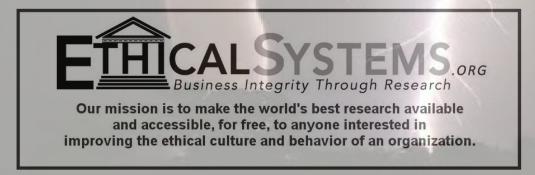
Maintaining ethical culture in a political whirlwind

Jonathan Haidt NYU-Stern



I study:

1) **Business ethics** (especially how to use behavioral science to improve ethical culture)

2) **Political psychology** (especially the psychology of tribalism and political polarization)

Line 1: Business Ethics











and accessible, for free, to anyone interested in improving the ethical culture and behavior of an organization.

<

Collaborators

Our collaborators are among the top experts in the world on the topics we cover and serve as prominent researchers who have generated much of the academic content featured on Ethical Systems. They are practitioners who have distinguished themselves as leaders in their professional fields, and who are experts in linking the academic research to the practice of business.



Dan Ariely Duke University, Fuqua School of Business Areas of Research: Cheating and Honesty



Dorothée Baumann-Pauly New York University, Stern School of Business

Areas of Research: Human Rights



Max Bazerman Harvard Business School

Areas of Research: Decision Making









Ron Berenbeim New York University, Stern School of Business

Areas of Research: Corruption

Steven Blader New York University, Stern School of Business Areas of Research: Fairness

Robert Bloomfield Cornell University, Johnson School of Management Areas of Research: Accounting

Bruce Buchanan New York University, Stern School of Business Areas of Research: Corporate Governance

Daylian Cain Yale School of Management Areas of Research: Conflict of Interest

Dolly Chugh New York University, Stern School of Management Areas of Research: Management / Bounded Ethicality

Nicholas Epley University of Chicago, Booth School of Business Areas of Research: Conflict of Interest / Leadership

Robert Frank Cornell University, Johnson School of Management

Areas of Research: Cheating and Honesty



Francesca Gino Harvard Business School

Areas of Research: Cheating and Honesty / Negotiation

Adam Grant University of Pennsylvania, The Wharton School Areas of Research: Personality & Personnel

Jonathan Haidt New York University, Stern School of Business Areas of Research: Ethics Pays / Teaching Ethics



Areas of Research: Accounting Marc Hodak

New York University, Stern School of Business

Areas of Research: Corporate Governance





Fordham University, Gabelli School of Business

Areas of Research: Trust



James Lager University of Maryland, Robert H Smith School of Business Areas of Research: Law / Public Policy

David Mayer University of Michigan, Ross School of Business Areas of Research: Leadership





James Lager University of Maryland, Robert H Smith School of Business

Areas of Research: Law / Public Policy



David Maver University of Michigan, Ross School of Business Areas of Research: Leadership



Celia Moore Bocconi University Areas of Research: Management



Hal Movius Movius Consulting

Areas of Research: Negotiation



Marshall Schminke University of Central Florida Areas of Research: Culture Measurement



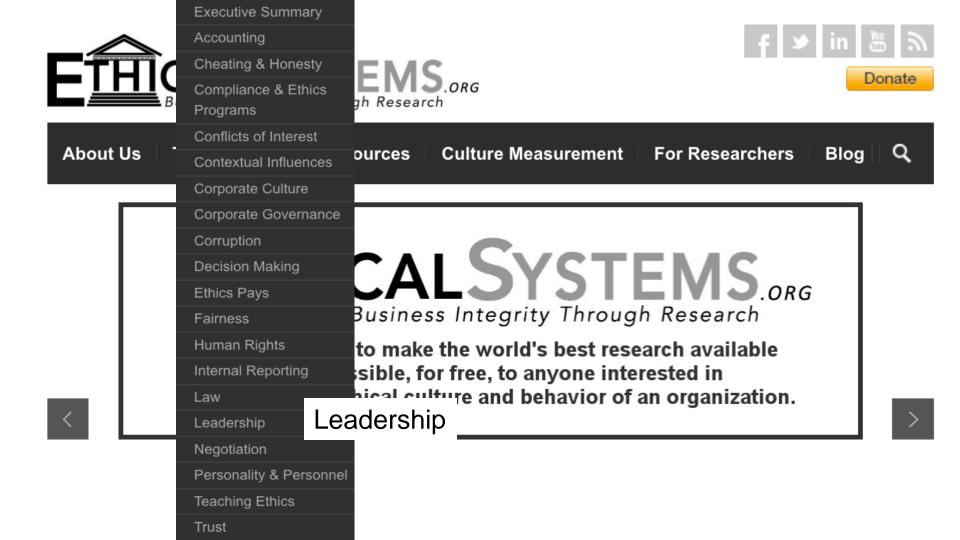
Ann Tenbrunsel University of Notre Dame, Mendoza School of Business Areas of Research: Decision Making



Linda Treviño Pennsylvania State University, Smeal School of Business Areas of Research: Ethics Pays / Leadership / Teaching Ethics / Whistle Blowing

Areas of Research: Compliance and Ethics Programs / Conflic





Leadership

When we say "the buck stops here," what do we mean? When it comes to ethics, it means that we look to leaders to "lead" on ethics, and take responsibility for the results. Philosophers have been discussing ethical leadership (what leaders should do) for quite some time (see Joanne Ciulla's work, e.g., The Ethics of Leadership) but the topic is relatively new as an area of social scientific study.

Leaders who lead ethically are role models, communicating the importance of ethical standards, holding their employees accountable to those standards, and -- crucially -- designing environments in which others work and live. As described below, ethical leadership has been shown to cause a host of positive outcomes, and to reduce the risk of many negative outcomes. Leadership may therefore be the most important lever in an ethical system designed to support ethical conduct.

CONTENTS

Ideas to Apply

Areas of Research

Case Studies



AREAS OF RESEARCH

- Do ethical leaders have special characteristics? Anyone can become an ethical leader, but researchers have found a few traits that are more commonly found in leaders who are rated by their followers as being ethical leaders. These traits include: 1) conscientiousness (Walumbwa & Schaubroeck (2009); Kalshoven, Den Hartog, and DeHoogh (2011)), which means being thorough, careful, or vigilant; 2) Moral identity (Mayer et al., 2012), which means how important it is for an individual to define himself as a good person with moral traits; and 3) Cognitive moral development, an individual difference that concerns how sophisticated one's thinking is about ethical issues (Jordan et al., 2013).
- How do people become ethical leaders? We have some evidence that having had an ethical role model can contribute to being perceived by one's followers as an ethical leader (Brown & Trevino, 2013). But we need a lot more research on this question. For example, can ethical leaders be trained/developed?
- Does ethical leadership matter? It absolutely does a lot. Followers who rate their leader as more ethical have more favorable job attitudes such as job satisfaction and commitment. They are also less likely to report intentions to leave the organization. This is because followers are attracted to ethical role models who care about them, treat them fairly, and set high ethical standards.

Ethical leadership is also is associated with more helpful behavior from employees, perhaps because ethical leaders model helpful behavior (Mayer et al., 2009; Walumbwa & Schaubroeck, 2009). Ethical leadership also reduces deviant or unethical behavior in followers (Mayer et al., 2009; Mayer et al., 2012). Again, ethical leaders are role models, and followers learn how to behave by observing them (Moore, et al. 2014). When unethical acts do occur in the social environment, employees who have an ethical leader are more likely to report the wrongdoing to management because ethical leaders create a psychologically safe environment and are trusted to handle reports fairly and with care (Mayer et al., 2013).

IDEAS TO APPLY (Based on research covered below)

Back to top

- Make ethics a clear priority. Being an ethical leader means going beyond being a good person. Ethical leaders make ethics a clear and consistent part of their agendas, set standards, model appropriate behavior, and hold everyone accountable.
- Make ethical culture a part of every personnel-related function in your organization. Leaders must work hard through hiring, training, and performance management systems to bring in the right employees and then help employees internalize the organization's underlying values.
- Encourage, measure, and reward ethical leadership at multiple levels. Ethical leadership from the top is very important (because it creates an environment in which lower-level ethical leaders can flourish), but ethical leadership at the supervisory level has a huge impact on followers' attitudes and behavior. Organizations may want to channel resources toward developing ethical leadership in their supervisory-level leaders.

CASE STUDIES

Back to top

Failures

• Enron Jeff Skilling and Kenneth Lay (Watch online: "The Smartest Guys in the Room") Notice how Jeff Skilling created an environment at Enron in which unethical behavior could flourish, based on his understanding of Darwinian evolution and the principle of "survival of the fittest." Leaders are responsible for creating the environment in which their employees work; in this case, the environment readily enabled unethical behavior.

Successes

• James Burke was CEO of Johnson & Johnson in the early 1980s when the company's McNeil Division was hit with a crisis: Tylenol in Chicago drugstores had been laced with cyanide and seven people died. Burke responded with a recall of 31 million bottles and set up a

TO LEARN MORE

Articles – Academic

- Biggerstaff, L. Cicero D, & Puckett, A. (2014). Suspect CEOs, unethical culture, and corporate misbehavior. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 20-86
- Brown, M. E. & Mitchell, M. S. (2010). Ethical and unethical leadership: Exploring new avenues for future research. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 20, 583–616.
- Brown, M. E., Treviño, L. K., & Harrison, D. A. (2005). Ethical leadership: A social learning perspective for construct development and testing. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 97, 117–134.

Articles – Practitioner

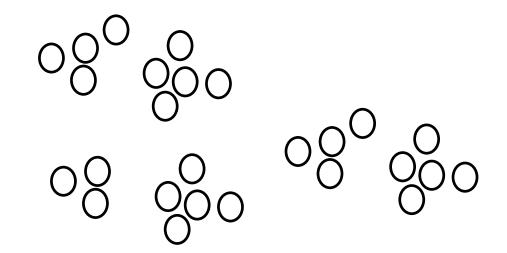
- Banaji, M., Bazerman, M., & Chugh, D. (2003). How (un)ethical are you? Harvard Business Review, 81, 56-64.
- Bazerman, M. H., & Tenbrunsel, A. E. (2011). Ethical breakdowns. Good people often let bad things happen. Why? *Harvard Business Review*, 89, 58-65.
- Messick, D. M., & Bazerman, M. H. (1996). Ethical leadership and the psychology of decision making. *Sloan Management Review*, 37, 9-22.

Videos

• In a radio interview, Nick Epley talks about understanding the human mind, particularly the minds of others, which is no doubt vital in leading others:

Nick Epley On Mindwise: How We Understand ... 🕓 🔪

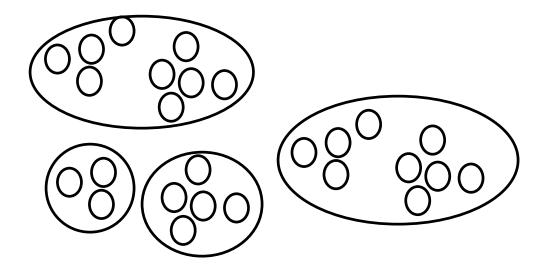
Ethical Systems Design: 3 levels of analysis



1: Individuals

--<u>Nudges</u> to increase trust & coop

Ethical Systems Design: 3 levels of analysis



2: Groups

- --<u>Norms</u>, Ethical culture
- 1: Individuals
- --<u>Nudges</u> to increase trust & coop

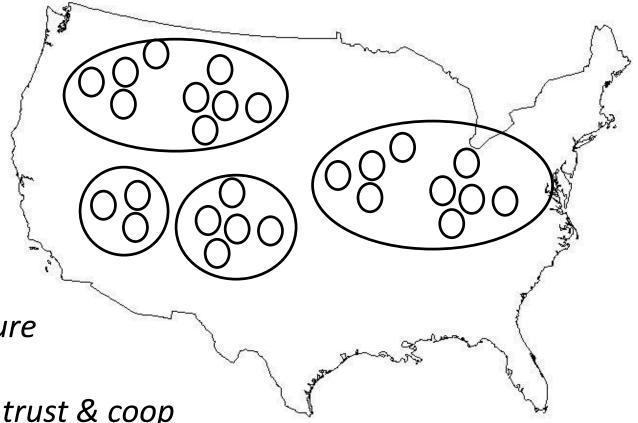
Ethical Systems Design: 3 levels of analysis

3: National & International Ecosystem --<u>Laws</u>, national cultures, investors

2: Groups

- --<u>Norms</u>, Ethical culture
- 1: Individuals

--<u>Nudges</u> to increase trust & coop



The Righteous Mind Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religi Jonathan Haidt

Line 2: Moral and Political Psychology "A landmark contribution to humanity's understanding of itself." —The New York Times Book Review

THE RIGHTEOUS MIND

WHY GOOD PEOPLE ARE DIVIDED BY POLITICS AND RELIGION

JONATHAN

HAIDT

Civil 📍 litics.org

About Us

Our Recommendations

Research on Civility

Educational Resources



Our Mission

To provide evidence-based support to groups working to promote inter-group civility and mutual understanding. We draw from the behavioral sciences-particularly social psychology-to create effective interventions and measurement tools, which will enable each group to tailor programs that best fit their own needs. We also aim to make research findings widely available to groups and individuals who wa to promote civility.





Ideas worth spreading

Jonathan Haidt at TED2008

The moral roots of liberals and conservatives

TED Ideas worth spreading

WATCH DISCOVER

than Haidt at TEDSalon NY2012

How common threats can make common (political) ground

Jonathan Haidt at TEDNYC Can a divided America heal?

TED Ideas worth spreading

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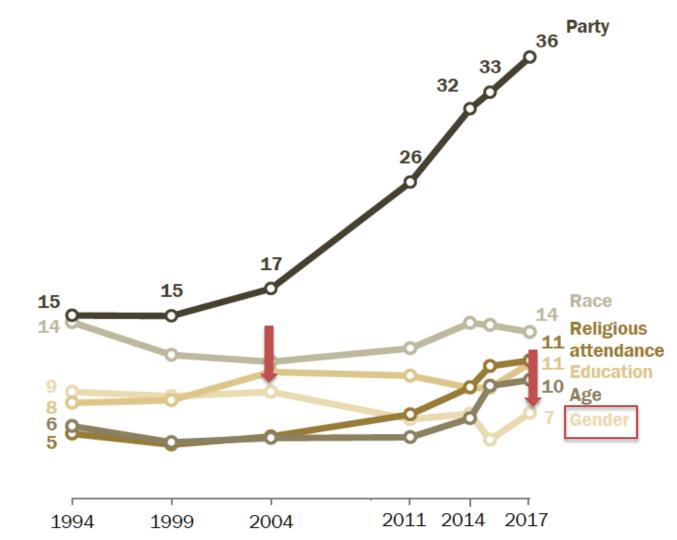
Jonathan Haidt | TED2012

Religion, evolution, and the ecstasy of selt

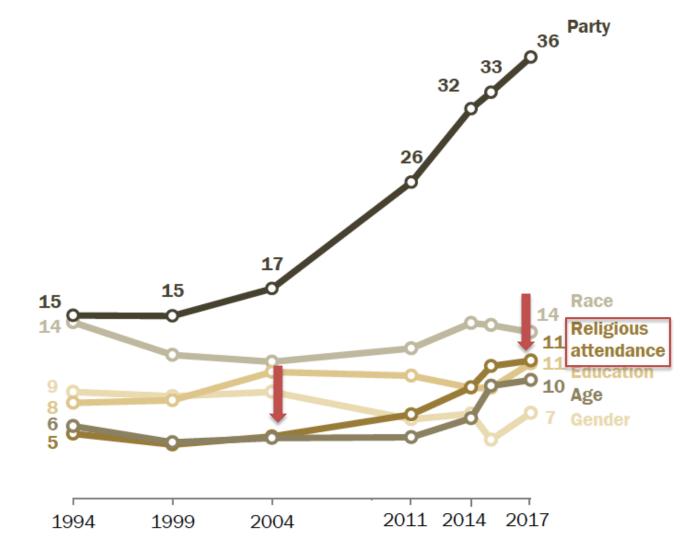
The Partisan Divide on Political Values Grows Even Wider

Sharp shifts among Democrats on aid to needy, race, immigration

(Basket of 10 items asked since 1994, also includes: Govt, Environmental reg, homosexuality, and "peace through strength")



Pew, 2017: Avg. diff On basket Of 10 attitude items



Pew, 2017: Avg. diff On basket Of 10 attitude items

The Convergence: August, 2017

Exclusive: Here's The Full 10-Page Anti-Diversity Screed Circulating Internally at Google [Updated]

August 5-11

August 11-12



Kate Conger 8/05/17 4:30pm

Why I Was Fired by Google

James Damore says his good-faith effort to discuss differences between men and women in tech couldn't be tolerated in the company's 'ideological echo chamber'



Most Popular Videos





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 How to Run a Better Meeting: Advice From Extremely Successful People



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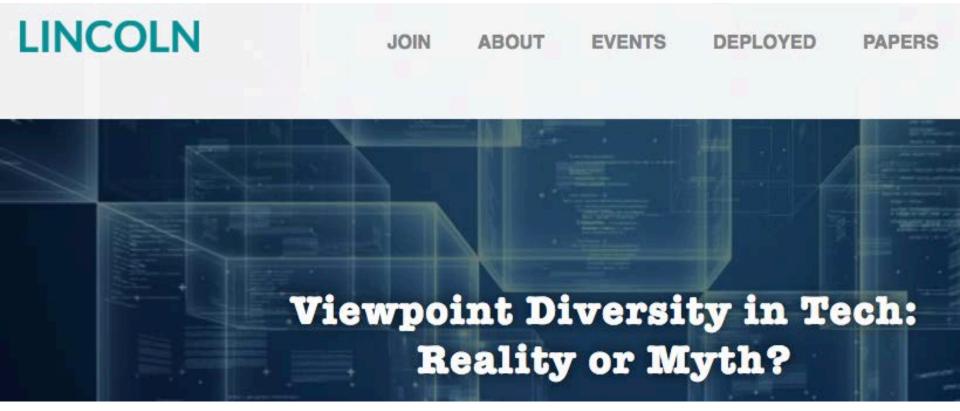


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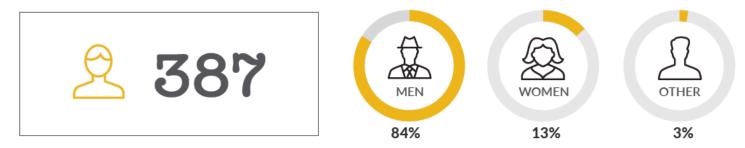




- --July: James Damore returns from diversity training, writes an internal memo about why he thinks Google's approach is wrong. Title: "Google's Ideological Echo Chamber"
- --Reviews psych research on gender diffs; focuses on diffs of interest & personality, not ability
- --Aug 5: Memo is leaked, leads to widespread outrage
- --Aug 7: Fired for violating workplace code of conduct.
- --Each political team takes the episode as evidence of its grievances against the other
- --Increased focus within companies on underrepresented groups



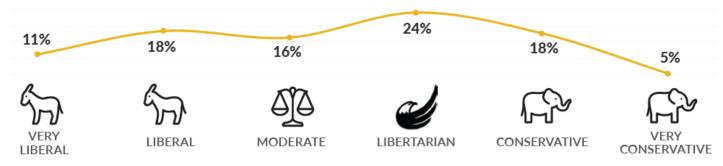
Total Number of Responses



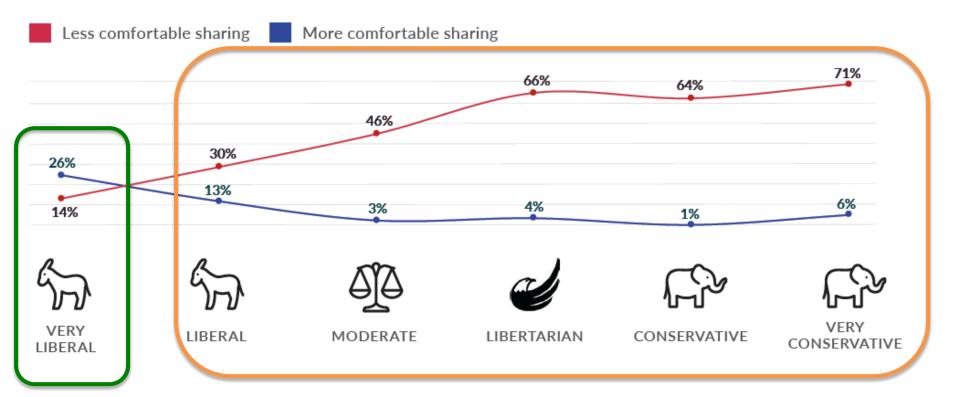
Sample of Self-Identified Employers

| ALPHABET AMAZON | FACEBOOK GOOGLE | McAFEE MICROSOFT | TECHNICAL | | 72% |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| APPLE | INSTACART | PAYPAL | | | |
| DROPBOX | INTEL | SALESFORCE | NON-TECHNICAL | 28% | |
| + Numerous Startups | | | | 20/0 | |

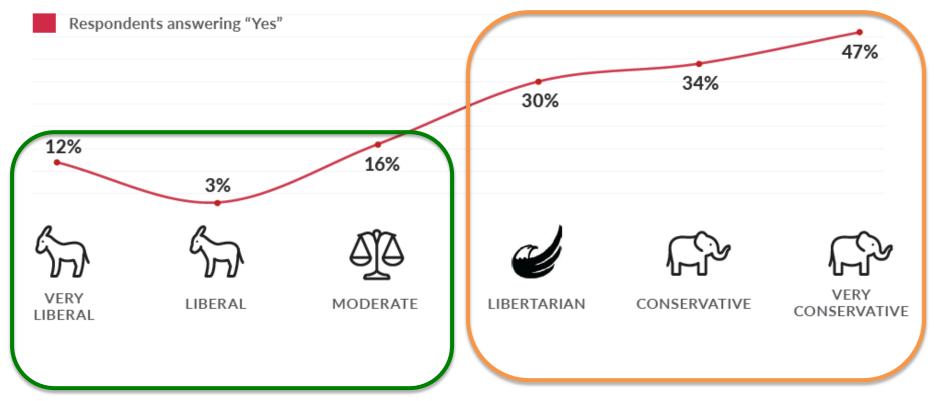
Ideological Identification



Following the Google "Diversity Memo" and Google's response, do you feel more or less comfortable sharing your ideological viewpoints with colleagues?



I feel my ideological views being at odds with my workplace norms affects my ability to do my best work.



Conservative respondent:

"Fortunately, the severe examples of this problem appear to be limited to the larger, public firms, unlike my own, as they employ greater numbers of very young, recent grads who are exhibiting this extreme political-correctness policing and desire to invoke policing forces against others."



5

Why Today's Super-Connected Kide v Today's Super-Connected **Kids Are Growing Up** Less Rebellious, More Tolerant, Less Happyand Completely **Unprepared** for Adulthood*

Gen

*and What That Means for the Rest of Us

Millennial generation: 1982-2000?

Jean M. Twenge, PhD author of *Generation Me*

Today Super-Connected Kids Are Growing Up Less Rebellious, More Tolerant, Less Happyand Completely **Unprepared** for Adulthood*

*and What That Means for the Rest of Us

Millennial generation: 1982-2000? Millennial generation: 1982-1994

iGen: 1995-?

Big changes in the data on college students beginning around 2012, class that graduated in 2016

'Bell Curve' author attacked by protesters at Middlebury College







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Peter Abraham: Projecting the Red Sox

Publicly subsidized garage projects com

Fact check: Trump's 'evidence' for Oban claims

Growing up slowly; has less "life experience"

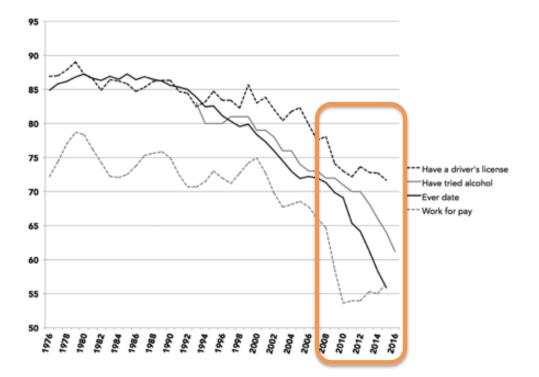
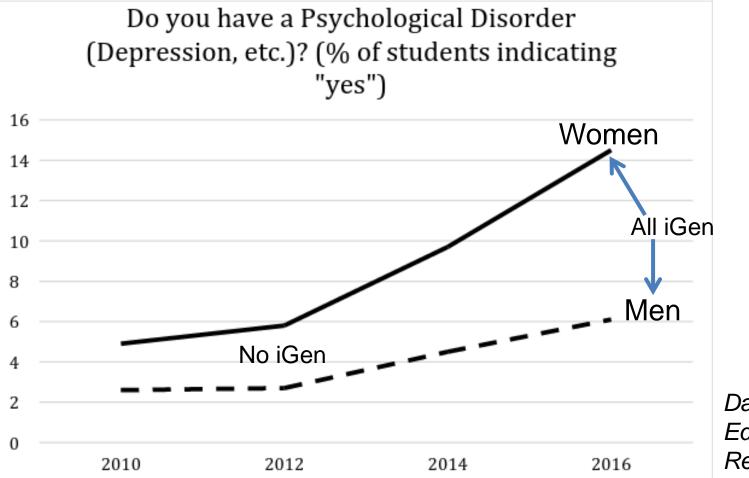


Figure 1.13. Percentage of 12th graders who have a driver's license, have ever tried alcohol, who ever go out on dates, and who worked for pay at all during the school year. Monitoring the Future, 1976–2016.



Data from Higher Education Research Institute

THE RISE OF VICTIMHOOD CULTURE

Microaggressions, Safe Spaces, and the New Culture Wars



Claim: Increasingly, young people have learned to compete for status by emphasizing victimhood. React strongly to small things.

--women and men --black and white --left and right TECH

Two Suits Catch Google in Middle of Gender Debate

Former engineer James Damore sues over discrimination, a week after women file suit



The former Google employee James Damore suggested in his memo that men were better suited than women for certain tech jobs. PHOTO: ANDREJ SOKOLOW/ZUMA PRESS

Most Popular Videos

What Picking Up an Apple Tells You About the Future of Robotics



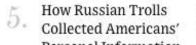
2. How to Run a Better Meeting: Advice From Extremely Successful People



3. Why It Feels Like Facebook Is Listening Through Your Mic



Samsung Galaxy S9: Putting the Camera to the Test









Trump Breaks a Taboo and Pays the Price

The past week brought violent conflict over symbols and values held sacred—and an act of sacrilege.

JONATHAN HAIDT AUG 21, 2017





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Merck CEO Quits Trump Council Over President's Charlottesville Response





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The Moral Voice of Corporate America



The Rise of Woke Capital



Ross Douthat FEB. 28, 2018

Minh Uong/The New York Times

Summing up:

- --America has had rising political polarization and animosity since 1990s
- --Trump election & behavior has intensified existing trends
 --There is increasing pressures from customers and employees to take a stand
- --More groups now claim victimhood, willing to sue
- --Declining trust: Speak-up culture is now much harder
- --Leaders of most institutions are in a more perilous position than they were 2 years ago

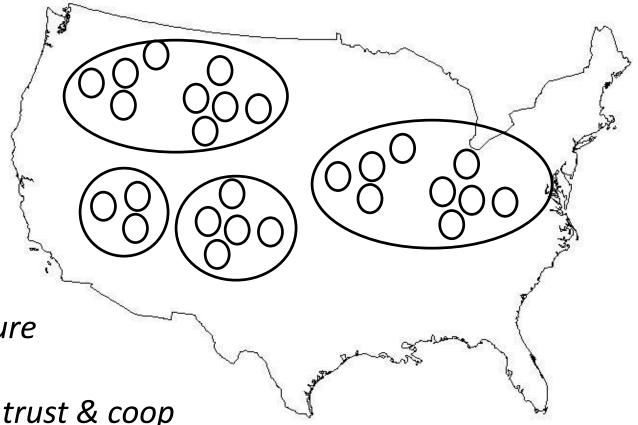
How to lead in polarized times?

3: National & International Ecosystem --<u>Laws</u>, national cultures, investors

2: Groups

- --<u>Norms</u>, Ethical culture
- 1: Individuals

--<u>Nudges</u> to increase trust & coop



CORNER OFFICE

Merck C.E.O. Ken Frazier on Death Row Cases and the Corporate Soul

By David Gelles March 9, 2018



The role of the chief executive has never been more complex—or more consequential. Business leaders today are reshaping the internet, reimagining health care, upending transportation and more...

CORNER OFFICE

Merck C.E.O. Ken Frazier on Death Row Cases and the Corporate Soul

By David Gelles March 9, 2018



But being a chief executive is no longer just about running a company. It means taking political stands on everything from immigration to gun rights. It means weighing in on tariffs and taxes all while balancing short-term profits with long-term goals, dealing with activist investors and attracting talented employees.

Psychological principles:

- 1) Emphasize common identities and shared fate, OFA-AFO. Shared sacrifice.
- 2) Emphasize shared threat: risk of being torn apart
- 3) Emphasize and model giving the benefit of the doubt
- 4) Listen, then acknowledge what matters most to each group
- 5) Encourage people to NOT bring whole self to work; leave politics outside.

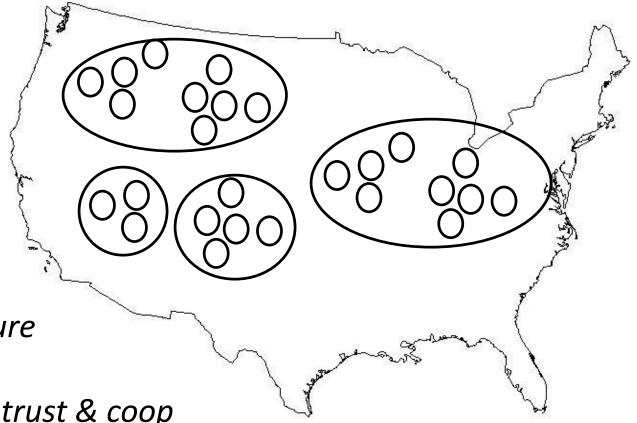
Ethics and compliance in polarized times?

3: National & International Ecosystem --<u>Laws</u>, national cultures, investors

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Specific ideas:

- 1) Avoid formal/bureaucratic solutions when possible: they encourage victimhood culture.
- 2) Consider an ombuds: social skills to work behind the scenes, keep information flowing
- 3) Measure and monitor ethical culture, esp. trust in management & peers; speakup-culture
- 4) Directly address politics as a type of diversity
- 5) Encourage people to NOT bring politics to work

Contact Ethical Systems

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