



Conflict Resolution & How to Manage Difficult Employee Hot Spots

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Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this course, you will be able to

- Explain why conflict occurs
- Understand the differences among coworker personalities & diversity
- Recognize the difference between constructive and destructive conflict
- Recognize the benefits of conflict management
- Apply strategies to prevent conflict
- Recognize the five individual approaches to conflict
- Use collaboration to resolve conflict in a positive manner

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Conflict Resolution

- What Causes Conflict between two or more people?
 - Differences in Perceptions, assumptions or values

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Rider

- Conscious mind (Neo-Cortex)
- Thinking part of your brain
- Talking to yourself
- Intellectually attempts to control behaviors
- Can learn new ways
- Trains the horse



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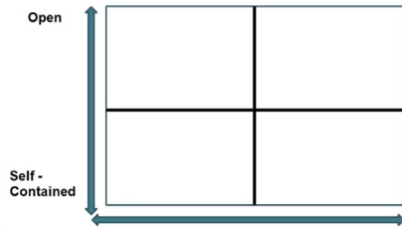
Horse

- Subconscious (Limbic system)
- Stores and uses learned information
- Unconscious behaviors
- Controls our feelings
- Learns from repetition
- Does not deviate once learned



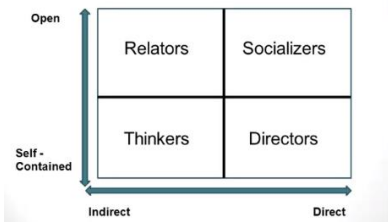
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Understanding Behavior Styles



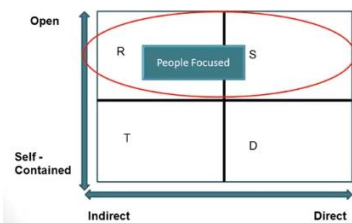
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Understanding behavior styles



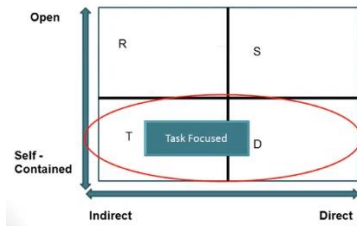
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Understanding behavior styles



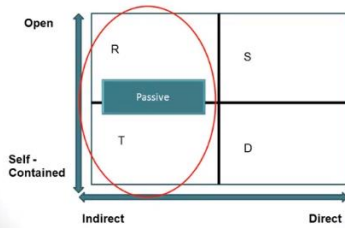
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Understanding behavior styles



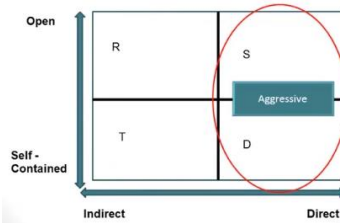
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Understanding behavior styles



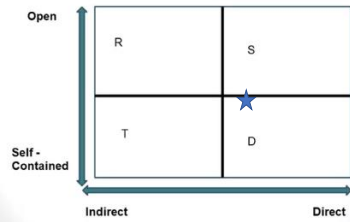
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Understanding behavior styles



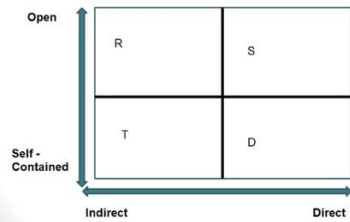
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Which are you?



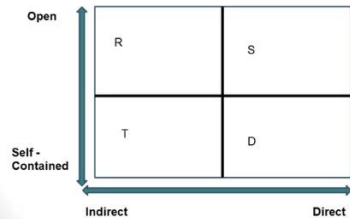
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Co-Worker?



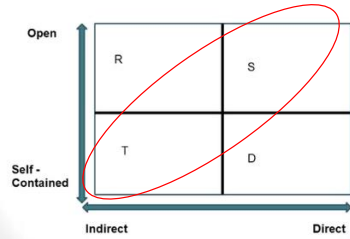
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Co-Worker?



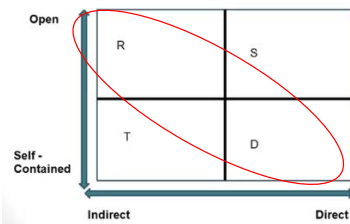
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Which are you?



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Which are you?



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Remember – they are just different!



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Learning Style Differences

Visual

Auditory

Kinesthetic

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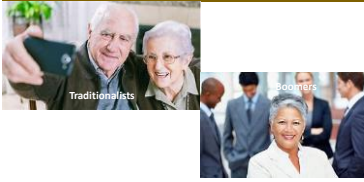
Generational Differences

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Generational Differences

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Generational Differences



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Generational Differences



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Generational Differences



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Generational Differences



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Managing the Difficult Employee or Physician

Generational differences

- Is this truly a difficult employee or just a misunderstanding about perceptions, assumptions or beliefs?

Boomers Assets:

- Service Oriented
- Driven
- Willing to go the extra mile
- Good at relationships
- Want to please
- Self sacrificing
- Good team player

Boomers Liabilities:

- Uncomfortable with conflict
- Reluctant to go against peers
- Overly sensitive to feedback
- Judgmental of those seeing things differently

Xers Assets:

- Adaptable
- Technology literate
- Independent
- Unintimidated by authority
- Creative

Xers Liabilities:

- Impatient
- Questionable people skills
- Inexperienced
- Cynical

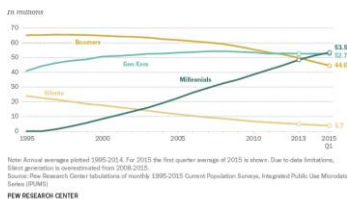
Millennials Assets:

- Collective Action Oriented
- Optimism
- Tenacity
- Multi-tasking abilities
- Technology Savy

Millennials Liabilities:

- Need for supervision and structure
- Inexperienced in understanding business structure & hierarchy
- Inexperienced particularly in handling difficulty people

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Millennials are the largest generation in the U.S. labor force

CHALLENGE! Future Services & Opportunities Needing New Skills & Talent

More than a third of the workforce are Millennials

% of the U.S. labor force



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Con

employees/CoWorkers

Is this truly a

CLASH POINTS ON C

- Veteran – Build s
- Boomers – Build i
- GenXers- Build a portable/transfer
- Millennials – Build careers

CLASH POINTS ON A

- Veteran – Chain c
- Boomers – Chang
- GenXers- Self-Co
- much respect for
- Millennials – Don t command/ collaborate

perceptions, assumptions or beliefs?

TIPS FOR RETENTION

- Millennials – Company's civic & social responsibilities in the world
- Make work interactive and group oriented (ie: technology and social media)
- Try to personalize their work
- Give them a voice and allow collaboration or work teams.

Question: How important do you think technology is to millennials?

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TYPES OF DIFFICULT PEOPLE/COWORKERS

COMPLAINERS

BULLIES

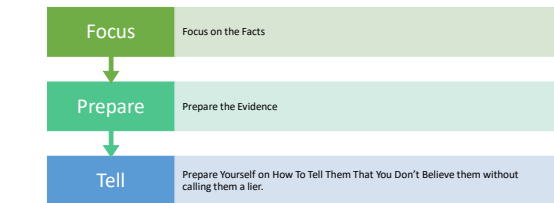
SILENTS

INDECISIVES

KNOW IT ALL'S

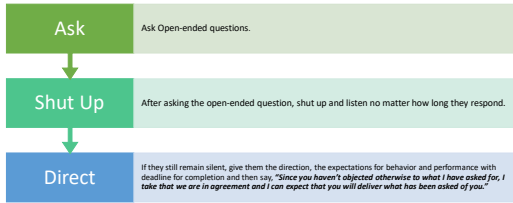
BLAMERS

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Deniers and Liers

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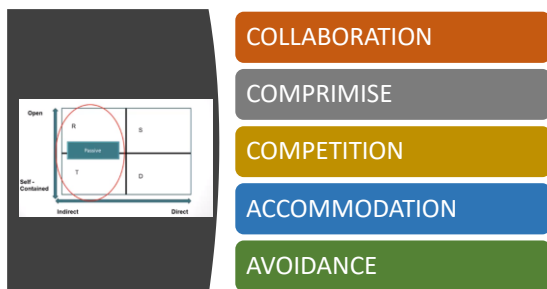
The "Silent Treatment"



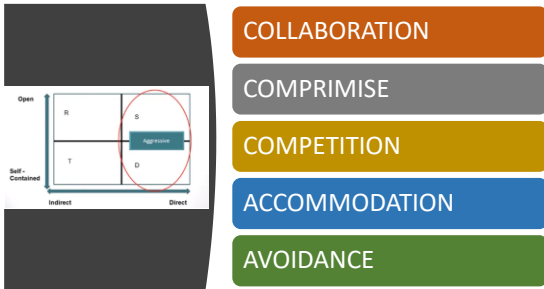
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WHICH ONE WOULD YOU BE?

Every afternoon, your coworker Sandra likes to come over to your desk to chat. You like Sandra, but you can't get any work done when she is around. Which of the following approaches are you most likely to take:

- Talk to Sandra for a minute or two, then excuse yourself;
- Start leaving your desk around the time you know Sandra will drop by
- Ask Sandra if she'd like to chat during the lunch hour or after work
- Tell Sandra that she can't chat with you anymore because you're busy
- Continue to chat with Sandra each afternoon. You value her friendship and don't want to alienate her by bringing up your issues.

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People Have Conflict or Stress Response Styles

Challenge	Cooperate	Surrender	Deny	Flie
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative Argumentative Criticism Skepticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compromise Seek solutions Understand mutual goals Want to do good work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse to conflict Avoidance Resentful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deny the behavior Don't accept responsibility Redirect blame 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move away from Refuse to get involved Seek transfer Quit

TIPS TO HELP DIFFUSE IF YOU KNOW THEIR STYLE:

- Identify the persons conflict response style and prepare accordingly.
- Focus on only positive outcomes and seek agreement as to the importance.
- Discuss Facts and Events, not emotions.
- Ask Open-Ended Questions (especially those that are passive, withdrawn or silent objectors)
- Listen carefully; paraphrase for correct understanding.
- Note the triggers that set them off.
- Ask to collaborate on the solution pointing out the win-win to both parties.

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Conflict Resolution



- What Causes Conflict between two or more people?
 - Differences in Perceptions, assumptions or values

The Key is Emotional Awareness & Control!

- Scarce resources
 - Work Conditions or Environment
 - Differing Work Styles
 - Conflicting Perceptions
 - Conflicting Objectives
 - Stress
 - Unclear Roles
 - Personal Differences
 - Uncertainty
- Keep your emotions under control. If someone is going to be unprofessional, not you!
 - If you are feeling too emotional, take deep breath, lower your voice, talk slower and not faster, sit back, unfold arms. If they are physically upset, let them speak their mind and allow to deescalate their emotions unless disruptive, disrespectful or harmful.
- Tell them that you are willing to hear them out if they can behave similar to you.
- Try to understand what is troubling them. "help me understand" "why do you feel"
 - Understand what is troubling you. "bias, values, assumptions, or facts"
 - Stay motivated to resolve the conflict. "let them know that you want to resolve this"
 - Communicate clearly and effectively feelings and motivation.
 - Attract and influence others to be supportive. (if necessary)

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Destructive Conflict

- Energy is diverted from work
- Personal differences are exacerbated
- Teams become segregated and uncooperative
- Workplace morale falls further adding to stressful environment

TIPS TO KEEP CONFLICT CONSTRUCTIVE

1. Don't complain; instead request
2. Give reasons to justify
3. Be very clear
4. Be respectful even if you don't agree
5. Use your voice face-to-face; no email/texting
6. Admit your mistakes and take accountability

LISTENING TECHNIQUES TO KEEP IN POSITIVE

1. Don't interrupt your coworker when they voice concerns
2. Establish and maintain good eye contact
3. Don't look down or around the office when coworker is speaking
4. Don't assume you know what your coworker is saying before he or she is finished
5. Be aware of all body language
6. Paraphrase your coworkers concerns to make sure that you understand them and ask for confirmation.

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Conflict Resolution



- Stop and Evaluate the Situation
 - Walk away, give it time, evaluate why I am feeling this way
- Decide if a Response is Even Necessary
 - Don't make it into something if it isn't something
- Choose Best Response
 - Avoid blame
 - Accept accountability if needed

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Conflict Resolution



- Crucial Starting Point is to Acknowledge the Issue Verbally
 - Use words specific to the actual situation
 - Stick to observable behaviors
 - Avoid destructive personal comments
 - Use "I" language
 - Focus on behavior instead of their emotions
- Next crucial point is strong listening skills
 - Don't interrupt or assume what they mean


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Conflict Resolution

- Can We Just Agree Upon....
 - Attempt to find some areas in which both parties can agree. Go really wide and then narrow.
 - Can we both agree that we really want our company to be successful?
 - Can we both agree that we want our physicians to be happy with us and brag about the center?
 - Can we both agree that in order to accomplish these goals we must...
- Can you gain agreement that both parties are willing to share a commitment as well as have mutual respect of each other?
- Are you willing to:
- Accommodate** – both agree to disagree and accept differences & agree not to let differences grow into major problems.
 - Compromise** – both parties give in on something.
 - Give a concession(s)** – one party gives into the other for the good of the project, goal, company, etc.
 - Reach Consensus** – both parties see other point of view again based upon proof evidence.

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Managing the Difficult Employee or Physician ie: Human Capital Equipment Failures

- Time Out Now
 - One on One Private Meeting
 - Verbal Warning
 - Written Warning
 - Probation Period
 - Termination
- 
- Focus only on the behavior and not the person. Use words like "my/our observation".
 - Do not use words like "opinion", "feeling", "feel like".
 - Utilize & reference Policies, Employee Handbook, Govt regulations ie: specific behavior that violates these.
 - Talk about measurable outcomes of the behavior:
 - Lost time, lost productivity, destruction of, waste of, deterioration of, unbillable claims, hurt feelings, jeopardy of legal action, out of compliance to regulations, etc.



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Documenting Unsatisfactory Behavior



- Investigate the facts and document them.
- If the investigation involves an accusation of a serious policy violation that could cause the employee's immediate dismissal, consider suspending the employee pending the investigator's results.
- Before concluding the investigation, confront the employee with the allegations against him or her.
 - Give the employee an opportunity to explain his or her position.
 - Make record of the explanation.
- If the employee's explanation identifies new information or additional people who have knowledge of the facts under investigation, then thoroughly pursue the investigation of such information and/or interview the additional witnesses.
 - Document any additional steps in the investigation.
 - Prepare a written summary of the investigation that states the findings based upon the investigation's results.

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Documenting Unsatisfactory Behavior



- If the investigation concludes that the employee violated one or more policies or job expectations, then the summary should identify and include the specific policies or expectations violated.
 - Policies often change and references to policy numbers or names may not help in litigation if no one remembers the policy's details.
- Depending on the severity of the issue, the manager must decide the appropriate action to take against the employee. If there is any doubt, the manager should consult with HR.
- Before imposing any discipline more severe than an oral warning, the employer should have an internal review process to assure consistency.
 - Review the facts revealed during the investigation with the HR manager.
 - Confirm the policy violation.
 - Assess the consistency of the discipline to be imposed with past practices within the manager's department as well as in other departments.

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Documenting Unsatisfactory Behavior



The Disciplinary Meeting

- Generally, more than one manager or supervisor should attend the meeting during which the employer tells the employee of the discipline imposed.
- When the discipline involves more than a verbal counseling, the managers should enter the private meeting with a previously prepared document that summarizes:
 - The events that prompted the employer to notice the issue and investigate it;
 - The policy violation or unmet expectation;
 - What the employee must do to correct the issue; and
 - The consequences for his or her not making such a correction.
- Ask the employee to sign the document.
 - If the employee refuses to sign it, the manager or supervisor should add a statement indicating the employee's refusal to sign the document.
 - Each of the supervisors or managers should sign the document.
- During the meeting, allow the employee an opportunity to respond.
 - If the discussion at the meeting covers any points beyond those stated in the disciplinary document, then another document signed by both supervisors or managers present should summarize such additional matters.
- Follow up!
 - Managers must monitor employee conduct/performance to ensure compliance with policies/expectations.

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DISCIPLINARY CHECKLISTS

- Disciplinary Action Checklist (see page 38)
- Termination Checklist for Disciplinary Reasons (see page 39)
- Termination Checklist for Performance Reasons (see page 40)
- Strategies for Coaching, Counseling and Disciplining Employees (see pages 41-42)

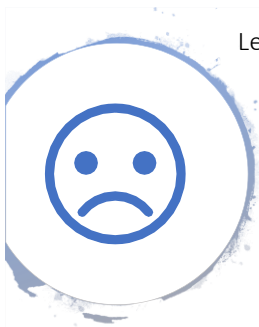
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EMPLOYEE SEPARATION DOCUMENTS

See Employee Separation Report handout

- Strongly advised to have a Separation Report of some kind used and kept in HR file
 - Manager's written documents attached regarding:
 - Suspension with Pay
 - Suspension without pay
 - Performance deficiencies
 - Rules Violations
 - Excessive tardiness or absences
 - No call no show after # days specified in your policies
- If voluntary resignation, have employee sign it and give reasons
- Necessary as supportive evidence for Unemployment claims

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Leadership Causes

- Poor Communication
- Attitude or Poor Disposition
- Unavailable
- Poor level of trust of leader
- Improper utilization of training
- Poor preparation of handling people problems
- Reactive instead of proactive leadership
- Improper pace / speed of the team
- Lack of goals

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- **S** – Specific, defined & quantifiable
- **C** – Clearly measurable, correct action plan and path
- **O** – openly discussed goals, feedback and buy-in (I never met a man that resists his own ideas)
- **R** – Realistic objectives
- **E** – Encouragement & Assistance is Available by you

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Leadership Causing Performance Issues

- Demotivating good behavior/good results
- Motivating/rewarding bad behavior/bad results
- Obstacles in the way but ignored
- Exceptions vs. Non-Exceptions on Standards
- Lack of Training / Lack of investing in the employee

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You learn that your OR Director has developed a very strong personal relationship with your Medical Director. She has decided that whenever she wants something, she goes around you and directly to the Medical Director. Recently, you have her direct orders on sending staff home when case load doesn't warrant them staying. She was less than interested in your instruction. Turns out that she goes to the Medical Director with the issue and the M.D. says to her not to worry about it and to let the staff stay.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

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One of your surgeons has a bad temper. During a surgical procedure today, he was barking commands at his nursing staff and was so irritated that his OR nurse wasn't following his instructions fast enough that he begins yelling at her and throws an instrument across the operating room.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

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You learn that your Clinical Director has been talking behind your back to the clinical staff. What she is basically saying is that she should be in your job and would do a much better job than you. You are noticing that the morale is deteriorating and your staff is starting to act disrespectful around you and not putting much effort into their non-patient care duties.

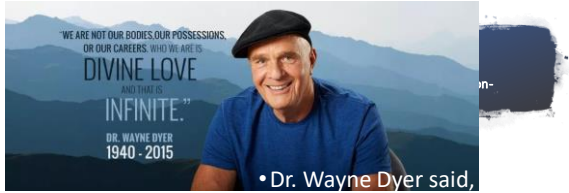
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

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Your surgery center has a Materials Manager / Surgical Tech that has 30+ years experience and dwarfs the ASC experience level of the Clinical Director. Therefore, the S.T. has managed to provide more leadership to the ASC than the Clinical Director. The problem is that the leadership is off-base in many ways. After you have confronted her, she has decided to give you the silent treatment. You have noticed that your Clinical Director and certain other clinical staff are now behaving similarly and appear to be mad at you.

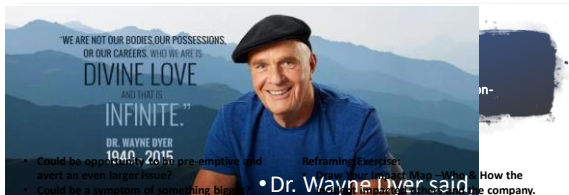
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

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• Dr. Wayne Dyer said,
*“Change the way you
 look at things, and
 the things you look
 at change.”*

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- Could be opportunity to be pre-emptive and avert an even larger issue?
- Could be a symptom of something bigger.
- Is an opportunity to meet a need?
- Will it help me learn what I can do about our culture, or manager or a team member?
- It is providing me information on behavior and usually a reason behind the behavior.

• Dr. Wayne Dyer said,
*“Change the way you
 look at things, and
 the things you look
 at change.”*

- Reframing Exercise
- Example: Late doctor or employee, how did it affect the team, the patient, the day's activities?
 - Can we agree to agree that as to what incidents continue to happen.
 - Change message of discipline.
 - Transition session from discipline to coaching

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- On a scale of 1 to 10, how **happy** are you at work?
- Would you **refer someone** to work here?
- Do you have a clear understanding of your career or promotion path?
- On a scale of 1 to 10, how would you rate your **work-life balance**?
- Hypothetically, if you were to quit tomorrow, what would your **reason** be?
- Do you foresee yourself working here one year from now?
- If you were given the chance, would you **reapply** to your current job?

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Employee Surveys on Satisfaction, Culture, or Leadership

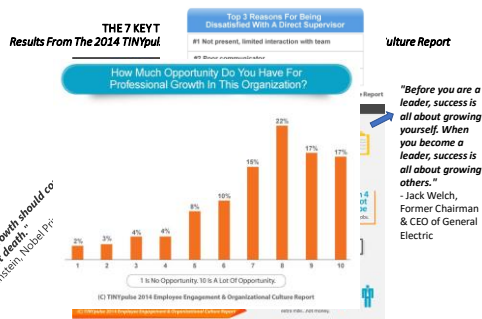
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- On a scale of 1 to 10, how would you rate your work-life balance?
- Hypothetically, if you were to quit tomorrow, what would your reason be?
- Do you foresee yourself working here one year from now?
- If you were given the chance, would you reapply to your current job?
- Do you feel **valued** at work?
- Do you believe the **leadership** team takes your feedback seriously?
- How frequently do you receive **recognition** from your manager?
- The last time you **accomplished** a big project, did you receive any **recognition**?
- Do you believe you'll be able to **reach** your **full potential** here?

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Employee Surveys on Satisfaction, Culture, or Leadership

- Do you feel like the **management team** here is transparent?
- What three words would you use to describe our culture?
- On a scale of 1 to 10, how comfortable do you feel **giving upwards feedback** to your supervisor?
- Do you feel like coworkers give each other **respect** here?
- Do you believe we live authentically by our organizational values?
- Does our executive team contribute to a positive work culture?
- Do you have fun at work?

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Thank You!

Questions?

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