Difficult Conversations

and how to make them easier.

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Why are we here?

01

Discuss what constitutes a "difficult" conversation.

02

Review the Shannon-Weaver communication model and identify potential barriers or confounding factors in effective dialogue. 03

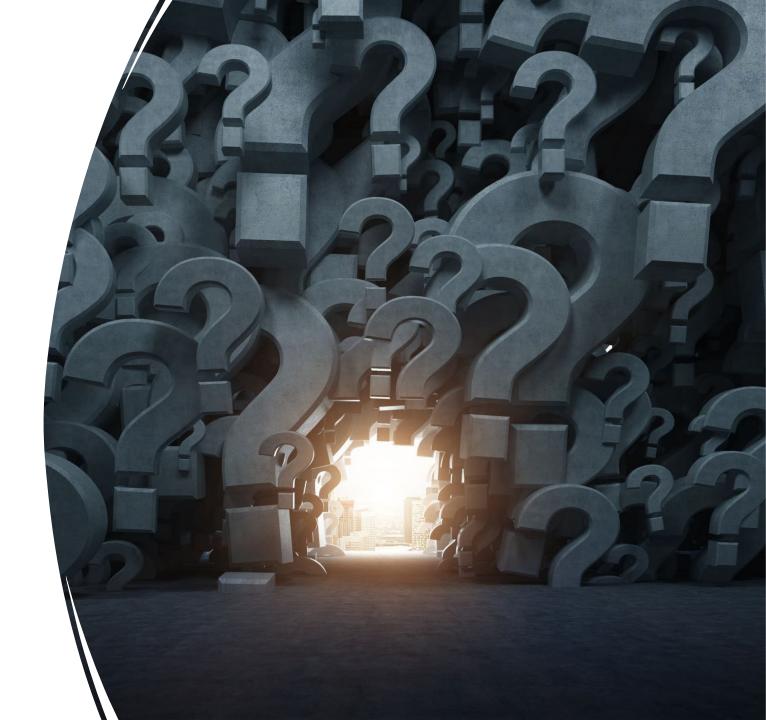
Identify how the physiologic response to stress can impact a workplace interaction.

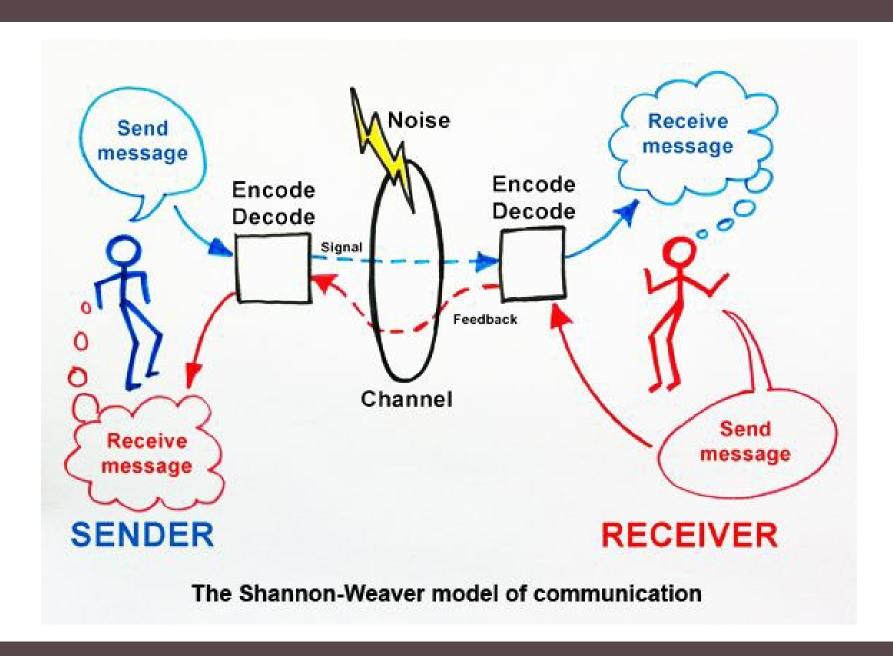
04

Identify methods to facilitate effective communication, regardless of content.

What is a crucial conversation?

- When there is a dialogue between two or more people where:*
 - Stakes are high.
 - Opinions vary.
 - Emotions run strong.
- What do you consider a difficult conversation?







Understanding Noise

- Distraction
 - Physical, emotional, mental
- Fatigue
 - Physical, emotional, what time of day is it?
- Age
 - Always consider mixed generational communication.
- Gender
 - What impact does it play?
- Background
 - Area of the country, upbringing, political beliefs
- Communication styles
 - Language, accent, education

Noise Reduction

- Who are the players?
- Consider the environment.
 - Adapt for the type of conversation.
 - Walk and talk.
- Accommodate strong emotion.
- Allow for distraction (or not).
 - Items of interest, visual and physical.
- Make time.



Why Conversations Go Poorly



Biology – high adrenaline causes flight or fight.



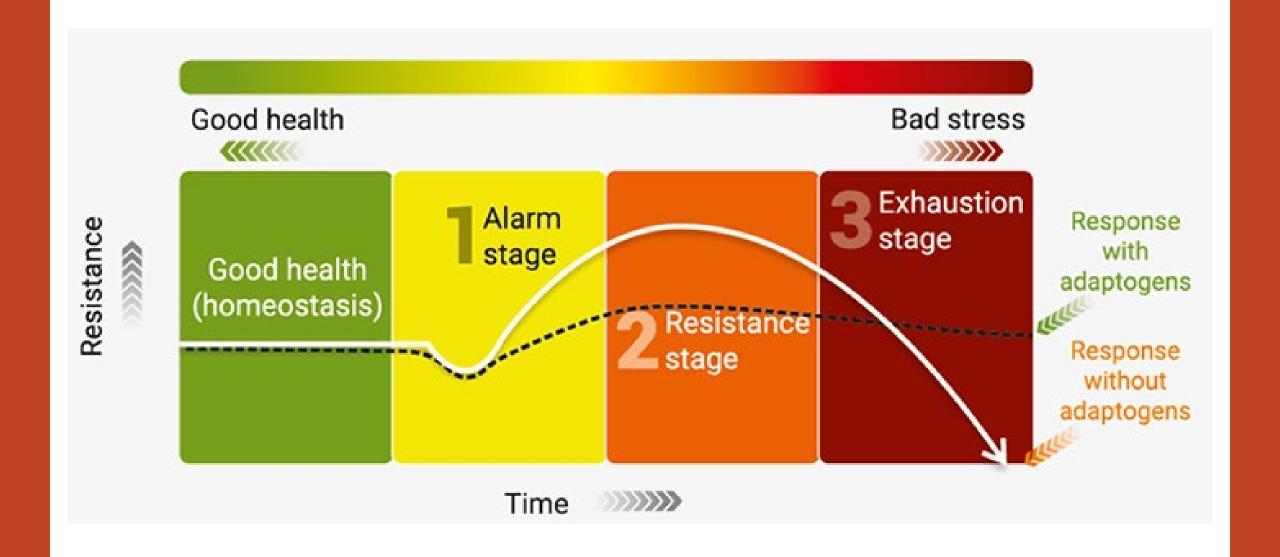
Surprise – they arise without warning.



Confusion – they often require us to improvise without time to rehearse.



Self-Defeating Behavior – we do or say something that makes things worse.



Understanding Stress

- "Fight, flight or freeze."
 - When you fear people aren't buying into your idea, you push harder (fight).
 - When you fear harm, you become silent (flight).
- Can be immediate.
- When confronted with a lifethreatening situation, our rational brains may become confused and override our instinct.
- Perceptual distortion tunnel vision, time "slows down," and things appear in slow motion (symptoms of hyperarousal).



People feel unsafe because of the conditions, not the content, of the conversation.

The content is the "what," the conditions are the "why."



When it comes to these conversations -

- We can choose to:
 - Avoid them.
 - Face them and handle them poorly.
 - Face them and handle them well.
- They can respond with:
 - Silence
 - Violence
 - Dialogue



The Sounds of Silence

- Masking: Understating or selectively stating true opinions.
 - Sarcasm, sugar coating, couching
- **Avoiding**: Not addressing the real issue.
 - Changing the subject, shifting the focus to others.
- Withdrawing: Not engaging in the conversation any longer.
 - Exiting the conversation or exiting the room/area.



The Sounds of Violence



- **Controlling**: Coercing others to your way of thinking.
 - Cutting others off, overstating your facts, speaking in absolutes, dominating the conversation.
- **Labeling**: Stereotyping or categorizing people.
 - Name-calling, generalizing.
- Attacking: Making the other person suffer.
 - Belittling, threatening.

Active Listening

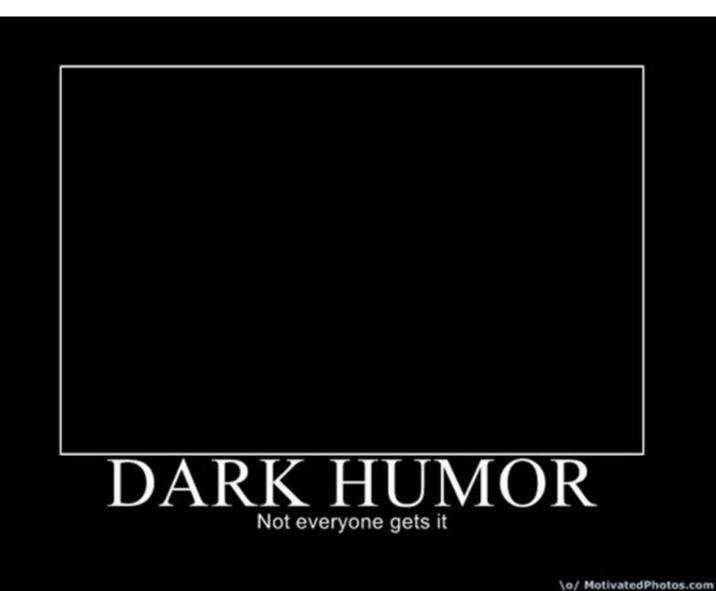
- Face the speaker, maintain eye contact (don't stare).
- **Be attentive**, but relaxed.
- Keep an open mind.
- **Listen** to the words, try to picture what the speaker is saying.
- **Don't interrupt** and don't impose your "solutions."
- Wait for the speaker to pause to ask clarifying questions.
- Ask questions only to ensure understanding.
- Try to feel what the speaker is feeling.
- Give the speaker regular **feedback**.
- Pay attention to what isn't said, watch the non-verbal cues.



AMPP

- Ask them to tell their story.
 - What's going on?
 - I really want to hear your thoughts.
- Mirror to confirm feelings.
 - Describe how they look or feel.
 - Create safety by showing comfort with them demonstrating strong emotion.
- Paraphrase to acknowledge their story.
 - Remain calm. Don't parrot back. Indicates you are trying to understand, and that it is safe to continue.
- Prime when you're getting nowhere.
 - Offer your best guess at what the other person is thinking.





MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BORC EMPLOYEE HAND



February 1, 2022

Know the Rules of Engagement

- Use your resources.
 - Current agreements.
 - Borough-wide memos.
 - Contact HR, Legal or the appropriate MSBEA Representative
- Know the processes.
 - Is the information current.
 - Are there steps missing.
 - How do we get the employee any help they need?
 - Is there a way to help that we may be unaware of? (See step 1.)
- Do not make up answers.

LLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

Betwee

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

And the

SUSITNA BOROUGH EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATIO APEA/AFT/AFL-CIO LOCAL #6136

FOR THE PERIOD January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2024





Basic Rules

Pre-Plan

Bring back up

Explain the rules

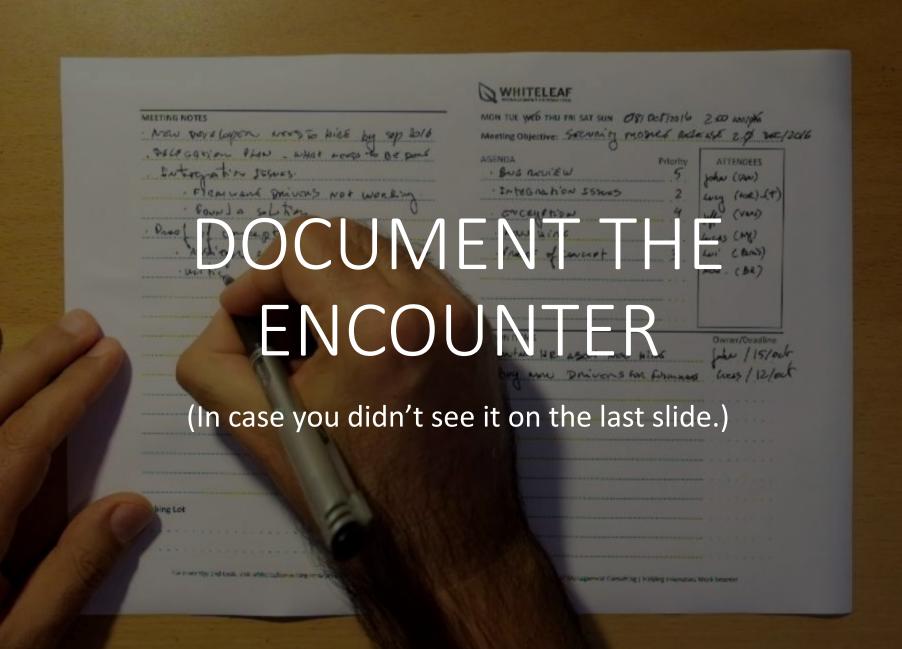
No distractions

Allow for enough time

Define next steps

Follow through on any agreements made

Document the encounter

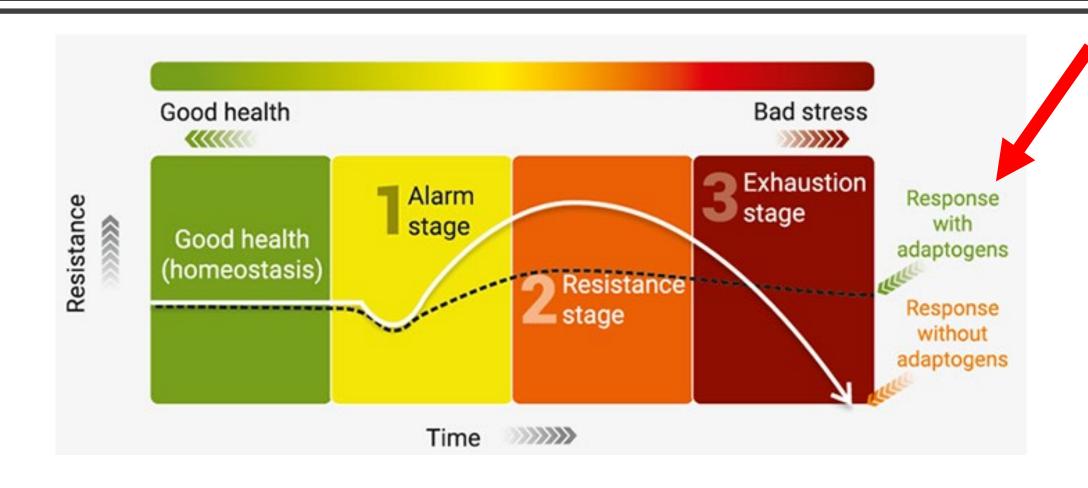




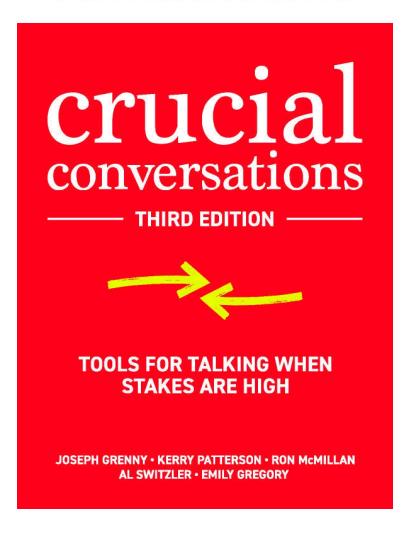
Develop the Skill

- Thoroughly research the topic.
- Discuss it with leadership.
- Consider ALL arguments.
- Anticipate conflict, be prepared to defuse.
- Have practice discussions with peers, present your opening discussion points, listen to feedback.
- Have an idea of next steps, regardless of outcome.

Why practice is important.



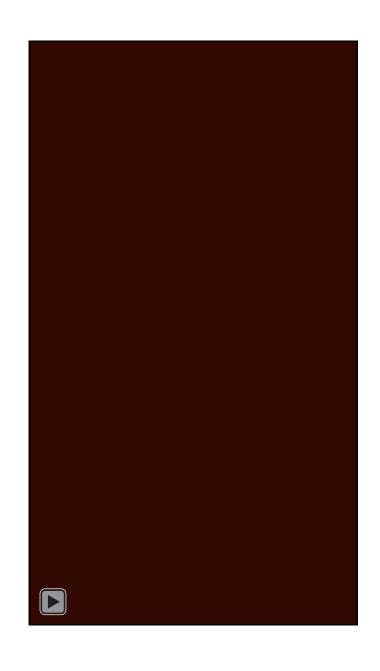
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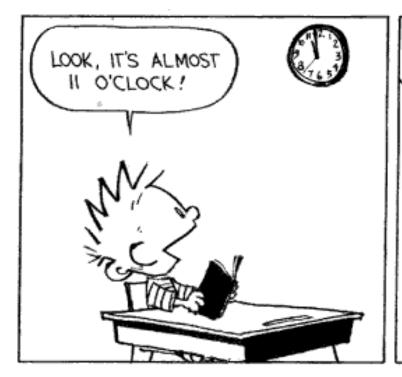


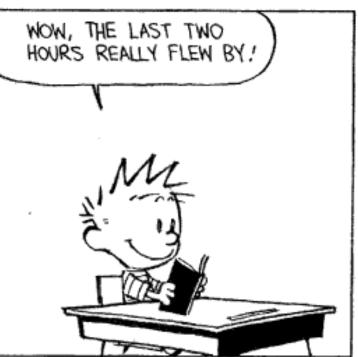
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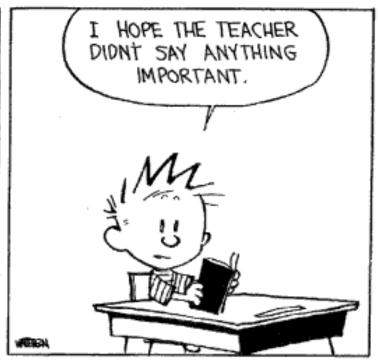
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Questions?









Thank you for (actively) listening!

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