







## **Course Summary**



Generational differences between yourself, those you lead, and those you report to are an increasingly important aspect of supervision in the workplace. The distinct approaches of different generational mindsets can also play out in relationships. "For the first time, we're seeing four soon to be five, distinct generations working side by side in the workplace. Each generation comes with its own values, approaches, attitudes and work ethics, creating a unique challenge for managers and employees alike.

Are you ready for supervising the next generation? Do you understand how to relate to those generations above you in the agency hierarchy? In this training we will explore differences between the four workforce generations and how to build bridges between them to create a productive work team.

## Objectives



Participants will explore the differences between the four workforce generations in the workplace - Veterans, Baby Boomers, Generation X and Generation Y - and how to build bridges between them. They will identify key periods in history with specific generations. They will learn strategies to connect with all employees to improve productivity within their organization.

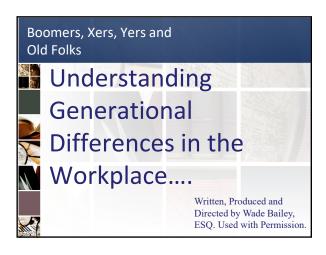
List the four generations in today's workplace.
 Identify participant's own generational identity.

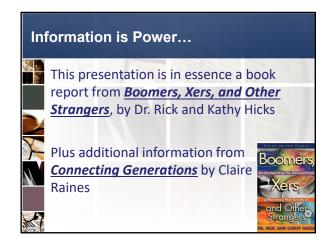
- Identify characteristics of the different generations involved in work.
- Describe the impact of historical, economic, and sociological events on a generation's attitudes, including their attitude towards work.
- 5. Describe the impact employee attitudes have on productivity and supervision.
- 6. Identify the different motivations between the generations at work.
- 7. List strategies to increase productivity of employees that work for you
- Describe techniques to manage conflicts between generations
   Develop strategies for supervising a multigenerational staff
- Describe different conflict management styles to improve your overall supervisory
- 11. Describe effective strategies for decreasing the gap between each generation at work

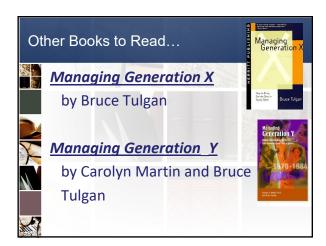












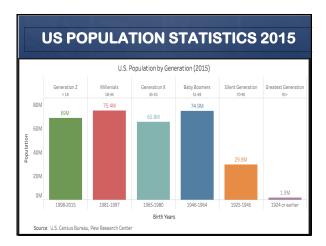


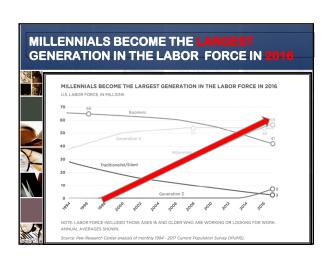


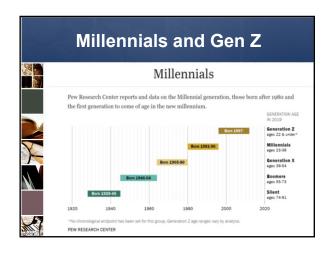




| The Generational Sorting Hat: An Overview of Generations in the United States |            |                     |  |  |
|---|------------|---------------------|--|--|
| GENERATION  | BORN       | U.S. BIRTHS         | COMMONLY CITED CHARACTERISTIC  |  |
| Traditionalists   | 1928-1945  | 47 million          | Loyal, cautious, formal, proud   |  |
| Baby Boomers  | 1946-1964  | 76 million          | Self-focused, competitive,<br>optimistic, "forever young"<br>mentality |  |
|   |            |                     |  |  |
| Generation X  | 1965-1980  | 55 million          | Independent, cautious, skeptical, tech pioneers                        |  |
|   |            |                     |  |  |
| Millennials   | 1981–1996  | 62 million          | Self-expressive, group<br>oriented, purpose-driven,<br>tech dependent  |  |
| Generation Z  | 1997-to be | to be<br>determined | Cautious, technologically advanced, diverse                            |  |



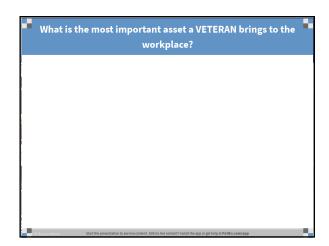










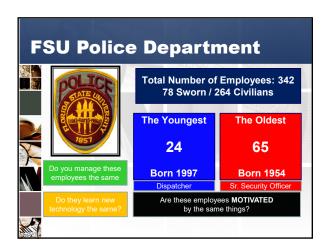




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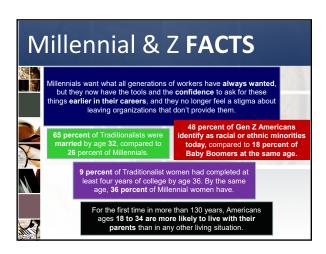




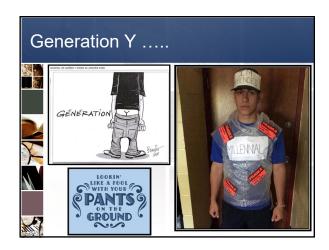










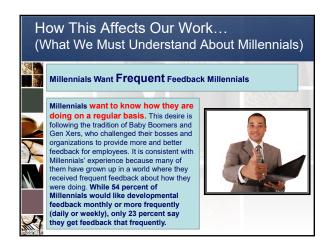






















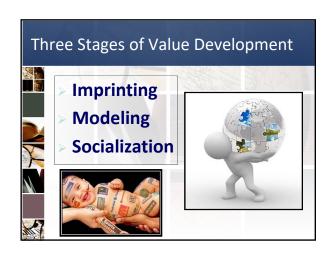
# The Workplace Yesterday and Today.... For the first time in the history of the US, there are four (4) generations working side by side. This has not always been the case. (What are the unintended consequences?) A 1930 survey found 1/3 of 224 factories had maximum age limits for new employees. (Why age limits?) 4 plants in the survey would not hire anyone over the age of 40. In 41 plants, the age limit was 45. (Is this legal today?)





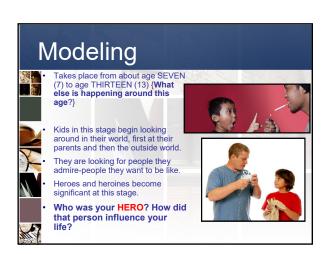


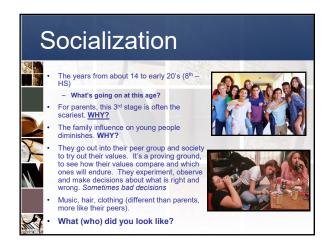


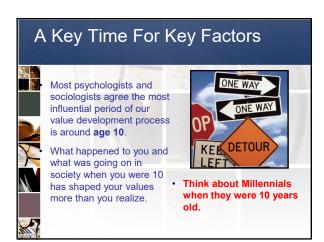




























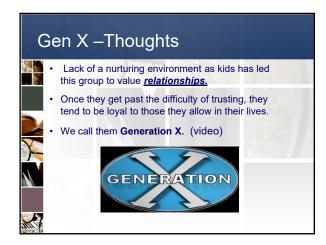




























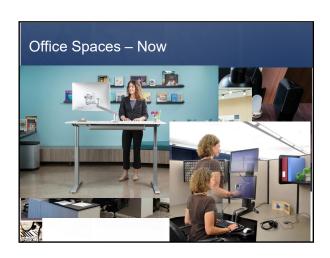






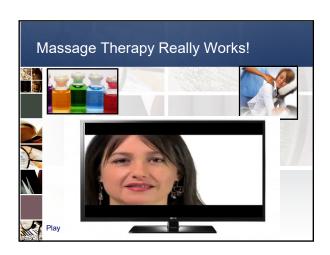


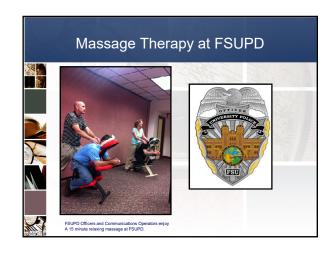












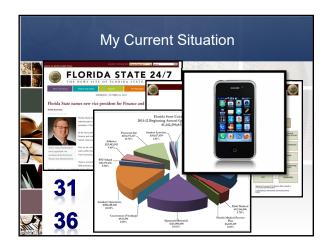




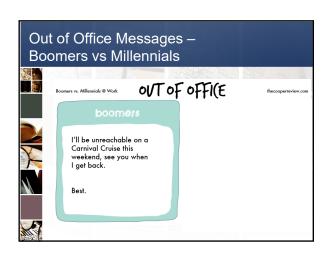


















# What Can Managers Expect From Generation Y - Millennials? They are more comfortably self-reliant, but they grew up over-supervised (reverse of X). You may need to coach time-management skills. They want technology and everything else - RIGHT NOW! They will be currous about everything - your culture, mission and goals, services, products, compensation, benefits, and the technology you use to support them.

# What Else Do Millennials Need? They will always need the wisdom of older, seasoned mentors. They crave the guidance of knowledgeable, confident managers and co-workers. They also want their valuable contributions appreciated.







# 8 Ways Generation Z Will Differ From Millennials In The Workplace

# 1. Gen Z Is Motivated By Security

These young people were still kids during the Great Recession, which means that they may have seen theil parents take huge financial hits. A significant portion of their lives may have been defined by struggles related to that

If you're looking to recruit members of Generation Z, you may be able to tempt them with promises of job security and raises down the line.

## 2. Gen Z May Be More Competitive

As a cohort, millennials are said to be collaborative and teamwork oriented. They want to work in an environment where inclusion is a priority, and where everybody works together to advance goals. Gen Z, on the other hand, is said to be defined by its competitiveness. They want to work on their own and be judged on their own merits rather than those of their team.

Gen Z also understands that there's a need for constant skill development in order to stay relevant. Their parents likely aught them the importance of working nard, and that no one will hand them their success. This generation is willing to work and, but they expect to be rewarded for it.

67

# 8 Ways Generation Z Will Differ From Millennials In The Workplace

4. Gen Z Will Multitask (More Than Millennials)

Gen Zers' independence ties into their competitiveness, but they generally like to wo alone. Many of them prefer to have office spathemselves, rather than an open, collaborative workspace. Many also want to manage their workspace. Many also want to manage their projects so that their skills and abilities can shrough. They do not want to depend on other to get their work done.

This independence is apparent in the higher education choices some Gen Zers make. Mor them are skipping higher education than their millennial counterparts, and moving straight if workforce. They'd rather avoid the years of and try one of the newer, more affordable Don't disregard a potentially great employ because they don't have the credentials you usually look for — they might have all of they you need, just from a different source.

This can be perfect for a workplace that requires multitasking. If you're looking for employees who that form, make sure that's communicated to potential Gen Z employees. And, if you see them sooking at their phone during work hours, don't assume that will distract them for ages — they're used to spending five seconds checking for updates before returning to the task at hand.

# 8 Ways Generation Z Will Differ From

# Millennials In The Work 6. Gen Z Wants To Communicate

### Gen Z Is More Entrepreneurial

eneration Z is 55% more likely to want to start a siness than millennials. In fact, a full 72% of on Z high school students say that they want to art a business. This can be tied back to many of the consistency of the start and desire sense is the independence and desire



# Face To Face

You may have just gotten used to your rou may have just gottent used to your millennial employees preferring to communicate over email or Slack, but be prepared to switch it up again. Generation Z likes to talk face to face. Fifty-three percent of Generation Z said they prefer in-person discussion over instant messaging or email.

This can be attributed to the negative attention they've seen millennials receive for their reliance on technology, or because the technology they've grown up with (Skype, Snapchat) has allowed people to communicate with a full range of sound and motion, instead of just text. Be prepared for regular in-person meetings with your Gen Z employees to discuss their projects as well as their professional development.

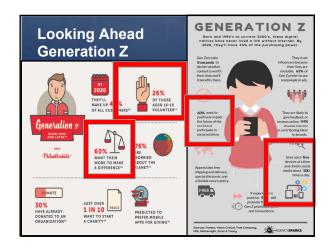
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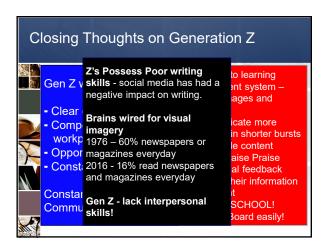
### 7. Gen Z Are True Digital Natives

They easily fly between platforms and technologies and pick up new software quickly. Their relationship to technology may be even more instinctual than that of millennial in their late 30s.

### 8. Gen Z Wants To Be Catered To

Gen Zers expect the workplace to conform to their needs. They are similar to millennials in this way, and are actually fairly similar to boomers as well. This attitude is having an effect on the workplace. In recent years, stars such as U2 and Bruno Mars performed at Salesforce's annual conference. A decade ago, a huge company would never have hired a rock band to appeal to young people. Now, it's pretty typical to have young attendees in mind.







# What did we learn....



- · Participant's own generational identity.
- Characteristics of the different generations involved in work.
- The impact of historical, economic, and sociological events on a generation's attitudes, including their attitude towards work.
- How employee attitudes toward work affect supervision.
- The different motivations between the generations at work.
- Strategies to get the most out of employees that work for you.
- How to handle conflicts between generations.
- · Strategies for supervising a multigenerational staff
- Different conflict management styles to improve your overall supervisory effectiveness.
- Effective strategies for decreasing the gap between each generation at work



# Final Summary



Change is part of the criminal justice system. As leaders, you are
in positions to help subordinates recognize the need for, and adapt
to, change, and support them in the process. You can help reduce
stress and discomfort that accompanies change. As leaders your
knowledge of the change-management process and your skills in
implementing change in your areas of responsibility can also
increase the probability of successful change.



Being a leader for change you also are being a proactive leader.
You are responsible for preparing yourself and your subordinates
for the future responsibilities within public safety, corrections and
law enforcement in order to reduce anxiety and increase success.
Being aware of emerging changes and how they may affect your
department, gives you insight in what the future might look like and
thereby helps you and your staff be able to meet the challenges of
the future.





