





## in 2020

- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Critical Thinking
- 3. Creativity
- 4. People Management
- 5 Coordinating with Others
- 6. Emotional Intelligence
- 7. Judgment and Decision Making
- 8. Service Orientation
- 9. Negotiation
- 10. Cognitive Flexibility

## in 2015

- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Coordinating with Others
- 3. People Management
- 4. Critical Thinking
- 5. Negotiation
- 6. Quality Control
- 7. Service Orientation
- 8. Judgment and Decision Making
- 9. Active Listening
- 10. Creativity

Source: World Economic Forum



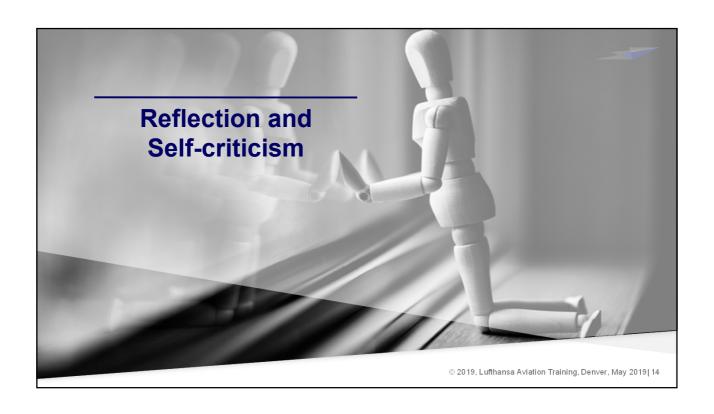
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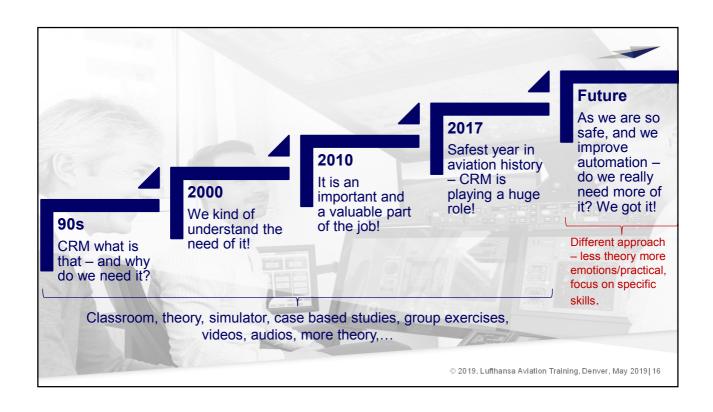






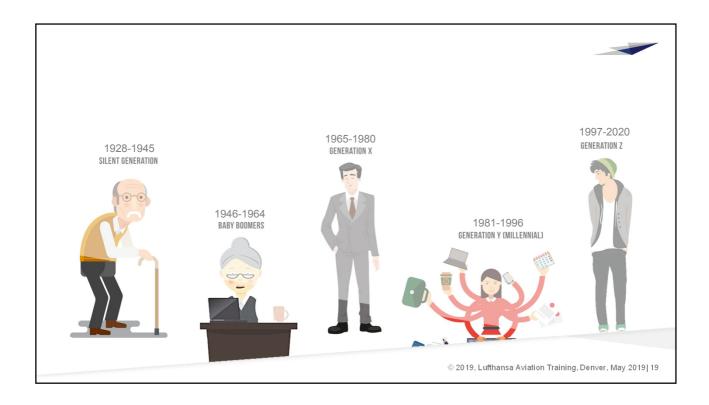




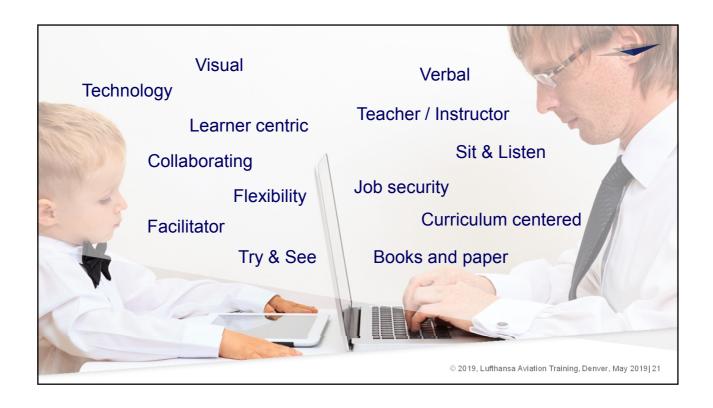




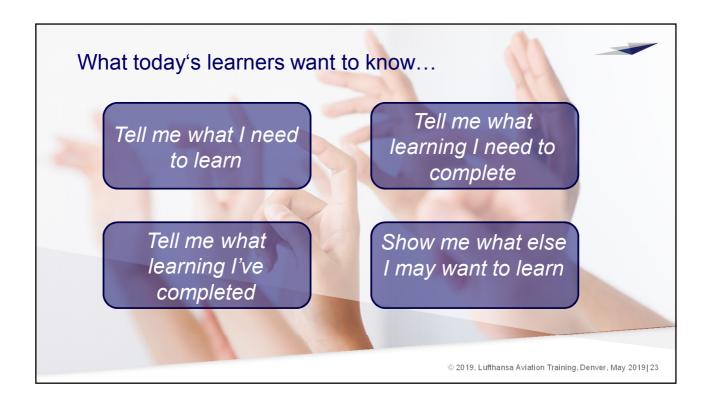


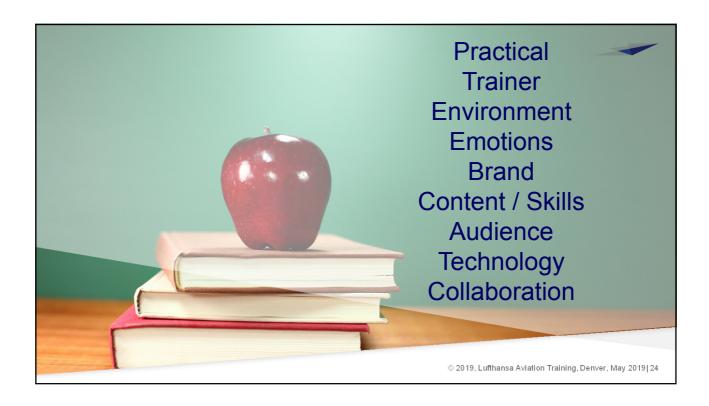


Characteristics	Maturists (pre-1945)	Baby Boomers (1945-1960)	Generation X (1961-1980)	Generation Y (1981-1995)	Generation Z (Born after 1995)
Aspiration	Home ownership	Job security	Work-life balance	Freedom and flexibility	Security and stability
Attitude toward technology	Largely disengaged	Early information technology (IT) adaptors	Digital immigrants	Digital natives	Technoholics
Attitude toward career	Jobs are for life	Organisational— careers are defined by employers	Early 'portfolio.' careers — loyal to profession,not necessarily to employer	Digital enlrepreneurs — work "with" organizations not "for"	Career multitaskers
Signature product	Automobile	Television	Personal computer	Smart phone	Nano-computing, 3-D print, driveless cars
Communication media	Formal letter	Telephone	E-mail and SMS	SMS or Social media	Hand-held communication devices

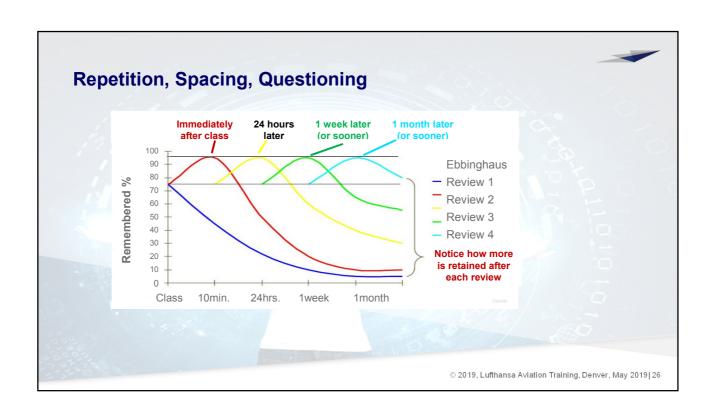












Step 1: Push Training – we prepare our trainees and give them tools, attitudes, beliefs and skills.

Step 2: Pull Training - try things, make mistakes, collect experiences and share with your community, but also use the community. Continuous training with the help of new technology.

**REVIEW, REINFORCE und REMEMBER** 

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