

Non-Financial Performance Measures

Dr. Olivia Leung
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Agenda

- (1) Balanced Scorecard (BSC) and its 4 perspective
- (2) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- (3) Social Impact Perspective
- (4) Benefits and Implementation Pitfalls of BSC

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Balanced Scorecard (BSC) and its 4 perspectives



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What is a BSC ?

- BSC is a performance measurement system that gives managers a fast but comprehensive view of their organizations.

BSC translates an organization's mission and strategy into a set of performance measures that provides the framework for implementing its strategy.

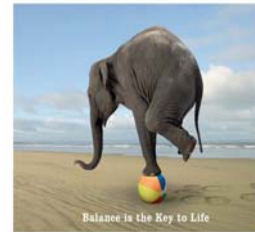


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Where is the balance?



- BSC balances the use of financial and nonfinancial performance measures to evaluate performance.
- BSC balances quantitative and qualitative performance measures
- BSC balances objective and subjective measures
- BSC balances discrete and scalar measures
- BSC balances external and internal measures
- BSC balances outcome and process measures



Where is the balance ?



- BSC balances performance evaluation on 4 perspectives:
 - Financial Resources Perspective
 - Customer (Stakeholders) Perspective
 - Internal Process Perspective
 - Learning and Growth Perspective



The Cause-and-Effect Relationships in BSC

BSC's Cause-and-Effect Relationships

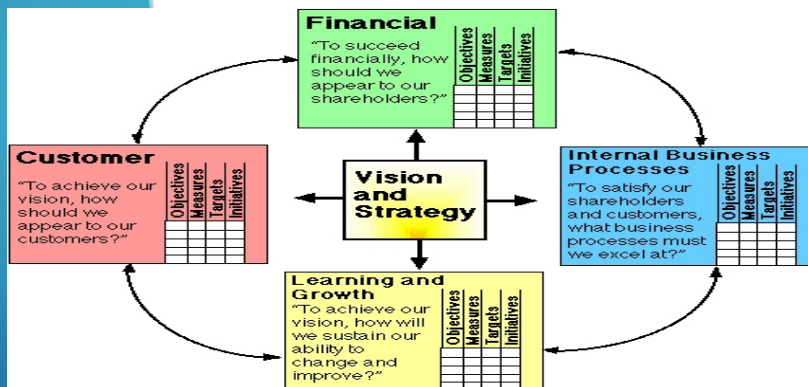


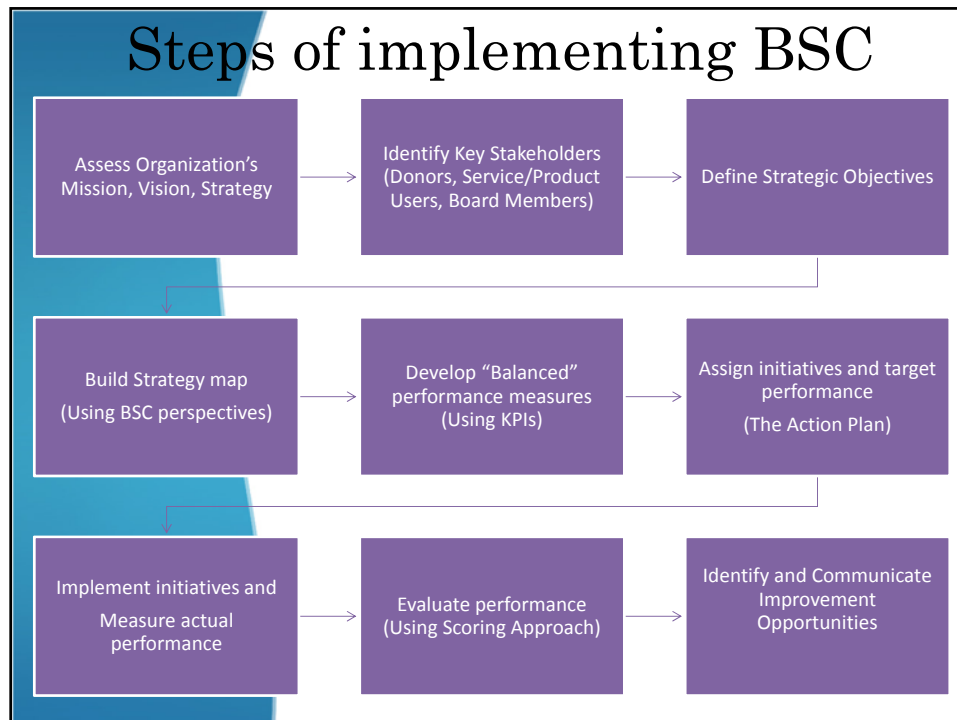
4 Basic Perspectives of BSC:

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BSC measures an organization's performance from 4 perspectives:

1. Financial Resources Perspective
2. Customer (Stakeholders) Perspective
3. Internal Process Perspective
4. Learning and Growth Perspective





Example: A Non-Profit Cantonese Opera House


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- Mission, Vision, and Strategies:

To ensure long-term future of Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong by:

- (S1) producing the highest quality professional productions,
- (S2) developing the next generation of opera talents, and
- (S3) educating the community about Cantonese opera.



S1: Producing High Quality Professional Productions



	Strategy Map	Objective	Measures (KPI)	Initiatives (Actions)	Target
Financial	Revenue Growth	- Grow ticket revenue	- Annual ticket revenue growth	- Online ticket sales - Mailing service	+25%
Customer	High quality professional shows	-Improve audience satisfaction	- Customer retention - Media rating	- New Public Relations program - Marketing	80% 4/5 *
Internal	World-class production process	- Improve quality and productivity	- Time to customer - Injury rate - Use of technology	- Production time reengineering - Install safety measures - Invest in technology	9 mths >5% In every play
Learning	Stable & Capable production talents	- Hire - Train - Retain	-retention rate -skill specialization	-new compensation package - In-house training	95% 100%

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Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)



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Common KPIs:

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OBJECTIVES:
Managing Human Resources, Organization Culture, Information System.

- Staff training cost per head
- Volunteer training cost per head
- No. of staff/volunteers attending training
- Staff retention rate or turnover
- Staff vacancy
- Staff certification level
- % of annual reviews reflecting skill development
- % of directors involving in fundraising activities
- % of staff reaching (or exceeding) own performance target
- % of staff, board members, and volunteers realizing the strategic goals
- Availability of manpower & \$ on R&D projects
- Staff satisfaction ratings
- Outstanding staff awards
- No. of cross-project sharing and communication
- No. of technological upgrades in a year
- Accessibility of IT system


Common KPIs:

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- No. of "Client" complaints on the quality of the service
- No. of (or value of) administrative errors
- Time required to settle a complaint
- Ratings on quality on site by internal, external, professional parties
- % of compliance to international/local/professional standards
- No. of quality control, review, report during the process
- % of programs rerun in a year
- Client database established (Confidentiality issue resolved)
- No. of Clients attending
- No. of new services/products delivered
- Time required to develop a new service/product
- Amount of cost and manpower spent on R&D of new services/products
- No. of internal audits performed
- No. of reports submitted to Board
- No. of board meeting in a year
- No. of board members attending board meetings
- Feedback from external auditors

OBJECTIVES:
Managing Clients, Operation process, Innovations, Governance.

Common KPIs:



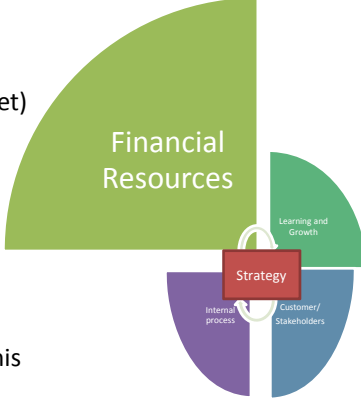
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- Customer satisfaction ratings
- No. of new service users
- Donor satisfaction ratings
- No. of press reference acknowledgement
- % of subscription
- No. of collaborations/partnerships
- No. of name recognition in community survey
- No. of community activities involved in
- No. of trainings for users, community, board members
- No. of reports to donors & funders & government
- Review of compliance to governmental regulations.
- % of board members participating in fundraising activities
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OBJECTIVES:
Managing Service Users, Community network, Donors, Funders, Board Members, Government, etc.

Common KPIs:



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- Amount of Revenue (or Funding)
- No. of new Revenue Sources (or Funding Sources)
- % of growth in Revenue (or Funding or donations)
- Growth in multiple-year or secured funding
- Donor retention %
- % or amount of costs to each service user
- Reduced unused capacity and its related costs
- Reduced budget variance (or a balanced budget)
- Amount of Deficit or Surplus
- Achieve Breakeven
- % of growth in reserve
- ROI
- Finance Staff capability on budgeting, financial reporting, and investing
- Compliance with funder requirement
- All other financial ratios in earlier session of this afternoon

OBJECTIVES:
Financing, Budgeting, Reserve, Compliance.

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Social Impact Perspective




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S2: Developing the next generation of opera talents

Strategy Map	Objectives	Measures (KPIs)	Initiatives (Actions)	Target
Social Impact: Growing group of young opera talents	Increase no. of opera talents in next generation	- No. of new students	- Publicize recruitment in secondary schools	+ 100 /year
Financial: Revenue & Funding/Donation Growth	Increase tuition earned and Funding/donation	- % of growth in tuition earned, funding, donation	- Reasonable Tuition fees - Task force to obtain \$ from donors and parents	+20%
Customer: Public Performance	Increase public performance opportunity	- Student satisfaction - On-stage performance	- Consultation for students - Organize production by students	> 8/10 >= 1 / year
Internal: World-class training process	Increase training effectiveness	-teaching/student ratio -international recognition	- Small-class design - Up to international standards	< 1:10 Accredited
Learning : Established team of professional trainers	- Hire - Train - Retain	-teacher development cost - teacher vacancy - retention rate	- New TD schedule - New compensation scheme	\$5,000/head < 10% > 90% <small>18</small>


Examples of KPIs on Social Impact Perspective:

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Objective:	Examples of Social Impact Measure:
Provide shelter to homeless	No. of man-day provided Change in % of homeless death in a region / shelter cost
Provide training to jobless	No. of users served Income difference after training/ training cost
Provide private tutoring to children in poor families	No. of children served Grade difference after tutoring / tutoring cost
Provide financing to micro-business owners to escape from poverty	No. of owners served Family income difference / financing cost

Social Return in Investment (SROI):
SROI is a comparison between the social value generated from an investment in a SE or a program and the required investment.

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Benefits and Implementation Pitfalls of BSC




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Benefits of using BSC


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- Strategy is translated into measurable action plan
- Provides a clear performance goal for each staff (=> Enhancing communication)
- Employees see the link between their jobs and the mission and strategy of the organization (=> Enhancing alignment of individual goal and organization goal)
- Balance of short term performance focus (lag indicators) and long term performance focus (lead indicators)
- Provides feedback of implementation results to improve strategic planning process.




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Implementation Pitfalls of BSC

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- Use too many or too complicated measures
- Use too high/low target performance
- Seek improvement on all measures at the same time
- Use only objective measures
- Assume the cause-and-effect linkage is precise
- Overlook costs of initiatives while focusing on benefits of initiatives
- Lack of common definitions of terms
- Poorly defined strategy
- Inconsistent, weak buy-in, and lack understanding
- No feedback
- No staff involvement



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