

USER GUIDE

Getting to Pronoia

Delphi ecosystem — user guides

English

Version 1.0 · 2026-10-20

Contact: Hannu Linturi · hannu.linturi@gmail.com

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Which way to Pronoia?

Facilitation (Pronoia)

A Delphi study gets into Pronoia by one of two ways. Both end in the same place: a ready study whose panel, theses and rounds you can still edit after it has been created. The difference is where you start from.

FOR BEGINNERS

New study (wizard)

1. Choose a template – one for each Delphi variation.
2. Go through the seven steps and change what is yours.
3. Create the study in Pronoia.

When you are running your first Delphi, or you do not have a finished plan yet.

FOR EXPERIENCED USERS

Import plan file

1. Import a file made with the planning plugins or saved from the wizard – or choose a special template or an example study.
2. Check the preview.
3. Create the study, or open the plan in the wizard to edit it.

When the plan already exists and you want it in Pronoia as it is.

Where to find them

Both are side by side in the dashboard sidebar:  **New study (wizard)** and  **Import plan file**. Hovering over a button shows a short hint about who it is for.

The ways cross

Choosing one does not close the other:

- In the last step of the wizard you can save the plan as a file and import it later – for example after a colleague has checked it.
- From the import page you can open any plan or template in the wizard and go through it step by step before creating the study.

Next

- Your first Delphi with the wizard – a picture of every step.
- From a plan to Pronoia – the plan file, special templates and example studies.
- Finishing your plan in Pronoia – after either way: from a draft to ready to invite.

Your first Delphi with the wizard

► Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/PUqzt1FtJ9Y>

Facilitation (Pronoia)

The wizard is the way to your first Delphi. It asks for the study's details in seven steps, and a ready template fills in every step for you. Your task is to change what is yours: the topic, the phenomenon, the panel and the theses.

Open the wizard from the dashboard button **+** **New study (wizard)**. Set aside half an hour to an hour.

Before you start

- **Every step has guidance.** Open it from **What happens in this step?** The ⓘ next to a field explains a single choice.
- **An unfinished plan is kept.** The wizard saves it in your browser after every change, so you can continue later on the same computer.
- **Nothing is locked.** Everything can still be edited in Pronoia after the study has been created.

Start from a template

The templates are at the bottom of the wizard's first step, below the navigation buttons. There are four, one for each Delphi variation:

- **Classic Delphi** – scale theses with reasoning and an expert panel, two rounds. The safest first choice.
- **Argument Delphi** – the reasoning and the panel's discussion are the core of the data.
- **Real-Time Delphi** – one round that is open from start to finish; panelists see the group's position and update their own at any time.
- **Barometer Delphi** – the same theses in recurring measurement waves for long-term monitoring.

If you are not sure where to start, choose Classic Delphi or Real-Time Delphi. Press **Use this template** on the template's card.

Start from a ready template - one for each variation

A template fills in the whole wizard - variation, panel and theses - and you can change everything in it. At every step you see what is worth making your own. If you are not sure where to start, choose Classic Delphi or Real-Time Delphi.

Classic Delphi

Classic Delphi · S — Strategic

Scale theses (probability/desirability) + rationale, expert panel, 2 rounds. The safest general foresight setup.

Use this template

Argument Delphi

Argument Delphi · D — Intentional combination (N+S+R)

Dialectical theses + required rationale, dialogue on, 7×3 epistemic coding in DAE. The ecosystem's signature setup.

Use this template

Real-Time Delphi

Real-Time Delphi · R — Radical

Continuous window without fixed rounds: panelists see the group state and revise anytime. Fast, asynchronous.

Use this template

Barometer

Barometer Delphi · S — Strategic

Repeated waves, the same thesis battery over time — track trends and opinion shifts. For longitudinal monitoring.

Use this template

Special templates, ready example studies and importing a plan made with the planning plugins are on the page for experienced users: [Import plan file](#) →

Once a template is loaded, an orange box at the top of every step tells you what is worth changing in the template at that step. If you had already written a title or purpose, the template does not replace them.

Step 1: Study

Write the **Title** and **Purpose / research question** for your own topic. On a first study, keep the template's orientation and variation as they are – they were chosen to fit the template. Each option has a short explanation underneath, and the link **Which variation fits? Read the guide: the four variations** → takes you to a comparison.

Locale is the language in which the panelists see the study. It can differ from the language you use the wizard in.

← Back to the service home

New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 [Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step](#) ↗

1

Study

2

Phenomenon

3

Panel

4

Theses

5

R0 Intake

6

Plan review

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Summary

Template “Classic Delphi”: Keep Classic Delphi and orientation S; change the title and purpose to your own topic.

1. Study basics

The wizard saves an unfinished plan automatically in this browser, so you can continue later on the same computer. All planning information can also be edited and deleted later on the Delphi Pronoia platform.

① What happens in this step? ▼

Title

Template: Classic Delphi

Subtitle (optional)

Ready-to-run study template — edit the phenomenon, panel and theses for your own study.

Purpose / research question

Scale theses (probability/desirability) + rationale, expert panel, 2 rounds. The safest general foresight setup.

Orientation (B1) ⓘ

N — Normative

S — Strategic

R — Radical

E — Emergent (abductive)

D — Intentional combination (N+S+R)

D+ — Four-path (D and E in parallel)

How is the goal reached, and who acts? Means, implementation and alternative routes.

Variation ⓘ

Argument Delphi

Classic Delphi

Real-Time Delphi

Barometer Delphi

The same process as Argument Delphi, but the aim is a reasoned agreement: a position that can be acted upon.

Which variation fits? [Read the guide: the four variations](#) →

Route type ⓘ

A — Direct eDelphi

B — AI Simulator

C — Hybrid (sim + humans)

The panelists are people. AI may assist, but it does not answer.

Locale ⓘ

fi

en

sv

Step 2: Phenomenon

The phenomenon description is the core of the study: what is studied and what is left out. Replace the template's FILL IN text with your own description – at least 100 characters. Sub-questions and blind spots are optional; empty rows can be removed with the × button.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 **Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step** [↗](#)

✓
Study

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Phenomenon

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Panel

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Summary

Template “Classic Delphi”: Write the phenomenon description for your own topic: what is studied and what is left out.

2. Phenomenon (B3)

① **What happens in this step?** ▼

Phenomenon description (minimum 100 characters — the core of the study)

FILL IN: describe the phenomenon you study in 3–6 sentences. What is studied and why now? Replace this text with your own description.

Guiding sub-questions (optional)

FILL IN: 1st key question?

×

FILL IN: 2nd key question?

×

FILL IN: 3rd key question?

×

+

Identified blind spots (optional) ⓘ

+

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Next →

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Step 3: Panel

The panel is described as a matrix with two axes: **Expertise** (what the panelist knows about the phenomenon) and **Stake** (whom the phenomenon affects). Each axis has categories, and each category has a title and a description. Change the template's categories into the groups of your own field.

Panelists are written as roles, not names – for example "municipal director of education". Names and email addresses are added later in Pronoia's panel view. The panel must include at least one human; AI panelists are optional.

An AI panelist's perspective profile is shown as a chart: the four axes with their names and values, and the other AI panelists as faint dashed outlines, so you can see how far apart the profiles are.

Download PNG and **Download SVG** save the chart with its headings and the poles of each axis, for example for a report or a slide.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 [Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step](#)

✓ Study	✓ Phenomenon	3 Panel	4 Theses	5 R0 Intake	6 Plan review	7 Summary
------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------	----------------	------------------	--------------

Template “Classic Delphi”: Keep the expert matrix. Turn the categories into the expertise groups of your field and give the panelists roles, not names.

3. Panel (B4)

① What happens in this step? ▼

► **More information: does the panel cover the perspectives it needs?**

Matrix type ⓘ

Expert matrix – Panelists are chosen for what they know about the phenomenon. Determined by the orientation (S).

Expertise – categories (3)

What knowledge or skills does the phenomenon call for? Each category is one group, e.g. researchers, public officials or entrepreneurs.

Research



Research-based knowledge of the phenomenon and its trends.

Practice



Everyday experience of how the phenomenon shows in work and services.

Administration & decisions



A view of what decision-making and governance can actually do.

+ Add expertise category

Stake – categories (3)

Whose daily life or interests does the phenomenon affect? E.g. residents, employees or funders. Optional, but it helps you see whose voice is missing from the panel.

Public sector



Step 4: Theses

The theses are the statements and questions the panel answers. Keep the template's structure and question types, and write the thesis texts in your own words (at least 20 characters). You add new theses with the buttons at the bottom of the page, for example **+ Scale** or **+ Open question**.

← Back to the service home

New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 [Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step](#) ↗

✓ Study	✓ Phenomenon	✓ Panel	4 Theses	5 R0 Intake	6 Plan review	7 Summary
------------	-----------------	------------	--------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------

Template “Classic Delphi”: Keep the structure – two scale theses and one open question – and write the thesis texts in your own words.

4. Theses (B5)

① What happens in this step? ▼

Structure ⓘ

Dialectical

Abductive

Linear

Thematic

The theses are statements to take a position on, for and against; the reasons are the core of the material. Natural for the N, S, R and D orientations.

Theses (3)

T1 • Scale

Title (optional) - a short name shown for the thesis in lists and reports

The phenomenon goes mainstream within the horizon. (Edit for your own phenomenon.)

Description: what the thesis covers and what it rules out (optional, shown to the panelist below the claim)

Lowest and highest value of the scale: -

CRITERION VARIABLES

Agreement

✓ Probability

✓ Desirability

Importance

Impact

Confidence in your own estimate

+ own criterion

Probability — poles: improbable – probable

Desirability — poles: undesirable – desirable

T2 • Scale

Title (optional) - a short name shown for the thesis in lists and reports

The development is desirable for society overall. (Edit: desirability.)

Step 5: R0 Intake

Round 0 is an optional orientation conversation with a few key informants before the first round. It is off by default, and on a first study it is best left off. In the Barometer template, this step also sets the schedule of the measurement waves.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form [step by step](#). The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step [↗](#)

✓
Study

✓
Phenomenon

✓
Panel

✓
Theses

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R0 Intake

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Summary

5. R0 Intake configuration

① **What happens in this step?** ▼

Round 0 is an optional orientation conversation before the first round. It is meant for key informants: a few people who know the field of the phenomenon well and help to delimit the phenomenon, check the theses and find the perspectives missing from the panel. The conversation is held by the AI assistant Kastalia, and a summary of it becomes background for the whole panel in round 1.

Round 0 is not a Delphi round: its answers are not counted in the results. That is why it fits every variation, including a two-round Classic Delphi, where it takes place before round 1. Who is invited is chosen later in Pronoia's panel view. Round 0 cannot be held afterwards once round 1 has been opened.

☐ Use Round 0 (orientation conversation with key informants)

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Step 6: Plan review

Review your plan against three criteria: relevance, clarity and diversity. Tick a criterion once you have satisfied yourself that it is met – Pronoia does not check them for you.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 [Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step](#) ↗

✓ Study	✓ Phenomenon	✓ Panel	✓ Theses	✓ R0 Intake	6 Plan review	7 Summary
------------	-----------------	------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------------	---------------------

6. Plan review

① What happens in this step? ▾

Review your plan against three criteria. Tick an item once you have satisfied yourself that it is met – Pronoia does not check them for you.

- ☒ Relevance – the research questions are meaningful and timely
- ☒ Clarity – the phenomenon, panel and theses are described understandably
- ☒ Diversity – the panel's perspectives cover the phenomenon (see More details in the panel step)

Status: ✓ **The plan has been reviewed. Next: check the summary and create the study.**

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[Next →](#)

Step 7: Summary and creation

The summary shows the whole plan at a glance. When everything looks right, press **Create study in Pronoia** →. The study is created at once, and you can open it in the facilitator view.

If you like, you can also save the plan as a file with **Save the plan file (Bootstrap Package, JSON)** – for an archive or for a colleague to check, for example. You do not need the file if you create the study directly.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 [Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step](#) ➔

✓
Study

✓
Phenomenon

✓
Panel

✓
Theses

✓
R0 Intake

✓
Plan review

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Summary

7. Summary

① What happens in this step? ▼

Study

Template: Classic Delphi

Ready-to-run study template — edit the phenomenon, panel and theses for your own study.

Orientation: S — Strategic · Route: A — Direct eDelphi

Panel

3 panelists (3 humans, 0 AI)

3 categories

Theses

3 theses

Scale + Scale + Open question

Intake + rounds

R0: Disabled

Rounds are added during the run

Plan review

✓ **The plan has been reviewed.**

Next: check the summary and create the study.

You can save the plan as a plan file (Bootstrap Package, JSON): you can archive it, send it to a colleague for review or import it into Pronoia later (Import plan file). You do not need the file if you create the study directly – “Create study in Pronoia” does everything. The technical view is for experienced users.

► Show the plan file in technical form (Bootstrap Package, JSON)

Create study in Pronoia ➔

Save the plan file (Bootstrap Package, JSON)

[← Previous](#)

If you stop halfway

When you open the wizard again on the same computer and browser, it continues where you left off and tells you when the draft was saved. **Start over** gives you an empty wizard – the wizard asks you to confirm before the draft is removed.

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New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 **Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step** ➔

You are continuing an unfinished plan saved in this browser at 10/2/2026, 1:38:50 PM. [Start over](#)



Study



Phenomenon



Panel



Theses



R0 Intake



Plan review

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Summary

What next

The study is now in Pronoia as a draft. Next you finish it: confirm the AI mode, fill in the controller, make the theses your own, add the real panelists and create the invite links. This is shown with pictures in Finishing your plan in Pronoia. From opening the round onwards: The facilitator's process, from planning to handover.

From a plan to Pronoia

This is the way when the plan already exists – or when you want to start from a special template or a ready example study. Open the page from the dashboard button  **Import plan file.**

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Import plan file

The path for experienced users: import a plan file made with the planning plugins or saved from the wizard, or start from a special template or a ready example study. You see the plan before Pronoia creates a study from it, and you can also open it in the wizard to edit.

 [Guide: From a plan to Pronoia ↗](#)

First Delphi? The wizard guides you step by step and has a ready template for each variation. [Open the wizard →](#)

Your own plan file

A plan file is produced by the Metodix planning plugins after the quality gate, or in the last step of the wizard (Save plan file).



Drop a plan file here

or click to choose a file (.json)

Where a plan file comes from

A plan file (JSON) is the plan in machine-readable form. It comes about in two ways:

- **With the planning plugins.** Type `metodix` in Claude and choose planning. When planning asks for the target platform, choose Pronoia. After the quality gate, planning produces a plan file that you save on your computer.
- **From the wizard.** The wizard's last step has the button **Save the plan file (Bootstrap Package, JSON).**

The planning plugins are for Metodix's licensed partners. If you do not have them yet, Metodix will give you the installation instructions.

Import your own file

Drop the file on **Your own plan file**, or click to choose it. Pronoia checks the plan at once and shows a preview. Nothing is created yet.

Or start from a template

At the bottom of the page there are two sets of templates:

- **Special templates** – ready plans for particular needs: a participatory civic Delphi, a corporate strategy Delphi and a perspective panel made up entirely of AI panelists.
- **Ready example studies** – filled-in examples on familiar topics with AI panelists. Create an example, run the AI panelists and see what a finished Delphi looks like.

Each template card has two buttons: **Preview** leads to the same preview as your own file, and **Open in the wizard** opens the template in the wizard for editing.

Special templates

Ready plans for particular needs. Preview and create as is, or open in the wizard and make it your own.

Participatory civic Delphi

Classic Delphi · E — Emergent (abductive)

Participatory panel on an observer matrix: expertise as theme area (services, economy, environment) × stake (resident, civil servant, decision-maker, NGO). A cell may hold several panelists and empty cells occur — the facilitator adapts the groups to the situation.

Theses 3 · panelists 6 · rounds 2

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Corporate strategy Delphi

Argument Delphi · N — Normative

Hybrid round Delphi: an argumentative, polyphonic process whose FINAL round is consensus-style. Can start from participatory mapping (staff, stakeholders). 3 rounds.

Theses 3 · panelists 4 · rounds 3

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Full-AI perspective panel (Hautamäki)

Argument Delphi · S — Strategic

AI panel on the two-axis matrix (Expertise × Stake): roles are positioned in the cells, complemented by Hautamäki perspectives, with one respondent seat for a human. The process runs with AI panelists (route B) — for test-running theses and developing human-validated AI analysis.

Theses 2 · panelists 5, of which AI 4 · rounds 2

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Ready example studies

Filled-in examples on familiar topics with AI panelists. Create an example, run the AI panelists and see what a finished Delphi looks like.

Example: The Future of Food 2040

Argument Delphi · D — Intentional combination (N+S+R)

A fully filled example study on a familiar topic: six theses with six question types, 10 AI panelists in a two-axis matrix (two cells intentionally empty), a sourced phenomenon description, 2 rounds. Run the AI panelists and see what a finished Delphi looks like.

Theses 6 · panelists 11, of which AI 10 · rounds 2

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Example: Workplace culture now and in 2031

Argument Delphi · D — Intentional combination (N+S+R)

A short culture measure based on the Competing Values Framework (own questions): the same question now and in 2031, 100 points over four cultural emphases on three dimensions. 8 AI panelists in a matrix (expertise = position, stake = tenure), 2 rounds. Demo model.

Theses 7 · panelists 9, of which AI 8 · rounds 2

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Example: AI and us - with great thinkers (lower secondary)

Argument Delphi · D — Intentional combination (N+S+R)

A role-play for lower secondary school: pupils discuss AI with eight historical thinkers played by AI (Socrates, Confucius, Ada Lovelace, Alan Turing, Mary Shelley, Leonardo da Vinci, Mahatma Gandhi, Eleanor Roosevelt). In the matrix, expertise = way of thinking, stake = time. Switch role-play on in the settings.

Theses 5 · panelists 9, of which AI 8 · rounds 2

[Preview](#)

[Open in the wizard](#)

Read the preview

The preview tells you whether the plan is in order and shows it with the same names as the wizard: study, phenomenon, panel, theses, rounds and **Plan review**. Notes do not prevent creation; if the plan needs fixing, the create button stays grey and the reasons are listed.

[← Back to the service home](#)

Import plan file

The path for experienced users: import a plan file made with the planning plugins or saved from the wizard, or start from a special template or a ready example study. You see the plan before Pronoia creates a study from it, and you can also open it in the wizard to edit.

 **Guide: From a plan to Pronoia** 

First Delphi? The wizard guides you step by step and has a ready template for each variation. [Open the wizard →](#)

- ✓ The plan is in order

STUDY

Title	Template: Corporate strategy Delphi
Subtitle	Ready-to-run study template — edit the phenomenon, panel and theses for your own study.
Variation	Argument Delphi
Orientation	N — Normative

PHENOMENON

FILL IN: describe the phenomenon you study in 3–6 sentences. What is studied and why now? Replace this text with your own description.

Key questions

PANEL

Total	4
Humans	4
AI panelists	0
Matrix	Expert matrix

THESES

Total	3 theses
Structure	Dialectical
Scale: Strategic direction X is right for our organisation. (Argumentative ro...	
Open question: Give the strongest counter-argument and the condition that would chang...	
Scale: We can commit to a shared direction after the dialogue. (Consensus rou...	

ROUNDS

Rounds	3
Round 0	No
Follow-up questions	2

PLAN REVIEW

All criteria met ✓ Yes

► Technical details

Open in the wizard if you want to review and edit the plan step by step. The wizard does not carry all the extra details from the planning plugins (for example the perspective layer) – if they matter, create the study directly from here.

Cancel

Open in the wizard

Create study →

The **Technical details** are folded below the preview. Open them when you check a file from the planning plugins: they hold the file's schema identifier, producer, route and language code, and the perspective layer figures if the plan has one.

▼ Technical details

File schema identifier	planning-to-pronoia.v1.0
Pronoia schema identifier	planning-to-pronoia.v1.0
Contract	_governance/contracts/sarana1_bootstrap.v5.schema.json
Produced by	gen_study_templates 2.1-corporate-strategy-en
Route	A — Direct eDelphi
Language code	en
DAE compatibility	✓

Create the study – or open it in the wizard

Below the preview there are three choices:

- **Create study** → creates the study directly from the plan. Everything in the file goes into Pronoia.
- **Open in the wizard** opens the plan in the wizard, where you can go through it step by step and edit it before creating the study. The wizard does not carry all the extra details from the planning plugins (for example the perspective layer) – if they matter, create the study directly.
- **Cancel** goes back to the start.

If the wizard has an unfinished draft, the page first asks whether to replace it. The wizard shows at the top where the plan came from.

[← Back to the service home](#)

New study — wizard

Fill in the form step by step. The wizard creates the study in Pronoia, and you can also save the plan as a file if you wish.

 **Guide: Your first Delphi with the wizard - pictures of every step** [↗](#)

Opened from import: Template: Corporate strategy Delphi. Go through the steps and edit as needed – the wizard creates the study in the last step.

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Summary

Template “Corporate strategy Delphi”: Keep Argument Delphi and orientation N: three rounds, the last of which aims at a shared position.

The same plan twice

If the same plan file has already been imported, the page says so and asks whether to create a new parallel study anyway: **Create a new study** or **Don't create**. A plan is sometimes run again on purpose, so the import does not prevent it.

After creation

Once the study has been created, press **Open the study** →. If the file had fields that have no counterpart in Pronoia, they are listed under **Fields with no receiver** – the import still succeeded. The study is a draft that you finish before the panel can be invited: Finishing your plan in Pronoia. From there the work goes on as with any study: The facilitator's process, from planning to handover. The whole arc from planning to analysis: Integration: Plan → Pronoia → DAE.

Finishing your plan in Pronoia

► Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/FMqWN7rEcpc>

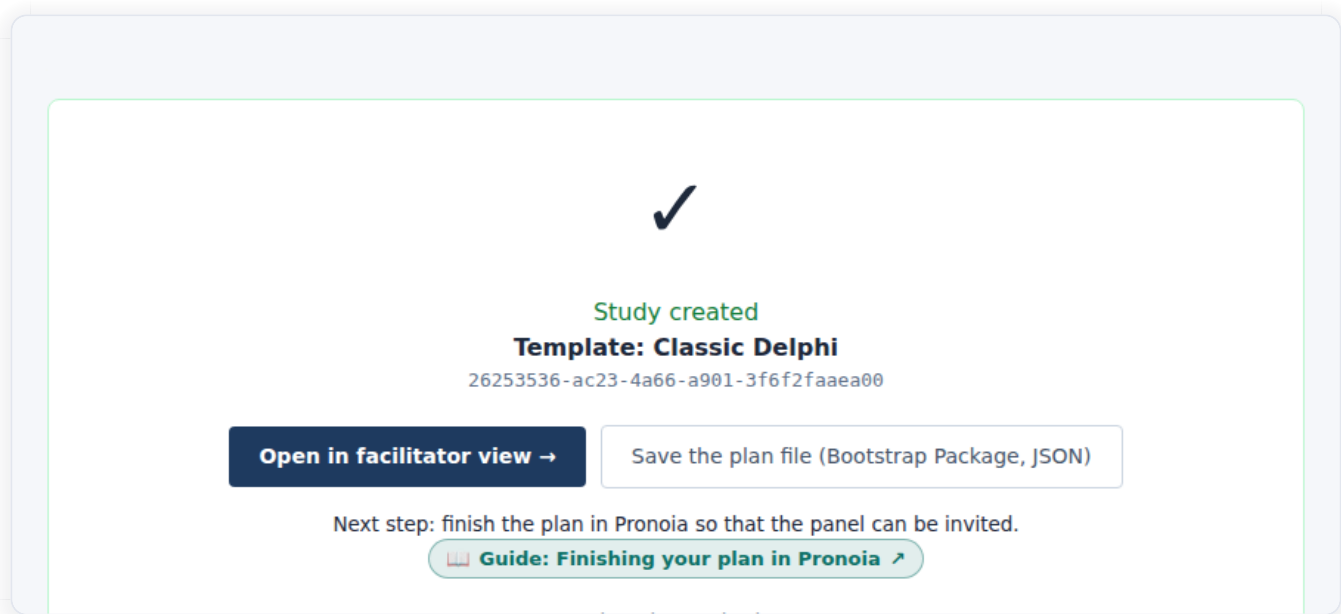
Facilitation (Pronoia)

Once the study has been created with the wizard or imported as a plan, it is a **draft** in Pronoia. The template has filled in a frame: the description, the rounds, the panel roles and the theses. Some things, however, are always left to you, because they are facts about your study that a template cannot know.

This guide takes the draft to the point where the panel can be invited to the first round. Set aside half an hour to an hour – most of it goes into the theses and the panelists.

Where you start

On the wizard's last screen, press **Open in facilitator view** →. On the import page the same button is **Open the study** →. Both screens also link to this guide.

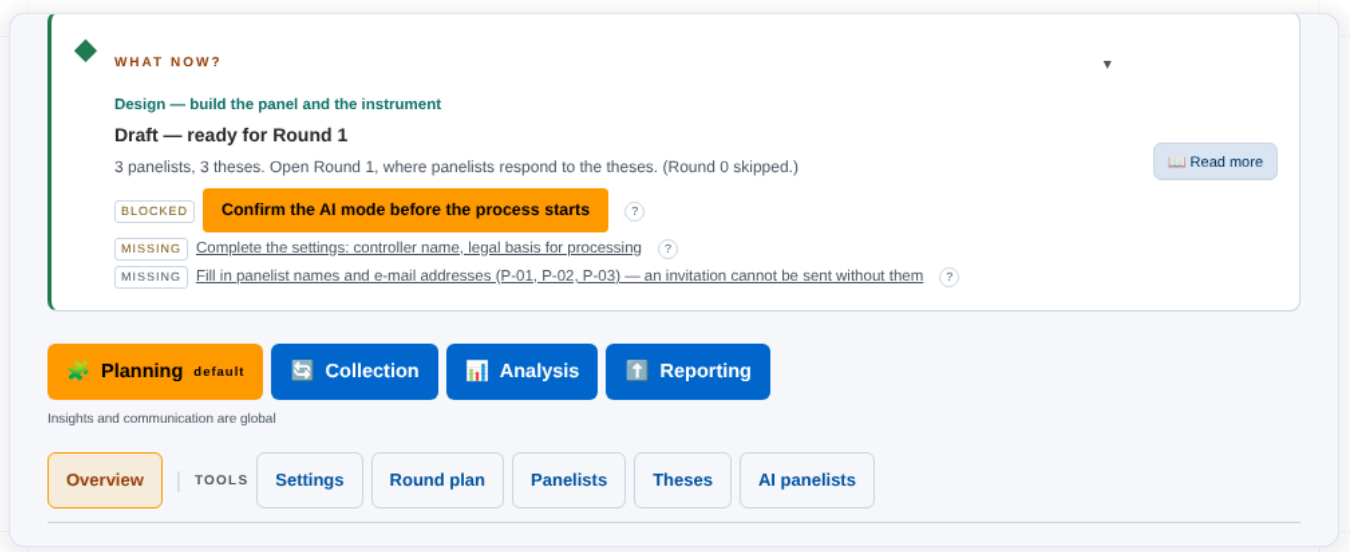


Later you reach the study from the left side of the dashboard, under **Studies**.

What now? and the four areas

At the top of the facilitator view is the **What now?** card. It tells you which stage the study is in and lists what blocks progress (**BLOCKED**) and what is still missing (**MISSING**). The link on each row takes you straight to the place where the item is fixed.

Below the card are the study's four areas: **Planning**, **Collection**, **Analysis** and **Reporting**. In this guide you work almost entirely in Planning. Its tools are **Overview**, **Settings**, **Round plan**, **Panelists**, **Theses** and **AI panelists**.



Next to each view's heading is a label saying what a change applies to, for example **Applies to: the study** or *Applies to: round 1*. It tells you whether you are changing the whole study or one round.

Overview: what is still missing

Overview is a list headed **Building the study**. Pronoia computes it from what the study contains – you do not tick it yourself.

- ✓ means the item is in place.
- ○ means something is missing from the item.
- • means a decision, not a gap (for example whether Round 0 is run).
- The label *recommended* means the item does not block opening, but it is worth taking care of.

Below the list it says how many blocking items are open: *Opening is waiting on 1 item(s)*. The → button on a row takes you to the view where the item is fixed.

PLANNING

Building the study

The first round is made of these 8 things. The order is for reading; readiness is computed from what the study contains.

 [Guide: Finishing your plan in Pronoia](#) ↗

✓ **Description** · recommended



○ **Settings**

missing: AI mode not confirmed, controller name, legal basis for processing



✓ **Rounds**

2 × Round · dialogue on rounds 1, 2



✓ **Panel**

 3 ·  0



✓ **Theses**

3 × Theses (Round 1) · 1 open-ended



○ **Panelist contact details** · recommended



○ **Invite links created** · recommended

0 links



· **Round 0**

skipped



Opening is waiting on 1 item(s).

What came from the template, what is left to you

Item	From the template	Your task
Description	the template's generic text and FILL IN text	title, description and phenomenon for your own topic
Settings	orientation, language, AI mode	confirm the AI mode, controller, legal basis
Rounds	the template's number of rounds	check the number and Round 0
Panel	roles in the matrix (P-01, P-02 ...)	fill the cells where a viewpoint is missing
Theses	example theses	write theses for your own phenomenon
Panelist contact details	–	real names and email addresses
Invite links created	–	create the links once everything else is ready

The order is up to you. Below, the items are covered in the order that is usually most natural.

1. Make the basics your own

Open **Settings**. At the top is **Study basics**:

- **Edit title** opens a window where you change the study's name. A template's name begins with *Template*: – change it, because the panelists see the name in the invitation.
- **Description** is a one-sentence introduction.
- **Phenomenon** is the core of the study: what is studied and why now. Replace the template's FILL IN text.

Finally, press **Save**.

Settings **APPLIES TO: THE STUDY** Template: Classic Delphi [Edit title](#)

Study basics

Description

Ready-to-run study template — edit the phenomenon, panel and theses for your own study.

Phenomenon

FILL IN: describe the phenomenon you study in 3–6 sentences. What is studied and why now? Replace this text with your own description.

Orientation (N/S/R/E/D/D+) [?](#)

S — Strategic

Answer language

English (en)

Owning organisation (payer)

— personal · your own wallet (0 cr) —

The organisation decides who administers the study and whose wallet pays for AI — which is why the choice is here, next to the AI setting. Empty = personal, the default and fully supported. The organisation's admin stays the owner even if the author leaves.

AI use in this study [?](#)

2. Confirm the AI mode

The first round cannot be opened until you have consciously chosen what AI may do in the study. Under **AI use in this study**, press **Confirm the AI mode**. Choose one of three:

- **No AI** — nothing is sent to an AI provider
- **Help only** — method help, no panel content sent out (default)
- **Full** — also AI panelists, R0 chat, deepening, coding

Press **Confirm and continue**. Afterwards the section says *The AI mode is confirmed*. If you later change the mode, you confirm it again.

Choose AI use before the process starts

This choice controls what panel data is sent to the AI. It must be made consciously before you open a round. You can raise the level later, but not lower it below a round already collected. The default is method help, but 'No AI' is a fully equal option.

☐ **No AI — nothing is sent to an AI provider**

AI disabled. All help is rule-based and no data is sent to the Anthropic API. Strictest privacy.

☒ **Help only — method help, no panel content sent out**

Only the facilitator method help (Ask Pronoia) uses AI — your question, the method library, and study state. No panelist-authored content is sent out.

☐ **Full — also AI panelists, R0 chat, deepening, coding**

Features that use panel content (AI panelists, R0 chat, PIRE deepening, coding suggestions) also send pseudonymized content to the Anthropic API. No names/emails. Inform your panelists.

Cancel

Confirm and continue

3. Controller and legal basis

In the template, **Require informed consent before answering** is already switched on: the panelist accepts the consent text before seeing any panel content. That is why invite links cannot be created until **Controller and legal basis** has been filled in:

- **Contact person's name** and **Contact person's email** – you, or whoever answers the panelists' messages. Left empty, your own account details are used.
- **Controller's name** and **Contact details** – the organisation that carries out the study.
- **Legal basis for processing** – choose from the list. Under each basis is a note on what it means.

The **Consent text** is ready in three languages. You do not need to write it unless you want your own wording.

Press **Save**. Once the fields are in place, the **Settings** row in the overview turns ✓.

☐ Data controller — hide panelists' real names and emails; show only handles

Controller and legal basis

These are shown to the panelist as their own block in the consent view, and they are included in the acceptance's version hash — so the record also states who the panelist was told the controller was. The controller is the organisation running the study, not Metodix, unless the study is Metodix's own.

This name is shown to panelists as the sender of panel messages, and their replies go to this address. Left empty, the study owner's account is used. Different from the data controller below: the contact person is the one who reads the panelist's reply.

Processing is necessary for scientific research and proportionate to the public-interest aim pursued (Finnish Data Protection Act §4(3), which is not limited to public authorities). The basis does not disappear mid-study, but obliges Article 89 safeguards, and withdrawal is replaced by the right to object (Art. 21).

The controller chooses the basis (decision E1) — the module does not choose it on their behalf. These notes say what each basis means and what follows from it; they do not recommend one.

☒ Require informed consent before answering [?](#)

The panelist sees the consent text on their first visit and reaches no panel content before accepting. The acceptance is recorded with a timestamp and the version of the text.

0/3 panelists have accepted

4. Rounds

Open **Round plan** and press **Edit phasing**. Here you decide two things:

- **Round 0** – whether an orientation is run before the first round, in which key informants discuss the phenomenon. In the template it is off (**No**). Choose **Yes** if you want to hear the panel before the theses are fixed.
- **Actual rounds** – usually two or three. Reserve one too many rather than too few: an unused round costs nothing.

The path shows the whole arc from planning to the end. Press **Save**.

ROUND PLAN

ROUND PHASING

Round 0

Yes

No

Round 0 in use: key informant conversations before the first round

Actual rounds

1

2

3

4

5

Usually 2–3. Reducing removes the last rounds if no statements have been attached to them yet.

Path: Planning → Round 1 → Round 2 → Closure

Save

Cancel

Decide before the first round whether round 0 is used and how many rounds the panel runs. The same path appears in Collection's round management, where it is followed and advanced.

● Planning

You are here

To round management (Collection) →

○ Round 1

○ 1a Response

○ 1b Dialogue

○ 1c Revision

○ Pause · prepare round 2

○ Round 2

○ 2a Response

○ 2b Dialogue

○ 2c Revision

○ Pause · end the study or add a round

○ Closure · results and follow-up

If you switch Round 0 on, its orientation questions are set on the Collection tab **Round 0**. More on that in The facilitator's process, from planning to handover.

5. Make the theses your own

Open **Theses**. At the top is a form for a new thesis, and below it the theses of round 1. The template's theses are written in general terms and include an instruction in brackets, for example *(Edit for your own phenomenon.)*

Round 1 · 3 theses

APPLIES TO: ROUND 1 Collapse all

▼ **R1-T1** Edit Copy Hide Delete

The phenomenon goes mainstream within the horizon. (Edit for your own phenomenon.)

Scale Responses: 0 Scale: 1–7 (points) Criteria: Probability, Desirability

▼ **R1-T2** Edit Copy Hide Delete

The development is desirable for society overall. (Edit: desirability.)

Scale Responses: 0 Scale: 1–7 (points) Criteria: Probability, Desirability

▼ **R1-T3** Edit Copy Hide Delete

What are the two key enablers or barriers for this? Justify. (Edit.)

Open Responses: 0

Press **Edit** on a thesis and write your own. In the same form you can add an explanation and adjust a scale thesis's criteria, such as probability and desirability. **Preview: how a panelist sees this question** shows the thesis through a panelist's eyes. Press **Save**.

Title (optional)

By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into its land-use planning.

Explanation (optional)

Category

☐ Required
☒ Reasoning required
Type: — (inherited)

MEDIA (OPTIONAL)

— none —

URL

Type: Scale

CRITERION VARIABLES

Agreement

✓ Probability

✓ Desirability

Importance

Impact

Confidence in your own estimate (self-assessment)

+ own criterion

Probability — poles: improbable – probable

Desirability — poles: undesirable – desirable

SCALE OVERRIDE (empty = study default 1–7)

1

–

7

Default

Preview: how a panelist sees this question

Save

Cancel

You add a new thesis with the form at the top and the **+ Add** button; there you also choose the thesis type, for example **Scale** or **Open**. A template thesis you do not need can be deleted (**Delete**) or hidden (**Hide**).

6. Panel and panelists

Open **Panelists**. At the top is the panel matrix: the template's roles (P-01, P-02 ...) are placed in cells by expertise and stake. Below the matrix, **PANEL COVERAGE** shows how well the viewpoints are covered: **Coverage score**, **Missing viewpoints (empty cells)** and, when needed, the warning **Panel supplement recommended before the round**.

Panelists **APPLIES TO: THE STUDY · PARTICIPATION IS PER ROUND** 3 panelists

PANEL MATRIX **Expert matrix** Expertise : × Stake → Edit

6 empty cells · 0 panelists not yet placed

	Public sector	Private sector	Civil society
Research	P-01 Vega	.	.
Practice	.	P-02 Sirius	.
Administration & decisions	P-03 Rigel	.	.

PANEL COVERAGE **Coverage score: 8/12**

Primary coverage 100%

Secondary coverage 67%

Cell fill 33%

Missing viewpoints (empty cells): Research × Private sector · Research × Civil society · Practice × Public sector · Practice × Civil society · Administration & decisions × Private sector · Administration & decisions × Civil society

⚠ Panel supplement recommended before the round

⚠ No decision-maker marked in the panel (0)

The template's roles are places, not people. Press **Edit** on each one and enter the real person's name and email. On the same row you can check the cell and mark the person as a decision-maker (**Decision-maker**). Press **Save**.

P-01 Anna Lane Research Public sector Study default language

Description (free text, in addition to classifications)

☐ Decision-maker Save Cancel

Add new panelists with the form in the view and the **+ Add** button – especially to the cells where a viewpoint is missing. A panelist without an email address cannot be invited, so the **Panelist contact details** row in the overview turns ✓ only when everyone has contact details.

View as panelist shows the study as a panelist sees it.

7. AI panelists (optional)

If you chose **Full** as the AI mode, you can add AI panelists on the **AI panelists** tab: **Create 5 default profiles**, **Generate profile suggestions** from the phenomenon, or **Import Planning Handoff**. AI panelists are always marked in the panel. In a first study they are not needed.

8. Invite links

When everything above is in place, go to the **Collection** area and open **Invitations**. Press **Generate invite links**. Pronoia creates a personal link for each panelist and shows, under **EMAIL TEMPLATE**, an invitation message you can send. **Copy** copies a link to the clipboard.

PANELIST INVITATIONS
3 panelists in study

Generate invite links

EMAIL TEMPLATE

```
Hello {name},

You have been invited to the Delphi study "Municipal climate adaptation 2040".

Respond to the study using this link:
{link}

Thank you for participating!

Best regards,
Research Team

Privacy & AI notice: http://localhost:3000/privacy
```

INVITE LINKS (3)

P-01 Anna Lane anna.lane@example.org

http://localhost:3000/respond/6e472b2ea59a5061b5c733a9c1e7bda6

Copy

P-02 Mike Newman mike.newman@example.org

http://localhost:3000/respond/52670bdb57b2b8f9eb9bab6164a82824

Copy

P-03 Sarah Kosk sarah.kosk@example.org

http://localhost:3000/respond/47d2ab6b0da3d5b2d1248fad416f4e6e

Copy

Creating the links does not yet send anything or open the round.

Ready to invite

Go back to **Overview** in the **Planning** area. When the list is in place, it says **Everything that blocks opening is in place.** below it, and the **What now?** card suggests **Move to the response phase** next.

PLANNING

Building the study

The first round is made of these 8 things. The order is for reading; readiness is computed from what the study contains.

 [Guide: Finishing your plan in Pronoia](#) ↗

✓	Description · recommended	→
✓	Settings	→
✓	Rounds 2 × Round · dialogue on rounds 1, 2	→
✓	Panel 3 · 0	→
✓	Theses 3 × Theses (Round 1) · 1 open-ended	→
✓	Panelist contact details · recommended	→
✓	Invite links created · recommended 3 links	→
·	Round 0 skipped	→

Everything that blocks opening is in place.

The plan is now ready. Opening the first round, sending the invitations and following the collection are the subject of the next guide: Your first round in Pronoia.

Remember

- **Nothing is locked.** Theses, panelists and settings can still be edited between rounds – the guide simply follows the order in which the first round comes together.
- **The list is computed.** If a row stays 0, press its → button: it takes you to the place where the item is fixed.
- **Practise safely.** You can rehearse on an example study before your own: The facilitator trial in five stages.

Your first round in Pronoia

► Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/aIP7Ahu3BVM>

Facilitation (Pronoia)

The previous guide ended with the plan ready and the **What now?** card suggesting the response phase next. This guide carries on from there. In it you open round 1, invite the panel, follow the responses and the dialogue, close the round and prepare round 2.

The main path is **Argument Delphi**, Pronoia's signature variation: the panelists rate the theses and justify their ratings, then read each other's justifications and discuss them. The differences in the other variations are at the end of the guide.

A round usually lasts 1–3 weeks. Your own work in it is an hour or two: opening and invitations at the start, a check every few days, and closing at the end.

How a round runs

Everything in this guide is done in the **Collection** area. Its tabs are **Situation**, **Round management**, **Invitations**, **Facilitation**, **Communication** and **Responses**.

In Argument Delphi, round 1 runs like this:

Phase	What the panel does	What you do
1a Response	rates the theses and justifies the ratings	send invitations, follow responses, remind
1b Dialogue	reads the others' justifications, comments, refines its own	follow the discussion and pick material
Pause	does not answer	read the results and build round 2

The path also shows the phase *1c Revision* marked ↻ *during the dialogue*. In Argument Delphi the panelists revise their ratings during the dialogue, and there is no separate revision phase.

All transitions are made with the same orange button on the **Round management** tab. Pronoia does not move the round on by itself, and the deadline does not close the round.

1. Before opening: deadline and visibility

Open **Collection** › **Facilitation**. The top line says that round 1 is not open yet and that the settings take effect when you open the round.

- **Deadline** is a date the panelists see. It does not close the round; it reminds you and the panel. **+7 days** moves it a week on, **Clear** removes it.
- **Visibility & interaction** sets, separately for each phase, what a panelist sees. The template's default suits most studies: in the response phase a panelist sees the others' responses only after giving their own (**After you answer**), and in the dialogue phase everything is open (**Open**). The checkboxes (**Edit own**, **Commenting**, **Threads**, **Graph**) allow or block single actions.

FACILITATION

Round 1 is not open yet. The settings take effect when you open the round.

🕒 Deadline: 7 days left 10/10/2026 📅 +7 days Clear

Visibility & interaction

Round 1a — response (blind by default)

Visibility: After you answer ▼

☒ Edit own ☐ Commenting ☐ Threads ☐ Graph

Round 1b — dialogue

Visibility: Open ▼

☒ Edit own ☒ Commenting ☒ Threads ☒ Graph

2. Open round 1

Open **Round management**. The path shows the whole course from planning to closure, and the **You are here** label tells you where you are. The orange button is always the next step. Now it is **Open round 1**.

ROUND MANAGEMENT

 [Guide: Your first round in Pronoia](#) ↗

The panel's whole course from start to finish. The mark shows each phase's state; the orange button is the next step, and it is always where you are.

● Planning **You are here**

ROUND MANAGEMENT ?

Draft

→ Open round 1

INFORMING AND INTERACTION

 Write to the panel

 Invites and links

Messages, reminders and invitations belong to facilitating the round. The buttons open the same actions as the Messages and Invites tabs — same action, another door. The row shows only this phase's actions.

■ End the study

Ending a Delphi is not "the last round closed" but your decision that the panel has said what it has to say. Ending closes the open round, opens the closing phase for the panel and makes the next handoff final. Adding a round undoes the decision.

○ Round 1

○ 1a Response

○ 1b Dialogue

↻ 1c Revision · during the dialogue

○ Pause · prepare round 2

○ Round 2

○ 2a Response

○ 2b Dialogue

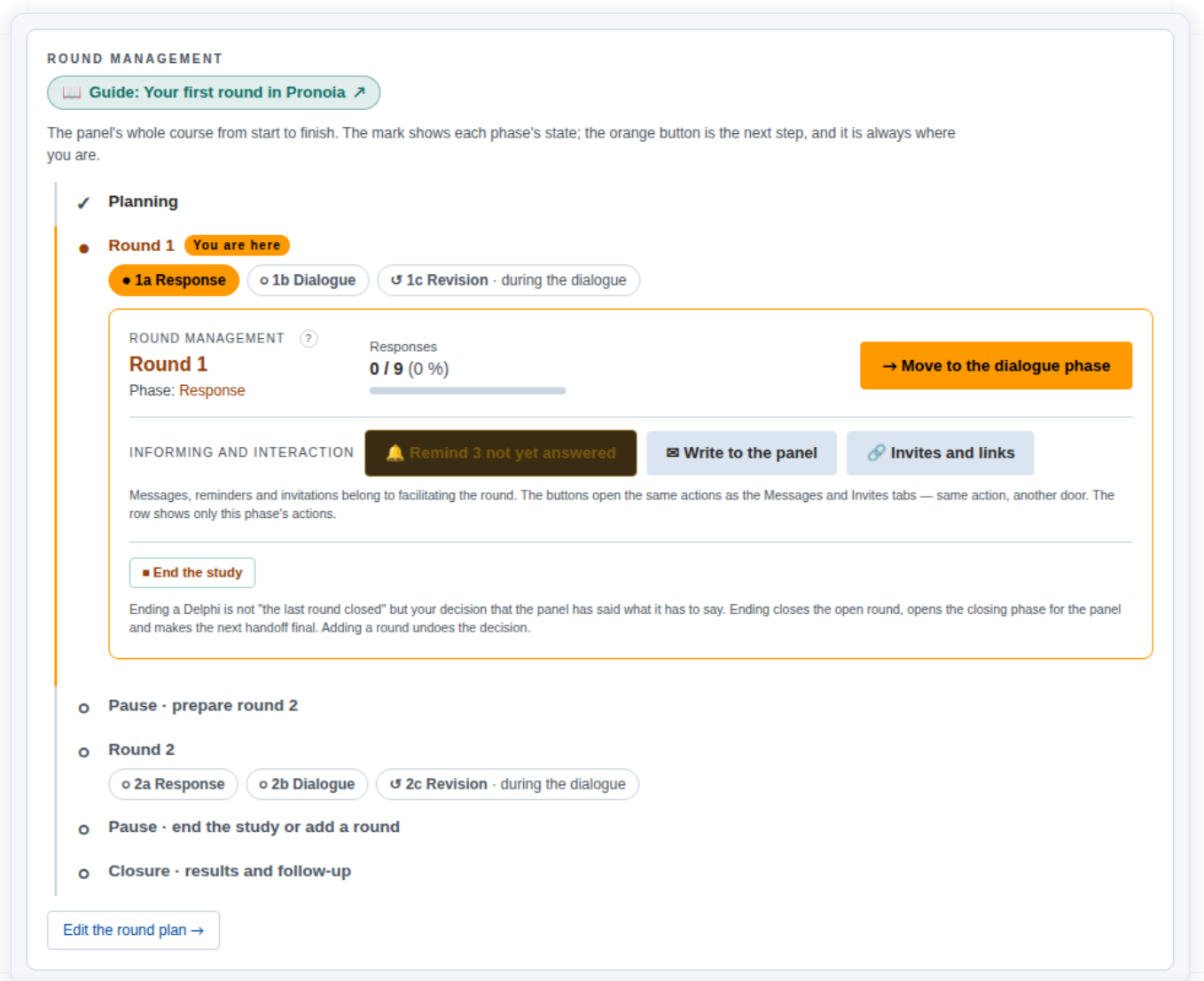
↻ 2c Revision · during the dialogue

○ Pause · end the study or add a round

○ Closure · results and follow-up

[Edit the round plan](#) →

Press **Open round 1**. The round is now open and the phase is **Response**. The card shows the number of responses (at first 0 / 9 – three panelists times three theses), and the orange button changes to the next step, **Move to the dialogue phase**.



Opening does not yet send anything to anyone, and it does not use credits. The panelists hear about it only when the invitations go out.

3. Invite the panel

There are two ways to send the invitation.

Through Communication (recommended). Open **Communication**. In the **COMMUNICATION CENTRE** the recipient is **Whole panel**. Choose the **Round open** template. The message comes with ready text and placeholders: `[link]` is replaced by each panelist's own link and `[study]` by the study's name.

- **Also send by email** takes the message to the panelists' inboxes. Without it the message appears only in Pronoia.

- **Include »What we ask of you«** adds a short description of what is expected of the panelist to the letter.
- **Preview the letter** shows the letter exactly as it will go out, and sends nothing.

Finally press **Send**. The delivery report tells you how many inboxes the message reached and who had no address.

The screenshot shows the 'COMMUNICATION CENTRE' interface. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Whole panel' (highlighted in light blue), 'Group', and 'Individual'. Below these is a 'Round open' dropdown menu with a placeholder text: '[name] = recipient's first name · [handle] = pseudonym · [link] = own link · [study] = study. Filled in separately for each recipient, e.g. "Hi [name], welcome..."'. There are three checkboxes: 'Also send by email' (checked), 'Notice only, no text' (unchecked), and 'Include »What we ask of you«' (checked). To the right of the last checkbox is a 'Preview the letter' button. Below these options is a large text area containing the text: 'A new round is open in [study]. Continue here: [link]'. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'INTERIM STATUS AT THE END' with five buttons: 'Own progress', 'Own comments', 'Group progress', 'Panel progress', and 'Panel dialogue'. Below this is a 'Round closing' button. At the very bottom, there is an orange 'Send' button and a 'Per-panellist links' button.

The links yourself. If you send the invitations from your own email, open **Invitations**. There each panelist has a personal link, which **Copy** copies to the clipboard. The link is personal, so do not send the same link to two people.

4. What the panelist sees

The panelist opens their link and first accepts the consent text (**I have read this and I take part**). Then they press **Start answering** → and see the theses one at a time.

In Argument Delphi a scale thesis is rated on two criteria, for example probability and desirability, on a scale of 1–7. A justification is required. In open theses the panelist writes an answer, for example the strongest counter-argument. **Skip question** leaves the thesis out.

R1-1/3 Scale

By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into its land-use planning.

PROBABILITY (1–7)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 - improbable
4 - as likely as not
probable - 7

DESIRABILITY (1–7)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 - undesirable
4 - indifferent
desirable - 7

Explain your reasoning: - **reasoning required**

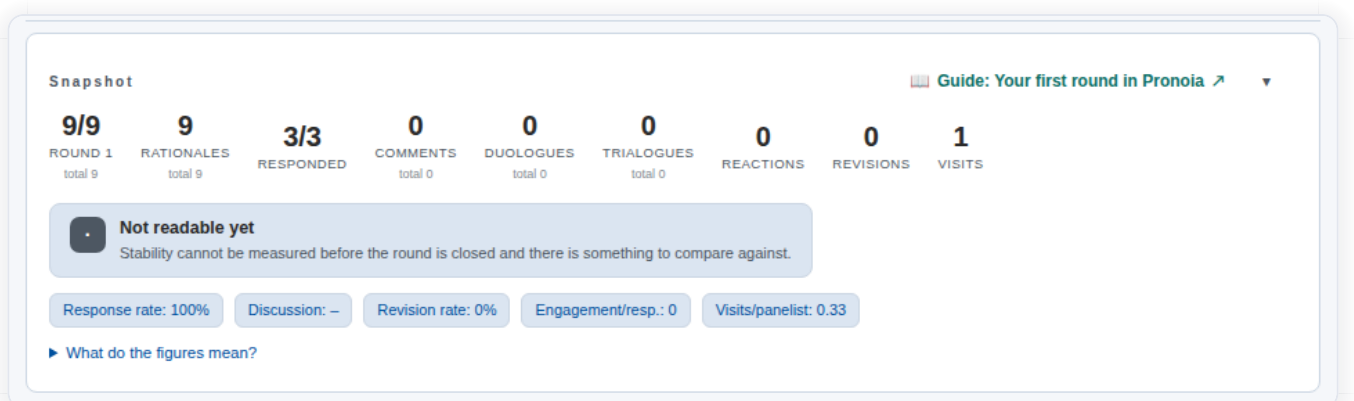
Why do you rate this way?

Save **Skip question**

The panelist sees everything under a handle (*Vega* in the picture), and the other panelists see them only by it. As the facilitator you also see the code (*P-01*).

5. Follow the responses

Situation shows at a glance where the round stands: the number of responses, justifications, panelists who have answered, comments and visits. **What do the figures mean?** explains each figure.



If responses are slow, the button *Remind 3 not yet answered* on the **Round management** card sends a reminder to those who have not answered yet (the figure is the number of people who have not answered). The same works on the **Communication** tab with the **Reminder** template.

The responses themselves are on the **Responses** tab, thesis by thesis: who answered, with which values and with which justification.

6. The dialogue phase

When there are enough responses, press **Move to the dialogue phase** on the **Round management** tab. If many responses are missing, Pronoia first asks whether you really want to move on.

Dialogue does not close answering: a late panelist can still respond. Now each panelist sees, for every thesis, their own response, the panel's distribution and the others' justifications anonymously. They can comment on the justifications, reply to comments and change their own rating with **Edit**. In Argument Delphi this is the most important phase of the round: changing a rating in the light of another's justification is the point of the method.

R1-T1

Scale

3 responses

By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into its land-use planning.

YOUR ANSWER

Edit

5

Probability: 5

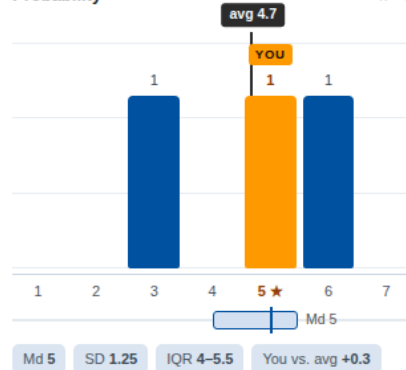
Desirability: 6

YOUR REASONING

Land-use planning is the strongest tool municipalities have, and flood risks are already everyday reality.

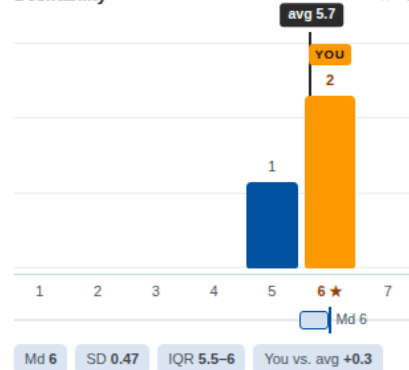
Probability

n = 3



Desirability

n = 3



Legend

Gap: Probability 4.67 · Desirability 5.67

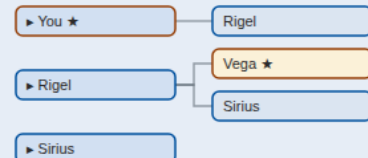
Aligned -1

3

Discussion · 3 arguments · 3 comments

DISCUSSION STRUCTURE

0 threads · 3 comments



OTHERS' REASONING (2)

You

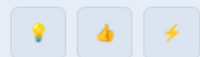
Land-use planning is the strongest tool municipalities have, and flood risks are already everyday reality.

Add a clarification [Translate](#)

Rigel new

Good point. I would add that regional plans already steer this.

Reply [Translate](#)



As the facilitator you stay outside the discussion. If you want to tell the panel something, use the **Communication** tab rather than commenting on justifications yourself.

If you moved the round to dialogue too early, **Back to the previous phase** restores the response phase. The step back is recorded in the study's log.

7. Pick material for round 2

The **Responses** tab gathers the round: at the top the numbers of panelists and responses, below that every thesis with its responses.

RESPONSE AGGREGATION

3/3
Responded

3
Complete

0
In progress

0
Not started

100%
Response rate

9 responses in total 3 panelists 3 theses

R1-T1 By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate ... 3/3

P-03 Rigel 6 Probability 6 · Desirability 5 State guidance and insurers will force municipalities to act.

P-01 Vega 5 Probability 5 · Desirability 6 Land-use planning is the strongest tool municipalities have, and flood risks are already everyday reality.

P-02 Sirius 3 Probability 3 · Desirability 6 Small municipalities will not have the expertise or resources by 2040.

R1-T2 Give the strongest argument AGAINST, even if you agree. On what does it rest? (E... 3/3

P-03 Rigel Planning does not reach the built environment, where most of the risk already is.

P-01 Vega Climate risks change faster than plans, so planning may lock in outdated knowledge.

P-02 Sirius Small municipalities cannot fund risk studies, so planning regulations stay on paper.

R1-T3 Under what condition would the opposite view be right? Describe it. (Edit.) 3/3

P-03 Rigel If building pressure grows quickly, municipalities will bend on risks to attract residents.

P-01 Vega The opposite view would be right if the state does not fund adaptation and municipalities must choose between services a...

P-02 Sirius The decisive condition is data: without regional risk maps, municipalities cannot justify planning regulations.

MATERIAL FOR THE NEXT ROUND 0 picks

No pick yet. Star (★) the comments in the discussion that you want to build the next round's theses from.

Further down is a timeline, where justifications and comments appear from newest to oldest. When you notice a justification or a comment that could become a round 2 thesis, mark it with a star (★). The pick goes to **MATERIAL FOR THE NEXT ROUND**, and in the field *Why did you pick this? (only for you)* you can write yourself a note.

MATERIAL FOR THE NEXT ROUND 1 pick

P-03 Rigel dialogue Good point. I would add that regional plans already steer this. By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into its land-use planning. ★

Why did you pick this? (only for you)

A pick changes nothing in the comment and is not shown to the panel. It is your own memory between rounds.

TIMELINE — ARGUMENTS AND DIALOGUE

Newest first. Author and classification in brackets. The group selection above also scopes this list.

A pick does not change the comment and is not visible to the panel. It is your memory between rounds.

8. Close round 1

When the discussion has quietened down or the deadline has passed, open **Round management**. In the dialogue phase the card also shows a **Disagreement** row: on which theses the panel shares a view, where it is scattered and where it splits into two camps. **To the summary →** takes you to the detailed results.

The screenshot shows the 'ROUND MANAGEMENT' interface. At the top, there's a 'Guide: Your first round in Pronoia' link. Below it, a text block explains the panel's course and the meaning of the marks and buttons. The main navigation bar shows 'Planning' as completed, and 'Round 1' as the current phase, with a 'You are here' indicator. Under 'Round 1', there are three sub-phases: '1a Response', '1b Dialogue' (highlighted in orange), and '1c Revision'. The '1b Dialogue' phase is expanded, showing a 'ROUND MANAGEMENT' card. This card includes a 'Round 1' title, a 'Phase: Dialogue' label, and a 'Back to the previous phase' button. Below this, a 'Disagreement' row shows 'shared view 0 · scattered 1 · two camps 0' and 'widest spread: T1 (IQR 1.5)', with a 'To the summary →' button. A large orange button labeled '→ Close round 1 (pause)' is prominently displayed. Below the card, there's an 'INFORMING AND INTERACTION' section with a 'Write to the panel' button. Further down, there's an 'End the study' button and a detailed explanation of what ending a round entails. At the bottom, a list of options includes 'Pause · prepare round 2', 'Round 2' (with sub-phases '2a Response', '2b Dialogue', and '2c Revision'), 'Pause · end the study or add a round', and 'Closure · results and follow-up'. An 'Edit the round plan →' button is located at the very bottom.

Press **Close round 1 (pause)**. In Argument Delphi the revisions are made during the dialogue, so the round moves from the dialogue straight to the pause. Closing does not end the study. Answering ends,

and the material waits for the next round. The study is ended separately with **End the study** when the time comes.

The **What now?** card now tells you that you are in the pause and names the next task: an instrument has to be chosen for round 2.

WHAT NOW?

▼

Pause after round 1 — prepare round 2 from what has accumulated

Pause – analysis and new theses

9 responses and the dialogue are in. Digest the previous round's results and write the next round's theses from them before opening it.

Read more

BLOCKED Choose the instrument for round 2: build a new questionnaire or record a re-rate ?

MISSING Create theses for the round that opens next ?

NEXT PHASE Open round 2 ?

9. Prepare round 2

During the pause there is a card below the tab row: **BUILD ROUND 2 — PREPARATION PAUSE**. It offers three ways forward:

- **Copy round 1 as a starting point** brings round 1's theses in as a draft for round 2. You then edit them in the light of what the dialogue taught.
- **Start from scratch** → takes you to round 2's definition, where you write the new theses. Your picks wait in the **Planning** area › **Theses** under **SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE NEW THESIS**: select picks, write the thesis, and the selected picks are recorded as its sources.
- **Open with the same theses (re-rating)** opens round 2 straight away, and the panel rates the same theses again.

BUILD ROUND 2 — PREPARATION PAUSE

Round 2's theses are defined from an empty table. Round 1's theses can be copied as a starting point separately, and PIRE proposes a per-thesis way forward.

Copy round 1 as a starting point

Open with the same theses (re-rating)

Notify panelists

Send round to DAE analysis

Start from scratch →

PIRE — method assistant ? ? Analyses Round 1 results and proposes how to build the next round — one thesis at a time.

Run analysis

PIRE is advisory inter-round triage — it proposes, it does not analyse. Deep, methodical interpretation (incl. theming and scenarios) is done in the DAE ecosystem under quality gates. Send the round to DAE when you want real analysis.

Deepening thesis suggestions (AI) Extracts new deepening theses from the arguments on contested theses.

Suggest (AI)

Generative helper — separate from the deterministic PIRE. Suggestions are AI drafts that you rewrite and own. Each cites its source arguments (provenance) and requires audit. The rigorous version is done in DAE (MaxAA).

PIRE — method assistant (Run analysis) reads round 1's results and suggests, thesis by thesis, how the next round could be built. It suggests; it does not decide. **Notify panelists** sends the panel a message in Pronoia that round 1 has been closed and round 2 is being prepared.

When round 2's theses are ready, the round is opened in the same way as round 1, and the steps of this guide repeat.

Other variations

Classic Delphi runs through the same phases as Argument Delphi. The difference is in the aim: Classic Delphi seeks a shared view, so in the pause you read above all on which theses the positions converged and on which they did not. If the round's dialogue phase is switched off in the plan, the orange button after the response phase is directly **Close round 1 (pause)**.

Real-Time Delphi runs a single round in which answering and dialogue are open at the same time. Opening is **Open Real-Time Delphi (publish)**, and a panelist can change their response at any time. Round management has no phases; you close the window with **Close the window (pause)** once the picture is stable. No round 2 is built.

Barometer Delphi measures the same theses again wave by wave. The round is always open (*Always open — a wave is saved, not closed*) and is never closed. A wave is saved with *Save wave 1* (the wave number changes), and between waves a thesis can be retired and a new one brought in.

Remember

- **The round does not move on by itself.** The deadline does not close the round, and every transition is your own decision with the orange button.
- **Opening invites no one.** Invitations go out only from the **Communication** tab or from your own email.
- **Pick at once.** Star a promising justification when you notice it. In the pause it is waiting for you.
- The whole process in more detail, including Round 0 and reporting: The facilitator's process, from planning to handover.
- Next: The second round and closing.

The second round and closing

► Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/f9eGjhmZYyA>

Facilitation (Pronoia)

The previous guide ended in the pause after round 1. This guide carries on from there. In it you build the round 2 survey from round 1's results, open the round, close it and end the study. Reading the results and exporting the material for analysis are in the next guide.

The main path is still **Argument Delphi**. The differences in the other variations are at the end of the guide.

What is different in round 2

Round 2 runs through the same phases as round 1: response, dialogue and pause. The difference is in the questions. The second round of a Delphi usually asks new, more focused questions derived from round 1's results and discussion. Therefore:

- **Round 2's theses are theses of their own.** They are named R2-T1, R2-T2 ... and round 1's theses R1-T1, R1-T2 ...
- **The panelist sees round 1's result** next to the thesis from which the round 2 thesis was derived.
- **Development between rounds is followed at panel level.** When the questions are different questions, their figures are not compared one by one. The analysis shows how the shares of consensus and dissensus change from round to round. Qualitative development is read in the DAE analysis.

1. Build the round 2 survey

In the pause after round 1 there is a card below the tab row: **BUILD ROUND 2 — PREPARATION PAUSE**. The previous guide introduced its three ways forward. This guide takes the most common one: **Copy round 1 as a starting point**.

After copying, round 2's theses are drafts below the card. The copy inherits the thesis settings, for example the criteria, the scale and the required justification. Open a thesis with **Edit** and reword it in the light of what the dialogue taught. The thesis card's **SOURCE MATERIAL** tells you where the thesis was derived from (*Derived from thesis R1-T1*). If you starred comments in the dialogue, they wait

under **SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE NEW THESIS**: select a pick and write a new thesis from it, and the pick is recorded as the thesis's source.



If you want to start over, **Clear Round 2** removes round 2's drafts.

AI aids. The card also has **Deepening thesis suggestions (AI)**. It picks drafts for new theses from the justifications of contested theses, and every draft refers to the justifications it came from. The suggestions are drafts that you word and own. The more precise argument analysis is done in DAE. **PIRE — method assistant**, on the other hand, is not AI: it computes a suggestion, thesis by thesis, from round 1's figures.

2. Open round 2

When the theses are ready, press the card's **Open Round 2 (new theses)** →. Round 2 is now open in the response phase, and the round card counts the round's own responses: three panelists times three theses gives 0/9.

ROUND MANAGEMENT

[Guide: The second round and closing](#)

The panel's whole course from start to finish. The mark shows each phase's state; the orange button is the next step, and it is always where you are.

- ✓ **Planning**
- ✓ **Round 1**
 - ✓ 1a Response
 - ✓ 1b Dialogue
 - ↩ 1c Revision · during the dialogue
- ✓ **Pause · prepare round 2**
- **Round 2** **You are here**
 - 2a Response
 - 2b Dialogue
 - ↩ 2c Revision · during the dialogue

ROUND MANAGEMENT ?

Round 2

Phase: Response

Responses
0 / 9 (0 %)

[→ Move to the dialogue phase](#)

INFORMING AND INTERACTION

[Remind 3 not yet answered](#) [Write to the panel](#) [Invites and links](#)

Messages, reminders and invitations belong to facilitating the round. The buttons open the same actions as the Messages and Invites tabs — same action, another door. The row shows only this phase's actions.

[End the study](#)

Ending a Delphi is not "the last round closed" but your decision that the panel has said what it has to say. Ending closes the open round, opens the closing phase for the panel and makes the next handoff final. Adding a round undoes the decision.

- **Pause · end the study or add a round**
- **Closure · results and follow-up**

[Edit the round plan →](#)

If you notice after opening that the survey is not ready, **Return Round 2 to preparation** returns the study to the preparation pause. Do it before the panel starts answering.

Invite the panel the same way as in round 1: from the **Communication** tab with the **Round open** template, or from your own email. A panelist's link stays the same throughout the study.

3. What the panelist sees in round 2

The top of the panelist's page says that this is a new survey: round 2's theses have been derived from the previous round's results, and they are answered afresh, not by editing earlier responses.

Next to a derived thesis there is a folded *Round 1 result (R1-T1)*. When the panelist opens it, they see how the panel answered the thesis this one was derived from: the distribution and median per criterion. It shows no justifications and not the panelist's own earlier response. The result is folded by

default so that it supports judgement rather than steering the answer. A new thesis that you wrote yourself has no such result.

R2-1/3Scale

By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into its land-use planning.

▼ Round 1 result (R1-T1)3 respondents

This is how the panel answered the thesis this one is derived from in the previous round. Answer by your own judgement all the same – the question may be worded differently.

Probabilityn = 3

Desirabilityn = 3

1

1

1

1

1

1234567

Md 5

1234567

Md 6

PROBABILITY (1–7)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1 · improbable
4 · as likely as not
probable · 7

DESIRABILITY (1–7)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1 · undesirable
4 · indifferent
desirable · 7

Explain your reasoning: · reasoning required

Why do you rate this way?

Save

Skip question

If you do not want to show the previous round's distribution, clear **Previous round distribution** in the response phase settings on the **Facilitation** tab.

4. Responses, dialogue and closing

Round 2 runs like round 1:

1. Follow the responses on the **Situation** tab and remind when needed.
2. Move the round to dialogue with **Move to the dialogue phase**.
3. Star material in the dialogue if you plan to build a round 3.
4. Close the round with **Close round 2 (pause)**.

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The round card's **Disagreement** row tells you, for round 2's own theses, on which of them the panel shares a view, where it is scattered and where it splits into two camps.

5. The last pause

When the last round of the plan has been closed, the path in Round management shows the step *Pause · end the study or add a round*. The **What now?** card says that the last round has been closed and the study is waiting for your decision. The study does not end by itself.

The screenshot displays the 'ROUND MANAGEMENT' interface. At the top, a green button labeled 'Guide: The second round and closing' is visible. Below it, a text block explains that the panel's course from start to finish is shown, with each phase's state marked and the orange button indicating the next step. The main navigation bar lists several phases: 'Planning', 'Round 1' (with sub-phases '1a Response', '1b Dialogue', and '1c Revision · during the dialogue'), 'Pause · prepare round 2', 'Round 2' (with sub-phases '2a Response', '2b Dialogue', and '2c Revision · during the dialogue'), and 'Pause · end the study or add a round' (highlighted in orange with 'You are here'). The 'Pause · end the study or add a round' section is expanded, showing a 'ROUND MANAGEMENT ?' header, a 'Round 2' title, and a 'Phase: Closed' status. A 'Back to the previous phase' button is in the top right. The main content area shows a 'Disagreement' row with data: 'shared view 1 · scattered 0 · two camps 0 — widest spread: R2-T1 (IQR 0)' and a 'To the summary →' button. Below this, a blue banner states: '■ Pause — no automatic next step. Add a round or end the study.' The 'INFORMING AND INTERACTION' section features a 'Write to the panel' button. A text block explains that messages, reminders, and invitations facilitate the round, and buttons open the same actions as the Messages and Invites tabs. An 'End the study' button is present, followed by a text block explaining that ending a Delphi is not 'the last round closed' but a decision that the panel has said what it has to say, which closes the open round, opens the closing phase for the panel, and makes the next handoff final. Adding a round undoes the decision. At the bottom, a 'Closure · results and follow-up' section is partially visible, along with an 'Edit the round plan →' button.

There are two options:

- **Add a round.** If the dialogue opened questions worth taking to the panel, **Edit the round plan →** adds a round 3 to the plan. You then build its survey the same way as round 2's.

- **End the study.** When the panel has said what it has to say, end the study.

Before ending, it is worth reading the results. The instructions are in the next guide.

6. End the study

In Round management, press **End the study**. Ending a Delphi is your decision that the panel has said what it has to say. It is not the same thing as the last round closing. Ending:

- closes the open round, if there is one
- opens the Closing phase to the panel
- makes the next DAE handover final.

A form opens: **Closing letter to the panel**. The letter is shown on the panelist's home page, and it can also be sent by email. The form contains a template letter that is a checklist of what the letter should cover: thanks, what the panel did, what was learned, what follows from the result, and a contact.

There are two kinds of square brackets. **Fields** such as *[name]*, *[rounds]* and *[facilitator]* are filled from the data for each reader: the form shows their values, and pressing a field inserts it at the cursor.

Prompts such as *[2-3 things the panel's answers showed]* are written in your own words or removed.

As long as the letter has a prompt, a misspelled field or a field without a value, the study cannot be ended. The form lists the points, and pressing a point takes you to it.

Under **Attachments on the panelist's page** you choose what is shown with the letter. The option **Also show the panel the same descriptive report you see** attaches below the letter the same descriptive results report you see in Reporting: the spread map, the per-thesis results and the highlights. The same report can also be offered as a Word file to download, and the Basic analysis figures per thesis can be attached. Attachments contain only aggregates, no justifications and no panelist codes. They are not an analysis.

The option **Also send the letter by email (through Communication)** mails the letter after the study is ended, in the same way as other messages sent from Communication, and the form tells you how many it goes to. **Preview the letter** shows the letter as it will be sent. If you skip the email now, you can send the letter later from Communication with the template **Closing letter**.

■ Closing — end the study

Ending a Delphi is not "the last round closed" but your decision that the panel has said what it has to say. Ending closes the open round, opens the closing phase for the panel and makes the next handoff final. Adding a round undoes the decision.

Closing letter to the panel

The letter is shown on the panelist's home page. The content is yours: the template below is a checklist of what is worth saying, not a finished text.

Thank you for taking part in the Municipal climate adaptation 2040 panel.

The panel went through two rounds and discussed land-use planning, resources and risk data. The results will be compiled into a report to be published in the spring.

Questions: Maija Virtanen, maija.virtanen@example.org.

☒ Also show the panel the same descriptive report you see

Cancel

■ End the study

When the letter is ready, press the form's **End the study**.

7. What the panelist sees at the end

The panelist's page now says that the study has ended. Below that is **A LETTER FROM THE FACILITATOR**, the attachments you chose, and every thesis's final result: the panel's distribution and the discussion. The discussion and the panelist's own responses remain readable, but they can no longer be changed.

[← Home](#)

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Municipal climate adaptation 2040

Study has concluded. Thank you for participating!

A LETTER FROM THE FACILITATOR

Thank you for taking part in the Municipal climate adaptation 2040 panel.

The panel went through two rounds and discussed land-use planning, resources and risk data. The results will be compiled into a report to be published in the spring.

Questions: Maija Virtanen, maija.virtanen@example.org.

Results report

Panel: 3 experts + 0 AI panelists Rounds: 2 Total responses: 18

The figures in this report describe the data: where on the scale the panel sits and how wide the spread is. The consensus classification with calibrated thresholds is made in the DAE analysis, not here — the threshold depends on the number of respondents and the length of the scale, and cannot be read off these figures.

SPREAD BY THESIS

1 narrow spread	1 medium spread	0 wide spread
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

What can be undone

- **A phase transition** can be undone with **Back to the previous phase**. For example, a round closed too early can be returned to dialogue. The step back is recorded in the study's log.
- **Ending** can be undone by adding a round. The panel may already have read your closing letter, however, so tell it why the study continues.

Other variations

Classic Delphi often asks the same theses again in the second round. Then you choose **Open with same theses (re-rate)** → on the card. The panelist sees their own earlier response and can change their rating. Because the theses are the same, the analysis follows each thesis's development from round to round.

Real-Time Delphi is a single round. When you close the window, you are directly in the last pause, and the study is ended with the same closing letter.

Barometer Delphi does not close rounds but saves waves. A barometer is ended with the same **End the study** button once the measurement series is complete.

Remember

- **Round 2 asks new questions.** Build it from round 1's results and dialogue, and do not repeat the same survey unless it is a deliberate re-rating.
- **The study does not end by itself.** Closing the last round takes you to a pause, and ending is your own decision.
- **The letter is yours.** The template is a checklist: fields are filled from the data, and prompts are written in your own words.
- Next: Results and reporting.

Results and reporting

► Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/OqctLBsDW5g>

Facilitation (Pronoia)

This guide carries on where the previous one left off: the rounds are done and the study has been ended or is about to be. In this guide you read the results in Pronoia, make a descriptive results report for the panel and export the material to DAE analysis.

Keep the division of labour in mind. **Pronoia describes** what the panel answered: distributions, consensus and dissensus, changes of position and the amount of discussion. The figures are computed by rules, without AI. **DAE interprets**: theming, argument and discourse analysis, scenarios and synthesis are done in the DAE analysis pipeline under quality gates.

Where the results are

The results are in the **Analysis** area. Its tabs are **Summary** and, as tools, **Statistics & change** and **Quantitative analysis**. At the top of the area you can choose which round's material you look at (*Round being viewed R1, R2*). The report and the export are in the **Reporting** area.

1. Summary

The Summary is the overall picture of the study. *Analysis — state of the material* at its top tells you whether the material is readable and how much dialogue and how many changes of position it contains. With the choices on the *CONTENTS* row you show or hide sections.

- **Overall picture**: the numbers of theses, panelists and responses, and the response rate.
- **Highlights**: the thesis with the widest spread and the thesis that was discussed most. They are often the most interesting points for the analysis.
- **Round movement**: the change between rounds. If round 2 has its own new questions, thesis-level movement is not computed, because the questions are different questions. Then development is read from the panel-level figures of Quantitative analysis and from the DAE analysis.
- **Per-thesis results**: every thesis with its distribution and central values.

THESES **6**
PANELISTS **3**
RESPONSES **18**
RESPONSE RATE **100 % (18/18)**

Summary group **Whole panel** ▼ A panelist belongs to a group through their home cell or an extra membership; counts are persons.

HIGHLIGHTS

WIDEST SPREAD

R1-T1 By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built...

IQR 1.5

Most discussed

R1-T1 By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built...

3 comments

AI aids. The Summary's *EPISTEMIC 7×3 HEATMAP* classifies the justifications by their knowledge base and function. The classification can be done by hand or suggested with AI (**AI-suggest coding**). AI suggestions are suggestions that you accept or correct. The actual argument analysis is done in DAE.

2. Statistics & change

Statistics & change gathers the rounds' figures thesis by thesis.

- **Per-thesis panel stats:** respondents, comments, comments on comments, reactions, changes of position and the thesis's class (shared view, scattered or two camps). Theses are named with their round: R1-T1, R2-T1.
- **Convergence:** consensus and spread (IQR) before and after the changes of position. Rising consensus and narrowing spread mean that the panel is converging. A stable dissensus is an equally valid result.
- **Dialogicity:** how much the panelists commented on each other's rationales and on those comments.
- **Shift directions and revisions:** who changed their rating, in which direction and on what grounds.

Per-thesis panel stats

#		Responded					Class
R1-T1	By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into	3	3	0	0	0	Scattered
R1-T2	Give the strongest argument AGAINST, even if you agree. On what does it rest? (Edit.)	3	0	0	0	0	–
R1-T3	Under what condition would the opposite view be right? Describe it. (Edit.)	3	0	0	0	0	–
R2-T1	By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into	3	3	0	0	0	Shared view: upper end
R2-T2	Give the strongest argument AGAINST, even if you agree. On what does it rest? (Edit.)	3	0	0	0	0	–
R2-T3	Under what condition would the opposite view be right? Describe it. (Edit.)	3	0	0	0	0	–

CONVERGENCE (consensus / IQR across rounds)

Round 1 → latest. Rising consensus / narrowing IQR = the panel is converging. Not forced — stable dissensus is a valid result.

#		Consensus	IQR	
R1-T1	By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into	58% → 58%	1.5 → 1.5	stable
R2-T1	By 2040, every municipality with more than 20,000 inhabitants has built climate risks into	100% → 100%	0 → 0	stable

In Argument Delphi the changes of position are made during the dialogue. That makes them the most important part of the material: they show which justification made someone change their position.

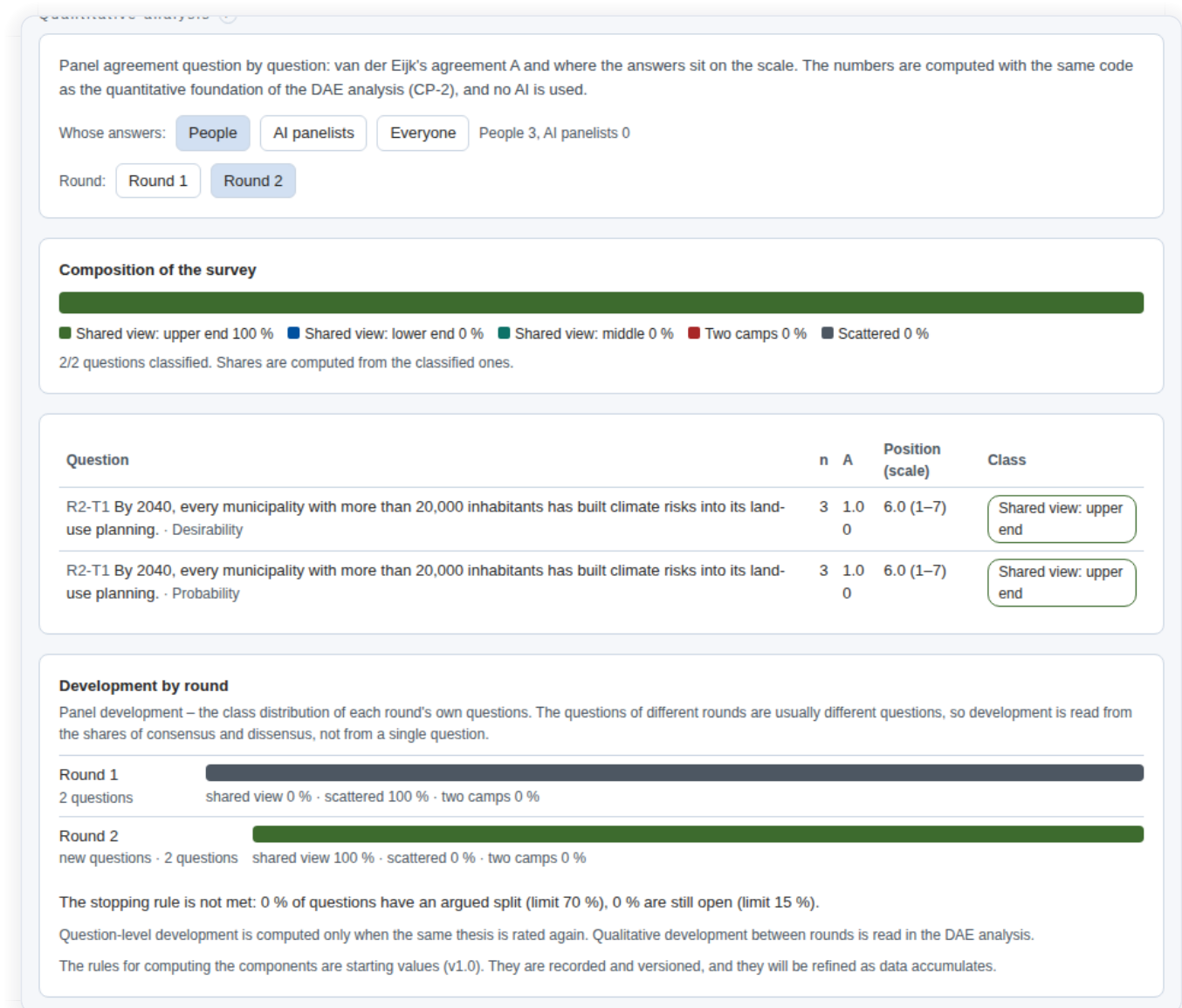
3. Quantitative analysis

Quantitative analysis is the basic analysis of the panel's responses. It is computed with the same code as the quantitative stage of the DAE analysis (CP-2), so Pronoia's and DAE's figures are the same for the same material.

- **Whose responses: People, AI panelists or Everyone.** By default the humans' responses are counted, and humans and AI are not mixed.
- **Round:** in a multi-round study the analysis shows one round's questions, by default the latest. You can switch the round with the buttons.
- **Composition of the survey:** how large a share of the round's questions is a shared view, how large a share scattered and how large a share two camps.
- **Table:** for every question the number of respondents, agreement A, the location on the scale and the class.
- **Development by round:** each round's own class distribution. The questions of different rounds are usually different questions, so development is followed at panel level: does the share of shared view or of two camps grow. A question-level series is shown only if the same thesis has

been rated again. In Argument Delphi the stopping rule is also shown, telling you whether the dissensus is argued and settled.

- **Group comparison and Criterion pairs:** whether the panel's groups differ from each other and whether two criteria, for example probability and desirability, go together.



The figures tell you what is in the material. What they mean for the research question is a matter of interpretation.

4. The descriptive results report

Open Reporting › Reports. **Generate results report** compiles a descriptive report of the panel's responses: a summary and the spread by thesis. The report can be viewed in the browser and printed to PDF, and **Download Word (.docx)** gives it as an editable file.

REPORTS ?

Hide report

Download Word (.docx)

Print / Save as PDF

Summary

Per-thesis result cards

Round comparison R1→R2

Municipal climate adaptation 2040

Results report · 06/10/2026

Panel: 3 experts + 0 AI panelists Rounds: 2 Total responses: 18

The figures in this report describe the data: where on the scale the panel sits and how wide the spread is. The consensus classification with calibrated thresholds is made in the DAE analysis, not here — the threshold depends on the number of respondents and the length of the scale, and cannot be read off these figures.

SPREAD BY THESIS

1 narrow spread	1 medium spread	0 wide spread
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The report is source material, not an analysis. The same report can be shown to the panel together with the closing letter (previous guide).

5. Export to DAE analysis

Open **Reporting** › **Export**. The list *Reporting — what remains* at the top of the page tells you what is still missing for completing the study: readable material, the handover to DAE analysis, the results report, the closing letter and ending the study.

DELPHI ANALYSIS ECOSYSTEM — DATA EXPORT ?

Export study data to the DAE analysis pipeline. Three files: CSV (quantitative data), Handoff Package (full JSON with arguments and dialogues), and DAE_STATE.json (pipeline control data).

1. CSV DATA eDelphi-compatible semicolon-separated CSV. Rows = panelists, columns = thesis values, arguments, and criterion variables. Usage: <code>dae_edelphi_adapter.py</code> → CP-2 MaxQuant Download CSV	2. HANDOFF PACKAGE DAE handoff package (JSON): responses, arguments, dialogue, revision history, statistics. Contains all data for argument analysis and round effect research. Usage: CP-0 orientation → CP-2 data load → CP-3..20 Download Handoff JSON	3. DAE_STATE.JSON Pipeline Anchor file: study metadata, panel profile summary, orientation, data types. The DAE pipeline reads this at the start of every checkpoint. Usage: <code>DAE_STATE.json</code> → every CP PRE-FLIGHT Download DAE_STATE.json
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The export gives three files:

- Download CSV:** the quantitative material as a table, one row per panelist.
- Download Handoff JSON:** the whole material with justifications, dialogues and changes of position. This is the actual input of the DAE analysis.

3. **Download DAE_STATE.json:** the control data of the analysis pipeline, such as the study's metadata, the panel profile and the orientation.

If the study has been ended, the handover is final. An export made before ending is an interim handover, and you can make one, for example, between rounds.

The bridge to DAE analysis

DAE analysis is an analysis pipeline that uses AI and is run in Cowork. Save the three files in the same folder. Then open a new Cowork conversation, type *metodix* and choose DAE analysis from the start menu. Attach the Handoff package. The pipeline proceeds checkpoint by checkpoint: the quantitative foundation, content analyses (dialogue, arguments, discourse), system analyses, the futures phase, synthesis, scenarios and reports. The qualitative development between rounds, that is, how the questions and justifications changed from round to round, is read right there.

Other variations

Classic Delphi seeks a shared view. Read above all Convergence and Quantitative analysis's lead indicator (the consensus indicator) if the same theses have been rated in several rounds.

Real-Time Delphi is a single round. No round comparison is made; instead Quantitative analysis reads from the timeline whether the responses have settled.

Barometer Delphi compares waves. Quantitative analysis shows what has changed from wave to wave and what has stayed.

Remember

- **Pronoia describes, DAE interprets.** Pronoia's figures are the result of rules, not interpretation.
- **The questions of different rounds are usually different questions.** Development is followed as shares of consensus and dissensus and qualitatively in DAE, not thesis by thesis.
- **Export the material after ending the study**, so that DAE gets the final handover.
- The whole process in more detail: The facilitator's process, from planning to handover.