



THE  
**SALES  
MANAGEMENT**  
ASSOCIATION

Sales Management Association Webcast

# Using What-if Analysis to Manage the Risk of Comp Plan Changes

18 September 2013

Presented by



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# About The Sales Management Association



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# Today's Panelists



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## Overview

- What is what-if analysis and why should you do it?
- Specific questions you might want to answer
- Pitfalls to avoid

## Case Example

- Situation
- Scenario 1
- Scenario 2

## Conclusions

## Q&A



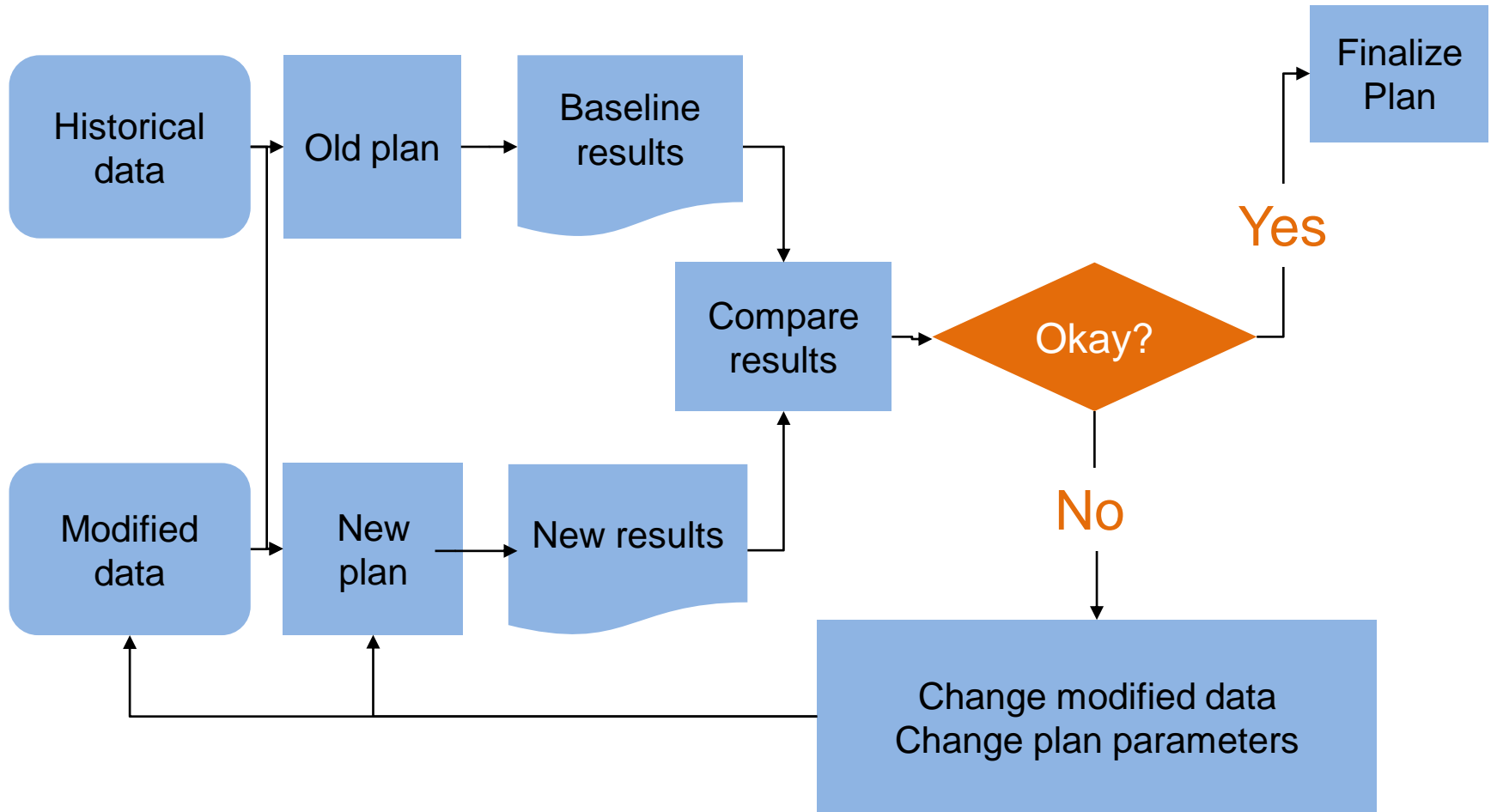
‘What If’ analysis allows you to forecast the impact on plan payouts resulting from changes to:

- Plan Design
- Individual Performance
- Territory Definitions
- Quotas
- Sales Force



## Why bother?

- Avoid unintended consequences
- Budget more strategically
- Improve effectiveness





## Change the Inputs – Examine the Outputs

*If we change these inputs...*

- Pay mix
- Performance measures
- Crediting rules
- Timing of credit
- Territory definitions
- Quotas
- Payout curve
- Caps or decelerator



***What happens with these outputs?***

- Overall payout -- increase or decrease?
- Compensation costs -- increase or decrease?
- Will participation and payout dispersion be optimal?
- Windfalls?
- Is pay correlated with the right measures of performance?
- Will the right individuals benefit?



## Consider the impact on overall payout

- Is it **greater** or **less** than expected?
- Is **more** or **less** dispersed than expected?

## Consider strategic changes



- Modify the plan?
- Need to make exceptions?
- Need to alter the budget?





	PITFALL	DETAILS	SOLUTIONS
1.	Not appreciating that the historical data may not be valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of temporary situations, future performance may differ dramatically from past performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You may want to run a scenario with modified historical performance that is more likely to reflect future performance</li> </ul>
2.	Unrealistic dummy data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a performance measure is new or modified, you may need to create dummy data</li> <li>Just creating a normal distribution around 100% is seldom the best informed choice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carefully consider how performance may play out and design data around that</li> <li>If performance cannot be predicted, you may need different mechanics for the measure</li> </ul>
3.	Not running enough scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only assessing results on historical performance will not protect you from unintended consequences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Run “optimistic” and “pessimistic” scenarios and consider what might happen if these occur</li> </ul>
4.	Incorrectly assessing why the results have changed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is easy to jump to the wrong conclusion about why payouts have changed</li> <li>If you adjust the plan based on a faulty conclusion you may make matters worse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don’t just look at overall payouts. You need to examine payouts by individual and payouts by measure</li> </ul>



# Case Example



## The role:

- Account Executive role
- Sells new contracts and is also responsible for the retention of existing contracts (hunter/farmer role)
- 22 AEs on the team



**We will use *What If* Analysis to examine prospective changes to the sales incentive plan**



Annual target incentive = **\$50,000**

## Measure 1: *Member retention*

(70% weight = \$35,000 annual target incentive for the measure)

- Incentive form: Quota-bonus with continuous (not stepped) payout curve
- Parameters: 50% of target incentive is paid at threshold of 70% retention, 100% of target paid at 85% retention, and 150% of target paid at 95% retention, capped

## Measure 2: *New members*

(30% weight = \$15,000 annual target incentive for the measure)

- Incentive form: Flat commission
- Parameters: \$10 per new member (implied quota = 1500 new members)



## Rationale for plan change:

- Drive new sales
- Increase payout differentiation on the retention measure
  - I.e., pay more to high performers and pay less to low performers
- Keep overall cost unchanged



## Plan change details under consideration ("scenario 1"):

- Increase commission rate from \$10 per member to \$15 per member (implied target incentive at same quota of 1500 members = \$22,500)
- Decrease target incentive on retention measure from \$35,000 to \$27,500 (keeping total target incentive for the whole plan unchanged)
- Make the retention payout curve steeper:
  - Move threshold retention up to 75% (from 70%)
  - Pay 200% of target incentive at 95% retention (instead of 150%)


[Generate Comparison Results >>](#)

## ▼ Plan Comparison Summary

### Control Plan:

Health Insurance Plan

### Test Plan:

Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 1

### Control Plan Payees:

Total payees assigned (21)

(0) directly assigned

(21) assigned by title

### Criteria:

January 2013

## Details for Comparison of Health Insurance Plan

### ▼ Plans

#### Control Plan (Production Plan):

Health Insurance Plan

Description: Health Insurance Plan

Start Date: 01/01/2013 End Date:



#### Test Plan (Model or Production Plan):

Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 1

Description: Health Insurance Plan for modeling purposes

Start Date: 01/01/2013

End Date:

### ▼ Criteria

Period: January 2013



## Details for Comparison Results of Health Insurance Plan

Control Plan (Production Plan):  
**Health Insurance Plan**



Test Plan (Model or Production Plan):  
**Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 1**

### ▼ Cost Comparison

Category	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Cost per \$1000.00	\$568.50	\$22.72 ▲	\$591.22
Cost per Payee	\$49,543.49	\$1,980.08 ▲	\$51,523.57

### ▼ Payout Comparison

Category	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Average Payout	\$47,291.51	\$1,890.08 ▲	\$49,181.59
High Payout	\$69,000.00	\$10,750.00 ▲	\$79,750.00





## ▼ Payee Comparison

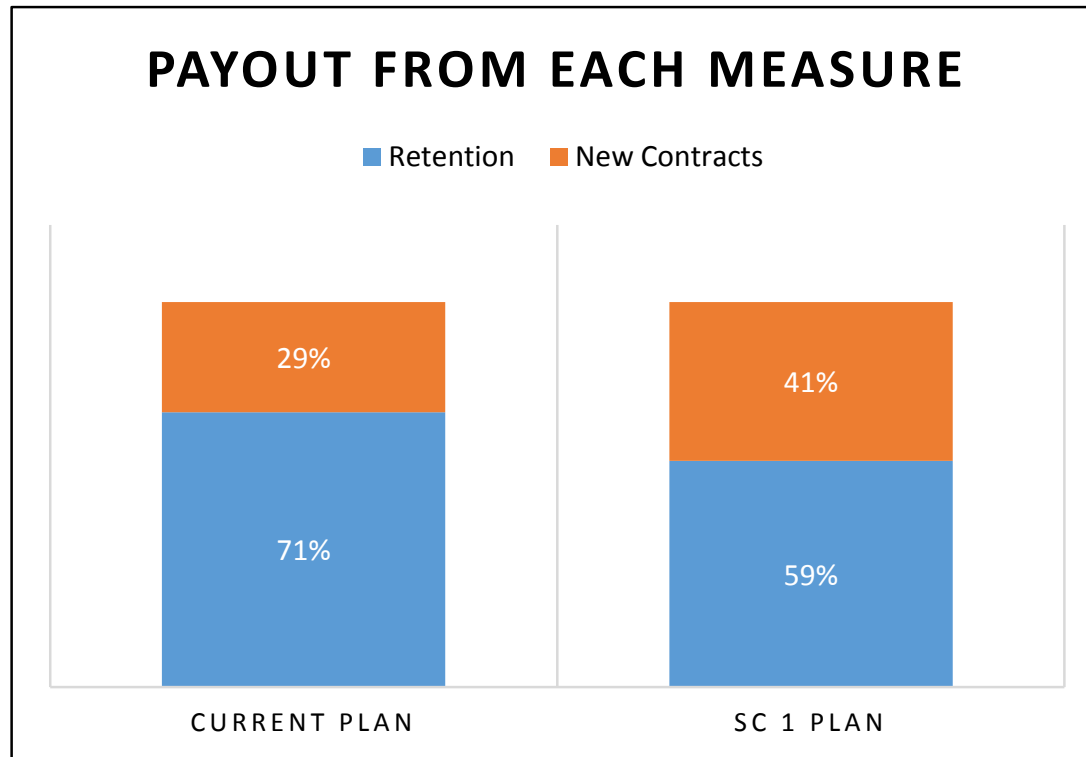
Payee Name	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Alexandra D Hayashi	\$44,860.00	\$805.00	\$45,665.00
Benito A Buchholz	\$45,523.33	(\$1,863.33)	\$43,660.00
Darwin K Burkett	\$7,830.00	\$3,915.00	\$11,745.00
Denis M Summer	\$69,000.00	\$10,750.00	\$79,750.00
Elinore J Greenhaw	\$58,920.00	\$5,210.00	\$64,130.00
Freida P Dudley	\$36,676.67	(\$9,661.67)	\$27,015.00
Janna P Mulloy	\$59,240.00	\$5,870.00	\$65,110.00
Kenneth A Rhodes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kevin R Pohl	\$42,803.33	(\$3,223.33)	\$39,580.00
Loretta N Belmont	\$51,870.00	\$1,185.00	\$53,055.00
Lorrie O Ping	\$68,750.00	\$10,000.00	\$78,750.00
Manuel Q Merrit	\$42,580.00	(\$1,460.00)	\$41,120.00
Myrna I Dicken	\$66,590.00	\$9,545.00	\$76,135.00
Portia F Domenico	\$49,000.00	\$125.00	\$49,125.00
Renea S Rowland	\$61,660.00	\$7,080.00	\$68,740.00
Samuel G Angle	\$41,800.00	(\$4,100.00)	\$37,700.00
Shelby G Rumery	\$47,456.67	\$603.33	\$48,060.00
Shelley H Ranieri	\$44,796.67	(\$726.67)	\$44,070.00
Sherril E Brassell	\$60,180.00	\$5,465.00	\$65,645.00
Spencer C Bradeen	\$55,790.00	\$3,145.00	\$58,935.00
Vance L Chevalier	\$40,713.33	(\$2,018.33)	\$38,695.00
Willy B Matula	\$44,373.33	\$936.67	\$45,310.00
Export options: <a href="#">CSV</a>   <a href="#">Excel</a>   <a href="#">XML</a>   <a href="#">PDF</a>			





## Does the plan drive new sales?

- There's certainly more money to be made on it...





## Does the plan drive new sales (cont.)?

- Is total incentive more highly correlated to new contracts than before?

### Correlation of measures to total payout

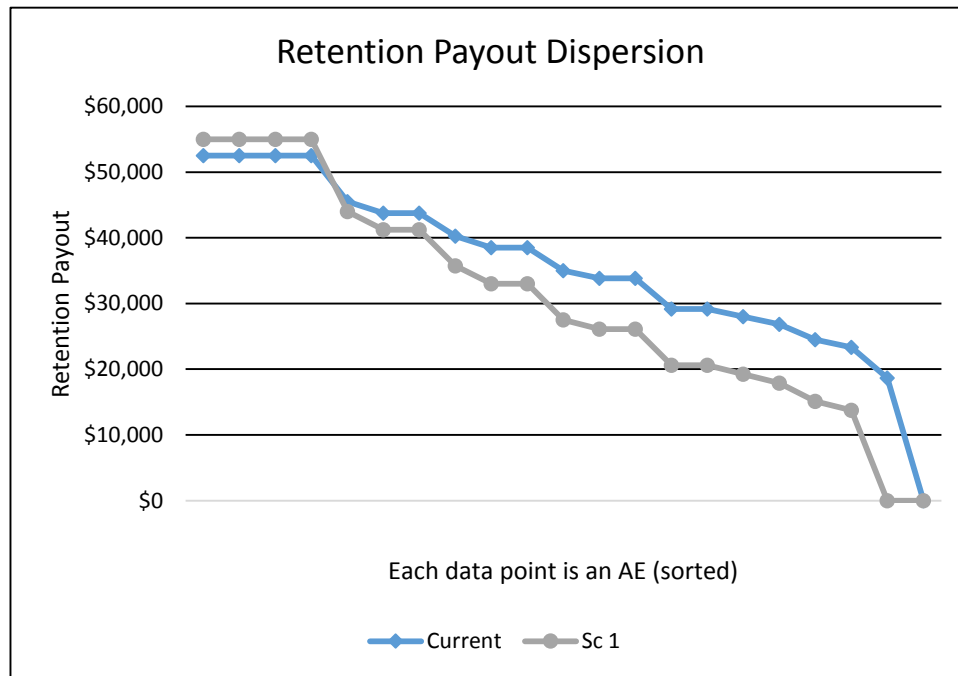
	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan
Retention	85%	88%
New Contracts	29%	28%

- Interestingly, total payout is slightly **less** correlated with new contract sales under the new plan vs. the current plan



Does the new plan differentiate more on the basis of retention?

- Yes it does...



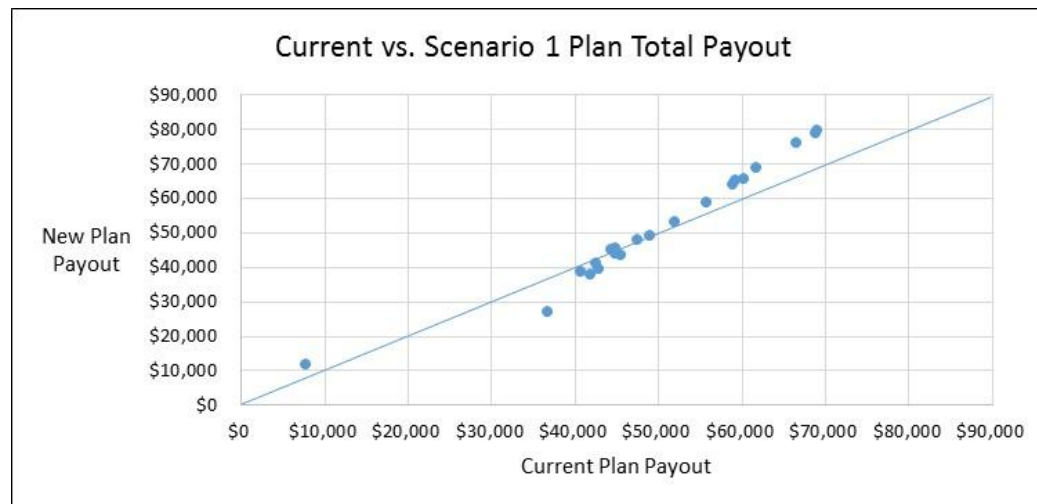
**Retention Payout by Percentile**

Percentile	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan
90th	\$52,500	\$55,000
Median	\$35,000	\$27,500
10th	\$23,333	\$13,750



Does the new plan differentiate total payout more?

- Yes it does...



- But dispersion remains low:

Payout by Percentile

Percentile	Current Plan		Scenario 1 Plan	
	Payout	% of Median	Payout	% of Median
90th	\$66,590	140%	\$76,135	158%
Median	\$47,457	100%	\$48,060	100%
10th	\$40,713	86%	\$37,700	78%



## Is total cost about the same?

### Total IC Payout

	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan
Cost	\$1,040,413	\$1,081,995
Cost/current	100%	104%

- Yes

## Are we okay with who the winners and losers are?

- Top 5 gainers

Name	Difference
Denis Summer	\$10,750
Lorrie Ping	\$10,000
Myrna Dicken	\$9,545
Renea Rowland	\$7,080
Janna Mulloy	\$5,870

- Biggest losers

Name	Difference
Benito Buchholz	(\$1,863)
Vance Chevalier	(\$2,018)
Kevin Pohl	(\$3,223)
Samuel Angle	(\$4,100)
Freida Dudley	(\$9,662)



## Summary of learnings from *What-If analysis* on proposed plan changes

- The new plan does offer more incentive for new sales than the current plan
- The new plan does differentiate more on the basis of retention performance
- The new plan does differentiate total payout more
- ...But it could do more in all of those things
  - I.e., the plan is still too risk averse
- *So the company decides to consider further changes...*



To increase the riskiness and motivational impact of the plan, the company decides to consider the following further changes:

- Instead of paying 50% of target incentive at the new retention threshold of 75%, pay only 25%
  - More downside risk for low retention performance
  
- Instead of paying 200% of target incentive at 95% retention (excellence performance), pay 225%, and in addition remove the cap so there is incremental reward for improved retention all the way up to the maximum possible retention of 100%
  - More upside potential on the retention measure
  
- Add a second commission rate of \$20 per contract that applies to all contracts over the annual quota of 1500 contracts
  - More upside
  - Greater reward for exceeding new contract quota




[Generate Comparison Results >>](#)

## ▼ Plan Comparison Summary

**Control Plan:**  
Health Insurance Plan

**Test Plan:**  
Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 2

**Control Plan Payees:**  
Total payees assigned (21)  
(0) directly assigned  
(21) assigned by title

**Criteria:**  
January 2013

## Details for Comparison of Health Insurance Plan

### ▼ Plans

Control Plan (Production Plan):

Health Insurance Plan

Description: Health Insurance Plan

Start Date: 01/01/2013 End Date:



Test Plan (Model or Production Plan):

Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 2

Description: Health Insurance Plan for modeling purposes

Start Date: 01/01/2013

End Date:

### ▼ Criteria

Period: January 2013





## Details for Comparison Results of Health Insurance Plan

Control Plan (Production Plan):  
**Health Insurance Plan**



Test Plan (Model or Production Plan):  
**Health Insurance Plan - Scenario 2**

### ▼ Cost Comparison

Category	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Cost per \$1000.00	\$568.50	\$68.16 ▲	\$636.66
Cost per Payee	\$49,543.49	\$5,939.61 ▲	\$55,483.10

### ▼ Payout Comparison

Category	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Average Payout	\$47,291.51	\$5,669.63 ▲	\$52,961.14
High Payout	\$69,000.00	\$35,562.50 ▲	\$104,562.50



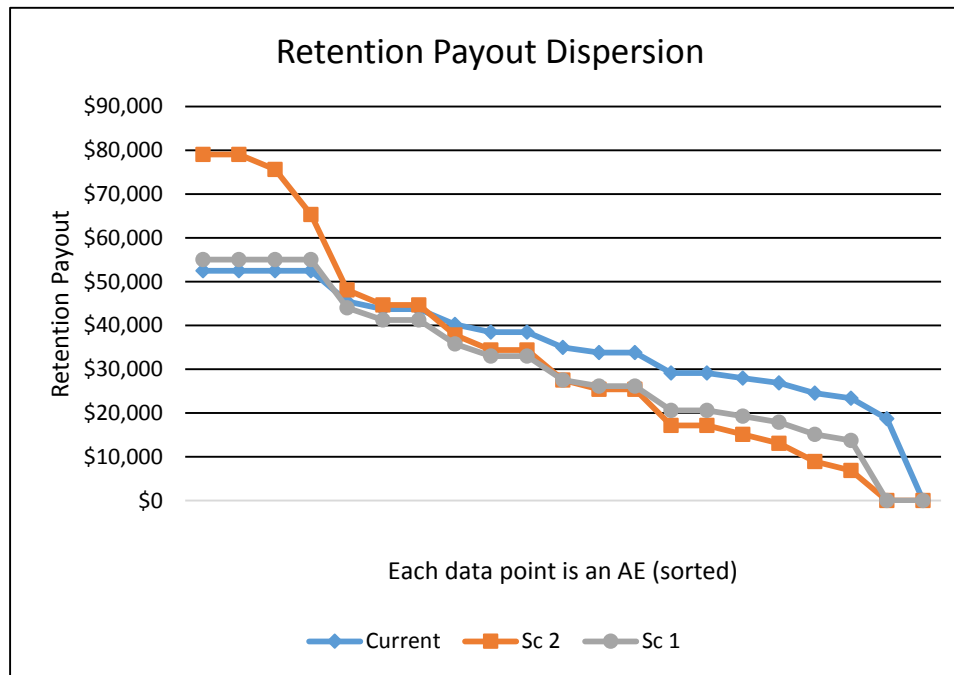
## ▼ Payee Comparison

Payee Name	Control Plan	Change	Test Plan
Alexandra D Hayashi	\$44,860.00	(\$2,702.50)	\$42,157.50
Benito A Buchholz	\$45,523.33	(\$2,550.83)	\$42,972.50
Darwin K Burkett	\$7,830.00	\$3,915.00	\$11,745.00
Denis M Summer	\$69,000.00	\$35,562.50	\$104,562.50
Elinore J Greenhaw	\$58,920.00	\$9,335.00	\$68,255.00
Freida P Dudley	\$36,676.67	(\$8,156.67)	\$28,520.00
Janna P Mulloy	\$59,240.00	\$16,182.50	\$75,422.50
Kenneth A Rhodes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kevin R Pohl	\$42,803.33	(\$3,910.83)	\$38,892.50
Loretta N Belmont	\$51,870.00	\$2,560.00	\$54,430.00
Lorrie O Ping	\$68,750.00	\$18,437.50	\$87,187.50
Manuel Q Merrit	\$42,580.00	(\$5,585.00)	\$36,995.00
Myrna I Dicken	\$66,590.00	\$33,607.50	\$100,197.50
Portia F Domenico	\$49,000.00	\$3,562.50	\$52,562.50
Renea S Rowland	\$61,660.00	\$27,705.00	\$89,365.00
Samuel G Angle	\$41,800.00	(\$4,100.00)	\$37,700.00
Shelby G Rumery	\$47,456.67	(\$1,189.17)	\$46,267.50
Shelley H Ranieri	\$44,796.67	(\$3,849.17)	\$40,947.50
Sherril E Brassell	\$60,180.00	\$9,992.50	\$70,172.50
Spencer C Bradeen	\$55,790.00	\$5,665.00	\$61,455.00
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Export options: <a href="#">CSV</a>   <a href="#">Excel</a>   <a href="#">XML</a>   <a href="#">PDF</a>			



## Does the new plan differentiate more on the basis of retention performance?

- Yes, both on the upside and the downside



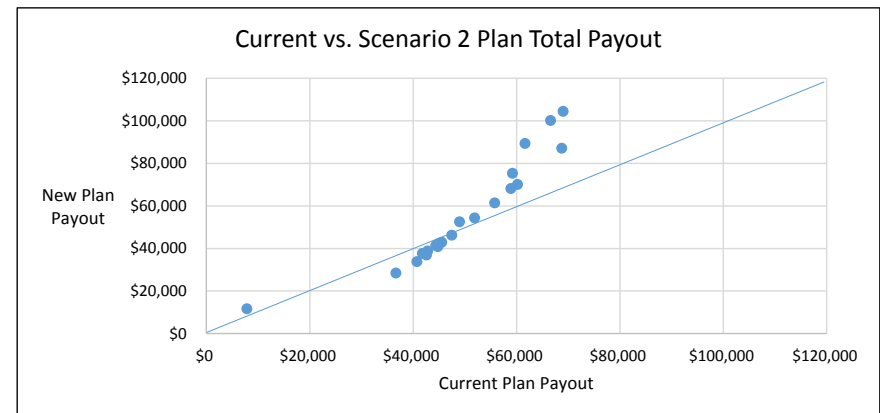
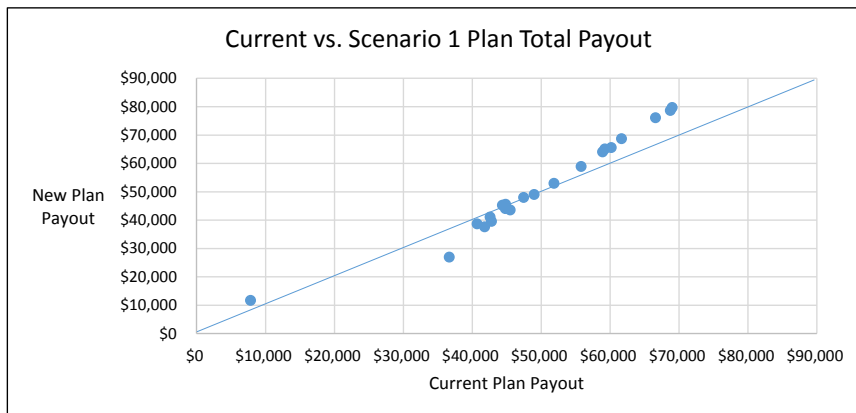
Retention Payout by Percentile

Percentile	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan	Sc2 Plan
90th	\$52,500	\$55,000	\$75,625
Median	\$35,000	\$27,500	\$27,500
10th	\$23,333	\$13,750	\$6,875



## Does the new plan differentiate more on the basis of total payout?

- **Yes.** There is much more differentiation, particularly on the upside



### Payout by Percentile

Percentile	Current Plan		Scenario 1 Plan		Scenario 2 Plan	
	Payout	% of Median	Payout	% of Median	Payout	% of Median
90th	\$66,590	140%	\$76,135	158%	\$89,365	193%
Median	\$47,457	100%	\$48,060	100%	\$46,268	100%
10th	\$40,713	86%	\$37,700	78%	\$33,883	73%



## Is the cost still about the same?

- **No.** The second scenario is 12% costlier (at last year's performance levels)

### Total IC Payout

	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan	Sc 2 Plan
<b>Cost</b>	\$1,040,413	\$1,081,995	\$1,165,145
<b>Cost/current</b>	100%	104%	112%

- It turns out the increased upside on the retention measure is responsible for most of the cost increase
  - The increased above-target commission rate on new contracts does increase the cost but not as much



### And how will the cost change under different performance scenarios?

- If overall retention is 3% higher than last year, and new sales are 20% higher...

#### Total IC Payout

	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan	Sc 2 Plan
<b>Cost</b>	\$1,190,396	\$1,267,594	\$1,416,741
<b>Cost/current</b>	100%	106%	119%
<b>Cost/100%</b>	114%	117%	122%

- And if overall retention is 3% lower than last year and new sales are 20% lower...

#### Total IC Payout

	Current Plan	Sc 1 Plan	Sc 2 Plan
<b>Cost</b>	\$896,847	\$882,646	\$902,303
<b>Cost/current</b>	100%	98%	101%
<b>Cost/100%</b>	86%	82%	77%

- Conclusion: The second scenario is costlier than the current plan in each scenario, but the cost is more sensitive to overall performance



- SPM tools can test multiple *What-If* scenarios
  - Avoids various unforeseen effects
- Look beyond overall cost change
- Make sure the historical or test data you are using is valid
- Take the time to think through all scenarios



# Questions and Discussion



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Our presenters answer  
questions from the webinar  
audience.





# Comparing old and new plans



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Please clarify how you compare costs between old and new compensation plans.



# Modeling projected costs iteratively



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Is it possible to see cost impacts in real time when inputting projected performance changes?



# Collaborating on cost impact decisions



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Who within the firm should be involved in decisions that impact compensation costs?



# Is modeling different for sales managers?



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Are costing and modeling  
issues different for sales  
management positions?



# Limitations of modeling



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What limitations exist in modeling plan changes that are important for management to be aware of?





# THE SALES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

**Thank You.**