

Behavioral Science of Disagreement: Building Trust Across Divides

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Benefits of Engaging with Disagreement

Increased organizational **learning** and forecasting **accuracy**

Encouraging organizational voice improves **loyalty and commitment**

Feeling “heard” promotes **conflict de-escalation**



**“When two men in
business always agree,
one of them is
unnecessary.”**

--William Wrigley, Jr.





A PRISON
WITH A
BED
IS STILL A
PRISON

A
CAGE
IS NOT
A
HOME

#wayfair
walkout

Solidarity
with
Migrant Families

Disney
SPEAK OUT
AGAINST
FLORIDA'S
"DON'T SAY GAY"

Disney
STAND WITH
US AGAINST
"DON'T SAY GAY"

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Disney
SPEAK OUT
AGAINST
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NO JAB
NO JOB
NO CHOICE





- What are the **psychological roots** of conflict?
- What can people do to **disagree better?**



Naïve Realism

Belief in objectivity and accuracy of own views and opinions

“I see the world as it really is”

Expectations that “reasonable others” will agree with me

“Others who ‘get it’ will see it my way”

Attributions of error, bias, and bad motives to opponents

“If you disagree with me, it’s because you don’t get it”

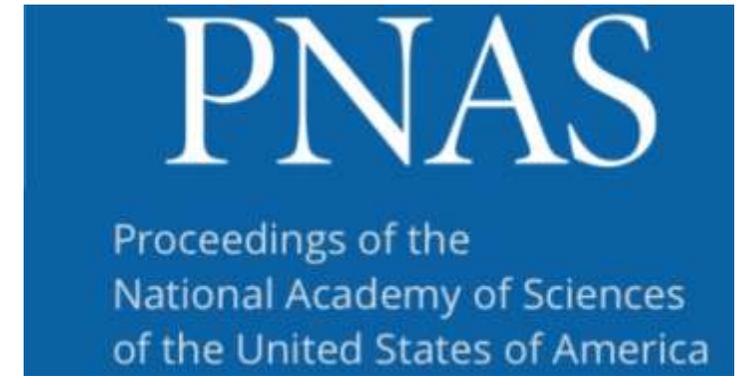


Some subtle points...

- People do recognize that their experiences and identities shape their views
- But they feel that their own experiences and identities help them to see the *truth*
- Whereas other people's experiences and identities *distort* their view of reality
- People are correct in assuming that ideology, self-interest, identity, group dogma, shape other people's views
- **The problem is their failure to realized that similar factors play a role in shaping their own views too**

The objectivity illusion and voter polarization in the 2016 presidential election

Michael C. Schwalbe^{a,1}, Geoffrey L. Cohen^a, and Lee D. Ross^{a,1}



Trump and Clinton supports rate influence of valid and biasing considerations on their own and their opponents' beliefs.

Normative considerations:

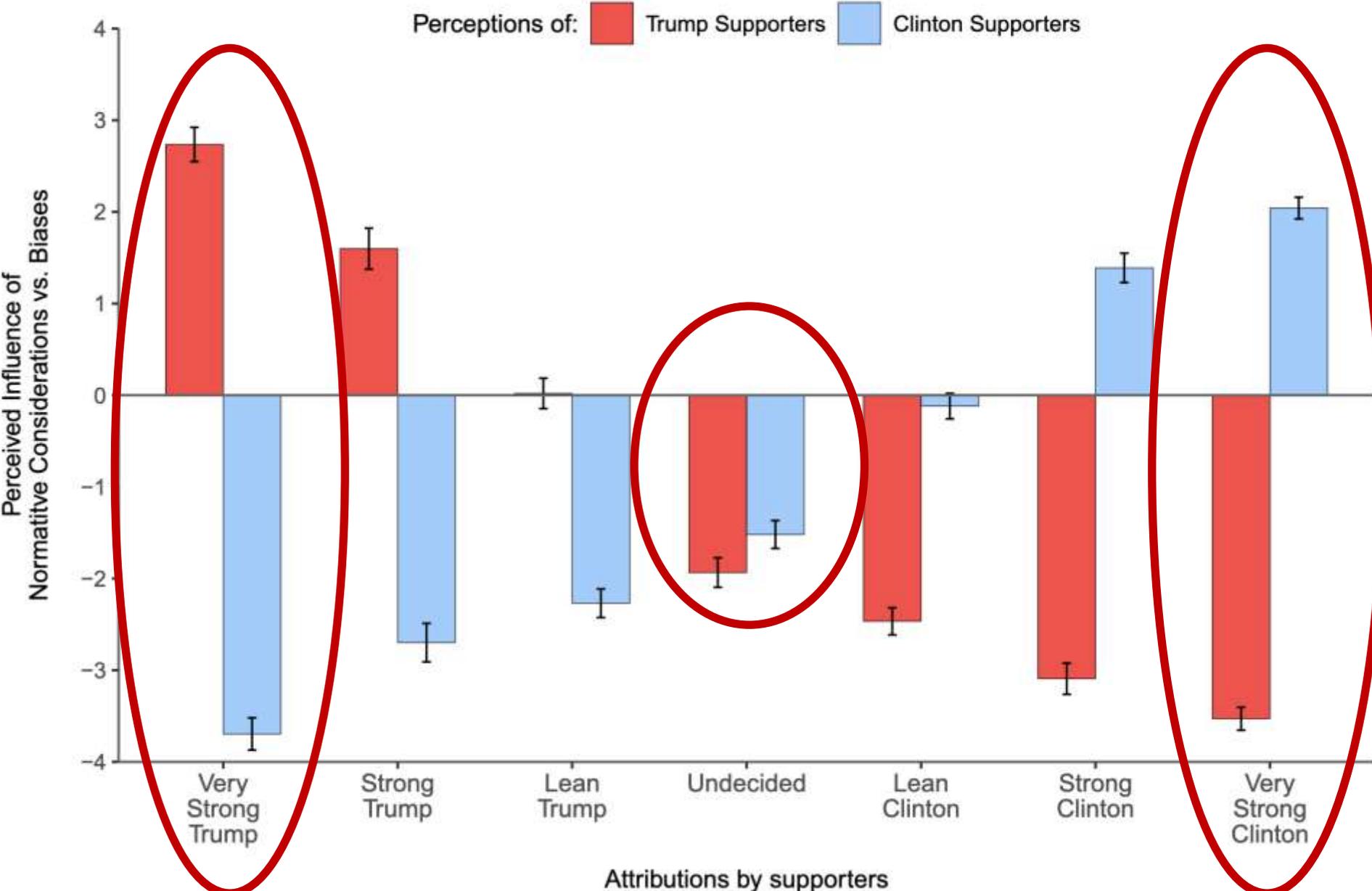
- Careful consideration
- Interest in what's best for the country
- Knowledge of facts/history

Biasing considerations:

- Biased media coverage
- Misinformation
- Propaganda
- Self-interest

0 = Not at All 4 = Very Much

Study 1: Objectivity illusion





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Receptiveness to Opposing Views

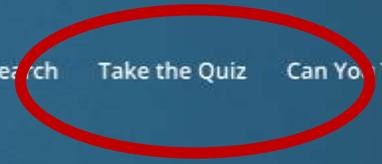
The willingness to **access**, **consider**, and **evaluate** supporting and opposing views in a relatively impartial manner.



18-item scale

4 components or “factors”

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
I feel disgusted by some of the things that people with views that oppose mine say.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I often get annoyed during discussions with people with views that are very different from mine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some ideas are simply too dangerous to be part of public discourse.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some points of view are too offensive to be equally represented in the media.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I consider my views on some issues to be sacred.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I value interactions with people who hold strong views opposite to mine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



**Receptiveness to
Opposing Views**

— Research Led by Scholars at Harvard University



Receptiveness predicts information processing

People who are more receptive

Expose themselves to more balanced information

Can maintain attention to content they disagree with

Are less biased in evaluating both sides of an issue

Form friendships with ideologically-opposed others

Are more attractive collaborators and colleagues





Factor 1: Emotional Equanimity



Listening to people with views that strongly oppose mine tends to **make me angry.**



I feel **disgusted** by some of the things that people with views that oppose mine say.



I often feel **frustrated** when I listen to people with social and political views that oppose mine.



I often get **annoyed** during discussions with people with views that are very different from mine.

Factor 2: Intellectual Curiosity



I am **willing** to have conversations with individuals who hold strong views opposite to my own.



I **like** reading well **thought-out information & arguments** supporting viewpoints opposite to mine.



I find **listening** to opposing views **informative**.



I **value interactions** with people who hold strong views opposite to mine.



I am generally **curious** to find out why other people have different opinions than I do.

Factor 3: Respect Toward Opponents



People who have opinions that are opposite to mine often have views which are too **extreme to be taken seriously.**



People who have views that oppose **mine rarely present compelling arguments.**



Information from people who have strong opinions that oppose mine is often **designed to mislead less-informed listeners.**



People who have views that oppose mine are often **biased** by what would be best for them and their group.



People who have views that oppose mine often base their arguments on **emotion rather than logic.**



Factor 4: Tolerance of taboo issues



Some points of view are **too offensive** to be equally represented in the media.



Some issues are just **not up for debate.**



Some ideas are simply **too dangerous** to be part of public discourse.



I consider my views on some issues to be **sacred.**

Consider your own score....

Which factors are high or low for you?

How can you increase your receptiveness?





Increasing Emotional Equanimity

Emotional self control takes effort and planning.

If this is your lowest factor, **do not** get into disagreements:

- Tired
- Hungry
- Stressed
- In public

Do:

Plan conversations

Create breaks to cool-off

Increasing Intellectual Curiosity

Focus on the **benefits of understanding**:

- Learning new information
- Making better decisions
- Generating more creative negotiation outcomes

Hone curiosity in low-cost ways:

- Read high-quality information
- Avoid emotional confrontations



Increasing Respect Toward Opponents

- **Consider why** a thoughtful, reasonable, kind person might hold this view
- Explain their views in a way that someone from the other side would agree with
- Remember **people who you trust and admire** who also disagree with you



Increasing Tolerance of Taboo Issues

- Remember that simply talking requires **no attitude change**
- **Study the issue** in a controlled, impersonal manner – reading, watching a documentary, etc.
- Think about **why** a subject is “taboo” for you and what might happen if it were not.



Intermediate take-aways

Receptiveness is a key communication and decision-making skill

- Predicts information processing
- Predicts interpersonal outcomes

As such, it should be:

- Measured
- Trained



- How can receptiveness be **communicated?**
- How does such communication **break down?**

Experiment - Fall 2020

- Strong Biden supporters and Trump supporters debate politics
- Conversation over online chat
- Evaluate partner
- Report own and partner's goals



(22:09:44) User 2: Hello

(22:10:37) User 1: i can't believe that more republicans can't see how corrupt and dishonest trump really is.

(22:11:01) User 1: sorry hello

(22:11:11) User 2: How so? Any specifics?

(22:12:05) User 1: he was impeached for his collusion already once

(22:12:45) User 1: He has lied about knowing the details about the corona virus

(22:14:14) User 1: Right now he has his cronies working on dismantling the only healthcare system we have while our country is in a pandemic

(22:14:53) User 2: I don't believe he lied. He downplayed things because he didn't want there to be a panic. We had been through this type of thing in the past, with SARS, and it didn't end up amounting to anything. I don't fault him for his reaction to the virus in the beginning.

(22:15:53) User 1: He knew on Jan 28th that it was serious and for him to lie to the

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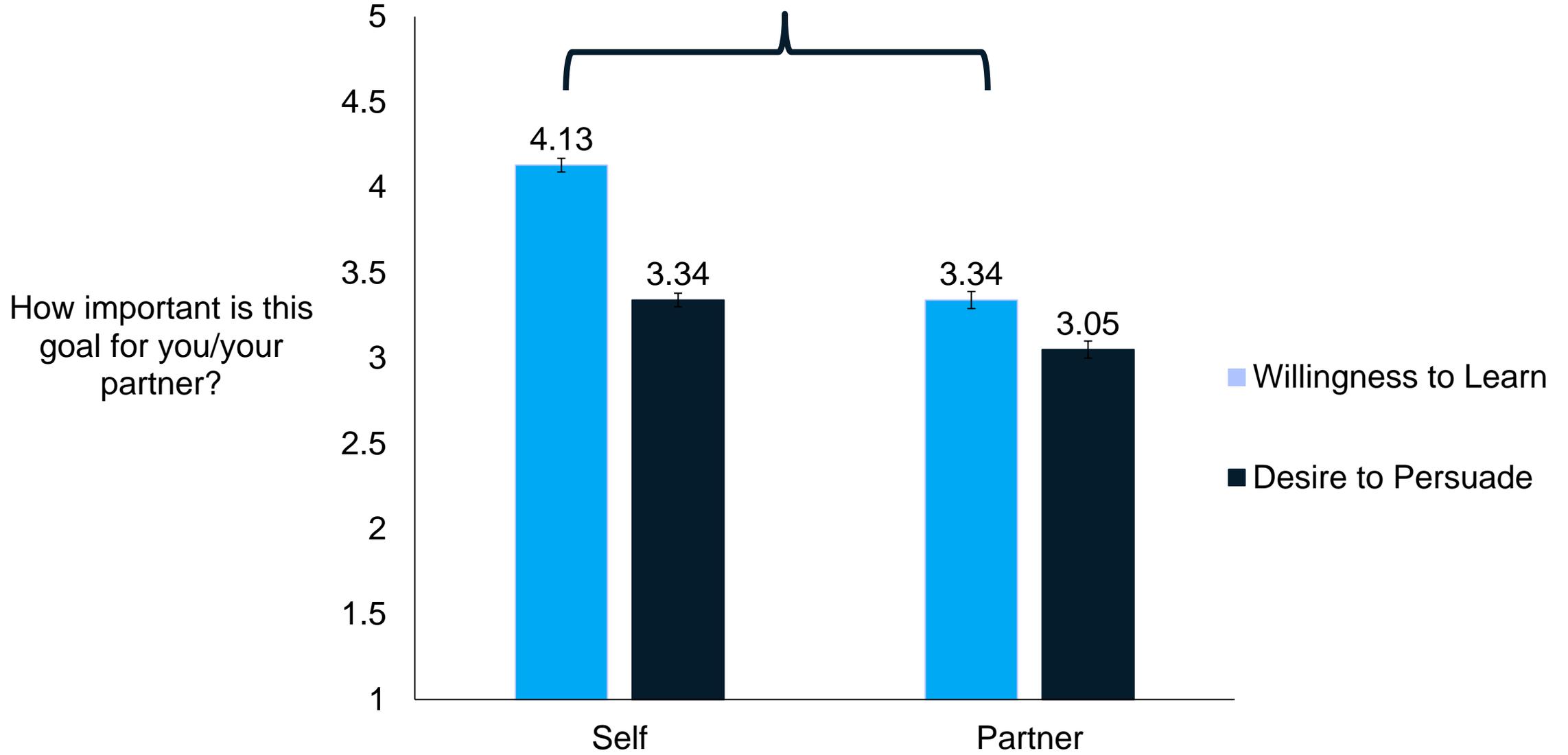
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**How moral, intelligent,
objective, trustworthy and
likable is your counterpart?**

The other side doesn't want to understand my point of view!



High Willingness to Learn Profile

How important would each of these goals be for you in this conversation?

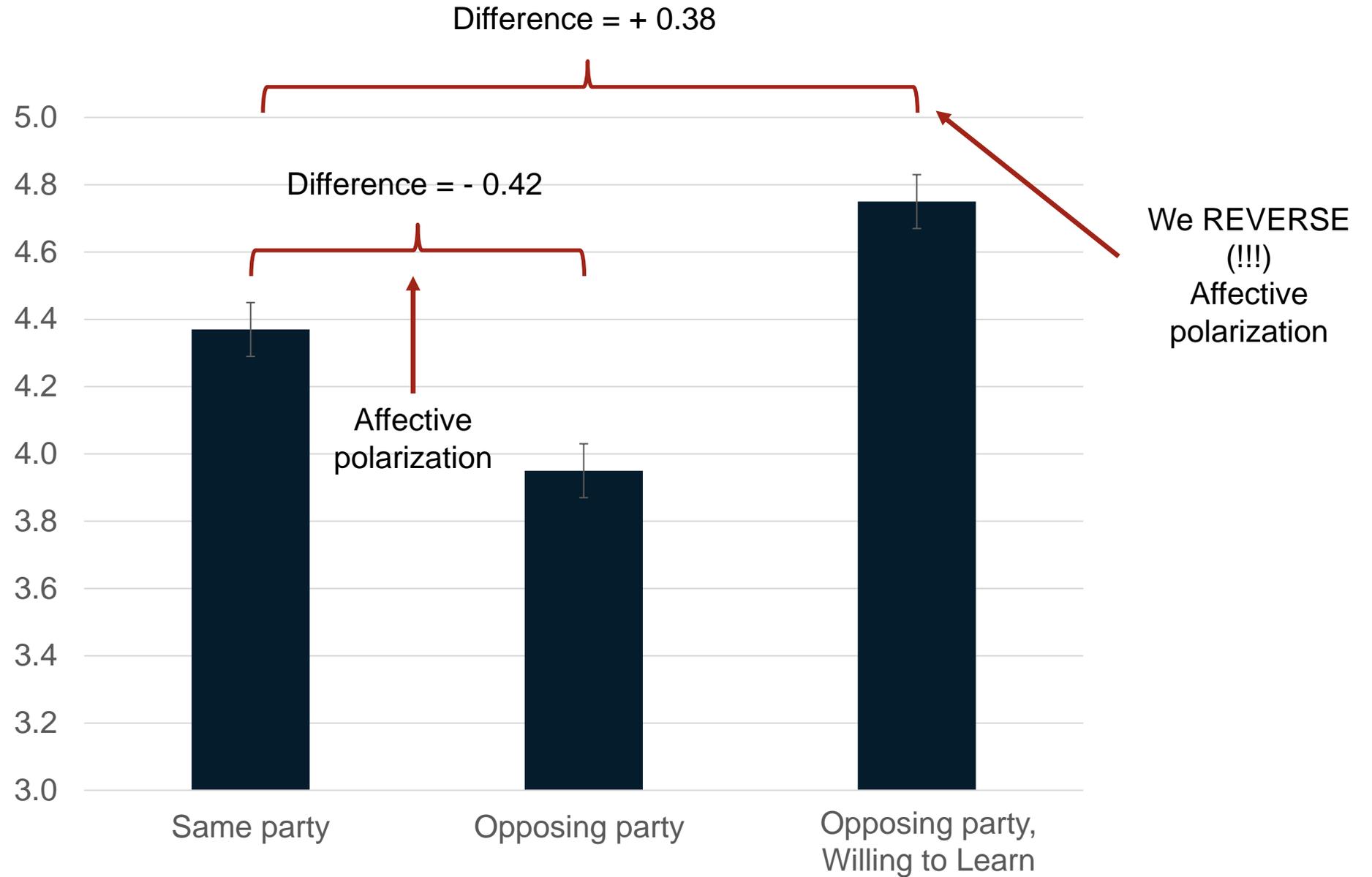
	Not at all important 1	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely important 7
Learning about your partner's perspective.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Understanding your partner's point of view.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hearing the evidence for your partner's beliefs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Think about your goals in this conversation.

How important would each of these goals be for you in this conversation?

	Not at all important 1	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely important 7
Convincing your partner that you're right.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Presenting evidence for your point of view.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Persuading your partner of your point of view.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How moral,
intelligent,
objective,
trustworthy,
likable is this
person?





- How do we **express** our willingness to learn?
 - Question asking
 - Listening attentively
 - **Stating goals explicitly**
- What **prevents us** from doing so?

Practicing Receptive Communication

258 state and local government leaders

Day 1: Measured receptiveness
Attitudes on controversial issues

Day 2: Paired based on disagreement
20-minute chat interaction
Rate own and partner receptiveness
Rate collaboration intentions





But...

How is **receptiveness expressed?**

Low correlation between **self-rated** receptiveness and **partner-rated** receptiveness

Identifying Markers of Receptiveness using Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Step 1:

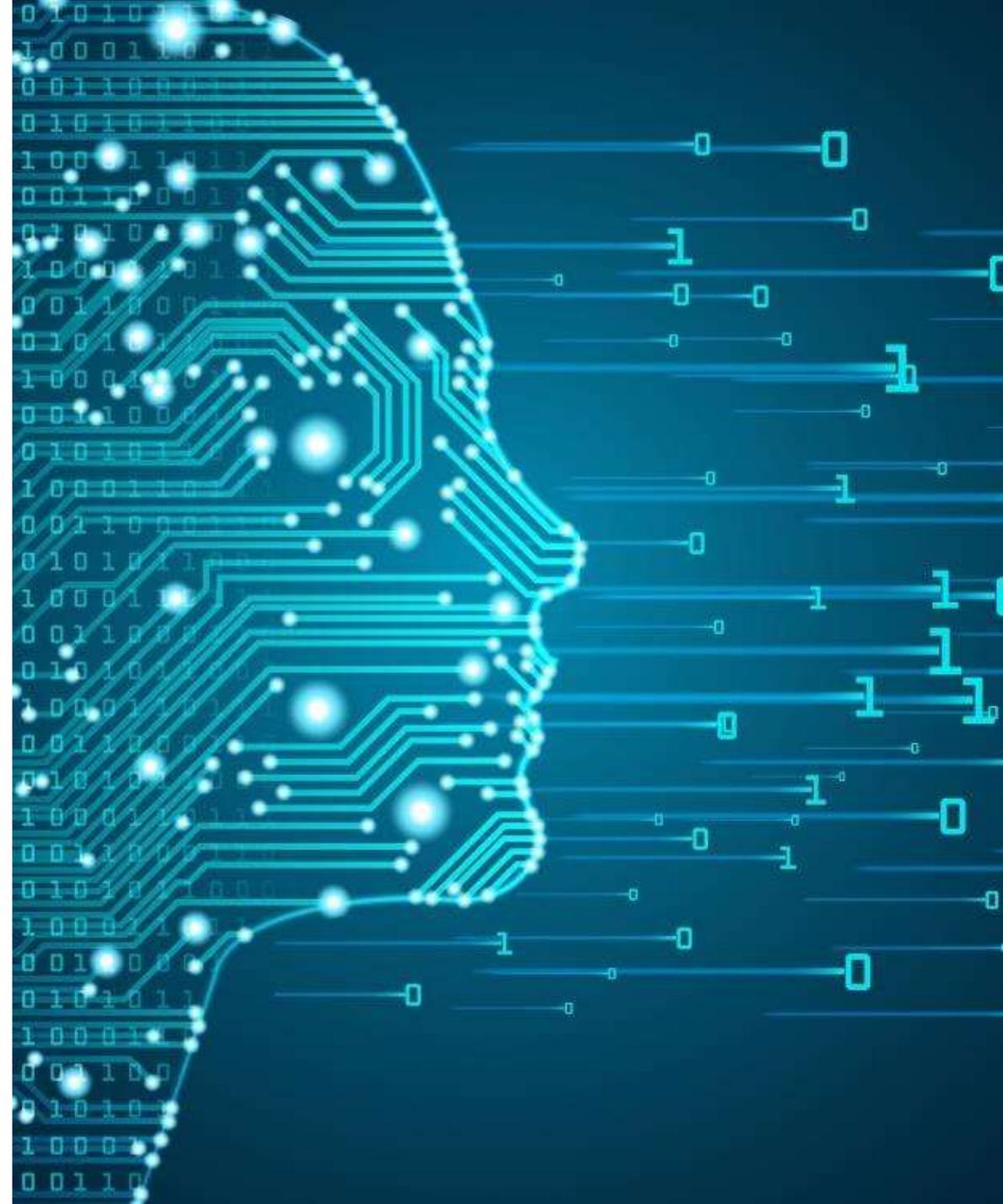
Collect text of conversations between pairs of people who disagree (hundreds)

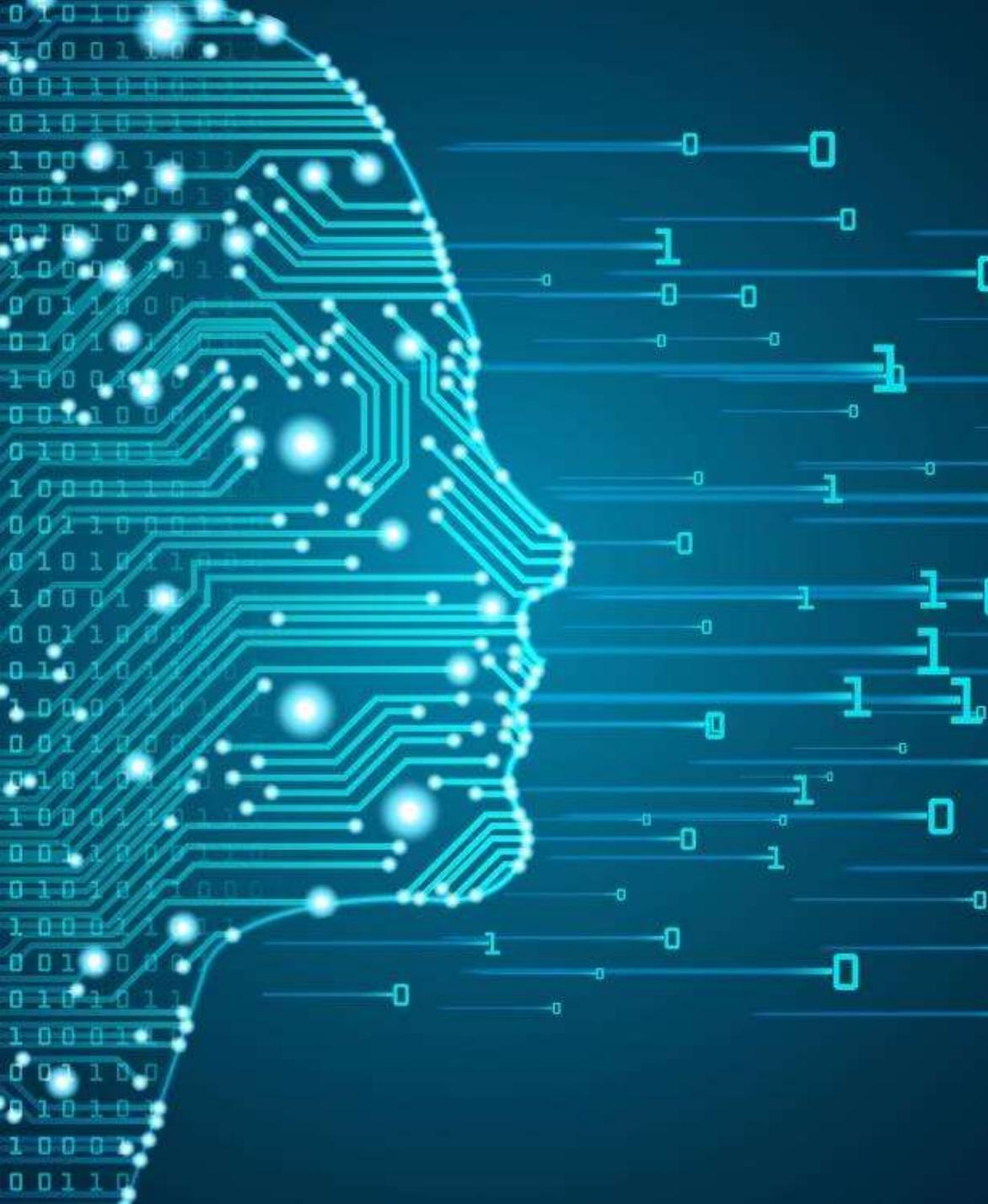
Step 2:

Ask (thousands of) other people to evaluate the receptive-ness of the side they disagree with

Step 3:

Train a machine learning model to identify features of natural language that are **seen** as receptive





Pretend you are an
algorithm...

Receptive Response

(96th percentile)

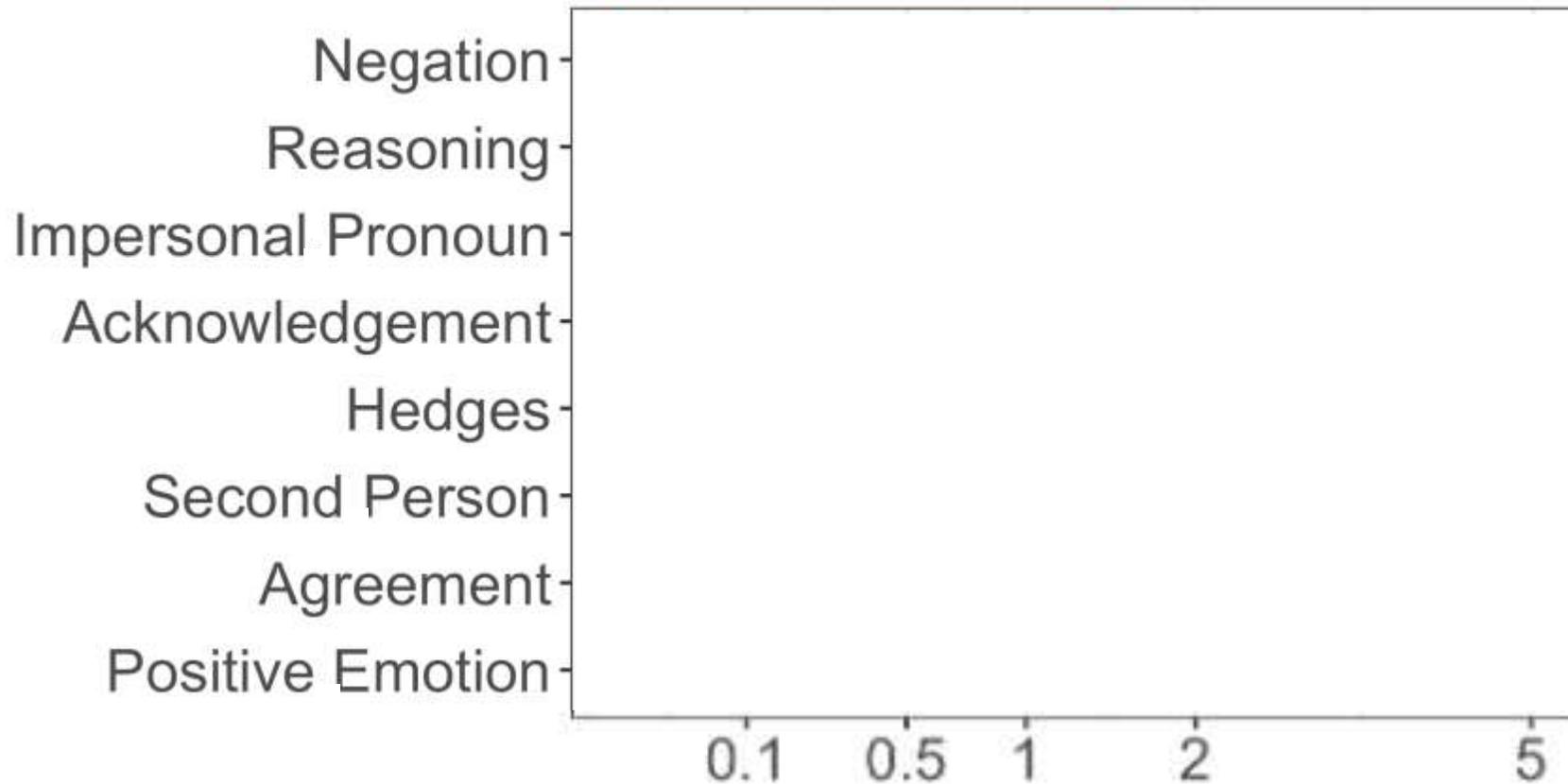
I understand what you are saying. There probably is some truth to the fact that these issues have been hidden for a long time. However, coming from St. Louis and witnessing the Ferguson riots, I can also see how things can be blown out of proportion and make people feel that it is worse than it is. I agree real problems exist, but possibly sometimes attention is drawn in the wrong places.

Unreceptive Response

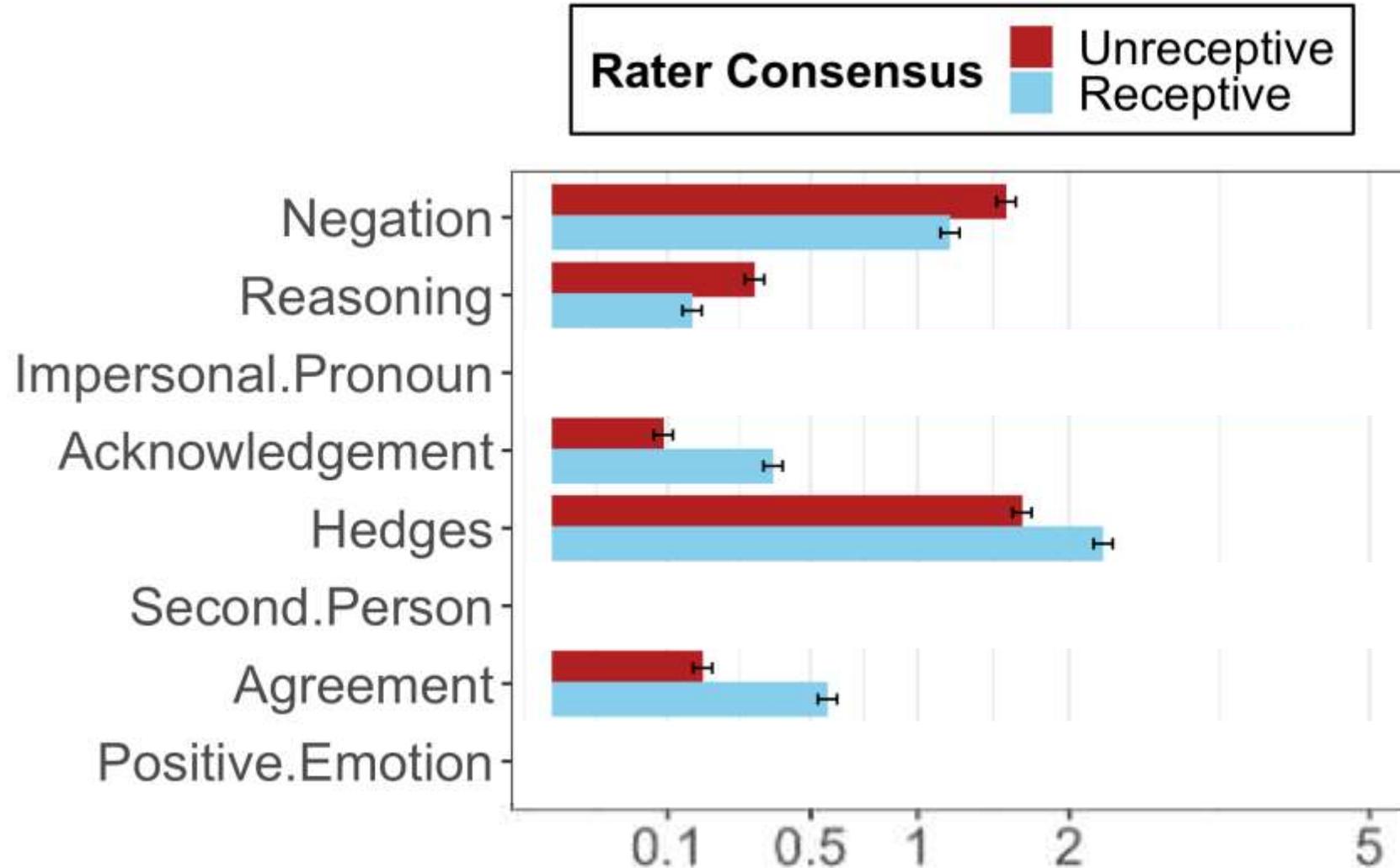
(2nd percentile)

Over-reacting to police confrontations, can be deadly to the public in general. When animosity towards the police rises, as it has in Chicago, police do not feel safe, going into the ghetto neighborhoods. Therefore those people, in those neighborhood, literally, have to fend for themselves, because if they need the police and call for their help, the police can't help those in need there, because they will likely be shot at themselves.

Features of Receptive Language



Features of Receptive Language



Receptive Response

(96th percentile)

I **understand** what you are saying. There **probably** is some truth to the fact that these issues have been hidden for a long time. However, coming from St. Louis and witnessing the Ferguson riots, **I can also see** how things can be blown out of proportion and make people feel that it is worse than it is. **I agree** real problems exist, **but possibly sometimes** attention is drawn in the wrong places.

Unreceptive Response

(2nd percentile)

Over-reacting to police confrontations, can be deadly to the public in general. When animosity towards the police rises, as it has in Chicago, police **do not** feel safe, going into the ghetto neighborhoods. **Therefore** those people, in those neighborhood, literally, have to fend for themselves, **because** if they need the police and call for their help, the police **can't** help those in need there, **because** they will likely be shot at themselves.



“Conversational” Receptiveness

(Yeomans, Minson, Collins, Chen & Gino, 2020)

Specific words and phrases that make people **“feel heard”** during active disagreement

Strongly predicts **trust and conflict outcomes**

Easy to **learn** and imitate

Practicing Conversational Receptiveness

H

Hedge your claims

"I think it's possible that..."
"This might happen because..."
"Some people tend to think..."

E

Emphasize agreement

"I think we both want to..."
"I agree with some of what you are saying..."
"We are both concerned with..."

A

Acknowledge other perspectives

"I understand that..."
"I see your point..."
"What I think you are saying is..."

R

Reframe to the positive

"I think it's great when..."
"I really appreciate it when..."
"It would be so wonderful if..."



The Challenge...

Cultivating a receptive mindset and practicing receptive communication in the real world is easier said than done.

How do we put these ideas into practice?

Break!

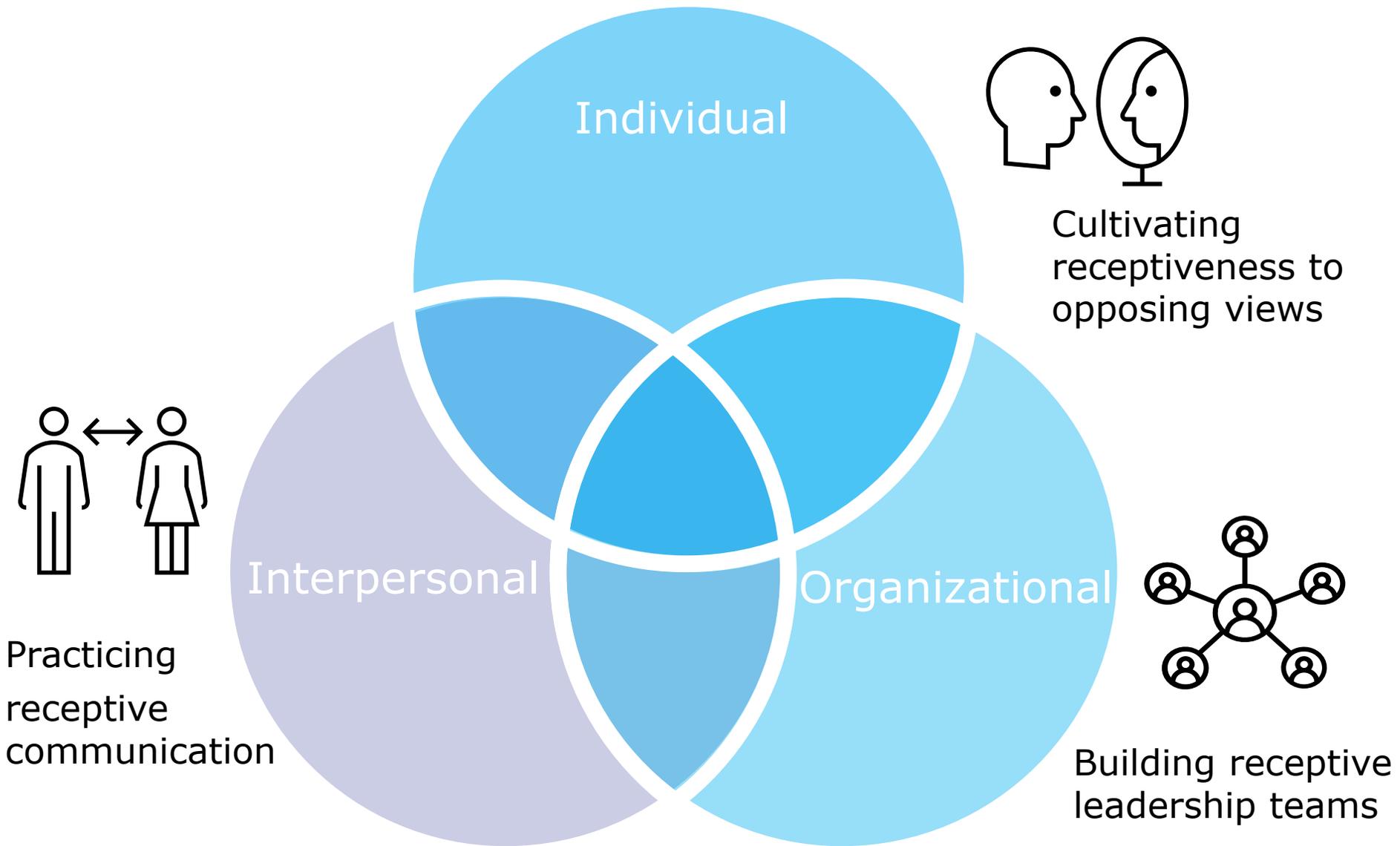
Panelists

Andrew Jones, Confluence Health

Renee Jensen, Snoqualmie Valley Hospital

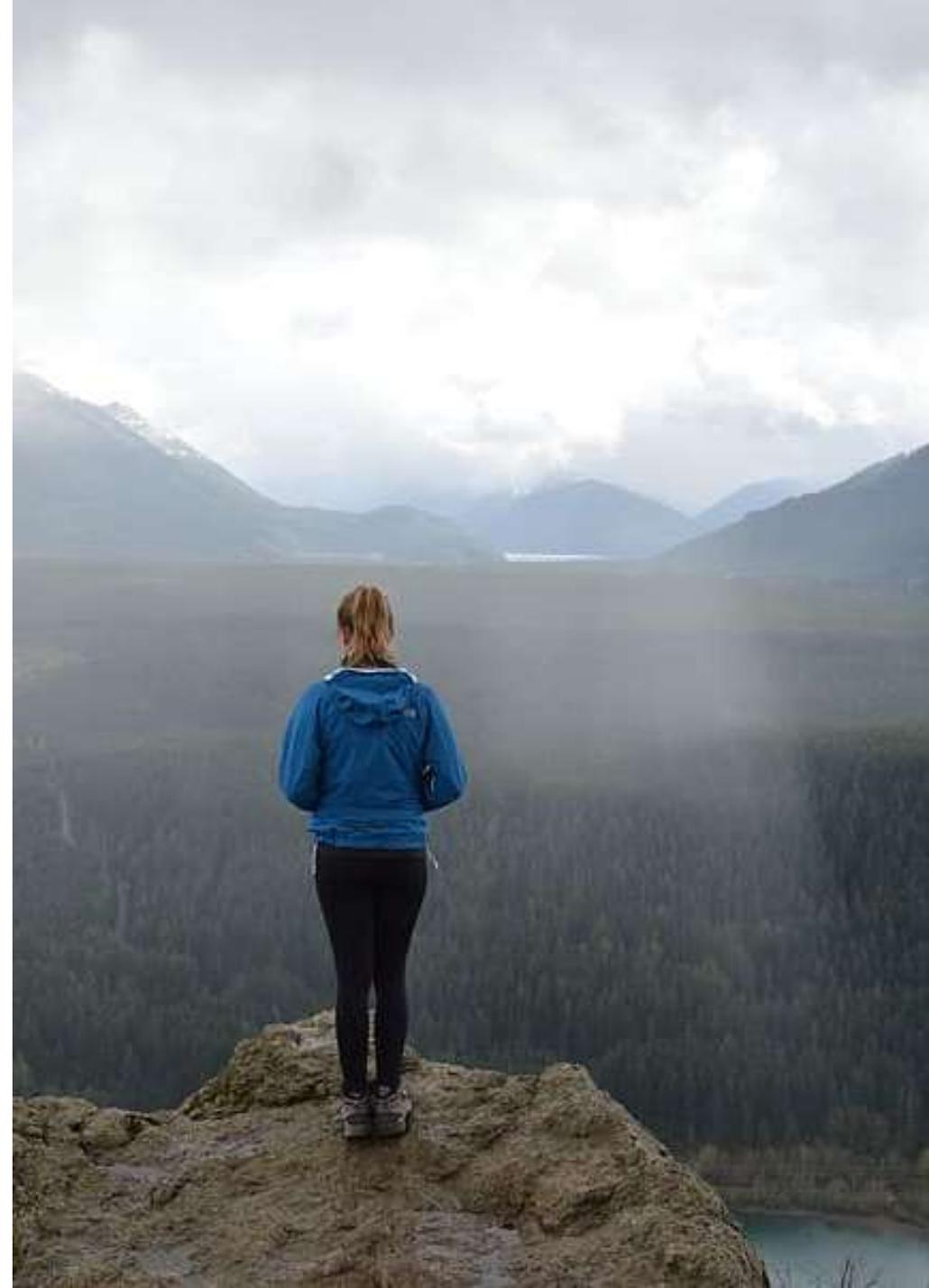
Scott Graham, Three Rivers Hospital

Florence Chang, MultiCare Health System



Building Capacity for Receptiveness

- Robust approaches to listening and learning
- Increased trust during disagreement
- Decision-making based on all the information
- More sophisticated negotiation strategies
- **LESS DRAMA!**





THANK YOU!

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DisagreeingBetter.com

