

EIC-IAB Meeting Fall 2015 at Penn State University

# *Modeling Human Resource Management in Information Technology Services Firms*

*delivered by*

Dr. P. Balasubramanian, Ph.D.

Founder & CEO, Theme Work Analytics, Bangalore  
& West Lafayette, IN, USA

balasubp@gmail.com

*at State College, PA USA on Oct 29, 2015*

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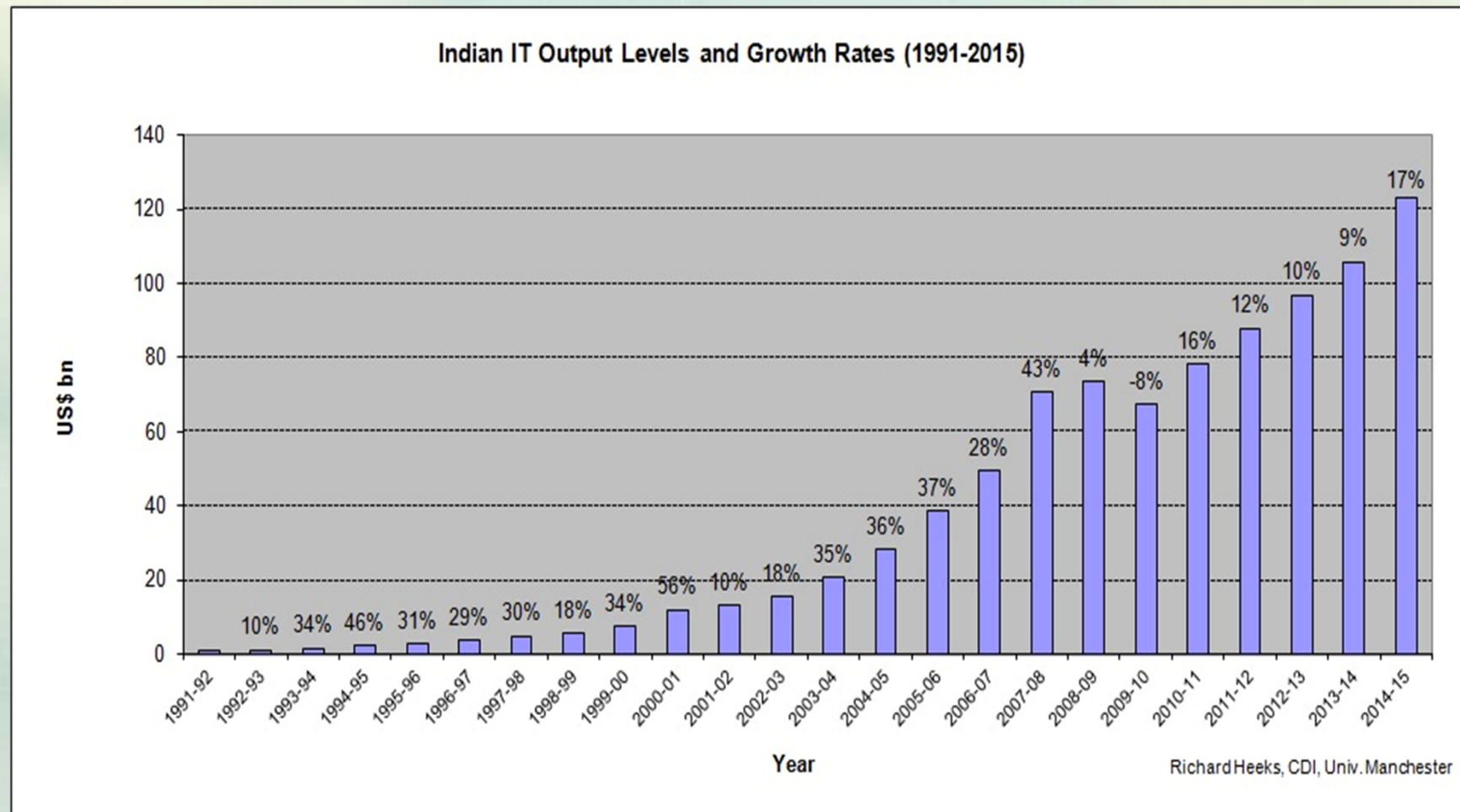
# *Modeling Human Resource Management in Information Technology Services Firms*

## Agenda

- † The IT services Growth Scenario
- † IT Services Industry characteristics
- † Demand Estimation for services
- ◆ Role of different factors of production
- † HRM as a comprehensive function
- † SCM of HRM: Challenges
- † The cascading models
- † Service Portfolio Optimization
- † Recruitment Planning
- † Training Management
- † Talent Engagement
- † Pitfalls

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## **I.T. Services Growth Scenario**

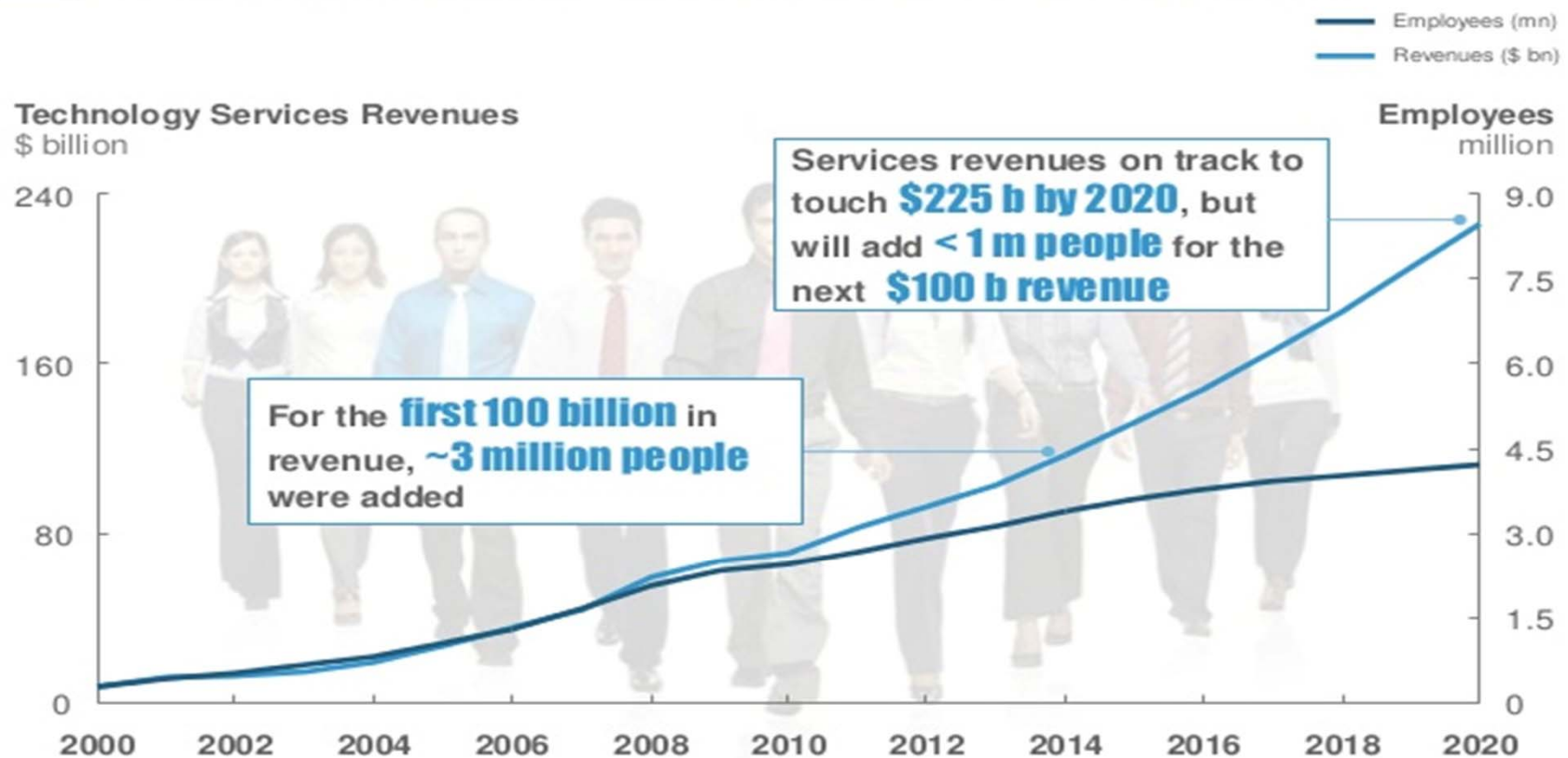


**It has grown to be a USD 120 B industry by 2015, 80 B coming from exports. Yet it has less than 2% share of the world outsourcing market.**

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## I.T. Services Growth Scenario

### 5 Decoupling of revenue from head count has already begun



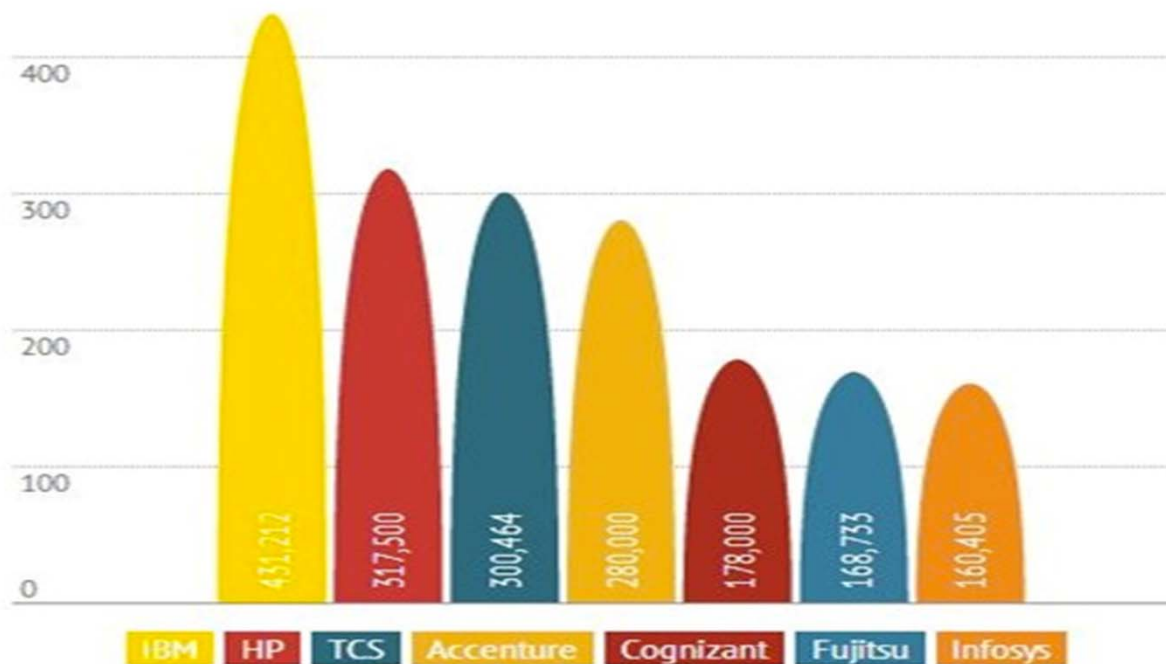
SOURCE: McKinsey & Company



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## **I.T. Services Growth Scenario**

### **Employee Strength Of Global Tech Companies**



**Indian I.T. employs more than 3 million people and absorbs 15 % more every year.**

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## IT Services Industry characteristics

- Modest Investment needed in computers and peripheral devices.
- Spend on consumables is insignificant.
- Not a capital intensive industry but working capital dominates the funding requirement.
- Calls for continuous upgrading of manpower skills.
- Talent Engagement and Motivation are the key management challenges.

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## Role of different factors of production



### Factors of Production

- † Money
- † Machinery
- † Materials
- † Manpower



Manpower as a resource differs from others:  
It is self motivated.  
It can continue to learn for ever.  
Hence its productivity is elastic.  
So is its ROI.

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## Demand Estimation for Services Vs. Tech Skills

### **Industry Evolution:**

Cost Arbitrage *to* Service Quality *to* Tech Skills and Agility

- Combination of skills demanded
- Languages, New Devices, Tools
- Middleware

*Estimating shifts in demand for skill sets in different service offerings, geographies and verticals is a daunting task.*

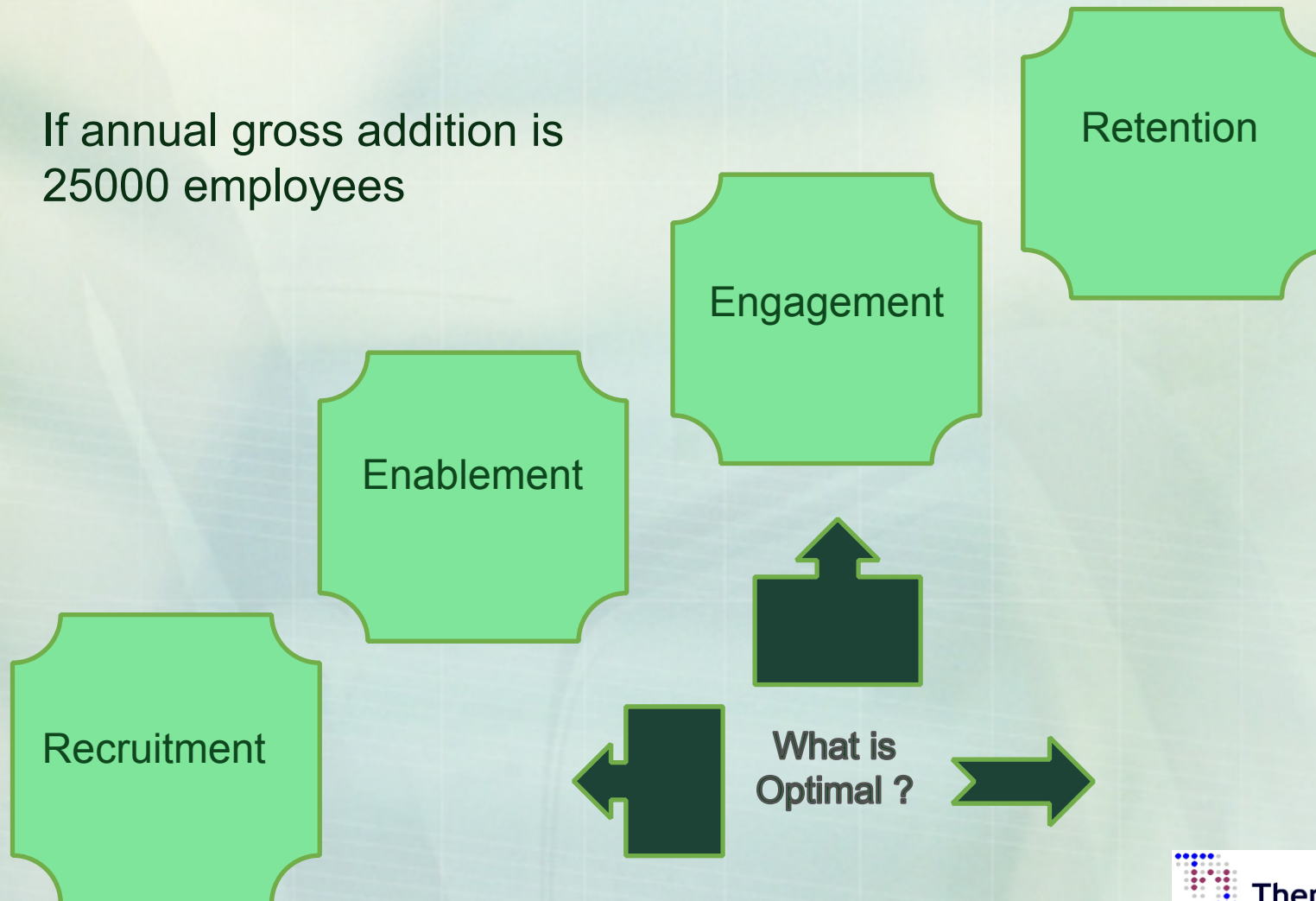
- ❖ Industry Trend Reports
- ❖ Customer Surveys
- ❖ RFP Analysis
- ❖ Price Elasticity of Demand



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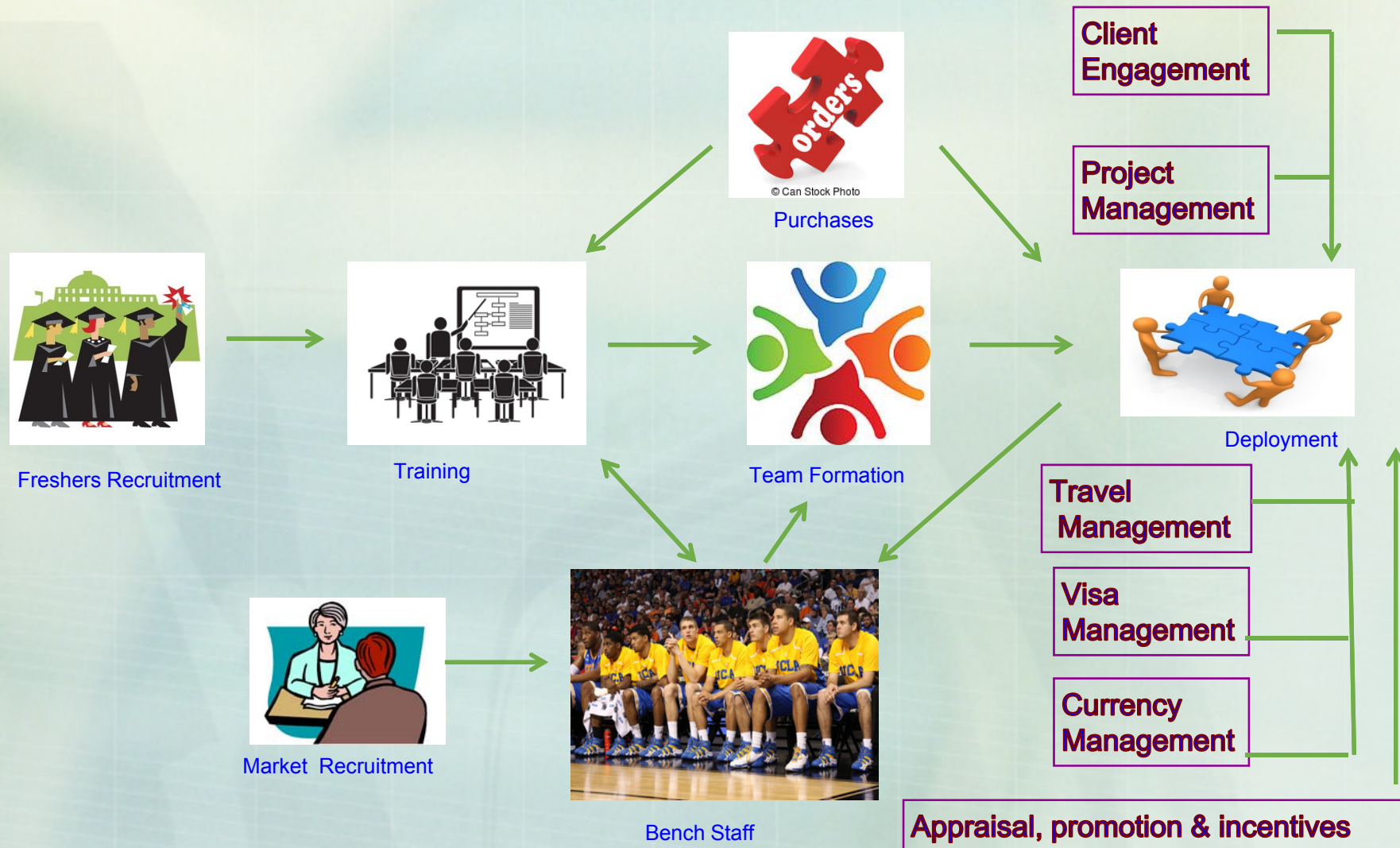
HRM as a comprehensive function

If annual gross addition is  
25000 employees



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## SCM of HRM



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## SCM of HRM: Challenges





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## **System Uncertainties**

- Service Demand Pattern
- Tech skills Demanded
- Technology Mix of Projects in Service Types
- Demand for Contract Types
- Price Sensitivity
- RFP arrival patterns
- Win Percentage
- Visa lead time, Visa Availability
- Currency, Country Risk
- Training Demand
- Combination of skills
- Bench or Train?
- Attrition Rate
- Salary Sensitivity
- Recruitment Demand
- Freshers Availability
- Freshers Skill Mix

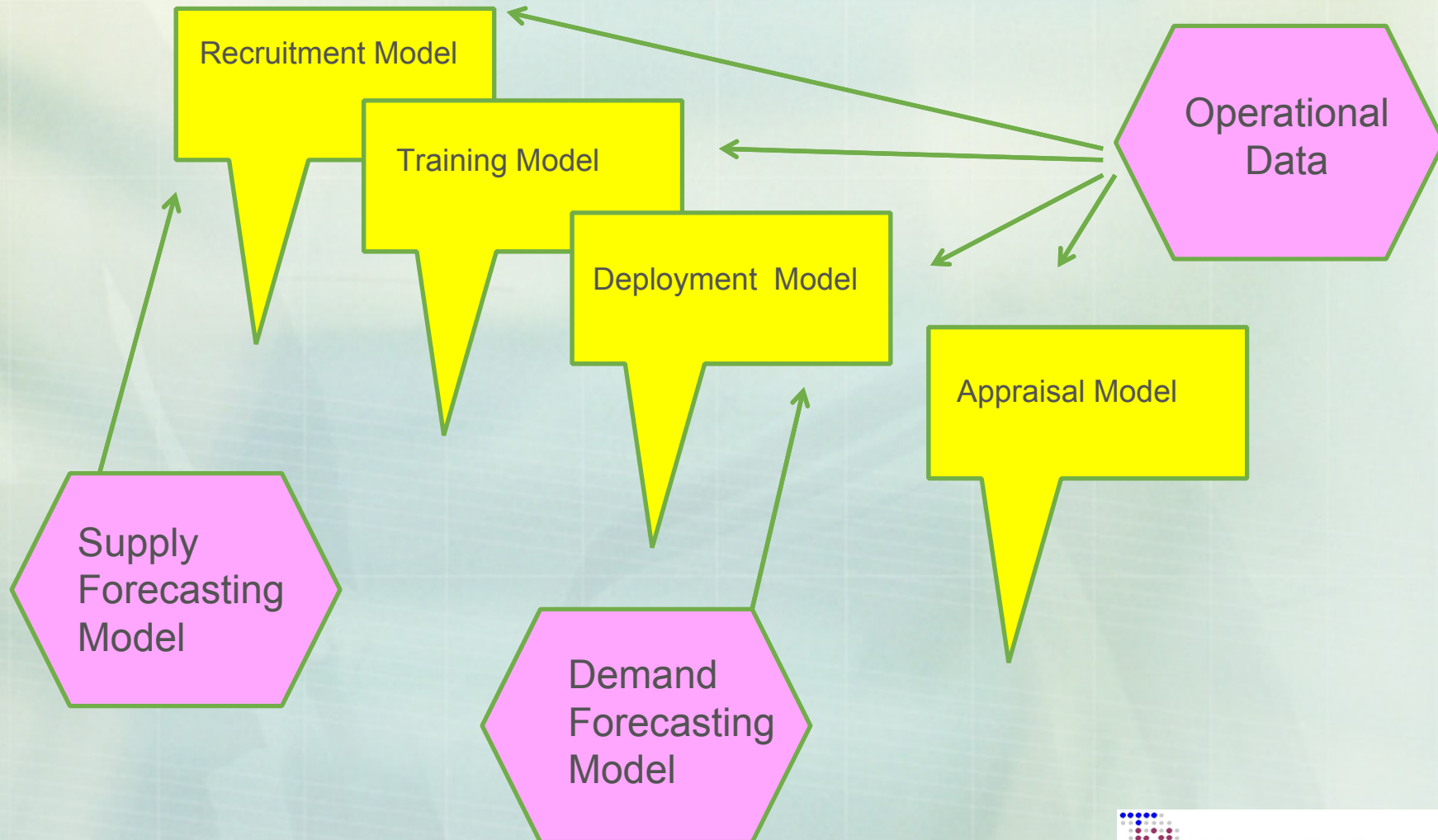
*Macro Models do little justice  
to management of these many  
uncertainties.*

**Their alignment with Org  
structure and DM hierarchy  
is poor.**



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## The cascading models



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## Service Portfolio Optimization

Objective is to maximize total Gross Margin earned by deploying staff optimally

GM varies based on four major factors

Service Line	Geography	Business Vertical	Business Model
ADM	NA	BFSI	T & M
Consulting	Europe	Manuf	Fixed Price
IMS	APAC	Telecom	Pay Per Use
BPM	MEA	Health Care	Outcome Based
Eng. Services	India	Hospitality	

Planning horizon is two quarters ahead due to demand visibility issues

## Modeling Human Resource Management in Information Technology Services Firms

- Assume set of service Offerings options  $\mathbf{X}=\{1,\dots,X\}$
- Option  $x\in\mathbf{X}$  defined by important attributes , some examples

• Service Types	$X_i$	• Service Contract	$X_k$
– Development Projects	$X_{i=1}$	– Time & Material	$X_{k=1}$
– Maintenance Projects	$X_{i=2}$	– Fixed Price	$X_{k=2}$
– Package Implementation	$X_{i=3}$	– Profit Sharing	$X_{k=3}$
– System Integration	$X_{i=4}$	– Licenses & Fees	$X_{k=4}$
– Consulting	$X_{i=5}$		
– Testing	$X_{i=6}$		
• Service Geography	$X_j$	• Industry	$X_l$
– Europe	$X_{j=1}$	– Financial Services	$X_{l=1}$
– APAC	$X_{j=2}$	– Retail	$X_{l=2}$
– NAM	$X_{j=3}$	– Telecom	$X_{l=3}$
		– Manufacturing	$X_{l=4}$

- The decision variables ( $X_{i,j,k,l}$ ) are the Number of Resources Deployed in the respective categories.
- The Gross Margin associated with the respective service

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## Service Portfolio Optimization

System constraints are many. The key ones are

- Existing Commitment to deliver on projects
- Work Permits, Visa availability in each Geography
- Desire to limit risk from each Business Model
- Staff availability with appropriate technical skills
- Limiting country and currency risks
- Need to maintain bench strength



# Modeling Human Resource Management in Information Technology Services Firms

## The Mathematical Model

$$\text{maximize} \quad \sum_l \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} * G_{ijkl} \quad \text{Subject to}$$

$$0.8 * X^c . R \leq \sum_l \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} * G_{ijkl} \geq 1.2 * X^c . R$$

Where  $X^c$  is the current allocation Vector and  $R$  stands for the corresponding per unit revenue vector

$$\sum_i \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} * 0.2 \leq X'_j$$

Where  $X'_j$  represents the number of visas available in country  $j$

Similar equations can be defined to represent country and currency risks or Service Contract risk.

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## The Mathematical Model

$$\text{maximize} \quad \sum_l \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} * G_{ijkl}$$

Let  $X^T$  stand for total staff strength during the plan period and  
let  $b$  stand for the desired bench percentage

$$\sum_l \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} \leq b * X^T$$

$$\text{And each } X_{ijkl} \geq 0$$

**Staff Availability with appropriate technical skills is a difficult constraint to incorporate. It requires additional modeling effort to link the Service Types to the tech skills.**

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## The Mathematical Model

Let  $P_{im}$  represent the percentage of staff with specific technology skill  $m$  presently deployed in Service Type  $i$

$m$  stands for (1) mainframe skills, (2) Unix & C, (3) Web related, (4) SAP, (5) Oracle etc

Present deployment percentages of skill sets in each Service Type can be assumed to be the applicable pattern for the planning period.

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## The Mathematical Model

Then for each m

$$\sum_i \left( \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} * P_{im} \right) \leq X^T * P^T_m$$

Where  $X^T$  stands for the max number of staff available for the planning period and  $P^T_m$  represents the desired percentage of total staff with Tech skill m

Multiple runs were performed with a simpler model as a Pilot many years ago.



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## Modeling based Learnings

- Unconstrained optimization showed the potential to improve Gross Margin by 77 %. It also pushed up the utilization rate to 95%
- To inject reality into modeling the model was constrained to seek solutions within a 20 % range of current solution. Then the GM improvement came down to 20% as well.
- When the GM was kept at a high level without any fall, the team tightened the limits; hence bench percentage went up too. This turns out to be a suboptimal solution.

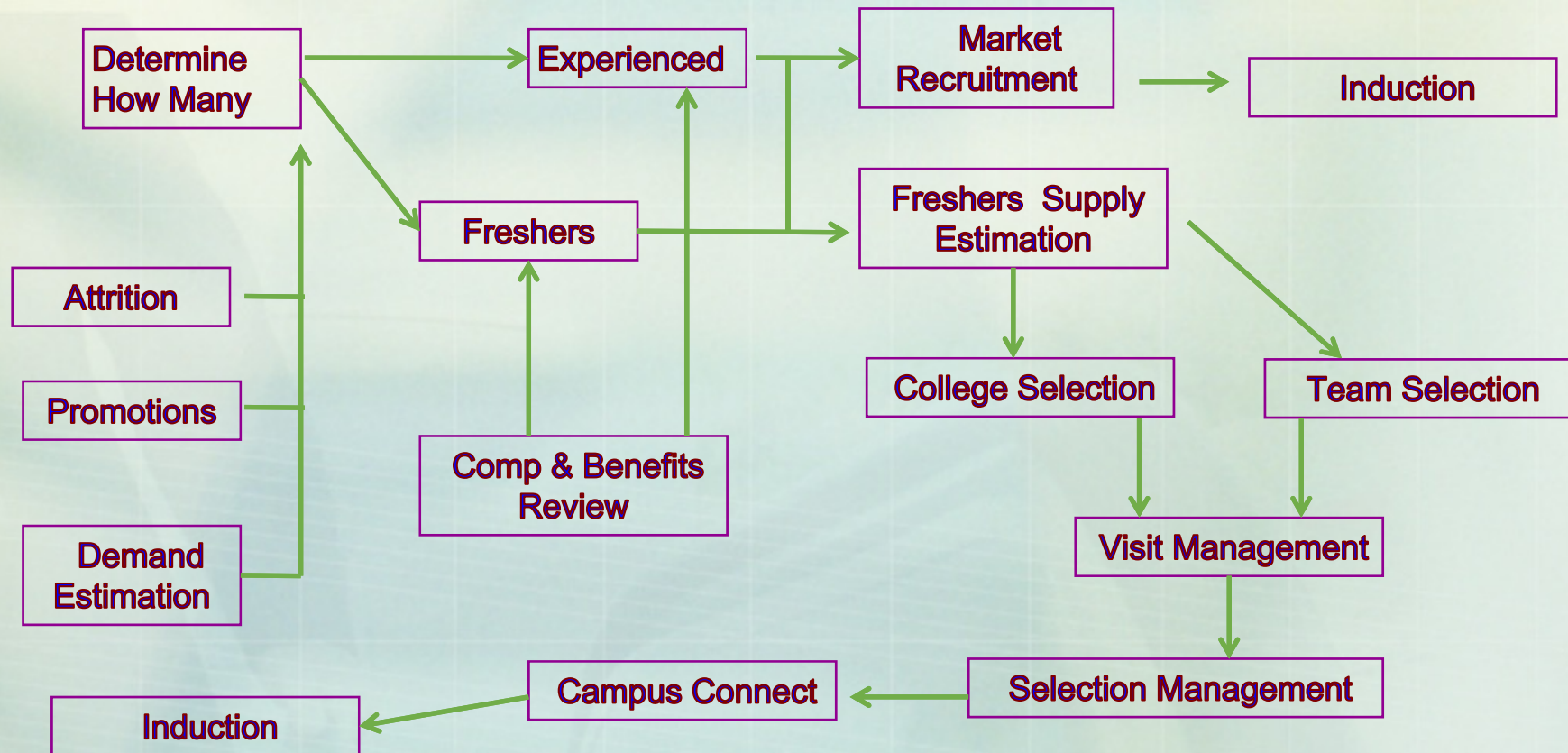
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## Modeling based Learnings

- Linking the Service Type to Tech Skills demanded turned out to be a modeling challenge.
- We felt intuitively that the GM and Utilization Level will both move up when resources are given multi skill sets.
- The best lesson learnt pertains to treatment and handling of uncertainties. Dealing with a sub set of uncertainties in a limited model and then cascading the models in a serial mode enabled much better understanding of the real world and improved impelementability.

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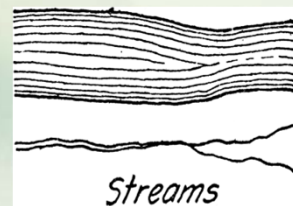
## Recruitment Planning



Simulation, Scheduling and Tour Planning routines help to optimize the processes.

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## Training Management



Stream Determination



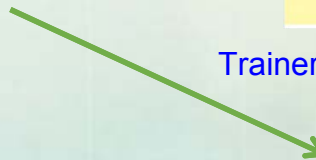
Needs Assessment



Capacity Building



Trainer Recruitment etc.



Training Sessions



Assessment



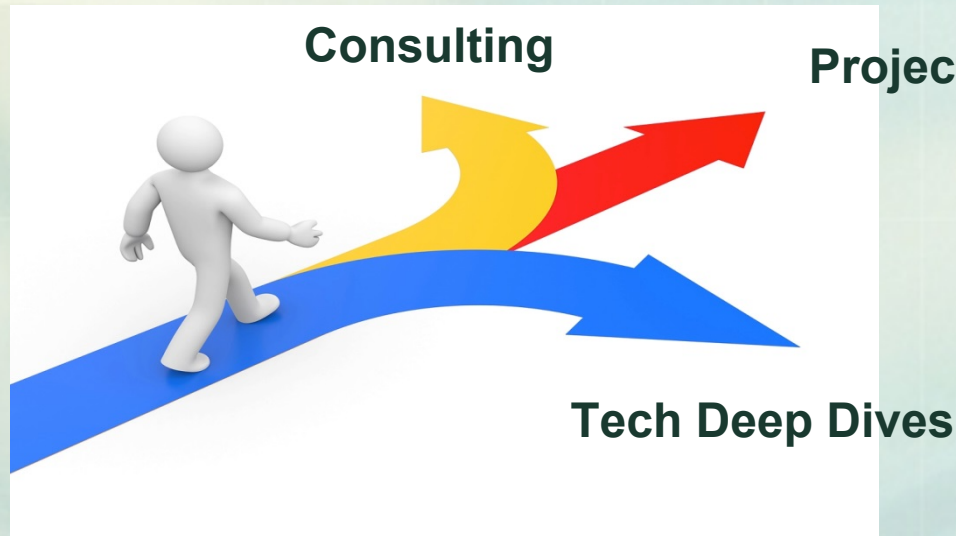
Trainee Allocation

*Completely amenable to  
mathematical programming*



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## Talent Engagement



**Appropriate  
Career Path**

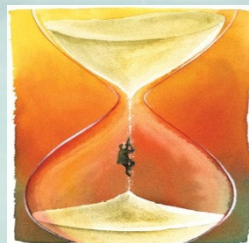
Not amenable to macro modeling but micro scheduling is possible



Global Work opportunity



Client Market interface



Challenging Assignments



No extended bench stay

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## Pitfalls in use of Analytics



- Demand based Firing
- Grading on the Curve
- Resignation Prediction

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[www.themeworkanalytics.com](http://www.themeworkanalytics.com)