The "Learn & Earn" Series™ May 27, 2010

"Do Incentive Plans Really Work?"



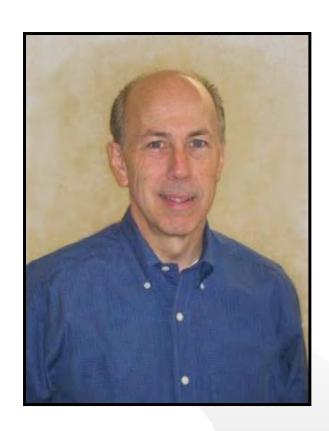




Today's Presenter:

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Course Credit

Per State Requirements:

To receive CPE credit for today's course, you must respond to at least 75% of the monitoring events – given in the form of polls.

Each person taking the course must respond to the monitoring events from their own computer. You may not share a computer when taking the course

We're happy to provide a copy of today's slides, course syllabus/summary, and a CD of the presentation.

Information will be provided at the close of the presentation about requesting these.

For questions during today's presentation:

Use the question panel To the right of your screen

Course Objectives

- Understand the appropriate role of incentives in developing a compensation strategy
- Identify the key elements of an effective incentive plan
- Define the relationship between incentives and performance
- Demonstrate how a company determines what kind of incentive plan it needs

Key Concepts

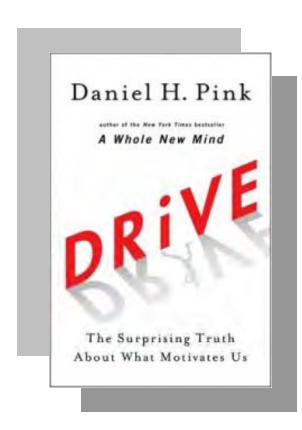


- It's true that incentive plans can backfire!
- But well-designed plans reinforce (rather than force) correct behavior
- Ideally, incentive plans reward for results, not simply behavior
- Ultimately results must help solve a problem on the CEO Worry List
- Most incentive plans look alike. World class plans are trend breakers.

<u>Chapter One</u> An interesting debate

Do incentives work?

Catch the buzz about Dan Pink's book—Drive



<u>Drive</u>—studies show…

- Rewards narrow our focus, concentrate the mind, and restrict our possibilities
- When a task requires creative thinking, offering a reward extends the time it takes to solve the problem
- Extrinsic rewards should not be applied to tasks that require creativity

This isn't new...and it's "not wrong"

- Studies have reached this conclusion for 30 years
- Rewards can distract from results by focusing people on "how to get the bonus"
- Rewards can buy temporary compliance but do not change intrinsic motivation
- Rewards can discourage innovation

Drive—"instead..."

Use intrinsic rewards

- Autonomy—directing our own lives
- Mastery—getting better at something that matters
- <u>Purpose</u>—doing what we do in the service of something larger than ourselves

<u>Drive</u>

No real argument here, but...

"Pay people adequately and fairly, get the issue of money off the table, then give them lots of autonomy."

<u>Drive</u>

- Not so easy in real life:
 - Do you set salaries at the same level that formerly reflected total pay?
 - How do you handle pay management for people of clearly different skill levels?
 - How do you budget for total compensation without anticipating self-financing elements?
 - How do you tell people, "don't worry about pay; enjoy the intrinsic awards"?

The Obvious Question

Can we develop a culture that supports intrinsic motivation and offers extrinsic rewards?

Compelling Future Positive Work Environment

Opportunities for Personal and Professional Growth

Financial Rewards

Compelling Future
Purpose

Opportunities
Autonomy and Mastery

Positive Work Environment

Financial Rewards

Poll #1



<u>Chapter Two</u> Reinforce, don't force

Purposes of the incentive plan

- Carrot and stick
- Change behavior
- Get people to do things they don't want to do
- Motivate people to "do the right thing"

Purposes of a good incentive plan

- Demonstrate a financial partnership with employees
- Communicate the outcomes and results most valued by the organization
- Create flexible means of rewarding high performers and recognizing special circumstances and achievements

Force

Reinforce

This is the behavior that's expected and rewarded.

Do these things whether you like them or not (they're a necessary part of the job).

Our bonuses are reflective of our "market pay" analysis for your job classification

Bad profits

These are the results that are valued and rewarded.

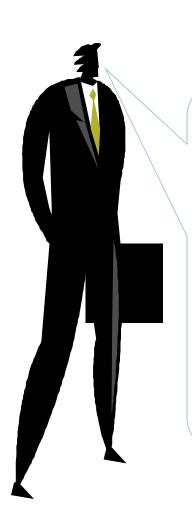
As you can see the outcomes we're striving for, determine the best ways to get them done. Here are our standards, patterns, expectations.

Our bonuses reflect the way we share value that you help create.

Good profits

Owner

Employee



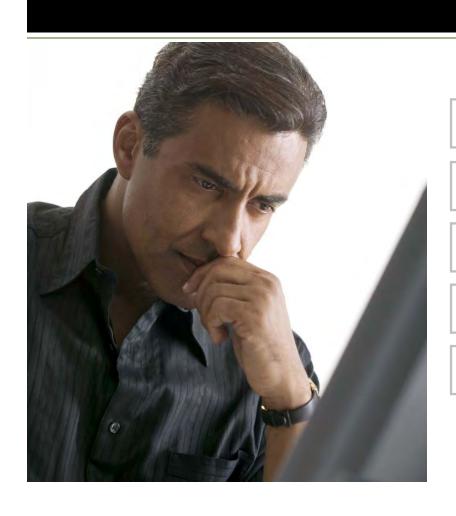
Help us create financial value (good profits).
We have a specific, proven and valuable way to share it with you.

I see what
business
results create
value. I
understand
how you share
that value. It's
meaningful to
me. I see ways
I can
contribute.

This is fundamentally about fulfilling a commitment to reward people fairly (generously) for helping to fulfill the mission of the organization. When quality people understand and believe in this commitment you reinforce their intrinsic desire to deliver on your business plan.

Chapter Three Alignment

CEO Worry List



Sales

Productivity

Competitive Advantage

Execution

Talent

Not hitting sales targets

Sales not growing

Sales

Sales cost too high



Gross
profit/employee
too low

Gross profit not improving

Productivity

Headcount too high

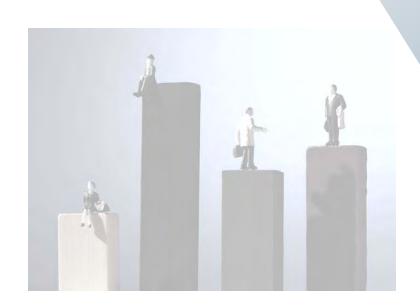


Market share not improving

Return on equity not satisfactory

Competitive Advantage

Market value not growing



Employees lack sense of urgency

Innovation cycle too long

Execution

Falling short of critical KPIs



Not employer of choice

Turnover too high

Talent

Talent level below desired standard



Worry List

- No award should be generated unless improvements are made in one or more of these 5 strategic areas
- Must have ways to measure each
 - Sales growth—easy
 - Employee productivity—multiple metrics
 - Competitive Advantage—market share, ROE
 - Execution—critical KPIs, employee engagement
 - Talent—turnover, attraction strength

Addressing the Worry List

- New value is created (sustainable profits)
- Competitive advantage is enhanced
- Employer of choice
- The culture is all about execution

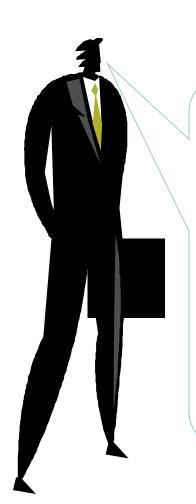
Poll #2



Chapter Four Connect the Dots

Owner

Employee



These are the things that are most important to our business success.

I get it! I see how my job relates (and I see a future here). By the way, thanks for letting me share in the value.



Line of Sight

Sales Growth

> Margin Improvement

Product Improvements

Cost Improvements

Customer Satisfaction

Productivity Improvements

Quality Employee Retention

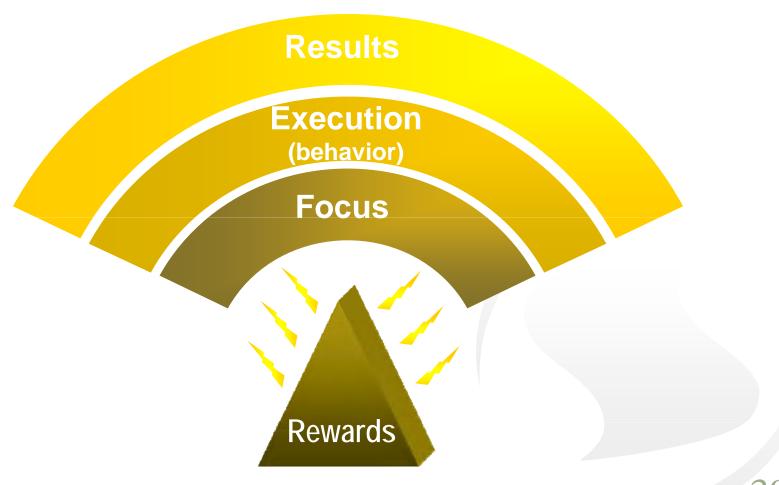
My Job Responsibilities

\$ New Value \$



Rewards Pyramid Rewards What's in it for me? **Roles and Expectations** My Contribution? Strategy How? Vision Where?

Rewards to Results



<u>Chapter Five</u> Don't Follow the Trend

The Trend

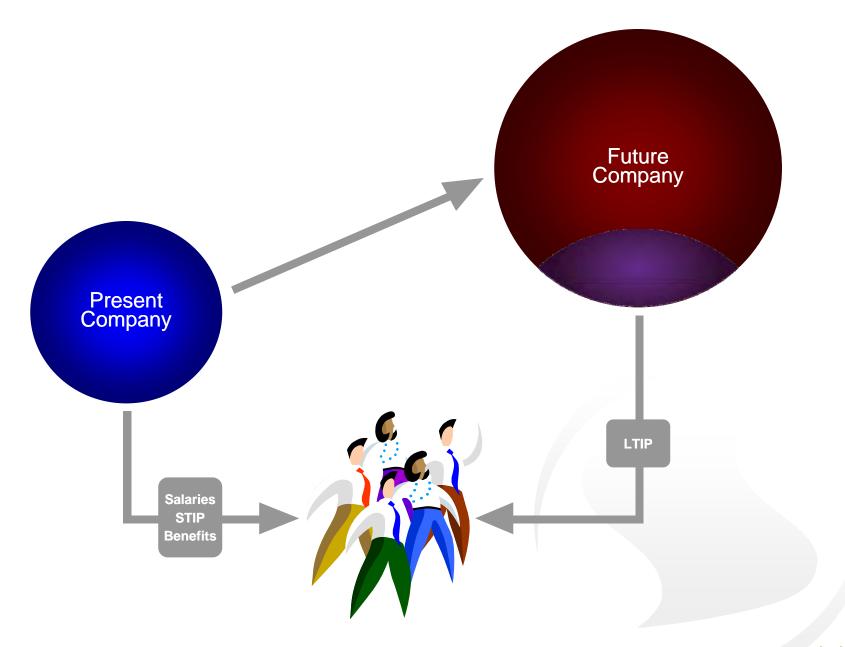
- Short-term incentive plan
 - Profit-based
 - Target-based
- Some day—long-term incentive plan for senior executives

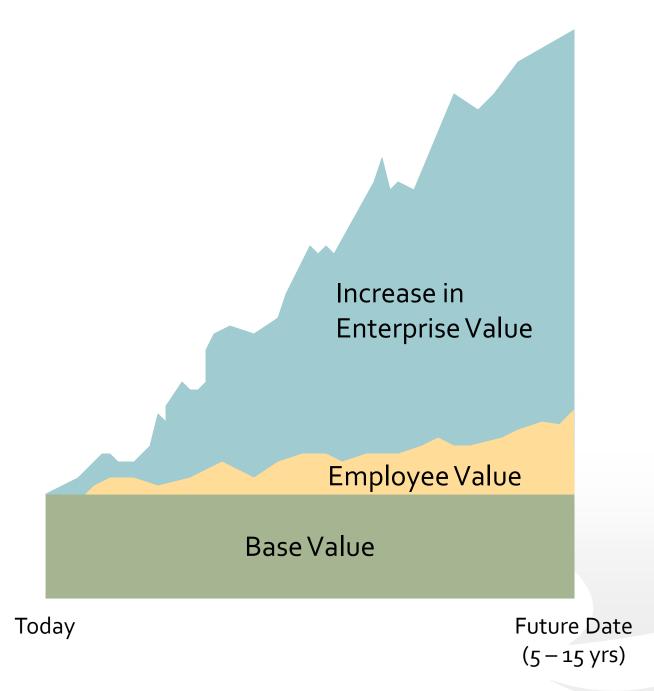
Trend Breaker—Part 1

- Short-term Productivity Incentive
 - Recognizes both human and financial capital
 - Creates rewards pool for producing profits in excess of Return on Capital threshold
 - Pool allocated to employees based on evaluation process that recognizes contributions to "good profits"
 - (Stay tuned for a future presentation)

Trend Breaker—Part 2

- Long-term incentive plan tied to growth and value creation goals
 - Estimate potential "new future value"
 - Determine portion to be shared
 - Determine best way to assign, measure, distribute, etc.
 - (See VisionLink's Long-term Incentive Plan Decision Tree at <u>www.VLadvisors.com</u>)





Why?

- Treats employees like true partners
- Allows for values to grow and mature
- Creates ownership mentality
- Strengthens both recruitment and retention
- Self-financing



Sustainable Cash Flow Salary / STIP

Security

Benefits

Wealth
Accumulation
Retirement / LTIP

Confidence in Lifestyle

Participation in Value Creation

Ownership Mentality
Line of Sight
Deferred Gratification
Win Talent Wars
Self-financing
Abundance Mentality

Sustainable Growth

Culture is Competitive Advantage

Fundamental Philosophy



Fair salaries, strong benefits, great upside for short- and long-term growth and profitability. We share the economic value our employees help create.

Employee Value Statement for John Sample

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Total Rewards			
Cash Received (Annual)	238,000	245,140	252,494	260,069	267,871
Value of Benefits Received (Annual)	15,200	16,440	17,795	19,276	20,896
Wealth Accumulation Earned (Annual)	62,926	92,509	126,302	164,831	208,685
Total Rewards Value (Annual)	316,126	354,089	396,591	444,176	497,452
Cumulative Rewards Value	\$ 316,126	\$ 670,215	\$ 1,066,806	\$ 1,510,982	\$ 2,008,434

Do incentives work?

- No, if "work" means you can positively improve results by tying incentives to targeted KPIs
- Yes, if "work" means you can forge a stronger relationship with employees and engage them in a unified vision for growing the business

Poll #3



Conclusions

- Don't expect a traditional incentive plan to improve productivity (if anything, it might make it worse)
- Employee perception of the plan is more important than the plan itself ("is this a game or is this for real?")

Conclusions

- However, the lack of an incentive plan can make it difficult to:
 - Provide competitive pay structures without straining the budget
 - Fulfill the commitment to support long-term wealth opportunities for top performers

Conclusions

- Utilize a short-term incentive plan that shares profits above a productivity threshold
- Utilize a long-term plan that shares an appropriate part of created wealth
- Build on a philosophy that treats employees like your most valuable asset

Next CPE Course:

"Which Incentive Plan is Right for Your Client's Company?"

To be held on: Wednesday, June 23rd, 2010

Next Online Seminar:

"5 Success Factors Every Compensation Strategy Must Fulfill"

To be held on: Tuesday, June 22, 2010

Check out our website: www.VLadvisors.com



You can also subscribe to our blog





Questions?

Thank you for attending

Please complete our survey form immediately following our presentation.

This will be counted as a monitoring event.

You may also request a copy of the slides, course syllabus/summary and a CD of today's presentation

Thank You!



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