## **CLINICAL STAFF AND FACULTY CONFLICT RESPONSE MATRIX**

People often engage in conflict reactively and employ strategies that can make the situation worse. Intentionally choosing your conflict response can deescalate conflict and help you get what you want.

Adapted from Mediation Training Institute, Conflict Dynamics Profile, Eckerd College Leadership Development Institute, https://www.conflictdynamics.org

## Constructive **Destructive Perspective Taking** Winning at all Costs Focusing on getting your way despite potentially Putting yourself in the other person's shoes and trying to understand their perspective hurting relationships • Example: A colleague who recently has been • Example: Everyone in your unit supports moving missing many shifts shares that they lost a in one direction, but you disagree and decide to relative, and you understand their absences. do it your way despite their protests. **Displaying Anger Creating Solutions** Brainstorming collaboratively with the other person Demonstrating visible signs of anger, e.g., yelling, to generate new solutions to a problem cursing, pounding fist on table • Example: You work with a colleague to creatively • Example: In a meeting or huddle, you raise your determine how to allocate limited supplies. voice at a colleague when they interrupt you. **Expressing Emotions Demeaning Others** Directly and honestly communicating your feelings Putting down the other person in a conflict, e.g., about the situation to the other person using eye rolls or sarcasm • Example: You express worry to a colleague about • Example: A colleague proposes an idea, and you how the staffing shortage will impact patient care. scoff, "That's a terrible idea." **Reaching Out** Retaliating Making the first move to restart communication after Getting even or getting back at the other person • Example: You dislike the way someone spoke to it has broken down or stalled • Example: You invite someone with whom you you, so you exclude them from informal meetings. have had an icy relationship to coffee. Reflective Thinking **Avoiding** Analyzing the situation, weighing pros and cons Keeping your distance and acting aloof in conflict • Example: You think through going on a job search • Example: After a bad interaction with a colleague, vs. trying to improve your current work you minimize interactions rather than speak environment. directly with them. **Delay Responding Yielding** First cooling down from a highly emotional state Giving in to the other person and letting them have before re-engaging with the conflict their way, rather than facing the conflict • Example: You wait for your anger to subside • Example: You do not share your opinion and before talking to a colleague who did something simply go along with a colleague's idea even that offended you. though you know it is problematic. **Adapting Hiding Emotions** Being flexible and considering a range of potential Repressing your feelings, may lead to outburst • Example: You do not communicate your solutions • Example: A new leader requires a different frustration to a colleague who does not complete process for charting so you learn and implement it. their tasks. **Use the Ombuds Office Self-Criticizing** Replaying what you did wrong over and over Getting consult from an impartial, confidential

• Example: After a blow-up with a colleague, you

keep kicking yourself for what you did.

resource to best understand your options for both

passive and active conflict engagement strategies