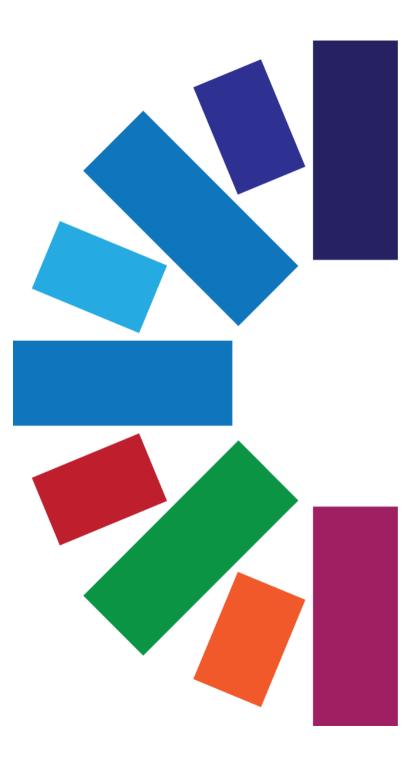
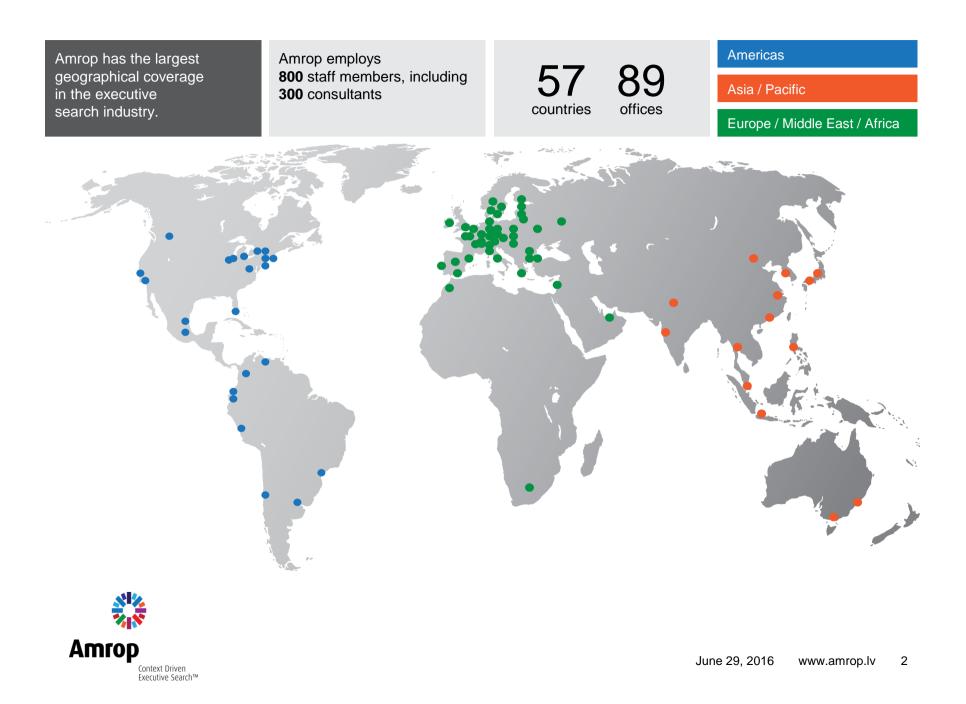


Employer Branding Study

Aiga Ārste-Avotiņa Amrop - Riga, Latvija Managing Partner

June 29, 2016





Our Services

Executive Search

Our Executive Search services help clients identify top performers from around the world that not only have the required experience and expertise but are the correct cultural fit with the organization. In addition to identifying top talent, we are personally involved in the interviews, negotiations, post-hire consulting and on-boarding, to help ensure that the new appointment is appropriately communicated to the right parties. We also offer expert consulting services on leadership and executive solutions.

Board Consulting

Our Board Consulting services help ensure that an organization's Board is composed of an appropriate balance of non-executive directors in terms of skills, experience and representation, as well as having an awareness and interest in governance issues.

Leadership Assessment

Our Leadership Assessment services help strengthen your capability to identify, develop and retain the talents your organization needs to achieve its business strategy.



Amrop in Baltics

Leading executive search company in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

Offices in Tallinn (since 1993), in Riga (since 1996) and in Vilnius (since 2003). Today 17 employees in Baltics: 6 in Estonia, 8 in Latvia and 3 in Lithuania

Over 120 executive search assignments performed every year in the Baltics, about 25% of these searches are regional, covering more than one country.

12 out of 20 biggest companies in Latvia and 7 out of 20 biggest companies in Estonia and Lithuania and are Amrop customers

7 out of 10 assignments come from clients that we have served before







Aiga Ārste-Avotiņa Managing Partner

Amrop Riga, Latvia

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Aiga has been working in executive search business since 1996, when she joined Amrop International in Latvia as a first local representative. She developed the company to the biggest player in the market in senior level recruitment.

Since 1999, when she was appointed as Partner, she has been leading executive search assignments in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in a range of sectors, including Manufacturing, Life Sciences, Retail, IT & Telecommunications, Infrastructure and other industries and completed over 430 executive search projects for the leading international and local companies. Many of these assignments has been regional searches, covering all three Baltic markets.

She also has been leading management audit assignments in the Baltics and Nordics.

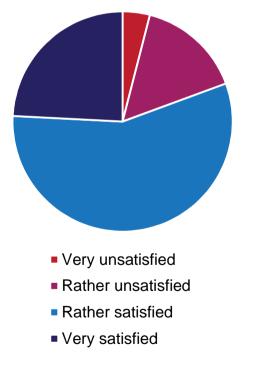


Aiga graduated from University of Latvia with a Bachelor degree in Psychology and with MBA from Riga Business School. She has also studied Executive Development Business Programs at International Institute of Management Development, Lausanne, Switzerland and Baltic Institute of Corporate Governance.

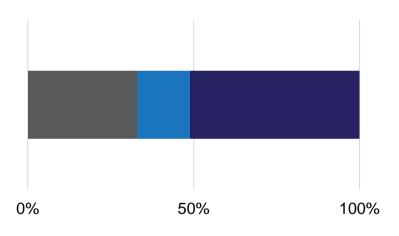
She speaks Latvian, English and Russian.

Employees are overall open to new job offers.

Satisfaction with the current employer:



Applications for new positions within the last 12 months:

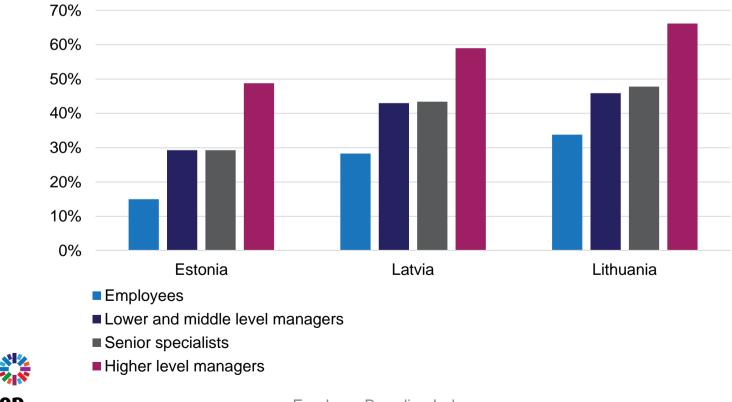


Yes, but did not change employer
Yes, and changed employer
No, has not applied



Employees are overall open to mobility

Readiness to move to another country (e.g. Estonia, Lithuania) in case of an appropriate job offer:



War for talent

Employers compete for skilled employees against companies from other countries and sectors.



War for talent





36% of employers globally experience talent shortages and difficulties finding the employees with the required skills



War for talent

91% of Millennials expect to stay in a job for less than three years



European Union (EU) will require 20 million employees from the third countries over the next 20 years



War for talent

		2010	2035	2060
LATVIA	Population	2 248'	1 963' (-12.7%)	1 672' (-25.6%)
	Old-age dependency ratio*	25.2%	(-12.770)	68.0%
LITHUANIA	Population	3 329'	2 977' (10 6%)	2 676'
	Old-age dependency ratio*	23.3%	(-10.6%)	(-19.6%) 56.6%
ESTONIA	Population	1 340'	1 259'	1 173'
	Old-age dependency ratio*	25.2%	(-6%)	(-12.5%) 55.5%

* The population aged 65 years and older divided by the population aged 15 to 64



Employers will have to tailor their proposition to their various target audiences





Future of HR

HR professionals will have to become marketers



Paradigm shift in HR

HR manager usually understand but are unable to quantify and prioritize the specific target segments and employer brand elements HR professionals need to make calculated, data-driven decisions

Data helps understanding what makes the 'right' talent tick



A chance to get detailed information about different demographic group and management level needs and values	information about the company as a potential employer, concrete comments showing what do employees think about this company; chance to get historical comparison
A chance to choose to get data not only about your company, but as well data regarding other companies, you would like to be compared to	
understand	better company's

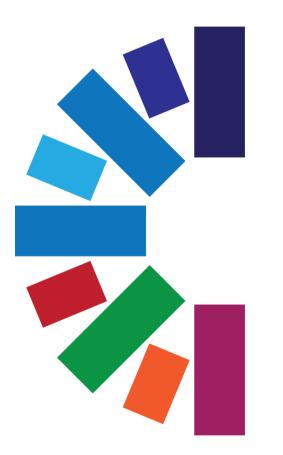
Quantitative and qualitative

Data, that allows to understand better comp employer image and concrete target employ audience needs





Amrop study





Uniqueness

IN DEPTH ANALYSIS

Majority of the existing studies and rankings are extremely general and reflect only brand recognition in the form of rankings. EBI provides analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data (more than 40 brand employer image related factors and open-end answers).

CUSTOMIZED STUDY AND REPORTS

The study allows to accommodate individual needs of companies both in data collection (e.g. naming up to 7 competitors for extensive data gathering) and data analysis (wide selection of target groups and factors to be used for cross analysis).

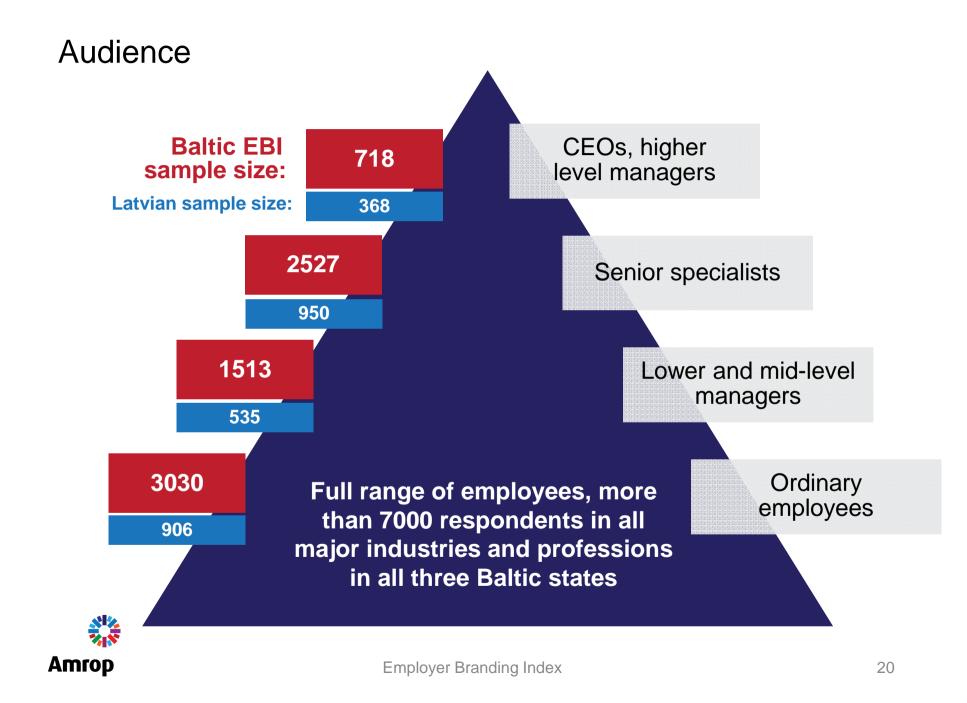
UNIQUE GROUPS OF AUDIENCE

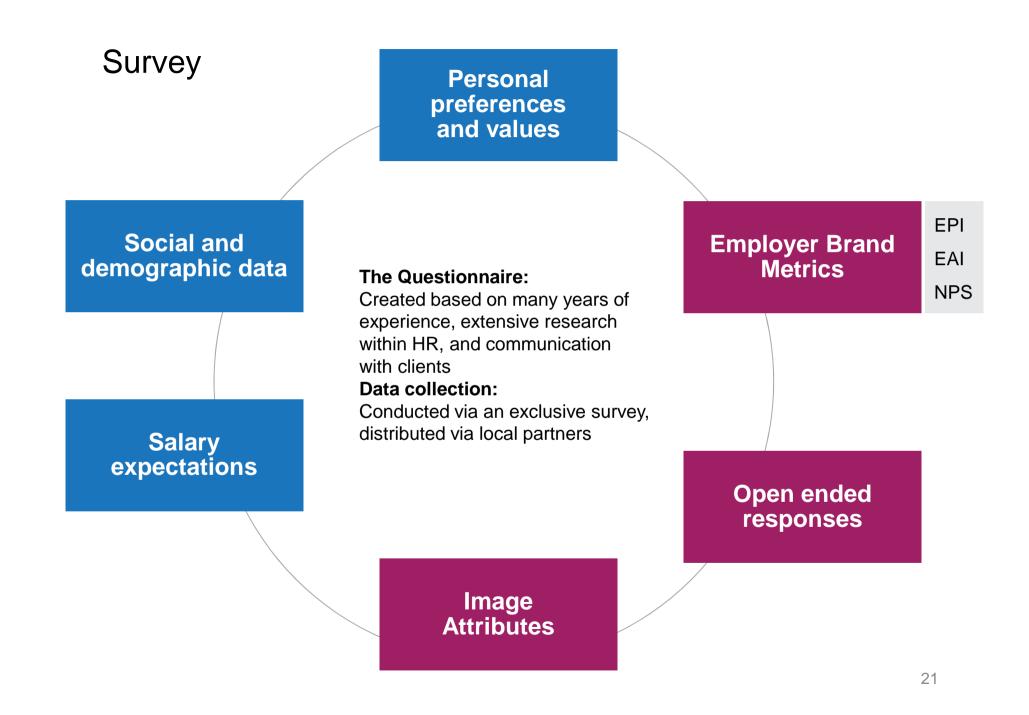
Due to a candidate database covering a few decades in the Baltic markets, Amrop has access to more than 30 thousand of professionals and executives. The study includes diverse groups of professionals and industries as well as their geographic profile.

INNOVATIVE APPROACH, WELL GROUNDED METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study is a combination of several international studies and the knowledge of the Baltic companies – as such it is perfected to be a fully applicable tool for working on improvements of employer branding.







Core indicators

Employer preference index (EPI) Employer attractiveness index (EAI)

Net promoter score (NPS)

Employer ranking based on share of potential recruits who chose the organization among preferred employers they would consider to work for Constructed index represents in integrated form attractiveness of the organization as a function of beliefs about possible outcomes and importance of each outcome in making decision about employment Indicates readiness to spread positive or critical opinion ('word of mouth') based on overall impression and knowledge about the organization

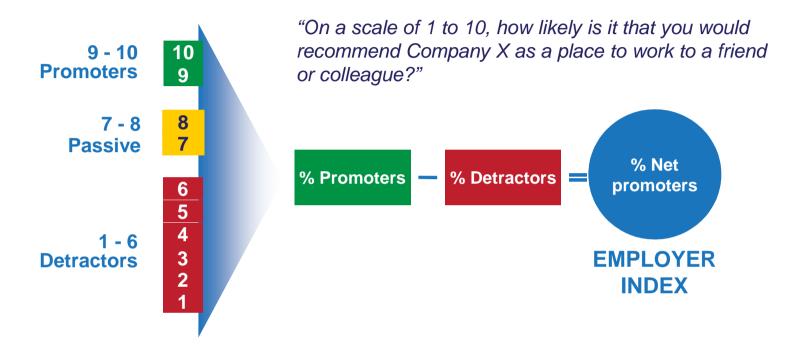
Supplementary data

Extensive understanding of the Status Quo:

- 1. Employer's brand image and reputation
- 2. Key factors influencing employment decision making
- 3. Employment market and segmentation



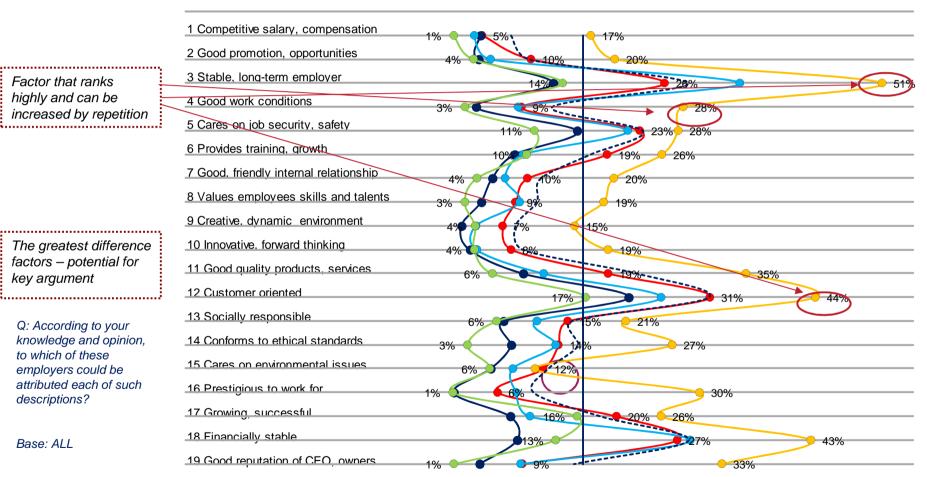
Core indicators: Net Promoter Score



- Better predictor of actual behavior as compared to straight-forward (projective) questions
- Methodologically approved by more than 10 years of research in various industries



Companies within the same industry may have different Employer Company 1 Company 3 Company 2 Company 4 ---- AVR attribute Image AVR all attributes





AVR – average score among selected competitors

Company 5

Image Positioning: Example, Company A

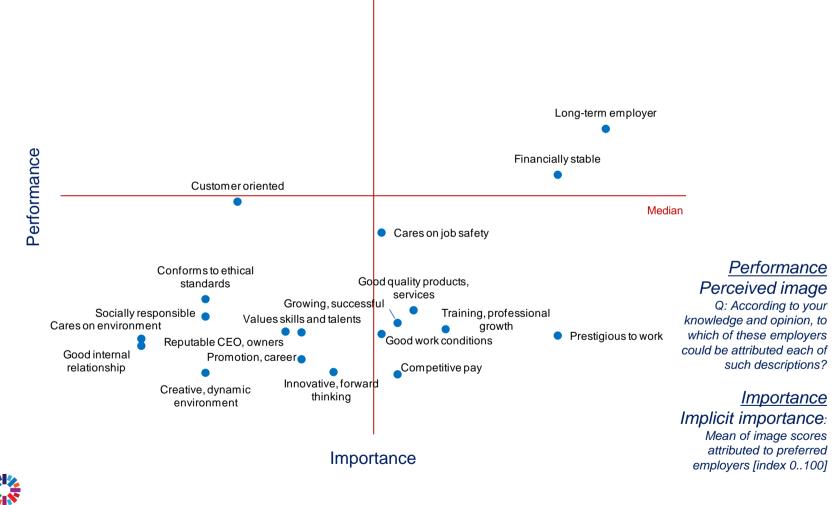
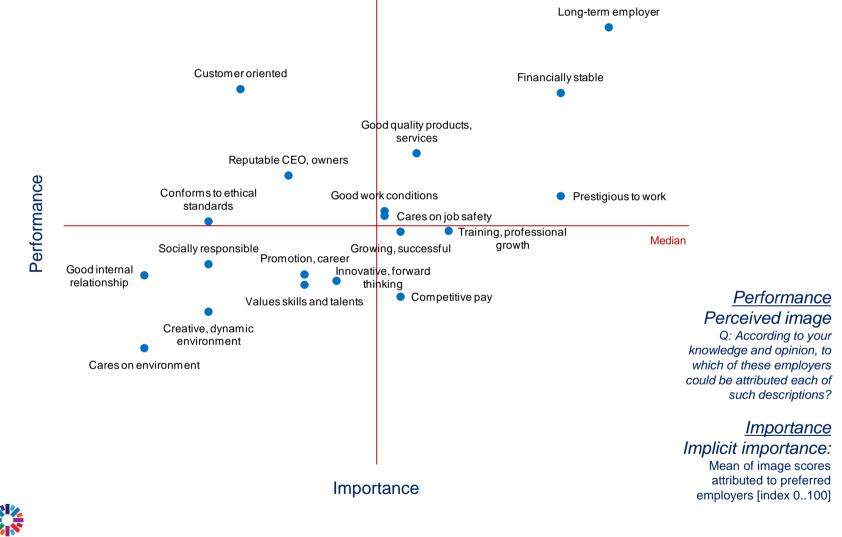




Image Positioning: Example, Company B





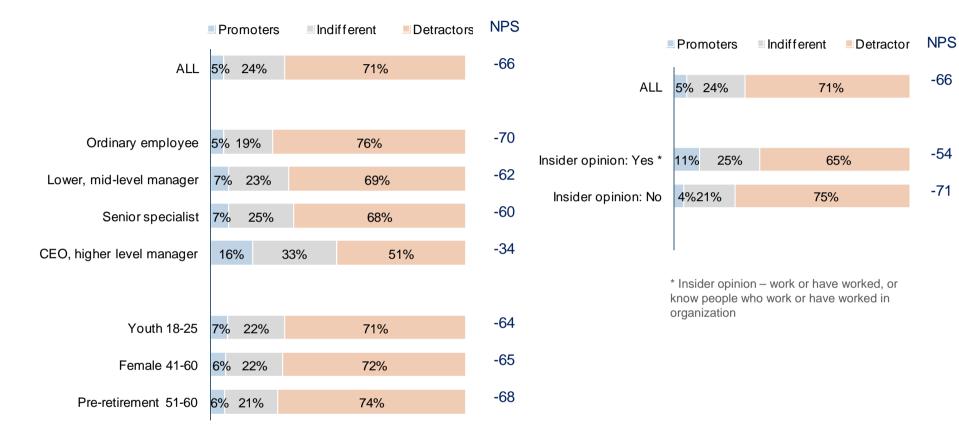
Theme analysis of open-end responses: **EXAMPLE**

Ν	Торіс	#
1	Low salary	387
2	Bad attitude, arrogance towards employees	147
3	Tough schedule	83
4	Bad working conditions	52
5	High workload, overload	50
6	Not acquainted with the working environment	37
7	Hard work	30
8	High turnover of people	28
9	Negative feedback, complaints from employees	27
10	Customer dissatisfaction, bad attitude towards customers	24
11	Low company, job, industry prestige	22
12	Lack of care for employees	21
13	Bad reputation	18
14	No growth, promotion opportunities	18
15	Huge corporation	16
16	Would not recommend	14



Analysis of 892 'detractors'

Net Promoter Score (NPS): EXAMPLE, MARKET SEGMENTS



Q: Based on your knowledge and opinion about these employers, how likely is it that you would recommend them as a place to work to a friend or colleague? [scale 0..10]

Net Promoter Score (NPS) = Promoters % - Detractors % (Promoters 9..10; Indifferent 7..8; Detractors 0..6)

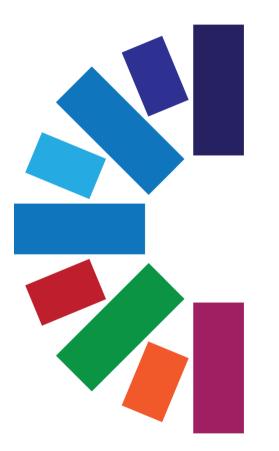


-66

-54

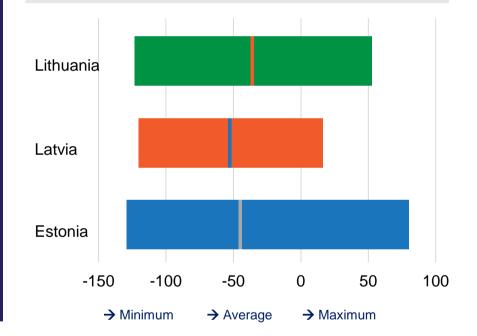
-71

Main conclusions





Lithuanians are the most positive, Latvians are the most negative. Net promoter score (NPS) differences among the Baltic countries:





The confidence of employees, enterprises and countries must be improved. It has direct impact on emigration and re-emigration.



Retail	Construction	Food & drinks	Energy, gas,	Transport	Pharmacy
Depo Drogas Elkor H&M JYSK K Rauta Lindex Maxima McDonalds	Binders Cemex Merks RBS Skals Reℜ Reaton UPB	Aldaris Cido Grupa Dobeles dzirnavnieks Fazer Food Union Hanzas Maiznīcas Latvijas balzāms NP Foods	water, forestry Latvenergo Latvijas Gāze LVM Rīgas siltums Valsts meža dienests	Air Baltic Latvijas dzelzceļš Rīģas satiksme Tallink Ventspils nafta termināls	Glaxo SmithKlin Grindeks Magnum Medica Olainfarm Recpie plus Roche Tamro Benu aptiekas
Vego		Rīgas dzirnavnieks	Manufacturing	IT, electronics,	Banks
Moeller Auto Retail Narvessen RIMI Statoil Stockmann		SPI Group Spilva Insurance, Iending 4finance Balta BTA Ergo Gjensidige IF Seesam	Latvijas finieris Lauma Facrics Severstaļlat Stora Enso Valmieras stiklašķiedra	communication Accenture Baltcom Bite Citrus Solutions Exigen Services Lattelecom LMT MTG Viasat TV3 Samsung Tele2 Tieto Latvia	ABLV Capital Citadele DNB Nordea SEB Swedbank



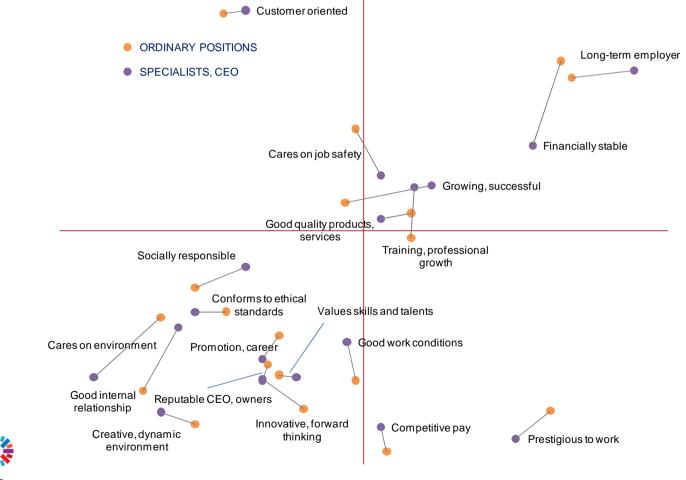
Transcom

What does it mean?

Special attention to employer image should be paid in particular sectors: retail, construction, insurance.



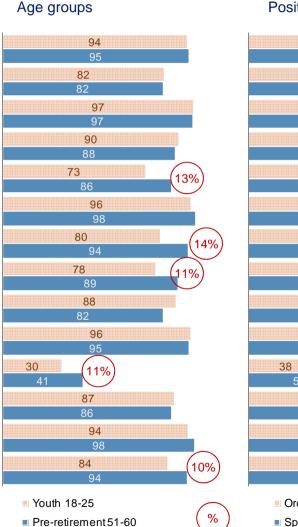
The higher the position level, the higher the level of needs. In the context of Maslow hierarchy, the overall level of needs is rather basic.



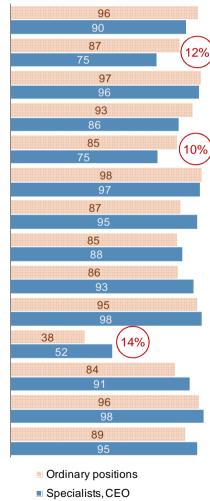


Different socioeconomic groups have different needs.

Gender Explicit importance of job characteristics, % 95 Reasonable amount of work 84 , 14% Convenient location 97 Good working conditions 95 92 Convenient working hours 83 . 10% Job safety issues 98 Pleasantenvironment 91 Possibility to apply qualification 89 Possibility to receive training 90 Professional development, education 97 Interesting work 48 Possibility to work from home 89 Versatile tasks, responsibilities 98 Good cooperation with superior 92 Autonomy in tasks' execution 94 Female Male



Position

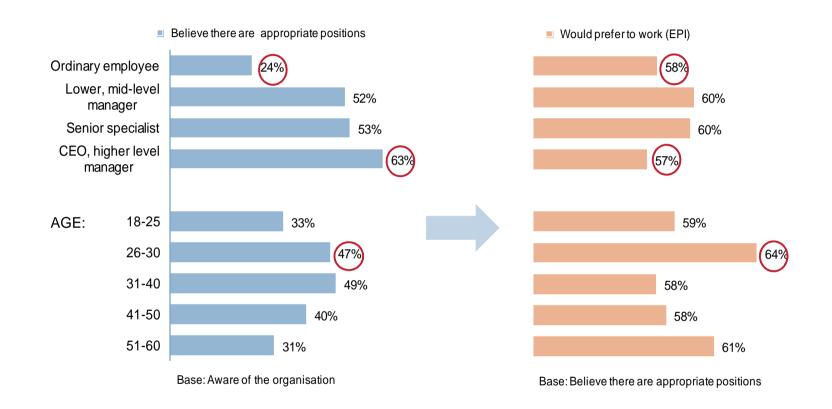




most significant

differences

In various candidate segments, the idea about job availability may differ from job attractiveness.



Q: Taking into account your profession, experience and/or qualification, which of these employers would you potentially work for? Please mark all employers which you believe have appropriate job positions for employees like you. Q: To which of these employers would most prefer to work for?

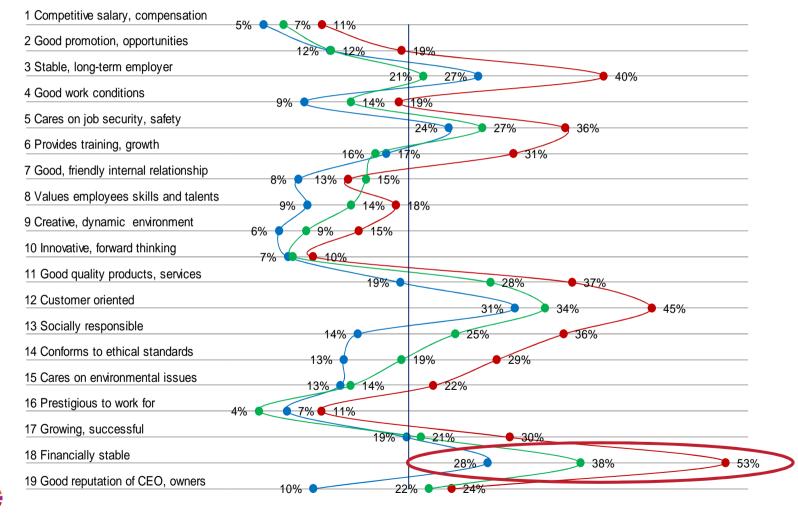


What does it mean?

Employers must carefully segment their employment markets and develop suitable offer and image.



The impression of company stability is of significant importance.



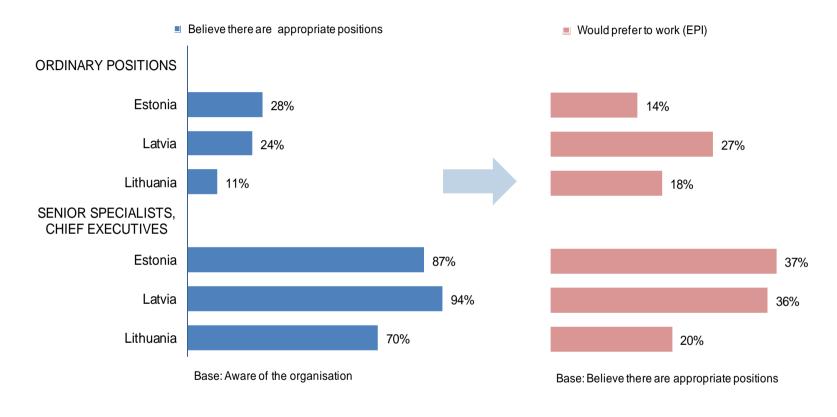


What does it mean?

Company stability («successful, growing, leader of the market») must be communicated regularly.



Factor evaluation can differ significantly between the Baltic states.



Q: Taking into account your profession, experience and/or qualification, which of these employers would you potentially work for? Please mark all employers which you believe have appropriate job positions for employees like you. Q: To which of these employers would most prefer to work for?



Employer Image for the same company can vary significantly in each Baltic country

--- Estonia

---- Latvia

--- Lithuania

- AVR all attributes

Q: According to your knowledge and opinion, to which of these employers could be attributed each of such descriptions?

Base: ALL

AVR – average of all image attributes



¹ Competitive salary, compensation 2 Good promotion. opportunities 5% 🔍 🔍 7% 🔍 11% 12% 12% 3 Stable, long-term employer 19% 21% 27% 4 Good work conditions 40% 14% 19% 5 Cares on job security, safety 9% 24% 27% 36% 6 Provides training, growth 16% 🔎 17% 7 Good, friendly internal relationship 13% 🗩 🔰 15% 8% 8 Values employees skills and talents 9% 14% 18% 9 Creative, dynamic environment 15% 6% 9% 10 Innovative, forward thinking 10% 7% 1 Good quality products, services 19% 28% 12 Customer oriented 37% 18 Socially responsible 31% 34% 45% 25% 36% 14% 14 Conforms to ethical standards 19% 29% 13% 15 Cares on environmental issues 13% 22% 16 Prestigious to work for 7% 11% 4% 17 Growing, successful 19% 30% 18 Financially stable 28% 38% 53% 19 Good reputation of CEO, owners 22% • • 24% 10%

Differences among the Baltic states ought to be taken into account for employer image, to reduce the differences and emphasize the common aspects.



	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania
Common values in the Baltics	Financially stable company Good quality products or services		
	Stable, long- term employer	Stable, long- term employer	
Similar values in the Baltics	Training and	Client oriented	Client oriented
	Training and professional growth		Training and professional growth
Differing values in the Baltics	Prestigious to work for	Good work conditions, environment	Growing, successful company



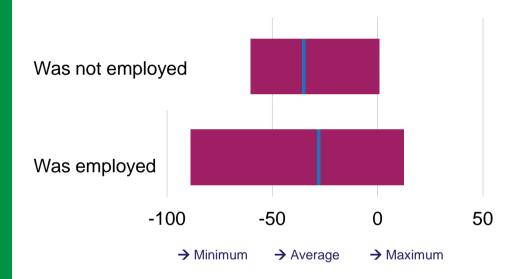
Connection with product

Employer's image is closely linked to the overall image of the evaluation of the product or service and service quality. The emphasis on price in the external communication has a negative impact on employer image (for example, the retail sector).

CSR activities positively affect the employer image (for example, forestry sector).



Latvia is a small country, the internal employee satisfaction directly impacts employer image. Net promoter score (NPS) comparison between groups:



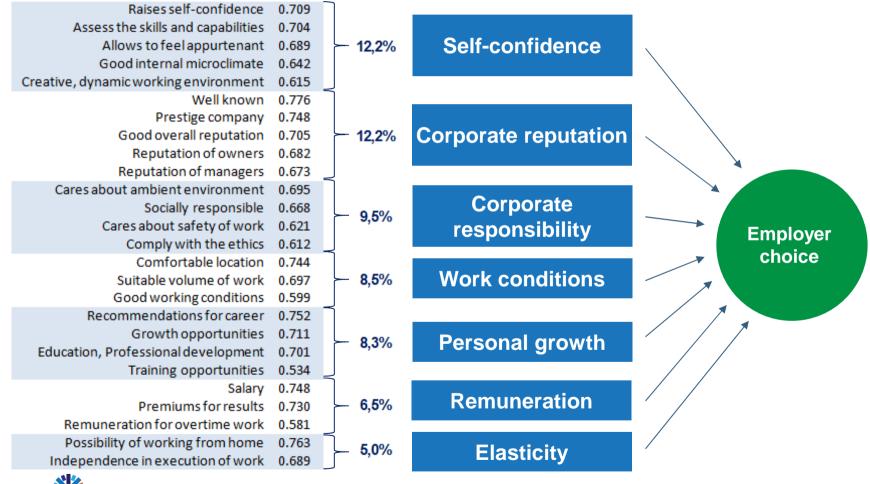


A bad attitude towards employees is the second most commonly cited criticism.

'Arrogant organisation, not interested in employee needs.' 'Not stable employer, do not trust employees.' 'Arrogant managers attitude to staff.' 'Pretty lax attitude to the lower and middle levels of staff.' 'Says one thing, but in reality it is another. You can perceive Swedish arrogance and fell that Latvians are considered as cheap labour force.'



Remuneration is important, but not the only factor.





What does it mean?

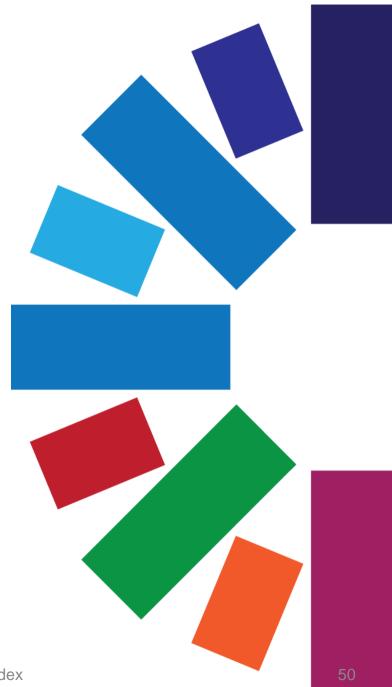
Companies should both – put in order the «hygene factors» (pay, safety, work conditions) and pay more attention to motivators.



Employers need to take differing values, ambitions and needs of their potential employees into account



Thank you!



Employer Branding Index