



*The Power to Know.*

# Performance Management: Making it Work

Gary Cokins  
SAS Institute, Inc.

[www.sas.com](http://www.sas.com)

919 531 2012 USA

[gary.cokins@sas.com](mailto:gary.cokins@sas.com)

CMA – CAM-I  
September 6, 2006  
Toronto, Canada

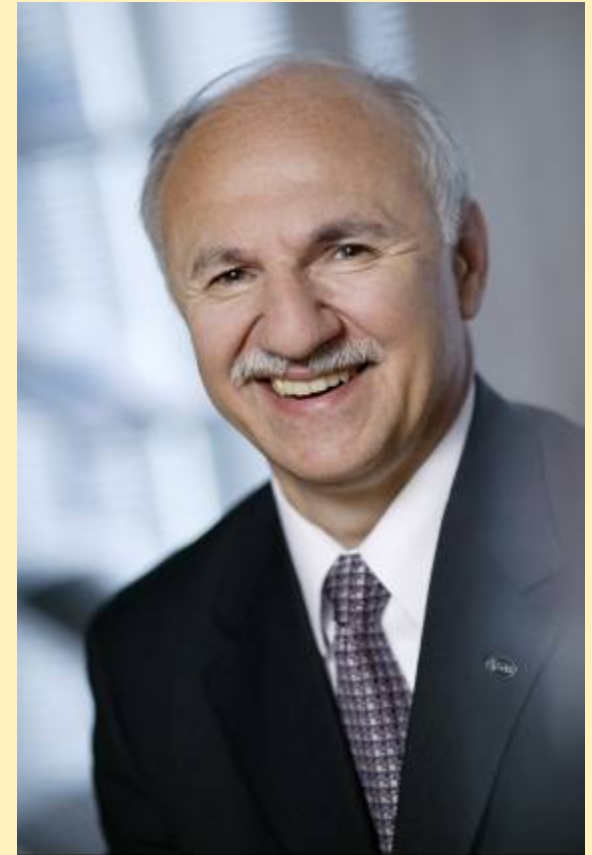
# About Gary Cokins

B.S. Industrial Engineering & Operations Research; Cornell University, 1971

M.B.A. Finance & Accounting; Northwestern University, Kellogg Graduate School of Management, 1974

## Previous Associations:

- FMC Corporation
- Consultant with: Deloitte & Touche, KPMG Peat Marwick, & Electronic Data Systems (EDS)



## About Gary Cokins

Gary Cokins is a Strategist with SAS, the world's leading provider of business intelligence and analytics software. He is an internationally recognized expert, speaker, and author in advanced cost management and performance improvement systems.

Gary has authored:

- the acclaimed An ABC Manager's Primer (ISBN 0-86641-220-4) sponsored by the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA).
- Activity Based Cost Management: Making it Work (ISBN 0-7863-0740-4), which was judged by the Harvard Business School Press as "read this ABC book first."
- Activity Based Cost Management: An Executive's Guide (ISBN 0-471-44328-X) recently ranked #1 'bestselling' of 151 books on the topic.
- Performance Management: Finding the Missing Pieces to Close the Intelligence Gap (ISBN 0-471-57690-5).

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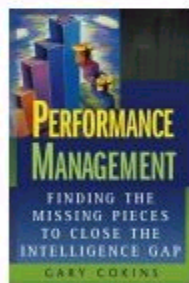
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## Performance Management : Finding the Missing Pieces (to Close the Intelligence Gap)

by [Gary Cokins](#) (Author)



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# SAS is the World's Largest Privately-Owned Software Vendor

- 238 offices in 53 countries
- 10,000 employees; \$1.6 billion
- 3.5 million users worldwide
  - 40,200 sites
  - 113 countries
  - 90% of Fortune 500
  - 97 of Forbes Super 100
- Hundreds of local user groups globally



## What Do These Companies Have in Common?

- Amdahl
- Cheesebrough-Ponds
- Data General
- Delta Airlines
- Digital Equipment
- K-Mart
- Kodak
- Levi Strauss
- Raychem
- Revlon
- Wang Labs

**They passed all the “hurdles” for 1961-80 in Tom Peter’s book “In Search of Excellence”; p. 20-21**

Source: The Sonax Group; David Axson

# AGENDA

## **What is Performance Management ... and Why?**

- Executive's Frustration - Measuring Performance**
- Untrustworthy Managerial Accounting**
- Poor Customer Value Management**
- Missed ROI Promises from CRM and ERP**

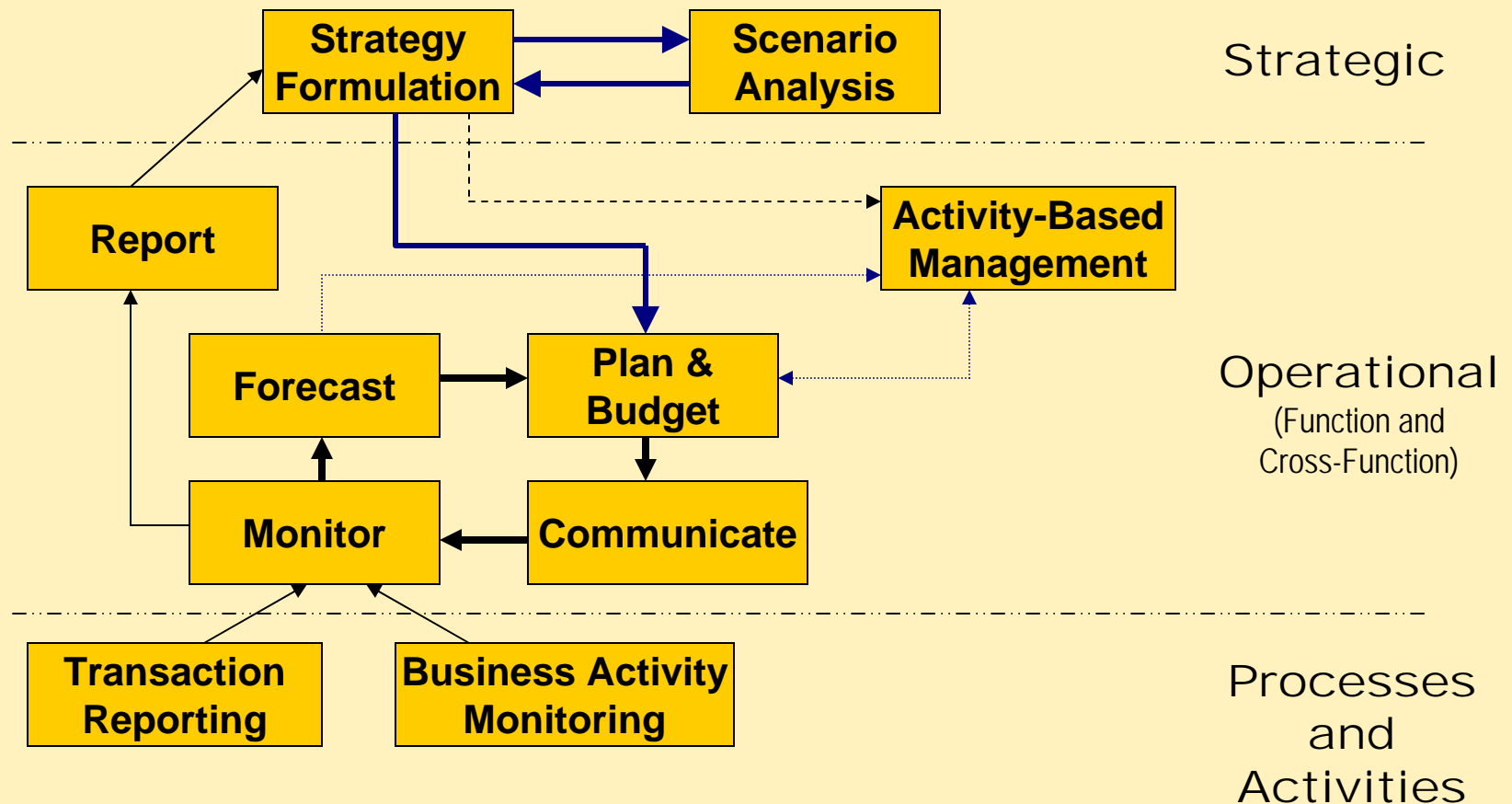
**Value Multiplier through Integration**

# What Does Performance Management Look Like?

**There are a few information technology views.**

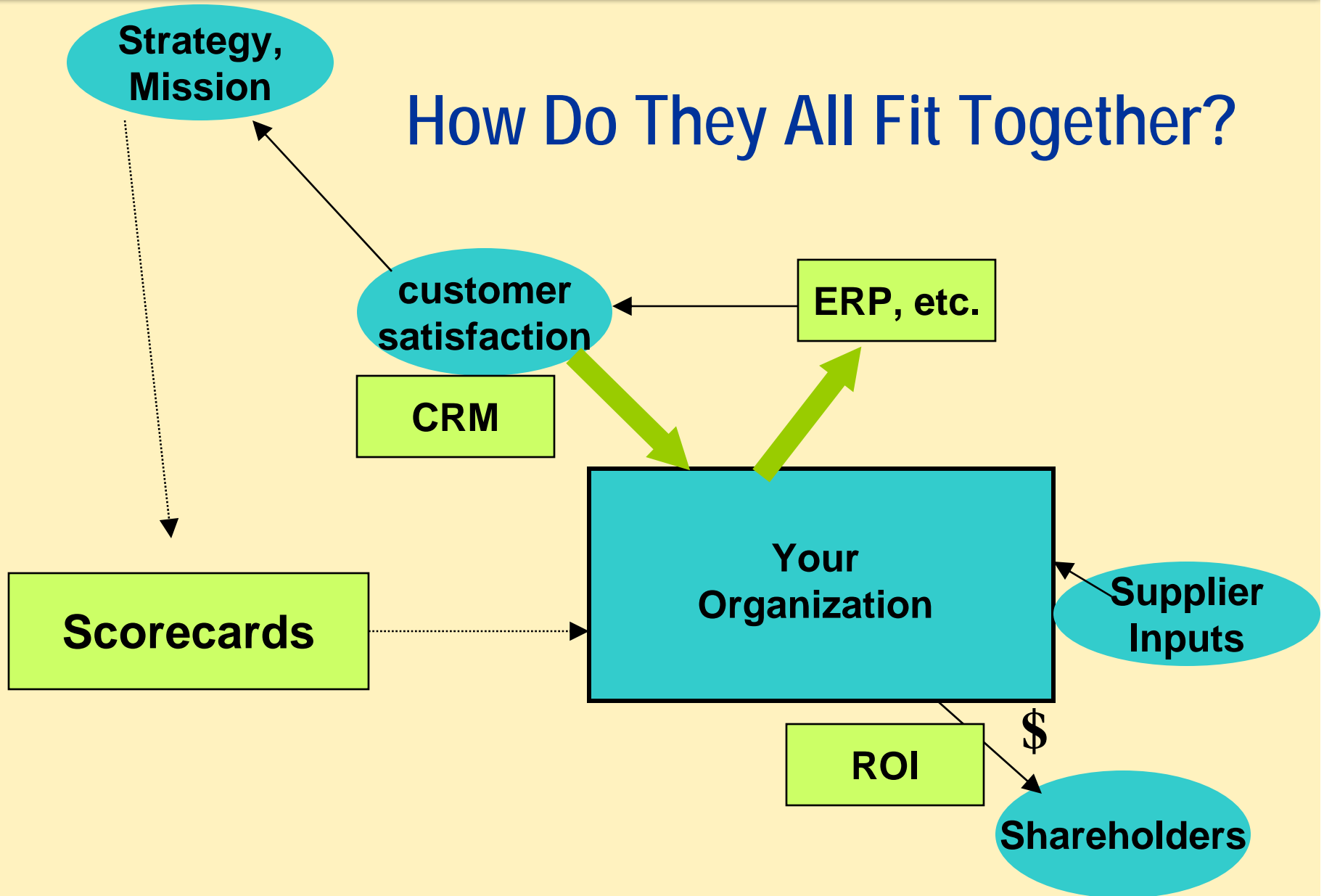


# An IT Performance Management Framework



Source: Gartner Research

# How Do They All Fit Together?



What's the Problem?

**Direction, traction, and speed.**

What's the Answer?

**Performance Management**

**PM embraces methodologies, metrics, processes, software tools, and systems that manage an organization's performance.**

# AGENDA

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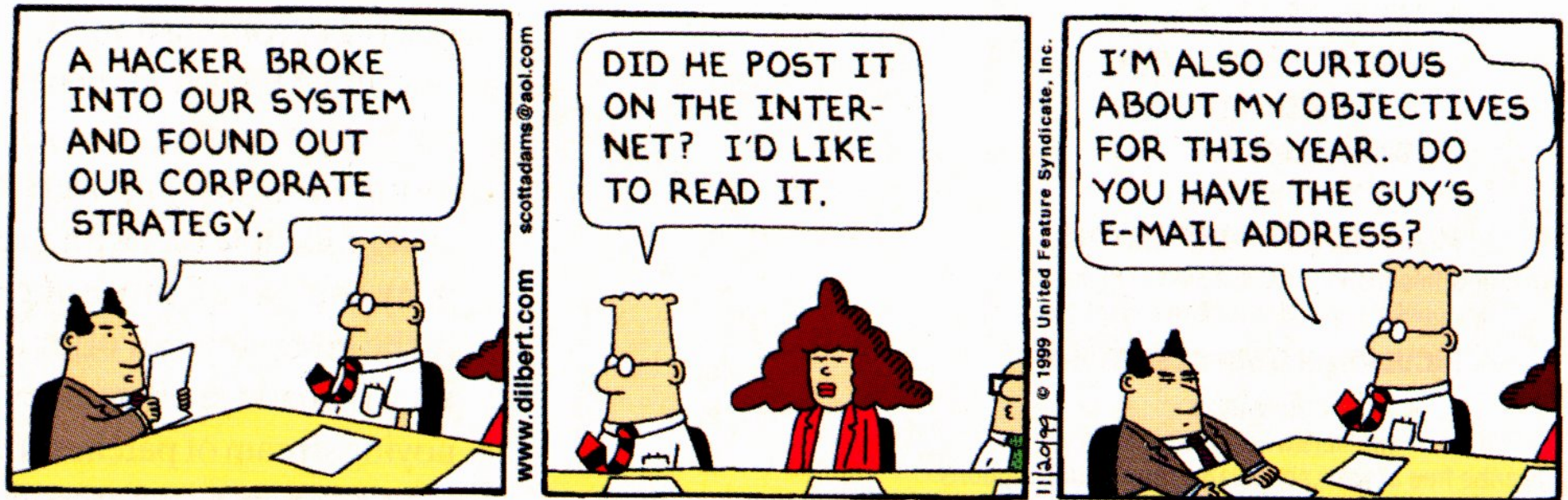
**Value Multiplier through Integration**

## (1) What's the Problem?

**Executives are failing to successfully implement their strategy.**

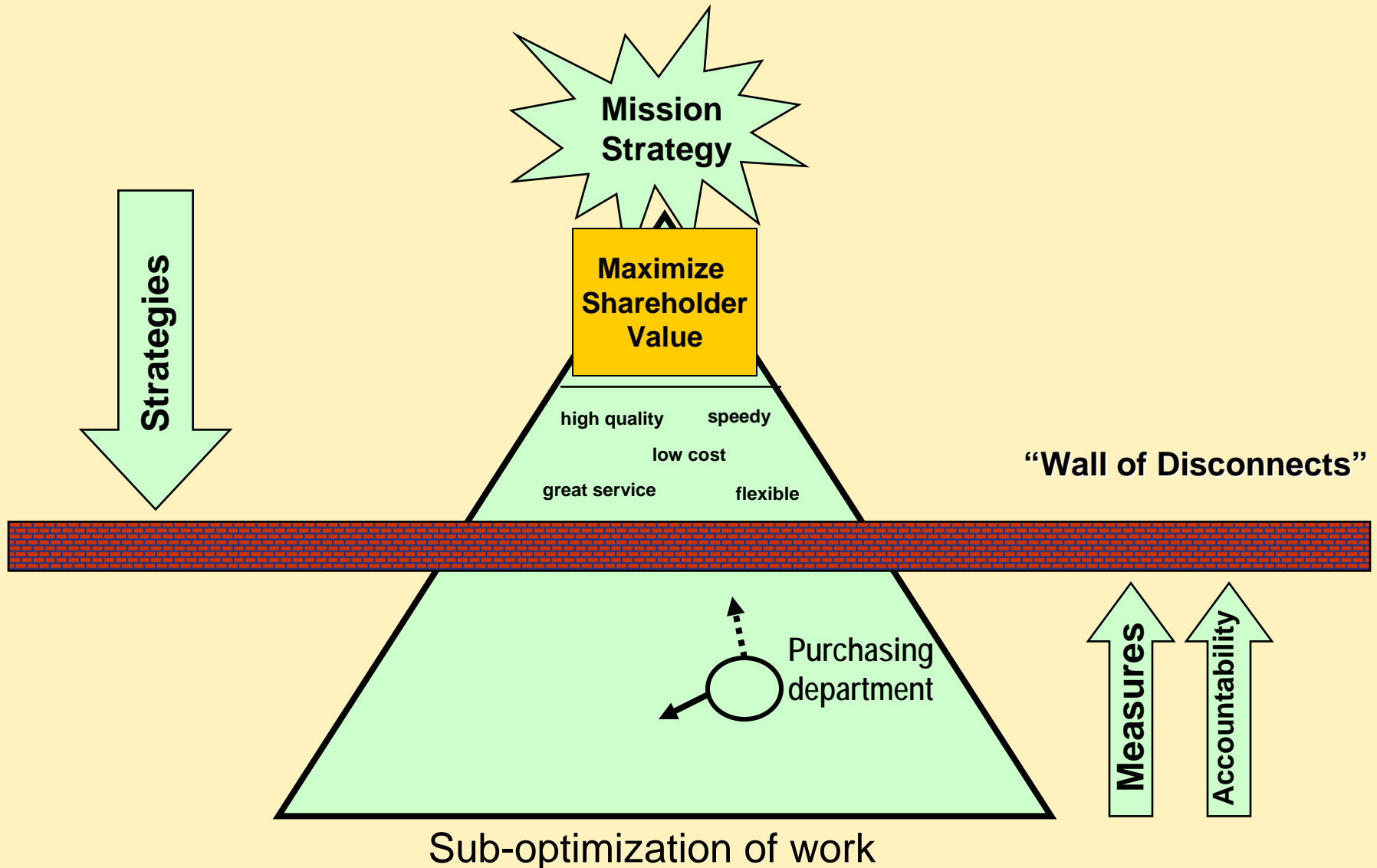
**... And, as a result, they are getting fired faster. Why?**

## When Dilbert Jokes About It, It is Mainstream

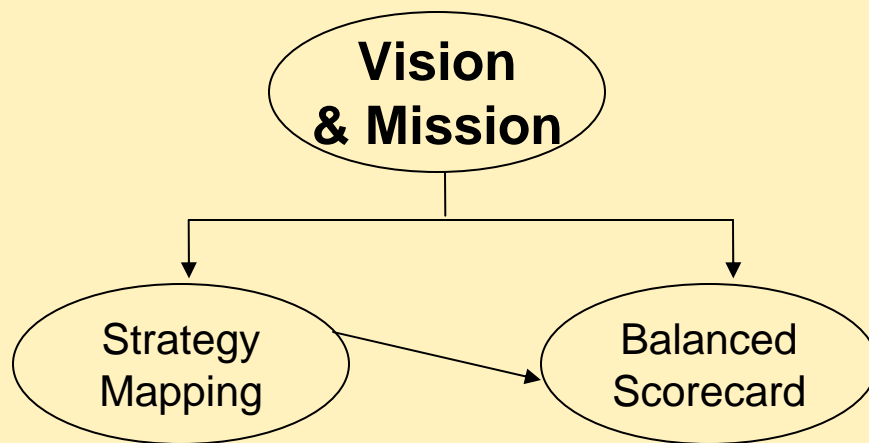




# Goal Non-congruency, Conflict, and Mis-alignment



# Vision and Mission Statements



A Vision statement answers  
“where do we want to go?”

Examples:

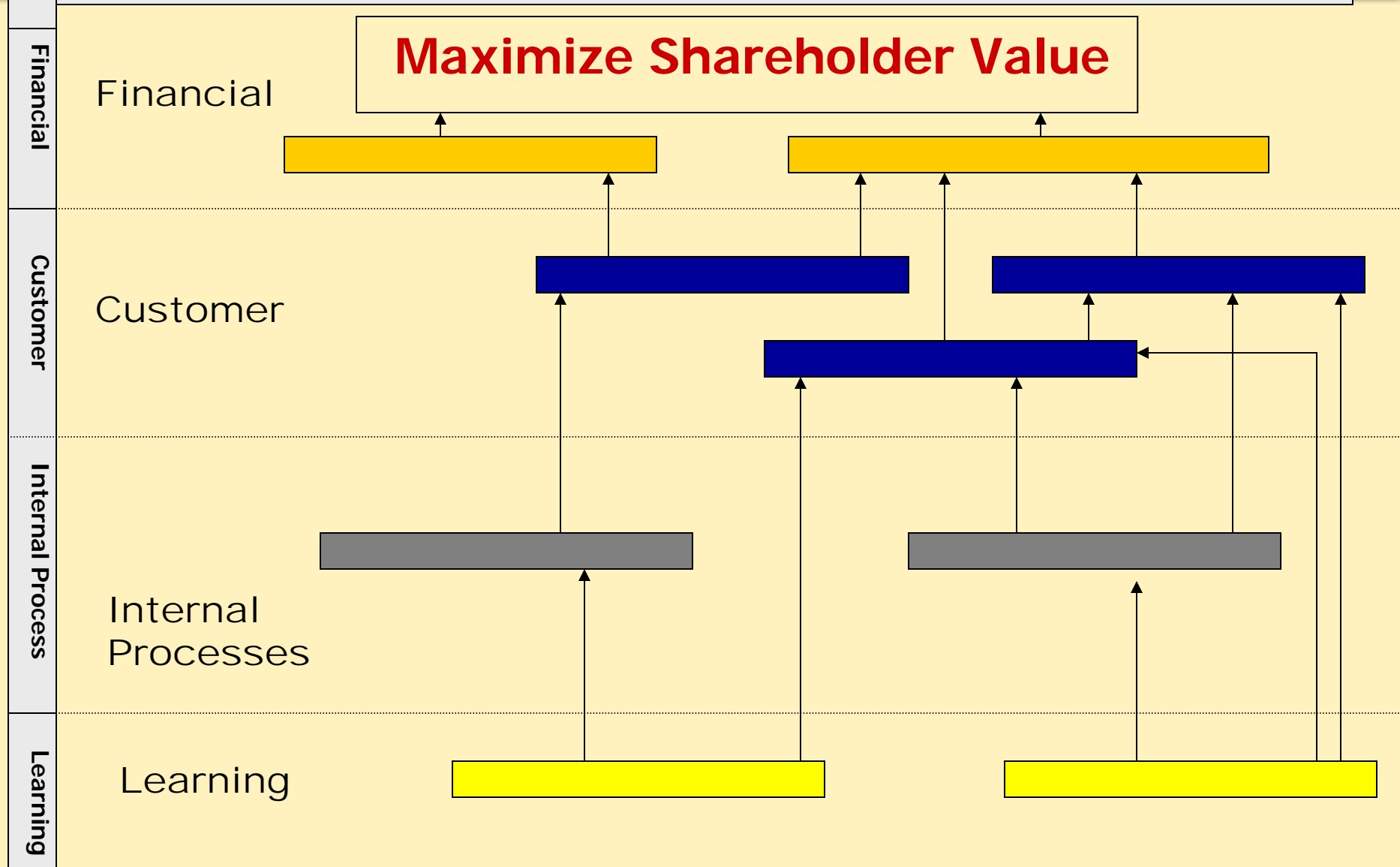
USA President Kennedy, “We will put a man on the moon.”

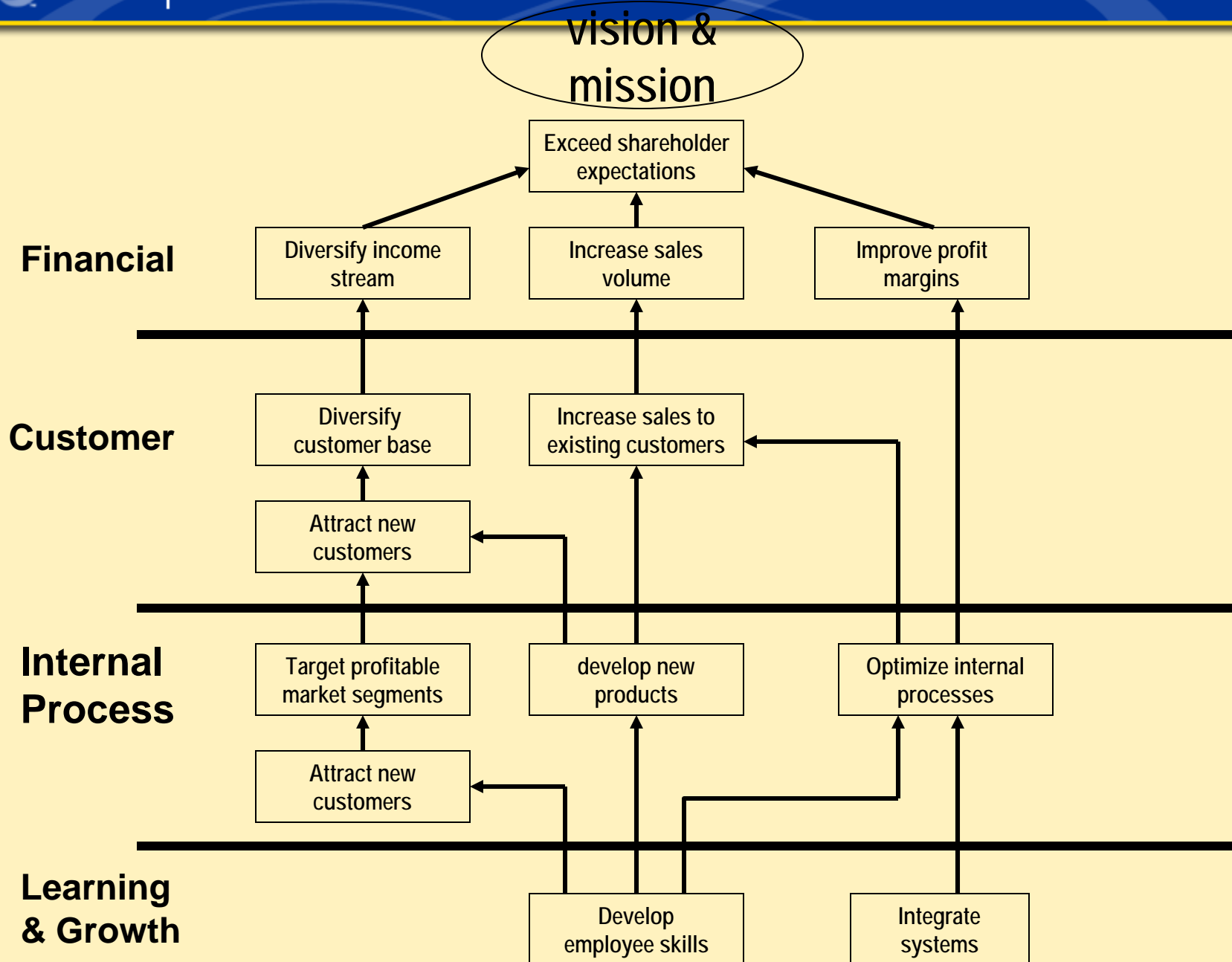
Microsoft, “A computer on every desktop.”

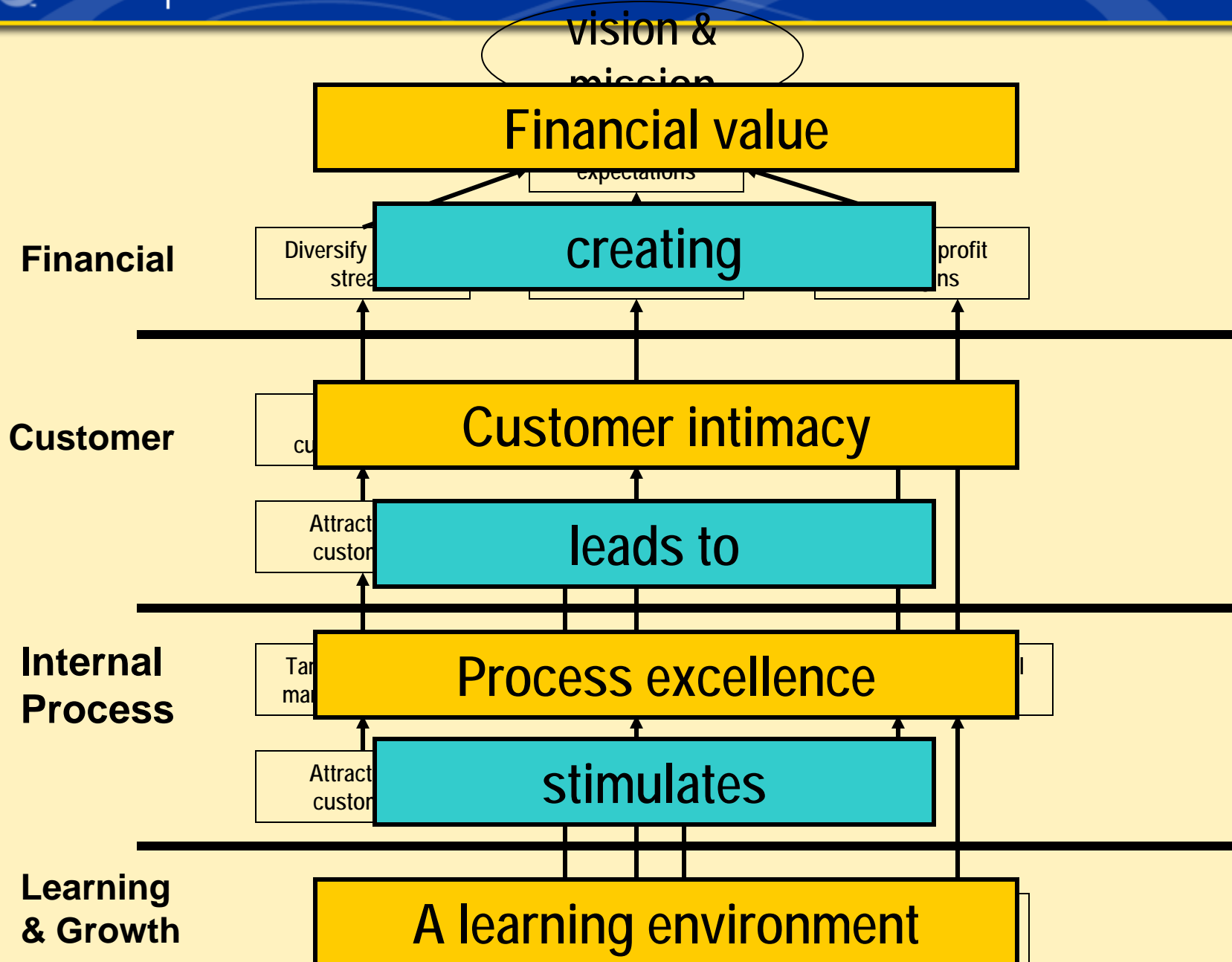
Strategy maps and scorecards answer,  
“How will we get there?”

The strategy map and scorecard are mechanical.  
They help realize the vision and mission.

## Generic Strategy Map Architecture





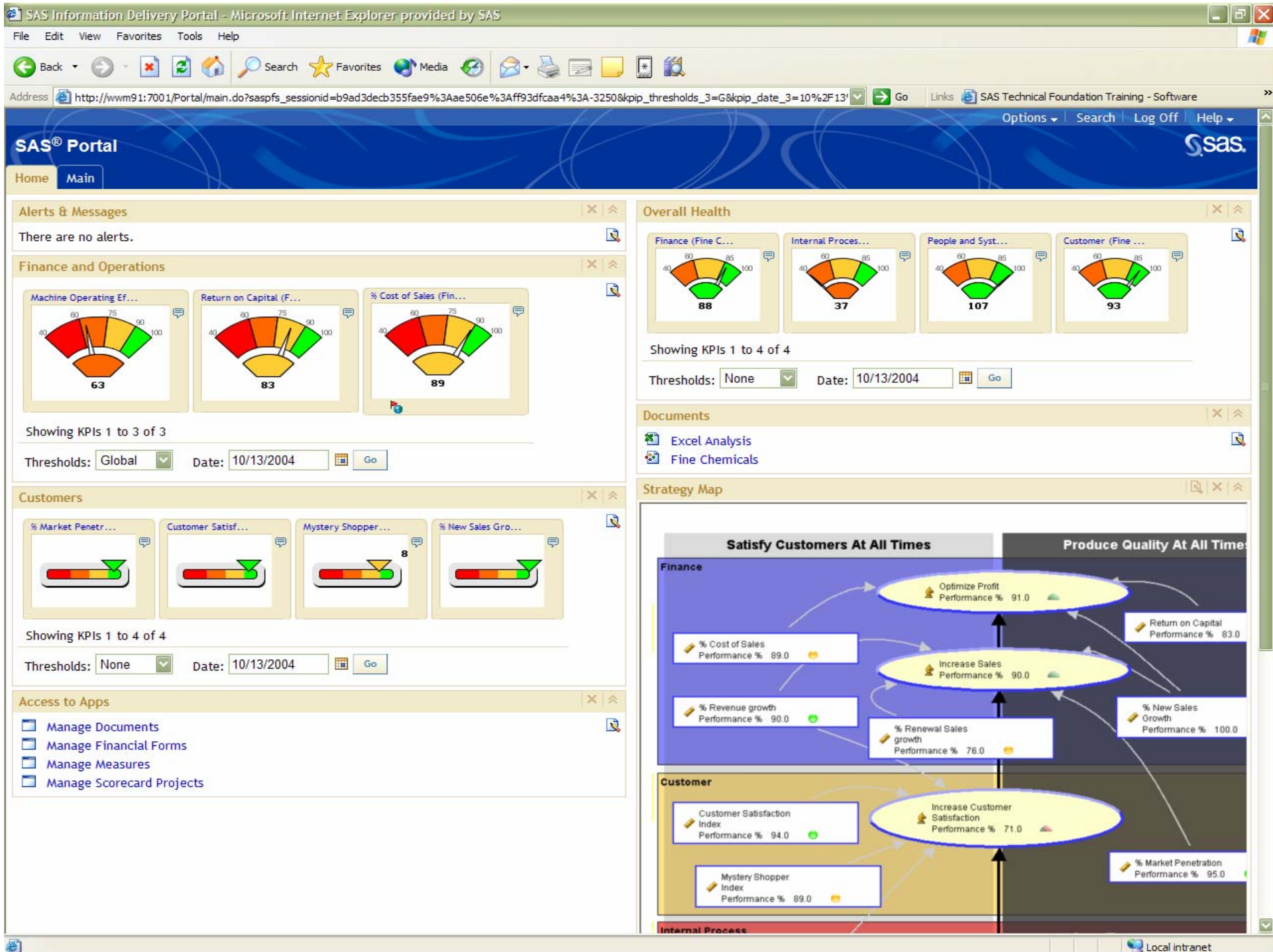


# Who Does What?

1st Quarter						
	Strategic Objective	Identify Projects, Initiatives, or Processes	Measure	KPI Target	KPI Actual	comments / explanation
Executive Team	X			X		
Managers and Employees		X	X		<i>their score</i>	X
					<----- period results ----->	

A scorecard is more of a social tool than a technical tool.





## The Key to Scorecards

**How does everyone answer this single question:**

**“How am I doing on what is important?”**

**Strategy Maps and Scorecards provide this answer.**

**The overriding purpose of a scorecard system is to make mission and strategy everyone's job.**

# Scorecard Lessons Being Painfully Learned

**Scorecard or Report Card?**

**KPIs, not PIs**

# AGENDA

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**Executive's Frustration - Measuring Performance**

**Untrustworthy Managerial Accounting**

**Poor Customer Value Management**

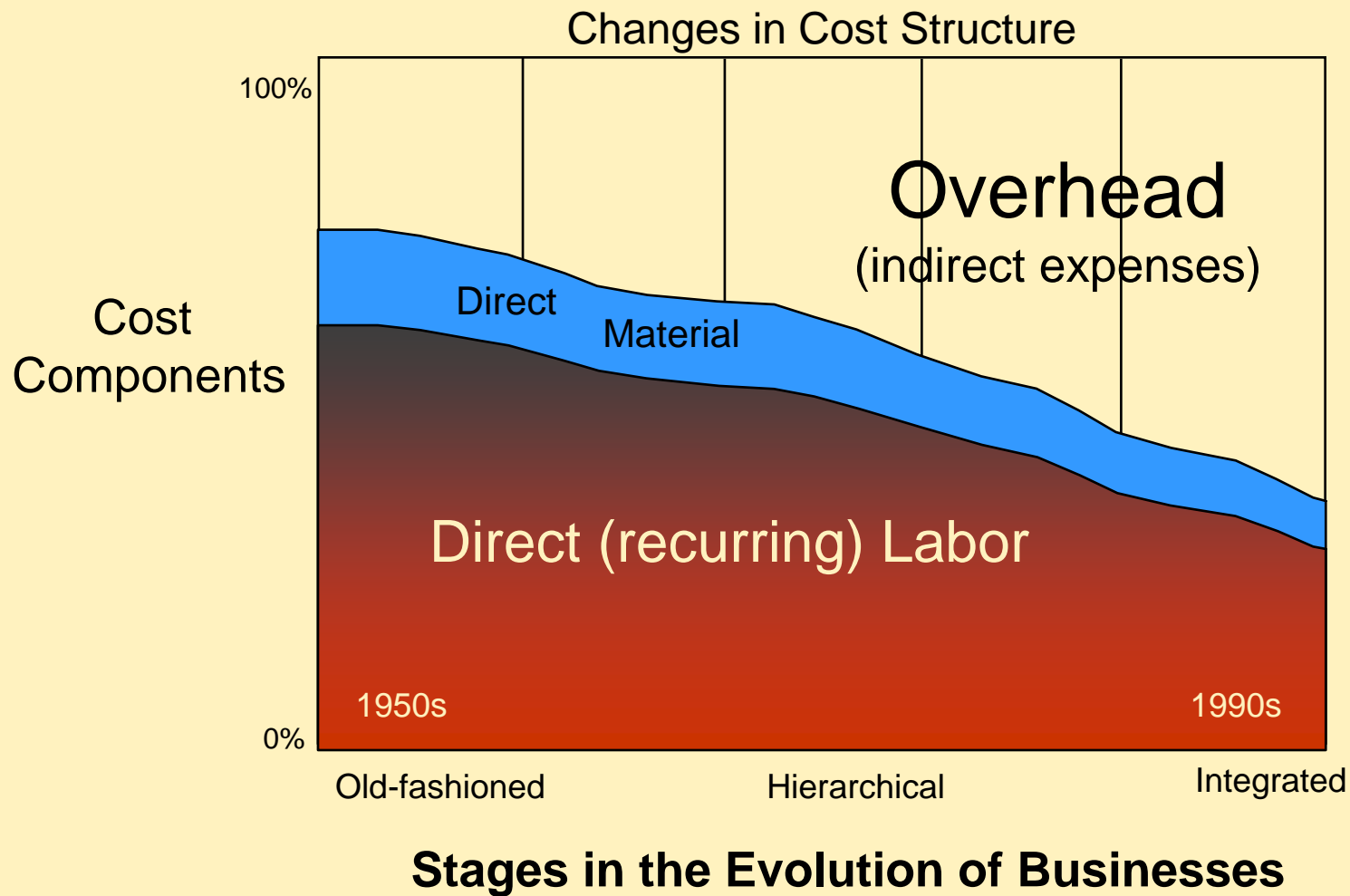
**Missed ROI Promises from CRM and ERP**

**Value Multiplier through Integration**

## (2) What's the Problem?

**Managers and employees do not trust the accounting system.**

# The Need for ABM



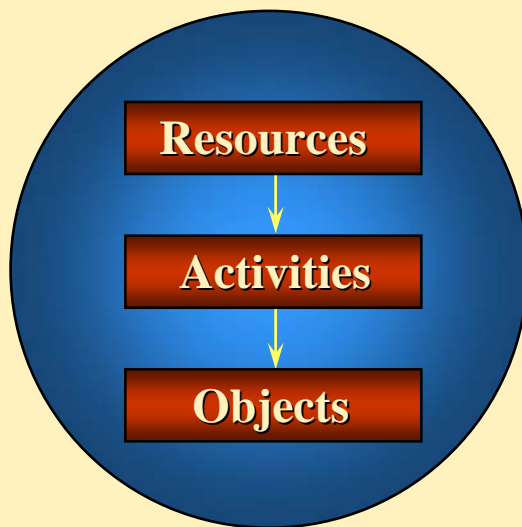


## The General Ledger View is Structurally Deficient for Decision Analysis.

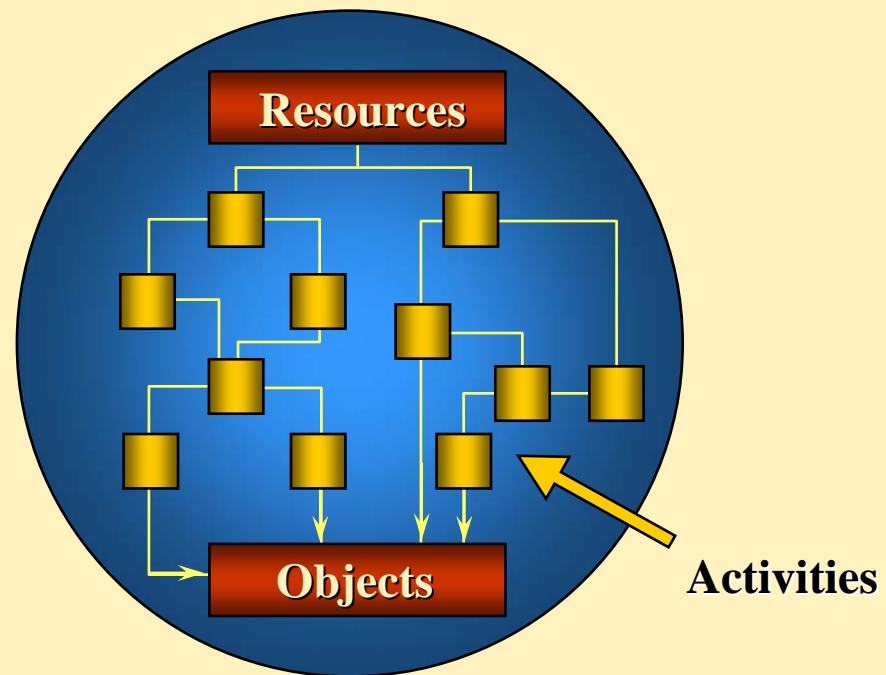
Chart-of-Accounts View			
Insurance Claims Processing Department			
	Actual	Plan	Favorable/ (unfavorable)
Salaries	\$621,400	\$600,000	\$(21,400)
Equipment	161,200	150,000	(11,200)
Travel expense	58,000	60,000	2,000
Supplies	43,900	40,000	(3,900)
Use and occupancy	30,000	30,000	—
Total	\$914,500	\$880,000	\$(34,500)

When managers get this kind of report, they are either happy or sad, but they are rarely any smarter!

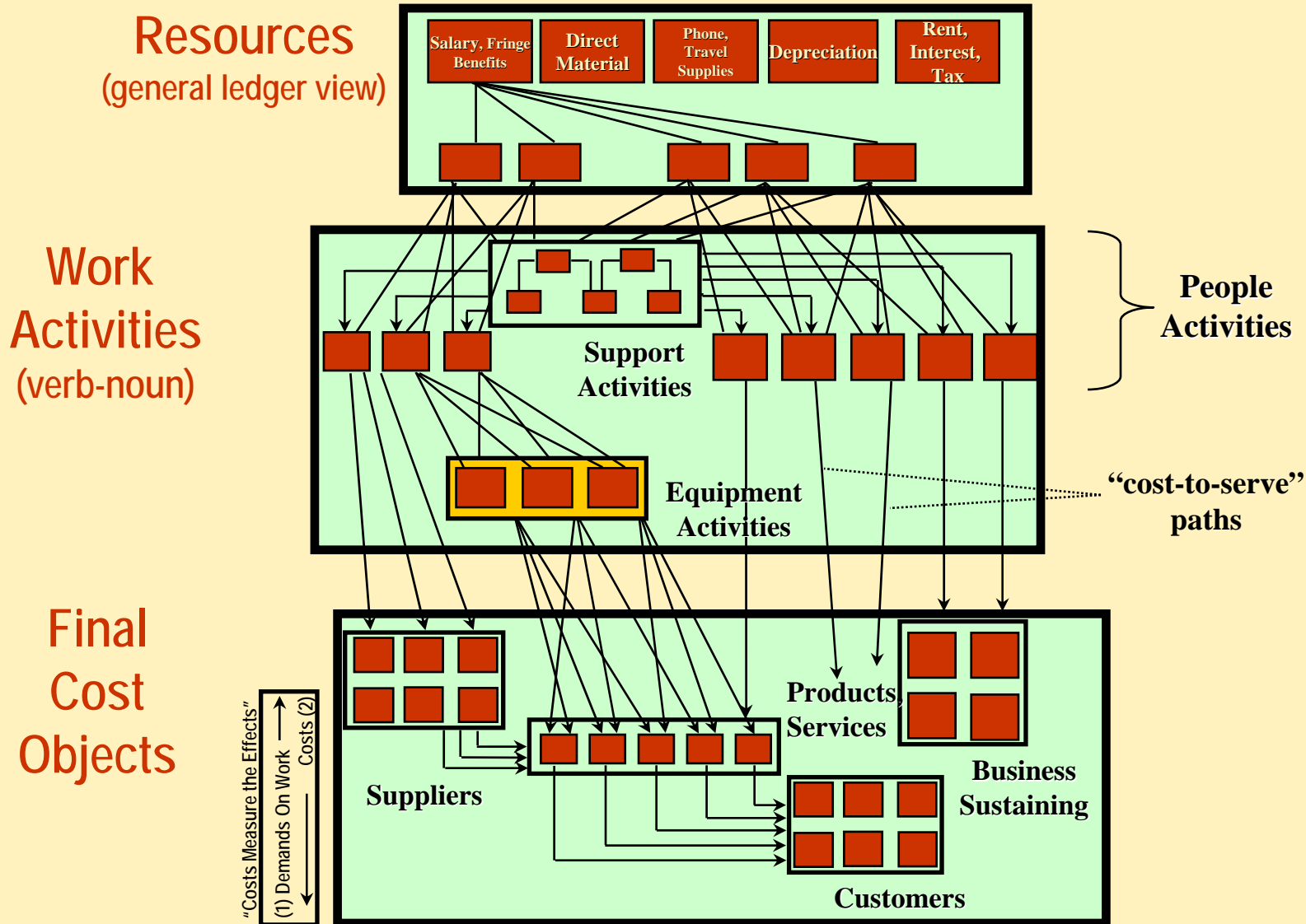
# Multi-Stage Cost Flowing



**Simple  
ABM**



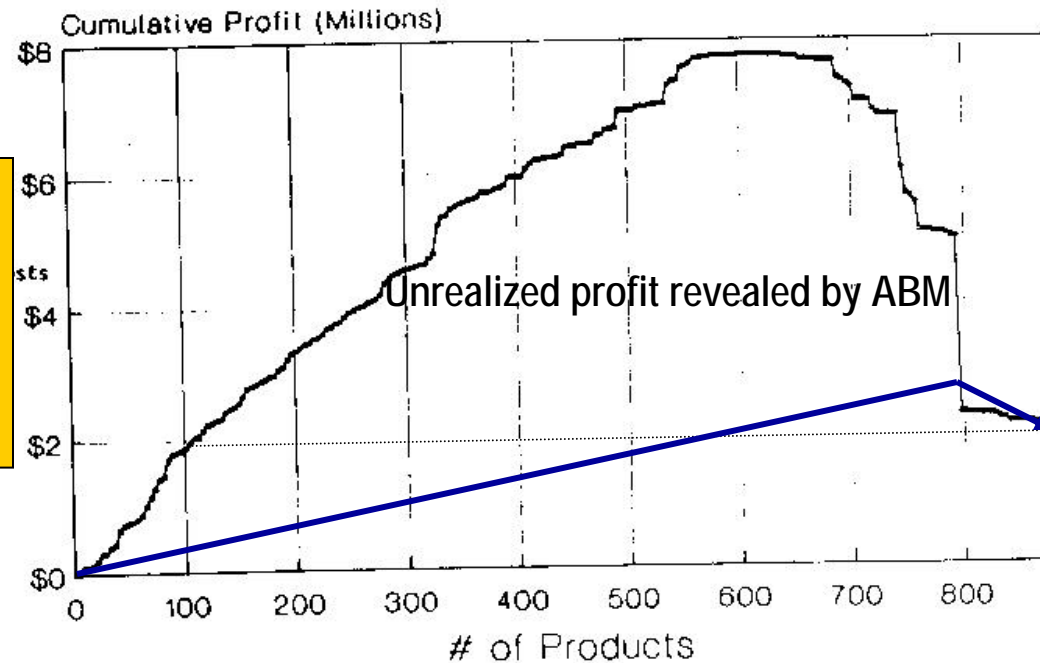
**Expanded  
ABM**



## PROFIT VOLUME PROFILE Commercial Market

$$\begin{aligned} & \$ 30 \text{ sales} \\ & - 28 \text{ expenses} \\ & = \$ 2 \text{ profit} \end{aligned}$$

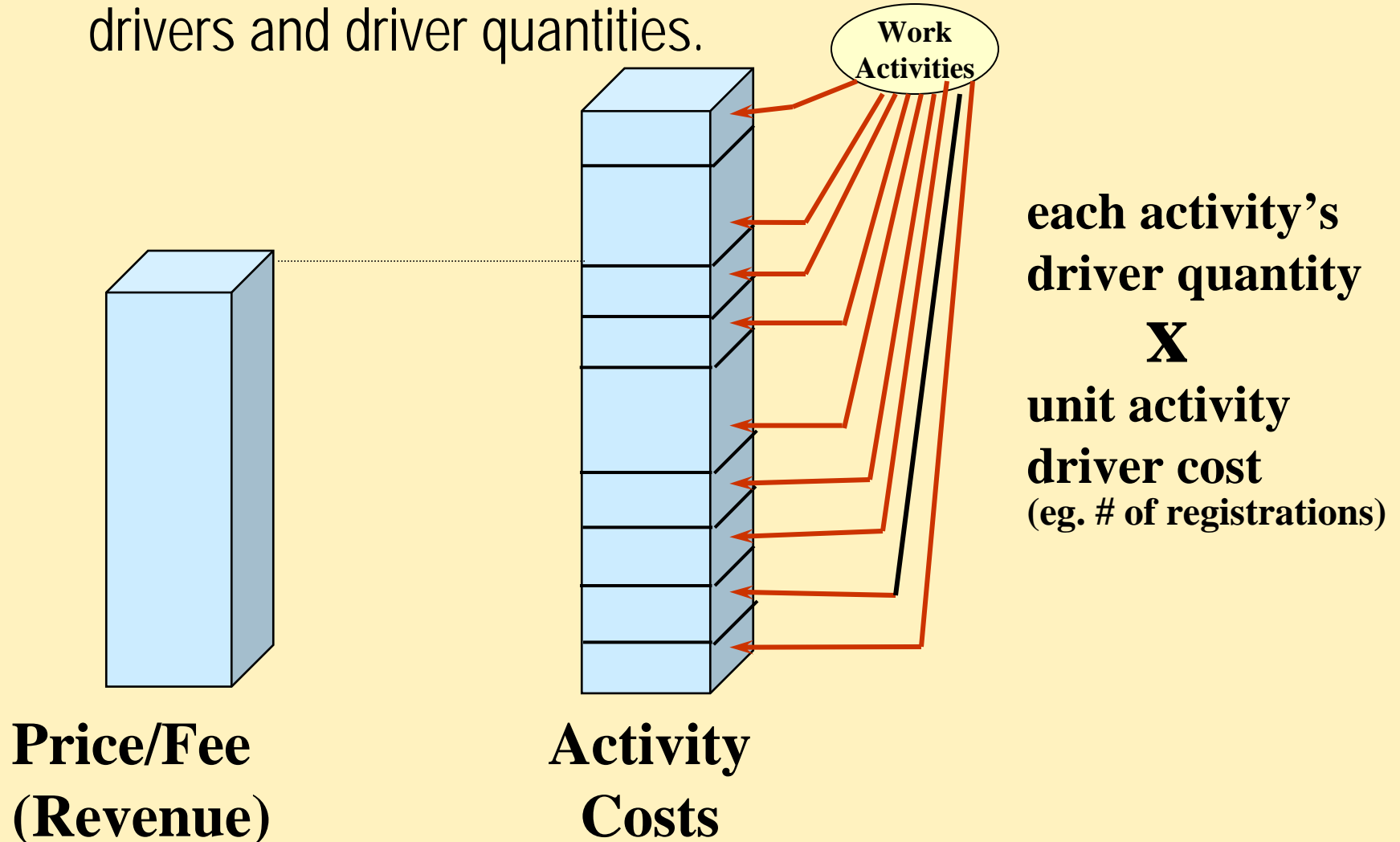
Net  
Revenues  
Minus  
ABM costs =  
profit



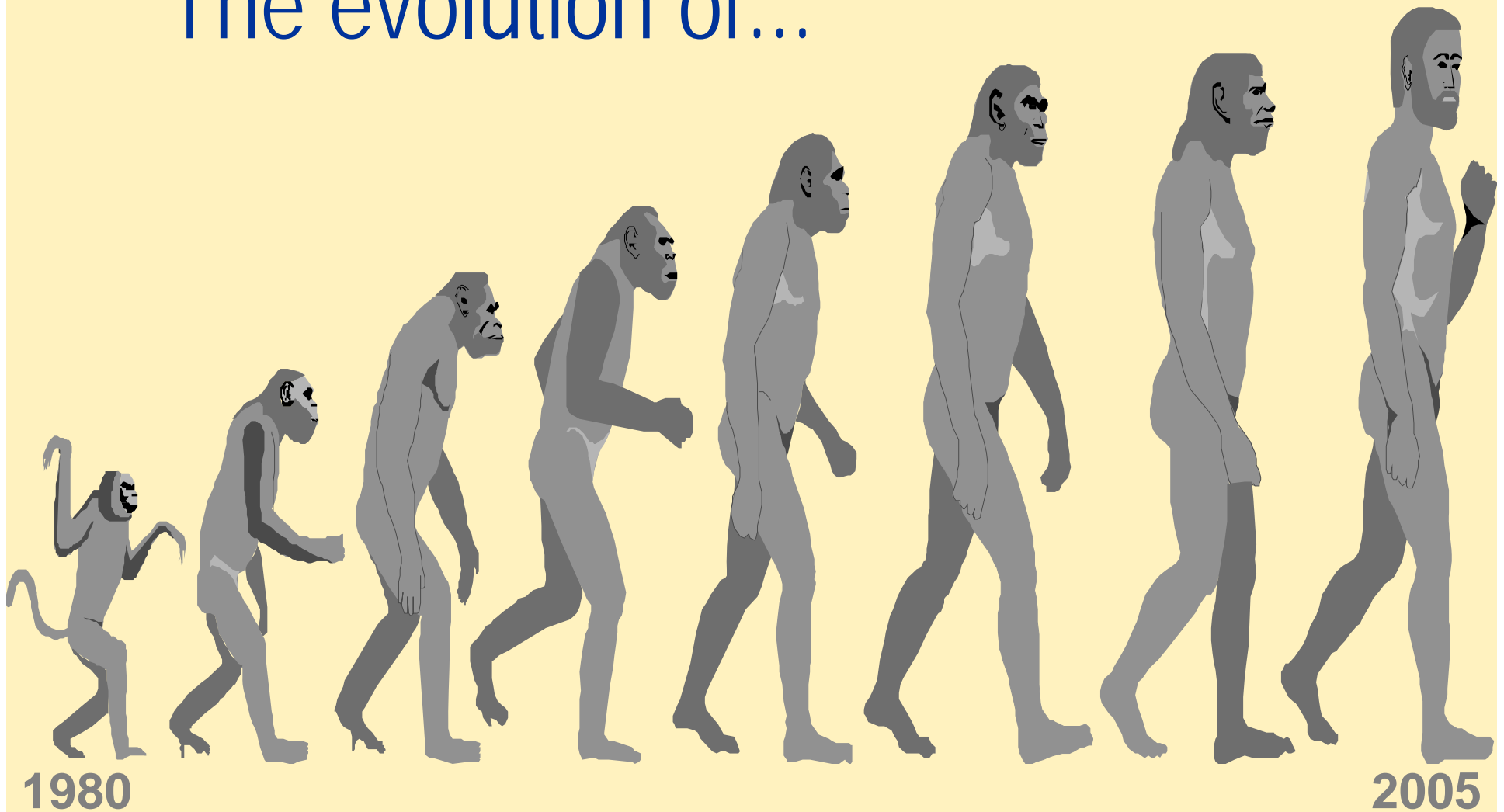
Ranked from highest to lowest  
ABC Profit Margin

← \$ 2 profit

ABM provides insight for the product's or service's cost drivers and driver quantities.



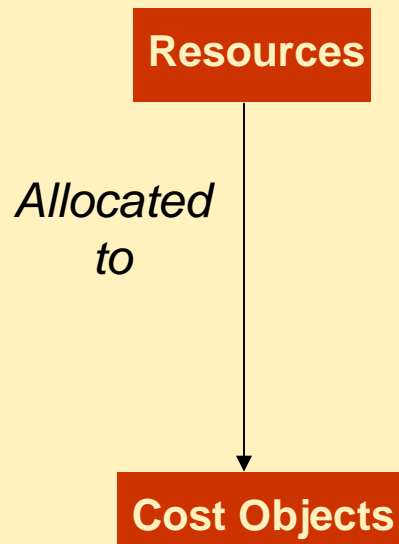
# The evolution of...



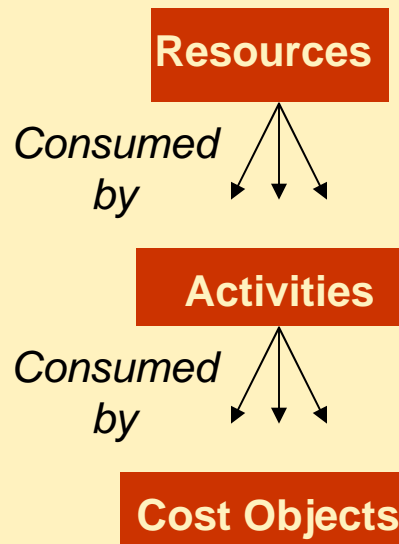


# Darwin's Evolution of Cost Accounting Methods

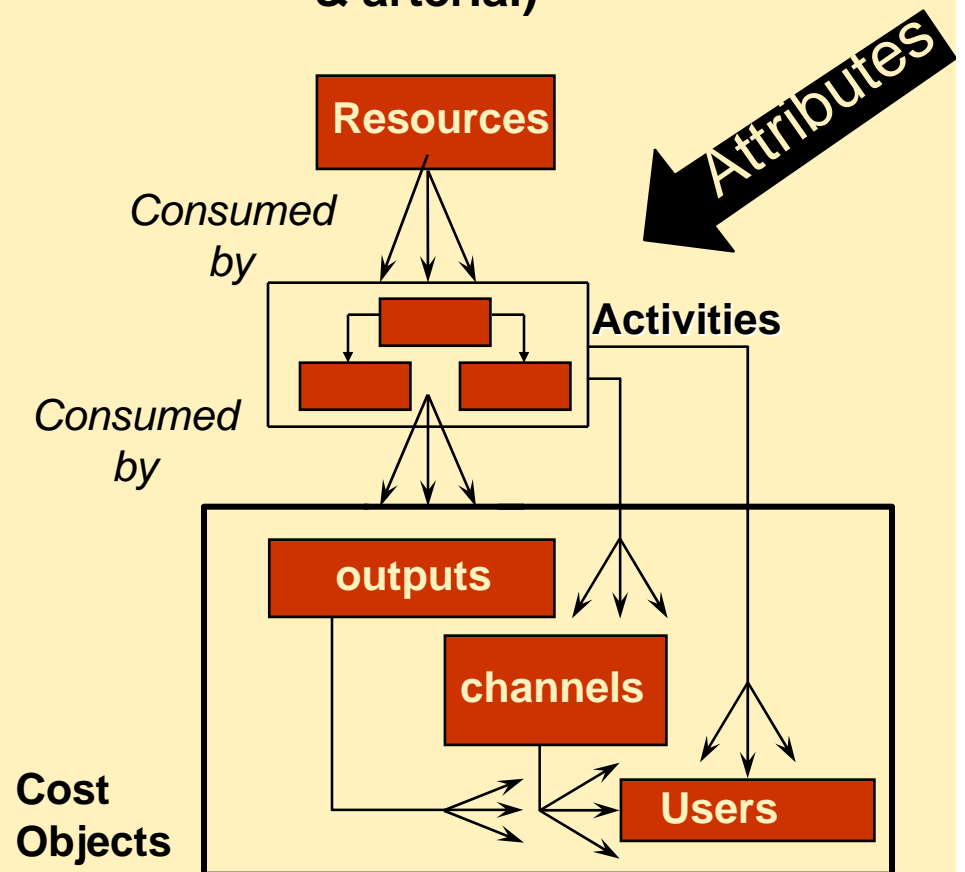
## Traditional Costing



## ABC (simple & minimal)



## ABC (multidimensional & arterial)



# AGENDA

**What is Performance Management ... and Why?**

**Executive's Frustration - Measuring Performance**

**Untrustworthy Managerial Accounting**

**Poor Customer Value Management (Part 1)**

**Missed ROI Promises from CRM and ERP**

**Value Multiplier through Integration**

### (3) What's the Problem?

**Customers and channels cause costs too, often in disproportionate ways, and their impact on profits should be measured.**

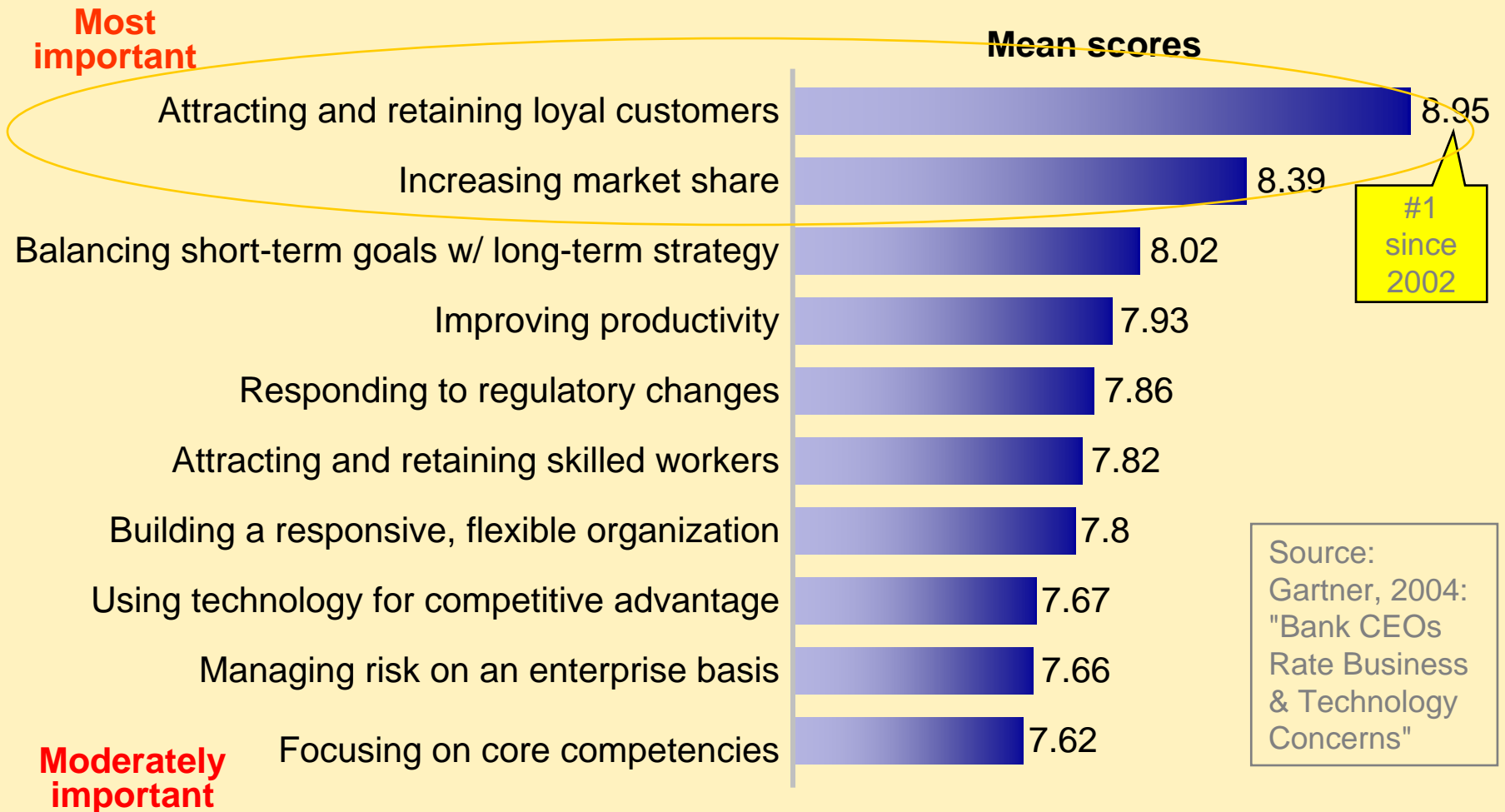
## But what about the Other Below-the-line “Calculated” Costs?

Products and standard service-lines are not the only thing for which accountants should compute costs.

What about costs that have nothing to do with products and standard service-lines?

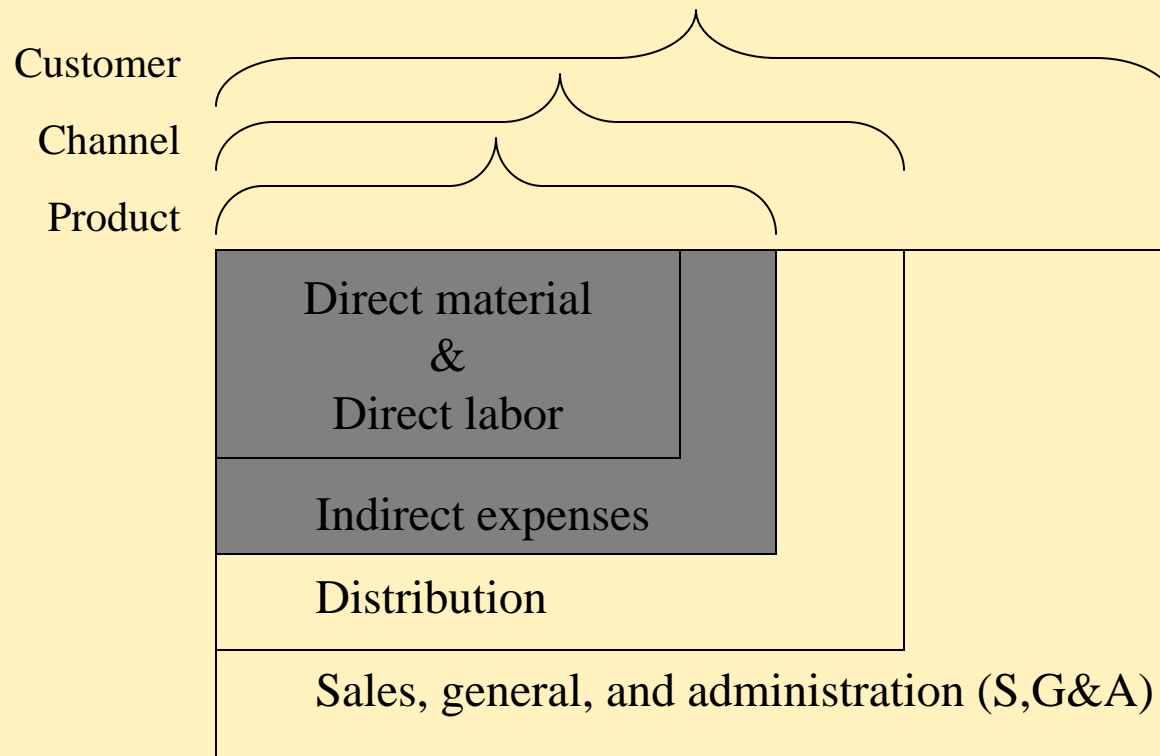
The problem with traditional accounting's gross margin reporting is you don't see the bottom half of the picture.

# CEO Concerns



## Adding S,G, & A Cost Objects

Scope: The more expenses that are included for tracing, the more expense traced to *different* cost objects, particularly to other than just products.



## The Perfect Storm

**# 1- Customer Retention – It is relatively much more expensive to acquire a new customer than to retain an existing one.**

**# 2 – Sources of Competitive Advantage – As products and standard service-lines become commodity-like, the shift is towards service-differentiation.**

**# 3 - Power Shift – The Internet is shifting power ... irreversibly ... from sellers to buyers.**

Profitable and unprofitable customers are distinguished  
by how they place demands on work activities

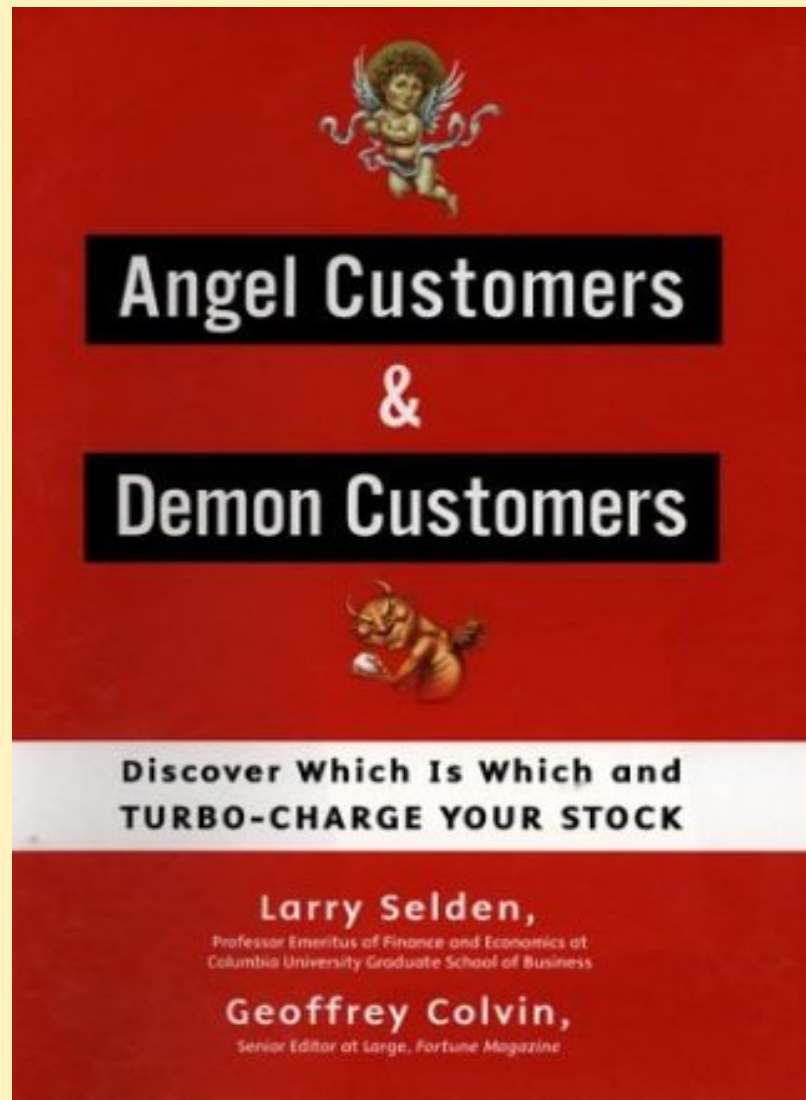
◆ **Less profitable customers**    ◆ **More profitable customers**

**They make you jump  
through flaming hoops!**

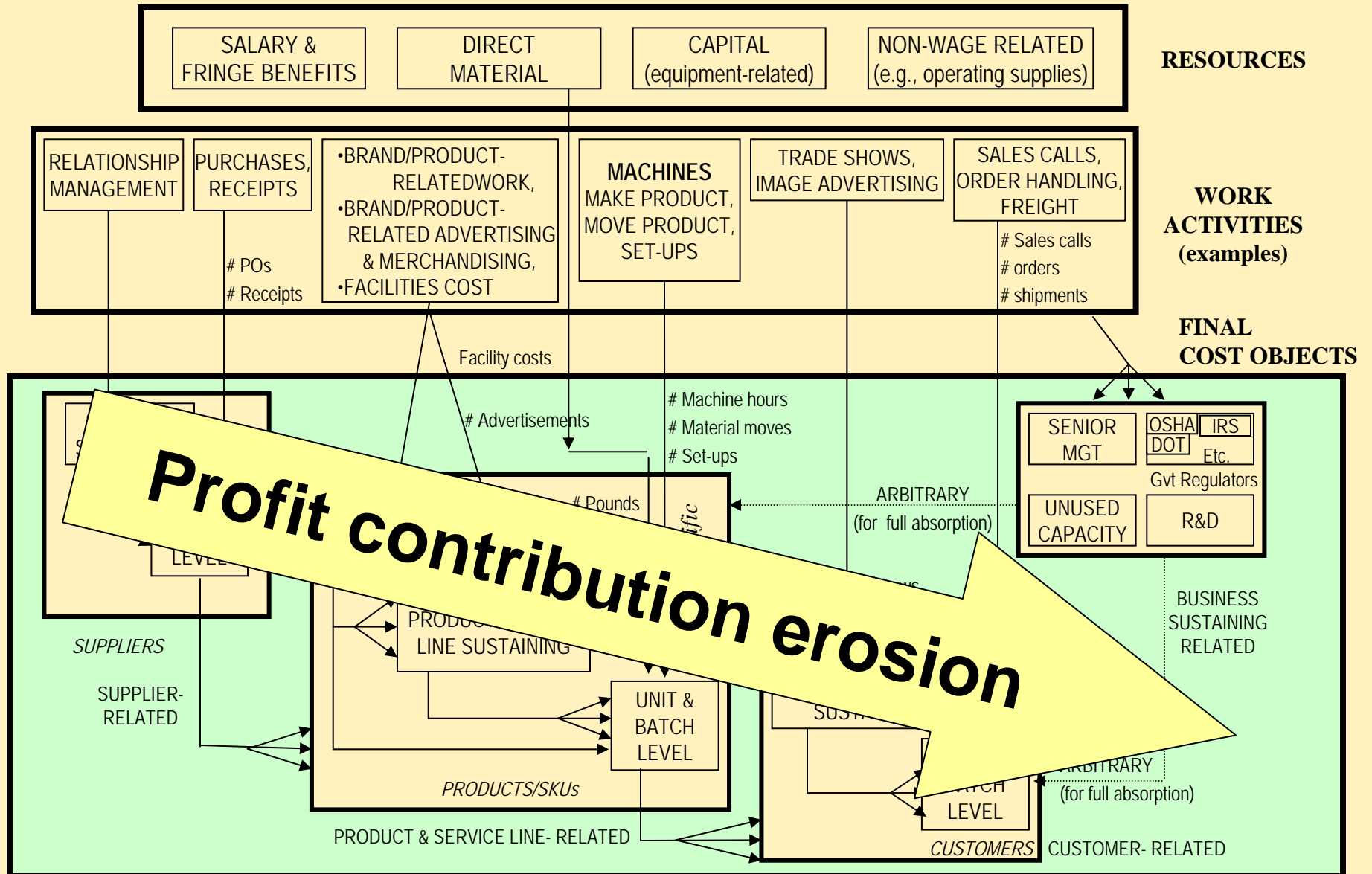
**You hardly know they are  
there ... but they keep on  
buying from you.**

**This behavior can be measured  
by activity costs and activity cost drivers**





# ABC/M Profit Contribution Margin



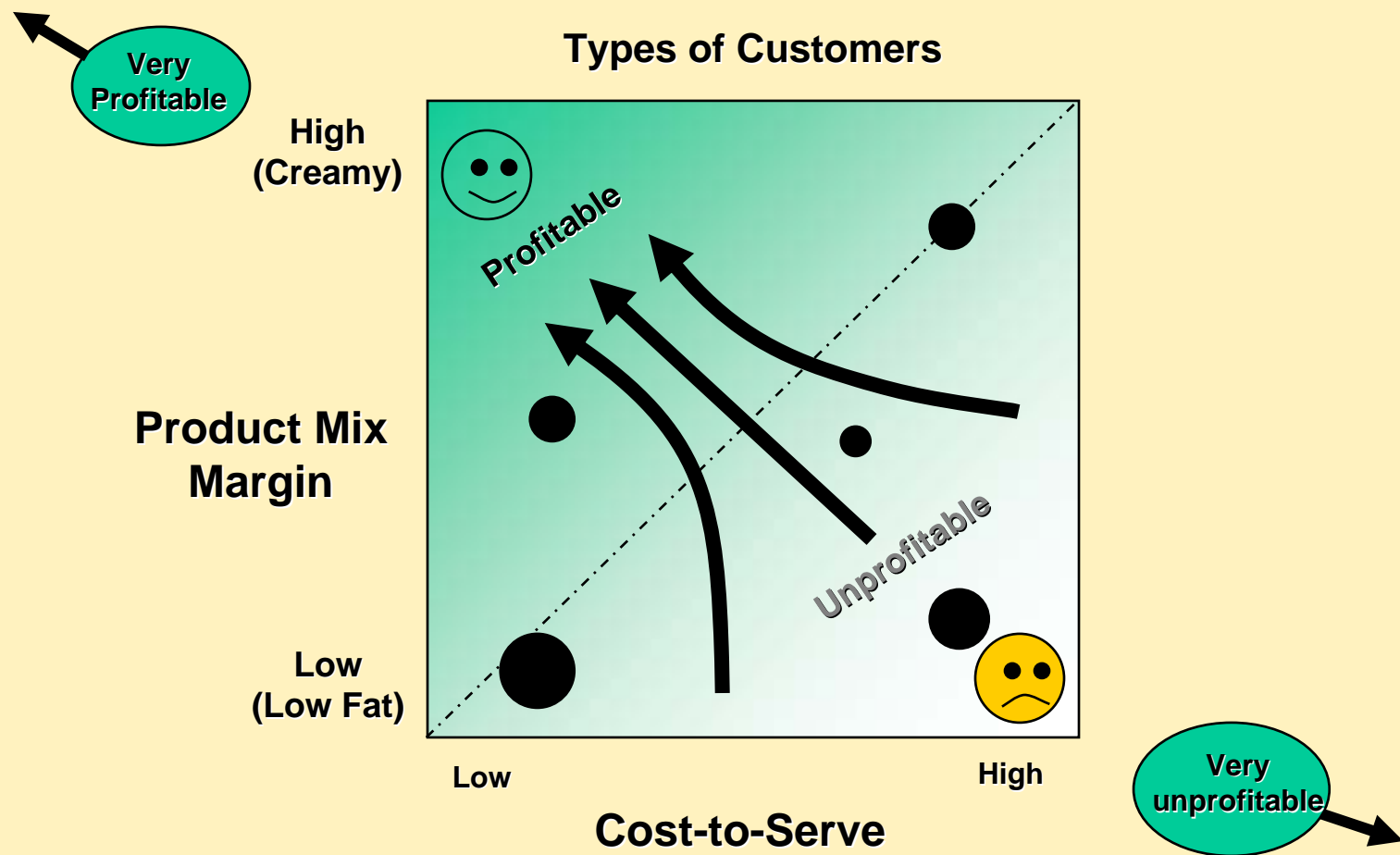
## ABM Customer Profit & Loss Statement

CUSTOMER: XYZ CORPORATION (CUSTOMER #1270)

Sales	\$\$\$	Margin \$ (Sales - $\Sigma$ Costs)	Margin % of Sales	
Product-Related				
Supplier-Related costs (TCO)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	98%	} Product-related costs
Direct Material	xxx	xxx	50%	
Brand Sustaining	xxx	xxx	48%	
Product Sustaining	xxx	xxx	46%	
Unit, Batch*	xxx	xxx	30%	
Distribution-Related				
Outbound Freight Type*	xxx	xxx	28%	} Channel & Customer-related costs
Order Type*	xxx	xxx	26%	
Channel Type*	xxx	xxx	24%	
Customer-Related				
Customer-Sustaining	xxx	xxx	22%	}
Unit-Batch*	xxx	xxx	10%	
Business Sustaining	xxx	<u>xxx</u>	<u>8%</u>	
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b><u>xxx</u></b>	<b><u>8%</u></b>	

\* Activity Cost Driver Assignments use measurable quantity volume of Activity Output  
(Other Activity Assignments traced based on informed (subjective) %s)

# Migrating Customers to Higher Profitability



# AGENDA

**What is Performance Management ... and Why?**

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**Poor Customer Value Management (Part 2)**

**Missed ROI Promises from CRM and ERP**

**Value Multiplier through Integration**

## Customer Equity (CE) and CLV Management

**Who is more important to pursue with the scarce resources of our marketing spend budget?**

**Our most profitable customers?  
Or our most valuable customers?**

**What is the difference?**

**The “customer lifetime value” measure is intended to answer this question.**

## You are pharmaceutical supplier. Which Customer is more Important?

### Dentist A

Sales = \$750,000

profits = \$100,000

Age 61

### Dentist B

Sales = \$375,000

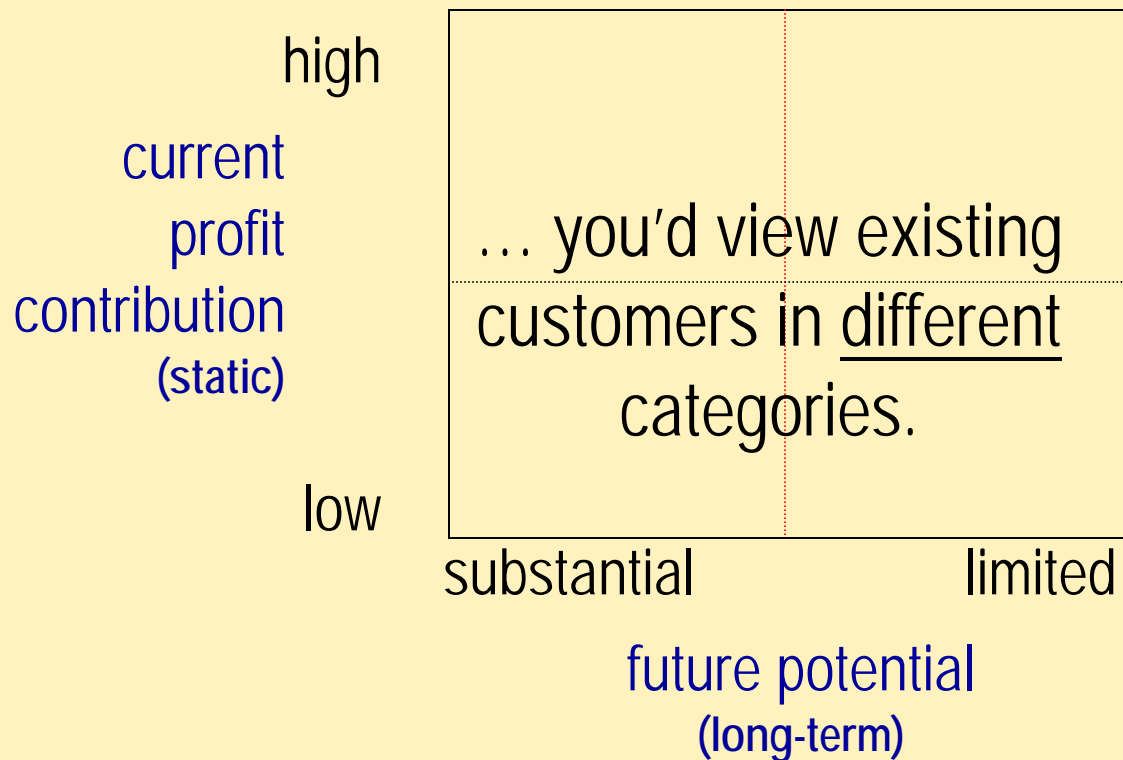
profits = \$40,000

Age 21

Which is more profitable?  
Which is more valuable?

## Current vs. Long-Term Potential Value

If you could measure past-period customer profitability but also future potential customer economic value, then ...





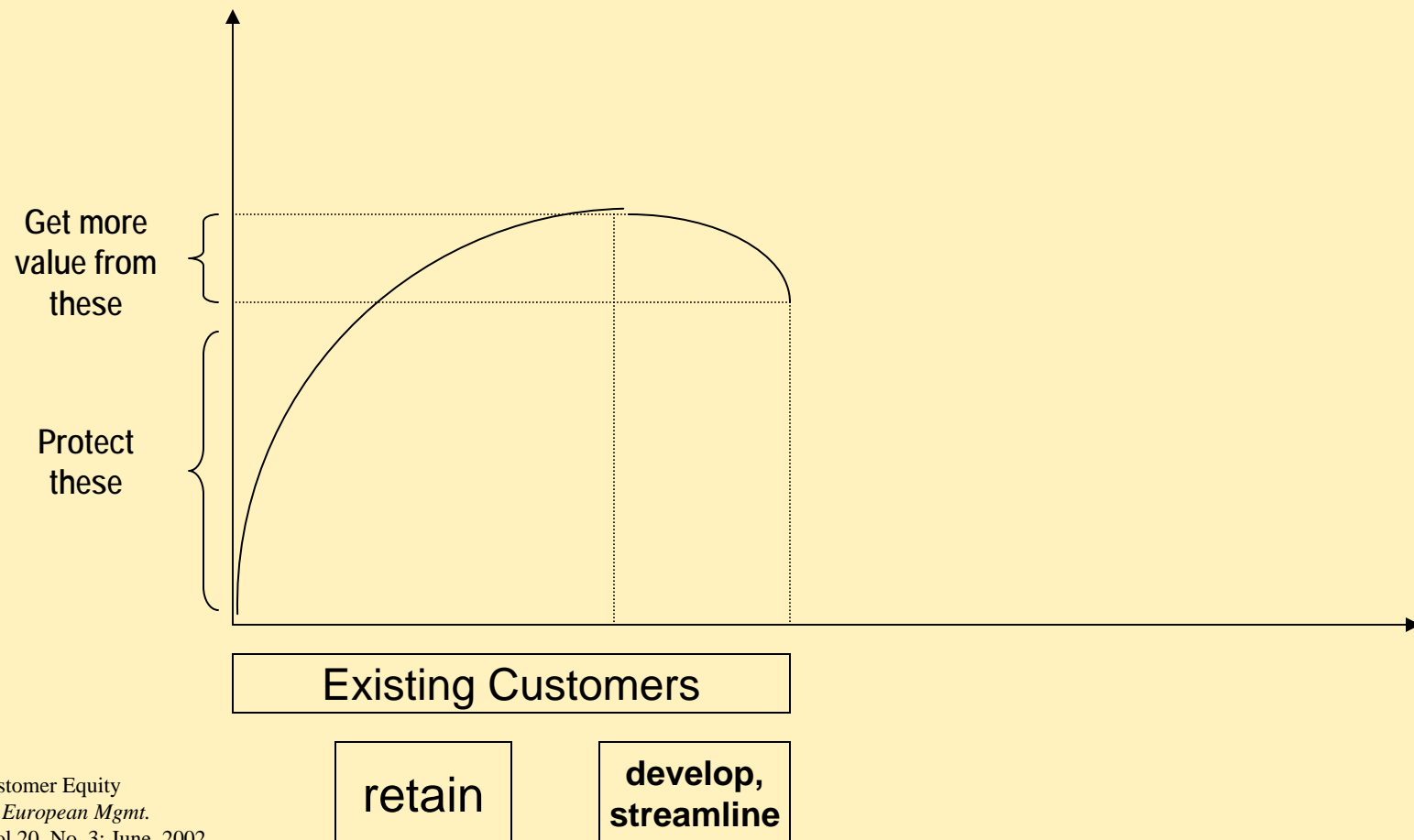
# Current vs. Long-Term Potential Value

There appear to be obvious customer strategies for each category.

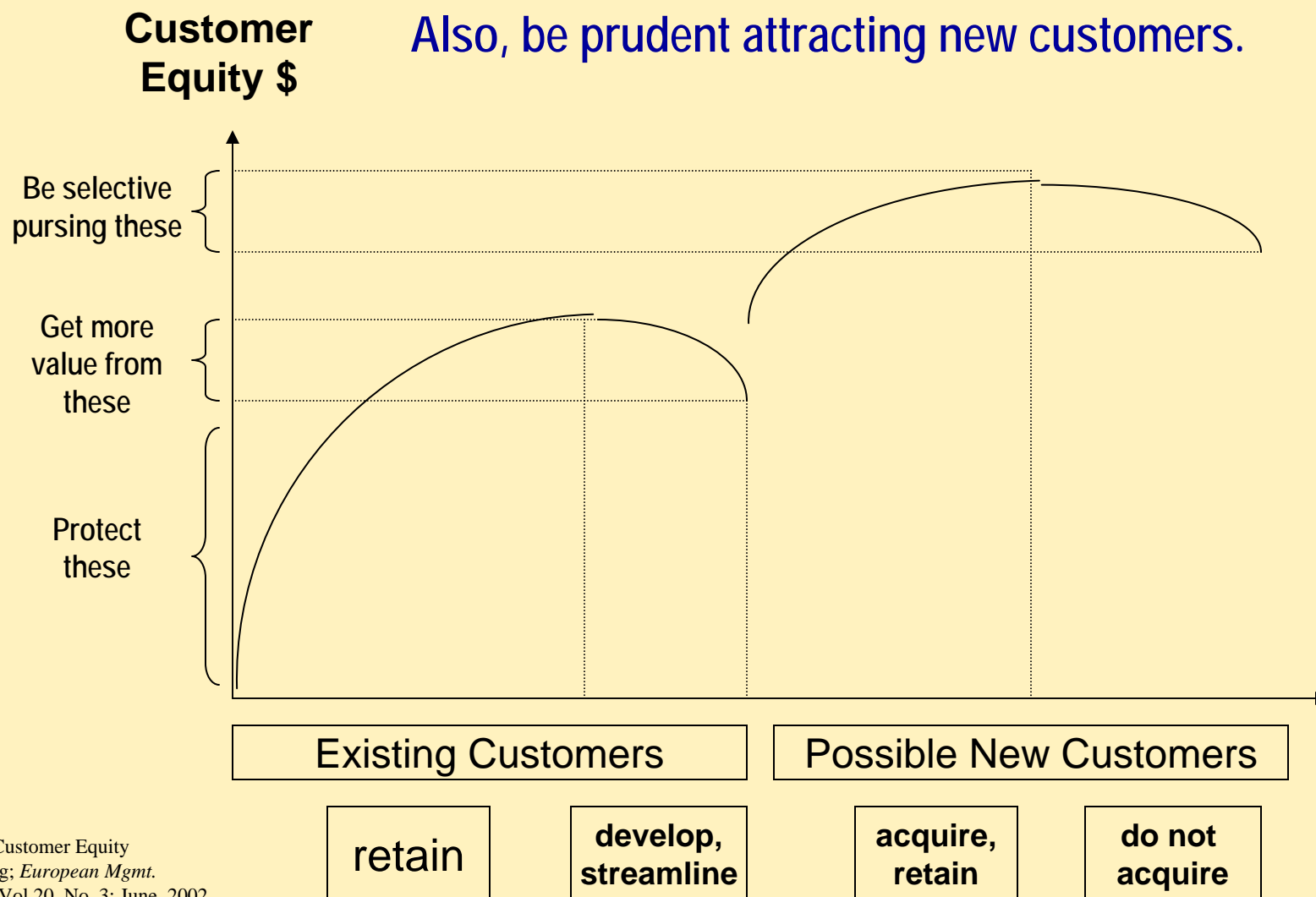
current profit contribution (static)	high	most favored status	defend & retain
	low	maximize	manage up or out
		substantial	limited
		future potential (long-term)	

Customer  
Equity \$

After CLV (or CP) is calculated and rank-ordered, then ...



Source: Customer Equity  
Marketing; *European Mgmt.  
Journal*; Vol 20, No. 3; June, 2002



Source: Customer Equity  
Marketing; *European Mgmt.  
Journal*; Vol 20, No. 3; June, 2002

## **“Which-type and How Much?” Sales and Marketing ROI**

**The spending budget for sales and marketing is critical ... but it should be treated as a precious scarce resource to be aimed at generating the highest long-term profits.**

**This means answering questions like:**

**Which type of customer is attractive to newly acquire, retain, grow, or win back? And which types are not?**

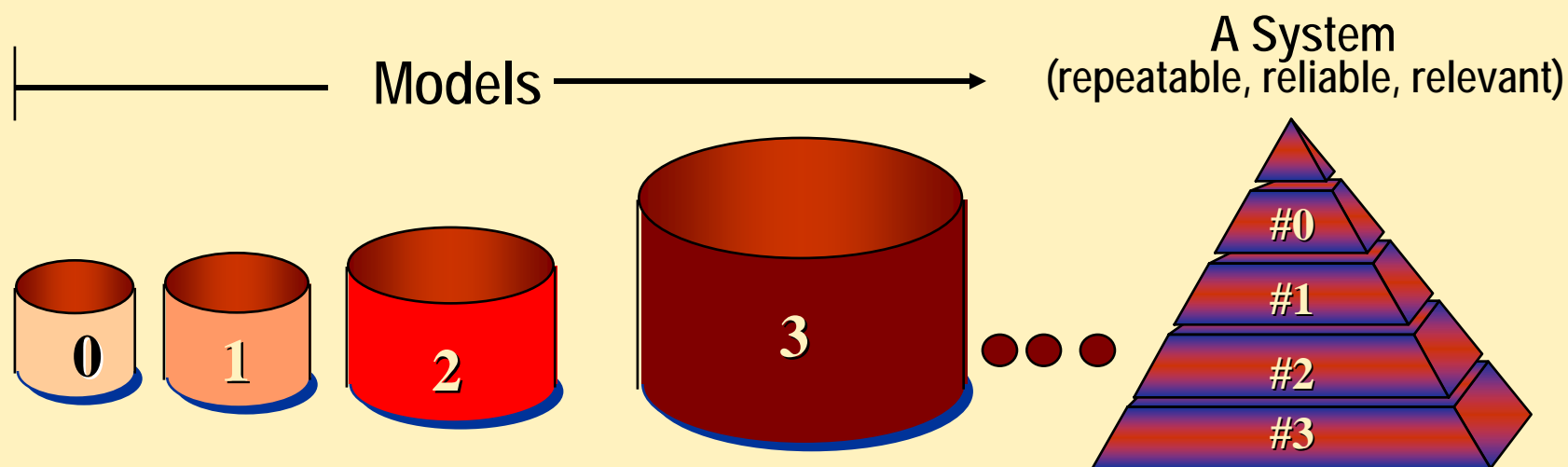
**How much should we spend attracting, retaining, growing, or recovering each customer segment?**

# A Shift in the CFO's Emphasis

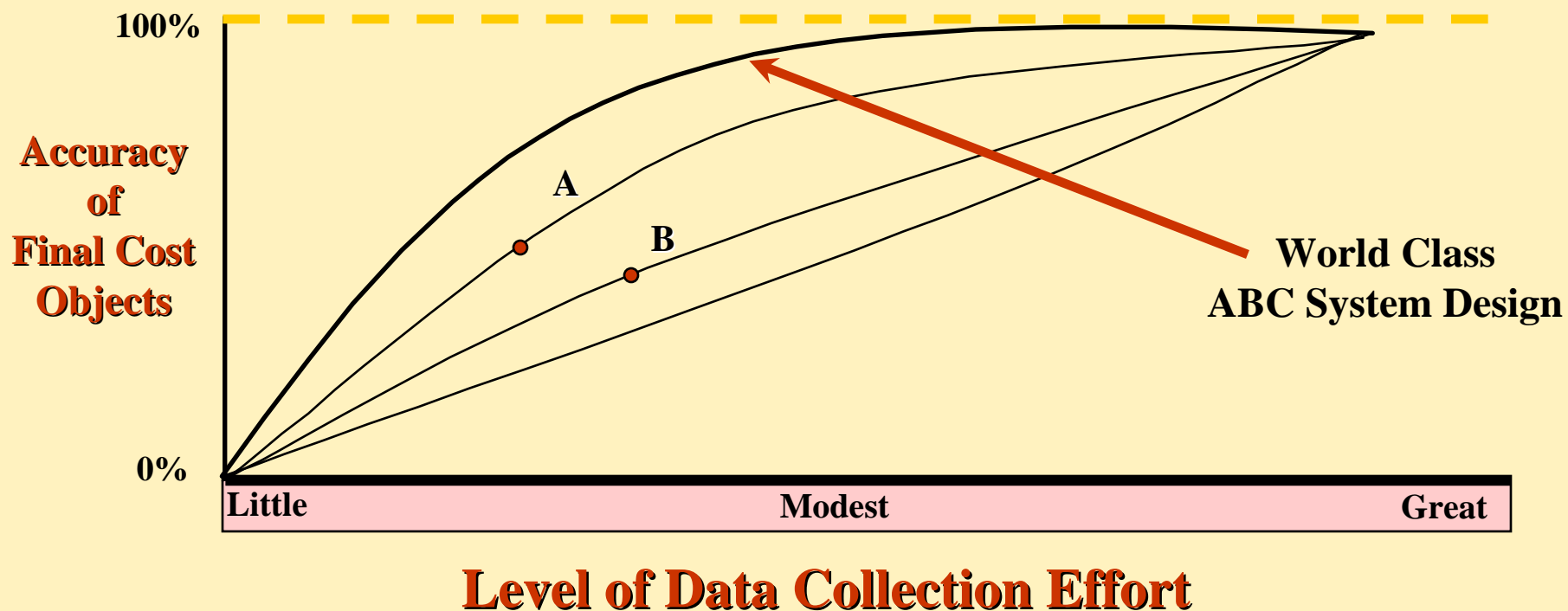
**The CFO is now aiding Sales and Marketing.**

**Segmentation, predictability, churn, and uncertainty must be understood in the language of money. That is what Wall Street and investors understand.**

# Rapid Prototyping with Iterative Remodeling



## Balancing Levels of Accuracy with Effort



## What's the Problem?

### **Annual Budgeting !! –**

**The budget is typically a fiscal exercise by the accountants that is disconnected from the executive team's strategy**

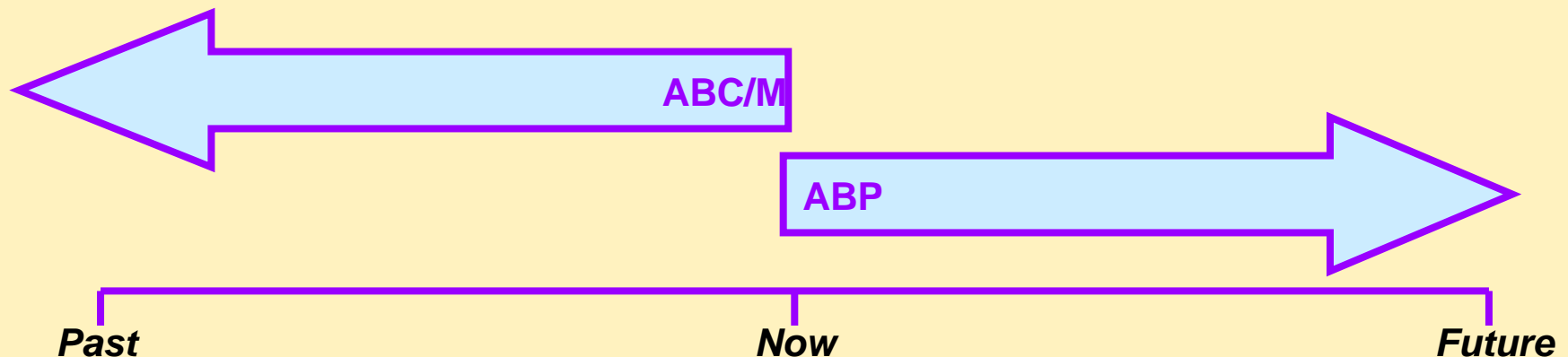


## The Annual Budgeting Process is Disconnected From Strategy

1st Quarter						
	Strategic Objective	Identify Projects, Initiatives, or Processes	Measure	KPI Target	KPI Actual	comments / explanation
Executive Team	X			X		
Managers and Employees		X	X		<i>their score</i>	X
					<----- period results ----->	

**But this problem is solved if management  
funds the managers' projects.**

## Historic Reporting vs. Predictive Costing



### ■ Activity-Based Costing

#### - **Historical & Descriptive**

- **Starts with known:**
  - spending
  - driver measures
  - output quantities

#### - **Calculates “costs”**

### ■ Activity-Based Planning

#### - **Predictive**

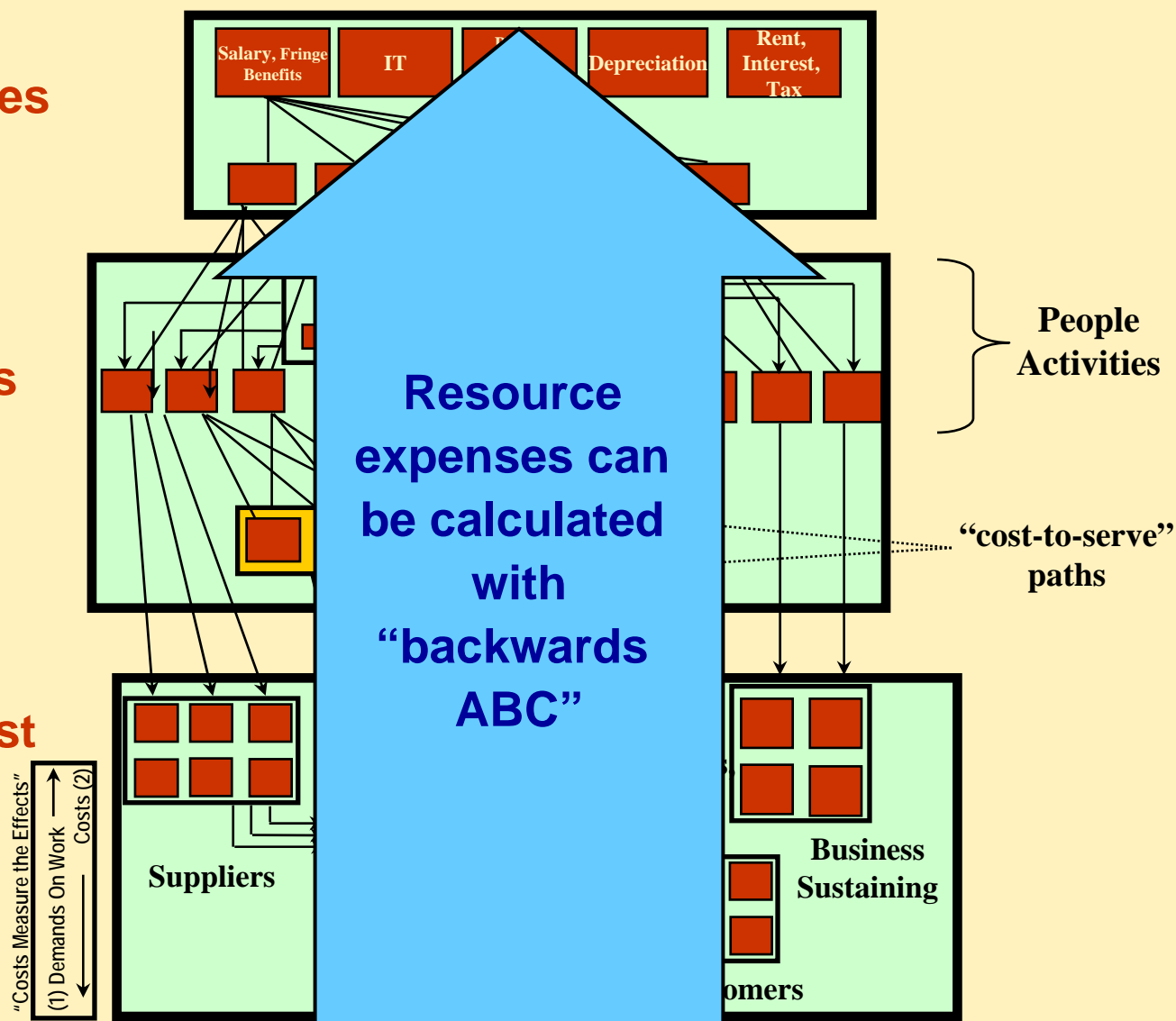
- **Requires capacity analysis**
- **Starts with estimated outputs**
- **Applies ABC/M rates**

#### - **Solves for Resource “expenses”**

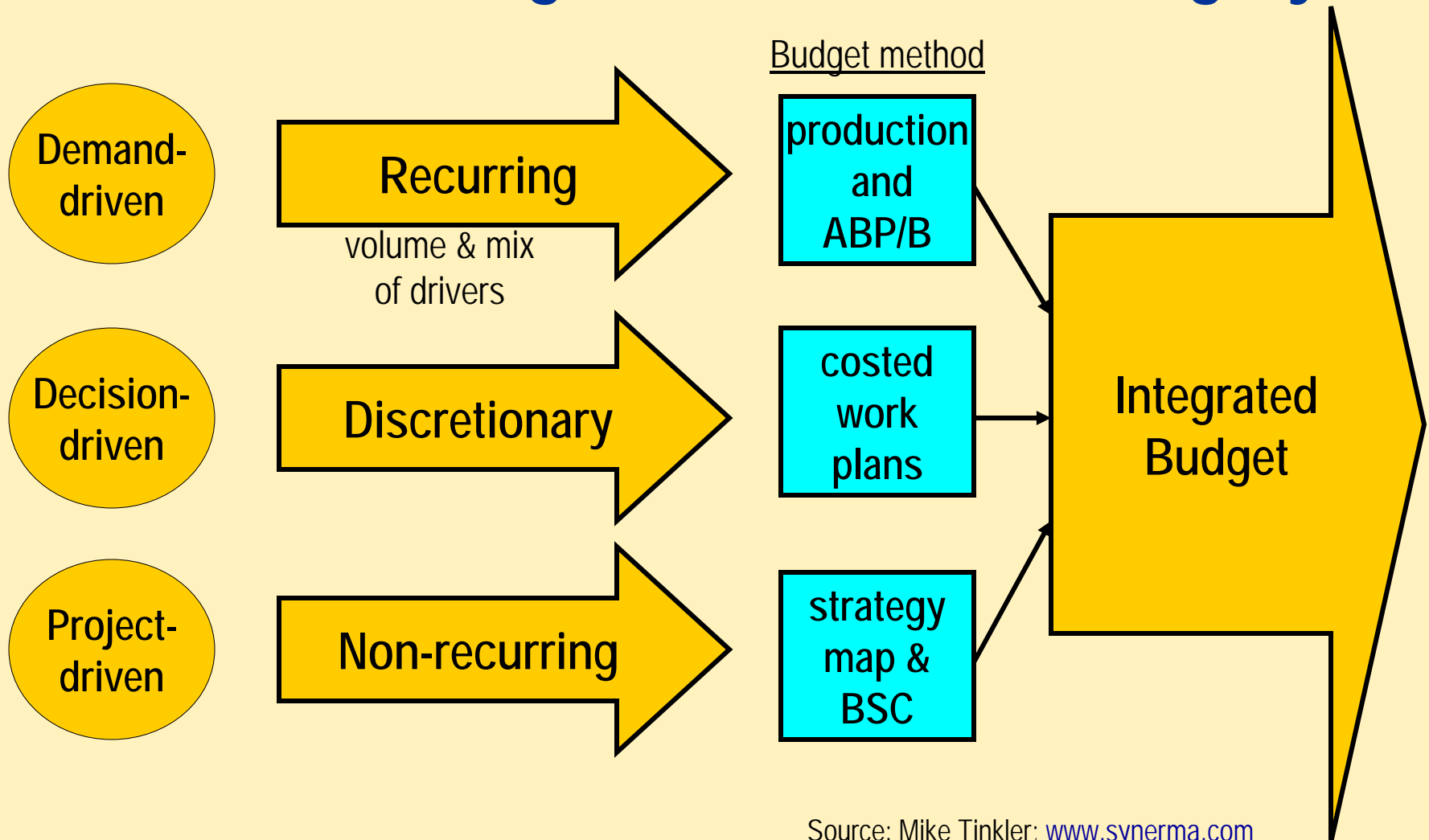
**Resources**

**Work Activities**

**Final Cost Objects**



# Match the Budget Method to its Category



Source: Mike Tinkler; [www.synerma.com](http://www.synerma.com)

## ABC/M Lessons Being Painfully Learned

**ABC/M system Over-Design ... the quest for precision.**

**Fear of knowing the truth.**

**“I feel like a dog watching television ... “**

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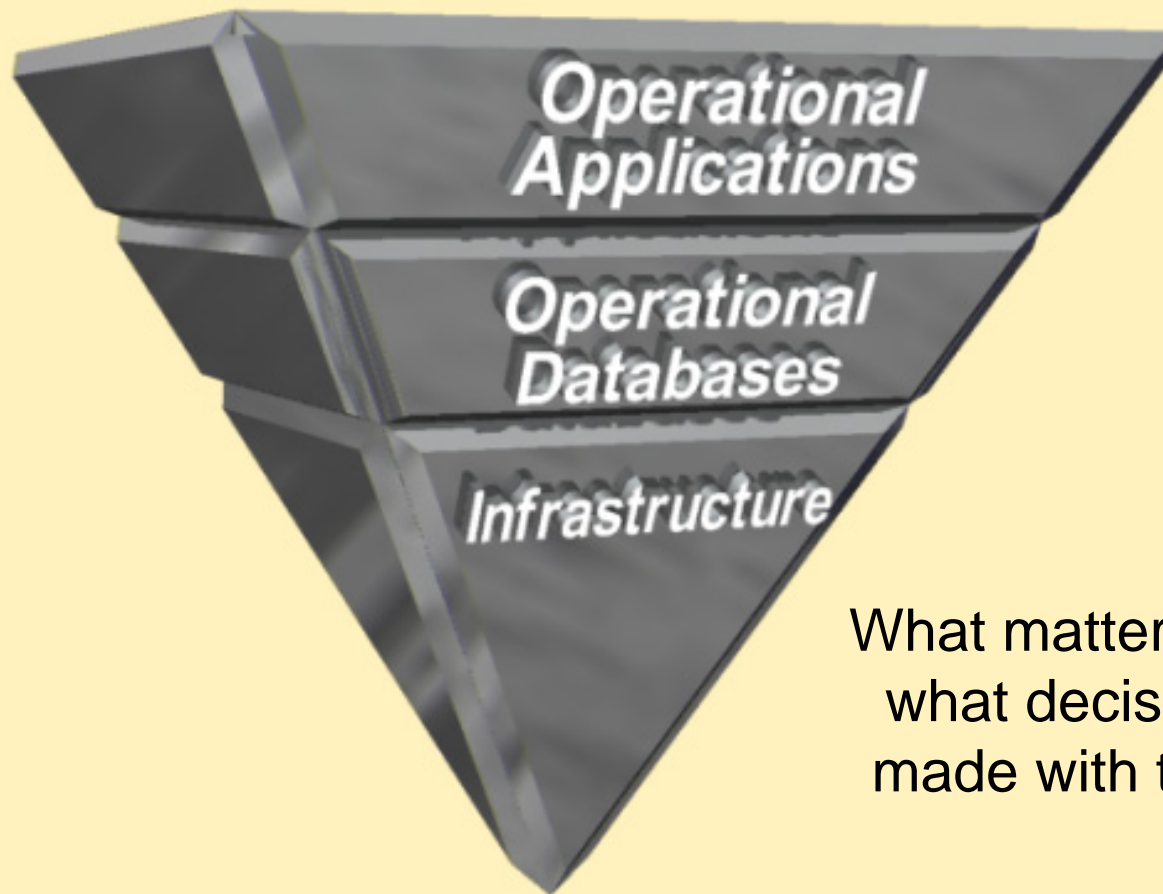
**Value Multiplier through Integration**

## (4) What's the Problem?

**ERP and CRM systems are falling short of producing the planned return on investment (ROI).**

**Business intelligence is the value multiplier.**

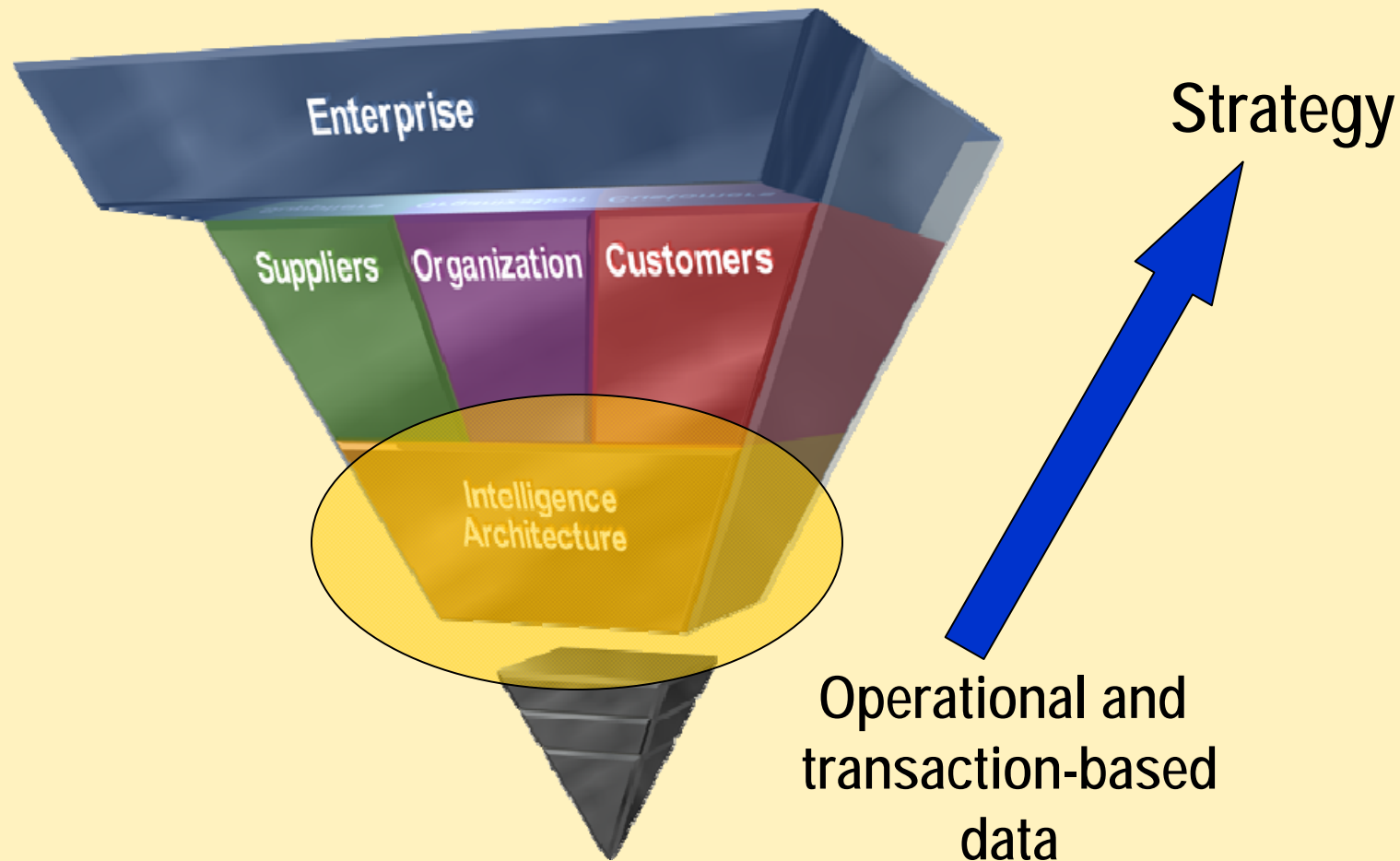
# The Database Core



What matters more is  
what decisions are  
made with the data.



# The Gap Between Strategy and Transaction Systems



# AGENDA

**What is Performance Management ... and Why?**

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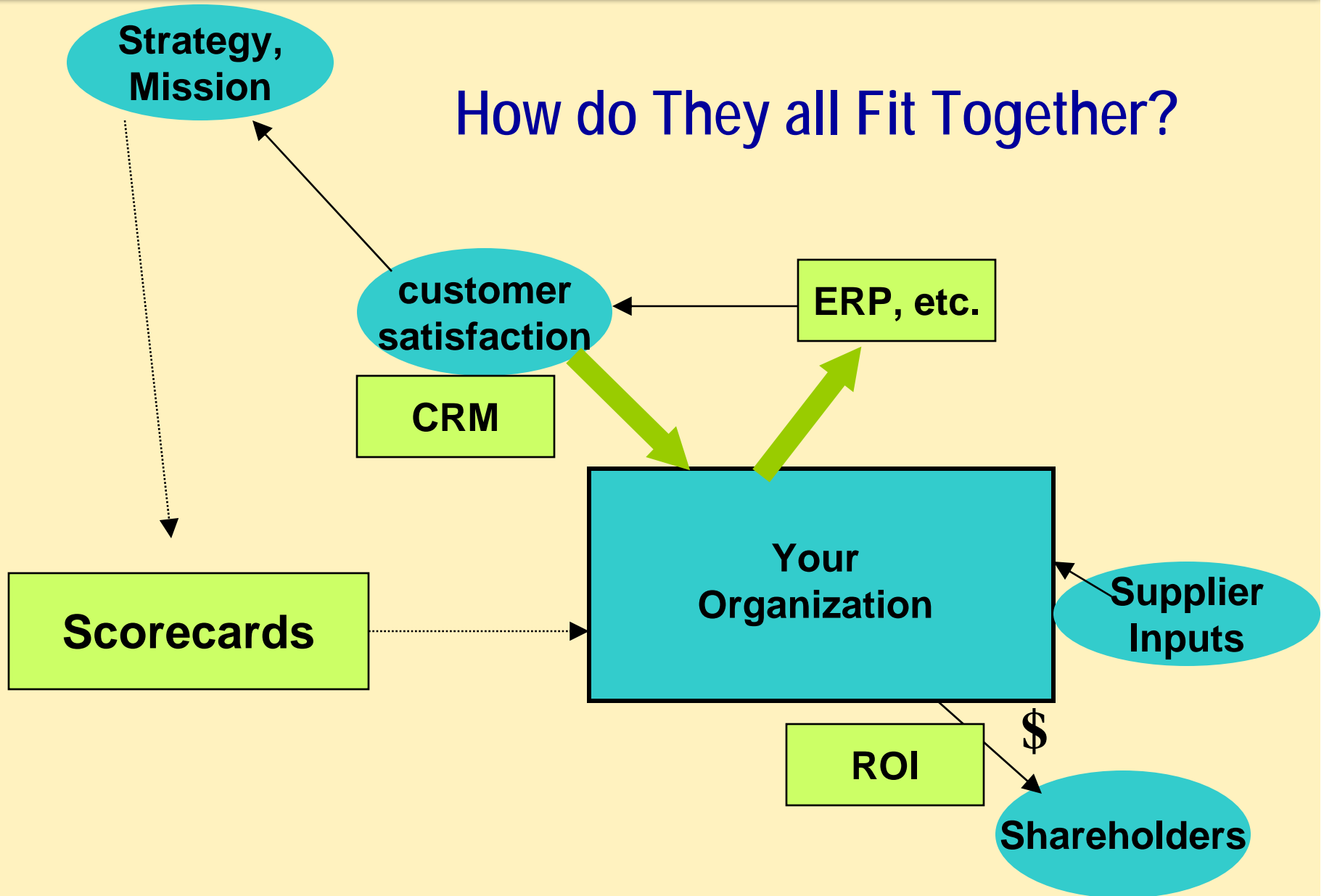
**Untrustworthy Managerial Accounting**

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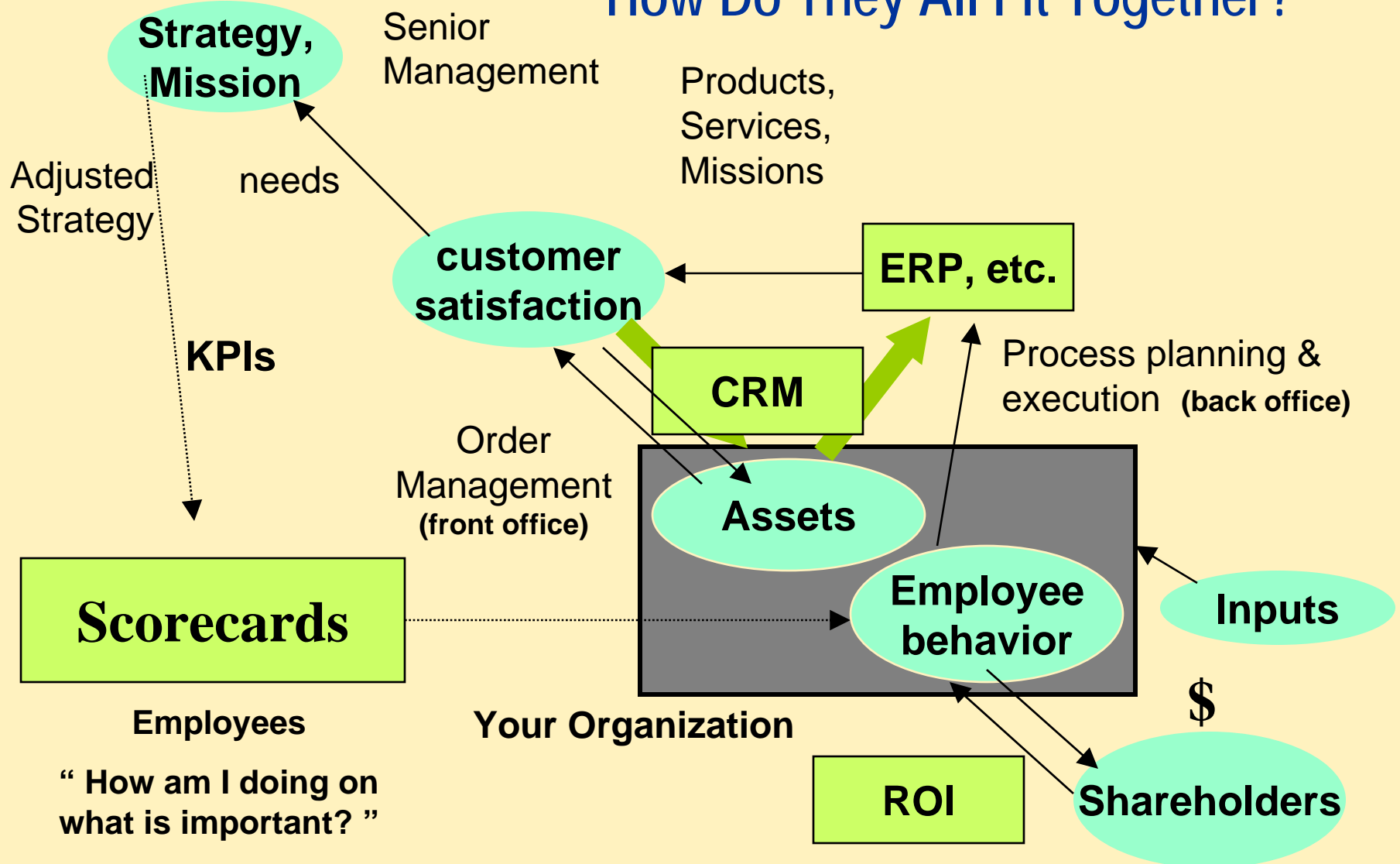
**Missed ROI Promises from CRM and ERP**

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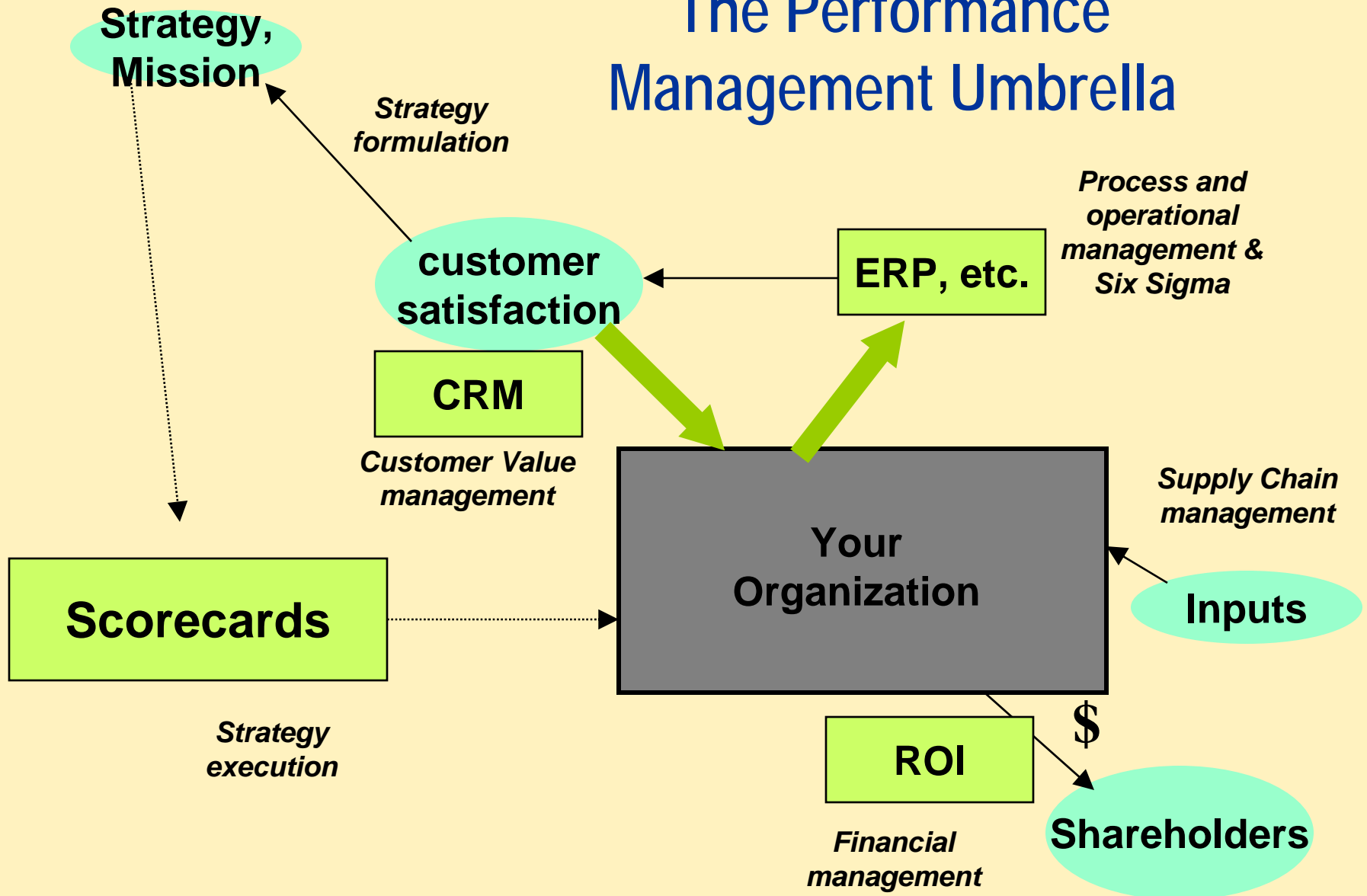
## How do They all Fit Together?



## How Do They All Fit Together?

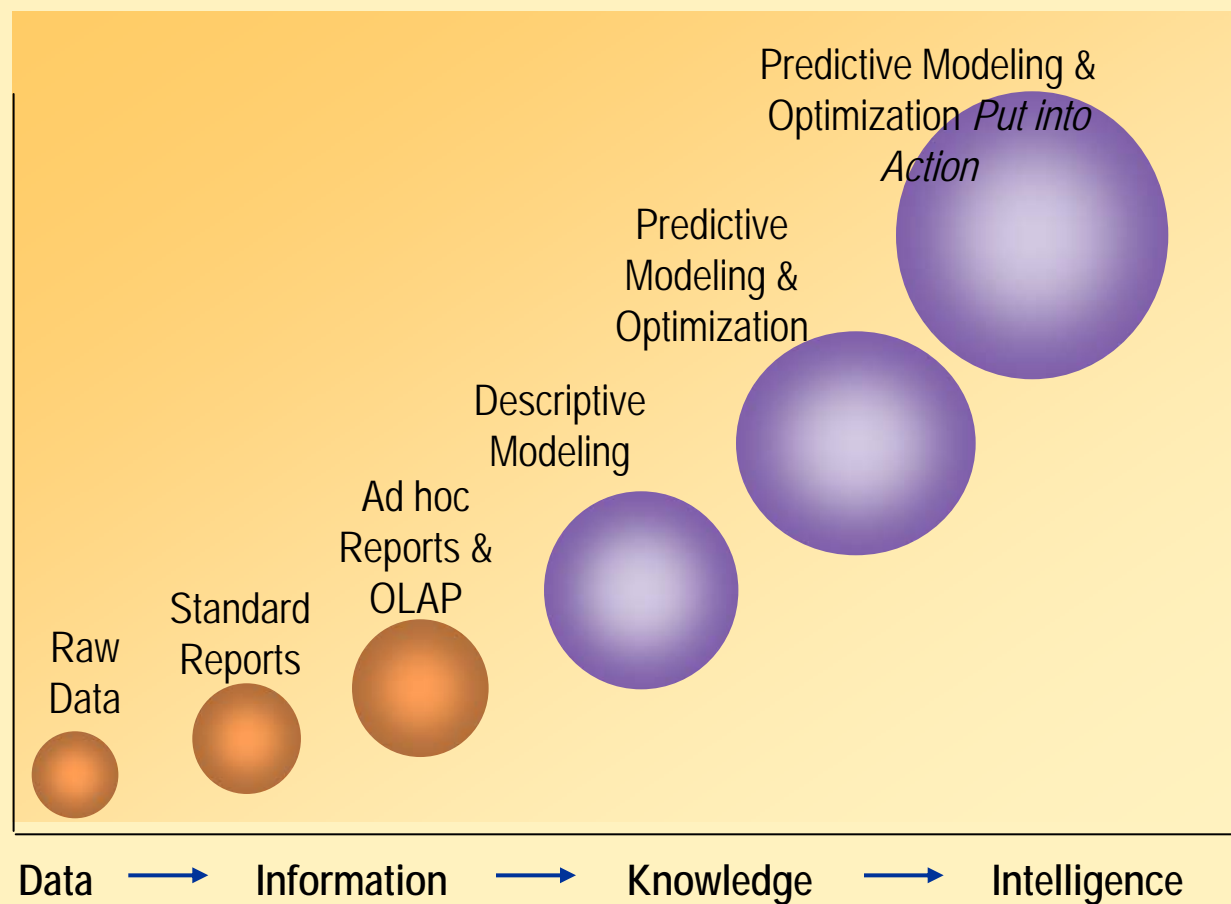


# The Performance Management Umbrella



# The Intelligence Hierarchy

Power of  
Information



\$ROI

# The Buy-in to Performance Management

**Why has the adoption rate for PM's methodologies been so slow?**

# The “Law of the Lid”\*

**“If your senior leadership cannot articulate the basic principles of an improvement initiative, then employees will never achieve or sustain the initiative.”**

**“If leadership is weak, the lid is low.”**

**\* *The 21 Irrefutable Laws of Leadership* by John C. Maxwell**



## Most Organizations are Over-managed and Under-led.

Leadership is different than management, but not for reasons most people think.

Managers follow rules and are risk-averse. Leaders take calculated risks and are risk managers.

Management is about coping with *complexity*. Leadership, in contrast, is about coping with *change* which is accelerating.

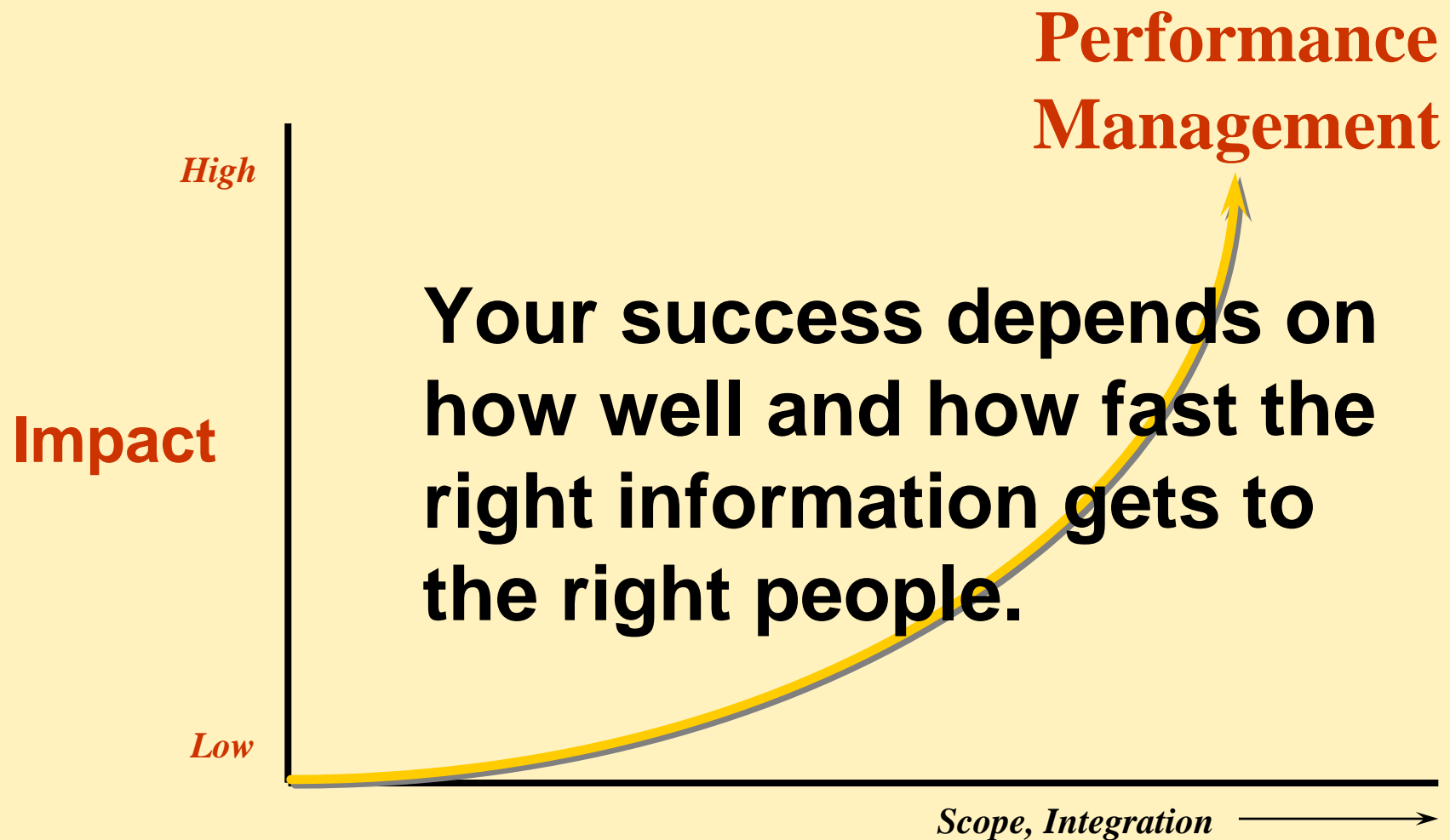
Management copes by planning, budgeting and control with organization charts and staffing battles. Leadership creates vision, sets a direction, and inspires people.

## **Creating Vision is Not Mystical.**

**Creating vision is not so mysterious that mere mortals can not do it. It simply requires strategic thinking with risk-taking.**

**Sadly, managers are promoted to where they should be leading, but they revert to managing more intensely.**

**Leaders look past organization charts as the source of power. They know that loose social networks rather than hierarchy governs results and performance.**



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[www.sas.com](http://www.sas.com)**

# Thank You

**Or feel free to contact:**

**Gary Cokins, CPIM**

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248-642-1296

[gary.cokins@sas.com](mailto:gary.cokins@sas.com)