

GROUP DYNAMICS

"Phillips 6/6"



Phillips 6/6 is a methodology created by John Donald Phillips, an American educator at the University of Michigan. The technique is to generate debate and confrontation on a question or problem.

It is called 6/6 because it asks to divide the total number of participants into subgroups of 6 people, where each will intervene 1 min or 6 minutes in total per group.

The objective is for the groups to reach an agreed conclusion.

• Why use Phillips 6/6?

This methodology serves to encourage participation and dialogue between people, it is a very interesting technique that stimulates values such as: tolerance, respect, solidarity. On the other hand, it teaches participants to listen to other opinions, even if they are contrary to that of the majority.

This technique seeks to open dialogue in groups or large groups in order to reach an agreement in a relatively short time.

• How to implement it?

Do you want to practice Phillips 6/6? We will divide the session into three parts:

BEFORE

- **Define the problem;**
- **Conduct groups of 6.**
- **Define roles:**

Each subgroup must have

- **A rapporteur**, must capture the most important ideas on sheets or blackboards.
- **A moderator**/person in charge of the sub-group who ensures that the speaking takes place. It must also clearly state the problem so that all participants understand what they are going to discuss.
- **A time keeper**, who will moderate the time available to each person to see their point of view. Each person has 1 minute to speak.
- Space should be free of distractors and wide. Avoid that groups are too close to each other.



DURING

STEP 1

- **The moderator** introduces the problem and ensures that everyone speaks.
- **The time keeper** checks each person's speaking time.
- **The rapporteur** takes note of the ideas.
- After the 6 minutes, a small debate can take place. must capture the most important ideas on sheets or blackboards.
- Once the round(s) is completed, the rapporteur must present to his group the conclusions reached.



STEP 2

- **All rapporteurs** meet to present the conclusions of their group and reach a consensus among all participants.
- Once the conclusion has been reached, the rapporteurs will read the consensus aloud.



AFTER

The consensus proposal can be implemented.