

## GROUP DECISION-MAKING

### 1) VERBAL AGREEMENT

- **WHEN:** If there is majority agreement in the group and the topic is not problematic or sensitive.
- **ADVANTAGE:** Serves as a quick and transparent tool to verify majority expected consensus among group members.
- **PRINCIPLE:** The meeting facilitator summarizes information about the option and asks others if they agree with the proposed solution/option/choice.

### 2) VOTING

- **WHEN:** Useful in situations where there are two or more (more or less) equivalent options to choose from and nothing complex or fundamental is involved.
- **ADVANTAGE:** It serves as a quick tool for choosing one option or for expressing the preferences of group members.
- **PRINCIPLE:** Participants raise their hands to express their position on the options offered.

### 3) MULTI-ROUND VOTING

- **WHEN:** Eliminates some of the disadvantages of traditional voting. It helps the group to decide in situations where we are choosing from more than three options.
- **ADVANTAGE:** Serves as an effective tool for choosing from multiple options so that the majority of the group is satisfied with the decision.
- **PRINCIPLE:** It is more effective if the group makes sure beforehand that they understand all options equally (ensuring the same level of information about all the options on offer). Participants give multiple votes (by dotting/dashing...) to different options, from which only the ones that received the most votes are selected after summing them up, and only the ones in between are voted on. Maybe eventually narrow it down to voting between the last two options.

### 4) DEMOCRACY 2.1

- **WHEN:** Effective choice in situations where there are more than three options to choose from and the decision is important or crucial.
- **ADVANTAGE:** The most accurate expression of participants' preferences and maximizing the satisfaction of each group member.
- **PRINCIPLE:** The number of votes of each voter is twice the number of winning options. A negative vote can also be used to refine preferences. A voter can always give twice as many positive votes as negative votes. Thus, if we choose one option, each has 2 positive votes, 1 negative vote (D2.1). Of course, it is necessary to know the information about the options offered.