



Bridging the Generation Gap

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Today's Presenter



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CATEGORY	BUILDERS	BABY BOOMERS	GENERATION X	GENERATION Y	GENERATION Z	GEN ALPHA
Slang terms	 We prefer proper English if you please Born: < 1946 Age: 76+	 Be cool Peace Groovy Way out Born: 1946-1964 Age: 57-75	 Dude Ace Rad As if Wicked Born: 1965-1979 Age: 42-56	 Bling Funky Doh Foshizz Whassup? Born: 1980-1994 Age: 27-41	 Fam GOAT Slay Yass queen Born: 1995-2009 Age: 12-26	 lit yeet hundo oof rn idrc Born: 2010-2024 Age: under 12
Social markers	World War II 1939-1945	Moon landing 1969	Stock market crash 1987	September 11 2001	GFC 2008	COVID-19 2020
Iconic cars	 Model T Ford Final, 1927	 Ford Mustang 1964	 Holden Commodore 1978	 Toyota Prius 1997	 Tesla Model S 2012	 Autonomous vehicles 2020s
Iconic toys	 Roller skates	 Frisbee	 Rubix cube	 BMX bike	 Folding scooter	 Fidget spinner
Music devices	 Record player LP, 1948	 Audio cassette 1962	 Walkman 1979	 iPod 2001	 Spotify 2008	 Smart speakers Now
Leadership style L - Leader I - New leaders	 Controlling	 Directing	 Coordinating	 Guiding	 Empowering	 Inspiring
Ideal leader	Commander	Thinker	Doer	Supporter	Collaborator	Co-creator
Learning style	Formal	Structured	Participative	Interactive	Multi-modal	Virtual
Influence/advice	Officials	Experts	Practitioners	Peers	Forums	Chatbots
Marketing	Print (traditional)	Broadcast (mass)	Direct (targeted)	Online (linked)	Digital (social)	In situ (real-time)

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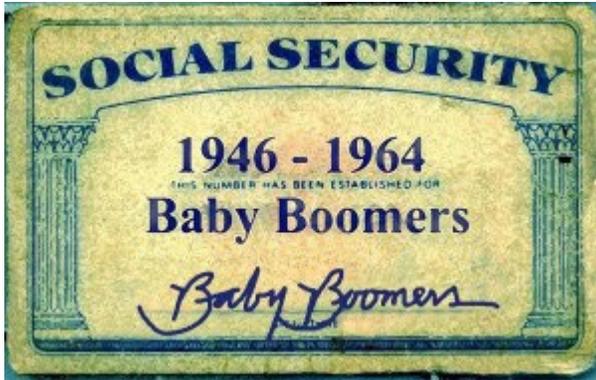
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Getting to know you....



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What generation are you from?

What are your greatest challenges with the generation gap at work?



WE are the best and most resilient!



Stereotypes



Boomers (1946-1964)

Out of touch and disinterested in learning new things, set in their ways, authoritarian, grumpy



Gen X (1965-1980)

Critical, cynical, poor team members, closed minded



Millennials Gen Y (1981-1996)

Entitled and lazy, self-centered, disloyal job hoppers



Gen Z (1997-2010)

Short attention spans, addicted to technology, poor social skills, job hoppers



Gen A (Alpha) (2010-present)

Checked out due to constant connectivity to tech, spoiled

Characteristics



Boomers (1946-1964)

Dedicated to their work, identity/worth attached to work, good mentors



Gen X (1965-1980)

Committed to balancing work and family, resourceful, independent, problem solvers



Millennials/ Gen Y (1981-1996)

Tech-savvy, efficient, results oriented, seek work life balance, supports social justice, tolerance, diversity and teamwork



Gen Z (1997-2010)

Resourceful, independent learners, value diversity and inclusivity, priority on well being and mental health in workplace



Gen A (Alpha) (2010-present)

Focused on family, environment, inclusivity, beyond tech savvy

Different Priorities

	Silent Generation 1928-1945 78+ years old	Baby Boomers 1946-1964 59-77 years old	Generation X 1965-1980 43-58 years old	Millennials 1981-1994 29-42 years old	Generation Z 1995-2009 Oldest are 28 years old
VALUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional values in workplace such as days and hours. Loyalty Strong work ethics Human connections Formality (attitude & environment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loyalty Competitive Hard-working individuals Pride themselves in their work Value hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pride in entrepreneurial spirit Relax & flexible environment Healthy work-life balance Monetary awards (bonuses) Personal development Autonomy to make choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity in expectations Feedback Having the tools to be productive Growth in organization Enjoying their work Relaxed work environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible work environments Clear directions Clear expectations Recognition Value mentors Seeks job security Diversity Social responsibility
CONTRIBUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Mentors Knowledge Experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk-takers Dedicated to their jobs Help create innovative workplaces Motivated to teach younger generations Inspire teams Good mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency Innovators Strong work ethics Leaders Communicate well with others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tech savvy Results oriented Seek efficiency Innovative solutions Challenge status quo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad and innovative thinking Global mindset Tech savvy Adaptive to change Strong social relationships
MANAGERS ROLE	Provide offline work opportunities	Approaching retirement age, they will work for a longer time if they are provided with flexible work schedules & chance to work from home.	Flexible schedule that supports their work-life balance. Provide them with challenges and opportunities to innovate.	Mentorship and consistent feedback, they value that. Flexible work schedules & chance to work from home.	Invest in their growth and offer them mentorship, coaching and training.

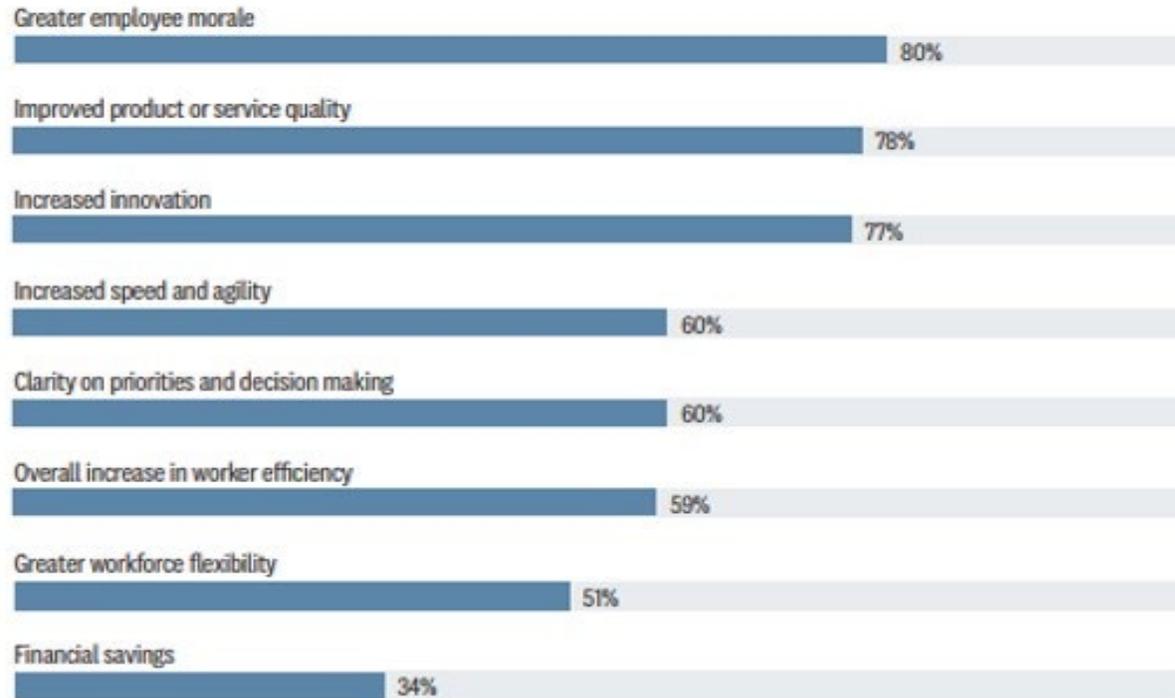
Are generation gaps affecting my organizational results?

- Different Priorities
- Miscommunication/Stereotypes
- Varying Learning and Development Needs
- Work-Life Expectations
- Lack of Collaboration-Avoidance

Benefits of Cohesive Work Teams

PERCEIVED BUSINESS BENEFITS OF COLLABORATION

Business benefits expected from strong collaboration and/or teamwork



How Do We Get There?

- Rely on collaborative work teams to solve business issue, create processes and procedures to improve results and work environment
- Mentoring, role modeling, and encouraging team members to beware of and get beyond stereotypes, get to know one another
- Encourage communication and collaboration across departments and generations
- Bring the organization together in non-results-oriented environment
- Use DiSC and other training to open the conversation, improve self awareness and emotional intelligence in relation to working with others



DiSC Assessments

DiSC assessments provide vital information regarding work and communication style, decision making, and preferences leading to greater self awareness and understanding of others

Based on factors of Dominance, Influence, Steadiness, and Conscientiousness

Measures proclivity towards collaboration or autonomy and tendency toward quick decision making or weighing in facts

Assists in understanding one's tendencies in relation to relating with other styles

Can open the conversation about generational differences, stereotypes, and how best to collaborate and accept one another

Your Management Style

INTRODUCTION

Hopefully, you've had a few good managers in your life. But if you think about it, they probably didn't approach the job in the exact same way. That's because there are a lot of different ways to be a good, even great, manager. And you've got your own style—priorities you tend to emphasize, assumptions about how people should work together, thoughts about the kind of pace the team should keep.

The DiSC® model is a great tool to help you understand your unique approach to management. Of course, it won't tell you *everything* about how you manage. But this tool has helped millions of managers understand themselves and the impact of their actions. And this insight, in turn, has given them the power to better shape the kind of manager they want to be.

YOU WILL LEARN

1. How the DiSC model informs the role of manager
2. Your management style
3. The priorities that drive your management style



Management

MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- Your DiSC style has a strong influence on how you approach management. Other factors such as life experience, education, and maturity also play a role.
- People with all styles can be effective managers, even if they approach the role differently. No style is better than any other.
- No matter what your style, you'll need to adapt to the styles of the people you manage if you want to be effective.

THE DISC® MODEL AND MANAGING

Your dot location and style are shown below, along with information on what managers with different DiSC styles often value.

<p>Dominance</p> <p>Cares about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving toward results • Direct communication <p>Conscientiousness</p> <p>Cares about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring efficiency • Maintaining high standards 		<p>Influence</p> <p>Cares about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging passion • Building team spirit <p>Steadiness</p> <p>Cares about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting their team • Meeting people's needs
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Summary

- Educate yourself and your staff and be aware of the generational stereotypes, biases, and positive characteristics of each generation
- Create a positive impact on your organization by valuing individual differences, catering to strengths, work styles, and motivators
- Consider using DiSC training to open these conversations
- Use collaborative work teams and focus groups to develop processes, procedures, and solutions for business issues

Additional Resources

- Generations at Work: Managing the Clash of Veterans, Boomers, Xers, and Nexters in Your Workplace, by Ron Zemke, Claire Raines, and Bob Filipczak.
- When Generations Collide: Who They Are, Why They Clash, How to Solve the Generational Puzzle at Work, by Lynne Lancaster
- DiSC Training to open the conversation amongst your team



QUESTIONS

About GTM

- Industry-leading HCM technology
- Best-in-class HR consulting services
- Business insurance and employee benefits
- Dedicated, local support
- Serving Capital Region for 30+ years

Want to continue this conversation?



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