

Trust as a Design Contingency: Laboratory Experimentation in a Counterterrorism Context



EDWARD H. POWLEY

MARK E. NISSEN

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

ICCRTS CONFERENCE

JUNE 2009

WASHINGTON DC

Research Questions



- **How do social configurations (operationalized here as coalition organizational designs and trust conditions) interact dynamically to affect information propagation and organizational performances in pre-crisis decision-making?**
 - What effect does trust and lack of trust have on task performance?
 - What organizational designs produce higher task performance?

Assumptions



- **Crisis prevention and counterterrorism efforts require trust among coalition groups**
- **Trust matters for organization performance**
- **Performance depends on design parameters**

Organizational Design Choices



- Contingency perspective: which design makes the most sense for pre-crisis decision making?
 - **Rigid Hierarchy**: hierarchical, top-down, command and control vertical
 - **Flexible Edge**: flat, horizontal, networked, self-organizing teams or networks

Mintzberg, 1979; Alberts & Hayes,

2003

Organizational Trust



- **Trust is defined as:**
 - “the willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the actions of another party based on the expectation that the other will perform a particular action important to the trustor, irrespective of the ability to monitor or control that party”

1995

Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman,

Dimensions of Trust



- **Three basic dimensions of trust**
 - **Benevolence:** organization members are generally pre-disposed to doing good to each, and concerned for others' well-being
 - **Competence:** organization members demonstrate knowledge, skills, and ability to get their work done
 - **Integrity:** organizations members actions are consistent, congruent, and credible with established values and norms

Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman,

1995

Research Hypotheses



- H1: Trust outperforms low trust
 - H3: (**Flexible** + trust) outperforms (**flexible** + low trust)
 - H4: (**Rigid** + trust) outperforms (**rigid** + low trust)
- H2: **Flexible** organizational design outperforms **rigid** design
 - H5: (**Flexible** + trust) outperforms (**rigid** + trust)
 - H6: (**Flexible** + low trust) outperforms (**rigid** + low trust)

Research Design



- **Laboratory Experimentation**
 - Pilot + 8 lab sessions
 - ELICIT Environment (i.e., client-server version with co-located players in networked labs)
- **Task Environment**
 - Coalition network information sharing and processing tasks
 - Identify the who, what, where, and when of imminent terrorist threat using factoids (informational clues to uncover the plot)
- **Participants' time-stamped and recorded interactions provide performance data**

Subjects and Treatment Groups



- **Subjects:**
 - 136 1st quarter military junior officers (acting as intelligence officers)
 - Participants consisted of mid-career US and Coalition military officers and government employees
- **Treatment Groups:**
 - Subjects assigned to one of four groups (17 players in each condition)
 - Experiment was run twice on consecutive days for a total of eight experimental groups
- **Like coalitions:**
 - Each group contained equally distributed representation of military service branch, officer subspecialties, gender, rank, and country of service

Experimental Design



- 2x2 factorial: manipulate organization type and trust

| | Trust | Low Trust |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rigid Hierarchy | Rigid Hierarchy/Trust | Rigid Hierarchy/ Low Trust |
| Flexible Edge | Flexible Edge/ Trust | Flexible Edge/ Low Trust |

Trust Manipulations



- **Trust**

- Subjects briefed on expectations high level of trust in their organization based on the three elements of trust
- Others subjects are encouraged to share information, and the others work competently and cooperatively

- **Low Trust**

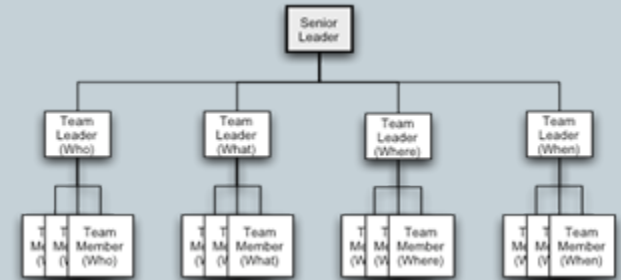
- Subjects briefed on expectations for low level of trust in their organization based on the three elements of trust
- Other subjects may withhold information, or may be moles or free riders

Organizational Manipulation



- **Rigid: Hierarchy**

- 3-level hierarchy, fixed roles
- Communication limited to functional groups
- subjects received instructions about how to share within their hierarchical organization



- **Flexible: Edge**

- No hierarchy or roles
- Unrestricted communication
- Subjects given option to design their communication/information sharing norms



Performance Measures



- **Accuracy:** How well did individuals identify the who, what, where, and when of the possible attack?
- **Speed:** How quickly did individuals identify?

Statistical Support



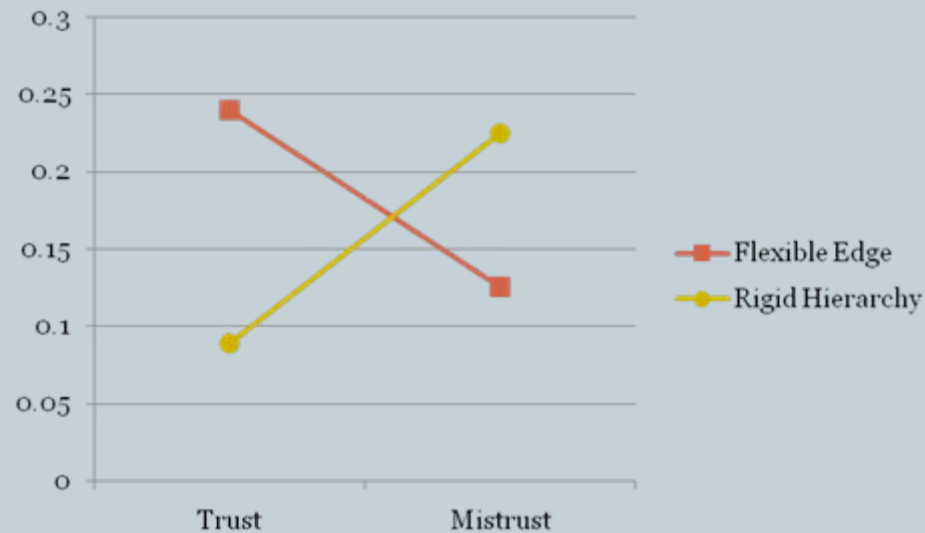
| Hypotheses | Statistical Support | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | MANOVA | ANOVA Speed | ANOVA Accuracy | Effect |
| 1. Trust outperforms Low Trust regardless of organization type | Supported | Not supported | Supported | Main effect |
| 2. Flexible Edge outperforms Rigid Hierarchy | Supported | Not supported | Supported | Main effect |
| 3. Trust Flexible Edge outperforms Low Trust Flexible Edge | | Supported | Supported | Interaction effect |
| 4. Trust Rigid Hierarchy condition outperforms Low Trust Hierarchy condition | | Not supported | Not supported | Interaction effect |
| 5. Flexible Edge Trust condition outperforms Hierarchy Trust condition | | Supported | Supported | Interaction effect |
| 6. Flexible Edge Low Trust condition outperforms Hierarchy Low Trust condition | | Not supported | Not supported | Interaction effect |

Results



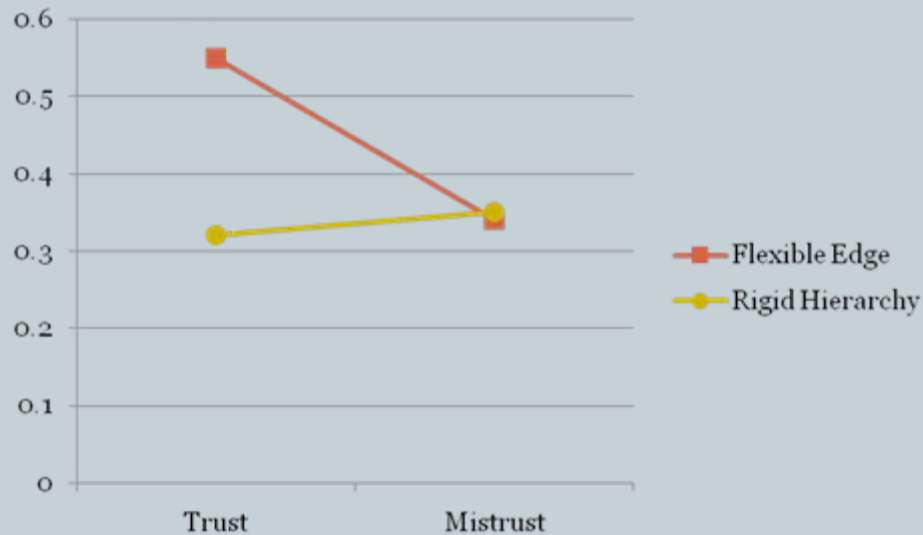
- **Problem-solving speed & accuracy correlated**
 - Analysts working *faster* are *more* accurate!
- **Strong interaction effects**
 - *Organization design + trust* are powerful predictors

Speed: Interaction Effects



- **Flexible Edge** best overall, requires trust
- **Rigid Hierarchy** good with mistrust

Accuracy: Interaction Effects



- **Flexible Edge** best overall, requires trust
- **Rigid Hierarchy** insensitive to trust-mistrust

Results



- **Leadership implications**
 - If **trust** is present or can be developed:
flexible Edge delivers **best performance**
 - If **mistrust** is present, possible, or cannot be overcome:
rigid Hierarchy is **safest choice**
 - Leaders must judge whether:
best performance of **flexible Edge**
outweighs **safest choice** of **rigid Hierarchy**
 - Efforts to **promote trust** in **rigid Hierarchy** may be **futile**
 - **Organizational redesign** + **trust** is **powerful**
- **Accelerating cultural integration & change**
 - What if **mistrust** is **pervasive** but **Hierarchy** is **infeasible**?
 - Can inclusion of fringe in **Edge** develop **trust**?