

COVID-19 and Mature Workers

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2021 Policy Dialogue on Mature Workers in Organisations









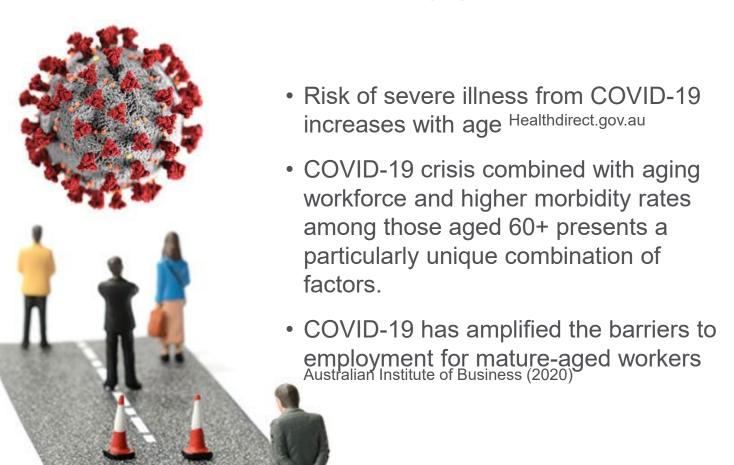




Pre-COVID

- The aging workforce presents both challenges and opportunities for individual, organisations, and economies.
- Many Australians aged over 50 experienced age discrimination in the workplace and gave up looking for work Australian Human Rights Commission (2016)
- Employers were reluctant to employ people over 50 Australian Human Resources Institute (2018)

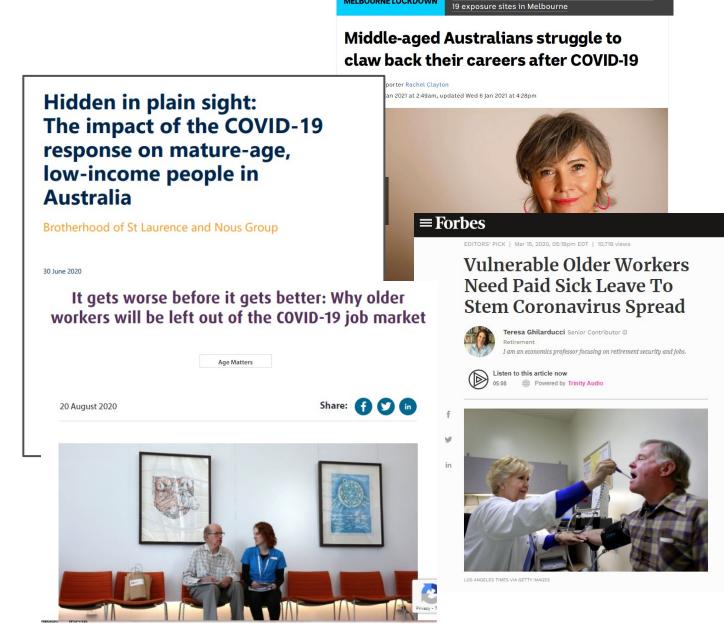
COVID



Wider Research on COVID-19 and mature workers

Government & Industry

- Cohort bearing the brunt of unemployment during the pandemic ABS (2020)
- 57.7% of older workers have had difficulty gaining employment or being retained during COVID-19 AHRC & AHRI (2021)
- Compound impact by COVID-19 and public health response for mature-age, low-income people BSL & NOUS (2020)
- Older workers may especially benefit from paid sick leave policies to curtail the spread of the virus Forbes (2020)



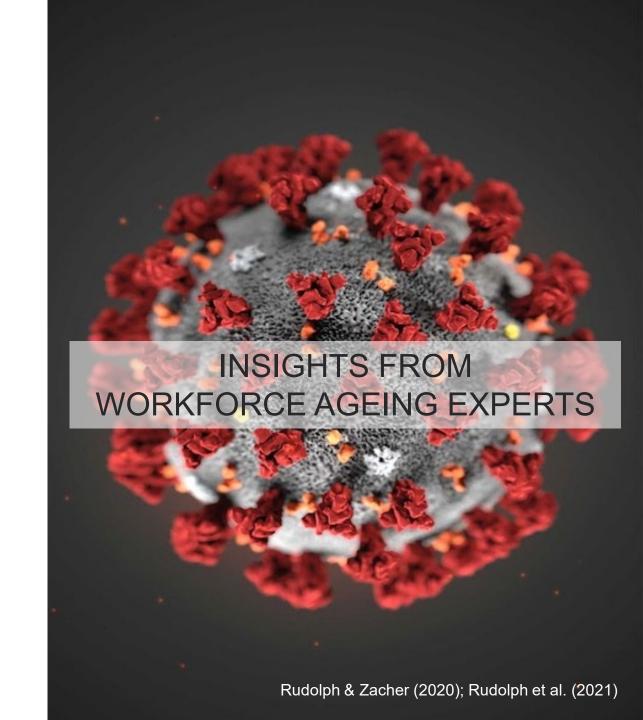
MINEWS

Keep up to date with the latest tier 1 and tier 2 COVID-

Academic Research

Research commentaries:

- Organisations are encouraged not to hastily customise workforce policies to people of different ages
- Pitfalls of "generations management"
- Encouraged to focus on developing interventions to mitigate age-related effects.



Academic Research

Characteristics of pandemics and pathways of influence on older workers

Mortality Salience

 Impact on how mature workers navigate exit decisions

Remote work and learning

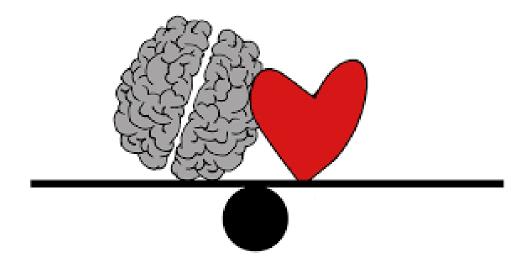
- Advantageous due to greater autonomy and flexibility vs drawbacks from reduced opportunities for informal social interactions
- Highlights importance of motivation and capacity to develop new work skills

Unemployment, job search, and work exit

 High job insecurity among retained older workers, but low successful job search expectations among unemployed, older job seekers

Academic Research

 Age was negatively associated with distress in the first week of the lockdown period linked to COVID-19 outbreak in Spain; older workers responded more effectively to measures that counter COVID-19 Losada-Balter et al. (2020)



- Higher rates of death of among the elderly triggered some older workers to start retirement planning, others worked more/ came out of retirement to help with high demands in healthcare Akkermans et al., 2020
- Personal resources help make the COVID-19 career shock, loneliness, and psychological distress more manageable Akkermans et al. (2020), Losada-Baltar et al. (2020)
- Organisation can help improve self-regulation strategies and personal resources Kooij et al. (2020)

CEPAR Stream 3 Research on COVID-19 and Mature Workers

Commentary & Analysis

- Pandemic does not only affect the aging workforce due to natural developmental processes or increased physical susceptibility to illness
- It exacerbates existing attitudes and biases toward older workers in age-diverse teams and organisations, which can lead to hostile work environment for older workers and limiting their access to work opportunities

Industrial and Organizational Psychology (2021), 14, 66-70 doi:10.1017/iop.2021.15



COMMENTARY

Age bias in the time of Coronavirus: Implications for research and practice

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Tribunal claims for ageism at work soar since Covid lockdown

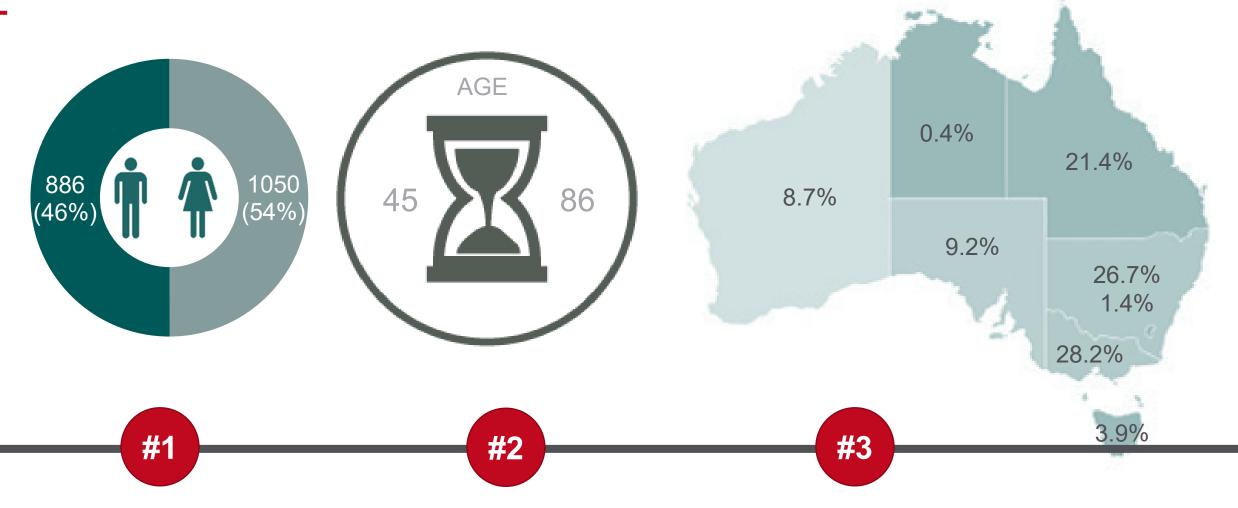
Age discrimination cases in England and Wales increase by 176% in last three months of 2020

- Coronavirus latest updates
- See all our coronavirus coverage

Supporting evidence:

 the pandemic has exacerbated age discrimination in both the workplace and recruitment process (number of age discrimination claims rising in the UK)

EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE: MWOS COVID SURVEY



JUNE 2020

- Few months of lockdown
- Easing of lockdowns

NOVEMBER 2020

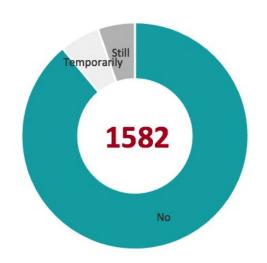
- Zero locally acquired COVID cases for the first time since June
- Small outbreaks but quickly contained

MAY/JUNE 2021

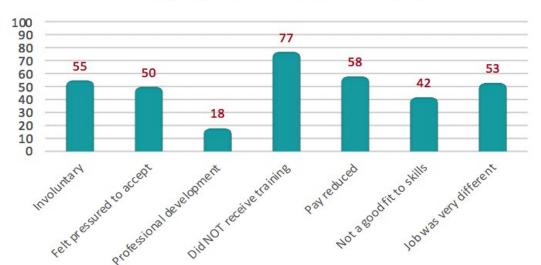
- Vaccine roll out
- Small outbreaks but quickly contained

Redeployment and perception of the job market

Redeployment/reassignment



Redeployment characteristics (%)



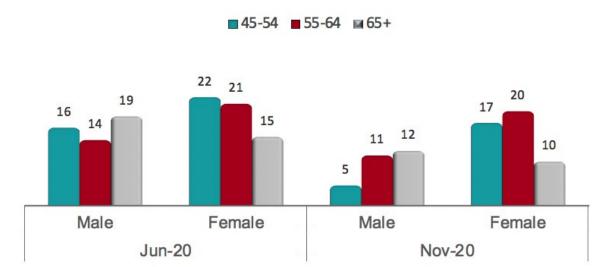
81% / 65%

Rated the job marked ad being bad/extremely bad

11% / 11%

Reduced confidence that employer will remain in business

I have felt vulnerable to contracting COVID-19 whilst carrying out my work - % Agree/Strongly agree

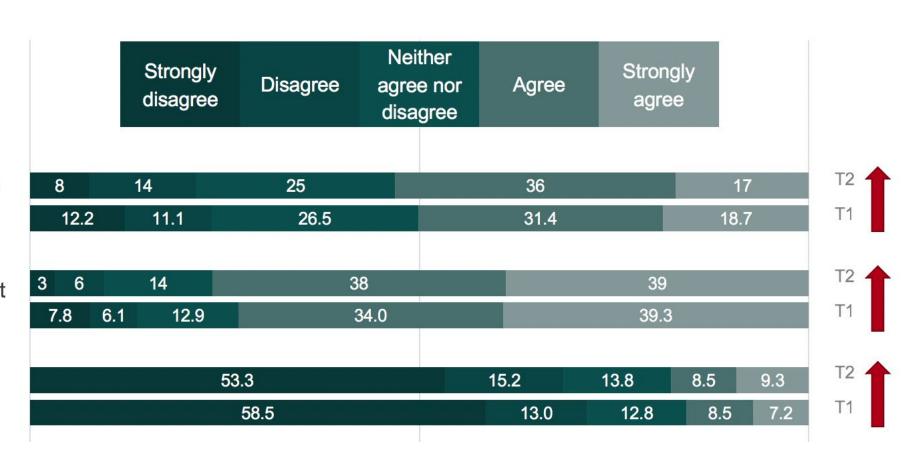


Attitudes towards work and retirement

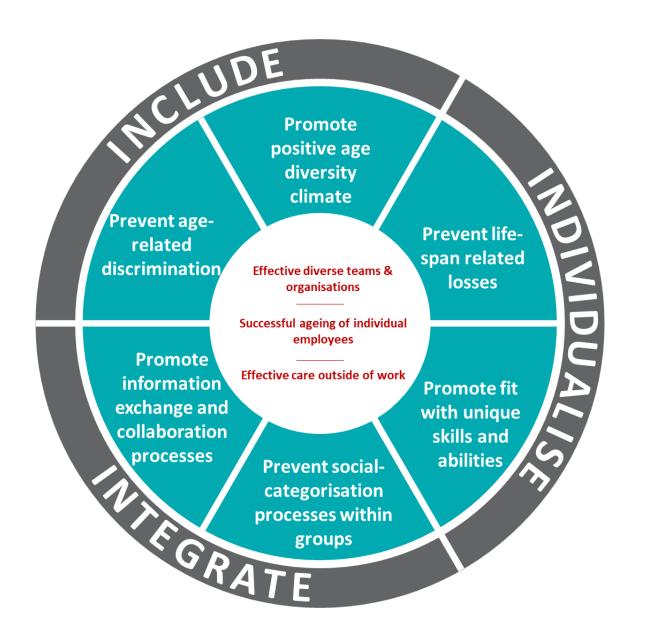
I have appreciated my work more than usual

I have felt grateful to have employment

I have wanted to retire but have not been able to



The 3i model: The key ingredients for managing age diversity



INCLUDE

Mature workers are included, and their contribution is valued, without discrimination or stereotyping.

INDIVIDUALISE

The needs of mature workers are accommodated in their jobs and careers, to ensure workability, productivity & retention.

INTEGRATE

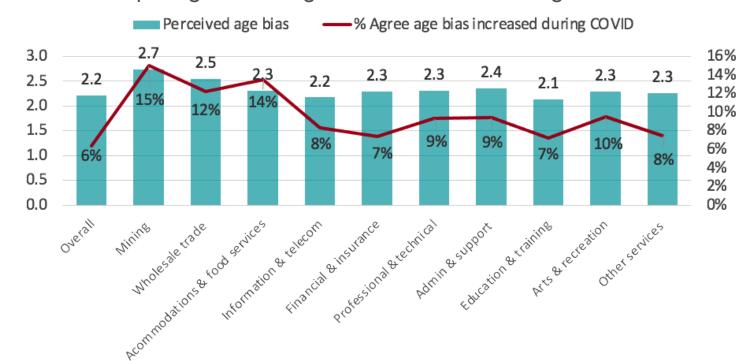
The strengths of mature workers are actively used through effective team design and positive interactions across different age groups.

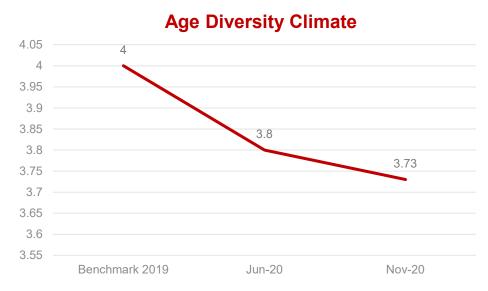
Include

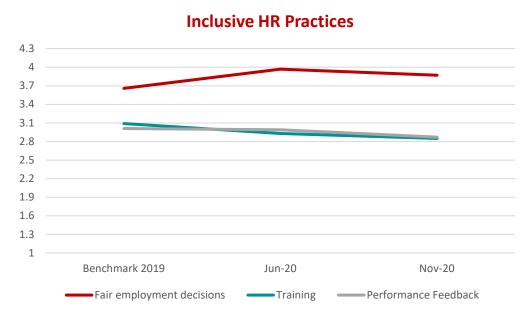
Age Diversity Climate & Age bias

Despite overall scores still on the positive side of the scale, Age Diversity Climate shows a negative trend in between the two MWOS-COVID measurements (and compared to Benchmark)

On average, perceptions of Age Bias remained stable between the two measurements. However, around 10% of the sample agree that age bias increased during COVID.



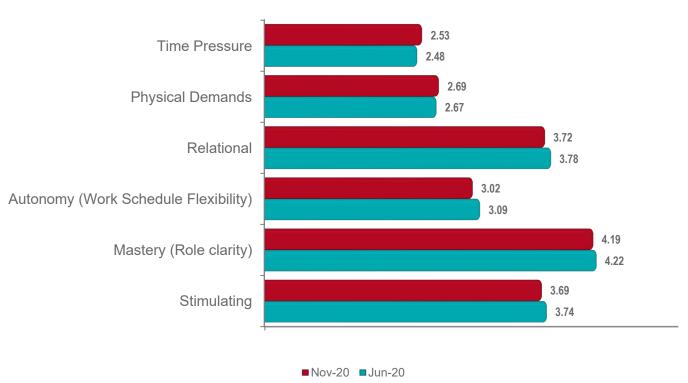




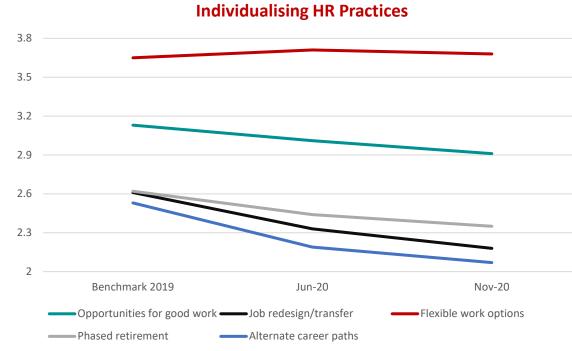
Individualise

Work Design for mature workers

SMART Work Design During COVID



Small but consistent trends of reduced resources and increased demands



Increasing trend for HR Practices around flexibility

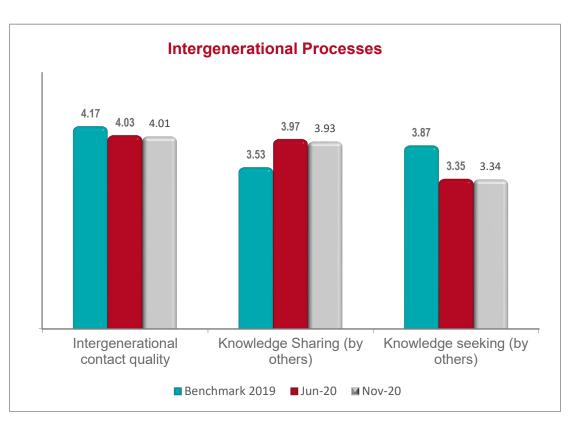
Decreasing trend for all other individualizing HR Practices

Integrate

HR Practices and Intergenerational Processes



Availability of Integrative HR practices was perceived to be low compared to pre-Covid. Comparisons between the two timepoints show a slight decline.

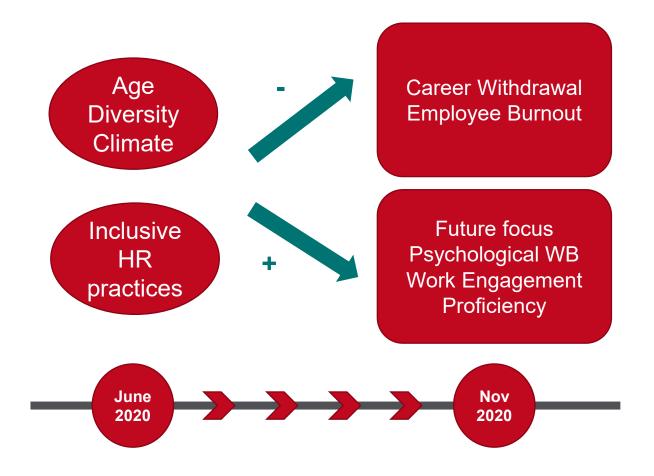


Intergenerational processes remained stable in between the two measurements.

When compared to pre-COVID, we see increased scores for colleagues sharing information with mature workers, but reduced scores for colleagues seeking knowledge from them.

Implications

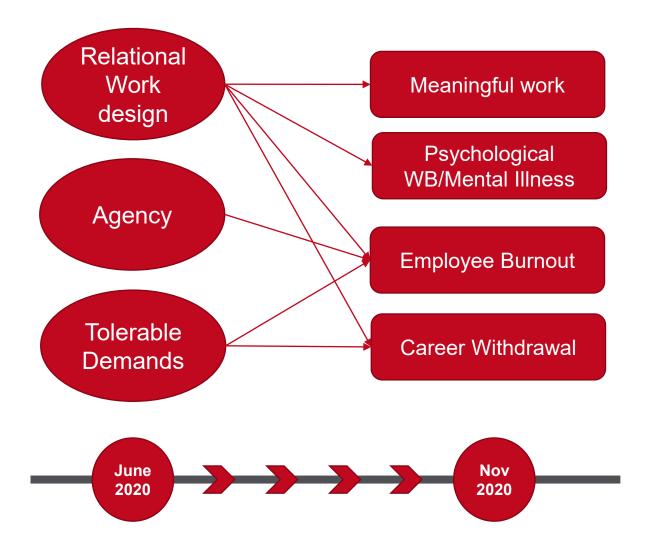
Why these trends are important?

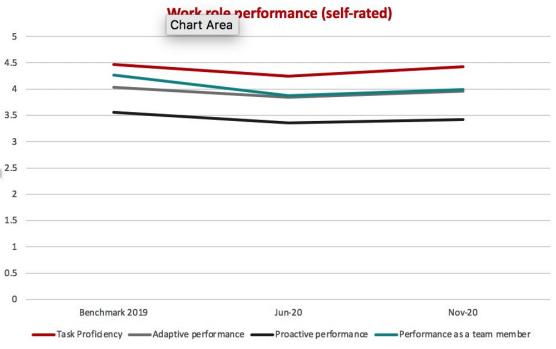


Levels of Age Diversity Climate and Inclusive HR practices were significant predictors of employee related outcomes in 6 months time (controlling for initial levels of employee outcomes)

These results suggest possible negative spirals that can reduce employee wellbeing and career involvement, with potential negative effects on retention.

Why these trends are important?





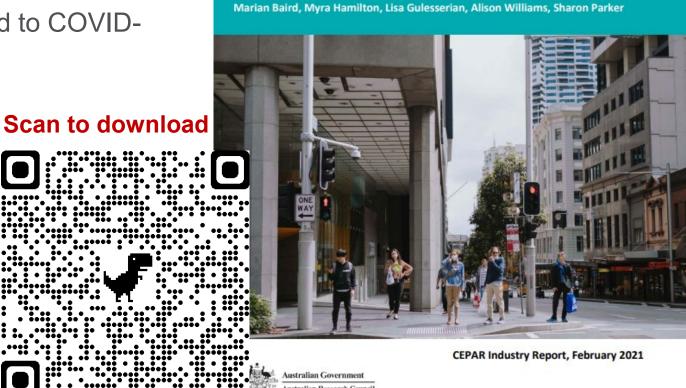
Employers' perspective

Employer's lens on COVID-19

ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN POPULATION AGEING RESEARCH

SYDNEY

- Report released 8 February 2021
- Provides the first detailed analysis of how Australian employers have experienced and adapted to COVID-19.
- While not representative of all businesses in Australia, the actions of the 28 participating organisations and the findings from our analysis highlight innovations in response to government directives to work from home and the emergence of good practices that may transform the work-life balance of Australians.



An Employer Lens on COVID-19:

Adapting to change in Australian workplaces

Conclusion

COOR EXCELLENCE OF EXCELLENCE OF POPULATION AGEING RESEARCH

- More empirical research to come
- Decreasing trend in quality of work for mature workers
- Increasing trend in work-role performance
- Mismatch between employeremployee perceptions



