

MBA 609 Organizational Behaviour

Week 2 Perception, personality and emotions



Liker and Choi

Building deep suppliers relationships http://hbr.org/2004/12/building-deep-supplierrelationships/ar/1



Objectives for today

- Exploring:
 - Perception
 - Personality
 - Emotions
- Group activities to apply the theory
- UPS case incident from last week
- Summary of what you learned today



Today's learning outcomes

Perception

- Factors Influencing Perception
- Perceptual Errors
- Why Do Perception Matter?

Personality

- What Is Personality?
- Measuring Personality
- Personality Traits
- Other Personality Attributes Influencing OB
- Why do Personality matter?

Emotions

- What Are Emotions and Moods?
- Choosing Emotions: Emotional Labour
- Why Should We Care About Emotions in the Workplace?



Breakout group exercise 2 (p. 76)

- Form groups of 4 students.
- Describe to the group a situation where your perception turned out to be wrong.

What perceptional error did you make that might have cuased this to happen?

- You have 10 minutes to discuss within the group.
- We will follow with a class discussion.



Perception

What is Perception?

- "The process of <u>interpreting</u> the messages of our senses to provide order and meaning to our environment" (Johns & Sacks, 2011)
- Why is it important?
 - Because behaviour is based on perception of what reality is, not on reality itself.
 - The world as it is perceived is the world that is behaviourally important.



Components of Perception

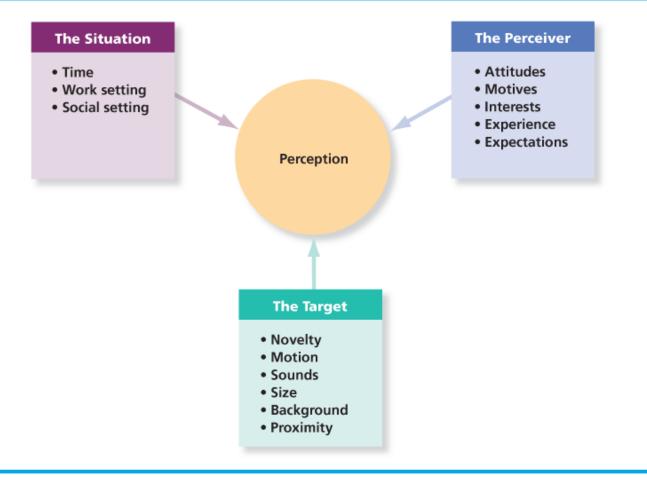




By P.C.Vey

Components of Perception

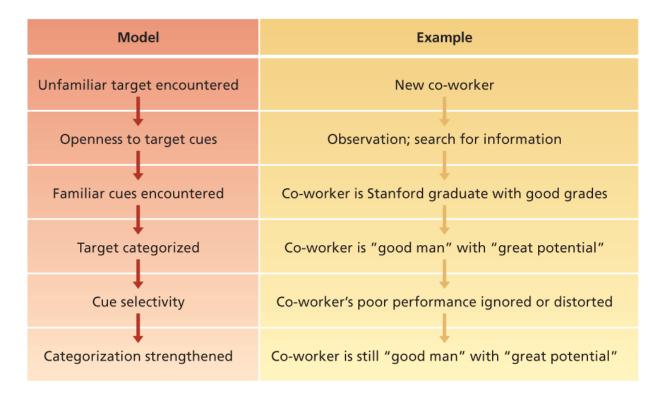
EXHIBIT 2-1 Factors That Influence Perception



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A model of perceptual process



Bruner's model of the perceptual process, and an example

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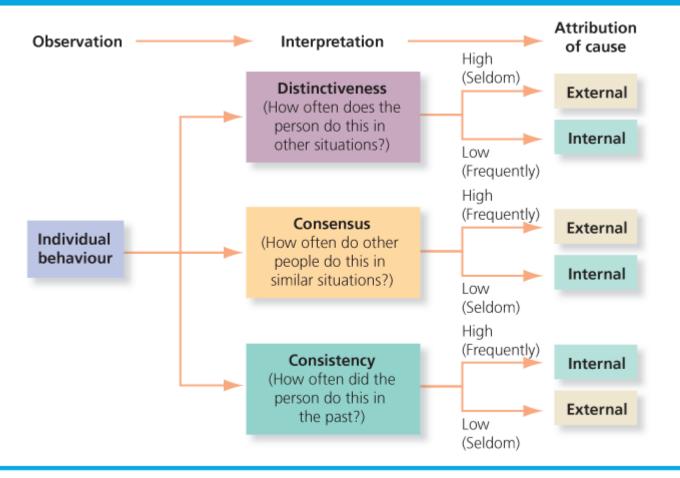
Perceptual errors

- Selective perception
- Halo effect
- Contrasts effect
- Projection
- Stereotyping
- Attribution



The Attribution theory

EXHIBIT 2-2 Attribution Theory



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Do perception matter?

Why or why not?



Do perception matter? YES

- Business:
 - Work interviews
 - Performance evaluation
 - Performance expectations, etc...
- Family:
 - Relation with relatives, etc...
- Socially:
 - Friends
 - Club members, etc...



Personality

What is Personality?

- "The relatively stable set of psychological characteristics that influences the way an individual interacts with his or her environment, and how he or she feels, thinks and behaves"
- « An individual's personality summarizes his or her way of dealing with the world »

(Johns & Sachs, 2011)

Why is it important for organizations?

 « Increased emphasis on service jobs with customer contact, concern about ethics and intergrity, and contemporary interest in teamwork and cooperation all point out to the potential contribution of personality »

(Moses, S., 1994)



The Five Factors Model

Extraversion	Emotional Stability	Agreeableness	Conscientiousness	Openness to Experience
Sociable,	Stable,	Tolerant,	Dependable,	Curious,
Talkative	Confident	Cooperative	Responsible	Original
vs.	vs.	vs.	vs.	vs.
Withdrawn,	Depressed,	Cold,	Careless,	Dull,
Shy	Anxious	Rude	Impulsive	Unimaginative

EXHIBIT 2.1

The Five-Factor Model of Personality.

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Let's do this exercise

- You have a maximum of 10 minutes to complete this individual questionnaire
- We will follow with a class discussion



Rotter's Locus of Control Scale

Score one point for each of the following:

2 a, 3 b, 4 b, 5 b, 6 a, 7 a, 9 a, 10 b, 11 b, 12 b, 13 b, 15 b, 16 a, 17 a, 18 a, 20 a, 21 a, 22 b, 23 a, 25 a, 26 b, 28 b, 29 a

- A high score External Locus of Control
- A low score Internal Locus of Control



Other Personality attributes

Locus of control

- Beliefs about whether one's behaviour is under internal or external forces
- « I can do it », or « I cannot control it »
- Internal locus of control vs external locus of control

Self esteem

 The degree to which a person has a positive evaluation/assessment of himself





Other Personality attributes

- Self monitoring
- Risk taking
- Narcissism
- Machiavellianism
- Core self-Evaluation
- Proactive Personality
- Type A and Type B personalities



Does personality matter?

Why or why not?



Who gives a ...!... about personality

?



Personality and OB

« ... some personality characteristics are useful in certain organizational situations. Thus, there is no best personality, and managers need to appreciate the advantages of employee diversity. A key concept here is *fit:* putting the right person in the right job, group, or organization »

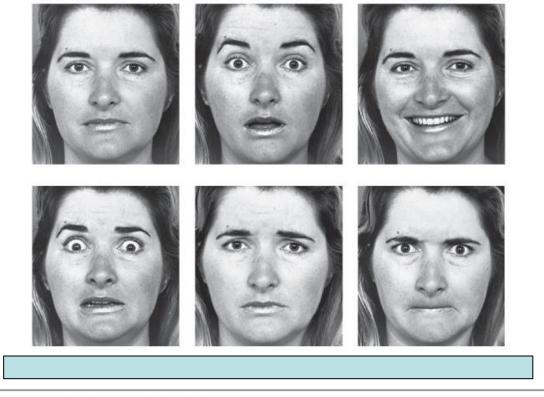
(Johns & Sacks, 2011)



Emotions

EXHIBIT 2-9 Facial Expressions and Emotions

Each picture portrays a different emotion. Try to identify them before looking at the answers.



Source: Paul Ekman, PhD/Paul Ekman Group, LLC.

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Emotions, Moods and Affect

- Emotions are intense feelings that are directed at someone or something
- Moods are feelings that tend to be less intense than emotions, that lack the contextual stimulus
- Affect are broad range of feelings that people experience. It includes emotions and moods.



Emotional Labour

- What is Emotional labour?
 - The expression of the organizational desired emotions by an employee during his interpersonal interactions

- What is Emotional dissonance?
 - The inconsistency between the emotions someone feels and the emotions he shows.



The Upside of Anger?

- Form groups of 4
- Discuss the questions at the end of the Case Incident page 78
- You have 10 minutes for the group discussion
- We will follow with a class discussion.



Do Emotions matter?

Why or why not?



Affective Events Theory

EXHIBIT 2-8 Affective Events Theory Work Environment Characteristics of the job Job demands Requirements for emotional labour Job Satisfaction Work Events Emotional Reactions Daily hassles Positive Daily uplifts Negative Job Performance Personal Dispositions Personality Mood

Source: Based on N. M. Ashkanasy and C. S. Daus, "Emotion in the Workplace: The New Challenge for Managers," Academy of Management Executive, February 2002, p. 77.

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