

# Chapter 7 Team Building

## **Advantages of using teams**

- Different perspectives, views, and skills, resulting in better decisions
- Breakdown of organizational barriers
- Use of hidden talents
- Synergy
- Promotion of communication and participation
- Skill development
- Improved quality of work life

#### **Groups versus teams**

#### **Groups**

- Members have no sense of responsibility to each other
- No collaborative effort to accomplish common goals
- Little or no concern for the outcome of a project
- Absence of unified effort

#### **Teams**

- Members support one another
- Members work toward common goals
- Members value one another for their participation
- Genuine trust
- Sense of camaraderie

#### Four main stages of team development

- 1. Forming
- 2. Storming
- 3. Norming
- 4. Performing

### Seven steps to teamwork

- 1. Show team members where they fit into the system.
- 2. Hold frequent meetings with team members.
- 3. Set goals with team members.
- 4. Encourage team members to suggest solutions to problems.
- 5. Let team members tell you things you may not like to hear.
- 6. Let team members help set standards.
- 7. Respect diversity.

### **Empowering a team**

- Actively involve employees in areas of decision making traditionally reserved to management.
- Develop leadership skills of employees.
- Provide support.
- Help team members develop confidence in their own abilities.
- Encourage team members to respect themselves and one another.
- Get to know team members' characteristics and behavior patterns.

## Tools for empowering employees

- Job enrichment
- Career growth
- Mentoring



## **Chapter 15**

**Workplace Safety, Security, and Wellness** 



## "Supervision and safety go hand in hand."

**National Safety Council** 

## Why safety matters - to you

#### When an employee is injured, you

- Have to stop the work to take care of the injury
- Have to figure out how to take up the slack until the employee can return to the job
- May have to ask remaining employees to do more work, likely with no benefit to them.

#### Why safety matters – to the employee

#### When an employee is injured, he or she

- Must endure physical pain and emotional upset
- Must cover costs and practical difficulties of recuperation and rehabilitation
- Could be faced with a devastating financial burden.

## Why safety matters – to the organization

#### When an employee is injured,

- The work unit has lost some capacity, so jobs may take longer and less work may get done
- A claim will likely be made against the organization's workers' compensation insurance
- The local government's insurance costs may increase
- The employee may file a lawsuit against the local government.

## According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2011

- 820,900 injury & illness cases for state & local government workers
- 5.7 cases per 100 workers (much higher than private industry)

## If your organization has a safety program,

- Learn as much as you can about the program
- Ensure that your work unit is familiar with safety policies and regulations
- Volunteer to participate in efforts to review or update the program.

# Instead of *reacting* to accidents, develop strategies to *avoid* them.

### **Major sources of accidents**

- 1. People: lack of training, carelessness
- 2. Equipment: faulty; used to perform tasks for which it was not designed
- 3. Materials: things that are sharp, heavy, hot, toxic
- 4. Environment: poor air quality and circulation, poor ergonomics, improperly designed workstations
  - When there is an accident, the supervisor should consider these four sources in determining the cause.

#### The domino effect

Lack of management control

Failure to recognize and correct basic causes of accidents

Failure to remedy immediate causes of accidents

Accident or near accident

# To prevent accidents caused by inadequate management control,

- Provide proper orientation and training
- Ensure that rules are established and followed
- Regularly inspect work sites and equipment
- Hold safety meetings
- Investigate all accidents
- Give adequate time and attention to planning and organizing work.

## **Basic causes of accidents: Personal factors**

- Lack of knowledge or skill
- Poor motivation
- Physical or emotional problems

## Basic causes of accidents: Job factors

- Inadequate work standards
- Inadequate maintenance or poor design of equipment or materials
- Normal wear and tear of equipment and materials
- Abnormal usage of equipment and materials

## Immediate causes of accidents: Unsafe practices

- Operating equipment without authority
- Operating equipment at improper speed
- Using defective equipment
- Using equipment improperly
- Failing to use safety equipment
- Engaging in horseplay
- Using drugs or alcohol

## Immediate causes of accidents: Unsafe conditions

- Inadequate personal protective gear
- Defective tools or equipment
- Inadequate warning systems
- Risk of fire or explosion

(continued)

## Immediate causes of accidents: Unsafe conditions (continued)

- Substandard housekeeping
- Hazardous conditions (fumes, noise, etc.)
- Improperly designed or adjusted workstations or office equipment
- Inadequate lighting
- Congestion or overcrowding

### Strategies to improve workplace safety

- Give employees responsibility for the safety program.
- Be a good teacher.
- Reduce stress in the workplace.
- Watch and learn.

#### **Workplace Violence**

- Watch for behavioral changes
- Changes in appearance or hygiene
- Belligerent or insubordinate behavior
- Change in communication with co workers or citizens
- Withdrawal or isolation
- Poor performance

Direct the employee to EAP or other services

#### **Health & Wellness**

#### A wellness program can reduce

- Absenteeism & improve productivty
- Keep insurance premiums from rising
- Reduce injuries
- Improve moral

#### **Programs to Help**

- Smoking cessation, weight control, stress management, back care
- Health club memberships
- Promoting healthy behavior