Day 1: Team Cohesion

- Define team cohesion
- Define a group & group cohesion
- Define a team
- Why one needs to build team cohesion?
- Situational factors that affect team cohesion.
- Personal factors that affect team cohesion.
- Leadership factors that affect team cohesion.
- Team factors that affect team cohesion.

Why study groups?

- Teamwork is essential to life. It blends the talent and strength of individuals. Pat Riley, Basketball Coach
- Attitude and chemistry are the factors that control winning, no matter what the talent level. Gary Barnett, Football Coach
- The success of the Celtics is based on the philosophy wholly opposed to individualism. Red Auerbauch, Basketball Coach
- You’re not going to win with kids who are just All-Americans. The kids must have more than status they must have togetherness. John Thompson, Basketball Coach
- Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships. Michael Jordan, Basketball player
- The basic assumption is teamwork directly relates to success.
Humans Would Do Better Without Groups

- Social Loafing
- Conformity
- Deindividuation
- Group thinking
- These are the negative aspects of group formation.

JUST WHAT IS A GROUP?
Defined by the way the group members interact among themselves

Based upon interdependency to achieve a goal

What is team?

- Any group of people who must interact with each other to accomplish shared objectives
  - Based on interdependency and common goals
  - Evolutionary process, constantly developing
  - Changes due to internal and external factors
WHAT IS GROUP COHESION

- A process where the group stays together in pursuit of a goal and/or needs (Carron, 1999)
- Defined by the way:
  - members interact
  - interdependency
  - what activity they perform

Teamwork must be taught!

- “…Teamwork is taught. You don’t just lump a group of people together in a room and call them a team and expect them to behave like one”…Pat Summit, Basketball Coach
- It’s easy to find great players. What’s hard is getting people to play as a team. That’s the selling job….Chuck Daly, USA Basketball Coach

Sport Setting Research

- Coaches that applied team building principles in their program did enhance cohesion in athletes.
- Holt & Sparkes (2001) study across a soccer season found that team building principles related to developing clear and meaningful rules, team goals, communication, and making personal sacrifices were strongly related to the level of cohesion.
How does team cohesion relate to team success?

- Widemeyer, et al. (1993) review found that 83% of studies reported a positive relation between cohesion and performance.
- High cohesive teams are more successful.
- Cohesion increases performance by producing higher levels of effort (Bray & Whaley, 2001).
- Some studies have found a negative relationship between cohesion and performance.
  - E.g. New York Yankees in the 1970s.

Why are there inconsistencies?

Differing task demands:
- Interactive sports require team members to work together.
  - E.g. football, soccer, hockey, and basketball.
- Coactive sports require much less, if any.
  - E.g. baseball, tennis, track & field.

Direction of causality:
- Does performance lead cohesion or cohesion lead performance?
- With recent hockey studies across a season and female field hockey team, results indicated that cohesion leads to greater performance.

Direction of Causality

- Level of Cohesion
- Results in level of performance
- Better performances bring teams together
- Leads to increased cohesion
HOW DOES TEAM COHESION RELATE TO TEAM SUCCESS?

- Player satisfaction
- Less turnover in the group
- More influence on member’s behavior
  - Teams high in cohesion can better resist disruptions
  - Teams that stay together tend to be more cohesive which leads to improvements in performance
- More adherence to arriving on time, attend, less likely to drop out, and high level of belief in one’s ability (self-efficacy).

FACTORS OF TEAM COHESION (CARRON)

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

- Normative factors hold groups together
  - Contractual responsibilities
    - Scholarships
    - NCAA regulations to transfer
  - Organization factors
    - Size of the team
    - Distinctiveness from others
Key Personal Factors
- Individual characteristics of group members
  - Level of satisfaction was best predictor of both social and task cohesion.
  - Similar aspirations is another factor.

Key Leadership Factors
- Leadership style is vital to team cohesion
  - Clear communication
  - Team goals
  - Team members’ roles
  - Enhancing feelings of cohesion
  - Compatibility between coach and athletes

Key Team Factors
- The task to accomplish (NASA)
  - Individual or team sport
  - Strong desire to be successful (History)
  - Shared experiences of successes
  - Team stability (length of time playing together)
Next Class Period: Team Building Activities
- Team building activities
  - People Bingo
  - Family Picture Album
  - Maintaining a balance

Assignment
- Chapters 2-5 in Janssen Text

Day 3: Team Cohesion
- 7 C’s of Championship Team Building
  - Ringleman Effect
  - Tuckman’s Stages
  - Common Goals
  - Developing a Commitment
Seven “C’s” of Championship Team Building

- Common goal
- Commitment
- Complementary Roles
- Clear communication
- Constructive conflict
- Cohesion
- Credible coaching

Theories of Team Development

Linear Perspective
- Tuckman proposed that groups go through four stages: forming, storming, norming, and performing.

Life Cycle Perspective
- Groups develop similarly to the life cycle of individuals as they grow and develop, eventually preparing to break up.

Pendular Perspective
- Shifts occur in interpersonal relationships during the growth and development of groups across a season.
- Groups do not move in a linear fashion from the moment they are formed.

STAGES IN BECOMING A TEAM

1. FORMING
2. STORMING
3. NORMING
4. PERFORMING
FORMING STAGE
- ATHLETE
  - GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER
- COACH
  - STRONG TEAM IDENTIFICATION

STORMING
- ATHLETE
  - REBELLION
    - Interpersonal conflict
    - Resistance
- COACH
  - Open Communication
  - Role Clarification

NORMING
- ATHLETE
  - Cooperation
  - Solidarity
  - Working together
  - Team Cohesion
- COACH
  - Do not give star status to only a few!
  - Stabilize team roles
PERFORMING

- ATHLETE
  - Team Climate
  - Roles defined
  - Primary goal is team success!

- COACH
  - Feedback from players!!!!

Team Building Steps

1. Assess - Past team history, team leaders, influential people, player's background, experience, player's trust and respect of the coach.
2. Strategize - Maintain your strengths & improve your weaknesses
3. Implement - Action plan
4. Evaluate - Evaluate you action plan

Individual and Team Performance in Sport

- Coaches are required to get individuals to play together as a team and understand how individuals interact:
  - Steiner's model
  - Ringelmann effect
Steiner's Model

- Relationship between ability and player interaction

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Actual Productivity = Potential Productivity - Losses Due to Faulty Group processes
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Steiner's Model

Implies that a team’s actual productivity does not match their potential productivity

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Actual Productivity = Potential Productivity - Faulty Group Processes
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- Best one can play? (Individual ability)
- Motivation or Ineffective Strategies

Ringelmann Effect

- Individual abilities do not sum up to group or team performance
- Rope pulling study by Ringelmann
- As the number of people in the group increase individual performance decreases which is known as the Ringelmann Effect
How individuals skill relate to group performance!

- Individual skills are only moderately good predictors when two or more people interact in a precise way.
- Jones studies with professional teams and players.
  - Used statistics of the games to relate to team success across a competitive season.
  - Sports in which more cooperation and interaction are necessary the importance of individual ability decreases and groups processes increases.
  - The more closer the players are in their abilities the more likely they will fully put to use their combined abilities.

Common Goal

- Establish a mission & leave a lasting legacy
  - What can you achieve?
    - Taking into account your strengths, past performances, and upcoming opponents... What is possible this season!
  - What do you want to achieve?
    - How motivated are you? The team?
    - Can you commit? Team commit?

Focus on the Process

- Emphasis on how to get there and not winning.
  - Daily process (workout, practice, skill development, strategy)
    - Stress the importance of quality practices
    - Practices are where the team improves
    - Little things in practices lead to big goals
    - Set 2-3 major goals for each practice
  - Break down your mission into manageable chunks (early, middle, late season)
Commitment

How to get your players as committed as you are?
- Key to commitment is involvement!
- Involve them as much as possible in the team’s mission.

Benefits of Commitment

- Higher motivated players
  - Involve players in the process of determining their success
  - Need to be in control
- Accountability and ownership
  - Players feel competent and valued
  - Players’ take responsibility for their success and failures

Levels of Commitment

- Apathetic-player that does not care
- Resistant-player with their own agenda
- Reluctant-player who does enough to get by
- Existent-player who is on team of other reasons
- Compliant-player will do what is asked but no more
- Committed-player is willing to do what is necessary
- Compelled-player that is totally invested
- Obsessed-goal is the players only focus
Levels of Commitment

- Championship teams have a majority of their members in the “compliant” through “compelled” categories.

“Sport require you to commit... You try to play football without having your heart in it, and you’ll end up on your butt, pretty dadgum quick.”

Coach Bobby Bowden, Football coach

Commitment & Discipline Go Hand-in-Hand

- Investing time to involve your players in determining team mission and standards improves discipline on your team.

“...the entire aim of our policies at Tennessee is to get our players to discipline each other....”

- Pat Summit, Basketball Coach

Four Levels of Discipline

1. Personal responsibility- player accept responsibility for following their rules
2. Team accountability- Players owe it to the team to do the right thing.
3. Team involvement- Player strays, the players encourage him/her to get back in line.
4. Coach involvement- You remind and enforce the team’s mission and help resolve conflicts.
Building Commitment

- Let your player plan a practice from time to time
- Use your players to decide what types of penalties should be administered. These penalties need to be established ahead of time.
- Involve your players.

"...sense of ownership is the most powerful weapon a team can have."...Pat Summit

Next Period

- Team Building Activities
  - Watch Video on Team Cohesion: During the Season
  - The Human Knot
  - Tire Sing Along
  - String Together
  - Periodic Self-commitment

Read Chapters 6-11 in Jansen Book

Day 4: Building Team Cohesion

- Team Building Plan & Commitment to a Common Goal
- Role Acceptance
- Communication
- Constructive Conflict
Commitment to a Goal

Foundation of Team Trust

Trust
- Expect
- Self-responsibility
- Commitment
- Plan
- Mission
- Involvement
- Dreams (Seeds of Success)

Team Building Plan

- Effective Practices
- Implement strategies that match the stages of team cohesion
- First team meeting
  - Create a team mission
  - End of season banquet
  - Identify your team pillars of success
    - i.e. fun, dedication, confidence, pride, support, mental toughness, communication, work
  - Team commitment contracts

Once the mission is established, focus on the process

- Team Roles
  - Set of behaviors required or expected of a person that occupy a certain position in a group
  - Formal roles are dictated by structure of team
  - Starter versus non-starter
  - Informal roles evolve from group dynamics
    - Enforcers and mediators of the team
- Role clarity
  - Key to team effectiveness
  - Understanding what is expected of you
- Bottom line is together everyone achieves more.
Role Acceptance

- Role Acceptance
  - Satisfaction of one’s role
  - To achieve as a team, individual sacrifices must be made throughout the season.

- Role acceptance is directly related:
  - Opportunity to use specialized skills
  - Receive feedback and recognition
  - Role significance
  - Opportunity to work independently

Clearly Defining One’s Role

Individual meeting with each player

Team define roles for each other

Coach recognizes and let all players know how much they are appreciated.
- Point at them during play
- Nails Award/Glue Award

Invest the time to develop team leaders
- Team leaders set the standards on a team

Coach-Player Communication

Open door policy
- Paraphrasing (active listening)
- Line of regard
- Better to be vocal rather than silent

Proximity

“Open, honest communication is the most important element in building trust with in program” ……Pat Summit (Basketball Coach)

Poor communication usually results in conflict
Player-Player Communication

Players have a need to communicate in most sports to achieve common goals.

Poor player communication is another source of conflict.

Performance Communication

Needs to be quick, short, and focused.
- Focus on effort and results, not just results!
- Frequent early, less later

Feedback can be interpreted as criticism.
Understand the difference between a poor performance and mistake!
Foster risk taking or be Captain Hook!
Sandwich Approach

Team Conflict

- Team norms
  - Level of performance, pattern of behavior or belief.
  - Expectation of rookies, veterans, starters, nonstarters, head coaches, assistant coaches.
  - Expected behaviors that fall below or above this level is not acceptable by the group
    - Ball hog and shoots to much
    - Doesn’t hustle or come to practice
- Many players outwardly profess they are team players, inwardly hope the person starting in their position plays poorly......A common goal is a means that players will pull for each other!
Team Conflict

Role conflict is a major source
- A goal is blocked due to lack of ability, motivation, time or lack of understanding to achieve the goal
- Reward team success instead of individual statistics, honors, and awards.

Why Some Athletes do not give 100%

SOCIAL LOAFERS
Causes
- Do not recognize their importance
- Players seem anonymous
Solutions
1. Recognize
2. Evaluate performances
3. Form sub-groups (defensive backs, offensive lineman, receiving)

Next Several Class Periods

- View the video on Team Cohesion after the season!
- Communicating after a loss or win?
- When the practice has gone Badly?
- 3 Strikes and your out!
- Handling Players who want to play more?
- Handling the Parents?
- Managing Team climate!
Effective Team Climate

Coaches have the greatest influence on team climate but it is the players perceptions that sets the team’s climate.

Team climate is how thing are done on the team.

Factors of Team Climate

- Social support
  - Positive impact on performance
  - Linked to team cohesion and team climate
  - Mutual support and respect (Krzyzewski, Duke Basketball coach)
- Proximity
  - Being near to each other
  - Locker rooms, residence halls, trips, fund raisers, training tables

Factors of Team Climate

- Distinctiveness
  - Feeling distinct
  - Team uniforms, mottoes
  - T-shirts: UMD Bulldogs, Nebraska Cornhuskers
- Fairness
  - Degree of compatibility between the coaches and players assessments of the players’ skills and contributions
  - How the coach communicates their views to the athletes
  - Athlete’s perceptions that the coach is trying to help them improve and be happy (Anshel, 1994)
Factors of Team Climate

- Similarity
  - Commitments, attitudes, aspirations, and goals lead to positive team climate
  - The most successful team are players who possess the same skill level and have similar goals.

Next Period

- Using the players and assistant coach
- Giving constructive feedback using the sandwich approach
- Ways coaches can develop team cohesion!

Ways coaches can develop team cohesion (credible coaching!)

- Attract, recruit, and select good people who are team players
- Show concern for players as people
- Build trust
- Give your players credit
- Stay in touch with your team
- Avoid coddling your superstar or negative players
- Know your stuff
Ways coaches can develop team cohesion (credible coaching):

- Create a cohesive coaching staff
- Define and appreciate roles
- Be consistent
- Work hard but have fun and avoid burnout
- Avoid excessive competition within the team
- Be a positive role model
- Establish a mission and process to attain your common goal
- Involve the players and hold them accountable

Next Class Period

- Test
  - Chapter 7 (Williams Text)
  - Chapters 1-10 in Jansen Book

- Test will consist of:
  - Matching
  - Multiple Choice
  - Short Answer essay