Outline for Presentation

- 1. What is Trust?
- 2. Consolidation and How this Idea Started
- 3. Fear
- 4. Trust
- 5. Suggestions for Building Trust in your Organization



Materials we will Give You Access to Later Today

- Bibliography of sources
- Copy of PowerPoint



Part 1: What is Trust





What is Trust?

- <u>**Reliance:**</u> confidence in good qualities, especially fairness, truth, honor, or ability
- <u>Position of obligation</u>: the position of somebody who is expected by others to behave responsibly or honorably
- Hope for future: hopeful reliance on what will happen in the future



Trust is all about Relationships!





Trust is conditional and fragile. -Dr. Roger Clarke





Trust, <u>NOT MONEY</u>, is the currency of any organization.





Why is Trust Important?

In effective organizations, top leaders are able to gain faster results, build deeper relationships, and create stronger bottom lines (or service excellence) when they have developed the *TRUST EDGE*.

-David Horsager



Levels of Trust

Source: Dr. Linda M. Johnson

2nd Level of Trust

1st Level of Trust

Basement Level of Trust

Sub-basement Level of Trust

You may speak for and represent me.

I only trust you when I can see you.

Street light theory of trust.

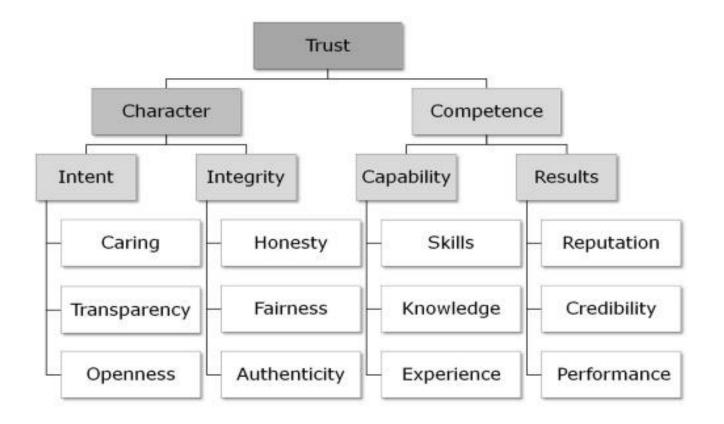
Trust has been destroyed and rebuilding.



Trust, care, and help!



Character and Competence

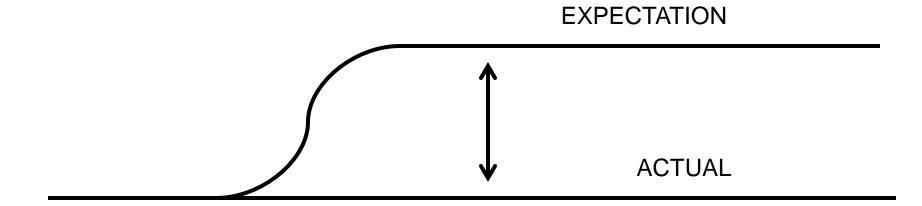




THE COMPONENTS OF TRUST

CHARACTER		COMPETENCE	
Intent	Integrity	Capability	Results
Caring: To look out for the well-being of the organisation and all its employees.	Honesty: To be truthful, and frank in all interpersonal communications.	Skills: To accomplish professional tasks with ease, speed and proficiency.	Reputation: To be held in favourable esteem by bosses, peers and subordinates.
Transparency: To be clear about the motivations that lie behind all decision-making.	bias, discrimination or	Knowledge: To be very familiar and conversant in a specific topic or	Credibility: To consistently articulate ideas in a convincing and believable
Openness: To be accepting and receptive to the ideas and opinions of all	Authenticity: To be consistent and sincere in thought, word and action in all situations	Experience: To accumulate practical knowledge through personal observation and	Performance: To discharge personal responsibilities with accomplishment

Communication Expectations of Trust



Trust is measured by how close the actual product and the expected product match.

Ted Gurr 's Theory

Library System

Part 2: Consolidation





Trust and Consolidation

- Trust impacts us 24/7, 365 days a year
- 83% of mergers / acquisitions / consolidations fail because of issues related to people and cultural differences
- 50% of mergers / acquisitions / consolidations actually destroy organizational value
- The first casualty in a merger / acquisition / consolidation is trust



Trust and Emotions

Acknowledge that work is stressful and emotions will be high at times.

Realize that if someone is communicating with high emotions they do not feel understood.





Part 3: Fear and Anxiety





DEFINITIONS

Fear-An intense emotion aroused by the detection of an imminent threat and which triggers a set of physiological changes.

Anxiety-An intense emotion aroused by a *potential* threat which triggers a more intense response than is warranted.

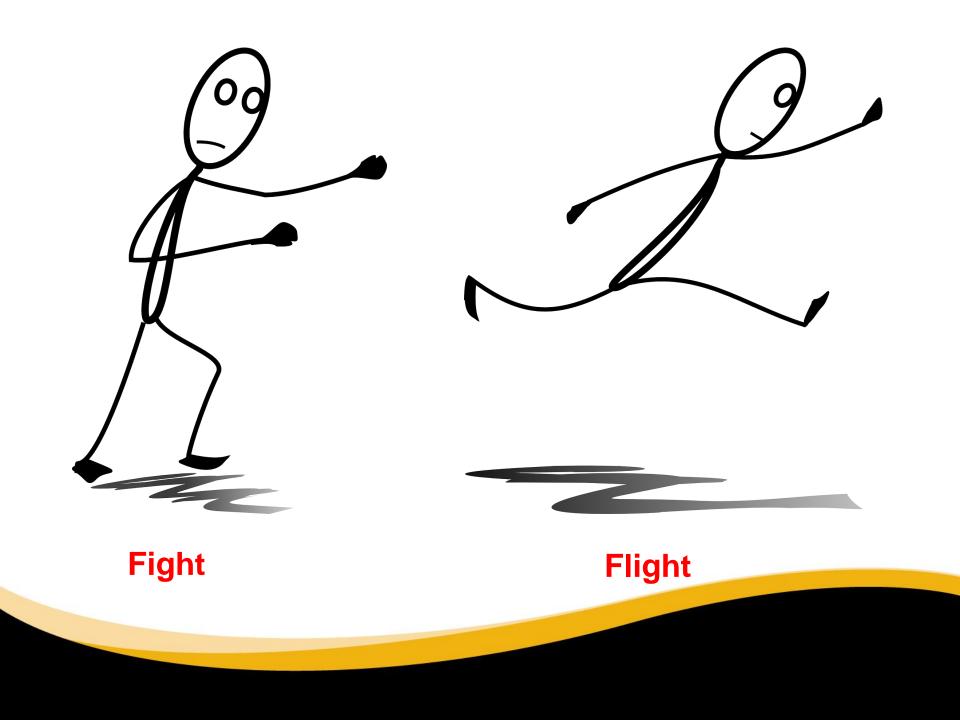


ANXIETY ≈ FEAR

For the purposes of this presentation FEAR and ANXIETY are considered approximately equal.

They are two sides of the same coin. Both rev up the body and mind for...







Some typical stressors that create ANXIETY and FEAR.

Conflicts with Co-workers

Negative work atmosphere

Chemical Dependencies

Lay-off / job cuts rumors

Gossip

Inadequate Physical Surroundings

Unprepared for the job

Family Issues

Unreliable transportation

Lack of recognition

Favoritism

Workload



And most of all...

FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN

"People do not simply resist or reject change-

they resist the UNKOWN."

~ Shifting Fears, Guiliano and Carillo

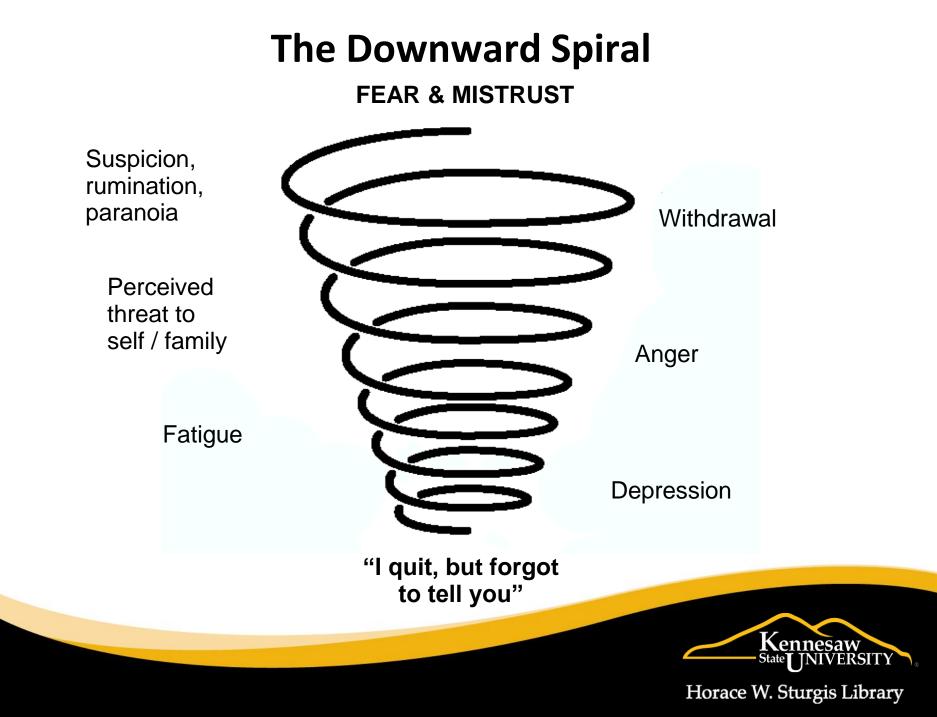


Horace W. Sturgis Library

Stress and Fear are Cumulative







Trust Tax

When people or organizations step into a new role, they can also walk into a situation where there is a trust issue already in place and you now have to address that issue.



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Types of Low Trust Taxes

- Redundancy
- Bureaucracy
- Politics
- Disengagement



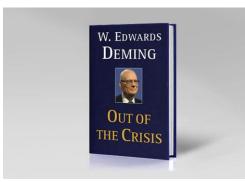
- ClipartOf.com/437538
- Churn (turnover of patrons or stakeholders)
- Fraud (dishonesty, sabotage, obstruction, deception, disruption)



W. Edwards Deming

14 Points of Management

Point 8: Leaders have an obligation to drive out fear out of the organization, so that everyone may work effectively for the company.









Part 4: Trust



Low / Lack of Trust

- Low trust is the greatest cost in any organization.
- Regardless of reason (unethical behavior or fear) low trust creates:

hidden agendas, politics, interpersonal conflict, interdepartmental rivalries, win-lose thinking, defensive and protective communication



The 8 Pillars of Trust



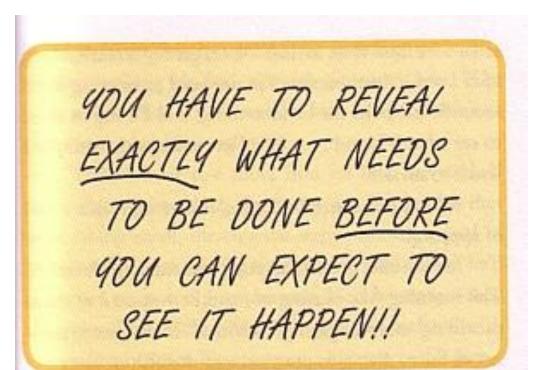


Pillar 1 – Clarity: People trust the clear and mistrust the ambiguous





Clear Expectations and Communications





Pillar 2 – Compassion: People put faith in those who care beyond themselves





Caring leads to trust! Four *LAWS* of Compassion

- Listen
- Appreciate
- Wake up / get engaged
- Serve Others



Pillar 3 - Character: People notice those who do what is right over what is easy





Without CHARACTER, there is no trust.

Without trust, there are no followers.

Without Followers, LEADERSHIP does not exist



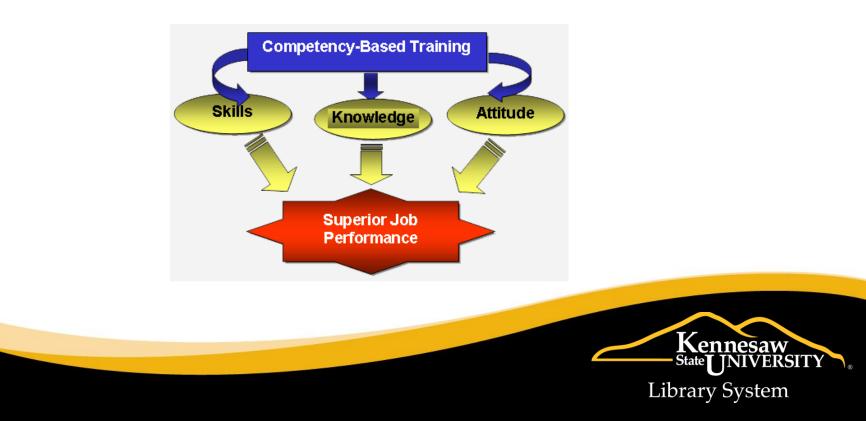
TRUST:

A constant Opportunity A constant Challenge

Maintaining credibility and giving people a person, a leader, or an organization they can trust is a constant challenge in today's world.

Library System

Pillar 4 - Competency: People have confidence in those who stay fresh, relevant, and capable.

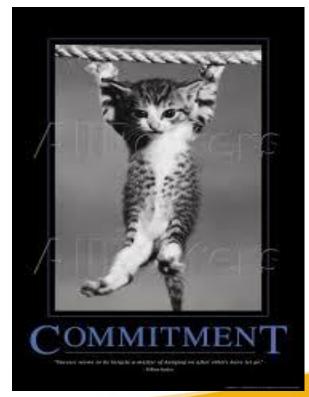


The only thing more expensive than education is ignorance – Benjamin Franklin





Pillar 5 - Commitment: People believe in those who stand through adversity





Lots of People want to ride with you in the limo, but what you want is someone who will take the bus with you when the limo breaks



down. -*Oprah Winfrey*



Pillar 6 – Connection: People want to follow, be around friends / good people



Doing, not saying, builds trust and connection.





Pillar 7 – Contribution: People immediately respond to results



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Contribution

- You must deliver to be trusted
- The more you give, the more your receive
 - Give attention, resources, time, opportunity, and help
 - Learn to say Yes!



What is reasonably expected of people is likely to be what they aspire to.





Pillar 8 - Consistency: People Love to see little things done consistently







It is the little things done consistently, that make the biggest difference.





Trust is confidence, distrust is suspicion!





Negative Intent

When people are asked to interface, both often start with the assumption of negative intent.

- What's your hidden agenda?
- What's your real motive for being here?
- What are you trying to position?





Leadership

Today's leaders need to lead with both their hearts as well as their heads.





Ban the Hierarchy

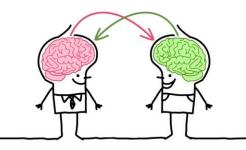
- Transformation requires moving people out of their organizational boxes and ruts
- Encourage job rotation to enrich knowledge



Generate Reciprocity

If you give trust to people and organizations, they tend to give trust back.

True leaders will go first with extending trust.





Constructive Dissent

- Encourage constructive dissent
- If quick consensus on an important issue, acclamation means nobody has done the homework
- There should be some controversy





Two Halves Declare Intent: What and Why

- Both parties should agree to create a declaration of intent
- Include WHAT we want to do
- Include Why we want to do it





Make Trust an Explicit Objective

 Top leaders and organizations have learned that one of the most effective things they can do in declaring intent is to make the creation of trust an explicit objective.

Trust is NOT a byproduct, but a targeted outcome!



Other Suggestions

- Challenge the gospel (no sacred cows)
- Disperse leadership across the organization
- Do not overcommit (and underperform)
- Evaluate your behaviors, do they increase or destroy trust
- Own up if something has gone wrong



Even More Suggestions

- Do not be too quick to judge, but quick to forgive.
- Get a handle on organizational gossip.
- Show with your actions, not just saying.
- Delayed decision making increases confusion and stress.
- Extend trust gradually (builds efficiency and effectiveness).
- Offer opportunities for accountability.
- Keep your promises.



Leadership Behaviors That Support Trust

- <u>Humility</u> leaders need to concentrate on doing what is right, not being right
- <u>Courage</u> leaders need courage to stand up for focusing upon what is right
- <u>Choose Abundance</u> there is enough for everyone
- <u>Honesty</u> always tell the truth
- <u>Be Realistic</u> tackle the tough issues head-on
- <u>Listen First</u> don't be thinking about what you want to say "Counterfeit Listening"



The first thing for any leader is to inspire trust.

-Doug Conant, CEO, Campbell Soup Company



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Questions?

Comments?







URL: http://libguides.kennesaw.edu/feartotrust

