

Offshore Software Development Outsourcing

Stephen Hawk

University of Wisconsin - Parkside, USA

Kate Kaiser

Marquette University, USA

OFFSHORE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT OUTSOURCING EVOLUTION

Until the global economic downturn of the new millennium, demand for information technology (IT) professionals exceeded supply mostly due to specific skill sets such as integrating legacy applications with Web development, project management, telecommunications, mobile commerce, and enterprise resource planning. More firms are turning externally not only to local vendors but also to services across the globe (Carmel, 1999). Staff supplementation from domestic contractors has evolved to a sophisticated model of partnering with offshore/nearshore software development firms. Many of these relationships evolved from a short-term project need for select skills to a long-term commitment of resources, cultural diversity efforts, and dependencies that integrate vendors as partners.

The most pervasive IT project, Year 2000 (Y2K), had constraints of skill sets, time, and budget. IT managers had to look at many alternatives for achieving compliance. Firms that planned as early as the mid-1990s had time to experiment and build new relationships. With governmental sanction and support, some countries and their business leaders recognized the competitive advantage their labor force could offer (O'Riain, 1997; Heeks, 1999; Trauth, 2000). An unusual need for services because of Y2K, economic disparity within a global workforce, and proactive efforts of some governments led to the fostering of offshore software development.

Early companies to outsource offshore were software vendors. Managing offshore development smoothly took years and a certain type of project management expertise in addition to a financial commitment from executives. The activity involved new applications and integrating software development with existing domestically built applications. The Y2K investment and intense cultural communication paid off for firms willing to work through the challenges. Not only did initial offshore projects provide a solution to the skill shortage, they also yielded substantial cost savings when compared to outsourcing the work domestically. Such factors resulted in these relationships

continuing past Y2K, where some companies now regard their offshore arm as partners.

The IT outsourcing market was estimated at over US\$100 billion by 2001 (Lacity and Willcocks, 2001). Although outsourced IT services can include call centers and facilities management, this discussion focuses on outsourcing software development. "Offshore" software development typically refers to engaging workers from another continent. Examples are U.S. companies using Indian contractors. "Nearshore" software development refers to vendor firms located in nearby countries often on the same continent, for example Dutch firms engaging Irish software developers. For our purposes, discussion of offshore software development issues is assumed to apply to nearshore outsourcing, since most of the issues are the same.

Most firms already have had experience supplementing their staff. Dealing with offshore firms, however, is relatively new for firms whose main business is not software development. Distance, time zones, language and cultural differences are some key issues that differentiate offshore software development from the use of domestic contractors or consultants (Carmel, 1999). Nearly 1 million IT-jobs will move offshore from the United States by 2017 (Gaudin, 2002).

The most common reasons for outsourcing are cost reduction, shortages of IT staff, reduced development time, quality of work, and internationalization (see Table 1).

APPROACHES TO OFFSHORE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

The approaches taken to offshore development describe the basic features of how firms have structured their relationships with offshore software developers. The basic dimensions include the type of organization that provides offshore services, the nature of the working relationship that clients have with that organization, and whether offshore staff are on a defined project or in a staff augmentation role.

Table 1. Reasons for engaging in offshore software development

- Cost reduction - due primarily to lower wages and secondarily from tax incentives. Accounting for indirect costs, such as travel and teleconferencing, overall average savings may be close to 25% (Overby, 2001).
- Access to a global pool of talent - quicker staffing thereby enabling faster time to delivery.
- 24x7 Productivity – the global delivery model allows a “follow-the sun” approach for round-the-clock handing-off of work to developers in different time zones.
- Quality – rigorous requirements of certifications (CMM, ISO) or cultural dedication to detail and quality.
- Localization - adapting software to local requirements may be best handled by resources in or near the target location.

Type of Organization Providing Offshore Development

An important dimension for describing the relationship with foreign software developers would be the basic types of organizations with which client firms form an outsourcing arrangement. The basic options are to contract directly with an offshore IT services firm, to engage a domestic IT services firm with offshore capabilities, or to set up a wholly owned software development center in an offshore location.

- Direct contract with an offshore firm – The client firm contracts directly with the offshore software firm. This option represents a range of alternatives.
 - Long-distance contracting – the offshore firm maintains no permanent staff in the country of their clients. Clients and offshore firms use long distance communications technologies such as phone, e-mail, and short-term visits.
 - Limited presence – Offshore firms locate some staff in client countries by setting up satellite offices in one or more cities. Most of the work is performed offshore, but a local project manager and a small local team answers questions and function as liaisons to solve problems.
 - Integrated on-site – the export firm provides a mix of extensive onsite expertise to handle business and requirements analysis, system design, and project management, and coordinates with offshore staff, normally working closely with client management. As many as 70 firms from Ireland have set up subsidiaries in the U.S. with Irish government financial support (Cochran, 2001).
- Contract with a domestic IT services firm with offshore capabilities – Many domestically-based IT

services firms have the ability to send work offshore. This may take the form of an IT firm that acts as an intermediary, or a firm that itself owns an offshore satellite location. Some domestic firms employ both approaches. An intermediary acts as a liaison with offshore software firms, and already has subcontracting or partnering arrangements with them. The IT services firm works with clients in much the same way as other domestic IT services firms, but differs in that it uses offshore resources for some of the software development. Intermediaries may negotiate a cut of the cost savings their clients achieve by going offshore. The advantage in giving up the full savings of dealing directly with outsourcers is that the intermediaries buffer clients from most aspects of dealing with offshore providers. For small to midsize companies new to outsourcing, brokers offer the big benefit of offshore projects—good work done more cheaply, but without cross-cultural, long-distance, vendor management headaches.

- Wholly owned Satellite – The firm operates in an offshore location to directly hire IT professionals to become its employees. This is model is almost exclusively used by companies that sell software or by companies whose products have a large software component.

Length of Relationship and Type of Project

The working relationship between clients and vendors can be described by whether the relationship is short or long term, and the type of work the vendor performs.

Relationships with an offshore IT services firms can range from a few months to many years. Short-term relationships may be a single-hit project with no plan for

4 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/offshore-software-development-outsourcing/14580

Related Content

The Framework to Support the Digital Evidence Handling: A Case Study of Procedures for the Management of Evidence in Indonesia

Yudi Prayudi, Ahmad Ashari and Tri Kuntoro Priyambodo (2020). *Journal of Cases on Information Technology* (pp. 51-71).

www.irma-international.org/article/the-framework-to-support-the-digital-evidence-handling/256597

Database Support for M-Commerce

Hong Va Leong (2005). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, First Edition* (pp. 739-744).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/database-support-commerce/14328

Bundling Processes Between Private and Public Organizations: A Qualitative Study

Armin Sharafi, Marlen Jurisch, Christian Ikas, Petra Wolfand Helmut Krcmar (2011). *Information Resources Management Journal* (pp. 28-45).

www.irma-international.org/article/bundling-processes-between-private-public/52822

Software Quality Assurance

Dawn M. Owens and Deepak Khazanchi (2009). *Handbook of Research on Technology Project Management, Planning, and Operations* (pp. 242-260).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/software-quality-assurance/21637

Fostering a Technology Cultural Change: The Changing Paradigms at the University of Minnesota Crookston

Dan Lim (2006). *Cases on Information Technology Planning, Design and Implementation* (pp. 92-99).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/fostering-technology-cultural-change/6363