

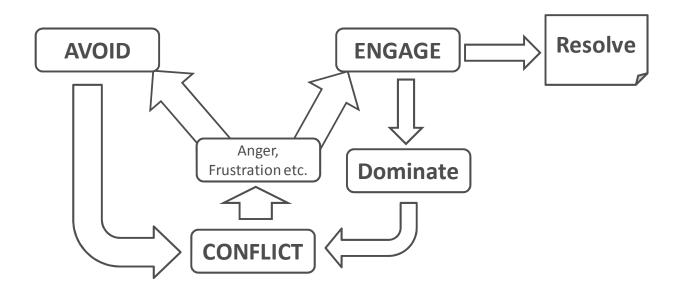
"Dealing with Difficult People"

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The Path of Conflict



Empowering Beliefs

Adopt these beliefs for best results.

1.	Everyone makes the best available to them at the time.			
2.	Behind every behavior is a positive			
3.	There is a to every problem.			
4.	There is no failure, only			
5.	The person with the most has the best chance of succeeding.			
6.	You can't change anyone.			

- You can influence them.
- 7. No one can control how you ______.
- 8. It's not about ______.
- 9. You must take _____ for resolving the conflict.
 - Doesn't mean that you take blame.





Strategies

- A strategy is a series of ______ or ____ that fills a need (value) or generates a state.
- May be conscious or unconscious.
- Examples:
 - o A need for feeling important
 - o A need to forget about circumstances
 - o A need to reduce financial pain
 - o A need to feel in control of a situation
 - A desire to serve other people
- Examples of empowering strategies:
 - Being on time for meetings
 - Saving money
 - Going beyond the call of duty
 - o Being reliable
 - Being respectful of others
 - Good personal grooming
- What could be a desired need or state of each of these behaviors/strategies?
- Once you know what outcome is desired you can supply a different, more empowering strategy to get it.
- Remember: People adopt destructive strategies for creating desired positive results.

How Strategies Work

- Every strategy has what is called a "trigger" that starts it.
- Think of a line of dominos.
- The first domino in the line is the trigger.
- Something you do / see / hear / feel first.
- Then there is something that you do next, etc.

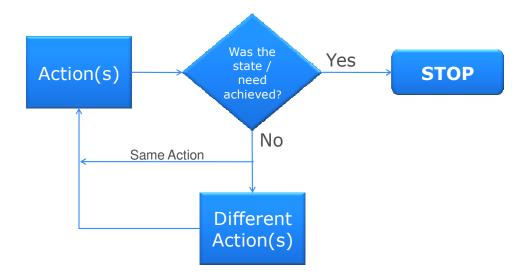


TRIGGERS

- Visual, auditory, physical, smell, or taste that triggers a strategy.
- Can be set or erased.
- Always unconscious.



Strategy Pattern



STRATEGY AS IDENTITY

For the difficult people that you deal with answer these questions:

Names:		
What is the behavior?		
What else could this mean?		
What is being gained here?		
What do they really need?		
What pain is being avoided?		

- Remove one of the dominos
 - O Which one of the steps can you short-circuit?
 - The trigger is easiest to do
 - How will you do it?
 - Stop the benefit
 - How can you remove the benefit?
 - How else can you give them the benefit?





DRAW THE STRATEGY HERE

How can you break this strategy?

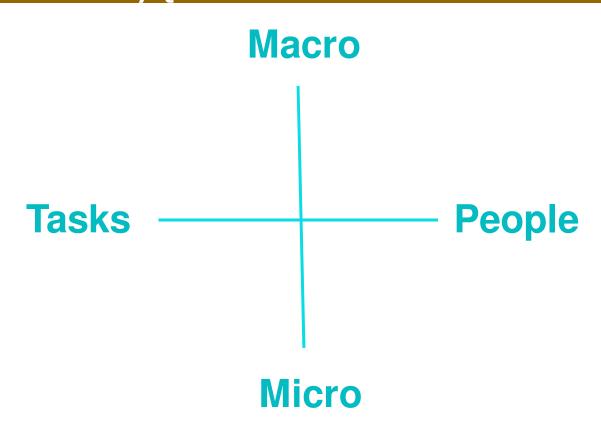
- Get leverage
 - o On yourself if you are avoiding dealing with the situation
 - Ask the question: "What will happen if I continue to do this"?
 - Be honest with yourself
 - On the other person(s)
 - Pain for short term results
 - Pleasure for long term results
- What will happen if this continues?
- Fill the vacuum
 - $\circ \quad \text{Replace the removed step with something else similar}$



Empowering Questions

- Don't tell them what to do
- Lead them to a conclusion
- Use these words to form questions
 - "What"
 - o "How"
- Rarely use
 - o "Why"
- Use tag questions
 - o If you make a statement you own it
 - o If you ask a question, they own it
 - Turn any statement into a question with a tag
 - Wouldn't
 - Couldn't
 - Shouldn't
 - Doesn't
 - And many more!

The Personality Quadrant







The Bully

- Come out charging
- Abrupt
- Intimidating
- Attempt to overwhelm

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- Confusion
- Flight (physical or mental)
- Frustration
- Tears or rage
- These reduce your effectiveness and encourage the bully

NEEDS:

- Importance
- Demonstrate that they are right

- Stand up to them
 - Otherwise they will squash you
- Break in if necessary
 - o Use a pattern interrupt. Name, noise, etc.
- Use the word "I"
- Don't fight to win
- Be forceful





The Sniper

- Subtle version of the bully
 - o Snide comments
 - o Public or private
 - o Higher skill level than bully

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- Nervous laugh or smile
- Rolling eyes or other nonverbal
- Can be painful to watch as a third party
- Don't intervene unless invited by both parties

NEEDS:

- Importance
- Demonstrate that they are right

- Call them on it
- Don't give in
- Set a meeting to bring issues to the table and work on them





The Angry Person

- Adult version of a temper tantrum
 - o Triggered if they feel thwarted, frustrated, unappreciated or other slights
 - You probably know what sets them off
 - o They may even threaten you with it
 - o May be extremely competent in job functions
 - o Causes people to put up with it

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- Silence
- Passivity or flight
- Anger

NEEDS

- Importance
- Demonstrate that they are right

- Let them run down
- Use a pattern break
- Remove them from the situation
- Don't allow it to work



The Whiner

- May point out real problems
- Two types
 - o Complain about you / what you do
 - o Complain about others / what they do
- Sometimes "tell on others"
- Finds fault with everything
- Conversation filled with "and" and "but"
- · Everyone and everything (except them) is wrong
- Accusatory tone is common

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- Sympathy / empathy but little action
- May leave you feeling superior
- Avoidance / impatience / dismissal

NEEDS

- Power / control over people / events
 - May feel powerless in their life
- To be right
- Recognition / significance
- To have things be accurate / exact

- Listen carefully using active listening techniques
- Acknowledge facts if correct
- Don't agree (even if you do agree)
- Use empowering questions to find a solution as quickly as possible
 - o Remember: this will result in them owning the answer





The Silent Treatment

- Questions / statements are met by silence
- Can't or won't talk
 - May be avoidance
 - May be aggressive
 - o Difficult to tell which

- Draw them out
 - Use empowering questions
 - Humorous threats
- Make sure your non-verbals are good
 - o Smile and be quiet back
 - o Don't fill the silence unless necessary
- "Can I go now?"
 - Your answer is "no"





The Rainbow

- Happy, agreeable, smiling
- Make it clear that they like you
- Easily agree with you
- Tell you what you want to hear
- Tend to let you down
- They probably intend to do it
- No follow through

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- It's hard not to like someone who likes you
- Inclined to accept their agreeableness

NEEDS

- To be liked by others
- Avoid conflict

- Reward honesty / reality
- Don't allow them to make unreasonable commitments
- Question what they are saying
 - o "Can you really get this done by tomorrow?"





The Rain Cloud

- Always find reasons why things can't or won't work
- Different than realistic analysis
- Never want to find solutions, only problems
- May block other peoples solutions

TYPICAL RESPONSE

- Depression / despair
- Helplessness
- Inaction

THEIR NEEDS

- Power
- Distrust

YOUR STRATEGY

- Make sure they are really a Rain Cloud
- Avoid getting drawn in
- Be realistically optimistic
 - Talk about other successes
- Don't argue
 - o It just feeds the fire





The Tornado

- Exude a feeling of power
 - o Great at making and executing plans
 - o Even in the face of great adversity
 - Absolute certainty
- They frequently turn out to be right
- · If things go wrong, it is never their fault
 - o And they will let you know
- Two types
 - o Those who really do know what they are doing
 - o Those you pretend that they know what they are doing

THEIR NEEDS

- Certainty
- Control

- Do you homework
- Listen and acknowledge
- Use empowering questions
- Don't confront directly
- Don't be an expert