Managing Performance and Compensation

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Topics

- What is Performance?
- What Challenges Do We Face?
- How to Bring System, Execution, and Fiscal Together
- Success Factors
- How to Make It Work?



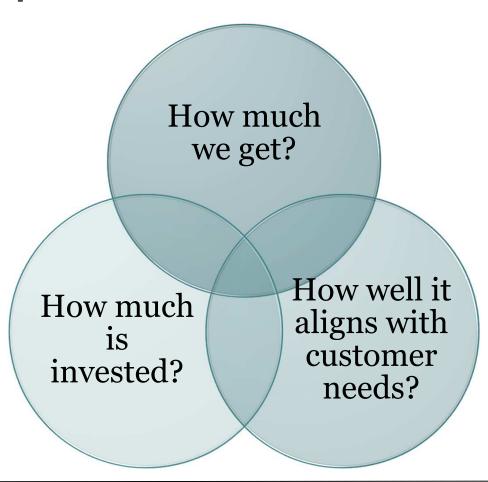
Why is Performance Important?

Do you have a Performance Culture?	High Customer Satisfaction	High Employee Engagement	High Productivity	High Collaboration
Yes	61%	68%	71%	54%
No	39%	32%	29%	46%

Do you reward Performance?	High Customer Satisfaction	High Employee Engagement	High Productivity	High Collaboration
Yes	74%	71%	74%	49%
No	26%	29%	26%	51%

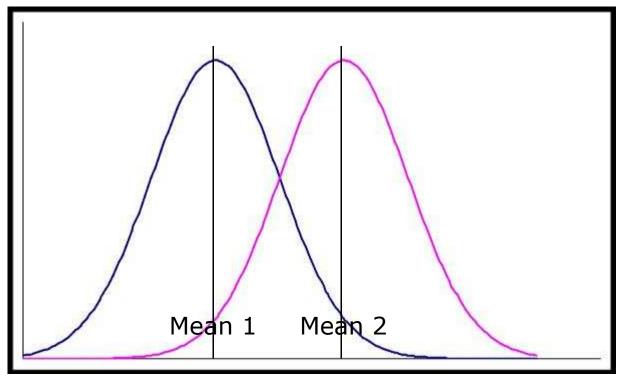


What is performance?



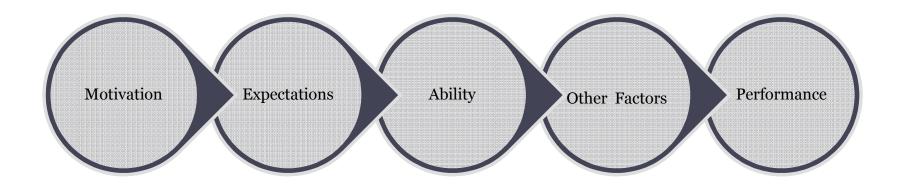


Performance = Moving the Curve





Formula for Performance



Capacity + Commitment



Roots of Performance

- Performance relates to the individual and his or her behavior.
- Performance is most commonly measured by if a job is done well.
- Performance is a primary element of desired outcomes.



What is Performance Management?

- Method and process for accomplishing planned performance levels by an organization that involves:
 - setting clear expectations;
 - · providing on-going communication and feedback; and
 - creating partnerships between employees and supervisors for mutual success.



What is Performance Evaluation?

- Process and method to assist with:
 - assessing outcomes;
 - determining potential;
 - setting out a plan of action for growth and improvement; and
 - testing alignment.

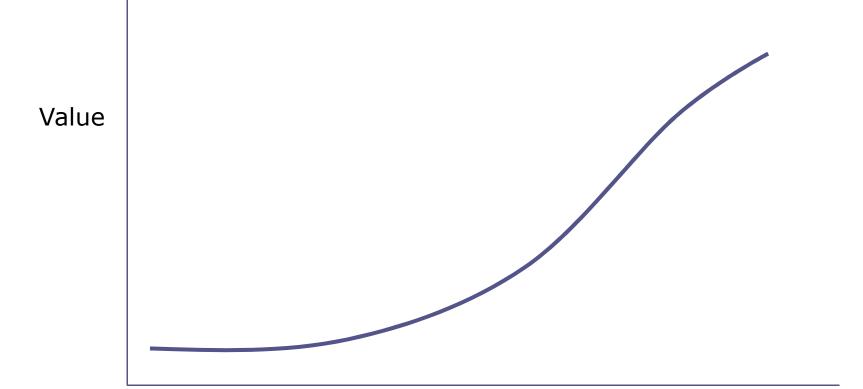


Phase 1: Time=Performance

- Value = Time in job (Experience)
 - Specific tradeoff: fixed value of rewards
 - Range movement critical to ensure high value
 - Each year of experience has a specific value
- Result: step plans and average performance assumed



Phase 1 Graphic



Time



Phase 2: Skill = Performance

- Value = Full Competence (Skill and Ability)
 - Gain skills until reaching point of performing at an average level (know, can, and will)
 - Competency implies the ability to teach others
 - Market value equals full competence (all have a job worth)
- Result: Market plans, market control point plans, performance hybrids



Phase 2 Graphic

Value





Time



Phase 3: Outcomes = Performance

- Value = Performance (Production/Resources)
 - Move away from specific formula to outcome
 - More concern with technology, analytical ability, and adaptability
 - Motivation and attainment
- Result: broad market plans, performance-based plans



Phase 3 Graphic

Value

Performance Expectation

Time



Conceptual Structure





Key Considerations





Approaches

Approach	Pros	Cons
Percentage by Score	 Higher dollar for more complex jobs Easy to understand 	 Rewards highest paid most Tends to result inconsistent scoring
Dollar Amount by Score	 Ensures that same reward for same level of performance Easy to calculate Rewards lowest paid more 	May limit motivation
Distance to Midpoint	Ties into the market structureAllows flexibility in movement	• Rewards some groups more for the same results
Bonus	Budget flexibilityLimits supplemental costOne allocation	Viewed as less rewarding



Outcomes of System

- Must be accepted at all levels
- Must be valuable enough to motivate
- Must differentiate between levels



Success Checklist

- Essential job functions are known
- Linkage between job and organizational goals
- Details matter
- Be fair and compare results
- Document barriers to success and be specific



Thank you

