



Workforce Planning Training



Welcome

Workforce Planning



Agenda

- Course Objectives
- Workforce Planning Background
- Workforce Planning Model
- Q & A



- Understand a high level overview of Workforce Planning.
- Identify the components of Georgia's Workforce Planning Model.
- Provide a framework to implement and sustain an effective Workforce Planning process.
- Explain Best Practices and Benefits of Workforce Planning.



- What are the talent issues or concerns that need attention in your agency?
- What difficulties are you experiencing when recruiting?
- In what areas are you having difficulty retaining employees?
- Do your employees have the knowledge, skills and abilities to do their job well? What evidence do you have to show that they do or do not?
- What obstacles get in the way of employees doing their jobs?

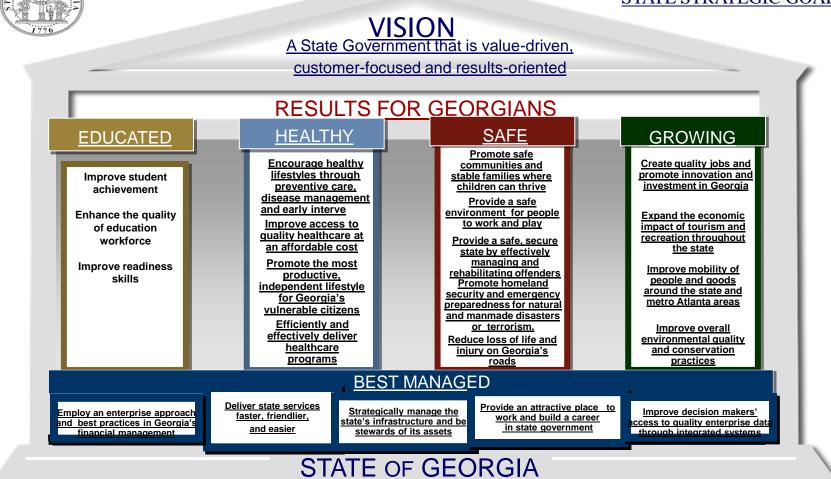


Commitment to achieving results for
Georgians and the changing culture of state
government to be value-driven, customer
focused, and results-oriented."



Strategic Planning

STATE STRATEGIC GOALS





Purpose: To develop a common understanding

of workforce planning in terms of...

- Why is it needed?
- How it is done?
- Progress to date
- Information and resources available



- A framework for making staffing decisions based on mission and priorities
- A means of aligning program priorities with fiscal and human resource needs
- A connection between HR services and strategic planning
- A tool to use with the Legislature when presenting your budget and staffing needs



What is Workforce Planning?

Workforce Planning is a systematic, proactive process, which aligns strategic planning, human capital, and budgeting to meet organizational goals and objectives.



Key Components

Building a longer-term context for short-term decision making

Focusing on positions needed (proactively)

Creating plans in response to the ongoing changing strategies

Focusing on planning and "what will be"

Building HR capability



- Improves organizational responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency
- Retains critical skills
- ■Staffs critical positions
- Facilitates knowledge transfer
- Focuses employee development and training
- Makes realistic staffing projections for budgeting



- Systematic approach
- Focused on the future
- Aligned to organization's strategic plans
- Collaborative effort
- Living Progression
- Targeted for success
- Measurable outcomes



State law specifies:

Each agency shall develop an annual workforce plan according to statewide criteria and guidelines and shall provide a report of such plan annually to the state merit system for incorporation into the statewide work force plan to be submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly.

(O.C.G.A. 45-20-1- section F)

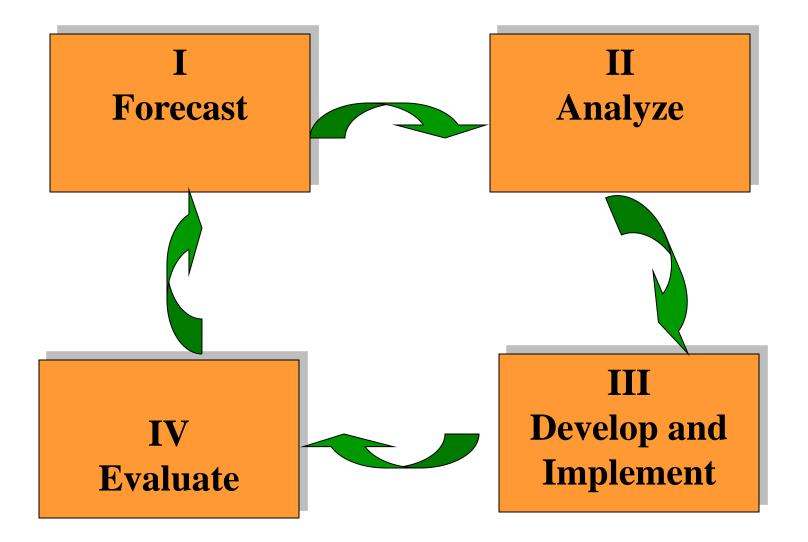


- 45% of state employees have been employed with the state for 5 years or less.
- 21% of state employees have 6 to 10 years of employment with the state
- 45% of state employees are 46 to 65.

Source: Georgia in Perspective Report, 2009

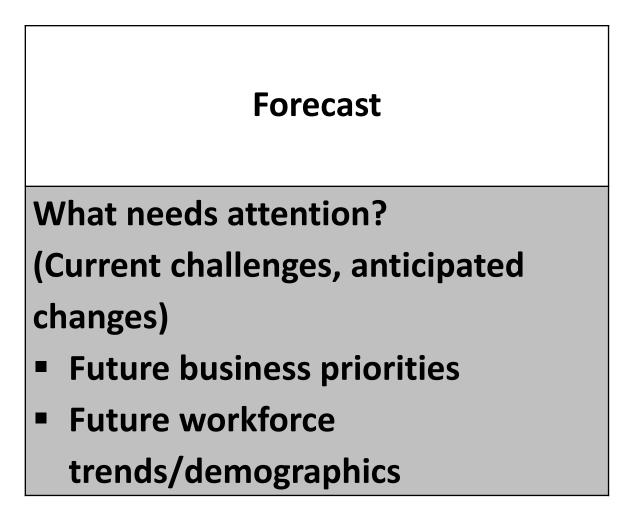


Workforce Planning Model











Forecasting

■ Define the organization's mission, objectives, and goals.

Environmental Scan

- e.g. A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) Analysis

External Scan

- Trends
- Changes
- Impact of Changes
- Accommodations for changes
- **Internal Scan**
 - Agency Resources
 - Assets
 - Day to day operation



Forecasting

Georgia's Top Five Workforce Trends

- Retirement
- Leadership Development of High-Potential Performers
- Professional Development
- Sourcing Candidates with Specialized Knowledge
- Voluntary Turnover



Forecasting

Key Findings

- Georgia's population will increase by 46.8% between 2000 and 2030.
- 1 out of 3 people moving to Georgia are international immigrants.
- The state's unemployment rate doubled from 5.2% in January 2008 to 10.3% in July 2009.
- Almost 80% of employers expect an increase of employees working past their desired retirement age.
- Between 2010 and 2020, the average base salary increase percentage in the labor market is projected to drop from 3% to 2%
- About 45% of employers expect difficulty in retaining critical-skill employees; 41% expect difficulty in attracting them.



Activity

Environmental Scan and Organizational Analysis

Trend	Consequences,	Functions/Positions	Described Effect	How to Solve
	Outcome, Result	Affected		
Example: Meeting	Could increase stress and	All positions	Increase use of sick leave;	Job rotation, offer alternate
the demands of a	stress-related illnesses		Disruptions to service as a result of	work scheduling to include
growing workload		Case Managers	unanticipated absences	telecommuting
with the same or	Could increase requests			
reduced resources.	for telecommuting or job	Social Workers	Virtual work teams are the norm as	
	sharing		a result of an increase in	
		Customer Service	telecommuting and job sharing if	
		Representatives	not managed well could result in	
			lower spirit de corp among work	
			teams and loyalty to the	
			organization.	





Consider each of the following areas:

EconomicSocialTechnologicalLegal

Political/LegislativeDemographicsEducationalEnvironmental

For each scanning area, ask the following three questions:

- 1. Which trends, issues and challenges in this area have affected the agency's workforce in the past?
- 2. For each item generated in the above question, determine if the trend, issue or challenge will continue to affect the agency's workforce?
- 3. Which trends, issues and challenges in this area may affect the agency's workforce in the future.





Analyze	
What do we need?	
What do we have?	
What are gaps?	
 Competencies 	
Diversity	
 Staffing Levels 	



Analyzing

In the State of Georgia, we focus on two types of competencies:

- Behavioral Competencies: Behaviors, knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics that contribute to individual success in the organization
- Can apply to all (or most) jobs in an organization or be specific to a job family, career level or position
- e.g., teamwork and cooperation, communication
- Focus on the person
- Technical Competencies: Specific knowledge and skills needed to be able to perform one's job effectively
- Job specific and relate to success in a given job or job family
- e.g., knowledge of accounting principles, knowledge of human resource law and practice
- Focus on the job



Types of Competency Characteristics

- 1. Behaviors
 - Things people say and do
- 2. Knowledge
 - Information a person has in specific content areas
- 3. Skills and Abilities
 - The ability to perform a certain physical or mental task
- 4. Self-Concept
 - A person's attitude, values, or self-image
 - A one's view or one's identity, personality and worth
- 5. Traits
 - Consistent responses to similar situations or information
- 6. Motives
 - Things a person consistently thinks about or wants to cause action. They drive, direct, and select behavior toward or away from certain actions or goals.



Georgia's Core Competencies

Statewide Core Competencies			Leadership Competencies	
Customer Service Orientation Teamwork and Cooperation Results Orientation	 * Accountability * Judgment and Decision Making 		ent Management nsformers of Government	
	Behavioral Competen	cies (Add	itional)	
Communication Conflict Management	 Behavioral Competen * Flexibility * Initiative 	cies (Add * *	itional) Project Management Teaching Others	



Competency Profile

 A combination of competencies associated with job, indicative of effective performance and expressed in behavioral terms.

Competency Dictionary

 A comprehensive inventory or listing of competencies and their attributes.



Development of Competency Profiles

Competency Profiles can be used for:

- Recruitment
- Selection
- Compensation
- Training and Development
- Career management
- Succession Planning
- Performance Management



■Who should be involved?

- Managers
- Agency Leaders
- Other Knowledgeable People



Diversity encompasses more than age, race and gender and race.

- Religious preferences, physical capability, educational levels and sexual orientation are also diversity categories
- Intelligence, communications styles, work habits, economic status or even personality types can be included as diversity categories.



Diversity

Simply stated, diversity focuses on the unique characteristics that make us different from each other.



Key Positions

■Positions hardest hit by attrition

■Positions most difficult to fill

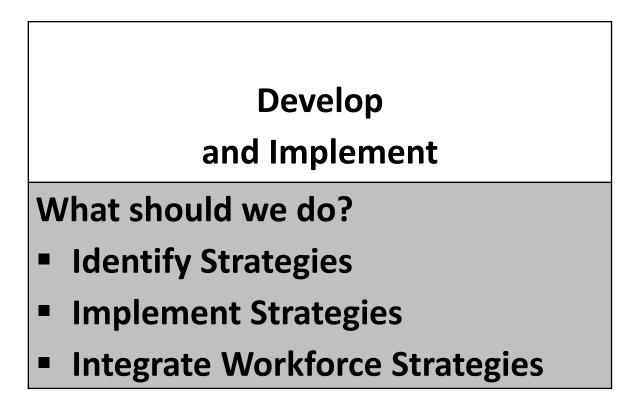


Staffing Levels – Current Supply

- What jobs now exist
- How many people are performing each job
- How essential is each job
- Are there jobs that are no longer needed
- Number of employees
- Number of positions
- Employee existing skills/competencies level
- Performance ratings







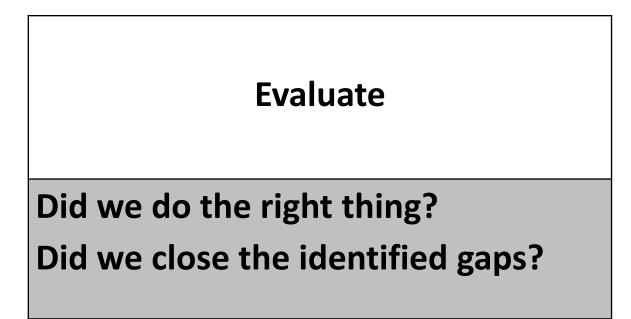


Strategy Analysis











Evaluating

■ Compare

- Do you have the staffing levels necessary to perform the critical functions
- Does the workforce have the needed competencies?
- Do you have the diversity necessary to achieve the agency's goal and objectives?

■ Measure

- ROI Compare outcomes to goals
- Available/Needed Resources
- Turnover and tenure rates
- Salary levels relative to market



Deliverables for calendar year 2010

• Workforce Plans due May 31, 2010

Online Workforce Plan Submission - 2010



Questions



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Thank You!