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 Putting yourself in the other person's shoes and Focusing on getting your way despite potentially trying to understand their perspective hurting relationships • Example: A colleague who has been less • Example: Everyone in your department supports moving in one direction, but you disagree and productive recently shares that they lost a relative, and you understand their delay in progress. decide to do it your way despite their protests. **Creating Solutions Displaying Anger** 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: In a meeting, you raise your voice at a • Example: You work with a colleague to creatively allocate limited funds for maximum impact. 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 to a colleague that you feel • Example: A colleague proposes an idea, and you frustrated when they don't respond to your emails. 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: In a field with changing norms, you frustration to a colleague who does not complete review new technologies for adoption. their tasks. **Use the Ombuds Office Self-Criticizing** Replaying what you did wrong over and over Getting consult from an impartial, confidential resource to best understand your options for both • Example: After a blow-up with a colleague, you

keep kicking yourself for what you did.

passive and active conflict engagement strategies