



TEACHING MILLENNIAL STUDENTS

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Key considerations and implications

- Do not make assumptions about students' backgrounds
- Do not make assumptions about what students may or may not know, especially in the area of writing -- assess and access prior knowledge and skills
- Be aware of signs of referential non-recognition
- Be aware of youth culture as trends may be tied to areas of interest, and this awareness will help you connect with current or known examples and meaningful metaphors

| General Characteristics | Examples of Educational Implications | Samples of Actions Taken |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Have heightened techno skills and ability to access information</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professorship has changed -- no longer an expert, now simply a person with expertise • Found information may be perceived as carrying equal weight • Naiveté about credibility, quality, and reliability of sources, or timeliness, accuracy, or authenticity of information • Plagiarism may not be perceived as morally or ethically wrong • Main ideas need to be stressed as opposed to details, or if dwelling on details, place within the contextual relationship of main ideas. • Need for simplified information first. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In online learning environments have clear rules of social engagement (netiquette) • Have students investigate sources and authors – other writings, academic credentials, political backgrounds of sources • Establish, discuss, and publish clear plagiarism policies • Course requirements need to encourage critical thinking and appraisal • Model critical thinking as you go through scholarly investigations • Share exemplary databases and websites pointing out indicators of excellence <p>Offer simple overviews before concentrating on details placing facts and data in larger contexts</p> |

| General Characteristics | Examples of Educational Implications | Samples of Actions Taken |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Molded by viewing a myriad of global violence, thus they are often skeptical.</p> <p>Looking for frameworks, rules, and organizational and social structures that give form, but ones that are not so rigid as to disallow creativity and individuality.</p> <p>Looking too for heroes that are real and inspiration that is uplifting but believable</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't make assumptions about generational knowledge and experiences – ask or pre-assess • Students may question or challenge information and assumptions • Be prepared for strong, often emotionally charged opinions, and some skepticism • Want to have some control of aspects of the class and their educational directions and experiences • Want to have prototypes, samples, and examples provided as it saves time and effort • Looking for everyday heroes and role models that are realistic – often little tolerance for older idealized models • Need rights of passage experiences that clearly mark their progressions toward some goal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get to know students, their culture, their interests, become familiar with their mythology, and their heroes and concerns • Anticipant challenges and have questions that redirect or defuse, and challenges that refocus their efforts • When possible, involve students in decisions about rules and structure of learning experiences offering them real choices • While providing prototypes, challenge students to go beyond these |
| <p>Have great diversity of talents and interests</p> <p>Hunger for information and problem solving challenges</p> <p>May have very different social skills and standards</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often prior educational experiences have included accommodations of individual differences – be aware of trends like Multiple Intelligence Theory, learning styles and modalities, brain-based education • Students may expect partial credit on wrong answers • Students may be easily bored and want to use creativity or look at issues and problems in new and different ways • May have the view that good learning should be “edutainment” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of educational trends in K-12 education • Address, privately, any unacceptable behaviors, and try not to take it personally • Use e-mail, websites, and public folders to post reminders, due dates and grading criteria • Be willing to negotiate alternatives to assignments, especially if these are initiated and well thought out by students |

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| <p>Are discriminating consumers, work hard, and value volunteerism and community service</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate frequent and timely feedback • Want to know that courses and programs offer useful training for future employment as higher education is often perceived as job training not just educational experience -- educational experiences are about connections to the real world, not just learning stuff for stuff's sake • Students may be stretched to physical and mental limits and over-scheduled as they work several jobs, plus many volunteer, so be aware of the length of assignments and time constraints • Students may prefer to work cooperatively, or collaborate on projects, and they may prefer to work in small groups or pairs even in testing situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer personal feedback, marginal notes, focused conversations to discuss work, or personal e-mails about students' work • Require peer reviews prior to handing in assignments, and give training on how to align and offer constructive criticism within grading rubrics and assignment parameters • Make material relevant and applicable to future lives either by offering direct connections or by giving students time to contextualize and make connections themselves • Consider projects, authentic assessment, clearly defined grading or performance rubrics • Investigate varied groupings, even consider giving group testing options |

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