

Using Both Basic and Advanced Analytical Tools to Uncover the Key Drivers of Engagement

Presented by:
Brad Larson, CEO / Founder
Mary Lea Quick, VP Client Services

First Steps



- Consultation with Our Client
- Setting Objectives
- Creating a Research Plan



Switching Direction



- Realization that client employee data alone would not provide a complete picture
- Enhanced the research plan with 500 random national surveys



Laying the Groundwork

Engaged employees increase productivity.



Engaged employees result in more satisfied customers.



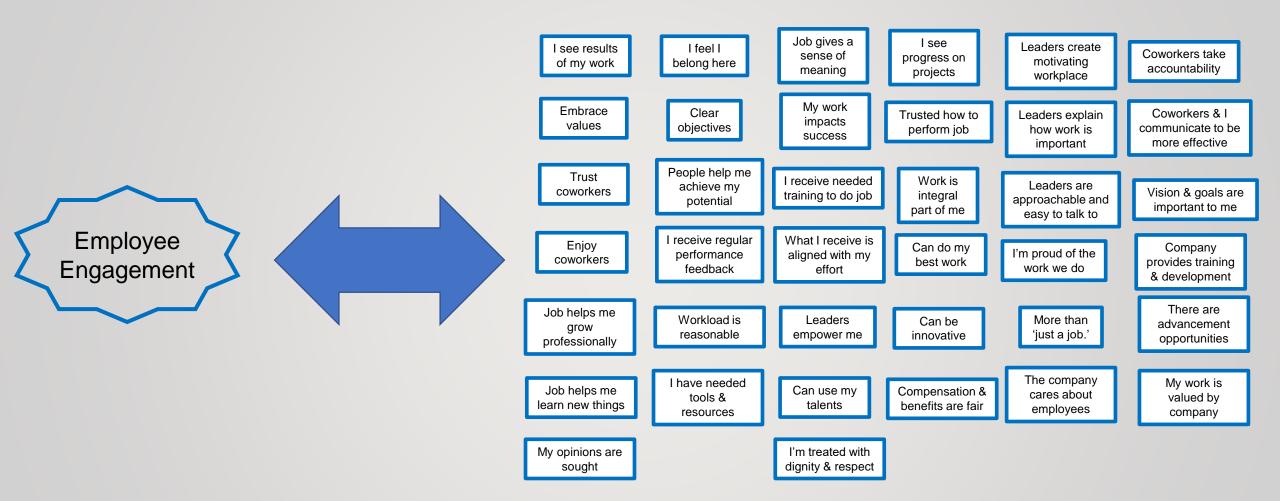


Composite of Engagement



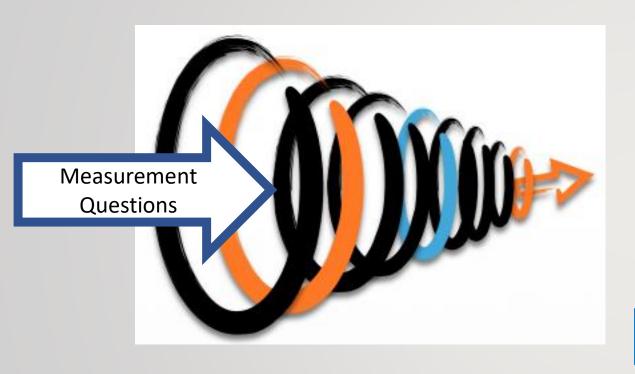
group, LLC

Independent Attributes





10 Composite Measures



My Boss

My Job

My Team

Impact

Connection

Growth

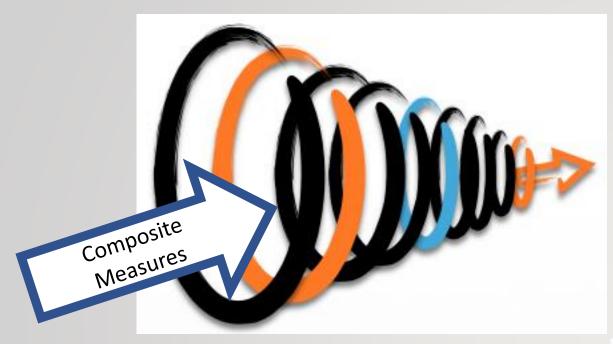
Satisfaction

Meaning

My Company

Autonomy





Employee Engagement

My Boss

My Job

My Team

Impact

Connection

Growth

Satisfaction

Meaning

My Company

Autonomy

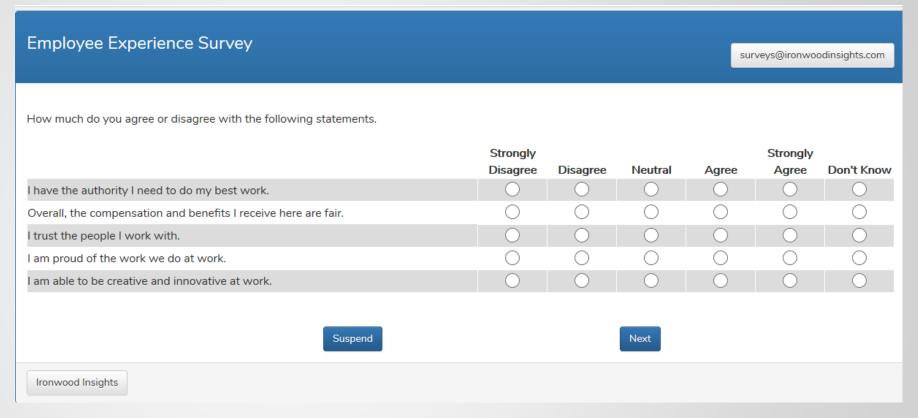




Study Launch

- Implemented the plan
- Base of 400 employee surveys + 500 surveys with employed adults throughout U.S.







Data Analysis Plan

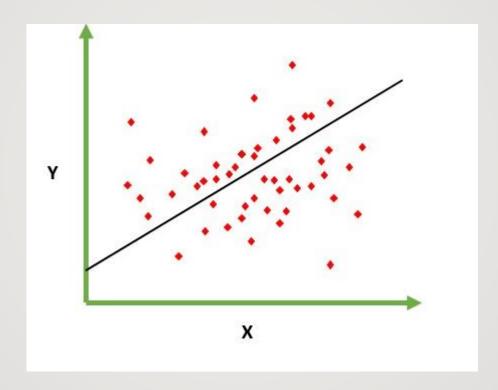
- Create banner points / run tables including standard statistical significance testing
- Analytic Tools
 - Linear Regression
 - Attributable Effects
 - Graphical Modeling
 - Biplots





The Deep Dive

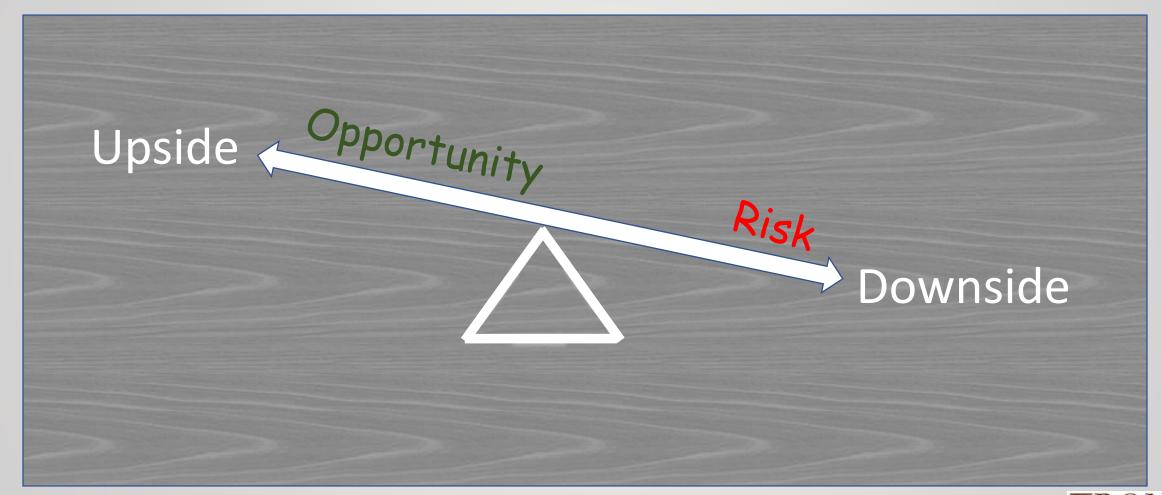
Often used in Key Driver Analysis



Linear Regression



Attributable Effects





Attributable Effects



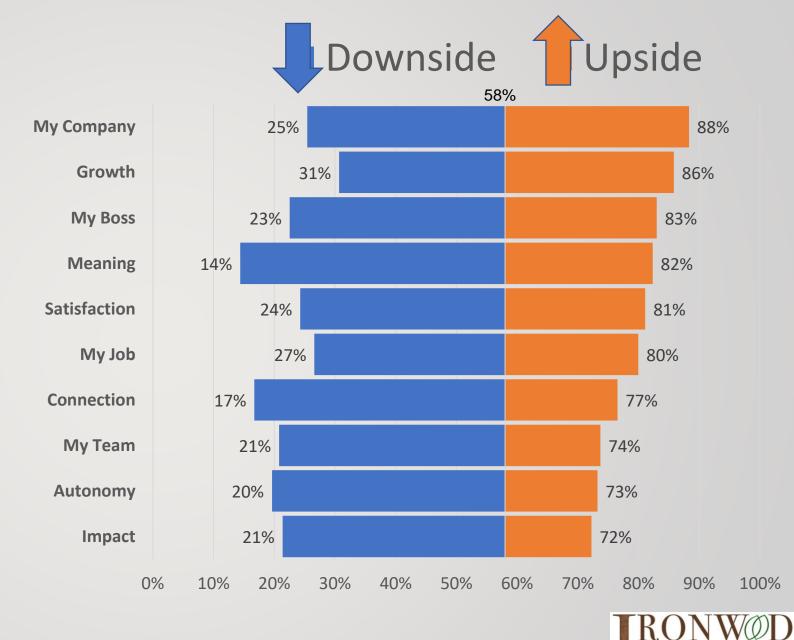
Identifies specific areas that need attention in order to increase or maintain engagement, loyalty or satisfaction

- Guides clients on greatest opportunities for increasing engagement / loyalty / satisfaction
- Identifies areas that must be maintained to keep currently satisfied employees / customers content
- Downside and Upside effects are expressed as the range of percentages that the target variable can move as a result of in changes in the driver variable, thus making the results easy to interpret.
- Provides two primary statistics—Downside and Upside effects which measure each composite's potential total effect on overall employee engagement.
- Is performed one composite measure or attribute at a time.

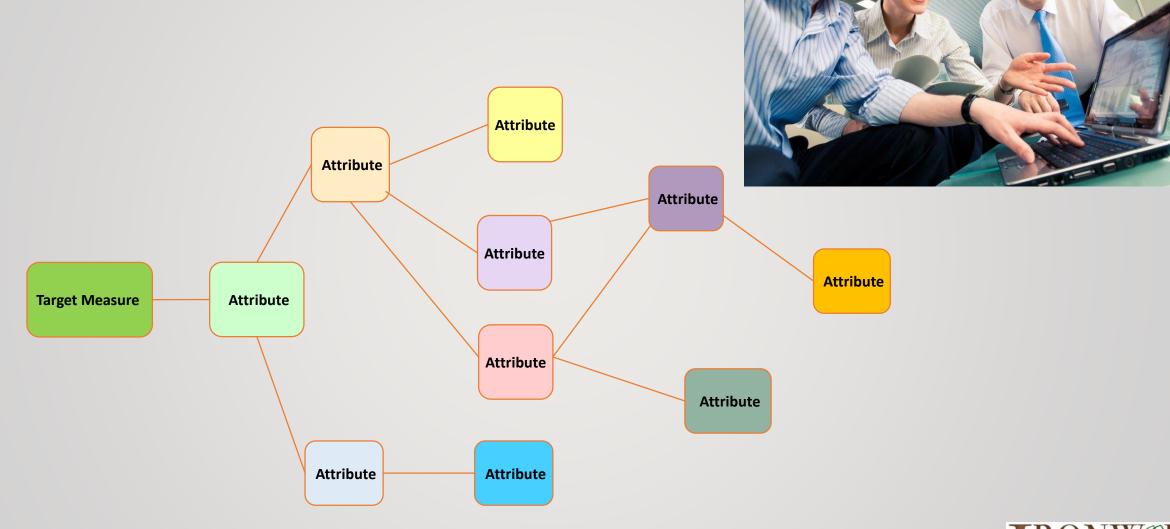


Attributable Effects

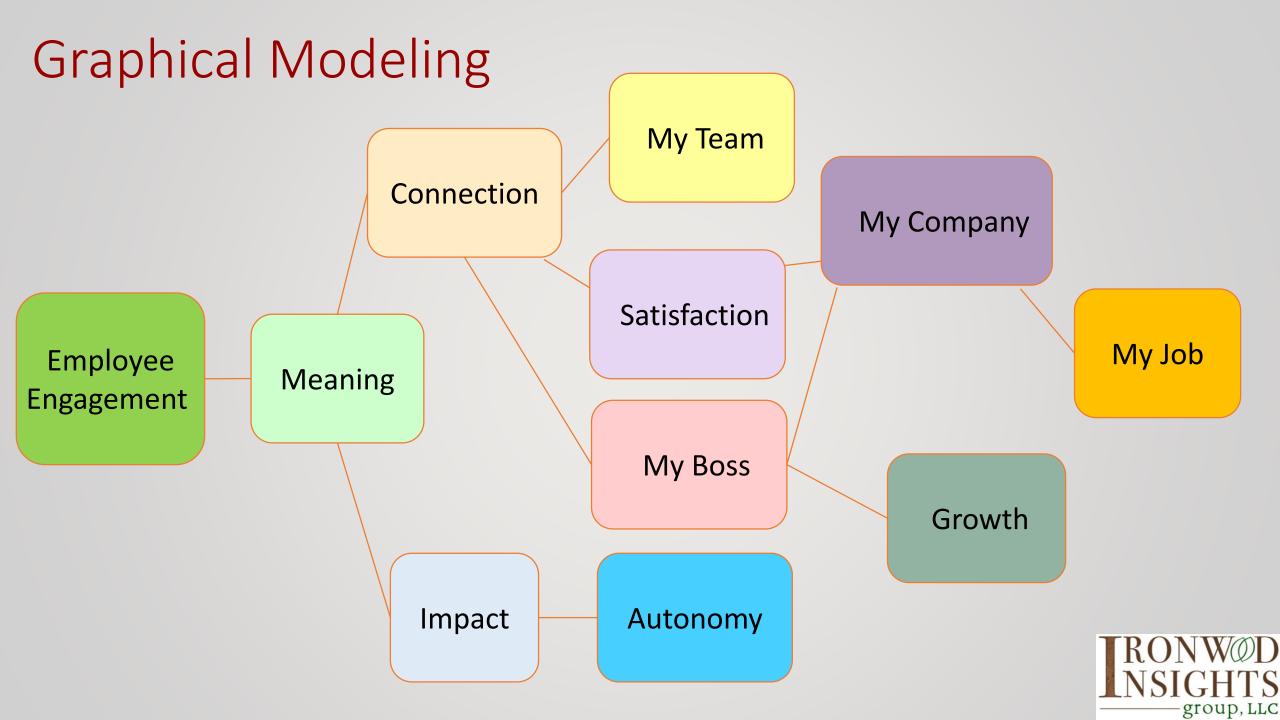
- The highest possible percentage of engagement that would be attainable if all the disengaged employees with a particular attribute become satisfied with that attribute.
- Upside is usually largest when current performance of that attribute is weak, and it is closely tied to engagement.
- The lowest possible percentage of engagement that would be attainable if all the disengaged employees with a particular attribute become dissatisfied with that attribute.
- Downside is usually largest when current performance of that attribute is strong, and it is closely tied to engagement.



Graphical Modeling

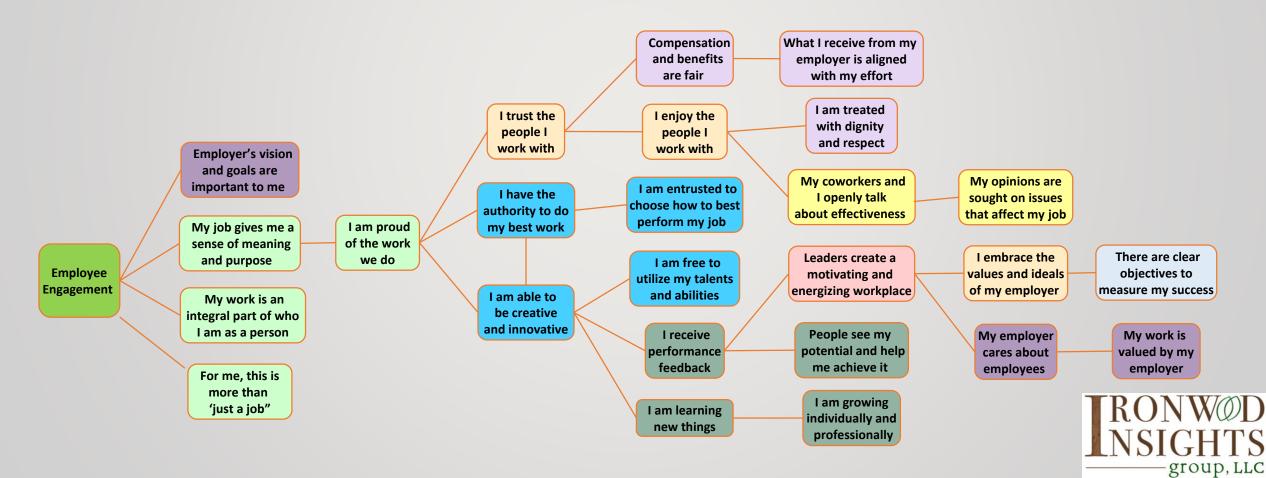






Graphical Modeling



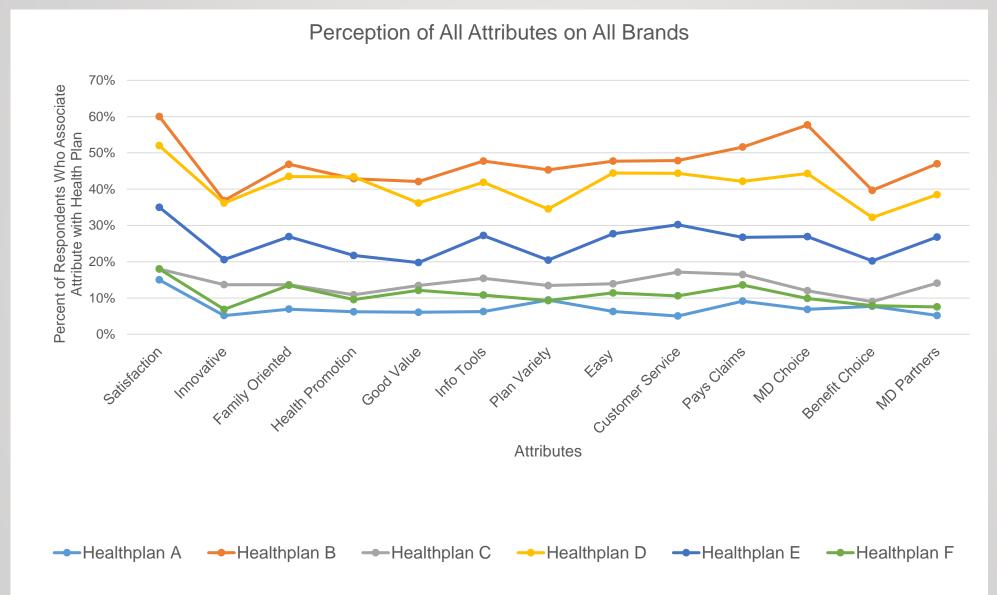


Competitive Analysis Charting

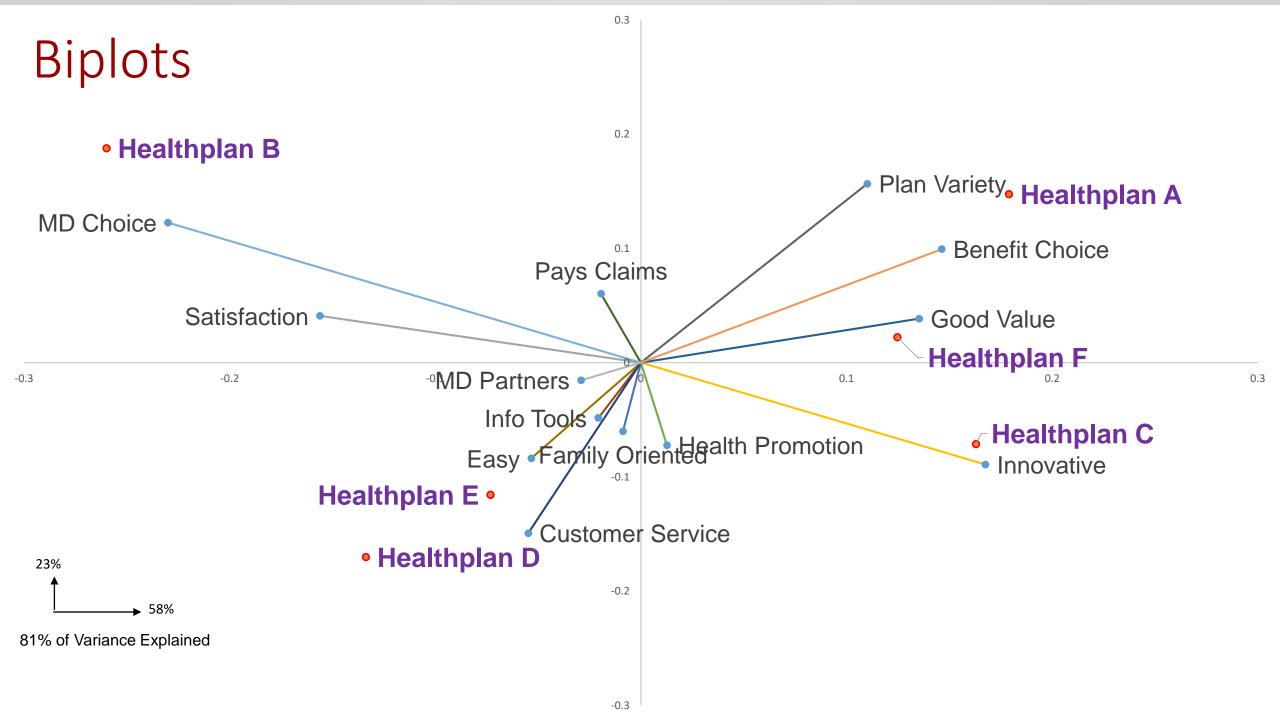




Simple linear charting







Key Takeaways



- Don't stop with just one analytical tool
- Show your clients how to identify and prioritize improvement efforts in order to maximize engagement, loyalty or satisfaction.
- Provide your clients with a road map of the interrelationships of attributes which drive higher engagement, loyalty or satisfaction.



Questions?

Presented by:
Brad Larson, CEO / Founder
Mary Lea Quick, VP Client Services

