

SPOTTING GOOD PEOPLE ANALYTICS

NINE TIPS AND TRICKS.

STATEMENTS



"Recognise company crises and critical developments in human resources at an early stage and take appropriate action." (*)

"People Analytics is evidence-based decision-making. Great potential!"

"You can improve the employee experience, recruit the right talent and reduce the fluctuation rate in a targeted manner." (*)

"My job is to prevent what you are proposing." (Frank Bsirske, former head of ver.di)

"Scepticism about such software is still widespread in Germany at present." (**)



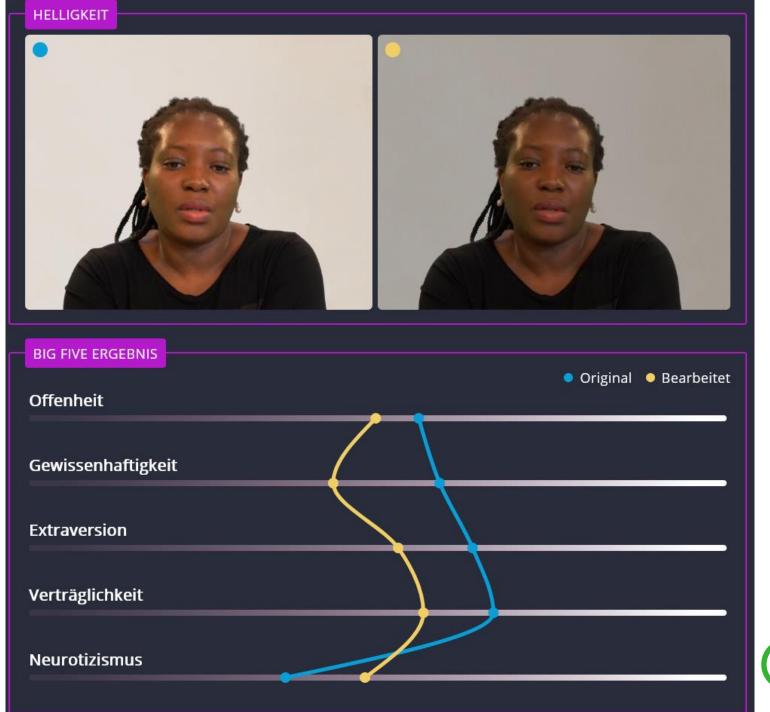


You want to use **People Analytics** to make datadriven Human Resources decisions.

and then...

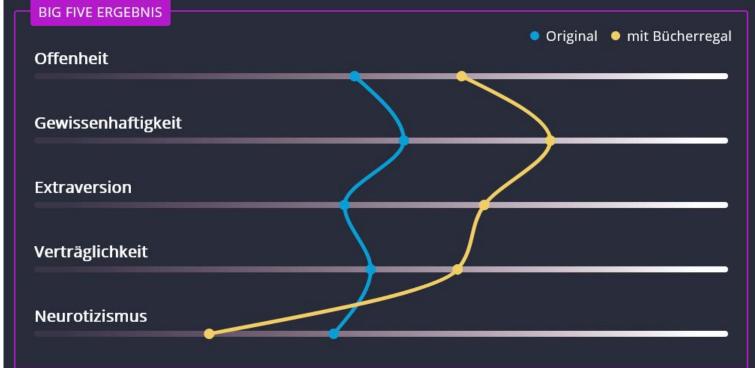


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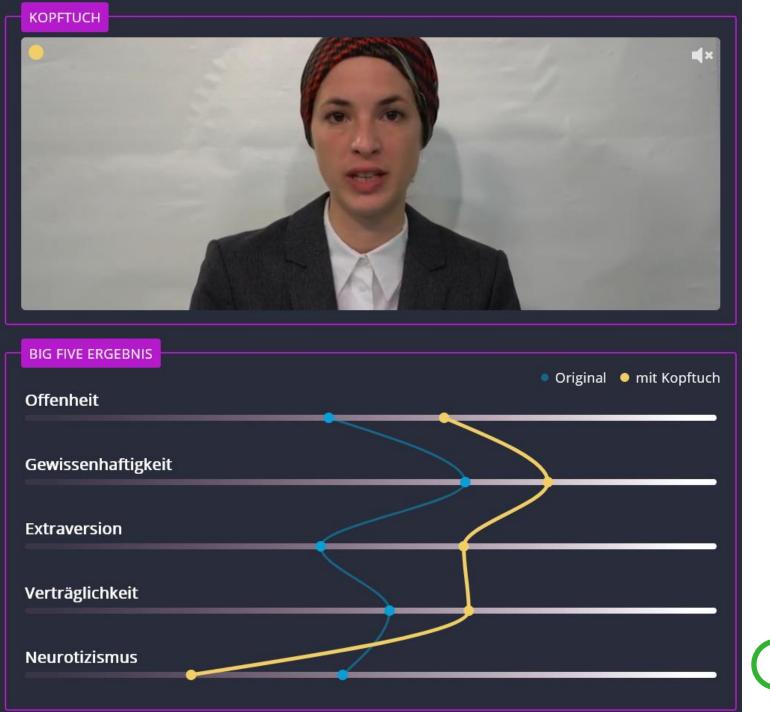






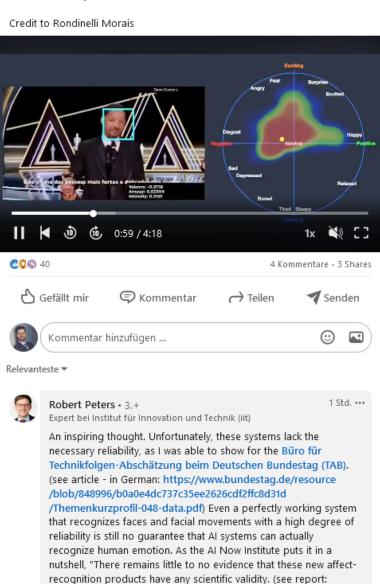








#ArtificialIntelligence evaluates emotional posture and mood in real time based on facial variation in a heat map. Imagine being in a difficult video conference and you are able to analyze now beside the talk the real mood and emotion of your customer or who else...





https://ainowinstitute.org/AI_Now_2019_Report.pdf)



There are many black sheep in the market of People Analytics...

You still want to make data-driven Human Resources decisions.

How can you recognise good people analytics?





AGENDA

- Motivation ✓
- 2. About People Analytics
- 3. Types of People Analytics
- 4. Nine Tips and Tricks





ABOUT ME

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Research Topics:

- Future of Work with new Technologies
- People Analytics and Algorithmic Management
- Analysis of Digital Traces
- Social Process Mining

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People Analytics is defined as:

Socio-technical systems and associated processes that enable data-driven (or algorithmic) decision-making to optimise people-related business outcomes.

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Socio-technical:

Not a simple IT artefact, but the combination of people, tasks and technology.



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Processes:

Use of the system over time, embedded in the company's activities.



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Socio-technical systems and associated processes that enable data-driven (or algorithmic) decision-making to optimise people-related business outcomes.

Data-driven:

The system and decisions are based on the collection and analysis of data.



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Socio-technical systems and associated processes that enable data-driven (or algorithmic) decision-making to optimise people-related business outcomes.

People-related:

Data refers to people's behaviours and attitudes.







TYPES OF PEOPLE ANALYTICS

1. Goals		
Performance		
Collaboration		
Recruiting und Retention		
On- and Offboarding		
Health and Wellbeing		
Employee Experience / Engagement		
Compensation		
Compliance		
Learning and Development		
Long-term Workforce Planing		
Succession Planning / Talent Management		

2. Data			
Digital Traces			
Sensors (Hardware & Software)			
Surveys			
Pulse Surveys			
Interviews			
HR Information Systems			
Video/Audio Data			
External Data Sets			

3. Methods
Clustering
Network Analysis
Hypothesis Testing
Machine Learning (Video, Audio, Text)
Thematic Discourse Analysis
Workshops



TYPES OF PEOPLE ANALYTICS

Network and Collaboration Analysis

Innovisor

Polinode

Humanyze Aware

yare StarLinks

ConnectedCommons

TyGraph

Cognitive Talent Solutions

Worklytics

Swoop Analytics

TrustSphere

Isaak

Human Resources Analysis

MS Workplace Analytics

Noventum HR Analytics CultivateAl

Sapience

Claro HireVue PeakOn QuantifiedCommunications

SAP Success Factors Visier

Pymetrics Synd Org Vitality Zoomi

Workday Ascendify

Humu

Oracle HCM Glint Inc

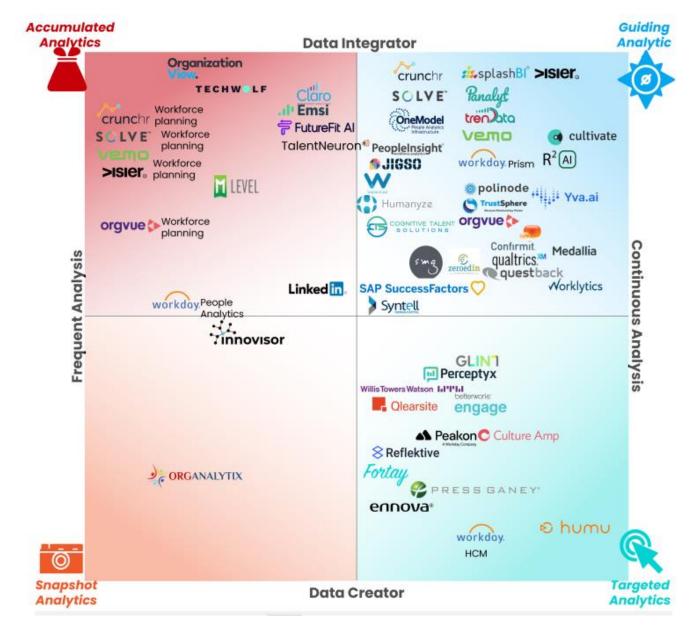
Surveillance

Interguard Software

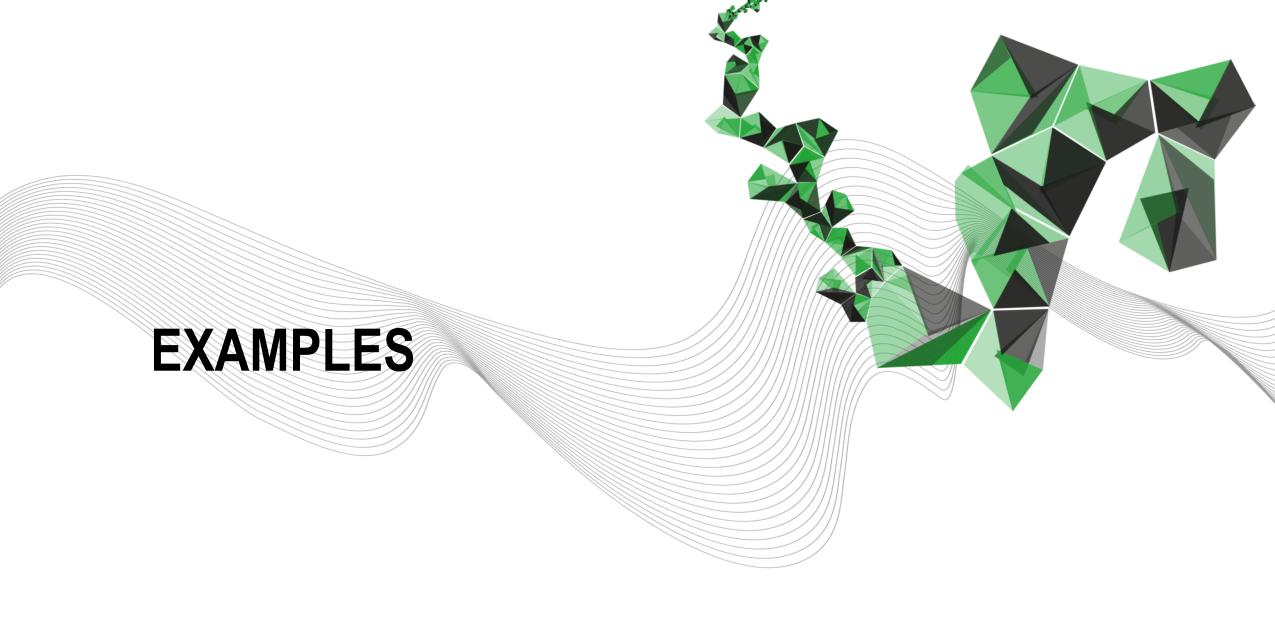
Teramind



TYPES OF PEOPLE ANALYTICS



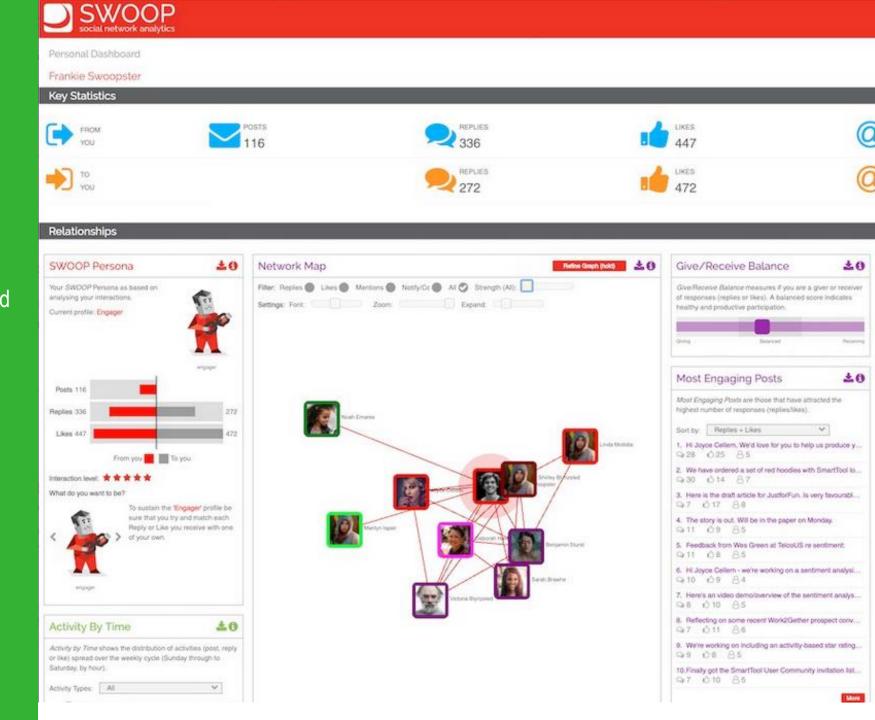






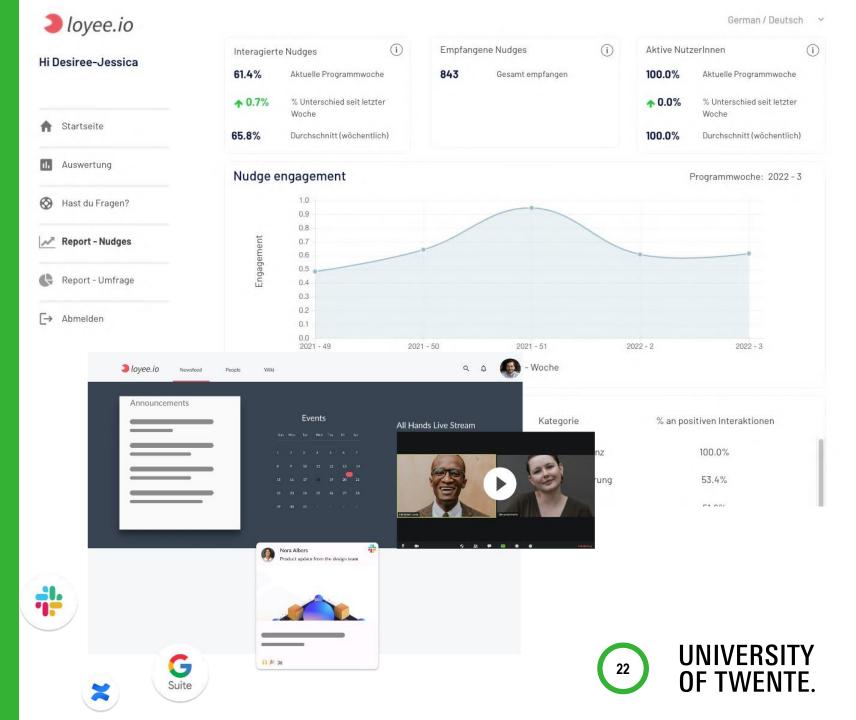
Collaboration and Network Analysis

- Analyis of Digital Traces Fußspuren (e.g., communication log data)
- Estimate communication profiles and rankings
- Goal: Improve Collaboration
- Validity: Based on established research
- Added value is meagre.



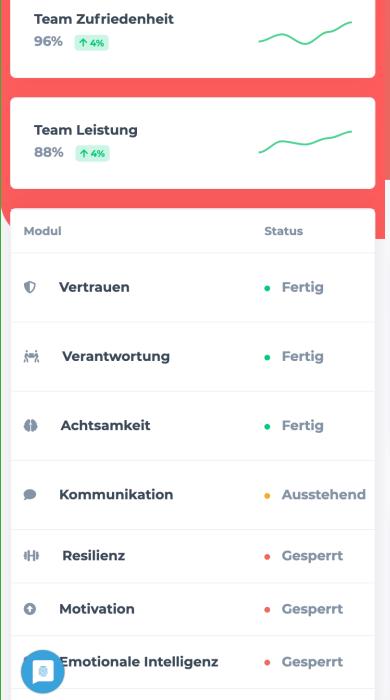
Behavioral Analytics and Nudging

- Based on Richard Thaler's Behavioral Economics (Nobel prize 2017)
- Analyse human behavior and manipulate it using small stimuli
- Goal: broad, typically digital behavior
- Validiy: yes, but nudges must be evaluated independently,



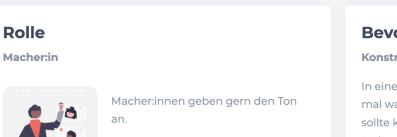
Survey und **Pulse Surveys**

- Typical Employee Surveys
- Pulse: small & continuous (Sentiment-) queries
- Ziel: broad
- **Valide:** typically based on established scales from psychological research
- Risk that negative results are identified



Deine Persönlichkeitsanalyse





Erfahre mehr

Persönlichkeit



Erfahre mehr

Werte

Holistisch

Das Wohler Menschen in ganz vorne liebsten die aller Lebewe

Erfahre mehr

Bevorzu

Konstruktiv

In einem Te mal was sag sollte konstr Meinung äu

Verträglich

Deine höchs und Extrave

Im Vergleich hohe Auspra und Verträg

Im Vergleich niedrige Aus

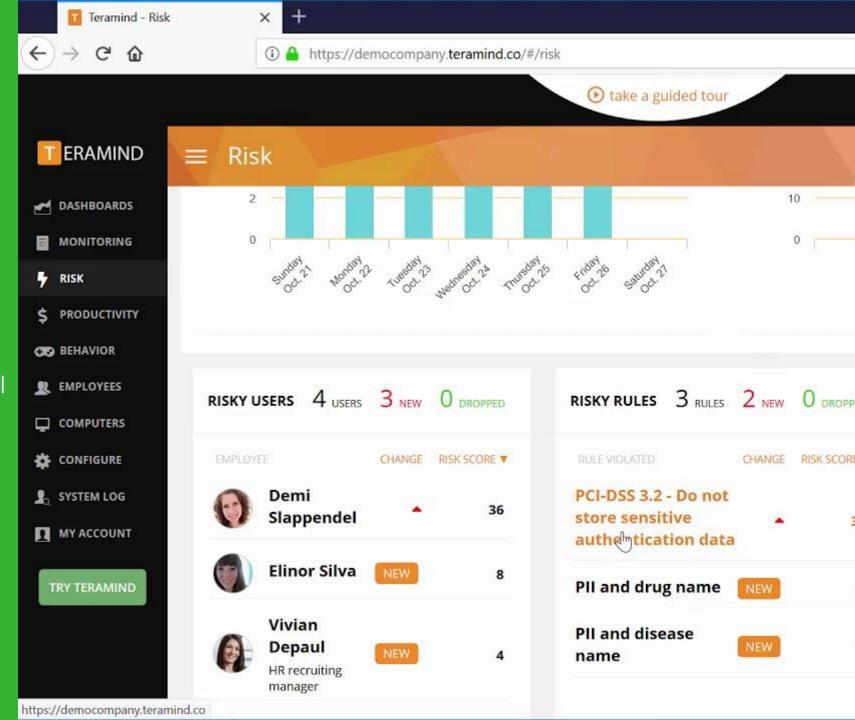
Hardware Sensors

- Based on small sensors
- Coined by Ben Waber at MIT (2013)
- Goal: Spatial Office Layout and Design, Collaboration
- Validity: based on established research
- High efforts and costs



Employee Surveillance

- Surveillance disguised as People Analytics
- Arbritrary log on to employee's desktops
- Goal: Compliance and Performance
- Validity: works technically, but risks with regards to legal and organisational implications; value proposition questionable

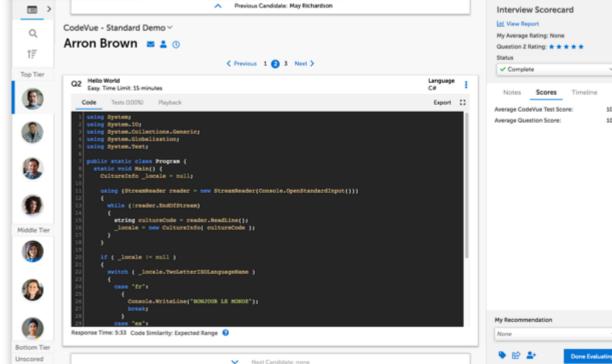


Al-based Performance-Assessments (Gamification)

- Gamification and Competence-Assessments
- Goal: e.g., Coding- or analytics for assessing competencies and fit to team
- Validity: can work, but depends on type of assessment. For some there is evidence that it works, for some that it doesn't work. Case-by-case decision needed!

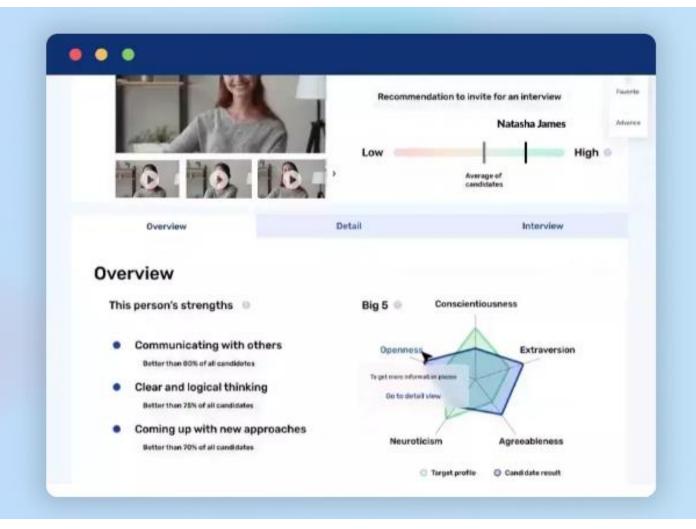






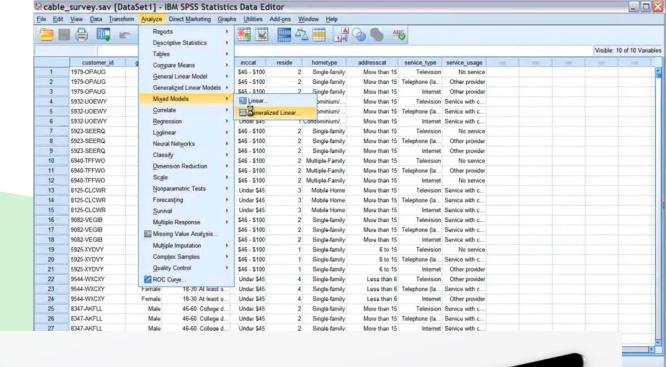
Al-based Audio und Video Assessments

- Based on machine learning, e.g., Deep Convolutional Neural Networks
- Goal: broad, for example, fit to team
- Validity: doesn't work, clear evidence against it.
 (face recogition generally works, but
 - not the link to personality or performance)

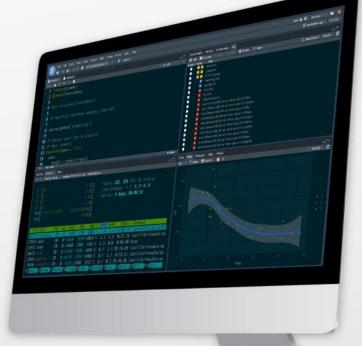


Hypothesis Testing A/B Tests

- Find evidence for your intuition
- Correlative or causal designs are possible
- Goal: broad
- Valide: de-facto method of science
- Risks of errors during analysis or negative results







Market Research and External Data Sets

- Established market research with third party data sets, e.g., from LinkedIn
- Goal: external perspective, for example, find fitting recruits
- Validity: based on simple descriptive analysis or more advanced statistical designs



Qualitative Approaches (Workshops, Interviews)

- These approaches sometimes are also considered People Analytics
- Systematic collection and analysis of qualitative data in workshops, interviews, ethnographies
- Goal: addressing complex and unstructured problems
- Validity: less "objective" than quantitative analyses
- Further away from the "spirit" of People Analytics







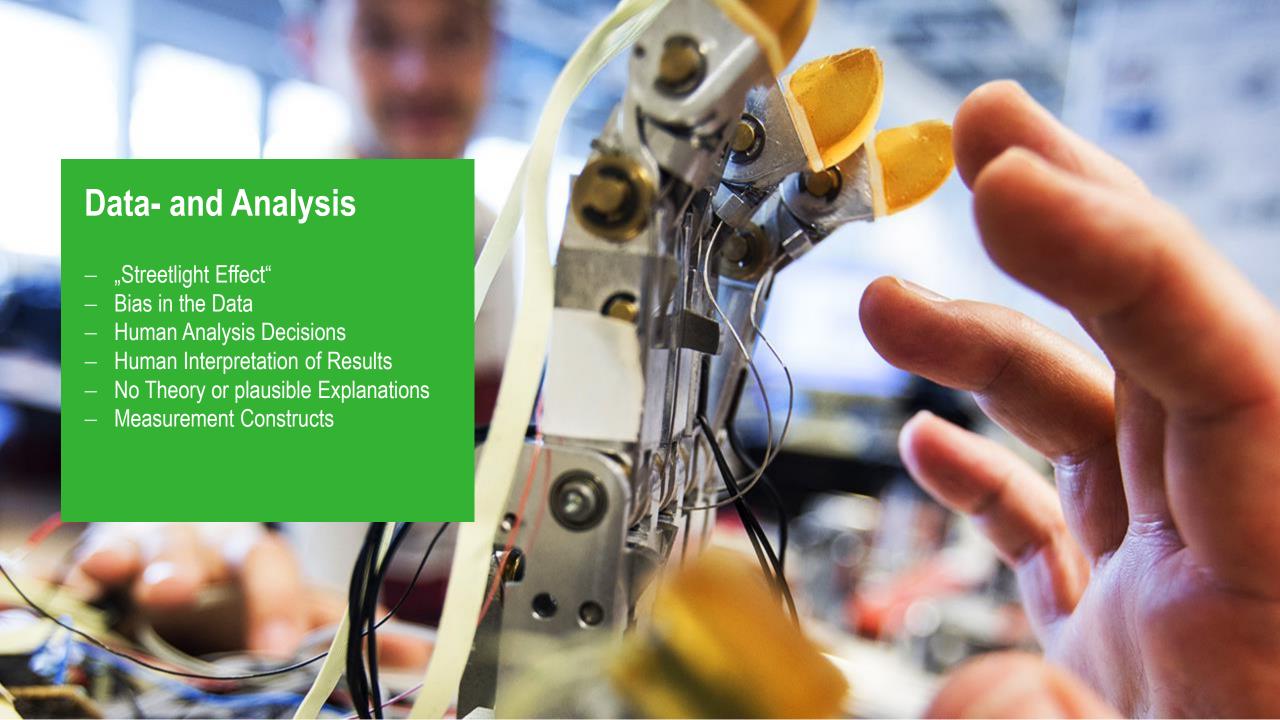
SUMMARY

Example	Risks*	Added Value
Collaboration and Network Analysis	Low	
Behavioral Analytics and Nudging	Medium	
Surveys and Pulse Surveys	Low to Medium	
Hardware Sensors	Low	
Employee Surveillance	High	
AI-based Performance-Assessments (Gamification)	Medium	
AI-based Audio und Video Assessments	Very High	
Hypothesis Testing A/B Tests	Medium	
Market Research and External Data Sets	Low	
Qualitative Approaches (Workshops, Interviews)	Medium	

















1. Choose low risk

See previous summary.

2. Demand transparency from vendors

- Request information to methods and theory.
- Check evidence that product works.

3. Reflect on data origin

- Question the data generating process.
- Question causal relationships.
- Consider bias in the data.





4. Choose low risk

- No Al-based Video or Audio Assements!!
- No employee surveillance.
- Caution when using Nudging or gamified Al-assessments.
- Consider risk of negative result for surveys, hypothesis testing,
 & Co.

5. Establish controlling for People Analytics

- Continuously check whether value is actually being added.
- Adjust if needed.

6. Think about change management

- Talk with the employees.
- Live transparency.
- Develop trust.





7. Consider reduction of reality

- Understand People Analytics as indicator, not as truth!
- Think about the context of data collection and analysis.

8. Recognize complementarity

 Don't avoid intuition and experience, but appreciate the complementarity between data and experience.

9. Ask experts

- Accept the multidisiplinarity.
- Bring domain and data experts together.
- Get external expertise if needed.



