

INFO5990 Professional Practice in IT

School of Information Technologies
University of Sydney

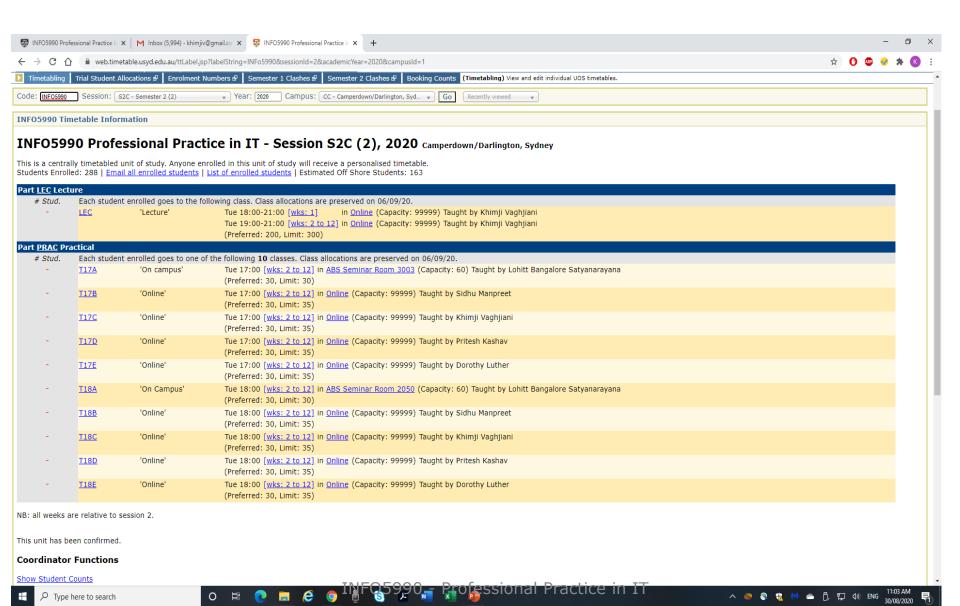
Lecture 2: Sourcing, managing and nurturing human resources in IT & Change Management



Agenda

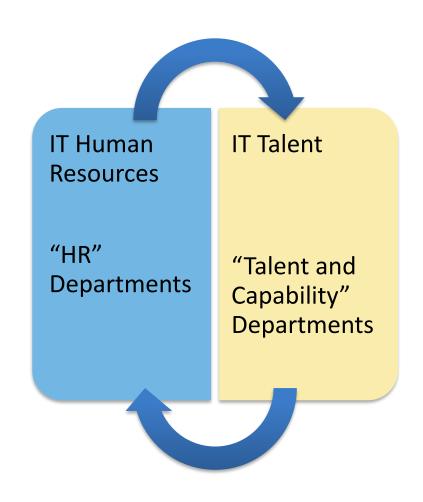
- Talent Terminology
- Sourcing & Managing IT Talent
- Key Challenges
- Nurturing and Retaining IT Talent
- Your Career Development
- Change management & HR relationship
- Telecoms Case Study from Telstra







Confirm the Terminology





Sourcing IT Talent



How do organisations recruit IT Talent?





Sourcing IT Talent

Options include:

- Hire a recruitment company to source IT candidates
- Direct recruitment
- Permanent job offers
- Contract staff
- Outsource / local and international
- LinkedIn my own example- QSTP
- Any others?



Source: Pageuppeople



Examples







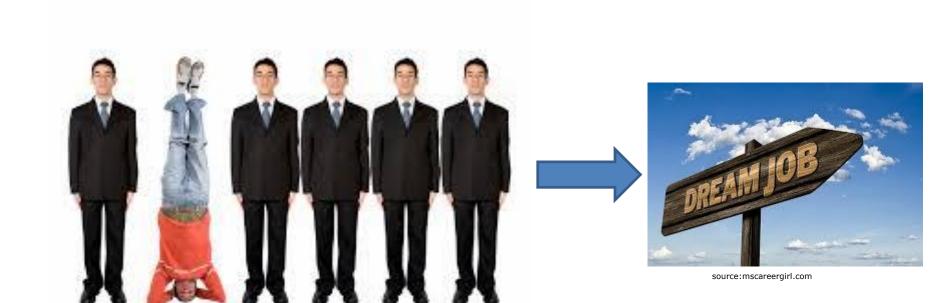
Key Challenges



What are the key challenges of sourcing talent?



Differentiation



source: partners in exellence blog.com



Key Challenges

| Challenges when recruiting | Steps to overcome them |
|--|------------------------|
| Pace of change in the industry means skills can become out of date, Recruiter is not technically aware | |
| Techos need to know how business works | |
| Lower cost global options | |
| Skill shortage (eg with emerging technologies) | |



Managing IT Talent

- Top strategies for managing IT Talent are:
 - Performance Management
 - If you do well do are offered more training for wider experience
 - Leadership Development
 - If you do well you are given additional and more senior training



Nurturing and Retaining IT Talent

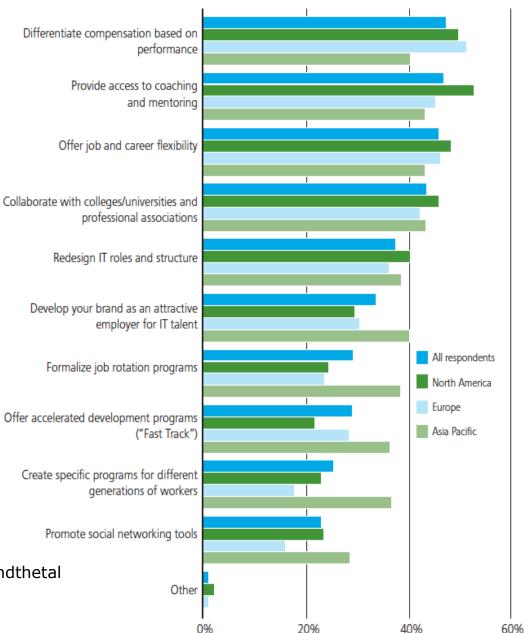
The Deloitte and CIO survey showed that the top 3 attraction and retention strategies are:

- Differentiate compensation based on performance
- Provide access to coaching and mentoring
- Offer job and career flexibility



Figure 11. Attraction and retention strategies in use by respondents

What are your top 3?



Source http://www.cio.com/documents/whitepapers/mindthetal entgap.pdf

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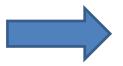


Managing Talent in a recovery

Deloitte outlined the following steps to managing IT Talent in a Recovery:

- Communicate and show you care
- Managers to be accountable
- Clear Career Path
- Don't burn
- Try to avoid pay cuts
- Smarter ways to develop people
- Tell the truth
- When does these steps need to be taken?

What is a Global Recession? Economic slowdown Falling oil consumption Declining capital flows Weakening industrial production Rising unemployment Slowdown in GDP per capita growth or contraction A Global Recession is a sustained economic downturn that affects several countries across the world. Source: Market business review



Bitcoin Price History vs NASDAQ Tech Bubble



Source: elementus.io



Your Career Development

How many hours have you spent planning your career over the last 12 months?



Source: Ryerson University

Do you know what you want to do in 2 years? 5 years? Look at your strengths and weakness area's!



Why Change Management?



It's the "people side" of projects important to IT Talent retention and attrition?

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What is Change Management?

On a project level:

"Change management is a structured process and set of tools for leading the people side of change to achieve a desired outcome."

Prosci 2002

On an organisational level:

Change Management for IT vs. Change Management for People

This is Organisational Change Management (or <u>OCM</u>)

- A leadership competency for enabling change within an organisation.
- A strategic capability designed to increase change capacity and responsiveness.



Reasons for applying OCM?

The number one obstacle to success for major change projects is:

employee resistance and the ineffective management of the people side of change

Impacts of NOT doing change management

The difference between project management and change management

Focus: **Technical side** of moving from current state to future state **Project Management Transition** Current **Future Change Management** Focus:

People side of moving from current

state to future state

Solution is designed, developed and delivered effectively (Technical side)



Solution is embraced, adopted and utilised effectively (People side)

= SUCCESS

Complimentary disciplines with a common objective



Change is a process...

Where you are today



Where you want to be

Employees are comfortable with and prefer the current state



Current

state

Transition state



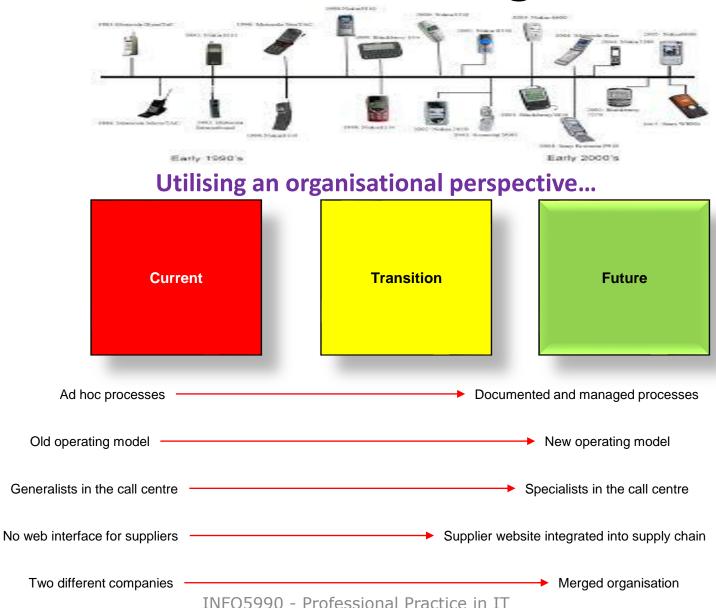
Future state

The future state is unknown or not well understood

The transition state creates stress and anxiety

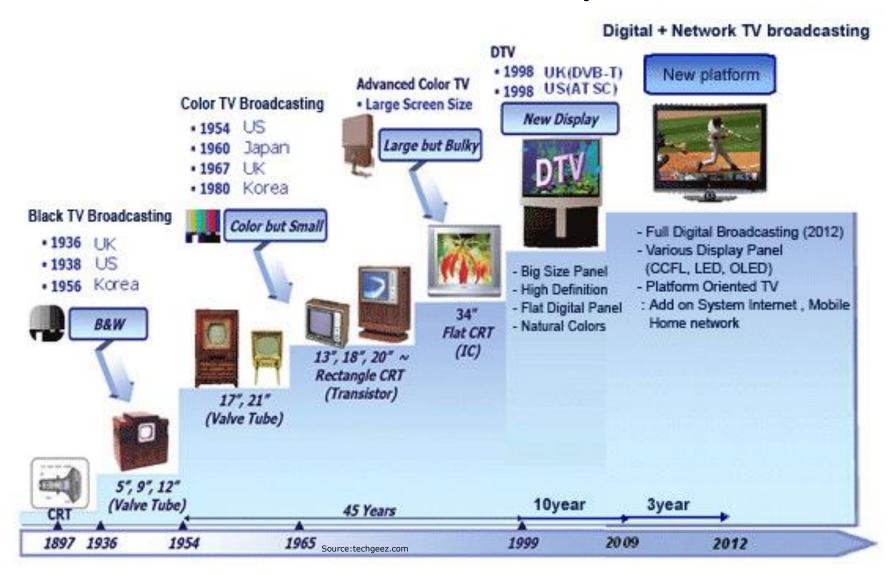


States of change





Another example



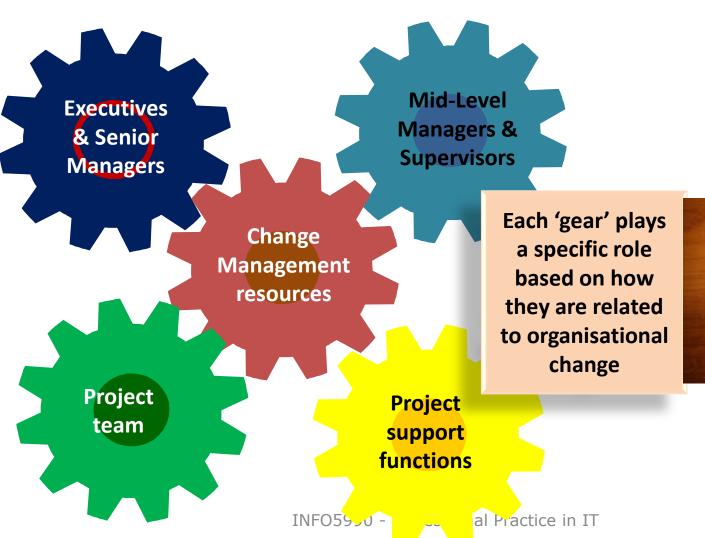


Why you should care?

- As IT Professionals, your work has implications and impacts beyond your immediate team
- By understanding your customers better and the impacts they face, you will deliver better quality solutions. More skills = more value = more marketability
- Evolution of IT from an 'order taker' to a strategic partner of the business



Who 'does' change management?







Key roles in Change Management

Employee-facing:

- Executives and senior leaders – fulfilling the role of sponsors of change
- Middle managers and supervisors – fulfilling the role of coach for their direct reports

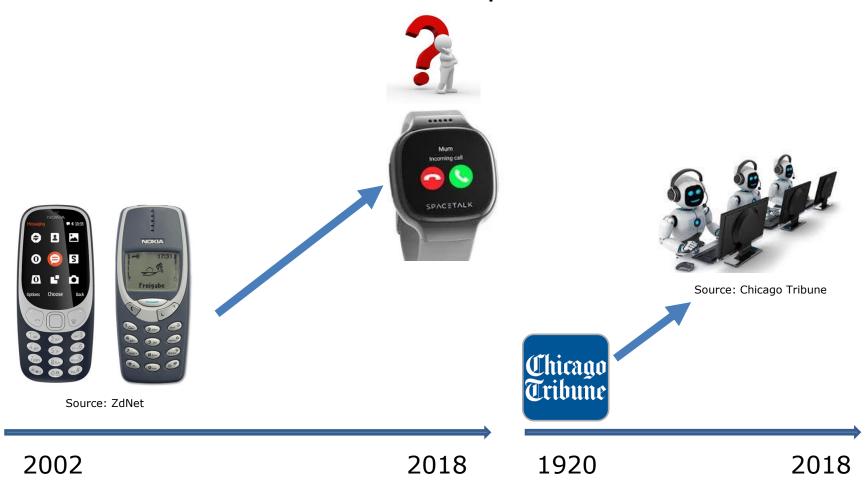


Enabling:

- Change management resource or team – applying a structured approach and enabling others
- Project team integrating the "people side" of change
- Support functions providing expertise



Any examples of Change Management In organisations? What has the impact been?





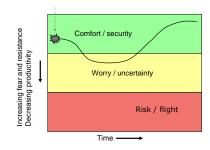
"Why" change management?

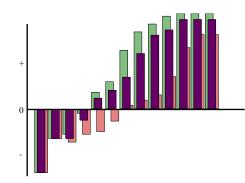
Three perspectives to think about...



1. Connecting change management to business results



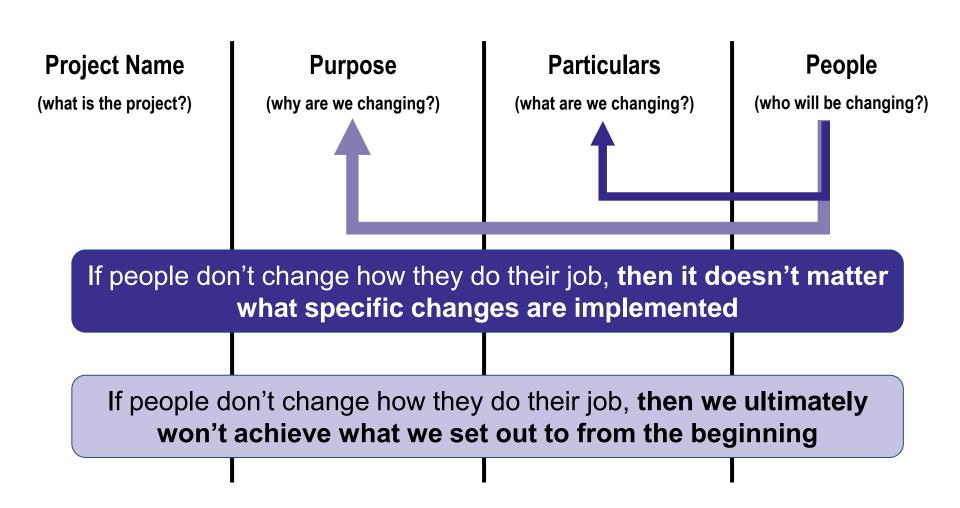




3. Translating change management to financial performance

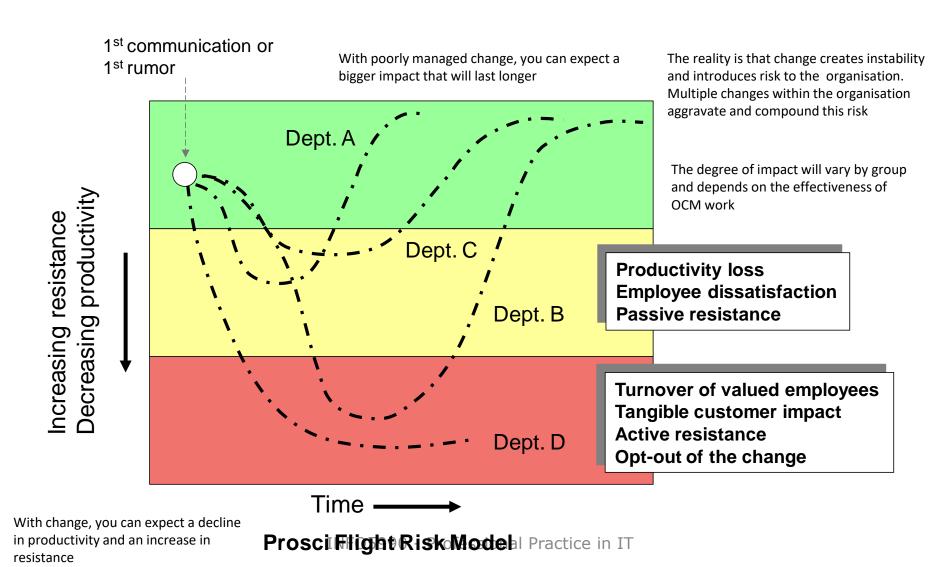


Connecting OCM to business results





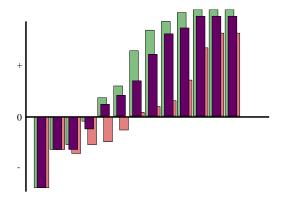
Mitigating negative consequences





Translating OCM to financial performance – human ROI factors

- This "Flight Risk Model" reveals the cost avoidance of OCM:
 - Productivity loss
 - Turnover
 - Customer Impact
- What about the ROI (return on investment) of managing the people side of change?



Speed of adoption

— How quickly are people up and running on the new systems, processes and job roles?

Ultimate utilisation

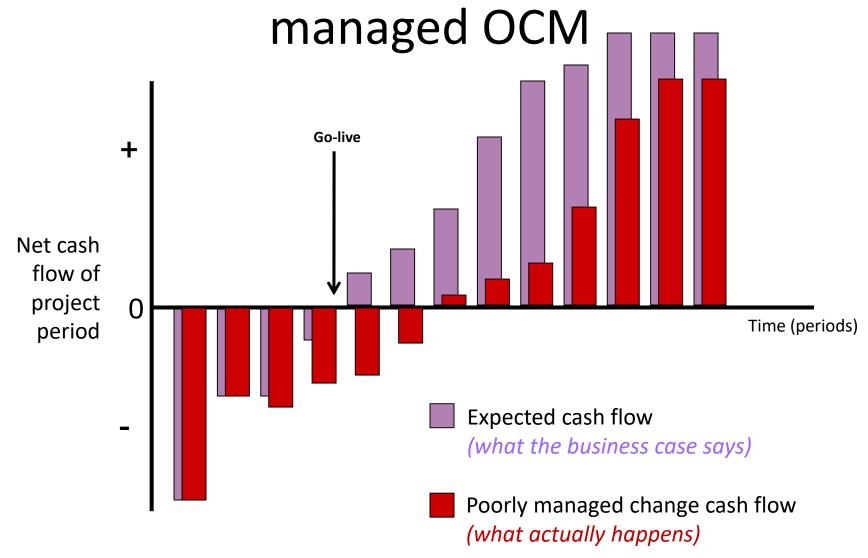
 Of the total population, how many employees are demonstrating "buy-in" and are using the new solution?

Proficiency

 Are individuals performing at the level expected in the design of the change?



Expected returns vs. poorly





The ADKAR® Change Model

The five building blocks for successful change

Awareness

- Of the need to change
- Of the nature of the change

Desire

- To support the change
- To participate and engage

Knowledge

- On how to change
- On how to implement new skills and behaviors

Ability

- To implement the changeTo demonstrate performance
- •To sustain the change
- •To build a culture and competence around change



Reinforcement



Your change journey...

- Think about a recent change <u>you</u>
 have been involved with
- Can be personal or business related
- Was it a favorable experience (or not) as a result?







The Psychology of Change

Theories and perspectives

- 1. Change agents must be conscious of both a senders' mentality and the receivers' orientation.
- 2. Employee resistance is the norm, not the exception. Expect some to never support the change.
- 3. Visible and active sponsorship is not only desirable but necessary for success.
- 4. Value systems have a direct impact on how employees react to change.
- 5. The size of the change determines how much and what kind of change management is needed.
- 6. The "right" answer is not enough to successfully implement change.
- 7. Employees go through the change process in stages and go through these stages as individuals.



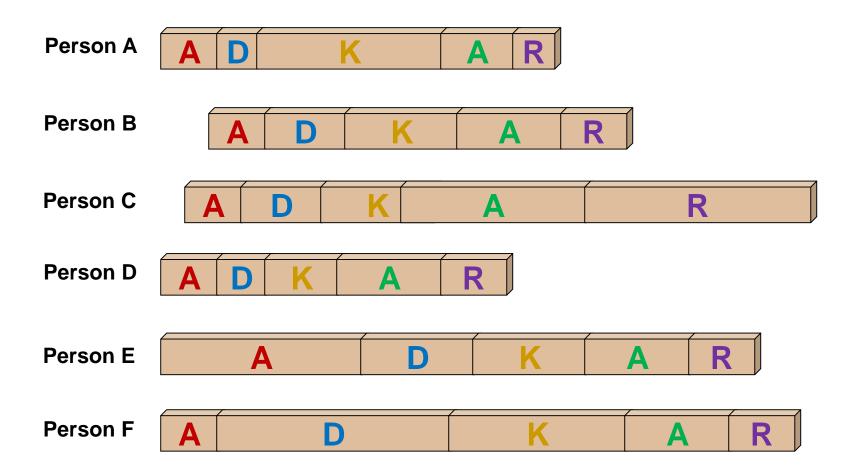




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Not everyone changes at the same pace



THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

John Kotter's 8 Step Change Model



5 Kotter, John P. and Cohen, Dan S. The Heart of Change. Boston: Harvard Business School Press



Case Study- Telecoms







Fixed Radio Access Project and change What happened?



For next week

Remember!!

- 1. You should now be in teams
- 2. Start thinking about your group topic
- 3. Check with your tutor no duplicates in class
- 4. Do the readings
- 5. Start working on your group assignment



Q&A



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