

**WORKFORCE PLANNING &
DEVELOPMENT MODEL**



OVERVIEW

WHAT IS WORKFORCE PLANNING?

Workforce planning is an organised process for:

- Identifying the number of employees and the types of employee skill sets required to meet your organisation's goals, strategic objectives and service delivery requirements.
- Developing a plan of action to ensure that the appropriate workforce will be available to provide quality services to the Community Sector clients in the Northern Territory.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Within the next decade, the Community Sector in the NT can expect to see:

- A growing number of retirements from our predominantly mature workforce.
- Increased competition for highly skilled employees.
- An increasing demand for organisation services.
- Continuing financial challenges.

To address these factors, organisations must take the time to develop useful workforce plans to ensure they have the right number of people in the right jobs at the right time to meet their goals and objectives, and to plan for future growth.

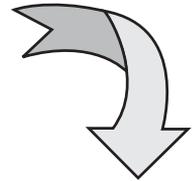
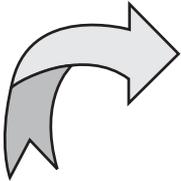
This Workforce Planning & Development Model is a reference for that purpose. It was designed to assist NT Community Sector organisations with their workforce planning processes and in developing their workforce plans. The workforce planning model and processes described in this guide are derived from considerable research on workforce planning in other states and thorough review of available literature.

Many industries and organisations have developed models for workforce planning. Except for variations in terminology and the order of the processes, most models are somewhat similar. The model documented in this guide has attempted to take into account the unique operating cultures and needs of the NT Non-Government Community Sector. It is simple, flexible and can be modified to address your organisation's specific and distinctive needs.

WORKFORCE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT MODEL

PHASE I - GETTING STARTED

Determine your workforce future functional requirements using your organisation's strategic planning and budgeting processes.



PHASE IV - MONITOR, EVALUATE & REVISE

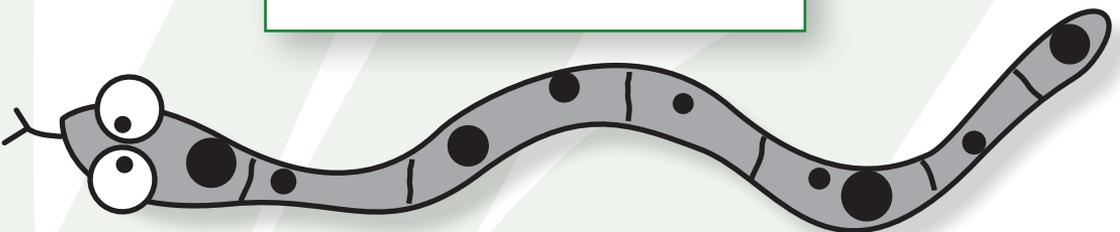
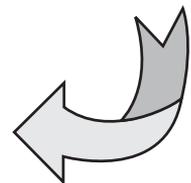
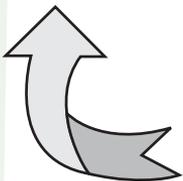
- Assess what is working and what is not working
- Make adjustments to the workforce plan
- Address new organisational issues that affect the plan
- Update the workforce plan and communicate the plan

PHASE II - WORKFORCE ANALYSIS

- Analyse supply: your current workforce profile
- Analyse demand: your future workforce profile
- Analyse gap: identify discrepancy between supply & demand
- Develop strategy: recommend solutions to reduce shortages in staff and the skills required – document this plan.

PHASE III - IMPLEMENT PLAN

- Communicate the workforce plan
- Implement strategies to reduce gaps and shortages



PHASE I - GETTING STARTED

DETERMINING YOUR ORGANISATION'S STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Strategic planning sets an organisation's direction and defines its goals and measurable objectives. These goals and objectives not only provide the basis for determining necessary financial resources, but they also provide the basis for determining workforce needs.

Workforce planning complements and is a follow-up to strategic planning. A workforce plan translates strategy into action to identify workforce staffing and training needs. It attempts to answer the following questions:

- How many and what types of jobs and skills are needed to meet the mission and strategic goals of the organisation?
- What strategies should the organisation use to hire, retain, or teach these skills?

To understand your organisation's direction and future workforce needs, a summary of the mission, strategies, and goals over the next five years will need to be documented and analysed. Usually the most valuable workforce planning information can be found in your organisation's strategic plan and budget.

STARTING PLACE	ACTIONS TO CONSIDER
Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Document and/or analyse your organisation's strategic plan.▪ Identify mission, key strategies, goals and workforce issues.▪ Determine whether there are pending changes to the organisation's mission that would affect your workforce now or in the future.
Budget Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Analyse your budgets and forecasts.▪ Determine whether there will be budget issues affecting your current or future workforce.
Decide Scope	<p>Determine whether your workforce plan will also cover your entire workforce or a more limited scope, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Focusing only on occupations delivering key services.▪ Focusing only on occupations that are difficult to recruit to or retain people in.▪ Focusing on a particular strategy outlined in the strategic plan to ensure that the right people are available to get the work done.

PHASE II - CONDUCTING YOUR WORKFORCE ANALYSES

Analysis of workforce data is the key element in the workforce planning process. Workforce analysis frequently considers information such as occupations, skills, experience, retirement eligibility, diversity, turnover rates, education, and trend data. There are four key steps to the workforce analysis phase of the planning model. These steps are illustrated below.

STEP 1: ANALYSE SUPPLY

Supply analysis focuses on an organisation's existing and future workforce supply. It answers the question, "What is the existing profile of the current workforce, and what does it need to be in the future to accomplish our goals and objectives?" To assist with this process refer to the [Current Staff Profile Template](#) (spreadsheet) and [Workforce Profile Template](#) (spreadsheet) provided in the "Templates" folder on the Workforce Toolkit CD.

STARTING PLACE	ACTIONS TO CONSIDER
Determine Supply Factors	<p>Determine and document the workforce profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identify your employees' ages, genders, ethnicity factors (if relevant), education levels and length of service.▪ Determine the skill profile of your workforce. You may want to compare the best, average, and poor performers. What knowledge, skills and abilities do high performers use to achieve success?▪ Identify any workforce management issues that affect your workforce.▪ Ask your frontline managers to identify segments of the workforce that are currently or potentially vulnerable.▪ Review retention, turnover, promotion patterns and leave usage.▪ Determine whether your organisation's turnover rate affects its ability to deliver services.▪ Review staff retirement plans and patterns.▪ Project what the skill and experience level of the current workforce needs to be in the future.▪ How have and will retirements affect your organisation and ability to deliver service?▪ What other challenges might affect the organisation's ability to recruit and retain important skills?

STEP 2: ANALYSE DEMAND

Demand analysis identifies the future workforce needed to carry out your organisation's mission. The focus of this step should be on the work the organisation must perform and on the staff needed to perform that work. To assist with this process refer to the simple [Workforce Profile Template](#) (spreadsheet) provided in the "Templates" folder on the Workforce Toolkit CD.

STARTING PLACE

ACTIONS TO CONSIDER

Examine Internal/External Environmental Factors

Demographic

- Identify significant external demographic issues that are likely to influence the demands placed on the organisation, such as the aging population.

Technological

- Investigate how technology can and will be used to enhance service provision.
- Identify jobs that will be affected by technological enhancements.
- Determine whether any changes in technology will affect the number of employees needed to do the work or the type of skills needed.

Economic

- Are there funding and economic considerations that have particular relevance to the organisation and its provision of programs and services?

Labour market

- Identify labour trends.
- Examine student information available from educational institutions.
- Assess where you might get staff from both internally and externally.
- Identify issues associated with the use of non-permanent staff, including cost and supply.

Summary

- Will the way the work is being done need to change?
- Will programs/services be added or deleted?
- Will current employees have the necessary skills to do the work in the future?
- What types of employees/skills are needed for the future?
- Will the workload change?
- Will more or fewer employees be needed?

STEP 3: GAP ANALYSIS

Gap analysis involves comparing the workforce supply projection (Step 1) to the workforce demand forecast (Step 2) and attempting to answer the following questions:

- What new skills will the organisation need to accomplish its goals and objectives?
- Does the organisation's workforce currently have the anticipated needed skills?
- What job functions or skills will no longer be required?

The organisation will establish workforce strategies based on the results of this analysis. Analysis results may show one of the following:

- A gap (when projected supply is less than forecast demand), which indicates a future shortage of workers or skills. It is important to know what critical jobs will have gaps so the necessary training or recruiting can be anticipated.

- A surplus (when projected supply is greater than forecast demand), which indicates a future excess in some categories of workers and may require action. The surplus data may represent occupations or skills that will not be needed in the future or at least will not be needed to the same extent.

STEP 4: STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

The final step in Phase II, the workforce analysis phase, involves the development of strategies to address future gaps and surpluses. Strategies include the programs, policies, and practices that assist an organisation in recruiting, developing, and retaining the critical staff needed to achieve its mission and strategic goals.

Strategies can fall into the broad categories of:

- Recruitment strategies to find and hire apprentices and trainees or qualified candidates from the private sector. Check out the following topics in the Toolkit for some additional suggestions:
 - Topic 1 – How do you find the people you need?
 - Topic 2 – Advertising your job
- Selection strategies to help you find, recognise and select the best possible candidates in what is often a very competitive marketplace. Take a look at these Toolkit topics for some innovative and perhaps even radical ideas:
 - Topic 3 – So, why don't you tell me about yourself
 - Topic 4 – Use simple, user-friendly recruitment processes
- Retention strategies to encourage employees to stay in the organisation. Some initiatives to consider as well as a retention checklist and some stress-buster ideas have been provided:
 - Topic 5 – Is it just about money?
 - Topic 6 – Stress...what can we do about it?
- Staff development strategies to build capacity by shaping and developing staff capabilities and prepare employees for new roles or responsibilities. We have developed some templates to help you document and manage this process. Refer to the [Individual Learning and Development Plan Template](#) and [Skills Profile Template](#) provided in the “Templates” folder on the Workforce Toolkit CD.
- Succession planning strategies to ensure that there are qualified people capable of filling critical positions, and knowledge transfer strategies to capture the knowledge of experienced employees before they leave your organisation. Take a look at Topic 7 – What if?...a quick and easy guide to Succession Planning in the Toolkit.

Remember: Strategies should be kept to a manageable number so they can be achievable, and they should be prioritised to allow your organisation to focus its resources on the most important strategies first.

PHASE III - IMPLEMENTING YOUR WORKFORCE PLAN

An organisation may need a separate action plan to address the implementation of each strategy in your workforce plan. Before implementing the plan, you should consider:

Strategies can fall into the broad categories of:

- Ensuring that there is executive and board support for the workforce strategies.
- Allocating necessary resources to carry out identified workforce strategies.
- Clarifying roles and responsibilities in implementing the strategies.
- Establishing timelines.
- Defining performance measures, milestones and expected deliverables.
- Communicating the plan.

Remember: Your workforce plan should be implemented in connection with the requirements of organisation's strategic plan. If the strategic plan changes due to unanticipated funding, leadership or even legislative changes then adjustments to workforce plan strategies may be necessary.

PHASE IV - MONITOR, EVALUATE AND REVISE

Ongoing evaluation and adjustments are important in workforce planning and are key to providing a usable process that works for the Community Sector.

Workforce plans should be reviewed annually. If an organisation does not regularly review its workforce planning efforts, it risks failing to respond to unanticipated changes and challenges.

Consequently, you should establish a process that allows for a regular review of your workforce planning efforts to:

- Review performance measurement information.
- Assess what is working and what is not working.
- Adjust the plan and strategies as necessary.
- Address new workforce and organisational issues that occur.

Organisations should ask the following questions to determine whether the plan needs revision:

- Have organisation strategies changed?
- Are the assumptions used in both the demand and supply models still valid?
- Have there been changes that would require a review of the strategies?

USEFUL DEFINITIONS

Workforce Planning:

Workforce planning is looking at what an organisation needs to accomplish in a given period of time; what knowledge, skills, and experience are required to get the job done; and how large and what type of workforce is required to provide that mix of skills, knowledge, and experience. It defines the activities necessary to have “the right people with the right skills in the right place at the right time”.

Functional Requirements:

Are the key functions that need to be performed in order to accomplish the direction set out in the Strategic Plan. Remember: functional requirements focus on the job function not on the people needed to do the job.

Strategic Planning:

Is an organisation’s process of defining its strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy.

Workforce Profile:

Is a collection of confidential data about your employees. It can include age, gender, employment status (permanent part-time, casual), tenure, remuneration and qualifications.

Frontline Management:

Is the first level of management, that is, the level of management that oversees or manages the actual doing of work.

Gap analysis:

The difference between what is needed and what is available. It also represents the difference between where you are and where you want to be.

Succession Planning:

A process designed to ensure the continued effective performance of an organisation by making provision for the development and replacement of key people over time. Succession planning is generally considered to be a strategy of workforce planning.

Performance measures:

Common measures for evaluating performance include outputs, outcomes, and efficiency. Performance Measures answer the question, ‘How is the organisation doing at the job of meeting its strategic objectives?’

Milestone:

Is a key achievement at a specific stage in a project. A milestone is typically an important project event, such as the achievement of a key deliverable.

Deliverable:

Measurable outputs, services, items or change produced by a given project or activity.

Skills Profile Template

Job Title

Core organisational competencies

What will be the core competencies required for our organisation?

Job family competencies

What will be the common competencies required for this function, team or job type?

Job specific competencies

What will be the specific competencies required for this job role?

Individual Learning and Development Plan Template

Name:
Date:
Job role:
Department/team:
Line Manager:
Process: Identify assessment method (self, evidence based, line manager verification) of individual against the skills profile for the job role, linked to performance management cycle.
Strengths
Learning needs
Development required (priority)
Continuous improvement areas



Australian Government
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