

Talent Management

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Part 1: Why Talent Management?

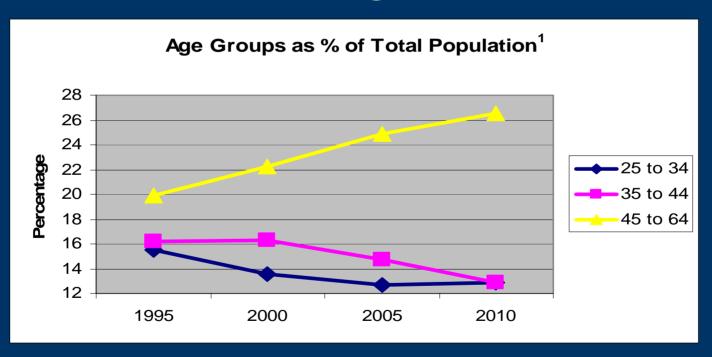


1. Talent Loss Has High Costs

- Turnover is expensive
 - ". . . average cost to replace an employee is one and half times her average salary."¹
- "Crisis" hiring
- External hires
 - "New candidates can take more than a year to master their jobs."²
 - Salary compression issues



2. Talent Shortages Are Growing



35-44 yr old group shrinking (mid-managers)



3. Talent Drives Performance





CEO View

- Jack Welch: "Any strategy, no matter how smart, is dead on arrival unless a company brings it to life with people—the right people."
- Larry Bossidy: "To put it simply and starkly:

 If you don't get the people process right, you
 will never fulfill the potential of your business."



Manager-Led Development Has Significant Performance Impact

 Direct increases in employee efficiency and productivity: 16% improvement

Indirect increases through improvement in attitudes and behaviors: 9% improvement



Part 2: The Evolution of Talent Management



First Came Succession Planning . . .

Focus Replacement Planning

Benefits Tactical

Leadership HR

Development Classroom (external)

Communication Secretive

Timeframe 1-3 yrs



Succession Planning Challenges

- Organizational change
- Incumbent bias
- Bureaucracy
- Replacement candidates expect promotions
- Secrecy
- Heavy reliance on external courses



Then Came Succession Management

On-the-job

Focus Replacement → Talent Pool

Benefits Tactical → + Flexibility

Leadership HR → HR + Line

Development Classroom → Action learning Mentoring

Communication Secretive → **Open**

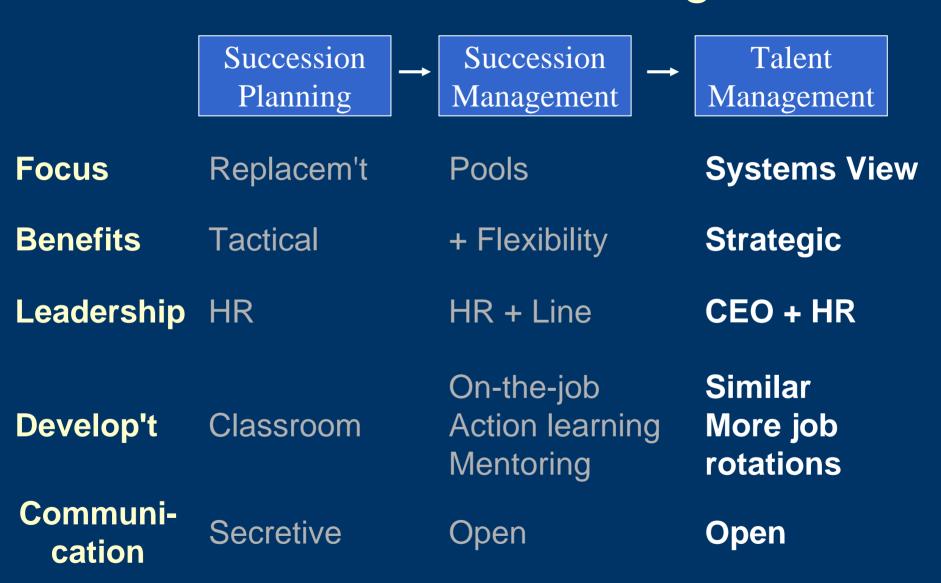
Timeframe $1-3 \text{ yrs} \rightarrow 1-3 \text{ yrs}$



Succession Management Challenges

- Lack of integrated people processes undercuts benefits
- Lack of manager accountability for employee development

. . . And Now Talent Management



1-3 yrs

Timeframe

1-3 yrs

3-5 yrs



Connect the Dots: An Interdependent Process

ATTRACT TALENT

- Talent attracts talent
- Selection is critical

RETAIN TALENT

- Relationships key
- Compensation
 - Necessary not sufficient
- Opportunities
- Low performers

DEVELOP TALENT

- Leaders develop other leaders
- Experience is the best teacher
- Feedback is essential



Conference Board Study Shows Focus for Integration

Recruitment

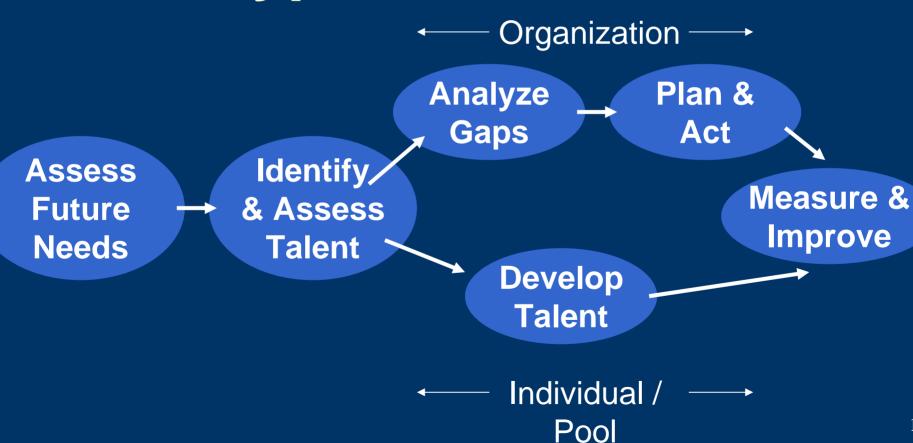
Performance Management

Leadership/ High Potential

Culture



Typical Process





Part 3: Key Principles



Key Principles

- 1. Experience is the best teacher
- 2. Develop talent at *all* levels—pipeline view
- 3. Leadership levels differ a lot
- 4. Line-HR partnership is key



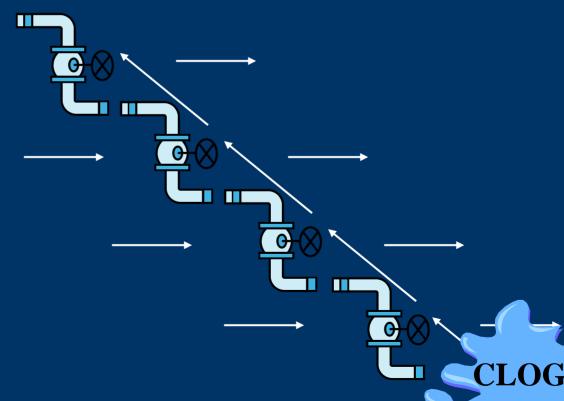
1. Experience is the Best Teacher

- Creative Leadership (CCL) studied how people learn to manage and lead. They found:
 - Job Assignments (most frequent response)
 - Other People (bosses, mentors, peers)
 - Hardships
 - Formal Training and Development Programs



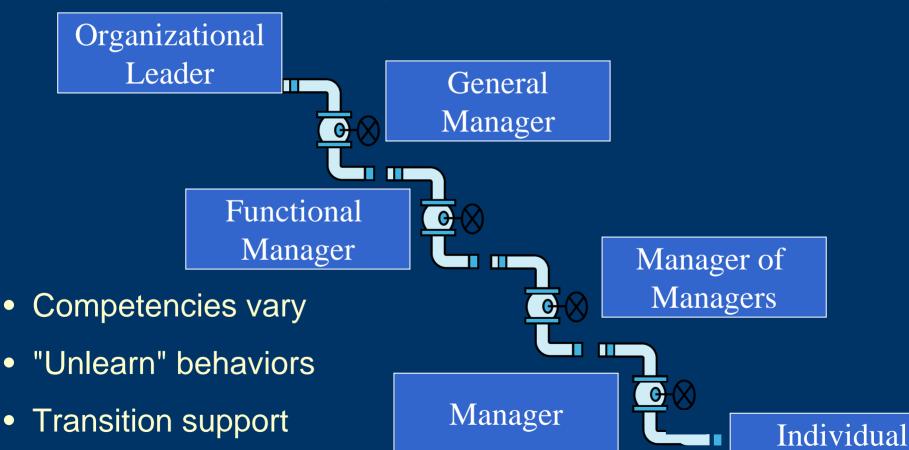
2. Develop Talent at All Levels: Pipeline View

Director
level
pool
inadequate





3. Leadership Levels Differ A Lot



Contributor

Time allocation is key



4. Line-HR Partnership is Key

Managers & Leaders

- Define needs
- Set priorities
- Attract, retain, and develop



Human Resources

- Strategy development
- Expertise
- Cross-HR integration
- Analysis
- Administration

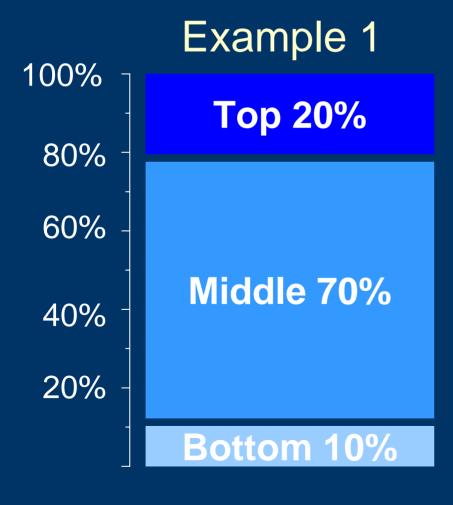
Conference Board identifies success factors as: "CEO active participation" and "alignment with strategic goals."



Part 4: Common Tools



Performance Standard Examples



Example 2

Stars 25%

Effective Contributors 65%

Superstars 5%

Misfits 5%



Competency Model

- Differentiated by leadership level
 - -7 15 competencies per level is common
 - Proficiency required may also vary by level
- May include corporate values
- Often built from vendor-supplied model
 - Customize / prioritize based on specific needs
- Generally included in performance review



Identifying High Potentials





Talent Review

- Management team dialog about people's performance and potential
 - Discuss 2 levels below (most common)
- Collective ownership of talent development
- Multiple views of performance
- Broader opportunities for development
- Annual or bi-annual most common



Performance – Potential Matrix



Low High —— Performance ——→



Individual Development Plans

Follow through is key!

Organization:

Future needs,

Manager:

Dept needs

Individual
Development
Plan

Employee

Aspirations/





Conclusion



Remember . . . Individual Managers Can Do *A Lot*

- Let talented employees know they are valued
- Dialog with people about their future
- Provide multi-rater feedback
- Ferret out developmental opportunities like task forces and special projects
- Delegate a "stretch assignment"
- Provide opportunities to interact with leaders a level or two up



Making It Work

- Put people first (not mechanics) KISS
 - But systematic, repeatable processes are a must
- Customize for your organization—one size does NOT fit all
- Communicate openly
- Start small and build over time—it's a journey.



3. Talent Drives Performance

