

STRATEGIC HR & COMMUNICATIONS

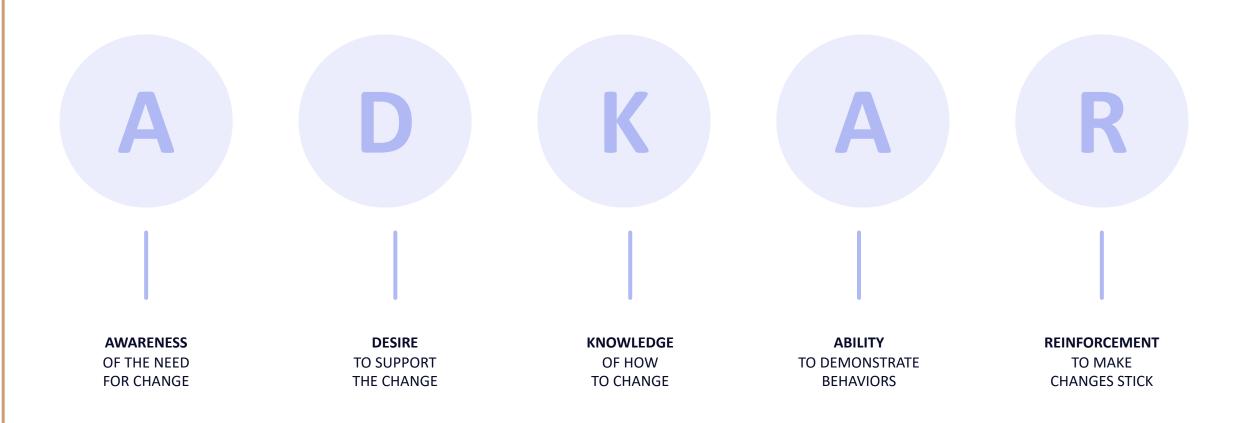
HOW TO ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO ACCEPT THE NEED FOR SAFE WORK ENVIRONMENT?



T T 63,7% Å Å -Ň Å -2 2 İ Τ Ŵ of Latvian residents have completed the 1 A **m m m ^** vaccination process*

MAKE THE REMAINING EMPLOYEES "POP"!

By using change management tools!



Why are people resisting vaccines?

When people are making decisions about vaccination, they might feel some degrees of risk, ambiguity and uncertainty about the results, which can instigate cognitive biases in the decision-making process. Such cognitive biases might nudge people toward vaccine hesitancy.



Cognitive biases triggered by processing vaccine-related information

- Authority bias: "My family doctor told me not to get vaccinated. He is an expert, whom I trust - of course, I won't get vaccinated!"
- Base rate neglect: "I saw a story where the vaccination ended with serious complications, I don't want to experience that!"



Cognitive biases triggered in vaccination decision making

- Ambiguity aversion: "I'd rather get sick with Covid-19, at least I know what could be the consequences. Who knows what could be the side-effects of vaccination?"
- **Optimism bias:** *"I am not the person to get sick. Even if I would get Covid-19, I know I am strong enough to fight it."*



Cognitive biases triggered by prior beliefs regarding vaccination

- False consensus effect: "I am on a Facebook group and there everyone believes that we shouldn't get vaccinated!"
- Confirmation bias: "I have never been a huge fan of vaccines, but after reading one report about a vaccine adverse event – I am sure I won't get vaccinated!"

In Latvia there are various reasons for vaccine hesitancy



...of unvaccinated are concerned about safety of the vaccines



...of unvaccinated are concerned about efficacy of the vaccines



...of unvaccinated **do not trust vaccine producing companies**

HOW TO ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HEALTH OF COLLEAGUES?

3 Cs approach



- Educate on the facts
- <u>Engage</u> relevant experts and community leaders
- <u>Highlight</u> role models
- <u>Understand</u> the implications of prospective vaccine-related policies



CONVENIENCE

- <u>Share</u> practical information on available vaccination and consultation services
- <u>Simplify</u> the experience by assisting employees with scheduling and transportation
- <u>Increase proximity</u> by offering on-site vaccination services



- <u>Create structural support</u> by providing paid hours / sick days to get a vaccine
- <u>Cover</u> direct costs
- <u>Offer</u> rewards and recognition both financial and non-financial

Traditional approach

	MANAGEMENT DECISION & ROLE MODELLING	COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN	ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES
Renn Medicine	 Managers got vaccine first to show example 	 A series of posters and presentations with related facts Individual "vaccine invitations" for employees to attend vaccine centers A town hall meeting with a highly diverse group of speakers Assigned role models that would be respected in the most sceptical groups 	
	• Early response by the CEO about the probability of the vaccine mandate before vaccines became available	• Q/A sessions for employees with medical experts, even during nightshifts	 Cooperation with professional unions to choose the most suitable incentives (extra pay for vaccination, extra vacation days) Individual approach to the most hesitant employees and holding off the mandate in some cases
O Dobele Dobele Diremments		• Informative lectures (led by the leading specialists) with the opportunity to raise concerns, ask questions to specialists	• Some benefits available only to the vaccinated staff, e.g., yearly company event

What should Your organization focus on - self-assessment

List the reasons you believe employee vaccination is necessary.

Review these reasons and ask yourself the degree to which employees are **aware** of these reasons. Rank on a 1 to 5 scale. List the factors or consequences (good and bad) for employees that might create a desire to vaccinate.

Consider these motivating factors, including employees' conviction in these areas. Assess the **desire** to change. Rank on a 1 to 5 scale. List the skills and knowledge needed to get vaccinated.

Rate this person's **knowledge or training** in these areas. Rank on a 1 to 5 scale. Considering the skills and knowledge needed, evaluate the employees' ability to vaccinate. Are there any barriers inhibiting the person's ability?

To what extent does the person have the **ability** to implement the new skills, knowledge and behaviors? Rank on a 1 to 5 scale. List the reinforcements that will help to retain the change. Are incentives in place to help this person make the vaccination decision stick?

To what degree is the person receiving **reinforcement** for demonstrating the right behavior? Rank on a 1 to 5 scale.

EMPLOYEE WELLBEING AT WORK – WHAT ELSE MATTERS?

Most employees do not feel cared for at work



My organization cares about my wellbeing



The management of my company has invested in wellbeing of its employees 20%

My company's management speaks openly about mental health in the workplace What makes employees think that companies care about them?



Understandable and easy-to-use benefits that improve wellbeing



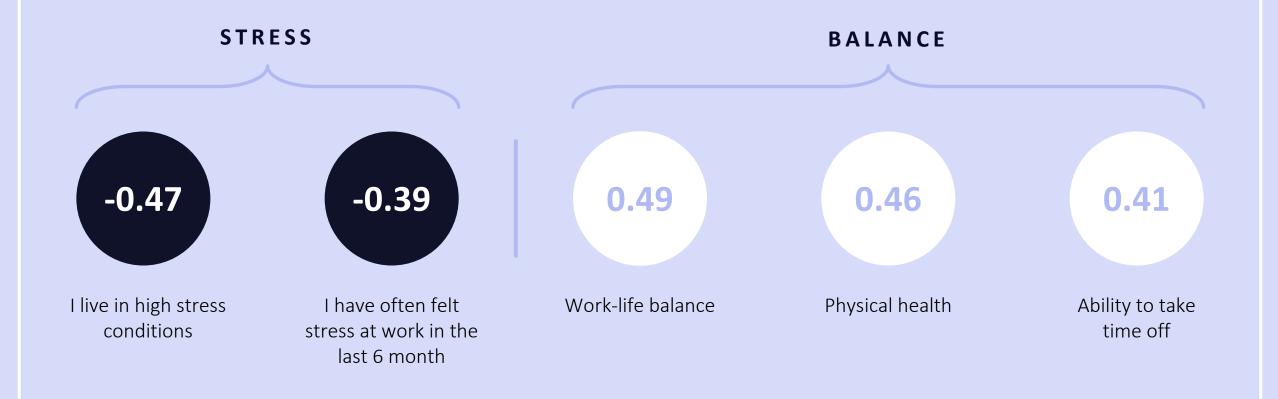
Development of supportive management



Investing in an inclusive environment where all employees feel valued and supported, regardless of identity

Management speaks openly about mental health in the workplace

Mental wellbeing



Top 5 stress sources for employees across all Baltic states





Uncertainty about the future (57%)

Financial insecurity (42%)

Physical health problems (30%)



Health problems in family (30%)



Workload (23%)

What to do?

Define what's wellbeing in your company Focus primarily on stress and overwork preventive measures

> Adjust your offer to different target groups

Pay additional attention to your managers and yourself

ERDA Wellbeing Research

ERDA

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