

Learning Objectives

- ❑ Analyze the continued popularity of teams in organizations.
- ❑ Contrast groups and teams.
- ❑ Contrast the five types of team arrangements.
- ❑ Identify the characteristics of effective teams.
- ❑ Explain how organizations can create team players.
- ❑ Decide when to use individuals instead of teams.

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Analyze the Growing Popularity of Teams in Organizations

➤ Why are teams popular?

- Teams can achieve feats an individual could never accomplish.
- Teams are flexible and responsive to changing events.
- They can quickly assemble, deploy, refocus, and disband.
- They are an effective means to democratize organizations and increase employee involvement.
- They introduce a collaborative mindset.

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LO 2

Differences Between Groups and Teams

Exhibit 10-1 Comparing Workgroups and Work Teams

Workgroups



Share information
Neutral (sometimes negative)
Individual
Random and varied

Work Teams



Goal
Collective performance
Synergy
Positive
Accountability
Individual and mutual
Skills
Complementary

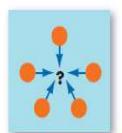
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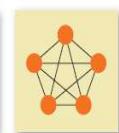
LO 3

Contrast the Five Types of Teams

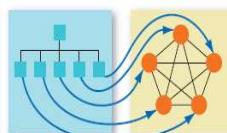
Exhibit 10-2 Four Types of Teams



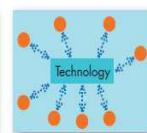
Problem-solving



Self-managed



Cross-functional



Virtual

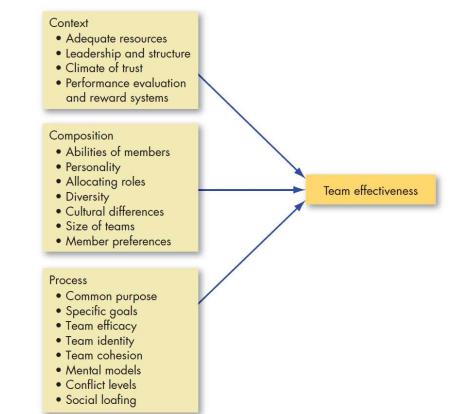
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LO 4

Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

Exhibit 10-3 Team Effectiveness Model



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Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

- **Team Context:** What factors determine whether teams are successful?
 - Adequate Resources
 - Leadership and Structure
 - Climate of Trust
 - Performance Evaluations and Rewards

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Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

- **Team Composition:** How should teams be staffed?
 - Abilities of members
 - Personality
 - Allocating roles
 - Diversity
 - Cultural differences
 - Size of teams
 - Member preferences

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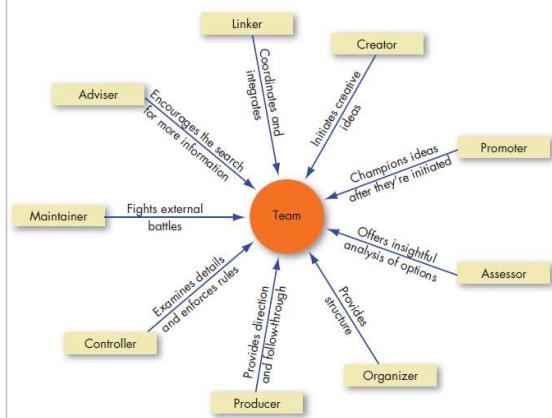
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LO 4

Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

Exhibit 10-4

Key Roles of Teams



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Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

Exhibit 10-5

Effects of Group Processes

$$\text{Potential group effectiveness} + \text{Process gains} - \text{Process losses} = \text{Actual group effectiveness}$$

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Identify the Characteristics of Effective Teams

- Team Processes
 - Common Plan and Purpose
 - **Reflexivity**
 - Specific Goals
 - **Team Efficacy**
 - **Team Identity**
 - **Team Cohesion**
 - **Mental Models**
 - Conflict Levels
 - Social Loafing

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Explain How Organizations Can Create Team Players

- Creating Team Players
 - **Selecting:** hire team players
 - **Training:** create team players
 - **Rewarding:** incentives to be a good team player

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LO 6

Decide When to Use Individuals Instead of Teams

- When not to use teams...
- Ask:
 - Can the work be done better by one person?
 - Does the work create a common goal or purpose?
 - Are the members of the group interdependent?

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Implications for Managers

- Effective teams have adequate resources, effective leadership, a climate of trust, and a performance evaluation and reward system that reflects team contributions. These teams have individuals with technical expertise, and the right traits and skills.
- Effective teams tend to be small. They have members who fill role demands and who prefer to be part of a group.

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Implications for Managers

- Effective teams have members who believe in the team's capabilities, are committed to a common plan and purpose, and have an accurate shared mental model of what is to be accomplished.
- Select individuals who have the interpersonal skills to be effective team players, provide training to develop teamwork skills, and reward individuals for cooperative efforts.
- Do not assume that teams are always needed. When tasks will not benefit from interdependency, individuals may be the better choice.

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