

Communicating under Conditions of Mistrust

**Presented by Dan Yankelovich to the
Higher Education Roundtable
UCSD
May 18, 2005**

Wave I: Mistrust in the Great Depression

Duration:

1930 - WWII

Causes:

Massive, unyielding unemployment

Consequences:

- Large scale government regulation
- Strengthened trade unions
- Loss of confidence in Republicans

Targets:

Business, market capitalism

Wave II: Mistrust in the 1970s

Duration:

Late 1960s - 1980

Causes:

- Vietnam, Watergate
- Stagflation
- Changing moral norms

Consequences:

- Grassroots movements (e.g. consumer, environment)
- Regulation
- Cynicism

Targets:

Government, all institutions, business, authority, other people

Wave III: The Current Wave of Mistrust

Duration:

2001 -

Causes:

- Scandals
- Failure of gatekeeper systems
- Decline in social morality

Consequences:

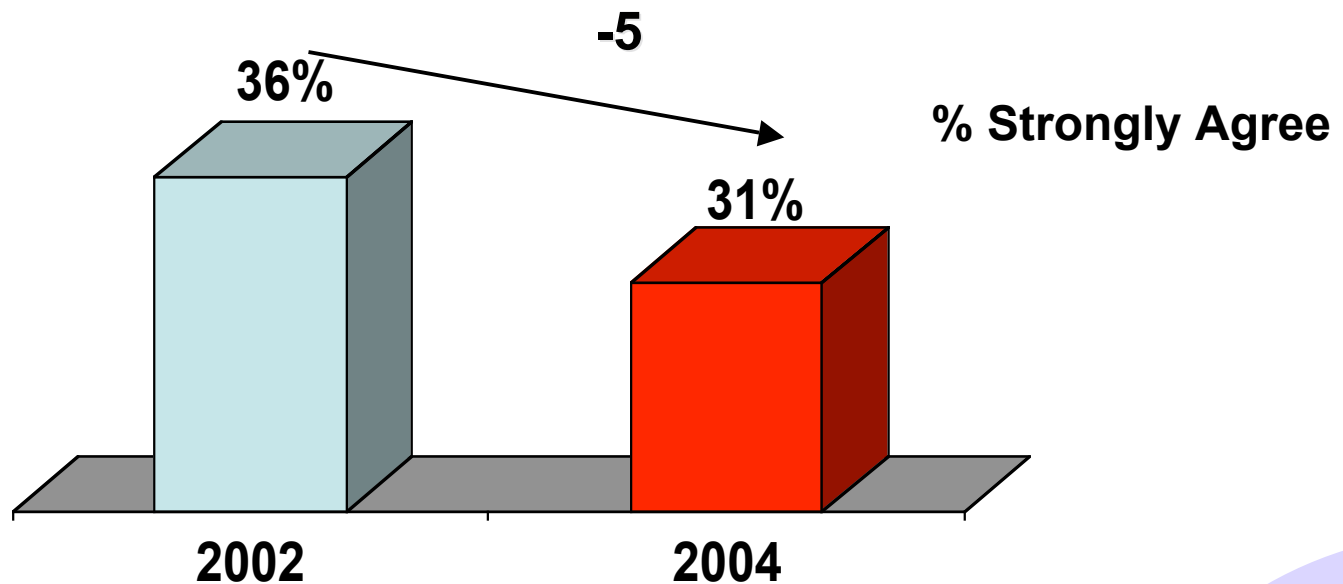
- Regulation
- Punitive attitudes
- Integrity becomes more important

Targets:

- Big business (primarily)
- Gatekeepers
- Other organizations

Public trust in business is low and declining

“You can trust business leaders to do what is right almost always/most of the time”



(DYG SCAN®)



Targets of mistrust broader than corporations and gatekeepers

- Media
- Courts
- Local government
- Red Cross/NGO's
- Liberal institutions

How Long Will It Last?

**1st
wave**

1932 - 1942

**2nd
wave**

1968-1980

**Current
wave**

2001 - ??



Scandals and mistrust reflect discomfort with:

- The state of our ethics
- Negative effects of America's "Cultural Revolution"



Many positive consequences of the Cultural Revolution

Far greater

- Pluralism
- Tolerance
- Individualism
- Choice of lifestyles
- Opportunity for self-expression and self-fulfillment

Also negative consequences

Heavy toll on ethical norms:

- “If it isn’t illegal, it’s OK”
- Gaming the system is good sport
- Win at any cost
- Conflict of interest is for dummies
- Strip away all regulations and constraints

“Winning for myself”
(by bending the rules)



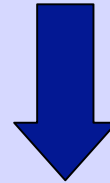
The rise of “winning for myself” is generationally linked

Harvard Business School Class of 1949 study reveals traditional guiding principles of the pre-Boomer generation:

- Work hard
- Live by the rules
- Distinguish right from wrong (apart from legality)
- Practice self-discipline and self-sacrifice
- Self-respect is more important than winning
- Being a leader means putting others' needs ahead of your own

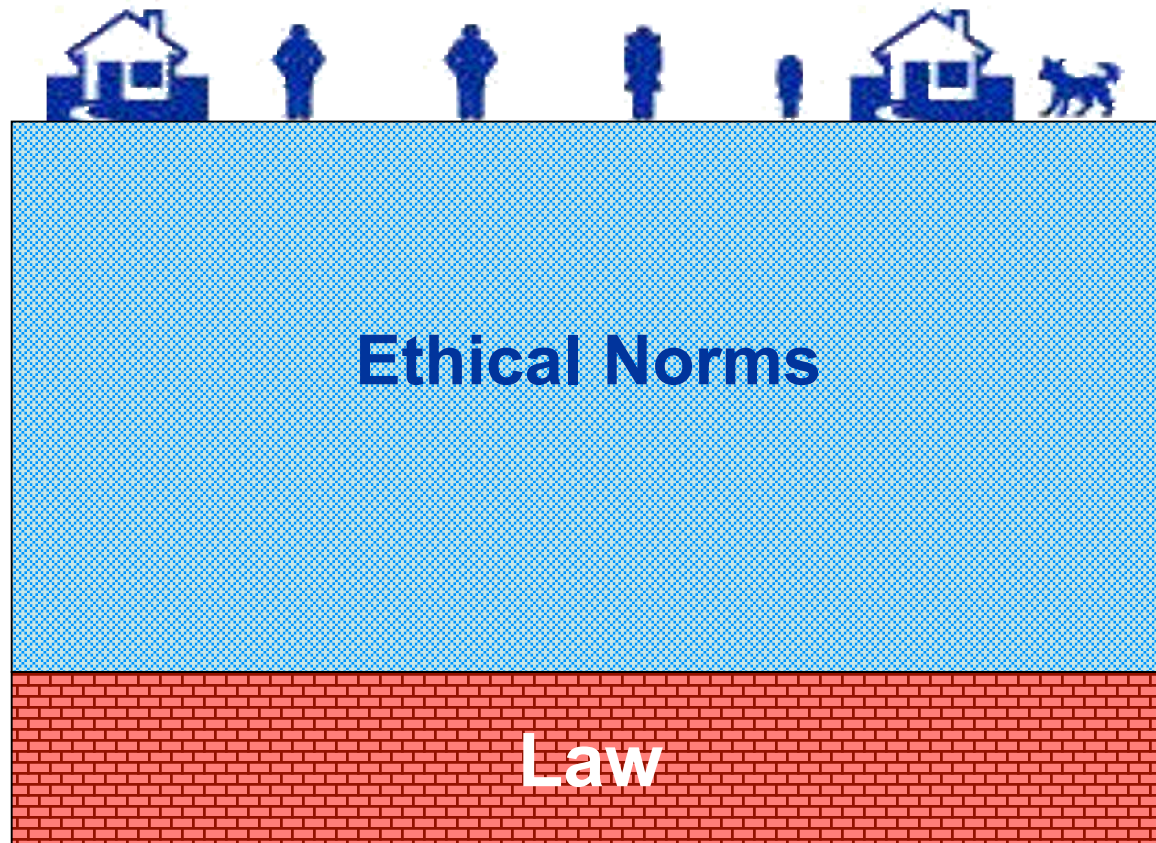


“Winning for myself”

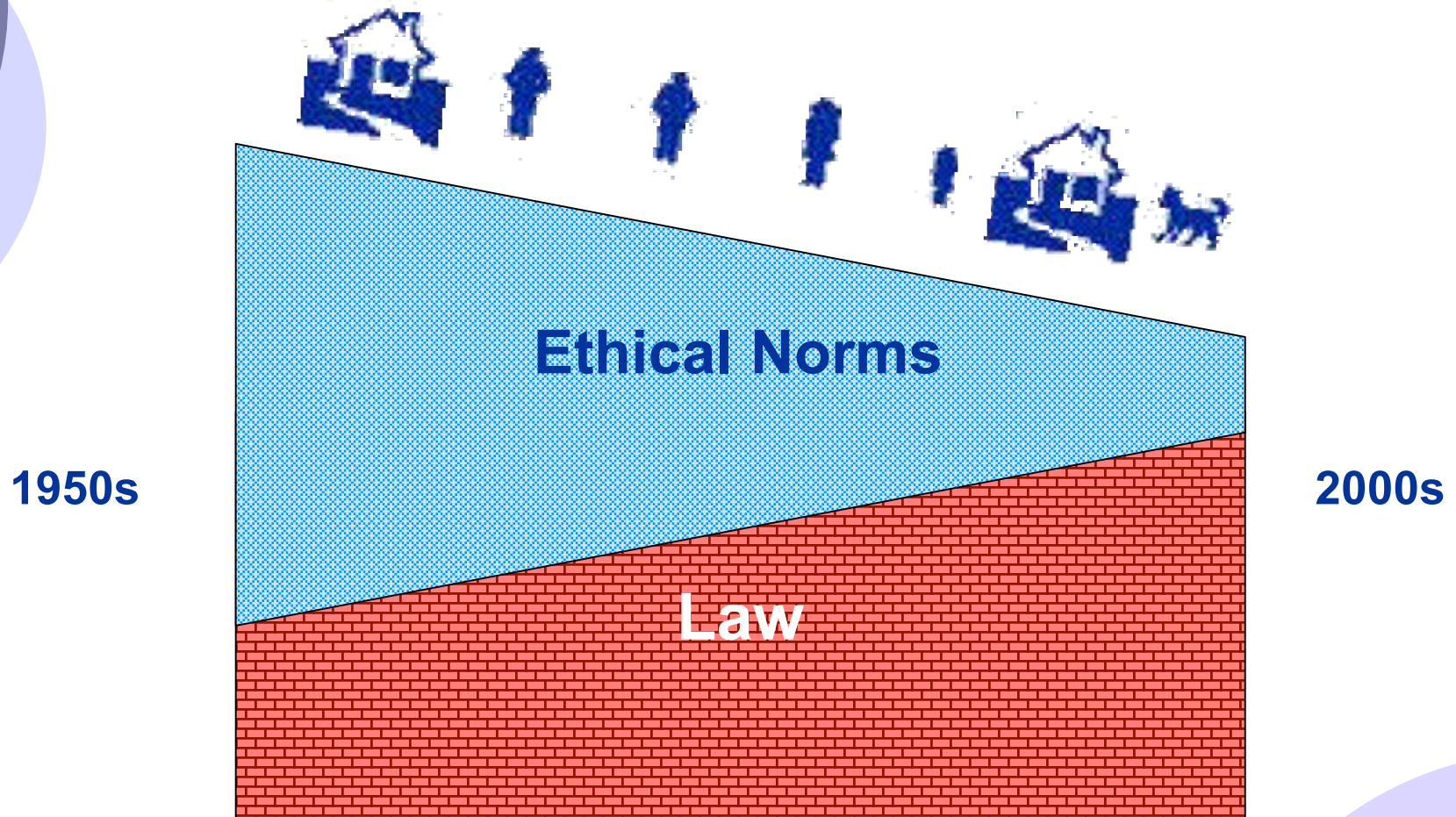


***UN-enlightened* self-interest
replaces tradition of
enlightened self-interest**

Normal relationship between norms and laws



The current relationship





Results

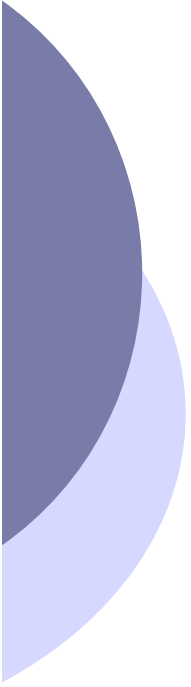
- A core value threatened
- Balance between norms and laws upset
- High levels of “unsustainable” problems
- High levels of polarization and ideology
- Strong anti-rationalism



Challenges specific to universities

Universities are not in the direct line of fire, but...

- Emerging anti-rationalist bias
- Town/gown split is easy to exacerbate
- Strong links between universities and gatekeeper failure



Universities have a special opportunity to exercise leadership in setting higher standards (if they have clean hands):

- Strong convening power
- Credibility as a “neutral broker”
- Acceptability as a leader in setting standards



10 Principles for communicating under conditions of mistrust

I. Ethically neutral/value-free stand seen as deceitful

Core values must be made explicit and framed in ethical terms

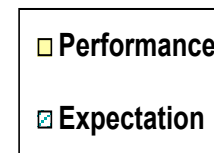
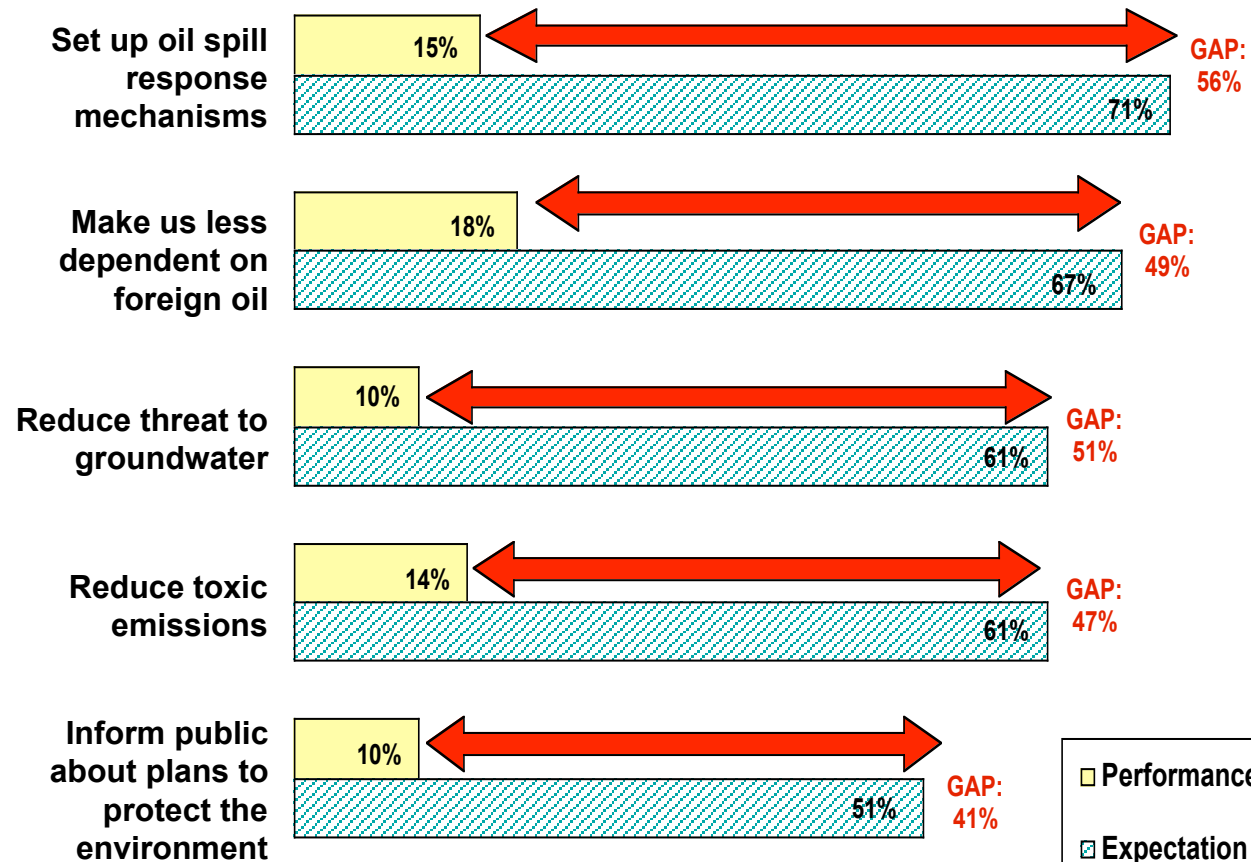
II. More is expected from privileged institutions

Privileged faculty in research universities may be vulnerable

Metrics of the expectation gap

A pipeline company (mid-1990s)

A good steward would:



III. Silence/denial/closed doors almost always interpreted as evidence of bad faith



IV. No one gets the benefit of the doubt

V. Important to work out positions on emotion-laden issues in advance:

(e.g.) race

(e.g.) gender

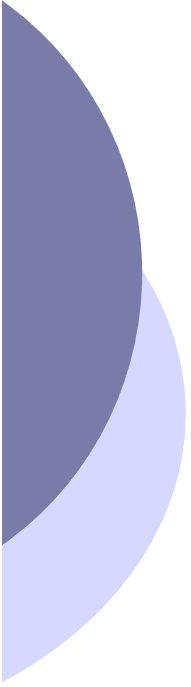
(e.g.) class

(e.g.) boundaries of political expression

(e.g.) religion



VI. Anything but plain talk is suspect



VII. Being “good people” and having “good motives” are not acceptable rationalizations

Noble goals with deeply flawed execution = hypocrisy, not idealism



VIII. Honesty/integrity responds to a genuine hunger

Public standards for trust

*Old, but
re-emphasized*

- ✓ **Honesty**
- ✓ **Respect stakeholders**
- ✓ **Quality**
- ✓ **Value**

*Newer
elements*

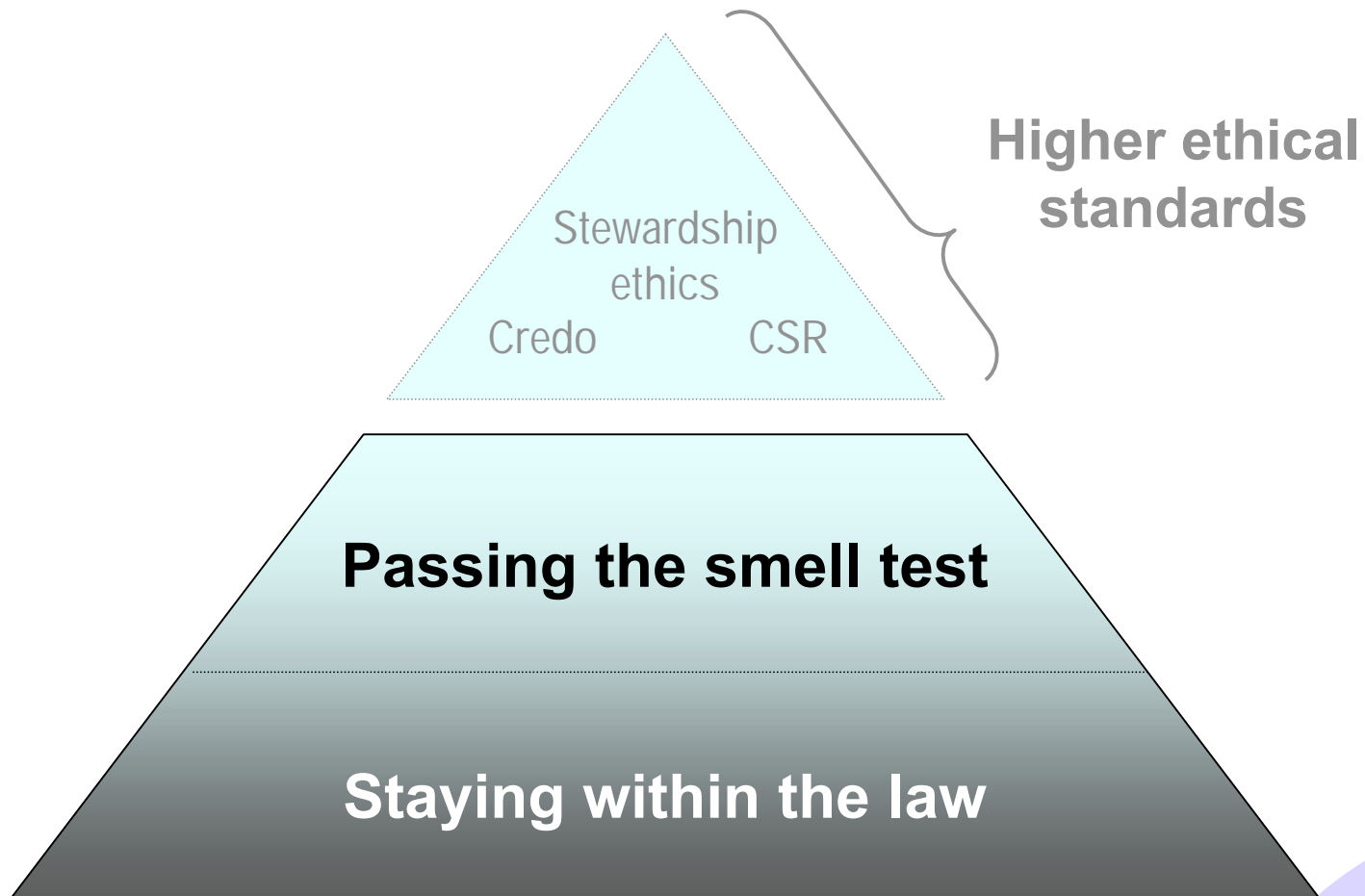
- ✓ **Transparency**
- ✓ **A Human Face**
- ✓ **Walking the Walk**
- ✓ **Stewardship**

IX. Build trust:

- **Make few promises/commitments**
- **Live up to each faithfully**
- **Performance should exceed expectations**

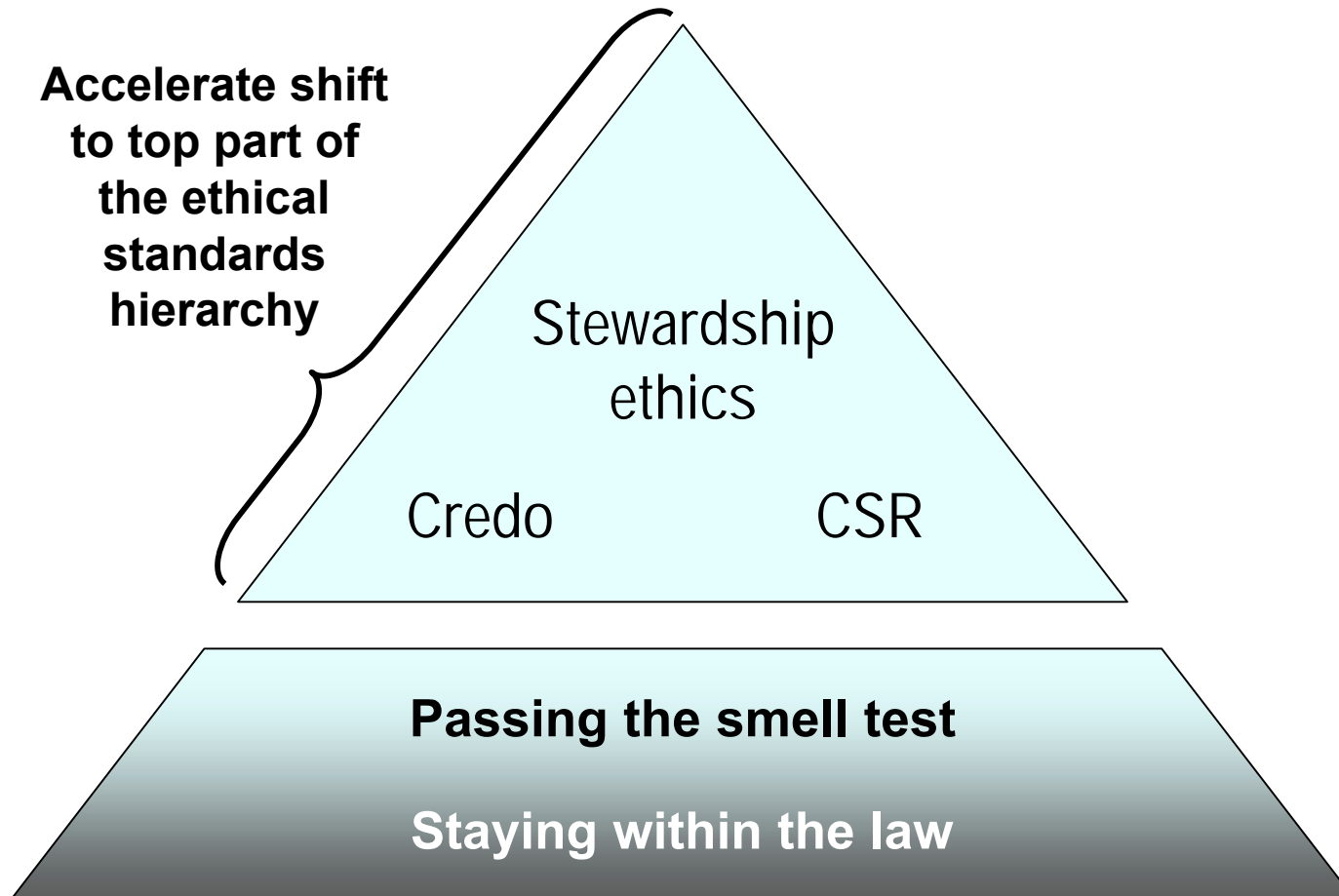
X. Make a conscious effort to move toward a “stewardship” ethic

Existing ethical hierarchy



Contribute to new norms, higher standards

**Accelerate shift
to top part of
the ethical
standards
hierarchy**



Stewardship ethics fits with cultural trends

Social Trends

- Greater demand for honesty and openness from business
- Struggle with relative vs. absolute moral values
- Hunger for civil society/communal values

Life Stage Trends:

- Boomers' desire to leave a positive legacy
- Young adults' search for meaningful goals



Summary/Conclusion

- The present period is an aberration
- Its negativities have not yet run their course
- Our great universities can either prolong or shorten the aberration, depending on their leadership stance.