



People First HR Services

People First HR is a leading provider of human resource solutions for Canadian businesses.

People First HR is a division of People Corporation, a national provider of group benefits and retirements services.



3

Learning Outcomes

- Understand what drives conflict
- What is your conflict management style?
- How position and interests impact communication
- A road map for difficult conversations
- Strategies to turning uncomfortable conversations into meaningful dialogues

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What drives conflict? When conflict occurs, it is typically the result of one of three things: A mistake A misunderstanding & assumptions A disagreement

Which one is most common? 90% Mistake Misunderstanding & assumptions Disagreement

7



Intent vs Impact

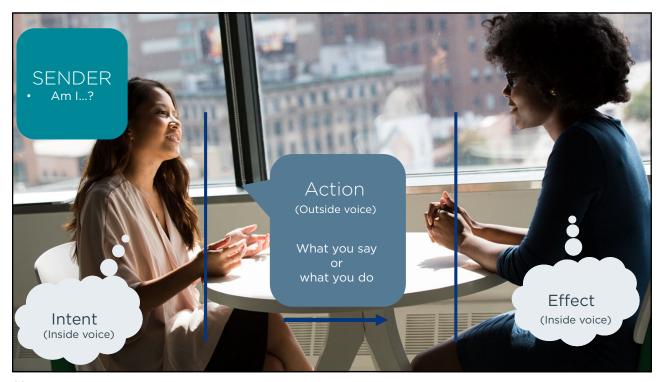
It is not about <u>intent</u> - it is about the <u>impact</u> on the person.

"I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel." - Maya Angelou



9

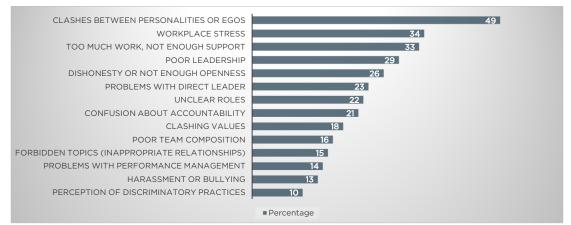








What Causes Conflict at Work?



Workplace Conflict: Statistics That Reveal Its Cost | CMOE

Elements of Successful Teams

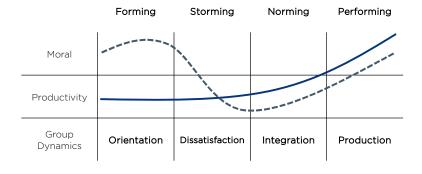
- 1. Shared purpose
- 2. Clear measurements of success
- 3. Clear roles and responsibilities
- 4. Positive team dynamics
 - Well understood norms of behavior & operating rules
 - 5 characteristics of a high performing team
- 5. Strong leadership

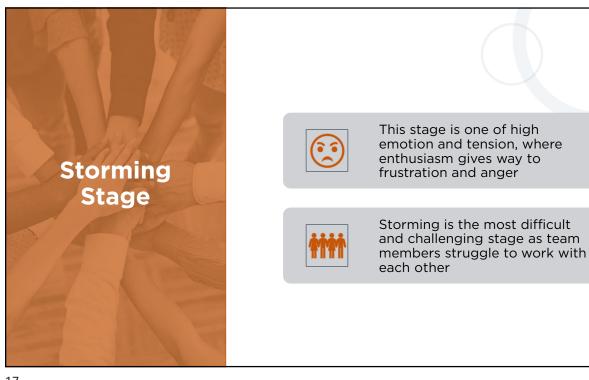


15

Stages of Team Development

All teams go through 4 predictable stages as they develop:





Role of the Leader at the Storming Stage 1. Let people know feelings of discomfort are normal. 2. Continue to clarify goals, roles and coach people. 3. Manage conflict. 4. Let people talk without blame. Ask for thoughts and input.



This is the desired stage

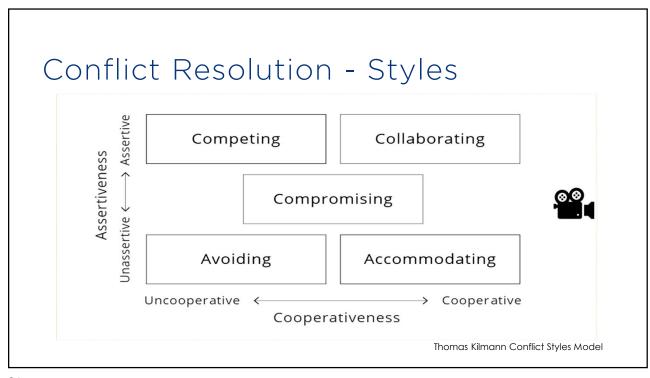
- The team has developed and matured, and people generally feel good about being part of the group
- Starting to see progress towards goals
- There is an atmosphere of trust and openness

19

Role of the Leader at Performing Stage

- Acknowledge and celebrate small wins and keep momentum.
- Provide one on one support and guidance. Hold individuals accountable for results.
- Table issues and challenge team to produce solutions.





Goal: To win When quick, decisive action is vital, like emergencies When unpopular actions need implementing on important issues When you know you are 'right' on issues vital to organizational welfare When you are up against a person who takes advantage of noncompetitive behavior

Accommodating

Goal: To yield

- When you decide to allow a better position to be heard and to learn and show your reasonableness
- When issues are more important to others than yourself
- To minimize loss when you are outmatched and losing
- When harmony and stability are especially important
- There is need to allow others to develop by learning from their mistakes

23

Avoiding

Goal: To delay

- When the stakes are not high, or the issue is trivial
- When you perceive no chance of satisfying your concerns
- When potential disruption outweighs the benefits of resolution
- When others can resolve the conflict more effectively

Compromising

Goal: To find a middle ground

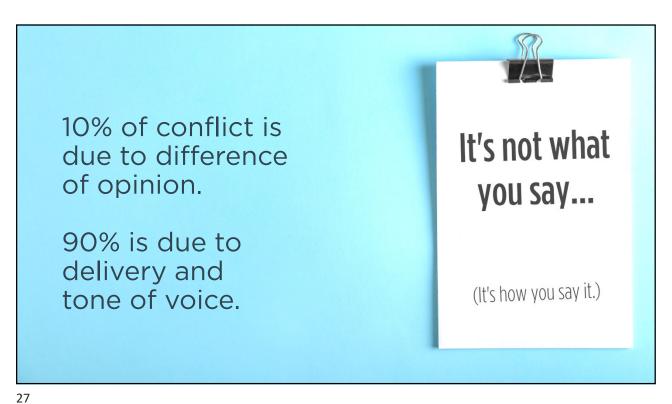
- When goals are important, but not worth the effort or potential disruption of more assertive modes
- When opponents with equal power are committed to mutually exclusive goals
- As a backup when collaborating or competing is unsuccessful
- There is a need to achieve temporary settlement to complex issues

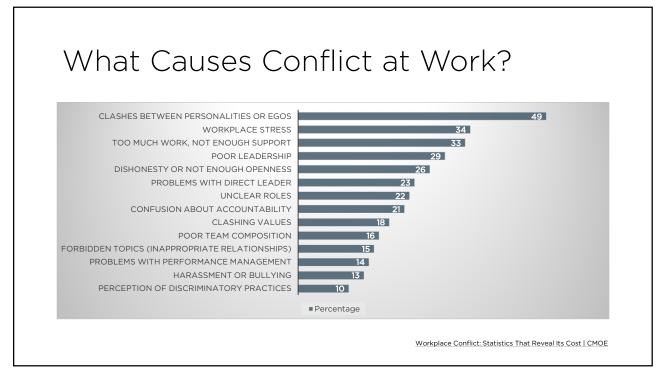
25

Collaborating

Goal: To find a win-win situation

- When both sets of concerns are too important to be compromised in finding an integrative solution
- When your objective is to learn to merge insights from people with different perspectives
- To gain commitment by incorporating concerns into a consensus







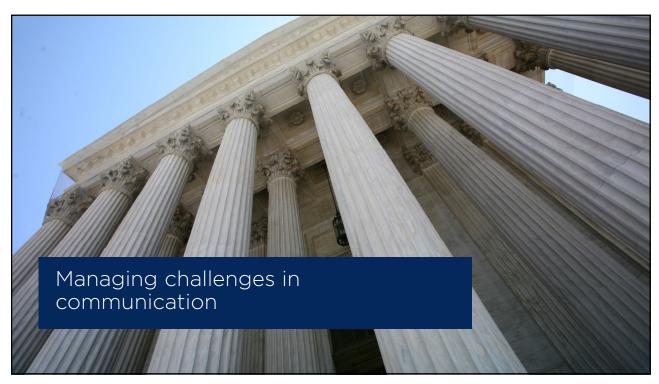


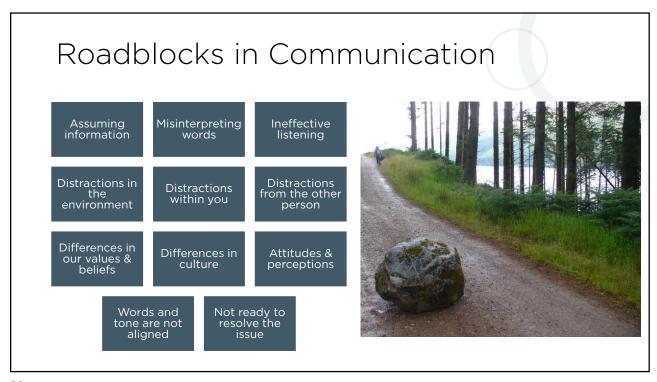
It's OK to say "I'm sorry"

- This acknowledges feelings
 - "I'm so sorry that this has caused you so much frustration"
- Doesn't have to imply fault
- Develops trust and rapport
- Helps resolve conflict



31





Positions and Interests



How to Maintain Effective Dialogue Keep it simple

Speak clearly

Don't be distracted

Listen for understanding

Tailor your message

Ask questions

Paraphrase

Clarify for understanding

Use basic language - avoid jargon

Take notes

Consider your non-verbal cues

35



