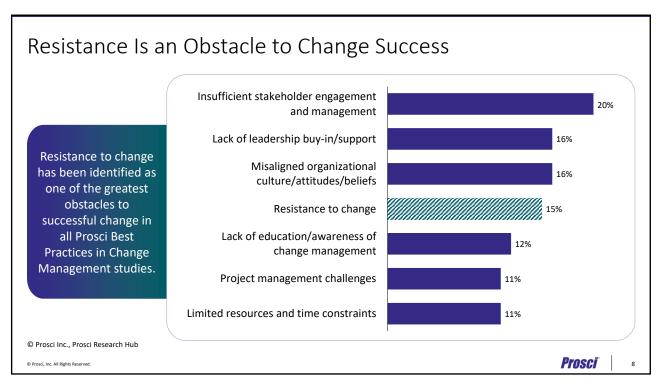


# What Factors Influence How People React to Change? Degree of impact of the change on an individual's work Personal factors, including finances, age, health, mobility and family situation Amount of change they are already dealing with Credibility and trustworthiness of the people leading the change Alignment of the change with organizational and individual value systems

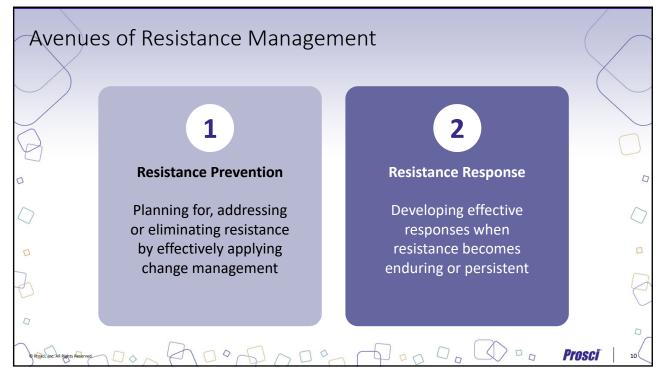
Organization's history of handling change

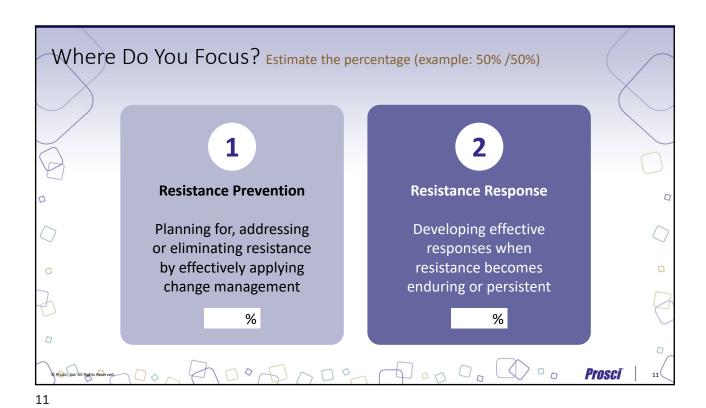
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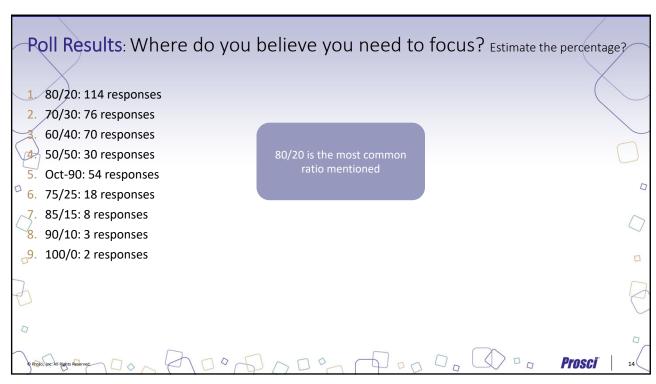




Poll Results: Where do you focus? Estimate the percentage (e.g. 50%/50%)

1 60/40: 169 responses
2 80/20: 146 responses
3 30/70: 110 responses
70/30: 101 responses
5 20/80: 92 responses
6 50/50: 89 responses
7 40/60: 77 responses
8 75/25: 49 responses
9 10/90: 29 responses
10 0%/100%: 2 responses





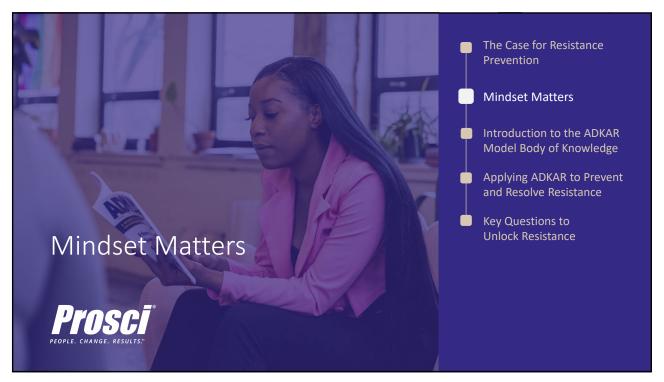
#### **Poll Results**: What are the benefits of prioritizing resistance prevention over resistance response?

The top 10 benefits of resistance prevention over resistance response can be summarized as follows:

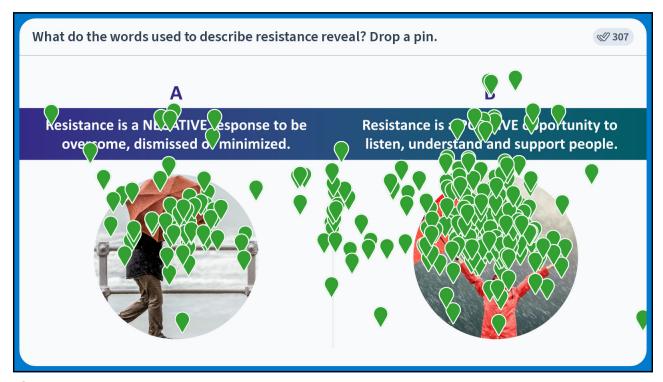
- 1. Time and Money Savings: Prevention saves time and resources compared to the effort and cost required for responding to resistance.
  - **Lower Rate of Resistance:** Anticipating and addressing issues beforehand leads to a lower incidence of resistance during the change process.
- 3. Quality Built-In: Integrating change smoothly from the start ensures that the change is implemented with high quality and efficiency.
- 4. Proactive Approach: Prevention is proactive, allowing organizations to get ahead of potential issues and challenges.
- 5. Increased Buy-In: Anticipating and addressing concerns early fosters greater buy-in from stakeholders and employees.
- 6. Quicker Adoption: A proactive approach facilitates faster and smoother adoption of changes within the organization.
- 7. Building Trust: Being prepared and transparent in handling change builds trust among employees and stakeholders.
- 8. Efficiency and Focus: Prevention allows for more efficient use of resources, enabling a focus on what truly matters during the change process.
- 9. Healthy Work Environment: Anticipating and addressing resistance creates a positive and supportive work environment, reducing stress and frustration.
- 210.Increased Success Rate: By preventing resistance, organizations increase the likelihood of achieving change objectives successfully and on time.

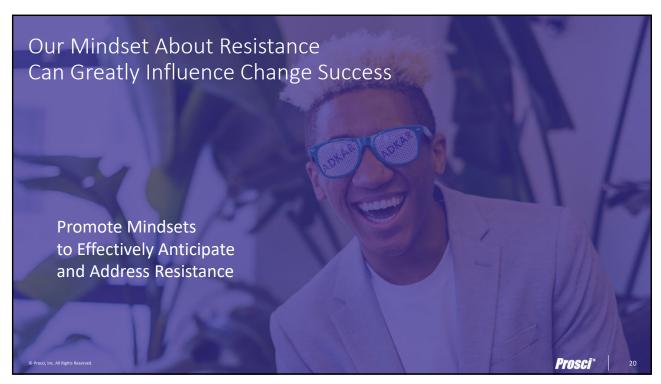
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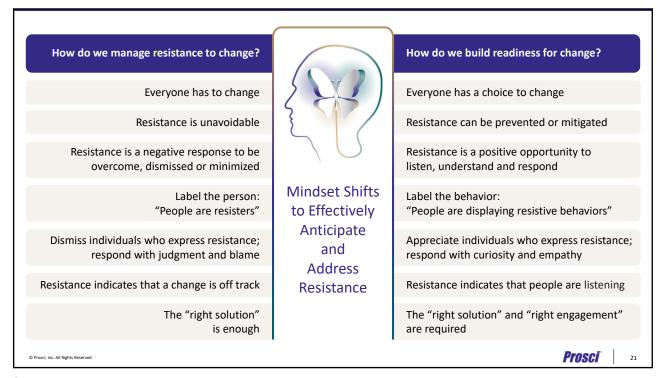


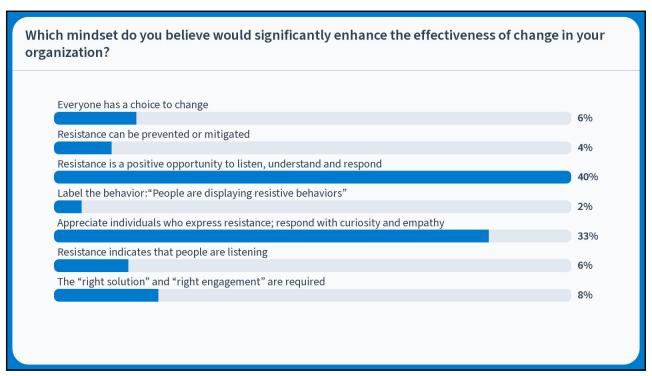


Disengaged	81%	Work Impact	54%
quiet, indifference, apathy, low morale, ignoring communications		reduced productivity/efficiency, noncompliance, absenteeism, mistakes, poor quality	
Negativity	79%	Controlling	53%
miscommunication, objections, complaining, sard rumors/gossip, focus on problems	casm,	asking lots of questions, influencing outcomes, defending current state, using status	
Avoidance	<b>75</b> %	Building Barriers	<b>52</b> %
ignore the change, workarounds, revert to old behaviors, abdicate responsibilities		excuses, counter-approaches, recruit dissenters, secrecy, breakdown in trust	
Emotional	73%	Acting Out	42%
fear, loss, sadness, anger, anxiety, frustration, depression, focus on self		conflict, overbearing, arguments, passive-aggress sabotage, aggressive, celebrate failure	sive,

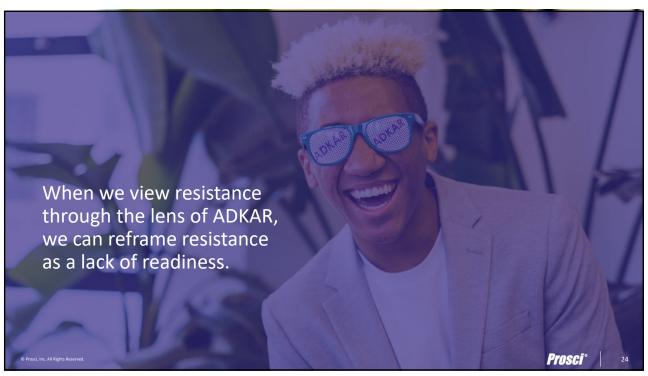


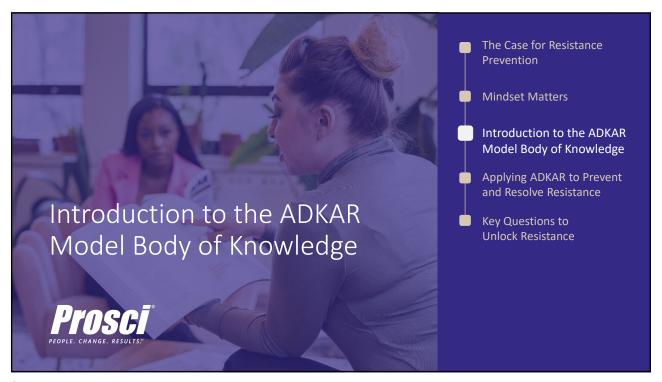


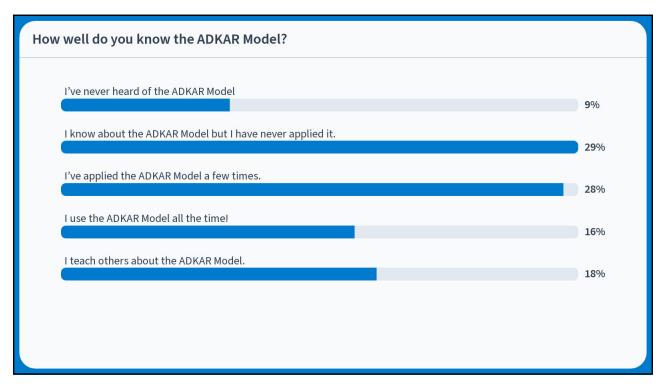


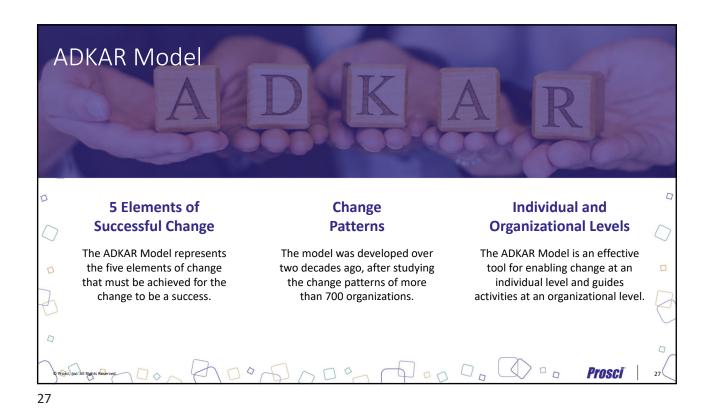


# Poll Results: What actions could you take to promote a readiness mindset? The top 10 actions to promote a readiness mindset can be summarized as follows: 1. Open Communication: Encourage transparent and clear communication about the upcoming change. Educate and Communicate: Provide education about the change and maintain continuous communication. Active Listening: Foster a culture of active listening to understand concerns and perspectives. 4. Transparency: Be transparent in discussions and share information as early as possible. 5. Include Stakeholders: Involve stakeholders in the change planning process to enhance their readiness. 6. Plan Ahead: Develop a clear communication plan and plan for change well in advance. 7. Model Desired Behavior: Demonstrate the desired mindset and behavior to set an example for others. 8. Seek Feedback: Encourage a feedback loop and actively seek input from those impacted by the change. 9. Engagement: Engage employees early in the change process and maintain frequent communication. 10. Start with the Why: Clearly articulate the reasons for change and emphasize the benefits to create awareness and understanding.

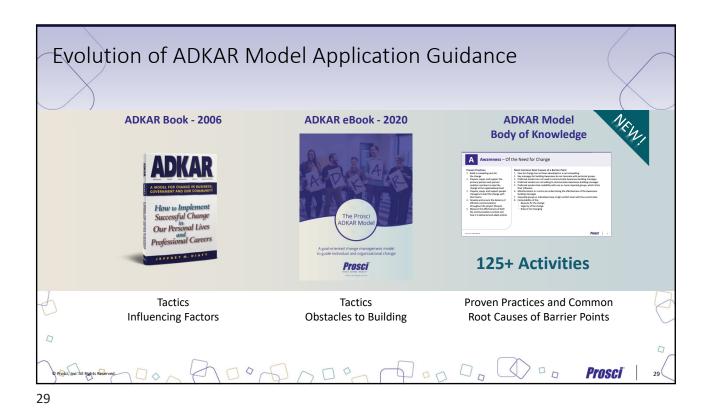


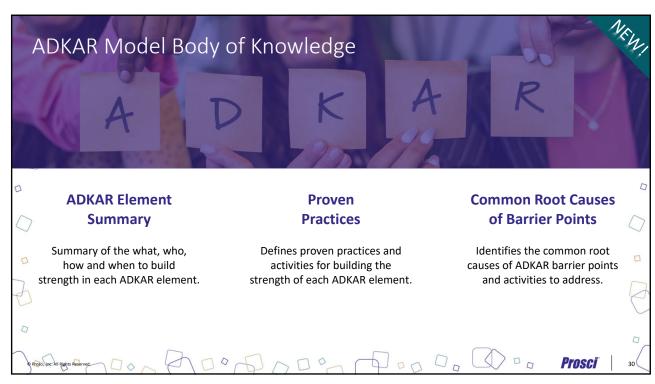




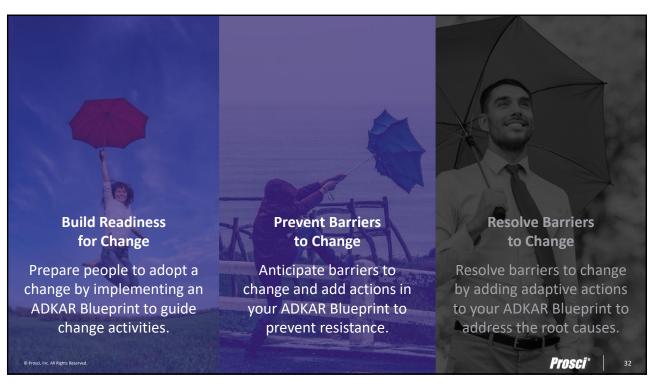


ADKAR element	Definition	What you hear	Triggers for building	
A Awareness	Of the need for change	"I understand why…"	Why? Why now? What if we don't?	
D Desire	To participate and support the change	"I have decided to"	WIIFM Personal motivators Organizational motivators	
K Knowledge	On how to change	"I know how to"	Within context (after A&D) Need to know <i>during</i> Need to know <i>after</i>	
A Ability	To implement required skills and behaviors	"I am able to…"	Size of the K-A gaps Barriers/capacity Practice/coaching	
R Reinforcement	To sustain the change	"I will continue to"	Mechanisms Measurements Sustainment	







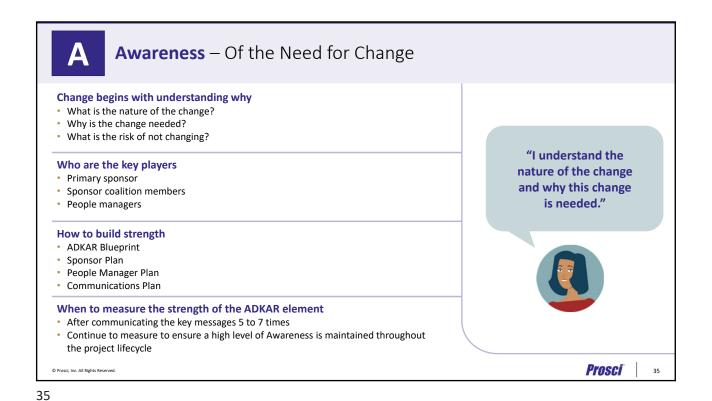


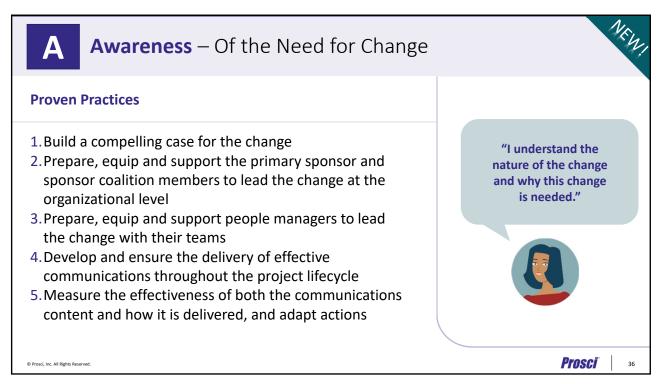


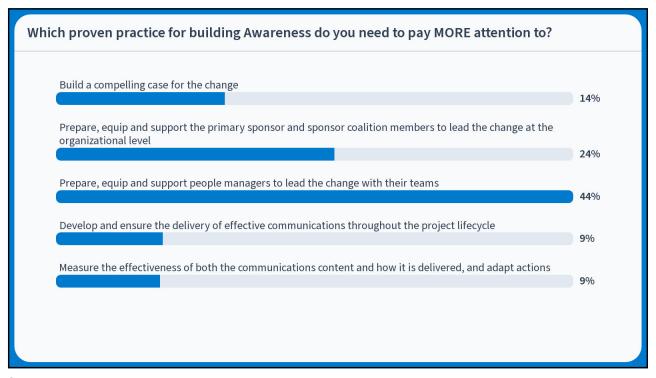
We Will Focus on Awareness of the Need for Change Reported that over half of the Reported that over half of the employee resistance they manager resistance they 41% 43% experienced was avoidable experienced was avoidable Top reasons for **employee** resistance Top reasons for **manager** resistance 1. Lack of awareness of the reason for the change 1. Organizational culture 2. Lack of awareness and knowledge about the change 2. Change in role 3. Fear 3. Lack of buy-in 4. Lack of support from and trust in management 4. Misalignment of project goals and personal incentives or leadership 5. Lack of confidence in their ability to manage the people 5. Lack of inclusion in the change side of change © Prosci Inc., Prosci Research Hub

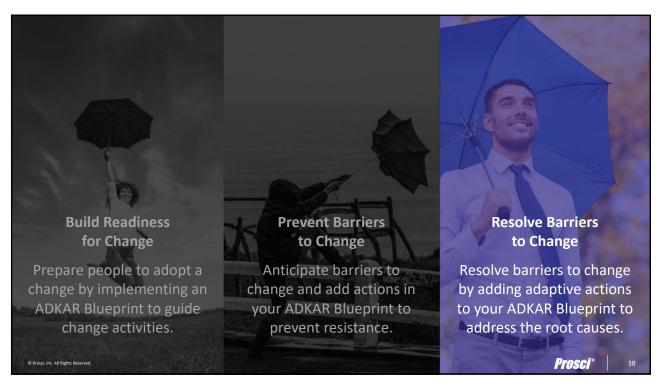
#### Understanding Resistance Through Prosci's ADKAR Model

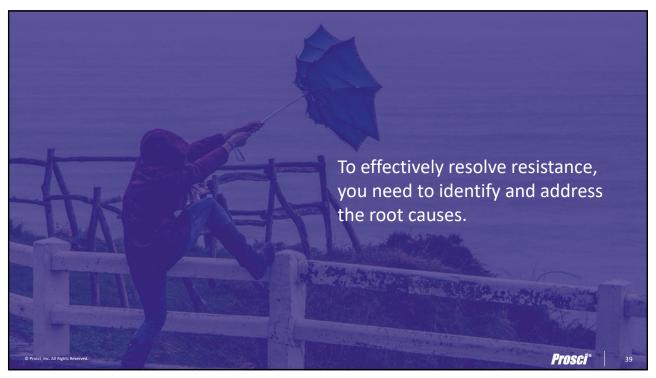
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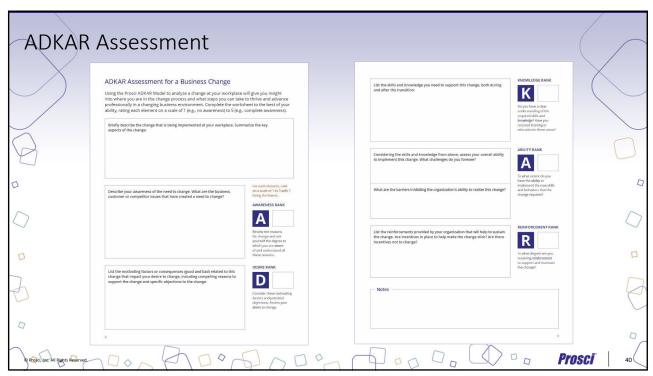


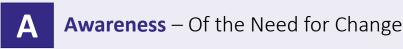








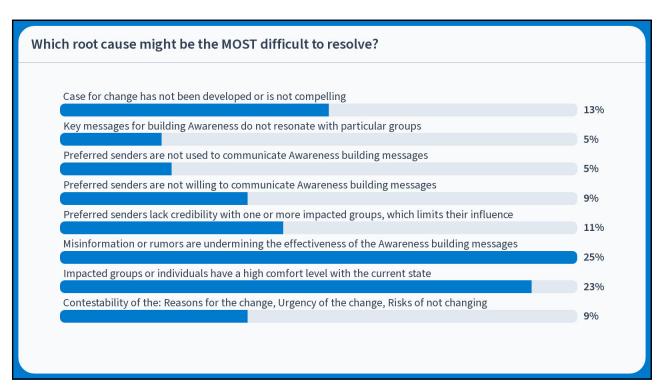




VEH

#### **Most Common Root Causes of Barrier Points**

- 1. Case for change has not been developed or is not compelling
- 2. Key messages for building Awareness do not resonate with particular groups
- 3. Preferred senders are not used to communicate Awareness building messages
- 4. Preferred senders are not willing to communicate Awareness building messages
- 5. Preferred senders lack credibility with one or more impacted groups, which limits their influence
- 6. Misinformation or rumors are undermining the effectiveness of the Awareness building messages
- 7. Impacted groups or individuals have a high comfort level with the current state
- 8. Contestability of the:
  - Reasons for the change
  - · Urgency of the change
  - · Risks of not changing





#### Awareness – Of the Need for Change

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#### Activities to Resolve the Root Cause of Contestability of the Reasons, Urgency and Risks

- Seek to understand the reasons for the contestability, which could include:
  - · Belief that the justification for the change is not valid
  - · Lack of credibility of the sender of the Awareness building messages
  - · Misinformation which conflicts with the key messages
  - · Differences in beliefs and perspectives (how the individual views the world)
- Ensure that the key messages used to build Awareness of the need for the change:
  - Provide clear, fact-based justification for the change
  - Address the urgency of the change
  - Explain why it is not possible to maintain the status quo and the risks of not changing
- · Use preferred senders to communicate Awareness building messages
- Use trusted peers, who understand the need for the change, as influencers to shift the perspective of individuals who are contesting the need for the change

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