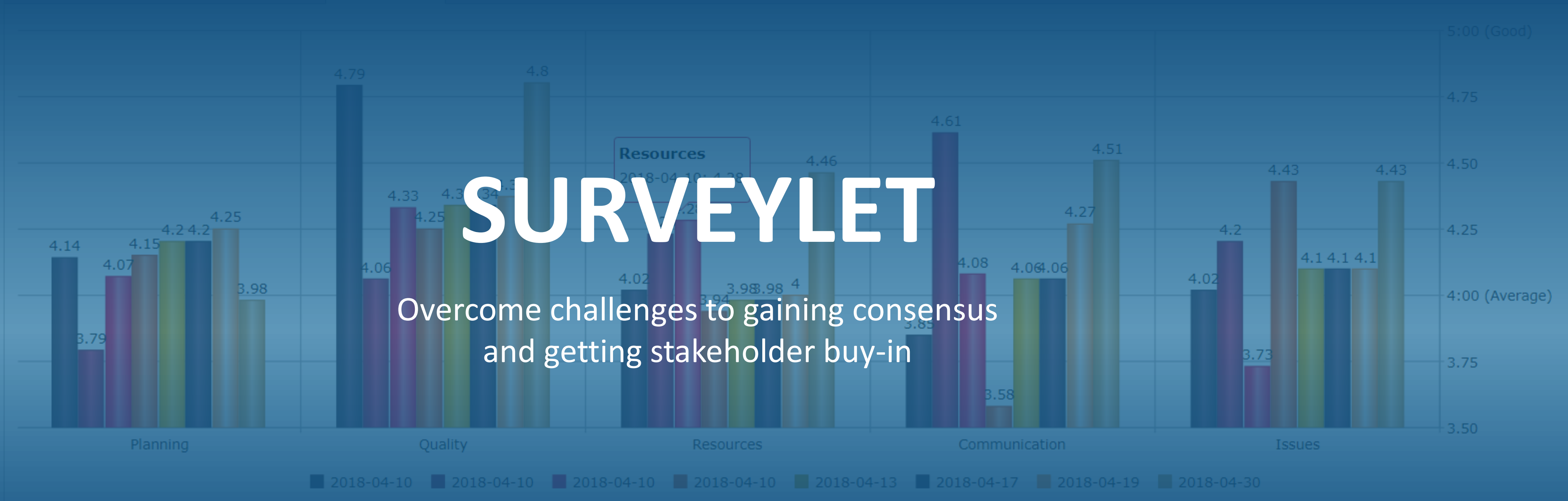


Overview Distribution Timeline Sentiment Entities

- Close Survey
- Email Survey
- View Responses
- Analyze Survey
- View Demographics
- Download Results



# SURVEYLET

Overcome challenges to gaining consensus and getting stakeholder buy-in

Previous



Next

Surveylet, the world's leading collaborative research software, is powered by the Delphi method, a consensus-oriented group decision-making technique. The expert method allows group members to share and exchange their opinions without undue influence or social drawbacks, and shape them into a decision that is in the best interest of the whole.





# What is the Delphi method?

The Delphi method is an expert methodology used to facilitate a panel consultation and to help making decisions by taking each participant's point of view into account. It is a form of online dialog that seeks consensus and contextual comment over time through responses that can be changed and commented on. Participants can change their responses if appropriate, and they can add comments to ask for clarification or to explain their positions.

The Delphi process minimizes the counterproductive introduction of bias and group dynamics that can occur in face-to-face focus groups or unmoderated discussions where individuals can be influenced or intimidated by others, and it allows panelists to reflect and reappraise their views in the light of the responses of individuals and the consensus of the group as a whole.

It creates conditions that are favorable to a convergence of opinions, while at the same time making it possible to clearly discern the basis for consensus or disagreement.



# When to use a Delphi-type survey?

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01

**High number of stakeholders:** More individuals are needed than can effectively interact in a face-to-face exchange.

02

**Limited time or budget:** Time and cost make frequent group meetings infeasible.

03

**Unproductive face-to-face meetings :** The efficiency of face-to-face meetings can be increased by a supplemental group communication process.

04

**Conflicting opinions:** Disagreements among individuals are so severe or politically unpalatable that the communication process must be refereed and/or anonymity assured.

05

**Social dominance:** The heterogeneity of the participants must be preserved to assure validity of the results, i.e., avoidance of domination by quantity or by strength of personality ("bandwagon effect").

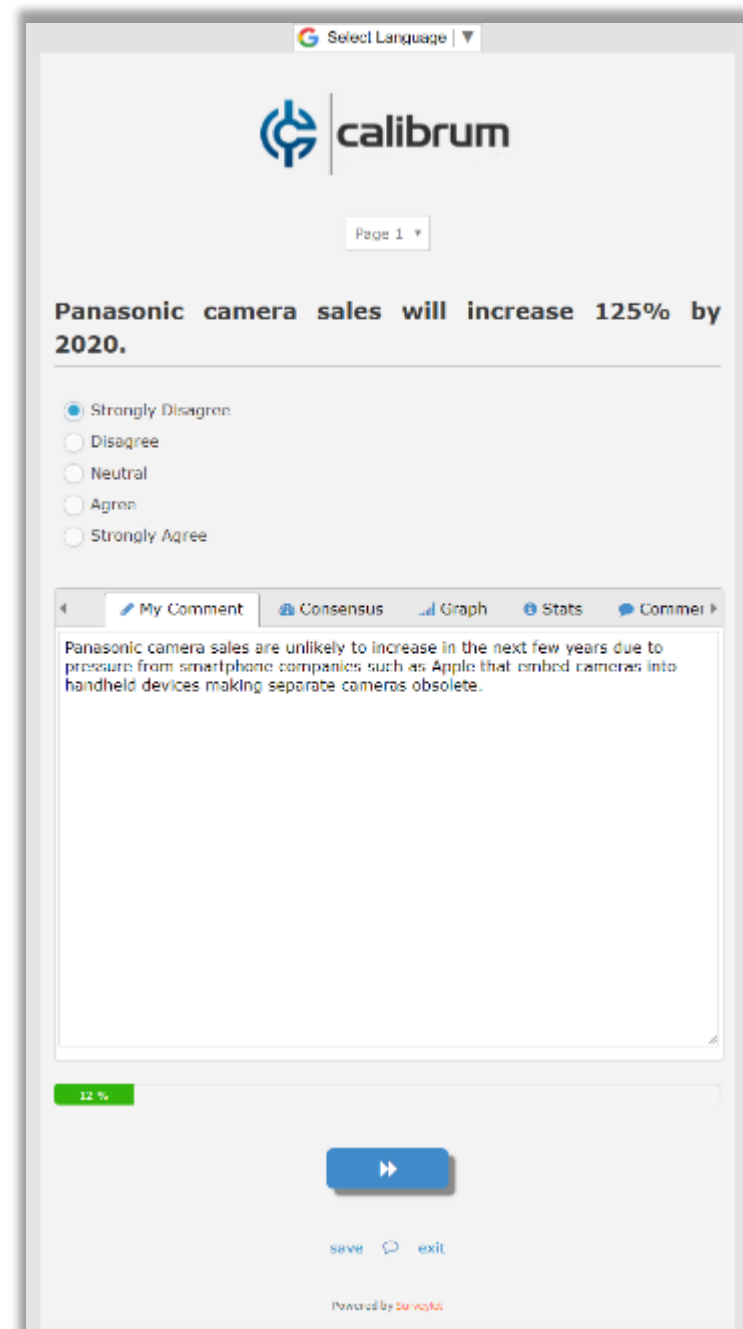
06

**Complex problem:** The individuals needed to contribute to the examination of a broad or complex problem have no history of adequate communication and may represent diverse backgrounds with respect to experience or expertise.

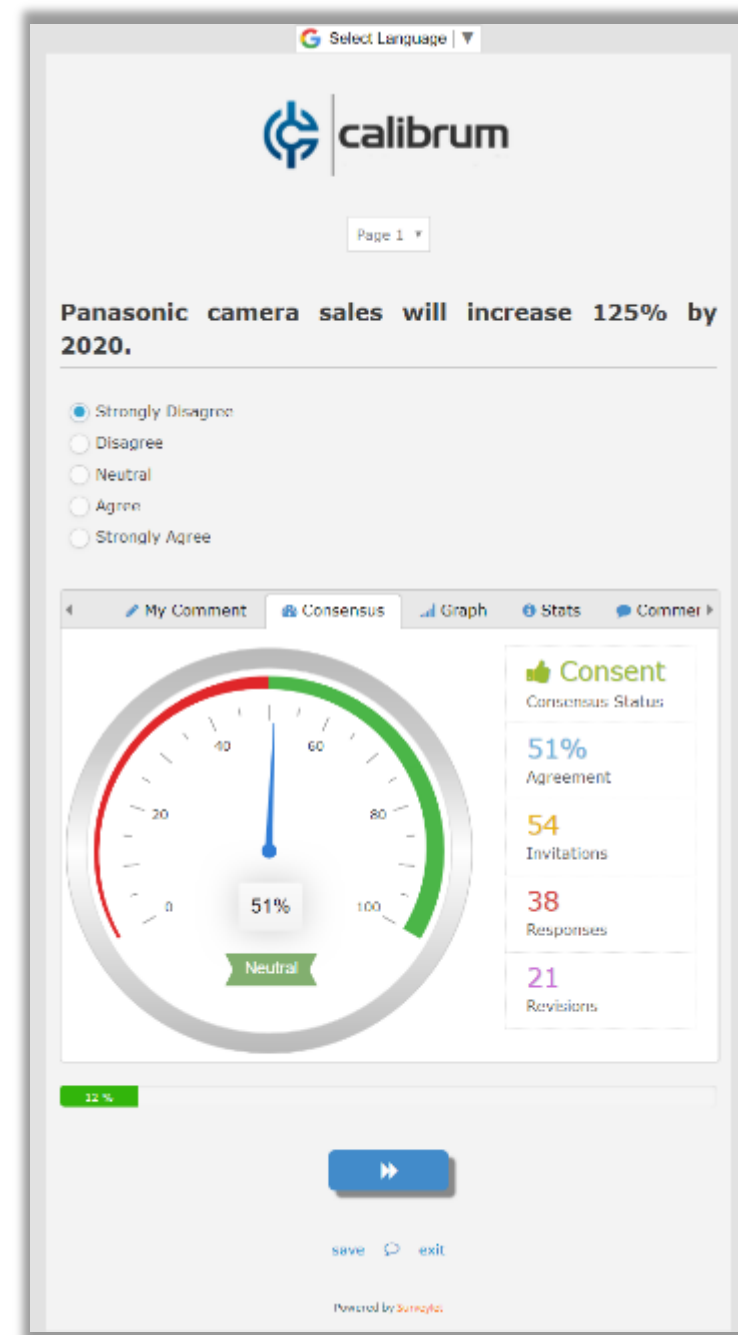


# Consensus-building with real-time feedback

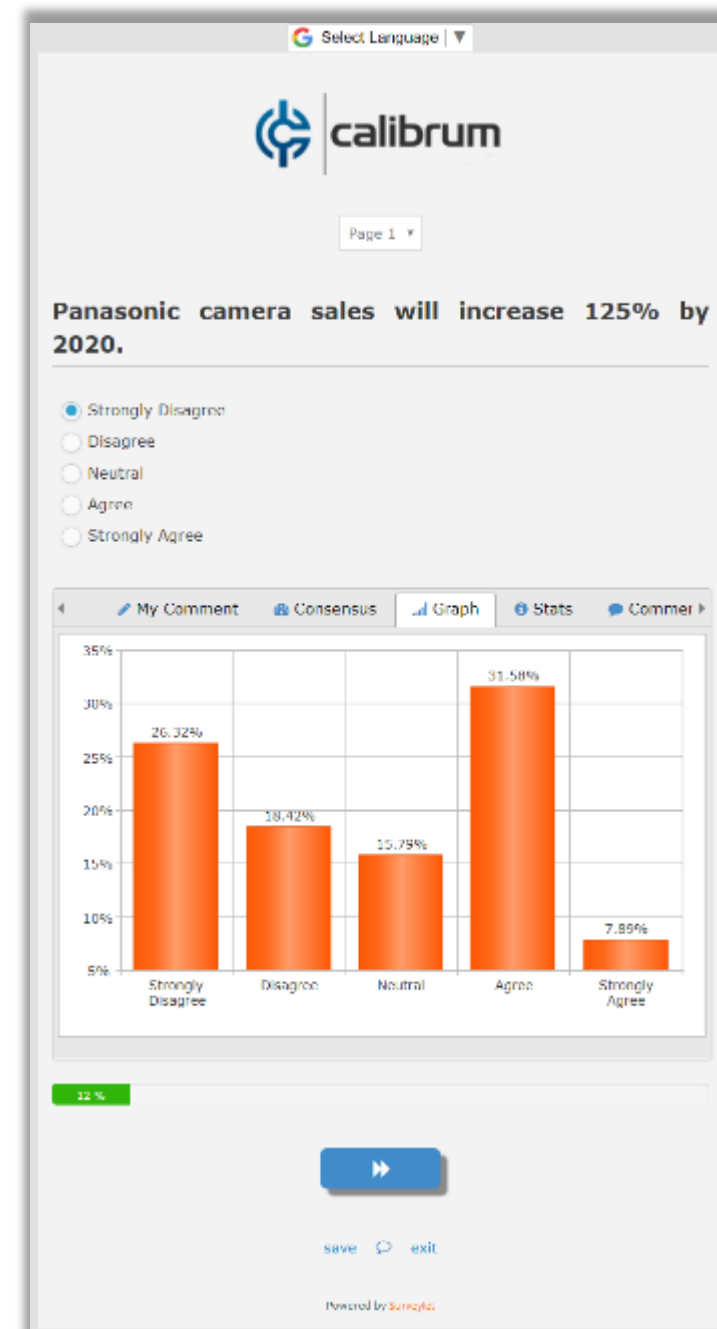
Answer question and provide justification



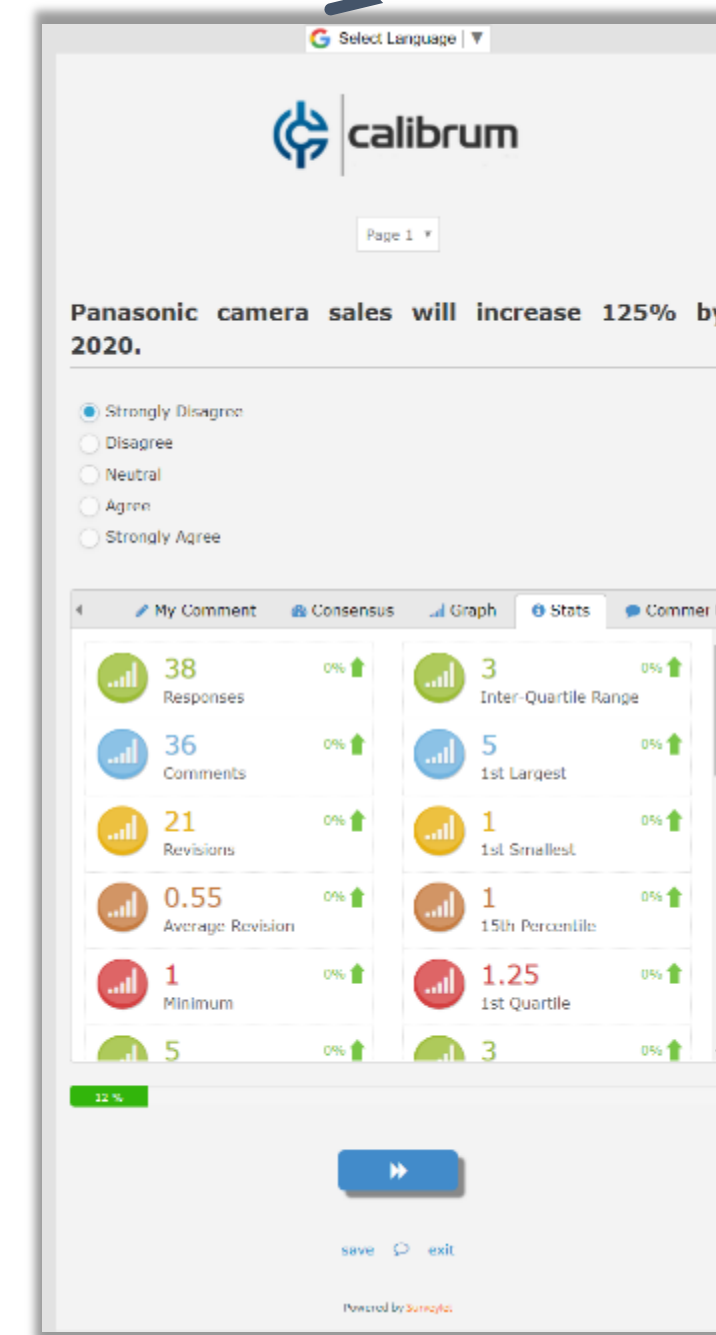
View group consensus



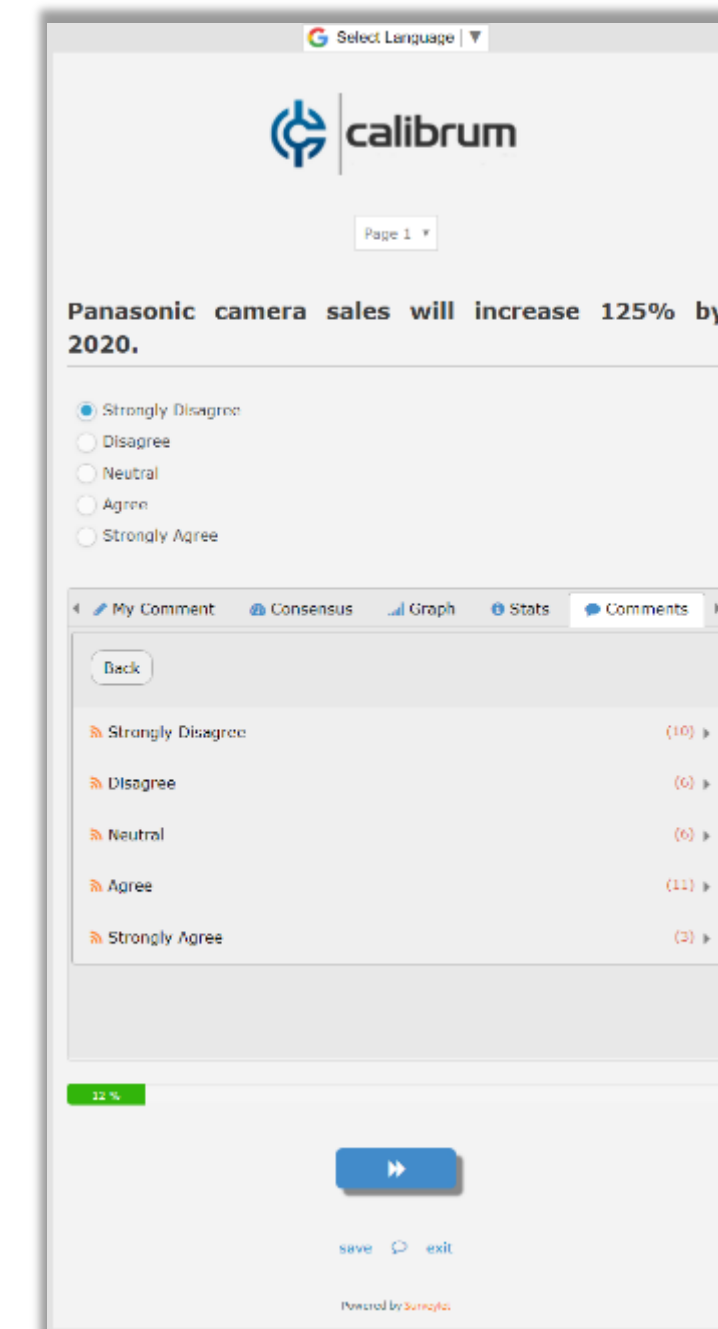
View distribution



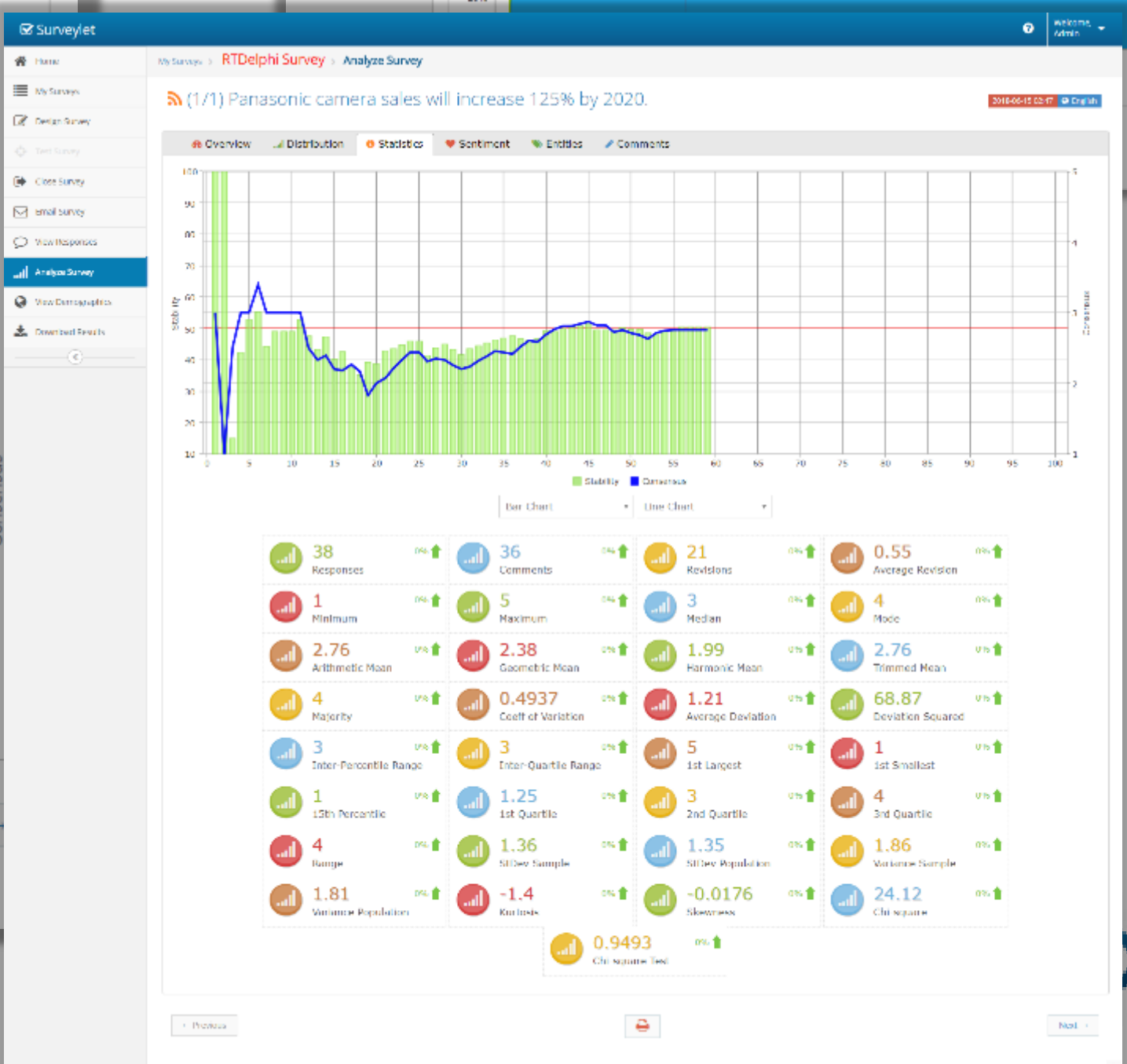
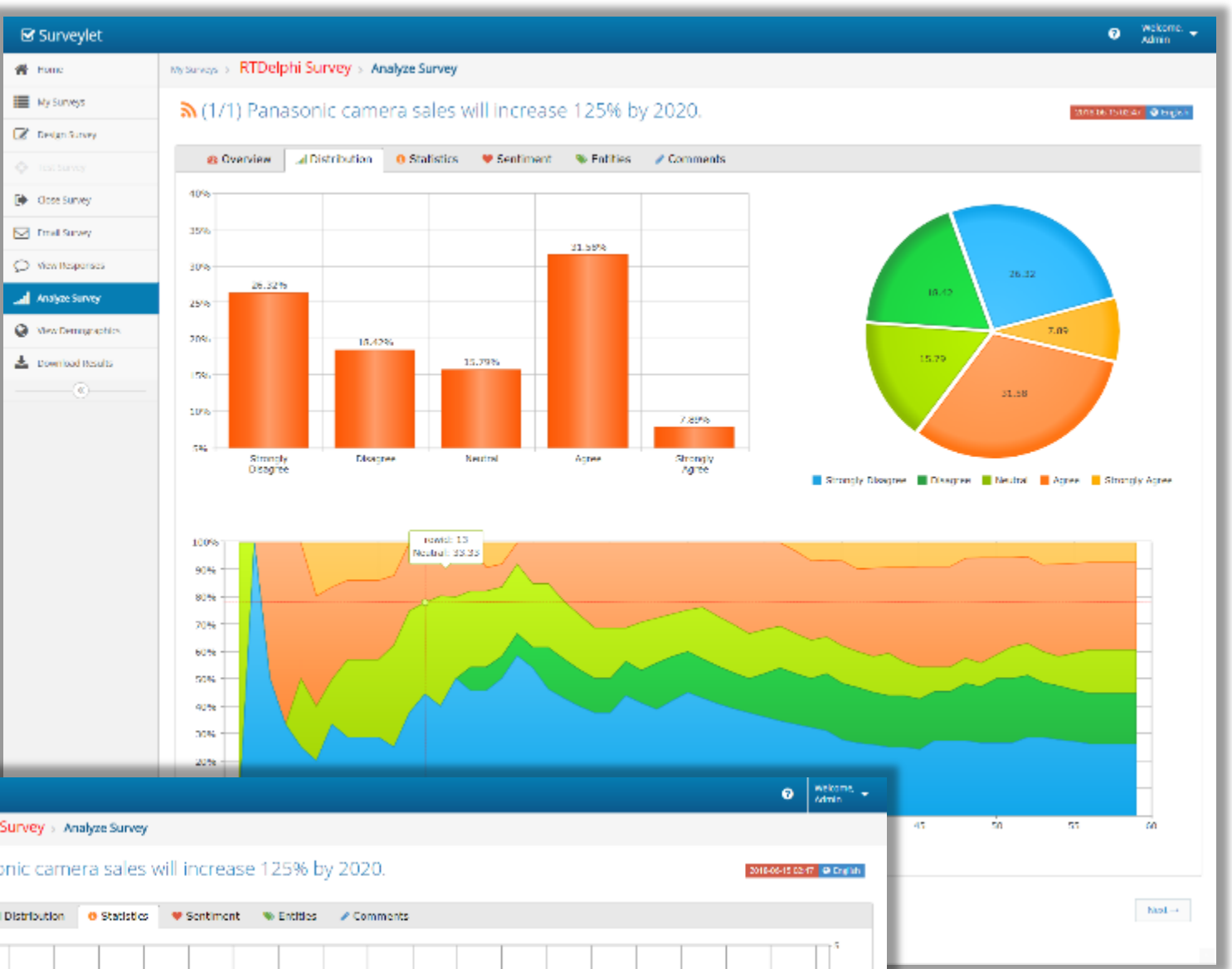
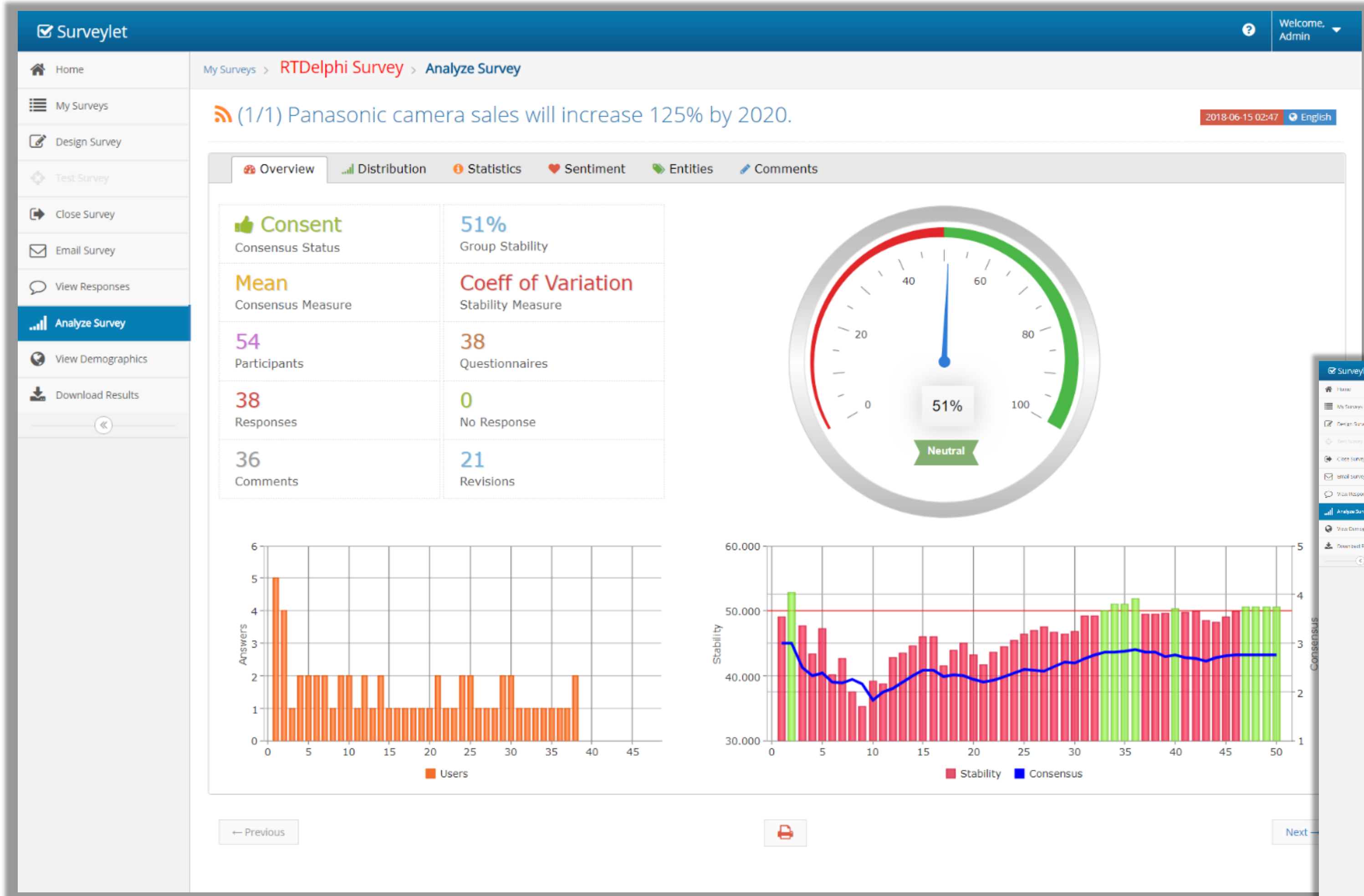
View statistics



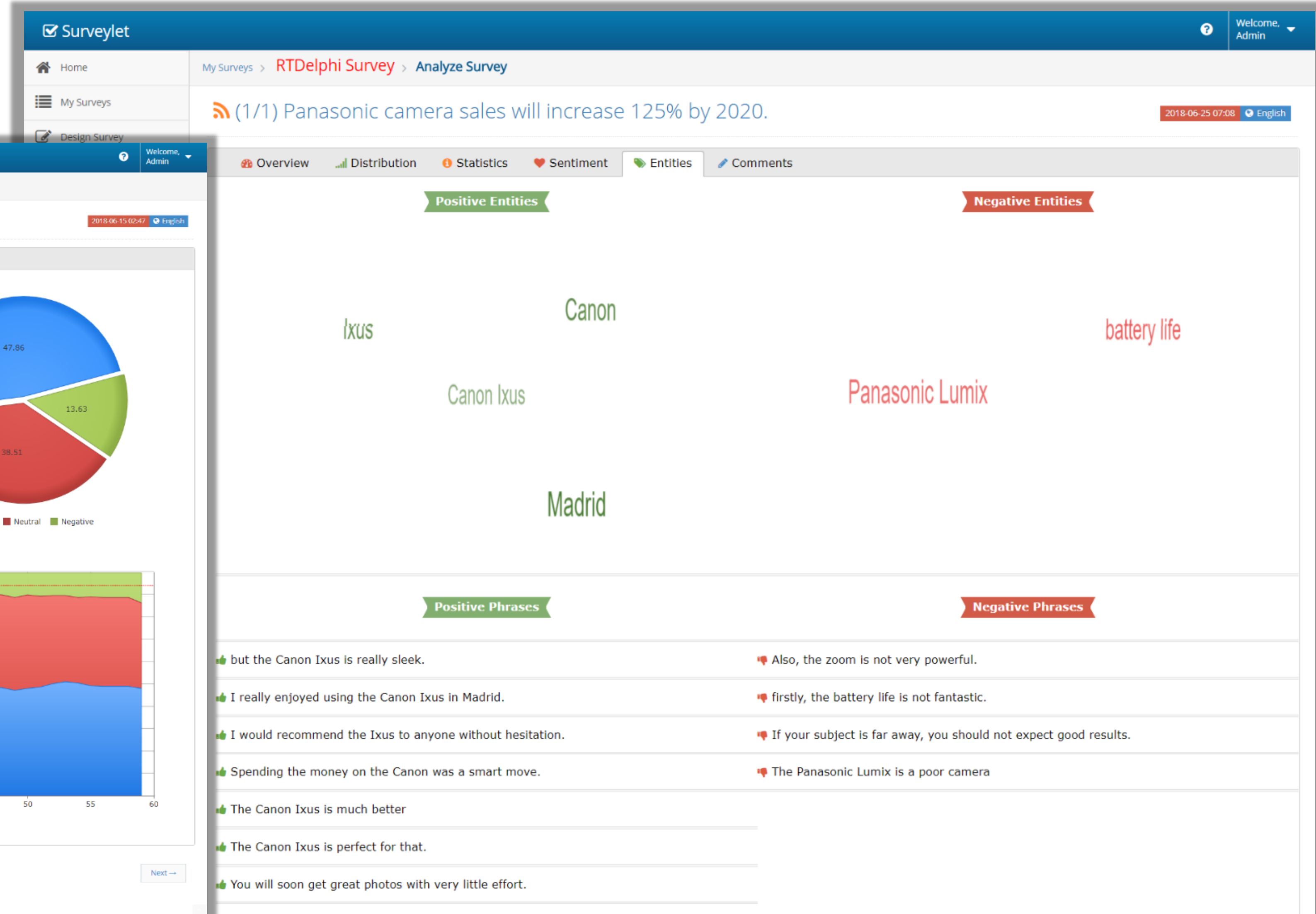
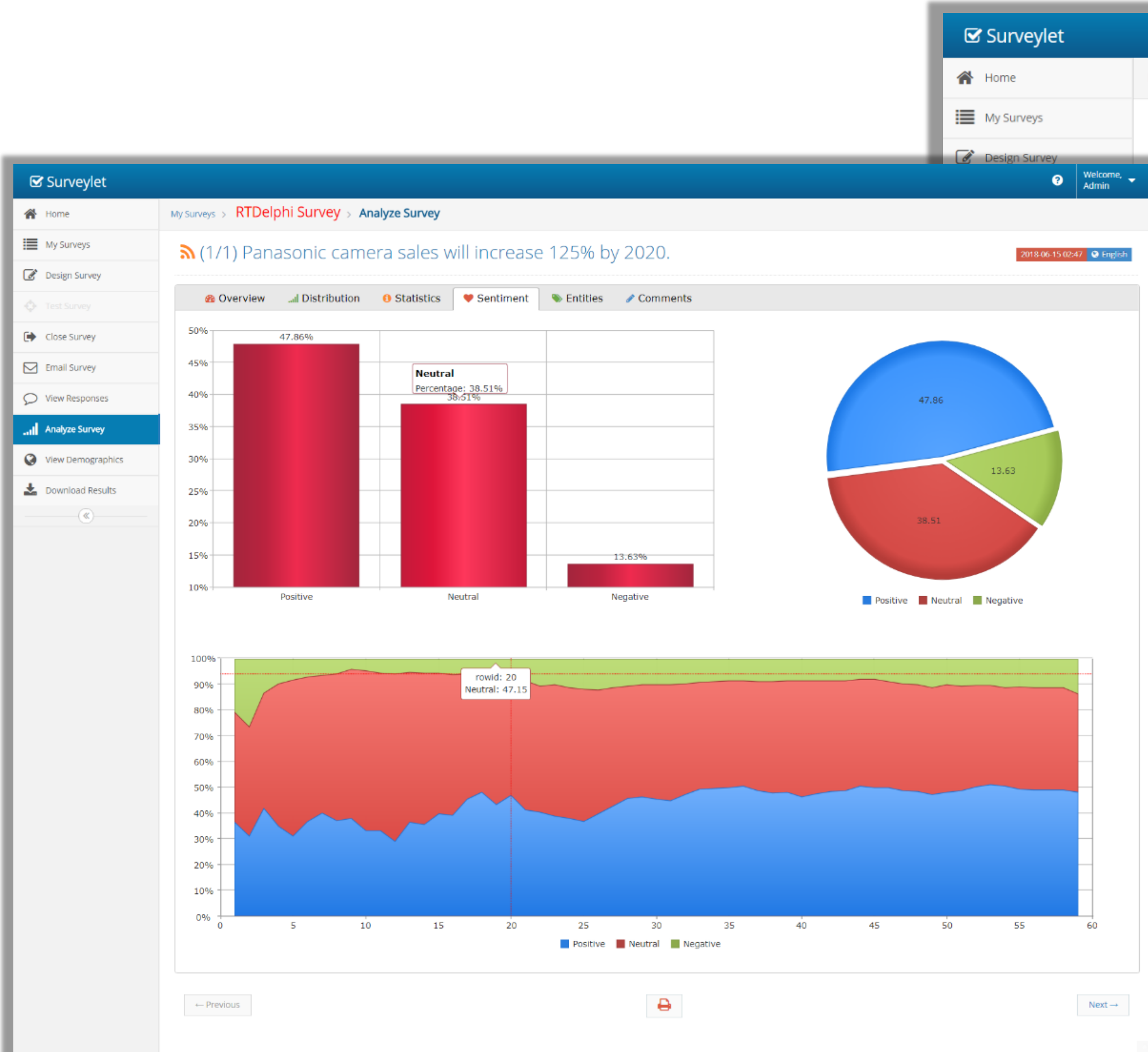
View reasoning of group members



# Streaming Analytics, Real-time Evaluation, Trend Analysis



# Natural Language Processing, Deep Sentiment Analytics





# Descriptive Analytics



Descriptive analytics looks at past performance and understands that performance by mining historical data to look for the reasons behind past success or failure. It helps you monitor your survey trends and correlate them with external data. As your survey progresses and data is collected, trends will be formed over time providing you with deeper insights into certain patterns.

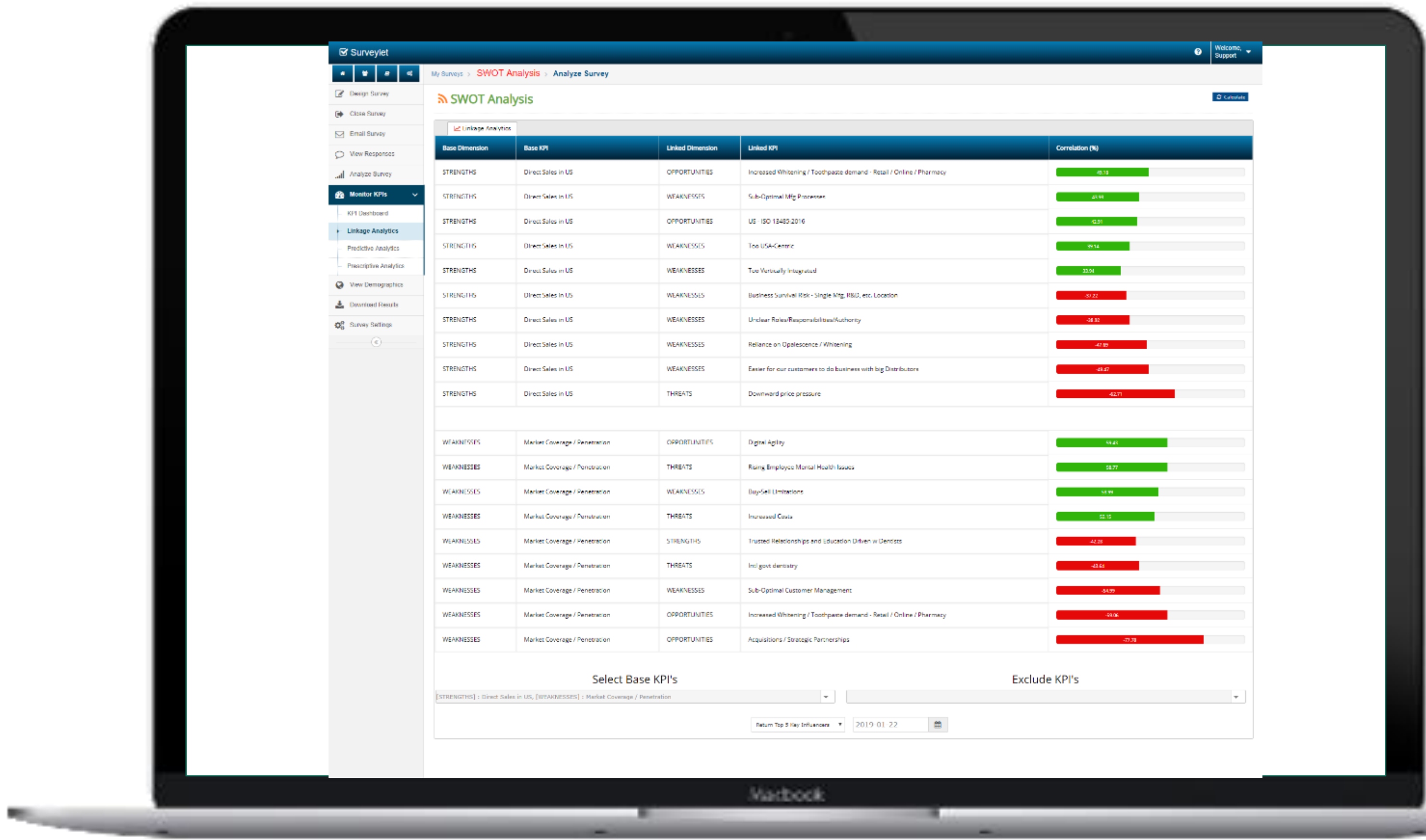


# Forecasting



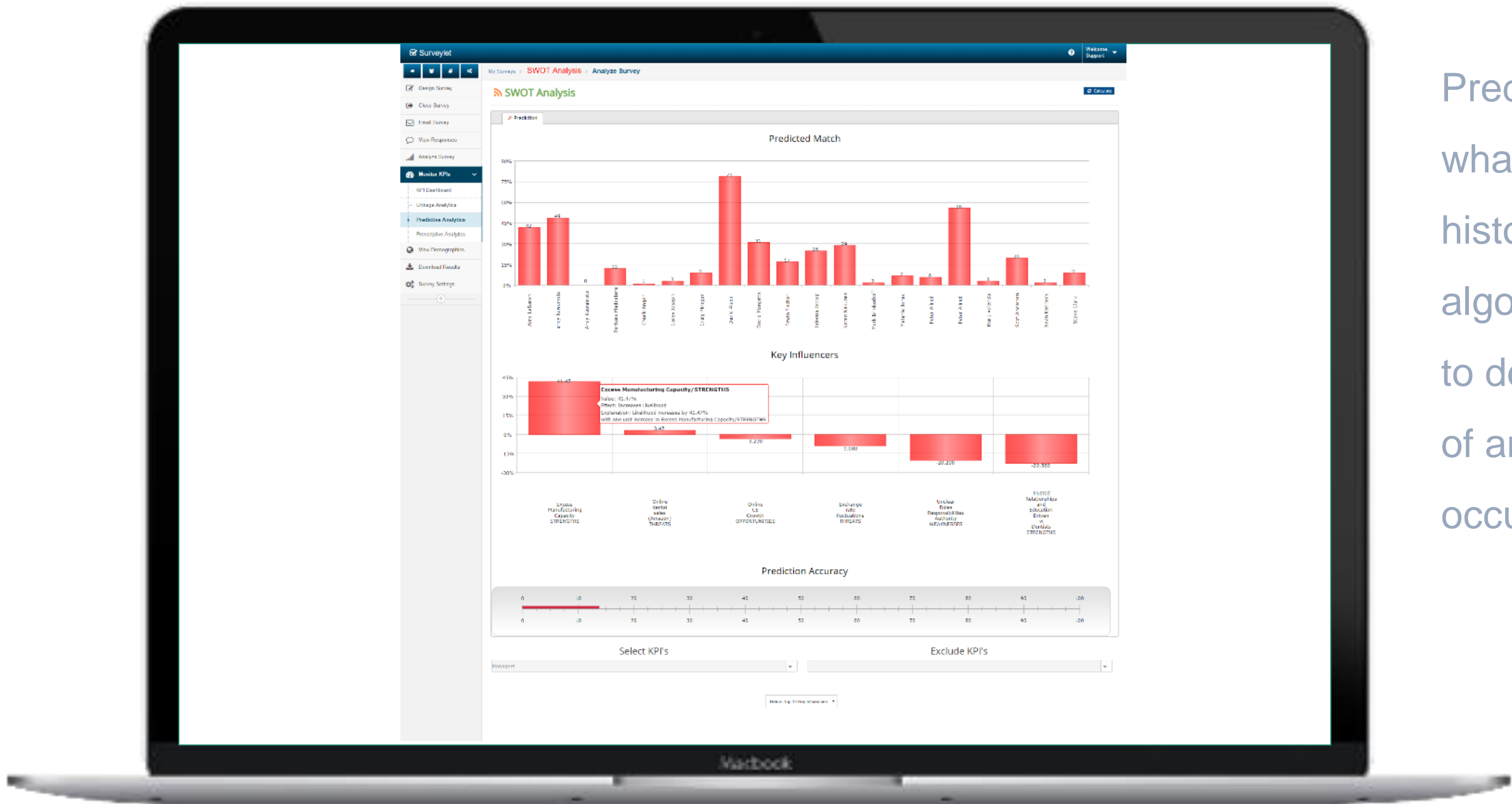
Forecasting is determining what is going to happen in the future by analyzing what happened in the past and what is going on now. It is a planning tool that helps business people in their attempts to cope with the uncertainty of what will might and might not occur. Forecasting relies on past and current data and analysis of trends.

# Linkage Analytics



Linkage Analysis is the process of combining different survey data or business data to uncover important relationships among important variables. The variables are said to be correlated when the movement of one variable is accompanied by the movement of another variable.

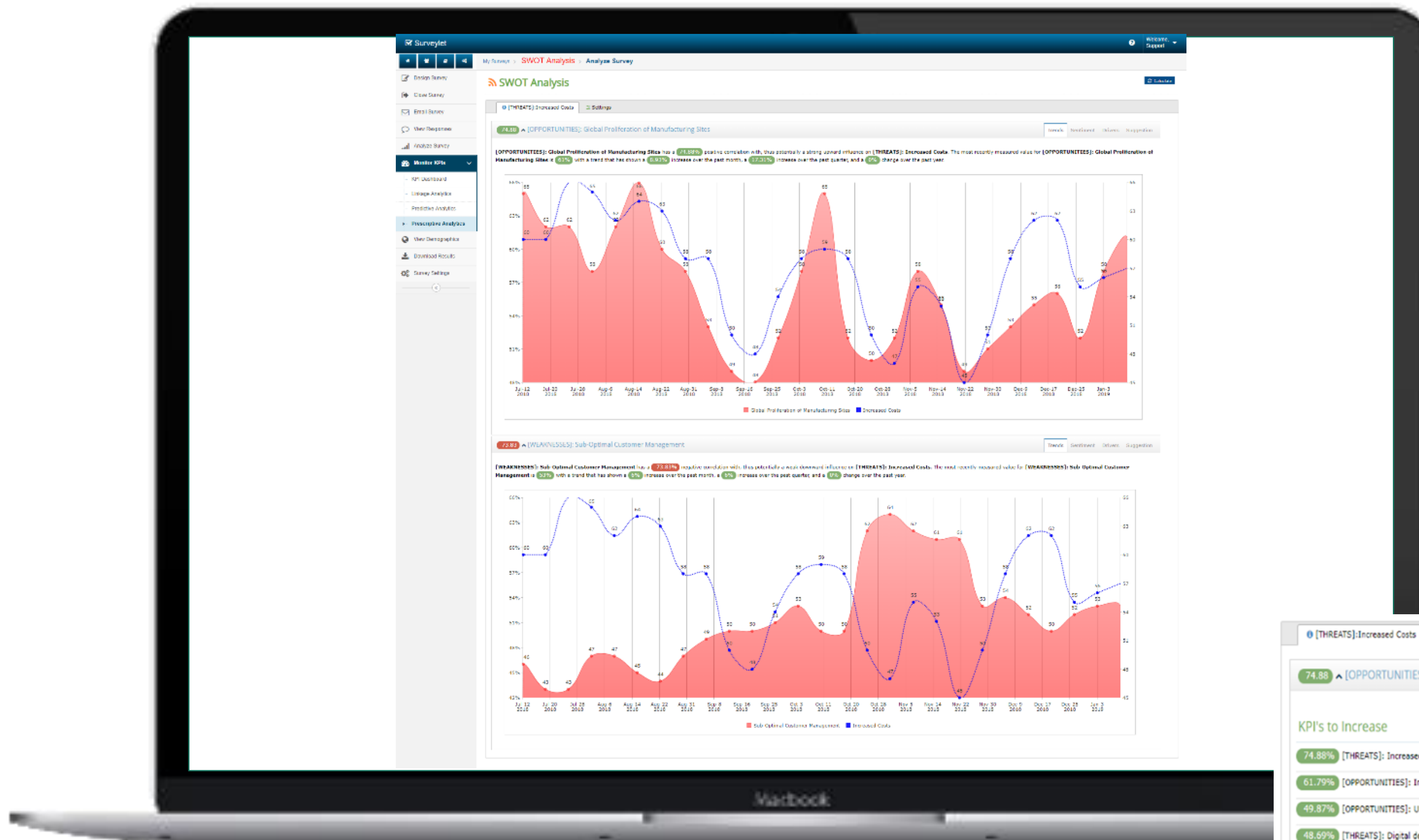
# Predictive Analytics



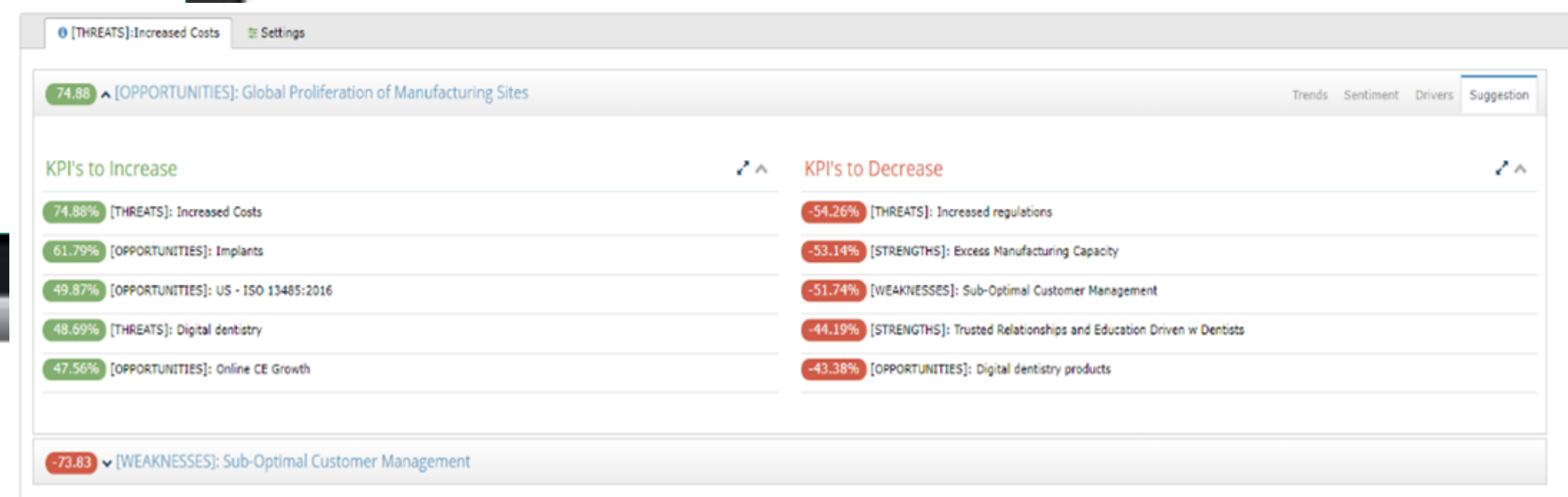
Predictive analytics answers the question what is likely to happen. This is when historical data is combined with rules, algorithms, and occasionally external data to determine the probable future outcome of an event or the likelihood of a situation occurring.



# Prescriptive Analytics



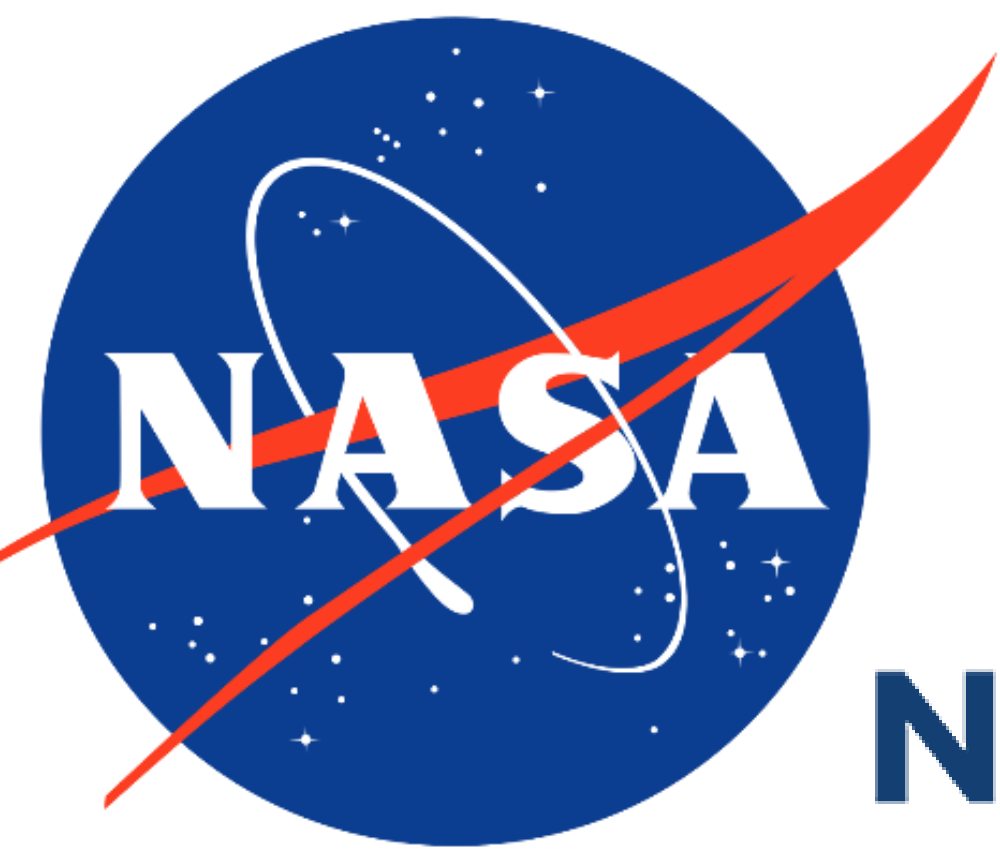
Prescriptive analytics not only anticipates what will happen and when it will happen, but also why it will happen. It also suggests decision options on how to take advantage of a future opportunity or mitigate a future risk and shows the implication of each decision option.





# Customers

From 60 countries on 6 continents





# Case Studies

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- 01 UNDP global human rights work in the future
- 02 The future of European information technologies
- 03 Recycled water program effectiveness in the USA
- 04 Security threats posed by emerging technologies
- 05 Social sciences and humanities for Europe
- 06 Euforia knowledge society foresight
- 07 The evolution of mobile commerce
- 08 Cooperation between EU and developing countries
- 09 Food risk management - safe foods
- 10 Foresight vision of the agricultural chain
- 11 Reconstruction and disaster recovery
- 12 Environmental challenges in eastern Europe