Team...

"...a high-performing task group whose members are interdependent and share common performance objectives."

Francis & Young

Why Teams in Training?

- Increasingly complex and multifaceted problems
- Integration of divergent points of view
- Collaboration
- Knowledge of process
- Open atmosphere
- Greater number of ideas
- Greater acceptance of solutions
- Higher implementation rate
- Able to tackle larger issues
- Mutual support
- Cooperation

Three Types of Teams

- Innovative
- Work
- Problem-Solving

Team Building

PROCESS of deliberately creating an effective team.

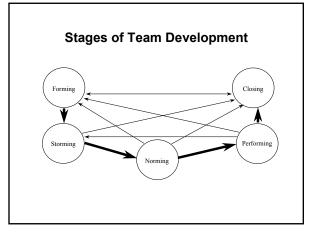


Characteristics of Effective Teams

- Clear role definition
- Careful time control
- Sensitivity to each other's needs and expressions
- Good preparation
- A high level of interest and commitment
- Few interruptions and distractions

Team Characteristics - cont.

- Periodically stop and assess their performance
- Members are recognized and appreciated
- Climate of trust and comfort



Stage 1: Forming

- Excitement
- Anticipation
- \blacksquare Optimism
- Anxiety
- Formal
- Attempts to define task
- Complaints

Stage 1: Forming

Useful Activities for Forming

- 1. Introduction/inclusion activities
- 2. Clarify the objectives or tasks
- 3. Establish groundrules
- 4. Provide any needed assistance

Stage 2: Storming

- Resistance
- Varying attitudes
- Arguing
- Defensiveness
- **■** Competition
- Questioning purpose
- Unrealistic goal setting

Stage 2: Storming

Useful Activities for Storming

- Conflict Management Techniques
- Clarification/Teaching of QA Concepts
- · Encouragement of confrontation
- · Clarification of tasks and goals

Stage 3: Norming

- Acceptance of membership
- Relief
- Commitment to working out differences
- Feedback
- "Playful" interactions

Stage 3: Norming

Useful Activities for Norming

- 1. Continue fostering shared responsibility
- 2. Refocus of the agenda
- 3. Provide training in QA Tools

Stage 4: Performing

- Satisfaction
- **■** Trust
- Anticipate Problems
- Prevention
- Risk Taking
- Commitment to Process

Stage 4: Performing

Useful Activities for Performing

1. Training in QA Tools or Concepts as needed

Stage 5: Closing

■ If successful:

joy, pride loss appreciation avoid final closing

■ If unsuccessful:

frustration, anger denial, blame disassociation

Stage 5: Closing

Useful Activities for Closing

- 1. Discuss next Steps
- 2. Evaluate
- 3. Present results

Individual Roles Team Leader Team Recorder Timekeeper Members

Chapter 7- Conducting a QA Training Course

QA Course Materials

- Reference manual
- Participant's handbook
- Trainer's guide
- Handouts
- Overheads
- Course syllabus
- Course outline
- Course schedule

Planning for a Course

- Timeline
- Materials, supplies, and equipment
- Facility-based training

Conducting a Training Session

- Review the session **objectives**
- Select training activities
- Write **instructions** for activities
- Organize materials
- **■** Prepare introduction
- **■** Develop **process questions**
- Develop a **summary**

Chapter 7- Conducting a QA Training Course

Competency-Based Assessments

- Knowledge assessment (pre- or midcourse questionnaire)
- Qualification is based on **observed** and **measured** performance
- Qualifications based on achievement in 3 areas
 - Knowledge
 - Skills
 - Practice

Evaluating the Course

- Evaluation of participant performance
- Evaluation of participant reaction to the course

Measuring Participant Reaction

- Daily reactions
- Session/trainer evaluations
- End-of-course written questionnaires
- End-of-course informal reactions
- Daily trainer meetings

Chapter 7- Conducting a QA Training Course

Training Report Contents

- Name of training, location, dates
- Course agenda and/or schedule
- Attendance list
- Why training was conducted
- Objectives of training
- Description of major activities
- Interpretation of evaluations
- Problems, modifications, results, recommendations