

Measurement and the People CMM[®]

Improving the capability of your workforce

Measurement Users' Group Conference 26 July 2007

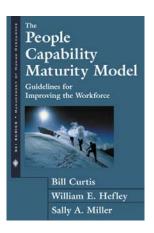
Patrick Rabbath



- What is the People CMM[®]?
- Overview of the People CMM[®]
- Context of the People CMM[®]
- Measurement and the People CMM[®]
- Lessons learnt
- Case study

What is the People CMM[®]?

- The People Capability Maturity Model®
 - Provides guidelines for improving the workforce
 - Developed at the SEI
 - Supported by US Army and OSD
- A roadmap for implementing workforce practices that continuously improve the capability of an organization's workforce.







- Philosophy (10 principles):
 - 1. Workforce capability is related to performance
 - 2. Workforce capability is a competitive issue
 - 3. Workforce capability linked to strategic objectives
 - 4. Focus shifted to workforce competencies
 - 5. Capability measured and improved at multiple levels
 - 6. Investment in improving critical competencies *(continued next slide)*



- Philosophy (continued):
 - 7. Management is responsible for workforce capability
 - 8. Improvement as a process of proven practices
 - 9. Organization provides improvement opportunities
 - 10. New technologies should evolve competencies



- Architecture:
 - Comprises 22 process areas
 - Implementation practices
 - Unique to each Process Area
 - Institutionalization practices (four types):
 - Commitment to perform
 - Ability to perform
 - Measurement and analysis
 - Verifying implementation



- Architecture (continued):
 - Workforce practices:
 - staff recruitment, retention and transition;
 - channels of communication, and coordination among teams;
 - work environment conducive to production and quality;
 - training and development;
 - attractive compensation and remuneration packages; and
 - measurement of performance of the individuals and teams.
 - Process Area Goals
 - Three to five goals stating objectives for each Process Area



- Maturity Levels:
 - Staged Representation only
 - Maturity Levels 1 through to 5
 - Level 1: Initial
 - Inconsistent management of the workforce
 - Workforce practices ad hoc and inconsistent
 - Low staff retention
 - Shortage of available a talented workforce typically blamed
 - Heavy reliance on slogans and exhortations
 - Cultural belief that workforce issues are HR's problem



- Maturity Levels (continued):
 - Level 2: Managed
 - Basic 'workforce practices' applied consistently (i.e. staffing, coordinating commitments, resourcing, managing performance, skilling, and compensation decisions)
 - Focus is at the unit level
 - Executives commit the organization to workforce development
 - Staffing and performance objectives based on committed work
 - Unit managers responsible for performing these practices
 - Units identify and manage their skill needs
 - Establishes the foundation for organizational improvements



- Maturity Levels (continued):
 - Level 3: Defined
 - Organization identifies 'workforce competencies' required (i.e. knowledge, skills and process abilities)
 - Competencies based on organization's strategic plan
 - Workforce capability is linked to strategic business objectives
 - Focus is at the organizational level
 - Workforce planning develops the required competencies
 - Workforce practices tailored from competencies
 - Culture of participation through levels of autonomy
 - Establishes infrastructure for measuring workforce capability



- Maturity Levels (continued):
 - Level 4: Predictable
 - Organizational assets established and trusted based on results from proven competency-based processes
 - Workgroups trusted with greater responsibility and authority
 - Managers turn their attention to more strategic issues
 - Integration of different competency-based processes into multidisciplinary processes
 - Competency-based process performance and capability are managed quantitatively to achieve strategic objectives (and set new ones)



- Maturity Levels (continued):
 - Level 5: Optimizing
 - Organizational-wide focus on continual improvement of its competency-based processes
 - Competency-based process performance and capability are aligned across workgroups, units, and the entire organization
 - Establishes a process for proposing, evaluating and deploying innovations and new technologies to workforce practices (which can be originated at levels of the organization)

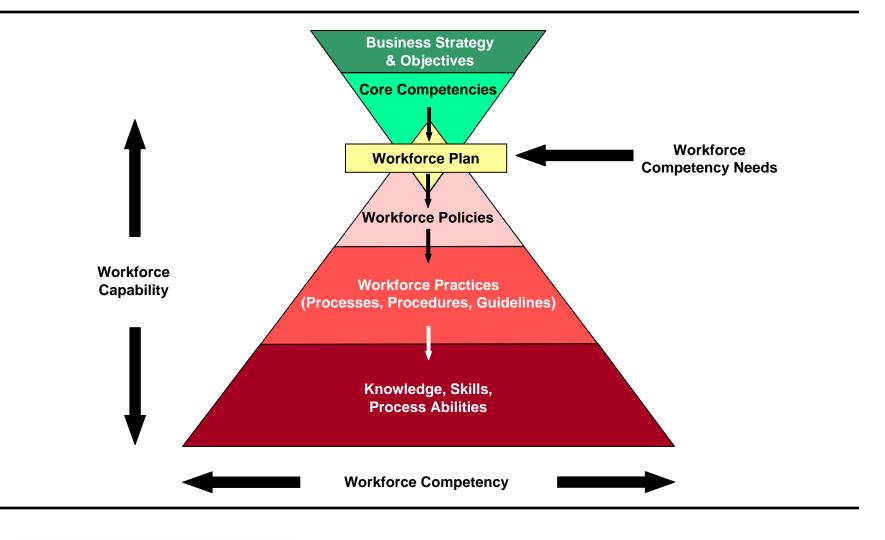
Overview of the People CMM®



Levela	People CMM Threads											
Levels	Developing competency	Building workgroups & culture	Motivating & managing performance	Shaping the workforce								
5 Optimizing	Contin Capa Improv		Organizational Performance Alignment	Continuous Workforce Innovation								
4 Predictable	Mentoring Competency Based Assets	Competency Integration Empowered Workgroups	Quantitative Performance Management	Organizational Capability Management								
3 Defined	Competency Development Competency Analysis	Workgroup Development Participatory Culture	Competency Based Practices Career Development	Workforce Planning								
2 Managed	Training and Development	Communication & Coordination	Compensation Performance Management Work Environment	Staffing								
			Source: Fig	ure 3.6, People								

Overview of the People CMM[®]



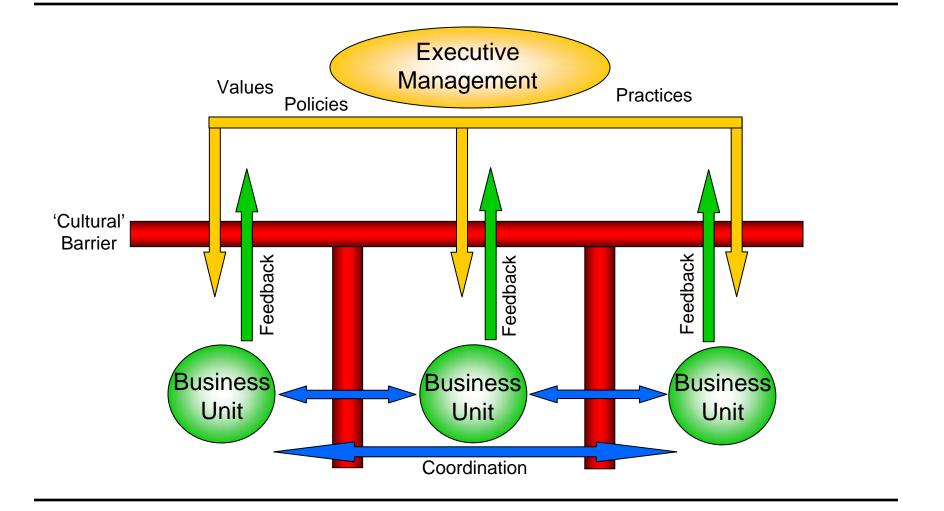


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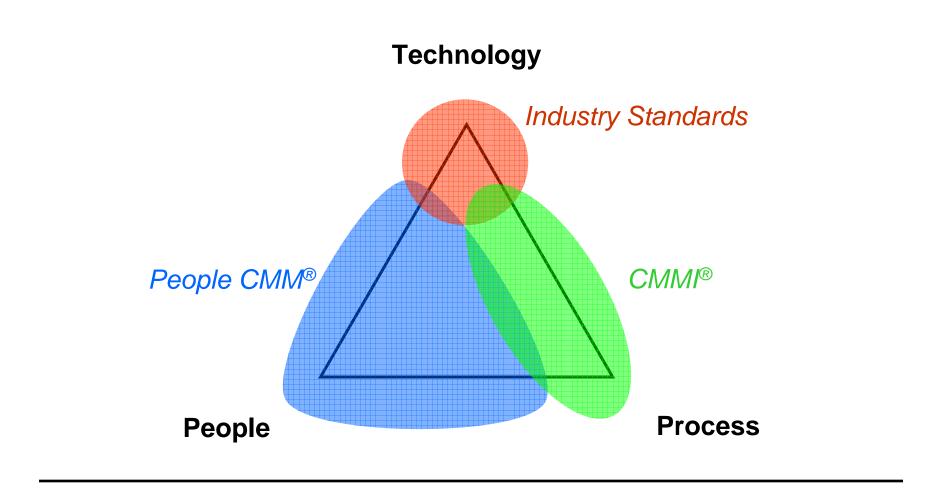
Overview of the People CMM[®]





Context of the People CMM®



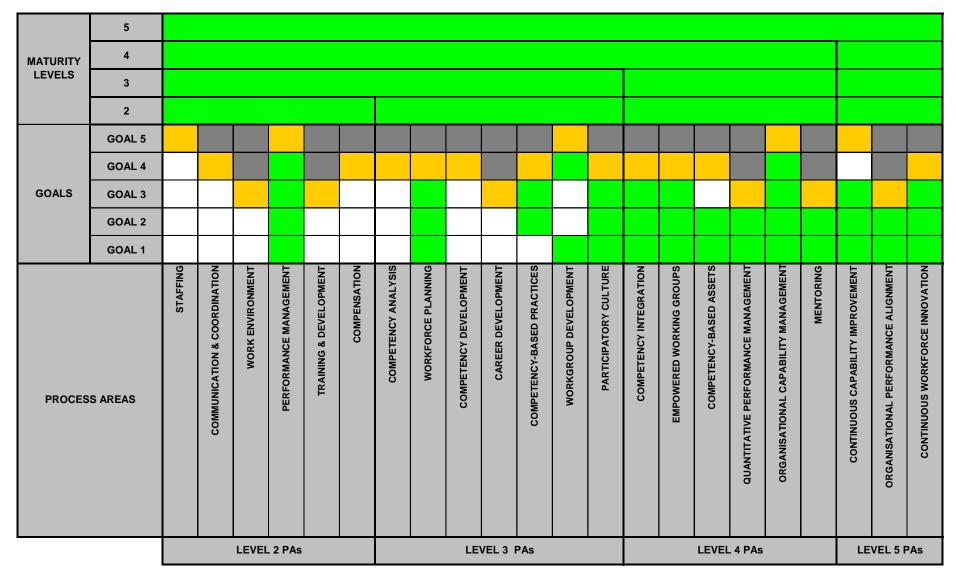




- Improving an organization's workforce capability cannot be done without measuring performance
- Measurement is the foundation of People CMM[®]
- Measurement practices have been built into the model (see next slides)

	5																						
GOALS GO	4																						
	3																						
	2																						
	GOAL 5																						
	GOAL 4																						
	GOAL 3																						
	GOAL 2																						
	GOAL 1																						
PROCES	S AREAS	STAFFING	COMMUNICATION & COORDINATION	WORK ENVIRONMENT	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT	COMPENSATION	COMPETENCY ANALYSIS	WORKFORCE PLANNING	COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT	CAREER DEVELOPMENT	COMPETENCY-BASED PRACTICES	WORKGROUP DEVELOPMENT	PARTICIPATORY CULTURE	COMPETENCY INTEGRATION	EMPOWERED WORKING GROUPS	COMPETENCY-BASED ASSETS	QUANTITATIVE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY MANAGEMEN	MENTORING	CONTINUOUS CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE ALIGNMENT	CONTINUOUS WORKFORCE INNOVATION
				LEVEL 2 PAs LEVEL 3 PAs								LEVEL	4 PAs			LEVEL 5 PAs							

P-CMM GOAL CHARACTERISATION TEMPLATE



MEASUREMENT MAPPING TO P-CMM GOALS

MEASUREMENT PRACTICES REQUIRED FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

MEASUREMENT PRACTICES REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

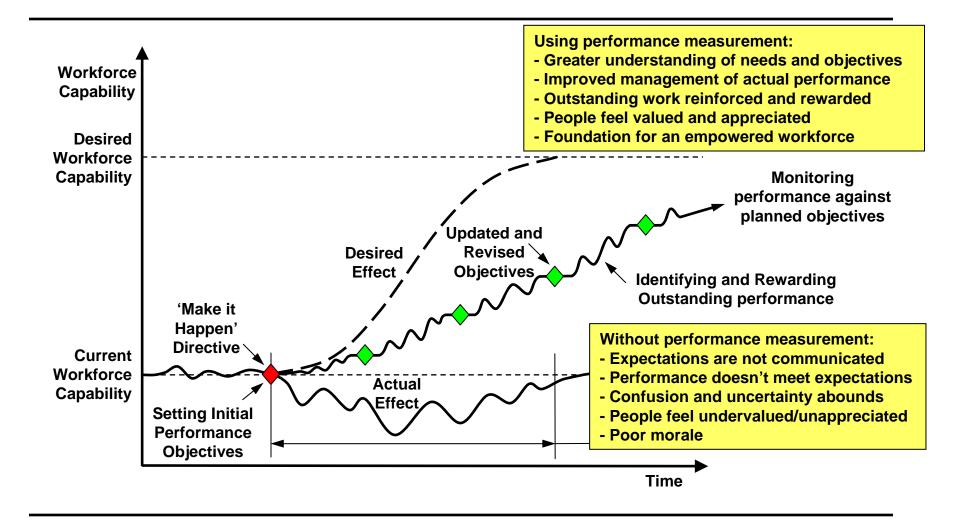


- Establish measurable objectives for work that has been committed to:
 - At both the individual and unit levels
- Monitor actual performance:
 - Focus is to identify ways to improve performance
- Recognize and reward outstanding performance:
 - Creating incentives for improving individual, unit, and (ultimately) organisational performance through positive reinforcement



- Organisational objectives include targets, needs and end-states:
 - Objectives form the basis for strategic plans which inturn are used to derive tactical, work-group and/or unit plans
 - Staff, processes, tools, facilities and other resources are needed to achieve targets, needs and end-states
- Measurement of performance is fundamental to ensuring harmonisation between individual / unit objectives and organisational objectives







- Lack of policy direction
- Lack of executive sponsorship
- Lack of resources to undertake initiatives
- Measurement data used against people
- Other 'cultural' barriers

The People CMM[®] assumes a hostile reception!



- IT development organisation in a bank:
 - CMMI[®] Maturity Level 1 processes (ad-hoc processes or non-existent and heavily dependent on heroes)
 - Aim: to establish organisational-wide measurement program
 - Balanced-score card to 'force' improvement already in place:
 - Schedule Key Performance Index (KPI) of 95% or better (among a dozen other KPIs)
 - Bonus payments tied to achievement of Schedule KPI



- KPI selected arbitrarily:
 - Senior manager: 'I thought it was a reasonable figure'
- Tying bonus to Schedule KPI encouraged 'cheating' on schedule performance:
 - Project Manager: 'I re-baseline the schedule the day before we report KPIs to that I can get my bonus'
- Almost everyone received bonuses despite poor project performances:
 - Other KPI's indicative of real schedule performance

For more information



http://www.sei.cmu.edu/cmm-p/version2/

The People CMM[®], Guidelines for Improving the Workforce

Introduction to the People CMM[®]

Intermediate Concepts of People CMM[®]

SCAMPISM for People CMM[®]

Addison Wesley Book

3-Day Course

5-day Course

5-day Course

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