DIVERSITY · EQUITY · INCLUSION

NICHOLAS SCHOOL OF THE ENVIRONMENT • DUKE UNIVERSITY











Dr. Nicki Cagle NSOE Associate Dean of DEI From the Associate Dean of DEI Welcome to the Nicholas School of the Environment's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion newsletter!

If you would like to add announcements or information to future NSOE DEI newsletters, please email

me at nicolette.cagle@duke.edu.

leave anonymously, please use this <u>DEI at NSOE feedback form</u>.

Learn More

If you have any feedback about DEI initiatives or issues in the Nicholas School that you'd prefer to

COMMUNICATE

Each month, students, faculty, and staff may nominate a fellow colleague(s) who has helped to foster a kind and inclusive environment at the Nicholas School. By recognizing these efforts in our

community, we can continue to cultivate a culture of celebration and inspiration for the next group of

CELEBRATE

Click here to nominate your colleague(s)!

Nominate a Colleague for the DEI Spotlight

brave actors.

relationships.

Find a recording of the panel <u>here</u>.

Biases associated with agreeableness:

associated with agreeableness or certitude?

problem. Adam Grant applies this to climate change:

truth.

perspectives.

understanding of a system.

Julia Bingham



Energy Week During Energy Week, several speakers spoke about their work in energy justice including Danielle

Decatur, the Director of Environmental Justice at Microsoft, and Yesenia Rivera from Solstice Initiative.



in the process of decolonizing our research. Panelists included PhD. candidate, Mishka Malinowski, Dr.

Elizabeth Shapiro Garza, Sr. Lecturer Sandra Valnes Quammen, and Dr. Edgar Virgüez.



How to Open Your Mind and the Minds of Others

agreeableness and stubbornness, curiosity and certitude. In fact, both extremes of the spectrum are rife

with bias. There are two types of psychological conflict that are important to understand: relationship and task

American culture idolizes leaders that exhibit certainty and stubbornness. The reality is more complicated. Data suggests that the most effective leaders fall in the middle of the spectrum of

intellectual rather than personal way. When we're overly agreeable, it's often because we're focused on avoiding relationship conflict. When we're overly certain, it's often because we're focused on avoiding task conflict. Successful teams tend to have little relationship conflict and lots of task conflict, people "disagree without being disagreeable."

• Agreement Bias - accepting a bad deal because saying "yes" is more comfortable than saying no.

conflict. Relationship conflict is personal and emotional. Task conflict is about debating ideas in an

Biases associated with certitude: • First Instinct Fallacy - a tendency to get better scores on tests if you reject your "gut instinct" and go with your second guess. • Totalitarian Ego - when sticking to wrong beliefs makes us feel stronger because we are engaging our self-defense mechanism.

• Group Identity - identifying with a group with strong, set beliefs, causing us to become "preachers" or "prosecutors" who proselytize or argue against other perspectives without intent to get closer to the

• Create conditions for emotional safety and intellectual challenge (i.e. create **task conflict** not relationship conflict). • Like your support network, create a **challenge network** of people that will challenge your beliefs and

• Ask "how" questions to deepen your understanding of a system and to assess the depth of your own knowledge. This counters the illusion of explanatory depth, where we overestimate our own

suggests not to be a "logic bully." Instead **show curiosity** about the other's perspective and motivation. Become a master negotiator by asking a lot of questions and seeking common ground. Also, be

What are some strategies for keeping an open mind, without succumbing to the biases

 Practice intellectual humility. Changing someone's mind is difficult and oftentimes logic doesn't work. Psychologist, Adam Grant,

• Activate curiosity by **posing interesting questions** rather than making statements.

- open to making concessions and changing your viewpoint. But be aware of **solution biases.** This occurs when people dislike a proposed solution and dismiss the
- "If you say that companies need to reduce their emissions to someone who's a staunch free market conservative, they may not like your proposal and may be motivated to deny climate change. Instead

Finally, keeping an open mind and remaining mentally flexible doesn't always mean changing your mind. Sometimes we choose to "stay the course" because it seems like the right thing to do, even after reviewing new data and different perspectives.

of jumping to solutions, say "hey, I'm aware that there are some problems when it comes to climate change, and I would love to hear your ideas about the different possible ways that we can solve

EVENTS

Summarized from You 2.0: How to Open Your Mind on the Hidden Brain Podcast (Click here for more information).

Ongoing Walk & Talk



Invite them out to coffee today!

Click <u>here</u> for more info.

Dear NSOE faculty and staff,

