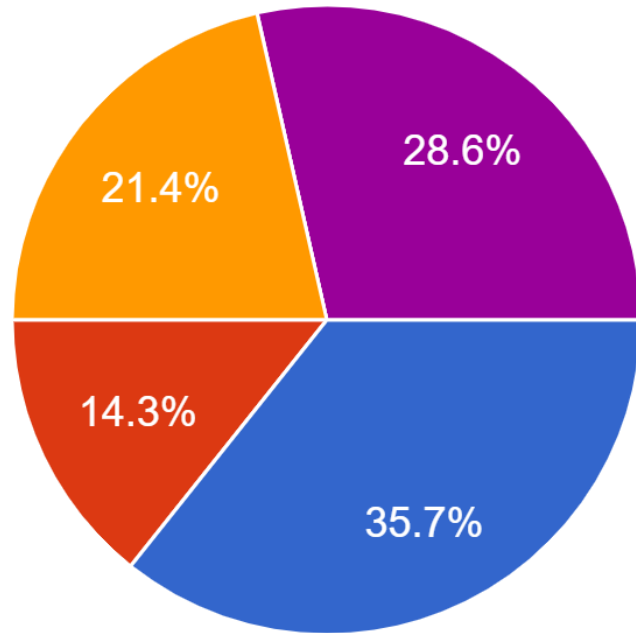


Consensus convergence

- The consensus-convergence technique comes from negotiation analysis, and is:
 - inclusive and fair to all parties
 - blind to dominant personalities
 - immune to the influence of powerful special interests
 - transparent and reproducible
- The method relies on the correlations in responses among participants. Higher correlations result in more weight (emphasis) on responses from those participants.
- In other words, participants with similar responses have more influence on the overall average. Extreme views have less influence on the overall average.
- By agreeing to the application of this method for creating consensus weights, all stakeholders must agree to compromise their values to some extent by explicitly recognizing the different values of others in the group (which, of course, is the basis of any negotiated settlement).

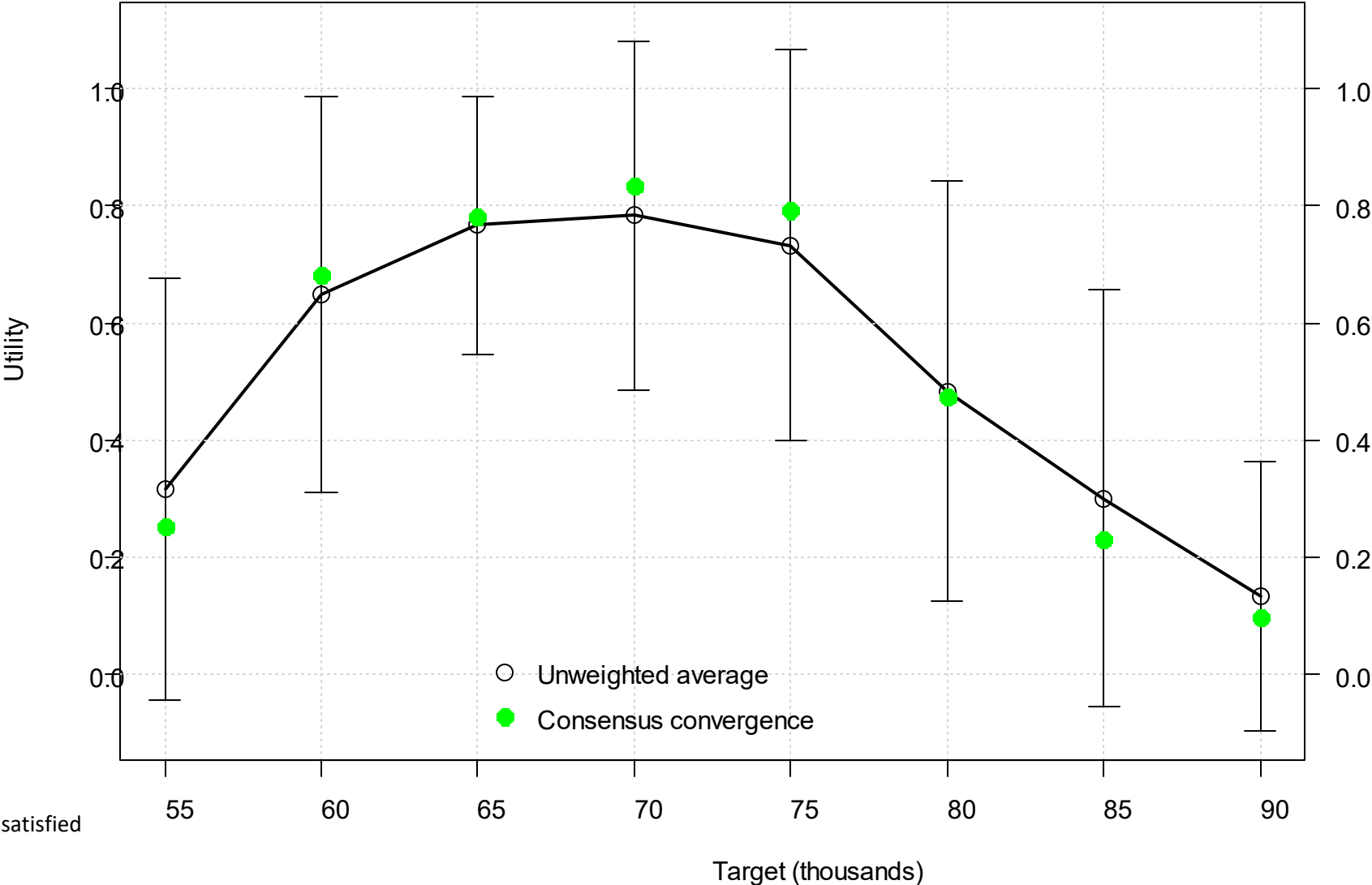
What principal role do you play in the EGMP?

14 responses



- National Government Representative or EU
- Permanent Observer
- National Expert
- EGMP Secretariat
- Data Centre / Modeling Consortium

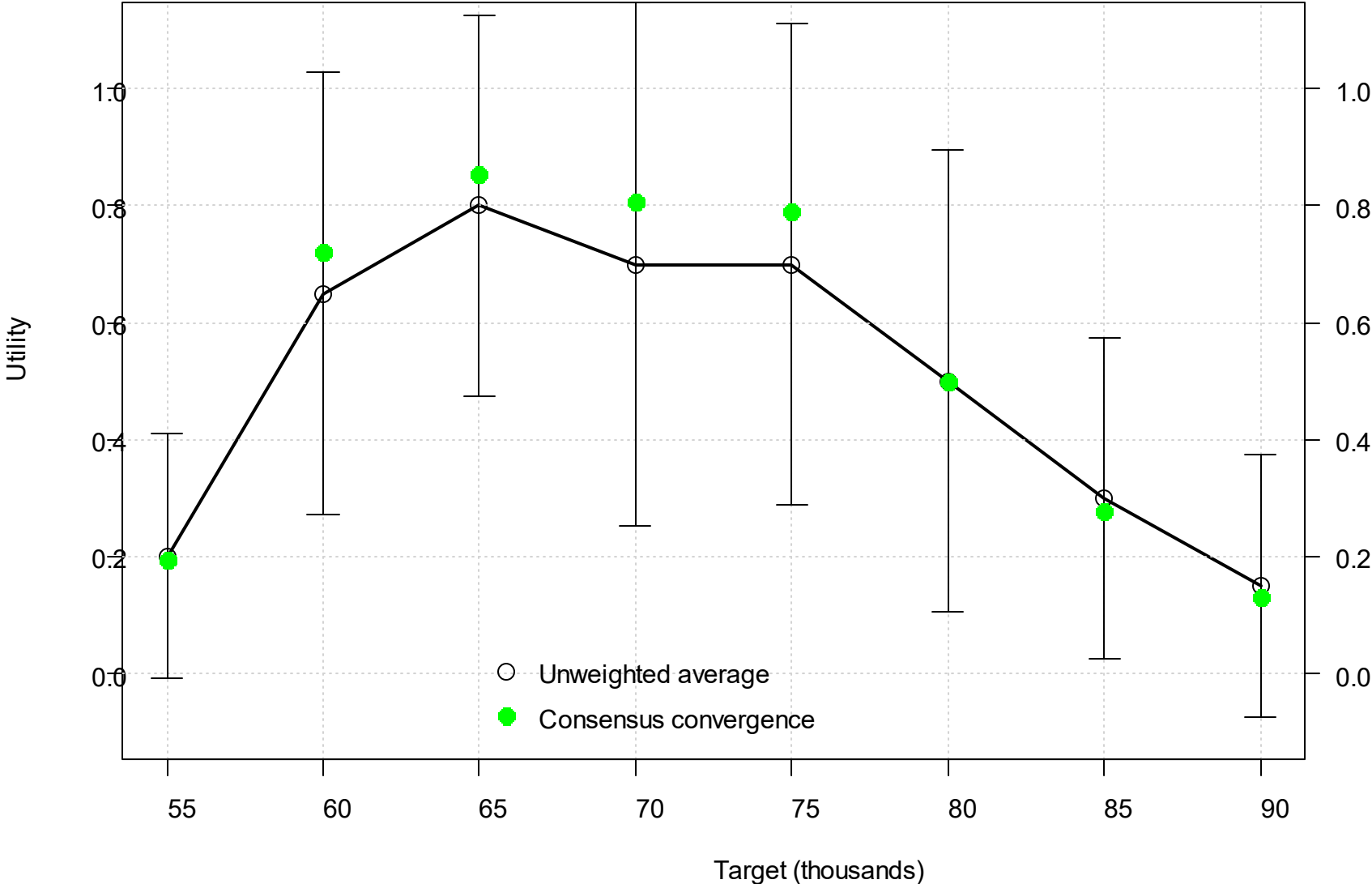
ALL respondents (n = 15)



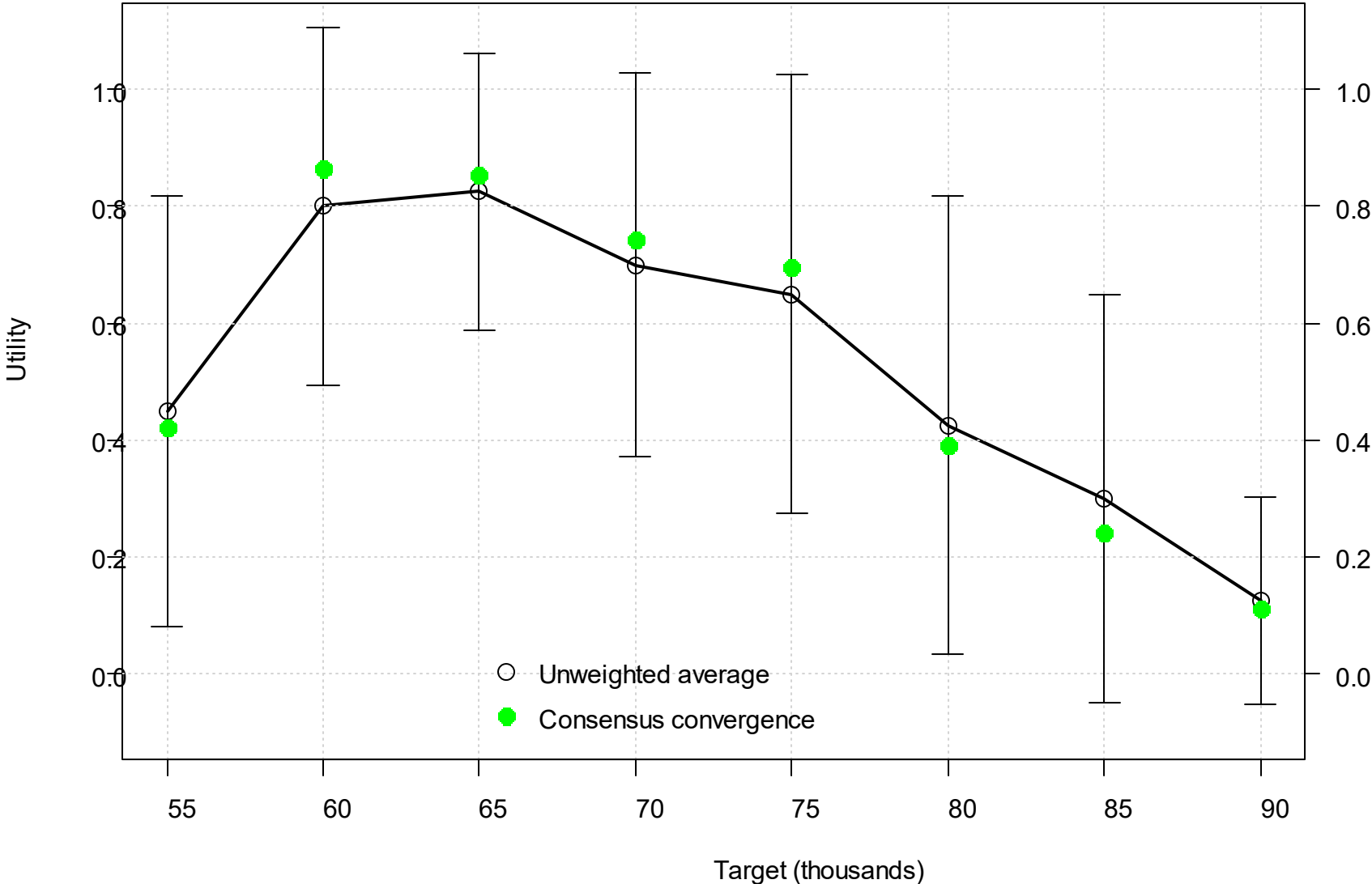
0 = completely unsatisfied
0.25 = somewhat unsatisfied
0.50 = neither unsatisfied nor satisfied
0.75 = somewhat satisfied
1 = completely satisfied

Error bars represent 1 standard deviation from the unweighted average

National Government Representative or EU (n = 5)



All responses except DC/MC (n = 10)



All responses except DC/MC (n = 10)

NORMALIZED consensus convergence

