



From smoke signals and carrier pigeons to having the World Wide Web in your pocket, we now have access to more methods of communication at our fingertips than ever in history, and yet poor communication seems to be a universal pain point.

> So what are we missing?

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### Common Organizational Communication

Challenges:

- 1) 24/7 Staffing
- 2) Lack of time/work overload
- 3) Language/cultural barriers
- 4) Lack of knowledge
- 5) Information overload
- 6) Adoption of new tech
- 7) Physical proximity
- 8) Personalities/conflict/trust
- 9) Distractions/stress/fatigue
- 10) Generational differences

# Benefits of effective workplace communication:

- 1) Mitigates conflict
- 2) Increased team-building



- 3) Improved productivity
- 4) Improved client relations
- 5) Healthy workplace culture
- 6) Improved employee instruction
- 7) Boosted employee job satisfaction & retention

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#### So, who's responsible for good communication?



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Passive Communication

Passive Communication often looks like not communicating at all for fear of speaking up. This can lead to misunderstandings.

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Aggressive Communication

Aggressive Communication tends to be driven by anger and judgment and can also result in inflexibility. This can create a hostile environment.

## Passive - Aggressive Communication Passive-Aggressive

Communication might mean you don't directly communicate your feelings, but you hold on to negative emotions and let those affect your actions. This can cause confusion and resentment.

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#### **Assertive Communication**

Assertive Communication is confident, but also respectful of others' thoughts and feelings. Assertive communication creates space for honest conversations and promotes healthy connections between individuals.

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"You may feel as though you align with one of these communication styles, or you might feel like you use a mix of all four. For example, a person may adopt a more assertive communication style in a professional setting, but switch to a more passive style when talking with family or close friends. Style fluidity is a useful strategy for anyone who is looking to become a competent communicator." Dr. Daria S. LaFave, Southern New Hampshire University



#### The Science of Body Language

Body language is the unspoken part of communication that we use to reveal our true feelings, and to give our message more impact.

- > What percentage of a message is conveyed by words?
- > 93% Conveyed by nonverbal communication How's yours
- ➤ How <u>self-aware</u> are you of your control over the following:
  Facial expressions Eyes downcast, maintaining little contact
  Head movement Titted to the side to show interest, or nodding
  Position of arms Folded in front of the body, or hands on hips, looking at watch/phone
  Body movement Body turned away from speaker, or tapping feet/fingers









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It's not just the words you are saying, but HOW your message is landing that matters.

- Does your tone match your words?
- Is your tone respectful?
- Are you speaking too loudly?
- Are you speaking too loudily.Are you speaking too intensely?Are you using personal slanders
- Are you using personal slanders such as, "Any idiot could do this!"
- Is your tone dismissive?
- Is your tone demeaning?

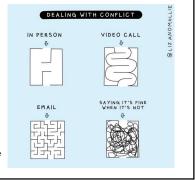


Most of the time, when people have grievances about conversations with other people, it's about HOW the conversation made them feel.



### Facing Conflict: It's inevitable, but do it RIGHT.

- 1) Ask yourself: is this conflict or clarification?
- 2) Prepare your points and plan an optimal time/place for the conversation.
- 3) Avoid dealing with conflict digitally... at all costs.
- 4) Have a 3<sup>rd</sup> person in the room.
- 5) Be open to the possibility that the outcome could be different.



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The biggest barrier to cross-generational communication is negative perceptions of each other. The best way to bridge that gap is to talk!

The Traditionalists (or Maturists) were born before 1965. Their communication style is formal, they do not enjoy the idol office chit-chat. They have the "get the job done attitude" and "work before play". They struggle with the more relaxed workplace, and their preferred communication is formal letters and face-to-face conversations.

The Baby Boomers were born between 1946 and 1964. They prefer in-person face to face or telephone communication. Typically, most do not like email or texting. They value background information and details.

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Gen X born between 1965 – 1980. This generation is the early adopters of email and prefers short brief messages instead of lengthy ones. They appreciate informal and flexible communications using email, phone, text, and face to face. They also value professional etiquette. Their ability to adapt to technology enables them to connect with the younger generations.

Millennials born between 1981 – 1996. Millennials prefer transparent and visual communications. This generation will often overstep the chain of command and want direct access to the CEO. They like to have communication written, using text and emails.

Generation Z born after 1997. This generation grew up with the intermet and have spent much of their lives in front of screens. They follow Millennials with the preference for transparent and visual communications. Unlike Millennials, Gen Z prefers face-to-face, YouTube, Facetime, TikTok, and Video approach. They are casual communicators.

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#### That was a LOT of Communication! Let's review.

While most people feel communication could be improved upon, it's important to recognize just what kind of communication barriers you're running into, to improve the situation. But, it all starts with YOU!

- Recognize your own communication style
- Identify possible barriers of communication Generational? Cultural? Time? Lack of info?
- Once identified, work with individuals and/or your team to begin addressing the issues
- Create a safe space for feedback to be expressed
- Remember that Cassia prioritizes RESPECT, UNITY, and COMPASSION. Strong communication supports all three





