



Building Champions

Six Sigma Applied to Human Resources

Sharon Gregory
Hexagon Solutions and Beyond, Inc.
412-821-1301
sharongregory@hexsab.com
www.hexsab.com

Michael A. Couch
Michael Couch & Associates Inc.
412-952-9036
Michael@mcassociatesinc.com
www.mcassociatesinc.com

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Workshop Objectives

- Understand the basic concepts and techniques of Six Sigma
- Know how to identify and select HR projects that will have an impact on the business
- Experience real-life examples of successful HR Six Sigma Projects
- Understand the role that HR can play in Six Sigma

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History of Six Sigma

- Originated in the early 1980's at Motorola.
 - TQM was not achieving the desired results.
- Focused on reducing product and process variability in order to prevent defects.
- Used to achieve the goal of "doing it right the first time".
- Established and communicated the process they termed "Six Sigma".

What Is Six Sigma?

Six Sigma is a variation reduction process used by cross-functional project teams to improve customer satisfaction, create revenue growth & reduce costs.

Six Sigma will DRAMATICALLY improve the BOTTOM LINE!

A **philosophy** or a business strategy

Thinking

Meeting Strategic Objectives

Managing the Business

Performing Jobs Better

A variation reduction **methodology**

Process Improvement

Identifying & Eliminating Variation

Preventing Defects

A **metric** used to measure process output

Measurement

Goal

Six Sigma: A Philosophy

Operational Excellence:

Understanding customer expectations and meeting them with a high quality product and/or service.

Six Sigma:

A philosophy or business strategy for achieving Operational Excellence within manufacturing and business processes.

Six Sigma: A Methodology

- Statistical “Tool Box” including:
 - Measurement System Evaluations
 - Control Charts
 - Hypothesis Testing
 - Components of Variation Studies
 - Design of Experiments
 - Analysis of Variance
 - Regression Analysis
 - Capability Studies
- “Roadmap” for gaining process knowledge:
 - **D**efine, **M**easure, **A**nalyze, **I**mprove, **C**ontrol

Six Sigma: A Methodology

- It is not just “Statistics”! Other tools include:
 - Thought Mapping
 - Process Mapping
 - Effective Teaming Skills
 - Presentation Skills
 - Project Management
- “Roadmap” for gaining process knowledge:
 - **D**efine, **M**easure, **A**nalyze, **I**mprove, **C**ontrol

Six Sigma **DMAIC** Methodology

DEFINE

MEASURE

ANALYZE

IMPROVE

CONTROL

DEFINE the project

(i.e. the process improvement opportunity):

- Develop a clear definition of the project opportunity.
- Collect background information on the current process & the customers' needs/requirements.

MEASURE the current situation:

- Gather data/information on the current situation (baseline) to provide a clearer focus for the improvement effort.
- Verify integrity of the data.

DMAIC - Analyze

ANALYZE to identify causes:

- Identify the root causes of defects & variation.
- Confirm them with data.

DMAIC - Improve

IMPROVE by implementing solutions:

- Develop, test and implement solutions that address root causes.
- Use data to evaluate results for the solutions and the plans used to carry them out.

CONTROL:

- Maintain the gains that have been achieved
 - Standardizing work procedures or processes
- Anticipate future improvements
- Preserve the lessons learned from this improvement effort

Six Sigma: A Metric

- Sigma is a statistical term for standard deviation
 - A measure of process variation
 - Represented by the Greek letter σ
- Can be translated into “defects per million opportunities” (DPMO)

The “Sigma Level” of a process can be measured...the higher the better!

Practically Speaking...

Four Sigma

**20,000 lost articles of
mail/hour**

**Two short/long
landings/day**

**200,000 wrong drug
prescriptions/year**

Six Sigma

Seven lost articles/hour

**One short/long landing/five
years**

**Sixty-eight wrong drug
prescriptions/year**

Where do you think your processes are?

The Six Sigma Goal

- Identify, isolate, and eliminate variation.
- Prevent defects rather than detect defects.
- Problem solve pro-actively instead of “fire-fighting”.

Continuously Improve!

Six Sigma Is Not

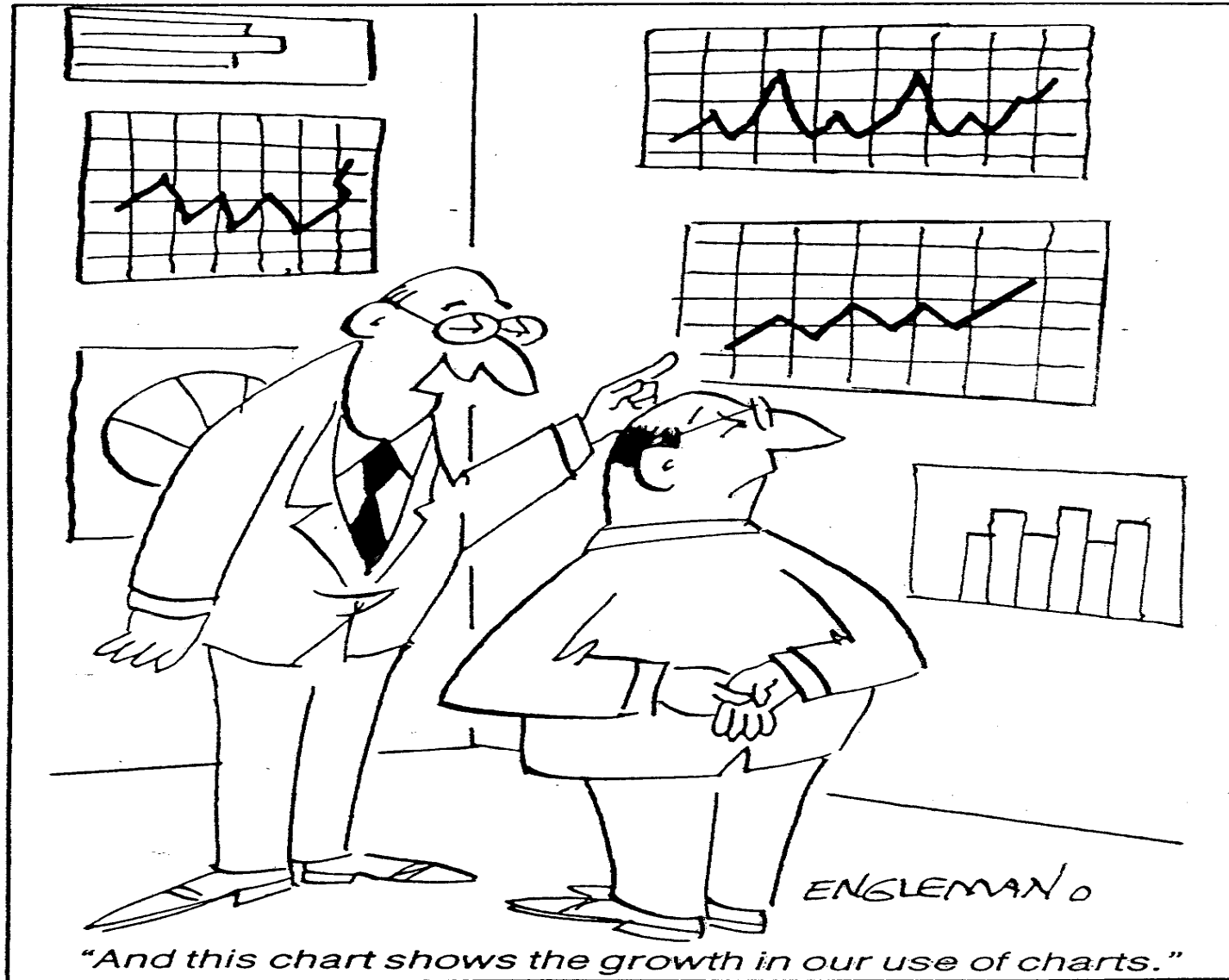
- Just another training program
 - *It's about results!*
 - *Trainees begin the learning process with a process improvement project already defined*
- A replacement for current quality management systems
- The "Cure-All"
- Only applicable for manufacturing

Data / Knowledge Is Power!

- We don't know what we don't know.
- If we can't express what we know **in the form of numbers**, we don't know much about it.
- If we don't know much about it, we can't control it.
- **If we can't control it, we are at the mercy of chance!**



Do We Measure the Right Things?



Benefits to Be Expected

- A Common language and set of tools for strengthening systems & processes
- An effective method for data-driven decision making
- Bottom-line improvements:
 - Cost savings, profits, quality, growth, customer satisfaction
 - Each 6 σ project is expected to have business benefits
 - From \$5,000 to over \$1,000,000 in annual savings
 - An average “Green Belt” project can save approximately \$50K
 - An average “Black Belt” project can save approximately \$150K

Differentiating Characteristics

- Strong emphasis upon understanding customer requirements
- Focused problem-solving projects aligned with business goals
- Packaging of the tools
- Disciplined rigor of data-based decision making
- Intense financial focus and visibility of bottom-line business results

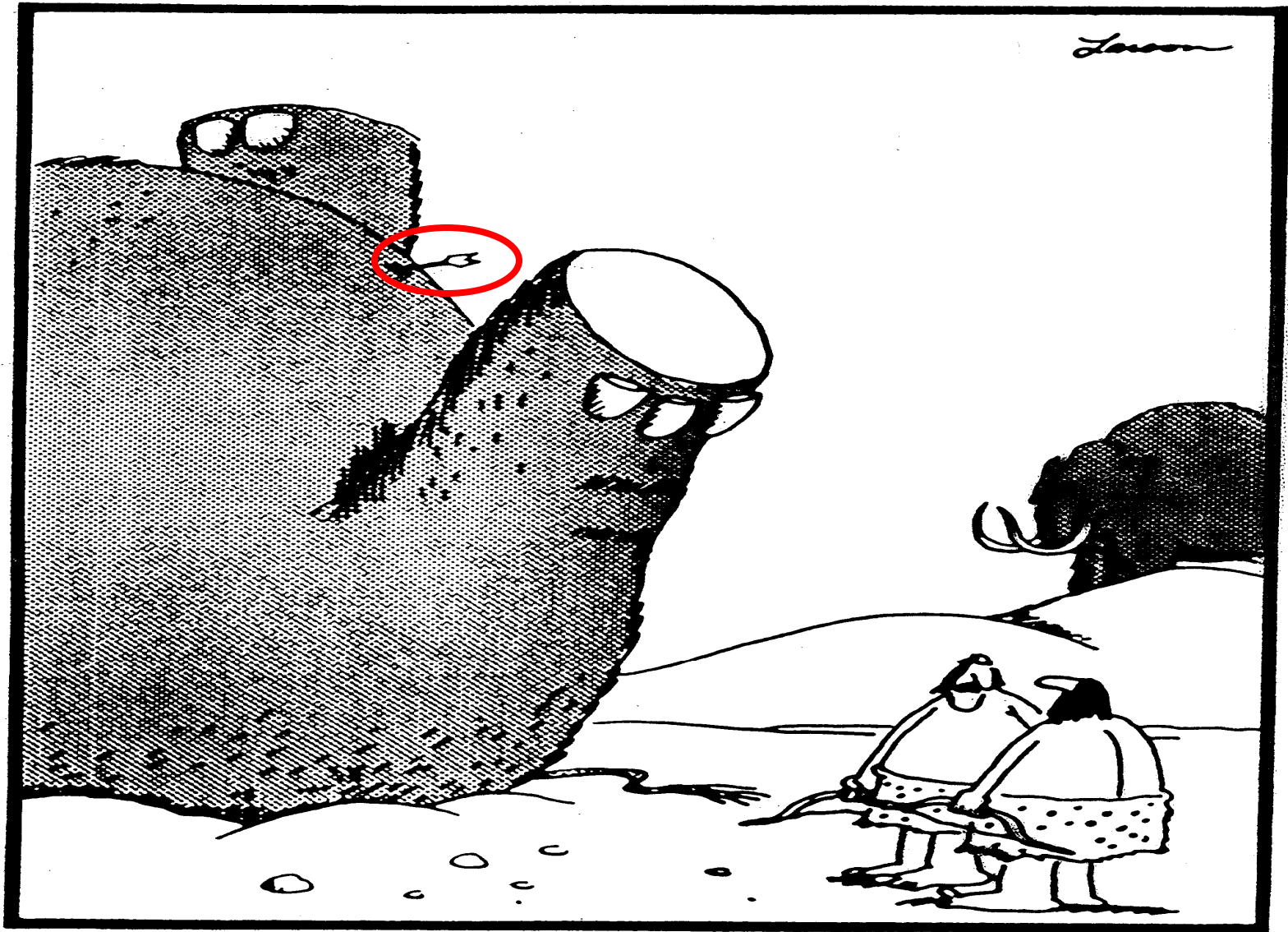
Six Sigma Applications

- Administrative
- Transactional
- Design
- Purchasing
- Manufacturing
- Maintenance
- Customer Service
- Quality Assurance

Process Improvements
Lead to Business Results!

Six Sigma strives to eliminate and prevent process “defects”!

Understanding Processes



"Maybe we should write that spot down."

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6σ On-Ramps

Business Results

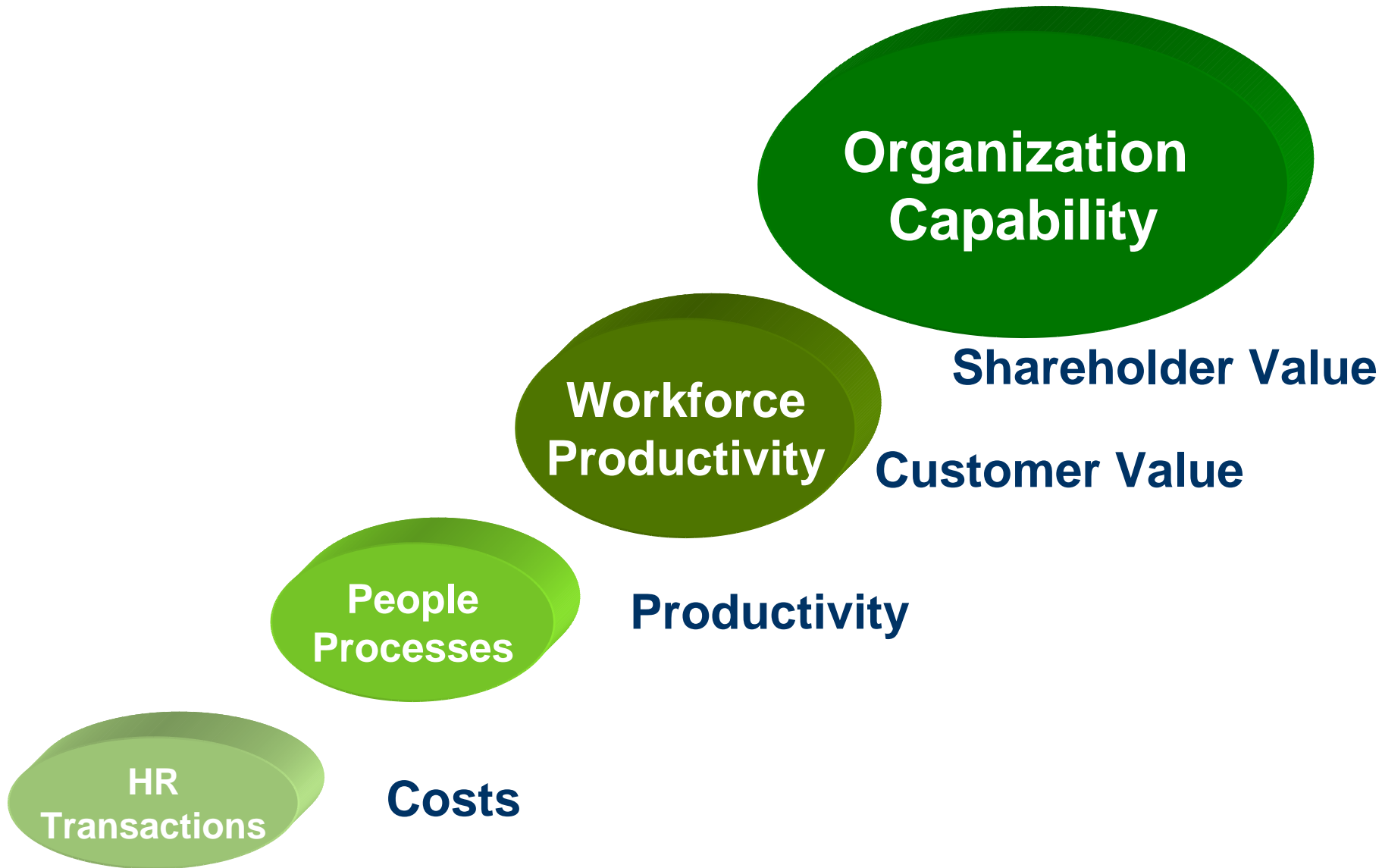
Process Improvement



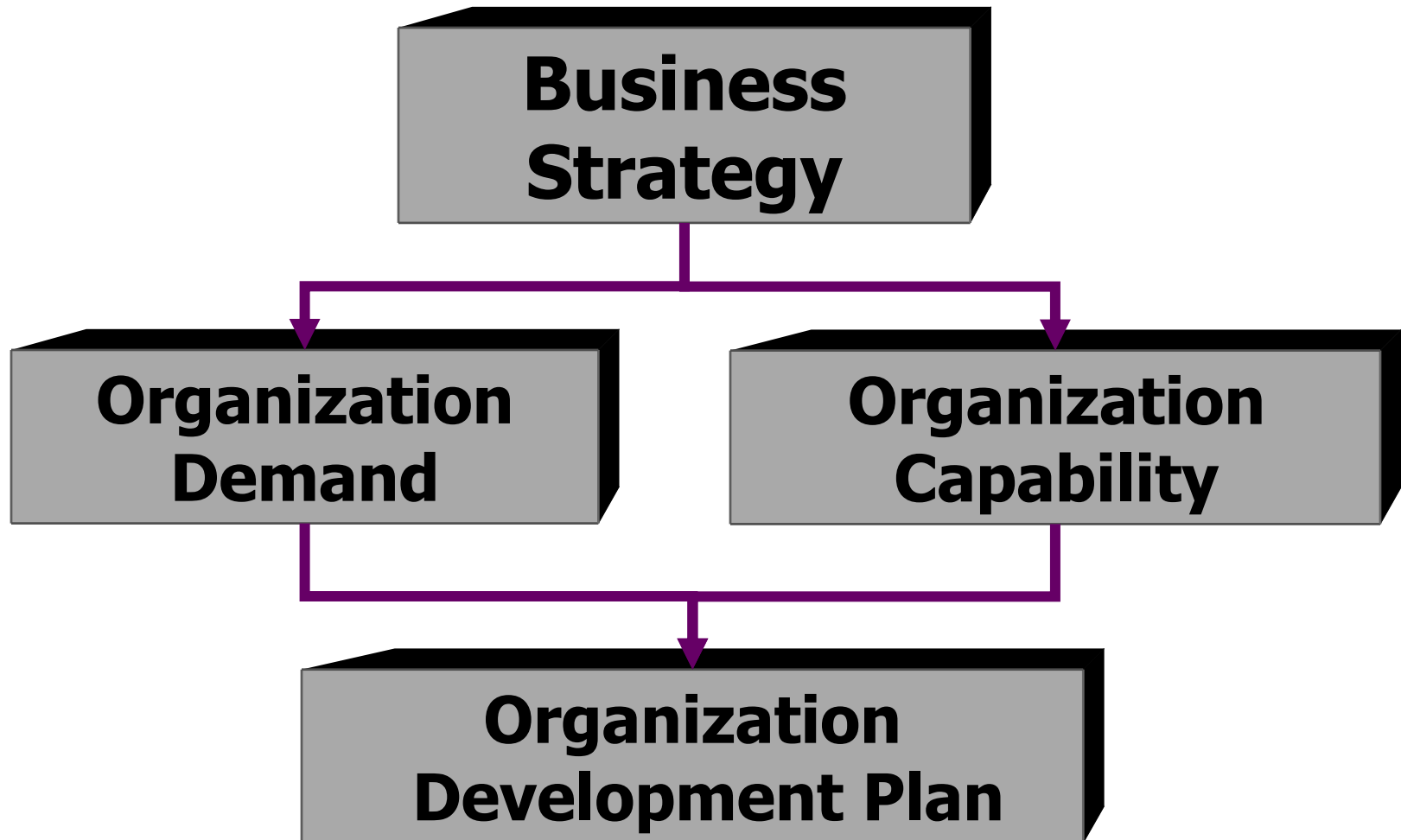
Process Management

Process Development

HR's Opportunity



Strategy Driven Organization DevelopmentSM



The Business Case

“Companies that more closely aligned goals across their organization enjoyed much higher levels of financial success”

How Smart HCM Drives Financial Performance

Workforce Intelligence Institute & SuccessFactors, 2006

Do your employees understand the connection between their efforts and overall goals?

The Business Case

“Companies that increase employee engagement see improvement in operating margins.”

Towers Perrin

New Realities in Today's Workforce 2007

**What does your engagement picture look like?
How does it relate to company performance?**

The Business Case

“Organizations with strong performance-oriented cultures witnessed far better financial growth during the same period.”

Nohria, Joyce, and Roberson

"What Really Works"

Harvard Business Review (July 2003)

What is your company's culture and how can it be improved to make a difference?

The Business Case

Certain Human Capital practices* explain as much as 43% of the difference in the market-to-book value of one company compared to another.

Deloitte & Touche
Human Capital ROI Report

- * The practices vary depending on the business's Driving Force
- * Some are universal:
 - Managing Talent
 - Rewarding Performance
 - Communicating Strategically

A silhouette of a person in a suit stands on the left side of the image, looking towards a large bar chart. The bar chart consists of 12 vertical bars of varying heights, colored in shades of blue, set against a background of a globe. The globe is partially obscured by a dark grey rectangular box containing white text. The overall scene is set against a light, hazy background.

“Talent issues are at the heart of our rapidly changing world economy and will continue to present formidable challenges to business leaders.”

THE CONFERENCE BOARD



How Is HR Handling the Challenge?

% NOT Satisfied

HR drives business results



90

Talent aligned with Strategy



90

Succession Planning Process



80

HR responding to future talent needs



70

Corporate Leadership Council 2008

Identifying HR Projects

Organization Demand: People Processes

		HR Process
Strategic Importance	Mission Critical	On-Boarding Coaching & Feedback Mentoring Deployment Culture Management Knowledge Transfer Recruiting & Selection Retention Communications Employee Engagement
	Important	Variable Compensation Performance Management Internal Networking Training & Development
	Maintenance	Base Compensation Benefits Planning & Admin Employee Relations



Identifying HR Projects

People Process Assessment

		Process Effectiveness		
		Broken/Nonexistent	OK	Differentiator
Strategic Importance	Mission Critical	On-Boarding Coaching & Feedback Mentoring Deployment Culture Management Knowledge Transfer	Recruiting & Selection Retention Communications Employee Engagement	
	Important	Variable Compensation Performance Management Internal Networking	Training & Development	
	Maintenance		Base Compensation Benefits Planning & Admin Employee Relations	



Identifying HR Projects

Effectiveness

Low

High

Value

High

**Investment
Required**

**Continuously
Improve**

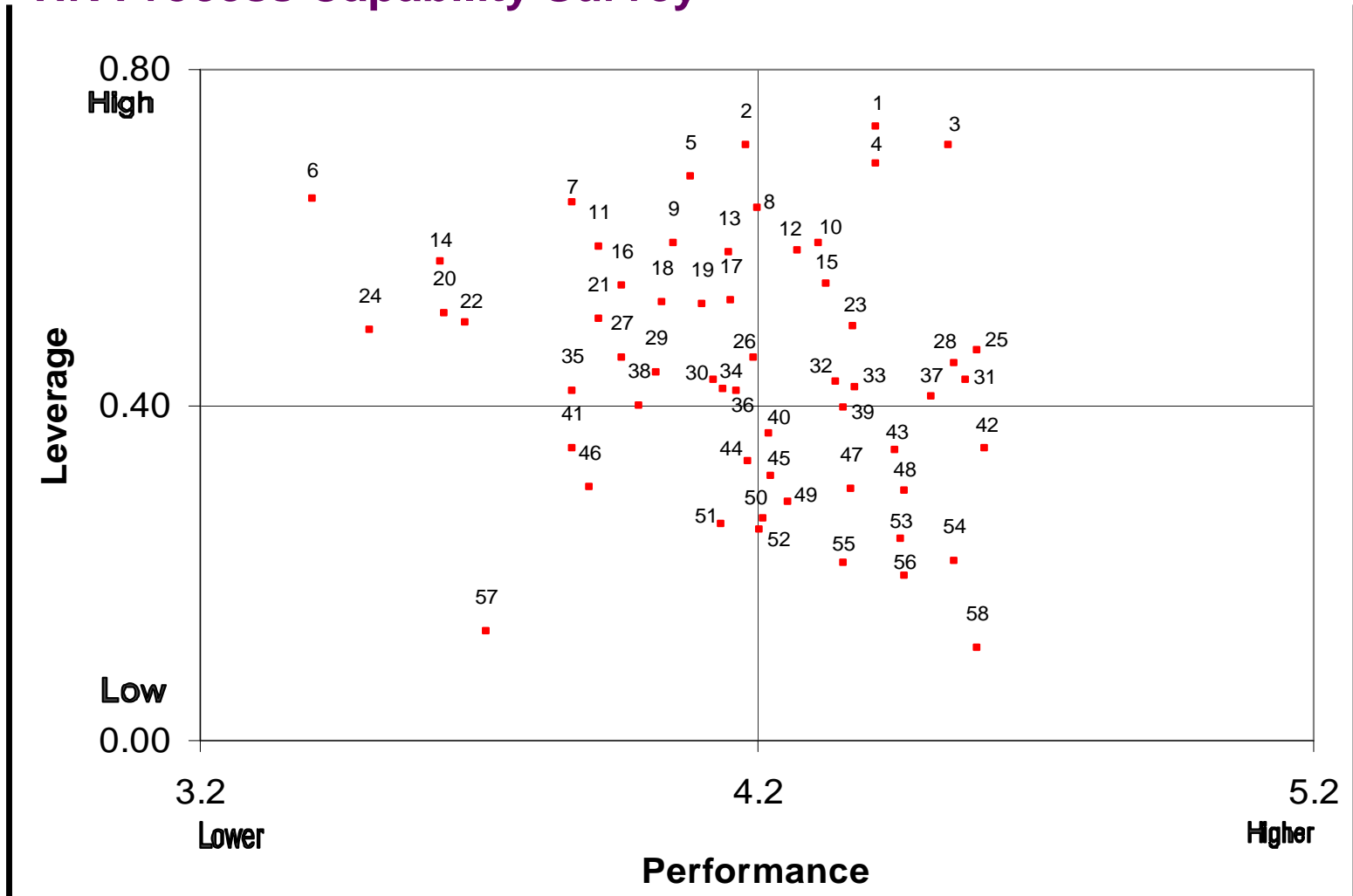
Low

**Eliminate or
Outsource**

**Reduce
Investment**

Identifying HR Projects

HR Process Capability Survey



The Business Research Lab 2008

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Real Life Examples

- Improving Time-To-Hire

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

Time-To-Hire Project Summary

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

- **Location**
 - All North American Operations
- **Problem Statement:**
 - The organization is currently resource constrained.
 - Overburdening resources creates turnover which further contributes to the problem.
 - There is a need to reduce the time it takes to fill an open position.
- **Goal Statement:**
 - Reduce Time-to-Hire for salary professional positions by 10% by X date by creating a process that will continue to produce efficiency improvements and promote effective selection tools.

Business Case

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

Business Case:

- The Company is growing in the midst of an overall economic recovery
- The organization is currently resource constrained and facing a future supply shortage of skilled professionals.
 - Changing demographics of the workforce
 - Increased skill and experience requirements
 - Increased competition for talent available
- Failure to meet professional staffing requirements will affect the ability to meet strategic goals.
- Improving time-to-hire will contribute to accelerating achievement of strategic business goals.

Benefits to Internal Customer:

- Improved retention of key contributors
- Ability to meet and exceed objectives

External Customer:

- Ability to respond to customer requests faster
- Expand services and product markets

Cost Savings

Metrics

- Time-to-Hire
- Cost-to-Hire
- Effectiveness of Recruiting Sources
- New Hire Retention
- Recruitment Activity

Baseline

- Average time-to-hire 79 days
- Previous Year

Traditional Cost Measures

- Advertising
- Travel reimbursement
- Recruiter fees

The Hidden Cost of Recruitment

- Lost Revenues (Profit)
- Turnover
- Missed Goals and Objectives

REVISED METRIC

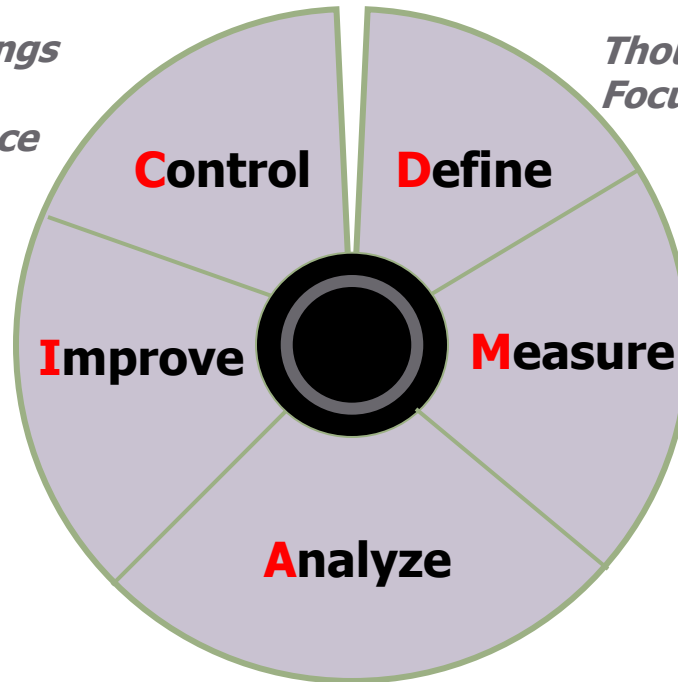
Daily Profit per Employee = Annual Profit / Total Employees / 250 days

A 10% reduction in time-to-hire = \$35/day * 8 days = \$280 per Requisition

Project Timeline

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

*Apply best process to all openings
Train all hiring managers
Track and measure performance*
3 Weeks



*Thought Map, SIPOC, Process Map,
Focus Group and Survey feedback*
1 Month

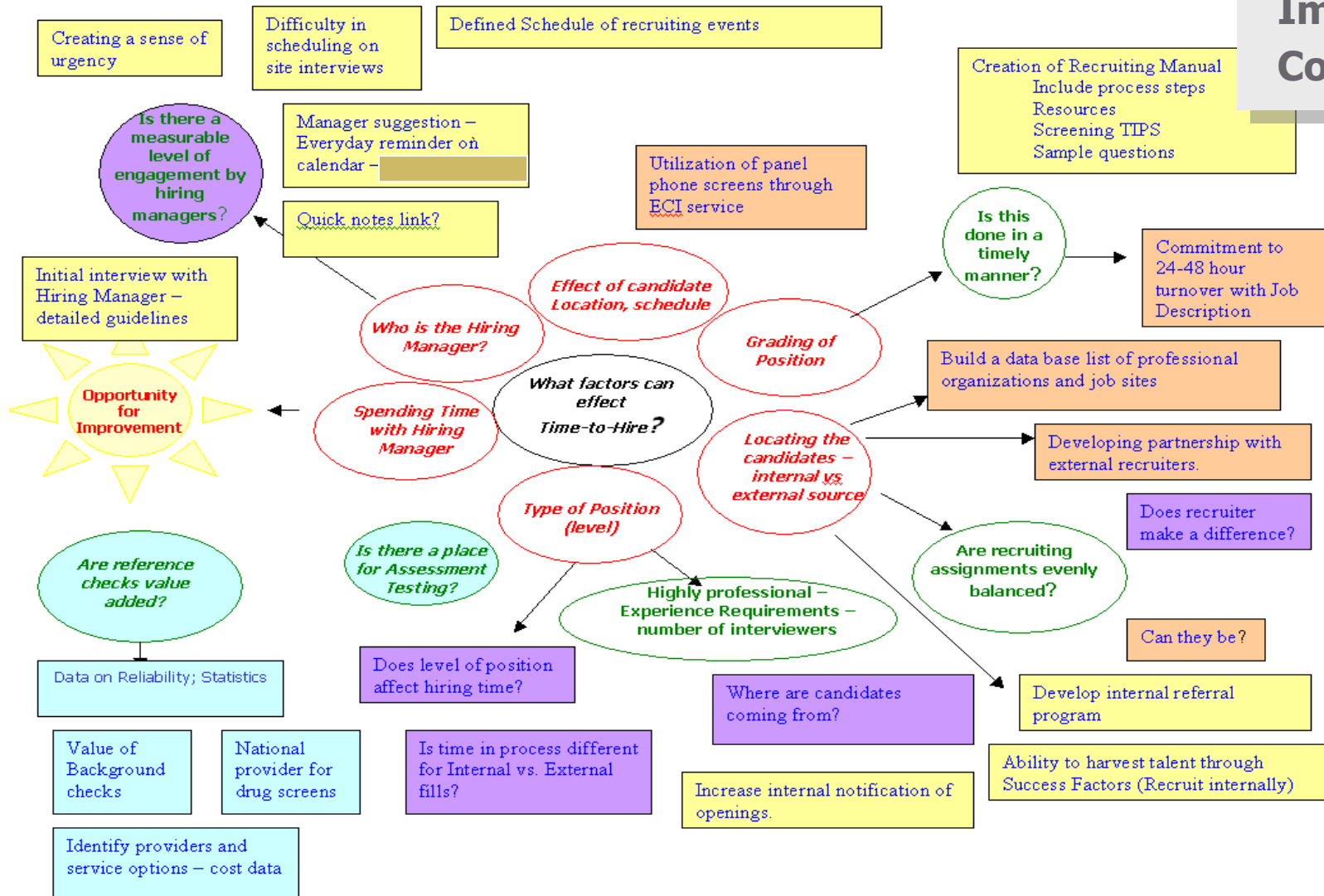
*Select jobs to trial various
process improvements and
track performance*
2 Months

*Using applicant tracking data
to verify baseline & to track
effectiveness of recruitment
sources*
1 Month

*Use various charting tools to
visually identify time-to-hire
process issues*
3 Months

Thought Map

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control



Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

SIPOC Diagram

Project Goal Statement:

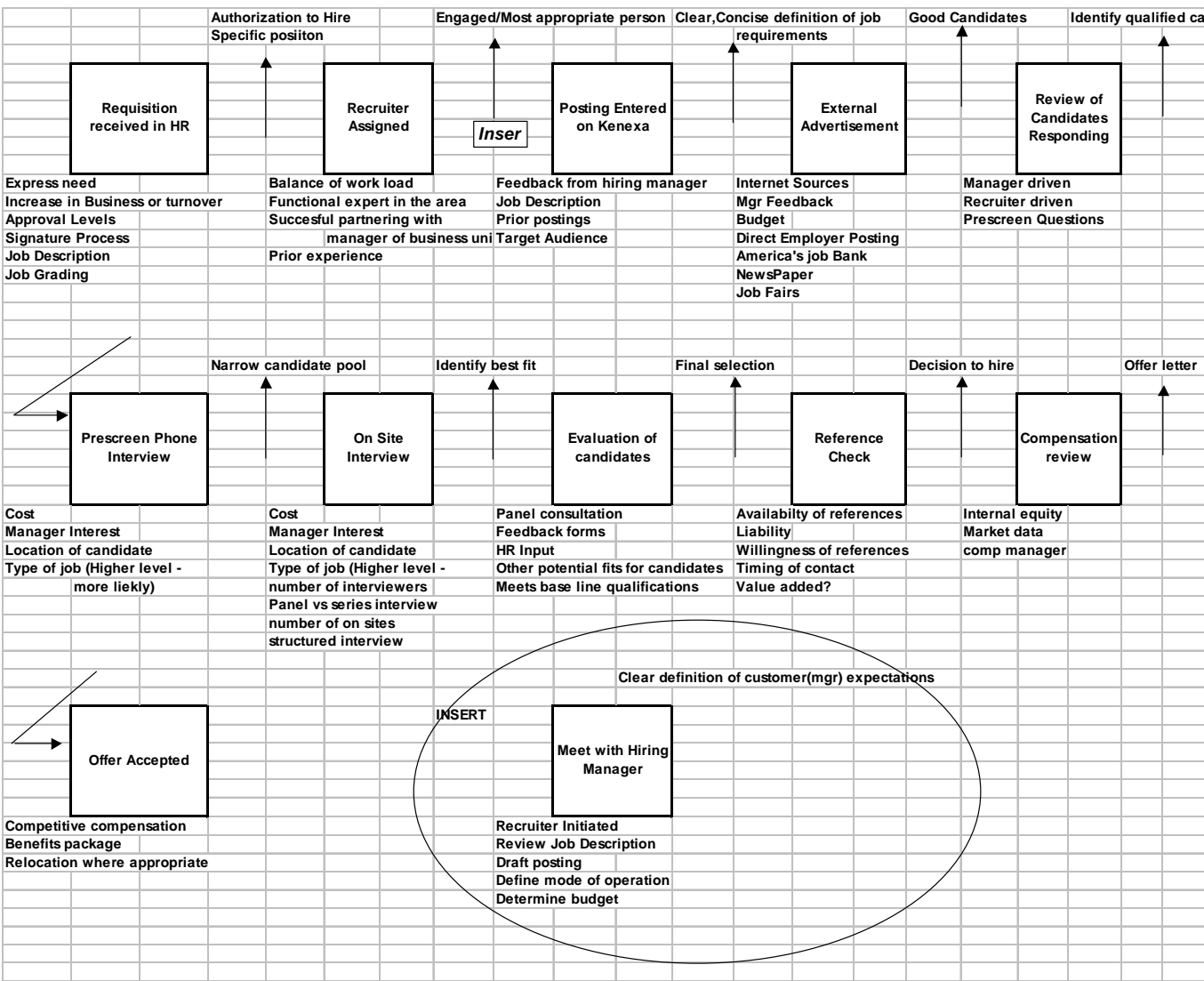
Reduce Time-to-hire window from Time requisition received in HR until Offer accepted.

<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Suppliers</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	High Level Process Steps	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	
Electronic Posting	Kenexa, Career Builder, Monster	Provide visibility to of position to qualified candidates			Resumes/Applicants received	Internal Hiring Managers	Provide complete job description, defined minimum requirements
Screening of Candidates	HR Recruiter in combination with Hiring Manager	Identify top candidates for consideration			Prescreen Interviews	Internal Hiring Managers/ Screening team	Clear understanding of position requirements; information to review qualifications of candidates
Interview Process	HR Recruiter in combination with Hiring Manager and hiring team	Convenient schedule; structured interview; compilation of results			Final candidates for consideration	Internal Hiring Managers/ Screening team	Recommendation from HR; follow up on reference checking; facilitation of selection process
Job Offer	Hiring Manager and Compensation Manager	Competitive offer with consideration to internal equity			Candidate accepts offer and start date set	Hiring Manger and Candidate	Details regarding salary expectations; ability to negotiate where necessary

Process Scope:
Signed Requisition to Offer Accepted



Process Map



Trend Analysis

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

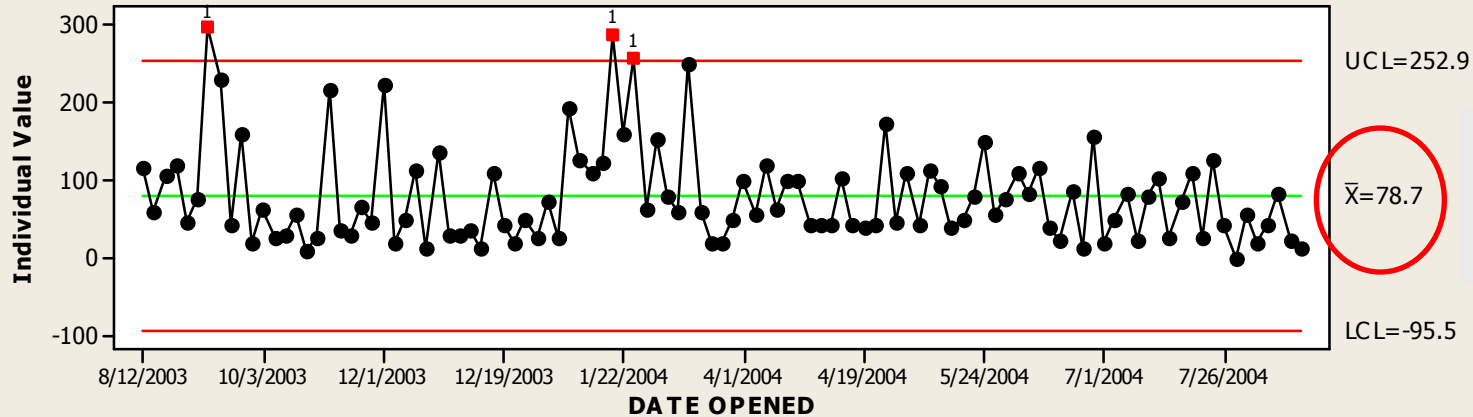
Calendar Year	Total Terms	Greater than 1 year Seniority	Less than One Year	Percent New Hire Turnover
2001	36	30	6	17%
2002	32	29	3	9%
2003	30	28	2	7%
2004	42	26	16	38%
2005	6	5	1	17%
Grand Total	146	118	28	

Recognition of the percentage of new hire turnover in 2004 initiated a new Six Sigma Project focused on turnover analysis and improving the selection & assessment processes.

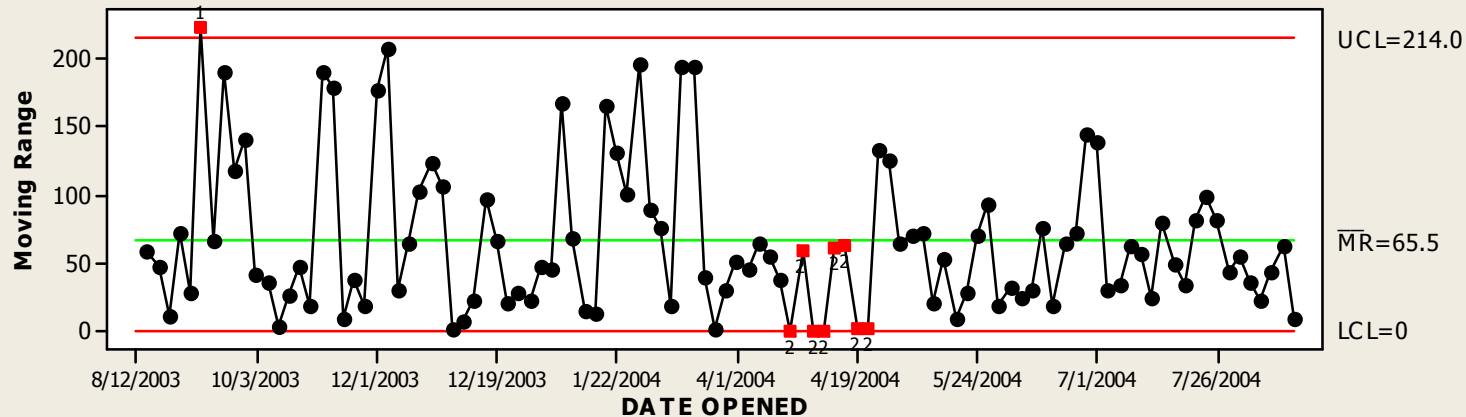
Initial Data Analysis

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

I-MR Chart of TIME TO HIRE FY04 BASELINE



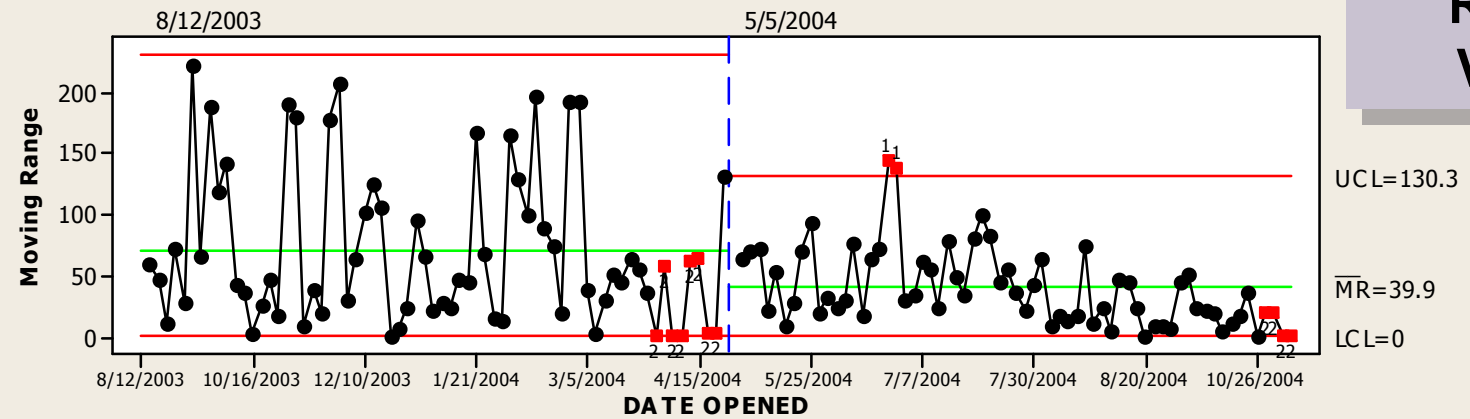
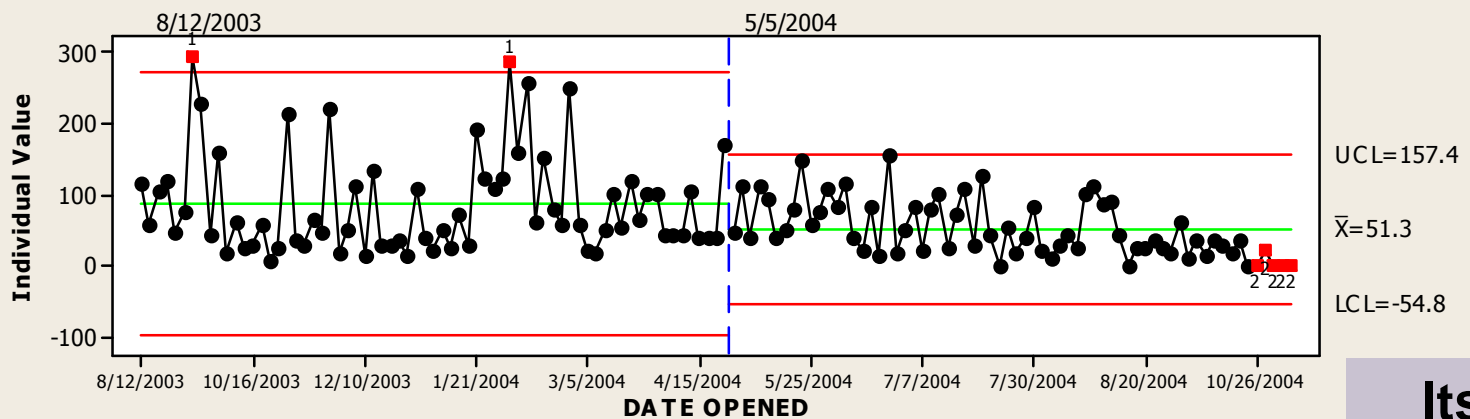
Average
time to
Hire



Define
Measure
 Analyze
 Improve
 Control

Setting New Parameters

I-MR Chart of TIME TO HIRE/FY04 - Q4 Process Changes



Its all about Reducing Variation

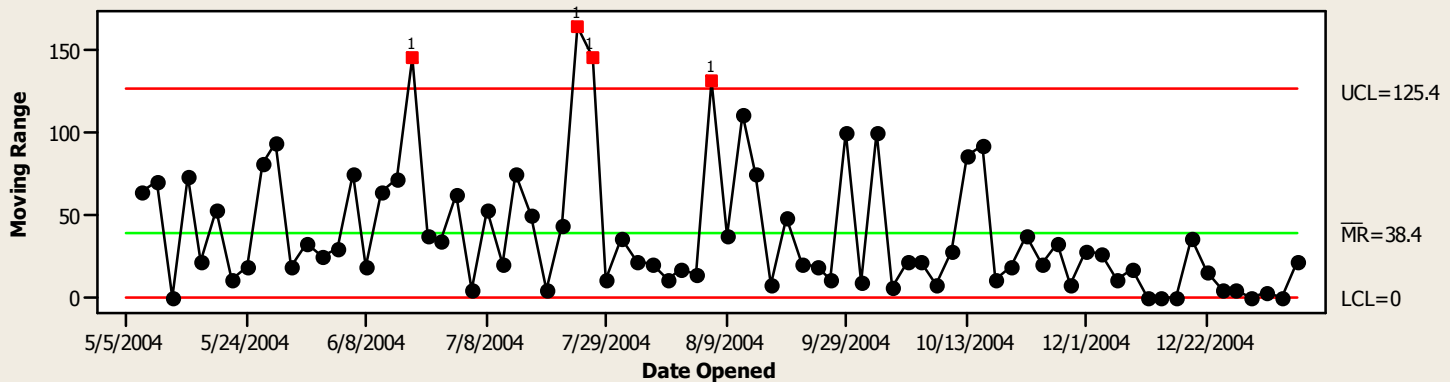
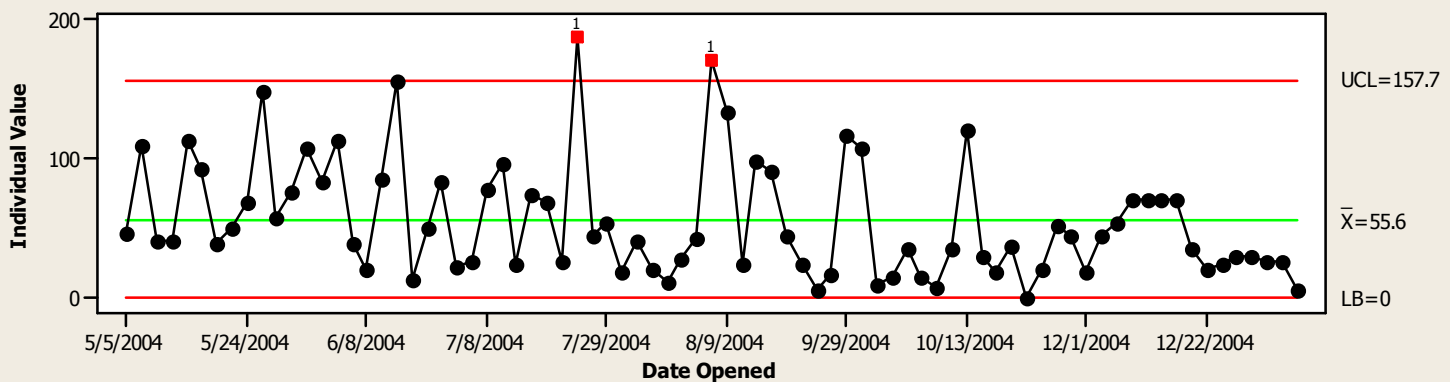
Data Analysis – Current State

Define
Measure
 Analyze
 Improve
 Control

Control Chart for Time to Hire

Period from May 2004 through February 2005

Non-production positions posted both Internally and Externally



Metrics and Factors

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

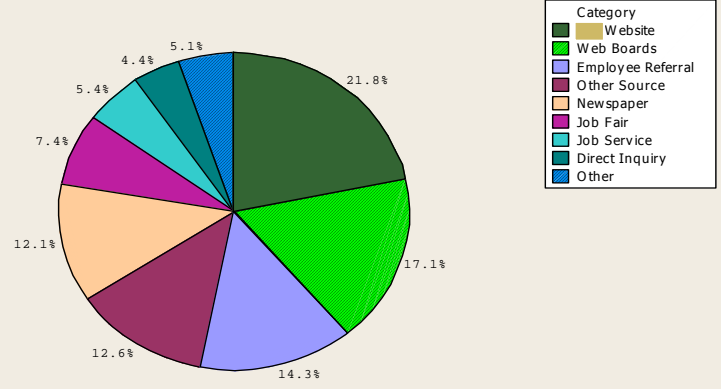
- Applicant Tracking
 - Time-to-Hire
 - Cost-to-Hire
 - Source Effectiveness
 - Recruitment Activity
- HRIS
 - New Hire Retention

- Critical Factors
 - Advertising source
 - Combination of sources
 - Number of applicants received
 - Recruiter assignment
 - Candidate source
 - Internal vs External
 - Job Grade

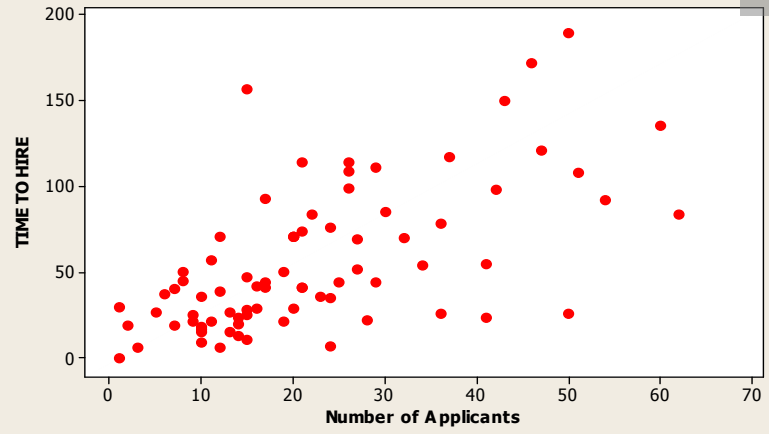
Evaluation of Factors

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

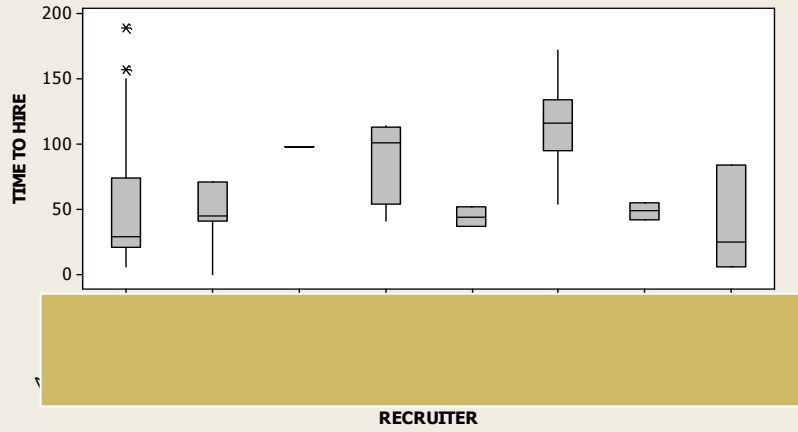
Pie Chart of PERCENT vs REFERRING SOURCE



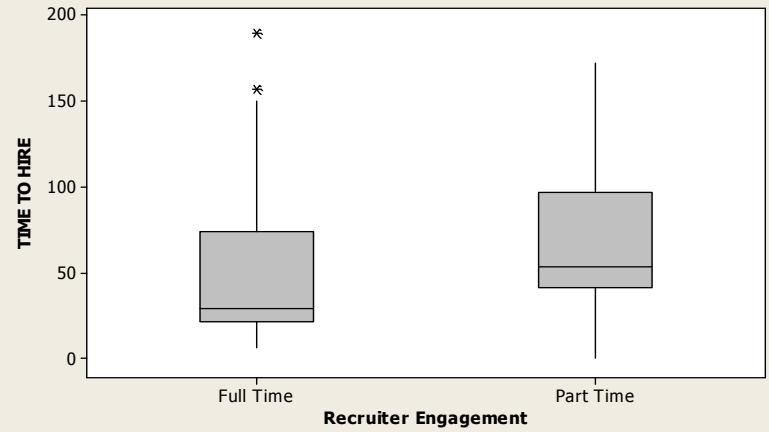
Scatterplot of TIME TO HIRE vs Number of Applicants



Boxplot of TIME TO HIRE vs RECRUITER

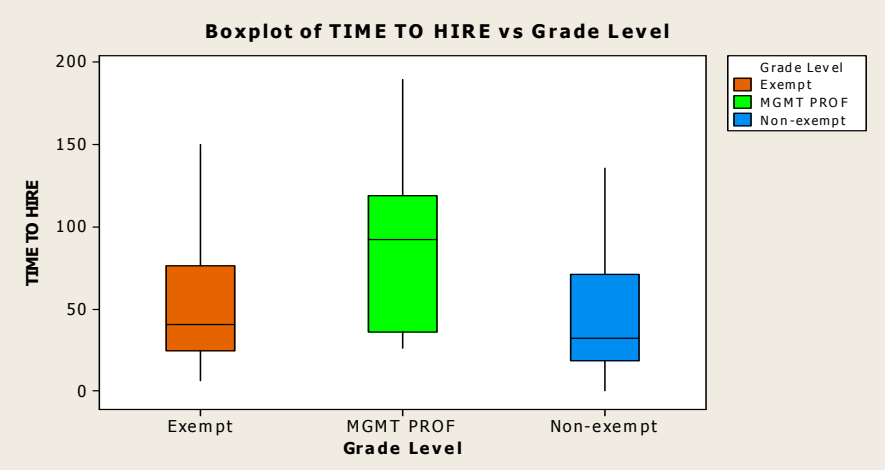
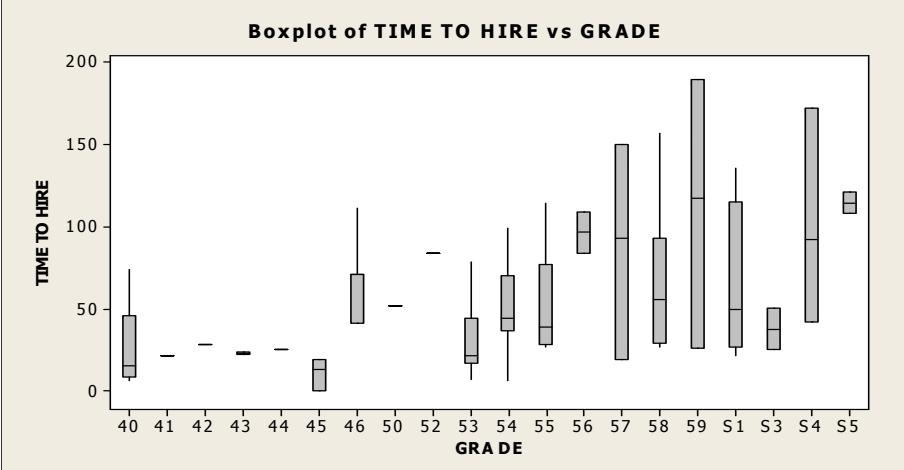
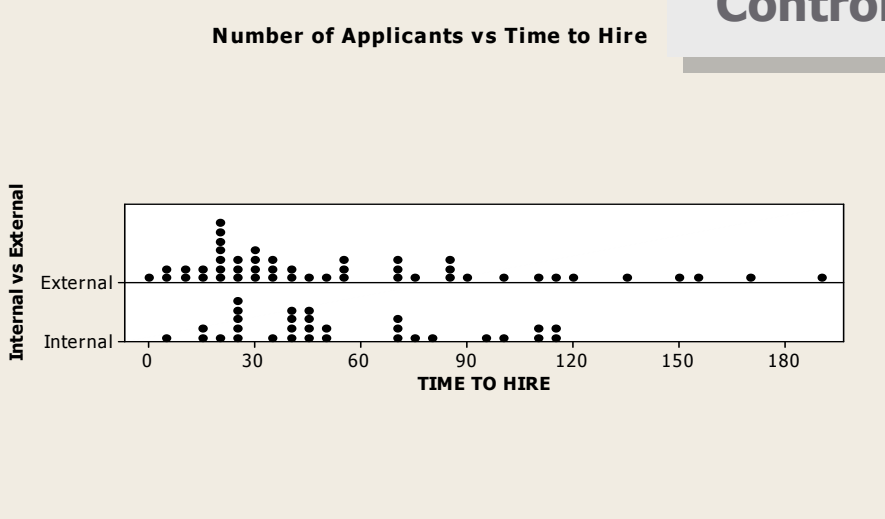
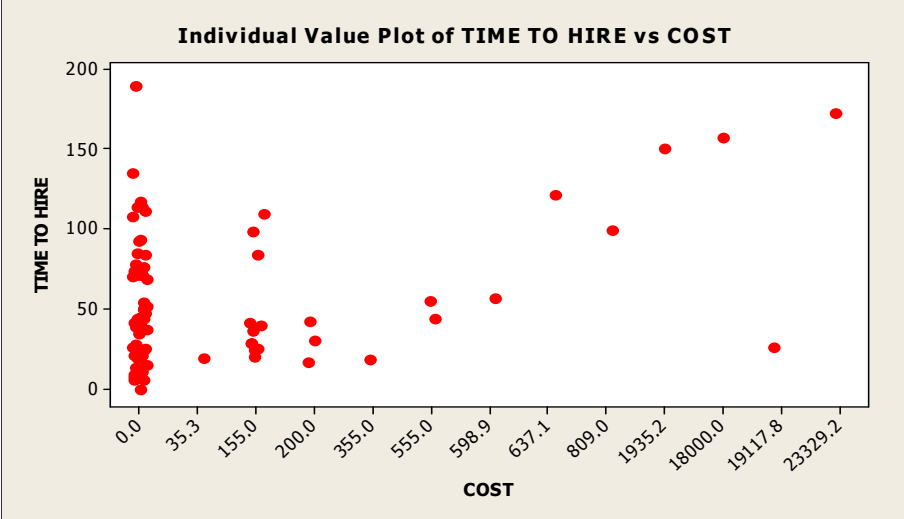


Boxplot of TIME TO HIRE vs Recruiter Engagement



Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

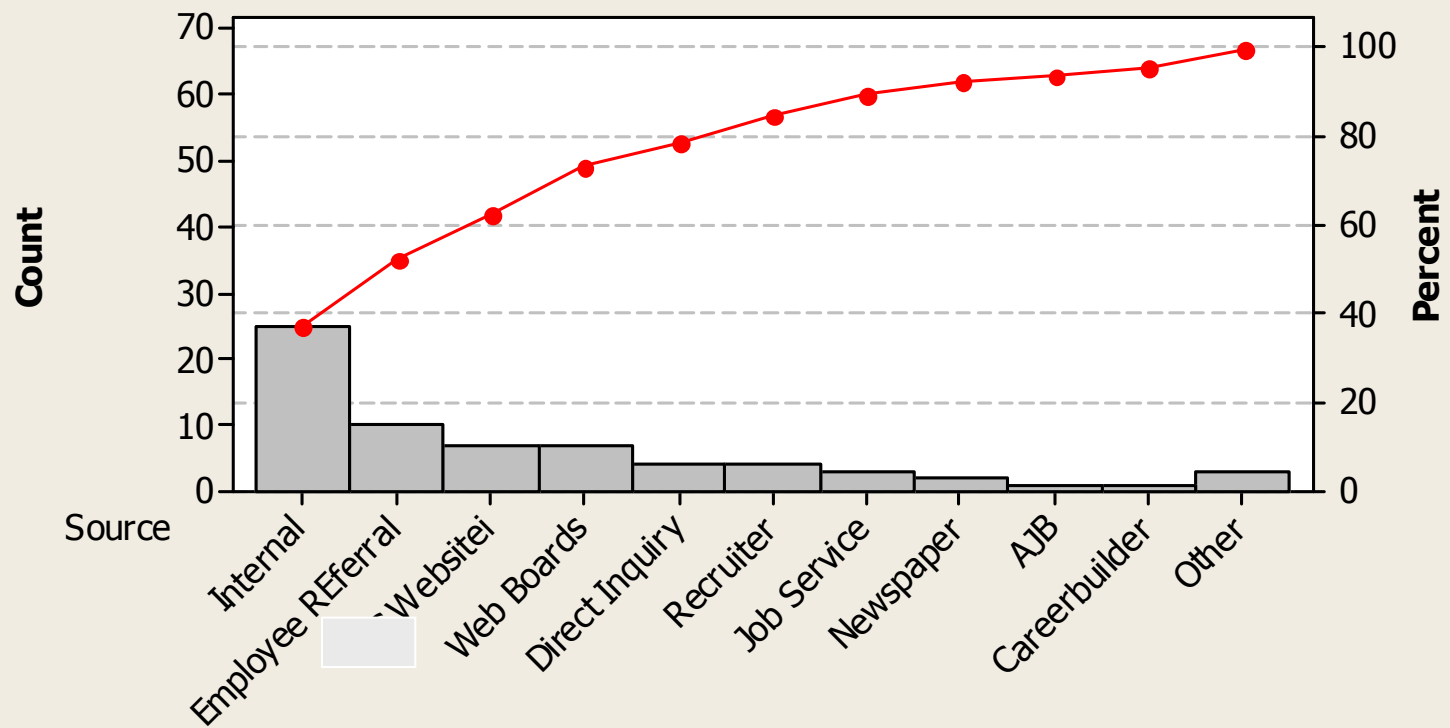
Evaluation of Factors



Evaluation of Factors

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

Pareto Chart of Source



Count	25	10	7	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	3
Percent	37.3	14.9	10.4	10.4	6.0	6.0	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	4.5
Cum %	37.3	52.2	62.7	73.1	79.1	85.1	89.6	92.5	94.0	95.5	100.0

Experiments

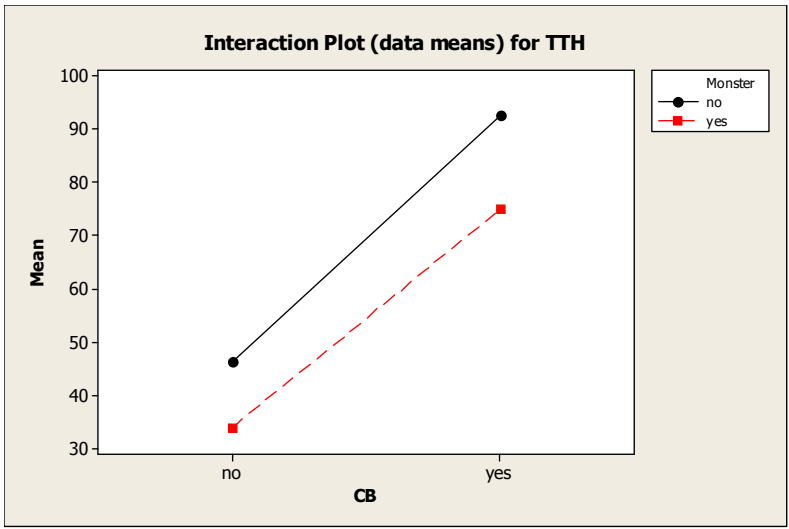
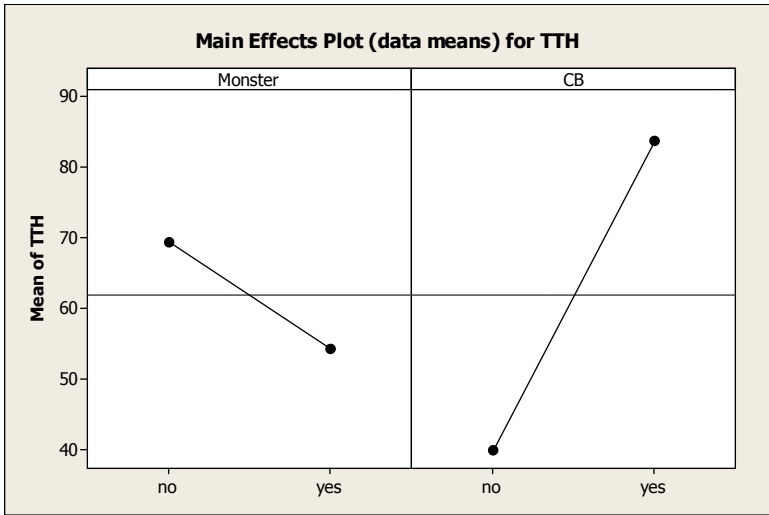
Combinations	Advertised on Monster	Advertised on CareerBuilder
1	Yes	No
2	No	Yes
3	Yes	Yes
4	No	No

Data available to do 5 repetitions.

Two-way ANOVA: TTH versus CB, Monster

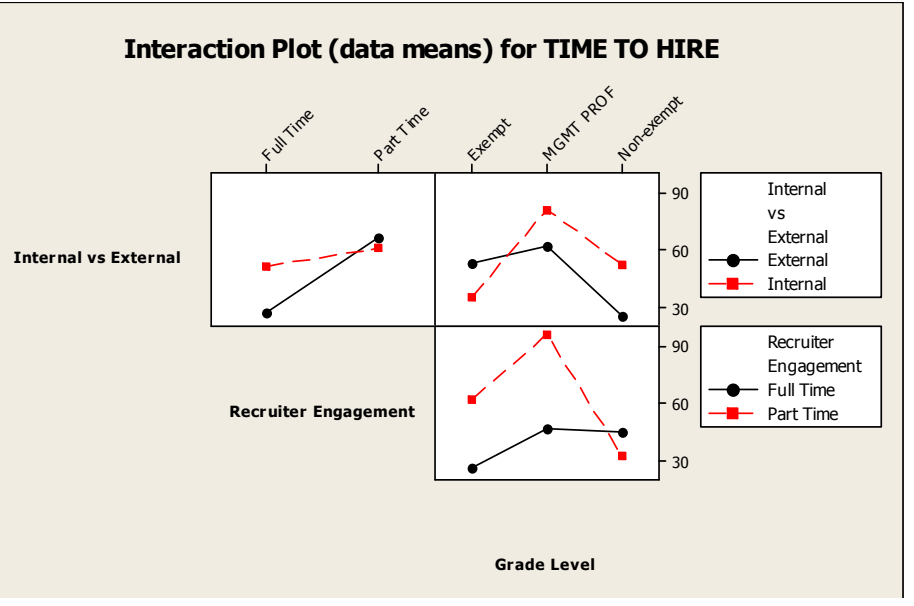
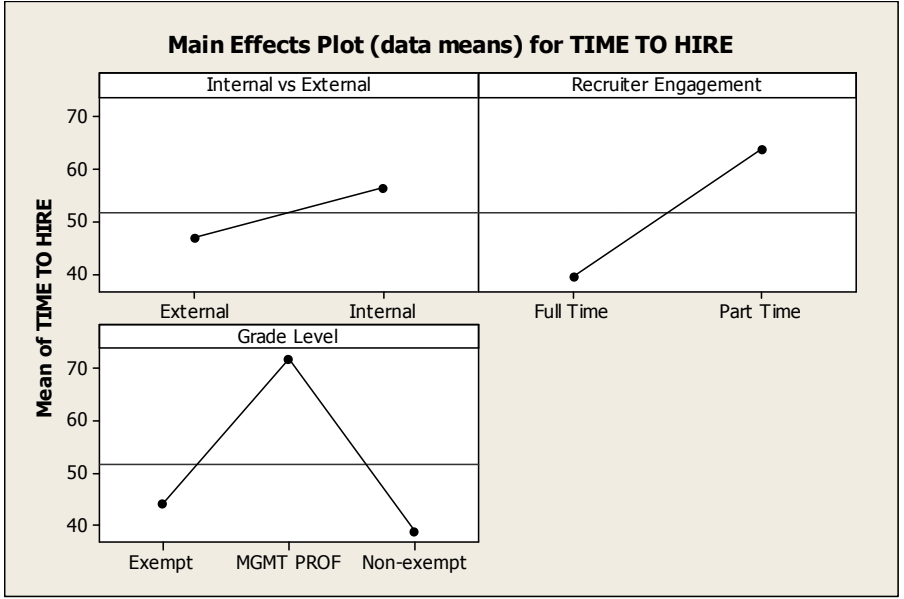
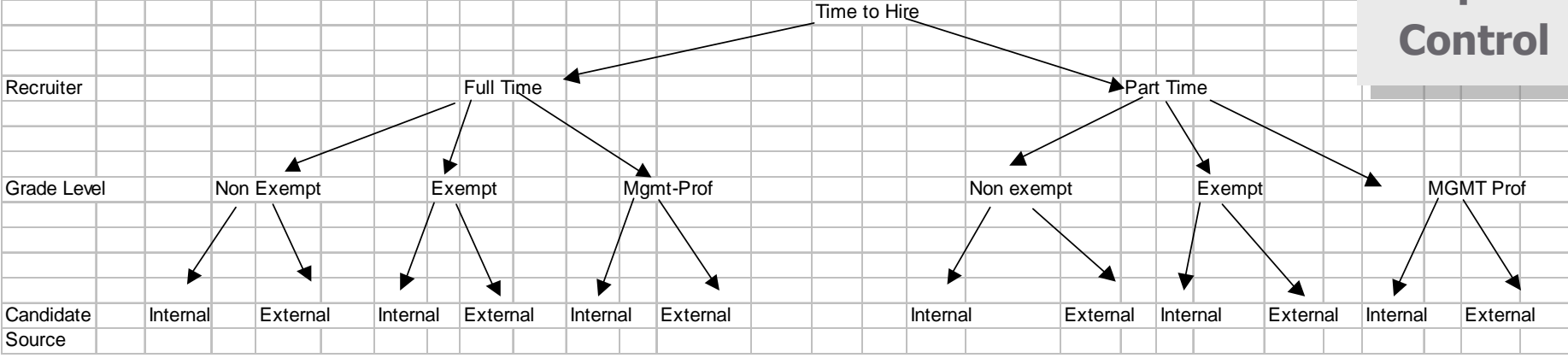
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
CB	1	9636.1	9636.05	3.95	0.063
Monster	1	1140.1	1140.05	0.47	0.504
Error	17	41490.8	2440.64		
Total	19	52267.0			

S = 49.40 R-Sq = 20.62% R-Sq(adj) = 11.28%



Evaluating Multiple Factors

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control



Designed Process Experiment

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

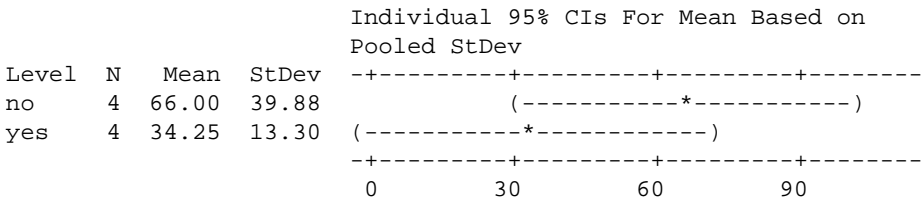
- Hiring Manager Interview Step
 - Establish process alignment
 - Answer key questions in advance
 - Increase manager engagement
- Developed a form for interview process
- Measured performance using completed Req's

Process Change Experiment

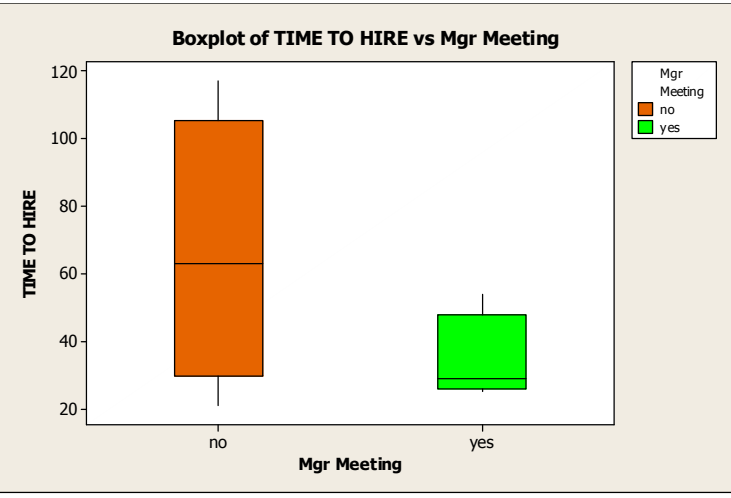
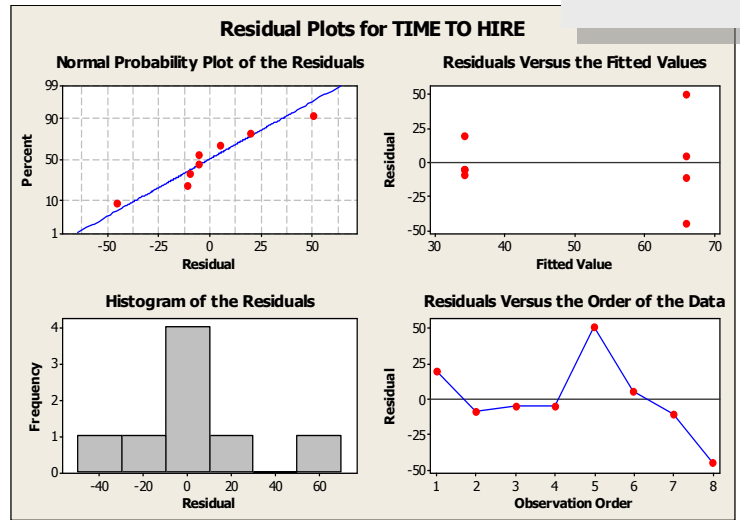
One-way ANOVA: TIME TO HIRE versus Mgr Meeting

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Mgr Meeting	1	2016	2016	2.28	0.182
Error	6	5303	884		
Total	7	7319			

S = 29.73 R-Sq = 27.55% R-Sq(adj) = 15.47%



Pooled StDev = 29.73



Appears to affect the process, however too early to indicate statistical significance.

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

Quantifying Results

Position	Req	Grade	Date Opened	Date Filled	Time to Hire	Compared to Baseline	Improvement \$
ER & SALES CHANGE COORDINATOR	2400	42	8/2/2004	8/30/2004	28	51	1785
BIG BOX COMMERCIAL SALES MANAGER	2420	S4	8/3/2004	9/14/2004	42	37	1295
MHEDA SALES MANAGER	2440	S4	8/6/2004	1/25/2005	172	-93	-3255
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TECHNICIAN	2480	44	8/9/2004	9/3/2004	25	54	1890
SERVICE TRAINING DEVELOPER	2501	54	8/9/2004	11/17/2004	99	-20	-700
INSIDE SALES COORDINATOR - SERVICE PARTS	2460	S1	8/9/2004	12/22/2004	135	-56	-1960
INSIDE SALES COORDINATOR - SERVICE PARTS	2641	S1	8/11/2004	9/24/2004	44	35	1225
REGIONAL SERVICE MANAGER	2640	S4	8/11/2004	11/11/2004	92	-13	-455
MANUAL DISTRIBUTION CLERK	2920	43	9/7/2004	10/1/2004	24	55	1925
PARTS MARKETING ANALYST	2980	54	9/21/2004	9/27/2004	6	73	2555
ONLINE EXPRESS ANALYST	3020	53	9/24/2004	10/11/2004	17	62	2170
PRODUCT MARKET CHAMPION	3060	59	9/29/2004	1/24/2005			
DISTRICT MANAGER	3180	S5	10/5/2004	1/24/2005			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TECHNICIAN	3280	40	10/11/2004	10/20/2004			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TECHNICIAN	3280	40	10/11/2004	10/26/2004			
DATA ENTRY CLERK	3300	40	10/11/2004	10/26/2004			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TECHNICIAN	3280	40	10/11/2004	11/16/2004			
TACTICAL BUYER/PLANNER	3320	53	10/12/2004	10/19/2004			
TACTICAL BUYER/PLANNER	3320	53	10/12/2004	11/16/2004			
DISTRICT MANAGER WESTERN REGION	3360	S5	10/13/2004	2/11/2005			
STRATEGIC BUYER	3400	57	10/21/2004	11/9/2004			
MANUFACTURING CLERK	3442	45	10/26/2004	10/26/2004			
TACTICAL BUYER/PLANNER	3420	54	10/26/2004	12/2/2004			
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER	3380	55	11/18/2004	11/18/2004			
TACTICAL BUYER/PLANNER	3740	53	11/23/2004	12/13/2004			
INSIDE SALES COORDINATOR - SERVICE PARTS	3760	50	11/24/2004	1/15/2005			
COST ESTIMATOR	3800	54	11/29/2004	1/13/2005			
CREDIT COLLECTION ANALYST	3840	53	12/1/2004	12/18/2004			
WARRANTY VENDOR RECOVERY ANALYST	3940	54	12/2/2004	1/15/2005			
PAYMENTS MANAGER	3960	58	12/2/2004	1/25/2005	54	25	875
MATERIAL FLOW SPECIALIST	4040	46	12/7/2004	2/22/2005	71	8	280
MATERIAL FLOW SPECIALIST	4040	46	12/7/2004	2/22/2005	71	8	280
MATERIAL FLOW SPECIALIST	4040	46	12/7/2004	2/22/2005	71	8	280
MATERIAL FLOW SPECIALIST	4041	46	12/7/2004	2/22/2005	71	8	280
CREDIT & OPERATIONS ANALYST	4080	54	12/14/2004	1/19/2005	36	43	1505
CLERK - PS & R	4120	41	12/22/2004	1/12/2005	21	58	2030
REGIONAL PARTS SALES MANAGER	4200	S3	1/10/2005	2/4/2005	25	54	1890
COST ACCOUNTING MANAGER	4280	58	1/17/2005	2/15/2005	29	50	1750
MANAGER INVESTOR RELATIONS & ANALYSIS	4300	58	1/17/2005	2/15/2005	29	50	1750
SALES / MARKETING CONTROLLER	4360	58	1/28/2005	2/24/2005	27	52	1820
COST ACCOUNTANT - MILITARY PROGRAMS	4362	55	1/28/2005	2/24/2005	27	52	1820
CLERK	4380	40	2/3/2005	2/9/2005	6	73	2555
							47880

SAVINGS
\$47,880
August to February



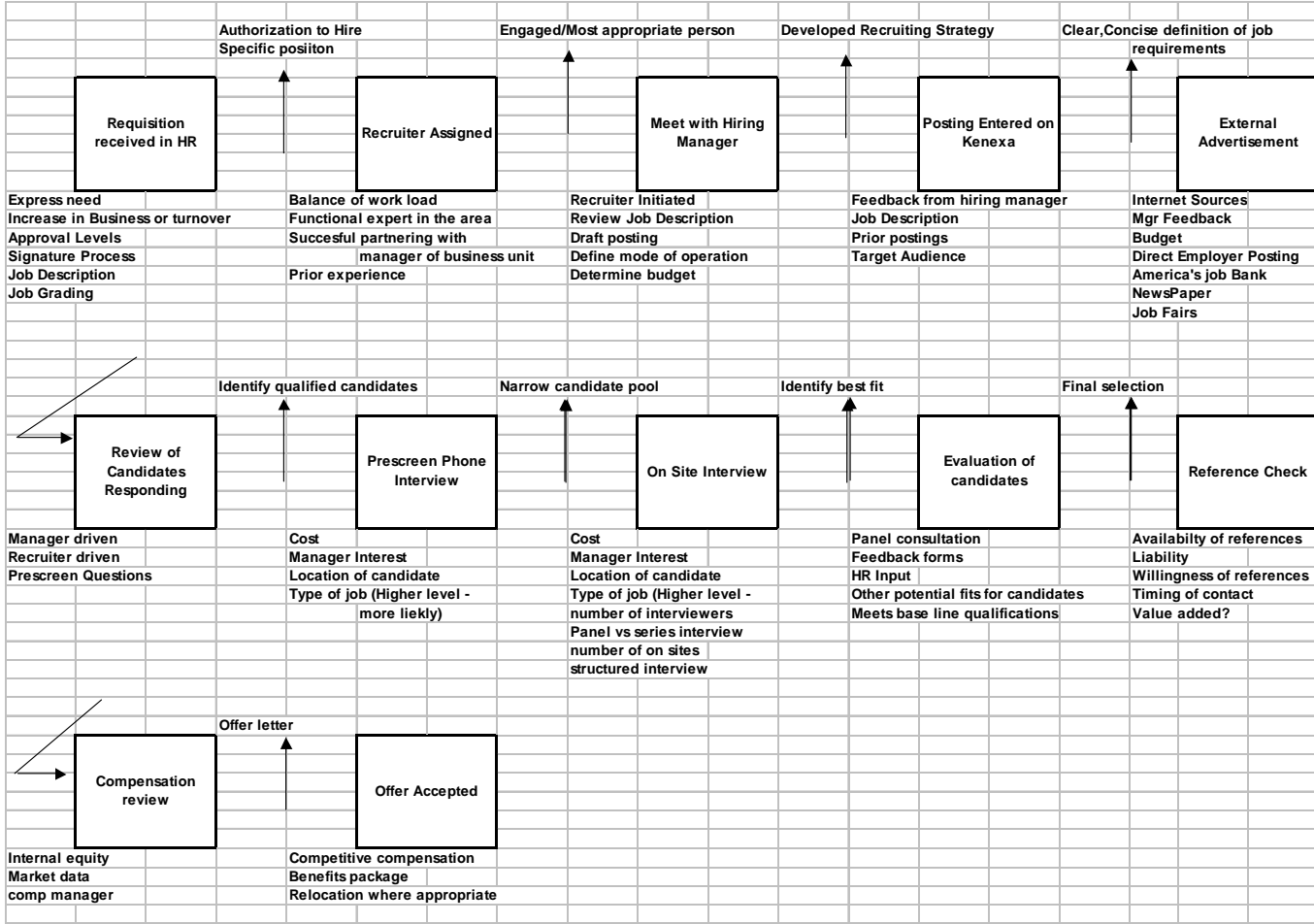
Changes Implemented

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

- Increased sourcing techniques
- Additional internal recruiter resources
 - Assign critical positions to full time recruiter
 - Maintain awareness of recruiter load
- Focused Planning
 - Regular recruitment meetings
- Increased hiring manager involvement
- Enhanced process for internal communication of openings

New Process Map

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control



Control Plan

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

- Develop Recruiting Manual with guidelines
- Post Manual on the intranet
 - Distribute at hiring manager training
- Maintain Time to Hire metric tracking
- Use weekly recruiter meetings to review process issues

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

FMEA for Control Plan

Part/Process	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Effects of Failure	SEV	Potential Causes of Failure	OCC	Current Process Controls	DET	RPN	Actions Recommended	Responsible
Description of process or operation being analyzed.	Manner in which the process could potentially fail to meet process requirements.	Effects of the failure mode on the customer.	Severity of the effect (S)	How the failure could occur.	Frequency of failure occurrence (O)	Descriptions of the controls that prevent or detect the failure mode.	Extent to which failure (or cause) can be identified prior to reaching customer (D)	Product of (S)*(O)*(D)	Actions to be taken on the highest ranked concerns and critical items.	The individual(s) responsible for the actions and the target dates for completion.
<i>Providing recruitment Manual to guide the process</i>	<i>People don't read it</i>	<i>Process delays</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Steps in the process are not followed</i>		<i>Post manual on the</i>			<i>Create manual for intranet access along with training module : Hiring a</i>	<i>C. Walter, J Helsel; J Adanusa; D. Timbrook target for</i>
		<i>Inappropriate questions asked</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>No interview training</i>						
	<i>Job submitted without Description</i>	<i>Job not graded in a timely manner</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Rush to process re</i>						
	<i>Delays in signature process</i>	<i>Requisition not acted on</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Uncertain of signature process</i>						
	<i>Failure to look on Kenexa</i>	<i>Candidates not reviewed</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Hiring not a priority, uncomfortable w/ the system</i>						
	<i>Lack of response to resumes sent</i>	<i>Good Candidates Missed</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Hiring not a priority</i>						
		<i>Perception of lack of candidates</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Unclear on manager expectations</i>						
	<i>Feedback forms not submitted</i>	<i>Wrong candidate hired</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Failure to communicate concerns about interview red flags</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Require all forms be returned prior to Job offer</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>Using hiring manager meeting to establish relationship with recruiter</i>	<i>All recruiters - On Going</i>

- What could go wrong
- Likelihood
- Severity
- Causes
- Controls & Prevention

Other Considerations

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

- Identify and measure process deviations
- Continue surveys and audits of customer satisfaction and feedback
- Focus on turnover tracking and analysis
- Improve applicant tracking system reporting capability

Insights and Observations

Define
Measure
Analyze
Improve
Control

- Made us look closely at the process
 - Truly understand how it works
- Realized the importance of having a defined process
- Taught us to be more proactive
 - Developed a plan of action
- Provided more insight into 6 σ itself
 - You can look at anything statistically
- Excellent project management experience
 - Superior to any packaged seminar
- Learned not to make assumptions
- Ask for help early in the process

Workshop Objectives

- Understand the basic concepts and techniques of Six Sigma
- Know how to identify and select HR projects that will have an impact on the business
- Experience real-life examples of successful HR Six Sigma Projects
- **Understand the role that HR can play in Six Sigma**

Keys to Success

- Focus on the customer
 - Build the Business Case
- Data-driven/Evidence-based
 - Measurement, measurement, measurement
- Identify and plan for stakeholders
- Process Focus
 - Cross functional
- Continuous Improvement

Who is HR's Customer?

HR Strategic Capabilities

Skills	Defining HR's Role	Strategy Options	Strategy Decision Making	Strategy Implementation	Org. Design	New Business Oppty's	Assess M&A Oppty's
HR Technical	L						
Interpersonal Skills	H	L	L				
Business Acumen & Partnering	H	H	H	M	L	H	
Metric Skills		H	M	L	L	M	L
Managing Outsourcing							M

From: *HR as a Strategic Partner: What Makes It Happen*
 Ed Lawler & John Boudreau 2009 (Pre-publication Draft)

The Importance of Measurement

“Without accurate and reliable human capital data and information, strategic HR professionals cannot make fact-based decisions that provide insights to their business clients”

The Strategic Side of Human Resources
IBM Corporation 2006

CEO's Perspective

“Being functionally smart gets you to the table. Selling ideas and being a value-add keeps you there.”

Greg Babe, President & CEO - Bayer

- Know the business
 - Be a business person 1st, an HR person 2nd
- Use data and focus on measurement
- Provide solutions that meet business needs
- Build business consultants rather than HR People

HR Leadership Forum of Western PA, *HR and the C-Suite* (2008)

Thanks!

Sharon Gregory
Hexagon Solutions and Beyond, Inc.
412-821-1301
sharongregory@hexsab.com
www.hexsab.com

Michael A. Couch
Michael Couch & Associates Inc.
412-952-9036
Michael@mcassociatesinc.com
www.mcassociatesinc.com

