

Why organizational health trumps everything else

- The Advantage by Patrick Lencioni
- Focuses on organizational health when management, operations & strategy fit together and make sense
- Recognizes the difference between being smart vs. healthy
- Signs of a healthy organization or unit:
 - minimal politics and confusion
 - High degrees of morale and productivity
 - Low turnover among good employees



What is a team?

- Working groups vs real teams
- Collective responsibility
- Common objectives
- Five behavioral principles every team must embrace:
 - Building Trust
 - Mastering Conflict
 - Achieving Commitment
 - Embracing Accountability
 - Focusing on Results



Introductions in Your Groups

- Name, City, Title/Job
- Where were you born
- How many siblings and where you fall in the order of children
- Your most interesting or difficult challenge when you were a kid
- No more than two-minute presentations each



Why was that important?

- Knowing your team means knowing more than just their work performance
- Understanding hardships and remarkable accomplishments helps us relate
- Teams become comfortable with vulnerability being able to tell your peers something you don't typically share
- Our stories leveled the playing field
- The fundamental attribution error keeps us from building trust
- It starts at the leadership level becoming a cohesive team



Building team trust

- Listening instead of preparing to speak is key
- Stepping up for your team
- Making the time to say thanks
- Recognizing effort
- Celebrating success
- Recognizing trust as the foundation
- Leaders and teammates should demonstrate vulnerability

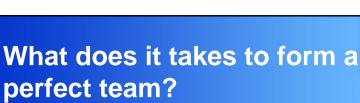


What Google research teaches us about teamwork

Project Aristotle

- Goal: Build the perfect team
- Started in 2012
- Existing concepts: best teams meant combining the best people
- Reviewed 50 years of academic studies





- People who eat together?
- People with similar interests?
- People who are the smartest in their field?
- People who socialize outside the office?
- People with similar educational backgrounds?
- People with the same hobbies?

- Strong managers
- Less hierarchical
- People of the same gender?
- People with similar work experiences?
- People who have served on teams before?
- People with the same years of experience?



What Google discovered

- There were no patterns in terms of team makeup
- Studied 100 groups looking at Group Norms which seem to make a difference
- Norms traditions, standard for behavior, unwritten rules of a group, i.e., the team culture
- Carnegie Mellon, MIT and Union College research found that how teammates treated each other was key



Two Behaviors Good Teams Share

Equality in turn taking

- Team members spoke in roughly the same proportion
- When everyone got a chance to talk, the team did well.
- If only one or a few spoke, the collective intelligence declined

Strong Social Sensitivity

- Skilled at sensing how others feel based on tone of voice, expressions and nonverbal cues.
- Able to tell when someone was upset or left out.



Do you have social sensitivity—intuitively knowing how others feel? Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (Revised, Adult) Practice Question Which word best describes what the person in the picture is thinking or feeling? O hateful O radeus O arrogant O particled



One way to test your social sensitivity:

- Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test: http://socialintelligence.labinthewild.org/mite/
- What to do if your social sensitivity is low:
 - Recognize the need to pay more attention to your teammates
 - Ask others for feedback
 - Be willing to share more of yourself



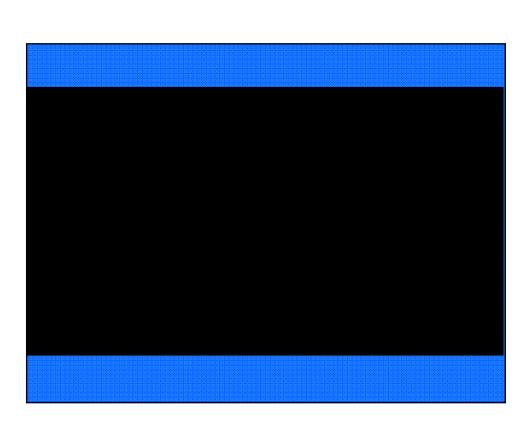
The Outcome is Psychological Safety

- Conversational turn taking and social sensitivity are aspects of psychological safety
- Psychological safety:
 - A shared belief held by members of the team that it is safe to take risks with this group.
 - The sense of confidence that the team will not embarrass, reject or punish someone for speaking up.
 - A team with interpersonal trust, mutual respect and people who can be themselves.



Take Aways from Project Aristotle

- No one wants to put on a "work face" at the office
- We must be able to talk about what is messy, sad, or be able to have a conversation with the person driving you crazy
- Work is more than just labor
- Successful teams develop respect and support for each other
- It is not just a feel-good theory. It is supported by data



Mastering Conflict

- Conflict is not a bad thing for a team
- It does not focus on people or personalities
- It is a willingness to disagree, even passionately when necessary, around important issues and decisions that must be made
- When there is trust, conflict is simply the pursuit of the best possible answer
- HOW you do it is key
- Avoiding conflict doesn't make the issue go away



- Options: explain disagreement and work through it; withhold your opinion; let the opinions of others guide the meeting; discuss your real thoughts at the after-meeting, meeting!
- And vs but
- Listen to thoughts completely instead of creating your rebuttal
- Facial expressions, sighs, eye-rolling
- We know this team should bad behavior be tolerated?



Mastering Conflict

- Overcome the tendency to run from discomfort
- Find the line of constructive conflict without stepping into destructive territory
- People who trust and are engaged in important work should feel compelled to disagree, sometimes passionately, when they see things differently
- This avoids destructive hallway conversations from people reluctant to have productive debate
- Interrupt and remind people debate is good
- Provide a "moment of grace" if it turns personal

In Your Groups:

- Discuss and list five recommended "rules of engagement" for team meetings
- Be specific don't say "show respect," instead list how respect will be shown
- Be prepared to report out
- Consider how you could implement this in groups that you take part in



Achieving Commitment

- Trust, plus conflict leads to commitment –
 people don't commit to a decision if they don't
 have the opportunity to understand rationale
 and provide input
- Intel's concept: Disagree and commit
- Leaders break ties
- · Avoid passive agreement
- End meetings with specific agreements
- Go back to teams after meeting and share what was agreed upon



Embracing Accountability

- Accountability is often the job of the team, not the leader in healthy organizations
- Peer-to-peer accountability is the primary and most effective source of accountability on your team
- Accountability is having the courage to confront someone about their deficiencies and deal with their reaction



Embracing Accountability

- But I'm just too kind there is nothing noble about withholding information that can help an employee improve
- To hold someone accountable is to care about them enough to risk having them blame you for pointing out their deficiencies



Focusing on Results

- The point of building greater trust, conflict commitment and accountability is to achieve results
- The real measure of a great team is whether it accomplishes its collective team goals
- The needs of the higher team must be put ahead of the needs of your division
- Your department benefits when it is aligned with the goals and strategic plan
- Your department benefits when aligned with FRPA's four strategic pillars



FRPA's Mission & Vision

- Mission: To establish parks and recreation as a cornerstone of health, economic development, environmental sustainability, and community throughout Florida.
- Vision: An empowered and engaged network of members, advocates and partners, equipped to advance parks and recreation



Your Assignment

- Commit to being vulnerable and maintaining trust
- Encourage conflict to find creative solutions
- Teamwork is a choice, is strategic and is intentional!

