

Navigating the Inevitable:

Strategies for Managing Change and Resistance in the Modern Workplace

By Ivonne Kalinski

In the turbulent landscape of higher education, one factor remains constant: change. Yet, for many employees, the prospect of an altered workflow, a new system, or an updated policy is met with instinctive resistance. Understanding this deep-seated human aversion and developing effective strategies to overcome it is paramount for leaders seeking to drive progress and maintain efficiency.

Understanding the “Resistance Zoo”: A Taxonomy of Change Aversion

In the field of change management, the phenomenon of resistance has become a central focus of research and practical methodology.

Developed by Prosci, a prominent thought leader and research organization in change management, different archetypes of resistant individuals are conceptualized through a model dubbed the “Resistance Zoo” (Prosci, 2023). This taxonomy offers change practitioners a reliable way to identify and address varied behaviors that impede progress:

- **The Sloth:** Characterized by slow acceptance and movement, this individual is reluctant to accelerate their pace to accommodate new requirements.
- **The Wolf:** A vocal and influential figure who actively spreads negativity and rallies peers into a collective opposition against the change initiative.
- **The Ostrich:** This archetype employs avoidance tactics, burying its head to ignore the reality of the impending changes.



- **The Moose:** Exhibits pronounced grumpiness and unpredictability, showing apparent frustration and emotional volatility in response to the disruption.
- **The Mule:** Defined by stubborn adherence to existing practices, this individual resists new methods and may actively revert to old, familiar ways of working.
- **The Owl:** Represents the knowledgeable individual, often the architect of the previous system. Their resistance may stem from a conviction that the old method was superior or a sense of possessiveness over the structure they created.
- **The Beaver:** This individual builds barriers and actively refuses assistance, constructing “dams” that prevent collaborative movement toward the new process.
- **The Shark:** An aggressive resistor who may launch direct attacks, showing overt frustration and hostility toward those leading or implementing the change.

By classifying resistance into these distinct behavioral patterns, organizations can move beyond viewing resistance as a monolithic problem and develop more targeted, practical strategies for stakeholder engagement and communication.



The Cost of Aversion: Why Change Breeds Resistance

The primary source of resistance is rooted in a fundamental human need for competence and efficiency. Change, by its very nature, demands a temporary pause in “second nature” processes, forcing a period of relearning that inevitably slows momentum.

Consider a simple but common scenario: a shift in funding regulations. What was once a quick, rote submission of a proposal becomes a complex hurdle. Staff must halt their ingrained workflow, locate new policies, acquire updated documents, and meticulously modify submissions. This interruption is experienced as a decrease in personal productivity and, often, a direct threat to a worker’s perceived value. The fear of becoming less efficient or being unable to master a new system fuels the reluctance to adapt.

However, resisting the inevitable is a path to obsolescence. Just as we accept mandatory security updates for our streaming services and smartphones to ensure functionality and safety, organizations and their staff must accept change as the engine of progress. As the last five years have demonstrated, clinging to the status quo can be far more disruptive than embracing innovation.

The Pandemic Pivot: A Lesson in Rapid Adaptation

The COVID-19 pandemic served as a profound, real-time case study in forced organizational change. With no alternative, organizations rapidly pivoted to a telework model, adopting virtual meeting platforms like Zoom and Teams, and leveraging Cloud-based accessibility.

The most critical takeaway from this era was the speed at which individuals adjusted when they understood that failure to change was not an option. This demonstrates that while initial resistance is natural, a clear and immediate imperative—a common goal with no viable fallback—can shatter preconceived notions about the difficulty of adaptation.

Leadership Strategies: Moving Beyond Resistance to Engagement

For managers, handling resistance is not about forcing compliance; it’s about strategic engagement. The first step in effective change management must be to seek an understanding of the resistance. Is the resistance a genuine fear of failure, or does the individual have a valid justification, that the management team has overlooked?

Once the source is identified, leaders must become facilitators of learning and accessibility. Since individuals absorb information differently, a multi-faceted approach to training and communication is essential.

Learner Type	Preferred Strategy & Resource	Managerial Tactic
Asynchronous Learners	Granular, written instructions (SOPs); comprehensive training videos.	Provide detailed, accessible documentation for independent review.
Dialogue Learners	Office hours; group or 1:1 meetings; dedicated Q&A sessions.	Establish a continuous feedback loop where concerns are heard, and roadblocks are reported.
Engaged Learners	Townhalls; live demonstrations; structured Q&A opportunities.	Facilitate thought-provoking dialogue where staff learn from the questions and insights of their peers.

Managing Crisis-Level Change: Communication as the Anchor

In situations demanding instant pivoting—often bordering on crisis—strategic planning time is scarce. Here, a manager’s number one priority must be consistent communication.

When changes are fast and frequent, leaders must share information immediately as it occurs, provide clear guidance, and, crucially, listen to feedback. Change, particularly when fast-moving, can spark innovation. Staff, forced to adapt quickly, are often best positioned to generate alternate, and potentially superior, methods for achieving objectives.

To reduce employee burden, managers should synthesize complex changes into easily digestible formats, such as a simple list or spreadsheet. This allows individuals to quickly access and apply the relevant information to their specific scenario, minimizing lost time spent interpreting policy.

Finally, moments of change offer a powerful opportunity for organizational self-reflection. Instead of merely conducting a reactive SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), leaders should adopt the more positive and aspirational SOAR framework (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, Results). By focusing on what the organization does well, and the new possibilities presented by the change, leaders can turn a period of difficulty into a strategic launchpad for improved outcomes.

Ultimately, while the instinct to resist change is a fundamental human trait rooted in the fear of temporary inefficiency and loss of mastery, the necessity of evolution—in business, technology, and society—is non-negotiable. Effective change management is not about eliminating resistance, but about treating it as valuable feedback, particularly when that resistance stems from a lack of effective training or guidance. Without adequate instruction on a newly modified process, staff members’ ability to perform effectively is compromised. By deploying empathetic listening, providing diverse learning resources tailored to each learner type, and anchoring all transitions in consistent, transparent communication, leaders can transform periods of mandated change from sources of organizational friction into powerful catalysts for innovation and sustained progress. The choice is clear: organizations must choose to lean into the inevitable, mastering change rather than being mastered by it. ■



Reference

Corran, G. (2023, May 31). *It’s time to reframe resistance in change management*. Prosci. <https://www.prosci.com/blog/its-time-to-reframe-resistance-in-change-management>



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