

# knowledge Workers

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“I’m more  
interested in  
people than I am  
in how businesses  
work.”

*Peter Drucker*

The term Knowledge Worker was first coined by Peter Drucker (1957)

“He suggested "the most valuable asset of a 21st-century institution, whether business or non-business, will be its knowledge workers and their productivity”

**A knowledge worker** is someone who is employed because of his or her knowledge of a subject matter, rather than ability to perform manual labor. They perform best when empowered to make the most of their deepest skills. (Olivier Serrat, 2008)

# Knowledge Management & Talent Management

# Difference between Talent Management and Knowledge Management

**Knowledge management** is a process of identifying, creating and distributing knowledge among a workforce for the betterment of a company.

Talent Management and Knowledge management are two different concepts becoming increasingly popular in organizations today. They look similar because of the use of the words talent and knowledge which is why people are confused about them.



Talent management is a set of activities designed to identify, attract and hire the best available talent and retain the talent in an organization as companies believe that superior performance is a result of superior talent.

Knowledge workers bring benefits to organizations in a variety of important ways. These include:

- analyzing data to establish relationships
- assessing input in order to evaluate complex or conflicting priorities
- identifying and understanding trends
- making connections
- understanding cause and effect
- ability to brainstorm, thinking broadly ([divergent thinking](#))
- ability to drill down, creating more focus ([convergent thinking](#))
- producing a new capability
- creating or modifying a strategy

- Are highly committed to what they do.
- Create, apply, and distribute knowledge.
- Appear more in some professions.
- Work in an autonomous fashion within fluid leadership structures.
- Are normally ambitious and upwardly mobile, and their key focus is the development of their careers.
- Highly mobile and quick to change jobs.
- Driven by accomplishment.
- Sensitive to peer-group assessment and praise.
- Responsive to being 'pulled' rather than being 'pushed'.
- Part of a network of peers, both inside and outside the organization.
- A knowledge worker's position requires continuous learning and improving.
- The productivity and quality of a knowledge worker's work is hard to measure.
- Knowledge workers manage their days. Their positions require creativity, innovation and problem solving skills.

# Managing Knowledge Workers

- Knowledge workers may know about the work they do more than their managers.
- Tacit knowledge is partly or fully subconscious, even knowledge worker may not know about it or may underestimate its importance for organization.
- Knowledge workers important for the organization may also work in support jobs.
- It is a knowledge worker, who owns the knowledge, not the company.
- When knowledge worker leaves the company, his knowledge leaves with him

# Six Tips for Understanding Knowledge Worker Needs

1. **Contextualize Observation** – Observe knowledge workers in their natural environments, for example, by accompanying a sales team on customer visits or in sales meetings. Look across internal divisions and at organizational and cultural contexts.
2. **Observe Across Space and Time** – Observe knowledge workers across multiple spaces and points of time, looking for differences that may relate to location or time of day.
3. **Self- and Auto-Report** – Ask knowledge workers to use written or audio-visual diaries to record their workflow and log stage gates that cause bottlenecks or stalls. Alternatively, record the use of collaboration and analytic tools, to gain insight into individual workflows.
4. **Acknowledge Expertise** – Neither pretend to know more about the subject matter than the knowledge workers do, nor buy in to easy answers, but always ask follow-up questions.
5. **Reiterate and Qualify** – Repeat what is heard to clarify meaning, but also ask whether these are the right questions to ask.
6. **Read the Silence** – Look for gaps in the knowledge workers' narrative, and identify variability across knowledge worker experiences. In the context of unarticulated needs, what goes unsaid may be highly significant

# The (New) New Age of the Knowledge Worker

## **Payment Industry**

Rise of online pay wallets/platforms, giving way to payment gateways and technology

## **Rise of Smart Machines and Systems**

Workplace automation nudges human workers out of rote, repetitive tasks

## **Pharmacy Mix**

Increased focus on technology and pharmacy collaboration, to supply affordable medications for all

## **Finance and Control**

Increased controls, process automation and audits in financial industry

## **Robotic Surgical Manipulation**

Investment in robotics Surgical manipulatives to achieve high precision accuracy in medical devices

## **New Media Ecology**

New communication tools require new media literacies beyond text

Source: CEB analysis.

# Horizon Skills Moving to the Forefront

**Skills experiencing significant demand and predicted to continue over the next five years.**

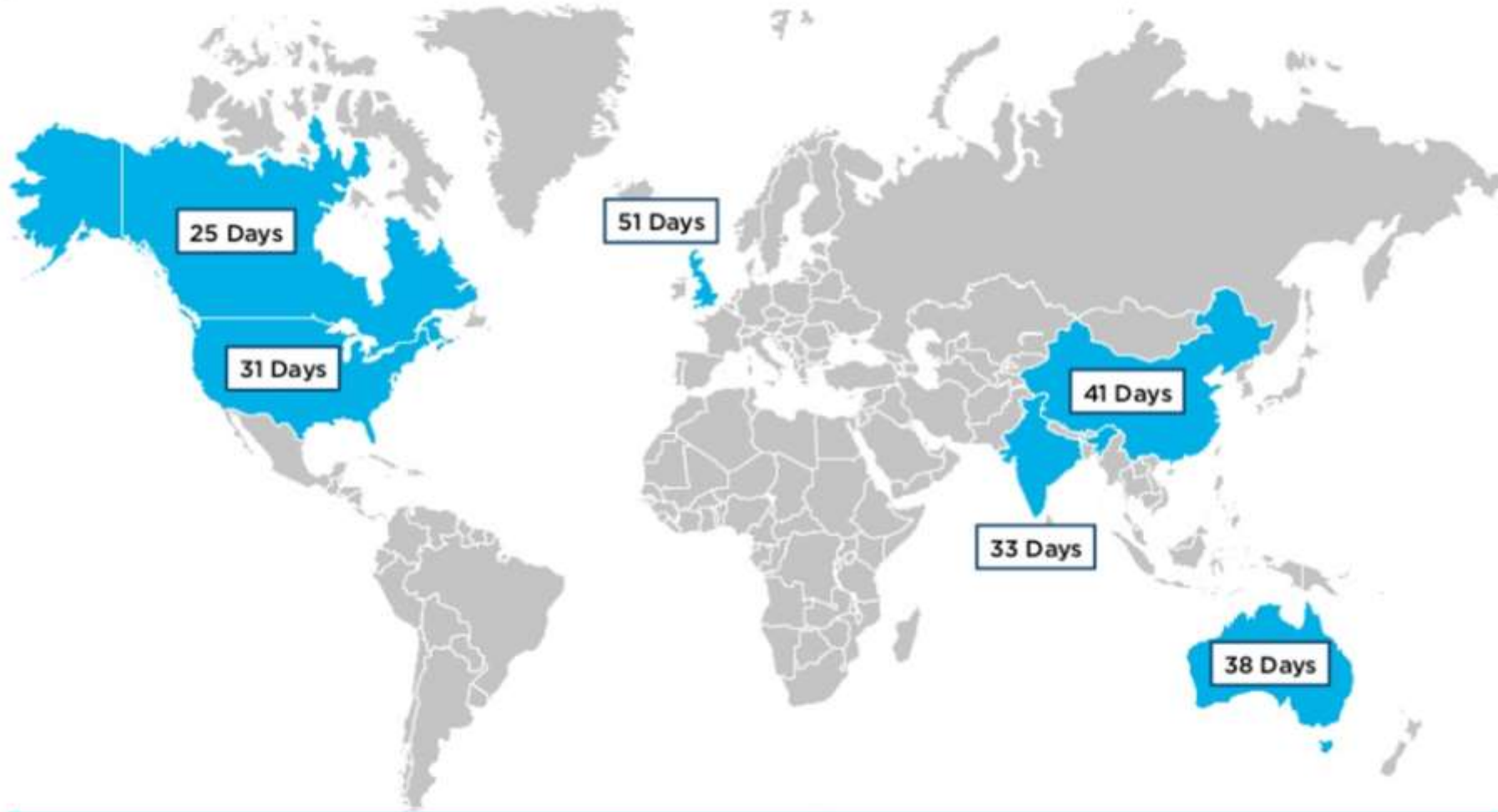


Source: CEB analysis.



# Declining Speed

**Due to rising skill shortages, the average time to fill a vacancy is increasing globally.**



**Average number of days to fill in for a Mobile/Software Developer globally is 45 days**

Source: CEB analysis.

Note: This does not include the notice period candidates need to serve after accepting an offer.

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# Our Strategies for Talent Planning Must Evolve

## The High Cost of Misplaced Talent Decisions

A \$1 billion company that hires 300 people annually loses up to **\$14 million** due to misplaced talent decisions (e.g., wrong office location, low quality of hire, loss of productivity).

Source: CEB analysis.

## Shifting to Strategic Talent Planning

### Current State

#### HR as Support Function/Reactive Staff Planning

- Responding to line managers' hiring requests
- Filling open requisitions



### Ideal State

#### HR as Trusted Advisor/Proactive Strategic Talent Planning

- Influencing line managers' talent needs and sourcing strategies
- Strategically aligning the organization's talent profile with corporate objectives

Source: CEB analysis.

# The Power of Location, Talent, and Competitive Intelligence

## Key Benefits

Reduce time to fill for strategic talent needs.

Improve access to critical talent.

Optimize the cost of talent across operations.

Accelerate geographic growth with reduced risk.

## Key Outcomes

Lead to game-changing new directions such as:

- Reprioritizing hiring focus,
- Revising expansion strategies, and
- Recalibrating internal cost structures.

Validate decisions with real data, not just intuition.

# 5 Recruiting Strategies to Find the Best Knowledge Workers

## **1. Understand skills taxonomies:**

Producing detailed job descriptions may sound desirable but it can significantly reduce the amount of people you attract to a job.

## **2- Anticipate emerging “hot skills”:**

To stay ahead of your competitors for talent, always ensure you track emerging skills and in-demand roles. Look at recent venture capital investments, and the latest start-ups to see what roles they are looking to fill.

### **3- Explore new skill and industry adjacencies:**

While you should be careful not to restrict your search for new talent with too many parameters (see point 1), it helps to experiment with a few. The pool of available talent can be increased (in some cases, even doubled) by looking at indirect but highly suitable potential recruits from adjacent industries.

## **4- Don't neglect talent availability in your growth plans:**

Across industries, managers at companies hungry for growth will look at moving into new markets as quickly as possible, but they sometimes focus too much on the potential customers and not enough on the source of potential labor.

Intelligent managers consider both current and future talent availability, macroeconomic prospects, and geopolitical attributes before honing in on a particular location, and will ensure they integrate a full talent strategy into any broader discussions about future growth.

## **5 - Question traditional geographic categories:**

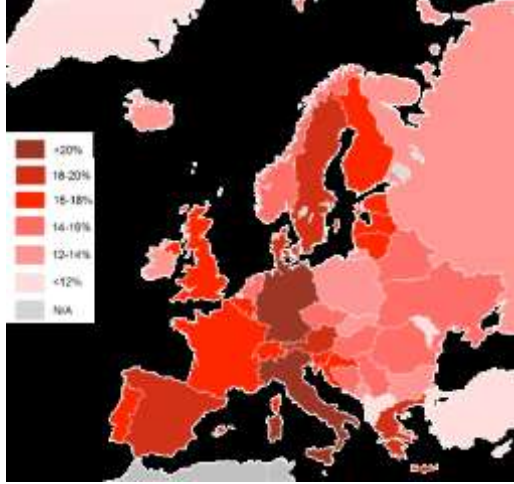
Instead of sticking to traditionally defined geographic locations for talent, HR managers and recruiters should consider expanding to include larger catchment areas. By doing so, companies can increase the talent pool by seeking knowledge workers who want flexible work arrangements and are willing to commute.

Each major city has a “tipping point” with regards to a catchment area and average commute time. For instance, in some cities, people are willing to commute up to 30 minutes; in others, 90 minutes, and so on.



# The Power of the Right Person in the Right Role

Pedigree or potential:  
What is more  
important when  
hiring



# Europe

The Economic Policy Committee and the European Commission issued a report in 2006

estimating **the working age population** in the EU will decrease by **48**

**million**, a 16% reduction, between 2010 and 2050, while the elderly

population will increase by **58 million**, a gain of 77%.



The number of Americans ages 65 and older is projected

to more than double from **46 million**

today to over **98 million** by 2060, and

the 65-and-older age group's share of the total population will rise to nearly 24 percent from 15 percent. The older population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse

# “War for Talent”

- Since the 1998 publication of McKinsey's **“War for Talent”** study, many managers have considered talent management synonymous with human capital management.
- there were two distinct views on how best to evaluate and manage talent.
  - One group assumed that some employees had more **“value”** or **“potential”** than others, and that, as a result, companies should focus the lion's share of corporate attention and resources on them;
  - the second group had a more inclusive view, believing that too much emphasis on the top players could damage morale and hurt opportunities to achieve broader gains.

- The **differentiated** approach.
  - (“A players”)
  - (“B players”)
  - (“C players”)
- This approach has been popularized by General Electric’s “vitality curve,” which differentiates between the top 20%, the middle 70% and the bottom 10%

- The **inclusive** approach.
  - Under an inclusive approach, talent management tactics used for different groups are based on an assessment of how best to leverage the value that each group of employees can bring to the company.



- Principle 1: Alignment With Strategy
- Principle 2: Internal Consistency
- Principle 3: Cultural Embeddedness
- Principle 4: Management Involvement
- Principle 5: Balance of Global and Local Needs
- Principle 6: Employer Branding Through Differentiation

# The outset - what defines talent?

## **THE GROUP PERSPECTIVE**

Talent is global and independent of gender, race, culture, age or sexuality

## **THE BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE**

Talent delivers the organizational lifting power required to win in the market place

## **THE HR PERSPECTIVE**

Talent gives the ability to place the right person, in the right job, at the right time

## **THE INDIVIDUAL PERSPECTIVE**

Talent opens up for getting the right opportunities at the right time – constantly feeling challenged

# The Four Principles of Managing Talent

1. Avoid Mismatch Costs – Balance “Make and Buy”
2. Reduce Risk with Shorter Forecasts and Portfolio Approaches
3. Design Development to Ensure Payback
4. Balance Employee Interests in Career Moves

# Breeding Vs. Buying





## The World's Highest-Paid Soccer Players 2016

The two best male footballers in the world are also the two highest-paid, on and off the pitch. The money that separates them is as slight

# Buying” Talent/Just-in-Time Hiring, Costs More but Reduces Risk

# Developing Talent Internally – The Challenge is Earning a Return

# Use a Mix of “Make and Buy” to Reduce Mismatch Costs



**Nokia** Talent

Management  
Connecting People to  
Development  
Opportunities



jarmo Ollila



Sari baldauf

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Olli-Pekka Kallasvuo

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New Finnish book: Microsoft's Elop was no Trojan horse, just a terrible boss

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Stephen Elop

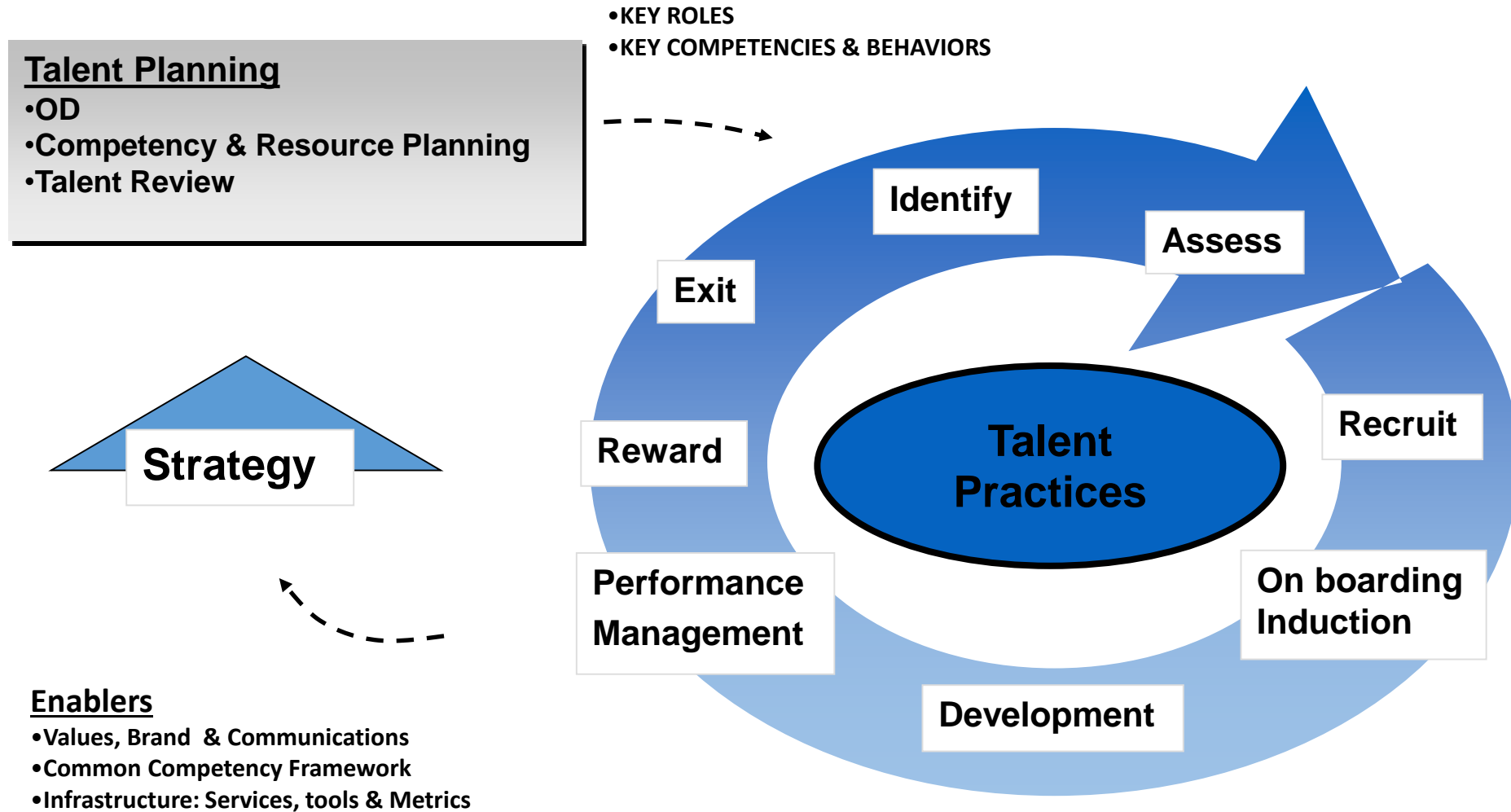
# Talent

# in Nokia

- All Nokia people
- Engaged
- Performing to their potential

# Talent Management

**Planning + Day to Day Practices = Success**



# Talent

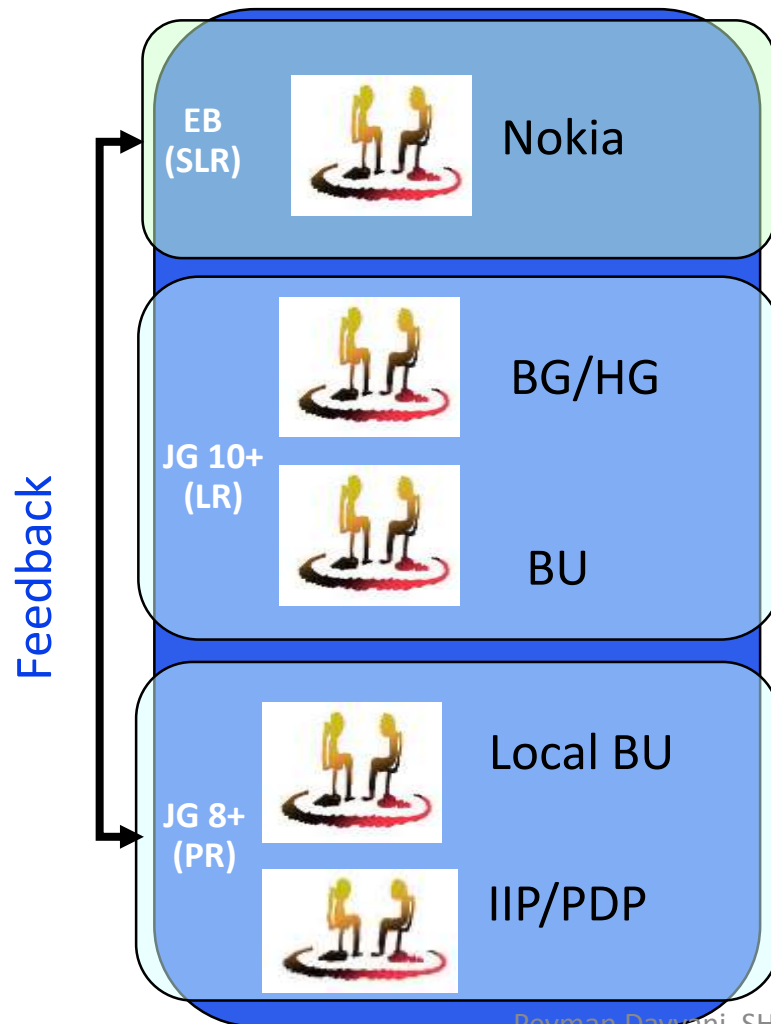
## Review

- Strategic Planning for Key Roles for the future
  - Strategic Leadership Review
  - Leadership Review
  - Professional Review
- Who has interest, ability, mobility & flexibility?
- Actions needed to accelerate readiness
  - Stretch experiences (70)
  - Supporting relationships (20)
  - Learning solutions (10)



# Talent Review Renewal

## Starting Point



## Key Elements in Place

- Talent Review, Business & Individual planning
- Internal global jobs marketplace
- Career planning & learning. Self nomination
- Global HR organization & infrastructure

## Opportunities

- Visibility to talent across organizational silos
- Converting data to actions
- Balance short term & long term performance
- Match talent to diverse opportunities

# Talent Review Renewal

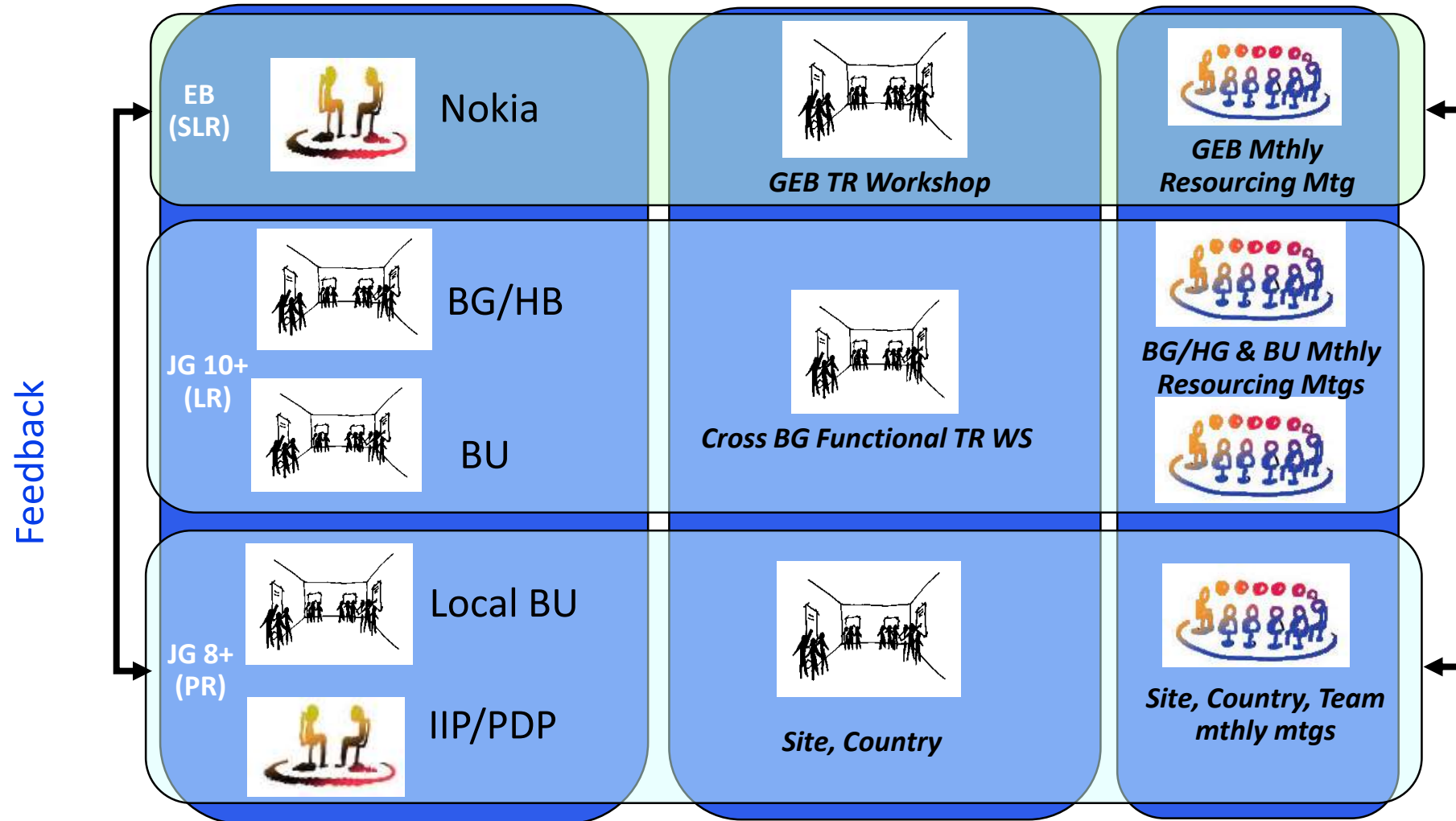
## Approach

- 90 day window to address opportunity areas for that year
- Build a simple prototype framework around external & internal best practices
- Human approach. Engage people emotionally – Story telling + Reflection
- Experiment with different target groups to allow a global model to emerge
- Create value for all levels Local and Global and for Talent
- Balance emergence and adopting learnings with the need for consistency
- Gain early commitment and grow capability
  - Learning networks, information sessions, cookbooks, intranet
  - Enable pilot participants with over the shoulder consulting & action based learning
  - Ensure business ownership of actions and follow-up plans to develop their organization and Key Talent Pools
- Formalize new way of working in global “roll-outs”

Company Confidential

# Nokia Talent Review Model

## Global Talent Pools and Opportunities



# Talent Review Renewal

## Learnings

- It doesn't have to be perfect, just good enough to get started
- It's an experiment. It should be a good experience - simple and fun, not scary
- Value is in the eye of the receiver – how will this solve their problem?
- Trust people to do the right thing. Give ownership from the start
- Create a movement: energy, timing, networks, champions, early successes
- Close the circle. Don't forget the laggards
- Sr. Manager commitment and role modeling is key
- Keep the focus on concrete actions that translate into day to day practices
- Balance what's needed today with what's needed to prepare for the future
- Listen, Share, Communicate, Practice. Repeat. Repeat, Repeat!
- Beware of “hidden” cultural norms, “sleeping dogs”, and “after-shocks”
- Keep it fresh. Resist adding bells and whistles
- Be aware of what keeps you motivated and engaged. *Bon Courage!*

# Success

- Metrics
  - Readiness for key roles
  - Cross organization movement
- Manager Behaviors and Day to day practices
  - Taking ownership of the process & development of talent pools
  - Better focus in talent acquisition, retention, development & performance mgt
  - Better balance of long term and short term thinking

# Talent

## Next Steps

- Experience based Key Role Success Profiles to help match talent to opportunities
- Continue aligning day to day behaviors to deliver the strategy
- Replace Talent Review Tool

# SHELL

## **MANAGING TALENT TO ADDRESS ENERGY CHALLENGES**





# MANAGING POTENTIAL AT SHELL



US regulator clears ex-Shell boss

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/2946462/US-regulator-clears-ex-Shell-boss.html>



Jeroen van der V



Malcolm Brinded



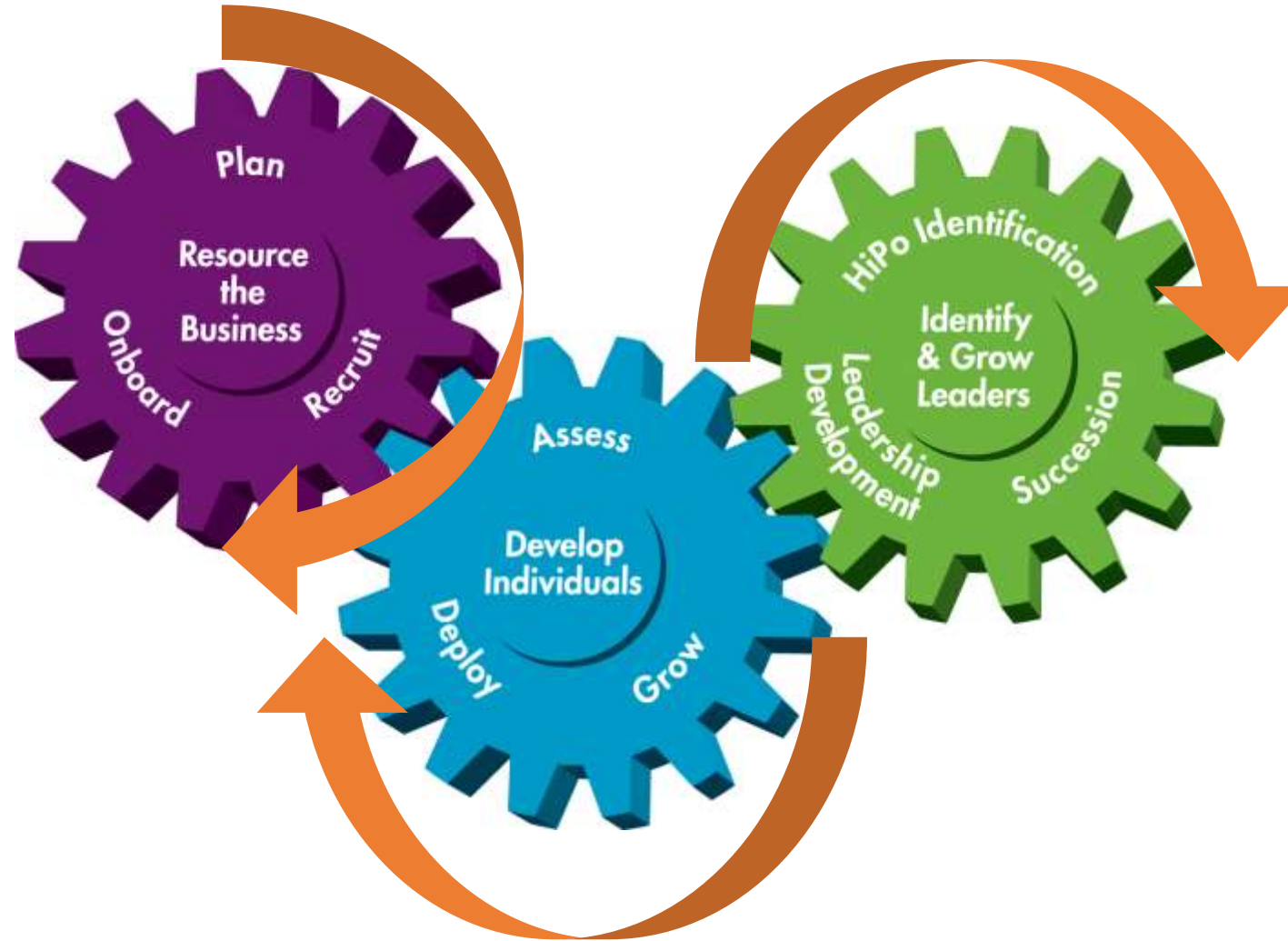
Sir Mark Moo



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# INTEGRATED TALENT MANAGEMENT AT SHELL

## THE 3 COGS – THE TALENT ‘CYCLE’



### Current Estimated Potential (CEP)

The current realistic estimate of the highest job that an individual will be able to perform in his or her future career within Shell

### What does Shell assess?

Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Analysing &amp; Strategic Thinking</li><li>■ Developing Solutions</li></ul>
Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Delivering Results</li><li>■ Learning &amp; Adaptability</li></ul>
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Building Relationships</li><li>■ Teamwork &amp; Values Difference</li></ul>

**The CAR criteria are equally weighted**

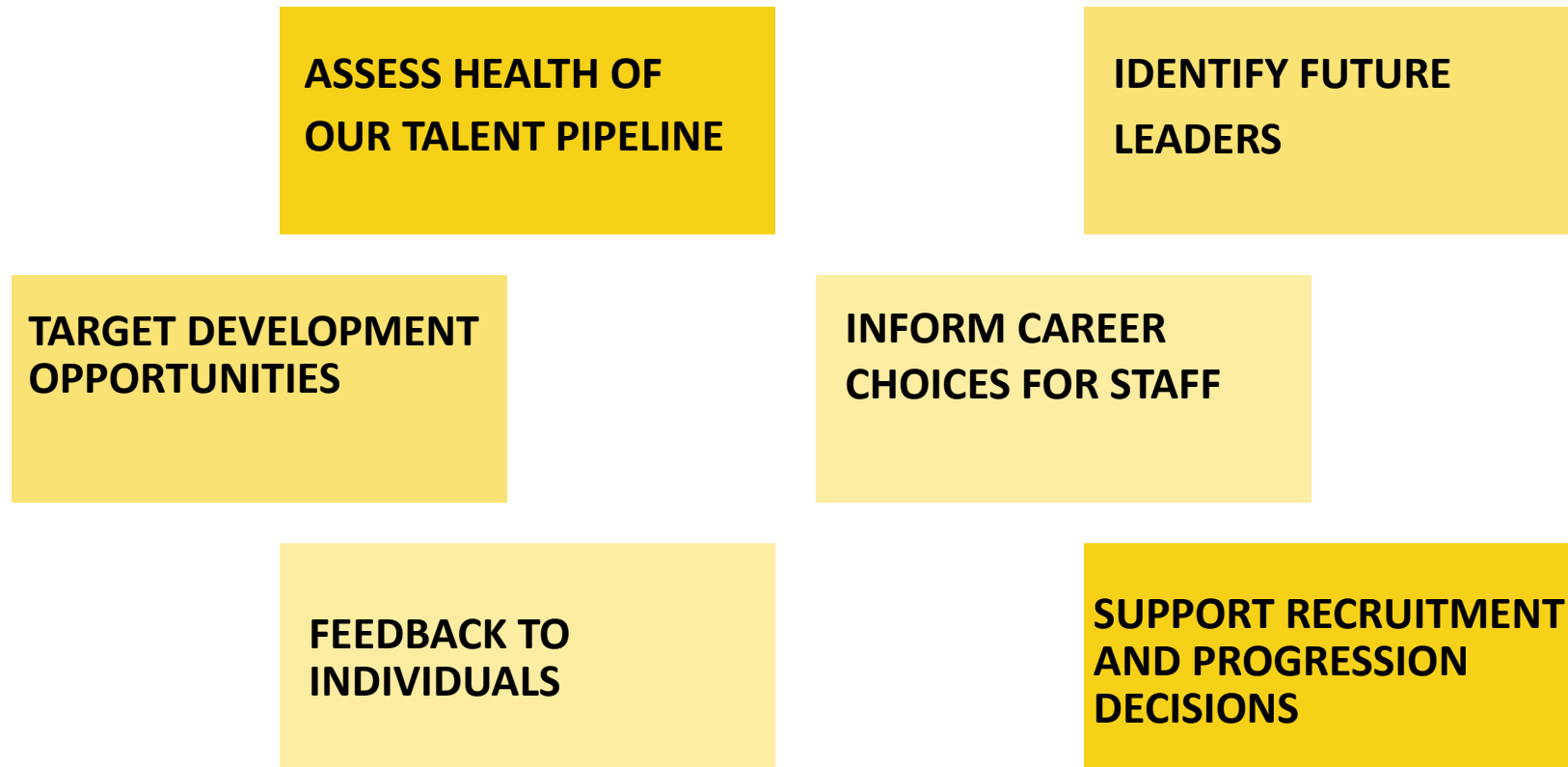
### CEP is intended to:

- Identify potential leaders;
- Assess the **status of the current talent pool**
- **Support career planning** and talent development.
- Ensure a **common basis for measurement** across Shell

### CEP is not intended to:

- Guarantee or limit individual **career advancement** or success in Shell
- Be the **sole factor** in promotion or selection decisions
- **Remain constant** throughout an individual's career. CEP ratings can move up or down in future assessments.

# WHY DO SHELL ASSESS POTENTIAL?





## CHOICES AND CHALLENGES

**Transparency and Predictability**

**Scope and Scale**

**Cultural Differences**

**Future Leadership Needs**

**Potential, Performance and Readiness**

HBR.ORG

# Harvard Business Review

JUNE 2014

SPOTLIGHT  
**ARE INVESTORS  
BAD FOR BUSINESS?**

The Capitalist's Dilemma  
Clayton M. Christensen and  
Derek van Bever 60

The Price of Wall  
Street's Power  
Gautam Mukunda 70

Managing Investors  
An Interview with Sam Palmisano 80



## How to Spot Talent

(Hint: Experience Is Overrated)

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# Acqui-hire

the process of acquiring a company to recruit its employees, without necessarily showing an interest in its products and services **(or their continued operation).**



# Acqui-sourcing

# Acqui-hiring in India

ACQUIRER	ACQUIREE	YEAR	AMOUNT
CommonFloor	Bakfy	January 2015	Undisclosed
Urban Ladder	BuynBrag	November 2014	Undisclosed
ibiboGroup	YourBus	March 2014	Undisclosed
*Housing.com	PropEquity	-	-
Facebook	Little Eye Labs	January 2014	Undisclosed
ActMobile Networks (US)	Colimetrics Software	April 2014	All-stock deal
FreeCharge	Preburn	August 2014	Undisclosed
Quixey (US)	Dextra Software Solutions	November 2014	\$10-15 million
Kirusa (US)	Cooltok	May 2014	Undisclosed
Indiahomes.com	Unesta Homes (UK)	November 2014	\$2 million
Flipkart	Mime360	October 2011	Undisclosed

\*tentative

Source: online reports

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“I don’t need  
a drill.  
I need a hole  
in my wall.”



**Collaboration is going  
to be at the heart of  
talent acquisition in the  
coming years...**

# Flexible Jobs: How the Gig Economy Is Impacting Talent Acquisition?



**SME Power:** *“Research shows that new, small companies create almost all the new private sector jobs—and are disproportionately innovative.”*

Source: Superstar fund manager Gervais Williams, *The Future Is Small: Why AIM [Alternative Investment Market] Will Be the World’s Best Market Beyond the Credit Boom*.





PHASE 1

Communication

YAHOO!



 **CompuServe**

## PHASE 2

Web 2.0

Google

PayPal

amazon.com.

ebay

skype

facebook.

iTunes

Spotify

### PHASE 3

#### Social Media and the new shared economy



PHASE 1

Communication

YAHOO!



CompuServe

PHASE 2

Web 2.0

Google

PayPal

amazon.com.

ebay

skype

facebook

iTunes

Spotify

PHASE 3

Social Media and the new shared economy

Zilok.com  
Rent anything online!

LendingClub

zipcar



airbnb  
Travel like a human.

CAR  
2GO

HOUSE  
TRIP

ARTIFY-IT

velib'

kodesk  
My office is Your office

ParkatmyHouse.com



# Collaborative Economy Honeycomb Version 1.0

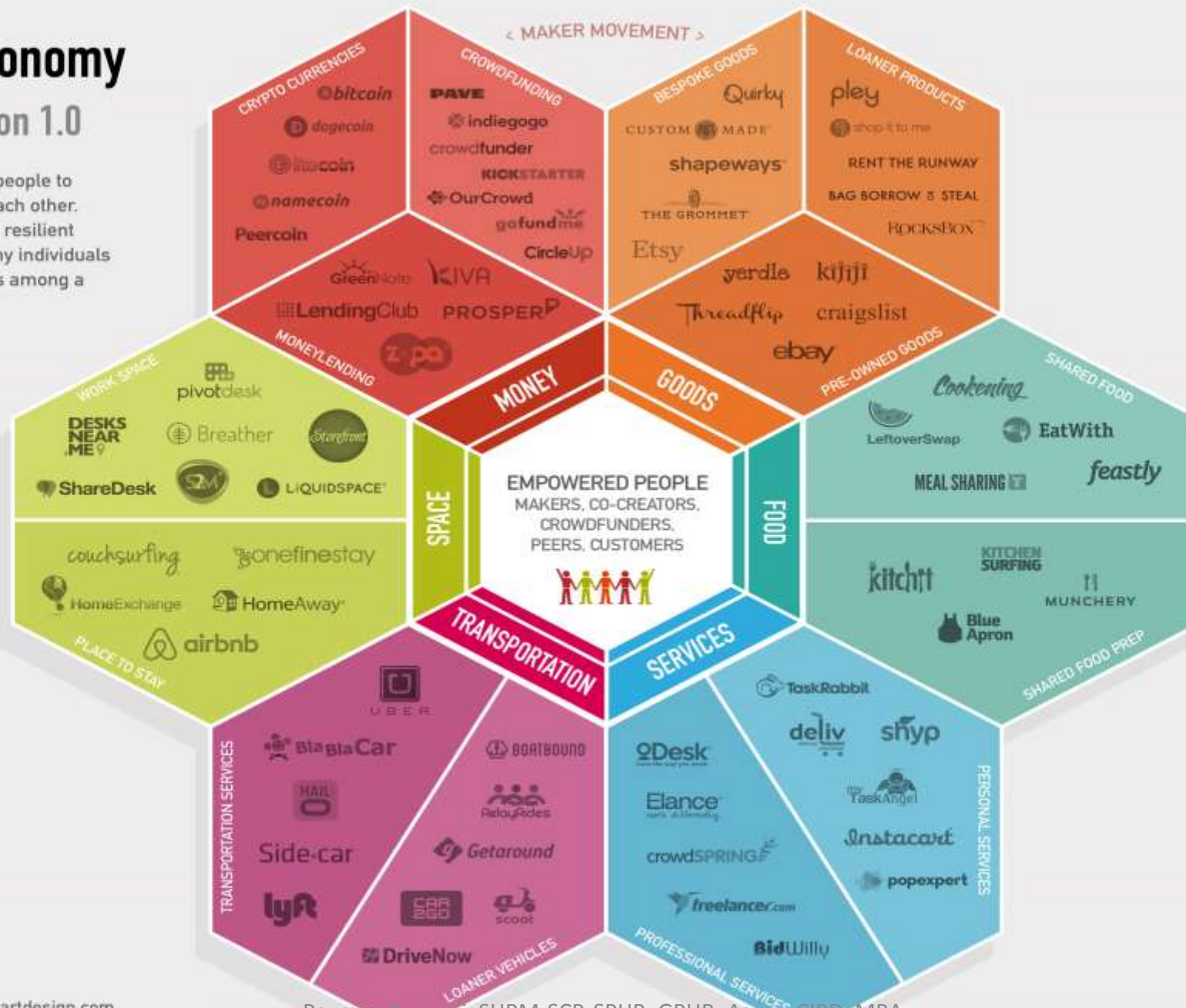
The Collaborative Economy enables people to efficiently get what they need from each other. Similarly, in nature, honeycombs are resilient structures that efficiently enable many individuals to access, share, and grow resources among a common group.

In this visual representation, this economy is organized into discrete families, sub-classes, and example companies. To access the full directory of 9000+ companies visit the Mesh Index, at [meshing.it/companies](http://meshing.it/companies) managed by Mesh Labs.

By Jeremiah Owyang  
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Design by Vladimir Mirkovic [www.transartdesign.com](http://www.transartdesign.com)  
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## KEY MARKET FORCES



### SOCIETAL DRIVERS

- DESIRE TO CONNECT
- SUSTAINABLE MINDSET
- POPULATION INCREASE



### ECONOMIC DRIVERS

- FINANCIAL CLIMATE
- UNTAPPED IDLE RESOURCES
- STARTUPS HEAVILY FUNDED



### TECHNOLOGY ENABLERS

- INTERNET OF EVERYTHING
- MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES
- SOCIAL NETWORKS



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

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The Sharing Economy is a socio-economic ecosystem built around the sharing of human, physical and intellectual resources. It includes the shared creation, production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods and services by different people and organizations.

*The Collaborative Economy enables people to efficiently get what they need from each other. They use powerful technologies that enable Crowdfunding, Peer-to-Peer lending, the Maker Movement, and the Sharing Economy. If you look closely, the crowd is becoming like a company: self funding, designing, producing, and sharing what they already have.*



Uber had more than 1.1 million active drivers across 64 countries as of November 2015. But the total global workforce was more than 3.3 billion in 2014. So Uber drivers account for less than 0.03% of the global workforce.

# References

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