**PLUS – MINUS - INTERESTING**

**Key Benefits:**

* + Easy to learn
  + Enables groups to reach decisions about difficult issues
  + Allows the thinking to be identified and captured for explaining/communicating the reasons for the decision to others.

**Subject examples:**

* Yes/No Proposition/Question (e.g., “All steering wheels & front bumpers should be fitted with a spike to aid road safety.”)
* Review (e.g., “How has GIS served the needs of marine ecology?”)
* Once you are familiar with it, you may find that you create new uses.

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| **Plus** | **Minus** | **Interesting** |
| * Fill in each column in turn – starting with **Plus** * Frame and repeat questions like – ‘what would be good about….’ **‘and what else?’** * Accept all ideas, they can be prioritized later * Stay with this column as long as you can! Typically we find it harder to identify ‘P’s than ‘M’s! | * Only move onto ‘Minus’ when you have really finished with the ‘Plus’ * Again, accept and write up all ideas! It rapidly reduces creativity if ideas are criticized as soon as they are aired. * Use OPV to help generate more ideas (mind map – ‘who has an interest here?’ ‘what might be their point of view?’) | * Add ‘Interesting’ points whenever they arise * Often they contain really valuable ideas which you can develop further. |

When you have finished new entries for the PMI, prioritize all the items in each column.

* With a group, there are many ways of reaching a view about priorities – for example:
  + Group simply reads through all the items and then numbers the top 5 by consensus
  + Everyone has some colored markers and decides where to mark colors in each PMI column. When all the marks have been placed and counted, the group considers the results. Is the decision clear? Or more to be done?