

Performance Management System

A Process Approach to Managing Employee Performance



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No Performance Appraisals?

- Deloitte—2 million hours per year
- Atlassian—Caused disruption and anxiety



Netflix— "Building a bureaucracy and elaborate rituals around measuring performance usually doesn't improve it"

You Don't Want This!



THIS IS A PERFECT EXAMPLE. I SAY ONE LITTLE THING AND YOU GO ALL NUTS ON ME.



Objectives

- Learn a process approach to managing employee performance
- Engagement and Performance Management
- Learn the role of a Position Description in performance management
- Learn a method of providing feedback to employees
- Understand when to impose Discipline or implement a Performance Improvement Plan

Advantages of a Process Approach to Managing Performance

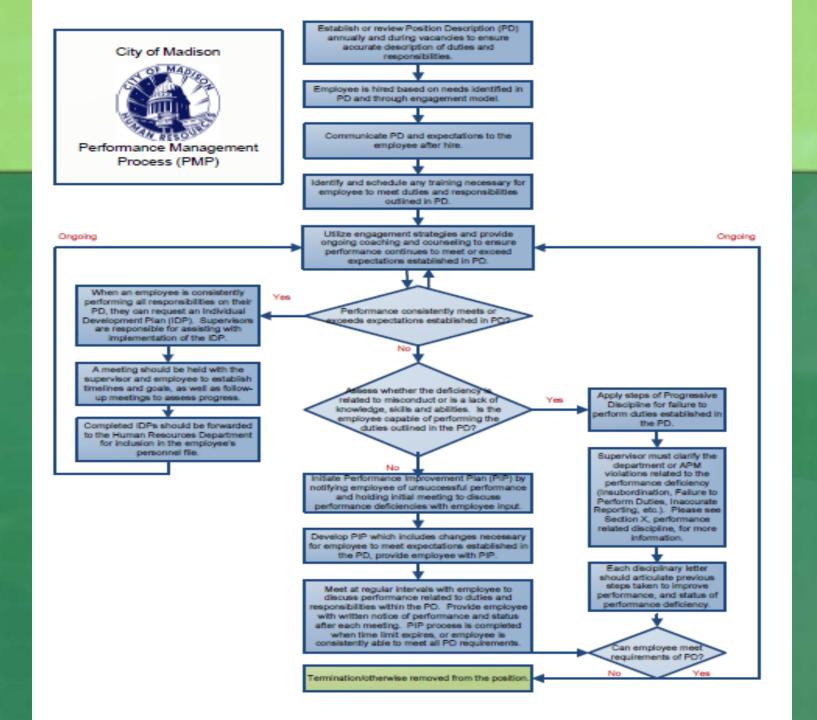
- Provides consistency in managing performance
- Employees are aware of expectations
- Addresses problems when they happen, not at an annual review
- Provides roadmap for supervisors on how to address problems when they occur

"I'm glad that Michael is getting help.

He has a lot of issues and he's stupid"



Phyllis, The Office



Employee Engagement and PM





Position Description (PD) Purpose

 Describes specific tasks and an estimated % of time spent on tasks

Comin

- Defines jobs based on the needs of the organization
- Allows supervisors to create performance expectations
- Used to classify positions
- Used to create job announcements

Establishing Expectations

- In general, people need to know:
 - What is expected of them
 - How they are going to be measured
 - How they are progressing
- Created based on tasks in PD
- Supervisors are responsible for establishing tasks (PD) and creating related expectations



Clarifying Expectations

Expectations can be defined by four standard elements -

Working Together In Progress

- Quantity of Work
- Quality of Work
- Dependability
- Interpersonal Relationships

Communicating Expectations

- Hold a meeting:
 - Review PD as soon as the employee is hired, when performance issues arise, and when PD changes.
 - PD is how employees will be measured.
 - Acknowledge need for feedback.
 - * Be descriptive.
 - Discuss potential training needs.
 - Document the meeting.
- Remember PD is the foundation for discussions about expectations.

Identify Training

- Review needs based on expectations established for the position
 - Formal Certification
 - On the Job Training
 - Employer Sponsored Training
- Assess training needs as PDs change
- Discipline is never appropriate for performance issues due solely to a lack of training

The Model Employee

By developing a PD, hiring based on the PD, communicating the expectations of the position, and providing required job training to meet the expectations, supervisors are then able to help develop a model employee.





Coaching and Counseling

- Even model employees need consistent coaching and counseling
- Essential with new employees
- On-going process
- Negative feedback requires 1-on-1 meeting with employee
- Several coaching and counseling models exist



SBI Model (Situation-Behavior-Impact)

- Situation
 - Describe the situation
- Behavior
 - Describe observed behavior.
- Impact
 - Describe impact of behavior.



Situation

 Describe the specific situation in which the behavior occurred

Give specifics regarding the incident to

provide context

- *Location
- * Time
- Behavior



Behavior

- Can be difficult to identify and describe.
- Don't use judgments that the describe the person, but not the person's actions
- Include observations of the following:
 - Body language
 - Tone of voice
 - Speaking manner
- Be aware of your words



Impact

- Impacts on department, other staff, customers, processes, and you.
- Describe your reaction
- Communicating the personal impact asks the person to view the behavior from your perspective.
- Use the classic feedback phrasing, "When you did (behavior), it caused (impact)…"

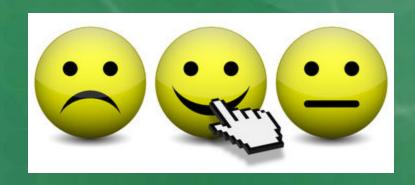
Coaching and Counseling Meeting

- Preparing for a coaching meeting:
 - Mutually agreed upon time
 - Private
 - Do your homework and think about next steps
 - Be aware of your own emotions and motivations
 - Power imbalance
 - Hear the other side
 - Document the meeting



Positive Feedback

- Key in building trust
- Employees need to know the good as well as the not-so-good
- Timing is critical
- Doesn't have to be in a 1 on 1
 - Know how your staff will respond in advance







Even After All of This....

- After:
 - Creating the PD...
 - Making the hire...
 - Developing and communicating expectations...
 - Providing training...
 - Consistent coaching and counseling...

Performance issues can and do exist!

Reasons We Avoid Dealing With Performance Problems

- Lack of training
- Fear of retaliation
- All alone
- Guilt
- Loss of friendship
- Time loss
- Knowledge that employee has personal problems
- No one has bothered to take care of it before



Reasons to Resolve Poor Performance

- Over-all unit efficiency.
- Morale of staff.
- Setting a standard for other employees.
- Reduces potential liabilities of poor performance.
- Saves time in the long run!

Assessing Performance Deficiency

- Prior to identifying a means for improvement, assess how, when, and why the employee is not meeting expectations.
- Identify specific examples of when performance fails to meet expectations (Situation)
 - Establish frequency of performance issues.

Assessing Performance Deficiency (cont.)

- Next define **how** performance is not meeting expectations (Behavior)
 - Quantity of work
 - Quality of work
 - Dependability
 - Interpersonal relationships
- Finally, outline the *impacts* of each incident
 - On the department
 - On other staff
 - On the customer
 - * On processes
 - On you!

The Critical Question



WHY is the employee not meeting expectations?

Is the employee *capable* of performing at an acceptable level?



Is the Employee Capable? YES!

- Common indicators:
 - Little to no effort
 - Expectations were previously met
 - Explicit refusal
 - Personal business on duty
 - Violations of other work rules
- If the employee *is* capable, proceed to performance related discipline.

Performance Related Progressive Discipline

- First identify the rule violated
 - Insubordination
 - Negligence
- Notice is provided in initial expectation meeting and follow-up letters.
- Letter of Instruction



Performance Related Progressive Discipline

- Steps of discipline
 - Gather information (Investigatory Meeting)
 - Pre-determination Notice and Hearing
 - Ensure 7 elements of just cause:
 - * Notice (1) of a reasonable work rule (2).
 - * Reasonable level of discipline (3) related to severity and with equal treatment (4) for all violators.
 - An investigation (5) is done which is fair (6) and unbiased.
 - * You have adequate **proof (7)** of the violation.
 - Issue discipline—Consult with HR/Labor Relations

The Critical Question



WHY is the employee not meeting expectations?

Is the employee *capable* of performing at an acceptable level?



Is the Employee Capable? NO!

- Common indicators:
 - Adequate effort
 - Rarely demonstrated capability
 - Training is ineffectual
 - Difficulty with related tasks
 - Work innovations difficult to grasp
- If the employee is not capable and discipline would be counterproductive to improvement, proceed to a PIP.

Performance Improvement Plans

PIP Implementation

- Notice of unsatisfactory performance:
 - Statement of problem
 - Previous activities
 - Impacts
 - Initial meeting information
 - EAP information
- Hold an initial meeting.
 - Explain the performance deficiency and provide related expectations
 - Ask clarifying questions
 - Develop ideas for improvement



PIP Implementation

- Create PIP and issue with follow-up letter including:
 - Meeting information (typically every two weeks)
 - Issues identified
 - Previous activities and impact of poor performance
 - Consequence of failure to improve

DATE	Tasks	Status	Expectation/Progress	Deadline
Aug. 28, 2010	Timesheets.	Inc.	Excessive errors on each timesheet. Should have	2/28/11
			no more 1-2 per year.	
	TARGET		No more than 1 error per payroll.	9/10/10
Aug. 28, 2010	Payroll.	Inc.	Payroll >1 day late 75% over prev. 2 months, should	2/28/11
			be 1 day early.	
	TARGET		Payroll on time.	9/10/10
Aug. 28, 2010	Call Duties.	Inc.	Avg. of 20 dropped calls per week. Should be 1-2	2/28/11
			dropped per week.	
	TARGET		Avg. of 10 dropped calls per week.	9/10/10
Aug. 28, 2010	PPC (Payroll Processor	Inc.	Have not received Payroll Processor Certification.	2/28/11
	Certification)			
	TARGET		Pass PPC Exam	9/10/10

PIP Implementation

Hold follow-up meetings and issue follow-up PIPs and letters.

DATE	Tasks	Status	Expectation/Progress	Deadline
Aug. 28, 2010	Timesheets.	Inc.	Excessive errors on each timesheet. Should have	2/28/11
			no more 1-2 per year.	
Sept. 10, 2010			Had 6 errors in last payroll.	
	TARGET		No more than 1 error per payroll by target deadline.	9/24/10
Aug. 28, 2010	Payroll.	Inc.	Payroll >1 day late 75% over prev. 2 months, should	2/28/11
			be 1 day early.	
Sept. 10, 2010			Payroll completed on time.	
	TARGET		Complete payroll 1 day early	9/24/10
Aug. 28, 2010	Call Duties.	Inc.	Avg. of 20 dropped calls per week. Should be 1-2	2/28/11
			dropped per week.	
Sept. 10, 2010			Avg. of 14.5 dropped calls per week.	
	TARGET		Avg. of 10 dropped calls per week.	9/24/10
Aug. 28, 2010	PPC (Payroll Processor	Inc.	Has not received Payroll Processor Certification.	2/28/11
	Certification)			
Sept. 10, 2010			Failed PPC Exam	
	TARGET		Passed PPC Exam	9/24/10

PIP Conclusion

- Satisfactory performance
 - Employee is provided notice that they are no longer on a PIP
 - Revert to constant coaching and counseling
- Unsatisfactory performance
 - Employee is terminated or otherwise removed from the position
- Often takes approximately 6 months from start to finish
- Involve Human Resources throughout the performance improvement process.

