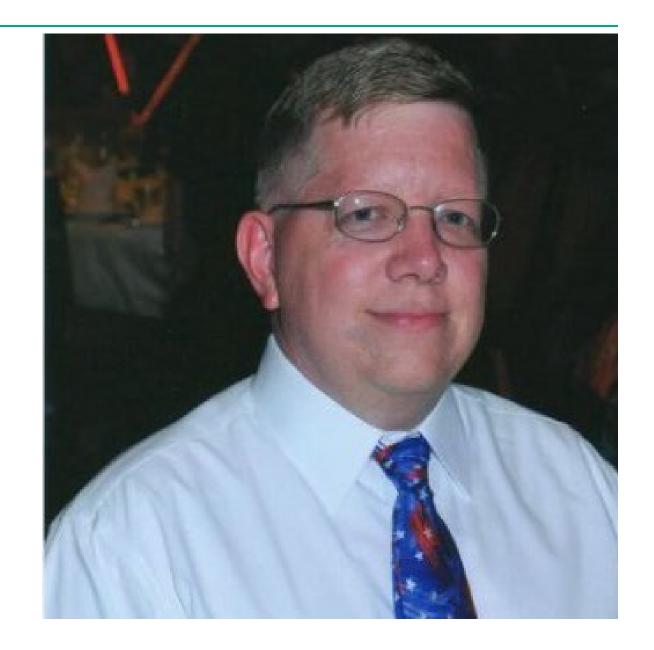


### Secrets of Conflict Resolution

Chad Green

### Who is Chad Green?

- Service Delivery Manager at Hewlett Packard Enterprise
  - Previous Positions
    - Product Delivery Manager
    - Project Manager
    - .NET Solution Architect
    - Developer
- Community Involvement
  - Code PaLOUsa Conference Chair
  - Louisville .NET Meetup Organizer
- Contact Information
  - Email: <a href="mailto:chadgreen@chadgreen.com">chadgreen@chadgreen.com</a>
  - Blog: chadgreen.com
  - Twitter: @ChadGreen
  - LinkedIn: ChadwickEGreen



### **Agenda**

- Who is Chad Green
- Setting the Stage
- Approaches to Conflict Resolution
- Understanding Group Dynamics
- Managing Conflict
- Conclusion

### By the Numbers

\$359 85% 27% 25% 85% of U.S. Significant loss of 27% of employees 25% say avoiding it witnessed personal employees organizational results in experience conflict productivity and attacks sickness/absences and spend 2.8 resources costs hours/week dealing \$359 billion in paid with it hours a year 78% 60% 75% 31% 95% 31% of managers 78% of employees 95% of those who Nearly 60% have 75% of employees think they handle receive training say never received disagree report positive conflict effectively it is the biggest outcomes from training driver for success conflict that would have not been realized without the conflict

## "Peace is not absence of conflict, it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means."

Ronald Reagan

### Setting the Stage

What is Conflict and Conflict Resolution

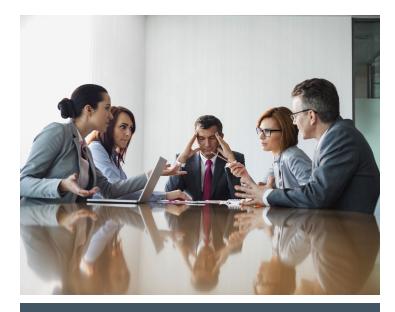
### What is Conflict?

- A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one
- A state of disagreement or disharmony between persons or ideas; a clash
- Strong disagreement between people, groups, etc., that results in often angry argument
- A turning point during which an individual struggles to attain some psychological quality.
  - Can be a time of both vulnerability and strength, as the individual works toward success or failure
- Real or perceived threat or opposition to one's needs, interests, principles, concerns, or security

### What is Conflict?



Good discussion about the possibilities



Not too bad, but still not good



Things starting to fall apart

### What is Conflict?



Oh goodness, this cannot be good



Now this is really serious







### What is Conflict Resolution?

- Way for two or more parties to find a peaceful solution to a disagreement among them
- Methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending conflict
- Committed groups actively communicate information about their conflicting motives to the rest of the group
- Engaging in collective negotiation
- Typically parallel the dimensions of conflict in the way the conflict is processed
  - Cognitive Resolution
  - Emotional Resolution
  - Behavioral Resolution

### **Approaches to Conflict Resolution**

### **Collaborating**

### Problem Solving, Confronting, Integrating, Win-Win Style

### **Description**

- Incorporating multiple viewpoints and insights from different perspectives
- Involves a rational problem-solving approach
- Involves
  - Focusing on the issues
  - Looking at alternative approaches
  - Selecting the best alternative

### When to Use

- Consensus and commitment of others important
- Collaborative environment
- Required to address the interest of multiple stakeholders
- High level of trust is present
- Long-term relationship is important
- Need to work through hard feelings, animosity, etc.
- Do not want to have full responsibility

### **Collaborating**

### Problem Solving, Confronting, Integrating, Win-Win Style

### **Advantages**

- Leeds to solving the actual problem
- Leeds to a win-win outcome
- Reinforces mutual trust and respect
- Builds a foundation for effective collaboration in the future
- Shared responsibility of the outcome
- You earn the reputation of a good negotiator
- Outcome of the conflict resolution is less stressful

### **Disadvantages**

- Requires a commitment from all parties
- May require more effort and more time
- May not be practical when timing is crucial and a quick solution or fast response is required
- Involved parties must continue collaborative efforts to maintain a collaborative relationship

### Compromising

### Give and Take, Reconciling

### **Description**

- Conflicting parties bargain to reach a mutually acceptable solution
- Lose/Lose

### When to Use

- Both parties need to win
- Goals are moderately important / not worth the use of more assertive involving approaches
- Teach temporary settlement on complex issues
- Reach expedient solutions on important issues
- First step when involved parties do not know each other
- When collaboration or forcing do not work

### Compromising

### Give and Take, Reconciling

### **Advantages**

- Faster issue resolution
- Can provide a temporary solution while looking for a winwin solution
- Lowers the level of tension and stress resulting from the conflict

### **Disadvantages**

- May result in a situation when both parties are not satisfied with the outcome
- Does not contribute to building trust in the long run
- May require close monitoring and control

### **Smoothing**

### Accommodating, Obliging

### **Description**

- Areas of agreement are emphasized
- Areas of disagreement are downplayed



### When to Use

- Important to provide a temporary relief or buy time
- Issue is not as important to you as it is to the other person
- You accept you are wrong
- You have no choice or when continued competition would be detrimental

### **Smoothing**

### Accommodating, Obliging

### **Advantages**

- Helps to protect more important interests while give up on less important ones
- Gives an opportunity to reassess the situation from a different angle

### **Disadvantages**

- Risk of being abused
- May negatively affect your confidence in your ability to respond to an aggressive opponent
- Makes it more difficult to transition to a win-win solution in the future
- Some of your supporters may not like your smoothing response and be turned off

### **Forcing**

### Directing, Competing, Controlling, Dominating

### **Description**

- Involves pushing one viewpoint at the expense of another
- Generates a win-lose situation
- Assertiveness is the hallmark of this approach
- Addresses the conflict head-on

### When to Use

- All other, less forceful methods, do not work or are ineffective
- Need to stand up for your own rights, resist aggression and pressure
- Quick resolution is required and using force if justified
- As a last resort to resolve a long-lasting conflict

### **Forcing**

### Directing, Competing, Controlling, Dominating

### **Advantages**

- May provide a quick resolution
- Increases self-esteem and draws respect



### **Disadvantages**

- May negatively affect relationship in the long run
- May cause opponent to react in the same way
- May require a lot of energy and may be exhausting
- Cannot take advantage of strong sides of the other side's position

### **Withdrawal**

### Avoidance

### **Description**

- Retreat or postpone a decision on a problem
- Usually not the best choice for resolving conflict
- Not giving up sidestepping or postponing

### When to Use

- Issue is trivial and not worth the effort
- More important issues are pressing
- Postponing the response is beneficial to you
- No change of getting your concerns met
- You would have to deal with hostility
- Unable to handle the conflict

### **Withdrawal**

### Avoidance

### **Advantages**

- You may chose to withdraw and postpone your response until you are in a more favorable circumstance
- Low stress approach when conflict is short
- Gives the ability/time to focus on more important or more urgent issues
- Give you time to be better prepared

### **Disadvantages**

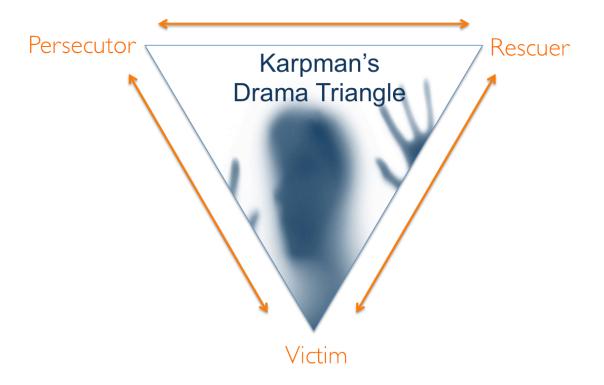
- May lead to weakening or losing your position
- Not acting may be interpreted as an agreement
- May negatively affect your relationship with a party that expects your action

### **Understanding Group Dynamics**

Transactional Analysis

### **Karpman Drama Triangle**

- Conflict has predictable pattern known as the Karpman Drama Triangle
- Models the connection between personal responsibility and the power in conflicts, and destructive and shifting roles people play
- 3 Roles
  - Persecutor
  - Rescuer
  - Victim



### **Karpman Drama Triangle**



Persecutor



Rescuer



**Victim** 

### **Managing Conflict**

1. Tackle the issue after both parties have calmed down



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- 2. Maintain a positive outlook



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- 3. Practice active listening



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- 4. Consider your role in the conflict



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- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting



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- 3. Practice active listening
- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting
- Seek first to understand



- 1. Tackle the issue after both parties have calmed down
- 2. Maintain a positive outlook
- 3. Practice active listening
- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting
- 6. Seek first to understand
- 7. Alert human resources



- 1. Tackle the issue after both parties have calmed down
- 2. Maintain a positive outlook
- 3. Practice active listening
- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting
- Seek first to understand
- 7. Alert human resources
- 8. Find a mediator



- 1. Tackle the issue after both parties have calmed down
- 2. Maintain a positive outlook
- 3. Practice active listening
- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting
- Seek first to understand
- 7. Alert human resources
- 8. Find a mediator
- 9. Be introspective



- 1. Tackle the issue after both parties have calmed down
- 2. Maintain a positive outlook
- 3. Practice active listening
- 4. Consider your role in the conflict
- 5. Organize a staff meeting
- Seek first to understand
- 7. Alert human resources
- 8. Find a mediator
- 9. Be introspective
- 10. Expect Conflict



# Conclusion

### **Secrets of Conflict Resolution**

Nebraska.Code()

### Thank you

Email: <a href="mailto:chadgreen@chadgreen.com">chadgreen@chadgreen.com</a>

Blog: chadgreen.com

Twitter: @ChadGreen

LinkedIn: ChadwickEGreen