Working Through Conflict

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No financial disclosures to share

We will be engaging in discussion



Many thanks to Kurt O'Brien

Many thanks to Lisa Pierce





Statement Honoring the Land on which the University of Washington Stands

UW Medicine acknowledges the land we occupy today as the traditional home of the Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Duwamish and Suquamish tribal nations. Without them we would not have access to this healing, working, teaching and learning environment. We humbly take the opportunity to thank the original caretakers of this land who are still here.

Our Plan for Today



Who's in the room?

Your approach to conflict

Working a case

Step-by-step process

Choosing your words



Who is in the room?



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Where do you work?

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What do you do?

Approaches to Conflict



How Do I Handle Conflict?





Source: https://www.cpp.com/products/tki/index.aspx

How Do I Handle Conflict?

Style	Observable Behaviors	Locus of Concern
Competing	Assertive, Uncooperative, Out there to win, Exert power, authority	ME > YOU
Accommodating	Unassertive, Cooperative, Yielding to Other's Will (against own will)	ME < YOU
Avoiding	Unassertive, Uncooperative, Sidestepping/Postponing Issues, Withdraws from Threatening Situation	ME YOU
Collaborating	Assertive & Cooperative, Explore Disagreement and Seek Insight, Concerned about Underlying Needs	ME = YOU
Compromising	Mildly Assertive & Cooperative, Can be Transaction Driven, Preferring Middle Ground, Expedient Solution	ME YOU



A moment for reflection



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What style best describes how you commonly approach conflict?

What Is the Emotion Underlying the Conflict?







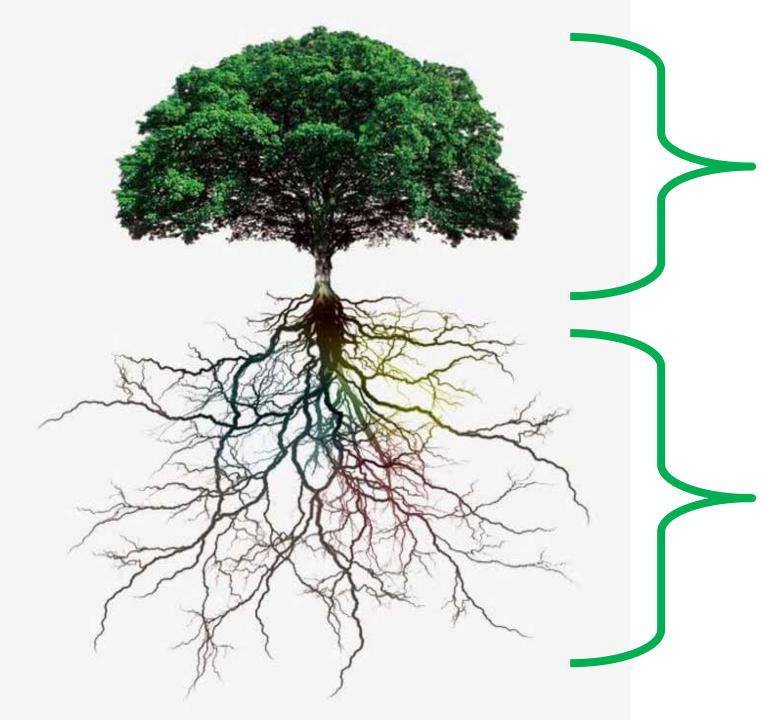
What Is the Emotion Underlying the Conflict?

Emotion

Data

Story





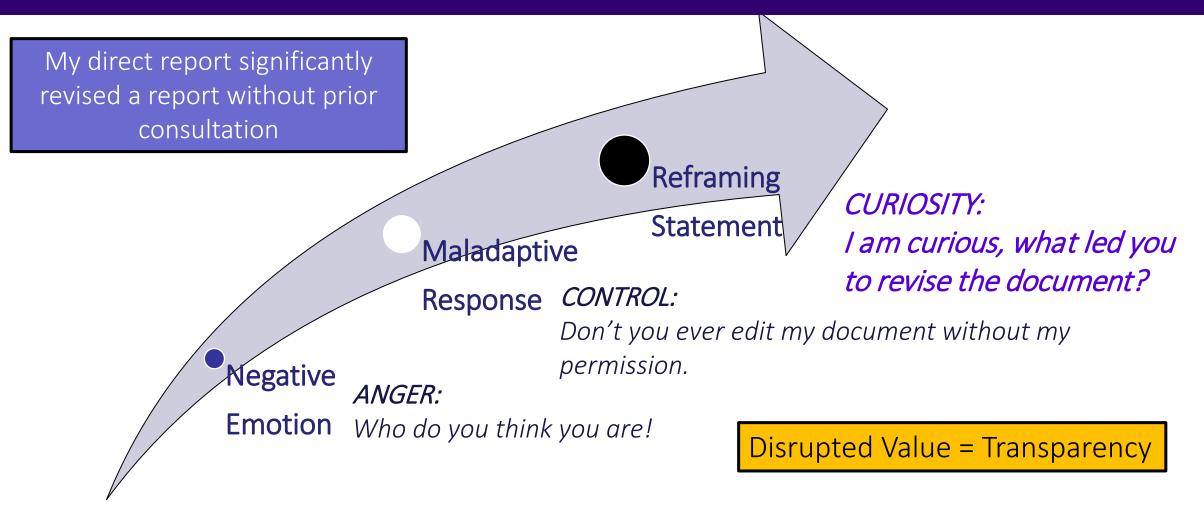
Emotion

Value =

Honesty
Justice
Growth

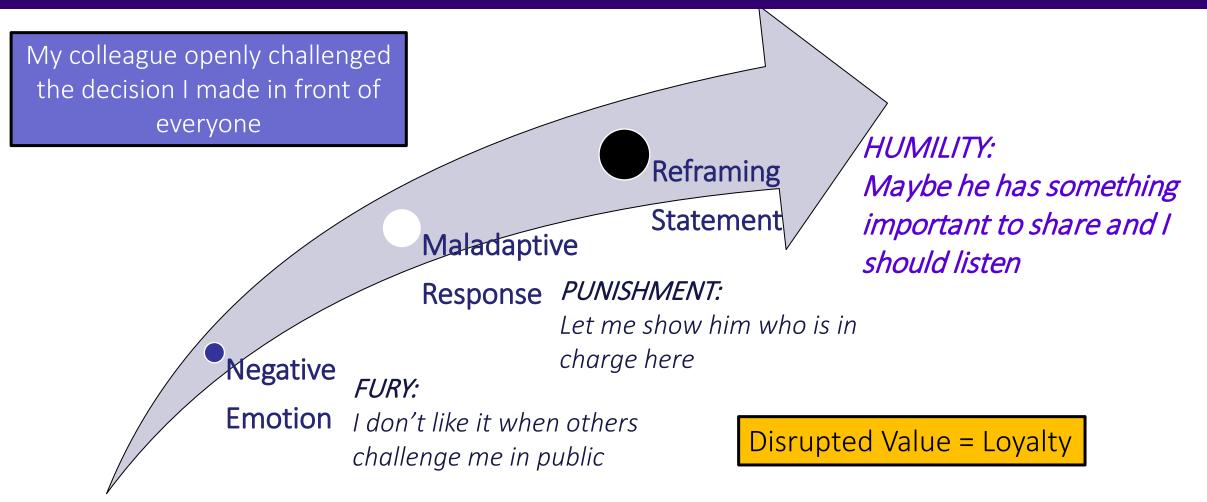


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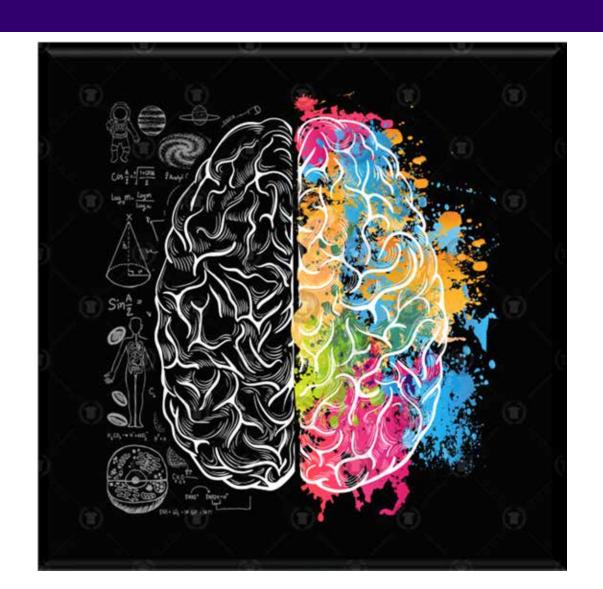


What Is the Emotion Underlying the Conflict?





How Do I Keep My Bias In Check?

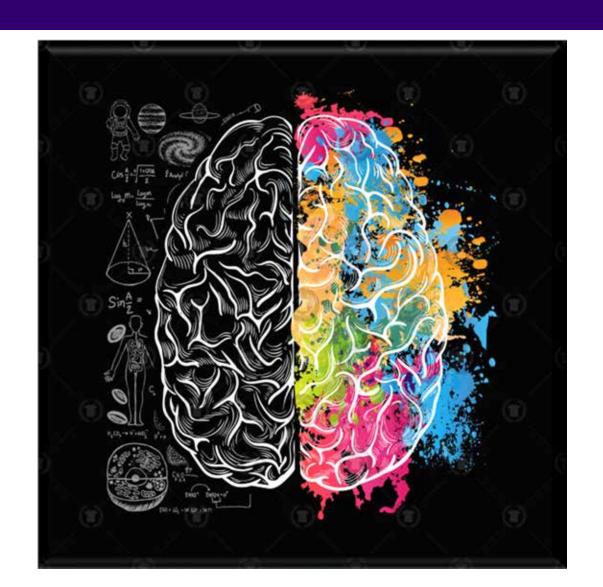


"Automatic associations, of which we may not be aware, that are difficult to control and may conflict with our professed beliefs and values."

Holroyd J, Scaife R, Stafford T. Responsibility for implicit bias. Philosophy Compass. 2017 Mar;12(3):e12410.



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Ladder of Inference

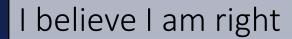
This guy deserves a stinging rebuke

He is lazy, unprofessional, because...

There is a pattern of failings

I only focus on the missed deadlines

A staff member misses a deadline



I draw a conclusion from the assumption

I make an assumption about the information

I assign meaning to the information

I filter information

I observe someone, something

A Case for Discussion



A Case for Discussion

- You are leading a team meeting
- You have delegated the work on a specific project to "J"
- J is presenting to the group and walking through next steps
- During a pause, K says that it still feels like things need to slow down and a smaller group needs to dig into the details on one aspect of the work more before moving forward
- J says that while this may be helpful, it is now time to move forward
- K responds that this is another example of not being heard and not being valued
- K abruptly leaves the meeting



Discuss as a Group

Introduce yourselves to each other

Determine a scribe and a reporter

Note your thoughts on the google doc



Understand Your Personal Perspective

What is your reaction to the conflict?

How do you begin to approach this conflict?

Immediate response? Longer term steps?



Discussion



Immediate response

Acknowledge what just happened

Check-in with yourself → attend to your emotions

Check-in with folks in the room

Suspend judgment on events and people

Decide on whether to continue or pause the meeting

Follow-up with K (and tell group you will do so)





A Step-by-Step Approach



Step 1 – Gather Data

Hear all voices

Get a 3rd party perspective

Seek advice from others







Inquiry

- What do you appreciate about the other person?
- What do you share in common? What is your mutual purpose?
- What does your team need from both of you?





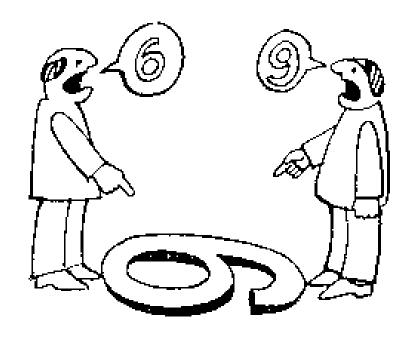
Review the Event

- Describe the events and specific behaviors that you find concerning or objectionable
 - Be specific
 - Focus on behaviors
- State how you are feeling after experiencing this behavior
 - Use actual feelings
 - Avoid judgment or analysis



<u>Interpretation</u>

- Reflect on how you are interpreting the other person's intent
- Are there other possible explanations (positive explanations) that would help explain why the other person behaved the way they did?
- Move towards attributing positive intent





Perspective Taking

- Describe *your role* in this situation.
 - What have you contributed to make the situation what it is?
 - What have you done to make life more difficult for them?
- What is it like to be in the other person's shoes?
- What are their stressors, constraints, concerns, challenges, fears?



Moving Forward

- State what is it that you need from the other person
- State what you want to have happen in the future

These steps can guide your discussion



Step 3 – Bring People Together

1 Assume positive intent

2 Suspend assumptions

Listen, don't reload

Balance advocacy with inquiry



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What other ground rules do you use?

Step 3 – Bring People Together

Establish Ground Rules

Delineate Mutual Goals

Engage in Dialogue

Develop
Agreements
for Future



Step 4 – Check Back In

Debrief after the initial discussion

Check back in after a bit of time

Consider tweaking agreements as needed



What Are the Words?

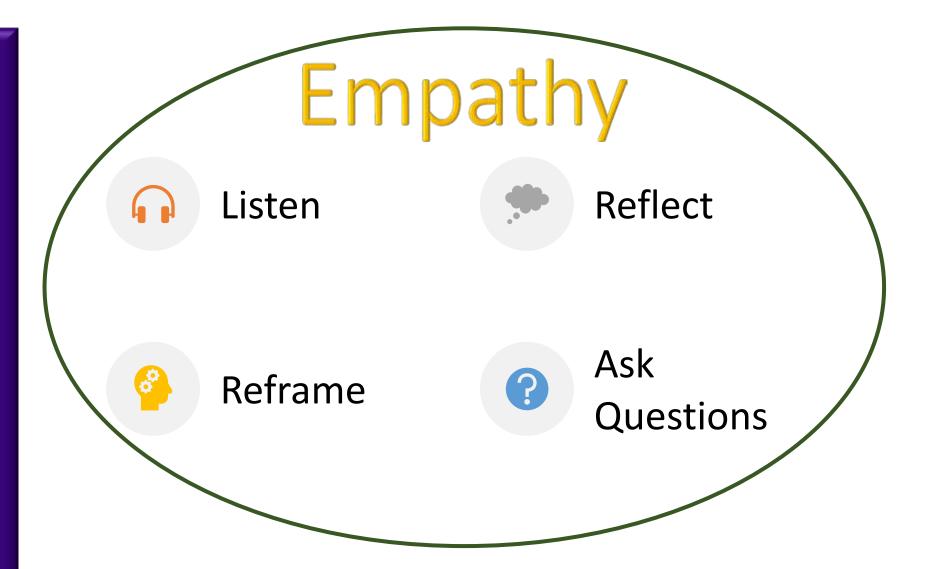


"Wants" by Grace Paley

He had had a habit throughout the twenty-seven years of making a narrow remark, which, like a plumber's snake, could work its way through the ear down the throat, halfway to my heart.



Dialogue Skills for Handling Challenging Interpersonal Conflict





Listen



The hallmark of good listening is judged by the first few words we say to the speaker

- Express Gratitude > I appreciated hearing your perspective.
- Suspend Judgment → I can see how you experienced the situation.
- Acknowledgment → It must have been difficult to bring this issue up with me. Thank you for stepping forward.



Reflect



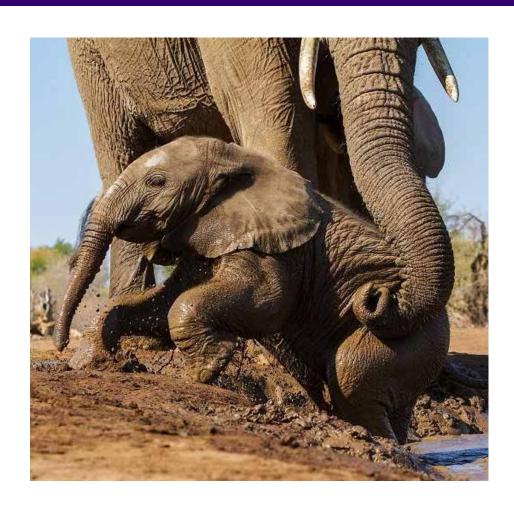
Speak to the emotions and feelings

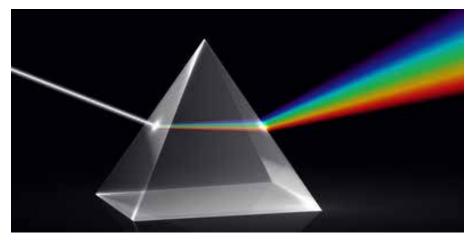
- That must be frustrating.
- I hear how upset you are.
- I am sorry this is so tough on you.
- It must be disappointing to ...
- It's been a hard day.
- You seem to have a strong opinion on the issue.



Reframe











The Purpose of Reframing





- Shift negative perception to positive outlook
- Re-direct past into the future
- Channel emotional responses into problem-solving thinking or action steps

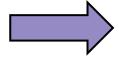
Speak to the person's underlying values



Reframing Phrases



This is hopeless. I don't want to waste my energy.



Please tell me...is there anything that is going well?



No one appreciates me here.



I don't care. Just get it done fast.

Ask Questions



- Avoid leading with Why
- Open questions with:
 - What
 - How
 - To What Degree
 - In What Way
- Replace statements with questions to demonstrate curiosity and desire for partnership.





Why did you miss the deadline?



Why are you making things difficult?

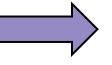


You are being a roadblock.

Alternate Questions

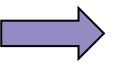


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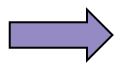
What makes it difficult for you... [Curiosity]

Why are you making things difficult?



How do you see things differently? [Perspective taking]

You are being a roadblock.



This is a difficult situation. What can help move forward? [Empathy]

Another Case for Discussion

- You submitted a paper to a journal. Pat was your co-author.
- The journal sent to you (the first author) quite a bit of substantial comments from reviewers.
- You emailed Pat to ask how the revision should be tackled together. You don't hear back from Pat.
- Because of the tight timeline, you went ahead and revised the paper including doing additional data analyses.
- You send the revised paper to Pat before submitting it to the journal.
- Pat replied, "Looks good. Thanks."
- This is not sitting well with you. You ask to meet with Pat.
- Pat says: "Handling the revision is your responsibility as the first author."

How would you respond to Pat with a reframing statement?





How would you respond to Pat with a reframing statement?

Questions?



Take Homes

Navigating conflict requires understanding your default approach as well as the impact of emotion and bias

When mediating a conflict, focus on hearing all voices and giving the work back to folks

Ground rules for dialogue -> assume positive intent, suspend assumptions, listen – don't reload, and balance advocacy with inquiry

When personally in moments of conflict tap into these skills \rightarrow listen, reflect, reframe and ask questions



Thank you!

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Other Resources

Office of the Ombud

(https://www.washington.edu/ombud/)

UW Medicine Organization Development & Training (https://depts.washington.edu/uwmhrodt/)

UW Professional & Organizational Development (https://hr.uw.edu/pod/)

UW Carelink

(https://hr.uw.edu/benefits/uw-carelink/)

