

Global Staffing Approach

U.S. Workforce Demographics



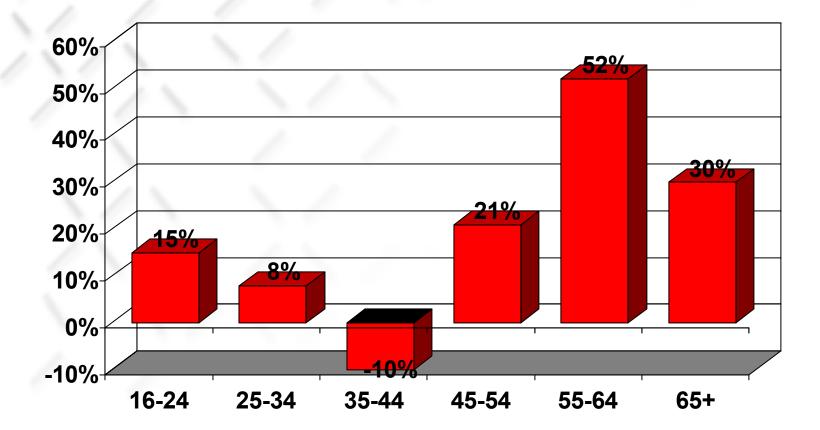
Engineering fits right into the overall pattern.

But,

The old argument that the industry is cyclical is not dealing with the problem.

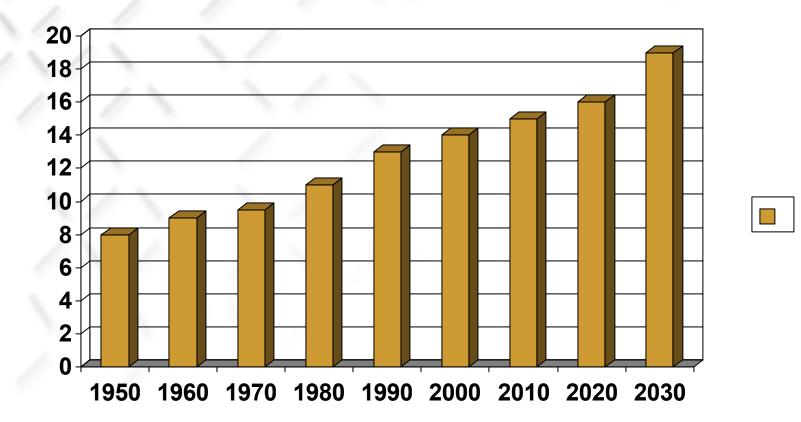


Growth in U.S. Workforce by Age 2000–2010



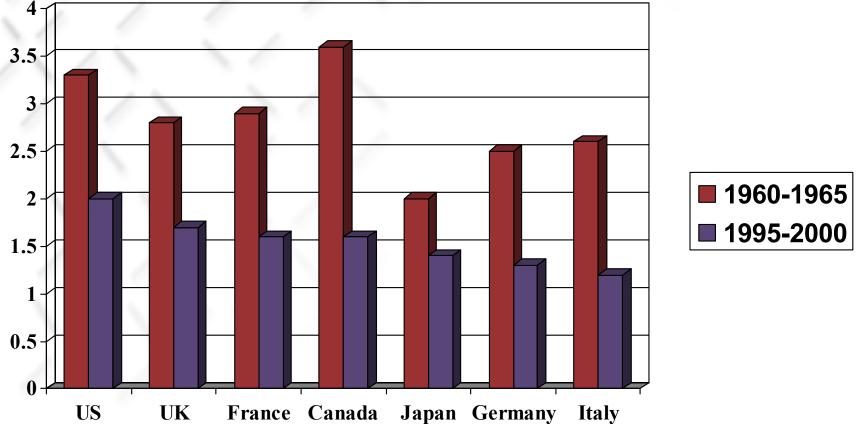


Percentage Growth of U.S. Population Over 55



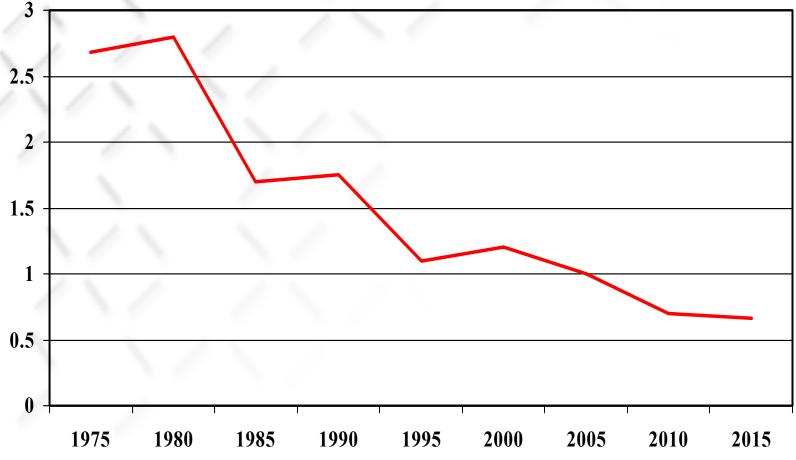


Fertility in every developed country has fallen below the 'replacement' rate of 2.1





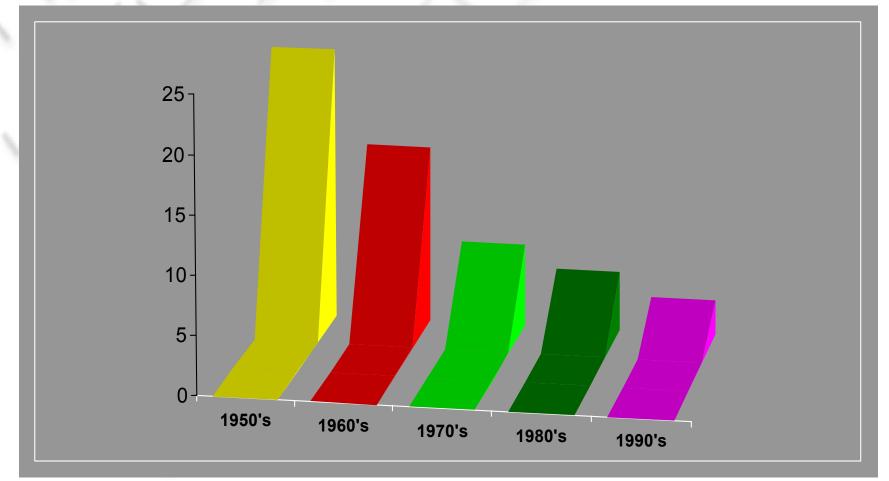




Source: Workforce 2020

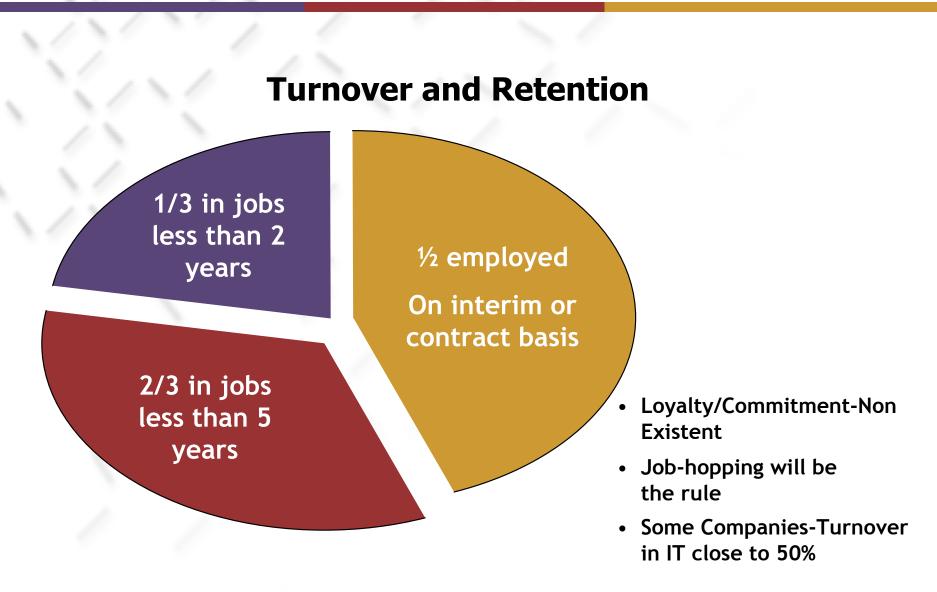


Declining Employee Tenure



Source: US Department of Labor (BLS) Employee Tenure Surveys, 1995-1998

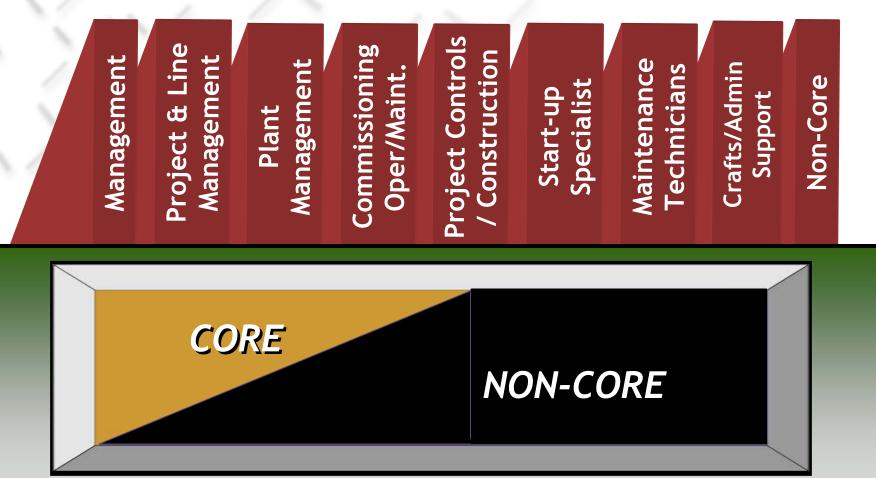






Core versus Non-Core

Balancing the Resources



DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

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- Combined with basic demographics....
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- OP co.s now pinching from the E&Cs

Other countries - undergraduate degrees

IPS

In Science and Engineering:

Japan 66% China 59% US 32%

Foreign-born talent in 2005 in the US

- 40% of MIT grads come from abroad
- 50%+ of all PhD's in US are immigrants
- Immigrants working in US comprise 45% of
 - Physicists
 - Computer scientists
 - Mathematicians





Many reasons are cited, including:

- Government incentives / high growth in home countries
- Better public schools
- Less MTV
- Perceived lack of advancement of "foreigners" in US companies
- Dislike of US political climate





More execution talent comes from ...?

Only two regular sources to date:

- Pinching talent from your competitor.
- Offshore partner / subsidiary office; India, Asia, China etc



We saw the need for a new resource and identified a supplement.

* * * * *

IPS (with a US partner and Tunisian partner) invested with a majority-Filipino owned company to form IPS.

As such, we can employ Filipino nationals in the US on evisas.

Why is this working?



Advantages all around

* * * * *

- But this is a temporary stop-gap.
- It is not enough to "fix" the shortfall.