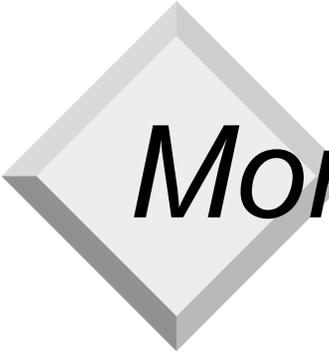




*Introduction to Team Processes:  
Getting Started with Fall Teams*

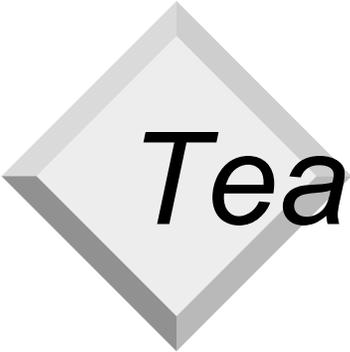
John S. Carroll  
MIT Sloan School

Master's Students Orientation  
August, 2003



# *More and More Teams*

- ❖ Last year, how many teams were you on?
- ❖ Business is increasingly team-based as departments and hierarchies yield to projects and networks. Flexibility requires expertise where the work is done.
- ❖ At Sloan, you will be on a Fall Core team, project teams, clubs, committees...
- ❖ Teams leverage varied expertise, motivate performance, offer learning opportunities, give emotional support...

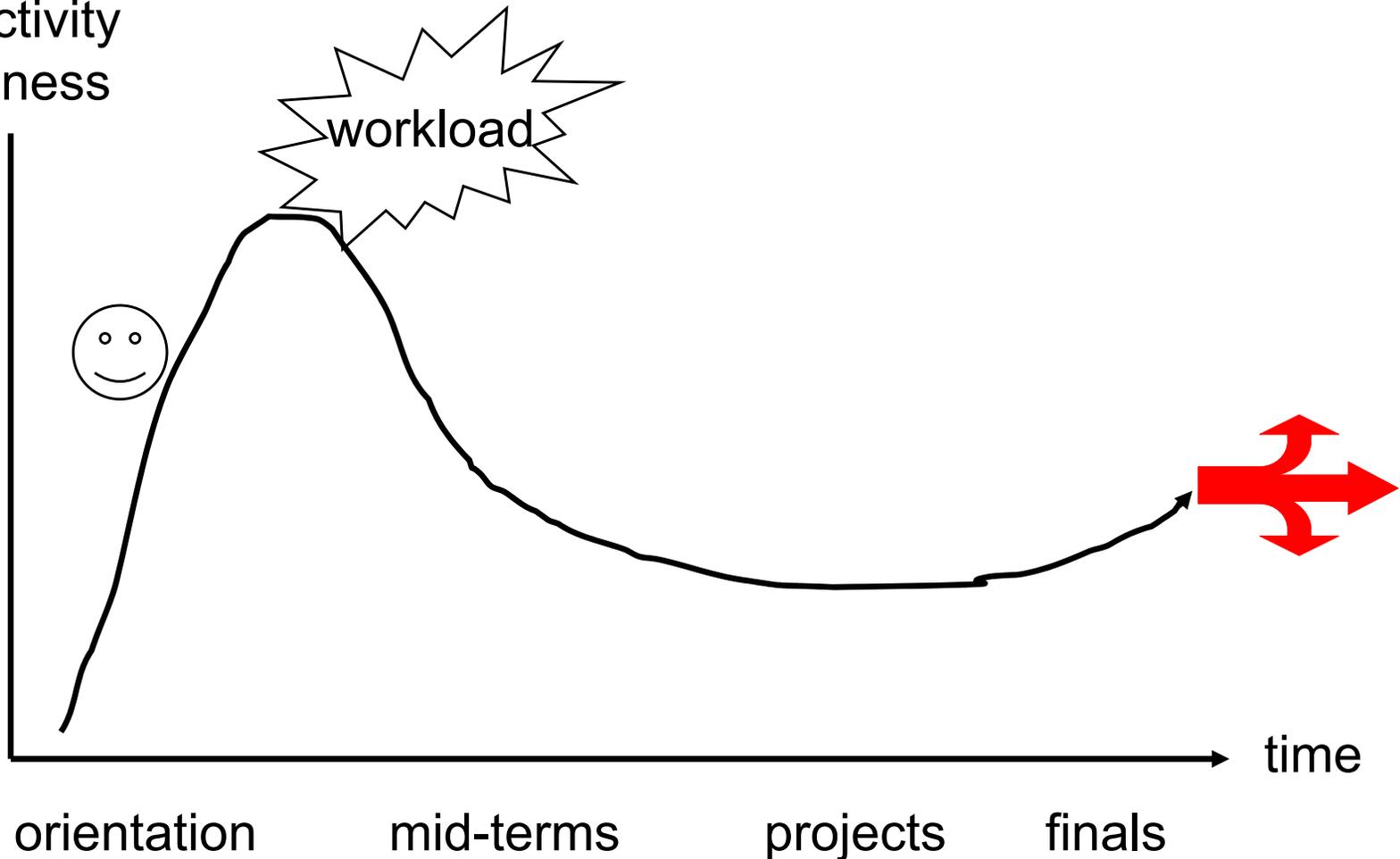


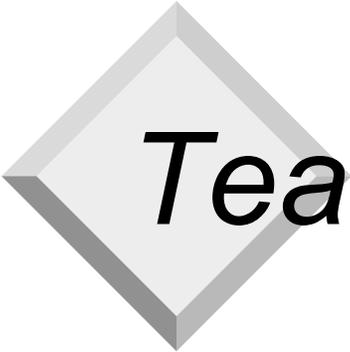
# *Team Effectiveness*

- ❖ How many of you were on a team that did really well? Do you know why?
- ❖ Any teams that messed up? In terms of:
  - Performance goals (quality, quantity, timeliness, efficiency, innovation)
  - Member satisfaction (meet individual needs, maintain trust)
  - Team learning (skills, perspectives, behaviors)
  - Customer satisfaction (external stakeholders)

# *Teams Develop Over Time*

productivity  
happiness





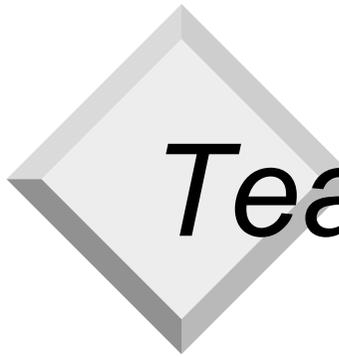
# *Team Challenges*

- ❖ Changes such as starting up, adding a new person, or beginning a project challenge a team to grow
- ❖ We can simplify team development into stages or challenges that may be experienced many times
- ❖ **Forming:** Who are we? Who leads? Who cares?
- ❖ **Storming:** We are different. We disagree.
- ❖ **Norming:** We set goals, assign tasks, develop routines, manage conflict, hold each other accountable
- ❖ **Performing:** We coordinate, trust each other, care
- ❖ **Renewing/Disbanding:** We learn, revisit our goals, thank each other, say goodbye



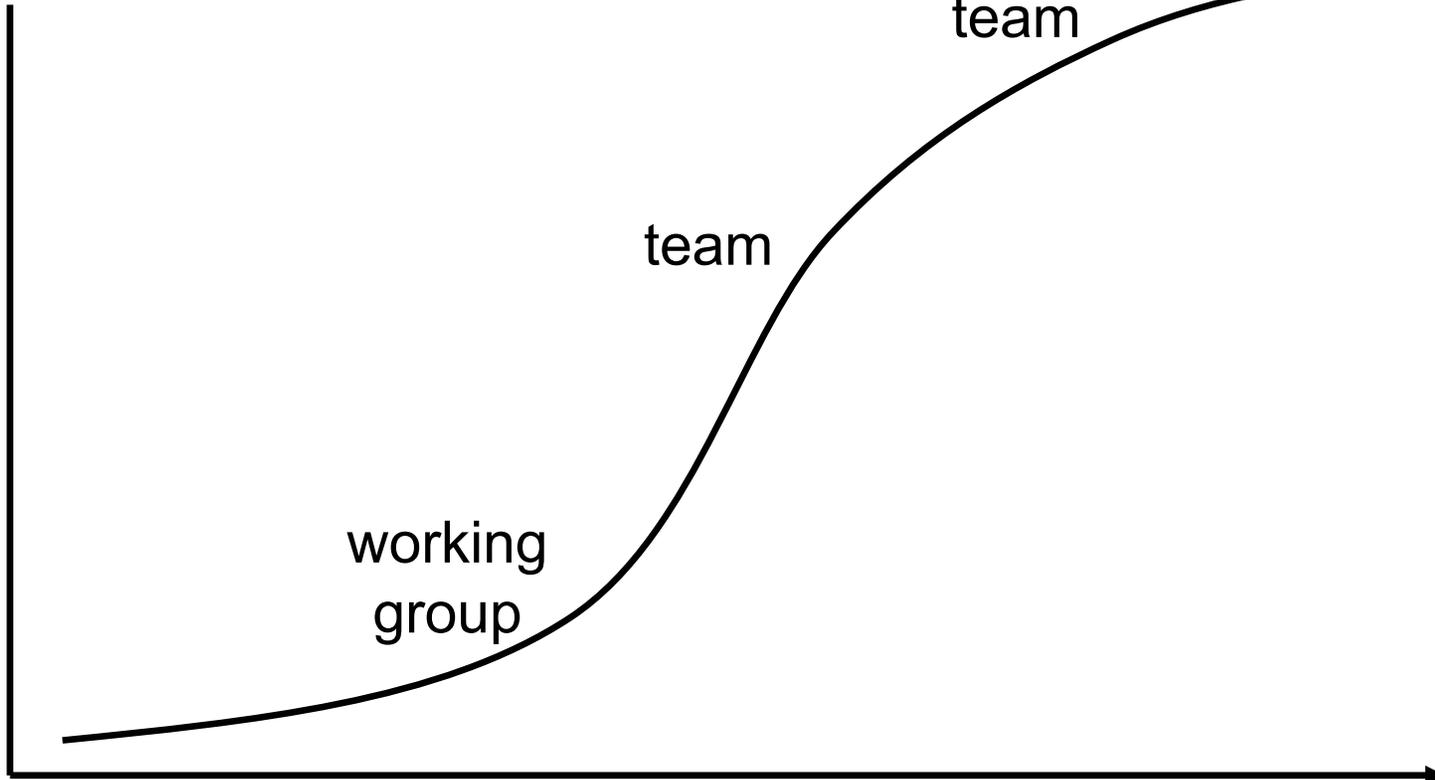
# *Team Processes*

- ❖ Communicating
- ❖ Managing conflict
- ❖ Decision making
- ❖ Leading
- ❖ Influencing
- ❖ Negotiating
- ❖ Innovating
- ❖ Motivating
- ❖ Planning and goal setting
- ❖ Rule making
- ❖ Rewarding and sanctioning
- ❖ Getting resources
- ❖ Dealing with “customers”



# *Team Performance Curve*

performance

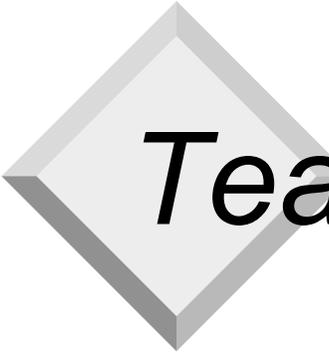


high-performing  
team

team

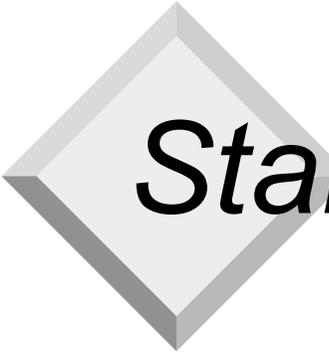
working  
group

team effectiveness



# *Team Building Next Steps*

- ❖ Spend some time with your Core Team
  - Unstructured time to get to know each other
  - Scavenger Hunt
  - Teambuilding at the Warren Center
- ❖ Organize for Core courses
  - Team projects (each course is different)
  - OP Team Project (15.328)
  - First Year Challenge



# *Starting Up*

- ❖ Begin to get to know each other
- ❖ Set goals and norms for (you and) the team
- ❖ A simple “check-in” can help make meetings more effective. For example, give:
  - Your name (until everyone learns names)
  - Something you do that someone else thinks is **amazing**
  - How you are feeling right now; hopes, fears
  - Close with “I’m in” and let the next person speak
  - Check-in topics can be general or focused
  - A “check-out” can build learning and mobilize work



# *Goals For Your Team*

- ❖ What goals do you want to achieve in your Core team?
- ❖ Take two minutes individually to write your personal goals
- ❖ Share goals
- ❖ Prioritize the goals as a team
  - try multivoting, e.g., 2 or 3 votes per person
  - consider what happens at “crunch” time!
- ❖ Revisit the goals as the semester progresses



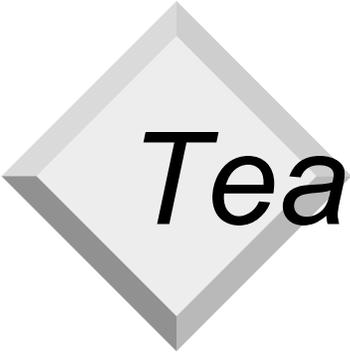
# *Norms For Your Team*

- ❖ How do you want to work together? What is desired? What is unacceptable?
- ❖ Take a few minutes individually to write down some norms about meetings, work standards, communication, leadership, conflict, consideration, etc.
- ❖ Fill out the questionnaire on “good” teams
- ❖ Share answers and begin thinking about how you will work together



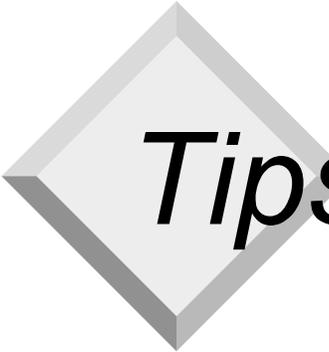
# *What Makes a “Good” Team?*

	Mostly yes	Mostly no
There is competitiveness among members.....	_____	_____
Everyone sticks closely to the point.....	_____	_____
The team avoids conflict situations.....	_____	_____
Members rotate leadership functions.....	_____	_____
Each member gives & receives feedback on feelings.	_____	_____
A detailed plan is suggested for each meeting.....	_____	_____
Aggression is openly expressed.....	_____	_____
Informal subgroups develop spontaneously.....	_____	_____
Members freely express negative feelings.....	_____	_____
The overall goals of the team are explicitly stated.....	_____	_____
Information is freely shared among members.....	_____	_____
Members’ feelings are considered when tasks are..... performed	_____	_____



# *Team and Individual Work*

- ❖ It can be confusing to draw the line between individual work and team work
- ❖ Honesty is key: you may not claim others' work to be your own!
- ❖ Classes give individual assignments and yet teams share results; classes differ somewhat
- ❖ Make sure your instructor is clear on what is expected regarding individual work
- ❖ Some national cultures consider copying others' work to be normal; people differ
- ❖ Make sure your team is clear on the boundaries between helping each other learn and cheating



# *Tips For Your Teams*

- ❖ If you don't know where you are heading, it doesn't matter which road you take
- ❖ Skills for giving and receiving feedback are essential. Also conflict management, trust building, and boundary management.
- ❖ A little structure goes a long way (agenda, roles)
- ❖ Processes (norms, procedures) matter
- ❖ Don't be afraid to ask for help; this is the most supportive learning environment around



# *Resources For Your Teams*

- ❖ Team Handbook in 15.311 OP/15.328 Team Project (and other material in OP, Communications,...)
- ❖ Team Cards as signals and reminders
- ❖ Pilots, TAs, and second-year “experts”
- ❖ Advisors (faculty, SAO, CDO, family, friends)
- ❖ Take risks; try things you are not good at; make mistakes (mistakes are not failures); cherish feedback
- ❖ Teamwork =not allowing teammates to fail