – representing a crowd-sourced databank (see questionnaire page 14).

Another feature of the observer survey is the possibility for the contacted experts to name an additional expert who is likely to know more about a specific case (see illustration 4). This minimizes the time to search for other potential observers and speeds up the search of missing information in the dataset (see questionnaire page 14 and 15).

### **3. Selected Results**

In the following chapter, the results of selected observer survey are presented. We start with the Irish cases in chapter 3.1, followed by European cases in chapter 3.2 and Finnish cases in chapter 3.3.

### 3.1 Irish Cases

The Irish citizen assemblies are comparably well documented (see e.g. Farrell 2018; Courant 2021). Nevertheless, we found it challenging to obtain all necessary information for our variables of interest, especially regarding visibility and outcomes beyond the well-known cases of same-sex marriage and abortion.

#### 3.1.1 Visibility - Irish Deliberative Cases

The visibility for the cases “marriage equality” and the “eighth amendment” (abortion) were initially coded as “high” (see illustration 5). For the other Irish deliberative events it was difficult to find reliable information before the observer survey was conducted. In the following, the abbreviation “ICC” stands for the “*Irish Constitutional Convention*” (2012-2014) and “ICA” for the “*Irish Citizens’ Assembly*” (established permanently from 2016 on).

Table 2 contrasts the results obtained from the observer survey with the previous entries in the dataset for “*Visibility*” for the Irish cases (see table 2). A coding of “1” corresponds to “*Low visibility*”, “2” represents “*Medium visibility*”, and “3” corresponds to “*high visibility*” (“N/A” means that the information is not available and therefore missing).

For the updated version of this report we added the ratings of observer II. These, however, only slightly deviate from observer I, boosting our confidence in the codings of observer I. In case of doubt, we side with our own information (previous status) .

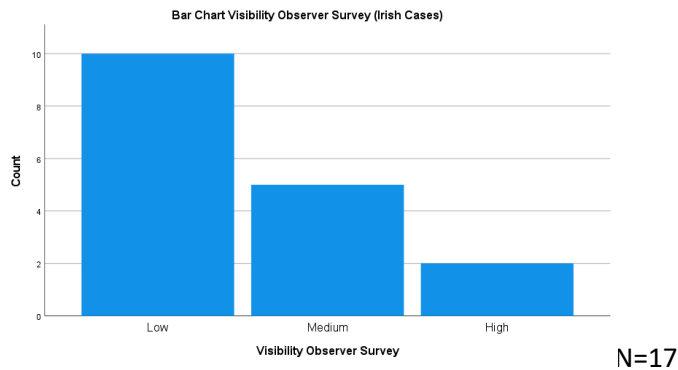
**Table 2:** Information on Visibility - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case & Subcase	Visibility				
	Previous Status	Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<b>Irish Constitutional Convention (2012-2014)</b>					
Reduction of presidential term	N/A	1	(0%)	1	(0%)
Reducing voting age	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
Role of women in home/public life	N/A	2	(70%)	1	(100%)
Increasing women's participation in politics	N/A	1	(70%)	1	(100%)
Marriage equality	N/A	3	(90%)	3	(100%)
Electoral system	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
Votes for emigrants/N. Ireland residents in presidential elections	N/A	2	(70%)	1	(100%)
Blasphemy	N/A	2	(80%)	1	(100%)
Dáil reform	N/A	1	(70%)	1	(100%)
Economic, social, and cultural rights	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
<b>Ireland Participatory Democracy Pilot 'We the Citizens'</b>	N/A	1	(90%)	2	(100%)
<b>The Irish Citizens’ Assembly</b>					
The 1st Sitting of the Irish Citizens’ Assembly: the Eighth Amendment	3	3	(90%)	3	(100%)
The 2nd Sitting of the ICA: Responding to an Ageing Population	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
Climate Change	N/A	2	(80%)	2	(100%)
Referendums	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
Fixed-term parliaments	N/A	1	(80%)	1	(100%)
<b>The Irish Citizens’ Assembly on Gender Equality</b>	N/A	2	(90%)	2	(100%)

As Table 2 displays, the information for “visibility” was lacking for 16 out of 17 cases, with the input from the observer I, we now have judgments for all 17 cases. A closer look at the reported level of confidence reveals a solid percentage of 70 up to 90% in all but one of the cases. Substantively, we see

that only 2 out of the 17 collected deliberative events score high in visibility. These are the well-known cases of the *Irish Constitutional Convention about marriage equality* as well as the *Irish Citizens' Assembly about the Eighth Amendment*. 5 cases are assessed as having medium visibility and the majority - 10 cases – only have low visibility according to the observer I (see illustration 6).

**Illustration 6: Bar Chart Visibility Irish Cases**



### 3.1.2 Changes in Public Policy - Irish deliberative cases

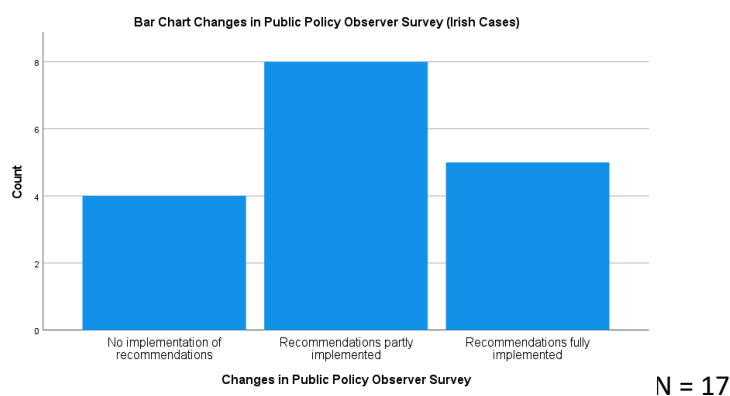
For changes in public policy, we have adopted the following coding scheme: A coding of “0” stands for “No implementation of recommendation”, a coding of “1” for “Recommendations partly implemented”, and “2” equals “Recommendations fully implemented”. Following Font et al. (2018) the middle category “Recommendations partly implemented” captures middle ground between the dichotomy “no implementation of the recommendations” and the *full implementation of the recommendations*. The middle category therefore includes cases where only some recommendations were implemented and not all, as well as those cases where the recommendations were altered by the policy makers. The results for changes in public policy are presented in Table 3, updating previous tentative codings. The confidence ratings for the new codings range from 70 to 100%.

**Table 3: Information on Changes in Public Policy - Previous Status vs Observer Survey**

Case & Subcase	Changes in Public Policy				
	Previous Status	Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<b>Irish Constitutional Convention (2012-2014)</b>					
Reduction of presidential term	1?	2	(70%)	1	(100%)
Reducing voting age	0?	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Role of women in home/public life	N/A	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
Increasing women's participation in politics	N/A	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
Marriage equality	2	2	(100%)	3	(100%)
Electoral system	1? 2?	1	(80%)	0	(100%)
Votes for emigrants/N. Ireland residents in presidential elections	N/A	0	(80%)	0	(100%)
Blasphemy	2	2	(100%)	3	(100%)
Dáil reform	1	2	(90%)	3	(100%)
Economic, social, and cultural rigths	0	1	(80%)	0	(100%)
<b>Ireland Participatory Democracy Pilot 'We the Citizens'</b>	0	1	(90%)	-	(100%)
<b>The Irish Citizens' Assembly</b>					
The 1st Sitting of the Irish Citizens' Assembly: the Eighth Amendment	2	2	(100%)	3	(100%)
The 2nd Sitting of the ICA: Responding to an Ageing Population	0 or 1?	1	(80%)	0	(100%)
Climate Change	1	1	(90%)	1	(100%)
Referendums	N/A	0	(80%)	0	(100%)
Fixed-term parliaments	N/A	0	(80%)	0	(100%)
<b>The Irish Citizens' Assembly on Gender Equality</b>	N/A	1	(90%)	Too early	(100%)

From a substantive vantage, the Irish Constitutional Convention about marriage equality as well as the Irish Citizens' Assembly about the Eighth Amendment involved successful referendums that led to a public policy change (meaning that the recommendations were *fully* implemented). Full implantation is also the case for the reduction of the presidential term, the *ICC about Blasphemy* and the *ICC about Dáil reform*. Overall, 5 out of the 17 cases in the Irish context experienced a full implementation of the recommendation and 8 were partially implemented according to observer I. Observer II explains "The most recent CA on gender equality only just finished its work a few months ago and its report is in the process of being considered in parliament, so I've left that blank [...]. In a number of other cases (e.g. reducing the voting age) there has been no implementation so far, but a referendum is promised at some point in the future."

**Illustration 7: Bar Chart Changes in Public Policy Irish Cases**



### 3.1.3 Changes in Institutional Operation - Irish deliberative cases

The following results show if there are changes in how institutions operate after a deliberative event. For example, the parliamentary reform in Ireland (*Dáil reform*) that was the topic of deliberation in the "Irish Constitutional Convention", had a direct impact on how parliament works (as the observer comments). Table 4 shows the previous status of the codings and the subsequent results on the basis of the observer survey. A coding of "0" stands for "No changes in the institutional operation" and a coding of "1" for "Changes in the institutional operation".

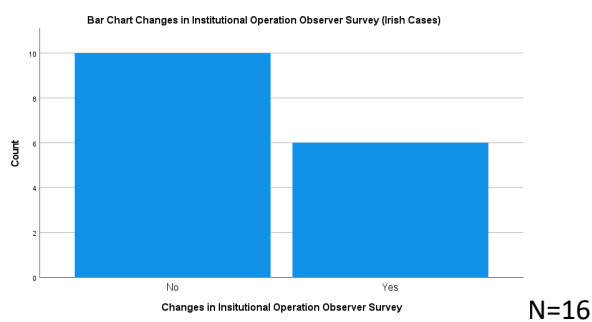
**Table 4: Changes in Institutional Operation - Previous Status vs Observer Survey**

Case & Subcase	Changes in Institutional Operation				
	Previous Status	Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
Irish Constitutional Convention (2012-2014)					
Reduction of presidential term	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Reducing voting age	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Role of women in home/public life	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Increasing women's participation in politics	N/A	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
Marriage equality	N/A	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
Electoral system	N/A	N/A	(0%)	0	(100%)
Votes for emigrants/N. Ireland residents in presidential elections	1	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Blasphemy	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Dáil reform	1	1	(100%)	1	(100%)
Economic, social, and cultural rigths	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
Ireland Participatory Democracy Pilot 'We the Citizens'	1	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
The Irish Citizens' Assembly					

<i>The 1st Sitting of the Irish Citizens' Assembly: the Eighth Amendment</i>	1	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
<i>The 2nd Sitting of the ICA: Responding to an Ageing Population</i>	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
<i>Climate Change</i>	1	1	(70%)	0	(100%)
<i>Referendums</i>	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
<i>Fixed-term parliaments</i>	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)
<b><i>The Irish Citizens' Assembly on Gender Equality</i></b>	N/A	0	(70%)	0	(100%)

Overall, for 6 out of the 16 cases (with one case missing) observer I holds that there were changes in institutional operation (see illustration 8). However, observer II only counts the Dáil reform as changes in institutional operation.

**Illustration 8:** Bar Chart Changes in Institutional Operation Irish Cases



#### 2.1.4 Support from Key Political Actors – Irish Deliberative Cases

The variable “Support from key political actors” has the value “0” - “No support”, “1” – “Diffuse and unclear support”, “2” – “Partial support”, and “3” – “Full support”. This variable proved to be extremely difficult to code on the basis of *Participedia* and additional searches (see Table 5). For the observer the coding was difficult as well, stating that it is “very hard” including low confidence scores for the codes. Nevertheless, for all 17 examined cases a value was assigned. For the cases of *marriage equality* and *abortion*, which led to changes in public policy and institutional operation, the observe assigns “full support” by key political actors.

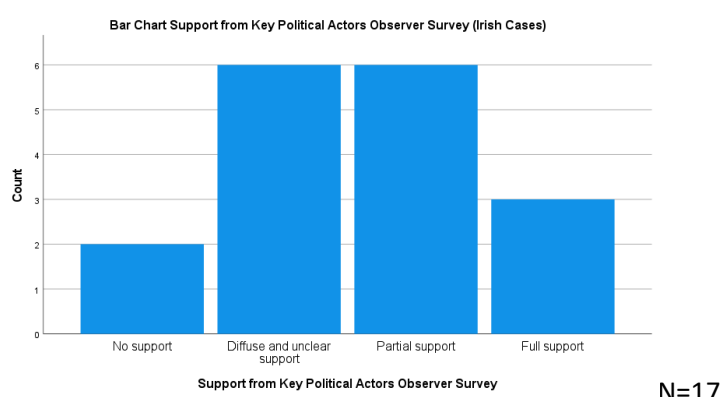
**Table 5:** Support from Key Political Actors - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case & Subcase	Support from Key Political Actors				
	Previous Status	Observer Survey I		Observer Survey II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
Irish Constitutional Convention (2012-2014)					
Reduction of presidential term	N/A	0	(0%)	0	(100%)
Reducing voting age	N/A	1	(0%)	1	(100%)
Role of women in home/public life	N/A	2	(0%)	1	(100%)
Increasing women's participation in politics	N/A	2	(0%)	2	(100%)
Marriage equality	N/A	3	(0%)	3	(100%)
Electoral system	N/A	1	(0%)	0	(100%)
Votes for emigrants/N. Ireland residents in presidential elections	N/A	1	(0%)	1	(100%)
Blasphemy	N/A	3	(0%)	3	(100%)
Dáil reform	N/A	2	(0%)	3	(100%)
Economic, social, and cultural rights	N/A	0	(0%)	0	(100%)
Ireland Participatory Democracy Pilot 'We the Citizens'	N/A	1	(0%)	N/A	
The Irish Citizens' Assembly					
The 1st Sitting of the Irish Citizens' Assembly: the Eighth Amendment	N/A	3	(0%)	3	(100%)

<i>The 2nd Sitting of the ICA: Responding to an Ageing Population</i>	N/A	2	(0%)	0	(100%)
<i>Climate Change</i>	N/A	2	(0%)	2	(100%)
<i>Referendums</i>	N/A	1	(0%)	0	(100%)
<i>Fixed-term parliaments</i>	N/A	1	(0%)	0	(100%)
<b><i>The Irish Citizens' Assembly on Gender Equality</i></b>	N/A	2	(0%)	2	(100%)

For 6 cases the support from key political actors is evaluated by observer I as “partial” or as “diffuse and unclear” (see illustration 9). Only a small minority of the cases (N=2) is estimated to lack support from key political actors by observer I.

**Illustration 9:** Bar Chart Support from Key Political Actors Irish Cases



### 3.2 European Cases

The European deliberative cases presented are “*The Citizens’ Forum of Europe*” (2009), the “*Citizens’ Dialogue in The Hague*” (2019), the “*European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe*” (2018), and the “*EU Citizens’ Dialogue in Passau*” (2018). By “European cases” we understand multinational or “European-wide” cases. However, this does not mean that citizens from across Europe are involved; the criterion for including these cases here is that the discussion topic explicitly deals with European affairs. For instance, the “*Citizens’ Forum Europe*” entailed only randomly selected German citizens. The other cases, however, involved citizens from different EU member states: citizens from three different countries in the “*EU Citizens’ Dialogue in Passau*”, citizens from five different countries in the “*Citizens’ Dialogue in The Hague*”, as well as citizens from all 27 EU member states in the “*European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe*”.

#### 3.2.1 Visibility - European Deliberative Cases

The results from the observer survey update our previous codings (see Table 6). We see that the expert evaluates the visibility of the “*Citizens’ Forum of Europe*” as “medium” rather than “low”. The reported confidence level is fairly high, ranging from 70 up to 100%.

**Table 6:** Information on Visibility - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case	Visibility	
	Previous Status	Observer Survey
		Coding      Confidence

<i>Citizens' Forum Europe</i>	1	2	(80%)
<i>A Different Kind of EU Summit: Citizens' Dialogue in The Hague</i>	N/A	2	(90%)
<i>European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe</i>	N/A	2	(70%)
<i>Europe on an Equal Footing: EU Citizens' Dialogue in Passau</i>	N/A	3	(100%)

### 3.2.2 Changes in Public Policy - European Deliberative Cases

Regarding changes in public policy, the observer states a lack of confidence in his coding of the variable. From a substantive vantage, the observer holds that only for the “*Citizens' Forum Europe*” recommendations were partly implemented. In the comment field the observer remarks that “Implementation was not in the focus of the Citizens' Dialogues”, adding valuable background information.

**Table 7: Changes in Public Policy - Previous Status vs Observer Survey**

Case	Changes in Public Policy		
	Previous Status	Observer Survey	
		Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens' Forum Europe</i>	N/A	1	(0%)
<i>A Different Kind of EU Summit: Citizens' Dialogue in The Hague</i>	N/A	0	(0%)
<i>European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe</i>	N/A	0	(0%)
<i>Europe on an Equal Footing: EU Citizens' Dialogue in Passau</i>	N/A	0	(0%)

### 2.2.3 Changes in Institutional Operation - European Deliberative Cases

For the changes in institutional operation the observer holds that the European deliberative events entailed a change in the institutional operation (see table 8).

**Table 8: Changes in Institutional Operation - Previous Status vs Observer Survey**

Case	Changes in Institutional Operation		
	Previous Status	Observer Survey	
		Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens' Forum Europe</i>	0?	1	(90%)
<i>A Different Kind of EU Summit: Citizens' Dialogue in The Hague</i>	N/A	1	(90%)
<i>European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe</i>	N/A	1	(90%)
<i>Europe on an Equal Footing: EU Citizens' Dialogue in Passau</i>	N/A	1	(90%)

Again, the comment field provides critical further information: “Events had an impact on the design of the European Citizens Panels in the Conference on the Future of Europe”.

### 3.2.4 Support from Key Political Actors - European Deliberative Cases

According to the observer, there was at least “partial” support from key political actors regarding the European cases (see Table 9); in case of the “*EU Citizens' Dialogue in Passau*”, the observer even suggests that there was “full support” from key political actors.

**Table 9: Support from Key Political Actors - Previous Status vs Observer Survey**

Case	Support from Key Political Actors		
	Previous Status	Observer Survey	
		Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens' Forum Europe</i>	N/A	2	(90%)
<i>A Different Kind of EU Summit: Citizens' Dialogue in The Hague</i>	min. 1?	2	(90%)
<i>European Citizens Panel on the Future of Europe</i>	2	2	(90%)
<i>Europe on an Equal Footing: EU Citizens' Dialogue in Passau</i>	min. 1?	3	(90%)

### 3.3 Finnish Cases

The Finnish deliberative cases are “*The Citizens’ Jury on Finnish Democracy*” (2013), the “*Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression*” (2021), the “*Citizens’ Jury on Climate Actions in Finland*” (2021), and the “*Citizens’ Assembly on Restrictions and Recommendations in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic*” (2021). According to experts, the fact that few deliberative minipublics have been run in Finland may be due to the high trust in the government and the satisfaction with democracy.

The judgments of Observer I and II only slightly deviate from each other.

**Table 10:** Information on Visibility - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case	Previous Status	Visibility			
		Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Finnish Democracy</i>	N/A	1		N/A	
<i>Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression in Finland</i>	N/A	2	(40%)	2	(80%)
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Climate Action in Finland</i>	N/A	2	(90%)	1	(70%)
<i>Citizens’ Assembly on Restrictions and Recommendations in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	N/A	1	(90%)	N/A	

**Table 11:** Changes in Public Policy - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case	Previous Status	Changes in Public Policy			
		Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Finnish Democracy</i>	N/A	1	(50%)	N/A	
<i>Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression in Finland</i>	N/A	1	(40%)	1	(90%)
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Climate Action in Finland</i>	N/A	1	(90%)	0	(50%)
<i>Citizens’ Assembly on Restrictions and Recommendations in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	N/A	0	(90%)	N/A	

**Table 12:** Changes in Institutional Operation - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case	Previous Status	Changes in Institutional Operation			
		Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Finnish Democracy</i>	N/A	0	(90%)	N/A	
<i>Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression in Finland</i>	N/A	0	(90%)	0	(50%)
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Climate Action in Finland</i>	N/A	0	(90%)	0	(50%)
<i>Citizens’ Assembly on Restrictions and Recommendations in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	N/A	0	(90%)	N/A	

**Table 13:** Support from Key Political Actors - Previous Status vs Observer Survey

Case	Previous Status	Support From Key Political Actors			
		Observer I		Observer II	
		Coding	Confidence	Coding	Confidence
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Finnish Democracy</i>	N/A	2	(70%)	N/A	
<i>Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression in Finland</i>	N/A	2	(70%)	3	(90%)
<i>Citizens’ Jury on Climate Action in Finland</i>	N/A	2	(90%)	2	(40%)

For the Finnish cases, we also obtained additional qualitative information. Observer I stated that “The Citizens’ Assembly on Covid restrictions was not sponsored by government but a research exercise. Others were sponsored by ministries and they ha[d] some policy impact.” And Observer II stated: “The Citizens’ Panel on Freedom of Expression got a lot of attention but maybe not so much attention in daily media, newspapers etc. The ordinary citizen did probably not know much about it. It is a bit the same for the Citizens’ Jury on Climate Actions. I know about because of the researchers involved but there has not been much public attention.”

### 3.4 A Summary view: “added value” of the Observer’s Survey

In the following, we present an overall assessment of the “added value” of the Observer’s Survey for enhancing the "D1.2 - Aggregated Deliberative Dataset" in the context of the Irish and the European cases. It documents how many “missings” could be updated for the variables “Visibility”, “Changes in Public Policy”, “Changes in Institution Operation” and “Support From Key Political Actors” as well as how often previous codings aligned with the assessment of an expert (“Alignment of Coding”). For the total numbers we do not add up observers when they are coding the same cases, as the limit of gained information per country are the cases that took place there. The total of agreement of coding for previous information displays the coder closer to our previous information when there were several in one country.

#### Visibility:

	<i>Number of cases (N) known by observers</i>	<i>Information update (infor- mation gained through Obs. Survey (N) compared to pre- viously missing information</i>	<i>Agreement of Coding (N) for cases with previous information</i>
<b>Irish Cases</b>			
Observer I	17 (out 17)	16 (out 17)	1 out of 1
Observer II	17 (out 17)	16 (out 17)	1 out of 1
<b>European Cases</b>	4 (out 7)	3 (out 7)	0 out of 1
<b>Finnish Cases</b>			
Observer I	4 (out 4)	4 (out 4)	-
Observer II	2 (out 4)	2 (out 4)	-
<b>Total</b>	25	23	1 out of 2

#### Changes in Public Policy:

	<i>Number of cases (N) known by observers</i>	<i>Information update (infor- mation gained through Obs. Survey (N) compared to pre- viously missing information</i>	<i>Agreement of Coding (N) for cases with previous information</i>
<b>Irish Cases</b>			
Observer I	17 (out of 17)	10 (out of 17)	4 out of 7
Observer II	17 (out of 17)	9 (out of 17)	2 out of 6

<b>European Cases</b>	4 (out 7)	4 (out of 7)	-
<b>Finnish Cases</b>			
Observer I	4 (out 4)	4 (out 4)	-
Observer II	2 (out 4)	2 (out 4)	-
<b>Total</b>	25	18	4 out of 7

Note: "-": previous information missing

#### Changes in Institutional Operation:

	<i>Number of cases (N) known by observers</i>	<i>Information update (infor- mation gained through Obs. Survey (N) compared to pre- viously missing information</i>	<i>Agreement of Coding (N) for cases with previous information</i>
<b>Irish Cases</b>			
Observer I	16 (out of 17)	11 (out of 17)	4 out of 5
Observer II	17 (out of 17)	12 (out of 17)	1 out of 5
<b>European Cases</b>	4 (out 7)	4	-
<b>Finnish Cases</b>			
Observer I	4 (out 4)	4 (out 4)	-
Observer II	2 (out 4)	2 (out 4)	-
<b>Total</b>	25	20	4 out of 5

Note: "-": previous information missing

#### Support From Key Political Actors:

	<i>Number of cases (N) known by observers</i>	<i>Information update (infor- mation gained through Obs. Survey (N) compared to pre- viously missing information</i>	<i>Agreement of Coding (N) for cases with previous information</i>
<b>Irish Cases</b>			
Observer I	17 (out of 17)	17 (out of 17)	-
Observer II	17 (out of 17)	16 (out of 17)	-
<b>European Cases</b>	4 (out 7)	3	1 out of 1
<b>Finnish Cases</b>			
Observer I	4 (out 4)	4 (out 4)	-
Observer II	2 (out 4)	2 (out 4)	-
<b>Total</b>	25	24	1

Note: "-": previous information missing

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