



**The University of Hong Kong
Public Opinion Programme**

Deliberate or Not Deliberate? Analysis of Cooperation and Drop-out Rates in Deliberative Activities in Hong Kong

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Deliberation

- * Deliberative Polling
 - * designed to overcome the defects of conventional opinion surveys
 - * resorting to educated and rational deliberations among group of people drawn randomly from public
- * In Hong Kong
 - * DP has found its way into various forms like Deliberative Forums (DFs), Deliberative Meetings (DMs), and miniature experimental DPs since 2009
 - * Recent civil disobedient movement (OCLP) - expands the concept of deliberation to proactive opinion expression and civil engagement

Deliberate or Not Deliberate?

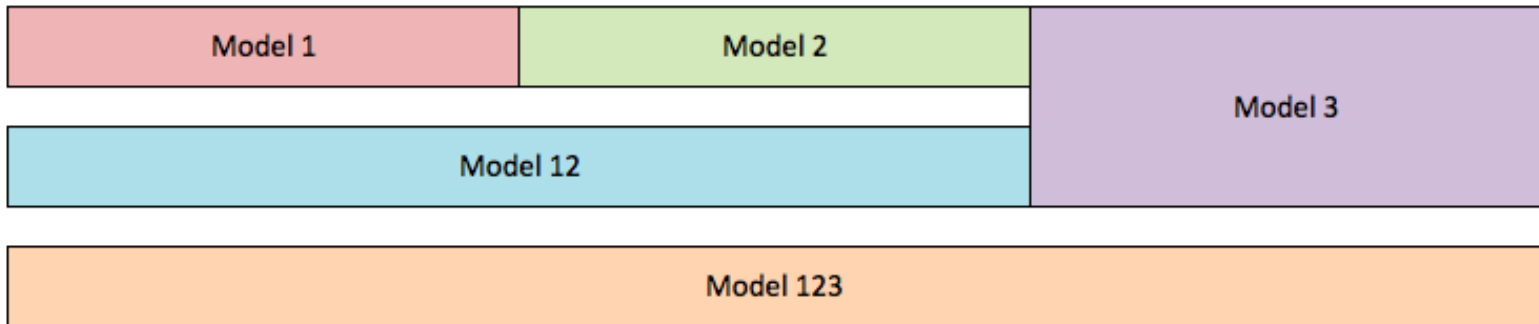
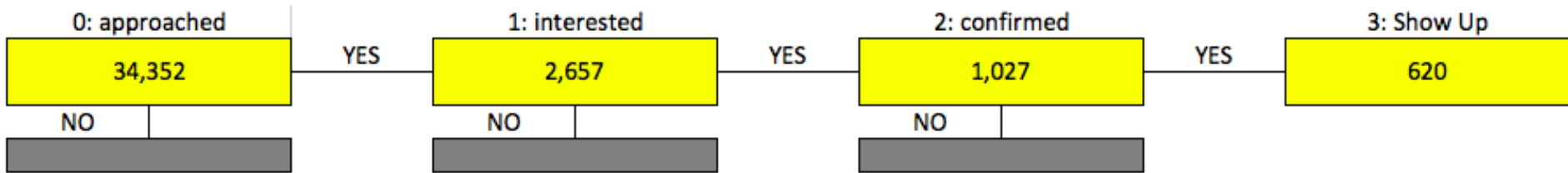
- * Challenge: ***get the representative sample to show up!***
- * Research Question:
 - * What affects people's interests and cooperation behaviors?
- * Approach:
 - * Logistic regression
 - * Independent variables = predicting factors
 - * Dependent variables = interests, confirmation, show up

10 Deliberative Events in HK since 2010

Date	Topic	Type
Feb 6, 2010	Political Reform	DF
Jan 9, 2011	2023 Asian Games Bid	DF
Sep 11, 2011	Mechanism for Filling Vacancies in the Legislative Council	DF
Dec 16, 2012	Expectation of Policy Address	DM
May 5, 2013*	Method of Chief Executive Election 2017	DF
Jun 9, 2013*	Possible Challenges of “Occupy Central with Love and Peace” Movement	Experimental DP & DM
Aug 24, 2013*	Landfill Expansion	DF
Sep 29, 2013*	Design of Chief Executive Election	Experimental DP
Nov 16, 2013*	Policy Address 2014	DM
Mar 16, 2014*	Civil Nomination	DF

* Event analyzed

Models



Analytical framework

- * 5 models in total
 - * Model 1: among all respondents, are they interested?
 - * Model 2: among those interested, will they confirm?
 - * Model 3: among those confirmed, will they show up at the end?
 - * Model 12: among all respondents, will they confirm?
 - * Model 123: among all respondents, will they show up at the end?
- * 24 independent variables used
 - * Model 1, 12, 123: 19 standard variables
 - * Model 2:
 - * Monetary incentive → Compensation rate
 - * Attractive of speakers
 - * Travel mode
 - * Model 3:
 - * Temperature & rainfall

Results – Model 1: Base: 34,352; interest: 2,657 (8%)

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>Wald</u>	<u>Sig.</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>
<u>Deliberation topic (Baseline: Political topic)</u>					
<i>Non-political deliberation topic</i>	.188	.060	9.889	.002	1.206
<u>Monetary incentive (Baseline: Relatively lower incentive)</u>					
<i>Relatively higher incentive</i>	.207	.049	17.818	.000	1.229
<u>No. of days approached before event (Baseline: Less than or equal to 14 days recruited)</u>					
<i>15 to 21 days recruited</i>	.147	.065	5.080	.024	1.158
<i>22 to 28 days recruited</i>	.191	.069	7.628	.006	1.210
<i>29+ days recruited</i>	.276	.062	20.115	.000	1.318
<u>Gender (Baseline: Female)</u>					
<i>Male</i>	.605	.042	210.996	.000	1.830
<u>Voter (Baseline: Non-Voters)</u>					
<i>Voters</i>	.595	.063	89.632	.000	1.813
<u>Political affiliation (Baseline: Non-Democrats)</u>					
<i>Democrats</i>	.575	.042	185.074	.000	1.777
<u>Education level (Baseline: Primary or below)</u>					
<i>Secondary or above educated</i>	.233	.063	13.860	.000	1.262
<u>Marital status (Baseline: Married / cohabiting people)</u>					
<i>Single</i>	.214	.047	20.634	.000	1.239
<i>Divorced / separated / widowed people</i>	.463	.073	39.837	.000	1.589
<i>Constant</i>	-4.029	.098	1674.275	.000	.018

Model Chi-squared value = 672.56 p. < .01

Pseudo R2 = 0.05

n = 8 34352

Results – Model 2: Base: 2,657; confirm: 1,027 (39%)

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>Wald</u>	<u>Sig.</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>
<u>Deliberation topic (Baseline: Non-political deliberation topic)</u>					
<i>Political topic</i>	1.007	.223	20.357	.000	2.736
<u>Compensation rate (Baseline: Relatively higher)</u>					
<i>Relatively lower</i>	.536	.144	13.878	.000	1.710
<u>Venue location (Baseline: Near City)</u>					
<i>Remote</i>	.537	.148	13.166	.000	1.710
<u>Travel mode (Baseline: Self transportation)</u>					
<i>Shuttle bus</i>	4.641	.152	934.088	.000	103.670
<i>Constant</i>	-3.644	.263	191.210	.000	.026

Model Chi-squared value =	1834.56	p. < .01			
Pseudo R2 =	0.68				
n =	2657				

Results – Model 3: Base: 1,027; showup: 620 (60%)

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>Wald</u>	<u>Sig.</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>
<u>Compensation rate (Baseline: Relatively higher)</u>					
<i>Relatively lower</i>	.460	.132	12.183	.000	1.585
<u>Travel mode (Baseline: Self transportation)</u>					
<i>Shuttle bus</i>	.682	.168	16.477	.000	1.977
<u>Voter (Baseline: Non-Voters)</u>					
<i>Voters</i>	.747	.205	13.241	.000	2.111
<u>Marital status (Baseline: Single)</u>					
<i>Married / cohabiting people</i>	.593	.142	17.489	.000	1.810
<i>Divorced / separated / widowed people</i>	.663	.252	6.943	.008	1.941
<i>Constant</i>	-1.423	.266	28.551	.000	.241
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Model Chi-squared value =	62.82	p. < .01			
Pseudo R2 =	0.08				
n =	1027				

Results – Model 12: Base: 34,352; confirm: 1,027 (3%)

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>Wald</u>	<u>Sig.</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>
<u>Deliberation topic (Baseline: Non-political deliberation topic)</u>					
<i>Political topic</i>	.237	.106	4.983	.026	1.268
<u>Venue location (Baseline: Remote)</u>					
<i>Near City</i>	.384	.098	15.444	.000	1.469
<u>Monetary incentive (Baseline: Relatively lower incentive)</u>					
<i>Relatively higher incentive</i>	.523	.101	26.681	.000	1.687
<u>No. of days approached before event (Baseline: Less than or equal to 14 days recruited)</u>					
<i>15 to 21 days recruited</i>	.400	.104	14.834	.000	1.492
<i>22 to 28 days recruited</i>	.374	.110	11.562	.001	1.454
<i>29+ days recruited</i>	.315	.101	9.739	.002	1.370
<u>Gender (Baseline: Female)</u>					
<i>Male</i>	.457	.065	49.127	.000	1.579
<u>Voter (Baseline: Non-Voters)</u>					
<i>Voters</i>	.556	.102	29.841	.000	1.744
<u>Political affiliation (Baseline: Non-Democrats)</u>					
<i>Democrats</i>	.578	.066	77.674	.000	1.783
<u>Education level (Baseline: Primary or below)</u>					
<i>Secondary</i>	.330	.117	7.964	.005	1.391
<i>Tertiary or above</i>	.901	.119	57.664	.000	2.461
<u>Marital status (Baseline: Married / cohabiting people)</u>					
<i>Single</i>	.184	.074	6.228	.013	1.202
<i>Divorced / separated / widowed people</i>	.511	.117	19.044	.000	1.667
<i>Constant</i>	-5.866	.208	793.498	.000	.003

Model Chi-squared value = 413.76 p. < .01
Pseudo R2 = 0.05
n = 11 34352

Results – Model 123: Base: 34,352; showup: 620 (2%)

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>Wald</u>	<u>Sig.</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>
<u>Venue location (Baseline: Remote)</u>					
<i>Near City</i>	.235	.083	8.078	.004	1.265
<u>Gender (Baseline: Female)</u>					
<i>Male</i>	.624	.082	57.447	.000	1.867
<u>Voter (Baseline: Non-Voters)</u>					
<i>Voters</i>	.942	.149	40.174	.000	2.565
<u>Political affiliation (Baseline: Non-Democrats)</u>					
<i>Democrats</i>	.605	.082	54.207	.000	1.831
<i>Constant</i>	-5.471	.157	1212.597	.000	.004
.....					
Model Chi-squared value =	193.68	p. < .01			
Pseudo R2 =	0.03				
n =	34352				

Conclusion

- * **Strong predictors:** males, registered voters, and democracy supporters
- * **Surprising** finding: higher monetary compensations may not necessarily attract more participation
- * individuals who opted for shuttle bus appeared to be much more likely to show up than those who don't
- * Yet the small R^2 values of the models may hint at some predicting variables other than event-specific and demographics variables, such as the participants' knowledge of the deliberation topic, their willingness to have their voices be heard etc. etc.

Further studies

- * Go **deeper**: to understand the reason for the predicting factors
 - * why women are less likely to participate in these events?
 - * why is voter registration a significant predictor of participation?
- * Go **wider**: to locate other possible predicting variables
- * Go **further**: to explore the possible explanations of these findings may be a follow-up questionnaire or in-depth interviews with both the participated and non-participated individuals

Thank you!

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