TEC

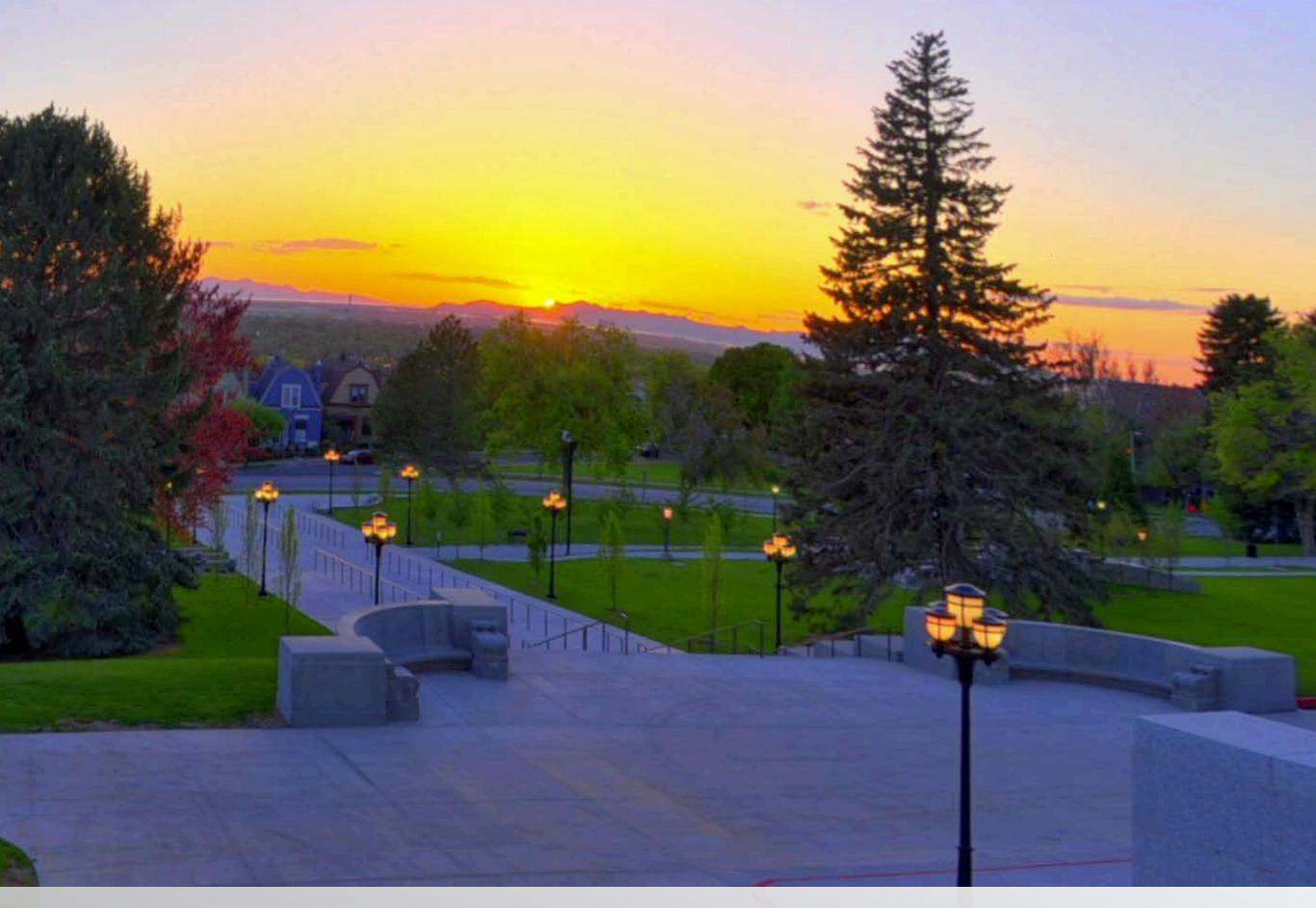
A Journey To Engagement







Remember when?



Remember when?



What Happened?





Section One: (Building a case for engagement)

- Why look at engagement
- Trends in the employment sector
- A look at the numbers

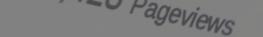


- Drivers to engagement
- Reasons why people, join, stay and leave their employer
- Three steps to closing the engagement gap
- Getting to know your team
- Aligning strengths with goals

Intro's and Outcomes

c Sources Overview

- 1.Who are you?
- 2. What is your role?
- 3. Why do you think employee engagement is important?
- 4. What is your greatest challenge at work?
- 5.What would success look like for you at the end of this workshop?



Tic Sources Overview

Intro's and Outcomes

Who am I and what is my role today?



Intro's and Outcomes

- 3.Why do I think employee engagement is important?
 - Increases profits
 - Increases employee attraction and retention
 - increases safety at work and reduces the cost of safety incidents
 - · Creates a better home/work balance for staff
 - Improves customer service
 - Reduces stress
 - · It is research based

Intro's and Outcomes

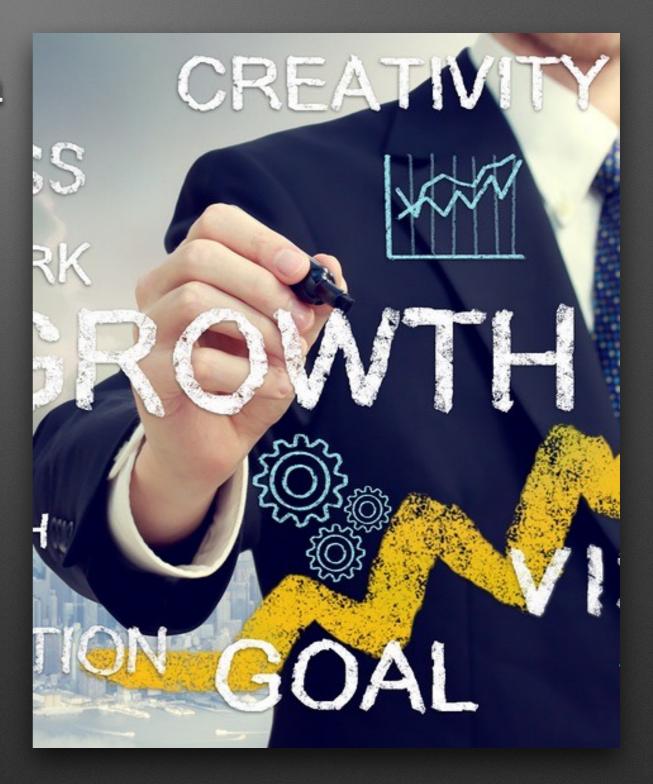
The Sources Overview

What would success look like for me at the end of this workshop?

tors Overview

I love to do research....

- Conference Board of Canada
- Federal Government
- Blessings White
- Towers Watson
- Melcrum
- Gallup
- Regan Research













WHY ENGAGE



Evolution of Employee Engagement

1990 Employee satisfaction are employees happy

Survive

2000 Employee commitment are employees motivated 2007
Employee Engagement are employees motivated and do they know what to do

Thrive







Operating Margin, Towers Watson



28.00

21.00

Engaged, Enabled

and Empowered

27.4%

14.00

7.00

0.00

Low Engagement 9%

Highly Engaged 14%

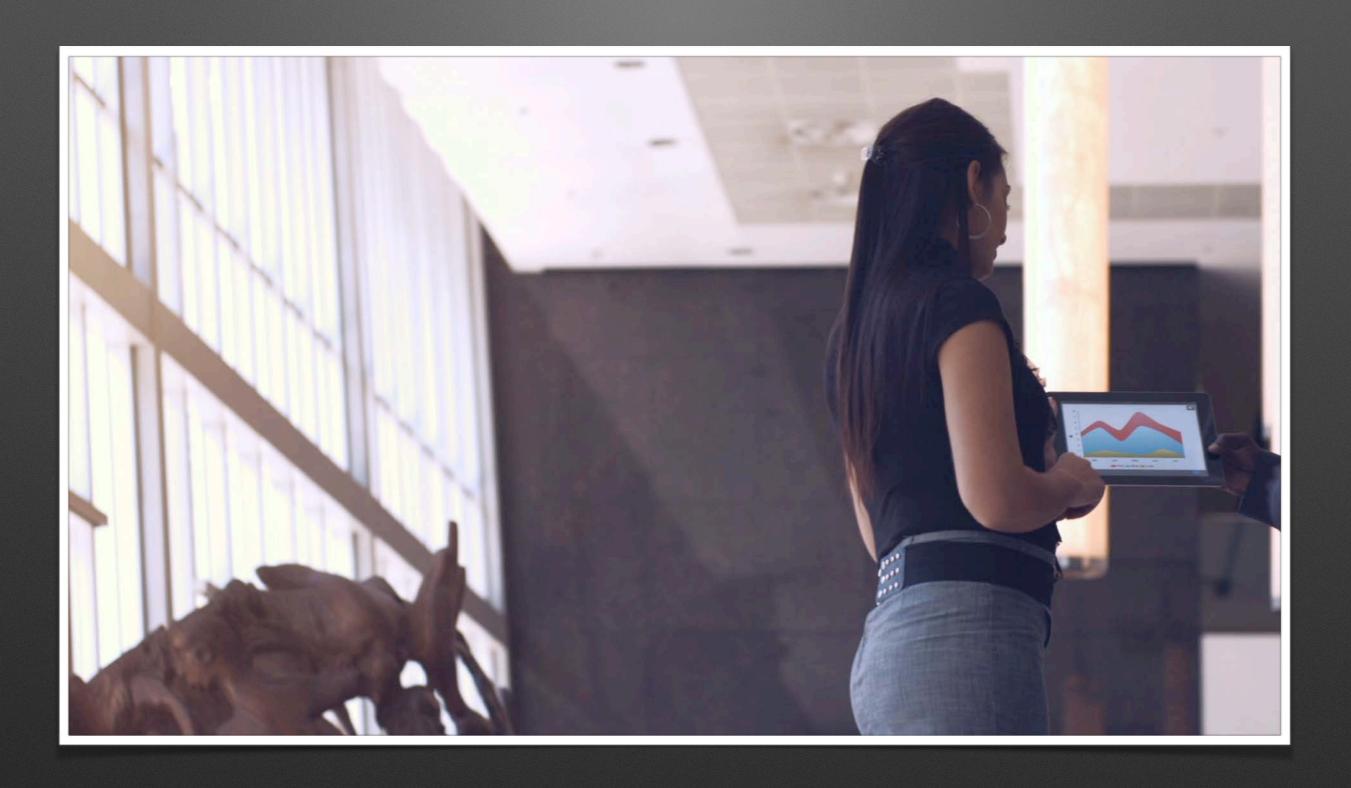


- 27% higher profits
- 50% higher sales

- 50% higher customer loyalty levels
- 38% above-average productivity

Source: Gallup

What is Engagement Anyway?



Telling Style of Leadership

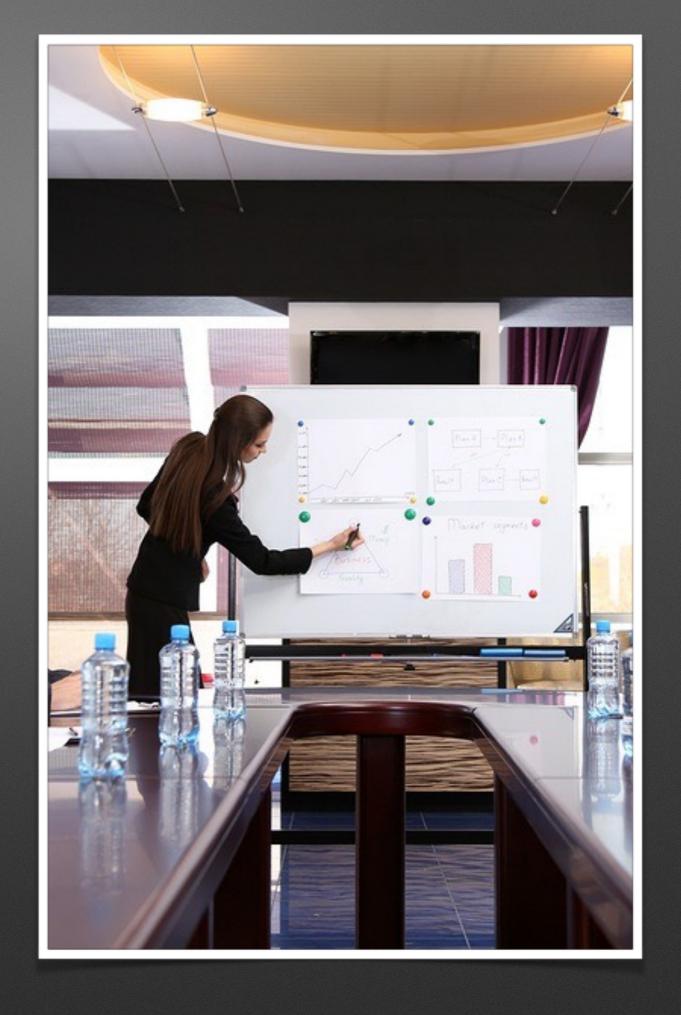
An environment of conformity



Selling Style of Leadership

Selling to the many what has been decided by the few...

- Compliant
- Low Engagement



Engaged=Discretional Effort

- Inclusion and co-creation
- looking for ideas and support throughout the organization.
- leveraging the strengths of individual team members to achieve corporate goals.
- Employees are emotionally committed to the success of their employer



Discretional Effort

Discretional Effort

Value you receive for compensation acceptable level

\$60k Per Year





Discretional Effort

Value you receive for compensation acceptable level

\$60k Per Year



X Style Management

Discretional Effort

Value you receive for compensation acceptable level \$60k Per year

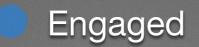








About the numbers

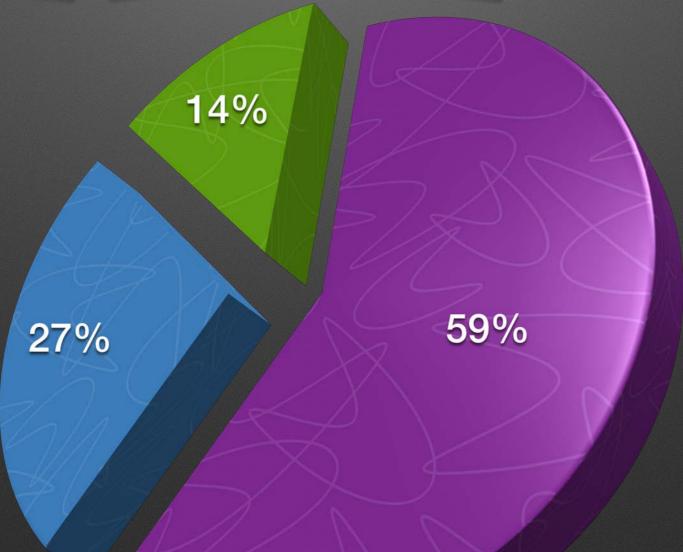




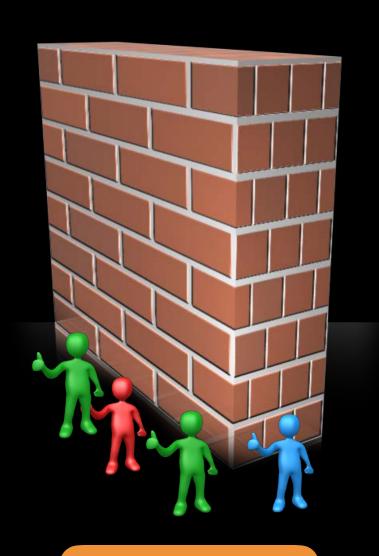








The Benefit and Cost of Leading and Engaged Team



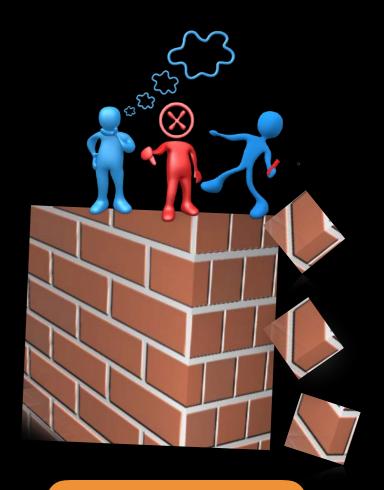
\$.90

Engaged 27% 60% of productivity



\$.70

Disengaged 59% 60% of productivity



\$.50

Actively disengaged 14% -20% of productivity

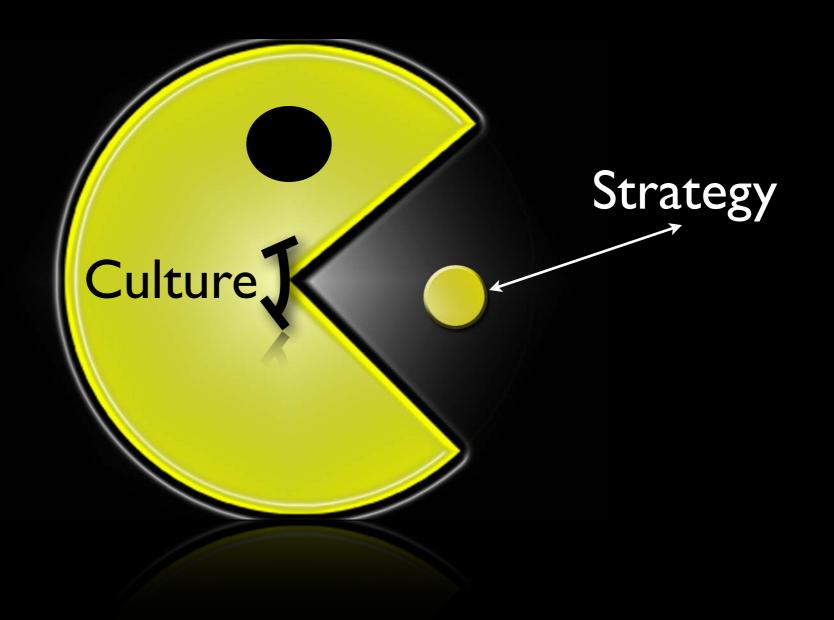


Why isn't it working?

It always worked in the past.....



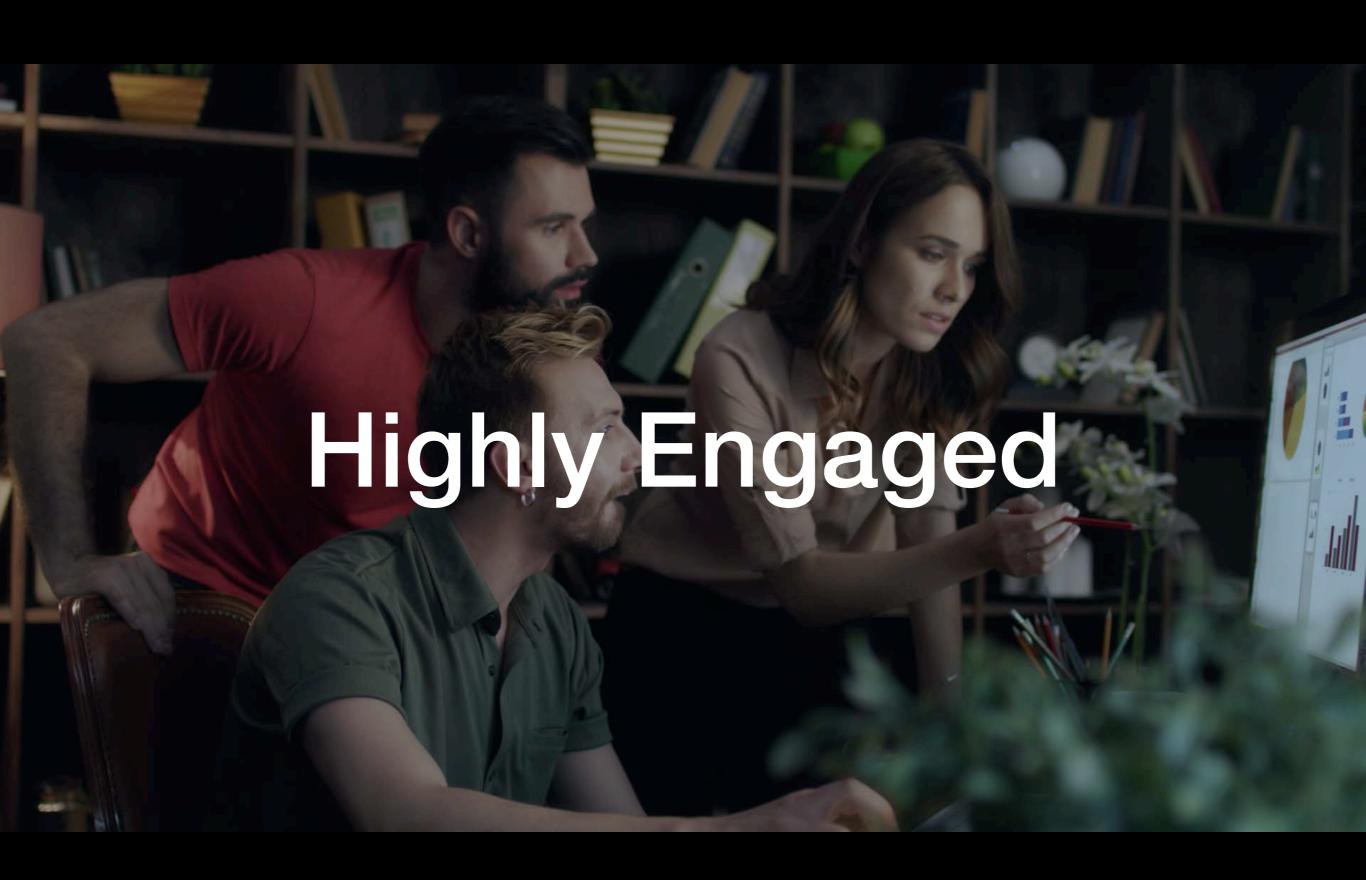
Culture vs Strategy, what wins?



Culture eats strategy for lunch

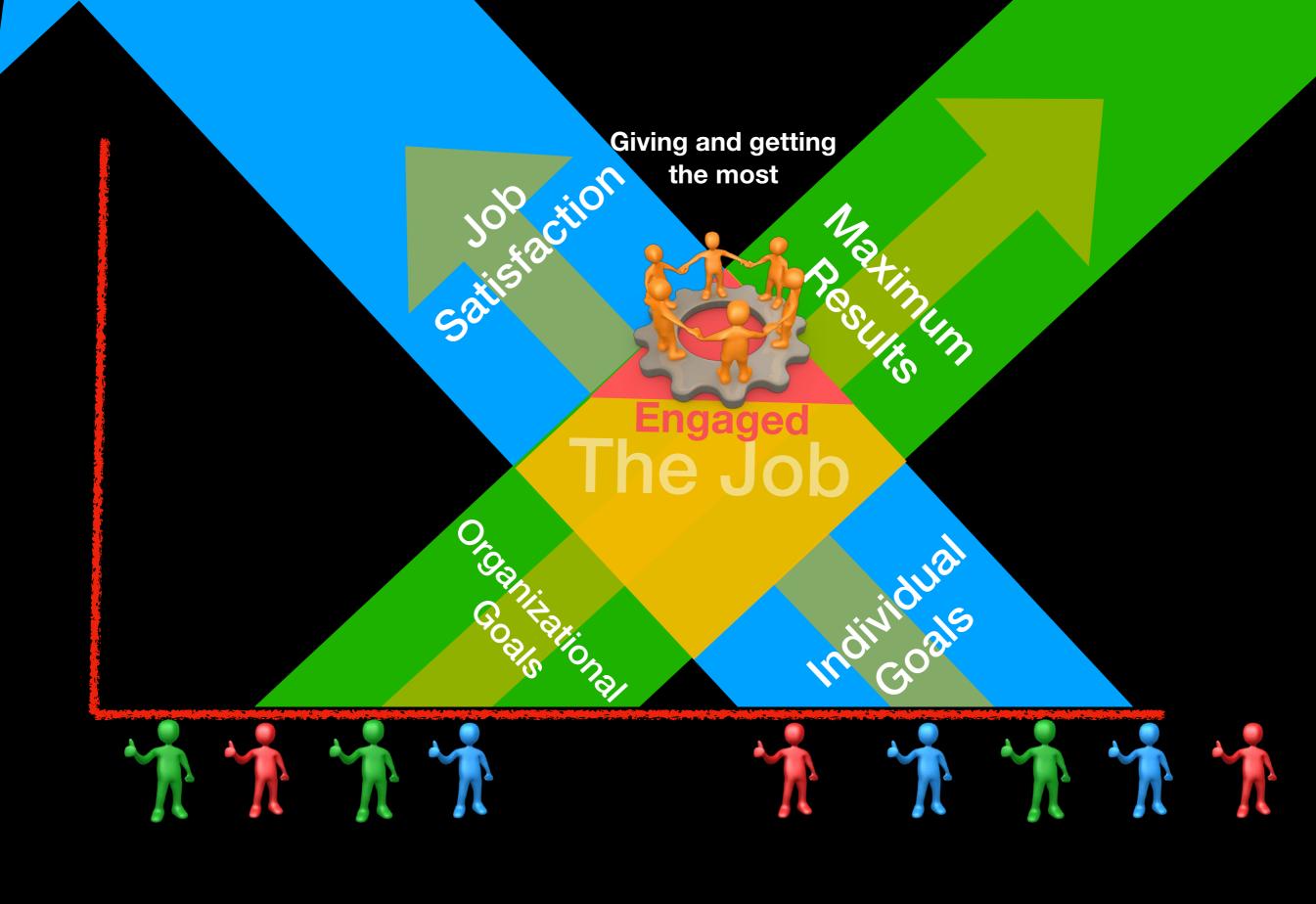


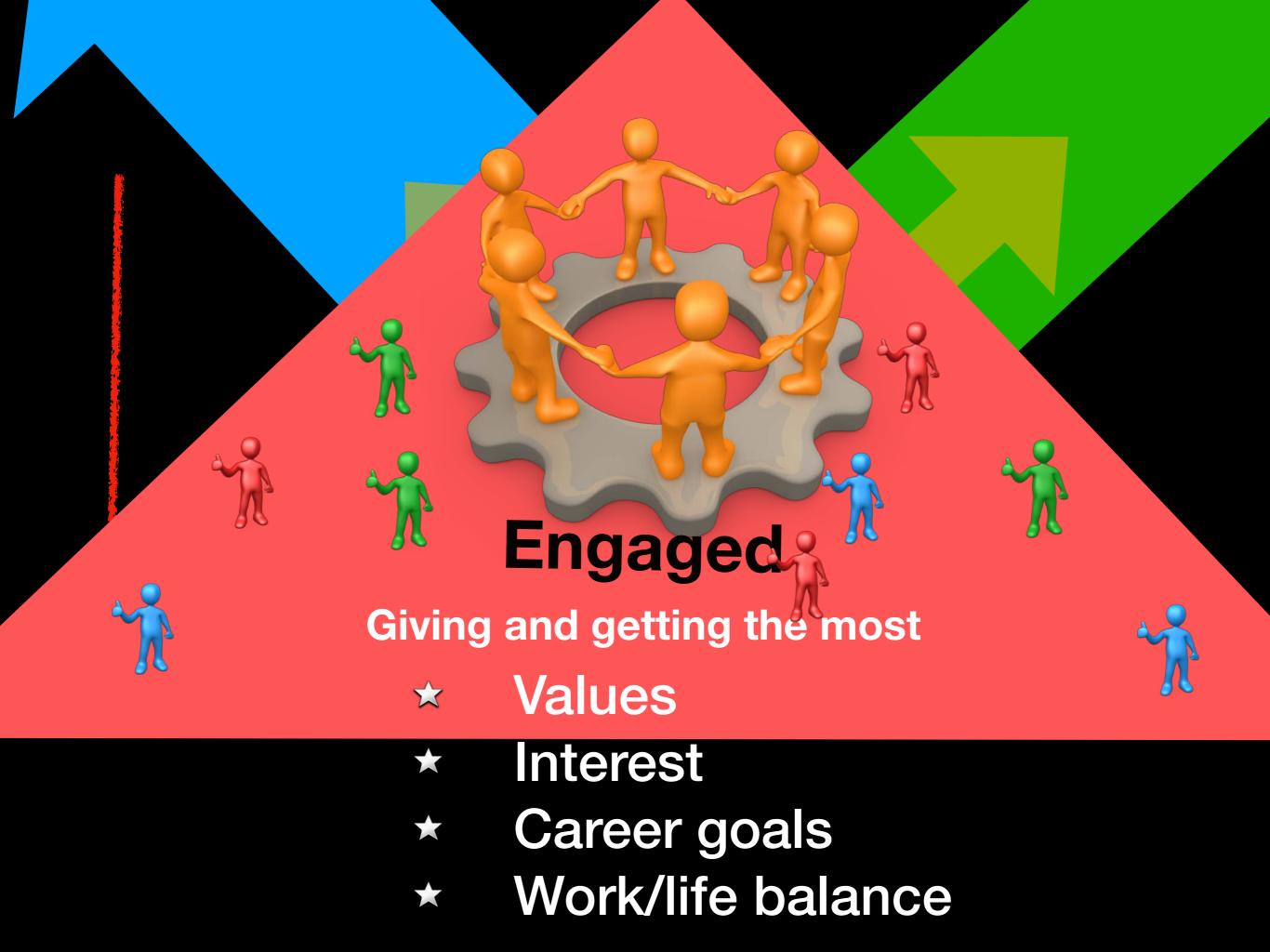
A path to success

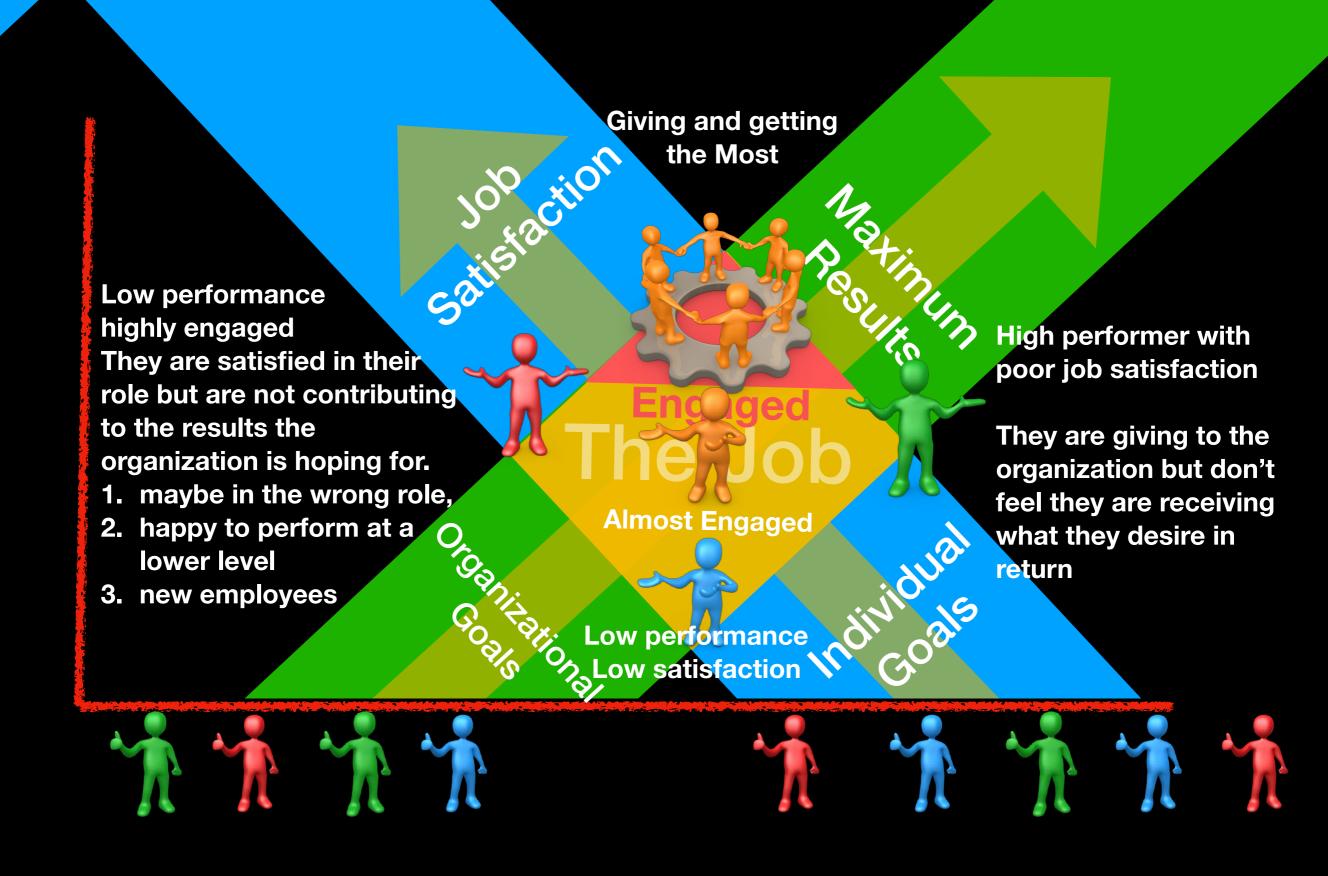


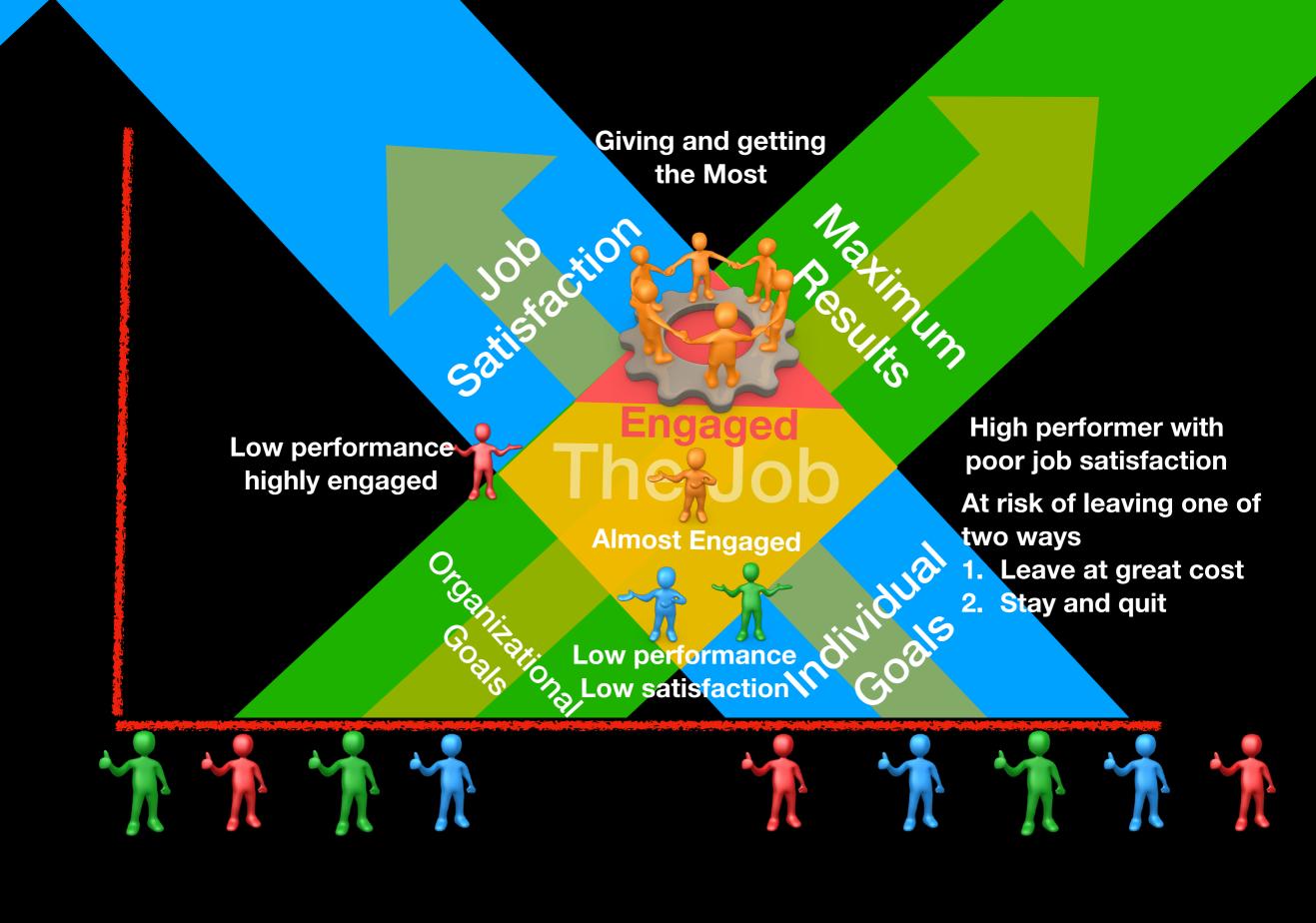
Highly Engaged * Values

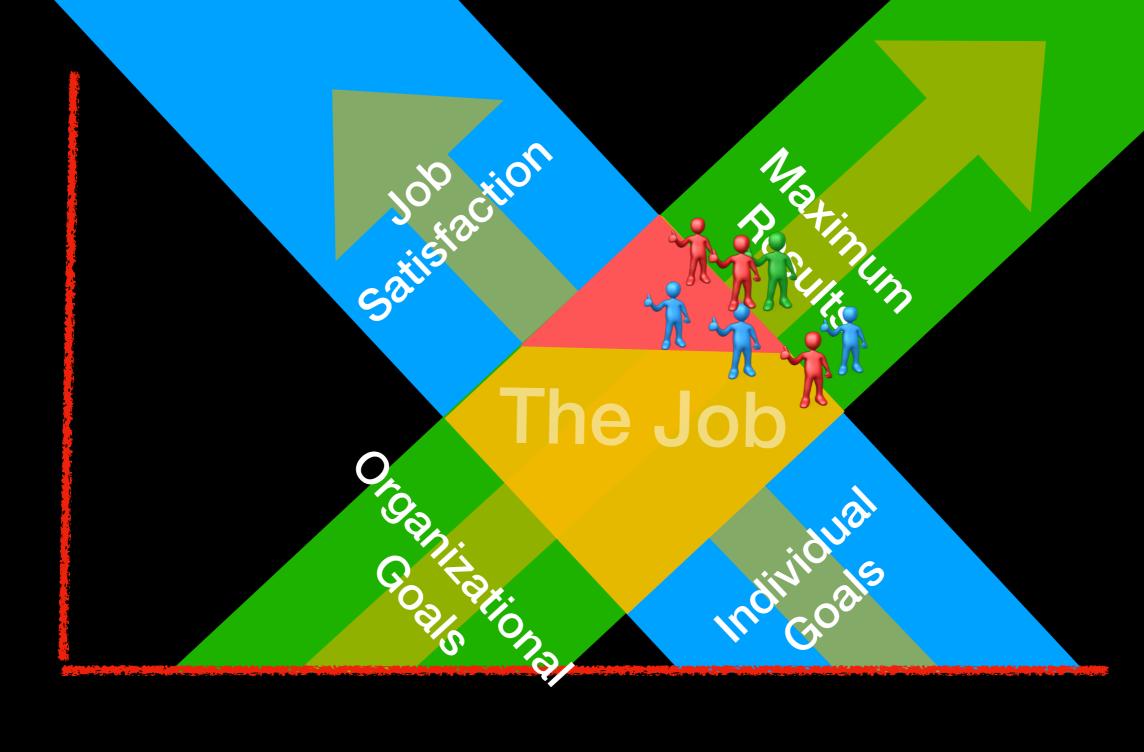
- * Interest
- * Career goals
- * Work/life balance

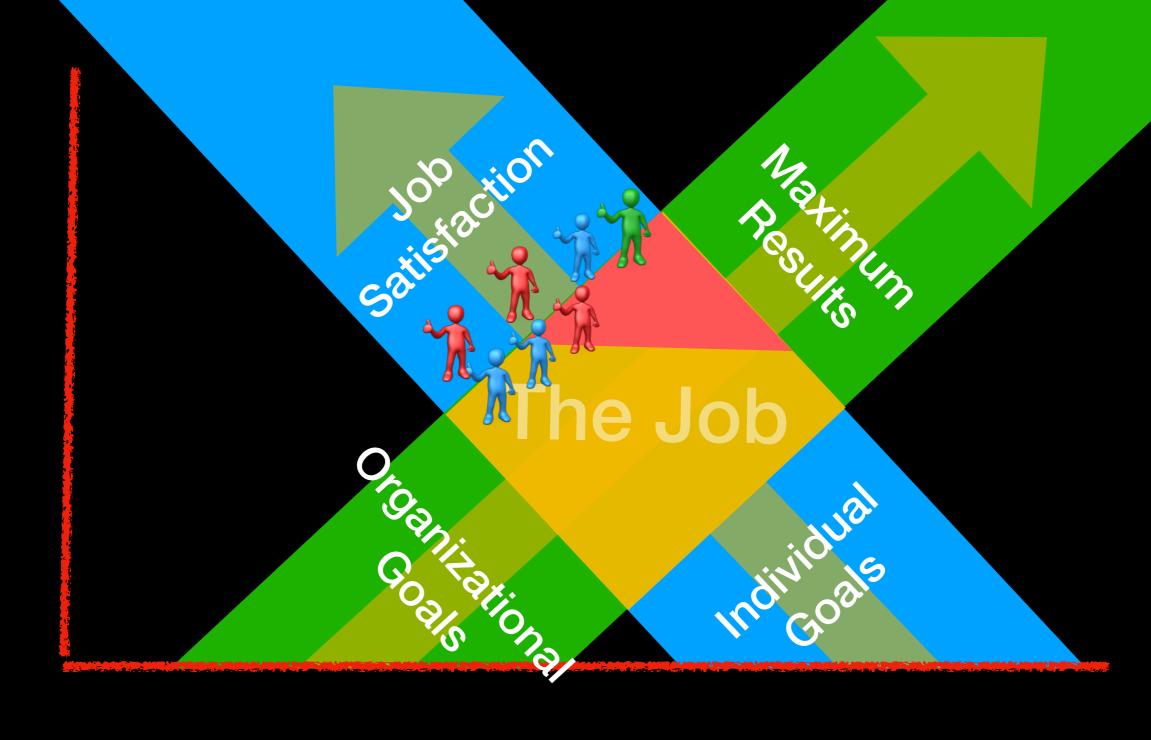










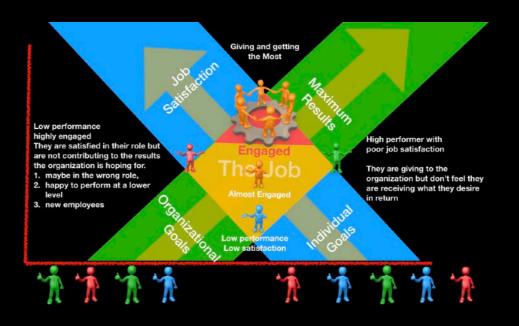






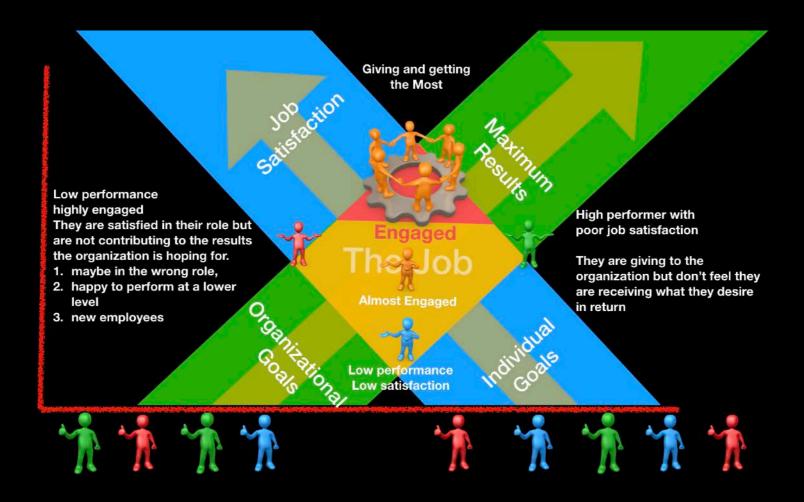


So if I leave what does it cost you?



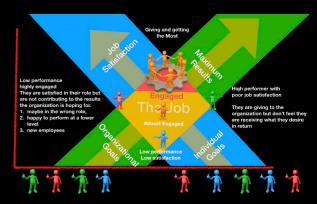
Making it work.

Applying it to the real world





A team sport played at an individual level



Giving and getting the Most Low performance highly engaged High performer with They are satisfied in their poor job satisfaction role but are not contributing to the results the They are giving to the organization is hoping for. organization but don't 1. maybe in the wrong role, feel they are receiving **Almost Engaged** 2. happy to perform at a what they desire in lower level return 3. new employees Low performance Low satisfaction

Giving and getting the Most Job action Satisfaction Low performance High performer with highly engaged poor job satisfaction They are satisfied in their role but are not contributing to the results the They are giving to the organization is hoping for. ow performance individuals ow satisfaction organization but don't 1. maybe in the wrong role, **Almost Engaged**

Giving and getting the Most

Job action Satisfaction

Who am I in your organization

- 1. What is my Name?
- 2. Why do you think I am not satisfied with my job?
- 3. What can you do to help?

High performer with poor job satisfaction

They are giving to the organization but

Gods Hond

Individuals

Giving and getting the Most Satisfaction Low performance High performer with are satisfied contributing to the reganization is hoping for 1. maybe in the wrong role. highly engaged poor job satisfaction They are giving to the ow performance Individuals ow satisfaction organization but don't **Almost Engaged**

Giving and getting the Most

Low performa highly engaged They are satisfied in their role but are not contributing to the results the Ing for.
maybe in the wrong role,
2. happy to perform at a lower level organization is

Who am I in your organization?

- Why am I performing below your expectation?
- Do you have me in the right role?
- Do I need some additional training or onboarding?

Giving and getting the Most Satisfaction Low performance High performer with are satisfied contributing to the reganization is hoping for 1. maybe in the wrong role. highly engaged poor job satisfaction They are giving to the ow performance Individuals ow satisfaction organization but don't **Almost Engaged**

Giving and getting the Most

Job action

Postinuit.

Who am I in your organization?

- 1. Why am I not performing at my full potential?
- 2. Am I at risk of leaving?
- 3. Do you know what my strengths are?

GONTANIO S

Mg Cogis

Giving and getting the Most Satisfaction Low performance High performer with are satisfied contributing to the reganization is hoping for 1. maybe in the wrong role. highly engaged poor job satisfaction They are giving to the ow performance Individuals ow satisfaction organization but don't **Almost Engaged**

Giving and getting the Most

Jobaction

Results In

Who am I in your organization?

- 1. Why am I still here?
- 2. What can you do to engage me?
- 3. Am I impacting your results?

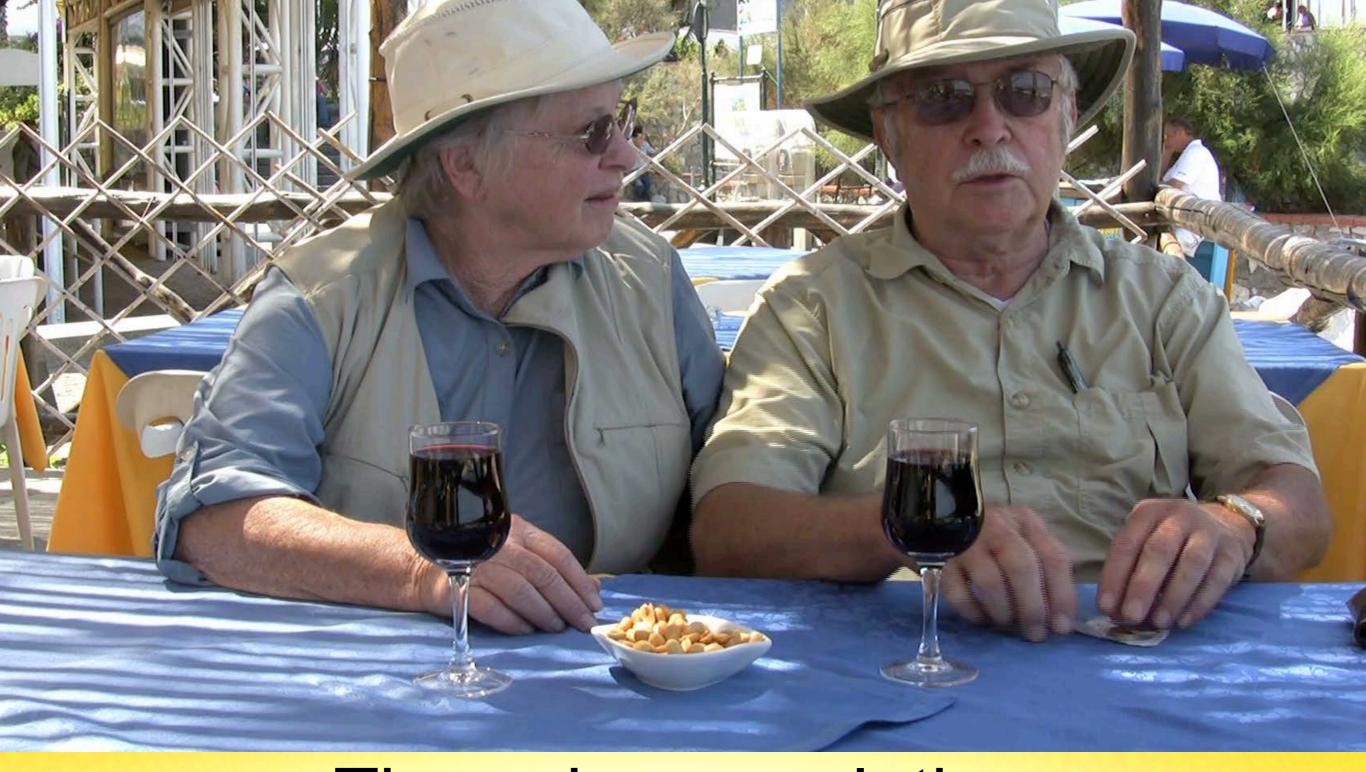
Low performance Low satisfaction

God/S Nona

Individuals



Trends that will impact you

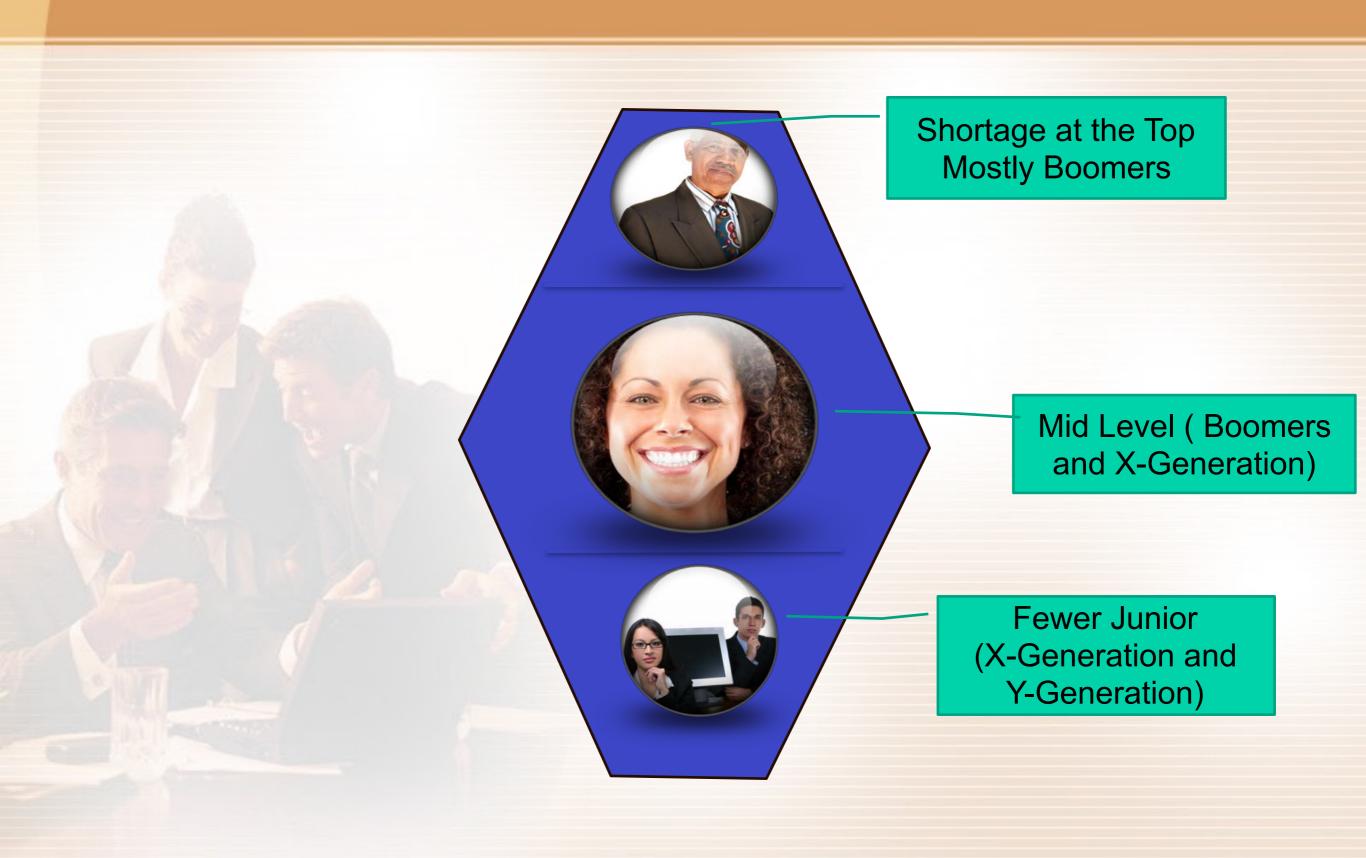


The aging population

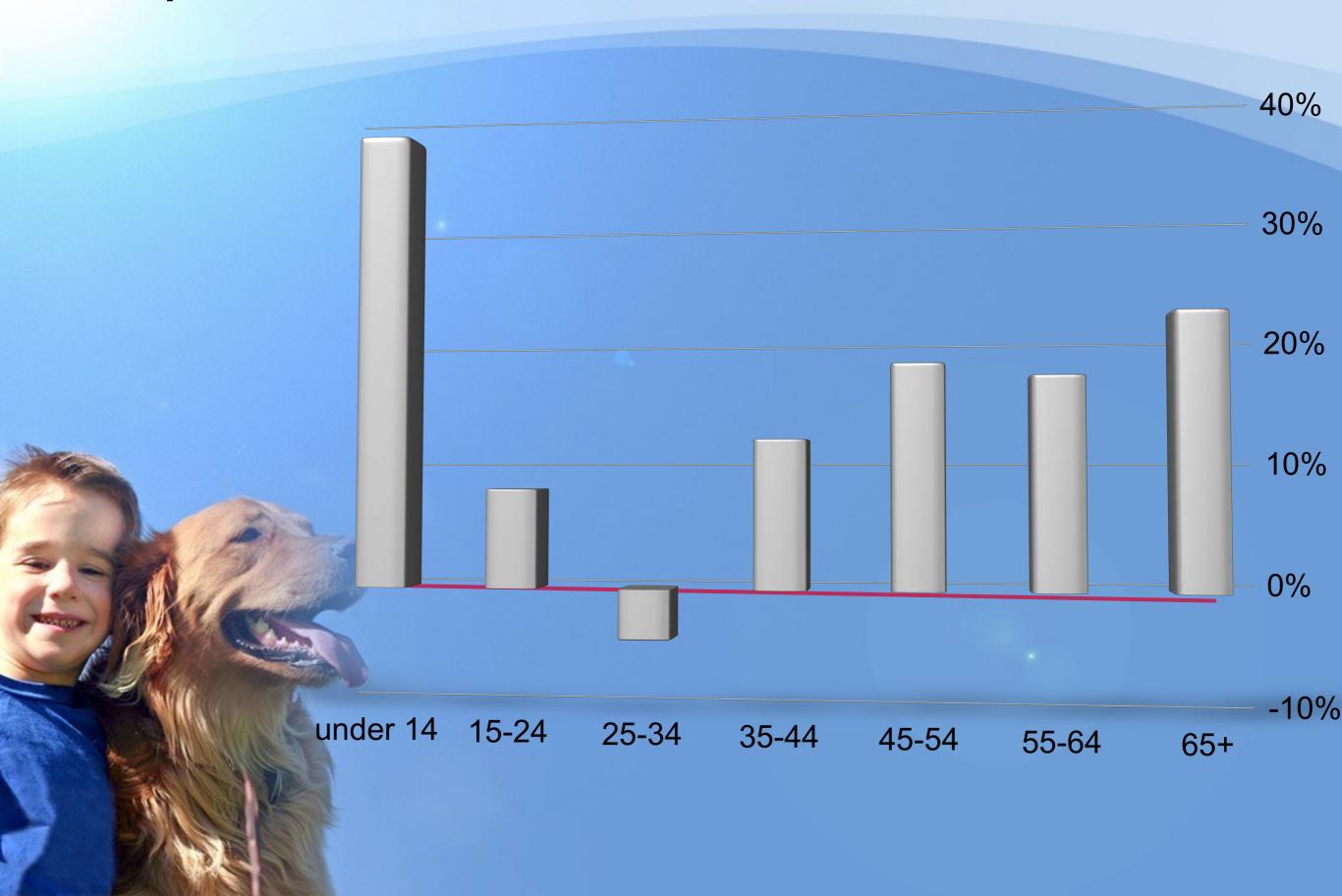
Past 20 years



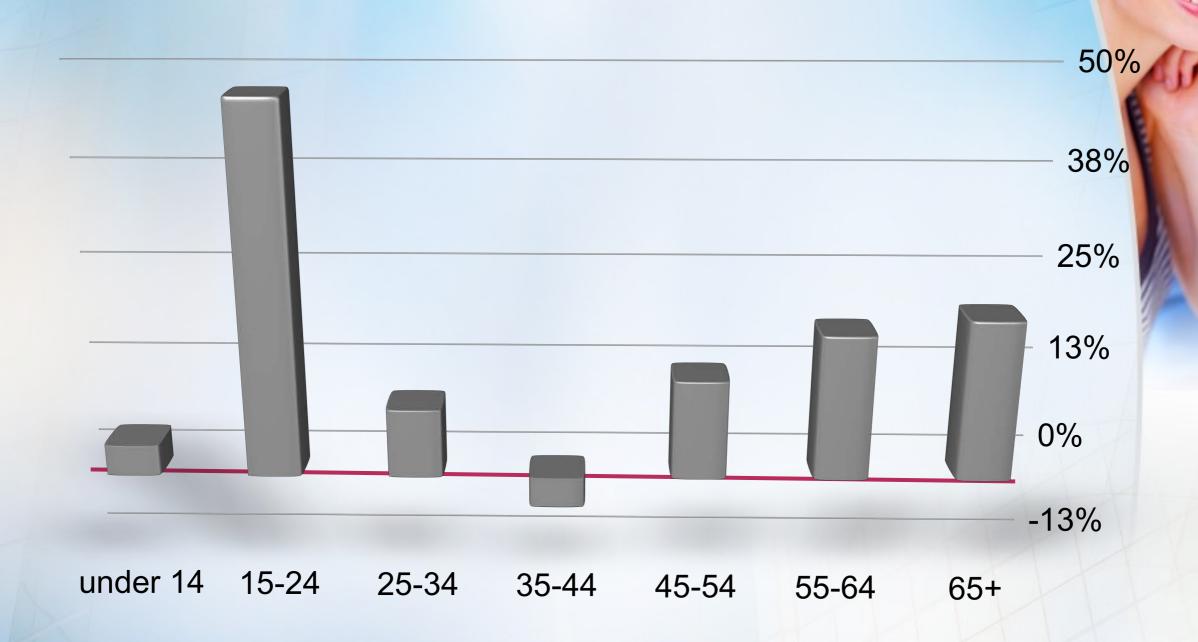
Next 20 years



Population Growth 1950-1960

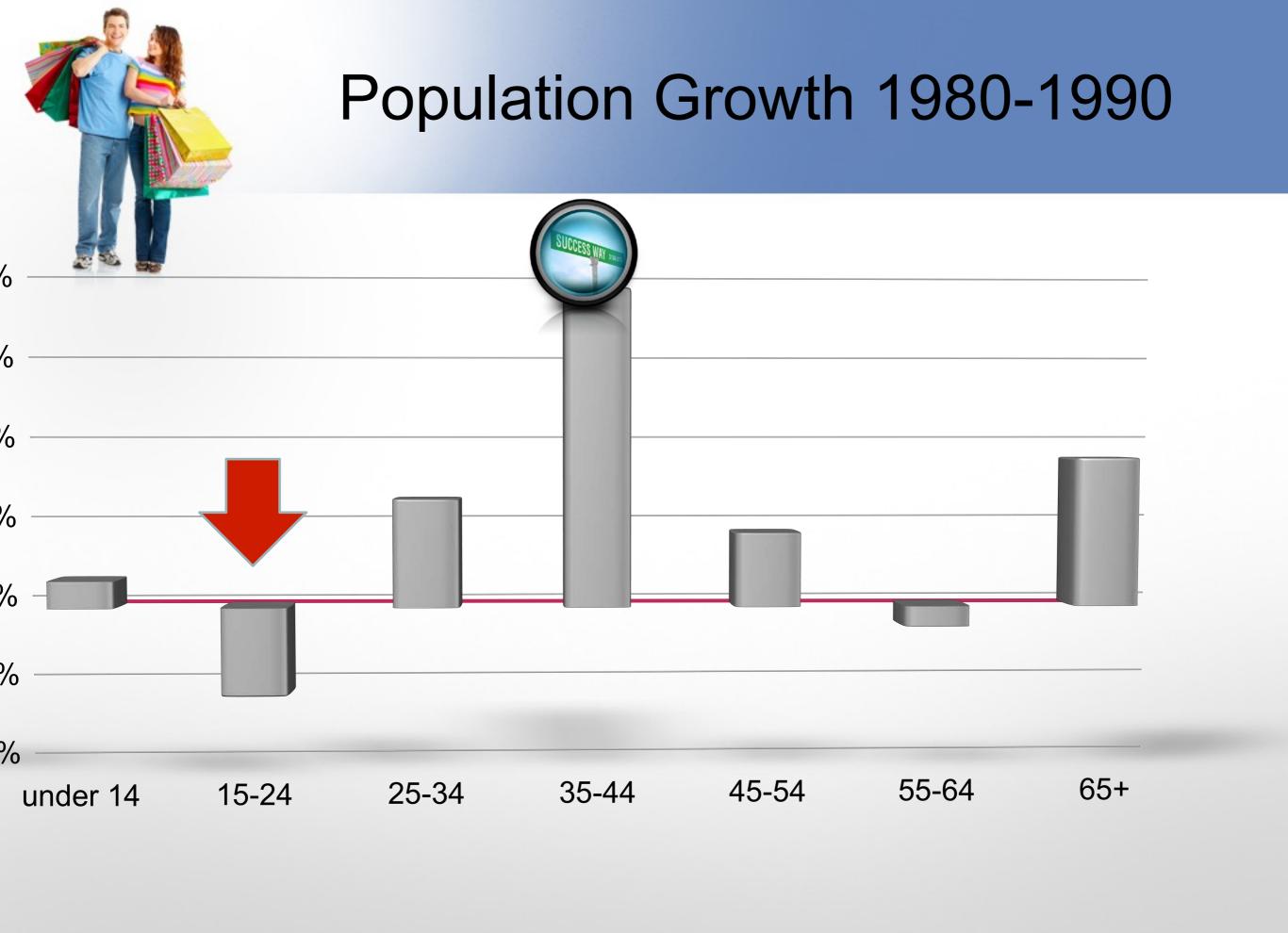


Population Growth 1960-1970



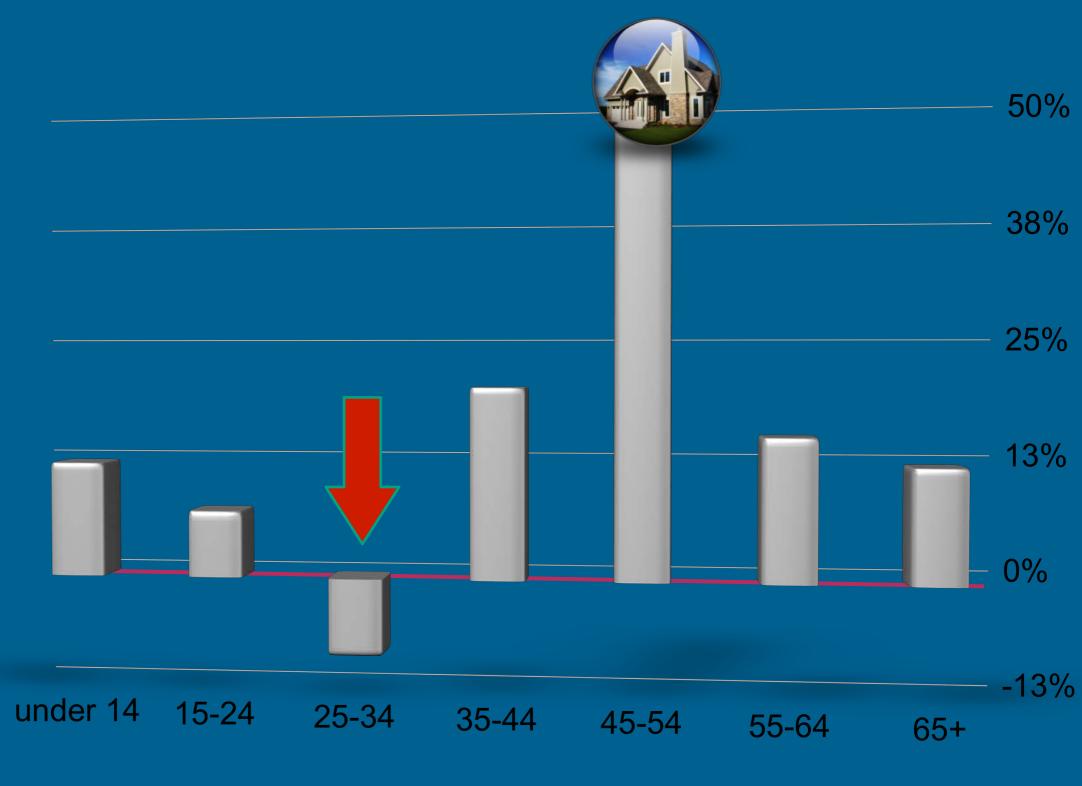
Population Growth 1970-1980



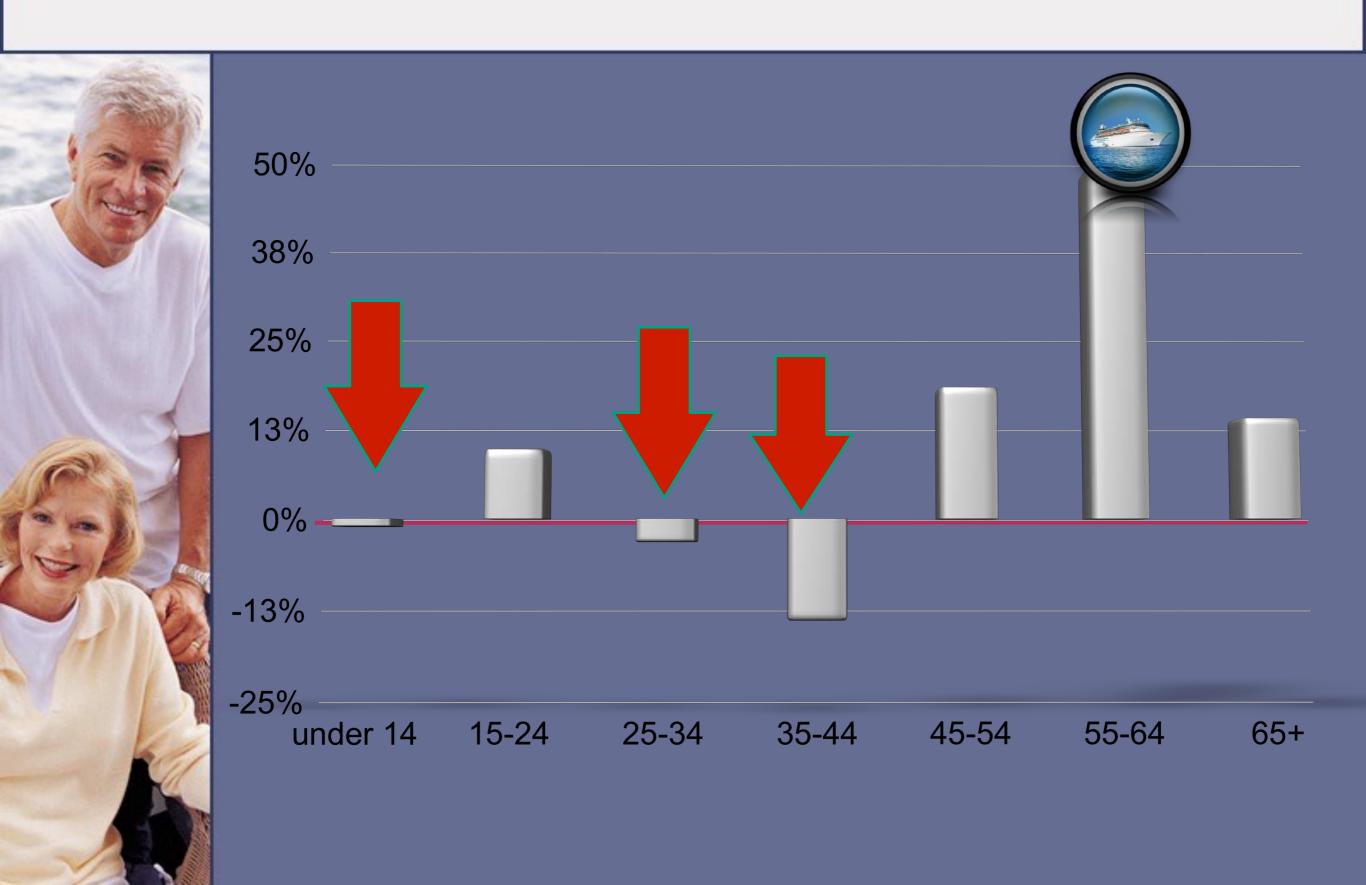




Population Growth 1990-2000

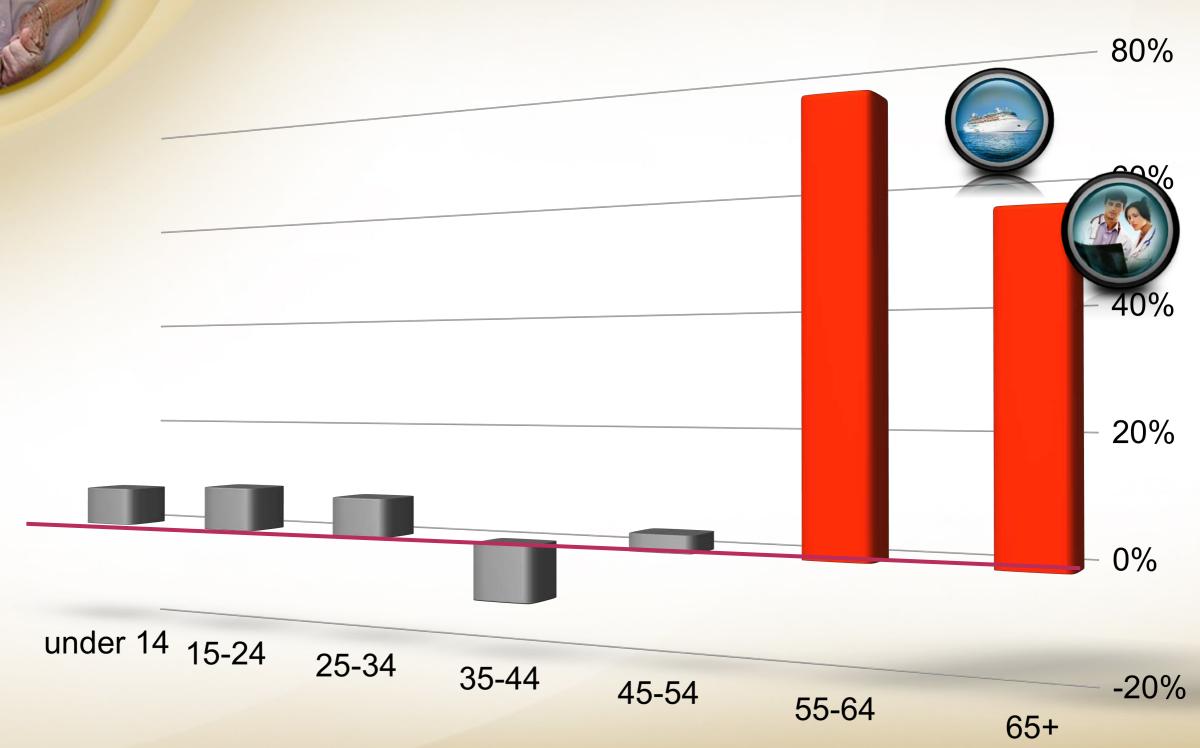


Population Growth 2000-2010





Population Growth 2000-2020





Competition in the future

The War For Talent

- Jobless rate nearing 4% in the US and 5% in Canada
- Attracting talent will become every organizations main concern
- 15% of engaged employees would consider leaving their employer
- Up to 85% of unengaged employees would leave their employer
- Engaged employee's recommend their place of employment as a place to work and do business.



Opportunities



What are you waiting for?

LEADERSHIP IN TODAYS WORKPLACE

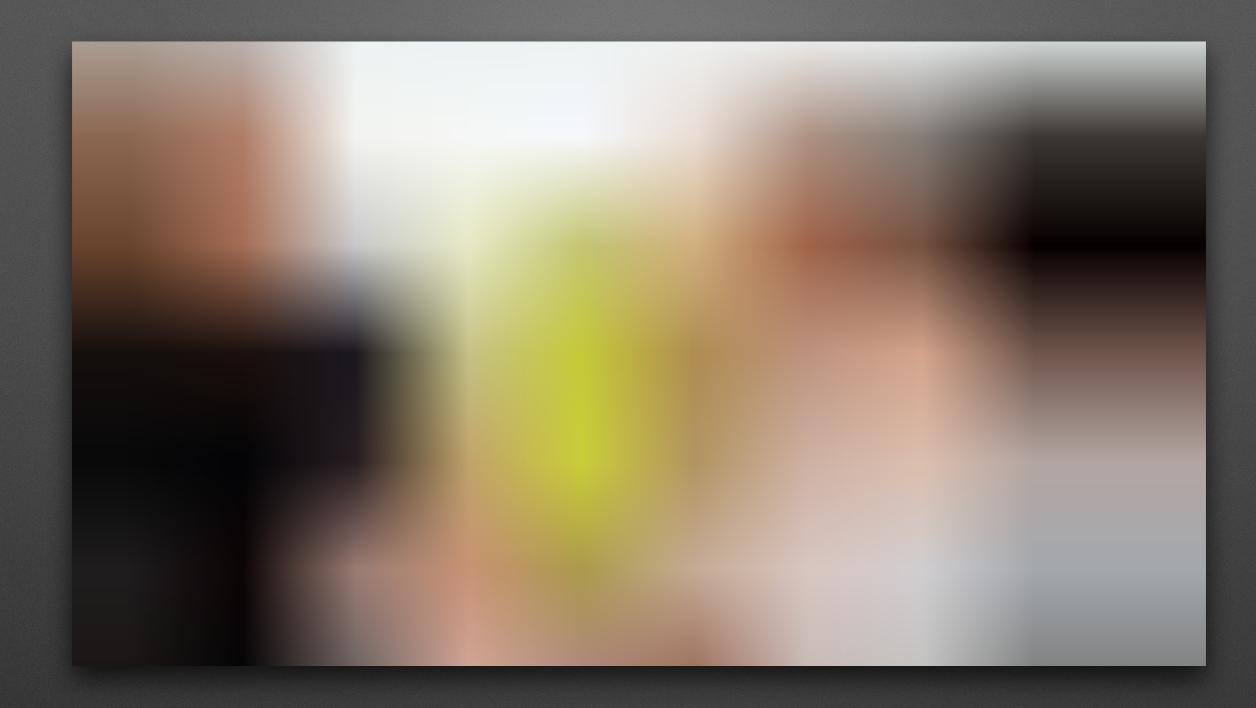
9 Drivers of to transform your place of work



Trust In Leadership



Relationship with management



Relationship with fellow employees



Career satisfaction and enjoyment.





Four key questions

- What are we trying to achieve?
- How are we going to achieve it? Plans
- How can I contribute? Responsibilities
- What's in it for me?

To Engage is to align individual strengths with the goals of the organization



Explain the direction of your organization

A Harris Poll

- 15% of workers could identify the organization's most important goals
- 51% of workers did not understand their role in achieving the company's goals.
- 49% of their time was spent on the organization's most important goals



Quiz

How do you answer the following four questions?

Four key questions

- What are we trying to achieve? Goals
- How are we going to achieve it? Plans
- How can I contribute? Responsibilities
- What's in it for me? Rewards



Pride in organization.



Development opportunities.

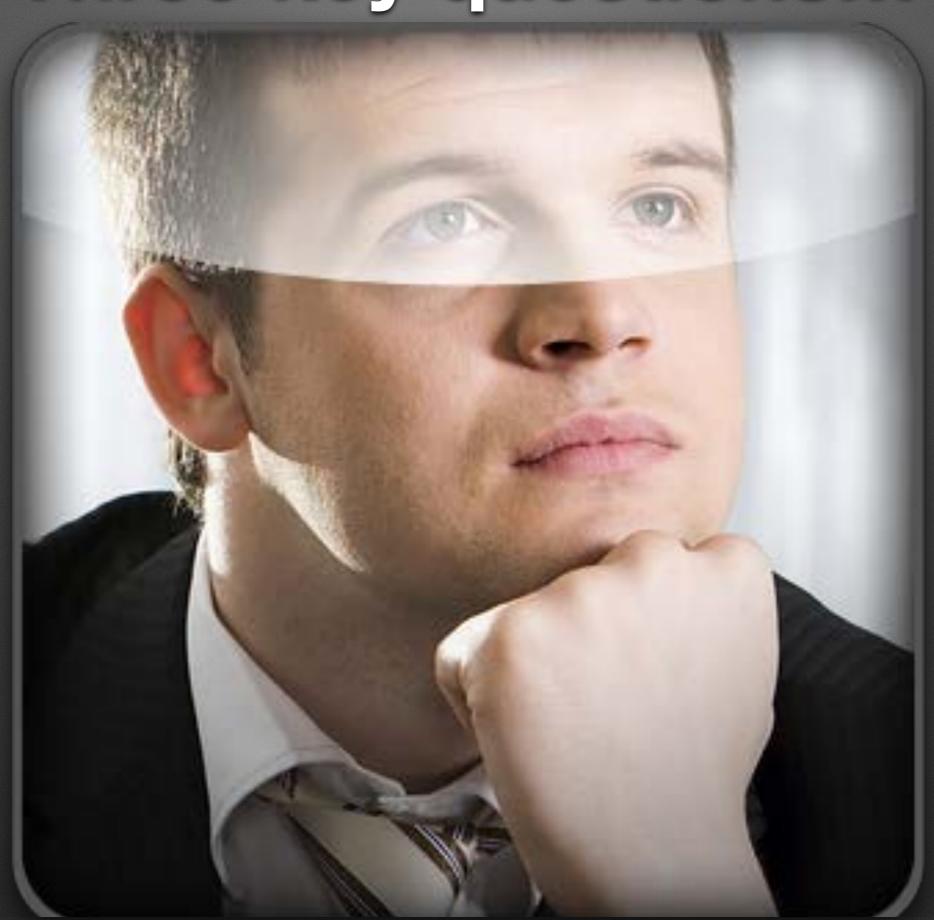


Leverage your strengths.



Discretionary effort.

Three key questions...







Why is this job important to me?







Who am I going to be working with?







What am I going to be doing?









Why is this job important to me? (This is why we join.)







Who am I going to be working with? (This is why we stay.)







What am I going to be doing? (This is why we leave.)





Three keys to better leadership



Know them



Grow them



Inspire them



Get to know them



Gender



Culture



Age

What Generation are you?

- Mature Generation(1909-1945)
- Baby Boomers (1946 1964)
- Generation X (1965-1979)

- Generation Y (1980-1999)
- Generation Z (Born After 2000)



Mature Generation (1909-1945)

- Thoughts about them
 - Duty
 - Sacrifice
- Major Events
 - The Great Depression
 - WW II
- Key influencers
 - John Diefenbaker
 - Winston Churchill
 - Lester B. Pearson



Mature Generation (1909-1945)

- Loyal
- Strong interpersonal skills
- Like flexitime
- Promotions from tenure, ethical
- Occupy many board positions on federal and provincial lobby groups

Baby Boomers (1946 – 1964)



- Thoughts about them
 - Individuality, "Me" Generation
- Major Events
 - Vietnam War
 - 67 Centennial Year
 - The Cold War
- Key influencers
 - Bill Gates
 - Pierre Trudeau
 - Brian Mulroney
 - Oprah Winfrey

Baby Boomers (1946 – 1964)



At work

- Evaluate themselves and others based on their work ethic
- Hours worked more important than productivity
- Believe teamwork is critical to success
- Believe relationship building is very important
- Expect loyalty from those they work with

Generation X (1965-1979)



- Skeptical
- Reluctant
- Self Sufficient
- Loyal employees

Major Events

- Fall of the Berlin Wall
- The Gulf War
- The PC boom

Key influencers

- David Beckham
- MTV
- The cast of *Friends*



Generation X (1965-1979)



At work

- Shun do-or-die Boomer work ethic
- Want open communication regardless of position, title or tenure
- Respect production over tenure
- Value control of their time
- Look for a person (not a company)in whom they can invest loyalty
- Rely on peer-to-peer referrals more than any other generation

Generation Y (1980-1999)

- Thoughts about them
 - Coddled
 - •Idealistic
 - Most managed generation ever

Major Events

- ■9/11 Terrorist Attack
- Cell phone revolution
- Internet boom

Key influencers

- Justin Timberlake
- Paris Hilton
- -TMZ

Generation Y (1980-1999)

At work

- Search for the individual who will help them achieve their goals
- Want open, constant communication
- Want positive reinforcement from their boss
- Find working with someone of the Mature generation easy to do
- Search for a job that provides great, personal fulfillment
- Are searching for ways to shed the stress in their lives

Boomers

X&Y-Generation

Generation Z/Boomlets Born after 2000

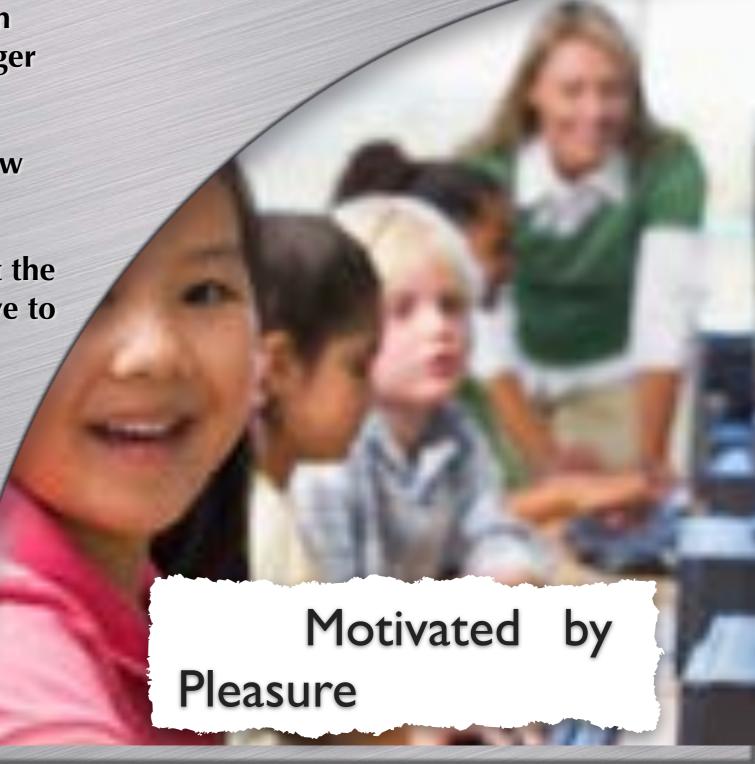
The number of births in 2006 far outnumbered the start of the baby boom generation, and they will easily be a larger generation.

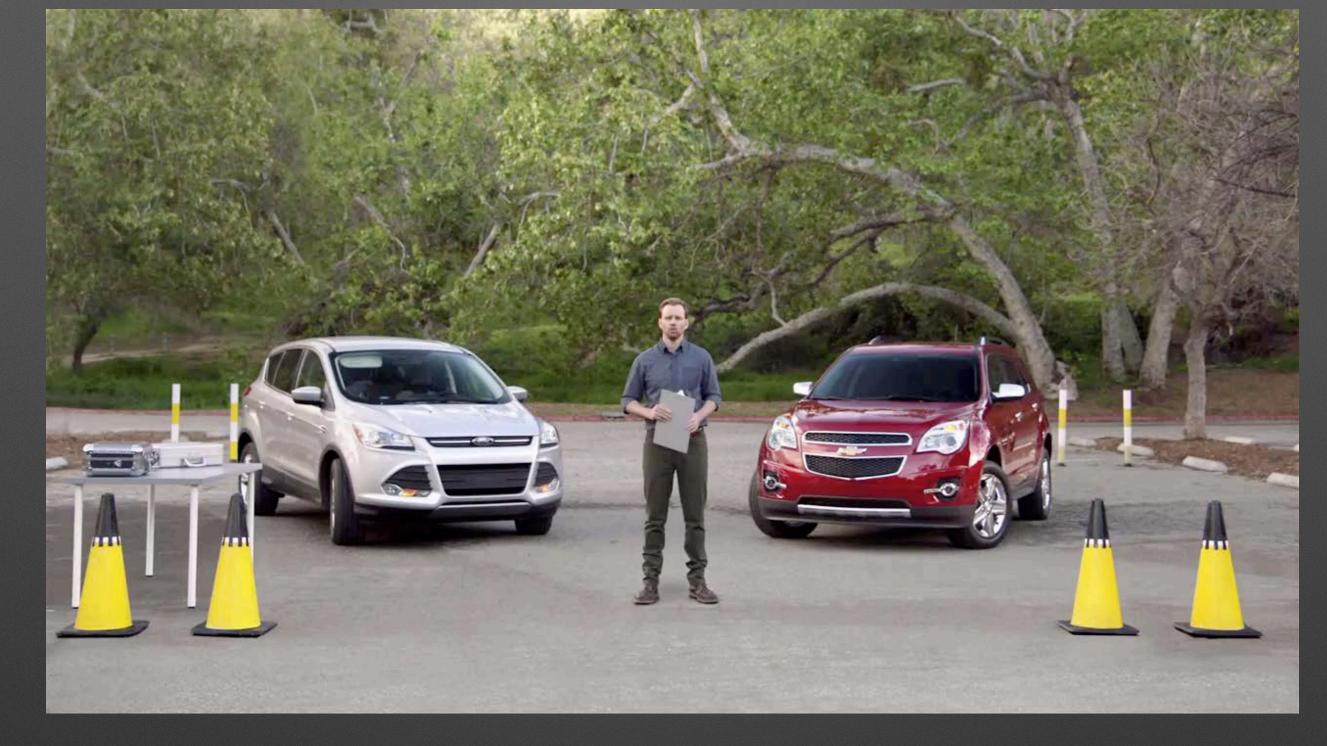
They are Savvy consumers and they know what they want and how to get it.

• Have Eco-fatigue: tired of hearing about the environment and the many ways we have to save it.

Raised by institutions and electronics

- Smart phones
- In car entertainment
- Video Games





Z-Generation

Generation comparisons

Matures and Boomer

Much more influenced by the **Great Depression** Links happiness to outcome **Motivated by fear** Technology resistant Generation X,Y and Z

- Do not have a memory of true lack
- More concerned with happiness today
- Motivated by pleasure
- 4 Technology savvy

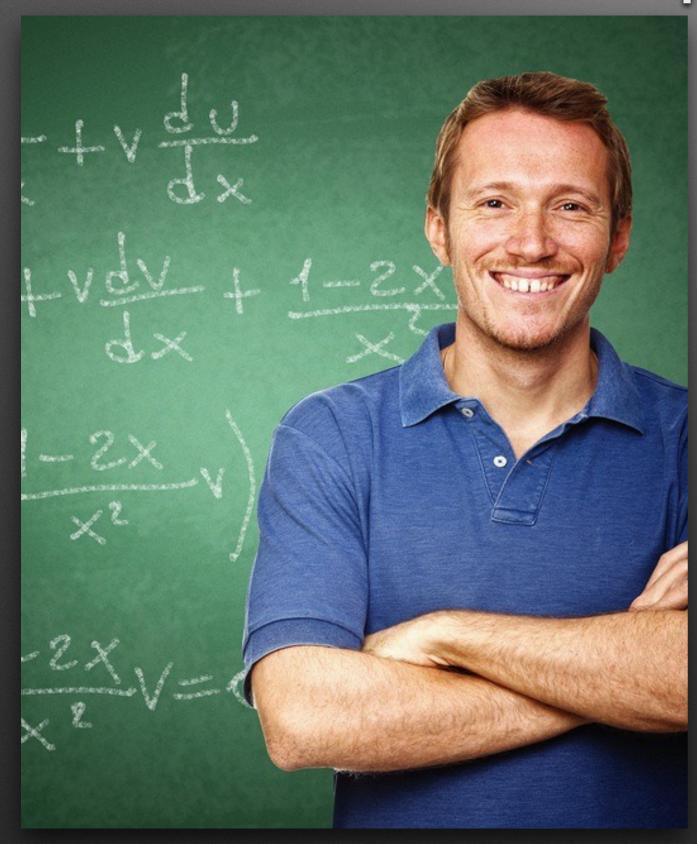






Grow Them

Find out what is unique about someone... and capitalize on it.





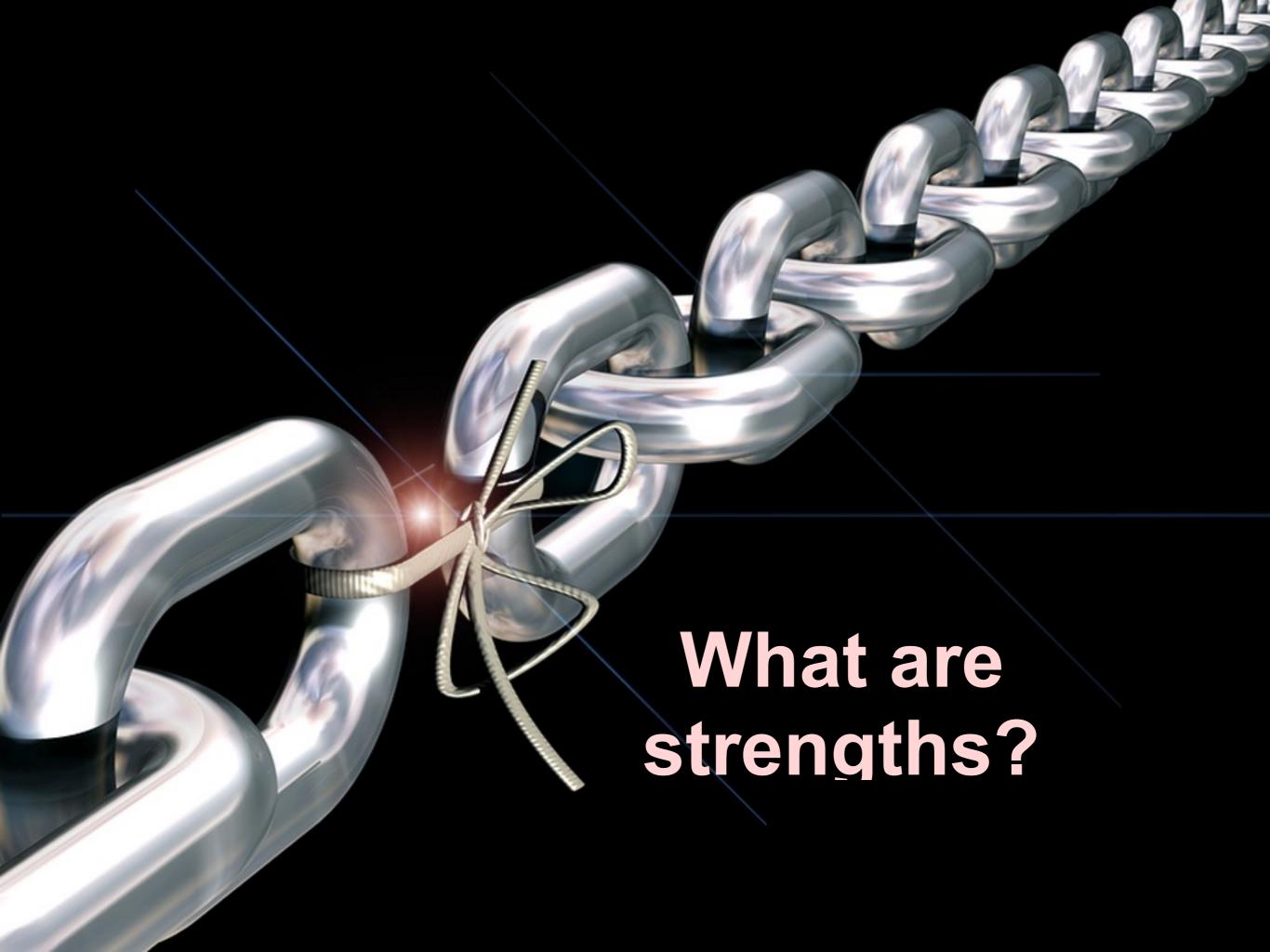






Meet Jayson







Why leverage strengths

Increase engagement

Increase productivity

Increase job satisfaction

Reduces stress

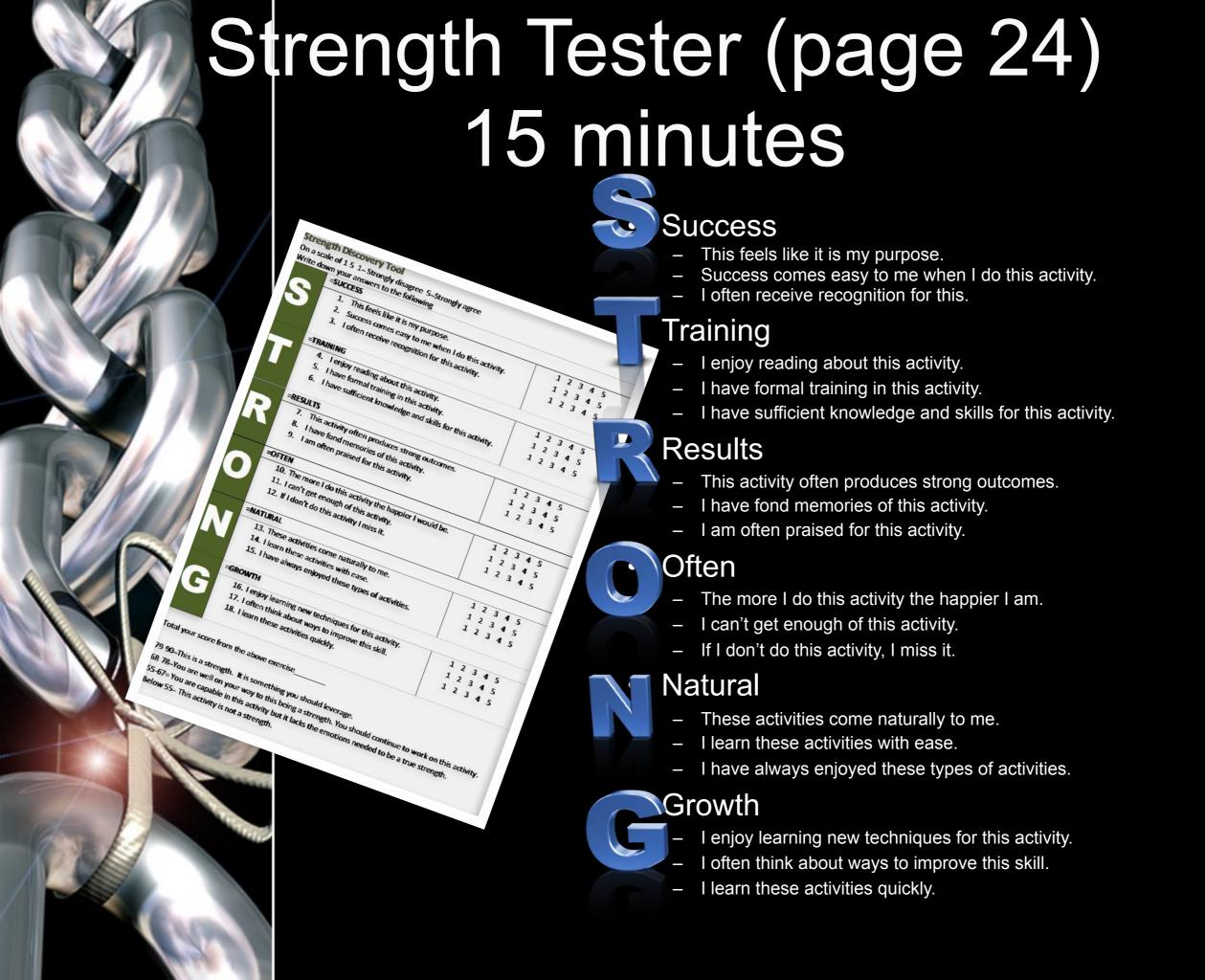


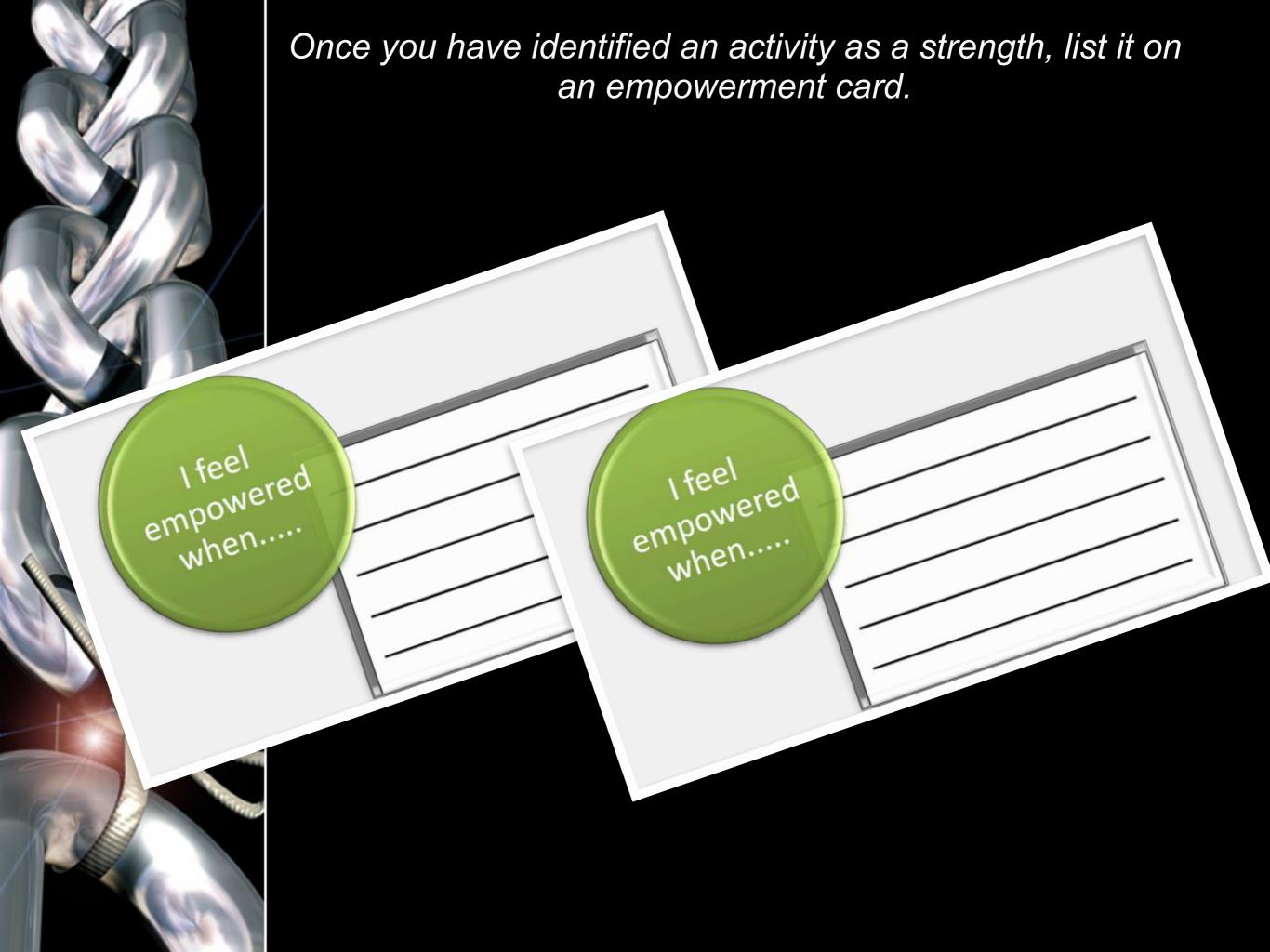


Strengths and Weaknesses (Page 23)

Make a list of typical activities you find yourself doing in the run of a two week period and list in the appropriate column those you believe are your strengths and those you believe are your weaknesses.















- Goal is to use this strength more at work.
 - Try to increase the amount of time you use this strength at work.
 - Create goals around leveraging your strengths.





- Use this strength in your current role.
 - Where can you volunteer this strength at work?
 - Be sure to schedule time each week to work on your strengths.
 - Try to put yourself in situations where you can leverage your strengths.



Tools needed to use this goal.

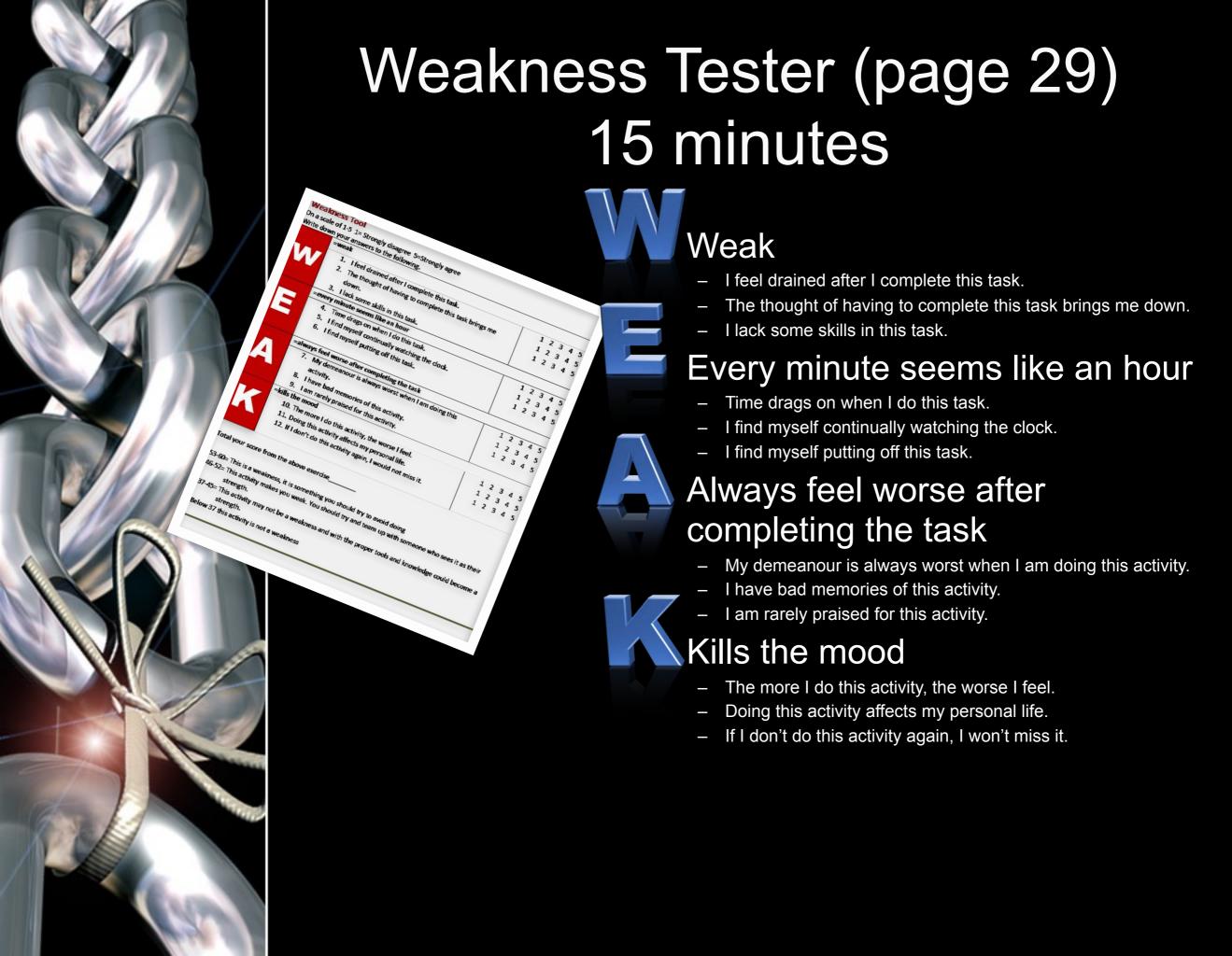
- Is there any specific training you can receive to enhance these strengths?
- Find people who use these strengths and model yourself after them.
- Create an action plan to become an expert in your area of strengths.





• Share your strengths with people around you.

-Embrace this philosophy "Each day you learn something; each day you teach something."









SWITCH PAGE 31

Stop doing the weakness.

After you have identified things that are making you weak, if at all possible, stop doing them. You will discover some of your weakening tasks have been created from habitual thoughts and not a necessary part of your daily activity.



SWITCH

Withdraw from volunteering to do things that weaken you.

Withdraw from volunteering your services if the activities are disempowering. As much as you may feel obligated to contribute, if the task you accept disempowers you, then you are of no real benefit to the group. If this feeling spills over to other tasks, it will influence your performance in many areas.



SVITCH

Initiate more things that strengthen you.

The most effective way to squeeze weakening activities out of your day is to replace them with strengths. By doing this, you will reduce the amount of disempowering activities you do and replace them with empowering activities. This will increase your performance, energy and overall contribution.



SVITCH

Team up or outsource activities that weaken you.

If at all possible, team up with people who may have your weaknesses as strengths. We often think that because we don't like a particular task that everyone feels the same way about it. You may not realize that doing a task you see as a weakness can be depriving someone of doing a task that they see as a strength.



SVITCH



Change the way you do weak activities.

You may find changing the way you tackle weaknesses can make it a more pleasant activity. Doing them first thing in the morning and saving your strengths for the balance of the day can give you a sense of accomplishment and end the day on a positive note.



SWITCH



Helping others by volunteering your strengths may show people around you what your real value is. In addition, this will often lead them to help you complete tasks that you may not enjoy doing, giving you more time for your strengths.



Group Activity ways to leverage strengths and reduce weaknesses Page 36-37....45 minutes

Break into groups of five people

A. Identify three strengths in the group.

A. Using the GUTS formula how will you spend more time doing things that make you strong.

GUTS

B. Identify three weaknesses in the group.

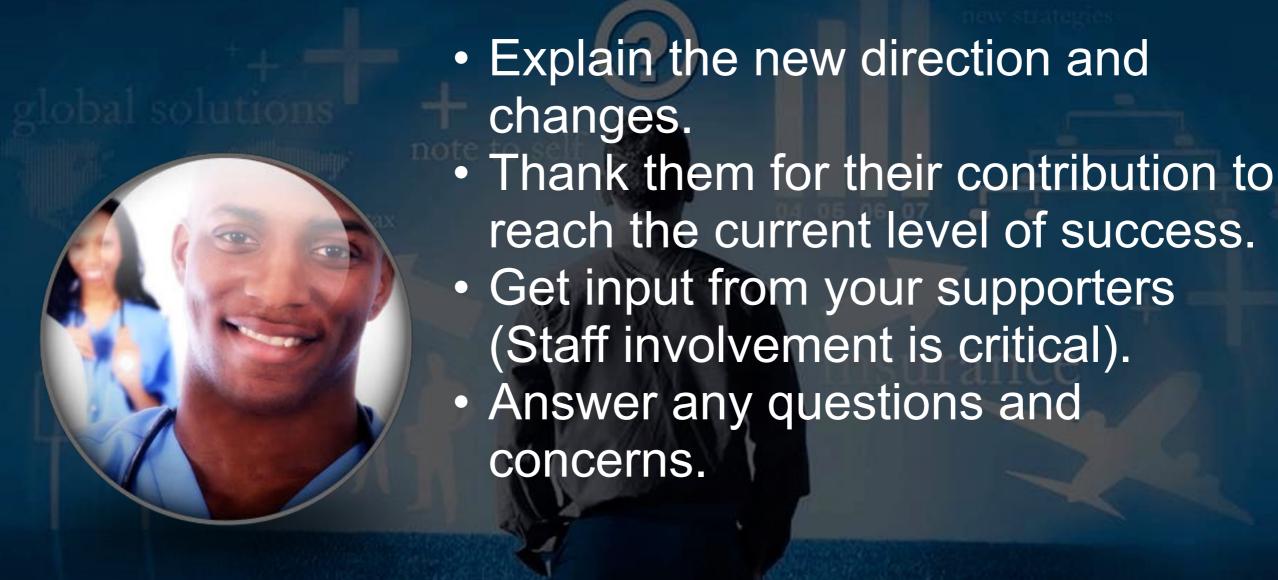
A. Using the SWITCH formula how will you move away things that weaken you.

SWITCH



What can managers do to make it a better place to work?

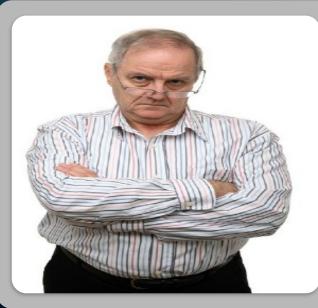
Prepare the group for your message



Start recruiting new engaged members.



Increase engagement by targeting the disengaged group, not the actively disengaged group.



Recruit support from the engaged workforce.

(Beware the actively disengaged groups are also recruiting from the same group of employees).

Let members know how they contribute.

