Panels as a Dynamic Conversation



Panel Discussion

 Small group of people with certain qualifications coming together for a specific purpose and a limited time

Panelist

Member of a small group assembled for a formal public discussion

Facilitator

Person who presides over a panel discussion

Panel Setup for In-Person Events

- When possible, arrange panelists in a semi-circle so they can easily see each other
- Panelists sit on chairs or stools (rather than at a table, which creates a barrier with the audience)
- Facilitator sits with the panelists to create a cohesive group

Panelists

Think of the panel as a conversation or dialogue among the panelists and the audience. Some best practices:

- Figure out what your audience needs to know and use in their work, and use this as a filter for your comments – choose on 3-4 key messages.
- Provide examples and stories that illustrate how your key messages were applied
- When talking about complex or technical information, keep it simple and short
- Skip the PowerPoint slides unless they're crucial to make a point
- When speaking, look at the audience, not the facilitator. For virtual events look at the camera
- Answer the question posed, but also feel free to elaborate and add context
- Don't feel compelled to answer every question
- Show respect for other panelists by not interrupting when others are speaking
- When not speaking be aware of how you look or what you're doing, whether in-person or on camera.

Facilitator as Catalyst/Talk Show Host



Planning

- Prepare a short introduction that highlights why the topic is important and what you hope to accomplish
- Develop questions that are designed to provoke discussion between panelists and will allow them to speak out of turn and react to each other; and prepare follow-up questions in advance
- Practice by asking questions out loud, and thinking of possible comments, ways to involve more than one panelist for each question
- Communicate with panelists in advance to review objectives and share opening questions

Opening

- Introduce panelists in one or two sentences, including, for example, why the panelist is qualified, why he or she is passionate about the topic
- Involve the audience in the first 5 minutes, by asking questions such as: Where are you from? What's your level of experience with topic? Ask for show of hands. For virtual events, conduct a poll or use the Raise Hand feature.

Discussion

- Guide the conversation, redirecting it if needed, knowing when to interrupt a verbose panelist, when to ask a follow-up question, for example
- Engage the audience with questions that require a response, for example, Does (whatever panelist just said) inspire/scare/worry you?
- Keep track of time and allow for at least 15 minutes of Q&A at the end

Closing

Rather than asking for final thoughts, consider alternatives: What do you envision for the future? What Important new trends do you see?

Panels as a Dynamic Conversation



Sources:

Hough K. Moderating a panel: 8 ways to run an excellent discussion. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/karen-hough/moderating-a-panel-8-ways b 5242146.html.

Kawasaki G. How to be a great moderator. http://guykawasaki.com/how to be a great moderator.

Kirsner S. 13 Guidelines for great panel discussions. http://www.scottkirsner.com/panels.htm.

Kirsner S. How to moderate a panel like a pro. https://hbr.org/2013/05/how-to-moderate-a-panel-like-a.

Reiffenstein K. 10 tips for moderating a panel.

http://andnowpresenting.typepad.com/professionally_speaking/2009/10/10-tips-for-moderating-a-panel.html.