# Organizational Performance

#### Introduction



What are my responsibilities as a team member in contributing to organizational performance?

What do I need to know as a leader in managing organizational performance?

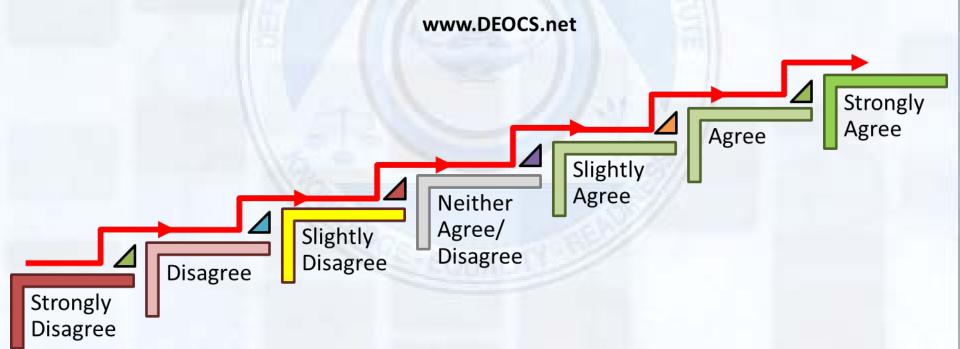


# Agenda

- Describe Organizational Performance
- Identify the Organizational Performance DEOCS questions
- Identify unfavorable indicators
- Identify unfavorable outcomes
- Organizational Performance Influencers
- Individual Characteristics
- Leadership Attributes and Competencies
- Leadership and Individual Strategies

# **DEOCS Factor Description**

Organizational Performance is the perception that the organization operates well to accomplish goals and deliver high-quality output when pressured by demanding deadlines.



# **DEOCS Questions**

- 1. When short suspense/tasks arise, people in my organization do an outstanding job in handling these situations.
- 2. My organization's performance, compared to similar organizations, is high.
- 3. My organization makes good use of available resources to accomplish its mission.

### Unfavorable Indicators

- Low leader competency levels
- Toxic or destructive cultures created by those leaders
- Increased member turnovers
- Poor or non-existent communication and understanding

# Unfavorable Outcomes

- Toxic behaviors can lead to widespread issues across all levels
- Increases in:
  - Employee deviance/defiance/misbehavior
  - Decreased efficiencies and increased costs
  - Negative psychological effects on employees such as inability to concentrate, impaired judgment, or use initiative
- Confusion, mistakes, errors in completing tasks, or inability to meet expectations

#### Organizational Performance Influencers

#### **MOTIVATION**

The forces
within a person
that affect his or
her direction,
intensity, and
persistence of
voluntary
behavior.
(McShane &
Glinow, p. 35)

#### **ABILITY**

Both the natural aptitudes and learned capabilities required to successfully complete a task. (McShane & Glinow, p. 36)

#### ROLE PERCEPTIONS

Role perception is a team members interpretation of assigned tasks, individual responsibilities, unit priorities, accountability, and preferred behaviors to complete the task.

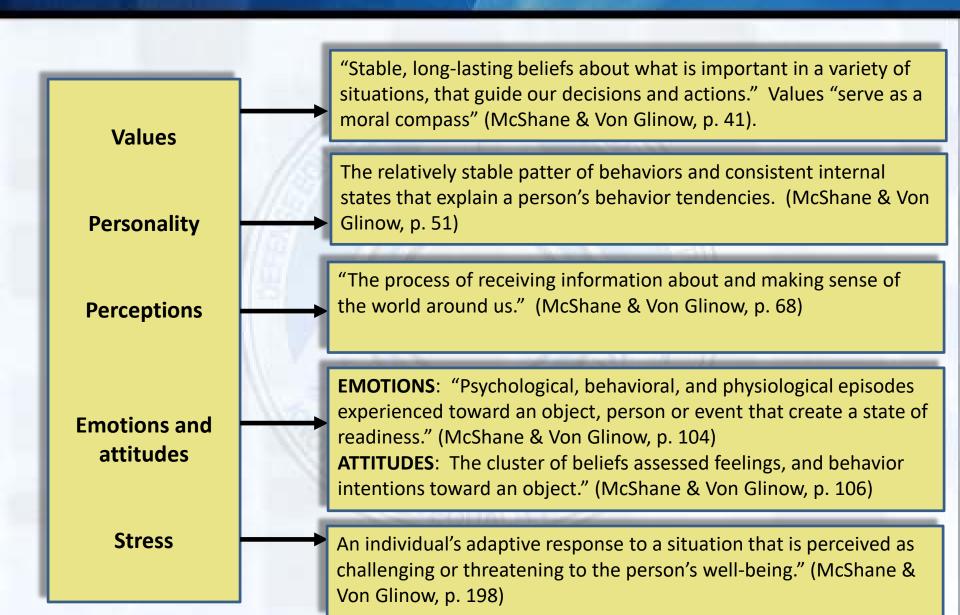
## SITUATIONAL FACTORS

Situational factors include available time, resources, task assignment, available personnel, budgets, workplace behaviors, standards enforcement, etc.

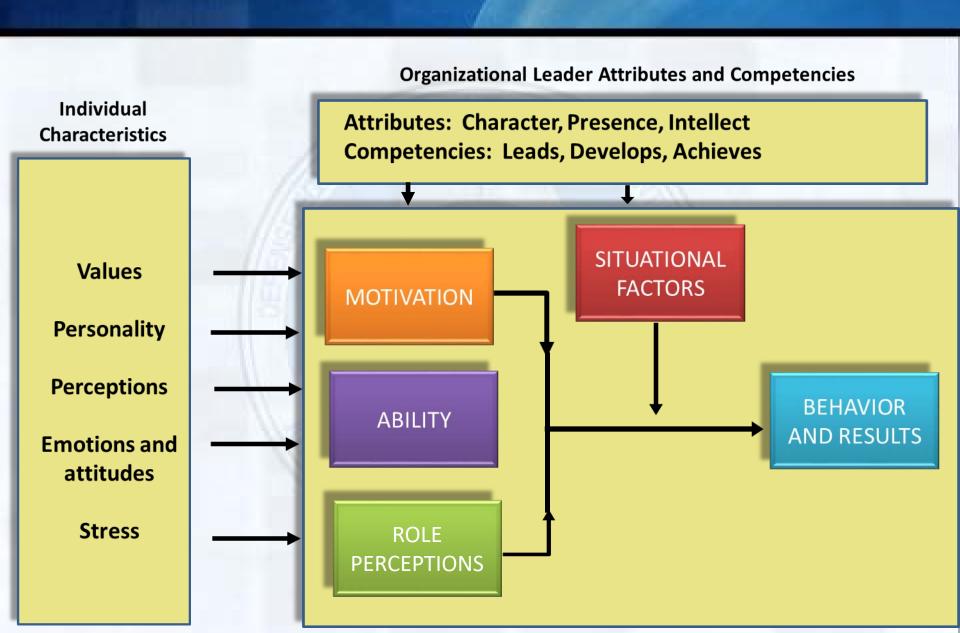
#### BEHAVIOR AND RESULTS

Includes
acceptable
behaviors for
unit members to
efficiently
complete
assigned tasks
and be ethically
and morally
responsible for
their own
actions.

## Organizational Performance Influencers



## Organizational Performance Influencers



## Leader Attributes and Competencies

#### **Attributes**

**Character:** The moral and ethical qualities to help determine what is right and gives a leader motivation to do what is appropriate, regardless of the circumstances or consequences.

**Presence:** The outward appearance, demeanor, actions and words of a leader. Sharing in team hardships and dangers. Being where subordinates perform duties and having firsthand knowledge of the real conditions.

**Intellect:** The ability of a leader to draw on mental tendencies and resources that shape conceptual abilities applied to one's duties and responsibilities.

#### Competencies

**Leads:** Leading involves applying character, presence and intellect to influence others and the organization's mission.

**Develops:** Involves developing people and the organization by creating positive environments, seeking self-improvement, investing adequate time and effort to develop individual subordinates and acts as a steward of the profession.

**Achieves:** Leaders get results by embracing all actions to get the job done on time and to standard by providing direction, guidance, clear priorities and monitoring performance.

# Strategies – Leader Actions

- Communicate vision, mission, goals and upcoming events
- Remain flexible and adjust leadership styles based on the individual, situation and mission
- Encourage discussion when task conflict occurs between members.
- Promote Unit Cohesion
- Support measureable and time based standards ensuring team performance and fewer missed deadlines
- Empower members to make group decisions to improve feelings of competence and performance

# Strategies – Individual Actions

- Appropriately address task conflict to prevent escalation in conflict and degradation of mission
- Participate in goal development, social events, and share information with team members
- Meet goals and suspense timelines
- Make appropriate decisions in the absence of leaders and keep leaders informed

# Summary

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